# 第十九章 生產計畫與管制 Manufacturing Planning and Control: MPC

企業生產活動的目的在於提供產品或服務,以滿足消費者的需求,並獲得適當的利潤以延續企業的的生存。為提供顧客滿意的產品或服務,企業必須對所投入的因素,包括原物料、人力、設備、技術與資金等,做適當的處理與組合,以生產合乎顧客要求的產品數量、品質及交貨期,並合乎利潤要求的成本。

#### 當顧客與企業發生衝突.....

企業希望大量生產(成本可以降低),但顧客要求少量多樣(成本會增加)..... 企業希望依訂貨生產(可降低原物料及庫存成本),但顧客希望訂貨後即可交貨....

#### 怎麼辦?

生產活動中的生產計畫與管制所扮演的角色就格外的重要!

### 何謂「生產計畫」?

就是協調生產部門與企業組織中的其他部門,對於未來一段期間,規劃所需生產的產品、數量、 品質、價格、生產程序、機器工具與生產期限等,以建立生產目標,並完成企業使命的一種活動 過程。而為了建立生產目標,就必須考慮未來所需的各項資源種類及數量,並對這些資源作合理 的分配,以最低的成本達到預定生產的產品種類及數量。

#### 何謂「管制」?

就是依照原訂計畫,將執行的結過作適時的核對與檢討,以檢討實際的進行結果是否符合預期的狀況。

# 一、MPC 與製造系統

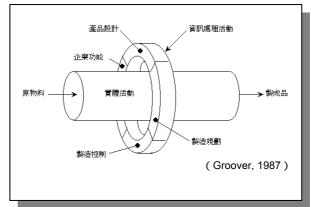
MPC 主要是將製造系統內部的資源,尤其是指人力(Manpower)、機器設備(Machine)、物料(Material)、資金(Money)等,以及外部的供應商,作最有效的規劃、協調與管制,轉換成市場需要、高品質(quality)、低成本(cost)、能準時交貨(on-time delivery)、高附加價值(value-added)的產品。

The MPC system provides information to efficiently manage the flow of materials, effectively utilize people and equipment, coordinate internal activities with those of suppliers, and communicate with customers about market requirements.

其中,指出管理者乃是利用 MPC 系統所提供的資訊以作智慧的決策,而非 MPC 系統會自動的作 決策或管理現場作業活動。換句話說,MPC 提供資訊支援管理者,以使得管理者得以在從事生產活動 時更有智慧。

以一個典型的製造系統來說(如下圖所示),為了達成將輸入有效的轉換成輸出,必須有各種各樣的活動在系統內交互運作,這些活動大體可以歸納成物料流(material flow) 與資訊流(information flow)兩大類。前者是以產品為主體,涵蓋原物料供給至產品產出的過程,包括製造(fabrication)、裝配組合(assembly)、物料搬運(material handling)以及檢驗(inspection)等活動,通常是肉眼可以看見的,而且是與實體產品可以接觸的。

後者所指的是系統內與每一項實體活動相關,用來協助管理者順利推動現場活動的資訊處理功能,這些資訊處理的功能包括: (1)企業功能活動(例如,會計、應收應付帳處理、客戶管理等資訊系統); (2)產品開發設計; (3)製造規劃; (4)製造管制。這四項主要的功能構成了一個資訊流環,它們之所以附著在實體的生產活動上,主要為提供支援予管理者,使得其



作決策更有智慧。因此,在右上圖所示的系統模型中,這四項主要的功能構成了一個資訊流環,它們之所以附著在實體的生產活動上,主要為了提供支援給予管理者,使得其在作決策時更有智慧。其中,有關製造規劃與製造管制所涵蓋的範圍,當然就包含了前述的 MPC。

### 二、生產方式

依庫存量多寡、產品製造前置時間長短(manufacturing lead time)及客戶對交貨時間忍受程度,可將生產方式分成:

#### □存貨式生產 (make-to-stock, MTS)

存貨式生產係針對一般標準產品,強調可立即交貨、品質優良、價格合理。對於這類的產品,一 般顧客是不願意等待任何的交貨延遲。因此,管理上必須維持一定的庫存,隨時可以提供各式各 樣的尺寸、顏色及式樣。

#### □接單式裝配 (assemble-to-order, ATO)

接單式裝配是針對已生產的標準化零件、組件,強調其可以在短時間內,依客戶的偏好或需求,完成裝配出高品質、具競爭力的產品。至於所謂的短時間,是由顧客與競爭來定義的。在接單式裝配的生產型態裡,零組件、次組件是可以自製的,也可以向外採購,只要庫存裏有少量的零組件與次組件,製造商幾乎可以馬上裝配出無限多種的組合。這種生產型態可以同時滿足客戶享有量身訂做的利益,也可以有很短的交貨期。

#### □接單式生產(make-to-order,MTO)

接單式生產係針對必須有技術能力才能製造的特殊產品,例如連結物料搬運與加工的設備,用於公用事業如水、電、瓦斯管線維修的特殊卡車與設備(如專用變壓器)等。其強調必須在接獲訂單後才開始採購材料進行生產;因此,顧客必須忍受一段長的前置時間。

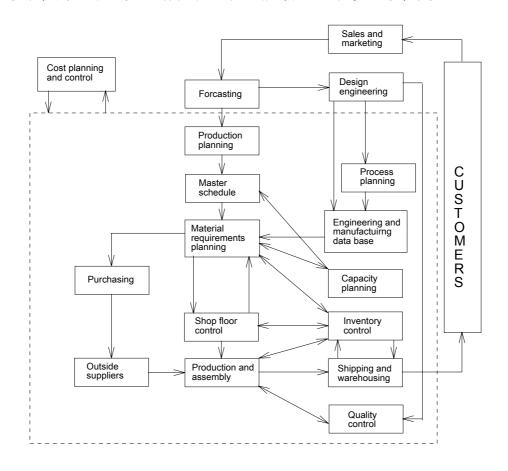
#### □依客戶個別訂購而生產(build-to-order, BTO)

依客戶個別訂購而生產係為因應現今客戶個別需求導向的趨勢而衍生的生產型態,其將客戶的個別需求透過網際網路技術,進行跨廠、跨地區的供應鍊(supply-chain) 體系規劃,以達成即時接單、下單、生產至交貨的流程。此種生產型態強調就近生產、供銷及銷售,經銷商的專業服務

人員在「一切按照客戶個人需求來提供服務」的前提下,只要將客戶所訂購的產品在終端機前組合、下單,接著這些資料會立即透過網路送至總公司,通常在 48 小時後,客戶就可以到經銷商把訂購的產品搬回家。

# 三、生產管制內涵

一如前述,MPC 基本上就是一個輸入出的過程,其任務範圍包括由業務單位承接客戶訂單,到準備完成該訂單所需的原物料、機器設備與工具、排訂生產時程及安排成品出庫等作業:



- □生產預測。
- □接受客戶訂單。
- □分析每一訂單中所需的原物料及零件種類與數量,並計算合理的存貨量。
- □分析生產所需的機器設備與工具。
- □準備途程單(Route sheet)及作業單(Operation sheet),註明生產某一產品所需的作業及加工順序、所使用的機器設備與工具、各項作業的準備時間及操作時間。
- □指派作業到各機器,並計算機器負荷量。
- □作成生產進度表,說明各項作業的開始及完成時間。
- □計算各項作業所需人力,並指派工作。
- □管制生產進度,並採取必要的措施。
- □管制原物料、在製品及成品的存量。
- □依客戶需求變動,調整生產計畫。
- □計算生產成本。

□評估各工作站的績效。

### (一)預測 Forcasting

評估未來產業界的經營環境及公司的經營能力,預估未來一訂期間內,公司可以獲得的銷售量與銷售額,或公司必須生產的生產量。由於預測值是參考內外環境而作之預估值,不可能完全正確,但因為各項生產計畫,如原物料採購、機器設備擴充或人力需求,均以滿足銷或服務為目標,因此,一個企業必須要有預測能力,以作為後續各項計畫的依據。

# (二) 生產計畫 Production Planning

生產計畫是指在開始生產產品前,對所欲生產的產品類別、數量、生產方式、生產地點、生產期間等,配合企業的資源、如機器設備、物料、人員及資金等,做全盤性的考量,製作成合理有效的計畫。其中,長期性的生產計畫如廠址選擇、產能計畫與產品計畫等,其計畫期間涵蓋一年以上至十年;中期的生產計畫如人力僱用、採購計畫、存量計畫及生產量等,其計畫期間涵蓋一季至一年;短期的生產計畫如生產排程、原物料採購、人員工作分派及進度管制等,其計畫期間涵蓋一周至一個月。其在企業中所扮演的功能如下:

- □生產計畫乃依銷售計畫而製作,是產銷配合的重要工具。
- □生產計畫是企業內各部門共同努力的目標。
- □生產計畫是企業內部細部生產作業的指導原則。

至於生產計畫的內容,依企業的生產條件而有所不同,長期計畫用以處理長期的生產條件,如產能 擴充、人員招募與培訓、技術引進與衛星工廠的建立等,短期計畫則以處理短期可調整、可準備與可 協調的事項為主。

#### □長期生產計畫

以規劃超過一年期以上的生產條件為目標,必須與企業的經營目標相配合,其內容包括:產品計畫、產能計畫、長期原物料來源的掌握與採購、長期自製或外購政策與供應商的建立、長期人才招募與培訓、生產技術研究、效率改進與成本降低等改善計畫。

#### □年度生產計畫

以配合長期生產計畫、修正調整長期計畫的執行內容,以及作為生產單位年度努力的目標,其內容規劃超過一年期以上的生產條件為目標,必須與企業的經營目標相配合,其內容包括:各種產品的預定生產量及各月概略的生產數量、年度物料採購計畫、年度人力需求與訓練計畫、各月份產能調整計畫。

#### □半年或季生產計畫

係根據年度計畫再作細部性的規劃,亦可對年度計畫的執行結果,作半年或季的修訂。

#### □月份生產計畫

必須與實際生產狀況相配合,其內容需詳盡,一般而言,月生產計畫的內容包括:各項產品的生產數量、金額與生產期間、各生產單位預計所需人力、月份上班日數與加班時數、原物料供應採購量與外包數量、各生產單位的生產目標。

### (三) Engineering and Manufacturing Data Base

The data base comprises all the information needed to fabricate the components and assemble the product. It includes the bills of material, part design data (either as engineering drawings or some other suitable format) process route sheets, and so on.

### (四)途程計畫 Process Planning

途程計畫是依據產品設計圖與施工說明決定加工作業順序。由於一般的設計圖只有標示產品的最終 尺寸、公差、形狀與使用材料等資訊,並沒有說明加工的方法、使用的機器及加工的步驟等,因此, 必須先訂定出最經濟有效的加工方法與順序,以供所有操作人員有所遵循。

換言之,途程計畫是用來規劃「自原料開始到加工,以至於產品完成期間」所經過最經濟有效的加工途徑,使成本最低、效率最高、品質最適當的一項計畫。其影響的因素包括:「生產型態」、「機器設備的負荷與產能」、「員工的安排」、「標準化作業的建立」等。

途程計畫的設計程序如下:

#### □決定生產的程序

對於裝配性的產品,可由產品裝配圖或操作程序圖來設定其生產的程序;對於加工性的產品,則 需由有經驗的製程技術人員,依產品使用的原材料形狀、加工步驟與方法,逐一列出完整的生產 程序。

由於生產程序的擬定因人而異,即便是同一個產品也可能因技術人員的不同而訂出不同的生產程序,因此企業必須依最佳的程序來決定標準的生產程序。

由於電腦與自動化的發展,有許多電腦輔助製程規劃 (Computer-Aided Process Planning, CAPP) 系統已被開發,用來協助企業訂定生產程序。

#### □決定每一製程所用的機器與工具

考慮機器的產能、加工能力與負荷以決定所使用的機器,而選擇機器時,除了考慮經濟性及最低 成本外,應同時考慮各機器間的負荷平衡,以使生產時能有最佳的效率。

#### □決定所需材料型態與數量

材料的材質應已於設計階段指定,但材料的尺寸及型式,則必須配合加工方式及機器設備來決定,而所需材料數量則由產品所展開的物料清單 (Bill of Material, BOM)來決定。

#### □決定操作人力與時間

由標準操作方法、機器的能力、再配合工作研究與時間研究,來決定每一項作業所需的人員數目與作業時間。

#### □決定檢驗點

决定生產程序中,於何時、何項作業、作何種的檢驗項目,以確保所生產的產品符合規格要求。

#### >>> > documented on "Route Sheet"

### 1. Traditional Process Planning

The proces planning procedure is very much dependent on the experience and judgement of the planner (manufacturing engineer or/and industrial engineers).

- □因人而異。
- □無法達到最佳結果。

### 2. Automated Process Planning

將以傳統方式處理排程規劃所得的邏輯、經驗融入電腦程式中,以自動產生 "Manufacturing Operation Sequences".

其效益包括:

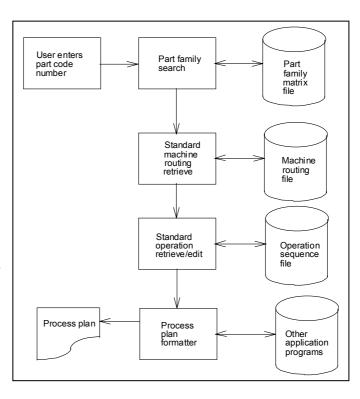
- □降低製造工程師的負擔。
- □產生合理、一致性、甚至是最佳化的 Production routings。

所使用的方法有:

- □Retrieval-type CAPP systems ∘
- ☐Generative CAPP systems ∘

### 2.1 Retrieval-type CAPP Systems

Based on parts classification and coding and group technology. For each part family, a standard process plan is established. The standard process plan is stored in computer file and then retrieved for workparts which belong to that family. Some form of parts classification and coding system is required to organize the computer files and to permit efficient retrieval of the appropriate process plan for a new workpart. For some new parts, editing of the existing process plane may be required. This is done when the manufacturing requirments of the new parts are slightly different from the standard.



Shown in figure, the machine routing file is distinguished from the operation sequence file to emphasize that the machine routing may apply to a range of different part families and code

numbers. It would be easier to find a match in the machine routing file than in the operation sequence file. Some CAPP retrieval system would use only one such file which would be a combination of operation sequence file and machine routing file.

The process plan formatter may use other application program. These could include **programs to** compute machining conditions, work standards, and standard costs. Standard cost programs can be used to determine total product costs for pricing purposes.

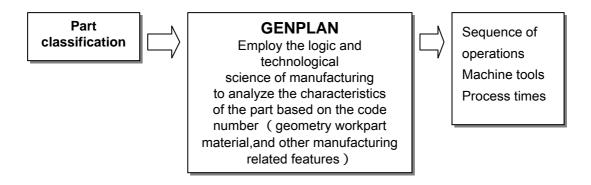
### 2.2 Generative CAPP Systems

Use the computer to create an individual process plan from scratch, automatically without human assistance.

The computer would employ a set of algorithms to progress through the various technique and logical decisions toward a final plan for manufacturing.

In the ideal generative process planning package, any part design could be presented to the system for creation of the optimal plans. In practice, current generative-type systems are far from universal in their applicability. They tend to fall short of a truly generative capability, and they are developed for a somewhat limited range of a manufacturing process.

An illustrated system "GENPLAN" was developed at Lockhead-Georigia Company. It does not store standard manufacturing plans. Rather, it stores machine tool capabilities and it employs the logic and technological science of manufacturing.



#### 2.3 Benefits of CAPP

- □ Process rationalization
  □ Increased productivity of process planners
  □ Reduced turnaround time
  □ Improved legibility
  □ Incorporation of other application programs

# 3. Machinability Data Systems

在 Process Planning 中有一項相當重要的工作是「選擇切削條件」,包括 Speed, Feed, Depth of cut 等等,而 Machinability Data System 即是用以輔助解決是項工作的方法。

### 3.1 Definition of Problem

在討論如何「選擇切削條件」之前,對於 Operations 的特性必須先行確認:

#### □Type of Machining Operation

Process type - turning, facing, drilling, tapping, milling, boring, grinding, etc.

Roughing operations versus finishing operation.

#### ☐ Machine Tool Parameters

Size and rigidity

Horsepower

Spindle speed and feed rate levels

Conventional or NC

Accuracy and precision capabilities

Operating time data

#### □Cutting Tool Parameters

Tool material type

Tool material chemistry or composition

Physical and mechanical properties

Type of tool

Geometry

Tool cost data

#### **□**Workpart Characteristics

Material

Hardness and strength of work material

Geometric size and shape

**Tolerances** 

Surface finish

Initial surface condition of workpiece

#### □Operating Parameters Other Than Feed and Speed

Depth of cut

Cutting fluid, if any

Workpiece rigidity

Fixtures and jigs used

The methods of solving the speed/feed selection problems are:

perience and	judgement of	process	planner.	foreman.	or machine operator.

Least systematic approach

Carries the greater risk

#### □Handbook recommendations

Developed from a systematic analysis of large quantities of machining data which are often based on laboratory experiments.

Conservative

General guides, not coincide with the particular product line and machine tools.

Not compatible with the automation of the process planning functions.

### 3.2 Computerized Machining Data System

The system continues to grow with the development of integrated manufacturing data base.

■Data base system

☐Mathematical model system

### 3.2.1 Data Base System

Collection and storage of large quantities of data from laboratory experiments and shop experience.

The data base is maintained on a storage file.

### 3.2.2 Mathematical Model System

To predict the optimum cutting conditions.

>>> Minimizing cost or maximizing produce rate.

A common mathematical model to predict optimum cutting speed relies on the familiar Taylor equation for tool life.

$$VT^n = C$$

where, V is surface speed

T is tool life

C is constants

### (五)產能計畫 Capacity Planning

The functions of capacity planning are concerned with determining the labor and equipment resources needed to meet the production schedule.

In the overall production planning and control system. The master schedule is transformed into material and component requirements using MRP. Then these requirements are compared with available plant capacity over the planning horizon. If the schedule is incompatible with capacity, adjustment must be made either in the master schedule or in plant capacity.

Capacity adjustments can be accomplished in either the short term or the long term.

#### ☐The short term adjustments are:

**Employment level** 

Number of work shifts

Labors overtime hours or reduced workweek

Inventory stockpiling

Order backlogs

Subcontracting

#### □The long term adjustments are:

New plant construction

Inversting in more production machines or new types of machines to manufacture new product designs

Purchase of existing plants from other companies

Close down or selling off existing facilities which will not be needed in the future.

# (六)存貨管理 Inventory Control

# Inventory control is concerned with achieving an optimum balance between two completing objectives:

⇒Minimize investment in inventory

⇒Maximize the service levels to the firm's customers and its own operating departments.

存貨管理是工廠為生產的需要及配合生產進度,需要對其物料、工具、在製品、零件及成品等作某一數量的儲存,並以最低的成本維持存量儲存的活動。由於物料自請購到物料驗收入庫需要一段不短的購備前置時間(Lead time),因此,倉庫中必須保有一些存量,以備在購備期間讓工廠的生產能繼續下去,且不會發生待料停工的問題。另外,庫存量的高低牽涉公司資金積壓的多少,故庫存量也不宜太多,因此,存量必須予以管制。而管制時所必須解決的問題則包括:

□訂購點 (Reorder point) 的決定:決定某一物料訂購的時間,訂購點太高,則會發生訂購時間過早,存貨增加,增加物料儲存成本與資金壓力。

□請購量或訂購量的決定:決定每一次訂購時必須定購的數量。若訂購數量太多,則會增加存貨持 有成本,造成資金積壓壓力。

$$EOQ = \sqrt{\frac{2DS}{H}}$$

Where EOQ=Quantity of item to be ordered

D= Annual demand rate for the item

S= Setup cost or ordering cost per order

H=Annual holding cost for item to be carried in inventory

**□存量水準的決定**:決定最低存量與最高存量。

常用的存貨管制方法(經濟訂購量 Economic Ordering Quantity, EOQ)有:

□**複倉制:**係將物料放在兩個箱子中,且只能發放某一箱中的物料,當該箱的物料發放完畢後,則發出請購一箱用量的物料,於請購期間則使用另一箱的物料。

□**定量採購制:**當存量降到某一個水準時,即開始發出請購,請購一定數量的物料來補充庫存量。

□**定期訂購制**: 先決定一固定的訂購期間進行物料請購,而訂購量則為訂購時存量與最高存量的差額。

此外,在存貨管制中,也並非要對所有的存貨作相同程度的管制,而是要將存貨項目依其重要性予以分類,並對不同重要性的物料賦予不同程度的管制,其中,最常見的就是將其分成 ABC 三類 (ABC 存貨分析法):

□A 類:為價值高的貴重物料,採取較嚴格的管制,需要有完整的紀錄,以分析其需求型態、需要的數量及需要的時間,並管制購備期間,適時提出請購,以儘可能降低存量與資金積壓。

□B 類:採用經濟訂購量(EOQ)加以採購即可,不必嚴格管制,但仍需對每日的存量增減先決定一固定的訂購期間進行物料請購,而訂購量則為訂購時存量與最高存量的差額。

□C 類:屬於價值低而項目多的物料,例如鉚釘、圖釘等,以大量採購為宜。

#### (七) 生産排程 Production Schedule

生產排程是對於已經決定進行的工作或作業訂定進行的時間表,由於在途程單與作業單中已規定加工進行的順序、使用的機器與工具及操作的標準工時等,因此,生產排程將是依據途程單與作業單的資料,配合生產計畫及客戶交貨期的要求,以及機器的負荷與人力負荷計畫,訂定適當的作業日程表。生產排程依規劃期間的長短與內容詳細程度不同,區分成三種:

#### □總排程(Master schedule)

又稱大日程計畫,其考慮期間以一年為單位,係針對工作的整體作安排。

#### □中排程(Shop schedule)

係依據總排程計畫範圍內,取一時段(月或季),依產品別、訂單別,或生產線別作為基礎,訂 定各零件與各成品的相關作業的開始生產與完成日期。

#### □細排程(Detail schedule)

依機器別、製程別、人員別等為基礎,安排更詳細的日程表,其時間單位可以週、日、時為單位。

為了使排定的日程計畫能夠實現,於排程時應注意下列事項:

- □產銷政策。
- □緊急訂單問題。
- □學習效應問題。
- □生產進度的調整與補救。

# (入) Material Requirements Planning

Material requirement planning is a computational technique that converts the master schedule for end products into a detailed schedule for the raw materials and components used in the end products.

### 1. Basic MRP Concepts

MRP is based on:

- □Independent versus dependent demand
- □Lump demand (large increments)
- □Lead times (Odering and manufacturing lead time)
- □Common use items

### 1.1 Independent versus dependent demand

Independent demand means that demand for a product is unrelated to demand for other items. End products and spare parts are examples of items whose demand is independent.

Dependent demand means that demand for a product is related to demand for other items. Not only component parts, but also raw materials and subassemblies, are examples of items that are subject to dependent demand.

MRP is the appropriate technique for determining quantities of dependent demand items. These items constitute the inventory of manufacturing: raw materials, work-in-progress, component parts, and subassemblies.

### 1.2 Lump demand

In a manufacturing situation, demand for the raw materials and components of a product will occur in large increments rather than in small, almost continuous units.

### 1.3 Lead times (Ordering and manufacturing lead time)

The lead time of a job is the time that must be allowed to complete the job from start to finish.

Ordering lead times for an item is the time required from initiation of the purchase requisition to receipt of the item from the vendor.

Manufacturing lead time is the time needed to process the part through the sequence of machines specified on the route sheet.

#### 1.4 Common use items

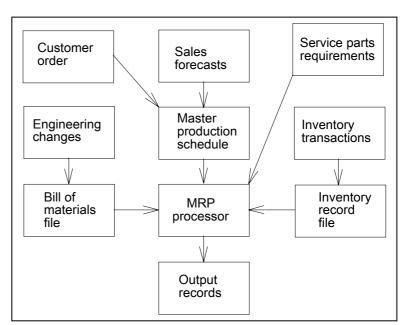
Collecting these common-use items from different products to effect economies in ordering the raw materials and manufacturing the components.

### 2. Input to MRP

MRP converts the master production schedule into the detailed schedule for raw materials and components.

Three inputs to MRP are:

- ☐The master production schedule and other order data
- ☐The BOM file which defines the product structure
- ☐The inventory record file



### 2.1 Master Production Schedule

The master production schedule is a list of:

□What end products are to be produced?

- ☐ How many of each product is to be produced?
- □When the products are to be ready for shipment?

The master schedule must be based on an accurate estimate of demand for the firm's product, together with a realistic assessment of its production capacity.

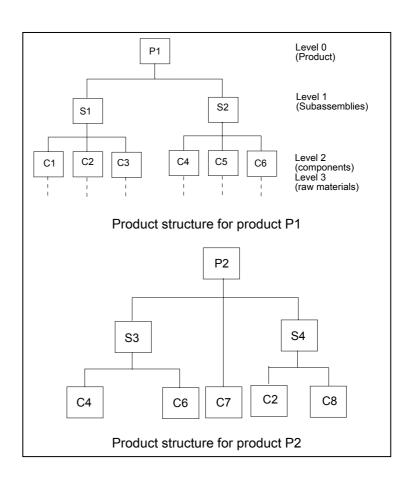
Product demand that makes up the master schedule can be separated into three categories:

- □Customer orders
- □Forecasted demand
- □Repair parts ( For service use)

#### 2.2 Bill of Material File

BOM is a listing of:

- □Raw material
- □Component requirement
- **□**Subassemblies
- □Product structure



### 2.3 Inventory Record File

Keeps information on the current and future inventory status of each component:

- □Ordering lead time
- ☐ Manufacturing lead time

### 3. How MRP Works

The MRP program computes how many of each component and raw material are needed by "exploding" the end-product requirements into successively lower levels in the product structure.

There are several factors that must be considered in the MRP parts and material explosion. The component and subassembly quantities given are gross requirements. Hence the quantities that are in inventory or scheduled for delivery in the near future must be substracted from gross requirements to determine net requirement for meeting the master schedule. □MRP computation is manifested in the form of lead times (ordering lead times and manufacturing lead times) □MRP processor must collect the common use items during the parts explosion. □ Master production schedule provides time-phased delivery requirements for the end products. 4. MRP Output Reports **Primary outputs:** □Order release notice □Planned orders to be released in future periods Rescheduling notice, indicating changes in due dates for open orders □Cancellation notices □Reports on inventory status Secondary outputs: □Performances reports of various types, indicating costs, item usage, actual versus planned lead times,.. □Exception reports, showing deviations from schedule, orders that are overdue, scrap,... □Inventory forecasts 5. Benefits of MRP □ Reduction in inventory (30 - 50% reduction in work-in-process) □Improved customer service (Late orders are reduced 90%) □Quicker response to change in demand and in the master schedule □Greater productivity (5 - 30% increase) □Reduced setup and product changeover costs □Better machine utilization □Increased sales and reductions in sales price

# (九) Shop floor control

Production managements are faced with the problems of acquiring up-to-date information on the progress of orders in the factory and making use of that information to control factory operations. This is the problem addressed by a shop floor control system. The term "Shop floor control" refers to a system for monitoring the status of production activity in the plant and reporting the status to management so that the effective control can be exercised.

The functions of a shop floor control system are classifed as follows:

#### □Priority control and assignment of shop orders.

Priority control is concerned with maintaining the appropriate priority for work-in-process in response to changes in job order status.

#### ■Maintain information on work-in-process for MRP.

To control the work-in-process in the factory, all information relating to quantities and completion dates for the various step in the production sequence are compared against the plan generated in MRP. Any discrepancies, due, for example, to parts scrapped in production. might require additional raw materials to be ordered and adjustments made in the priority plan for other components in that product.

#### ■Monitor shop order status information.

To monitor shop order status and generate "Work Order Status Report". The report should be updated several times per week, depending on the nature of the product and the processes in the shop.

The type of SFC data includes:

- ⇒Piece counts
- ⇒Count on scrapped parts or parts needing rework
- ⇒Completion of operations in the routing sequence
- ⇒Machine breakdowns
- ⇒Labor time turned in against a job

Those data are collected by the factory data collection (FDC) system.

#### □ Provide production output data for capacity control purpose.

Provide up-to-date information on production rates and order status from the FDC system to adjust labor and equipment usage to meet the production schedule.

### (十)工作分派

工作分派或派工係指依據途程計畫及日程計畫,對現場發出製造命令或派工單以開始生產製造,其 目的在於使工作人員與機器能依照排定的時間完成規定的工作。其內容包括:

- □依據日程計畫、機器負荷圖及其他工具,並考慮工作優先順序與日程,將作業分派給機器作業組 及作業人員。
- □簽發製造命令及工作通知單,開始實施製造。
- □簽發領料單,由倉庫領出所需原物料。
- □簽發工具領用單,準備各種必要的工具與夾具。
- □簽發檢驗命令,對指定的作業於作業完成後進行檢驗。
- □依照加工順序搬運加工品及半成品。
- □紀錄各項作業的開始及完成時間、機器設備停工時間與理由。
- □紀錄不良物料及加工的不良數量與原因。
- □紀錄並說明排程作業延遲的原因。
- □收集現場工作負荷及餘力資料。

工作分派的方式有「集權式分派」與「分權式分派」二種,前者為每一項作業均由生產管制部門統一集中分派,再交由生產現場領班負責執行;後者則是生產管制部門僅是將製造命令單及領料單發給生產現場,由現場領班或管理幹部調派操作人員或機器。

### (十一)工作催查

工作催查(Follow-up)是指對正在進行的製造命令,查核各項作業的實際進度,以確保生產進度與計畫進度一致。

一般而言, 會發生實際進度與計畫進度不符的因素包括:

- □原計畫因產能、操作時間或其他因素估計不正確,而使原計畫所訂進度不正確。
- □機器設備發生故障。
- □設計內容變更。
- □緊急訂單插單。
- □品質發生異常。
- □人員缺勤。
- □原物料或委外加工零組件未入廠。

因此,催查員在發現實際進度有異常時,應緊急協調各部門以採取適當的補救措施,並將異常狀況 及處理情況以報告方式,通知生產管制部門主管或相關主管。

### (十二) 進度管制

進度報告用於指出製造命令發出後的實際進行狀況,若有進度落後情況,則應修正製造命令或日程計畫,因此,進度報告中應列出已完成的工作及未完成的工作,並說明進度落後的原因。

#### 一般常採用的報告方式有:

- □口頭報告。
- □電話報告。
- □書面報告(包括生產日報表、在製品移轉單、檢驗報告書、週生產報告)。

# (十三) Cost Planning and Control



The objectives of the cost planning and control system are to help answer:

- □What are the expected costs to manufacture and sell each of the company's products?
- □What are the actual costs to manufacture and sell each of the company's products?
- □What are the differences between what is should cost and what it does cost, and how are the differences explained?

# 1. Cost Planning

Cost planning is concerned with: what are the expected cost of manufacturing a product?

The answer is to determine the standard cost for the product:

- □Cost of labor
- □Cost of materials
- □Allocated overhead costs

The standard costs are compiled from various data sources and other modules in the CIPMS:

- ☐The bill of materials (BOM) used in the product
- □Process route sheet
- ☐Time standards
- □Labor and machines rates
- ■Material quotations from purchasing
- □Accounting data

#### 2. Cost Control

Cost control is concerned with:

	□What are the actual costs of manufacturing? □What are the differences between the actual costs and expected costs?				
	Cost control involves:				
	□The collections of data from which the actual costs of the product can be calculated □The preparation of reports that document actual product costs and variances from standard costs				
四	、物料管理				
佔總	企業經營與工廠管理中主要的四個 M 為:機器(Machine)、人力(Manpower)、物料(Perial)與金錢(Money)。其中,物料是一項主要的投入資源,對一般的製造業而言,物料成本約包成本的百分之五十以上,有的行業甚至高達百分之八十。因此,物料管理的良窳,對企業經營的投影響非常大。				
prod	工廠的物料可以分成:原料(Raw materials)、零配件(Component parts)、在製品(Work-incess)、成品(Finished products)、殘廢料(Salvage stores)。				
( -	一)物料管理的意義與目標				
企業	物料管理是只有系統的計畫、協調與控制物料作業,以達到適時、適地、適量、適質與適價的供應 於內部所需的物料,並使閒置的呆廢料減少、資金週轉靈活與降低產品成本。				
	物料管理的活動內容包括:				
	□預測或決定物料的需求。 □尋找與獲得物料。 □使用物料。 □替導物料使用。				
	而其目標則包括:				
	□低價格:以低價格採購物料,以達到降低產品成本,提高利潤,增強產品競爭力的目標。 □高的存貨週轉率(High inventory turnover)。 □低的物料保管成本。 □物料供應的不間斷。				
	□保持品質的一致性。				

- □低的人工成本。
- □維持良好的供應商關係。
- □培植人員。
- □完善的物料紀錄。

### (二) 物料編號與原則

物料編號是以簡短的文字、數字或符號來代表物料、品名、規格或其他特殊性的一種管理工具,其功能包括:

- □便於查核管制。
- □便於電腦性管理。
- □防止機密外洩:使新產品與原物料機密不易外洩。
- □可減少庫存:可使領發料、庫存管制與盤點作業易於進行,減少庫存量。
- □便於傳遞訊息:工廠各部門或工廠與顧客及供應商間可以依物料編號進行各種交易或聯繫活動。
- □物料管理是只有系統的計畫、協調與控制物料作業,以達到適時、適地、適量、適質與適價的供 應企業內部所需的物料,並使閒置的呆廢料減少、資金週轉靈活與降低產品成本。

至於物料編碼應遵循的原則,則包括:

- □簡單性:編號應避免繁瑣,以節省閱讀、抄錄的時間。
- □整體性: 所有的物料都要有一個編碼。
- □單一性:一項物料僅能有一個編碼。
- □彈性:編碼方法應能允許日後用於編訂新物料的代號。
- □組織性:編號方法應有組織及排列規則。
- □充足性:所採用的文字、數字與符號必須有足夠的數目,以代表所有的物料。
- □易記性:編號要具有暗示性與聯想性,以利於記憶。
- □可電腦化:應配合電腦化物料管理。

### (三)物料編號方法

物料編號的方法有:阿拉伯數字法、英文字母法、暗示法及混合法。

#### □阿拉伯數字法

以數個阿拉伯數字代表一項物料,此法容易了解,但不易於記憶,通常必須準備物料項目與編號 對照表,此方法包括:

➡連續數字編號法:將所有的物料依某種方式排列,再自 1 號起依序編流水號,以分別代表各

種物料。此種編法的缺點是編號與物料項目間沒有關聯性,且日後的新物料也無法插入原有排列順序。

- ⇒階段性數字編號法:將物料主要屬性區分成大類,並編定其號碼,其次再將各大類按其物料 的次要特性分成次級的類別,並編定其號碼,此法的優點為有系統且每一物料僅有一個編號 ,缺點則是空號太多。
- ➡十進位編號法:此法是美國 M. DeWey 於 1876 年為圖書編目而來,其係將物料分成十大類,分別以 0 至 9 號碼來代表;其次將每一大類依某一標準劃分為十個中類,再分別以 0 至 9 號碼來代表,如此類推下去。

#### □英文字母法

針對某項物料予以指定一個字母或一組字母為其編號,例如以 A 代表金屬材料,B 代表塑膠,AA 代表鐵金屬等等。

#### □暗示法

此法可以由編號本身聯想到該編號所代表的物料的內容,例如,使用採取物料的英文字來為其編號,以數字來代表物料的長度、寬度等。

#### □混合法

使用英文字母與阿拉伯數字來為物料編號,一般以英文字母代表物料的類別或名稱,再使用十進位或其他方式編列數字號碼。

- (四)物料請購與採購
- (五)物料驗收與領發料
- (六)盤點與呆廢料處理

### 五、工廠佈置

工廠佈置是工廠管理中一項非常重要的計畫性作業,它將直接影響爾後的生產效率與生產成本,且 影響非常深遠,一但工廠佈置方案確定後,日後要再修改所費的成本將非常的高,因此有遠見的管理 者重視工廠的佈置,並於設廠時,便規劃適當的工廠佈置。

所謂工廠佈置(Plant Layout)是將工廠內製造產品的各種因素,如機器設備、工具、原物料、工作位置、附屬設施與各種作業等,依生產的流程,做適當的安排,使各因素間彼此的關係合理正確,並使工作上能達到方便性與安全性,在製造上能獲得經濟性的效果。

### (一) 工廠佈置的目的

由工廠佈置的定義,可以得知工廠佈置的目的包括:

- □整合考慮各項因素,以設定最經濟的佈置。
- □使原物料、半成品及成品的搬運距離最短。
- □使作業流程配合製程,以達到順暢合理,產品發生停滯的等待現象減到最少。
- □能有效的利用廠區面積及工廠空間。
- □能有效的利用人力及機器產能,使人機等待的時間最少。
- □能具彈性,以適應各種生產條件的變化。
- □能提供員工更方便、更安全、更舒適的工作環境,使員工滿意,提高工作士氣。
- □能配合工廠管理的進行。

### (二) 工廠佈置的原則

為達到上述的工廠佈置目的,在規劃工廠佈置時,必須周密的計畫,並使用下列原則:

- □最小移動距離原則。
- □直線前進原則。
- □充分利用空間原則。
- □生產線平衡原則。
- □操作員滿意原則。
- □保持重新佈置的彈性原則。
- □便於檢驗原則。
- □適宜廠內運輸原則。
- □配合 (建築物)設計原則。
- □整體原則。
- □流程式製造原則。

# (三)工廠佈置的型態

工廠佈置的型式依機器配置的方式可分為四類:

#### □製程別佈置 (Process layout)

製程別佈置又稱為功能別佈置,其係將功能相同的機器設備擺在一起,形成一個部門或工作中心,例如將一各工廠分成幾個部門,包括車床部門、銑床部門、磨床部門等,其基本原則就是把相關的部門彼此擺放在一起。至於評估部門間的相關性時,常用的方法則有:

#### □最低搬運成本法

經濟性的決定各工作中心與部門間的相對位置,使物料搬運成本最低或員工與顧客的移動時間 最短。

#### □接近性評等法

考慮部門間彼此互相接近的程度,再將此種接近程度資料組合成部門關聯分析表,由此表來分析及配置各部門在工廠的位置。

#### □產品別佈置 (Product layout)

產品別佈置是指將機器依產品的製程及操作順序予以安排而成為生產線(或裝配線)的形式(有直線型、L型、U型、分枝型及旋轉型),主要是適用於大量生產且產品種別少的場合。而使用產品別佈置時,必須考慮到生產線的平衡,以能減少物料的搬運時間、降低在製品、降低生產期間。至於所謂「生產線平衡」,是指將生產線中的作業分配於幾個工作站,使各個工作站執行所需的作業時間彼此近乎相同(即達到平衡)。

#### □群組別佈置(Group technology layout)

群組別佈置是將工廠中要生產加工的零件或產品,依其設計屬性(例如外形)或製造屬性(如車削或銑槽)的相似性,而予以分成若干工件族(Part family),再將生產每一工件族的機器放置在一起,並依加工的順序予以排列,而將這些機器形成一個製造單元(Manufacturing cell),此種製造單元的佈置稱為群組佈置。

群組佈置適用於小批量多樣化的生產,由於一個製造單元可以加工一個工件族(包含幾個工件),故可適合多品種的生產,因此也稱為彈性製造單元。

#### □定點別佈置 (Fix-position layout)

將生產所需的物料、工具、機器、人員與其他用料均集中在某一固定地點,以從事生產活動。例如造船與建築業。

# 六、物料搬運

所謂「物料搬運」是指對任何型式的物體進行移動、包裝與儲存等的活動。在工廠管理領域中,其 範圍包含由收料到成品出貨流程中的物料移動,而目標則包括「儘可能減少搬運作業」、「縮短搬運 距離」、「減少在製品」與「使破損及腐壞減少至最少」。

至於在規劃或檢討物料搬運作業時,應考慮的因素則包括:

- □搬運的對象:形狀、特性與物理化學性質。
- □搬運作業的條件:數量、作業的頻率、作業的出發點與目的點、作業的途徑、搬運的距離。
- □搬運方法:搬運單位、人力、機器設備種類、實體限制(通道寬度、門大小、柱間距、空間、地板負荷與滑動表面特性等)。

總之,設計或規劃物料搬運作業時,應考慮搬運的物料為何(What)?搬運的路徑與地點(Where)?搬運的時間(When)?搬運的方法(How)?及思考為何要搬運(Why)?

### (一)物料搬運的原則

在設計或規劃物料搬運系統時,有下列原則可供遵循:

- □計畫原則:一切的物料搬運與倉儲工作都要有計畫,以求最合理有效的物料搬運作業。
- □系統原則:物料搬運活動儘可能整合成一個完整的系統。
- □物料流程原則:操作順序及設備安排,應使物料流程達到最佳境界。
- □簡化原則:減少、消除或合併不必要的移動或設備。
- □重力原則:儘量使用物體本身的重量。
- □空間利用原則:將建物的空間作最合理的利用。
- □單位負荷原則:儘可能增加每次搬運的數量、尺寸與重量,以降低單位搬運成本。
- □安全原則:提供適當且安全的搬運設備與方法。
- □機械化自動原則:儘可能採用機械化或自動化的設備。
- □標準化原則:搬運方法與設備、尺寸都要標準化。
- □彈性原則
- □呆重原則:將運載設備的重量比率減至最小,以降低單位搬運的負擔。
- □移動原則:減少上下料的裝卸時間。
- □閒置時間原則:減少搬運設備的閒置時間。

### (二)物料搬運設備

物料搬運設備可以分為九大類:

- □輸送帶
- □起重機、升降機與吊重器
- □定位、量稱與控制設備
- □工業用交通工具

- □內燃機膠交通工具
- □鐵路車輛
- □水上載運器
- □空中運輸工具
- □容器與輔助工具

以上分類若依移動方向來分類,則可以分成「平移設備」、「升降設備」與「平移兼升降設備」。

### 七、方法研究

工作研究又稱為時間與動作研究,主要是運用方法研究(Method study)與時間研究(Time study)兩種技術。其中的方法研究係以科學的方法,研究工作方法、工作程序與作業動作等,以求出最有效率的工作方法。

方法研究共有三種技術,一為程序分析(Process analysis),一為作業分析(Operation analysis),一為動作分析(Motion analysis)。

### (一)程序分析(Process analysis)

程序分析係依工作進行之順序,所經過的製程,以圖號表示方式,自工作的第一工作站到最後一個工作站,分析是否有多餘的作業、重複的作業、程序是否合理、搬運是否太多或太長、等待時間是否太長等問題,因而改善工作程序、工作方法,以達到最高效率。

製程中常用的五種現象與符號如下:

現象	符 號
操作(加工)	$\circ$
搬運	$\Rightarrow$
檢驗	
等待	
儲存	$\nabla$

而程序分析中使用的程序圖包括「操作程序圖(Operation process chart)」、「流程程序圖 (Flow process chart)」與「線圖或流程圖 (Flow diagram)」。

其中,操作程序圖係用來表示原材料、零件投入製程的起點,以及各種操作與檢驗的順序關係, 用於新產品研究發展,作為研究設計新生產之用。流程程序圖係以記號表示工作程序中所發生的操 作、搬運、檢驗、等待與儲存順序,並記載所發生的時間及移動距離等資料,可用於改善製程、物料 搬運、工廠佈置、等待與儲存等問題。線圖或流程圖係表示流程程序圖中的各種製程現象,依序在廠 房佈置圖中移動過程的圖示。

## (二)作業分析(Operation analysis)

作業分析係用來詳細分析某一工作站的作業內容,若是與機器有關的作業,則使用人機圖(Manmachine process chart)或多動作程序圖(Multiple-activity process chart)來分析作業,以降低機器的閒置時間,並改善操作人員與機器間的平衡問題。

其中,人機圖係用以分析與改善同一操作週期內,操作人員與機器工作相互配合的問題,其目的 在減少操作人員與機器的空閒時間。多動作程序圖則可紀錄多位操作員與機器設備的相關工作程序, 用於研究一複雜機器設備與多位操作員的相互配合操作問題。

# (三)動作分析(Motion analysis)

動作分析係經由仔細分析一項作業中,操作人員的各細部身體動作,以刪除無效的動作,改善有效的動作,使操作更為精簡有效,提高工作效率。

# 八、時間研究

時間研究又稱為工作衡量,是針對方法研究後所得到的最佳工作程序與工作方法,估計其在正常操作情況下的工作時間,進而建立工作的標準工時(Standard Time)。而「標準工時」是指使用標準的工作方法與設備,由熟練且適細性的作業員在公司標準管理狀態下,生理情況正常不受影響下,以正常的工作速度,完成一個單位工作量所需的時間,其特性包括:

- □使用標準工作方法、標準工作程序、標準設備、標準動作及標準機器轉速。
- □工作環境與管理狀態標準化。
- □操作者的技能熟練,且能配合測試人員。
- □操作者的生理正常,且不受生理情緒的影響。
- □使用正常的工作速度。

#### >>>>標準工時=正常時間+寬放時間

其中,『正常時間』是指使用標準工作方法與設備,由具有熟練度與配合度的操作員,以正常的工作速度完成一件單位工作量所需要的時間。『寬放時間』是指為補償不可避免的延誤,如上廁所、上洗手間等增加的時間。

時間研究的目的:

- ■Wage incentives
- □Estimating and job costing
- □ Production scheduling and capacity planning
- Measurement of worker performance

The techniques used to determine time standards include:

- □ Predetermined time standard systems
- □Estimates based on previous experience
- **□**Work sampling
- □Direct time study (馬錶時間研究法)

46% of all standards are set by this method. Direct time study involves the direct observation of the task, timing the elements of the work cycle with a **stopwatch**, rating the performance of the operation, applying the necessary allowances, and calculating the standard time for the job.

馬錶時間研究法要注意下列因素:

⇒決定觀察的次數:抽樣觀察的次數  $n = \frac{(Z_{a/2} \cdot S)^2}{(a\overline{X})^2}$  ,其中,a 為資料精確度的百分比,S 為樣

本的標準差,Za/2 為信賴度  $(1-\alpha)$  下的係數 X 為樣本平均數。

➡評比係數:用來修正調整觀測的時間。

➡寬放時間:包括「私事寬放」、「疲勞寬放」與「遲言寬放」等。

The disadvantages of the direct time study method are:

- ⇒The performance rating is often disputed by the worker
- ⇒The time standard cannot be set until after the job is in production
- ⇒There tends to be variability in the standards among time study analyst
- ⇒Much time is required

#### ☐Use of standard data

#### Standard data:

Operation time
Cost data
Job instruction
Tooling information



### Standard Time System

Analyst analyze the job to be timed by dividing it into its elements and specifying the attributes of the job for each element.



Standard time for the total cycle:

Sums the element time Sums the allowance

The computerized systems are based on the use of standard data stored in computer file. The term standard data, when applied in the context of work measurement, refers to previously determined time values corresponding to particular work elements or groups of work elements. The elements of various type comprise all manual production activities in the factory. The individual element times depend on the attributes of the job (workpiece weight, size, machine tool, etc.). The computer stores these elemental time either in a data file or in the form of a mathematical formula. To use the package, the time study analyst must analyze the job to be timed by dividing it into its elements and specifying the attribute of the job for each element. The computer then retrieves from the file or calculates the element times, sums the times, and applies the necessary allowances to determine the standard time for the total cycle.

The advantages of using a computerized system for generating time standards are:

- ⇒Reduction in time required by the time study analyst to set the standard
- ⇒Greater accuracy and uniformity in the time standard
- ⇒Ease of maintaining the method and standards file
- ⇒Elimination of the controversial performance rating step
- ⇒Time standards can often be set before the job gets into production

⇒Improved manufacturing data base for production planning, scheduling, forecasting labor requirement, tool control, and so on.

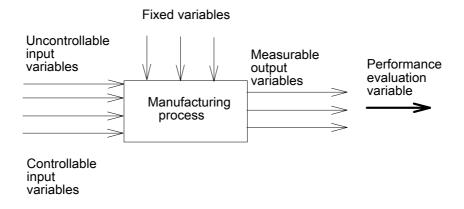
4M DATA system is a commercialized systems for computerized work standards. It is available from the MTM Association in Fair Lawn, New Jersey. 4M stands for Micromatic Methods and Measurement.

# 九、COMPUTER PROCESS CONTROL

數位電腦的功能從早期的監視能力衍生到具有控制的能力,而應用範圍也由 Process industries,拓展到 Discrete part manufacturing (Metal machining、press working、electronic component manufacturing、assembly, and so on )。

### ( – ) Structural Model of a Manufacturing Process

在探討電腦於製程中的應用前,必須先了解製程的結構。一般而言,製程可以視為一群變異數(Variables)的互動過程,而這些變異數可區分為Input variables, Output variables,其間的關係如下:



#### 其中, Input variables 有:

- □Controllable input variables: 如 Feed, Speed, Flow rate, Temperature setting 等可在製程中由 人控制者。
- □Uncontrollable input variables: 如 Tool sharpness, Work-material hardness, Workpiece geometry 等無法在製程中由人控制者。
- □Fixed variables:如:Tool geometry, work holding device 等屬於在操作前即已 設定者,在製程中(指 Operation 過程中)不作改變者。

#### 而 Output variables 有:

- □Measurable output variables: Measured on-line during the process。 如:Temperature, vibration, voltage, power, flow rate.等。
- □Performance evaluation variables:指「Economics of the process」或「Quality of the product

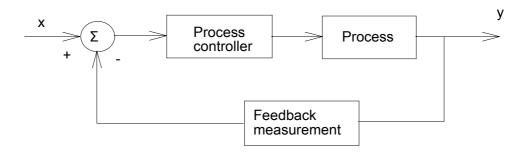
」等 Overall process performance,如: Unit cost, production rate, quality level,..等。

### (ニ) Process Control Strategies

There are a variety of control strategies that can be employed in process control. The choice of strategy depends on the process and the performance objectives to be achieved.

- □ Feedback control
- □ Regulatory control
- □ Feedforward control
- □ Preplanned control
- ☐Steady-state optimal control
- ■Adaptive control

#### 1. Feedback control



### 2. Regulatory control

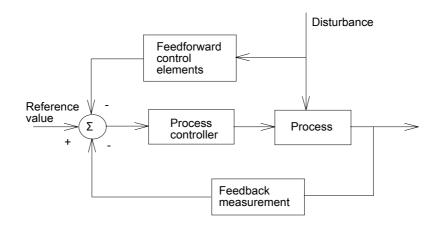
Analogous to feedback control except that the objective in regulatory control is to maintain the overall performance evaluation variable at a certain set-point level or within a given tolerance band of that level. In feedback control, the objective is to control the individual output variables at their respective set-point values.

The purpose of process control is to maintain that quality at desired constant value during the process. To accomplish this purpose, set points would be determined for individual feedback loops in the process and other control actions would be taken to compensate for disturbances to the process.

>>>>The compensation action is taken only after a disturbance has affected the process output.

#### 3. Feedforward control

In feedforwand control the disturbances are measured before they have upset the process, and anticipatory corrective action is taken.



The disturbance is measured and serves as the input to the feed-forward control element. These elements compute the necessary correction action to anticipate the effect of the disturbance on the process. To make this computation, the feedforward controller contain a mathematical or logical model of the process which includes the effect of the disturbance. Feedforward control by itself does not include any mechanism for checking that output is maintained at the desired level. For this reason, feedforward control is usually combined with feedback control.

The feedforward loop is especially helpful when the process is characterized by long "response time" or "dead times" between inputs and outputs.

### 4. Preplanned control

The term preplanned control refers to the use of the computer for directing the process or equipment to carry out a predetermined series of operation steps.

The control sequence must be developed in advance to conver the variety of processing conditions that might be encountered.

This control strategy usually requires the use of feedback loop to make certain that each step in the operation sequence is completed before proceeding to the next step.

Other terms used to describe control strategies which are either identical or similar to preplanned control are:

- □ Computer Numerical Control
- □Program Control
- □ Sequence Control

#### 5. Steady-state optimal control

Two features of the system must be known in advance:

- ☐ Performance evaluation variable : Measurement of system performance called the objective function, index of performance, or figure of merit.
- ☐ Mathematical model of the process: The relationship between the input variables and the measure of process performance must be mathematically defined.

The mathematical model of the process may include constrains on some or all of the variables. These constrains limit the allowable region within which the objective function can be optimized.

- □ Determining the input variables
- □Optimizing the objective function

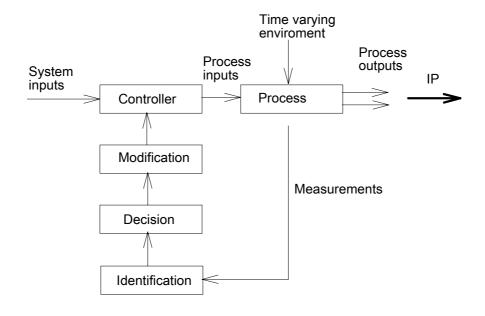
To accomplish this task, a great variety of optimization techniques include differential calculus, linear programming, dynamic programming, and the calculus of variations.

### 6. Adaptive control

Operated in a time-varying environment

The functions of adaptive control are:

- □ Identification function
  - >>>Determining the current performance of the process or system
- □ Decision function
  - >>>Decide how the control mechanism should be adjusted to improve process performance
  - >>>Carried out by means of a preprogrammed logic
- Modification function
  - >>>Implement the decision (change the system parameters or variables)
  - >>>Concerned with a physical or mechanical change in the system



### (三) Organization of Control System

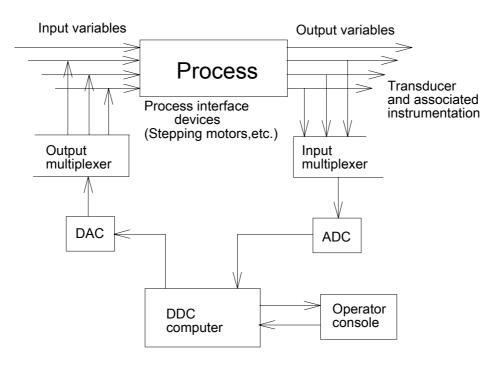
### 1. Direct Digit Control

DDC - Direct link between the computer and process

The computer calculates the desired values of the input variables, and then these calculated values are applied directly to the process.

The component of a DDC system:

- ☐Transducer and sensor (located in the plant)
- □Actuator (servomotors,valves, relays)
- ■Analog controller
- ☐ Recording and display device
- ☐ Set-point dial and comparator
- □A/D, D/A converters
- □Multiplexer



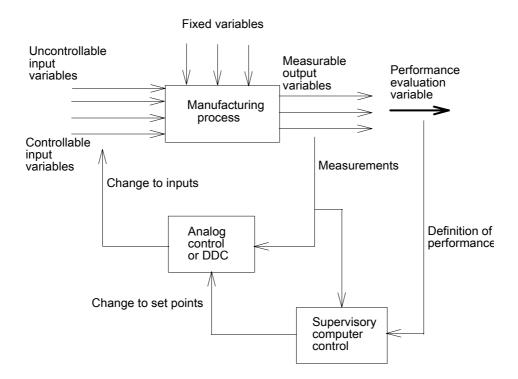
### 2. Supervisory Computer Control

SCC denotes a computer process control application in which the computer determines the appropriate set-point values for each control loop in order to optimize some performance objective of the entire process. The performance objective of the process might be maximum production rate, minimum cost per unit of product, yield, or some other objective that pertains to the process.

The various control strategies used in supervisory computer control include regulatory control, feedforward control, preplanned control, optimal control, and adaptive control.

In SCC system, adjustment in the set points for the individual control loops are accomplished in either of two ways:

- ■Analog control
- □ Direct digital control



### 3. Comparison Between DDC and SCC

	Direct Digital Control	Supervisory Computer Control	
Control strategies	Feedback control	Regulatory control	
	Regulatory control	Feedforward control	
	Feedforward control	Preplanned control	
		Optimal control	
		Adaptive control	
Configuration types	Centralized	Optionally distributed	
		Fully distributed	
Applications	Continuous process	Continuous pocess industries	
	industries	Direct numerical control	
		Flexible manufacturing system	

# (四) Process Control Configuration

### 1. Centralized Control

All of the controller, switches, dials, recorders, and displays are located in the central control room, where the operator can monitor the process and take the appropriate action to remaintain smooth operations of the plant. The sensors and actuators are still located in the plant where the process takes place, but connections are established to communicate signals between the central controllers and their respective sensors and actuators.

#### 2. Distributed Control

The individual controllers are physically located at or near the particular operation being controlled. A digital data bus, capable of transmission in both direction, is used to connect the central control room with the satellite station. Signals (analog or digital) are transmitted (by wires, tubes, or digital data bus) between the satellite station and the sensors and actuators in that section of the plant.