

Simulation Optimization Decision Support System for Ship Panel Line Operations

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Case Study Track
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Broad objective: Maximize shipyard throughput, subject to customer due date

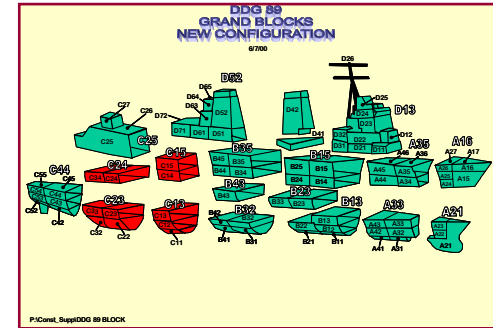
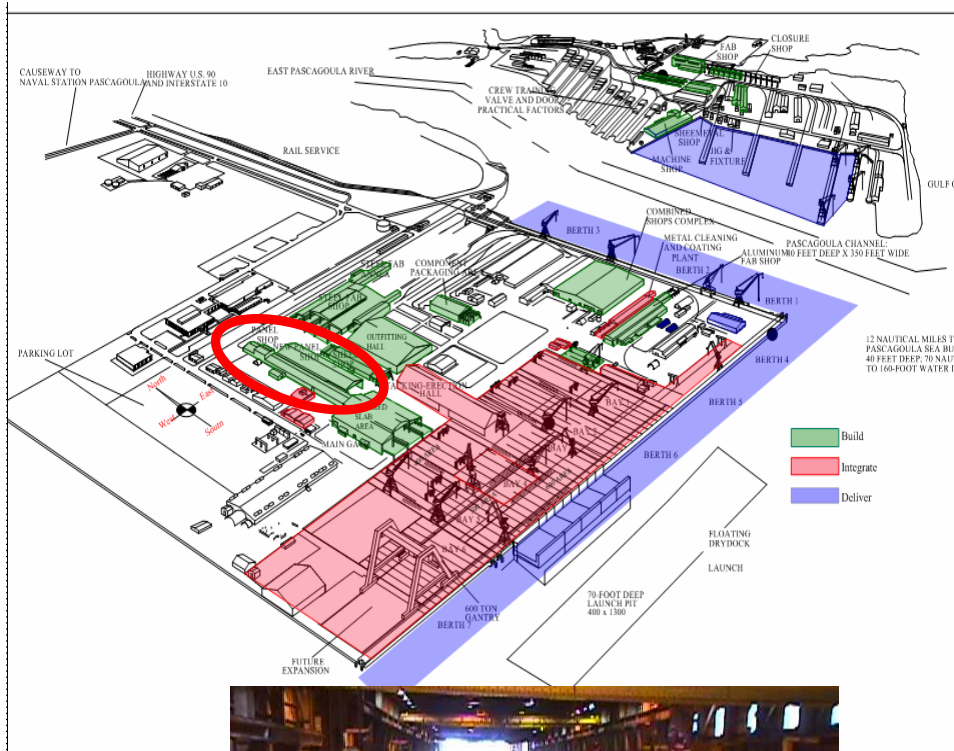
Problem*: U.S. shipyards take twice as long to build comparable ships; 1/3 as productive as the Japanese, 1/2 as productive as the Europeans



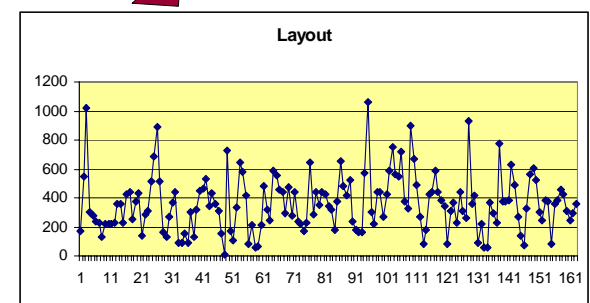
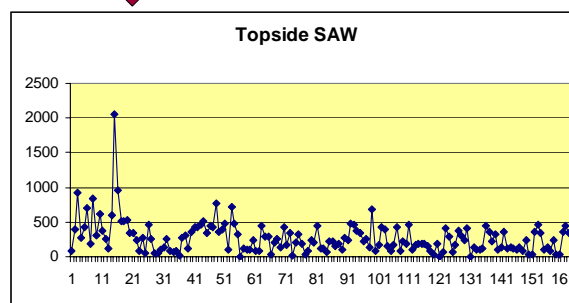
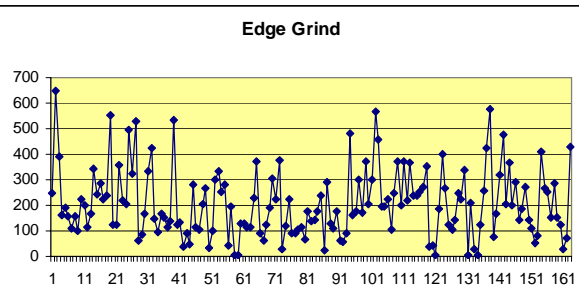
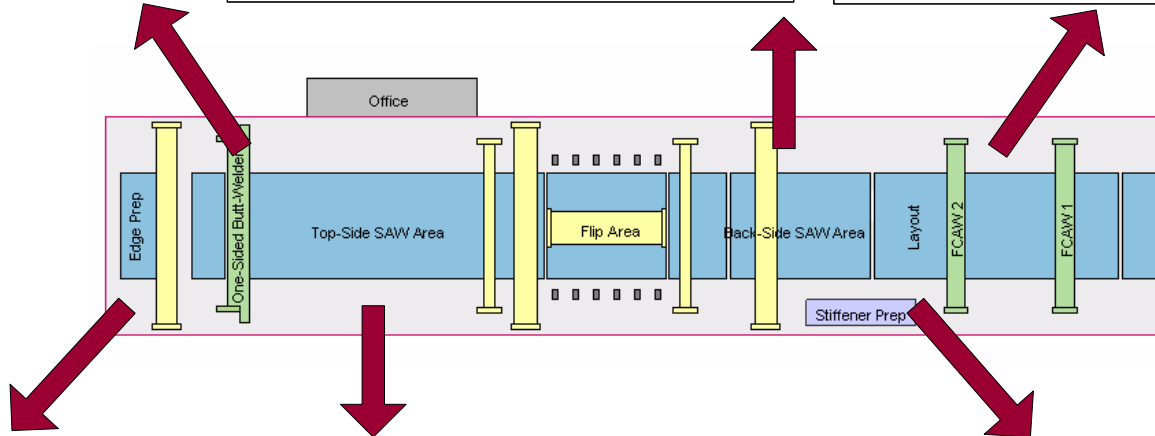
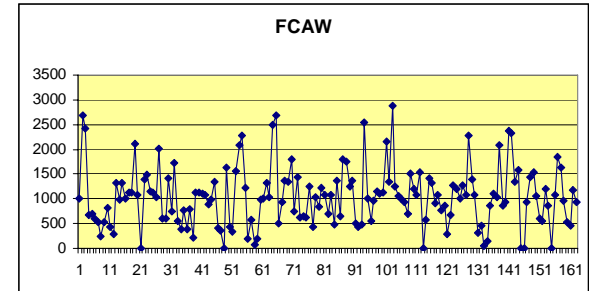
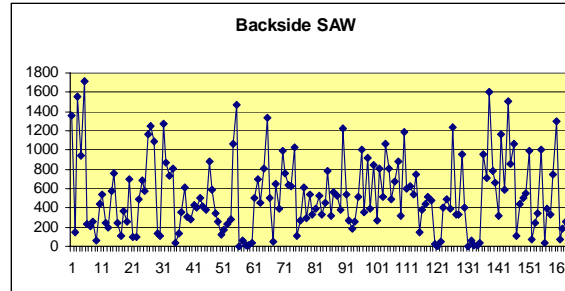
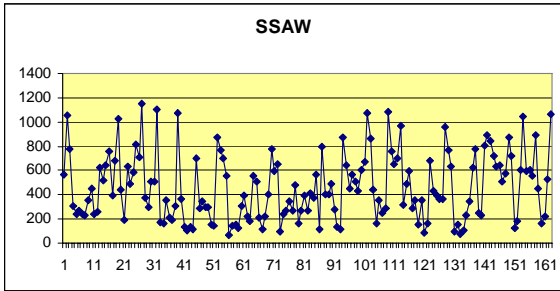
- Build ships faster and cheaper
- Increase throughput of the yard and sector; increase profit
- Reduce lead time
- Improve the use of key resources
- Employ best practices
- Effectively deal with variability

*Liker, J. K., and Lamb, T. *A Guide to Lean Shipbuilding*, Draft Version 0.5, June 26, 2000, Maritech ASE project #10 TIA 2000214, p. 9

Focus on the shipyard bottleneck: Panel Shop



Every panel is unique → extreme variability in work content



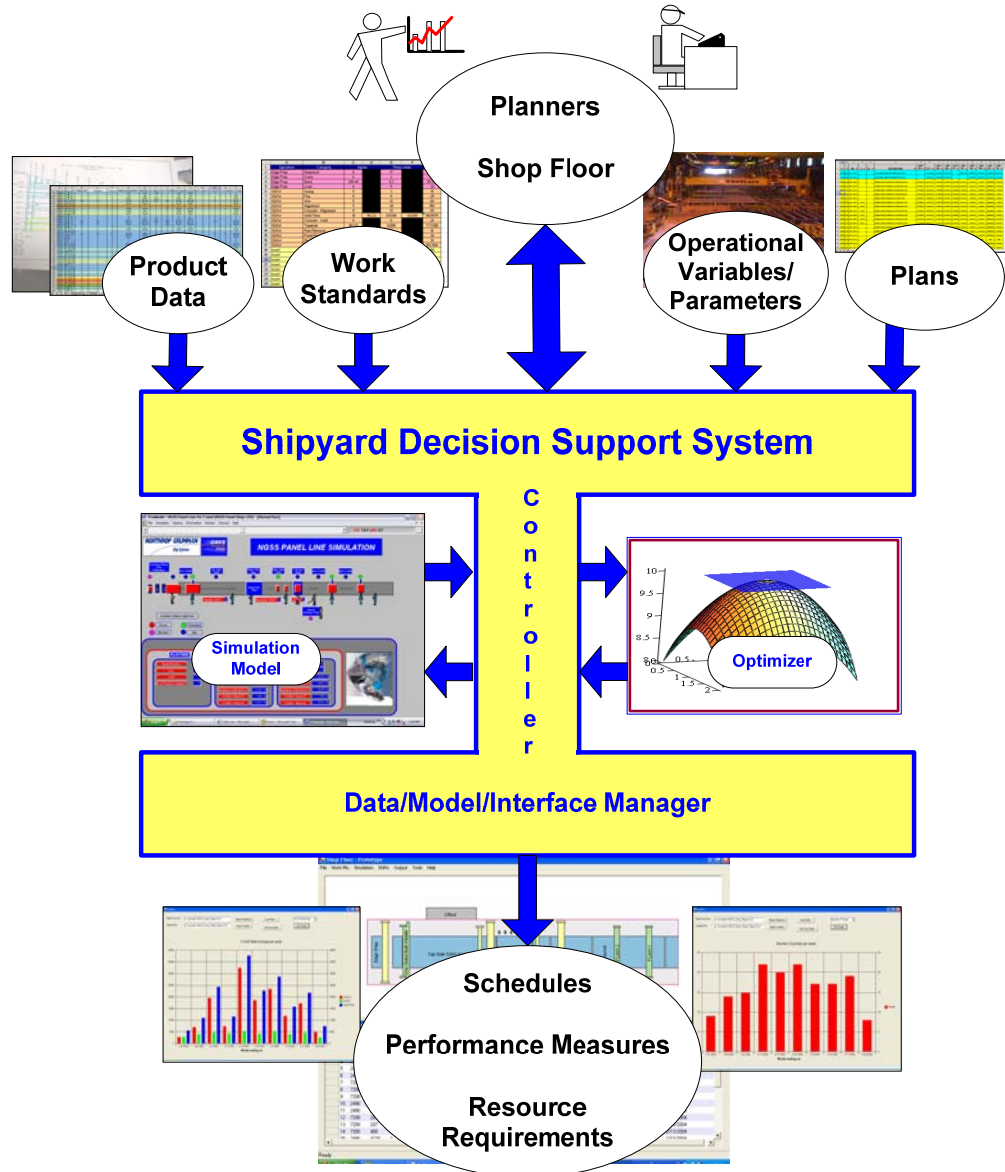
Project overview

- Objective: provide a means to understand and assess the impact on shop performance of changes in:
 - resources,
 - operations practices,
 - panel characteristics,
 - sequence, etc.

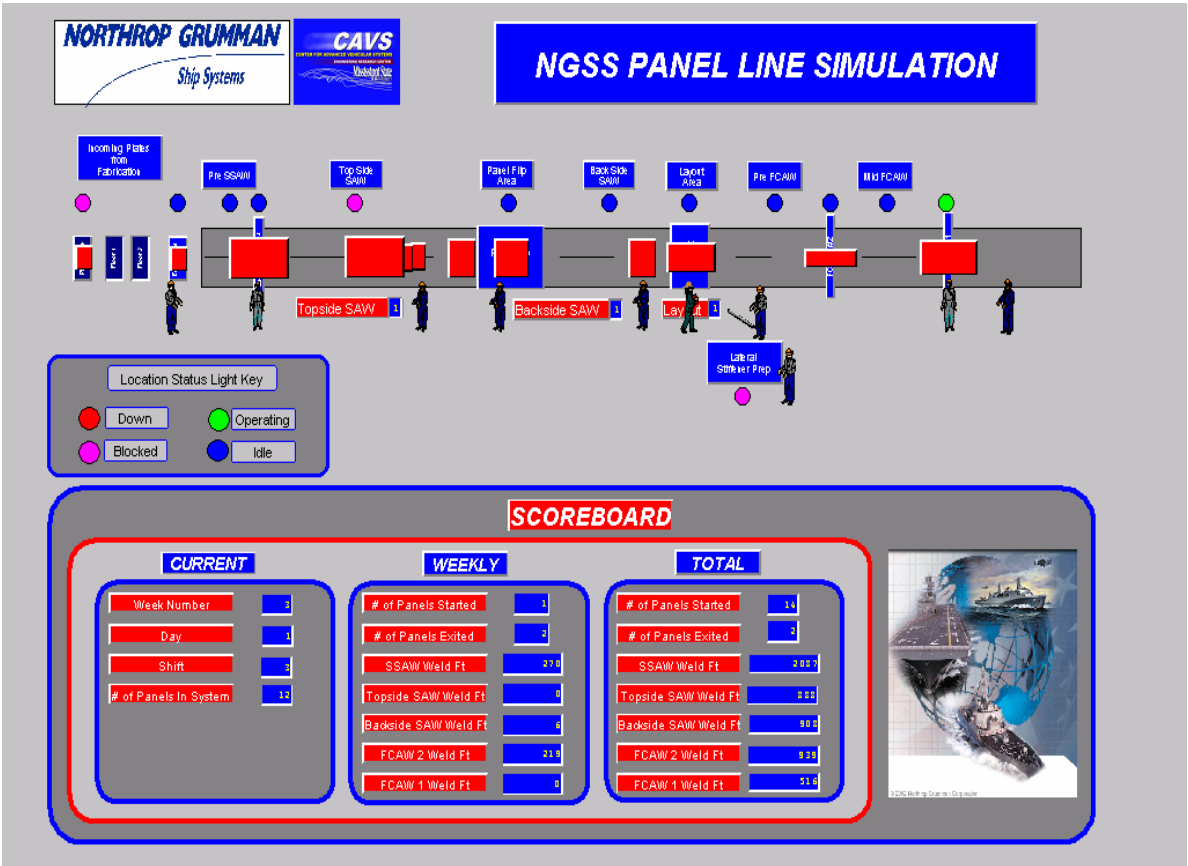
- Components:
 - Discrete-event simulation model of panel shop
 - Optimizer to determine best sequence for producing panels
 - DSS so the simulation model and optimizer could be used by planners and shop floor supervisors



Overview of Simulation-Optimization Decision Support System



ProModel simulation model captures shop behavior

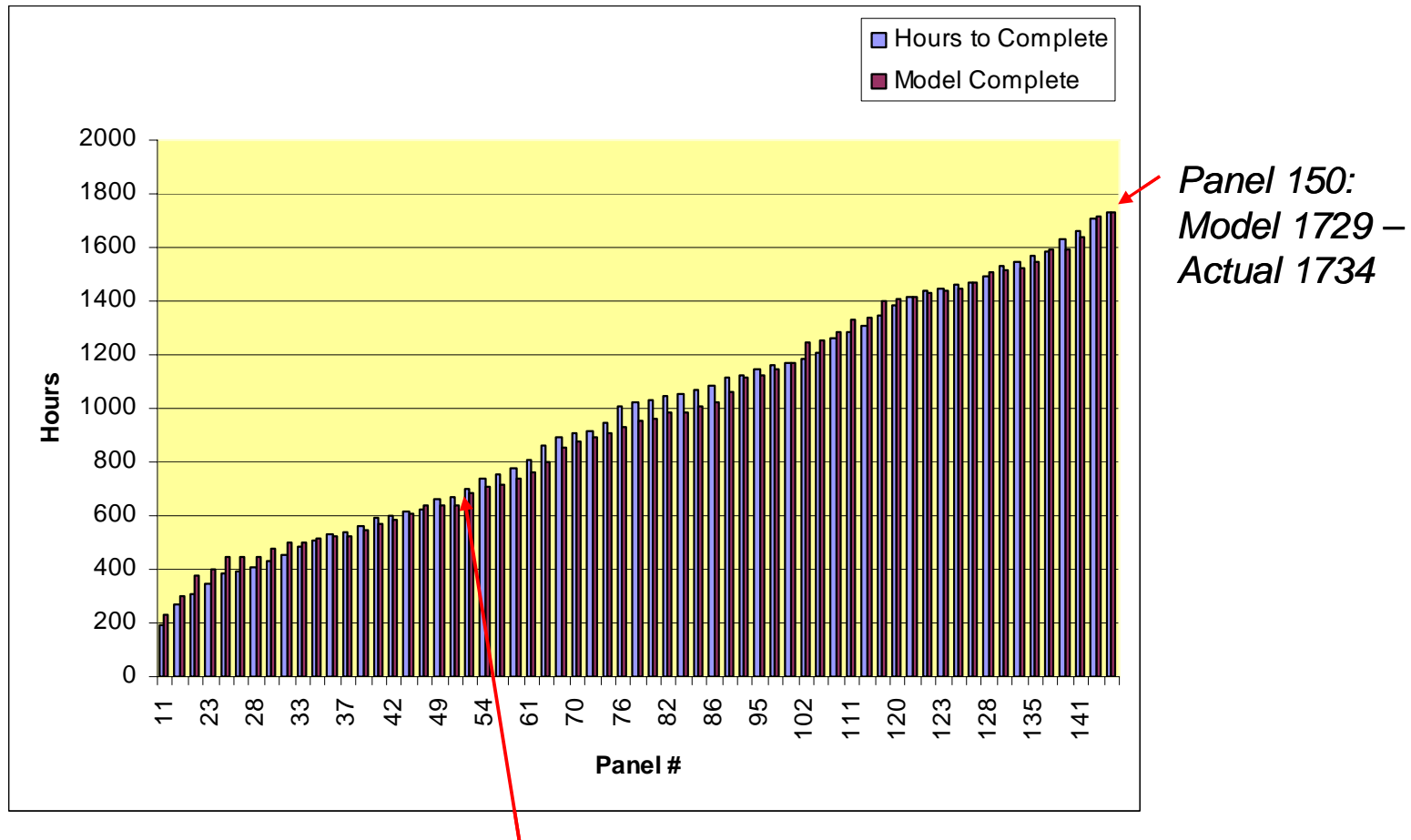


Model considers:

- Panel size and conveyor capacity
- Work content
- Resource availability
- Work assignments
- Operational rules
- Downtime
- Task variability
- Shift schedule
- Relevant measures of performance

Model runtime: approximately 5 seconds to process 154 panels (~13 weeks in real time)

Model accurately captures shop behavior

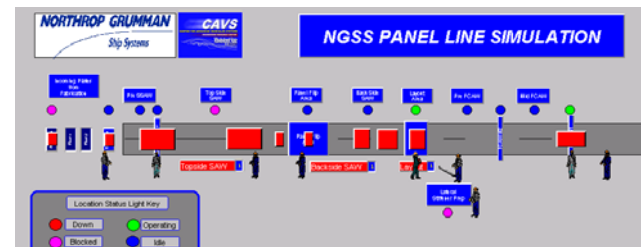


Hours to complete is based on observation; the number of panels that had exited at a specified time; e.g., at time 697, 52 panels had been completed.

Model Complete is the time a panel left the system in the model; e.g. Panel 52 was completed at time 681.

Workstation processing times based on work standards and panel characteristics

	Standards		Panel DDG 356		Time
	min/seam	min/ft	seams	feet	
Sweep	3		5		15
Flux	5		5		25
Wire	12		5		60
Align	30		5		150
Console	13		5		65
Weld		0.83		143.2	119
Traverse return					
Console	6		4		24
Traverse		0.054		143.2	8
Remove ram	2		5		10
Remove plate	6		5		30
Slag chips	2		5		10
Defect repair		0.72		143.2	103
					619



Simulation model incorporates dynamic resource assignments



Panel Weld Time (min.)

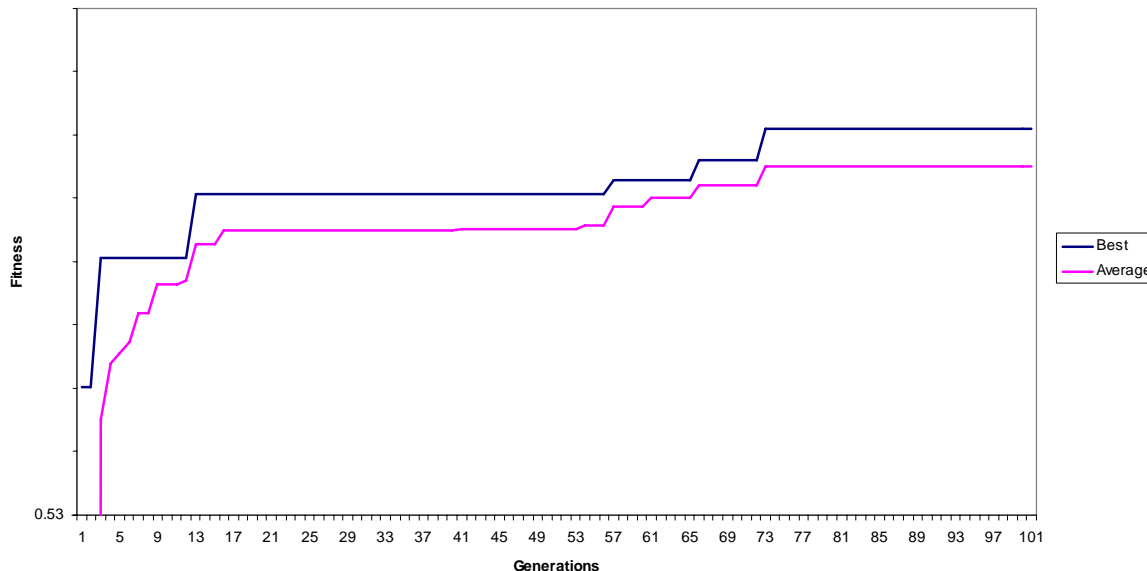
Hull	Unit	SA	Topside		Backside	Layout	FCAW 2	FCAW 1
			SSAW	SAW	SAW			
5250	315	01-03	288	719	230	244	290	311
5250	323	01-01	276	152	314	235	341	291
5250	323	01-02	309	700	260	139	228	37
5250	323	01-03	291	295	63	220	145	414
5250	332	01-01	487	428	370	170	343	526
5250	324	01-01	284	426	577	223	379	47
5250	324	01-03	282	208	320	136	228	141
5250	343	01-01	652	117	119	158	73	1198
5250	353	01-01	527	721	753	360	859	154

Panel sequence

Assign 4 welders (based on work in process ahead)

Optimal sequence based on genetic algorithm

- Modified evolutionary strategy
- Fitness function
 - based on total weld feet, make span, days late for each job
 - value is evaluated for each combination using the simulation model..
- DSS manages optimization process, including evaluation of each solution by the discrete-event simulation model
- Sample run for a set of 50 panels



Example analyses

Percent change in makespan (time to complete panel set)

		Machine Utilization				
		100	90	80	70	60
Personnel Utilization	100	6.0%	5.8%	5.7%	5.2%	4.4%
	95	3.9%	3.9%	3.8%	3.2%	2.7%
	85	0.0%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-1.6%	-1.1%
	70	-7.7%	-7.4%	-8.3%	-8.5%	-9.0%

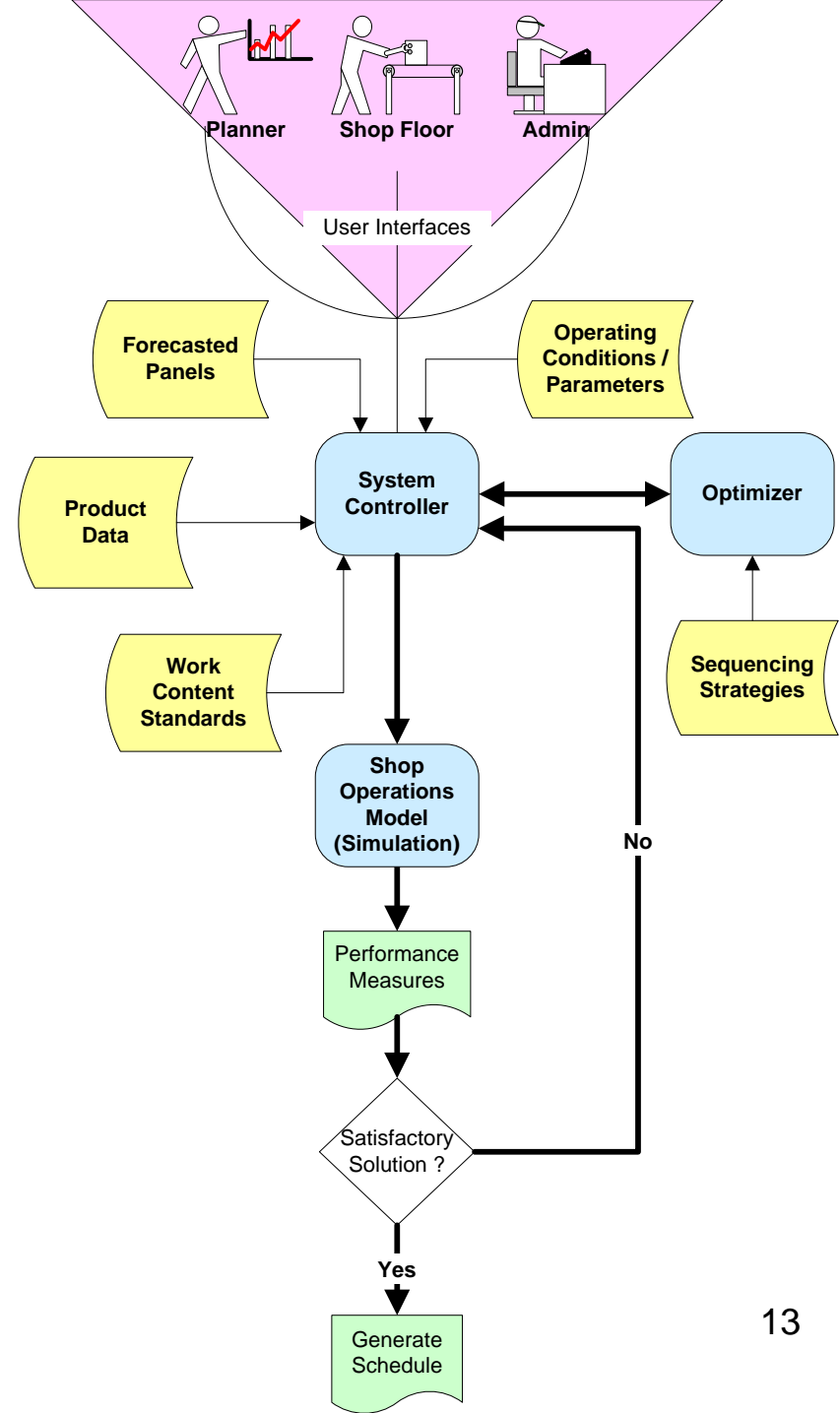
Base Case: Personnel Utilization = 85%, Machine Utilization = 100%

		Process Variability				
		none	-5/+10	-10/+20	-25/+50	-25/+100
Personnel Utilization	100	6.5%	6.0%	5.4%	3.0%	-4.8%
	85	-0.1%	0.0%	-1.2%	-3.4%	-11.7%
	70	-7.1%	-7.7%	-8.4%	-11.6%	-20.0%

Base Case: Personnel Utilization = 85%, Process Variability = -5% / +10%

Basic DSS architecture

- Support planner-level and shop-floor-level decisions
 - Easy-to-use interfaces
 - Intuitive and relevant output
 - Model operations transparent to users
- Driven by NGSS data; responsive to changes in data
- Sequence:
 - based on shop-floor behavior, capabilities, and constraints
 - performance assessed using simulation model
 - generated by genetic algorithm
- Provides work assignments required to meet optimal sequence



DSS interface

Model* Selection *run in *ProModel* or *QUEST*

Operations parameters

Panel selection

Optimal sequence

SAW

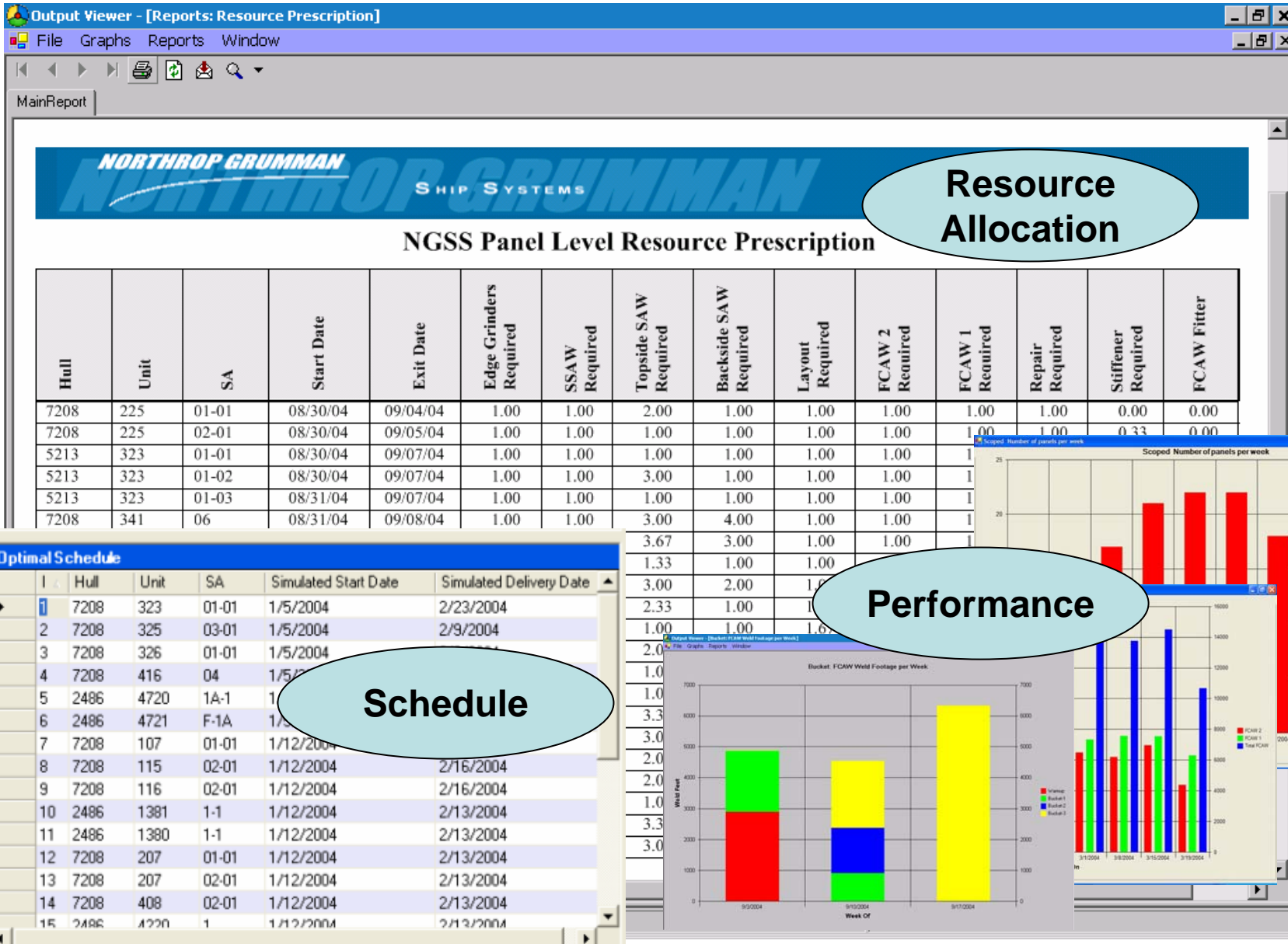
1st Shift Labor:	6
2nd Shift Labor:	4
3rd Shift Labor:	3
Machine Utilization:	85
Resource Utilization:	90

Panels to Schedule

Key	Hull	Unit	SA	220 Scheduled Start	Customer Due Date
1	2486	1270	1A-1	02/02/2004	02/13/2004
2	7208	114	01-01	02/02/2004	02/13/2004
3	7208	119	01-01	02/02/2004	02/13/2004
4	7208	128	01-01	02/02/2004	02/13/2004
5	7208	138	01-01	02/02/2004	02/13/2004
6	7208	148	01-01	02/02/2004	02/13/2004
7	7208	158	01-01	02/02/2004	02/13/2004
8	7208	168	01-01	02/02/2004	02/13/2004
9	7208	178	01-01	02/02/2004	02/13/2004
10	7208	188	01-01	02/02/2004	02/13/2004
11	7208	420	01-01	02/02/2004	02/13/2004
12	7208	414	01-01	02/09/2004	02/20/2004
13	7208	414	01-01	02/09/2004	02/20/2004
14	7208	113	01-01	02/16/2004	02/27/2004

Optimal Schedule

DSS output



Future directions: application across a sector

