

An aerial 3D simulation of a port terminal. The scene shows a large body of water with two red and white cargo ships docked at a pier. The pier is equipped with blue cranes and conveyor systems. In the background, there are several large white storage tanks and a long industrial building. The terrain is hilly and brown. The 'portwise' logo is overlaid in the top left. A large blue semi-circle is on the right side of the image.

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# Bulk Terminal Optimization With Simulation

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## Bulk Terminal Optimization with Simulation

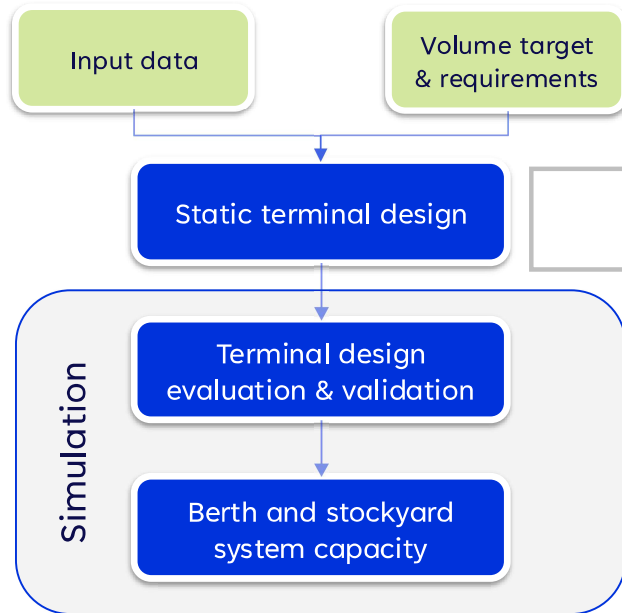
- Event-based simulation is an essential & useful tool for terminal design and capacity enhancement.
- In this PPT, we will initially demonstrate why & how simulation can assist in identifying and solving the technical and operational bottlenecks at a bulk terminal
- As a 2<sup>nd</sup> step, we aim to show how an integrated simulation approach can provide additional benefits by providing a more balanced and optimal outcome.
- Lastly, we give a few main misconceptions, reality & take-aways.

# The paper is based on a representative terminal, but the original work was done for a real terminal.



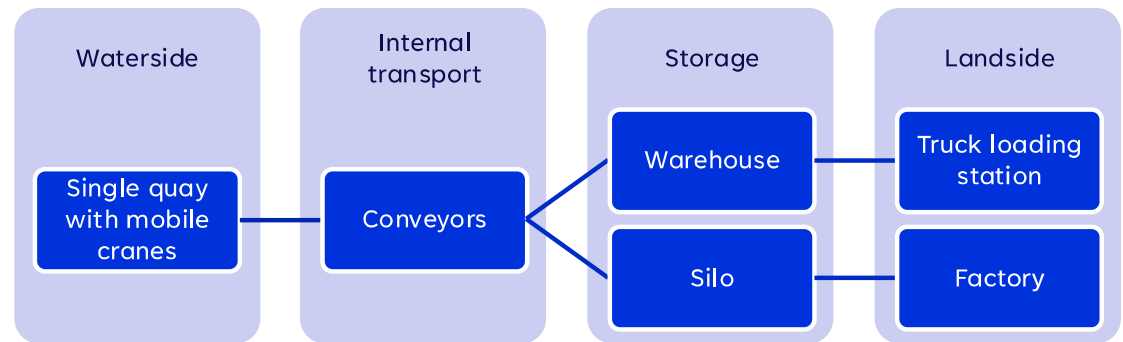
# Bulk Terminal - Design and expansion studies

## Why & How Simulation can assist

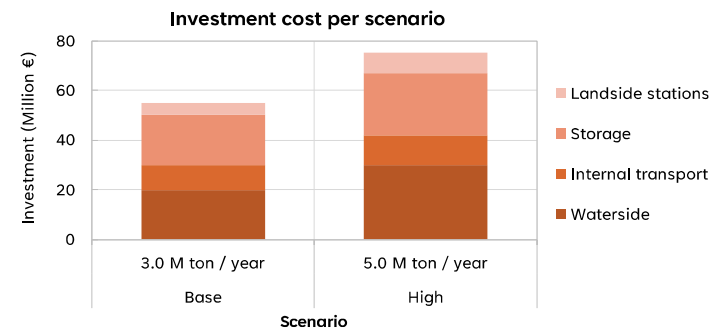


### Static terminal design (example)

#### 1. Layout, logistic process, equipment



#### 2. Investment, technical and operational evaluation



# Simulation – with examples of input and output parameters

## Vessels

Schedule, RTA

## Berth

Length, depth, crane ranges

## Equipment

Cranes, productivity, maintenance

## Operators

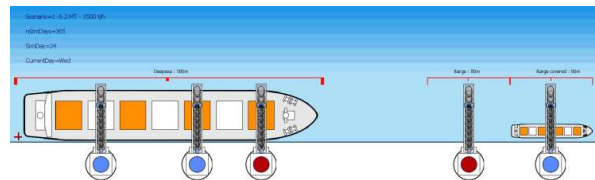
Shifts, breaks

## Environment

Tide constraint, weather stoppage

## Planning

Service levels, priority of vessels



Berth simulation (dry bulk)

Key simulation steps

Collating info & data

Configuring the model

Validating the model

Identify bottleneck(s) & establish capacity

Test improvements Round 1

Multiple & integrated simulation

Final recommendation

## Vessels

Waiting time, demurrage cost

## Berth

Occupancy per berth, realized schedule

## Equipment

Working hours, efficiency

## Operators

Working hours

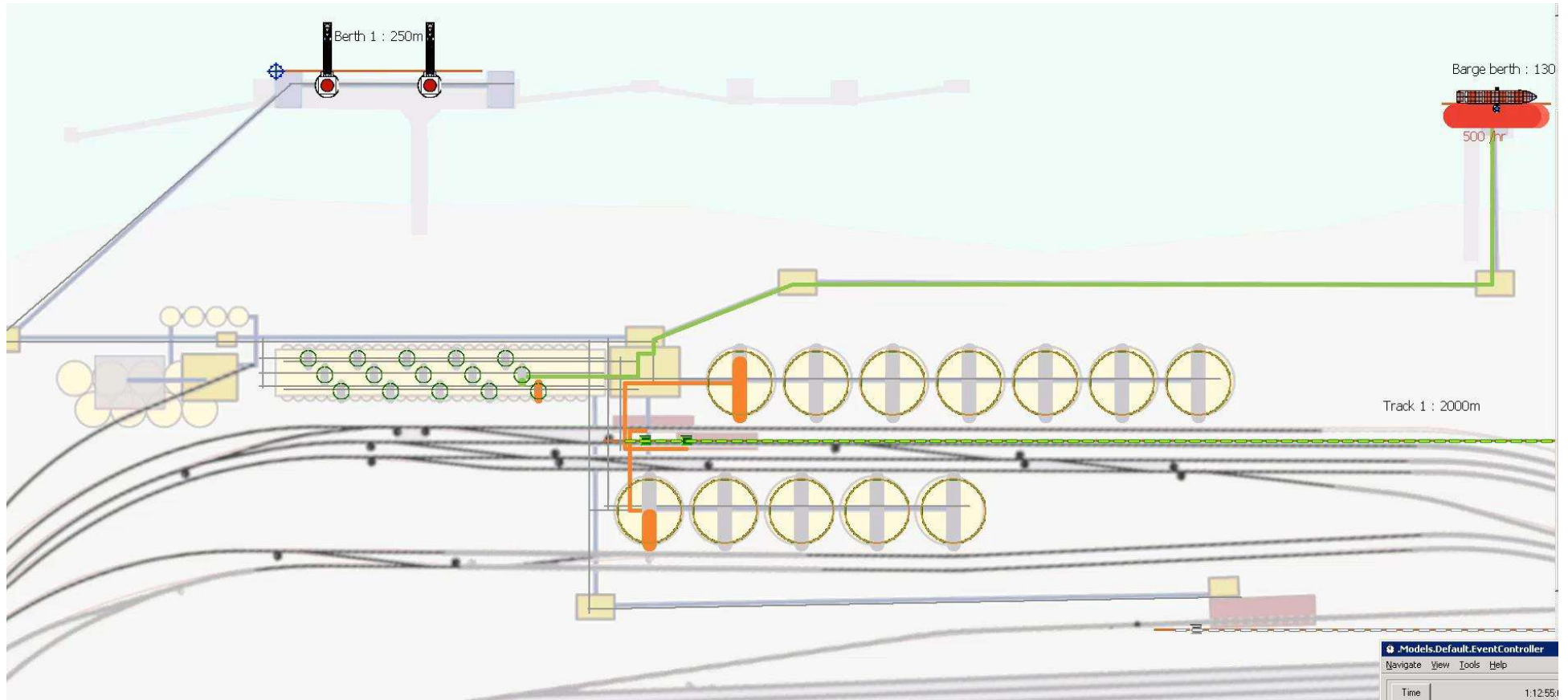
## Environment

Energy consumption

## Planning

Deployment frequency, workload distribution

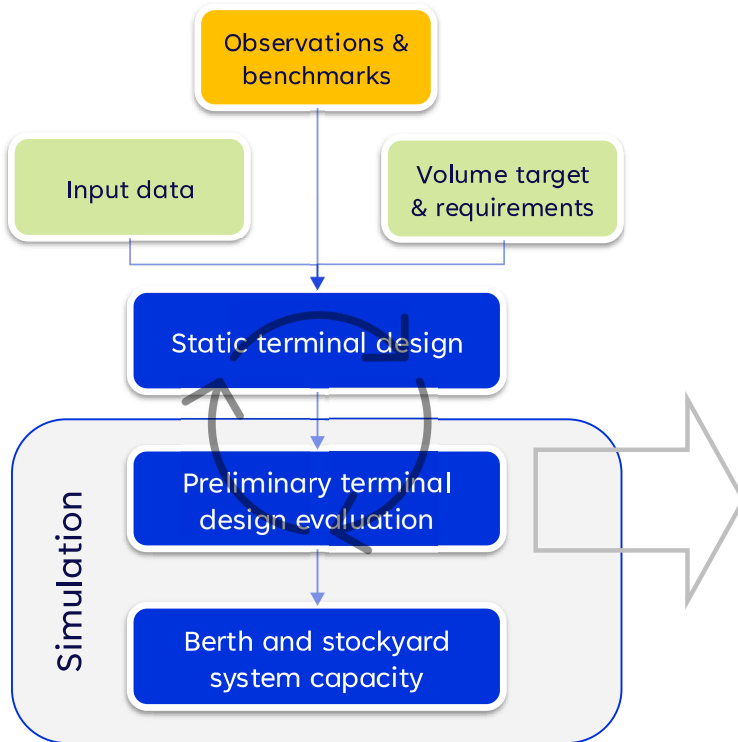
## 2D simulation model integrates major parts, incl. trucks, storage, conveyors, (un)loaders of a bulk terminal



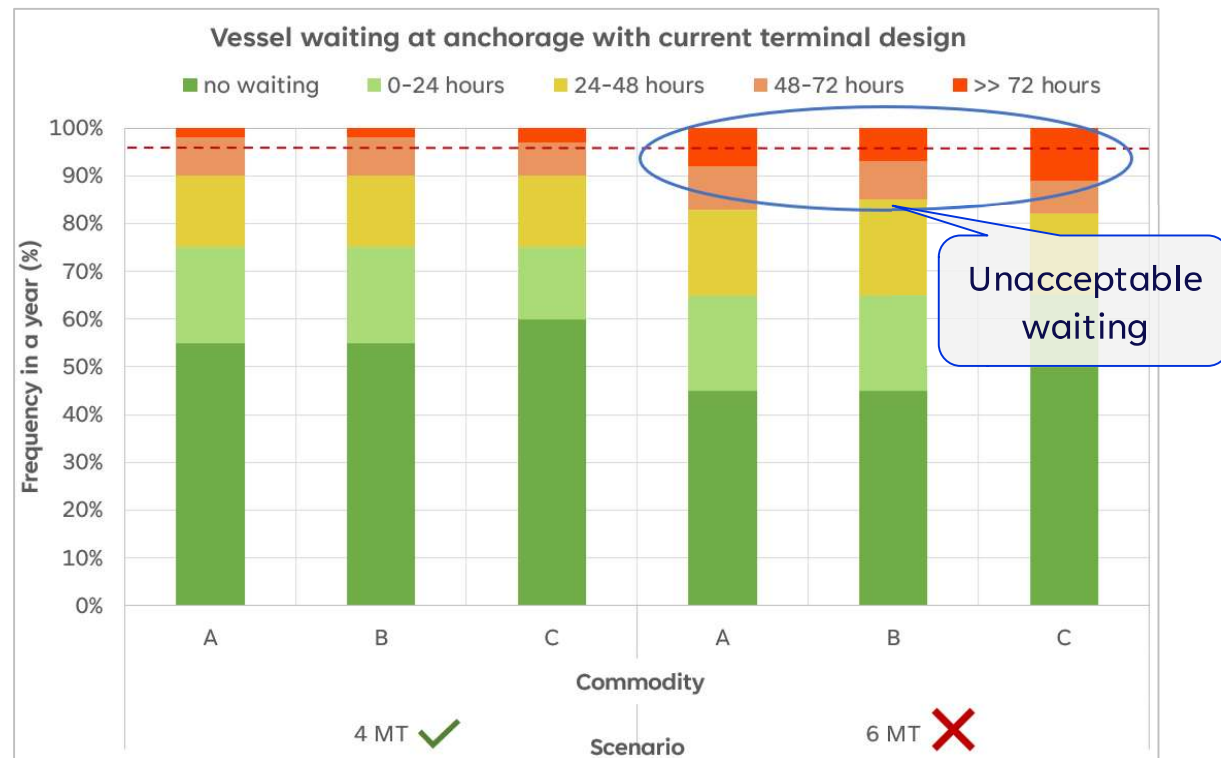


# Case study: Bulk case study a terminal handling 3 commodities

## Increasing volume 4.0 → 6.0MT



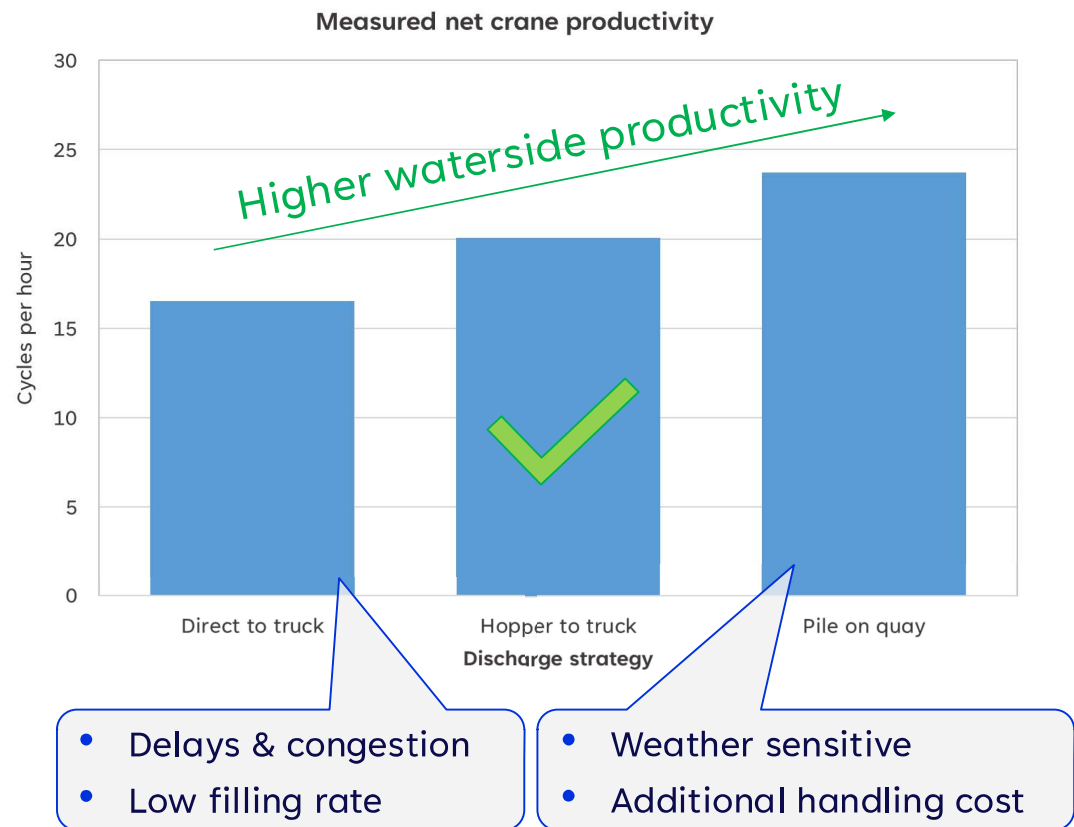
- Dynamic simulation shows that the current terminal design configuration is inadequate for the future volume of 6MT



## Identifying bottlenecks → to propose solutions for improving productivity

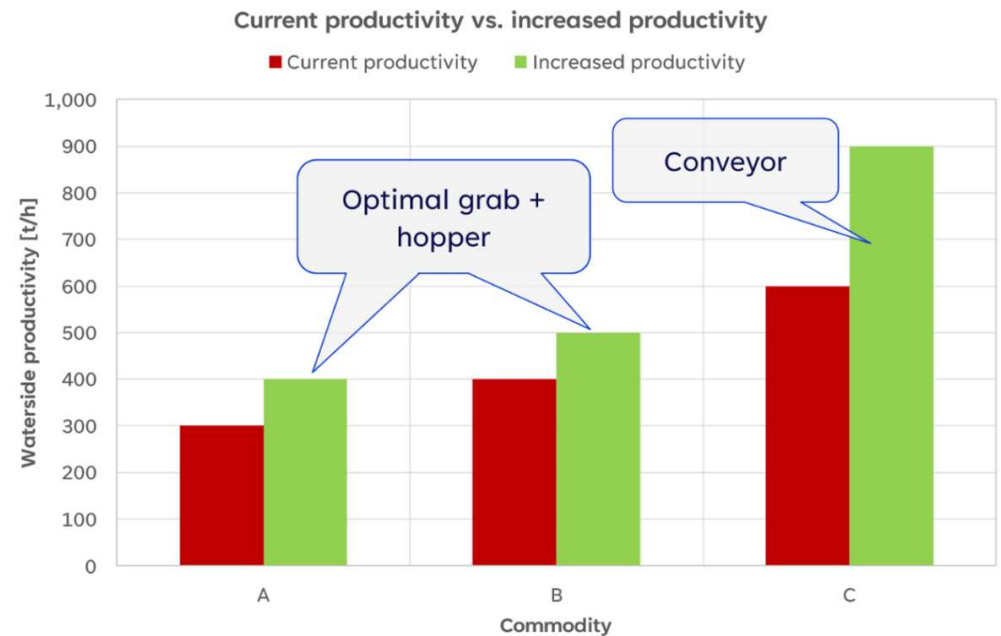
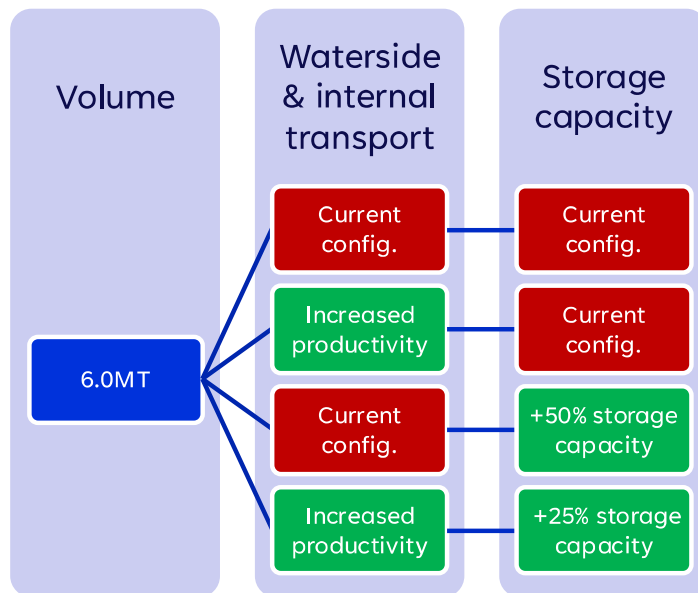
- The terminal operator has been using 3 different discharge methods to deliver materials from crane to storage:
  - Direct loading from crane to truck
  - Loading trucks through hopper
  - Discharge on quay to be picked up later
- “Hopper to truck” is the recommended method → trade-off between productivity and operation cost
- Applying conveyor is an alternative method to increase the waterside productivity:
  - Discontinuous operation → Continuous

### Identify bottlenecks (Commodity A & B)



## Simulation scenarios

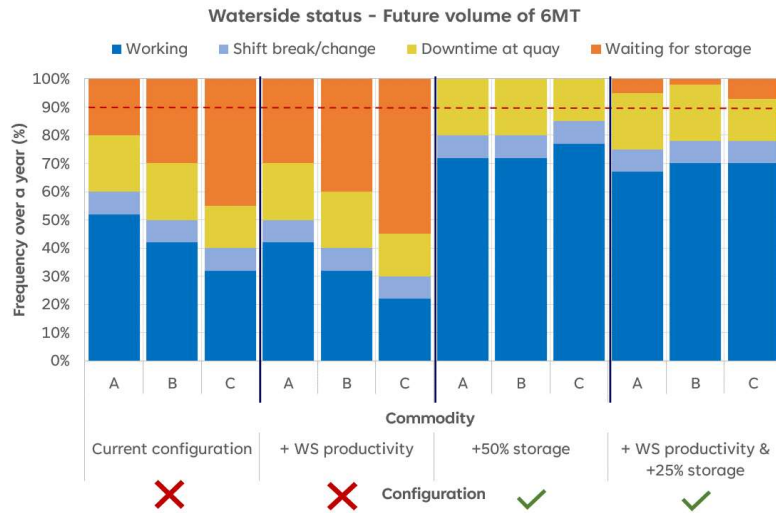
- Waterside productivity of commodities A and B are increased by applying optimal grabs and hoppers, to maximize crane utilization
- For commodity C, conveyor is used rather than trucks, to minimize waiting time of quay cranes.
- In addition, storage capacity needs to increase to accommodate the higher volume throughput:
  - 2 different levels are investigated: +25% and +50% storage capacity



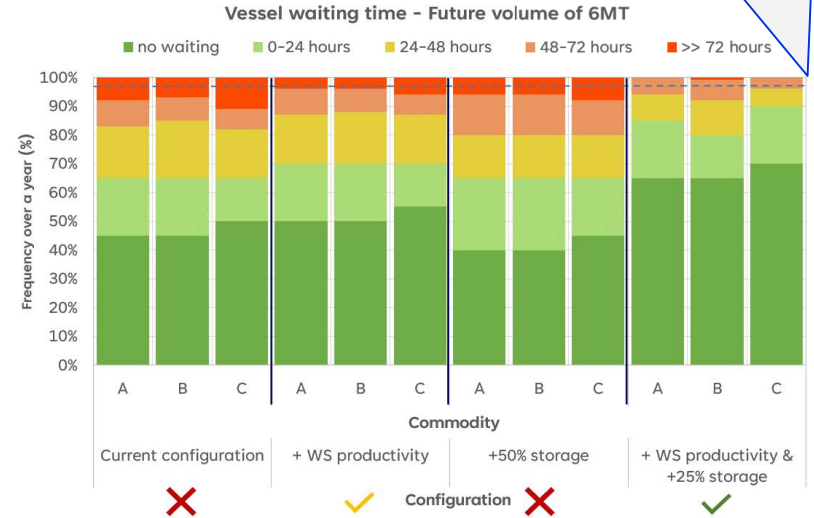
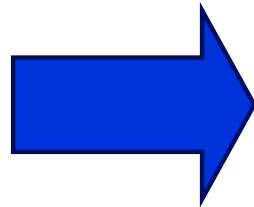


# Terminal design evaluation using simulation

## Future volume of 6.0MT



Target:  
≤10% waiting  
for storage



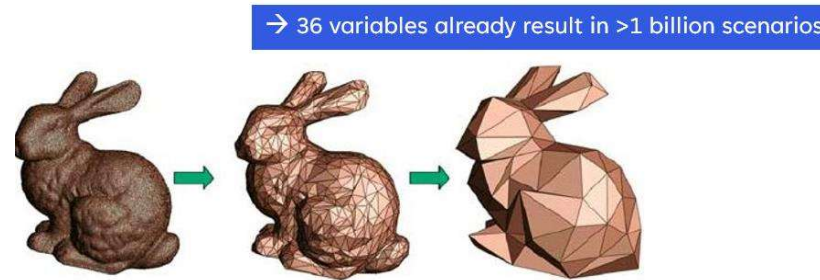
Target:  
≤4% waiting  
longer than 72hrs

- Although in “+50% storage” scenario, the waterside status is mainly “working”, however low productivity results in unacceptable service levels and waiting time for vessels.
- The outcome of “+WS productivity & +25% storage capacity” scenario shows waterside, internal transport, and storage operations are interrelated, affecting the overall terminal operation outcome.
  - Therefore, improvements are best handled in an integrated way to find the best balance & trade-off.



## Reality & take away

Misconception/Myth	Reality	Take away- How to address
Data problem has been solved	Data quality is variable to poor	Data & outcome validation #
Port industry is IT minded	Not at all, & long way to go.	IT tools provide excellent value, focus on business value
More complexity is superior	More complexity can give less insight	Reduction is the core of modelling



Reduction is the core of modelling!

# This work was based on annual capacity simulation.  
Detailed simulation can provide better insights by varying processes, speeds or delays within the simulation model.



## Concluding remarks

- The case study highlights how the simulation approach can be used to enhance bulk terminal operation & optimise operation:
  - Identify design and operational bottlenecks.
  - Assess technical and operational measures to enhance productivity.
  - The benefits of an integrated approach



Thank you.



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# Non-Container : Multipurpose, Bulk & RoRo operations

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