

Creating a Fleet Management Decision Tool Using Mixed Integer Linear Programming

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Background

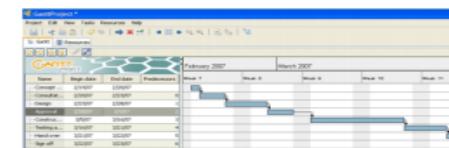


New Alternative Replacements

Platform Upgrades

Balancing Performance, Cost, Requirements

Over Time



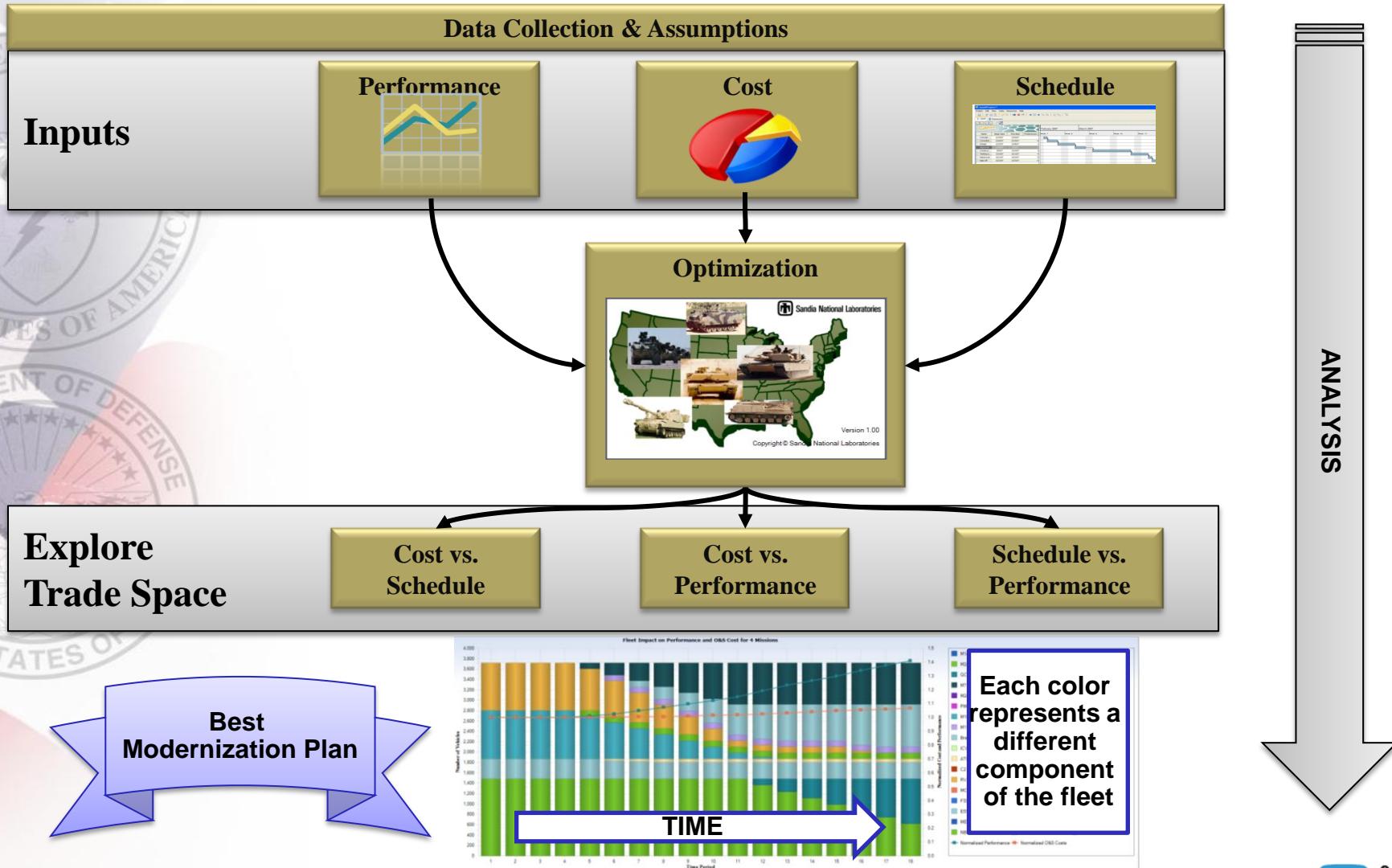
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Fleet Management Challenge

- Program executives face the perpetual fleet management challenge: The need to create optimal investment plans for fleet obsolescence mitigation and modernization. These investment plans must be comprehensive, ensuring an optimal balance between capability, schedule and cost.
- Critical questions:
 - What fleet composition will maximize overall performance?
 - Can we minimize cost while maintaining a performance threshold?
 - What fleet compositions meet schedule and cost constraints?
 - What is the required funding profile over the planning horizon given schedule and performance requirements
- Fleet Management problems are highly complex due to the large number of decision variables, constraints, and dependencies

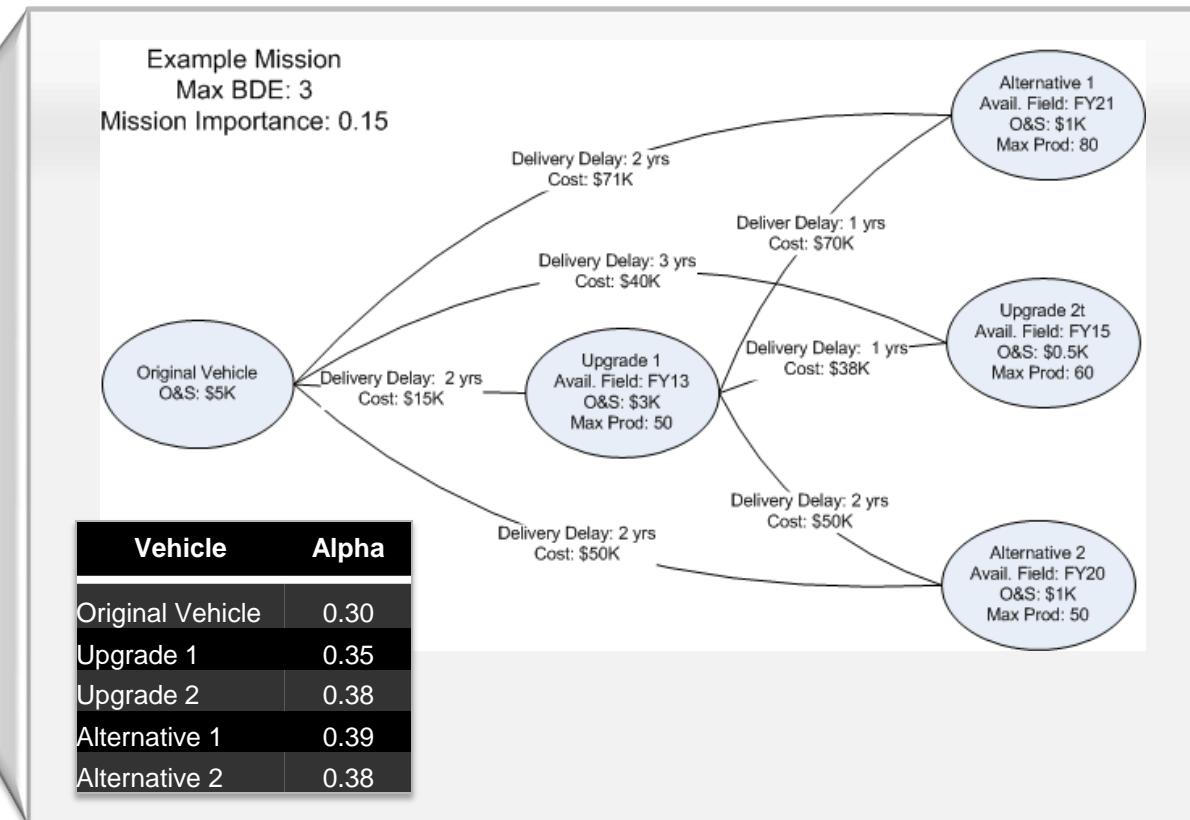
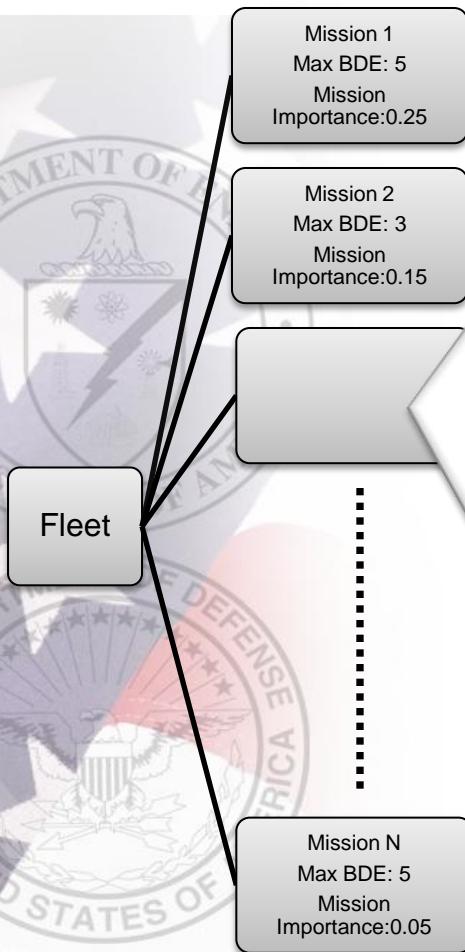
Fleet Management Optimization Process



Model Inputs



Transitions Model



Transitions models defines available upgrades and vehicle alternatives for each mission

Mixed Integer Linear Program - Objective

Objective

– Maximize fleet performance

$$\text{Max} \sum_t \sum_{i,m} \alpha_{i,m} (\text{Initial}_{i,m} + \sum_{ii,t' \leq t} \text{Transition}_{m,ii,i,t'} - \sum_{ii,t' \leq t} \text{Transition}_{m,i,ii,t'})$$

Vehicle i
mission m
combination

Starting Inventory

Transition into Vehicle i

time t

Performance

Transition out from vehicle i

Maximizes the overall cumulative performances of the entire fleet by summing over each time interval. Note that this encourages early improvements

Mixed Integer Linear Program – Constraints (1)

Subject to:

– Maintain fleet size consistencies

Global conservation - Total number of vehicle i 's for mission m must equal to the required number vehicle need for mission m .

Mission m
Time t

$$\forall m, t \quad \sum_i \left(\text{Initial}_{i,m} - \sum_{ii, t' \leq t} \text{Transition}_{m, i, ii, t'} + \sum_{ii, t' \leq t} \text{Transition}_{m, ii, i, t'} \right) = \text{MissionVehReq}_m$$

$$\forall i, m, t \quad \sum_{ii, t' \leq t} \text{Transistion}_{m, i, ii, t'} \leq \text{Initial}_{i,m} + \sum_{iii, t' \leq t} \text{Transition}_{m, iii, i, t'}$$

Vehicle, i
Mission, m
Time, t

Note: Transitions are s.t. a Transition Map defining the transition models

Local conservation – at any vehicle i transition leaving i cannot be greater then the sum of initial inventory and transition into i .

These constrains ensures that the accounting for upgrades and purchases are valid with the mission requirements

Mixed Integer Linear Program – Constraints (2)

Subject to:

– Percent modernization

Mission m
Vehicle i
Time t

\forall
 m, i, t

Transition leaving
vehicle i

$$\sum_{ii, t' \leq t} \text{Transition}_{m, i, ii, t'} \geq \text{PercentModernized}_{i, m, t} \times \text{Initial}_{i, m}$$

The percent of vehicle i for
mission m by time t that
should be modernized

Note: only valid for
those with initial
inventory

Transition leaving vehicle i (upgrades or new acquisitions)
must be greater than percent modernized by time period t

In addition to implicit desire for modernization by the objective function,
this constraint forces modernization over schedule requirements

Mixed Integer Linear Program – Constraints (3)

Subject to:

– Upgrades and acquisitions production limits

Vehicle i
Time t

$\forall i, t$

Transition into
vehicle i

$$\sum_{ii,m} \text{Transition}_{m,ii,i,t} \leq \text{MaxTransitIn}_{i,t}$$

Maximum allowable transition
into vehicle i per time period t
(upgrades or acquisitions)

$\forall i$

$$\sum_{ii,m} \text{Transition}_{m,ii,i,t} \leq \text{MaxTotalTransitIn}_{i,t}$$

Total maximum allowable
transition into vehicle i over the
entire planning horizon

Limit the availability of upgrades or acquisitions. This constraint can be used to reflect production limits or brigade availability for modernization

Mixed Integer Linear Program – Constraints (4)

Subject to:

– Integral brigade limits

Vehicle i, ii
Mission m
Time t

$\forall i, ii, m, t$

$\sum_{ii,i} y_{m,ii,i,t} \leq \text{MaxBDE}_m$

Any transitions
into vehicle i must
be in multiples of
full brigades

y is a integer
variable



Number of vehicle in a brigade
for mission m



Transition $_{m,ii,i,t} = y_{m,ii,i,t} \times \text{OrderQuantity}_m$

Maximum number of brigade
for mission m that can be
modernized at any time period

**Limit the number of brigade by mission that can
be modernized at each time period**

Mixed Integer Linear Program – Constraints (5)

Subject to:

– Cost constraints (Purchases and O&S)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \forall t \sum_{i,ii,m} \text{TransitCost}_{m,i,ii} \times \text{Transition}_{m,ii,i,t} \leq \text{AquisitionBudget}_t \\
 & \forall t \sum_{i,m} \text{OSCost}_{i,m} \times \left(\text{Initial}_{i,m} + \sum_{ii,t' \leq t} \text{Transition}_{m,ii,i,t'} - \sum_{iii,t' \leq t} \text{Transition}_{m,i,iii,t'} \right) \leq \text{OSBudget}_t
 \end{aligned}$$

Cost of transitioning into vehicle i times number of transitions into i Budget for upgrades and purchases at time t
 Time t $\sum_{i,ii,m}$ $\sum_{i,m}$
 ↑ ↓
 Operating cost of vehicle i performing mission m Number of vehicle i in service at time t Operation budget at time t

Modernization is constrained by availability of acquisitions and operations funds.

Note: The optimization model do consider delivery delay (e.g., time when funds are allocated vs. when the vehicle is actually fielded), not shown for simplicity

Mixed Integer Linear Program – Constraints (6)

Subject to:

– Cost constraints (RDT&E)

RDT&E Group g

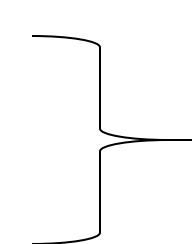
$$\forall g \sum_{i \in \text{Group}_g, ii, m, t} \text{Transition}_{m, ii, i, t} \leq \text{R DTEGroup Indicator}_g \times \text{MAX}$$

$$\forall g \sum_{i \in \text{Group}_g, ii, m, t} \text{Transition}_{m, ii, i, t} \geq \text{R DTEGroup Indicator}_g$$

$$\forall t \sum_g \text{R DTEGroup Indicator}_g \times \text{RDTECost}_{g, t} \leq \text{RDTEBudget}_t$$

RDT&E Group g that at least one fielded vehicle is in service times the RDT&E cost at time t

Sets binary indicator for RDTE group (vehicle that requires RDT&E cost

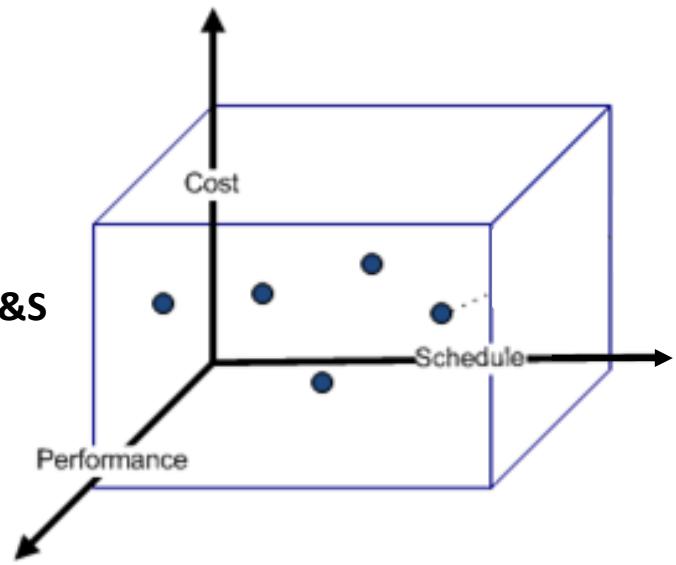


↑
RDT&E budget at time t

RDT&E cost represents investment cost associated with certain upgrades and acquisitions. RDT&E groups indicate group of vehicles that will incur the same RDT&E cost if anyone of them were chosen

Mixed Integer Linear Program- Summary

- The optimization model provides the ability to explore the *Cost*, *Schedule*, and *Performance* trade space and develop an optimized fleet modernization plan
- Objective:
 - Maximize fleet performance
 - (Alternatively) Minimize cost over time
- Subject to:
 - Ability of vehicle variants to perform mission roles
 - Available budget over time: R&D, Procurement, and O&S
 - Schedule
 - Vehicle replacement rate
 - Availability of alternative vehicles
 - Mission capabilities defined for each platform
 - Sets of upgrades and alternative vehicles available over time
- Results:
 - Number of vehicles to modernize, upgrade, repurpose, or purchase over time
 - Selection of best alternative vehicle variants based on performance and cost
 - Performance vs. cost vs. schedule tradeoffs



Sample Results

