

자동화 크로스도킹터미널에서의 출고 위치 결정

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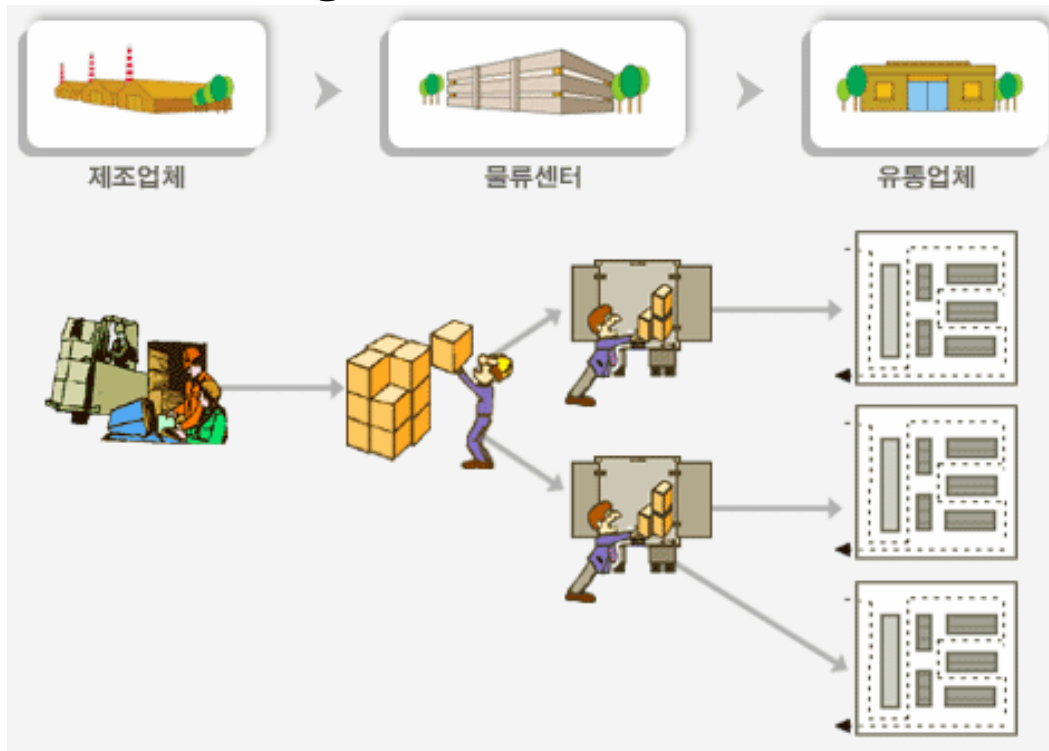
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Background

Cross-docking Terminal?

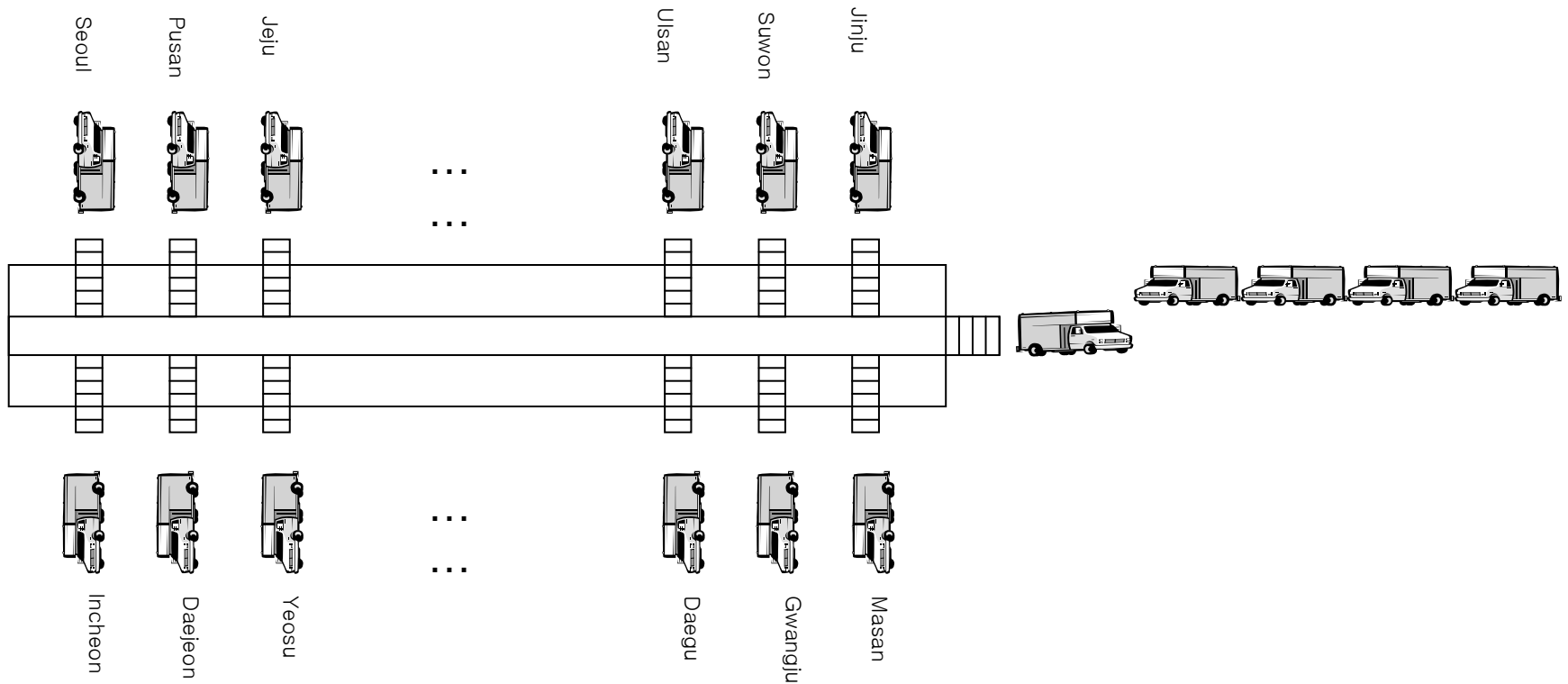


<http://blog.naver.com/lovekorea200/40026991406>

- Mail distribution
- Express Courier Service → Consolidation Terminal
- Distribution Center → Cross-docking Terminal

Background (cont'd)

Operation in Cross-docking Terminal



Objective

To assign destinations to shipping dock doors in order to minimize both the number of workers engaged in loading operation and the imbalance ratio among the workers.

- Mathematical Model

- Heuristic Algorithm
 - genetic algorithm
 - line balancing heuristic

- An illustrative example

Literature Review

- Tsui and Chang (1990, 1992)
- Kinnear (1997)
- Sung and Song (2003)
- Oh Yonghui et al. (2006)

Model Development

● Model Parameters

f_{it}	freight quantity to destination i over working period t
R_{kt}	workload of working group k over working period t
W	loading capability of a worker per working period
G_t	imbalance ratio over working period t
M	an arbitrary large number
x_{ij}	1, if destination i is assigned to shipping dock door j ; 0, otherwise.
y_{tjk}	1, if shipping dock door j is assigned to working group k over working period t ; 0, otherwise.

● Indices

t	index of working periods, $t = \{1, 2, \dots, T\}$
i	index of destinations, $i = \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$
j	index of shipping dock doors, $j = \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$
k	index of working groups, $k = \{1, 2, \dots, K_t\}$

Model Development (cont'd)

Minimize	$\sum_{t=1}^T K_t / T + \sum_{T=1}^T G_t / T$	(1)
Subject to	$\sum_{i=1}^N x_{ij} = 1, \quad \text{for } j = 1, 2, \dots, N$	(2)
	$\sum_{j=1}^N x_{ij} = 1, \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \dots, N$	(3)
	$\sum_{k=1}^{K_t} y_{tjk} = 1, \quad \text{for } t = 1, 2, \dots, T \text{ and } j = 1, 2, \dots, T$	(4)
	$\sum_{j=1}^K y_{tjk} \geq 1, \quad \text{for } t = 1, 2, \dots, T \text{ and } k = 1, 2, \dots, K_t$	(5)
	$\left(\sum_{j=1}^{j-1} y_{tjk} \right) \left(\sum_{j=-j+1}^N y_{tjk} \right) \leq M \cdot y_{tjk}, \quad \text{for } t = 1, 2, \dots, T, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, K_t, \text{ and } j = 2, 3, \dots, (N-1)$	(6)
	$F_{tk} \leq W, \quad \text{for } t = 1, 2, \dots, T \text{ and } k = 1, 2, \dots, K_t$	(7)
where	$F_{tk} = \sum_{i=1}^N f_{ti} \sum_{j=1}^N x_{ij} * y_{tjk}, \quad \text{for } t = 1, 2, \dots, T \text{ and } k = 1, 2, \dots, K_t$	(8)
	$G_t = \frac{\text{Max}_{k=1,2,\dots,k_t} F_{tk} - \text{Min}_{k=1,2,\dots,k_t} F_{tk}}{W}, \quad \text{for } t = 1, 2, \dots, T$	(9)
	$x_{jn}, y_{nk}: \text{ binary variables, for } t = 1, 2, \dots, T, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, N, \text{ and } k = 1, 2, \dots, K_t$	(10)

Heuristic Algorithm

Genetic Algorithm (GA)



Dock Door Assignment

Traveling Salesman Problem (TSP)

-Cloning : 20%

-Parent selection : Binary Tournament Selection

-Crossover : Partial Mapped Crossover (PMX)

-Mutation : Displacement

-Fitness Function : Objective Function

Heuristic Algorithm (Cont'd)

line balancing heuristic

Clustering

216	350	196	272	130	338	162	100	400	187
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216	350	196	272	130	338	162	100	400	187
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line balancing

216	350	196	272	130	338	162	100	400	187
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200	168	160	187	101	301	156	80	386	136
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Agrawal's Heuristic

An Illustrative Example

- Working period : 4
- Destination : 20
- Capability per worker : 600 units per period.

	Present	GA
# of Working groups (Average)	11	9.25
Imbalance Ratio (Average)	0.48	0.06

An Illustrative Example (cont'd)

Shipping dock door	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	# of working groups	Imbalance ratio	
1 st	196	148	193	149	287	197	191	198	275	150	286	295	275	293	195	281	149	280	289	291	9	0.27	
	537			436			586			425			581			568			476				429
2 nd	576	589	299	194	195	298	300	302	290	596	187	296	290	187	302	567	565	185	197	579	14	0.49	
	576	589	493		493		300	592		596	483		477		302	567	565	382		579			
3 rd	190	570	189	599	586	145	190	148	296	296	147	199	293	280	150	579	300	286	195	200	13	0.75	
	190	570	189	599	586	483			592			346		573		150	579	586		395			
4 th	147	196	596	118	120	196	146	200	147	197	590	129	149	190	199	194	193	196	116	115	8	0.42	
	343		596	580				544			590	468			586			427					
Destination	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	Average	Average	
																					11	0.48	

An Illustrative Example (cont'd)

Shipping dock door	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	# of working groups	Imbalance ratio
1 st	193	191	196	275	275	148	150	149	149	287	289	291	295	195	197	198	286	293	280	281	8	0.08
	580			550		596			576		586			590		579		561				
2 nd	299	300	576	290	290	589	596	565	194	195	197	579	296	302	298	302	187	187	185	567	12	0.07
	599		576	580	589	596	565	586		579	598		600		559		567					
3 rd	189	190	190	293	296	570	296	300	599	586	195	200	199	150	145	148	147	280	286	579	10	0.06
	569			589		570	596		599	586	594			594			566		579			
4 th	596	146	147	149	147	196	197	193	118	120	116	115	129	199	196	200	590	190	196	194	7	0.03
	596	589			586			598			595			590	580							
Destination	C	G	A	M	I	B	J	Q	D	E	S	T	L	O	F	H	K	N	R	P	Average	Average
																					9.25	0.06

Conclusion

To assign destinations to shipping dock doors in order to minimize both the number of workers engaged in loading operation and the imbalance ratio among the workers.

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Future research Area

- Case Study
- Heuristic Algorithm