

The background features a series of vertical panels with rounded ends. The leftmost panel shows a person's hands typing on a laptop. The subsequent panels contain various white line-art icons on a semi-transparent background: a graduation cap, a play button, a target with an arrow, an open book, a magnifying glass, and a group of people. The overall color scheme is warm, with shades of orange and brown.

PMG 663

Strategic Sourcing Under Supply Disruption Risk

Lecture 8

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Models

The SSOA supplier selection and order quantity allocation

Genetic Algorithm (GA)

Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO)

Sensitivity analysis:

Introduction

Today's supply chain being global suffers from more risks which come from sources within and outside of the chain .supply chain risks to be either operational or disruption.

- Operational risks are the inherent uncertainties in the system e.g., demand, supply, and cost. Disruption risks are the outcomes of natural or man-made disasters.
- The effort to identify and mitigate supply chain risks has traditionally focused on operational risks as disruption risks often had a small likelihood of occurrence

Recently, disruption risks occur more frequently and as such receive more attention as suppliers tend to be grouped geographically or as clusters for greater economies of scale. disruption risk can affect the productivity, market share, and reputation of the suppliers. For instance, the disasters (Japanese tsunami and Thailand flood) in 2011 have forced many leading automotive and computer manufacturers to reassess their supply network strategies in Asia to effectively mitigate the risks arising from the clustering of suppliers in these two locations, so as to contain disruption cost and maintain service levels

Planning for disruptions typically requires a proactive process to identify the key locations for catastrophic risks in a supply chain and to estimate the likelihood of its occurrence and the impact. The objective is to minimize the expected total cost comprising supplier management cost, purchasing cost, and an expected loss if a supplier's reliability to serve is compromised by disruptions.

Supply disruption can be modeled as either a super, semi-super, or unique event.

A super event: occurs when the suppliers at all locations are disrupted i.e. they all fail at the same time exhibiting a total effect.

A semi-super event: is location/region specific and occurs when a set of suppliers at a location are disrupted exhibiting a regional effect.

A unique event: occurs when only one supplier at a location is disrupted exhibiting a local effect

The SSOA supplier selection and order quantity allocation

Disruption risks can be measured by the expected monetary loss to the supply chain . **supplier selection and order quantity allocation**

The SSOA models under supply disruption risk are classified based on the objective, decision variables, model parameters, and solution methodology. Usually such **SSOA** models are formulated to minimize the expected total cost considering either all or partial supplier disruptions. Only some studies have simultaneously considered supplier location, selection and order allocation under disruption

For completeness, presented a good review of the techniques used to select suppliers. While the decision tree technique is most used to capture the different disruption scenarios an arbitrary allocation of orders is proposed to determine the optimum supply base. showed that the SSOA problem under supply disruption risk is NP-hard as the computational complexity increases with the number and locations of suppliers, disruption likelihoods, supply capacity, price discounts, and supplier flexibility; hence, they proposed a Genetic Algorithm (**GA**) approach

Genetic Algorithm (GA)

GA is a stochastic search technique inspired by a biological system's improved fitness through evolution. GA starts with a random population of solutions (**chromosomes**). The chromosomes are evaluated using the given objective function. The best chromosomes exchange information through selection, crossover and mutation to produce offspring chromosomes.

The offspring chromosomes are then evaluated and used to evolve the population if they provide better solutions than a weak population .

Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO)

Particle Swarm Optimization (**PSO**), drawn from swarm intelligence, is another technique used by researchers given its simplicity and performance .

However, the work on **PSO** for **SSOA** under disruption is scant. applied **PSO** on multi objective buyer-vendor coordination.

PSO to solve a multi-echelon unbalanced supply chain planning problem. applied a multi objective binary PSO algorithm on sourcing with price and exchange rate risks. formulate an MILP model for SSOA under disruption risk for super, semi-super, and unique events. minimize the expected total cost (ETC) comprising supplier management cost, raw material purchase cost, and expected supplier loss

PSO is inspired by the social behavior of a flock of migrating birds trying to reach an unknown destination. In PSO, each solution is a 'bird' in the flock and is referred to as a 'particle'. Each bird looks in a specific direction. When communicating with each other, they identify the bird that is in the best location. Accordingly, each bird speeds towards the best bird with a velocity that depends on its current position.

Each bird, then, investigates the search space from its new local position, and the process repeats until the flock reaches their desired destination. The search process involves both social interaction and intelligence so that the birds learn from their own experience (local search) and from the experience of the others around them (global search). The process is continued until the maximum number of generations or the termination criteria is attained.

Problem Description and Model Formulation

Firms keep a set of preferred suppliers based on cost, quality, and service level.

Such suppliers tend to be clustered geographically, for reasons of pooling of labor and technology sharing (Fig. 11.1).

Siting reliable alternative suppliers and sourcing from both preferred and alternate suppliers is common when minimizing ETC.

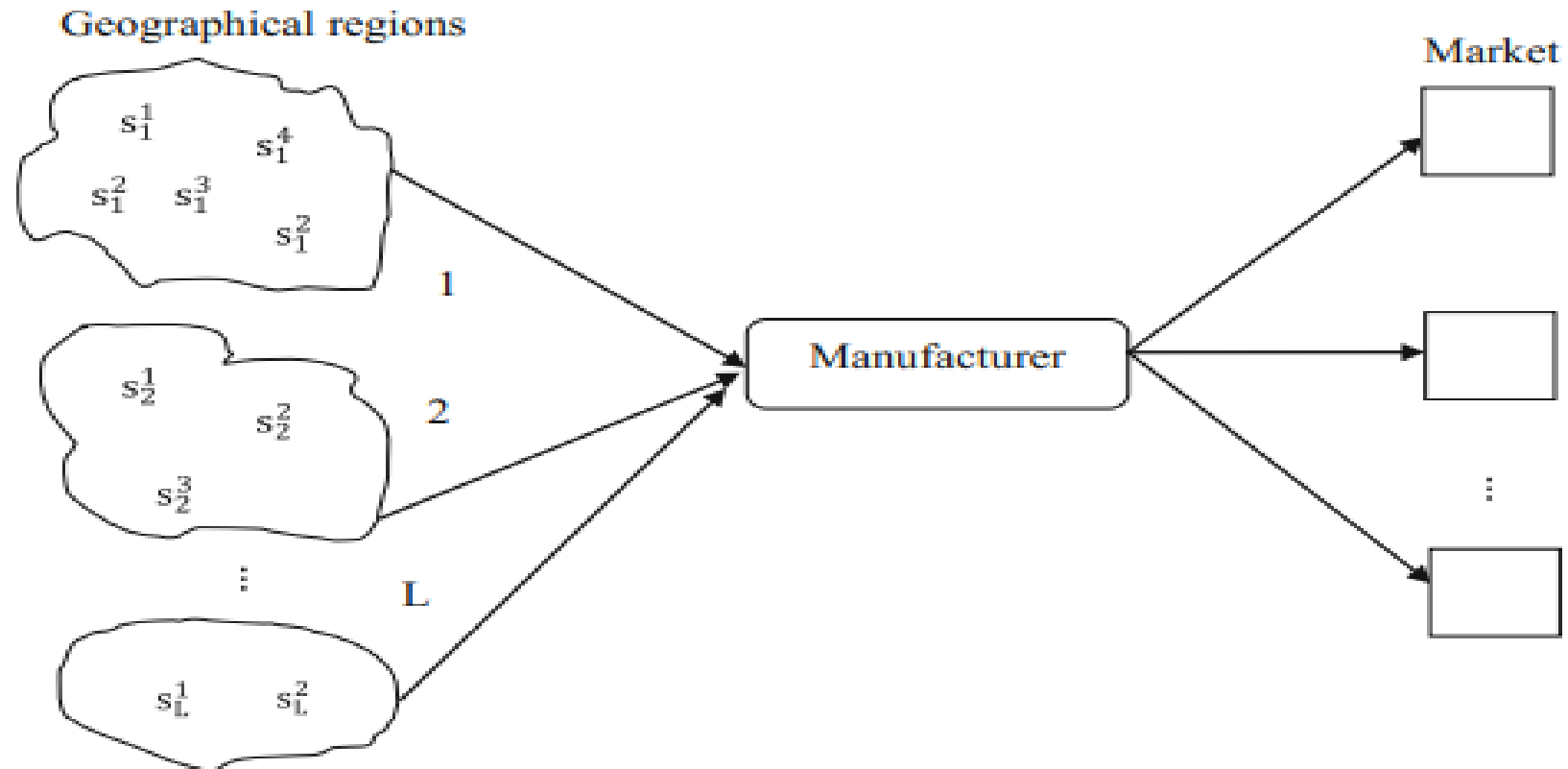


Fig. 11.1 Typical supply chain setup

Model formulation:

An MILP model: (mixed integer linear programming) is formed to find the choice of suppliers and their order allocations subject to the constraints on capacity and demand. The objective is to minimize the ETC. ETC includes supplier management cost, purchasing cost, and an **expected loss cost** (ELC) if a supplier is disrupted. While sourcing from multiple suppliers increases the supplier management cost with supply disruption, the expected loss incurred by the manufacturer is less, as the order is now allocated to many suppliers

We assume the followings in our model:

1. Single product with quantity discounts and a single period planning horizon;
2. Manufacturer produces functional products which have stable demand;
3. We include only Tier-1 suppliers who are independent;
4. Number of suppliers and their geographical regions, capacities are known and fixed;
5. Acquisition and transportation cost of raw materials from suppliers to manufacturer is known and fixed;

6. A semi-super event is region specific and each region has its disruption likelihood;
7. If some supplier(s) fails to deliver the units ordered due to a disruption, the other un-disrupted suppliers will make up the shortfall at no extra cost ;
8. Each supplier has a different capacity, unique event likelihood, and compensation potential (which is the ability of the supplier to make up for the supply shortfall);

9. We estimate the disruption likelihood of super, semi-super, and unique events by combining the expert/decision maker's opinion with historical data

10. Supplier management cost comprising the cost of meetings, negotiation and quality monitoring is a linear function of the number of suppliers

The steps of the proposed PSO are described below.

The parameters of the proposed algorithms are:

swarm size (N), maximum number of iterations (max_it),

time varying inertia weight (w_t), acceleration coefficients ($C1_t$ and $C2_t$) and random parameters ($r1$ and $r2$)

Proposed PSO

The steps of the proposed PSO are described below.

Step 1

Particle representation and Swarm initialization:

In the PSO algorithm, each particle is a feasible allocation of demand to the suppliers. The position and velocity of each particle are initialized randomly. The length of a particle depends on the number of suppliers and each bit of a particle represents the fraction of demand assigned to a supplier.

Figure 11.2 is an example of a particle with 2 suppliers, each sited in three regions.

Supplier 1 located in Region 1 receives maximum allocation.

A set of feasible particles represents the swarm

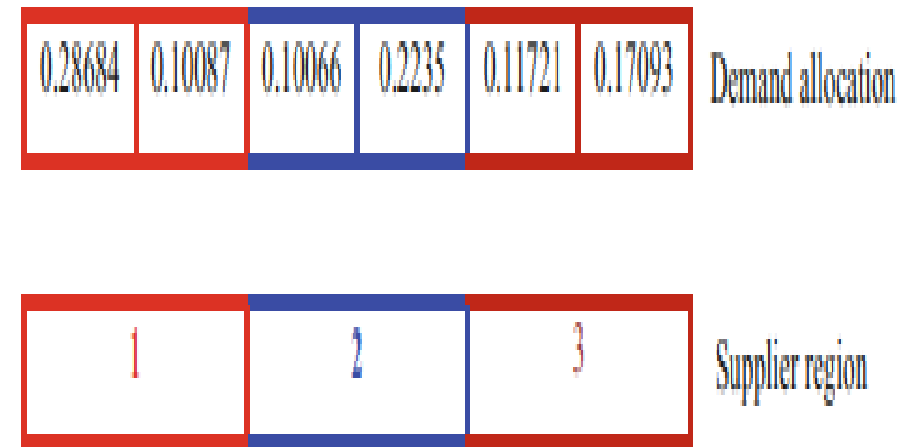


Fig. 11.2 Representation of a particle for SSOA problem

Step 2 Fitness evaluation:

The fitness values of the particles are computed. The individual experience of the particle is captured in the p Best attribute that corresponds to the best performance attained by a particle in its flight. In the first iteration (t), the current position of particle $p_i[t]$ is set as the p Best particle $p_{Besti}[t]$. In subsequent iterations, $p_{Besti}[t]$ is replaced if a better fitness value is found. The best particle in the whole swarm is selected as the global best g Best ($g_i[t]$)

Step 3 Velocity and position update:

The velocity and position update equations are used to update the velocity and position of each particle during the iterations. with $r1$ and $r2$ uniformly distributed on $(0, 1)$.

tributed on $(0, 1)$. The inertia weight ω_t controls the impact of the previous velocity $V_{i[t]}$ on the current velocity $V_{i[t+1]}$ and is allowed to decrease linearly with iteration from the initial value ω_1 to the final value ω_2 as shown in Eq. (11.7). This ensures

Illustrative Example

A manufacturer plans to procure materials from a set of suppliers.

To avoid depending on a single supply region, the manufacturer decides to consider alternate suppliers from multiple regions. Scenarios are generated using simulated data as shown in Table 11.2 following the SSOA literature.

Table 11.2 Scenarios generated using simulated data

Scenario	Number of regions	Number of suppliers in each region					Total number of suppliers	Total Demand
		1	2	3	4	5		
1	3	2	2	2	–	–	6	7000
2	3	3	3	2	–	–	8	8000
3	4	3	3	2	2	–	10	10,000
4	5	3	3	2	2	2	12	12,000

The number of suppliers and their regions vary between (6, 12) and (3, 5) respectively. The total demand varies from 7000 to 12,000 units. The capacity of the suppliers is generated in the interval (1200, 3500).

Supplier management cost is selected in the interval (1000, 3500)

The unit purchase cost is drawn in the interval (12, 18). The loss per unit is set to vary between 2 and 4 times of the purchase cost. The minimum order quantity for any supplier is set at 10% of the total demand. All unit quantity discounts with three price breaks are considered following.

The price discount varies from 5 to 25% of the base price and the order quantities for a price break is set to vary between 1.5 and 3 times the minimum order quantity.

Table 11.3 Data for Scenario 3

Supplier		Supplier capacity	Disruption likelihood of event			Output flexibility index	Supplier management cost (\$)	Base purchase price/unit (\$)	Price break quantities (multiple of minimum order quantity)			Associated discount (%)		
			Super	Semi-super	Unique									
Region 1	x_1^1	3500	0.010	0.030	0.05	0.7	2000	12	2	2.5	3	15	20	25
	x_1^2	3000			0.15	0.8	1000	14	2	2.5	3	12	15	18
	x_1^3	2500			0.10	0.6	2500	15	1.5	2	2.5	15	17	20
Region 2	x_2^1	2200		0.025	0.10	0.8	2000	15	2	2.5	3	15	20	25
	x_2^2	2500			0.08	0.7	1500	17	2	2.5	3	12	15	18
	x_2^3	2200			0.05	0.5	2500	16	1.5	2	2.5	15	17	20
Region 3	x_3^1	2000		0.020	0.06	0.6	1200	18	1.5	2	2.5	18	20	25
	x_3^2	1800			0.03	0.5	3500	17	1.5	2	2.5	5	7	9
Region 4	x_4^1	1800		0.020	0.05	0.4	2500	18	1.5	1.75	2	5	10	12
	x_4^2	1500			0.04	0.4	2400	15	1.5	1.75	2	5	10	12

Table 11.3 gives the capacity, disruption likelihoods, output flexibility index of the suppliers, supplier management cost and unit purchase cost of the materials for Scenario 3.

It is assumed that Region 1 has established suppliers with good market reputation and is the primary procurement source. The manufacturer intends to locate alternate suppliers from Regions 2, 3 and 4 as Region 1 is prone to disruption risk. It is assumed that the suppliers in Regions 3 and 4 are new and expensive. The suppliers in Regions 1 and 2 are located outside of the manufacturer's geographical proximity

Sensitivity analysis:

A sensitivity analysis is performed on Scenarios 3 to study the effect of variations in disruption likelihood, output flexibility and price discount offered by the suppliers on the ETC. Sourcing under supply disruption risk is an important research topic and needs attention

Sensitivity analysis on ETC shows that the combined effect of mis-estimating the disruption likelihood of super, semi-super, and unique events yields a larger deviation in ETC.

The ETC is found to be less sensitive to the variation in the output flexibility of the suppliers when multiple suppliers are selected.

The ETC is less sensitive to a variation in price discounts when more demand is assigned to a few suppliers.

. a MILP model is used to select suppliers and allocate order quantity under disruption risk.

Four scenarios were generated using simulated data and PSO was used to minimize the expected total cost. The results were compared against a GA generated set of results. The results suggest that to minimize the ETC, suppliers from different regions who are less prone to disruption and offering minimum purchase cost should be assigned greater demand

As the SSOA problem under supply disruption risk is NP-hard, particle swarm optimization with time varying inertia weight and acceleration coefficients is applied. Numerical tests are conducted to illustrate the proposed approach and the results obtained are compared with Genetic Algorithm (GA).

Sensitivity analysis is conducted on the disruption likelihood, supplier upside flexibility, and the price discount regimes

un-disrupted suppliers have buffer capacity and will compensate the shortfall at no extra cost. In practice, suppliers may charge a premium to supply additional quantities. Several extensions to this work are possible. model could be extended to include stochastic demand with multiple objectives considering service level.

A model for a multi-tier supply network under disruption could be also developed.

Reference

Supply Chain Risk Management Advanced Tools, Models, and Developments

By: Yacob Khojasteh

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Chapter 8



Thank You