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An Analysis about the Service Level Indicators at the Container Terminal

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Abstract : This study aims to analyse the performance measure of the container terminal. Loading/Unloading containers at the container terminal can be seen on the viewpoint of open port queueing system. So the state of terminal varies according to the ship inter-arrival time and loading/unloading rate at the quay. The performance level of container terminal can be measured by berth utilization, annual throughput, waiting time and loading/unloading time per ship, waiting time in unit of loading/unloading time, norm-time excess ratio etc. Particularly by defining the proportion of waiting ships for berthing, the waiting time in unit of loading/unloading time, norm-time excess ratio as service level indicators of container terminal, we can analyse the relation among such service level indicators using queueing theory.

Key word : performance measure, service level indicator

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가?”

(open queueing
performance

system) ,
measure) ,
가 (service level indicator)

(server)
가

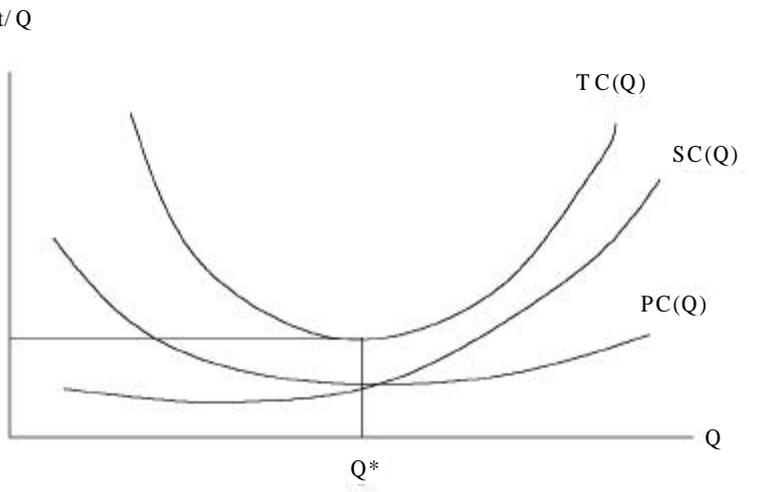
$$Q \quad (3)$$

$$TC(Q) : Q$$

$$TC(Q) = PC(Q) + SC(Q) \quad (3)$$

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Coast/Q



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Q*

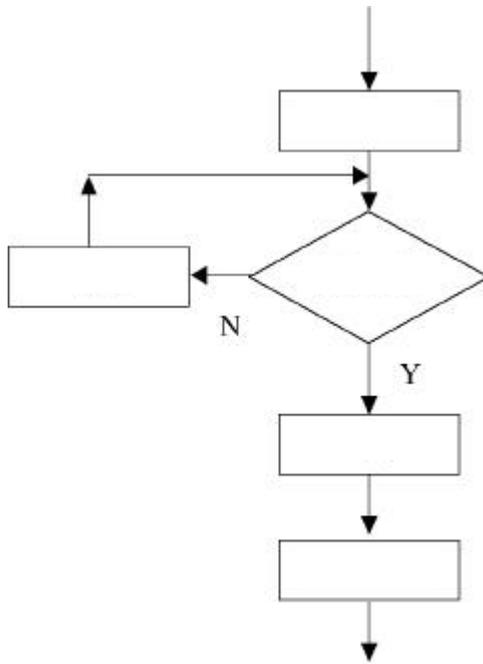
$$Q^* = Min \{ TC(Q) \} \quad (4)$$

(4)

가 ,

(queueing system),
(open queueing system)

< -2>



UN 가

2) (throughput), (berth occupancy rate),
(ship turn round time),
(waiting time in unit of service time) .

- 2) - United Nations, *Berth Throughput*(Systematic methods for improving general cargo operations), 1973, p.25
- United Nations, *Port Development*, 1985, p.30

)

$TQ :$

$Q :$

$L :$

$$TQ = Q/L \tag{5}$$

)

. UN

가

$$= /$$

$$= /$$

$$= /$$

가

가 ,

가

3)

3)

가 ,

가

가

)

.

$$= + \cdot \tag{6}$$

)

(ship productivity)

.

.

.

$$= / \cdot \tag{7}$$

)

4)

,

.

$$= / \cdot \tag{8}$$

UN

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가

)

,)

,)

Norm-time

.

(9)

,

.

4) Waiting Time Factor

Norm - time

$$= \frac{\dots}{\dots} \quad (9)$$

$$= \frac{\dots}{\dots} \quad (10)$$

$$Norm - time = \frac{\dots}{\dots} \quad (11)$$

가

가

, Norm - time

가

가

가

가

가

10%

가

. UN

30%

가

1999 가
KPC⁶⁾ Norm-time 가

< - 2> KPC가

			(mvs/hr/ ship)	Norm-time (hr)
Mainline A	2,000	3,000	110	22.7
Mainline B,C,D	500	2,000	85	14.7
Feeders	250	600	40	10.6
Coastal	70	160	20	5.8

: Norm-time LPC/

Mainline A 110 Moves
 Norm-time 2,500
 Norm-time 22.7 Norm-time
 Norm-time
 5% 가

가

가

가

, 가

가

가

가

6) Korea Port Consultants

가 , 가(2, 2μ) E₂ ,
 M/E₂/2⁷⁾
 가 .

: X
 : Y

X Exp(λ)
 Y Erlang (2, 2μ)

가 , E₂, E₃, E₄, ... 가
 가 (state space) 가
 (steady state probability) 가

. M/E₂/2
 E₃, E₄, ... , , .

가 i P(N = i) , .

P (N_t = i) : t i
 P(N = i) = $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P (N_t = i)$:
 i
 N_t : t

7) Kendal / /

$N :$

$M/E_2/2$

55%

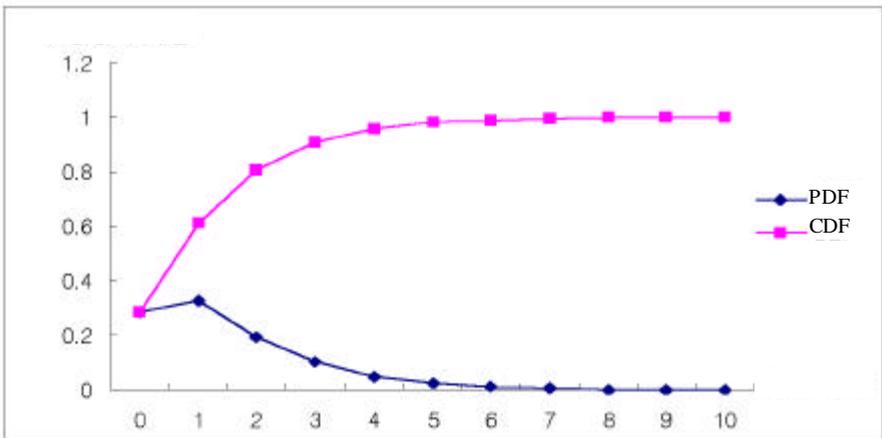
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$M/E_2/2$

(N)	$P(N = i)$	CDF
0	0.287591	0.287591
1	0.324818	0.612409
2	0.195203	0.807612
3	0.100522	0.908134
4	0.048766	0.956900
5	0.023045	0.979945
6	0.010759	0.990705
7	0.004995	0.995699
8	0.002313	0.998012
9	0.001069	0.999082
10	0.000494	0.999576

< -3>

$M/E_2/2$



32% 가 가 가 28%, 가
19% .

$$= \sum_{i \geq 2} P(N = i) = 1 - \sum_{i=0}^1 P(N = i) \quad (12)$$

$$= 0.3876$$

(12)

(9)

$M/E_2/2$

가

$M/M/n$

(13)

8)

$$L_q(k=2) = [1 + \frac{1}{12} (\frac{k-1}{k+1})(n-1)^{2/3} ((1-\rho) + (1-\rho)^2)] \frac{k+1}{2k} L_q(k=1) \quad (13)$$

$L_q(k) : M/E_k/2$

$$\rho : = \frac{\lambda}{2\mu}$$

가 ρ^2 Little 9)

(14)

8) Frederick S. Hiller, Oliver S. Yu, *Queueing Tables and Graphics*, p.23.

9) $L_q = \lambda W_q$, $\lambda =$, $L_q =$, $W_q =$

$$W_q(k = 2) = \frac{L_q(k = 2)}{\lambda} \tag{14}$$

$$W_q(k = i) : i$$

가 (15)

$$\frac{W_q(k = 2)}{\frac{1}{\mu}} = \frac{L_q(k = 2)}{2 \rho} \tag{15}$$

가 (15)

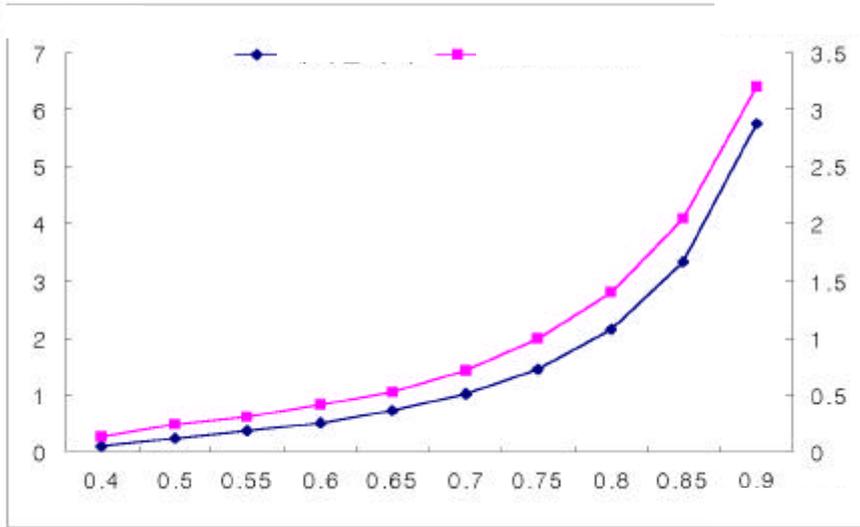
가 , 가 75%

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0.40	0.11772	0.14
0.50	0.25564	0.24
0.55	0.36470	0.31
0.60	0.51451	0.42
0.65	0.72305	0.53
0.70	1.02000	0.72
0.75	1.45930	1.00
0.80	2.14780	1.40
0.85	3.33580	2.05
0.90	5.77320	3.20

: $M/E_2/2$

< -4 >



가 ,

가 ,

$W_q(k=2)$, $1/\mu$ 가

가

$\frac{W_q(k=2)}{1/\mu}$ 가

가

$M/E_2/2$ 10%

가 가 1 2

가 가 , 가

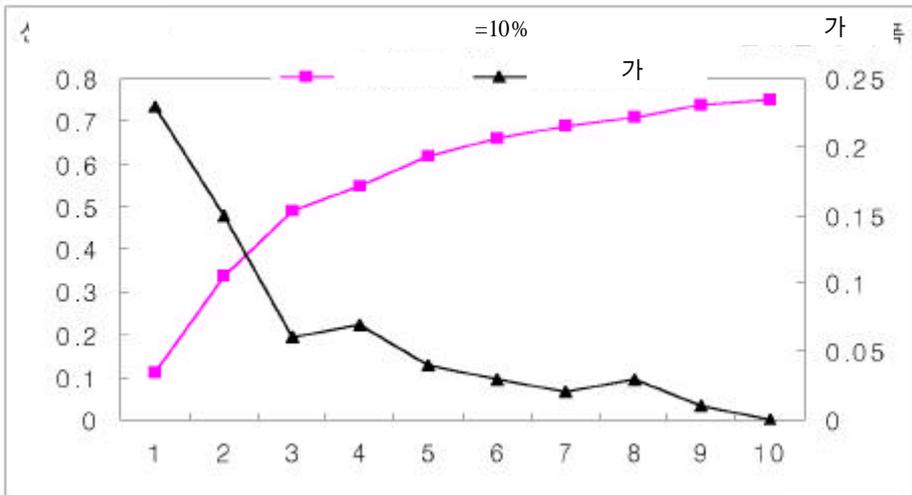
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가

1	0.11	0.23
2	0.34	0.15
3	0.49	0.06
4	0.55	0.07
5	0.62	0.04
6	0.66	0.03
7	0.69	0.02
8	0.71	0.03
9	0.74	0.01
10	0.75	0

< -5>

가



(12)

$M/E_2/2$

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