

Data and Mathematical Model Interoperability: Applications in Manufacturing Systems

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Objectives

- Systems design
- Real-time control
 - ★ Process control
 - ★ Scheduling — response to events

Choose

- the processing machines,
- process parameters,
- inspection devices,
- material handling equipment, etc.

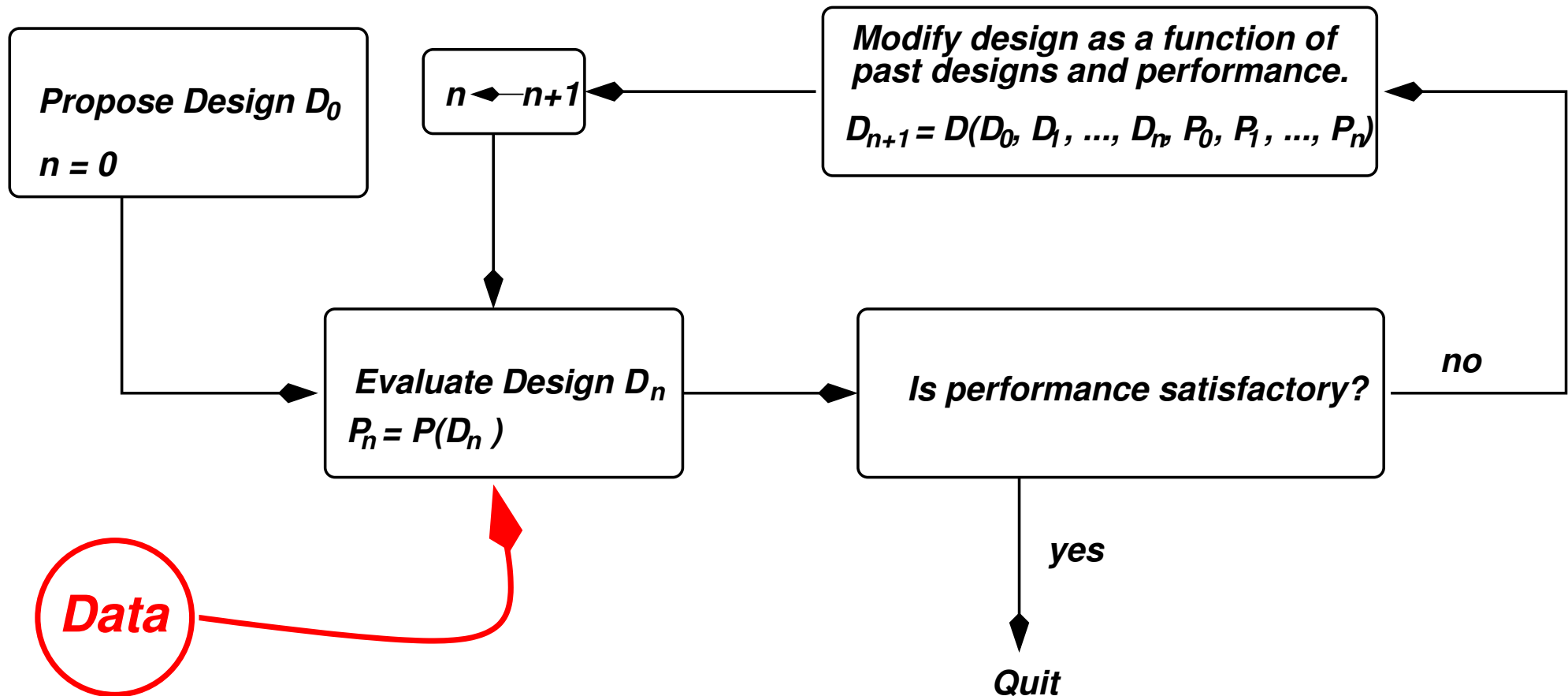
to meet target values of performance objectives,

- production rate,
- lead time, etc.

at minimal cost.

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Systems Design



Parameters needed for design:

- capital cost
- inventory holding cost
- operation times
- MTTF, MTTR
- quality behavior (eg yield)
- setup times
- etc.

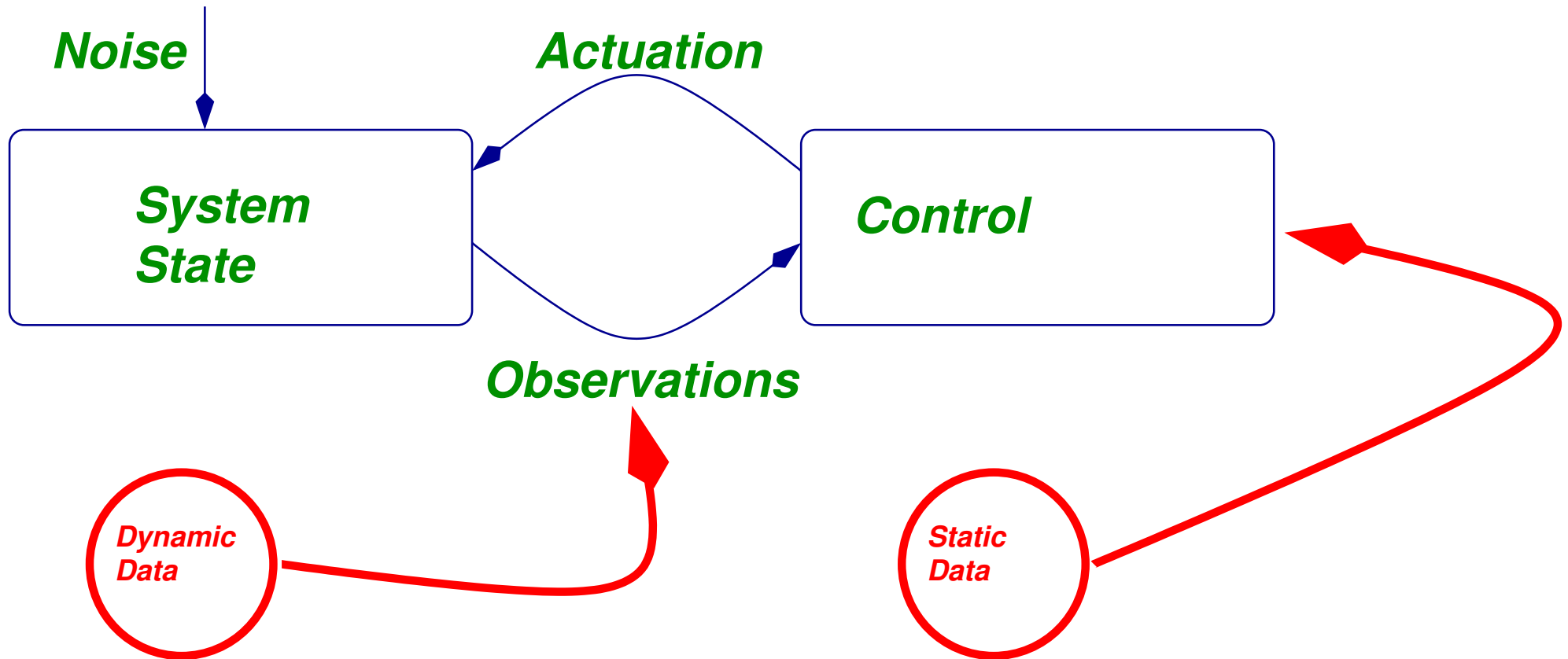
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Control

Respond to random events and anticipated process drift *in real time* to deliver the required product at the specified time with specified quality at minimal cost.

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Control



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Control

Data needed for real-time control (data *from* the factory):

- Machine operational status (operational, under repair, blocked, starved, setup, etc.)
- Machine usage data (times of recent maintenance, time and number of operations since last maintenance, etc.)
- Utilization levels
- Operator availability
- Inspection data (all measurements)

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Control

- Yield data (scrap or rework)
- Inventory levels (raw material, WIP, and finished goods)
- Orders and due dates
- Availability of tools and consumables

Some of this data (*suitably processed*) can be used to determine parameters for future factory design.

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Control

Control actions (data *to* the factory):

- Part release
- Part dispatch (selection and routing)
- Part acceptance, rework, or scrap
- Process adjustment
- Maintenance initiation

- Many factories are not instrumented.
- Data is often collected erratically and inconsistently.
- Many high tech factories (eg, semiconductor fabs) collect huge quantities of data but nobody looks at it.

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Potential Benefits

If more or better data is made available, factories could be built and operated better:

- Less expensive
- Faster response times
- Improved quality

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SBG demo of cell1

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DLB demo of cell1

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Conclusions