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# AGENDA



## SHORT INTRODUCTION

HOW INNOVATIVE ROUTES ARE CREATED – MATHEMATICAL FOUNDATIONS

WHAT IS THE ESSENTIAL VALUE FOR OUR USERS

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# ESSENTIAL FACTORS OF INNOVATIVE ROUTE PLANNING

**time-dependent travel times**

**overlapping districts      traffic patterns**

**street network      contraction hierarchies**

# GREENPLAN'S VALUE TO CUSTOMERS

## Lower transport cost

Less vehicles on the road, less kilometers driven, less operational costs, less CO2 emissions (8 to 20 %)

### HOW

**Calculation with fully dynamic routes** (without districts) as well as **overlapping districts**.



## Higher punctuality

Precise ETAs and more on-time deliveries, leading to happier customers and happier drivers

### HOW

Consideration of predicted traffic flows in 5 minute intervals already in the calculation of the routes



## Full adaptability

Tailormade route planning setup considering all special requirements

### HOW

Sophisticated business rules engine and flexible modelling capabilities allow for a digital twin of your operations.



"Finally, I have all the freedom needed to improve my route planning."

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# OUR PARTNERSHIP WITH UNI BONN



- 35-year cooperation with IBM
- Since 2016: Deutsche Post DHL / Greenplan
- Agile young team of experts, professional software development
- Innovative algorithms, successful implementation

## Industrial Collaborations

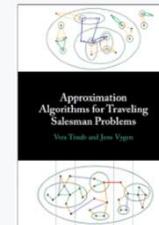
## Research



### Research Institute for Discrete Mathematics



- Leading in cutting-edge research
- Publishing actively in top venues



- Excellent students from the top German math department

## Teaching

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## THE BONNTOUR TEAM AT



Stephan Held



Vera Traub



Jens Vygen



Jannis Blauth



Dirk Müller



Martin Nägele



Luisa Puhlmann



Manuel Christalla



Lorenzo Conti



Daniel Ebert



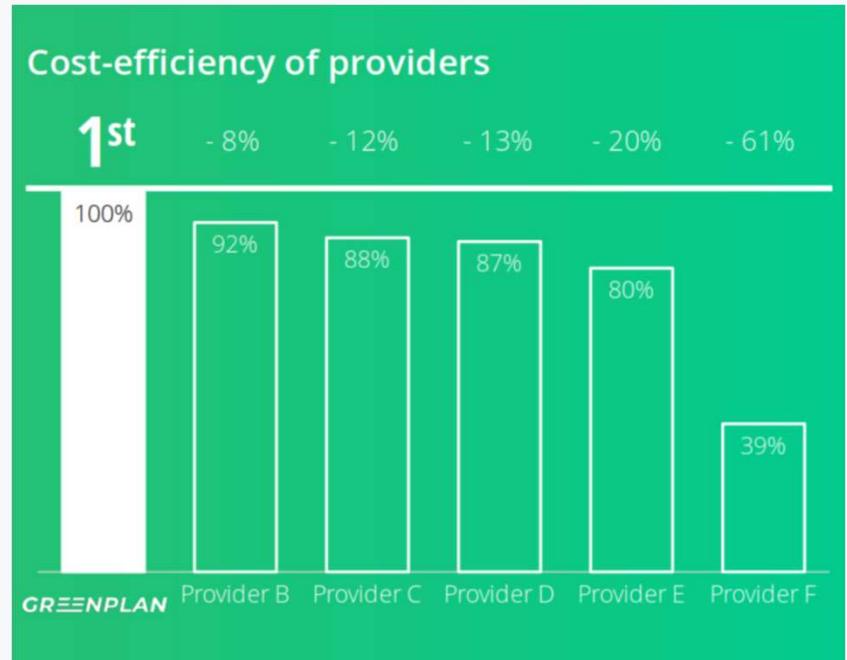
Paula Heinz



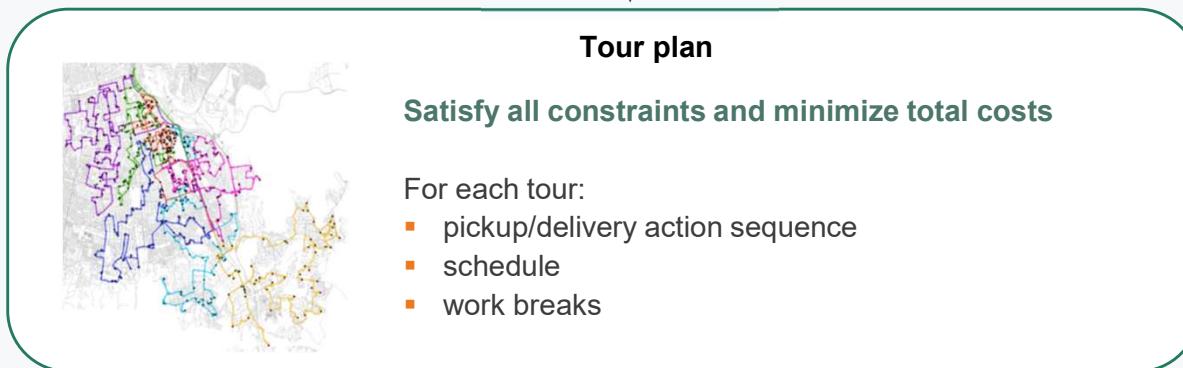
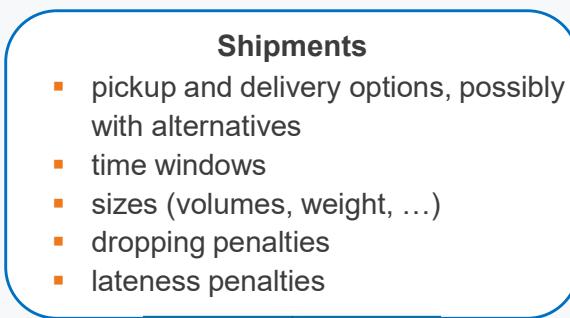
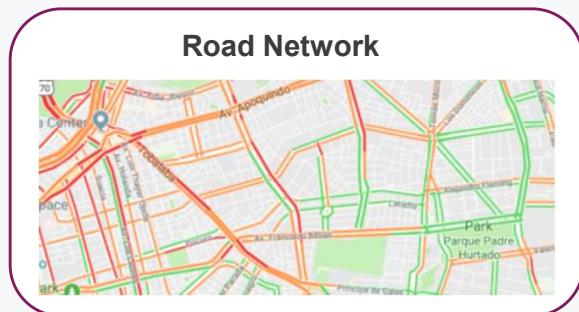
Richard Ueltzen

# SOME SUCCESS STORIES

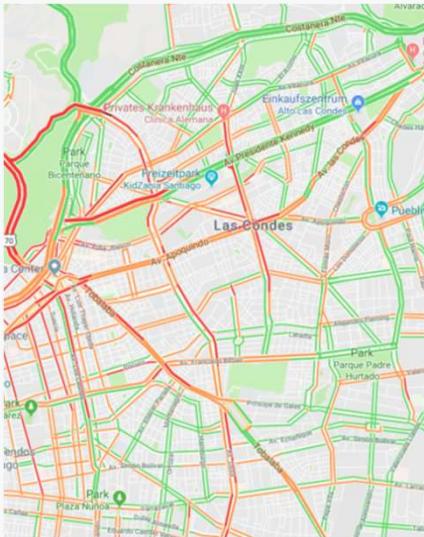
- **Best paper awards** for better algorithms
  - SODA 2018 – Traveling Salesman Problem [Traub, Vygen]
  - IPCO 2021 – Capacitated Vehicle Routing [Blauth, Traub, Vygen]
- Winner of the **Amazon Last Mile Routing Challenge** 2021 [Held, Helsgaun, Cook]
- **Maryam Mirzakhani New Frontiers Prize** 2023 [Traub]
- **Heinz Maier-Leibnitz Prize** 2023 [Traub]
- **Winner of several industrial benchmarks**
  - e.g., 8 % better than the second ranked with Greenplan ...



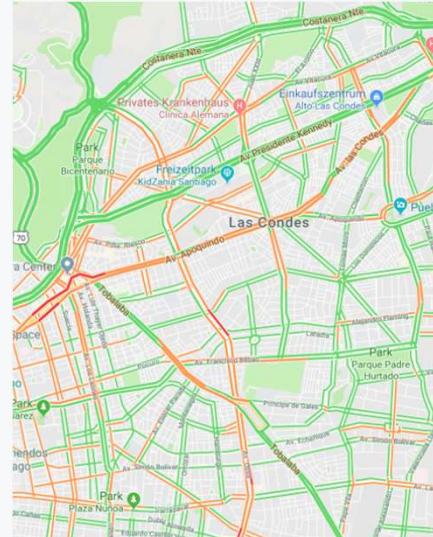
## THE PROBLEM SOLVED BY BONNTOUR, THE GREENPLAN ALGORITHM



# TRAVEL TIMES VARY!



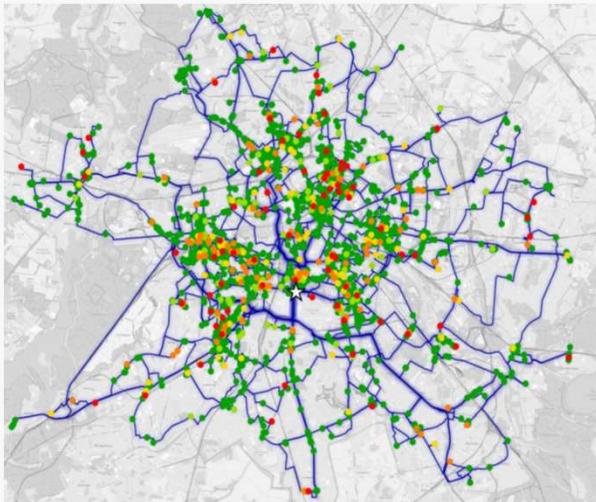
9 am



11 am

- Approximating time-dependent travel times through constant travel times comes at considerable losses!
- **Different paths** can be optimal at different times of the day!

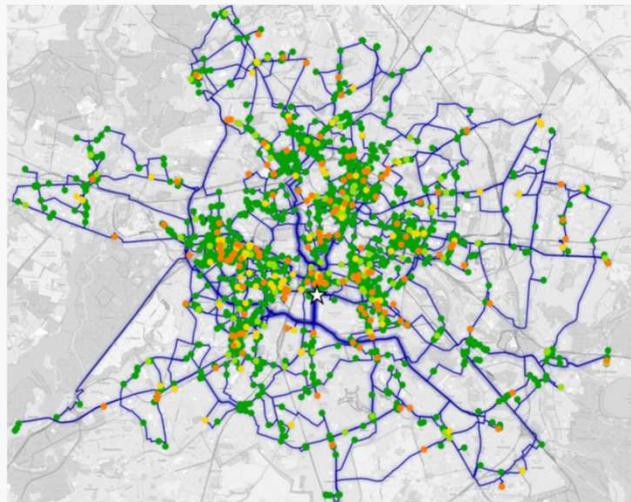
# BETTER TOURS WITH TIME-DEPENDENT TRAVEL TIMES



**constant avg. travel times**

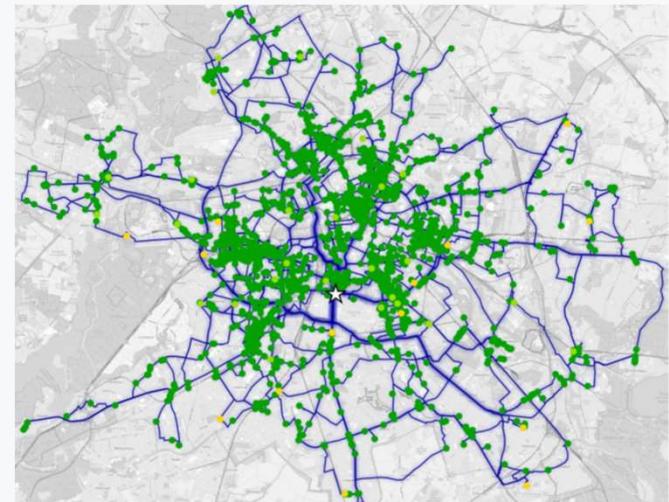
28 tours, cost = 8859

- ★ Depot
- 15 min  $\leq$  slack
- 10 min  $\leq$  slack  $<$  15 min
- 5 min  $\leq$  slack  $<$  10 min
- 0 min  $\leq$  slack  $<$  5 min
- slack  $<$  0 min



**time-dependent travel times**

28 tours, cost = 8850



**time-dependent travel times**

**& lateness penalties**

29 tours, cost = 9149

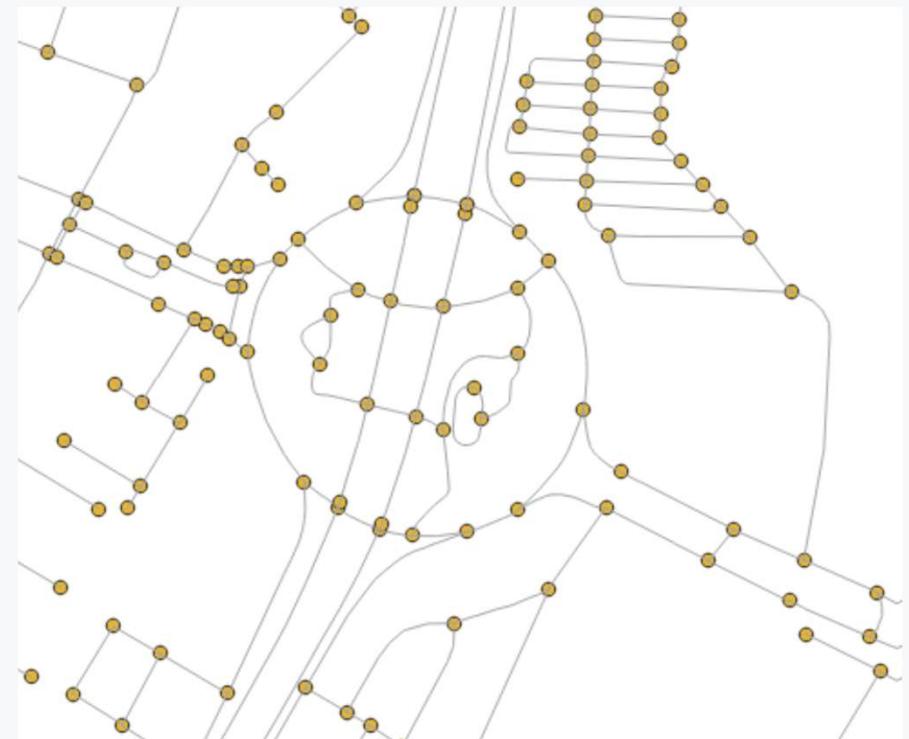
[J. Blauth, S. Held, D. Müller, N. Schlotomberg, V. Traub, T. Tröbst, J. Vygen: Vehicle routing with time-dependent travel times: Theory, practice and benchmarks. arXiv:2205.0089]

# MODELING A ROAD NETWORK AS A GRAPH



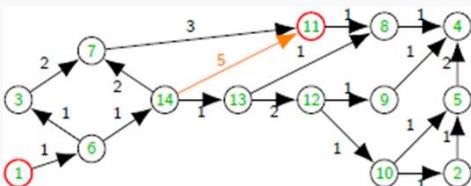
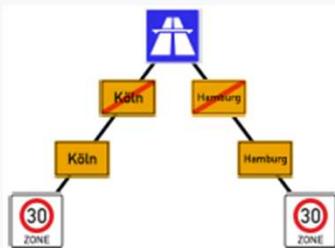
route in the network

↔



Path in the graph

# ROAD NETWORK PRE-PROCESSING: CONTRACTION HIERARCHIES



- Idea: exploit that fastest paths typically consist of one segment going up in road importance, and another going down

- Can we assign **levels** to the vertices of our road graph such that we can guarantee to find an optimum path consisting of one up and one down part, for all origin/destination pairs and all departure times

**contraction hierarchy** = a graph with that property, including (time-dependent) travel time data for each edge

- Yes, if we add **shortcut edges**

A contraction hierarchy for Germany for one vehicle class can be stored in 4 GB and reconstructed within ~30 seconds from disk.

Then **one million** travel time functions can be computed in **less than a minute**

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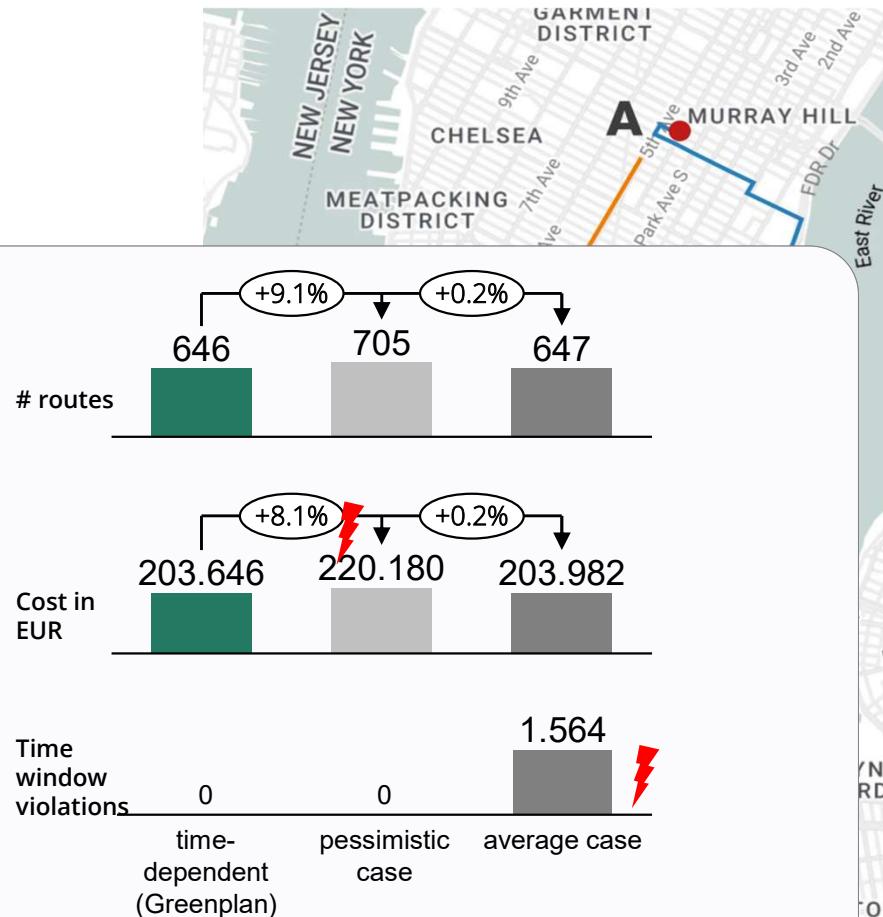
**WHAT IS THE ESSENTIAL VALUE FOR OUR USERS**

# Value of time-of-day dependent driving times: best efficiency while maintaining high quality

- Scientific study comparing Greenplan's USP (driving time-dependent calculation) with standard approaches

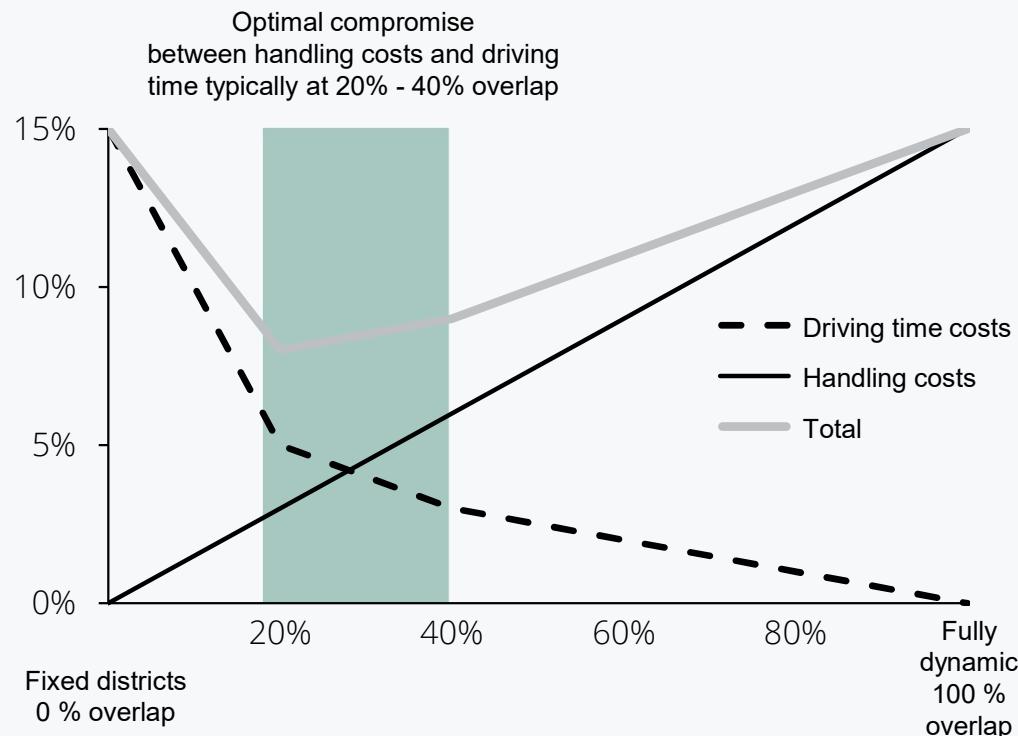
Study basis: 10 major cities (e.g. New York, Berlin, Nairobi), map material from OpenStreetMap, and speed data/ driving times from Uber for all Mondays from 06.01 - 09.03.2020

Calculations performed with  
time-of-day dependent driving  
times (like Greenplan) and  
with fixed driving times

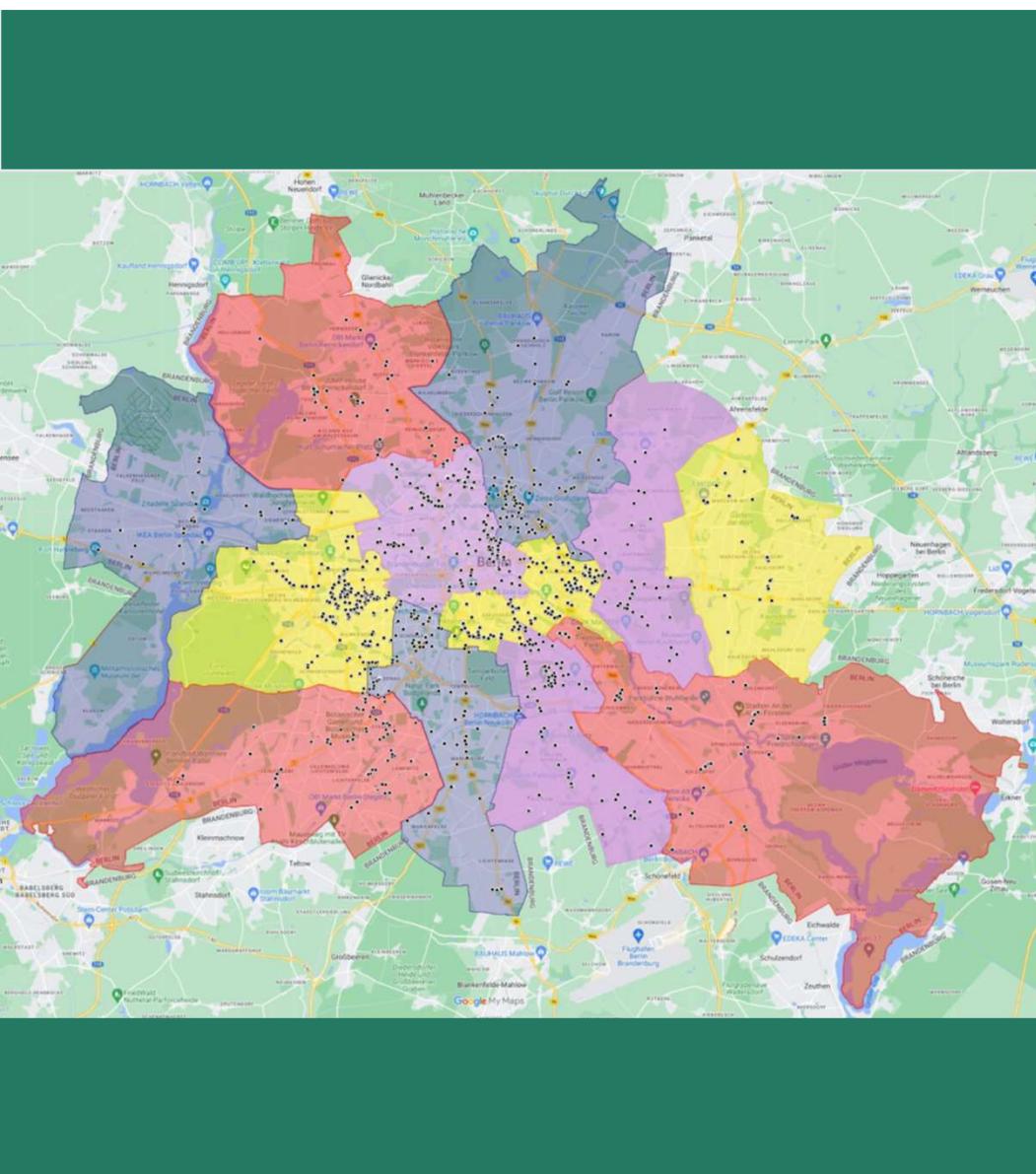


Calculating with time-of-day dependent driving times leads to the best routes; calculating with fixed driving times leads to either more costs (efficiency) or higher unpunctuality (quality).

# VALUE OF OVERLAPPING DISTRICTS: MANAGING THE TRADE-OFF BETWEEN HANDLING & DRIVING TIMES



- Fixed districts means low handling costs but high driving costs
- Fully dynamic means low driving time costs but often high handling costs
- Reason is the increased complexity for drivers to handle a new unknown address
- Overlapping districts as solution of this trade off
- Hard or soft district overlap depends on customer needs



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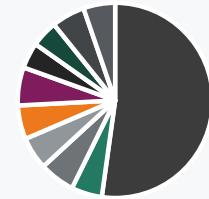
## VALUE OF OVERLAPPING DISTRICTS: THE BERLIN CASE

- Sampled 1.000 arbitrary shipments in Berlin
- One depot, 12 vehicles max cap 100, different time windows of 2 hours
- 12 city districts of Berlin serve as delivery districts:
  - Mitte, Pankow, Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg, Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf, Neukölln, Lichtenberg, Marzahn-Hellersdorf, Reinickendorf, Spandau, Steglitz-Zehlendorf, Tempelhof-Schöneberg, Treptow-Kopenick

# ASSUMPTIONS

- Only deliveries
- One depot
  - Open 06:00 – 18:00
  - Return by 20:00
- 12 vehicles
  - One vehicle type (Van)
- Visit time of 1 minute at each address
- Max. working time: 12h
  - No breaks
- Capacity: Maximum 100 shipments per tour

Time windows



- 7:00-19:03 ■ 8:00-10:03
- 9:00-11:03 ■ 10:00-12:03
- 11:00-13:03 ■ 12:00-14:03
- 13:00-15:03 ■ 14:00-16:03
- 15:00-17:03 ■ 16:00-18:03

## HARD OVERLAP

What happens, if we blow up the districts?



WITHOUT OVERLAP, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO HANDLE THE UNBALANCED LOAD

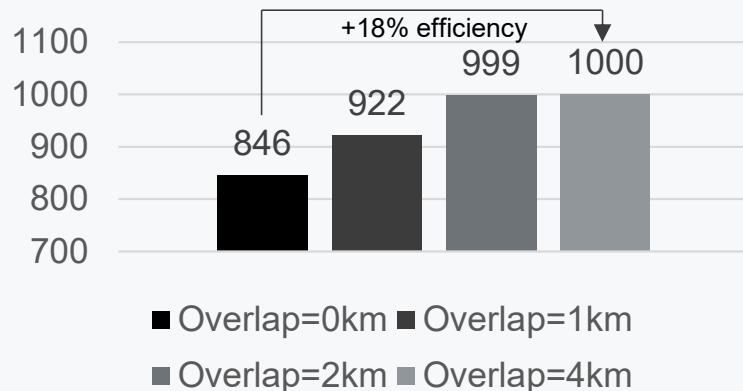


WITH JUST 2KM OF OVERLAP, ALMOST ALL SHIPMENTS CAN BE DELIVERED

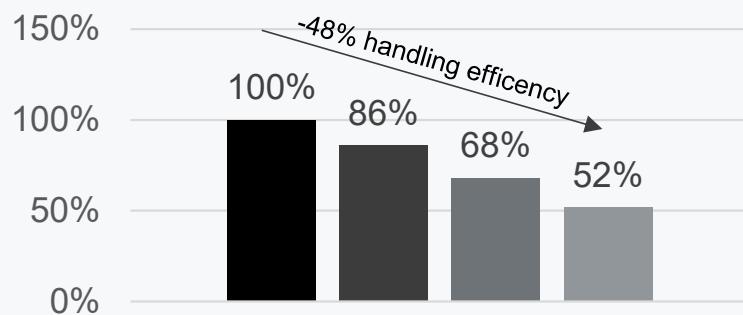


AT THE SAME TIME, VOLATILITY AND THEREOF HANDLING TIME INCREASE

### Shipments Delivered



### Delivery by original vehicle





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## SOFT OVERLAPPING DISTRICTS FOR INCREASE OF STABILITY

Volatility effects like increased handling times can be simulated  
via penalties.

What if we allow exchange of shipments between districts  
(shipment specific) but penalize the volatility effect?

## SOFT OVERLAP

What happens at 4km overlap with different penalties?



**PRIMARY GOAL OF  
DELIVERING ALL  
SHIPMENTS ALWAYS  
ACHIEVED**

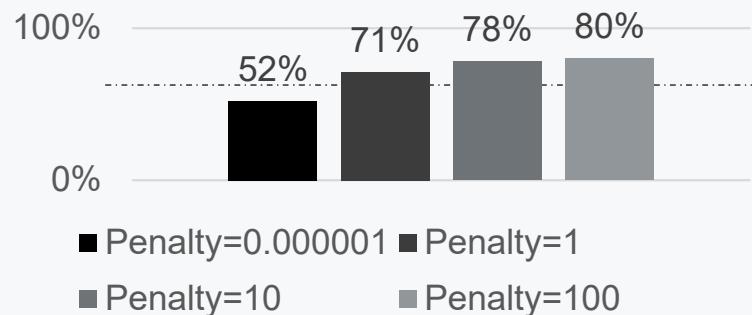


**STABILITY INCREASES  
HEAVILY WITH PENALTIES**

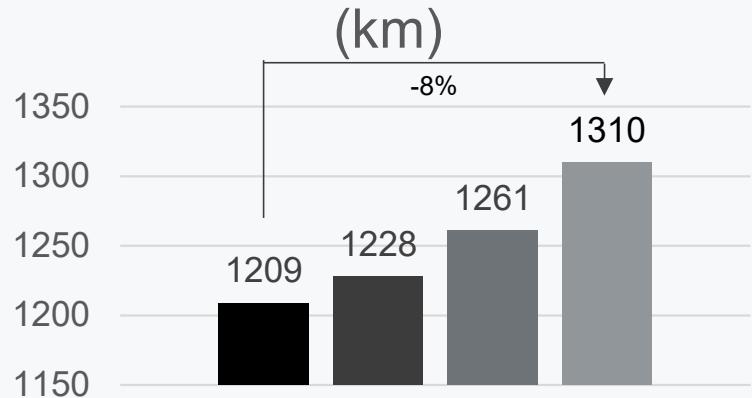


**THIS EFFICIENCY PLUS  
COMES (ONLY) WITH  
MINIMIZED NEGATIVE  
EFFECTS OF INCREASED  
WORKING TIMES AND  
DRIVING DISTANCE**

### Delivery by original vehicle



### Total driving distance (km)





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**GREENPLAN PROPOSES TO USE  
HARD AND SOFT CONSTRAINTS  
TO ACHIEVE BEST TRADE-OFF  
BETWEEN DRIVING EFFICIENCY  
AND ADDRESS STABILITY  
(HANDLING TIMES)**

## EPG'S SOLUTION FOR ROUTE OPTIMIZATION: GREENPLAN



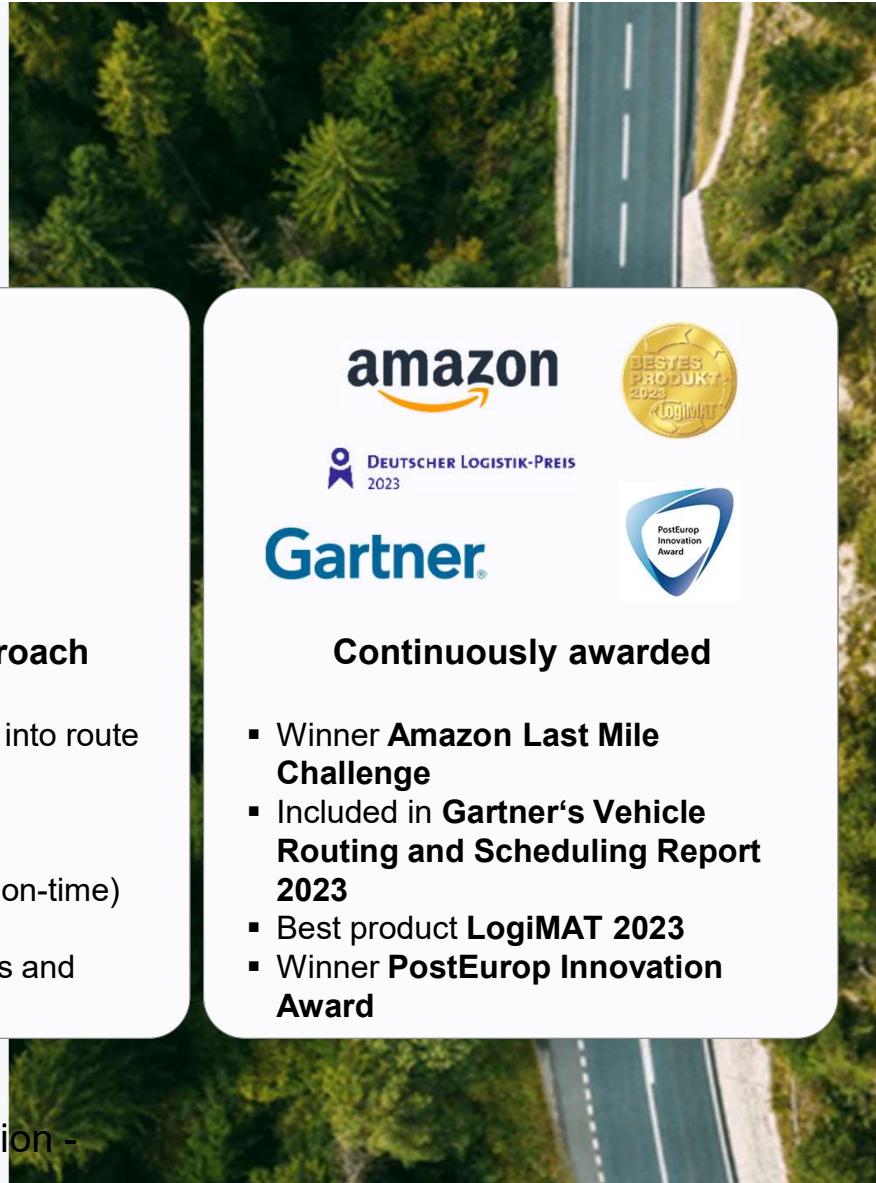
### Developed in Germany

- From one of the world's top-selling logistics companies - DHL
- In partnership with one of the world's leading universities for discrete mathematics (top 3 ranking) – University of Bonn



### Industry-leading approach

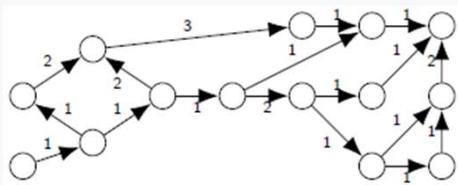
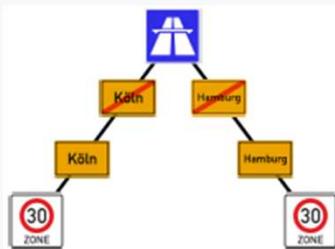
- **Integration of traffic data** into route optimisation
- **Overlapping districts**
  - Higher delivery reliability (on-time)
  - Lower transportation cost
  - Happy drivers, dispatchers and customers



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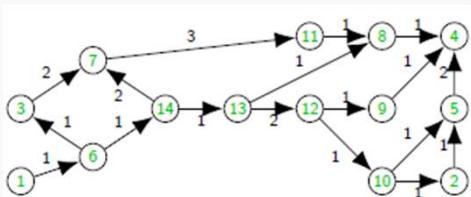
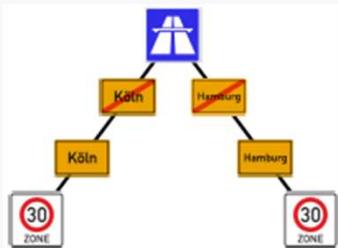
# BACKUPS

# ROAD NETWORK PRE-PROCESSING: CONTRACTION HIERARCHIES



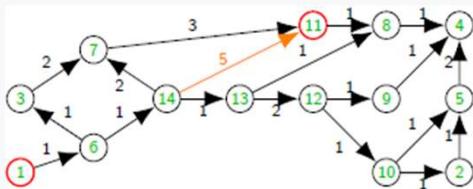
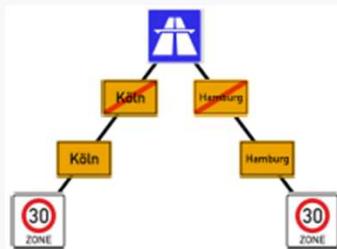
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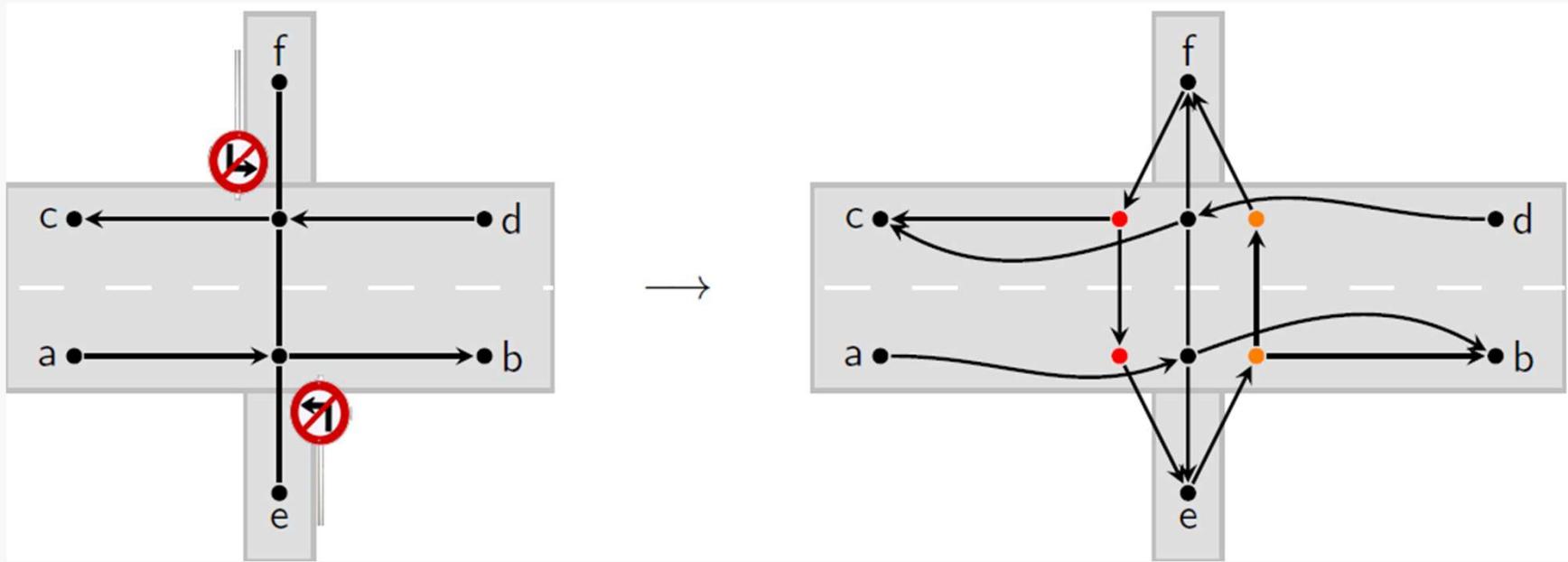
# ROAD NETWORK PRE-PROCESSING: CONTRACTION HIERARCHIES



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- Can we assign **levels** to the vertices of our road graph such that we can guarantee to find an optimum path consisting of one up and one down part, for all origin/destination pairs and all departure times
- Yes, if we add **shortcut edges**

## MODELING RESTRICTIONS

- Example: Forbid left turns when entering a major road.



- Similarly for forbidden U-turns
- A variation allows for budgeting extra time for allowed left- or U-turns
- Restrictions can be time-dependent, which fits naturally into our model