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PLM reference model: a preliminary proposal for reference model evolution

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Abstract. The adoption of product lifecycle management (PLM) business approach requires the implementation of PLM systems. Currently there is a wide variety of PLM systems in the market, but the scope differences between existing systems hamper the selection process for manufacturing companies. This paper presents a reference model for PLM systems and discusses a preliminary proposal for the evolution of this model. The main expected applications for the model are: serve as the basis for the comparison of different commercial systems on selection processes at the industry; contribute to the definition of the theoretical scope of PLM systems; serve as reference for software companies to prioritize the inclusion of new features in their systems.

Keywords. Product Lifecycle Management, Reference Model, PLM Systems.

1 Introduction

Product Lifecycle Management (PLM) is an approach to integrated management of business processes and information related to products. Such an approach requires the use of integrated information systems, called PLM systems, to support collaboration in extended enterprise, throughout the life cycle.

PLM systems offer many features that support both the creation of product data (e.g. creation of product structures) and the management of product data generated with the support of other systems (e.g. CAD models).

The adoption of PLM systems in manufacturing companies depends on the identification and selection of an appropriate system to meet companies' specific business processes requirements. Nowadays, a wide variety of PLM systems is offered commercially. Recent market research has identified more than 50 commercially available systems [1-2]. Each of these systems covers a slightly different scope and therefore can offer different functionalities according to its origin and its historical evolution, as well as depending on the market focus of the software supplier.

In this scenario, the selection of a PLM system by a manufacturing company is an activity that demands a great amount of time for analysis, and requires knowledge about the offering of each available system. Such prerequisites are often not fully available at manufacturing companies. Usually, upon approval of an investment in new information technology, the time dedicated for system selection is usually lim-

ited, as there is time pressure to begin implementation in order to achieve expected results and capture software benefits. Moreover, in most cases, although manufacturing companies are able to specify clear business requirements for the PLM, there is limited in house knowledge about the detailed offering of each PLM system available commercially, as this kind of knowledge is not needed for day-to-day business.

The problem that motivates the development of reference models for PLM systems is the difficulty faced by companies to evaluate and to compare existing PLM systems available in the market, in order to select the most appropriate alternative to fit their business processes needs. At the same time, for academic research, the main problem is to define the functional scope of PLM. There is still no widely accepted theoretical definition of the functions that should clearly belong to the scope of PLM or that should be considered in the business suites, such as ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning).

Aiming to fill these gaps, a reference model that represents the functions that are part of PLM systems scope was developed in earlier work carried out between 2006 and 2009 [1-2]. Practical application and discussion indicated need for improvement, such as adding new features and simplifying the model structure to facilitate its use. Additionally, since the model design, the technology offered by vendors has evolved considerably, indicating the need to update the model.

Based on the first version of the PLM reference model, a research project aiming to develop a new updated and enhanced version of the model was initiated in 2011. The updated PLM model should provide a common basis for comparison between different PLM systems available commercially, besides serving as a conceptual reference for the scope of PLM systems. This paper presents and discusses a preliminary proposal for the evolution of the PLM systems reference model.

The paper is structured in five sections. Section 2 presents the reference model of PLM systems in its 2009 version, which is being published for the first time in English. In section 3, major functional trends in PLM systems are discussed. Section 4 presents the preliminary proposal for the evolution of the PLM reference model. Finally, section 5 presents the main conclusions.

2 PLM Reference Model

This section starts with the definition of reference model and reference model types, followed by the presentation of the PLM reference model version 2009 [2].

2.1 Reference Model Definition and Types

The documentation of business processes may be performed by process models. A model is a representation of reality, usually with graphical notation, which describes the operation of processes in a logical, schematic manner. There are several methods for designing process models, and the degree of detail of a process model depends on the objective considered. Regardless of the possible semantic and notation variations, process models usually represent the following aspects: activities and their sequence,

input and output information for each activity (information flow), organizational areas responsible for conducting each activity, and the resources used to perform the activities (e.g. a function of an information system).

A special class of business processes models is made up of more comprehensive models of wide application and benchmark character, called reference models.

Reference models of business processes are representations of business processes containing best practices. In addition, reference models are generic, so that they can reflect the reality found in various companies and various business situations. This allows reference models to be adapted for application in different contexts [3-4].

The specification of reference models can occur in two alternative forms. A reference model can be created inductively, based on the compilation of knowledge of several empirical cases and information systems. Alternatively, reference models can be deduced from the theory [3], [5].

In terms of application, reference models can be configured in specific models. The instantiation of a particular model from a reference model helps ensure that best practices are considered into the resulting model. With the use of reference models, it is expected that the deployment of specific models is faster and that the result is of better quality. Another possible application for reference models is in the evaluation of specific models. In this situation, the reference model provides a basis of comparison for identifying problems and opportunities for improvement in specific model [3], [6].

In addition to the reference models of business processes, there are other types of reference models. In the context of this paper, the reference models of information systems are relevant. These models represent the functions available in an information system [7], [8].

2.2 PLM Reference Model v1.0 (2009)

The PLM system reference model focuses on the functions used to support companies' business processes. It is, therefore, a reference model of systems' functionalities. Other aspects of PLM systems, such as supplier characteristics (e.g. size, geographical coverage, financial performance) are not considered.

Regarding its structure, the reference model of PLM systems is organized into four levels of detail: modules, groups of functions, functions and transactions. The four levels of detail are presented in three different views of the model. The first, a macro-view, illustrates only the PLM system modules. The second view shows the modules and groups of functions. Finally, the third view of the model in tabular form comprises all the four levels of detail (Fig. 1).

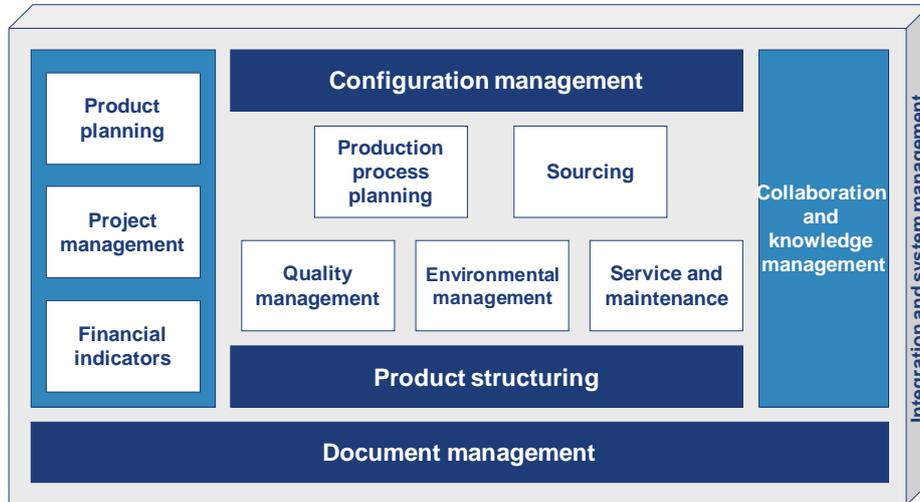


Fig. 2. Modules of the PLM reference model [2]

The 13 modules of the PLM systems reference model are, in turn, detailed in 49 groups of functionalities. The view of the reference model by modules and the corresponding groups of functions is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Modules and corresponding group of functions of the PLM reference model [2]

Module	Groups of functions
Product planning	Ideas management Requirements management Portfolio management
Project management	Project planning Project execution and control Project portfolio management
Financial indicators	Project controlling Lifecycle financial analysis
Product structuring	Parts management Classification Bill of materials Variant management Product configurator
Configuration management	Version, status and validity management Approval management Engineering change management Production order change management Configuration auditing
Document management	Documents records Visualization

	Technical documentation
	Archiving
Quality management	Quality methods (e.g. FMEA)
	Quality planning
	Quality control
	Quality auditing
Environmental management	Hazardous materials catalogue
	Hazardous materials management
	Waste management
	Health management
Services and maintenance	Maintenance planning
	Maintenance execution and records
Production process planning	Production resources management
	Process planning
	Plant planning
Sourcing	External parts management
	Suppliers management
	eSourcing
Collanoration and knowledge management	Communication
	Workflow
	Knowledge management
	User data access management
Integration and system management	Integration standards
	ERP integration
	CAD integration
	PDM / PLM integration
	Project management systems integration
	User management
	Data safety

Additionally, a more detailed tabular view represents 296 functions and 1215 system transactions [2].

Following sections present the analysis of the latest trends in PLM systems and a preliminary proposal for the reference model revision.

3 PLM Trends

PLM systems have evolved within the limits set by other business applications. The boundaries of PLM are delimited with: CRM (Customer Relationship Management), used to manage customer data; SCM (Supply Chain Management), focused in production management and logistics; and ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning), with broad scope, including finance and HR management.

Within these well recognized boundaries, PLM innovates in defining the product as the central element that is used to aggregate information from various sources. More-

over, PLM considers the complete lifecycle as the time dimension used to integrate information. As a result, any product information can be accessed directly by every authorized person at any time.

The identification of PLM trends focused most on functions offered to meet data management requirement throughout the entire product life cycle.

Data gathering for trends identification was based on the analysis of PLM offering from market leaders (Dassault Enovia, Oracle Agile, PTC Windchill, SAP PLM, Teamcenter Siemens), as well as analysis of market reports, including those of CIMdata. Data gathering occurred in the second half of 2011 and the early months of 2012.

Based on data gathered, four major trends that will impact PLM reference model were identified. These trends are detailed below.

Analytical tools based on enhanced software and data integration. PLM systems have been expanding the analytical capabilities to analyze costs and environmental impacts already at the very early stages of the lifecycle. These functions include the possibility of estimating product costs. Moreover, it includes the support for LCA (Life Cycle Analysis), applied to estimate environmental impacts (e.g. emissions and energy consumption) over the entire lifecycle. These functions are typically used in the earliest stages of product development, when design decisions dramatically influence costs and product environmental impacts.

Extended service and quality functions. PLM has been gradually including functionality to support the more advanced stages of the lifecycle, such as maintenance management and spare parts management. Considering quality, software suppliers have been increasing the number of methods supported by PLM systems.

Regulatory and materials compliance. PLM has been adding features that support the assessment of compliance.

Collaboration. Social networks have been included in order to increase collaboration.

The trends identified and discussed above were considered in updating the PLM reference model, as discussed in the next section.

4 Preliminary Proposal for Upgraded PLM Reference Model v2.0 (2012)

The preliminary proposal for updating the reference model is presented in Table 2. Items included are marked with an asterisk (*). Items that have changed positions are marked with two asterisks (**).

On the modules level, three improvements were carried out to increase model coherence and logical structure: (1) creation of technical documentation module, which was previously a group of functions inside document management module; (2) creation of the utilities module, to group together all system management functions; (3) changing the name of the module focused on cost for Product cost analysis, emphasizing the role of cost estimate at the beginning of the cycle of life and reducing the importance of financial analysis that is still today not well covered in the scope of PLM.

At the second level (groups of functions), seven new groups were included (marked with *). In addition, four groups changed position (marked with **). Finally, four previously existing groups (Approval management, Hazardous materials management, Health management and Data safety) were distributed among most appropriate existing groups, to keep the logic and coherence of the whole model.

Table 2 presents a preliminary proposal for updating the PLM model.

Table 2. Modules and corresponding group of functions of the upgraded PLM reference model

Module	Functional group
Product planning	Ideas management
	Requirements management
	Portfolio management
Project management	Project planning
	Project execution and control
	Project controlling**
	Project portfolio management
Product cost analysis*	Product cost estimation*
	Lifecycle cost analysis*
Product structuring	Parts management
	Classification
	Bill of materials
	Variant management
	Product configurator
	Configuration management
Document management	Engineering change management
	Production order change management
	Configuration auditing
Technical documentation**	Documents records
	Visualization
Quality management	Technical documentation management**
	Quality methods (e.g. FMEA)
	Quality planning
	Quality control
	Quality auditing
	Customer complaints*
	Environmental management
Lifecycle Assessment (LCA)*	

	Waste management
	Regulatory compliance*
Services and maintenance	Spare parts management*
	Maintenance planning
	Maintenance execution and records
Production process planning	Production resources management
	Process planning
	Plant planning
Sourcing	External parts management
	Suppliers management
	eSourcing
Collanoration	Communication
	Workflow
	Knowledge management
	Social networks*
Integration	Integration standards
	ERP integration
	CAD integration
	PDM / PLM integration
	Project management systems integration
Utilities*	Archiving**
	User management**

The conclusions and next steps are discussed below.

5 Conclusions and Next Steps

This paper presents a reference model for PLM systems and discusses a preliminary proposal for the evolution of this model. At current research stage, data gathering about recent PLM trends has been concluded. Moreover, a preliminary proposal to improve the PLM reference model has been defined. Next steps include discussion of the proposal with academics and industry members, in order to refine the preliminary reference model update.

The reference model has been applied to support PLM software selection at the industry, defining a benchmark to compare different commercially available systems. Moreover, software suppliers may also take advantage of the reference model in order to identify gaps and define a development roadmap for the inclusion of new functionalities.

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