

A fuzzy mixed integer linear programming model for integrating procurement-production-distribution planning in supply chain

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we study a supply chain problem where a whole seller/producer distributes goods among different retailers. Such problems are always faces with uncertainty with input data and we have to use various techniques to handle the uncertainty. The proposed model of this paper considers different input parameters such as demand, capacity and cost in trapezoid fuzzy forms and using two ranking methods, we handle the uncertainty. The results of the proposed model of this paper have been compared with the crisp and other existing fuzzy techniques using some randomly generated data. The preliminary results indicate that the proposed models of this paper provides better values for the objective function and do not increase the complexity of the resulted problem.

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1. Introduction

Uncertainty is one of common issues among many industrial engineering problems and there have been tremendous efforts to address uncertainty using different mathematical models such as fuzzy theory, robust optimization, etc. There are also another issues associated with integrity of a supply chain and there have been substantial efforts to introduce integrated supply chain problems, which includes all components of suppliers, manufacturers, distributors and retailers. The primary objective of an integrated supply chain (SC) is to optimize all cost components from converting raw materials into final products delivered to end users (Davis, 1993; McDonald & Karimi, 1997; Simchi-Levi et al., 2000). Sabri and Beamon (2000) developed a comprehensive multi-objective SC to implement in simultaneous strategic and operational SC planning. The adapted multi-objective decision analysis allows us to use a performance measurement system, which includes cost, customer service levels (fill rates), and flexibility.

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Jayaraman and Ross (2003) investigated a system of distribution network design problems characterized by multiple product families, a central manufacturing plant site, multiple distribution center and cross-docking sites, and retail outlets (customer zones) which demand multiple units of various commodities. Syarif et al. (2002) presented a logistic chain network problem, which is a 0–1 mixed integer linear programming model. The design tasks of this problem presented the choice of the facilities to be opened and the distribution network design to satisfy the demand with minimum cost. They used the spanning tree-based genetic algorithm by implementing Prüfer number representation. The efficiency of the proposed method was examined by comparing its numerical experiment results with those of conventional matrix-based genetic algorithm. Zhou et al. (2002) implemented a genetic algorithm for a balanced allocation of customers to multiple distribution centers in the supply chain network. Petrovic et al. (1999) presented some solution procedures for solving supply chain problem using the concept of fuzzy programming.

Liang (2008) presented a fuzzy multi-objective production/distribution planning decisions with multi-product and multi-time period in a supply chain. Liang extended a fuzzy multi-objective linear programming (FMOLP) system with piecewise linear membership function to handle integrated multi-product and multi-time period production/distribution planning decisions (PDPD) problems where the objectives are formulated in fuzzy form.

The work extends the original multi-objective linear programming to minimize total costs and total delivery time associated with inventory levels, available machine capacity and labor levels at each source, and predicts demand and available warehouse space at each destination and total budget. The proposed FMOLP model presents a systematic framework, which facilitates fuzzy decision-making process to adjust the search direction during the solution procedure to obtain a DM's efficient solution. In addition, the DM calculates the value in each cost category by studying the time value of money in the proposed model.

Dubois et al. (2003) studied different fuzzy set-based approaches for scheduling which includes representing preference profiles and modeling uncertainty distributions. Chen and Chang (2006) presented a mathematical programming method for supply chain models with fuzzy parameters. Liang (2008) presented an integrated production-transportation planning decision with fuzzy multiple objectives in supply chains. Aliev et al. (2007) used fuzzy-genetic approach to aggregate production-distribution planning in supply chain management.

Peidro et al. (2009) developed a fuzzy mathematical programming model for supply chain planning, which studies supply, demand and process uncertainties. The model was formulated as a fuzzy mixed-integer linear programming model, where data were ill-known and modeled by triangular fuzzy numbers. Peidro et al. (2010), in another work, studied a fuzzy linear programming based method for tactical supply chain planning in an uncertainty environment. Torabi and Hassini (2008) presented an interactive possibilistic programming method for multiple objective supply chain master planning and their computational results indicated that the proposed fuzzy method relatively performed better than other fuzzy techniques.

Bilgen (2010) developed an integration of production and distribution system into a unified model and addressed the production and distribution planning problem in a supply chain system, which includes the allocation of production volumes among various production lines in the manufacturing plants, and the delivery of the goods to the distribution centers. The proposed model was transformed into fuzzy models, which considers the fuzziness in the capacity constraints, and the aspiration level of costs based on various aggregation operators.

Mula et al. (2010) examined the effectiveness of a fuzzy mathematical programming system for supply chain production planning with fuzzy demand. The work incorporated a method of

possibilistic programming, which makes it possible to model the epistemic uncertainty in demand, which could exist in the supply chain production planning problems as triangular fuzzy numbers. Dehbari et al. (2012) presented a supply chain problem where a whole seller/producer distributes goods among various retailers. The model was formulated as a more general and realistic form of traditional vehicle routing problem (VRP). The problem was solved using a hybrid of particle swarm optimization and simulated annealing (PSO-SA) and the results were compared with other hybrid method, which was a hybrid of Ant colony and Tabu search. They implemented some well-known benchmark problems to compare the results of the proposed model with other method.

Liang and Cheng (2009) applied fuzzy sets for an integrated manufacturing/distribution planning decision (MDPD) problems with multi-product and multi-time period in supply chains. The proposed model considered time value of money for each of the operating cost categories and using fuzzy multi-objective linear programming model (FMOLP) minimizes total costs and total delivery time with reference to inventory levels, available machine capacity and other issues, simultaneously. They used an industrial case to demonstrate the feasibility of the proposed model for a realistic MDPD problem.

In this paper, we present an integrated supply chain by considering different parameters with uncertainty using trapezoid numbers. The proposed model of this paper is solved using two different fuzzy programming techniques. The organization of this paper first presents the necessary notations and problem formulations in section 2 and some numerical solution is given in section 3, finally, the paper concludes the results and suggests some future works.

2. Problem statement

2.1. Problem definition

The proposed model of this paper consists of four different stages. In the first stage, the SC considers S suppliers providing raw material and work in process for different factories. The second stage considers P factories, which produce the final product. In the third stage, the network includes W distribution centers, which are responsible for shipping final products to different locations. Finally, the last stage includes Z sales zones. The following assumptions hold for the proposed model of this paper,

- The supply chain includes suppliers, factories, distributors and sales centers,
- There are four cost items including purchasing, production, transportation, setup and holding,
- The input data are inventory capacity, production capacity, consumption rate, demand and supply,
- The outputs are appropriate program for purchasing, production of each factory in each period, optimal inventory level in factories and distribution centers, the amount of raw material shipped from supplier to factory and from factory to distribution center and from distribution center to end customer via sales' centers.

We consider a medium term planning and all parameters are in trapezoid fuzzy numbers. Table 1 shows the necessary parameters and decision variables,

Table 1

Necessary notations and decision variables

Set of indices

S	set of suppliers ($s = 1, 2, \dots, S$)
P	set of plants ($p = 1, 2, \dots, P$)
W	set of distribution centers (DC) ($w = 1, 2, \dots, W$)
Z	set of customer zones (CZ) ($z = 1, 2, \dots, Z$)
T	set of time periods ($t = 1, 2, \dots, T$)

R	set of raw materials ($r = 1, 2, \dots, R$)
G	set of finished products ($g = 1, 2, \dots, G$)

Parameters	
\widetilde{SC}_{rst}	fuzzy purchasing cost of raw material r from supplier s at period t
\widetilde{PC}_{gpt}	fuzzy variable production cost of finished product g in plant p at period t
F_{gpt}	fixed production cost of finished product g in plant p at period t
HR_{rpt}	holding cost of raw material r in plant p at period t
HG_{gpt}	holding cost of finished product g in plant p at period t
HW_{gwt}	holding cost of finished product g in distribution center w at period t
TR_{rspt}	transportation cost of raw material r from supplier s to plant p at period t
TG_{gpwt}	transportation cost of finished product g from plant p to DC w at period t
TW_{gwzt}	transportation cost of finished product g from DC w to CZ z at period t
\widetilde{D}_{gzt}	fuzzy demand of finished product g at CZ z at period t
\widetilde{cap}_{gpt}	fuzzy production capacity of plant p for finished product g at period t
β_{rst}	maximum supply raw material r by supplier s at period t
\widetilde{V}_{gwt}	fuzzy maximum holding capacity for finished product g in DC w at period t
α_{rg}	quantity of raw material r consumed in finished product g

Decision variables:	
q_{rst}	quantity of raw material r supplied from supplier s at period t
x_{rspt}	quantity of raw material r shipped from supplier s to plant p at period t
RI_{rpt}	inventory level of raw material r in plant p at period t
y_{gpt}	quantity of finished product g produced in plant p at period t
GI_{gpt}	inventory level of finished product g in plant p at period t
WI_{gwt}	inventory level of finished product g in DC w at period t
m_{gpwt}	quantity of finished product g shipped form plant p to DC w at period t
n_{gwzt}	quantity of finished product g shipped form DC w to CZ z at period t
$k_{gpt} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if finished product } g \text{ produced in plant } p \text{ at period } t \\ 0 & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$	

2.2 Problems formulation

The first objective function of the proposed model given in Eq. (1) minimizes total cost of purchasing items, setup of each product in each factory, production, inventory cost items including the cost of raw material, final product in factory and distribution centers. The objective function of the proposed model also minimizes transportation cost of raw material, final product in factory and distribution centers.

$$\begin{aligned} \min Z = & \sum_r \sum_s \sum_t \widetilde{SC}_{rst} q_{rst} + \sum_g \sum_p \sum_t (F_{gpt} z_{gpt} + \widetilde{PC}_{gpt} y_{gpt} + HG_{gpt} GI_{gpt}) + \sum_r \sum_s \sum_p \sum_t TR_{rspt} x_{rspt} \\ & + \sum_g \sum_p \sum_w \sum_t TG_{gpwt} m_{gpwt} + \sum_g \sum_w \sum_z \sum_t TW_{gwzt} n_{gwzt} + \sum_r \sum_p \sum_t HR_{rpt} RI_{rpt} + \sum_g \sum_w \sum_t HW_{gwt} WI_{gwt} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

subject to

$$q_{rst} \geq \sum_p x_{rspt} \quad \forall r, s, t \quad (2)$$

$$RI_{rpt} = RI_{rp,t-1} + \sum_s x_{rspt} - \sum_g \alpha_{rg} \cdot y_{gpt} \quad \forall r, p, t \quad (3)$$

$$GI_{gpt} = GI_{gp,t-1} + y_{gpt} - \sum_w m_{gpwt} \quad \forall g, p, t \quad (4)$$

$$WI_{gwt} = WI_{gwt-1} + \sum_p m_{gpwt} - \sum_z n_{gwzt} \quad \forall g, w, t \quad (5)$$

$$\widetilde{D}_{gzt} \leq \sum_w n_{gwzt} \quad \forall g, z, t \quad (6)$$

$$y_{gpt} \leq \widetilde{cap}_{gpt} k_{gpt} \quad \forall g, p, t \quad (7)$$

$$\sum_p m_{gpwt} \leq \widetilde{V}_{gwt} \quad \forall g, w, t \quad (8)$$

$$q_{rst} \leq \beta_{rst} \quad \forall r, s, t \quad (9)$$

$$\sum_w m_{gpwt} \leq M \cdot k_{gpt} \quad \forall g, p, t \quad (10)$$

$$q_{rst}, x_{rspt}, RI_{rpt}, y_{gpt}, GI_{gpt}, WI_{gwt}, m_{gpwt}, n_{gwzt}, B_{gwt} \geq 0, k_{gpt} \in \{0,1\} \quad \forall r, s, p, t, g, w, z \quad (11)$$

Constraints (2) ensures that the amount of supplied raw material is, at least, equal to the amount of raw material shipped to all factories. Eq. (3) shows that the amount of raw material in each period is equal to the amount of inventory in the previous period and the amount of raw material shipped to factory in this period minus the consumption in this period. Eq. (4) and Eq. (5) do similarly for production and distribution centers. Eq. (6) determines the maximum demand for each distribution center. Eq. (7) and Eq. (8) show the maximum production capacity of each production and distribution centers, respectively. Eq. (9) determines the maximum supply and Eq. (10) ensures that when product is about to be delivered, the production must be setup and accomplished. Finally, Eq. (11) ensures the non-negativity of variables.

2.3. Fuzzy model one (Jimenez's model)

In this section, we present a fuzzy approach to handle the uncertainty and implement the ranking method introduced by Jimenez et al. (2007) to defuzzify the fuzzy numbers. Consider a trapezoid fuzzy number $\widetilde{A} = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4\}$ as follows,

$$\mu_{\widetilde{A}}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & ; \forall x \in (-\infty, a_1] \\ f_A(x) & ; \forall x \in [a_1, a_2] \\ 1 & ; \forall x \in [a_2, a_3] \\ g_A(x) & ; \forall x \in [a_3, a_4] \\ 0 & ; \forall x \in [a_4, \infty) \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

In order to make sure that $f_A^{-1}(x)$ and $g_A^{-1}(x)$ we assume that $f_A(x)$ is a continuous and non-decreasing function and $g_A(x)$ is a continuous and non-increasing function. Therefore, we have

$$EI(\widetilde{A}) = [E_1^{\widetilde{A}}, E_2^{\widetilde{A}}] = \left[\int_{a_1}^{a_2} xdf_A(x), -\int_{a_3}^{a_4} xdg_A(x) \right]. \quad (13)$$

Using some simplification yields the following,

$$EI(\widetilde{A}) = [E_1^{\widetilde{A}}, E_2^{\widetilde{A}}] = \left[\int_0^1 f_A^{-1}(\alpha) d\alpha, -\int_0^1 g_A^{-1}(\alpha) d\alpha \right]. \quad (14)$$

When $f_A(x)$ and $g_A(x)$ are linear we can simplify the equations as follows,

$$EI(\tilde{A}) = \left[\frac{1}{2}(a_1 + a_2), \frac{1}{2}(a_3 + a_4) \right] \quad (15)$$

In addition, to compare two fuzzy numbers we use the following,

$$\mu_M(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } E_2^a - E_1^b < 0 \\ \frac{E_2^A - E_1^B}{E_2^A - E_2^B - (E_1^A - E_1^B)} & \text{if } 0 \in [E_1^a - E_2^b, E_2^a - E_1^b], \\ 1 & \text{if } E_1^a - E_2^b > 0 \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

where $[E_1^{\tilde{A}}, E_2^{\tilde{A}}]$ and $[E_1^{\tilde{B}}, E_2^{\tilde{B}}]$ are expected values of \tilde{A} and \tilde{B} , respectively. For more details the interested readers are suggested to read Jimenez et al. (2007).

The mathematical model given in Eq. (1) to Eq. (11) in fuzzy form is as follows,

$$\begin{aligned} \min Z = & \sum_r \sum_s \sum_t \frac{1}{4} (SC_{rst}^1 + SC_{rst}^2 + SC_{rst}^3 + SC_{rst}^4) q_{rst} \\ & + \sum_g \sum_p \sum_t \left(F_{gpt} z_{gpt} + \frac{1}{4} (PC_{gpt}^1 + PC_{gpt}^2 + PC_{gpt}^3 + PC_{gpt}^4) y_{gpt} + HG_{gpt} GI_{gpt} \right) \\ & + \sum_r \sum_s \sum_p \sum_t TR_{rspt} x_{rspt} + \sum_g \sum_p \sum_w \sum_t TG_{gpwt} m_{gpwt} + \sum_g \sum_w \sum_z \sum_t TW_{gwzt} n_{gwzt} \\ & + \sum_r \sum_p \sum_t HR_{rpt} RI_{rpt} + \sum_g \sum_w \sum_t HW_{gwt} WI_{gwt} \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

subject to

$$(1-\alpha) \frac{D_{gzt}^1 + D_{gzt}^2}{2} + \alpha \frac{D_{gzt}^3 + D_{gzt}^4}{2} \leq \sum_w n_{gwzt} \quad \forall g, z, t \quad (18)$$

$$y_{gpt} \leq \left((1-\alpha) \frac{cap_{gwt}^3 + cap_{gwt}^4}{2} + \alpha \frac{cap_{gwt}^1 + cap_{gwt}^2}{2} \right) k_{gpt} \quad \forall g, p, t \quad (19)$$

$$\sum_p m_{gpwt} \leq (1-\alpha) \frac{V_{gwt}^3 + V_{gwt}^4}{2} + \alpha \frac{V_{gwt}^1 + V_{gwt}^2}{2} \quad \forall g, w, t \quad (20)$$

The other equations are the same as the crisp model.

2.4. Fuzzy model two (Cadenas and Verdegay model)

The second fuzzy mathematical model used in this paper uses the method developed by Cadenas and Verdegay (1997). To understand the details consider the following fuzzy linear programming model,

$$\begin{aligned} \max Z &= \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{c}_j x_j \\ \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{a}_{ij} x_j &\leq_f \tilde{b}_i \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

$$x_j \geq 0, i \in M, j \in N$$

where the cost is defined as follows,

$$\exists \mu_j \in F(\mathcal{R}) \text{ such that } \mu_j : \mathcal{R} \rightarrow [0,1] j \in N. \tag{22}$$

The right hand sides are also defined as follows,

$$\exists \mu_i \in F(\mathcal{R}) \text{ such that } \mu_i : \mathcal{R} \rightarrow [0,1] i \in M \tag{23}$$

In addition, for each constraint, we have,

$$\exists \mu^i \in F(F(\mathcal{R})) \text{ such that } i \in M \quad \mu^i : F(\mathcal{R}) \rightarrow [0,1] \tag{24}$$

One general approach to solve the fuzzy linear programming given by Eq. (25) is to use convex fuzzy sets as follows,

$$\psi \left(\tilde{a}_i x, \tilde{b}_i \right) = \begin{cases} \tilde{t}_i & ; \tilde{a}_i x \leq_g \tilde{b}_i \\ \tilde{t}_i \ominus \tilde{a}_i x \oplus \tilde{b}_i & ; \tilde{b}_i \leq_g \tilde{a}_i x \leq_g \tilde{b}_i \oplus \tilde{t}_i \\ 0 & ; \tilde{a}_i x \leq_g \tilde{b}_i \oplus \tilde{t}_i \end{cases} \tag{25}$$

and the fuzzy linear programming model is summarized in the following form,

$$\begin{aligned} \max \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{c}_j x_j \\ \text{subject to} \\ \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{a}_{ij} x_j &\leq_g \tilde{b}_i + \tilde{t}_i (1-\alpha) i \in M \\ x_j &\geq 0, \alpha \in [0,1], j \in N \end{aligned} \tag{26}$$

For more details, please see Cadenas and Verdegay (1997).

3. Numerical solution

In this section we present some results for the implementation of the proposed fuzzy models and compare our results with crisp model. The fuzzy parameters of the proposed models are uniformly distributed and they are given in Table 2.

Table 2

Input parameters

Parameter	HR_{rpt}	HG_{gpt}	HW_{gwt}	TG_{gpwt}	TR_{rspt}	TW_{gwzt}	F_{gpt}	α_{rg}
Uniform(a,b)	(12,18)	(18,25)	(18,20)	(5,15)	(5,10)	(6,12)	(750,1500)	(1,3)

In this model, demand is given in fuzzy form as $\tilde{D}_{gzt} = (60,80,100,120)$, the capacity for each product in each period is 670, the production capacity of each factory is $\tilde{c}\tilde{a}\tilde{p}_{gpt} = (340,360,400,420)$ and finally the capacity of each distribution center is $\tilde{V}_{gwt} = (390,400,490,520)$. We consider quarterly or semi-annual planning horizon. The resulted problem formulations for two fuzzy models as well as crisp one have been solved using Lingo software and the results are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3
The results of the implementation of the propose fuzzy models

Problem	S	P	W	Z	Crisp	Cadenas	Jimenez Method		
							$\alpha=0.2$	$\alpha=0.7$	$\alpha=1$
1	3	2	2	2	32862	29769	27384	32877	36183
2	3	2	4	6	97319	85832	78214	94741	105104
3	5	3	4	6	87986	78002	71403	86111	95640
4	5	3	6	8	120133	106650	97412	119328	132873
5	10	4	6	8	170465	150841	135045	167438	188462
6	10	4	8	10	215570	189711	170724	209545	233224
7	20	5	8	10	206619	181920	164160	200717	222616
8	20	5	10	12	247551	219320	200125	244866	272545

As we can observe from the results of Table 3, both fuzzy models provide better objective values compared with the crisp model and Fig. 1 demonstrates the results of the implementation of the first fuzzy model versus crisp model.

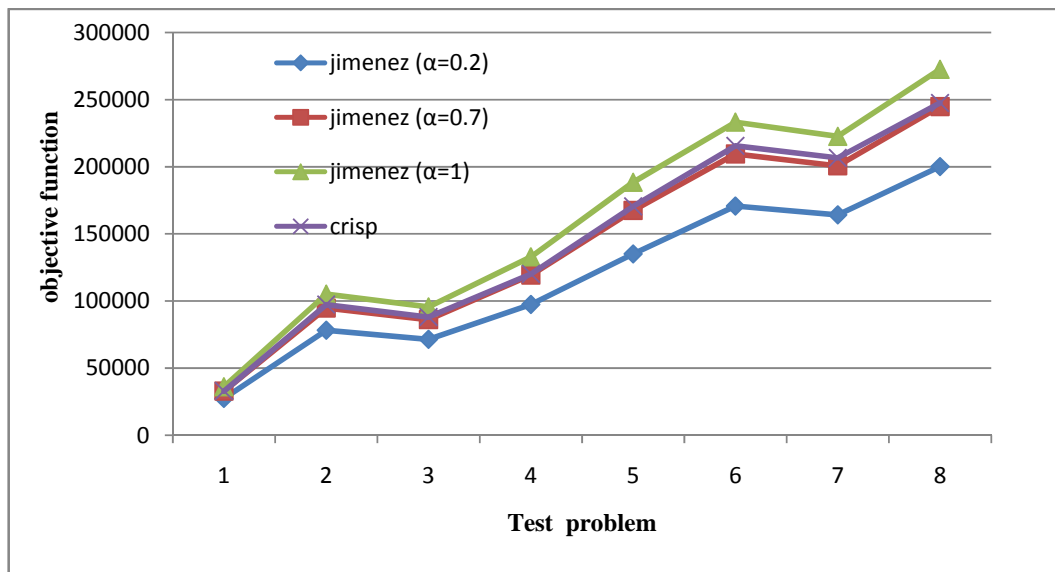


Fig. 1. The performance of cadenzas and crisp model

As we can observe from the results of Fig. 1, when $\alpha = 0.2$ the proposed fuzzy model outperforms the crisp model and for other cases, there are not much differences between two methods. In addition, Fig. 2 shows the relative performance of the second fuzzy model versus crisp model.

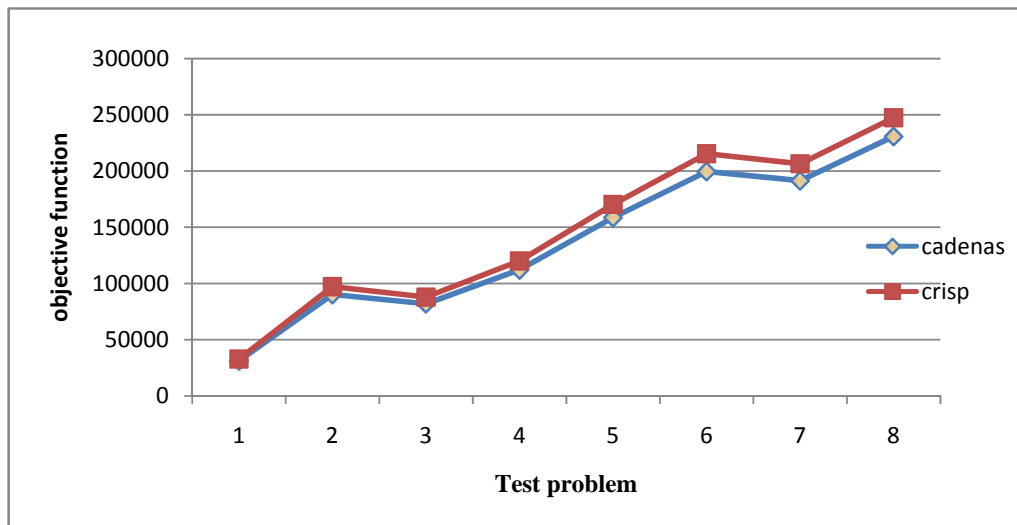


Fig. 2. The performance of the crisp model versus the second fuzzy model

It is clear from the results that the proposed model mostly beats the crisp model.

4. Conclusion

In this paper, we have investigated a supply chain problem where a whole seller/producer distributes goods among different retailers. The resulted problem were often faced with uncertainty and the input data are perturbed with some noises. Therefore, we need to implement various techniques to handle the uncertainty. The proposed model of this paper investigated different input parameters such as demand, capacity and cost in trapezoid fuzzy forms and using two ranking methods, we handled the uncertainty. The results of the proposed model of this paper have been compared with the crisp and other existing fuzzy techniques using some randomly generated data and our comparison indicated that the proposed model of this paper could provide somewhat lower values for the objective function and do not increase the complexity of the resulted problem.

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