



Autonomic Approach to Planning and Scheduling in Networked Small Factories

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Outline

- ❑ Business ecosystem
- ❑ Company behaviour
 - ❑ As leader
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- ❑ Autonomic computing
 - ❑ Why autonomic computing
- ❑ The showcase

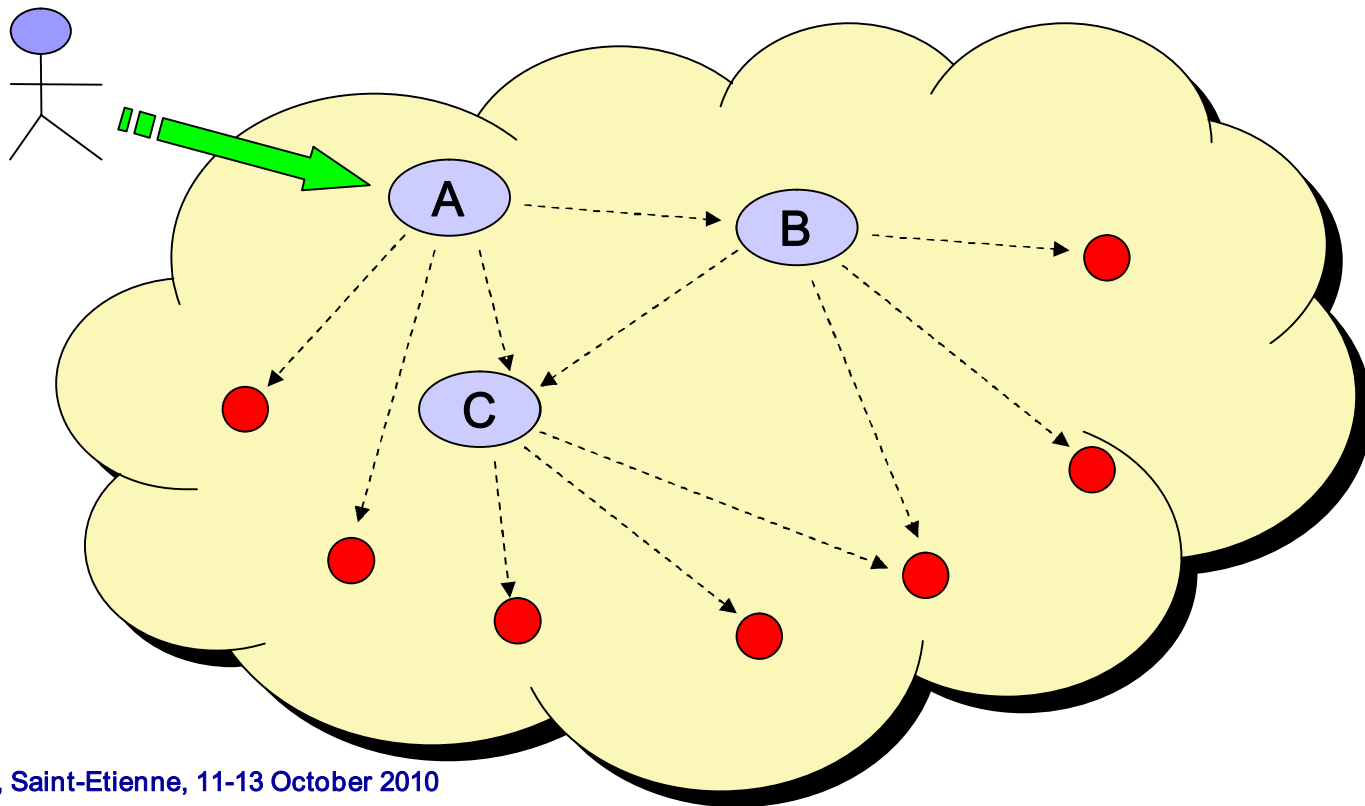


Business ecosystem

□ Legend

-  **Order** from outside to one company in the business ecosystem
-  Supply chain **lead** in the business ecosystem
-  **Supplier** of products / services in the business ecosystem

□ A company can act as a leader or supplier





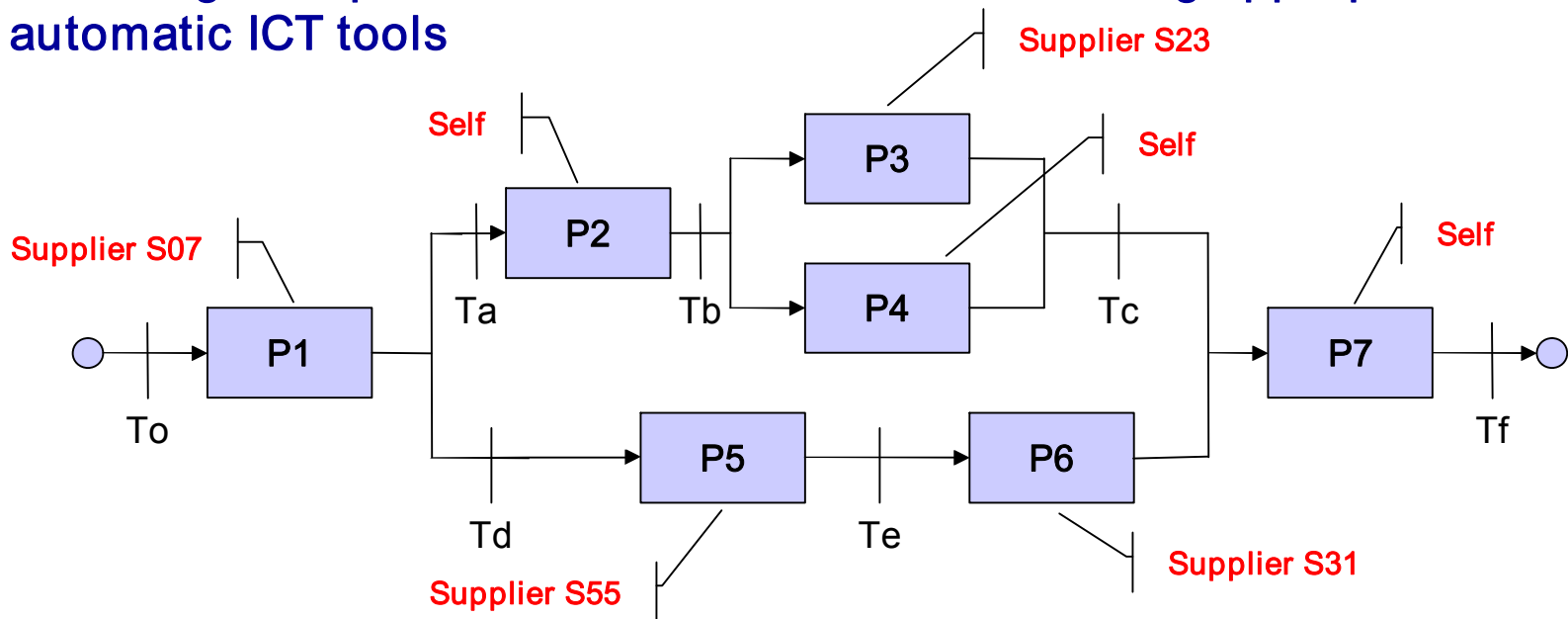
Company behaviour as leader

- ❑ **Plan the best distributed process**
 - ❑ Choose between **make or buy** alternatives for some activities
 - ❑ Select the **most convenient suppliers** for other activities
 - ❑ Ultimately, build up the preferred process **configuration**
- ❑ **Confirm cost and delivery time**
 - ❑ To the customer, if consistent with the planned process
 - ❑ Otherwise counterpropose affordable solutions
- ❑ **Trigger and monitor the process**
 - ❑ By sending **operational orders** to the selected suppliers
 - ❑ And performing **internally** the other activities
 - ❑ While checking the achievement of **major milestones**
- ❑ **Handle possible exceptions**
 - ❑ Coming from the customer
 - ❑ Coming from the supply chain
 - ❑ Coming from the internal shop floor



Distributed process planning

- ❑ For every combination of suppliers
 - ❑ Computation of **total lead time** and **total cost**
 - ❑ Plus computation of start and end time of each activity
- ❑ Selection of the most convenient configuration
 - ❑ By applying a proper policy (e.g. shortest lead time or lowest cost)
 - ❑ And then selecting the suppliers to whom assign tasks
- ❑ Reaching the optimal solutions is hard without using appropriate automatic ICT tools





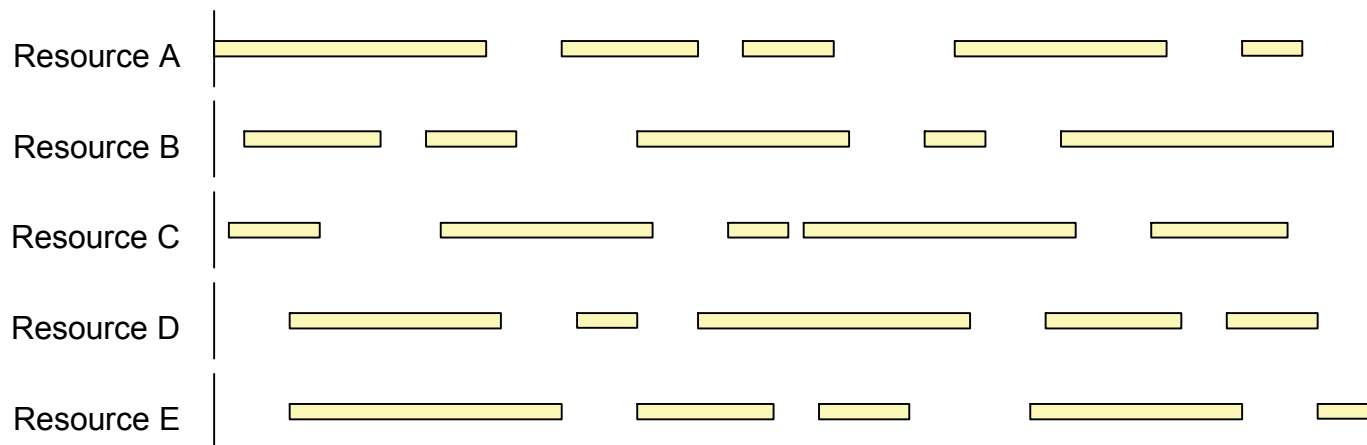
Company behaviour as supplier

- ❑ **Schedule internal activities**
 - ❑ Choose among **alternative routings** (if any)
 - ❑ Select the **most convenient resource types** among those available
 - ❑ Apply a finite capacity algorithm to allocate single **resource instances**
- ❑ **Confirm cost and delivery time**
 - ❑ To the customer, if consistent with the planned process
 - ❑ Otherwise counterpropose affordable solutions
- ❑ **Execute and monitor the shop floor work**
 - ❑ By assigning tasks to **internal resources**
 - ❑ While checking the achievement of **major internal milestones**
- ❑ **Handle possible exceptions**
 - ❑ Coming from the customer
 - ❑ Coming from the internal shop floor



Internal process scheduling

- ❑ Adopt the most convenient schedule
 - ❑ By applying the preferred policy
 - ❑ And consequently book the involved resource instances
 - ❑ On their respective **work calendars**
- ❑ Optimise resource allocation
 - ❑ To reduce or remove resource **idle times**
 - ❑ Or to overcome changes in resource availability





Autonomic computing & system

❑ Autonomic Computing Initiative

- ❑ Launched by IBM in 2001
- ❑ Automating low level tasks
- ❑ Adjective taken from autonomic nervous system
- ❑ Dynamic adaptation and reorganization to the new needs of the users

❑ Autonomic System

- ❑ Self-Configuration
- ❑ Self-Optimization
- ❑ Self-Healing
- ❑ Self-Protection



Why autonomic computing /1

- ❑ **Current situation in planning (self-configuration)**
 - ❑ Manual (intuitive) procedures taking **some days**
 - ❑ Many phone calls and negotiations, waiting for supplier answers
 - ❑ Impossible to evaluate all alternatives
- ❑ **Current situation in scheduling (self-optimization)**
 - ❑ Manual (intuitive) procedures taking **some hours**
 - ❑ Approximate estimation of time
 - ❑ Approximate estimation of cost
- ❑ **Current situation in exception handling (self-healing)**
 - ❑ **Late detection** and always manual management
 - ❑ Often propagation of perturbations up to the final customer
- ❑ **Analysis of past performance (self-protection)**



Why autonomic computing /2

- ❑ **Relieve companies from hard tasks**
 - ❑ They don't like to divert resources from core business
 - ❑ They wish to assure **fast response** to customers
 - ❑ They wish to accurately estimate time and cost
 - ❑ They wish to choose the **most convenient** configuration
 - ❑ And recover fast delays and problems on resources

- ❑ **The smaller they are the more they need**
 - ❑ Although they don't know it ... yet



The textile cluster case

- ❑ Ten companies in the Carpi district
 - ❑ Providing **textile services**
 - ❑ E.g. prototyping, knitting, ..., finishing, ironing, packaging
 - ❑ Covering most of the productive **cycle phases**
 - ❑ Looking for new customers and markets

- ❑ For further information
 - ❑ luca.martinelli@unimore.it
 - ❑ www.softlab.unimore.it >> our **University laboratory**
 - ❑ www.ebest.eu >> the **European project** developing this technology



Exception handling

❑ From the upper level

- ❑ Customer asks for **earlier delivery time**
- ❑ Customer proposes a **later delivery time**
- ❑ Customer changes the **order quantity** (or cancels the order)
- ❑ The company tries to damp down along the perturbation otherwise propagates below

❑ From the lower level

- ❑ Supplier declares a **delay** on an assigned task
- ❑ Supplier declares a **loss of materials**
- ❑ The company tries to damp down along the perturbation otherwise propagates above

❑ Internal in the company

- ❑ Problems occur in the **shop floor**
- ❑ Typically changing the **availability of resources**
- ❑ The company tries to damp down along the perturbation otherwise propagates above