Container Terminal Simulation

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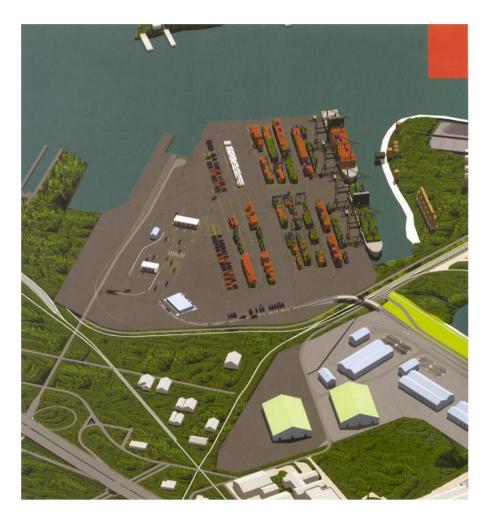
Lauren Jennings

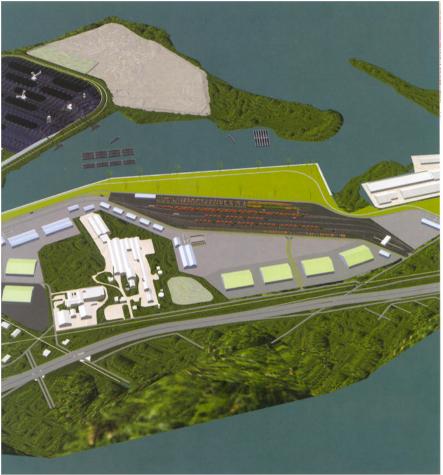
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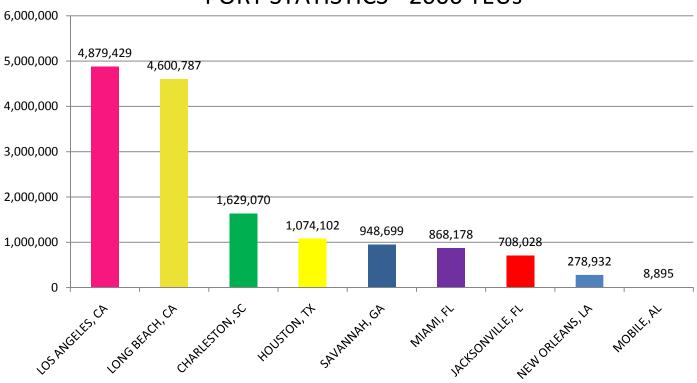




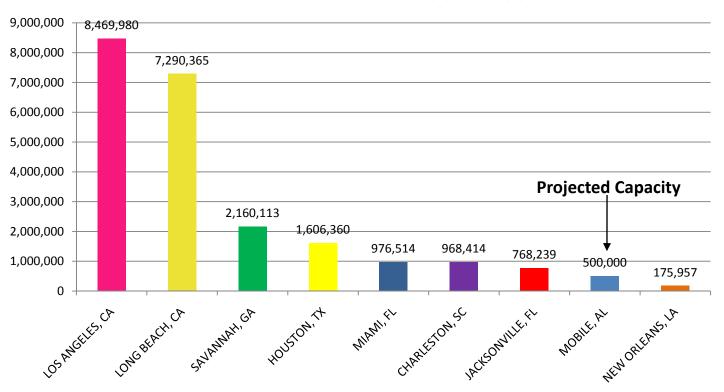
Introduction

- Over 90% of cargo currently transported worldwide is shipped as containerized cargo.
 Supply chains are becoming more global, and containerized cargo is increasing.
- The Alabama State Port Authority is currently enhancing container and intermodal operations at the Alabama State Docks in Mobile.
- The project should be completed by the end of 2007(?) at an estimated cost of \$240 million.

PORT STATISTICS - 2000 TEUs



PORT STATISTICS - 2006 TEUs

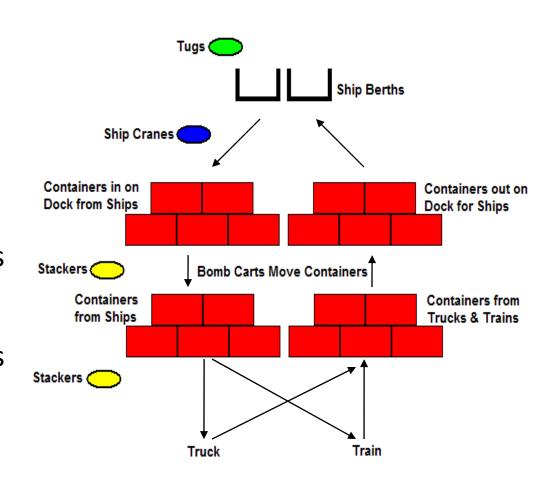


Reason for Research

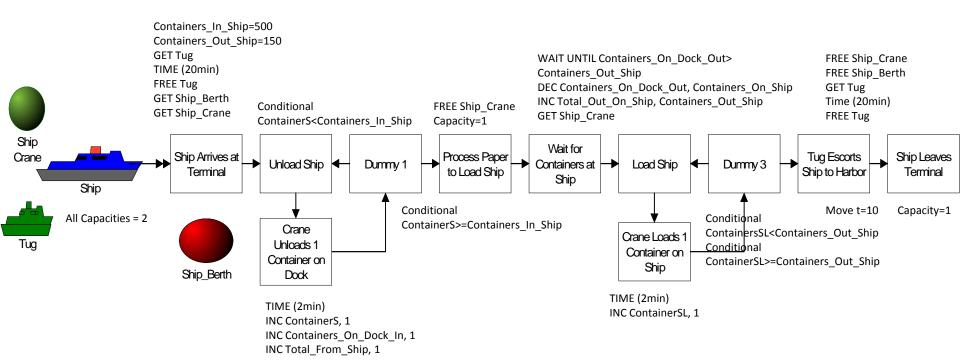
- Can a container terminal be simulated quickly to verify capacity?
- Interested in validation of the design capacities of the container terminal.
- Special Interest: utilization of the berths, cranes and stackers, and the maximum container throughput of the terminal.

Container Terminal Conceptual Framework

- Ship Unloading and Loading of Containers
- Train Unloading and Loading of Containers
- Truck Unloading and Loading of Containers
- Movement of Containers from Ship Dock to Container Yard
- Movement of Containers from Container Yard to Ship Dock
- 2 Container Inventory Locations



ProcessModel Sub-Model for Ships



Verification & Validation

- Used a "label-block" option that displays data from the global variables during simulation.
- Reduced simulation speed makes it possible to observe and verify the values as entities move through.
- The TABLE shows values after running the model for 1,440 hours, or 60 days.
- Model validation was not possible because the Mobile Container Terminal is still under construction.
- Data from the existing facility was used for service times.

| Containers Unloaded from Ships | 10,000 |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Containers Unloaded from Trains | 6,000 |
| Containers Unloaded from Trucks | 1,440 |
| Containers Loaded onto Ships | 3,000 |
| Containers Loaded onto Trains | 6,000 |
| Containers Loaded onto Trucks | 1,440 |
| Containers on Dock Unloaded from Ships | 0 |
| Containers on Dock Waiting to be Loaded onto Ships | 4,440 |
| Containers in Container Yard from Ships | 2,560 |
| Containers in Container Yard from Trains and Trucks | 0 |

Model Run Settings

| Time Between Arrivals | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|--|--|
| | Ships | Tra | ins | Trucks | | |
| Baseline | 4,320 min | 1,440 min | | 60 min | | |
| Run 1 | 2,880 min | 960 min | | 40 min | | |
| Run 2 | 1,440 min | 480 min | | 20 min | | |
| Run 3 | 720 min | 240 min | | 10 min | | |
| | Ships | Full | Empty* | Trucks | | |
| Run 4 | 1,440 min | 1,440 min | 720 min | 20 min | | |
| Run 5 | 1,440 min | 1,440 min | 900 min | 20 min | | |
| Run 6 | 1,440 min | 1,440 min | 1,080 min | 20 min | | |

^{*} The results indicate that the addition of the logic for the arrival of empty trains greatly reduce the number of containers waiting in the terminal.

Utilization of Resources in Baseline Simulation

- Tugs (2) 1%
- Berths (2) 22%
- Cranes (2) 22%
- Bomb Carts (20) 11%
- Stackers (8) 18%

- 20 Ships through terminal
- 60 Trains through terminal
- 1,440 Trucks through terminal

Results

| Container Activity | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|--|--|--|
| | Run 5 | | | |
| Containers Unloaded | | | | |
| Ship | 29,973 | | | |
| Train | 6,000 | | | |
| Truck | 4,320 | | | |
| Containers Loaded | | | | |
| Ship | 8,850 | | | |
| Train | 25,200 | | | |
| Truck | 4,320 | | | |
| Containers in Yard | | | | |
| From Ship | 449 | | | |
| From Train & Truck | 0 | | | |
| Containers on Dock | | | | |
| In from Ship | 0 | | | |
| Out from Train & Truck | 1,470 | | | |

| Containers Unloaded = | 40,293 |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Containers Loaded = | 38,370 |
| Containers in Yard = | 449 |
| Containers on Dock = | 1,470 |
| | |
| Total for 60 days = | 80,582 |
| | <u>x 6</u> |
| Total for 12 Months = | 483,492 |

Conclusions

- The authors were able to rapidly construct this simulation using ProcessModel.
- Model Verification was rather lengthy.
- The use of ProcessModel labels greatly improved the V&V process
- Containers were animated to show movement.
- The large container build-up in the terminal for runs 1-3 indicate a need to further balance the entity arrivals to give a more accurate estimate of container throughput.

Conclusions

- Runs 4-6 included logic for the arrival of empty trains.
- The terminal capacity was 240,000 containers for Run 5 with about 2,000 containers still in the terminal
- The simulation of a container facility can provide insight for the initiation of operational improvements needed to increase freight throughput and velocity.

Areas for Model Refinements

- Refinement to the model in the areas of train arrival and number of cars available would greatly increase accuracy.
- The constant data used in the model should be replaced with valid statistical distributions such as triangular distribution to more accurately replicate real world scenarios.
- Additional refinements to limit the time in which a rail car will wait for loading before leaving the resource pool are needed.