

ICONET INTERACTIVE WORKSHOP

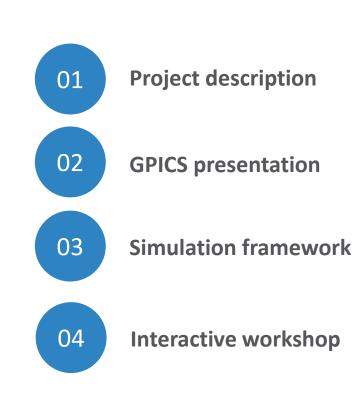
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Agenda



ICONET – Meeting ID



ICONET Factsheet

- Project start: 01/09/2018
- Duration: 30 months
- Budget: 3,078,698 EUR
- 16 partners
- **GA no: 769119**
- Coordinator: Inlecom
- Website: www.iconetproject.eu

Consortium

- 1. INLECOM GROUP ILS Group Belgium
- 2. ZORGIOS IOANNIS CLMS Greece
- 3. CONSORZIO NAZIONALE INTERUNIVERSITARIO PER LE TELECOMUNICAZIONICNIT Italy
- 4. EBOS TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED **eBOS** Cyprus
- 5. ELUPEG BV ELU Netherlands
- 6. EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF TRANSPORT USERS (EUROPEAN SHIPPERS COUNCIL) ESC Belgium
- 7. IBM IRELAND LIMITED IBM Ireland
- 8. ELECTRONIC GERMAN LINK GMBH EGL Germany

- 9. UNION INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIETES DE TRANSPORT COMBINE RAIL-ROUTE SCRL UIRR Belgium
- 10. NEW GENERATION SENSORS SRL NGS Italy
- 11. PROCTER & GAMBLE SERVICES COMPANY NV PGBS Belgium
- 12. SONAE CENTER SERVICOS II S.A. SON Portugal
- 13. STOCKBOOKING SB France
- 14. INSTITUTO TECNOLOGICO DE ARAGON ITAINNOVA Spain
- 15. HAVENBEDRIJF ANTWERPEN PoA Belgium
- 16. VLTN GCV VLTN Belgium

ICONET Vision

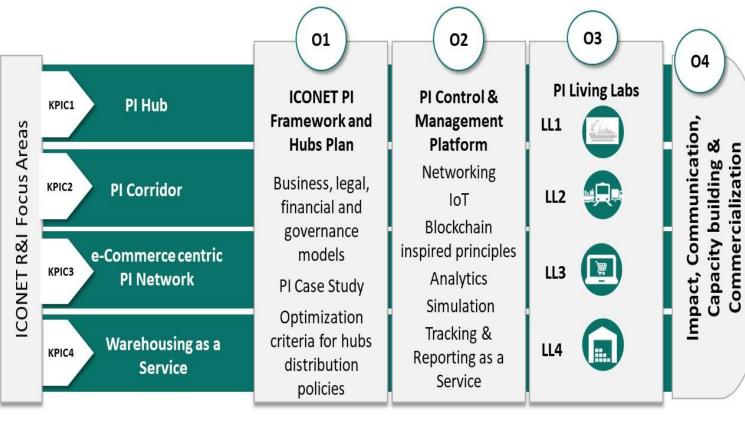
Explore and create innovative PI network services that optimise cargo flows against throughput, cost and environmental performance, based on Governance policies and SLAs, constantly and fully aware of network operations and status

New business and governance models and enablers for the PI operations, addressing

the barriers for collaboration and maturity issues Generic PI Case Study and Simulation models for PI network design, addressing decision support with respect to the number and placement of PI nodes

PI Hyperconnectivity Open Reference Architecture and Platform for enabling the required connectivity at the digital level

ICONET Objectives



KPIC = Key PI Capability O = Objective

Establish a "cloud-based PI framework and platform", in a pathway that integrates PI-driven capabilities, by means of an incremental and verifiable approach that exploits progress in digital and physical interconnectivity through open and public APIs

PI Concepts / Roles

► The main Generic PI Case Study (GPICS) elements

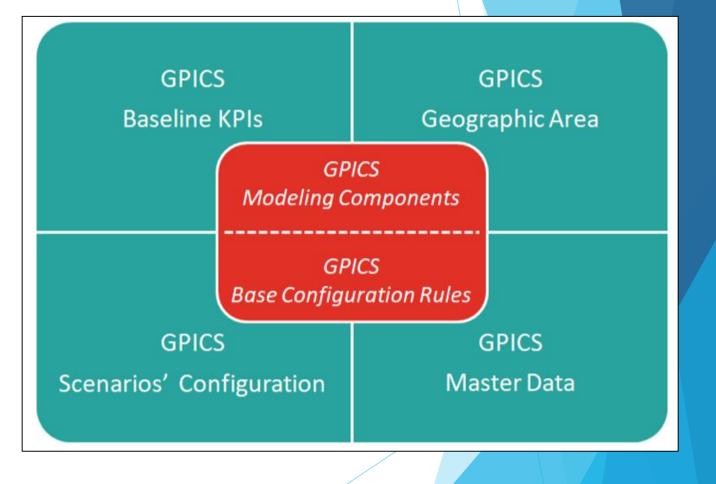
	GPIC structure		
GPICS Container	Unit load manipulated, stored, moved and routed through the systems and infrastructures of the Physical Internet.		
GPICS Node/Hub	Location specifically designed to carry out logistics and transport processes and activities on PI containers.		
GPICS Mover/Transport	Moving element used to carry PI containers through the PI nodes/hubs.		
GPICS Corridor	Connection between two PI Nodes/Hubs directly connected.		
GPICS Route	Set of GPICS corridors which connect a GPICS Node origin and a GPICS Node destination.		
GPICS Network	Set of containers, nodes, movers/transport, corridors, and routes.		
GPICS Roles	Actors/Agents involved in the operation of the PI Network.		

PI Concepts / Roles

Sender	Receiver	Transport (LSP)	Coordinator
 Creates a Pl Order Activates the flow Initial information 	 Receives the order Delivery time window 	 Responsibility of moving containers Handling operations 	 Communication capabilities. Overview of the state of the system

Generic PI Case Study (GPICS)

- ICONET's Generic PI Case Study (GPICS) is the project's methodology to build a generic PI scenario.
- ► GPICS has 6 main components:
 - Geographic area
 - Master data
 - Scenarios' configuration
 - Baseline KPI
 - Modeling components
 - Base Configuration Rules

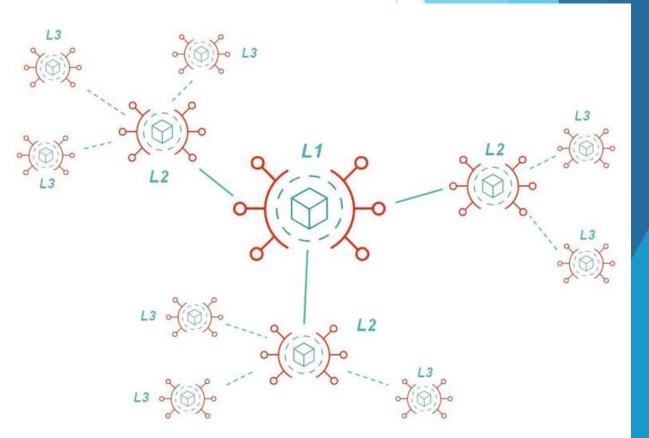


Generic PI Case Study (GPICS)

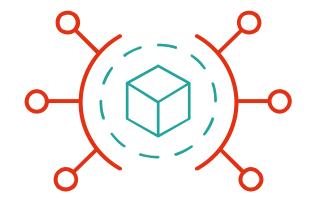
GPICS multilevel structure

	GPICS	SONAE / PI URBAN LOGISTICS NETWORK	STOCKBOOKING / WAREHOUSING AS A SERVICE
LEVEL 1	COUNTRY	BLACK WAREHOUSE	CENTRAL WAREHOUSE
LEVEL 2	NUTS - 2	SHOP	REGIONAL WAREHOUSE
LEVEL 3	URBAN	POINT OF DELIVERY	SATELITE WAREHOUSE

Example of three-level structure



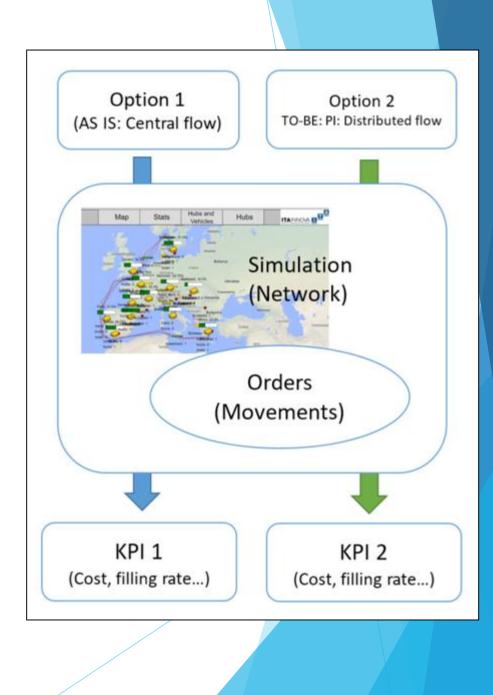
GPICS three-level structure of HUBS



ICONET Simulation framework

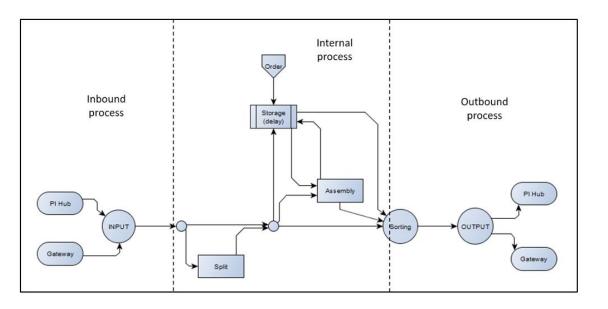
Simulation framework

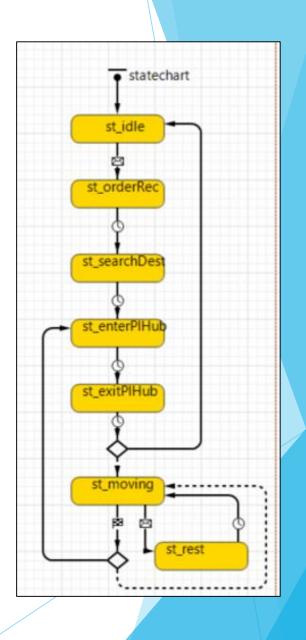
- The main objective of this simulation is to represent the PI network.
- PI modeling is done through agents:
 - vehicles, containers, people in different roles...
- The simulation model is dynamic (evolves over time)
- Scenarios:
 - Set of orders, with different PI options.
 - Simulation model measures the KPI



Simulation framework

- Simulation model: Contains the code for representing the behavior from the main elements in the PI
- The simulation contains also the network configuration for the scenario.

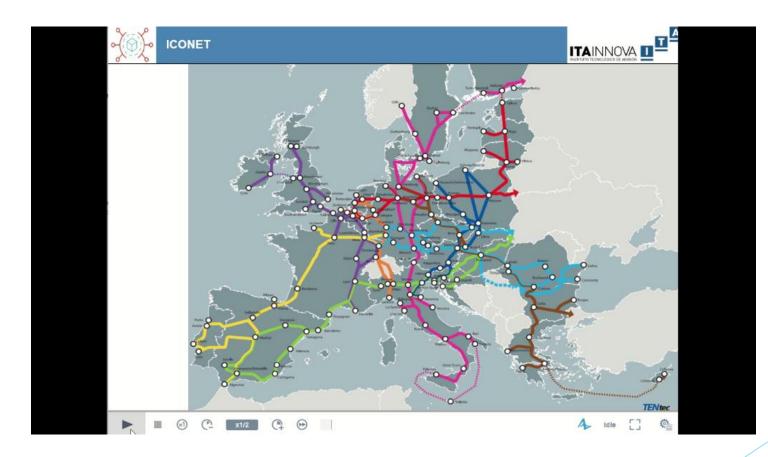




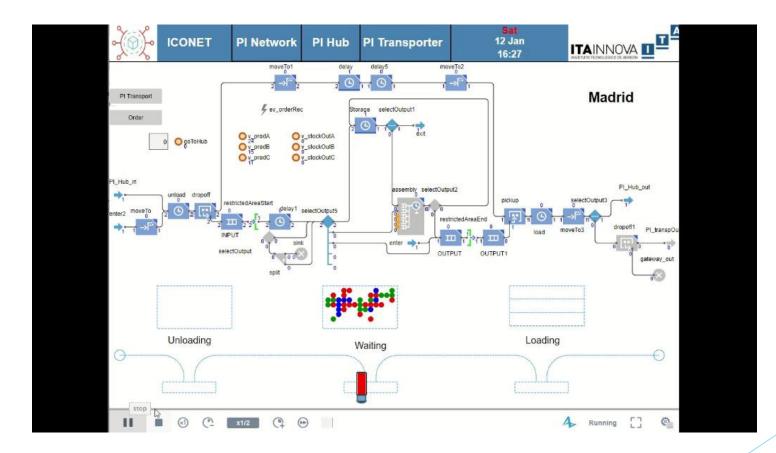
- Video1: General view, Node zoom
- Video2: Transport Zoom
- Video3: Living Lab Sonae Network

(Not included due to high size in mb.)

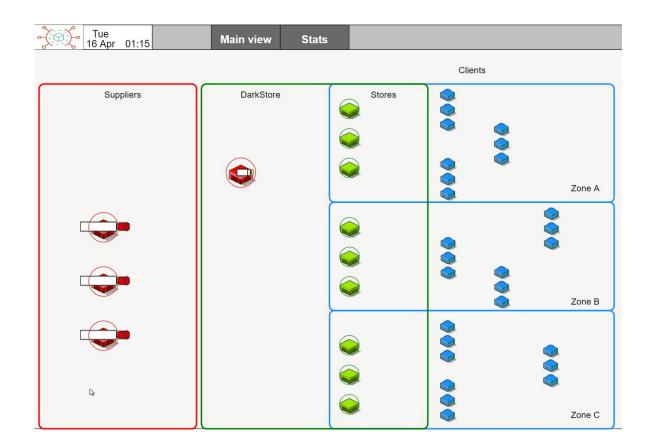
Simulation 1: General network, Node zoom

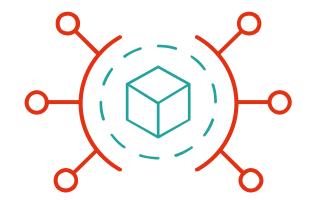


Simulation 2: Inside node and transport



Simulation 3: Living Lab example, eCommerce distribution Network





INTERACTIVE WORKSHOP: PI Service design session

Imagine how the

interaction with

the PI would be.

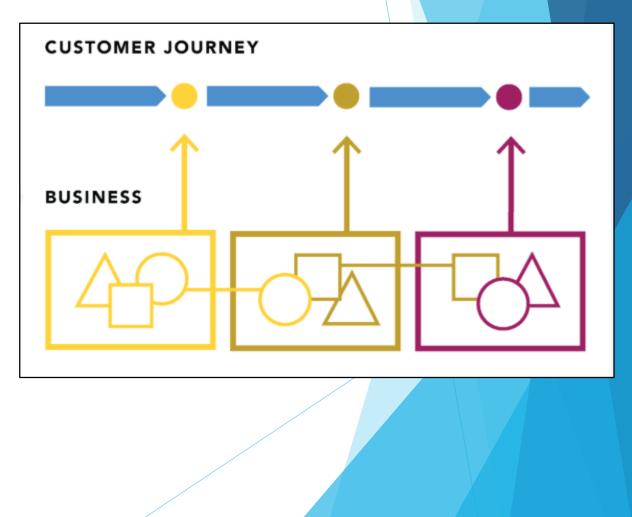


Interactive workshop

CUSTOMER JOURNEY MAP

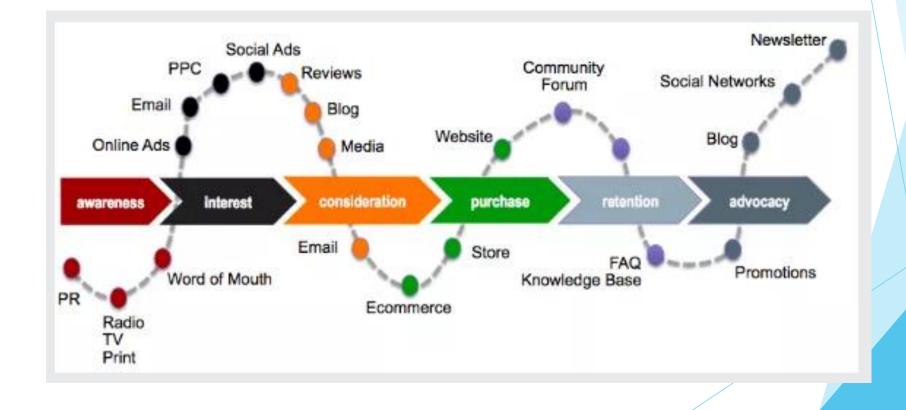
"A customer journey map is a visualisation of all experiences a customer has with a certain product or service over time"

"The customer journey map is an oriented graph that describes the journey of a user by representing the different touchpoints that characterize his interaction with the service."



Interactive workshop

Example customer journey



Interactive workshop

Now we are going to design the customer journey map together:

Steps:

- Make groups
- Assign the roles (Sender, Receiver, Transport (LSP), Coordinator)
- Fill the form: (2 options)
 - Paper Form.
 - Online Form: <u>http://bit.ly/iconet10</u>

Lets start our Physical Internet Services Journey!



PREPARATION

1. Register at PI (digital, physical identification)

2. Register PI Available Infrastructure (network, nodes..)

3. Register Transport /Storage Capacity

EXECUTION

4. Plan PI Execution

5. Initiate Transport Execution

6. Monitor Transport execution

7. Complete Delivery

POST-EXECUTION

> 8. Financial Management

9. Process Management

10. Returns

PREPARATION

 Register at PI (digital, physical identification)

2. Register PI Available Infrastructure (network, nodes..)

3. Register Transport /Storage Capacity

Step1: Register at PI

- Digital identity
- Physical address
- Payment options

PREPARATION

 Register at PI (digital, physical identification)

2. Register PI Available Infrastructure (network, nodes..)

3. Register Transport /Storage Capacity

Step2: Register PI Infrastructure

- Who can access infrastructure data
- Declare IoT services
- Define the network

PREPARATION

 Register at PI (digital, physical identification)

2. Register PI Available Infrastructure (network, nodes..)

3. Register Transport /Storage Capacity

- Step3: Register Transport/Storage Capacity
 - Capacity units ?
 - Price, discounts (same tariff 1 pallet than 30 pallet...)

EXECUTION

4. Plan PI Execution

5. Initiate Transport Execution

6. Monitor Transport execution

7. Complete Delivery

Step4: Plan PI Execution

- Identify Owner, Sender, Receiver
- Register the order
- Check resource availability
- Prices
- Lead times

EXECUTION

4. Plan PI Execution

5. Initiate Transport Execution

6. Monitor Transport execution

7. Complete Delivery

- Step 5: Initiate Transport Execution
 - Labeling
 - Container
 - Initial Payment

EXECUTION

4. Plan PI Execution

5. Initiate Transport Execution

6. Monitor Transport execution

7. Complete Delivery

- Step 6: Monitor Transport Execution
 - Current position of the container
 - Updated ETA (Estimated time of arrival)



- Step 7: Complete Delivery
 - Proof of delivery
 - Quality control

POST-EXECUTION

8. Financial Management

9. Process Management

10. Returns

Step 8: Financial Management

- Payment options
- Invoicing
- Revenue/cost sharing

POST-EXECUTION

8. Financial Management

9. Process Management

10. Returns

Step 9: Process Management

- Feedback loop
- Complains
- Service valoration



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POST-EXECUTION

8. Financial Management

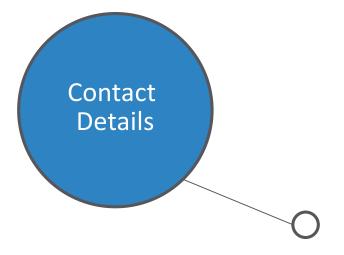
9. Process Management

10. Returns

Step 10: Returns

- Return validation (Gatekeeping)
- Who pays?

Wrap up, conclusions





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