

Анализ и разработка транспортных схем нормальных направлений грузопотоков лесоматериалов

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Analysis and development of transport schemes for adequate schemes for timber cargo traffic

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It has been established that the rationalization of cargo transportation on the basis of the development and implementation of adequate schemes for cargo traffic requires, along with organizational and technical measures, the implementation of a large amount of computational work and labor-intensive operations to prepare the information necessary for calculations. Therefore, in practice, one must take into account these circumstances and choose the initial assumptions and periodicity of calculations, considering the definition of the most stable directions of cargo flows and the real capabilities of computer systems. For this purpose, the aggregation of the source data in the transport or administrative-territorial form is most often used, as a result of which the optimization calculations are made easier. At the same time, such an approach allows a significant error within the level of aggregation and is associated with additional costs for the enlargement of data and interpretation of the results. In practical applications, aggregation requires an appropriate justification and is usually permissible (in view of the certain stability of the solution of the class of problems under consideration to data changes) in determining the trunk directions of cargo flows for the future. It was revealed that for cargo with limited distribution zones, seasonality of traffic, pronounced dynamics of production and consumption, as well as in conditions of changing configuration and operational characteristics of the network, it is necessary to develop schemes with more detail within individual ranges, taking into account the directions established by public schemes. At the same time, there is an opportunity to take into account changes in the factors influencing the schemes for cargo traffic faster, to correct them in a timely manner and to use them more efficiently at the transport network polygons when optimizing cargo transportation.

Keywords: system; transportation; timber; streams; structure; forward planning; modeling; algorithm; method; production; process operation; optimization; management.

$$G_{\Delta} = (V, U_{\Delta}), \quad U_{\Delta} \subset U. \tag{4}$$

$$G''_{\Delta},$$

$$G''_{\Delta}(V'', U''_{\Delta}) = G_{\Delta}(V, U_{\Delta}) \cap G''(V''U''), \quad U''_{\Delta} = U_{\Delta} \cap U'' \tag{5}$$

$$G''_{\Delta^*}, \quad G''_{\Delta},$$

$$G''_{\Delta^*} = (V''_1, U''_{\Delta^*}); \quad G''_z = (V''_1, U''_z); \tag{6}$$

$$U''_z = U'' - U''_{\Delta^*}$$

$$U''_{\Delta^*} - U''_{\Delta^*}$$

$$G''_z,$$

(, , .) [7, 8].

$$G = (V, v) \equiv (V, r),$$

V, v —

$$; r — (), \quad V$$

$$G'' \quad G,$$

$$G'' = (V'', v'') \equiv (V'', r''), \quad V'' \subset V, \tag{2}$$

$$v'' \subset v.$$

$$r''v'' = (rv) \cap V''.$$

$$V''$$

$$(v''_i; v''_j).$$

$$U'' \quad d(v'') \quad V''$$

$$a_i(v'')$$

$$a_i (i \in J')$$

$$b_j (j \in J'')$$

$$J', J'' —$$

[9].

$$Z,$$

r'' ,

$$v''_i \quad v''_j$$

$$v''_{i_1} \quad v''_{j_1},$$

$$1) \sum_{r \in r''^-} \bar{X}_r(v'') - \sum_{r \in r''^+} r(v'') = \begin{cases} a_r, r \in J', \\ -b_r, r \in J'', \\ 0, r \in J_t; \end{cases} \tag{8}$$

$$(v''_{i_1}, v''_{j_1}) \in v'', \quad v''_{j_1} \in r''v''_{i_1}. \tag{3}$$

$$2) 0 \leq X(v'') \leq d(v''), \quad v'' \in U'', \tag{9}$$

$$r''^-, \quad r''^+ —$$

$$r (r = 1, |U''|); \quad J_t —$$

$$G_{\Delta} \\ G$$

$$F(x(v'')).$$

$$\bar{X}(v''),$$

$$F(\bar{X}(n)) = \sum_{(n) \in Z} (n)^-(n) = \min F(X(n)), \quad (n) \in Z \quad (10)$$

$\bar{X}(n)$ — ;
 r — ;
 br — ;
 — ; [4].

$$\bar{X}(n) = \sum_{k=1}^k (b_j) \cdot W \cdot P_T = W \cdot \sum_{k=1}^k (b_j) \cdot P_T \quad (11)$$

$$W = N_p \cdot P_{CT} \quad (12)$$

$$N_p = \frac{365}{O} \quad (13)$$

$$= N_p \cdot P_{CT} \cdot \frac{365}{O} \quad (14)$$

δ ; [2]:

$$= t + t + t + t + t / , \quad (15)$$

$$t = \frac{l_p}{v_T} \quad (16)$$

