

# An Approach for Modeling Collaborative Route Planning in Supply Chain Simulation

**Winter Simulation Conference**

**December 2016, Arlington, Virginia**

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# AGENDA

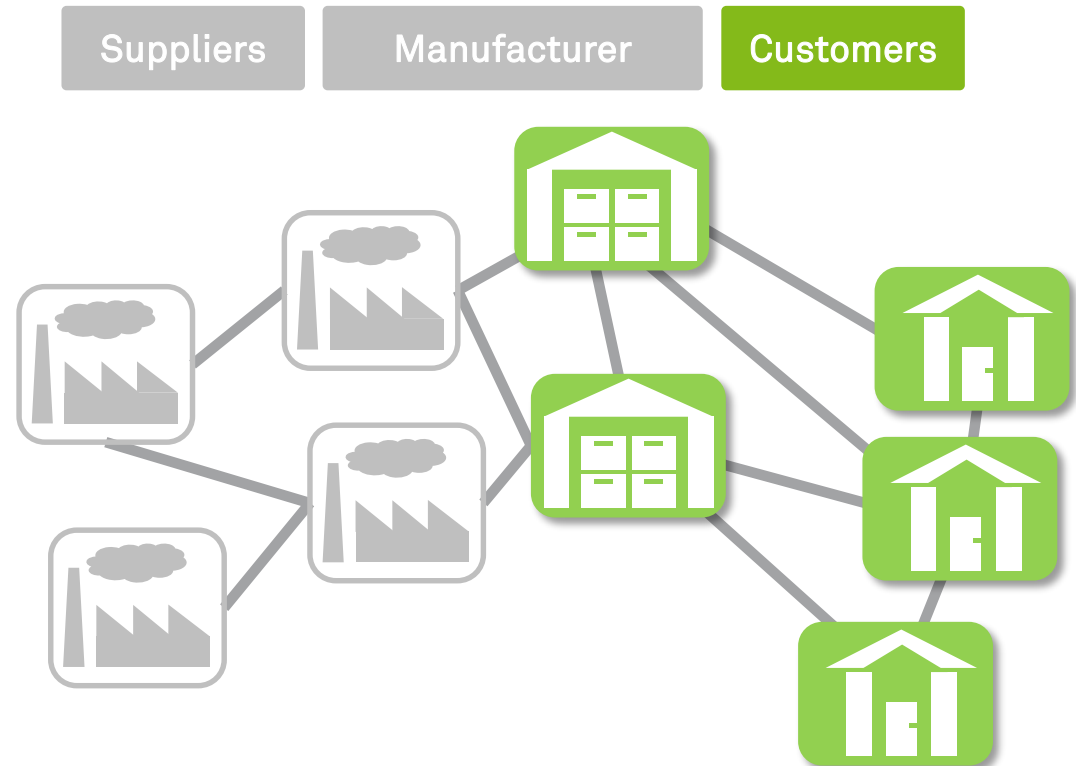
- **INTRODUCTION**
- **PROBLEM DESCRIPTION**
- **SOLUTION APPROACH**
- **CONCLUSION AND OUTLOOK**

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### Challenges for logistics:

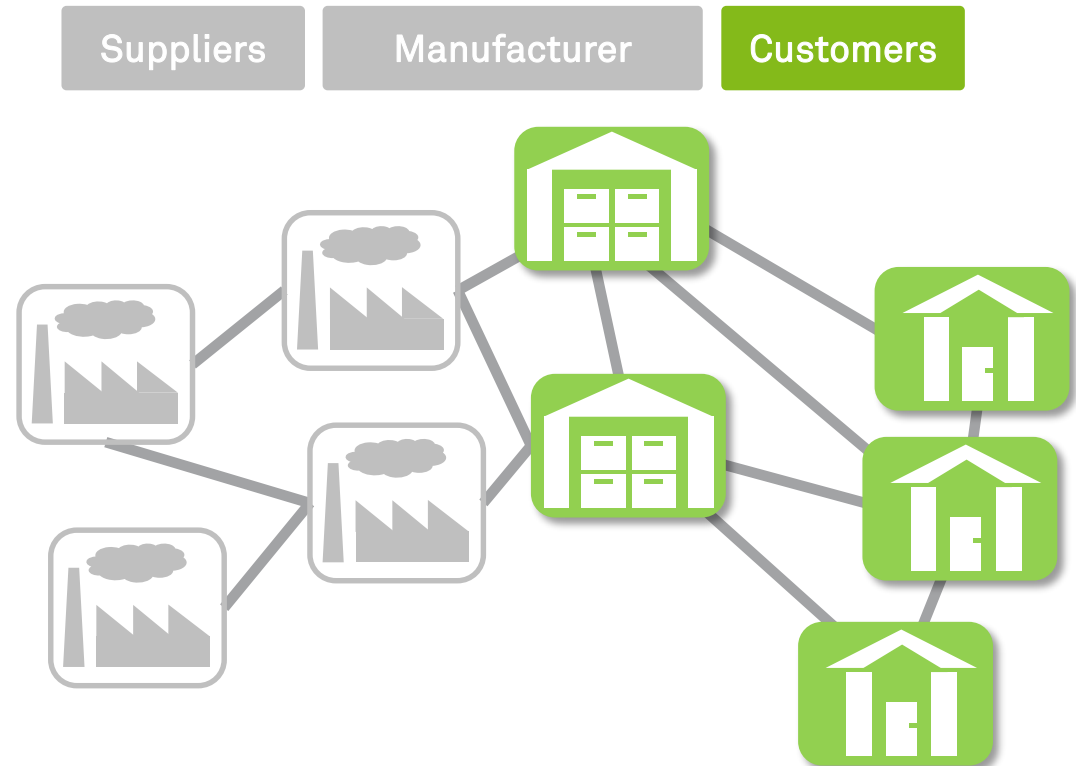
- Urbanization
- Increasing customer demands
- High cost pressure
- Need for innovative supply concepts

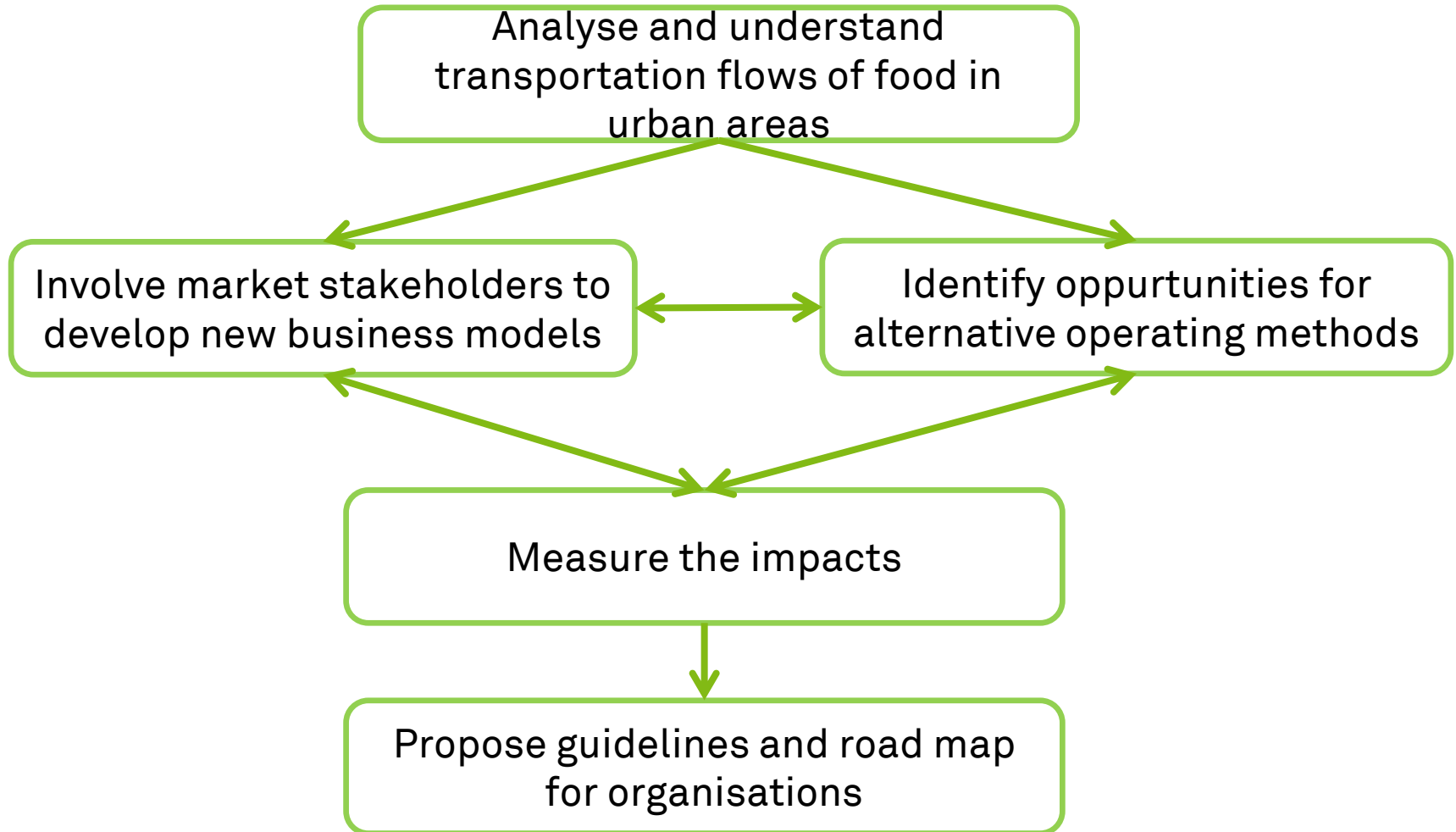


### Challenges for logistics:

- Urbanization
- Increasing customer demands
- High cost pressure
- Need for innovative supply concepts

 Possible approach:  
Collaborations



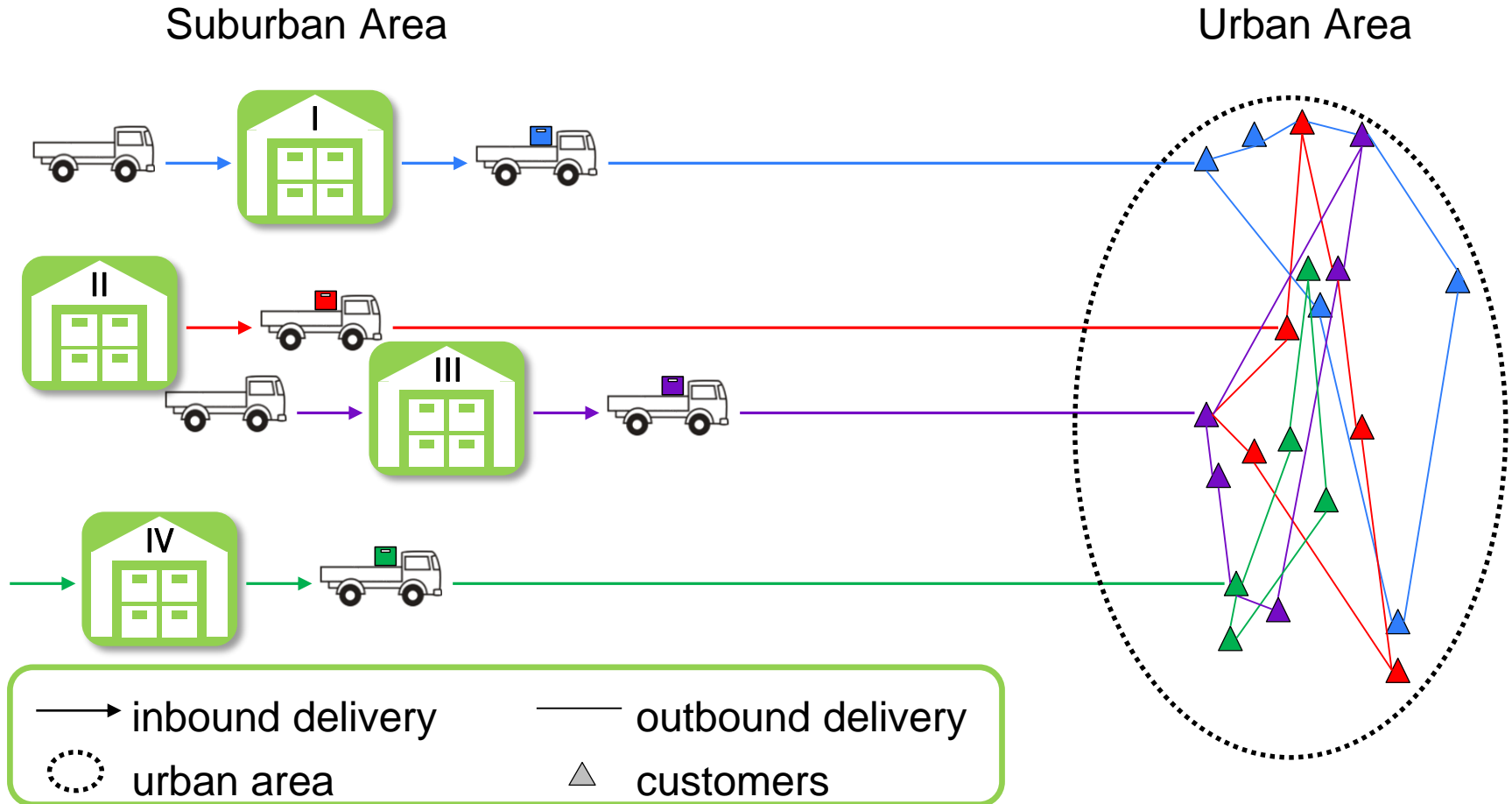


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# PROBLEM DESCRIPTION

## As-is situation





### Assumptions: How we can improve urban transport?

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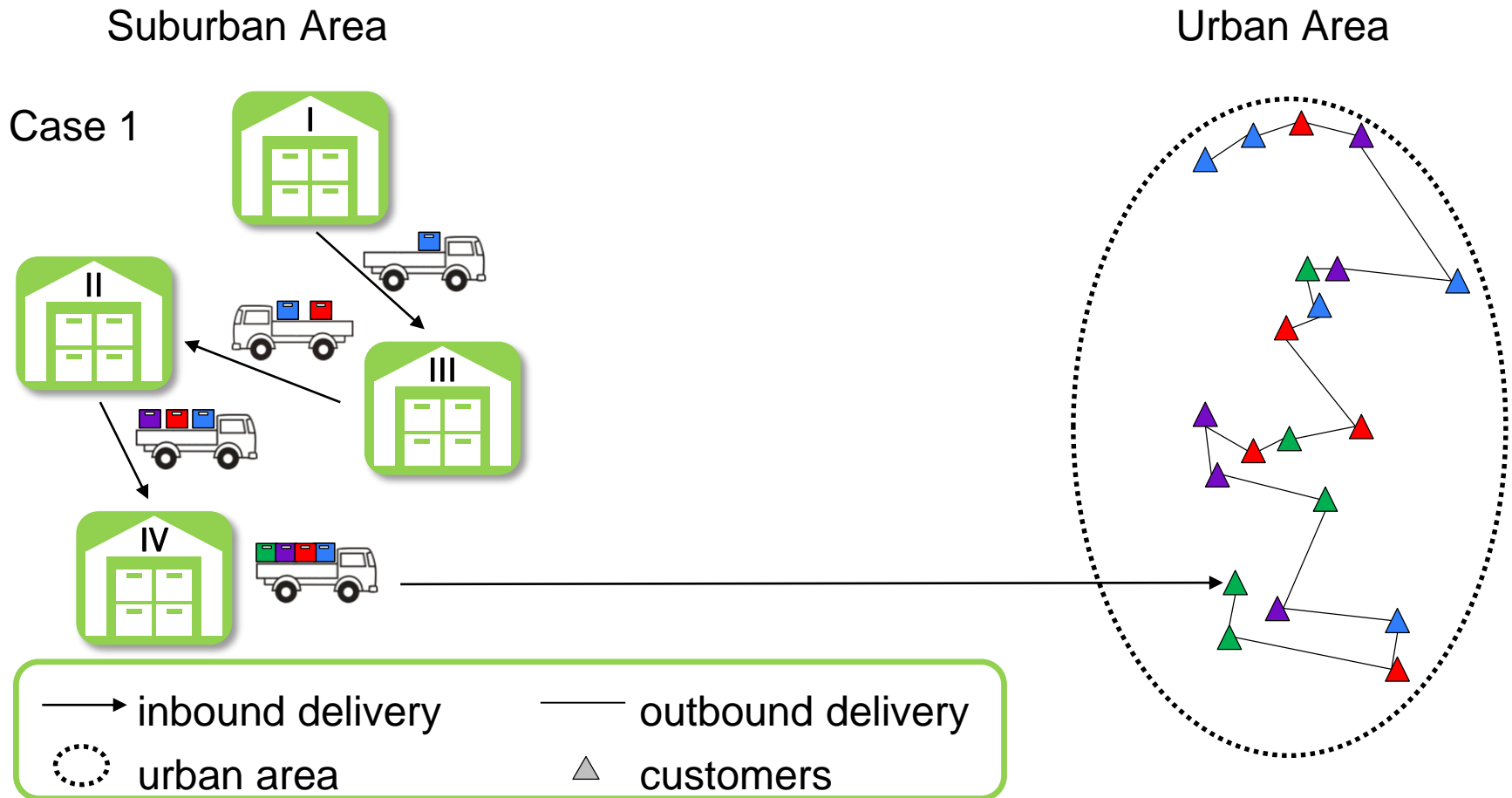
- Through collaboration increase in profitability (e.g., reduction of transport costs)
  - Addressing the challenges of city logistics (e.g., protection of the road infrastructure)
  - Higher ability to deliver
  - Improving perception of the companies
- Achieving economic, environmental and social goals

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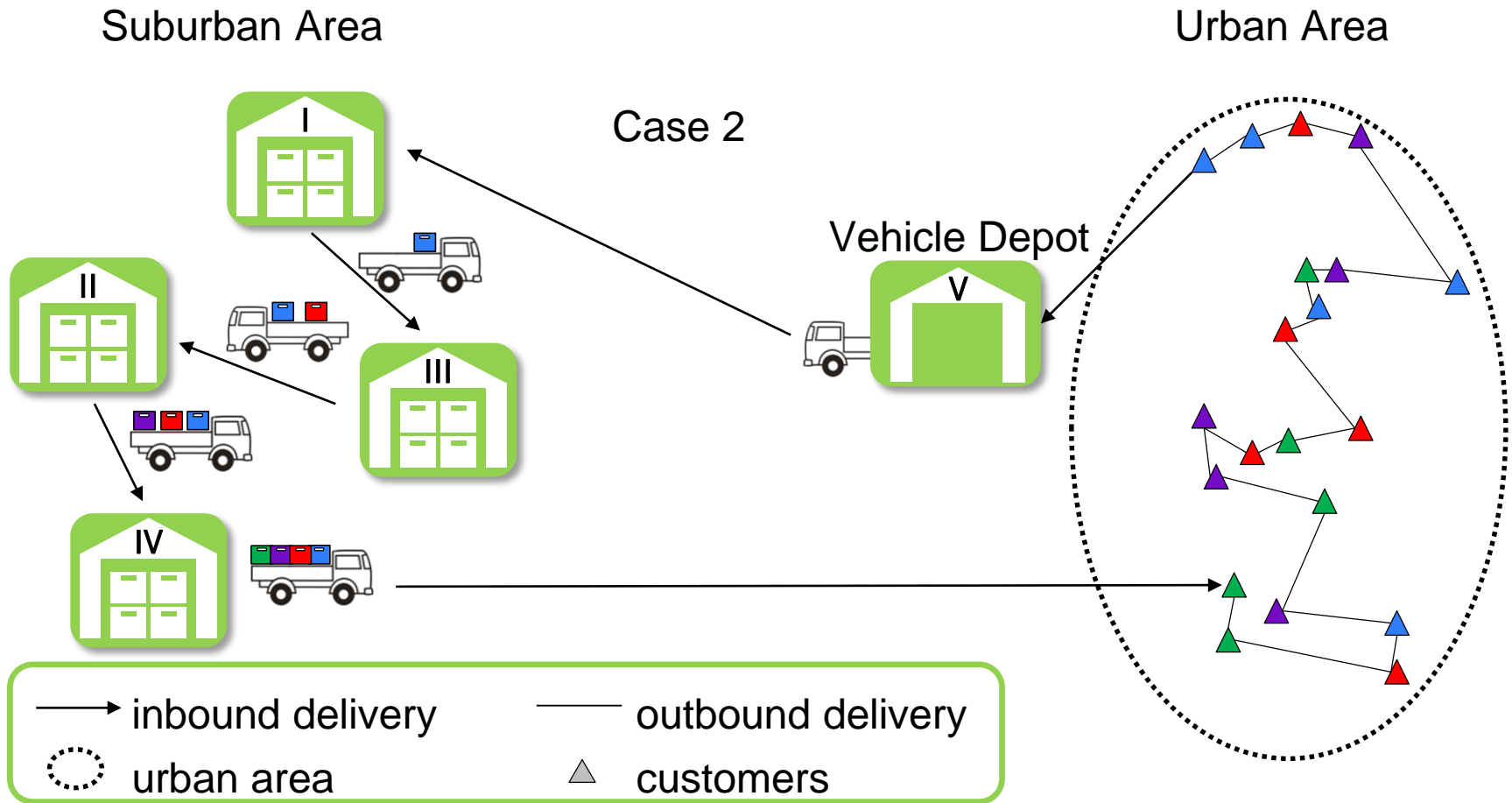
# SOLUTION APPROACH

## Common vehicle fleet (to-be situation)



# SOLUTION APPROACH

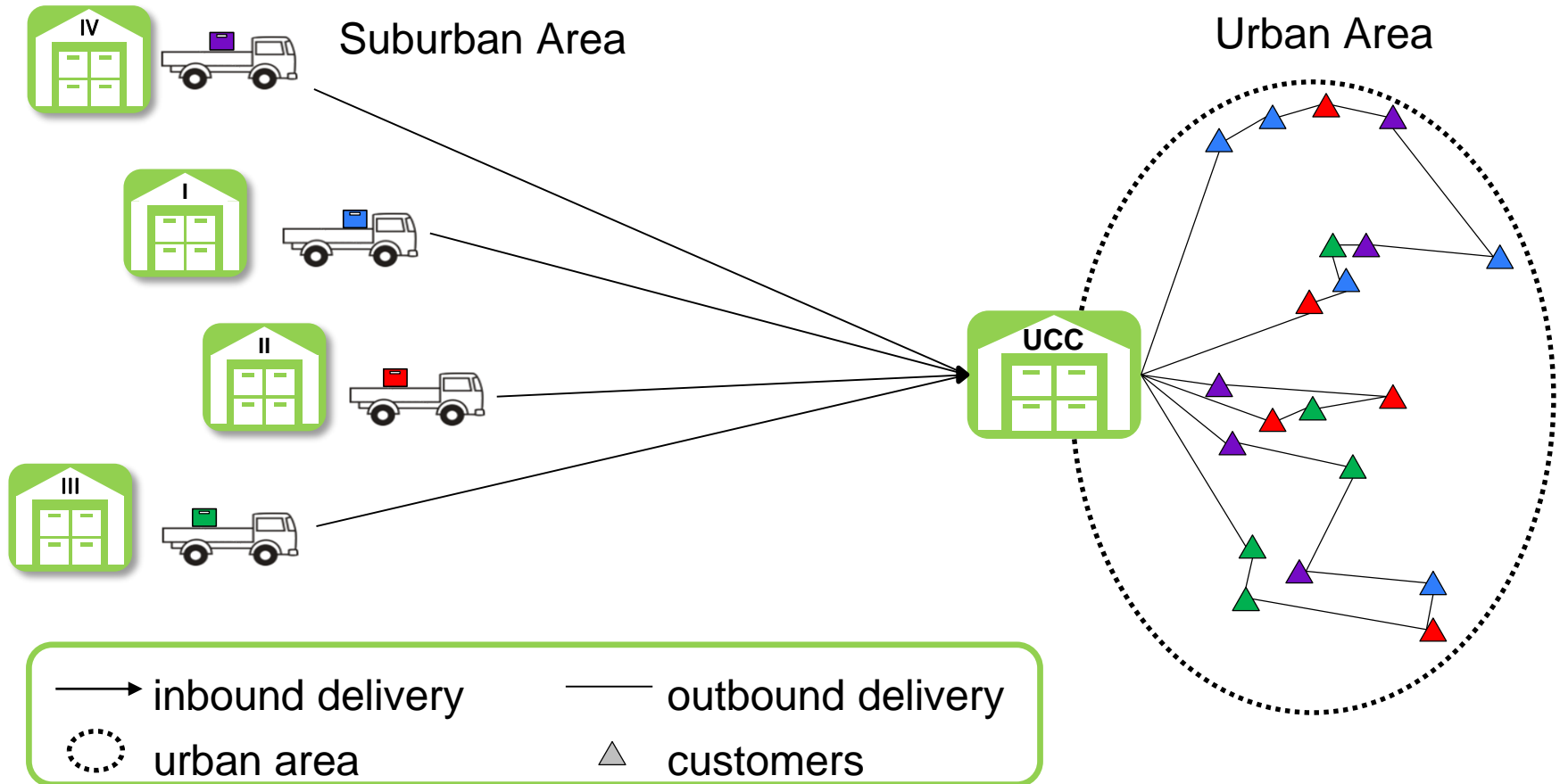
## Common vehicle fleet (to-be situation)



# SOLUTION APPROACH

## Urban Consolidation Centre (UCC) (to-be situation)

- Bundling of goods flows

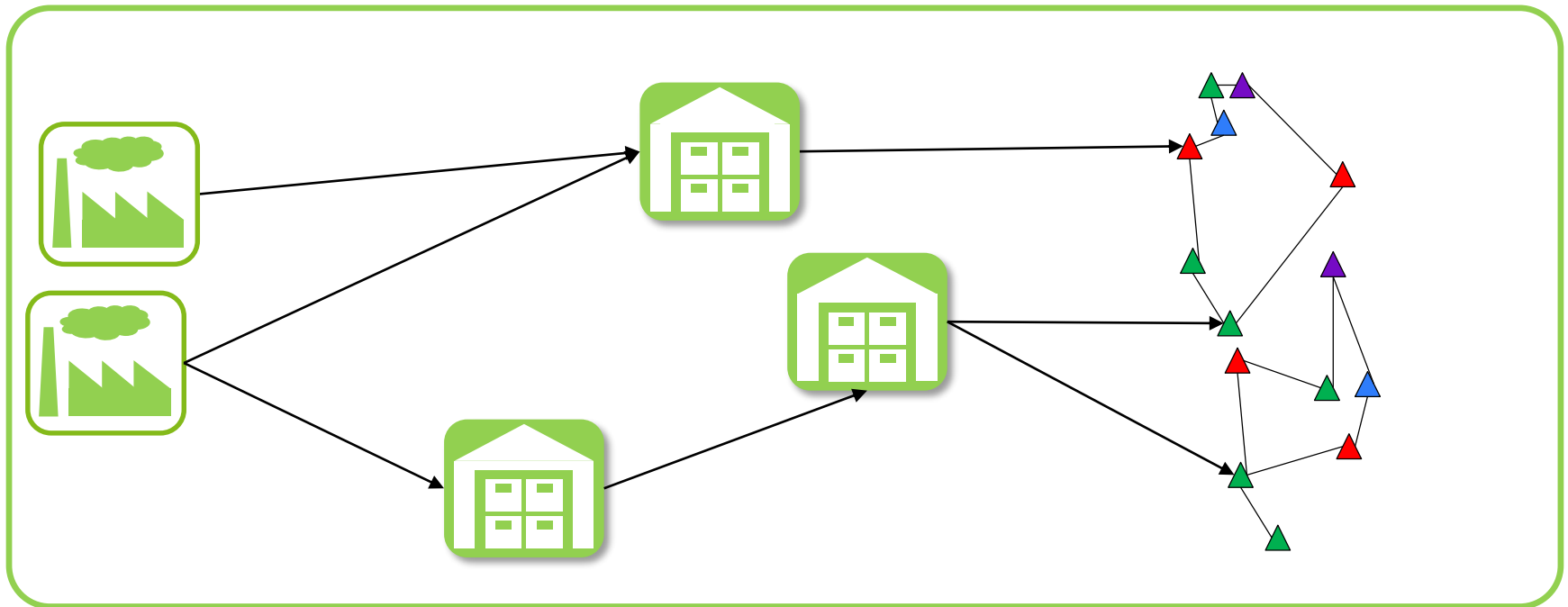


# SOLUTION APPROACH

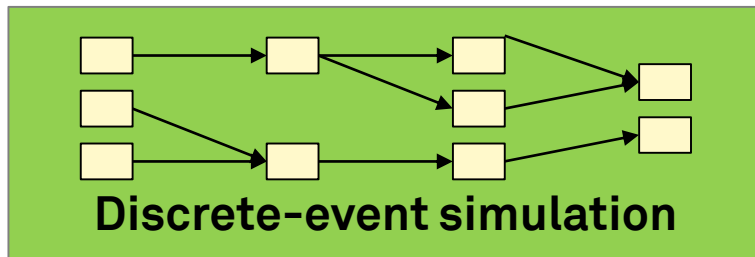
## SimChain (1/2)

The screenshot shows the Tecnomatix Plant Simulation 10.1 interface. The main window displays a map of Berlin and surrounding areas, with various locations marked by yellow icons. The interface includes a left-hand sidebar with a 'Klassenbibliothek' (Class Library) containing various simulation objects like 'Materialfluss', 'Informationfluss', 'Oberfläche', 'BEs', 'Bausteine', and 'BST\_Location'. The main window has a toolbar with icons for 'Bearbeiten', 'Navigieren', 'Objekte', 'Symbole', 'Ansicht', and 'Extras'. A control panel on the right allows for navigation and simulation control, showing a time of 395:00:00:00.0000 and a speed slider. The bottom console shows warning messages about the 'OeffnenSt' attribute.

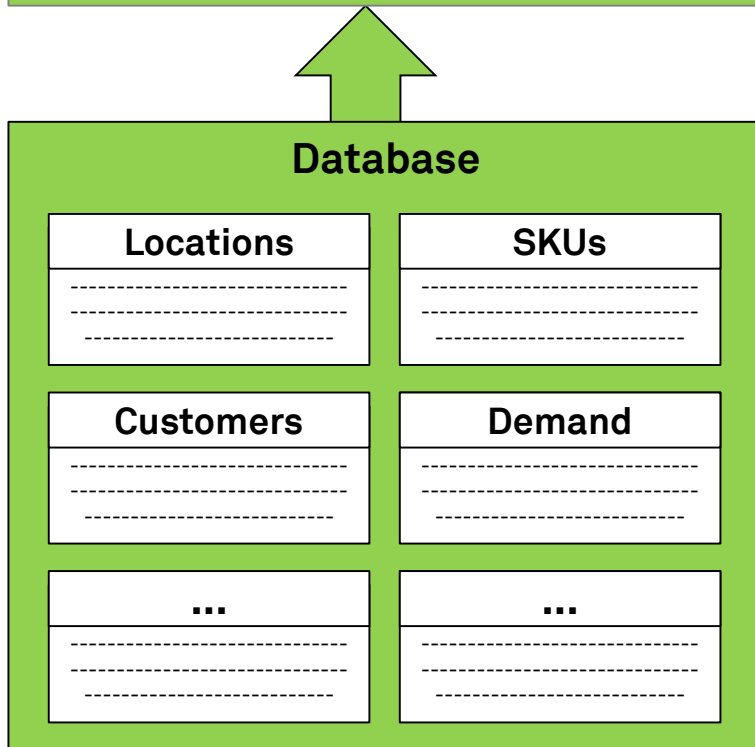
- Building blocks for the creation of the model



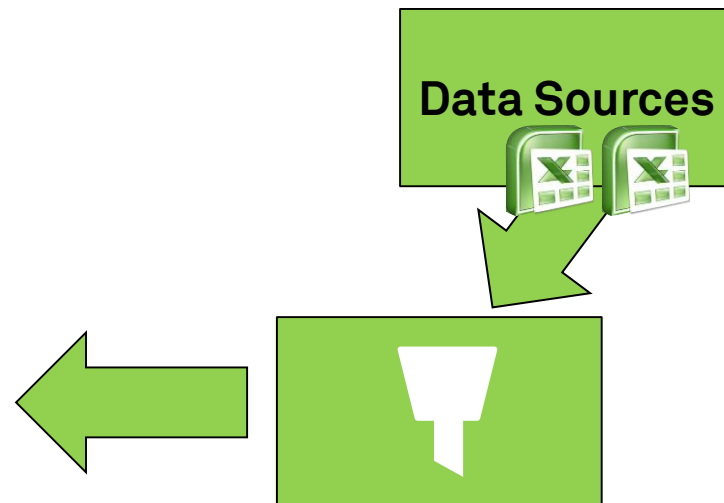
## Automated instantiation of a data-driven simulation model



Automatic instantiation of a data-driven discrete-event simulation model



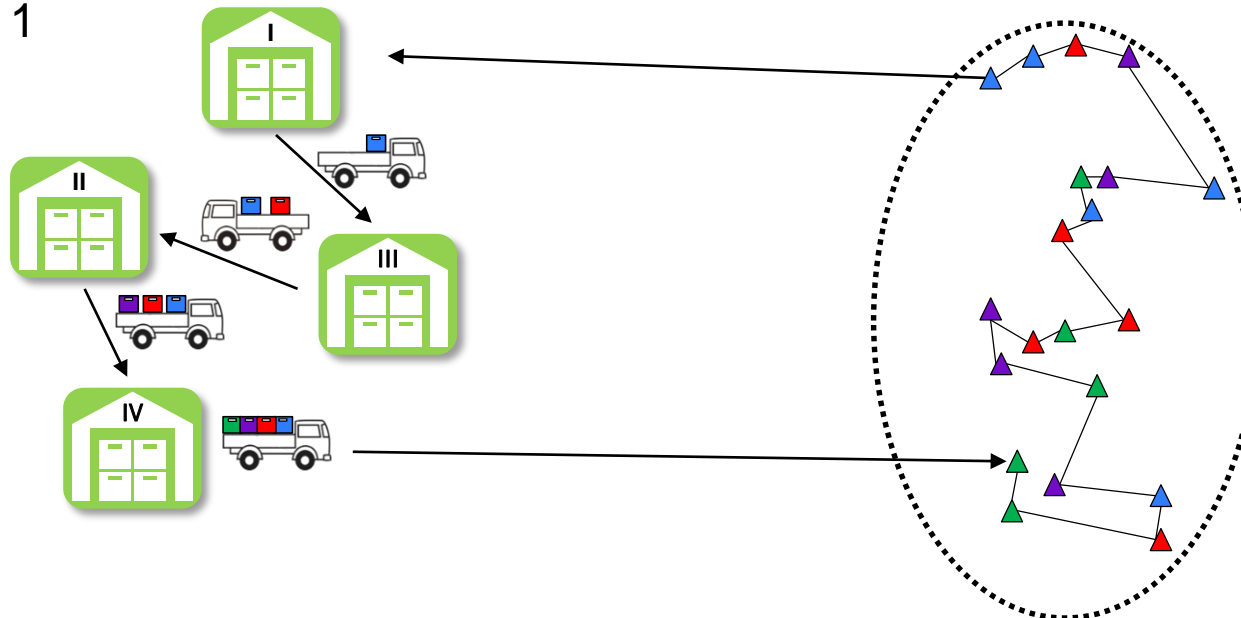
Data pre-processing





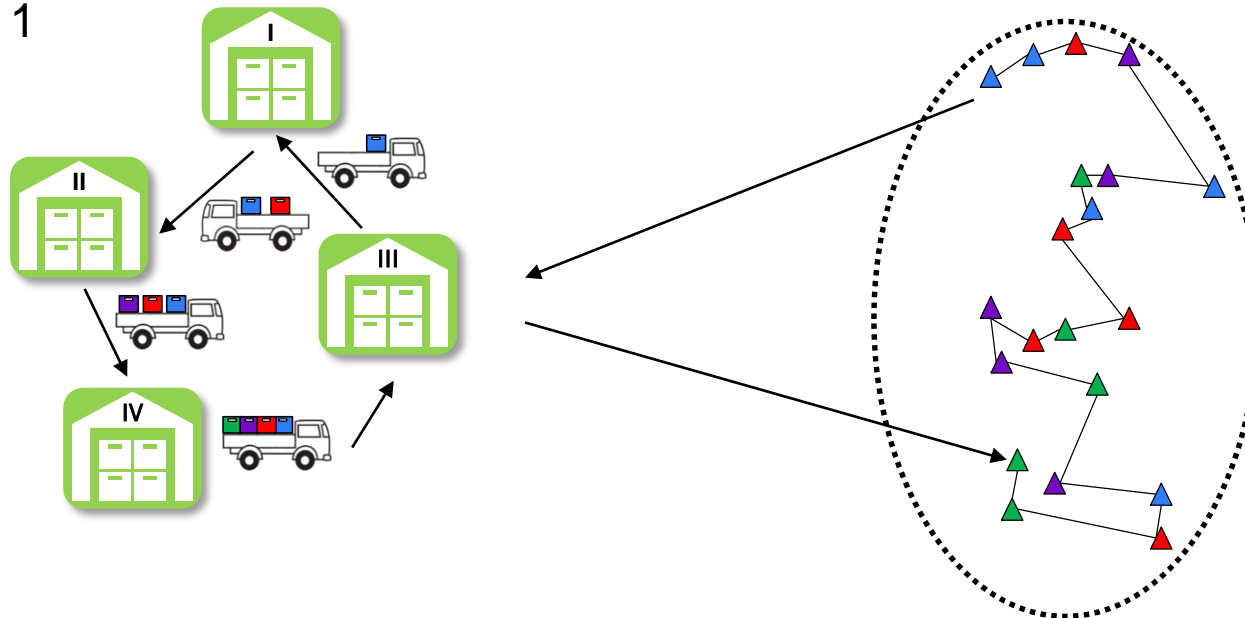
- Collaborative tour planning can be seen as a classic VRP

Case 1

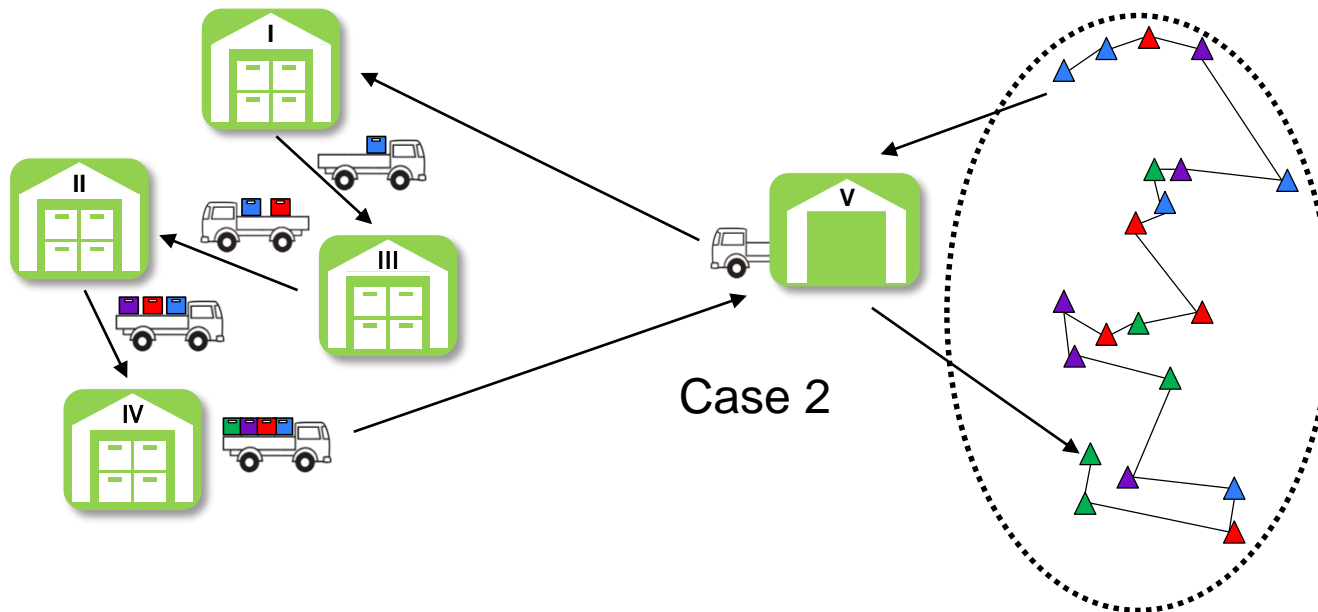


- Transferring idea to SimChain
- Depot has to be the start- and endpoint

Case 1



- Collaborative tour planning is a classic VRP
- Vehicle depot has to be the start- and endpoint



## Simulation Results

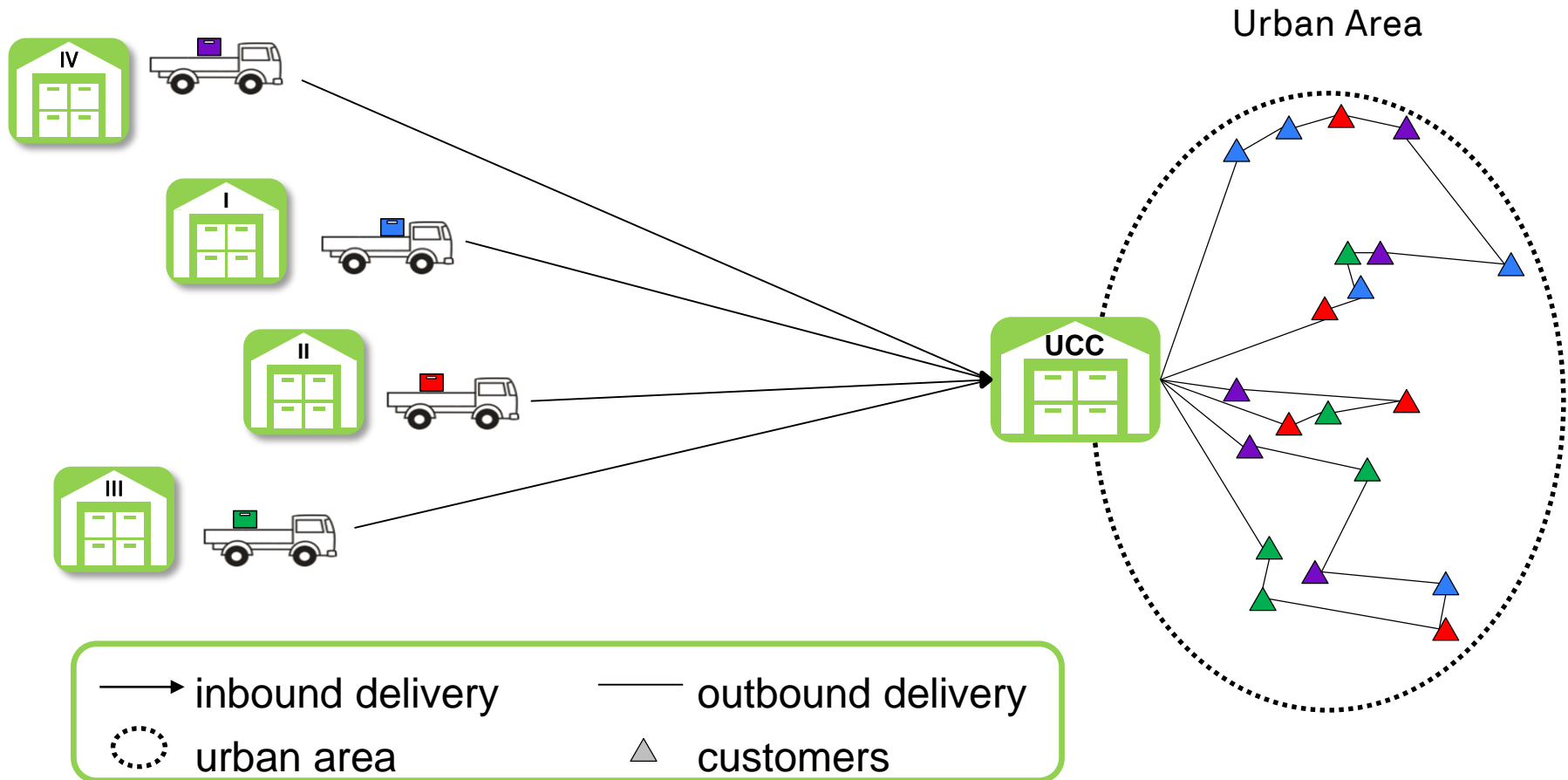
- Time period 3 month
- 7424 orders

Scenario	Description	Average Distance (km)	Deviation (percent)
No Collaboration	Current state	149	±0
With Collaboration (common fleet) Case 1	Warehouse I as Depot	155	+4
	Warehouse II as Depot	126	-15
	Warehouse III as Depot	147	-1
	Warehouse IV as Depot	124	-17
With Collaboration (common depot) Case 2	Vehicle Depot V	116	-22

# SOLUTION APPROACH

## Urban Consolidation Centre (to-be situation)

- Bundling of goods flows



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- Problem of collaborative planning can be classified as a VRP
- Vivid and effective
- Quick and easy algorithm
- First results show that collaboration with a common fleet decreases travelled distance by up to 17% (Case 1)
- The application of a commonly used vehicle depot (Case 2) decreases travelled distance by 22%

## Further research is required

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- Modification of tour planning algorithm (Case 1)
- Larger record of data
- Finding the best location for the vehicle depot
- Execution of the UCC scenario
- Development of organizational and business model



**Thank you for your  
attention.**



**Questions?**

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