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# Distributed Information and Automation Lab



Professor Duncan McFarlane  
Institute for Manufacturing  
University of Cambridge  
Department of Engineering

2015

# Distributed Information & Automation Lab



Resilient Manufacturing  
Automation & Control



Automated System  
Repair

## MISSION

- smarter, distributed ways of **automating** systems
- Getting better value from **industrial information** and quantifying it
- Managing systems subject to **disruption and change**



Asset &  
Infrastructure  
Information  
Management



Intelligent Logistics



Efficient Airport  
Operations

Which route to  
next paint station?



1995

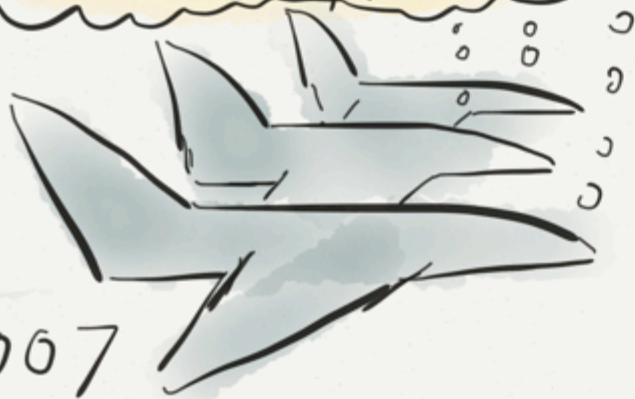
Is this the  
right truck?



2001

DIAL  
in  
PICTURES  
1995-2015

Can we schedule  
maintenance to optimise  
availability?



2007

Adjust train  
speed - weak bridge



2015

# Some Key & Current Projects

## KEY PROJECTS

1997-1999 Responsiveness of Manufacturing Production [EPSRC]

**1997-99 MASCADA [EU, Mercedes]**

**2000-2003 Auto ID Centre [103 industrial sponsors]**

**2004-2008 BRIDGE, PROMISE, SMART [EU, SAP, Nestle, ....]**

2005-2007 Aero ID Programme [16 industrial sponsors]

**2007-2010 Self Serving Assets [SAHNE -Boeing]**



## CURRENT PROJECTS

2004 - Auto ID Labs [GS1]

**2011- Infra Asset Management & Futureproofing [EPSRC]**

**2011- Intelligent Data in Procurement [Boeing]**

**2012 - Resilient Manufacturing [DisTAL - Boeing]**

**2014 - Intelligent Logistics [ITALI - Y H Global, China]**

2015 – Virtual Procurement Data Prediction [VIPR – Boeing]

2015 - Advanced Manufacturing Supply Chain [LOR, IUK, BCC]

2015 - 3D Printing in Distributed Production Networks [EPSRC]





# Industrial Product Intelligence

Professor Duncan McFarlane

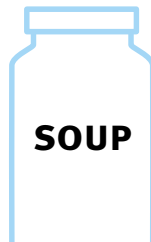


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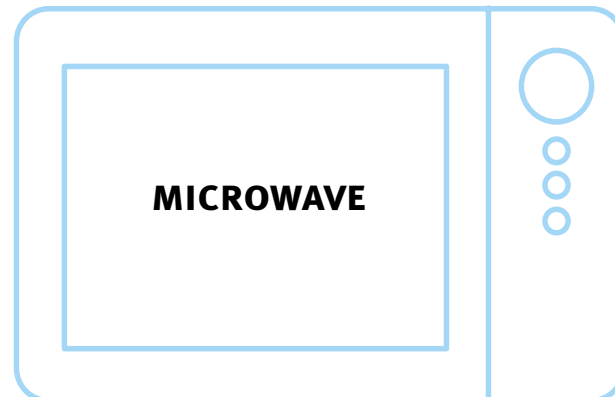
**RECIPE**

Heat to 70°C?  
Cool for 1 min



Cook me

How long?



**MACHINE  
INSTRUCTION**

3 mins at 800 W  
Rotate at 1/4 rps

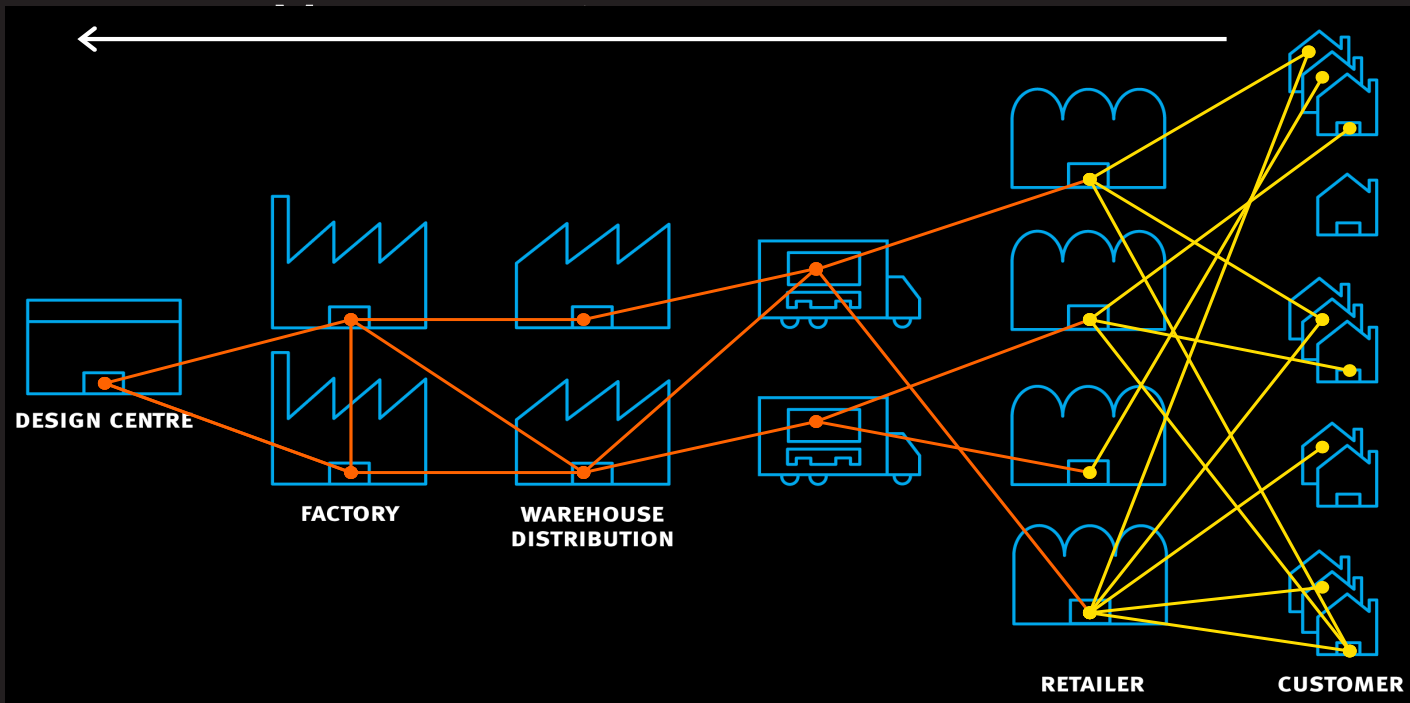
*[Auto ID Center 2000]*

# Intelligent Supply Chain Vision 2002



benefits of product driven supply chain

## Consumer Driven Supply Chain



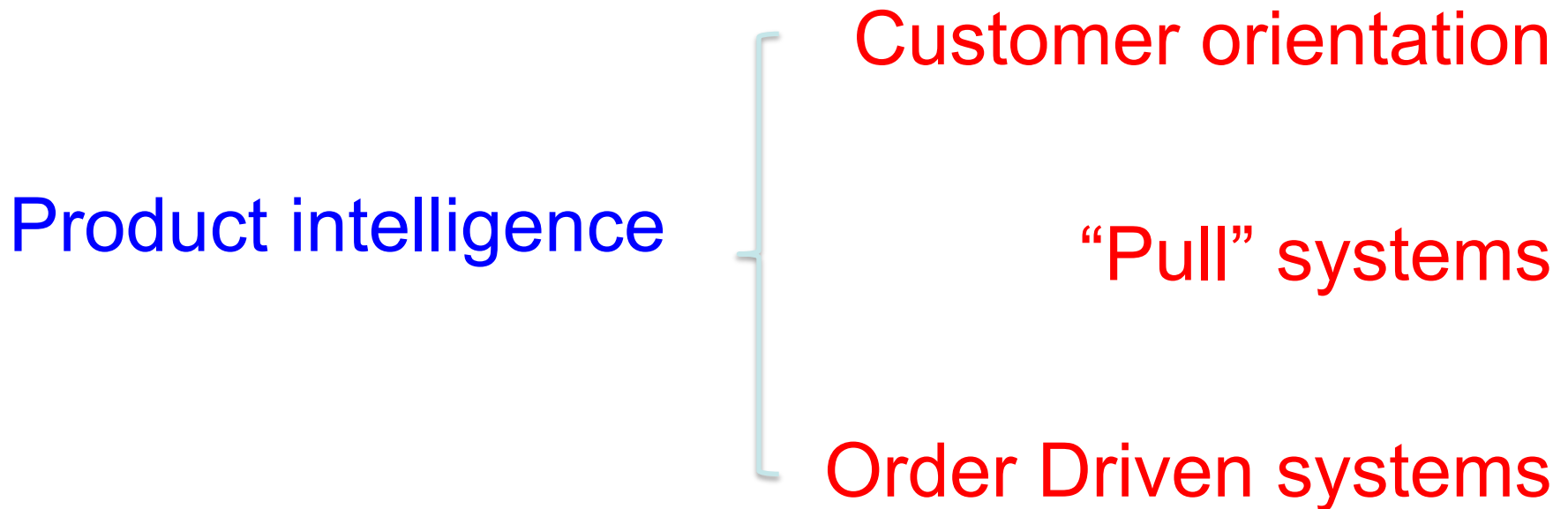
# Overview

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- Introduction: “Product Intelligence” in use
- Industrial Rationale
- Product Intelligence?
- Research Issues
- Examples of Developments
- Deployment Challenges

# Linked Concepts

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# Kanban production control system

Part Description				Part Number	
Smoke-shifter, left handed.				14613	
Qty	20	Lead Time	1 week	Order Date	9/3
Supplier	Acme Smoke-Shifter, LLC			Due Date	9/10
Planner	John R.	Card 1 of 2			
		Location	Rack 183		



# Web Based Shopping

**Total: £12.15**

Savings: -£0.00

If you have e-vouchers, we'll deduct these when you checkout.

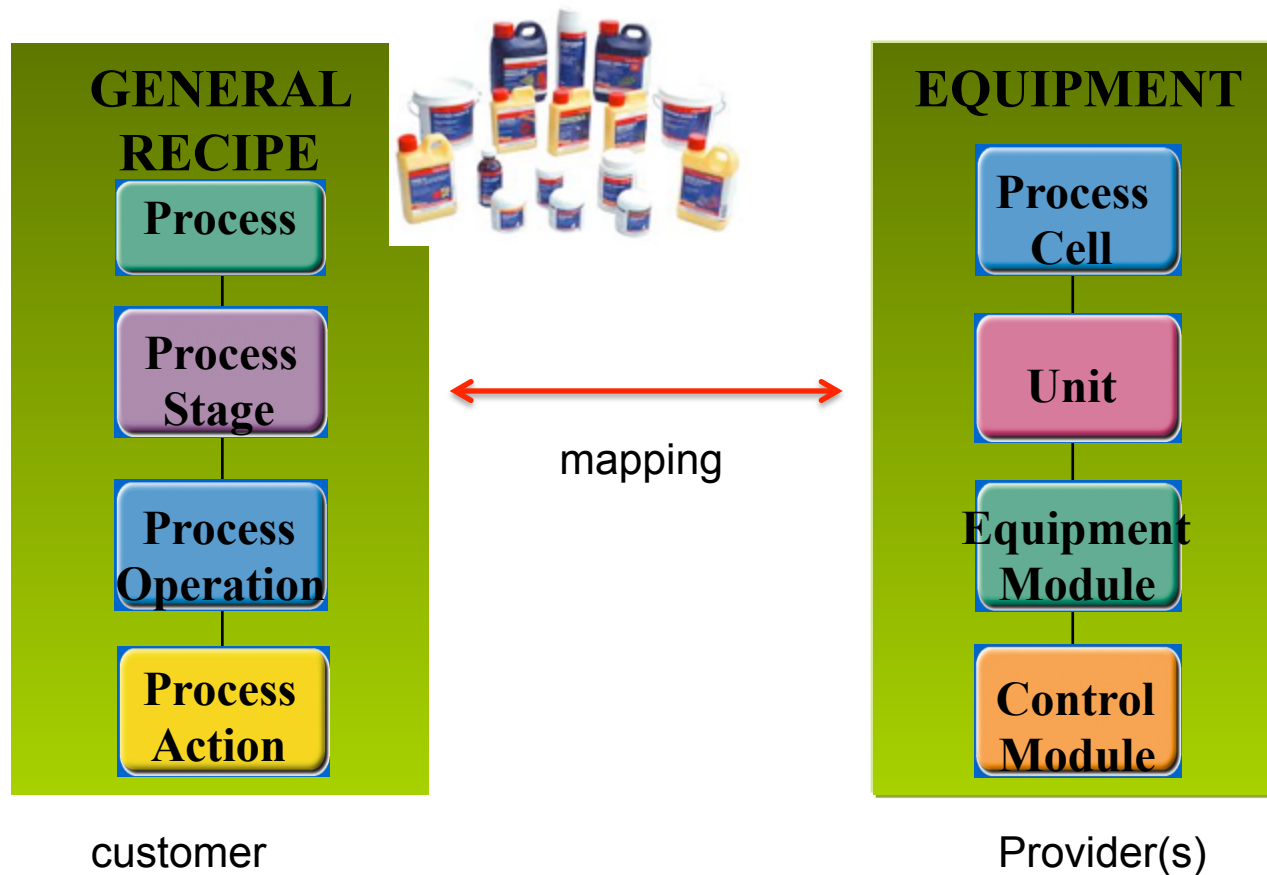
[Checkout →](#)

» Save trolley  
» Full trolley view

Quantity	Product	Price	Delete
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Sainsbury's British Fresh Milk, Semi Skimmed 1.13L (2pint) £0.79/ltr	£0.90	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Silver Spoon Natural Vanilla Extract 38ml £0.27/10ml	£1.04	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Silver Spoon Chocolate Flavoured Strands 65g £1.15/100g	£0.75	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Sainsbury's Pink Glitter Sugar 75g £1.45/100g	£1.09	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Silver Spoon Sprinkle Decorations 80g £0.99/100g	£0.79	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Silver Spoon Icing Sugar 500g £2.26/kg	£1.13	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	Sainsbury's Dark Chocolate, Basics 100g £0.35/100g	£0.70	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	Sainsbury's Milk Chocolate, Basics 100g £0.35/100g	£1.40	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	Sainsbury's Madeira Cake, Basics £0.79/ea	£3.16	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Sainsbury's Unsalted Butter, Basics 250g £4.76/kg	£1.19	<input type="checkbox"/>



# Batch Control: S88 / ISA-95



# Autonomous [Pizza] Logistics!

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# Common Threads?

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- Customer directly shapes order
- Customer directly shapes execution of order
- Customer can influence who executes the order

**STATIC**

- Customer can change aspects of the order execution
- Customer can change aspects of the order during execution

**DYNAMIC**

- Customers influence is automated

**AUTONOMOUS**

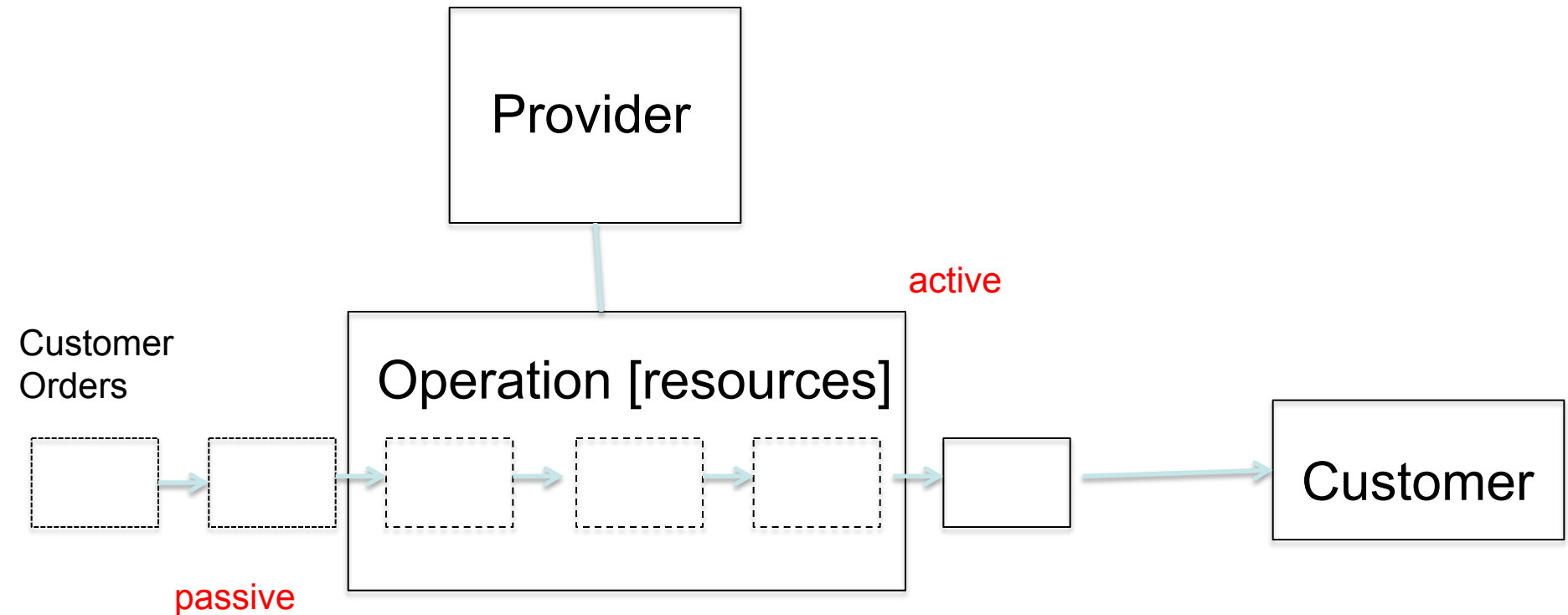
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- Introduction: Examples of “Product Intelligence”
  - **Industrial Rationale**
  - Product Intelligence?
  - Research Issues
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  - Deployment Challenges
-

# Provider vs Customer Oriented

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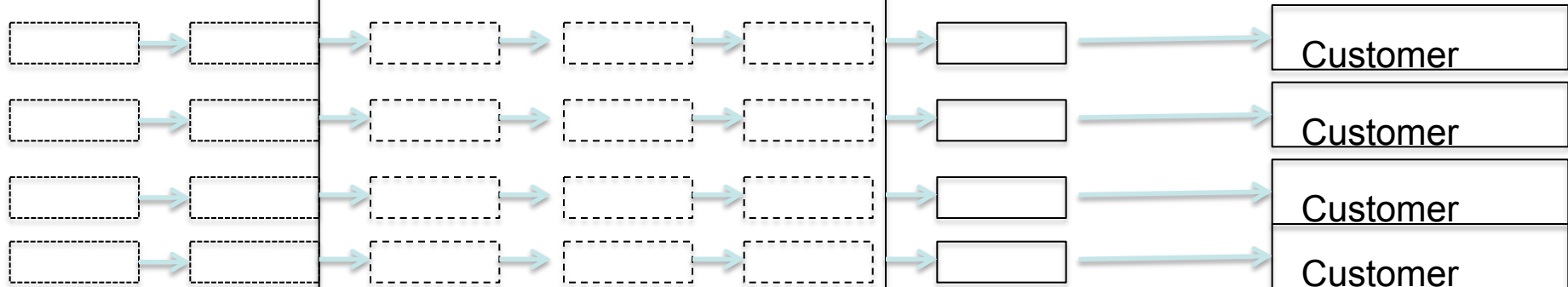
# Provider vs Customer Oriented

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Customer  
Orders

Operation [resources]



# When Customer Orientation can help?

Static Scenarios	Dynamic Scenarios
<b>Multi Organisation:</b> When a product or order moves between organizations in its delivery	<b>Changing Environment:</b> When options arise frequently and unpredictably for alternative routings to be considered.
<b>Multi Ordering:</b> When a specific item can be part of multiple orders/ consignments for certain stages of its production/ delivery.	<b>Frequent Disruption:</b> When disruptions are frequent and performance guarantees are difficult to achieve.
<b>Customer Specific:</b> When a customer's specific requirements for his order is at odds with the aggregate intentions of the logistics organisation.	<b>Dynamic Decisions:</b> When decision making about order management requires human resources that are not available.
<b>Distributed Orders:</b> When an order exists in multiple segments scattered across multiple organizations..	<b>Customer Preference Changes:</b> When customer's preferences change between ordering and delivering.
<b>Unique Order:</b> When an order is irreplaceable	

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- Introduction: Examples of “Product Intelligence”
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-

# Intelligent Product [Descriptive]

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“A physical order or product that is linked to information and rules governing the way it is intended to be made, stored or transported that enables the product to support or influence these operations”

Tomatoes [supplied]	150.0g
Tomato puree type A [supplied]	10.0g
Onions [supplied]	10.0g
Garlic [supplied]	0.9g
Basil [supplied]	0.5g
Sugar [supplied]	10.0g
Preservatives [supplied]	0.5g



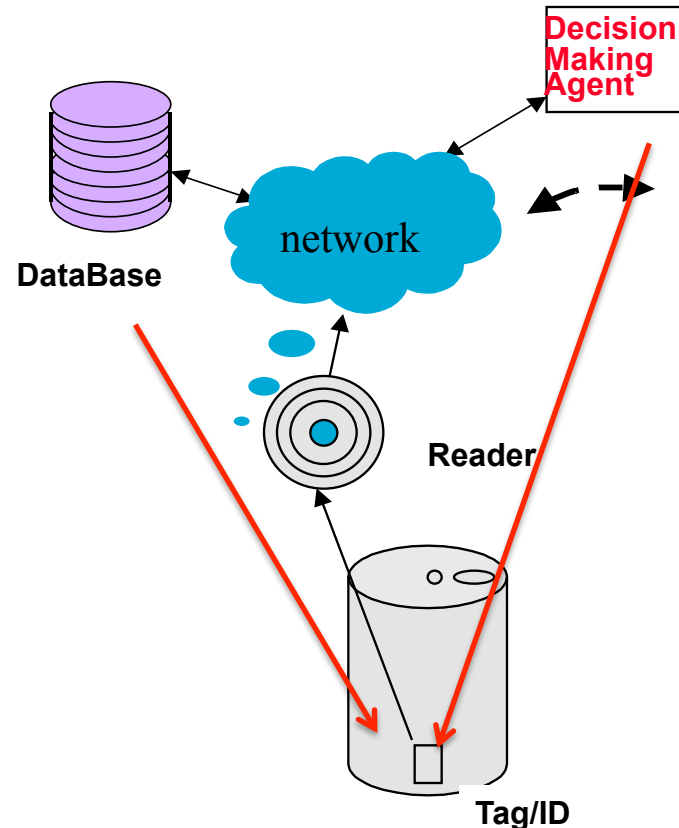
```
Separate raw materials:
Wash tomatoes
  Chop tomatoes
    Wash to deseed
Peel onions
  Chop onions
Peel garlic to separate cloves
  Peel cloves
    Crush cloves
Wash basil
  Separate leaves from main stalk
    Chop leaves

Prepared raw materials:
Weigh QUANTITY A of tomatoes
Weigh QUANTITY B of tomato puree
Weigh QUANTITY C of onions
Weigh QUANTITY D of garlic
Weigh QUANTITY E of basil
Weigh QUANTITY F of sugar
Measure QUANTITY G of Preservatives
```

# Characteristics of Intelligent Product

- *Possesses a unique identity*
- *Is capable of communicating effectively with its environment*
- *Can retain or store data about itself*
- *Deploys a language to display its features, production requirements etc.*
- *Is capable of participating in or making decisions relevant to its own destiny*

(Wong et al., 2002, McFarlane et al, 2003)



# Characteristics of Intelligent Product

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- *Deploys a language to display its features, production requirements etc.*
- *Is capable of participating in or making decisions relevant to its own destiny*
- *Able to match physical goods to order information*
- *Access to a network connection [directly or indirectly]*
- *Linked to static and dynamic data about item – across multiple organisations*
- *Able to respond to queries*
- *Priority, routing, production, usage decisions can be made [on behalf of] the item*

*(Wong et al., 2002, McFarlane et al, 2003)*

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# Levels of Product Intelligence

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- Level 1 Product Intelligence: which allows a product to communicate its status (form, composition, location, key features), i.e. it is *information-oriented*.
  - Level 2 Product Intelligence: which allows a product to assess and influence its function in addition to communicating its status, i.e. it is *decision-oriented*.
- (Wong et al., 2002)

# Levels of Product Intelligence

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## Level 1

- **Represent the (customer) needs** linked to the order: e.g. goods required, quality, timing, cost agreed
- **Communicate with the local organisation** (as well as with the customer for the order)
- **Monitor/track the progress of the order** through the industrial supply chain

## Level 2

- [Using the preferences of the customer] **influence the choice between different options** affecting the order when such a choice needs to be made
- **Adapt** order management depending on conditions.

# Who is doing Research in [Industrial] Product Intelligence?

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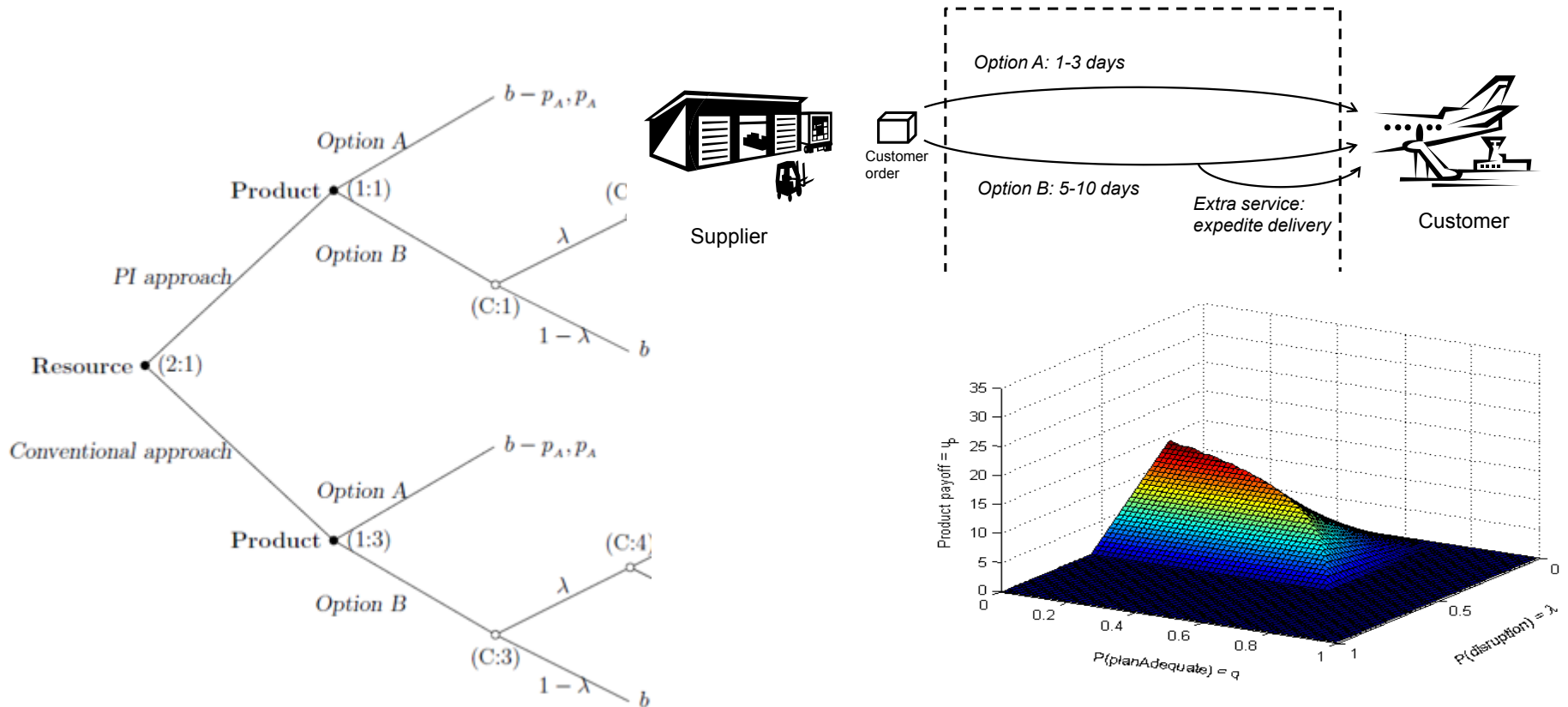
- *Aalto University (Finland)*
  - *Research Center for Automatic Control - CRAN*
  - *University of Cambridge*
  - *Katholieke Universiteit Leuven*
  - *University de Valenciennes / Lille Nord du France*
  - *University of Groningen (Netherlands)*
  - *Universtiy of Bremen*
  - *Universite Politehnica of Bucharest*
  - *Universit of Porto*
  - *Czech Technical University*
  - *Oxford University*
  - *+ others e.g. Physical Internet movement in USA/Canada,*
-

# Overview

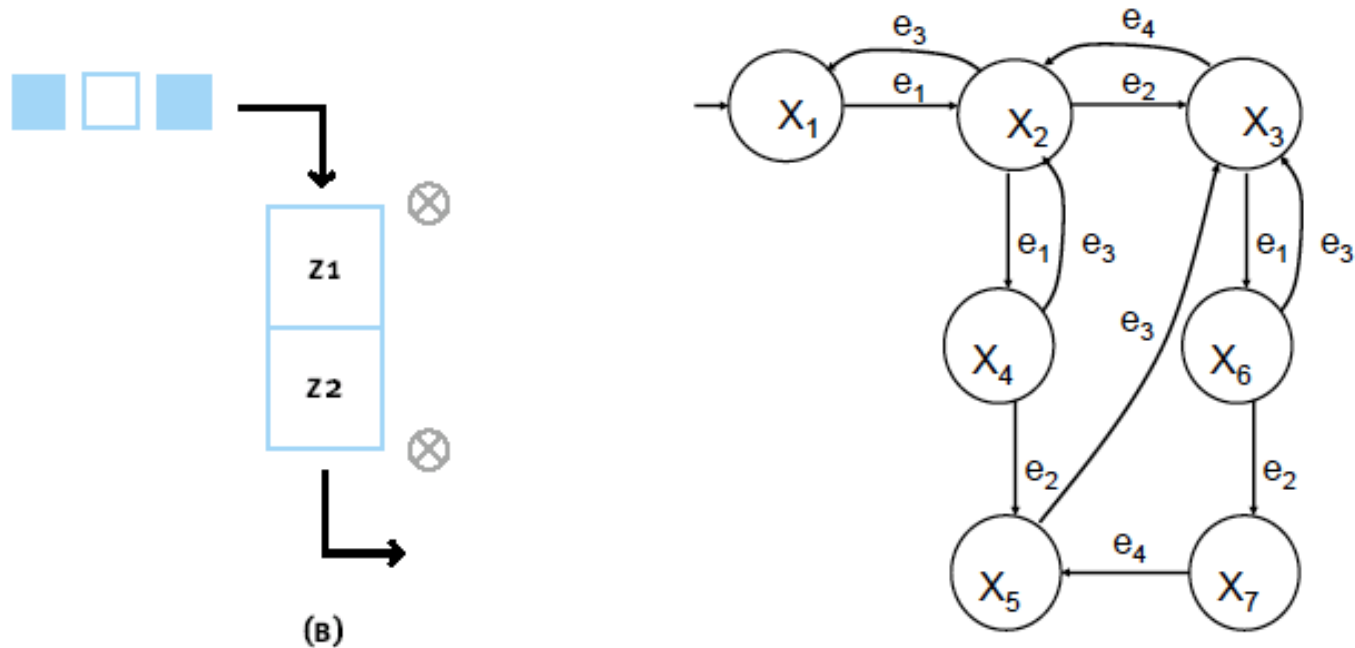
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-

# Product Intelligence Benefits Modelling



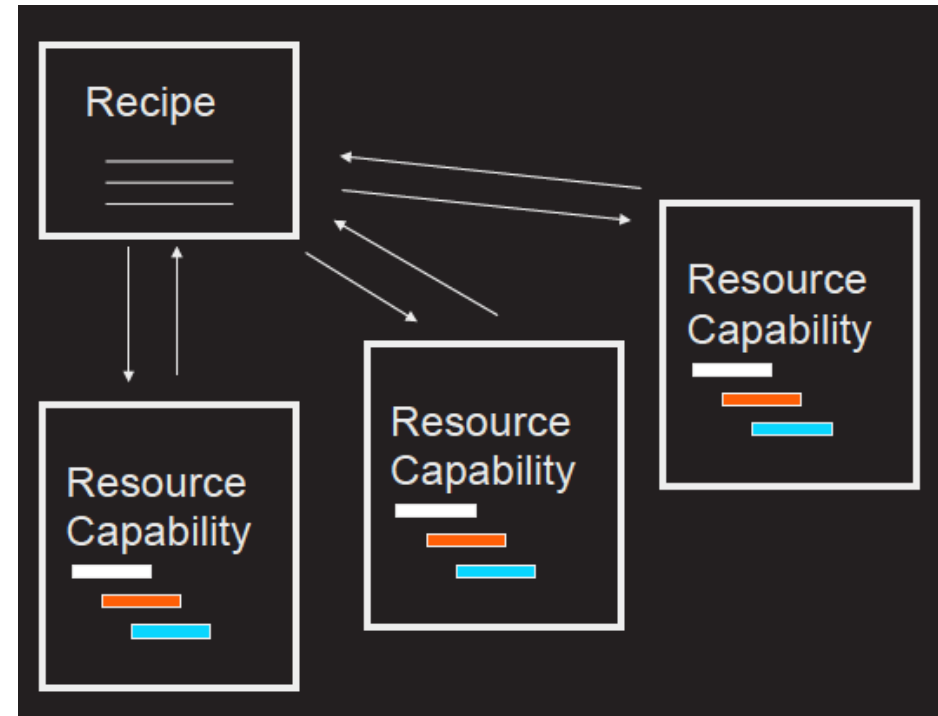
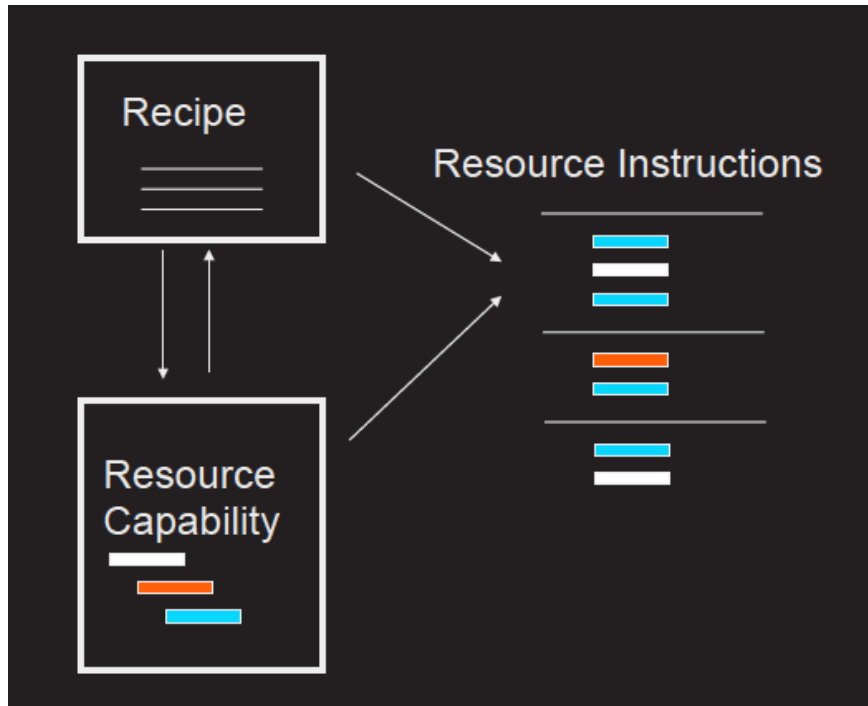
# Product-Oriented Process Modelling



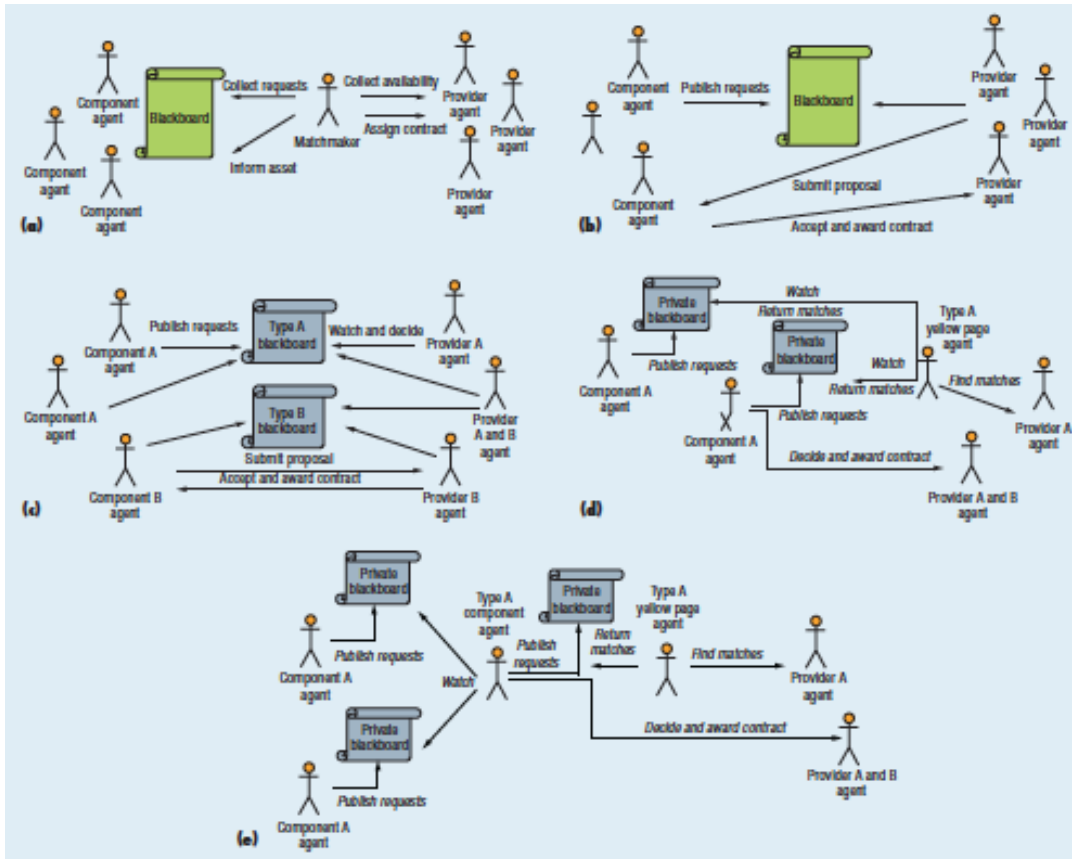
Sensor Type	$E_{po\_o}$	$E_{po\_uo}$	$E_{pt\_o}$	$E_{pt\_uo}$
Proximity Sensors	$\{e_1, e_3\}$	$\{\varepsilon\}$	$\{\varepsilon\}$	$\{e_2, e_4\}$
Identity Sensing	$\{e_1, e_3\}$	$\{\varepsilon\}$	$\{e_2, e_4\}$	$\{\varepsilon\}$

# Product Languages

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# Architecture Selection



## Selection Criteria

- Computational intensity
- Communications burden
- Decision making complexity

# Operational Performance

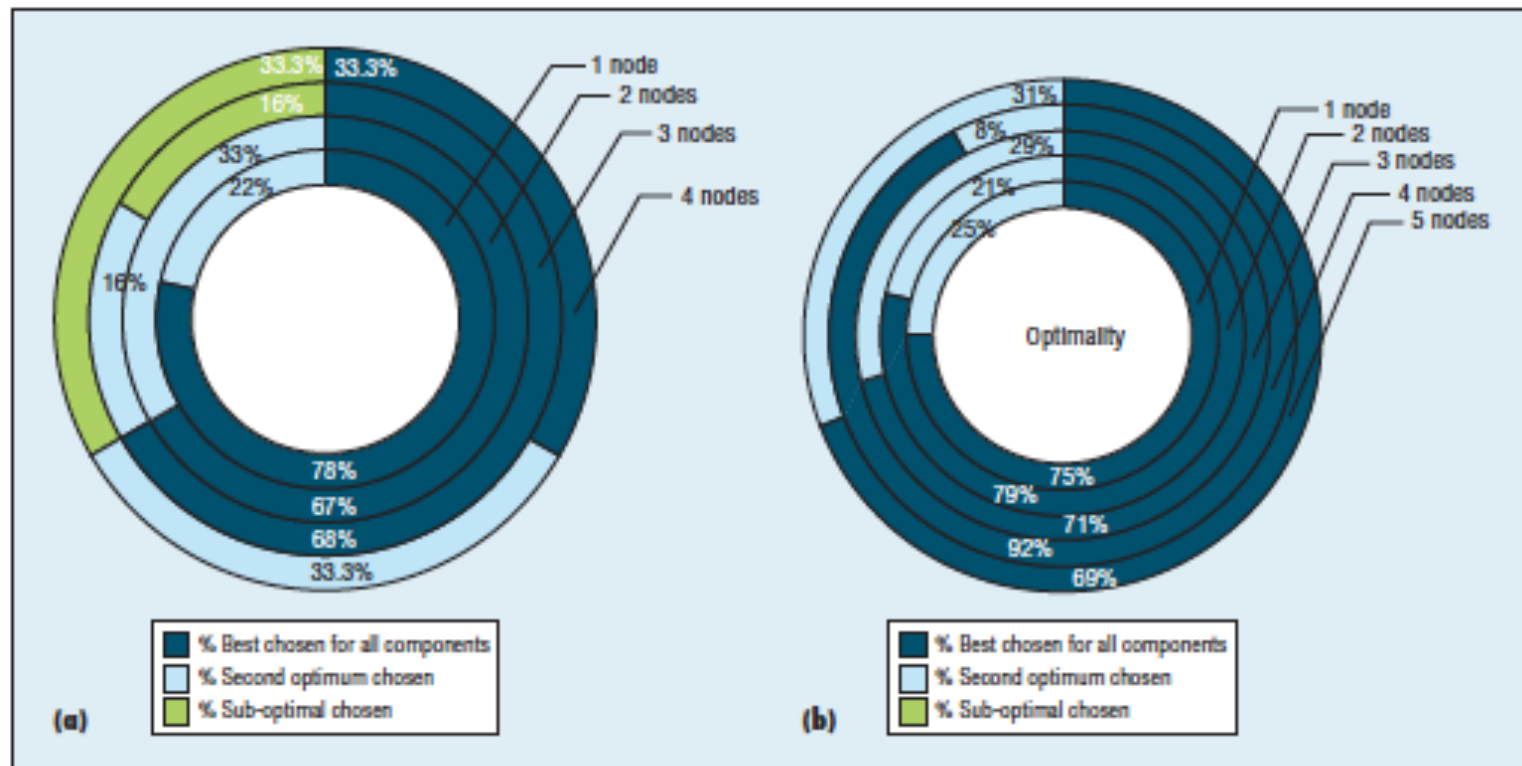
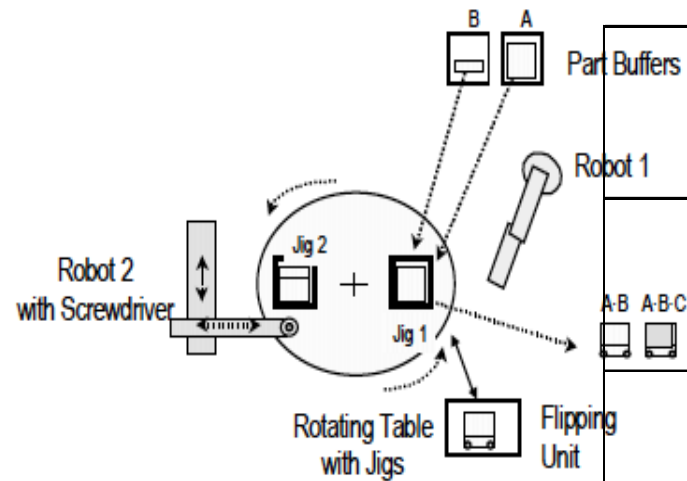


Figure 4. Solution optimality. (a) Optimal decisions versus the number of component agents, and (b) optimal decisions versus the number of provider agents.

# System Performance



	IP Driven Control	Conventional Control
Configurability (design)	103	220
Configurability (implementation)	2407 (1585)	497
ReconfigurabilityExtension	Strategy: 1.24 Development: 1.15	Strategy: 1.54 Development: 1.62
ReconfigurabilityReuse	0.95	0.4

# Overview

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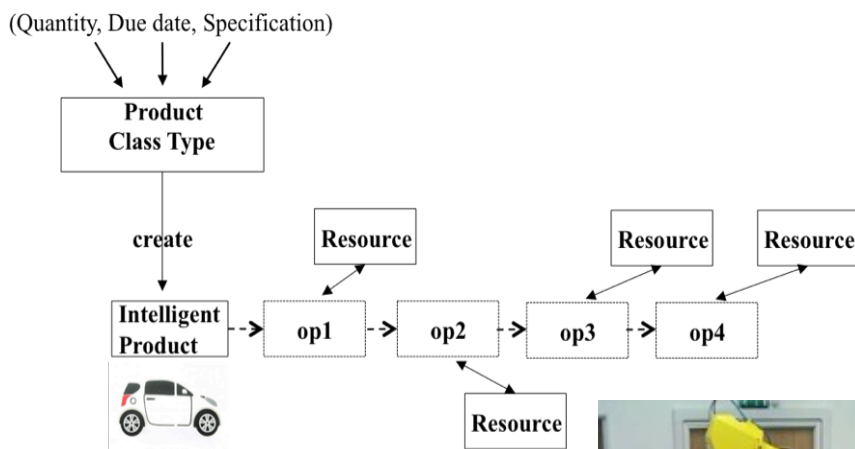
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# PI Developments in Manufacturing

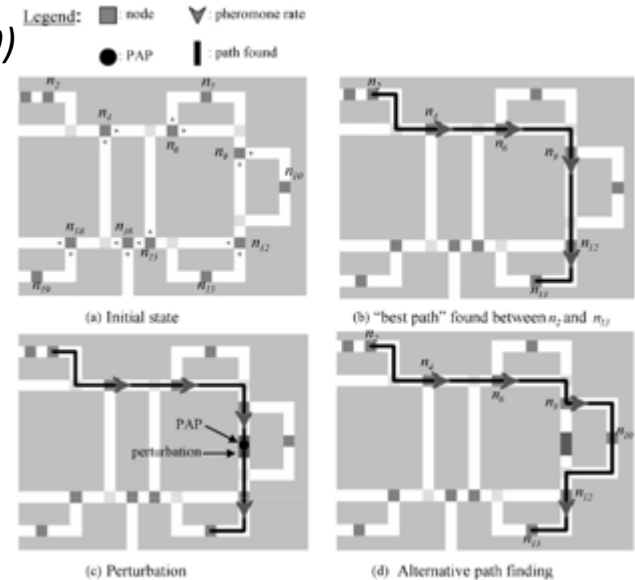
Order  
(Quantity, Due date, Specification)

(Chirn et al., 2002)

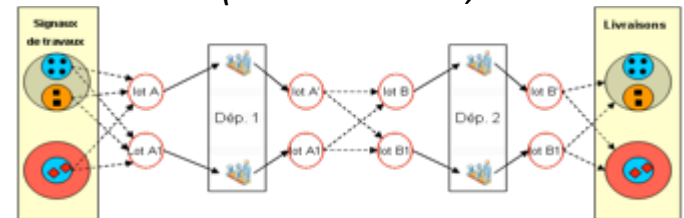
(Sallez et al., 2009)



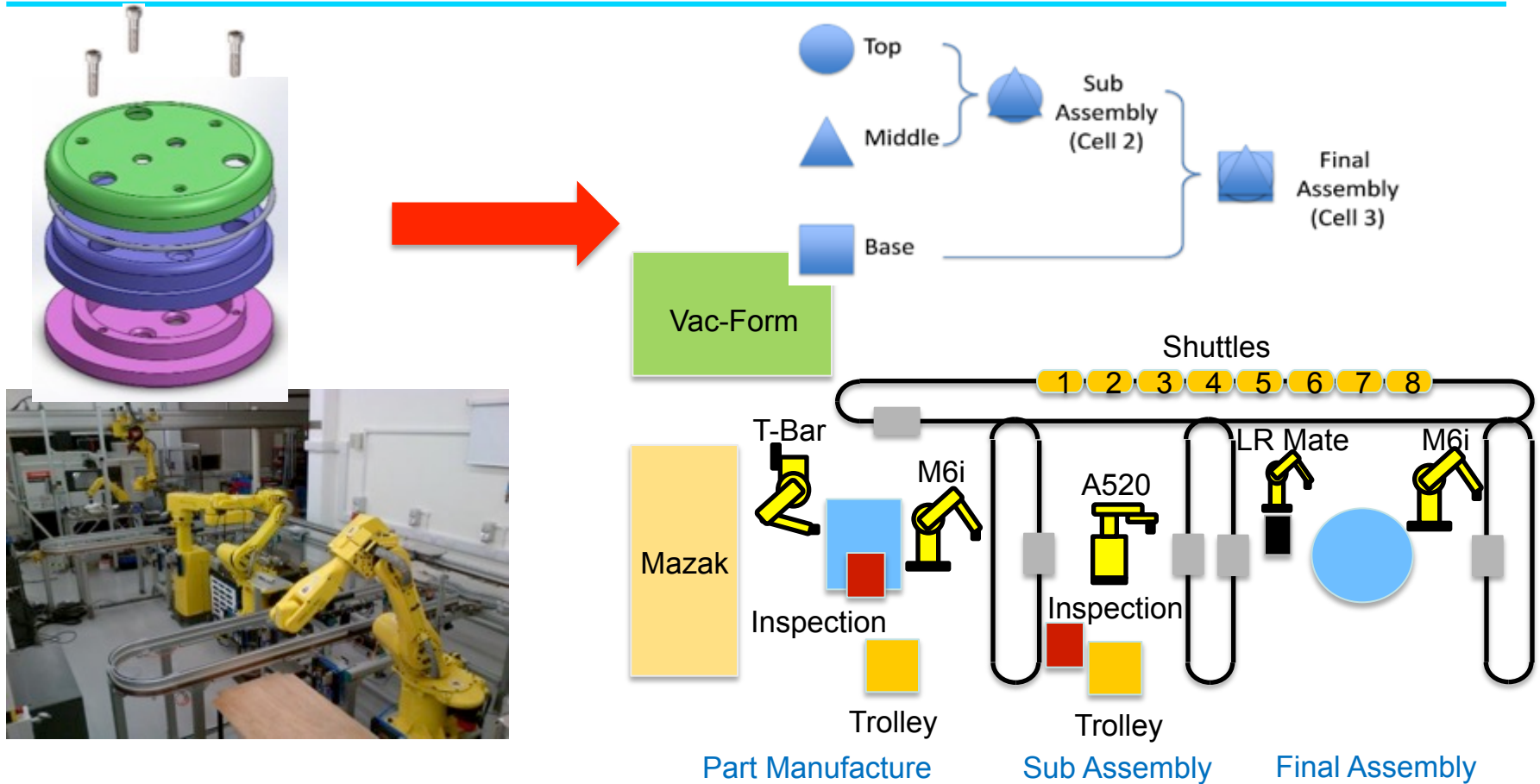
(Morales-Kluge et al., 2011)



(Thomas et al., 2012)

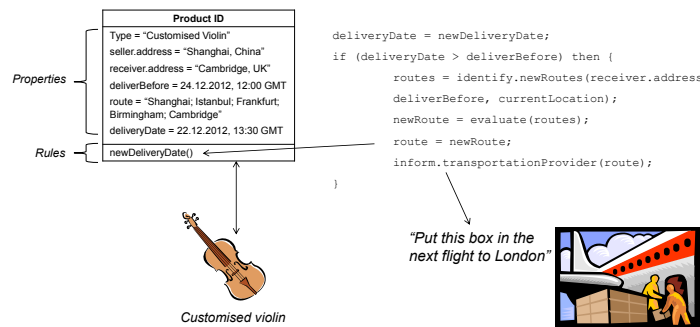


# Eg: Intelligent Orders and Parts Production

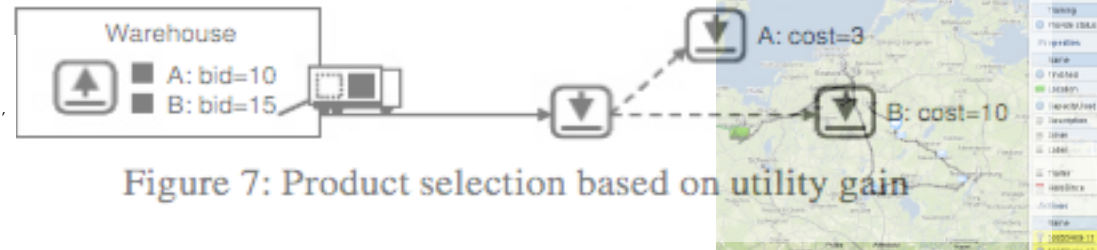


# PI Developments in Logistics

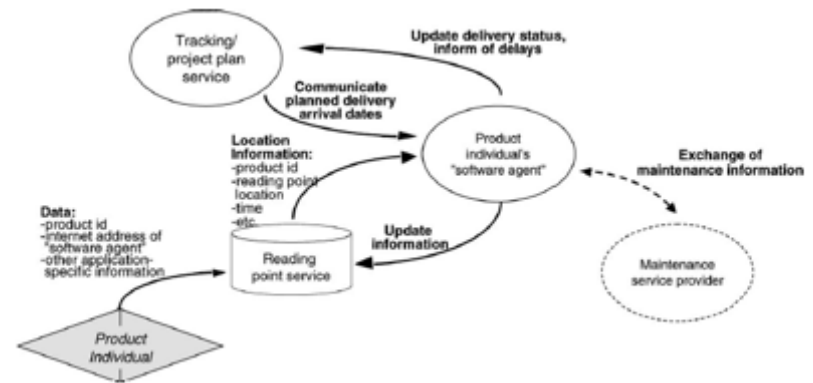
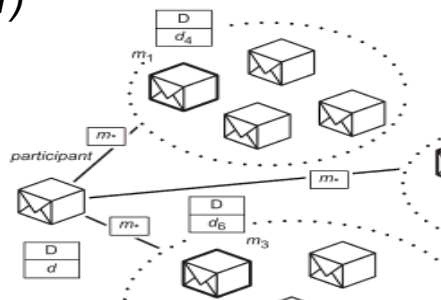
(Giannikas, McF 2012)



(Meyer et al, 2009)

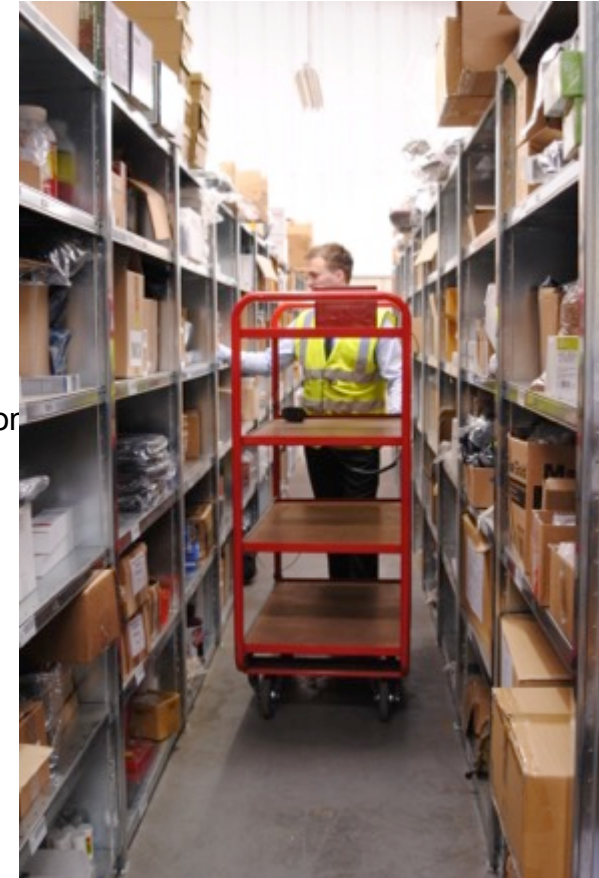
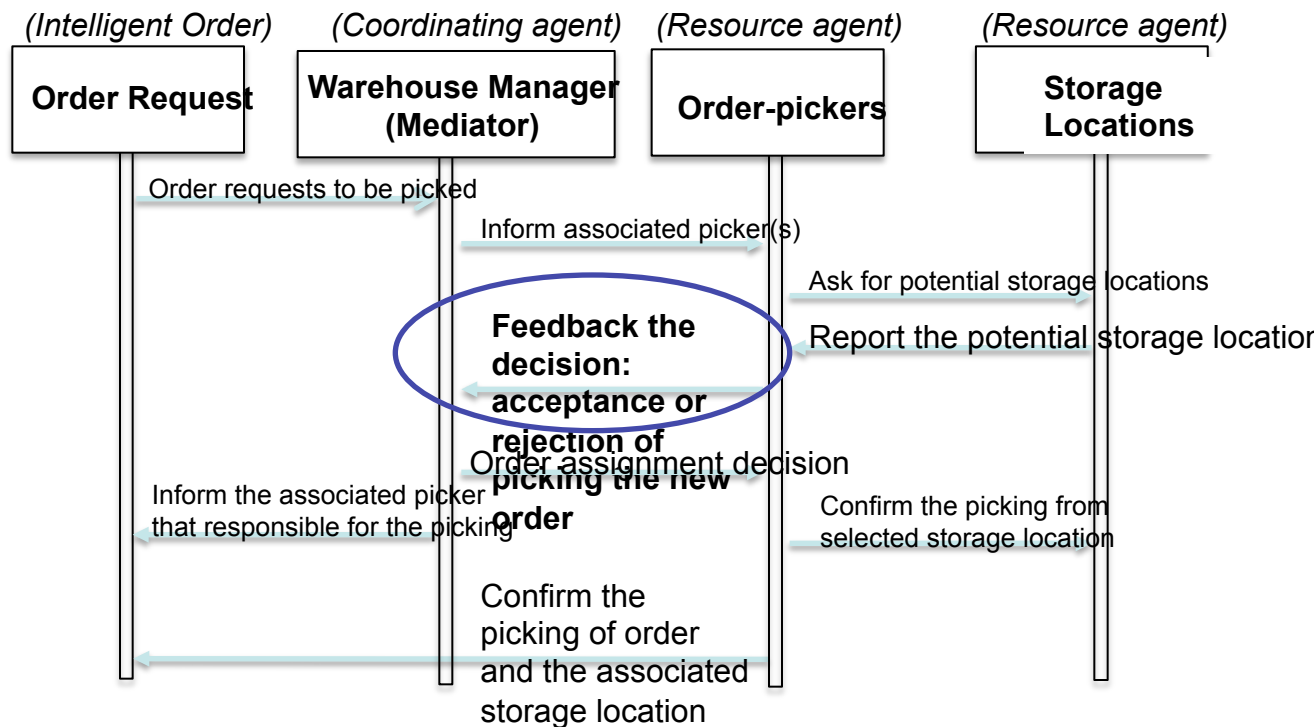


(Schuldt, 2011)

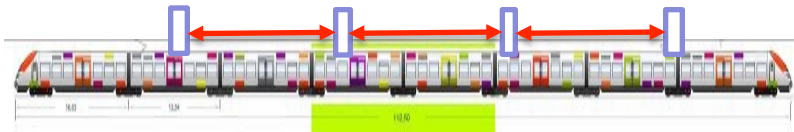


(Karkkainen et al, 2003)

# Eg: Intelligent Warehouse Order Picking



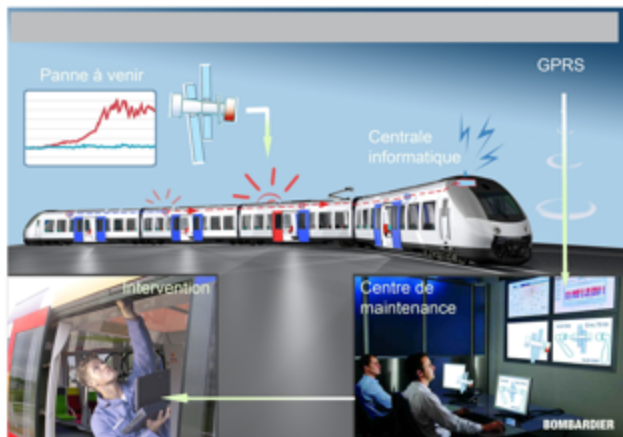
# PI Developments in Services



(LeMortellec et al, 2012)



(Parlikad et al, 2008)

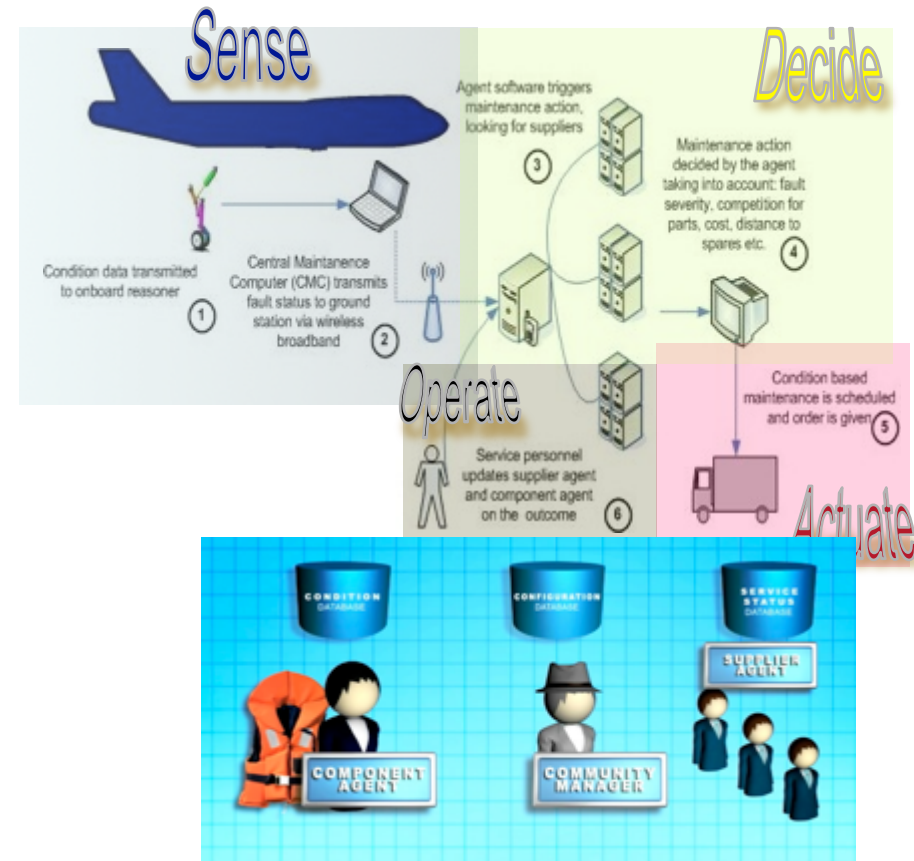


(Brintrup et al, 2010)

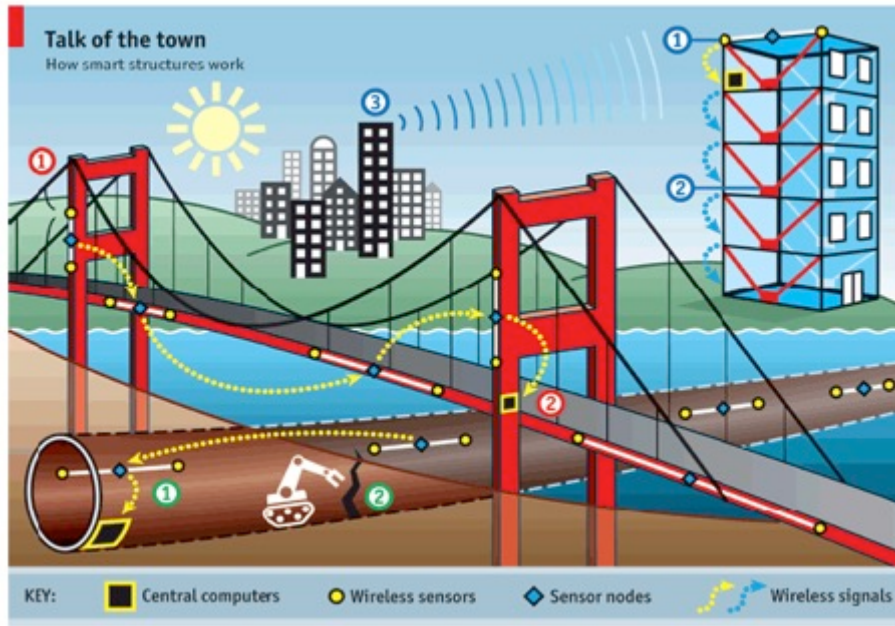


# Eg: Self Organising Spare Parts Management

- **Problem**: System to manage ever increasing complexity in spare parts ordering across multiple supplier
- **Approach**: Treating aircraft components as intelligent products which trigger own repair and replacement. Multiple software agent architectures trialled



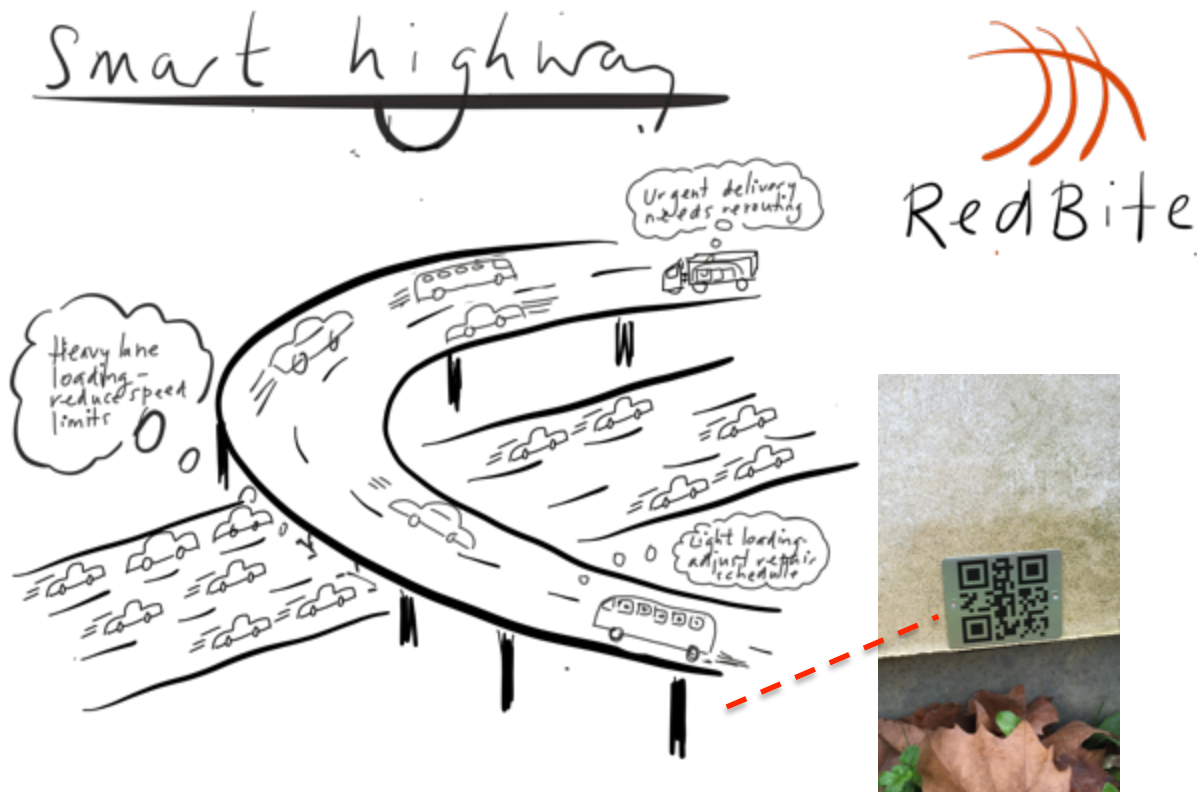
# PI Developments in Construction



**CSIC** Cambridge Centre for  
Smart Infrastructure  
and Construction



# Eg: IoT Smart Highway Project



# Overview

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# Deployment Challenges: Barriers

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- *technical feasibility*: scalability, stability, compatibility
- *economic viability*: quantitative benefits specific to IP approach
- *operational practicality*: Ability to deploy IP concept! deployability with existing IT environments?
- *cultural acceptability*: acceptance as opportunity by providers, high level of transparency

# Some Recent References

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