



Delivery of sustainable supply of non-food biomass to support a resource-efficient Bioeconomy in Europe

Discrete-event modeling of timber logistics Kari Väätäinen, Perttu Anttila and Juha Laitila, Luke







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Discrete-event simulation as a study method

- Efficient method in complex system analysis
 - Systems with internal interactions, machine idling, stochasticity, several study scenarios
 - Cost/time efficient compared to real world piloting
- Purpose-build models
- Visualization of the system simulations
- Various data sources and datamatrixes can be used

"A simulation is the imitation of the operation of a realworld process or system over time" (Banks et al. 2010)





Introduction to the case study



- Challenges of timber logistics in the prevailing operation environment
 - Many small roadside storages and wood assortment piles
 - In the case data 31% of all piles less than 10 m³
 - Number of transported wood assortments and mills are high
 - In total 25 different wood assortments
 - No of assortments in roadside storage: avg: 9, range: 2-12
 - 12 delivery facilities
 - eight saw mills, two pulp mills and two train loading terminals
- Study was conducted to Metsäkolmio Ltd under the S2Biom project





Objectives of the study



- Reveal the economy and operation potential of
 - a) multi-assortment load model
 - b) bigger timber trucks,
 - in prevailing operation environment





Scenarios for the transport methods







Scenarios for the sizes of timber trucks







Material & Methods



Roadside storage data

- co-ordinates, wood assortments, volumes, distances to delivery facilities and parks (by ArcGIS and Digi Road)
- derived and recalculated from the earlier stand data
 - Area, storage size, assortment specifications from the customer
- Characteristics of the operation environment/model
 - work-shifts, wood reception times, routing rules
 - time-element functions from Nurminen et al. 2007
- Cost factors and values derived from the Finnish Transports and Logistics SKAL and the truck dealers





Roadside storages, delivery facilities and truck parks









Roadside storages and Sawmills of pine sawnwood





Scenario control in Excel workbook

Witness simulation environment

Results

Work element comparison

Unit cost comparison, €/m³

Discussion

- Multi-assortment load method resulted 1.6–3.3 % lower unit costs compared to single-assortment load method
- Bigger truck size decreased transporting costs 1.5 % and 2.5 % while comparing 64 tonne truck to 68 and 76 tonne trucks in single-assortment scenarios
 - 0.4 and 0.8 % lower costs in multi-assortment scenarios, respectively
- Reasons for the low cost-benefit of the bigger trucks
 - 76 tonne trucks' capacity was not in full use (idling time)
 - Bigger trucks have higher investment and variable costs
 - Small pile size is not favorable for the trucks with big load space
- Fixed load volumes were used for each wood assortment
 - 48, 51 and $58m^3$ for 64, 68 and 76 tonne trucks

Research for the future

- The developed model can be used to analyze the effect of different logistical concepts and operation models on e.g.
 - transport costs
 - transported volumes
 - utilization rates of capacities
- The model can be extended to other geographical regions and timber supply environments
- Special interest in
 - the use of terminals as a part of timber supply
 - new operation models for trucks with varying sizes
 - the influence of routing rules, no. of assortments, RS storage size etc. on cost-efficiency

Boreal green bioeconomy

Research for the future

• The impact of different operating environment for each truck size

- The size of roadside storage, the size of wood assortment piles
- The number of wood assortments
- An option to use terminals and high capacity trucks for shuttle transports form terminals to mills
 - 84 ton and 104 ton trucks as example
- Impact of the amount of available road side storages
 - In the case, in average 18,000 m³ of timber was buffered in roadside storages (70-80 storages, bit less than use of one month)
 - High amount of capital is tied to storages
 - Efficient routing of trucks is easier with higher amount of available roadside storages

Volume variation of load spaces

Thank you!

