

# A PROCESS-ORIENTED SUPPLY CHAIN EVENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM WITH DISRUPTION REPAIR SUPPORT



**Innovation**  
Innovation

**Neutralität**  
Neutrality

**Beratung**  
Consulting

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# Motivation



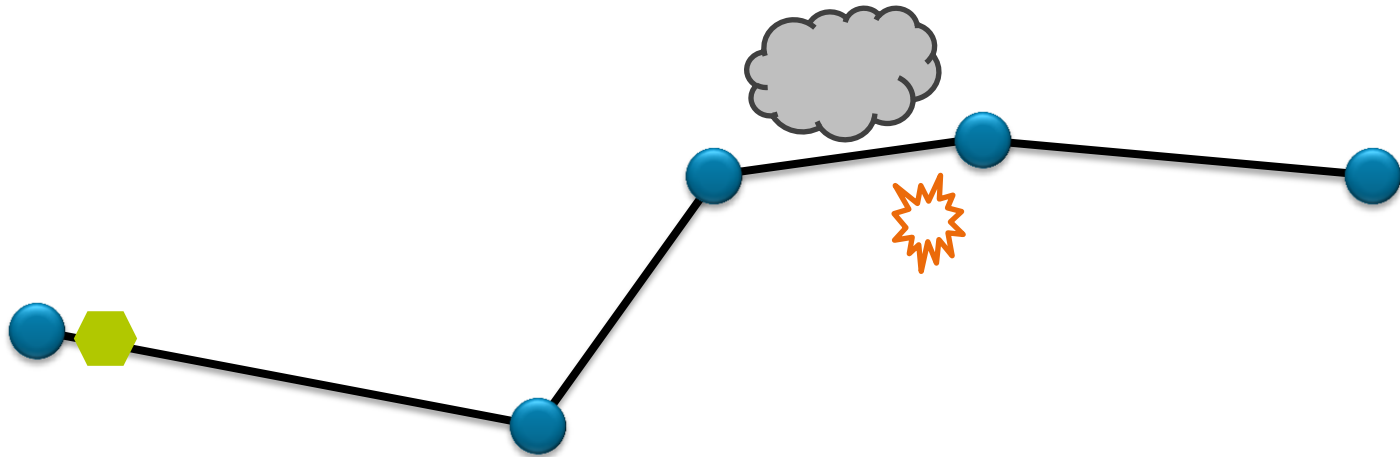
- Unexpected events can occur in a supply chain, for instance
    - Delays
    - Outages
    - Environment
  
  - Objective of Supply Chain Event Management
    - Monitor the order fulfilment
    - Notify about disruptions
    - Provide decision support to repair disruption
- ➔ Fulfil the plan as much as possible

# Benefits



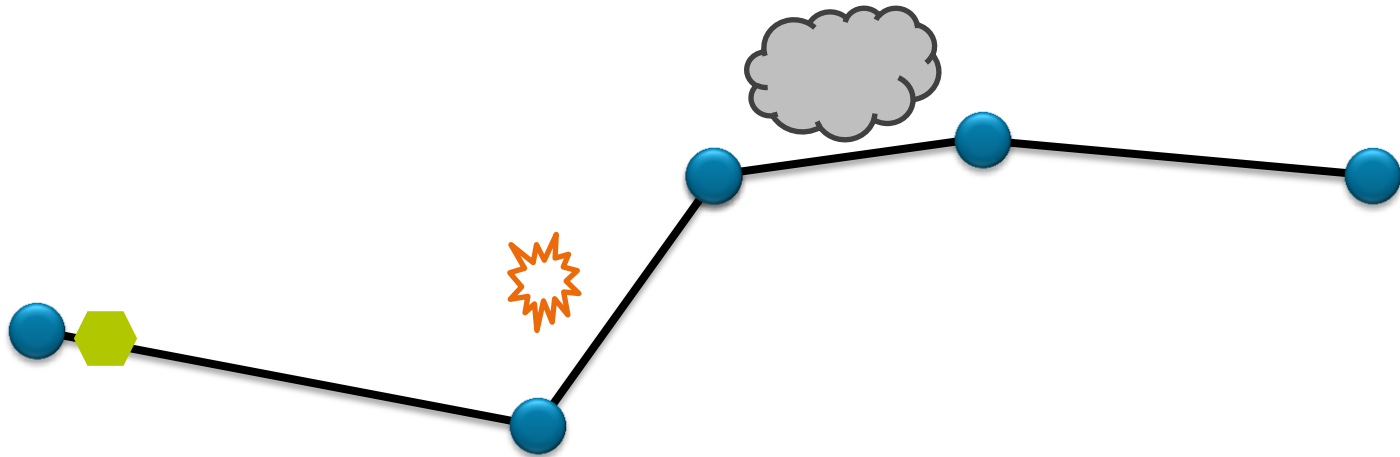
- No distinction between documented supply chains and their implementation in the information system
- No errors in the interpretation of models by IT specialists, reduction of costs
- Supply chains can be modeled and executed in the supply chain event management system by the user
- Documentation of disruptions and solutions
- Logistics is becoming more agile and improves competitiveness

# Existing Solutions



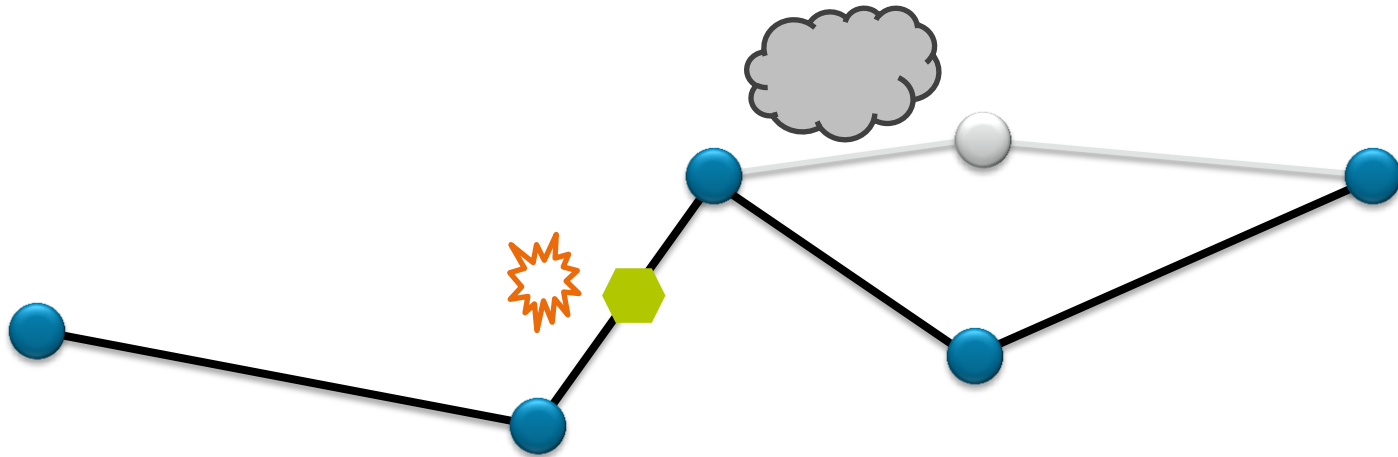
- Existing Supply chain event management systems
  - No reactions to disruptions possible
  - No disruption repair support
  - Limited focus on transportation

# Proposed Solution



- Detect disruption pro-actively
- Allow to change the supply chain process
- What-if-scenarios with disruption repair support

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# Requirements



- **Monitor:** Handle all possible supply chains without software implementation
- **Notify:** Identify the person in charge when a disruption is detected
- **Simulation:** Provide a disruption repair support and the analysis of what-if-scenarios
- **Control:** Enable the adaption of the concrete supply chain at runtime
- **Measure:** Allow to show the state of each supply chain and their aggregated values with performance indicators

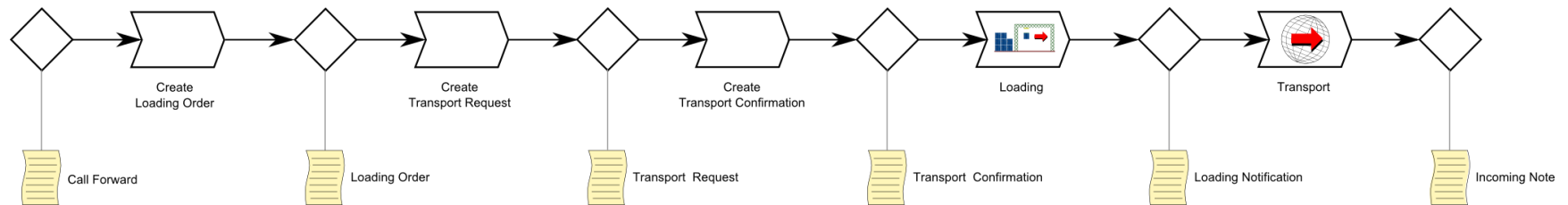
# Implementation



- Supply chains are modeled as processes and events
- Documents describe physical processes
- Alarms can be added to modeled supply chains
- Performance indicators allow to monitor the supply chain execution
- Supply chains adapted for mitigating disruptions can be described with instance models

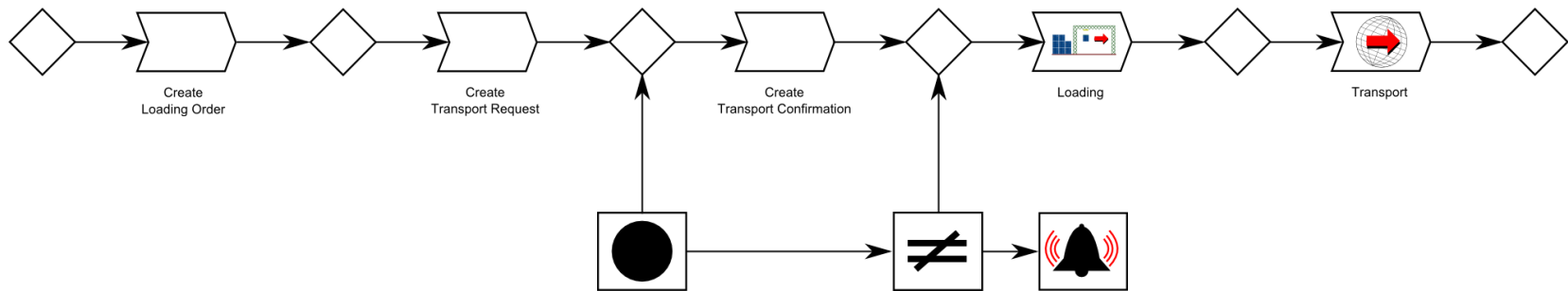


# Supply Chain Processes



- Events are triggered by a document that is exchanged
- Representation of the supply chain as
  - Processes
  - Events
- Processes can be specialized for less abstract physical processes (transport, stuffing, ...)
- Allows to formulate disjunctive or parallel control flows
- Easy to transform into Petri Nets
- Modeling of instances
  - Mitigation of disruptions
  - Simulation

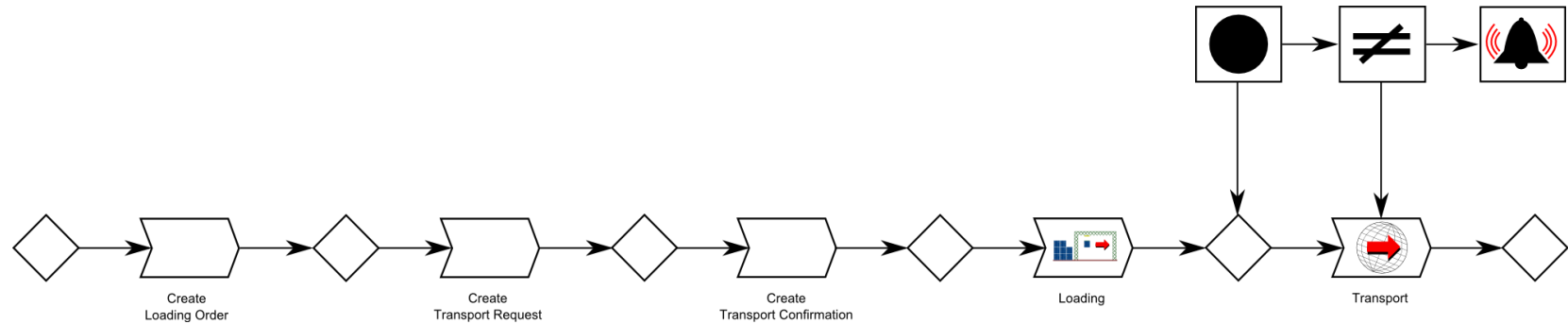
# Supply Chain Processes



- Relative temporal alarms

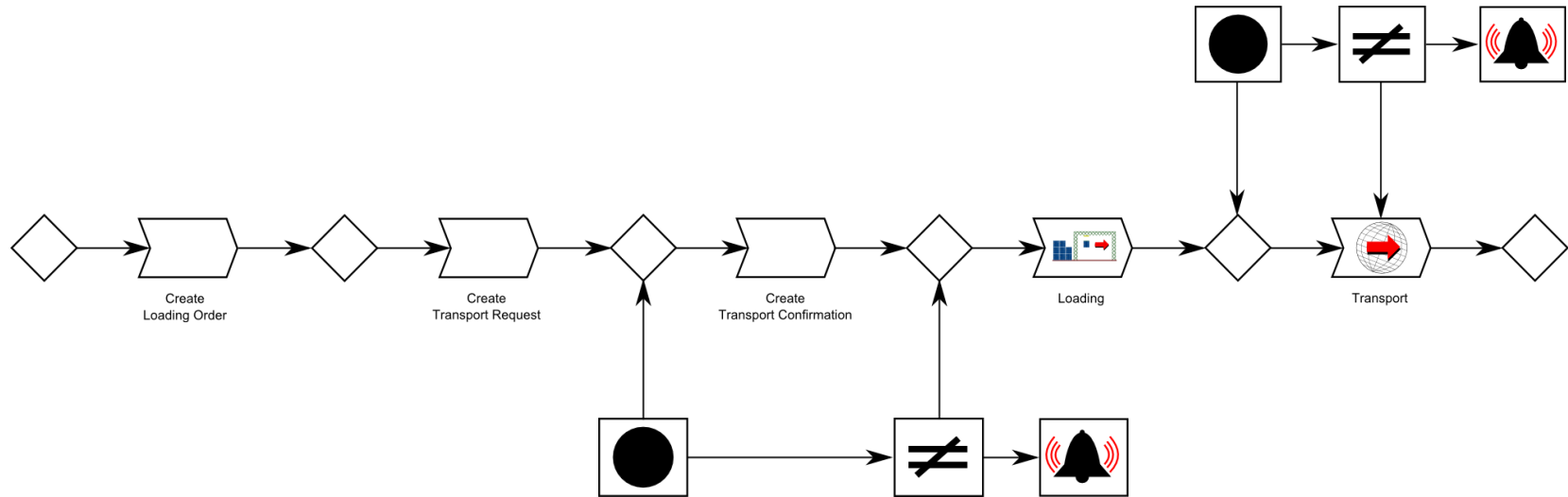
E.g.: Alarm, if an event is not triggered 1d after the transport request was sent

# Supply Chain Processes



- Absolute temporal alarms  
E.g.: Alarm, if an event is not triggered 1d before the barge departs

# Supply Chain Processes



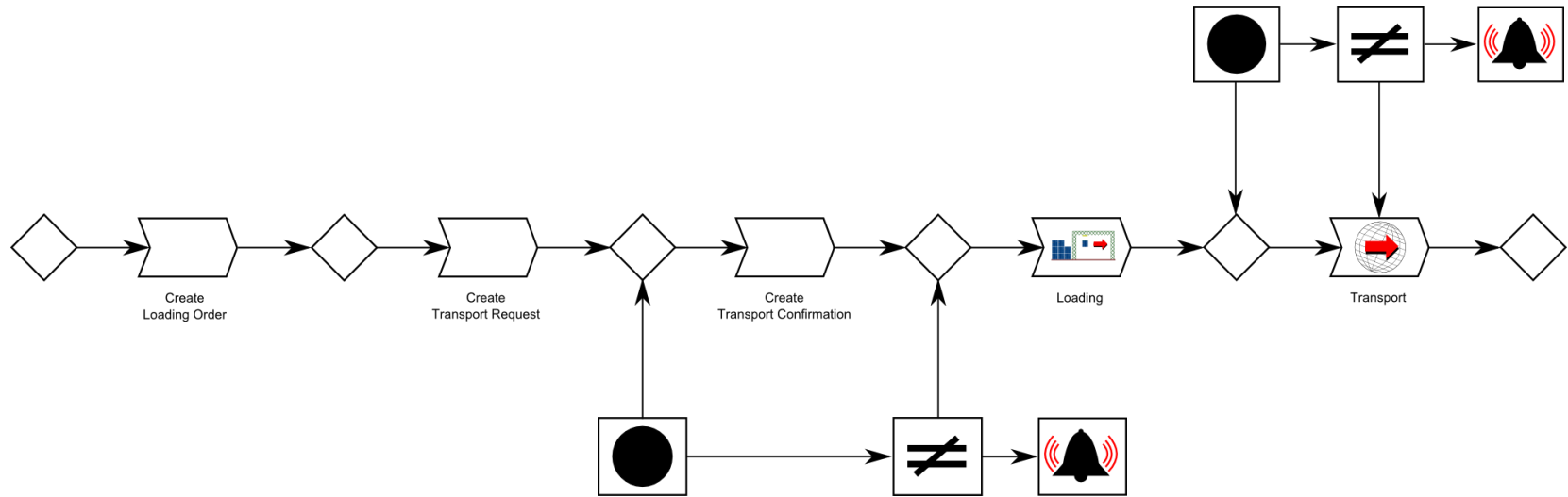
- Relative temporal alarms

E.g.: Alarm, if an event is not triggered 1d after the transport request was sent

- Absolute temporal alarms

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# Supply Chain Processes



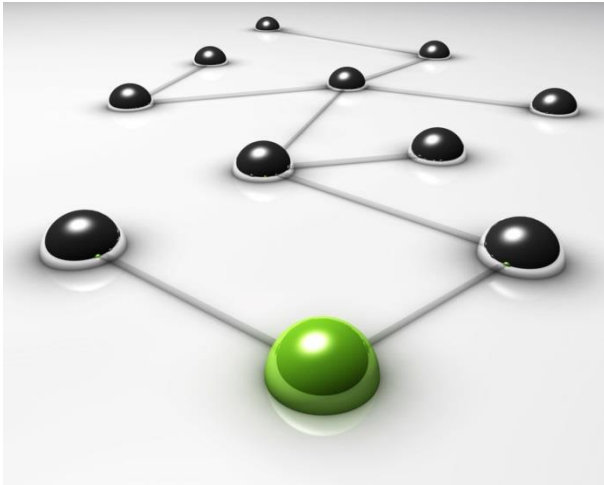
- Relative temporal alarm  
E.g.: Alarm, if an event is not triggered 1d after the request was sent

## Implicit

- Control flow alarms
- Quantitative alarms

temporal alarms  
Alarm, if an event is not triggered 1d before the barge

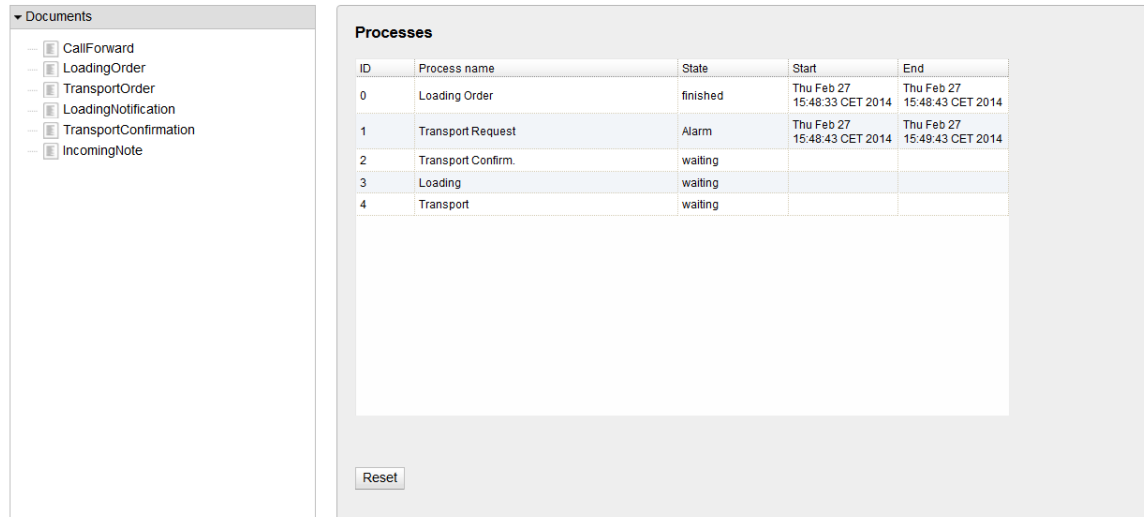
# Disruption repair support



- Basis: Intermodal routing algorithm
- Assumptions
  - Manager can decide during transport
  - Information about disruptions is available
  - Alternative transport relations known
- Procedure
  1. Information about a disruption is received
  2. Validate if disruption is relevant
  3. Extract location of disruption
  4. Mark node/edge as disrupted
  5. Extract time windows
  6. Determine alternative schedules/relations
  7. Present supply chain manager the alternatives

# Evaluation

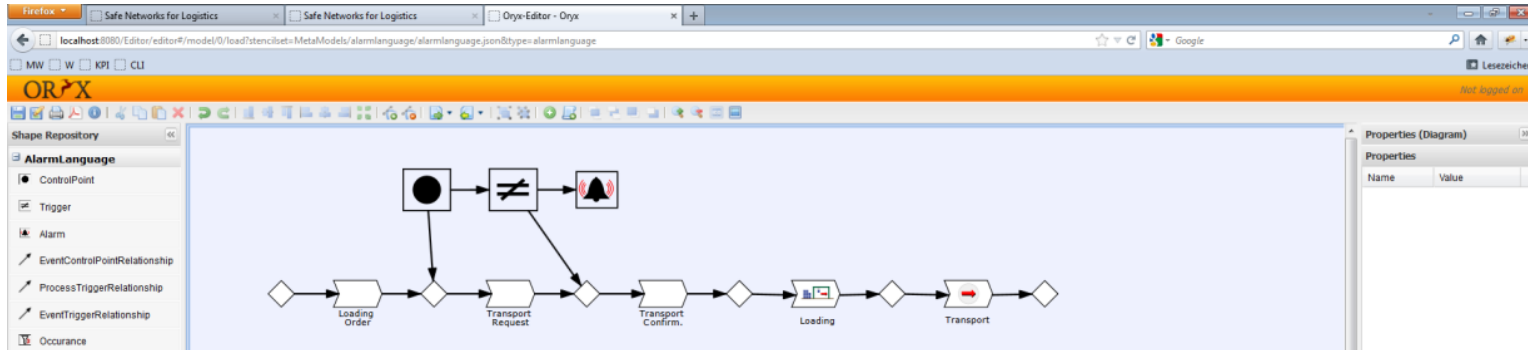
SafeNetworks  
for Logistics



ID	Process name	State	Start	End
0	Loading Order	finished	Thu Feb 27 15:48:33 CET 2014	Thu Feb 27 15:48:43 CET 2014
1	Transport Request	Alarm	Thu Feb 27 15:48:43 CET 2014	Thu Feb 27 15:49:43 CET 2014
2	Transport Confirm.	waiting		
3	Loading	waiting		
4	Transport	waiting		

- Intended users
  - Supply chain managers
  - Schedulers
  - Material planners
  - Customers
- Development of a prototype for evaluating use cases

# Evaluation



## ■ Full use case: Distribution of steel tubes

- Trimodal (street, rail, waterways)
- Conventional and containerized transport
- Physical and scheduling processes
- Multiple actors

## ■ Procedure

1. Process Modeling
2. Normal execution
3. Extensions
4. Alarms
5. Performance indicators
6. Disruption handling



# Conclusion



- Presentation of a process-oriented supply chain event management system with disruption repair support
- Promises a faster monitoring of supply chains and quicker response to disruptions
- The system also assists in the disruption repair
- Evaluation shows the feasibility of the concept
- Further empirical studies necessary to show that benefits can be achieved in practice

# Thank you for your attention!



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