A capacity decision support model for synchromodal transport under uncertainty

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KNOWLEDGE IN ACTION

DISpATch project

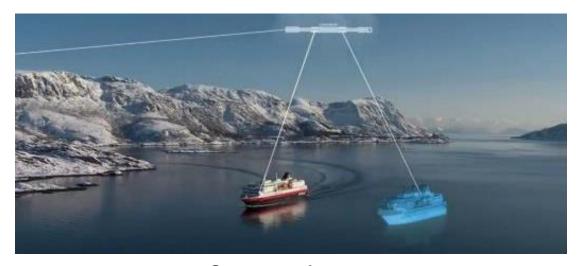
- Digital twin for synchromodal transport
- Partners:







Objective: Facilitate synchromodal transport



Source: mfame



Introduction

Support logistics service providers in their transition towards synchromodal transport.

Rationale:

- Increased freight consolidation
- Higher vehicle fill rates
- More environmentally friendly transport modes

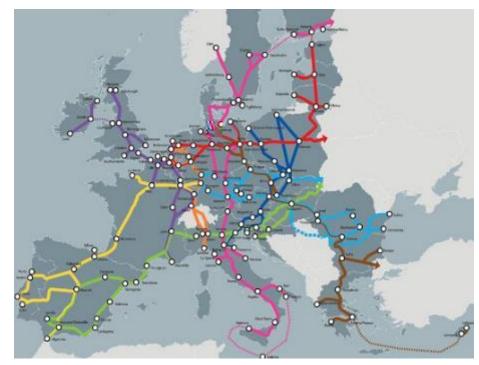


Introduction

Support capacity planning under uncertainty from the perspective of LSPs

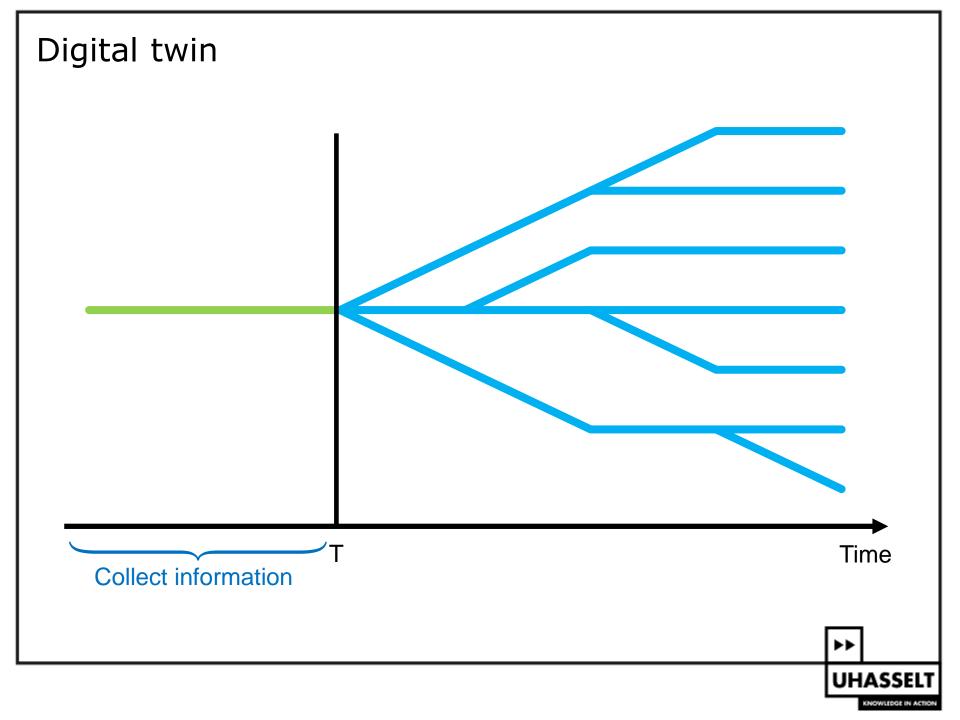
Only container transport

Scope: single corridor

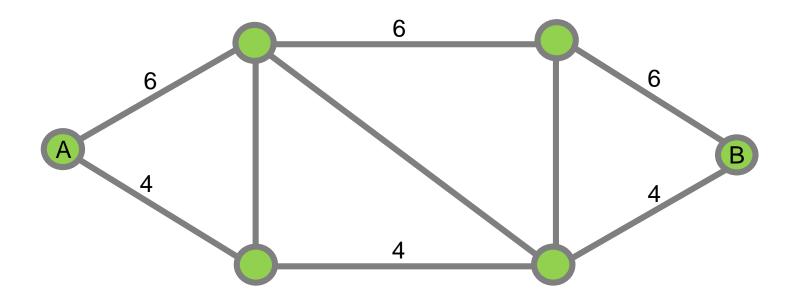


Source: European Rail Freight Association





Transport planning

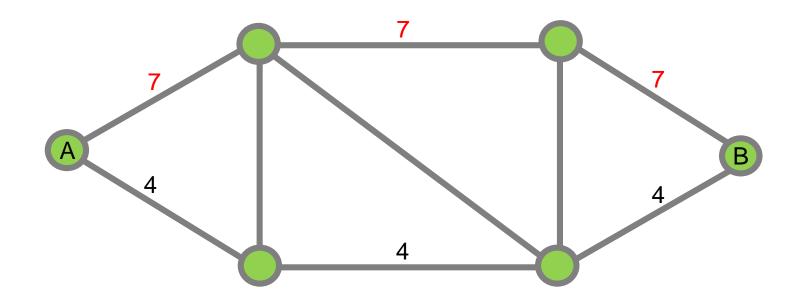


Tactical planning

Capacity decisions



Transport planning



Tactical planning

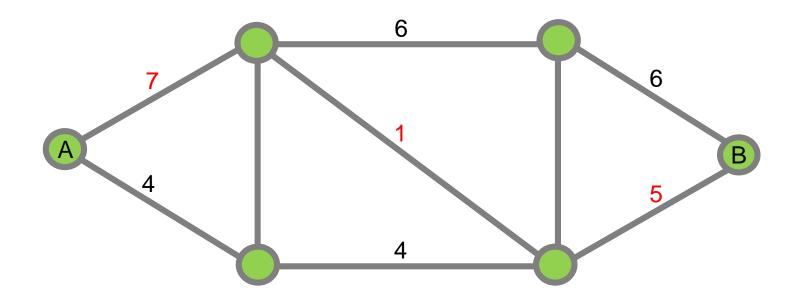
Capacity decisions

Operational planning

- Short-term capacity adjustments
- Container routing



Transport planning



Tactical planning

Capacity decisions

Operational planning

- Short-term capacity adjustments
- Container routing



Types of uncertainty

- Stochastic demand
- Stochastic travel times
- Remaining available capacity
- Deviations between actual capacity and booked capacity
- Sudden disruptions



Problem description

- Challenges faced by LSPs
 - How much capacity should be booked in advance?
 - How many trucks to keep?
 - How to deal with disruptions in real-time?
- Results from our literature review ¹
 - Service network design (SND) problem
 - Two-stage models

¹ Delbart, T., Molenbruch, Y., Braekers, K., & Caris, A. (2021). Uncertainty in Intermodal and Synchromodal Transport: Review and Future Research Directions. Sustainability, 13(7), 3980.



Planning timeline 6 months 1 week **Expensive slots** Cheapest slots Low availability High availability High uncertainty Low uncertainty No cancellations **UHASSEL**¹

Planning timeline

6 months

Cheapest slots

High availability

High uncertainty

1 month

More expensive slots
Intermediate availability

Less uncertainty

1 week

Expensive slots

Low availability

Low uncertainty

No cancellations



First stage

Objective function:

Decisions variables:

Booked slots per service

Constraint:

Booked capacity ≤ available capacity



Second stage

Decisions variables:

Booked slots per service

Cancelled slots per service

Constraints:

Extra capacity ≤ remaining available capacity

Cancelled slots ≤ previously booked slots



Third stage

Decisions variables:

Booked slots per service

Emergency capacity

Containers per order assigned to each service

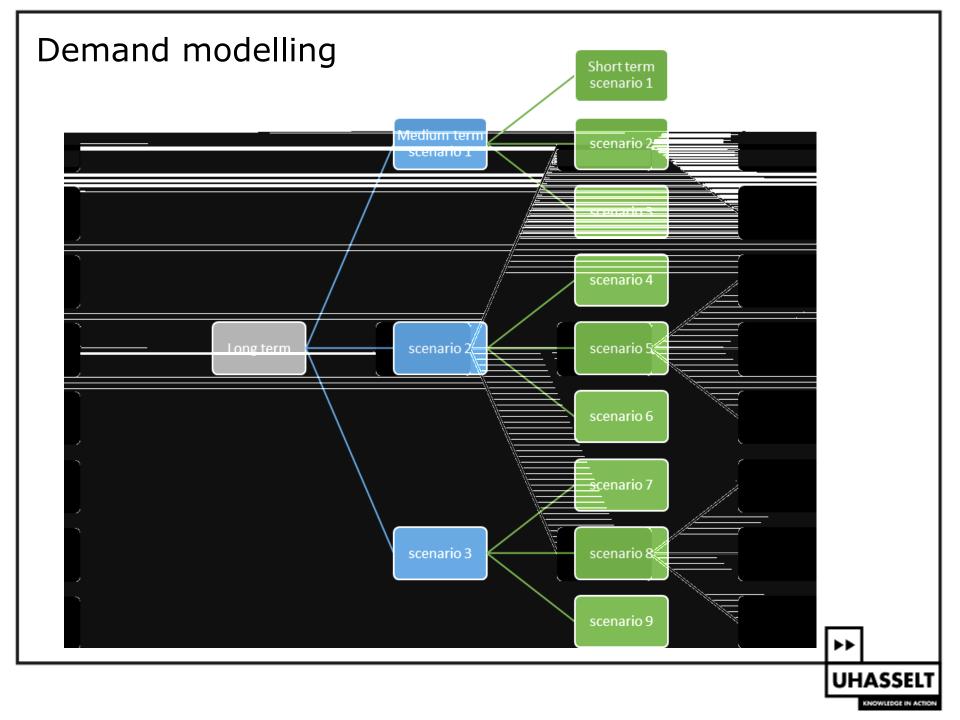
Constraints:

Booked capacity ≤ remaining available capacity

Time window constraints

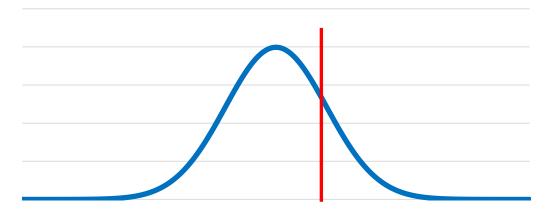
Flow conservation constraints



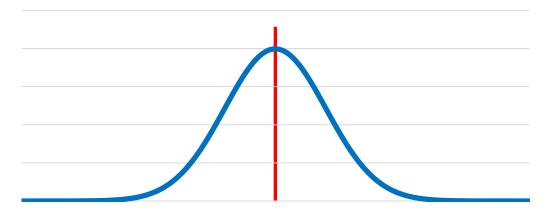


Demand modelling





Medium-term demand distribution





Next steps

- Determine how to model demand
- Develop a solution method
- Apply the model with company data
- Expand the model with additional sources of uncertainty



Thank you

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