





Robustness of the Maximal Covering Location Problem

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Placement of ambulance bases:



Placement of ambulance bases:

Optimisation model



Placement of ambulance bases:

- Optimisation model
- Maximal Covering Location problem (MCLP)



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Robustness:



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Robustness:

Two types of data uncertainty



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Robustness:

- Two types of data uncertainty
- Worst-case Robust Optimisation technique





The organisation and coordination of out-of-hospital:

- Acute medical care
- Transportation of patients



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Service providers are responsible for:

- Handling 112 emergency medical calls
- Dispatching of ambulances



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Situation in The Netherlands:



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► 24 regional services





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Situation in The Netherlands:

- 24 regional services
- 200 ambulance bases





Situation in The Netherlands:

- 24 regional services
- 200 ambulance bases
- 700 ambulances





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Situation in The Netherlands:

- 24 regional services
- 200 ambulance bases
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- ▶ 1.1 million trips per year





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Services are tasked to optimise their performance







Use optimisation models to determine optimal base locations



Use optimisation models to determine optimal base locations

Facility location model



Use optimisation models to determine optimal base locations

- Facility location model
- Maximal Covering Location problem (MCLP)















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Sets:

- Possible base locations $\mathcal I$
- Demand points J





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- \blacktriangleright Demand points ${\cal J}$

Parameters:

- Demand weights $d_j \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$
- Number of bases $p \in \mathbb{N}$
- Adjacency $a_{ij} \in \mathbb{B}$

CWI



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Variables:

- Opened bases x_i
- Covered points z_j




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Type of robustness:



Type of robustness:

Model parameters



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- Model parameters
- Related to data uncertainty



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Solutions are insensitive to (small) parameter changes



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- Results are more reliable



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Focus on demand weights d_j



Suppose:

- Up to 5% deviation in demand d_j is possible
- Total demand is fixed



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Safe approach:

Best coverage in case of worst-case realisation of demand



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Use Robust Optimisation techniques



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Use Robust Optimisation techniques

Uses duality theory



Suppose:

- ▶ Up to 5% deviation in demand is possible: $d_j \in [\underline{d}_j, \overline{d}_j]$
- Total demand is fixed to Δ



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New variables: $u, v_j^+, v_j^- \in [0, 1]$



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Robust objective:





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Robust objective:



Also some additional constraints



Suppose:

- \blacktriangleright Up to 5% deviation in demand is possible
- Total demand is fixed



Suppose:

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We have two models:

- Normal coverage model
- Robust coverage model



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The model is robust with respect to demand uncertainty



Alternative parameter uncertainty:



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- Total demand is fixed
- Estimated demand \hat{d}_j is the rate of Poisson process



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Same robust coverage model, but with:

$$d_j \in [\underline{d}_j, \overline{d}_j] = \left[\hat{d}_j - \sqrt{\hat{d}_j}, \hat{d}_j + \sqrt{\hat{d}_j}\right]$$


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Two models:

Normal and robust coverage models



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Numerical results:



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Numerical results:

• Solution differs in 32 of 609 cases (5%)



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Numerical results:

TDelft

CWI

- Solution differs in 32 of 609 cases (5%)
- Coverage difference is very small (< 1%)



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Maximal Covering Location problem (MCLP):



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Maximal Covering Location problem (MCLP):

Coverage optimisation model



Maximal Covering Location problem (MCLP):

- Coverage optimisation model
- Robust for two common types of demand uncertainty



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Robust Optimisation:



Maximal Covering Location problem (MCLP):

- Coverage optimisation model
- Robust for two common types of demand uncertainty

Robust Optimisation:

General optimisation technique



Maximal Covering Location problem (MCLP):

- Coverage optimisation model
- Robust for two common types of demand uncertainty

Robust Optimisation:

- General optimisation technique
- Useful for worst-case robust solutions



Maximal Covering Location problem (MCLP):

- Coverage optimisation model
- Robust for two common types of demand uncertainty

Robust Optimisation:

- General optimisation technique
- Useful for worst-case robust solutions
- See also:

Ben-Tal, A., L. El Ghaoui, and A. Nemirovski (2009). *Robust optimization.*



Questions?

