Research on Service-oriented Manufacturing Supply Chain*

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Abstract—This paper takes the service-oriented manufacturing supply chain as the research object. Through the study of a large number of related literatures of the service-oriented manufacturing supply chain, it is found that the research results related to the evolution path of the service-oriented manufacturing supply chain are very few. And the evolution path of the service-oriented manufacturing supply chain is the key problem to be solved in the process of manufacturing transformation. The existing research results are sorted out and summarized from three aspects: service-oriented manufacturing industry, supply chain network evolution and service-oriented manufacturing supply chain. Finally, four key links are proposed to study the evolution path of service-oriented manufacturing supply chain.

Keywords—service-oriented manufacturing; supply chain; evolutionary path

I. INTRODUCTION

Efficient service-oriented manufacturing supply chain network is the main embodiment of future core competitiveness. Enterprises strive to put themselves in an efficient supply chain network of service-oriented manufacturing industry, which is one of the most important ways to maintain the sustainable development of enterprises and always have competitive advantages. At present, there are few studies on the supply chain network of service-oriented manufacturing industry, most of which only focus on the mode of transformation from traditional manufacturing industry to service-oriented manufacturing industry. The research contents of service-oriented manufacturing industry mainly focus on two aspects. One is manufacturing-oriented service, which is mainly reflected on the extension of traditional manufacturing industry in business, from producing tangible products to "tangible products + services", such as Honeywell Company, Shaanxi Blower Group Co. Ltd, etc. The other is service-oriented manufacturing, which is mainly reflected on the penetration of traditional service industry into manufacturing industry, from single service to "service + tangible products", such as China Mobile.

However, today's enterprises are no longer isolated entities. As the division of labor becomes more and more detailed, enterprises must put themselves in a consortium if they want to survive, which is called "supply chain network". The supply chain network of service-oriented manufacturing industry is quite different from the supply chain network of manufacturing industry and the supply chain network of service industry studied by most scholars at present in connotation and structure. Customers and experiences of service affect the design and transmission of "product service system", which is the remarkable feature of service-oriented manufacturing. Moreover, customers' time cost, physical cost, psychological cost and the cost of using products ultimately determines the composition of the comprehensive value of service-oriented manufacturing [7]. From this point of view, it is wrong to equate the supply chain network of manufacturing industry and the supply chain network of service industry with the supply chain network of service-oriented manufacturing industry. Therefore, only by combining the service-oriented manufacturing industry with the supply chain network and constructing the supply chain network of the service-oriented manufacturing industry, can enterprises have the opportunity to maintain their competitive advantage in the fierce competitive environment and obtain the power of sustainable development.

At present, there are few studies on the supply chain network of service-oriented manufacturing industry in China and foreign countries, most of which are limited to the research of service-oriented manufacturing industry or the evolution of supply chain network. Combining the two, there are few related research results on supply chain network of service-oriented manufacturing industry. Some scholars have studied the hybrid supply chain of service-oriented manufacturing industry, but not the evolution path of supply chain network of service-oriented manufacturing industry.

This paper combs the existing research results from three aspects: service-oriented manufacturing industry, supply chain network evolution and service-oriented manufacturing supply chain, and puts forward that the future research direction should focus on the evolution path of service-oriented manufacturing supply chain network.

II. RESEARCH ON SERVICE-ORIENTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Service-oriented manufacturing is the product of the gradual integration of manufacturing industry and service

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industry in the process of independent development. Service-oriented manufacturing can be divided into manufacturing-oriented services and service-oriented manufacturing. At present, many scholars have studied service-oriented manufacturing.

Timothy D. Fry, Daniel C. Steele, Brooke A. Saladin, et al. (1994) first put forward service-oriented manufacturing strategy, and introduced the concept of service-oriented manufacturing strategy [1].

Fujimoto Jun, Umeda Yasushi, Tamura Tetsuya, Tomiyama Tetsuo, Kimura Fumihiko et al. (2004) studied the service-oriented products developed based on reverse manufacturing concept. The results showed that service-oriented business could potentially reduce the impact on the environment and expand business opportunities from the perspective of the whole product life cycle [2].

Sun Linyan, Li Gang, Jiang Zhibin, Zheng Li, He Zhe, etc. (2007) first put forward the advanced manufacturing mode, namely, service-oriented manufacturing, which adapts to the trend of integration of manufacturing and service in China. The new problems to be solved urgently in the research of service-oriented manufacturing are highlighted [3].

Rubén Darío Franco, Ángel Ortiz Bas, Francisco Lario Esteban, et al. (2009) studied the modeling of extended manufacturing process by service-oriented entities [4]. Jiaqi Yan, Kang Ye, Huaqing Wang, Zhongsheng Hua, etc. adopted strategic consistency model to study service-oriented collaborative manufacturing [5]. Xi Zhuyan, Zheng Bo and Sun Linyan (2009) studied the reasons why the manufacturing industry in Shandong Province is not strong and the service industry lags behind from the perspective of service-oriented manufacturing strategy. From the two aspects of the proportion of service in the product service system and the organizational structure, they put forward a path model for manufacturing enterprises to transform from service-oriented manufacturing strategy to service-oriented manufacturer. Lin Wenjin, Jiang Zhibin, Li Na and others (2009) sorted out the research results of service-oriented manufacturing theory, put forward that the theoretical basis of service-oriented manufacturing was traditional manufacturing theory, behavioral science, organization theory, social network theory and complex system theory, conceived the theoretical system of service-oriented manufacturing, and put forward some key issues to be studied at this stage [7].


Shuangxi Huang, Sen Zeng, Yushun Fan, George Q. Huang and others (2011) studied the optimal service selection and composition of service-oriented manufacturing networks. A method based on uncertainty and genetic algorithm was proposed to achieve the optimal service selection and composition in an effective and efficient manner [11]. Jie Gao, Yinliang Yao, Valerie C. Y. Zhu, Linyan Sun, Lin Li and others (2011) studied the characteristics of the three product and service systems and their transformation [12]. Cheng Gongsheng (2011) studied the problems faced by the development of service-oriented manufacturing in Guangdong Province and put forward countermeasures and suggestions [13]. Chen Juhong, Jiao Xingjiia, Guo Fuli, etc. (2011) studied the design of product service system in service-oriented manufacturing from the aspects of design objectives, conceptual design and detailed design stage content, organizational form and knowledge dependence. Cui Jiachen, Lin Wenjin, Wang Shuai and Jiang Zhibin (2011) studied the mechanism of customer value transmission under service-oriented manufacturing mode. The results show that customer participation has a positive impact on service capability, and service capability has a positive impact on perceived value and customer satisfaction [15].

Corina Popescu, M. Cavia Soto, Jose L. Martinez Lastra (2012) studied the method of incremental modeling of traffic and resources in service-oriented manufacturing systems based on Petri nets [16]. H. Guo, F. Tao, L. Zhang, Y. J. Laili, D. K. Liu and others have studied the measurement method of flexibility of resource service composition in service-oriented manufacturing systems [17]. Fei Tao, Ying Cheng, Lin Zhang, Dongming Zhao (2012) studied the comprehensive utility model of the resource service transaction chain of "multi-resource service provider — one agent — multi-resource service demander" under centralized decision-making conditions. The results show that there is a utility equilibrium between the resource service provider and the agent [18]. Fuqiang Zhang, Pingyu Jiang, Qi Qi Zhu, Wei Cao (2012) applied integrated analytic hierarchy process and complex network theory to study the cluster characteristics of service-oriented enterprise collaboration network [19]. Lu Zhen (2012) studied the service-oriented manufacturing strategy and proposed an optimal decision model for service-oriented manufacturing [20]. Cheng Dongquan, Gu Feng and Geng Yong (2012) studied the structure and operation mechanism of value chain system in service-oriented manufacturing, and proposed that the value chain creation model can be summarized as "three-all" mode [21]. Yao Qifu, Xiong Huiping and Wang Hongjun (2012) studied the implementation path of service-oriented manufacturing based on Ningbo manufacturing industry [22]. Xie Wenming, Jiang Zhibin, Chu Yibing et al. (2012) studied the application of service-oriented manufacturing in Shanghai Electric, and summarized two modes of service-oriented manufacturing in Shanghai Electric: symbiotic service mode and endogenous service mode [23].

Cristina Morariu, Octavian Morariu, Theodor Borangiu, Yves Sallez (2013) studied a service-oriented manufacturing system for intelligent products [24]. Yang Lixi and Tang
Zhenpeng (2013) studied the development thinking and countermeasures of service-oriented manufacturing mode in Haixi Economic Zone, and put forward the overall development thinking of service-oriented manufacturing mode in Haixi Economic Zone [25].

Kangzhou Wang, Zhibin Jiang, Na Li and Na Geng (2014) studied the optimal production control of service-oriented manufacturing systems based on customer tracking behavior [26]. Based on the data of 200 manufacturing enterprises in Jiangsu Province, Yang Hui, Song Huaming and Yu Anping (2014) analyzed the competitive advantages of service-oriented manufacturing mode. The results showed that the main components of service-oriented manufacturing mode had positive effects on enterprise performance and customer performance respectively [27].

Bai Li Guo (2015) studied the optimization theory of supply chain based on service-oriented manufacturing, and analyzed the relationship between service-oriented manufacturing and hybrid supply chain [28]. Zhang Zhong and Jin Qing (2015) studied the value creation process of manufacturing enterprises based on service-oriented manufacturing network, and put forward four ways [29] for manufacturing enterprises to participate in the value creation of service-oriented manufacturing network, such as knowledge-driven, modular innovation of service-oriented network, outsourcing of productive services and green value creation.


Ying Cheng, Fei Tao, Dongming Zhao, Lin Zhang (2017) studied the modeling of service supply-demand matching hypernetwork in service-oriented manufacturing systems [33]. Cao Yuping (2017) took Weifang City of Shandong Province as the research background, and studied the path of developing service-oriented manufacturing in the area of textile industry transformation [71]. Based on the contingency theory of environment — strategy — structure, Jian Zhaqian, Liu Xiaoyan and Li Lei (2017) studied the organization structure of "platform + small and micro enterprise" of Haier's service-oriented manufacturing enterprises.

Julia Siderska, Khaif S. Jadaan (2018) studied service-oriented manufacturing in cloud manufacturing [35]. Yan Kaining and Li Gang (2018) studied the transformation of service-oriented manufacturing enterprises against the background of "Internet", and put forward the evolution path of enterprise change oriented by intellectualization, platform and networking [36].

All of the above are based on the research results of the individual enterprise transforming to the enterprise of service-oriented manufacturing. They didn't put the enterprise in a complete product supply system to make the research, lacking the systematicness. In today's competitive environment, the competitiveness of enterprises should not only be evaluated by themselves, but also by the supply chain in which they are located. Therefore, the first step of enterprise transformation is to study the individual enterprise transforming to the enterprise of service-oriented manufacturing. If an enterprise wants to win, it must study how to put itself in an efficient service-oriented manufacturing supply chain network. Enterprises must change their thinking and devote themselves to the construction of service-oriented manufacturing supply chain network in the process of transforming to service-oriented manufacturing, so as to achieve real competitive advantage.

III. RESEARCH ON THE EVOLUTION OF SUPPLY CHAIN NETWORK

There have been many studies on supply chain evolution both in China and foreign countries.

David Sadler (2004) studied the decline of the iron and steel industry in northeastern England and analyzed the importance of dynamic cluster evolution [37]. Li Jizi, Cai Gennv and Lu Yinde (2004) studied the evolution of supply chain based on cluster network [38]. Wang Yongping and Meng Weidong (2004) used evolutionary game theory to establish a mathematical model of the evolutionary game of the cooperative competition mechanism of supply chain enterprises, and analyzed the dynamic process of the evolution of the cooperative competition mechanism of supply chain enterprises [39].

Masayoshi Maruyama, Mitsunori Horigaki (2007) studied the evolution of the supply chain of fresh agricultural products, and proposed a three-level supply chain model composed of producers, wholesalers and retailers. The model was affected by two uncertainties of product quality and retail demands [40]. Wang Ling (2007) used the single population game and dual population game of evolutionary game theory to analyze the evolution process of horizontal and vertical competition of supply chain network and the influencing factors of evolutionary equilibrium [41].


Wang Shilei and Yan Guangle (2009) used evolutionary game theory to build an evolutionary game model between suppliers and core enterprises. The analysis results of the model showed that the evolution of the system presented the characteristics of "path dependence" [44].
Ozcan Ozan, Reeves Kingsley, Ozcan Deniz (2010) studied the evolution process of supply chain structure of companies focusing on sustainable development [45].

Chai Guorong, Li Zhenchao, Wang Xiaogeng and Zong Shengliang (2011) studied the evolution of cooperative behavior of cluster enterprises under supply chain network. The results showed that the evolution of cooperative behavior of cluster enterprises depended on the initial state of cooperation, return on assets, income adjustment and network income [46].

Zhou He, Shouyang Wang, T.C.E. Cheng (2013) studied the competition and evolution process in multi-product supply chain based on agent retailer model. The results showed that the ability of consumers to collect pricing information had a significant impact on the competitiveness of retail chains [47].

From the perspective of ecological niche, innovation strategy and ecological niche expansion, Ji Guojun, Gunasekaran, Angappa (2014) studied the impact of supply chain cluster growth and the matching degree of the impact of supply chain cluster growth, and introduced the ecological niche expansion model, growth model and growth evolution model of supply chain cluster [48]. Wu Yisheng (2014) studied the evolution model of collaborative operation of low-carbon supply chain, and analyzed the evolution process of order parameters affecting the collaborative operation of low-carbon supply chain by using self-organization principle [49].

Xue Xiao, Wang Shufang, Chao Hao (2015) studied the autonomous evolution of service system in cluster supply chain, and proposed a feedback-based evolution mechanism of service system in cluster supply chain [50]. Zhang Guoxing, Fang Shuai and Wang Yingluo (2015) studied the coordination mechanism of supply chain based on evolutionary game. The results showed that the smaller the cost of coordination supply chain and the larger the overall excess revenue obtained will help the whole system evolve toward the direction of cooperation [51].

Ying Xu, Xuemei Zhang, Jian Cao, Ya Chen, Xuhong Ye, Paolo Renna (2016) studied the supply chain of e-commerce and express industry, and analyzed the cooperative operation of enterprises [52].

Wang Ying and Zhang Chun (2017) studied the governance model of supply chain and its evolution, and summarized several typical evolution paths of supply chain governance model, such as, from stochastic transaction to core leadership, from core leadership to multi-collaboration, and from core leadership to rotary stochastic transaction [53].

Based on the complexity of supply chain network, Hua Wang, Tao Gu, Maozhu Jin, Rong Zhao, Guanxiang Wang (2018) studied the complexity of supply chain network structure in the context of interruption risk, and proposed a method for measuring the complexity and evolution of ER stochastic network, small world network and BA scale-free network [54]. Tang Run and Peng Yangyang (2018) studied the evolutionary game of dual-channel coordination in fresh food supply chain considering channel characteristics. The payment matrix of dual-population evolution in dual-channel supply chain was characterized by the optimal function of differential game, and the evolutionary stability was judged and the evolutionary path of the system was analyzed [55]. He Binbin and Liu Qin (2018) applied evolutionary game theory to study the vertical cooperative evolutionary game of supply chain with consumers’ green preferences. The results showed that consumers’ green preferences had an important impact on the marketing model of supply chain [56].

The above research results mainly focus on the evolution process of supply chain in traditional manufacturing industry, not on the evolution of supply chain network in service-oriented manufacturing industry. The service-oriented manufacturing supply chain is the deep integration of manufacturing supply chain and service supply chain. It is a more complex system. The evolution mechanism of service-oriented manufacturing supply chain can't be simply analyzed by the evolution process of manufacturing supply chain or service supply chain. In order to understand the evolution mechanism of service-oriented manufacturing supply chain fundamentally, enterprises must re-analyze the characteristics of manufacturing and service industries after deep integration.

IV. SERVICE-ORIENTED MANUFACTURING SUPPLY CHAIN

At present, the research on the supply chain of service-oriented manufacturing industry started relatively late, and the existing research results are not much. The following is a summary of the main research results of the supply chain of service-oriented manufacturing industry.

Yunus Kathawala, Khaled Abdou (2003) evaluated the difference between the supply chain of service industry and the supply chain of manufacturing industry. The results showed that an important factor to improve efficiency and effectiveness is to strike a balance between reducing costs and improving service quality [57].

Kaushik Sengupta, Daniel R. Heiser, Lori S. Cook (2006) made a comparative analysis of supply chain performance in manufacturing and service industries, which showed that before implementing a specific supply chain strategy, the practicing manager needed to determine the appropriate benchmark and competitive priority [58].

Wang Chunzhi, Heiko Gebauer, Sun Liyang (2008) studied the construction of service management system of manufacturing enterprises based on supply chain management, and analyzed the strategic framework of service management of manufacturing enterprises from upstream to downstream with manufacturing enterprises as the main management body [59].

He Zhe, Sun Linyan, He Zhuxin and Li Gang (2008) studied the rise of service-oriented manufacturing and its differences between the supply chain of service-oriented manufacturing with the traditional supply chain system, put forward the concept and attributes of service-oriented manufacturing, and differentiated it from the traditional logistics supply chain system in terms of profit model,
The results showed that sustainable manufacturing standards had a greater impact on the performance of sustainable supply chain management than sustainable service standards [70].

In summary, the research on service-oriented manufacturing supply chain is basically confined to structure, coordination mode and performance evaluation, lacking of research on the evolution of supply chain network in service-oriented manufacturing. The evolution path of service-oriented manufacturing supply chain is the guiding light for enterprises to transform, and plays a key role in the successful transformation of enterprises. The environment of enterprises has great influence on the evolution path of service-oriented manufacturing and supply chain. Therefore, it is necessary to combine the evolution path of service-oriented manufacturing supply chain network with the environment of enterprises. Based on the integration of internal and external environment, the mechanism of service-oriented manufacturing evolution can be analyzed, and the specific path of the evolution process of service-oriented manufacturing supply chain can be described, which can point out the direction of enterprise transformation.

V. CONCLUSION

By studying the evolutionary path of service-oriented manufacturing supply chain, people can more fully understand the driving force and feasibility of the transformation from traditional manufacturing to service-oriented manufacturing. Also, it can help the enterprises accelerate the transformation of enterprises, make up for the deficiencies of the current research on supply chain network of service-oriented manufacturing, and provide theoretical basis for subsequent research. The results of research on evolution path of supply chain network in service-oriented manufacturing industry can be used as a theoretical reference for the transformation of China's manufacturing industry, such as electronic manufacturing industry, household appliances manufacturing industry and other industries to service-oriented manufacturing industry, and for the construction of supply chain network in service-oriented manufacturing industry, so as to speed up the realization of the national industry-wide intelligent supply chain system and promote the realization of China's 2025 strategic plan of manufacturing powerful nation.

The service-oriented manufacturing supply chain is more complex than the manufacturing supply chain network and the service supply chain network. It is necessary to study the evolution path of the service-oriented manufacturing supply chain network from the following aspects:

- To clarify the impact of environmental factors on the transition from traditional manufacturing to service-oriented manufacturing;
- To define the connotation of service-oriented manufacturing supply chain and the driving force of its evolution correctly;
- To construct the supply chain network structure of service-oriented manufacturing industry, and construct its evolutionary mathematical model;

organizational behavior, circulation system, value appeal and drawing mechanism, network circulation carrier, etc. [60].

Wang Ji-Peng, Xiong Jing, and Wang Tian-Lin (2011) studied the implementation of node interface in manufacturing agile supply chain based on service agent. The results showed that the use of autonomous, adaptive and collaborative service agents to achieve supply chain agility and reconfigurability can support supply chain enterprises of manufacturing industry to restructure and adjust the supply chain rapidly and intelligently at low cost [61].

Tang Yan, Li Jian, Zhang Jihui (2012) studied the design of cloud manufacturing service platform of closed-loop supply chain for remanufacturing. Through resource integration, demand docking and service integration, the cloud manufacturing service platform of closed-loop supply chain for remanufacturing was constructed [62].

Wang Kangzhou, Jiang Zhibin, Lin Wenjin and Xie Mingming (2013) studied the management of hybrid supply chain for service-oriented manufacturing, analyzed the bullwhip effect of hybrid supply chain, the main problems of production and service capability management, and the impact of service on supplier relationship management and performance evaluation in supply chain [63]. Ma Chao, Wang Jun, Gao Song (2013) studied the evaluation of collaboration capability of hybrid supply chain in service-oriented manufacturing, and proposed a maturity model of collaboration capability of hybrid supply chain [64].

Jukka Hemilä, Jyri Vilko (2015) studied the construction of service supply chain model for small and medium-sized manufacturing enterprises, and proposed that the new knowledge needed for service business development in supply chain environment [65].


Wang Wewei, Hong Yue and Zhang Zaifang (2017) studied the stability and elasticity evaluation of hybrid supply chain for service-oriented manufacturing, and proposed a analysis model of automatic feedback compensation system for production services of hybrid supply chain [69].

Ehsan Pourjavad, Arash Shahin (2018) applied fuzzy theory to evaluate the performance of sustainable service and supply chain management of manufacturing industry. The results showed that sustainable manufacturing standards had
• To use simulation software to simulate the evolution path of supply chain network in service-oriented manufacturing industry, so as to truly reflect the evolution process.

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