

# Baseball Game and Umpire Crew Scheduling Optimization

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## Introduction

The Johns Hopkins University Baseball Scheduling Optimization Research Group was launched in 2011 by Anton Dahbura and Donniell Fishkind. The group uses combinatorial optimization and combinatorial design, as well as state-of-the-art software and computing resources, to create schedules for professional baseball. We have created season schedules and umpire crew schedules for the majority of the leagues in Minor League Baseball (MiLB) at all levels. Before we came on the scene, leagues in MiLB utilized very suboptimal, by-hand schedules which took weeks to create. Our group has become well-known throughout professional baseball for pioneering mathematical optimization in scheduling for leagues in MiLB.

## Objectives

Create optimized schedules for MiLB using mathematical modeling, combinatorial optimization and design, advanced software, and supercomputing resources.

## Materials and Methods

- 1) We meet with league scheduling committees and leadership to determine the league's scheduling rules and priorities. Part of this task is to help the leagues themselves quantify a good schedule and resolve the competing interests and goals into a single objective function.
- 2) An appropriate skeleton ("template") is created, which includes gross features such as season midway point, off-day spread, holiday patterns, and division of the days into series units, etc.
- 3) We model the league constraints using appropriate variables and constraints. Quadratic constraints are converted into linear ones. The goal is the formation of a binary integer linear program whose objective function reflects the "badness" of a feasible schedule. Matrices and vectors with the specific problem parameters are created by building and running a computer program.
- 4) The matrices and vectors with the specific parameters of the binary integer linear program representing the schedule optimization are fed into a state-of-the-art solver, running on a 160-core computer until an optimal solution is produced.
- 5) The output is distilled into VBA spreadsheets that clearly summarize the descriptive statistics of the created schedule, and highlight important features.
- 6) We meet with the league scheduling committee and leadership to tune the model, and we adjust the priorities if this is useful.

### Our computers:

**Ziggy** is an SGI UV2000 System with 8x Intel E5-4650V2 processors (10 cores each @ 2.4Ghz, 25M cache) and 256GB DDR3 1866MT/s Memory.  
**Chillywilly** is a custom Penguin Computing system with 4x AMD Opteron 6378 processors (16 cores each @ 3.3Ghz, 16MB cache) and 128GB DDR3 1600MT/s Memory.

## Results

### Umpire Crew Scheduling –

Umpires are responsible for enforcing the rules of the game on the field and adjudicating all aspects of the game. There are half as many umpire crews as teams in a league. Umpire crew scheduling is built on the season schedule for the league, and the requirements and priorities of the crew schedule vary somewhat from league to league. Standard requirements include some of the following:

- Crew travel should be minimized;
- Differences between total travel of different crews should not be extreme;
- Crews are to avoid umpiring that involves the same team two series in a row;
- The number of times a Crew sees each team should be in a fixed range of values;
- The number of times a Crew visits each stadium should be in a fixed range of values;
- Crews cannot travel more than 500 miles without an off day;
- Crew travel patterns should be as sensible as possible to minimize "ping-ponging" and other negative patterns specified by the league;

### List of Cooperated Leagues and Projects –

#### 2022 League Schedules

- Appalachian League
- MLB Draft League
- Dominican Summer League

#### Proof of Concept League Schedules

- American Association
- Atlantic League
- Frontier League
- Pioneer League

#### 2022 Umpire Schedules

- All 11 affiliated Minor Leagues
- Appalachian League

#### Scheduling Research for MLB

- Template Research for 2023 High-A Central League Schedule
- Exploration of AAA Realignment using Clustering Analysis and Modular Schedules

```

# series
forall j, sum_{i=1}^{#games in series i} x_{i,j,j} - s_{j1} <= n
forall j, sum_{i=1}^{# series} - (#games in series i) x_{i,j,j} - s_{j1} <= -n

for i=1:nslots
  for k=1:nteams
    req=req+1;
    for j=1:nteams
      if j=k
        Aeq(req, (i-1)*nteams*nteams+(j-1)*nteams+(k-1)+1)=1;
      else
        Aeq(req, (i-1)*nteams*nteams+(j-1)*nteams+(k-1)+1)=-1;
      end
    end
    beq(req,1)=0;
  end
end
    
```

### Figure 3a,b— Constraint modeling, very simplified examples

Modeling is done through Binary Integer Linear Programming. BIP is used to solve a system of binary linear inequalities. The decision variables are constructed as follows:  $X_{i,j,s}$  where the subscript  $i$  is series index,  $j$  is team index, and  $k$  is stadium index.

$X_{1,i,s} = 1$  would indicate that team  $j$  is playing team  $k$  at team  $k$ 's stadium during series slot  $i$ .

The constraints are designed to enforce the league requirements and priorities.

Artificial variables are created as needed to allow penalized violations. This is important, as there is no perfect schedule, and there are always competing goals that need to be optimized.

**3a) Every team must have a specified number of home games:** For each team, the number of games played at home is  $n$ , with an allowance of deviation by one game at a penalty, enforced through an artificial variable.

**3b) Every game is home versus visitor:** We iterate through teams within stadiums within slots. We add to the iterative count of req because we are adding an equality constraint. Within our iteration over teams, we are seeing that if the team is at its stadium, then there should be another team there as well and that if it is not, there should be no teams there.

Figure 4 – Appalachian Umpire Crew Schedule

Due to its compact size, travel distance constraints are less concerning when developing Appalachian League umpire schedules. Apart from penalizing consecutive 180-mile trips, the optimization is free to prioritize each umpire crew's distribution amongst the teams resulting in some particularly pretty schedules.

For instance, in the above example, the total number of games each crew sees each club is near uniform. The largest discrepancy, a mere four games, occurs in Crew 4, which sees Princeton 8 times and Elizabethton 12 times.

Also, note that this uniformity was achieved without the implementation of an explicit constraint, which penalized large discrepancies between the number of times a crew saw each team. Rather, this distribution arose naturally as a byproduct of setting upper and lower bounds on the number of times each crew should see each team; and then requiring crews to move around semi-frequently.

This schedule was adopted immediately without tweaks. In general, leagues have the option of adjusting their requirements and priorities and tradeoffs in response to a schedule presented to them.

Figure 5 – Future Directions

The group plans to engage with a number of professional baseball leagues with different challenges that will lead to new research. The group also plans to incorporate the related work on baseball scheduling into its efforts. Finally, the group plans to explore more holistic methods for scheduling approaches to incorporate more aspects of the business side of baseball teams into the scheduling optimization process.

## Conclusion

Our methods have proven to be effective and highly adaptable. Future directions include exploring more holistic method for scheduling and engaging other related work of professional baseball leagues.

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