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This paper addresses the order-picking problem in a warehouse and establishes some criteria for the planning, design, and improvement of a warehouse layout to increase the order-picking efficiency. A simulation model has been developed to study the effect of warehouse layout on the order-picking throughput. Three major design elements of the warehouse layout are considered: crossing aisles, picking aisles orientation, and dock location. The system throughput is measured in terms of the traveling and waiting time of the picking vehicles. The results indicate that the order-picking efficiency can be substantially improved by orienting the picking aisles perpendicular to the dock, placing or locating the crossing aisles parallel to the dock and by locating the dock on the longitudinal side of the warehouse.

# The Effect of Warehouse Layout on Order-picking Efficiency 

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## dedication

This Thesis
is dedicated in memory of my brother,

MAHMUD S. MAHMUD
for his care, understanding, encouragement, and support.

He is to be admired
for his strength, endurance, positive attitude, hard work, and intelligence.

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# THE EFFECT OF WAREHOUSE LAYOUT ON ORDER-PICKING EFFICIENCY 

## I. INTRODUCTION

Order-picking is defined as the warehouse activity of performing picking tours throughout the aisles, retrieving the ordered items from their storage locations, and delivering them to the dock. The order-picking process is varied in the way in which it can be performed. A common way is that the operator is scheduled to pick all items of a complete order in one tour. The tour starts from the dock, the operator receives the picking-order ticket, picks the items and ends at the dock for unloading the items of a completed order. This method of order-picking is referred to as "complete orderpicking". In another method, known as "Zone/Batch order-picking," the warehouse is divided into picking zones and the picking orders are batched according to the location of the items in the picking zones. In this method the operator is scheduled to pick all items of multi-orders in a batch located in a picking zone. This method is especially used when different types of material handing equipment are required for items of various sizes, shapes or weights, and/or when the same items are repeated in different picking orders. A third method is called "pick-and-back" or "out-and-back." This method is mainly applicable in the automated storage and retrieval systems. The crane retrieves a single item or load at a time. In most order-picking operations, picking is done by the operators walking or riding vehicles or carts. The type and capacity of the
vehicles or carts are varied depending on the items' size, shape, weight and the number of items per order.

The assignment of items to storage locations is also accomplished in a variety of ways. One well-known approach is referred to (1) as the "activity or popularity approach." The items are assigned to the storage locations based on their turnover frequency or activity rate. Items with a higher activity rate are located in storage locations closer to the dock. The advantage of this method is to minimize the traveling distances for order-picking. But a traffic congestion problem can be expected to be created in the active aisles, especially when the number of picking vehicles increases. Another method is called the "random or equally likely approach." In this method the items are randomly assigned to the storage locations. this approach is expected to minimize the congestion problem of the order pickers by "equally likely" distributing the active items throughout the picking aisles. On the other hand, the traveling distances are expected to increase when this method is used. A third method is used by grouping together the items which are complementary based on their function or use and which have a very high chance of being ordered together within an order. Each group is located in a picking zone in the warehouse and zone order-picking is used. This method is expected to minimize the traveling distances.

The order-picking list usually indicates the item number, location and quantity. Items are listed according to their picking sequence. A common method used to determine the picking sequence of items is referred to as the "nearest-neighbor" method. The first
item on the list is in the nearest location to the dock followed by the item which is closest to the first item, and so on. Another method that has recently been applied with the use of the computer is to generate the order-picking list and optimize the items sequence for picking by utilizing the "shortest route" or "traveling salesman" technique to minimize the traveling distance.

Warehouse layout has an effect on the order-picking process. If the various functions in the warehouse are not properly relatively located, considerable travling may be required to perform the picking process. There are three major function elements for the warehouse layout. First, the crossing aisles are usually wide enough to permit two-way traffic. They are used to connect the picking aisles and to facilitate the vehicles' movement. The crossing aisles are also used for waiting in front of the picking aisles to prevent the traffic congestion problem from occurriung within the picking aisles. Second, the picking aisles normally are narrow and permit only oneway traffic. They are used for access to the items in their storage locations and for picking and replenishment operations. The picking aisles are usually arranged in either parallel or perpendicular order to the dock. Third, the dock in the warehouse is considered to be the central or focal point where each picking process starts and ends. The dock is also used for orders accumulation and for shipping and receiving goods. Normally the dock is located adjacent to one of the walls of the warehouse building that is close to the receiving and shipping doors.

The order-picking cost represents the major part of the warehouse overall operating cost and is recognized as an area in which a great savings can be accomplished by increasing the orderpicking efficiency and thereby improving the system performance. There has been much work and a great deal of research done to improve the efficiency of order-picking in the warehouse. Areas such as warehouse automation and product layout have been considered in the search for cost reduction. Although the automated storage system has revolutionized the conventional storage methods, it is not necessarily or always the answer to go from an inefficient conventional system to a sophisticated automatic one. In many cases, it is not justifiable to implement an automated system due to the small capacity and low volume of storage activity relative to the high cost of the automated storage system.

Another important and challenging area has an impact on the order-picking process and is less costly to improve and implement. This is the physical-layout design of the warehouse, and it deals with the relative locations of the various functions contained in the warehouse. Unfortunately, this area has not received enough attention and only a very little literature on this subject is available. All of the research which has been done tries to optimize the system by developing mathematical models rather than analyzing the system's operation and performance under various conditions to study the interaction effect of certain factors and thereby objectively arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.

The focus of this study is to improve the physical design of the warehouse layout in order to increase the efficiency of the orderpicking process. The function elements of the layout to be considered include the dock location relative to the warehouse building, the picking aisles orientation in relation to the dock location, and the presence of the crossing aisles. The study will be done by developing a simulation model which represents the system's operational characteristics. Through the use of a simulation technique as a tool, an insight into the system is provided which can yield data as to how variables interact, which enables the study of the effects of the considered factors on the system's operation and performance. The system performance is measured in terms of the picking vehicles' traveling and waiting time, which reflect the traveling distance and the traffic congestion of the order-picking operation.

The resulting savings in the vehicle travel and waiting time are of greatest interest to the user, designer and planner of such systems because the traveling and waiting time represent the major part of the picking process and directly effect the order-picking efficiency. This reduction in traveling and waiting time would mean an increase in the productivity of the system and thereby decrease the warehouse operating cost. The savings can be used either in the planning and design of new systems or modification and improvement of the existing ones. Therefore, it is worthwhile to examine this area for further improvement.

## II. PROBLEM ANALYSIS

## Literature Review

A great deal of research has been done in the area of warehousing and layout, but it seems that no computer simulation assisted study has been developed to analyze the order-picking process in a conventional warehouse. Most of the literature in the field uses some of the traditional mathematical-solution techniques to study some of the factors effecting the warehouse layout. The use of mathematical models is limited to a particular situation or to a narrow area, however, the common objective of the mathematical models is to optimize the system rather than analyze the system's operation and performance under various conditions and to study the interaction effect of certain factors and thereby objectively arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.

Francis (1967) studied some problems of rectangular warehouse design and layout. In his article, he studied the problem related to finding a warehouse layout and design that would minimize the total cost of item movement between the facilities which are the items' storage locations and a known point which is considered to be the dock location.

Francis developed two mathematical models which consider the cost of item movement within the warehouse and the costs due to the warehouse perimeter. He assumed that the warehouse has one dock, and that items with different turnover frequencies are equally likely moved between the dock and storage locations. All item movement is
assumed to be of direct back and forth nature between the storage locations and the dock. Then as he concluded:

A particular type of warehouse layout, called an ordered rectangular layout, is defined, and an ordered rectangular layout is obtained which minimizes the total cost of item movement over all such possible layouts.

Bassan, Roll and Rosenblatt (1980) considered two configurations of shelves. In the first configuration, the shelves are arranged perpendicular to the longitudinal wall of the warehouse building. In the second, the shelves are arranged parallel to the longitudinal wall. Also, two organizational situations are considered. First, the whole warehouse is considered as a single homogeneous unit, while in the second, the warehouse consists of several independent units. The four layout alternatives are shown in Figure II-1.

Bassan and his colleagues assumed that items are delivered to the warehouse through a door (dock) located on one side of the rectangular warehouse and taken out through another door located on the opposite side of the warehouse. Both doors (docks) are considered equivalent to a single door. In the homogeneous alternative, one set of two doors is located at the middle of the longitudinal walls opposite each other, while in the zoned alternative, each zone has its own pair of doors located in the same manner at the middle of the zone. Each zone has its distinct items stored within and also has its own customers, while in the case of the homogeneous warehouse, there is an equal probability for an item to be located in any of the storage spaces in the warehouse.


They developed a mathematical model to compare the overall cost of each alternative. The overall cost considered includes: the material handling cost, the costs connected to the warehouse area, and the costs that are proportional to the building perimeter. In their general comments they write:

It was found that perimeter costs are of importance and may play (together with the handing costs) a decisive role in the choice between internal layout patterns.

Ballou (1967) developed a linear-programming model to be used as a guideline for more optimal arrangements of products in a typical warehouse, both in the reserve and the assembly sections. He approached the problem by considering that each item in the warehouse has a handling cost associated with it, depending on its particular location. He tried to assess the trade-offs in handling costs among the various stock arrangements by utilizing the linear programming technique to research all the feasible layout arrangements and then suggests the one with the lowest total handling cost.

He concludes:
The largest plan suggested by the linear-programming analysis resulted in total yearly handling costs that ranged from $11 \%$ to $23 \%$ lower than those encountered when the existing layout methods were applied to the example problem.

## Problem Formulation

Consider a typical storage warehouse system with one dock, where the order-picking process is performed by picking vehicles upon requested or scheduled orders. Each picking order consists of multiitems. Each vehicle is assigned a complete picking order in "one picking tour". Starting from the dock, the vehicle receives the picking order, travels through the picking aisles in a sweeping manner starting from one side of the warehouse and continues picking items from aisles closer to the dock first until it finishes picking the last item in the picking order. Then it returns to the dock for unloading the completed picked order, and a new picking order is scheduled. In the order-picking tour, the vehicle selects the shortest path each time it travels from one item location to the next. Each time a picking aisle is occupied by a picking vehicle, the other vehicles have to wait outside the aisle until the aisle is cleared. Once a vehicle has entered the picking aisle, it is required to pick all the ordered items located in that aisle before it leaves for the next aisle. The popularity approach for item location is used; items. with higher turnover frequency are located closer to the dock.

By doing so, the layout of the warehouse can have a major impact on the performance of the system. However, an alternative which reduces the vehicles' traveling time and waiting time, and consequently increases the productivity of the system can be found.

One way of doing this is by introducing the crossing aisle first to facilitate the movement of the picking vehicle when it travels through the picking aisles, and second, to divide the one-way traffic
picking aisles into two sections. This alternative is expected to reduce the traveling time and waiting time.

The second way is by trying to orient or arrange the picking aisles in two different ways. The first way is to orient the picking aisles perpendicular to the dock, and then, the second way is to arrange the picking aisles parallel to the dock. A study of the two possible ways of aisle orientation systems can reveal how far the aisle-orientation factor can reduce the vehicle traveling time and waiting time, and hence help to increase the efficiency of the system.

The third way is to locate the dock in two alternate locations. First, the dock can be located in the longitudinal side of the warehouse, and then, it can be located in the cross side of the warehouse. A comparison of the two dock location systems can lead to a possible way of decreasing the traveling and waiting time of the picking vehicles and hence improve the performance of the system.

Factors Under Study and Performance Measures

The number of factors which may be analyzed and compared is very large. For this purpose, general assumptions have been made to reduce the magnitude of the problem and to concentrate on some of the factors in this study. The factors considered with their layouts compared are shown in Table II-1 and Figure II-2. As can be seen, for each factor four different pairs of layouts are considered. They are designed in a way to represent and reveal only the effect of each factor by keeping all other factors and variables constant.

| Factors | Pairs of Layouts Compared |
| :---: | :---: |
| Effect of Crossing Aisles | Layouts (1) \& (5) <br> Layouts (2) \& (6) <br> Layouts (3) \& (7) <br> Layouts (4) \& (8) |
| Effect of Alsle Orientation | Layouts (1) \& (3) <br>  |
| Layouts (2) \& (4) |  |
| Effect of Dock Location (5) \& (7) |  |

TABLE II-1 Factors Under Study


The first factor deals with the presence of the crossing aisles in the layout of the warehouse. It examines the effect on the picking vehicle movement through the picking aisles and its impact on the traveling time. Also it studies the effect of dividing the one-way traffic of the picking aisles into two separate sections to assess the impact on the waiting time of the vehicle for the busy aisles. The presence of the crossing aisles in the warehouse is expected to result in a considerable reduction in both the traveling and waiting time. The expected decrease in traveling time is due to the effect of the expected short-cut movements the vehicle can make with the presence of crossing aisles. On the other hand, the chances of the vehicle waiting for busy picking aisles are expected to be lower by fifty percent. This is due to the fact that half of the picking aisle is occupied as busy by dividing the picking aisle into two sections. For this reason the waiting time is expected to be reduced too.

The second factor is to study the effect of the picking aisles orientation with relation to the dock. It examines two different alternatives of aisle arrangement. In the first one, the picking aisles are arranged perpendicular to the dock, and in the second, they are arranged parallel to the dock. If the picking aisles are not laid out properly, considerable traveling may be required to go from one location to the next. The way the picking aisles are laid out effects the length and number of these aisles in the warehouse. As the length of picking aisles decreases and their number increases, a reduction in the traveling and waiting time may be expected due to
the same reasoning discussed earlier in regard to the effect of the crossing aisles. Of course, this effect is not expected to hold all the time due to the interaction effect with other factors such as the dock location from where all picking cycles start and end.

The third factor considers the effect of the dock location. In regard to this factor, two alternatives of dock location are examined. In the first alternative, the dock is located on the longitudinal side of the warehouse, and in the second alternative the dock is located on the cross side of the warehouse. Obviously, the dock location by itself does not have any effect on the vehicle waiting time, but in relation to the other factors, such as the picking aisles, it would. The dock location is expected to have an effect on the travel time, but it is closely related to the way the picking aisles are arranged in relation to the dock. For example, locating the dock on the longitudinal side of the warehouse may favor traveling time when the picking aisles are arranged perpendicular to the dock, but may not favor in the traveling time other way.

The primary objective of this study is to examine the effect of three elements of the warehouse layout on the order-picking process. In order to select a performance measure for use as a measure to the system throughput, it is necessary to start with the order-picking cycle time (OPCT) definition. The OPCT is defined as the total time required for a vehicle to finish picking a complete order. This includes the time required for traveling to perform the complete order-picking tour, time spent waiting in queues for access to busy aisles, time required for picking items from storage locations,
unlaoding time of the picked order at the dock, and any idle or delay time required by the operator or vehicle. Due to the variation of the idle or delay time required by the operator or vehicle, it is omitted from consideration in the performance measure of the system. The picking and unloading time may vary. This depends mainly on the total number of units picked per order. It also depends on the means by which the material is handled and picked, which in turn is effected by the size, shape and weight of the items and the height of their storage locations. All these variables are not under consideration for the scope of this study. For this reason picking and unloading times are excluded from the performance measure of the system. ${ }^{\circ}$ However, in this study, the system performance is measured in terms of the vehicle average traveling and waiting time per a complete order-picking cycle. Both measures are the most important parameters effecting the order-picking process in warehouse. The traveling time directly reflects the traveled distance, especially when using constant vehicle speed without any consideration to the rate of acceleration and deceleration. The travel time can be defined as the total time required for the vehicle movement in order to finish a complete order-picking tour, starting from the dock, traveling to the different item locations required for a complete order and finally returning to the dock. On the other hand, waiting time gives an indication of any traffic congestion problem within the system. The waiting time (Wt) is defined as the total time spent by a vehicle in queues waiting for access to busy picking aisles in order to finish a complete picking order.

## III. ASSUMPTIONS AND GENERAL APPROACH

## Assumptions

In order to access the effect of the crossing aisle, picking aisles orientation and dock location on order-picking process, it is necessary to make certain assumptions regarding the warehouse operation. First, it is assumed that the system under consideration consists of a rectangular warehouse. Its size is constant. It has one dock used for unloading the picked orders. The items are stored in racks. The height of these racks and number of shelves on which the items are stored are excluded from the analysis because they wouldn't have a significant bearing on the results. Usually, storage height is predetermined by the type, shape and size of stored items, as well as by the capacity of handling euqipment. All these factors are outside the scope of this study. Storage racks adjacent to a wall or parallel and next to the dock are single-sided; all other racks are assumed to be double-sided, with access to both sides. The passages between the racks are called picking aisles. They are assumed to permit one-way traffic from either direction at a time. The cross aisles and aisles adjacent to the dock are wide enough to permit two-way traffic.

Each item is stored in one region in the racks. This region can be divided between two racks on both sides of the same aisle, which are considered to have the same traveling distance to the dock. The activity approach is used to locate the items in the warehouse. Items with higher turnover frequency are located closer to the dock.

The replenishment time for stored items is not considered in the analysis. In other words, the supply or the availability of the stored items is assumed constant and always sufficient to fulfill the orders. The number of items stored in the warehouse is assumed to be constant throughout the analysis.

For picking purposes, it is assumed that an order consists of a quantity of multi-items which are picked in one picking tour by moving through the aisles of the warehouse. The picking process is carried out by a driver in a vehicle. There is no capacity restriction prohibiting the vehicle from finishing picking an order in one complete tour. Each vehicle assigned an order starts picking items located on the right side of the warehouse and moves in a sweeping manner through the aisles. It is assumed that each time a vehicle finishes picking the ordered items in an aisle and wants to move to the next aisle, it selects the shortest path. Finally, after a vehicle finishes picking all the items in the order, it returns to the dock for unloading. Another order is assigned to the vehicle immediately after it finishes unloading. The picking frequency of each item type stored in the warehouse is assumed known, and has a constant rate. The number of items per order and number of units per ordered item are assumed to have Poisson distribution, with a minimum of one item per order and one unit from each ordered item. Also, each item can occur only once in a given order.

By taking all these assumptions into consideration, a computer simulation program has been formulated to fit and precisely describe the systems of the eight layouts under study.

## System Design and Specifications

## Layout Design

The following are some general specifications which have been followed in laying down the design of the eight different layouts under study, to make sure that all the layouts are evaluated under similar working conditions. First, the shape and size of the warehouse is held constant with dimensions $420 \times 280$ feet. Then, the width of single-sided racks is 8 feet, which will make the storage system more flexibile to accommodate other storage types like pallet storage system for further studies. Also, the width of picking aisles (one-way traffic) is 12 feet, and the width of crossing aisles (two-way traffic) are 16 feet, which is considered to be wide enough to permit the use of other types of material-handling equipment. On the other hand, the percentage of spaced utilized for storage is kept consistant for all layouts in the range of $43 \% \pm 3 \%$. In each layout, the racks' length is divided into levels. Each item location is given a level number as shown in Appendices B-1 to $B-8$. The middle level is assigned the zero value. The upper half is given positive numbers and the lower half negative numbers. The levels are made to determine the shortest path for the movement of the vehicle from one aisle to another. For instance in layout (1), provided in Appendix B-1, suppose a vehicle finished picking an item located at level (+3) and wants to move to pick the next item located at level (-2) in another aisle. The shortest path will then be determined by adding the two level numbers. If the resulting number is positive, then the
shortest path for the vehicle will be to go up the current aisle and then down through the next picking aisle. In the case that the resulting number is negative, then the opposite is true. If the resulting number is zero, then either way will be the same distance.

## Item Location

There are 100 items stored in the warehouse. Their turnover frequency is predetermined by a method which will be discussed later in this section. In each layout the distance from the dock to each storage location is determined. The items with higher order frequency are located closer to the dock, and the numbers of items relative to their order frequency is translated or given different numbers in each layout. This is related to the movement of picking vehicles through the aisles of each layout. The vehicles are assumed to start the picking cycle at the dock, and then move to the far right side and start sweeping through the aisles picking by following the ascending order of the translated item location numbers as shown in Figure III-1.

## Vehicles and Order Picking

The type of vehicles assumed to be used for picking are driveroperated picking vehicles, with an average speed of 3 miles per hour (264 feet per min.). The vehicles have no capacity limitation. That is, the vehicle capacity can be extended by attaching carts to it. The operator drives the vehicle through the aisles, and steps down at each ordered item location to pick the number of units required with a picking rate of 12 seconds/unit ( 0.2 min./unit). The number of


FIGURE III-1 An Example which shows the Movement Path of the Vehicle for a Complete Order-Picking Cycle
picking vehicles used for picking is fixed at two and is kept constant in all the layouts. The number of items scheduled for picking per order is generated from a Poisson distribution with a mean of 10 , a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 20 items/order. In addition, the number of units required per ordered item is represented by a Poisson distribution with a mean of 5 , a minimum of 1 and maximum of 10 units/ordered item. The minimum number of units and items ordered is restricted to one to prevent scheduling orders of zero units or items.

## Simulation Model

## Simulation Program Procedure

The simulation language used in this study is GASP IV. The model used to describe the system is classified as the discrete model. This is because time is the only independent variable in the system, and all other variables are dependent and discretely changed at specified points in the simulation time. To obtain a complete simulation of the system under study, some user subprograms have been written. The listings of these subprograms and their descriptive flow charts are shown in Appendices B-9 to B-18. In addition, the definition of all variables, files, and GASP subroutines and functions used are provided in Appendix $A$. the following section will describe the overall simulation program procedure.

The general simulation procedure is summarized in Figure III-2. As can be seen, there are two main events or dependent variables that describe the operation of the system. The first is scheduling the


FIGURE III-2 General Flow Diagram of the Simulation
vehicle assignment when it finishes picking an item or a complete order. The second is scheduling the aisle assignment after it is cleared from a picking vehicle. Subroutine EVENTS mainly transfer control to one of the two events. In the case of first event, it determines the vehicle number and checks whether or not it has completed picking an order. In the case of a vehicle that has finished a complete picking cycle, another picking order is scheduled for the vehicle with the restriction of not repeating the order of an item in the same picking order. If the vehicle has just finished picking an item and still has some more items left to pick, then the vehicle is removed from the aisle file of that item and the entry of the next item to pick is called from the vehicle file. The item number and its aisle is determined and the aisle file is checked to determine whether or not the aisle is busy. If the aisle is busy, then the item entry is stored in the waiting queue file of that aisle, the time the vehicle started waiting is determined, and the vehicle status is set as waiting. If the aisle is empty from picking vehicles, then the waiting queue of that aisle is checked to see if there is a vehicle waiting. If the waiting queue is also empty, the vehicle is moved to that aisle to start picking. The traveling and picking time is calculated, and the vehicle status is set as picking. The number of items left for the vehicle to pick is decreased by one and the end of the picking event is scheduled. When the vehicle finishes picking the last item in the order, it is moved to the dock for unloading. Traveling, unloading, and total picking cycle time is then calculated, and the vehicle status is set as idle. The
vehicle's next assignment event is scheduled.
In the case of the aisle assignment event, the first step is to determine the aisle number; the waiting queue of that aisle is checked. If the aisle has a vehicle waiting, then the vehicle is removed from the waiting queue file and moved to the picking aisle to pick the required item. The vehicle status is set as picking and the number of items left for the vehicle to pick is decreased by one. Time variables of the vehicle, the waiting, traveling and picking time are calculated, and the next vehicle assignment event is scheduled.

Subroutine PICK basically deals with the vehicle movement throughout the aisles of the warehouse. It calculates the traveling, picking and unloading times of the vehicle and updates the vehicle location after each move. Due to the variation in the aisle patterns of the different layouts which effect the vehicle movement differently, subroutine PICK is designed in three different models. Each model is used for layouts with similar aisle patterns.

In regard to the initial condition of the warehouse, it is assumed that the two picking vehicles are located at the dock waiting for an order to be scheduled for them and that all of the aisles and their waiting queues are empty. As can be seen from the typical storage area at time zero, which is given in Appendix C-17, File (1) has two entries as assignment events of the two vehicles. All other files are empty. Subroutine INTLC is used to initialize the location variables of the two vehicles at the dock in the beginning of the simulation.

The final condition of the system at the end of the simulation is shown in Appendix C-18. It shows a sample of the file storage area of the layout (1) at time 3,000 minutes. It is an exmaple of the final situation in the warehouse at the end of the simulation time. As can be seen in File (1), it has two entries as assignment events for vehicles (2) and (1): to pick their next items at time 3,000 and 3,002 minutes, respectively. File (2) shows that vehicle (1) still has eight items to pick. In the same manner file (3) shows vehicle (2) still has two items to pick. The rest of the files are empty except Files (11) and (14). File (11) has an entry which shows that vehicle (1) is picking item (54) from aisle (8). File (14) has an entry for vehicle (2) picking item (68) from aisle (10). It can be seen in File (2) and (3) that the entries have been arranged in ascending order according to the value of item number so that the vehicle will pick items with least value first since the items are numbered in ascending order starting from the front right to the left side of the warehouse. This has been done to meet the assumption that the vehicle will start picking items located in the front right side of the warehouse and continue sweeping through the aisles to pick the rest of the items ordered.

## Input Data

The input data can be divided into two main parts. The first part which is given in Appendices $C-9$ to $C-16$ and $C-19$ may be obtained from the layouts shown in the Appendices B-1 to B-8. This data is read in the main program and describes the location of the one hundred items stored in the warehouse as well as the dock
location which is considered as number (1) in all layouts. This information is needed to keep track of the picking vehicles' movement in the warehouse. The first variable describes the aisle number of each item location [AISL(I)]. The second variable determines the level of each location in the layout [HLV(I)]. The next two variables describe the $X$ and $Y$ coordinates of each location in the layout [ $X(I)$ and $Y(I)]$.

The last variable in this first part of data is concerned with the cumulative turnover frequency of each item [FX(I)]. This frequency is obtained originally from the $A B C$ curve which is drawn to pass smoothly through the point $20 \% / 80 \%$ as it is shown in Figure III-3. Item numbers related to their frequencies taken from the curve are located in each layout by using the popularity approach. The items with higher turnover frequency are located closer to the dock. Then the numbers of the items located in each layout are given equivalent numbers to be used as input data in the program. The equivalent numbers are set differently in each layout. These equivalent item numbers are arranged in each layout in a way that allows the vehicle to move throughout the picking aisles in a sweeping manner following the ascending order of the item numbers as discussed earlier in this section. This has been acocmplished in the program by storing the item entries of each order in the vehicle's file and removing them for picking purpose with the priority of the least value first (LVF). By reading in the main program this cumulative frequency ( $F X(I)$ ) and its corresponding item numbers used in the


FIGURE III-3
ABC Curve 20/80
program (XIN(I)), the subroutine DPROB can be employed to generate deviates from this given probability mass function.

The second part of the input data for each layout simulation run is given in the Appendices C-1 to C-8. Some cards of this part of input data bear discussion. The first card of the histogram cards (HIS) is set to find the resulted items' turnover frequency generated by subroutine DPROB from the input data of the items' turnover frequency since the output of items' turnover frequency is expected to be different from the original frequency which is derived from $A B C$ curve 20/80. This is due to the restriction used in subroutine EVENTS, which implies that sampling from the input frequency function is to be generated without replacing items to be ordered more than once within the same picking order.

The second set of cards is the priority cards of the filing system (PRI) which are prepared in a certain manner. For instance, in File (1) the event file, the priority to remove the entries from the file is set to follow the rule of the least value first (LVF) of the time event [ATRIB(1)]. It implies that the vehicle first in is first served. In Files (2) and (3) the vehicle files, the priority is also based on (LVF) but according to the item number [ATRIB(3)]. This is done to allow the vehicle to pick items in ascending order based on their number which represents the closeness of item location. The rest of the files in each layout can be divided into two parts. The first part for the picking aisles and the second for their waiting queues. The priority in all the aisles and their waiting queues follows the rule of first come first served, according to
the vehicle number [ATRIB(5)]. The third set of cards is the parameter cards (PAR). The first card sets the parameters for the NPSSN function to generate from Poisson distribution the number of items to be picked per order with a mean of (10) items, a minimum of (1) item, and a maximum of (20) items per order. The second parameter card is to generate from Poisson distribution the number of units to be picked from each ordered item with a minimum of (1) unit, a mean of (5) units, and maximum of (10) units per item. In the (INI) data card, MSTOP $=1$ which specifies that the simulation run of each layout is to end at TTFIN $=3,000$ units. It means that the simulation time of the order-picking process in all layout simulation runs is constant and continued for 3,000 minutes ( 50 hours). On the (ENT) data card, two entries ares scheduled in the event file, each one for a vehicle. This is done to initiate an order to be scheduled for each vehicle at zero simulation time. In other words, it implies that at the beginning of the picking operation the two vehicles are set idle at the dock waiting for an order to be scheduled for them to start picking.

## IV. RESULTS

## Introduction

To make sure that there is no bias due to the initial conditions in the statistical data collected, a plot for the time of the traveling, picking, waiting, and order-picking cycle of each vehicle against the simulation running time is plotted to provide a feeling for any unsteady period throughout the simulation run. One example is provided (Appendix D-9) which shows there is no presence to an unsteady or transient state throughout the simulation time (3,000 units). This may be due to the initial conditions the simulation model started with. The initial conditions were close or typical to the long-run (stead-state) operational conditions of the simulated system. Also the pattern and type of activity the system is simulated to perform was a regular and single-type activity in which the complete order-picking cycles starts and ends at the dock. This assures that the simulation results are being taken from a simulation steady state period and do not have bias.

Due to the assumption that the ordered items are not permitted to be repeated within the same picking order, a restriction in the computer program has been made as discussed in an earlier section. The restriction used is expected to effect the probability function used in the program from generating the required ratio of the items' turnover frequency, which is $20 \%$ of the items required to be picked $80 \%$ of the time. For this reason, an ABC curve of the resulted turnover frequency is plotted for each layout simulation run to make
sure that the turnover frequencies used for all layouts are similar and do not have large variations which may effect the system performance. Figure IV-1 summarizes the resulted $A B C$ curves of all layouts. The results reveal that there is no significant variation in the resultant frequencies used throughout the layout alternatives. As can be seen from the resulted $A B C$ curves, the item frequency ratio is within the range of $20 /(72 \pm 2)$.

## Analysis of Results

As discussed in the earlier section, the traveling time and waiting time represent the performance measures of the system of the different layout alternatives. The two parameters are considered to give an inside feeling of the system response as well as an indication of the alternatives' throughput.

As a reminder, the travel time is defined as the total time required for a vehicle's movement in order to finish a complete order picking tour, starting from the dock, traveling to the different items' locations required for a picking order and finally returning to the dock. The waiting time is defined as the total time a vehicle spends in queues waiting for access to busy picking aisles in order to finish a complete picking order.

Each pair of layout alternatives for each factor is selected in a way to represent and show only the effect of that factor and to keep all other variables constant.

All of the resultant data are collected from a representative sample of over 100 observations as can be seen from Appendices D-1 to D-8.


FIGURE IV-1 The Resulting ABC Curves of all Layouts within a Range of $20 /(72 \pm 2)$

## Effect of Crossing Aisle

The system's throughput and the percentage change for the four pairs of layouts are presented in Figures IV-2 and IV-3. Comparing the results of each pair of layouts, it is clear that the presence of the crossing aisle reveals improvement in the throughput. As can be seen from the figures, the four layout pairs are acting in a manner similar to each other. In the first layout pair, layout (5) shows improvement over layout (1) in the traveling time by $3.6 \%$, waiting time by $12.9 \%$, and the sum of traveling and waiting time by $4.2 \%$. In the second pair, layout (6) is improved over layout (2) in the traveling time by $5.3 \%$, waiting time by $33.9 \%$ and the sum of traveling and waiting time by $8.4 \%$. As may be seen the third and fourth layout pairs show a much higher rate of improvement. This increase is related to the effect of the parallel orientation of the picking aisles to the dock. In the third pair, layout (7) shows improvement over layout (3) in traveling time by $27.9 \%$, waiting time by $49 \%$, and in the sum of the traveling and waiting time by $30.4 \%$. The fourth pair as well shows a high improvement: layout (8) improved over layout (4) in traveling time by $19.4 \%$, in waiting time by $43.9 \%$, and in the sum of traveling and waiting time by $22.3 \%$.


FIGURE IV-2 Effect of Crossing Aisles on Traveling and Waiting Time


FIGURE IV-3 The Percentage of Change in Traveling and Waiting Time due to the Effect of Crossing Aisle

## Effect of Aisle Orientation

The system responses of the four layout pairs in terms of traveling and waiting times and their percentage change are shown in Figures IV-4 and IV-5. The results of this factor demonstrate an overall improvement in the four pairs of layouts. This comparison shows that when the picking aisles are oriented perpendicular to the dock, the layouts reveal an overall improvement. In the first pair of layouts, layout (1) reveals a significant improvement over layout (3) in traveling time by $34 \%$, in waiting time by $69 \%$, and in the sum of traveling and waiting time by $38.1 \%$. In the second layout pair, layout (2) shows a considerable reduction over layout (4) in traveling time by $14.7 \%$, in waiting time by $24.4 \%$, and in the sum of traveling and waiting time by $15.8 \%$. In the third pair, layout (5) is also improved over layout (7) in traveling time by $11.7 \%$, in waiting time by $47.1 \%$, and in the sum of traveling and waiting time by $14.8 \%$. The fourth pair shows a slight overall improvement. Layout (6) shows a slight increase over layout (8) in traveling time by $0.2 \%$, an improvement in waiting time by $10.9 \%$, and a slightly improved performance in the sum of traveling and waiting time ( $0.7 \%$ ).


FIGURE IV-4 Effect of Aisles Orientation on Traveling and Waiting Time


FIGURE IV-5 The Percentage of Change in Traveling and Waiting Time due to the Effect of Aisles Orientation

## Effect of Dock Location

The effect of this factor perhaps is better illustrated by Figures IV-6 and IV-7. As can be seen from the figures, the effect of the dock location can be classified into two categories with relation to the aisle orientation. In the first category, the dock is located perpendicular to the picking aisles. In this case, the results show that a considerable improvement is obtained by locating the dock on the longitudinal side of the warehnouse. This category is represented by layouts (1) and (2) and layouts (5) and (6). Layout (1) reveals a significant improvement over layout (2) in traveling time by $5.7 \%$, in waiting time by $50 \%$, and in the sum of traveling and waiting time by $10.4 \%$. Layout ( 5 ) shows an improvement over layout (6) in traveling time by $4 \%$, in waiting time by $34.2 \%$, and in the sum of traveling and waiting time by $6.3 \%$.

The second category illustrates the dock located parallel to the picking aisles. In this case, the effect of locating the dock on the longitudinal side of the warehouse is adversely evident. The traveling and waiting time clearly show an increase. In this category, layouts (3) and (4) and layouts (7) and (8) are compared. Layout (3) shows an overall increase over layout (4) in the traveling time by $21.8 \%$, in waiting time by $22 \%$, and in the sum of the traveling and waiting time (21.8\%). Layout (7) reveals an increase over layout (8) in traveling time by $8.9 \%$, in waiting time by $10.9 \%$ and in the sum of the traveling and waiting time by $9.1 \%$.


FIGURE IV-6 Effect of Dock Location on Traveling and Waiting Time


FIGURE IV-7 The Percentage of Change in Traveling and Waiting Time due to the Effect of the Dock Location

## Number of Order Picking Cycles Processed

Although the order-picking cycle time is not considered as a measure to the system's performance due to the definition and justification reasons discussed earlier under the system performance measures in Section II, statistical data has been collected on the number of order-picking cycles processed by each of the two picking vehicles. The data is included in the summary report of each layout provided in Appendices D-1 to D-8. The results are summarized and presented in Figures IV-8. As can be seen from the histogram, the results of the total number of order-picking cycles processed reveal and confirm exactly the same indications obtained from the traveling and waiting time measures for the three factors under study as discussed earlier in this section.

It can also be noted from the figure and the appendices that all layouts show a total number of picking cycles processed by the two vehicles to be above 200 cycles. Each vehicle processed over 100 picking cycles, which is considered to be a good sample size from which the observations of the statistical data about the system's performance has been collected.


## V. SUMMARY OF RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

## Summary of Results

As a reminder, the main objective of this research is to study the effect of different warehouse layouts on the order picking process. Three factors are taken into consideration for this study: the effect of the crossing aisle, the effect of picking aisles orientation, and the effect of dock location. Four different pairs of layouts are considered to study the effect of each factor. By evaluating the effect of each factor considered (as shown in Figure V-1) through the comparison of the relative pairs of the layouts, the following results can be summarized:

The presence of the crossing aisle in the layouts shows improvement in the system performance: a decrease in the traveling time from $3.6 \%$ to $27.9 \%$, a decrease in the waiting time from $12.9 \%$ to $49 \%$, and a decrease in the sum of both traveling and waiting time from $4.2 \%$ to $30.4 \%$.

When the picking aisles are oriented perpendicular to the dock, it improves the layouts by decreasing the traveling time in three layout pairs from $11.7 \%$ to $34 \%$ and increasing the traveling time in the fourth layout pair by $0.2 \%$; the perpendicular aisles arrangement shows a decrease in the waiting time from $10.9 \%$ to $69 \%$, and $a$ decrease in the sum of the traveling and waiting time from $0.7 \%$ to 38.1\%.

The effect of dock location is related to the picking aisles orientation. If the picking aisles are perpendicular to the dock,

| Legend or Notation |  |  | an Time of Vehicte(M)PPicking Cy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TVT(M) | Wating Time (minutes) of Vehicle(M)PPicking Cycle. | $\overline{\bar{x}}$ | Mean of all Vehicles Mean Time/Picking Cycie. |
| twi(m) | Sum of Traveling and Wating Time of Venicle(M)/Picting Cycte. | ST. D. | Standard Deviation of Vehicle(M) Time. |
|  |  | N | Sample Size of Order Picking Cyclos Procossod by Vehicle(M). |



FIGURE V-1 Summary of Results \& Conclusions
then locating the dock on the longitudinal side of the warehouse improves the layouts by decreasing traveling time from $4 \%$ to $5.7 \%$, and the waiting time from $34.2 \%$ to $50 \%$, as well as decreasing the sum of the traveling and waiting time from $6.3 \%$ to $10.4 \%$. But if the picking aisles are parallel to the dock, then locating the dock on the longitudinal side of the warehouse will increase the traveling time from $8.9 \%$ to $21.8 \%$, increase the waiting time from $10.9 \%$ to $22 \%$, and increase the sum of the traveling and waiting time from $9.1 \%$ to 21.8\%.

## General Conclusions

The general trend of the results obtained from this simulation study concludes that the productivity of the warehouse can be substantially improved through decreasing the traveling and waiting time of the order-picking process. This can be achieved when the picking aisles are oriented perpendicular to the dock, when a crossing aisle is placed or located parallel to the dock and when the dock is located on the longitudinal side of the warehouse. The general outlook of the different layout performances indicates that an improvement in the throughput can be achieved by decreasing the traveling time up to $36 \%$, the waiting time up to $73 \%$, and the sum of the traveling and waiting time up to $41 \%$.

## Recommendations For Further Research

The possibility of extending this study is positive. An extended study could cover a wide variety of factors effecting the order-picking operation in the warehouse. Some general features of the system mentioned in the assumptions under which the order-picking process operates must be taken into consideration. With these features in mind, the system can be operated to study the interaction effect between several variables such as the number of picking vehicles, the number of items stored in the warehouse, the number of items picked per order, the turnover frequency of the items, the items' location approach, the number of docks, the size and shape of the warehouse, space utilization, the number of picking aisles, and the number of items located per aisle.

One of the interesting areas which is recommended for future research is the study of the effect on the order-picking process by using different approaches to item location. ${ }^{\text {The first approach }}$ equally distributes the first 20 items with higher turnover frequency throughout the aisles of the warehouse when the item's closeness to the dock is regarded only within each aisle. The second approach concentrates on the location of the first 20 items with higher turnover frequency within the first 4 or 5 closest aisles to the dock. The third approach locates the items with higher turnover frequency closer to the dock. By applying these three approaches with the increase of the number of vehicles picking each time and the use of the first three best layouts obtained from this study, an interesting relationship might be shown in regard to the reaction of each
approach with the increase in the number of picking vehicles. This interaction will be represented by the variation in the traveling and waiting time. The traveling time is expected to increase by using the first approach and to decrease by using the second and third approaches. The waiting time is expected to decrease by using the first approach, to increase moderately by using the third approach, and to increase sharpely by using the second approach.) By increasing the number of picking vehicles, this variation will be seen more clearly. This may lead to an improvement in the system by decreasing the sum of traveling and waiting time.

Another interesting research area can be studied by restricting each picking vehicle to pick just the items located in a particular zone of the warehouse. This can be accomplished by dividing the picking aisles into a number of zones equal to the number of picking vehicles and by scheduling each vehicle to pick just the items located within its zone. That means each picking order which consists of multi-items must be divided into sub-picking orders. Each sub-picking order contains items located in a particular zone. Then each sub-picking order will be assigned to a vehicle to pick. After all the sub-orders of a picking order are picked, it will be consolidated on the dock into one picking order. By comparing this picking approach with the complete order picking approach which is used in this study and by keeping the number of picking vehicles constant, an interesting study can be made, especially if it includes the interaction effect of another factor using the different item location approaches mentioned earlier in this section. The effect of the
different combination of the two factors will be reflected in the traveling time only. Obviously, it is expected that there will be no waiting time for each vehicle to pick from its zone. Meanwhile, there will be a considerable variation in the traveling time, especially when the required extra work time to perform the tasks of dividing the picking orders and issuing new sub-orders, and the con-solidation-process time of the sub-orders at the dock are included. This study may lead to an improvement in the system by developing a better approach to order-picking and item location.

## Comments on the Effect of Some Variables which Change the System Performance

1) Number of Picking Vehicles:

The effect of the increase in the number of picking vehicles is expected primarily to cause a traffic congestion problem in the system which would be reflected mainly on the vehicle's waiting time. This effect will be more intensified, especially when the activity approach is used for item location and a complete order-picking method is applied. The expected increase in number of picking orders processed will reflect the increase in number of order-pickers and is not a result of savings in the vehicles' travel time. On the other hand, by using the random approach for item location, it would help reduce the congestion problem, but it may be expected to increase the travel time. The question would be two-fold: how much saving in waiting time and loss in traveling time will result, and what level of picking-vehicle fleet size would be justifiable to switch from
activity to random approach for item location or visa versa. This can be accomplished by utilizing the simulation model used for this study with some changes to adopt the new assumptions.
2) Number of Items Per Order:

It is true that as the number of items per order increases, it is likely that all the picking aisles in the warehouse will be visited. But there is still some room for savings in the travel time, especially with the presence of the crossing aisles and the selection of the shortest path each time the vehicle moves from one item location to the next. By using the random approach for item location, the traveling time is expected to increase moderately, and the waiting time is expected to substantially reduce. But when the activity approach is used for item location, a moderate savings is expected to result in the traveling time and a considerable increase to result in the waiting time. The increase in waiting time is expected to be seen more clearly by leaving the vehicle in a picking aisle until it finishes picking all of the required items located in the same aisle. Then the question becomes a question of item location approach and order-picking method: what order size or number of items per order would be justifiable to trade off the activity approach with the random approach for item location? The next question would regard order-picking method what method is better - to use the complete order picking approach or zone/batch order picking approach at different levels of order size? These questions can also be studied by using the same simulation model with some modification.
3) ABC Curve Ratio:

Changing the ratio of the $A B C$ curve, which is used to determine the item's activity rate and location, is expected to have some impact on the system's performance. For example, the ratio used in this study was 20/80, which means that 20 percent of the items stored in the warehouse represent 80 percent of the activity and are located closer to the dock. By using a lower ratio such as $20 / 40$, the result expected is an increase in traveling time and reduction in waiting time. This result is due to the reduction in order frequency of the same number of items, which is located closer to the dock, which means the vehicle would have to travel to further aisles to pick the other items more frequently. This effect also would lead to a reduction of the vehicle's chances to wait for the less active closer aisles. Suppose a higher ratio is used, such as $10 / 90$. This means fewer items with higher activity rate are located closer to the dock. In this case, the expected result is a considerable reduction in traveling time and a substantial increase in waiting time due to the concentration of a few very high activity items in the closer aisles. This effect can be studied with relation to other factors by using the same simulation model developed for this study.

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APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A

Variables, Files, and GASP Function Definitions

| AISL(I) | Aisle number of location (I). |
| :---: | :---: |
| AISLE, NA | Number of aisles in the warehouse. |
| AN(M) | Aisle number where vehicle ( $M$ ) is located. |
| DX | Distance traveled by vehicle in X -direction. |
| DY1 | Distance traveled by vehicle in $Y$-direction through aisle after finished picking. |
| DY2 | Distance traveled by vehicle in $Y$-direction through next aisle to start picking from. |
| FRQI (I) | Order frequency of item (I). |
| FX(I) | Cumulative probability to order item (I). |
| HLV (I) | Level number of location (I). |
| HMAX | Maximum level in the layout. |
| HMIN | Minimum level in the layout. |
| HMED | Middle level in the layout. |
| HN(M) | Level number where vehicle ( $M$ ) is located. |
| I | Location number |
| ITEM | The item no. which have been ordered to pick. |
| J | Aisle number |
| M | Vehicle number |
| MRL | Middle level of the racks in the layout. |
| NI, Q(M) | Number of items to be picked by vehicle (M) per order. |
| OI | The item no. to be ordered. |
| PCT(M) | Order picking cycle time of vehicle (M). |

## A-1 Variable Definitions

| PT(M) | Picking time of vehicle ( $M$ ) for an item. |
| :---: | :---: |
| RT | The arriving time of the vehicle to the waiting queue. |
| SVWT (M) | Sum of traveling and waiting time of vehicle (M) per order picking cycle. |
| SWT (M) | Time vehicle (M) started waiting. |
| TPT (M) | Total picking time of vehicle (M) per order picking cycle. |
| TT | Total time. |
| TUN(M) | Total no. of units picked by vehicle (M). |
| TVT(M) | Total traveling time of vehicle (M) per order picking cycle. |
| TWT (M) | Total waiting time of vehicle (M) per order picking cycle. |
| UNT ( I) | Number of units to be picked from item (I). |
| UT(M) | Unloading time of vehicle (M) per order picking cycle. |
| $\operatorname{VBUZ}$ (M) | $=0=$ vehicle <br> (M) idle at the dock. <br> $=1=$ vehicle $(M)$ finished picking an item <br> $=2=$ vehicle (M) is waiting for aisle |
| VECS, NV | Number of vehicles used for picking in the warehouse. |
| $V T$ (M) | Traveling time of vehicle (M). |
| WT (M) | Waiting time of vehicle (M). |
| X(I) | $X$-coordinate of location (I). |
| XIN(I) | Number of item correspondent to FX(I). |
| XN(M) | $X$-coordinate of vehicle (M). |
| Y(I) | $Y$-coordinate of location (I). |

## A-1 (Cotinued)

| YMAX | Maximum point in $Y$-direction the vehicle can move to <br> cross aisle. |
| :--- | :--- |
| YMIN | Minimum point in Y-direction the vehicle can move to <br> cross aisle. |
| YMED | Middle point in Y-direction the vehicle can move to <br> cross aisle. |
| YN(M) | Y-coordinate of vehicle (M). |


| File No. | Attributes Code | Definition |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | Event file. |
|  | ATRIB(1) | Event Time (priority: Least Value First (LVF)) |
|  | ATRIB(2) 1 | Vehicle assignment |
|  | 2 | Aisle assignment |
|  | ATRIB(3) | Not used. |
|  | ATRIB(4) | Not used. |
|  | ATRIB(5) | Vehicle number if ATRIB(2) $=1$. Not used if ATRIB(2) $=2$. |
|  | ATRIB (6) | Aisle number if ATRIB(2) $=2$. Not used if $\operatorname{ATRIB}(2)=1$. |
| M+1 |  | Each file for a vehicle. $M=$ vehicle no. |
|  | ATRIB(1) | Time of order scheduled. |
|  | ATRIB(2) 1 | Vehicle assignment. |
|  | ATRIB(3) | ```Item number. (Priority: Least Value First (LVF))``` |
|  | ATRIB(4) | Number of units of ordered items |
|  | ATRIB(5) | Vehicle number the order scheduled to |
|  | ATRIB(6) | Aisle number where ordered item is located. |

## A-2 Files and Attributes of Entries

| File No. | Attributes | Code | Definition |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $J+N V+1$ |  |  | ```Each file for an aisle. J = Aisle number NV = Number of vehicles used for picking in the warehouse.``` |
|  | ATRIB(1) |  | Not used. |
|  | ATRIB(2) |  | Not used. |
|  | ATRIB(3) |  | Item number the vehicle picking. |
|  | ATRIB(4) |  | Number of units to be picked. |
|  | ATRIB(5) |  | Vehicle number which is picking from the aisle. (Priority: First in First Out (FIFO)) |
|  | ATRIB(6) |  | Aisle number from which the vehicle is picking. |
| $J+N A+N V+1$ |  |  | ```Each file for waiting queue of an aisle. \(J=A i s l e ~ n u m b e r\) \(N A=\) Number of aisles in the warehouse. NV = Number of vehicles in ware- house``` |
|  | ATRIB(1) |  | Time vehicle started waiting |
|  | ATRIB(2) |  | Not used. |
|  | ATRIB(3) |  | Item number to be picked. |
|  | ATRIB(4) |  | Number of units to be picked. |

## A-2 (Continued)

| File No. | Attributes Code |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Vehicle number which is waiting for <br> the aisle. (Priority: First in <br> First out (FIFO)) |
|  | Aisle number for which the vehicle <br> is waiting. |

## A-2 (Continued)

| Subroutines or Function | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| Subroutine GASP | Executive routine for advancing time and status. |
| Subroutine DATIN | Initializes GASP variables and calls user written functions INTLC and STATE. |
| Subroutine FILEM(IFILE) | Files on entry into IFILE. |
| Subroutine RMOVE(NTRY, IFILE) | Removes entry NTRY from file IFILE. |
| Subroutine COLCT(XX, ICLCT) | Records value $X X$ as an observation on variable number ICLCT. |
| Subroutine HISTO(XX,T, ISTAT) | Determines the cell number associated with the value XX for variable IHIST and increases the cell content by one. |
| Subroutine GPLOT (XX,T, IPLOT) | IPLOT is the plot number and GPLOT stores values of the dependent variables $X X$ for a value of the independent variable $T$. |
| Function NPSSN(IPAR, ISTRM) | Poisson deviate generator using stream ISTRM and parameters from parameter set IPAR. |
| Function DPROB(CPROB, VALUE,NVAL) | A deviate generator for obtaining samples from a probability mass function using stream ISTRM; CPROB is a vector of the cumulative probability values for the probability mass function; VALUE contains the possible deviates that can be obtained from DPROB; NVAL is the number of values in the vectors CPROB and VALUE. |

## APPENDIX B

Warehouse Layouts, Flow Charts and Program Listings


B-1 Layout(1) shows Item Location, Aisle, and Level Numbers, and Distances in $X$ and $Y$ Coordinates


B-2 Layout(2) shows Item Location, Aisle, and Level Numbers, and Distances in $X$ and $Y$ Coordinates


B-3 Layout(3) shows Item Location, Aisle, and Level Numbers, and Distances in $X$ and $Y$ Coordinates


B-4 Layout(4) shows Item Location, Aisle, and Level Numbers, and Distances in $X$ and $Y$ Coordinates


B-5 Layout(5) shows Item Location, Aisle, and Level Numbers, and Distances in $X$ and $Y$ Coordinates


B-6 Layout(6) shows Item Location, Aisle, and Level Numbers, and Distances in $X$ and $Y$ Coordinates


B-7 Layout(7) shows Item Location, Aisle, and Level Numbers, and Distances in $X$ and $Y$ Coordinates



B-9 Listing of Program "MAIN" used for all Layouts
sugroutine intle

## SUPROUT INE INTLC

COMMON GCOMI AAYKI $3(25)$.JE VNT, MFA, MFE(100), MLE (100), MSTOP,NCROR.

TREGGTCLR, TTFIN, TTRIB(25). TTSET






B-10 Listing of Subroutine "INTLC" used for all Layouts with the necessary chages


B-11 Listing of Subroutine "EVENTS" used for all Layouts


B-11 "EVENTS" (Continued)


B-12 Listing of Subroutine "PICK" used for Layouts(1) and (2)


B-12 "PICK" (Continued)

```
                    SURROUTINE OICK
            COMMON/FCOM1/ATRIQ(25),JEVNT,MEA,MFE(1CO),MLE(10J),MSTOP,NCRJF,
        INNAPO,NNAFT,NNATP, NNFIL, NNOIIOJI;NNTRY,NFKNT,OFARMISO,41,THON,
            TGEG;TYCLR,TTETN,TTRIS(25), TTSET
            ZOMNON/UCN41/Oi10).AN(10).4N(10),XN(10),YN(10),VBUZ(IC).
```





```
IF (Val)2(M)-1.0) 10.50.1e0
```

IF (Val)2(M)-1.0) 10.50.1e0
NA=AISSLS
IF (NHO(J4NV+11.GT.g.O) GO TO 30
IF (NNT(J+NA+NV+1),GT.O.OI GO TC =0
OYI=QRS(YMIN-YN(M)I
DX=APS (XII) -XN(M)
OY2=ARSIYMIM-Y(II)
GOYI=AGSI'YMAX-YN(M)
DX=ARS{X(I)-XN(M)!
OYZ=A号S{YMAXOY(I)\
HN(M)=HLV(I)
YN(M)=Y(I)
VT(Y) = OY O% OX+0Y2)/254.
PT(M)=(ATKIG(4))=(0.2)
TT=VT(M)+PT(M)
rn 10 2%0
C
CO ATPIP(1)=TNOH
ATRIO(2)=2.
CALLFFIEM IL
IF (HLVIIN,GiTO0.01, ro TO 35
OY1=0日SIYMIN-YN
OX=ARS(XII)-XN(M)I
OY2=0
HN(M)=HMIN
O TO 40
35 OYI=AGS(YMAX-YN(M)
OX=AGS(XII) -XN(MI)
0Y2=0
HN(M)= HMAX
HN(M)=HMAX
VT(4)=(JY1+OX+JY2)/264.
GO TO 200
C
NV=VECS
IE İ(MI.GT.O.O) 1.O TO 60
IF (HN(MJ.ST.O.OS GOTONOSL
OY1=AOSIYMIN-YN(M)
OX=ARSIX(II-XN(M)I
Or2=0.
S5 OV2=ABS(YMAX
OX=Q S SYMAX-YN(4)
OX=ARS(X(I)-XN(MI)
YN(4)=Y(I)
VT(4)=(DY1+7Y*OY2)/254.
UT(4)=(TUN(4))*(0.2)
TT=VT(M)\&UT(M)
ATRI日(1)=TNOW+(DY1/264.)
ATRIB(2)=?
ATRIR(S)=AV(M)
CALLFILEM(I)
C
60 [F (M,1T(J+YV+1):GT,0,C) GC T0,100
IF IAMim).=A.\DeltaISL(İi

```


B－13 Listing of Subroutine＂PICK＂used for Layouts（3）and（4）
```

            SURROUTIME PICK FTS 4.84552
            IF (HN(M)AHLVII).GT.O.OI rOO TO 70
            OYI=ARS(YMIN-YN(M)
            OX=ANS(X(I)-XN(M)
            OYZ=ABSIYMIN-Y(II)
    GO TO AO
    70 DY1=AgS(YMAX-YY(M))
                DX=ABS(X(I)-YN(4)
                OYZ=AZS(YMAX-Y(II)
            80 ATRIR(1)=TNOW+(DY1/254.)
                ATDIB(2)=Z.
                CALL FILEM(1)
                HN(Y)=HLV(I)
                YN(M)=YII
                VT(M)=(TY L +DX 40Y2)/2664.
                PT(M)=(ATRIB(4))*(0.2)
                TT=VT(Y)&PT(M)
                go ro 2J0
    C
90 ATRIB(1)=TNOW
ATRIB(2)=2.
AMLGFOEJ
CALLFILEM(1)
IF (HN(MIGHLVVII,GT.O.O) r,O TO 1:O
OX=ARS(X(I) -XN(M))
OYz=0.
HN(N)=HMIN
YN(4)= YMIN
GOTO 120
C
110 OY1=ARS(YMAX-YN(M))
OX=ABS(XII)-YN(MI)
OYz=0
HN(M) = HMAX
VN(M) = YMAX
120 UT(M)=(DY1+0X+7Y2)/264.
ATRIG(2)=2.
ATRIBGGLEAN{M
GO TO 200
C
180 OY1=a 9S(YN(M)-Y(II)
OX=0
HN(M)=HLVII)
YN(N)=Y(I)
VT(M)= (OY1+0X40Y2)/264.
PT(M) = (ATRIG(4))=(0.2)
TT=VT(M)+OT(M)
2CO AN(M)=ATSLIM
XN(Y)=X(I)
PE TURN
ENT

```
            B-13 "PICK" (Continued)

```

    70 GO_TOGSOM(I)-YN(M))
        0x=A⿱一𫝀口S(x(I)-xN(MI)
        OY2=0.
        0Yz=0.
        G0 TO BO
        IFY!MLVIFI:GT:O:ON,GO TO 7T
        OX=4日S(X(I) -XN(M))
        0Y2=0.
    77.IF (HN(M) HHLVV(I):GE.(2)*(MRL)) GO TO 79
        OX=A日SSX(T)-XN(M))
        OX=4AS(XII)-XN(H))
        GO TO AO
    C
99 OYL=ABS(YMAX-YN(M))
OX=ABS(XIT)-XN(H)!
80 ATRIB(I)=TNOH+COY2/264.)
ATRI (2)=2.
ATRIBIG) =AN(M)
CALL FILEM(1
HN(M)=HLV(I
VT(M)= (OY\& FOX\&OY2)/264.
PI(M)=(ATKIB(4))\$(0.2)
TT=VT(M)+PT(M)
GO TO 200
C
90 ATRIB(1)=TNOW
ATRIB(2)=2.

```

```

    100.
        IF (HLVIII.GT.O.OJGOGO TO 105
            OY1=AN(N)+HLV(I) GE.(-2):(MRLI) GO TO 105
            OX=ABS (X(I)-XNIMI)
            OY2=0.
            HN(M) =HMIN
            YN(M)=YMIN
    c
        105 DY1=ABSSYMED-YN(M))
            OX=ABS(XII)-XN(MI)
            OY2=0.
            HN(M) = HMED
            YN(N)=YMED
    110. GO TO 12O
            IF IHN(M) AHLVIII LEGOZIOIMRLIj GO TO 115
            DYI=ABS{YMAX-YN(MI)
            OY2=0.
            HN(M) = HMAX
            YM(M) = YMAX
    115 OY1=ABS(YMED-YN(M):
            OX=\triangleBS (XII)=XN(M)}
            DY2=0.
            HN(M)=HMED
    120 VT(M)=(DY 2+0X+OY2)/264.
            MTR[8(1)=TNOW+(DY1/264.)
            ATRIB(2)=2.
            CALLFILEM (1)
    C
180 OY1=ABS(YN(M)-Y(II)
OX=0.
OYZ=0
HN(M)=HLY(I)
YN(M)=Y(I)
VT(4)=(0Y1+0X+0Y21/264.
PT(M)={ATRIB(4)}*(0.2)
TT=VT(M)*PT(M)
AN(M) =ALSLII
XN(M) = X垔)
C
RETURN
ENO
B-14 "PICK" (Continued)

```

\(B-15\) Flow chart of subroutine " EVENTS" used for all layouts


\section*{B-15 "EVENTS" (Continued)}


\section*{B-15 "EVENTS" (Continued)}


B-15 "EVENTS" (Continued)



B-15 "EVENTS" (Continued)


B -16 Flow Chart of Subroutine " PICK" used for Layouts 1and 2


B - 16 "PICK " (Continued)


\[
\text { B - } 16 \text { "PICK " (Continued) }
\]


B - 16 "PICK " (Continued)


B - 16 "PICK " (Continued)


B - 16 "PICK " (Continued)


B -17 Flow Chart of Subroutine " PICK" used for Layouts 3and 4


B - 17 "PICK " (Continued)


B - 17 "PICK " (Continued)


B-17 "PICK " (Continued)


B - 17 "PICK " (Continued)


B - 17 "PICK " (Continued)


B-17 "PICK " (Continued)


B-17 "PICK " (Continued)


\section*{B -18 Flow Chart of Subroutine " PICK" used for Layouts \(5,6,7\) and 8}


B - 18 "PICK " (Continued)



B - 18 "PICK " (Continued)


B-18 "PICK" (Continued)


B-18 "PICK" (Continued)



B-18 "PICK" (Continued)


\section*{APPENDIX C}

Input Data and File Storage
```

    GEN ir. GENMAHMUO,I,4, 20,1982,1,7,Y,Y; ,Y,Y*
    STA,14,0,3,2*
    一七{M+27375056F33+1000*
COL,1,O(1),2,012):
COL+3,TUN(1),4,TUN(2):
COL,5,TVT(1),5,TVT(2)*
COL,7,TPY(1);0,TPT(2)*
COL,9,THT(1),10,TMT(2)*
-COtVItrSYWFfitriz%SYNFfer
COL,13,P=T(1),14,PCT(2):
HIS,1,ITEM-FRQ;101;1.0;1.0*
HIS,2,UNITS,10,1.0,1.0"
HIS;3,ITEMS:20.1.0,1:0*
PLO,1, IIME,1,5,0,10*

```

```

    VAR,1,2,O,PICK-TM,1,1,0.0.90."
    VAR,1,3,N,WAIT-TM,1,1,0.0:90.*
    VAR,1,4,S,TRVL +HT,1,1,0.0.90.*
    YAR,1,5,C +CYCLE-TM,1,1,0.0;90:*
    PLO,2,TIME,2,5,0,10"
    ```

```

    VAR,2,2,P,PICK-TM,1,1,0.0.90.*
    VIR,2,3,W,WAIT-TM,1,1,0,0,90,=
    VAR,2,4,S,TRVL+WT,1.1,0.0.90.*
    YR, 2;5 C,CYCLE-TM;1,1,0;0;90;*
    PRI,1,LVF,1,2,LVF,3,3,LVF,3*
    —PRE TH,FFFO:5,5,F\&FO.5,6,FIFO.5*
PRI,7,FIFO,5,0,FIF0,5,9,FIF0,5*
PRI,10,FIFO,5,11,FIFO,5,12,FIFO,5*
PRI,13,F[F0,5,14,FIFO,5,15,FIFO,5"
PRI,16,F[F0,5,17,FIFO,5,18,FIFO,5*
PRI,19,FIFO,5,20,FIF0,5,21,FIFO,5:

```

```

    PRI, 25,FIFO,5,26,FIFO,5,27,FIFO,5:
    PRI, 28,FIFO,5,29,FIFO,5,3%,FIFO,5*
    PRI,31,FIFO,5,32,FIFO,5,33,FIFO,5*
    PAR:1,9:*10.20.*
    QNR,2,4..1.,10.*
    ```

```

    SEE,41981,11854,97339*
    ```

```

    FIN*
    ```

```

5TM.14, L.?,?*
LIM.2.3,50,5.<?.17200
=OL.1.ก(U),2.つ(こ)*
COL.3.TUN(1),4,TUN(2):
COL.5,TVT(:),f.ivT(2)=
COL,7,TDT(i),8,TOT(2):
COL,9.アHT(1).1C.TWT(2)=
COL.1:.SVWT(1),:2,SVWT(?)=
COT.\&?.DこT(:),:4,FCT(こ)*
HIS.1,ITE"-FRO.101.1.0.1.j*
HIS,?.UNITS.1C.1.0.1.i:
HIS.3.ITSMS.2G.1.0.1.0*
PLO,1,r:MT.1,5,C.15:
Vaq,1,1,V,TKAVL-TM,1,:,G.C,30.*
VAC.1.2,D.DICK=TM,:.1.C.U.an.*
VaF.1.3.H.WCIT-T4.1.1.C.O., Qr..*
VAG.1.4,5.TFVL+WT.1.i.0.0,OC.*
VAF.1.5.5.CYCLE-TM.1.:.0.0.70.*
0LO.2.TIY-.2.ラ,3.10=
VAR,2,1,V,TFAVL-TM,1,1,0.0,70."
VAR,2,2.2.DICK-TM.1.\&.0.0.91.*
VAR.2.3,H,WAIT-T:4.1.1.0.0.90.*
VAF.2.4.S.TPVL+WT.1.1.0.1.90.*
VAF,2,5,C,CYCLE = T:4.1.土.5.0,90.*
,2I,1.LVF.1,2.LVF,3.3,LVF,3=
DOI,4,FIFC,5,S,FIFO.E.E,FIFO.5*
ORI,7,F== O,5,A,FIFO,5,9,FIF\cap,5=
2QI,10,FIFO,5,11,FIFO,5,12,FIFO.5*
DOI,I3,FIFO,5,14,FIFO,E.15,FIFO,5=
PFI,16,FIFO,5,17,FIFC.5.14,FIEO.5*
OGI,19,FIFC,5,2C,FIFO,5,21,FIFO,5*
DD!,22,FIFO.5.23.FIFO.5*
DAF.1.7..1..20.:
PAD.2,4..1..10.*
INT.1,Y.Y.0.0.?200..Y=
S5E.4:981.11854,97?37*

```

```

FIN:

```
```

TEN,Y. GENMAHMUN,3.4.20.19R2.1,7,Y,Y, ,Y,Y:
STA,14,0,3,2*
LI4,2.3.50.5.19.130G*
COL.1.n(1),2.712)
COL,3,TUV(1),4,TUN(2)*
COL.5.TVT(1).5.TVT(2).
COL,7.TPT(1).9,5PT(2)*
COL,9, TWT(:1),10.TWT(2)*
COL.11.SVHT(1).12.SVWT(2)*
COL.13. DCT(1).14,PCT(胙*
HIS,1,ITEM-FRO.:01,1.0.:.0*
HIS.2.UNITS.10.1.0.1.0*
HIS.3.ITEMS.20.1.0.1.0*
PLO.1.TIME.\&.5.0,10*
VAR.1,1,V,TRAVL-TM,1.1.0.0.90.*
VAR.1,2.D.DICK-TM.1.1.0.0.90.*
VAR.1.3,W,WAIT-TM,1,1,0.0.90.*
VAQ.1.4.S.TRVL+WT,1,1,0.3.90.*
VAR,1,5,C.CYCLE-TM,1,1,0.0.70."
PLO.2.TIYE.Z.5.0.20"
VAP,2,1,V,TRAVL-TM,1,1,C.0,90."
VAR,2.2.0.PICK-TM.1.1.0.0.90."
VAR,2,3.H,HAIT -TM,1.:.0.0.90."
VAP.2.4.3.TCVL+4T,1,1,C.0.90."
VAR,2,5,C,CYCLE-T4,1,1,0.0.90.*
DRI.1.LVF.1.2.LVF.3.3.LVF.3*
PRI,4,FIFO,5,5,FIFO,5,6,FIFO,5*
PRI,7,FIFO,5,8,FIFO.5,9,FIFO.5*
PRI.10.FIFO.5.11,FIFO.5.12,FIFO.5*
PRI,13,FIFO.5,14,FIFO.5,15,FIFO,5*
PRI,15,FIFO,5,17,FIFO.5.1月,FIFO.5*
PRI.17.FIFO.5*
PAR.1.9..1.. 20.*
O40.2.4..1.110.*
INI.1,Y.Y.0.0.3000.,Y=
SEE.41981.11854.97339*
ENT,1.0.0.1.,0.0.0.0.1.,0.0.1.0.0.1..0.0.0.0.2..0.0*
FIN*

```
```

GEN,Y, QENM\HMUO,\&,4, 20.19A2,1, T,Y,Y, ,Y,Y*
ST4.14,0,3,2"
LIM,2.3.50.5.20.1090*
COL,1.7(1).2.012)
COL.3.TUV(1),4.TUN(己)*
COL.5,TVT(1),F.TVT(2)*
COL.7.TPT(1).9.TPT(2)*
COL.9.THT(1).10.TWT(E)*
COL.11,SVWT(1).12.SVWT(2):
COL.1?.OCTI:1.14.FCT(2)*
HIS.1.ITEM-FRO.101.1.0.1.0*
4[S.2.UNITS.10.1.0.1.0*
HIS,3.ITEMS.20.1.0.1.0*
PLO.1.TIME.1.5.0.10"
VAR,1,1,V, TQA VL-TN.1.1,0.0.70.*
VAR.1.2.O.PICK-TM.1.1.0.1.90."
VAP,1,?,W,WAIT-T4.1,1,0.0.90.*
VAR.1.4.S.TशVL+WT,1,1,0.3.90.*
VAR.1.5.C.CYCLE -TM.1.1.0.0.70.*
PLO,2,TIME.2.5,0.10'
VAR,2.1.V.TRAVL-TM,1,1,0.0.70.*
VAD,2,2,O,PICK=TM.1.1,0.0.90.*
VAP,2.3.W.WAIT-TM.1.1.0.0.9C.*
VAR,2.4.S.TRVL+WT,1,1,0.0.90.*
VAR,2.5.C.CYCLE-TM,1.1.0.0.70.*
PFI.1,LVF,1,2,LVF.3.3,LVF,3*
ORI,4,FIFO,5,5,FIFO,5,F,FIFO,5*
PRI,7,FIFO.5,8,FIFO.5,9,FIFO.5*
DOI-10,FIFO,5,11,FIFO,5,12,FIFO,5=
,PRI,13,F[FO,5,14,FIFO,5,15,FIFO.5=
PRI,15,FIFO,5,17,FIFO,5,1%,FIFO.5*
PRI,19,FIFO,5,20,FIFO.5,21,FIFO,5*
OPI, 22,FIFO,5,23,FIFO,5,24,FIFO,5*
DRI, 25,FIFO.5,2E,FIFO,5,27,FIFO,5%
PRI, 28,FIFO.5,29,FIFO.5*
OAR.1.9..1., 2C.*
010.2.4.01..10.*
INI,1,Y,Y,0.0,3000.,Y*
SEE,41982.11854.97337*
ENT.1.0.0.1..0.0.0.0.1..0.0.1.0.0.1...0.0.0.0.2.,0.0*
FIN*

```
```

    Gen,r. Benmahmuo,5,4,20,19hz,1,T,r,r, ,r,r=
    STA,14,],3,2*
    LIM,2,3,56,6,66,1000*
    COL,1,Q(1),2,2(2)*
    COL,3,TUN(1),4.TUN(2)*
    COL,5,TVT(1),0.TVT(2)*
    CUL,7,TPT(1),8,IPT(2)*
    COL,9,TWT(2),10,THT(2)*
    COL,11,5VWI(1),12&SVWI(2):
    COL,13.PCT(1),:4,PCT(z)*
    HIS,1,ITEM-FKG,101,1,G,1.O*
    HIS,2.UNITS.1U,1.0.1.0*
    HIS,3.ITEMS,20.1.N,1.0*
    PLO,1,TIME,1,5,6,10*
    VAR,1,1,V,TKAVL=TM,1,1,C.0,90.*
    VAR,1,Z,P,PICK-TM,1,1,0.0,90."
    VAR,1,3,W,WAIT-TM,1,1,U.N,90.*
    VAR,1,4,S,TKVL+WT,1,1,0,0,9,.**
    VAR,1,5,C,LYCLE-TM,1,1,0.0.90.*
    PLO,2,TIM=,2,5,C,10*
    VAF,2,1,V,IKAVLLTM, 1, 1,U.0,90.*
    VAR,2,2,P,PICK-TM,1,1,6,0,9J.*
    VAR,2,3,W,WAIT-TM,1,1,0.0,93.*
    VAR,2,4,S,TPVL+WT,1,1,0.0,90.*
    VAR,2,5,C,CYCLE-TM,1,1,N.0,90."
    PRI,1,LVF,1,2,LVF,3,3,LVF,3*
    PRI,4,FIFO,5,5,FIFO,5,6,FIFO,5*
    PRI,7,FIFO,5,8,FIFO,5,9,FIFO,5*
    PRI,10,FIFO,5,11,FIFO,5,12,FIFO,5*
    PRI,13,FIFU,5,14,FIFO,5,15,FIFO,5*
    PRI,16,FIFO,5,17,FIFO,5,18,FIFO,5*
    PRI,19,FIFG.5,20,FIFO,5,21,FIFO,5*
    PRI,22,FIFU,5,23,FIFO,5,24,FIFO,5*
    PRI, 25,FIFU,5,26,FIFO,5,27,FIFO,5*
    PRI,28,FIFC,5,29,FIFO,5,30,FIFO,5*
    PRI,31,FIFO,5,32,FIFO,5,33,FIFO,5*
    PRI, 34,FIFO,5,35,FIFO,5,36,FIFO,5*
    PRI,37,FIFU,5,30,FIFO,5,39,FIFO,5*
    PRI,4C,FIFU,5,41,FIFO,5,42,FIFO,5**
    PRI,43,FIFC,5,44,FIFO,5,45,FIF0,5*
    PRI,46,FIFU,5,47,FIFO,5,48,FIFO,5*
    PRI,49,FIFU,5,50,FIFO,5,51,FIFO,5*
    PRI,52,FIFU,5,53,FIFO,5,54,FIFO,5*
    PRI,55,FIFO,5,56,FIFO,5,57,FIFO,5*
    PRI, 5%,FIFU,5,59,FLFO,5,60,FIFO.5*
    PRI,61,FIFU,5,62,FIFO,5,63,FIFO.5*
    PAR,1,9.,1.,2J.=
    PAE.2,4.,1.,10.*
    INI,1,r,Y,4.0,3000...Y*
    SEE,41981,11854,97339*
    ENT,1,0.00,10.0.0.0.0.1.,0.3.1.0.0.1.,.J.0.0.0.2.,00.0*
    FIN
    ```
C-5 General Input for Layout
```

GEN,Y, QENMAHMUO, \$,4,20,1982,1,7,Y,Y, ,Y,Y=
STA,14,0,3,2*
LM,2,3,50,6,43,1000%
COL,1,\(1),2,D(2)=
COL,3,TUY(1),4,TUN(2)*
COL,5,TVT(1),6,TVT(2):
COL,7,TPT(1),8,TPY(2)*
COL,9,THT(1),10.THT(2):
COL,11,SVHT(1),12,SVHT(2):
COL,13,DCT(1),14,PCT(2)*
HIS,1,ITEM-FRQ,101,1.0,1.0:
HIS,2,UNITS,10,1.0.1.0*
HIS,3,ITEMS,20,1.0,1.0%
PLO,1,TIME,1,5,0,10*
VAR,1,1,V,TRIVL-TM,1,1,0.0,90.:
VAR,1,2,P,PICK-TM,1,1,0.0.90.*
VAR,1,3.H,WAIT -TM,1,1,0.0.90.*
VAR,1,4,5,TRVL+WT,1.1,0.0.90.*
VAR,1,5,C,CYCLE-TM,1,1,0.0,90."
PLO,2,TIME,2,5,0,10*
VAR,2,1,V,TRAVL-TM,1,1,0.0,90.*
VAR,2,2,D,PICK-TM,1,1,0.0,90."
VAR,2,3,H,WAIT-TM,1,1,0.0,90.*
VAR,2,4,S,TRVL+HT,1,1,0.0.90.*
VAP,2,5,C,CYCLE -TM,1,1,0.0,90.=
PRI,1,LVF,1,2,LVF,3,3,LVF,3*
PRI,4,FIFO,5,5,FIFO,5,6,FIFO,5=
PRI, 7,FIFO,5,8,FIFO,5,9,FIFO,5:
PRI,10,FIFO,5,11,FIFO,5,12,FIFO,5*
PRI,13,FIFO,5,14,FIFO,5,15,FIFO,5*
PRI,16,FIFO,5,17,FIFO,5,18,FIFO,5F
PRI,19,FIFO,5,20,FIFO,5,21,FIFO,5*
PRI, 22,FIFO,5,23,FIFO,5,24,FIFO,5*
PRI, 25,FIFO,5,26,FIFO,5,27,FIFO,5%
PRI, 2%,FIFO,5,29,FIFO,5,30,FIFO,5:
PRI, 31,FIFO,5,32,FIFO,5,33,FIFO,5:
PRI,34,FIF0,5,35,FIFO,5,36,FIFO,5:
PRI, 37,FIFO,5,38,FIFO,5,39,FIFO,5:
PRI,40,FIFO,5,41,FIFO,5,42,FIFO,5:
PRI,43,F[FO,5*
PAR,1.9.,1., 20."
OAR,2,4.,1.,10."
INI,1,Y,Y,0,0,3000,,Y=
SEE,41981',11854,97339=
ENT,1,0.0.1.0.0.0,0.0.1.,0.0.1.0.0.1.0.0.0.0.0.2..0.0.0
FIN*

```
```

    GEN,Y. GENHAHMUD,7,4,20.1982,1,7,Y,Y, ,Y,Y*
    STA,14:0,3,2"
    -LM.2.3.5E.6.16.10.10*
COL,1,Q(1),2,Q(2)*
COL,3,TUN(1),4,TUN(2)*
COL,5,TVT(1),j,TVT(2)*
COL,7,TPT(1),8,TPT(2)*
COL,9,TWT(1),10.TWT12)*
_COL.11.SVHII11.12.SVHIR(2)*
COL,13.PCT (1),14,PCT(2)
HIS.1.ITEM-FEO.101,1,6.1.0*
HIS,2,UNITS.10,1,0,1.0*
HIS.3,ITEMS,2i.i.G,1.G*
PLO,1,TIME,S,5,0,10*
_-VAK,1.1,Y.IHA,VL-IM.1.1.0.0.30.*
VAR,1,2,P,PICK-TM,1,1,0.0.90.*
VAR,1,3,W,WAIT-TM,1,1,[.C.93.*
VAR,1,4,S,TRVL+WT,1,1,0.0,70.*
VAP.1,5,C.LYCLE-TM,1,1,0.0.90.*
PLO,2.TIME,2,5,0,10*
_VAR,2,1.N.IPAYL-IM.1.1,0a0.90.*
VAR,2,2,P,PICX-TM,1,1,0.0.90."
VAF,2,3,W,WAIT-TM,1,1,C.0,90.*
VAR,2,4,S,IRVL+WT,1,1,C.0.90.*
VAR,2,5,C,LYCLE-TM,1,1,U.0.70."
PRI,1,LVF,i,2,LVF,3,3,LVF,3*
_PRI,4.EIEO.5.5.EIEO.5.6.EIFO.5*
PRI,7,FIFC,S,9,FIFO,5.9,FIFO,5%
PRI,10,FIFU,5,1^,FIFO,5,12.FIFO.5*
PRI,13,FIFU.5,14,FIFO.5.15,FIFO.5*
PRI,16,FIFU.5,17,FIFO,5,1%,FIFO.5*
PRI,19,FIFO,5,20,FIFO,5,21,FIFO,5*
__PRI.22.EIEO.5.23.FIEO.5.24.FIFO.5*
PRI, 25,FIFO.5,26,FIFO.5.27.FIFO.5*
PRI, 28,FIFU.5,29,FIFO.5,30,FIFO,5*
PRI,31,FIFU.5,32,FIFO,5,33,FIF0,5*
PRI, 34,FIFO,5,35,FIFO,5*
PAR,1,9.,1,.co.*
__PAR=2.4.214,10%
INI,1,Y,Y,4.0,3600..Y*
Sce.41981.11854,97339*
ENT,1,0.L.1.,C.L,0.U.1.,N.0.1.0.0.1.,0.0.U.こ.こ.,0.0*
FIN*

```

C-7 General Input for Layou
```

    GEN,Y. BENMAHMUD,8,4,20,1982,1,7,Y,Y, ,Y,Y*
    STA.14,0,3.2*
    LM,2,3,50,6,26,1030*
    ```

```

    COL,3,TUN(1),4,TUN(2):
    COL,5,TVT(1),6,TVTi2)*
    COL,T,TPT(1),R,TPT(2)*
    COL,9,THT(11,10,THT(2)*
    COL,11,SVHT(1),12,SVHT(2)*
    COL,13.PCTII.,14,FCT(2)*
    HIS,1,ITEM-FPO,101,1.0,1.0*
    HIS,2,UNITS,10,1,0,1.0"
    HIS,3,ITEMS,20,1.0.1.0*
    OLO,1,TIME,1,5,0,10*
    VAR,1.1,V,TRAVL-TM,1,1,0.0,70,*
    VAR,1,Z,P,PICX-TM,1,1,0.0,90."
    VAP,1,3,N,WAIT-TM,1,1,0,0,90.*
    VAR,1,4,S,TPVLTHT,1,1,0,0,90."
    VAR,1,5,C,CYCLE-TM,1,1,0.0,90."
    OLO,2,TIME,Z,5,0,10*
    VAR,2,1,V,TPAVL-TM,1,1,0,0,90.*
    VAR,2,2,P,PICK-TM,1,1,0.0,90."
    VAP,2,3,N,WAIT-TM,1,1,0.0,90.*
    VAR,2,4,5,TRVL+HT,1,1,0.0,90."
    VAR,2,5,C,CYCLE-TM,1,1,0.0,90.*
    PRI,1,LVF,1,2,LVF, 3,3,LVF,3#
    PRI,4,FIFO,5,5,FIFO,5,6,FIFO,5*
    PRI,7,FIFO,5,8,FIFO,5,9,FIFO,5*
    PRI,10,FIFO,5,11,FIFO,5,12,FIFO,5*
    िRI,13,FIFO,5,14,FIFO,5,15,F1FO,5%
    ORI,16,FIFO,5,17,FIFO,5,18,FIFO,5*
    FRI,19,FIFO,5,20,FIFO,5,21,FIFO,5#
    ORI,22,FIFO,5,23,FIFO,5,24,FIFO,5*
    FRI,25,FIFO,5,26,FIFO,5,27,FIFO,5%
    PRI,28,FIFO,5,29,FIFO,5,30,FIFO,5*
    FRI, 31,FIFO,5,32,FIFO,5,33,FIFD,5*
    ORI,34,FIFO,5,35,FIFO,5,35,FIFO,5:
    PRI,37,FIFO,5,38,FIFO,5,39,FIFO,5%
    PRI,40,FIFO,5,41,FIFO,5,42,FIFO,5*
    BRI,43,F5FO,5,44,FIFO,5,45,FIFO,5%
    PRI,46,FIFO,5,47,FIFO,5,48,FIFO,5*
    PRI,49,FIFO,5,50,FIFO,5,51,FIFD,5%
    PRI,52,FIFO,5,53,FIFO,5,54,FIFO,5*
    FRI,55,FIFO.5年
    PAR,1,9..1..,20.*
    P市,2.4..1.010."
    INI,I,Y,Y,0.0,3000.,Y=
    SEE,419B1',11854;97339*
    ENT,1,0.0,1.,0.0,0.0.1.,0.0,1,0.0.1.,0.0.0.0,2.,0.0"
    FIN*
    ```

\section*{C-8 General Input for Layout}


> C-9 Input Data for Layout (1)



\section*{C-11 Input Data for Layout (3)}






PRINTCUT OF FILE NUMBER 5
INON-
THE FILE IS EMPTY
PRINTOUT OF FILE NUMBER 6
TNOW \(=0\).
ODTIM= O.
THE FILE IS EMPTY
PRINTOUT OF FILE NUMBER P
TNON \(=0\).
OQT IM \(=0\).
THE FILE IS EMPIY
PRINTOUT OF FILE NUMBER A
TNOH \(=00^{\circ}\)
OOTIM= 0 .
THE FILE IS EMPTY
PRINTOUT OF FIEE NUMBER - 9 \(\qquad\)
TNOW \(=0\).
ZOTIM \(=0\).
THE FILE IS EMPTY

C-17 (Continued)


TNOW = 0 .
aplina 0

INTOUT OF FILE NUHBER 16
OOTIM \(=0\).

THE FILE IS EPPTY

TNOH \(=0\).
OTIIM= 0
THE FILE IS EMPTY

TNOW \(=0\).
DOTIH= 0 .
HE FILE IS EMPIT

TNOW \(=0\).

THE FILE IS EMPIV

C-17 (Continued)


\section*{C-17 (Continued)}
**GASP FILE STORAGE AREA DUMP AT TIME . 3000 E *04**

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ENTRIES IN FILE STORAGE AREA - 32





C-18 (Continued)


\section*{C-18 (Continued)}
```

PRINTCUT OF FILE NUMBER 13
TNOW = - . 300DE+04
TQTIMX . 2999E+04

```
\begin{tabular}{lr} 
TIME PERIOO FOR STAIISTICS & \(.3000 E+04\) \\
AVERAGE NUMBEF INFILE & \(.10 B 1\) \\
STANOARO OEVIATION & \(\bullet 3105\) \\
MAXIMUN NUMBER INFILE & 1
\end{tabular}
THE FILE IS EMPTY

PRINTCUT OF FILE NUMBER 14

TNOL \(=\quad .3000 E+04\)

クOTIM= .2999E404

TIME PERIOD FCR STATISTICS . \(3000 E+04\)
MVERAGE NUMBER IN FILE
STANDARO DEVIATION
maximun numger in file
.0739
.2616
FILE CONTENTS
\(2000 E+01\)-...... 6000E+02


PRINTOUT OF FILE NUMAER 15
TNOH \(=.3000 E+04\)
OATIM= :2974E+AG

TIME PERIOD FOR STAIISTICS •3000E+04
AVERAGE NUMBEF IN FILE .0487
STANOARO DE YIATION
HAXIMUM NUMBER IN FILE

C-18 (Continued)



THE FILE IS EMPTY





C-19 Last Part of Input Data for all Layouts

\section*{APPENDIX D}

Output Summary Report
*FIASP SUMMARY REPORT**
SIMULATION PROJECT NUMBER 1 BT Y. BENMAHMUD
OHTE 472071952 RUN NURBER—— OF 1
CURRENT TIME \(=.3000 E+04\)



D-1 Results Summary Report for Layout (1)
**GASP SUMMARY REPORT**
SImulation project numger 2 or v. benmahmud

- © A Sp Summary REPORT **

\title{
SIHULGIION PROJECI NUHBER 3 GY Y. BENMATMUD
}

DAIE 4/ 20/ 1952 RUQ AUMGER 1 JF 1
CURRENT IIME = . \(3000 E\) OL
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{PARAMETER PARAMETER} & SET \(1=\) & . \(9000 \mathrm{E}+01\) & -1020E401 & . \(2000 \mathrm{E}+02\) & 0. & & \\
\hline & \[
\text { SET } \quad 2=
\] & -4000E-01 & . 1000 E61 & -1000E+02 & 0. & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{*-STAIISIICE FOR VARIABLES BASEO ON OBSERVATION*F} \\
\hline & MEAN & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { OESTAIISIICE FOR YARIAE } \\
& \text { SIO OEV SO JE MEAN }
\end{aligned}
\]} & CY & HINIMUA & MAXIMUM & OPS \\
\hline Q111 & .9755E001 & -2576E*01 & . 2521 E 00 & . 2661 E -08 & -3000E-01 & -1600E-12 & 106 \\
\hline Q121 & . 939 1F-01 & - 3 C6TE-01 & - \(2986 \mathrm{EL*O}\) & \(.3245 E * 00\) & - 2000 O. 01 & .1690E. 12 & \\
\hline IUN(1) & . \(4987 E+02\) & -1451E-02 & . 143 AE + DI & \(.2970 E 00\) & - 200 OE. 02 & .9700. 12 & 106 \\
\hline TUN(2) & - \(4627 \mathrm{~F}+02\) & -1688E02 & -1616E*01 & . \(3667 \mathrm{E}+0\) & . 7000 E -01 & .9180E+02 & 109 \\
\hline TVI(1) & - 747EE + 01 & -1919E+01 & -1064E*00 & \(.2567 E+80\) & . 3015 L -1 & . \(1335 E+02\) & 106 \\
\hline VVI(2) & - 7494 E 01 & -2111E01 & - 2022 E - 00 & . \(2016 E+00\) & . 297 DE + 01 & -1318EA? & 109
106 \\
\hline TPI(1) & - \(1958 \mathrm{E}+02\) & -6128E01 & -5952E+00 & . 3130 Cl 0 & - \(4000 \mathrm{E}+1\) & . 3780 E02 & 106 \\
\hline IPI(2) & . \(1600 \mathrm{O}+02\) & -6943E+01 & -6659F+00 & . 3057 E -98 & \(.2000 E+11\) & -354 EE* 12 & 109 \\
\hline IMICl & - \(8035 \mathrm{~L}+00\) & - 163 YE 01 & -1641E+00 & . \(2182 \mathrm{CO1}\) & 0 - & -7897E+01 & 106 \\
\hline IWI(2) & -1190E 01 & - \(2330 \mathrm{CO1}\) & - \(2230 \mathrm{E}+00\) & . \(2009 \mathrm{O}+01\) & 0. & -1093E+02 & 106 \\
\hline SVWT111 & . \(8260 \mathrm{E}+01\) & - 23 \% 5 E + 01 & . 2278 EE 00 & . \(2832 \mathrm{E}+00\) & . 3485 E 01 & -1340E- 12 & 106 \\
\hline SUNT(2) & -8695E+01 & - \(2894 E+01\) & . 2712E00 & . 3332 E 00 & - 297 OE-01 & . 1736 E - 02 & 109 \\
\hline PCTII) & - \(276 \mathrm{UE*O}\) & - \(7075 E+01\) & -60ア2E-00 & . 25.0 E00 & . \(1491 E+02\) & . \(49715 \cdot 02\) & 106 \\
\hline PCICZ) & - 2EG9E*02 & - 84JOE.01 & - 810 SE*00 & . \(3170 \mathrm{E}+0\) & .7233 C 01 & . \(66555+02\) & 109 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

D-3 Results Summary Report for Layout (3)
- GASP SUMMARY REPDRT*:

* Gisp sumpigy repū̃t**



D-5 Results Summary Report for Layout (5)

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline PARAMETER PARAHETER & \[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { SET } & 1= \\
\text { SET } & 2=
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& .9000 E+01 \\
& .4100 E+01
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& .1000 \mathrm{E}+01 \\
& -1008 \mathrm{O}+01
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& .2000 E * 02 \\
& .1000 E * 02
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\mathrm{B} .
\] & & \\
\hline & & －Stat & FOR VARIAB & BASED DM OB & ION＊＊ & & \\
\hline & ME AN & STO DEV & SD JF MEAN & CV & MINI YUM & HAXIMUM & OBS \\
\hline alil & \[
.966 \text { IE }+01
\] & － 2711 E 01 & － 2519 E 00 & ． 2068 E －00 & －2000E＋01 & ．160日E－12 & 121 \\
\hline a(2) & \[
.9579 E+01
\] & －2890E＊D1 & － 2034 E － 00 & －3025E＊00 & －3000E＋81 & －180日E＊2 & 121 \\
\hline TUN（1） & ． \(4839 \mathrm{E}+82\) & ． 1572 E （12 & －1429E＋01 & ． \(3240 \mathrm{E}+0\) & －7000 701 & ． 090 EEO2 & 121 \\
\hline TUN（2） & － \(4054 \mathrm{E}+02\) & －1633E＊02 & －1484E＊01 & － 3364 E －9 & －170EE 12 & －1000ED3 & 121 \\
\hline TVI（1） & －5009E＋01 & －1592E＊O1 & －14．8E＊O0 & －3179E＊日 & －1303E＋ 1 & －9333E－11 & 121 \\
\hline TVIC2） & － \(49145+01\) & －1538E－01 & －1338E＊00 & －3129E．00 & ． 181 9E＊ 01 & － 8304 CHI & 121 \\
\hline TPT（1） & \[
.1903 E+02
\] & ．6301E＊01 & －5720E＊ 10 & －3311E＊S &  & －3400E＋02 & 121 \\
\hline TPTI21 & \[
.1901 E+02
\] & \[
.6620 E+01
\] & ． 6010 E ＋00 & －3482E＋ 00 & ．6300E＋01 & －3800E＊ 02 & 121 \\
\hline infit & － 361 OE 00 & － \(9837 \mathrm{E}+10\) & ．8943E－01 & －2720f＋01 & 0.63002 & －5339E＊ 01 & 121 \\
\hline TMTI21 & －6581E00 & \(-1129 E 01\) & －1027E＊00 & － \(2465 \mathrm{c}+01\) & 0. & －4903E＊01 & 121 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
SUMTIII \\
SVMT（2I
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& .5371 E * 01 \\
& .5372 E * 1
\end{aligned}
\] & \(1828 E+01\)
\(-1874 E+01\) & \(1652 E+10\)
\(-1785 * 0\) & －3483E＋00 & －1303E＋81 & \[
.1093 E+12
\] & 121 \\
\hline SU4T（2） & \(.5372 E 01\)
\(.24 .0 E * 02\) & －1E74E＋01
\(-74205+01\) & \(1764 E * 0\)
\(.67+5 E .00\) & －3688E＋ 08 & －1313E＋01 & \[
-1138 E+82
\] & 121 \\
\hline & －2438E02 & \(.7420 E 01\)
\(.7658+81\) & －67＋5E＊00 & \(.3041 E+08\)
\(.3141 E+00\) & \(.6073 t+01\)
\(.6615 E+01\) & \(1.489 E+02\)
\(.4612 E * 02\) & 121 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

D－6 Results Summary Report for Layout（6）


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
PARAMETER \\
PARAMETER
\end{tabular}} & SET \(1=\) & -9000E+01 & . \(1000 \mathrm{E}+01\) & . 2000 E 02 & 0. & & \\
\hline & SET \(2=\) & -4080E+01 & . \(1080 \mathrm{E}+1\) & . 1000 E02 & 0. & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{-*STAIISIICS FOR VARIABLES BASED UN OBSERUATION**} \\
\hline & HEAN & STD DEV & SD DE MEAN & Cu & hinimum & haximuty & OBS \\
\hline O(1) & . 9403 SE 01 & . 2436 E 01 & . 2188E*00 & -2591E400 & . \(2080 \mathrm{ET1}\) & .1610E-32 & 124 \\
\hline Q(2) & -9847E-01 & -31465*11 & . 2932 E -88 & . 3235 E 00 & . \(3080 \mathrm{E}+31\) & -1800E \({ }^{\text {- }}\) 2 & 118 \\
\hline TUN111 & - 472 OE 02 & -1419E-02 & -1274E+11 & -3005E+40 & - 1000 CH & .9P00E+3 & 126 \\
\hline TUN(2) & . 4977 CO & -1713E-02 & .1639E- 11 & . 3563 E +80 & . \(1300 \mathrm{E}+82\) & . 1080 DE3 & 117 \\
\hline TVIIt & . \(4906 \mathrm{E}+01\) & -1419E.01 & \(.1274 E 00\) & . 2893 E - 08 & & .8636E +11 & \\
\hline TVI(2) & . 4984 E 01 & . 1355 E01 & . \(1253 \mathrm{E}-80\) & \(.2719 E 00\) & -2303E*O1 & \[
.8636 E+11
\] & \[
117
\] \\
\hline TPT11) & - 1850502 & - 5719E* 01 & -5136E400 & - 307 AE* 08 & - 280 ¢E* 81 & -30 3 OE + 82 & 124 \\
\hline TPT121 & . 1955 E 02 & -7129E+B1 & . 6591 E 00 & -3647E 80 & . 520 EE 01 & - \(3920 \mathrm{E}-8\) & 117 \\
\hline TMIT11 & -3595E.00 & -9936E*00 & . 892 SE-01 & . 2764 E -11 & -. & . 7115 E -1 & 124 \\
\hline TWT121 & . 5545 E +00 & -1116E*1 & -1032E+00 & . \(2012 \mathrm{E}+1\) & 0. & - 4394 EPI & 117 \\
\hline SUWT(1) & -5265E*1 & . 1697 E 01 & -1524E+08 & - \(3223 \mathrm{~F}+00\) & . 1879 O 01 & . \(1040 \mathrm{O}+2\) & 124 \\
\hline SUWT(2) & - 553 AE 01 & -1606E+01 & -1559E+00 & -3045E-00 & - \(2303 E 01\) & .1038E02 & 117 \\
\hline PCT111 & . 2384 E 02 & - ETO6E 01 & . \(6022 \mathrm{E}+80\) & - ? 612 E -00 & -5012E+81 & -4663E-E2 & 124 \\
\hline PCT(2) & - 2509 -02 & - \(0123 \mathrm{E}+01\) & . 7515 E +90 & -3241E*00 & .7776 E -1 & .4A18E*2 & 117 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

D-8 Results Summary Report for Layout (8)












D-9 (Continued)```

