

# Littlefield Simulation

three3

Ran Dou  
Zhiyu Guo  
Qimo Li

# CONTENT

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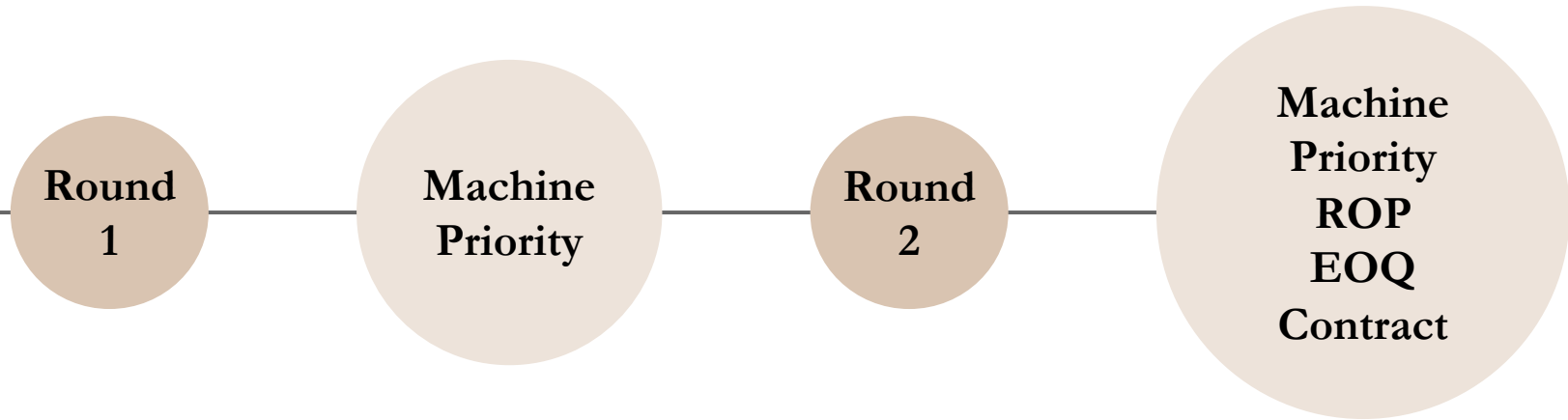
## I. Introduction

## II. Plan and Action

1. Flow Rate and Capacity
2. Inventory and Contract

## III. Analysis and Retrospect

# I. INTRODUCTION



# II. PLAN & ACTION

## 1. Flow Rate and Capacity

Machine 1

Machine 2

Machine 3

Priority of Tester

## 2. Inventory and Contract

Economic Order Quantity

Reorder Point

Contract Number

# 1. Flow Rate and Capacity

## Job Accepted

$$y = -0.0363x + 13.166$$
$$R^2 = 0.0245$$



**Step 1:** Created an Excel to store all the data

**Step 2:** Analyze the situation on Day 50

*Average Demand of **12.24***

**Step 3:** Predict future demand

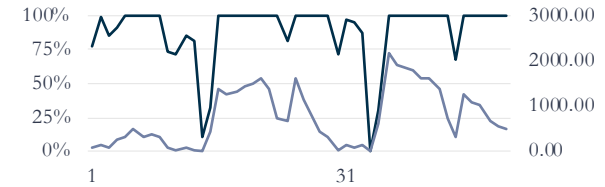
*Stable in the long-term*

## Step 4: Calculate the capacity of machine

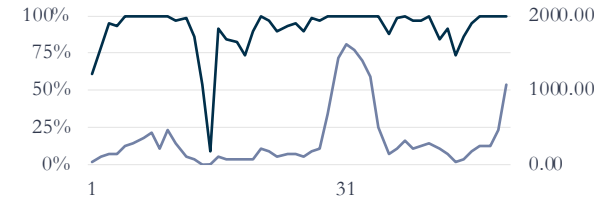
$$\text{Capacity} = \frac{\sum \text{Jobs completed in the first 50 days}}{\sum \text{Machine's utilization in the first 50 days}}$$

	Machine 1	Machine 2	Machine 3
Total Job Completed	573	573	573
Total Utilization	44.43	45.75	44.16
Capacity	12.90	12.52	12.98
Unit Capacity	4.30	12.52	12.98

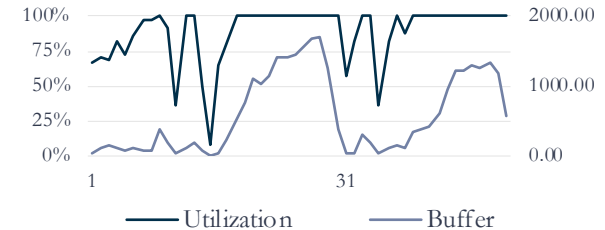
Station 1



Station 2



Station 3



# Capacity Analysis

## Step 5: Make decisions on machine

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***Decision:*** Buy one of each machine

### ***Theoretically***

capacity of machine can cover the demand

### ***Real World***

Not Enough Capacity

randomly high demand

→ buffer

→ longer lead time

→ lower revenue

## Step 6: Change the priority of the testers

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***Decision:*** Provide priority to step 4

### ***Important Factor***

Previous Buffer

Lead Time

Especially under Contract 3 (\$1250)

### ***Difference when Demand is High***

Priority to step 2: All the jobs are delayed

Priority to step 4: Part of the jobs survived

# Capacity Analysis

## 2. Inventory and Contract

### Two Decisions to Make

#### 1. EOQ

$$\text{Economic Order Quantity} = \sqrt{\frac{2 * \text{Fixed cost per order} * \text{Annual demand}}{\text{Unit holding cost per year}}}$$

#### 2. ROP

$$\text{Reorder Point} = \text{Lead Time} * \text{Average Daily Demand} + \text{Safety Inventory}$$



## Three Stages

Changed to  
Contract 3

Last 50 days  
without access

	<i>Day 50</i>
<i>Cost per Order (\$)</i>	1000
<i>Average Daily Demand (jobs)</i>	12.24
<i>Unit Holding Cost (\$)</i>	60
<i>Lead Time (day)</i>	4
<i>Service Level</i>	90%
<i>Std. of Demand</i>	3.35
<b><i>EOQ (kits)</i></b>	<b>23160</b>
<b><i>ROP (kits)</i></b>	<b>3480</b> ( $4 \times 12.24 + 1.28 \times 2 \times 3.35$ )

	<i>Day 71</i>
	1000
	12.50
	60
	4
	99%
	4.11
	<b>23400</b>
	<b>4140</b> ( $4 \times 12.5 + 2.33 \times 2 \times 4.11$ )

	<i>Day 211</i>
	1000
	11.50
	60
	4
	99%
	4.11
	<b>20100</b> ( $57 \times 60 \times 11.8 / 2$ )
	<b>4140</b>

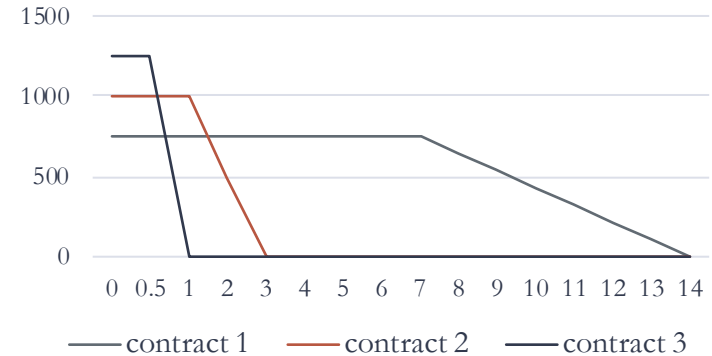
## Inventory Analysis

	<i>Price/order</i>	<i>Quoted lead time</i>	<i>Max lead time</i>
<i>Contract 1</i>	\$750	7 d	14d
<i>Contract 2</i>	\$1000	1d	3d
<i>Contract 3</i>	\$1250	0.5d	1d

### Strategy:

- Earn more each order
- Change the contract when lead time achieve break-even point

### Revenue on Lead Time



## Contract Analysis

# III. ANALYSIS & RETROSPECT

## First Round: 8th

- Timid actions of following peers
- Rule of thumb instead of planning ahead
- Revenue deteriorated around Day 180
- Bought machine in an unfavorable condition to eliminate the buffer

## Second Round: 1st!!!

- A thorough analysis of demand, capacity, inventory and break-even point of contract
- Planned ahead: enhance the system capacity to shorten the lead time and achieve high revenue
- Changed the EOP around Day 200 to avoid inventory over-purchasing and save interest

**Plan ahead!**

**Do something when others do nothing!**

## IV. CONCLUSION



**ROP**

**Balanced  
Costs**

**Adjusting  
Contracts**

**Competitors**

# Thank You ! –three3

## Q & A

Ran Dou  
Zhiyu Guo  
Qimo Li