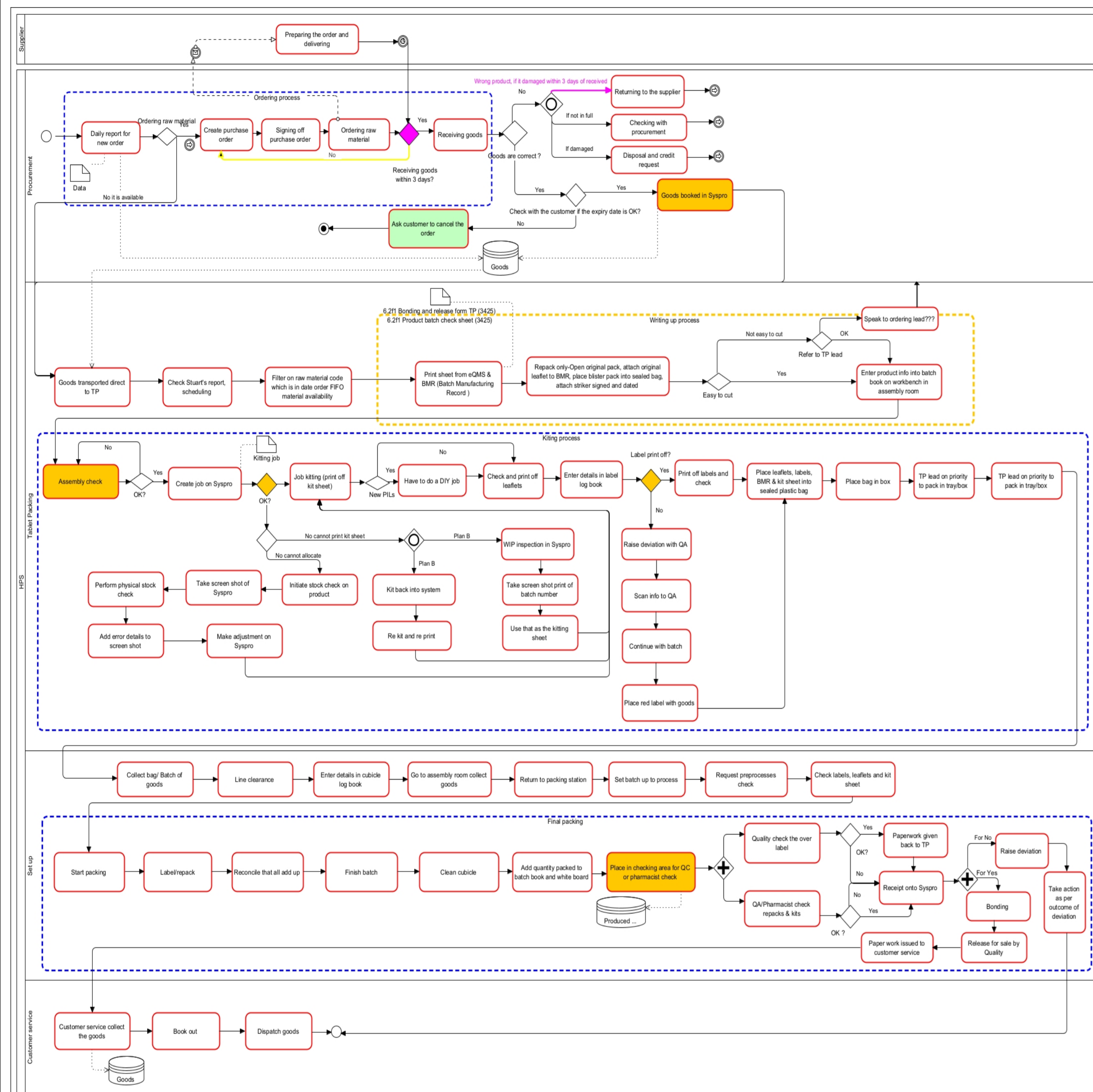


Production and logistics synchronisation for smart pharmaceutical manufacturing

Use case: Huddersfield Pharmacy Specials (HPS)



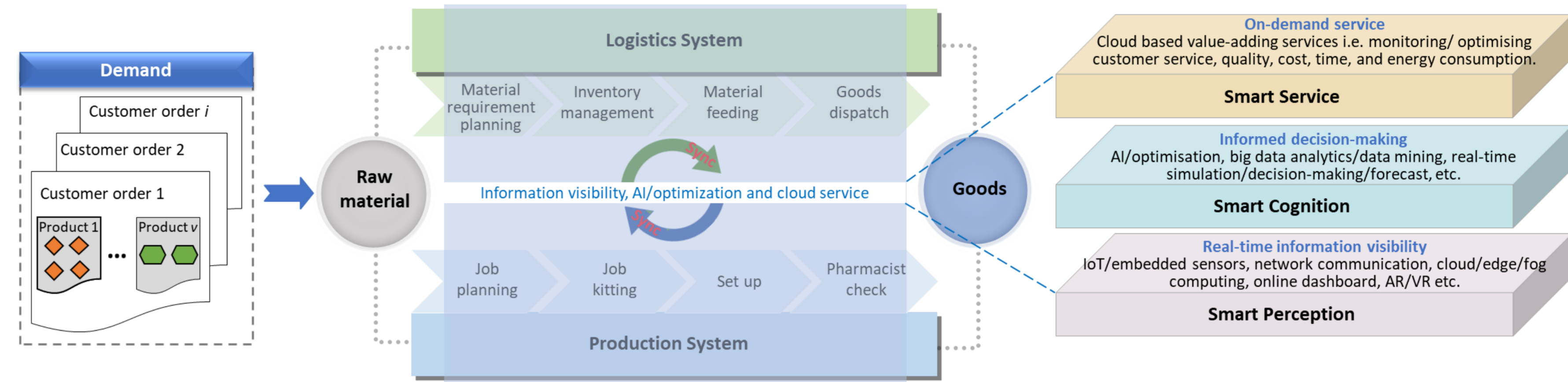
Business process model and notation (BPMN) for HPS tablet packing (TP) process

The problems caused by unsynchronised production system (process flow) and logistics system (material flow):

- **Unnecessary operations** e.g. duplication of checks across different functions (6 checks being performed in TP checks), and frequent setup operations
- **Long waiting/lead time** e.g. delayed TP kitting due to untimely raw material of child component feeding
- **Inventory problem** e.g. stockout due to outdated material requirements planning, uncoordinated TP kitting process within the same order leads to high finished product inventory level

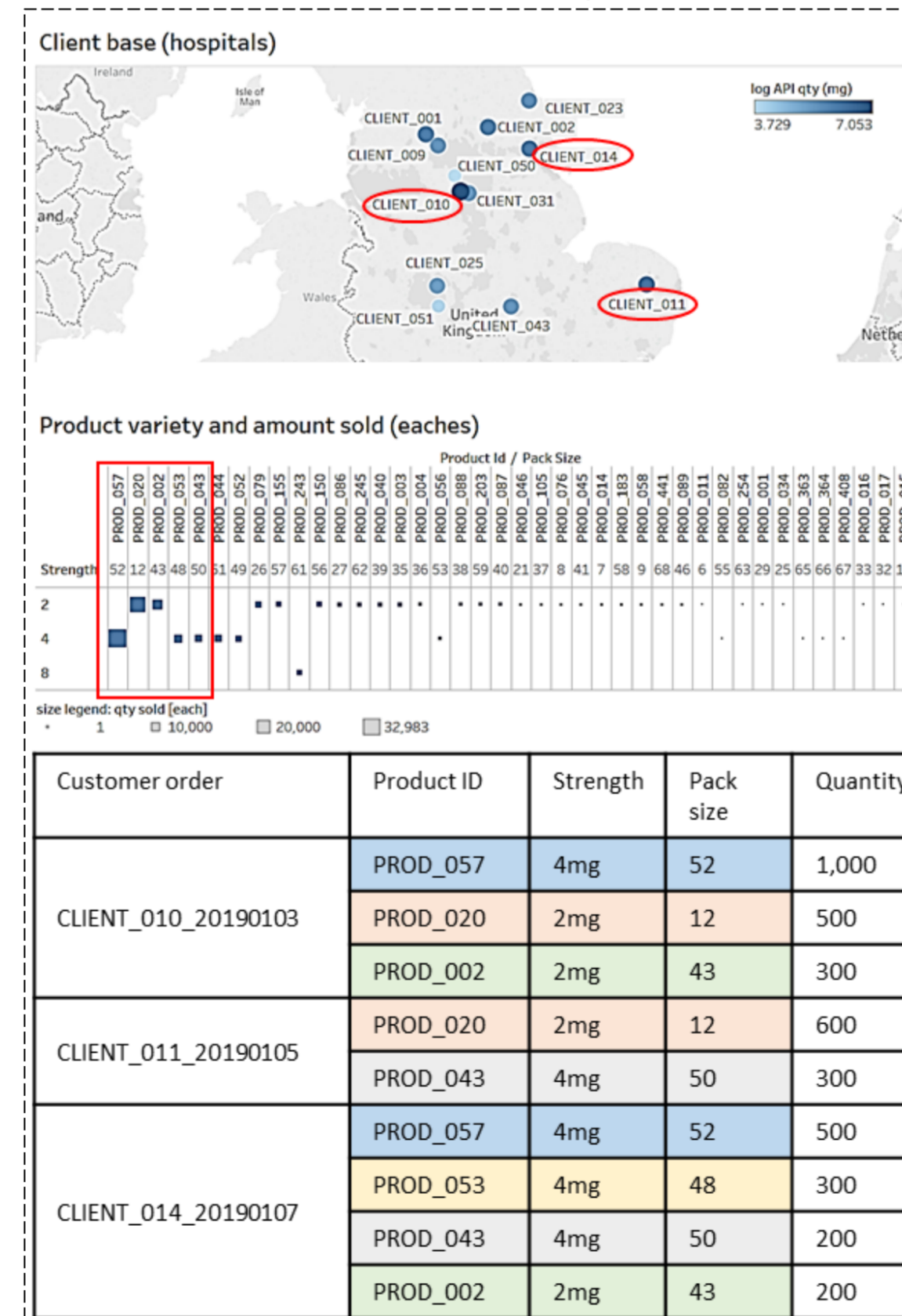
Research idea: smart production and logistics synchronisation

- Real-world demand signal-driven
- Cut unnecessary operations, shorten lead time, reduce waste and enhance sustainability
- Leverage real-time information flow, informed coordinated decision-making and cloud service



Research findings for HPS TP process

- The future state-synchronisation strategy results in an average cutting of 31.02% in lead time in the production system and 54.20% in the logistics system compared to the current state
- The future state-synchronisation strategy results in an average reduction of 34.41% in total energy consumption
- The more severe the logistics delay, the greater the advantages brought by the future state-synchronisation strategy



Real-world demand signal

Minimize $(C_p^i + C_L^i)$

$$C_p^i = \text{Max}(PS_m^e(F_R^u))$$

$$C_L^i = \text{Max}(LS_n^e(F_R^u))$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^M x^{PS_m}(F_R^u) = 1, \forall u, f, c$$

$$PS_m^e(F_R^u) - PS_m^f(F_R^u) \geq PS_m^f + M[x^{PS_m}(F_R^u) - 1], \forall m, u, f, c$$

$$M[xx^{PS_m}(F_R^u, (F_R^u)) + x^{PS_m}(F_R^u) + x^{PS_m}((F_R^u)) - 3] \leq PS_m^e((F_R^u)) - PS_m^f(F_R^u) - S_{gr}, \forall m, u, f, c$$

$$M[x^{LS_n}(F_R^u) + x^{PS_m}((F_R^u)) - xx^{PS_m}(F_R^u, (F_R^u)) - 2] \leq PS_m^e(F_R^u) - PS_m^f((F_R^u)), \forall m, u, f, c$$

$$PS_m^e(F_R^u) \geq t + S_p, \forall m, u, f, c$$

$$PS_m^e(F_R^u) \leq T_d^i, \forall m, u, f, c$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^N x^{LS_n}(F_R^u) = 1, \forall u, f, c$$

$$LS_n^e(F_R^u) - LS_n^f(F_R^u) \geq LS_n^f + M[y^{LS_n}(F_R^u) - 1], \forall n, u, f, c$$

$$M[y^{LS_n}(F_R^u) + y^{LS_n}((F_R^u)) - yy^{LS_n}(F_R^u, (F_R^u)) - 2] \leq LS_n^e(F_R^u) - LS_n^f((F_R^u)), \forall n, u, f, c$$

$$x^{PS_m}(F_R^u) \in \{0, 1\}, \forall m, u, f, c$$

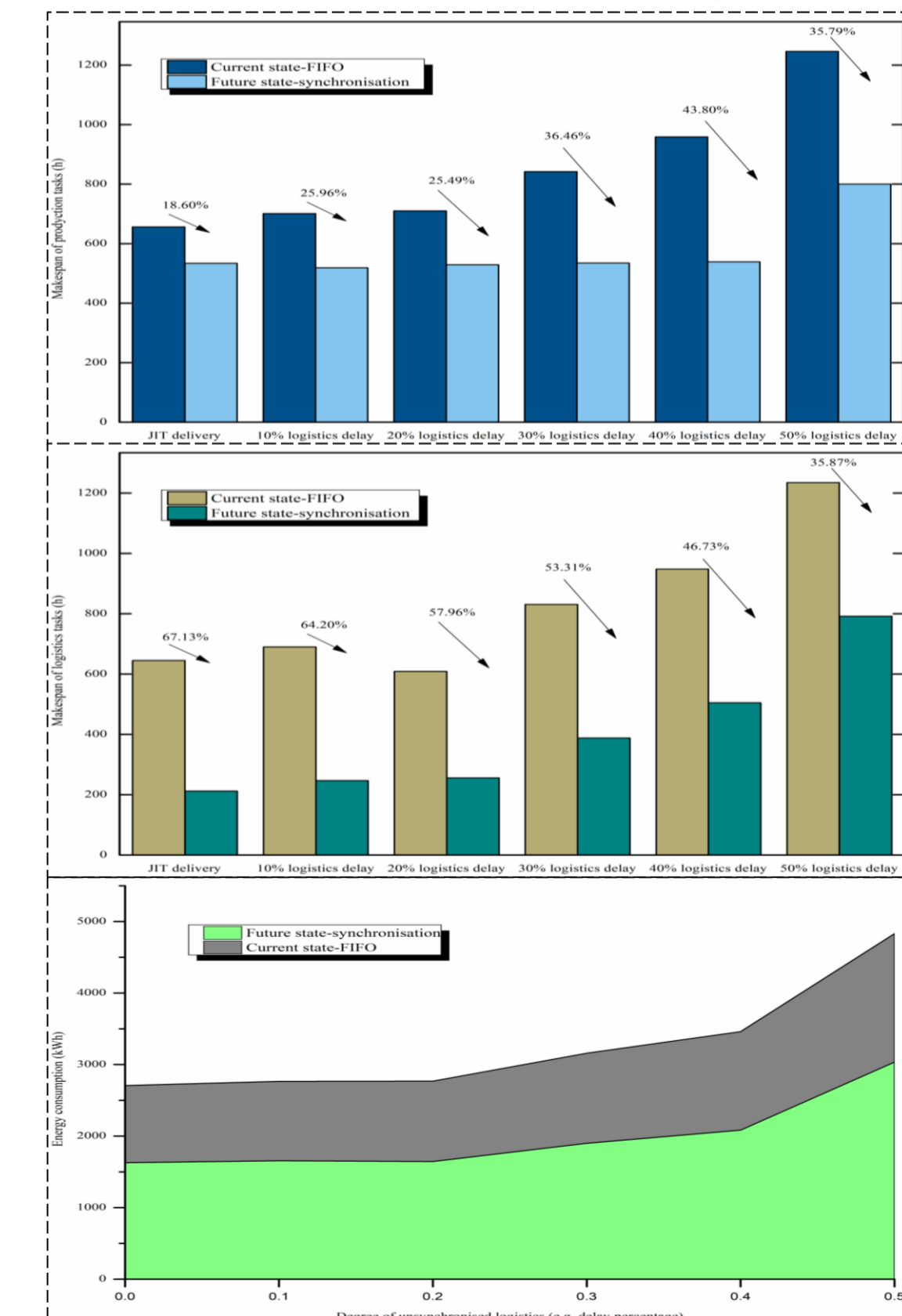
$$y^{LS_n}(F_R^u) \in \{0, 1\}, \forall n, u, f, c$$

$$xx^{PS_m}(F_R^u, (F_R^u)) \in \{0, 1\}, \forall m, u, f, c$$

$$yy^{LS_n}(F_R^u, (F_R^u)) \in \{0, 1\}, \forall n, u, f, c$$

$$PS_m^e(F_R^u) - LS_n^e(F_R^u) \geq 0, \forall m, n, u, f, c$$

Informed coordinated decision-making model



Simulation results