

# A product carbon footprint model for embodiment design based on macro-micro design features

**Geng Wang**

Shandong University

**Fangyi Li** (✉ [lifangyi2006@qq.com](mailto:lifangyi2006@qq.com))

Shandong University

**Zhao Fu**

Shandong University

**Lirong Zhou**

Purdue University

**Aihua Huang**

Purdue University

**Liming Wang**

Shandong University

**Sutherland John**

Purdue University

---

## Research Article

**Keywords:** embodiment design, low-carbon design, carbon footprint, design feature, product life cycle

**Posted Date:** March 9th, 2021

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-290771/v1>

**License:**   This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

[Read Full License](#)

---

**Version of Record:** A version of this preprint was published at The International Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology on July 23rd, 2021. See the published version at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00170-021-07557-7>.

## Abstract

Greenhouse gas emissions have become one of the most attractive global concerns for sustainable development. To reduce product life cycle carbon footprint, planning should begin at embodiment design phase. Accurate assessment of carbon footprint is the foundation of carbon footprint reduction. However, existing carbon footprint models are not applicable to embodiment design phase due to incomplete and limited design information. With this in mind, this paper proposes a carbon footprint model for embodiment design based on macro-micro design features. First, a Function-Structure-Feature (FSF) model for embodiment design is established to convey the design information. The concept of design features is introduced (as both macro and micro level). The macro design feature denotes the different operational states of the product and the constraint relationships between parts. The micro design feature denotes specific properties of parts. Then, a model of product carbon footprint based on design features is presented through analyzing the relationships between macro-micro design features and product carbon footprint. The feasibility of the proposed method is demonstrated by a gear hobbing machine. The amount of carbon footprint from each type of design feature can be predicted. Through the optimization of design features, product life cycle carbon footprint has decreased significantly.

## Full Text

Due to technical limitations, full-text HTML conversion of this manuscript could not be completed. However, the manuscript can be downloaded and accessed as a PDF.

## Figures

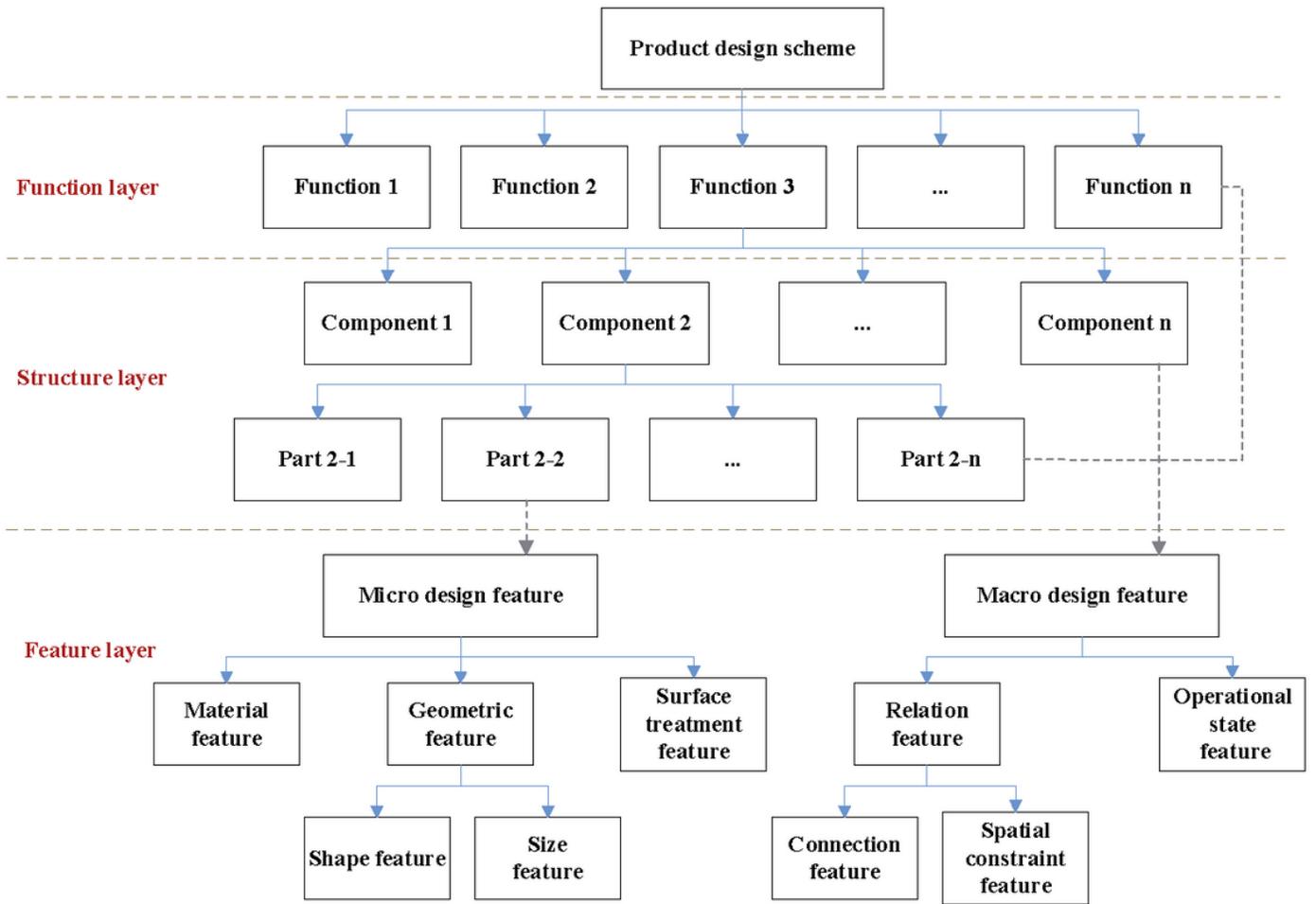


Figure 1

FSF model for embodiment design

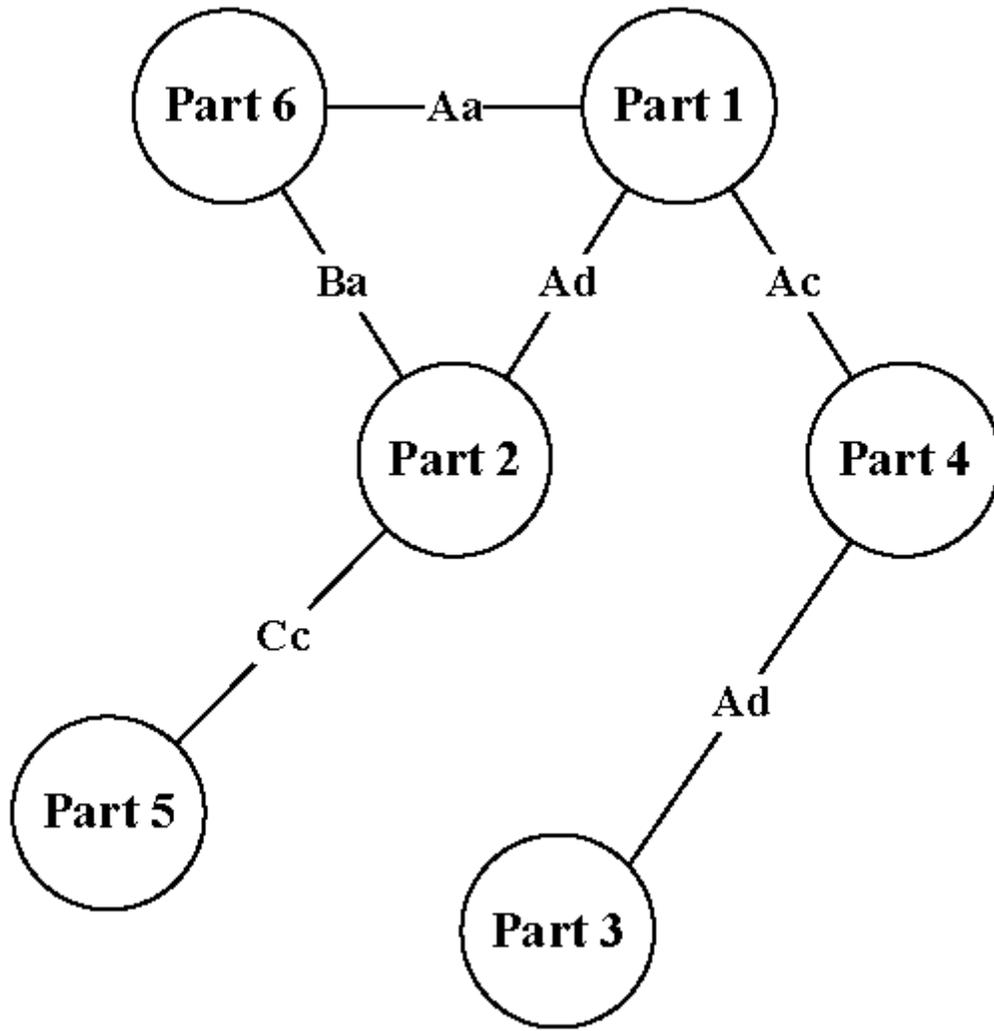


Figure 2

Relation feature of a product

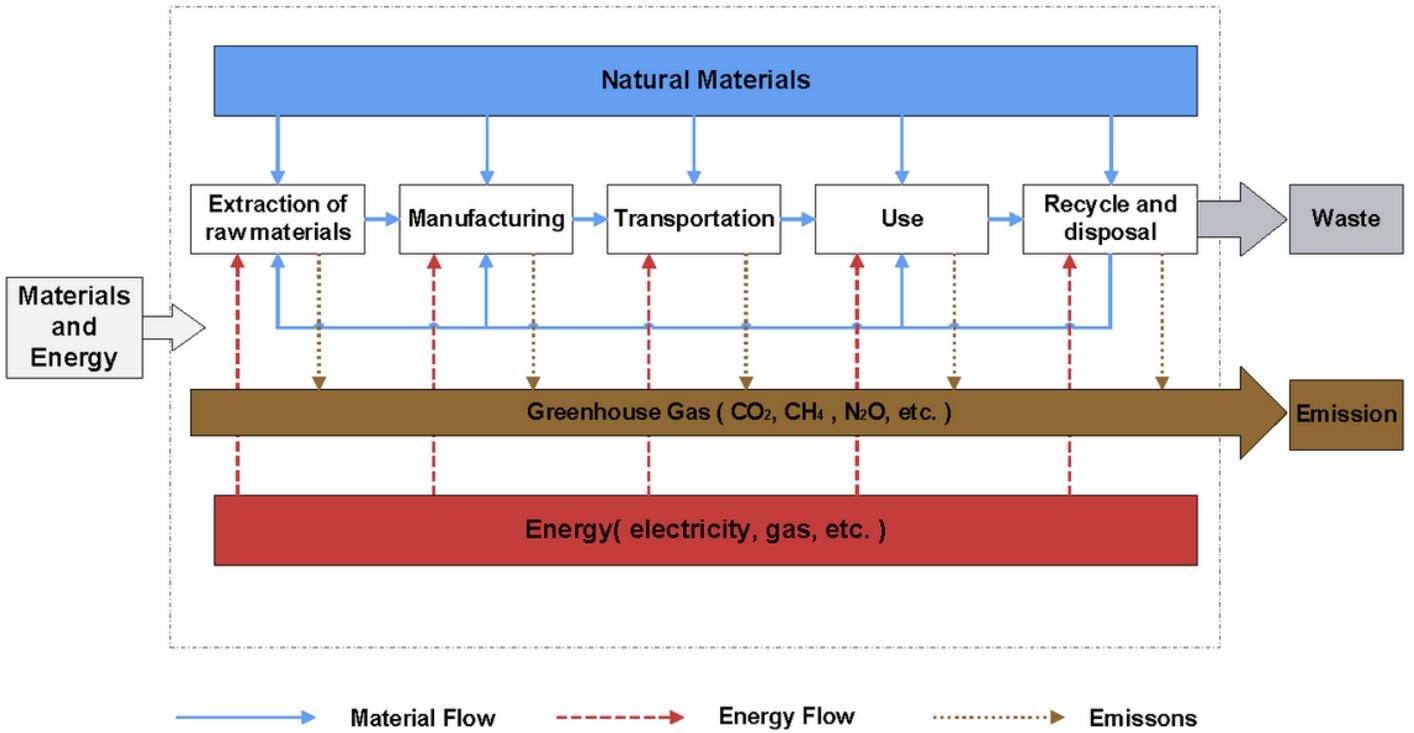


Figure 3

System boundary of product carbon footprint

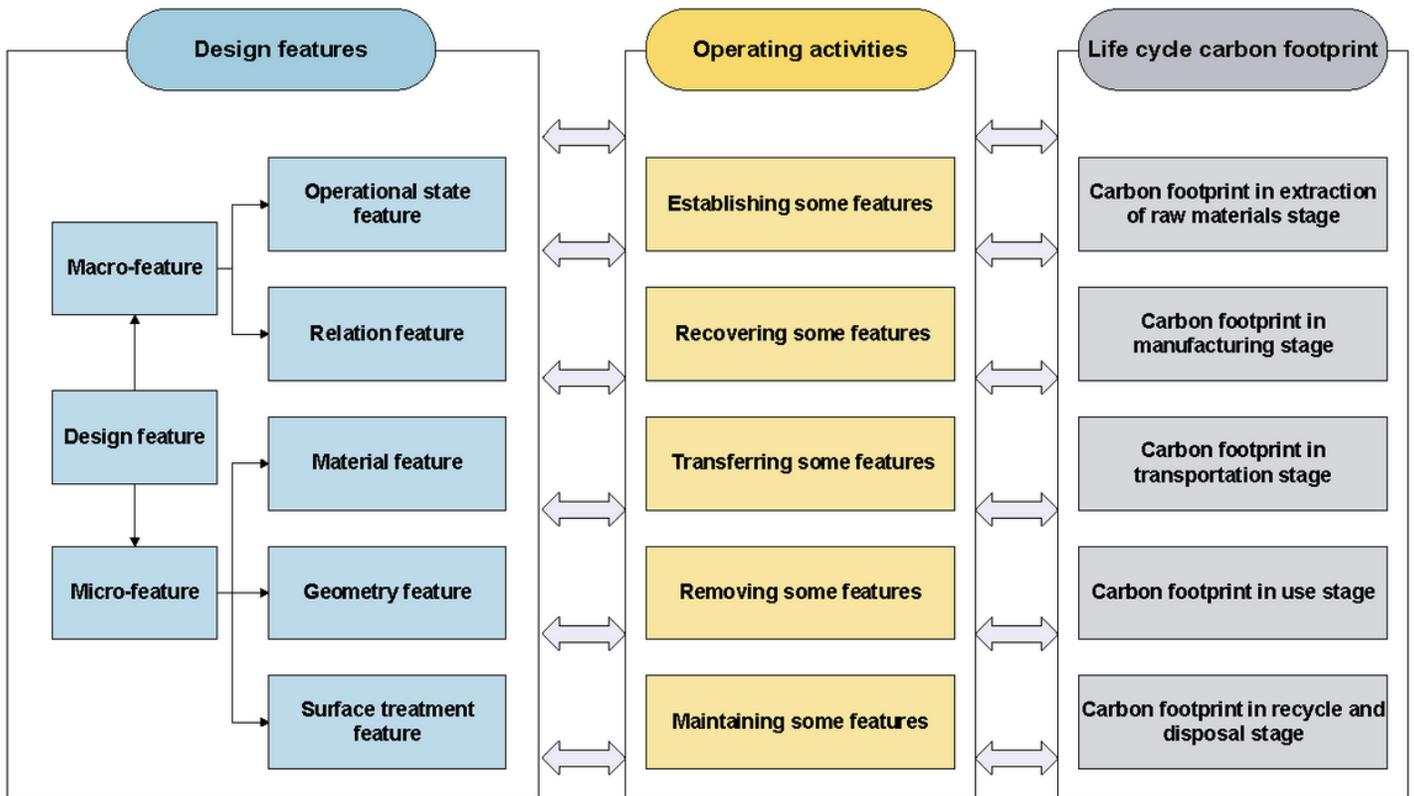


Figure 4

The mapping relation between product carbon footprint and design feature

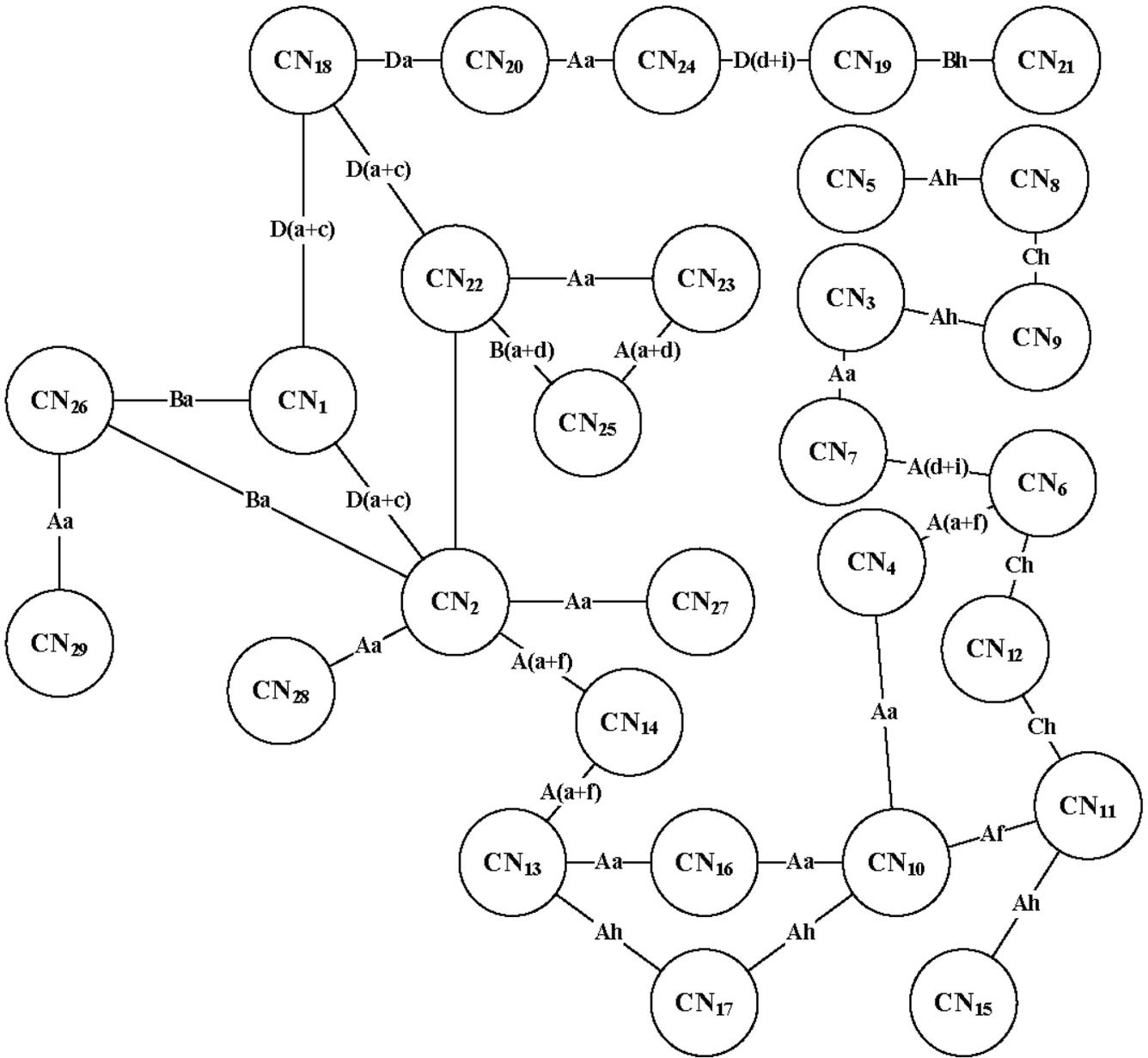
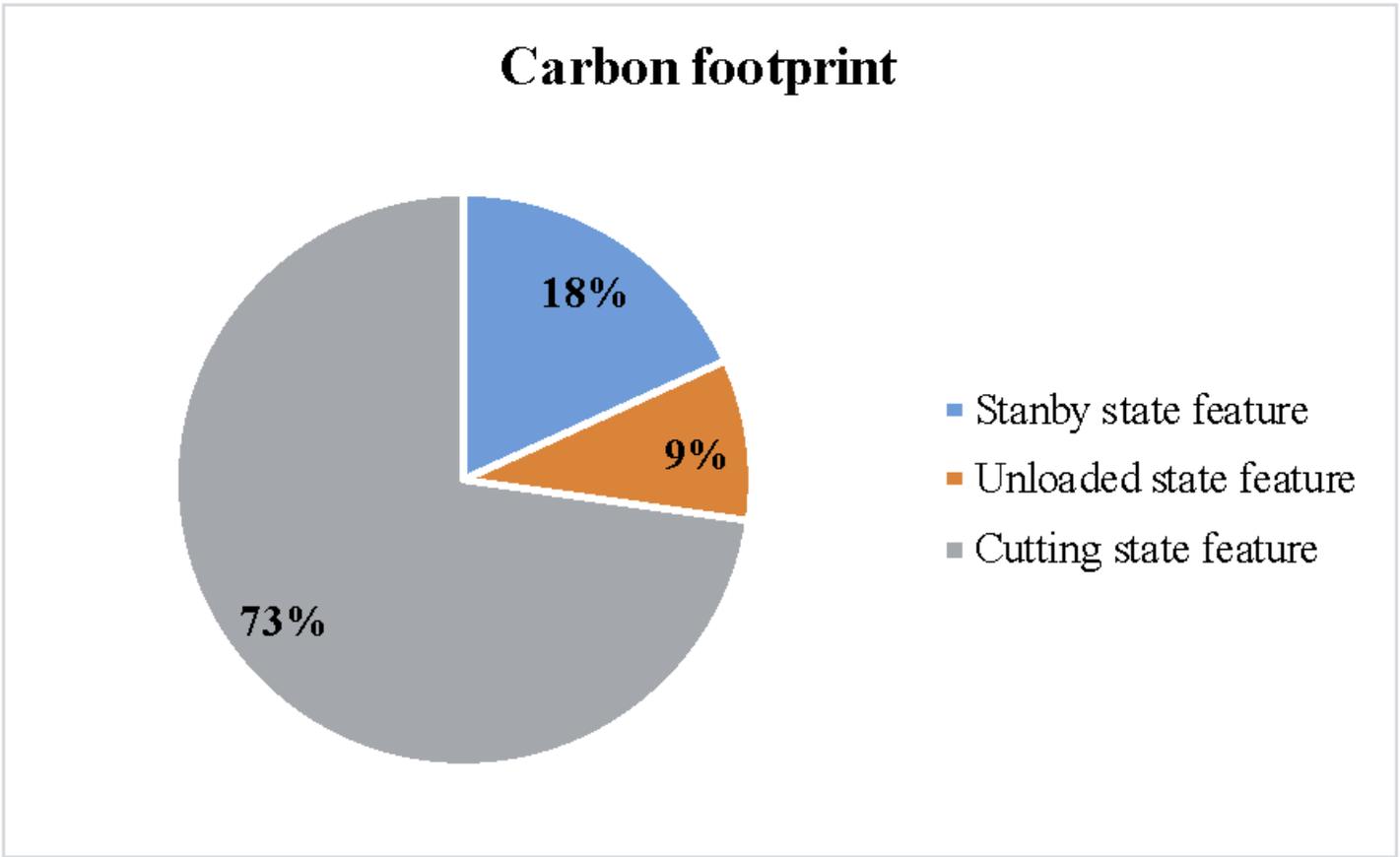


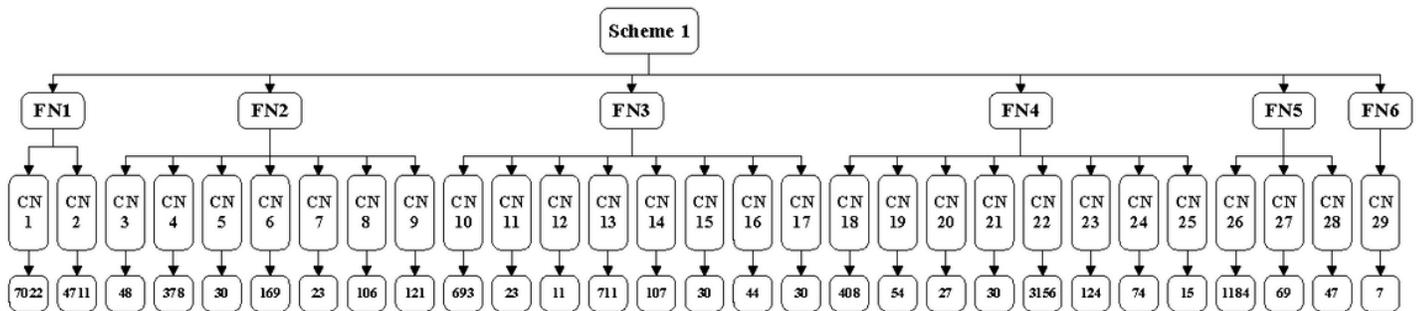
Figure 5

The relation feature of Scheme 1



**Figure 6**

Carbon footprint distribution of operational feature



**Figure 7**

Carbon footprint of material feature

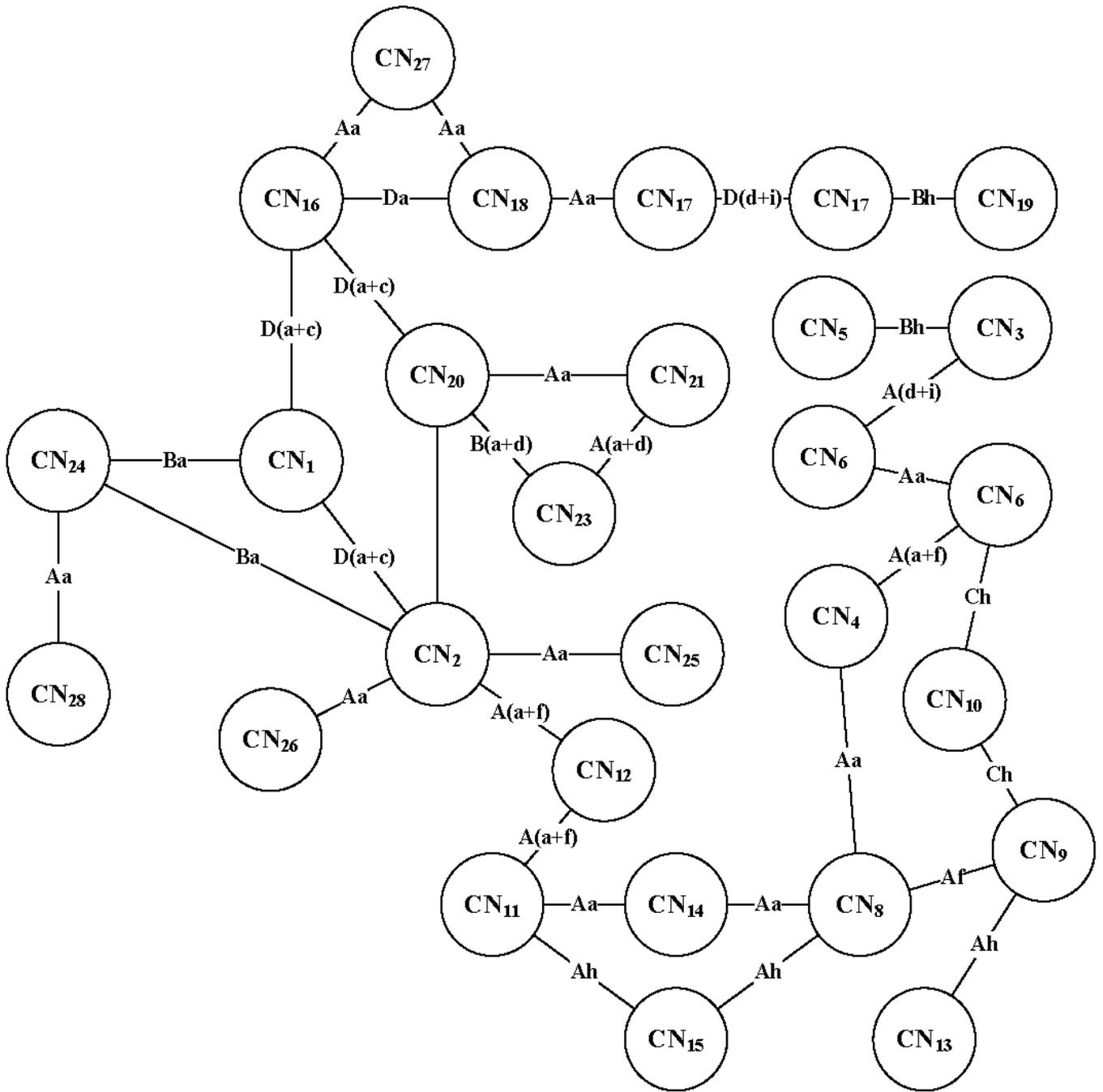


Figure 8

The relation feature of Scheme 2

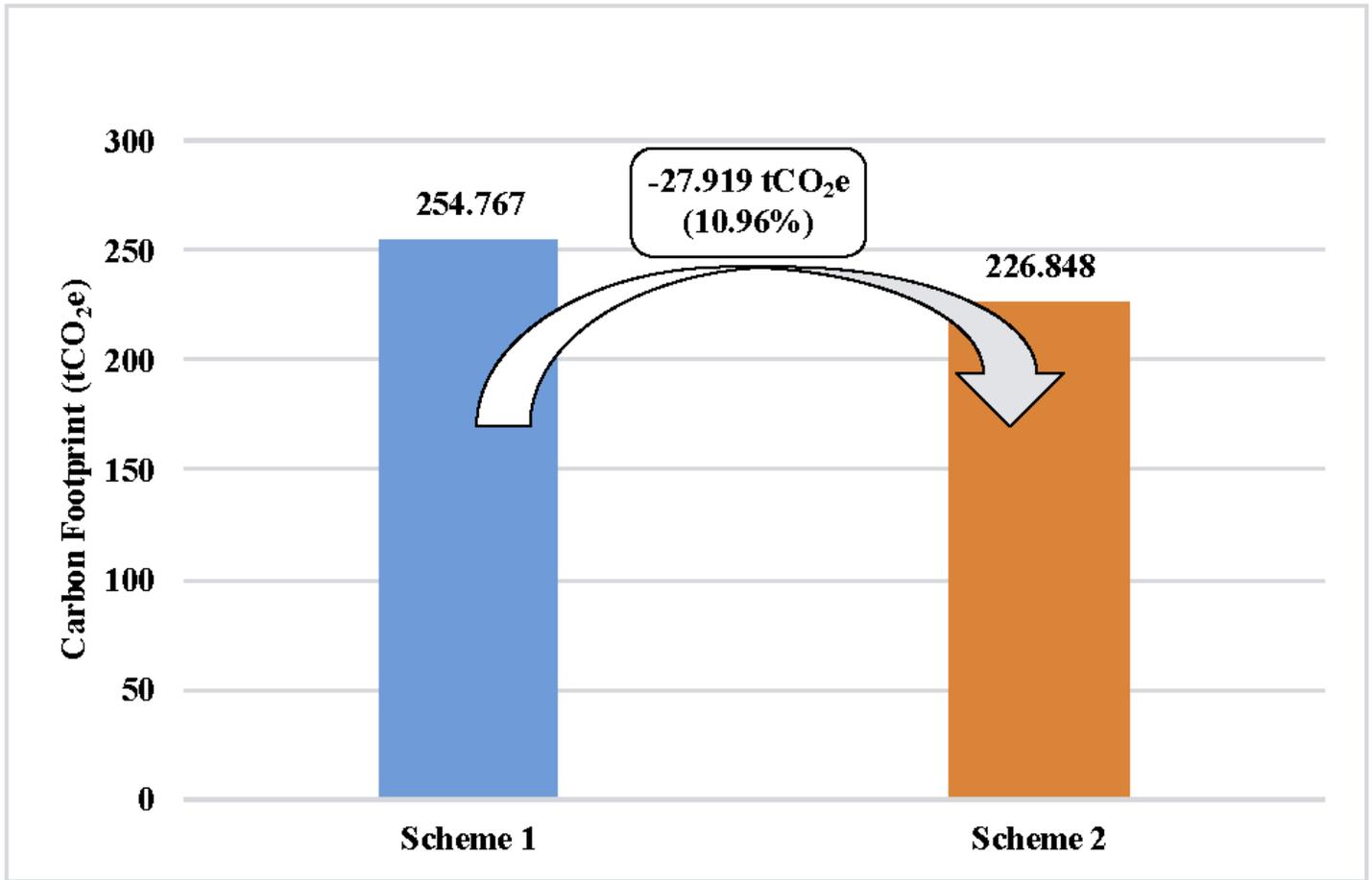


Figure 9

Total carbon footprint of two schemes

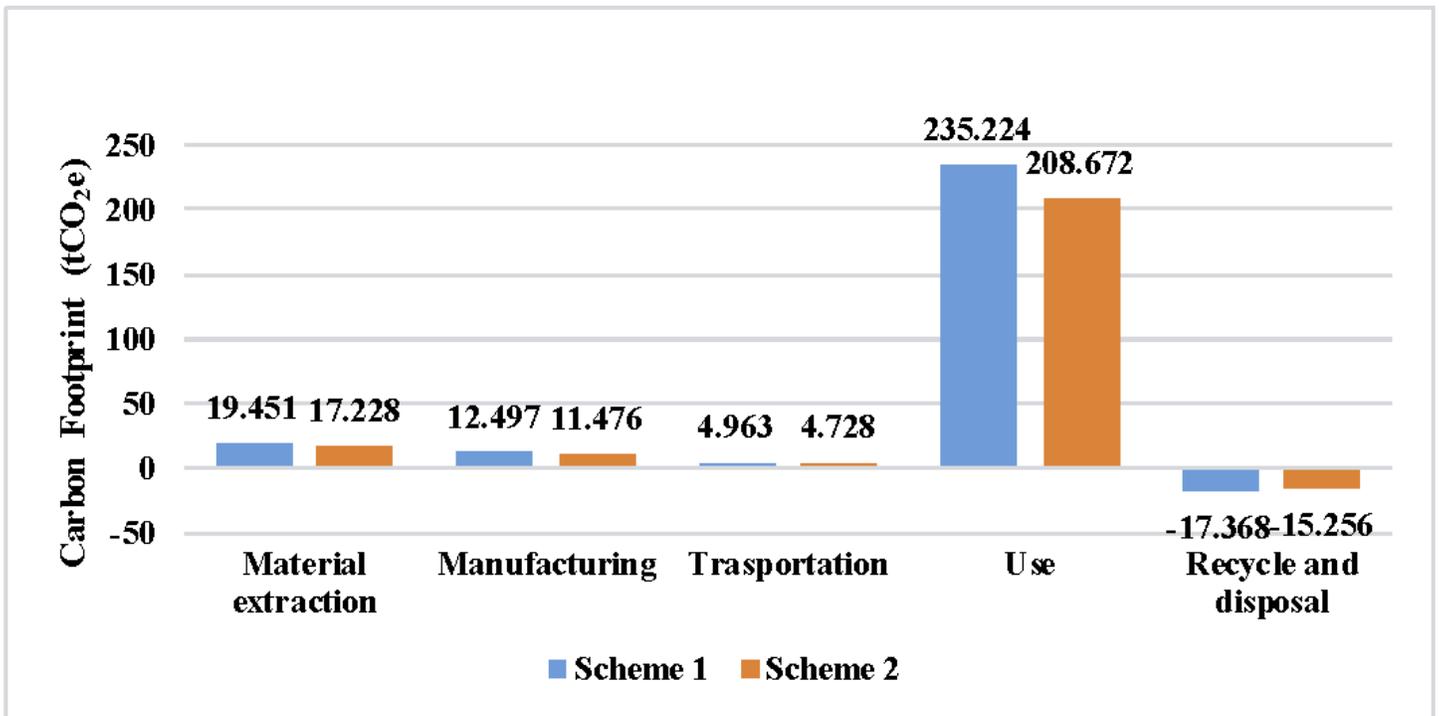


Figure 10

Carbon footprint of two schemes in different lifecycle stage

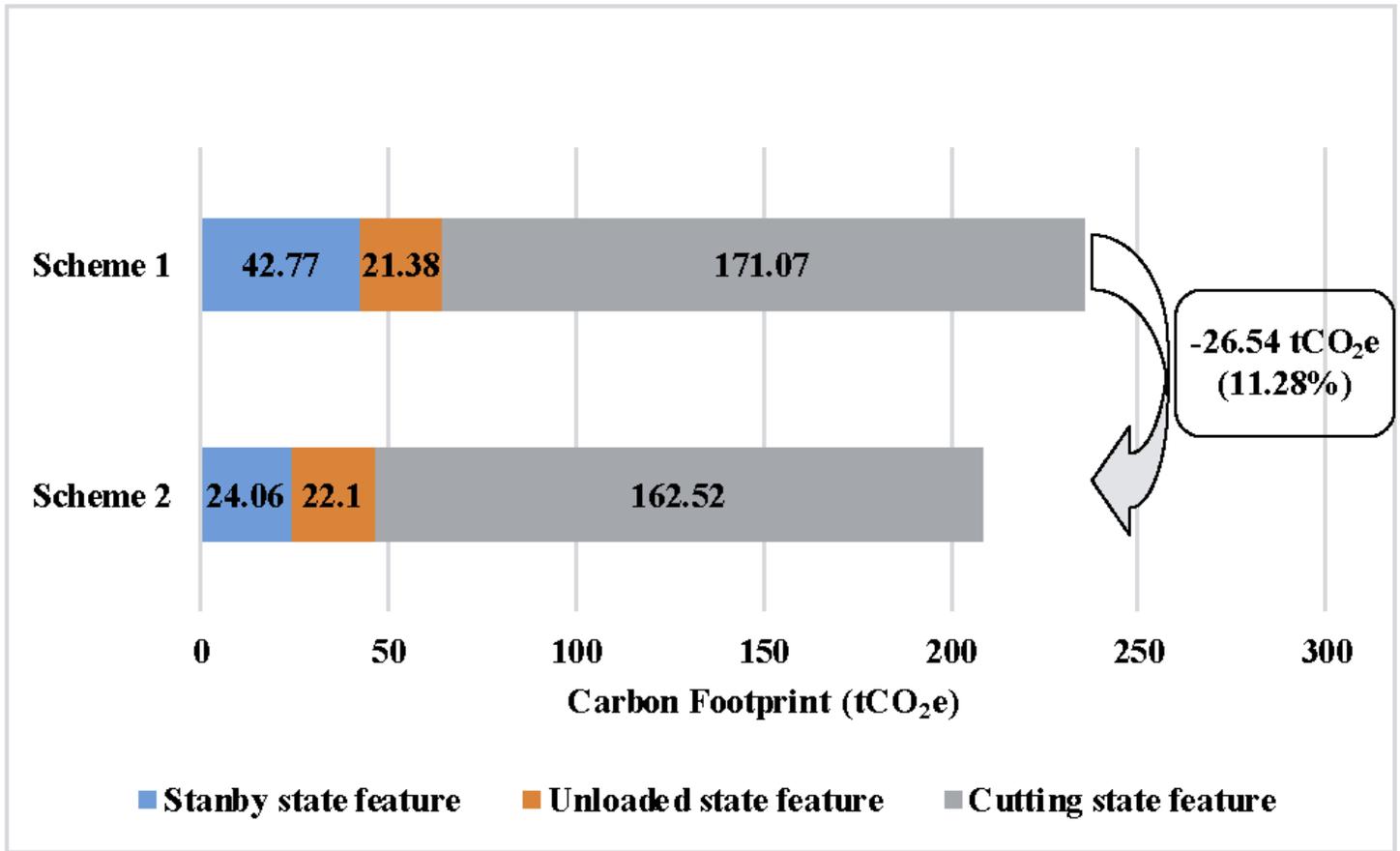


Figure 11

Carbon footprint of two schemes in use stage

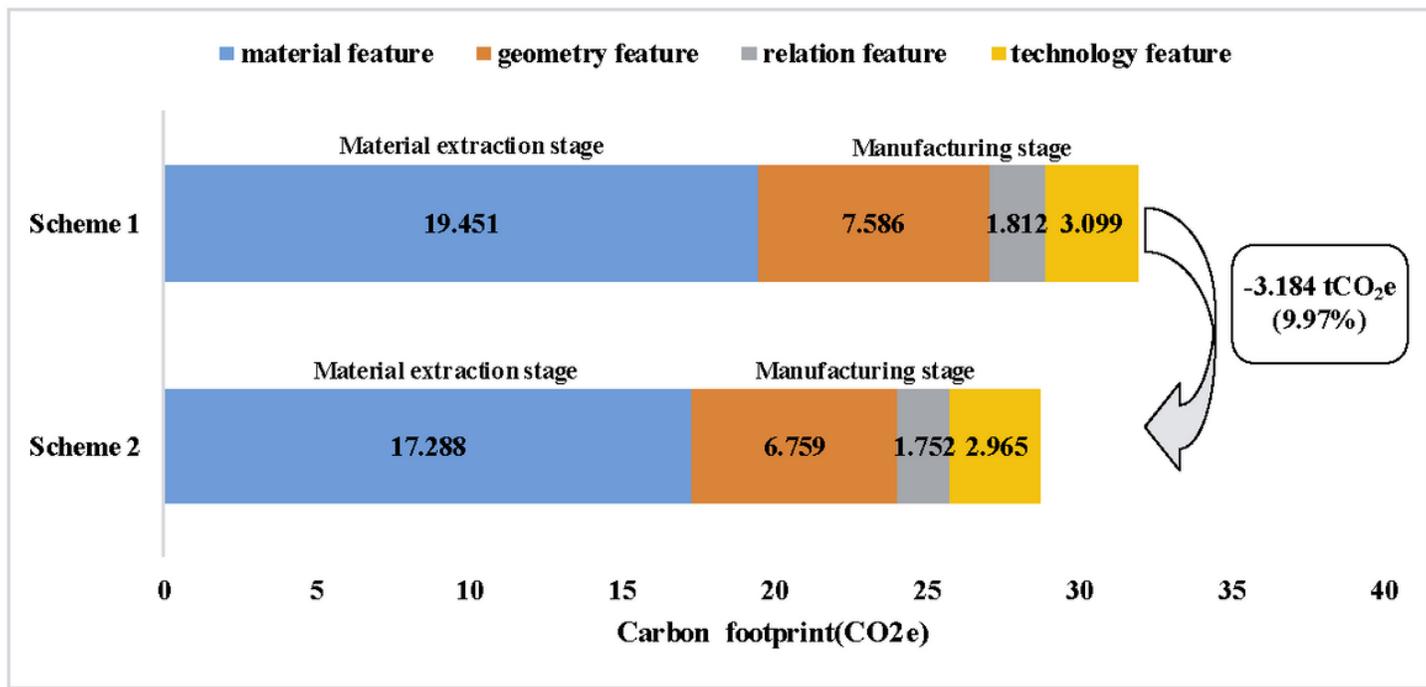


Figure 12

Carbon footprint of two schemes in material extraction and manufacturing stage