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## Algorithms for LMAS Performance Assessment

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The following lists algorithms as used in the following publication:

"A priori performance assessment of line-less mobile assembly systems"

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Algorithms are based on work by AKYILDIZ (Akyildiz, Ian F.: 'Mean value analysis of closed queuing networks with Erlang service time distributions'. *Computing* (1987), vol. 39(3): pp.219-232.).

### Algorithm 1

All equation references are with regard to the reference above.

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**Algorithm 1:** Extended Mean Value Analysis

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**Result:** Determined KPI for tested configuration

**Input:**  $T_{(P,PC)}$ ,  $\mathbf{f}_P$ ,  $\mathbf{C}_{(SC,PC)}$ ,  $\mathbf{D}$ ,  $\mathbf{RC}$ ,  $U$ ,  $n_{TS}$ ,  $v_{TS}$

**Output:**  $\lambda_{tot}$ ,  $LT_j$ ,  $w_t^Q$ ,  $n_t^Q$

**begin**

    Initialization ( $U=0$ )

    Set  $\mathbf{N}_{(P,S)}(U=0)$  to zero

    Set  $\mathbf{N}_{(P,S)}^{proc}(U=0)$  to zero

    Set  $\mathbf{W}_{(P,S)}(U=0)$  to  $\mathbf{T}_{(P,S)}$

**for**  $U = 1$ ;  $U \leq U_{max}$ ;  $U = U + 1$  **do**

        Calculate  $\mathbf{u}_P(U)$  (Eq. 11)

        Calculate  $\mathbf{W}_{(P,S)}(U)$  (Eq. 12)

        Calculate  $\gamma_P(U)$  (Eq. 13)

        Calculate  $\mathbf{X}_{(P,S)}(U)$  (Eq. 14)

        Calculate  $\mathbf{N}_{(P,S)}(U)$  (Eq. 15)

        Calculate  $\mathbf{W}_{(P,S)}^{proc}(U)$  (Eq. 16)

        Calculate  $\rho_t$  for all  $s_t$  (Eq. 19)

**if** any  $\rho_t > 1$  **then**

            Set  $\rho_t = 0.9999$

            Calculate variables according to Algorithm 2

**end**

**end**

    Calculate  $\lambda_{tot}$  (Eq. 17)

    Calculate  $LT_j$  for all  $p_j$  (Eq. 18)

    Calculate  $w_t^Q$  for all  $s_t$  (Eq. 20)

    Calculate  $n_t^Q$  for all  $s_t$  (Eq. 21)

**end**

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**Algorithm 2**

Additional equations:

$$\lambda_j(U) = \frac{0.9999 * \mathbf{f}_P}{\sum_{t=1}^T t_{jt}(U) * q_{jt}} \quad (0.1)$$

$$x_{jt}(U) = \lambda_j(U) * q_{jt} \quad (0.2)$$

$$n_{jt}^*(U) = x_{jt}(U) * w_{jt}(U) \quad (0.3)$$

$$n_{rest}(U) = U - \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{t=1}^T n_{jt} \quad (0.4)$$

$$n_{jt}(U) = n_{jt}^*(U) + n_{rest}(U) \quad (0.5)$$

$$w_{jt}(U) = \frac{u_j(U)}{\lambda_j(U) * q_{jt}} \quad (0.6)$$

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**Algorithm 2:** Boundary algorithm after AKYILDIZ

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**Result:** Re-determine variable for overloaded server  $s_t$ **Input:** Input from Algorithm 1**Output:**  $\lambda_j(U)$ ,  $x_{jt}(U)$ ,  $n_{jt}^*(U)$ ,  $n_{rest}(U)$ ,  $n_{jt}(U)$ ,  $w_{jt}(U)$ **begin**

- Calculate new throughput  $\lambda_j(U)$  (Eq: 0.1)
- Calculate new flows  $x_{jt}(U)$  (Eq: 0.2)
- Calculate theoretic number of stations  $n_{jt}^*(U)$  (Eq: 0.3)
- Calculate missing number of jobs  $n_{rest}(U)$  (Eq: 0.4)
- Calculate actual number of stations  $n_{jt}(U)$  (Eq: 0.5)
- Calculate new dwell times  $w_{jt}(U)$  (Eq: 0.6)

**end**

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