

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

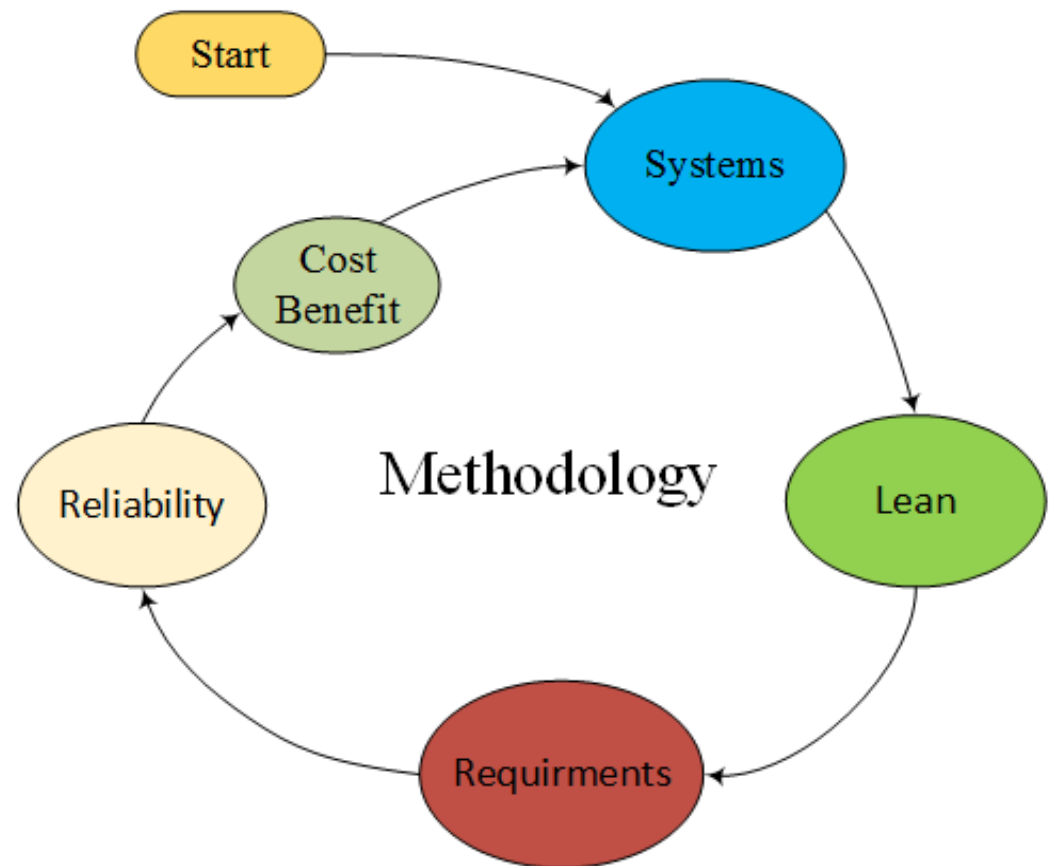


Literature Review

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 ofr the improvement of road tranport 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

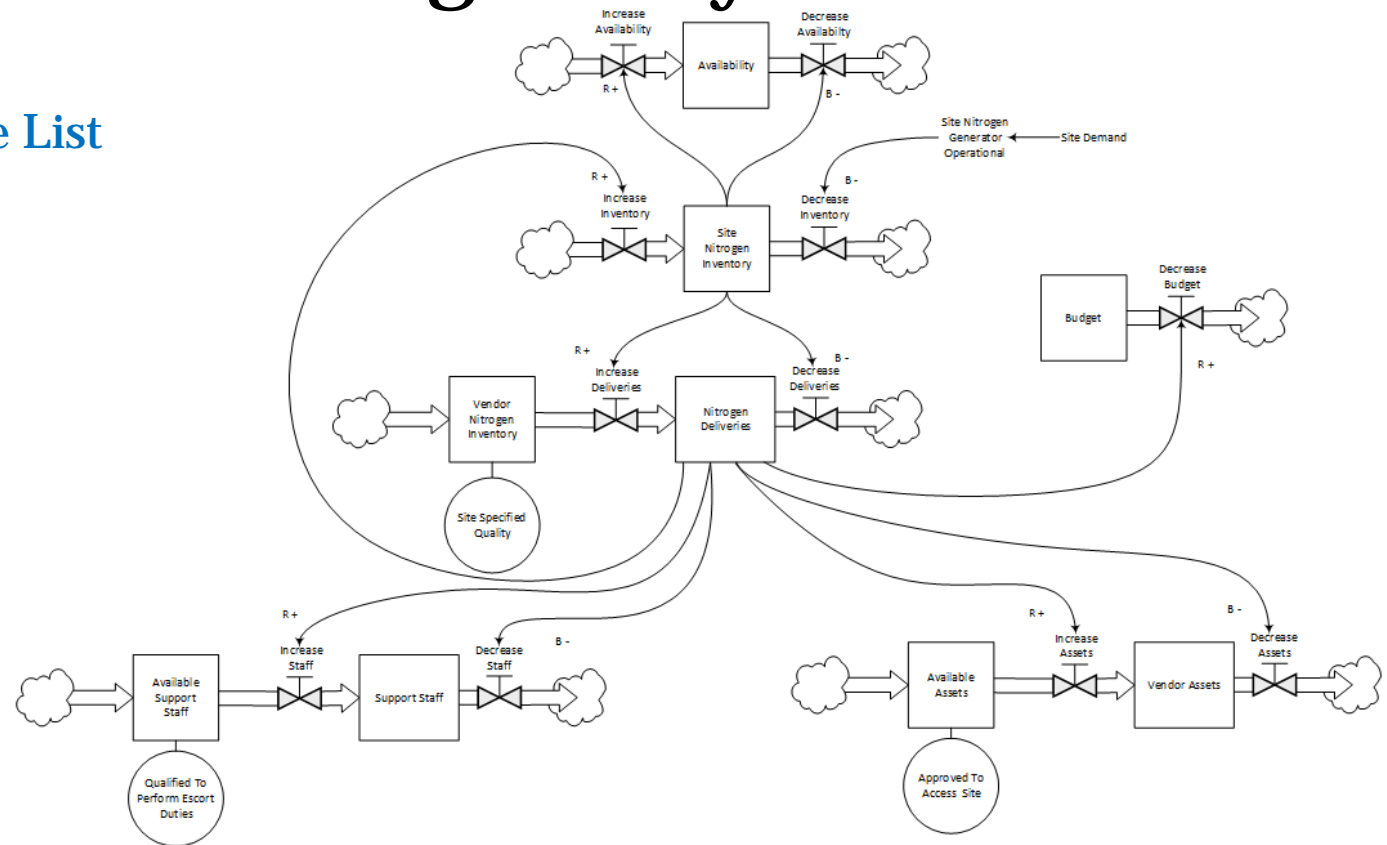
Inventory

Quality

Schedule

Budget

Availability



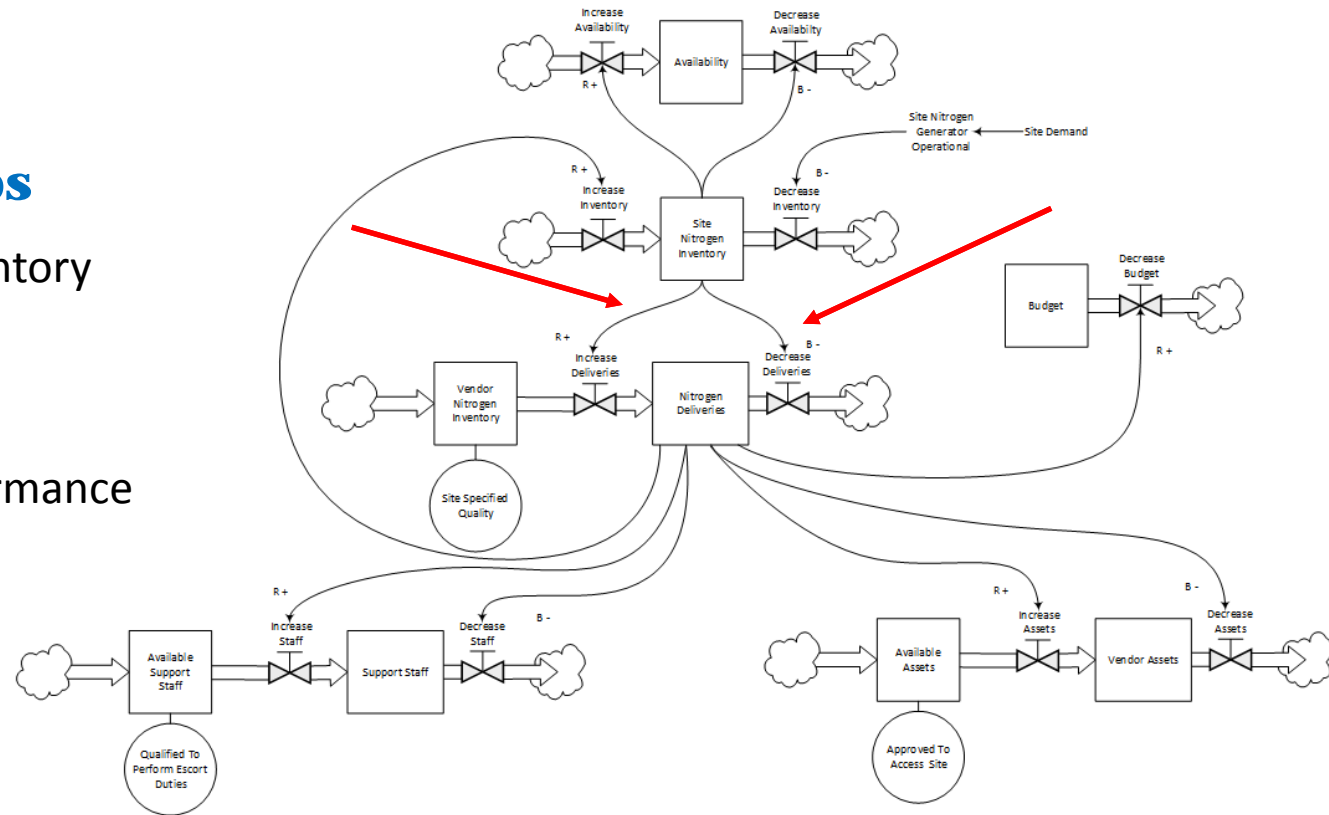
Phase 1-Understanding the System

Dominate Loops

- Site Nitrogen Inventory

Archetypes

- Drift to Low Performance



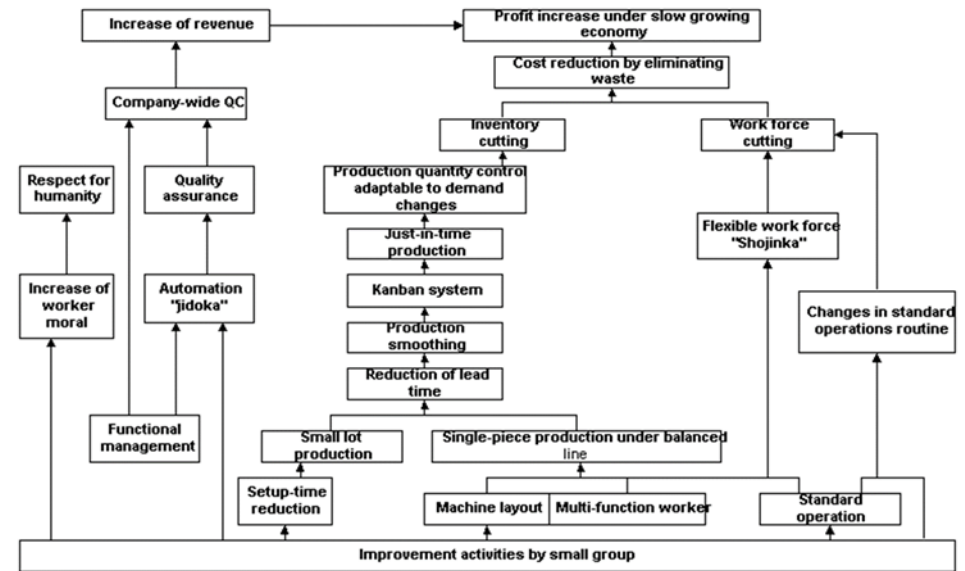
Phase 2-Lean

Principles Of Lean

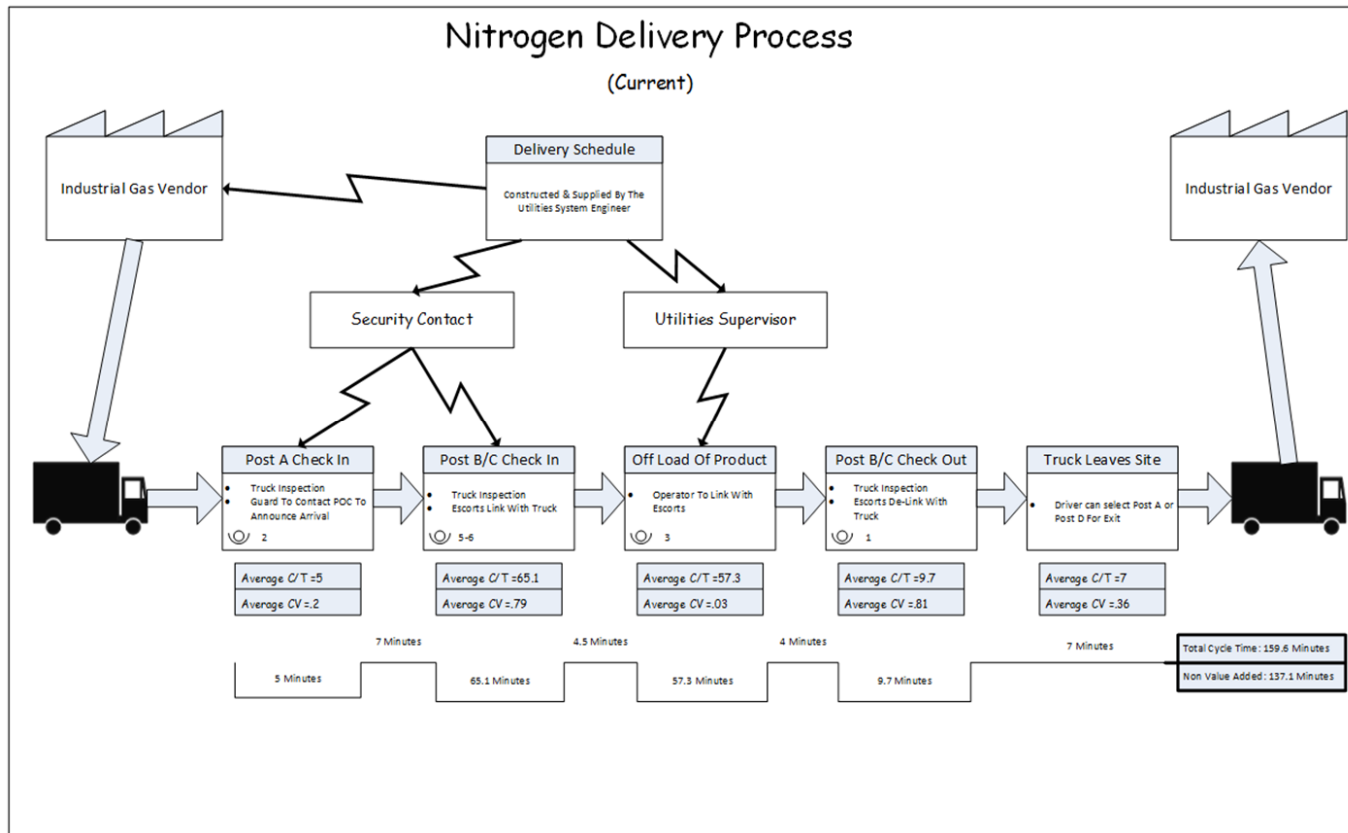
Reduce Lead Time

Reduce Variation

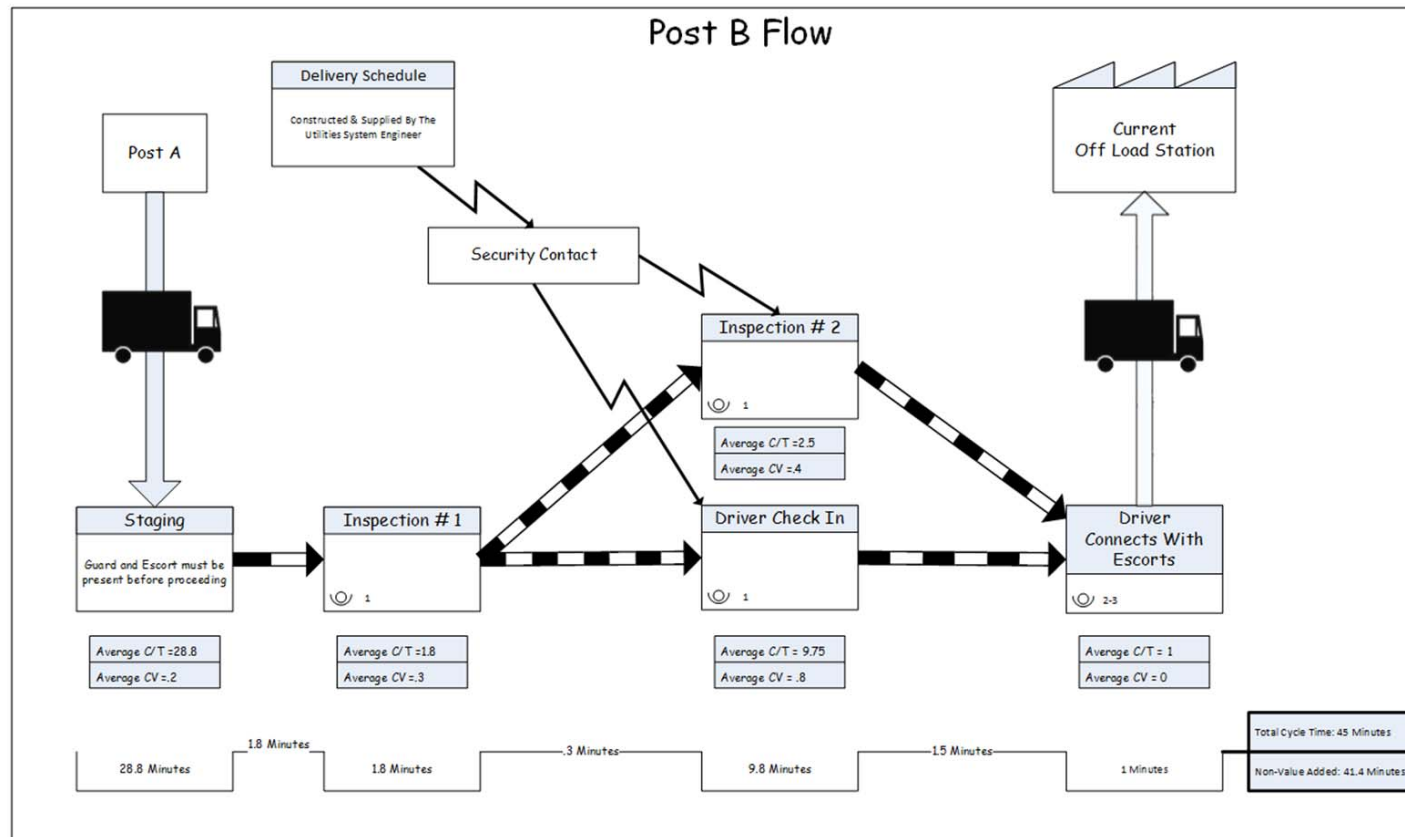
Improve the Quality of Human Life



Phase 2-Lean

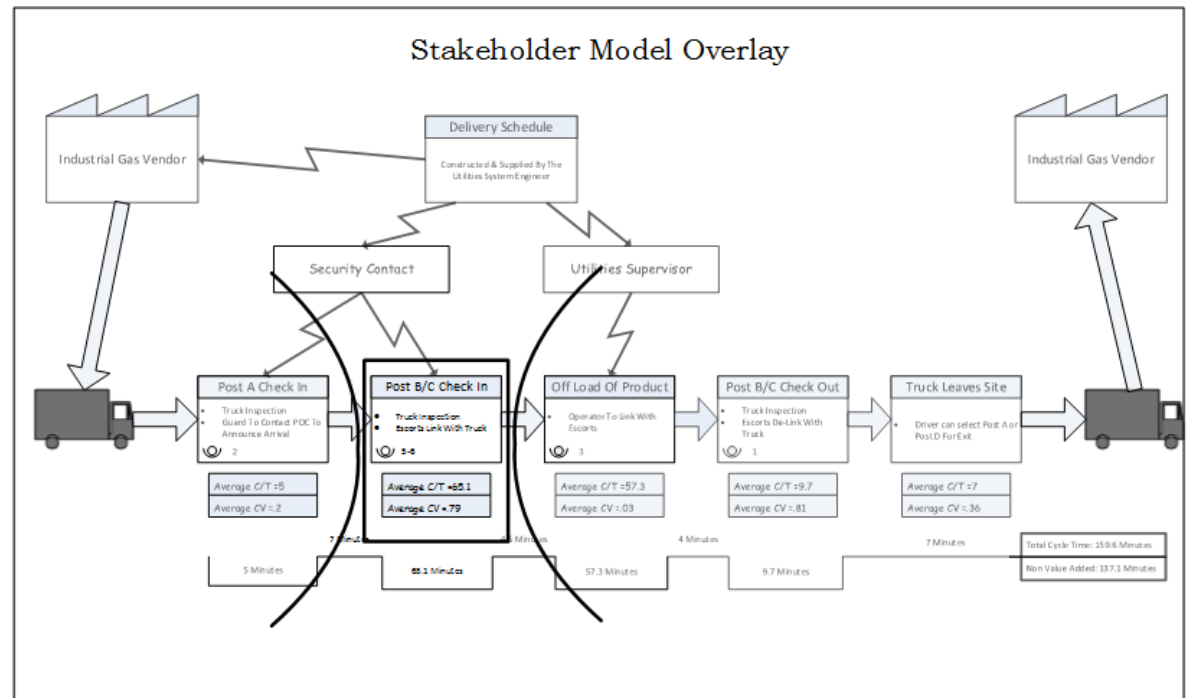
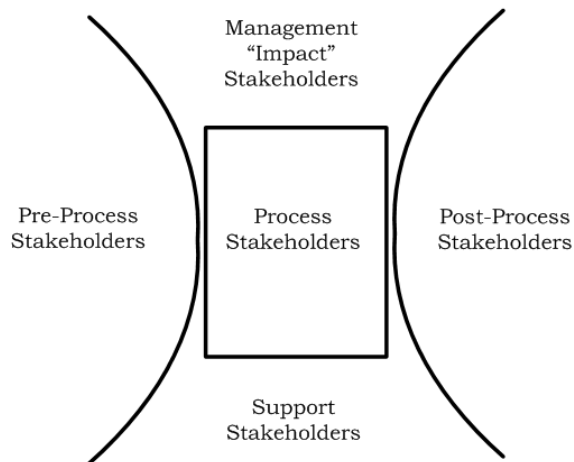


Phase 2-Lean



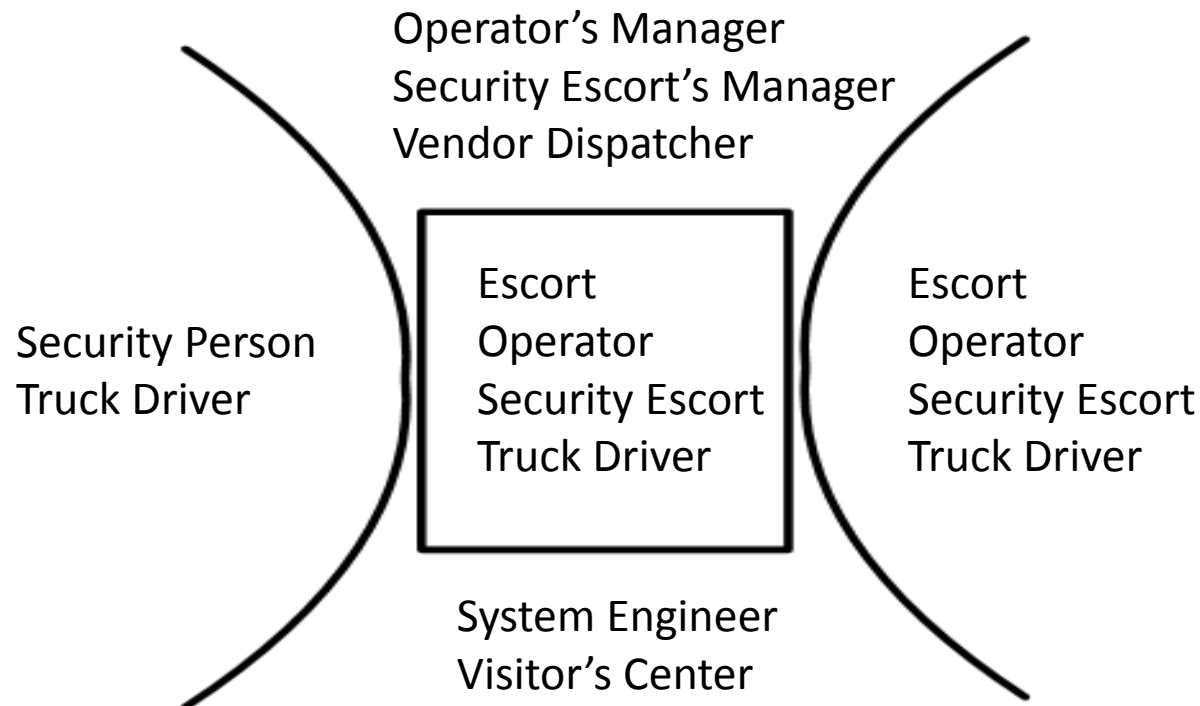
Phase 3-Understanding Requirements

Stakeholder Model



Phase 3-Understanding Requirements

Stakeholders



Phase 3-Understanding Requirements

Risk Priority Number

- Likelihood of Occurrence of Failure
- Severity of Failure Effects

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

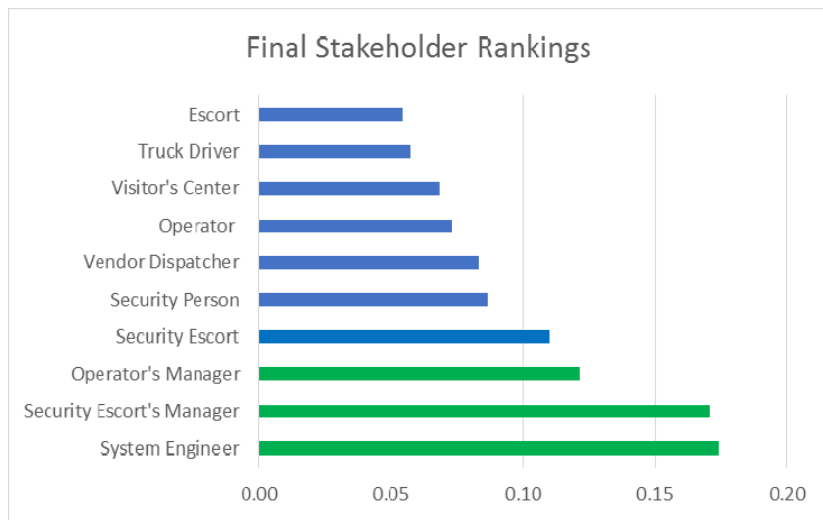
Risk Assessment Value

- Detectability

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

FMEA										
	Category	Failure Type	Potential Impact	Severity	Potential Causes	Occurrence	Detection Mode	Detection	Risk Priority Number (RPN)	Risk Assessment Value (RAV)
P R O C E S S	H i g h	Driver Has To Leave Prematurely	Delays in the operator and escort taking up with the driver at the post	1	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 taking up with the driver at the post	7	Driver not approved for Driver fails to pick up badge	5	System Engineer to verify driver with vendor. Give the vendor as needed to ensure driver is approved and badge.	2	70	18
		Security Person Has To Leave Check a Point Prematurely	Delays in the operator and escort taking 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
	M e d i u m	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 on time and that all equipment is in good working order.	2	64	16
		Checkpoint Access Equipment is Not Functioning	Delays in truck leaving the	5	Improper Preventative Maintenance	3	System Engineer should be informed by the Security Escort Supervisor if any issues that delays can be expected.	4	40	3
	L o w	Product Not Delivered On Scheduled Day	Insufficient production save nitrogen gas sensor and backup system	6	Not enough drivers to make scheduled deliveries. Not enough product fill the demand.	5	System Engineer to verify with vendor 48 hours 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

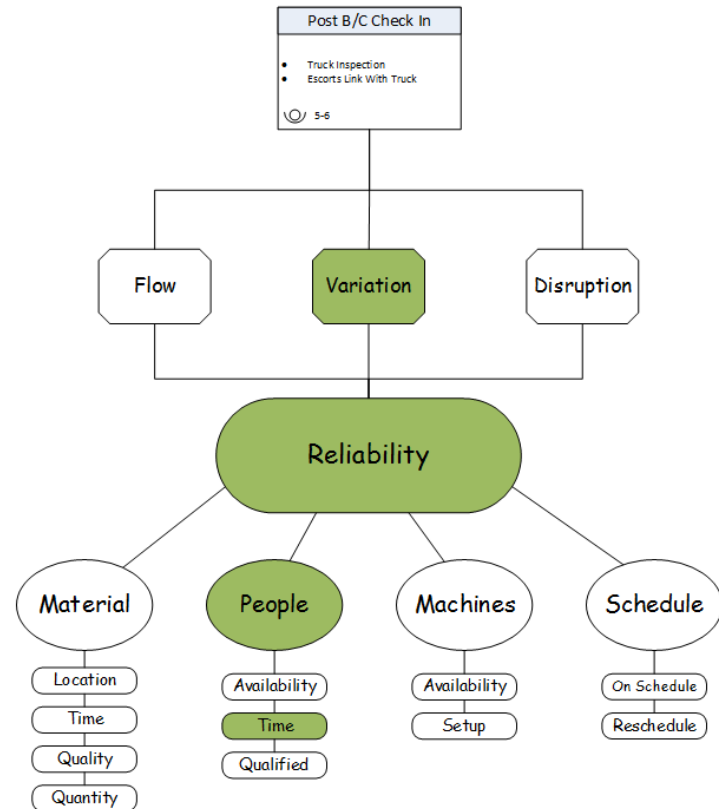
$$\text{Throughput} = \frac{WIP}{\text{Cycle Time}} = \frac{1 \text{ Truck}}{120 \text{ Minutes}} = .0083 \frac{\text{Trucks}}{\text{min}}$$

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

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

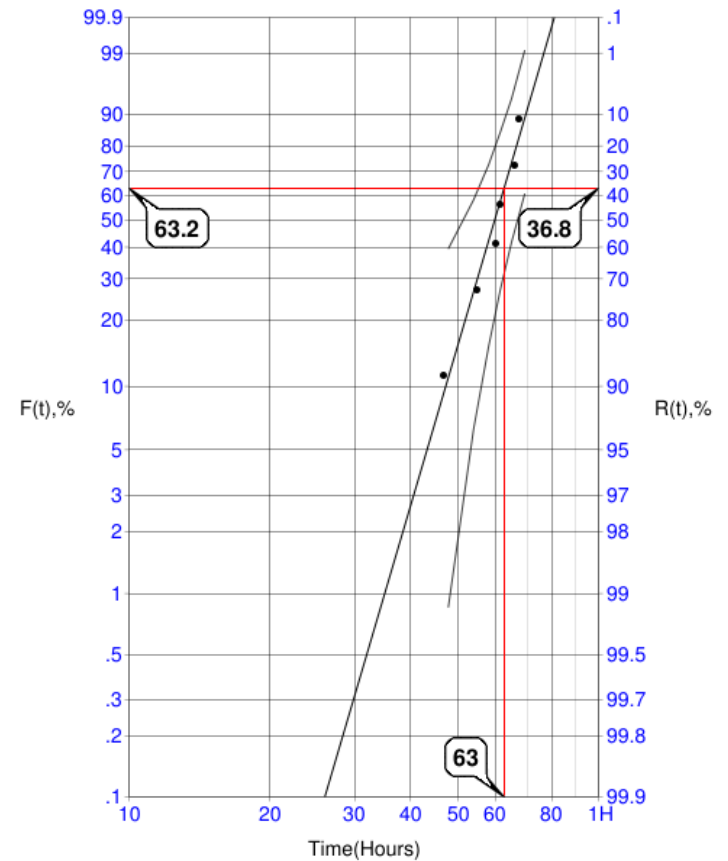
i = Failure Number

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

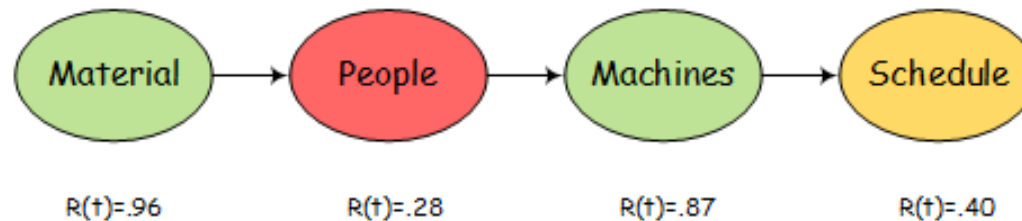
Beta:	7.85
η :	62.4



Phase 4-Reliability

Post B Reliability

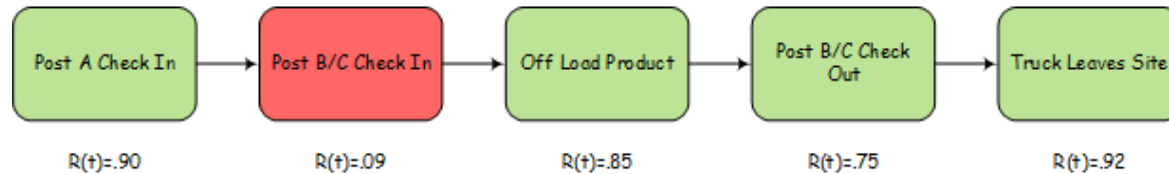
$$R(t) = e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\eta}\right)^\beta} \quad R(t)_{\text{People}} = e^{-\left(\frac{65}{62.97}\right)^{7.85}} = .277 \text{ or } 27.7\%$$



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

Phase 4-Reliability

Overall Reliability



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

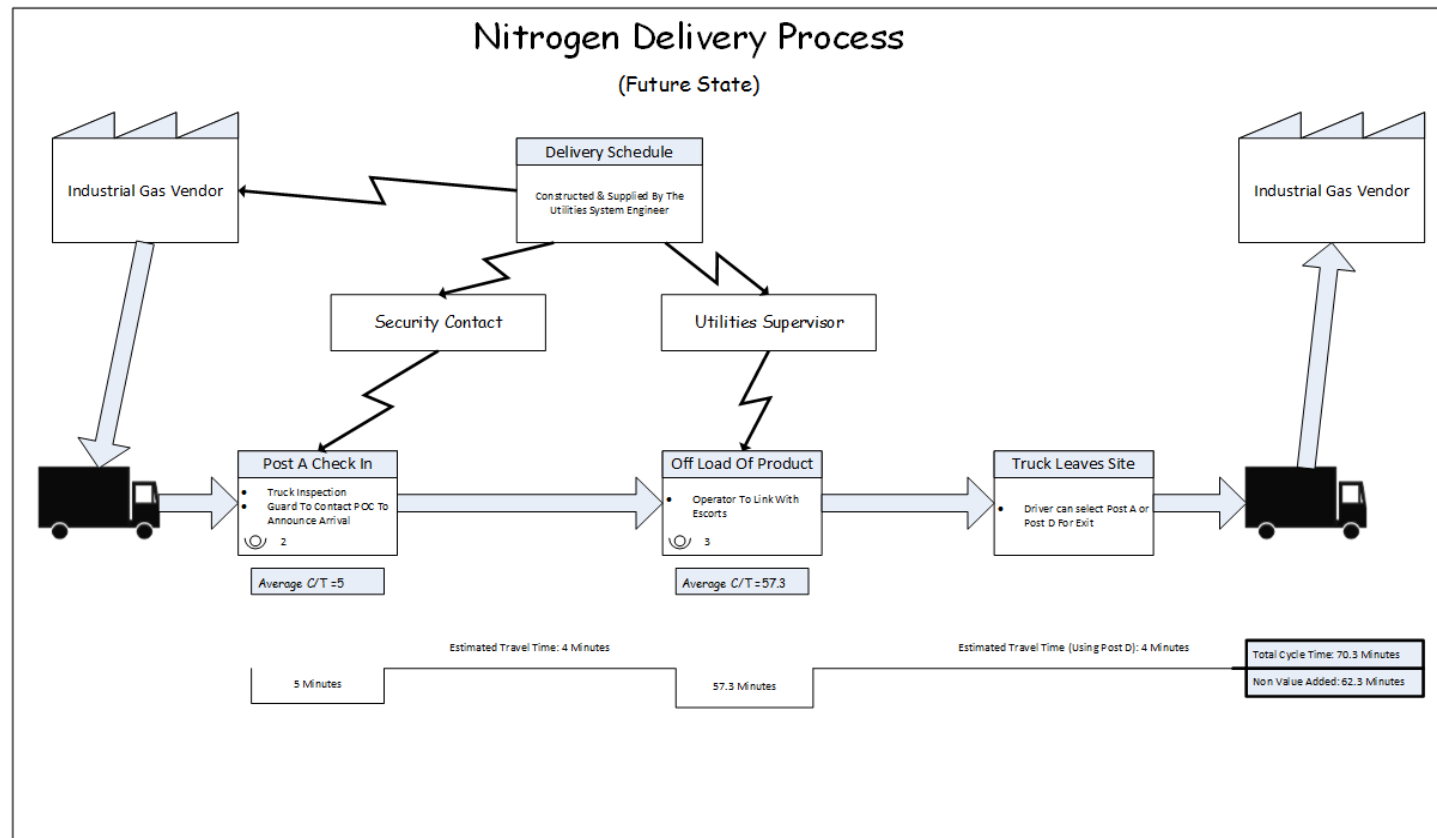
Phase 5-Cost Benefit

Recommended Changes

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

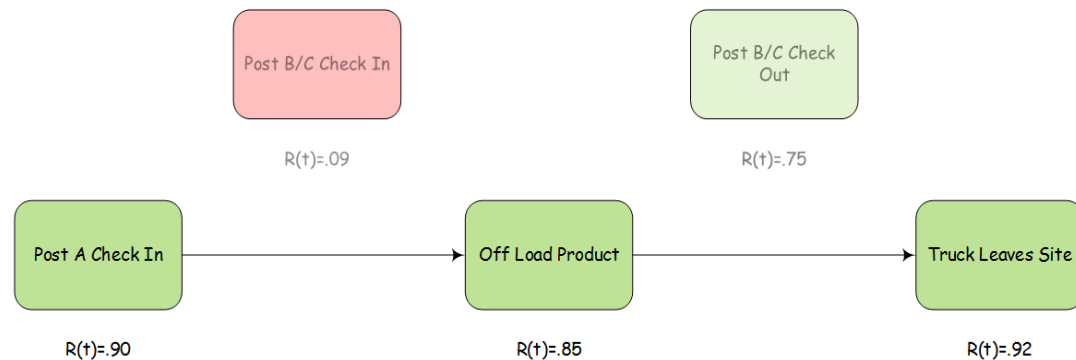
Phase 5-Cost Benefit

Future State



Phase 5-Cost Benefit

Reliability/ Throughput Gains



$$\text{Overall } R(t) = (.90) \times (.85) \times (.92) = .70 \text{ or } 70\%$$



$$\text{Throughput} = \frac{WIP}{\text{Cycle Time}} = \frac{1 \text{ Truck}}{80 \text{ minutes}} = .0125 \frac{\text{Trucks}}{\text{min}} \text{ or } 1.5 \text{ Truck per 2 Hours}$$



Financial Gains

Post A			
	Rate	Hours	Cost Per Hour
Guard 1	100	0.08	8
Guard 2	100	0.08	8
Total:			16

Post B			
	Rate	Hours	Cost Per Hour
Guard 1	100	0.03	3
Guard 2	100	0.08	8
Guard 3	100	0.16	16
Guard 4	100	0.25	25
Operator	100	0.25	25
Escort	100	0.25	25
Total:			102

Personnel Cost With Offload Station

Post A				Offload			
	Rate	Hours	Cost Per Hour		Rate	Hours	Cost Per Hour
Guard 1	100	0.08	8	Operator	100	1.1	110
Guard 2	100	0.08	8				
		Total:	16			Total:	110

- 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
- 2nd Iteration