

Background

Labatt Oland Brewery, Nova Scotia's largest brewery, brews local and global brands across Canada. Weekly schedules are developed to meet demand. Meeting demand can be challenging, especially if downtime is caused by avoidable situations. Suboptimal schedules can lead to unnecessary downtime, inefficient production, and an inability to meet production targets.

Problem Statement: The objective was to improve Labatt Oland Brewery's schedule by minimizing production makespan based on brewing targets, whilst standardizing and improving their Excel scheduling tool.

Project Scope: Develop an optimized brewhouse schedule by changing scheduling elements and standardizing the scheduling tool.

Brewhouse Process

Brewing: 11 different brand types utilize a sequence of 5 different types of vessels, as shown in Figure 1.

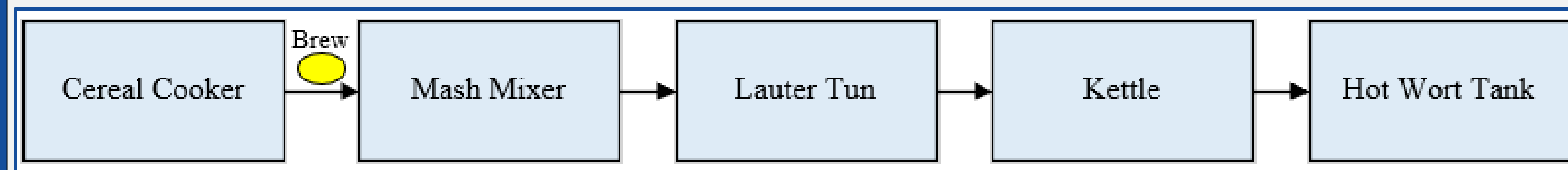


Figure 1: Brew flow in vessel sequence

Fermentation: 15 fermentation tanks of 4 types based on brew capacity and brand type.

CIP (Clean in Place): Process of cleaning the brewhouse kettle and is performed every 16 brews or less, delaying the following brew.

Scheduling: Brews are scheduled prior to start of production week. The schedule is manually created based on experience and historical knowledge. Frequent changes are done throughout the production week. Current scheduling tool is shown in Figure 2.

Brew Schedule													
Planned final cool in time:	10-12-20 3:25 AM	Current final cool in time:	10-12-20 3:25 AM	Estimated lost days from plan:	0:00								
First Brew	1138	Week Starting:	5-Oct	Week Number	41 / 52								
Day	Time	Updated Day	#	Boiler CIP	CC CIP	Mash In Time	Cool In Time	pitch brew	Brew Number	Ferm	Brand	Target Brew Volume	QC Samples
Monday	4:30	5-Oct	1	0		19:00	4:30		1138	1	BUD LIGHT RICE	300	
		5-Oct	2	0		0:15	9:45		1139	1	BUD LIGHT RICE	300	
		5-Oct	3	0		5:30	15:00		1140	1	BUD LIGHT RICE	300	
		5-Oct	4	0		10:45	20:15		1141	1	BUD LIGHT RICE	300	
		5-Oct	5	0		17:05	23:40		1142	2	BUDWEISER	300	
Tuesday	6-Oct	6-Oct	6	0		20:30	3:05		1143	2	BUDWEISER	300	
		6-Oct	7	0		23:55	6:30		1144	2	BUDWEISER	300	
		6-Oct	8	0		3:20	9:55		1145	2	BUDWEISER	300	
		6-Oct	9	0		4:25	12:25		1146	6	BUSCH	400	
		6-Oct	10	0		8:10	16:10		1147	6	BUSCH	400	
		6-Oct	11	0		11:55	19:55		1148	6	BUSCH	400	
		6-Oct	12	0		16:50	23:25		1149	3	BUDWEISER	300	
Wednesday	7-Oct	7-Oct	13	0		20:15	2:50		1150	3	BUDWEISER	300	
		7-Oct	14	0		23:40	6:15		1151	3	BUDWEISER	300	
		7-Oct	15	0		3:05	9:40		1152	3	BUDWEISER	300	

Figure 2: Current Brewhouse Scheduling Tool

Results

- 90** Average minutes of production time saved per week.
- 3,300** Amount of extra hL of brews can be manufactured a year.
- 1,000,000** Beer cans worth of extra volume available to be produced per year.

Methodologies

5 Why Analysis

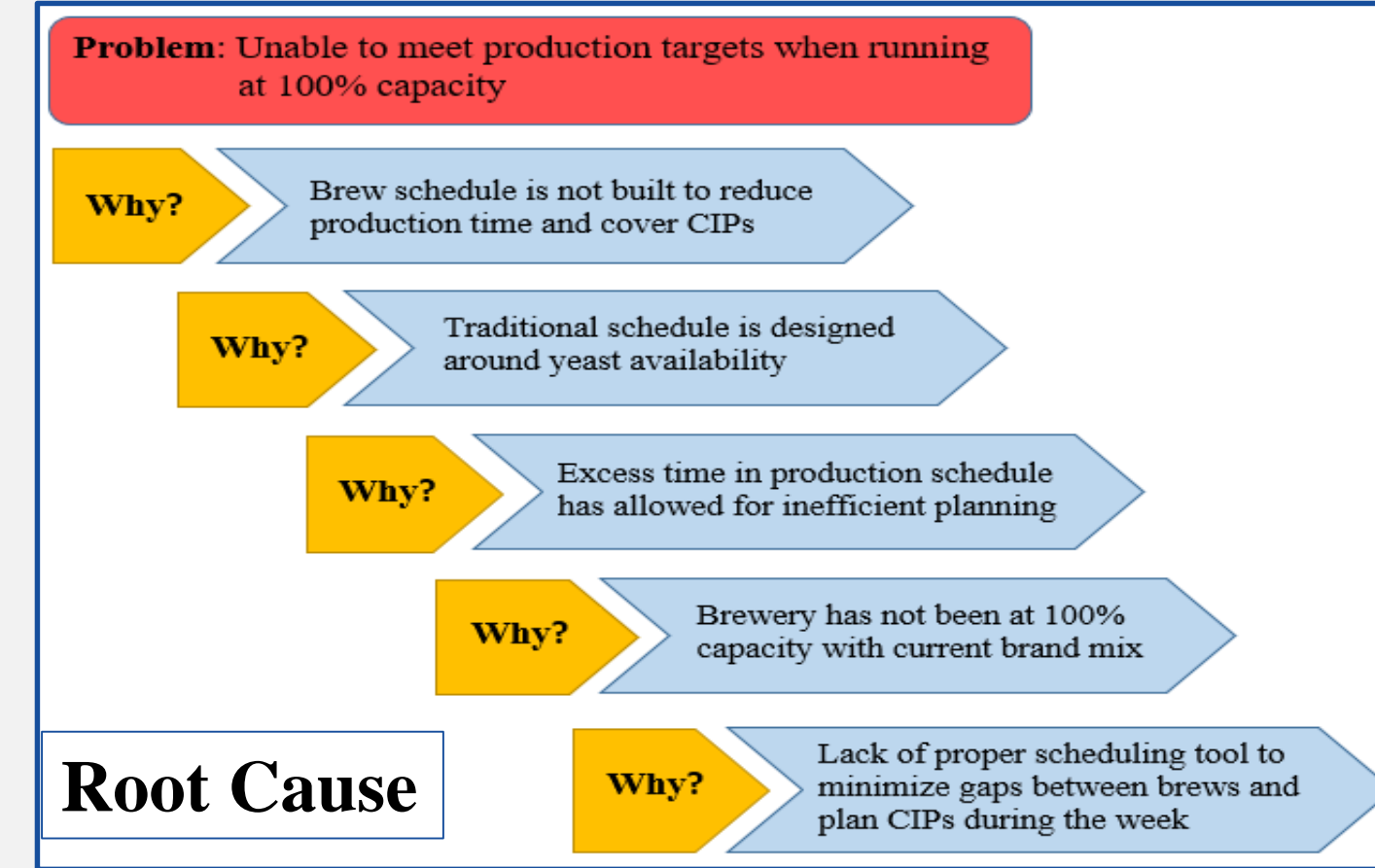


Figure 3: 5 Why Analysis

Data Analysis

Collection: Vessel cycle and transition time data was collected using the client's Remote HMI system and previous brewhouse schedules.

Cleansing: Box plot was used to remove any outliers in the data, as shown in Figure 4.

Application: Delays are used in the algorithm to determine the minimum optimal makespan.

Analysis: Equations were created to determine the minimum delay between brews.

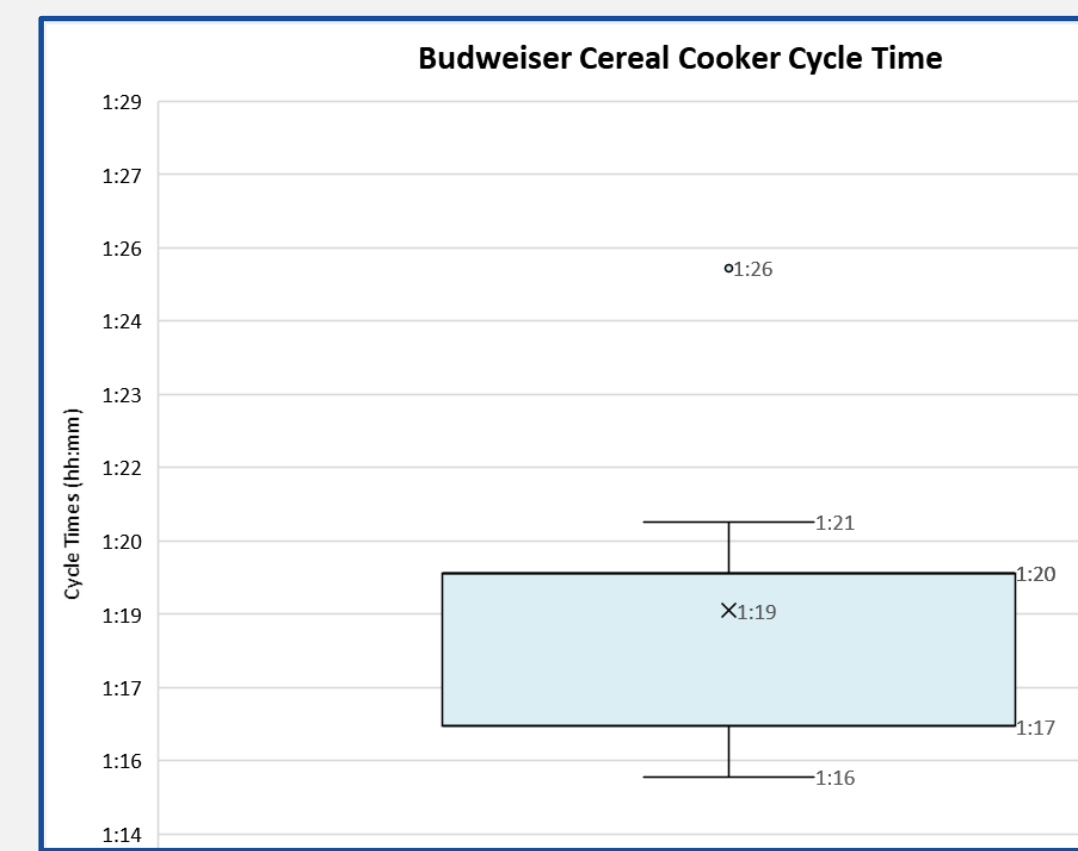


Figure 4: Boxplot Data Cleansing

Mathematical Model & Algorithm

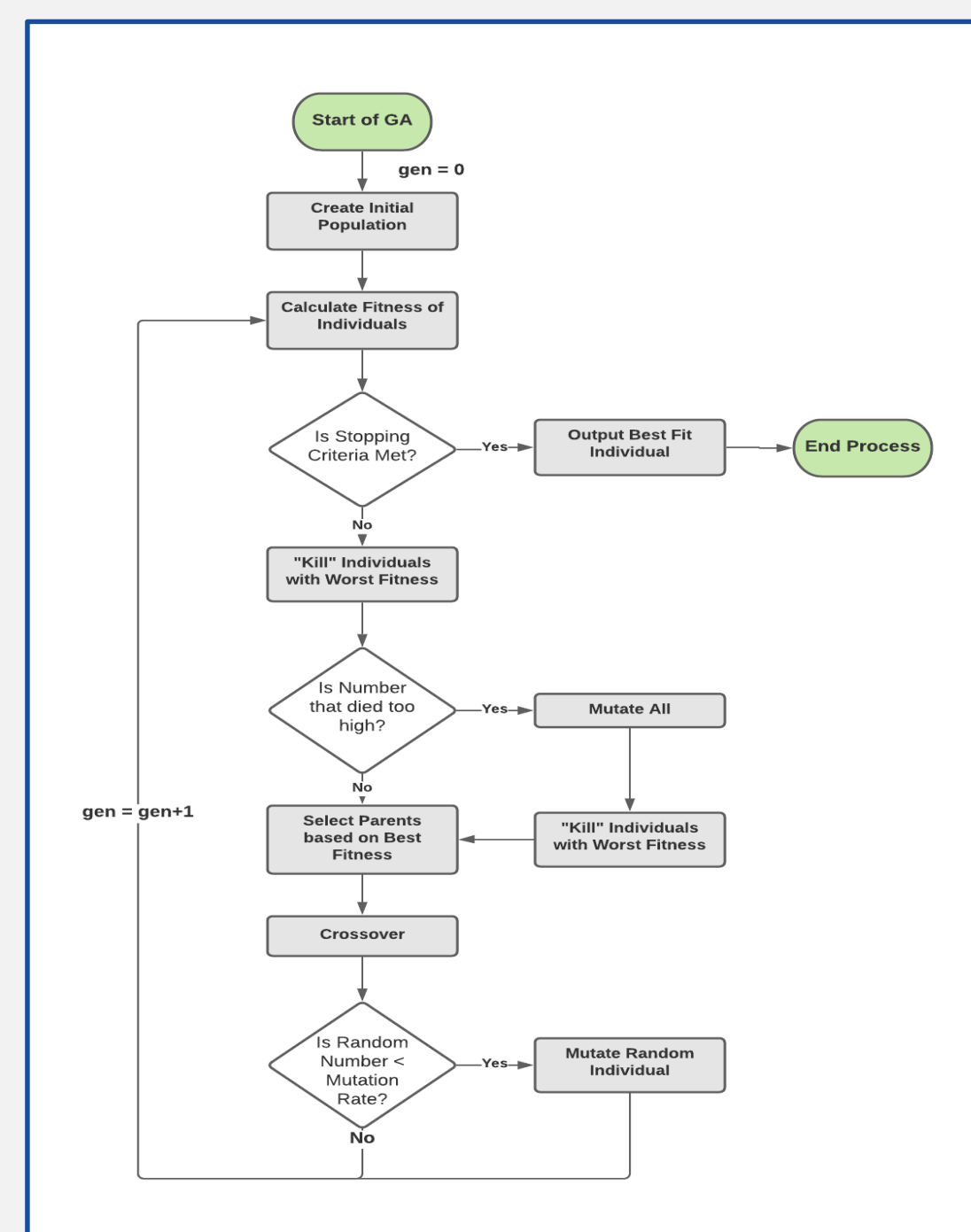


Figure 5: Genetic Algorithm Process Map

Mathematical Model: The problem was formulated as a No-Wait Permutation Flow Shop Problem (NWPFP) with the objective to minimize the total makespan. Batching, CIP allocation, and fermenter availability were formulated within the model.

Algorithm: Based on literature review a genetic algorithm was developed to solve the model, as shown in Figure 5.

Implementation

The client tested 3 versions of the tool to examine the reliability and ease of use of the model and gather feedback to implement improvements. A user guide was provided as a standard procedure to utilize the tool and provide training.

Future Improvements

- Expand scheduling time horizon.
- Incorporate other types of vessel CIPs in the scheduling tool.
- Incorporate propagation into scheduling tool.

Details of Interface Design

Input

Users input key information such as, number of brews of each brand type, start time and date, and fermenter allocation and availability time, as shown in Figure 6.

Logic

The code reads in the inputs and the genetic algorithm generates the best solution in an average of 16 mins.

Output

Users press the "Generate Solution" button to output brand order of sequence. The schedule page is then populated with predicted start and end times with other brand specific data, as shown in Figure 7.

Figure 6: Input Page

Brew Schedule										Restore Previous Solution	Export Schedule					
Start Time	Start Date	Week Number	First Brew Number	Predicted End Time												
2:45 AM	2021-03-27	13/52	23	04/03/2021 03:00 PM	Date	Sequence #	Brew Number	Brand	Fermenter	Comments	Target Brew Volume	Alt/02	Start Time	Actual Start Time	Actual Start Date	Time Difference (mins)
					2021-03-27	2	24	BUD LIGHT RICE	F4		300	Air	3:25 AM	3:38 AM	2021-03-27	13
					2021-03-27	3	25	BUD LIGHT RICE	F4		300	Air	8:28 AM	8:28 AM	2021-03-27	0
					2021-03-27	4	26	BUD LIGHT RICE	F4		300	Air	1:18 PM	1:17 PM	2021-03-27	-1
					2021-03-27	5	27	BUD LIGHT RICE	F4		300	Air	6:07 PM	6:09 PM	2021-03-27	2
					2021-03-28	6	28	ROLLING ROCK	F11		310	Air	2:44 AM	2:59 AM	2021-03-28	15
					2021-03-28	7	29	ROLLING ROCK	F11		310	Air	5:46 AM	6:06 AM	2021-03-28	20
					2021-03-28	8	30	ROLLING ROCK	F11		310	Air	8:53 AM	9:22 AM	2021-03-28	29
					2021-03-28	9	31	ROLLING ROCK	F11		310	Air	12:09 PM			
					2021-03-28	10	32	BUD LIGHT RICE	F12		300	Air	12:29 PM			
					2021-03-28	11	33	BUD LIGHT RICE	F12		300	Air	5:19 PM			
					2021-03-28	12	34	BUD LIGHT RICE	F12		300	Air	10:09 PM			
					2021-03-29	-	-	Kettle CIP	N/A		-	-	6:59 AM			
					2021-03-29	13	35	BUD LIGHT RICE	F12		300	Air	4:00 AM			
					2021-03-29	14	36	BUSCH	F7		400	Air	10:23 AM			
					2021-03-29	15	37	BUSCH	F7		400	Air	2:43 PM			
					2021-03-29	16	38	BUSCH	F7		400	Air	7:03 PM			
					2021-03-29	17	39	BUD LIGHT RICE	F5		300	Air	10:23 PM			

Figure 7: Schedule Page

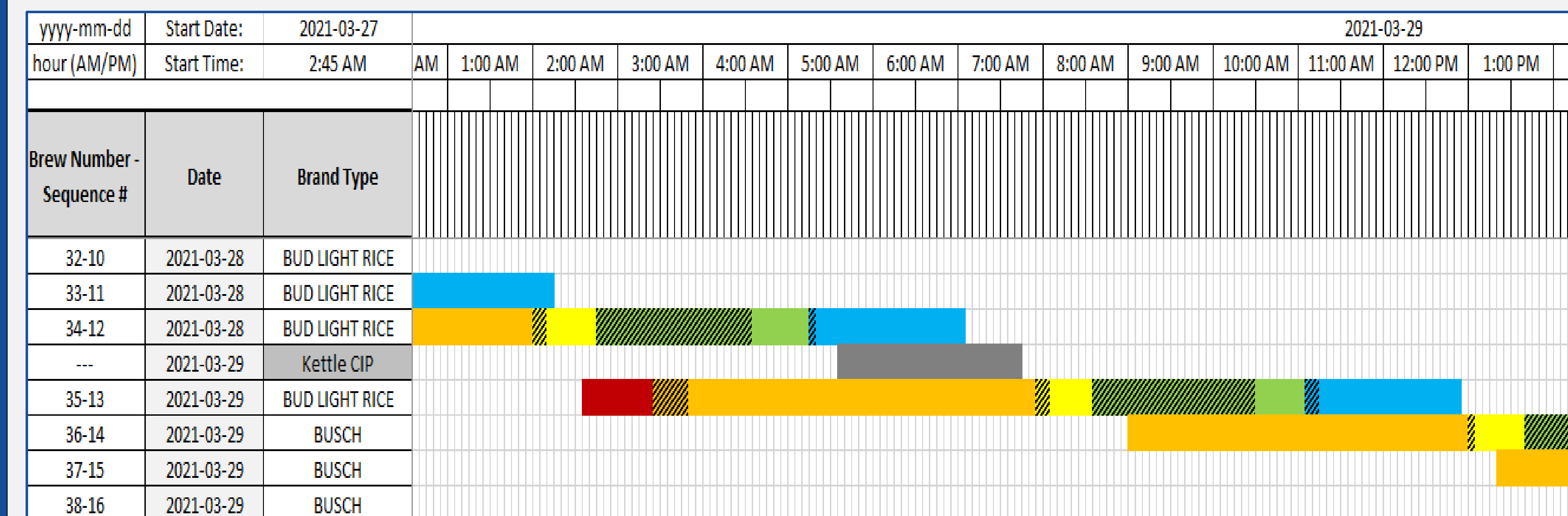


Figure 8: Gantt Chart

A Gantt chart was created to display when each brew passes through each vessel, as shown in Figure 8. This allows the users to see when there are time gaps in the process, to potentially add vessel CIPs.

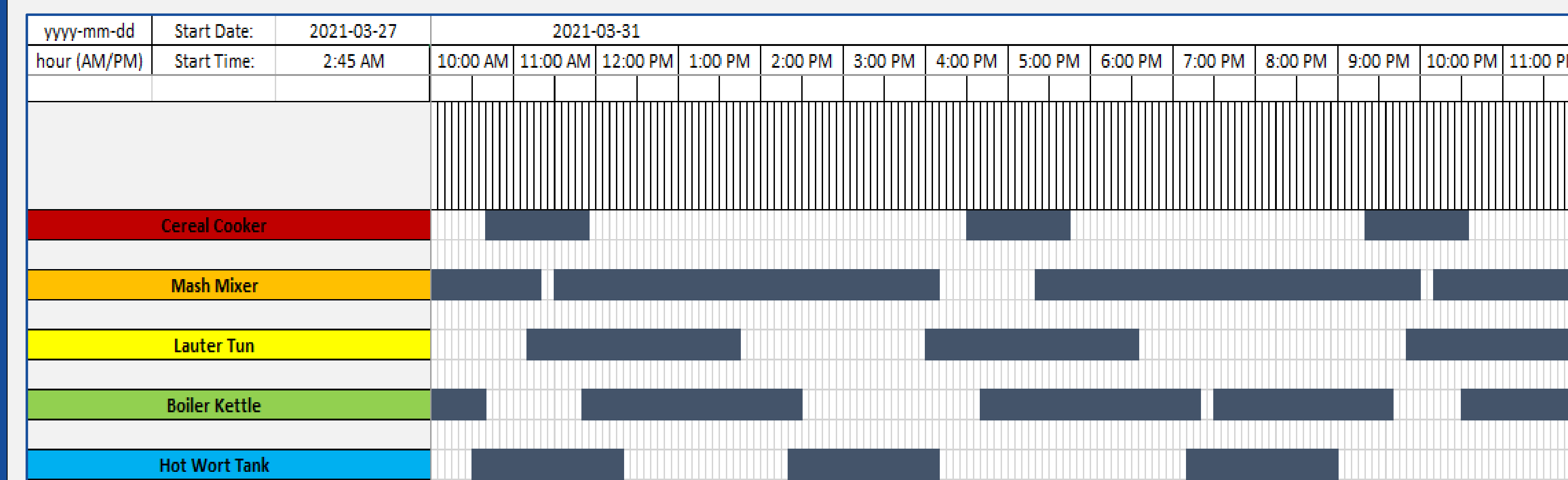


Figure 9: Vessel Gantt Chart

The Vessel Gantt chart, as shown in Figure 9, provides a visual method to find time gaps between vessels and show vessel utilization.

Acknowledgements

Labatt Oland Brewery and Dalhousie Department of Industrial Engineering