

Digital Transformation of Lean Production: Systematic Approach for the Determination of Digitally Pervasive Value Chains

Peter Burggraef, Matthias Dannapfel, Hanno Voet, Patrick-Benjamin Boek, Jérôme Uelpenich, Julian Hoppe

Abstract—The increasing digitalization of value chains can help companies to handle rising complexity in their processes and thereby reduce the steadily rising planning and control effort in order to raise performance limits. Due to technological advances, companies face the challenge of smart value chains in purpose of improvements in productivity, handling the increasing time and cost pressure and the need of individualized production. Therefore, companies need to ensure quick and flexible decisions to create self-optimizing processes and, consequently, to make their production more efficient. Lean production, as most commonly used paradigm for complexity reduction, reaches its limits when it comes to variant flexible production and constantly changing market and environmental conditions. To lift performance limits, which are inbuilt in current value chains, new methods and tools have to be applied. Digitalization provides the potential to derive this new methods and tools. However, companies lack the experience to harmonize different digital technologies. There is no practicable framework, which instructs the transformation of current value chains into digital pervasive value chains. Current research shows that a connection between lean production and digitalization exists. This link is based on factors such as people, technology and organization. In this paper, the introduced method for the determination of digitally pervasive value chains takes the factors people, technology and organization into account and extends existing approaches by a new dimension. It is the first systematic approach for digital transformation of lean production and consists of four steps: The first step ‘target definition’ describes the target situation and defines the depth of the analysis with regards to the inspection area and the level of detail. The second step ‘analysis of the value chain’ verifies the lean-ability of processes and lies a special focus on the integration capacity of digital technologies in order to raise the above mentioned limits of lean production. Furthermore, the ‘digital evaluation process’ ensures the usefulness of digital adaptations regarding their practicability and their integrability into the existing production system. Finally, the method defines actions to be performed based on the evaluation process and in accordance with the target situation. As a result, the validation and optimization of the proposed method in a German company from the electronics industry shows that the digital transformation of current value chains based on lean production achieves a raise of their inbuilt performance limits.

Keywords—Digitalization, digital transformation, lean production, Industrie 4.0, value chain.

P. Burggraef, M. Dannapfel, H. Voet, J. Uelpenich and Julian Hoppe are with the Chair of Production Engineering of RWTH Aachen University, Steinbachstraße 19, 52074 Aachen, Germany (corresponding author, Jérôme Uelpenich, phone: +49 241 80-22054; fax: +49 241 80-22293; e-mail: J.Uelpenich@wzl.rwth-aachen.de).

P.B. Boek is with the Weidmüller Group, Klingenbergstraße 16, 32758 Detmold, Germany.