

An Interactive System for Scheduling Jobs in Electronic Assembly

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In flexible manufacturing systems (FMS), interaction between the production planner and the scheduling system is essential. This is a typical situation in printed circuit board (PCB) assembly. We discuss the structure and operation of an interactive scheduling system for surface mount component printing involving multiple criteria. The user can compose a schedule by using a heuristic algorithm, but the schedule can also be manipulated directly via a graphical user interface. In addition to the system description, we present statistical data of the effect of the system in an actual production environment.

Keywords: Flexible manufacturing; Fuzzy scheduling; Group technology; Multiple criteria; Printed circuit boards; Production planning

1. Introduction

A flexible manufacturing system (FMS) comprises a group of programmable production machines integrated with automated material handling equipment which are under the direction of a central controller to produce a variety of parts at non-uniform production rates, batch sizes and quantities. Flexibility in manufacturing provides an opportunity to capitalise on the basic strengths of a company. The flexibility of the FMS is characterised by how well it responds to changes in the product design and the production schedules.

The control of the FMS requires a complex interaction of two components [1]:

1. Computers to perform automated control and routing activities.
2. Humans to supervise the automation, to monitor the system flow and output, to intervene in the unexpected operation of the system, and to compensate for the effect of unanticipated events.

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In dynamic production environments (i.e. in FMSs which are subject to limited resources, random machine failures or multiple production criteria), the problem of controlling and scheduling the production process is best tackled by a synergy of the computer's scheduling algorithms and the production planner's effective internal heuristics. In this "interactive scheduling", the production planner remains in control and is able to control the scheduling process by using experience and intuition via computer support. In other words, the scheduling system should act as a decision support system for the production planner. However, references in the literature to practical systems where this interaction has been realised are rare, and the models – even if based on reality – tend to be oversimplified. According to Saygin et al. [2], the existing software tools are typically:

1. Too slow and cannot react to the changing shop floor conditions.
2. Based on simplistic formulations of reality that ignore important constraints.
3. Based on a single objective function or simplistic trade-offs.
4. Difficult to install and integrate into pre-existing commercial shop floor systems.

As Johnsson notes in footnote 1, these observations are valid in electronic assembly optimisation, where problems are usually tackled by first modelling an existing problem, then finding a solution method to the problem, and after that validating both the solution method and the model by solving some randomly generated test cases. However, this approach does not shed much light on the practicality of the method. For this reason, our approach is to build a complete system for daily production planning of electronic assembly and to validate our results in actual production environments. Accordingly, precise modelling is a more important issue than in cases where the results are not applied to the actual production. Moreover, the usability of a production planning system depends on the interaction between scheduling and optimisation algorithms and the human production planner: the computer should provide the user with

¹ Unpublished Dissertation by M. Johnsson, entitled Operational and tactical level optimization in printed circuit board assembly.

sufficient support for making the actual decisions (e.g. generate good schedules from which the user chooses one, and possibly refines it for the production).

Our research originates from a printed circuit board (PCB) assembly plant (Teleste Corporation, Nousiainen, Finland), where the production line is capable of manufacturing a large selection of different jobs (i.e. batches of PCBs). During the last two years, the number of different PCB types has been over 350, and their respective annual production volumes vary from one to several thousand boards. Because the batch sizes are relatively small, the production is highly flexible and demands several set-ups daily.

In group technology (GT), efficiencies in manufacturing are realised by grouping similar tasks (e.g. according to shape, dimension, or process route) and dedicating equipment for performing these tasks [3]. A significant advantage of applying GT principles in scheduling is that the set-up time and, consequently, the set-up costs are reduced. The job grouping problem is an example of a scheduling problem where GT is applied. The problem can be stated as follows: A set of jobs (e.g. PCBs) are processed on a machine. During the processing, the machine performs one or several operations (e.g. component printing) on the jobs, and each operation requires one or more tools (e.g. components). Tools are stored in a magazine which can hold a limited number of different tools (i.e. it has a certain capacity). We must now find a loading strategy (i.e. a specification of the contents of the tool magazine at the beginning of the processing of each job) with a minimum total set-up time which depends linearly on the number of tool switching instants. As a result, the set-up for the whole job group is done at one switching instant and after that all the jobs in the group are processed successively. Tool management in general is addressed in [4–8] and set-up strategies for PCB assembly in [9–20]. For the theoretical background of the job grouping problem, see Crama et al. [7], and for a survey of the relevant literature of GT, see Heragu [21].

The system presented in this paper is based on modelling the multiple criteria of a production environment with fuzzy sets. This approach allows us to set weights for the importance of the criteria and possibly compensate for the poor satisfaction of some criterion with other criteria (for a theoretical description and analysis of the mathematical model, see [22]). In addition, the system includes a graphical user interface, different levels of optimising subsystems and an interactive scheduler. The purpose of this paper is to describe each of these components and to give an overall view of the scheduling system as a whole. The paper is organised as follows. We begin with an introduction to the production environment in Section 2. Section 3 gives an in-depth view of the scheduling system. The effects of the system in the production are discussed in Section 4. Concluding remarks appear in Section 5.

2. Environment

The production line considered in this paper comprises several successive work phases (Fig. 1). An initially bare PCB first passes a glue dispenser which inserts glue or adhesive paste for fixating the electric components printed in the next two

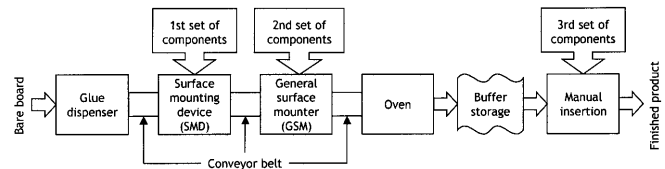


Fig. 1. The production phases of surface mount insertion.

onsetion phases. The first set of components is printed by a surface mounting device (SMD) which is adapted for fast operation and is used for the majority of the component onsertions. Components which require specialised tools are onserted by a more flexible but slower machine, a general surface mounter (GSM). These two onsertion phases are followed by an oven which heats the PCBs in order to harden the glue/paste. After that the PCBs wait in a buffer storage and finally pass a manual insertion phase in which some large components are inserted and soldered.

Because the set-ups and component printing of the SMD consume most of the production time, it is the bottleneck of the whole production line. The machine obtains the surface mount components from carriage modules which have a limited number of feeder slots. Therefore, the size of the component set-up is limited, but because the number of different component types in a PCB is significantly smaller than the capacity of the feeders in the machine, we can choose the appropriate input organisation quite freely.

Ammons et al. [13] categorise the strategies for set-up management in electronic assembly as follows:

1. *Single set-up strategy*. A group of machines is configured to produce a family of PCBs using a single set-up. This can be done by applying (a) a unique set-up strategy in which the family contains only one product type (i.e. mass production), or (b) a family set-up strategy in which the family comprises several product types.
2. *Multi set-up strategy*. A limited component staging capacity prohibits applying the single set-up strategy. This can be done by applying (a) a decompose-and-sequence technique in which the family is divided into subfamilies which are then sequenced to minimise the incremental set-ups between subfamilies, or (b) a partition-and-repeat technique in which the required components are partitioned into subsets restricted by machine capacity.

Because, in our case, the total number of different component types vastly exceeds the feeder capacity, our approach uses the multi set-up strategy with the decompose-and-sequence technique. Leon and Peters [19] categorise the component set-up strategies in surface mount printing into unique set-up strategy, minimum set-up strategy, group set-up strategy, and partial set-up strategy (see also [18]). In this view, our set-up strategy is a variant of the group set-up strategy: we group the PCB types (or jobs), but instead of exchanging the whole feeder set-up, we have a predetermined subset of components (a standard set-up) which remains in a fixed location for a long period of time (from six to twelve months) and which contains the most frequently used component types.

The number of different jobs (PCB batches) processed on the line is high, but the number of PCBs in a job is usually small (a small-lot, high-variety environment). The daily production program includes typically 4–10 different products (PCB types). Normally, the due dates are considered the most important restriction, but in this case they are managed by a two-level priority classification: products are either urgent or non-urgent. There are two different widths for the PCBs, and the change of the conveyor width causes an interruption in the printing process. Also, some PCBs require component printing on both sides, and in order to avoid unnecessary storing, the other side should be printed as soon as possible after the first side. The last feature that affects the overall production time is that the oven must be heated or cooled if the type of adhesive changes.

Because the set-up times form a significant part of the total production time (it can be as much as 50%), the main objective is to minimise the set-up times by forming a minimal number of job groups. In our earlier work [20] we developed several methods (e.g. heuristic algorithms) for solving the grouping, but our solutions lacked a measure which takes into consideration the various “secondary” aspects of the actual production environment. We were able to find a grouping with a minimal number of groups and control somewhat the distribution between the groups, but the secondary aspects – urgencies, conveyor widths, oven temperatures, the management of the double-sided PCBs and the size of the set-up – were all ignored. Although the original heuristics improved the actual production, further refinements were still needed. The job grouping problem is extended in [22] by considering other criteria in addition to the tool set-up. Minimising the number of set-up occasions is still the primary (or hard) criterion, but we want to find among the feasible solutions the ones which fulfil best the other (soft or relaxable) criteria.

3. Description of the Scheduling System

In this section we give a detailed description of the ControlBOARD integrated scheduling system [23]. Figure 2 gives an overall view of the problems solved by the system. PCBs

are grouped according to their components (job grouping problem), the components of each group are assigned to feeder slots (feeder optimisation), and the printing time of each PCB is minimised separately on the basis of the feeder set-up of the group (printing order optimisation).

Figure 3 illustrates the responsibilities of the user and the system. The user’s responsibilities include data input (e.g. adding new jobs to the schedule), grouping the jobs manually (and possibly locking some groups/jobs in order to prevent the system having to make further changes), setting the importance of each criterion for the schedule improvement algorithm, and running feeder and print order optimisation for selected jobs/groups. The ControlBOARD system provides an algorithm for improving the schedule according to user-defined criteria, feeder optimisation for a given set of jobs, printing order optimisation for a given set of jobs using a given feeder set-up, and an overall drag and drop user-interface, which allows the user to arrange the jobs in the schedule (and a repository for the unscheduled jobs) and gives a visual representation of the schedule. The system uses external data files for defining the machine characteristics and deriving the required product data. Furthermore, the features of the system include:

1. A visual presentation of the overall state of the production.
2. A possibility to edit the schedule manually (the system checks the capacity constraints automatically) or improve it algorithmically.
3. Information about products, jobs, components, simulated times, etc.
4. A possibility to employ feeder and printing order optimisers selectively.

Figure 4 gives another perspective to the structure of the ControlBOARD system. The system is divided into external parts and internal parts. The external parts include various databases (e.g. NCX files) and external programs for optimisation and component library administration. The internal parts include a user interface, a system core, a job grouping optimiser and a fuzzy logic unit. The system core reads data from databases and receives user input from the user interface. The optimiser uses fuzzy evaluation for defining the criteria and

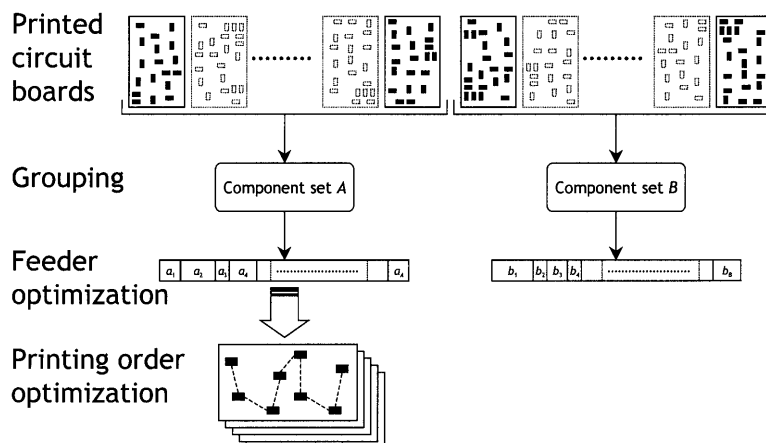


Fig. 2. The problems solved by the system.

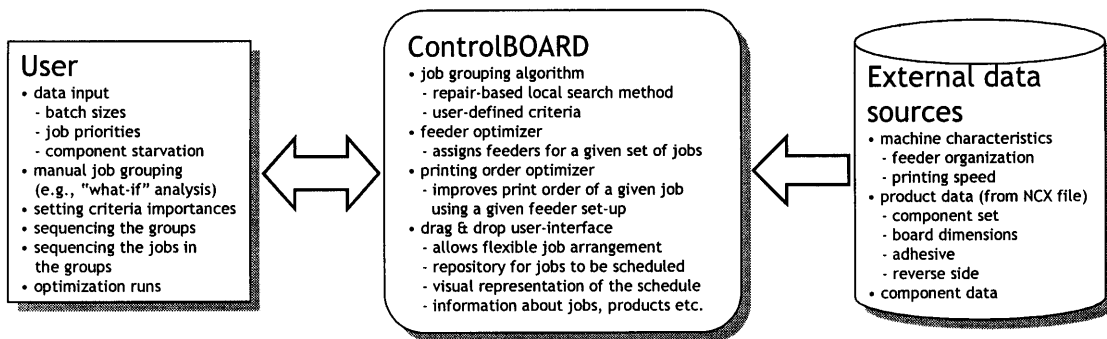


Fig. 3. The division of responsibilities.

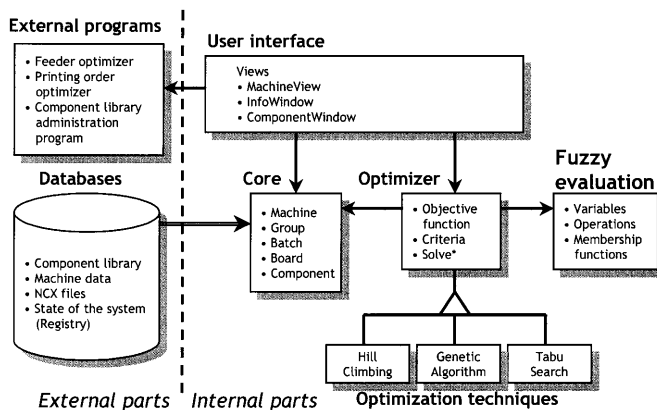


Fig. 4. The structure of the system.

the objective function. The actual job grouping optimisation method can vary (e.g. it can be based on local search, genetic algorithms or tabu search). The user interface gives the system a uniform look-and-feel: it can launch external programs, start the optimiser and interact directly with the schedule stored in the core.

In ControlBOARD, the scheduling process begins with the forming of the job groups, which can be done algorithmically or manually. Users can then sequence the jobs in each group according to their preferences and knowledge of the actual situation, which enables them to adapt to sudden changes in the production environment. Furthermore, the user can insert or remove jobs flexibly, and, before the group comes into production, the system generates automatically the machine codes (e.g. NCX) and a "set-up instruction list" for the machine personnel.

Next, we discuss the user interface, optimiser unit and external programs in more detail.

3.1 User Interface

The main window of the ControlBOARD system is shown in Fig. 5. The main window is divided to several subwindows which can be moved and resized freely on the screen. The job repository window is used to input and edit jobs. This window acts also as a repository for jobs to be scheduled. The jobs are represented by icons whose appearance indicates the attributes

(urgency, width, adhesive, reverse side, and possible component starvation) of the jobs. The machine schedule window shows the grouping of jobs visually. Each column in this window corresponds to a job group in a schedule, and each cell in a row represents a particular job. The user can rearrange jobs by dragging them with a mouse. The job inspector and selected jobs/components windows give information about PCBs and their components. The user can select a set of jobs and see, for example, how many feeder slots the jobs require or how long it takes to process the jobs in a machine.

The actual optimisation of the job grouping is initiated in the criteria equalizer window, see Fig. 6. The slider bars in the upper region of the window are used to adjust the relative importance of each criterion. The scale goes from 1 to 9 where 9 corresponds to the highest importance and 1 to the lowest. The pie diagram shows how much attention a criterion gets in the final objective function. The purpose of this diagram is to illustrate the relativeness of the values using the classification proposed by Saaty [24], where 1 means equal importance, 3 weak importance of one over another, 5 essential or strong importance, 7 very strong or demonstrated importance, and 9 absolute importance, while 2, 4, 6 and 8 are intermediate values between adjacent scale values. When the importance of a criterion is increased, the relative importance of the rest of the criteria decreases. This is not necessarily apparent to a user who might be tempted to increase the importance of every criterion to the maximum (the diagram shows that this is equal to the case when all importances are set to 1).

The following criteria are considered:

Widths: The conveyor track widths of the PCBs in a group should be equal.

Orphans: The opposite sides of a double-sided PCB should be processed in the same group, or the number of orphans (PCBs whose reverse side is in another group) should be minimal.

Set-up: The number of components needed for the group set-up should be minimal.

Urgencies: Jobs having the same urgency should be in the same group.

Oven: A group should be comprised of only glued or pasted boards because of the oven temperature requirements.

Groups: The number of groups should be minimal.

Total set-up: The sum of the set-up sizes of all the groups should be minimal.

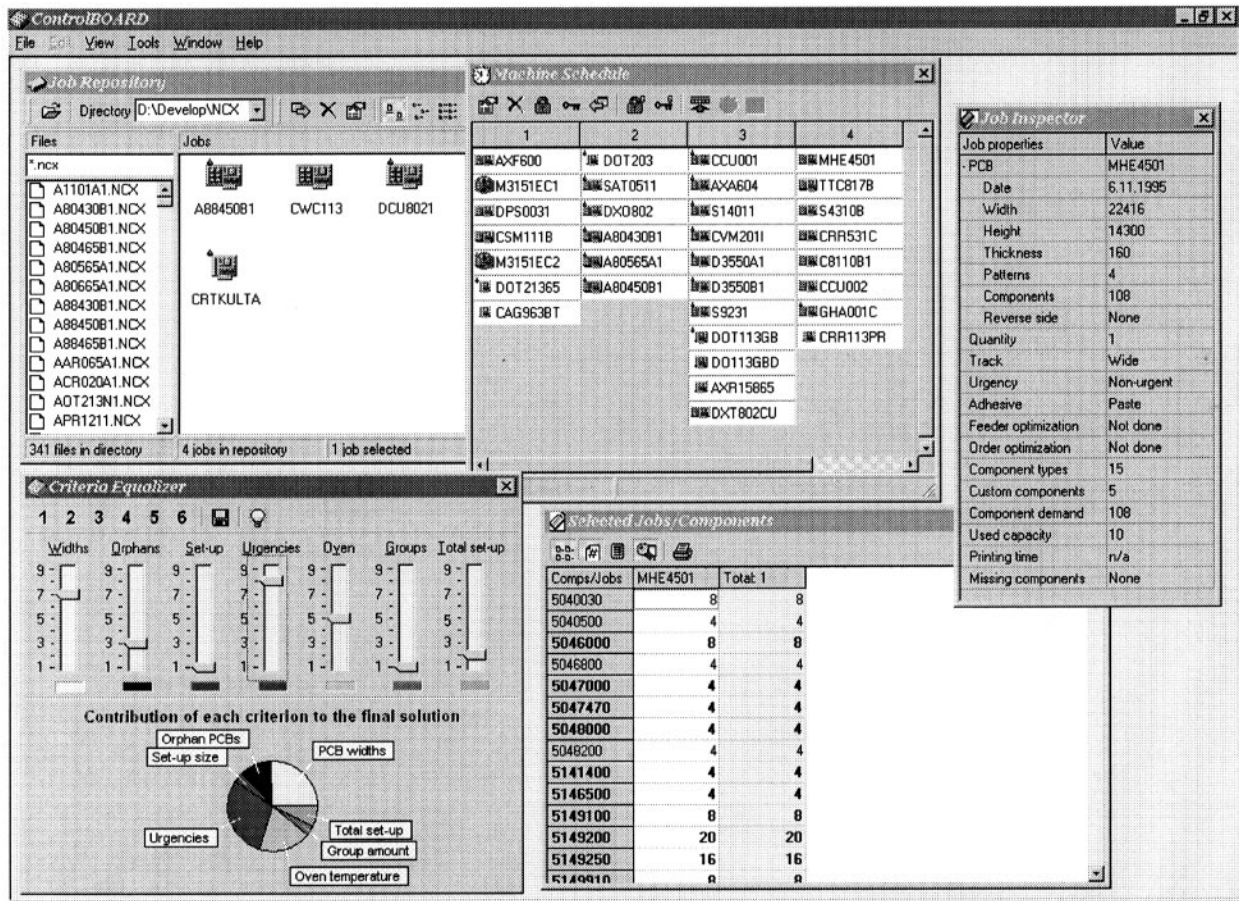


Fig. 5. ControlBOARD main window.

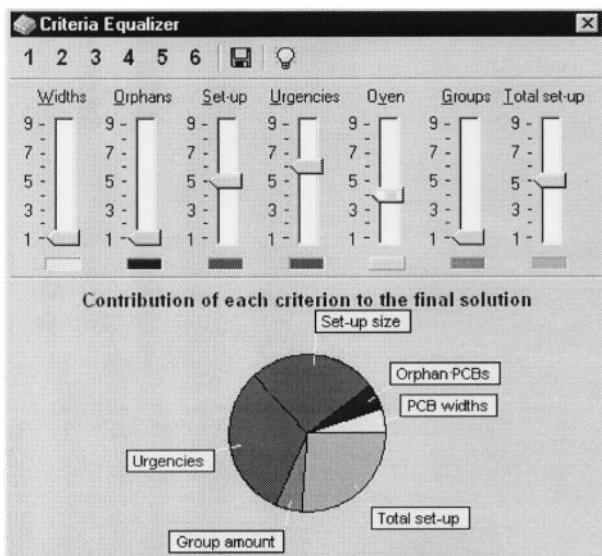


Fig. 6. Criteria equaliser.

Each criterion associated with the problem can be represented as a fuzzy set by defining a membership function which corresponds to the intuitive “rule” behind the criterion. The relative importance values given by the user form a prioritisation of the criteria and assign weights to the fuzzy sets. These weights ensure that the more important criteria have a greater effect on the objective function than the less important ones. In the evaluation, a good solution is one that satisfies all the criteria. Since this is rarely the case in the real world, it is desirable that the aggregation operator has compensatory properties. This means that the effect of one poorly satisfied criterion will not have a drastic effect on the result of the aggregation. Therefore, we apply the ordered weighted averaging (OWA) operator [25], which collects the criteria together, sorts them into descending order, and weights the sorted criteria with a weight vector before aggregation. By adjusting the weight vector we can define the level of compensation flexibly. The mathematical modelling and realisation of the fuzzy approach is described in detail in [22].

A criterion can be switched off by clicking the buttons below the sliders. When a criterion is turned off, its weight becomes zero, meaning that it has no effect on the objective function. This feature is particularly useful because it provides the user with a way to alter the goals of the optimisation

dynamically. The user may also save the slider settings in six memory slots or presets. A saved preset can be restored quickly by pressing one of the numeric buttons on the toolbar.

The multiple criteria optimisation algorithm tries to improve the grouping shown in the machine schedule window. When the optimisation is in progress, a window which displays the fulfilment of each selected criterion is shown (Fig. 7). The user may stop the optimisation at any time. The algorithm will terminate by itself only when all the criteria are completely fulfilled, which happens very seldomly. After termination, the best solution found so far is shown in the machine schedule.

An initial schedule for jobs in the repository can also be computed automatically. This operation uses a heuristic algorithm which tries only to minimise the number of groups in the schedule [20]. This often provides a good basis for the improvement algorithm which is guided by the fuzzy criteria. An alternative way to minimise the number groups is to turn off all other criteria except groups and total set-up and use the improvement algorithm. This demonstrates the versatility of the multiple criteria optimiser compared to traditional heuristics with static objective functions.

3.2 Optimiser

ControlBOARD uses a repair-based local search heuristic. Repair-based in this case means that the hard constraints can be violated occasionally to broaden the scope of the search, after which the repair operations are used to bring the search back to the set of feasible solutions. The algorithm forms an initial solution by using a clustering heuristic, which begins with singular groups (i.e. each PCB forms a group of its own) and then iteratively searches for the most beneficial group pair that can be merged into a single group, without exceeding the feeder capacity. After that, the algorithm tries to further improve the grouping by using two local search operations: The swap operation examines all group pairs and swaps jobs between the groups if it results in a decrease in the feeder demand, whereas the move operation moves single jobs from one group to another. When these operations do not result in any further improvement, they are allowed to violate the capacity criterion for some time in order to escape the local optimum. After that, the operations try to repair the solution back to feasible and continue the search. The algorithm can be stopped at any time and the current best solution is available

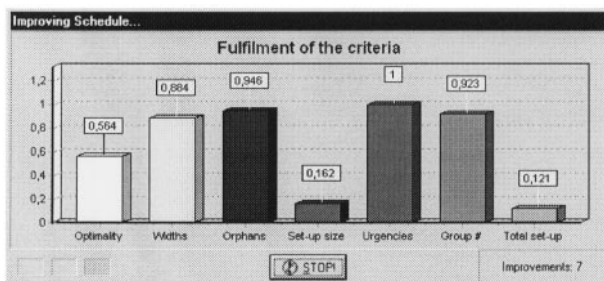


Fig. 7. Optimisation status window.

to the user. For a more detailed description of this method and other heuristic algorithms, see [20].

Table 1 presents a typical problem encountered in the production line. A weekly schedule has 30 different PCB types that should be grouped. Each PCB is associated with different attributes: the board is either wide or narrow, some boards are considered urgent, the board can have one of two kinds of adhesive, and some boards are reverse sides of the same substrate. Figure 8 illustrates two different groupings for the cases when all the criteria are considered equally important (Fig. 8(a)) and when only the width criterion is considered (Fig. 8(b)). In both cases there are four groups, but the distribution of the jobs differs. Table 2 provides a summary of how well different criteria are fulfilled. The first row contains the number of jobs in each group. The second row lists the feeder capacity required by each group (at most 160). Width, urgency and adhesive rows contain the percentage of the more common attribute in the group (i.e. 100% means that the group is homogenous – which is desirable – and 50% means that there is an equal amount of different kinds of boards). Finally, the last row accounts for the absolute number of orphan jobs (i.e. PCBs whose reverse side is not in the same group).

Among the multiple criteria, minimising the number of switching instants is considered a hard criterion that cannot be violated, but, in addition, we want to find among the feasible solutions, the ones which best fulfil the other criteria. Fuzzy techniques are used for modelling the soft criteria and for evaluating the solutions. All the criteria can be taken into account by representing each of them as a fuzzy set and aggregating them together to give an overall optimality measure of the solution. The task is to search for a grouping which has the maximum degree of satisfaction of the specified goals and constraints, both of which may be subject to imprecision. The fuzzy multiple criteria model is discussed and analysed in detail in [22].

3.3 Feeder and Printing Order Optimisation

When the current grouping is satisfactory, the user can begin to define the feeder set-ups for the groups. The goal is to assign the components in the feeder slots in such a way that the total printing time of all the PCBs is minimised (the same type of arrangement is used in [14]). Since this is a difficult task (e.g. see [26] where a similar type of problem is modelled as a quadratic assignment problem), we have developed heuristic algorithms which take into account the closeness of different components on the PCBs, different component handling speeds (e.g. turret, recognition, placement, pickup and table) and component widths. All this information is stored in the component library of our system. The heuristic gives a feeder set-up that enables fast printing of all the PCBs (see Fig. 9).

The standard feeder set-up can also be defined by using the feeder optimisation. However, in this case we have to choose first the components that belong to the standard set-up, and after that we can apply a procedure similar to that we use for defining the feeder set-up for a PCB group. Figure 10 shows a dialogue which can be used when deciding the characteristics of the standard components. After that, the components are

Table 1. An example of a weekly schedule and the attributes associated with each job.

Product	Wide board	Urgent	Adhesive (glue or paste)	Reverse side	Product	Wide board	Urgent	Adhesive (glue or paste)	Reverse side
A80430B1	×	×	g	A80450B1	DOT113GB			g	DO113GBD
A80450B1	×		g	A80430B1	DOT203		×	g	
AXA604	×		g		DOT21365			g	
AXF600	×	×	p		DPS0031	×		p	
C8110B1	×		p		DXO802	×	×	g	
CAG963BT		×	p		DXT802CU	×		p	
CCU001	×		g		GHA001C	×		g	
CCU002	×		p		M315IEC1	×	×	p	M315IEC2
CRR113PR			p		M315IEC2	×	×	g	M315IEC1
CRR531C	×		p		MHE4501	×		p	
CSM111B	×	×	p	TTC817B	S14011	×		g	
CVM201I	×		g		S4310B	×		p	
D3550A1	×		g		S9231	×	×	g	
D3550B1	×		g		SAT0511	×		g	
DO113GBD			p	DOT113GB	TTC817B	×		p	CSM111B

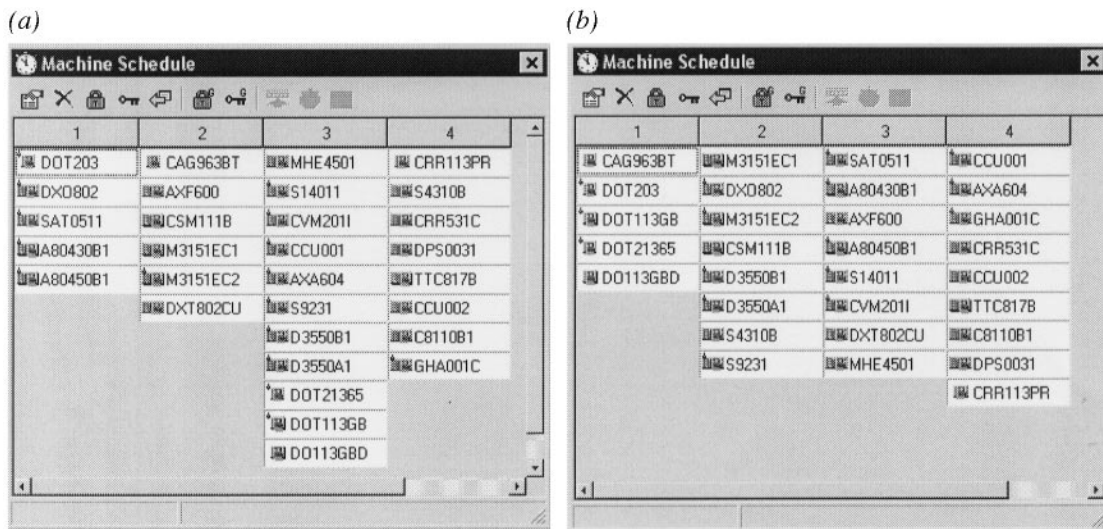


Fig. 8. (a) A job grouping when all the criteria are equally important. (b) A job grouping when only the width criterion is considered.

Table 2. A summary of the job groupings.

Groups	Equal importances				Only width criterion			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Jobs	5	6	11	8	5	8	8	9
Capacity required	124	109	159	154	131	145	153	136
Same urgency (%)	80.0	83.3	100.0	100.0	60.0	50.0	62.5	100.0
Same width (%)	80.0	83.3	72.7	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.9
Same adhesive (%)	100.0	83.3	81.8	87.5	60.0	62.5	62.5	66.7
Orphans	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1

arranged according to the frequency of their usage, but the user can still alter the result suggested by the system.

Once the feeder set-up has been defined, we have to decide the printing order for all PCBs in the group by using an algorithm that is specifically tailored for the machine type in question (i.e. the system uses information about the machine

configuration for fine-tuning). The algorithm is a local search heuristic which uses discrete event simulation (DES) [27] in the cost function. The user can choose from three different optimisation algorithms (quick, medium, and slow), and the quality of the solution depends on which algorithm is chosen (i.e. the slowest method gives the best solutions). The printing

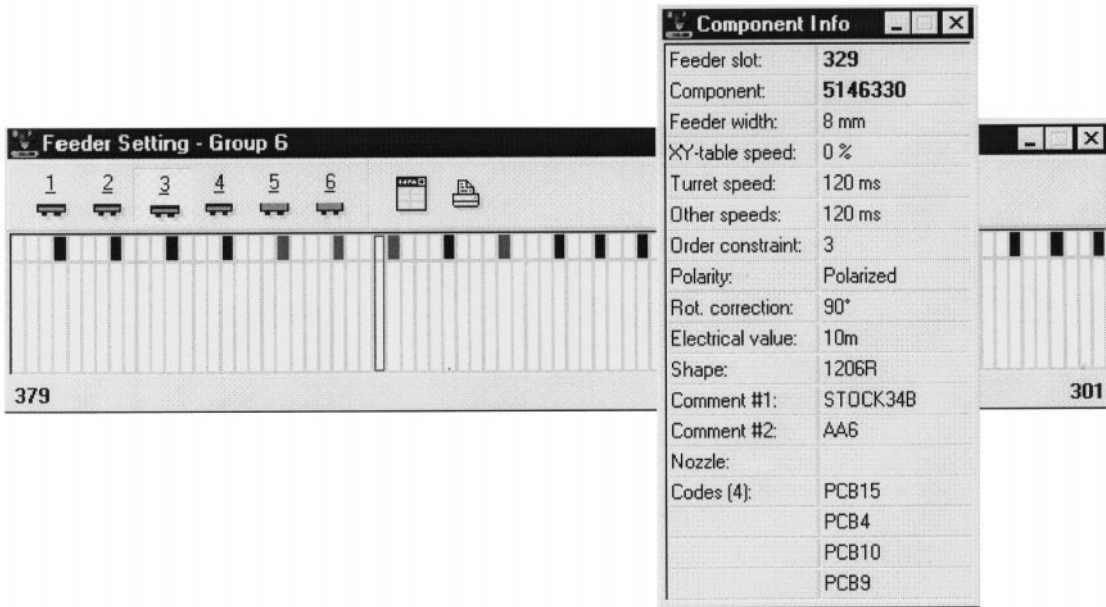


Fig. 9. A feeder set-up for a group.

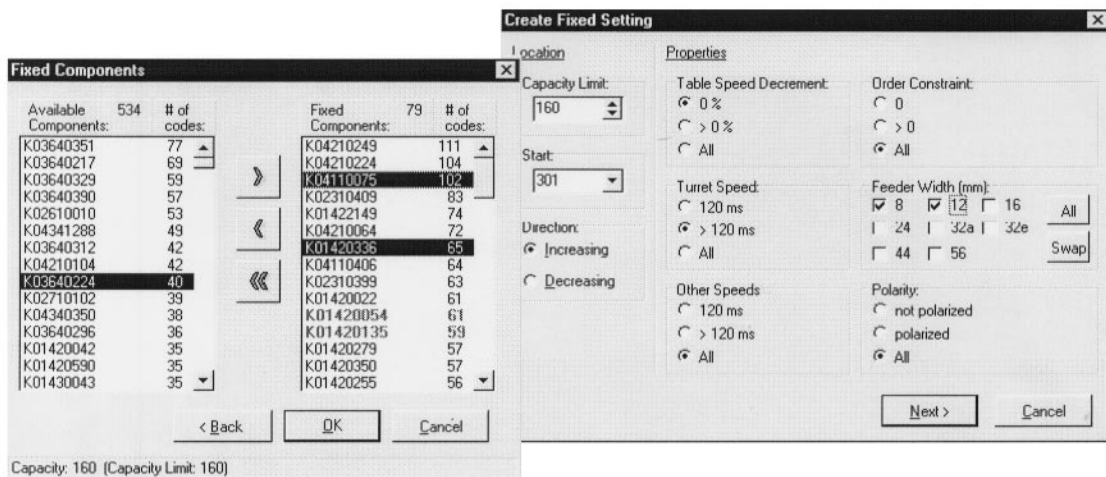


Fig. 10. Standard set-up dialogues.

order optimisation is very effective and the printing times are on average more than 10% better than the times obtained by using the machine vendor’s optimisation system.

The machine codes (e.g. NCX) are converted into a generic format, which enables us to use any kind of NC-code in our system. When the machine type changes, we change the converter or – if a corresponding converter does not yet exist – implement it. Because all processing is done with the generic code format and the machine configuration files are used to fine-tune the optimisation algorithms, the system can be used in different machine configurations. Consequently, the system is general and can be easily tailored to suit new machine types. Currently these external optimisation programs support more than ten different machine types from Fuji, Panasonic, Sanyo, and Universal.

4. Observations

Table 3 contains numerical data of the production. All the values represent averages of the data gathered from 6–10-week test periods. In addition, in each row the first value is scaled to 100 and the rest are proportioned to it. The first column represents the situation before the first version of the scheduling system was introduced, and the second column the situation after its installation (these effects are analysed in detail in [21]). The third column corresponds to the situation six months after the introduction of the first version. The last column represents the situation after the introduction of the current system.

The first row indicates the net number of components printed. The initial increase eroded during the next six months almost

Table 3. Production data.

	Before the scheduling system (spring 1997)	First version of the scheduling system (summer 1997)	Situation 6 months later	ControlBOARD system (autumn 1998)
Components/hour	100.00	157.60	111.77	134.11
Components/hour in printing time	100.00	115.83	116.31	108.95
Finished jobs/week	100.00	127.27	140.91	231.82
Printing time/job	100.00	111.93	70.64	71.56
Set-up time/job	100.00	64.47	78.95	55.26

back to the original level because the type of production was somewhat altered: the batch sizes decreased (i.e. there are now more jobs to be scheduled) and component starvations narrowed the usability of the grouping. The new system, however, copes better with the present type of production and the net amount is again increased. The second row illustrates the effect of the print order optimisation, which was already introduced in the first version of the system. After the introduction of the system, the value of the components per hour in printing time has remained at the same level. The reason for the decrease in the last column is that several nozzles of the SMD machine were temporarily out of order during the last test period, which affects all the values.

The third row represents the number of jobs completed during a week. The effect of decreased batch sizes is easily observed in the fourth row, which shows the average printing time for a job. Because batches are currently smaller, the completion time in the third and fourth columns is about 63% of that of the second column. The real strength of the new system is illustrated in the fifth row which shows the average set-up time required for a job. After the introduction of the first version, the set-up time increased (while the number of completed jobs did not increase in the same proportion) because the system could not adapt to the unexpected changes in the production. The new system, however, managed to restore – and even reduce – the set-up time, which is essential in the current situation. Furthermore, the number of jobs completed weekly has increased by 65% while the average batch size has remained on the same level.

The system benefits the production planner as well as the workforce assigned to operate the machine. The job grouping approach has increased the accuracy of the production because there are now fewer set-up operations (e.g. the risk of misplacing a component feeder diminishes). It has also allowed production of smaller batches efficiently and reduction of the size of the work-in-process storage. Printing order optimisation has enhanced the component placement speed and, consequently, increased the productivity. The interactive scheduling system has enabled better reactivity to changes in the production and provides an easy-to-use tool for the production planner.

5. Concluding Remarks

We presented a scheduling system for electronic assembly. The system allows interaction between the user and optimisation algorithms, which is essential in real-world FMS applications.

The system comprises several subsystems (e.g. for different levels of optimisation) and provides an integrated platform for production planning. We have gained promising results in real-world production, and the system has been accepted by the production planning personnel.

Further research on line-balancing and optimisation methods is still needed. We are currently developing algorithms for balancing the load between SMD and GSM machines. Furthermore, we are currently also using the experience gained in highly dynamic electronic assembly environments in other fields of production (e.g. in steel industry).

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