**The impact of production interruptions in kitting, an analytical study**

**Abstract**

The practice of *Kitting* (collecting components required for assembly) is essential in determining system performance, especially when it operates in a stochastic production environment. This paper discusses the performance of kitting operations in a stochastic assembly system, treating it as an assembly-like queue model. Specially, the impact of production inefficiencies in the subparts is investigated. To model this inefficiency, the subparts arrive according to an *Interrupted Poisson Process* instead of a *Poisson Process*. Performance measures for the kitting models such as the stock-out probability are calculated and displayed in numerical examples which are showed in this article.

Unlike previous studies in this domain, we use *sparse matrix techniques* to solve linear equations. Results show that this technique is a valuable queuing theoretic numerical approach in terms of solution speed and accuracy to estimate the performance of the kitting process.

1. **Introduction**

Nowadays customers put a lot of pressure on the market to afford customized products. This result in the handling of a large number of components in the production systems. The problem of keeping many and varied components is met by applying *kitting*.

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Nowadays manufacturing systems are often composed of multiple in-house fabrication units [8]. The semi-finished products stemming from these units are the input materials for other fabrication units or for assembly lines. Hence, efficient transport of materials between the different stages of the production process is a key issue for overall production cost minimization. Therefore the *Kitting* method was introduced.

Kitting is a particular strategy for supplying materials to an assembly line. Instead of delivering parts at the assembly line in containers of equal parts, in kitting prior to arriving at an assembly unit the necessary parts are collected into a specific container, referred to as “kit” [1,2,8,11-13]. This contrasts with the more traditional line stocking where the parts are delivered at the assembly line in containers of equal parts [1].

Kitting mitigates storage space requirements at the assembly station since no part inventories need to be kept there. Moreover, parts are placed in proper positions in the container such that assembly time reductions can be realized. Additional benefits include reduced learning time of the workers at the assembly stations and increased quality of the product [11]. The advantages above do not come for free since the kitting operation itself also incurs additional costs. There are mostly the time and effort for the additional planning of the parts allocation into kits and the kit preparation itself. A storage space will also be essential to store the already prepared kits.

Although kitting is a non-value adding activity, its application can reduce the overall materials handling time [Ramakrishnan and Krishnamurthy, 2008]. However, the introduction of a kitting operation in a production process involves a major investment. Therefore it is important to analyze the performance of kitting in a production environment prior to the actual introduction of this operation.

The concept of uncertainty being central in queuing theory, a queuing theoretic approach is used in order to assess the performance of a kitting process under uncertainty of inventory replenishments and/or product demand. Often, neither the product demand nor the inventory replenishment can be fully controlled such that Kitting processes are preferably modeled as stochastic processes.

To better understand the performance of a kitting process in a production environment, possible temporal production inefficiencies of the subparts are taken into account. Special attention will be put on queuing analysis techniques.

1. **Model description**

Most authors consider a kitting process as a queuing system in a stochastic environment.

Hopp and Simon (1989) have developed a model that is often used to describe the performance of an assembly line analysis. In their article "Bounds and Heuristics for Assembly-like queues" they have a model with exponentially distributed processing times and between arrival times according to a Poisson process. Out of their model, they deduce boundaries for the capacity of the buffers. This model is mainly based on the model of Lipper and Sengupta (1986). The method of Hopp and Simon is easier to implement and the definition of an optimal upper limit of capacity is more accurate, but it is limited to processes with two basic components. The method of Lipper and Sengupta on the other hand, can be applied to more general systems. We also restrict our analysis to two types of parts.  
  
Som, Wilhelm, and Disney (1994) consider a kitting process as a delivery system for assembly that is mainly based on the model of Hopp and Simon. In their model, two processes are studied, namely the assembly and the kitting process. We focus on studying the kitting process wherein the parts, after they have entered the process, are collected as kits and sent according to an exponential distribution to the kitbuffer.

An important similarity with the described model is the assumption of a finite capacity buffer. Of course a buffer has always a finite capacity. However, if the capacity is large enough, we can have a good approximation of a process with a finite capacity on the basis of a model with unlimited capacity. This means that there is always enough room for upcoming parts, which simplifies the analysis. Unfortunately, the assumption of an infinite buffer is not valid for kitting processes. If the capacity is assumed as infinite, then the model will degrade to an unstable stochastic model. This was demonstrated by Latouche (1981) that studied waiting lines with paired customers. We can consider his analysis as an abstraction of a kitting process with two types of parts. In the article "Assembly-like queues" Harrison (1973) confirms that, to ensure stability in the operations of a kitting process, it is necessary to impose a restriction on the size of the buffer. Under this assumption, the probability to have a certain long-term stock position is equal and independent of the current stock position. We assume that the ceiling on the buffering capacity of the two components is equivalent to C1 and C2.

Three mathematical queuing models are constructed and analyzed to assess the impact of production interruptions on the performance of kitting. In the first model displayed in figure 1, both components arrive according to a *Poisson Process* with the same *arrival intensity* λ. Two independent input streams arrive at part inventories and “wait” there till they are collected into a kit. As mentioned above, we assume that the buffers of the two components have a limited capacity and that each component is processed according to an exponential distribution (before kitting) to prepare it for assembly.

In the first extensive model, parts of type 1 are subject to interruptions in the production. To model these breaks, the components arrive according to an *Interrupted Poisson Process*, abbreviated as IPP. In the queuing analysis, An IPP is a stochastic process in which two states are possible and which one of these two has an intensity equal to zero. This process is divided into two periods, namely the *active* and *inactive* period (Heyman and Sobel, 1982). We start with an active period and during this interval there are components arriving according to a Poisson process with intensity λ\*. The length of this period is exponential distributed with mean α-1. At the end of an active period begins a period of inactivity in which components do not arrive, the length is exponentially distributed with mean β-1. At the end of this period begins another new active period and so on. All active and inactive periods are i.i.d. The parameter α (β) describes the intensity to go from an active (inactive) to an inactive (active) period in an infinitesimal time interval.

Finally, in the second extensive model, both part 1 and part 2 suffer from production cuts. The arrival processes are identical and independent of each other. The two Interrupted Poisson processes have the same intensity α and β.

In the following section we formulate the model as a Continuous Time Markov Chain.

1. **Formulation of a Continuous Time Markov Chain**

The kitting process modeled as a Markov Chain allows us to determine the probability that a certain state e.g. the number of components in the two part inventories, occurs. Thereafter, this gives us the ability to calculate performance measures such as the average buffer occupancy. Under Markovian assumptions, we discuss the steps to calculate the performance measures of the process.

Kolomogorov equation

Woordenboek - [Gedetailleerd woordenboek weergeven](http://www.google.be/dictionary?source=translation&hl=nl&q=google%20maps&langpair=en|nl)

1. **zelfstandig naamwoord** 
   1. woe
   2. pain
2. **Methodology**

Queuing models for kitting processes are rather complicated. Since two queues are involved (one for each part in the kit) and the process can be whether in a productive or unproductive state, the *state space* of the associated Markov chain is inherently *multidimensional*. The state of the Markov chain roughly corresponding to the number of distinct parts in the different inventories, the state space includes all possible part inventory levels. Multidimensionality leads to huge state spaces; this is the state space explosion problem. A second complication is more intricate, as mentioned above, the *infinite-buffer-capacity* *assumption is not applicable* for kitting processes. If the capacity is assumed infinite, the model degrades to an instable stochastic model in which some or all of the queues have an unlimited number of parts available all the time with a positive probability.

Consequently, for the kitting process, the multidimensionality of the state space and the inapplicability of the infinite-buffer assumption yield Markov chains with a finite but very large state space. However the number of possible state transitions from any specific state is limited. This means that most of the entries in the generator matrix are zero; the matrix is sparse. In contrast to matrix-analytic methods, *sparse matrix techniques*have hardly been used in queuing theory. Either direct or iterative techniques for sparse matrices can be used. A straightforward iterative solution technique involves repeated multiplication of an initial state vector with a transition matrix that is obtained from the generator matrix by uniformisation. More advanced methods like Krylov-subspace methods [10] (e.g. the generalised minimal residual method) are expected to speed up this approach considerably. In terms of solution speed and in terms of the numerical stability of the algorithms, this approach perform well.

* 1. *Sparse matrix method*

The numerical calculations that we implemented in MATLAB are based on the sparse method. This is due to the fact that the generator matrix has a sparse structure. A sparse matrix is a matrix composed of mainly zero elements. Using sparse matrices and their associated specialized algorithms are resulting in less memory consumption and processing times, compared with standard algorithms. The reason is that the complexity is smaller. Besides less memory consumption and process time, we can also easily set up the generator matrix by using the Kronecker product.

The method used to solved linear equation of sparse matrices is the GMRES (Generalized Minimum Residual method). This method is not exact but and sufficiently accurate.

Efficient numerical algorithms were then developed which generate the performance measures of interest fast.

1. **Numerical examples**
   1. *Definition of the input parameters*

Three models are drawn. In the basic model, as the production period is always active, the arrival intensity of the parts λ\* equals the workload λ. Indeed the basic model represents a kitting process wherein the subparts are “efficiently” produced. This is not the case for the two extensive models, as respectively part 1 and part 1 & 2 are subject to temporal production interruptions. We will come back later on that.

For all numerical examples we assume a 80% workload and a time length κ equal to ten. The workload i.e. the average arrival intensity over the productive and unproductive period, must be the same for both components. If this is not the case and the buffers are sufficiently large, then the buffer with the highest workload is almost always full. The system can then be considered as a queue with just one buffer, the one that is always full. We also assume that on average one kit per unit can be made so that the processing intensity µ equals one.

In the extensive models, the parameters α and β determine the interruption process completely. Alternatively, this process can also be characterized by σi and κi and defined as follows:

where σ is the fraction of time that the process is in an active state. We will call this parameter the active rate. The symbol κi, which we call the switchover time is equal to the sum of the average length of active and the inactive period,

Finally, we determine the workload λ on the basis of the equation:

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Fonetisch lezen

Woordenboek - [Gedetailleerd woordenboek weergeven](http://www.google.be/dictionary?source=translation&hl=nl&q=google%20translate&langpair=fr|en)

1. **zelfstandig naamwoord** 
   1. redaction
2. **werkwoord** 
   1. draft
   2. set up
   3. set
   4. compose
   5. position
   6. line
   7. form
   8. fix
   9. make up
   10. put up
   11. erect
   12. pose
   13. rank
   14. redact
   15. mount
   16. array
   17. emplace
   18. edit
   19. indict
   20. pitch
   21. marshal

This means that the product of the arrival intensity in the active period λ\* with the active rate σ is equal to the workload λ of the component i.

For the extensive, we assume a 40% effective production state so that, to ensure a total 80% production time for all models, the « interrupted » parts arrive at an intensity equal to two. The parameters are given next to each numerical example.

* 1. *Performance measures*

A good queuing model can accurately predict the performance measures of a real system in terms of this system’s parameters. For the kitting operation, the queuing analysis focuses on performance measures such as the throughput of the kits as well as the mean and variance of the kit buffers. The stock-out probability, the probability that one of the part inventories is empty such that the kitting operation is disrupted is another important measure.

In our modeled kitting process, the buffer space is limited to a determined capacity. The danger therefore exists that components should be denied because the buffers are full, we can speak of loss. In order to assess this risk, we determine the loss probability in the buffer. What is the probability that the components that arrive cannot be stored in the buffer because it is already full? In the literature, this probability is determined by the ration between the number of parts that cannot be capture because the buffer is full and the total number of components per unit time. This performance can be calculated for both buffers together but also separately. It is important to notice that because we assume the same workload in both buffers, these three chances are equal. If the arrival intensities are not equal to each other, then the chances are different. The part with the highest arrival intensity will have the highest chance of loss.

In the next section, we use numerical examples to gain insights on the performance of a kitting process.Luisteren

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Woordenboek - [Gedetailleerd woordenboek weergeven](http://www.google.com/dictionary?source=translation&hl=nl&q=&langpair=)

1. **zelfstandig naamwoord** 
   1. determination
   2. clause
   3. definition
   4. stipulation
   5. condition
   6. proviso
   7. adjunct
   8. appointment
   9. *Main Results*

**Numerical examples with varying capacity**

1. **Probability that buffer 1 is full for the Basic model and Model 1**

The probability decreases for both models as the capacity of the buffer is increasing. Furthermore, the difference between the two models decreases as the capacity increases. However, this probability is always greater for Model 1. Even if the workload is the same for both models, the buffer will be more often full in the active production period as his arrival intensity is equal to two.Luisteren

Fonetisch lezen

Woordenboek - [Gedetailleerd woordenboek weergeven](http://www.google.com/dictionary?source=translation&hl=nl&q=&langpair=)

1. **werkwoord** 
   1. fall
   2. decline
   3. descend
   4. go down
   5. sink
   6. wane
   7. plane
   8. touch down
   9. pancake
2. **Probability that buffer 1 and 2 are full for Model 1**

If we compare the probability that buffer 1 and 2 are full for Model 1, we notice that buffer 2 has the highest chance. Thus, although part 1 suffers of production downtime the impact is especially noticeable on the behavior on the buffer of part 2. We can therefore conclude that the impact of production downtime of one component mainly affects the behavior of the buffer of the other component.

1. **Probability that buffer 1 and 2 are full for the three models together**

The observation of the previous part is here by the charts confirmed. On this graph, both capacities are varying together. A first observation on the right figure is that interruptions in the production of part 1 has a clear negative impact on the probability that buffer 2 is full and this impact is great than on its own buffer. Also appears that by adding an interruption component at part 2, the probability is not significantly larger. The two are almost identical for Model 1, which is not the case for buffer 1.

**Numerical examples with varying workload**

1. **Average numbers of parts in buffer 1 for the Basic model and Model 1**

However, if we vary the workload instead of the capacity, the impact of inefficiency is especially visible in the buffer of the interrupted component. The figures show that for an active period equal to 40% of the total time, the average buffer capacity is reached much slower than in the basic model. This is not the case for the other buffer.

1. **Conclusion**

The aim of this paper was to investigate the impact of production downtime on a kitting process. We studied a process in which two different components are stored in their respective buffers. We assumed a finite buffer capacity for the components: when a component is present in the process and the buffer is full, this component is lost.

To determine the unknowns of the system, we used the method GMRES (Generalized Minimum Residual). This method is iterative and allows to determine the performance measures on a fast and accurate way.

The impact of the production downtime on the performance of the kitting process thus varies depending on the performance measure (the y-axis) and the dependent variable (the x-axis).

1. **Further research**

Queuing models for determining the performance of kitting processes are currently insufficiently studied. Consequently, there is certainly room for further research.

First, the assumptions made could be gradually alleviated or removed. We restrict ourselves to two components, while the process could easily be expand to multiple components. In addition, we assumed that the buffers are supplemented part by part and that kits are departing one by one. In fact, several components can arrive at once and be composed into kits. Finally, we limited our analytical study to an eighty percent workload and a switchover time equal to ten while other values are also possible.

After having set up the models, the impact of production downtime is determined on the basis of differences in performance outcomes. The selected performance measures are rather limited and only focused on part buffers. We could also define similar measures for kit buffers.

To better approximate the reality, we can integrate this process into a production process. Additional factors that affect the performance of the process can be taken into account. If companies start to implement kitting activities in their production process – in addition to the performance – the cost of this process is also relevant. An interest study is to match the capacity of the buffers and/or the throughput of the parts to obtain an overall cost minimization.

[8] L. MEDBO, Assembly work execution and materials kit functionality in parallel flow assembly systems, International Journal of Industrial Ergonomics, 2003, vol. 31:263-281.

[1] Y.A. BOZER, L.F. MCGINNIS, Kitting versus line stocking: A conceptual framework and a descriptive model, International Journal of Production Economics, 1992, vol. 28:1-19.

Kitting process in a stochastic assembly system: Under the special condition of identical component arrival streams having the same Poisson parameter, we show that the output stream of kits approximates a Poisson process with parameter equal to that of the input streams