
Distributed Information and Automation Lab



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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 point station?



1995

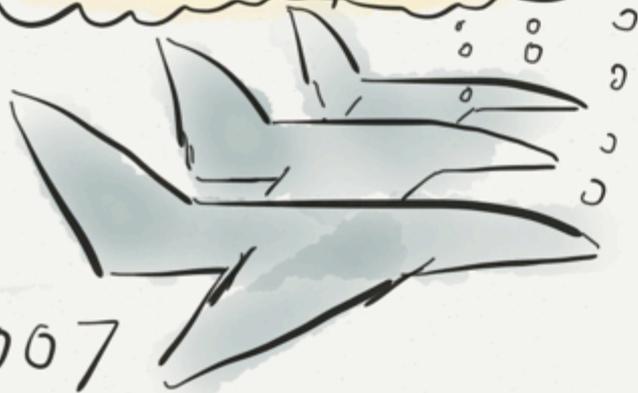
Is this the right truck?



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]





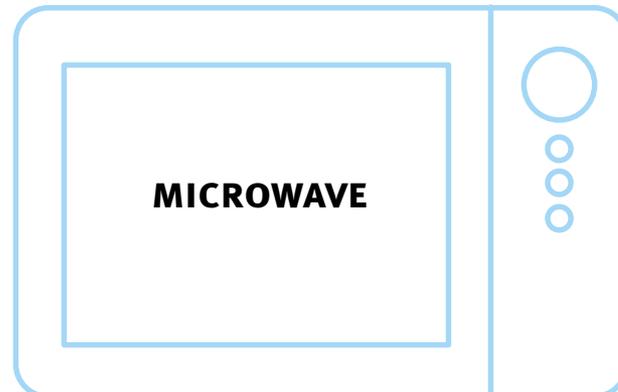
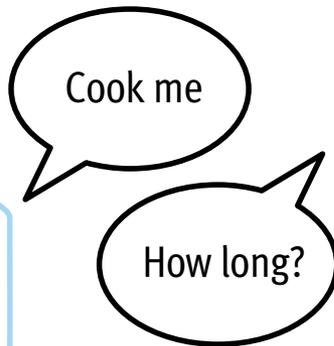
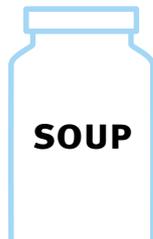
Industrial Product Intelligence

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RECIPE
Heat to 70°C?
Cool for 1 min



MACHINE INSTRUCTION
3 mins at 800 W
Rotate at 1/4 rps

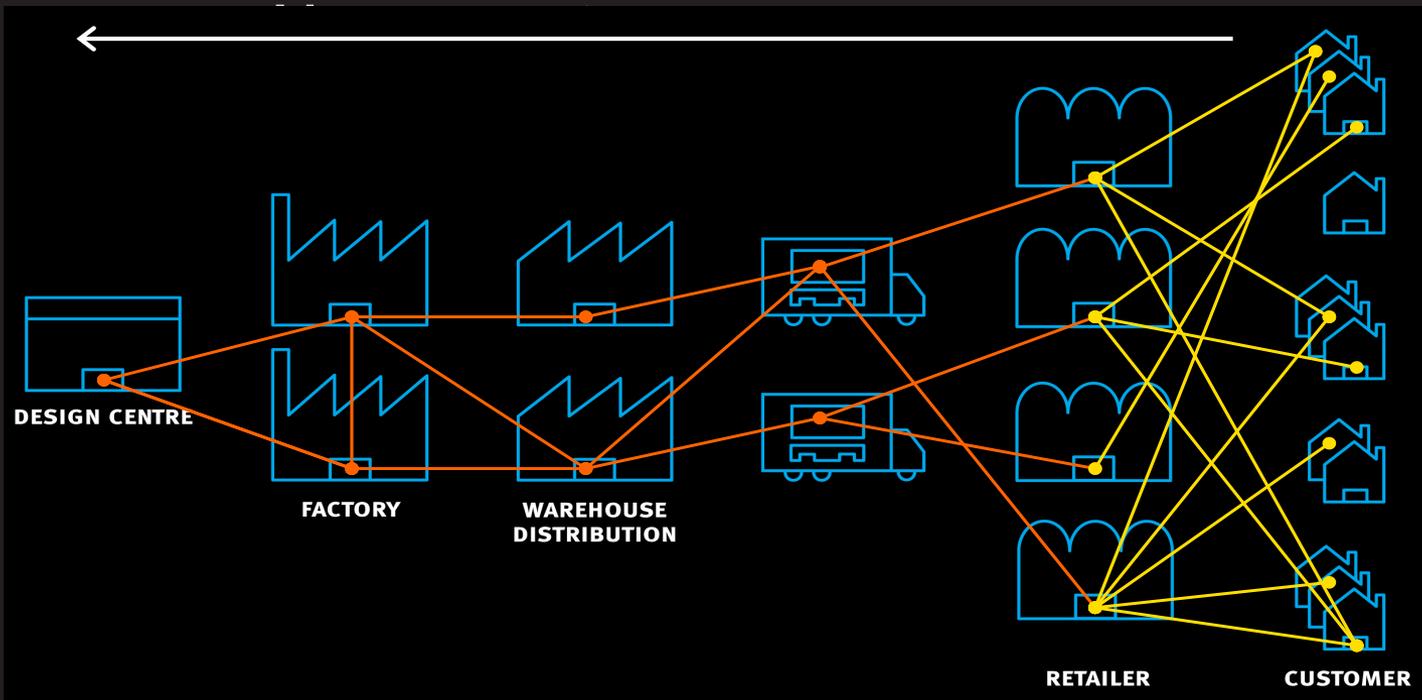
[Auto ID Center 2000]

Intelligent Supply Chain Vision 2002



benefits of product driven supply chain

Consumer Driven Supply Chain



Overview

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

Linked Concepts

Product intelligence



Customer orientation

"Pull" systems

Order Driven systems

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 1B3 | | |



Web Based Shopping

Total: £12.15

Savings: -£0.00

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

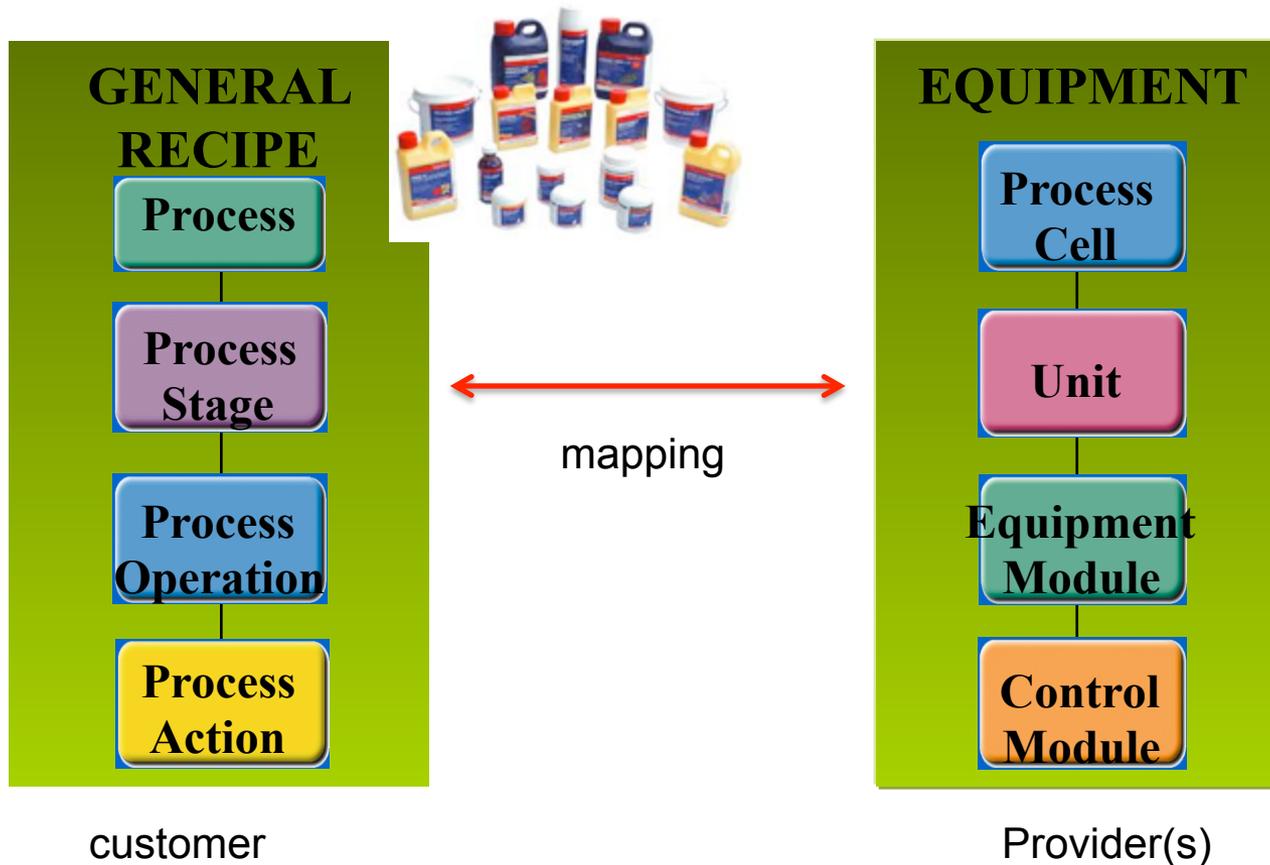
[Checkout →](#)

» 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!



Common Threads?

- 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

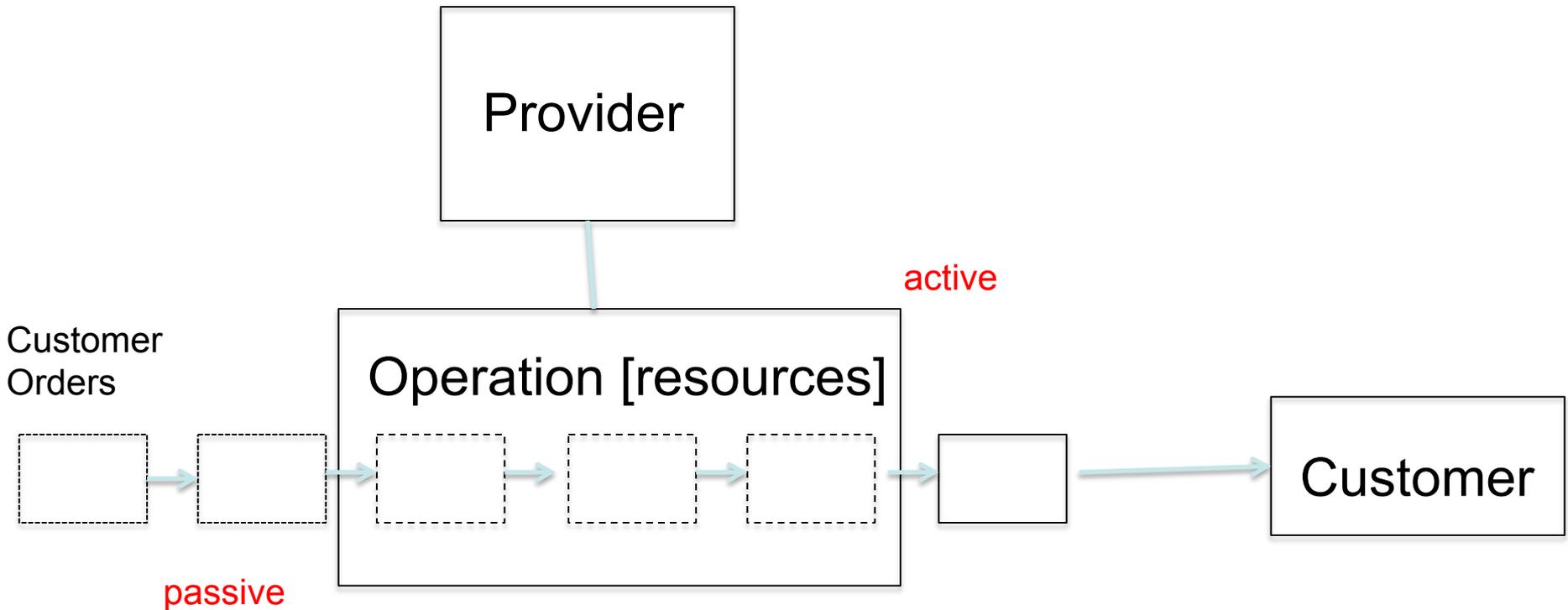
- Customers influence is automated

AUTONOMOUS

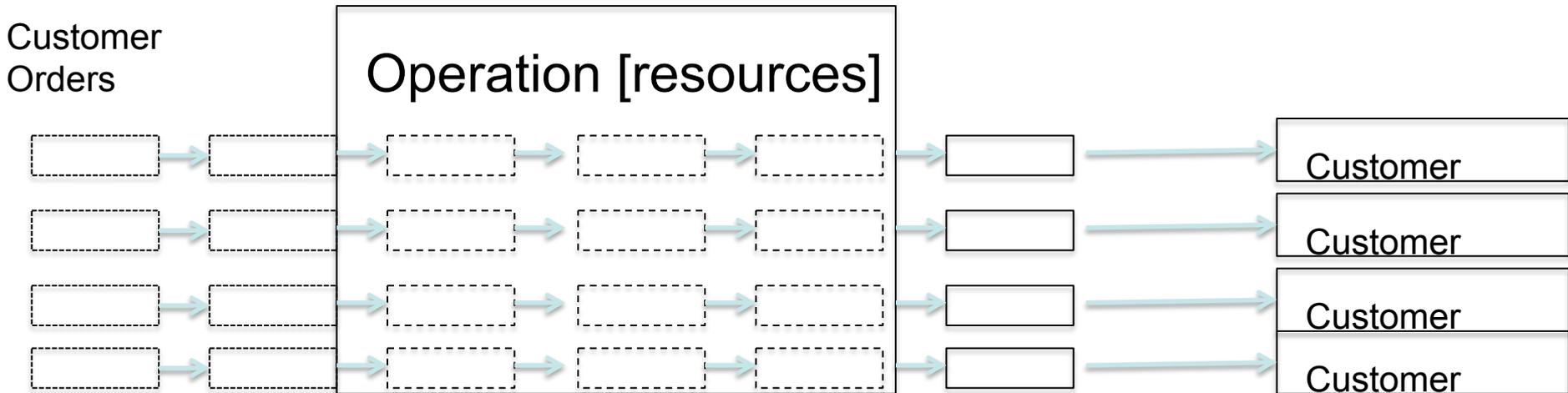
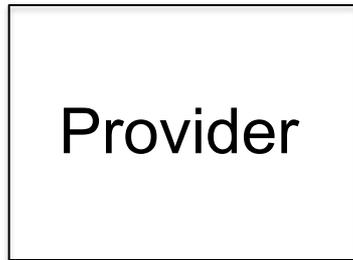
Overview

- Introduction: Examples of “Product Intelligence”
- **Industrial Rationale**
- Product Intelligence?
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Provider vs Customer Oriented



Provider vs Customer Oriented



When Customer Orientation can help?

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

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- Introduction: Examples of “Product Intelligence”
- Industrial Rationale
- **Product Intelligence?**
- Theoretical Issues
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Intelligent Product [Descriptive]

“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 |

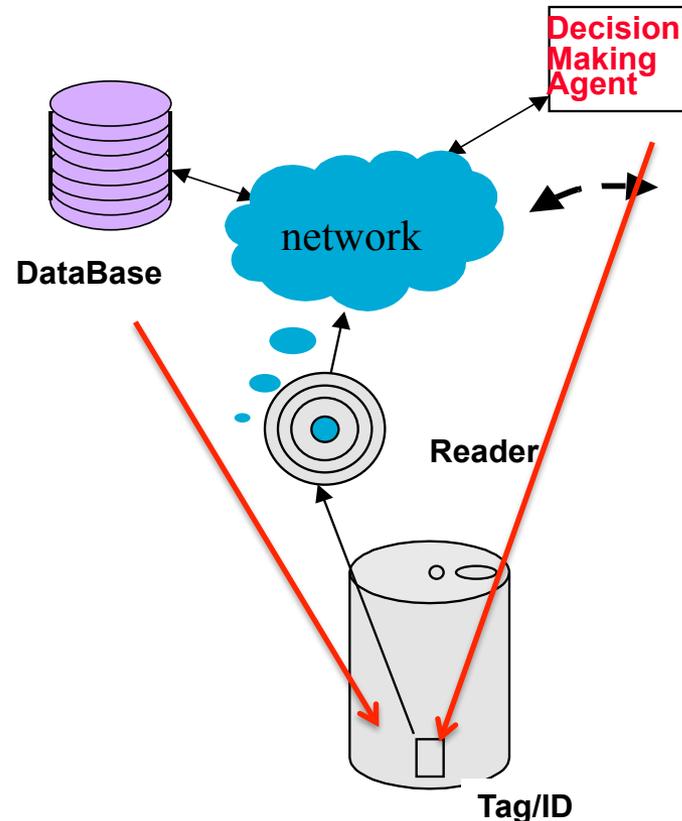


```
Separate raw materials:  
Wash tomatoes  
  Chop tomatoes  
    Wash to deseed  
Peel onions  
  Chop onions  
Peel garlic to separate cloves  
  Peel cloves  
    Crush cloves  
Wash basil  
  Separate leaves from main stalk  
    Chop leaves  
Prepared raw materials:  
Weigh QUANTITY A of tomatoes  
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)



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 - *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)

Levels of Product Intelligence

- 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

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.

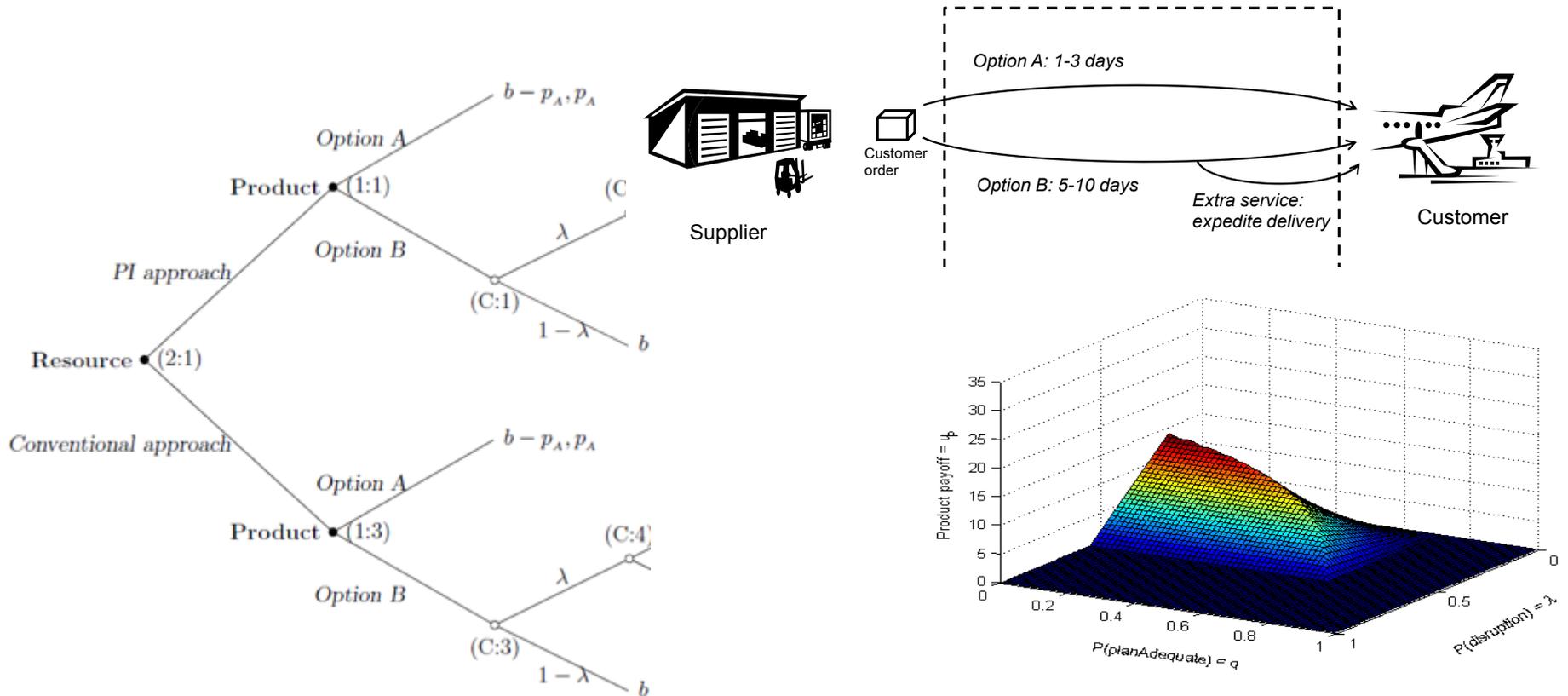
Who is doing Research in [Industrial] Product Intelligence?

- *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,*
-

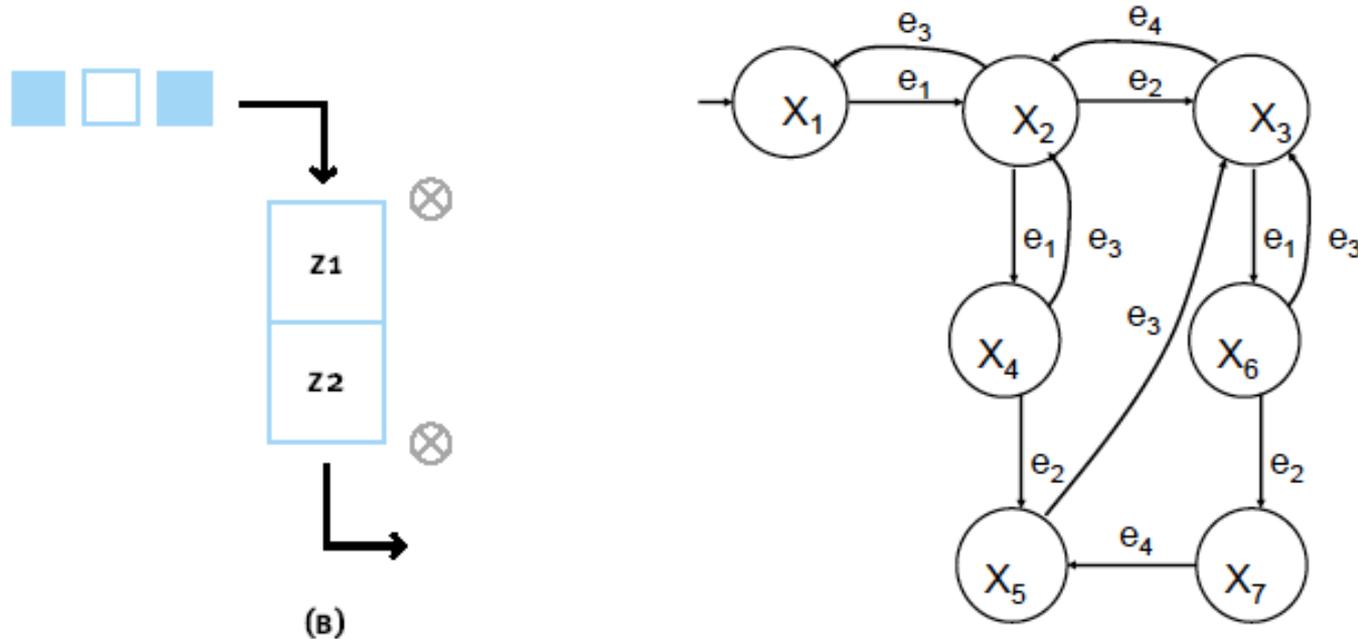
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Product Intelligence Benefits Modelling

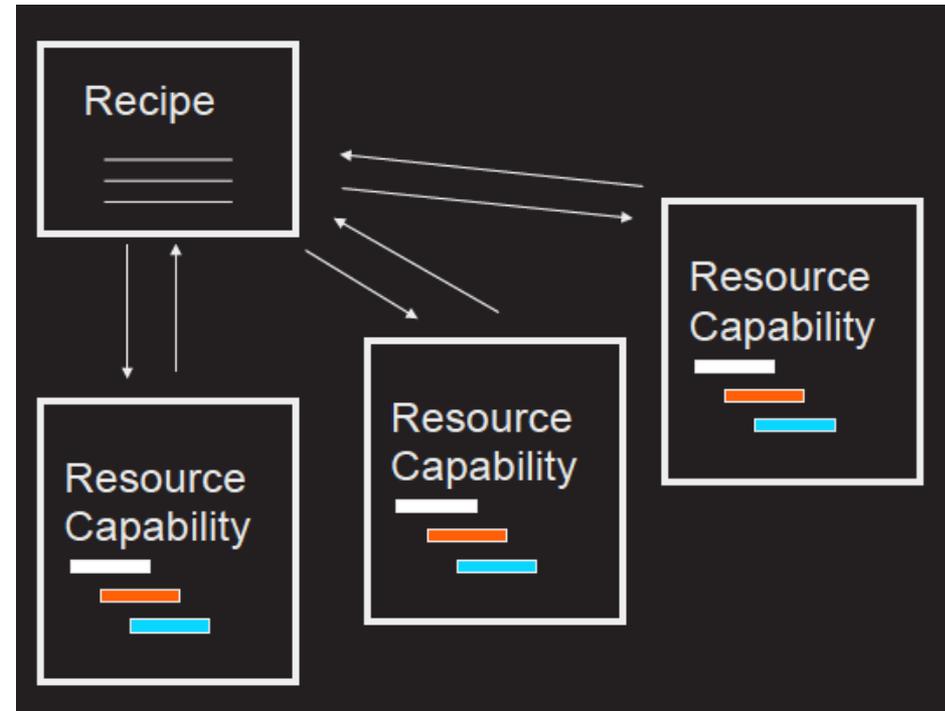
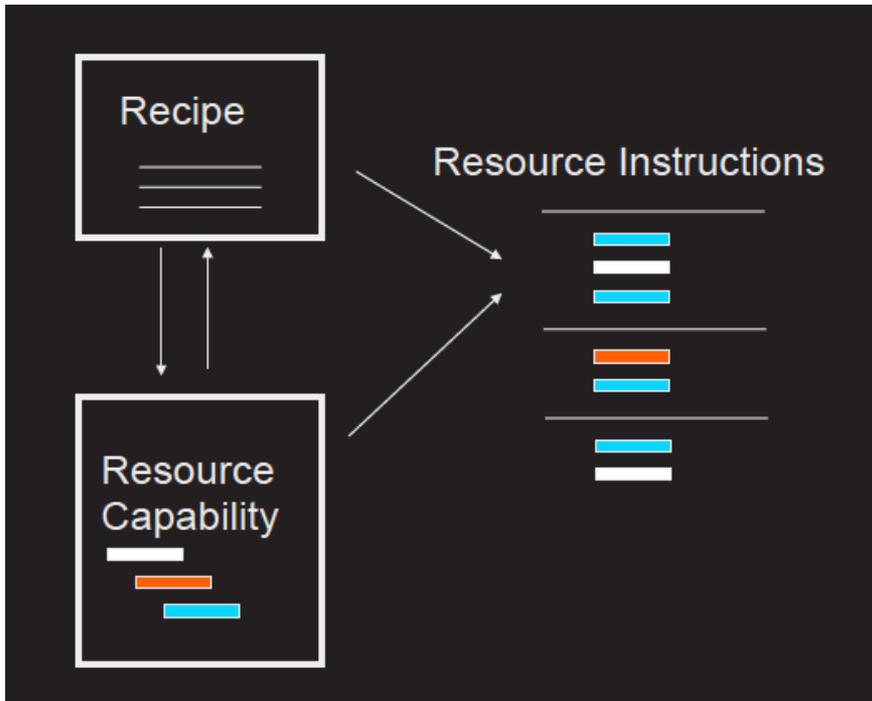


Product-Oriented Process Modelling

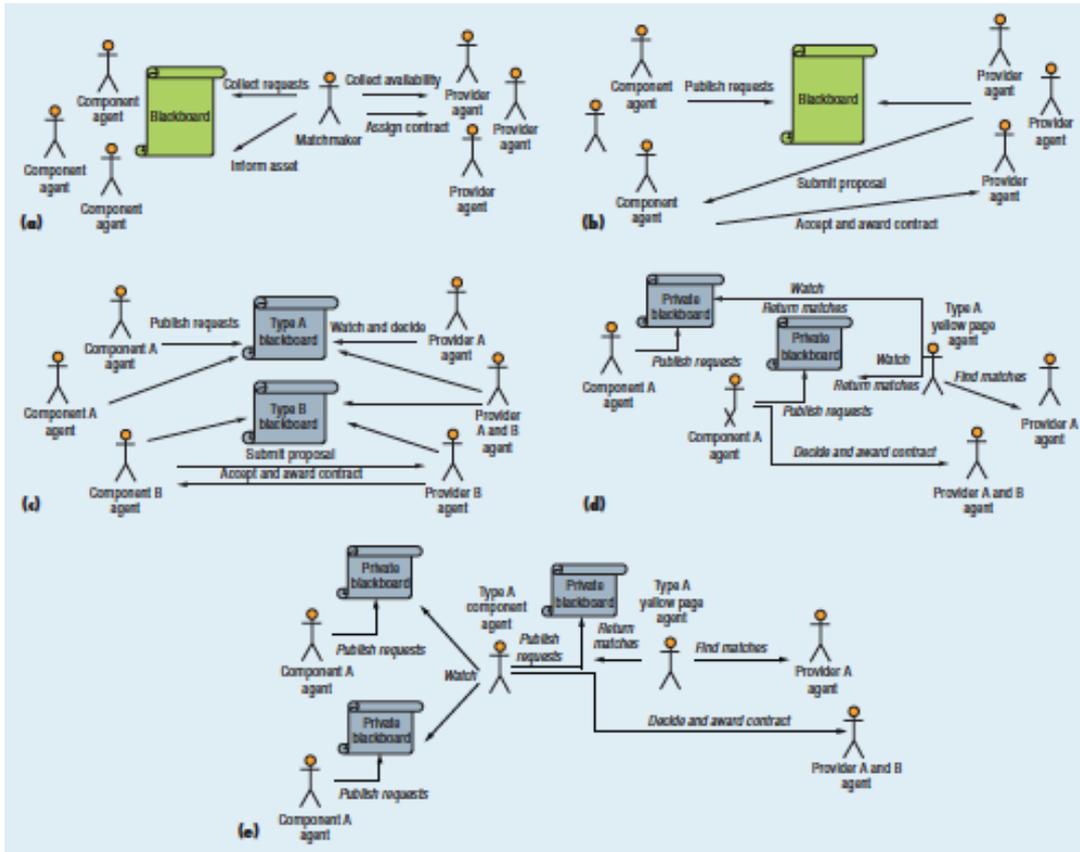


| Sensor Type | E_{po_o} | E_{po_uo} | E_{pt_o} | E_{pt_uo} |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Proximity Sensors | $\{e_1, e_3\}$ | $\{\varepsilon\}$ | $\{\varepsilon\}$ | $\{e_2, e_4\}$ |
| Identity Sensing | $\{e_1, e_3\}$ | $\{\varepsilon\}$ | $\{e_2, e_4\}$ | $\{\varepsilon\}$ |

Product Languages



Architecture Selection



Selection Criteria

- Computational intensity
- Communications burden
- Decision making complexity

Operational Performance

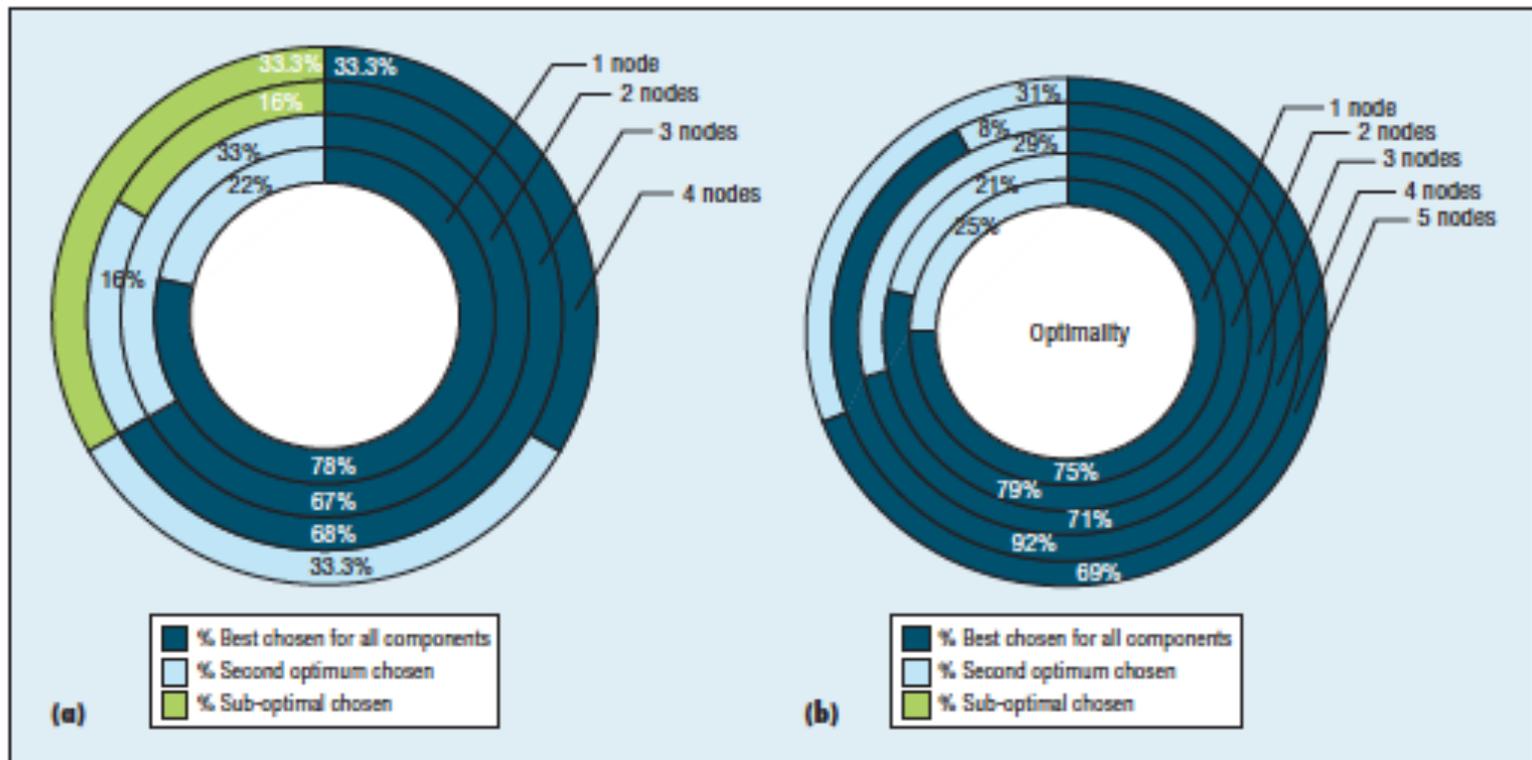
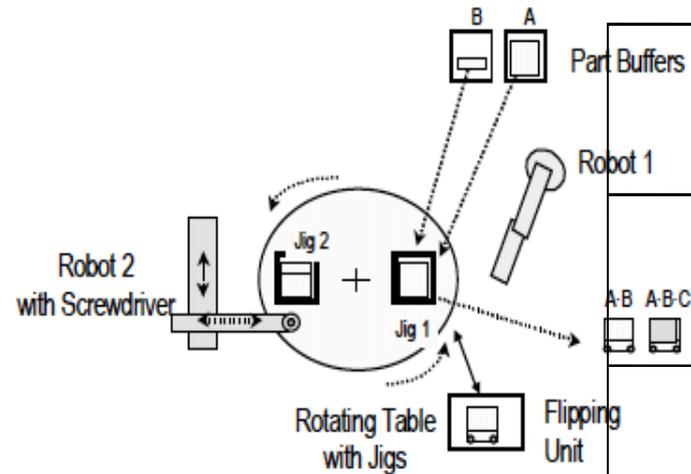


Figure 4. Solution optimality. (a) Optimal decisions versus the number of component agents, and (b) optimal decisions versus the number of provider agents.

System Performance

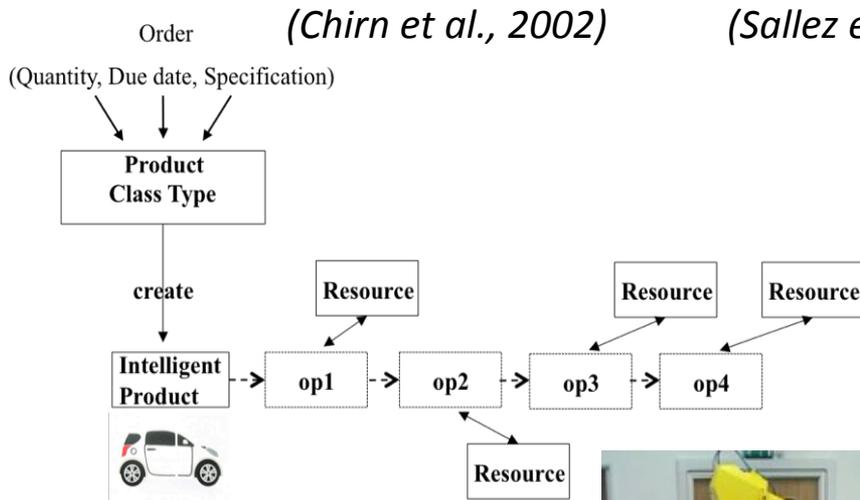


| | IP Driven Control | Conventional Control |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Configurability (design) | 103 | 220 |
| Configurability (implementation) | 2407 (1585) | 497 |
| ReconfigurabilityExtension | Strategy: 1.24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

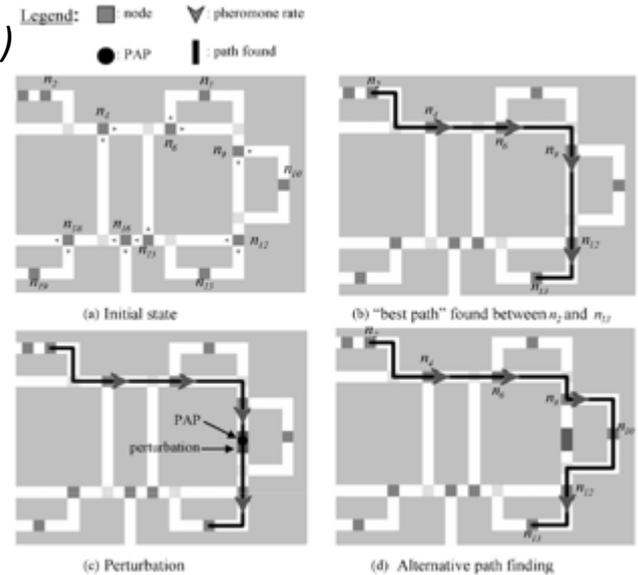
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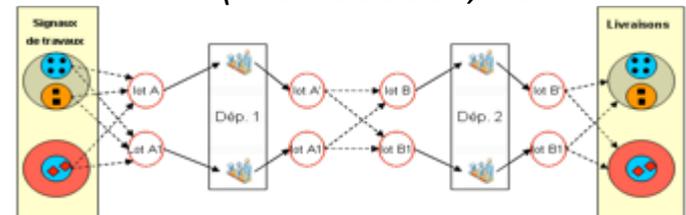
PI Developments in Manufacturing



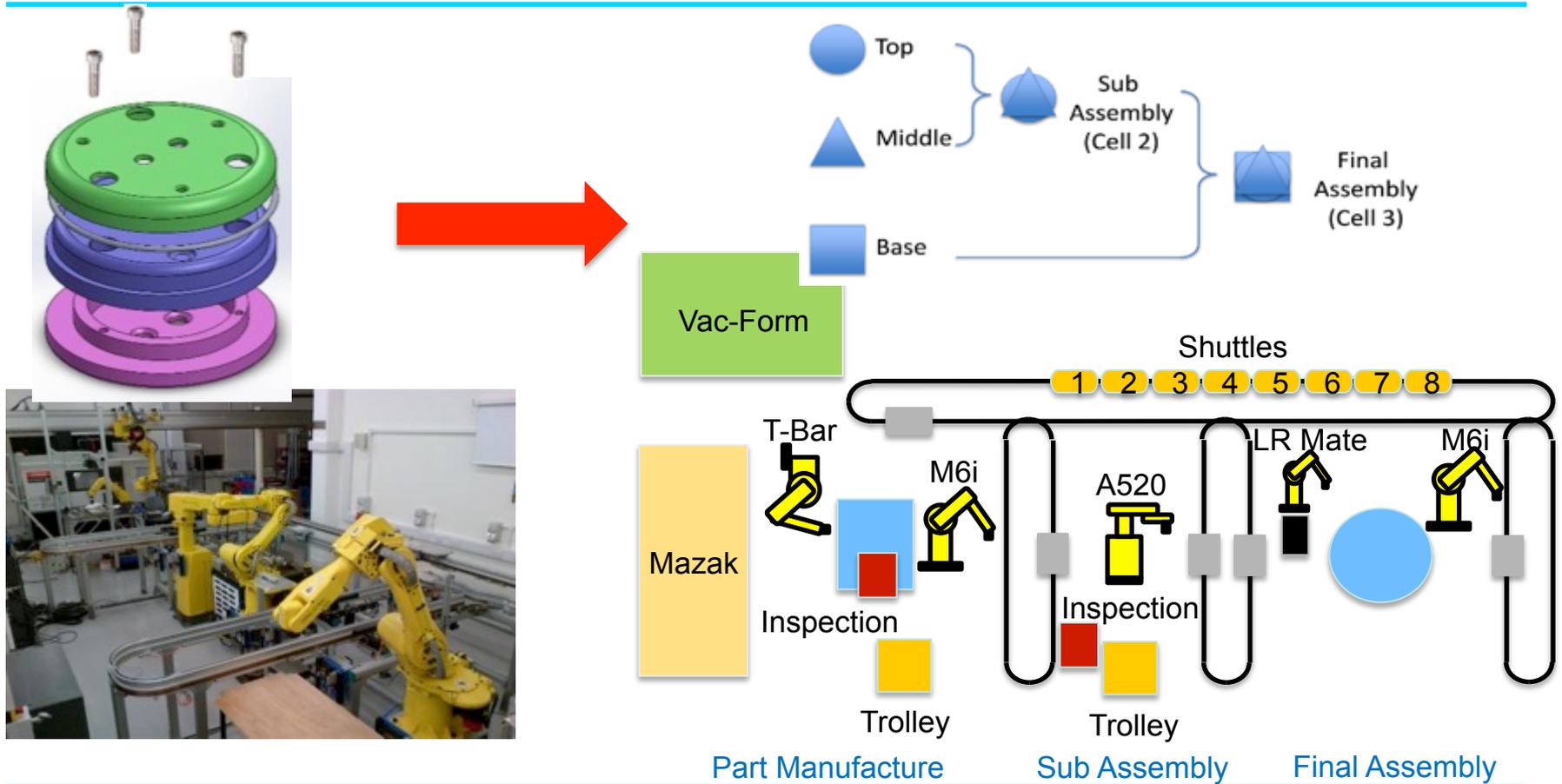
(Morales-Kluge et al., 2011)



(Thomas et al., 2012)

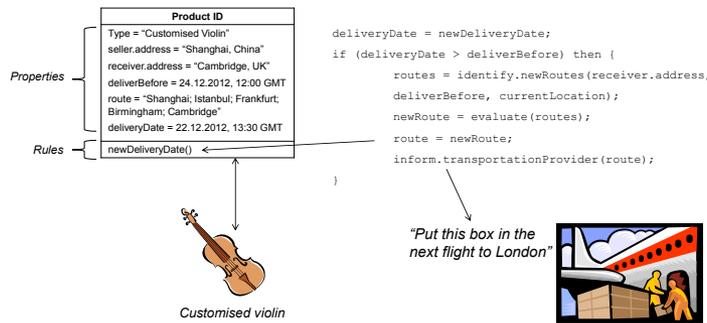


Eg: Intelligent Orders and Parts Production

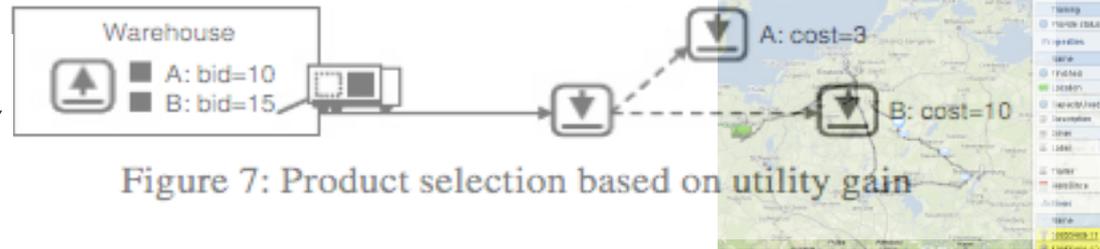


PI Developments in Logistics

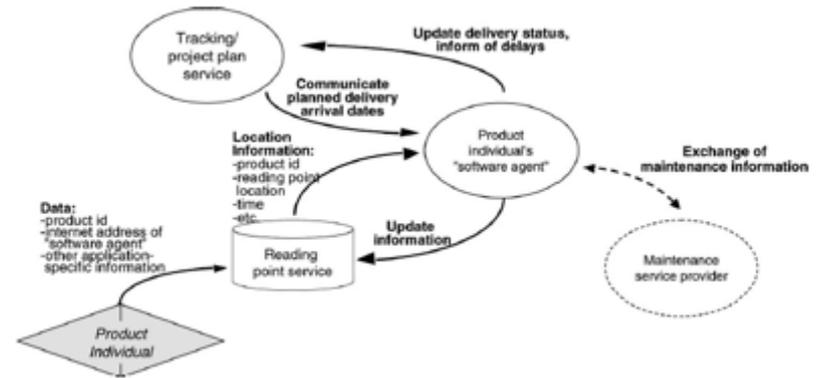
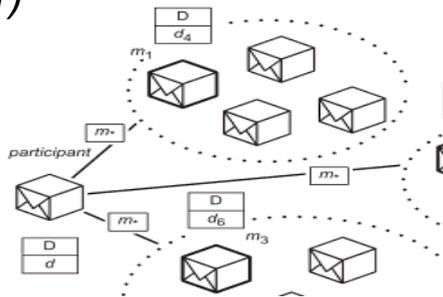
(Giannikas, McF 2012)



(Meyer et al, 2009)

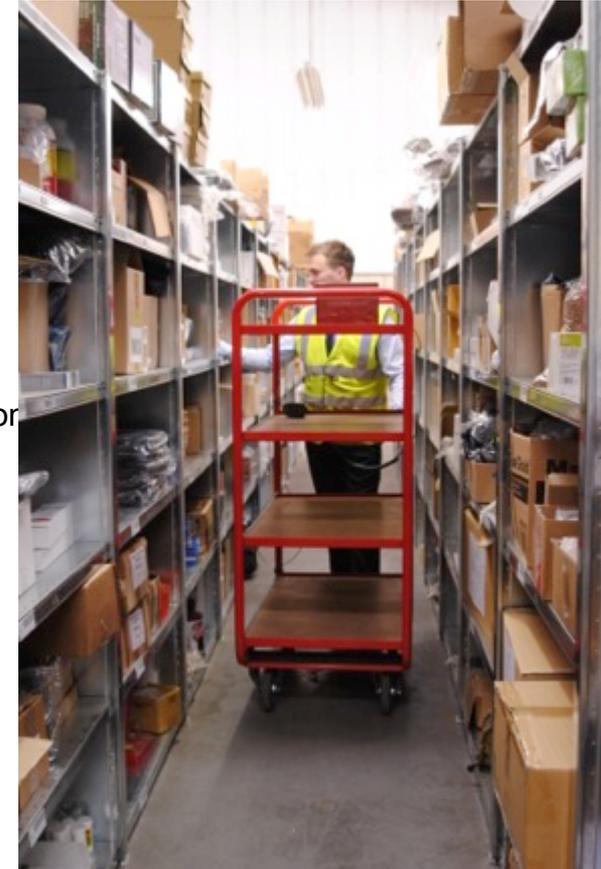
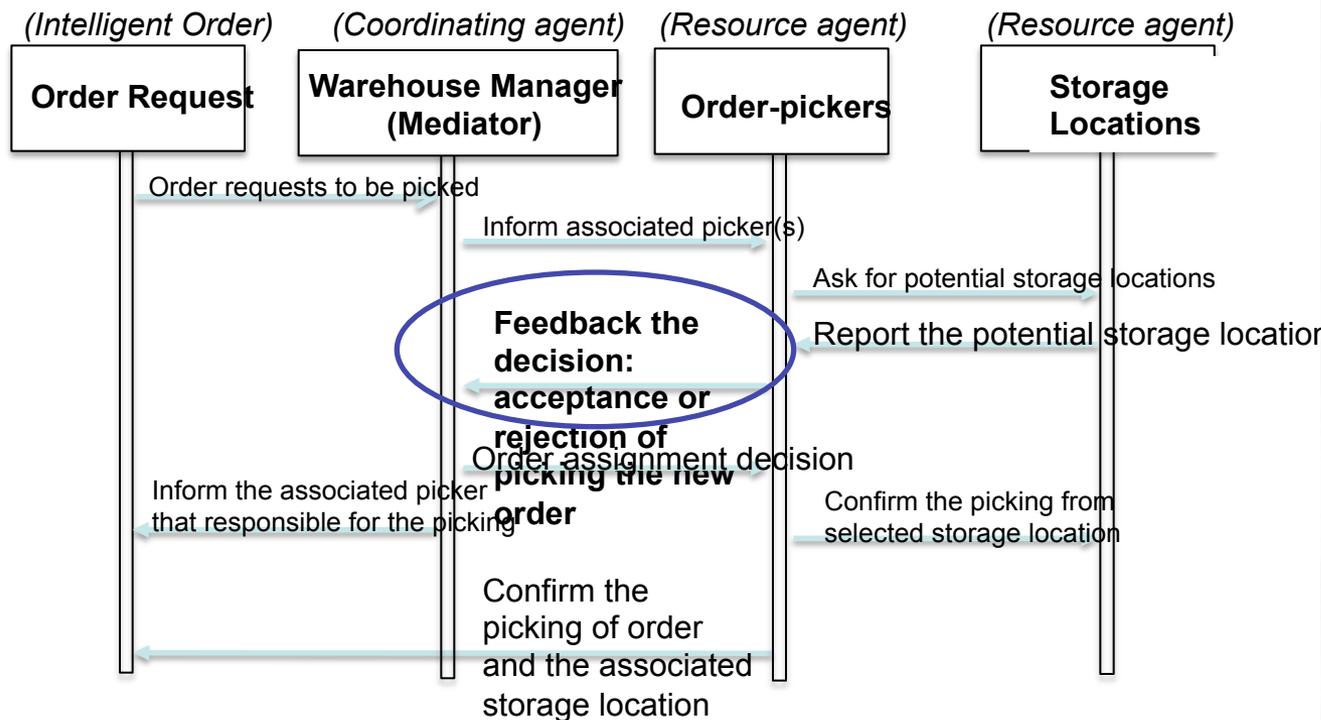


(Schuldt, 2011)

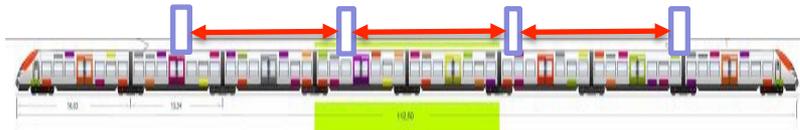


(Karkkainen et al, 2003)

Eg: Intelligent Warehouse Order Picking



PI Developments in Services



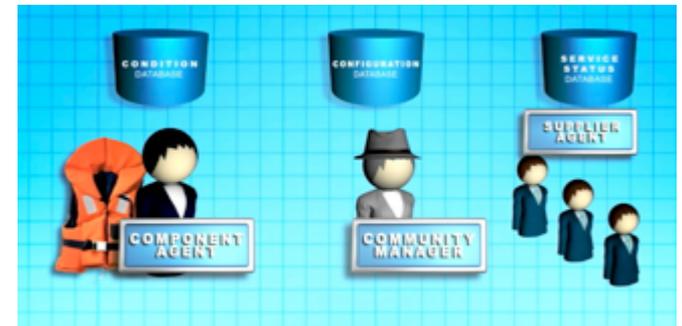
(LeMortellec et al, 2012)



(Parlikad et al, 2008)

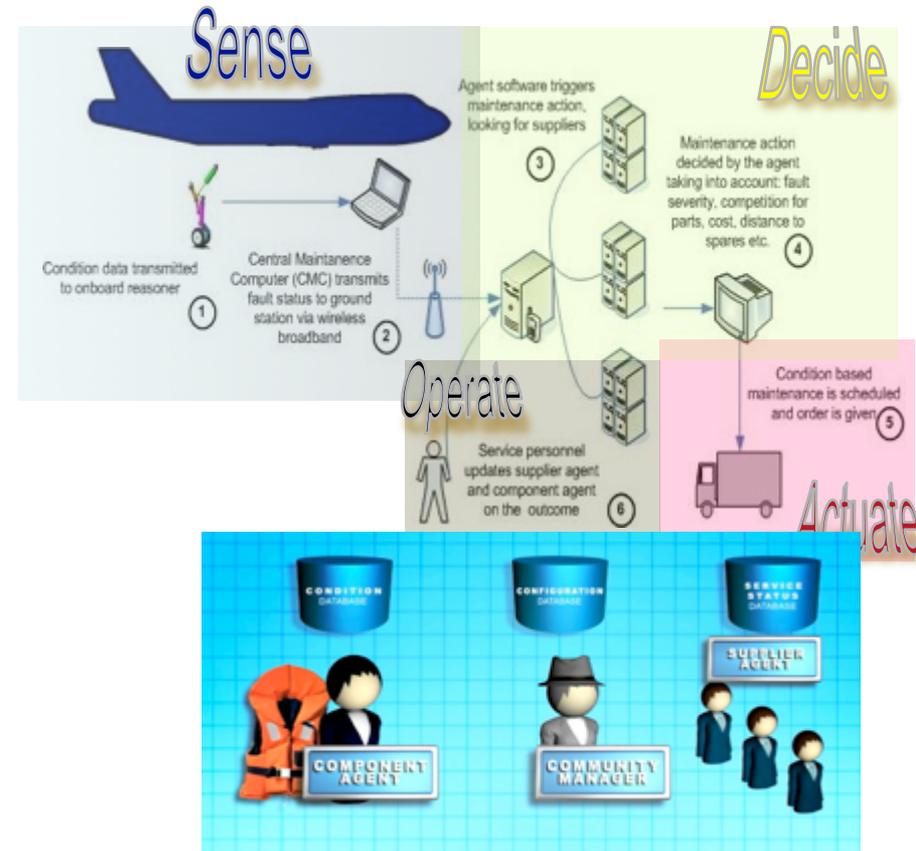


(Brintrup et al, 2010)

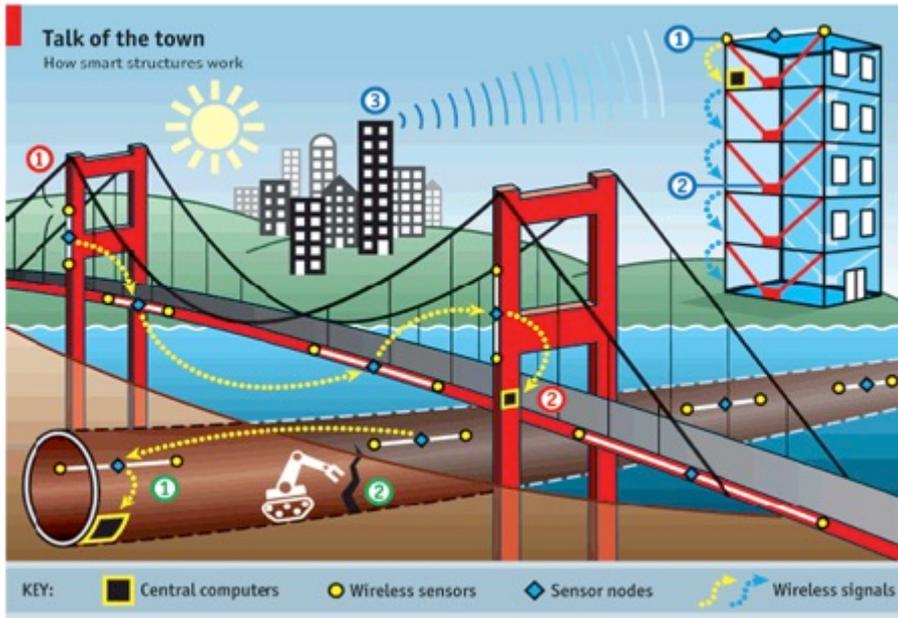


Eg: Self Organising Spare Parts Management

- **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



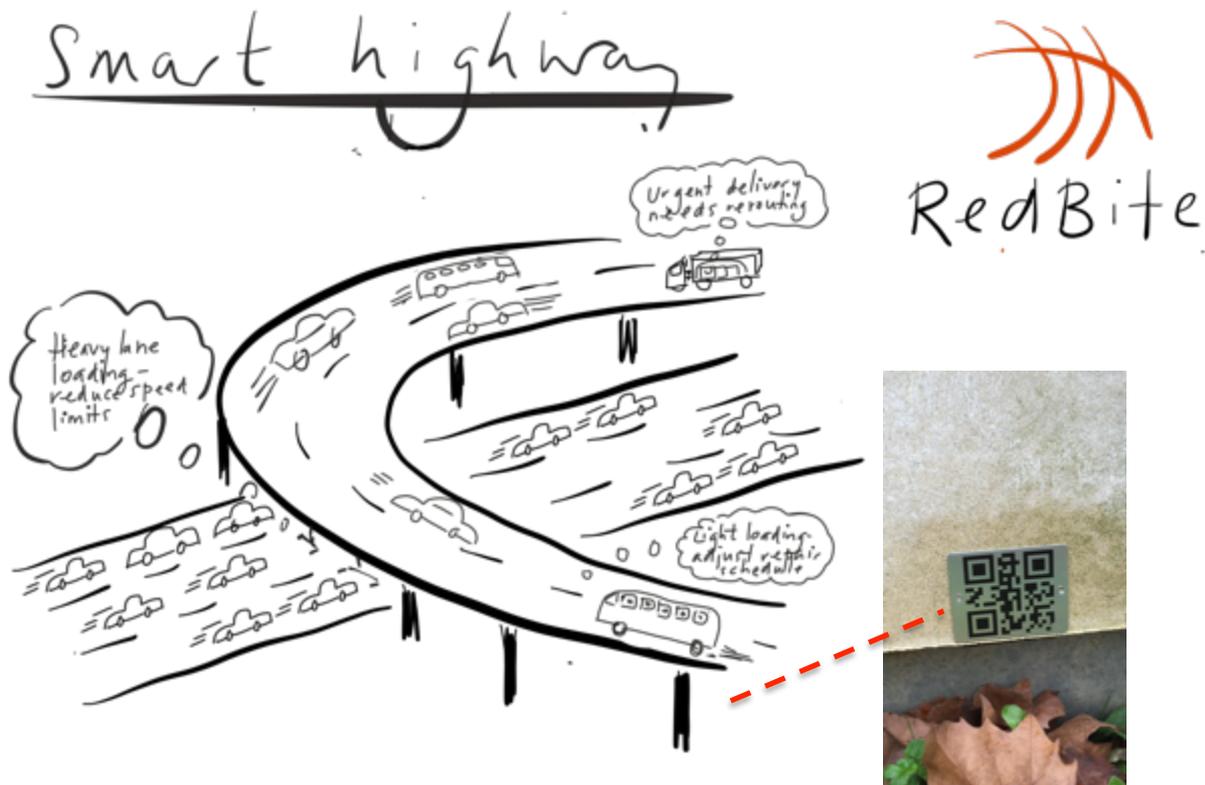
PI Developments in Construction



CSIC Cambridge Centre for
Smart Infrastructure
and Construction



Eg: IoT Smart Highway Project



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- **Deployment Challenges**

Deployment Challenges: Barriers

- *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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