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Business Model and Methods of Evaluation in Sustainable Manufacturing

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Abstract

Additive manufacturing (AM) enables cost-effective and efficient production toward sustainability. However, a rigorous evaluation method is required to further investigate the measurement method and efficiency before AM can be well-positioned in sustainable manufacturing and become the industry mainstream.

Cost savings play a key role in the manufacturing industry. Compared to conventional manufacturing (CM), the cost of AM is volume-independent. In contrast, CM production requires a certain volume to share the initial tooling costs to achieve cost reduction. This constraint limits CM from service on demand and leaves ambiguity in the threshold setting of that critical batch volume. In addition, the invisibility of AM advantages in cost factors blocks AM technologies from appropriate processes and affects its applications. To address these issues, this paper proposes a business model.

The major issues encountered by AM are the scaling, speed, and size of products. The enhancement of cost modeling and addressing speed, scale, and size issues are the novelties of this study and provide a breakthrough in AM issues. Generic equations are derived using the convergence effect and cost–volume intersection calculation between AM and CM. Furthermore, the divide-and-conquer approach is proposed to support scaling factors and dependencies for both AM and CM. Consequently, appropriate AM technologies can be compared with the CM convergence threshold to contribute to decision-making.

Next, the advantages and weaknesses of AM are identified, and a collaboration pattern is proposed to connect large enterprises, small-and medium-sized enterprises, and home-based manufacturers into an AM society. Through this society, the advantages of AM can be fully exploited, scaling and speed issues can be addressed, and AM's dominant role in sustainable manufacturing can be made feasible.

Keywords: Sustainability, Material Recycling, Collaboration, Localization, Standard, AM, CM, SME

1. Introduction

Industrial ecology encourages the formation of synergies between companies across various industrial sectors (El-Haggar & Salah, 2007) to systematically review the waste seen as an abundant, local, and free resource (UNDP, 2009). Therefore, increasing manufacturing efficiency through process and recycling competence is the key to sustainable plastic manufacturing (Nambiar, 2010). Recycling and reduction of material waste are both clear advantages of most AM technologies (Despeisse et al., 2017). In this study, the advantages of material recycling and starting with AM are completely exploited, and best-fit technologies and products are recommended.

This paper begins with an evaluation method for additive manufacturing (AM) and conventional manufacturing (CM) processes. In addition, the measurement approach and collaborative pattern are explored. This paper aims at sustainable recycling and manufacturing and proposes a framework that covers the collection–recycling–manufacturing (CRM) model, business model, and strategy control model. Among these, the CRM model deals with technical aspects; the strategy control model guides human factors; and the business model, which is the focus of this study, aggregates the assessment results of the CRM model into a benchmarking to form a cost model. This study focuses on the AM scaling issue and industrial collaboration, which are tactical factors that need to be resolved.

Before proceeding to the main body of this study, the following flowchart (Figure 1) provides an overview of the methodologies and patterns, as well as the evaluation method and approach used to illustrate the business model context. The business model is introduced to elaborate on the following sections: Strategy, Methodologies, Approaches, Discussion, Challenges, and Conclusion.

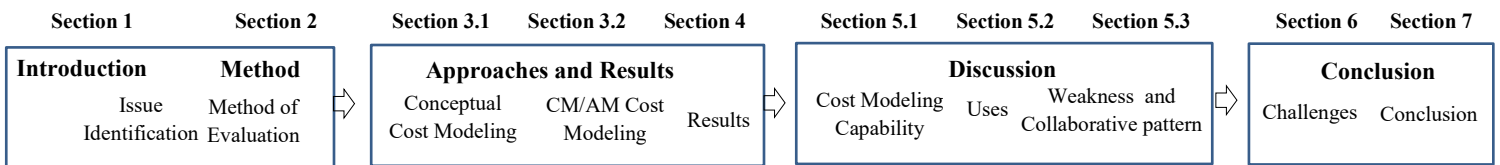


Figure 1. Flowchart of business model context, methodologies, and evaluation criteria

Section 2, Methodologies: Sustainable manufacturing aims to reduce costs, material waste, energy consumption, and CO₂ emission. However, due to the lack of industry standards and measurement methods, quantitative analysis can be difficult. This paper proposes a business model to envision the methodologies of the cost model and the collaborative pattern.

Sections 3 and 4, Approaches and Results: The cost model proposal starts with a conceptual design and ends with a review of the results. From the supply chain and logistics viewpoints, the cost model mainly covers the upstream quantitative analysis, and the collaborative pattern mainly covers the downstream qualitative analysis.

The “divide-and-conquer” method divides and calculates the total cost of CM into initial tooling cost and unit cost and derives the unit cost of different batch volumes and the convergence of CM cost. The qualitative analysis of cost saving and transportation reduction illustrates that a standardized collaboration through large enterprises (LEs), small-and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and home-based manufacturers (HBMs) can help local recycling and manufacturing, as well as distributed supply, to further reduce the cost and transportation of AM.

Section 5, Discussion: The capability and uses of cost modeling patterns, as well as the weaknesses and limitations of the cost model, are discussed. Different technologies of AM [stereolithography (SLA) and fusion deposition modeling (FDM)] are benchmarked against CM in terms of different batch volumes to produce a decision support evaluation. In addition to the cost model, the collaborative pattern is elaborated as an enhancement to support the business model in terms of supply chain management, logistics, and localization.

Sections 6 and 7, Challenges and Conclusion: This paper further identifies the challenges, and then presents the conclusion. Challenges are the issues of AM currently facing, which include a precise measurement and benchmarking that this study attempts to resolve, and the associated resolutions on the concerns regarding sizing, scaling, and speed issues.

2. Methods

AM has been widely applied to highly complex products, particularly complicated shapes or colors, which are differentiators of CM (Tofail et al., 2018). AM can flexibly achieve a part change without impacting other parts. AM is being increasingly used in the medical, automotive, and aerospace industries, particularly in lightweight parts for energy-saving and part replacement for different types of products (Huang et al., 2016).

In section 3, the methods of AM and CM cost modeling are proposed, where CM applies different volumes (20,000 and 100,000) and AM applies different technologies (SLA and FDM) to demonstrate individual impact factors in producing generic formulas without any testing data. In section 4, live data are used to test the formula under pre-defined conditions and derive generic equations. These equations illustrate the quantitative analysis and can be generically applied to any computation with input data ready to produce prediction; they can be developed into a decision support software package.

2.1 Issue Identification

AM has some disadvantages that must be resolved before mass production. Neither AM nor CM has established a concrete cost model to quantify individual unit costs and initial costs. The invisibility of cost estimation between AM and CM has been a bottleneck to decision support. Furthermore, compared to AM, CM is fast in the fabrication of parts, while AM prints products at lower speed and is limited to producing premium quality, smaller quantity, and smaller size (Lee et al., 2017). With the advancement of technologies, such disadvantages are resolvable and shall not affect AM's role at all. However, the cost model is crucial to benchmarking for decision support, which is the objective of this study. AM's versatile technologies favor cost reduction through the generic formula applied in this paper. Furthermore, AM can fully utilize the proposed collaborative pattern in a full-scale provision (GE Additive, 2020). It supports the cost model and offers a good opportunity for HBMs to solve scale and speed issues through its easy entry and inexpensive initial costs.

2.2 Methods of Evaluation

An extensive investigation reveals the feasibility of seamless integration of material recycling with AM. AM is the optimal choice for rapid prototyping, as it offers the flexibility to make necessary changes in a most rapid and cost-effective manner. It uses a computer-aided design (CAD) file and a converted stereolithography (STL) file to calculate the triangles and sliced shape of each layer to be printed (Muthu & Savalani, 2016; Wong & Hernandez, 2012). Through the additive layer-by-layer method, AM achieves a significant reduction in design effort and requires much less materials than CM to create a product prototype once the CAD and STL software are ready (Butt, 2020; NgoAlirez et al., 2018). Compared to CM, which is a subtractive technology, AM achieves significant waste reduction by consuming only the exact materials the products require (Ford & Despeisse, 2016). This reduces energy consumption as well as CO₂ emission. In addition, AM can produce a part that requires the assembly of many parts from CM and contributes to energy saving through a better material yield.

Cost modeling differs for AM and CM. The unit cost of AM is constant, as it does not require any tooling; however, CM requires a higher batch volume to achieve cost reduction due to the initial tooling cost, which is the dominant cost (Thomas & Gilbert, 2014). By taking advantage of such unique characteristics of AM, this study investigates the point of intersection at which CM gains scaling advantage over AM. It further computes the CM convergence, in which an alternative AM technology can offer a lower cost and gain cost advantages over the cost of CM convergence.

3. Approach

The benchmarking approach is critical in cost reduction and decision support (Smith & Kerrison, 2013). The cost of AM is volume-independent, while CM production requires a higher volume to achieve cost reduction. This constraint limits CM from service on demand and leaves ambiguity in the threshold setting of that critical batch volume.

A rigorous approach is proposed to analyze individual cost items and their dependencies in the aerospace industry. The divide-and-conquer (Posner et al., 2009) approach develops a cost-modeling pattern in AM and CM evaluation. Finally, general equations are derived through the intersection of AM and CM and the convergence of CM to address the scaling issue. In parallel, the BTF ratio (Lockett, 2019) in a relevant area is investigated to evaluate the input weight over the output weight. Ti-64 is the material used in benchmarking to support BTF in cost modeling.

3.1 Generic Formula for Cost Modeling

In cost modeling, two AM methods (method A and method B) and two CM volume sizes (20k and 100k) are illustrated in the format indicated in Table 1 to measure the interferences of volume and technologies against cost. The setup cost of tooling is “0” in the AM case, which means that AM does not require tooling. However, this cost is very high in the CM case, which needs to be broken down into each part of the unit. The convergence effect is applied to investigate the lowest net cost of CM. It produces a generic formula without any input data, but once the input data are ready, it can be applied to any condition to produce generic equations for benchmarking.

Item/Method	Denotation	AM_method_A	AM_method_B	CM_20k	CM_100k
Labor	‘O’	<i>L</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>L</i>
Assembly					
Materials		<i>VH</i>	<i>H</i>		
Machine					
Tooling	‘T’	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>VH</i>	<i>H</i>
Total	‘C’	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>M</i>
		C_{AM}	C_{AM}	$C_{CM(20k)}$	$C_{CM(100k)}$
batch volume	‘n’	any		20,000	100,000

VH: very high
H: high
M: medium
L: low

Table 1. Cost modeling format for benchmarking

Through cost patterns, this study develops a generic business model formula that can be used in AM and CM cost modeling. The formulas are variable-dependent, and the generic form can be developed into a software package for decision support. There are two generic formulas. The first one is “divide,” which breaks the tooling cost down through volume dependency, and the second one is “conquer,” which aggregates the results into a total cost calculation.

3.2 CM and AM Cost Modeling

Generic form of tooling cost (mold design and mold cost) for CM

$$\text{Tooling unit cost} \times \text{Part counts} = \text{Mold design cost} + \text{mold unit cost} \times \text{Part counts}$$

Generic form of total cost for CM

$$\text{Total unit cost} \times \text{Part counts} = \text{Mold design cost} + (\text{mold unit cost} + \text{Other unit cost}) \times \text{Part counts} \quad (1)$$

The parameters used to translate the generic formulas into parametric formulas are listed in Table 2.

Denotation	Definition
C_{CM (20k)}	“Total unit cost” in CM_20k case
C_{CM (100k)}	“Total unit cost” in CM_100k case
C_{AM_method_A}	“Total unit cost” in AM method_A case
C_{AM_method_B}	“Total unit cost” in AM method_B case
n	“Part counts”
O	“Other unit cost” in production, which is a very small amount and volume independent This is the summation of CM assembly, operator, and materials; the machine cost approaches 0 independent of the batch size; and the “O” value is assumed to be the same for both CM_20k and CM_100k
T_{CM (20k)}	“Tooling unit cost” (mold design cost breakdown + mold cost) in CM_20k case
T_{CM (100k)}	“Tooling unit cost” (mold design cost breakdown + mold cost) in CM_100k case
M	“Mold design cost,” which is one time cost per batch, a constant, and volume dependent
m	“mold unit cost” in production, which is a constant and volume independent

Table 2. Parameters used in cost modeling

CM tooling for “Divide”: Tooling (T_{cm}) in formula 1 is divided into “M” and “m” and translated into:

$$\mathbf{T} \times \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{M} + \mathbf{20000} \mathbf{m}$$

The balance equation can be represented by applying two individual scales to derive “M” and “m”:

$$\mathbf{TCM}_{20k} \times 20000 = \mathbf{M} + 20000 \times \mathbf{m} \quad (\text{for CM}_{20k})$$

$$\mathbf{TCM}_{100k} \times 100000 = \mathbf{M} + 100000 \times \mathbf{m} \quad (\text{for CM}_{100k})$$

Through the two equations:

$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{25000} \times (\mathbf{TCM}_{100k} - \mathbf{TCM}_{20k}) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{m} = \mathbf{1.25} \times \mathbf{TCM}_{100k} - \mathbf{0.25} \times \mathbf{TCM}_{20k} \quad (2)$$

CM cost of modeling for “Conquer”: By taking the values “M” (molding design cost) and “m” (mold unit cost) from formula 1 into a total cost calculation;

$$\mathbf{CCM}_{20k} \times 20000 = \mathbf{M} + (\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{O}) \times 20000 \quad (\text{for CM}_{20k})$$

$$\mathbf{CCM}_{100k} \times 100000 = \mathbf{M} + (\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{O}) \times 100000 \quad (\text{for CM}_{100k})$$

Under any condition, the total cost in a generic form can be represented as; $C_{CM} \times n = M + (m + O) \times n$

$$\mathbf{C}_{cm} \times \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{M} + (\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{O}) \times \mathbf{n} \quad \text{which derives} \quad \mathbf{CCM} = \frac{\mathbf{M}}{\mathbf{n}} + (\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{O}) \quad (3)$$

The CM generic formula can be applied to any scenario, including the two CM individual cases, which implies the following:

With a given “T,” we can derive “M” and “m” values.

With a given “O” and the derived “M” and “m” values, each C_{CM} value can be derived with a given “n” value.

This also implies that the generic formula enables CM unit cost estimation (C_{CM}) under any volume size “n.”

AM cost modeling

In contrast, “ C_{AM} ,” the unit cost value in the AM case, stays constant and is volume-independent.

$$C_{AM} = C_{\text{constant}} \tag{4}$$

4. Results

As indicated in Figure 2, AM and CM cost benchmarking has become feasible for investigating the concerns in terms of

- 1) The expected volume at which CM starts to gain a cost advantage over AM, which refers to (n_1, c_1) in the AM–CM intersection.
- 2) The CM convergence in which CM reaches the lowest cost, regardless of the volume, which refers to the (∞, c_2) of the red dashed line.
- 3) The expected AM technology that reduces cost to an even lower value than that of CM convergence (c_2), to gain cost advantage over CM. This refers to c_3 - a shift from the red dashed line to the blue line based on AM technology.

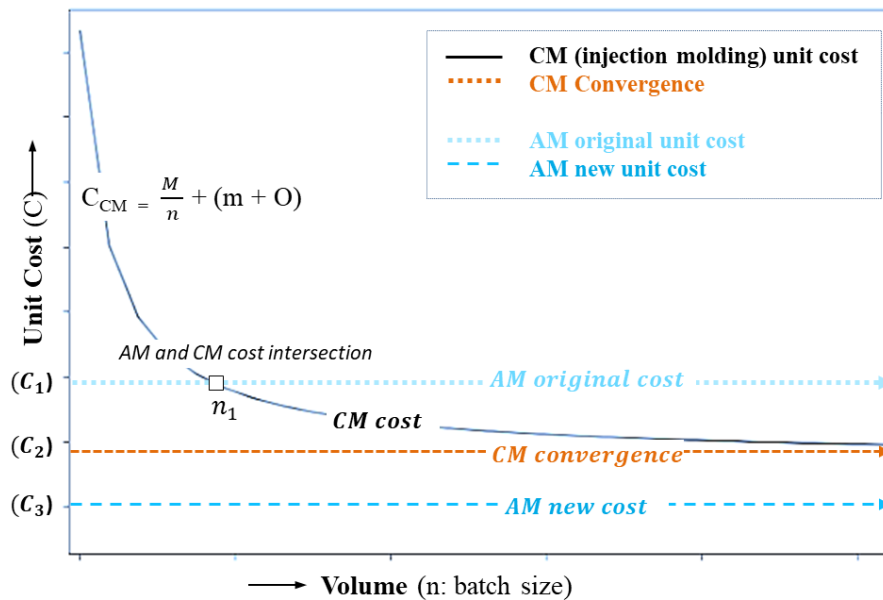


Figure 2. Cost–volume correlation in cost modeling

The investigation results indicate the following three concerns and provide a solution based on equations (1) – (4):

1. To estimate the CM volume at which the CM cost starts to win over the AM cost, let $C_{CM} = C_{AM} = C_1$ at the intersection.

This derives $C_{CM} = \frac{M}{n} + (m + O) = C_{AM} = C_1$ or $M + (m + O) \times n = C_{AM} \times n$ at the C_{CM}/C_{AM} intersection.

With the derived “M” and “m” values and the given “O” and “C_{AM}” values, intersection occurs at (n₁, c₁);

the “n” (volume) value at C_{CM} and C_{AM} intersection can be easily derived by subtracting the AM unit cost from the unit cost of molding and other cost of CM divided by the mold design cost:

$$n_{\text{interaction}} = \frac{C_{AM} - (m+O)}{M} \quad (5)$$

In other words, when $n \geq n_{\text{interaction}}$, the CM volume starts to gain a cost advantage over AM.

2. To find the convergence of CM cost at C_{convergence} (C₂), the discrete notation can be expressed as follows:

Let c_{convergence} be the CM cost at convergence:

$$\forall (c, n) \in \{(c_0, n_0), (c_1, n_1) \dots (c_{\infty}, n_{\infty})\}, \exists c_{\text{convergence}} \text{ satisfies } c_{\text{convergence}} \leq c_n \quad \forall c_n \in \{c_0, c_0 \dots c_{\infty}\}$$

The generic equation: $C_{AM} = \frac{M}{n} + (m + O)$ can be expressed by: $C_{AM} \times n - M - (m + O) \times n = 0$

Let (n, C_{CM}) be mapped to the (x, y) Cartesian coordinate system:

$$C_{CM} \times n - M - (m + O) \times n = 0 \text{ is converted into } yx - M - (m + O) \times x = 0$$

The deviation of the y-axis (C_{CM}) against the x-axis (n) becoming 0 at convergence indicates;

$$\frac{\partial(yx - M - (m + O) \times x)}{\partial x} = 0, \text{ which derives: } y_{\text{convergence}} - 0 - (m + O) = 0$$

This implies $C_{\text{convergence}} = (m + O)$ (6)

Equation (6) is the solution of the 2nd investigation, which fully explains CM convergence calculation.

3. When the AM unit cost drops from C_{AM_method_A} to C_{AM_method_B} (C₃), which is equal to or lower than C_{CM-convergence}, no matter how large the CM volume is, C_{CM} will not be able to achieve C_{AM_method_B}, which is the new AM cost.

To reduce the AM unit cost from C_{AM_method_A} to C_{AM_method_B} ≤ C_{CM (convergence)}, the AM method needs to be adjusted.

As machines and materials contribute to the majority of AM’s costs, both are the best candidates for cost reduction.

AM method for cost reduction

Method	AM_method_A	AM_method_B
Materials	VH	H
Machine	VH	H

VH: very high
H: high

Table 3. AM materials and machine cost format

As CM convergence occurs at C_{CM (convergence)} = (m + o), the convergence value can be lower than that observed in method A. However, with the new AM method (method B), as C_{AM_method_B} < C_{AM_method_A}, the unit cost of AM lower than that of CM is feasible. As indicated in Table 3, the new cost format is: C_{AM_method_B} < C_{CM (convergence)}

which implies $C_{AM_method_B} < (m + O)$ (7)

The investigation yields the following results:

- 1) CM batch size at a value of $n = \frac{C_{AM} - (m+O)}{M}$ or higher will gain a cost advantage over AM.
- 2) CM cost convergence occurs at $C_{CM (convergence)} = (m + O)$, where $C_{CM (convergence)}$ has the lowest cost.
- 3) When the AM method is changed with lower machine or materials costs, the new AM cost, C_{AM_new} , might become lower than $C_{CM (convergence)}$. An example is illustrated in the next section using live data.

5. Discussion

5.1 Cost Modeling Capability

The cost modeling concept is introduced in section 3, where live data are tested against the generic formulas for verification. Table 4 illustrates the different focuses under AM and CM benchmarking conditions, which test different AM technologies and different batch sizes for CM. The test data are fed into the formula and generic equations and results are derived based on the predefined conditions, which can be easily applied to different onsite cases.

conditions	AM_method_A	AM_method_B	CM_20k	CM_100k
Method	Stereolithography (SLA)	Fusion deposition modeling (FDM)	Injection molding	Injection molding
Batch size	any	any	20,000	100,000
Materials	Plastic	Plastic	Plastic	Plastic

Table 4. Cost modeling benchmarking conditions

Input data and predefined conditions

In this cost benchmarking example, the application is in the aerospace industry. Injection molding is the technology used in CM, where the batch sizes for benchmarking are 20k (20,000) and 100k (100,000), respectively. SLA is the original technology used in AM (AM_method_A), and FDM is the new AM technology (AM_method_B). Among all AM technologies, FDM extrusion is one of the most cost-effective and easy to prepare (Vyavahare et al., 2020). Hence, it is selected to demonstrate a new cost benchmark (AM_method_B). Plastic is the material used in the evaluation, and raw data obtained from Deloitte Insight (Cotteleer, 2014) are used to demonstrate cost modeling for how to derive generic equations to contribute to decision support.

Method	AM SLA	CM 20k	CM 100k	(\$/part)
Assembly	0.01	0.06	0.05	
Operator	0.14	0.01	0.01	
Materials	0.43	0.01	0.01	
Machine	0.83	0.05	0.02	
Tooling	0	3.48	1.30	
Total	\$1.41	\$3.61	\$1.39	

(raw data: Deloitte insight)

Table 5. Live data for AM and CM benchmarking

AM costs depend on the technology being used and is volume-independent. In contrast, CM cost is volume-dependent, so different batch volumes of CM are applied in benchmarking.

As indicated in Table 5, for the 20,000 pieces of CM parts, the unit cost (\$3.61) is 2.5 times higher than that of AM (\$1.41); however, when the batch size is increased to 100,000 pieces, the unit price drops to \$1.39, which is slightly lower than AM's cost. Among the different cost items, tooling (including molding) dominates and contributes to over 95% of CM's cost (Shapeways, 2021).

Derivation of generic equations

The AM cost pattern is different from the CM cost pattern, as machines and materials contribute 60% and 30% of the AM cost, respectively (Simpson, 2020). By taking the “divide-and-conquer” approach, derived from generic formulas, into the parametric calculation, we can obtain the following:

CM tooling cost per batch and per unit

Formula (2) indicates $M = 25000 \times (T_{CM(20k)} - T_{CM(100k)})$ $m = 1.25 \times T_{CM(100k)} - 0.25 \times T_{CM(20k)}$

By applying the data in Table 5, $M = 25000 \times (3.48 - 1.30) = \mathbf{54,500}$ $m = 1.25 \times 1.30 - 0.25 \times 3.48 = \mathbf{0.755}$ (8)

This derives $M = \mathbf{54,500}$ $m = \mathbf{0.755}$, which means that the mold design costs \$54,500 per batch, and the mold costs \$0.755 per unit.

CM total cost per unit

The summation of the four items, assembly, operator, materials, and machine cost, account for approximately 0.1 and only 5% of the total cost, which is independent of the batch size. To simplify the equation, let the sum of these four items be the “other cost”: “o” = 0.1, which is a fixed cost independent of batch size.

Formula (3) indicates: $C_{CM} = \frac{M}{n} + (m + O)$

By applying the data in Table 5, $C_{CM} = \frac{54500}{n} + (0.755 + 0.1)$ $CCM = \frac{54500}{n} + 0.855$ (9)

AM cost modeling

In contrast, the “ C_{AM} ” value in the AM case remains constant (\$1.41) and volume-independent.

Formula (4) indicates $C_{AM} = C$ constant By applying the data in Table 5, $C_{AM} = 1.41$ (10)

Key parameter calculation

1. To estimate the CM volume at which the CM cost starts to win over the AM cost, let $C_{AM} = C_{CM}$ be the equilibrium point.

This yields $1.41 = \frac{54500}{n} + 0.855$ at equilibrium, and the “n” value can be easily derived as $\frac{54500}{n} = 0.555$

In other words, when $n \geq \mathbf{98198}$, the CM volume starts to gain cost advantage over the AM volume.

2. To find the convergence of CM cost at c_{∞} , the discrete notation can be expressed as follows:

Let $c_{\text{convergence}}$ be the CM cost at convergence.

The generic equation $CCM = \frac{54500}{n} + 0.855$ can be expressed as $CCM \times n - 54500 - 0.855 \times n = 0$

Let (C_{CM}, n) be mapped to the (y, x) Cartesian coordinate system.

The deviation of the y-axis (" C_{CM} ") against the x-axis (" n ") becomes 0 at convergence, which leads to

$$\frac{\partial(xy - 54500 - 0.855x)}{\partial x} = 0, \text{ which indicates } y_{\text{convergence}} - 0 - 0.855 = 0 \text{ or } y_{\text{convergence}} = \mathbf{0.855}$$

The CM unit cost becomes flat when approaching $CM_{\text{convergence}}$, **\$0.855** is the lowest unit cost, despite the batch size.

3. When the AM unit cost drops from \$1.41 to $CM_{\text{convergence}}$ or below the convergence value ($C_{AM} \leq 0.855$), irrespective of how large the CM volume is, CM cannot achieve this AM costs. To reduce the AM unit cost from \$1.41 to \$0.855, or even lower, the AM method needs an adjustment. In the Deloitte case, as machines and materials contribute 60% and 30% of AM's cost, respectively, both cost values are targets for cost reduction.

AM method for cost reduction

Among all AM technologies, FDM extrusion is one of the most cost-effective and easy-to-prepare options. Hence, it is selected to demonstrate a new cost benchmark. According to the AM machine and material benchmark (Simpson, 2019), the material and machine costs of AM differ for different methods.

Method	AM_SLA	AM_FDM_Extrusion
Materials	\$175–250/kg	\$20/kg
Machine	\$200,000 +	\$150,000

(data source: Simpson, T)

Table 6. Material and machine costs of AM for different methods

Table 6 indicates that the estimation of material comparison between SLA and FDM is approximately 1.0:0.1 and the machine cost is approximately 1.0:0.75; hence, both values (0.1 and 0.75) are applied in a conversion from SLA cost to FDM cost.

In addition to machines and materials, other costs can also be similar for both SLA and FDM. The details of the full-scale cost items of the two AM methods and two CM methods are listed in Table 7.

Method	AM_SLA	AM_FDM_Extrusion	CM_20k	CM_100k
Assembly	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.05
Operator	0.14	0.14	0.01	0.01
Materials	0.43	0.04	0.01	0.01
Machine	0.83	0.62	0.05	0.02
Tooling	0	0	3.48	1.30
Total	\$1.41	\$0.81	\$3.61	\$1.39

Table 7. Full scale of AM and CM cost items

Figure 3 shows the comparison between AM (both FDM and SLA technologies) and CM (both 20k and 100k) by substituting the data obtained from Table 7 into a plotting. The Figure further demonstrates the results obtained from the live case, as indicated in the following three key statements:

At C_1 ($C_{AM(SLA)} = 1.41$), the intersection occurs at $n_1 = 98198$. When $n < n_1$, $C_{AM} < C_{CM}$ and vice versa.

At C_2 ($C_{CM(convergence)} = 0.855$), C_{CM} approaches the lowest cost value when the batch size is increased.

At C_3 ($C_{AM(FDM)} = 0.81$), $C_{AM} < C_{CM}$ is always true under this adjustment.

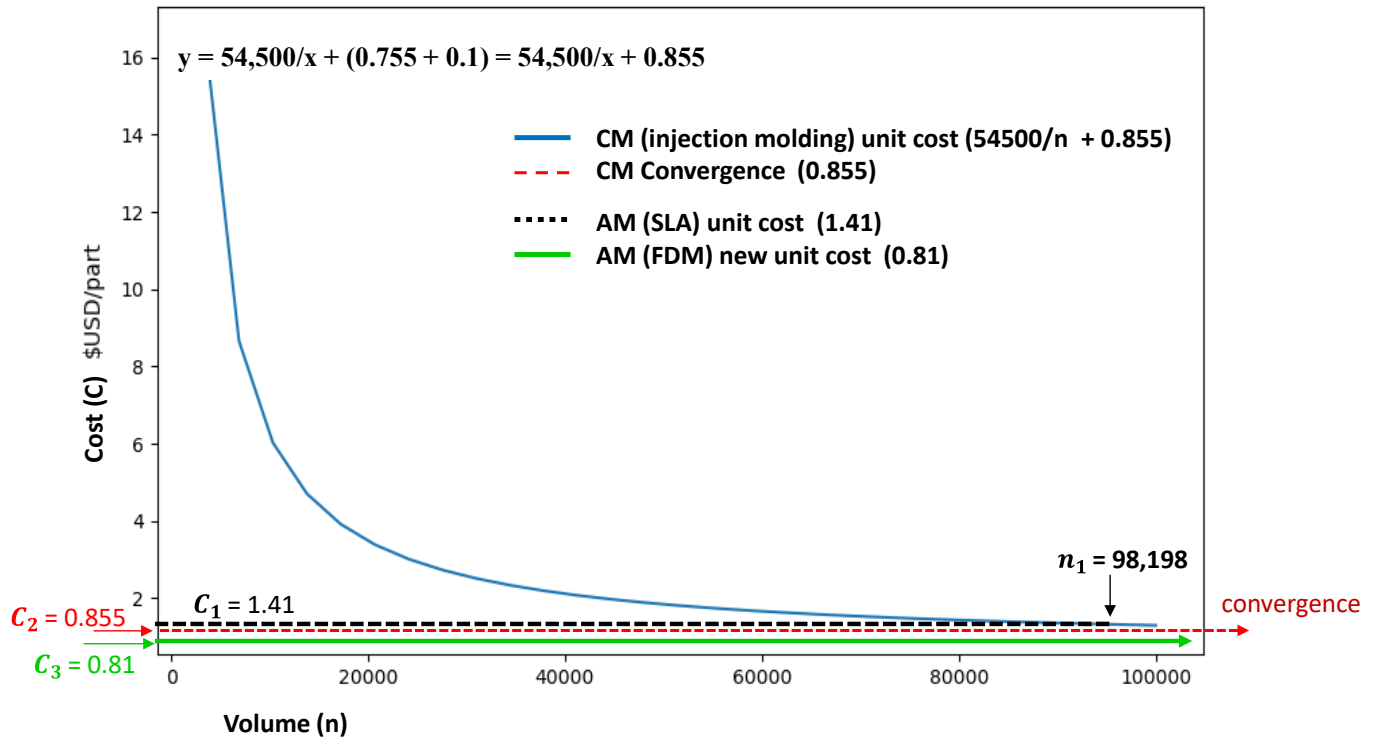


Figure 3. Convergence benchmark of CM and AM costs based on three investigations

5.2 Cost Modeling Uses

Industry values cost reduction, product performance, and lead time, as these factors play key roles in sustainable manufacturing. AM meets all of these criteria, and through benchmarking, the advantages of AM are clearly outlined: AM can design and prototype parts within a short lead time, and the advancement of technologies and processes is more agile and faster than that observed for CM. Based on the illustration in this study, reducing AM's cost through new technologies to a lower cost than the convergence of the CM cost value is feasible. Through the business model, AM can achieve speed and scale, as well as cost savings, and stay in a competitive or superior position over CM by using this cost model supported by the establishment of a collaborative pattern. The strategy is described as follows:

The AM collaboration work may start with a focus on highly complex plastic components, which can help AM save materials and costs. Meanwhile, benchmarking against a high BTF ratio, as well as high tooling and machining products of CM can differentiate the advantages of AM in cost saving and to streamline the focus of AM. The steady relationships among LEs, SMEs, and HBMs and the mutual benefit can save the sales' margin and drop the cost to a very lower level than that of existing supply chains.

Machines and materials contribute 60% and 30%, respectively, to AM cost. The material cost is expected to be lower than that of existing retailers. One reason for this is that instead of the supply chain, AM materials are fabricated by the local manufacturer, and the other reason is the AM community. Meanwhile, considering AM in short-term design-to-manufacturing and fast time-to-market can also be a value proposition. Fully utilizing AM characteristics in product innovation based on AM flexibility can engage designers in redesigning products to expand the product scope and features, reduce material cost, and increase durability. In addition, collaborative patterns are proposed to consolidate the capacity of multi-entities' capacity and align their individual motivation and tendency into a robust workforce (Ghomashchi, 2012).

BTF effectiveness

BTF is the terminology commonly used in the aerospace industry to cite the ratio of the input weight of raw materials to the output weight of the product parts. As AM stays within an approximately 1:1 BTF ratio, the applications usually focus on those higher BTF ratios of CM and light weight of complex parts in which AM's advantages can be fully exploited (Lin et al., 2021). BTF is generally used in metallic materials, though it can be used in plastics (Reportlinker, 2020). As CM is a subtractive technology, in a typical case, such as CNC, the BTF ratio ranges from 6:1 to 25:1 (Holm et al., 2011), and the averaged ratio is 11:1, depending on the materials and applications. Pereira (2018) indicated that the higher the complexity or customization required, the better suited is AM, which can also reduce energy consumption and CO₂ emission. This effect is crucial, particularly for the parts that are used in aerospace, automobile, or any other light-weight applications (Spartacus3D, 2014). In Northwest Airlines' case, the generic bracket, formed using 3D printers, saved over 10 kg of weight, and the aircraft was expected to achieve cost savings of \$440,000 per year (Fried, 2019).

The Boeing Company evaluates a manufacturing method based on three key factors: cost, part performance, and lead time (Sertoglu, 2021). AM meets all three criteria, as its design and prototyping are fast, the lead time is short, and the cost can be reduced by using different technologies. Furthermore, with the advancement of technologies such as joule printing (Digital Alloys, 2019), AM can meet speed and scaling requirements. Figure 4 demonstrates how AM achieves better cost modeling by comparing the BTF ratio with the unit cost. The x-axis denotes the BTF ratio and the y-axis denotes unit cost. The AM materials cost \$300/kg: $y = 300$. CNC comes with a lower material cost, \$100/kg, and stays with a simple equation: $y = 100x$. AM and CM costs intersect at BTF = 3. In the Ti-64 case, the BTF ratio is 17:1, and AM saves cost for \$1400/kg compared to the CNC method of CM. Basically, BTF and CNC cases are used in alloy and seldom used in AM plastics manufacturing due to materials type and cost issues. Hence, BTF and CNC of CM method are for references only with no implication that these are the advantages of AM over CM in plastics manufacturing.

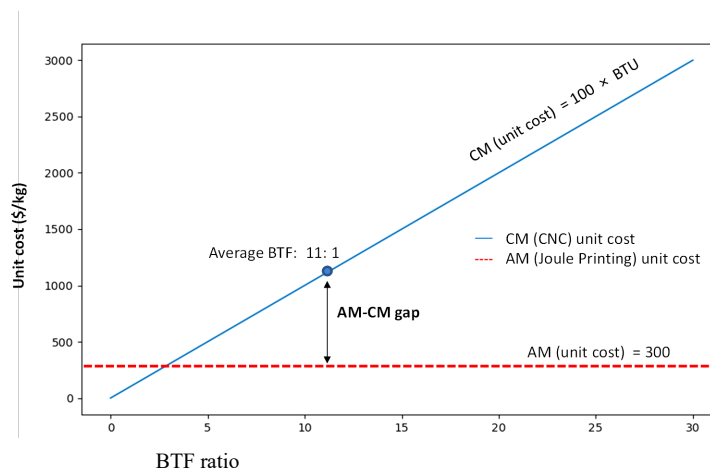


Figure 4. AM-CM benchmark in Ti-64 case

5.3 AM Weakness and Limitations

Compared to CM, AM is in its infancy, and standardization can be critical to supporting AM in becoming industry mainstream. Standardization starts with the materials' full lifecycle in terms of recycling, design, manufacturing, and quality assurance.

To establish a foundation to make the products more reproducible and reliable, test standards need to be in place (Dizona, 2018). According to ASTM, these standards cover materials, terminology, process, applications, design, and test methods. The standards define terminology, measure the performance of different production processes, ensure the quality of the end products and specify procedures for the calibration of AM machines (ASTM International, 2021).

1) A lack of industry standards can lead to a mismatch of mechanical properties' requirements and mislead energy calculation in the manufacturing process. The industry standard means optimized alignments between technologies (i.e., FDM and injection molding), plastic types (i.e., PET and PLA), forms of materials (i.e., filament, powder, and their density), and applications (i.e., product's form and mechanical properties). As this is crucial to the ultimate application of AM and CM, this study will extend a separate investigation into application standards.

In addition, the form of feedstock (i.e., filament and powder) can depend on energy consumption. For instance, the filament for FDM is stable, but the calibration powder produced by recycled materials can consume more energy than the filament.

2) Prior to introducing the business model, this paper introduces the CRM model to produce a generic formula for the optimization method between recycling facilities and transportation distance calculation. It covers different technologies but might not cover the complete details of the process steps, such as chemical recycling or supply chain management, which shall be amended in a separate investigation and enlarge the scope of the cost model to the recycling method areas.

3) The energy consumption of AM and CM varies depending on the manufacturing technology and plastic type used. The investigation conducted prior to this study concluded that CM and AM consume similar energy levels per unit weight of the source material. However, the CM method, such as CNC, can consume higher energy (per unit weight of products) than the AM method if the BTF phenomenon is considered.

Energy consumption can be part of a cost model; however, due to ambiguity of the mapping between energy consumption and associated technologies, and the lack of relevant literature, it is a limitation of cost modeling, and a separate investigation is required to make the cost model a complete solution.

4) Scaling has been a bottleneck of AM in accelerating exponential growth in manufacturing, and this issue limits AM to a small scale, high complexity, and small size of parts, particularly in prototyping. To address the scaling issue in AM, AM technologies need to speed up innovations in automation and multi-tasking functions, such as multiple print heads or robots, to enhance AM's scaling capability.

5) Compared to CM, AM does not achieve a notable advantage in terms of material properties. The AM process can degrade polymer quality due to chain scission when water is included and acidic impurities are heated during the process. This inclusion can produce toxic substances from chlorine-containing polymers, which can affect public health. HBM/AM workers need open space and ventilation equipment to eliminate toxicity.

To consider the cost advantage of AM in production scaling resolution, this paper proposes a collaborative pattern through multiple roles (collaboration of LEs, SMEs, and HBMs). The collaborative pattern supports local recycling and manufacturing and reduces the supply chain, which can further reduce cost, transportation, and CO₂ emission to address the demerits of AM.

Collaborative pattern for localization

To resolve AM issues related to volume limitation, slow manufacturing process, and product size, a collaborative pattern is proposed to support the business model to form a concrete AM-based society, to consolidate their individual strength, and to cumulate small but massive HBM into a robust workforce in the AM industry.

In this collaborative pattern, a 3D framework is proposed. As indicated in Figure 5, the alignment of AM’s advantages to the appropriate applications and collaborative pattern through a fully transparent cloud platform is critical. Under this alignment, a concrete collaborative pattern can be built (Rauch et al., 2016).

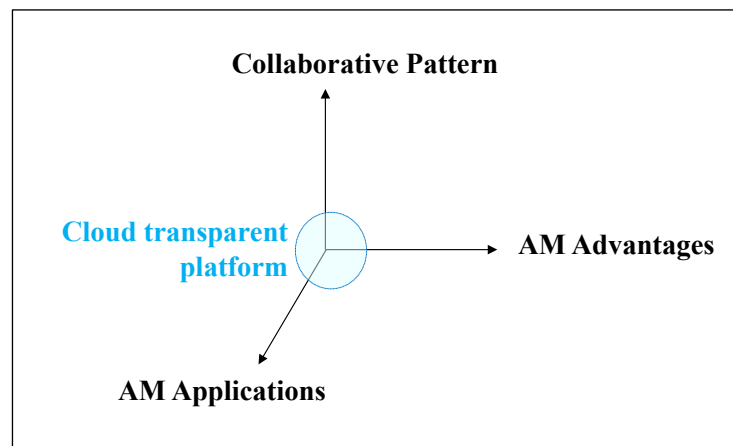


Figure 5. Alignment among advantages, applications, and collaboration

As indicated in Table 8, HBMs, SMEs, and LEs perform multiple roles in AM transformation. The collaboration of entities from an AM-based society enables the localization of the end-to-end process in the most dynamic manner. It covers material recycling, supply chains, and AM manufacturing.

Role	Activities and responsibility
LE	Companies that manage recycled and AM materials nearby materials recycling facility
SME	Companies that manage recycled materials, AM materials, and HBM services
HBM	Registered HBMs that deal with AM printing and products

Table 8. Roles in collaborative pattern

Case studies of collaborative patterns

The Wabtec Corporation is a case study presented for multi-role collaboration. The company collaborated with Hewlett-Packard and launched an AM Center (Wabtec India AM Center), which focused on accelerating the design and production of integrated 3D-printed components in India. Wabtec-HP offers end-to-end solutions, consulting, and support to micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and their individual customers, which is a typical example of collaboration among machine/material provider, SME, and HBM end-users (Chandavarkar, 2020).

Roadmap of collaboration

Task identification is expected to guide the collaboration strategy by taking a step-by-step approach to streamline the transformation. Meanwhile, rural inhabitants are encouraged to join the collaboration to establish a mutually beneficial AM-based society as strong urban rural partnerships create a resilient society (Shaw, 2019). In this roadmap, there are four stages of transformation and three types of roles for collaboration, which are defined as follows.

As illustrated in Figure 6, the key factors on which AM collaboration leverages are MRF recycling, AM source materials, AM technologies, services, 3D printing, AM standardization, Cloud platform, and AM product innovation.

To achieve ultimate coverage of collaboration, no entity should limit its role. For instance, an LE or SME can be a provider of AM printers, materials, or MRF facilitators, or a 100% pure manufacturer. An LE is mainly responsible for MRF and AM source materials; an SME covers AM printers, materials, and AM standards and is expected to promote HBM. HBM is randomly distributed in its AM-based society within a 100 km radius and can increase family income through a standardized process; consequently, they support SMEs and LEs in resolving AM volume issues. The topology of the collaborative domain is illustrated in Figure 6, where the collaboration focuses on MRF, filament facility (FF), and downstream distribution.

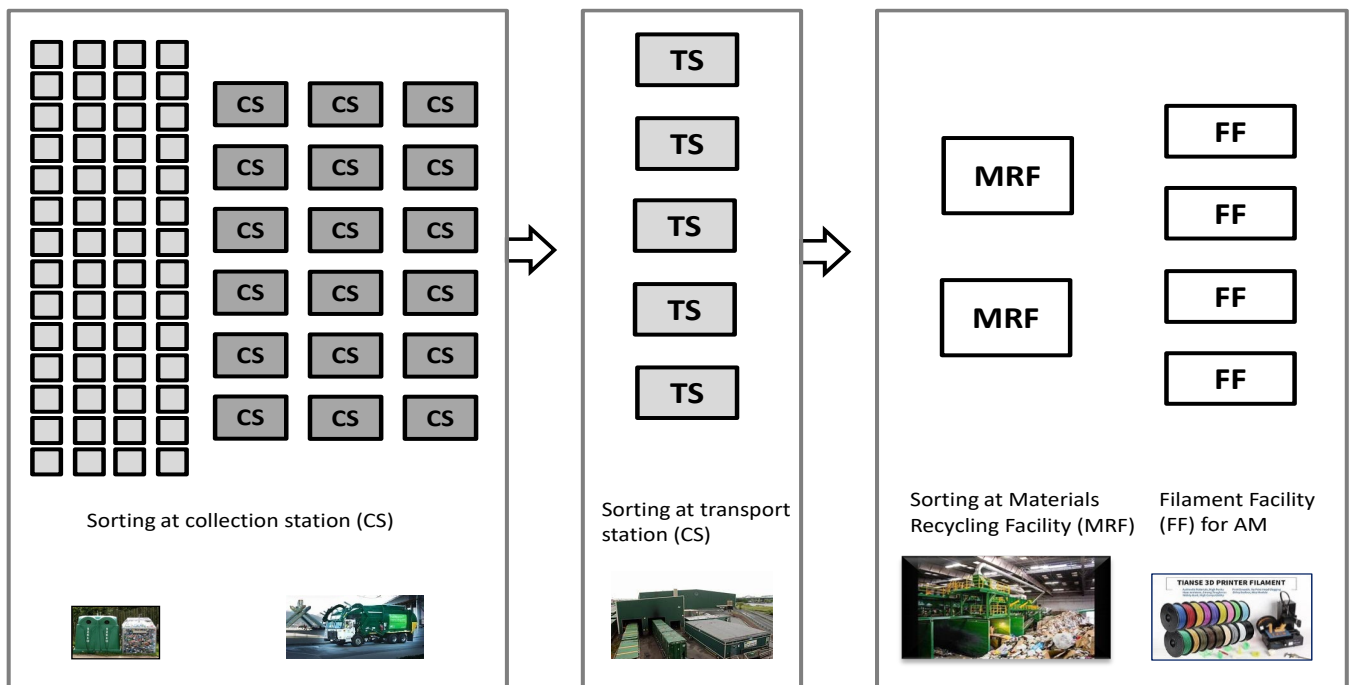


Figure 6. Process topology of recycling and AM manufacturing

The four stages are outlined in table 9;

Stage	Activities
Stage 1	<p>Assessment: Strategic analysis of distributed (local) recycling, supply and manufacturing HB register and shows their interest to do HBM in AM and receive support from government or enterprises to start their HBM in specific AM products. SME explores the feasibility of adding new AM business at minimum investment. The business mainly covers AM printers, AM materials, and AM maintenance and AM services for HB and LE.</p> <p>LE considers adding new AM process even they are not seeking radical alterations in either supply chains or products, but explore AM material sources for specific products, and set up new MRF, or add branch MRF side, to serve SME and HB in a radius of 100km surrounding.</p>
Stage 2	<p>Distribution: a distribution topology of AM community at 100km MRF surrounding is setup HBM starts to setup their printers and filaments based on their products selection. Government and authorities are suggested to launch loan or minimum financial support to HBM to setup HBM without any financial concern. HBM starts to receive minimum training in AM printings.</p> <p>SME analyzes company’s key strength and decide the AM business strategy and start to add or open new AM business. SME takes advantage of scale economics offered by AM as a potential enabler of supply chain transformation for the specific products.</p>
Stage 3	<p>Standardization: AM society, led by LE and SME, establish cloud platform for common practices. HB starts to work closely within their AM community by exchanging message and information sharing. Each HBM share same information through their cloud platform, so each HBM work with a SME to secure AM materials, printing services, adaptor and software in an efficient way.</p> <p>SME promote their AM business for a wider coverage that focus on the standardization of AM technologies. As all SME and LE share same cloud platform and use same standard, SME ensures “service on demands”, standardized AM technologies and software are established. SME may also take the key role to support HBM in navigating the AM ecosystem and exploit resulting business opportunities (Heising, W., 2020).</p> <p>LE lead AM community, the SME and HBM, to seek best practices in their community which covers the emerging technologies for AM source materials, best-fit materials and printing technologies for specific products, and any collaboration for innovative activities.</p>
Stage 4	<p>Establishment: Business as usual (BAU) is established, both quantity and quality are resolved. HBM maximizes their productivity by bringing-in their families into AM community to increase volume of same AM pattern. Meanwhile, as the standard process and software has been established, HBM operates AM business by BAU and fully contributes AM scalability.</p> <p>SME fully support HBM in a long-running business. Together with LE, SME enables virtualization in a distributed (local) recycling, supply and manufacturing environment. SME continue to provide most update information and software at cloud platform to serve their HBM clients.</p> <p>LE continues to lead the AM development. Together with SME, LE serves AM community by providing periodical forums. LE considers forming joint venture with SME to transform AM into mainstream, and use CM as backup solutions to support unexpected volume issue.</p>

Table 9. Key activities in 4 stages

A roadmap is necessary to streamline the AM transformation, minimize risk, and to establish a concrete foundation for the AM industry. Figure 7 demonstrates the mapping matrix among the three roles, key activities, and four stages.

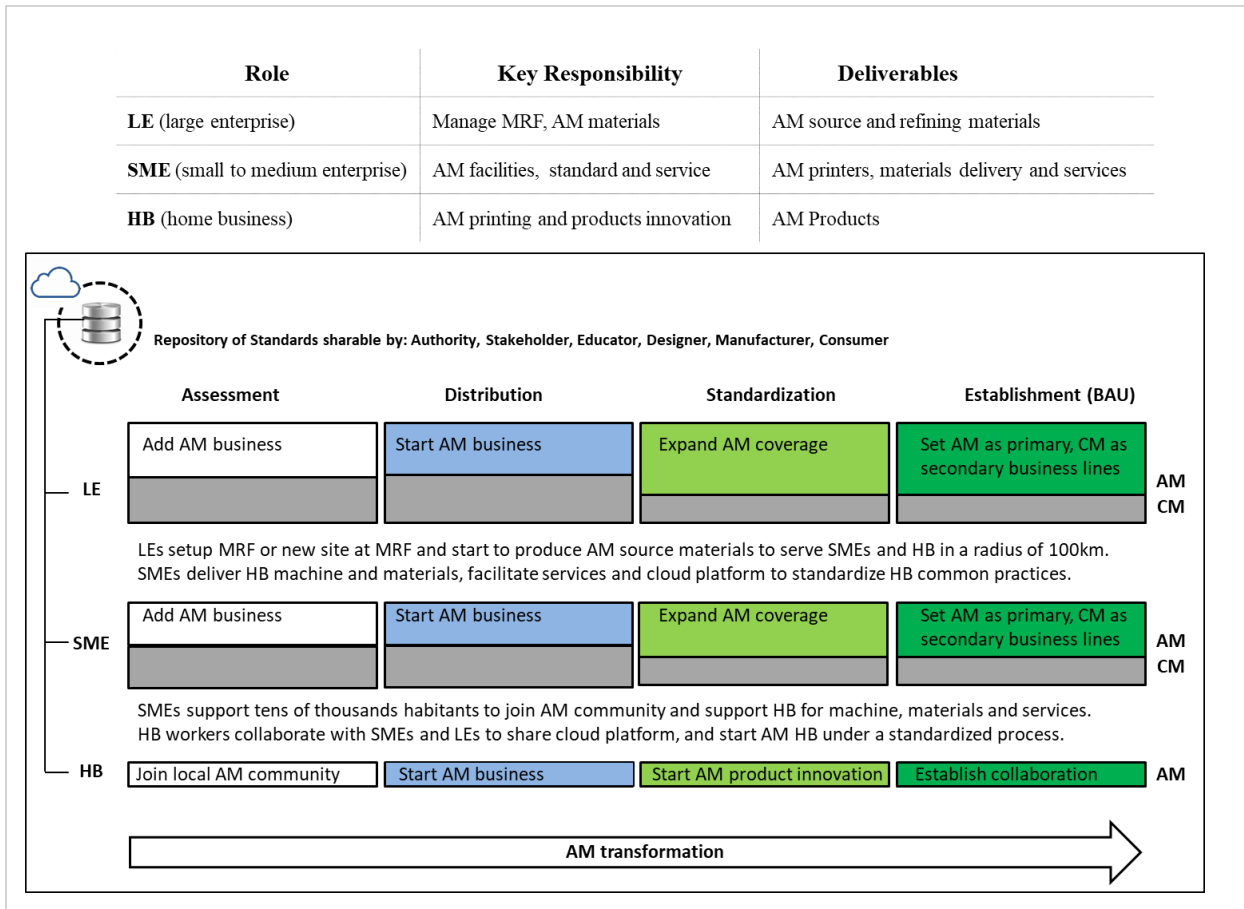


Figure 7. Roadmap of collaborative pattern – 3 roles in 4 stages

6. AM Challenges

Given that AM can be a future trend with tremendous advantages, potential or existing AM challenges cannot be ignored. AM encounters two major issues that need to be resolved before mass production begins.

1) AM is not ready for high-volume and large parts production at this stage, which limits it to small batch production.

Compared to CM, AM is a better fit for small-to-medium volumes of small parts and high-quality products in the initial stage.

To address this issue, massive HBM workers can take advantage of AM's low entry cost, less space, and easy setup to start individual businesses right away. By cumulating a small but massive HBM, the volume issue of AM can be overcome, compatible with CM production. Furthermore, the multitasking approach at Bennett Plastics is a case study explaining that one worker is sufficient to handle multiple 3D-printing machines to increase productivity (Hanna, 2021). In addition, adding multiple print heads can aid in increasing the speed of AM (Attaran, 2017). Once the scaling issue is resolved, the speed issue can be easily resolved, and the size issue can be resolved onsite through multipart assembly.

2) Mechanical recycling is one of the most economical methods of recycling, particularly for single-polymer and less-purity plastic materials. Mechanical recycling is limited to single polymers, such as PE, PS, and PP, and quality degradation can be caused by heat and energy supply during recycling, which results in photo-oxidation and internal stresses to the materials produced by the AM process (Pinsky et al., 2019).

Eventually, the material strength is degraded (Al-Salem et al., 2009). To prevent quality degradation caused by the recycling process, this paper proposes the installation of dehumidification equipment to eliminate moisture, diluting oxygen by nitrogen injection, or the use of a vacuum to eliminate oxidization to prevent the degradation of material properties.

3) AM production relies on a unique vision of multientities to establish standards, common practices, and sharable values; however, in the current situation, this is a challenge to AM, and communication can be a major drawback.

To address this issue, this study also encourages a wider scope of multi-entities, such as academia, enterprises, government, manufacturers, consumers, and AM designers, to establish a common platform and forum to share information in full transparency. Traceability and tracking are critical mechanisms to guide AM technologies into the mainstream through multi-entity communications and standardization processes.

7. Conclusion

AM is an emerging technology whose advantages are foreseen by industry; however, many companies still hesitate to use AM, particularly traditional enterprises that do not involve risk-taking as part of their business plan. These companies understand the advantages of AM over CM, such as shorter lead time, better quality, easy prototyping of high complexity, flexible design, and human-centric linkage to state-of-the-art technologies; however, cost savings through AM can be a bottleneck.

The business model, which is the focus of this study, is crucial to streamline the roadmap between technologies and production. Stakeholders require evidence that AM can be a cost-effective method without much concern in production, and decision makers require indicators of cost savings in either AM or CM under the constraints of technology, volume, and lead time.

This paper proposes a “divide-and-conquer” cost modeling approach to investigate the bottleneck. CM production needs a high volume to share initial tooling costs before cost savings can be achieved; however, the cost of AM is volume-independent. In a more expensive AM technology, the unit costs of AM and CM intersect at a certain point of volume, at which CM can save cost if the batch volume crosses the intersection point. However, CM convergence, the limitation in which a high batch volume can be beneficial to cost saving, can lose its advantage if any AM technology lesser than CM convergence, such as FDM, is proposed. Decision makers can easily input conditions and foresee the cost-saving option; in contrast, they can preset the range of cost estimation and select the best conditions for the ultimate values of parts or products.

In addition, an AM collaborative pattern is proposed to address speed, scale, and size issues. In this AM-based society, collaborative patterns are expected to connect LEs, SMEs, and HBM to realize localization and distributed manufacturing. A collaborative pattern is not only expected to handle the AM bottleneck in these gaps but is also a critical approach within the business model that minimizes the dependency of AM on SCM and can achieve additional cost savings in logistics, warehousing, and transportation. Consequently, it reduces the energy and CO₂ emission of plastic manufacturing toward sustainability.

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