Online Scheduling via Simulation-Optimization for Multiproduct Batch Plants

Scheduling in the process industry determines the sequence and timing of operations to optimize objectives such as minimizing order tardiness and improving plant utilization. In research, scheduling problems are traditionally solved “batch-wise”, i.e. for an idle plant and a given set of orders, production recipes and due dates, optimal schedules are computed. However, this does not reflect reality of production planning and scheduling which is a continuous process, where new orders arrive periodically or at unknown instances, the real operations take longer or shorter periods of time than specified in the recipes, pieces or equipment break down, or operations cannot be executed as planned because resources are not available. All these aspects could be covered by infinitely fast re-computation of optimal schedules whenever an event happens or new information becomes available, but this is practically impossible for realistic problems due to the required computation time.

In online or real-time scheduling, a continuous exchange of information between the scheduling system and the control system of the production plant is necessary. The scheduling model must be updated frequently to reflect the current state of the production system and of the orders. The scheduling algorithm must react to events and disturbances fast, but also utilize the available computing power such that the schedule is near optimal.

We present an online iterative simulation-optimization approach which is tailored to handle these challenges. It builds on our previous work on simulation-optimization using evolutionary algorithms, as described in [1]. The evolutionary algorithm continuously searches for better schedules while the simulation model is updated with the latest information so that the evaluation of each generation of solutions reflects the current situation. After a pre-specified reaction time, a new solution is available after major disturbances. While the first operations of this solution are started, the schedule is further improved continuously and each assignment and timing of an operation that has not been started is based on the currently best solution.

We validate our approach using a multiproduct, multistage batch plant from the pharmaceutical industry, as in the work of Kopanos et al. [2], and demonstrate that it can generate high-quality solutions in the presence of new order arrivals and disturbances. The results are compared with those provided by an idealized clairvoyant scheduler which has access to the full information before the schedule is computed. The influence of the choice of the reaction time after a disturbance which involves a compromise between a fast reaction and better decisions in the immediate future is studied in detail.

**Keywords:** Modelling and Simulation, Large Scale Design and Planning/Scheduling

# **References**

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# Introduction

Scheduling is a decision making process that improves the performance of plants in many different sectors. The full potential of scheduling can be unfolded if the operations of the plant leave room for alternative decisions, like for example on which machine to process a product or in which order. In many cases, these decisions are based upon heuristics which were learned from experience. However, due to the combinatorial nature of scheduling problems, these heuristics tend to leave room for further improvements of the plant. One approach to improve plant operation is to use direct methods which solve the underlying scheduling problem to optimality or near optimality. However, these approaches face some serious bottlenecks that make their usage in real life scenarios difficult. For example, the modelling of complex scenarios often leads to huge models that are difficult to solve without the decomposition of the problem. Furthermore, it is often impossible to mirror all relevant details of the model which are necessary to improve acceptance on the shop floor. One way to tickle this obstacle, of course with a trade of in solution quality, is to use high fidelity simulation models which are capable to represent the problem as much as possible. These so called digital twins are already in high demand in the industry and their usage in different from prediction and monitoring just extends their validity. Our approach uses these simulation models of the plant as black box models in a metaheuristics approach that iteratively improves the solutions and helps with the decision making process.   
But what happens if the calculated solution becomes obsolete due to disturbances in the real plant? This scenario requires fast solutions that incorporate the state of the plant to reinitialize the simulation model. However, so called black box approaches tend to have high computational demands, even though they can often be parallelized. Our approach tries to tackle this particular problem by introduction an novel approach to dynamic scheduling using simulation optimization.