



ALICE/SENSE workshop during IPIC
“Detailed Roadmap Towards Physical Internet”

Definition of research areas

ALICE/SENSE workshop in Groningen 15:30h to 17:30h, 20th of June

Agenda

- 15:30h: General introduction
 - Introduction to SENSE
 - Presentation of storyline (6 steps) and currently identified research areas
- 16:00h: Brainstorming in working groups
 - Split-up in 2 - 4 working groups for detailed discussions about research areas
 - Input: Table with currently identified research areas grouped by network, node, system and governance
 - Output: New research areas, more detailed research areas
- 17:00h: Final sum up
 - Presentation of results from single working groups
- 17:30h: End of workshop

The SETRIS Project

Budget: 1 Million €

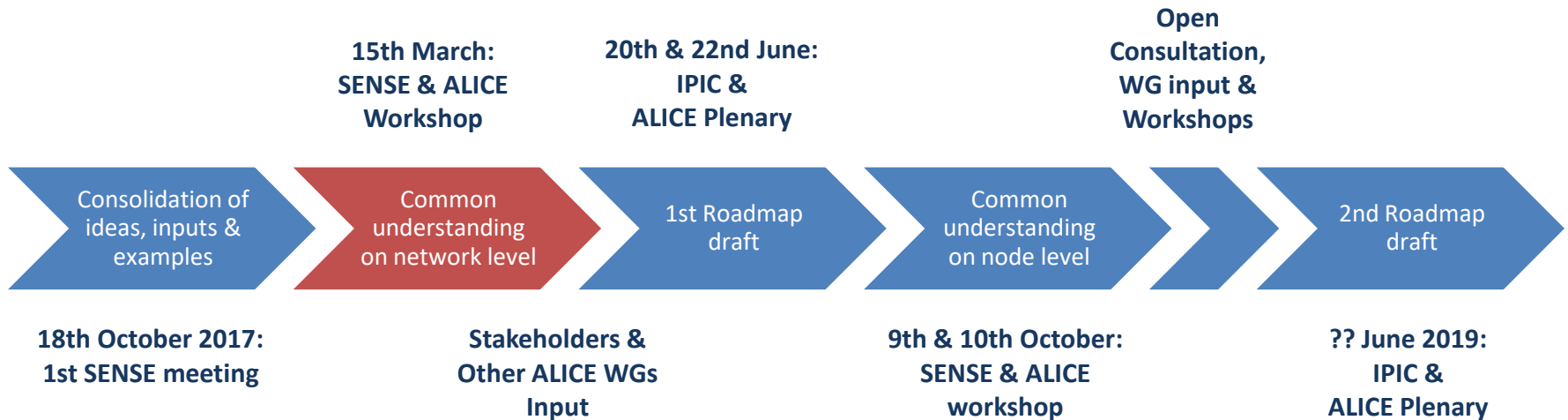
Timeline: 30 months, Oct. 2017 – March 2020

The team:

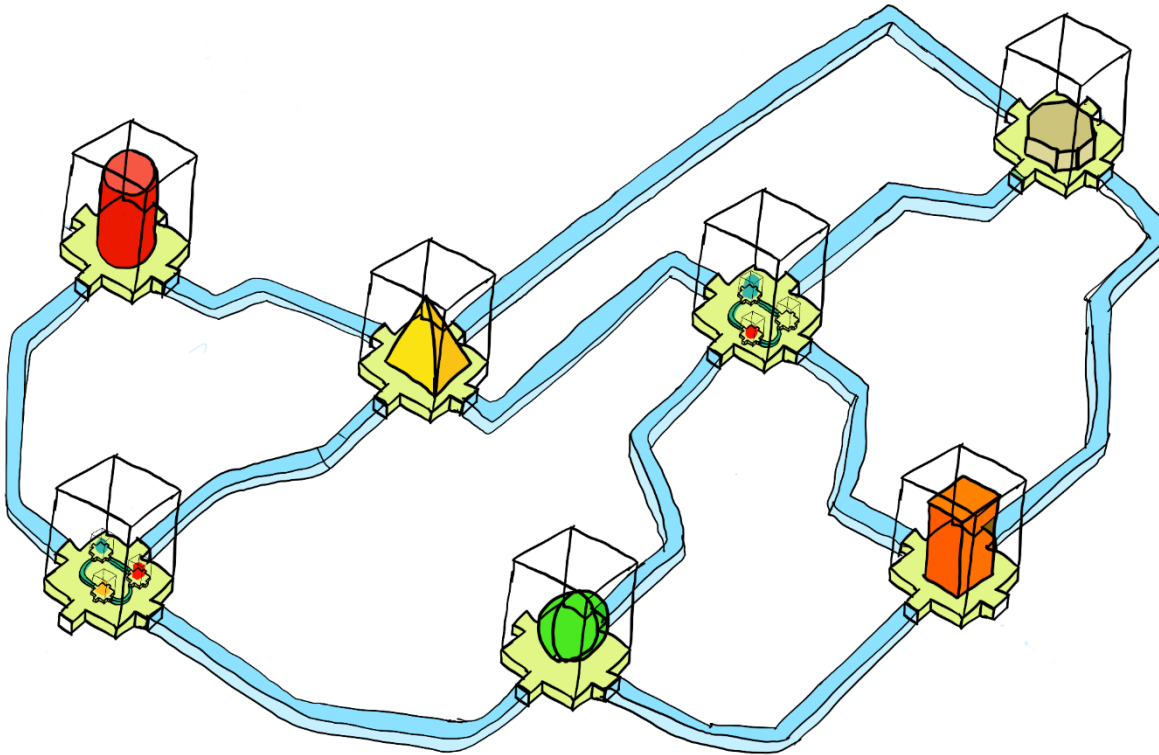


Activities performed in the frame of SENSE “Accelerating the Path Towards the Physical Internet”. The SENSE project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation Programme under grant agreement No. 769967

Roadmap „Towards the Physical Internet“

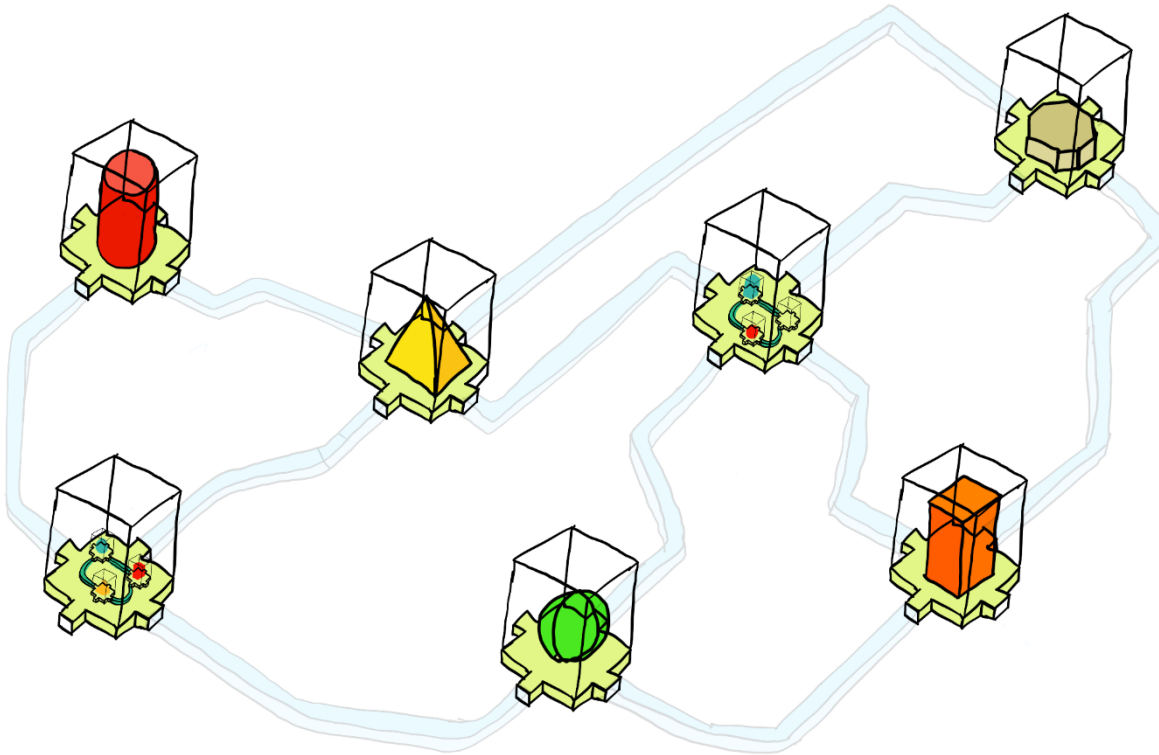


Physical Internet on network level and on node level



- The nodes in PI are physical locations, like hubs, warehouses, etc.
- The network level describes how nodes are connected within the network to allow door-to-door transport

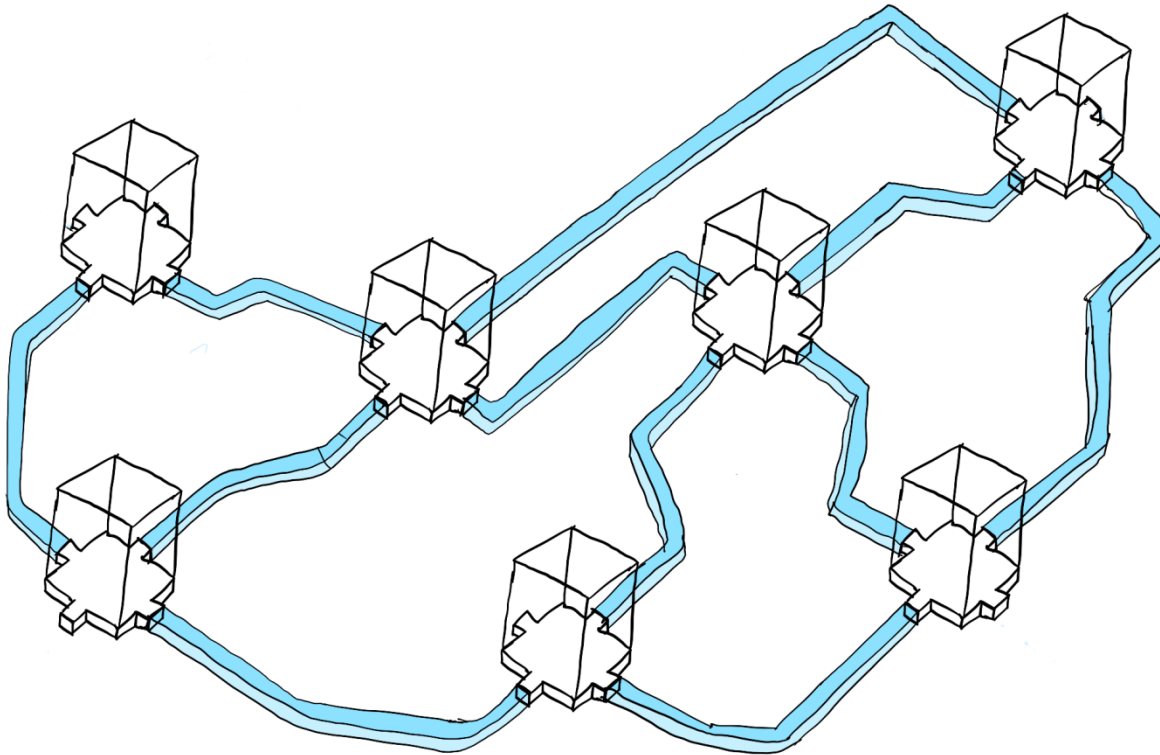
On node level we focus on design and operation of PI nodes including physical handling of goods



Including the following topics:

- Operation of PI nodes
- Boxes, containers and physical handling
- Value Adding Service providers
- Customs (and other public services) will be in the nodes (as function)
- PI node is always consisting of physical system and it system

On network level we focus on PI network design and operation



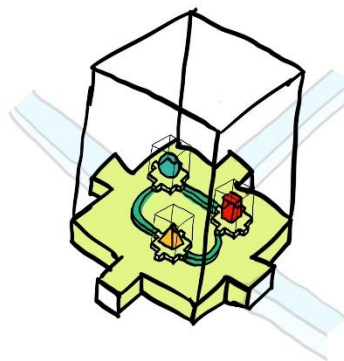
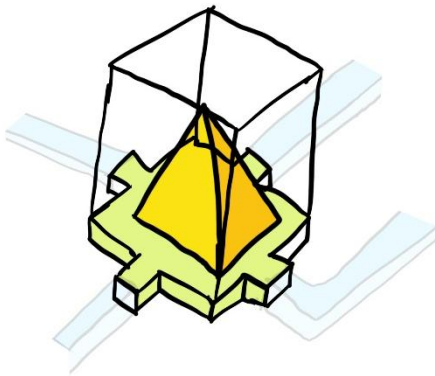
Including the following topics:

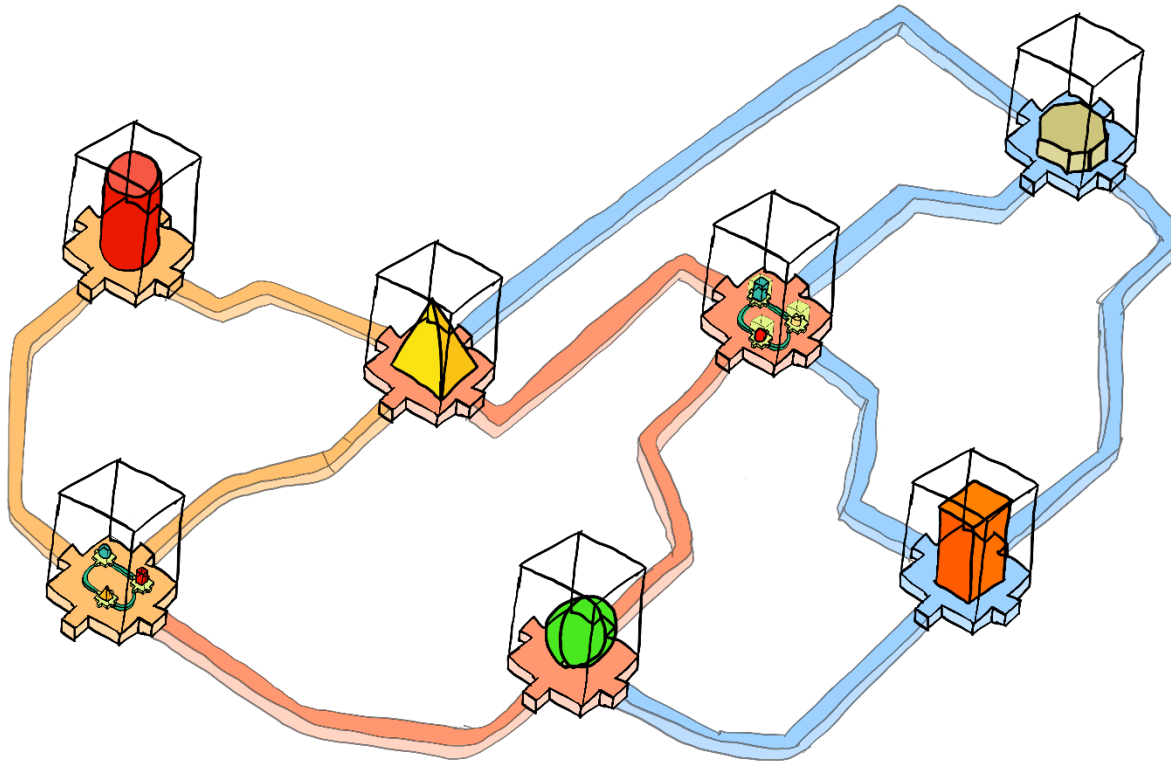
- PI network design and operation
- Role of PI nodes in the network
- Routing algorithms and connection of transport networks
- Establishing physical and digital connectivity

Internal operations of nodes are hidden for network level

Reduction of complexity

- Comparison to Digital Internet and (private) Intranets
 - Internal organisation of networks is not linked to digital internet
- Same idea for PI allows Physical Internet and Physical Intranets (e.g. within PI nodes)

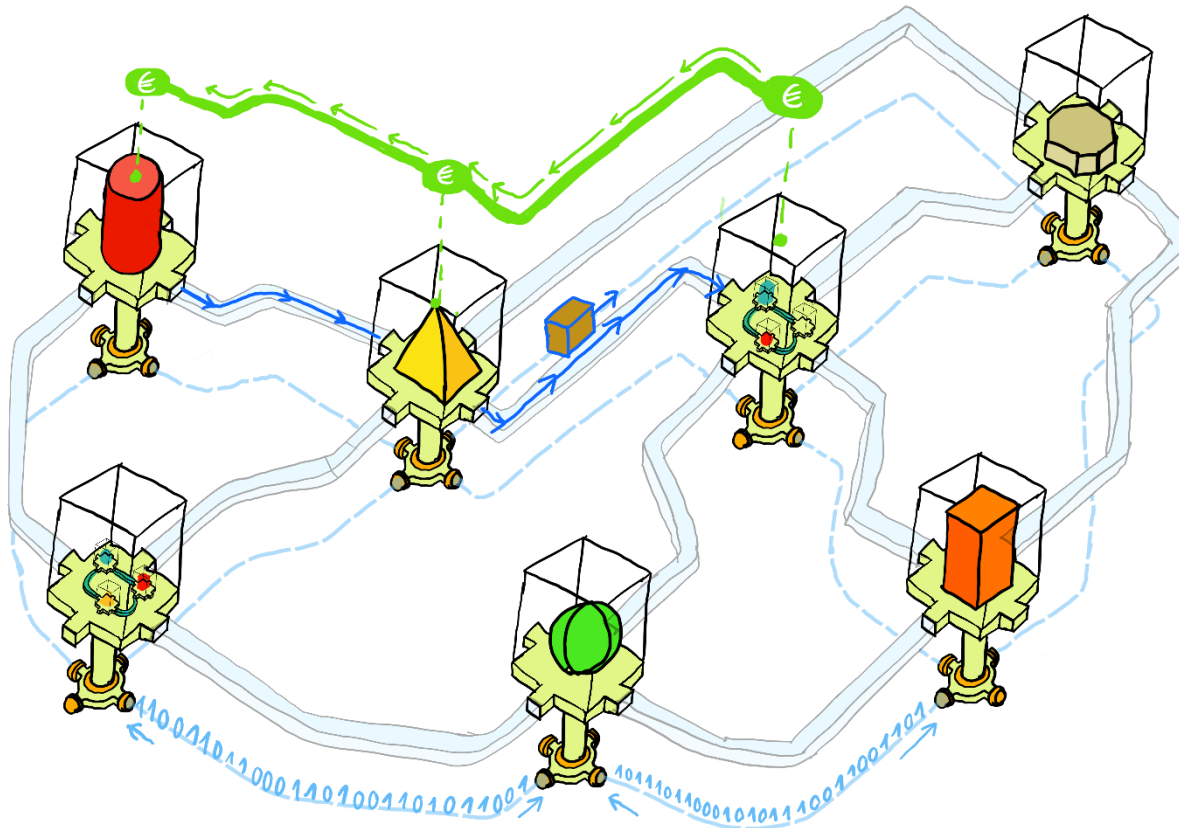




PI Network build network of networks:

- Seamless connection of existing (company) networks
- Definition of rules for cooperation which companies need to agree and fulfil
- Service level agreements, quality of service

PI combines flow of goods, information and money



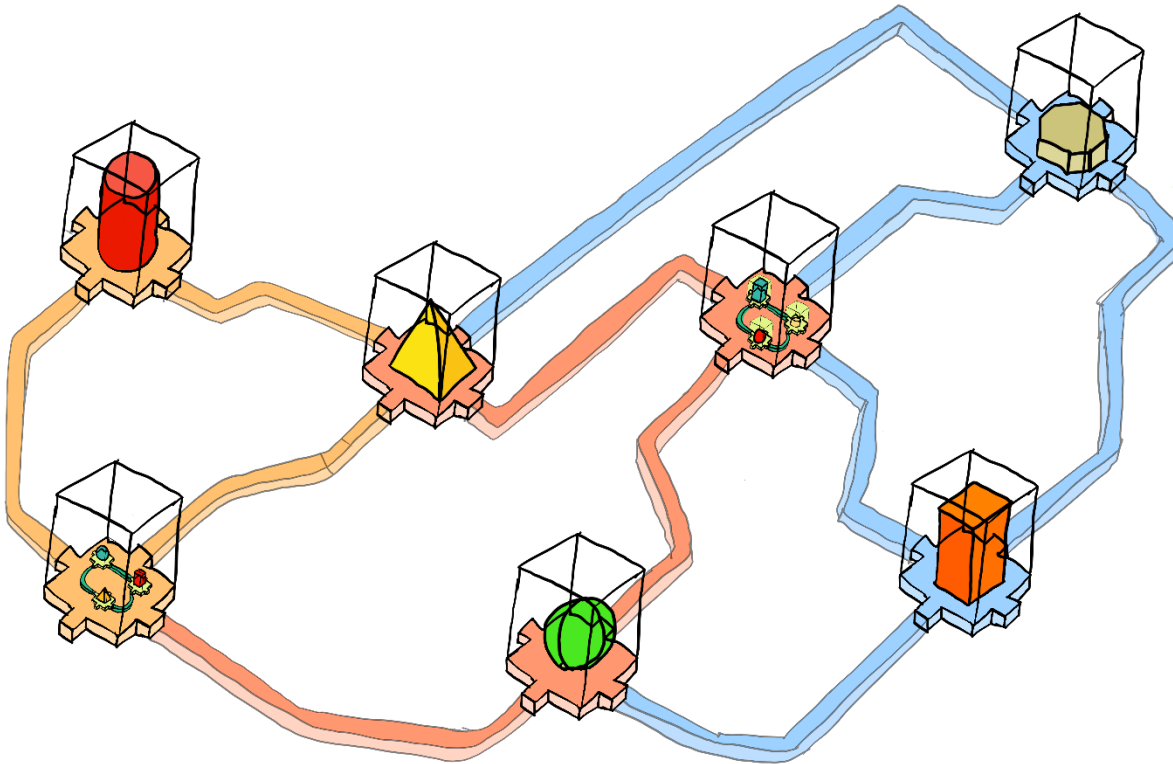
Combination of flows on three levels:

- Transport (physical)
- IT (virtual)
- Money (financial)

The existing infrastructure will stay more or less the same

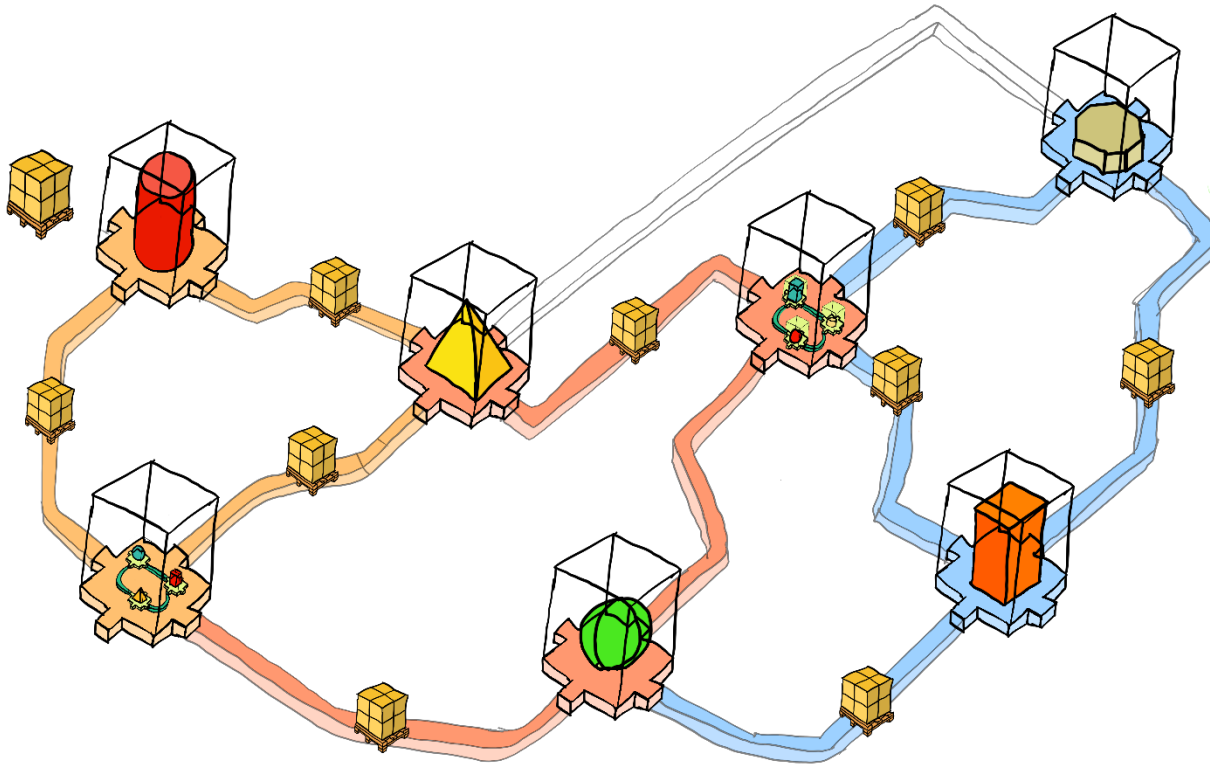
PI will still build on one network with different paths based on individual requirements

Full network available



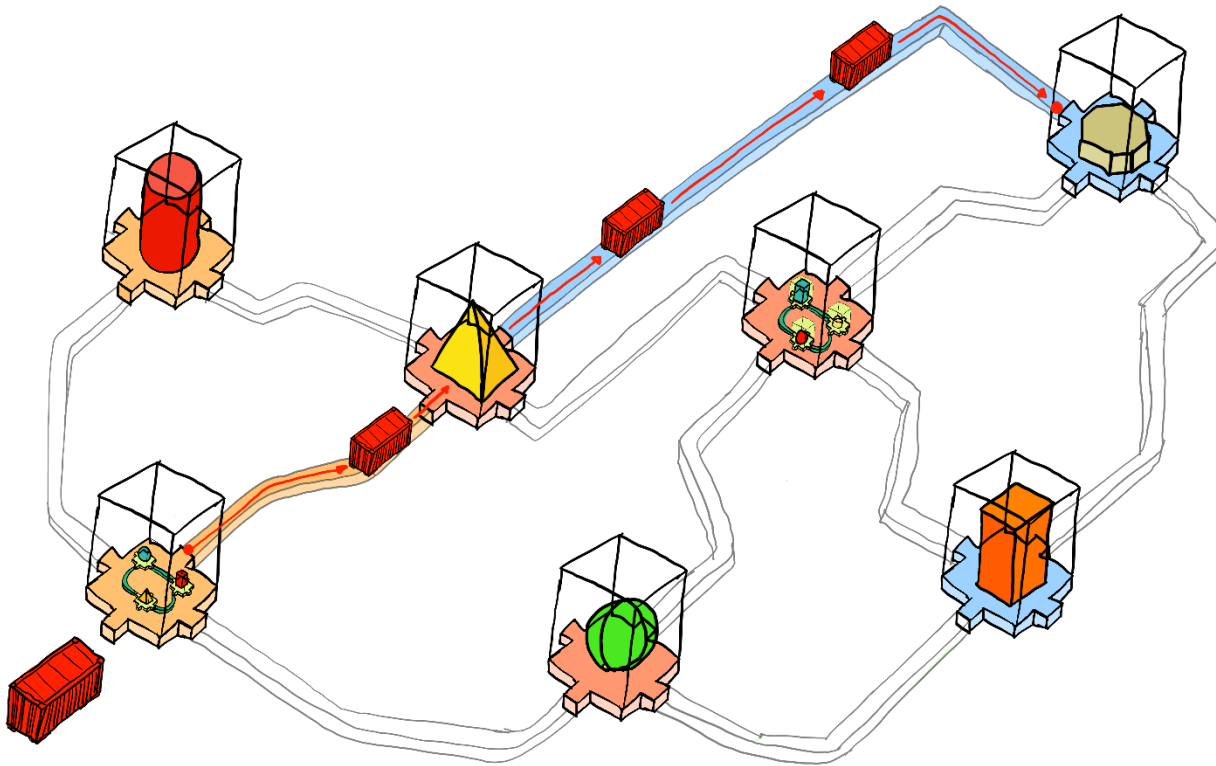
PI will still build on one network with different paths based on individual requirements

**Subset of network for
transport of pallets**



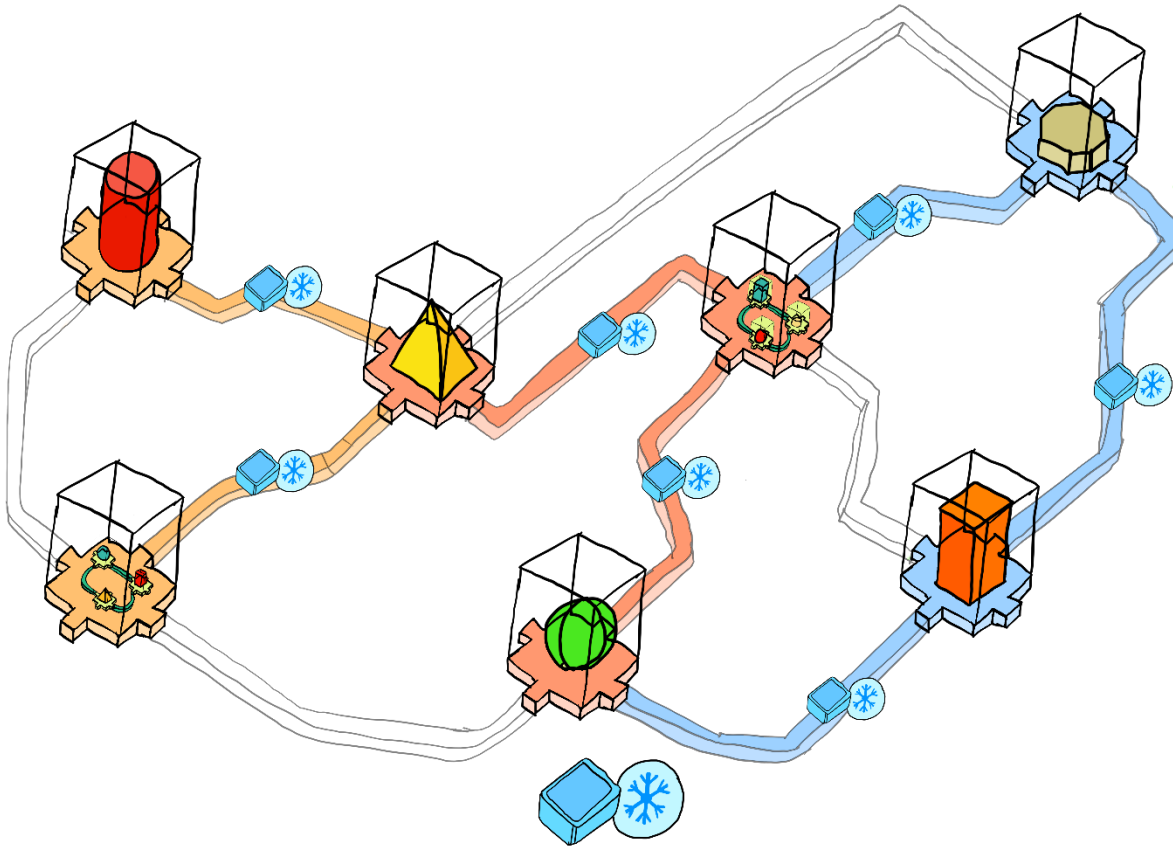
PI will still build on one network with different paths based on individual requirements

**Subset of network for
transport of containers**



PI will still build on one network with different paths based on individual requirements

**Subset of network for
transport of frozen
goods**



Possible effects during the transition towards the PI

For carriers

- Better connection of internal and external networks based on open protocols/standards
- Higher efficiency for internal operations based on open protocols/standards
- Less required assets because of better asset utilisation
- Mid- and long-term capacity planning not needed

For shippers (customers)

- Higher flexibility in transports
- Ad-hoc scaling of needed transport capacities
- Visibility of goods in transport
- Increase of the service level (more outreach because of more networks)

Possible effects during the transition towards the PI

For hubs/terminals/ports

- Tactical planning (decision about next link)
- Connection of (former separate) networks

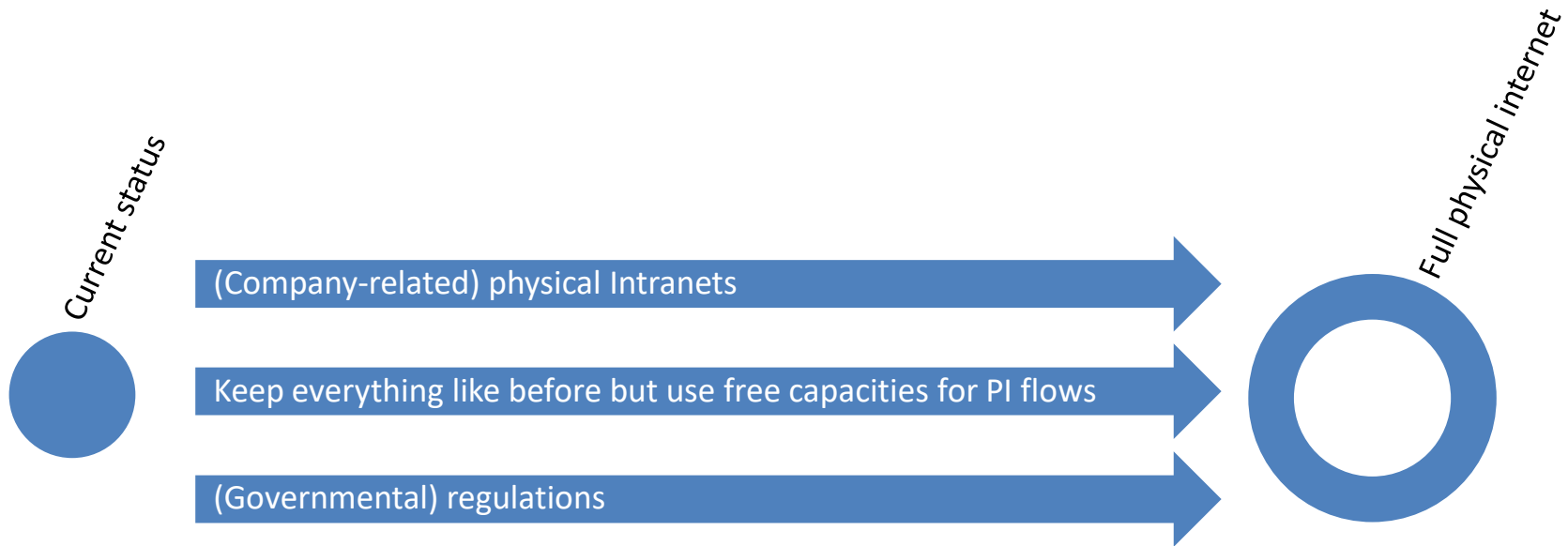
For Logistics Service Provider

- More flexibility in planning and execution
- Main contact point to use PI
- Easier use of external resources (on demand)

For society

- Higher efficiency in transport
- Expected less emissions because of higher efficiency
- Expected higher resilience because of connected networks (no single-point-of-failure)

Possible scenarios on the way to PI



Step 1: Get offers for shipping price according to schedule and quality requirements

- PI system must provide the capability to provide this cost from source A to destination B via forward looking capability that understands:
 - system load factors during the time frame in which the shipment will occur,
 - what lanes might be possible for use, and
 - various carrier and node costs that would be incurred to ship the shipper's products along each conforming path.
- Service providers, node operators and transport operators, need to provide service costs, service levels, quality, etc. to PI "management system".
- *Provided in Digital Internet by TCP and quality of service protocols
-> PI will need similar protocols to handle this service.*

PI storyline: Shipper wants to send via PI

Step 2: Shipper accepts a particular shipment quote/scenario

- Shipment plan needs to be integrated into the PI's forward planning system so that execution activities can be planned and PI loads updated by lane to allow for the ongoing planning of other activities and shipments.

PI storyline: Shipper wants to send via PI

Step 3: Injection of loading unit into the PI

- Transport of loading unit starts from first PI node
- If location of loading unit is outside of PI network, then pickup of loading unit will be managed by operator of first PI node
- Set up of all service providers along the path for receiving and moving the loading unit along to its destination.
- *Provided in Digital Internet by several layers:*
 - *IP protocol for between node management*
 - *TCP for across network management.*

Step 4: Movement within PI

- As the loading unit moves through the PI network, it will interact with PI nodes
- Each node will have been notified through the IP equivalent control protocol of the loading unit and its scheduled arrival and will have responded based on its current state whether it can accept the shipment based on its original commitment.
- Loading unit will move seamless across several (company) networks / **PI network?**
- Amount of PI nodes involved in one route will be naturally limited by 5-10 PI nodes
 - -> Six degrees of separation

Route changes due to equipment breakdown, poorer performance, unexpected loads, etc. or even better offers

- Changes will be communicated upstream in real time before the prior node sends the loading unit downstream and also during transport.
- Prior node determines whether there are congested links and route via other links to ensure that the delivery of a loading unit occurs per its QoS requirements
 - *Analogous process from Digital Internet and its routing protocol approach*
- PI will allow this rerouting and update the shipment's routing based on this reassessment. Should the problem create a potential failure to meet the original deliver or QoS requirements the shipper will be notified and they will need to make a decision as to how to proceed.
- PI (TCP analogous protocol most likely) will update the shipment's information and the loading unit will be moved onwards according to the updated data.

PI storyline: Shipper wants to send via PI

Step 5: Arrival at last PI node on route

- Once the loading unit arrives at the last PI node, the final distribution will occur like the final delivery does for DI packets.
- *This is done in the DI via the ISP's headend system.*
- Last PI node does not need to be the final destination:
 - Certified transport to real address (shops, domestics), with special services like individual delivery times, unboxing, cleaning, etc.
 - In PI this would be done via the rules that are extent in the final node, be these city delivery regulations or some other rule set governing the “last mile.”

Step 6: Loading unit delivered, start of invoicing and payment process

- Invoicing and payment process will operate in a manner similar to how mobile phone roaming charges are handled. Using a forward services logging process all services provided will be accounted for, the costs summed up and the shipper charged.
- When the shipper makes payment to the financial service entity operating in the PI, each service provider will be paid

PI Nodes

- Handling of assets and goods
- Value adding services

PI Network Services

- Planning and routing
- Information exchange
- Interconnectivity (in network)

Access to PI System

- User interface

Govern. & System Design

- Business model
- Finance and trust
- System borders of PI

Main building blocks of PI

Current research areas

PI Nodes

- Physical handling of assets and goods
 - Automatisation/Automation
 - Boxes and containers
- Transport vehicles
- Value adding services from nodes

PI Network Services

Access to PI System

Govern. & System Design

Main building blocks of PI

Current research areas

PI Nodes

PI Network Services

- Forecasting & planning
 - Forecasting / Forward looking capabilities
 - Real-time network status
- Routing algorithms and principles
 - Node-to-node transport (hop-to-hop)
 - Network transport (door-to-door)
 - Detection of congestion and problems
 - Rerouting based on contracts
 - PI protocol stack
- PI planning system
- Price-cost-payment system
 - Secure logging and payment process

Access to PI System

Govern. & System Design

Main building blocks of PI

Current research areas

PI Nodes

PI Network Services

- Connection/Interface to PI system
- User interaction
- Seamless connection between PI and other networks
 - Last mile, urban logistics

Access to PI System

Govern. & System Design

Main building blocks of PI

Current research areas

PI Nodes

PI Network Services

- Governance and business models
 - Different pricing models: flatrate vs. per distance vs. per item
- Data sovereignty, privacy and trust
- Trustees?
- Architecture of PI system
- Ad-hoc contracting

Access to PI System

Govern. & System Design

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Governance & System Design

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16h – 17h: Brainstorming in working groups

- Split-up in 2 - 4 working groups for detailed discussions about research areas
 - Input: Table with currently identified research areas grouped by network, node, system and governance
 - Output: New research areas, more detailed research areas
-
- Based on the collection of current research areas please discuss the following questions:

Do you agree to this research areas?
What do you thinking is missing?
Which topics are the most urgent ones?

Final sum up

17h: Final sum up

- Presentation of results from single working groups

Please give a short summary
about your discussion and the
outcome!

- Thank you for your help