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Hyperconnected Modular and Mobile Manufacturing

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Towards a smart hyperconnected era of efficient and sustainable logistics, supply chains and transportation

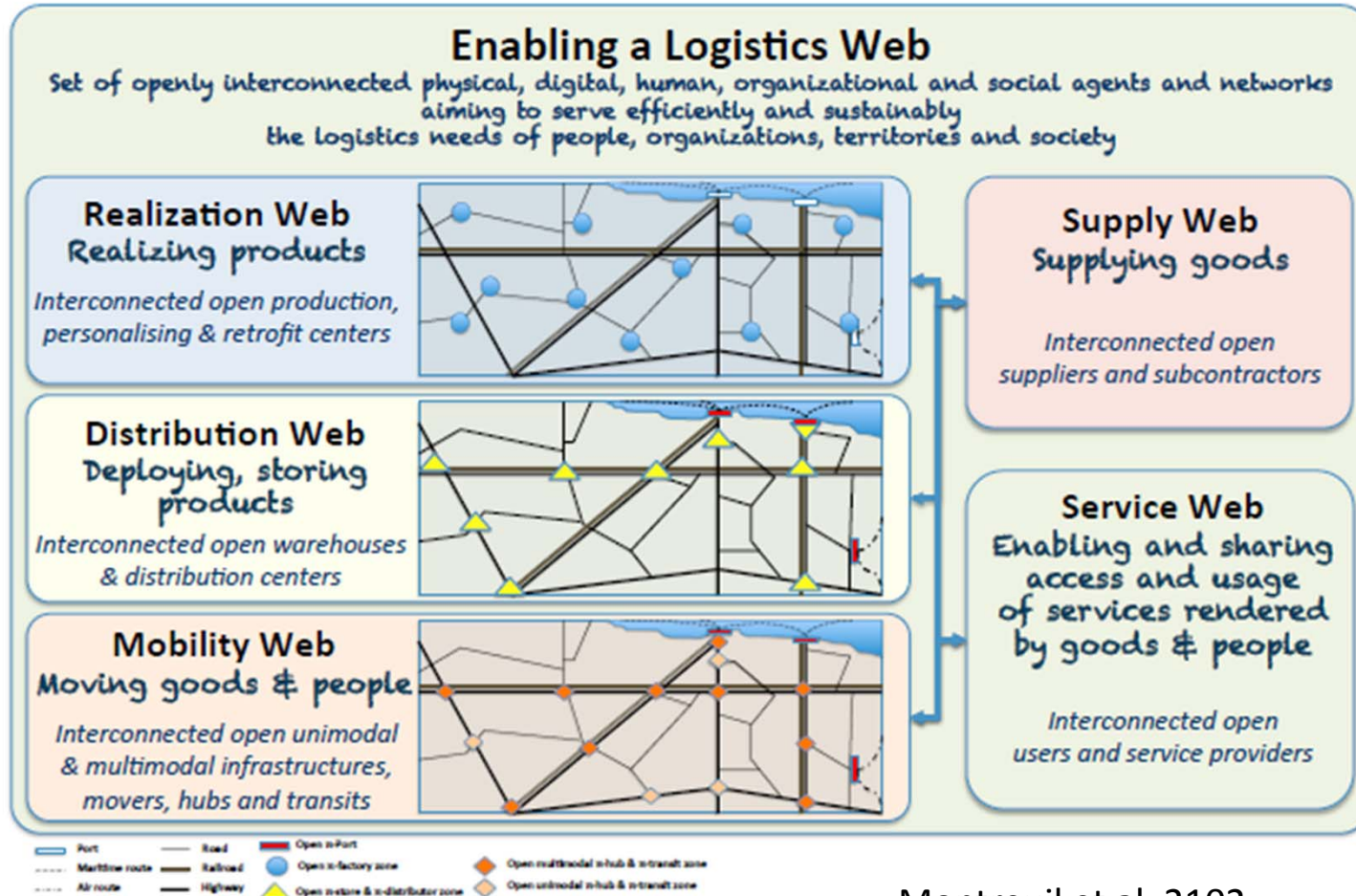
IPIC 2016 - 3rd International Physical Internet Conference

June 29-July 1, 2016 | Atlanta, GA USA

Agenda

- Background
- Modular production within a Logistics Web
- Problem statement
- Presentation of the experts
- Discussion
 - Key questions
 - Issues
 - State of the art
 - Roadblock
 - Challenges
- Roadmap
 - Priorities

Background: Logistics Web

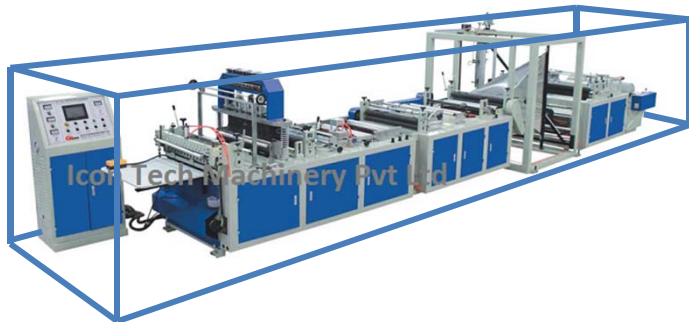


Montreuil et al. 2102

Background

- Physical Internet
 - Hyperconnected near **point-of-use production** of goods in a web of open multi-party fabs
 - Hyperconnected dynamic distributed **deployment of modular containers** in a web of open storage facilities
 - Hyperconnected multi-party multi-modal transportation of modular containers across a web of open hubs
- Modular containerized production
 - Process and technological innovations encapsulating production units in **plug-and-play modular containers**, enabling production capacity to be moved dynamically from site to site

Production Resources and Modules



(adapted from Icon Tech Machinery Pvt Ltd)

- Performs some or all operations required for a finished product/service
- Can make different products
- Movable, reconfigurable
- Cost to install/uninstall/use/produce/move
- Requires installations
- Different sizes (requires space and or « plugs »)

Background

Proctor and Gamble (Germfree)

- Modular production
- Small footprint
- Require low investment
- Facility grows from two to three modules



(Germfree, illustrated in Sibomana 2015)

Background Germfree

- Designing mobile laboratories

PHARMACY	LABORATORY EQUIPMENT	MOBILE LABS	ANALYTICAL LABS	LIFE SCIENCE LABS
				
Equipment for USP 797 Sterile Compounding	Biosafety Cabinets (BSC) & Lab Enclosures	Mobile Bio-Containment & Analytical Laboratories	Modular & Mobile Analytical / Chem Labs	Bio-Containment Labs & Pharmaceutical Facilities
Compounding Isolators Radiopharmacy Laminar Flow Hoods Biosafety Cabinets Powder Containment Rental Pharmacies	Class III BSC Class II BSC Fume Hoods Class I BSC & Enclosures Laminar Flow & PCR Gloveboxes	Truck Labs Van Labs Trailer Labs Mobile Container Labs Air-Transportable Labs Rental Mobile Labs	Environmental Labs Mining Labs Petroleum Labs Industrial Labs Integrated Modular Rental Labs	BSL-3 Labs BSL-2 Labs & TB Labs BSL-3-Ag & BSL-4 Pharmaceutical Biologics ABSL-3 Labs Integrated Modular

Background Farber

- Designing mobile laboratories



DEPT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS	➤
MOBILE COMMAND POSTS	➤
HAZMAT VEHICLES	➤
BOMB RESPONSE UNITS	➤
SWAT VEHICLES	➤
CRIME SCENE VEHICLES	➤
DUI/BAT VEHICLES	➤
FIRE AND RESCUE UNITS	➤
MOBILE CLASSROOMS	➤
MEDICAL	➤
DENTAL	➤
MAMMOGRAPHY	➤
BLOODMOBILES	➤
AUDIOLOGY	➤
OPHTHALMOLOGY	➤
VETERINARY	➤
LABORATORIES	➤
BOOKMOBILES	➤
EVENT MARKETING	➤
OTHER VEHICLES	➤

Background

Bayer and Project F3 Factory

- Bayer Technology Services
- The F 3 (Flexible, Fast and Future) Factory project (www.f3factory.com)
- Plug-and-play modular containers
- Low to medium scale production
- Chemical industry
- Continuous production technology using novel, intensified equipment and processes in a standardized, container-based manufacturing environment



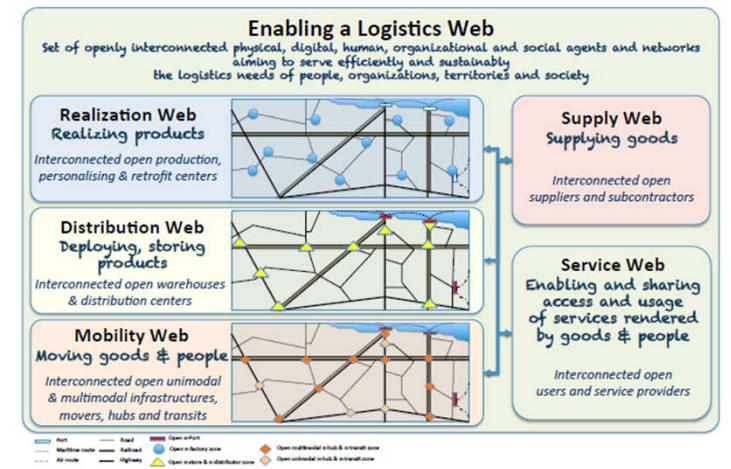
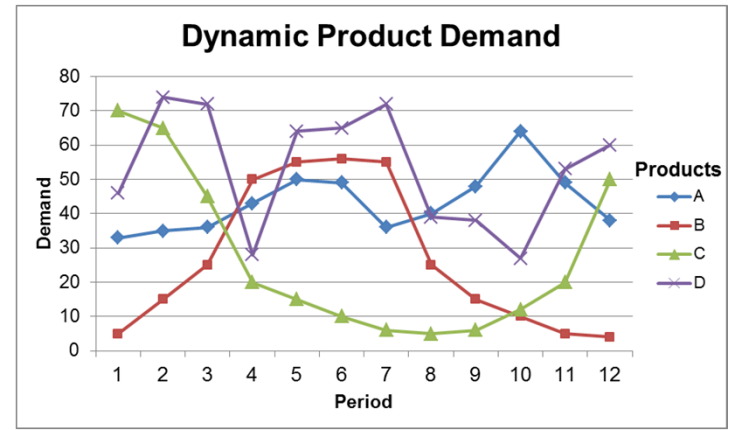
Background

Bayer and Project F3 Factory

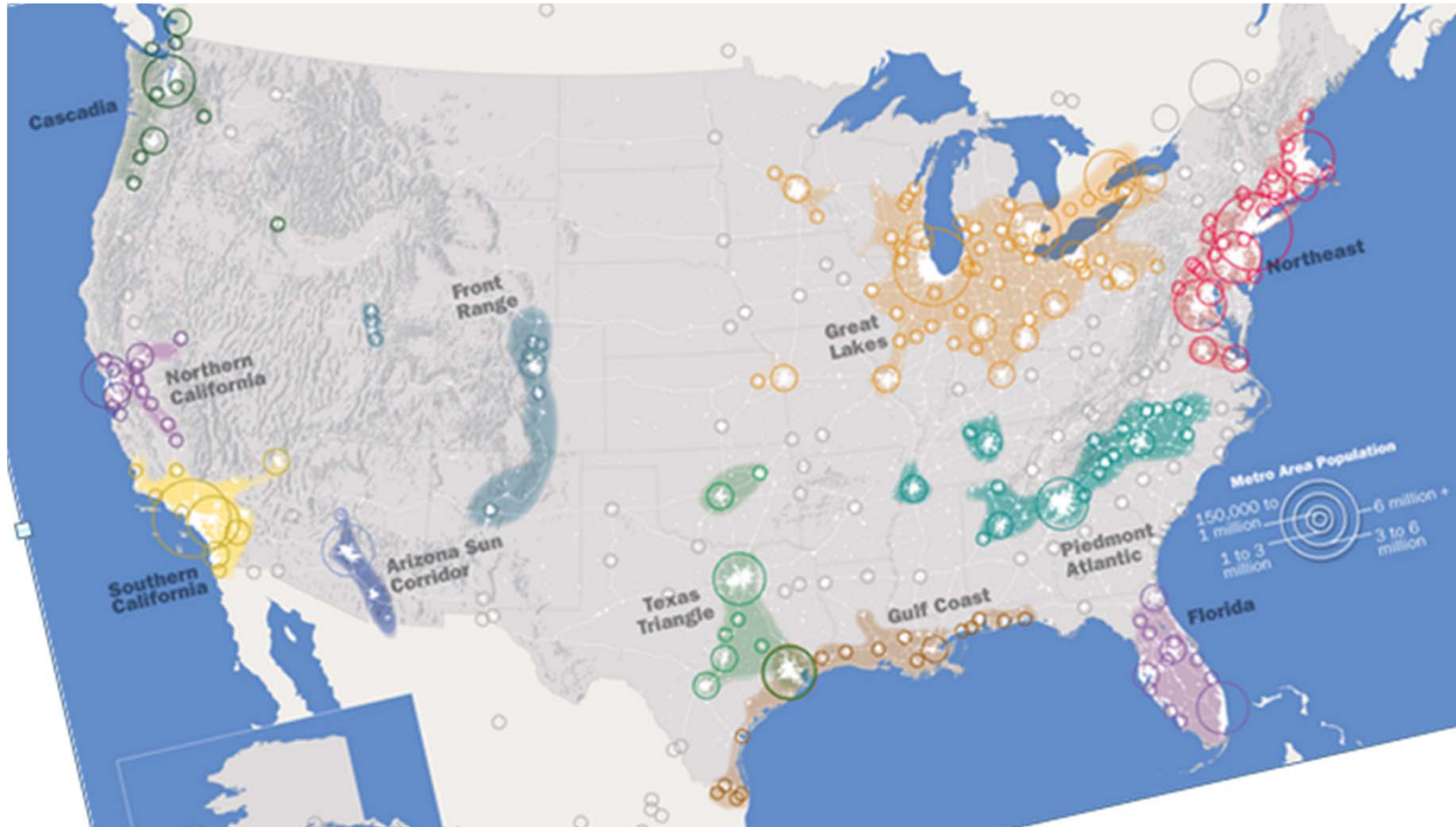


Problem Statement

- How:
 - Design the realization web
 - To serve the distribution web
 - Use the mobility web
- Such to maximizes the profit from
 - Revenue: Selling the products to markets
 - Costs: Deployment of modules and resources
 - Costs: Supply, production and distribution of the products
- Production mode: assembly process under
 - Make-to-order
 - Make-to-stock



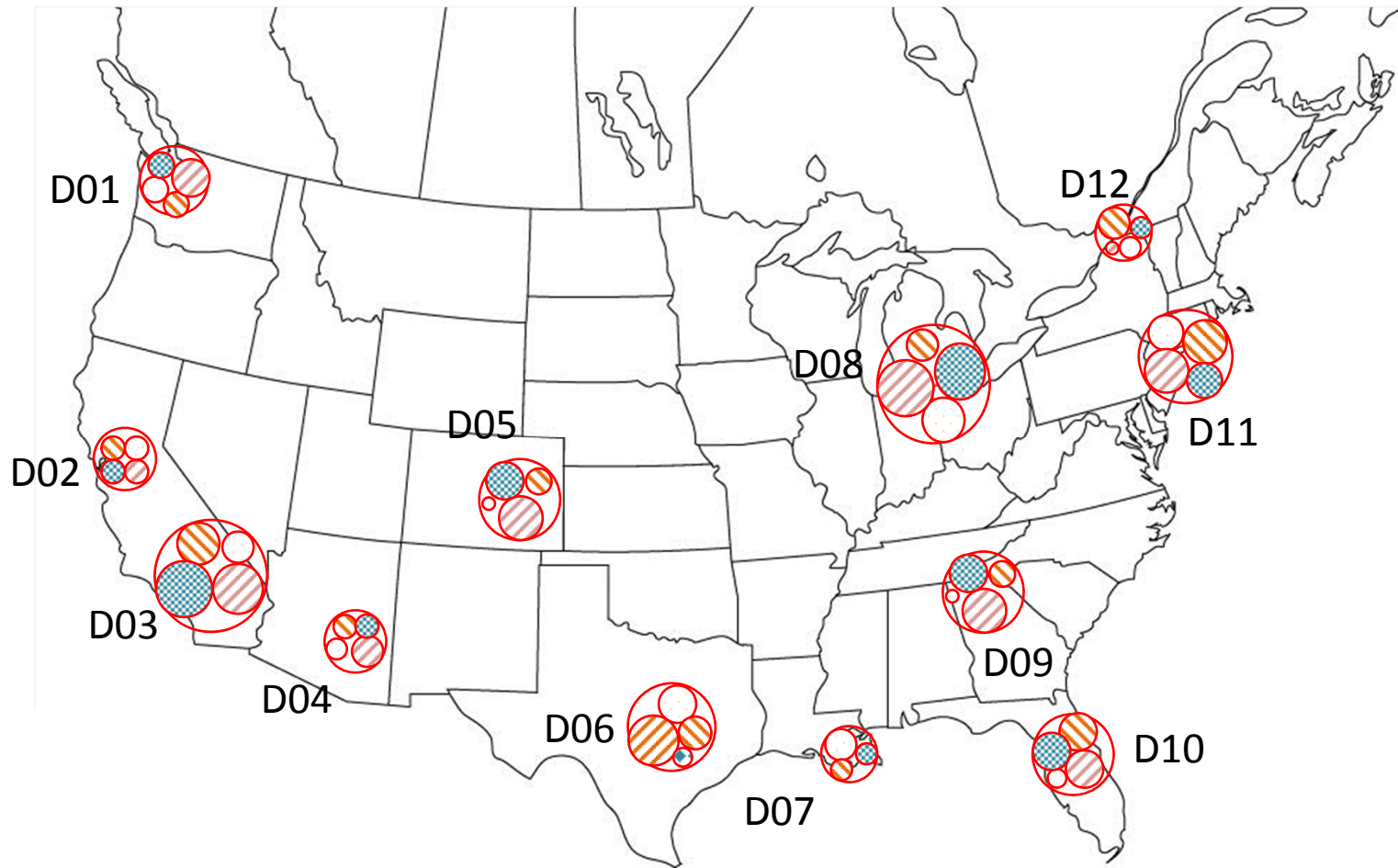
The Emerging Megaregions



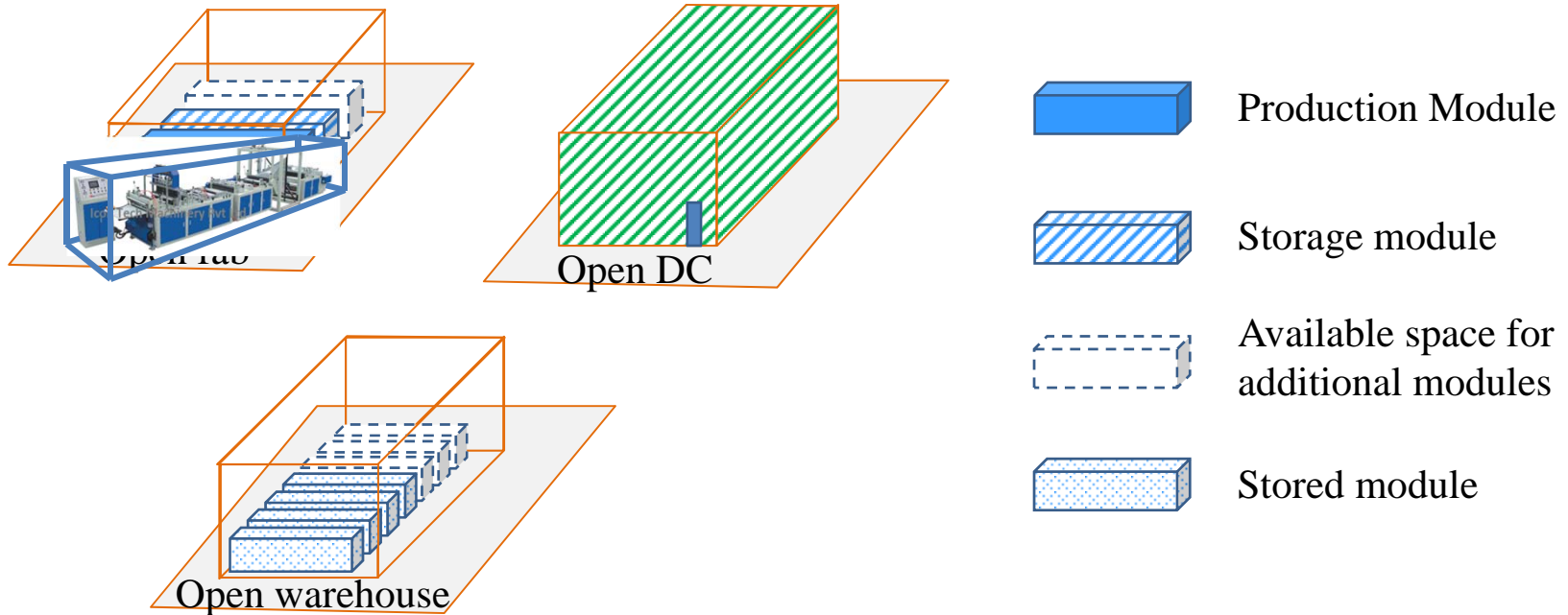
http://www.america2050.org/images/2050_Map_Megaregions2008_150.png

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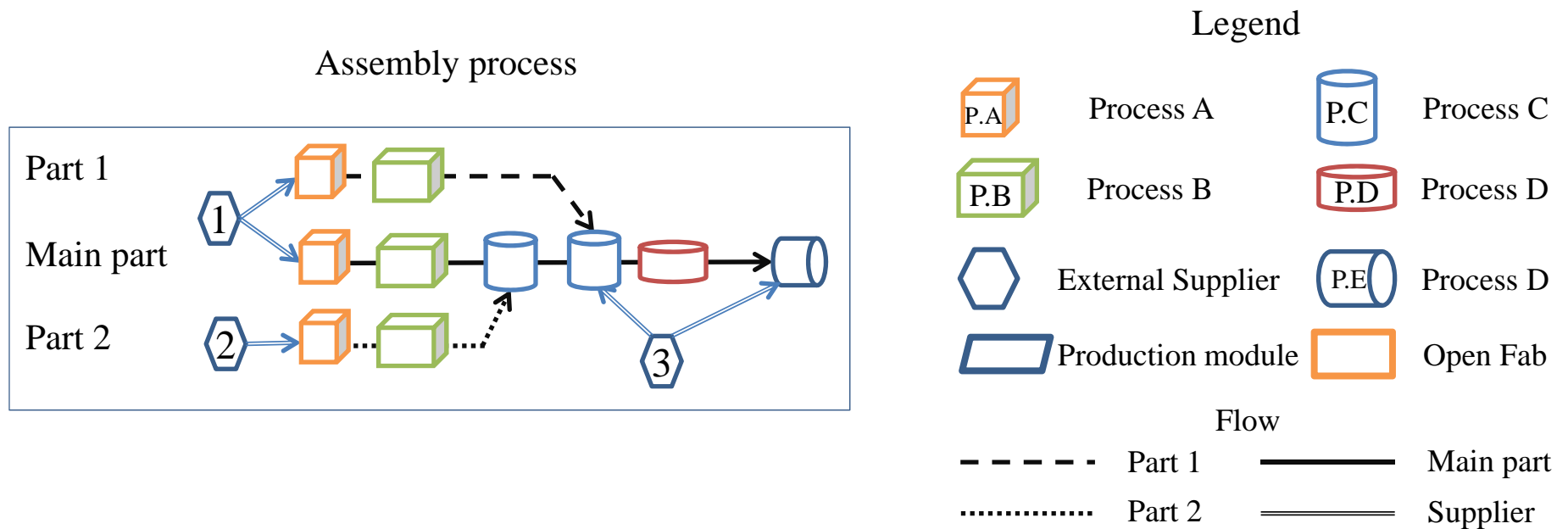
Products Demand



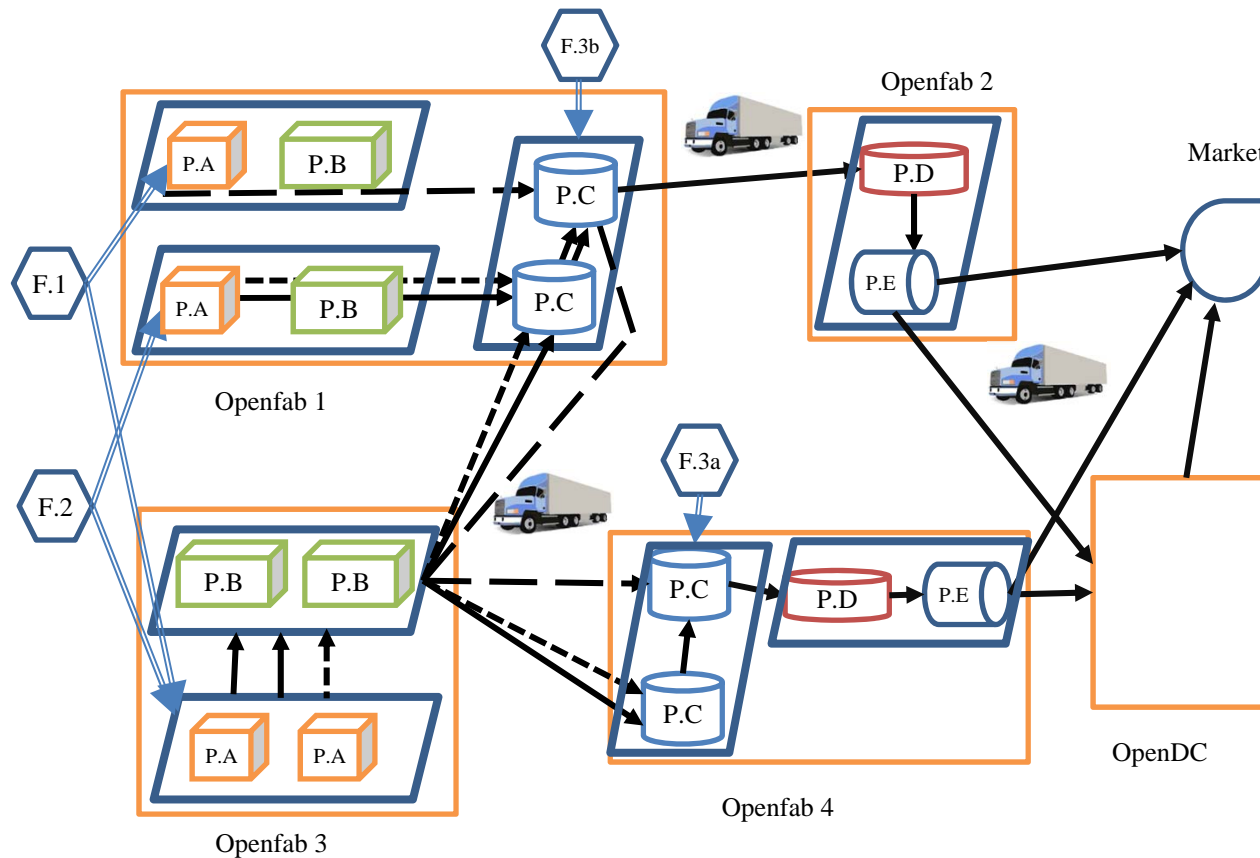
Open Sites, Fabs, DC, Warehouse



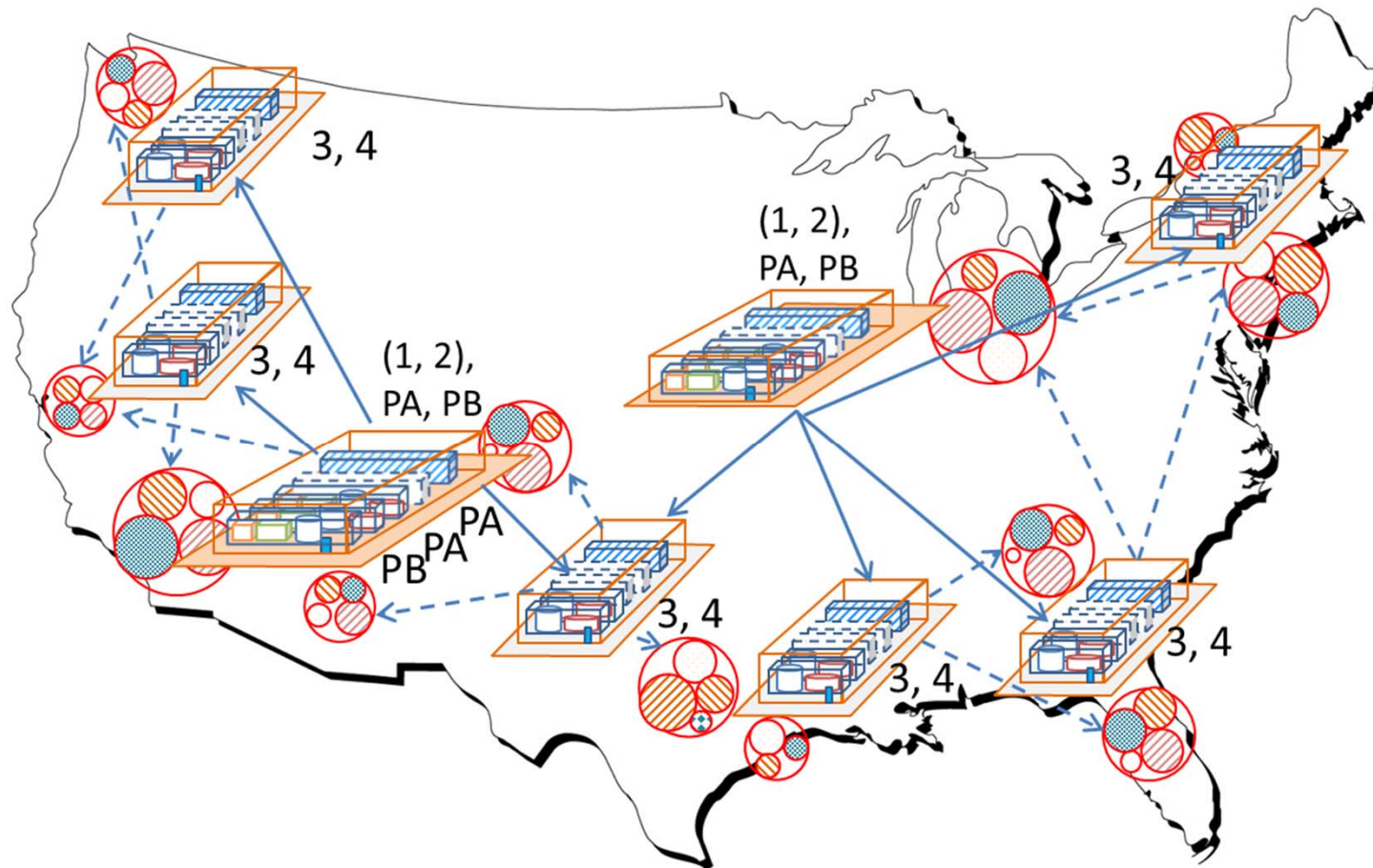
Example of an assembly process and the links with the suppliers



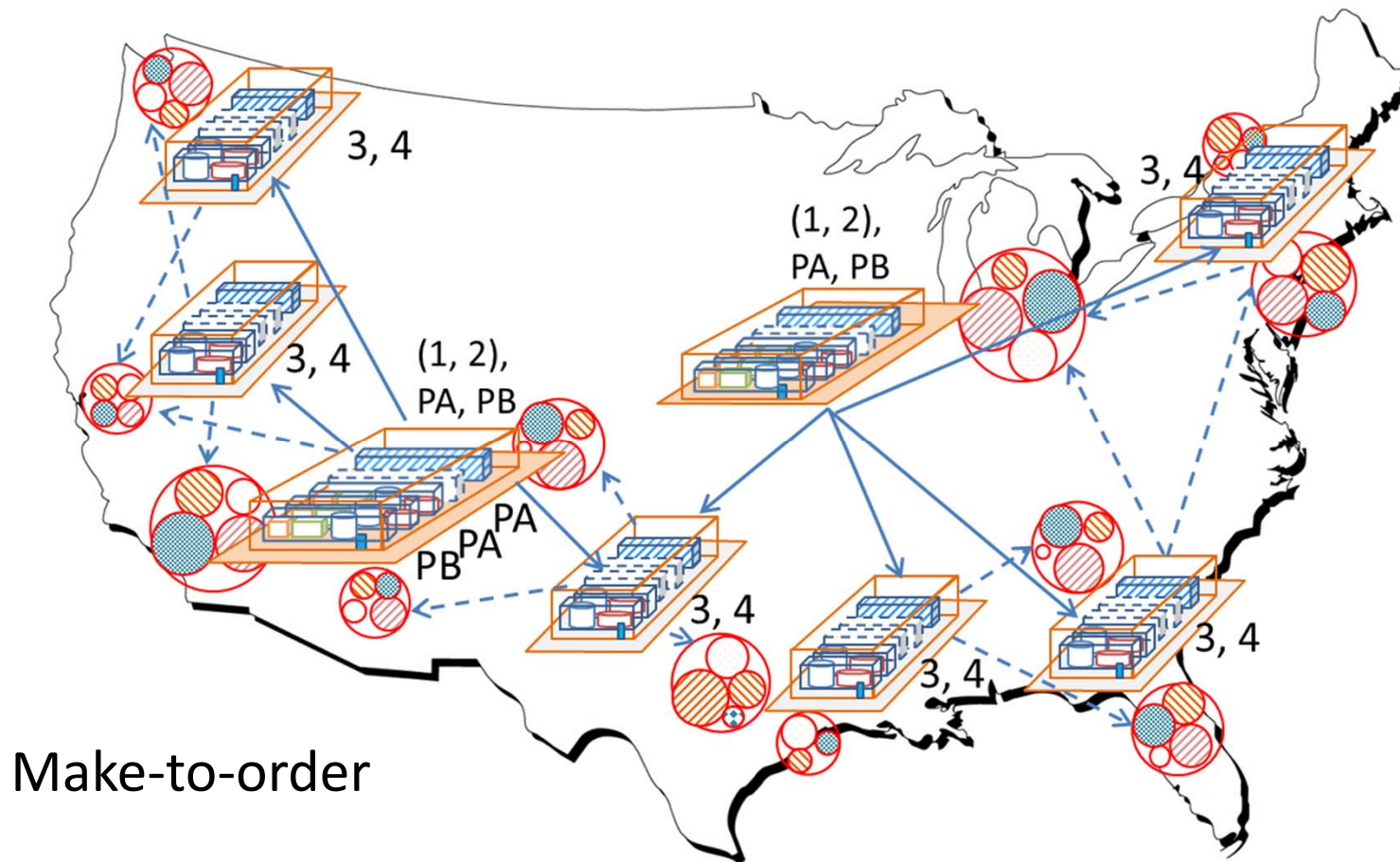
Examples of open fabs, production modules, their resources through the production and assembly process



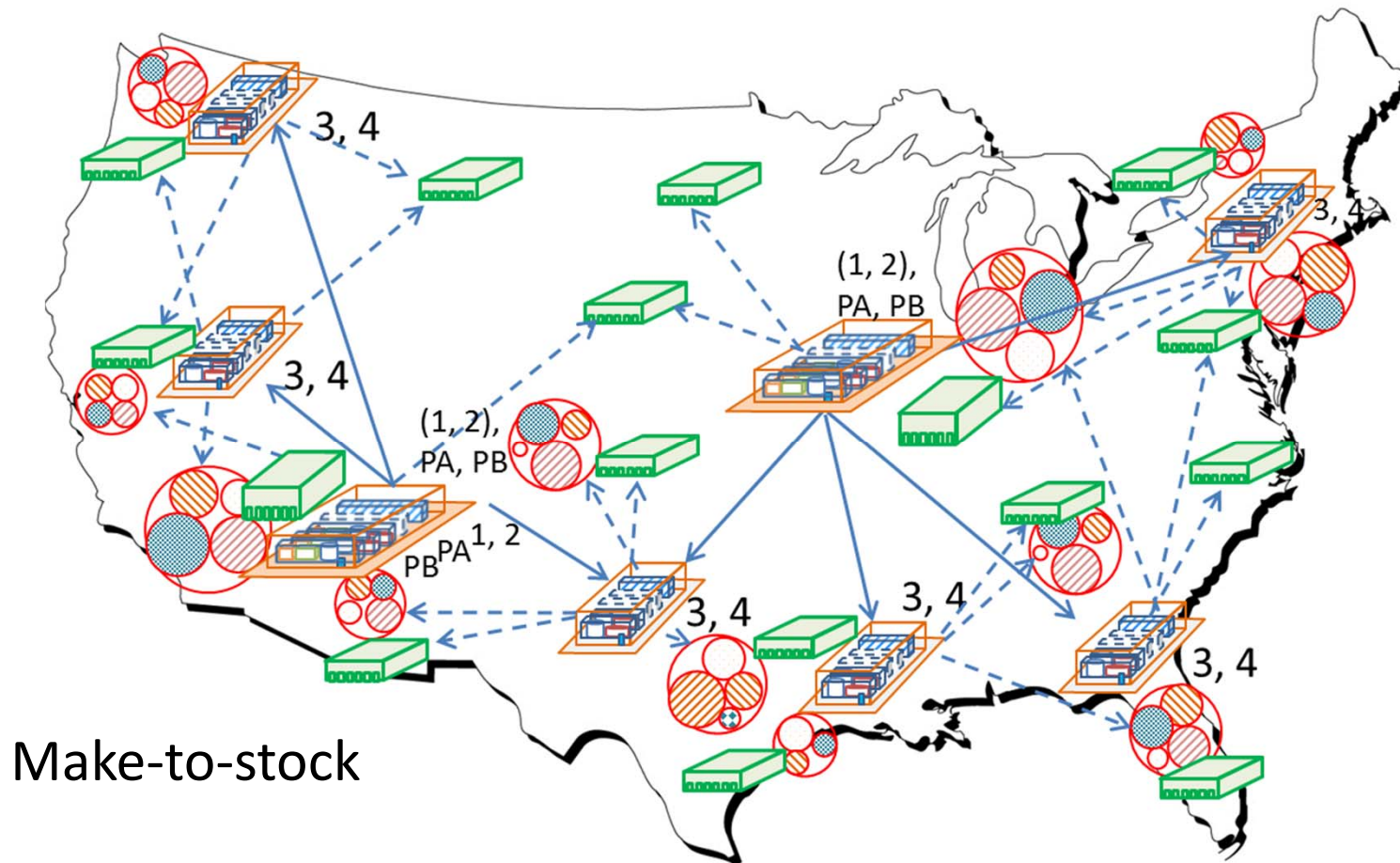
Hyperconnected modular and mobile manufacturing



Hyperconnected modular and mobile manufacturing



Hyperconnected modular and mobile manufacturing



Conclusion

- Hyperconnected modular and mobile production
 - Multiple sites
 - Modules deployment (purchase, relocation)
 - Module types (capacity, capability, etc.)
- Formalized, described and modeled hyperconnected modular production and storage decisions

A Newton's cradle with five silver spheres hanging from black strings. The spheres are arranged in a slight curve, and the lighting creates highlights and shadows on their surfaces. The background is a soft, out-of-focus grey.

Supply Chain Optimization of Agroindustrial Residuals for Biofuel Production

3rd Physical Internet Conference 2016

June 29 – July 1, Atlanta, GA, USA

Dr. Yasel Costa Salas
Prof. Dr. Horst Treiblmaier

Biofuel Production

- Maize is the most widely grown crop in the Americas. (USA produces almost half of the world's harvest, 42.5%, corresponding to over 220 million tons) (US-Department of Energy, 2011).
- Brazil is the world's 9th-largest producer of rice, generating around 2.9 million tons of rice husks annually (Gomes et al., 2013).
- Cassava (yuca) residues in Brazil exceed 60 million tons. Wheat residues production in Brazil is around 1.4 million tons (see in Ferreira-Leitão et al., 2010).
- Bagasse availability in Brazil exceeded 160 million tons during the period 2012/2013 (Hofsetz & Silva, 2012).
- In Colombia, the sugarcane feedstock availability is about 93 tons per hectare (but in the main producing regions it is about 120–140 tons / hectare) (Moncada et al., 2013).
- High availability of coffee cut stem in Colombia, the most productive country in coffee harvest, 32 tons per hectare-year (Triana et al., 2011).
- Sugarcane residuals in Cuba are estimated to be over 60 tons per hectare (Alonso Pippo et al., 2007).

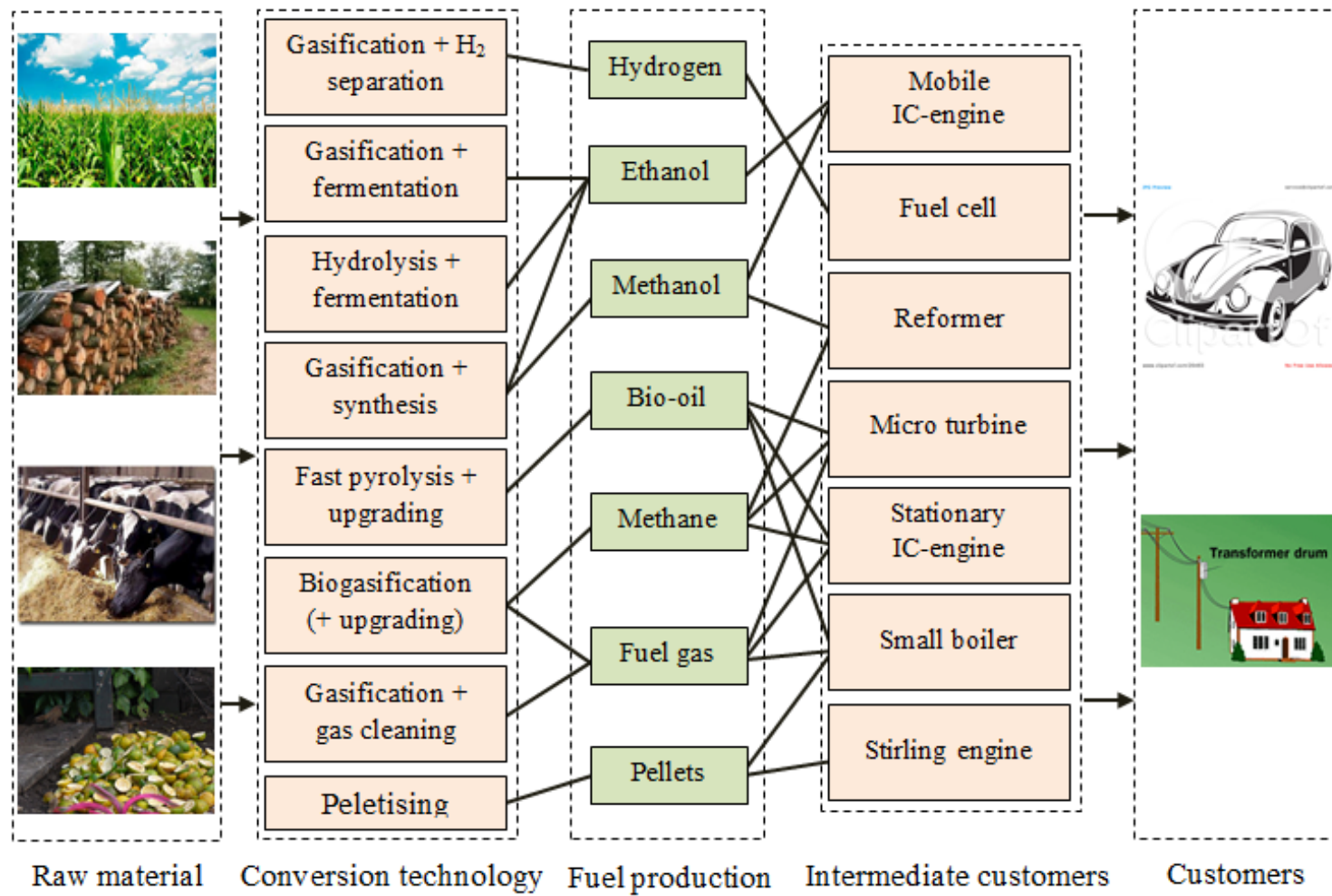


Biofuel Production

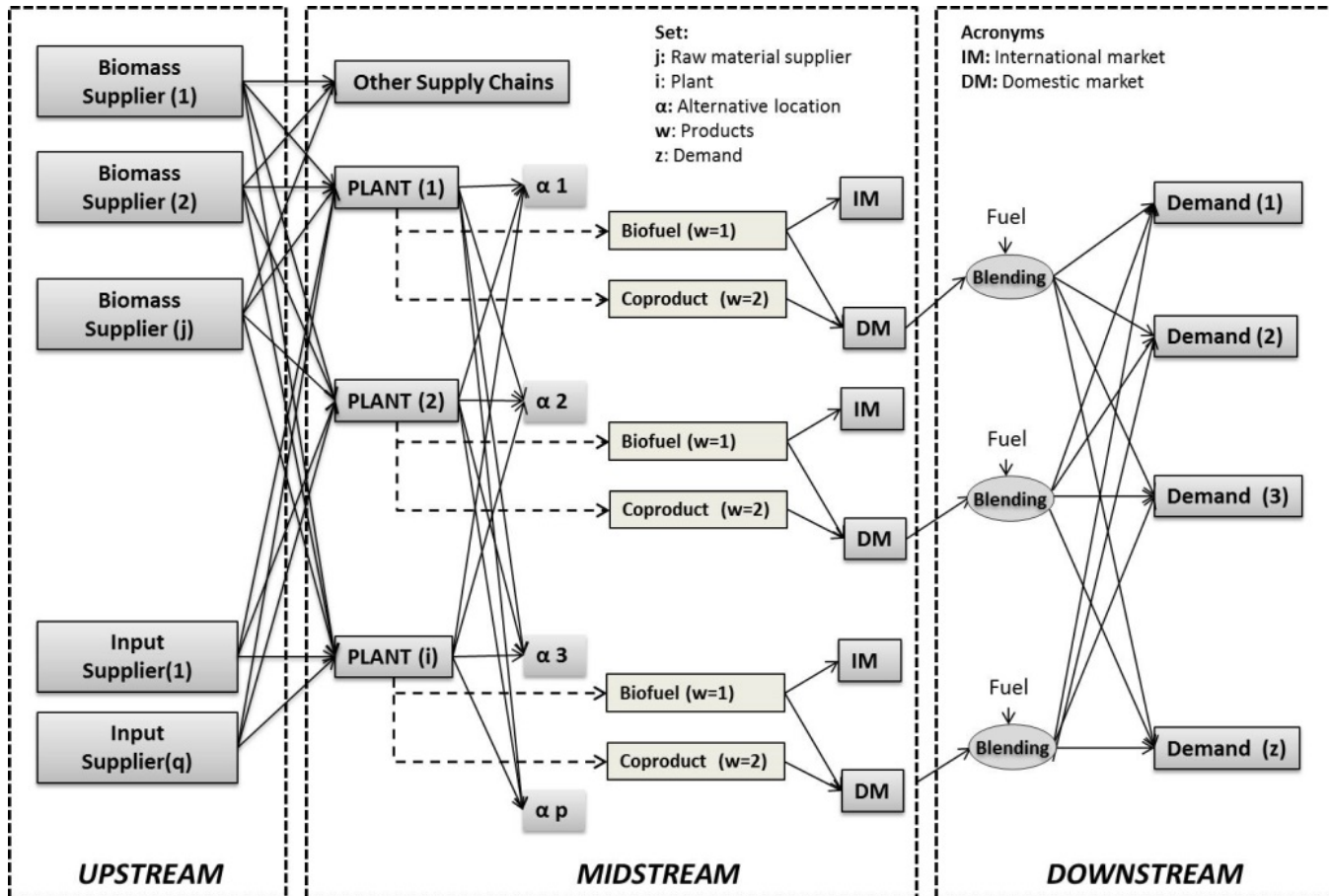
- Agroindustrial Supply Chain Network Design (ASCND) implies various optimization problems:
 - number of crop residues suppliers
 - intermediate pre-processing facilities or warehouses,
 - number and location of places where processing facilities can be allocated



Agroindustrial Supply Chain Components



Proposed Supply Chain



Source: Duarte et al. (2016)



Performance Indicators

ECONOMICAL	Benefit	-	Cost	Max
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Biofuel sales <input type="checkbox"/> Byproduct sales <input type="checkbox"/> SC Resilience 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Residue acquisition <input type="checkbox"/> Plant construction <input type="checkbox"/> Plant operation <input type="checkbox"/> Transport <input type="checkbox"/> Unfulfilled demand <input type="checkbox"/> Financial risk 	
ENVIRONMENTAL	Benefit	-	Impact	Max
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Emission credits <input type="checkbox"/> Waste utilization 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Residue generation <input type="checkbox"/> Biomass pretreatment <input type="checkbox"/> Biomass transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Biofuel production 	
SOCIAL	Benefit	-	Impact	Max
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Source of employment <input type="checkbox"/> Government targets 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Capture of agricultural land <input type="checkbox"/> Vulnerability of rural communities 	



Project Goals

- Identify existing agroindustrial supply chains in order to determine their relevance for the research project.
- Conduct data collection and parameter analysis for the identified agroindustrial supply chains.
- Design optimization models for the agroindustrial supply chains.
- Develop, improve and apply optimization algorithms, in particular metaheuristics and hybrid strategies for biofuel SCND.
- Develop robust strategies (sensitivity analysis) based on inferential statistical techniques.



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