THE ROLE OF INTRALOGISTICS IN THE PHYSICAL INTERNET

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Physical Internet Efficient Sustainable Logistics



LET'S START THIS PRESENTATION WITH A FEW DEFINITIONS

- I define:
 - Intralogistics as those processes, procedures, systems and tools used to operate and manage the movement of material within the "four walls" of an operation
 - 2. The Physical Internet as a vision of how physical objects might be moved via a set of processes, procedures, systems and mechanisms from an origin point to a desired destination in a manner analogous to how the Internet moves packets of information from a host computer to another host computer

TO UNDERSTAND THE RELATIONSHIP OF INTRALOGISTICS WITH THE PHYSICAL INTERNET REQUIRES UNDERSTANDING THE FOUNDATION OF THE PHYSICAL INTERNET CONCEPT



Logistics Web Set of openly interconnected physical, digital, human, organizational and social agents and networks aiming to serve efficiently and sustainably the logistics needs of people, organizations, territories and society **Realization Web** Supply Web **Realizing products** Supplying goods Interconnected open production, personalising & retrofit centers Interconnected open suppliers and subcontractors **Distribution Web** Deploying, storing products Service Web Interconnected open warehouses **Enabling and sharing** & distribution centers access and usage of services rendered **Mobility Web** by goods & people Moving goods & people Interconnected open Interconnected open unimodal users and service providers & multimodal infrastructures, movers, hubs and transits Port

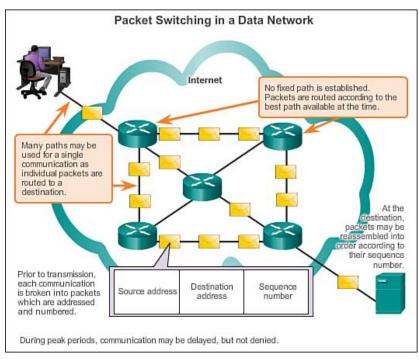
Open multimodal π-hub & π-transit zone Open unimodal π-hub & π-transit zone

Source: Montreuil, B. (2012), Physical Internet Manifesto ver. 1.11.1

Open π-store & π-distributor zone



THE PHYSICAL INTERNET IS BASED ON TWO FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS – JUST LIKE THE INTERNET

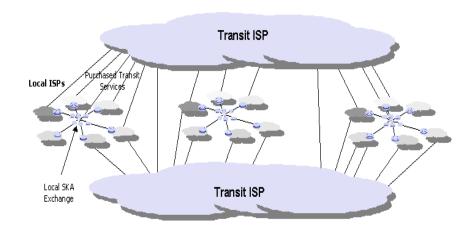


Source:

http://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=2164577 &seqNum=6, accessed 30 June 2017

Standard sized packets switched and transported from host to host

See Kleinrock, L (1964), Communication Nets



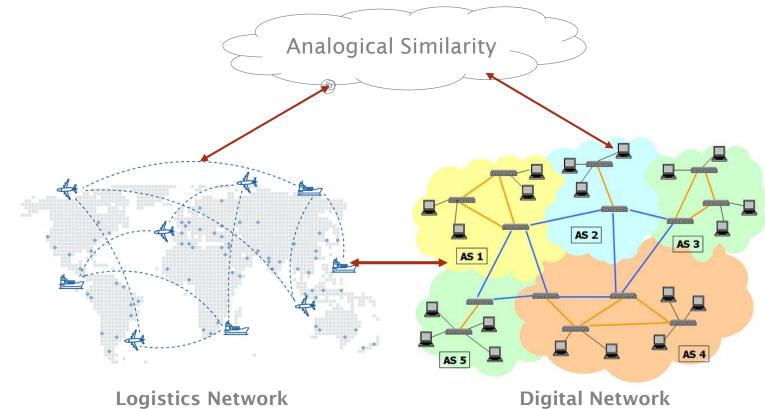
Source: Huston, G., Interconnection, Peering, and Settlements

2. Connection of independent networks operating based on independent concepts connected through routers and switches

See Roberts, L (1967), Multiple Computer Networks and Intercomputer Communication

THIS ANALOGY BETWEEN THE INTERNET AND LOGISTICS OPERATIONS ASSOCIATES TRANSPORT NETWORKS WITH DIGITAL NETWORKS





LOGISTICS IS COMPOSED OF NUMEROUS INDEPENDENT NETWORKS SIMILAR TO THE MANY DIGITAL NETWORKS THAT MAKE UP THE INTERNET











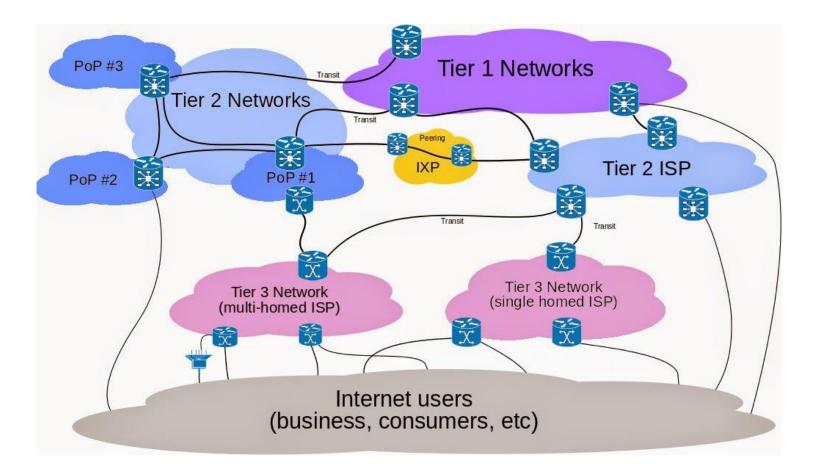


IF THESE INDEPENDENT LOGISTICS NETWORKS COULD BE CONNECTED, THEN THERE WOULD EXIST A NETWORK OF LOGISTICS NETWORKS, A PHYSICAL INTERNET





THESE INTERCONNECTED NETWORK OPERATORS WOULD NOT HAVE TO ABANDON THEIR OWN NETWORKS, JUST INTEROPERATE WITH OTHER NETWORKS



STANDARDS ARE REQUIRED FOR PHYSICAL GOODS TO TRAVEL THIS NETWORK OF LOGISTICS NETWORKS







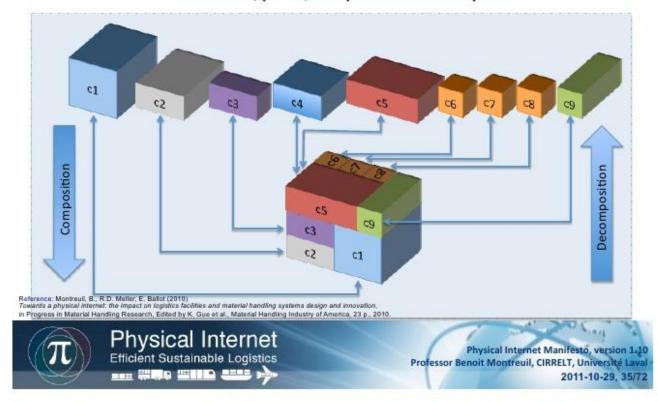




THE NEED FOR STANDARDS, PARTICULARLY CONTAINER STANDARDS, IS A CRITICAL CONCEPTUAL SUCCESS FACTOR FOR THE PHYSICAL INTERNET

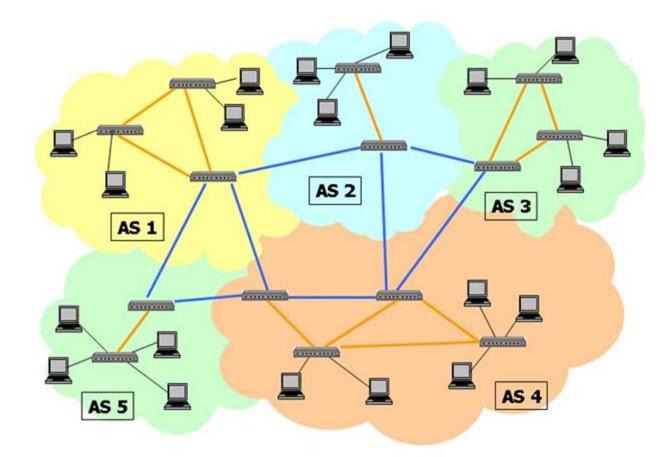
What are the enabling constituents of the Physical Internet?

π-Containers designed for the Physical Internet Easy to load, unload, handle, store, transport, seal, snap, interlock, construct, dismantle, panel, compose and decompose



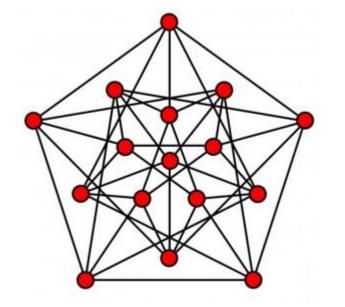
THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THIS INTRODUCTION AND INTRALOGISTICS IS BASED ON THE CONSTRAINTS THAT LINKS AND SWITCHING NODES PLACE ON THE INTERNET





LINKS, LIKE TRANSPORT LANES, CONNECT SENDERS TO RECEIVERS FORMING THE ARCS OF THE NETWORK

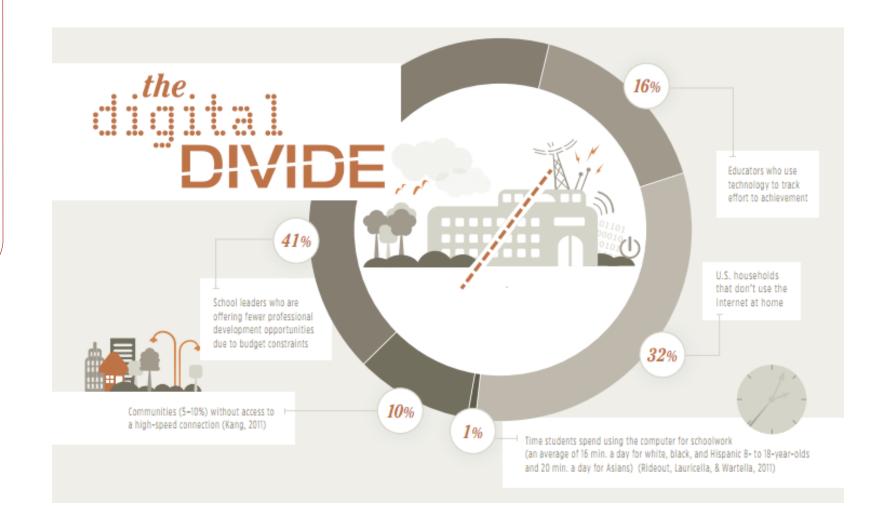






WITHOUT LINKAGES SENDERS CANNOT SEND AND RECEIVERS CANNOT RECEIVE...

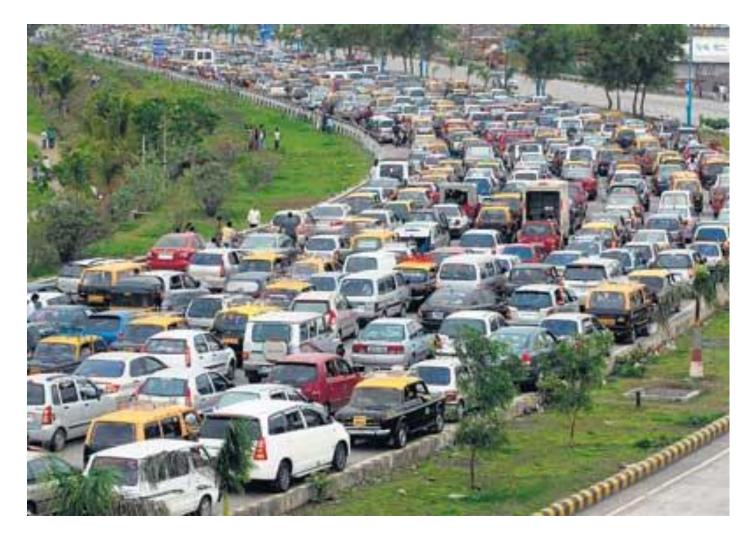




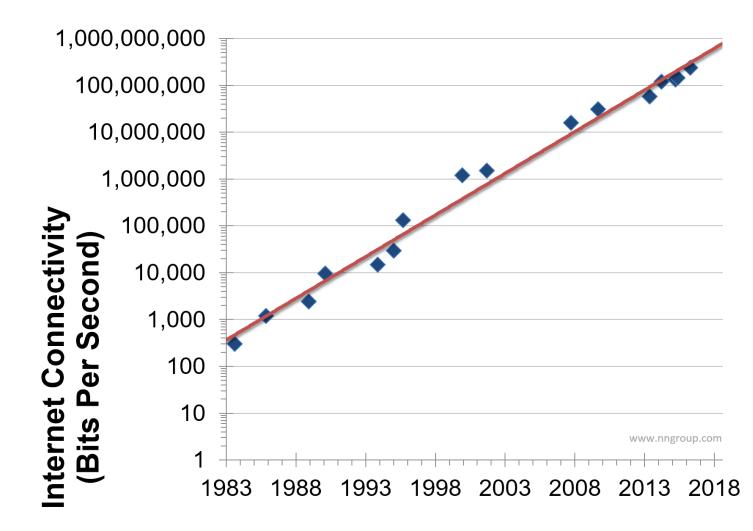
Source: http://creative.colorado.edu/~rami2897/dm1/digital-divide.html



...AND INADEQUATE LINK CAPACITY LEADS TO NETWORK CONGESTION



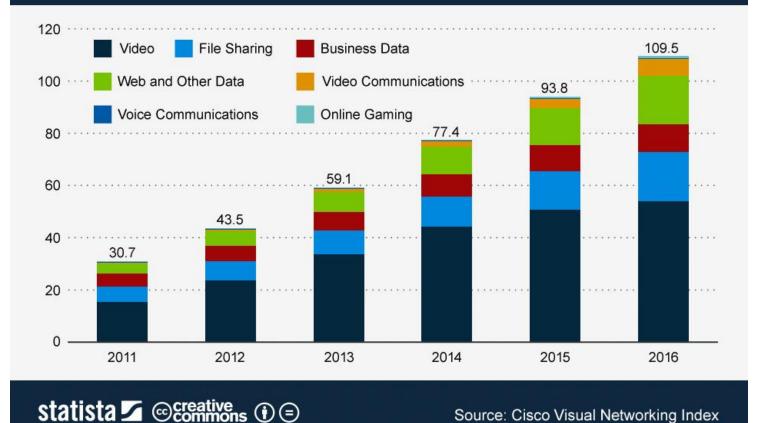
EVEN IF LINKAGES EXIST, THEIR CAPACITIES, AND THE PROTOCOLS USED, DETERMINE HOW FAST TRAFFIC CAN MOVE ON THE LINK



AS INTERNET USE GROWTH ACCELERATES THERE IS INCREASING CONCERNS ABOUT LINK CONGESTION

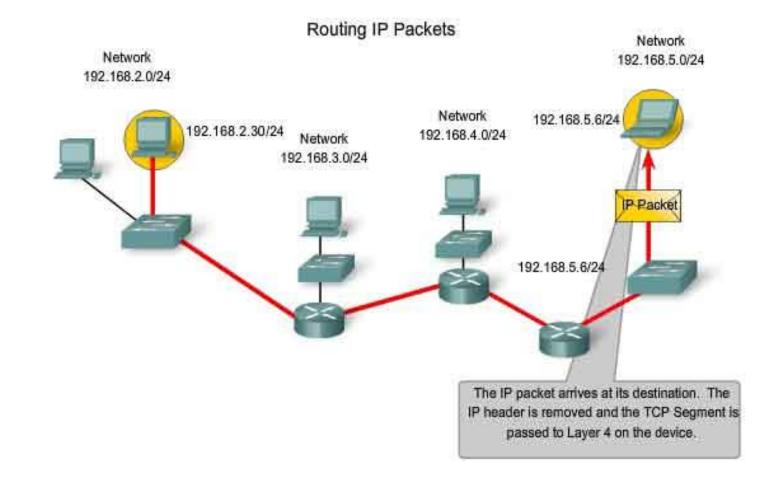


Estimated global IP traffic per month (in exabyte)



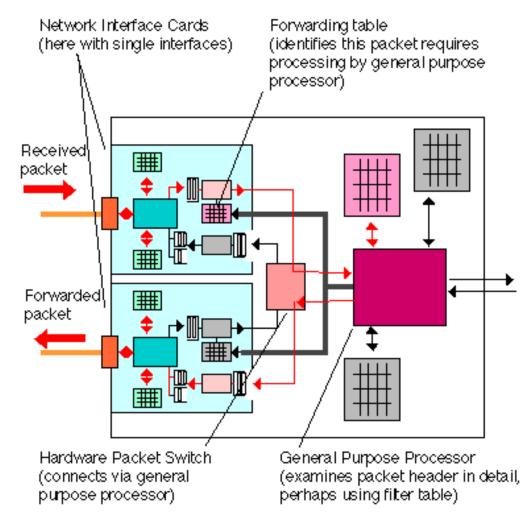
Source: Cisco Visual Networking Index

PACKETS MOVING OVER THE NETWORK REQUIRE ROUTING BETWEEN THE VARIOUS LINKS THAT LIE BETWEEN THE SENDER AND RECEIVER



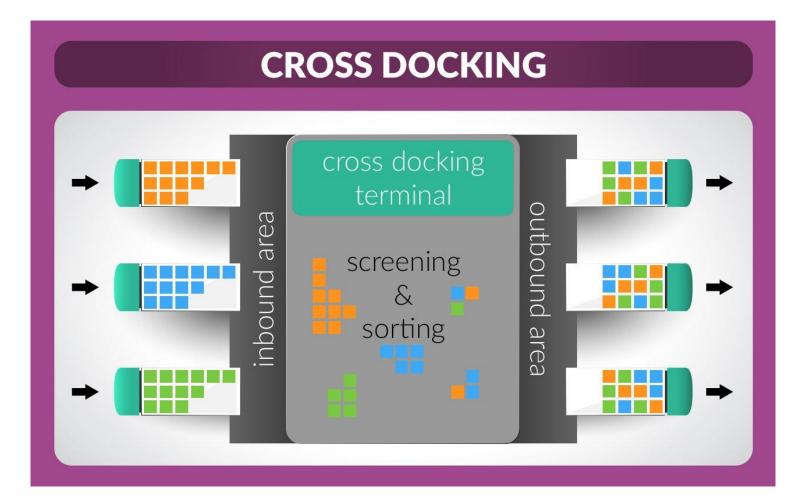
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ROUTERS AND SWITCHES ARE USED TO PERFORM DISASSEMBLY, SWITCHING, STORAGE AND REASSEMBLY OF MESSAGES. . .

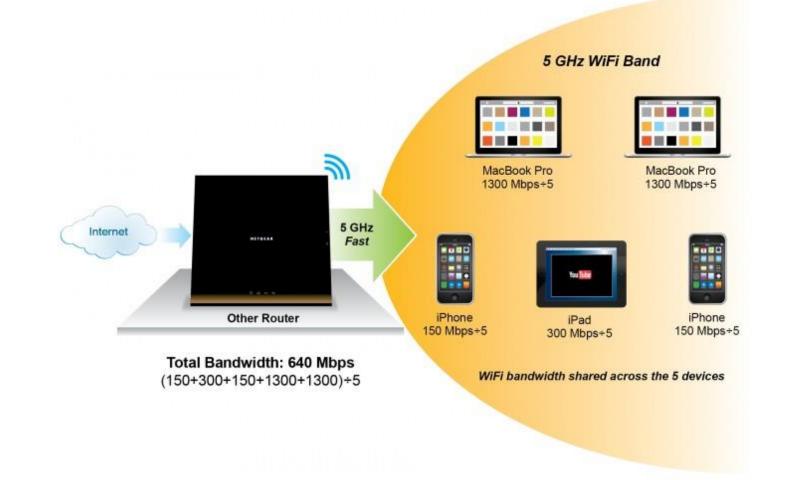


. . . VERY MUCH LIKE CROSS DOCK OPERATIONS IN THE PHYSICAL WORLD





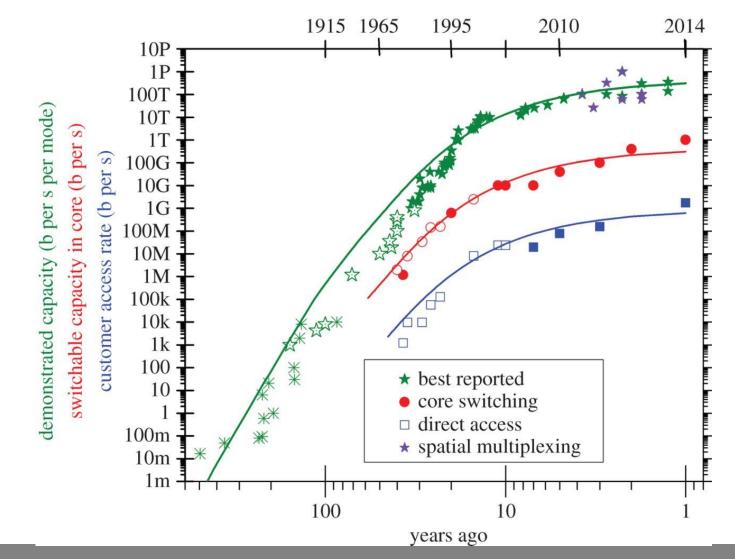
ROUTER CAPACITY (INBOUND AND OUTBOUND) AND SWITCHING SPEED (TRANSFER RATES) DETERMINES HOW FAST MESSAGES MOVE BETWEEN LINKS



Source: https://kb.netgear.com/25362/How-does-my-Nighthawk-router-s-tri-band-WiFi-feature-improve-the-speed-and-performance-of-a-device

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THESE SPEEDS HAVE BEEN INCREASING, BUT ARE APPROACHING THEORETICAL LIMITS

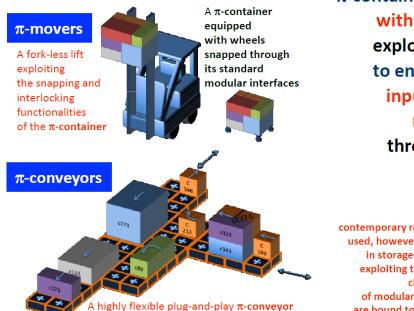


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INTRALOGISTICS ACTS WITHIN THE CONNECTING NODES AS THE SWITCHING FABRIC THAT MOVES ENCAPSULATED GOODS BETWEEN INTERCONNECTED NETWORKS



Evolve from material to π -container transport, handling & storage means and systems

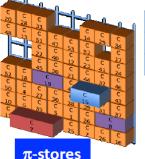


exploiting the standard modular dimensions

and interfaces of the π -containers

 π -containers moving and storage means and systems, with innovative technologies and processes exploiting the characteristics of π -containers to enable their fast, cheap, easy and reliable input, storage, composing, decomposing, monitoring, protection and output through smart, sustainable and seamless automation and human handling

 $\ln \pi$ -stores, contemporary racking can be used, however innovations in storage technologies exploiting the functional characteristics of modular π -containers are bound to be exploited





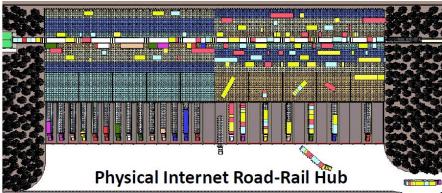
In π -stores, modular π -containers can be stacked as in container port terminals

BASED ON HOW FAST INTRALOGISTICS SYSTEMS WORK DETERMINES HOW FAST THE PHYSICAL INTERNET OPERATES, AND THE QUALITY OF SERVICE IT PROVIDES

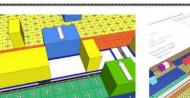


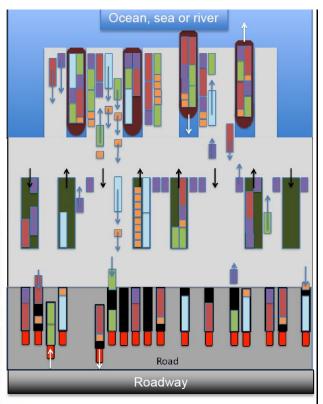
STANDARDIZED CONTAINERS SHOULD ALLOW INTRALOGISTICS OPERATIONS TO OPTIMIZE THE DISASSEMBLY, STORAGE, REASSEMBLY AND TRANSFER OF GOODS

Multimodal logistics centers designed for the Physical Internet, enabling seamless, fast, cheap, safe, reliable, distributed, & multimodal transport and deployment of π -containers across the Physical Internet









References

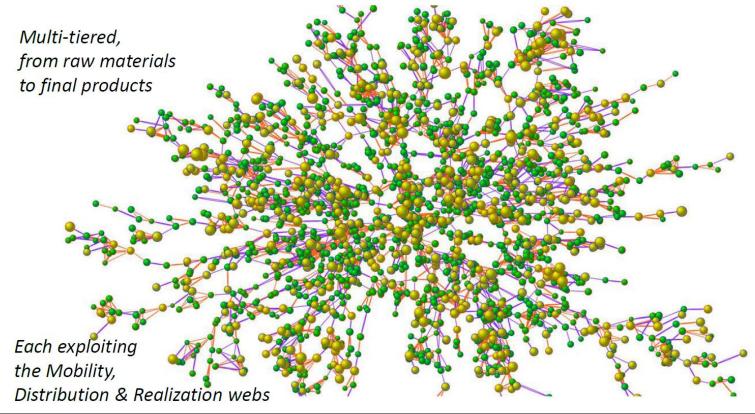
Montreuil, B., R.D. Meller, E. Ballot (2010) Towards a physical internet: the impact on logistics facilities and material handling systems design and innovation,

in Progress in Material Handling Research 2010, Edited by K. Gue et al., Material Handling Industry of America, 23 p.

 Ballot É., B. Montreuil & C. Thivierge (2012) Functional Design of Physical Internet Facilities: A Road-Rail Hub, in Progress in Material Handling Research 2012, Edited by B. Montreuil et al., Material Handling Industry of America, 34 p. THESE FUNDAMENTAL AND ANALOGOUS OPERATIONS BETWEEN THE INTERNET AND PHYSICAL INTERNET ESTABLISH THE IMPORTANCE OF INTRALOGISTICS TO THE PHYSICAL INTERNET



A Supply Web with Myriads of π -Certified Suppliers, Open & Global Access, Standardized Contracts, Open Monitoring and Supplier Ratings



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HOWEVER, WE ARE LONG WAY FROM REALIZING THE VISION OF THE PHYSICAL INTERNET



FORTUNATELY, THE ADVANCES BEING MADE IN THE WORLD OF INTRALOGISTICS ARE ENCOURAGING







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WHAT IS STILL NEEDED IS THAT SET OF VISIONARIES WHO, LIKE MALCOM MCLEAN, HAVE THE VISION AND DETERMINATION TO CREATE A DIFFERENT FUTURE FOR LOGISTICS







THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

