

Modified Vogel's Approximation Method for Finding Optimal Solution of Transportation Problem: A Case Study at a Mining Company

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Abstract Businesses are constantly looking for more effective methods to increase revenue and decrease costs in order to maximize profit. Transportation has been the major expenditure affecting the profit of companies. The cost of transportation whenever it increases causes profit to decrease. This paper focuses on solving the transportation problem of a mining company in Tarkwa. The Modified Vogel's Approximation Method is employed to find an initial basic feasible solution to the transportation problem such that the total cost is minimized since it is well known for obtaining good primal solution of a wide range of transportation problems. It is established that the mine will save an amount of of GH¢ 996,315 within an eight months period if they employ this method in their allocation.

Keywords Transportation problem, Modified Vogel's Approximation Method, Objective Function, Constraints, Optimal Solution

1. Introduction

Linear Programming Problems are the most often utilized mathematical applications in business, government, and industry. The goal of linear programming is to minimize (or maximize) a linear objective function in n real variables subject to a (finite) set of linear constraints, which can be either equations or inequalities [3].

The Transportation Problem (TP) is a special form of Linear Programming Problem (LPP), which seeks to identify the distribution strategy that will allow for the most economical movement of goods from many sources (such as factories) to various destinations (such as warehouses), while still meeting demand and supply constraints [10]. It aids in knowing how much demand there will be for a commodity at each of the many different destinations, and also how much it will cost to transport one unit of the commodity between each pair of source and destination [1]. However, the cost per unit of transportation does not change throughout the course of time.

In Ghana, there is still a substantial reliance on manual labour for the movement of products. This can be solved by creating a transportation system that is both strong and efficient. The industries could be impacted by an effective transportation system since it could lower manufacturing

costs and retail prices of everyday essentials. In general, the transportation model can be used to situations other than the direct conveyance of a commodity, such as inventory management, scheduling employee hours, and staff placement [5].

Gold production companies in Ghana contribute greater to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country's economy in terms of social responsibilities, employment, and sometimes sponsorship for students within their catchment areas. Transportation has been one of the major takes that reduces the profit of mining companies in Ghana since the company transports its workers to and from work on a daily basis. It is therefore essential for transportation models to be developed to help reduce their total cost while satisfying their employees.

The Modified Vogel's Approximation Method (MVAM) is considered to be the best method in computing the initial basic feasible solution to a transportation problem, as it provides better results when compared to other methods. It involves calculating the penalty (difference between the lowest cost and the second-lowest cost) for each row and column of the cost-matrix, and then assigning the maximum number of units possible to the least-cost cell in the row or column with the largest penalty.

A modified Vogel Approximation Method was proposed by [2] in solving balanced transportation problems in linear programming. The method was shown to be better in comparison with other existing methods (excluding Vogel Approximation Method) since it minimizes overall cost (relatively) as well as unit cost in its solution algorithm, just

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like the Vogel Approximation Method.

[8] found initial basic feasible solutions to transportation problems using the Modified Vogel's Approximation Method. The solutions were compared with that of three other methods; North West Corner Method, Least Cost Method and Vogel's Approximation Method. It was discovered that the Modified Vogel's Approximation Method offered the minimum transportation cost and optimal solution. Moreover, the result of the Modified Vogel's Approximation Method was the same as the Vogel's Approximation Method in some cases, and in all better than the other two methods.

The Vogel's Approximation Method was also modified by [7] to address the optimality of a transportation problem by statistical techniques. Compared to the existing methods such as North West Corner Method (NWC), Least Cost Method (LCM) and Vogel's Approximation Method (VAM), the modified method offered a better feasible solution. The validation of their method was done using examples from literature to examine the authenticity and optimality of the solution.

Another effective heuristic method was modified over the Vogel's Approximation Method to solve transportation problems. In comparison to the solutions produced by the North-West Corner Method, Minimum Cost Method, and Vogel's Approximation Method, this algorithm provided a better initial basic feasible solution to the transportation problem. Additionally, it was equal to the optimal solution in some circumstances, and the technique is thought to be efficient for both big and small sizes of data [4].

In order to address the fuzzy transportation problem which is a well-known optimization problem in the area of fuzzy set and system, [6] made yet another modification to the conventional Vogel Approximation Method algorithm. Their algorithm was created to resolve a fuzzy transportation problem with interval type 2 fuzzy values for supply, demand, and expense of transportation. To establish the effectiveness of the algorithm, two numerical examples were taken into consideration.

This paper seeks to use the Modified Vogel Approximation Method, which is well known for its effectiveness, to model the transportation system at a mining company as a linear programming problem and to find the optimal cost of transportation.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Network Representation of Transportation Problem

The transportation problem is focused on determining the optimal distribution plan for a specific commodity. An item is regarded as having a known quantity that is distributed among several sources and a known demand at each of the numerous destinations. Between each source and destination pair, is also a known transportation cost. The unit transportation cost is constant in the simplest scenario.

The challenge is to identify the best distribution strategy for moving the goods from their sources to their final destinations while reducing the overall cost of transportation. This is demonstrated in Figure 1.

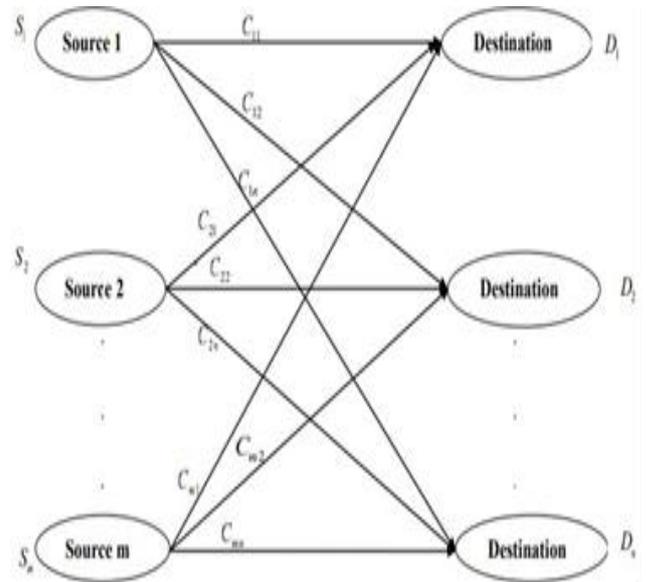


Figure 1. Network Representation of Transportation Problem

2.2. Data Acquisition

Data from a mine database, including the pick-up points and destinations used in this research, was gathered between the months of January and August of 2022. The company employs a transport servicing company in transporting its employees.

All things being equal, the buses that transport the employees follow a consistent routine, so all the data entries for the months of January to August, 2022 remain the same. In light of this, the transport servicing company modifies them consistently throughout the month depending on the days in the month.

The transport service provider considers the to and fro of the employees in their charges per each pickup point to the company. With regard to our evaluation, there has been a monetary conversion of the daily rate from \$ to GH¢, since the total charges are in Ghana cedis, as such, the company also pays in Ghana cedis.

2.3. Model Formulation

Assuming a company has m warehouses and n retails or distribution locations. A unit product is to be transported from the warehouses to the retailer or distributor. Each distributor or retailer has a specific level of demand, and each warehouse has a specific level of availability. Every pair of warehouses and distributors has a documented transportation cost. It is assumed that these costs are linear. The following conditions are considered in the formulation:

1. the total source of the workers denoted by i where $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m$.
2. the total destination of the buses denoted by j where

$$j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n.$$

- the cost of conveying workers of the company from source i to destination j is equal to C_{ij} , where $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m$ and $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$.

According to the data, the primary pick up points were considered to be seven (7), thus $i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7$. Given

that the daily charges cover both the to and fro directions, the destinations were considered to be $j = i + 1$ with the view that some employees alight at locations which are not pick up spots.

Table 1 shows the summary of the monthly charges from seven (7) different sources to eight (8) different destinations.

Table 1. Summary of Allocations with Monthly Charges

Source/Destination	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	SUPPLY
1	200	700	150	250	150	400	800	1000	84709
2	500	270	230	278	500	100	800	990	49186
3	100	110	180	300	170	200	250	300	5465
4	500	700	600	620	450	800	400	1200	29520
5	450	800	600	780	720	500	410	800	29520
6	600	750	620	500	530	1000	450	600	12598
7	1000	800	450	200	820	300	400	250	12595
DEMAND	2733	2732	2732	14600	1367	14760	969	969	

2.3.1. Formulation of the Objective Function

The linear programming optimization problem is frequently represented and solved using the Objective function where the goal is to optimize profit, reduce cost, or use resources as little as possible. To find the best optimal solution, the objective function is maximized or minimized.

Let $x_{ij} \geq 0$ be the number of employees transported from the source i to the destination j . The mathematical formulation of the objective function is

$$\min Z = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n C_{ij} x_{ij}$$

where Z is the total transportation cost to be minimized.

From our data set, the objective function Z is formulated as Equation (1).

$$\begin{aligned} \min Z = & 200x_{11} + 700x_{12} + 150x_{13} + 250x_{14} \\ & + 150x_{15} + 400x_{16} + 800x_{17} + \\ & 1000x_{18} + 500x_{21} + \dots + 250x_{78} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

2.3.2. Formulation of the Constraints

Constraints are limitations or restrictions on the overall quantity of a specific resource needed to complete the tasks that determine the degree of success in the decision variables. All constraints are in the form of equations in the standard form of a linear programming problem.

Since the decision variables are positive regardless of whether the objective function is being maximized or minimized, the constraints are said to be nonnegative, thus $x_{ij} \geq 0$. The mathematical formulation of the constraints are

$$\sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} = a_i \quad (\text{Supply from sources})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m x_{ij} = b_j \quad (\text{Demand from destinations})$$

where a_i is the level of supply at each source i and b_j is the level of demand at each destination j .

The following assumptions were considered for the constraints;

- The total amount allocated for source one (1) should not exceed 84709
- The amount allocated for source two (2) should not exceed 49186
- A least amount of 5465 is allocated for source three (3)
- The total amount allocated for source four (4) should not exceed 29520
- The total amount allocated for source five (5) should be at least 29520
- The total amount allocated for source six (6) should be at least 12598
- The total amount allocated for source seven (7) should be at least 12595

Thus, the seven (7) constraints governing the objective function are formulated as Equations (2) to (8).

$$200x_1 + 700x_2 + 150x_3 + 250x_4 + 150x_5 + 400x_6 + 800x_7 + 1000x_8 < 84709 \quad (2)$$

$$500x_1 + 270x_2 + 230x_3 + 278x_4 + 500x_5 + 100x_6 + 250x_7 + 990x_8 < 49186 \quad (3)$$

$$100x_1 + 110x_2 + 180x_3 + 300x_4 + 170x_5 + 200x_6 + 250x_7 + 300x_8 > 5465 \tag{4}$$

$$500x_1 + 700x_2 + 600x_3 + 620x_4 + 450x_5 + 800x_6 + 400x_7 + 1200x_8 < 29520 \tag{5}$$

$$450x_1 + 800x_2 + 600x_3 + 780x_4 + 720x_5 + 500x_6 + 410x_7 + 800x_8 > 29520 \tag{6}$$

$$600x_1 + 750x_2 + 620x_3 + 500x_4 + 530x_5 + 1000x_6 + 450x_7 + 600x_8 < 12598 \tag{7}$$

$$1000x_1 + 800x_2 + 450x_3 + 200x_4 + 820x_5 + 300x_6 + 400x_7 + 250x_8 < 12595 \tag{8}$$

2.4. Modified Vogel’s Approximation Method

Vogel’s Approximation Method, which employs a modified form of the simplex method, is the most utilized technique for identifying efficient initial solutions for solving transportation problems. According to this technique, the cost-matrix’s penalty, that is, the difference between the lowest cost and the next-lowest cost is calculated for each row and column, and the least cost cell in the row or column with the greatest number of units is assigned the largest penalty.

There has been modifications to the Vogel’s Approximation Method. Research has shown that in addition to using the Modified Vogel’s Approximation Method to find the initial basic feasible solution, the Modified Vogel’s Approximation Method also provides the minimum transportation cost and, in some instances, the optimal solution. The Modified Vogel’s Approximation Method proposed by [9] is adopted in this study.

2.4.1. Algorithm of the Modified Vogel’s Approximation Method

Step 1. Subtract the largest entry from each of the elements of every row of the transportation table and place them on the left-top of corresponding element.

Step 2. Subtract the largest transportation cost from each of the entries of every column of the transportation table and write them on the left-bottom of the corresponding element.

Step 3. Form a reduced matrix whose elements are the summation of the left-top and left-bottom elements of Steps 1 and 2.

Step 4. Calculate the distribution indicators by subtracting the largest and next-to-largest element of each row and each column of the reduced matrix and write them just after and below of the supply and demand amount respectively.

Step 5. Identify the highest distribution indicator, if there are two or more highest indicators, choose the highest indicator along which the least element is present. If there are two or more least elements present, choose any one of them arbitrarily.

Step 6. Eliminate the entire Row or Column when Demand or Supply is exhausted.

Step 7. Repeat Step 5 and Step 6 till all allocation are done, if done well the figure for the demand and supply will be the same for the last allocation.

Step 8. Pull the allocations of the positive allocated cells of the reduced matrix to the original transportation table and calculate the TTC, $Z = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n C_{ij}x_{ij}$ where x_{ij} is the total allocation of the $(i, j)^{th}$ cell and C_{ij} is the corresponding unit transportation cost.

3. Results and Discussions

Applying the Algorithm to the summary in Table 1 yields the results for January to August, 2022 as shown in Tables 2 to 9.

The monthly charges differ with respect to the number of days in the month. Thus, the ‘val’ is multiplied by the number of days in the respective month to achieve the total cost of transportation. The total cost of transportation for each month is tabulated in Table 10.

Table 2. Result for January, 2022

Variables and Description of Variables	Values			
“A” Supply of buses, amount in cedis (from various sources to various destination)	84709	49186	5465	
	29520	29520	-793674	
	12595			
“B” Demand of buses, amount in cedis (from various sources to various destination)	2733	2732	2732	1367
	14600	14760	969	969
	-623541			
“Cr” Allocated Cost	160			
“Val” Minimum amount in cedis for a bus to be hired	12598			
BFS	15			
R” Maximum penalty Row	45			

Table 3. Result for February, 2022

Variables and Description of Variables	Value			
“A” Supply of buses, amount in cedis (from various sources to various destination)	86873	86873	8944	
	69652	61652	-353052	
	6857			
“B” Demand of buses, amount in cedis (from various sources to various destination)	2802	2802	1401	2802
	1367	14760	993	969
	-60097			
“C” Allocated Cost	160			
“Val” Minimum amount in cedis for a bus to be hired	5604			
BFS	15			
R” Maximum penalty Row	450			

Table 4. Result for March, 2022

Variables and Description of Variables	Values
"A" Supply of buses, amount in cedis (from various sources to various destination)	89295 89295 60593 6378 6908 -489132 10178
"B" Demand of buses, amount in cedis (from various sources to various destination)	3189 3189 1594 3189 3189 3453 3882 1130 -249300
"C" Allocated Cost	160
"Val" Minimum amount in cedis for a bus to be hired	7764
BFS	15
R	450

Table 5. Result for April, 2022

Variables and Description of Variables	Values
"A" Supply of buses, amount in cedis (from various sources to various destination)	100308 100308 711886 1003080 6472 6996 6996 10327
"B" Demand of buses, amount in cedis (from various sources to various destination)	3236 3236 3236 3236 3498 3931 1147
"C" Allocated Cost	160
"Val" Minimum amount in cedis for a bus to be hired	7764
BFS	15
R	450

Table 6. Result for May, 2022

Variables and Description of Variables	Values
"A" Supply of buses, amount in cedis (from various sources to various destination)	97080 97080 55012 97080 6472 -443772 7044
"B" Demand of buses, amount in cedis (from various sources to various destination)	3236 3236 3236 3236 1148 1618 3522 3522 -106758
"C" Allocated Cost	160
"Val" Minimum amount in cedis for a bus to be hired	7044
BFS	15
R	450

Table 7. Result for June, 2022

Variables and Description of Variables	Values
"A" Supply of buses, amount in cedis (from various sources to various destination)	100782 100782 74773 9753 9223 -4710699 7477
"B" Demand of buses, amount in cedis (from various sources to various destination)	3251 3251 3251 1626 3522 3959 1153 1153 -4361778
"C" Allocated Cost	160
"Val" Minimum amount in cedis for a bus to be hired	7477
BFS	15
R	450

Table 8. Result for July, 2022

Variables and Description of Variables	Values
"A" Supply of buses, amount in cedis (from various sources to various destination)	99966 99966 69976 6664 7222 -511434 10635
"B" Demand of buses, amount in cedis (from various sources to various destination)	3332 3332 1666 3332 3332 3611 4059 1182 -240851
"Cr" Allocated Cost	160
"Val" Minimum amount in cedis for a bus to be hired	8118
BFS	15
R	450

Table 9. Result for August, 2022

Variables and Description of Variables	Value
"A" Supply of buses, amount in cedis (from various sources to various destination)	112897 72836 112897 12748 7892 - 558810 14206
"B" Demand of buses, amount in cedis (from various sources to various destination)	3642 3642 1823 3642 3642 3946 4435 1291 -251397
"Cr" Allocated Cost	160
"Val" Minimum amount in cedis for a bus to be hired	8870
BFS	15
R	450

Table 10. Total Cost of Transportation

Months	No. of Days	Daily rate GH¢	Total Amount GH¢
January	31	12598	390538
February	29	5608	162632
March	31	7764	240684
April	30	7764	240684
May	31	7044	218364
June	30	7477	224310
July	31	8118	251658
August	31	8870	274970
		Total cost	2003840.00

4. Limitations

The limitations to this work are:

- i. Each bus has a limited number of passengers it can take.
- ii. Unit transportation costs are independent of the number of employees on board.
- iii. Employees' availability at each pick up points.
- iv. Supply and demand are known and independent on price charged per an employee.

5. Conclusions

The Modified Vogel's Approximation Method has been

used to obtain a basic feasible solution for the transportation problem at a mining company in Tarkwa. The minimum or least cost of transporting the workers from the various sources to the destination and vice versa is GH¢ 2,003,840. This saves the company an amount of GH¢ 996,315 from the GH¢ 3,000,156 recorded at the end of August, 2022. Mining companies are therefore encouraged to employ the MVAM in their daily schedule to minimize their total transportation cost since most of these companies transports its employees to and from the workplace.

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