

The Coal-Fired Power Plant Based on Minimizing the Total Cost Inventory System Optimization Research

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Abstract—In terms of the power plant supplies warehouse management, warehouse management ownership still exist unclear, management does not reach the designated position, inventory optimization has obvious flaw. Therefore solve the above problem, this paper supplies rational order and inventory optimization of inventory system to establish a stable and efficient power plant, through the establishment of materials to rationalize order model and the optimization model in order to ensure stock material flow unimpeded. In turn, reduce the inventory cost for thermal power enterprises; strengthen control of the inventory level. This article break only to the original material classification model, this paper, in addition to the classification of materials also joined the operation model, and then joined the inventory rebuilding and operational model, make the minimum cost of the inventory system has more research value.

Keywords—material classification; regional warehouse; turnover warehouse

I. INTRODUCTION

Inventory problem of research to the enterprise management has important guiding role, especially in power plant inventory control problem of minimizing the cost compared with the traditional inventory control problems are quite different, more has a guiding significance for coal-fired power plants. So on the classification of the power plant supplies the reasonable order quantities and materials can effectively optimize the inventory model. According to optimize good power plant inventory model, used in some thermal power enterprise, from practice to reduce the inventory cost of thermal power plants.

II. POWER SUPPLIES, CLASSIFICATION AND DETERMINATION OF MATERIAL ORDER MODEL

A. Primary and secondary factors classification

Primary and secondary factors classification can be referred to as pareto analysis, mainly by pareto set. Primary and secondary factors classification and is called the ABC classification, the main process is by setting priorities, grasp the main characteristics of the corresponding things, then go to line up, under these conditions can effectively targeted control

inventory. Depending on the degree of important materials in the inventory management, it can be divided into class A, class B and class c is not important, important commonly according to its characteristics to take the corresponding control methods. Is important to control for A class of materials, mainly small amounts of high value, the key material. Class B main characteristic is similar to the amount and variety, need only routine controls. Class C main characteristic is numerous, but the corresponding value is not high, belongs to has a large inventory of cheap materials, so from the inventory cost, this kind of material to take inventory as little as possible^[1]. Therefore for primary and secondary factors analysis method can determine the material classification management table. The following table I.

TABLE I. MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION MANAGEMENT TABLE

level project	Material classification management table		
	Class A	Class B	Class C
The degree of control	strict control	Intermediate control	primary control
Inventory calculation	Detailed calculation	Intermediate calculation	Simple calculation
In and out of the record	detailed record	Intermediate records	Simple record
Inventory check frequency	frequent	intermediate	lower
Safety stock	small	intermediate	big

B. The key factor analysis method

Key factor analysis method is introduced to analyze key factors in the inventory management, the inventory according to the classification of key, and manage method, respectively^[2]. CVA classification than ABC inventory classification management has a greater purpose. In use, people tend to think of inventory to make high priority, to show the importance of this kind of goods, as a result, the high-priority inventory is too much, in the end, what kind of inventory did not get the attention they deserve, even make the inventory management the lack of primary and secondary. The use of CVA classification of inventory management, to customers in the

enterprise must establish on the basis of a detailed classification management. On the basis of the classification of CVA supplies are obtained. The following table II.

TABLE II. CVA CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS

CVA classification of goods		
Inventory type	characteristics	Management measures
most priority	Key materials and class A key customer's inventory	Not allowed out of stock
Higher priority	Basic materials and class B stock of customer	Occasionally allowed out of stock
Medium priority	the more important materials and class C customer inventory	Allowed within a reasonable range out of stock
lower priority	The need of the goods but can replace the goods	Allowed out of stock

CVA classification of goods

C. Material order model is established in this paper

1) for A class is not allowed out of stock, the order of time T, the total order Q, order and the total cost C is respectively:

$$T = \sqrt{\frac{2C_1}{C_0W}} \quad Q = WT = \sqrt{\frac{2C_1W}{C_3}} \quad C = \frac{C_1}{T} + \frac{1}{2}C_0WT = \sqrt{2C_0C_1W} \quad (1)$$

The C_0 storage fee for each year for every unit of goods, C_1 factory required assemble fee for each cycle, frequency W for material demand.

2) for a class B allows the shortage of goods, the order of time T, the total order Q, order and the total cost C is respectively:

$$T = \sqrt{\frac{2C_1(C_0+C_3)}{C_0WC_3}} \quad Q = \sqrt{\frac{2WC_1 * C_0+C_3}{C_3}} \quad C = \sqrt{\frac{2C_0C_3C_1W}{C_0+C_3}} \quad (2)$$

Including C_0 storage fee for each year for every unit of goods, C_1 factory the subscription fee for each cycle, C_3 is out of stock cost, W frequency for material demand.

3) for C class allows materials in a reasonable range, the order of time T, the total order Q, order and the total cost C is respectively:

$$T = \sqrt{\frac{2C_1}{C_0W}} * \sqrt{\frac{C_0+C_3}{C_3}} * \sqrt{\frac{H}{H-W}} \quad Q = WT = \sqrt{\frac{2C_3W}{C_0}} * \sqrt{\frac{C_0+C_3}{C_3}} * \sqrt{\frac{H}{H-W}} \quad (3)$$

$$C = \sqrt{2C_0C_1W} * \sqrt{\frac{C_0}{C_0+C_3}} * \sqrt{\frac{H-W}{H}}$$

Of C_0 storage fee for each year for every unit of goods, C_1 factory the subscription fee for each cycle, C_3 is out of stock cost, frequency W as supplies demand, H as aggregate demand.

III. BASED ON THE THERMAL POWER PLANTS UNDER THE MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION INVENTORY SYSTEM OPTIMIZATION

Because the virtual warehouse belongs to the command of planning, stock is less, mainly aimed at the first regional library and turnover of two level optimization. Regional library and optimization is the basic way of layout, according to the qualitative analysis from the warehouse selected alternative regional libraries. Set of libraries and the optimization is the basic way of, based on the scope of the regional library covered other existing warehouse will be used as alternative of library^[3].

Then through modeling, choose suitable warehouse from alternative library. Regional library should ultimately meet in determining content distribution distance constraints, can cover existing libraries full range of distribution of the region in the province, the number of regional library is minimal. While the number of turnover of library should be under the condition of satisfy the distribution distance constraints, sure to cover all existing turnover library distribution range of minimum quantity.

Regional warehouse, the turnover warehouse renovation on the selected mainly refers to the cost of reconstruction cost of the warehouse, due to calculate storage per square meter, through regional warehouse, the turnover warehouse renovation costs should keep inventories to calculate the area of the storehouse, the turnover warehouse renovation costs need rebuilding costs^[4].

A. regional warehouse renovation costs

Regional warehouse storage area:

$$\frac{R_s}{\theta V} \quad (4)$$

Regional warehouse renovation:

$$B_1M_{S1} + B_2M_{S2} + B_3\beta_s \left(\frac{R_s}{\theta V} - M_{S1} - M_{S2} \right) \quad (5)$$

$$M_S \geq \frac{R_s}{\theta V} \quad (6)$$

$$\beta_s \begin{cases} 0 & M_{S1} + M_{S2} \geq \frac{R_s}{\theta V} \\ 1 & M_{S1} + M_{S2} < \frac{R_s}{\theta V} \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

Regional warehouse fixed construction fee O

- R_s --Regional warehouse s in and out of the total amount of goods each year;
- θ --Inventory turnover ratio;
- V-- regional average per square meter, the turnover warehouse inventory amount;
- B_1 -- indoor storage modification cost one by one;
- B_2 -- outdoor storage modification cost one by one;
- B_3 -- to indoor and outdoor storage new average cost;
- M_{S1} --regional warehouse one by one S indoor storage area;
- M_{S2} --regional warehouse one by one "S outdoor storage area;
- M_S -- regional warehouse one by one "S total area;
- β_s -- regional warehouse S whether need new index 0-1;
- O_s -- Regional warehouse m construction fixed costs.
- Regional warehouse total cost of reconstruction:

$$\sum_{s=1}^S \Phi_s (B_1 M_{s1} + B_2 M_{s2} + B_3 \beta_s (\frac{R_s}{\theta V} - M_{s1} - M_{s2}) + 0_s) \quad (8)$$

Φ_s is Whether construction parameter 0-1.

B. The turnover warehouse renovation costs

Turnover warehouse storage area:

$$\frac{R}{\theta V} \quad (9)$$

Turnover warehouse renovation:

$$B_1 M_{t1} + B_2 M_{t2} + B_3 \beta_t (\frac{R_t}{\theta V} - M_{t1} - M_{t2}) \quad (10)$$

$$M_t \geq \frac{R}{\theta V} \quad (11)$$

$$\beta_t \begin{cases} 0 & M_1 + M_2 \geq \frac{R_t}{\theta V} \\ 1 & M_1 + M_2 < \frac{R_t}{\theta V} \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

- R_s --turnover warehouse t one by one in and out of the total amount of goods each year;
- B_1 --indoor storage modification cost one by one;
- B_2 --outdoor storage modification cost one by one;
- B_3 --to indoor and outdoor storage new average cost;
- M_{t1} --turnover storehouse indoor storage area;
- M_{t2} --turnover warehouse t outdoor storage area one by one;
- M_t -- turnover warehouse t area;
- β_t --Whether the turnover warehouse t need new index 0-1;
- O_t --turnover storehouse t construction fixed costs.

Turnover warehouse renovation:

$$\sum_{s=1}^S \Phi_s (B_1 M_{s1} + B_2 M_{s2} + B_3 \beta_s (\frac{R_s}{\theta V} - M_{s1} - M_{s2}) + 0_s) \quad (13)$$

C. regional warehouse, warehouse operation cost

Running costs including warehousing personnel cost and warehouse operations cost two parts:

$$V_{st} = \sum_{s=1}^S \Phi_s (k_1 + k_2) [B_1 M_{s1} + B_2 M_{s2} + B_3 \beta_s (\frac{R_s}{\theta V} - M_{s1} - M_{s2})] \quad (14)$$

IV. CASE STUDY

According to the above classification of materials and the establishment of the warehouse cost model, selection of a certain power plant, to optimize its inventory systems, and storage and network will be transformed into a "regional library + turnover library" system. Integrating 20 warehouse for optimizing the number n of regional warehouses, each warehouse will be responsible for more than its surrounding distribution task of library. From relying on experience in procurement, based on classification for effective purchase

and change^[5]. And the procurement of goods according to the regional warehouse and turnover warehouse model optimization^[6].

According to the classification of the power plant supplies and use(1),(2),(3)models can be calculated from the following form. The following table III.

TABLE III. CLASSIFICATION OF PURCHASE TABLES

Unit (month. Ten thousand yuan. T)

Content Category	Classification of purchase tables							
	C0	C1	C3	W	H	T	Q	C
A	4	50		100		0.5	50	200
B	4	50	26	100		1	54	59
C	1.25	4	0.15	28	300	0.05	6	29.1

Classification of purchase tables

According to the 3-1 to 3-11 models, can be concluded that the regional warehouse and turnover warehouse model parameters in the following table IV.

TABLE IV. MODEL DATA TABLE

Model parameters	default value
velocity	50
current average warehouse inventory amount per square metre	16313Yuan/year
Indoor and outdoor new average cos	7432.8Yuan/square
Indoor and outdoor rebuilding costs	11866.5Yuan/square, 2999.1Yuan/square
average per square meter warehousing Labour cost	2587.4Yuan/square

Model data table

According to according to the model (4)to (14), using Matlab to calculate, can draw at the regional library and turnover warehouse 17 or 18 can cover all the power demand, and on the basis of the data warehouse and turnover warehouse to do the following regional contrast. The following table V is optimization data and cost.

TABLE V. OPTIMIZATION DATA AND COST

	optimization data and cost		
	Regional library	Turnover library	total cost/yuan
Alternative 1	4	14	2356627053
Alternative 2	5	12	2286522113
Alternative 3	6	13	2100151673

optimization data and cost

V. SUMMARY

Through examples in this chapter proves the feasibility of the power plant supplies the warehouse system optimization.

Electrical material warehouse is a complexity of multiple fusion network, affects the electrical material flow cost, efficiency, safety, and other aspects of, so its importance is becoming more and more obvious. This article emphatically studies the coal-fired power plant based on minimizing the total cost of warehouse system optimization, and other elements to provide practical guidance for the further optimization of power plant logistics.

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