

**15th Anniversary HVM 2017 & 4th Graphene New
Materials Conference**

2-3 November 2017 Cambridge, UK

www.cir-strategy.com/events

HVM and Industrial Digitalisation: Are we undergoing a '4th Industrial Revolution'?

Professor Tim Minshall

Dr John C Taylor Professor of Innovation

Head of Institute for Manufacturing

www.ifm.eng.cam.ac.uk

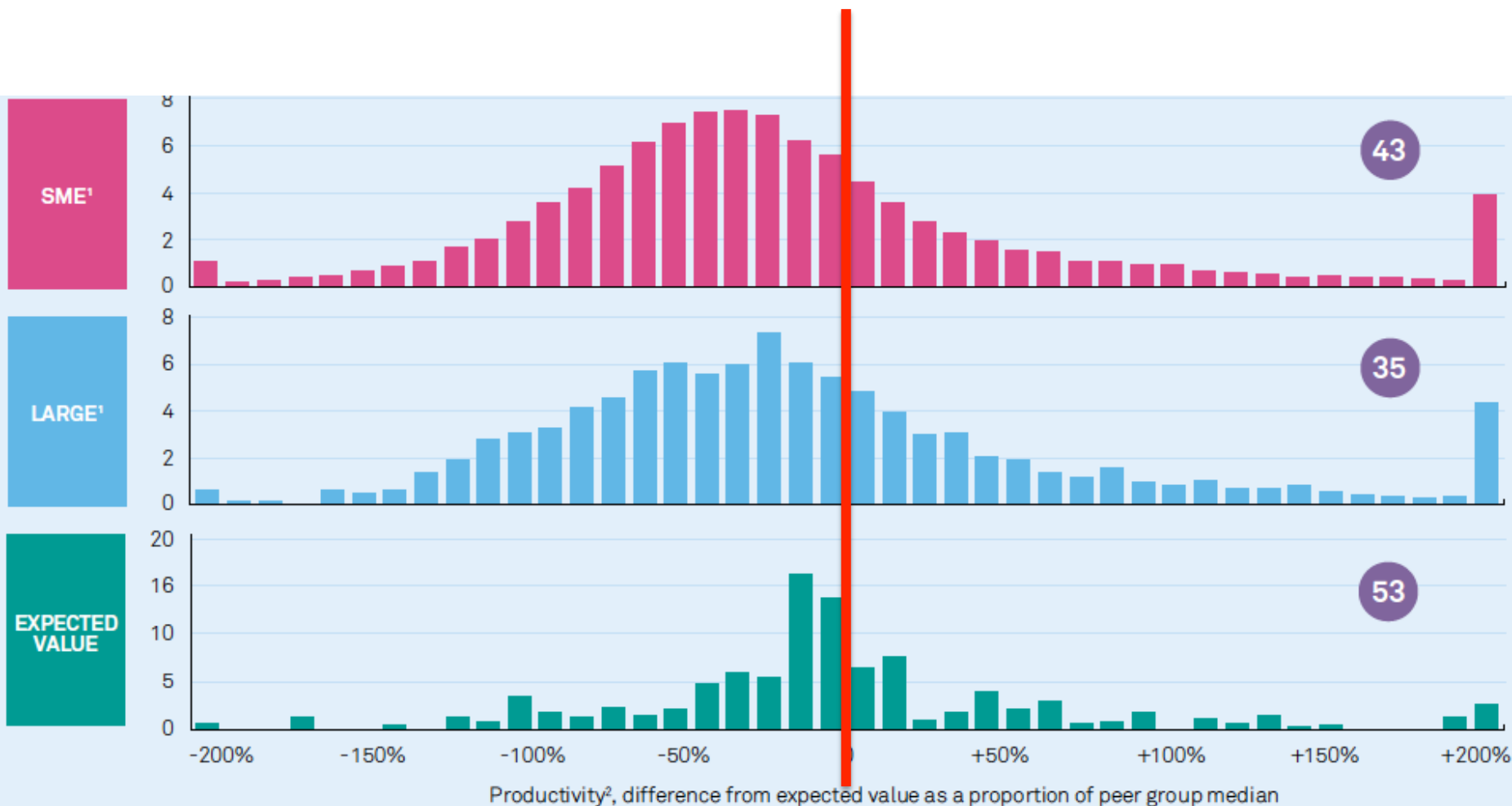


IfM at a glance...



Key context

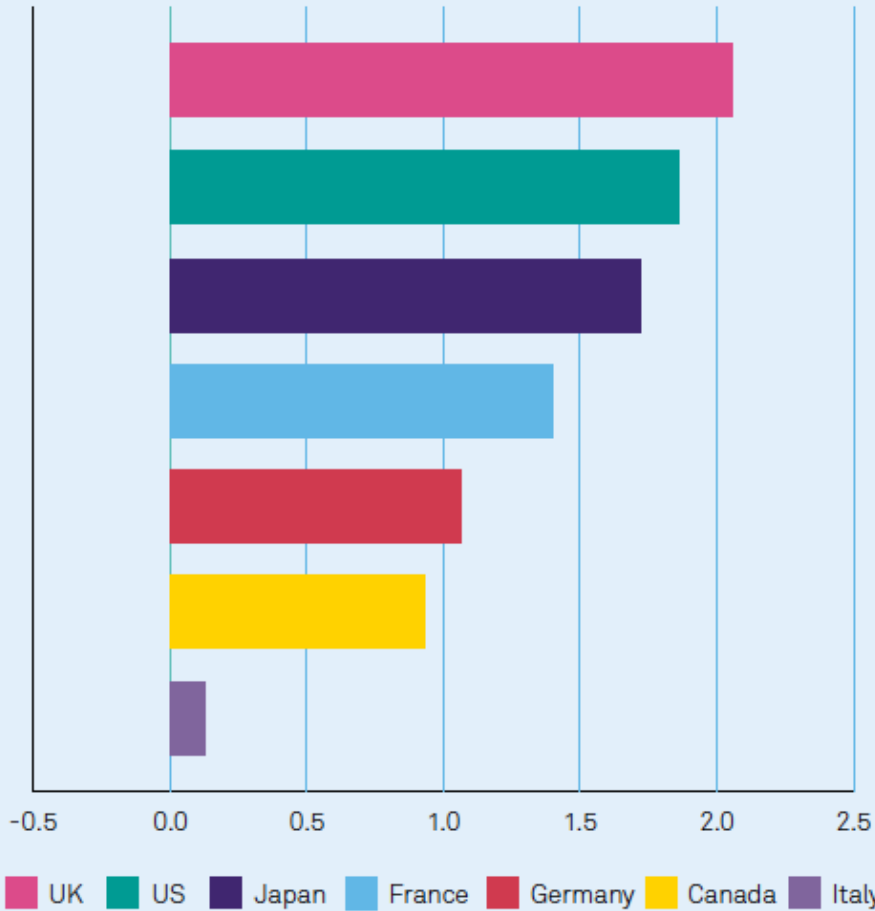
- 'Healthy' economy requires increased productivity



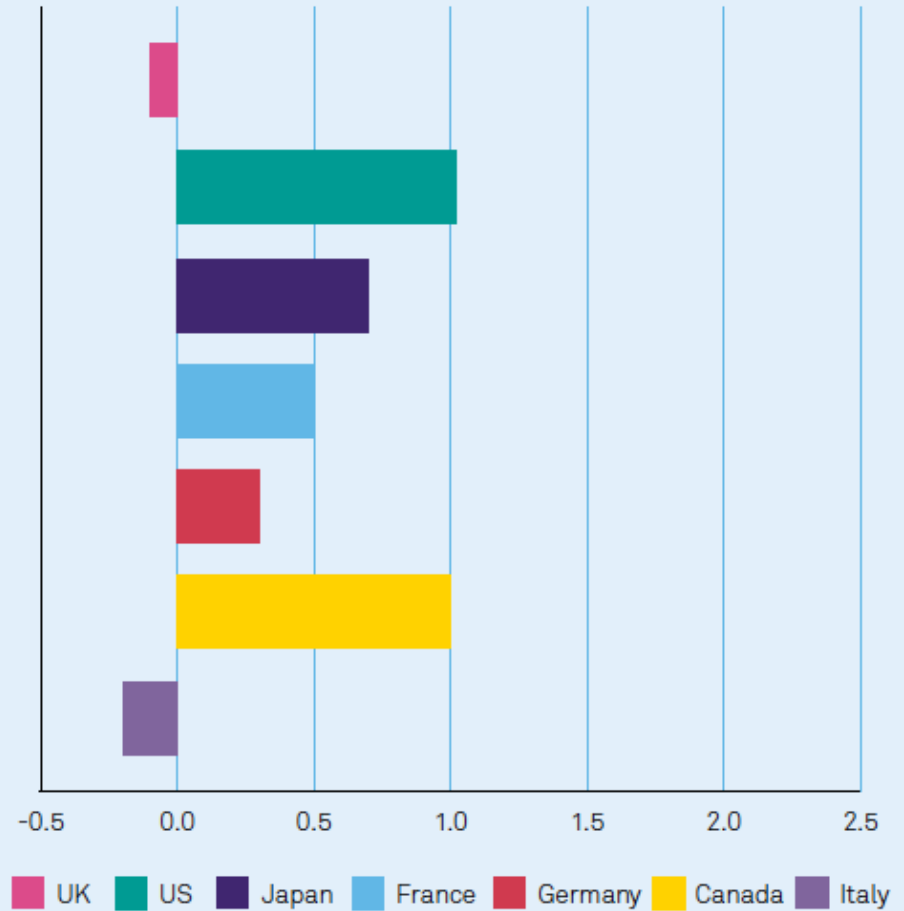
1. SME = 10-499 employees; Large = 500-4999 employees; Very Large = >5000 employees

2. Estimated GVA (EBIT + employee costs) is regressed on a range of variables to control for sub-sector and number of employees using a Weighted Least Squares method (with employee numbers as the weighting). The output of this regression is used to compute and expected productivity, representing the average for a firm of that size in that sub-sector. The residual for each firm is plotted as a percentage of the median productivity for a firm in the same size bracket in the same sub-sector.

AVERAGE GROWTH IN LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY, 2001-2007



AVERAGE GROWTH IN LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY, 2008-2014



Key context

- ‘Healthy’ economy requires increased productivity
- Technology is long-term driver of productivity growth
- Technological innovation is critical but difficult



Image: State Library of South Australia



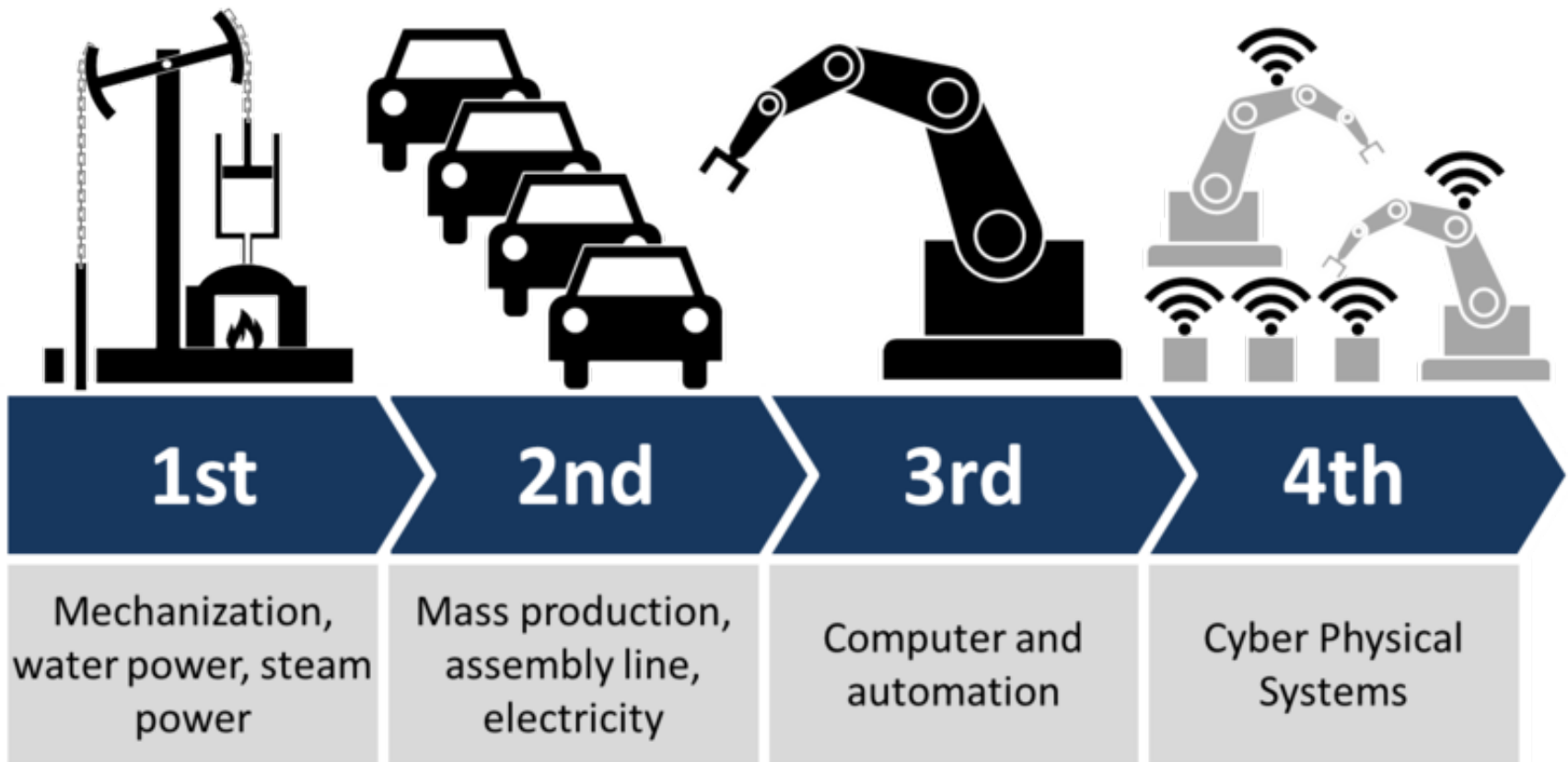
Image: www.portcities.co.uk



Image: www.containersforsale.co.uk



Image: www.portofelixstowe.co.uk



UK Industrial Strategy



The 10 pillars

	Investing in science, research & innovation		Developing skills
	Upgrading infrastructure		Supporting businesses to start and grow
	Improving procurement		Encouraging trade & inward investment
	Delivering affordable energy & clean growth		Cultivating world-leading sectors
	Driving growth across the whole country		Creating the right institutions to bring together sectors & places

2017 Industrial Digitalisation Review



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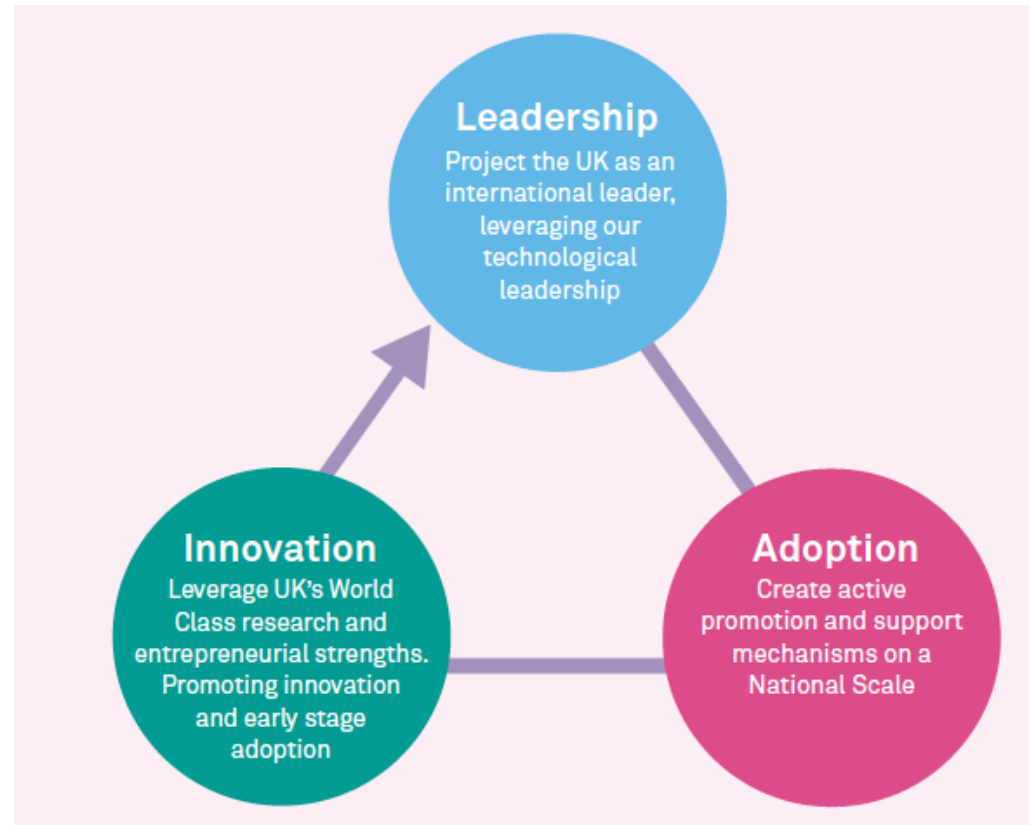
Industrial Digitalisation







2017 Industrial Digitalisation Review



PHYSICAL PRODUCTS IN PHYSICAL SPACE

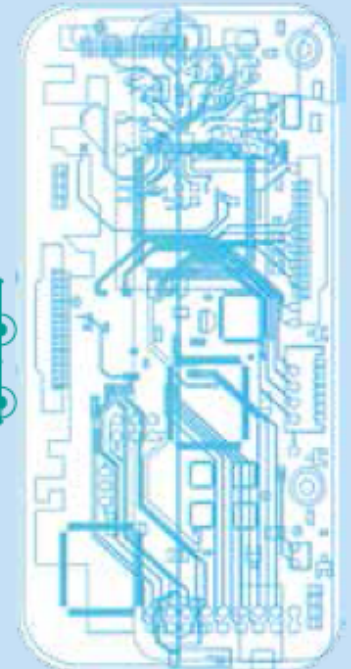
DIGITAL PRODUCTS IN VIRTUAL SPACE

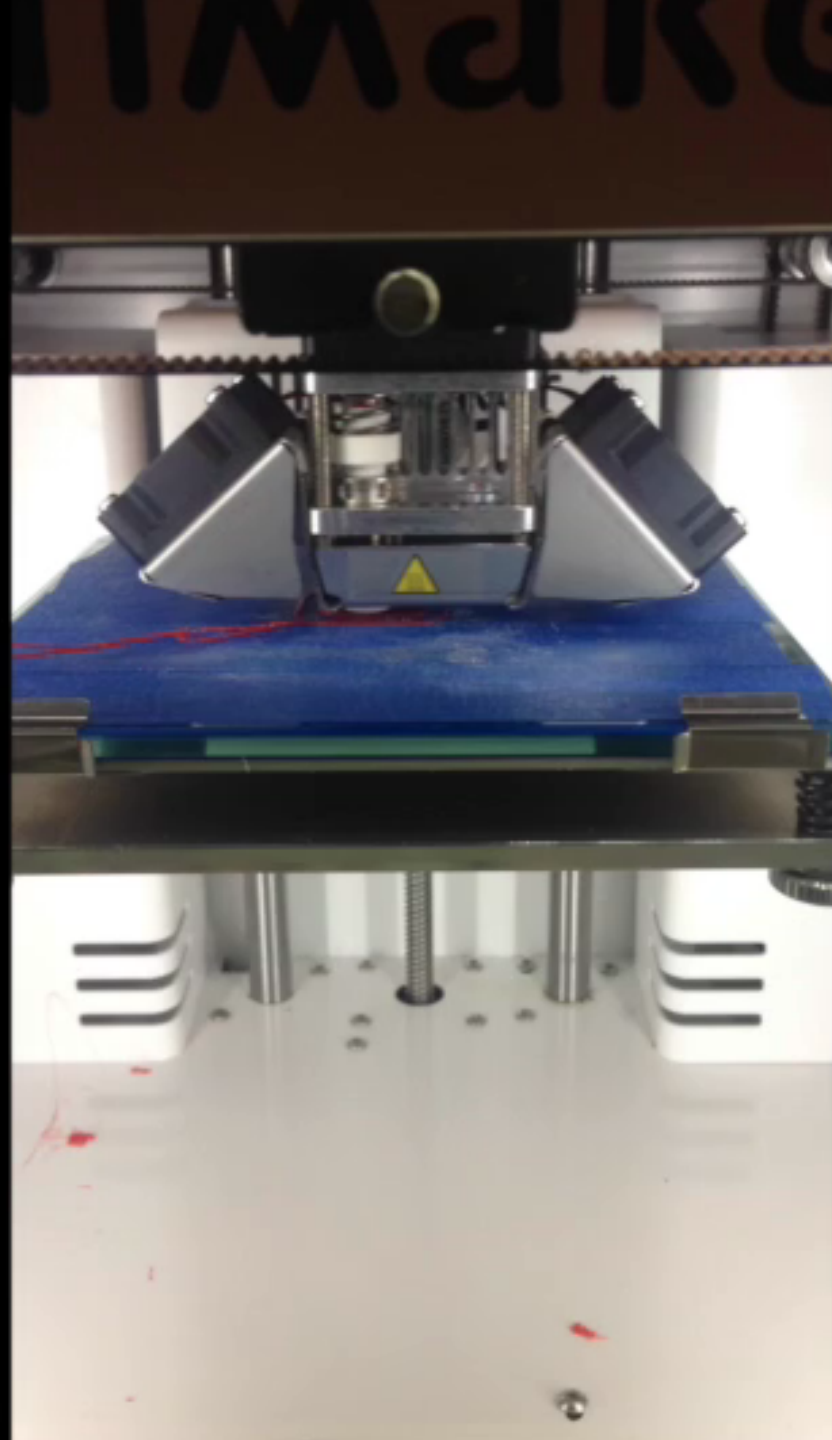


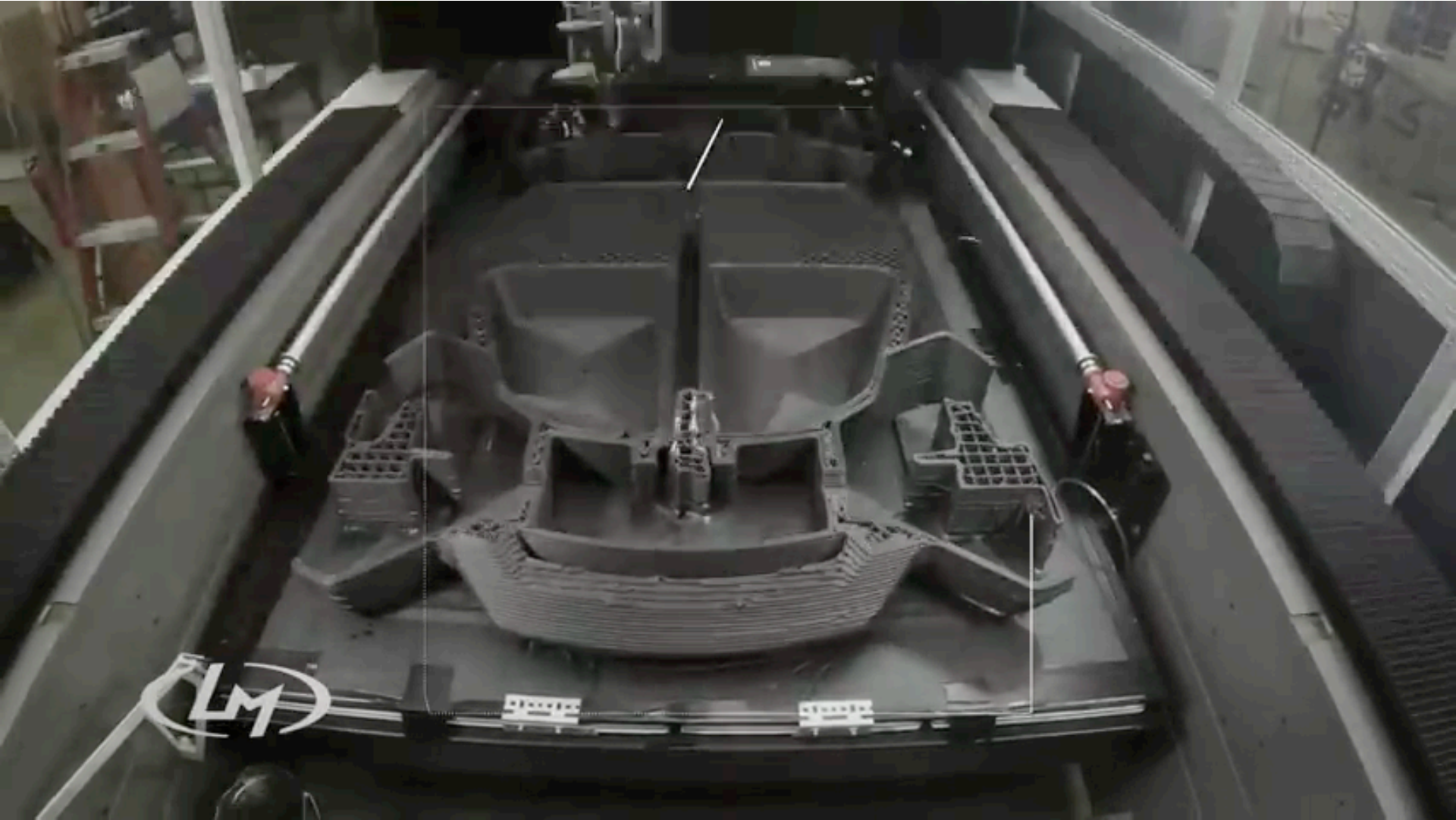
E.G. SENSORS & BIG DATA

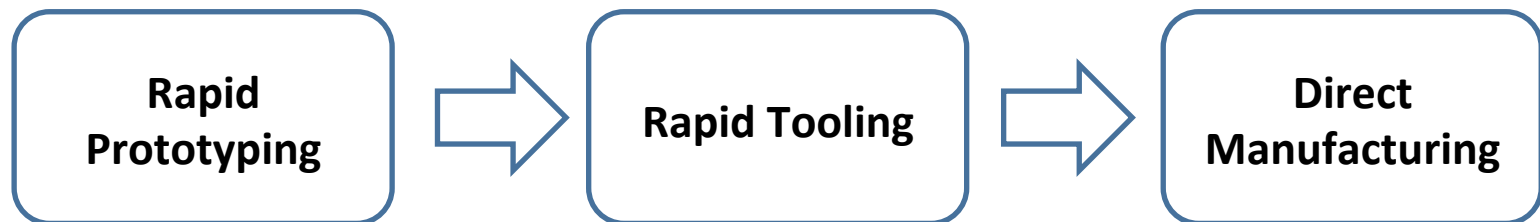
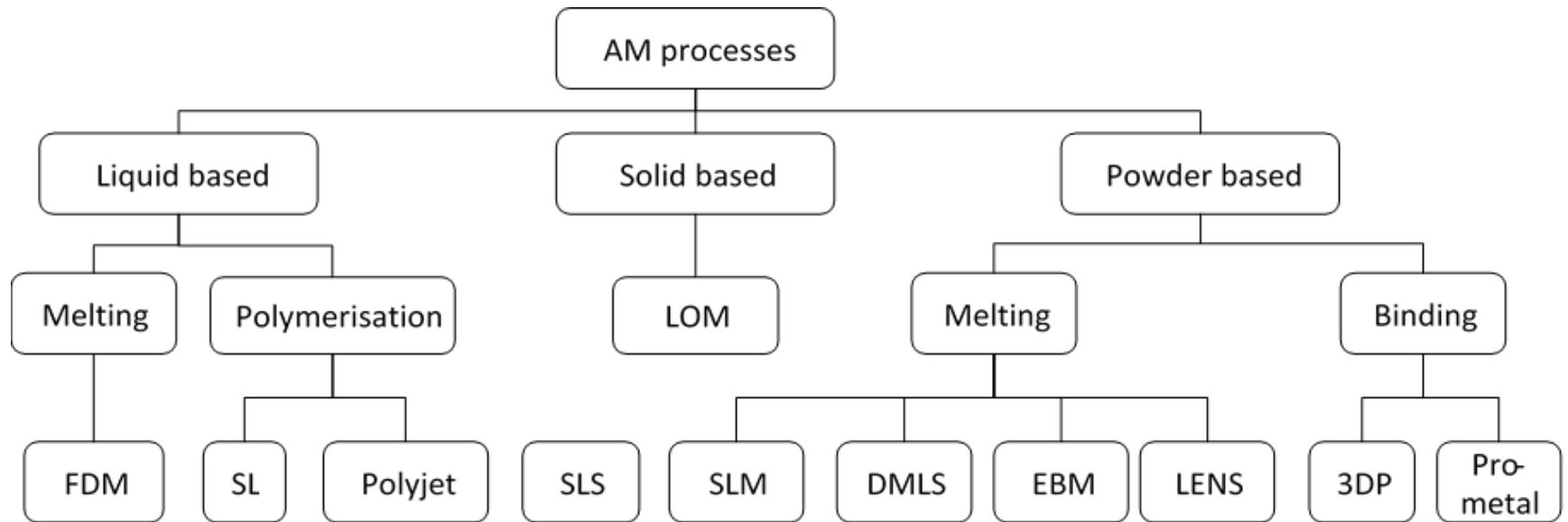


E.G. ADDITIVE MANUFACTURE & AUGMENTED REALITY







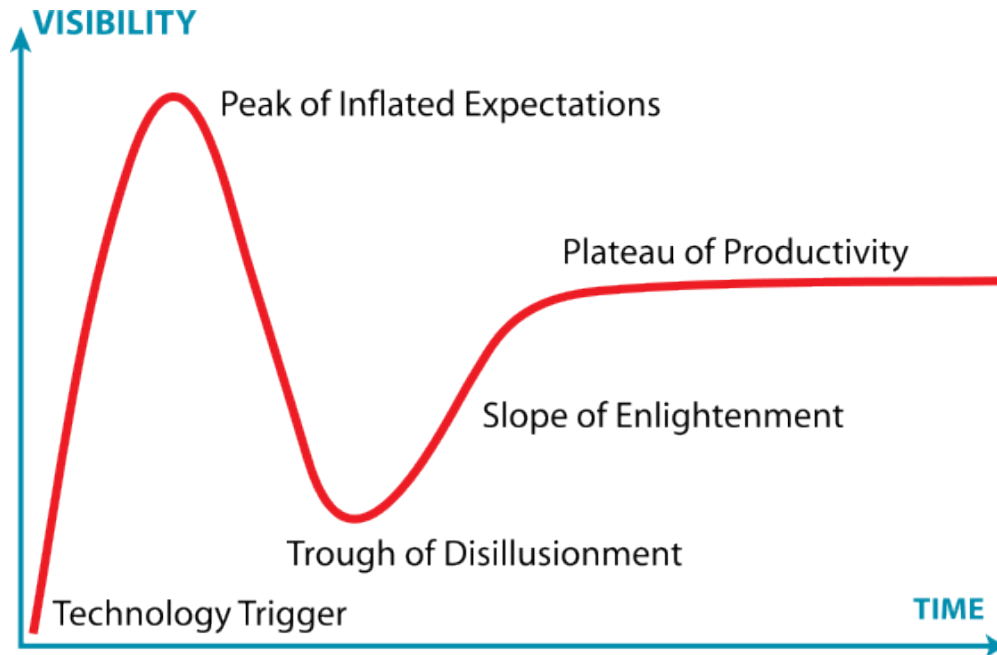


Wong, K. V. and A. Hernandez (2012). "A Review of Additive Manufacturing." [ISRN Mechanical Engineering](#) Article ID 208760.

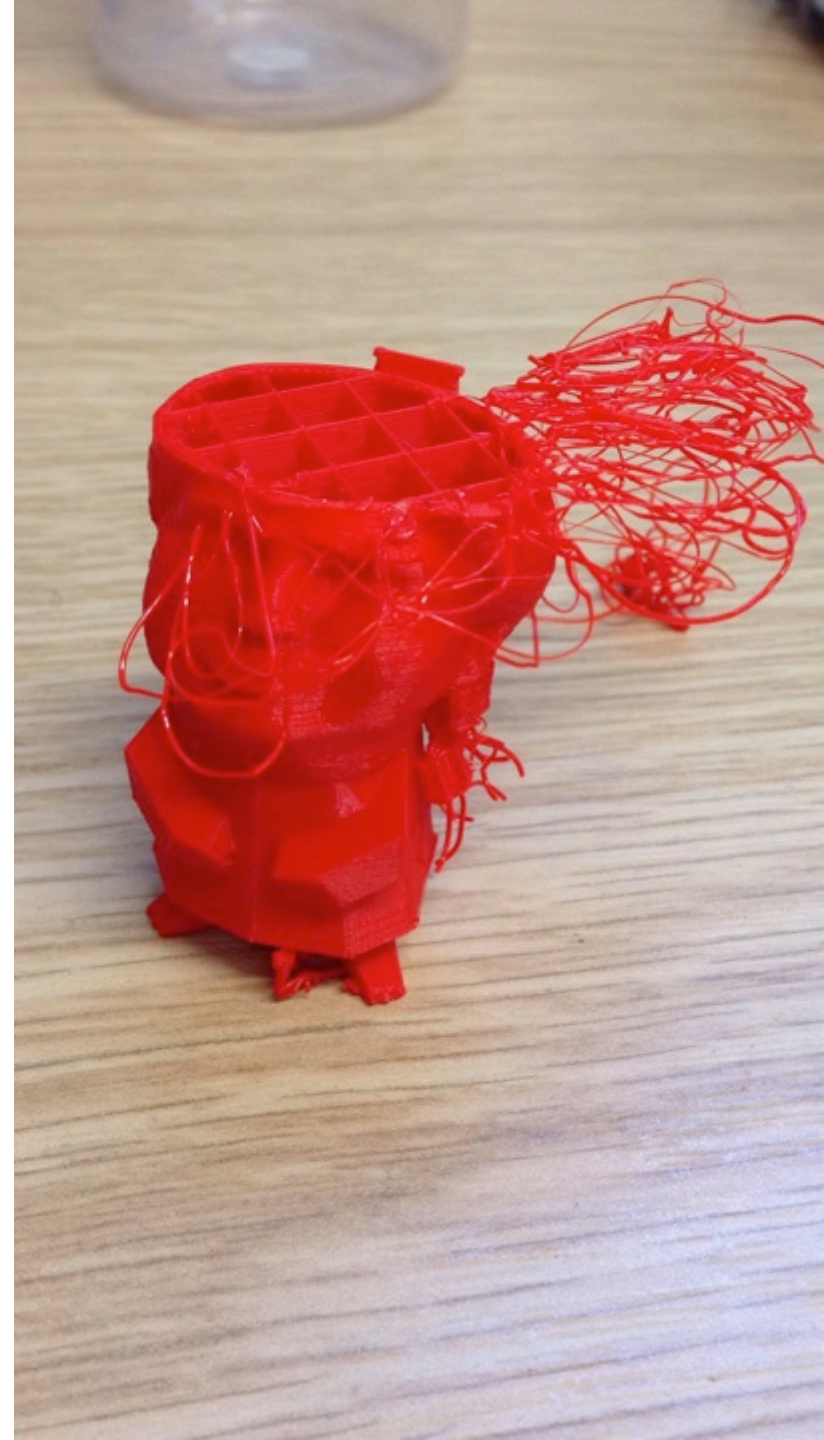
Deradjat, D. and T. Minshall (2017). "Implementation of Rapid Manufacturing for Mass Customisation." [Journal of Manufacturing Technology Management](#) 28(1).

‘3D printing [..] has the potential to revolutionize the way we make almost everything’

President Obama, State of the Union Address 2013



<http://www.gartner.com/>



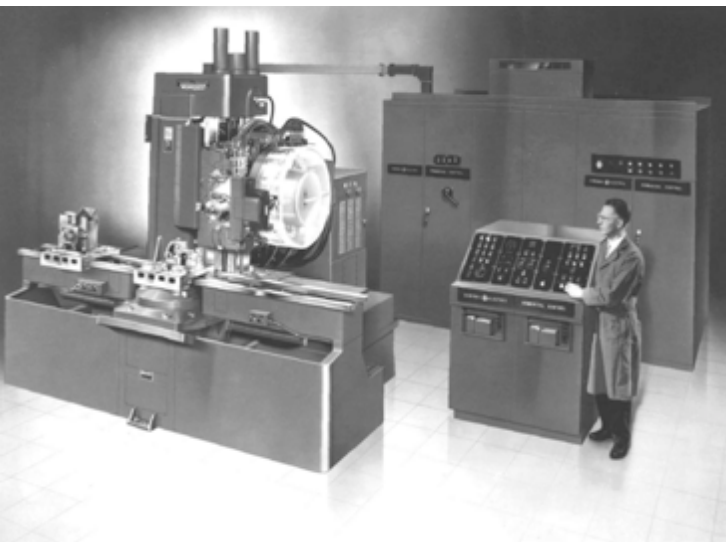
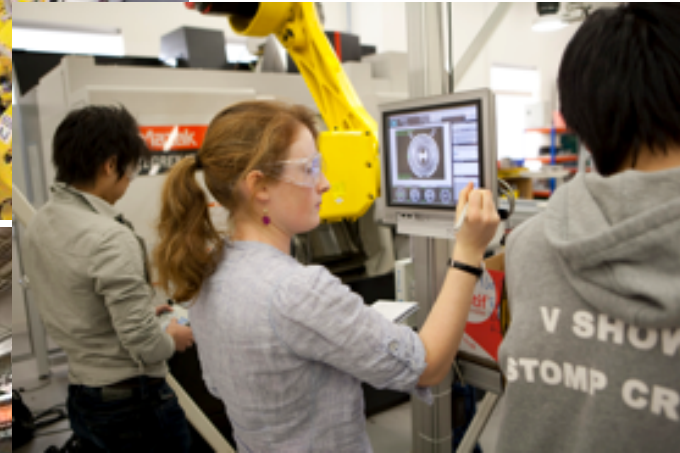


“It is estimated that the UK can win up to 8% or £5bn of this rapidly growing global market for AM products and services, forecast to reach £69bn by 2025 and this will have a strong effect on protecting existing jobs (63,000 by 2020) while also generating new employment”.

Additive Manufacturing UK 2016.

Images: www.rolls-royce.com

Is this 'just another production technology'?



Images: Ramesh Pathania/Mint; www.used-robots.com; www.ifm.eng.cam.ac.uk; news.cision.com

Industry 4.0



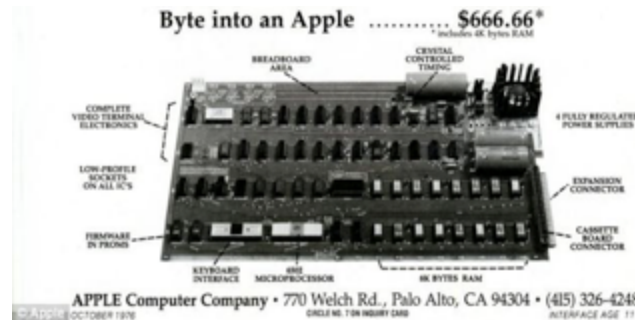
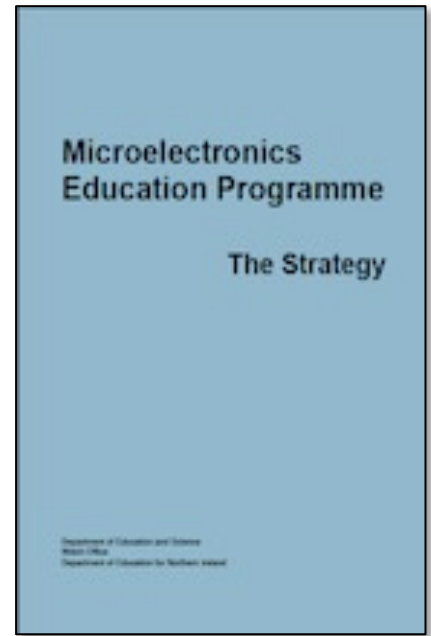
Is this a 'digital' thing?

'3D printing: The PC all over again?'

Economist 1.12.12

'A 3D printer for every school would encourage innovation'

The Week 19.6.14




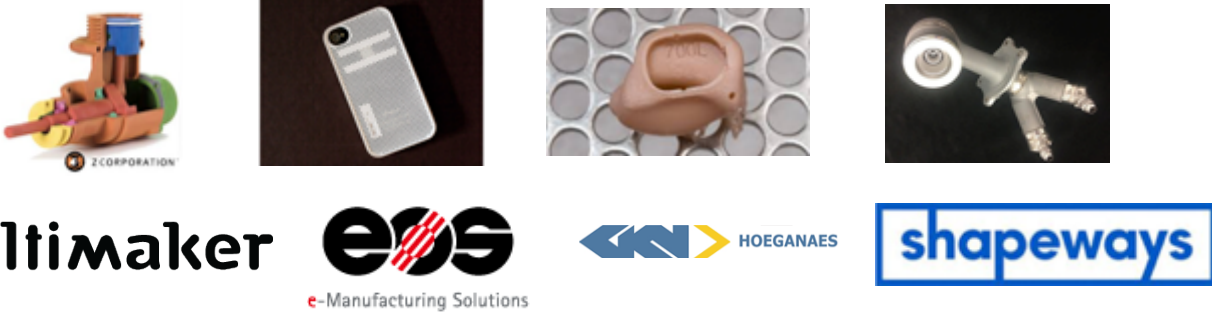
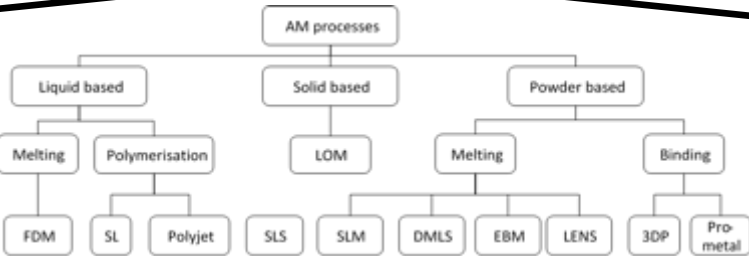
Images: <http://www.computerhistory.org/>; oldcomputers.net; Konstantin Lanzet; Evan-Amos; Apple Inc.

How to improve our ability to commercialise emerging production technologies?

- i. What are the actual and potential impacts of the adoption of AM-3DP on business models?

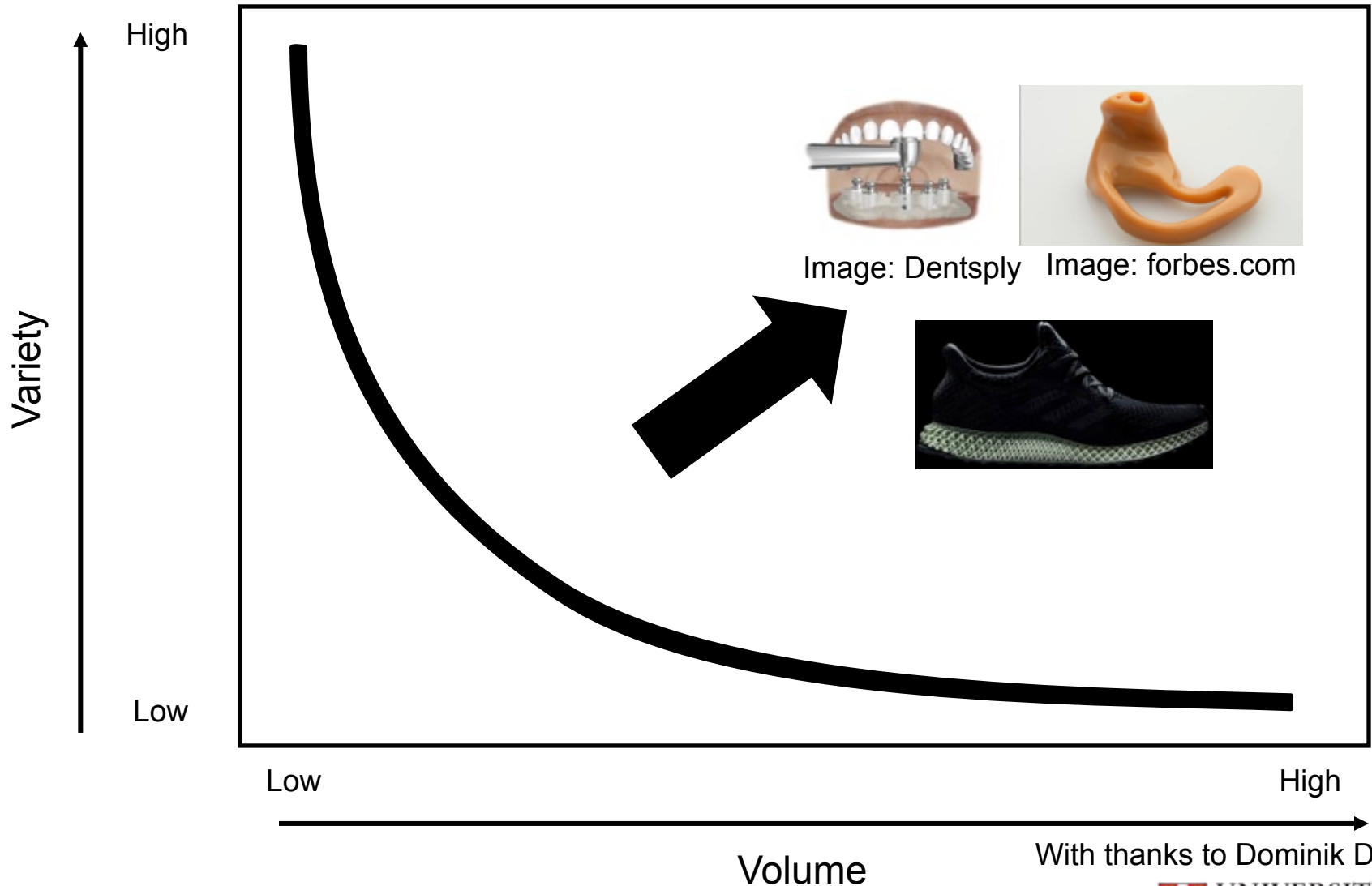


time →

<p>Value context</p>	
<p>Value capture</p>	
<p>Value creation</p>	 <pre> graph TD AM[AM processes] --> Liquid[Liquid based] AM --> Solid[Solid based] AM --> Powder[Powder based] Liquid --> Melting1[Melting] Liquid --> Polymerisation Melting1 --> FDM Polymerisation --> SL Polymerisation --> Polyjet Solid --> LOM LOM --> SLS LOM --> SLM Powder --> Melting2[Melting] Powder --> Binding Melting2 --> DMLS Melting2 --> EBM Melting2 --> LENS Binding --> 3DP Binding --> Pro-metal </pre>

Phaal, R., E. O'Sullivan, M. Routley, S. Ford and D. Probert (2011). "A framework for mapping industrial emergence." Technological Forecasting and Social Change 78(2): 217-230.

Potential for mass customisation

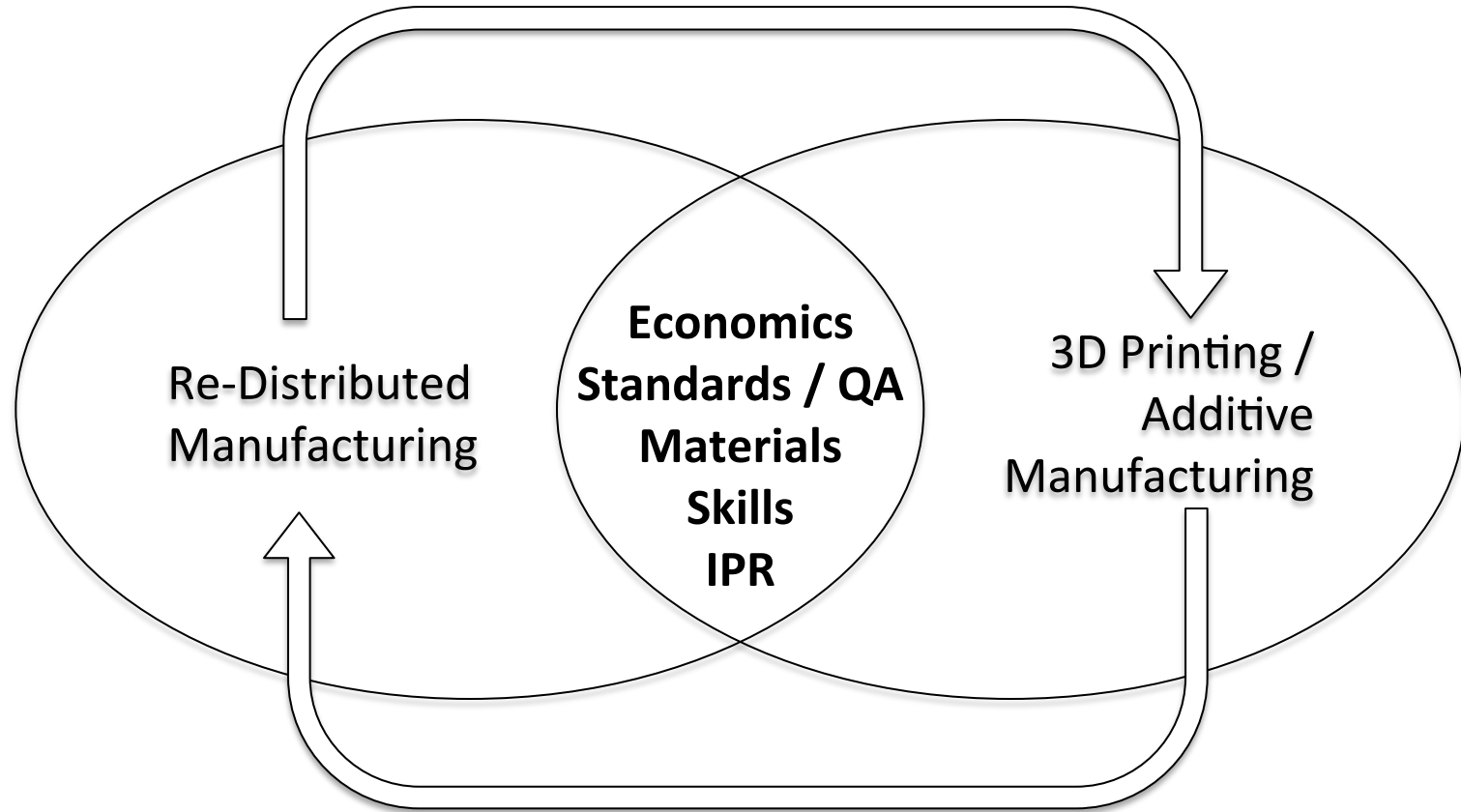


How to improve our ability to commercialise emerging production technologies?

- i. What are the actual and potential impacts of the adoption of AM-3DP on business models?
- ii. How is the adoption of AM-3DP linked to the location of production activities?

3D printing-enabled re-distributed manufacturing

Provides opportunities for

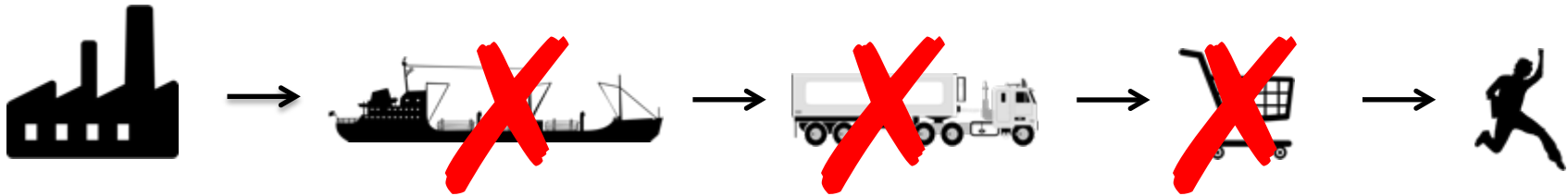


Enables

Ford, S. and T. Minshall (2015). Defining the research agenda for 3D printing-enabled re-distributed manufacturing. Advances in Production Management Systems 2015, 5-9 September. Tokyo.

Production

Consumption



Production + Consumption





Image: NASA



Image: NASA

Production + Consumption



Image: NASA

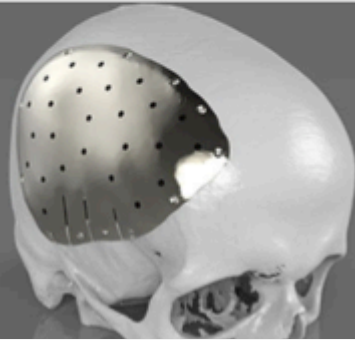
Production + Consumption



Image: www.fieldready.org

Metal 3D printing for healthcare

3D printing, also known as additive manufacturing, is an exciting technology whose benefits are being readily embraced with real life applications being developed daily.



Medical Device Design & Manufacturing

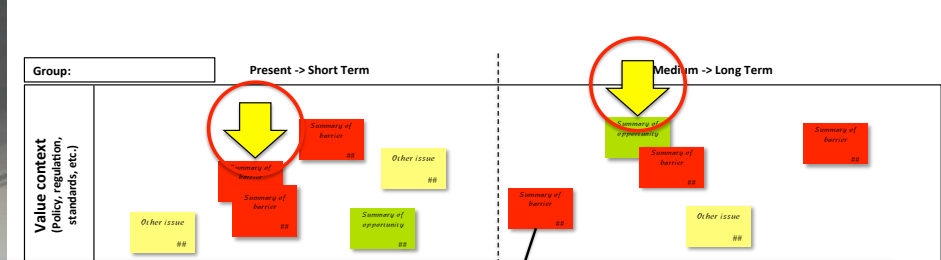
ACCELERATE PRODUCT INNOVATION

Comprehensive additive manufacturing solutions to advance new medical products from concept to commercialization with 3D Systems



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- ii. How is the adoption of AM-3DP linked to the location of production activities?
- iii. What are skills and capabilities required for value to be created & captured from adopting AM-3DP?



contact@am-uk.org



What is Additive Manufacturing?

About AM UK

Resources

News & Events

Connections

Directory

Contact

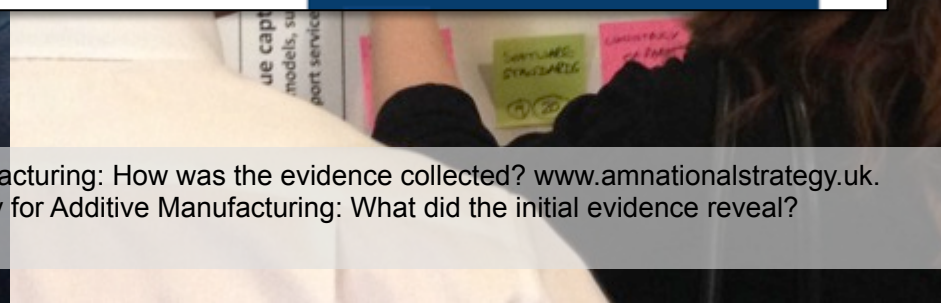
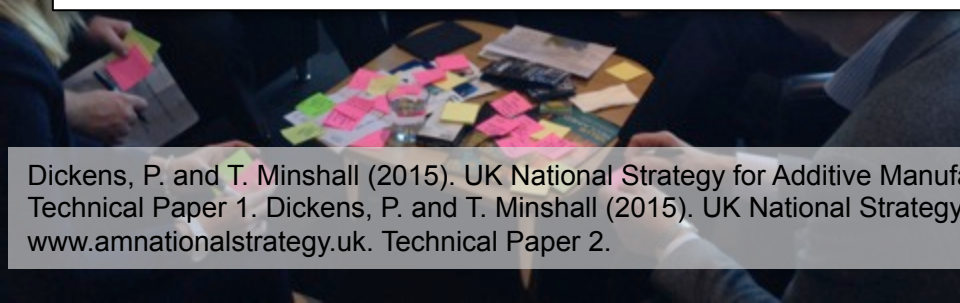
Register



New AM National Strategy sets out to establish the UK as a world leader

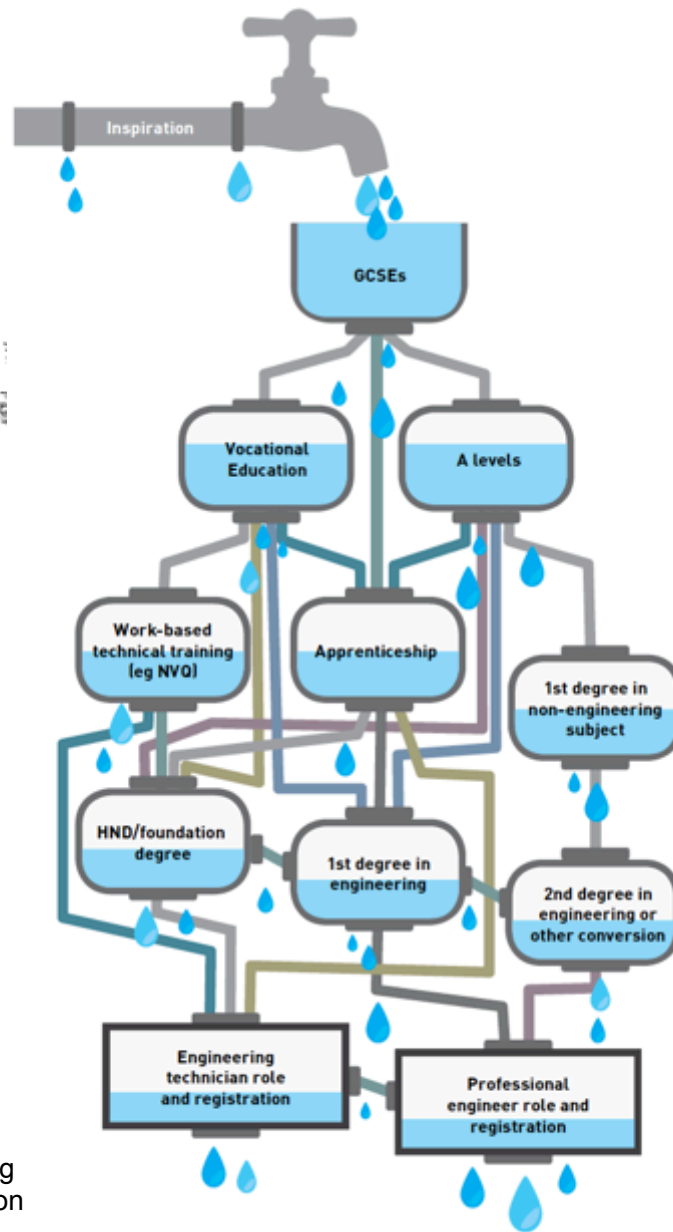
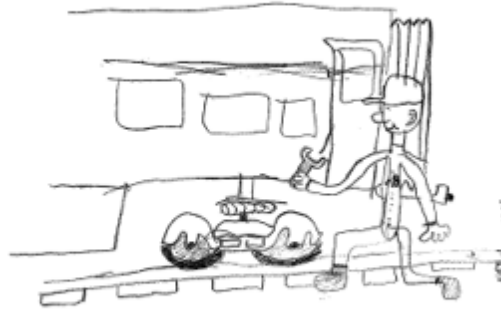
Welcome to AM UK

Latest News



Dickens, P. and T. Minshall (2015). UK National Strategy for Additive Manufacturing: How was the evidence collected? www.amnationalstrategy.uk. Technical Paper 1. Dickens, P. and T. Minshall (2015). UK National Strategy for Additive Manufacturing: What did the initial evidence reveal? www.amnationalstrategy.uk. Technical Paper 2.

Issue	Summary of common perceived barriers
Materials	Understanding properties in different processes / machines / applications, QA, costs, availability (IP constraints, independent suppliers), use of mixed materials, recyclability, biocompatibility.
Design	Need for guides and education programmes on design for AM – better understanding of design for AM constraints, availability of AM-skilled designers, security of design data.
Skills / Education	Lack of appropriate skills (design, production, materials, testing) preventing adoption, up-skilling current workforce vs. training of next generation, education of consumers, awareness in schools.
Cost / Investment / Financing	Funding to increase awareness and reduce risk of adoption (testing, scale-up, machine purchase) – especially for SMEs, understanding of full costs (including post-processing, testing), cost of materials.
Standards / Regulation	Perceived or actual lack of standards – all sectors / sector specific (especially aero / health / motorsport), for processes / materials / software / products / applications.
Measurement / Inspection / Testing	Need data libraries, standards for tests (general and sector specific), materials/ in-process / final part, tests for higher volumes, non-destructive testing, QA through lock-in <i>c.f.</i> open access to data.
IP / Protection / Secrecy	Balancing need for openness to share knowledge with need for commercial protection to capture value from investments, enforcement of IP rights.



Perkins, J. (2013). Review of Engineering Skills, Department of Business, Innovation and Skills.

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Key context

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- Technology is long-term driver of productivity growth
- Technological innovation is critical but difficult

Is this a '4th Industrial Revolution'?

What is going to slow the uptake of new production technologies?

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