



# **AULA 8 – LOCALIZAÇÃO MULTI-CRITÉRIO**

**PRO 5807 – Logística e Cadeias de  
Suprimento**

**Prof. Hugo Yoshizaki**

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1



# **Designing logistic systems with optimisation and multi-criteria decision analysis**

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2



## Motivation

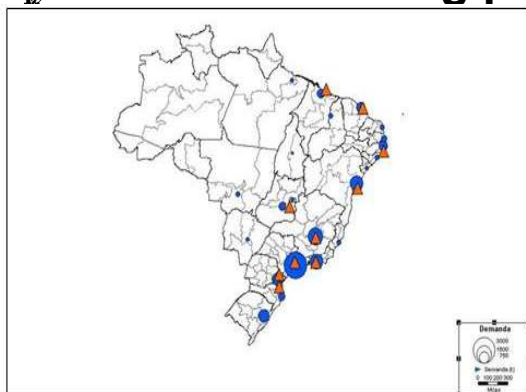
- **Willingness of decision makers to prefer, within certain limits, non-optimal solutions.**
  - **Logistic network design (location problems)**
    - » **Coffee producers cooperative**
      - NPV 32.4 vs 29.1 US\$ MM: + 11%
    - » **CPG companies**
      - Location software (CAPS, i2)
    - » **Literature (Daskin, Klose & Drexl)**
  - **Considering qualitative attributes and preferences in a formal and rigorous way.**
- **Near-optimal solutions in the Capacitated Fixed Charge Facility Location problem (CFCFL) – Guazzelli & Cunha 2018**
  - **20 best solutions gap < 1%**

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3



## Locating plants



b) Potential sites placed on ten capital cities (orange triangles).

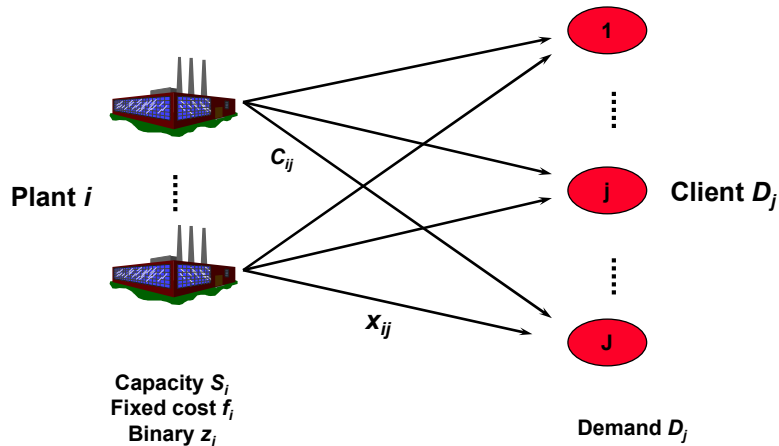
- **Regional demands.**
- ▲ **A set of potential nodes (main States' capitals).**
- A subset of nodes should be selected to locate the plants.**

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4



## Single commodity, capacitated facility location problem (SCFL')



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5



## SCFL' formulation

(Aikins, 1985; Klose & Drexl, 2005)

$$\text{OF: } \min C_L = \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in J} c_{ij} x_{ij} + \sum_{i \in I} f_i z_i$$

s.t.

$$\sum_{j \in J} x_{ij} \leq S_i z_i, \forall i \in I$$

$$\sum_{i \in I} x_{ij} = D_j, \forall j \in J$$

$$x_{ij} \geq 0, \forall i, j$$


$$z_i \in \{0,1\}$$

$x_{ij}$  = flow between plant  $i$  and customer  $j$

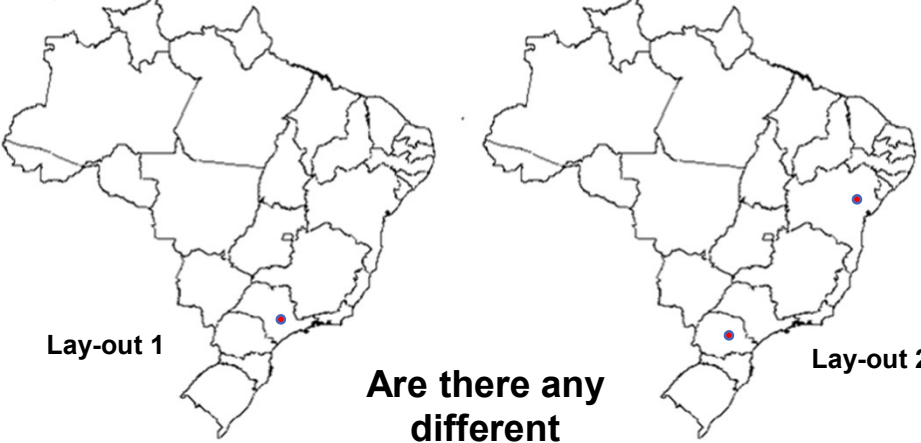
$c_{ij}$  = unit production + distribution cost

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6



**2 layouts: very similar total costs**




Lay-out 1

Lay-out 2

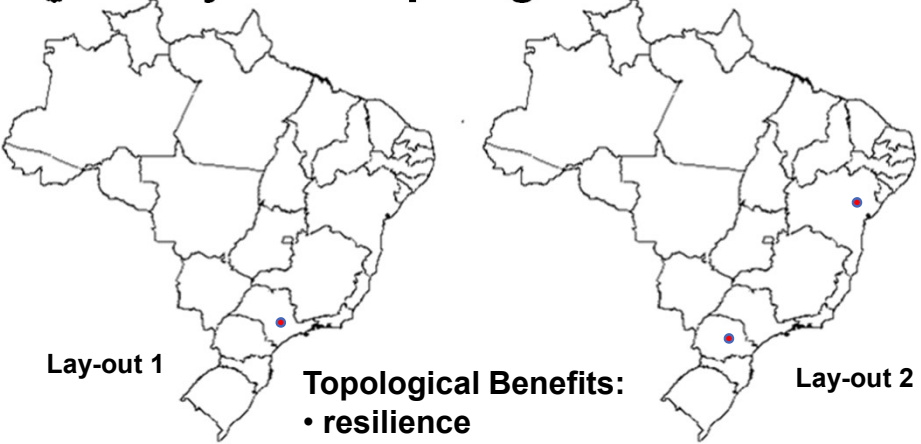
**Are there any different benefits in these designs?**

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7



**2 layouts: topological benefits**



Lay-out 1

Lay-out 2

**Topological Benefits:**

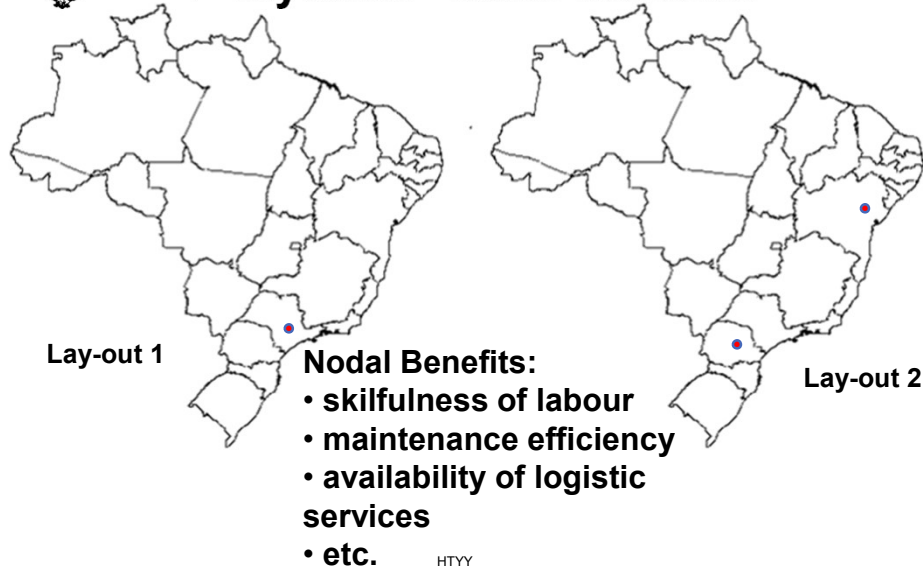
- resilience
- regional coverage
- etc.

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8



## 2 layouts: nodal benefits



9



**From the location problem**

**Decisions about Logistic Systems,  
at strategic level,  
may involve considering  
several benefits.**

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10



## From the location problem

- We suggest that they may be classified as:
  - **Topological benefits** - a subset of the network's systemic properties which attempt to reflect the decision-makers' concerns about the topology of the network.
  - **Nodal benefits** - benefit dimensions for each potential site of the network, which the decision-makers are concerned with and are properties of the network's elements.

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11



## Three ways of considering benefits

- **Informal analysis** (optimisation followed by an informal analysis of benefits for a small set of designs)
- **Monetisation** (benefits are monetised and included in the optimisation model)
- **Pricing out** (assessing how much the DM is willing to pay for each extra benefit)
- **Multi-criteria analysis** (the value of each node is assessed)
- **Multi-Criteria Value Optimisation** (the value of each design on each benefit is computed and the overall value of the network is optimised).

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12



## MC Value Optimisation – Location Problem

- Minimise **Total Logistic Cost**
- Select nodes with highest individual benefits (e.g., Infra-Structure, Logistic Services, etc.) – **Nodes' Benefits**
- Find configurations with the best topological (network) structure – **Topological Benefits**

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13



## Facilities Location with Multiple Objectives

- **Measuring Nodes' Benefits** (discrete alternative MCDA methods, such as AHP – e.g. Yurimoto & Masui (1995))
- **Measuring Topological Benefits** (Goal Programming or Multi-Objective Optimisation – e.g. Yurimoto & Masui (1995))
- **Measuring both Types of Benefits** (e.g., Topsis for Nodes' Benefits and Multi-Objective Optimisation for costs vs benefits – e.g. Farahani & Asgari (2007))

•Badri et al. (1998).A multi-objective model for locating fire stations. *European Journal of Operational Research* 110 (1998) 243-260  
•Farahani & Asgari (2007). Combination of MCDM and covering techniques in a hierarchical model for facility location: A case study. *European Journal of Operational Research* 176 (2007) 1839–1858  
•Yurimoto & Masui (1995). Design of a decision support system for overseas plant location in the EC. *Int. J. Production Economics* 41 (1995) 411-418

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14



### MSCFLP' (multi-criteria, single commodity, capacitated facility location problem')

$$\text{OF: } \text{Max } V = w_L v_L + w_B [w_T v_T + w_N v_N]$$

s.t.

$$\sum_{j \in J} x_{ij} \leq S_i z_i, \quad \forall i \in I$$

$$\sum_{i \in I} x_{ij} = D_j, \quad \forall j \in J$$

$$x_{ij} \geq 0, \quad \forall i, j$$

$$z_i \in \{0,1\}$$

$$v_L = f(C_L)$$

$$v_T = \sum_{m \in M} w_{T_m} v_{T_m} \quad \text{M = number of topological criteria}$$

$$v_N = \sum_{p \in P} w_{N_p} v_{N_p} \quad \text{P = number of node benefit criteria}$$

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15



### Node criteria

$$v_N = \sum_{p \in P} w_{N_p} v_{N_p} = \sum_{p \in P} w_{N_p} \left[ \frac{\sum_{i \in I} v_{ip} z_i}{\sum_{i \in I} z_i} \right]$$

Turning it into a constraint...Or running for a given set of nodes ON

$$\sum_{p \in P} w_{N_p} \left[ \frac{\sum_{i \in I} v_{ip} z_i}{\sum_{i \in I} z_i} \right] \geq v_N$$

$$\sum_{p \in P} w_{N_p} \sum_{i \in I} v_{ip} z_i - v_N \sum_{i \in I} z_i \geq 0$$

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16





## MC Value Optimisation -Example

- **Designing a logistic network (location and allocation) for a snacks company**
  - Based on actual figures
- **Set of alternative sites**
  - 10 potential sites
- **Clients**
  - 23 Brazilian States (accessible by road)
  - Demand = f (population, per capita consumption)
- **Costs:**
  - Variable costs: transportation, transshipment, production
  - Fixed costs: investment, overhead

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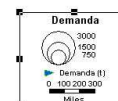
17



## Demand



Demand  $D_j$  = population x per capita

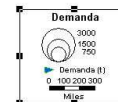
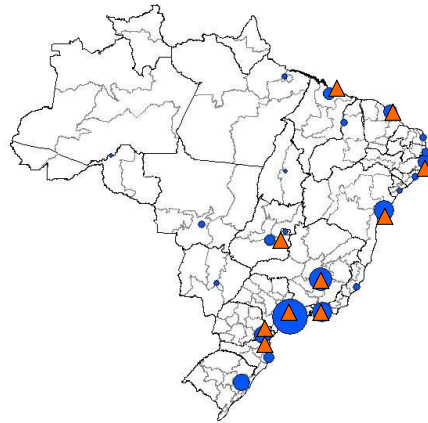


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18



## Demand and alternative sites



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19



## Qualitative criteria

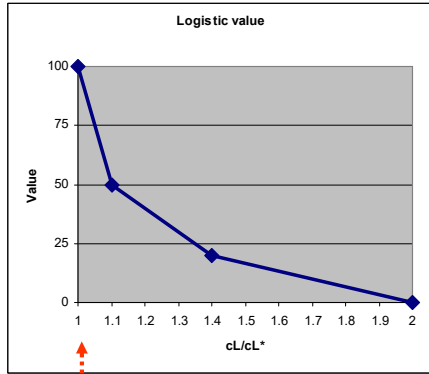
- Topological criteria
  - Resilience
  - Regional presence
- Node criteria
  - Maintenance
  - Planning permission
  - Logistic services
  - Skilled labour

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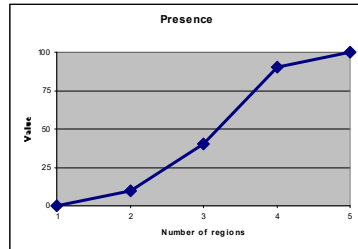
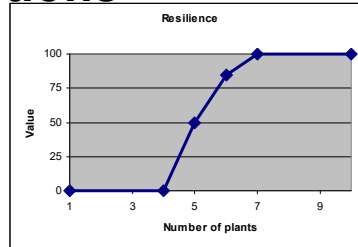
20



# Value functions



$C_L^*$   $V_L$



$V_T$

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21



# Plant location - DSS

The screenshot displays the Solver Parameters dialog box for a plant location DSS model. The objective is 'Subtotal(\$B:\$J) (Max)'. The variable cells are '\$B:\$J'. The constraints include 'Demand = Demand', 'OpenPlant <= 0', 'OpenPlant >= 0', 'OpenPlant = 1', 'Region <= 0', 'Region >= 0', 'Region = 1', 'Region = 0', 'Region = 1', 'Region = 0', 'Region = 1', 'Region = 0'. The Solver Options are set to 'Standard LP/Quadratic'.

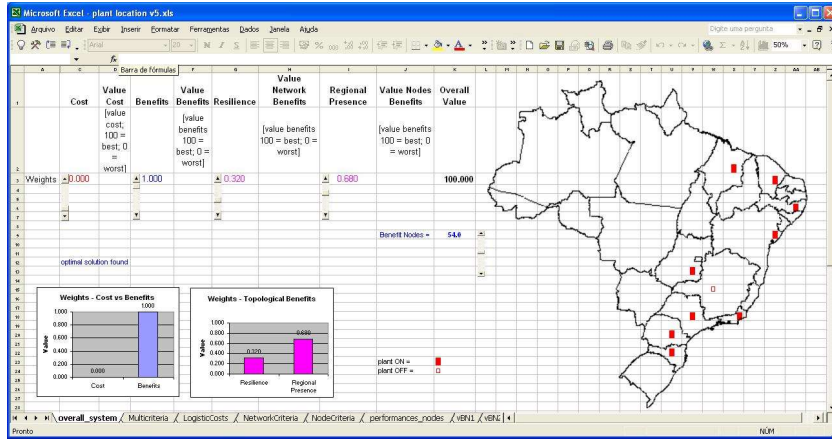
From/to	AL	BA	CE	DF	ES	GD	MA
Coritiba	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2
São Paulo	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2
Recife	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2
Fortaleza	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2
Brasília	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2
Salvador	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2
Manaus	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2
Porto Alegre	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2
Curitiba	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2
São Paulo	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2
Recife	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2
Fortaleza	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2
Brasília	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2
Salvador	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2
Manaus	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2
Porto Alegre	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2

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22



# Projeto de rede multi-critério



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23