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ULD Build-Up Scheduling with Dynamic Batching in an Air Freight Hub

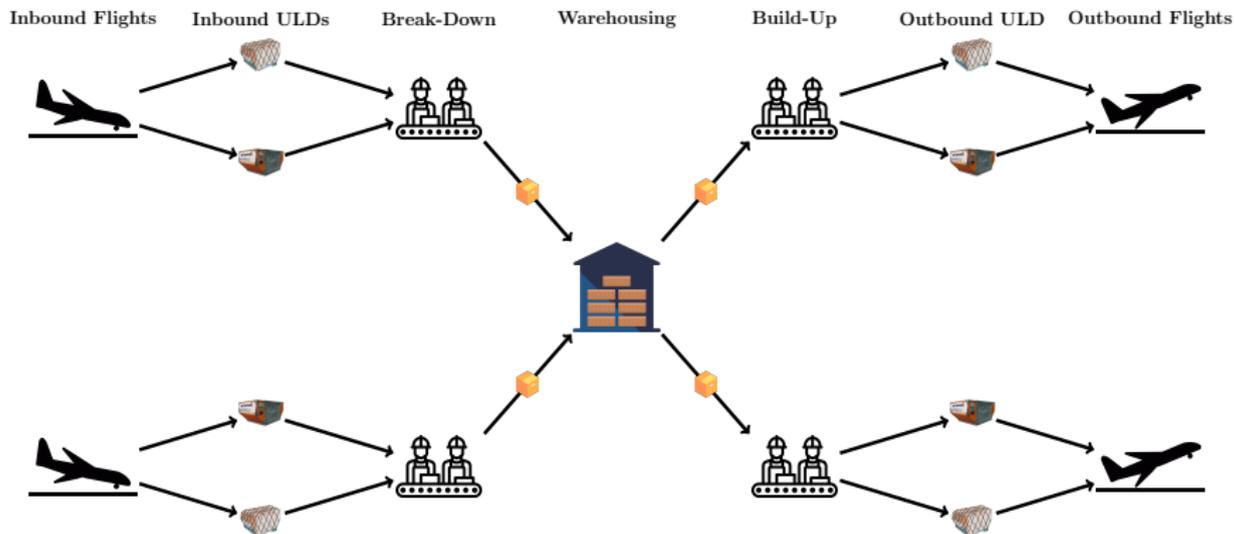
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ULD Build-Up Scheduling



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- Schedule all ULD break-downs and build-ups on workstations such that losses from unshipped cargo are minimized
- Respect storage and workstation capacities
- Respect pre-planned ULD per flight
- Build ULD for the same destination in spatial and temporal proximity (not important for break-down procedures)
 - ▶ Shipments often come in odd shapes and cannot be stacked arbitrarily
 - ▶ Reduces the number of movements necessary between the warehouse and the build-up area
 - ▶ Easy model for spatial proximity: Partition workstations into workstation groups

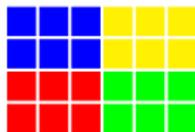


Figure: Floor plan separated in workstation groups

Definition

We refer to a set of identical ULDs for the same flight scheduled at the same time in the same workstation group as a batch.

- The proximity requirement can then be realized by minimizing the amount of scheduled batches (i.e. maximizing average batch size)
- The objective is then a parametrized sum of minimizing the number of batches and losses due to unshipped cargo



Brandt (2017)

Build-Up Scheduling, No Batching

Emde et al. (2020)

Build-Up Scheduling, Predefined Batches



Brandt (2017)	Build-Up Scheduling, No Batching
Emde et al. (2020)	Build-Up Scheduling, Predefined Batches
Nobert and Roy (1998)	Personnel Sched. for Build-Up, No Batches/ULDs
Yan et al. (2008)	Personnel Sched. for Build-Up, No Batches/ULDs
Rong and Grunow (2009)	Personnel Sched. for Build-Up/Break-Down, No Batches/ULDs

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New concepts

- Workstation groups
- Dynamic Batches
- Interdependent break-down and build-up scheduling



Break-Down	Cumulative Scheduling
Build-Up	(Parallel) Cumulative Scheduling
Interdependence	Network Flow



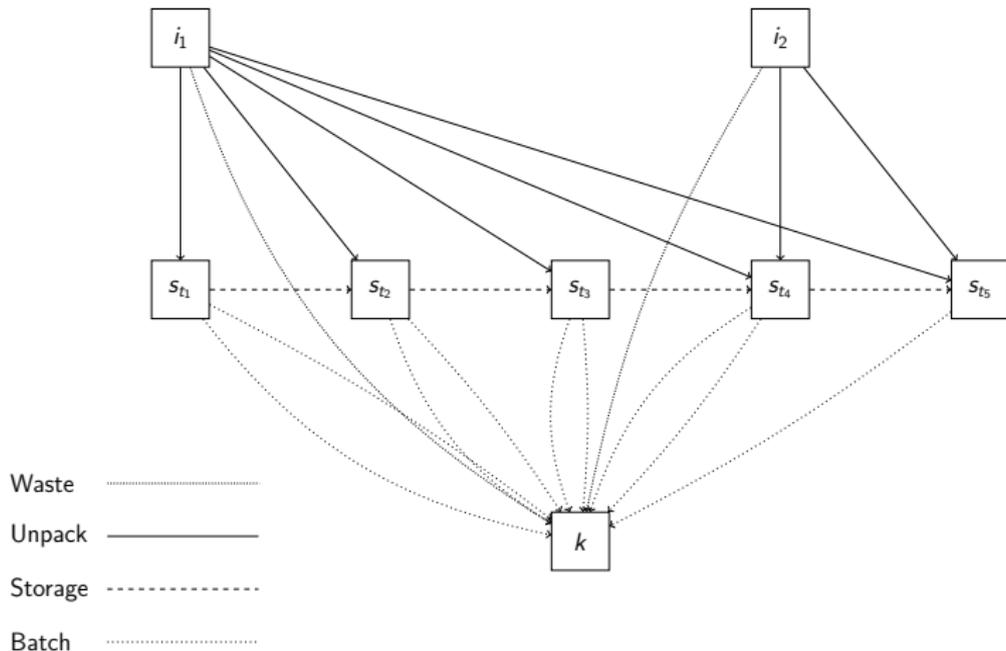
A Time-Expanded Network Design Model

- Inbound ULDs as sources, outbound flights as sinks
- Outbound flights are commodities
- Batch and break-down decisions are (multi)arcs that can be turned off via design variables
- Cargo flows from break-down decisions via storage nodes to batch decisions
- Cargo can flow along penalized arcs for unscheduled cargo

A Multi-Commodity Network Design Model



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A Time-Expanded Network Design Model

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Arc Activity

- Consider two batch candidates that differ only in the number of constructed ULD
- their respective columns in the MIP formulation will be duplicated up multiplicity
- → redefine batch decisions to be four-tuples of flight, type, workstation group and time
- introduce activity variables alongside the design variables

$$\begin{aligned}
 \min \quad & \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} w_a x_a + \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} w_a^k f_a^k & (1) \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & \sum_{k \in K} d_k f_a^k \leq c_a & \forall a \in A \setminus \mathcal{A} \quad (2) \\
 & \sum_{k \in K} d_k f_a^k \leq c_a y_a & \forall a \in \mathcal{A} \quad (3) \\
 & \sum_{a \in \delta^+(v)} f_a^k - \sum_{a \in \delta^-(v)} f_a^k = \gamma_v^k & \forall k \in K \forall v \in V \quad (4) \\
 & f_a^k \leq x_a & \forall k \in K \forall a \in \mathcal{A} \quad (5) \\
 & \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \alpha_a^r y_a \leq L^r & \forall r \in R \quad (6) \\
 & y_a \leq M_a x_a & \forall a \in \mathcal{A} \quad (7) \\
 & x_a \in \{0, 1\} & \forall a \in \mathcal{A} \quad (8) \\
 & y_a \in [0, M_a] \cap \mathbb{Z} & \forall a \in \mathcal{A} \quad (9) \\
 & f_a^k \in [0, 1] & \forall a \in A \forall k \in K. \quad (10)
 \end{aligned}$$

Data Set

- 28 instances based ACLPP data set from Brandt (2017)
- time horizon: single day to whole week
- real shipments but randomly mapped on flight schedule
- workstation (12,24,48 ws, groups of 6) modelled with industry partner
- work in progress: no break-down scheduling

Independent variables

- Offload penalties for pre-planned ULD (*on/off*)
- Usable space inside ULDs (*66%*, *90%*)
- Activity formulation (*Activ*), no batch prices (*Free*), enumerated batches (*Enum*)

Setup

- 2 hours runtime
- Standard Solver (Gurobi)

	Free	Enum	Activ
opt (of 336)	264	140	140
run time (s)	1604	4327	4535
gap (%)	.69	4.82	2.51

Results

- Dynamic batching complicates the problem
- Activity-base formulation provides better gap but slightly worse run times



#WS	Off	Cap	Opt	Free		Opt	Enum		Opt	Activ	
				Gap	t		Gap	t		Gap	t
12ws	▪	66	1	2.16	6943.85	0	13.12	7205.23	0	4.78	7201.80
24ws	▪	66	28	0.00	13.31	28	0.00	156.96	25	0.01	2229.53
48ws	▪	66	28	0.00	22.97	28	0.00	152.62	28	0.00	1501.74
12ws	▪	90	4	1.83	6174.67	0	13.17	7206.93	0	5.84	7202.44
24ws	▪	90	28	0.00	58.55	28	0.00	151.91	28	0.00	137.02
48ws	▪	90	28	0.00	202.59	28	0.00	129.86	28	0.00	117.86
12ws	◻	66	7	4.29	5405.67	3	12.65	6447.57	3	7.28	6511.30
24ws	◻	66	28	0.00	8.85	5	0.04	5926.12	8	0.03	5468.70
48ws	◻	66	28	0.00	15.27	5	0.07	6011.70	7	0.05	5644.11
12ws	◻	90	28	0.00	204.73	5	15.26	6128.94	4	8.72	6255.31
24ws	◻	90	28	0.00	44.97	6	1.55	5966.61	5	1.53	5959.77
48ws	◻	90	28	0.00	147.67	4	2.02	6444.38	4	1.87	6193.93



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