
SIMOGGA LD Qt Documentation

Release 4.6

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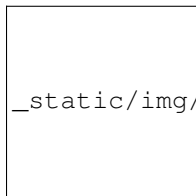
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SIMOGGA key concepts

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1.1 Flow

- *Flow* = number of movements or quantity of goods transferred between two machines (From - To). The *graphical view* represents the directional flow (From - To). The *real view* represents the flow on each segment without added indication of direction.
- Flow expressed in terms of **movement** (movement= transfer of a batch of parts from a position A to a position B); the value of the flux is the number of trips made to move all parts of a position A to a position B.
- Flow expressed in terms of **quantity** : The flow value is the sum of all parts moved from a position A to a position B.

1.2 Machine

- SIMOGGA considers a machine, all machines, workstations, and storage locations where the product is stopped, (it can be transformed by an operation of the process or just stored for some time).
- The machines have a **color** which characterizes the type of machine.
- The level of **filling** of the colored part is the percentage of the load with respect to the capacity.

1.3 Views

- SIMOGGA is organized into different views: *graphical view*,;term:design view,;term:interaction view,;term:scheduler view.
- **Graphical** view : Visualization of directional flow without constraint (cultural, technical, historical).
- **Design** view: View that permit the plant layout definition.
- **Interaction** view : View with the plant layout to account for technical constraints of the plant (plant areas, entry-exit, immovable machinery).
- **Scheduler** view: View used to make different scheduling manipulations.

1.4 Scenario

- SIMOGGA is built based on a set of customer data = the Excel file where each transaction is assigned to a machine. This corresponds to a particular Operation-Machine solution. The assignment of operations on machines is used to define the matrix of From-To stream where all flows of a machine A to a B machines are represented.
- Each *scenario* presented in SIMOGGA corresponds to a solution **Machine-Operation** particular. This solution involves the flow between different machines and a specific use machine (with respect to the load capacity defined).
- Each *scenario* is also defined by a factory **design**.

Alternative They used to define situations where machines are moved. This allows, within a scenario to build the successive steps to be followed to arrive at the optimal situation. An alternative may be seen as a picture, a backup at some point. Just duplicate the alternative being to continue the analysis process and maintain the current status.

Flow Number of movements or amount of products transferred between two machines (From - To). A flow is expressed in terms of movement and quantity.

Graphical View The graphical view shows the directional flow (From - To). The graphical view allows visualization of (technical, cultural, historical) directional flow freely.

Machine SIMOGGA considered a machine, machine, workstation, storage where the product is stopped, (it can be transformed by an operation of the process or just stored for some time). The machines have a **color** characterizes the type of machine. The filling **level** of the colored part is the percentage of the load with respect to the ability.

Movement (Flows) A movement is a transfer of a batch of parts from a position A to a position B. The flow value is the number of trips made to move all parts of a position A to a position B.

Quantity (Flows) The flow value is the sum of all parts moved from a position A to a position B.

Real View The actual view is summed flows on each segment without steering precision. The actual includes the plant layout to accommodate the technical requirements of the plant (plant areas, entry-exit, immovable machinery).

Scenario An Operation-Machine solution that involves flow between the various machines and a specific machine utilization (load relative to the defined capacity). Each scenario is characterized by a factory design.

Scene The scene sets the graphic display area.

Views SIMOGGA is organized into different views: real view and graphical view.

CHAPTER 3

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