

# A Systems Approach To Nitrogen Delivery

Bobby Goins



THE UNIVERSITY OF  
TENNESSEE  
KNOXVILLE



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# Introduction / Problem Statement



- Multiple Uses
- Delivered at Various Times Through the Week
- Supplemental Use or Direct Use



- Demurrage Charges
- Declining Workforce Population

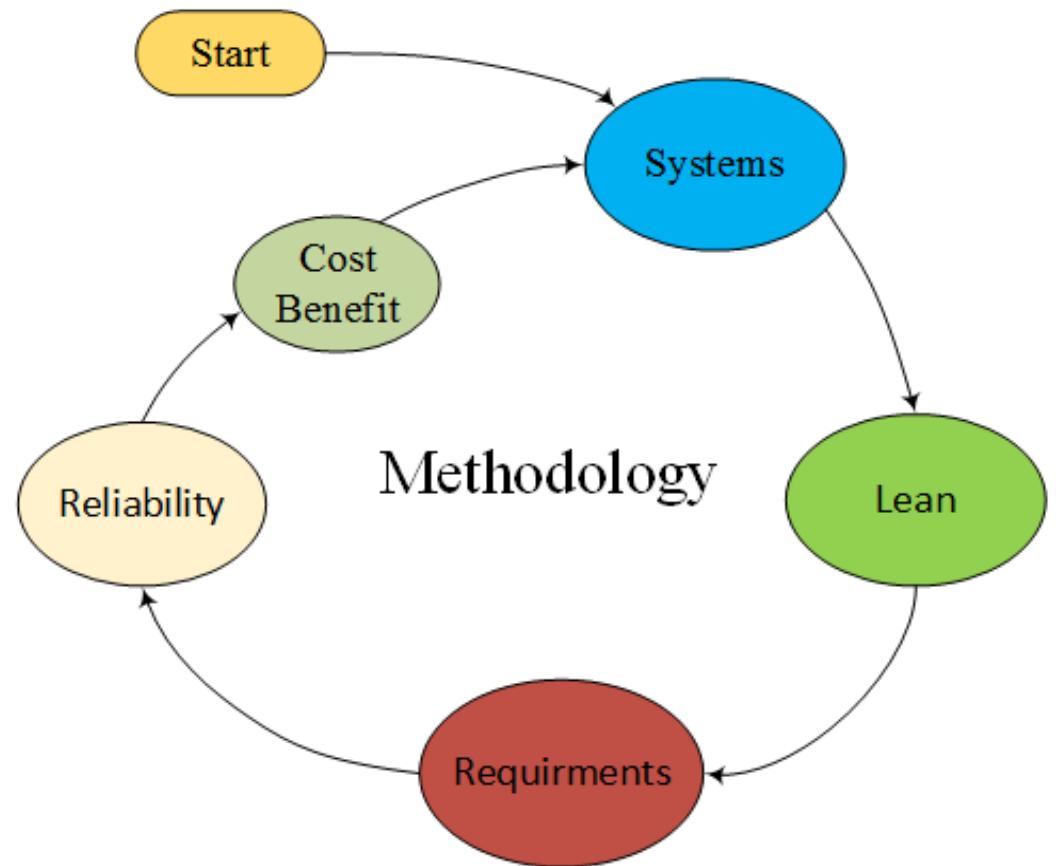


# Literature Review

Title	Type	Author(s)
Improving road transport operations through lean thinking: a case study	Journal Article	Villarreal, Garza-Reyes, Kumar, Lim
Reduction of cycle time & Defects of Bogie Frames in Rail Coach Using Lean	Journal Article	Sathishwaran, Jose, Hithyanandam
Lean Supply Chain and Logistics Management	Book	Myerson
Identifying root causes of inefficiencies in road haulage: case studies from Sweden, Switzerland and Germany	Journal Article	Sternber, Harispuru
End-To-End Lean Management: A Guide to Complete Supply Chain Improvement	Book	Trent
A modified FMEA approach to enhance reliability of lean systems	Journal Article	Sawhney, Subburaman, Sonntag, Rao, Rao, Capizzi
Lean road transportation-a systematic method of the improvement of road transport operations	Journal Article	Villarreal, Garza-Reyes, Kumar
Lean Logistics	Journal Article	Jones, Hines, Rich

# General Approach

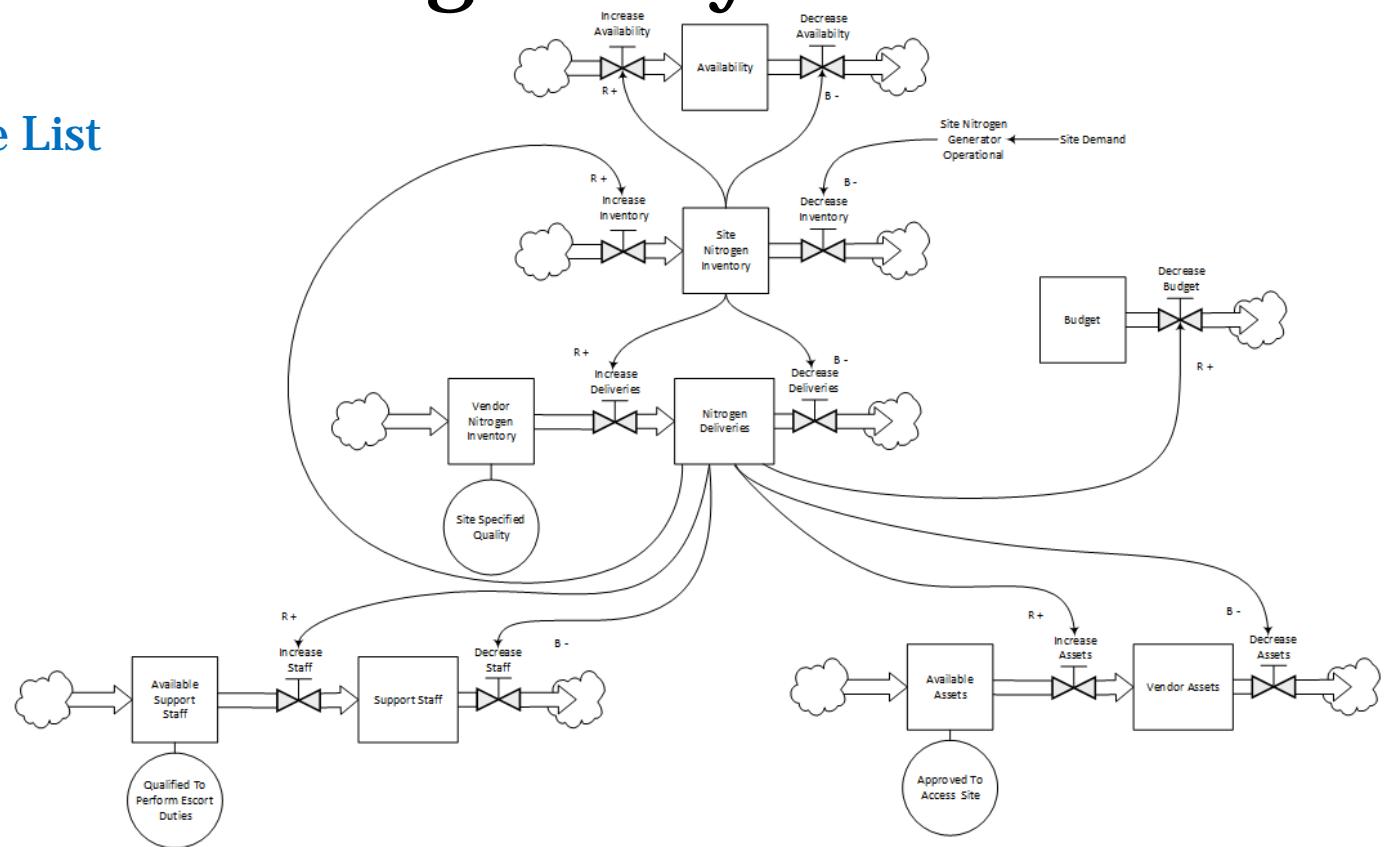
- Other resources as needed
- Iterative



# Phase 1-Understanding the System

## Aggregated Variable List

Vendor Assets  
Support Staff  
Nitrogen  
Inventory  
Quality  
Schedule  
Budget  
Availability



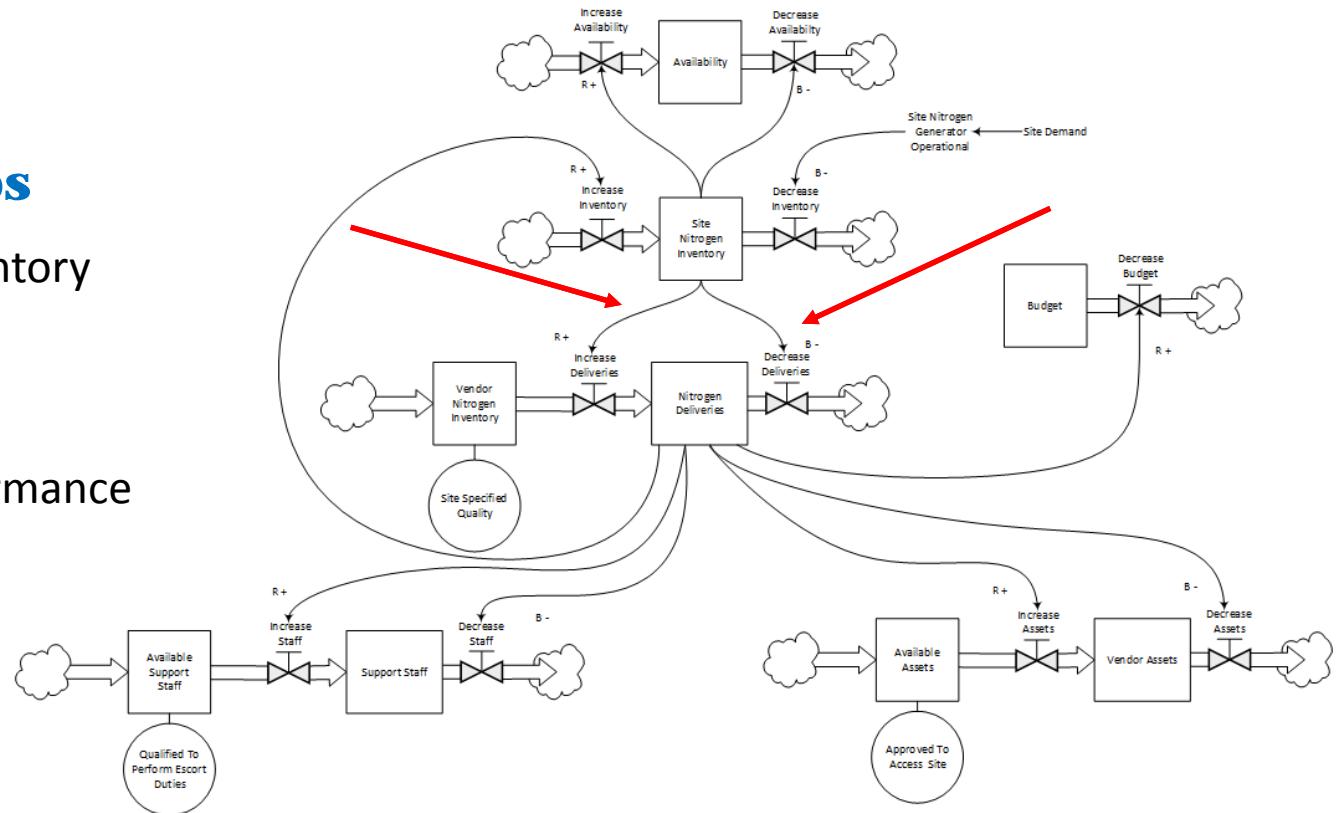
# Phase 1-Understanding the System

## Dominate Loops

- Site Nitrogen Inventory

## Archetypes

- Drift to Low Performance



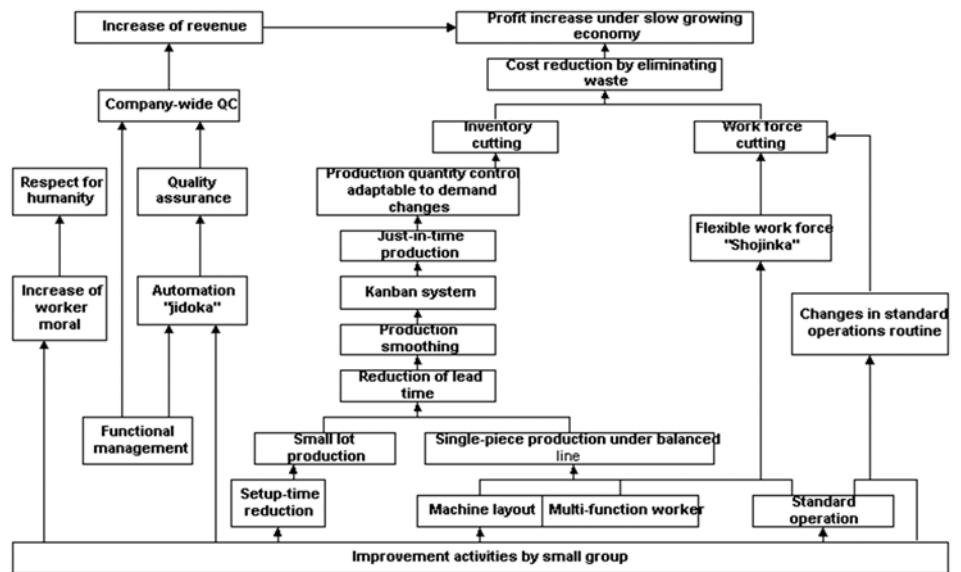
# Phase 2-Lean

## Principles Of Lean

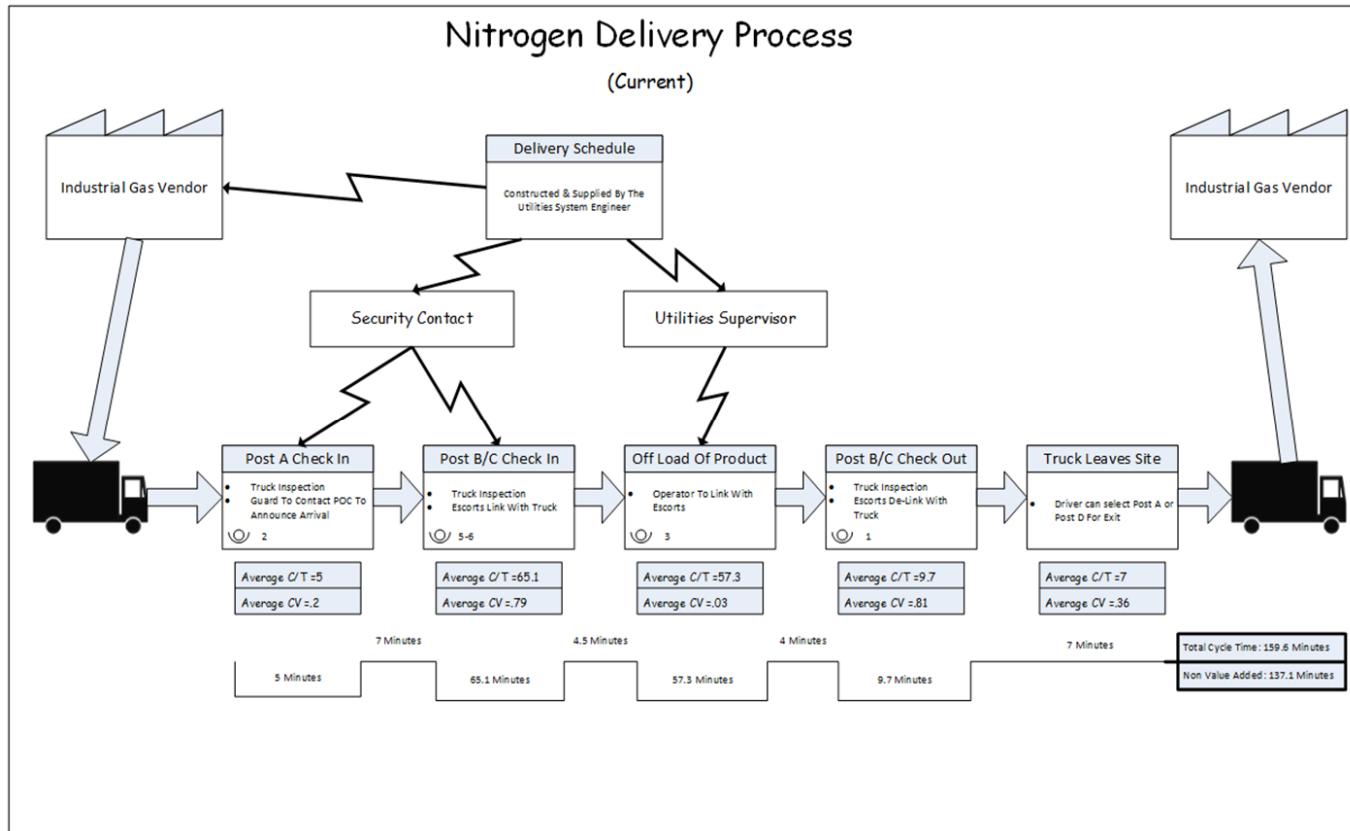
**Reduce Lead Time**

**Reduce Variation**

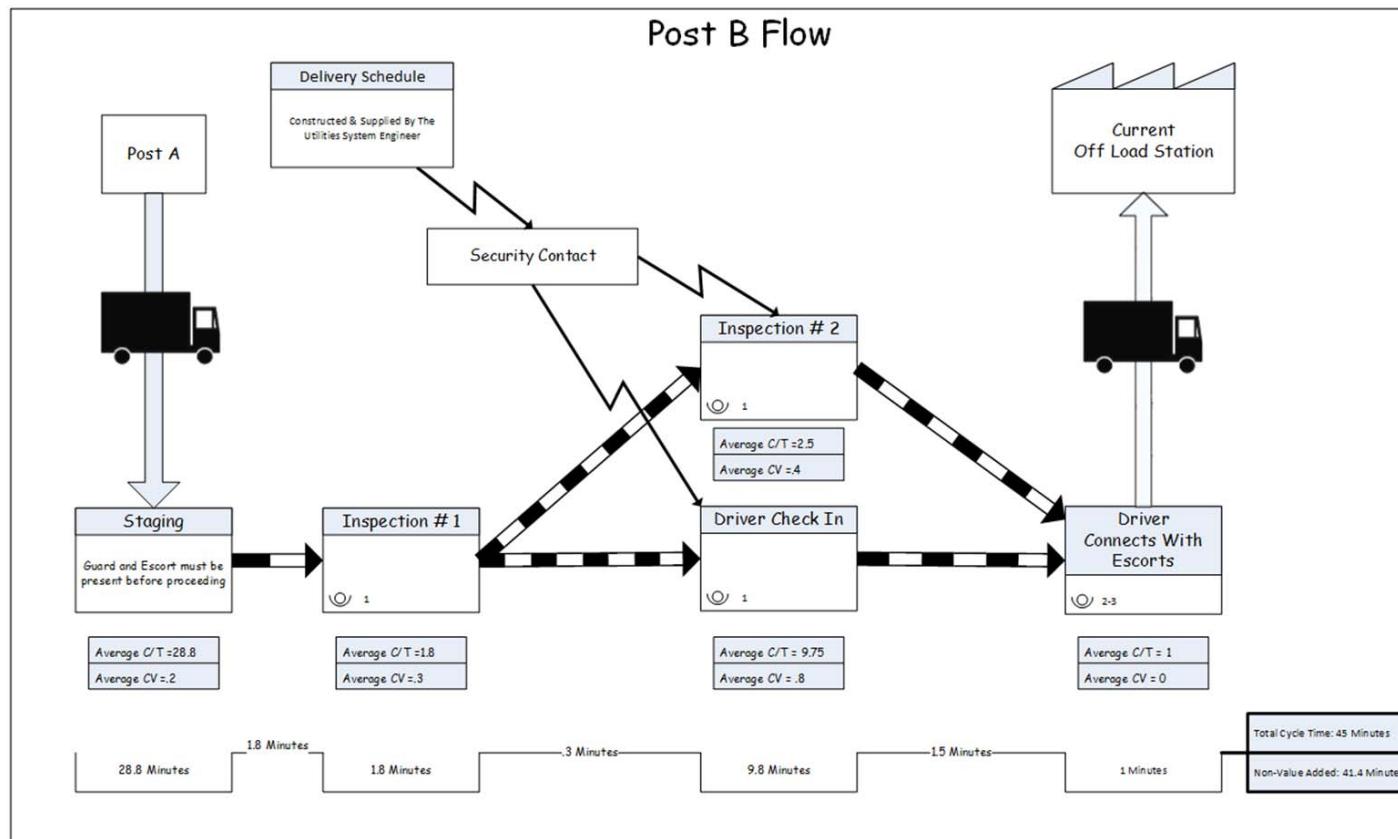
**Improve the Quality of Human Life**



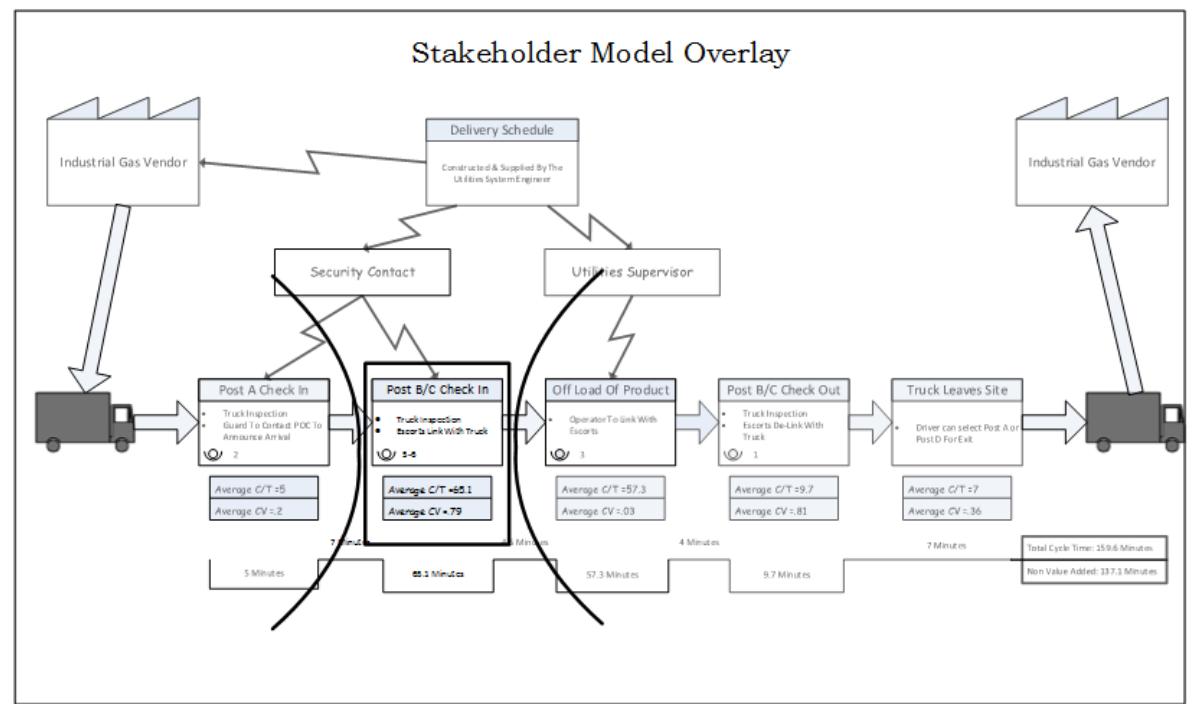
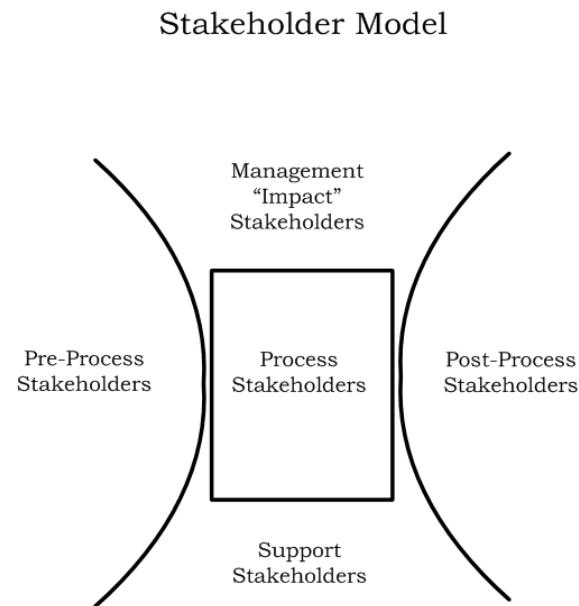
# Phase 2-Lean



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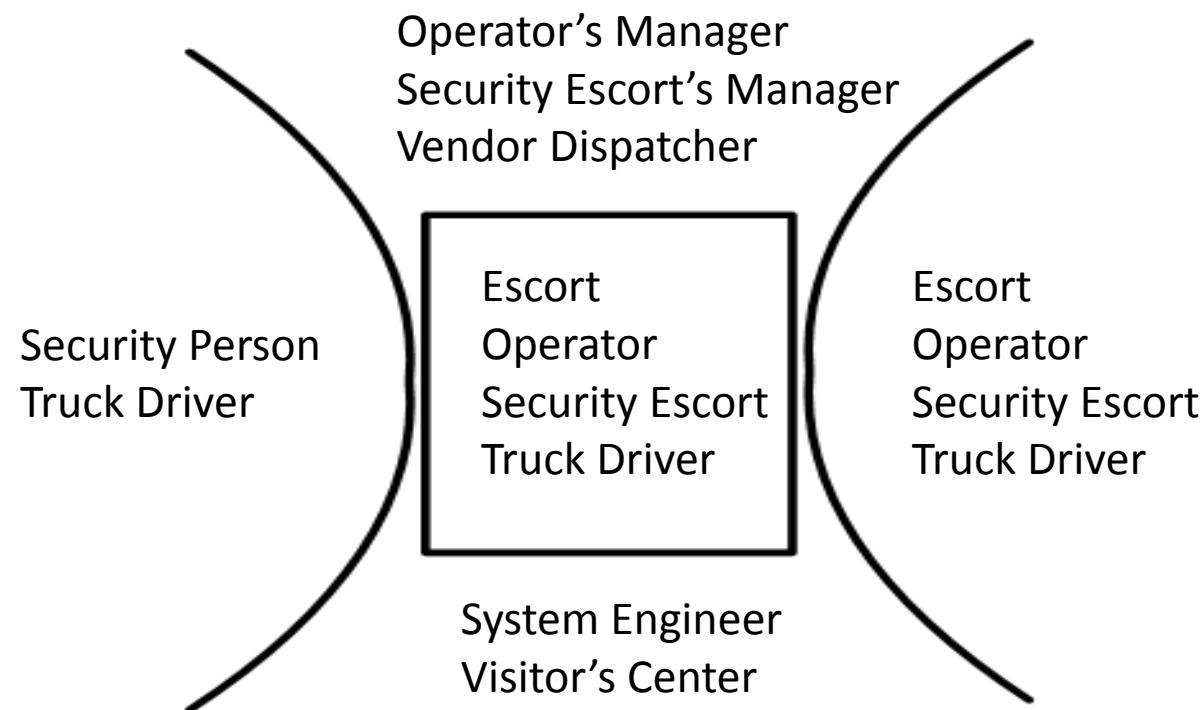


# Phase 3-Understanding Requirements



# Phase 3-Understanding Requirements

## Stakeholders



# Phase 3-Understanding Requirements

## Risk Priority Number

- Likelihood of Occurrence of Failure
- Severity of Failure Effects

$$RPN = Severity \times Occurrence \times Detection$$

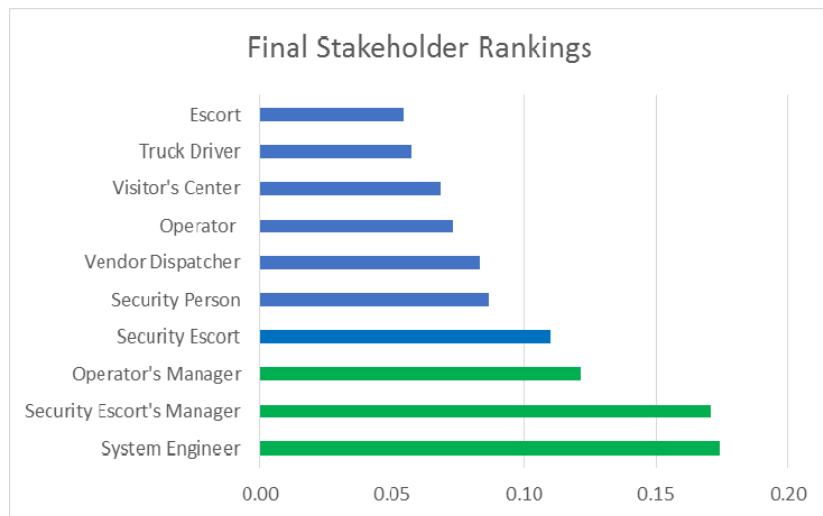
## Risk Assessment Value

- Detectability

$$RAV = \frac{Severity \times Occurrence}{Detection}$$

FMEA									
P R O C E S S	Category	Failure Type	Potential Impact	Severity	Potential Causes	Occurrence	Detection Mode	Detection	Risk Priority Number (RPN)
									Risk Assessment Value (RAV)
H u m a n	Driver Has To Leave Precariously	Delays in the operator and escort linking up with the driver at the post.	7	Unexpected sickness/ family Emergency	8	Driver to notify the vendor when a family emergency occurs so the vendor can assign a replacement driver.	2	112	28
	Driver Does Not Have Access	Delays in the operator and escort linking up with the driver at the post.	7	Driver not approved by vendor fails to pick up badge	5	System Engineer to verify driver with vendor. Site supervisor is needed to ensure driver is approved and badge is issued.	2	70	18
	Security Person Has To Leave Check & Print Precariously	Delays in the operator and escort linking up with the driver at the post.	7	Unexpected sickness/ family Emergency	4	Security person to notify their supervisor when a family emergency occurs so management can assign a replacement.	4	112	7
E q u i p m e n t	Truck Breaks Down	Product Delivery is delayed	8	Numerous (Flat Tire, Air Leak, Engine Problem, Etc.)	4	Vendor to ensure all preventative maintenance is performed in time and that all equipment is in good working order.	2	64	16
	CheckPoint: Access Equipment is Not Functioning	Delays in truck leaving due to	5	proper Preventative Maintenance	2	System Engineer should be informed by the Security Escort. Since company leases to the delay can be expected.	4	40	5
S c h ed u l e	Product Not Delivered On Scheduled Day	Insufficient production to save nitrogen canister and backup system	6	Not enough drivers to make scheduled deliveries. Not enough products to fill the demand.	5	System Engineer to verify with vendor/clients prior to delivery to ensure scheduled delivery will be made.	2	60	15

# Phase 3-Understanding Requirements



## Organizational

- System Engineer to provide schedule to vendor, security, and operations.
- Driver must have permission to access site.
- Delivery should be made no later than 11:00, Monday through Thursday unless special permission is granted.
- Driver shall issue operator a shipping ticket detailing the quantity of the offload and the time they were on campus.

## Technical

- Driver must obey all traffic laws while onsite.
- Driver must stop at each checkpoint.
- Driver must be escorted by security escort and operator escort from the time he/she clears checkpoint B until he/she passes back through checkpoint B.

## Political

- Driver must operate equipment associated with truck.
- Operator must operate equipment not associated with the truck.

# Phase 4-Reliability

## Theoretical System Capacity

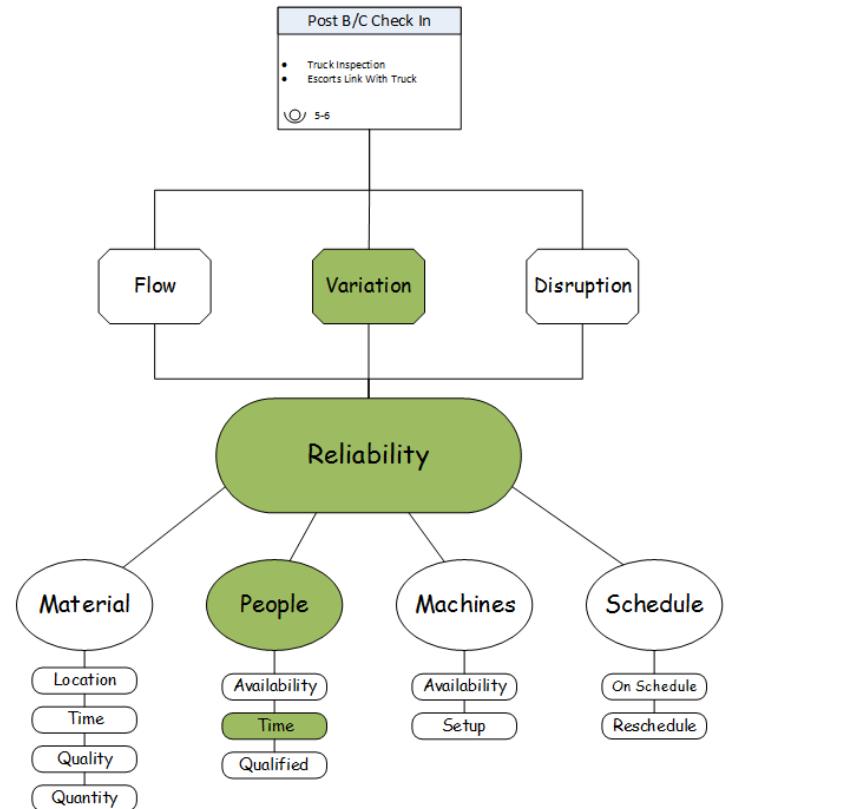
$$\text{Throughput} = \frac{WIP}{\text{Cycle Time}} = \frac{1 \text{ Truck}}{120 \text{ Minutes}} = .0083 \frac{\text{Trucks}}{\text{min}}$$

or  
1 Truck per 2 Hours

## Baseline System Capacity

$$\text{Throughput} = \frac{WIP}{\text{Cycle Time}} = \frac{1 \text{ Truck}}{160 \text{ Minutes}} = .0063 \frac{\text{Trucks}}{\text{min}}$$

or  
.75 Truck per 2 Hours



# Phase 4-Reliability

## Weibull Plot

Post B/C Check In	
People	
Time to Failure (Hours)	Failure order Number
47	1
55	2
60	3
62	4
66	5
67	6

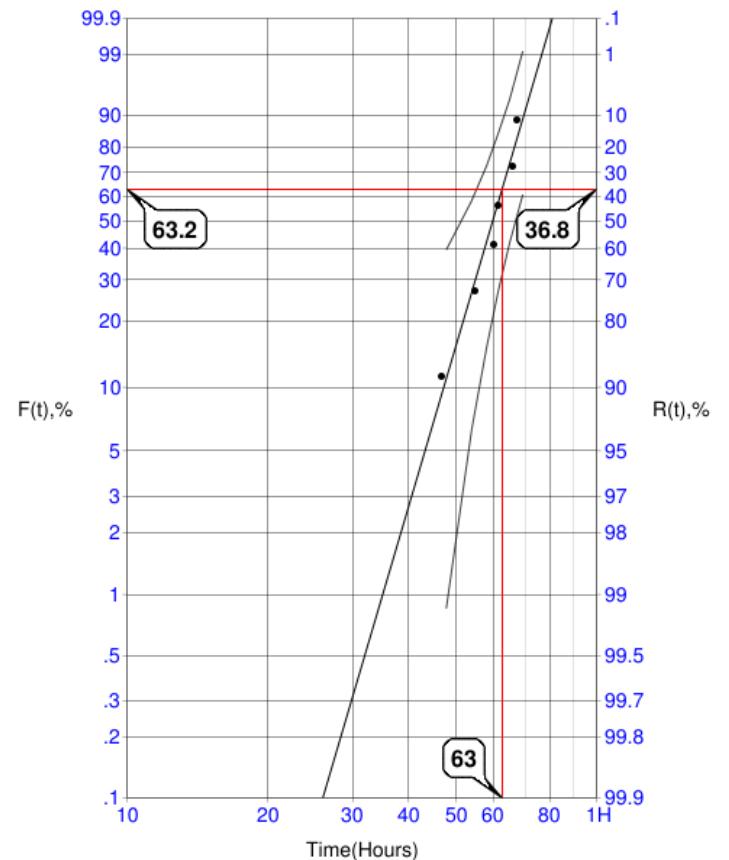
$$MR\% \sim \frac{i - 0.3}{N + 0.4} \times 100$$

$i$  = Failure Number

$N$  = Total Sample Size

Post B/C Check In	
People	
Time to Failure (Hours)	Median Rank, %
47	10.94%
55	26.56%
60	42.19%
62	57.81%
66	73.44%
67	89.06%

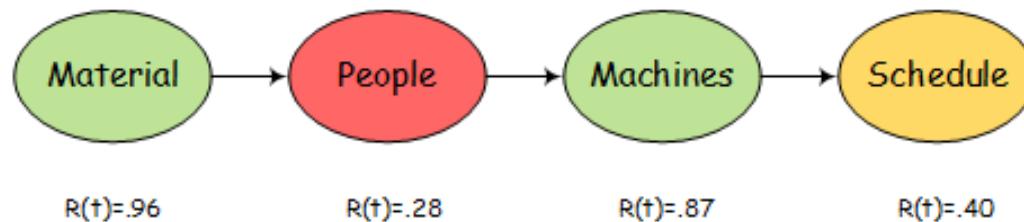
Weibull Plot Results	
Beta:	7.85
$\eta$ :	62.4



# Phase 4-Reliability

## Post B Reliability

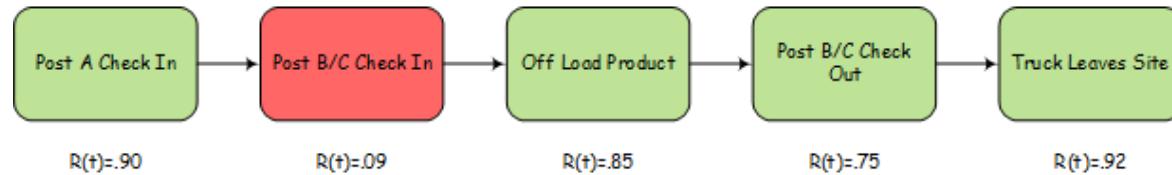
$$R(t) = e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\eta}\right)^\beta} \quad R(t)_{People} = e^{-\left(\frac{65}{62.97}\right)^{7.85}} = .277 \text{ or } 27.7\%$$



$$R(t) = (.96) \times (.28) \times (.87) \times (.40) = .094 \text{ or } 9.4\%$$

# Phase 4-Reliability

## Overall Reliability



$$\text{Overall } R(t) = (.90) \times (.09) \times (.85) \times (.75) \times (.92) = .047 \text{ or } 4.7\%$$

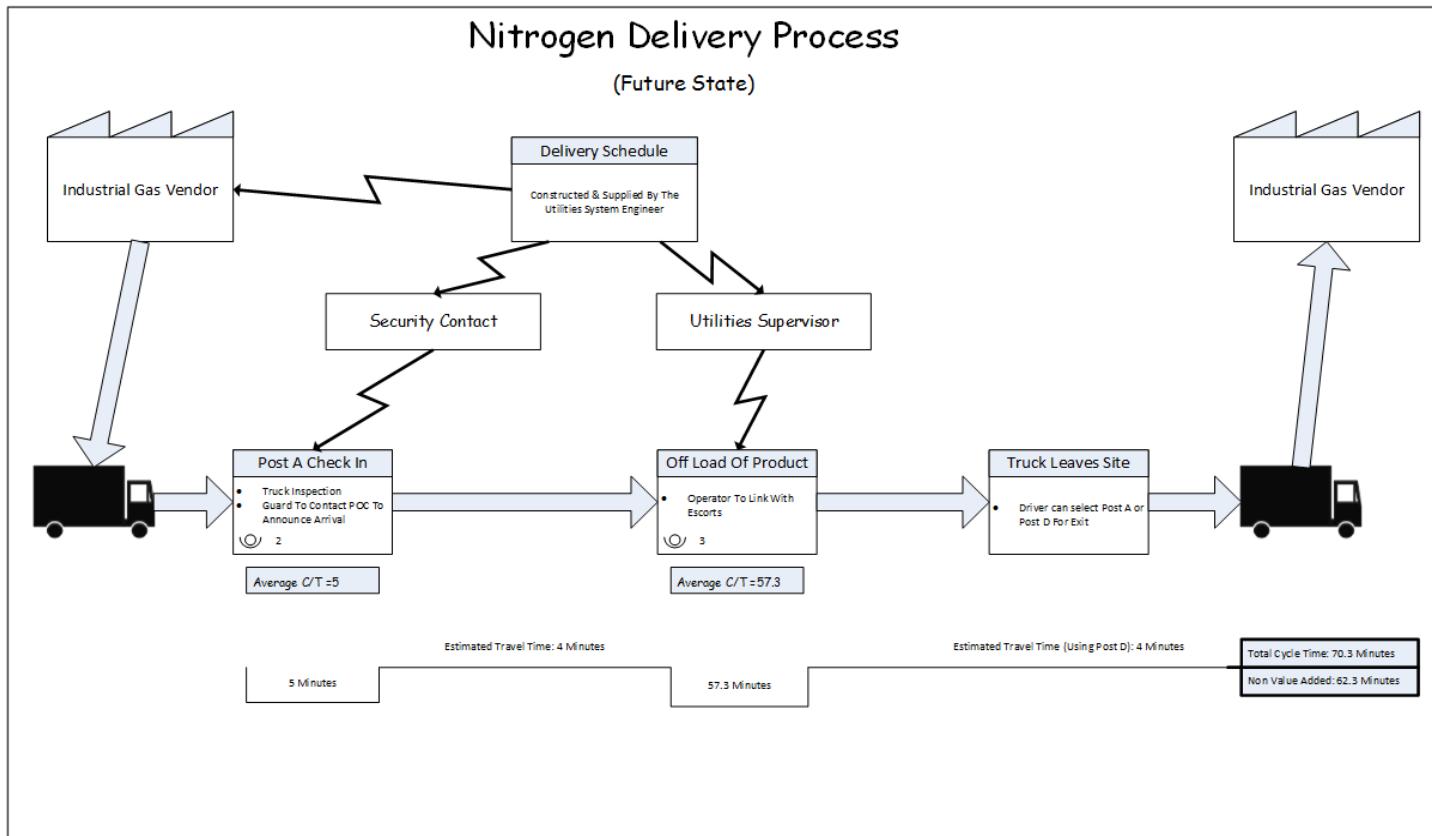
# Phase 5-Cost Benefit

## **Recommended Changes**

- Replace alternate off load station.
- Allow the trucks to have priority at the post.
- Contract changes with vendor penalties.
- Employee incentive program.

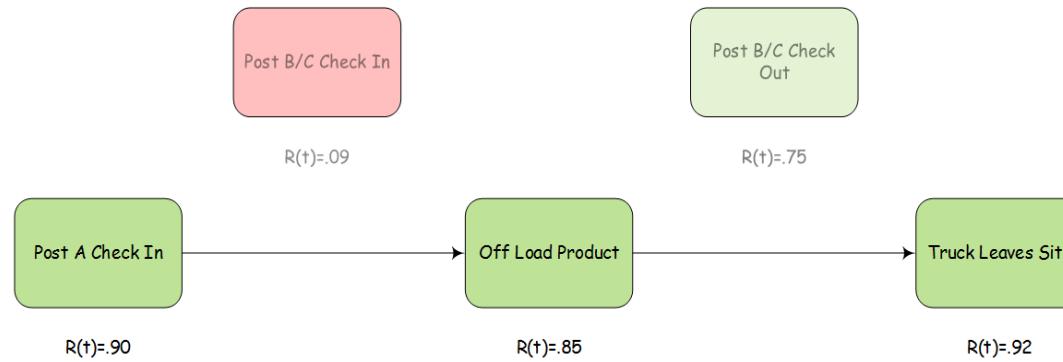
# Phase 5-Cost Benefit

## Future State



# Phase 5-Cost Benefit

## Reliability/ Throughput Gains



$$\text{Overall } R(t) = (0.90) \times (0.85) \times (0.92) = 0.70 \text{ or } 70\%$$



$$\text{Throughput} = \frac{WIP}{\text{Cycle Time}} = \frac{1 \text{ Truck}}{80 \text{ minutes}} = 0.0125 \frac{\text{Trucks}}{\text{min}} \text{ or } 1.5 \text{ Truck per 2 Hours}$$



# Phase 5-Cost Benefit

## Financial Gains

### Personnel Cost Without Offload Station

Post A			Post B			Offload					
	Rate	Hours		Rate	Hours		Rate	Hours			
	Cost Per Hour			Cost Per Hour			Cost Per Hour				
Guard 1	100	0.08	8	Guard 1	100	0.03	3	Guard 1	100	1.1	110
Guard 2	100	0.08	8	Guard 2	100	0.08	8	Operator	100	1.1	110
				Guard 3	100	0.16	16	Escort	100	1.1	110
				Guard 4	100	0.25	25				
				Operator	100	0.25	25				
				Escort	100	0.25	25				
<i>Total:</i> 16			<i>Total:</i> 102			<i>Total:</i> 330					

*Grand Total:* \$448.00

### Personnel Cost With Offload Station

Post A			Offload					
	Rate	Hours		Rate	Hours			
	Cost Per Hour			Cost Per Hour				
Guard 1	100	0.08	8	Guard 1	100	1.1	110	
Guard 2	100	0.08	8	Operator	100	1.1	110	
				Escort	100	1.1	110	
<i>Total:</i> 16			<i>Total:</i> 330			<i>Grand Total:</i> \$126.00		

- Reducing number of personnel from 11 to 3 will yield a **28% Savings** in Personnel Costs.
- 4 year payback period on investment.

# Conclusions

## Benefits

- 2 Times Throughput
- 57% Reducing in Cycle Time

## Current State Of Project

- Management Aware
- Not Funded In FY18

## Future Work

- Approved Budget
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Iteration