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# 1 Data-driven Ecological Performance Evaluation for Remanufacturing Process

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10 **Abstract:** Remanufacturing has received extensive attention due to its advantages in material and  
11 energy saving, emission reduction and is often considered a viable approach for the realization of a  
12 circular economy. Remanufacturing ecological performance reflects the ability of an enterprise to  
13 balance economic and environmental benefits. Therefore, evaluating the remanufacturing ecological  
14 performance is of great significance for leveraging the benefits of remanufacturing and promoting the  
15 concept of sustainability and the implementation of a circular economy in the industry. To this end, a  
16 set of data-driven techniques, i.e., data envelopment analysis, R clustering and grey relational analysis,  
17 are deployed to analyze and evaluate the ecological performance of a remanufacturing process. The  
18 effectiveness and feasibility of the proposed method are illustrated via a case study of remanufacturing  
19 for hydraulic cylinder and boom cylinder. Furthermore, a number of critical factors, e.g., energy-saving  
20 rate, remanufacturing process cost and rate of remanufacturing, for end-of-life products have been  
21 identified as the key drivers impacting the remanufacturing ecological performance. So as to improve  
22 remanufacturing ecological performance, optimizing production technology, implementing lean  
23 remanufacturing and raising public acceptability over remanufacturing products are effective measures.  
24 The research results of the present work can provide support for remanufacturing enterprises to guide  
25 and improve their ecological performance and formulate better development strategies.

26 **Keywords:** remanufacturing; ecological performance; data-driven; data envelopment analysis

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<b>Nomenclature</b>			
		$R_{ab}$	the average correlation coefficient of subclasses $a$ and $b$
CUR	comprehensive utilization rate	$r_{0i}$	the grey relation degree between the sequences $k_0$ and $k_i$
DEA	data envelopment analysis	$s^-/s^+$	the slack variables
DMU	decision-making unit	$u^T$	output weight coefficient
GRA	grey relation analysis	$v^T$	input weight coefficient
REP	remanufacturing ecological performance	$X_j$	the input of DMU <sub>j</sub>
$C_i$	the $i$ th independent subclass	$X^*$	the input projection value of DMU <sub>0</sub>
$h_j$	the relative efficiency value of DMU <sub>j</sub>	$Y_j$	the output of DMU <sub>j</sub>
$K_0$	the system feature sequence	$Y^*$	the output projection value of DMU <sub>0</sub>
$K_i$	the $i$ th system behavior sequences	$\theta$	the relative efficiency value of DMU <sub>0</sub>
$k_0$	transformed system feature sequence	$\lambda_j$	the weight of DMU <sub>j</sub>
$k_i$	the transformed sequences of $i$ th system behavior	$\xi$	resolution coefficient
$P_{ij}$	Pearson correlation coefficient	$\delta_{0i}$	the relation coefficient between the sequences $k_0$ and $k_i$

1

## 2 1 Introduction

3 In the past few decades, with the rapid development of the economy and the acceleration of product  
4 technology upgrades, social resources are increasingly exhausted [1]. At the same time, various waste  
5 products are also flooding our natural environment [2]. This has caused more serious problems of  
6 energy consumption [3], resource shortages and environmental pollution [4]. Remanufacturing is  
7 considered one of the best ways to handle these waste products [5]. As an outstanding selection to  
8 extend the life cycle of End-of-life (EOL) products, remanufacturing has received widespread attention  
9 [6]. In China, remanufacturing has been confirmed as an important strategy. And it has played an  
10 important role in the scrap disposal of engines, automobiles, construction machinery and other fields  
11 [7].

12 It is generally believed remanufacturing has great economic and environmental benefits. The  
13 remanufacturing of EOL products can not only reduce the procurement cost of raw materials, but also  
14 minimize the discharge of waste and realizes the recycling of resources [8]. In terms of improving  
15 product quality while reducing economic cost and resource consumption and decreasing the negative  
16 impact on the environment [9], these two aspects constitute the remanufacturing ecological  
17 performance [10]. Paying attention to the ecological performance of the remanufacturing process, so

1 that the economic and environmental benefits of remanufacturing can be developed in a balanced  
2 manner [11]. It can not only scientifically and accurately reflect the operation of remanufacturing  
3 enterprises in ecological management, but also provide decision support for enterprises and properly  
4 guide the enterprise's future production behavior and performance. So as to help solve the problems of  
5 resource depletion, environmental pollution, etc [12].

6 Analysis and evaluation of remanufacturing ecological performance are an important means in  
7 measuring the sustainability and realizing strategic management of remanufacturing enterprise.  
8 Remanufacturing processes with higher ecological performance can achieve more economic benefits  
9 while minimizing excessive resource consumption and reducing environmental impact [13]. Through  
10 ecological performance analysis and evaluation, it can be judged whether the ecological performance  
11 management of the remanufacturing process is reasonable. And the best measures to control cost, use  
12 resources effectively, and improve ecological performance can be found. Moreover, it is also an  
13 important guarantee to help enterprises realize remanufacturing benefits and promote the sustainable  
14 development of the remanufacturing industry [14].

15 The focus of this study is to evaluate the remanufacturing ecological performance. To this end, a  
16 data-driven evaluation method (integrated R Clustering, DEA, Grey Relation Analysis) is proposed to  
17 quantitatively evaluate the ecological performance of remanufacturing process and then identify the  
18 key drivers impacting ecological performance. It aims to help enterprises find economic and  
19 environmental problems in the production process, and provide a basis for the government to formulate  
20 policies to regulate remanufacturing.

21 The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section 2 reports on the literature review related to the  
22 research topic, and proposes the main innovations of this paper through comparative analysis. Section 3  
23 introduces the methods deployed in this study. Evaluation system and data sources are presented in  
24 Section 4. While Sections 5 and Sections 6 respectively show the application results of the method and  
25 make discussion in detail. Finally, conclusion remarks are given in Section 7.

26 **2 Literature review**

27 Before proceeding further with this study, it is necessary to review literature related to  
28 remanufacturing ecological performance Evaluation. This section discusses evaluation on the  
29 remanufacturing ecological performance, methods of performance evaluation and application of

1 data-driven modeling method in remanufacturing.

## 2 **2.1 Evaluation on the remanufacturing ecological performance**

3 Remanufacturing ecological performance includes both economic and environmental benefits. As far  
4 as know, the current literature indicates that there are few studies on the remanufacturing ecological  
5 performance evaluation. However, many researchers have studied the economic or environmental  
6 benefits of remanufacturing in a single dimension. For instance, Sabharwal and Garg [15] utilized  
7 Graph Theory to analyze the parameters affecting the economic feasibility of remanufacturing, and  
8 obtained the maximum and minimum values of cost effectiveness index. Sang et al. [16] analyzed the  
9 influencing factors of remanufacturing cost, and established a state-based remanufacturing cost  
10 prediction model using Grey Theory. In terms of environmental benefits, Sundin and Lee [17]  
11 compared the environmental performance of remanufacturing with simple material recovery and new  
12 product manufacturing through extensive literature analysis and research. Mao et al. [18] established  
13 the product life cycle based evaluation matrix for semi-quantitative analysis to obtain environmental  
14 evaluation indexes of engine remanufacturing. By analyzing the energy, materials and carbon dioxide  
15 emissions during the remanufacturing process, Xu [19] developed an assessment model of resource and  
16 environmental benefit for the remanufacturing of decommissioned construction machinery. Liu et al.  
17 [20] used Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) to analyze the environmental impact of laser cladding  
18 remanufactured cast iron cylinder head block and compared them to the manufacture of new.  
19 Furthermore, many scholars have applied different models to explore the impact of remanufacturing on  
20 environmental benefits such as resources and energy [21].

21 Moreover, also some experts calculate or evaluate the remanufacturing benefits from the two  
22 comprehensive dimensions of economic and environment [22]. Quariguasi and Bloemhof analyzed the  
23 eco-efficiency in remanufacturing from the perspectives of environmental impact, energy conservation,  
24 and customer purchase intentions for remanufacturing products [23]. Golinska and Kuebler [24]  
25 evaluated the sustainability of remanufacturing enterprises from the dimensions of economic,  
26 ecological and social. Liao et al. [25] and Shi [26] proposed a quantitative model to comprehensively  
27 assess the environmental benefits and cost of remanufacturing under quality uncertainty. Van et al. [27]  
28 developed a decision support tool to quickly evaluate the attractiveness of remanufacturing on  
29 economic and environmental. Diaz et al. [28] exploited the Monte Carlo method to evaluate the  
30 performance of the remanufacturing supply chain in order to help decision-makers determine the

1 potential of remanufacturing activities. Graham et al. presented a KPI system for evaluating  
2 remanufacturing performance [29]. Deng et al. [30] and Liu [31] provided unique insights into  
3 enhancing remanufacturing benefits from the perspective of identifying key factors in remanufacturing  
4 eco-efficiency.

5 Most of these studies utilized qualitative methods or engineering models based on certain empirical  
6 values to evaluate economic or environmental benefits of the remanufacturing process. Although few  
7 scholars have clearly proposed the concept of “remanufacturing ecological performance”, these studies  
8 provide valuable references for further research on REP. To the best of our knowledge, there has been  
9 no research report on application in remanufacturing ecological performance evaluation. Moreover, few  
10 literatures combined key drivers of REP with performance evaluation to explore how to optimize REP.  
11 In this study, a quantitative assessment of the ecological performance of the remanufacturing process is  
12 performed by establishing a data-driven model. Combined with the evaluation results, the key drivers  
13 impacting the remanufacturing ecological performance can be identified, and the measures to improve  
14 the remanufacturing ecological performance are explored. This will benefit the sustainable  
15 development of the remanufacturing industry from the perspective of optimizing the remanufacturing  
16 environment and economic balance.

17 **2.2 Methods for ecological performance evaluation**

18 Performance evaluation is a tool for managers to accomplish their goals and strategies. Research on  
19 performance evaluation has received attention in many areas, such as supply chain management,  
20 renewable energy resources efficiency [32] and ecological environment, etc. The commonly used  
21 methods of ecological performance analysis mainly include Corrected Ordinary Least Square (COLS),  
22 LCA, Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA), and Key Performance Indicator (KPI). Among them, DEA  
23 has emerged as a powerful approach to analysis performance. As an effective tool for calculating  
24 relative efficiency [33], it has not only been used in evaluation on ecological performance, but also  
25 widely in power performance [34], energy and environmental efficiency [35], and supply chain  
26 performance [36].

27 Sarkis and Cordeiro [37] applied DEA to determine the combined ecological and technical efficiency  
28 of the 437 largest fossil fuel power plants in the United States. Cook et al. [38] developed a DEA model  
29 based on improved weight limits to assess the ecological performance of the US power industry and  
30 achieved good results. Lo Storto [39] adopted the composite index calculated by DEA crossover

1 efficiency and Shannon entropy index to rank the urban eco-efficiency scores, the results of the case  
2 study show that the method has good discriminating ability. Xiaoping et al. [40] used DEA to explain  
3 the urban resource and environmental efficiency of 285 cities in China, and combined the evaluation  
4 results to study the factors that have the greatest impact on the spatial pattern. In addition, some  
5 improved DEA methods have also been employed in performance analysis. Liu et al. [41] proposed an  
6 improved DEA model to solve the problem of non-uniqueness of optimal weights in cross-efficiency  
7 evaluation of data envelopment analysis. To analyze environmental efficiency, Chang et al. [42] and  
8 Yang et al. [43] presented a non-radial DEA model based on slack metric (SBM) and an environmental  
9 super-efficient data envelopment analysis (SEDEA) model, respectively.

10 The above review indicates that DEA is a viable technique for conducting ecological performance  
11 assessments. Their work on model optimization and improvement are of great significance to the better  
12 application of DEA for performance evaluation. Nevertheless, most of the research is mainly focused  
13 on the specific methods of performance evaluation and its specific application areas, but no reasonable  
14 conclusions have been drawn in the selection of DEA model indicators and accurate analysis of  
15 performance. To fill this gap, our study proposes an improved DEA model to evaluate remanufacturing  
16 ecological performance. The R Clustering technique is used to select indicators for the DEA model, and  
17 the absolute performance value is obtained by increasing the expected DMU. The proposed model can  
18 solve the problem of insufficient data and many evaluation indicators in the remanufacturing ecological  
19 performance evaluation. Through the actual performance obtained, full ordering of all DMUs can be  
20 achieved. The presentation of this improved DEA model is one of the major contributions of this paper.

### 21 **2.3 Application of data-driven modeling method in remanufacturing**

22 Increasing studies suggest that data mining and data analysis based methods are effective approaches  
23 for knowledge discovery in various disciplines [44]. For example, Peral et al. proposed a method for  
24 obtaining specific KPIs of business objectives based on data mining techniques [45]. Torregrossa  
25 presented a data-driven methodology to support daily energy decision-making [46]. Data-driven  
26 modeling ideas are also favored by researchers in the field of remanufacturing. Ehm [47] developed a  
27 data-driven modeling method to analyze the combination problem of disassembly planning and  
28 machine scheduling in the remanufacturing process, and an industrial case was given to prove the  
29 application of the model. A big data-driven product lifecycle management framework was proposed by  
30 Zhang [48], to support optimization decisions for product lifecycle management. In order to optimize

1 the sorting strategy of the remanufacturing system, Mashhadi and Behdad [49] used a data-driven  
2 method to evaluate the quality level of the recycled products, and then performed cluster sorting to  
3 finally complete the end of life decision. A data-driven remaining useful life assessment method based  
4 on support vector machine (SVM) was employed to realize the analysis and decision-making of  
5 remanufacturing scheme in [50]. Zhang et al. [51] presented an overall architecture for data-based  
6 product lifecycle analysis that helps product lifecycle management and cleaner production decisions.  
7 Ovchinnikov et al. [52] proposed a data-driven assessment of the economic and environmental aspects  
8 for remanufacturing.

9 As can be seen from the above research, various data-driven method has achieved positive results in  
10 the fields of remanufacturing disassembly planning, product life cycle management remanufacturing  
11 scheme decision and so on. However, no scholars have yet established a data-driven model to  
12 quantitatively evaluate remanufacturing ecological performance. The data-driven modeling approach is  
13 becoming a promising area, and its rapid development and widespread adoption present new  
14 opportunities and challenges for performance evaluation. The focus of this paper is to establish a  
15 quantitative evaluation model for remanufacturing ecological performance. It is different from previous  
16 research, focusing on the objective and reasonable evaluation of remanufacturing ecological  
17 performance by allowing the data itself to reflect the information. To this end, a data-driven approach  
18 of ecological performance analysis for remanufacturing process is proposed in this study. This model  
19 incorporates the techniques of R Clustering, DEA and Grey Relation Analysis. DEA is employed to  
20 calculate performance, R Clustering technique is used to determine model input/output indicators and  
21 Grey Relation Analysis (GRA) is applied to identify driving factors.

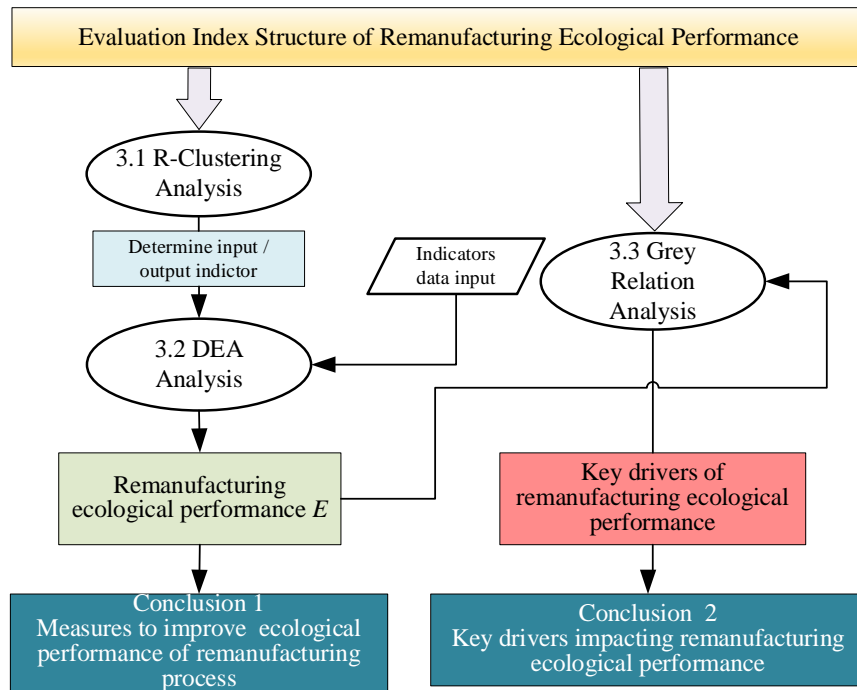
22 **3 Proposed method**

23 There are three main purposes of the analysis in this paper. First, assess the ecological performance  
24 of the remanufacturing process and propose optimization methods; second, horizontally compare the  
25 ecological performance of remanufacturing for different products; and third, identify key influencing  
26 factors of REP in environment, economy, society, resources and energy, etc.

27 By combining R Clustering, DEA, and GRA, a data-driven approach of ecological performance  
28 analysis for remanufacturing process is proposed in this study (as shown in Fig. 1). First, R Clustering  
29 technique is used to select input and output indexes for DEA model. Then, the ecological performance



1 value of the remanufacturing process is obtained by the calculation of the DEA method. Finally, the  
 2 GRA is applied to correlate ecological performance with evaluation indicators to identify key drivers.  
 3 The above three main steps and related techniques of the proposed method are detailed in Sections 3.1  
 4 to 3.3, respectively.



5  
 6 Fig. 1 Data-driven model of ecological performance analysis for remanufacturing process

7 **3.1 R Clustering Analysis**

8 There are many aspects in the criterion layer of REP evaluation, and there are a large number of  
 9 indicators in each aspect of the criterion layer. For small sample sets, substantial independent attributes  
 10 make it difficult for samples to form clusters in high-dimensional spaces [53]. According to the  
 11 characteristics of the remanufacturing process, selecting the evaluation indicators. These indicators can  
 12 correctly describe, reflect, and measure the operational characteristics and posture of remanufacturing  
 13 ecological performance. It is the premise and basis for scientifically conducting remanufacturing  
 14 ecological performance evaluation.

15 In most of the current performance evaluation, the selection of indicators is often determined  
 16 qualitatively or through the quantitative analysis of expert scoring. Generally speaking, there are more  
 17 qualitative analysis and less quantitative analysis in the construction of ecological performance index  
 18 structure. Quantitative selection method is also more subjective, lack of effectiveness test. This has a  
 19 subjective impact on the final evaluation results. R Clustering is a multivariate statistical analysis

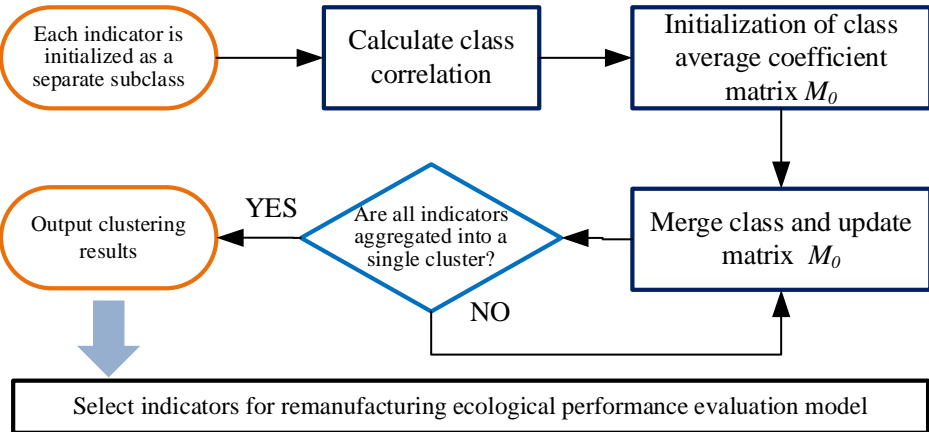
1 technique based on similarity to group targets. Therefore, R Clustering technology is utilized to select  
 2 the impactful indicators for evaluation model in this study. That is, the purpose of screening indicators  
 3 can be achieved through the selection of similar indicators. The R clustering technique has proven to be  
 4 a great advantage in the selection of indicators. It can cluster the indicators into several categories  
 5 according to the similarity relationship between them and then find the main indicators that affect the  
 6 remanufacturing ecological performance.

7 R Clustering is a hierarchical algorithm on data mining. It is a way to cluster the variables and  
 8 classify the characteristics of the sample set in order to reduce the number of variables and achieve the  
 9 purpose of dimensionality reduction. The indicators selection process based on the R Clustering  
 10 technique is shown in fig. 2. The correlation coefficient  $R_{a,b}$  of the two classes  $C_a, C_b$  is calculated  
 11 as follows:

$$R_{a,b} = \frac{1}{|C_a||C_b|} \sum_{s_i \in C_a} \sum_{s_j \in C_b} P_{ij} \quad (1)$$

$$P_{ij} = \frac{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum_i (y_i - \bar{y})^2}} \quad (2)$$

14



15

16 Fig. 2 Flow chart of indicator selection bases on R Clustering

17 **3.2 DEA method**

18 DEA is an efficiency evaluation method based on the concept of relative efficiency, which is used to  
 19 deal with multi-objective decision making. It evaluates the strengths and weaknesses of

1 Decision-Making Unit (DMU) based on a set of input and output data, i.e., evaluates the relative  
 2 efficiency of each unit. DEA method relies on input and output indicator data and evaluates the  
 3 efficiency of each unit from the point of relative efficiency. It does not need to set the specific  
 4 input/output function of the decision unit in advance. In determining the relative efficiency of several  
 5 DMUs, the emphasis is on optimizing each DMU to obtain the maximum relative efficiency and the  
 6 optimal weight. The DEA method does not require any weighting assumptions, but mathematically  
 7 plans the actual input/output data of DMU to obtain the optimal weight. It does not require user  
 8 subjective weighting and has strong objectivity. Therefore, the DEA method can avoid the complexity  
 9 of input/output indicators and the difficulty in measuring the ecological performance of the  
 10 remanufacturing process.

11 There are many factors to be considered in the remanufacturing ecological performance evaluation.  
 12 And there is a multi-directional interaction among many evaluation indicators. This complex internal  
 13 relationship is difficult to accurately express from a microscopic perspective with a certain function  
 14 analytic. In addition, the units of each indicator in the remanufacturing ecological performance  
 15 evaluation are often not uniform. When using other methods for evaluation, the indicators need to be  
 16 compared to the same unit for comparison. The DEA method does not need to consider whether the  
 17 dimension is unified, or the weight of the indicators is assigned. It can better reflect the information and  
 18 characteristics of the evaluation object. Therefore, this method has its unique advantages in  
 19 remanufacturing ecological performance evaluation.

### 20 3.2.1 Traditional DEA model

21 The C<sup>2</sup>R model of DEA technology is the most commonly used in efficiency evaluation. Suppose  
 22 there are  $n$  comparable DMUs, the input and output of the DMU <sub>$j$</sub>  are recorded as  
 23  $X_j = (x_{1j}, x_{2j}, \dots, x_{sj})^T$  and  $Y_j = (y_{1j}, y_{2j}, \dots, y_{mj})^T$  respectively, then the efficiency evaluation  
 24 index of DMU <sub>$j$</sub>  is:

$$25 \quad h_j = \frac{u^T Y_j}{v^T X_j} \quad (3)$$

26 The meaning of  $h_j$  is the ratio of output to input when input is  $X_j$  and output is  $Y_j$ . Each  
 27 DMU has a corresponding efficiency evaluation index, and there are always appropriate  $u$  and  $v$ ,

1 making  $h_j \leq 1$ . The C<sup>2</sup>R efficiency evaluation model is:

2

$$\begin{aligned} & \max h_{j_0} = \frac{u^T Y_0}{v^T X_0} \\ & s.t. \begin{cases} \frac{u^T Y_j}{v^T X_j} \leq 1, j = 1, 2, \dots, n \\ u \geq 0, v \geq 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

3 By using the duality principle of linear programming and introducing relaxation variables, the dual

4 linear programming model of C<sup>2</sup>R can be obtained as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \min \theta \\ & s.t. \begin{cases} \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} X_j \lambda_j + s^- = \theta X_0 \\ \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} Y_j \lambda_j - s^+ = Y_0 \\ \lambda_j \geq 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, n \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

6 In this study,  $\theta$  is employed to represent REP; the slack variables  $s^-$  and  $s^+$  are the input  
7 redundancy and the output deficiency, reflecting the way to improve the performance of DMU<sub>0</sub>.

8 When  $\theta=1$  and  $s^-=s^+=0$ , it means that DMU<sub>0</sub> is DEA efficient; when  $\theta=1$  and  $s^- \neq 0$  or  $s^+ \neq 0$ ,

9 DMU<sub>0</sub> is weak DEA efficient; when  $\theta < 1$ , DMU<sub>0</sub> is non-DEA efficient. When the DMU is non-DEA  
10 efficient, the input and output are adjusted by equation (6).

$$11 \quad X_0^* = \theta X_0 - s^-, Y_0^* = Y_0 + s^+ \quad (6)$$

### 12 3.2.2 Improved DEA model considering the expected goal

13 While the traditional DEA approach is beneficial in evaluating remanufacturing ecological  
14 performance, it also has the following limitations: (1) The DEA method only evaluates the relative  
15 efficiency of the DMU, rather than the absolute efficiency evaluation. Therefore, DEA cannot  
16 completely replace the analysis of absolute efficiency by the traditional ratio analysis method; (2) Due  
17 to the weight change of the traditional DEA model is too flexible, it is easy to cause an excessive  
18 number of effective DMUs. To some extent, this limits the ability of sorting method to distinguish  
19 DMU.

20 In order to solve the above problems, a virtual optimal decision unit is introduced. If the optimal

1 value of each indicator can be determined in advance, and the optimal virtual DMU containing all the  
 2 best values can be simulated, the efficiency of these DMUs can be calculated and sorted by DEA  
 3 method. The efficiency value of the virtual optimal DMU is 1, it can be regarded as the expected  
 4 efficiency, and that of the real DMU is between 0 and 1. The efficiency value obtained can be regarded  
 5 as the comparison result with the standard efficiency, and basically can be regarded as absolute  
 6 efficiency. In this way, the full ranking of DMUs can be realized.

7 By using the DEA method, the virtual expected optimal DMU is included in the actual DMU for  
 8 sorting. And the obtained efficiency value of the actual DMU can be regarded as the actual efficiency,  
 9 and the actual efficiency value can reflect the degree of expected efficiency that can be achieved. The  
 10 closer the actual efficiency is to the expected efficiency, i.e, the closer to 1, the higher the level of  
 11 ecological performance of the remanufacturing process.

12 Among the many indicators for evaluating remanufacturing ecological performance, not all data are  
 13 objective data generated in actual production activities, but there are standards when evaluating them.  
 14 Compared with the manufacture of new products, remanufactured products can save 50% of cost, 60%  
 15 of energy saving, 70% of material saving, and hardly produce solid waste. This can be regard as an  
 16 expected goal for remanufacturing ecological performance. Incorporating the virtual DMU into the real  
 17 DMU, the following improved DEA model is available:

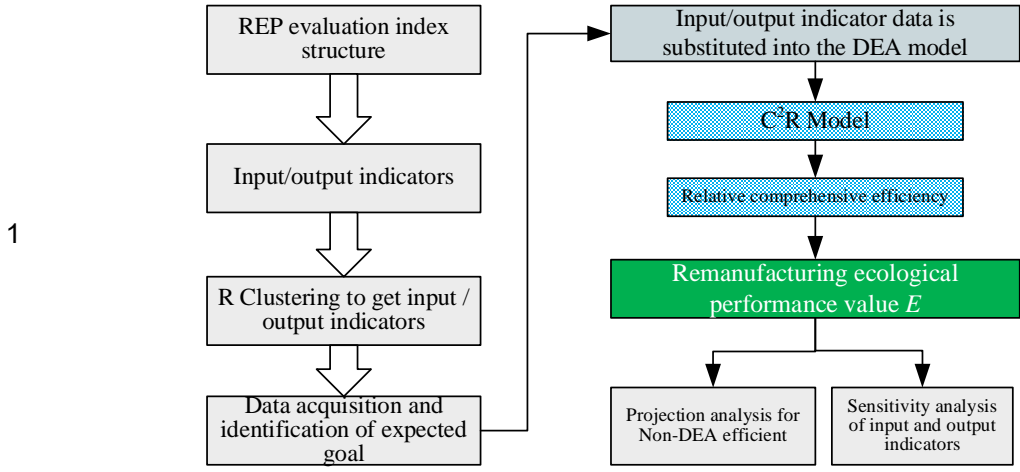
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \max h_{j_0} = u^T Y_0 \\
 & s.t. \begin{cases} v^T X_0 = 1 \\ u^T Y_j - v^T X_j \leq 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, n+1 \\ u \geq 0, v \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad (7)
 \end{aligned}$$

19 The DEA analysis process for remanufacturing ecological performance is shown in Fig. 3. The  
 20 model has the following main steps:

21 **Step 1:** Selects input and output indicators via R Clustering.

22 **Step 2:** Calculate the ecological performance of the remanufacturing process by using the C<sup>2</sup>R  
 23 models of improved DEA model.

24 **Step 3:** The optimal measure to improve the REP is obtained by projection analysis of relaxation  
 25 variables. The sensitivity analysis is carried out to further optimize the index set and the verification  
 26 algorithm.



2 Fig. 3 The calculation process of improved DEA model

### 3 3.3 Grey Relation Analysis

4 The remanufacturing ecological performance value can be obtained by the DEA method, then the  
 5 driving factor identification should be carried out in order to further explore the factors affecting the  
 6 remanufacturing ecological performance. Owing to the amount of data in remanufacturing ecological  
 7 performance evaluation is too small and its distribution law cannot be known, it is difficult to use the  
 8 traditional correlation analysis method to identify the driving factors. GRA is a method to measure the  
 9 degree of influence of factors on the object of study. The Grey Relation Analysis method does not  
 10 require too much sample size, nor does it require a typical distribution law, and the calculation amount  
 11 is relatively small. The results are in good agreement with the qualitative analysis results. Therefore,  
 12 Grey Relation Analysis is employed to determine the key factors affecting the remanufacturing  
 13 ecological performance in this study.

14 Grey Relation Analysis is mainly used to analyze the dynamic relationship between the various  
 15 factors of the system and its characteristics, so as to find the main factors of the system [54]. In the  
 16 process of system development, if the situation of the two factors changes is basically same, they are  
 17 considered to be highly correlated. Thus, the correlation degree is a quantitative description on  
 18 relativity among the factors of the system. In this study, GRA is adopted to identify key drivers  
 19 impacting REP. The calculation process is as follows:

- 20 (1) Let the system feature sequence be  $K_0 = (K_{0(1)}, K_{0(2)}, \dots, K_{0(n)})$ , and there are  $m$  system  
 21 behavior sequences as  $K_i = (K_{i(1)}, K_{i(2)}, \dots, K_{i(n)}) (i = 1, 2, \dots, m)$ .

1 (2) The system feature sequence and the system behavior sequence are transformed by the initial  
 2 value operator. The transformed initial valued image sequences are  $k_0 = (k_{0(1)}, k_{0(2)}, \dots, k_{0(n)})$  and  
 3  $k_i = (k_{i(1)}, k_{i(2)}, \dots, k_{i(n)})$ , respectively.

4 (3) Calculate the grey relation coefficient between the initialized image sequences  $k_0$  and  $k_i$ :

$$5 \quad \delta_{0i}(l) = \frac{\min_i \min_k |k_0(l) - k_i(l)| + \xi \max_i \max_k |k_0(l) - k_i(l)|}{|k_0(l) - k_i(l)| + \theta \max_i \max_k |k_0(l) - k_i(l)|}, \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (8)$$

6 Where  $\theta \in (0, 1)$ , the general value of  $\theta$  is 0.5.

7 (4) Calculate the grey relation degree between the system feature sequence and the system behavior  
 8 sequence.

$$9 \quad r_{0i} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{l=1}^n \delta_{0i}(l) \quad (9)$$

10 When  $\theta=0.5$ , if  $r > 0.6$ , it indicates that the factor is closely related to the system.

11 (5) Sort each factor according to the grey relation degree.

## 1 **4 Evaluation indicators and data**

2 Constructing a scientific and reasonable evaluation index structure is the first step for  
3 remanufacturing ecological performance evaluation. In this section, on the basis of referring to a large  
4 number of documents, the remanufacturing ecological performance evaluation index structure is  
5 established. Then the input/output indicators of the evaluation model are determined by using the R  
6 clustering technique proposed in Section 3.2. Section 4.3 describes the data sources and data lists.

### 7 **4.1 Evaluation index structure**

8 The remanufacturing ecological performance evaluation index structure is composed of many  
9 indicators. It is used to scientifically evaluate the ecological level and effect achieved by the  
10 remanufacturing process. Ecological performance indicators include many aspects such as economy,  
11 environment, etc., with a focus on converting environmental information into quantifiable numbers.  
12 The ecological performance is considered as the ratio of input to output, which is measured by  
13 converting environmental impact into value. The goal is to obtain the maximum value of the product or  
14 service with minimal environmental impact.

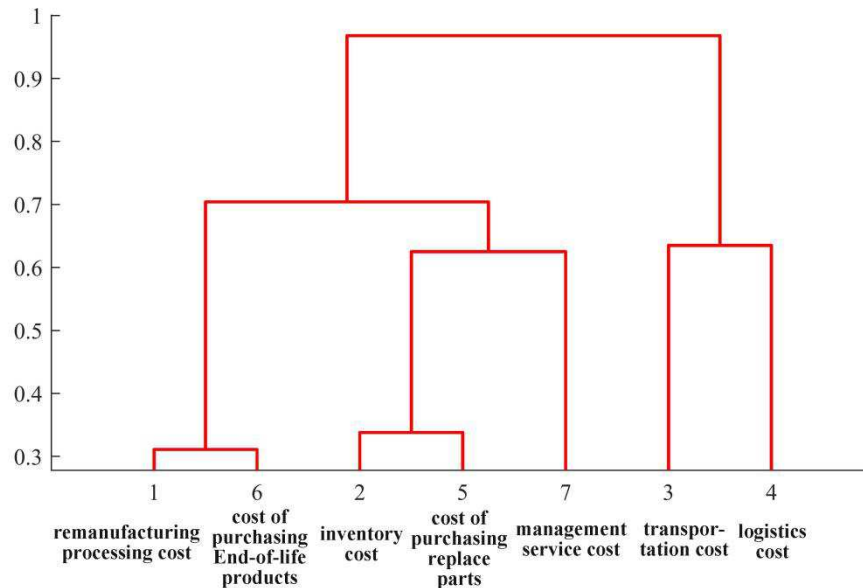
15 In order to select a scientific and comprehensive evaluation index of ecological performance, a large  
16 number of domestic and foreign literature related to ecological performance evaluation were consulted  
17 by the author. Many scholars and institutions have published ecological performance evaluation  
18 standards for application reference [30]. Among them, ISO14031 Environmental Performance  
19 Evaluation Standard [55] and WBCSD Eco-efficiency Index Structure [56] have the most reference.  
20 Referring to the existing ecological performance evaluation system and considering the characteristics  
21 of the remanufacturing process, the evaluation index structure is constructed, as shown in Table 1. In  
22 this indicator structure, 14 first-level performance indicators (includes 52 sub-indicators) are  
23 reorganized into four categories: economy, environment, resource & energy, and society. It  
24 can provide a detailed analysis of remanufacturing ecological performance.

### 25 **4.2 Indicator selection**

26 As can be seen from Table 1, there are a total of 52 relevant indicators in the established evaluation  
27 system. Too many variables and high correlation between variables bring great inconvenience to  
28 performance evaluation. The R Clustering method proposed in Section 2.2 is employed to select



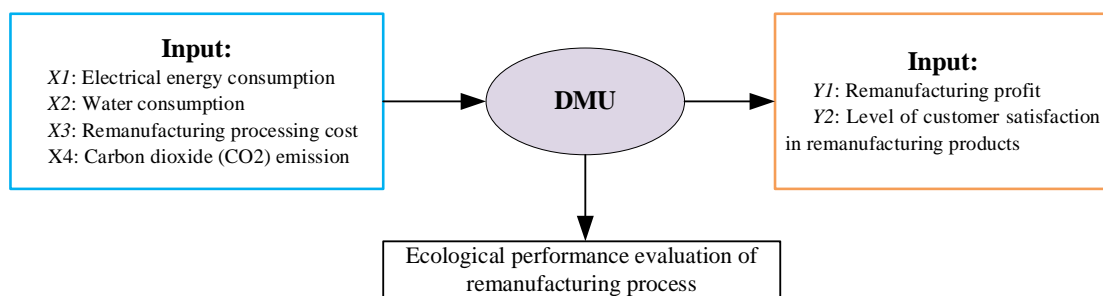
1 input/output indicators for the DEA model in this study. For instance, the economic indicators are  
 2 clustered by R-cluster, and the results of indicator classification is shown in Fig. 3. It can be seen from  
 3 Fig. 4, that the *Remanufacturing processing cost* is highly correlated with the *cost of purchasing EOL*  
 4 *products, inventory cost, cost of purchasing replace parts, and management service cost*, and the  
 5 *Remanufacturing processing cost* can effectively represent other indicators. A lot of other indicators  
 6 can be similarly processed.



7

8 Fig. 4 Dendrogram of R-Clustering based outputs

9 According to the principle that the redundancy between input indicators/output indicators is as small  
 10 as possible, and the correlation between input and output is as large as possible. Meanwhile, in the  
 11 DEA model, the ratio is generally not directly applicable to input/output indicators. Finally, combined  
 12 with the results of the R Clustering analysis, and considering the data availability, the input and output  
 13 of the DEA model are determined as shown in Fig. 5.



14  
 15

Fig. 5 Input and output indicators of the evaluation model

Table 1 Evaluation index structure of remanufacturing ecological performance

<b>Category</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator Subgroup</b>	
<b>Economy</b>	C1	Remanufacturing cost	Cost of purchasing End-of-life (EOL) products, transportation cost, inventory cost, remanufacturing processing cost, cost of purchasing replace parts
	C2	Remanufacturing income	Remanufacturing profit, parts reuse income, waste disposal income, government incentive income, total asset utilization, net asset yield
	C3	Environmental protection fund investment	Environmental management investment, pollution control investment, environmental rehabilitation investment
	C4	Production input	Management service cost, logistics cost, cost of supplemental material, depreciation for plant assets, waste management cost
<b>Environment</b>	C5	Environmental benefit	Energy saving rate, comprehensive utilization rate (CUR) of industrial wastewater, CUR of industrial exhaust fumes, CUR of industrial solid waste, the utilization rate of environmentally friendly materials, rate
	C6	Exhaust fumes emissions	Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) emission, sulfur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ) emission, compounds of nitrogen and oxygen emission
	C7	Sewage discharge	Wastewater discharge, COD emission, ammonia nitrogen emission
	C8	Waste discharge	Solid waste, non-recyclable waste
<b>Resource &amp; energy</b>	C9	Original energy consumption	Coal consumption, crude oil consumption, natural gas consumption
	C10	Water consumption	Water consumption
	C11	Electrical energy consumption	Electrical energy consumption
	C12	Resource utilization	Rate of material reuse, rate of material recovery, other material resource consumption
<b>Society</b>	C13	Service level	Level of customer satisfaction in remanufacturing products, level of customer dissemination for remanufacturing information, level of remanufacturing quality management, market response time, recovery
	C14	Social responsibility	Corporate green image, degree of cleaner production, meet emission standards, comply with the laws and regulations, market share of remanufacturing products

1 **4.3 Data**

2 The remanufacturing data of different products from two remanufacturing enterprises in China have  
3 been chosen as the object of empirical study. These mainly include the remanufacturing of hydraulic  
4 cylinder and boom cylinder. The data used is from the on-the-spot investigation of relevant enterprises.  
5 The collected data includes not only the data recorded in the enterprise database, but also the  
6 multi-lifecycle inventory data. The production data comes from enterprise investigation. The raw  
7 material processing data is collected from Chinese Life Cycle Database (CLCD), which is the life cycle  
8 basic database suitable for Chinese enterprises.

9 Key statistics of the data are summarized in Table 2. Decision making unit H1-H12 are data on  
10 remanufacturing of hydraulic cylinder, obtained from W mechanical remanufacturing company.  
11 B1-B12 are the K company's data of remanufacturing for boom cylinder. Different DMU represents  
12 different remanufacturing batch, that is, different remanufacturing time. The acquisition of data on  
13 electrical energy consumption and water consumption refers to the CLCD, on the other hand, comes  
14 from the detailed account records of remanufacturing enterprises. Data of Carbon dioxide emissions are  
15 mainly obtained from the corporate waste disposal list. Remanufacturing processing cost/profit are  
16 calculated based on the enterprise investigation data combined with material cost and labor cost. The  
17 level of customer satisfaction in remanufacturing products is the score obtained by the questionnaire.  
18 The higher the score, the more satisfied the customer is with the remanufacturing products.

Table 2 Input and output indicator data of the decision-making unit collected

DMU	X1	X2	X3	X4	Y1	Y2
	Electrical energy consumption (kwh)	Water consumption (kg)	Remanufacturing processing cost (yuan)	CO <sub>2</sub> emission (kg)	Remanufacturing profit (yuan)	Level of customer satisfaction in remanufacturing products
H1	325	451	802	133	2,895	82
H2	212	424	776	102	3,247	76
H3	303	397	974	126	2,972	85
H4	271	484	1,040	78	2,409	90
H5	198	407	841	94	3,143	88
H6	245	362	926	105	3,200	84
H7	339	328	1,120	82	2,571	94
H8	206	441	991	113	3,023	87
H9	317	342	874	93	3,340	74
H10	182	377	1,290	89	2,509	92
H11	253	290	940	97	2,876	91
H12	212	346	889	107	2,910	85
B1	14.5	667	1,860	76.3	9,212	91
B2	18.0	724	2,436	81.2	8,816	92
B3	24.2	584	2,879	70.4	8,240	89
B4	30.8	612	3,200	68.5	7,955	79
B5	44.5	528	4,200	51.3	7,734	81
B6	36.8	561	4,050	49.6	8,545	80
B7	48.7	710	2,560	70.1	9,010	75
B8	32.3	642	3,120	64.6	8,204	86
B9	27.9	505	3,454	48.2	7,800	81
B10	41.2	577	4,109	53.7	7,209	95
B11	34.6	692	2,704	55.3	9,364	90
B12	37.5	624	2,570	69.0	8,902	88

## 1 **5 Results**

2 Based on the proposed method above, a systematic study has been performed, and the results are  
3 presented as follows. While Sections 5.1 presents the results of the performance analysis, Section 5.2  
4 shows the results of the comparison experiment and sensitivity analysis. And Section 5.3 identifies the  
5 key drivers impacting remanufacturing ecological performance.

### 6 **5.1 DEA analysis results**

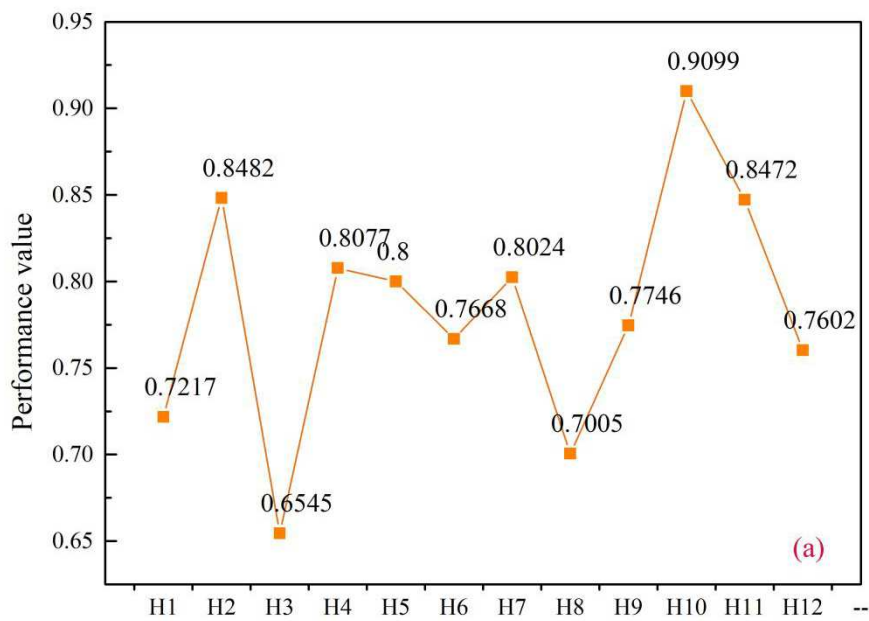
7 The REP of hydraulic cylinder and boom cylinder derived with the DEA method is shown in Fig. 6.  
8 Since the expected optimal DMU is added to the model, all actual DMUs are DEA invalid (ie, the  
9 efficiency value is less than 1.000). The performance value in Fig. 6 can be regarded as the absolute  
10 efficiency of the DMUs.

11 Through the DEA analysis, the REP of the two remanufacturing enterprises can be compared and  
12 analyzed. There are two main findings that can be drawn. In the evaluation of REP for hydraulic  
13 cylinder, the efficiency value of all DMUs is above 0.65, and the DMU with performance value higher  
14 than 0.8 accounts for 41.7%. This shows that the ecological management of remanufacturing process of  
15 hydraulic cylinder has reached a relatively good state. In addition, out of all 12 DMUs on the  
16 remanufacturing process for boom cylinder, all DMUs had a performance value of less than 0.8 and the  
17 lowest is only 0.5711. Thus, it can be seen K company should pay attention to the ecological  
18 performance of the remanufacturing process and strive to improve the efficiency value.

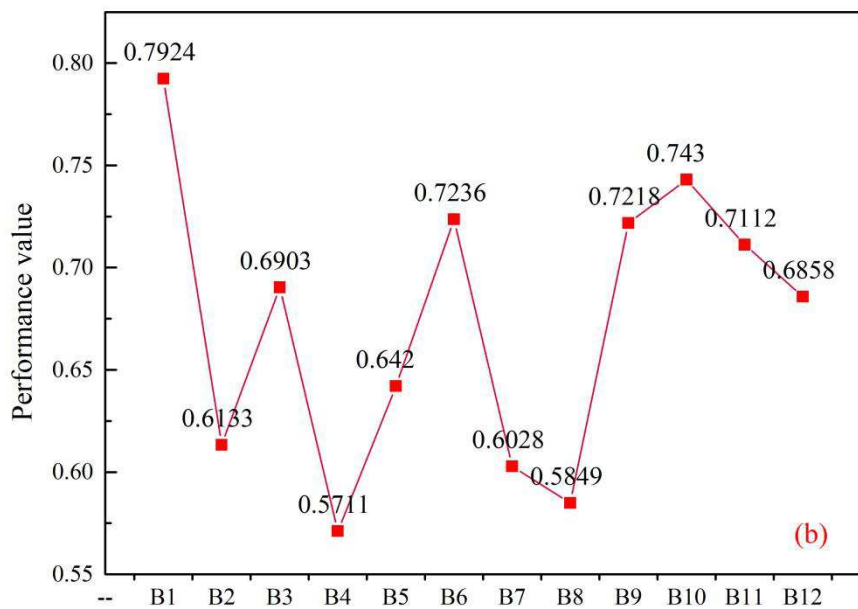
19 Table 3 shows the performance value ranking and slack variable values for REP of hydraulic  
20 cylinder and boom cylinder. As can be seen from Table 3, the reasons that affect the REP vary in  
21 different decision-making unit (i.e., different batches of remanufacturing products). By using slack  
22 improvement analysis, the key elements of invalid DMU can be locally adjusted, so that invalid DMU  
23 can reach a strong and effective state. This reflects the specific ways to improve ecological  
24 performance.

25 From the perspective of input variables, electrical energy consumption, water consumption, and CO2  
26 emission are the important reasons why W company does not reach the ecological performance  
27 envelope, and are the weak links that affect the ecological performance. W company should improve  
28 production efficiency and utilization of energy. For boom cylinder remanufacturing, electrical energy  
29 consumption and remanufacturing processing cost affect its ecological performance level. K company

1 can adopt more advanced technologies and strengthen production management to reduce  
 2 remanufacturing cost. From the point of view of output variables, the social recognition of the  
 3 remanufacturing products of two enterprises reached a high level, indicating that they have made  
 4 achievements in terms of service level and social responsibility. However, remanufacturing profit needs  
 5 to be improved under the existing resource input and technology level.



6



7

8

Fig. 6 The results of REP analysis of hydraulic cylinder (a) and boom cylinder (b)

1

Table 3 Performance values and slack variable of DEA performance analysis

DMU	Performance value	Rank	S <sup>-</sup> <sub>1</sub>	S <sup>-</sup> <sub>2</sub>	S <sup>-</sup> <sub>3</sub>	S <sup>-</sup> <sub>4</sub>	S <sup>+</sup> <sub>5</sub>	S <sup>+</sup> <sub>6</sub>
H1	0.7217	10	-101.62	-124.44	0.00	-44.59	139.00	0.00
H2	0.8482	2	-21.85	-122.68	0.00	25.08	0.00	11.76
H3	0.6545	12	-45.32	-30.34	0.00	-22.97	173.00	0.00
H4	0.8077	4	-56.88	-147.92	-165.00	0.00	921.00	0.00
H5	0.8000	6	0.00	-88.00	-12.80	-13.60	113.00	0.00
H6	0.7668	8	-15.94	-20.06	0.00	-13.01	0.00	2.49
H7	0.8024	5	-102.83	-9.40	-193.73	0.00	907.00	0.00
H8	0.7005	11	0.00	-100.35	-100.85	-25.00	196.00	0.00
H9	0.7746	7	-83.07	-21.19	0.00	-8.85	0.00	16.27
H10	0.9099	1	0.00	-94.63	-483.76	-16.58	895.00	0.00
H11	0.8472	3	-50.55	0.00	-113.91	-18.48	491.00	0.00
H12	0.7602	9	0.00	-20.21	-4.09	-17.72	235.00	0.00
DMU	Performance value	Rank	S <sup>-</sup> <sub>1</sub>	S <sup>-</sup> <sub>2</sub>	S <sup>-</sup> <sub>3</sub>	S <sup>-</sup> <sub>4</sub>	S <sup>+</sup> <sub>5</sub>	S <sup>+</sup> <sub>6</sub>
B1	0.7924	1	-0.4	-114.0	0.0	-21.8	0.0	1.1
B2	0.6133	9	0.0	-30.1	-22.1	-11.2	384.0	0.0
B3	0.6903	6	-5.9	0.0	-550.4	-10.9	660.0	0.0
B4	0.5711	12	-8.5	0.0	-599.0	-6.7	0.0	0.6
B5	0.6420	8	-21.0	0.0	-1603.4	-1.4	366.0	0.0
B6	0.7236	3	-16.4	-21.4	-1563.3	0.0	0.0	5.5
B7	0.6028	10	-17.0	0.0	-20.3	-2.2	0.0	15.1
B8	0.5849	11	-9.2	0.0	-504.7	-2.8	396.0	0.0
B9	0.7218	4	-10.4	0.0	-1197.0	-0.8	300.0	0.0
B10	0.7430	2	-19.2	-1.2	-1533.1	0.0	2291.0	0.0
B11	0.7112	5	-13.4	-70.8	-424.8	0.0	0.0	3.6
B12	0.6858	7	-13.4	0.0	-225.5	-6.9	0.0	1.0

2

### 3 5.2 Comparison experiments and sensitivity analysis

4 In order to verify the effectiveness of the proposed method, both the traditional DEA model and  
5 DEA-TRIS model [57] were used to compare in this work. The comparison experiments were carried  
6 out with 12 sets of data of the hydraulic cylinder, and the results are shown in Table 4. It can be seen  
7 from Table 4 that the three models are basically consistent in the ranking of remanufacturing ecological  
8 performance of hydraulic cylinder. Compared with the traditional DEA model, the improved DEA  
9 model proposed in this paper can effectively achieve the full ordering of all DMUs. And compared with  
10 DEA-TRIS model, the proposed model can obtain absolute performance values and simplify the  
11 calculation process. It further illustrates the feasibility and rationality of the proposed model.

12 In order to ensure the stability of the DEA results, sensitivity analysis is also required. Take the 12  
13 sets of data of the boom cylinder as an example. On the basis of the original model, one input indicator

1 or output indicator was omitted at a time to generate six DEA models. Fig. 7 shows the results of the  
 2 sensitivity analysis. The performance value obtained by the four models is basically unchanged from  
 3 the original model. The performance value of Model 2 and Model 6 are slightly fluctuating, but the  
 4 ranking is consistent with the original model. It can be concluded that the proposed method is robust  
 5 based on the obtained evaluation results. This method is feasible and effective. In addition, the results  
 6 show that the samples are sensitive to indicators X2 and Y2, reflecting that the remanufacturing  
 7 ecological performance of boom cylinder has an advantage in these two indicators.

8 Table 4 Comparison results of the three models

DMU	The proposed model		Traditional DEA model		DEA-TRIS model	
	Performance value	Rank	Performance value	Rank	Sort index	Rank
<b>H1</b>	0.7217	10	0.9771	10	0.7634	10
<b>H2</b>	0.8482	2	1.0000	1	0.9213	2
<b>H3</b>	0.6545	12	0.8754	12	0.7512	11
<b>H4</b>	0.8077	4	1.0000	1	0.8418	4
<b>H5</b>	0.8000	6	1.0000	1	0.8249	6
<b>H6</b>	0.7668	8	1.0000	1	0.8022	8
<b>H7</b>	0.8024	4	1.0000	1	0.8352	5
<b>H8</b>	0.7005	11	0.9371	11	0.7224	12
<b>H9</b>	0.7746	7	1.0000	1	0.8117	7
<b>H10</b>	0.9099	1	1.0000	1	1.0000	1
<b>H11</b>	0.8472	3	1.0000	1	0.9024	3
<b>H12</b>	0.7602	9	0.9963	9	0.7881	9



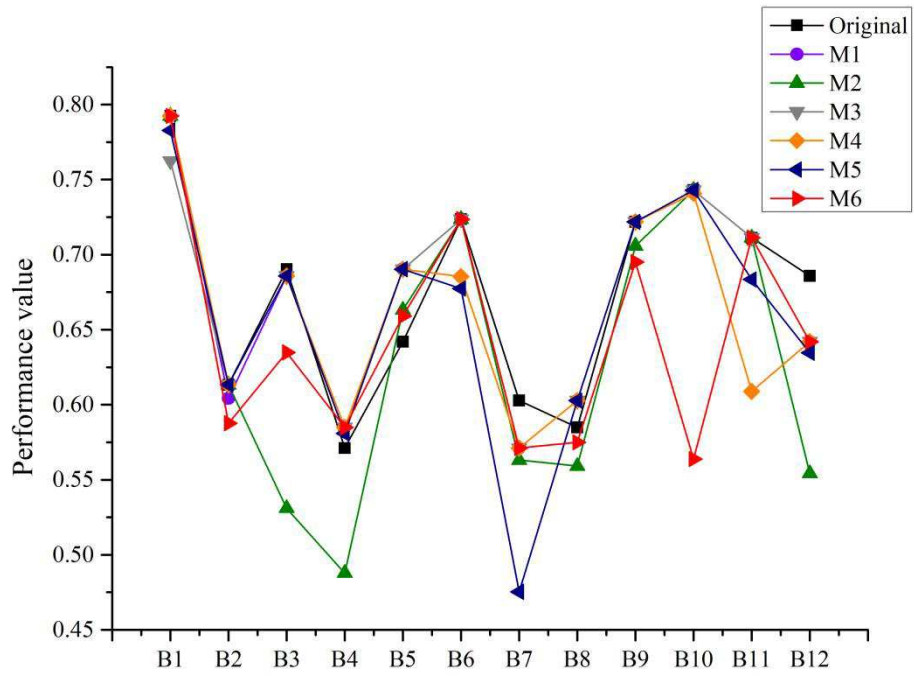
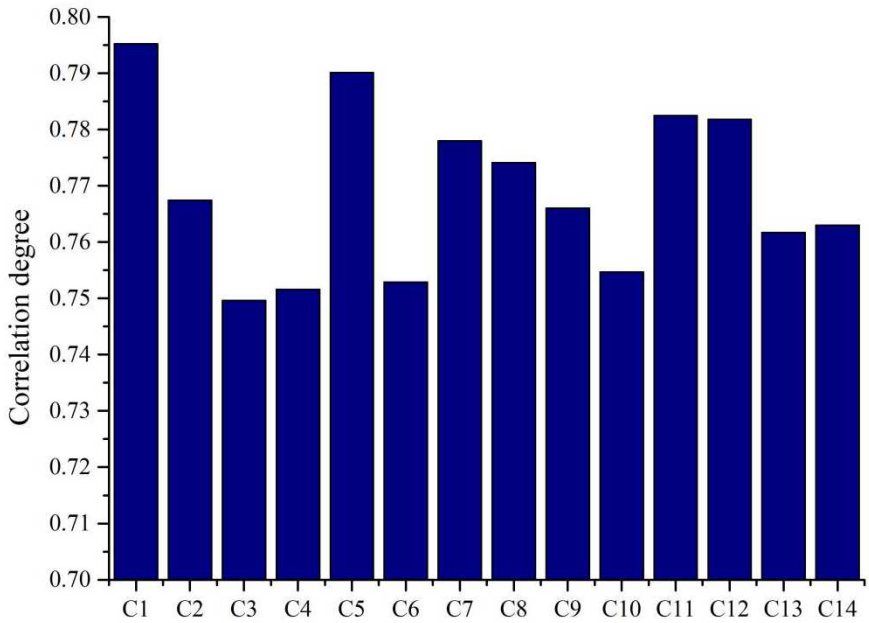


Fig. 7 The results of sensitivity analysis for 6 experiments

1 **5.3 Results of key drivers identification**

2 Since evaluation index structure of remanufacturing ecological performance (as shown in section 3.1)  
3 provides a comprehensive evaluation of 52 performance indicators in major performance aspects  
4 (economy, environment, resource & energy and society) of remanufacturing process, this section  
5 investigates the impacts of detailed performance indicators on REP. The 14 first-level indicators related  
6 to the above four kinds of factors are taken as the system behavior series, and the grey relation degree  
7 with ecological performance value as the system characteristic sequence is calculated. The results are  
8 shown in Fig. 8. The analysis has shown that remanufacturing cost (C1), environmental benefit (C5),  
9 electrical energy consumption (C11) and resource utilization (C12) group indicators have the most  
10 influence on REP. Obviously, those four indicators can help improve remanufacturing ecological  
11 performance.



12

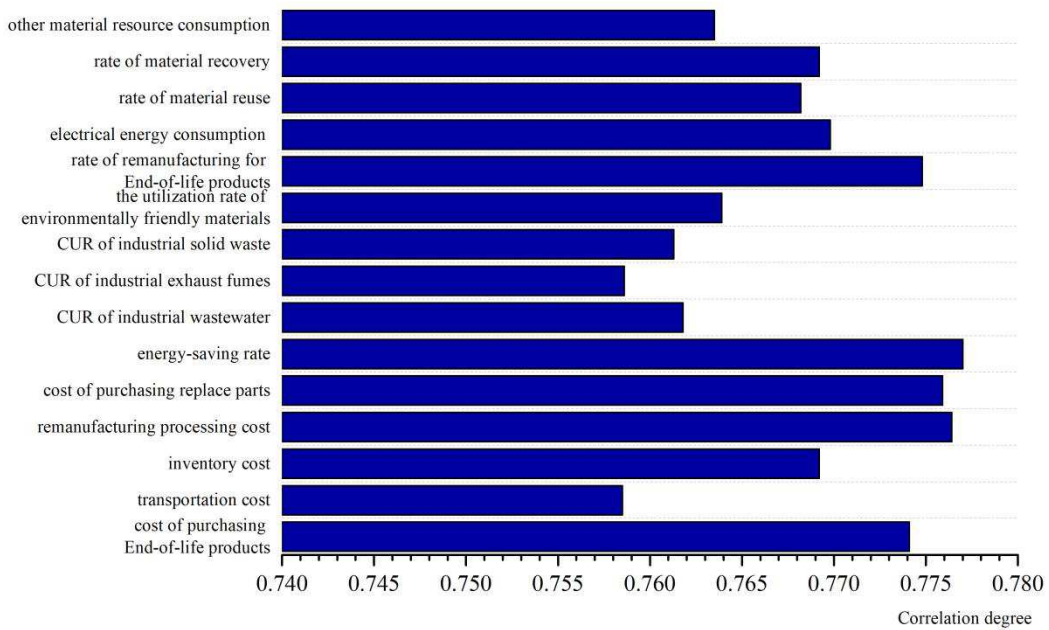
13 Fig. 8 Correlation degree between remanufacturing ecological performance and primary indicators

14 Through the above grey relation analysis, indicators in the above four groups have been found to be  
15 correlated with REP. To further identify key drivers for remanufacturing ecological performance, the  
16 grey relation analysis for 15 sub-indicators of those four group indicators is performed. Fig. 9 shows  
17 the final result.

18 From Fig. 9. Among the 'economy' related indicators, cost of purchasing EOL products,

1 remanufacturing processing cost and cost of purchasing replace parts are the most important factors. It  
 2 can be seen that low cost given higher performance scores in the REP evaluation. This could be  
 3 explained from the following perspectives. As an input resource, the cost is an important indicator for  
 4 measuring the REP. And among all the remanufacturing cost, the three types of cost mentioned above  
 5 determine more than 80% of the total cost. Among the 'environment' related factors, energy-saving  
 6 rate and rate of remanufacturing for EOL products are more important than other factors. Finally,  
 7 among the 'resource & energy' group indicators, electrical energy consumption is the top important  
 8 factors. This suggests that in remanufacturing process, the electrical energy consumption is a  
 9 significant measure of resource & energy saving ability. Since in the process of reprocessing for EOL  
 10 products, electrical energy consumption is much greater than other resources.

11 Overall, remanufacturing processing cost, energy saving rate and rate of remanufacturing for EOL  
 12 products are found to be the most important factors. They are considered to be the key drivers  
 13 impacting remanufacturing ecological performance. In contrast, CUR of industrial exhaust fumes, the  
 14 utilization rate of environmentally friendly materials, transportation cost, etc. are found to be less  
 15 important.



16

17 Fig. 9 Correlation degree between remanufacturing ecological performance and impact factors

## 1 **6 Discussion**

2 Ecological performance emphasizes the balanced development of economic and environmental  
3 benefits. Remanufacturing ecological performance evaluation is of great significance for achieving the  
4 sustainable development goal of enterprises and promoting the sustainable implementation of  
5 remanufacturing engineering. In this work, we present a data-driven approach (integrated R-Clustering  
6 analysis, DEA and GRA) to evaluate the ecological performance of the remanufacturing process. The  
7 results of the case study have demonstrated the effectiveness of the method. In addition, on the basis of  
8 the evaluation results, the key drivers impacting the remanufacturing ecological performance were  
9 identified. To the best of our knowledge, this study is the first to propose a remanufacturing ecological  
10 performance evaluation, and to link remanufacturing evaluation with impact factors to explore how to  
11 improve remanufacturing ecological performance.

12 Based on the proposed method, we evaluated the remanufacturing ecological performance of boom  
13 cylinders and hydraulic cylinders. As can be seen from Fig. 6, there is no significant difference in the  
14 remanufacturing ecological performance of an identical product. The overall ecological performance of  
15 the remanufacturing industry is in good shape. On the other hand, in terms of horizontal comparison,  
16 the REP of hydraulic cylinder is higher than that of the boom cylinder. This is mainly due to different  
17 product types. This result is consistent with previous experience-based assessments. Therefore, the  
18 government should focus on how to improve the institutional design of the ecological performance  
19 evaluation system. In order to guide and encourage the remanufacturing enterprises with relatively low  
20 levels of ecological performance, enhance the initiative of ecological performance management.

21 From the results of DEA analysis in Section 5.1, it can be seen that the REP of different products is  
22 quite different, and factors impacting on the REP of different batches for the same product will be  
23 different. Reducing remanufacturing cost and electricity consumption, decreasing carbon emissions;  
24 and improving technical efficiency while effectively utilizing resources. These are impactful measures  
25 to improve the REP. According to the analysis of this study, carbon emissions are not the only  
26 contributors to REP, and may not even be the most important factor. Therefore, reducing carbon  
27 emissions should not be considered as a comprehensive solution. Moreover, remanufacturing process  
28 with high sustainability does not necessarily have high energy efficiency, in other words, pursuing  
29 sustainability does not mean improving remanufacturing ecological performance, although they are  
30 relevant.

1 To further explore important factors impacting the remanufacturing ecological performance, key  
2 drivers identification was performed. It can be seen from the results of identification for REP drivers  
3 (as shown in Fig. 8 and Fig. 9), among all 14 first-level indicators, remanufacturing cost,  
4 environmental benefit, electrical energy consumption, and resource utilization are the most important  
5 factors affecting remanufacturing ecological performance. Furthermore, the impact of factors related to  
6 service level and social responsibility on REP is not clear from the results of grey relation analysis.  
7 This is mainly due to the interaction between various indicators. In this study, the identified key REP  
8 key drivers with an order from most important to least important are: energy saving rate (reflecting the  
9 attitude towards energy sustainability), remanufacturing process cost (reflecting the production inputs  
10 of remanufacturing) and rate of remanufacturing for EOL products (reflecting utilization of waste  
11 resources).

12 Based on the above analysis, the following feasible implications are proposed on improving the REP.  
13 Firstly, the remanufacturing process cost is mainly reflected in the investment in technology and labor  
14 power. So, the ability to repair EOL products should be improved to increase economic benefits.  
15 Secondly, remanufacturing enterprises need to strive to increase the efficiency of resource utilization.  
16 This means they need to expand output without increasing investment. The best way is to optimize the  
17 process and implement lean production. Thirdly, considering that the rate of remanufacturing for EOL  
18 products determines the REP to a certain extent, it is imperative to strengthen the detection of EOL  
19 products. Detailed detection makes it easier to determine the degree of damage to the EOL products,  
20 which helps to develop a reasonable repair solution and ultimately enhance the remanufacturing rate.

21 Our results are encouraging in the evaluation and improvement of remanufacturing ecological  
22 performance. Our work provides a valuable reference for the research and practice of remanufacturing  
23 ecological performance management. It should be noted that there are still some limitations in this  
24 study. Firstly, in the performance evaluation process, it is difficult to quantify the expected performance  
25 value. Secondly, due to the limited amount of data, it is impossible to verify the proposed method in  
26 more depth. These will be improved in further research.

## 27 **7 Conclusion**

28 Evaluation on remanufacturing ecological performance is of great significance for realizing the  
29 economic and environmental benefits of enterprises and promoting the sustainable development of the

1 entire remanufacturing industry. In this study, a data-driven model for evaluating remanufacturing  
2 ecological performance is established. Different from the traditional qualitative evaluation, improved  
3 DEA method is used to realize the quantitative analysis of ecological performance in this model. R  
4 Clustering technique is used to select indicators to avoid subjective results generated by researchers  
5 randomly selecting indicators. Finally, combined with the evaluation results, the key drivers impacting  
6 the remanufacturing ecological performance are identified by Grey Relational Analysis.

7 The feasibility of the proposed method in meeting the objectives of this research is clearly illustrated  
8 by the remanufacturing ecological performance evaluation of hydraulic cylinder and boom cylinders. In  
9 addition, energy-saving rate, remanufacturing process cost and rate of remanufacturing for EOL  
10 products are identified as key drivers impacting the remanufacturing ecological performance. So as to  
11 improve remanufacturing ecological performance, optimizing production technology, implementing  
12 lean remanufacturing and raising public acceptability over remanufacturing products are effective  
13 measures.

14 The main contribution of this study is proposing a data-driven method for evaluating the REP.  
15 Overall, the insights gained from this study provide a solid basis for further research. This study  
16 nevertheless has several limitations. Some of the indicator data is replaced by other indicators due to  
17 the inadequacy of the relevant data, it may have an uncertain effect on the results. Owing to the small  
18 number of samples, the generalizability of the findings is constrained. Future studies should use as  
19 much data as possible to overcome these problems. And such as big data technology should be utilized  
20 to increase the objectivity and universality of the results and enhance the accuracy of the analysis for  
21 REP.

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