

COMPANY ADVISOR:  
Faruk SEKKİN

GROUP MEMBERS: Tuğçe ALKAN, Ekin AYDIN, Ayça Serra BAYHAN, Özge CEYHAN, Fatoş Nur DİREKLİ, Hafize HELVACI, Merve TÜRK

## ABOUT YATSAN

YATSAN was founded in 1974 as a manufacturer of bed products and has 60.000 m<sup>2</sup> production plant in Torbalı.

There are 213 white collars and 480 blue collars in the company.

The production capacity of the company is 700 mattresses per day.

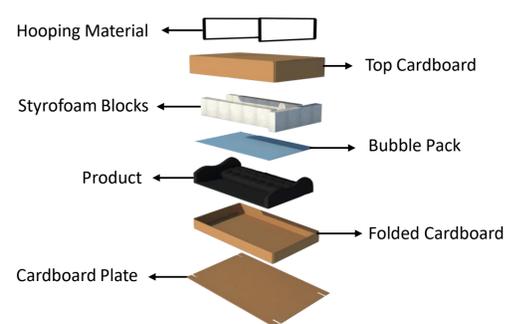
The company has 100 stores in 23 provinces and serves in 500 sales points in 52 different countries.

The company has 40% market share in mattresses.

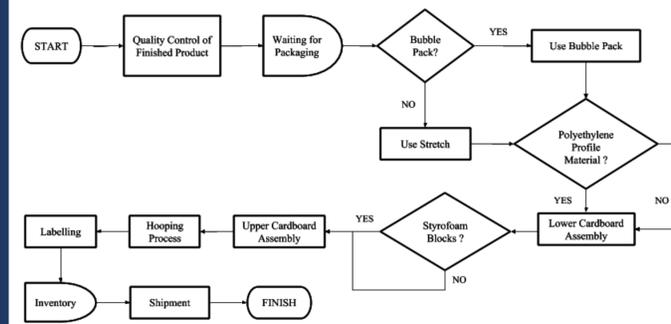
## PRODUCTS OF THE COMPANY



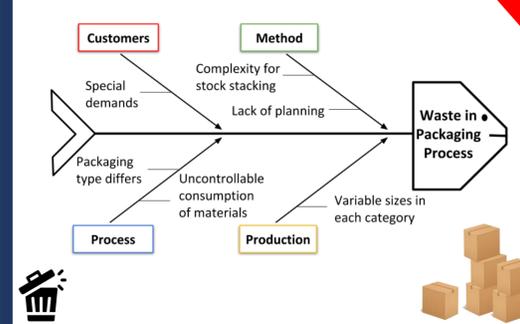
## PACKAGING MATERIALS



## PACKAGING PROCESS



## SYMPTOMS



## PROBLEM DEFINITION

- Since Yatsan cares importance to the special demands of their customers, the company produces variable sizes of products.
- The absence of a standard packaging system in the company causes an excess or lack of cardboard stocks.
- Employees choose the appropriate cardboard sizes for products based on their own experience.
- It causes difficulty in stock tracking of cardboards.
- The current packaging system wastes packaging materials in significant amounts.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Author	Year	Problem	Objective Function	Method
Wilson, R.C.	1965	A Packaging Problem	Minimize the fixed cost of having box sizes in the system and the total operating cost of boxes in the system	Integer Programming & Heuristic Solution Procedure
Ilıcak, I.	2003	Bi-objective Bin-Packing Problems	Minimize the total number of bins used and the total overdeviation	MIP
Wu et al.	2015	3D Variable Size Bin-Packing Problem	Maximize the volume of the items packed	Three-stage Heuristic Algorithm
Haouari, M., & Serairi, M.	2009	Variable-sized Bin-Packing Problem	Minimize the total cost of the selected bins	A Set Covering-based Heuristic
S.M. Lee	1973	Goal programming for decision analysis of multiple objectives	Decision analysis of multiple objectives	Goal Programming

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES

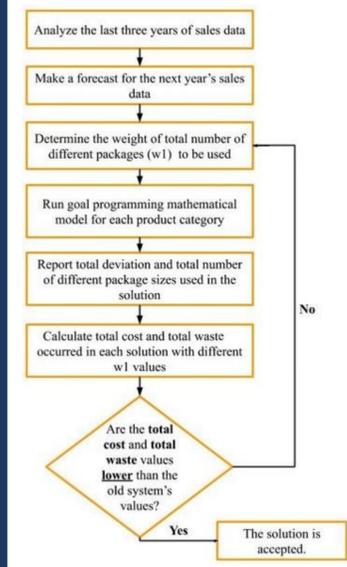
REDUCTION IN

- Total cardboard waste
- Total cardboard variety
- Total packaging cost

## AIM OF THE PROJECT

- Standardizing the packaging by creating common packaging sizes in each product group
- Decreasing waste in the packaging system
- Cost reduction in the packaging system
- Reducing the inventory of cardboards by decreasing the number of different package sizes

## SOLUTION METHODOLOGY



## FORMULATION OF THE MATHEMATICAL MODEL

### Sets & Indices :

- $i$ : Products in different size,  $i \in N$
- $j$ : Packages in different size,  $j \in M$
- $d$ : Dimension index,  $d = 1, 2, 3$ , 1 refers to width, 2 refers to depth, 3 refers to height

### Parameters :

- $z_{id}$  = size of  $d^{\text{th}}$  dimension of product  $i$
- $a_{jd}$  = size of  $d^{\text{th}}$  dimension of package  $j$
- $f_i$  = forecasted demand of product  $i$
- $w_1$  = the weight of total number of different packages used
- $w_2$  = the weight of total deviation of the package sizes from product sizes

### Decision Variables:

- $x_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if product } i \text{ is assigned to package } j \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
- $y_j = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if package } j \text{ is selected} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

### Objective Function :

$$\text{Min } w_1 \sum_{j=1}^M y_j + w_2 \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M f_i \cdot x_{ij} \cdot ((a_{j1} - z_{i1}) + (a_{j2} - z_{i2}) + (a_{j3} - z_{i3})) \quad (1)$$

### Constraints:

- $\sum_{j=1}^M x_{ij} = 1 \quad \forall i \in N \quad (2)$  → Each product is assigned to exactly one package
- $x_{ij} \leq y_j \quad \forall i \in N, j \in M \quad (3)$  → If a product is assigned to a package, then the package should be used.
- $a_{j1} - z_{i1} \geq -M(1 - x_{ij}) \quad \forall i \in N, j \in M \quad (4)$
- $a_{j2} - z_{i2} \geq -M(1 - x_{ij}) \quad \forall i \in N, j \in M \quad (5)$
- $a_{j3} - z_{i3} \geq -M(1 - x_{ij}) \quad \forall i \in N, j \in M \quad (6)$  → Constraints to prevent assignment of the product to a smaller package size
- $\sum_{j=1}^M x_{ij} \geq y_j \quad j \in M \quad (7)$  → If there is no product size assigned to a package size, then the package size is not selected.
- $x_{ij}, y_j \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall i \in N, j \in M \quad (8)$  → Domain of variables

## DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM

**STEP 1:** When the user selects one of the 4 options in the main menu user form, the user is directed to the corresponding screen.

**STEP 2:** If the second option is selected, the user will be directed to the Packaging Plan screen. The user can make changes to the plan on this screen.

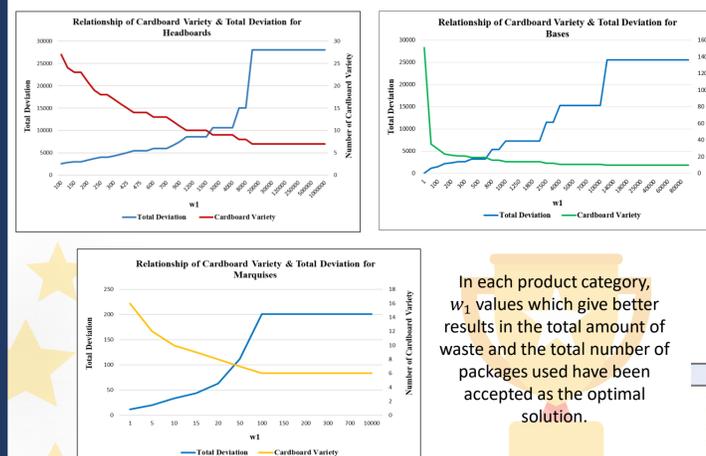
**STEP 3:** The standard cardboard sizes are assigned to the products in the packaging plan, Styrofoam usage status is indicated, the total cardboard requirements are calculated and finally, inventory control is made for each cardboard size to be used according to the plan.

**STEP 4:** Cardboard Requirement Report can be sent to the desired people by e-mail by using this form.

**STEP 5:** This user form allows the user to query the cardboard requirement of a product by using the product code and product name or by simply entering the product size.

**STEP 6:** On this interface the user selects the cardboard size which he wants to update the stock quantity.

## VALIDATION, COMPARISON AND IMPROVEMENTS



In each product category,  $w_1$  values which give better results in the total amount of waste and the total number of packages used have been accepted as the optimal solution.

### Total Packaging Cost & Total Waste Comparisons

Category	w1	Number of Cardboard Variety	Total Waste Level of Old Packaging System (cm <sup>3</sup> )	Total Waste Level of New Packaging System (cm <sup>3</sup> )	Percentage Improvement (%)
Bases	12000	10	13078412,75	9657168	26
Headboards	1100	8	5627897,75	4113180	27
Marquises	20	8	120188	67826	44
Cupboards	Noneffective	3	-	-	-

Improvement in Headboard Category

10,64 %

27 %

Improvement in Base Category

4,46 %

26 %

Improvement in Marquise Category

50,93 %

44 %

### Standard Package Sizes

Bases		Headboards		Marquises		Cupboards	
102X4X22	202X20X22	122X14X12	202X14X22	102X5X23	182X4X23	52X48X33	52X48X33
102X5X20	202X30X12	162X14X12	202X19X20	152X4X31	182X4X28	52X5X31	52X5X31
112X4X20	222X15X22	182X19X12	222X19X18	162X5X27	182X48X28	53X42X35	53X42X35
122X4X19	222X20X20	202X14X12	222X21X12	172X5X25	202X42X9		
142X23X22	92X5X22						

REFERENCES:  
[1] Alvim, A. C. F., Aloise, D. J., & Glover, F. (2001). A Hybrid Improvement Heuristic for the Bin Packing Problem. 4th Metaheuristics International Conference, 10(2), 63–68.  
[2] Egeblad J. (2008). Heuristics for Multidimensional Packing Problems. <http://hjemmesider.diku.dk/~jegeblad/phd.pdf>  
[3] Haouari, M., & Serairi, M. (2009). Heuristics for the variable sized bin-packing problem. Computers and Operations Research, 36(10), 2877–2884.  
[4] Ilıcak, I. (2003). Bi-objective bin packing problems (Master's thesis). Retrieved from <https://etd.lib.metu.edu.tr/upload/2/1079987/index.pdf>  
[5] Lodi, A., Martello, S., & Monaci, M. (2002). Two-dimensional packing problems: A survey. European Journal of Operational Research, 141(2), 241–252.  
[6] Wilson, R. C. (1965). A Packaging Problem. Management Science, 12(4), B-135-B-145.  
[7] S.M. Lee. Goal programming for decision analysis of multiple objectives. Sloan Management Review, 14 (1973), 11-24.