What Makes Production System Design Hard?

- 1. Things not always where you want them when you want them
 - where \Rightarrow transport and location \Rightarrow logistics
 - when ⇒ inventory ⇒ scheduling and production planning
- 2. Resources are lumpy
 - \Rightarrow minimum effective size \Rightarrow fixed cost \Rightarrow economies of scale and scope
 - Babbage's Law: need worker's skill to match most difficult task
- 3. Things vary
 - both demand and production process variability cause problems
 - variability can be known or unknown
 - uncertainty/randomness = unknown variability
 - random demand, machine breakdowns
 - known variability can be due to
 - seasonal demand
 - bad control of production system

How to Deal with Demand Variability

- Change the demand process:
 - Dynamic pricing
 - Advertising
 - Refuse some offered demand during peak periods
- Change the production process:
 - Produce complementary products (shared equipment ⇒ batching)
 - Increase flexibility of production process (automation)
 - Use a buffer (only three possible kinds):
 - 1. Capacity ($r_e > r_a$, production rate > demand rate)
 - 2. Time (waiting, reservations/appointments)
 - 3. Inventory of finished goods (not feasible for service production)

Buffering Cost

Capacity	Time	Inventory	Production System
Low	Low	Low	Home production (a.k.a. putting-out system)
Low	High	Low	Dedicated make-to-stock (mass production)
Low	Low	High	Dedicated make-to-order, Home cooking
Low	High	High	Restaurant
High	Low	Low	Craft production, Process plant (continuous mfg)
High	High	Low	Shared make-to-stock (discrete part mfg)
High	Low	High	Shared make-to-order (job shop), Doctor's office
High	High	High	Trauma unit at hospital, Additive manufacturing

- Low capacity cost \Rightarrow *dedicated* capacity for a single product
- High capacity cost ⇒ capacity that is shared between multiple products
 - requiring set-ups/changeovers between production of batches of each product