



IPIC 2019 | 6th International Physical Internet Conference | London

PHYSICAL INTERNET ENABLED HYPERCONNECTED FULFILLMENT OF TIME SENSITIVE E-COMMERCE ORDERS DELIVERY

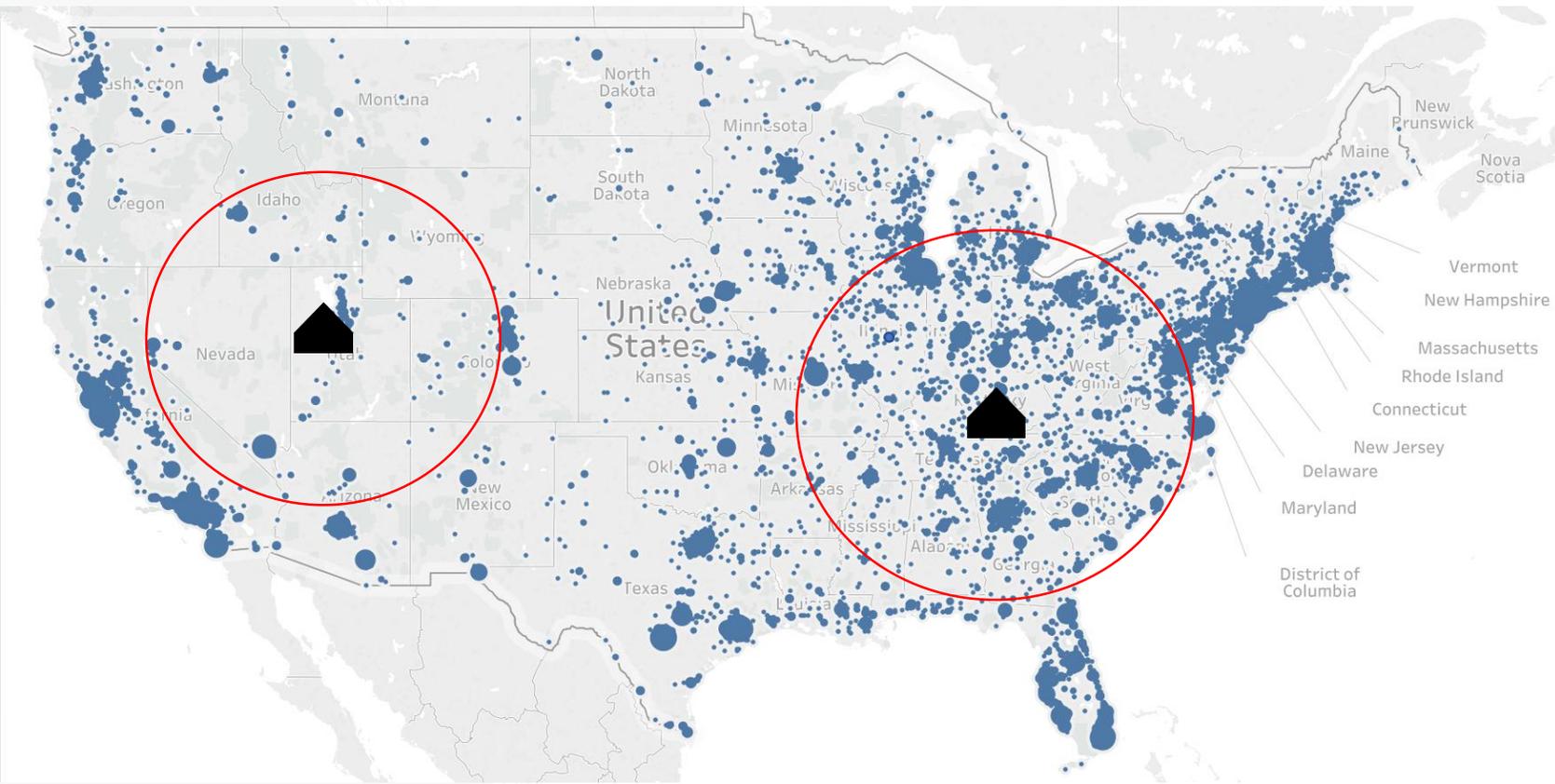
-SERVICE-DRIVEN FULFILLMENT-

SERVICE-DRIVEN FULFILLMENT

NAYEON KIM
BENOIT MONTREUIL
WALID KLIBI

CREATING THE NEXT®

Online Order Fulfillment – Changing Business Environment



Market Size ↑

Customer Required Delivery Leadtime ↓

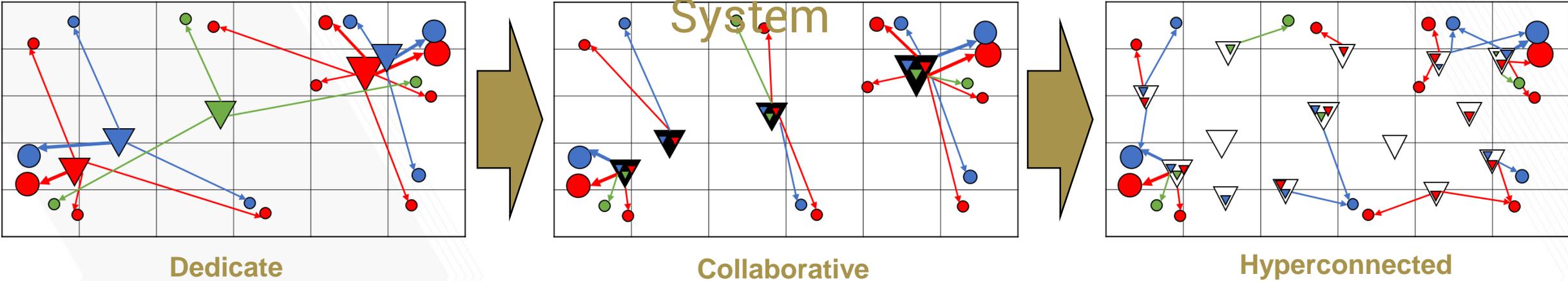
Competition ↑

Service incapability causes customer dissatisfaction — **customer loss**

Can hyperconnected fulfillment system be a solution to meet customer needs without tremendous capital investment?

Hyperconnected Distribution/Fulfillment System (HDS/HFS)

Transformation of Distribution/Fulfillment System



Three dimensions of transformation to hyperconnected distribution



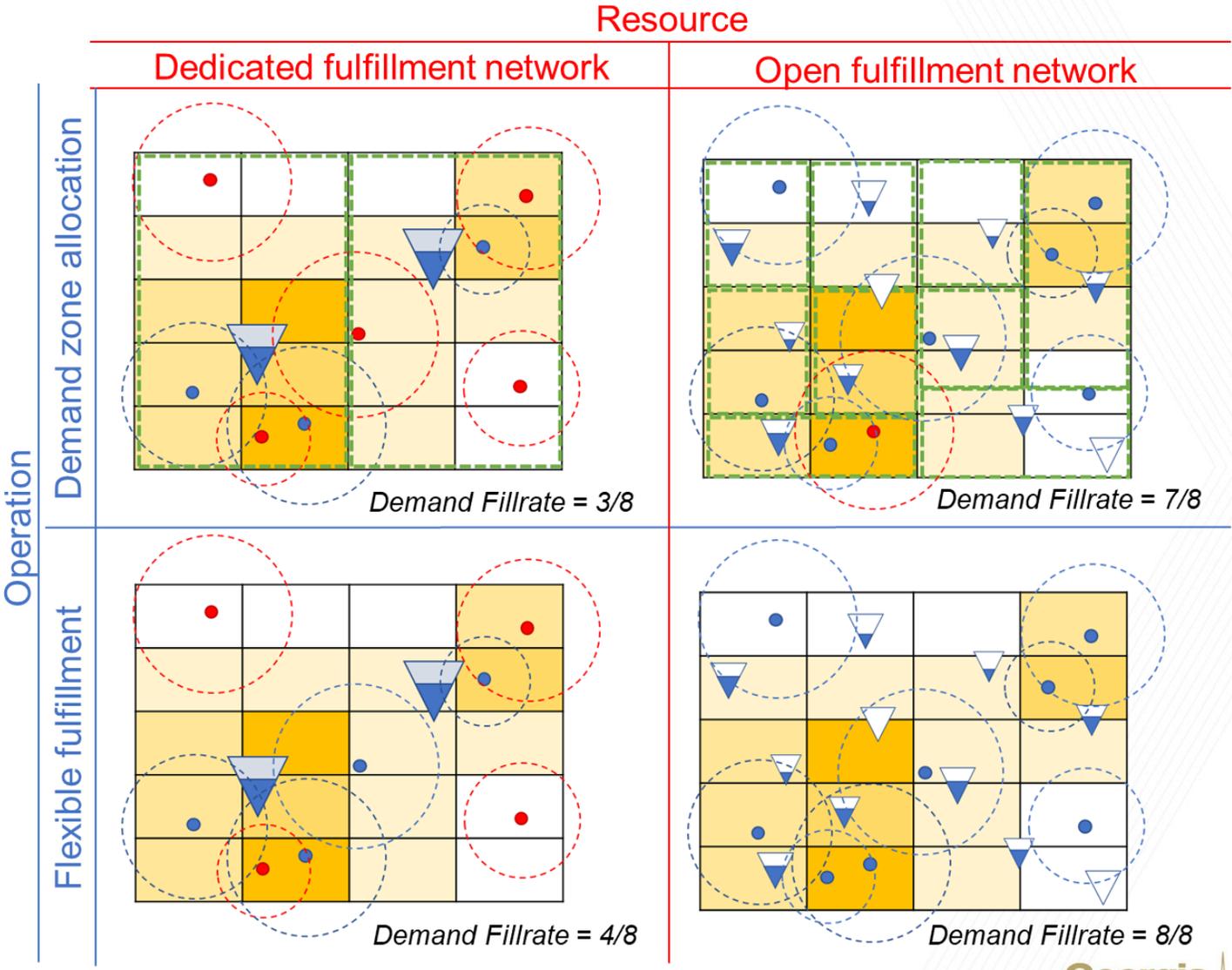
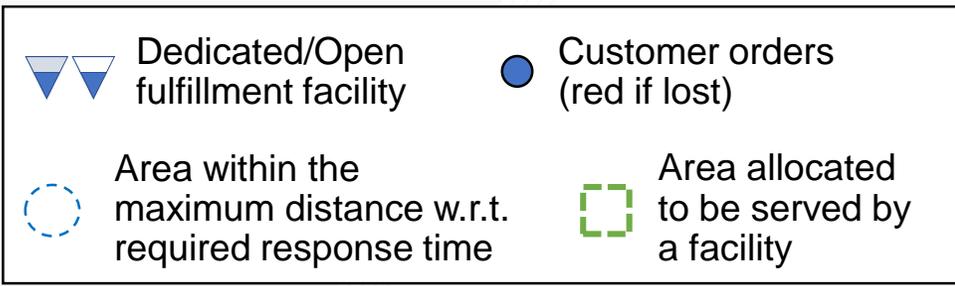
Kim, Montreuil & Klibi, *Physical Internet Enabled Hyperconnected Fulfillment of Delivery Time Sensitive E-Commerce Orders*

[4] Sohrabi et al., 2012; [5] Sohrabi et al., 2016; [6] Yang et al., 2017a; [7] Yang et al., 2017b, [8] Pan et al.,

Hyperconnected Fulfillment System (HFS)

- **Resource**
 - Dedicated vs. Open FC network
- **Operation (Sourcing)**
 - Demand zone allocation vs. Flexible fulfillment

Demand fillrate can potentially improved by increased **customer proximity** and flexible fulfillment from **pooled inventory**



Case Study: Scenario Design

Market Environment

Customer requested
 delivery leadtime
 Fast vs. Slow



Resource

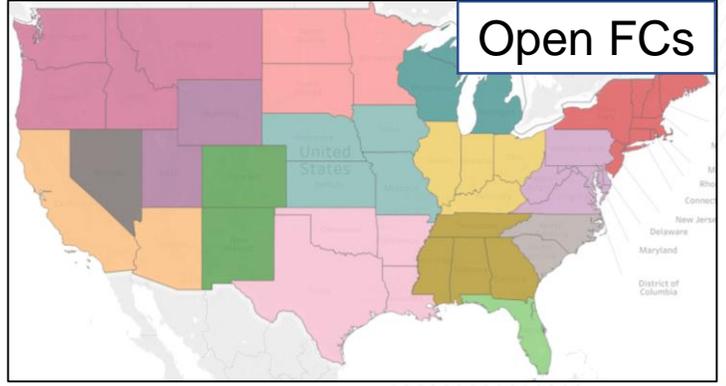
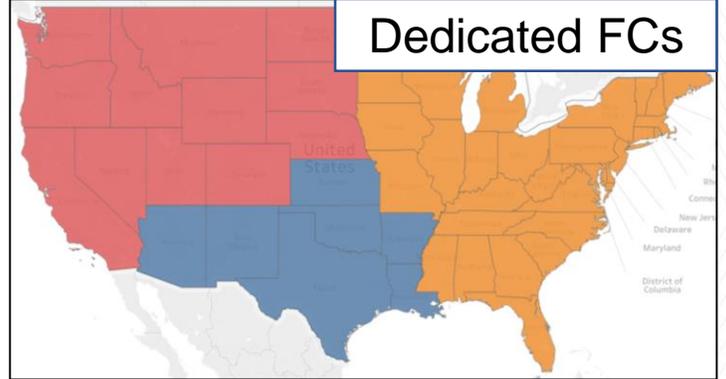
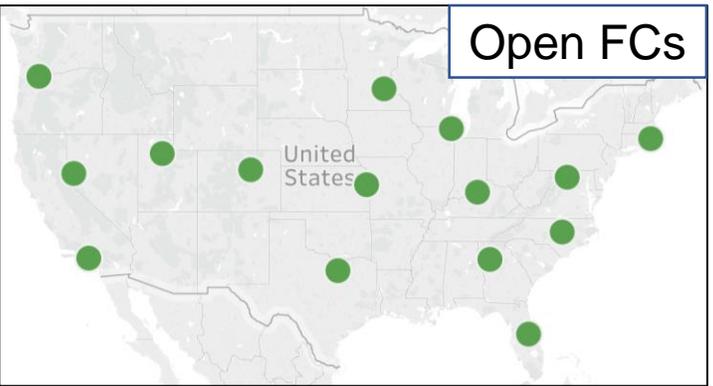
Fulfillment center network
 Dedicated FCs vs. Open FCs



Operation

Sourcing (Zone allocation)
 Single vs. Flexible sourcing
 Inventory policy (level)
 Low vs. Lean vs. High

Order-To-Delivery	Average % of Customers			
	Scenario a: Slow Delivery		Scenario b: Fast Delivery	
Expected Time (day)	Metro Areas	Other Areas	Metro Areas	Other Areas
0	0%	0%	40%	0%
+1	0%	0%	25%	45%
+2	0%	0%	5%	25%
+3	25%	20%	5%	5%
+4	25%	25%	5%	5%
+5	20%	25%	5%	5%
+6	15%	15%	5%	5%
+7	10%	10%	5%	5%
Longer	5%	5%	5%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%



Case Study Result: Lost Demand – Slow Delivery

Low Inventory

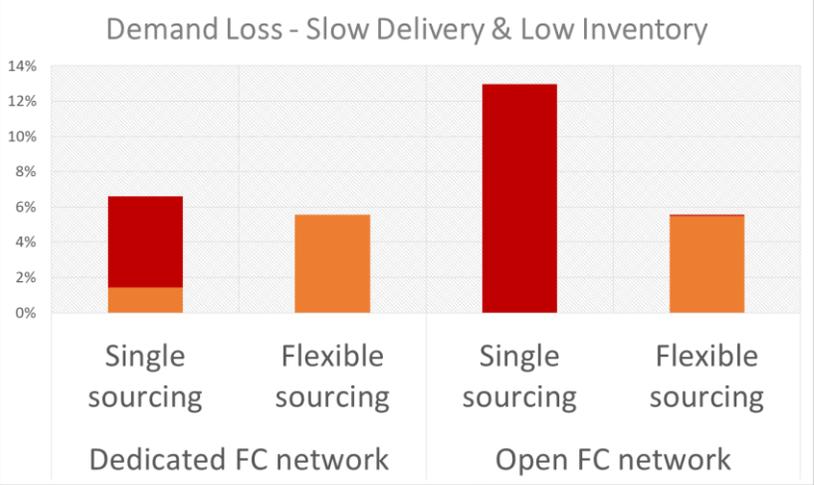
		Resource		
		Dedicated FC network	Open FC network	Market Gain (%)
Operation	Single sourcing	6.6%	13.0%	-6.4%
	Flexible sourcing	5.5%	5.5%	0.0%
	Market Gain (%)	-	7.4%	1.1%

Lean Inventory

		Resource		
		Dedicated FC network	Open FC network	Market Gain (%)
Operation	Single sourcing	0.0%	0.1%	-
	Flexible sourcing	0.0%	0.0%	-
	Market Gain (%)	-	0.1%	-

High Inventory

		Resource		
		Dedicated FC network	Open FC network	Market Gain (%)
Operation	Single sourcing	0.0%	0.0%	-
	Flexible sourcing	0.0%	0.0%	-
	Market Gain (%)	-	-	-



■ Demand lost rate due to inventory shortage
■ Demand lost rate due to service capability

- When inventory is low, open FC network with single sourcing (zone allocation) performs worse than dedicated FC network with single sourcing; Smarter inventory allocation strategy is needed
- With flexible sourcing, only inventory shortage itself becomes bottleneck
- With slow delivery, the advantage of hyperconnected fulfillment for basic service capability is not seen

Case Study Result: Lost Demand – Fast Delivery

Low Inventory

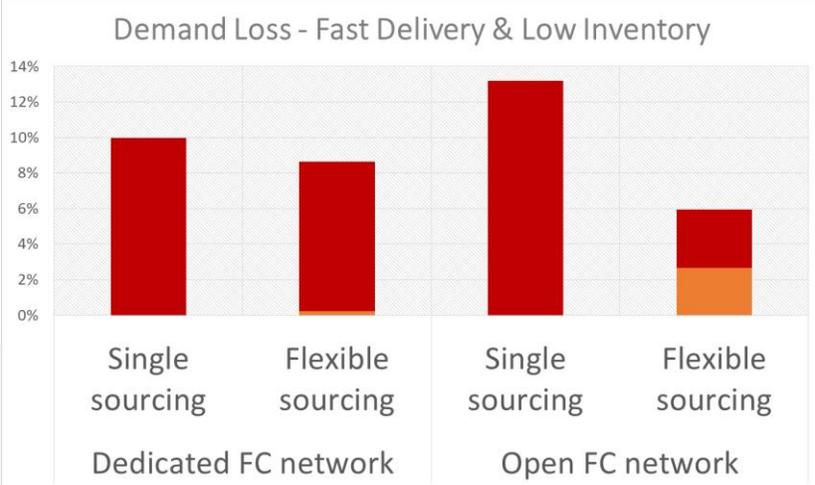
		Resource		
		Dedicated FC network	Open FC network	Market Gain (%)
Operation	Single sourcing	10.0%	13.2%	-3.2%
	Flexible sourcing	8.6%	6.0%	2.7%
	Market Gain (%)	-	7.2%	4.0%

Lean Inventory

		Resource		
		Dedicated FC network	Open FC network	Market Gain (%)
Operation	Single sourcing	7.0%	1.2%	5.8%
	Flexible sourcing	6.4%	0.8%	5.6%
	Market Gain (%)	-	0.4%	6.2%

High Inventory

		Resource		
		Dedicated FC network	Open FC network	Market Gain (%)
Operation	Single sourcing	7.0%	1.1%	5.9%
	Flexible sourcing	6.4%	0.8%	5.7%
	Market Gain (%)	-	0.3%	6.2%



■ Demand lost rate due to inventory shortage
■ Demand lost rate due to service capability

- Service capability becomes critical factor of demand loss
- With lean/high inventory, all demand loss is caused by service incapability and from metropolitan area
- 0.8% demand loss under open FC network and flexible sourcing with lean/high inventory can only be captured with additional FCs located closer to metro area

Case Study Result: Average Travel Miles Per Order

		Low Inventory			Lean Inventory			High Inventory		
		Resource			Resource			Resource		
		Dedicated FC network	Open FC network	Reduction Rate (%)	Dedicated FC network	Open FC network	Reduction Rate (%)	Dedicated FC network	Open FC network	Reduction Rate (%)
Slow Delivery	Operation									
	Single sourcing	565	177	-69%	567	173	-69%	567	173	-70%
	Flexible sourcing	604	247	-59%	556	157	-72%	556	149	-73%
	Reduction Rate (%)	-	39%	-56%	-	-9%	-72%	-	-14%	-74%
Fast Delivery	Operation									
	Single sourcing	552	174	-68%	553	171	-69%	553	170	-69%
	Flexible sourcing	564	223	-60%	545	155	-72%	545	147	-73%
	Reduction Rate (%)	-	28%	-60%	-	-9%	-72%	-	-14%	-73%

- In most cases, average travel miles per order is reduced by about 70% by utilizing open FC network and flexible sourcing
- With single stop shipping, the travel miles directly represents proximity to customers

Conclusion and Future Research

Overall, ~6% of market gain and 73% delivery mile reduction potentials are shown with open FC network and flexible sourcing under tight delivery time constraints

- Measure the impact of hyperconnected fulfillment on cost, profit, and service considering deployment, distribution, and production
- Examine impact of transportation e.g. routing
- Optimal network selection:
select which open FC to use and how much and when to store or redeploy
- Extend to multi-product and/or multi-player operation

Thank you

- [1] Agatz, N. A., Fleischmann, M., & Van Nunen, J. A. (2008). E-fulfillment and multi-channel distribution—A review. *European journal of operational research*, 187(2), 339-356.
- [2] Lang, G., & Bressolles, G. (2013, January). Economic performance and customer expectation in e-fulfillment systems: a multi-channel retailer perspective. In *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal* (Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 16-26). Taylor & Francis.
- [3] Jie, Y. U., Subramanian, N., Ning, K., & Edwards, D. (2015). Product delivery service provider selection and customer satisfaction in the era of internet of things: A Chinese e-retailers' perspective. *International Journal of Production Economics*, 159, 104-116.
- [4] Sohrabi, H., Montreuil, B., & Klibi, W. (2016). On comparing dedicated and hyperconnected distribution systems: an optimization-based approach. In *International Conference on Information Systems, Logistics and Supply Chain (ILS2016)*. Bordeaux, France.
- [5] Sohrabi, H., Klibi, W., & Montreuil, B. (2012). Modeling scenario-based distribution network design in a Physical Internet-enabled open Logistics Web. In *International conference on information systems, logistics and supply chain*.
- [6] Yang, Y., Pan, S., & Ballot, E. (2017a). Innovative vendor-managed inventory strategy exploiting interconnected logistics services in the Physical Internet. *International Journal of Production Research*, 55(9), 2685-2702.
- [7] Yang, Y., Pan, S., & Ballot, E. (2017b). Mitigating supply chain disruptions through interconnected logistics services in the physical internet. *International Journal of Production Research*, 55(14):3970–3983.
- [8] Pan, S., Nigrelli, M., Ballot, E., Sarraj, R., & Yang, Y. (2015). Perspectives of inventory control models in the physical internet: A simulation study. *Computers & Industrial Engineering*, 84:122–132.