Solving problems and making decisions

Petrus Jönsson
The forestry research institute of Sweden



Theoretical analysis



- Not possible to evaluate systems in real life
- System studies often expensive
- To get representative results for complex systems
- Possibility to replicate and isolate noise and dependent factors

Simulations or deterministic oskogforsk analysis

 Small – if the activities in the system are independent from each other

Major – if the activities are dependent on each other



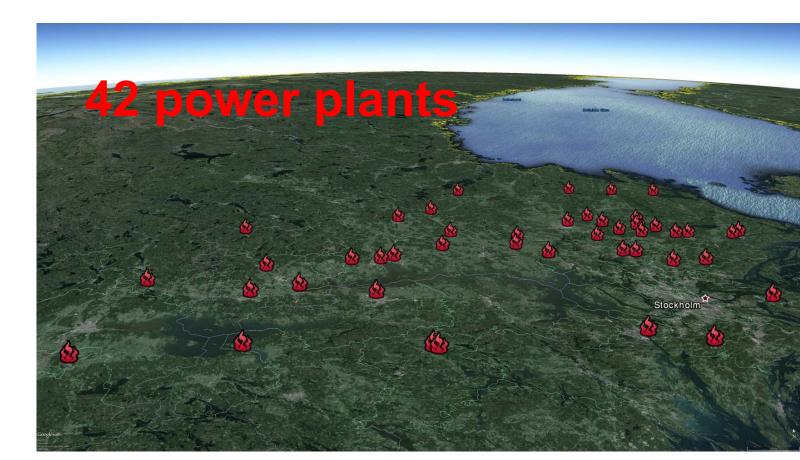
Example of projects

- Geographical exchange of biofuel
- Simulation of a small-tree processor-bundler prototype
- Variation in supply chain to paper mill

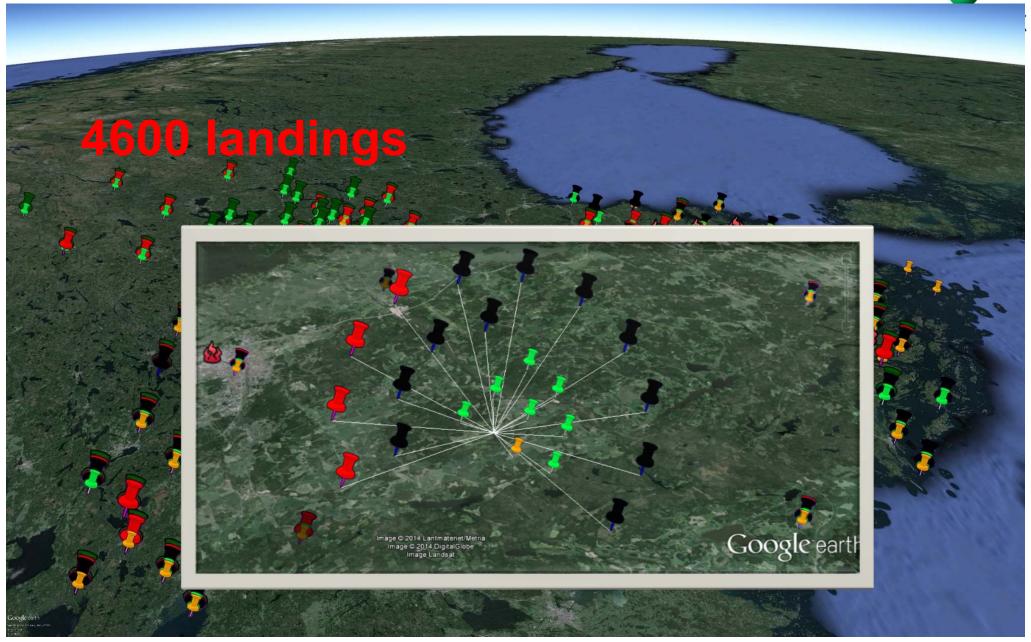


Exchange of biofuel

- Potential of exchanges
- reduced transport distance







The potential in exchange

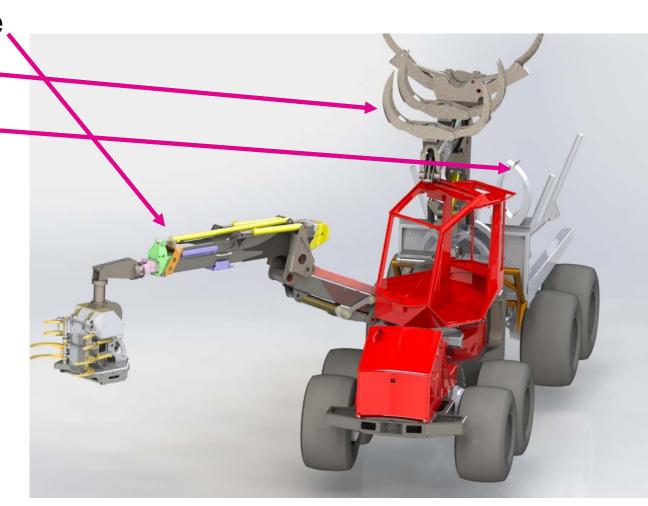


Barter within and between company's			
Company	Share of exchanges	Reduction, %	Total transports
Α	21	12	7500
В	14	13	3400
С	19	15	7700
D	9	12	8900
E	9	3	700



Design of a new machine concept

- Critical times:
 - a, Harvesting crane
 - b, Delivery crane
 - c, Bundling



Design of a new machine concept



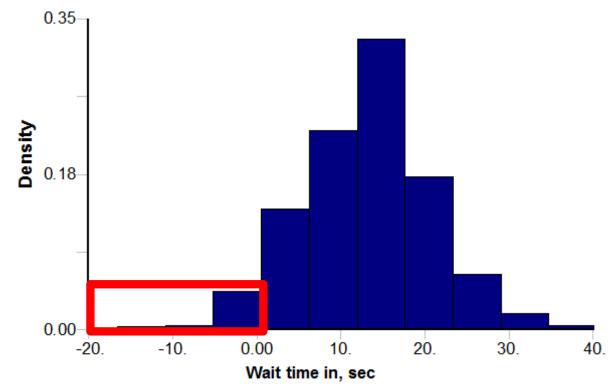
- Harvest crane and head implemented in simulator.
- Time study's for further system simulations





Simulation results

- Delivery crane safety margin
- 7% of total working time delivery crane is the bottleneck





Design of a new machine concept

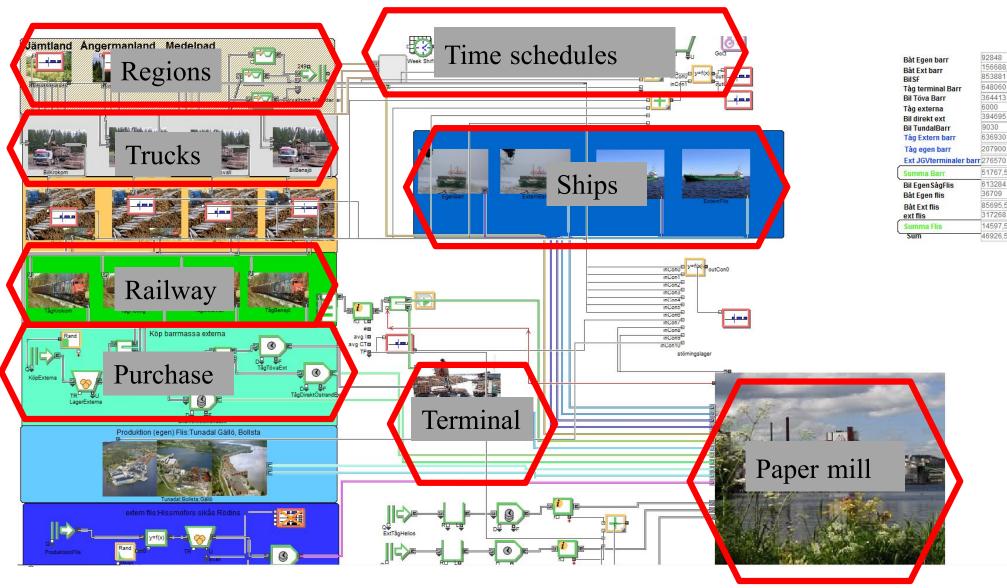




85695.5

14597,5 46926,5

Simulation model

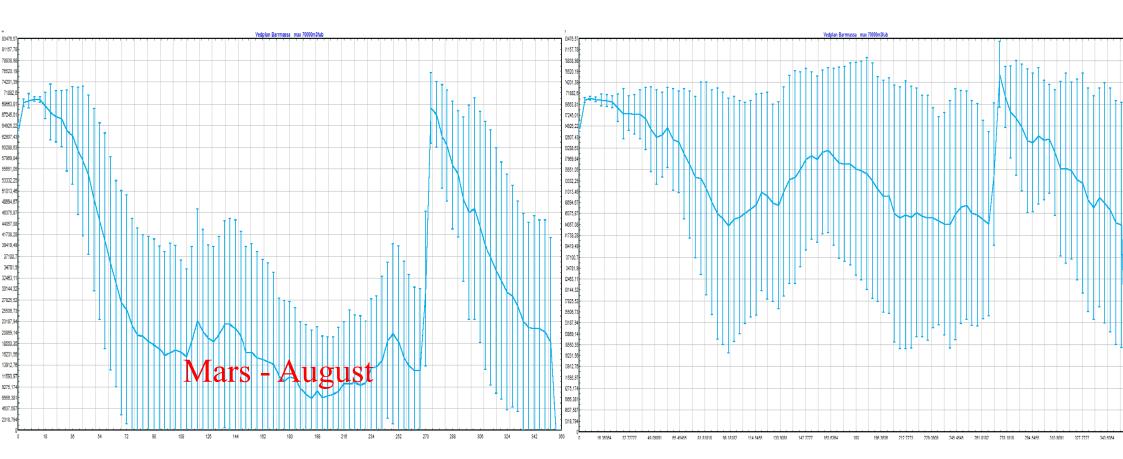




Simulations results

- Increased flows
- No added terminal

 Added a extra terminal nearby paper mill





Conclusions

- Simulations helps to understand complex systems
- Evaluating decisions when knowing the risk involved for a specific decision.