



MASTERING INTERMODAL TRANSPORT NETWORKS: LESSONS LEARNED AND STRATEGIES FOR OPTIMIZATION

[ALICE] Strategies and tools for sustainable and resilient
intermodal transport networks webinar – 4/Jul/2024



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Planning & Optimization in Logistics projects

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Strategic question 1: Inter-relation of operations

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Air Cargo



Postal



Express



Optimization Everywhere

Intermodal



Ports & Terminals



Logistics Services



Rail Freight



Sea Freight



Road Freight



✓ **FLEET**

- Fleet planning
- Route optimization
- Maintenance

✓ **CREW**

- Resource plan, shifts, roster, vacations
 - Process-Task scheduling, skills & preferences
- Labor regulations

✓ **FACILITIES & ASSETS**

- Optimize processing throughput
- Schedule resource, assets & areas
 - Design, Test, Simulate
 - Ergonomics study

✓ **SERVICE PLAN**

- Service level & Price
- Demand Plan / Forecast
- Service/Vendor Network



Rail Freight



Sea Freight
& Intermodal



Road Freight &
Logistics Service Providers



Air Cargo



Postal & Express



Rail Yard & Terminal



Port & Terminals



Warehousing, X-Dock



Air cargo hub



Sorting facilities



- ✓ Cost control
- ✓ Customer Care & visibility
- ✓ Emissions targets & Reporting
- ✓ Safety
- ✓ Collaboration, Ideation, Innovation

Intermodal bulk logistics
(Road, Rail, Sea)

Trucks,
Trailers,
Chassis,
Containers

Challenge

- Route planning: allocation of containers on trailers and trucks/drivers
- Container planning: allocation of orders to containers, and allocation of containers to intermodal transport
- Assigning the right equipment (trailer, containers) to customer orders, taking into account customer (equipment) requirements

- The application includes specific rules for bulk logistics, such as resource availability, cargo type characteristics, product type characteristics, cleaning, and contamination rules

Insight into sustainability

These days, customer conversations are more and more about sustainability and reducing carbon footprints. "Everyone instinctively wants the most sustainable solution, but only if it is also the most cost-effective. We carefully map the possibilities and alternatives, so that our client gets a good picture of the total playing field. Costs, time, emissions, performance: by accurately predicting all elements in advance, our customers can make an informed choice", Franssen concludes.

INLAND CONTAINER SHIPPING – KEY FOR ROTTERDAM HINTERLAND



CURRENT SITUATION IS SUB-OPTIMAL

Dissatisfaction regarding: port stays and waiting times, peaks, no-shows and small call sizes.

Unreliable planning: shippers & freight forwarders want to be able to rely on the product.

Growth & modal shift ambitions, growth of MV's terminals and competition from other ports.

'My planners spend 20% of their time producing the schedule. The other 80% is spent re-planning! This can and must be improved.'

Michel van Dijk – Director Logistics
Van Berckel Logistics



HANDLING IS AN INTENSIVE COORDINATION PROCESS



- Sea port terminals
- Empty depots
- Barge operators/inland terminals

BARGE OPERATOR & BARGE

- REGISTRATION OF ROTATION, RESTRICTIONS & ESTIMATE OF CALL SIZE
- UNLOADING / LOADING LIST
- POSITION DATA

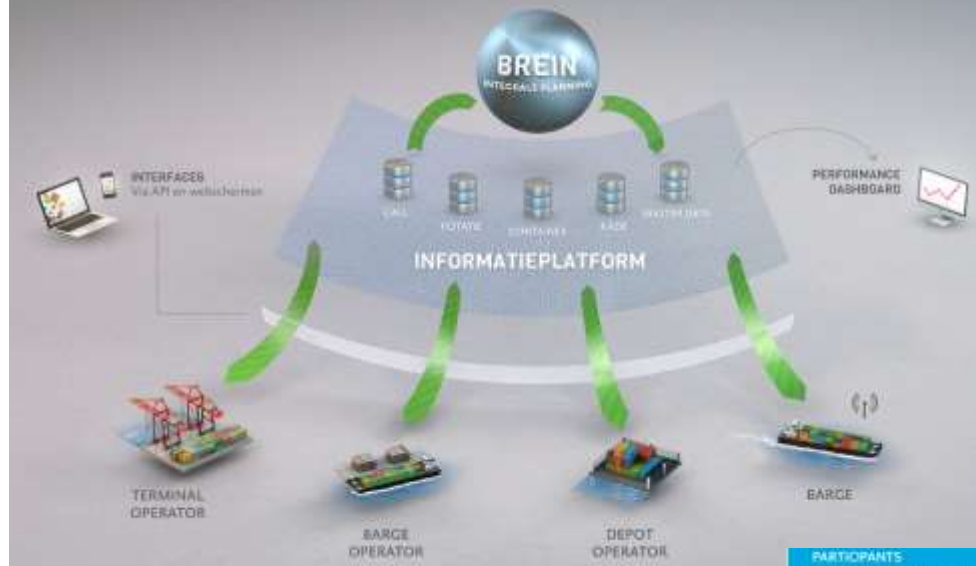
TERMINAL & EMPTY DEPOT

- QUAY & CRANE AVAILABILITY
- CRANE CAPACITY
- RELEASE OF CONTAINERS

NEXTLOGIC THE PROCESS

- INTEGRATED PLANNING
- FINAL UNLOADING / LOADING LIST
- SAVING SCHEDULE

- INTEGRATED PLANNING
- QUAY PLANNING



WHAT DOES NEXTLOGIC OFFER?

PARTICIPANTS

- Increased handling satisfaction
- Simplified process, planning stability
- Focus on own resources, time gain
- More comprehensive insight into containers, calls, journeys and handling capacity
- Reliable unloading/loading lists

PORT OF ROTTERDAM / NEXTLOGIC



SHIPPING COMPANY



- Improved connections with deep sea
- Containers available according to planning

TERMINAL & DEPOT



- Optimum use of quays, cranes and shift teams
- More efficient internal logistics & stacking
- More control over containers

BARGE OPERATOR



- More efficient deployment and use of vessels
- More reliable & faster turnaround times
- Improved service to clients



- More reliable modality for hinterland transport containers

- Efficient and reliable inland shipping product
- Reduced capacity period following interruptions



DATA, MODEL, SCOPE

INPUT

OUTPUT

Master Data: Data to define the business, eg. locations, vehicles, and drivers.

Dynamic Data: Data used to define the customers, orders and addresses that are changing day to day

Execution Data: Any data that affects the day of operations. Used for feedback

Solution Data: Used in creating the solution. Eg. timed regions, resource shifts.

Knowledge: These tables are referred to declaratively and are referred to throughout the dataset.

- >Reduce overall emission
- >Minimize distance traveled
- >Minimize asset utilization
- >Minimize late orders
- >... and more

FOCUS ON THE RIGHT KPIS & CONSTRAINTS DEF.

Key Business Goals → KPIs



Costs & efficiency

- Reduce costs with efficient inventory and logistics routes
- Optimize resources, minimize transportation costs and cut inventory levels



Customer service

- Optimally match customer demands and capacity availability to increase service delivery capabilities



Safety

- Match employee skills to qualification requirements
- Ensure compliance with driver rules/regulations
- Provide solution for safe, secure and compliant transport of goods



Asset utilization

- Inventory optimization resulting in reduced working capital and improved service times
- Site and fleet management
- Align resources to meet critical business performance targets

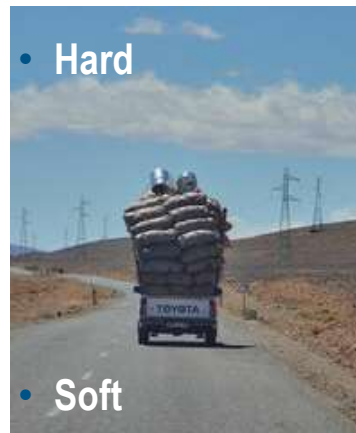


Sustainable operations

- Reduce negative impact of greenhouse gas emissions
- Reduce carbon tax if applicable
- Carbon footprint monitoring and reporting
- End-to-end transparency of emissions

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Maximize} && P = p_1x_1 + p_2x_2 + \dots + p_kx_k \\
 &\text{Subject to:} && a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1k}x_k \leq q_1 \\
 & && a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2k}x_k \leq q_2 \\
 & && \vdots \\
 & && a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nk}x_k \leq q_n \\
 & && x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

And Constraints...



• Hard

• Soft

PLANNING MODELS & OPTIMIZATION REQUIRES TUNING

Avoid:

- Wrong KPI
- Insufficient Detail
- Not accurate
- Ignored

Example	Result
Constraint is ignored	Plan is not executable
Approximate KPI definition	Optimize the wrong KPI
Degrees of freedom are ignored	Money is left on the table
Wrong KPI	Model does not bring value
And more	



ONE SOLUTION TO SOLVE EVERYTHING?...

- Evaluate inter-relation of the network model. What are interdependencies?
- Propagation effects in large networks is a real headache if not decoupling puzzles
 - What if a train is late? What happens to the schedule in a single track infrastructure?
 - What if a truck is late? With a load to a cross dock where other truck collects?
 - What if a plane is late? And misses their slot?

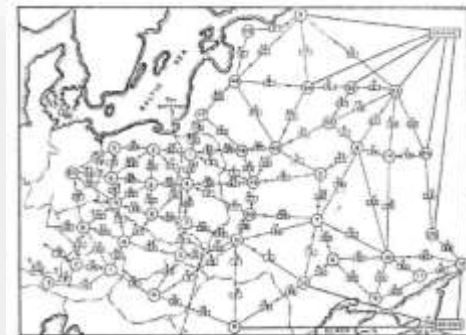


Figure 2
From Harris and Ross (2007): Schematic diagram of the railway network of the Western Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, with a maximum flow of value 101,000 tons from Russia to Eastern Europe, and a use of capacity 101,000 tons labelled as "The bottleneck".



OPERATIONAL HORIZONS



- What would happen if...? - We open a new Hub, consider more order volume, more resources, different cost structure, different employee contracts, etc. And how to optimally solve it.

- Considering a forecast, what could we do with what we have today? Can we plan for the right capacity, at the right place and time? and what if we get additional temporary capacity?

- How will we process these customer orders? What we will do with what we have
- Plan each customer order to an optimal route
- Who is doing what and where?

- How are we doing now?
- What to do with this unexpected disruption? What are the alternative courses of action?
- Will we be there on time?

- How did we perform?
- Daily, weekly, monthly, YTD KPI
- How is our trend?
- Will we meet our targets?

We usually start around
Here

THINKING STRATEGICALLY FIRST?

How a Network Virtual Twin helps

Have the capacity to:

- Integrate data from different sources in context.
- Model locations, facilities, costs, performance, and more
- Simulate volume flows, disruptions, changes in policy, adoption or changes in technology or infrastructure, ...
- Run scenarios (closing / delays at a hub, opening a new hub, increasing capacity, ...)
- Test virtually technology and run simulations

In Order to:

- Assess impact in the environment
- Better prepare for future scenarios and gain resilience
- Validate capacity assumptions, identify potential bottlenecks and make more sound decisions on CAPEX investments
- Anticipate and mitigate impact on processing performance, changes of policy, etc.
- Validate business case for adoption/changes of technology and infrastructure



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