



Advances in Forestry Control &  
Automation Systems in Europe

# INTEGRATION OF OR AND MPC TECHNIQUES TO THE BIOMASS SUPPLY CHAIN FOR ENERGY PRODUCTION

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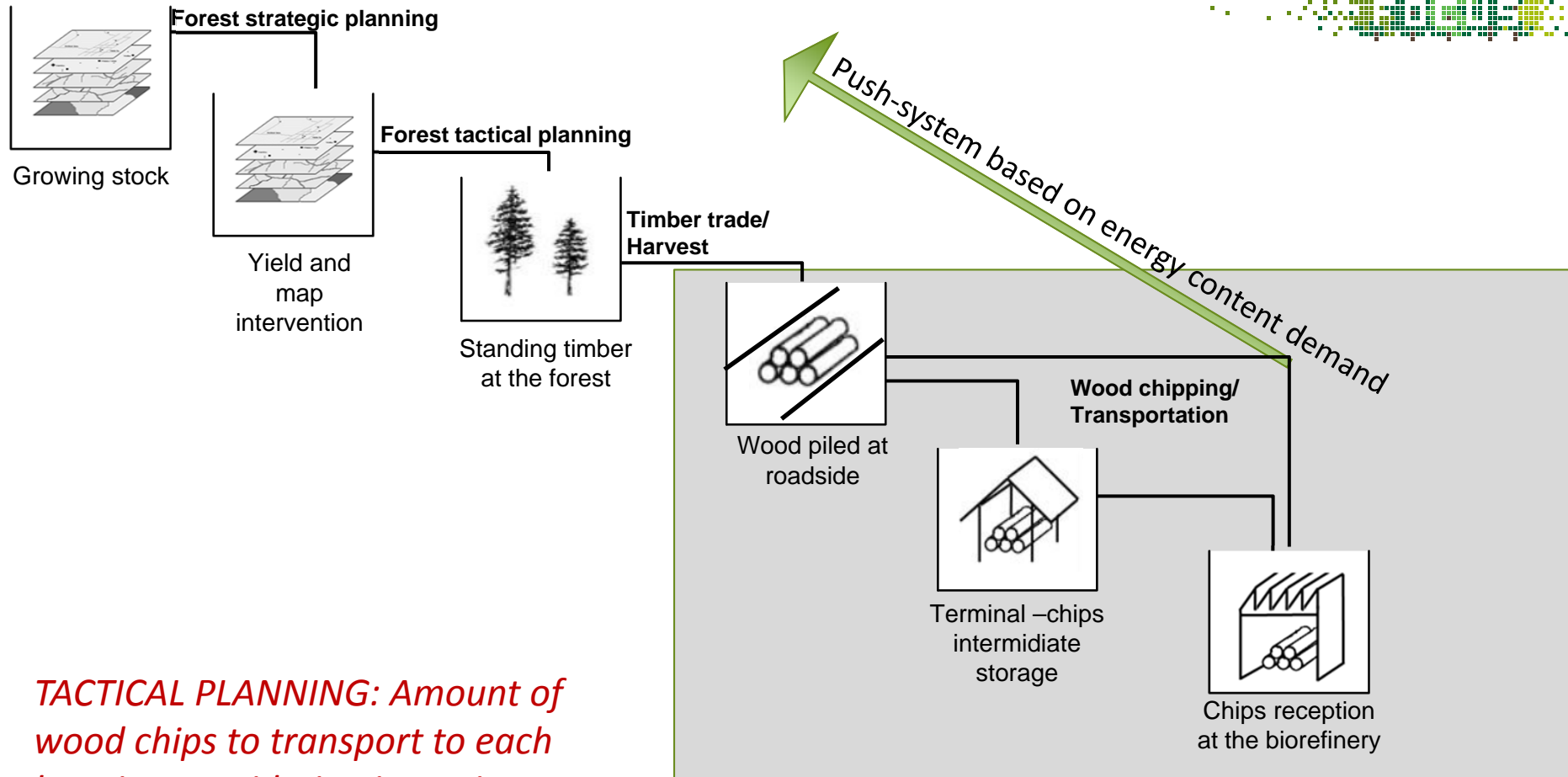
# Agenda



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1. Problem definition
2. Solution method
  1. MIP model
  2. Matheuristic
  3. “Control” level
  4. Feedback loop
3. Preliminary computational results
4. Concluding remarks
5. References

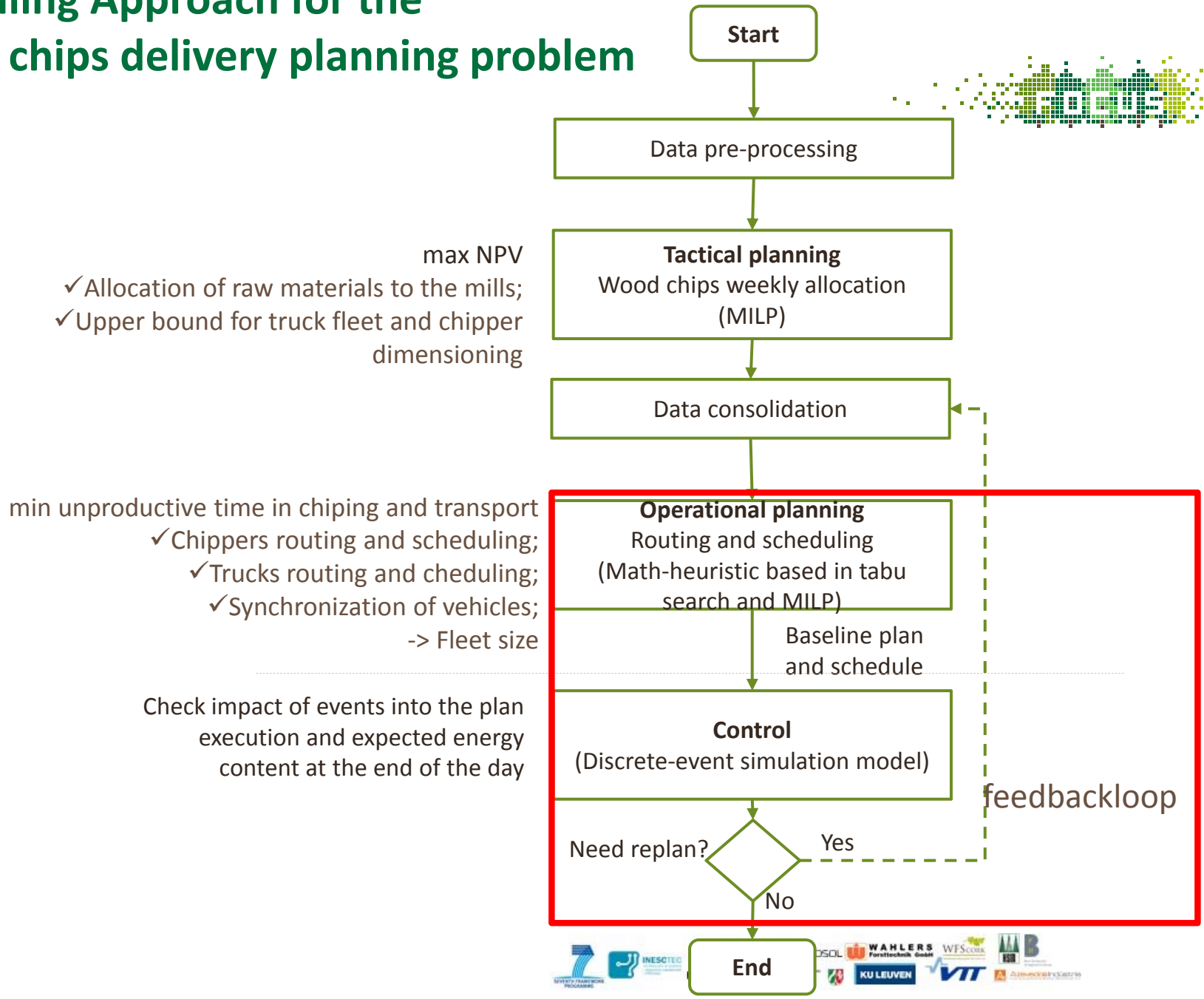
# Wood chips delivery planning problem



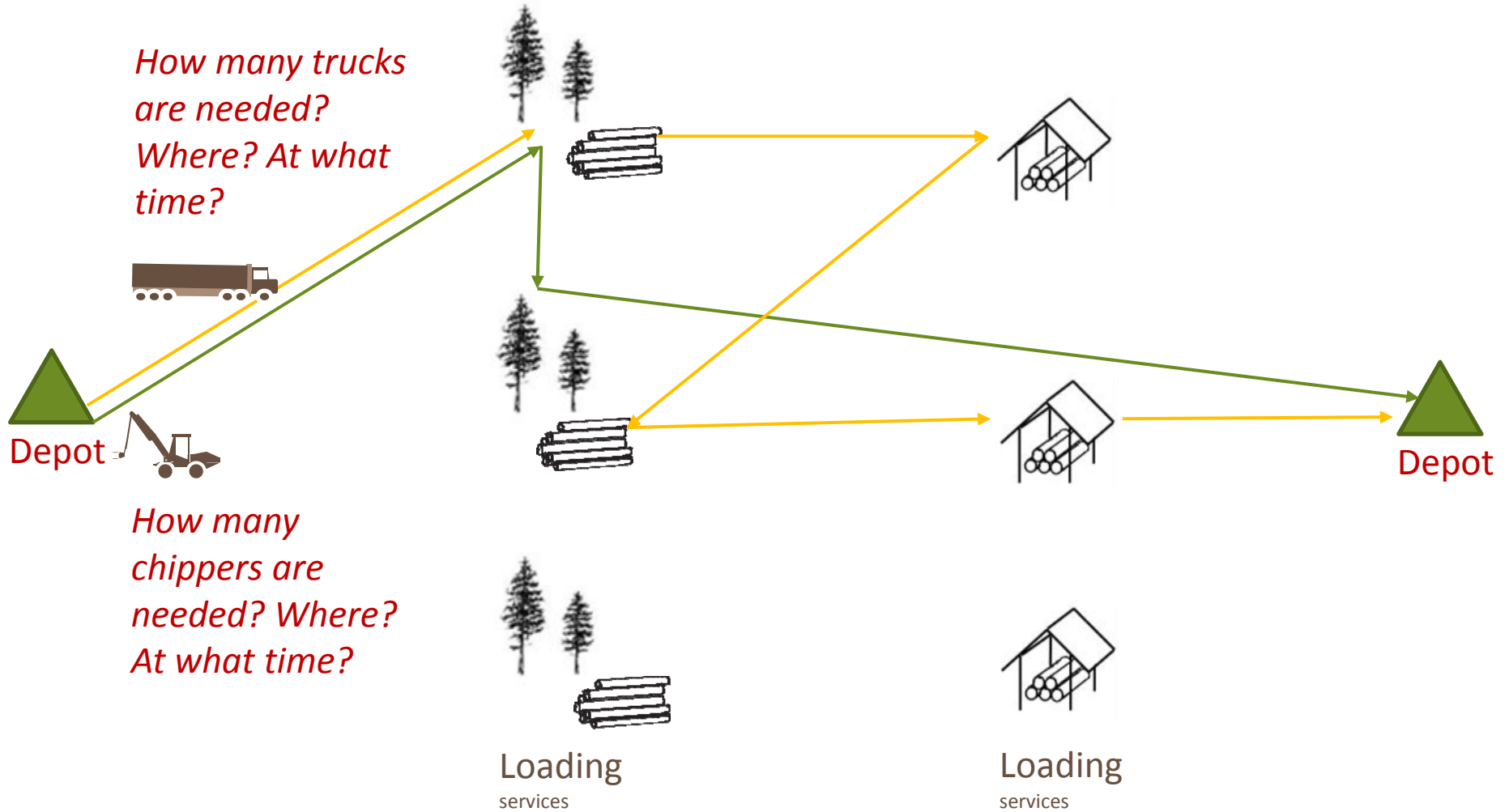
*TACTICAL PLANNING: Amount of wood chips to transport to each location considering its moisture content (flow variables)?*

*OPERATIONAL PLANNING: Daily routing and scheduling of trucks and chippers*

# Modelling Approach for the Wood chips delivery planning problem



# Operational planning: Daily routing and scheduling of trucks and chippers



# MIP for the Daily routing and scheduling of trucks and chippers



The problem can be modelled as two interconnected Vehicle Routing Problem, one for chippers and another for trucks, over the same network. They are interconnected through precedence and synchronization constraints:

## Decision variables:

$$x_{ij}^v = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if vehicle } v \in R \text{ transverses arc } (i, j) \in A \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$w_i =$  Time spent by a chipper in node  $i \in P_i^{1*}$ . Note that, this includes the waiting time of a chipper in pile  $i \in P$  (minutes)

**Objective function:** Minimization of unproductive **waiting** and **deadhead times** (i.e. (empty truck travel times))

# MIP for the Daily routing and scheduling of trucks and chippers



## Constraints:

- Standard VRP constraints for trucks
- Standard VRP constraints for chippers
- One chippers per wood pile
- Maximum working time for chippers and trucks
- Precedence and synchronization between trucks and chippers

$$\sum_{j \in \delta_{O^+}^k} x_{O^+j}^k = 1 \quad \forall k \in K$$

$$\sum_{i \in \delta_{O^-}^k} x_{iO^-}^k = 1 \quad \forall k \in K$$

$$\sum_{j \in \delta_i^+} x_{ij}^k - \sum_{j \in \delta_i^-} x_{ji}^k = 0 \quad \forall k \in K, i \in P^{1*}$$

$$\sum_{k \in K} D_i^k \leq \sum_{v \in V} D_i^v \quad \forall i \in P^{1*}$$

Chippers need to arrive first to any pile

$$\sum_{v \in T} D_{P_s^{i^*}}^v \leq \sum_{v \in V} D_{P_s^{j^*}}^v \quad \forall s \in P; i, j \in P_s^* \wedge i < j$$

Once start chipping, chipp until pile empty

$$w_s \geq \sum_{v \in V} D_{P_s^{i^*}}^v + st \sum_{v \in V} \sum_{j \in \delta_{P_s^{i^*}}^+} x_{P_s^{i^*}j}^v - \sum_{k \in K} D_{P_s^{i^*}}^k \quad \forall s \in P$$

Hard to solve for real-life instances -> need matheuristic

# Mst



## Precedence/synchronization constraints

$$\sum_{k \in K} D_i^k \leq \sum_{v \in V} D_i^v \quad \forall i \in P^{1*} \quad (17) \text{ Vehicle precedence}$$

$$\sum_{v \in T} D_{P_s^i}^v \leq \sum_{v \in V} D_{P_s^j}^v \quad \forall s \in P; i, j \in P_s^* \wedge i < j \quad (18) \text{ Service ordering}$$

$$w_s \geq \sum_{v \in V} D_{P_s^{n^*}}^v + st \sum_{v \in V} \sum_{j \in \delta_{P_s^{n^*}}^+} x_{P_s^{n^*}j}^v - \sum_{k \in K} D_{P_s^{1^*}}^k \quad \forall s \in P \quad (19) \text{ Waiting times}$$

$$x_{ij}^v \in \{0,1\} \quad \forall (i,j) \in A, v \in R \quad (20)$$

$$D_s^v, w_l \geq 0 \quad \forall (i,j) \in A, s \in ND, l \in P \quad (21)$$

} Variables' nature

Given this formulation, **real-size instances are unable to be solved in viable computational time**



# Solution method - MIP model



$$\text{Min } Z = \sum_{i \in P^{1+}} w_i + \sum_{(i,j) \in A, i \in M^+} \sum_{v \in R} t_{ij} x_{ji}^v$$

**Minimization of unproductive waiting and deadhead times**  
(empty truck travel times)

s.t.

**For the chippers**

$$\sum_{j \in \delta_{0+}^+} x_{0+j}^k = 1$$

$$\forall k \in K$$

(1)

$$\sum_{i \in \delta_{0-}^-} x_{i0}^k = 1$$

$$\forall k \in K$$

(2)

$$\sum_{j \in \delta_i^+} x_{ij}^k - \sum_{j \in \delta_i^-} x_{ji}^k = 0$$

$$\forall k \in K, i \in P^{1+}$$

(3)

$$\sum_{k \in K} \sum_{j \in \delta_i^+} x_{ij}^k = 1$$

$$\forall i \in P^{1+}$$

(4)

Standard VRP const.

$$D_{0+}^k = 0$$

$$\forall k \in K$$

(5) Time initialization

$$D_i^k \leq \text{maxTime} \sum_{j \in \delta_i^+} x_{ij}^k$$

$$\forall i \in P^{1+} \cup O^-, k \in K$$

(6) Maximum working time

$$D_i^k + t_{ij} x_{ij}^k \leq D_j^k + \text{maxTime}(1 - x_{ij}^k)$$

$$\forall i = O^+, j \in \delta_i^+, k \in K$$

(7a)

$$D_i^k + (w_s + t_{ij}) x_{ij}^k \leq D_j^k + \text{maxTime}(1 - x_{ij}^k)$$

$$\forall s \in P, i \in P_s^{1+}, j \in \delta_i^+, k \in K$$

(7b)

Time elapsed constraints

# Solution method - MIP model



For the trucks

$$\sum_{j \in \delta_{O^+}^+} x_{O^+j}^v = 1 \quad \forall v \in V \quad (8)$$

$$\sum_{i \in \delta_{O^-}^-} x_{iO^-}^v = 1 \quad \forall v \in V \quad (9)$$

$$\sum_{j \in \delta_i^+} x_{ij}^v - \sum_{j \in \delta_i^-} x_{ji}^v = 0 \quad \forall v \in V, i \in ND \quad (10)$$

$$\sum_{v \in T} \sum_{j \in \delta_i^+} x_{ij}^v = 1 \quad \forall i \in M^+ \quad (11)$$

$$\sum_{v \in T} \sum_{j \in \delta_i^+} x_{ij}^v = 1 \quad \forall i \in P^+ \quad (12)$$

$$D_{O^+}^v = 0 \quad \forall v \in V \quad (13)$$

$$D_i^v \leq \maxTime \sum_{j \in \delta_i^+} x_{ij}^v \quad \forall i \in ND \cup O^-, v \in V \quad (14)$$

$$D_i^v + t_{ij} \leq D_j^v + \maxTime(1 - x_{ij}^v) \quad \forall i = O^+, j \in \delta_i^+, v \in V \quad (15a)$$

$$D_i^v + st + t_{ij} \leq D_j^v + \maxTime(1 - x_{ij}^v) \quad \forall i \in ND, j \in \delta_i^+, v \in V \quad (15b)$$

$$LTW_i \leq D_i^v \leq UTW_i \quad \forall i \in M^+, v \in T \quad (16)$$

Standard VRP const.

Time initialization

Maximum working time

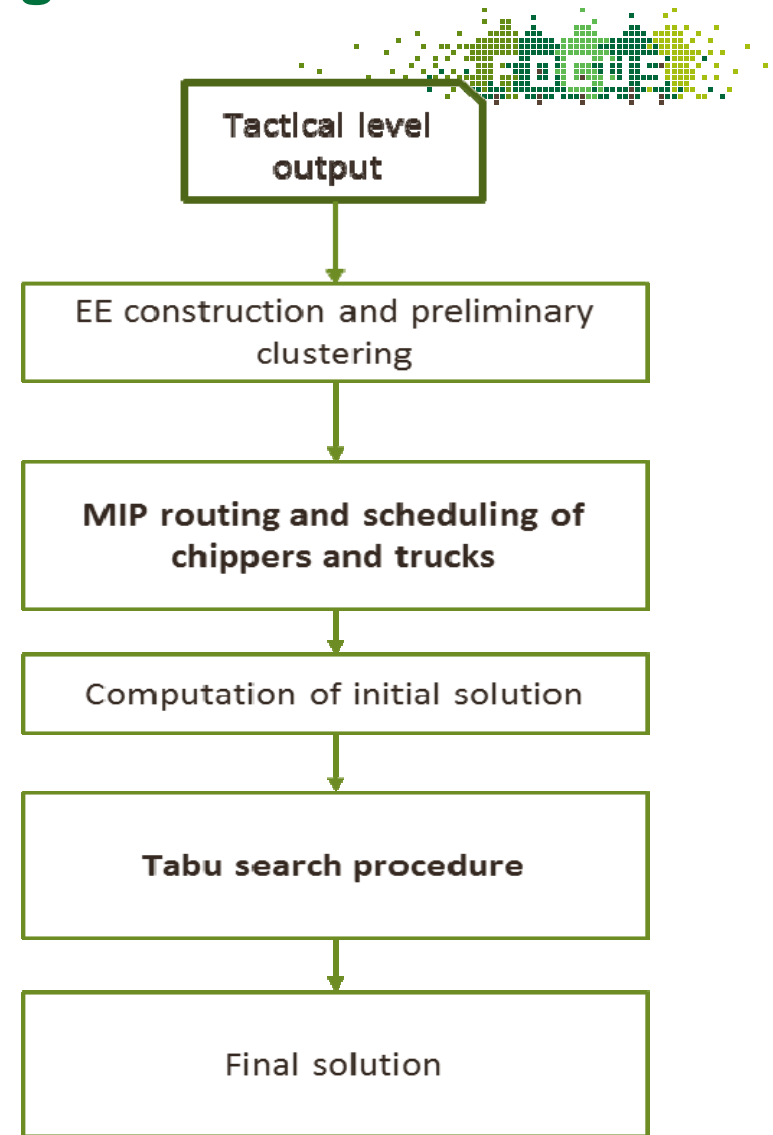
Time elapsed constraints

Time windows

# Matheuristic for operational planning

1. Problem **decomposition methods** (clustering);
2. **MIP models** for clustering and vehicles routing, scheduling and synchronization;
3. Meta-heuristic inspired in **Tabu Search**:

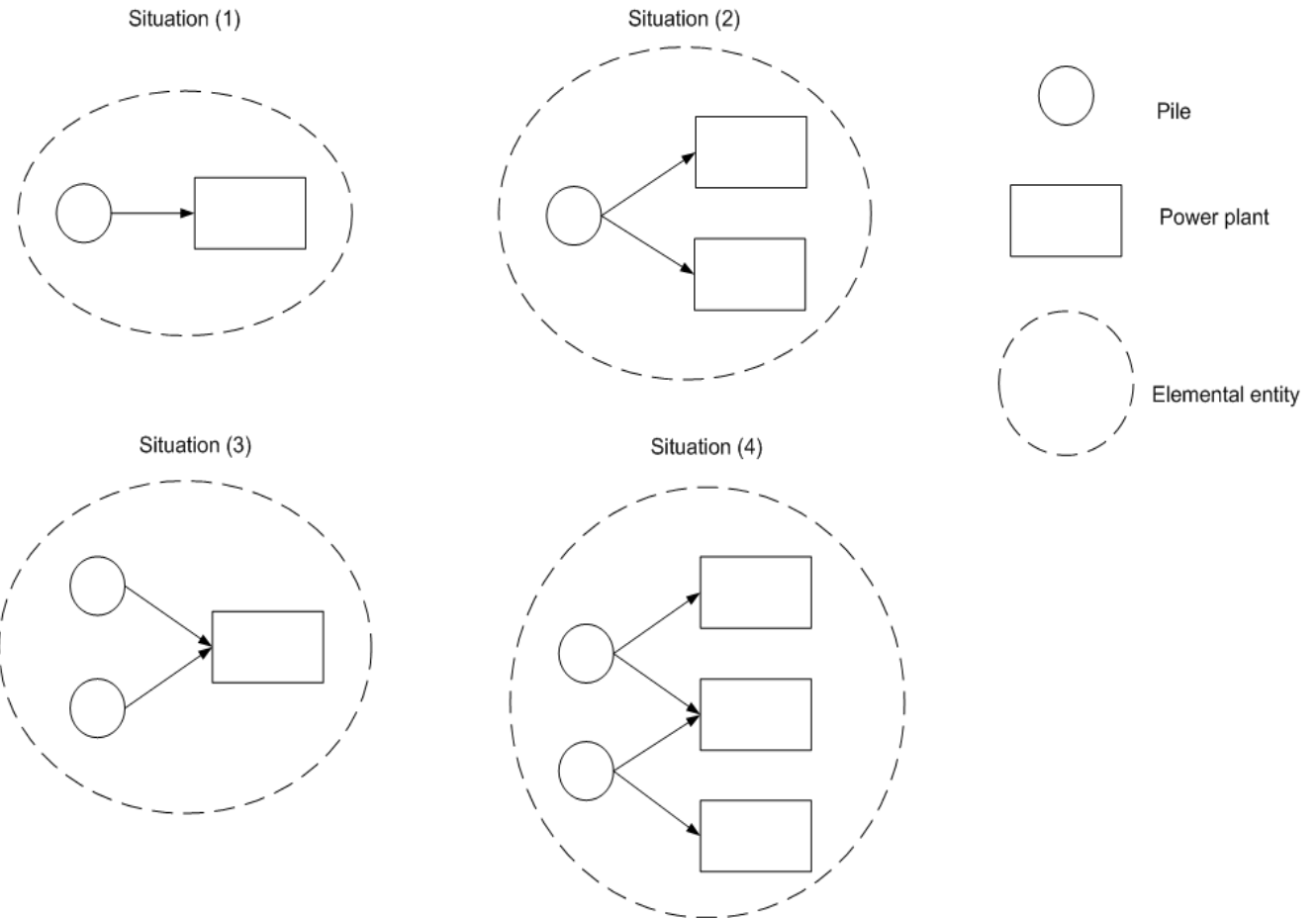
Doerner, K.F., Schmid, V., 2010.; Maniezzo, V., et al. 2010.



# Matheuristic > Defining Elemental Entities based on output from tactical planning



An EE is composed of all piles and power plants so that the material flows are contained in that EE.



# Matheuristic > MILP model for Clustering EE's



## Decision variables

$$x_{ik} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if the Elemental Entity } i \in E \text{ is assigned to cluster } k \in K \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$y_k = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if cluster } k \in K \text{ is used} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$NC$     Number of clusters

e.g. Barreto, S., et al. 2007.

## Model

$$\text{Min } Z = NC$$

s. t.

$$\sum_{k \in K} y_k \leq NC$$

(1) Number of clusters

$$x_{ik} \leq y_k \quad \forall i \in E, k \in K$$

(2) Linking constraints

$$\sum_{k \in K} x_{ik} = 1 \quad \forall i \in E$$

(3) An EE will only belong to one cluster

$$\sum_{i \in E} n_i x_{ik} \leq \text{Max}_\# \quad \forall k \in K$$

(4) Maximum number of dummy nodes

$$x_{il} \in \{0,1\} \quad \forall i \in EE, l \in K$$

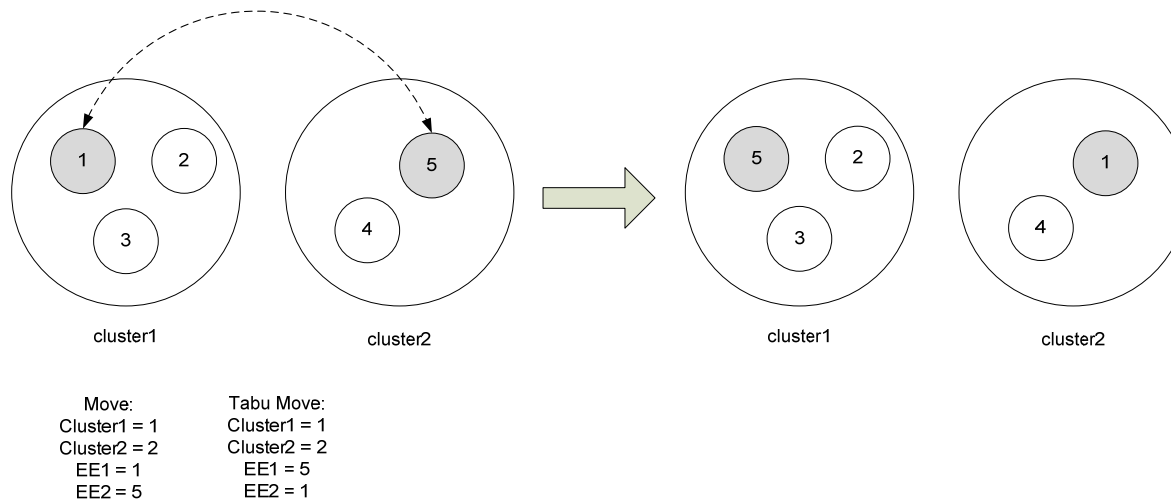
(5)

# Matheuristic > Tabu search procedure



Move from one solution to the next within its Neighborhood...

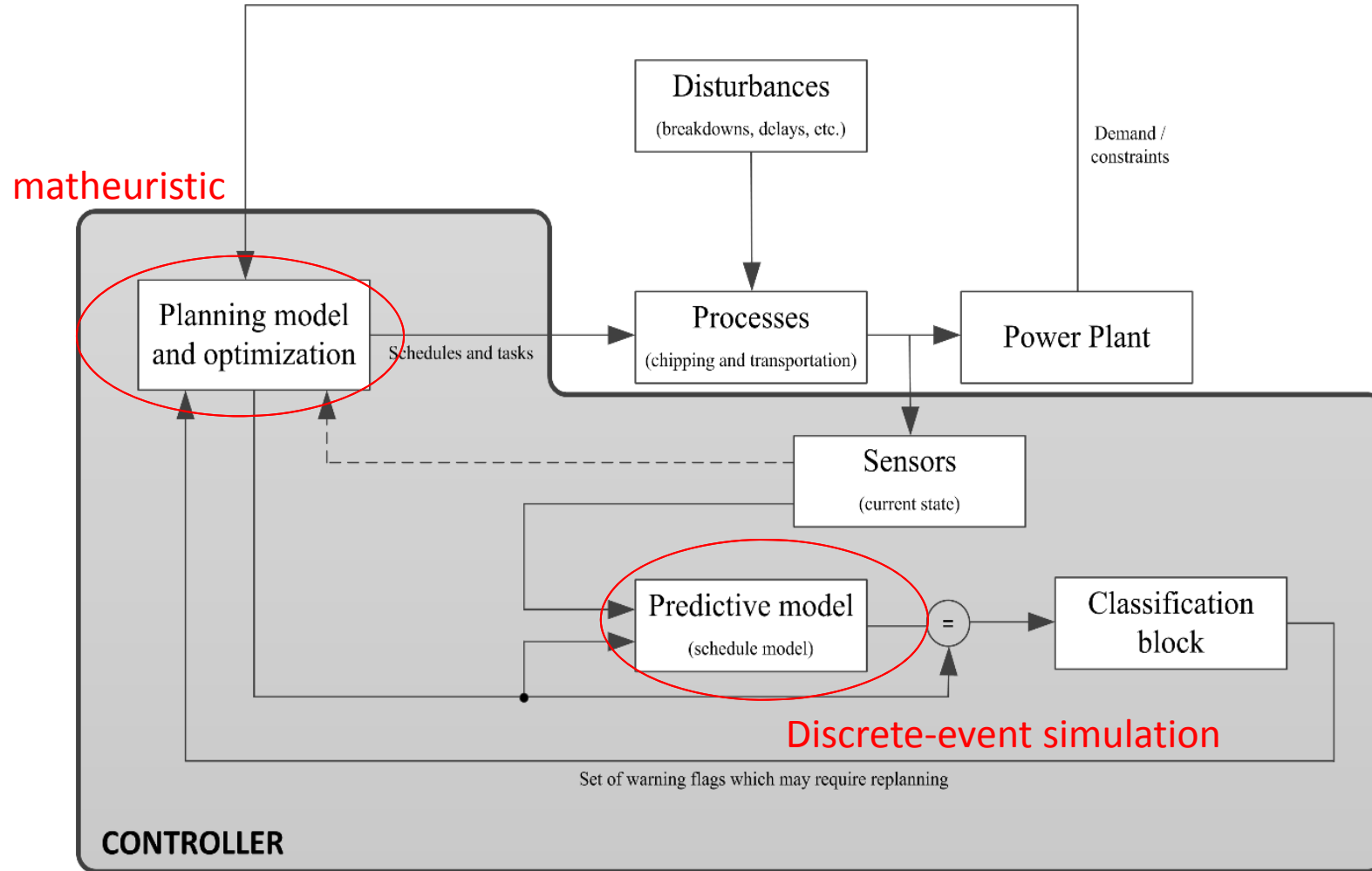
... by swapping EE's



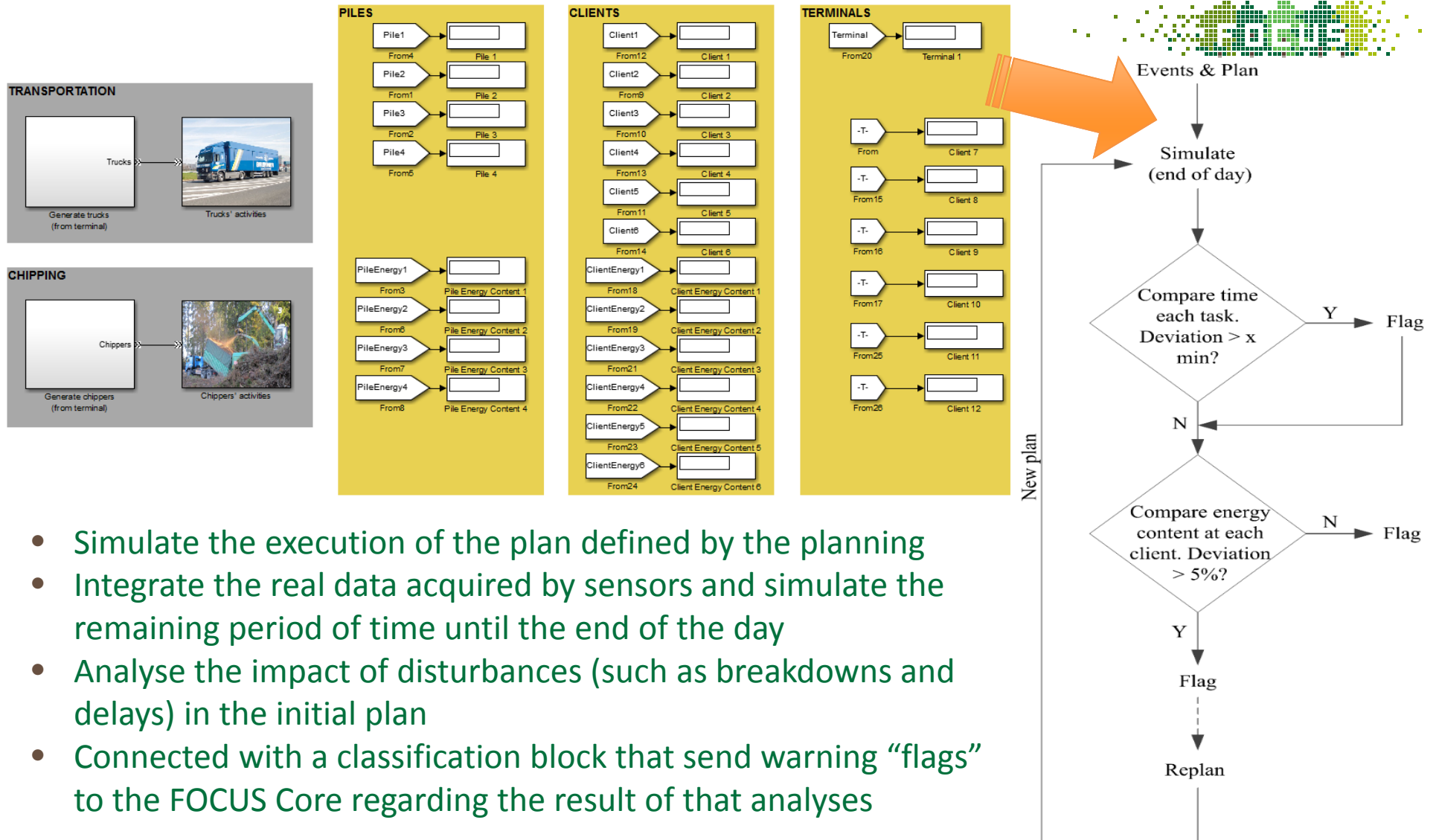
... evaluate new solution -> solve MILP within each cluster

Update tabu list

# The Model Predictive Control approach



# The discrete-event simulation model



- Simulate the execution of the plan defined by the planning
- Integrate the real data acquired by sensors and simulate the remaining period of time until the end of the day
- Analyse the impact of disturbances (such as breakdowns and delays) in the initial plan
- Connected with a classification block that send warning “flags” to the FOCUS Core regarding the result of that analyses



# “Control” phase



Time \ Vehicle	195	202	225	...	463	473	493	498	...	588	596	606	636
Chipper 1		p4d1	p4d1	...	p1d1			t					
Chipper 2	p2d1	p2d1	p2d1	...	p3d1	p3d1	p3d1	p3d1	...	t			
Truck 1		p4d1		...	p1d4				...				
Truck 2			p2d2	...		c1d3			...		c6d4		t
Truck 3	p2d1			...		c6d1			...			t	
Truck 4				...			p3d2		...				



## Daily plan:

- Number of chippers / trucks
- Tasks and schedules of chippers and trucks for a day
- Expected amount of material in the power plants

# Preliminary results



EE_id	#piles	#powerplants	# chippers	# trucks	Computational time
0	2	3	5	15	10 min
0	2	3	2	7	8.46 sec
1	1	2	5	15	4.95 sec.
1	1	2	1	4	0.39 sec.
2	1	1	5	15	0.67 sec.
2	1	1	1	2	0.22 sec.
3	1	1	5	15	0.58 sec.
3	1	1	1	4	0.22 sec.
4	1	1	5	15	0.55 sec.
4	1	1	1	2	0.14 sec.
5	1	1	5	15	0.66 sec.
5	1	1	1	4	0.09 sec.
6	2	1	5	15	0.65 sec.
6	2	1	1	2	0.34 sec.
7	1	1	5	15	0.75
7	1	1	1	4	0.11 sec.
8	1	1	5	15	0.86
8	1	1	1	2	0.26

For a given day:  
9 Elemental entities

Grouped into 5  
clusters



# Concluding remarks



1. The proposed solution method efficiency is highly dependent on cluster creation and graph simplification techniques. Some are still to be implemented.
2. Problem decomposition (cluster creation) allows for events management to be addressed in a faster computational time as it only takes into account the part of the system in which it occurs.
3. Further testing will be conducted to properly parameterize the tabu search method governing the local search
4. Results of the matheuristic are promising. Some efficiency procedures are still to be implemented which we expect to improve computational results.
5. The bottleneck, as expected, is the efficiency of the exact method. MIP model resolution methods may be explored further on (Drexl, M. (2012)).
6. Additional testing is required for control and re-optimization

# FOCUS in a nutshell

## What?

7 FP SME-target collaborative RTD project  
01-01-2014 to 30-06-2016 (30 months)

## Why?

Need for integrated processing and control systems for sustainable production in farms and forests.

## How?

New FOCUS technological platform that combines sensors and sophisticated software solutions for integrated control and planning of the whole forest-based value chain.

7 Work Packages encompassing specification, development of data collection tools as well as control and planning tools, integration; assesment of prototypes into 4 pilot cases. Covering the value chains in Europe of lumber, pulpwood, biomass and cork transformation; from forest planning to industrial processing.

Total budget of ~4M€ (~3M€ EC funding)

## By whom?

Consortium of 6 SMEs and 6 RTDs from Portugal, Finland, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria and Germany, combining expertise in forestry, sensors, automation and software development.



**The goal of FOCUS is to improve sustainability, productivity, and product marketability of forest-based value chains through an innovative technological platform for integrated planning and control of the whole tree-to-product operations, used by forest-producers to industry players.**

**[www.focusnet.eu](http://www.focusnet.eu)**

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Thank you!

