

## Highlights

### **An exact method for the multi-product p-batch processing time maximization problem**

Tatiana Balbi Fraga, Ítalo Ruan Barbosa de Aquino, Regilda da Costa e Silva Menêzes

- brief bibliographic review on multi-product batch problems;
- Multi-product Batch Processing Time Maximization (MBPTM) problem definition;
- linear integer programming model for the MBPTM problem;
- exact optimization method for solving the MBPTM problem.

# An exact method for the multi-product p-batch processing time maximization problem

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## Abstract

In the plastic bag extrusion process, it is necessary to determine the optimal processing time for batches formed by different products, which are processed simultaneously by the same extruder, but with different processing rates. The batch processing time must be determined in order to meet a series of known constraints, such as the limitation for the quantity produced for each product and for the quantity produced for the set of all products in the same batch. In this paper we present this problem as a new combinatorial optimization problem named Multi-product Batch Processing Time Maximization (MBPTM) problem. We also present a mathematical model for the MBPTM problem and an analytical solution method with polynomial time complexity, which proved to be able to obtain optimal solutions for several benchmarks in a very short time, even for very large instances.

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## 1. Introduction

The term multi-product batch production is usually applied to designate an intermittent production system in which batches of different products and sizes are processed one at a time, sharing the same production facilities. A multi-product batch plant basically consists of one or more production units, grouped into one or more stages, and possibly, intermediate storage locations. At each stage some distinct operations are performed and the batches are processed sequentially over the stages (serial batching). As stated by Petkov and Maranas (1998) the batch plant can operate under a single-product campaign (SPC) production mode, where all the batches of a given product are manufactured before production of the next product begins, or under mixed-product campaign (MPC) production modes where more batches are produced per unit time at the expense of increased changeover times and cleanup costs. Also the plant layout can take on different formats, such as: single unit, where all operations needed to process the batches are performed by a single processor; serial flowshop plant, in which all products follow the same linear flow through the production stages; parallel plants in which production units of the same type are arranged in parallel, forming each production stage (Shi *et al.*, 2017); and networked processes, in which units are not arranged in lines, and the connection between the units may or

may not exist so that the production paths in the flowshop network can be different for each product and the passing of previous batch can be possible so that the final sequence of the production at the last stage units can be different from the initial sequence (Kim *et al.*, 1996). Also networked plant can be divergent, convergent or both.

The scientific literature address many different problems related to such industrial enviroment, including the design, planning, sizing, scheduling and balancing problems. The multi-product batch plant design problem is concerned to obtain the configuration of the plant and the equipment that minimize the capital cost of all the equipment items needed to fulfill the production requirements (Ravemark and Rippin, 1998). The configuration of the plant basically consists of defining the number of stages, the number of units and their capacity per stage, and the capacity for intermediate storages, as well as the best factory layout. The multi-product batch planning problem is basically determining the needs of materials and resources based on known demands and demand forecasts.

Since a single batch is processed at a time, it is necessary that the batches are dimensioned in such a way that the quantity produced of each product is sufficient to meet the demand during the period in which other batches are being processed (Eilon, 1985). This problem is named multi-product batch sizing. Eilon (1985) gives a detailed explanation of the inadequacy of the use of the well-know EBQ (economic batch quantity) square-root formula for multi-product batch production, and Liu *et al.* (2020) present a mixed-

integer quadratic programming model and an exact optimization algorithm for a multi-stage multi-product serial batching sizing problem in a divergent networked plant of a steel industry (Fig. 1).

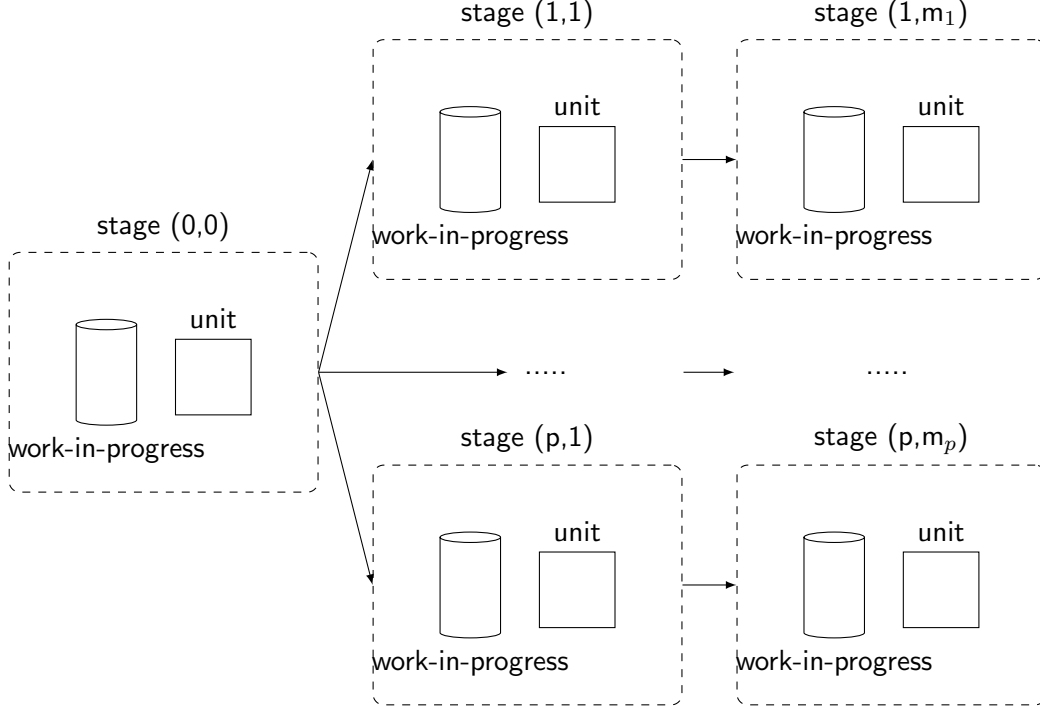


Figure 1: Multi-product serial batching divergent networked plant of a steel industry. Source: adapted from Liu *et al.* (2020) \* stage  $(i,j)$  means stage  $j$  of production line  $i$ .

In multi-product batch scheduling (MPBS) problems it is necessary to determine the ideal batch size for each product and also the production sequence of the batches based on the known demand. Here, the solution must be determined in such a way that both setup and storage costs are minimized (Eilon, 1985; Omega Journal, 1993; Liu *et al.*, 2020). Some scientific works impose additional constraints on the MPBS problem - such as release times and due

dates for each batch, and sequencing constraints due to mismatched product colors sequences - and focus on other goals - such as optimize customer satisfaction and/or the plant performance (Méndez *et al.*, 2000; Shi *et al.*, 2017). Also, some scientific works consider MPBS problems within different layouts as well as dynamic and multiperiod scenarios. In parallel MPBS as well as in networked processes, it can also be necessary to define in which units each batch will be processed, and constraints that limit the units that can process each batch can also be imposed. Many scientific works propose mixed-integer linear programming (MILP) formulations to solve MPBS problems. As example, we can mention the work of Méndez *et al.* (2000) that presents a MILP continuous-time model and a two-step systematic methodology for a single-stage multi-product batch scheduling problem with different due-dates. Later, Méndez and Cerdá (2003) also proposed another MILP formulation for reactive scheduling. As observed by He and Hui (2008), with the problem size increasing, the computational effort of MILP increases greatly so it is very difficult for MILP to obtain acceptable solutions to large-size problems within reasonable time. Citing some works that use other approaches, Kim *et al.* (1996) propose a Gantt chart mapping method and a modified genetic algorithm for solving a networked flowshop multi-product batch scheduling problem as well as a rule-based reactive rescheduling scheme for dynamically overcoming in-process deviation from the initial optimized schedule and He and Hui (2008) present a rule-based genetic algorithm for the scheduling of single-stage multi-product batch plants with parallel units.

It is importante to note that some production units are capable of processing multiple jobs at the same time. In such a case batches of different products and sizes can be grouped and processed by these units as a single batch. It is therefore necessary to determine the set of "batches" that each new grouped batch will contain. The multi-product balancing problem consists of determining these groupings, seeking to minimize the overall makespan. Kashan and Ozturk (2022) name this problem *p-batch* (parallel batching) in contradiction with the *s-batch* (serial batching) problem where jobs are processed one by one over production facilities, as described before. Fowler and Mönch (2022) present a taxonomy and an extensive literature review for the p-batch problems. According to the authors, a p-batch problem can be classified as compatible setting - where there is no restriction on which jobs can be used to form a batch - and incompatible family case - where only jobs belonging to the same family can be used to form a batch. Not mentioned by Fowler and Mönch (2022), Li et al. (2022) deal with a multi-product *s-batch* problem involving incompatible families with different job sizes and capacity constraints.

In a real production environment, some of these problems arise in a connected way, so many cientific works adress mixed multi-product batch problems. As example, Fumero *et al.* (2016) developed a multi-period mixed-integer linear programming model for MPCs multistage multi-product batch problems, which integrates design, production planning, and scheduling decisions.

Fig. presents a taxonomy for the multi-product batch problems cited in this paper

### 1.1. Taxonomy and notation

In short, based on the bibliographic survey conducted for the preparation of this paper, we identify that the multi-product batch problems can differentiate with the following aspects:

- 1) **number of stages** ( $\sigma$ ): single stage (SS) or multistage (MS);
- 2) **layout** ( $\lambda$ ): single unit (SU), flowshop (FI), parallel (PI), or networked (Nt) (convergent (CN) and /or divergent (DN));
- 3) **production mode** ( $\mu$ ): single-product campaign (SPC), mixed-product campaign (MPC), serial batching (s-batch) and/or parallel batching (p-batch);
- 4) **problem**: ( $\pi$ ) : design (D), planning (P), sizing (Sz), scheduling (Sc) and/or balancing (B);
- 5) **planning horizon** ( $\eta$ ): single period (SP) or multiperiod (MP);
- 6) **scenario** ( $\gamma$ ): static (St) or dynamic (Dn);
- 7) **input** ( $\iota$ ): deterministic (Dt) and/or stochastic (St);
- 8) **performance measure** ( $\delta$ ): capital cost ( $C$ ), makespan ( $C_{max}$ ), total completion time ( $TC$ ), weighted completion time ( $TWC$ ), maximum



lateness ( $L_{max}$ ), maximal tardiness ( $T_{max}$ ), total tardiness ( $TT$ ), the total weighted tardiness ( $TWT$ ), the number of tardy jobs ( $NTJ$ ), weighted number of tardy jobs ( $WNTJ$ ), earliness/tardiness ( $E/T$ ) and/or weighted  $E/T$  ( $wE/T$ );

9) **restrictions** ( $\rho$ ): incompatible jobs (IJ).

So, to describe a specific multi-product batch problem, we propose the notation  $\sigma|\lambda|\mu|\pi|\eta|\gamma|\iota|\delta|\rho$ . The multi-product batch problems and solution approaches discussed in the references cited in this paper are summarized in Tab. .

### 1.2. Contributions of this paper

In this work we are interested in the multiperiod multi-product batch scheduling problem in a networked plant that arises in a plastic bag industry. The industrial plant of this company is very similar to the multi-product s-batch networked plant of the steel industry presented by Liu *et al.* (2020) (Fig. 1), however, the production process in this plastic bags industry begins in extruders, which are production units capable of processing different batches simultaneously. Therefore the problem we are interested is a multi-product *p-batch s-batch* problem in a networked plant close to the problem addressed by Li et al. (2022). Thus, part of the problem solving process consists of solving a multi-product p-batch problem into extruders. Also, in the problem we study, in addition to demand, we must consider the factory

and outlets' storage capacity, which is individually defined for products, but also for the set of products.

When we began to propose an algorithm to solve the studied problem through a local search method, we identified the need to determine, at each iteration, a maximum processing time for predefined multi-product *p-batches*, based on known restrictions, so that the new solution built was a feasible solution and at the same time with the best fitness. We named this problem multi-product p-batch processing time maximization (MBPTM) problem.

It is important to note that, since the MBPTM problem need to be solved at each iteration, it has a direct impact on the overall efficiency of the local search method proposed for solving the multi-product *p-batch s-batch* problem in the plastic bag networked plant of the industry studied. In a future work, we intend to present the mathematical model and solution algorithm we are developing for this last problem. As scientific contributions of this paper, we present a mathematical model and a very efficient polynomial optimization method for solving the MBPTM problem.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In the next sections, a presentation of problem is made along with an application example. Section 3 presents an interger linear mathematical model for the problem and section 4 presents an analytical method for its solution. Section 5 presents the tests and results obtained by a solver in C++ applying the analytical solution and a solver developed in LINGO to new proposed benchmarks. In sections 7 and 8, the contributions to this work are informed and acknowledgments are

given, respectively. Finally, section 6 presents the paper's conclusions and suggestions for future works.

## **2. Multi-product p-batch processing time maximization problem**

The multi-product p-batch processing time maximization problem arises when a set of different products are processed simultaneously in a same production batch. In this problem, it is considered that the quantity produced of each product is directly proportional to the processing time, however, with a different constant of proportionality (production rate) for each product. In addition, there is a maximum quantity allowed for the production of batch products, defined both individually and for the set. The production quantity of each product is mainly defined according to the demand for the product. However, it is still possible to stock the products and/or send them to the outlets. In both cases, there is a stocking/shipping limit for each product and a stocking/shipping limit for the set of products in the batch. Also, there is a time limit available for processing the batch. About the production, the industry manager has as priority to meet demand and he prefer to send the remaining production to outlets rather than stock it in the factory.

## **3. Mathematical model**

Given that:

$UD_i$  is the demand for the product  $i$ ;

$I$  is the maximum quantity allowed for additional factory storage of all products in the batch;

$UI_i$  is the maximum quantity allowed for stocking the product  $i$  in the factory;

$O$  is the maximum quantity allowed for shipment of all products to outlets;

$UO_i$  is the maximum amount of product  $i$  that can be shipped to outlets;

$p_i$  is the production rate of product  $i$ ;

$Z$  is the timeout for batch processing;

$P_i$  is the amount of product  $i$  produced;

$D_i$  is the amount of product  $i$  delivered for the demand;

$O_i$  amount of product  $i$  shipped to factory outlets;

$I_i$  is the amount of product  $i$  that will be stored at the factory;

$T$  is the batch processing time;

We have the problem:

$$\max \quad T \tag{1}$$

*s.t.*

$$P_i - p_i * T = 0 \quad \forall i \tag{2}$$

$$P_i - D_i - O_i - I_i = 0 \quad \forall i \tag{3}$$

$$D_i \leq \text{UD}_i \quad \forall i \quad (4)$$

$$O_i \leq \text{UO}_i \quad \forall i \quad (5)$$

$$\sum_i O_i \leq \text{O} \quad (6)$$

$$I_i \leq \text{UI}_i \quad \forall i \quad (7)$$

$$\sum_i I_i \leq \text{I} \quad (8)$$

$$T \leq \text{Z} \quad (9)$$

$$\min\{\text{UD}_i - D_i, O_i + I_i\} = 0 \quad \forall i \quad (10)$$

$$\min\{\text{O} - \sum_i \{O_i\}, \text{UO}_i - O_i, I_i\} = 0 \quad \forall i \quad (11)$$

$$T, D_i, O_i, I_i \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \quad \forall i \quad (12)$$

where:

Constraints in (2) relate the quantity produced,  $P_i$ , to batch processing time  $T$ . Constraints in (3) calculate the quantity produced,  $P_i$ , as a function of the primary variables,  $D_i$ ,  $O_i$  and  $I_i$ . Constraints in (4), (5), and (7) state that the quantity delivered to demand, the quantity shipped to the outlets, and the factory-stocked quantity of each product must be less than their respective known limits. Constraints (6) and (8) state that both the sum of product quantities sent to the outlets and the sum of product quantities stocked in the factory must be less than their respective maximum allowed values. The restriction in (9) establishes that there is a batch processing time limit,  $Z$ , that must be respected. Equations in (10) and (11) define the production distribution priority. And finally, the constraints in (12) inform the nature of the decision variables.

#### 4. Analytical solution

The method proposed in this paper for solution of the MBPTM problem is composed of two distinct parts, which are: a) calculation of the maximum processing time of the predefined multi-product p-batch; and b) calculation of the production to meet demand, the production sent to outlets and the production stocked in factory. Next, we explain each of these parts in detail.

*Calculation of maximum p-batch processing time:*

It is possible to split the batch processing time into two time slots:

$$T = T' + T'' \quad (13)$$

where  $T'$  is the maximum processing time whose production will be used exclusively to meet the demand.

Then, being  $D'_i$  the quantity produced of the product  $i$  after  $T'$  units of processing time, we have:

$$D'_i - p_i * T' = 0 \quad \forall i \quad (14)$$

$$D'_i \in Z \quad \forall i \quad (15)$$

and, as  $D'_i \leq D_i, \forall i$ , we have:

$$D'_i \leq UD_i \quad \forall i \quad (16)$$

From the equations in (14) and the restrictions in (15) and (16), we have:

$$T' \leq \lfloor UD_i / p_i \rfloor \quad \forall i \quad (17)$$

And, as we wish maximum value to  $T'$ , from (17) we have:

$$T' = \min_i \{ \lfloor UD_i / p_i \rfloor \} \quad (18)$$

Observe that there may be a leftover corresponding to the demand not

met by the production in the first part of the processing time,  $T'$ . This leftover,  $S_i$ , will be defined according to the equations in (19):

$$S_i = UD_i - D'_i \quad \forall i \quad (19)$$

It is also possible to consider that outlets are extensions of the factory stock. Therefore, it is possible to consider the factory stock of product  $i$  and the outlets stock  $i$  as single stock for the product  $i$ ,  $E_i$ , so that:

$$E_i = O_i + I_i \quad (20)$$

$$E_i \leq UO_i + UI_i \quad (21)$$

$$\sum_i E_i \leq O + I \quad (22)$$

$$E_i \in Z \quad \forall i \quad (23)$$

As the time  $T'$  was used only for production that will meet the demand,  $T''$  will be the remaining processing time, *i.e.* the maximum processing time used for production that will meet the leftover of demand, sent to the outlets and stored in factory. So we have:

$$E_i + S_i - p_i * T'' = 0 \quad \forall i \quad (24)$$



Thus, after replacing (24) in (21) and applying some algebra, we have:

$$T'' \leq (UO_i + UI_i + S_i)/p_i \quad \forall i \quad (25)$$

And, after replacing (24) in (22) and applying some algebra, we have:

$$T'' \leq (O + I + \sum_i S_i) / \sum_i p_i \quad (26)$$

Finally, as  $T$  is an integer value and we want to maximize this value, then:

$$T'' = \lfloor \min\{\min_i\{(UO_i + UI_i + S_i)/p_i\}, (O + I + \sum_i S_i) / \sum_i p_i\} \rfloor \quad (27)$$

So, the analytical method for finding maximum  $T$  can be decomposed into 4 steps:

step 1: find  $T'$ , where:

$$T' = \lfloor \min_{\forall i}\{UD_i/p_i\} \rfloor \quad (28)$$

step 2: calculate  $S_i$  for all products.

$$S_i = UD_i - p_i * T' \quad \forall i \quad (29)$$

step 3: find  $T''$ , where:

$$T'' = \lfloor \min\{\min_{\forall i}\{(UO_i + UI_i + S_i)/p_i\}, (O + I + \sum_i S_i)/\sum_i p_i\} \rfloor \quad (30)$$

step 4: calculate  $T$ , where:

$$T^* = T' + T'' \quad (31)$$

$$T = \min\{T^*, Z\} \quad (32)$$

Note that, as we reduce the value of  $T'$ , the consequent reduction of  $D'_i$  will be directly attributed to the leftover of demand  $S_i$  and, therefore, there will be no change in the optimal solution if it is considered to  $T'$ , a value between 0 and the value found in step 1. Thus it is possible to use a simplification of the method presented, making  $T' = 0$ . In this case  $S_i = UD_i, \forall i$ . The simplified version of the method is presented below:

step 1: find  $T^*$ , where:

$$T^* = \lfloor \min\{\min_{\forall i}\{(UO_i + UI_i + UD_i)/p_i\}, (O + I + \sum_i UD_i)/\sum_i p_i\} \rfloor \quad (33)$$

step 2: calculate  $T$ , where:

$$T = \min\{T^*, Z\} \quad (34)$$

This simplification of the method demonstrates that the value calculated

to  $T$  does not depend on the way the production of the product  $i$ ,  $P_i$ , is distributed between service to demand,  $D_i$ , outlets,  $O_i$ , and factory's stock  $I_i$ .

*Full solution:*

We can determine now the values of  $D_i$ ,  $O_i$  and  $I_i$ ,  $\forall i$ , simply attending the priorities for distribution. The following three algorithms can be used to find a complete solution.

The Algorithm (1) is used for finding an optimal value for  $T$ .

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**Algorithm 1** Solving MBPTM problem — Part 01 - find an optimal  $T$  to the problem defined in (1) to (12).

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**Require:**  $UD_i, UO_i, UI_i, p_i, \forall i, O, I, Z$

$T^* \leftarrow \lfloor \min\{\min_{\forall i}\{(UO_i + UI_i + UD_i)/p_i\}, (O + I + \sum_i UD_i)/\sum_i p_i\} \rfloor$

$T \leftarrow \min\{T^*, Z\}$

**Return:**  $T$ .

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Then an initial production distribution can be done by the Algorithm (2). This distribution is made without considering the restrictions defined for the set of products.  $SO$  and  $SI$  represent, respectively, the total amount available to be sent to the outlets and the total amount available for factory inventory after the initial distribution. If this values are negative, this indicates that the proposed initial distribution is not a feasible distribution.

So, after applying Algorithm (2), if  $SO \geq 0$  and  $SI \geq 0$ , solution found is an optimal solution. However, if  $SO < 0$  or  $SI < 0$ , solution is not yet feasible. But as the solution found to  $T$  is feasible to the problem defined in (1) to (12), we have the following statements:

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**Algorithm 2** Solving MBPTM problem — Part 02 - calculate  $D_i$ ,  $O_i$  and  $I_i$ ,  $\forall i$ , ignoring the restrictions for the set of products of the batch.

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**Require:**  $UD_i, UO_i, UI_i, p_i, \forall i, O, I, Z, T$ .

**for all**  $i$  **do**

$E_i \leftarrow T * p_i$   
 $D_i \leftarrow \min\{UD_i, E_i\}$   
 $E_i \leftarrow E_i - D_i$   
 $O_i \leftarrow \min\{UO_i, E_i\}$   
 $E_i = E_i - O_i$   
 $UO_i = UO_i - O_i$   
 $I_i = E_i$   
 $UI_i = UI_i - I_i$

**end for**

$SO = O - \sum_i O_i$

$SI = I - \sum_i I_i$

**Return:**  $D_i, O_i, I_i, E_i, UO_i, UI_i, \forall i, SO, SI$ .

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*if*  $SO < 0$  *then*  $SI > 0$  *and*  $|SO| < SI$

*if*  $SI < 0$  *then*  $SO > 0$  *and*  $|SI| < SO$

Therefore it is possible to meet the restrictions by applying the Algorithm (3). In this algorithm we redistributed the production of factory's stock to the outlets or vice versa, respectively, due to having a  $SI$  or  $SO$  negative.

## 5. Tests and results

To test the developed model and analytical solution method, we created a solver in C++ named COPSolver: library for solving the multi-product p-batch processing time maximization problem and also a solver in LINGO named MBPTM.lng both available at <https://github.com/tbfraga/COPSolver> (Fraga, 2023). The tests were performed on a notebook with an Intel i7 pro-

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**Algorithm 3** Solving MBPTM problem — Part 03: redistribute production to comply with limitation restrictions for the batch set.

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**Require:**  $O_i, I_i, UO_i, UI_i, \forall i, SO, SI$ .

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```

if  $SO < 0$  then
  for all  $i$  do
     $O_i \leftarrow O_i - \min\{O_i, UI_i, |SO|\}$ 
     $I_i \leftarrow I_i + \min\{O_i, UI_i, |SO|\}$ 
     $SO \leftarrow SO + \min\{O_i, UI_i, |SO|\}$ 
    if  $SO = 0$  then break looping for;
  end if
  end for
end if
if  $SI < 0$  then
  for all  $i$  do
     $I_i \leftarrow I_i - \min\{I_i, UO_i, |SI|\}$ 
     $O_i \leftarrow O_i + \min\{I_i, UO_i, |SI|\}$ 
     $SI \leftarrow SI + \min\{I_i, UO_i, |SI|\}$ 
    if  $SI = 0$  then break looping for;
  end if
  end for
end if
Return:  $O_i, I_i, \forall i$ .

```

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cessor. We tested the solvers developed for the benchmarks presented on Tables 1, 2 and 3, and for random benchmarks generated by the following functions:

$$p_i = \text{rand()} \% 30 + 10 \quad (35)$$

$$UD_i = \text{rand()} \% 3000 + 800; \quad (36)$$

$$\text{seed1} = \text{rand()} \% 3000 + 500; \quad (37)$$

$$\text{seed2} = \text{rand()} \% 5000 + 1000; \quad (38)$$

$$O = N/2 * \text{seed1}; \quad (39)$$

$$UO_i = \text{rand()} \% (\text{seed1} - 500) + 500; \quad (40)$$

$$I = N/2 * \text{seed2}; \quad (41)$$

$$UI_i = \text{rand()} \% (\text{seed2} - 1000) + 1000; \quad (42)$$

$$Z = 100; \tag{43}$$

$i$	1	2	total
$p_i$	60	40	
$UD_i$	1000	500	
$UO_i$	600	600	1000
$UI_i$	3000	2000	3000
<hr/>			
	Z		100

Table 1: Benchmark MBPTM 2

$i$	1	2	3	total
$p_i$	60	40	50	
$UD_i$	1000	500	800	
$UO_i$	600	600	600	1500
$UI_i$	3000	2000	1000	3500
<hr/>				
	Z			100

Table 2: Benchmark MBPTM 3

Randomly generated benchmarks were named RMBPTM N, being N the number of products. Seeking to enable the reproduction of the results, in the computational construction of the benchmarks we used the function `rand((unsigned) source)`, where `source` is a defined value. To build the results presented in this work, we used `source=0`. The benchmarks used for the tests performed can be consulted at [github.com/tbfraga/COPSolver](https://github.com/tbfraga/COPSolver).

$i$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	total
$p_i$	60	40	50	40	30	50	60	10	20	40	
$UD_i$	1000	500	800	500	400	500	2000	300	500	1000	
$UO_i$	600	600	600	1500	300	200	500	800	0	200	3000
$UI_i$	3000	2000	1000	800	3000	1000	400	300	200	0	5000
										Z	100

Table 3: Benchmark MBPTM 10

Table 4 presents the results obtained by applying the analytical method (COPSolver) and the LINGO solver for the solution of the previously presented benchmarks.

problem	LINGO solver	time (s)	analytical method	time (s)
MBPTM 2	55	0.03	55	< 0.01
MBPTM 3	48	0.03	48	< 0.01
MBPTM 10	30	0.05	30	< 0.01
RMBPTM 20	100	0.06	100	< 0.01
RMBPTM 50	98	0.08	98	< 0.01
RMBPTM 100	98	0.11	98	< 0.01
RMBPTM 1,000	78	1.20	78	< 0.01
RMBPTM 2,000	70	3.25	70	< 0.01
RMBPTM 5,000	70	15.12	70	< 0.02
RMBPTM 10,000	70	55.19	70	< 0.04

Table 4: Results obtained with the LINGO solver and the analytical method

Tables (5) and (6) shows the production distribution for MBPTM 3 and 10 found by both COPSolver and LINGO solver. Files containing all results can be found at [github.com/tbfraga/COPSolver](https://github.com/tbfraga/COPSolver).

It is important to point out that the LINGO solver was developed with the



product	production	delivered (s)	send to outlets	stocked in factory
P1	2,880	1,000	300	1,580
P2	1,920	500	600	820
P3	2,400	800	600	1,000

Table 5: Results obtained with the LINGO solver and COPSolver for the MBPTM 3

product	production	delivered (s)	send to outlets	stocked in factory
P1	1,800	1,000	400	400
P2	1,200	500	600	100
P3	1,500	800	600	100
P4	1,200	500	700	0
P5	900	400	300	200
P6	1,500	500	200	800
P7	1,800	1800	0	0
P8	300	300	0	0
P9	600	500	0	100
P10	1,200	1000	200	0

Table 6: Results obtained with the LINGO solver and COPSolver for the MBPTM 10

purpose of validating the results found by the proposed analytical method. As the analytical method is a polynomial time complexity method, we did not intend to compare computational costs, however it is possible to verify that both solvers are capable of finding optimal solutions for the proposed benchmarks very quickly, even for very large problems.

We have considered here a one-day period problem, so in a future work we will study the complexities of solving a multi-period problem and try to propose new solution methods if needed.

## **6. Conclusions and suggestions for future works**

In this paper we presented the Multi-product Batch Processing Time Maximization problem, as well as a mathematical model and an exact analytical solution method for this problem. The mathematical model and analytical method were tested, respectively, by a solver developed with the LINGO software, from LINDO Systems, and with a solver developed in C++ language. Optimum results were found for all proposed benchmarks, very quickly, even in the case of very large problems, which demonstrates the efficiency of the proposed method. As in this paper we considered a planning period of one day, in a future work we will study the complexities that arise when considering the same problem in a multi-period scenario. We will also verify if there is the possibility of extending the proposed analytical method to solve a class of linear integer programming problems with similar characteristics to the studied problem.

## **7. CRediT authorship contribution statement**

T.B. Fraga: Conceptualization, Project administration, Supervision, Software, Methodology, Validation, Formal analysis, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing. Í.R.B. Aquino: Data curation. R.C.S. Menêzes: Data curation.

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