

Realtime forecasting through simulation

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“Best of the Best” Simulation Contest

Register at

www.simulationsoftware.com/contest

Winner will be announced at the
IIE conference 2008.

All models will be posted online for live voting.



Simulation

- Simulation is the behavior of a virtual environment through time.
- The success of any simulation project requires
 - Correct representation of the model
 - Correct data input and constraints
 - Clear goal definition



Simulation tools

■ Traditional simulation tools

- Based on a simulation engine that is transparent to the user
- Most require heavy coding
- Perform in a “build, run, view” mode
- Limited interfaces during the simulation run

■ Dynamic simulation tools

- The simulation engine can interact with the user
- Coding requirements vary
- Perform “build, analyze” mode
- Extensive interfaces to external tools during the simulation run



Forecasting vs. Scheduling

- Scheduling is a method to organize the sequencing into the operation in order to attain predictable delivery time.
- Forecasting is a look ahead to predict the behavior of the model through time.



Requirement for proper forecasting

■ Model definition

- Flows, routings, capacity, buffers, material movements, ...

■ Model variability

- Scrap rates, downtime, repair schedules, production sequence, ...

■ Model constraints

- Resources, required equipment, speed, physical constraints, ...

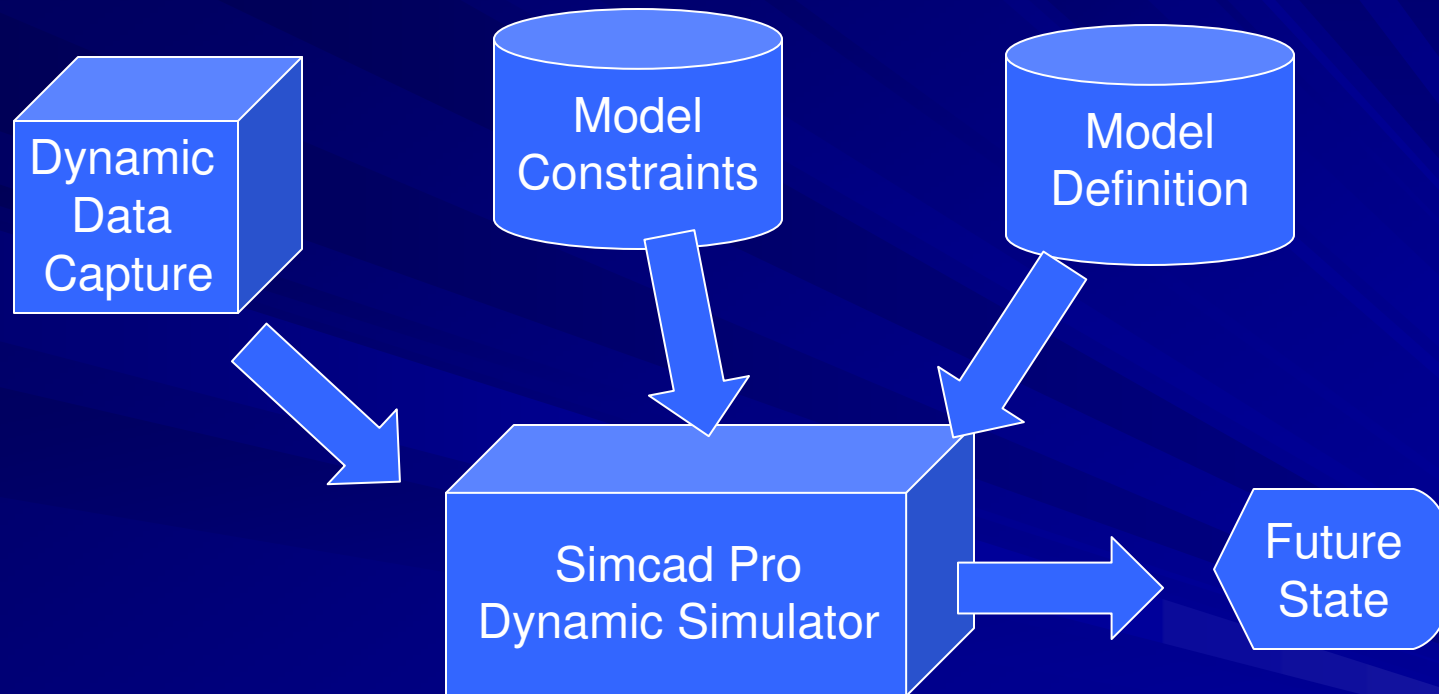


Data capture requirement

- Dynamic data comprises of
 - Current state data
 - Current production sequence
 - Failures, maintenance schedules
- Required additional data
 - Resource availability
 - Variation in speeds, buffers, and process requirements.



How it works



Material and resource capture

■ Bar coding

- Controlled by human factors
- Most bar coding sequence do not correctly associate time with location
- Can not accurately locate resources
- Does not capture motion
- Cheap, readily available
- Can be found in most environments



Material and Resource Capture

Static RFID

- Static RFID rely on passing the RFID chip within proximity of a reader.
 - Requires the presence of a reader at every scanning station
 - Is not dependent on the operator
 - Can correlate time and location within reason
 - Cheap tags, requires multiple readers
 - Does not capture motion data



Material and Resource Capture

Active RFID

- RFID device emits a signal to a set of receivers which co-locate the position of the tag.
 - Dynamically updates every 10 sec
 - Can be applied to resources, products, and material handlers.
 - Receivers can be located away from processing equipment
 - Is not affected by human factors
 - Can be applied to locate based on floor level (Patent Pending)



Constraints

- Constraints can be acquired through
 - ERP/MRP systems
 - Input from the processing floor, or equipment
 - Include failures, scrap rates, QA rates, rework
- This set can be ignored but will affect the results of the forecasted model



What to expect

- Virtual Camera
 - Live view of the operation (based on the tracking solution)
- Historical replay of events
- Constant forecasting of future events
- Accurate costing analysis
- Improved scheduling capability



Implementation

- Solution is being implemented and tested at a large warehousing facility
 - Utilizing active RFID tags
 - Using Simcad Pro as the forecasting engine
 - Connects to an ordering system for future pulls.
 - Tracks parts and resources

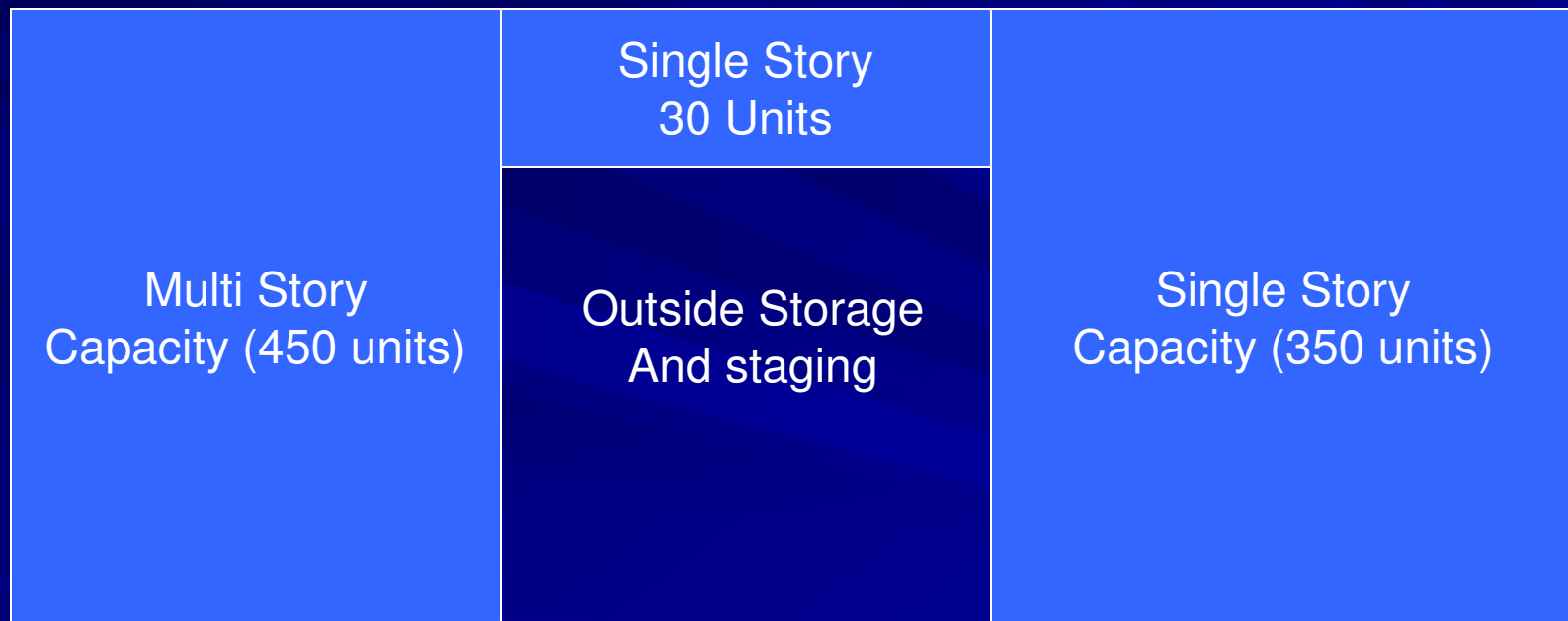


Making sense of the data

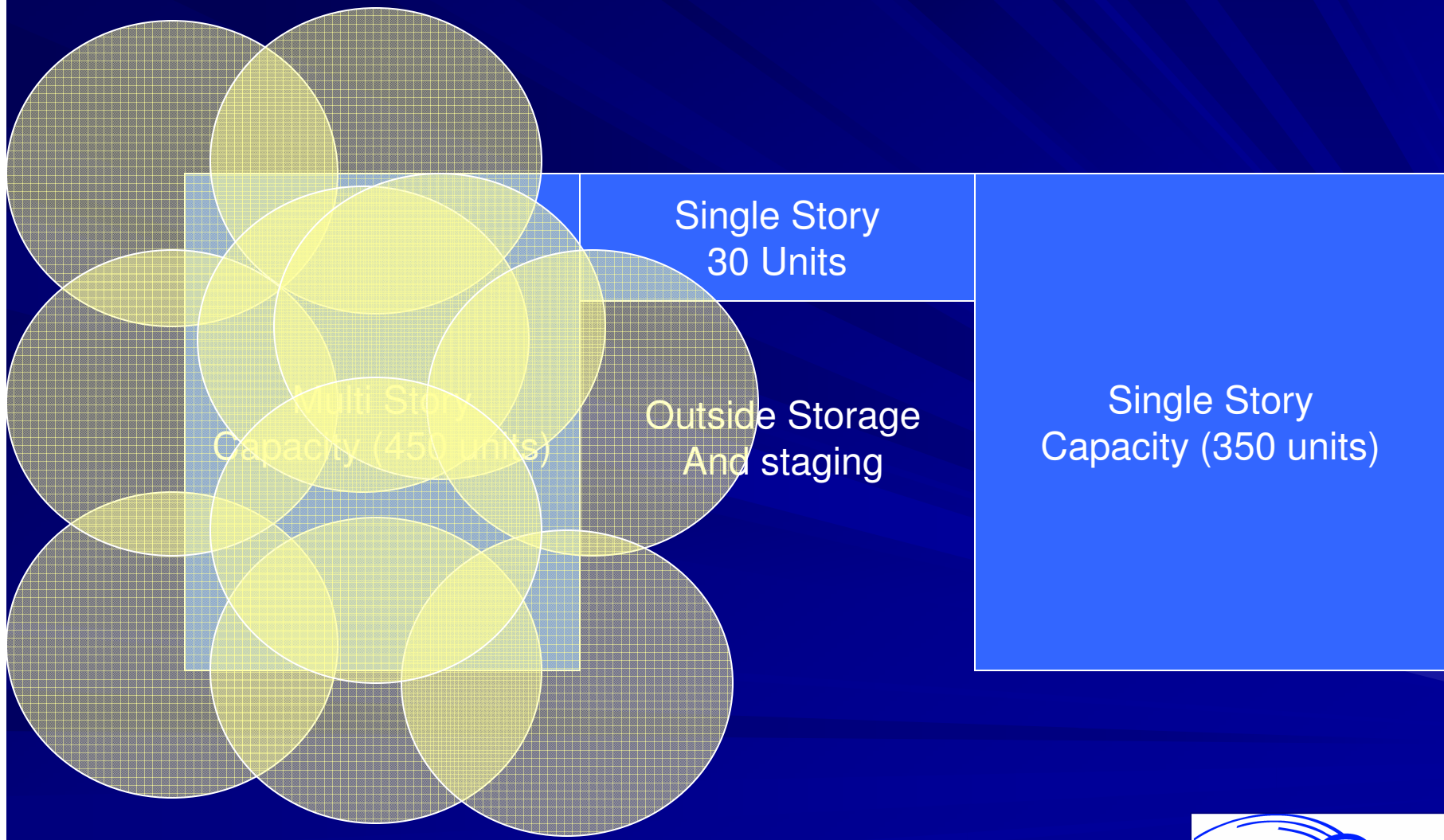
- Tracking is only visual unless
 - Resources, parts, and equipment are mapped based on relationships
 - Resources can be within proximity of a piece of equipment, with the presence of a part indicates that the resource is working on the part (with limitation)
 - Resource moving within proximity of a forklift for the duration of the move indicates that the resource is tagged to the truck.



Model layout



Sample layout



Problems encountered

- Active RFID tags are accurate within 10 sq ft.
 - Inaccuracy is also generated by the type of building.
 - Signals from other devices may create interference.

Solution – utilize additional receivers with smart positioning to eliminate wrong signals.



Extended Locator

- Proprietary locator engine that feeds off the main RFID data.
 - Locate using multiple receivers (3 or more)
 - Locate height and planar location
 - Connects to Simcad Pro for dynamic data feed through SQL engine
 - Automatically creates possible relationships.
 - Accurate to 3 Sq Ft

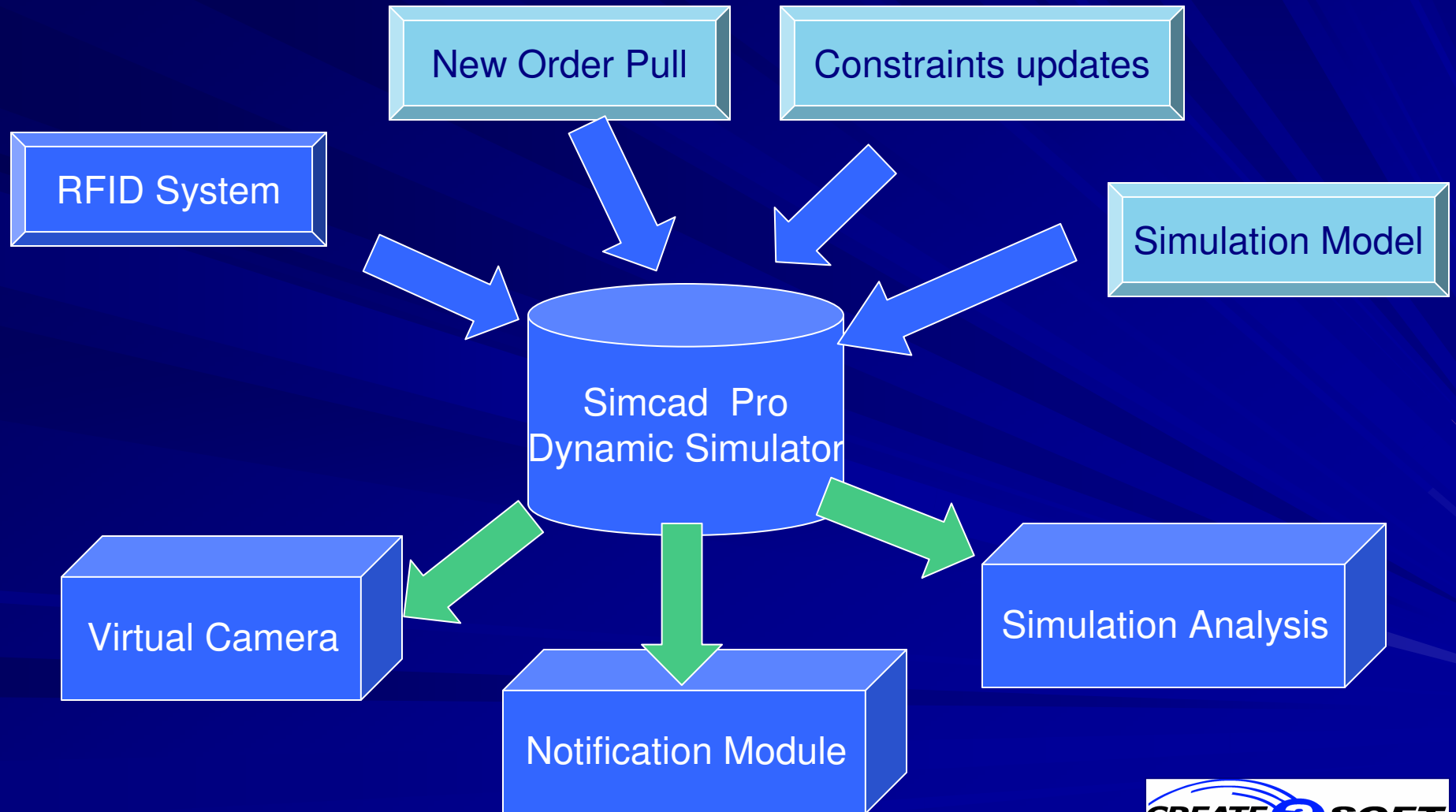


Model Variability

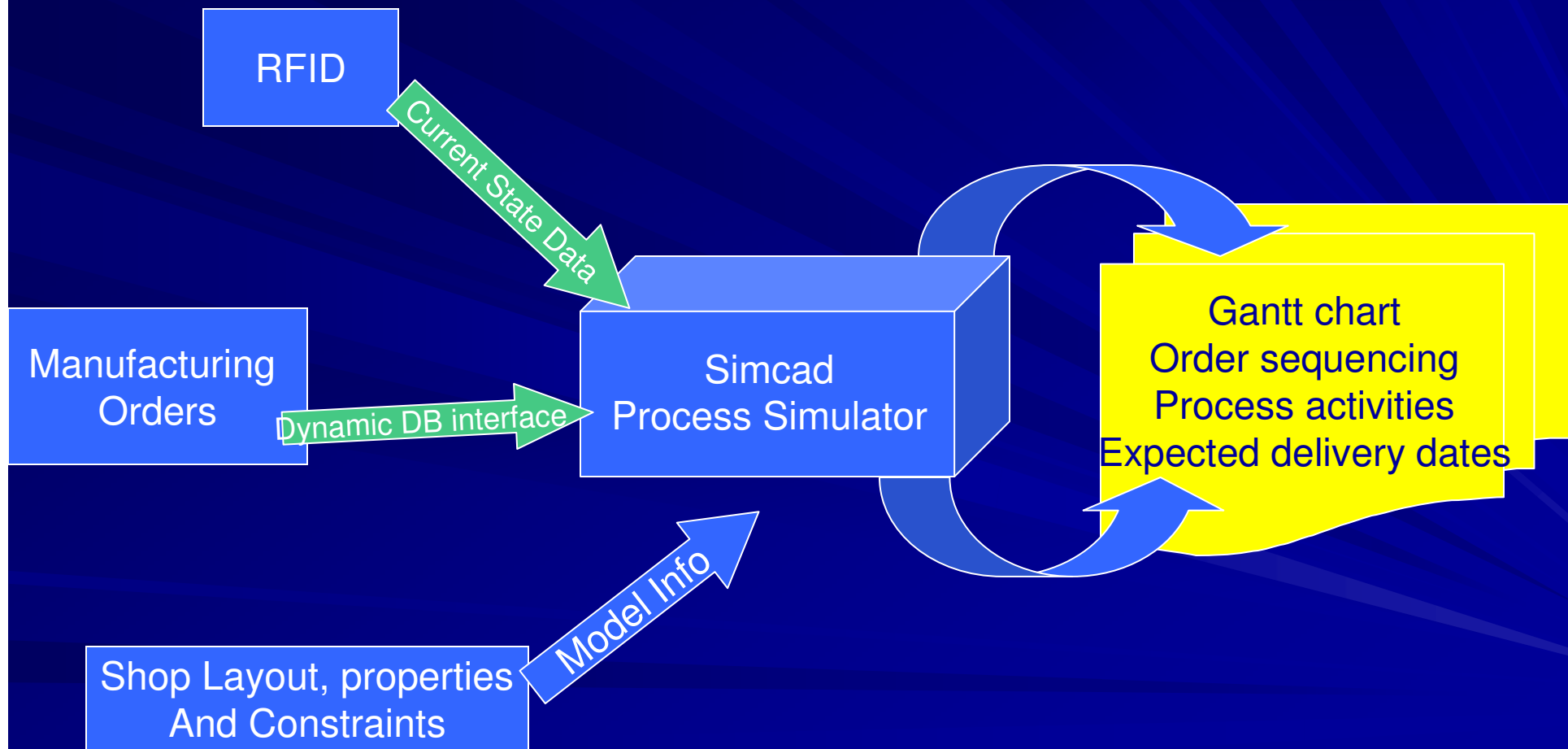
- The simulation model contains variability due to
 - statistical distributions
 - Scrap, rework, and other factors
- To Forecast accurately
 - Monte Carlo simulation is used to make at least 100 runs of the model before a notification event is sent.
 - Monte Carlo results are combined to create the most probable future scenario



Implementation Summary



Additional benefits Dynamic Scheduling



Applicability

- Can be applied to any process flow.
- A combination of active and static RFID tags can be used to reduce implementation cost.
- Not limited to a specific RFID vendor.
- Requires a dynamic simulation environment to operate properly.



Realtime forecasting through simulation

- Example

- Q&A

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