

**SMA 6304 / MIT 2.853 / MIT 2.854**  
**Manufacturing Systems**  
**Lecture 2: National Cranberry Cooperative**

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*Most slides by Larry Wein*

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# Key Definitions and Notation

$\lambda$  = arrival rate (units/time)

$\mu$  = service rate (units/time)

**M** = number of servers

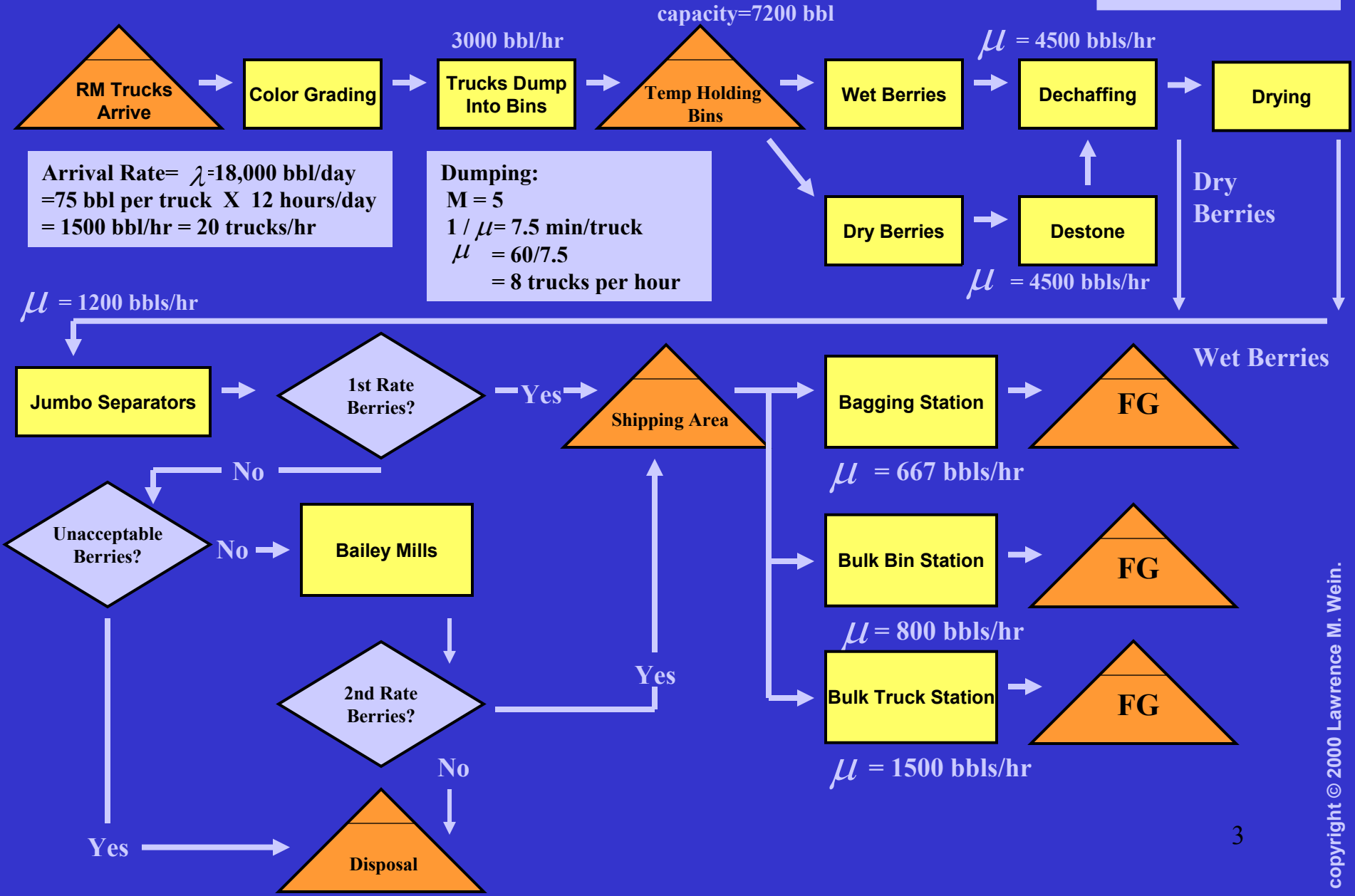
$$\rho = \frac{\lambda}{M\mu}$$

**bottleneck** = workstation with the highest utilization rate

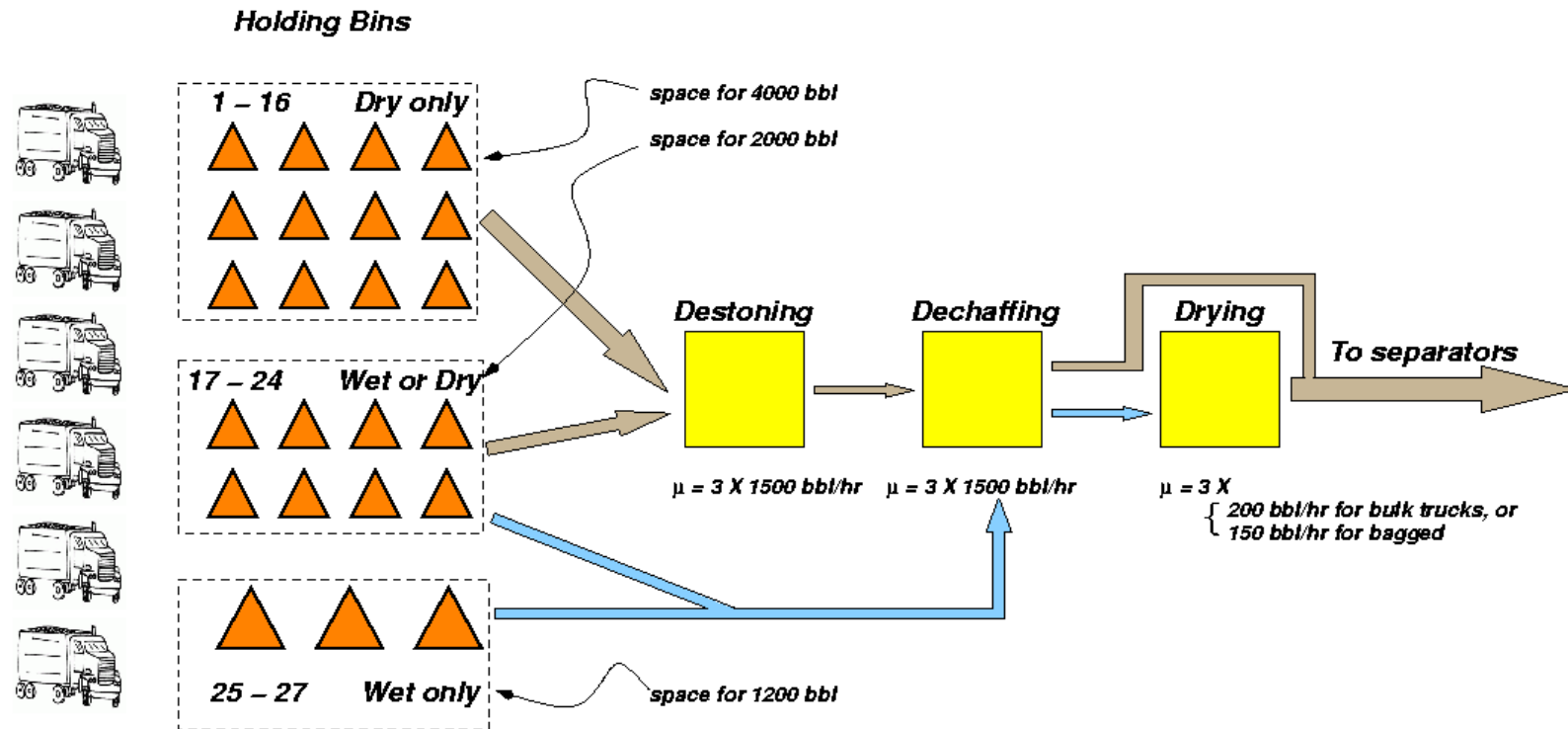
# Process Flow Diagram: Receiving Plant Number 1 (RP1)

Exhibit 1

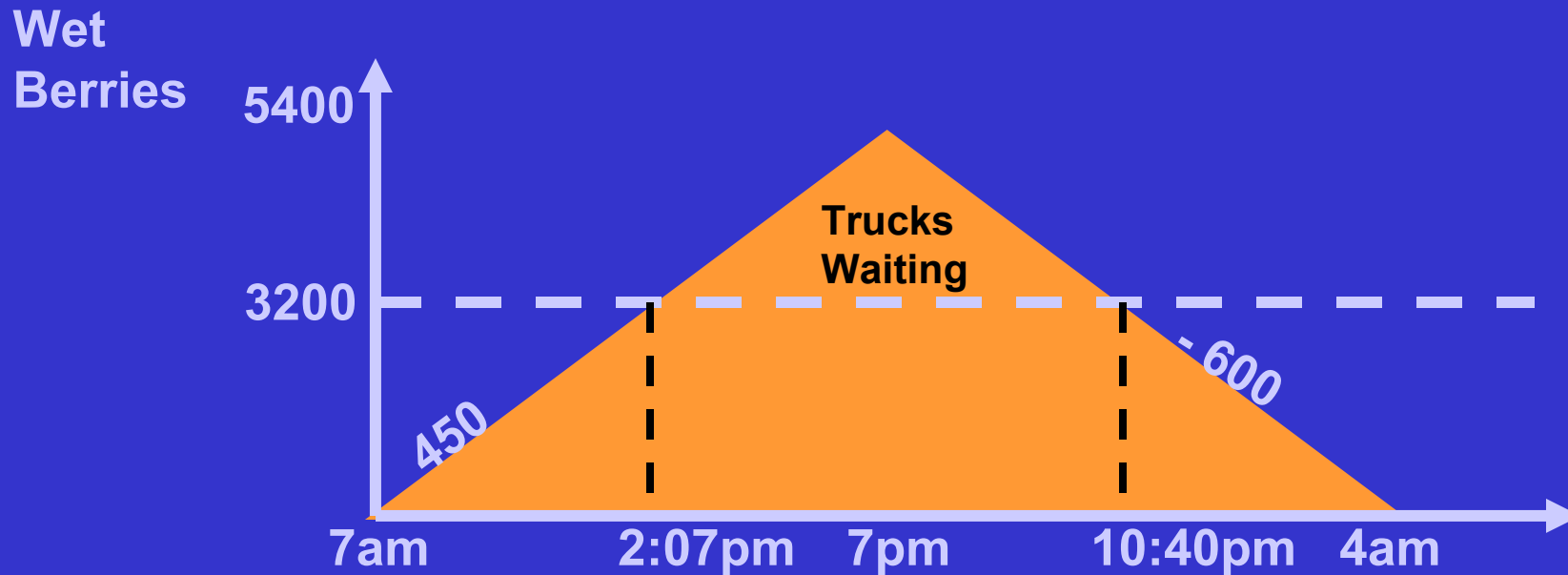
Best Case:  $\mu = 600$  bbls/hr  
 Average Case: 525 bbls/hr  
 Worst Case: 450 bbls/hr



# Berry Processing



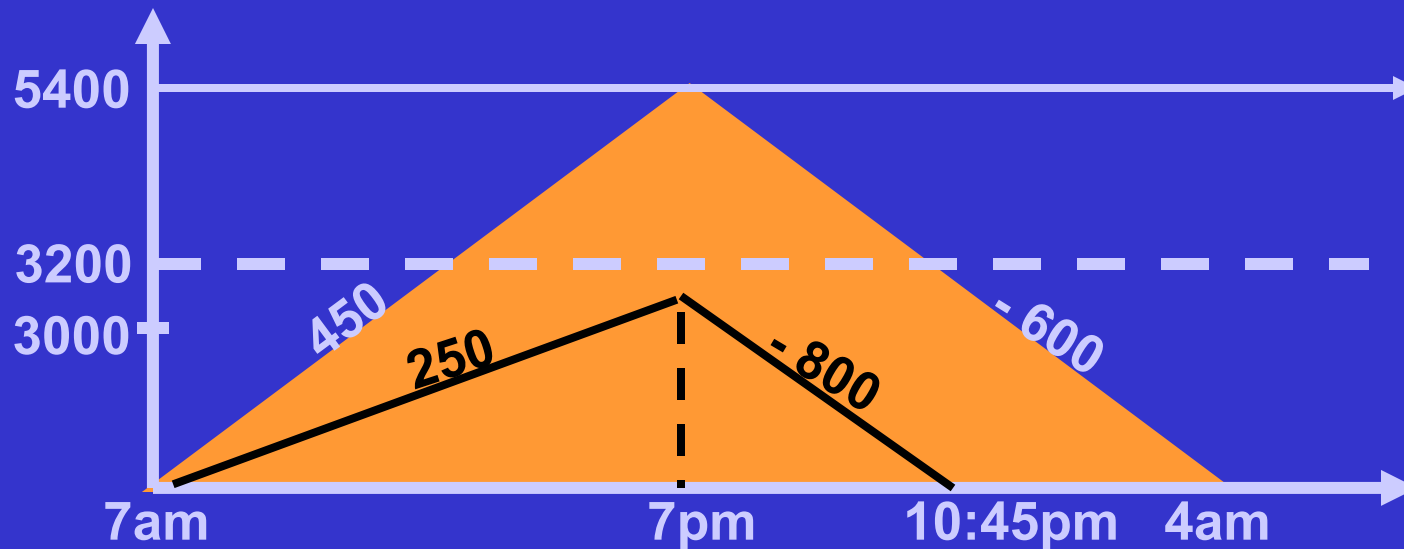
# Inventory Buildup Diagram Peak Day



## Simplifying Assumptions

1. Dryers start at 7am
2. Wet berries are bulked
3. 18,000 barrels arrive/day, 70% of them are wet
4. Trucks continue to arrive during lunch hour
5. Ignore unpredictable variability
6. Holding bins 17-24 used for wet berries

# Value of an Extra Dryer



## Cost Savings

1. Truck Waiting =  $\frac{1/2(2200b)(8 \frac{5}{9}hr)}{75b/tr}$  X \$10/tr-hr= \$1255/day
2. Overtime Labor = (5 1/4 hr)(\$4/hr) 9 workers = \$189/day
3. Receiving Labor = (3 2/3 hr)(\$4/hr) 3 workers= \$44/day

**Total = \$1488/day**

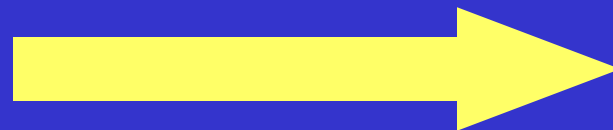
# Cost-Benefit Analysis of One Dryer

**Exhibit 2  $\Rightarrow$  20 peak days/yr.**

**$(\$1488/\text{day})(20 \text{ days/yr}) = \$29,760/\text{yr}$**

**Cost of Dryer = \$25,000**

**Payback in less than one year!**



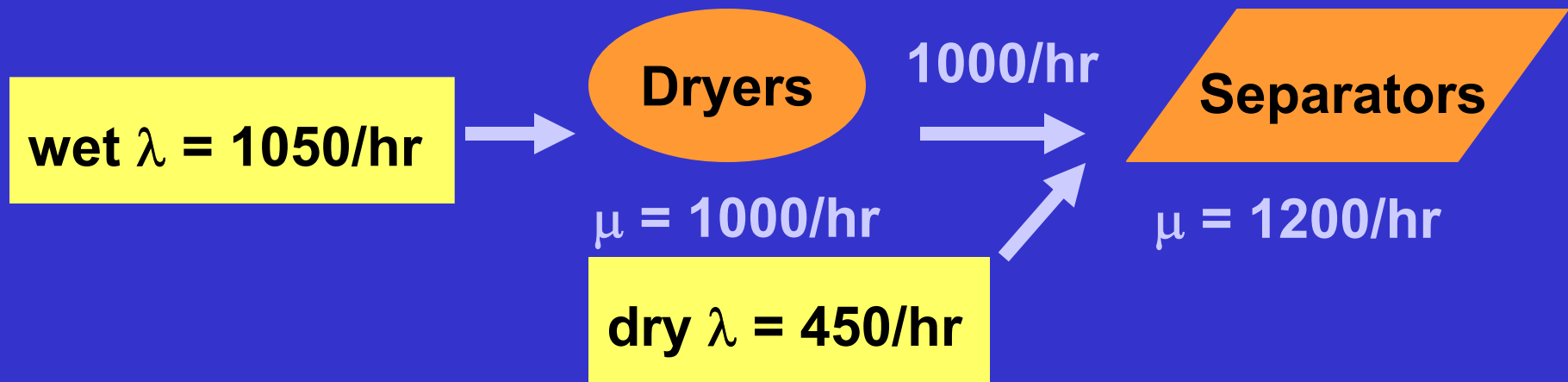
**Buy it!**

# Convert Bins?

- **Shift horizontal-line from 3200 to 5200**
- **Waiting costs reduced**
- **Overtime costs unaffected**
- **They help to cope with variable demand mix**



# Buy a Second Dryer?



After 12 hours (at 7pm)

- inventory in front of dryers = 600b  $\Rightarrow$  dryers finish at 7:40pm
- inventory in front of separators = 3000b  $\Rightarrow$  separators finish at 10:00pm

Only save 40 minutes

Shifting Bottleneck

# Procedure for Analyzing Multistage Systems

- **Process Flow Diagram**
- **Identify Bottlenecks**
- **Generate Alternatives**
- **Evaluate Alternatives**

system design parameters → system performance measures → cash flows

Net present value  
Payback period

2 procedures

- if variability is predictable, then use inventory buildup diagrams
- if variability is unpredictable, then use queueing theory

# Actual Deliveries

Very random!

