



# THE CIRCULAR TRANSITION: DEVELOPMENT OF A CIRCULAR ECONOMY MODEL FOR THE WASHING MACHINE INDUSTRY

PhD GIANMARCO BRESSANELLI

G.bressanelli002@unibs.it

University of Brescia – RISE Laboratory

Research & Innovation for Smart Enterprises

Life Med project – LIFE13 ENV/IT/000620

Life Med International Workshop

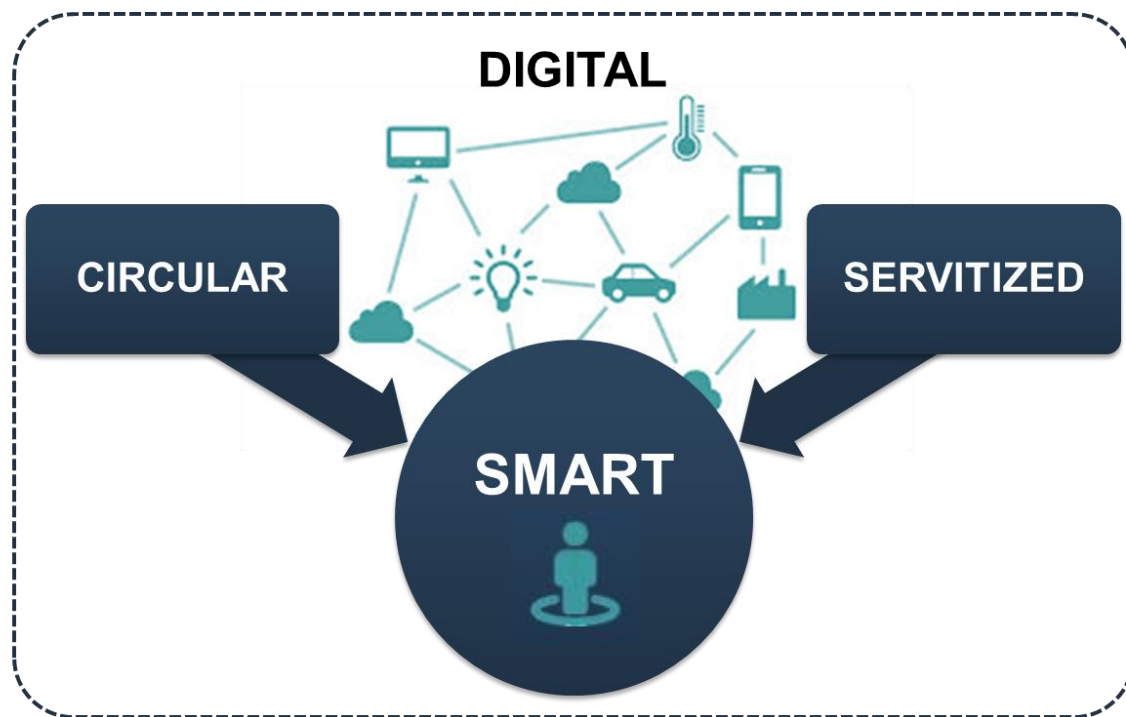
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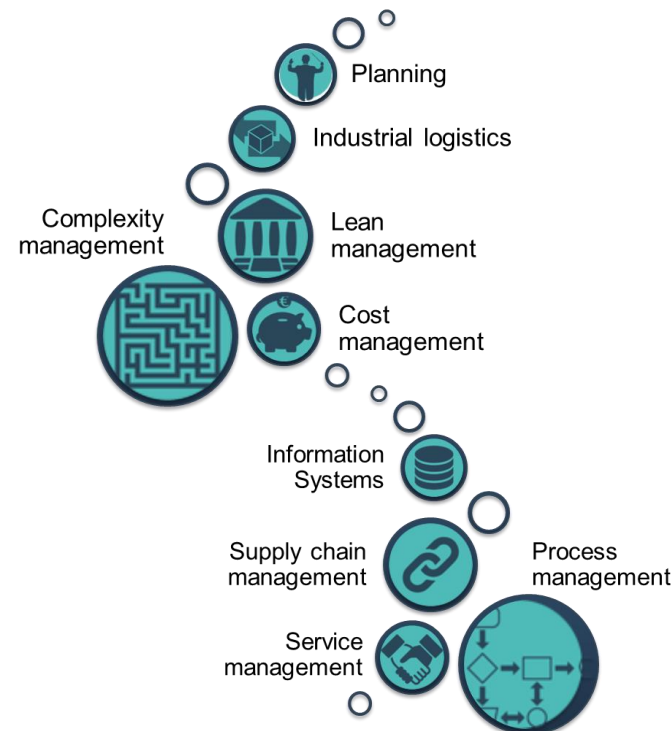
# RISE LABORATORY @UNIVERSITY of BRESCIA



**Our vision:** we believe that the supply chain of the future will be *circular, digital* and *servitized*. Therefore we focus our research and dissemination activities mainly towards these three themes.



**Our Vision ▲**



**Our competences areas ▲**

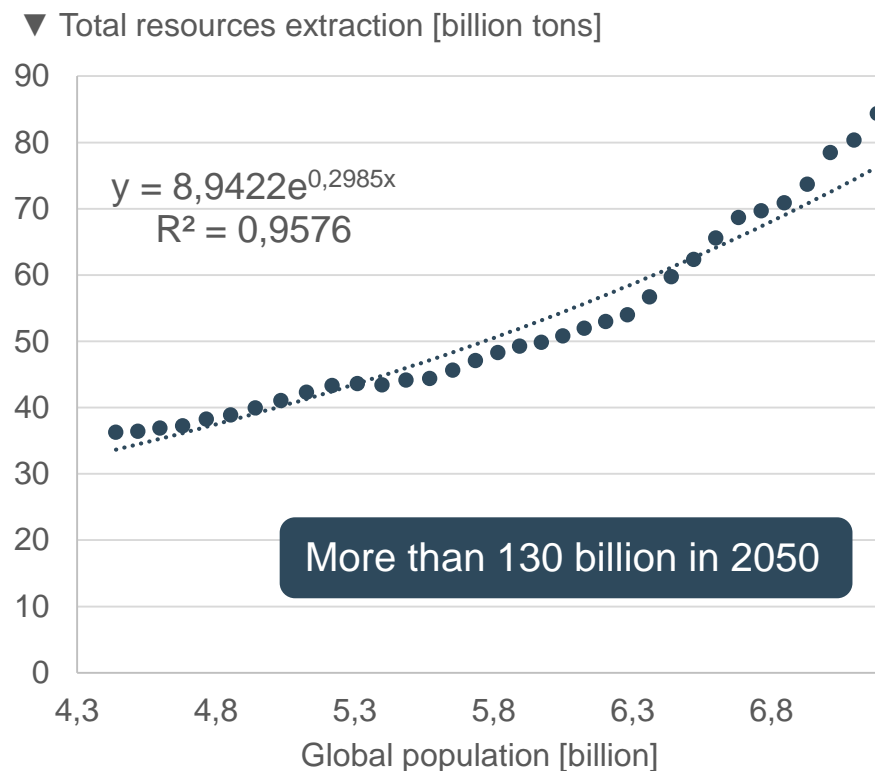
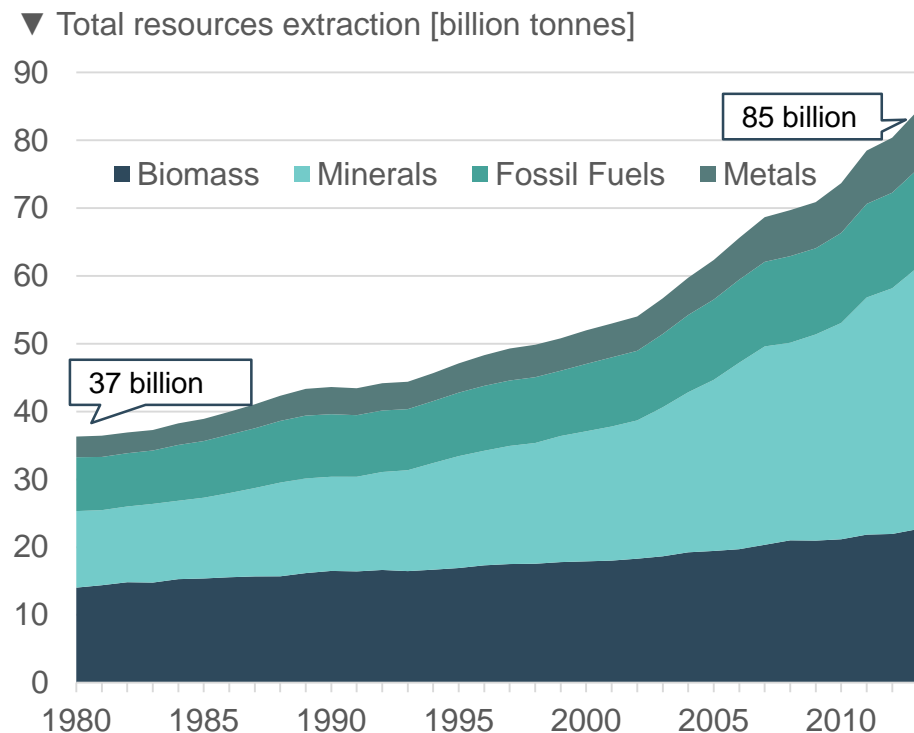


# THE LINEAR CONSUMPTION

## Limits and Constraints

The neoclassical model of production and consumption is **linear**:

- ▶ Economic growth is associated with materials and energy extraction



Source: Krausmann et al. 2009; UNEP 2011; SERI dataset 2015

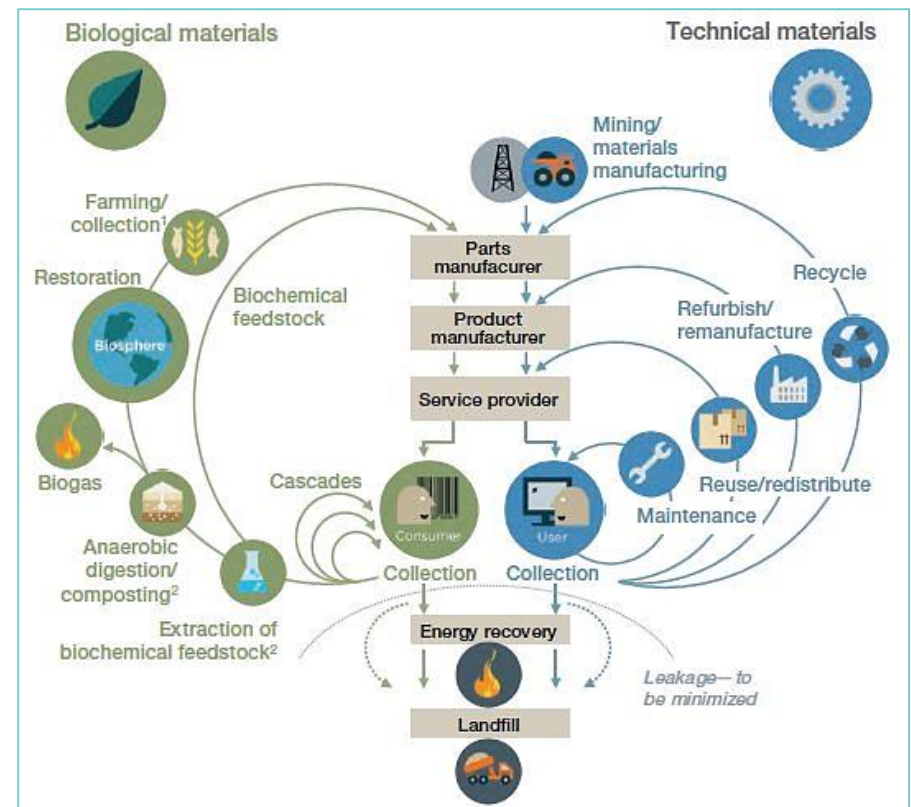
# AN ALTERNATIVE Circular economy

An economy restorative and regenerative by design, which aims to keep products, components and material at their highest utility and value at all times, distinguishing between technical and biological cycles.

**Principle 1:** Preserve and enhance natural capital by controlling finite stocks and balancing renewable resource flows

**Principle 2:** Optimise resource yields by circulating products, components and materials at the highest utility at all times, in both technical and biological cycles

**Principle 3:** Foster system effectiveness by revealing and eliminating negative externalities



Source: Ellen MacArthur Foundation, 2015; Braungart et al, 2002

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# HOW CIRCULAR ECONOMY WORKS

## Four levers



### Circular Design

- Material choice
- Design to last
- Standardisation
- Modularisation
- Easier disassembly



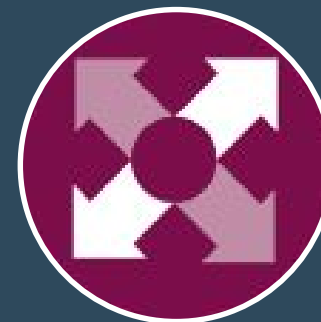
### Business Models

- From consumer to user
- Servitization
- Access over ownership
- Product-Service Systems



### Reverse Logistics

- Reverse supply chain
- Collection systems
- Treatment methods
- Remarketing



### System Enablers

- Technologies (IoT, 3D Printing, Cloud...)
- Collaboration (cross cycle and cross-sector)
- Policy, Education

Source: Ellen MacArthur Foundation, 2012; Lewandowski, 2016; Planing, 2016



# OBJECTIVE OF THE DOCTORAL PROJECT

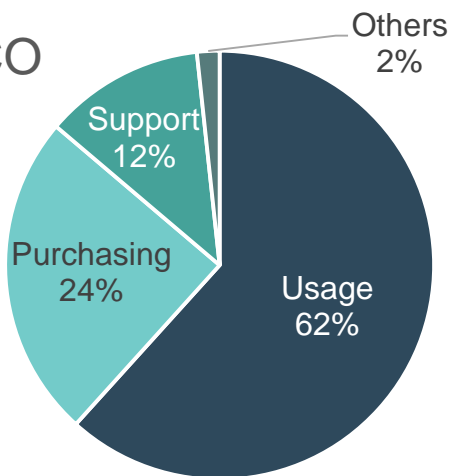


- ▶ Focus on household washing machines (WEEE category 1 – Large Household Appliances)
  
- ▶ Simulate the effects of several circular scenario - what-if analysis
  
- ▶ Demonstrate
  - Economical outcomes (for both users and manufacturers)
  - Environmental impacts
  - Social benefits

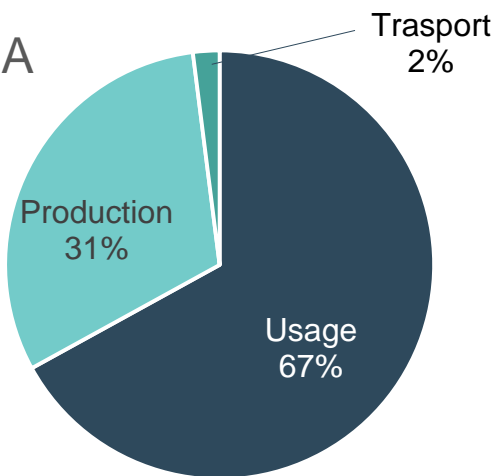


# WHY WASHING MACHINES

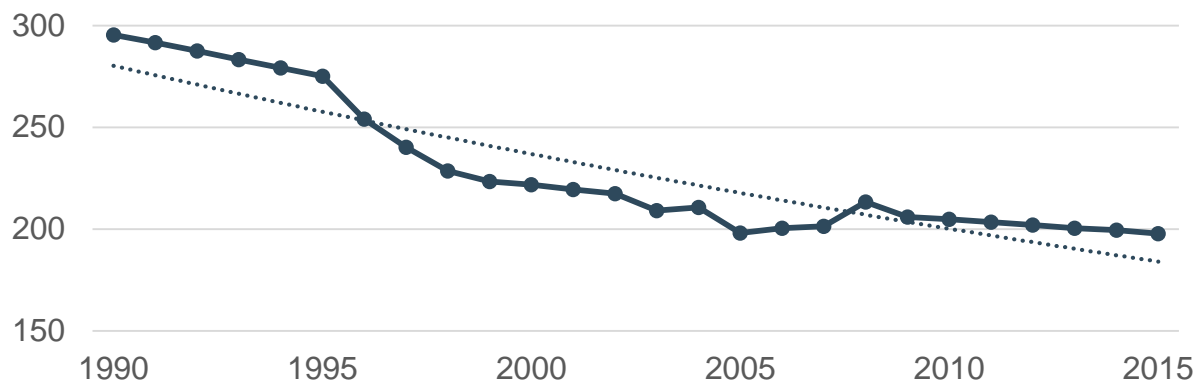
## TCO



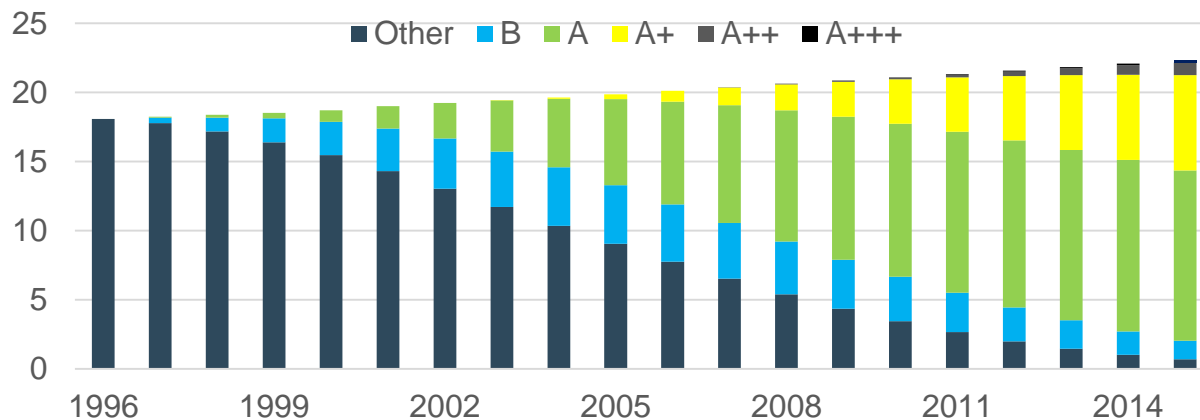
## LCA



▼ Energy consumption of new washing machine [kwh/year]



▼ Total UK installed stock [million]



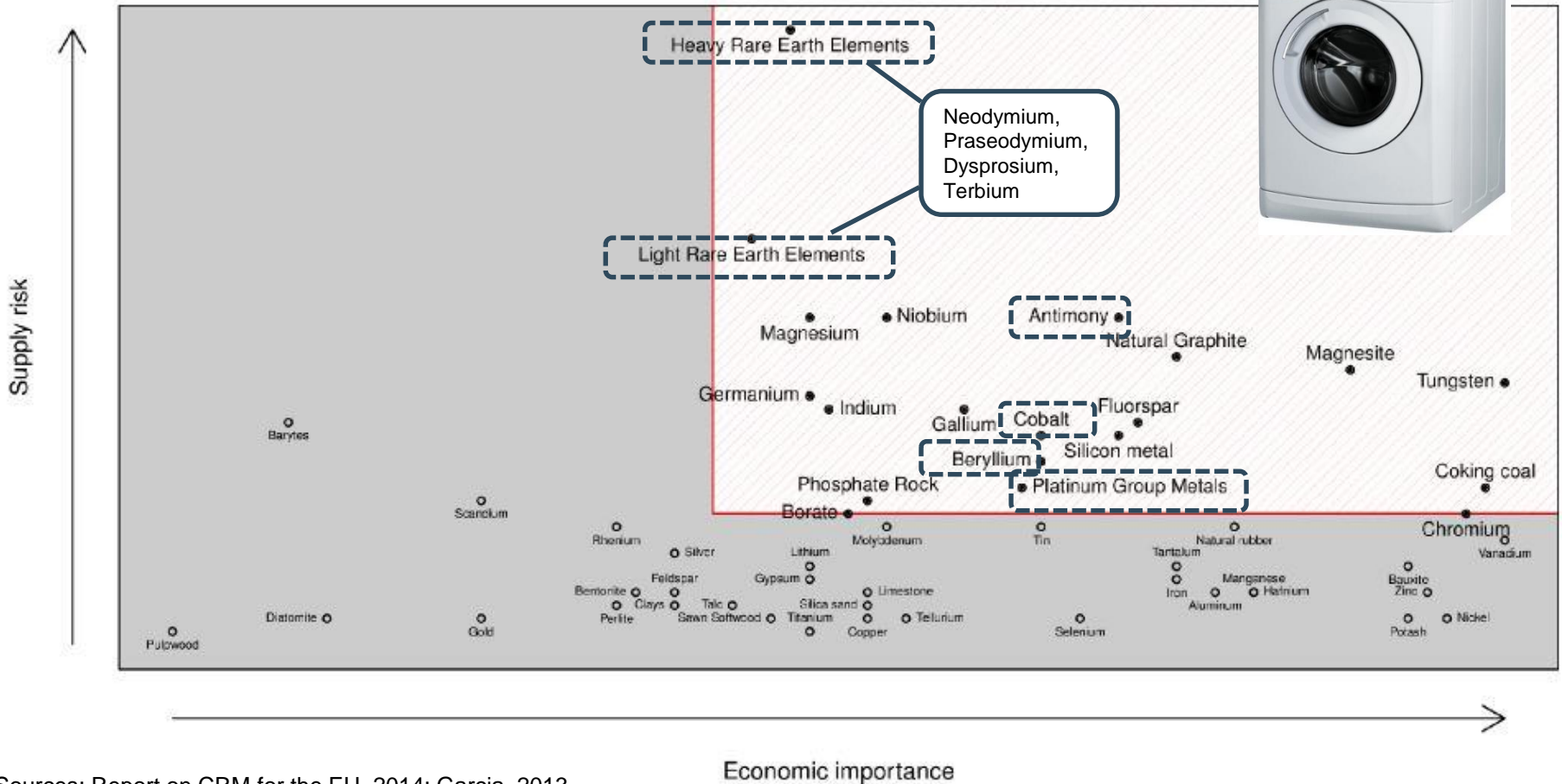
Sources: Sacconi et al, 2017; Devoldere et al, 2009; National Statistics UK, 2016



# WASHING MACHINES

## Critical Raw Materials

20 raw materials were identified as critical by the EU:



Sources: Report on CRM for the EU, 2014; Garcia, 2013

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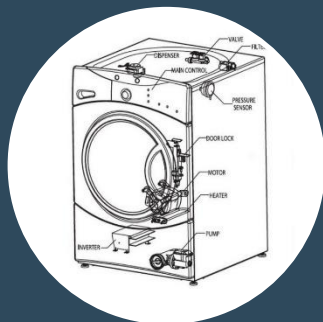
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# ACTIONS FOR RESHAPING WASHING MACHINES SECTOR



## Circular Design

- Design for durability
- Design for disassembly
- Design for EOL
- ...



## Business Models

- Sharing
- Pay per use - performance
- Leasing of refurbished appliances
- ...



## Reverse Logistics

- Collection
- Treatment methods
- Remarketing activities
- ...

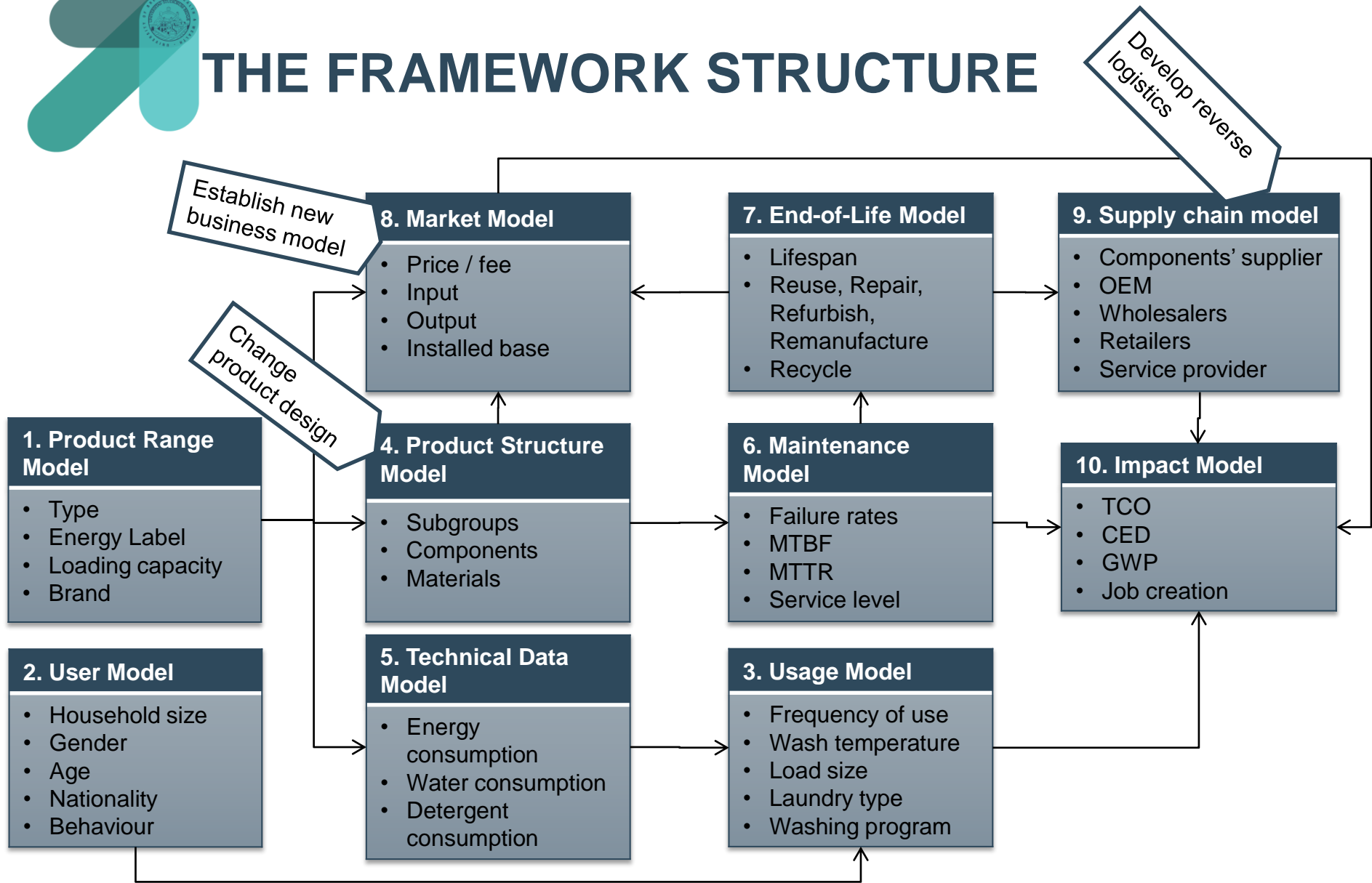


## Technology as enabler

- Internet of Things
- Cloud support
- Big Data and analytics
- ...



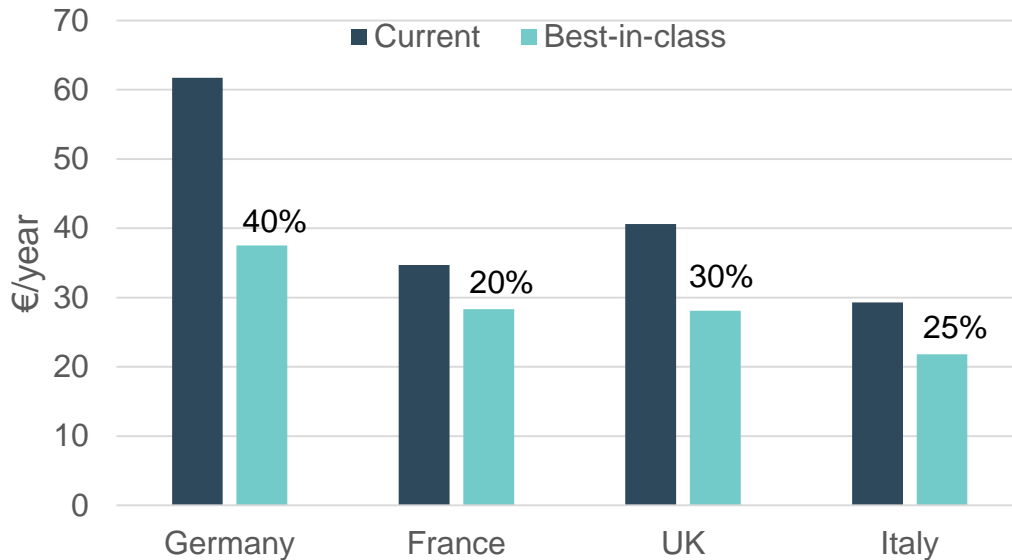
# THE FRAMEWORK STRUCTURE



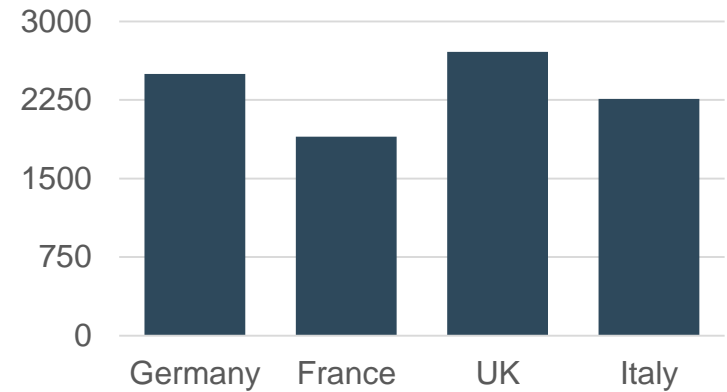


# SOME (PRELIMINARY) FINDINGS

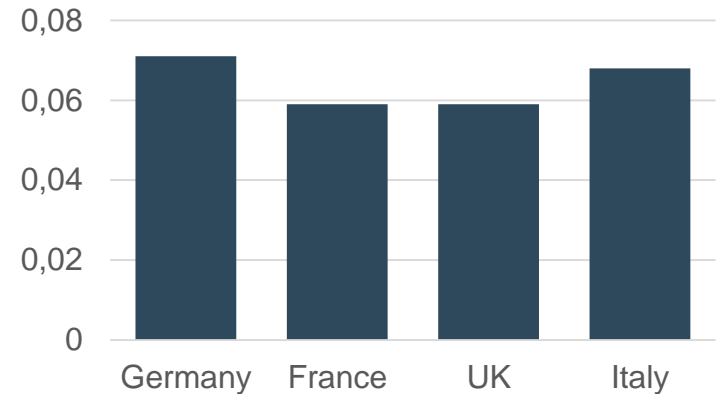
▼ Reduction in water and energy costs for a single household



▼ Total energy saving [Gwh/year]



▼ Total water saving [km<sup>3</sup>/year]

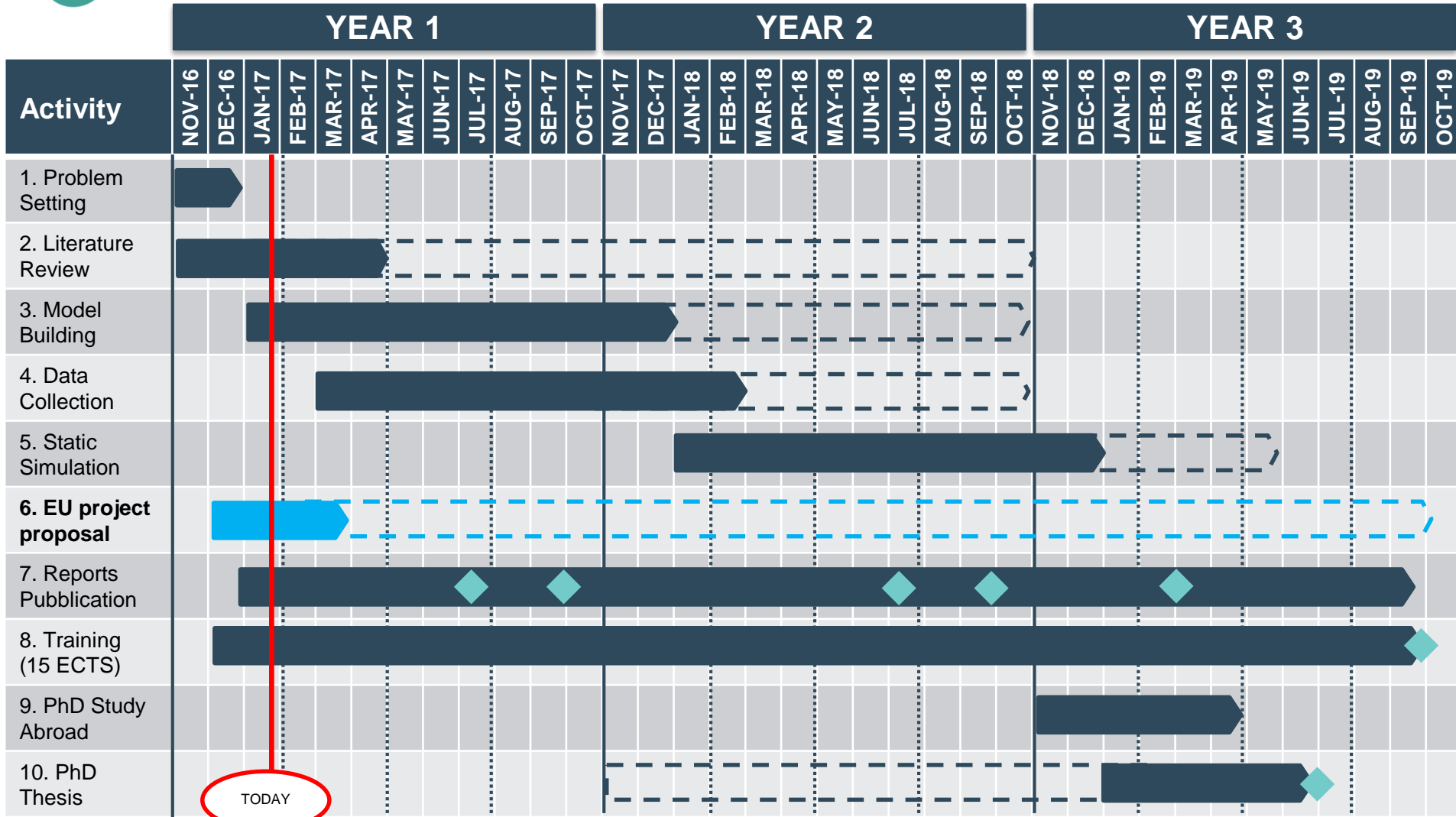


- ▶ About 0.6% of the total electricity generation
- ▶ About 1.0% of the total water abstraction

Source: own calculation based on Pakula and Stamminger, 2010; Eurostat, 2015



# NEXT STEPS





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**Thank you for your attention!**

RISE Laboratory – Research & Innovation for Smart Enterprises  
Department of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering – University of Brescia  
Via Branze, 38 – 25123 BRESCIA (ITALY)  
[www.rise.it](http://www.rise.it) - [info@rise.it](mailto:info@rise.it) - +39 (030) 3715.556



# CONTACT



Gianmarco Bressanelli  
G.bressanelli002@unibs.it

- ▶ Member of the Laboratory RISE since 2016
- ▶ Ph.D. Student in Design and management of integrated production and logistic systems at University of Brescia
- ▶ MSc Degree in Industrial Engineering at the University of Brescia (September 2016)



<https://www.linkedin.com/in/gianmarco-bressanelli-15415912b>



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