



Wirtschaftliche Auswirkungen von 3D-Druck Economic Implications of 3D printing

Robin Kleer 10. Kölner Medienkongress 17. November 2014, Wolkenburg

RWTH Technology & Innovation Management Group, Aachen

We are at the advent of a new industrial revolution*



Really?



3D printing is currently being hyped... Gartner's Hype Cycle for Emerging Technologies 2013



Source:Gartner (2013), http://www.gartner.com/newsroom/id/2575515



... with "enlightenment" being reached for industrial applications

Gartner's Hype Cycle for Emerging Technologies 2013



Source:Gartner (2013), http://www.gartner.com/newsroom/id/2575515

What is additive manufacturing? (3DPrinting)

3D Printing ("Additive Manufacturing"): A Whole Bunch of Technologies for Digital Production



- Technology: Extrusion-based printing of filaments through a heated nozzle (similar to inkjet printing but with additional z-axis)
- **Used for:** Low-volume rapid manufacturing of parts / components (Maker-Bot)
- Mainly used material: Polymers (e.g., ABS, PLA, polyethylene), edible substances
- Selective Laser Sintering (SLS)
 - Technology: Layer of powder deposited on build platform, laser fuses powder layer in the desired shape, new powder added
 - **Used for:** Prototyping, small-run rapid manufacturing
 - Mainly used material: Thermoplastics, metal & ceramic powders
- Selective Laser Melting, Stereo-Lithography, Laminated Object Manufacturing,...



AM means digital production, i.e. transferring a digital model directly (mold-less) into a tangible product.

AM technology is not new, but its diffusion and applications are!

This is not a new concept ... original principle goes back to 1902, core patent filed in 1984



- 1902 Peacock patent for laminated horse shoes
- 1952 Kojima demonstrated layer manufacturing benefits
- 1967 Swainson files US patent for dual light-source resin system
- 1981 Kodama publishes 3 solid holography methods
- 1982 Chuck Hull experiments with SLA
- 1984 Chuck files US patent 4,575,330
- 1986 3D Systems formed, others follow
- 1987 Rapid Prototyping became a commercial reality
- 1990 Layer manufactured parts used as casting patterns
- 1995 Layer manufactured parts used as tools
- 2000 Layer manufactured parts used as production parts
- 2011 45,000 ALM machines globally (40 variations)
- 2012 45,000 new machines expected to be sold

What can we print today? Almost everything ...











Organic materials	Ceramic materials	Polymeric materials	Metallic materials	
Vaxes	Alumina	ABS	Aluminium	
lissue / cells	Mullite	Polyamide (nylon)	Tool Steel	
	Zirconia	Filled PA) Titanium	
	Silicon Carbide	PEEK	Inconel	
Beta-Tri calcium Phosphate		Thermosetting epoxies	Cobalt Chrome	
	Ceramic (nano)	loaded epoxies	Copper	
	Silica (sand)	PMMA	Stainless steel	
	Plaster	Polycarbonate	Gold / platinum	
	Graphite	Polyphenylsulfone	Hastelloy	
		ULTEM		
		Aluminium loaded polyam	ide	

Why do we need AM?

Digital Production



Individualization without cost penalty





Product architectures optimized for function, resource and manufacturing efficiency

Complexity without cost penalty





Product designs optimized for function, resource and manufacturing efficiency

Digital Production



Individualization without cost penalty





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Complexity without cost penalty



Product designs optimized for function, resource and manufacturing efficiency









Do we really need / want this?

Unfulfilled heterogeneity of demand

Offmi ple already benefit from customized, 2 printed hearis

Hearing aids (outer shells) -- an application made for additive manufacturing ...





... reaching full market penetration already in 2008

Digital manufacturing of shells to nearly 100% in 2 years - in 2008



MorganStanley expects many more medical (device) applications of AM – driver is customization!





One of the central applications for AM are spare parts on demand – both in consumer as well as in industrial markets



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This demands a new integration into existing value chains – several startups are working on this



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Digital Production



Individualization without cost penalty





Product architectures optimized for function, resource and manufacturing efficiency

Complexity without cost penalty



Product designs optimized for function, resource and manufacturing efficiency

SLM-manufactured upright with hollow structures



First AlMgSc (Scalmalloy®) part manufactured by HP-SLM
 Weight saving: approx. 20 %

Design for Manufacturing \rightarrow Manufacturing for Design

Selective Laser Melting SLM – Automotive Examples



Source: N. Skrynecki, Kundenorientierte Optimierung des generativen Strahlschmelzprozesses, 2010





What are "they" willing to pay for this?

How do we communicate the additional value?

RWTH-TIM Study (2014): Highly customizable product yield a +83% higher WTP compared to standard products



RNTHAAC

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* p < 0,05; ** p < 0,01; *** p < 0,001; WTP values not normally distributed: square root transformation of variable leads to same levels of significance

1) Differences n.s.; For 2), 3), 4) and 5) differences significant** between assortment choice and product configuration as well as assortment choice and stepless product design but n.s. between product configuration and stepless product design

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Reality check / Current issues

There is a variety of issues holding back industry from wide scale use of additive manufacturing technologies



Speed – Conventional processes are still significantly faster.

Repeatability – Still little process prediction or closed loop feedback. Therefore, no reliable process.

Poor materials data – Few comprehensive information on material properties. Standardized testing protocols and certifications just under development.

Lack of trained designers/engineers – No one can design for the complex geometries AM offers. Also lack of trained engineers and technicians to optimize the processes and run them.

Design Software – Existing CAD does not work well for complex geometries (e.g. internal lattices and surface textures). No CAD solution for geometry optimization and representation of mixed or graded materials etc.

Business Models – AM enables lots sizes of one, customized products and remote manufacturing. This will require companies to design business in a very different way to exploit this technology.

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An interesting development: Industrial applications (adoption) is being outpaced (leapfrogged) by "makers"

Home use of 3D printers (home fabrication, "fabbing") seems to demonstrate the same steep adoption curve like other recent digital consumer technologies /



"There is no reason for any individual to have a computer in their home." *Ken Olsen, President DEC, 1977*





While being traditionally a field of large companies (EOS, 3D Systems ...), AM hardware is one of the areas where user-generated hardware is becoming an alternative:

Consumerization of Manufacturing Hardware (similar to present status quo in IT!)

MakerBot = Altair ?





And why own it when you can share it?





i.materialise is a 3D printing service for everybody with an eye for design and a head full of ideas.

We want you to focus on the creation of designs -made by you- that add value to people's lives, while we do the manufacturing.

We want to be the power behind your design. With our unparalleled depth and breadth of knowledge with 3D printing and 3D printing software we want to offer you the highest-quality result.»



3D print lab

The most complete 3D print lab in the world to bring your unique designs to life.



Creation corner

EXPLORE

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3D PRINTING?

Design tools that allow everyone to create unique products.



TRY IT OUT NOW => or upload your 3D model

This is where perhaps the most serious implications of AM will be



"Digitization in manufacturing will have a disruptive effect every bit as big as in other industries that have gone digital, such as office equipment, telecoms, photography, music, publishing and films."

-The Economist, 4/21/12

Digital assets are made for sharing



An anouncement

18 January 2013 Last updated at 08:22 ET

4.9K < Share 📑 💆 🗠 🖹

Fri

18 Jan 2013

Nokia backs 3D printing for mobile phone cases

Nokia is releasing design files that will let owners use 3D printers to make their own cases for its Lumia phones

Files containing mechanical drawings, case measurements and recommended materials have already been released by the phone maker.

Those using the files will be able to create a custom-designed case for the flagship Lumia 820 handset.

The project makes Nokia one of the first big electronics firms to seriously back 3D printing.



The design files will let people produce their own cases for their Lumia 820

In a blogpost, John Kneeland, one of Nokia's community managers, revealed the Finnish phone maker's decision to release the 3D drawings.

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The opportunities are endless...



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We urgently need a wider debate on the impact of the maker economy on IP & innovation policy ...

... and especially we have to take care that uneducated speculations are not killing the innovation.

And manufacturers have to ask themselves: "What is the concert equivalent in our industry?" **Research at RWTH-TIM Concerning AM**



Impact of AM on market structure

- Effect for incumbents
- Effect for start-ups
- Welfare implications

Impact of AM on the innovation process

- Cheaper / better Prototyping
- User innovation \rightarrow User manufacturing
- New business models with AM
 - Sharing economy
- How to integrate AM-Technology in existing companies © tim.rwth-aachen.de

The central question: Where can AM provide additional value by fulfilling heterogeneities in your market









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The existence of the first cocoa beverage. 1502 1615 Columbus is Chocolate is given cocoa introduced beans. in France. 1777 1875 The first The first chocolate milk factory. chocolate.

400 AD

The Mayans grow cocoa in Yucatán, Mexico. **900** King Quetzalcoatl is worshipped as the God of cocoa. **1528** Cortês introduces cocoa to the Spanish court. 17201847CocoaFirstbotanicallycommercialclassified.chocolate bar.

2013 First complex 3D printed chocolate concept for gastronomy.

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