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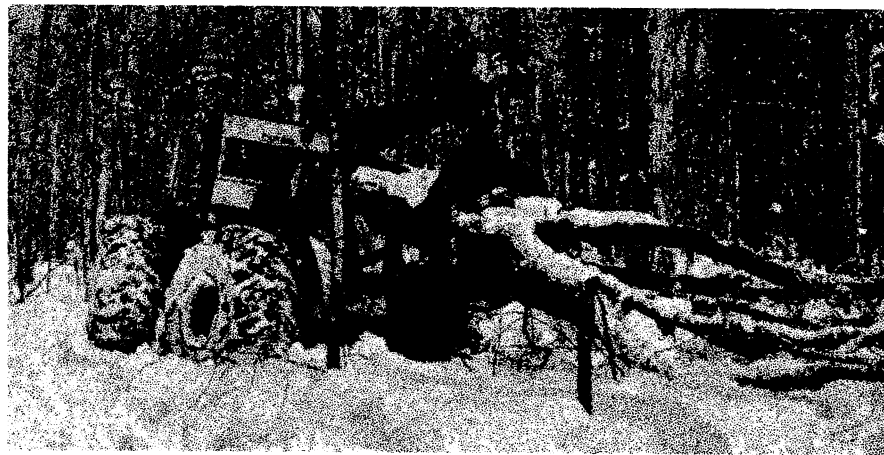
North Central
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A Program and Documentation for **Simulation of Grapple Skidders and a Whole-Tree Chipper**

Sharon A. Winsauer



**North Central Forest Experiment Station
Forest Service—U.S. Department of Agriculture
1992 Folwell Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108
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A PROGRAM AND DOCUMENTATION FOR SIMULATION OF GRAPPLE SKIDDERS AND A WHOLE-TREE CHIPPER

**Sharon A. Winsauer, *Computer Specialist,*
*Houghton, Michigan***

Computer simulation of forest harvesting systems is an efficient tool for resource management. The purpose of this paper is to document a computer model of a skidder-chipper system. The model was developed to provide a detailed study of the interaction between the skidders and the chipper. It allows the user to determine cost and productivity, machine efficiency, and causes of delays for various system configurations. Complete variable lists, program listings, and flow charts are included in Appendices A, B, and C.

THE EQUIPMENT STUDIED

The equipment modeled are grapple-type skidders and a whole-tree chipper with a self-loading grapple (figs. 1 and 2). The simulation assumes that the felling was done far enough in advance of the skidders so there is no conflict between fellers and the skidders and that wood to be skidded is always available.

MODEL OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of this model is a detailed look at productivity and efficiency of a given skidder-chipper combination (size of chipper, number and size of skidders). The trees to be skidded are assumed to be bunches left by earlier felling. The number of trees in each bunch can be obtained from the output of a feller/buncher simulation (Winsauer 1980, Winsauer and Bradley [In prep.]).

For input, the model requires data on the operating characteristics of the skidders and the chipper, the number of trees in each bunch, and stand conditions such as diameters of trees cut and skid distances.

After simulating the harvest of a stand, the model reports productivity figures for both types of equipment such as bunches, trees and volume skidded, trees and volumes chipped, and number of vans filled. Additional output gives the productive and delay times and causes for each type of equipment, etc.

SIMULATION LANGUAGE— GPSS

The simulation is written in General Purpose Simulation System (GPSS) with output subroutines written in FORTRAN. GPSS is a discrete event simulation language developed by IBM (Schriber 1974). The user constructs a block diagram by arranging the discrete events of a system in their logical structure. The block diagram is made up from a group of specific GPSS block types. These blocks then become the GPSS program. A basic understanding of the GPSS language allows the user to accurately interpret or modify the simulation.

Most versions of GPSS have a standard output format that contains all the data in a very concise form. The FORTRAN subroutines are used to present the output values of most interest in an organized, labeled form.

MODEL ASSUMPTIONS

The basic time unit used in the model is a centi minute; i.e., 1/100 of a minute. The equipment works one shift a day for the number of days chosen by the user. All volume measures are in 1/100 cubic foot of solid wood.

It is assumed that the trees in the plot have already been felled and to some degree bunched by



Figure 1.—*Grapple type skidder.*



Figure 2.—*Whole-tree chipper.*

either man or machine. To obtain simulation results involving the interaction of feller and skidders, it would be necessary to combine this model with a felling model.

The following assumptions are made about the system:

1. The equipment works one shift a day, then is turned off for the remainder of 24 hours.
2. Production reports and statistics are produced at the end of each 24-hour day, so they include any overtime that may have been worked on a shift.
3. Two 15-minute coffee breaks and one 30-minute lunch break are scheduled each shift. The chipper can take a break only when the van is full. The skidders can break when they reach the landing if, and only if, the chipper is on break.
4. Each skidder travels from landing to the woods along a "skid road." It then travels through the woods to a bunch, grapples it, and hauls it to a collection point where it can drop trees and re-bunch if desired. It also has the option of returning for a second bunch before hauling to the landing. The load is skidded back to the landing along the skid road.
5. There is limited space at the landing for wood, so the skidder may have to wait for room before dropping the load.
6. The skidders can quit for the day only if the chipper has quit. The skidder always drops the bunch before quitting.
7. There is room for one van at the chipper. When the van is full, the chipper must wait for it to be moved out and another van moved in.
8. A van is considered full when the volume in the van—after the last load added—is equal to or greater than the volume indicated in X\$VANCY. Since the model uses hundredths of cubic feet, this value should also be in hundredths. The van capacity must also be measured in the same type of volume used in the models; i.e., solid wood.
9. The chipper can take a break or quit for the day only after it has finished filling a van.
10. One specific chipper delay has been incorporated into the model. For a certain percent of the chip loads, X\$PDLY, the chipper is delayed while the log is bucked to fit into the chipper opening. By setting X\$PDLY to zero, the user can eliminate this delay source.
11. To avoid carrying excessive data through the model, the skidders and chippers draw d.b.h. values for the trees from separate, but identical, distribution functions. In this way there is a 1

to 1 correspondence between trees skidded and trees chipped. This required function DBH and DIAM to be identical except for the random number generator; one uses RN4, the other, RN5. These random number generators must be given identical seed values.

MODEL DESCRIPTION

The model consists of three GPSS segments:

1. TIMER SEGMENT
2. SKIDDER SEGMENT
3. CHIPPER SEGMENT

and three FORTRAN subroutines for formatted (easily read) output.

The TIMER SEGMENT (fig. 3) controls the daily schedule, keeps track of the days worked, and sends information to the subroutines to produce the formatted output. The TIMER signals the start of the day, the rest breaks and lunch (two 15-minute breaks a day and 1/2-hour lunch are assumed), and the end of the workday. The TIMER then completes the 24-hour day and produces an output report of the previous day's operation and production. Output is produced at the end of 24 hours, not at the end of the shift, to include the time needed to finish filling the last van before quitting for the day. If the required number of days have been simulated, the model shuts off. Otherwise, the start of another workday is signaled, and the process continues.

The SKIDDER SEGMENT (fig. 4) models one or more identical grapple-type skidders. Each skidder retrieves bunches of previously felled trees and skids them to a landing to be chipped.

The CHIPPER SEGMENT (fig. 5) models a whole-tree chipper with self-loading grapple. The chipper landing is located in or near the woods so that chip vans can be brought to the chipper.

DATA INPUT

GPSS accepts input data in several forms (table 1). For additional information on data types and card formats, see a GPSS Programming Manual (Schriber 1974).

Most of the data required in the main program are expected in the form of VARIABLES. VARIABLES can be defined in terms of the input data available at the end of the deck allowing the user flexibility in data form while avoiding card shuffling in the main program. For example, a skidding time

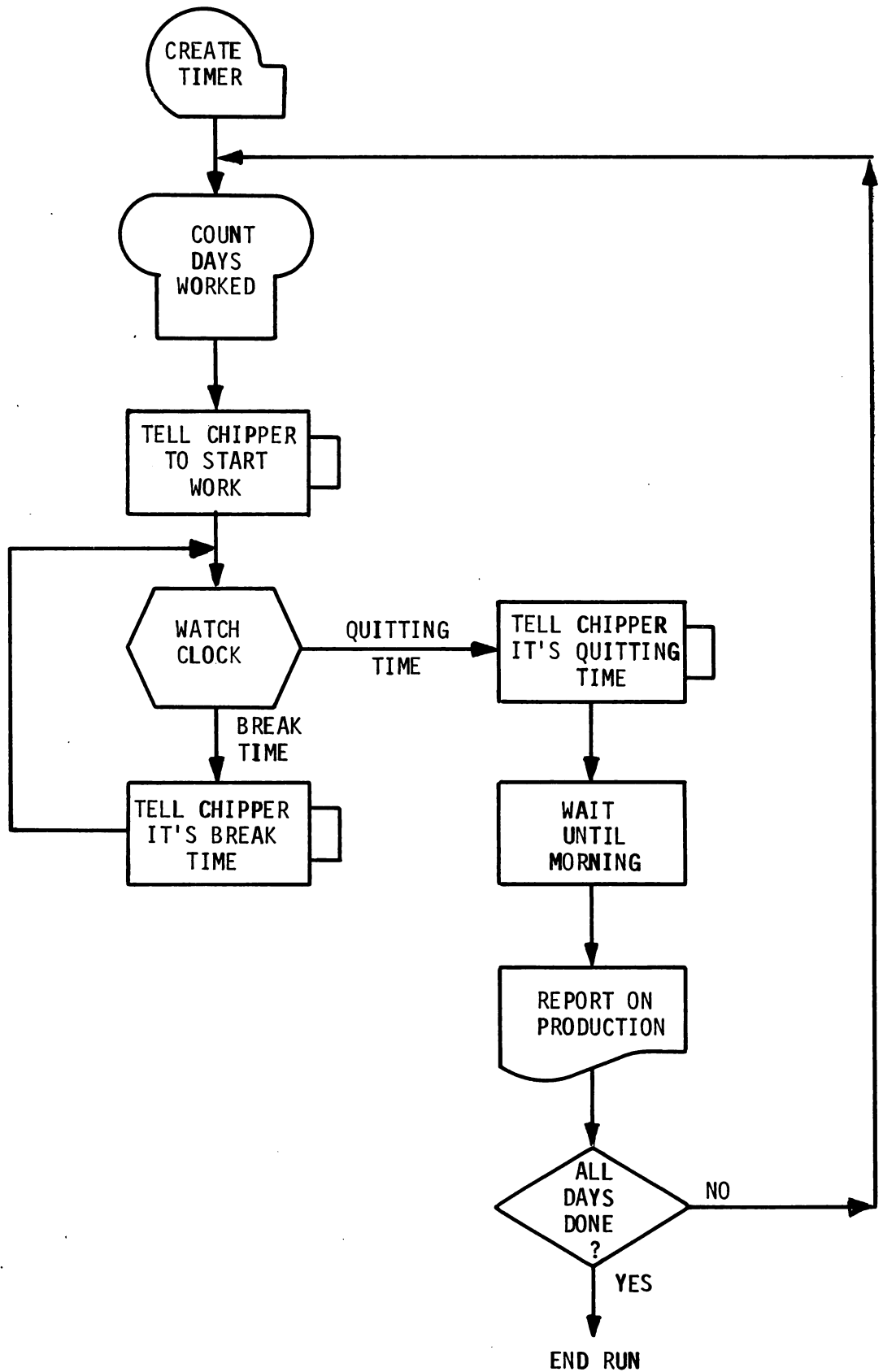


Figure 3.—Timer segment--overview.

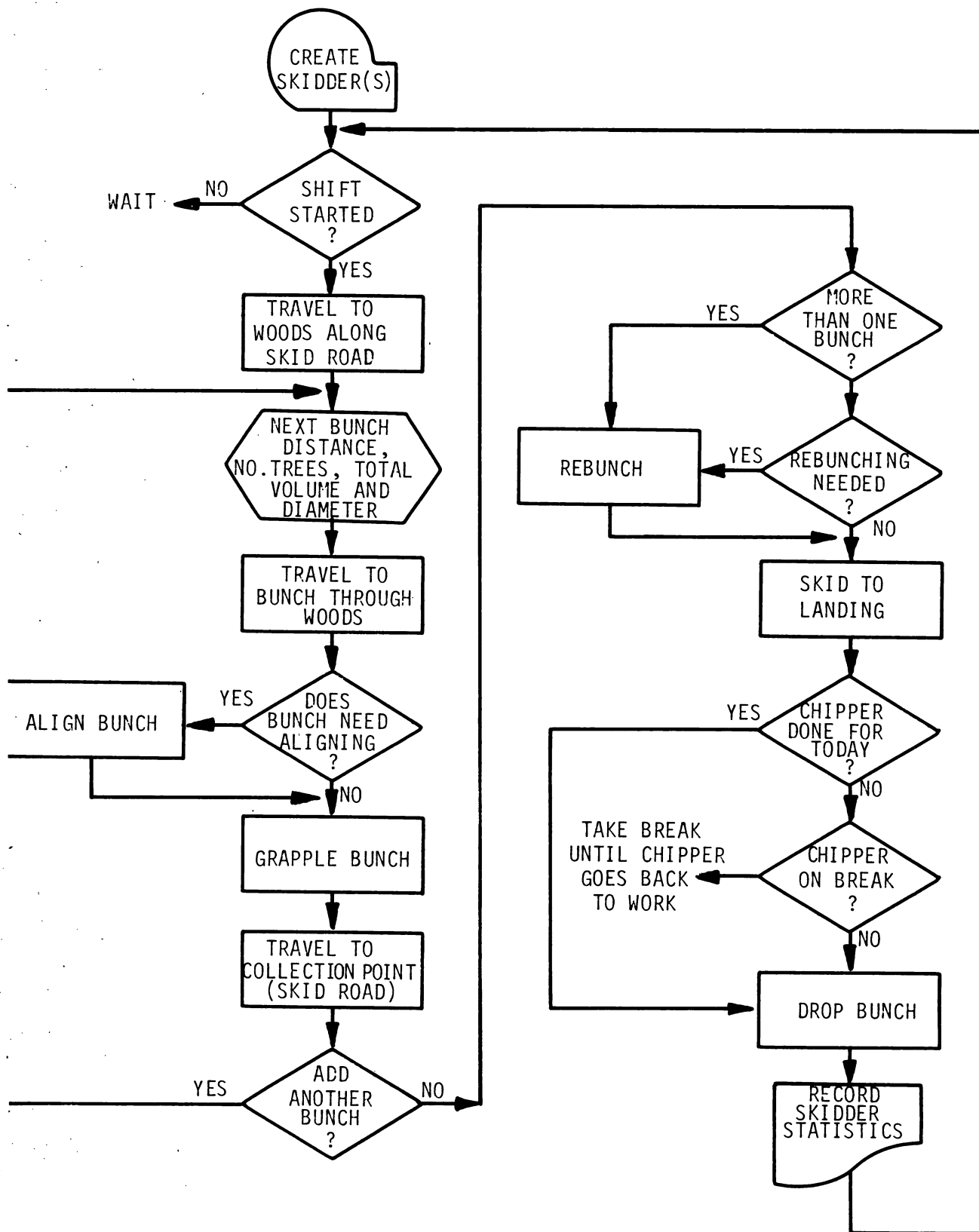


Figure 4.—Skidder segment--overview.

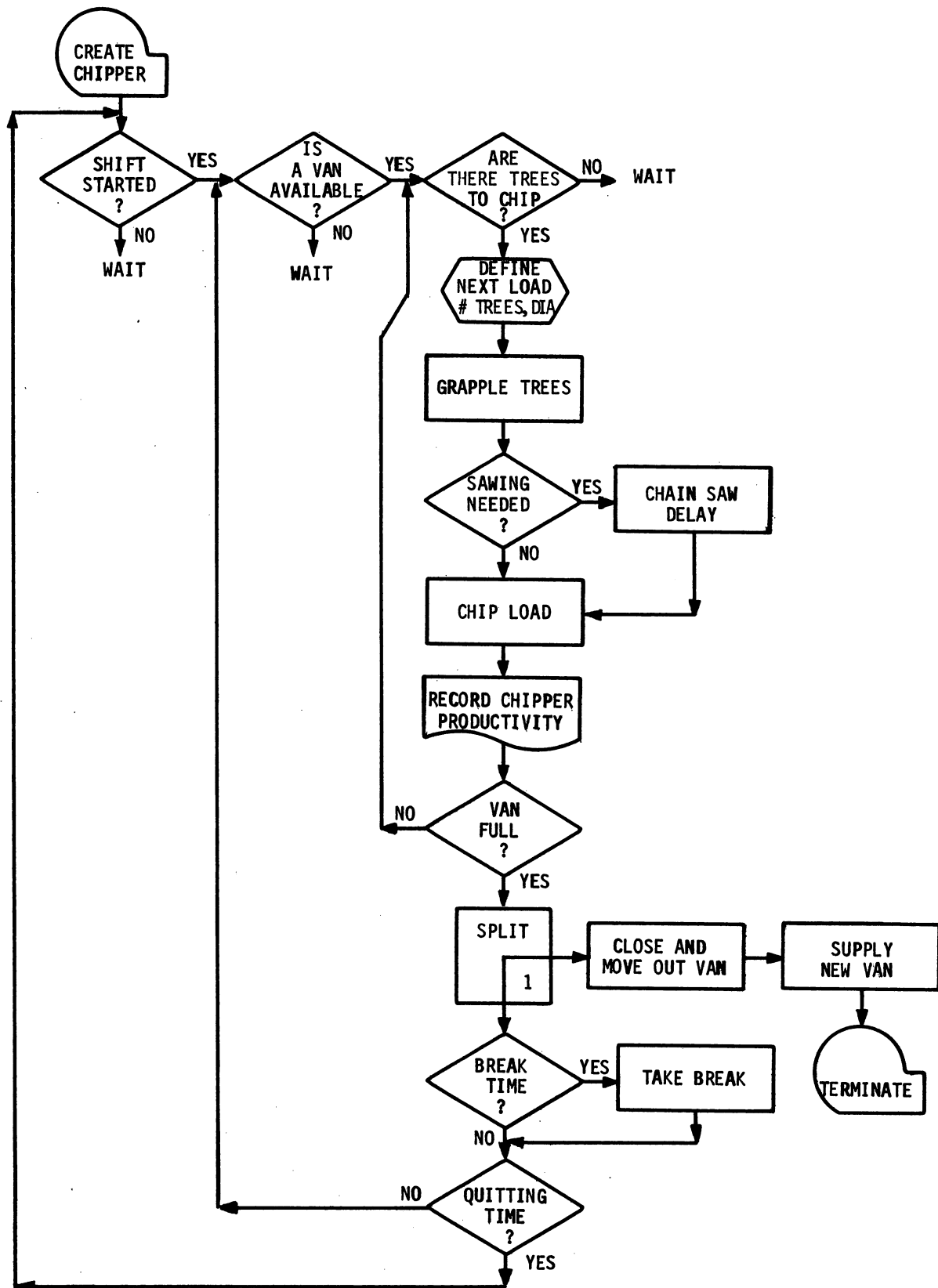


Figure 5.—Chipper segment--overview.

Table 1.—GPSS data input forms

Input data type	Input form in GPSS	Example
Simple averages or constants	Initialized SAVEVALUES	Average d.b.h. = 6 inches
Range of values	Initialized SAVEVALUES for mean and one-half width of interval	Shear time = 0.10 to 0.14 minutes = 0.12 ± 0.02 minutes
Equations	VARIABLES	Volume = $0.13 \text{ d.b.h.}^2 - 0.28$
Frequency distributions	FUNCTIONS	D.b.h. (inches) 4 5 6 7 8 Percent trees 23 25 30 15 5
Mean and variance for a standard distribution such as normal, Poisson exponential, etc.	SAVEVALUES and FUNCTIONS for the distribution	Wait time is normally distributed with Mean = 10 Variance = 9

change from a constant (SAVEVALUE) to the product of rate times distance is accomplished by simply redefining the skid time variable and supplying the appropriate input cards.

The major exception to this convention is the use of SAVEVALUES (constants) for the summary values (average stand d.b.h., average tree height, etc.) that are entered simply for use in output tables. The actual input data cards follow the variable definitions and are supplied as FUNCTIONS or SAVEVALUES depending upon the VARIABLE definition.

DATA REQUIRED BY MODEL

Input data describing the equipment and harvesting operation must be supplied to run the simulation.

There are four types of data to be supplied:

1. Stand data (table 2)
2. Machine data for skidders (table 3)
3. Machine data for chipper (table 4)
4. Simulation run control (table 5).

The sample output presented in this paper results from a case study using the data in tables 2-5 as input. These data were gathered from time studies carried out during Forest Service projects and are used to illustrate the model and its use. Bunch size and location data were taken from a simulation run of a tracked type feller/buncher (Winsauer 1980).

The data in the tables are empirical, so they represent the operating characteristics of this machine under given stand conditions. Different harvest conditions will require new input data.

SIMULATION OUTPUT

The simulation run produces three pages of formatted output for each day of the run (figs. 6, 7, and 8). These present a summary of the stand data and cumulative productivity reports. Additional output is produced at the end of the run by the GPSS processor. This output supplies complete run details.

The first page of standard output (fig. 9) presents a simulation "map" listing all the blocks in the model and the number of transactions that have moved through each block. This is primarily of value while debugging the model. The listing of the QUEUE statistics provides detailed information on how time is spent and delays for each type of equipment. The SAVEVALUE list contains all the totals necessary to calculate productivity if the FORTRAN subroutines cannot be used.

Example:

CPHR = 4,230 = chipper hours x 100
CPTRE = 14,218 = trees chipped
CPVNS = 52 = vans filled
 $52/42.30 = 1.23$ vans/hour
 $14,218/42.30 = 336$ trees/hour
 $14,218/52 = 273.4$ trees/van

The tables (figs. 10-11) provide additional details of the machine performance.

Table 2.—Stand data

Data required	Case study			Form required by program				Name	
Average stand diameter	5.5 in d. b. h.			SAVEVALUE				X\$AVDBH	
Average stand volume	3,450 cu ft/acre			SAVEVALUE				X\$AVVOL	
Average tree height	43 ft			SAVEVALUE				X\$AVHGT	
Average trees/acre	844			SAVEVALUE				X\$TRPAC	
Density of wood	55 lb/cu ft			SAVEVALUE				X\$LBCT	
Energy equivalent-fuel	150,000 BTU/gal			SAVEVALUE				X\$FBTU	
Energy equivalent-wood	8,000,000 BTU/ton			SAVEVALUE				X\$WBTU	
Skid distance-road/track	300 ft			VARIABLE				V\$RDIST	
Skid distance-woods	Distribution ¹			VARIABLE				V\$WDIST	
Actual tree diameter	Distance (ft)	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	
	Percent time	23	12	7	11	10	9	5	
		35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-100		
		2	3	4	2	2	10		
		Diameter distribution:			FUNCTION			FN\$DBH FN\$DIAM ²	
Tree volume	D. b. h. (in.)	3	4	5	6	7	8		
	Percent trees	5	23	30	24	14	3		
Type of feller/buncher	Volume (cu ft)			VARIABLE				V\$TVOL	
	= $-0.283 + 0.0031$ (d. b. h. ²) tree height								
	= $0.283 + 0.133$ (d. b. h. ²) assuming tree height = 43 ft								
Number of feller/bunchers	Tracked			SAVEVALUE				X\$FBTYP	
Feller/buncher fuel consumption	1			SAVEVALUE				X\$NUMFB	
Number of trees per bunch left by feller/buncher	3.3 gal/ton			SAVEVALUE				X\$FBGPT	
Trees/bunch	Distribution-trees per bunch ¹			VARIABLE				V\$NTBUN	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	0.4	2.1	3.5	3	6	5	4	6	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	4	6	7	6	3	5	4	3	
Percent bunches	20	21	22	23	24	25			
	4	4	3	4	4	6			

¹Distributions taken from simulation run of tracked feller/buncher (Winsauer 1980)²FN\$DBH and FN\$DIAM are identical distribution functions used by skidders and chipper, respectively.

Table 3.—*Skidder data*

Data required	Case study	Form required by program	Name
Number of skidders	1	SAVEVALUE	X\$NUMSK
Maximum grapple load (total sum of diameters)	150 inches	SAVEVALUE	X\$MXSKD
Fuel consumption	4 gal/hr	SAVEVALUE	X\$\$SKGPH
Travel time along skid road/track-based on distance	Distance/speed Road speed = 352 ft/min = 4 mph	VARIABLE	V\$RTRAV
Travel time in woods-based on distance	Distance/woods speed Woods speed = 2/3 road speed	VARIABLE	V\$WTRAV
Grapple time/bunch	Mean = 0.65 min Std. dev. = .20 min	VARIABLE	V\$GRAPL
Time to align bunch, if needed	Mean = .50 min Std. dev. = .30 min	VARIABLE	V\$ALIGN
Percent of bunches needing alignment before grappling	1 percent	SAVEVALUE	X\$ALIGN
Drop time per load	Mean = .30 min Std. dev. = .15 min	VARIABLE	V\$DROP
Rebunch time/load	Mean = .50 min Std. dev. = .25 min	VARIABLE	V\$REBUN
Percent of single bunches needing to be rebunched before hauling	15 percent	SAVEVALUE	X\$REBUN
Conditions under which the skidder will add another bunch before skidding to landing	Skid grapple load less than one-half its capacity	Boolean VARIABLE	BV\$ADD

Table 4.—*Chipper and van data*

Data required	Case study					Form required by program					Name
Maximum chipper grapple load	12 trees					SAVEVALUE					X\$CMAX
Room at landing	50 tree					SAVEVALUE					X\$BUFLM
Chipper fuel consumption	5.7 gal/hr					SAVEVALUE					X\$CPGPH
Actual grapple load	Distribution: trees/ grapple load					VARIABLE					V\$NGRAP
Number of trees	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
percent of grapple loads	12	19	18	17	15	8	7	3	1	1	
Grapple and chip time/load	0.10 min per stem					VARIABLE					V\$CHIP
Delay time for sawing	mean = 0.48 min Std. dev. = .09 min					VARIABLE					V\$CHSAW
Percent of chip loads needing sawing	5 percent					SAVEVALUE					X\$PDELY
Van capacity	1,000 cu ft (solid wood) (approximately 30 tons)					SAVEVALUE					X\$VANCY
Time to close van	1 minute					VARIABLE					V\$CLSVN
Time to change vans	4 minutes					VARIABLE					V\$VNWAT

Table 5.—*Simulation run control*

Data required		Case study	Form required by program
Random number generators	Random number	Use	
	1	GPSS scheduler	RMULT CARD
	2	Generate normal random distributions	
	3	FUNCTIONS for wood distance, trees/ bunch, chipper-grapple load	
	4, 5	Diameter distributions-these should have identical seed values and not be used for any other functions	
Number of days to simulate	5		START CARD
Standard output	Every fifth day		START CARD

It should be noted that all of the output was obtained by random processes in the model. Therefore, the output data are themselves random numbers, only a sample of what could happen. If the model is run again with different random numbers, the results will be different. An average over several days or several runs is the best estimate of an actual system.

KNOWN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SYSTEMS

The program listed in the Appendix is operational on a UNIVAC 1110 under an implementation of GPSS called GPSS-X8, obtained through Use Program Library Interchange (UPLI). It should run under most GPSS processors with only minor changes. The following should be checked for your system.

INITIAL cards—In GPSS-X8 the INITIAL cards appear last in the deck. They should be moved to the head of the deck for most other GPSS processors.

JOB CONTROL cards—These are unique to each computer lab and must be obtained locally.

HELP BLOCKS—In GPSS-X8 HELP BLOCKS (lines 105-152 in the program) are used to pass an array of up to five integer values to a FORTRAN subroutine. Only a one-way transfer is permitted; the subroutine cannot pass arguments back to GPSS.

Some versions of GPSS do not allow HELP BLOCKS. In this case the program can be run without lines 105 to 152 and the data obtained instead

from the standard output. If some form of HELP BLOCKS are allowed, the HELP BLOCKS formats and the subroutines may have to be changed. See the GPSS manual for your computer installation.

CONCLUSIONS

The simulation model provides an in-depth look at the operation of the system. This makes it possible to determine the effect on productivity and type of delays caused by changes in the system (table 6) or the stand. It can also be used in conjunction with other models to determine the cost and feasibility of a complete harvesting operation.

Some knowledge of GPSS allows the user to modify the model to meet his exact needs, making it even more useful and realistic.

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SAWLOG SORTING SIMULATOR

DEVELOPED BY THE
NORTH CENTRAL FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION
FOREST SERVICE, U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST PRODUCTS MARKETING AND UTILIZATION PROJECT, DULUTH, MINNESOTA

FOREST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, HOUGHTON, MICHIGAN
AND
AUTHORS

DENNIS P. BRADLEY, ECONOMIST
SHARON A. WINSAUER, PROGRAMMER

I. STAND CHARACTERISTICS.

3450.00 CUFT., AVERAGE VOLUME PER ACRE.

5.50 INCHES, AVERAGE DBH.

43.00 FEET, AVERAGE TREE HEIGHT.

844.00 AVERAGE NUMBER OF TREES PER ACRE.

7.18 FEET, AVERAGE TREE SPACING.

II. SYSTEM CHARACTERISTICS AS SPECIFIED BY THE ANALYST.

A. FELLER-BUNCHERS.

1 MACHINE(S) TRACKED TYPE

B. SKIDDERS.

1 MACHINE(S) RUBBER-TIRED GRAPPLE SKIDDER(S).

MAXIMUM SKID BUNCH HAS TOTAL SUM OF DIAMETER 150.00 INCHES

C. CHIPPER-LOADER.

THE LOADER CAN TAKE A LOAD OF 12 TREES
ENERGY BALANCE

.33 GAL/TON - FELLER BUNCHER

.10 GAL/TON - SKIDDER

.14 GAL/TON - CHIPPER

85719.57 TOTAL GAL/TON
85719.36 BTU/TON USED AS FUEL

8000000.00 BTU/TON HARVESTED FROM WOOD

93.33 ENERGY BENEFIT RATIO.

Figure 6.—Simulation output--system and stand characteristics.

S K I D D I N G P R O D U C T I O N A N D C O S T S U M M A R Y

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*****
I.   A.  42.48  HOURS WORKED BY SKIDDER(S).
      B.    1    NUMBER OF SKIDDER(S).

II.  A.  589    BUNCHES SKIDDED - ALL MACHINES.
      1.76    AVERAGE NUMBER OF FELLER-BUNCHER BUNCHES COLLECTED.
      24.20    AVERAGE NUMBER OF TREES PER SKIDDER BUNCH.

      B.14256  TREES SKIDDED - ALL MACHINES.
      C.52449.29 VOLUME SKIDDED - CU.FT. - ALL MACHINES.
      D.  405248 TOTAL DISTANCE SKIDDED.
      E. 1704.60 TOTAL TONS SKIDDED - ALL MACHINES.

III. A.  13.87  BUNCHES SKIDDED PER MACHINE HOUR.
      B.  335.59 TREES SKIDDED PER MACHINE HOUR.
      C. 1234.68 VOL. SKIDDED PER MACHINE HOUR. - CU.FT.
      D.  40.13  TONS SKIDDED PER MACHINE HOUR.

IV.  A.  344.01  AVERAGE ONE-WAY SKID DISTANCE PER TRIP - FEET.
      B.  4.33   AVERAGE ROUND TRIP TIME IN MINUTES - ALL ACTIVITIES.

      3.58    TIME - LANDING TO WOODS AND RETURN.
      .30     PRODUCTIVE TIME - LANDING ACTIVITY.
      .00     NON-PRODUCTIVE TIME-WAITING TO DROP AT CHIPPER.
      .45     TIME ON BREAKS

      TOTAL GALLONS USED.
      A.  169.92
      4.00    GALLONS PER HOUR.
      .10     GALLONS PER TON.
  
```

Figure 7 — Simulation output--skidder productivity.

C H I P P E R - L O A D E R P R O D U C T I O N A N D C O S T S U M M A R Y

I. A. 42.30 HOURS WORKED BY CHIPPER-LOADER.

II. A. 3928 LOADS CHIPPED.

3.62 AVERAGE NUMBER OF STEMS PER LOAD.

13.32 AVERAGE VOLUME PER LOAD - CU.FT.

B. 14218 TREES CHIPPED.

C. 52326.13 VOLUME CHIPPED - CU.FT.

D. 1700.60 TONS CHIPPED.

E. 52 VANS FILLED.

75.54 AVERAGE NUMBER OF LOADS PER VAN.

1006.27 AVERAGE VOLUME PER VAN - CU.FT.

32.70 AVERAGE TONS PER VAN.

III. A. 92.86 LOADS CHIPPED PER MACHINE HOUR.

B. 336.12 TREES CHIPPED PER MACHINE HOUR.

C. 1237.02 VOLUME CHIPPED PER MACHINE HOUR - CU.FT.

D. 40.20 TONS CHIPPED PER MACHINE HOUR.

E. 1.23 VANS FILLED PER MACHINE HOUR.

IV. A. 48.81 AVERAGE CHIPPING TIME PER VAN FILLED - ALL ACTIVITIES - MINUTES.

27.70 PRODUCTIVE TIME PER VAN - MINUTES.

21.11 NON-PRODUCTIVE TIME PER VAN - DUE TO EXTERNAL EVENTS - MINUTES.

10.58 LOADER WAITING FOR WOOD FROM SKIDDERS - MINUTES.

3.02 CHIPPER WAITING FOR VANS TO FILL - MINUTES.

1.75 BUCKING TIME

5.76 BREAK TIME

VI. A. 241.11 TOTAL GALLONS OF FUEL USED.

5.70 GALLONS/HOUR.

.14 GALLONS/TON.

Figure 8.—Simulation output--chipper productivity.

720001

ABSOLUTE CLOCK:

720001

RELATIVE CLOCK:

[illegible]

QUEUE STATISTICS

[illegible]

VOLUME PER CHIPPER LOAD (CU. FT. X 100)

TABLE	ENTRIES IN TABLE 3928	MEAN ARGUMENT 1332.13	STANDARD DEVIATION 813.81	SUM OF ARGUMENTS 5232613.
OVERFL	PERCENT OF OBSERVED FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN
1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
3	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
4	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
5	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
6	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
7	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
8	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
9	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
10	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
11	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
12	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
13	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
14	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
15	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
16	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
17	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
18	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
19	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
20	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
21	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
22	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
23	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
24	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
25	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
26	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
27	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
28	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
29	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
30	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
31	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
32	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
33	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
34	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
35	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
36	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
37	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
38	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
39	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
40	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
41	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
42	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
43	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
44	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
45	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
46	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
47	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
48	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
49	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
50	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
51	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
52	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
53	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
54	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
55	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
56	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
57	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
58	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
59	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
60	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
61	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
62	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
63	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
64	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
65	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
66	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
67	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
68	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
69	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
70	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
71	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
72	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
73	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
74	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
75	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
76	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
77	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
78	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
79	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
80	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
81	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
82	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
83	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
84	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
85	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
86	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
87	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
88	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
89	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
90	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
91	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
92	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
93	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
94	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
95	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
96	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
97	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
98	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
99	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
100	1	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHIP TIME PER LOAD (MIN. X 100)

TABLE	ENTRIES IN TABLE 3928	MEAN ARGUMENT 56.99	STANDARD DEVIATION 71.65	SUM OF ARGUMENTS 223850.
OVERFL	PERCENT OF OBSERVED FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE REMAINDER	MULTIPLE OF MEAN
1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
3	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
4	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
5	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
6	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
7	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
8	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
9	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
10	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
11	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
12	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
13	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
14	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
15	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
16	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
17	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
18	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
19	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
20	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
21	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
22	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
23	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
24	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
25	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
26	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
27	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
28	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
29	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
30	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
31	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
32	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
33	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
34	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
35	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
36	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
37	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
38	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
39	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
40	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
41	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
42	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
43	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
44	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
45	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
46	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
47	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
48	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
49	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
50	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
51	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
52	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
53	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
54	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
55	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
56	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
57	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
58	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
59	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
60	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
61	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
62	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
63	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
64	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
65	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
66	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
67	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
68	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
69	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
70	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
71	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
72	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
73	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
74	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
75	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
76	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
77	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
78	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
79	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
80	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
81	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
82	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
83	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
84	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
85	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
86	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
87	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
88	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
89	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
90	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
91	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
92	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
93	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
94	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
95	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
96	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
97	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
98	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
99	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
100	1	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 11.—Simulation output--productivity tables II.

Table 6.—*Productivity and delays of two system configurations*

	System 1		System 2	
	One skidder	One chipper	Two skidders	One chipper
Total machine hours worked	42.39	42.21	81.06	40.42
Percent productive time	89.7	56.6	59.6	75.4
Percent nonproductive time				
Total delay	10.3	43.3	40.4	24.6
Breaks	10.3	11.8	6.6	12.4
Wait to drop wood	0.0		33.8	
Wait for wood to chip		21.9		0.0
Wait for bucking		3.3		4.6
Wait for vans		6.3		7.6
Total trees	14,268		17,843	
Total vans filled	52		65	
Total tons processed	1,706		2,132	

APPENDIX A

VARIABLE LISTS AND DEFINITIONS

IMPLICIT TIME UNIT—centi-minute MODEL SEGMENTS, TRANSACTIONS, AND PARAMETERS

Segment 1—TIMER

Transactions—1 time keeper.
Parameters—None.

Segment 2—SKIDDER(S)

Transactions—One for each skidder.

Parameters

P1—not used.
P2—clock time.
P3—total number of trees in skid load.
P4—total d.b.h. (inches) in skid load.
P5—total volume of skid load.
P6—number of feller/buncher bunches combined in this skid load.
P7—road distance.
P8—woods distance.
P9—number of trees in feller/buncher bunch.
P10—counter for d.b.h. loop.
P11—total sum of diameter in feller/buncher bunch.
P12—total volume of feller/buncher bunch.

Segment 3—CHIPPER

Transactions—One chipper-loader. When it splits, parent transaction remains as chipper while offspring becomes full van.

Parameters

P1—clock time.
P2—number of trees in chipper-grapple load.
P3—volume of load.
P4—sum of diameter of load (inches).
P5—loop counter.

FACILITY

CPBUF Chipper buffer—area where skidders drop logs within reach of chipper.

FUNCTIONS

DBH Distribution of diameters in the stand—used by skidder.
DIAM Identical diameter distribution—used by chipper.
NGRAP Distribution of the number of trees per chipper—grapple load.

NTBUN	Distribution of number of trees in each bunch left by feller/buncher.
SNORM	Used to obtain a normal distribution for sampling.
WDIST	Distribution of bunches in the woods.

QUEUES

ALIGN	Time skidder spends aligning bunches.
BFEMT	Time chipper waits for wood.
CHIP	Chipping time.
CHSAW	Time spent bucking logs.
CPBRK	Time chipper spends on break.
CPBUF	Skidder time waiting to drop load.
EVCPR	Chipper time waiting for empty van.
GRAPL	Skidder grapple time.
RDIST	Skidder travel time on road.
REBUN	Time spent rebunching a skid load.
SKBRK	Time skidders spend on break.
WTRAV	Skidder travel time in woods.

SAVEVALUES

ALGN1	Time to align bunch—mean (centi-minutes).
ALGN2	Time to align bunch—standard deviation (centi-minutes).
ALIGN	Percent of bunches needing alignment. NOTE: Must be three digits in terms of thousandths.
AVDBH	Average stand diameter (inches x 10).
AVHGT	Average tree height (feet).
AVVOL	Average stand volume (cubic feet x 100).
BUCK	Chipper delay time due to bucking (centi-minutes).
BUFLM	Available room at chipper (number of logs).
CHSW1	Chain saw time to buck log—mean (centi-minutes).
CHSW2	Chain saw time—standard deviation (centi-minutes).
CLSV1	Time to close van—mean (centi-minutes).
CLSV2	Time to close van—standard deviation (centi-minutes).
CMAX	Maximum chipper load (number of trees).
CNPVN	Chipper nonproductive time waiting for vans (centi-minutes).
CNPWD	Chipper nonproductive time waiting for wood to chip (centi-minutes).
CPBRK	Chipper time spent on breaks (centi-minutes).
CPGPH	Chipper fuel consumption (gallons/hour).
CPHR	Total chipper time (hours x 100).
CPLD	Total number of chipper-grapple loads chipped.

CPTIM	Total chipper time (centi-minutes).
CPTRE	Total trees chipped.
CPVNS	Total vans filled.
CPVOL	Total volume chipped (cubic feet x 100).
DAYS	Number of current day.
DBH	Diameter of current tree (inches).
DROP1	Time needed for skidder to drop bunch—mean (centi-minutes).
DROP2	Time needed to drop bunch—standard deviation (centi-minutes).
FBGPT	Feller/buncher fuel usage (gallons/ton).
FBTU	Btu's in fuel per gallon.
FBTYP	Feller/buncher type. 0 = tracked; 1 = rubber tired.
GRPL1	Skidder grapple time/bunch—mean (centi-minutes).
GRPL2	Grapple time/bunch—standard deviation (centi-minutes).
HALF	Skid load limit to add more to the load (sum of diameters).
LBCFT	Density of wood (pounds/cubic feet).
MXSKD	Maximum skidder grapple load—total sum of diameter (inches).
NTBUF	Current number of trees at the chipper.
NUMFB	Number of feller/bunchers used to fell trees.
NUMSK	Number of skidders in operation.
PDELY	Percent of chipper loads requiring sawing. NOTE: Must be three digits in terms of thousandths.
RDIST	Skid road/track distance (feet).
REBN1	Time needed to rebunch skid load—mean (centi-minutes).
REBN2	Time needed to rebunch—standard deviation (centi-minutes).
REBUN	Percent of single bunches needing rebunching before hauling. NOTE: Must be three digits in terms of thousandths.
ROAD	Skid distance along road/track (feet).
SDIST	Total skid distance (feet).
SKADD	Number of feller/buncher bunches collected into this skid load.
SKBRK	Skidder time on break (centi-minutes).
SKBUN	Total bunches skidded.
SKGPH	Skidder fuel consumption (gallons/hour).
SKHR	Total skidder time on job (hours x 100).
SKLND	Skidder time spent at landing (centi-minutes).
SNLN	Skidder time at landing—nonproductive.
SKTIM	Total skidder time—all machines (centi-minutes).
SKTRE	Total number of trees skidded.
SKVOL	Total volume skidded—all machines.
SPEED	Skidder travel speed on road/track (feet/minutes).
TRPAC	Trees per acre.

VANCY	Van capacity (cubic feet x 100).
VNCON	Van contents (cubic feet x 100).
VNWT1	Time needed to replace full van with empty van—mean (centi-minutes).
VNWT2	Time needed to replace van—standard deviation (centi-minutes).
WBTU	Btu's in wood per ton.
WDIST	Total distance skidders have traveled through the woods (feet).
WDTIM	Skid time in the woods (centi-minutes).
WKDAY	Length of workday (hours).

SWITCHES

CBRK	Set by chipper to tell skidders that chipper is on break.
CHIPR	Set by chipper to indicate it is on the job.
COFFE	Set by timer to indicate coffee break time.
DAY	Set by timer to indicate start of shift.
EVCPR	Set by vans to indicate empty van available.
LUNCH	Set by timer to indicate lunch time.

TABLES

BNDIA	Total sum of diameter of skid bunch (inches).
BNTRE	Number of trees per skid bunch.
BNVOL	Volume of skidder loads (cubic feet x 100).
CPTIM	Time to chip each load (centi-minutes).
CPVOL	Volume in each chip load (cubic feet x 100).
SKILN	Time skidder is at landing on each trip (centi-minutes).
WDTIM	Time skidder is in woods on each trip (centi-minutes).

BOOLEAN VARIABLES

ADD	Conditions under which the skidder will add another bunch before skidding to chipper.
DROP	Allows skidder to drop trees if there is room at chipper or if chipper is done for the day.

VARIABLES

ALIGN	Time needed for skidder to align bunch if needed (centi-minutes).
BREAK	Time between breaks (centi-minutes).
BUCK	Total delay due to bucking logs (centi-minutes).
CHIP	Time to chip this load (centi-minutes).
CHSAW	Time needed to buck a log (centi-minutes).
CLSVN	Time to close full van (centi-minutes).
CNPVN	Chipper nonproductive time spent waiting for vans (centi-minutes).
CNPWD	Chipper nonproductive time waiting for wood (centi-minutes).
CPBRK	Time chipper spends on break (centi-minutes).
CPHR	Total chipper time (hours x 100).
DROP	Time for skidder to drop bunch (centi-minutes).
GRAPL	Skidder-grapple time per bunch (centi-minutes).
NGRAP	Number of trees the chipper-grapple takes each load.
NIGHT	Remainder of 24 hours after work shift (centi-minutes).
NTBUN	Number of trees feller/buncher left in each bunch.
RDIST	Skid road/track distance (feet).
REBUN	Time needed to rebunch skid load (centi-minutes).
RTRAV	Skidder travel time along skid road (centi-minutes).
SKBRK	Time skidders spend on break (centi-minutes).
SKHR	Total skidder time—all machines (hours x 100).
SKNLN	Total nonproductive time for skidders at landing (centi-minutes).
SKTIM	Total skid time—all machines (centi-minutes).
TVOL	Volume of each tree in terms of d.b.h. (cubic feet x 100).
VNWT	Time needed to change vans (centi-minutes).
WDIST	Distance from skid road/trail to bunches (feet).
WKDAY	Length of work shift (centi-minutes).
WTRAV	Skidder travel time through woods (centi-minutes).

APPENDIX B

PROGRAM LISTING

0MTU*GPSSX8.GPSSX8,S,TPF\$,SKDCHP
 GPSSX8 V2.6 RL72-8 06/26/81 08:49:39

SKIDDER CHIPPER SYSTEM SIMULATION DOCUMENTED 81
 U.S. FOREST SERVICE, NORTH CENTRAL FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION
 MARKETING PROJECT, DULUTH, MINNESOTA
 ENGINEERING PROJECT, HOUGHTON, MICHIGAN

AUTHORS: DENNIS P. BRADLEY
 SHARON A. WINSAUER

GENERAL FUNCTIONS NEEDED IN MODEL

* * FN\$SNORM IS USED TO OBTAIN A SAMPLING OF AN APPROXIMATELY
 NORMAL DISTRIBUTION OF MEAN 0 AND STANDARD DEV 1

NOTE: TO AVOID DATA LOSS FROM INTEGERIZATION,
 VALUES HAVE BEEN MULTIPLIED BY 10.

USE MEAN + ST. DEV*FN\$SNORM/10

NOTE: THE LOWER END OF THE FUNCTION HAS BEEN
 TRUNCATED TO AVOID NEGATIVE ADVANCE BLOCKS
 WHEN STANDARD DEVIATIONS ARE LARGE

SNORM FUNCTION RN2,C20
 0 .15/.0668,-15/.1151,-12/1587,-10/.2119,-8/.2742,-6/.3446,-4/
 .4207,-2/.5472,2/.6544,4/.7258,6/.7881,8/.8413,10/.8849,12/
 .9332,15/.9772,20/.9938,25/.9986,30/.9999,40/.9999,50/.9999

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/ *
146  SAVEVALUE CPTIM+,MP1
147  TABULATE CPTVOL
148  TABULATE CPTIM
149  TABULATE CPTID+,1
150  SAVEVALUE CPTRE+,P2
151  SAVEVALUE CPTVOL+,P3

**
ADD CHIPPED VOL TO VAN

152  SAVEVALUE VNCON+,P3
153  ASSIGN 2,0
154  ASSIGN 3,0
155  ASSIGN 4,0

***
SEE IF THE VAN IS FULL

TEST GE XSVNCON,XSVANCY,NEWLD VAN NOT FULL GET NEW LOAD
VAN IS FULL - ONE TRANSACTION GOES TO CLOSE VAN AND
LINKS IT ON FULL VAN CHAIN TO BE HAULED
THE PARENT TRANSACTION REMAINS THE CHIPPER

LOGIC R
MARK EVCPR
MARK 1,LNKN
MARK CPBRK

*
CHECK FOR BREAK TIME

GATE LS OFFE,NOBRK
ADVANCE CBRK
LOGIC LS OFFE
LOGIC LS CBRK
LOGIC LS CBRKH,CDONE
LOGIC LS CBRKH
LOGIC LS CBRKH
LOGIC LS CBRKH

NOBRK

* CDONE
DEPART CBRK
SAVEVALUE CPTIM+,MP1
GATE LRS DAYNEWLD
TRANSFER CH1PR
TRANSFER C1STRT

* LNKN
SAVEVALUE VNCON,0
ADVANCE CPTVOL+,1
ADVANCE V$CLN$VN
ADVANCE V$SVN$WAT
TERMINATE EVCPR

**
IS IT END OF SHIFT?
IF NOT END OF DAY GET NEW LOAD
CHIPPER DONE FOR TODAY

CLOSE THE VAN
BRING IN ANOTHER VAN

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```

SUBROUTINE SLSYS(IX)
DIMENSION IX(5)
DATA 170/
REAL MXSKD
C
1 FORMAT(1H,54X,'SAWLOG SORTING',
A,'SIMULATOR',1H,58X,'DEVELOPED BY THE',1H,46X,'NORTH CENTRAL',
B,'FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION',1H,44X,'FOREST SERVICE, U. S. DEP',
C,'OF AGRICULTURE',1H,29X,'FOREST PRODUCTS MARKETING AND U',
D,'TILIZATION PROJECT, DULUTH, MINNESOTA',1H,61X,'AND THE',1H,40',
E,'FOREST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, HOUGHTON, MICHIGAN',1H,62X',
F,'AUTHORS',1H,52X,'DENNIS P. BRADLEY, ECONOMIST',1H,51X,'SHARON',
G,'GA. WINSAUER, PROGRAMMER')
C
2 FORMAT(1H0,'I. STAND CHARACTERISTICS',1H,
A,1H0,F12.2,' CUFT, AVERAGE VOLUME',
B,1H0,F12.2,' INCHES, AVERAGE DBH',1H0,F12.2,' FEET',
C,1H0,F12.2,' AVERAGE TREE HEIGHT',1H0,F12.2,' AVERAGE NUMBER OF TREES',
D,1H0,F12.2,' FEET, AVERAGE TREE SPACING')
C
3 FORMAT(1H0,'II. SYSTEM CHARACTERISTICS AS SPECIFIED BY THE',
A,1H0,F12.2,' FELLER-BUNCHERS',1H0,F12.2,' MACHINE(S)',
B,5X,'TRACKED TYPE')
C
4 FORMAT(1H0,'III. SYSTEM CHARACTERISTICS AS SPECIFIED BY THE',
A,1H0,F12.2,' FELLER-BUNCHERS',1H0,F12.2,' MACHINE(S)',
B,5X,'RUBBER-TIRED TYPE')
C
8 FORMAT(
A,1H0,' B SKIDDERS',1H0,F12.2,' MACHINE(S)',5X,'RUBBER',
B,1H0,' TIED GRAPPLE SKIDDER(S)')
C
9 FORMAT(1H,8X,'MAXIMUM SKID BUNCH HAS TOTAL SUM OF',
A,1H0,F12.2,' INCHES')
C
11 FORMAT(1H0,' C. CHIPPER-LOADER',1H,8X,'THE LOADER',
A,1H0,F12.2,' TREES')
C
13 FORMAT(1H,6X,'ENERGY BALANCE',1H,12X,F6.2,' GAL/TON =',
A,1H0,F12.2,' GAL/TON - SKIDDER',1H,12X,F6.2,' GAL/TON =',
B,1H0,F12.2,' GAL/TON - CHIPPER',1H,12X,F6.2,' TOTAL GAL/TON',
C,1H0,F12.2,' BTU/GAL')
C
14 FORMAT(1H,7X,F10.2,' BTU/TON USED AS FUEL',1H,8X,F10.2,
A,1H0,F12.2,' BTU/TON HARVESTED FROM WOOD',1H,8X,F10.2,
B,9X,F9.2,5X,'ENERGY BENEFIT RATIO')
C
X1 = IX(1)
X2 = IX(2)
X3 = IX(3)
X4 = IX(4)
X5 = IX(5)
I = 1
IF (I.GT.6) I = 1
GO TO (10,20,30,40,50,60), I
C
10 CONTINUE
AVVOL = X1/100
C AVVOL = AVERAGE VOLUME PER ACRE - CUFT.
AVDBH = X2/100
C AVDBH = AVERAGE DBH - INCHES
AVHGT = X3
C AVHGT = AVERAGE TREE HEIGHT - FEET
TRPAC = X4
C TRPAC = AVERAGE NUMBER TREES PER ACRE
TRSPC = (43560./TRPAC)**.5
C TRSPC = AVERAGE TREE SPACING - FEET
WRITE(6,1)
WRITE(6,2) AVVOL, AVDBH, AVHGT, TRPAC, TRSPC
RETURN

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C 20 CONTINUE
  NUMFB=X1
C NUMFB=NUMBER OF FELLER-BUNCHERS
  FBTP=X2
C FBTP=FELLER BUNCHER TYPE 0=DROTT 1=RUBBER-TIRED TYPE
  IF(FBTP.EQ.0)WRITE(6,3)NUMFB
  IF(FBTP.EQ.1)WRITE(6,4)NUMFB
  RETURN
C
  30 CONTINUE
  MXSKD=X1
C MXSKD=MAXIMUM SUM OF DIAMETER PER BUNCH
  NUMSK=X2
C NUMSK=NUMBER OF SKIDDERS
  WRITE(6,8)NUMSK
  WRITE(6,9)MXSKD
  XLODLM=X3
C CHIPPER LOAD LIMIT
  WRITE(6,11)XLODLM
  RETURN
C
  40 CONTINUE
  WBTU=X1
C BTU PER TON OF WOOD
  XDEN=X2
C LBS OF WOOD PER CU. FT.
  FBGPT=X3/100
  FBTP=X4
  RETURN
C
  50 CONTINUE
  HOURS=SKIDDER WORKED
  SKHR=X1/100
  SKGPH=X2/100
C SKIDDER FUEL CONSUMPTION = GAL/HOUR
  SKTNS=X3*XDEN/200000
C SKIDDER PRODUCTION IN TONS
  RETURN
C
  60 CONTINUE
  CPHR=X1/100
C HOURS CHIPPER WORKED
  CPGPH=X2/100
C CHIPPER FUEL CONSUMPTION = GAL/HOUR
  CPTNS=X3*XDEN/200000
C CHIPPER PRODUCTION IN TONS
C CALCULATE TOTAL FUEL CONSUMPTION
  SKTFC=SKHR*SKGPH
  CPTFC=CPHR*CPGPH
  SKGPT=SKTFC/SKTNS
  CPGPT=CPTFC/CPTNS
  TGPT=FBGPT+SKGPT+CPGPT
  TONS=SKTNS
C TOTAL TONS COMPLETE
C CHANGE TO CPTNS TONS WHEN ADDED
  FBTF=FBGPT*TONS
  SKTFC=SKGPT*TONS
  CPTFC=CPGPT*TONS
  TFC=FBTF+SKTFC+CPTFC
C CALCULATE GALLONS OF FUEL PER TON
C BTU PER TON USED AS FUEL
  BTUTF=TGPT*FBTP
C ENERGY BENEFIT RATIO
  EBC=WBTU/BTUTF
C
C
C WRITE(6,13)FBGPT,SKGPT,CPGPT,TGPT
C WRITE(6,14)BTUTF,WBTU,EBC
  RETURN
END

```



```

61 20 CONTINUE X1/100
62 SKVOL = VOL. SKIDDED -CUFT. -ALL MACHINES
63 BNTOT = X2
64 C TOTAL NUMBER = X3
65 C SKDIS = DISTANCE SKIDDED -FEET PER ROUND TRIP -ALL MACHINES
66 C SKDIS = DISTANCE SKIDDED -FEET PER ROUND TRIP -ALL MACHINES
67 C BNAVE = THE AVE. # OF FELLER BUNCHER BUNCHES COLLECTED
68 RETURN
69
70 30 CONTINUE X1/(100*SKBUN)
71 SKPWL = PROD TIME - LANDING TO WOODS AND RETURN
72 SKPLN = X2/(100*SKBUN)
73 SKNLN = X3/(100*SKBUN)
74 C SKNLN = NON-PRODUCTIVE TIME - WAITING TO DROP THE BUNCH AT THE CHIPPER
75 C SKBRK = TIME ON BREAKS
76 C SKBRK = X4/(100*SKBUN)
77 C SKPLN = SKLND = SKNLN = SKBRK
78 RETURN
79
80 40 CONTINUE X1
81 LBCFT = POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT OF WOOD
82 SKGPH = X2/100
83 C SKGPH SKIDDER GALLONS/HOUR
84
85 SKTPB = SKTRE*1./SKBUN
86 SKTPB TREES PER BUNCH
87 C WRITE(6,1)SKHR,NUMSK,SKBUN
88
89 SKTNS = (SKVOL*LBCFT)/2000.
90 SKTNS TOTAL TONS SKIDDED
91 SKBHM = SKBUN/SKHR SKIDDED PER MACHINE HOUR
92 C SKBHM = BUNCHES SKIDDED PER MACHINE HOUR
93 SKTMH = SKTRE/SKHR
94 C SKTMH TREES SKIDDED PER MACHINE HOUR
95 C WRITE(6,2)BNAVE,SKTPB,SKTRE,SKVOL,SKDIS,SKTNS
96
97 SKVMH = SKVOL/SKHR
98 C SKVMH = VOL. SKIDDED PER MACHINE HOUR
99 SKTNH = SKTNS/SKHR
00 C SKTNH TONS SKIDDED PER MACHINE HOUR
01 C SKADS = SKDIS*1/(2*SKBUN)
02 C SKADS = AVERAGE ONE-WAY SKID DISTANCE PER TRIP - FEET
03 C SKTMA = SKHR*60/SKBUN
04 C SKTMA = AVERAGE ROUND TRIP TIME IN MINUTES - ALL ACTIVITIES
05 C WRITE(6,3)SKBHM,SKTMH,SKVMH,SKTNH
06
07 WRITE(6,4)SKADS,SKTMA,SKPWL,SKPLN,SKNLN,SKBRK
08
09 SKTGU = SKGPH*SKHR
10 C SKTGU TOTAL GALLONS USED
11 SKGPT = SKTGU/SKTNH
12 C SKGPT GALLONS PER TON
13 C WRITE(6,6)SKTGU,SKGPH,SKGPT
14 RETURN
15 END

```



```

61** 20 CONTINUE X1 CHIPPED
62** CPTRE = TREES X1 CHIPPED
63** CPVOL = VOLUME CHIPPED, CUFT.
64** CPVNS = VANS FILLED
65** CPLD = LOADS CHIPPED
66** BUCK = X5/100
67** RETURN
68**
69** 30 CONTINUE X1/100
70** CPBRK = BREAK TIME
71**
72** CPSPL = CPTRE*1/CPLD
73** CPVPL = CPVOL/CPLD
74** CPVPL = AVERAGE VOLUME PER LOAD, CUFT
75** CPTNS = (CPVOL*BCFT)/2060.
76** CPTNS = TOTAL TONS CHIPPED
77**
78** CPLPV = CPLD*1/CPVNS
79** CPLPV = AVERAGE NUMBER OF LOADS PER VAN
80** CPVPV = CPVOL/CPVNS
81** CPVPV = AVERAGE VOLUME PER VAN, CUFT.
82** CPTPV = CPTNS/CPVNS
83** CPTPV = TONS PER VAN
84** WRITE(6,2)CPTRE,CPVOL,CPTNS,CPVNS,CPLPV,CPVPV,CPTPV
85**
86** CPLMH = CPLD/CPHR
87** CPLMH = LOADS CHIPPED PER MACHINE HOUR
88** CPTMH = CPTRE/CPHR
89** CPTMH = TREES CHIPPED PER MACHINE HOUR
90** CPVLH = CPVOL/CPHR
91** CPVLH = VOLUME CHIPPED PER MACHINE HOUR, CUFT.
92** CPVNH = CPVNS/CPHR
93** CPVNH = VANS FILLED PER MACHINE HOUR
94** CPTNH = CPTNS/CPHR
95** CPTNH = TONS CHIPPED PER MACHINE HOUR
96** CPACT = CPHR*60/CPVNS
97** CPACT = AVERAGE CHIPPING TIME PER VAN FILLED - ALL ACTIVITIES - MINUTES
98** WRITE(6,3)CPLMH,CPTMH,CPVLH,CPTNH,CPVNH
99**
100** CPNPT = (CNPWD + CNPVN + BUCK + CPBRK)/CPVNS
101** CPNPT = NON PRODUCTIVE CHIPPEN TIME
102** CPPTM = CPACT - CPNPT
103** CPPTM = PRODUCTIVE TIME PER VAN - MINUTES
104** CNPVD = CNPVD/CPVNS
105** CNPVD = BUCK/CPVNS
106** CPBRK = CPBRK/CPVNS
107** WRITE(6,4)CPACT,CPPTM,CNPVD,CNPVN,BUCK,CPBRK
108**
109** CPTGU = CPHR*CPGPH
110** CPTGU = TOTAL GALLONS USED
111** CPGPT = CPGPH/CPTNH
112** CPGPT = GALLONS PER TON
113** WRITE(6,6)CPTGU,CPGPH,CPGPT
114** RETURN
115** END

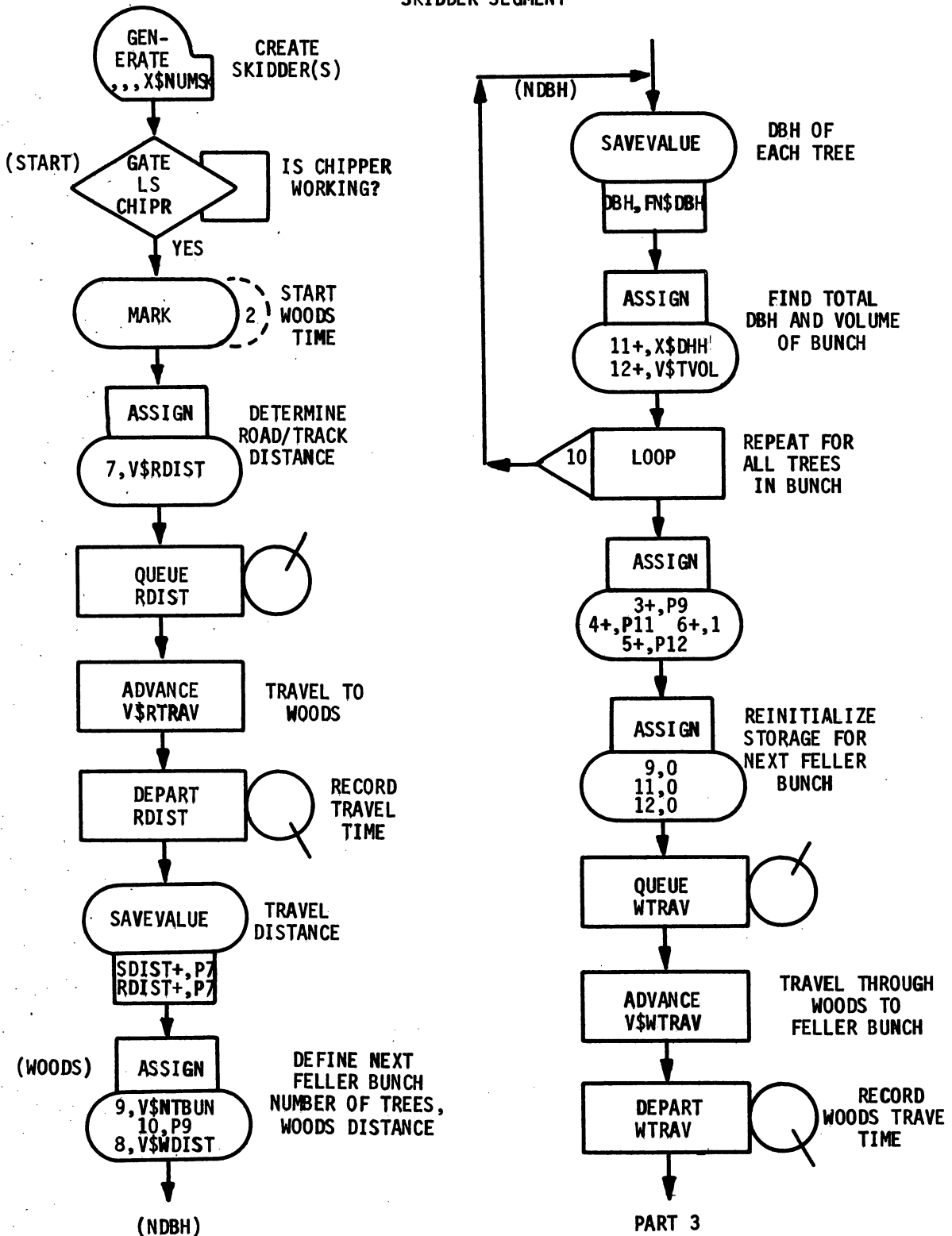
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TIMER SEGMENT.



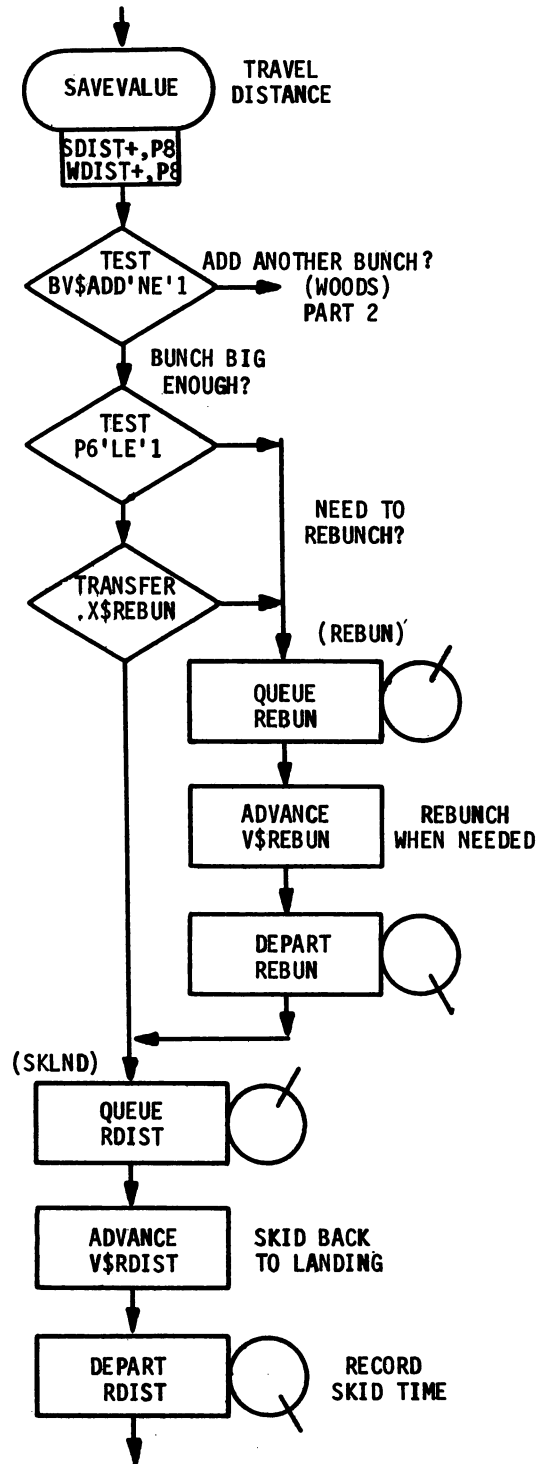
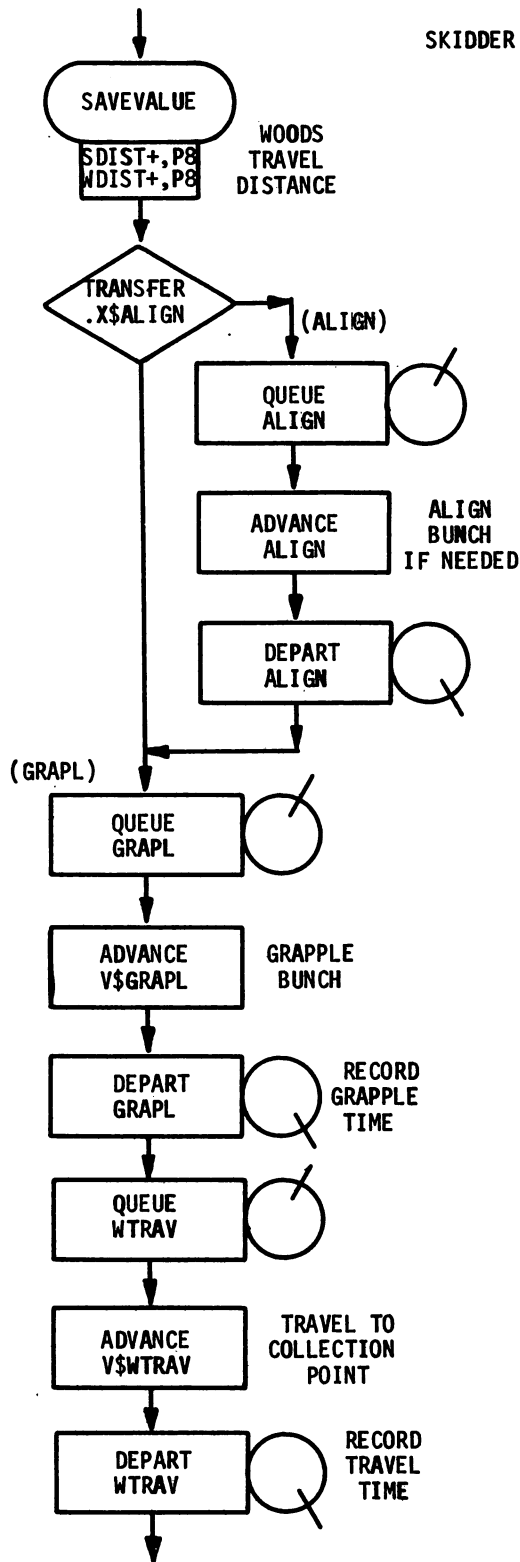
COMPLETE FLOW CHARTS - PART 2 OF 7

SKIDDER SEGMENT



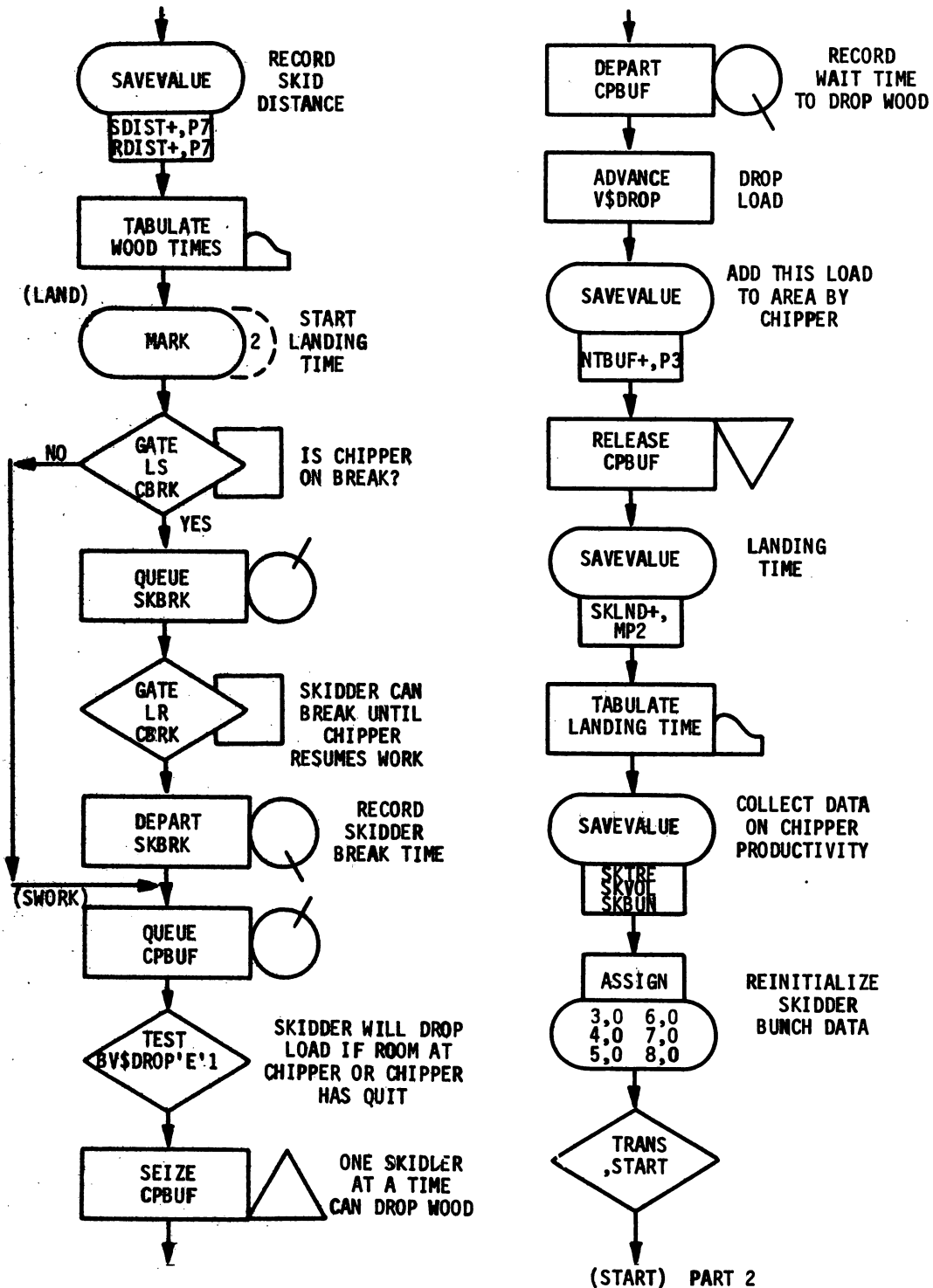
COMPLETE FLOW CHARTS - PART 3 OF 7

SKIDDER SEGMENT



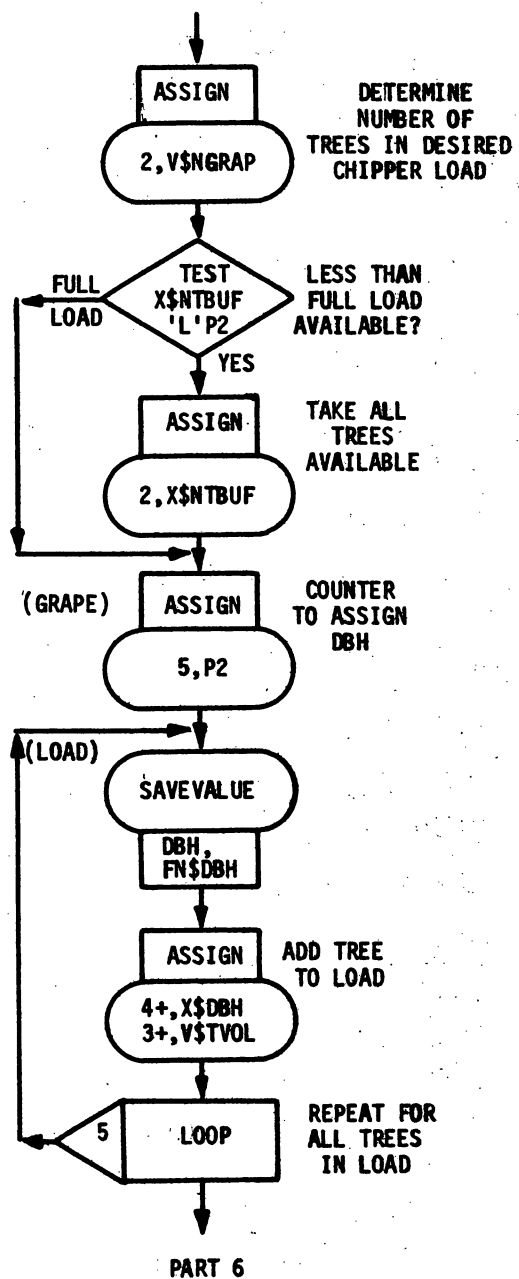
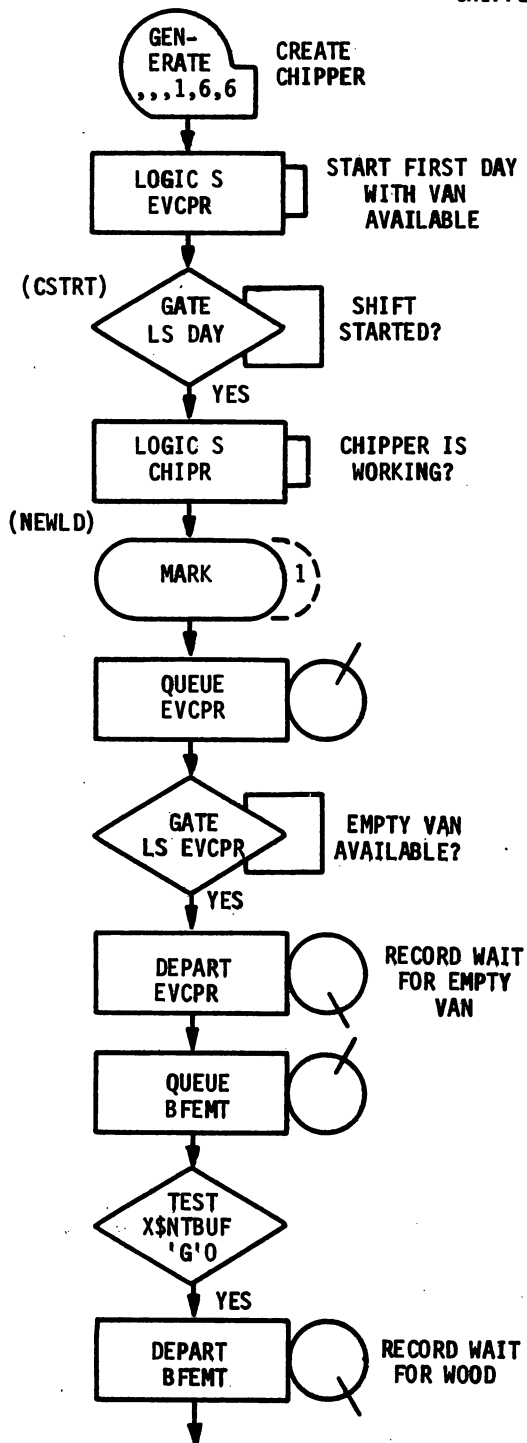
COMPLETE FLOW CHARTS - PART 4 OF 7

SKIDDER SEGMENT



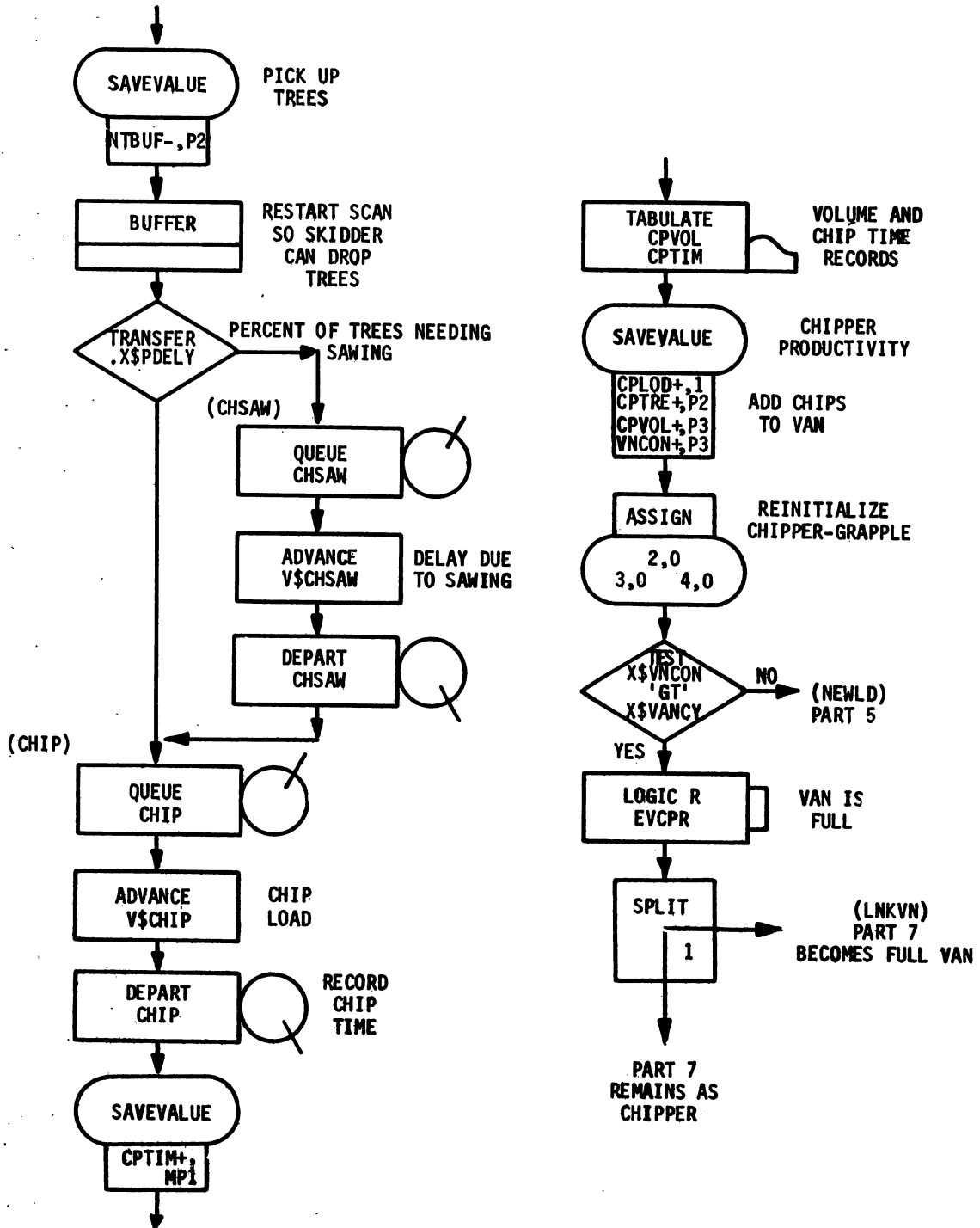
COMPLETE FLOW CHARTS - PART 5 OF 7

CHIPPER SEGMENT



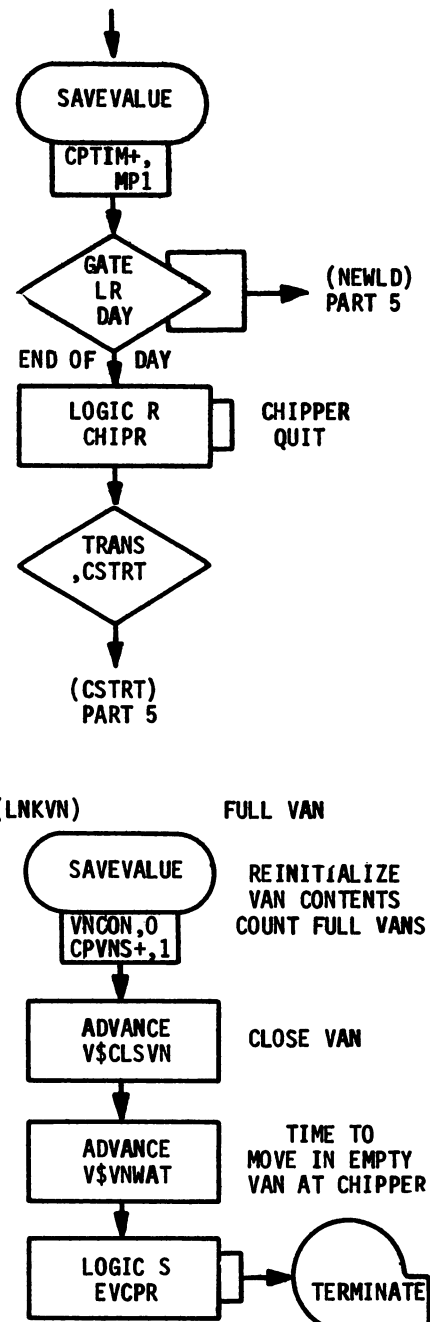
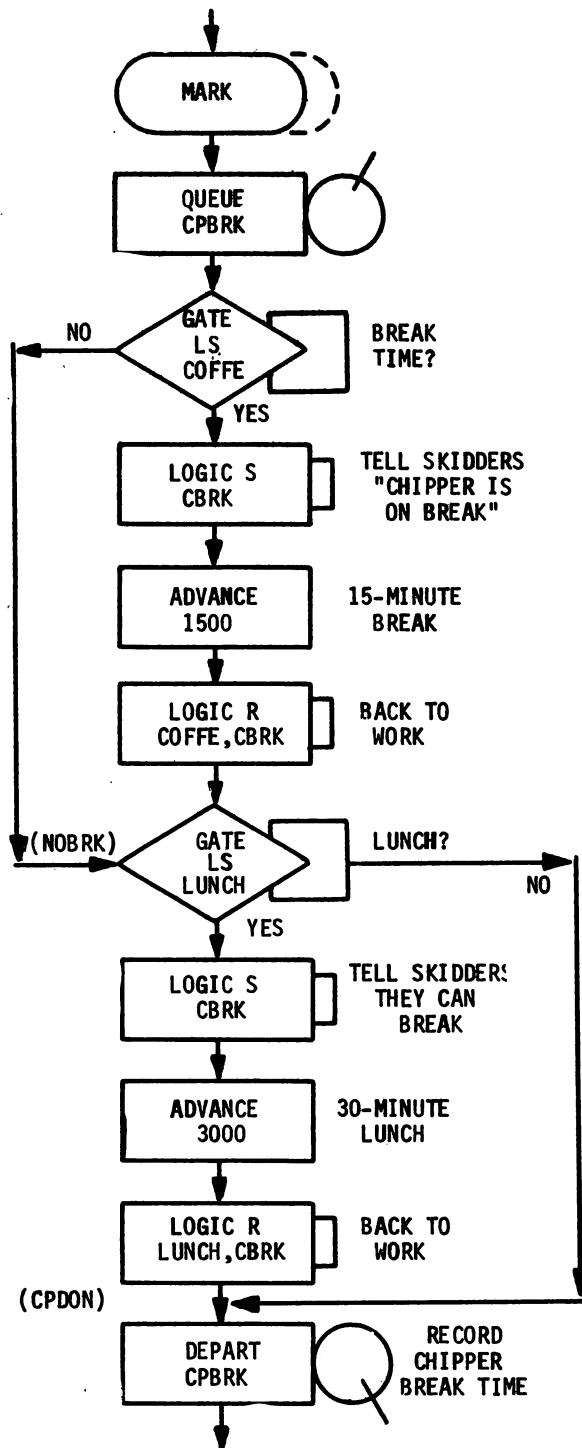
COMPLETE FLOW CHARTS - PART 6 OF 7

CHIPPER SEGMENT



COMPLETE FLOW CHARTS - PART 7 OF 7

CHIPPER SEGMENT



Winsauer, Sharon A.

A program and documentation for simulation of grapple skidders and a whole-tree chipper. Res. Pap. NC-221. St. Paul, MN: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station; 1982. 42 p.

Presents a computer model written in GPSS (General Purpose Simulation System) designed to simulate a skidding-chipping operation.

KEY WORDS: GPSS (General Purpose Simulation System), computer, harvesting, productivity, modeling.