



Ro-Ro Terminal Simulation

13.11.2020 Mariia Dushenko University of South-Eastern Norway



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Motivation



Air Pollution

- 70% of emission, related to shipping activity, occurs within 400 km from coastline;
- port-related emission accounted for 18 million tonnes of CO2 in 2011, and this amount is expected to quadruple by 2050 (International Transport Forum, 2014);
- cargo handling equipment accounts for 23% of NOX and 24% of PM10 emmissions (Kura, Dunn et al. 2014).







Motivation









Method

Discrete-Event Simulation





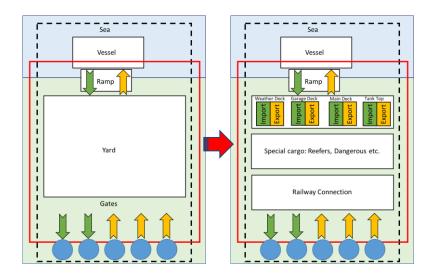




Potential solutions



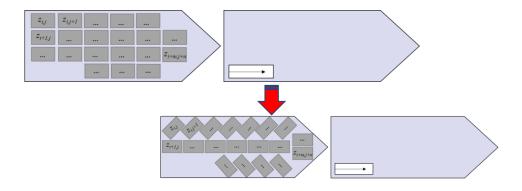
More efficient utilization of resources



Terminal Design



Operation strategy



Vessel Design





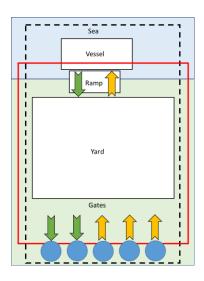


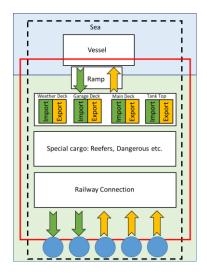


More efficient utilization of resources

Number of TT	Time worked, hrs	Export loaded, units	Idle time, hrs	Empty runs, km	Distance travelled, km	Distance per cargo unit, km
1	12	-42			150,48	0,68
2	12	62	0,8	78,64	206,94	0,64
3	12	130	1,1	86,26	269,55	0,69
4	12	195	1,3	95,67	329,90	0,72
5	11,75	262 at 19:27	1,5	102,71	380,40	0,73
6	10,73	262 at 18:14	2,1	91,93	383,04	0,73
7	9,8	262 at 17:18	3,0	72,41	362,04	0,69
8	9,08	262 at 16:35	3,5	62,04	364,95	0,70
9		262 at 16:09			363,99	0,69
10		262 at 15:45			365,45	· ·
				South	n-Eastern Norway	Paltic Son Pogion

New Terminal Design





- Cross-docking concept
- 29,19% less turnaround time
- 52,47 % less distance travelled

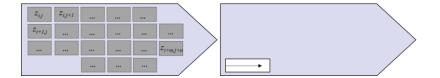
8 MAFIs	Traditional	Cross-Docking
Status Idle	39 %	57 %
Status Busy	25 %	29 %
Status Travel Full	18 %	7 %
Status Travel to Job	17 %	7 %

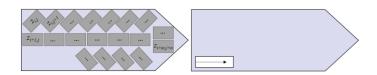






New Vessel Design





- approx. 22% reduction of the vessel capacity
- reduction of the constraints for dual-cycling







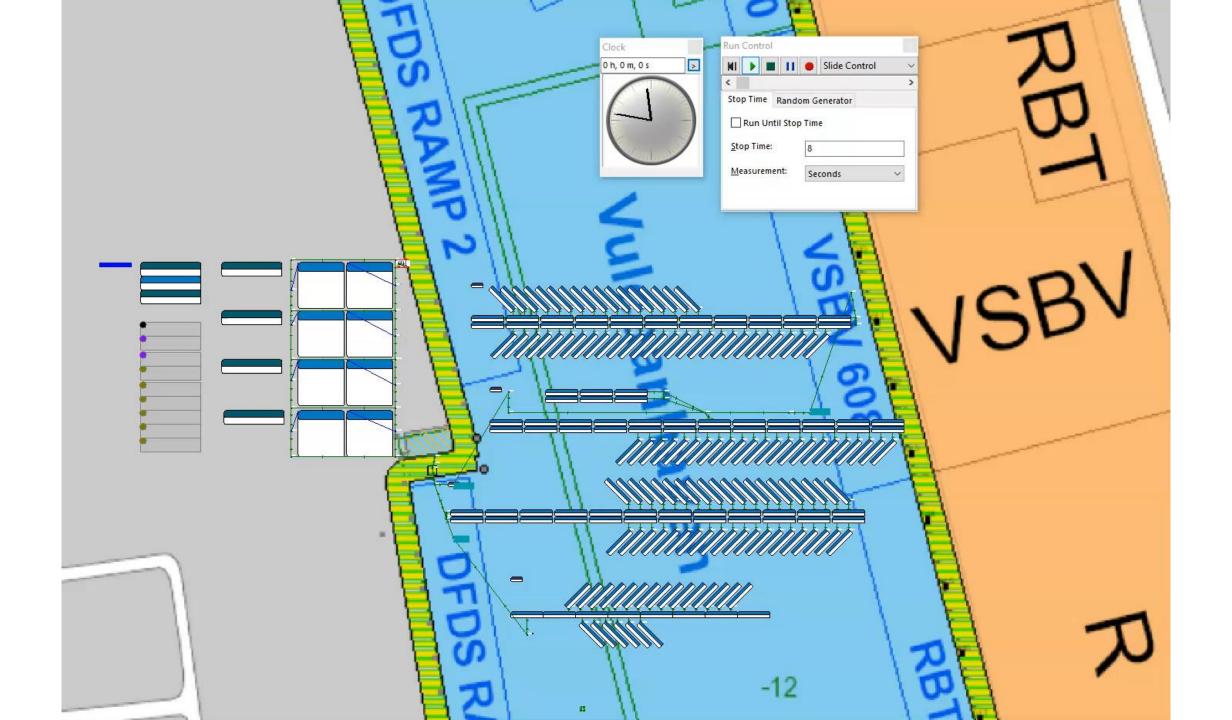


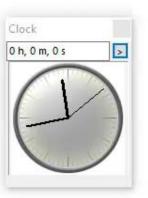
Dual-Cycling



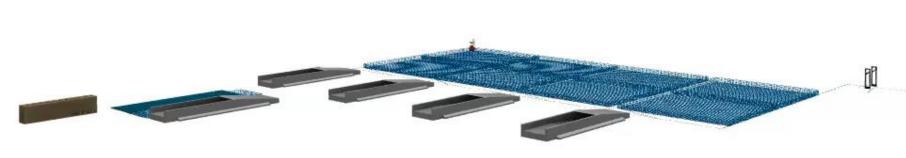














Thank you!

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