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THE SIMULATION AND ANALYSIS OF MULTI-PRODUCT MANUFACTURING SYST--ETC(U)

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Report DARCOM-ITC-02-08-76-215

THE SIMULATION AND ANALYSIS OF MULTI-PRODUCT
MANUFACTURING SYSTEMS

Alan S. Hartman
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DARCOM Intern Training Center
Red River Army Depot

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FOREWORD

The research discussed in this report was accomplished as part of the Product/Production Engineering Graduate Program conducted jointly by DARCOM Intern Training Center and Texas A&M University. As such, the ideas, concepts and results herein presented are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect approval or acceptance by the Department of the Army.

This report has been reviewed and is approved for release. For further information on this project contact: Professor T. F. Howie, DRXMC-ITC-PPE, Red River Army Depot, Texarkana, Texas 75501.

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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) The development of a FORTRAN based simulation program which can be used to study and analyze any multi-product manufacturing system is the topic of this paper. A general one step Markov transition matrix is developed to generate each production unit's output. A detailed economic and statistical study of the manufacturing network is available as program options. The program was validated by using hypothetical conditions and assumptions on the Army's new system of munitions production SCAMP.		

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During the course of this work, the author was employed by the U.S. Army as a career intern in the DARCOM Product/Production Engineering Graduate Program. He is grateful to the U.S. Army for the opportunity to participate in this program.

The ideas, concepts, and results herein are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect approval or acceptance by the Department of the Army.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The job of designing, optimizing and evaluating various production systems is becoming more difficult due to our increased knowledge of equipment and manufacturing processes. A means of analysis is needed that may be applied to both simple and complex manufacturing systems. Such a method of analysis must sufficiently relate effects of controllable production parameters upon dependent process parameters.

Parameters that are controllable through management decisions include choices among different equipment reliabilities and capabilities, parts and raw material inventory sizes, in-process buffer limitations, material handling techniques, production configurations, and general production policies. These production parameters have been shown to have a significant effect upon the dependent process parameters of systems reliability, systems availability, systems maintainability, production rates, production costs, and operating effectiveness.

Evaluation of production systems is currently accomplished by two basic methods of analysis; prototype testing and simulation. Prototype testing is usually an evaluation

of a functioning, scaled model or limited application of a larger proposed system. Generally, this is a long and expensive method of evaluation. Computer simulation, however, is a technique that uses computer modeling as a symbolic representation for a definable system. It has proven to be a relatively easy, inexpensive and reliable technique of analysis, especially in the field of research. Simulated programs can also be easily manipulated to handle practically any type of change in a production system that normally would be impractical to try. Thus, a manufacturing system may be tested and optimized over a broad range of conditions with minimum effort. In comparing these two methods, simulation appears to be the most effective method for analysis. However, there needs to be a simulated program designed strictly for analysis of changes in the production process parameters of reliability, availability and maintainability and their effect upon the dependent output parameters.

Programs that are available for simulation such as DYNAMO, General Activity Simulation Program (GASP), SIMULATE, and General Purpose Systems Simulator (GPSS) are designed for simulating a wide range of problems. But their generalized approach and usage of different computer languages tend to make them difficult to apply. Also, in reporting the effect of parameter changes upon the system, desired statistical information on all

operating characteristics may not be included. (1,3)

Simulation and Analysis of Manufacturing Systems (SAMS) is a newly developed program designed for the study and analysis of manufacturing systems. (3) Currently, it has been used to simulate and optimize the operating policy of a continuous single product manufacturing system. (1,3) It is not capable of handling a multi-product manufacturing system.

The objective of this report is to develop SAMS further and to make it capable of simulating multi-product production systems. Chapter II is a literature review of SAMS logic in the single product simulation. Chapter III is a comparison of the single and multi-product systems with a brief discussion of changes that are necessary in the development of a multi-product simulating system. Chapter IV is a description of the Small Caliber Ammunition Modernization Program, SCAMP (1,3) and how theoretical changes could make SCAMP into a multi-product manufacturing system. Chapter V contains results on simulation runs from the SCAMP multi-product system. Chapter VI contains conclusions and recommendations.

Numbers in parenthesis refer to numbered references in the list of References.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE SURVEY

Simulation and Analysis of Manufacturing Systems (SAMS) was designed by Snyder (3) to aid management in designing and evaluating any single product manufacturing system. Other general simulation programs that were available were not acceptable due to their generalized approach, their design for problems other than manufacturing systems and their lack of adequate statistical analysis. (1,3) Therefore, SAMS was designed to meet these specific deficiencies.

SAMS: Simulation Modeling

SAMS utilizes a time based, Monte Carlo simulation and the Markov transition matrix technique to generate the output of production units. (3) The basic concepts in the Monte Carlo simulations and the Markov processes are important because their limitations will be the same limitations as for any application of SAMS.

The time based Monte Carlo simulation assigns a range of numbers to all possible states of condition, both normal and abnormal, of a manufacturing system. Each state then receives a portion of the numbers that relate to its expected probability of occurrence. A sort of random number is then

generated, and the state of condition is determined by comparison with the assigned numbers. It is possible for these random numbers to follow a pattern of uniform, normal, Poission, or other distribution form. (2) With this method, a manufacturing system can be simulated under probable conditions of operation and its performance analyzed.

Usefulness of Monte Carlo simulations is generally limited in application by three main difficulties. First, only one set of system parameters may be specified for a simulation run. Second, it may be difficult to determine the number of trials that are necessary in achieving the desired level of confidence in results. Finally, the cost of Monte Carlo simulations can become costly in terms of computer time. These three difficulties also tend to interact with one another in such a way that decision tradeoffs between them must be made by the user. (6)

Any Markov system has two important features: first, the probabilities of future events are independent of past events (4); and secondly, all possible states of condition must be included in the Markov matrix of transition probabilities. (3) Markov transition matrices are used in stochastic systems to represent all probable states of condition, both normal and abnormal. Probability values listed in the matrix give the chances of a system transferring from one state of condition to another within a specified time interval.

Simulation of systems is accomplished by taking random

numbers obtained through Monte Carlo simulation and determining probable states of condition through the Markov transition matrix. This simulated operation over a period of time may then be analyzed to determine how changes in controllable system parameters have affected any of the dependent characteristics of the system. In SAMS, the probability distributions of elements that make up a production unit are assumed to be exponentially distributed. Probabilities that are then calculated, representing probable states of condition for a production unit, will remain constant over time. The time interval for which transition probabilities are calculated must also be small enough so that the chance of changing to more than one state of condition within the time interval is negligibly small. (3)

SAMS: Network Description

There are two types of network symbols utilized by SAMS in depicting a material flow diagram for the production system. A square box indicates a production unit, and a circle represents a storage or buffer unit for material handling purposes. (3) SAMS requires the output of production units to enter a buffer before entering another production unit. However, this does not necessarily imply a one-to-one relationship.

All production process information will be described by the input data. This information includes data dealing with production units, buffers and pattern of material flow.

Data describing the production units include speed, mean time between failure (MTBF), mean time to repair (MTTR), and other information that is necessary for operating the unit and its elements. Buffer data includes the initial buffer size, upper and lower limits, MTBF, and MTTR. In describing the flow pattern of materials, the user must provide a matrix that states the relation between production units and buffers. Thus, SAMS allows any number of changes in the system's physical structure or operating characteristics to be manipulated by changing only the input data. (1)

SAMS simulates the output of a production unit by using the Markov transition matrix with random numbers generated through Monte Carlo simulation to determine the level of production for a time interval. Mathematical models that are capable of calculating transition probabilities for specified production models have been summarized by Snyder (3) from unpublished reports (5,6,7) prepared at the Intern Training Center by Texas A&M faculty.

SAMS includes the options of cost analysis and plotting. Data which must be included for the cost analysis option are purchase price, salvage value, expected life, operating and repair cost of all elements in the production unit, raw material cost, and quality of output. Information on production units, from which the finished product emerges, is furnished through the mainline input data. Information calculated by this option include total cost of production

and cost per unit produced. The plotting option provides a graph for all buffer levels during production, at intervals specified for by the user. (3)

The functions of the mainline program are: to keep track of output, production units and buffer status; to start and stop parts of the simulation; and to control all program logic functions that will report on the operating characteristics of the system. After all input data on production units and buffers has been processed, SAMS will repeatedly simulate production for the number of time intervals in a day that the user has specified. Within each iteration, a subroutine is called which makes use of the Markov transition matrix to determine the state of condition for units and rates of production that were possible for that time interval. Buffer levels are then determined and checked based upon the production outputs of the different units. If either the upper or lower limits of a buffer are exceeded, appropriate production units are shut down. Next, the probability of a buffer failure or repair is simulated, and again appropriate actions are taken. This process is then repeated for the specified number of time intervals. For instance, four hundred and eighty iterations is equivalent to simulating the production process, at one minute intervals, for an eight hour shift. Specified options are then performed. This process is repeated for the specified number

of days. After all specified time requirements have been processed, a statistical analysis is made which shows average production, average buffer size, production variance, availability of production units and buffers, variance of buffer levels, and production unit downtime caused by buffers. (1)

CHAPTER III

MULTI-PRODUCT SIMULATION

The single and the multi-product manufacturing systems are similar in structure. Both have production units that are capable of performing similar operations on different products. However, the multi-product manufacturing system is complicated due to problems in scheduling products for production, to changes in material flow patterns and to allocation of set-up times. Scheduling products for production is a new parameter to be considered in the optimization on a multi-product system. It is the objective of this report to make SAMS capable of simulating a broad range of conditions. Therefore, SAMS must be able to accept a change in scheduling of jobs for production units through input of such information. In a single product manufacturing system, material flow patterns are fixed characteristics; whereas, in the multi-product system, they are dependent upon job requirements. In-process and raw material inventory buffers will change as a production unit ceases work on one product and begins on another. Time for set-up procedures on the production unit must then be allowed within the simulation. These differences are included in the simulation for a SAMS multi-product manufacturing system.

Other changes in SAMS logic include decisions in simulation control and specific subroutine requirements. Specific production limits are assigned to production units for the different products. When these specified limits are reached, appropriate production units are shut down for the required set-up period while a change in jobs and material flow patterns occurs. Also, the need to design a specific subroutine for each production unit is changed to make one subroutine capable of calculating the three types of production models described by Snyder (3) and for other models to be included that are different in design.

The procedure and logic applications for a SAMS multi-product program will be the same as in the single product case except for a test to change jobs at the end of each production interval. Utilization of Monte Carlo simulation and Markov transition matrix techniques in generating the output of production units is again used. Basic concepts of Monte Carlo and Markov processes and their limitations also apply.

The procedure and logic for the mainline program are almost identical to that used in the single product program, except for specific changes which were previously noted. Appendix A contains a complete listing of the mainline program and subroutines. Figure 3.1 is a simplified flow chart for the operations and steps that the mainline program performs. One significant difference in the multi-product's

mainline program is the test for change in jobs on different production units.

All production process information is presented in the input data, and a listing of the input information is given in Appendix B. Appendix C is an explanation of information terms used.

Upon execution of the program, SAMS multi-product simulation will perform the required number of intervals and days, processing all input information and performing specified options at appropriate times. Statistical analysis of the process is performed at the end of the simulation period.

The next chapter will describe a system that has been modeled as a single product manufacturing unit and how different conditions would make it a multi-product system.

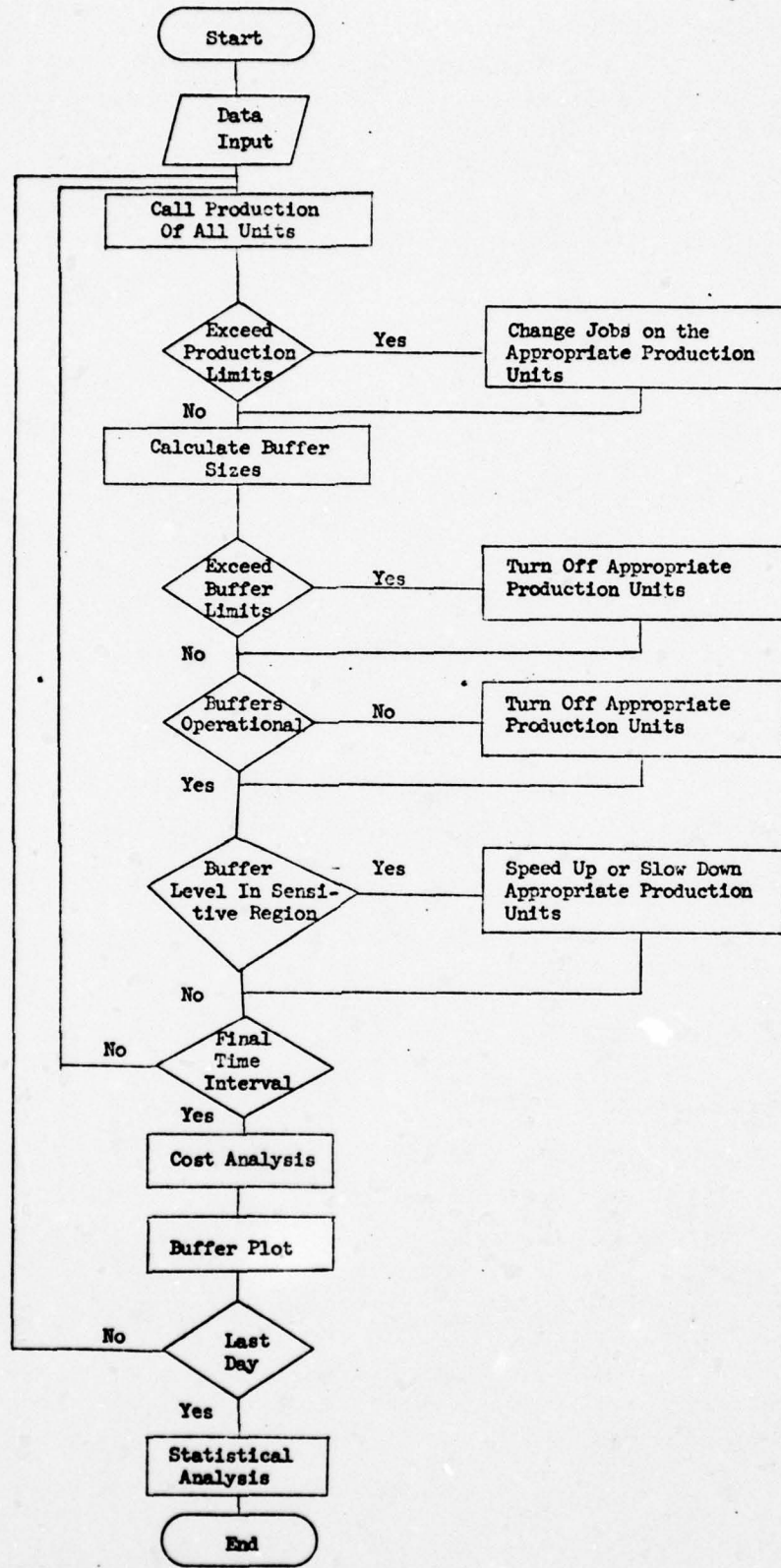


Figure 3.1 SAMS Multi-Product Flow Chart

CHAPTER IV

THE SCAMP MODULE A SYSTEM

The SCAMP Module A system is a continuous production system with captive components moving small caliber ammunition through production. (3) Four different types of production units, called submodules, are used in producing 5.56mm ammunition. Figure 4.1 is a basic logic configuration of the manufacturing process.

In the case submodule, brass cups are drawn, annealed, shaped, and trimmed to produce a finished case. At the primer insert submodule, finished cases are inspected, and gaged primers are inserted. At a bullet submodule, bullet projectiles are manufactured and fed into the load and assemble submodule. The load and assemble submodule takes the cases, adds propellant and joins the bullet projectiles to complete a finished round.

For example, production within the case submodule is performed by a series of eighteen rotary turrets, each with twenty-four tool stations. This could be considered as twenty-four lines of production. Following the turrets is a series of twenty-eight single work stations, see Figure 4.2. Tool failure at any rotary station will cause the production

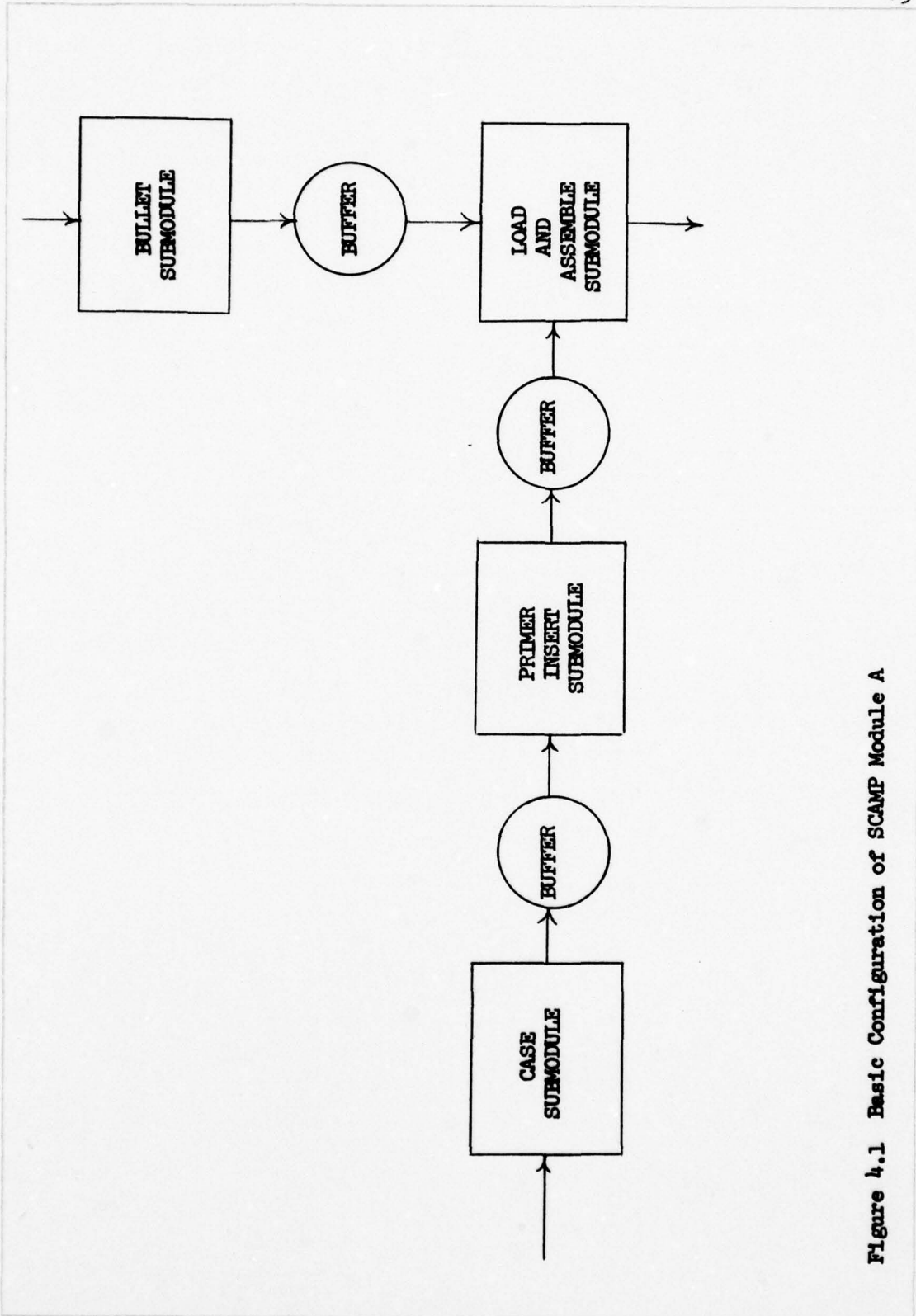


Figure 4.1 Basic Configuration of SCAMP Module A

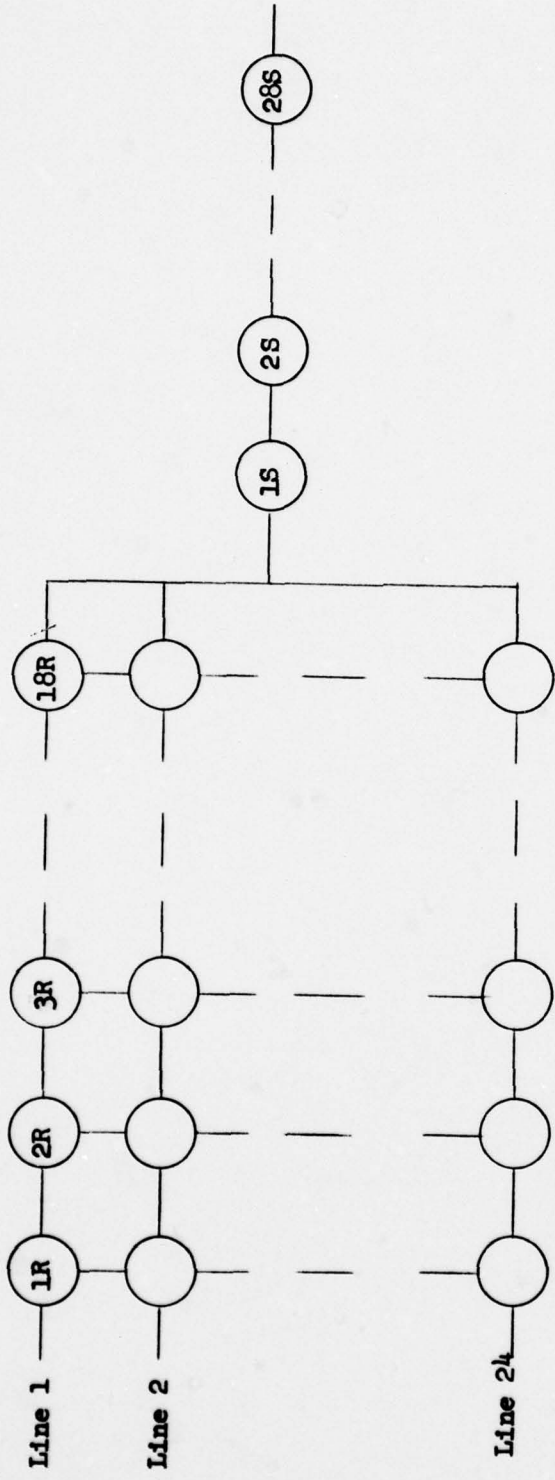


Figure 4.2 Basic Configuration for SCAMP's Module A Case Submodule

of that line to be lost; whereas failure of any single, serial work station will automatically cause the entire submodule to shut down and await repair. Similar use of rotary and serial elements is made for production configuration of the other submodules. (1)

One of Snyder's basic assumptions for this system was that if a single, serial work station failed, then the mean time to repair of this serial failure would always be greater than the mean time to repair any rotary tool failures that had occurred prior to the serial failure. Recent data has shown that this is not a valid assumption. Only a limited number of rotary failures can be repaired in the time that it takes to repair a serial failure. If more rotary failures have occurred than are possible to repair during the time it takes to repair one serial failure, time must be included to repair the additional rotary failures. This change in programming was made by Mr. Pat Hollifield, former instructor at the Intern Training Center (ITC), and Mr. Charlie Clarkson, former SCAMP coordinator for research projects at ITC.

In describing how Markov processes are used in this system, an operating policy for the submodules must be assumed such that after a specific number of rotary failures, the submodule will shut down for repair. This policy may then be used in calculation of probabilities for the Markov transition matrix. For example, if the policy is to shut down the case submodule after six tool failures or after any

single serial failure, then the Markov matrix must account for changes in the rotary and the serial repair probabilities. Table 4.1 lists the set of mutually exclusive states for the given operating policy. The design for the Markov matrix of transition probability is shown in Table 4.2. Calculation for transition probabilities in areas I and II are shown in Table 4.3.

Additional products that could ideally be manufactured by some of this equipment would include high explosive (HE), high explosive incendiary (HEI) and tracer ammunition rounds. The bullet submodule could feed HE, HEI or tracer explosive mixtures from bulk hoppers, measure the mixture and then force feed the mixture into a projectile body, depending on the specific type of requirements. This submodule could manufacture all parts required or take completed items from private suppliers to be a load and test submodule. In either case, the completed projectiles are fed into buffers for use in the load and assemble submodule.

In changing SAMS to simulate this multi-product system, certain assumptions were made in the basic operating characteristics of the system. First, probabilities of failure in the submodules' components were assumed constant over time regardless of changes in product production. Second, production rates were also assumed the same for all products, and finally, the operating policy for submodules was also assumed the same for all products. A system

configuration for this multi-product concept is shown in Figure 4.3. The next chapter will present results on simulation runs of this multi-product system.

<u>STATE NUMBER</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PRODUCTION RATE</u>
1	0 Rotary Failures	1200 rds/min
2	1 Rotary Failure	1150 rds/min
3	2 Rotary Failures	1100 rds/min
4	3 Rotary Failures	1050 rds/min
5	4 Rotary Failures	1000 rds/min
6	5 Rotary Failures	950 rds/min
7	6 Rotary Failures	900 rds/min
8	Serial Failure w/ No Previous Rotary Failures	0 rds/min
9	Serial Failure w/ 1 Previous Rotary Failure	0 rds/min
10	Serial Failure w/ 2 Previous Rotary Failures	0 rds/min
11	Serial Failure w/ 3 Previous Rotary Failures	0 rds/min
12	Serial Failure w/ 4 Previous Rotary Failures	0 rds/min
13	Serial Failure w/ 5 Previous Rotary Failures	0 rds/min

Table 4.1 Possible States of Condition
for SCAMP's Case Submodule

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1													
2	0		A	R	E	A							
3	0	0			I								
4	0	0	0										
5	0	0	0	0									
6	0	0	0	0	0								
7	r_7^*	0	0	0	0	0	$1-r_7^*$	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	r_8^*	0	0	0	0	0	0	$1-r_8^*$	0	0	0	0	0
9	r_9^*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$1-r_9^*$	0	0	0	0
10	r_{10}^*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$1-r_{10}^*$	0	0	0
11	r_{11}^*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$1-r_{11}^*$	0	0
12	r_{12}^*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$1-r_{12}^*$	0
13	r_{13}^*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$1-r_{13}^*$

Table 4.2 Markov Transition Matrix
for SCAMP's Case Submodule

AREA I

$$(1 \leq i \leq n)$$

$$j \leq i$$

$$i \leq j \leq n$$

$$p_{ij} = 0$$

$$p_{ij} = \binom{24-i+1}{j-1} p^{j-1} (1-p)^{24-j+1} (1-p^*)$$

AREA II

$$(1 \leq i \leq n)$$

$$j = n+1$$

$$p_{ij} = \sum_{k=n-i+1}^{24-i+1} \binom{24-i+1}{k} p^{i-1} (1-p)^{24-i+1} (1-p^*)$$

$$j = n+i+1$$

$$p_{ij} = p^*$$

where:

$$p = \text{Pr}(\text{rotary failure in } \Delta t)$$

$$p^* = \text{Pr}(\text{serial failure in } \Delta t)$$

for calculation of r_i^* where ($7 \leq i \leq 13$):

$$r_7^* = \text{Pr}(6\text{MTTR}_r + 6\text{JOG} + \text{TSS})$$

$$r_8^* = \text{Pr}(\text{MTTR}_s + \text{TSS})$$

$$r_9^* = \text{Pr}(\text{Max}(\text{MTTR}_s, \text{MTTR}_r + \text{JOG}) + \text{TSS})$$

$$r_{10}^* = \text{Pr}(\text{Max}(\text{MTTR}_s, 2\text{MTTR}_r + 2\text{JOG}) + \text{TSS})$$

$$r_{11}^* = \text{Pr}(\text{Max}(\text{MTTR}_s, 3\text{MTTR}_r + 3\text{JOG}) + \text{TSS})$$

$$r_{12}^* = \text{Pr}(\text{Max}(\text{MTTR}_s, 4\text{MTTR}_r + 4\text{JOG}) + \text{TSS})$$

$$r_{13}^* = \text{Pr}(\text{Max}(\text{MTTR}_s, 5\text{MTTR}_r + 5\text{JOG}) + \text{TSS})$$

where:

MTTR_s = mean time to repair serial failure

MTTR_r = mean time to repair a rotary failure

JOG = time required to turn turret for tool change

TSS = time required to start and stop submodule

Table 4.3 Calculation for Markov Transition Matrix (Table 4.2)

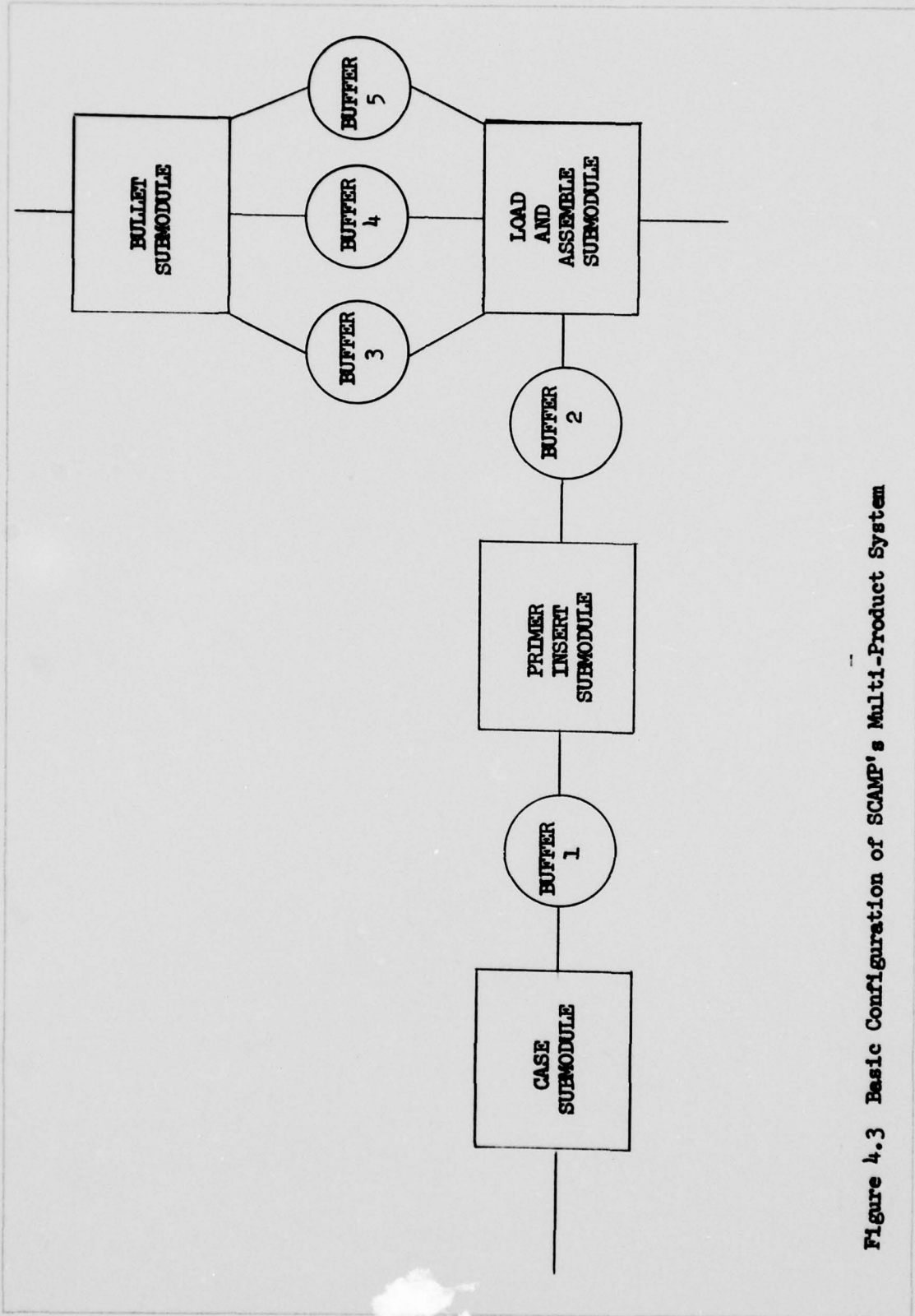


Figure 4.3 Basic Configuration of SCAMP's Multi-Product System

CHAPTER V

TESTING

In validating SAMS multi-product programming, hypothetical conditions were assumed that required the SCAMP system to produce one minute's production and then shut down appropriate submodules for specified set-up periods. Minute by minute status printouts were made and analyzed to validate that the simulation was performing satisfactorily. Different conditions were assumed, for example purposes, that varied buffer sizes, frequency of job changes and different set-up times. A common comparison time period of one week was selected.

Differences in the three controllable production parameters consisted of two levels in each condition. Large and small buffer levels reflect the different upper limit values. A small buffer case consisted of an upper limit of twenty-five thousand units, while a large buffer case was represented by fifty thousand units upper limit. This meant that production units feeding these buffers would be shut off when their limits were exceeded. Differences in job frequency dealt with a low frequency situation, approximately one change in jobs per day, while a high frequency case consisted of

approximately three changes in jobs a day. Short and long set-up times were listed as ten minutes and ninety minutes between jobs, respectively. These times were set equal for all machines that required a change in jobs, although they could have been specified differently. Using these different conditions, six runs were made for comparison. The same random number streams were used in all runs so that operating characteristics of production units would coincide and effects of controllable production parameters upon the system could be observed. The six runs previously mentioned were:

1. Small Buffer Limits; High Frequency in Jobs; Short Set-up Time
2. Small Buffer Limits; Low Frequency in Jobs; Short Set-up Time
3. Large Buffer Limits; Low Frequency in Jobs; Short Set-up Time
4. Large Buffer Limits; High Frequency in Jobs; Short Set-up Time
5. Small Buffer Limits; High Frequency in Jobs; Long Set-up Time
6. Large Buffer Limits; High Frequency in Jobs; Long Set-up Time

Appendix D is a listing of the statistical analysis on these different runs and Table 5.1 summarizes parts of these reports.

Some of the differences between runs were as expected when controllable operating parameters were changed. For example, a lengthening of set-up time was expected to increase the cost of production. This was verified by noticing

		RUNS					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Cost Per Unit Analysis		0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.054	0.054
Average Unit Production/Interval							
	Unit 3	196	352	367	362	279	281
	Unit 4	187	342	357	356	283	288
Production Unit Availability							
	Unit 3	20	36	37	37	29	29
	Unit 4	23	42	43	43	35	35
Unit Downtime Due to Buffers							
	Unit 3	60	32	29	26	16	13
	Unit 4	49	11	8	6	9	7

Table 5.1 Partial Summary of Information
Contained in Output Reports

the difference between unit costs for the different production runs involving short and long set-up times. Another difference was noted in average rate of unit production per time interval, production availability and unit downtime due to buffers between run one and runs two through six. These differences would warrant further analysis, under normal circumstances, especially since Snyder noted that changes in buffer limits were insensitive to systems performance for the single product case. Changes in submodules and buffer reliability, as well as probabilities of failures, can be made and analyzed for comparison of operating characteristics on different production systems. Similar procedures of optimization for controllable production parameters may then be applied, as Snyder and Chu have already done for the single product case.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The objective of this report was to extend the SAMS single product manufacturing system to simulate multi-product production systems. Chapter II described functioning characteristics of SAMS, in the single product state. Chapter III compared single and multi-product systems and included a discussion of changes that were necessary in developing the multi-product simulation system. Chapter IV contained a brief description of a single product production problem that has been studied by Snyder (3) and by Chu (1) and described theoretical changes that made it a multi-product problem. Chapter V compared and listed the results of six different simulation runs on SAMS multi-product manufacturing system.

The example, SCAMP simulated as a multi-product manufacturing system, showed the functioning capabilities of SAMS in a multi-product system, yet there are additional changes in the programming that would make SAMS capable of handling even more complex multi-product systems. For example, it is not always desirable or possible to have all products produced at equivalent rates. Some products may

take longer to have similar operations performed by the same equipment. Also, as production units change jobs, the probability of machine failure does not remain constant.

Methods for analysis and optimization, as used by Snyder (3) and Chu (1), may be used in making SAMS a useful and valuable tool in the evaluation and analysis of varied production systems.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

```

C MAINLINE PROGRAM
C
C
REAL UOLIM(10),LINIT(10,3) SAMS0001
DIMENSION A(3,10,10),MFAIL(3,10,10),KN(10,3),SETUP(10,3) SAMS0002
DIMENSION IFAIL(481,10),PRUD(481,10),ISTAT(481,10) SAMS0003
DIMENSION BUFE(481,10),POUT(10,20),IBFAL(481,10),ULIM(10) SAMS0004
DIMENSION BPRDC(10),ADJUS(10),KFAST(10),KSLW(10),TOTAL(10) SAMS0005
DIMENSION SEN(10),AVAM(10),NU(25),MDES(40),TPROD(10),NX(25) SAMS0006
DIMENSION TBUFE(10),TBUK(10),AVAB(10),TFAIL(10) SAMS0007
DIMENSION STDEP(60,10),AVAMP(60,10),TOTPC(60),SETUPS(10) SAMS0008
DIMENSION DOWN(60,10),TAVG(10),TAVM(10),TSTDM(10),TTDGN(10) SAMS0009
DIMENSION AVGPP(60,10),STDEM(60,10),AVAMM(60,10),AVGBU(60,10) SAMS0010
DIMENSION XK(10),YY(10),BPRDC(10),RATTR(10) SAMS0011
DIMENSION TAVG(10),TAVB(10),TSTDS(10),ISEED(10) SAMS0012
DIMENSION BMAT(21,23,10),RATS(10),IATS(2,10) SAMS0013
INTEGER SMINDX(10),SMIYPL(10) SAMS0014
C
DATA A/300*0.,MFAIL/4830*0.,POUT/200*0.,
MFAIL/400*0.,TOTAL/10*0.,LINIT/30*0./ SAMS0015
COMMON I,IO,IP,KN,ADJUS,IRBMAT,ICBMAT,RATS,IATS SAMS0017
DATA IPT/'-'/ SAMS0018
C CALCULATION FOR EXPONENTIAL PROBABILITY
PROB(TIX)=1.0 - 1.0 / EXP(1.0 / TIX) SAMS0019
C INDICATE THE NUMBER OF ROWS AND COLUMNS IN BMAT, SCAMP ONLY
IRBMAT=21 SAMS0020
ICBMAT=23 SAMS0021
C
C IN - CONTROL INPUT FOR READER
C IO - CONTROL OUTPUT FOR PRINTER
C IP - CONTROL OUTPUT FOR PUNCH
C
IN=5 SAMS0022
IO=6 SAMS0023
IP=7 SAMS0024
KT=0 SAMS0025
WRITE(10,405) SAMS0026
405 FORMAT('1',7////////) SAMS0027
C
C READS AND WRITES FIRST 25 DATA CARDS, ALSO INITIALIZES VECTORS NU & NX
C
DO 45 IM=1,25 SAMS0028
NU(IM)=1M SAMS0029
NX(IM)=IPT SAMS0030
READ(11,400) (MDES(L),L=1,40) SAMS0031
400 FORMAT(40A2) SAMS0032
WRITE(10,400) (MDES(L),L=1,40) SAMS0033
45 CONTINUE SAMS0034
C
C INPUT OF PROCESS PARAMETERS AND INITIAL CONDITIONS
C
C 01 - NUMBER OF PRODUCTION UNITS IN SYSTEM
C 02 - NUMBER OF BUFFERS IN SYSTEM
C 03 - NUMBER OF JOBS SYSTEM IS TO PRODUCE
C 04 - NUMBER OF TIME INTERVALS PLUS ONE THAT ARE TO BE SIMULATED
C 05 - PARAMETER FOR COST ANALYSIS IF DESIRED
C 06 - NUMBER OF TIME INTERVALS BETWEEN CURRENT STATUS PRINTOUTS ON PRODUCTION

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C      UNITS AND BUFFERS
C NPROD NUMBER OF TIME INTERVALS BETWEEN SUMMARY PRINTOUTS OF PRODUCTION UNITS
C      AND BUFFER OPERATIONS TO PRESENT
C NDAYS NUMBER OF DAYS TO RUN SIMULATION
C JPLOT PARAMETER OF PLOTTING ALL BUFFER LEVELS OVER TIME IF DESIRED
C NPRNT NUMBER OF TIME INTERVALS BETWEEN POINTS ON THE PLOTS OF BUFFER LEVELS
C NPLOT FREQUENCY IN DAYS OF PLOTS IN BUFFER LEVELS OVER TIME
C IX SEED FOR BUFFER RANDOM NUMBER GENERATION
  READ(IN,100) N,NB,NJ,INTVL,JSKIP,NINT,NPROD,NDAYS,JPLOT,NPRNT,      SAMS0035
  *NPLOT,IX                                                         SAMS0036
100 FORMAT(16I5)                                                    SAMS0037
C
C BUILD THE MARKOV MATRIX FOR N PRODUCTION UNITS
C
  DO 31 J=1,N                                                         SAMS0038
  CALL MKVBLD (SMINDX(J),SMAT,POUT,SMTYPE(J),LIMIT ,ISEED(J))      SAMS0039
  31 CONTINUE                                                         SAMS0040
C
C A(K,I,J) LOGIC FLOW FOR MATERIAL BY JOB (K) THROUGH PRODUCTION UNITS (J) AND
C      BUFFERS (I).
C ISTAT(I,J) MATRIX STATE FOR PRODUCTION UNIT (J) AT END OF TIME INTERVAL (I).
C IFAIL(K,K,JB) LOGIC CONTROL FOR PRODUCTION UNITS (J) BY JOBS (K) DEPENDING ON
C      CONDITION OF BUFFERS (I).
C DUFF(I,J) NUMBER OF UNITS IN BUFFER (J) AT THE END OF TIME INTERVAL (I).
C ULIM(I) UPPER LIMIT OF BUFFER (I).
C LGLIM(I) LOWER LIMIT OF BUFFER (I).
C BPROB(I) PROBABILITY OF OPERATION FOR BUFFER (I).
C BNTIR(I) MEAN TIME TO REPAIR ON BUFFER (I).
C ADJUS(J) PERCENTAGE PRODUCTION UNIT (J) CAN BE SLOWED DOWN OR SPED UP.
C SENS(I) SENSITIVITY FOR SLOWING DOWN OR SPEEDING UP PRODUCTION UNITS ON THE
C      BASIS OF BUFFER LEVELS (I).
C SETUP(J,K) TIME REQUIRED TO SET-UP PRODUCTION UNITS (I) FOR JOBS (K).
C
  DO 32 K=1,NJ                                                       SAMS0041
  DO 33 J=1,NB                                                       SAMS0042
  READ(IN,200) (A(K,J,I),I=1,N)                                     SAMS0043
  200 FORMAT(10F8.0)                                               SAMS0044
  30 CONTINUE                                                       SAMS0045
  32 CONTINUE                                                       SAMS0046
  READ(IN,300) (ISTAT(I,L),L=1,N)                                   SAMS0047
  300 FORMAT(4I12)                                                 SAMS0048
  DO 34 K=1,NJ                                                       SAMS0049
  DO 35 JA=1,NB                                                       SAMS0050
  READ(IN,300) (IFAIL(K,JA,JB),JB=1,N)                             SAMS0051
  30 CONTINUE                                                       SAMS0052
  34 CONTINUE                                                       SAMS0053
  READ(IN,200) (DUFF(I,J),J=1,NB)                                  SAMS0054
  READ(IN,200) (ULIM(I),I=1,NB)                                    SAMS0055
  READ(IN,200) (LGLIM(I),I=1,NB)                                  SAMS0056
  READ(IN,200) (BPROB(K),K=1,NB)                                  SAMS0057
  READ(IN,200) (BNTIR(K),K=1,NB)                                  SAMS0058
  READ(IN,200) (ADJUS(L),L=1,N)                                    SAMS0059
  READ(IN,200) (SENS(I),I=1,NB)                                   SAMS0060
  DO 35 J=1,NJ                                                       SAMS0061
  READ(IN,200) (SETUP(I,J),I=1,I)                                  SAMS0062
  35 CONTINUE                                                       SAMS0063
C
C PRINTING INITIAL CONDITIONS

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C
WRITE(10,434) SAMS0064
434 FORMAT('1',////////,10X,'INITIAL CONDITIONS',/,10X, 18('-'), SAMS0065
1 //,01X,' UNIT ', 'ENTERING SAMS0066
2 SHUT ADJUSTMENT ',/,1X, SAMS0067
3 'NUMBER STATE DOWN (PERCENT) ',/,01X,'----SAMS0068
4-----') SAMS0069
DO 55 L=1,N SAMS0070
IFAIL(2,L)=0 SAMS0071
RB=100.*ADJUS(L) SAMS0072
WRITE(10,313) L,ISTAT(1,L),IFAIL(2,L),RB SAMS0073
313 FORMAT(1H,2X,12,06X,12,06X,12,06X,F5.0) SAMS0074
55 CONTINUE SAMS0075
DO 47 L=1,NB SAMS0076
BPROC(L)=PRJB(BMTR(L)) SAMS0077
47 CONTINUE SAMS0078
WRITE(10,212) SAMS0079
212 FORMAT(///,02X,'BUFFERS',/,02X, 7('-'),/,09X,'INITIAL SAMS0080
1 LOWER UPPER PROBABILITY SENSITIVITY MEAN TIME PROBABILITY SAMS0081
4TY' ,/,01X,'NUMBER SAMS0082
2ZE LIMIT LIMIT OF OPERATION (PERCENT) TO REPAIR OF SAMS0083
5REPAIR' ,/,01X,'----SAMS0084
3-----SAMS0085
6-----') SAMS0086
DO 65 L=1,NB SAMS0087
RA=100.*SEN(L) SAMS0088
WRITE(10,404) L,BUFF(1,L),EQUIM(L),CLIM(L),BPROB(L),RA,BMTR(L) SAMS0089
* BPROC(L) SAMS0090
404 FORMAT(1H,02X,12,5X,F6.0,3X,F5.0,2X,F6.0,06X,F5.3,09X,F5.0,7X,F7. SAMS0091
14,5X,F5.3) SAMS0092
65 CONTINUE SAMS0093
DO 9 K=1,NJ SAMS0094
WRITE(10,609) K,(NO(I),I=1,N) SAMS0095
609 FORMAT('1',////////,15X,'DEPENDENCE MATRIX ',/,15X, 17('-'),// SAMS0096
*,20X,'JOB ',12,/,20X,'PRODUCTION UNIT',/,16X,1515) SAMS0097
WRITE(10,612) SAMS0098
612 FORMAT( 12X,'BUFFER ') SAMS0099
DO 56 I=1,NB SAMS0100
WRITE(10,614) I,(MFAIL(K,I,KL),KL=1,N) SAMS0101
614 FORMAT(/,11X,1515) SAMS0102
56 CONTINUE SAMS0103
WRITE(10,611) SAMS0104
611 FORMAT(///,20X,'CODE',/,20X,'----',/,10X,'0 PRODUCTION UNSAMS0105
11T AND BUFFER NOT DIRECTLY CONNECTED ',/,10X,'1 BUFFER INPUTS TSAMS0106
20 PRODUCTION UNIT ',/,10X,'2 PRODUCTION UNIT INPUTS TO BUFFER') SAMS0107
9 CONTINUE SAMS0108
DO 7 K=1,NJ SAMS0109
WRITE(10,745) K,(NO(I),I=1,N) SAMS0110
745 FORMAT('1',////////,13X,'BUFFER AND UNIT DISTRIBUTION TABLE',/, SAMS0111
*13X,36('-'),/,27X,'JOB ',12, SAMS0112
* //,21X,'PRODUCTION UNIT',/,14X,1017) SAMS0113
WRITE(10,746) SAMS0114
746 FORMAT(10X,'BUFFER') SAMS0115
DO 67 L=1,NB SAMS0116
WRITE(10,743) L,(AK(L,LL),LL=1,N) SAMS0117
743 FORMAT (/,12X,12,02X,13F7.3) SAMS0118
67 CONTINUE SAMS0119

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WRITE(10,742)
742 FORMAT(///,25X,'CODE',///,10X,'ZERO',11X,'UNIT' AND BUS,SAMS0121
IFFER NOT DIRECTLY CONNECTED',/,10X,'POSITIVE NO.',03X,'PROPORTION SAMS0122
20F UNIT PRODUCTION ADDED TO BUFFER',/,10X,'NEGATIVE NO.',03X,'PSAMS0123
3PROPORTION OF UNIT PRODUCTION TAKEN FROM BUFFER ') SAMS0124
/ CONTINUE SAMS0125

C
C
C LOOPING SIMULATION THROUGH DESIRED NUMBER OF DAYS
C
C
DO 1000 NDAY=1,NDAYS SAMS0126
KOUNT=1 SAMS0127
KOT=0 SAMS0128
KOT=0 SAMS0129
DO 10 I=1,INTVL SAMS0130
DO 20 L=1,4 SAMS0131
IFAIL(I,L)=0 SAMS0132
20 CONTINUE SAMS0133
DO 22 L=1,NB SAMS0134
IBFAL(I,L)=0 SAMS0135
22 CONTINUE SAMS0136
10 CONTINUE SAMS0137
DO 49 J=1,4 SAMS0138
ISTAT(2,J) = 0 SAMS0139
KFAST(J)=0 SAMS0140
KSLOW(J)=0 SAMS0141
49 CONTINUE SAMS0142

C
C LOOPING SIMULATION THROUGH TIME INTERVALS
C
DO 60 J=2,INTVL SAMS0143

C
C CALLING THE UNITS FOR THEIR PRODUCTION
C
DO 15 L=1,4 SAMS0144
C NORMALLY USE SMPROD, BUT FOR THIS SCAMP EXAMPLE MUST USE SAMPRD
C CALL SMPROD (SMITDXX(L),RMAT,CY(L),ISTAT(J,L),IFAIL(J,L),PROD(J,L),
C *ISTAT(J-1,L),SMIYPE(L),LIMIT(L),POUT,KFAST(L),KSLOW(L),ISEED(L))
C CALL SAMPRD (SMITDXX(L),RMAT,CRMAT,RCRAT,IRATS,IATS,
+ ISTAT(J-1,L),ISTAT(J,L),PROD(J,L),KFAST(L),
+ KSLOW(L),ADJUST(L),IFAIL(J,L),XX(L)) SAMS0145
15 CONTINUE SAMS0148
DO 21 L=1,4 SAMS0149
KFAST(L)=0 SAMS0150
KSLOW(L)=0 SAMS0151
KSUB=KX(L,1) SAMS0152
TOT=TOTAL(L) + PROD(J,L) SAMS0153
IF(TOT >L* LIMIT(L,KSUB)) GO TO 24 SAMS0154
PROD(J,L)=LIMIT(L,KSUB) - TOTAL(L) SAMS0155
24 CONTINUE SAMS0156
21 CONTINUE SAMS0157
23 CONTINUE SAMS0158

C
C CALCULATING THE NEW BUFFER SIZES
C
DO 70 L=1,4 SAMS0159
BTPD=0. SAMS0160

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WRITE(10,742)
742 FORMAT(///,25X,'CODE',,77,10X,'ZERO',11X,'UNIT' AND BUSANSO120
BUFFER NOT DIRECTLY CONNECTED',7,10X,'POSITIVE NO.',03X,'PROPORTION SAMS0122
20F UNIT PRODUCTION ADDED TO BUFFER',7,10X,'NEGATIVE NO.',03X,'P SAMS0123
PROPORTION OF UNIT PRODUCTION TAKEN FROM BUFFER *') SAMS0124
/ CONTINUE SAMS0125
C
C
C LOOPING SIMULATION THROUGH DESIRED NUMBER OF DAYS
C
C
DO 1000 NDAY=1,NDAYS SAMS0126
KUNIT=1 SAMS0127
KUNIT=V SAMS0128
KUT=0 SAMS0129
DO 10 I=1,INTVL SAMS0130
DO 20 L=1,4 SAMS0131
IFAIL(I,L)=0 SAMS0132
20 CONTINUE SAMS0133
DO 22 L=1,NB SAMS0134
IFAIL(I,L)=0 SAMS0135
22 CONTINUE SAMS0136
10 CONTINUE SAMS0137
DO 40 J=1,4 SAMS0138
ISTAT(2,J) = 0 SAMS0139
KFAST(J)=0 SAMS0140
KSLOW(J)=0 SAMS0141
40 CONTINUE SAMS0142
C
C LOOPING SIMULATION THROUGH TIME INTERVALS
C
DO 60 J=2,INTVL SAMS0143
C
C CALLING THE UNITS FOR THEIR PRODUCTION
C
DO 15 L=1,4 SAMS0144
C NORMALLY USE SMPROD, BUT FOR THIS SCAMP EXAMPLE MUST USE SAMPRD
C CALL SMPROD (SMITDX(L),RBRAT,XX(L),ISTAT(J,L),IFAIL(J,L),PROD(J,L),
C *ISTAT(J-1,L),SMIYPE(L),LIMIT(L),POUF,KFAST(L),KSLOW(L),ISEED(L))
C CALL SAMPRD (SMITDX(L),RBRAT,RBRAT,NCBRAT,RATS,IATS,
+ ISTAT(J-1,L),ISTAT(J,L),PROD(J,L),KFAST(L),
+ KSLOW(L),ADJUST(L),IFAIL(J,L),XX(L)) SAMS0145
15 CONTINUE SAMS0148
DO 21 L=1,4 SAMS0149
KFAST(L)=0 SAMS0150
KSLOW(L)=0 SAMS0151
KSUB=KN(L,1) SAMS0152
TGT=TOTAL(L) + PROD(J,L) SAMS0153
IF (TGT .LE. LIMIT(L,KSUB)) GO TO 24 SAMS0154
PROD(J,L)=LIMIT(L,KSUB) - TOTAL(L) SAMS0155
24 CONTINUE SAMS0156
21 CONTINUE SAMS0157
23 CONTINUE SAMS0158
C
C CALCULATING THE NEW BUFFER SIZES
C
DO 70 L=1,4 SAMS0159
BITPO=0. SAMS0160

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PUITB=0.	SAMS0161
TA=0.	SAMS0162
DO 80 LA=1,N	SAMS0163
KSUB=KN(LA,1)	SAMS0164
IF (MFAIL(KSUB,L,LA)-1) 80,82,83	SAMS0165
82 B2=PROD(J,LA)*A(KSUB,L,LA)	SAMS0166
TA=TA+A(KSUB,L,LA)	SAMS0167
BITPU=BITPU+B2	SAMS0168
GO TO 80	SAMS0169
83 B2=PROD(J,LA)*A(KSUB,L,LA)	SAMS0170
PUITB=PUITB+B2	SAMS0171
80 CONTINUE	SAMS0172
BUFF(J,L)=BUFF(J-1,L)+PUITB	SAMS0173
IF(BUFF(J,L) .GE. ABS(BITPU)) GO TO 71	SAMS0174
DO 84 LA=1,N	SAMS0175
IF(MFAIL(KSUB,L,LA)-1) 84,85,84	SAMS0176
85 PROD(J,LA)=BUFF(J,L)/(ABS(TA))	SAMS0177
84 CONTINUE	SAMS0178
GO TO 23	SAMS0179
71 BUFF(J,L)=BUFF(J,L)+BITPU	SAMS0180
70 CONTINUE	SAMS0181
DO 81 LA=1,N	SAMS0182
TOTAL(LA)=TOTAL(LA)+PROD(J,LA)	SAMS0183
81 CONTINUE	SAMS0184
C TEST FOR CHANGE IN JOBS ON BASIS OF PRODUCTION COMPLETED AGAINST PRESET LIMIT	
DO 94 JK=1,N	SAMS0185
KSUB=KN(JK,1)	SAMS0186
IF (LIMIT(JK,KSUB)-TOTAL(JK))53,53,54	SAMS0187
53 CALL CHGJOB(J,SETUP,IFAIL,JK)	SAMS0188
TOTAL(JK)=0.	SAMS0189
94 CONTINUE	SAMS0190
C	
C COMPARING THE BUFFER SIZES TO THEIR LIMITS	
C	
DO 90 JP=1,N	SAMS0191
IF(BUFF(J,JP)-LIMIT(JP)) 91,91,96	SAMS0192
91 DO 92 JR=1,N	SAMS0193
IF(FAIL(J+1,JR) .EQ. 2) GO TO 92	SAMS0194
KSUB=KN(JR,1)	SAMS0195
IF(MFAIL(KSUB,JP,JR) .EQ. 1) GO TO 95	SAMS0196
GO TO 92	SAMS0197
95 IFAIL(J+1,JR)=1	SAMS0198
92 CONTINUE	SAMS0199
96 IF(BUFF(J,JP)-LIMIT(JP)) 90,95,97	SAMS0200
97 DO 98 JS=1,N	SAMS0201
IF(FAIL(J+1,JS) .EQ. 2) GO TO 98	SAMS0202
KSUB=KN(JS,1)	SAMS0203
IF(MFAIL(KSUB,JP,JS) .EQ. 2) GO TO 99	SAMS0204
GO TO 98	SAMS0205
99 IFAIL(J+1,JS)=1	SAMS0206
98 CONTINUE	SAMS0207
90 CONTINUE	SAMS0208
C	
C CHECKING FOR BUFFER FAILURE	
C	
DO 99 JJ=1,N	SAMS0209
IF(FAIL(J-1,JJ)-1) 99,99,99	SAMS0210
99 CALL RAMPUP(J,JJ)	SAMS0211

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IX=IY	SAMS0212
YY(JJ)=X	SAMS0213
IF(BPROC(JJ)-X) 41,40,40	SAMS0214
41 DO 42 L=1,N	SAMS0215
KSUB=KN(L,1)	SAMS0216
IF(FAIL(KSUB,JJ,L)-1) 43,44,43	SAMS0217
44 IF(FAIL(J+1,L)=1	SAMS0218
KSUB=KN(L,1)	SAMS0219
45 IF(FAIL(KSUB,JJ,L)-2) 42,46,42	SAMS0220
46 IF(FAIL(J+1,L)=1	SAMS0221
42 CONTINUE	SAMS0222
IF(FAIL(J,JJ)=1	SAMS0223
40 CONTINUE	SAMS0224
DO 105 IRS=1,IR	SAMS0225
IF(IFAIL(J-1,IRS)-1) 105,106,105	SAMS0226
106 CALL RANDU(IX,IY,C)	SAMS0227
IX=IY	SAMS0228
YY(IRS)=X	SAMS0229
IF(X-BPROC(IRS)) 105,105,107	SAMS0230
107 IF(FAIL(J,IRS)=1	SAMS0231
DO 52 L=1,N	SAMS0232
KSUB=KN(L,1)	SAMS0233
IF(FAIL(KSUB,IRS,L)-1) 52,57,57	SAMS0234
57 IF(FAIL(J+1,L)=1	SAMS0235
52 CONTINUE	SAMS0236
105 CONTINUE	SAMS0237
C	
C	
C	
DO 110 I=1,IR	SAMS0238
RANGE=WLIF(I)-LOLIM(I)	SAMS0239
BLEV1=LOLIM(I)+(SENI(I))*RANGE	SAMS0240
BLEV2=LOLIM(I)+(SENI(I))*RANGE	SAMS0241
IF(BOFF(J,I)-BLEV1) 112,111,111	SAMS0242
111 DO 120 KA=1,4	SAMS0243
KSUB=KN(KA,1)	SAMS0244
IF(FAIL(KSUB,I,KA) .EQ. 0) GO TO 120	SAMS0245
IF(FAIL(KSUB,I,KA)-2) 121,122,121	SAMS0246
122 KSLW(KA)=1	SAMS0247
GO TO 120	SAMS0248
121 IF(FAIL(KSUB,I,KA)-1) 120,123,120	SAMS0249
123 KEAST(KA)=1	SAMS0250
120 CONTINUE	SAMS0251
112 IF(BLEV2-BOFF(J,I)) 110,115,115	SAMS0252
115 DO 130 KB=1,4	SAMS0253
KSUB=KN(KB,1)	SAMS0254
IF(FAIL(KSUB,I,KB) .EQ. 0) GO TO 130	SAMS0255
IF(FAIL(KSUB,I,KB)-2) 131,132,131	SAMS0256
132 KEAST(KB)=1	SAMS0257
GO TO 130	SAMS0258
131 IF(FAIL(KSUB,I,KB)-1) 130,133,130	SAMS0259
133 KSLW(KB)=1	SAMS0260
130 CONTINUE	SAMS0261
110 CONTINUE	SAMS0262
KOT=KOT+1	SAMS0263
IF(X-T-1) 52,105,52	SAMS0264
145 KOT=1	SAMS0265
KOUNT=KOUNT+1	SAMS0266

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	IF (COUNT-2) 141,142,141	SAMSO267
142	WRITE(10,222)	SAMSO268
222	FORMAT('1',//)	SAMSO269
	KOUNT=0	SAMSO270
141	IJK=J-1	SAMSO271
C		
C	PRINTING CURRENT PROCESS STATUS	
C		
	WRITE(10,333) IJK	SAMSO272
333	FORMAT(//,20X,'TIME INTERVAL NO.',13,/,20X,20('-''),	SAMSO273
1	/,01X,' UNIT STATUS ',/,05X,11('-''),	SSAMSO274
	/,21X,' SHUT	SAMSO275
2	SPEED SLOW ENTER EXIT RANDOM '	DOSAMSO276
	/,,' NUMBER PRODUCTION DOWN UP	SAMSO277
3	DOWN STATE STATE NUMBER '	SAMSO278
4	-----	SAMSO279
444	FORMAT(1H,1X,12,6X,F7.1,5X,11,6X,11,5X,11,5X,12,5X,12,4X,F5.3)	SAMSO280
	DO 140 LE=1,N	SAMSO281
	WRITE(10,444) LE,PROD(J,LE),IFAIL(J,LE),KFAST(LE),KSLW(LE),	SAMSO282
1	ISTAT(J-1,LE),ISTAT(J,LE),XX(LE)	SAMSO283
140	CONTINUE	SAMSO284
	WRITE(10,555)	SAMSO285
555	FORMAT(//,02X,'BUFFER STATUS',/,02X,13('-''),	SAMSO286
1	/,,' NUMBER	SAMSO287
2	SIZE IAIL RANDOM NO. ',/,,' -----	SAMSO288
	DO 150 LE=1,NB	SAMSO289
	WRITE(10,666) LE,BUFF(J,LE),IBFAL(J,LE),YY(LE)	SAMSO290
666	FORMAT(1H,1X,12,5X,F7.0,3X,11,7X,F5.3)	SAMSO291
150	CONTINUE	SAMSO292
62	CONTINUE	SAMSO293
C		
C	PRODUCTION SUMMARY	
C		
152	KOTT=KOTT+1	SAMSO294
	IF (J-1) IVC) 69,151,69	SAMSO295
69	IF (KOTT=IPROD) 60,151,60	SAMSO296
151	KOTT=0	SAMSO297
153	NIVE=J-1	SAMSO298
	INT=NIVE	SAMSO299
	DO 175 L=1,N	SAMSO300
	SU=0.	SAMSO301
	ZZ=0	SAMSO302
	DO 165 LU=1,J	SAMSO303
	IF (IFAIL(LU,L)-1) 165,183,184	SAMSO304
183	ZZ=ZZ+1.	SAMSO305
	GO TO 185	SAMSO306
184	SU=SU+1.	SAMSO307
185	CONTINUE	SAMSO308
	IFAIL(L)=(ZZ/INT)*100.	SAMSO309
	SETUPS(L)=(SU/INT)*100.	SAMSO310
175	CONTINUE	SAMSO311
	DO 170 I=1,N	SAMSO312
	Z=0	SAMSO313
	Y=0	SAMSO314
	DO 180 IA=2,J	SAMSO315
	IF (PROD(IA,I)-0) 180,181,182	SAMSO316
181	Z=Z+1.	SAMSO317
182	Y=Y+PROD(IA,I)	SAMSO318

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160	CONTINUE	SAMS0319
	FLOW(I)=Z	SAMS0320
	TPROD(I)=Y	SAMS0321
	AVAB(I)=(1.-(TDOWN(I)/INTI))*100.	SAMS0322
170	CONTINUE	SAMS0323
	IF(KOFF=0) 172,171,172	SAMS0324
171	WRITE(10,222)	SAMS0325
	WRITE(10,765) NDAY	SAMS0326
766	FORMAT(////////,25X,'DAY ',13,/,25X,'-----')	SAMS0327
	WRITE(10,767)	SAMS0328
767	FORMAT(//,20X,'PRODUCTION SUMMARY',/,20X,'-----')	SAMS0329
	1---,/,//,10X,' UNIT TOTAL AVAILABILITY PERCENT DOWNS	SAMS0330
	OWN PERCENT DOWNS',/,10X,'SAMS0331	
	2NUMBER PRODUCTION (PERCENT) DUE TO BUFFERS DUE TO SETUPS	SAMS0332
	3',/,10X,'-----')	SAMS0333
	DO 75 L=1,N	SAMS0334
	WRITE(10,911) L,TPROD(L),AVAB(L),TFAIL(L),SETUPS(L)	SAMS0335
911	FORMAT(1H,10X,12,57X,F4.0,0X,F4.0,10X,F4.0,10X,F4.0)	SAMS0336
75	CONTINUE	SAMS0338
172	CONTINUE	SAMS0339
C	FINDING NUMBER OF BUFFER FAILURES	
C		
C		
	DO 270 I=1,NB	SAMS0340
	XY=0	SAMS0341
	DO 280 IA=2,J	SAMS0342
	IF(100*(IA,1)-1) 280,281,280	SAMS0343
281	XY=XY+1.	SAMS0344
280	CONTINUE	SAMS0345
	TBUFF(I)=XY	SAMS0346
	AVAB(I)=100.0*(1.-(TBUFF(I)/I))	SAMS0347
270	CONTINUE	SAMS0348
	IF(KOFF=0) 176,177,176	SAMS0349
177	WRITE(10,583)	SAMS0350
583	FORMAT(///,10X,'BUFFERS INITIAL FINAL AVAILABILITY',/,	SAMS0351
	110X,'NUMBER SIZE SIZE (PERCENT)',/,10X,'-----')	SAMS0352
	2-----')	SAMS0353
	DO 290 I=1,N	SAMS0354
	WRITE(10,584) I,TBUFF(I),DUFF(I),AVAB(I)	SAMS0355
584	FORMAT(1H,10X,12,5X,F7.0,2X,F7.0,5X,F4.0)	SAMS0356
290	CONTINUE	SAMS0357
	IJ=J-1	SAMS0358
	WRITE(10,587) IJ	SAMS0359
587	FORMAT(//,10X,'SUMMARY AFTER ',13,' INTERVALS ',/,10X,'-----')	SAMS0360
	1-----')	SAMS0361
176	CONTINUE	SAMS0362
	KOFF=1	SAMS0363
60	CONTINUE	SAMS0364
	TOTPC(NDAY)=0	SAMS0365
	IF(J=IP-1) 999,61,999	SAMS0366
C	COST ANALYSIS	
C		
C		
61	CALL COST (COST,DOWN,TBUFF,INTVL,TPROD,NDAY,TOTPC(NDAY),BUFF)	SAMS0367
999	IF(COST=1) 999,999,999	SAMS0368
909	KT=K+1	SAMS0369
	IF(COST=K) 910,999,910	SAMS0370

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C		
C	PLOTTING ROUTINE	
C	920 CALL XPLOTT(INVL, NB, BUFF, NPRVT, NDAY, ULIM)	SAMS0371
	KT=0	SAMS0372
C		
C	STATISTICAL ANALYSIS	
C	919 GO 320 LK=1, N	SAMS0373
	INT=INTVL-1	SAMS0374
	XSUM=0	SAMS0375
	DO 310 L=2, INTVL	SAMS0376
	XSUM=XSUM+PROD(L, LK)	SAMS0377
	310 CONTINUE	SAMS0378
	XSUM=XSUM/INT	SAMS0379
	AVGPR(NDAY, LK)=XSUM	SAMS0380
	320 CONTINUE	SAMS0381
	DO 330 LK=1, N	SAMS0382
	XXSUM=0	SAMS0383
	DO 340 L=2, INTVL	SAMS0384
	XXSUM=XXSUM+((AVGPR(NDAY, LK)-PROD(L, LK))**2)	SAMS0385
	340 CONTINUE	SAMS0386
	XXSUM=XXSUM/INT	SAMS0387
	STEEM(NDAY, LK)=SQRT(XXSUM)	SAMS0388
	330 CONTINUE	SAMS0389
	DO 350 L=1, N	SAMS0390
	AVAM(NDAY, L)=AVAM(L)	SAMS0391
	350 CONTINUE	SAMS0392
	DO 360 LK=1, NB	SAMS0393
	YSUM=0	SAMS0394
	DO 370 L=1, INTVL	SAMS0395
	YSUM=YSUM+BUFF(L, LK)	SAMS0396
	370 CONTINUE	SAMS0397
	YSUM=YSUM/INTVL	SAMS0398
	AVGPR(NDAY, LK)=YSUM	SAMS0399
	380 CONTINUE	SAMS0400
	DO 390 LK=1, NB	SAMS0401
	YYSUM=0	SAMS0402
	DO 390 L=1, INTVL	SAMS0403
	YYSUM=YYSUM+((AVGPR(NDAY, LK)-BUFF(L, LK))**2)	SAMS0404
	390 CONTINUE	SAMS0405
	YYSUM=YYSUM/INTVL	SAMS0406
	STEEM(NDAY, LK)=SQRT(YYSUM)	SAMS0407
	380 CONTINUE	SAMS0408
	DO 410 L=1, NB	SAMS0409
	AVAB(NDAY, L)=AVAB(L)	SAMS0410
	410 CONTINUE	SAMS0411
	DO 420 L=1, N	SAMS0412
	DOWR(NDAY, L)=TFAIL(L)	SAMS0413
	420 CONTINUE	SAMS0414
C	1000 CONTINUE	SAMS0415
C		
	DO 430 L=1, N	SAMS0416
	XXSUM=0	SAMS0417
	YYSUM=0	SAMS0418
	ZZSUM=0	SAMS0419
	TTSUM=0	SAMS0420

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	WRITE(10,432) (TSTDM(L),L=1,,)	SAMS0476
432	FORMAT(15X,10(F5.1,2X))	SAMS0477
	WRITE(10,593)	SAMS0478
533	FORMAT('1',////////,15X,'PRODUCTION UNIT AVAILABILITY ',/,15X,	SAMS0479
	1'-----')	SAMS0480
	WRITE(10,599) (D(K),K=1,,)	SAMS0481
	WRITE(10,456) (NX(K),K=1,,)	SAMS0482
	DO 440 K=1,NBAYS	SAMS0483
	WRITE(10,431) K,(AVAMM(K,L),L=1,,)	SAMS0484
440	CONTINUE	SAMS0485
	WRITE(10,457) (NX(K),K=1,,)	SAMS0486
	WRITE(10,432) (TAVAN(L),L=1,,)	SAMS0487
	WRITE(10,597)	SAMS0488
597	FORMAT('1',////////,13X,' UNIT DOWNTIME DUE TO BUFFERS ',/,13X,	SAMS0489
	1'-----')	SAMS0490
	WRITE(10,599) (D(K),K=1,,)	SAMS0491
	WRITE(10,456) (NX(K),K=1,,)	SAMS0492
	DO 460 K=1,NBAYS	SAMS0493
	WRITE(10,431) K,(DOWN(K,L),L=1,,)	SAMS0494
460	CONTINUE	SAMS0495
	WRITE(10,457) (NX(K),K=1,,)	SAMS0496
	WRITE(10,432) (TDD(L),L=1,,)	SAMS0497
	WRITE(10,594)	SAMS0498
594	FORMAT('1',////////,15X,'AVERAGE BUFFER SIZE ',/,15X,'-----	SAMS0499
	1'-----')	SAMS0500
	WRITE(10,599) (D(K),K=1,,)	SAMS0501
	WRITE(10,456) (NX(K),K=1,,)	SAMS0502
	DO 470 K=1,NBAYS	SAMS0503
	WRITE(10,471) K,(AVGBU(K,L),L=1,,)	SAMS0504
471	FORMAT(11X,12,10(1X,F6.0))	SAMS0505
470	CONTINUE	SAMS0506
	WRITE(10,457) (NX(K),K=1,,)	SAMS0507
	WRITE(10,472) (TAVGB(L),L=1,,)	SAMS0508
472	FORMAT(14X,10(F6.0,1X))	SAMS0509
	WRITE(10,595)	SAMS0510
595	FORMAT('1',////////,15X,'BUFFER DEVIATION ',/,15X,'-----	SAMS0511
	1'-----')	SAMS0512
	WRITE(10,599) (D(K),K=1,,)	SAMS0513
	WRITE(10,456) (NX(K),K=1,,)	SAMS0514
	DO 480 K=1,NBAYS	SAMS0515
	WRITE(10,471) K,(STDEB(K,L),L=1,,)	SAMS0516
480	CONTINUE	SAMS0517
	WRITE(10,457) (NX(K),K=1,,)	SAMS0518
	WRITE(10,472) (TSTDB(L),L=1,,)	SAMS0519
	WRITE(10,596)	SAMS0520
596	FORMAT('1',////////,15X,'BUFFER AVAILABILITY ',/,15X,'-----	SAMS0521
	1'-----')	SAMS0522
	WRITE(10,599) (D(K),K=1,,)	SAMS0523
	WRITE(10,456) (NX(K),K=1,,)	SAMS0524
	DO 490 K=1,NBAYS	SAMS0525
	WRITE(10,431) K,(AVAMB(K,L),L=1,,)	SAMS0526
490	CONTINUE	SAMS0527
	WRITE(10,457) (NX(K),K=1,,)	SAMS0528
	WRITE(10,432) (TAVAB(L),L=1,,)	SAMS0529
	STOP	SAMS0530
	END	SAMS0531
	SUBROUTINE DOWNTIME, SETUP,IFAIL,K)	SAMS0532
	DIMENSION SET(100,3),K(10,3),IFAIL(481,10)	SAMS0533

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COMMON IN, IO, IP, KN, NJ	SAMS0534
KSUB=RT(K,2)	SAMS0535
MSUB=IFIX(SETUP(K,KSUB))	SAMS0536
DO 10 KK=1,MSUB	SAMS0537
JSUB=J+KK	SAMS0538
10 IFAIL(JSUB,K)=2	SAMS0539
IDUM=K*(K,1)	SAMS0540
JMES=JJ-1	SAMS0541
DO 20 JZ=1,JMES	SAMS0542
20 KN(K,JZ)=KN(K,JZ+1)	SAMS0543
KN(K,NJ)=IDUM	SAMS0544
RETURN	SAMS0545
END	SAMS0546
C MARKOV MATRIX CALCULATION	
C	
SUBROUTINE MKVBLD(SMNUM,5,POUT,SMTYPE,LIMIT,IX)	SAMS0547
DIMENSION B(21,23,10),POUT(10,20),KN(10,3),ADJUS(10),NAME(13)	SAMS0548
DIMENSION RATS(10),IATS(2,10),LIMIT(10,3)	SAMS0549
INTEGER CLCKV,RDRKV,PCHKV,PRTRKV,SMNUM,SMTYPE,X,F,Y,Z	SAMS0550
DATA MA 7147,MO 7147	SAMS0551
COMMON IN, IO, IP, KN, NJ, ADJUS, HRBMAT, NCBMAT, RATS, IATS	SAMS0552
C	
C SMNUM SIMULATION PRODUCTION UNIT NUMBER	
C SMTYPE SIMULATION PRODUCTION UNIT TYPE	
C CLCKV CALCULATE MARKOV MATRIX	
C RDRKV READ MARKOV MATRIX	
C PCHKV PUNCH MARKOV MATRIX	
C PRTRKV PRINT MARKOV MATRIX	
C NAME IDENTIFICATION OF SIMULATION PRODUCTION UNIT	
C IX SEED FOR RANDOM PRODUCTION GENERATION	
C B MATRIX CALCULATION OF TRANSFER PROBABILITIES FROM STATE TO STATE FOR EACH	
C PRODUCTION UNIT. MAXIMUM OF 20 TOTAL STATES IN EACH OF 10 PRODUCTION UNITS	
C POUT PRODUCTION LEVEL AT DIFFERENT STATES	
C KN ORDER OF JOBS TO BE PRODUCED	
C	
READ (IN,100) CLCKV,RDRKV,PCHKV,PRTRKV,SMNUM,SMTYPE,NAME,IX	SAMS0553
*,(KN(SMNUM,L),L=1,NJ),(LIMIT(SMNUM,L),L=1,NJ)	SAMS0554
1000 FORMAT(4I2,2X,2I2,IX,13A2,4X,15,5X,3I2,4X,3F5.0)	SAMS0555
IF(CLCKV.EQ.0) GO TO 80	SAMS0556
C	
C CALCULATE MARKOV MATRIX	
C	
GO TO (10,20,30,40),SMTYPE	SAMS0557
C	
C SIMULATION MODEL A	
C N PARALLEL PRODUCTION LINES WITH K STATION ON EACH LINE.	
C SIZE OF MATRIX IS DEPENDENT ON THE REPAIR POLICY USED (X+2) STATES	
C	
C N NUMBER OF PARALLEL PRODUCTION LINES	
C X NUMBER OF MINOR FAILURES OCCURRING BEFORE SHUT DOWN FOR MINOR REPAIRS	
C R PROBABILITY (X MINOR REPAIRS IN A TIME INTERVAL)	
C P PROBABILITY (A MINOR FAILURE IN A TIME INTERVAL)	
C PM PROBABILITY (A MAJOR FAILURE IN A TIME INTERVAL)	
C MN PROBABILITY (A MAJOR REPAIR IN A TIME INTERVAL)	
C ROP RATE OF PRODUCTION	
C	
10 READ (IN,100) N,X,P,R,PM,MN,ROP	SAMS0558
100 FORMAT (2I2,6X,5F10.0)	SAMS0559

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L=1	SAMS0560
C CALCULATION OF TRANSITION PROBABILITIES FOR AREA I	
DO 11 I=1,X	SAMS0561
DO 12 J=I,X	SAMS0562
B(SMNUM,I,J)=(1.-PM)*((FAC(N-I+1,J-I))*(P**(J-I))*(1.-P)**(N-J+1))	SAMS0563
12 CONTINUE	SAMS0564
J=X+1	SAMS0565
KL=(X-I+1)+1	SAMS0566
KU=(N-I+1)+1	SAMS0567
SUM=0.	SAMS0568
C CALCULATION OF TRANSITION PROBABILITIES FOR AREA II	
DO 13 KI=KL,KU	SAMS0569
K=KI	SAMS0570
SUM=SUM+FAC(N-J+1,K)*P**K*(1.-P)**(N-I+K+1)	SAMS0571
13 CONTINUE	SAMS0572
B(J,I,SMNUM)=(1.-PM)*(SUM*R**K*(1.-R)**(N-J+K+1))	SAMS0573
J=X+2	SAMS0574
B(J,I,SMNUM)=PM	SAMS0575
L=L+1	SAMS0576
11 CONTINUE	SAMS0577
B(X+1,1,SMNUM)=R	SAMS0578
B(X+2,1,SMNUM)=RM	SAMS0579
B(X+1,X+1,SMNUM)=1.-R	SAMS0580
B(X+2,X+2,SMNUM)=1.-RM	SAMS0581
GO TO 40	SAMS0582
C	
C SIMULATION MODEL B	
C 1 PARALLEL PRODUCTION LINES WITH K STATIONS ON EACH LINE (WHERE SOME STATIONS	
C ARE SUBDIVIDED INTO M PARALLEL LINES)	
C SIZE OF MATRIX IS DEPENDENT UPON REPAIR POLICY USED NM*2 STATES	
C	
C N NUMBER OF PARALLEL PRODUCTION LINES	
C F NUMBER OF STATION FAILURES OCCURRING BEFORE SHUTDOWN FOR MINOR AND STATION	
C REPAIRS	
C PS PROBABILITY (A SUBLINE FAILURE IN A TIME INTERVAL)	
C RS PROBABILITY (F SUBLINE REPAIRS IN A TIME INTERVAL)	
C M NUMBER OF SUBLINES THAT CERTAIN STATIONS ARE DIVIDED INTO	
C	
20 READ (IN,200) N,F,M,P,R,PM,RM,PS,RS,ROP	SAMS0583
200 FORMAT(3I2,4X,7E10.0)	SAMS0584
L=1	SAMS0585
DO 21 I=1,F	SAMS0586
DO 22 J=L,F	SAMS0587
KU=I/M+1	SAMS0588
SUM1=0.	SAMS0589
SUM2=0.	SAMS0590
KYU=((J-1)/M)+1	SAMS0591
DO 23 KI=1,KU	SAMS0592
K=KI-1	SAMS0593
VALUE=FAC(1-(M-1)*K,K)*(P**K)*(PS**(1-M*K))	SAMS0594
SUM1=SUM1+VALUE	SAMS0595
SUM2=0.	SAMS0596
DO 24 KY=1,KYU	SAMS0597
Y=KY-1	SAMS0598
SUM2=SUM2+FAC(1-K,Y)*(P**Y)*((1.-P)**(N-K-Y))*FAC(K*N-I+M*K,	SAMS0599
(J-1-M*Y)*(P**(J-1-M*Y))*((1.-PS)**(K*N-J+M*K+M*Y))	SAMS0600
24 CONTINUE	SAMS0601

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SUM2=SUM2+(VAL1*SUM3)	SAMS0602
23 CONTINUE	SAMS0603
B(I,J,SNUM) = (1.-PM) * (1.0 / SUM1) + SUM2	SAMS0604
22 CONTINUE	SAMS0605
J = F+1	SAMS0606
SUM1=0.	SAMS0607
SUM2=0.	SAMS0608
DO 25 KI=1,KU	SAMS0609
K = KI-1	SAMS0610
SUM1=SUM1 + FAC(I-(M-1)*K,K)*(P**K)*((1-P)**(I-M*K))	SAMS0611
VAL1 = FAC(I-(M-1)*K,K) * (P**K) * (PS**(I-M*K))	SAMS0612
KYU = N-K+1	SAMS0613
SUM3=0.	SAMS0614
DO 26 KY=1,KYU	SAMS0615
Y=KY-1	SAMS0616
VAL2=FAC(N-K,Y)*(P**Y)*((1-P)	SAMS0617
KYZU=N*K-1+M*K	SAMS0618
KYZL=N-1-M*Y	SAMS0619
SUM4=0.	SAMS0620
DO 27 Z=KYZL,KYZU	SAMS0621
VAL4 = FAC(N*K-1+M*K,Z) * (PS**Z) * ((1-PS)**(N*K-1+M*K-Z))	SAMS0622
SUM4 = SUM4 + VAL4	SAMS0623
27 CONTINUE	SAMS0624
SUM3 = SUM3 + (VAL2*SUM4)	SAMS0625
26 CONTINUE	SAMS0626
SUM2 = SUM2 + (VAL1*SUM3)	SAMS0627
25 CONTINUE	SAMS0628
B(I,J,SNUM) = (1.-PM) * (1./SUM1) * SUM2	SAMS0629
J = F+2	SAMS0630
B(I,J,SNUM) = PR	SAMS0631
21 CONTINUE	SAMS0632
B(F+1,1,SNUM)=RS	SAMS0633
B(F+2,1,SNUM)=RH	SAMS0634
B(F+1,F+1,SNUM)=(1.-RS)	SAMS0635
B(F+2,F+2,SNUM)=1.-RH	SAMS0636
GO TO B6	SAMS0637
C	
C SIMULATION MODEL C	
C N PARALLEL PRODUCTION LINES WITH K STATIONS ON EACH LINE (NO STATIONS ARE	
C SUBDIVIDED)	
C REPAIRS CAN BE EFFECTED WHILE THE PRODUCTION UNIT IS IN OPERATION	
C SIZE OF MATRIX IS FIXED UPON THE NUMBER OF PRODUCTION LINES N*2 STATES	
C N NUMBER OF PARALLEL PRODUCTION LINES	
C P PROBABILITY (A MINOR FAILURE IN A TIME INTERVAL)	
C R PROBABILITY (A MAJOR REPAIR IN A TIME INTERVAL)	
C PM PROBABILITY (A MAJOR FAILURE IN A TIME INTERVAL)	
C RM PROBABILITY (A MAJOR REPAIR IN A TIME INTERVAL)	
C	
30 READ(IN,300) N,P,R,PM,RM,ROP	SAMS0638
300 FORMAT(12,8X,5F10.0)	SAMS0639
L=1	SAMS0640
NI=N+1	SAMS0641
DO 31 I=1,NI	SAMS0642
DO 32 J=L, NI	SAMS0643
SUM=0.	SAMS0644
KU=1-1+1	SAMS0645
DO 33 KI=1,KU	SAMS0646
K=KI-1	SAMS0647

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	VAL1 = FAC(N-I+1,K+J-1)*(P**(K+J-1))* ((1.-P)**(N-K-J+1))	SAMS0648
	VAL2 = FAC(I-1,F) * (R**K)*((1.-R)**(I-K-1))	SAMS0649
	SUM = SUM + VAL1*VAL2	SAMS0650
33	CONTINUE	SAMS0651
	B(I,J,SMNUM) = (1.-PM)*SUM	SAMS0652
32	CONTINUE	SAMS0653
	B(I,I+2,SMNUM)=PM	SAMS0654
	IF (I .EQ. 1) GO TO 66	SAMS0655
	DO 34 J=1,L2	SAMS0656
	SUM = 0.	SAMS0657
	KU=J-1+1	SAMS0658
	DO 35 K1=1,KU	SAMS0659
	K = K1-1	SAMS0660
	VAL1 = (FAC(N-J+1,K)*(P**K)*((1.-P)**(N-I+1-K)))*(FAC(I-1,I-J+K) *R** *(I-J+K)*((1.-R)**(J-1-K)))	SAMS0661
	SUM= SUM + VAL1	SAMS0662
35	CONTINUE	SAMS0663
	B(I,J,SMNUM) = (1.-PM)*SUM	SAMS0664
34	CONTINUE	SAMS0665
66	CONTINUE	SAMS0666
	L2=L	SAMS0667
	L = L+1	SAMS0668
31	CONTINUE	SAMS0669
	B(N+2,1,SMNUM)=RM	SAMS0670
	B(N+2,N+2,SMNUM) = 1.-RM	SAMS0671
	GO TO 80	SAMS0672
46	CONTINUE	SAMS0673
	SAMS0674	SAMS0674
C	SIMULATION MODEL SABS	
	CALL SAMPBL (SMNUM ,B ,IRBMAT,NCBMAT,RATS,IATS)	SAMS0675
60	CONTINUE	SAMS0676
	IF (IDMKV .EQ. 0) GO TO 90	SAMS0677
C	READING IN A MARKOV MATRIX	
	GO TO (61,62,63,64),SNTYPE	SAMS0678
81	READ (I1,100) N,X,P,R,PM,RR,ROP	SAMS0679
	NROW= X+2	SAMS0680
	NCOL=NROW	SAMS0681
	GO TO 80	SAMS0682
82	READ (I1,200) N,F,M,P,R,PM,RN,PS,RS,ROP	SAMS0683
	NROW= F+2	SAMS0684
	NCOL=NROW	SAMS0685
	GO TO 80	SAMS0686
83	READ (I1,300) N,P,R,PM,RN,ROP	SAMS0687
	NROW= N+2	SAMS0688
	NCOL=NROW	SAMS0689
	GO TO 80	SAMS0690
84	NROW=21	SAMS0691
	NCOL=23	SAMS0692
85	CONTINUE	SAMS0693
	DO 87 I=1,NROW	SAMS0694
87	READ (I1,I01) (B(I,J,SMNUM),J=1,NCOL)	SAMS0695
101	FORMAT (11F7.4)	SAMS0696
90	CONTINUE	SAMS0697
	IF (IDMKV .EQ. 0) GO TO 99	SAMS0698
C	PUNCH OUT MARKOV MATRIX	
C		
	GO TO (91,92,93,94),SNTYPE	SAMS0699
91	NROW= X+2	SAMS0700

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	NCOL=NRW	SAMS0701
	GO TO 98	SAMS0707
92	NRW= I+2	SAMS0703
	NCOL=NRW	SAMS0704
	GO TO 93	SAMS0705
93	NRW= I+2	SAMS0706
	NCOL=NRW	SAMS0707
	GO TO 98	SAMS0708
94	NRW=21	SAMS0709
	NCOL=23	SAMS0710
98	CONTINUE	SAMS0711
	DO 97 I=1,NRW	SAMS0712
	97 WRITE (IP,101) (B(I,J,SMNUM),J=1,NCOL)	SAMS0713
	99 CONTINUE	SAMS0714
C		
C	CALCULATING PRODUCTION FOR EACH STATE OF THE DIFFERENT MODELS	
C	EACH LINE PRODUCES ROP UNITS PER TIME INTERVAL	
C		
	GO TO (71,72,73,77),SMTYPE	SAMS0715
C		
C	PRODUCTION FOR MODEL A -X MINOR FAILURES ALLOWED	
C		
	71 DO 75 I=1,X	SAMS0716
	75 POUT(SMNUM,I) = (I-1+1)*ROP	SAMS0717
	GO TO 79	SAMS0718
C		
C	PRODUCTION FOR MODEL B -F STATION FAILURES OR F/M MINOR FAILURES ALLOWED	
C		
	72 DO 76 I=1,F	SAMS0719
	76 POUT(SMNUM,I)=(I*I)-(I-1)/M)*ROP	SAMS0720
	GO TO 79	SAMS0721
C		
C	PRODUCTION FOR MODEL C	
C		
	73 DO 77 I=1,N	SAMS0722
	77 POUT(SMNUM,I)=(N-I+1)*ROP	SAMS0723
	79 CONTINUE	SAMS0724
	IF (PRTFRV .EQ. 0) GO TO 599	SAMS0725
C		
C	PRINT OUT THE MARKOV MATRIX	
C		
	WRITE (10,516) SMNUM,NAME	SAMS0726
	516 FORMAT (1H1,16HPRODUCTION UNIT ,12,/,3X,13A2)	SAMS0727
	IF (SMTYPE = 2) 91,92,93	SAMS0728
C		
C	MODEL A PRINT	
C		
	91 WRITE (10,541) 'A',I,X,P,R,PR,RM,ROP	SAMS0729
	541 FORMAT (17,6X,16HPRODUCTION MODEL,1X,A2,/,6X,19,1X,	SAMS0730
	16HPRODUCTION LINES	SAMS0731
	92 /,6X,19,1X,4HFAILURES ALLOWED BEFORE SHUT DOWN,/,6X,F9.5,1X,	SAMS0732
	4HMIN PROBABILITY OF A MINOR FAILURE,/,6X,F9.5,1X,2H	SAMS0733
	PROBABILITY OF A MAJOR FAILURE,/,6X,	SAMS0734
	4HMIN PROBABILITY OF A MAJOR REPAIR,/,6X,F9.5,1X,2H	SAMS0735
	RATE OF PRODUCTION PER LINE)	SAMS0736
	IX= I+2	SAMS0737
	WRITE (10,542)	SAMS0738
	542 FORMAT (17,6X,16HPRODUCTION MODEL,1X,A2,/,6X,19,1X,	SAMS0739

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	DO 44 I=1,IX	SAMS0740
	44 WRITE (10,501) (B(I,J,SMNUM),J=1,IX)	SAMS0741
	501 FORMAT(10,2)F7.4)	SAMS0742
	GO TO 599	SAMS0743
C		
C	MODEL B PRINT	
C		
	42 WRITE (10,541) MB,N,F,P,R,PM,RM ,ROP	SAMS0744
	WRITE(10,542) M,PS,RS	SAMS0745
	542 FORMAT(/,6X,15,1X,45)NUMBER OF SUBLINES THAT CERTAIN STATIONS HAVES	SAMS0746
	*,/,6X,F5.4,1X,30)PROBABILITY OF STATION FAILURE,/,6X,F5.4,1X, 30)S	SAMS0747
	*PROBABILITY OF STATION REPAIR)	SAMS0748
	WRITE(10,500)	SAMS0749
	IF= F+2	SAMS0750
	DO 45 I=1,IF	SAMS0751
	45 WRITE (10,501) (B(I,J,SMNUM),J=1,IX)	SAMS0752
	GO TO 599	SAMS0753
C		
C	MODEL C PRINT	
C		
	43 WRITE (10,543) N,P,R,PM,RM,ROP	SAMS0754
	543 FORMAT(/,6X,18)PRODUCTION MODEL C,/,6X,15,1X,16)PRODUCTION LINES	SAMS0755
	*,/,6X,F5.4,1X,30)PROBABILITY OF A MINOR FAILURE,/,6X,F5.4,1X, 28)S	SAMS0756
	*PROBABILITY OF MINOR REPAIRS,/,6X,F5.4,1X,30)PROBABILITY OF A MAJOR	SAMS0757
	*R FAILURE,/,6X,F9.5,1X,29)PROBABILITY OF A MAJOR REPAIR,/,6X,F9.5,	SAMS0758
	*1X,27)RATE OF PRODUCTION PER LINE)	SAMS0759
	WRITE(10,500)	SAMS0760
	NI=N+1	SAMS0761
	DO 46 I=1,NI	SAMS0762
	46 WRITE (10,501) (B(I,J,SMNUM),J=1,IX)	SAMS0763
	599 CONTINUE	SAMS0764
C		
C	SETTING UP THE CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION	
C		
	GO TO(111,112,113,119),SMTYPE	SAMS0765
	111 NROWS=X+2	SAMS0766
	116 CONTINUE	SAMS0767
	NCOLS=NROWS	SAMS0768
	DO 114 I=1,NROWS	SAMS0769
	CUM=0.	SAMS0770
	DO 115 J=1,NCOLS	SAMS0771
	B(I,J,SMNUM)=B(I,J,SMNUM) + CUM	SAMS0772
	CUM = B(I,J,SMNUM)	SAMS0773
	115 CONTINUE	SAMS0774
	114 CONTINUE	SAMS0775
	GO TO 119	SAMS0776
	112 NROWS= I+2	SAMS0777
	GO TO 116	SAMS0778
	113 NROWS=I+1	SAMS0779
	GO TO 116	SAMS0780
	119 CONTINUE	SAMS0781
	RETURN	SAMS0782
	END	SAMS0783
C		
C	SIMULATION OF PRODUCTION	
C		
	SUBROUTINE SMPROD (11) ,*,6X,18)STATN,IFAIL,PROD,ISTATL,12 .	SAMS0784
	* POUT,KEAST,RSLOC,10)	SAMS0785

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	DIMENSION R(10,20,20),POUT(10,20),ADJUS(10)	SAMS0786
	INTEGER SMNUM,SMTYPE	SAMS0787
	COMMON ADJUS	SAMS0788
	SMNUM=11	SAMS0789
	SMTYPE=12	SAMS0790
C	IF (IFAIL - 1) 5,3,3	SAMS0791
3	PROB= 0.	SAMS0792
	GO TO (4,6),IFAIL	SAMS0793
4	CALL RANDU (IX,IY,X)	SAMS0794
	IX=IY	SAMS0795
	XX=X	SAMS0796
	DO 7 J=1,20	SAMS0797
	IF (X .GT. R(SMNUM,ISTATL,J)) GO TO 7	SAMS0798
	ISTATL = J	SAMS0799
	GO TO 9	SAMS0800
7	CONTINUE	SAMS0801
	GO TO 9	SAMS0802
6	ISTATL = 1	SAMS0803
	GO TO 9	SAMS0804
5	CALL RANDU (IX,IY,X)	SAMS0805
	IX= IY	SAMS0806
	XX=X	SAMS0807
	DO 8 J=1,20	SAMS0808
	IF (X .GT. R(SMNUM,ISTATL,J)) GO TO 8	SAMS0809
	ISTATL = J	SAMS0810
	IF (KFAST .EQ. 1) GO TO 15	SAMS0811
	IF (KSLW .EQ. 1) GO TO 16	SAMS0812
	PROB = POUT(SMNUM,J)	SAMS0813
	GO TO 9	SAMS0814
15	PROB= POUT(SMNUM,J)+(ADJUS(SMNUM)*POUT(SMNUM,J))	SAMS0815
	GO TO 9	SAMS0816
16	PROB= POUT(SMNUM,J)-(ADJUS(SMNUM)*POUT(SMNUM,J))	SAMS0817
	GO TO 9	SAMS0818
8	CONTINUE	SAMS0819
9	CONTINUE	SAMS0820
	RETURN	SAMS0821
	END	SAMS0822
	FUNCTION FAC (I,J)	SAMS0823
	ISUM= 1	SAMS0824
	JSUM= 1	SAMS0825
	IF (I .EQ. J) GO TO 20	SAMS0826
	IF (J .EQ. 0) GO TO 20	SAMS0827
	JL= I-J	SAMS0828
	DO 10 K= 1,JL	SAMS0829
10	JSUM= JSUM * K	SAMS0830
15	CONTINUE	SAMS0831
	IF (I .EQ. 0) GO TO 20	SAMS0832
	ILW= J+1	SAMS0833
	DO 16 K=ILW,I	SAMS0834
16	ISUM= ISUM * K	SAMS0835
20	FAC= ISUM/JSUM	SAMS0836
	RETURN	SAMS0837
	END	SAMS0838
	SUBROUTINE MKNAT	SAMS0839
	DIMENSION R(10,20)	SAMS0840
	DIMENSION A(1)	SAMS0841
	INTEGER I(1:3)	SAMS0842

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DIMENSION B(1), NAME(10), RTTS(7)	SAMS0843
REAL RV(1)	SAMS0844
INTEGER IV(1)	SAMS0845
INTEGER CMNCH	SAMS0846
INTEGER SMNUM	SAMS0847
INTEGER MKVIO(4), CLCMKV, RDMKV, PCHMKV, PRMKV	SAMS0848
EQUIVALENCE (MKVIO(1), CLCMKV), (MKVIO(2), RDMKV),	SAMS0849
*, (MKVIO(3), PCHMKV), (MKVIO(4), PRMKV)	SAMS0850
EQUIVALENCE (ITTS(1), RTSTA), (ITTS(2), NPOL), (ITTS(3), ISEED)	SAMS0851
EQUIVALENCE (RTTS(1), SMTBF), (RTTS(2), RMTTR), (RTTS(3), SMTBF),	SAMS0852
*, (RTTS(4), SMTTR), (RTTS(5), TSS), (RTTS(6), TJ),	SAMS0853
*, (RTTS(7), RPM)	SAMS0854
EQUIVALENCE (ISEED, IX), (NPOL, ISHD)	SAMS0855
EQUIVALENCE (IN, IRDN), (IO, IPTR)	SAMS0856
COMMON IN, IO	SAMS0857
DATA CP, CH / / /	SAMS0858
IJLOC(1:DUM, J:DUM) = NRTN*(SMNUM-1) + NR*(JDUM-1) + IDUM	SAMS0859
PROB(RMT) = 1.0 - 1.0 / EXP(1.0/RMT)	SAMS0860
ENTRY SYMBOL (SMNUM, A, NR, NC, PV, IV)	SAMS0861
READ (IRDR, 1000) MKVIO, SMNUM, NAME	SAMS0862
READ (IRDR, 1010) ITTS, RTTS	SAMS0863
NRTN = NR*IC	SAMS0864
NSTS = 2*NPOL + 1	SAMS0865
ICPRD = NSTS + 1	SAMS0866
ICDUM = NSTS + 2	SAMS0867
RV(SMNUM) = RMTTR	SAMS0868
I = 2*SMNUM	SAMS0869
IV(1) = ISEED	SAMS0870
IV(I-1) = NPOL	SAMS0871
P = PROB(RMT)	SAMS0872
R = PROB(RMT)	SAMS0873
PS = PROB(SMTBF)	SAMS0874
RS = PROB(SMTTR)	SAMS0875
IF (RDMKV .EQ. 1) GO TO 80	SAMS0876
C ZERO OUT NECESSARY AREA OF PARKOV MATRIX	
LCC = IJLOC(1,1)	SAMS0877
DO 10 I=1, ICDUM	SAMS0878
LCC2 = (I-1)*NR + LCC	SAMS0879
LCC3 = LCC2 + NSTS	SAMS0880
DO 11 J=LCC2, LCC3	SAMS0881
A(J) = 0.0	SAMS0882
11 CONTINUE	SAMS0883
10 CONTINUE	SAMS0884
DO 40 I=1, NPOL	SAMS0885
LCC = IJLOC(1,1)	SAMS0886
A(LCC) = (1.0-P)*(RRTSTA-(I-1))	SAMS0887
SUM = A(LCC)	SAMS0888
NTE = 0	SAMS0889
NPML = NPOL - 1	SAMS0890
IF (I = NPML) 15,15,25	SAMS0891
15 CONTINUE	SAMS0892
LCC1 = LCC	SAMS0893
DO 20 J=1, NPML	SAMS0894
LCC = LCC1 + NR	SAMS0895
A(LCC) = A(LCC1)*(P*(RRTSTA-(I-1)-NTE))/((NTE+1)*(1.0-P))	SAMS0896
SUM = SUM + A(LCC)	SAMS0897
LCC1 = LCC	SAMS0898
NTE = NTE + 1	SAMS0899

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20	CONTINUE	SAMS0900
25	CONTINUE	SAMS0901
	NP1 = NPOL + 1	SAMS0902
	LUC = LUC + NR	SAMS0903
	A(LUC) = 1. - SUM	SAMS0904
	LUC = IJLOC(1,1)	SAMS0905
	DO 30 J=1, NP1	SAMS0906
	A(LUC) = A(LUC) * (1.0-PS)	SAMS0907
	LUC = LUC + NR	SAMS0908
30	CONTINUE	SAMS0909
40	CONTINUE	SAMS0910
	R = PROB (TSS + (NPOL-1)*TJ + NPOL*RMTR)	SAMS0911
	LUC = IJLOC(NP1, NP1)	SAMS0912
	LUC1 = IJLOC(NP1, 1)	SAMS0913
	A(LUC) = 1.0-R	SAMS0914
	A(LUC1) = R	SAMS0915
	NP2 = NP1 + 1	SAMS0916
	NTE = 0	SAMS0917
	RS = PROB (SMTR)	SAMS0918
	LUC2 = IJLOC(NP2, NP2) - (NR+1)	SAMS0919
	LUC3 = IJLOC(NP2, 1) - 1	SAMS0920
	DO 70 K=NP2, NSTS	SAMS0921
	LUC1 = IJLOC(NTE+1, K)	SAMS0922
	LUC2 = LUC2 + (NR+1)	SAMS0923
	LUC3 = LUC3 + 1	SAMS0924
	IF (NTE) 60, 60, 45	SAMS0925
45	CONTINUE	SAMS0926
	T1 = TSS + (NTE-1)*TJ + NTE*RMTR	SAMS0927
	IF (T1-SMTR) 60, 60, 50	SAMS0928
50	RS = PROB(T1)	SAMS0929
60	A(LUC1) = PS	SAMS0930
	A(LUC2) = 1.0-RS	SAMS0931
	A(LUC3) = RS	SAMS0932
	NTE = NTE + 1	SAMS0933
70	CONTINUE	SAMS0934
	GO TO 100	SAMS0935
80	CONTINUE	SAMS0936
	DO 90 I=1, NSTS	SAMS0937
	IJK = IJLOC(1, ICOL)	SAMS0938
	LRW = IJK + NR	SAMS0939
	READ (IPTR, 1020) (A(I), I=IJK, LRW)	SAMS0940
90	CONTINUE	SAMS0941
100	CONTINUE	SAMS0942
	IJK = IJLOC(1, ICPRO)	SAMS0943
	DO 110 I=1, NPOL	SAMS0944
	A(IJK) = PPN*(RISTA-(I-1))	SAMS0945
	IJK = IJK + 1	SAMS0946
110	CONTINUE	SAMS0947
	IJ1 = IJLOC(1, 1)	SAMS0948
	IJ2 = IJLOC(1, ICCUM)	SAMS0949
	A(IJ2) = A(IJ1)	SAMS0950
	DO 115 I=2, NSTS	SAMS0951
	IJ1 = IJ1 + NR	SAMS0952
	IJ2 = IJ2 + 1	SAMS0953
	A(IJ2) = A(IJ1) + A(IJ2-1)	SAMS0954
115	CONTINUE	SAMS0955
	WRITE (IPTR, 500) SMNUM, NAME	SAMS0956
	WRITE (IPTR, 510) RTTS	SAMS0957

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WRITE(IPTR,520)	SAMS0958
IJ = IJLOC(1,ICPRD)	SAMS0959
DO 120 I=1,NPOL	SAMS0960
IUP=PISTA-(I-1)	SAMS0961
WRITE(IPTR,530) I,IUP,A(IJ)	SAMS0962
IJ = IJ + 1	SAMS0963
120 CONTINUE	SAMS0964
IF (PRTKRV .EQ. 0) GO TO 132	SAMS0965
WRITE(IPTR,550)	SAMS0966
DO 130 IROW = 1, NSTS	SAMS0967
IJK = IJLOC(IROW,1)	SAMS0968
DO 125 ICOL = 1, NSTS	SAMS0969
RHLD(ICOL) = A(IJK)	SAMS0970
IJK = IJK + NR	SAMS0971
125 CONTINUE	SAMS0972
WRITE(IPTR,540) (RHLD(I),I=1,NST5)	SAMS0973
130 CONTINUE	SAMS0974
132 CONTINUE	SAMS0975
IF (PCHMKV .EQ. 0) GO TO 139	SAMS0976
WRITE(ICPCH,1030)	SAMS0977
DO 137 ICOL=1,NST5	SAMS0978
IJK = IJLOC(1,ICOL)	SAMS0979
LROW=IJK*NR	SAMS0980
WRITE(ICPCH,1020) (A(I), I=IJK,LROW)	SAMS0981
137 CONTINUE	SAMS0982
139 CONTINUE	SAMS0983
RETURN	SAMS0984
ENTRY SAMPRD (SBRD,IB,NR,NC,RV,IV,IST1,IST2,PROD, + KF,KS,ADJ,IFAIL,X)	SAMS0985
	SAMS0986
NRNCE=NR * NC	SAMS0987
RMR = RV/(SBRD)	SAMS0988
I = 2*SBRD	SAMS0989
IX = IV(I)	SAMS0990
NSHD = IV(I-1)	SAMS0991
NST5 = 2*NSHD + 1	SAMS0992
ICPRD = NST5 + 1	SAMS0993
ICCDM = NST5+2	SAMS0994
PROD = 0.0	SAMS0995
IF (IFAIL .NE. 1) GO TO 160	SAMS0996
IF (IST1 .GE. NSHD .OR. IST1 .EQ. 1) GO TO 140	SAMS0997
CALL RANDU (IX,IY,X)	SAMS0998
IX=IY	SAMS0999
XXX = PROBITJ + RMR	SAMS1000
IF (X .LT. XXX) GO TO 150	SAMS1001
IST2 = IST1 - 1	SAMS1002
GO TO 210	SAMS1003
140 CONTINUE	SAMS1004
150 IST2 = IST1	SAMS1005
GO TO 250	SAMS1006
160 CONTINUE	SAMS1007
X=-1.	SAMS1008
IF (IFAIL .EQ. 2) GO TO 161	SAMS1009
CALL RANDU(IX,IY,X)	SAMS1010
IX=IY	SAMS1011
161 CONTINUE	SAMS1012
IJI = IJLOC(1,ICCDM)	SAMS1013
DO 170 L=1,NST5	SAMS1014
IF (B(IJI) .GE. X) GO TO 200	SAMS1015

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	IJ1 = IJ1 + 1	SAMS1016
170	CONTINUE	SAMS1017
200	CONTINUE	SAMS1018
	IST2 = L	SAMS1019
	IF (IST1 .EQ. IST2) GO TO 180	SAMS1020
210	CONTINUE	SAMS1021
	IJ1 = IJLOC (IST2,1)	SAMS1022
	IJ2 = IJLOC (1,IJCOM)	SAMS1023
	B(IJ2) = B(IJ1)	SAMS1024
	DO 173 I=2,NSFS	SAMS1025
	IJ1 = IJ1 + NR	SAMS1026
	IJ2 = IJ2 + 1	SAMS1027
	B(IJ2) = B(IJ1) + B(IJ2-1)	SAMS1028
170	CONTINUE	SAMS1029
180	CONTINUE	SAMS1030
	IF (IFAIL .GE. 1 .OR. IST2 .GT. NSHD) GO TO 250	SAMS1031
	IJ1 = IJLOC (IST2,ICPRO)	SAMS1032
	PROD = B(IJ1) + ADJ*(KF-KS)*P(IJ1)	SAMS1033
250	CONTINUE	SAMS1034
	I=2*SECTION	SAMS1035
	IV(I) = IX	SAMS1036
	RETURN	SAMS1037
500	FORMAT ('1',///,5X,'PRODUCTION UNIT ',15,5X,20A4)	SAMS1038
510	FORMAT (//,6X,'ROTARY MTR',3X,F10.3,5X,'ROTARY MTR',3X,F10.3,/,SAMS1039	
	5X,'SERIAL MTR',3X,F10.3,5X,'SERIAL MTR',3X,F10.3,///,6X,	SAMS1040
	*TIME TO START*STDP',2X,F10.4,/,6X,'TIME TO JOG',9X,F10.4,/,7,6X,	SAMS1041
	*RPH',2X,F5.1)	SAMS1042
520	FORMAT (///,17X,'OPERATING STATES',/,45X,'EXPECTED',/,6X,	SAMS1043
	*STATE NO.',8X,'DESCRIPTION',9X,'PRODUCTION RATE',/)	SAMS1044
530	FORMAT (5X,15,5X,15,' LINES OPERATING',10X,F5.0)	SAMS1045
540	FORMAT (///,50X,'MARKOV MATRIX',///)	SAMS1046
540	FORMAT (11E11,4)	SAMS1047
1000	FORMAT (4I2,2X,15,10A4)	SAMS1048
1010	FORMAT (2I2,16,7F10.0)	SAMS1049
1020	FORMAT (6E13,7)	SAMS1050
1030	FORMAT (30('*'))	SAMS1051
	END	SAMS1052
C	COST ANALYSIS	
C	COST ANALYSIS	
	SUBROUTINE COST (4,NB,TDOWN,TRUFF,INTVL,TPROD,NDAY,TPPC,BUFF)	SAMS1053
	DIMENSION L(10),PROD(10),PRICE(10),SALV(10),YRS(10)	SAMS1054
	DIMENSION COPR(10),CRANT(10),CMATE(10),CDEPR(10),COP(10)	SAMS1055
	DIMENSION CMAT(10),TRAW(10),TDOWN(10),TPROD(10),TOPER(10)	SAMS1056
	DIMENSION TRATE(10),TDEPR(10),TOTAL(10),PRICB(10),SALVB(10)	SAMS1057
	DIMENSION YRSB(10),COPBU(10),CMAB(10),GDEP(10),COPM(10)	SAMS1058
	DIMENSION CRAB(10),RDEPR(10),ROPER(10),BMATR(10),TBUFF(10)	SAMS1059
	DIMENSION STATA(10),FE(10,10),CINV(10),AVBUF(10),BUIV(10)	SAMS1060
	DIMENSION EF(10),BUFF(481,10)	SAMS1061
	COMMON I3,10	SAMS1062
	IF (NDAY-1) 999,1,999	SAMS1063
C	READING IN COST DATA	
1	READ(I4,800) (DAYS,SHIFT,XINI,PDAY)	SAMS1064
	READ(I4,800) (PRICE(I),I=1,N)	SAMS1065
	READ(I4,800) (PRICB(I),I=1,N)	SAMS1066
	READ(I4,800) (SALV(I),I=1,N)	SAMS1067
	READ(I4,800) (SALVB(I),I=1,N)	SAMS1068
	READ(I4,800) (YRS(I),I=1,N)	SAMS1069
	READ(I4,800) (YRSB(I),I=1,N)	SAMS1070

READ(IN,800) (COPER(I),I=1,N)	SAMS1071
READ(IN,800) (COPBU(I),I=1,NB)	SAMS1072
READ(IN,800) (CMAIT(I),I=1,N)	SAMS1073
READ(IN,800) (CMAIB(I),I=1,NB)	SAMS1074
READ(IN,800) (CMATL(I),I=1,N)	SAMS1075
READ(IN,800) (CIIV(I),I=1,NB)	SAMS1076
READ(IN,800) (PROB(I),I=1,N)	SAMS1077
READ(IN,800) (LF(I),I=1,N)	SAMS1078
DO 100 L=1,N	SAMS1079
READ(L,800) (E(L,LL),LL=1,N)	SAMS1080
100 CONTINUE	SAMS1081
800 FORMAT(10F8.0)	SAMS1082
999 CONTINUE	SAMS1083
C PRODUCTION UNIT COSTS	
IF(NDAY-1) 2,2,221	SAMS1084
2 WRITE(IG,111)	SAMS1085
777 FORMAT('1,//////////,23X,'COST ANALYSIS',//,02X,' UNIT COSTS ANDSAMS1086	
1 STATUS',//,2X,' -----',//,01X,' UNIT PURCHASSAMS1087	
2E SALVAGE EXPECTED SHIFTS NO. OPERATING ',//,01X,'NUMBER SAMS1088	
3PRICE(1) VALUE(1) LIFE(YRS) PER DAY DAYS PER WEEK ',//,01X,'---SAMS1089	
4-----')	SAMS1090
DO 210 I=1,N	SAMS1091
WRITE(IG,575) I,PRICE(I),SALV(I),YRS(I),SHIFT,DAYS	SAMS1092
676 FORMAT(10,1X,12,0X,2F8.0,4X,F5.1,6X,F5.1,8X,F3.0)	SAMS1093
210 CONTINUE	SAMS1094
WRITE(IG,888)	SAMS1095
888 FORMAT('//,01X,' UNIT COST OF',10X,'COST OF',12X,'COST OF RAW'SAMS1096	
1,05X,'QUALITY OF ',//,01X,'NUMBER OPERATING(\$/HR) MAINTENANCE(\$/SAMS1097	
2HR) MATERIALS(\$/PC) OUTPUT',//,01X,'-----' SAMS1098	
3-----')	SAMS1099
DO 220 I=1,N	SAMS1100
WRITE(IG,565) I,COPER(I),CMAIT(I),CMATL(I),PROB(I)	SAMS1101
565 FORMAT(10,1X,12,8X,F6.2,12X,F6.2,11X,F6.4,12X,F5.3)	SAMS1102
220 CONTINUE	SAMS1103
221 CONTINUE	SAMS1104
C CALCULATING COSTS PER TIME INTERVAL FOR THE PRODUCTION UNITS	
INT=INTVL-1	SAMS1105
DO 160 I=1,N	SAMS1106
CDLPR(I)=(PRICE(I)-SALV(I))/(YRS(I)*52.*DAYS*SHIFT)*PDAY	SAMS1107
CDP(I)=COPER(I)*XINT	SAMS1108
CMAIN(I)=CMAIT(I)*XINT	SAMS1109
160 CONTINUE	SAMS1110
TOTPR=0	SAMS1111
DO 193 KR=I,N	SAMS1112
IF(LF(KR)-1.) 193,195,193	SAMS1113
195 TOTPR=TOTPR+TPROB(KR)	SAMS1114
193 CONTINUE	SAMS1115
C FINDING NECESSARY RAW MATERIAL INPUT	
DO 200 L=1,N	SAMS1116
XY=1.	SAMS1117
DO 300 LL=1,N	SAMS1118
IF(E(L,LL)-1.) 300,301,300	SAMS1119
301 XY=XY*PROB(LL)	SAMS1120
300 CONTINUE	SAMS1121
E(LL)=1./XY	SAMS1122
200 CONTINUE	SAMS1123
TOTDE=0	SAMS1124
TOTUP=0	SAMS1125

TOTMA=0	SAMS1126
TOTRA=0	SAMS1127
TOT=0	SAMS1128
C CALCULATING TOTAL COSTS FOR THE PRODUCTION UNITS	
90 190 I=1,N	SAMS1129
TDEPR(I)=CDEPR(I)	SAMS1130
TOPER(I)=COPR(I)*INT	SAMS1131
TMAIN(I)=CMATR(I)*TDOWN(I)	SAMS1132
TRAW(I)=TOTPR*(I)*CMATL(I)	SAMS1133
TOTAL(I)=TDEPR(I)+TOPER(I)+TMAIN(I)+TRAW(I)	SAMS1134
TOTDE=TOTDE+TDEPR(I)	SAMS1135
TOTOP=TOTOP+TOPER(I)	SAMS1136
TOTMA=TOTMA+TMAIN(I)	SAMS1137
TOTRA=TOTRA+TRAW(I)	SAMS1138
TOT=TOT+TOTAL(I)	SAMS1139
190 CONTINUE	SAMS1140
IF(NDAY-1) 3,3,708	SAMS1141
3 WRITE(10,789)	SAMS1142
989 FORMAT(//, 02X, 'COST SUMMARY(5)', /, 02X, '-----', /, 01X, SAMS1143	
1' UNIT COST OF', 7X, 'COST OF', 6X, 'COST OF', 8X, 'COST OF', 5X, 'TOTALSAMS1144	
2L', /, NUMBER DEPRECIATION MAINTENANCE RAW MATERIALS OPERSAMS1145	
3ATING COST', /, '-----'-----'-----'-----SAMS1146	
4'-----')	SAMS1147
90 230 I=1,N	SAMS1148
WRITE(10,654) I, TDEPR(I), TMAIN(I), TRAW(I), TOPER(I), TOTAL(I)	SAMS1149
454 FORMAT(10, /, 1X, 12, 8X, F9.2, 4X, /, 7.2, 6X, F9.2, 6X, F7.2, 3X, F9.2)	SAMS1150
230 CONTINUE	SAMS1151
WRITE(10,707) TOTDE, TOTMA, TOTRA, TOTOP, TOT	SAMS1152
707 FORMAT(10X, '-----'-----'-----'-----SAMS1153	
1'-----', /, 12X, F9.2, 4X, F7.2, 6X, F9.2, 06X, F7.2, 03X, F9.2)	SAMS1154
708 CONTINUE	SAMS1155
C BUFFER COSTS	
90 260 I=1,N	SAMS1156
CDEP(I) = (PRICE(I)-SALV(I))/YRSR(I)*52.*DAYS*SHIFT)*PDAY	SAMS1157
COPR(I)=COPR(I)*XINT	SAMS1158
CMAT(I)=CMAT(I)*XINT	SAMS1159
260 CONTINUE	SAMS1160
C CALCULATING TOTAL COSTS FOR THE BUFFER	
90 262 LA=1,NB	SAMS1161
XX=0	SAMS1162
90 263 LB=1,INVL	SAMS1163
XX=XX+BUFF(LB,LA)	SAMS1164
263 CONTINUE	SAMS1165
AVBUFF(LA)=XX/INVL	SAMS1166
262 CONTINUE	SAMS1167
BUDEP=0	SAMS1168
BUOPE=0	SAMS1169
BUTMA=0	SAMS1170
BUTOT=0	SAMS1171
BIW=0	SAMS1172
90 290 I=1,NB	SAMS1173
BDEPR(I)=CDEP(I)	SAMS1174
BOPER(I)=COPR(I)*INT	SAMS1175
BMAIN(I)=CMAT(I)*TDOWN(I)	SAMS1176
BIW(I)=CIW(I)*X/50(I)*PDAY	SAMS1177
BTOTAL(I)=BDEPR(I)+BOPER(I)+BMAIN(I)+BIW(I)	SAMS1178
BUDEP=BUDEP+BDEPR(I)	SAMS1179
BUOPE=BUOPE+BOPER(I)	SAMS1180

	BUMAS=BUMAN+BMAL(1)	SAMS1181
	BINV=BTIV+BUINV(1)	SAMS1182
	BUTOT=BUTOT+BTOTA(1)	SAMS1183
290	CONTINUE	SAMS1184
	IFC(DAY-1) 4,4,5	SAMS1185
C	PRINTING COST ANALYSIS	
4	WRITE(10,810)	SAMS1186
810	FORMAT('1',////////,23X,'COST ANALYSIS',//,02X,' BUFFER COSTS ANDS	SAMS1187
1	STATUS',/,2X,'-----',/,01X,'BUFFER PURCHASS	SAMS1188
2E	SALVAGE EXPECTED SHIFTS NO. OPERATING ',/,01X,'NUMBER	SAMS1189
3	PRICE(6) VALUE(8) LIFE(YRS) PER DAY DAYS PER WEEK ',/,01X,'---	SAMS1190
4	-----')	SAMS1191
	DO 380 I=1,10	SAMS1192
	WRITE(10,906) I,PRICE(I),SALVR(I),YRSB(I),SHIFT,DAYS	SAMS1193
906	FORMAT(1H,01X,12,06X,F8.0,2X,F7.0,04X,F5.1,4X,F5.1,10X,F3.0)	SAMS1194
380	CONTINUE	SAMS1195
	WRITE(10,811)	SAMS1196
811	FORMAT(//,01X,'BUFFER COST OF',10X,'COST OF',12X,'COST OF',	SAMS1197
1	,/,01X,'NUMBER OPERATING(\$/HR) MAINTENANCE(6/	SAMS1198
2	ZHR) INVENTORY(6-DAY/PC) ',/,01X,'-----	SAMS1199
3	-----')	SAMS1200
	DO 390 I=1,10	SAMS1201
	WRITE(10,908) I,COPBU(I),CMA(B(I),CINV(I)	SAMS1202
908	FORMAT(1H,01X,12,08X,F6.2,12X,F6.2,15X,F6.2)	SAMS1203
390	CONTINUE	SAMS1204
	WRITE(10,821)	SAMS1205
821	FORMAT(//,02X,'COST SUMMARY(6)',/,02X,'-----',/,01X,	SAMS1206
1	'BUFFER COST OF',7X,'COST OF',6X,'COST OF',4X,'COST OF',4X,'TOTAS	SAMS1207
2	L',/,,' NUMBER DEPRECIATION MAINTENANCE OPERATING INVENTORS	SAMS1208
3	Y COSTS ',/,,'-----	SAMS1209
4	-----')	SAMS1210
	DO 395 I=1,10	SAMS1211
	WRITE(10,905) I,ROPER(I),RMAN(I),ROPER(I),BUINV(I),BTOTA(I)	SAMS1212
905	FORMAT(1H,01X,12,06X,F8.2,07X,F7.2,06X,F7.2,03X,F8.2,03X,F7.2)	SAMS1213
395	CONTINUE	SAMS1214
	WRITE(10,922) ROPEP,ROMAN,ROUPE,RINV,BUTOT	SAMS1215
922	FORMAT(1X,'-----	SAMS1216
1	-----',/,10X,F8.2,07X,F7.2,06X,F7.2,05X,F7.2,01X,F8.2)	SAMS1217
C	CALCULATING COST PER UNIT	
5	TTPC=(TOT*BTOT)/TOTPR	SAMS1218
	IFC(DAY-1) 6,6,7	SAMS1219
6	WRITE(10,191) TTPC	SAMS1220
191	FORMAT(//,15X,'COST(\$) PER UNIT=' ,F6.3,/,15X,'-----	SAMS1221
1	-----')	SAMS1222
7	RETURN	SAMS1223
	END	SAMS1224
C	ROUTING ROUTINE	
	SUBROUTINE XPLT(INVL,ND,BOFF,NPRNT,NDAY,UPLIM)	SAMS1225
	DIMENSION BOFF(481,10),MPT(8),UPLIM(10),NUM(9),N1(80),N2(80)	SAMS1226
	INTEGER ZERO	SAMS1227
	COMMON IN,IO	SAMS1228
	DATA IPT,JPT,KPT,JPT 7,'1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9',ZERO /'0'/'	SAMS1229
	DATA NJR 7,'1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9',ZERO /'0'/'	SAMS1230
C	LOOP TO PLOT EACH BUFFER LEVEL	
	DO 100 N=1,10	SAMS1231
	YSCALE=77/UPLIM(N)	SAMS1232
	WRITE(10,550) NDAY	SAMS1233
550	FORMAT('1',////////,43X,'DAY NO.',12)	SAMS1234

	WRITE (10,50) M	SAMS1235
500	FORMAT(' 7,40X,'BUFFER NUMBER ',I2,'/',40X,'BUFFER SIZE(IN THOUSANDS)',I2)	SAMS1236
	10SANDS)',//)	SAMS1237
C	SETTING UP AXIS	
	DO 800 J=1,70	SAMS1238
	V1(J)=JPT	SAMS1239
	V2(J)=JPT	SAMS1240
	MPT(J)=JPT	SAMS1241
800	CONTINUE	SAMS1242
	DO 900 J=1,30	SAMS1243
	KT=J*3000	SAMS1244
	IT=KT/1000	SAMS1245
	IF(KT-0PLIM(N)) 950,950,900	SAMS1246
900	KT=KT*YSCALE	SAMS1247
	MPT(KT)=MPT	SAMS1248
	IT1=IT/10	SAMS1249
	IT2=IT-10*IT1	SAMS1250
	IF(IT1 .EQ. 0) GO TO 10	SAMS1251
	V1(KT)=NUM(IT1)	SAMS1252
10	V2(KT)=NUM(IT2)	SAMS1253
	IF(IT2 .EQ. 0) GO TO 900	SAMS1254
	V2(KT)=ZERO	SAMS1255
900	CONTINUE	SAMS1256
	WRITE (10,700) (V1(J),J=1,59)	SAMS1257
	WRITE (10,800) (V2(N),N=1,59)	SAMS1258
850	FORMAT(' 13X,'0',100A1)	SAMS1259
	WRITE (10,700) (MPT(J),J=1,70)	SAMS1260
	DO 600 KA=1,59	SAMS1261
	MPT(KA)=MPT	SAMS1262
600	CONTINUE	SAMS1263
	WRITE (10,700) (MPT(N),N=1,59)	SAMS1264
700	FORMAT('13X,100A1)	SAMS1265
C	PLOTTING INDIVIDUAL POINTS	
	IC=0	SAMS1266
	DO 200 L=1,INVL,NPRT	SAMS1267
	IC=IC+1	SAMS1268
	IF(IC-20) 1,1,2	SAMS1269
2	WRITE (10,222)	SAMS1270
222	FORMAT('1',////////)	SAMS1271
	IC=-8	SAMS1272
1	DO 300 MA=1,80	SAMS1273
	MPT(MA)=JPT	SAMS1274
300	CONTINUE	SAMS1275
	Y=YSCALE*BUFF(L,M)	SAMS1276
	K=Y	SAMS1277
	IF(K-Y) 350,450,350	SAMS1278
450	K=1	SAMS1279
350	MPT(K)=MPT	SAMS1280
	KK=L-1	SAMS1281
	WRITE (10,400) KK,(MPT(N),N=1,80)	SAMS1282
400	FORMAT('8X,13,2X,'1',100A1)	SAMS1283
200	CONTINUE	SAMS1284
100	CONTINUE	SAMS1285
	RETURN	SAMS1286
	END	SAMS1287

APPENDIX B

DATA INPUT

Card Number	Variables	Format	Field Length	Comments
1	N, NB, NJ, INTVL, JSKIP, NINT, NPROD, NDAYS, JPLOT, NPRNT, NPLOT, IX	I5	12	Right hand justified.
Next NJ	CLCMKV, RDMKV, PCHMKV, PRTMKV, SMNUM, SMTYPE, NAME, IX KN(J,K), LIMIT(J,K) Appropriate Model Data (by Model)	4I2,2x, 2I2,1x, 13A2,4x,I5,5x, 3I2, 4x, 3F5.0		Information to handle subroutine MKVBLD in generating Markov transition matrices.
Next NB x NJ	A (K,I,J)	F8.0	N	-
Next 1	ISTAT (I,J)	I2	N	Right hand justified. Defines initial Markov state for each production unit.
Next NB x NJ	MFAIL (K,I,J)	I2	N	Right hand justified.
Next 1	BUFF (1,J)	F8.0	NB	Sets initial buffer levels.
Next 1	ULIM (I)	F8.0	NB	-

Card Number	Variables	Format	Field Length	Comments
Next 1	LOLIM (I)	F8.0	NB	-
Next 1	BPROB (I)	F8.0	NB	-
Next 1	BMTR (I)	F8.0	NB	-
Next 1	ADJUS (I)	F8.0	N	-
Next 1	SEN (I)	F8.0	NB	-
Next NJ	SETUP (J,K)	F8.0	N	-

DATA INPUT (Continued)

Cost Analysis Input (Optional)

Card Number	Variables	Format	Field Length	Comments
Next 1	DAYS, SHIFT, XIOT, PDAY	F8.0	4	-
Next 1	PRICE (I)	F8.0	N	-
Next 1	PRICB (I)	F8.0	NB	-
Next 1	SALV (I)	F8.0	N	-
Next 1	SALVB (I)	F8.0	NB	-
Next 1	YRS (I)	F8.0	N	-
Next 1	YRSB (I)	F8.0	NB	-
Next 1	COPER (I)	F8.0	N	-
Next 1	COPBU (I)	F8.0	NB	-
Next 1	CMANT (I)	F8.0	N	-
Next 1	CMANB (I)	F8.0	NB	-
Next 1	CMATL (I)	F8.0	N	-
Next 1	CINV (I)	F8.0	NB	-
Next 1	PROB (I)	F8.0	N	-
Next 1	EF (I)	F8.0	N	-
Next N	EE (I,J)	F8.0	N	-

APPENDIX C

COMPUTER PROGRAM VARIABLES

Mainline Program

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>
ADJUS (J)	Percent of production unit J can be slowed down or sped up.
AVAB (I)	Availability of buffer I.
A (K,I,J)	For every complete unit of output, the number of items production unit J contributes (+) to or depletes (-) from buffer I during job K.
AVAM (J)	Percentage of time production unit J is operating.
AVAMM (I,J)	Availability of production unit J on day I.
AVGPR (I,J)	Average production of product unit J on day I.
AVGBU (I,J)	Average level of buffer J on day I.
AVAMB (I,J)	Availability of buffer J on day I.
BUFF (I,J)	Number of units in buffer J at the end of time interval I.
BMTTR (I)	Mean time to repair buffer I.
BPROB (I)	Probability of buffer I being operable.
BPROC (I)	Probability of buffer I being repaired in one time interval.
DOWN (I,J)	Percent of time production unit J is down due to buffer level or failure on day I.
IFAIL (I,J)	Logic parameter set to 1 if production unit J is to be shut down during time interval I due

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>
	to buffer level or failure; Set to 2 for shut down due to set-up procedures; Otherwise 0.
IBFAL (I,J)	Logic control set to 1 if buffer J has a mechanical failure during time interval I; otherwise 0.
ISTAT (I,J)	Matrix state which production unit J is in at the end of time interval I.
INTVL	Number of time intervals plus one that are to be simulated.
IX	Random seed generator for buffers.
JPLOT	Input parameter equal to 1 if a plot of all buffer levels over time is desired; otherwise 0.
JSKIP	Input parameter set to 1 if a cost analysis is desired; otherwise 0.
KFAST (I)	Logic control equal to 1 if production unit I is to be sped up during the next time interval; 0 otherwise.
KSLOW (I)	Logic control equal to 1 if production unit I is to be slowed down during the next time interval; otherwise 0.
KN (I,K)	Indicates sequence of jobs K that are to be produced on production unit I.
LIMIT (I,K)	List the production limits that production unit I is to produce for job K before changing jobs.
LOLIM (J)	Lower limit of buffer J.
MFAIL (I,J)	Logic control equal to 2 if production unit J is to shut down when buffer I fails or overfills and equal to 1 if production unit J is to shut down when buffer I fails or runs dry; otherwise 0.
N	Number of production units in process.
NB	Number of buffers in process.
NJ	Number of jobs to be produced.

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>
NDAYS	Number of days the simulation is to run.
NINT	Number of time intervals between printouts of current production units and buffer status.
NPROD	Number of time intervals between printout of a complete summary of production unit and buffer operation to the present.
NPRNT	Number of time intervals between points on the plots of buffer levels overtime.
NPLOT	Frequency in days of plots of buffer levels overtime.
PROD (I,J)	Output of production unit J during time interval I.
SEN (J)	Percentage of total buffer size to buffer J added to and subtracted from its lower and upper limits respectively. If the level of buffer J falls outside these new limits, the production units connected to buffer J are sped up or slowed down appropriately.
STDEM (I,J)	Standard deviation of the output of production unit J on day I.
STDEB (I,J)	Standard deviation of the level of buffer J on day I.
TPROD (J)	Total output of production unit J.
TFAIL (J)	Percent of time production unit J is down due to buffer levels or mechanical failures.
TBUFF (J)	Number of time intervals buffer J is down due to mechanical failures.
TDOWN (J)	Number of time intervals production unit J has zero production.
TOTPC (I)	Average cost per unit of output on day I.
TAVG (I)	Average output of production unit I over NDAYS.
TAVAM (I)	Average availability of production unit I over NDAYS.

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>
TSTDM (I)	Standard deviation of production unit I over NDAYS.
TTDAN (I)	Average down time of production unit I due to buffer failures or levels over NDAYS.
TAVGB (J)	Average level of buffer J over NDAYS.
TSTDB (J)	Standard deviation of the level of buffer J over NDAYS.
TAVAB (J)	Average availability of buffer J over NDAYS.
ULIM (I)	Upper limit of buffer I.
XX (J)	Random number generated in determining output of production unit J.
YY (J)	Random number generated in determining operationing status of buffer J.

APPENDIX D

COMPUTER PRINTOUTS

For Runs 1 through 6

PRODUCTION UNIT 2 PRIMER INSERT SUBMODULE
 ROTARY MTRF 625.000 ROTARY MTR 4.000
 SERIAL MTRF 45.250 SERIAL MTR 18.830
 TIME TO START+STOP 2.2000
 TIME TO JUG 0.0333
 RPM 46.0

STATE NO.	DESCRIPTION	EXPECTED PRODUCTION RATE
1	24 LINES OPERATING	1104.
2	23 LINES OPERATING	1058.
3	22 LINES OPERATING	1012.
4	21 LINES OPERATING	966.
5	20 LINES OPERATING	920.

MARKOV MATRIX

0.4413E 00	0.3617E-01	0.6661E-03	0.7822E-03	0.6576E-07	0.1047E-05	0.2186E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.9423E 00	0.3472E-01	0.6116E-03	0.6855E-05	0.9411E-06	0.2186E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.9643E 00	0.3327E-01	0.5393E-03	0.6938E-05	0.0	0.2186E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9453E 00	0.3180E-01	0.5153E-03	0.0	0.0	0.2186E-01	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9473E 00	0.3081E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2186E-01	0.0
0.4379E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9562E 00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.5172E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9483E 00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.5172E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9483E 00	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.5172E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9483E 00	0.0	0.0
0.5172E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9483E 00	0.0

PRODUCTION UNIT		3	BULLET SUBMODULE		
ROTARY MTBF		75.760	ROTARY MTR		1.500
SERIAL MTBF		1111.110	SERIAL MTR		5.000
TIME TO START+STOP		1.5000			
TIME TO JDD		1.6666			
RPM		41.0			
OPERATING STATES					
STATE NO.	DESCRIPTION		EXPECTED PRODUCTION RATE		
1	24 LINES OPERATING		984.		
MARKOV MATRIX					
0.7278E 00 0.2713E 00 0.8995E-03					
0.2635E 00 0.7165E 00 0.0					
0.1813E 00 0.0 0.8187E 00					

For Runs 1 through 6

DEPENDENCE MATRIX

JOB 1

PRODUCTION UNIT

	1	2	3	4
BUFFER				
1	2	1	0	0
2	0	2	0	1
3	0	0	2	1
4	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0

CODE

- 0 PRODUCTION UNIT AND BUFFER NOT DIRECTLY CONNECTED
- 1 BUFFER INPUTS TO PRODUCTION UNIT
- 2 PRODUCTION UNIT INPUTS TO BUFFER

DEPENDENCE MATRIX

JOB 2

PRODUCTION UNIT

	1	2	3	4
BUFFER				
1	2	1	0	0
2	0	2	0	1
3	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	2	1
5	0	0	0	0

CODE

- 0 PRODUCTION UNIT AND BUFFER NOT DIRECTLY CONNECTED
- 1 BUFFER INPUTS TO PRODUCTION UNIT
- 2 PRODUCTION UNIT INPUTS TO BUFFER

For Runs 1 through 6

DEPENDENCE MATRIX

JOB 3

PRODUCTION UNIT

	1	2	3	4
BUFFER				
1	2	1	0	0
2	0	2	0	1
3	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	2	1

CODE

- 0 PRODUCTION UNIT AND BUFFER NOT DIRECTLY CONNECTED
 1 BUFFER INPUTS TO PRODUCTION UNIT
 2 PRODUCTION UNIT INPUTS TO BUFFER

BUFFER AND UNIT DISTRIBUTION TABLE

JOB 1

PRODUCTION UNIT

	1	2	3	4
BUFFER				
1	1.000	-1.000	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	1.000	0.0	-1.000
3	0.0	0.0	1.000	-1.000
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CODE

- ZERO UNIT AND BUFFER NOT DIRECTLY CONNECTED
 POSITIVE NO. PROPORTION OF UNIT PRODUCTION ADDED TO BUFFER
 NEGATIVE NO. PROPORTION OF UNIT PRODUCTION TAKEN FROM BUFFER

For Runs 1 through 6

 BUFFER AND UNIT DISTRIBUTION TABLE

JOB 2

BUFFER	PRODUCTION UNIT			
	1	2	3	4
1	1.000	-1.000	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	1.000	0.0	-1.000
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	0.0	0.0	1.000	-1.000
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CODE

ZERO	UNIT	AND BUFFER NOT DIRECTLY CONNECTED
POSITIVE NO.	PROPORTION OF UNIT	PRODUCTION ADDED TO BUFFER
NEGATIVE NO.	PROPORTION OF UNIT	PRODUCTION TAKEN FROM BUFFER

 BUFFER AND UNIT DISTRIBUTION TABLE

JOB 3

BUFFER	PRODUCTION UNIT			
	1	2	3	4
1	1.000	-1.000	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	1.000	0.0	-1.000
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	0.0	0.0	1.000	-1.000

CODE

ZERO	UNIT	AND BUFFER NOT DIRECTLY CONNECTED
POSITIVE NO.	PROPORTION OF UNIT	PRODUCTION ADDED TO BUFFER
NEGATIVE NO.	PROPORTION OF UNIT	PRODUCTION TAKEN FROM BUFFER

For Runs 1 through 6

COST ANALYSIS

UNIT COSTS AND STATUS

UNIT NUMBER	PURCHASE PRICE(\$)	SALVAGE VALUE(\$)	EXPECTED LIFE(YRS)	SHIFTS PER DAY	NO. OPERATING DAYS PER WEEK
1	5999000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.
2	690000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.
3	2900000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.
4	910000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.

UNIT NUMBER	COST OF OPERATING(\$/HR)	COST OF MAINTENANCE(\$/HR)	COST OF RAW MATERIALS(\$/PC)	QUALITY OF OUTPUT
1	45.00	0.0	0.0097	0.992
2	33.00	0.0	0.0	0.996
3	33.00	0.0	0.0023	0.996
4	33.00	0.0	0.0027	0.999

COST SUMMARY(\$)

UNIT NUMBER	COST OF DEPRECIATION	COST OF MAINTENANCE	COST OF RAW MATERIALS	COST OF OPERATING	TOTAL COST
1	1538.08	0.0	1940.60	360.72	3839.40
2	265.38	0.0	0.0	264.53	529.91
3	961.54	0.0	454.64	264.53	1680.70
4	350.00	0.0	531.57	264.53	1146.09
	3115.00	0.0	2926.80	1154.30	7196.10

For Runs 1 through 6

COST ANALYSIS

BUFFER COSTS AND STATUS					
BUFFER NUMBER	PURCHASE PRICE (\$)	SALVAGE VALUE (\$)	EXPECTED LIFE (YRS)	SHIFTS PER DAY	NO. OPERATING DAYS PER WEEK
1	400000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.
2	400000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.
3	400000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.
4	400000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.
5	400000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.

BUFFER NUMBER	COST OF OPERATING (\$/HR)	COST OF MAINTENANCE (\$/HR)	COST OF INVENTORY (\$-DAY/PC)
1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	0.0	0.0	0.0

COST SUMMARY (\$)					
BUFFER NUMBER	COST OF DEPRECIATION	COST OF MAINTENANCE	COST OF OPERATING	COST OF INVENTORY	TOTAL COSTS
1	153.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.85
2	153.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.85
3	153.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.85
4	153.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.85
5	153.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.85
	769.23	0.0	0.0	0.0	769.23

COST (\$) PER UNIT = 0.40

For Runs 1 through 4

COST ANALYSIS

BUFFER COSTS AND STATUS

BUFFER NUMBER	PURCHASE PRICE(\$)	SALVAGE VALUE(\$)	EXPECTED LIFE(YRS)	SHIFTS PER DAY	NO. OPERATING DAYS PER WEEK
1	400000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.
2	400000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.
3	400000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.
4	400000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.
5	400000.	0.	10.0	1.0	5.

BUFFER NUMBER	COST OF OPERATING(\$/HR)	COST OF MAINTENANCE(\$/HR)	COST OF INVENTORY(\$-DAY/PC)
1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	0.0	0.0	0.0

COST SUMMARY(\$)

BUFFER NUMBER	COST OF DEPRECIATION	COST OF MAINTENANCE	COST OF OPERATING	COST OF INVENTORY	TOTAL COSTS
1	153.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.85
2	153.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.85
3	153.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.85
4	153.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.85
5	153.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.85
	769.23	0.0	0.0	0.0	769.23
COST(\$)/PER UNIT= 0.054					

For Runs 5 and 6

AVERAGE UNIT PRODUCTION/INTERVAL					
DAY	COST/UNIT(¢)	1	2	3	4
1	0.04	470.	440.	400.	410.
2	0.06	282.	265.	277.	237.
3	0.52	86.	54.	33.	21.
4	0.09	198.	165.	135.	133.
5	0.09	200.	168.	135.	135.
	0.16	247.	218.	196.	187.

PRODUCTION DEVIATION				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	506.	533.	483.	416.
2	456.	469.	442.	377.
3	283.	225.	177.	130.
4	349.	340.	339.	305.
5	402.	376.	339.	306.
	930.	929.	831.	721.

PRODUCTION UNIT AVAILABILITY				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	46.	41.	41.	50.
2	28.	24.	29.	28.
3	9.	5.	3.	3.
4	20.	15.	14.	16.
5	20.	15.	14.	16.
	24.	20.	20.	23.

UNIT DOWNTIME DUE TO BUFFERS				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	47.	42.	19.	2.
2	66.	51.	41.	0.
3	90.	95.	91.	95.
4	73.	78.	71.	76.
5	79.	67.	77.	71.
	71.	67.	60.	49.

AVERAGE BUFFER SIZE					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	23275.	21653.	11145.	13766.	9939.
2	24423.	22736.	16096.	15197.	12985.
3	24154.	25453.	10000.	363.	25089.
4	23800.	22731.	21540.	5431.	4140.
5	22933.	20678.	5766.	21160.	4303.
	23721.	22650.	12909.	11187.	11291.

For Run 1

BUFFER DEVIATION					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	3894.	5861.	3741.	7228.	3668.
2	2588.	4587.	6411.	6611.	237.
3	4669.	1775.	0.	1757.	2437.
4	3823.	6393.	6592.	320.	7661.
5	5938.	8806.	9551.	6984.	436.
	9631.	13298.	13324.	12162.	8850.

BUFFER AVAILABILITY					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	94.	100.	100.	100.	100.
2	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
3	100.	100.	85.	100.	100.
4	97.	100.	95.	100.	100.
5	100.	95.	100.	100.	100.
	98.	99.	96.	100.	100.

For Run 1

AVERAGE UNIT PRODUCTION/INTERVAL					
DAY	CUST/UNIT (\$)	1	2	3	4
1	0.04	479.	446.	416.	420.
2	0.05	326.	294.	283.	264.
3	0.04	470.	439.	411.	406.
4	0.05	388.	356.	340.	323.
5	0.05	334.	328.	312.	297.
	0.05	399.	373.	352.	342.

PRODUCTION DEVIATION				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	506.	533.	486.	417.
2	455.	487.	445.	390.
3	493.	535.	485.	416.
4	495.	507.	467.	349.
5	469.	501.	458.	401.
	1089.	1147.	1047.	905.

PRODUCTION UNIT AVAILABILITY				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	47.	41.	42.	51.
2	33.	27.	29.	31.
3	47.	40.	42.	50.
4	38.	33.	35.	41.
5	34.	30.	32.	35.
	40.	34.	36.	42.

UNIT DOWNTIME DUE TO BUFFERS				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	45.	38.	19.	2.
2	51.	55.	46.	0.
3	45.	34.	18.	30.
4	57.	58.	29.	20.
5	55.	66.	49.	5.
	51.	50.	32.	11.

AVERAGE BUFFER SIZE					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	22882.	21683.	15614.	9195.	10000.
2	21950.	23683.	10090.	22121.	10000.
3	21533.	18576.	12249.	3138.	11227.
4	22805.	23612.	2540.	14116.	10000.
5	22170.	24037.	8634.	22373.	10000.
	22268.	22208.	9808.	14189.	10245.

For Run 2

BUFFER DEVIATION					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	4237.	6242.	7897.	2251.	0.
2	5898.	4290.	0.	4850.	0.
3	5471.	9182.	4182.	751.	7051.
4	5045.	4147.	2731.	6792.	0.
5	5073.	3248.	155.	4753.	0.
	11588.	12732.	9269.	9693.	7051.

BUFFER AVAILABILITY					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	94.	100.	100.	100.	100.
2	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
3	100.	100.	85.	100.	100.
4	97.	100.	95.	100.	100.
5	100.	95.	100.	100.	100.
	98.	99.	96.	100.	100.

For Run 2

AVERAGE UNIT PRODUCTION/INTERVAL					
DAY	COST/UNIT(\$)	1	2	3	4
1	0.04	516.	463.	430.	423.
2	0.05	377.	326.	295.	282.
3	0.04	558.	506.	444.	454.
4	0.04	455.	411.	375.	358.
5	0.05	371.	319.	293.	267.
	0.05	455.	405.	367.	357.

PRODUCTION DEVIATION				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	502.	535.	488.	419.
2	484.	503.	450.	396.
3	493.	535.	489.	417.
4	492.	521.	477.	409.
5	491.	498.	449.	391.
	1101.	1159.	1054.	909.

PRODUCTION UNIT AVAILABILITY				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	51.	43.	44.	51.
2	38.	30.	30.	34.
3	56.	47.	45.	54.
4	46.	39.	38.	45.
5	36.	29.	30.	32.
	46.	36.	37.	43.

UNIT DOWNTIME DUE TO BUFFERS				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	42.	33.	15.	0.
2	48.	52.	39.	0.
3	35.	23.	16.	21.
4	34.	51.	22.	15.
5	52.	64.	51.	5.
	42.	45.	29.	8.

AVERAGE BUFFER SIZE					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	45848.	42308.	33670.	24558.	25000.
2	46792.	46125.	25000.	44826.	25254.
3	45112.	31286.	26785.	23355.	27706.
4	30215.	46654.	11266.	31519.	25000.
5	44726.	46387.	25000.	41360.	27442.
	42539.	42552.	24344.	33124.	26080.

For Run 3

BUFFER DEVIATION					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	6761.	8924.	11395.	1433.	0.
2	5798.	7490.	0.	7553.	1227.
3	6711.	17180.	3031.	84.	10076.
4	18943.	6402.	9070.	10744.	0.
5	8874.	7316.	0.	12969.	6436.
	23705.	22506.	14876.	18513.	12019.

BUFFER AVAILABILITY					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	94.	100.	100.	100.	100.
2	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
3	100.	100.	65.	100.	100.
4	97.	100.	95.	100.	100.
5	100.	95.	100.	100.	100.
	98.	99.	96.	100.	100.

For Run 3

AVERAGE UNIT PRODUCTION/INTERVAL					
DAY	COST/UNIT(%)	1	2	3	4
1	0.04	496.	463.	410.	422.
2	0.06	337.	283.	285.	230.
3	0.03	607.	570.	476.	551.
4	0.05	414.	367.	357.	313.
5	0.05	355.	317.	281.	266.
	0.05	442.	400.	362.	356.

PRODUCTION DEVIATION				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	501.	536.	485.	419.
2	468.	477.	446.	374.
3	464.	534.	491.	395.
4	493.	499.	473.	401.
5	480.	477.	444.	390.
	1086.	1139.	1047.	885.

PRODUCTION UNIT AVAILABILITY				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	50.	43.	42.	51.
2	34.	26.	29.	28.
3	61.	53.	49.	66.
4	41.	35.	37.	39.
5	35.	29.	29.	32.
	44.	37.	37.	43.

UNIT DOWNTIME DUE TO BUFFERS				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	41.	35.	15.	0.
2	54.	56.	40.	0.
3	26.	16.	3.	4.
4	49.	50.	23.	19.
5	52.	64.	49.	5.
	44.	44.	26.	6.

AVERAGE BUFFER SIZE					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	45843.	43355.	26070.	30592.	26551.
2	46745.	45848.	37502.	33899.	25276.
3	41262.	31590.	28808.	13783.	18301.
4	45016.	45620.	17411.	26131.	39180.
5	44136.	47317.	34319.	25531.	31296.
	44490.	42846.	28822.	25987.	28121.

For Run 4

BUFFER DEVIATION					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	6759.	6775.	4030.	10743.	5105.
2	6501.	7872.	8858.	10795.	1347.
3	10332.	15771.	7341.	3106.	9526.
4	8846.	6189.	10253.	15500.	4902.
5	9749.	5846.	11177.	1869.	13872.
	19217.	20780.	19459.	22030.	18305.

BUFFER AVAILABILITY					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	94.	100.	100.	100.	100.
2	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
3	100.	100.	85.	100.	100.
4	97.	100.	95.	100.	100.
5	100.	95.	100.	100.	100.
	98.	99.	96.	100.	100.

For Run 4

AVERAGE UNIT PRODUCTION/INTERVAL					
DAY	COST/UNIT(\$)	1	2	3	4
1	0.05	335.	303.	271.	271.
2	0.05	329.	300.	271.	271.
3	0.05	337.	304.	271.	271.
4	0.05	362.	335.	283.	304.
5	0.05	360.	330.	300.	299.
	0.05	345.	314.	279.	283.

PRODUCTION DEVIATION				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	477.	488.	439.	391.
2	474.	487.	439.	390.
3	476.	486.	439.	392.
4	480.	505.	445.	398.
5	483.	482.	453.	398.
	1067.	1095.	991.	881.

PRODUCTION UNIT AVAILABILITY				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	33.	28.	28.	33.
2	33.	28.	28.	33.
3	34.	28.	28.	33.
4	36.	31.	29.	38.
5	36.	32.	31.	37.
	34.	29.	29.	35.

UNIT DOWNTIME DUE TO BUFFERS				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	64.	65.	19.	1.
2	55.	42.	22.	0.
3	57.	62.	32.	9.
4	61.	48.	9.	13.
5	57.	51.	0.	21.
	59.	53.	16.	9.

AVERAGE BUFFER SIZE					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	23806.	24031.	11150.	13786.	10000.
2	23027.	19522.	15094.	10000.	9260.
3	22745.	23075.	10000.	15943.	12296.
4	23030.	21272.	11274.	8334.	9563.
5	23393.	22891.	7580.	8835.	16303.
	23200.	22154.	11020.	11380.	11484.

For Run 5

BUFFER DEVIATION					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	3939.	3295.	3738.	7228.	0.
2	4677.	7907.	7127.	0.	2608.
3	5514.	4756.	0.	6726.	4254.
4	5248.	5537.	5466.	3463.	1800.
5	3656.	4447.	3780.	3070.	6708.
	10426.	12124.	10437.	10904.	8552.

BUFFER AVAILABILITY					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	96.	100.	100.	100.	100.
2	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
3	100.	100.	85.	100.	100.
4	97.	100.	95.	100.	100.
5	100.	95.	100.	100.	100.
	98.	99.	96.	100.	100.

For Run 5

AVERAGE UNIT PRODUCTION/INTERVAL					
DAY	COST/UNIT(\$)	1	2	3	4
1	0.05	377.	324.	271.	271.
2	0.05	376.	323.	271.	271.
3	0.05	370.	324.	271.	271.
4	0.05	445.	395.	297.	344.
5	0.05	386.	334.	297.	281.
	0.05	392.	340.	281.	288.

PRODUCTION DEVIATION				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	407.	477.	439.	392.
2	486.	479.	439.	391.
3	470.	498.	439.	392.
4	493.	517.	452.	411.
5	490.	496.	452.	392.
	1094.	1121.	993.	885.

PRODUCTION UNIT AVAILABILITY				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	33.	30.	28.	33.
2	38.	30.	28.	33.
3	37.	30.	28.	33.
4	45.	37.	31.	41.
5	38.	31.	31.	34.
	39.	31.	29.	35.

UNIT DOWNTIME DUE TO BUFFERS				
DAY	1	2	3	4
1	56.	57.	15.	0.
2	49.	45.	13.	0.
3	60.	60.	32.	6.
4	47.	40.	5.	6.
5	55.	59.	0.	22.
	54.	52.	13.	7.

AVERAGE BUFFER SIZE					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	46740.	47129.	26224.	30592.	25000.
2	44963.	40138.	31673.	25000.	22632.
3	47154.	47007.	25000.	34780.	29296.
4	46244.	41791.	24780.	22353.	27477.
5	45309.	46080.	17295.	20966.	42288.
	45980.	44593.	24994.	26738.	28338.

For Run 6

BUFFER DEVIATION					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	6392.	5592.	3873.	10743.	0.
2	7813.	11557.	11083.	0.	5406.
3	7280.	4684.	0.	10994.	7146.
4	7751.	9525.	5395.	5996.	6672.
5	3993.	6655.	9993.	8494.	10223.
	17435.	17933.	16334.	18557.	15143.

BUFFER AVAILABILITY					
DAY	1	2	3	4	5
1	94.	100.	100.	100.	100.
2	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
3	100.	100.	85.	100.	100.
4	97.	100.	95.	100.	100.
5	100.	95.	100.	100.	100.
	98.	99.	96.	100.	100.

For Run 6

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