

Technologies in Industry 4.0

Why they are connected to circular economy

Kaloyan Georgiev

CER principles

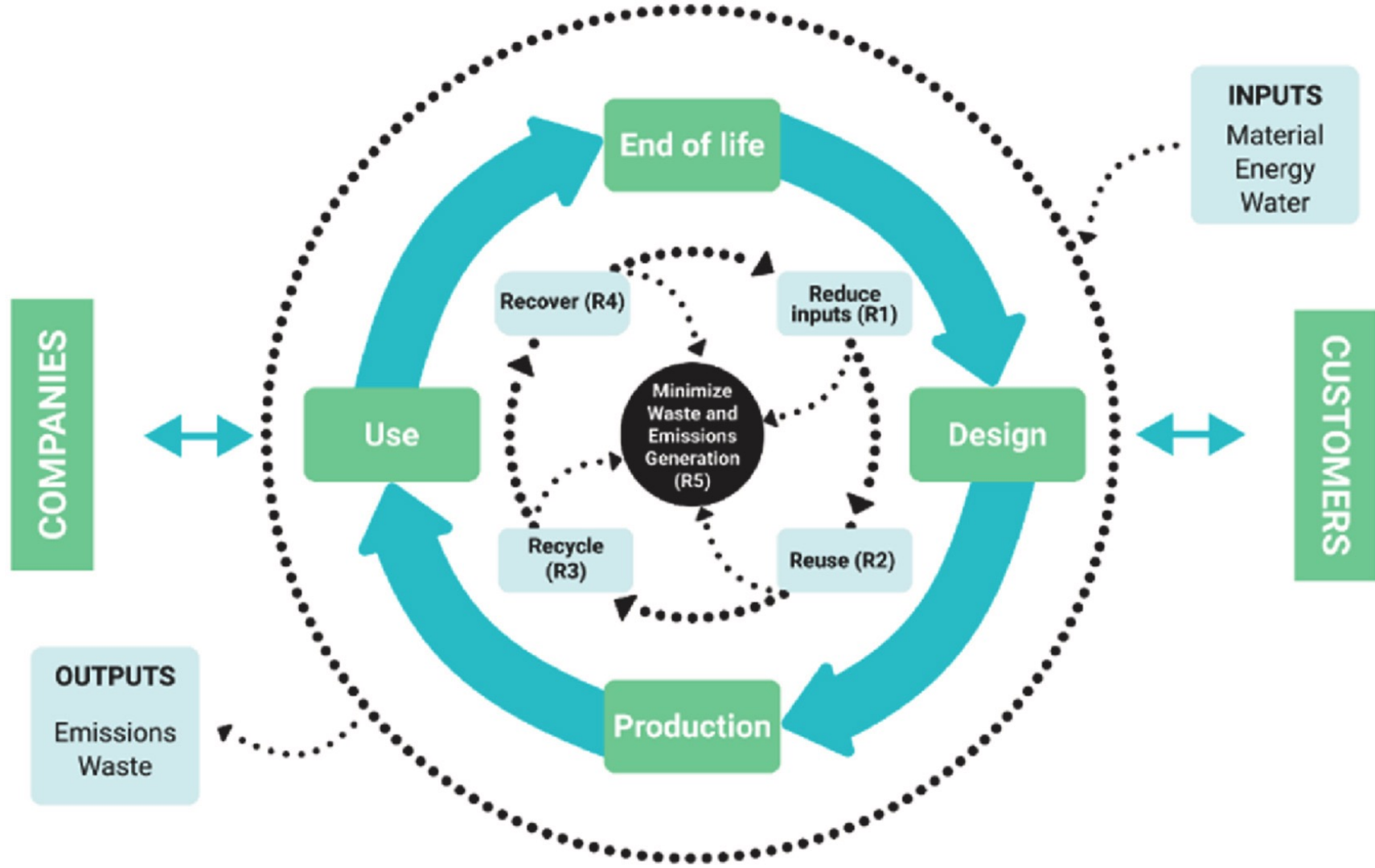
Reduce Input Consumption (RIC) such as materials, energy and water: smarter product use and manufacturing. Rejecting redundant products, rethinking their design (multifunctional products), their manufacture (simplifying and minimizing resource use) and their use (more intensive, e.g. by sharing products).

Reuse: Directly extend the useful life of a product.
Reuse of products or components in the same type of product discarded by another consumer, when they fulfill their original functions.

Recovery: Actions to extend the useful life of products and their parts.
Repair (repairing or maintaining defective products), reconditioning (restoring old products and bringing them up to date), remanufacturing (using components in the same type of products) and components reuse (using components or discarded products in other types of products).

Recycling: Useful application of the material.
The process should focus on obtaining a high degree of quality

Reduce waste and emissions (RWE): Focus on resource recovery.
At the end of the process, CE requires a waste and emissions management strategy that should seek to reinforce the recirculation of resources, minimizing environmental consequences.



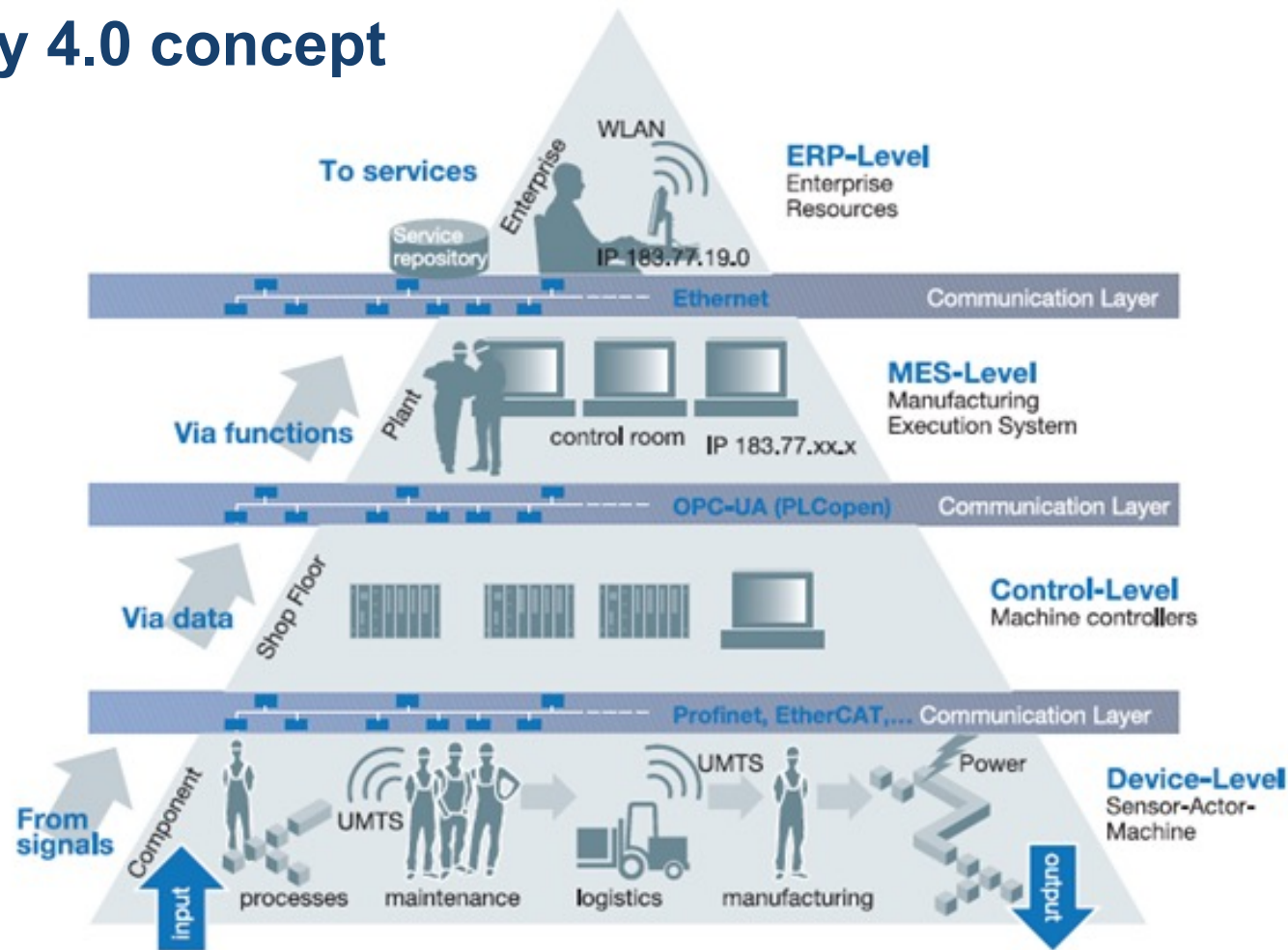


Circular Economy generates 4 technological needs:

1. advanced collection, sorting and recycling
apps, sensors, robots,..
2. efficient materials processing
machine learning, artificial intelligence,..
3. production to support design for circularity
3D printing, disassembly, repairability,..
4. interactive platforms
apps, websites, databases, IoT,..

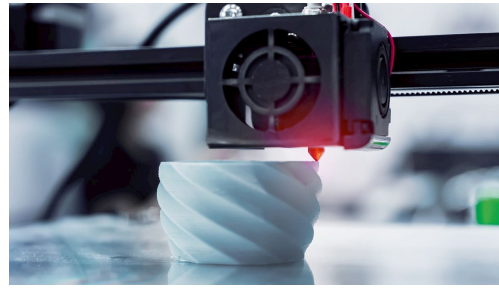
The necessary digital technologies exist. The challenge is to make them available and integrate them into the systemic approach that leads to sustainability.

Industry 4.0 concept

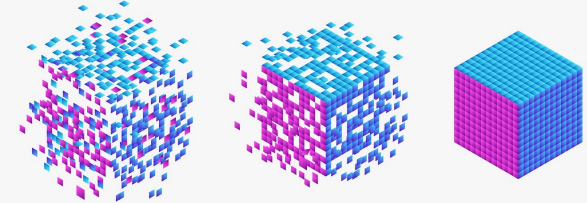


Industry 4.0 Technologies

- Additive manufacturing (AM)
- Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- Artificial Vision (AV)
- Big Data and Advance Analysis (BDAA)
- Cybersecurity (CS)
- Internet of Things (IoT)
- Robotics (RB)
- Virtual and Augmented Reality (VAR)
- Blockchain



BIG DATA ► **ANALYTICS** ► **DECISIONS**





Surveillance System

Data Collection Management

RFID Graphics 1D/2D Barcode



Automatic Warehouse Management Solutions



Table PC



Industrial PDA



Machine Vision



- Intelligent Camera
- Barcode Scanner
- Industrial Camera

Robot Arm Manufacturing Solution

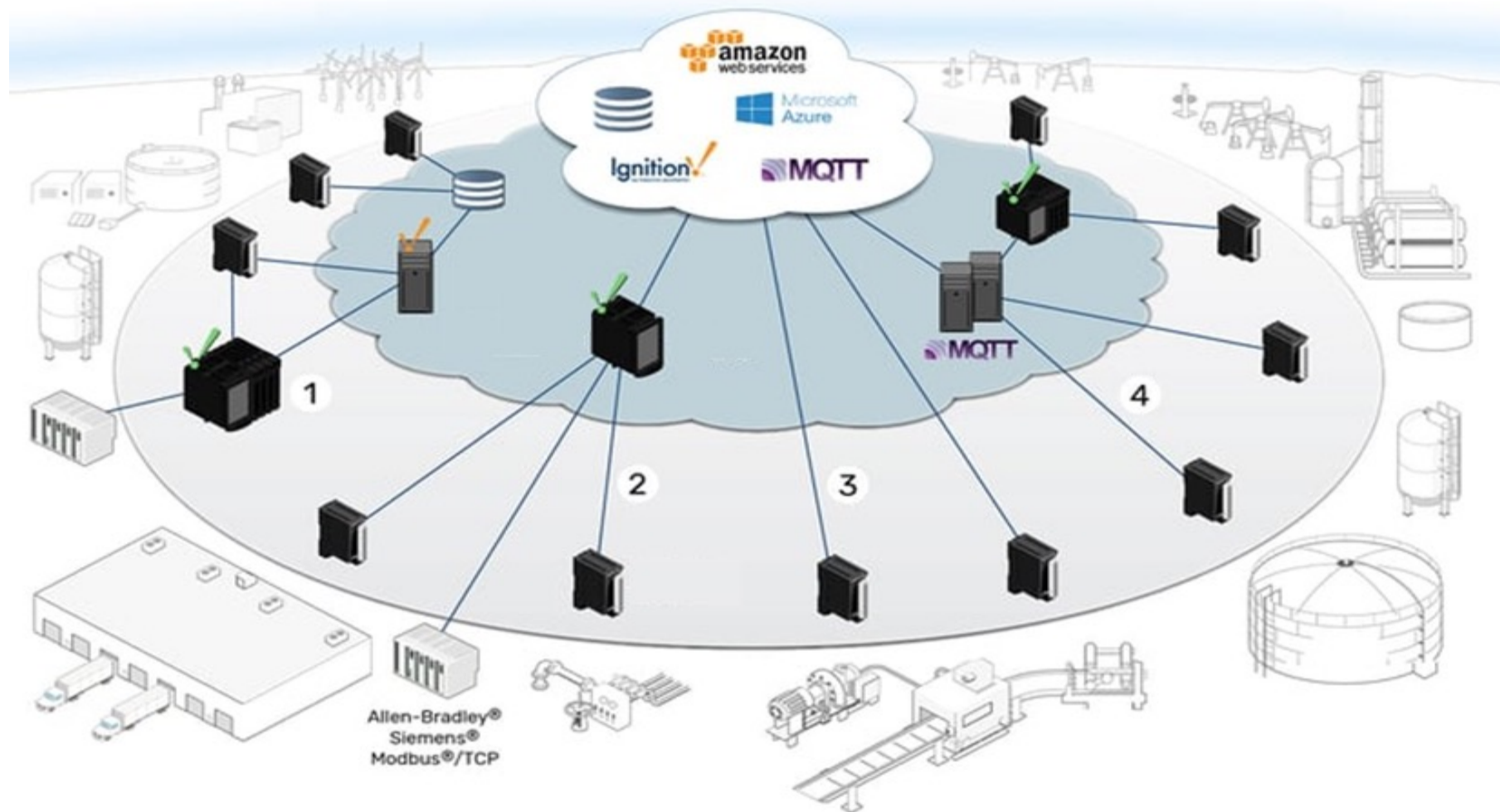


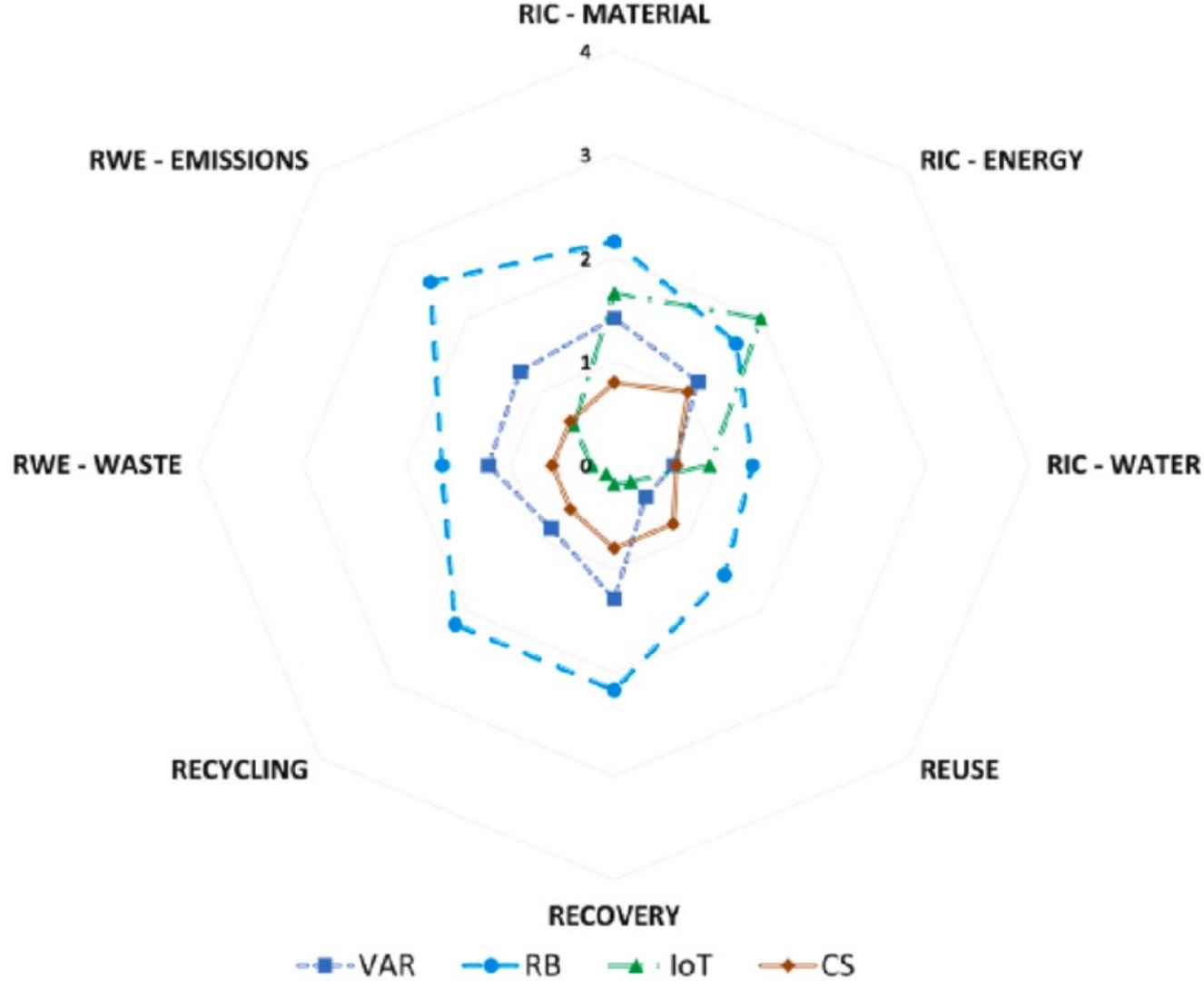
- Robot Arm
- Automatic Guided Vehicle
- Automation Equipment

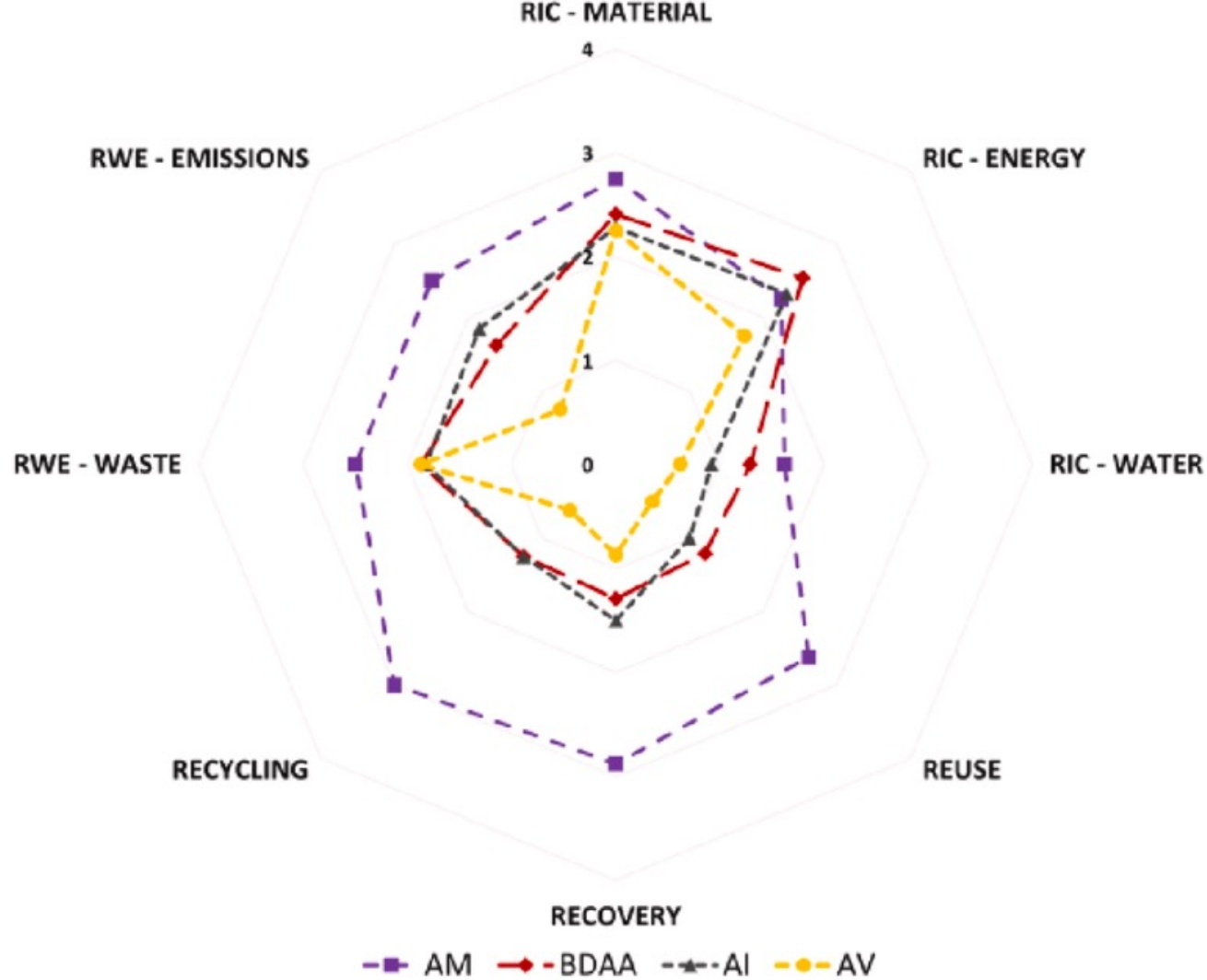
Information transition

- Industrial Internet
- EtherCAT
- Remote I/O









Industry 4.0 Technologies - impact

- Additive manufacturing (AM) – **20% to 80%**
- Artificial Intelligence (AI) – **up to 100% paper, energy savings up to 50%**
- Artificial Vision (AV) – **less than 2% in stable process, more than 10% after process adjustment**
- Big Data and Advance Analysis (BDAA) – **10% to 20% material, up to 100% paper, 7% to 15% operation time**
- Cybersecurity (CS)
- Internet of Things (IoT) – **5% to 30% energy and material, 5% to 10% fuel**
- Robotics (RB) – **3% to 18% quality, 0.5% to 10% energy and material**
- Virtual and Augmented Reality (VAR) – **100% paper, 30%-80% risk, 6% to 17% downtime**
- Blockchain

We need to strengthen the contacts between **digital and circular economy** experts. We must showcase the opportunities of blockchain, internet of things, artificial intelligence, big data, product identification, collaborative platforms,... and develop common approaches.



Circular economy is a systemic solution.

Besides technologies, it needs innovative enterprises, involvement of research institutes, a stimulating policy environment and access to finance.

Thank you!