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stock on the rack is large, demand goes to be large. This stu
fresh food crops in the last harvest season.

One marketing plan to appeal to consumers to use mo
Customer willingness for having a product depends on the a
called stock dependent demand. Research on stock depend
developed first by Gupta and Vrat (1986). Mandal and P
economic production quantity model for deteriorating item
consumption rate. An inventory deteriorating item model
developed by Baker and Urban (1988) and Pal et al. (1993)
analyzed the effect of inflation and time discounting for de
stock dependent demand. Lee and Dye (2012) developed a
with stock dependent demand by controlling the deteriora
technology. They evaluated technology investment yield an

Teng and Chang (2005) developed a production economic quantity model. They concluded that great goods displayed in a grocery store off, however a lot of stock should be considered since the amount because too much stock gives a negative impression to customers. They developed dynamic pricing and periodic order quantity model considering stock-dependent demand. Shortages and the backorder cost is volatile and depends on the period for the next replenishment.

Although there is intensive research on deteriorating inventory dependent demand, only a few considering deteriorating inventory demand and unavailability supply. The unavailability supply of deteriorating items such as fruits and vegetables is not stable and not available. The lack of supply influenced by machine unavailability research such as Sutapa and Widyadana (2014) and Al-Salam and Al-Salam is carbon emission since items delivery requires a truck that has a carbon footprint. This paper is divided into four sections. In the first section, scope and the contribution of the paper is shown. Some mathematical model and a numerical example and sensitivity analysis are presented to give management insight into the model. In the last section, some e

2. MODEL DEVELOPMENT

In this study, a deteriorating inventory model with supply, vehicle capacity constraint, and carbon emission cost describes two conditions for products. When a firm orders Q the consumer's demand and deteriorated rate until reach zero reaches zero, Q units are bought and fulfill the stock. How supplier cannot fulfill the requirement and delay delivery date lost sales cost will arise.

Notations:

I_t = Inventory level at t period
 β = stock sensitivity rate
 d = demand rate

3

3

3

3

3

6

13

21

22

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2

Page: 1 of 7
Word Count: 2729

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