

QUALITATIVE PHASE SPACE RECONSTRUCTION ANALYSIS OF SUPPLY-CHAIN INVENTORY TIME SERIES

Authors:

Chenxi Shao¹

Lizhong Wang¹

Lipeng Xiao¹

Jinliang Wu²

Affiliations:

¹Computer Science Department, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, China

²Wuhu Cigarette Factory, Wuhu, China

Correspondence to:

Lizhong Wang

email:

andywang@mail.ustc.edu.cn

Postal address:

Computer Science Department, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, Anhui, 230027, China

Keywords:

data mining; phase space; qualitative forecasting; quantitative forecasting; supply chain management

Dates:

Received: 15 Jan. 2010

Accepted: 27 Sept. 2010

Published: 19 Nov. 2010

How to cite this article:

Shao C, Wang L, Xiao L, Wu J. Qualitative phase space reconstruction analysis of supply-chain inventory time series. *S Afr J Sci*. 2010;106(11/12), Art. #422, 7 pages. DOI: 10.4102/sajs.v106i11.12422

This article is available at:

<http://www.sajs.co.za>

© 2010. The Authors.
Licensee: OpenJournals
Publishing. This work
is licensed under the
Creative Commons
Attribution License.

ABSTRACT

The economy systems are usually too complex to be analysed, but some advanced methods have been developed in order to do so, such as system dynamics modelling, multi-agent modelling, complex adaptive system modelling and qualitative modelling. In this paper, we considered a supply-chain (SC) system including several kinds of products. Using historic suppliers' demand data, we firstly applied the phase space analysis method and then used qualitative analysis to improve the complex system's performance. Quantitative methods can forecast the quantitative SC demands, but they cannot indicate the qualitative aspects of SC, so when we apply quantitative methods to a SC system we get only numerous data of demand. By contrast, qualitative methods can show the qualitative change and trend of the SC demand. We therefore used qualitative methods to improve the quantitative forecasting results. Comparing the quantitative only method and the combined method used in this paper, we found that the combined method is far more accurate. Not only is the inventory cost lower, but the forecasting accuracy is also better.

INTRODUCTION

A supply chain (SC) is a non-linear system by nature because of its underlying complexity containing many individual entities with dynamics such that any little fluctuation or perturbation can produce significant system effects. Traditional modelling methods such as linear approximations are not suitable for non-linear systems like SCs.¹

Compared with traditional quantitative modelling, the qualitative modelling method lacks sufficient quantitative information, but can also provide the possible qualitative behaviours. In this paper, we apply qualitative phase space reconstruction of historic demand information. Tang et al.² used phase space reconstruction and the description of qualitative behaviours of ordinary differential equations. In 1993, Lee and Kuipers³ developed and implemented a qualitative simulation-based method to construct phase space for a significant class of systems of two coupled first-order autonomous differential equations, even in the presence of incomplete, qualitative knowledge.

In recent years, SCs have attracted broad interest from many fields, not only from many big manufacturing companies, such as Hewlett Packard (HP) and Procter & Gamble (P&G), but also from many academic research centres such as the Enterprise Integration Laboratory at the University of Toronto and the Intelligent Coordination and Logistics Laboratory of Carnegie Mellon University. The widely accepted definition of a SC is a set of approaches utilised to efficiently integrate suppliers, manufacturers, warehouses and stores, so that merchandise is produced in the right quantities and distributed to the right locations at the right time, in order to minimise the system-wide costs while satisfying service level requirements.⁴ We introduce a qualitative method to model a SC and then use qualitative phase space to analyse this SC based on the quantitative forecasting results by the maximum Lyapunov exponent method, in order to improve the SC performance.

Besides the Lyapunov forecasting method used in this paper, many other methods have been applied to time series forecasting; artificial neural networks (ANN) is one such method. ANN can model both non-linear and linear structures of time series, with some studies showing that ANN can give better results than other methods.⁵ In addition, both theoretical and empirical findings in the literature reveal that combining different methods is more effective and efficient in improving the accuracy of time series forecasting than using a single method. Pai and Lin proposed a hybrid autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) model and the support vector machines model.⁶ Aladag et al.⁷ proposed a new hybrid approach combining Elman's recurrent neural networks (ERNN) and ARIMA models. Others have introduced methods combining data mining to deal with time series forecasting; Bratko and Suc⁸ presented one approach to qualitative data mining, which aimed at finding qualitative patterns, or qualitative relationships, in numerical data. Zhuo et al.⁹ proposed a model of temporal pattern discovery from multiple time series based on temporal logic, which was applied to mining online frequent episodes and the change of patterns on mass event sequences.

As to the time series forecasting research field, many quantitative methods have been introduced and applied to various fields. Here, we do not just give the quantitative forecasting results; the most important goal is to combine qualitative knowledge with the quantitative forecasting results. The main purpose of this paper is to find an easy way to control the inventory within the SC system and improve the SC performance.

To do this, we firstly introduce the basic theory used, specifically the quantitative forecasting and qualitative algorithms. Secondly, we explain the basic assumptions for the model. Next, we present the market demand qualitative analysis based on the maximum Lyapunov exponent forecasting results. Lastly, we focus on the results of the analysis of demand and present a summary of the paper.

BASIC THEORY

Qualitative simulation knowledge

In this section, we introduce qualitative simulation modelling. The qualitative simulation method derives from the qualitative simulation (QSIM) algorithm introduced by Kuipers in 1986.¹⁰ The simulation system consists of reasonable functions and a QSIM algorithm. The definition of qualitative reasoning was also given by Kuipers¹¹: a method to describe the physical world by incomplete knowledge. All the variables in qualitative reasoning are expressed in magnitudes and directions. Furthermore, the SC system representation lacks quantitative information and the exact relationship of system variables to the physical system. However, qualitative reasoning can still describe all the possible relevant phenomena.

The QSIM representation

The parameters of the SC model are continuous differentiable functions in the time domain; each of these parameters uses an ordered set of landmark values to illustrate the quantitative space in discrete regions. For the SC system, QSIM representation is shown in a series of reasonable functions, only one or some behaviours generated from this algorithm are real system behaviours. The reason for generating so few behaviours is that the values of the SC system parameters are uncertain. The reasonable function is defined as¹²:

$$f: [a, b] \rightarrow R^*, R^* = [-\infty, +\infty], [a, b] \in R^* \quad [\text{Eqn 1}]$$

Where f is continuous in $[a, b]$, f is continuous and differentiable in (a, b) , f has a limited number of singular points, $\lim_{t \rightarrow a} f'(t)$ and $\lim_{t \rightarrow b} f'(t)$ exist.

The qualitative state, $QS(f, t)$, is a two-tuples $\langle qval, qdir \rangle$ which denotes the qualitative state, QS , of the function f in time t , $qval$ is a qualitative value and $qdir$ is the trend of state change. The qualitative behaviour of f on the interval $[a, b]$ consists of a series of qualitative states in which t_1, t_2, \dots represent the time points: $QS(f, t_0), QS(f, t_0, t_1), \dots, QS(f, t_{n-1}, t_n), QS(f, t_n)$. A qualitative differential equation model is an abstraction of an ordinary differential equation, consisting of a set of variables and differential constraints. Qualitative simulation starts with a qualitative differential equation (QDE) and a qualitative description of an initial state and stops with a graph of qualitative state descriptions. The concepts of QSIM representation here are taken from Forbus¹³ and Struss¹⁴.

Qualitative phase space

The phase space of this SC is a collection of all possible trajectories; a state of this SC system is represented by a point in this phase space which is defined by a set of phase variables of the system. The key characteristics of the phase space are the asymptotic limits of trajectories; certain bounding trajectories divide the phase space into stability regions. The trajectories vary with time from the starting points based on initial conditions.¹⁵

Lee and Kuipers¹⁶ defined the qualitative trajectory as the phase space of the qualitative behaviour of a system, represented by a segment of alternating time points and time interval states comprising behaviours. They developed and implemented a qualitative simulation-based method constructing phase portraits in the QPORTRAIT program.¹⁶

Qualitative phase space reasoning

In order to reason with respect to qualitative phase space, we use total representation and behaviour generation approaches in our qualitative simulation. A total envisionment, which uses a coarse state space representation, produces a transition graph of the n -dimensional state space for the QDE of the system in question. This includes all possible qualitative states a system can take on, as well as all possible transitions among them, capturing all possible trajectories and their asymptotic limits. Behaviour generation refines trajectory paths for two purposes, (1) to ascertain that, for each trajectory, not all behaviour refinements are provably inconsistent and (2) to depict detailed trends of cyclic paths.¹⁷

The QSIM algorithm reasons those physical systems as autonomous by qualitative differential equations. QSIM uses qualitative constraints to describe the system of QDEs, which can predict the possible behaviours of a system. However, not all of these predicted behaviours are correct because the conditions of some QDEs are not reasonable. In QSIM, the ordered landmark values can be asserted and can also be created while there is a new meaningful critical value found in the interval.¹⁸ Because the system states are continually changing, we may need some new landmarks to indicate the new QDEs.

BASIC ASSUMPTIONS TO THIS MODEL AND SIMULATION MODEL

Basic assumptions

In this simple SC simulation model, we are mainly concerned with the variables which affect market demand. Using historic demand data, we can construct the qualitative phase space in two dimensions: the x -axis coordinate represents the time points and the y -axis coordinate represents the demand quantities. We selected about 450 historic time points with which to perform the data processing experiment.

Though we consider the simple model as a SC management system, the main focus is the demand information processing among the supplier and the retailers, ignoring the other parts contained in the whole SC system, such as the raw material inventories, the in-process inventories, the product inventories, the raw material supplier, the manufacturing factories and the supermarkets. However, we assume the whole SC system performs well, that is all the products are delivered to the right place at the right time without any errors.

In order to describe this simple SC system, we make some basic assumptions concerning this model:

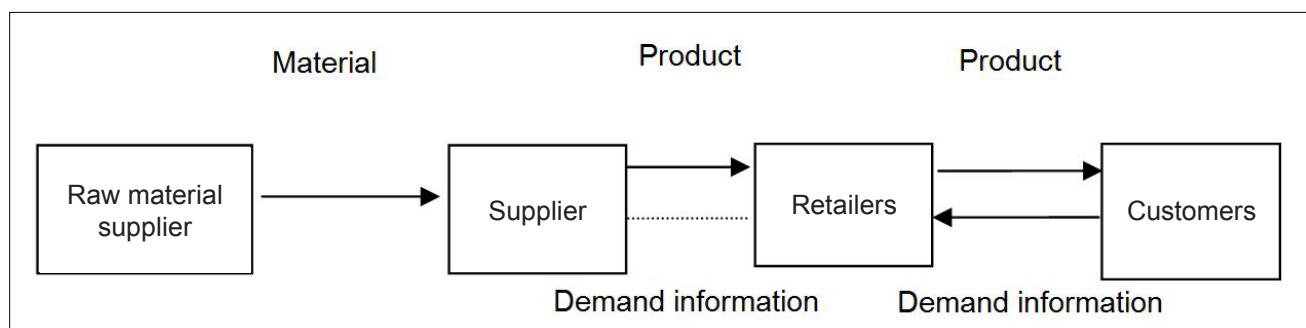


FIGURE 1
The supply-chain simulation model used



1. The price of raw materials from the supplier to the manufacturer could be changed according to the market situation, which would influence market demand. That is, when the price increases, the product price also increases and the market demand drops accordingly.
2. The shipments going through this whole SC system can be considered to be on schedule.
3. Customers purchase from the retailers and the retailers purchase from the supplier. In our simulation model we assume there is only one supplier that offers the products to the retailers, but there may be many suppliers.
4. The retailers sell goods to their customers and place new orders to the supplier according to their inventories and forecasting demand.
5. The supplier, when it receives the retailers' orders, ships out goods to them according to the inventory and the orders. As we assumed above, the goods shipment proceeds as scheduled, that is, all the goods from the suppliers to the retailers are delivered on time to the right place.

As mentioned above, the retailers send demand orders to suppliers based on their forecasting results. Forecasting the quantity can be achieved by qualitative and quantitative forecasting methods.

Simulation model

Our SC model contains a supplier and several retailers (Figure 1).

In Figure 1 there are two kinds of information flows from the SC simulation system. The information flow and the product flow go through the whole SC; in our model the product flow from the supplier can meet the retailers' demands and the information flow from the retailers can be used by the supplier to forecast demand using qualitative and quantitative methods. Firstly, the supplier gets the raw material from the raw material supplier and manufactures the products; secondly, the retailers get the products from the supplier according to the orders and thirdly, the customers buy the products from the retailers. The most important part of this simple SC model is the middle part between the supplier and the retailers; the forecasting process also takes place in this section.

The market demand qualitative analysis

The market demand (Q_D) depends on many factors, such as the product price (P), the substitute goods price (P^S), the consumer living standard (Y), the advertising and marketing cost (A), the population size (N) and tax (T), among others – all of these factors are called structure variables. We apply a clear formula to describe the market demand, Q_D :

$$Q_D = f(P, P^S, Y, A, N, T, \dots) \quad [\text{Eqn 2}]$$

We define this formula to indicate the function of the effects of these variables on market demand. Each factor has its own effect on market demand (Q_D), for example, when the product price P goes down, the market demand goes up. In this situation, Q_D has a simple relationship with product price P , that is $Q_D = P(-)$; when the product's price P goes up, the market demand would decrease. Q_D also has a simple relationship with substitute goods' price P^S , that is $Q_D = P^S(+)$; when the substitute goods' prices go up, the market demand would increase. In these two simple functions, '+' means Q_D has a qualitative proportional relationship with P and '-' means Q_D has an inverse relationship with P^S .

In market demand forecasting, we first apply the quantitative forecasting method and then combine qualitative knowledge to make a further analysis, so we set another function to express this:

$$Q'_D = Q_D(1+K) \quad [\text{Eqn 3}]$$

In this function, Q'_D stands for the market demand while Q_D is achieved by the quantitative forecasting method as introduced above, and K means the influence of qualitative factors.

The market demand forecasting combines quantitative and qualitative methods, adopting quantitative information and qualitative modelling, based on the improvement of reasoning ability in qualitative methods. In this way, this method can improve the accuracy of the physical description and reduce the uncertainty of the cost of the qualitative description. We analyse the additional quantitative information together with the qualitative description, which can not only make use of the prior knowledge to reduce uncertainty, but also can explain the quantitative observation system.

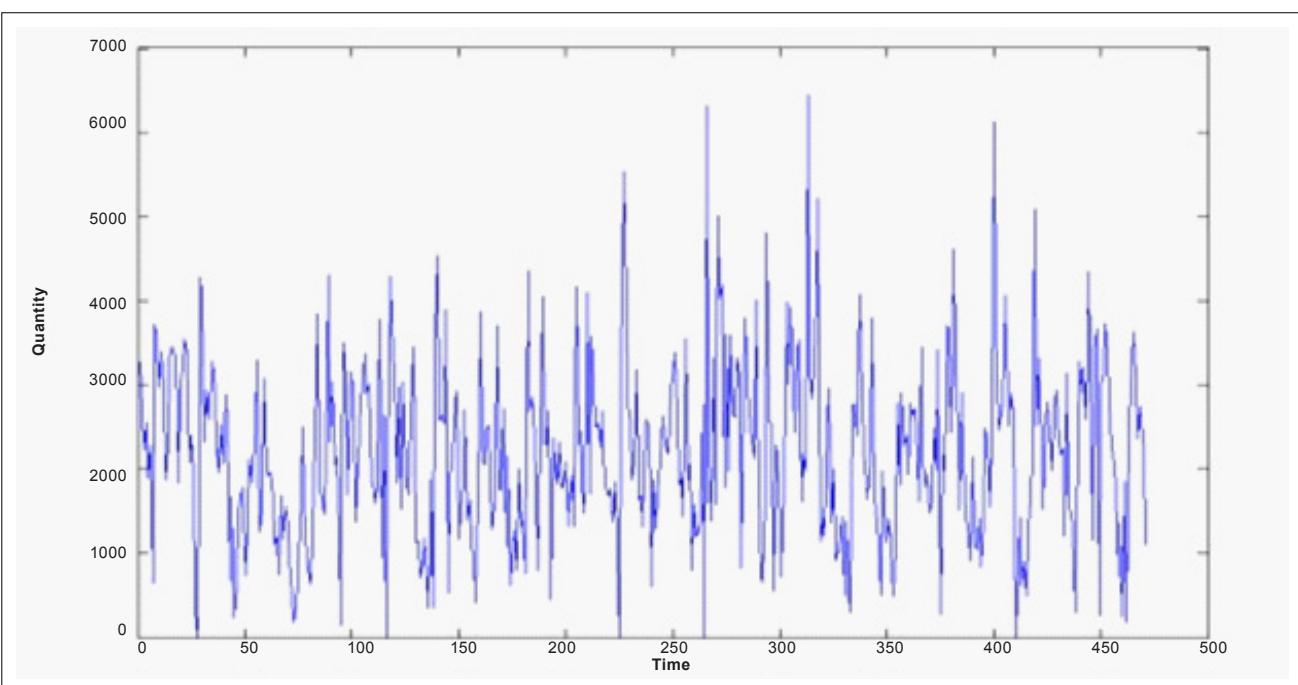


FIGURE 2
The historic demand data used in the quantitative model to forecast demand for the last 20 days

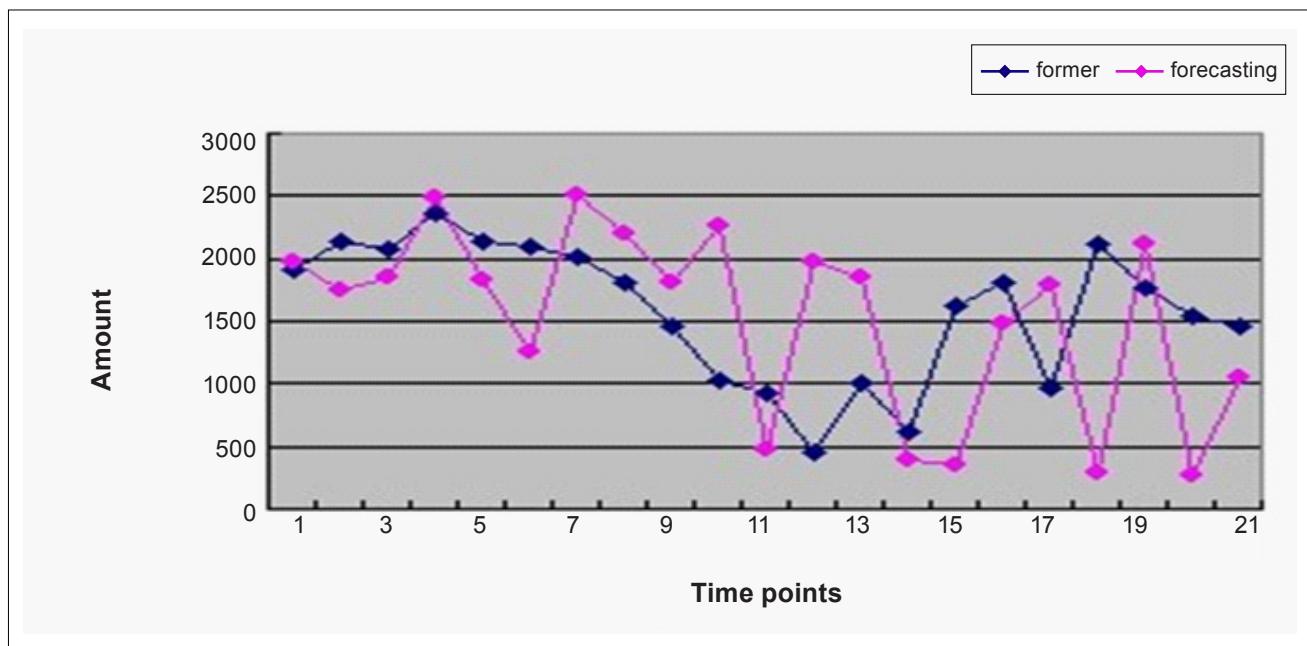
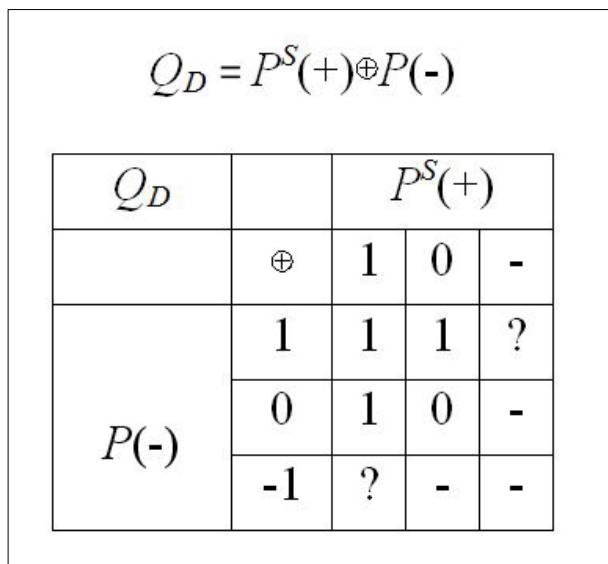


FIGURE 3
Comparison of the former real demand data and the forecasted data using the quantitative model



Note: 1, positive effect; 0, no effect; -1, negative effect; ?, effect unknown.

FIGURE 4
Combined effects of all variables on market demand Q_D (based on the relative intensity of the price $P(-)$ and the substitute goods price $P^S(+)$)

The qualitative simulation model can describe the system behaviours, verify the system function and set system parameters, which is an effective means to system analysis. However, as to a more complex system, qualitative simulation may bring about the expansion of large solution space and the interpretation of system behaviour would become too difficult. In this case, the system will generate a number of states which are less likely to occur, owing to the introduction of quantitative knowledge; every step of the calculation resulting from the qualitative analysis can reduce ambiguity and also precisely define the system and its behaviours.

There are two major areas in the combination of qualitative and quantitative analysis. Firstly, the expansion of qualitative description through quantitative knowledge, reflected in the expansion of landmarks, phase space definition and transmission

of quantitative information; secondly, the integration of quantitative and qualitative simulation. Shared variables have a dual description of qualitative and quantitative, which is both specific and quantitative, with the qualitative value using the QSIM algorithm and a depth-first expansion tree. A QSIM first layer has a new expansion; there is a quantitative model as a filter to remove the layer with the simulation of expansion to an inconsistent state. The layer in the new expansion of the right branch is shared variables. Shared variables are used to determine the qualitative expansion from which it is possible to estimate the behaviour branch at the same time but is less inconsistent.

RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS

In order to make accurate market demand forecasting, we first use the maximum Lyapunov exponent forecasting method to carry out quantitative forecasting about product demand according to the historic information. We selected 470 days of demand information, which is the information given to the suppliers by the retailers. Each time point in Figure 2 represents one demand data for each day and we made a demand forecast based on the last 20 days, which was then used to compare the real demand quantity and the forecasted demand quantity (Figure 3).

However, the former real demand quantity and the forecasted data differ greatly. In addition, the forecasted results do not match the pattern of the former real demand data – from time point 5 to 13, the demand amount decreases daily, but the forecasted data do not reflect this distinct pattern. So we now apply a qualitative method to these forecasted results.

As we have shown above, the market demand depends on many factors. If any one factor changes, the market demand Q_D varies. According to [Eqn 2], Q_D has complex relationships with these factors. Furthermore we can describe these relationships as follows: $Q_D = P(-)$; $Q_D = P^S(+)$; $Q_D = Y(+)$; $Q_D = A(+)$; $Q_D = N(+)$ and $Q_D = T(-)$.

Figure 4 illustrates an example of the joint effect of these factors. When the $qdir$ of $P(-)$ equals 0, then $P(-)$ has no effect on Q_D . When the $qdir$ of $P(-)$ equals 1, then $P(-)$ has a positive effect on Q_D and when the $qdir$ of $P(-)$ equals -1, then the effect is negative.

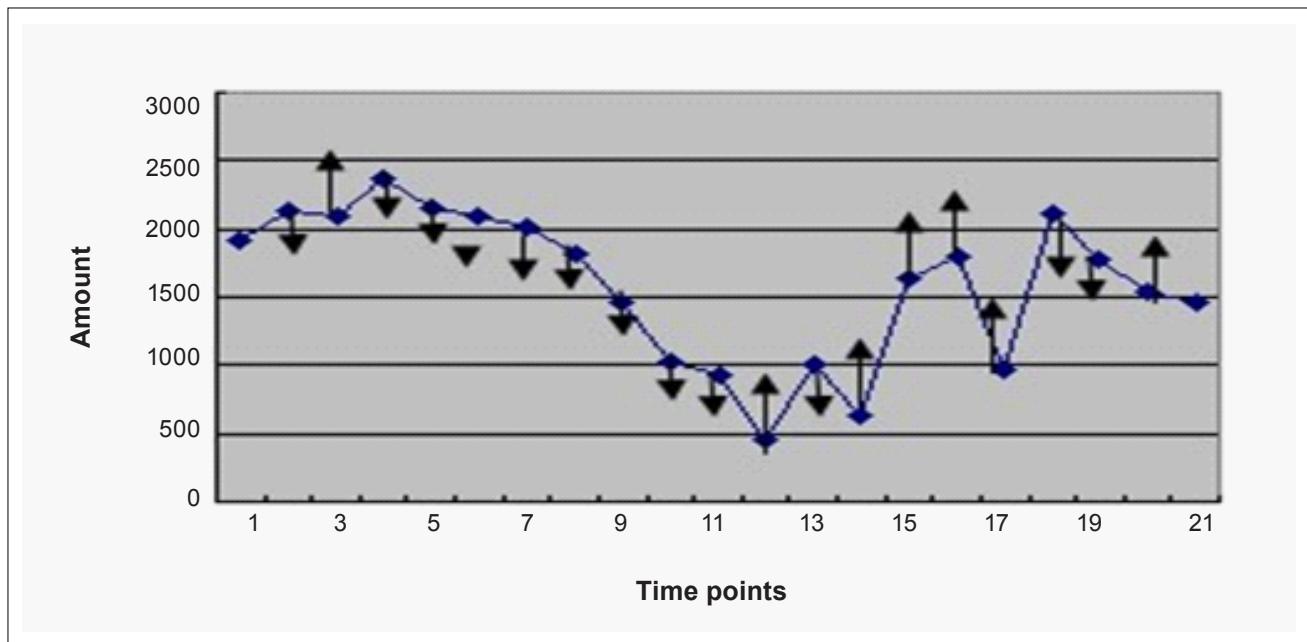


FIGURE 5
Patterns of change using the qualitative transformation principle

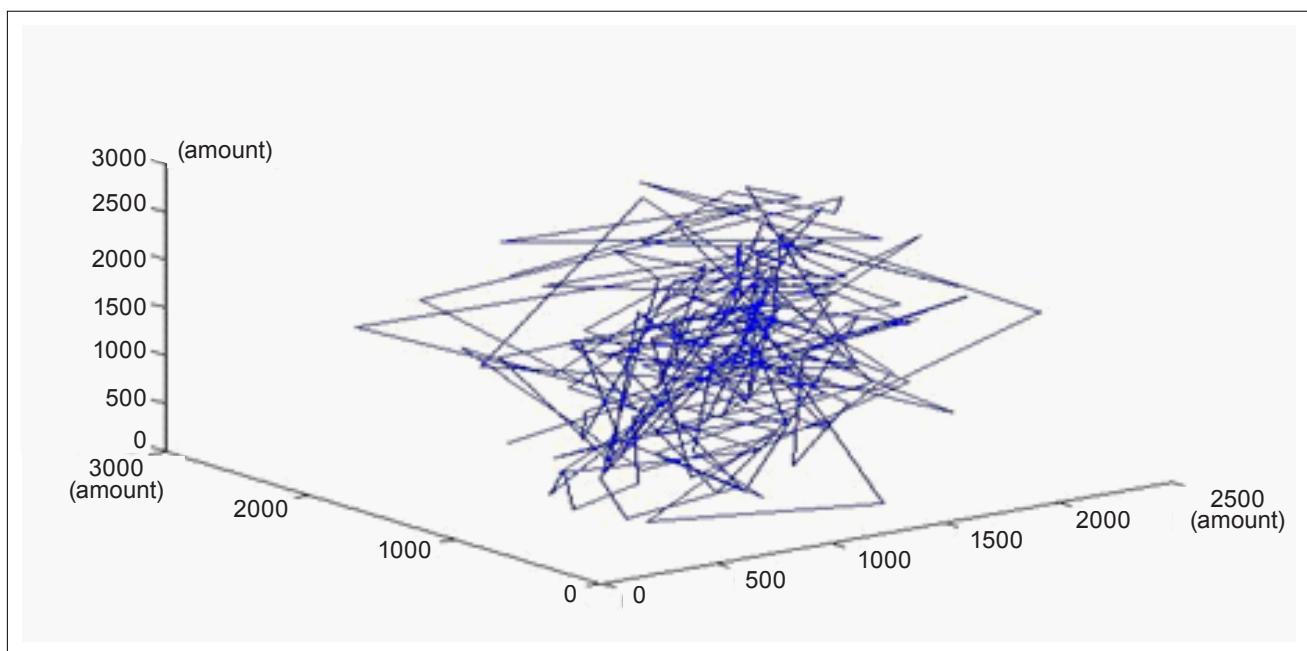


FIGURE 6
Qualitative phase space of the supply chain time series

The combined effect of $P^s(+)$ and $P(-)$ on Q_D and \oplus is a special kind of operation. In Figure 4 the sign '?' means it is not clear what the effect is on Q_D . This uncertainty makes it difficult to forecast the product market demand, so, in this situation we can set some qualitative and quantitative constraints and the relative intensity to these factors. For example, if the relative intensity of $P(-)$ is stronger than that of $P^s(+)$, then $Q_D = P^s(+)\oplus P(-)$. If $P(-) = -1$ and $P^s(+)=1$, then the result is -1. In the same way, when $P(-) = 1$ and $P^s(+)= -1$, the result is 1. Of course, we can also set the relative intensity of $P(-)$ to be weaker than that of $P^s(+)$ and the results would then be different.

With respect to qualitative phase space construction, first the definition of a landmark should be introduced. Lee and Kuipers¹⁶ have already developed and implemented a method to construct phase portraits. According to the general state transformation

principles we can get the qualitative phase space as shown in Figure 5. For instance, for time point 9, considering that time point 7 and time point 8 are decreasing, and according to the qualitative transformation principle $P_{6--}(l_j, l_{j+1}) \text{ dec} \rightarrow (l_j, l_{j+1})$, $\text{dec} \rightarrow$ and principle $l_{j--}(l_j, l_{j+1}) \text{ dec} \rightarrow (l_j, l_{j+1})$, $\text{dec} \rightarrow$, one can conclude that time point 9 also is decreasing, as shown in Figure 5. Here, (l_j, l_{j+1}) means two qualitative state transformations between two time points and dec means decrease. In other words, the qualitative state transformation trend is to decrease.

The qualitative phase space of the SC time series is shown in Figure 6: according to the Liangyue Cao algorithm, we calculate the embedded dimension as 3. After some qualitative processing, the qualitative phase space represents the SC system behaviour trajectory.

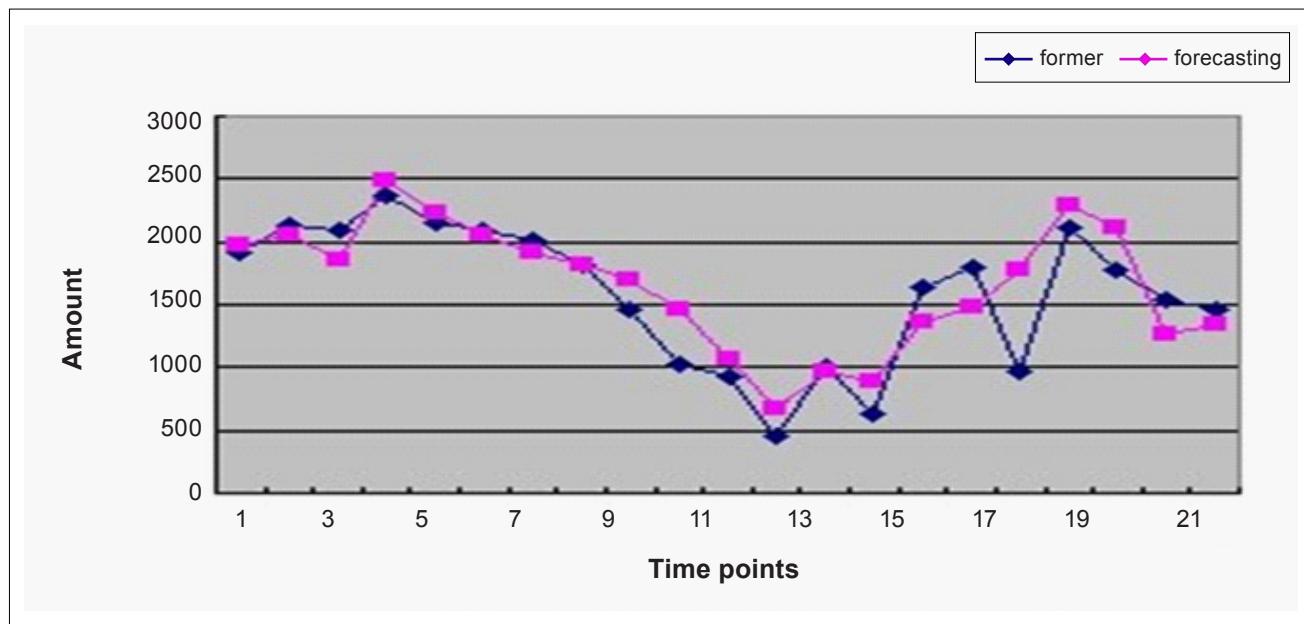


FIGURE 7
Comparison of the former real demand data and the forecasted data using the combined method

From Figure 4 we can make further qualitative forecasting based on quantitative forecasting results. Figure 3 shows that, according to the quantitative forecasting method, we can forecast the demand quantity; however, the result is not accurate, which is why we apply the qualitative forecasting method to improve the quantitative forecasting results. In this SC system, if the supplier offers another newly produced similar product, then $P(-)$ will be lower than before (to ensure that there are buyers of the former product), and the product demand quantity will vary. From Figure 4, we can see that the market demand Q_D will increase because of the product price change, or we may say that $P(-)$ is 1, no matter what the value of $P^S(+)$, $Q_D = P^S(+) \oplus P(-) = 1$. The result is illustrated in Figure 7. The difference between the data shown in Figure 2 and Figure 7 clearly shows that by adding the qualitative forecasting method to the quantitative forecasting method, the results are more accurate than when based on the quantitative method alone. However, the qualitative forecasting method alone cannot be used to express accurate demand.

CONCLUSION

In this paper, we apply the qualitative phase space method combined with quantitative forecasting to forecast the product demand of a SC. There are many factors that influence the demand, some of them have a positive effect while some are negative. The market demand Q_D can be determined by two or more factors. Firstly, we apply the max Lyapunov exponent forecasting method to forecast demand. Secondly, we consider the factors influencing the demand, according to qualitative information and the results change accordingly. We thus obtain the difference between these two forecasting methods.

However, the qualitative forecasting method does not provide quantitative demand data, as does the quantitative forecasting method. As introduced before, $Q_D = Q_D(1+K)$ and the most important thing is to decide the parameter K in this function. In order to get more reasonable and accurate forecasting demand data, we can combine other methods to analyse time series. Zhuo et al.⁹ proposed a model of temporal pattern discovery from multiple time series based on temporal logic. Wyatt et al.¹⁹ applied a simple dynamic model of interacting markets for housing and mortgages. Lin et al.²⁰ studied the effect of trust mechanisms on SC performance and found that the trust mechanism can reduce average cycle time and increase the in-time order-fulfilment rate in certain market environments at the expense of the material cost.

There is a well-known and much researched problem regarding SC inventory: the bullwhip effect. Lee et al.²¹ identified four major causes of the bullwhip effect. Miragliotta²² introduced conflicting approaches between academics and managers to describe and analyse this phenomenon. Furthermore, the model predictive control²³ has been applied in SC problems coping with intractability in optimal closed-loop feedback control decision. In this paper, we considered a very simple SC system, containing two levels, so the bullwhip effect problem was easier to approach than the former models. However, many other analytical methods can cope with time series data mining. The next task is therefore to find a good way to decrease the bullwhip effect and improve the forecasting accuracy to further improve SC performance.

REFERENCES

1. Shao C, Li H, Wang L, Zhu Z. Qualitative simulation modeling of complex system on SCM. Paper presented at: The Second International Conference on Information and Computing Science 2009. Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Information and Computing Science; 2009 May 21–22; Manchester, England. Los Alamitos, California: IEEE Computer Society; 2009. p. 224–227.
2. Tang WK, Wong YK, Rad AB. Qualitative phase space modeling of non-linear electrical dynamic systems. Paper presented at: The IEEE Midnight-Sun Workshop on Soft Computing Methods in Industrial Applications; 1997 June 16–18; Kuusamo, Finland; Piscataway: IEEE; 1997. p. 140–145.
3. Lee WW, Kuipers BJ. A qualitative method to construct phase portraits. Paper presented at: The Eleventh National Conference on Artificial Intelligence 1993. Proceedings of the Eleventh National Conference on Artificial Intelligence; 1993 July 11–15; Cambridge: AAAI/MIT Press; 1993. p. 614–619.
4. Simchi-Levi D, Kaminsky P. Design and managing the supply chain: Concepts, strategies, and case studies. Boston: Irwin/McGraw-Hill, 2000; p. 162–165.
5. Zhang G, Patumo BE, Hu YM. Forecasting with artificial neural networks: The state of the art. *Int J Forecasting*. 1998;14(1):35–62.
6. Pai PE, Lin CS. A hybrid ARIMA and support vector machines model in stock price forecasting. *Int J Manag Sci*. 2005;33(6):497–505.



7. Aladag CH, Egrioglu E, Kadilar C. Forecasting nonlinear time series with a hybrid methodology. *Appl Math Lett*. 2009;22(9):1467–1470.
8. Bratko I, Suc D. Qualitative data mining and its applications. Paper presented at: The 25th International Conference on ITI 2003. Proceedings of the 25th International Conference on Information Technology Interfaces ITI; 2003 June 16–19; Cavtat, Croatia. Ottawa: NRC Institute for Information Technology; 2003. p. 3–8.
9. Zhuo C, Bing-Ru Y, Fa-guo Z, Lin-na L, Yun-feng Z. A new model for multiple time series based on data mining. Paper presented at: The 2008 International Symposium on Knowledge Acquisition and Modeling. Proceedings of the 2008 International Symposium on Knowledge Acquisition and Modeling; 2008 Dec 21–22; Beijing, China. Los Alamitos: IEEE Computer Society; 2008. p. 39–43.
10. Kuipers B. Qualitative simulation. *Artif Intell*. 1986;29(3):289–338.
11. Kuipers B. Qualitative reasoning – Modeling and simulation with incomplete knowledge. Cambridge: MIT Press; 1994.
12. Shao C, Chen P, Wang L, Liu F. A novel method for qualitative modeling and simulation on XML. Paper presented at: ISCSCT. Proceedings of the International Symposium on Computer Science and Computational Technology; 2008 Dec 20–22; Shanghai, China; 2008. p. 627–631.
13. Forbus K. Qualitative process theory. *Artif Intell*. 1984;24(1–3):85–168.
14. Struss P. Mathematical aspects of qualitative reasoning. *Int J Artif Intell Eng*. 1987;3(3):156–169.
15. Shao C, Liu F. Qualitative phase space reasoning based on non-linear time series. Paper presented at: The Second International Conference on Information and Computing Science 2009. Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Information and Computing Science; 2009 May 21–22; Manchester, England. Los Alamitos: IEEE Computer Society; 2009. p. 63–66.
16. Lee WW, Kuipers BJ. Non-intersection of trajectories in qualitative phase space: A global constraint for qualitative simulation. Paper presented at: AAAI-88. Proceedings of the National Conference on Artificial Intelligence; 1988 Aug 21–26; Saint Paul, MN, USA. Palo Alto: Morgan Kaufmann; 1988. p. 286–290.
17. Zhao F. Extracting and representing qualitative behaviours of complex systems in phase spaces. Paper presented at: IJCAI-91. Proceedings of the 12th International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence; 1991 Aug 24–30; Sydney, Australia. Palo Alto: Morgan Kaufmann; 1991. p. 1144–1149.
18. Kuipers B. Qualitative simulation. *Encyclopedia of physical science and technology*. 3rd ed. Austin: Academic Press, 2001; p.287–300.
19. Wyatt GJ, Leitch RR, Steele AD. Qualitative and quantitative simulation of interacting markets. *Decis Support Syst*. 1995;15(2):105–113.
20. Lin F, Sung Y, Lo Y. Effects of trust mechanisms on supply-chain performance: A multi-agent simulation study. *Int J Electron Comm*. 2005;9(4):91–112.
21. Lee HL, Padmanabhan V, Whang S. The bullwhip effect in supply chains. *Sloan Manage Rev*. 1997;38:93–102.
22. Miragliotta G. Layers and mechanisms: A new taxonomy for the bullwhip effect. *Int J Prod Econ*. 2006;104(2):365–381.
23. Camacho EF, Bordons C. Model predictive control. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1995; p. 210–213.