SIMULATED ANNEALING BASED OPTIMIZED DRIVER SCHEDULING FOR VEHICLE DELIVERY

Shashika Ranga Muramudalige (158041K)

Degree of Master of Science

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

University of Moratuwa

Sri Lanka

May 2018

SIMULATED ANNEALING BASED OPTIMIZED DRIVER SCHEDULING FOR VEHICLE DELIVERY

Shashika Ranga Muramudalige

(158041K)

Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Master of Science in Computer Science and Engineering

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

University of Moratuwa

Sri Lanka

May 2018

Declaration, copyright statement and the statement of the supervisor

"I declare that this is my own work and this thesis does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any other University or institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text. Also, I hereby grant to University of Moratuwa the non-exclusive right to reproduce and distribute my thesis, in whole or in part in print, electronic or other medium. I retain the right to use this content in whole or part in future works (such as articles or books)."

Signature:	Date:
The above candidate has carried out research supervision.	for the Masters thesis under our
Name of the supervisor:	Dr. HMN Dilum Bandara
Signature of the supervisor:	Date:
Name of the supervisor:	Eng. Nishal Samarasekara
Signature of the supervisor:	Date:

Abstract

Simulated annealing based optimized driver scheduling for vehicle delivery

Vehicle delivery is a major business where third-party drivers are hired to deliver vehicles when they are relocated, sold, or while returning rental cars. This is motivated due to the busy schedule of individuals and companies, convince, and cost saving. A vehicle delivery company typically operates in a chosen geography varying from a region of a country to a set of countries that are nearby. Hence, the drivers are also geographically dispersed. This is a complicated process due to the wide variation in collection/delivery locations, driver availability, time bounds, types of vehicles, special skills required by drivers, and impact due to traffic and weather. Currently the process is manipulated manually by a scheduling manager who creates next day's schedule at the end of the working day based on the jobs received. However, as the number of jobs and drivers increase, it is hard to decide on the most appropriate driver for the job such that both the customer and company goals are optimally satisfied. We propose an automated driver scheduling solution to maximize the number of vehicle deliveries and customer satisfaction while minimizing the delivery cost and distributing driver income based on their availability. Proposed solution consists of a rule checker and a scheduler. Rule checker enforces constraints such as deadlines, vehicle types, license types, skills, and working hours. Scheduler uses simulated annealing to assign as many jobs as possible while minimizing the overall cost. Using a workload derived from an actual vehicle delivery company, we demonstrate that the proposed solution has good coverage of jobs while minimizing the cost and equitably distributing the income among drivers based on their availability. Moreover, the proposed solution has the flexibility to tolerate exceptions due to breakdowns, excessive traffic, and bad weather without a considerable impact on the majority of the already scheduled jobs.

Keywords: Optimization, Scheduling, Simulated Annealing, Vehicle Delivery

Dedication

I dedicate my thesis work to my family and many friends. A special feeling of gratitude to my loving parents, Sarathchandra and Aruna Muramudalige whose words of encouragement and push for tenacity ring in my ears. My sister Dulari Muramudalige and my wife Sonali Muthukumarana have never left my side and are very special.

I also dedicate this thesis to my many friends and colleagues who have supported me throughout the process. I will always appreciate all they have done, especially for helping me develop my technology skills.

Acknowledgment

I wish to thank my evaluation panel members who were more than generous with their expertise and precious time. A special thanks to Dr. Dilum Bandara, my research supervisor for his countless hours of reflecting, reading, encouraging, and most of all patients throughout the entire process. Thank you Dr. Shehan Perera, and Mr. Afkam Azeez for agreeing to serve on my evaluation panel and Eng. Nishal Samarasekara for agreeing to serve as my external supervisor.

I would like to acknowledge and thank Department of Computer Science and Engineering, University of Moratuwa, for allowing me to conduct my research and providing any assistance requested. Special thanks go to both academic and non-academic staff of the department for their continued support. I also gratitude to the University of Moratuwa for the financial support as the research was supported in part by the Senate Research Grant of the University of Moratuwa under award number SRC/LT/2016/14.

Finally, I would like to thank the teachers, evaluators and colleagues that assisted me with this project. Their excitement and willingness to provide feedback made the completion of this research an enjoyable experience.

Table of Content

Declaration, copyright statement and the statement of the supervisor	iii
Abstract	iv
Dedication	V
Acknowledgement	vi
List of Figures	ix
List of Tables	X
List of Abbreviations	xi
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Motivation	1
1.2 Problem Statement	2
1.3 Objectives	3
1.4 Outline	3
2. LITERATURE REVIEW	4
2.1 Driver and vehicle scheduling in Limousine rental	4
2.2 Column generation based hyper-heuristic solution for bus-driver scheduling	7
2.3 Artificial neural systems for delivery truck scheduling	10
2.4 RMC truck dispatching using machine-learning techniques	11
2.5 Truck driver scheduling problem	13
2.6 Summary	14
3. PROBLEM FORMULATION	16
3.1 Constraints	16
3.2 Objectives	19
4. PROPOSED SOLUTION	21
4.1 Rule checker	21
4.2 Job scheduler	23
5. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS	25
5.1 Workload Creation	25
5.2 Results	28
5.2.1 Comparison with other algorithms	32
5.2.2 Effects of the unavoidable delays and issues	37
5.2.3 Effects of public transportation use of drivers	40
5.2.4 Income distribution of drivers	42
6 SUMMARY AND FURTIRE WORK	11

6.1 Conclusion	44
6.2 Future work	45
References	47

List of Figures

Figure 4.1. Solution model for rule checker.	22
Figure 5.1. (a) Job distribution of dataset 1 and (b) Job distribution of dataset 2.	26
Figure 5.2. Driver distribution.	27
Figure 5.3. Job coverage against total driver available hours in each day.	31
Figure 5.4. Job coverage against different cooling rates.	32
Figure 5.5. Pseudo code of initial solution.	33
Figure 5.6. Pseudo code of enhanced hill climbing algorithm.	33
Figure 5.7. Job coverage against various algorithms.	36
Figure 5.8. Job coverage against various algorithms min-max range.	37
Figure 5.9. Impact of delayed jobs against different delays.	39
Figure 5.10. Impact of delayed jobs against different delays by regenerating the solution.	39
Figure 5.11. Job coverage against different travel time factors.	41
Figure 5.12. Profit against different travel cost factors.	41
Figure 5.13. Weekly average of driver availability and income with $\pm 1H$ time window for dataset	42
Figure 5.14. Weekly income/availability ratio with $\pm 1H$ time window for dataset 1.	43
Figure 5.15. Weekly average of driver availability and income with $\pm 1H$ time window for dataset	43
Figure 5.16. Weekly income/availability ratio with ±1H time window for dataset	43

List of Tables

Table 2.1. Driver related symbols.	17
Table 2.2. Job related symbols.	17
Table 2.3. Solution related symbols.	17
Table 5.1. Driver availability by day.	25
Table 5.2. SA Acceptance rates against initial temperatures with 0.003 cooling rate.	28
Table 5.3. Results against different time windows on Monday for dataset 1 and 2 with 0.00 cooling rate.	03 29
Table 5.4. Results against different time windows across a week.	30
Table 5.5. Results against different time windows on Monday for dataset 1 and 2 with 0.03 cooling rate.	3 31
Table 5.6. Results against different time windows on Monday for dataset 1 and 2 with hill climbing algorithm.	34
Table 5.7. Results against different time windows on Monday for dataset 1 and 2 with initial solution.	ial 34
Table 5.8. Results against different time windows across a week with hill climbing algorithm.	35
Table 5.9. Min, max, average results against different algorithms on Monday for dataset 1.	. 36
Table 5.10. Impact of 5% of delayed jobs for dataset 1 and 2.	38
Table 5.11. Impact of 5% of delayed jobs for dataset 1 and 2 with regenerating the solution.	38
Table 5.12. Impact of 10% of delayed jobs for dataset 1 and 2 with regenerating the solution.	38
Table 5.13. Results against different travel time factors on Monday for dataset 1 and 2 with $\pm 1H$ time window.	h 40
Table 5.14. Results against different public transportation cost factors on Monday for datas 1 and 2 with $\pm 1H$ time window.	set 40

List of Abbreviations

ANN Artificial neural network

ANS Artificial Neural Systems

BDSP Bus Driver Scheduling Problem

DA Dispatch Area

GPS Global Positioning System

HC Hill Climbing

IBK Naive Bayes classifier

ILP Integer Linear Programming

J48 Decision tree

ML Machine Learning

NB K nearest neighbor

PART Rule based algorithm

RMC Ready Mix Concrete

RMP Restricted Master Problem

SA Simulated Annealing

SMO Support vector machine

TDSP Truck Driver Scheduling Problem

VD Vehicle Delivery