

Università degli Studi di Udine
Facoltà di Ingegneria
Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Gestionale

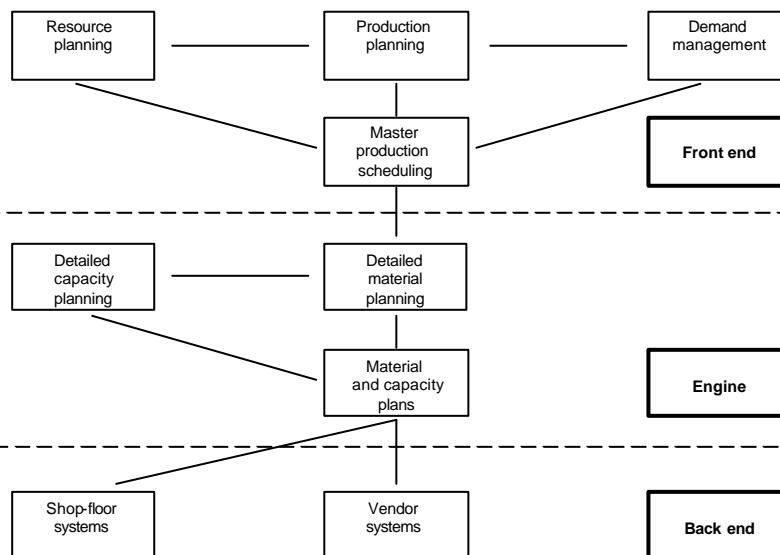
GESTIONE DELLA PRODUZIONE

II PARTE (bis): SISTEMI DI PIANIFICAZIONE
E CONTROLLO DELLA PRODUZIONE

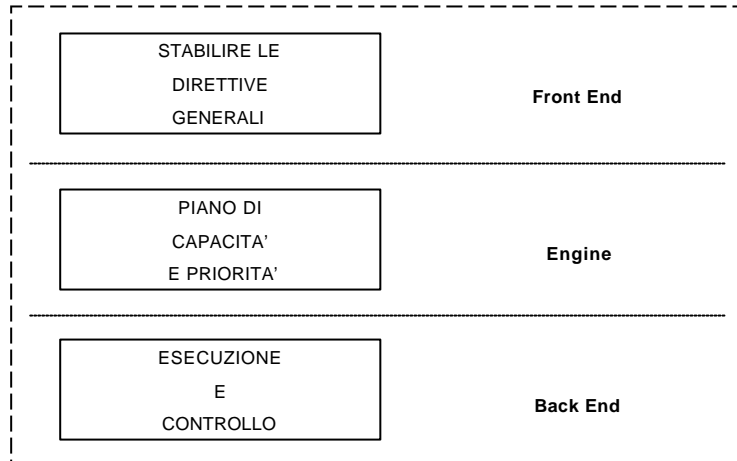
a.a. 2003-2004

prof. ing. Alberto Felice De Toni

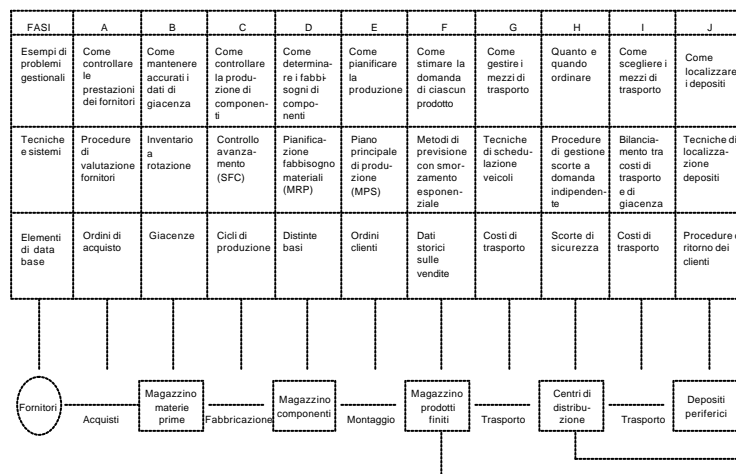
MANUFACTURING PLANNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM (1.1)

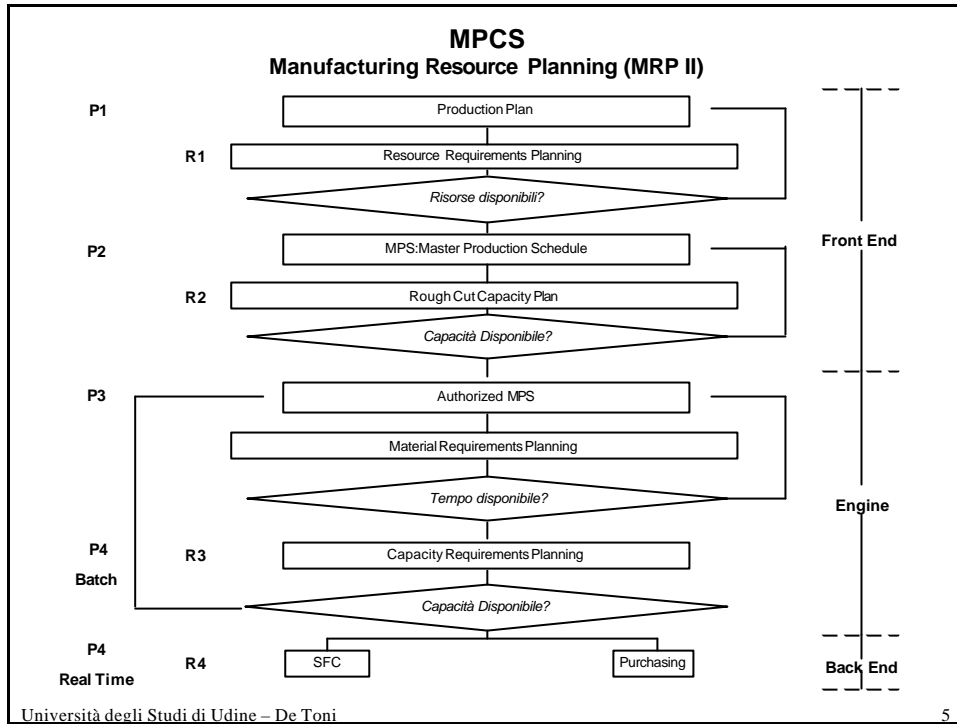


LA STRUTTURA DI MPCS



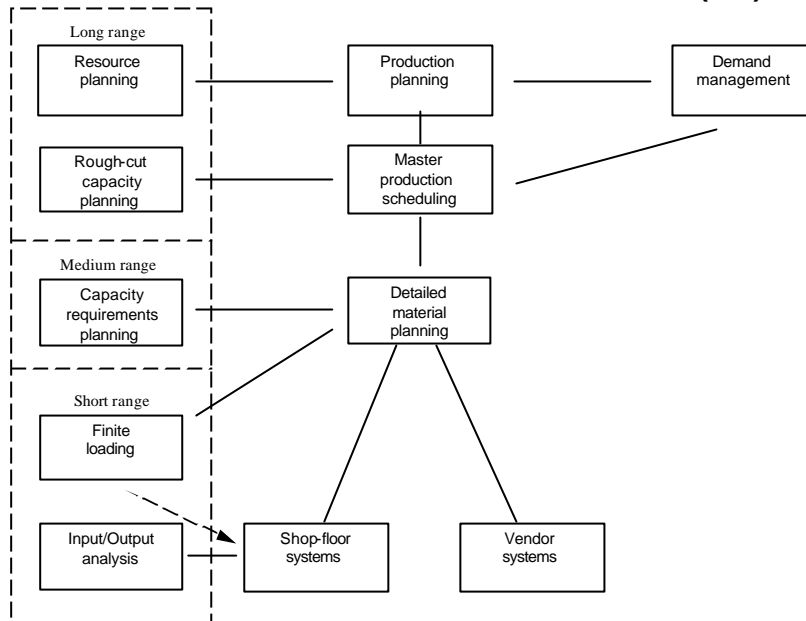
Manufacturing Planning and Control System (1.4)





Pianificazione della Capacit 

CAPACITY PLANNING IN THE MPC SYSTEM (4.1)



EXAMPLE PROBLEM DATA (4.2)

Master Production Schedule (in units):

End product	time period													total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
A	33	33	33	40	40	40	30	30	30	37	37	37	37	457
B	17	17	17	13	13	13	25	25	25	27	27	27	27	273

direct labor time per end product unit:

End product	Total direct labor in standard hours/unit
A	0,95 hours
B	1,85 hours

Source: W. L. Berry, T. G. Schmitt and T. E. Vollmann, "Capacity Planning Techniques for Manufacturing Control Systems: Information requirements and Operating Features", Reprinted with permission, november 1982 Journal of Operations Managements, Journal of the American Production and Inventory Control Society, Inc.

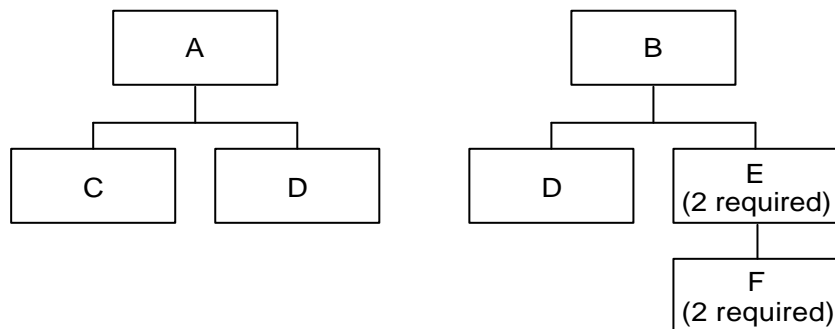
ESTIMATED CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS USING OVERALL FACTORS (CPOF) (IN STANDARD DIRECT LABOR-HOURS) (4.3)

Work center	Historica percentage	Period												Total hours	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13
100	60,3	37,87	37,87	37,87	37,41	37,41	37,41	45,07	45,07	45,07	51,32	51,32	51,32	51,32	566,33
200	30,4	19,09	19,09	19,09	18,86	18,86	18,86	22,72	22,72	22,72	25,87	25,87	25,87	25,87	285,49
300	9,3	5,84	5,84	5,84	5,78	5,78	5,78	6,96	6,96	6,96	7,91	7,91	7,91	7,91	87,38
Total required capacity	62,8	62,8	62,8	62,05	62,05	62,05	74,75	74,75	74,75	85,1	85,1	85,1	85,1	939,2	

*62.80 = (0.95 * 33) + (1.85 * 17) using the standard from figure 4.2

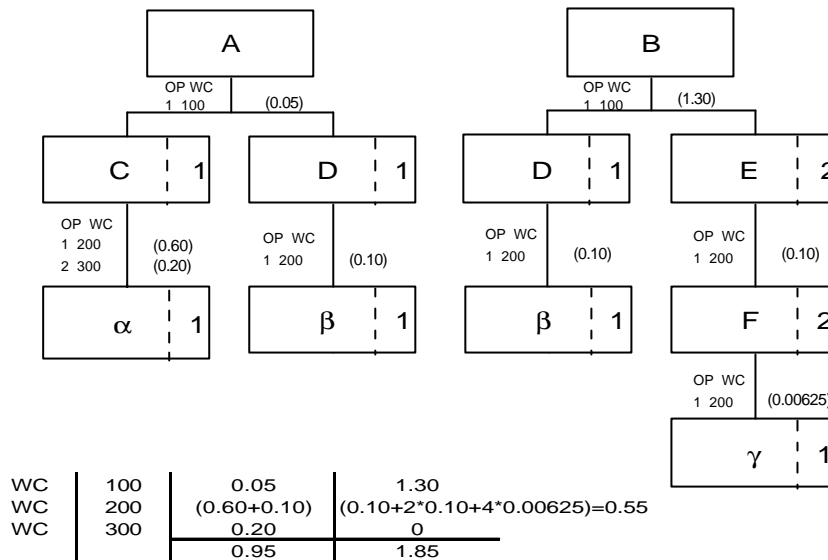
Source: W. L. Berry, T. G. Schmitt and T. E. Vollmann, "Capacity Planning Techniques for Manufacturing Control Systems: Information requirements and Operating Features", Reprinted with permission, november 1982 Journal of Operations Managements, Journal of the American Production and Inventory Control Society, Inc.

PRODUCT STRUCTURE DATA (4.4)



Source: W. L. Berry, T. G. Schmitt and T. E. Vollmann, "Capacity Planning Techniques for Manufacturing Control Systems: Information requirements and Operating Features", Reprinted with permission, november 1982 Journal of Operations Managements, Journal of the American Production and Inventory Control Society, Inc.

PRODUCT STRUCTURE AND TOTAL HOURS PER UNIT



ROUTING AND STANDARD TIME DATA (4.5)

End products	Lot sizes	Operations	Work center	Standard setup hours	Standard setup hours per unit	Standard run time hours per unit	Total hours per unit
A	40	1 of 1	100	1.00	.025*	.025	0.05
B	20	1 of 1	100	1.00	.050 = 1/40	1.250	1.30
Components							
C	40	1 of 2	200	1.00	.025	.575	.60
		2 of 2	300	1.00	.025	.175	.20
D	60	1 of 1	200	2.00	.033	.067	.10
E	100	1 of 1	200	2.00	.020	.080	.10
F	100	1 of 1	200	2.00	.020	.0425	.0625

Bill of capacity

Work center	End product	
	A	B
100	.05	1.30
200	.70**	.55**
300	.20	0.00
Total time/unit	.95	1.85

*.025 = setup time / lot size = 1.0/40

.05 = standard setup time per unit + standard run time per unit = .025 + .025

.70 = .60 + .10 for one C and one D from figure 4.4

** .55 = .10 + 2(.10) + 4(.0625) for one D, two Es and four Fs.

Source: W. L. Berry, T. G. Schmitt and T. E. Vollmann, "Capacity Planning Techniques for Manufacturing Control Systems: Information requirements and Operating Features", Reprinted with permission, november 1982 Journal of Operations Managements, Journal of the American Production and Inventory Control Society, Inc.

CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS USING CAPACITY BILLS (4.6)

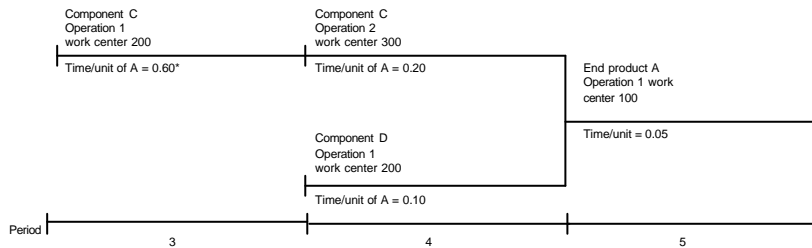
Work center	Period													Projected	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	hours	center percentage
100	23,75	23,75	23,75	18,9	18,9	18,9	34	34	34	36,95	36,95	36,95	36,95	377,75	40%
200	32,45	32,45	32,45	35,15	35,15	35,15	34,75	34,75	34,75	40,75	40,75	40,75	40,75	470,05	50%
300	6,6	6,6	6,6	8	8	8	6	6	6	7,4	7,4	7,4	7,4	91,4	10%
Total	62,8	62,8	62,8	62,05	62,05	62,05	74,75	74,75	74,75	85,1	85,1	85,1	85,1	939,2	100%

$$*23.75 = (33 * .05) + (17 * 1.30) \text{ from figure 4.2 and 4.5}$$

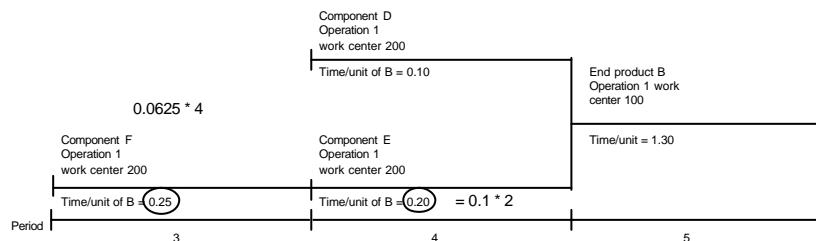
Source: W. L. Berry, T. G. Schmitt and T. E. Vollmann, "Capacity Planning Techniques for Manufacturing Control Systems: Information requirements and Operating Features", Reprinted with permission, november 1982 Journal of Operations Managements, Journal of the American Production and Inventory Control Society, Inc.

OPERATIONS SET-BACK CHARTS FOR END PRODUCTS A AND B (4.7)

End product A



End product B



*.60 = Standard time per unit of C * Number of Cs per unit of A = .60 * 1 = .60

0.25 = Standard time per unit of component F * Number of Fs per unit of B = .0625 * 4 = .25

Source: W. L. Berry, T. G. Schmitt and T. E. Vollmann, "Capacity Planning Techniques for Manufacturing Control Systems: Information requirements and Operating Features", Reprinted with permission, november 1982 Journal of Operations Managements, Journal of the American Production and Inventory Control Society, Inc.

RESOURCE PROFILES BY WORK CENTER (4.8)

Time required during preceding periods for one end product assembled in period 5:

	Time period		
	3	4	5
End product A			
Work center 100	0,00	0,00	0,05
Work center 200	0,60	0,10	0,00
Work center 300	0,00	0,20	0,00
End product B			
Work center 100	0,00	0,00	1,30
Work center 200	0,25	0,30	0,00

Time-phased capacity requirements generated from MPS for 40 As and 13 Bs in time period 5:

	Time period		
	3	4	5
40 As			
Work center 100	0,00	0,00	2,00
Work center 200	24,00	4,00	0,00
Work center 300	0,00	8,00	0,00
13 Bs			
Work center 100	0,00	0,00	16,90
Work center 200	3,25	3,90	0,00
Work center 300	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total from period 5 MPS			
Work center 100	0,00	0,00	18,90
Work center 200	27,25	7,90	0,00
Work center 300	0,00	8,00	0,00

Source: W. L. Berry, T. G. Schmitt and T. E. Vollmann, "Capacity Planning Techniques for Manufacturing Control Systems: Information requirements and Operating Features", Reprinted with permission, november 1982 Journal of Operations Managements, Journal of the American Production and Inventory Control Society, Inc.

CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS USING RESOURCE PROFILES (4.9)

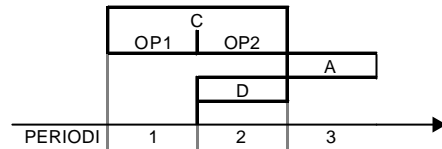
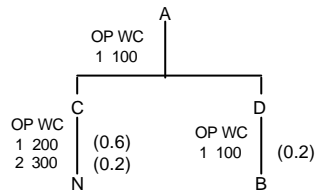
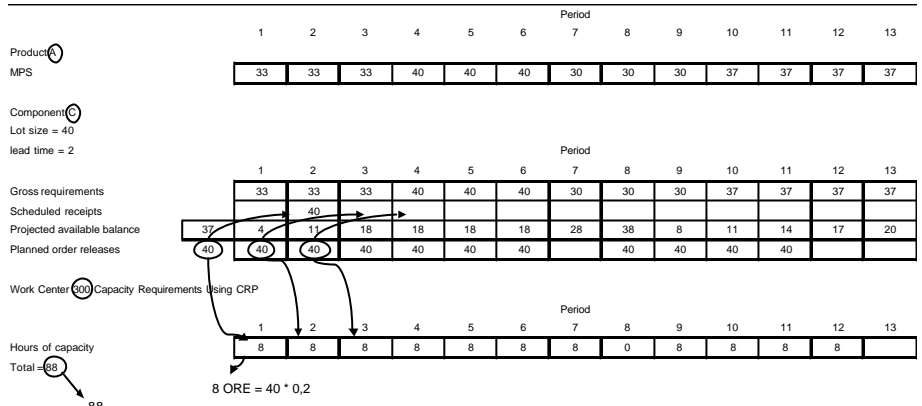
Work center	Past due*	Period													Projected	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	hours	center percentage
100	0,00	23,75	23,75	23,75	18,90	18,90	18,90	34,00	34,00	34,00	36,95	36,95	36,95	36,95	377,75	40%
200	56,50	32,45	35,65	35,15	35,15	32,15	34,75	34,75	39,45	40,75	40,75	40,75	11,80	0,00	470,05	50%
300	<u>6,60</u>	<u>6,60</u>	<u>6,60</u>	<u>8,00</u>	<u>8,00</u>	<u>8,00</u>	<u>6,00</u>	<u>6,00</u>	<u>6,00</u>	<u>7,40</u>	<u>7,40</u>	<u>7,40</u>	<u>7,40</u>	<u>0,00</u>	<u>91,40</u>	10%
Total	63,10	62,80	66,00	66,90	62,05	59,05	59,65	74,75	79,45	82,15	85,10	85,10	56,15	36,95	939,20	100%

*This work should be completed already for products to meet the master production schedule in periods 1 and 2. (If not, it is past due and will add to the capacity required in the upcoming periods.)



Source: W. L. Berry, T. G. Schmitt and T. E. Vollmann, "Capacity Planning Techniques for Manufacturing Control Systems: Information requirements and Operating Features", Reprinted with permission, november 1982 Journal of Operations Managements, Journal of the American Production and Inventory Control Society, Inc.

CRP EXAMPLE: DETAILED CALCULATIONS (4.10)



SAMPLE INPUT/OUTPUT REPORT FOR WORK CENTER 200* (AS OF THE END OF PERIOD 5) (4.11)

	week				
	1	2	3	4	5
Planned input	15	15	0	10	10
Actual input	(14)	13	5	9	17
Cumulative deviation	-1	-3	2	1	8
Planned output	11	11	11	11	11
Actual output	(8)	10	9	11	9
Cumulative deviation	-3	-4	-6	-6	-8
Actual backlog	(20)	+6	26	29	25
				23	31

Desired backlog: 10 hours

50
58
55
47
11

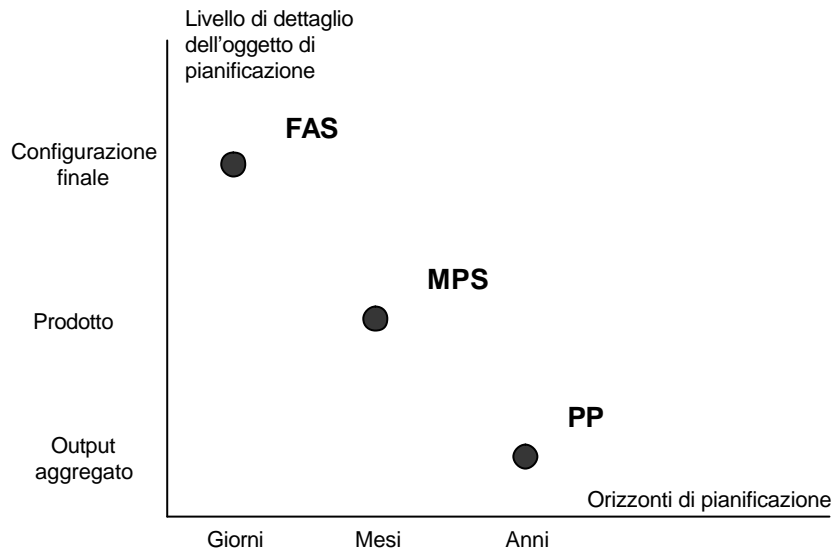
*In standard labor-hours.

Piano Principale di Produzione MPS

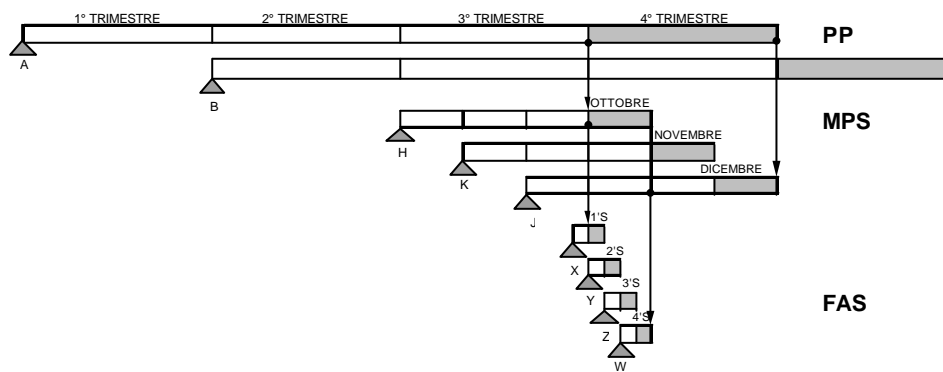
ORIZZONTI DI PIANIFICAZIONE

FAS	MPS	PP
Giorni/Settimane	Settimane/Mesi	Mesi/Anni

DIFFERENZIAZIONE TRA PP/MPS/FAS



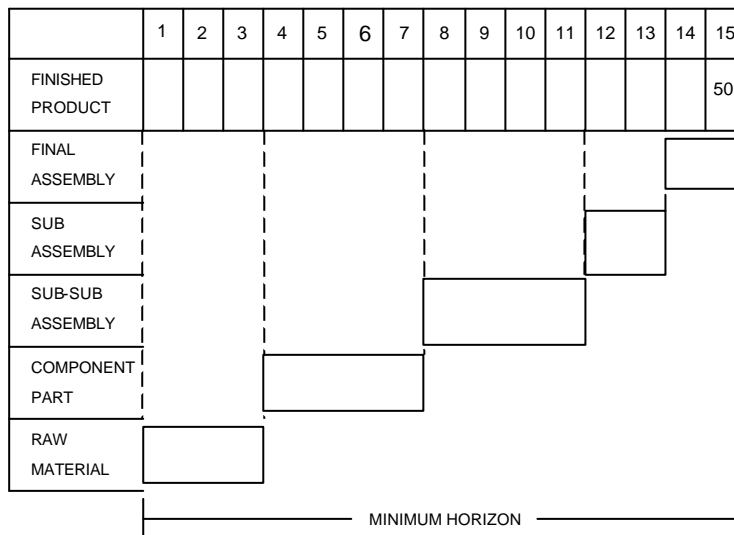
RELAZIONI TRA PP, MPS, FAS



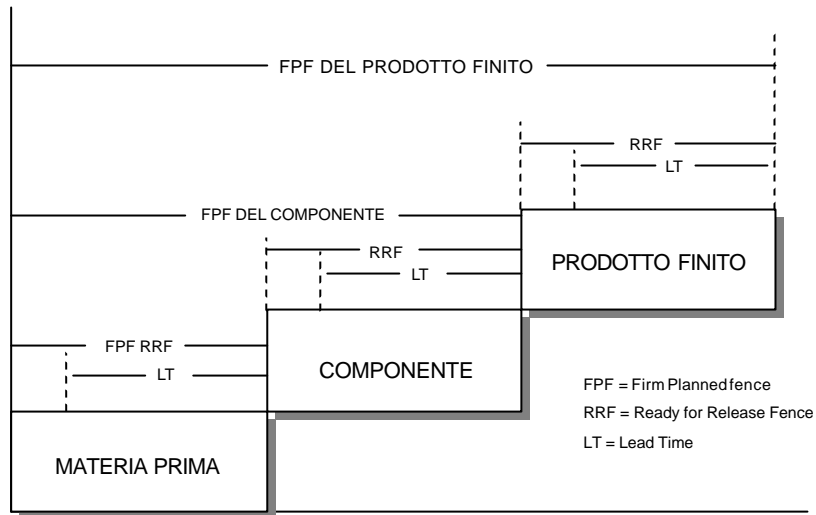
**Contenuti della Pianificazione
nei differenti orizzonti temporali e nei differenti livelli**

		ORIZZONTI DI PIANIFICAZIONE					
		LUNGO		MEDIO		BREVE	
LIVELLI DI PIANIFICAZIONE	PRIMO (FRONT END)	PIANIFICAZIONE AGGREGATA DELLA QUANTITA' DA PRODURRE PP		PIANIFICAZIONE DEI PRODOTTI DA OTTENERE MPS		PIANIFICAZIONE DETTAGLIATA DEI PRODOTTI DA OTTENERE FAS	
	SECONDO (ENGINE)	RISORSE PRODUTTIVE	MATERIALI	RISORSE PRODUTTIVE	MATERIALI	RISORSE PRODUTTIVE	MATERIALI
		PIANIFICAZIONE GREZZA FABBISOGNI DI RISORSE RCCP	ORDINI QUADRO	PIANIFICAZIONE DETTAGLIATA FABBISOGNI DI CAPACITA' PRODUTTIVA CRP	PIANIFICAZIONE FABBISOGNO MATERIALI (mat. di testa) MRP	SCHEDULAZIONE PIANIFICATA DELLE OPERAZIONI TERMINALI	VERIFICA FATTIBILITA' & REGOLAZIONE CONSEGNE (mat. term.)
TERZO (BACK END)	X		SCHEDULAZIONE EFFETTIVA DELLE LAVORAZIONI DI TESTA E INTERMEDIE	DEFINIZIONE SEQUENZE DI PRELIEVO MATERIALI & REGOLAZIONE EFFETTIVA CONSEGNE (mat. di testa)	SCHEDULAZIONE EFFETTIVA DELLE OPERAZIONI TERMINALI	DEFINIZIONE SEQUENZE DI PRELIEVO MATERIALI (mat. term.)	

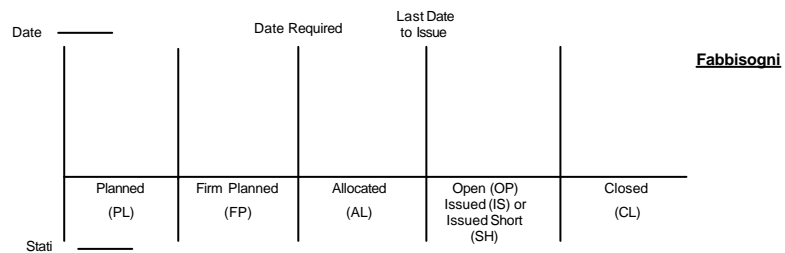
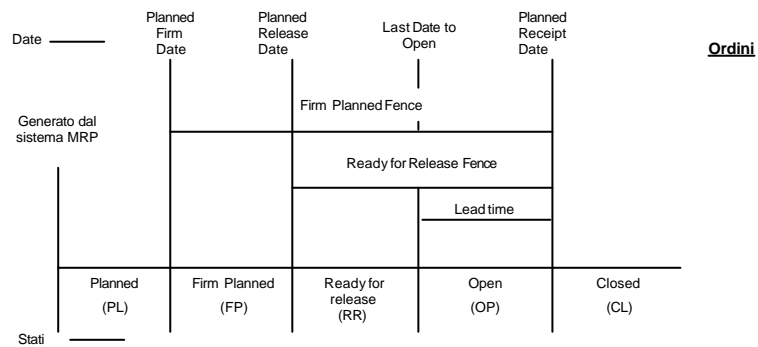
MASTER PRORODUCTION SCHEDULE

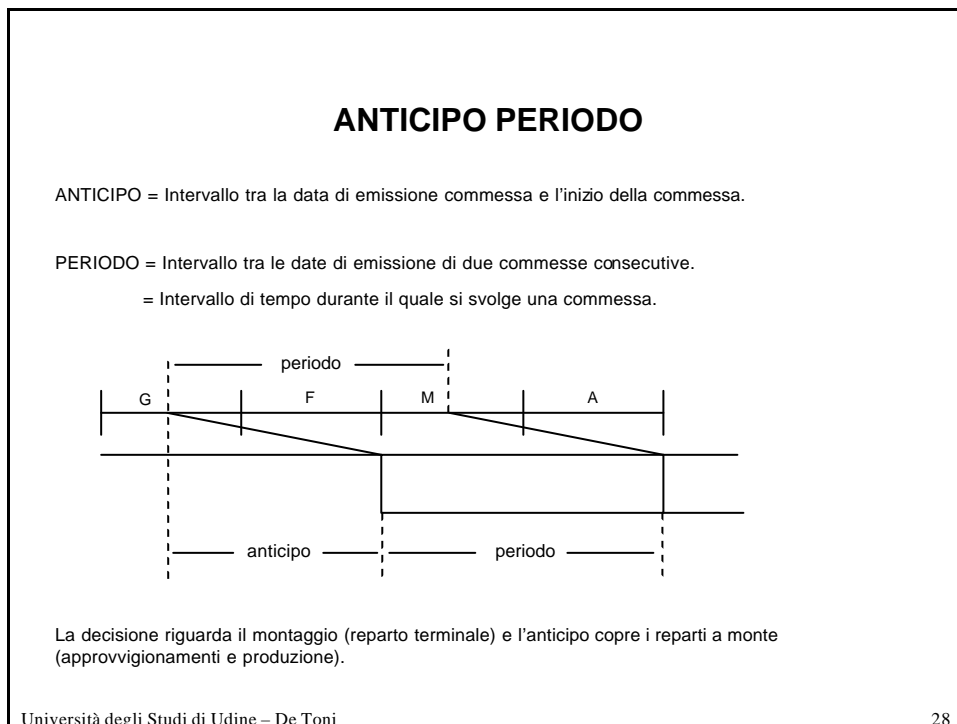
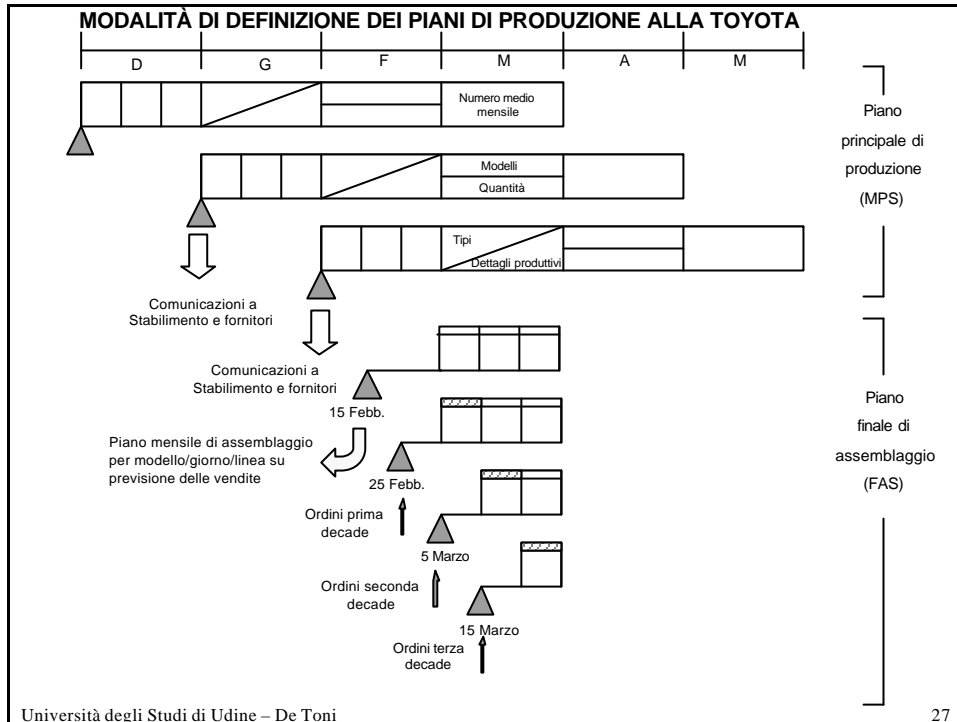


INTERVALLI TEMPORALI

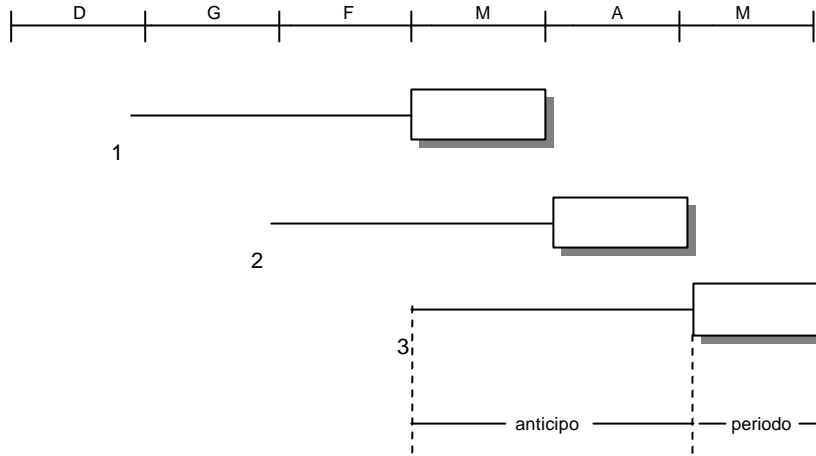


STATI DEGLI ORDINI E DEI FABBISOGNI

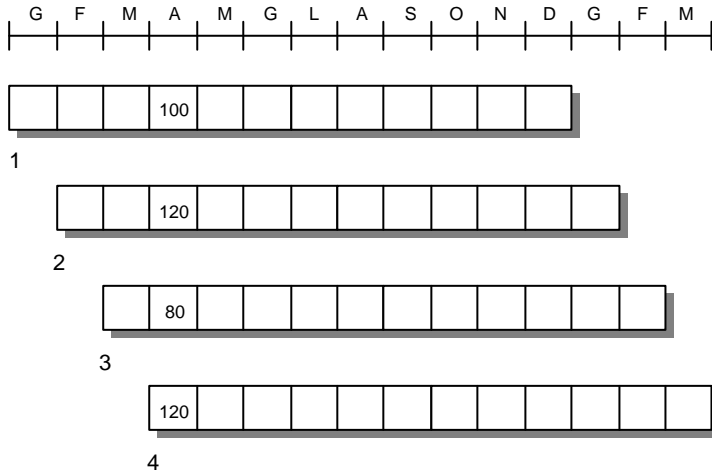




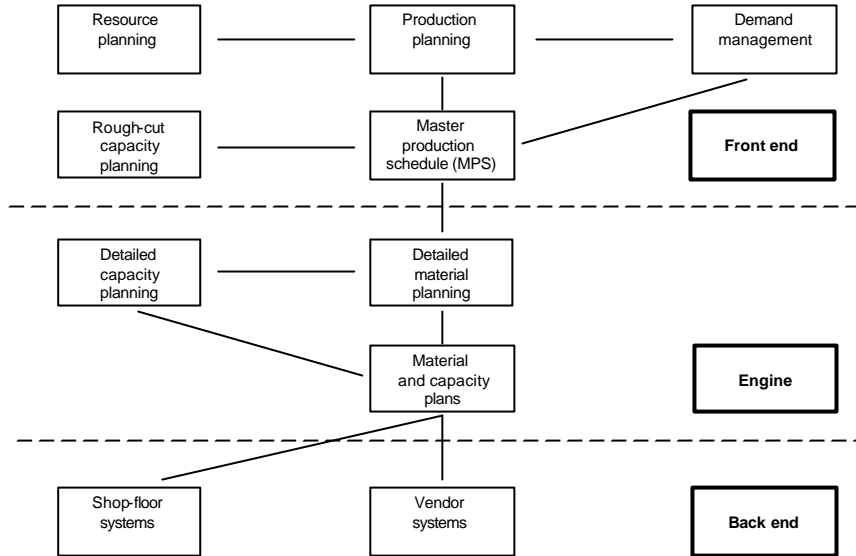
MODELLO ANTICIPO-PERODO (AP)



MODELLO “ MASTER PRODUCTION SCHEDULE” (MPS)



MANUFACTURING PLANNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM (8.1)

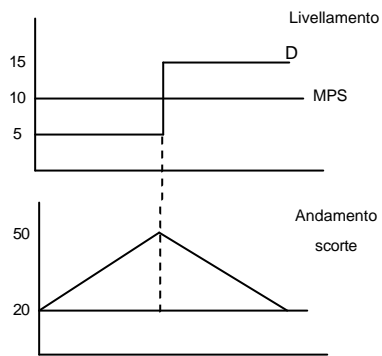


MPS EXAMPLE (8.2)

	Week number											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Forecast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Available	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
MPS	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
On hand	20											

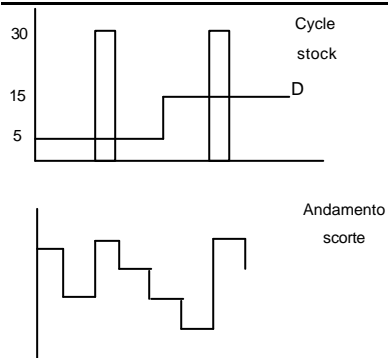
A LEVEL PRODUCTION MPS APPROCH TO SEASONAL SALES (LIVELLAMENTO) (8.3)

	Week number											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Forecast	5	5	5	5	5	5	15	15	15	15	15	15
Available	25	30	35	40	45	50	45	40	35	30	25	20
MPS	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
On hand	20											



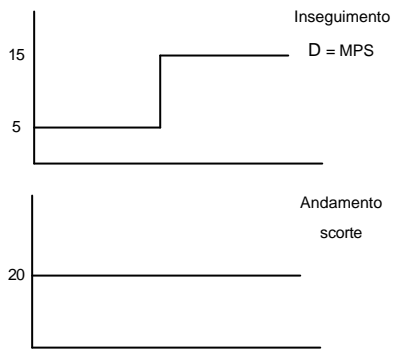
A CHASE SALES MPS APPROCH TO SEASONAL SALES (INSEGUIMENTO) (8.4)

	Week number											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Forecast	5	5	5	5	5	5	15	15	15	15	15	15
Available	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
MPS	5	5	5	5	5	5	15	15	15	15	15	15
On hand	20											



LOT SIZING IN THE MPS (CYCLE STOCK) (8.5)

	Week number											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Forecast	5	5	5	5	5	5	15	15	15	15	15	15
Available	15	10	5	30	25	20	5	20	5	20	5	20
MPS				30				30		30		30
On hand	20											



ORDER PROMISING EXAMPLE: WEEK 1 (8.8)

	Week number											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Forecast	5	5	5	5	5	5	15	15	15	15	15	15
Orders	5	3	2									
Available	15	10	5	30	25	20	5	20	5	20	5	20
ATP	10			30				30		30		30
MPS				30				30		30		30
On hand	20											

$ATP = 20 - (5 + 3 + 2) = 10$

ORDER PROMISING EXAMPLE: WEEK 2 (8.9)

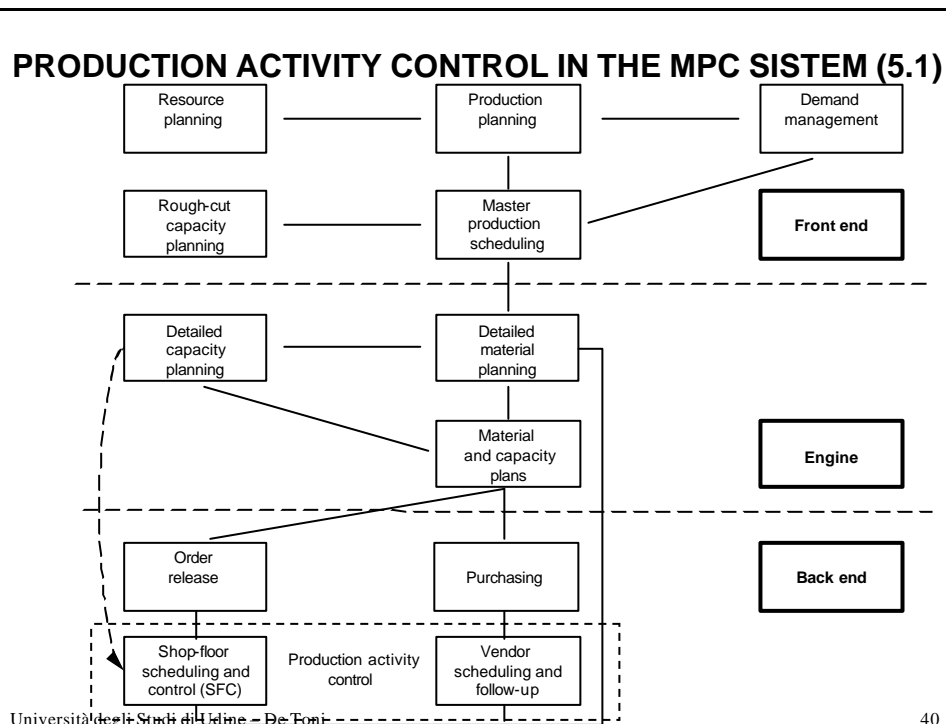
	Week number											
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Forecast	10	10	10	10	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Orders	5	5	2									
Available	30	20	10	30	20	5	20	5	20	5	20	5
ATP	28			30			30		30		30	
MPS	30			30			30		30		30	
On hand	10											

ATP = (30 + 10) - (5 + 5 + 2) = 28

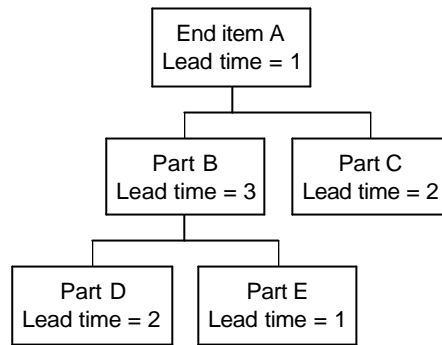
ORDER PROMISING EXAMPLE: WEEK 3 (8.10)

	Week number											
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Forecast	10	10	10	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Orders	20	2		35								
Available	10	0	20	-15	-30	-15	-30	-15	-30	-15	-30	-45
ATP	3		0			20		30		30		
MPS			30			30		30		30		
On hand	30											

Controllo Avanzamenti



EXAMPLE PRODUCT STRUCTURE DIAGRAM (5.2)



ROUTING DATE AND OPERATION SET-BACK CHART (5.3)

Part D routing

Operation	Work center	Run time	Setup time	Move time	Queue time	Total time	Rounded time
1	101	1,4	0,4	0,3	2	4,1	4
2	109	1,5	0,5	0,3	2,5	4,8	5
3	103	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,5	0,9	1

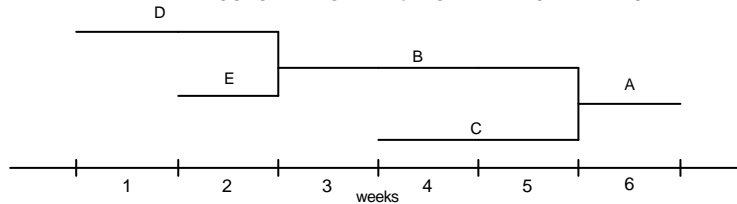
Total lead time (days) 10

Part E routing

Operation	Work center	Run time	Setup time	Move time	Queue time	Total time	Rounded time
1	101	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,5	1,1	1
2	107	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,5	1,1	1
3	103	0,3	0,2	0,1	1,5	2,1	2
4	109	0,1	1	0,2	0,5	0,9	1

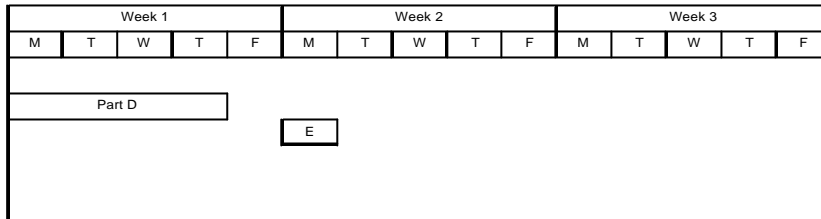
Total lead time (days) 5

RETICOLO TEMPORALE o DISTINTA BASE PIANIFICATA

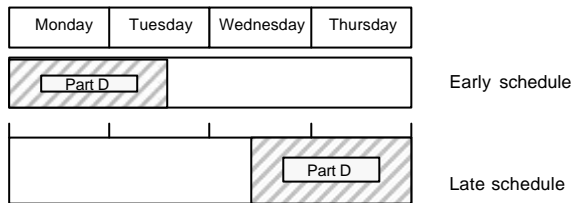


WORK CENTER 101 SCHEDULES (5.4)

Part D and E with MRP lead times

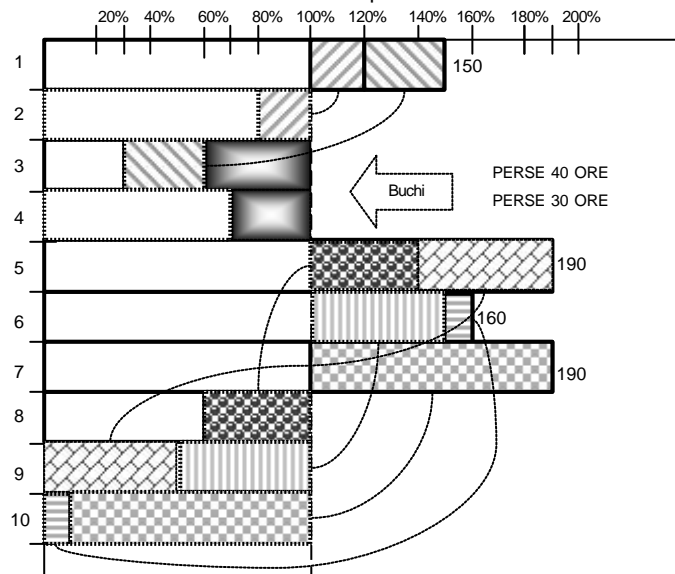


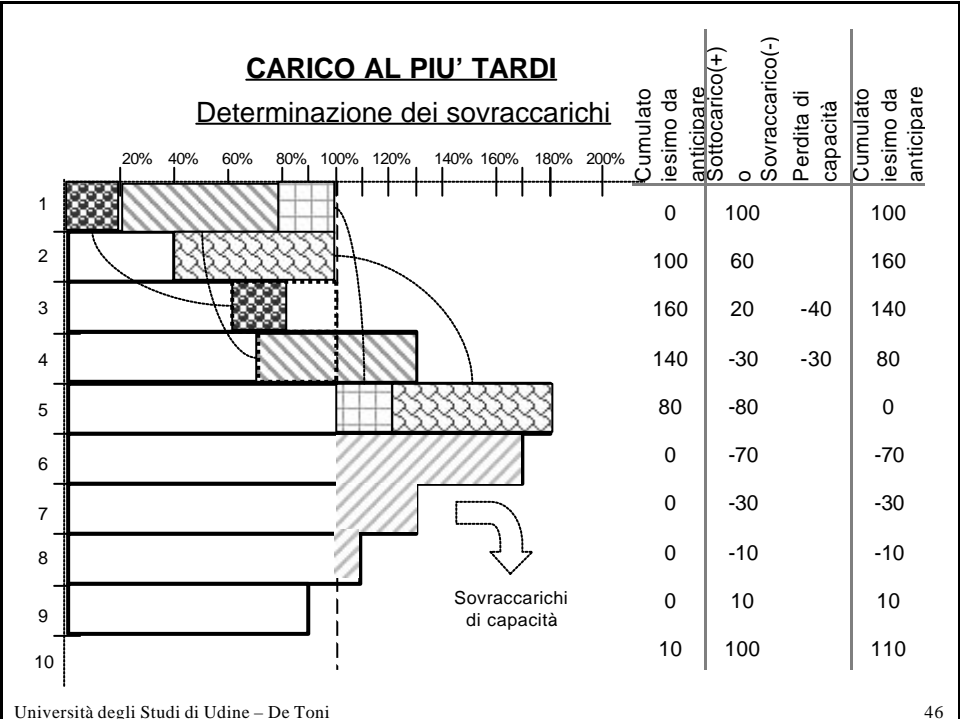
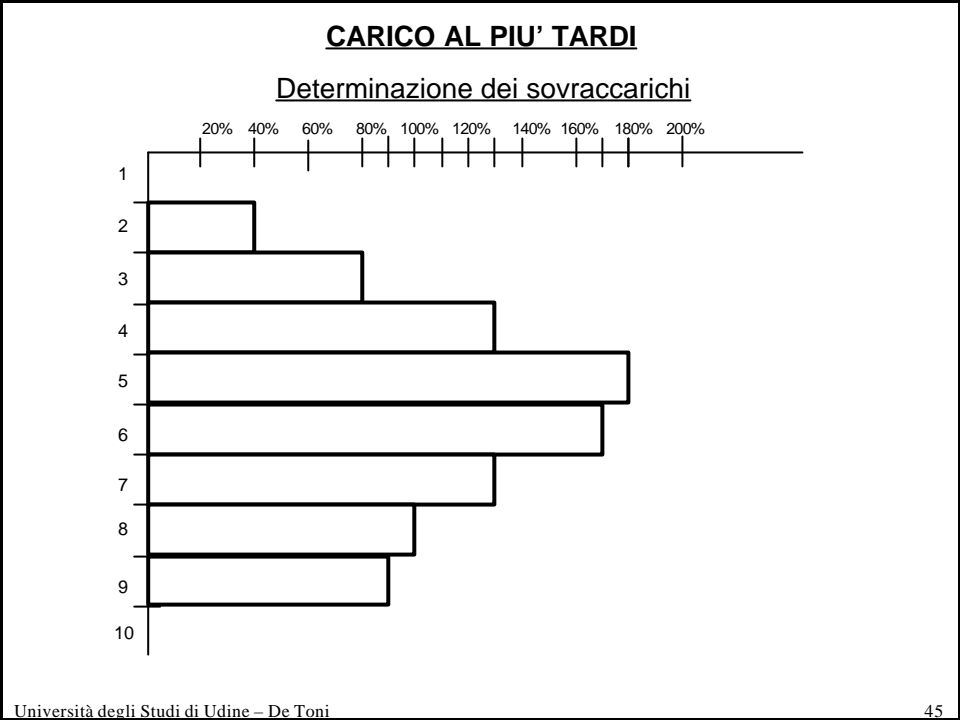
Alternative detailed schedules for Part D
(Set-up and run time only)



CARICO AL PIU' PRESTO

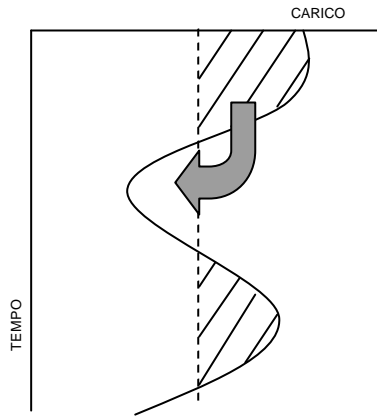
Determinazione della capacità non utilizzabile



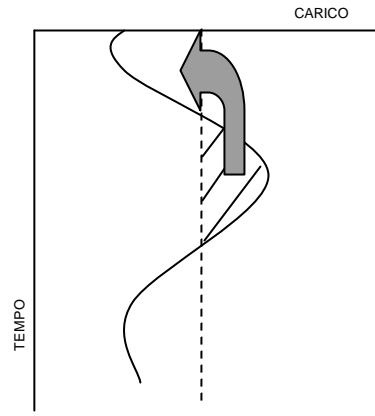


POSTICIPI E ANTICIPI

CARICO AL PIU' PRESTO

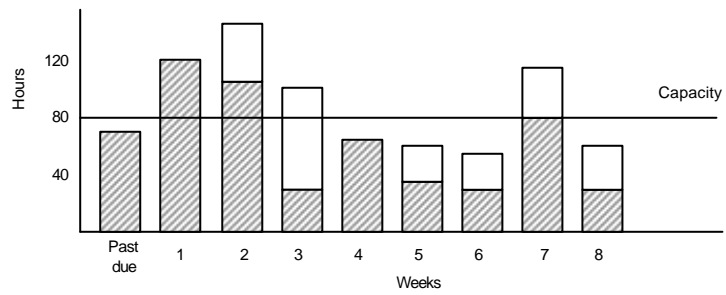


CARICO AL PIU' TARDI

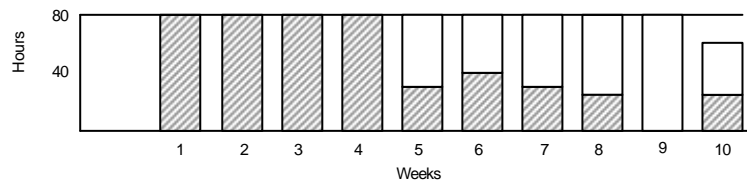


INFINITE VERSUS FINITE LOADING (5.5)

Crp Profile for work center 101



Finite load capacity profile

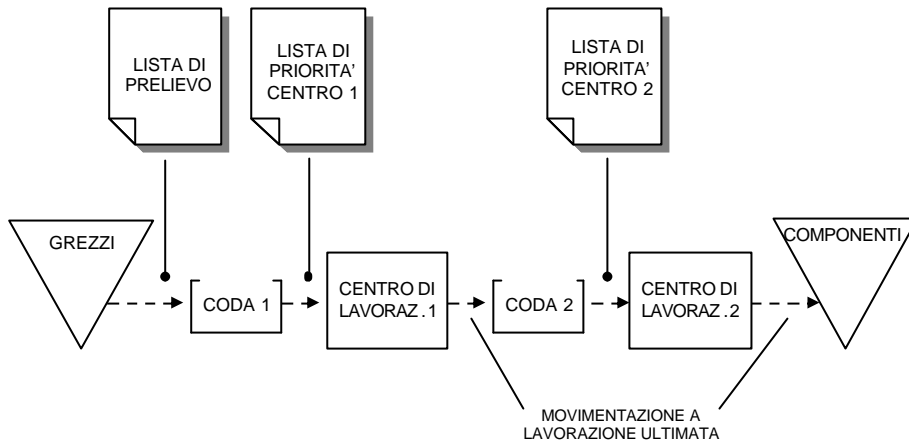


Open shop orders

Planned orders

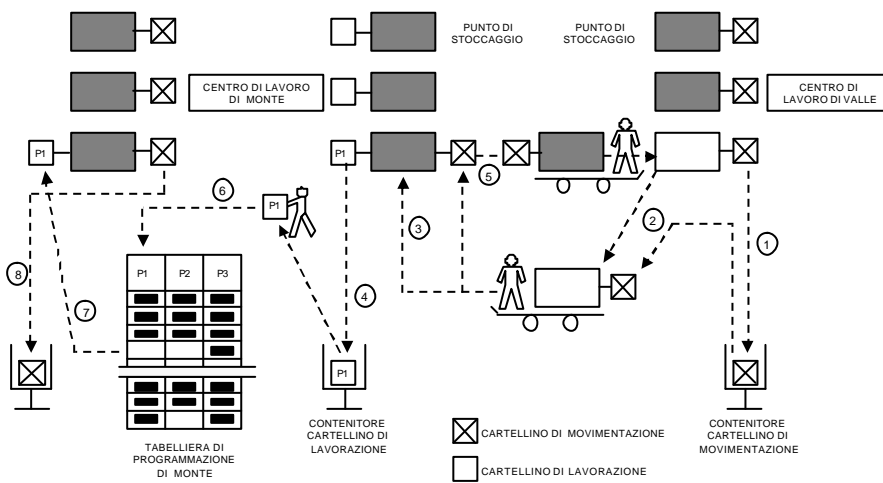
MPCS - BACK END

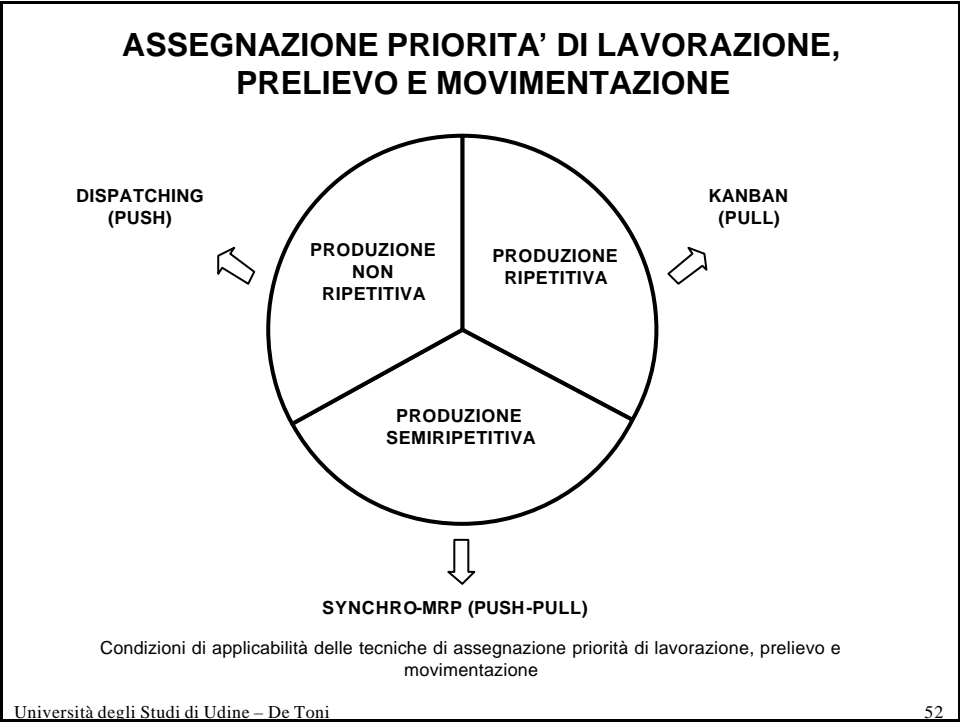
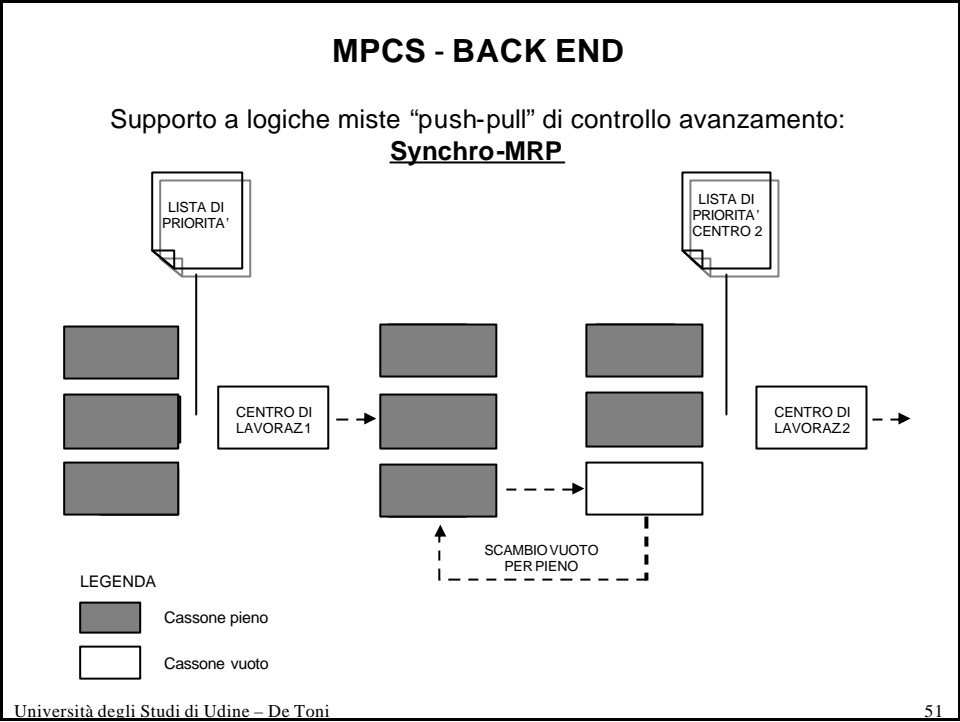
Supporto a logiche "push" di controllo avanzamento: **Dispatching**



MPCS - BACK END

Supporto a logiche "pull" di controllo avanzamento: **Kanban**





REGOLE DI PRIORITÀ (1 di 3)

1. **MINPRT**(*minimum processing time per operation*): si dà la priorità all'operazione che ha la durata minore. Si ritiene in questo modo di poter alimentare più copiosamente le macchine che, nel ciclo di lavorazione, si trovano a valle della macchina considerata.
2. **MINSOP**(*minimum slack time per operation*): lo slittamento (slack) è la differenza tra tempo che rimane (da "oggi" alla data di fine richiesta) e tempo di lavorazione (relativo a tutte le lavorazioni non ancora fatte). Se lo slittamento è nullo, il lotto dovrebbe passare da una lavorazione all'altra senza sosta in fila d'attesa (altrimenti si va in ritardo). L'indice da calcolare è: slack diviso il numero di operazioni ancora da eseguire; esso indica quanto tempo in media un lotto può stare in una delle file di attesa che deve ancora superare per completare il suo ciclo. E quindi: priorità al lotto che ha quell'indice più piccolo.

REGOLE DI PRIORITÀ (2 di 3)

3. **FCFS**(*first come, first served*): primo arrivato, primo servito. È un criterio che si ispira alla "buona educazione".
4. **MINSO**(*minimum planned start date per operation*): ogni operazione possiede una data di inizio programmata; questa è determinata dai risultati ottenuti nelle operazioni precedenti a quella in esame (che possono aver generato urgenze); si dà priorità all'operazione che ha la più "piccola" data di inizio programmata.
5. **MINDD**(*minimum due date per order*): si dà la priorità all'ordine che ha la data di consegna più vicina (si prescinde dal tempo necessario alle lavorazioni del ciclo che non sono ancora state eseguite).
6. **RANDOM**(*random selection*): questa regola assegna la priorità a caso. Non si tratta di una regola usata in pratica. Il ricercatore intendeva solo confrontarla con le altre.

REGOLE DI PRIORITÀ (3 di 3)

7. **MINPRT con troncamento:** si dà la priorità all'operazione con la durata minore, ad eccezione del caso di un lavoro che ha già aspettato in coda per un periodo maggiore di un prefissato valore (dato che l'operazione ha durata "grande"); senza questa variante certe operazioni rischierebbero di non essere mai eseguite (ci sarebbe sempre un lavoro con priorità maggiore presente nella fila di attesa).
8. **CR (*critical ratio*):** si dà priorità all'operazione che ha il minor valore del rapporto critico, cioè tempo residuo prima della consegna fissata diviso tempo residuo di lavorazione, cioè:

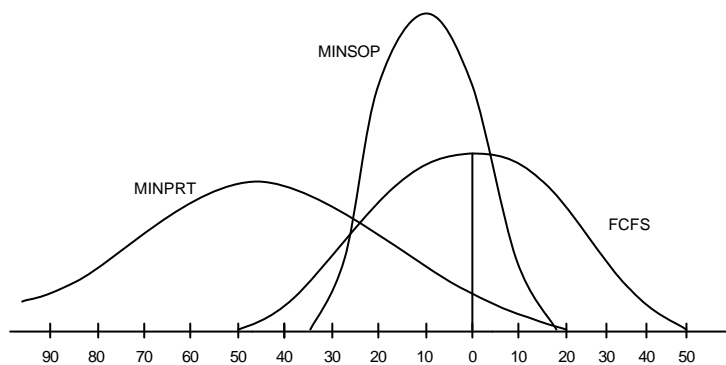
$$\frac{\text{Data di consegna - oggi}}{\text{Lead time rimanente}}$$

CONFRONTO 5 REGOLE DI PRIORITÀ (1 di 2)

Regola	Anticipo medio sulla data di consegna (in giorni)	Varianza	% lavori in ritardo
1 FCFS	0.5	41.1	44.8
2 MINDD	15.5	20.8	17.7
3 MINS	13.1	20.8	22.0
4 MINSOP	12.8	15	3.7
5 MINPRT	44.9	53.7	5.0

Confronto dei risultati di 5 regole di priorità (la regola 3 considera lo slack a differenza della 4 che considera lo slack per operazione)

CONFRONTO 5 REGOLE DI PRIORITÀ (2 di 2)



Distribuzione dei risultati della simulazione per le regole FCFS, MINSOP e MINPRT