

Algorithms and Heuristics for Remote Food Delivery under Social Distancing Constraints

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 COVID19 RAPID, 2020-21



Community Problem: *The COVID19 pandemic has created unique food insecurity problems*

- School closings have eliminated school lunch programs
- Seniors have lost access to food pantries due to isolation

Objective: Formulate & solve the meal delivery problems created by these circumstances, and transition into use

Intellectual Merit

- Constraints imposed by public health and social distancing concerns pose a novel class of vehicle routing problems
 - Project will formalize these problems, and provide benchmark solutions/results
- Solutions to these problems will be key to improving the well-being of low-income children and adults, both during and post pandemic

Project Activities to Date

Initial Focus: Penn Hills School District Summer Meal Program

- **Input Data:** Home location for each student, school bus stops; underlying road network
- **Problem:** Generate a set of vehicle delivery routes that maximize the number of meals delivered

Solution Approach

1. Determine set of delivery stops
2. Generate vehicle routes

Variable	Definition
S	the set of delivery stops to be covered; $ S = n$
V	the set of delivery vehicles; $ V = m$
$M_{i,k}$, $k = 1, \dots, n$	the number of meals required at delivery stop k
$T_{i,k}$, $i, k \in S$	travel time from delivery stop i to delivery stop k
d_i	the fixed duration of any delivery stop
$VehicleCap_i$, $i = 1, \dots, m$	the maximum number of meals that vehicle i can carry
$earliest_i$	the earliest time that delivery can start at a given stop
lft_i	the latest time that delivery can finish at a given stop
$Assigned_{i,k}$, $i = 1, \dots, m, k = 1, \dots, n$	1 if vehicle i has stop k in its itinerary. Otherwise 0
$Start_k$, $k = 1, \dots, n$	the (earliest) start time of stop k in its route
End_k , $k = 1, \dots, n$	the (latest) end time of stop k in its route

$$\max \sum_{i \in V} \sum_{k \in S} Assigned_{i,k} \times M_{i,k}$$

Subject to:

$$\forall i \in V: \sum_{k \in S} Assigned_{i,k} \times M_{i,k} \leq VehicleCap_i \quad (1)$$

$$\forall k \in S: \sum_{i \in V} Assigned_{i,k} \leq 1 \quad (2)$$

$$\forall i \in V: \sum_{k \in S} Assigned_{i,k} \times Assigned_{i,k} \Rightarrow (End_k < Start_i \vee End_i < Start_k) \quad (3)$$

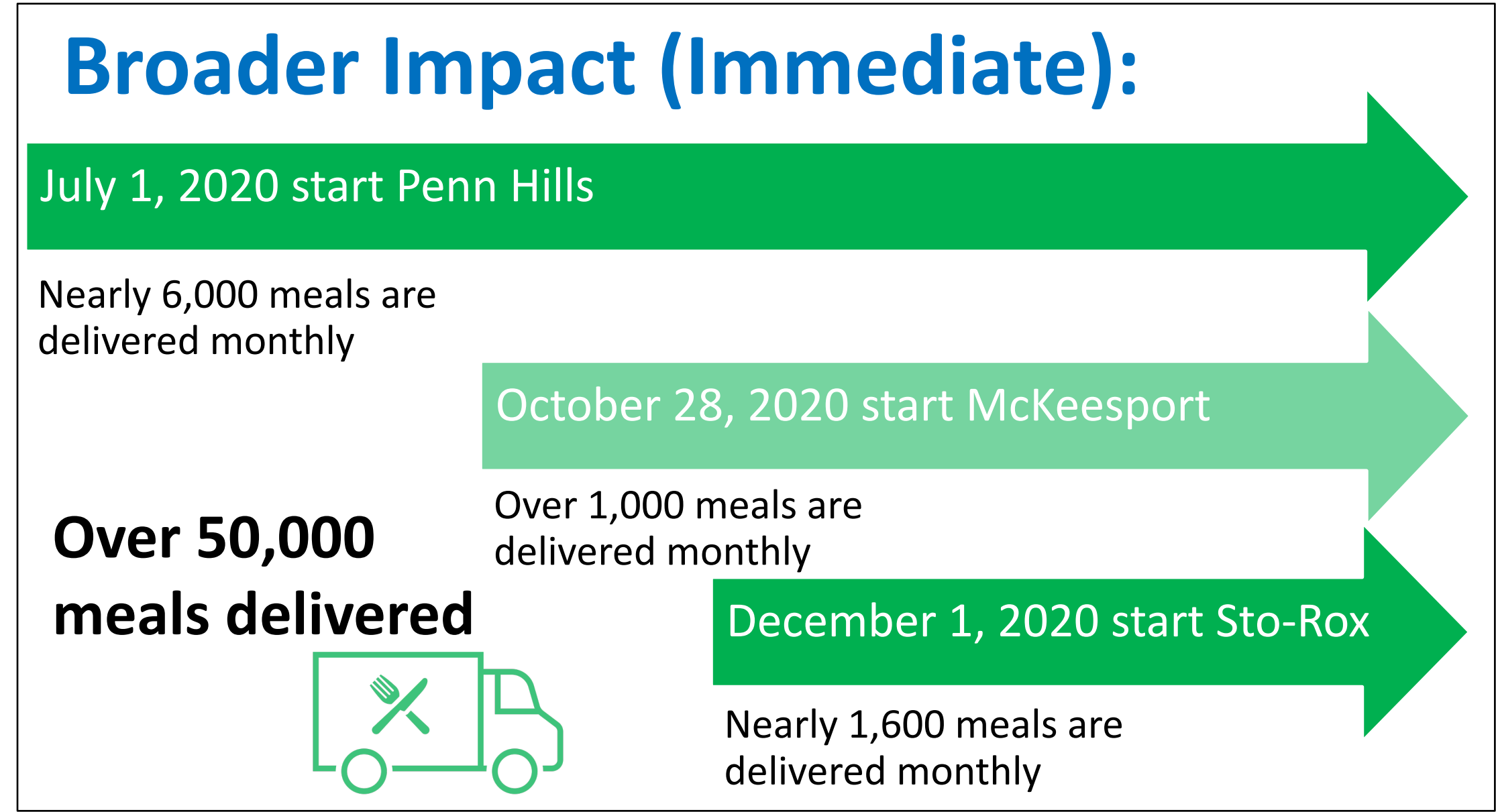
$$\forall i \in V: \sum_{k \in S} Assigned_{i,k} \times (Start_k - \sum_{l \in S} Assigned_{i,l} \times T_{i,l}) \leq lft_i - earliest_i \quad (4)$$

$$\forall k \in S: \sum_{i \in V} Assigned_{i,k} = 1 \Rightarrow (Start_k \geq earliest_k) \quad (5)$$

$$\forall k \in S: \sum_{i \in V} Assigned_{i,k} = 1 \Rightarrow (End_k \leq lft_k) \quad (6)$$

Results

- Scalable, near-optimal meal delivery routing procedure
- Implementation of routes produced from Penn Hills data for summer meal delivery
- Meal delivery has continued through the 20-21 school year, and has now expanded to two additional school districts



Broader Impact (Sustainability):

- Remote meal delivery needs will persist after the pandemic
- Delivery of excess food (grocery stores, restaurants) to food banks
- Application to other delivery problems
- Delivery of vaccine to those lacking access

Next Steps:

- Formalization and solution benchmarking of other food delivery problem variants
- Establishment of meal delivery programs in additional school districts, municipalities, and cities