

# Trust-Based Resource Sharing in Distributed Manufacturing



Manufacturing



Business Processes

## Problem

Globalization and changes in consumer demand in distributed manufacturing have resulted in many challenges for companies. To overcome this, companies can keep extra capacity, but this may result in excess stock in quiet periods. A second option is for companies to join together to create clusters, or federations, for sharing resources.

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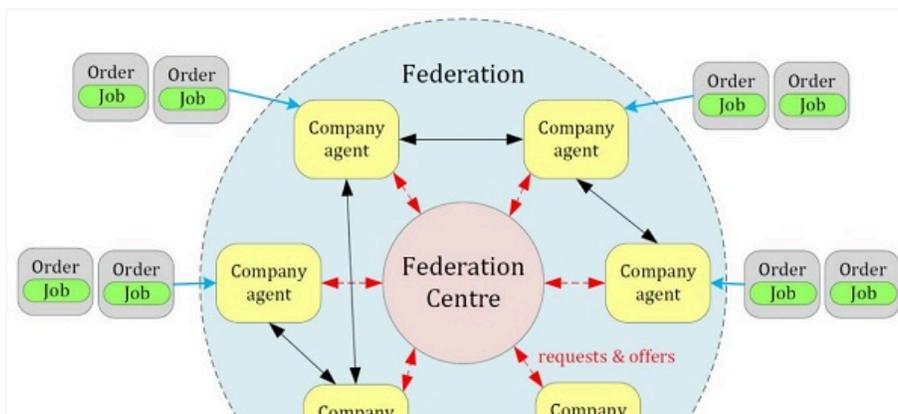
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## Solution

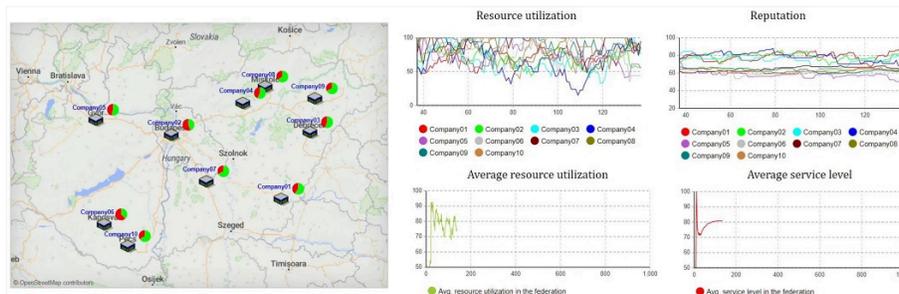
EPIC Centre of Excellence developed a model where companies are members of a federation. They receive orders and if they do not have the necessary resources, they can send requests to the federation center/platform. Companies which have free resources, can send offers to this same center.

The federation center matches the requests with the offers and sends the different possibilities to the requester agent. The requester agent then chooses the best offer, and a contract is made between the requester and the offeror. The aim of the platform is not to find the best solution but to find good alternatives.

Trustfulness is calculated by ratings given after each contract. Trust is an internal value based on direct interactions between companies. However, trust is not the only consideration. Reputation is a public perception value influenced by all the interactions made by the company and is similar to google reviews. These two ratings are given by the requester about the offeror after each contract.



experimentation tool for investigating different scenarios and in this case 10 company agents were placed on the map of Hungary and the individual resource utilizations and reputation values were visualized during the model running.



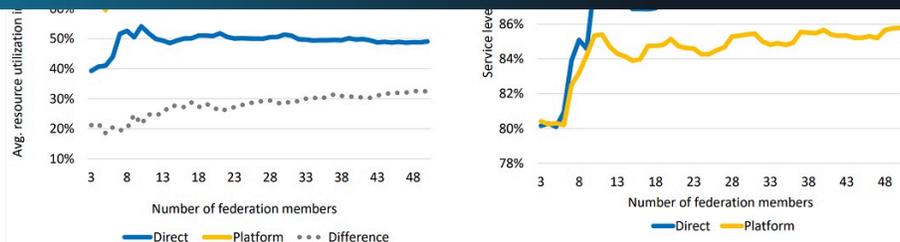
The simulation model (click to enlarge)

## Results

The goal of the experiments was to create an effective mechanism that could be applied in real life and test the effect of realistic scenarios.

The first experiment compared the platform-based solution and direct communication between companies. The experiment considered different numbers of federation members and two different KPIs illustrated in the diagram below.

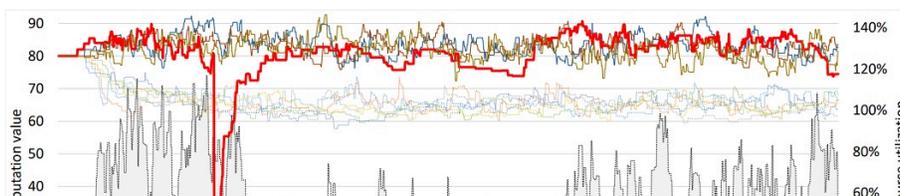
In the diagram on the left, the platform-based approach performed better by about 30% in terms of average resource utilization. In the diagram on the right, surprisingly, the direct exchange performed better in terms of service levels.



### Platform vs. direct exchange-based resource sharing

The second experiment tested the effect of a negative event that affected trustfulness. In the experiment, the performance of the company did not change, but the public perception or reputation value decreased as can be seen in the diagram below and represented by C09 – the red line.

The reputation value rose back to the original level relatively quickly, but the resource utilization of that company – illustrated by the gray line chart remained low for a long time because the partners made their decision based on individual trust and public perception values. The performance and the accuracy of the company did not change and because of this after some interactions the reputation level rose. In the case of the individual trust values, the increase was much slower because of the lower number of individual interactions, and this is why the resource utilization level also increased much slower.



In the future, there are plans to apply multi-criteria decision making and have different types of companies with different types of preferences, such as price, trustfulness or even sustainability.

Another direction for the future is to extend the company agents with a discrete-based factory model as agent-based and [discrete-event modeling](#) can be combined in AnyLogic.

Finally, more experiments should be run as the platform which is responsible for matching and providing reputation values for the companies has a global view in the system. This means that it can optimize, for example logistics routes and then the platform can see all the interactions, all the offers, and all the requests.

The case study was presented by Adam Szaller, EPIC Center of Excellence, at the AnyLogic 2021 Conference.

The slides are available as a [PDF](#).



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