

SIMULATION MODELING OF AUTOMATIC PRODUCTION LINES WITH INTERMEDIATE BUFFERS

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ABSTRACT

A production line is an important class of manufacturing system when large quantities of identical or similar products are to be produced. The performance of a production line is highly influenced by machine failures. When a machine fails, it is then be unavailable during a certain amount of time required to repair it. Analysis of production lines divides into three types: analytical, approximation and simulation models. The analytical and approximation models have assumptions, which make these models unrealistic such as reliable workstations, certain processing distribution, the first workstation cannot be starved and the last workstation cannot be blocked. The main problems in production lines treatment are the calculation of throughput and average levels of buffers because of the great size of state space. An analytical model is reviewed to clarify the limitations to use such treatment in real production lines. Simulation modeling of production lines is considered very important for designers interested in: Workload Allocation Problem (WAP), Server Allocation Problem (SAP), and Buffer Allocation Problem (BAP). This paper studies and analyzes the performance keys, which effect on production lines. A simulation model is developed by using ARENA software and used to analyze and test several bottlenecks that are causing severe congestions in different areas on the production line and could resolve all of these bottlenecks. In this paper, an actual cement production line is used as a case study. After a simulation time of 13 days, a simulation results show the line bottlenecks, workstations utilization, buffer capacities and the line production rate. The outputs clarify redesign of allocation of buffers, which verify an optimum size could be made; it might be taken into consideration when designers implement such lines. Finally modified better workstations utilization, buffer capacities and the line production rate with an increase about 15% of the production rate and economizing of 37 % from buffer capacities.

Keywords: Production lines; Buffer allocation; Simulation; Modeling; Case study

1. Introduction

A production line is an important class of manufacturing system when large quantities of identical or similar products are to be produced (mass production). The performance of a production line is highly influenced by machine failures. When a machine fails, it is then be unavailable during a certain amount of time required to repair it. When a machine is in a failure status, the number of parts in the upstream buffer tempted to be increased while the number of parts in the downstream buffer tempted to be decreased. If this status persists, the upstream buffer may become full and as a consequence the upstream machine may be

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blocked which of course, would negatively affect the rate of production. Similarly, the downstream buffer may become empty and, therefore, the downstream machine may be starved. Figure 1 depicts a production line with a k stations and $k-1$ intermediate buffers.

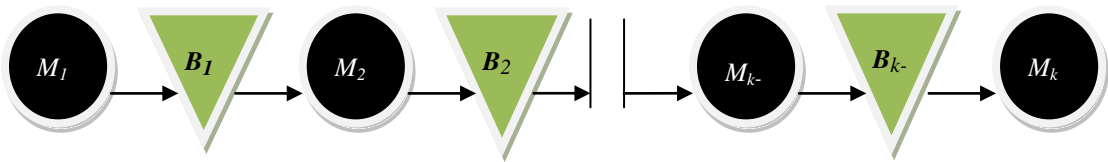


Fig. (1) Production line with k machines and $(k-1)$ buffer stocks

A great deal of literature has been devoted to the modeling and analyses of production lines since the early 1950's because of their economic importance as well as academic interest. A comprehensive survey have been done on mathematical models by Dallery and Gershwin[1], Buzacott and Hanifin [2] and Papadopoulos et al. [3]. Simulation is considered the powerful tool to model a production line with unreliable machines and stochastic variable intermediate buffers to identify the line performance. Papadopoulos et al. [4] stated that "*Simulation of production lines is a powerful tool in obtaining the performance measures where analytical methods are either difficult or impossible to use*". Hosseinpour et al. [5] presented a comprehensive literature review on importance of simulation in manufacturing as a very helpful work tool in industrial field to test the system's behavior. Simulation is low cost, secure and fast analysis tool with many different system configurations [5]. Hosseinpour et al. [5] investigated the application of simulation that used to address in manufacturing which provides this paper with the following:

- Location and size of inventory buffers,
- Evaluation of the effect of a new piece of equipment on an existing manufacturing system,
- Throughput analysis,
- Bottleneck analysis,
- Times parts spend in queues,
- Queue size,
- Utilization of equipment or personnel.

Kelton et al. [6] presented the concepts of simulation using ARENA to help the modeler reaching the ability to carry out effective simulation modeling. ARENA is based on SIMAN modeling language, and has an object-oriented design to any application area. Many papers have used ARENA software to study production lines, identify the bottlenecks, and resolve it in the design phase or in a standing line.

Seraj[7] studied a Rusk production line to increase its capacity using a simulation ARENA model. He simulated the old line to find congestions and bottlenecks then he replaced a machine with a new one and increased the production rate by 50%. Hecker et al.[8] analyzed and optimized a bakery production line using ARENA; a one-shift period data was collected, then formulated the model and simulated it, followed by validation of

the simulation results with respect to the real data. As equipment utilization affects directly on the line productivity, achieving a possible highly utilization will increase the line productivity, therefore, increase the line performance. This would be achieved based on a perfect preventive and predictive maintenance schedule. Gonca et al.[9] simulated a production line using an ARENA-based simulation model to select a preventive maintenance schedule, which gives the best utility and performance values.

In this paper, an actual cement production line as a real case study is studied for verification and validation the proposed algorithm. Actual data is collected about each workstation including production capacities, processing times and the intermediate buffer capacities. One-year failure history data is recorded about each machine from preventive and predictive maintenance department and using ARENA Input Analyzer, the most appropriate probability distribution of each unreliable machine is detected. A block diagram of the cement line is established and all needed data is introduced. After a simulation replication time of 13 days, a simulation results are obtained; these results show the line bottlenecks, workstations utilization, buffer capacities and the line production rate. A verification and validation of the model has been done. To resolve the bottlenecks, an improvement was done by rebuilding a modified simulation model, which verifies better performance keys. These keys might be taken into consideration when designers implement such line. Finally, the modified workstations utilization and, buffer capacities increase the line production rate by more than 15% of the production rate and economizing buffer capacities.

2. Modeling of Production Lines

Modeling of production lines divides into three types: analytical, approximation and simulation models. Buzacott and Hanifin[2] have compared seven analytical models of automatic production lines with buffers, but these models have assumptions which make these models unrealistic such as reliable workstations, certain processing distribution, the first workstation cannot be starved and the last workstation cannot be blocked.

Buzacott model assumptions are:

- Operation dependent failure
- Geometric distribution for up and down time
- The probability of two failures or two repairs are negligible

Using *Markov chain*, an equation (equations (1-4)) is derived for calculating the line efficiency. It is considered an important indicator for line performance and production rate under the previous assumptions.

$$E = \frac{2 - b(1+x) + L(1+x)}{(1+2x)[2 - b(1+x)] + L(1+x)(1+x)} \quad (1)$$

$$x = \frac{D}{T} \quad (2)$$

$$L = \frac{N}{D} \quad (3)$$

$$b = \frac{1}{D} \quad (4)$$

Where,

D =mean down time of station M_i in minutes

T =mean up time in cycles measure for operation dependent failure

N =Buffer capacity

E =Efficiency

2.1 Analytical modeling of the buffer allocation problem

The objective of the mathematical model is to maximize the line throughput, subject to a given total buffer specification. That is, equations 5-7[10].

$$\text{maximize } f(N_1, N_2, \dots, N_{n-1}) \quad (5)$$

Subject to

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} N_i = K \quad (6)$$

$$N_i \geq 0 \quad (7)$$

The quantity N_i represents the feasible buffer allocation to the i^{th} allocation zone $f(N_1, N_2, \dots, N_{n-1})$ is the throughput of the production line to be maximized. K is the total buffer capacity. The number of feasible allocations of K buffer slots among the $(n-1)$ intermediate buffer locations increases dramatically with K and n and is given by equation 8 [10]

$$\binom{k+n-2}{n-2} = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)\dots(k+n-2)}{(n-2)!} \quad (8)$$

Demir et al.[11] presented an integrated approach to solve the buffer allocation problem in unreliable production lines to maximize the throughput rate of the line with minimum total buffer size.

2.2 Modeling of two-machines production lines

To find out the size of the problems of mathematical analysis of production lines, an analysis of two machine production line with phase-type distribution is considered [1].

Assumptions:-

- the processing time distribution of each machine is given in the form of a continuous phase-type distribution
- the blocking mechanism is blocking before service (BBS)
- The system behavior is a discrete state, continuous time Markov process

Let S_i be the number of phases of (phase-type distribution) PH_i . The behavior of such a system can be characterized by a discrete state, continuous time Markov process. Analyzing this system then reduces to that of calculating the steady-state probabilities of this Markov process.

The state of the Markov process can be expressed as (n, j_1, j_2) , where n is the number of parts currently present in the buffer, and j_i is the current phase of service of machine M_i , $i = 1, 2, \dots$. n can take integer values from 0 to N . j_1 can take integer values from 1 to S_1 , except when machine M_1 is blocked in which case $j_1 = 0$. Similarly j_2 can take integer values from 1 to S_2 , except when machine M_2 is starved, in which case $j_2 = 0$. The state space is partitioned according to the values of n . Let p denotes the steady-state probability vector and let P_n denotes the portion of that vector that corresponds to a buffer content of n so,

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} p_0 \\ p_1 \\ p_2 \\ p_3 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ p_n \end{pmatrix} \quad (9)$$

Note that P_n , (equation 9) where $n = 1 \dots N-1$ is size $S_1 S_2$ while P_0 and P_N are of size S_1 and S_2 respectively. Let Q^T (Equations (10-12)) denotes the infinitesimal generator of the Markov process. The steady state probability vector p of the Markov process is the solution of the equation $p^T Q = 0$; or, equivalently,

$$Q^T p = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$1^T p = 1.0 \quad (11)$$

Matrix Q^T is a block tridiagonal matrix with the following special structure

$$Q^T = \begin{pmatrix} B_0 & A_0 & 0 & 0 & \cdot & \cdot & 0 \\ C_0 & B & A & 0 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & C & B & A & 0 & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & C & B & \cdot & 0 & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & A & \cdot & 0 & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & C & B & A_N & \cdot \\ 0 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & C_N & B_N & \cdot \end{pmatrix} \quad (12)$$

Where A , B , and C are square matrices of size $(S_1 S_2, S_1 S_2)$; B_0 and B_N are square matrices of size (S_1, S_1) and (S_2, S_2) ; A_0 , C_0 , A_N , and C_N are of size $(S_1 S_2, S_1)$, $(S_1, S_1 S_2)$, $(S_2, S_1 S_2)$, and $(S_1 S_2, S_2)$. Q^T has this special structure because the Markov process associated with a two-machine flow line is a generalized birth-death process. Transitions can only occur between states that are neighbors of each other with respect to the value of n . That is, the only possible transitions from a state (n, j_1, j_2) are to a state (n', j'_1, j'_2) such that either $n' = n$, or $n' = n - 1$, or $n' = n + 1$. In addition, transition rates are independent of n , for $1 < n < N-1$. Because of the special block tridiagonal structure of Q^T , eq. (12) can be decomposed into the following set of equations (13-17)

$$B_0 P_0 + A_0 p_1 = 0, \quad (13)$$

$$C_0 P_0 + B P_1 + A P_2 = 0, \quad (14)$$

$$C p_{n-1} + B p_n + A p_{n+1} + a = 0, \quad 1 < n < N - 1 \quad (15)$$

$$C P_{N-2} + B P_{N-1} + A_N P_N = 0, \quad (16)$$

$$C_N P_{N-1} + B_N P_N = 0 \quad (17)$$

Two solution techniques that make use of the special structure of the matrix Q^T have received special attention. They are known as the recursive technique and the matrix geometric technique [1]. It is important to note that the direction of exact solution depends on the model assumptions such as processing distribution type, boundary conditions and solution techniques precision. All of these assumptions are reliable only for the two machines problem and deviate from the real cases, so simulation techniques is chosen for applying in this work to measure the key performance of production lines virtually.

3. Problem Statement of Production Line

The main problems in production lines treatment are the calculation of throughput and average levels of buffers because of the great size of the state space. Each machine can be in one or two states: operational or under repair. Buffer B_i can be in the N_i+1 state, where $n_i = 0, 1 \dots N_i$, and where n_i is the amount of material in B_i and N_i is its capacity. Consequently, the Markov Chain representation of a k -machine in the production line with $k-1$ buffers has a state space of cardinality

$$2^k \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} (N_i + 1). \quad (18)$$

As an example, a production line with 20 machines and 19 buffers with capacity 10 parts for each. Therefore, the number of states for this production line is over $6.41 * 10^{25}$ states. This state space is too large to allow brute force calculation [12]. Designers of such production lines want to optimize either the production rate, or the profit of the line. However, material flow may be disrupted by machine failures. The inclusion of buffers increases the average production rate of the line by limiting the propagation of disruptions, but at the cost of additional capital investment, floor space of the line, and inventory [13].

It is clear from Table 1 that the number of states increases significantly with an increase in the size of the buffer and in the number of stations. This places strict limits on the size of the system for which exact results can be obtained.

Table 1.

Number of states for only one phase of processing and one repair distribution of the i^{th} station ($P=1, R=1$) and identical buffer capacities[4]

# of Stations	Buffer Size				
	0	1	2	3	4
2	8	12	16	20	24
3	30	70	126	198	286
4	112	408	992	1,960	3,408
5	418	2,378	7,810	19,402	40,610
6	1,560	13,860	61,488	192,060	483,912
7	5,822	80,782	484,094	1,901,198	5,766,334
8	21,728	470,832	3,811,264	18,819,920	68,712,096
9	81,090	2,744,210	30,006,018	188,119,920	818,778,818

4. Comparison of Analytical Model Behavior with Real World Behavior

Hanifin [7] carried out a simulation of the effect of buffers using the actual data from the line. His simulated efficiency was significantly lower than that predicted using the exact formula for unequal stages as shown in Fig. 2. There was a difference in the predicted efficiency for the line without a buffer, which can be attributed to the existence of time dependent failures in the real world and in the simulation model. The difference between the analytic and simulation model's predictions of increased efficiency due to buffers value is far more significant. This can be attributed to two main reasons. First, the real data does not fit the assumptions of the analytic model because of the exponential down time distributions. Secondly, there is serial correlation in the up times of the finish section.

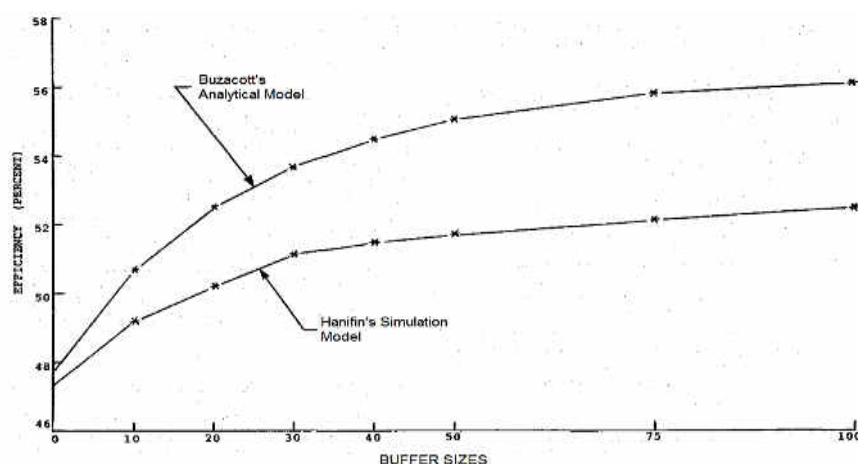


Fig. 2. Comparison of efficiencies predicted by analytical and simulation models[2]

5. Simulation Approach and the Case Study

In this section, the proposed model is explained with its methodology. Assumptions will be stated clearly in the simulation policy then the model steps are performed. This methodology depends on a precise and longtime data collection, which leads to accurate results.

This section presents the studying of production line performance keys, which applied on a real cement production line as a case study. Similar to the author paper [14], a supplementary simulation model is developed by ARENA software and used to analyze and test several bottlenecks that are causing severe congestions in different areas on the production line. Workstation failure data is collected along one year to all machines to obtain the machines failure behaviors. After a simulation time of 13 days, a simulation results show the line bottlenecks, workstations utilization, buffer capacities and the line production rate. To resolve the bottlenecks, a simulation model is rebuilt with 13 days simulation time and 15 replications. The outputs clarify resolving of allocation of buffers, which verify reliable size. These sizes might be taken into consideration when designers implement such lines. Finally modified workstations utilization, buffer capacities that lead to an increase of the line production rate by about more than 15% of the production rate and economizing of 37 % of buffer capacities.

5.1 Simulation policy

The policy of the simulation package ARENA is:

- The entity which the simulation package operates on the capacity of the arrival truck which, is unloaded to the Crasher both limestone and clay. The two entities are summed as a single entity before the two Raw Mills to complete the cycle.
- Steady state simulation models are appropriate for the analysis of systems, which in theory could run indefinitely so a 5 hours warm- up period is taken.
- It might be appropriate to consider the product as a discrete unit in particular the trucks come in a discrete truck, also the customer van come out the same discrete value.

5.2 Methodology

The production line should be studied in details which given by [4]:

- All workstations should be analyzed; processes, resources, material, and timings should be identified and documented.
- All data related to activities and resources should be identified and collected.
- A simulation model that truly represent the real production line and simulate its behavior, should be developed, and validated.
- Once, a valid model is built, a simulation experiment should be conducted to search for a feasible solution to maximize the capacity of the production line and optimize the buffer allocation within the existing constraints.

5.3 The collected input data

The probability distributions with their parameters of major activities are collected from the actual production line for a complete year. These data include the failure of each machine during this year, which is entered to ARENA Input Analyzer to produce the best distribution of failure. The failure data includes the predictive and preventive maintenance schedule. The probability distributions with their parameters are scheduled in Table2. The appropriate failure distributions, which resulted from ARENA Input Analyzer, are scheduled in table 3.

Table 2.

Probability distributions with their parameters for each workstation

Activity	Distribution
Truck arrival	EXPO (7) min.
Crasher processing time	EXPO (6) min.
Stacker processing time	EXPO (7) min.
Reclaimer processing time	EXPO (8) min.
Raw Mill Capacity	9000 ton/day
Kiln Capacity	7000 ton/day
Cooler processing time	EXPO(6) min.
Cement Mill Capacity	8000 ton/day
Packing machine	EXPO(8) min.
Disposal truck arrival	EXPO(10) min.

Table 3.

Failure time distributions according to ARENA Input Analyzer

Equipment	Failure time Distribution (hrs.)
Crasher	LOGN (1.04, 2.26)
Stacker	EXPO (7)
Reclaimer	EXPO (8)
Raw Mill 1	EXPO(7.4)
Raw Mill 2	EXPO(7.18)
Kiln	GAMM(15.8, 0.718)
Cooler	EXPO (10)
Cement Mill 1	LOGN(3.72, 8.12)
Cement Mill 2	LOGN(4.69, 10.1)
Cement Mill 3	LOGN(4.23, 9.1)
Packing machine	EXPO(8)

5.4 Verification and validation

The animation method is used to show the movement of entities inside the model and to insure that the movement is similar to what the designer think which called Face Validity [15]. Validation of the ARENA model is done by comparing the model output with the real system output which called statistical validation or walkthrough validation [15].

The number of cement trucks produced per day from the model is compared with the number of cement trucks produced per day from the real system. The number of cement trucks produced per day from the model is 109 trucks, which is equivalent to 5450 tons while the real system production rate per day is 104, which are equal 5200 tons per day, which is considered valid. The nature of this production system is a steady state because it works continuously for 24 hours a day and 7 days a week, except the crashing, stacking and reclaiming workstations, which works only two shifts and take 18 hours daily.

5.5 Performance measures and the results

This section clarifies the output results about the standing cement production line which include the intermediate buffer capacities and total production rate. The following performance measures of the line were determined:

- Throughput (jobs exiting from the production line per unit time).
- Utilization of each workstation (the limit of the time average of the number of busy machines over time divided by the total number of machines in the station).
- Average buffer level for each intermediate buffer.
- Average work-in-process, WIP, excluding the buffer before the first station.
- Average job-waiting time at each of the intermediate buffers.

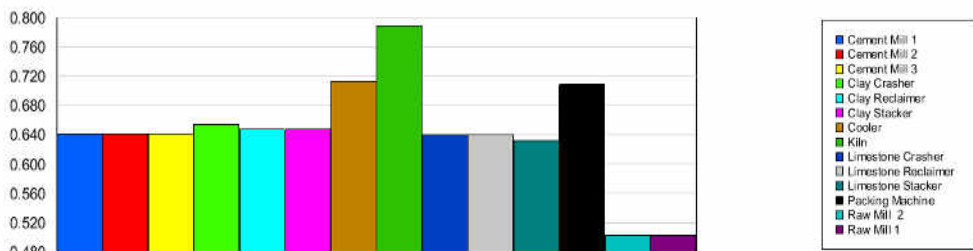


Fig. 3. Utilization of each workstation

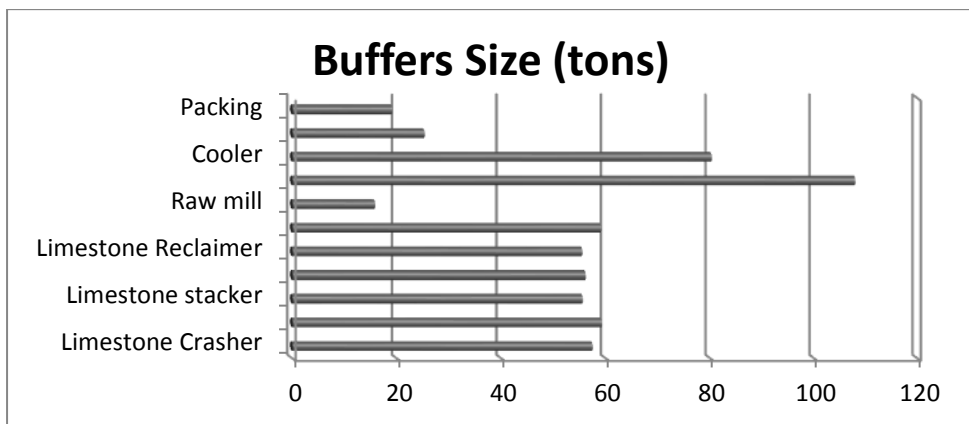


Fig. 4. Buffers Size for each workstation

The WIP for the line is 39.8599 trucks

$$\text{The line production rate} = \frac{\text{Number of entities out}}{\text{total simulation time}} = \frac{1311 \text{ (Table 4.)}}{13 \text{ days}} = 100.8 \text{ ton/day}$$

Figures 6 and 7 clarify the line performance keys indicators. It is clear that the maximum buffer size is located before the kiln and the cooler. The simulated kiln buffer capacity is 2.1571 trucks, which equalize 107.855 tons whereas the standing value is 500 ton, so a 78.429 % could be saved.

Table 4.

Number of entities out

Cement Production Line Project	
Replications:	15
Time Units:	Hours
Key Performance Indicators	
System	Average
Number Out	1,311

5.6 Production line improvement

To resolve the model bottlenecks, a simulation model is rebuilt with 13 days simulation time and 15 replications as in figure4. The kiln processing time modified from EXPO (10) to EXPO (8) by increasing its capacity to reach 9000 ton/day without any change in the other equipment parameters merely increasing the third shift of Crushers, Stackers and Reclaimers to work all day like the other equipment of line because they works only two shifts in the standing line. If it is done, the daily production capacity will increase to 128 trucks per day, which is equivalent to 6400 tons instead of 109 trucks per day, which equivalent to 5450 tons per day with an increase of 950 tons per day. In addition, that represents about 15 % extra production, which would lead to a profit, covers the kiln extension cost after one-month production.

5.7 Utilization percent

Figure 5 shows the utilization percent for each workstation after the improvement made in the model. It is clear that the utilization percent of the cement mills increased because of the more kiln capacity.

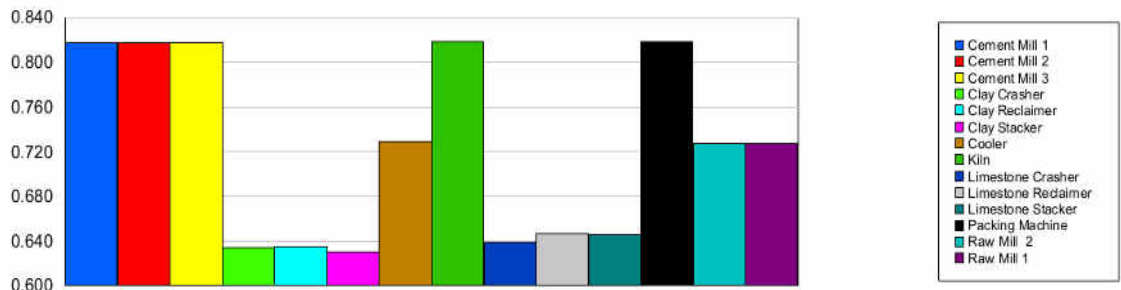


Fig. (5) Buffer sizes for each workstation

5.8 Buffer capacities

Table5 and figures (6, 7, and 8) show the buffer capacities. It is clear that after resolving the buffer capacities are reduced.

Table6.

Buffer capacities resulted from the modified model

Cement Production Line Project

Replications: 15Time Units: Hours

Queue

Time

Waiting Time	Average	Half Width	Minimum Average	Maximum Average	Minimum Value	Maximum Value
Cement Milling.Queue	0.2269	0.019	0.1838	0.2918	0.00	2.1495
Clay Crashing Process.Queue	0.2049	0.014	0.1641	0.2479	0.00	2.1839
Clay Reclaiming Process.Queue	0.2018	0.016	0.1506	0.2597	0.00	2.3295
Clay Stacking Process.Queue	0.1868	0.016	0.1359	0.2460	0.00	2.2399
Cooling.Queue	0.1995	0.021	0.1429	0.2871	0.00	3.2610
Limestone Crashing Process.Queue	0.2155	0.029	0.1523	0.3363	0.00	2.6257
Mixing.Queue	0.04555411	0.001	0.04390891	0.04733352	0.00	1.1693
Packing Process.Queue	0.0901	0.010	0.05008360	0.1286	0.00	1.1167
Raw Milling.Queue	0.07554338	0.004	0.05999179	0.08899968	0.00	0.9256
Reclaiming Process.Queue	0.2058	0.023	0.1482	0.2831	0.00	2.3238
Rotary Kiln.Queue	0.0932	0.011	0.06307829	0.1261	0.00	1.4394
Stacking Process.Queue	0.2275	0.033	0.1589	0.4226	0.00	4.1042

Other

Number Waiting	Average	Half Width	Minimum Average	Maximum Average	Minimum Value	Maximum Value
Cement Milling.Queue	1.2399	0.113	0.9790	1.6424	0.00	15.0000
Clay Crashing Process.Queue	1.1102	0.080	0.8381	1.3421	0.00	19.0000
Clay Reclaiming Process.Queue	1.0929	0.091	0.7676	1.4396	0.00	15.0000
Clay Stacking Process.Queue	1.0126	0.094	0.6946	1.3432	0.00	15.0000
Cooling.Queue	1.0903	0.117	0.7621	1.5815	0.00	19.0000
Limestone Crashing Process.Queue	1.1902	0.177	0.8326	1.9480	0.00	20.0000
Mixing.Queue	0.4971	0.005	0.4817	0.5110	0.00	2.0000
Packing Process.Queue	0.4919	0.058	0.2667	0.7249	0.00	8.0000
Raw Milling.Queue	0.4129	0.027	0.3109	0.4927	0.00	7.0000
Reclaiming Process.Queue	1.1377	0.141	0.7819	1.6346	0.00	17.0000
Rotary Kiln.Queue	0.5097	0.061	0.3271	0.6869	0.00	9.0000
Stacking Process.Queue	1.2577	0.200	0.8392	2.4430	0.00	27.0000

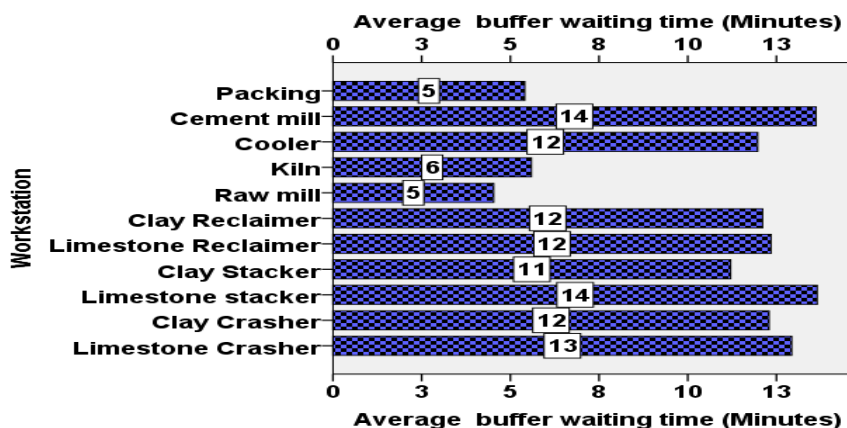


Fig (6) Average waiting time for each workstation

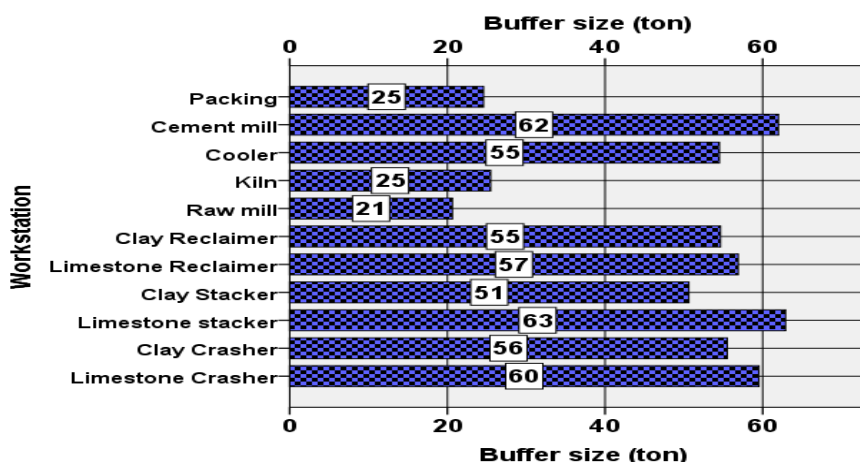


Fig.(7) Average buffer sizes in tons

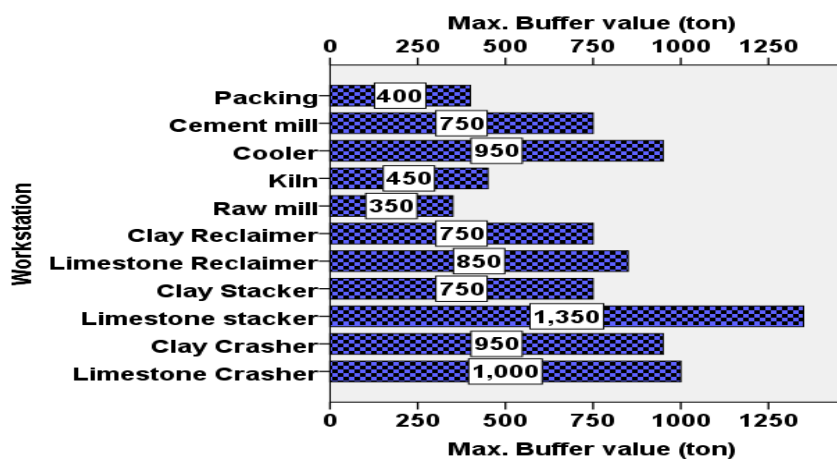


Fig. (8) Maximum buffer sizes in tons

6. Conclusions

The goal of this study was achieved by measuring the performance of a cement production line. The production line was thoroughly analyzed and found to have bottlenecks that were causing congestion in the kiln area on the line. Simulation was used to analyze this bottleneck and resolve it, so Simulation is the best tool that can be used in such a study because one can search for a good feasible solution without disrupting its operation. The production capacity could be increased by 15.4 % if an extension is added to the kiln and it may need an extra cement mill. The line performance would be increased by improving the preventive maintenance schedule to increase the machines utilization, which leads to extra productivity increase.

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النمذجة باستخدام المحاكاه لخطوط الإنتاج الأتوماتية ذات سعة الموازانات البينية

ملخص البحث

تعتبر خطوط الإنتاج إحدى فروع أنظمة التصنيع التي تقوم بإنتاج منتجات بكميات كبيرة. يتأثر أداء خطوط الإنتاج تأثيراً كبيراً بمعدل بطلالة ماكينات التشغيل. عندما تتعطل ماكينة أو محطة من محطات التشغيل تصبح تلك المحطة خارج الخدمة وقتاً كافياً لإصلاحها. ينقسم التعامل مع خطوط الإنتاج من حيث التحليل إلى ثلاثة أنواع: الاتجاه التحليلي الرياضي والاتجاه التقريبي وأسلوب المحاكاة. الأسلوبان الرياضي والتحليلي والتقريبي يخضعان لافتراضات تجعل تلك النماذج غير واقعية مثل افتراض أن محطات التشغيل غير قابلة للتعطيل أو المحطات نفسها تخضع لتوزيع بعينه أو افتراض أن المحطة الأولى في خط الإنتاج لا تخل من التغذية القبلية أبداً أو المحطة الأخيرة لا يحدث لها ازدحام مطبق. من أهم المشكلات التي تواجه المعالجين لخطوط الإنتاج هو حساب معدل الإنتاج وحساب سعة الموازانات البينية وذلك بسبب الحجم الهائل لفضاء الحالة. في هذا البحث يتم العمل مع نموذج رياضي تحليلي لتوضيح قصور هذا النوع من المعالجة مع الواقع العملي. تعتبر النمذجة باستخدام المحاكاة مهمة جداً لمصممي خطوط الإنتاج المهتمين بمشكلة تخصيص الخادم ومشكلة تخصيص سعة الموازانات ومشكلة تخصيص الأحمال.

هذا البحث يدرس مفاتيح الأداء المختلفة الخاصة بخطوط الإنتاج. يتم إنشاء نموذج يحاكي خطأ لإنتاج الأسمنت موجوداً على أرض الواقع. باستخدام أحد برامج المحاكاة بعد محاكاة لمدة ثلاثة عشر يوماً تم العثور على مناطق ازدحام بهذا الخط والحصول على نتائج أخرى مثل نسبة إشغال كل محطة إنتاج وسعة الموازانات وكذلك معدل الإنتاج. بتعديل بعض المتغيرات الخاصة ببعض المحطات تم تحسين كفاءة ذلك الخط ونتيجة لذلك تم الحصول على سعة موازانات أقل وحجم إنتاج أعلى ومعدل إشغال أكبر حيث تم زيادة معدل الإنتاج بزيادة قدرها 15% وترشيد 37% من سعة الموازانات.