

Article Presentation: Air Ambulance

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Introduction

City of Ontario , 13 million residents spread over 1 million km²

Governmental organizations want to provide advanced medical transportation

Ornge

Capable of transporting 19,000 patients per year

Two types of calls happen:

A . Scene calls

B. Interfacility Calls:



10-20 requests daily

Objective: minimize cost

Problem: Schedule a route with available aircrafts

IP Model provided for the solution

Dial – a – ride problem with nonhomogenous vehicles and multiple depots

Request parameters

Origin, Destination, Pickup after, Drop off before, Level of care, Stretchers, Escorts, Solitary, Maximum Time

Aircraft parameters

Base, Level of care, stretchers (patients), Escort capacity, Airspeed, Fuel cost, charter cost,

Routes and costs Parameters

Fuel cost, Charter cost, Detention cost

A route cannot last longer than a specific time

A route cannot carry a patient more than a specific time and station number

Improvement

	Flight Planners	Optimized Plan	Difference
Flights	312	305	7
Hours	1,417	1,253	164
Distance (km)	481,381	417,156	64,225
Empty legs (%)	35.5	32.8	2.7

Method



r : Number of requests



p : Number of airplanes

At most 4 requests can be assigned to an airplane!



The formula :

$$p \left((r,1) + (r,2) + (r,3) + (r,4) \right)$$

Every possible scenario is a binary variable, X_i .

For $r = 30$, $p = 40$, there are 1.2M binary variables in the model.

However, 450 thousand of them are infeasible! Infeasibility of the variables are not eliminated by the model.

Parameters to be Used:

A_{ij} : 1 If request i is included in the scenario j , 0 otherwise

B_{ij} : 1 If plane i is included in the scenario j , 0 otherwise

C_j : Cost of applying scenario j .

For all scenarios, $k! \cdot 3^{k-1}$ orderings are enumerated.

Model

min

$C.X$

subject to

$A.X = 1$

$B.X \leq 1$

x binary

A Model to Determine Feasibility

$$\text{Max} \quad \sum_1^n x_n$$

s.t.

$$x_n \cdot pa_i \leq A_{in} \cdot ppt_{in}$$

(pa: requested pickup-after time of the patient i,
ppt: planned pickup time of patient i with plan n, for all i, n)

$$x_n \cdot pdt_{in} \leq db_i \cdot A_{in}$$

(db :requested drop-before time of the patient i,
pdt: planned dropping time of patient i with plan n , for all i, n)

$$l_i \leq lp_{in} x_n$$

(l: required care level for patient i
lp: planned level care for patient i for plan n , for all i, n)

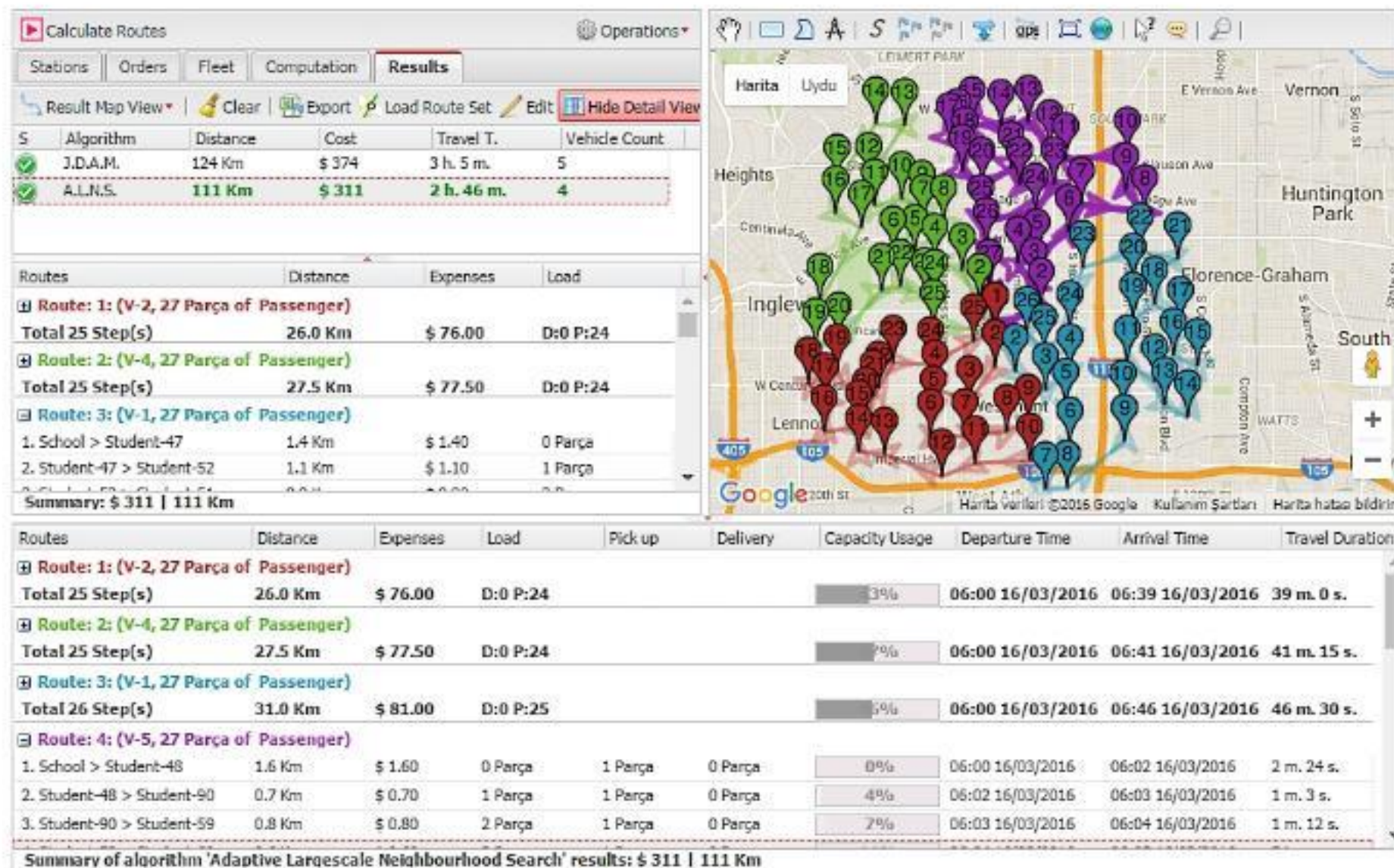
$$pdt_{qn} \leq ppt_{sn} x_n \quad \text{or} \quad pdt_{sn} \leq ppt_{qn} x_n \quad (q: \text{infected patients}, s: \text{normal patients}, \text{for all } q, s \text{ and } n)$$

Additional Example – Logvrp

Logvrp is a multiple stop, multiple destination, multiple location route planner.

Efficient routing optimization for transportation logistics

Calculates cheapest, shortest, optimum routes



Air Ambulances in Turkey

19 helicopters at 17 points

Provided by THK

References

<https://logvrp.com/logvrpsite/en/about.html>

http://www.thk.org.tr/biz_ne_yapiyoruz/itemlist/category/168-hava_ambulans

Thank you.