

# An improved Branch-Cut-and-Price algorithm for heterogeneous vehicle routing problems

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# An improved Branch-Cut-and-Price Algorithm for Heterogeneous Vehicle Routing Problems

Artur Pessoa<sup>3</sup>

Ruslan Sadykov<sup>1,2</sup>

Eduardo Uchoa<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>

Inria Bordeaux,  
France



<sup>2</sup>

Université Bordeaux,  
France



<sup>3</sup>

Universidade Federal  
Fluminense, Brazil



Verolog 2017  
Amsterdam, July 11

# Heterogeneous Vehicle Routing

Set  $I$  of  $n$  customers, each  $i \in I$  with demand  $d_i$ .

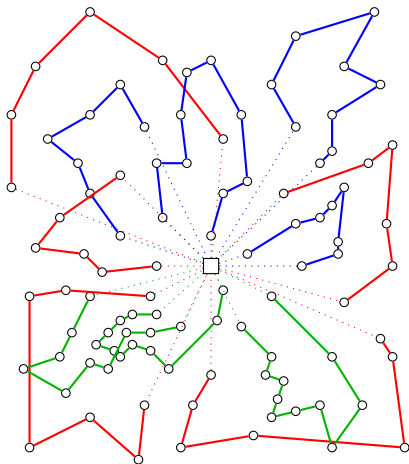
Set  $U$  of vehicle types, each  $u \in U$  has a depot with  $K_u$  vehicles of capacity  $Q_u$ , with fixed cost  $f_u$  and travel costs  $c_a^u$  for each edge  $a$ .

Objective: minimize the total fixed and travel cost.

## Variants

- ▶ Multi-depot VRP
- ▶ Site-dependent VRP

Instance HVRPFV-20-100



6 , 4 , 3 

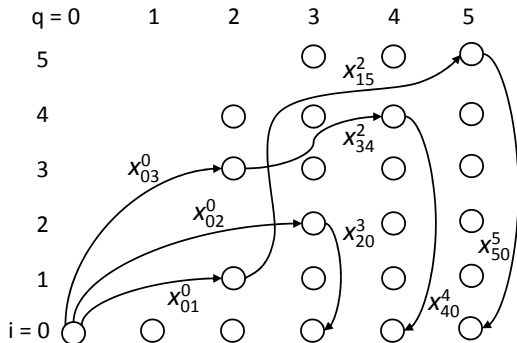
Optimum **4760.68** (BKS 4761.26)

## Set partitioning (master) formulation

- ▶  $R_u$  — set of  $q$ -routes feasible for a vehicle of type  $u$
- ▶  $a_i^r$  — number of times that customer  $i$  appears in route  $r$ .
- ▶  $c_r$  — cost of route  $r$ .
- ▶ **Binary variable**  $\lambda_u^r = 1$  if and only if a vehicle of type  $u$  uses route  $r$

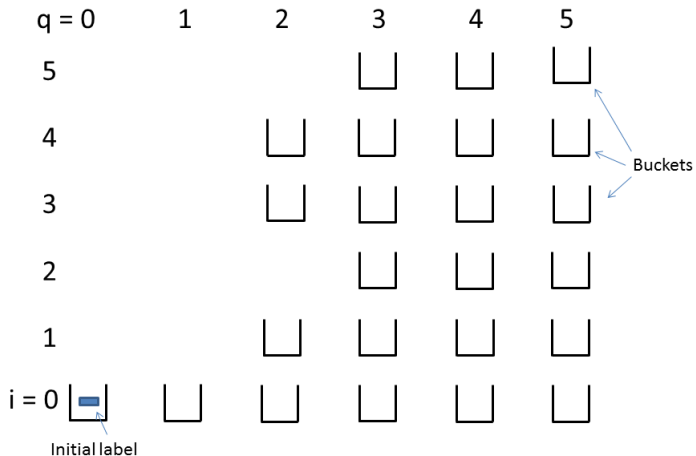
$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & \sum_{u \in U} \sum_{r \in R_u} c_r \lambda_r \\ & \sum_{u \in U} \sum_{r \in R_u} a_i^r \lambda_r = 1, \quad \forall i \in I, \\ & \sum_{r \in R_u} \lambda_r \leq K_u, \quad \forall u \in U, \\ & \lambda_r \in \{0, 1\}, \quad \forall r \in R_u, \forall u \in U. \end{aligned}$$

## Pricing subproblem for a vehicle type

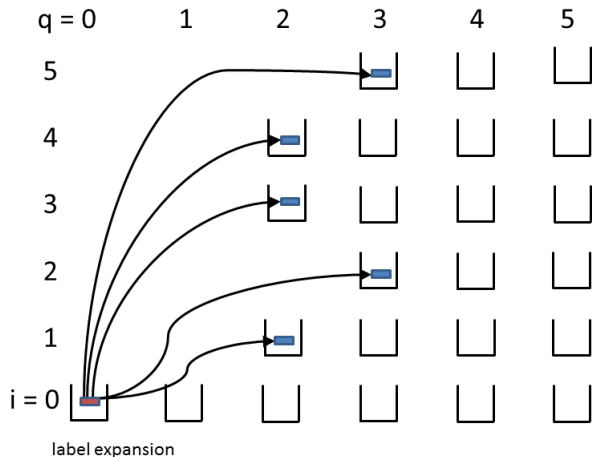


**Figure:**  $|I| = Q = 5$ ,  $d_1 = d_3 = d_4 = 2$ ,  $d_2 = d_5 = 3$ ; routes 0-1-5-0, 0-2-0, 0-3-4-0 are shown

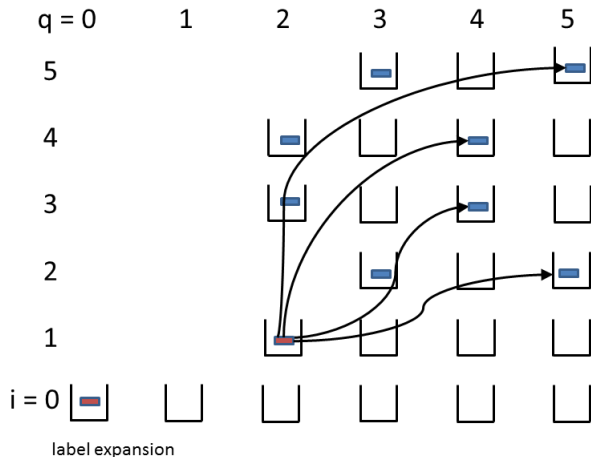
# The labeling algorithm



# The labeling algorithm

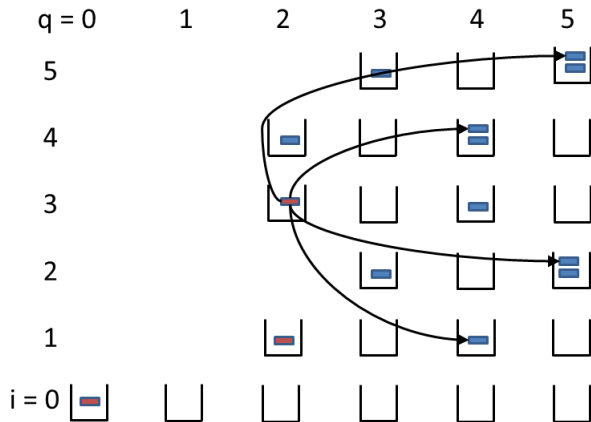


# The labeling algorithm



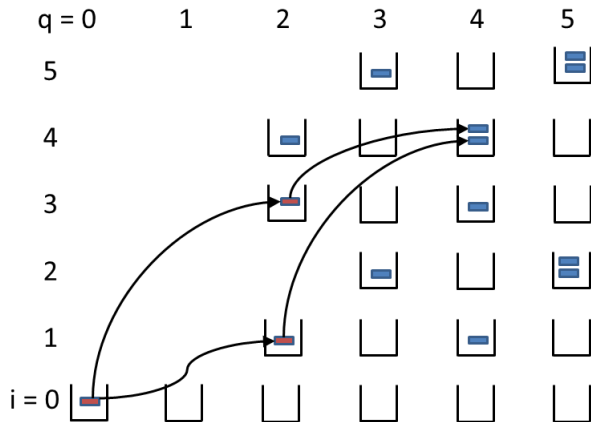


# The labeling algorithm



Do both labels need to be kept in bucket (4,4)?

# The labeling algorithm



The labels represent partial paths 0-1-4 and 0-3-4

## Subset Row Cuts (SRCs)

Given  $C \subseteq V_+$  and a multiplier  $p$ , the  $(C, p)$ -Subset Row Cut is:

$$\sum_{u \in U} \sum_{r \in R_u} \left\lfloor p \sum_{i \in C} a_i^r \right\rfloor \lambda_r \leq \lfloor p|C| \rfloor$$

Special case of **Chvátal-Gomory rank-1 cuts** obtained by rounding of  $|C|$  constraints in the master

Each cut adds **an additional resource** in the shortest path pricing problem

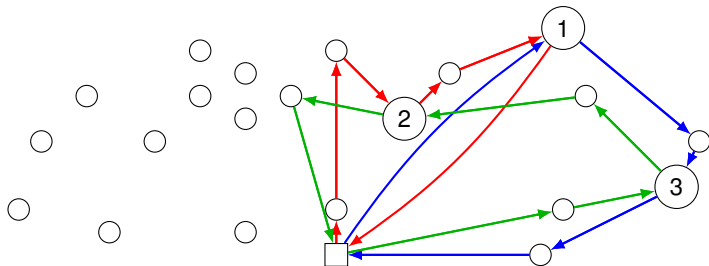


Mads Jepsen and Bjorn Petersen and Simon Spoorendonk and David Pisinger (2008).

Subset-Row Inequalities Applied to the Vehicle-Routing Problem with Time Windows.

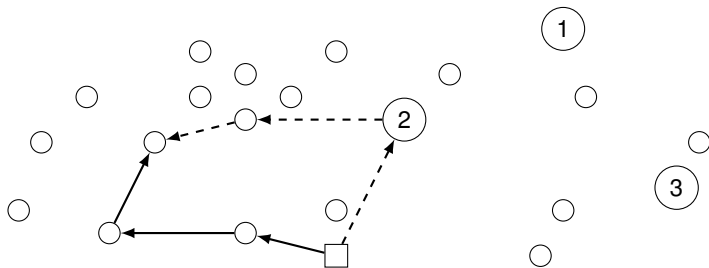
*Operations Research*, 56(2):497–511.

# Example of 3-Subset Row Cut, $|C| = 3$ , $\rho = \frac{1}{2}$



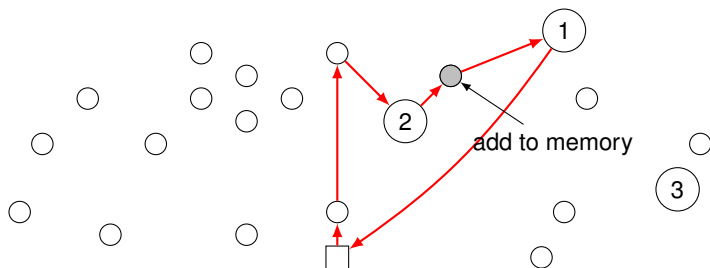
If  $\lambda_1 = 0.5$ ,  $\lambda_2 = 0.5$ , and  $\lambda_3 = 0.5$ , cut  $C = \{1, 2, 3\}$  is violated.

## Example of 3-Subset Row Cut, $|C| = 3$ , $\rho = \frac{1}{2}$



Less possibilities for domination after adding the cut.

## Example of 3-Subset Row Cut, $|C| = 3$ , $p = \frac{1}{2}$



Concept of **limited memory cuts** [Pecin et al., 2017b].

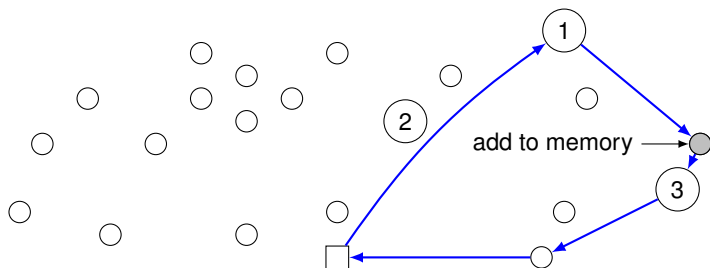


Pecin, D., Pessoa, A., Poggi, M., and Uchoa, E. (2017a).

Improved branch-cut-and-price for capacitated vehicle routing.

*Mathematical Programming Computation*, 9(1):61–100.

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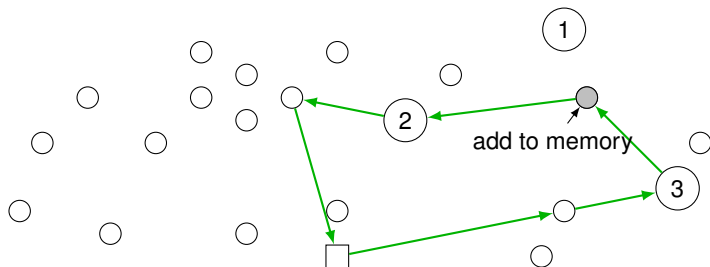


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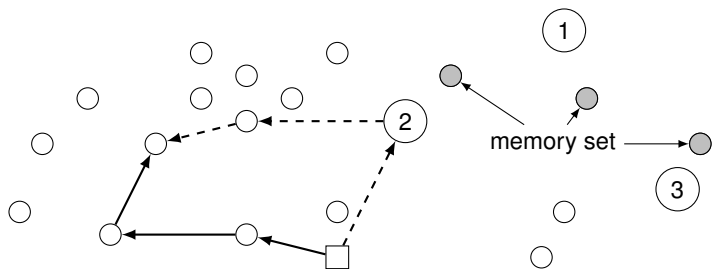
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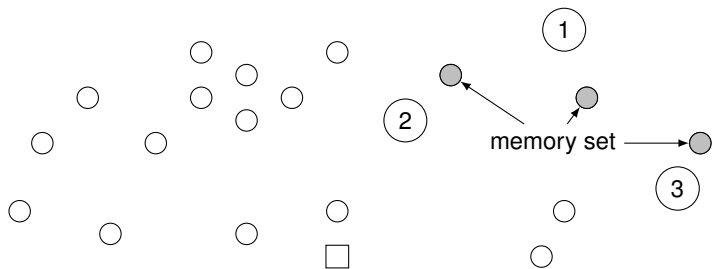


## Example of 3-Subset Row Cut, $|C| = 3$ , $p = \frac{1}{2}$



Dashed partial path “forgot” the cut (cut state in the label is 0)  
⇒ larger domination probability.

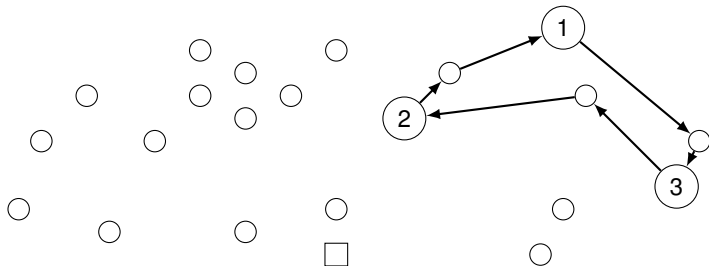
## Example of 3-Subset Row Cut, $|C| = 3$ , $p = \frac{1}{2}$



Different memory sets

- ▶ Node memory

## Example of 3-Subset Row Cut, $|C| = 3$ , $p = \frac{1}{2}$



### Different memory sets

- ▶ Node memory
- ▶ Arc memory [Pecin et al., 2017a]

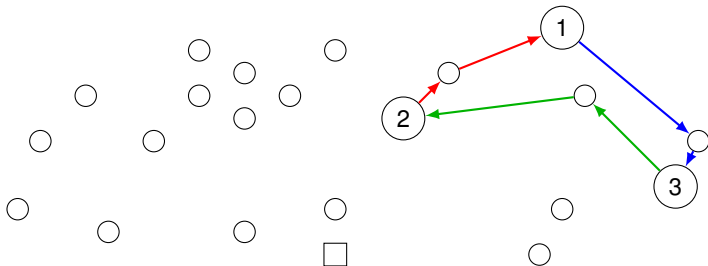


Pecin, D., Contardo, C., Desaulniers, G., and Uchoa, E. (2017a).

New enhancements for the exact solution of the vehicle routing problem with time windows.

*INFORMS Journal on Computing*, 29(3):489–502.

## Example of 3-Subset Row Cut, $|C| = 3$ , $p = \frac{1}{2}$



### Different memory sets

- ▶ Node memory
- ▶ Arc memory [Pecin et al., 2017a]
- ▶ **Subproblem dependent memory** (this work)



Pecin, D., Contardo, C., Desaulniers, G., and Uchoa, E. (2017a).

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*INFORMS Journal on Computing*, 29(3):489–502.

# Arbitrary cuts of Rank 1

Rounding using a **vector**  $p$  instead of single value:

$$\sum_{u \in U} \sum_{r \in R_u} \left\lfloor \sum_{i \in C} p_i a_i^r \right\rfloor \lambda_r \leq \left\lfloor \sum_{i \in C} p_i \right\rfloor$$

All facet-defining vectors  $p$  for cuts up to 5 rows  
[Pecin et al., 2017c]:

- ▶  $|C| = 1, p = (\frac{1}{2})$
- ▶  $|C| = 3, p = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$
- ▶  $|C| = 4, p = (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$
- ▶  $|C| = 5, p = (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$
- ▶  $|C| = 5, p = (\frac{2}{4}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$
- ▶  $|C| = 5, p = (\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$
- ▶  $|C| = 5, p = (\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{5})$
- ▶  $|C| = 5, p = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$
- ▶  $|C| = 5, p = (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$
- ▶  $|C| = 5, p = (\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$



Pecin, D., Pessoa, A., Poggi, M., Uchoa, E., and Santos, H. (2017).

Limited memory rank-1 cuts for vehicle routing problems.

*Operations Research Letters*, 45(3):206 – 209.

# Extended Capacity Cuts

## Definition

An Extended Capacity Cut (ECC) [Pessoa et al., 2009] over subset  $C$  of customers is any inequality valid for  $P(C)$ , the polyhedron given by the convex hull of the 0 – 1 solutions of

$$\sum_{u \in U} \left( \sum_{a \in \delta_u^-(C)} \sum_{q=1}^Q dx_a^q - \sum_{a \in \delta_u^+(C)} \sum_{q=0}^{Q-1} dx_a^q \right) = d(C)$$



Pessoa, Artur and Uchoa, Eduardo and Poggi, Marcus (2009).

A robust branch-cut-and-price algorithm for the heterogeneous fleet vehicle routing problem.

*Networks*, 54(4):167–177.

# Homogeneous Extended Capacity Cuts

$$y^{m,q} = \sum_{a^q \in \delta_u^-(C)} x_a^q, \quad z^q = \sum_{a^q \in \delta_u^+(C)} x_a^{m,q}, \quad (q = 0, \dots, Q).$$

## Definition

A Homogeneous Extended Capacity Cut (HECC) over set  $C$  of customers is any inequality valid for the polyhedron given by the convex hull of the integral solutions of

$$\sum_{u \in U} \left( \sum_{q=1}^Q dy^{m,q} - \sum_{q=0}^{Q-1} dz^{m,q} \right) = d(C). \quad (1)$$

## Separation

- ▶ Cuts obtained by applying integer rounding of (1).
- ▶ Heuristic separation of [Pessoa et al., 2009] is used.

# Labeling algorithm enhancements

- ▶ **ng-routes** to impose partial elementarity [Baldacci et al., 2011].
- ▶ **Bi-directional** labelling [Righini and Salani, 2006]
- ▶ **Reduced cost fixing** of subproblem arc variables  $x$  [Irnich et al., 2010]



Baldacci, R., Mingozzi, A., and Roberti, R. (2011).

New route relaxation and pricing strategies for the vehicle routing problem.  
*Operations Research*, 59(5):1269–1283.



Righini, G. and Salani, M. (2006).

Symmetry helps: Bounded bi-directional dynamic programming for the elementary shortest path problem with resource constraints.  
*Discrete Optimization*, 3(3):255 – 273.



Irnich, S., Desaulniers, G., Desrosiers, J., and Hadjar, A. (2010).

Path-reduced costs for eliminating arcs in routing and scheduling.  
*INFORMS Journal on Computing*, 22(2):297–313.



# Elementary routes enumeration

We try to enumerate all elementary routes whose reduced cost is smaller than the current gap [Baldacci et al., 2008], possibly to a pool [Contardo and Martinelli, 2014].

## This work contributions

- ▶ **Subproblem dependent** enumeration
- ▶ If succeeded, a subproblem passes to the **enumerated state**:
  - ▶ Pricing is performed by **inspection**
  - ▶ **Cut coefficients** of columns in the master are **lifted**



Baldacci, R., Christofides, N., and Mingozzi, A. (2008).

An exact algorithm for the vehicle routing problem based on the set partitioning formulation with additional cuts.

*Mathematical Programming*, 115:351–385.

# Lifting of cuts in enumerated state

## Rank-1 cuts

Limited memory is extended to **full memory**

## Homogeneous Extended Capacity Cuts

Integer rounding of

$$\sum_{u \in EU} \sum_{r \in R_u} d_r(C) \lambda_r + \sum_{u \in U \setminus EU} \left( \sum_{q=1}^Q dy^{m,q} - \sum_{q=0}^{Q-1} dz^{m,q} \right) = d(C).$$

For a particular rounding multiplier and  $EU = U$  (all subproblems are in the enumerated state), equivalent to Strong Capacity Cuts [Baldacci et al., 2008].

## Other enhancements

- ▶ Heuristic pricing (keeping one label per bucket)
- ▶ **Automatic** dual price smoothing **stabilization** [Pessoa et al., 2017].
- ▶ **Rollback** mechanism [Pecin et al., 2017b]



Pessoa, A., Sadykov, R., Uchoa, E., and Vanderbeck, F. (2017).

Automation and combination of linear-programming based stabilization techniques in column generation.

*INFORMS Journal on Computing*, (Forthcoming).

# Branching

## Strong branching [Pecin et al., 2017b]

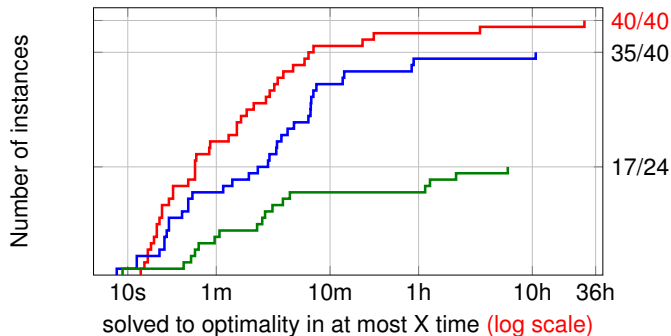
- ▶ Multi-strategy
- ▶ Branching history (**pseudo-costs**)
- ▶ Multi-phase

## Branching strategies

- ▶ Number of vehicles
- ▶ Assignment of customers to vehicle types
- ▶ Participation of arcs in routes

# Results for classic Heterogeneous VRP instances

40 instances with 50-100 customers by [Taillard, E. D., 1999]



— Our algorithm — [Baldacci and Mingozzi, 2009] — [Pessoa et al., 2009]



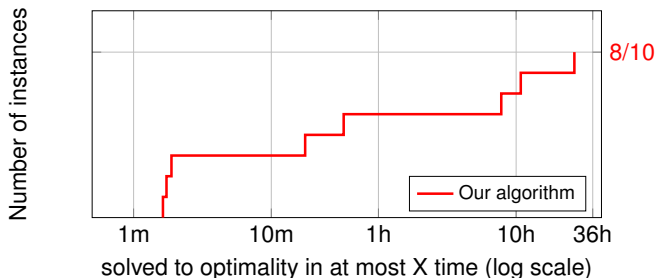
Baldacci, R. and Mingozzi, A. (2009).

A unified exact method for solving different classes of vehicle routing problems.

*Mathematical Programming*, 120(2):347–380.

# Results for larger Heterogeneous VRP instances

10 instances with 100-200 customers [Brandao, 2011]



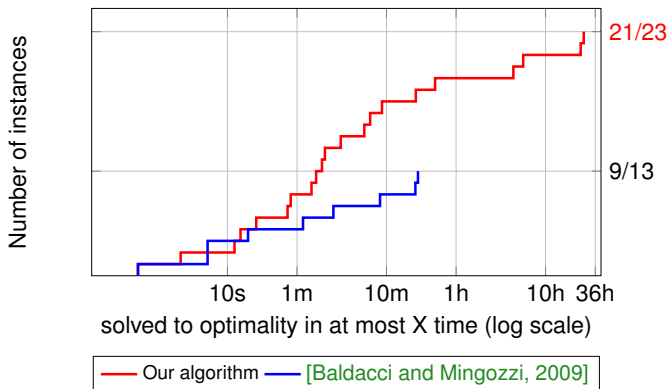
Brandao, J. (2011).

A tabu search algorithm for the heterogeneous fixed fleet vehicle routing problem.

*Computers and Operations Research*, 38(1):140 – 151.

# Results for standard Site-Dependent VRP instances

Instances with 27-324 customers by [Cordeau and Laporte, 2001]

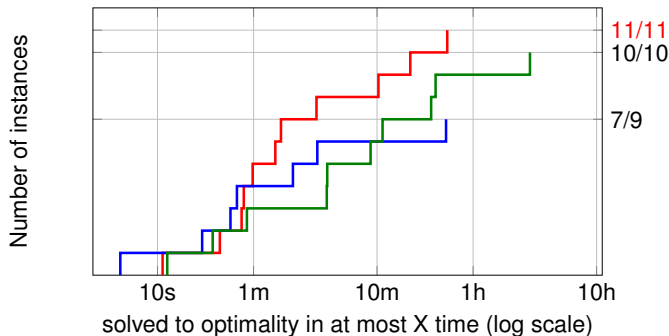


Largest solved instance has **216 customers**

[Baldacci and Mingozzi, 2009] solved only 1 of 5 instances with 100 customers and more

# Results for standard Multi-Depot VRP instances

Instances with 50–360 customers [Cordeau et al., 1997]



— Our algorithm — [Baldacci and Mingozzi, 2009] — [Contardo and Martinelli, 2014]



Contardo, C. and Martinelli, R. (2014).

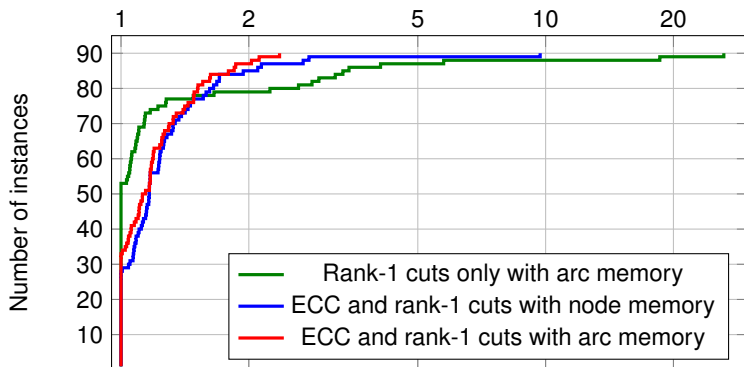
A new exact algorithm for the multi-depot vehicle routing problem under capacity and route length constraints.

*Discrete Optimization*, 12:129 – 146.



# Impact of Extended Capacity Cuts

Cuts	Rank-1 cuts memory	Root gap	Root time	Nodes num.	Solved	Total time
R1C only	arc, sp.dep	0.323%	93	67.8	87/90	181
R1C+ECC	node, sp.dep	0.133%	106	38.7	86/90	178
R1C+ECC	arc, sp.dep	0.105%	113	29.6	88/90	170



for which variant is at most X times slower than the best

# Improved Best Known Solutions

Problem	Instance	Size	Previous BKS	Reference	Improved value
HVRP	BrandaoN1fsmd	150	2212.77	[SPUS12]	2211.63
	BrandaoN1hd	150	2234.13	[S16]	2233.90
	BrandaoN2fsmd	199	2823.75	[SPUS12]	2810.20
	BrandaoN2hd	199	2859.82	[S16]	2851.94
	c100_20fsmf	100	4032.81	[SPUS12]	4029.61
	c100_20hvrp	100	4761.26	[SPUS12]	4760.68
MDVRP	n200-k16-3-80	200	1757.86	[BM09]	1756.48
SDVRP	p16	216	3393.55	[CM12]	3393.31
	p18	324	4751.27	[CM12]	4747.75 <sup>1</sup>
	p21	209	1263.71	[CM12]	1260.01

<sup>1</sup> optimality is not proved, other values are optimal

[SPUS12] [Subramanian et al., 2012]

[S16] [Subramanian, 2016]

[BM09] [Baldacci and Mingozzi, 2009]

[CM12] [Cordeau and Maischberger, 2012]

# Contributions

- ▶ **Large computational improvement** over the state-of-the-art algorithms for the problem
- ▶ Showed **importance** of **Extended Capacity Cuts**
- ▶ New concept of **subproblem dependent memory** for rank-1 cuts
- ▶ New concept of **“enumerated state”** for pricing subproblems
- ▶ **New family** of lifted Extended Capacity Cuts

# Case of multiple and “non-discretizable” resources

Presentation at IFORS in Quebec next week

**A Bucket Graph Based Labelling Algorithm for the RCSPP  
with Applications to Vehicle Routing**

# Case of multiple and “non-discretizable” resources

Presentation at IFORS in Quebec next week

## A Bucket Graph Based Labelling Algorithm for the RCSP with Applications to Vehicle Routing

### A glimpse of the results

- ▶ Solved 5/9 open VRPTW instances of [Gehring and Homberger, 2002] with 200 customers
- ▶ Solved 6/7 distance-constrained CVRP instances of [Christofides et al., 1979] (CMT) with up to 200 customers
- ▶ Solved all 22 distance-constrained MDVRP instances of [Cordeau et al., 1997] with up to 288 customers
- ▶ Solved 7/10 distance-constrained SDVRP instances of [Cordeau and Laporte, 2001] with up to 216 customers
- ▶ Solved 56/96 “nightmare” HFVRP instances of [Duhamel et al., 2011] with up to 186 customers.

# References I



Baldacci, R., Christofides, N., and Mingozzi, A. (2008).

An exact algorithm for the vehicle routing problem based on the set partitioning formulation with additional cuts.

*Mathematical Programming*, 115:351–385.



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*Combinatorial Optimization*, chapter The vehicle routing problem, pages 315–338.

Wiley, Chichester.



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A new exact algorithm for the multi-depot vehicle routing problem under capacity and route length constraints.

*Discrete Optimization*, 12:129 – 146.



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A tabu search heuristic for periodic and multi-depot vehicle routing problems.

*Networks*, 30(2):105–119.



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*Computers and Operations Research*, 39(9):2033 – 2050.



Duhamel, C., Lacomme, P., and Prodhon, C. (2011).

Efficient frameworks for greedy split and new depth first search split procedures for routing problems.

*Computers and Operations Research*, 38(4):723 – 739.



Gehring, H. and Homberger, J. (2002).

Parallelization of a two-phase metaheuristic for routing problems with time windows.

*Journal of Heuristics*, 8(3):251–276.



Irnich, S., Desaulniers, G., Desrosiers, J., and Hadjar, A. (2010).

Path-reduced costs for eliminating arcs in routing and scheduling.

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*INFORMS Journal on Computing*, (Forthcoming).

# References V



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Righini, G. and Salani, M. (2006).

Symmetry helps: Bounded bi-directional dynamic programming for the elementary shortest path problem with resource constraints.

*Discrete Optimization*, 3(3):255 – 273.



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Subramanian, A., Penna, P. H. V., Uchoa, E., and Ochi, L. S. (2012).

A hybrid algorithm for the heterogeneous fleet vehicle routing problem.

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