

MENGM0056 - Product and Production Systems

Scenario 1: Smartphone Sub-assembly Line

Hand-out for Group Coursework (2025/26)

UUID seed: 123e4567-e89b-12d3-a456-426614174001 **Checksum:** 4069d4fb7068

Purpose

This scenario simulates decision-making in a mid-volume consumer-electronics sub-assembly factory. Your group receives a fixed baseline design (resources, cycle times, defect and failure characteristics, and demand). You will identify improvement opportunities, select appropriate KPIs, choose and apply techniques from the unit, and justify your proposed changes to management.

Narrative

A contract manufacturer assembles a mid-range smartphone. Quality issues around camera alignment and intermittent congestion at functional test have been observed during promotional spikes. Demand is expected to grow. Capital expenditure is constrained; process and policy changes are preferred.

Entities and flow (fixed structure)

PCB population (SMT) → Camera module build & alignment → In-circuit test (ICT) → Final assembly & seal → Functional test (FT) → Pack.

Baseline parameters (seeded)

Global

Shifts per day	2
Shift length	7.5 h
Demand (nominal)	1082 units/day
Demand CV	0.113
On-time target	95%

Stations

Resource	Count	Time	Quality	Notes
SMT lines	2	24.5 s/board	FPY 0.9953	Parallel lines
Camera alignment cells	1	47.3 s/unit	Defect 0.0374	Rework permitted
ICT bays	2	101.8 s/unit	Detect 0.96	Serial/parallel as per count
Final assembly cells	2	71.2 s/unit	FPY 0.982	Manual with jigs

FT rack slots	5	121.7 s/unit	False fail 0.0063	Parallel slots; queueing
Rework station(s)	1	116.2 s/unit	Success 0.824	From alignment/ICT

Reliability and logistics

Resource	MTBF (min)	MTTR (min)	Arrival jitter CV
SMT	453.9	9.2	0.071
Alignment	223.0	13.3	0.093
ICT	390.0	8.8	0.108
FinalAssembly	357.2	19.2	0.051
FT	397.8	11.0	0.098

Costs

Scrap cost per unit	£29.79
Rework labour cost per hour	£25.85

Required KPIs

- First-pass yield (FPY) by station and rolled throughput yield (RTY).
- Throughput (units/day), on-time delivery probability, and average lead time.
- Work-in-progress (WIP) before FT and maximum queue length at FT.
- Rework rate and rework hours/day; scrap cost per unit.

Techniques to apply (choose appropriately)

- **Modelling & KPIs:** KPI definitions, RTY ladder, capacity calculations.
- **CAE:** Camera alignment jig/tolerance stack-up if you propose design changes affecting quality or time.
- **Mathematical programming:** Staffing and test-bay/slot scheduling; buffer sizing under constraints.
- **Uncertainty modelling:** Demand, defect, test time variability, breakdowns; Monte Carlo assessment of service level.
- **Simulation:** Discrete-event simulation of the line (bottlenecks and rework loop). Agent-based modelling is optional if human-cobot interactions are relevant.
- **Metaheuristic optimisation:** Parameter tuning for conflicting objectives (e.g., reduce defect rate without increasing cycle time beyond takt).

Improvement levers (examples, not exhaustive)

- Realignment of staffing across ICT and FT; time-of-day pooling of testers.
- Buffer policy revision to avoid blocking before FT.
- Tolerance/jig updates informed by CAE to cut alignment defects.
- Preventive maintenance intervals to reduce micro-stoppages at FT.
- Rework routing policies (thresholds for scrap vs. rework).

Deliverables

1. A report (max 20 sides of A4 including figures and references; appendices unmarked but admissible as evidence).

2. Executive summary for senior management (max one page).
3. Model files (e.g., simulation, optimisation) as appendices/evidence.

Assessment emphasis

Clarity of problem framing and KPI choice; correctness and transparency of models; appropriateness of technique selection; quality of experimental design; depth of analysis; and persuasiveness of recommendations given operational constraints.

Data ethics and reproducibility

Report your UUID seed and any random seeds used within tools to ensure reproducibility. State assumptions clearly.