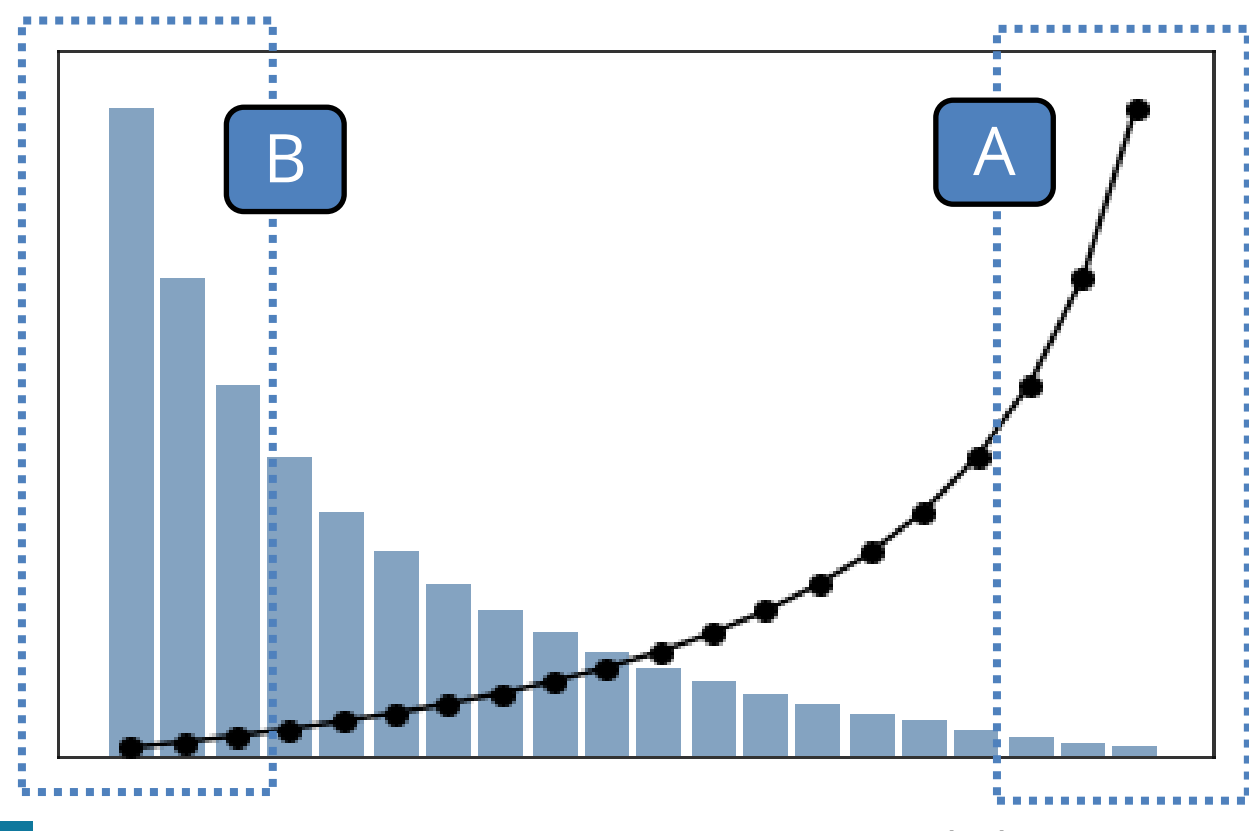


## Motivation<sup>[1]</sup>

Optimally deploy a process system across decentralized sites with different geographical, environmental and operating requirements.



**A: Conventional**

Variant 1: A<sub>1</sub> H<sub>1</sub> S<sub>1</sub>

Variant 2: A<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub> S<sub>2</sub>

**B: Modular**

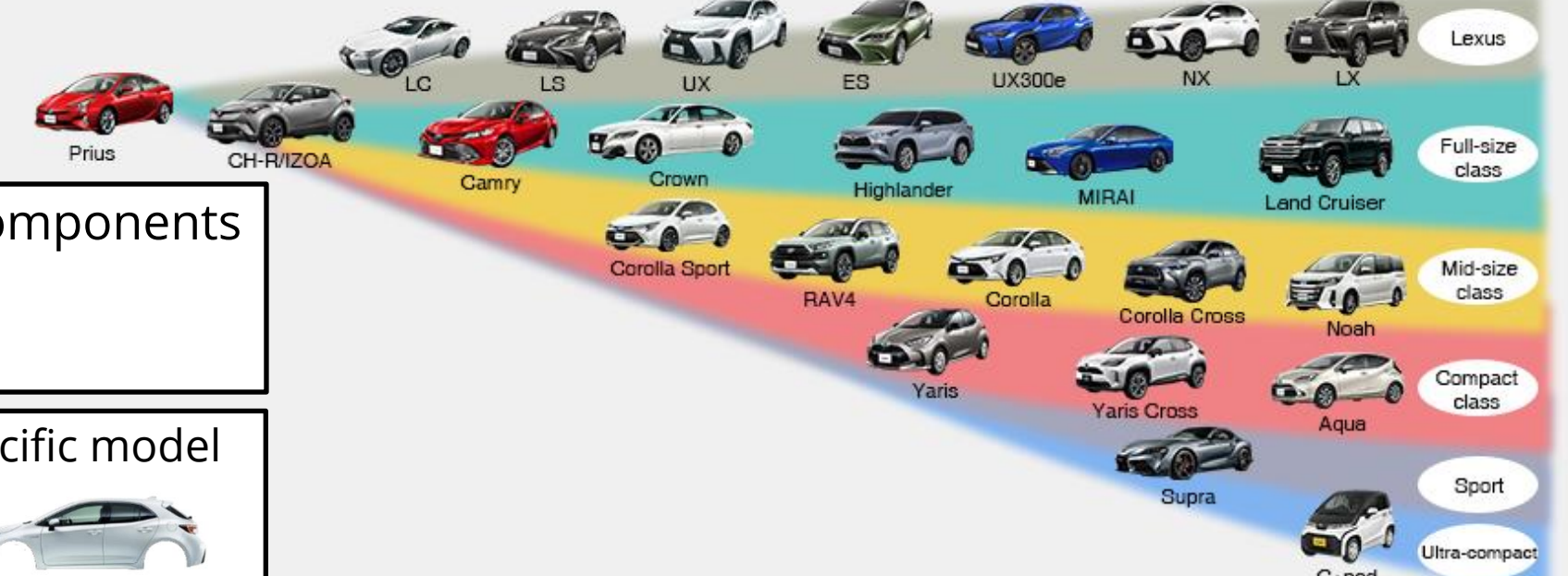
Variant 1: A<sub>1</sub> H<sub>1</sub> S<sub>1</sub>

Variant 2: A<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub> S<sub>2</sub>

Process Family Design includes the **benefits of both**.

## Product Family Design<sup>[2]</sup>

A set of products that share one or more common “element(s)” yet target a variety of different market segments



Each vehicle shares a basic components

The rest is customized for a specific model

**Product**  
model car

**Product Variant**  
model cars = {a,b,c,d,e}

**Product Platform**

**Common Module Type**  
steering wheel

**Common Module Design**  
designs = {I., II.}

**Product Family**

## Mapping to PSE

**Process**

**Unit Module Types**

**Common Unit Module Type**  
[evaporator, compressor]

**Unique Unit Module Type**  
[condenser, valve]

**Process Variant**  
HVAC systems = {a,b,c,d,e}

**Process Platform**

**Process Family**

## Discretization Approach<sup>[3,4]</sup>

Given design ranges  $\forall c \in C$  → Discretize and select candidate designs  $L_c$  → Optimize and define the alternatives  $A_v$

**Decision Variables**

(1) which candidate designs  $l \in L_c$  are in the platform  $\mathcal{P}$ ? →  $z_{c,l}$

(2) which  $a \in A_v$  is assigned to each variant  $v \in V$ ? →  $x_{v,a}$

min.  $\sum_{v \in V} w_v \sum_{a \in A_v} p_{v,a} x_{v,a}$  (1.1) Minimize the total weighted cost of **all variants** in the process family

s.t.  $\sum_{l \in L_c} z_{c,l} \leq M_c \quad \forall c \in C$  (1.2) → Select units for manufacture

$\sum_{a \in A_v} x_{v,a} = 1 \quad \forall v \in V$  (1.3) → Select 1 alternative

$x_{v,a} \leq z_{c,l} \quad \forall v \in V, a \in A_v, (c,l) \in Q_a$  (1.4) → Alternative *must be* manufactured

$z_{c,l} \in \{0,1\} \quad \forall c \in C, l \in L_c$  (1.5)

$0 \leq x_{v,a} \leq 1 \quad \forall v \in V, a \in A_v$  (1.6)

At optimality, the **solution will converge to binary** under mild assumptions<sup>[5]</sup>

## Economies of Numbers<sup>[5,6]</sup>

**Challenge:** (1.2) requires us to **specify size of the platform a priori**.

**Approach:** Include Economies of Numbers savings *within* formulation

**EoN yields large increases in productivity as organizations gain experience in production.**

$F_n = n^{-\alpha}$

$F_n = F_{bound} + (1 - F_{bound})n^{-\alpha}$

Discount Factor,  $F_n$

Number of Units Manufactured,  $n \in N$

(1) Learning Curve

(2) Learning Curve with  $F_{bound}$  Asymptote

min.  $\sum_{v \in V} w_v \sum_{a \in A_v} p_{v,a} x_{v,a} - \rho$  Minimize total weighted cost of every variant **discounted by savings from EoN**

s.t.  $\sum_{l \in L_c} (1 - y_{c,l,0}) \leq M_c \quad \forall c \in C$

$\sum_{a \in A_v} x_{v,a} = 1 \quad \forall v \in V$

$x_{v,a} \leq (1 - y_{c,l,0}) \quad \forall v \in V, a \in A_v, (c,l) \in Q_a$

$\sum_{n=0}^N y_{c,l,n} = 1 \quad \forall c \in C, l \in L_c$  → **Decide integer number of unit module type  $c$  design  $l$  are manufactured**

$\sum_{n=0}^N n \cdot y_{c,l,n} = \sum_{v \in V} w_v \sum_{a \in A_{v,c,l}} x_{v,a} \quad \forall c \in C, l \in L_c$  → **Constrain number of unit module type  $c$  design  $l$  manufactured to reflect family**

$\rho = \sum_{c \in C} \sum_{l \in L_c} \sum_{n=0}^N n \cdot y_{c,l,n} \cdot (p_{c,l} - \bar{p}_{c,l}^n)$  → **Compute the total discount  $\rho$**

## Case Study<sup>[7]</sup>

**Carbon Capture Monoethanolamine (MEA)**

**Common Units**

1) Diam. of the Absorber

2) Diam. of the Regenerator

$C = [abs, reg]$

**Results**

**Discretization**

**Discretized + Econ. of Num.**

**Objective: \$75.4M**

**Objective: \$72.5M**

- In the discretization formulation, we need to specify  $M_c$ .
- In the EoN formulation, we determine  $M_c$  as apart of the optimization.
- \$2.38M annual cost savings compared to discretization approach (~3.3%).
- Considering only capital costs, we gain 26.8% annual cost savings.

## Conclusions

- Reduced manufacturing costs.
  - Economies of numbers (modular concepts at unit level).
  - Economies of scale (customization to design range).
- Multiple scalable optimization formulations.
- Economies of Numbers formulation adds cost savings and determines size of platform.
- Increased annual cost savings using the new approach.

**Future Work**

- Perform a rigorous costing analysis for each design approach.
- Incorporate Econ. Of Num. and decomposition for ML Surrogates.
- Use the explicit equation oriented system model within formulation.

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