



Future-Value Assessment of a Multi-Facility Allocation Problem with Inventory Return Costs

*Jonathan David Aguirre Bello, Oscar Flores Carreto,
Ninfa Alejandra Guzmán Velasco, Ricardo Ernesto Morales Guerrero,
Santiago Omar Caballero Morales*

¹ Universidad Popular Autónoma del Estado de Puebla A.C., 17 Sur 901, Barrio de Santiago, 72410, Puebla, México

jonathandavid.aguirre@upaep.edu.mx, oscar.flores2@upaep.edu.mx, ninfaalejandra.guzman@upaep.edu.mx, ricardoernesto.morales@upaep.edu.mx, santiagomar.caballero@upaep.mx

Abstract. Decision models within the logistic field are crucial for the optimization of economic resources throughout the supply chain. In this context, facility allocation is important to achieve an efficient distribution network. The present work extends on the multi-facility allocation problem by integrating the time-dependent costs associated with the dynamic behaviour of inventory management and transportation through a planning horizon. These costs are evaluated by considering their future value in different periods and an integrated cost metric, including distance, supply frequency, and fuel performance. The contribution of this approach leads to support the decision process regarding the viability of the investment required to establish a set of facilities in terms of future costs, how these costs may increase if the decision is delayed, and when the investment is to be compensated by the savings obtained by the solution of the multi-facility allocation problem.

Keywords: multi-facility allocation problem, inventory control, future value, logistics

Article Info

Received Dec 15, 2020

Accepted April 30, 2021

1 Introduction

Various efforts have been made to improve supply chain operations and to develop practical tools and models to improve competitiveness. This has implied the use of mathematical models for decision making that directly involves the optimization of resources. Among these models, some contribute to the design of distribution networks by integrating variables such as demographic data, times, capacities and restrictions. Among the most important aspects in solving problems related to distribution networks is that all services and products require efficient delivery to customers and industries [1].

An important aspect of achieving efficient delivery of goods is through the effective facility location-allocation of customers to distribution centers. In general, goods and resources should be allocated to close facilities, distribution centers, and/or customers to avoid setbacks, resulting in high-cost charges and ensuring that raw materials arrive on time [2]. Thus, facilities must be located at the most strategic places to ensure that the allocated companies have the appropriate infrastructure and means of transportation for the delivery of goods and/or services [3, 4]. The strategy must be supported by formal decision models as uncertainty and vagueness directly impact the economic assets of the company [5].

The facility location-allocation problem is frequently solved considering just distances from customers to distribution centers and opening costs. However, the design of a comprehensive supply chain network involves more elements which, if unified, can lead to more significant savings [6, 7]. Particularly, it is important to consider inventory management because it involves transportation and inventory supply costs which are frequently absent from standard facility location-allocation problems.

The issue of managing investment for inventories may have more relevance compared to the decision to invest in the business itself. Good economic management, well-thought-out decision-making and inventory planning are vitally important to avoid financial problems after opening or starting a company's operations. In this context, considering the time-dependent aspect of costs can support the viability of this decision process and evaluate the additional costs of postponing the opening or starting operations.

Thus, the present work extends on the multi-facility allocation problem by integrating the time-dependent costs associated to the dynamic behavior of inventory management and transportation through a planning horizon. The allocation strategy of six distribution centers is performed by considering an integrated cost metric which includes distance from the distribution centers to customers, fuel consumption, appropriate inventory levels required by the allocated customers, the optimal number of transfers, and the investment required to operate the distribution centers. The integrated costs are evaluated by considering their future value in different periods to determine how these costs may increase if the decision is delayed, and when the investment is to be compensated by the savings obtained by the solution of the multi-facility allocation problem.

This work is structured as follows: Section 2 presents the development of the integrated cost metric and the multi-facility allocation model. Then, Section 3 presents its application for a case study. Results are presented in Section 4 with a discussion of future-value assessment. Finally, in Section 5 our conclusions and future work are presented.

2 Integrated Cost Metric

Distribution frequency is determined by the supply requirements of the allocated customers. An inventory control policy frequently determines this. For example, consider the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) model, which determines the purchase order quantity for replenishment. The main objective is to minimize total inventory costs [8]. The EOQ model considers the variables presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Variables and costs considered by the EOQ model

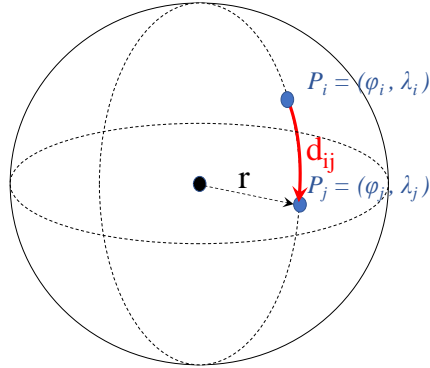
| Variable | Description |
|------------------|---|
| D | Cumulative demand (units of product) through a planning horizon |
| S | Order or enlist cost (\$ per lot of products) |
| C | Cost of the unit of product (\$ per unit of product) |
| i | Maintenance rate (% per unit of product) |
| $H = i \times C$ | Maintenance cost (\$ per average units of products) |
| Q | $EOQ = Q = \text{sqrt}((2 \times D \times S) / H)$ size of economic lot |
| R | Reorder point (units of product in inventory) |
| N | Number of orders through a planning horizon $N = D / Q$ |
| T | Time between each order (Planning Horizon / N) |
| TC | Total Inventory Management Costs = $(D/Q) \times S + (Q/2) \times H$ |

For each customer j , through a planning horizon, N_j orders must be filled or supplied. As these orders require transportation, the distribution centre's total trips to a customer are determined as $2 \times N_j$ (inbound+outbound trips). Then, if d_{ij} is defined as the distance in km between the distribution center i and customer j , a transportation fare per km (f) can be applied to determine the transportation cost associated with each inbound/outbound trip. Note that f may include such concepts as: fuel consumption cost associated with the transportation vehicle, drivers' wage, and toll fare.

Finally, the transportation cost between any distribution center i and a customer j through a planning horizon (which is defined by the calculation of D) can be determined as:

$$C_{ij} = 2 \times N_j \times d_{ij} \times f \tag{1}$$

Note that C_{ij} is set in a cost matrix of dimensions $n \times m$ and the values within it depend on the location of the distribution centers if these are part of the decision problem (multi-facility location problem). Also, as d_{ij} is expected to be in km (kilometers), an approximate distance metric such as the spherical arc length metric can be considered. Figure 1 presents the model and calculations for this metric. Here, φ and λ represent the geophysical latitude and longitude respectively in radians of a location, and r is the radius of the Earth which is estimated as 6371 km.



$$d_{ij} = r \times \text{Arcos}(\sin\phi_i\sin\phi_j + \cos\phi_i\cos\phi_j\cos(\lambda_i - \lambda_j))$$

Fig. 1. Spherical model of the Earth with arc length metric.

Regarding the future value of this cost to specific periods, this can be estimated by:

$$FV = PV \times (1 + k)^t \tag{2}$$

Here, *PV* is the present value of the economic entity, *t* is the number of future periods, and *k* is the interest rate for each period. Note that (2) implies a compound interest, leading to the *FV* increasing exponentially with time [9]. For this case:

$$FC_{ij} = C_{ij} \times (1 + k)^t \tag{3}$$

where *t* is the number of periods based on the planning horizon. Thus, if *D* is estimated annually, then *t* would be the number of years in the future.

Finally, the objective function for the multi-facility allocation problem model can be defined as:

$$\text{Min } \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m X_{ij} \times C_{ij} + \text{Initial Investment}, \tag{4}$$

where X_{ij} is a binary decision variable which is equal to 1 if the customer *j* is allocated (or assigned) to distribution center *i* and 0 otherwise, the *Initial Investment* is the economic resource required to open and operate the distribution centers, and *n* and *m* are the number of distribution centers and customers respectively. Then, the restrictions for the model are the following:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n X_{ij} = 1, \text{ for all } j=1, \dots, m \tag{5}$$

$$X_{ij} \in \{0, 1\} \text{ for all } i=1, \dots, n \text{ and } j=1, \dots, m \tag{6}$$

$$O_i \in \{0, 1\} \text{ for all } i=1, \dots, n \tag{7}$$

3 Application Case

The proposed model was applied to a case study with the following data:

- There are 170 branches (customers) of a company that sells various products ($P_1 - P_{10}$). Figure 2 presents the visualization of the locations of these branches.
- All branches are supplied by a single distribution center at geographical coordinates (-97.84167, 19.13648).
- The costs associated with transportation and inventory management are presented in Table 2.
- The two-week demand of customers for products $P_1 - P_{10}$ is presented in Table 3. Based on the inventory management costs reported in Table 2, the lost quantity *Q* and the supply frequency for each customer (N_j) through a planning horizon of one year is also reported in Table 3.
- The investment required to open and operate a distribution center is estimated at USD 50,000.
- The annual increase in operating costs is estimated at 7.5% per year.

From data of Table 2, the transportation f per km is estimated as $3.5 + 1.2 + 1.0 = \$ 5.7$ USD. Additionally, as presented in Table 3, the total inventory management costs associated with supplying all customers is estimated as USD 54,864.13. On the other hand, by using Eq. (1), the total transportation cost of supplying all customers from the distribution center located at $(-97.84167, 19.13648)$ is estimated as USD 5,193,684.42.

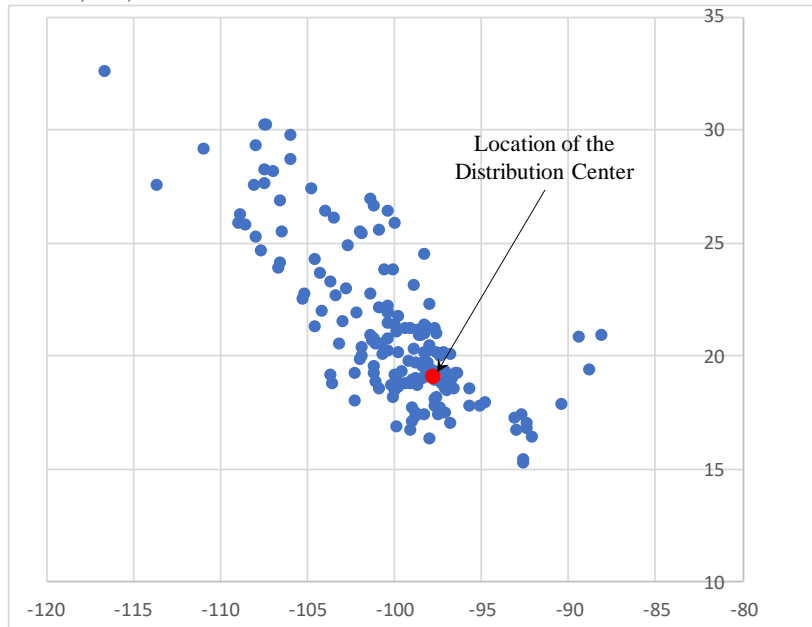


Fig. 2. Location of customers (branches) and current distribution center of the case study.

Table 2. Transportation and inventory management cost variables of the case study.

| Variable | Value |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Fuel consumption cost | \$ 3.5 USD per km |
| Toll rate | \$ 50.0 USD per 50 km |
| Drivers' wage | \$ 1.2 USD per km |
| S – order cost | \$ 30.0 USD per lot |
| H – maintenance cost | \$ 0.1 USD per unit |

At this point, these costs represent the baseline to evaluate the outcomes of the proposed approach. As previously presented, six new distribution centers are considered to improve supply to all customers. Based on the customers' location patterns presented in Figure 2, four centres were considered within this region with a clear concentration of branches in the central region. The remaining two centers were considered for the north and south region respectively. In this way, the following geographical coordinates were proposed to locate the six new distribution centers:

- Center 1 at $(-106.005266799872, 28.7256313837228)$
- Center 2 at $(-103.721434054928, 23.2828422409267)$
- Center 3 at $(-103.162899197525, 20.5931860949597)$
- Center 4 at $(-99.0422696081225, 18.9716879632598)$
- Center 5 at $(-97.6283993446507, 21.0445494410414)$
- Center 6 at $(-90.387700643573, 17.930095196719)$

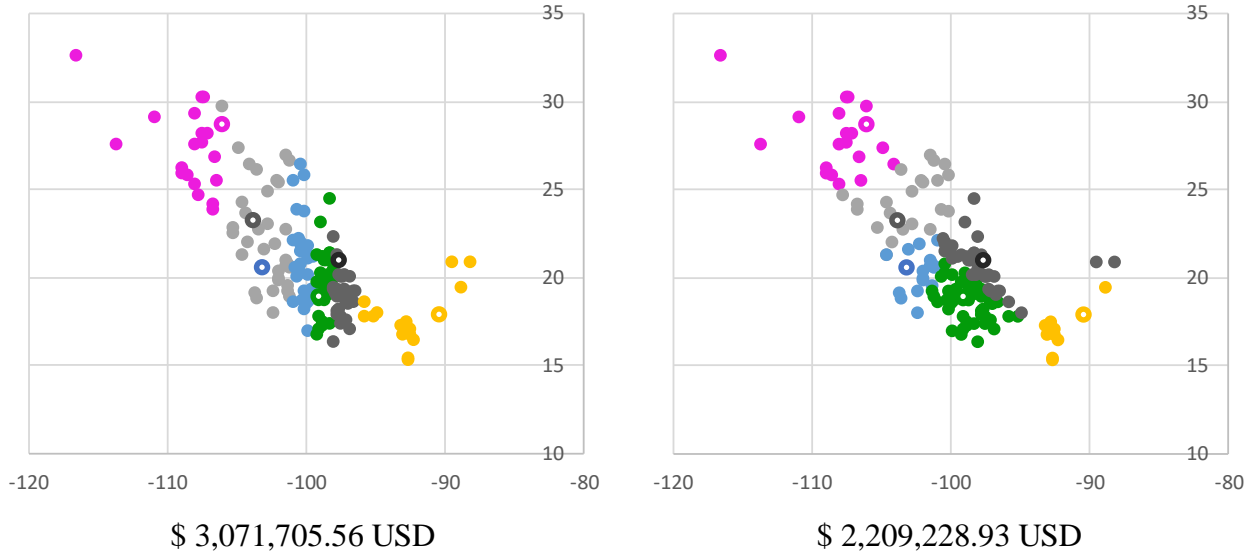
With these centers, the multi-facility allocation problem was solved by using the mathematical formulation defined by Eq. (4) – (7). Here, two solving approaches were considered:

- Solving based on a nearest-neighbour logic.
- Solving through mixed linear integer programming (MILP). For this case, Eq. (4) – (7) were implemented with the optimization software Lingo v. 19.0.

Figure 3 presents the allocation of customers to each center based on both approaches. Also, the associated costs of both solutions are presented. Note that both solutions, involve an initial investment of six centers × \$ 50,000 USD = \$ 300,000.00 USD.

Table 3. Source inventory data and economic lot quantity and supply frequency for customers of the case study.

| # | two-weeks demands | | | | | | | | | | one-year demand | | | | two-weeks demands | | | | | | | | | | one-year demand | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---|-------|------|---------|-------------------|-----|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|-------|------|---------|--------|
| | P ₁ | P ₂ | P ₃ | P ₄ | P ₅ | P ₆ | P ₇ | P ₈ | P ₉ | P ₁₀ | Σ _{i=1} ¹⁰ P _i | D | Q | N = D/Q | TC | # | P ₁ | P ₂ | P ₃ | P ₄ | P ₅ | P ₆ | P ₇ | P ₈ | P ₉ | P ₁₀ | Σ _{i=1} ¹⁰ P _i | D | Q | N = D/Q | TC |
| 1 | 81 | 81 | 53 | 37 | 110 | 81 | 70 | 134 | 112 | 82 | 841 | 21866 | 3622 | 6.04 | 362.21 | 86 | 84 | 52 | 54 | 45 | 56 | 58 | 31 | 56 | 58 | 31 | 525 | 13650 | 2862 | 4.77 | 286.18 |
| 2 | 71 | 81 | 58 | 31 | 125 | 100 | 65 | 155 | 120 | 74 | 880 | 22880 | 3705 | 6.18 | 370.51 | 87 | 81 | 73 | 59 | 46 | 54 | 59 | 31 | 54 | 59 | 31 | 547 | 14222 | 2921 | 4.87 | 292.12 |
| 3 | 77 | 86 | 59 | 31 | 72 | 57 | 32 | 59 | 103 | 120 | 696 | 18096 | 3295 | 5.49 | 329.51 | 88 | 75 | 78 | 56 | 49 | 53 | 54 | 48 | 53 | 54 | 48 | 568 | 14768 | 2977 | 4.96 | 297.67 |
| 4 | 89 | 89 | 54 | 48 | 86 | 57 | 35 | 53 | 37 | 102 | 650 | 16900 | 3184 | 5.31 | 318.43 | 89 | 50 | 89 | 55 | 48 | 60 | 52 | 46 | 60 | 52 | 46 | 558 | 14508 | 2950 | 4.92 | 295.04 |
| 5 | 83 | 50 | 52 | 46 | 86 | 56 | 56 | 58 | 31 | 93 | 611 | 15886 | 3087 | 5.15 | 308.73 | 90 | 63 | 80 | 54 | 39 | 122 | 53 | 30 | 54 | 48 | 60 | 603 | 15678 | 3067 | 5.11 | 306.71 |
| 6 | 66 | 82 | 53 | 30 | 77 | 53 | 69 | 59 | 31 | 86 | 606 | 15756 | 3075 | 5.12 | 307.47 | 91 | 58 | 89 | 52 | 45 | 109 | 56 | 50 | 52 | 46 | 134 | 691 | 17966 | 3283 | 5.47 | 328.32 |
| 7 | 64 | 73 | 56 | 50 | 70 | 54 | 42 | 54 | 48 | 117 | 628 | 16328 | 3130 | 5.22 | 313.00 | 92 | 53 | 86 | 57 | 43 | 101 | 51 | 39 | 53 | 30 | 59 | 572 | 14872 | 2987 | 4.98 | 298.72 |
| 8 | 72 | 57 | 51 | 39 | 76 | 57 | 36 | 52 | 46 | 105 | 591 | 15366 | 3036 | 5.06 | 303.64 | 93 | 81 | 89 | 60 | 30 | 89 | 73 | 53 | 56 | 50 | 124 | 705 | 18330 | 3316 | 5.53 | 331.63 |
| 9 | 86 | 57 | 56 | 37 | 74 | 54 | 59 | 53 | 30 | 72 | 578 | 15028 | 3003 | 5.00 | 300.28 | 94 | 66 | 79 | 59 | 45 | 60 | 86 | 62 | 51 | 39 | 127 | 674 | 17524 | 3243 | 5.40 | 324.26 |
| 10 | 86 | 56 | 56 | 39 | 53 | 37 | 67 | 56 | 50 | 50 | 550 | 14300 | 2929 | 4.88 | 292.92 | 95 | 60 | 72 | 60 | 35 | 100 | 73 | 65 | 58 | 31 | 56 | 610 | 15860 | 3085 | 5.14 | 308.48 |
| 11 | 77 | 53 | 54 | 33 | 58 | 31 | 32 | 51 | 39 | 106 | 534 | 13884 | 2886 | 4.81 | 288.62 | 96 | 56 | 74 | 59 | 36 | 130 | 81 | 31 | 59 | 31 | 56 | 613 | 15938 | 3092 | 5.15 | 309.24 |
| 12 | 70 | 54 | 53 | 49 | 59 | 89 | 92 | 53 | 37 | 87 | 643 | 16718 | 3167 | 5.28 | 316.71 | 97 | 72 | 57 | 60 | 33 | 124 | 93 | 65 | 54 | 48 | 54 | 660 | 17160 | 3209 | 5.35 | 320.87 |
| 13 | 76 | 57 | 51 | 42 | 54 | 139 | 99 | 91 | 85 | 43 | 737 | 19162 | 3391 | 5.65 | 339.08 | 98 | 86 | 57 | 57 | 34 | 60 | 90 | 52 | 52 | 46 | 53 | 587 | 15262 | 3026 | 5.04 | 302.61 |
| 14 | 74 | 54 | 56 | 38 | 52 | 89 | 80 | 93 | 88 | 67 | 691 | 17966 | 3283 | 5.47 | 328.32 | 99 | 86 | 56 | 54 | 32 | 135 | 83 | 54 | 53 | 30 | 125 | 708 | 18408 | 3323 | 5.54 | 332.34 |
| 15 | 84 | 52 | 56 | 49 | 53 | 126 | 83 | 136 | 81 | 40 | 760 | 19760 | 3443 | 5.74 | 344.33 | 100 | 77 | 53 | 52 | 41 | 60 | 99 | 48 | 56 | 53 | 37 | 576 | 14976 | 2998 | 5.00 | 299.76 |
| 16 | 60 | 80 | 52 | 45 | 56 | 70 | 93 | 56 | 53 | 37 | 602 | 15652 | 3065 | 5.11 | 306.45 | 101 | 70 | 54 | 57 | 30 | 116 | 87 | 49 | 51 | 58 | 31 | 603 | 15678 | 3067 | 5.11 | 306.71 |
| 17 | 71 | 89 | 52 | 41 | 51 | 114 | 80 | 56 | 58 | 31 | 643 | 16718 | 3167 | 5.28 | 316.71 | 102 | 76 | 57 | 51 | 42 | 99 | 99 | 62 | 131 | 59 | 31 | 707 | 18382 | 3321 | 5.54 | 332.10 |
| 18 | 89 | 81 | 52 | 39 | 114 | 118 | 97 | 54 | 59 | 31 | 734 | 19084 | 3384 | 5.64 | 338.38 | 103 | 74 | 54 | 53 | 37 | 107 | 84 | 66 | 66 | 54 | 48 | 643 | 16718 | 3167 | 5.28 | 316.71 |
| 19 | 76 | 86 | 54 | 49 | 130 | 114 | 91 | 53 | 54 | 48 | 755 | 19630 | 3432 | 5.72 | 343.19 | 104 | 84 | 52 | 59 | 32 | 133 | 83 | 40 | 134 | 52 | 46 | 715 | 18590 | 3340 | 5.57 | 333.98 |
| 20 | 56 | 80 | 54 | 38 | 112 | 81 | 30 | 60 | 52 | 46 | 609 | 15834 | 3082 | 5.14 | 308.23 | 105 | 81 | 74 | 50 | 53 | 37 | 98 | 47 | 157 | 53 | 30 | 680 | 17680 | 3257 | 5.43 | 325.70 |
| 21 | 62 | 87 | 57 | 50 | 89 | 92 | 30 | 160 | 76 | 40 | 743 | 19318 | 3405 | 5.67 | 340.45 | 106 | 89 | 75 | 60 | 58 | 31 | 86 | 31 | 66 | 56 | 50 | 602 | 15652 | 3065 | 5.11 | 306.45 |
| 22 | 72 | 57 | 55 | 37 | 139 | 99 | 33 | 121 | 75 | 109 | 797 | 20722 | 3526 | 5.88 | 352.61 | 107 | 80 | 73 | 56 | 59 | 31 | 80 | 37 | 160 | 51 | 39 | 666 | 17316 | 3223 | 5.37 | 322.33 |
| 23 | 86 | 57 | 58 | 49 | 89 | 80 | 65 | 123 | 97 | 147 | 851 | 22126 | 3644 | 6.07 | 364.36 | 108 | 83 | 80 | 60 | 54 | 48 | 87 | 91 | 85 | 43 | 46 | 677 | 17602 | 3250 | 5.42 | 324.98 |
| 24 | 86 | 56 | 52 | 35 | 126 | 83 | 40 | 56 | 55 | 105 | 694 | 18044 | 3290 | 5.48 | 329.03 | 109 | 58 | 90 | 51 | 52 | 46 | 88 | 93 | 88 | 67 | 30 | 663 | 17238 | 3216 | 5.36 | 321.60 |
| 25 | 77 | 53 | 59 | 35 | 70 | 93 | 70 | 56 | 74 | 79 | 666 | 17316 | 3223 | 5.37 | 322.33 | 110 | 58 | 85 | 50 | 53 | 30 | 89 | 136 | 81 | 40 | 50 | 672 | 17472 | 3238 | 5.40 | 323.78 |
| 26 | 70 | 54 | 51 | 30 | 114 | 80 | 46 | 89 | 92 | 136 | 762 | 19812 | 3448 | 5.75 | 344.78 | 111 | 53 | 37 | 59 | 56 | 50 | 56 | 56 | 53 | 37 | 39 | 496 | 12896 | 2782 | 4.64 | 278.17 |
| 27 | 76 | 57 | 54 | 43 | 118 | 97 | 59 | 139 | 99 | 140 | 882 | 22932 | 3709 | 6.18 | 370.93 | 112 | 58 | 31 | 53 | 51 | 39 | 56 | 56 | 58 | 31 | 56 | 489 | 12714 | 2762 | 4.60 | 276.20 |
| 28 | 74 | 54 | 52 | 42 | 91 | 85 | 43 | 89 | 80 | 64 | 674 | 17524 | 3243 | 5.40 | 324.26 | 113 | 59 | 31 | 55 | 32 | 99 | 54 | 54 | 59 | 31 | 53 | 527 | 13702 | 2867 | 4.78 | 286.73 |
| 29 | 84 | 52 | 53 | 37 | 93 | 88 | 67 | 126 | 83 | 136 | 819 | 21294 | 3574 | 5.96 | 357.44 | 114 | 54 | 48 | 57 | 41 | 106 | 53 | 53 | 54 | 48 | 54 | 568 | 14768 | 2977 | 4.96 | 297.67 |
| 30 | 88 | 73 | 59 | 42 | 136 | 81 | 40 | 70 | 93 | 64 | 746 | 19396 | 3411 | 5.69 | 341.14 | 115 | 52 | 46 | 57 | 50 | 100 | 81 | 60 | 52 | 46 | 57 | 601 | 15626 | 3062 | 5.10 | 306.20 |
| 31 | 58 | 88 | 57 | 44 | 56 | 53 | 37 | 114 | 80 | 132 | 719 | 18694 | 3349 | 5.58 | 334.91 | 116 | 53 | 30 | 55 | 42 | 99 | 90 | 43 | 56 | 50 | 54 | 572 | 14872 | 2987 | 4.98 | 298.72 |
| 32 | 87 | 86 | 54 | 35 | 56 | 58 | 31 | 118 | 97 | 127 | 749 | 19474 | 3418 | 5.70 | 341.82 | 117 | 56 | 50 | 53 | 45 | 107 | 96 | 61 | 51 | 39 | 52 | 610 | 15860 | 3085 | 5.14 | 308.48 |
| 33 | 89 | 89 | 52 | 44 | 54 | 59 | 31 | 114 | 91 | 129 | 752 | 19552 | 3425 | 5.71 | 342.51 | 118 | 51 | 39 | 52 | 32 | 58 | 93 | 58 | 151 | 62 | 652 | 16952 | 3189 | 5.32 | 318.92 | |
| 34 | 80 | 87 | 50 | 31 | 53 | 54 | 48 | 53 | 37 | 64 | 557 | 14482 | 2948 | 4.91 | 294.77 | 119 | 70 | 54 | 52 | 34 | 121 | 83 | 53 | 37 | 102 | 56 | 662 | 17212 | 3214 | 5.36 | 321.36 |
| 35 | 53 | 73 | 50 | 48 | 60 | 52 | 46 | 58 | 31 | 141 | 612 | 15912 | 3090 | 5.15 | 308.99 | 120 | 76 | 57 | 55 | 44 | 129 | 84 | 58 | 31 | 119 | 54 | 707 | 18382 | 3321 | 5.54 | 332.10 |
| 36 | 65 | 83 | 56 | 40 | 139 | 99 | 39 | 59 | 31 | 148 | 759 | 19734 | 3441 | 5.73 | 344.10 | 121 | 74 | 54 | 60 | 39 | 115 | 98 | 59 | 31 | 98 | 53 | 681 | 17706 | 3259 | 5.43 | 325.94 |
| 37 | 73 | 87 | 51 | 42 | 89 | 80 | 51 | 54 | 48 | 40 | 615 | 15990 | 3097 | 5.16 | 309.74 | 122 | 84 | 52 | 54 | 48 | 58 | 82 | 54 | 48 | 71 | 101 | 652 | 16952 | 3189 | 5.32 | 318.92 |
| 38 | 55 | 87 | 60 | 36 | 126 | 83 | 45 | 52 | 46 | 125 | 715 | 18590 | 3340 | 5.57 | 333.98 | 123 | 75 | 88 | 52 | 43 | 120 | 98 | 52 | 46 | 73 | 115 | 762 | 19812 | 3448 | 5.75 | 344.78 |
| 39 | 89 | 89 | 58 | 44 | 70 | 93 | 44 | 53 | 30 | 111 | 681 | 17706 | 3259 | 5.43 | 325.94 | 124 | 90 | 85 | 60 | 36 | 116 | 84 | 53 | 91 | 85 | 43 | 743 | 19318 | 3405 | 5.67 | 340.45 |
| 40 | 72 | 79 | 53 | 32 | 114 | 80 | 70 | 56 | 50 | 74 | 680 | 17680 | 3257 | 5.43 | 325.70 | 125 | 52 | 70 | 60 | 32 | 130 | 81 | 56 | 93 | 88 | 67 | 729 | 18954 | 3372 | 5.62 | 337.23 |
| 41 | 72 | 57 | 57 | 37 | 118 | 97 | 31 | 51 | 39 | 64 | 623 | 16198 | 3117 | 5.20 | 311.75 | 126 | 70 | 82 | 55 | 50 | 58 | 84 | 51 | 136 | 81 | 40 | 707 | 18382 | 3321 | 5.54 | 332.10 |
| 42 | 86 | 57 | 51 | 43 | 114 | 91 | 50 | 139 | 55 | 148 | 834 | 21684 | 3607 | 6.01 | 360.70 | 127 | 55 | 85 | 50 | 46 | 100 | 96 | 59 | 56 | 53 | 37 | 637 | 16562 | 3152 | 5.25 | 315.23 |
| 43 | 86 | 56 | 53 | 33 | 59 | 84 | 46 | 53 | 53 | 37 | 651 | 16926 | 3187 | 5.31 | 318.68 | 128 | 63 | 88 | 56 | 53 | 37 | 87 | 47 | 56 | 58 | 31 | 576 | 14976 | 2998 | 5.00 | 299.76 |
| 44 | 77 | 53 | 51 | 43 | 124 | 95 | 53 | 58 | 31 | 74 | 642 | 16692 | 3165 | 5.27 | 316.47 | 129 | 88 | 81 | 56 | 58 | 31 | 88 | 57 | 54 | 59 | 31 | 603 | 15678 | 3067 | 5.11 | 306.71 |
| 45 | 70 | 54 | 52 | 46 | 127 | 99 | 45 | 89 | 92 | 108 | 782 | 20332 | 3493 | 5.82 | 349.27 | 130 | 78 | 72 | 58 | 59 | 31 | 97 | 50 | 53 | 54 | 48 | 600 | 15600 | 3059 | 5.10 | 305.94 |
| 46 | 76 | 57 | 55 | 37 | 64 | 80 | 61 | 139 | 99 | 116 | 784 | 20384 | 3497 | 5.83 | 349.72 | 131 | 66 | 42 | 120 | 54 | 48 | 97 | 61 | 60 | 52</ | | | | | | |



(a) (b)
Fig. 3. Multi-facility allocation with (a) nearest neighbour logic, and (b) optimization of Eq. (4) – (7) through Lingo.

The results presented in Figure 3 corroborate the suitability of the mathematical model defined by Eq. (4) – (7) and the use of MILP. Finally, the future values of these costs and the expected savings are considered to assess the pertinence of this decision. Table 4 presents the future value of C_{ij} through a period of 15 years for the following scenarios: BS (baseline with one distribution center), NN (allocation with nearest neighbour logic and six centers), and MLP (optimal allocation with MILP and six centers). The initial investment ($InitInv$) due to the infrastructure required to open the new six distribution centers is also included. As presented, if the decision of opening the six distribution centers is delayed, may increase from \$2,209,200 at year 0 to \$6,536,800 at year 15. The analysis presented in Table 5 shows that, within the first year, $InitInv$ can be compensated by the savings obtained with six centers, independent of the allocation's optimality.

Table 4. Future value of C_{ij} through a period of 15 years.

| t | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| BS | \$5,193,700 | \$5,583,200 | \$6,002,000 | \$6,452,100 | \$6,936,000 | \$7,456,200 | \$8,015,400 | \$8,616,600 |
| NN | \$3,071,700 | \$3,302,100 | \$3,549,700 | \$3,816,000 | \$4,102,200 | \$4,409,800 | \$4,740,600 | \$5,096,100 |
| MLP | \$2,209,200 | \$2,374,900 | \$2,553,000 | \$2,744,500 | \$2,950,400 | \$3,171,600 | \$3,409,500 | \$3,665,200 |
| InitInv | \$300,000 | \$322,500 | \$346,688 | \$372,689 | \$400,641 | \$430,689 | \$462,990 | \$497,715 |
| t | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| BS | \$9,262,800 | \$9,957,500 | \$10,704,000 | \$11,507,000 | \$12,370,000 | \$13,298,000 | \$14,295,000 | \$15,367,000 |
| NN | \$5,478,300 | \$5,889,200 | \$6,330,900 | \$6,805,700 | \$7,316,100 | \$7,864,800 | \$8,454,700 | \$9,088,800 |
| MLP | \$3,940,100 | \$4,235,600 | \$4,553,300 | \$4,894,800 | \$5,261,900 | \$5,656,500 | \$6,080,800 | \$6,536,800 |
| InitInv | \$535,043 | \$575,172 | \$618,309 | \$664,683 | \$714,534 | \$768,124 | \$825,733 | \$887,663 |

Table 5. Future value of savings through a period of 15 years.

| t | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| BS | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| NN | 2,122,000 | 2,281,100 | 2,452,200 | 2,636,100 | 2,833,800 | 3,046,400 | 3,274,900 | 3,520,500 |
| MLP | 2,984,500 | 3,208,300 | 3,448,900 | 3,707,600 | 3,985,600 | 4,284,600 | 4,605,900 | 4,951,400 |
| t | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| BS | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| NN | 3,784,500 | 4,068,300 | 4,373,500 | 4,701,500 | 5,054,100 | 5,433,100 | 5,840,600 | 6,278,700 |
| MLP | 5,322,700 | 5,721,900 | 6,151,100 | 6,612,400 | 7,108,300 | 7,641,400 | 8,214,500 | 8,830,600 |

4 Conclusions and Future Work

The effective delivery of items throughout the supply chain is crucial for the production process. Likewise, the costs associated with the delivery of raw materials and inventory costs are crucial to maintain the company with a high level of competitiveness. In this context, the proposed multi-facility allocation model with future value assessment can provide companies with useful

decision-making resources when important economic resources are compromised. Under this scenario, the development of comprehensive cost metrics and MILP models can provide effective solutions to reduce costs and improve profits.

Allocation is an important aspect of distribution services. It must be studied considering the dynamic behavior of costs because an optimal solution in the present may not be economically sustainable. Also, economic losses due to delayed decisions may reduce the potential economic benefits of the planned actions or investments.

As future work, the present work can be extended on the following points:

- Develop a capacitated multi-facility location-allocation model with a periodic vehicle routing scheme (CMFLAwPVRP).
- Improve the cost metric with additional aspects such as asymmetric distances and delays.
- Design a metaheuristic to solve the CMFLAwPVRP model.
- Consider future value with variable interest rates.

References

- [1]Yamakawa, P., Del Castillo, C., Baldeón, J., Espinoza, LM, Granda, JC, & Vega, L.: Technological model of service integration for the Peruvian SMEs. Lima, Peru: ESAN (2010).
- [2]Mora, L.: Gestión Logística en Centros de Distribución, Bodegas y Almacenes. Bogotá, Colombia: ECOE Ediciones (2011).
- [3]Vallhonrat., J.M., Corominas, A.: Localización, Distribución en Planta y Manutención. Barcelona, España: Marcombo (1991).
- [4]Yate-Jauregui, C.M.: A PSO Algorithm for the Drinking Water Supply Problem in the Event of a Disaster in the City of Bucaramanga. Eng. Thesis, Faculty of Industrial Engineering, Santo Tomás Bucaramanga University, Colombia (2020).
- [5]Burbano-Ruiz, J.: Presupuestos - Enfoque Moderno de Planeación y Control de Recursos. Colombia: McGraw-Hill (1995).
- [6]Polo, A. Study of the Relationship between Integration and Productivity in the Supply Chain through the Joint Use of Qualitative and Quantitative Tools. Master's Thesis, Faculty of Engineering, Universidad de La Sabana, Colombia (2013).
- [7]Eslava, J.: Análisis Económico-Financiero de Las Decisiones de Gestión Empresarial. Madrid, España: ESIC Editorial (2003).
- [8]Covert, R.P., Philip, G.C.: An EOQ model for items with Weibull distribution deterioration. AIIE Transactions, 5 (4), 323-326 (1973).
- [9]Vance, D.: Financial Analysis and Decision Making: Tools and Techniques to Solve Financial Problems and Make Effective Business Decisions. New York, United States of America: McGraw-Hill (2003).