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## THE USE OF A SENSING FUNCTION IN STOCK CONTROL

IN CASES where a forecasting scheme is a modified simple E.W.M.A. using the tracking signal suggested by Trigg as a feedback to the smoothing constant, a modification to the re-order level formula is also readily available.

Let  $E_0$  be the current smoothed error used in the computation of the tracking signal  $T_0$ , and  $\alpha_0$  be the current value (function of tracking signal values) of the smoothing constant.

Consider:

$$H = 1 + \theta(\lambda \operatorname{sign}(E_0) - 1) \alpha_0$$
:  $\lambda, \theta$  finite.

In the case of a constant mean level of demand the value of  $E_0$  tends to zero. Thus  $\alpha_0$  tends to zero and H tends to unity.

In the case of rising demand  $T_0$  and hence  $\alpha_0$  tend to unity, the sign  $(E_0)$  is positive and thus H tends to the value of  $1 + \theta(\lambda - 1)$ .

In the case of falling demand H tends to the value of  $1 - \theta(\lambda + 1)$ .

In the case of a changing mean level of demand the forecast will tend to lag and hence the recorder level based on a calculation of the type:

## R = demand + safety stock

will tend to be too low when demand is rising and too high when it is falling, giving excessive stockouts and stocks respectively.

By a proper choice of  $\theta$  and  $\lambda$  and hence range of values for *H*, the re-order level can be modified to improve the uniformity of stock levels and service over items and time. The suggested modification is:

$$R = \text{demand} + H$$
. safety stock.

Simulations suggest that a suitable system over a wide range of situations is as follows:

 $\alpha_0 = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha_{-1} + |T_0|): \quad \alpha_{-1} \text{ being } \alpha_0 \text{ of the previous period.}$  $\theta = -\frac{1}{4}, \quad \lambda = -7 \quad \text{giving} \quad -\frac{1}{2} < H < 3.$ 

The benefits vary with cases but simulations suggest that a situation which had 18 per cent of weeks with stocks unavailable could be reduced to 2 per cent with only a 10 per cent increase in average stock whilst a falling demand case could have a 30 per cent reduction in stock-holding without involvement of stockouts.

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## REFERENCES

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