ARCHENEX AI PLAYBOOK | NOVEMBER 2026

The AI Supply Chain Playbook

104 use cases, the evidence behind them, and how to measure the return.

Prepared by Snehasis Dutta, Founder and Principal Consultant, ArcheNex AI | archenexai.com

How to use this playbook

This playbook is the reference companion to our five part article series on AI in the supply chain. The articles explain the thinking. This document holds the detail: every use case we work with, the method behind it, the value it targets and how to measure it, along with our approach to evidence, return on investment, architecture and governance.

You do not need to read it from start to finish. Most readers use it in one of three ways:

- **To find opportunities.** Go to Section 2, scan the area that matters most to you, and mark the use cases where you have both a real problem and usable data.
- **To build a business case.** Use Sections 3 and 4 to set honest expectations and calculate value the way your finance team will want to see it.
- **To plan delivery.** Use Sections 5 to 7 for architecture, governance and the stages of an engagement.

Contents

1. Four tools, four jobs
2. The use case library (104 use cases in 13 areas)
3. What the evidence really says
4. Measuring return on investment
5. Reference architecture
6. How much autonomy, and where
7. Deep Dive, Decide, Deploy: how an engagement runs
8. Scoring and ranking use cases
9. Glossary
10. Sources

1. Four tools, four jobs

Not every supply chain problem needs generative AI. Different technologies solve different kinds of decisions. The table below sets out the main ones in plain terms.

Technology	What it does	Typical supply chain uses
Statistical forecasting	Projects future demand from past patterns	Baseline forecasts, seasonality, trend
Machine learning	Learns relationships in data and predicts outcomes	Demand sensing, lead time prediction, anomaly detection
Time series models	Forecasts values that change over time	Sales, stock needs, commodity prices
Classification models	Sorts items into categories or risk levels	Supplier risk, defects, late deliveries

Technology	What it does	Typical supply chain uses
Mathematical optimisation	Finds the best answer that respects every constraint	Network allocation, scheduling, inventory
Heuristics	Rules of thumb that quickly find good, practical answers	Routing, dispatch rules, sequencing
Simulation	Tests how operations behave under different conditions	Disruption, capacity and network redesign
Monte Carlo simulation	Runs thousands of random scenarios to measure uncertainty	Inventory, demand and cost risk
Reinforcement learning	Learns good policies through trial and feedback	Adaptive replenishment, scheduling research
Computer vision	Interprets images and video	Quality inspection, safety, stock counts
Process mining	Rebuilds real workflows from system event logs	Purchase to pay, order to cash, planning delays
Generative AI	Produces explanations and conversational answers	Assistants, exception summaries, procedure support
Retrieval augmented generation	Grounds AI answers in your own approved documents	Contracts, policies, standard operating procedures
AI agents	Use tools to carry out multi step workflows	Exception resolution, order workflows
Digital twins	A live virtual model of a plant, warehouse or network	Scenario testing and what if analysis
Rules and automation	Carries out repeatable business logic	Validation, approvals, document processing

In one line each: prediction estimates what could happen; optimisation chooses what should be done; automation carries out defined tasks; generative AI helps people understand and coordinate. No recommendation from any of them should bypass material availability, capacity, safety, financial or customer service limits.

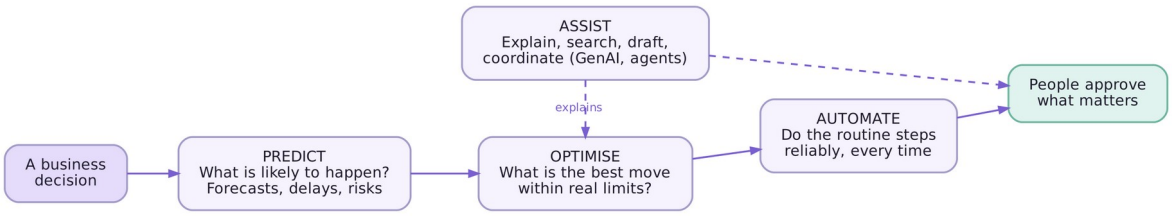


Figure 1. Four families of supply chain AI, with people approving the decisions that matter.

2. The use case library

The 104 use cases below are grouped into 13 areas, following the flow of the supply chain. For each, we show the AI or analytical method and what to measure. Where an ArcheNex AI product is being built for an area, we name it. Plantxure is live; SUPPLYXURE, PROCXURE and LOGIXURE are in development.

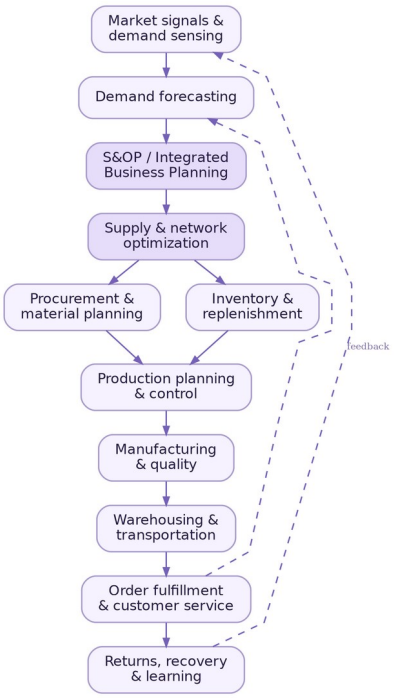


Figure 2. The end to end supply chain as one connected chain of decisions, with feedback from customers into the next planning cycle.

Area 1. Data foundations and process intelligence

Reliable decisions begin with reliable data. These use cases come first because every other area depends on them.

No.	Use case	Method	What to measure
1	Master data anomaly detection	Detect invalid product, supplier and location records	Data accuracy, defect rate
2	Automated data reconciliation	Compare planning, ERP and execution records	Reconciliation hours, mismatch rate
3	Duplicate record detection	Find repeated supplier, material or product records	Duplicate rate, clean up effort
4	Document extraction	Pull fields from invoices, purchase orders, contracts and reports	Processing time, extraction accuracy
5	Process mining	Rebuild workflows and repeated delays from event logs	Cycle time, rework
6	Data quality recommendations	Suggest corrections to inconsistent records for owner approval	First time right validation
7	Data lineage and traceability	Record sources, transformations and model versions	Audit completeness, investigation time

Area 2. Demand forecasting and sensing (SUPPLYXURE)

No.	Use case	Method	What to measure
8	Baseline demand forecasting	Statistical and machine learning forecasts by product, region and channel	WAPE, MAPE, bias
9	Short term demand sensing	Recent sales, orders and market signals	Short horizon error
10	Promotion and scheme uplift	Model extra volume from campaigns and schemes	Promotion forecast accuracy
11	New product forecasting	Similar past products and similarity models	Launch accuracy, availability
12	Demand segmentation	Stable, irregular and volatile demand classes	Error by segment
13	Regional and channel forecasting	Hierarchical product, market and channel plans	Accuracy at decision level
14	Demand anomaly detection	Detect unusual sales spikes or drops	Precision, response time
15	Forecast explanation	Explain changes, drivers and overrides	Planner productivity, forecast value added

Area 3. Sales and Operations Planning and Integrated Business Planning (SUPPLYXURE)

No.	Use case	Method	What to measure
16	Automated cycle preparation	Integrate demand, supply and finance inputs	Preparation hours
17	Demand and supply gap analysis	Identify commitments that cannot be met	Gap closure time
18	Scenario generation	Simulate demand, capacity and supply shocks	Scenario turnaround
19	Financial reconciliation	Link operating choices to contribution margin	Plan to finance variance
20	Constraint ranking	Rank capacity and supply conflicts	Revenue and service at risk
21	Executive decision support	Explain options and trade offs	Decision lead time
22	Exception monitoring	Trigger reviews when something material changes	Response time
23	Decision follow up	Generate actions, owners and progress tracking	Action closure rate

Area 4. Supply planning and network optimisation (SUPPLYXURE)

No.	Use case	Method	What to measure
24	Network footprint design	Facility location and mixed integer models	Network cost, service reach
25	Plant to market allocation	Constrained network flow optimisation	Delivered cost, OTIF
26	Capacity allocation	Rank production across qualified sources	Utilisation, margin, shortages
27	Make or buy	Compare own production with contract manufacturers	Relevant total cost
28	Distribution network simulation	Test hubs, warehouses and direct dispatch	Cost, lead time, resilience
29	Disruption modelling	Simulate failures and demand or capacity shocks	Recovery time, service at risk
30	Multi period supply optimisation	Balance production and inventory over time	Inventory, cost, service
31	Supplier diversification	Evaluate alternative sources	Concentration risk

Area 5. Inventory planning and replenishment (SUPPLYXURE)

No.	Use case	Method	What to measure
32	Demand variability grouping	Statistical segmentation and clustering	Variability by item
33	Dynamic safety stock	Probabilistic service level optimisation	Days of inventory, fill rate
34	Multi stage inventory optimisation	Balance stock across network stages together	Network stock, service
35	Reorder point optimisation	Refresh minimum, maximum and reorder policies	Stockouts, replenishment cost
36	Stockout prediction	Forecast cover and lead time risks	Stockout frequency
37	Obsolescence prediction	Classify slow moving and ageing stock	Slow and obsolete stock, write offs
38	Shelf life optimisation	First expiry, first out, with probabilistic demand	Expiry losses
39	Stock transfer recommendations	Compare transfer, expedite and replenish options	Transfer cost, service
40	Spare parts optimisation	Criticality and intermittent demand models	Parts availability, stock value
41	Order quantity optimisation	Economic order quantity, supplier minimums and constrained policies	Order frequency, carrying cost

Area 6. Procurement and supplier intelligence (PROCXURE)

No.	Use case	Method	What to measure
42	Spend classification	Language and machine learning classification of transactions	Spend visibility
43	Supplier risk scoring	Combine delivery, quality, financial and news signals	Risk exposure
44	Commodity price forecasting	Time series models and scenarios	Forecast error, exposure
45	Supplier selection	Multi criteria sourcing optimisation	Cost, service, concentration
46	Contract intelligence	Extract clauses, terms and obligations	Review time, compliance
47	Purchase order automation	Rules, extraction and workflows	Processing time
48	Delivery prediction	Lead time and delay models	Supplier on time delivery
49	Supplier performance analysis	Detect slipping quality and reliability	On time delivery, defects
50	Price variance detection	Detect abnormal price or invoice movements	Leakage, recovery

Area 7. Production Planning and Control (Plantxure)

No.	Use case	Method	What to measure
51	Master production scheduling	Quantity and period optimisation	Plan adherence
52	Finite capacity scheduling	Constraint programming, mixed integer programming, heuristics	Feasibility, lateness
53	Changeover sequencing	Sequence dependent setup optimisation	Setup hours
54	Material shortage prediction	Join bills of materials, stock and open purchase orders	Shortage hours
55	Bottleneck prediction	Estimate load and throughput risks	Bottleneck utilisation
56	Yield prediction	Machine learning on materials and process settings	Yield, scrap
57	Exception handling	Generate alternative schedules and workflows	Recovery time
58	Contract manufacturer allocation	Minimum quantities, capacities, conversion economics	Cost, service
59	Shift and workforce optimisation	Match skills and capacity needs	Productivity, overtime
60	Plan communication	Publish approved plans and collect acknowledgements	Manual hours

Area 8. Manufacturing intelligence, quality and maintenance (Plantxure)

No.	Use case	Method	What to measure
61	Predictive maintenance	Condition signals and failure history	Downtime, MTBF
62	Machine anomaly detection	Detect unusual vibration, temperature and process states	Detection lead time
63	Visual quality inspection	Computer vision for visible defects	First pass yield, defect rate
64	Process parameter optimisation	Statistics, models and controlled trials	Yield, scrap
65	Root cause analysis support	Analyse events, logs and histories	Recurrence, MTTR
66	Energy optimisation	Metering with production and operating context	Energy per unit
67	Production loss analysis	Classify downtime, speed and quality losses	OEE, throughput
68	Maintenance knowledge assistant	Search procedures, history and troubleshooting guides	MTTR, technician productivity

Area 9. Warehousing and internal logistics (LOGIXURE)

No.	Use case	Method	What to measure
69	Dynamic slotting	Item velocity, size and affinity analysis	Travel and pick time
70	Pick path optimisation	Efficient sequence and route selection	Lines picked per hour
71	Warehouse labour planning	Forecast workload and optimise shift staffing	Labour productivity
72	Receiving anomaly detection	Quantity and document reconciliation	Receiving accuracy
73	Pick face replenishment	Predict and prioritise replenishment tasks	Pick face stockouts
74	Storage utilisation	Optimise location and space allocation	Capacity utilisation
75	Warehouse process intelligence	Find receiving, picking and dispatch bottlenecks	Dock to stock time, cycle time

Area 10. Transport and logistics (LOGIXURE)

No.	Use case	Method	What to measure
76	Vehicle load optimisation	Weight, volume and vehicle type constraints	Utilisation
77	Route optimisation	Vehicle routing with time and capacity limits	Cost, kilometres
78	Transporter allocation	Contracted rates, availability and service	Cost per shipment, on time delivery
79	Shipment consolidation	Combine compatible orders and dispatches	Cost per tonne
80	Arrival time prediction	Past trips plus external variables	Arrival time error
81	Return load optimisation	Match compatible return movements	Empty kilometres
82	Freight audit	Invoice, rate and extra charge reconciliation	Billing leakage
83	Transport exception management	Flag late and at risk shipments	Recovery time, OTIF

Area 11. Order management, fulfilment and customer service

No.	Use case	Method	What to measure
84	Order validation	Verify quantity, price and required fields	Processing time
85	Available to promise	Match demand to available and planned stock	Promise accuracy
86	Order allocation	Optimise choice of fulfilment location	Cost, OTIF
87	Order prioritisation	Manage shortages against customer commitments	Revenue protected
88	Customer exceptions	Explain delays and propose responses	Resolution time
89	Claims and deductions	Identify recurring deduction patterns	Leakage, recovery
90	Customer service assistant	Retrieve relevant policies and order facts	First contact resolution

Area 12. Returns and circular supply chains

No.	Use case	Method	What to measure
91	Return reason classification	Categorise claims and returns	Classification accuracy
92	Returns prediction	Predict return rates by product and channel	Forecast error
93	Disposition optimisation	Compare resale, rework, recycling and disposal	Value recovered
94	Reverse logistics optimisation	Optimise pickups and consolidation	Reverse freight cost
95	Defect pattern detection	Link returns to products, batches and plants	Repeat defects
96	Expiry and waste prevention	Identify stock at risk and the right action	Write offs, waste

Area 13. Cost, financial impact, resilience and sustainability

No.	Use case	Method	What to measure
97	Total delivered cost	Connect procurement, production, inventory and freight costs	Cost per delivered unit
98	Cost to serve by channel and product	Attribute relevant costs to product and market	Contribution margin
99	Commodity cost scenarios	Test material price and volume changes	Margin at risk
100	Disruption prediction	Identify signals of supply interruption	Service at risk
101	Resilience simulation	Test facility, supplier and route failure	Recovery time
102	Emissions aware logistics	Optimise transport with an emissions dimension	Emissions per tonne kilometre
103	Financial impact modelling	Link operating choices to earnings and cash	EBITDA, working capital
104	AI investment governance	Measure full economic cost and benefit of AI	Net value, ROI, payback

Not sure where to start?

Take our free AI Maturity Self Assessment. In about five minutes you will see how ready your organisation is across strategy, data, people and governance.

Take the AI Maturity Self Assessment →

3. What the evidence really says

Published results fall into three very different categories, and they should never be mixed up:

- **Observed outcomes:** results measured in real deployments, such as a company reporting what changed at a site, or a study of many implementations.
- **Estimated opportunity:** ranges a consulting firm or provider believes are achievable, usually "up to" figures.
- **Illustrative arithmetic:** worked examples that show how to calculate value, like the ones in Section 4.

Source	Reported result	What kind of evidence it is
McKinsey, 2026	Median inventory improvement of 11 to 15% across roughly 100 advanced planning implementations	Observed, study sample
McKinsey, 2026	Typical return of about 2.6 times investment; top quartile about 13 times	Observed, study level
McKinsey, 2026	Around 42% of organisations report no positive or clearly measurable return from AI in planning	Observed, survey
Unilever, 2026	Hefei factory to consumer operation: orders fulfilled 75% faster, logistics costs down by almost a quarter	Observed, single site, company reported
Unilever, 2025 and 2026	Hefei personal care factory: OEE up 8%, waste down by up to 20%	Observed, single site, company reported
Unilever, 2025	124 factories on its digital manufacturing system: average 3% OEE, 5% labour productivity, 8% cost savings	Observed, network average, company reported
BCG, 2026	40 to 60% lower administration cost in a consumer goods replenishment example	Observed, single case
McKinsey, 2022	Up to 4% revenue, 20% inventory and 10% supply chain cost improvement, from a few large consumer goods companies	Estimated, selected examples
Accenture, 2026	Up to 20% lower overall supply chain cost in advanced, scaled scenarios	Estimated, scenario
Fraunhofer IIS	Up to 30% lower inventory costs from intelligent inventory management	Estimated, provider claim

Three cautions apply to every number above. First, percentages from different cost bases cannot be added together; a 10% freight saving and a 15% inventory saving do not make 25% of anything. Second, sourcing, inventory, freight and network initiatives often overlap, so the same rupee of saving can be claimed twice. Third, results depend on change management and sustained adoption, not just technology. A strong business case states the real spend base, what would have happened anyway, the net benefit, the timing and how the benefit will be credited.

4. Measuring return on investment

The financial question is not whether a model is accurate or popular. It is how much additional business value it created, after the cost of building and running it.

Benefits come in different forms, and each needs different treatment by finance: lower variable cost, fewer losses, protected revenue, released working capital and released time. Here is how we calculate three common ones.

Inventory: cash released is not profit

Inventory falls from ₹100 crore to ₹85 crore while service holds steady. That releases ₹15 crore of working capital, which is valuable. But it is not ₹15 crore of profit. The recurring profit benefit comes from lower financing cost, storage, obsolescence and handling on the stock you no longer hold, and must be calculated separately.

Freight: strip out what would have happened anyway

Relevant annual freight spend is ₹40 crore and validated net savings are 4%. The annual gross improvement is ₹1.6 crore, before any running costs not already deducted. Changes in diesel prices, volume, service levels and contracted rates must be normalised before the saving is claimed.

Planner time: capacity is not the same as cost

A weekly planning task falls from 12 hours to 5, saving 7 hours per cycle. For 10 planners over 48 cycles a year, that releases 3,360 hours of capacity. Whether costs actually fall depends on what the business does with that time: redeploying people to higher value work, absorbing growth without hiring, or reducing overtime.

What to measure

Area	Measures
Demand	WAPE, MAPE, forecast bias, forecast value added
Planning	Cycle time, scenario speed, override rate and effectiveness
Service	OTIF, fill rate, on shelf availability, stockouts
Inventory	Days of stock, turns, ageing, write offs
Manufacturing	Plan adherence, OEE, yield, changeover time
Procurement	Purchase price variance, supplier on time delivery, quality
Logistics	Freight per unit, utilisation, on time delivery
Finance	Delivered cost, contribution margin, validated net savings, ROI
AI reliability	Prediction error, solution feasibility, adoption, model drift

Agree the baseline before setting any target. Without an agreed starting point, every later claim of improvement will be argued over.

Is your current AI spend earning its keep?

Our AI Spend Diagnostic applies the same thinking to what you already spend. Answer a few short questions and get a Spend Check Score in about five minutes.

Run the AI Spend Diagnostic →

5. Reference architecture

A scalable setup connects the systems a business already runs: the ERP (such as SAP, Oracle, Microsoft Dynamics or Tally), planning systems, manufacturing execution systems, warehouse and transport systems, procurement portals and customer systems. A governed data layer handles master data, validation, access control, transformations and version control of sources.

On top sit specialised services: demand and arrival time forecasts, risk signals, optimisation, simulation, document processing, knowledge search and workflow orchestration. A decision workspace presents feasible options, explanations, trade offs and approvals. Execution happens only within controls the business defines, and actual outcomes feed back into performance monitoring.

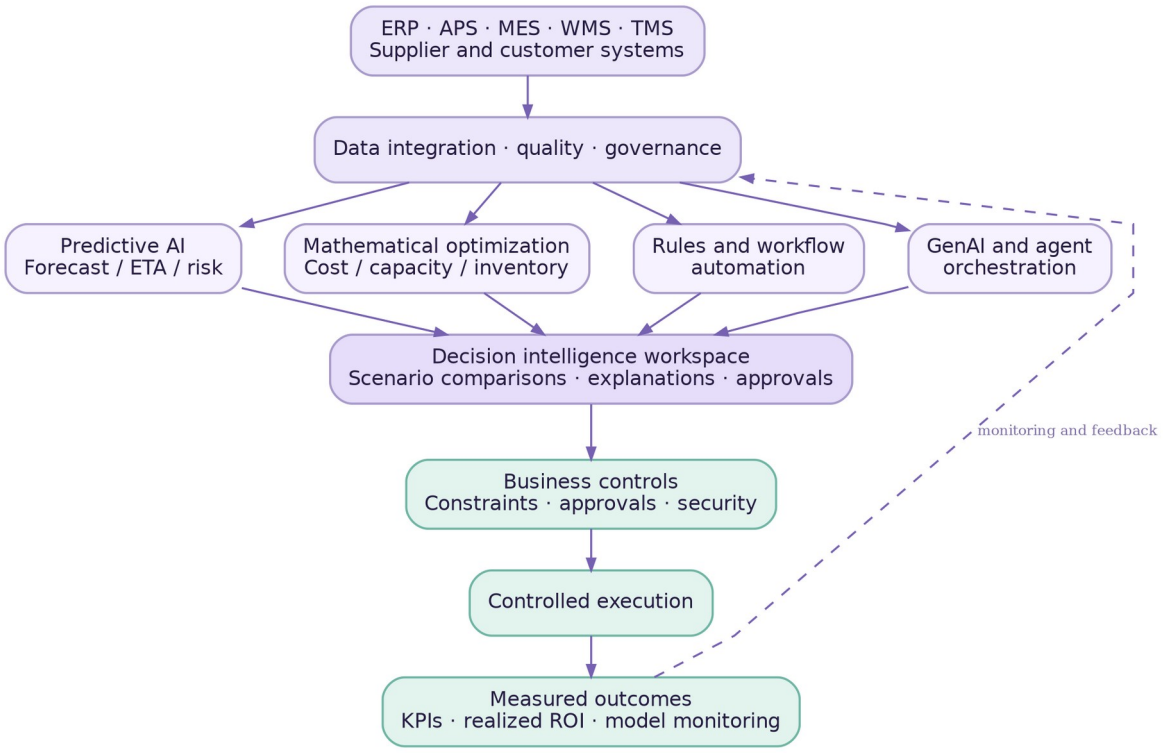


Figure 3. Reference architecture: source systems, governed data, specialised analytical engines, controlled decisions and measured outcomes.

One principle matters more than any diagram: a new AI layer should extend what is already installed, not duplicate it. Many businesses already own planning, workflow or analytics features they do not use. Using those first is usually the cheapest win available.

6. How much autonomy, and where

The next generation of supply chain planning will coordinate forecasting, procurement, manufacturing, inventory, logistics and finance through specialised models and governed workflows.

A supplier failure, handled end to end. A delivery is missed. An arrival prediction model estimates the delay. A knowledge agent retrieves the supplier's commitments and which alternatives are qualified. A solver calculates feasible alternative sourcing, production and inventory actions. Another model estimates the impact on customers and cost. A generative AI interface explains the ranked options in plain language. Authorised people approve the important actions, and the execution system records what happened.

The roles stay distinct throughout: prediction estimates risk, optimisation computes feasible choices, automation and agents coordinate defined workflows, generative AI explains and retrieves, and people govern material decisions.

Level	What the AI does	What people do
0. Inform	Reports and visualises	Interpret
1. Assist	Explains, retrieves and summarises	Decide and execute
2. Recommend	Presents feasible, ranked options	Approve
3. Conditional autonomy	Executes approved, low risk, rule bound actions	Monitor and handle exceptions
4. Coordinated autonomy	Orchestrates connected functions	Govern, oversee and intervene

The right level for each decision depends on risk, how easily it can be reversed, how reliable the model has proven, how well it can be audited and who holds business authority. The aim is the right level of autonomy for each decision, not the most autonomy possible.

7. Deep Dive, Decide, Deploy: how an engagement runs

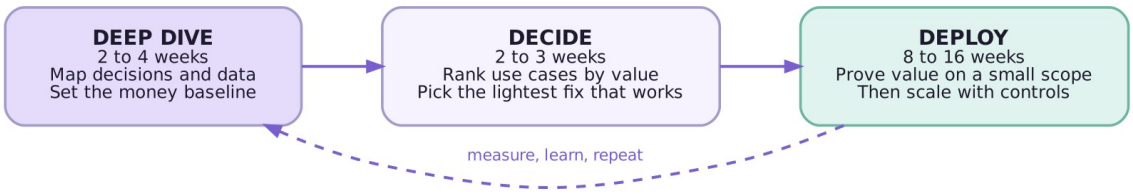


Figure 4. The ArcheNex AI method. Each stage ends with a go or no go decision based on measured value.

Stage	What happens	What you receive
Deep Dive (2 to 4 weeks)	Interviews with planners, procurement, plant, logistics, finance and IT. Mapping of decisions, data sources, handoffs and system boundaries. Baseline of cost, working capital, service, cycle time, manual effort and errors	Current state maps, data readiness assessment, money baseline, list of decisions, first value estimates
Decide (2 to 3 weeks)	Scoring of every use case on value, frequency, data, feasibility, risk and adoption. Design of each chosen decision flow. Choice of the lightest method that works	Ranked roadmap, requirements, solution design, target process, acceptance criteria, business case
Deploy: prove (6 to 8 weeks)	A bounded proof of value on one category, a few plants or a few routes. Back testing on history, then a parallel run alongside the current process. Finance checks the savings logic	Working prototype, test results, baseline comparison, risk register, go or no go decision
Deploy: scale (ongoing)	Connection to approved systems with access controls, audit trails and approval steps. User testing and training. Tracking against the baseline, drift monitoring and scaling where value is proven	Live workflow, operating procedures, adoption scorecard, finance validated benefits, scaling roadmap

Every decision flow we design follows the same pattern: trigger, input data, constraints, analytical model, recommended action, approval, execution, measurement. Writing it out this way forces clarity on who owns each step and how success will be judged.

Questions we always ask in the Deep Dive:

- Where do recurring handoffs absorb planners' time?
- Which choices are made without a clear comparison of cost and service?
- What constraints make a plan impossible to execute?
- Which current systems already do part of this analysis?
- Which data can be trusted, and which cannot?
- How will finance validate the value?

8. Scoring and ranking use cases

We score each candidate use case on six criteria, from 1 (weak) to 5 (strong). The weights below are our default starting point; we adjust them with each client.

Criterion	Weight	The question we ask
Economic value	30%	How much money moves if this decision improves?
Frequency	15%	How often is the decision made? Daily decisions compound faster than annual ones
Data readiness	20%	Is the data available, accurate and accessible today?
Feasibility	15%	Can it be built and integrated with reasonable effort?
Risk	10%	What happens if the recommendation is wrong, and can it be reversed?
Adoption	10%	Will the people who own the decision actually use it?

Use cases with high value and low data readiness are not rejected. They go into a data improvement plan, so they can be tackled once the foundations are in place.

9. Glossary

Term	Meaning
APS	Advanced Planning System: software for detailed supply, production and inventory planning
ATP	Available to Promise: quantity that can be committed to a customer for a given date
BOM	Bill of Materials: the list of parts and quantities needed to make a product
EBITDA	Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation: a measure of operating profit
EOQ	Economic Order Quantity: the order size that balances ordering and holding costs
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning: the core system for orders, stock, purchasing and accounts
FEFO	First Expiry, First Out: ship the stock that expires soonest first
IBP	Integrated Business Planning: S&OP extended to finance and strategy
MAPE	Mean Absolute Percentage Error: average percentage forecast miss per item
MES	Manufacturing Execution System: software that tracks production on the shop floor
MOQ	Minimum Order Quantity: the smallest order a supplier will accept
MRP	Material Requirements Planning: works out what materials to buy or make, and when
MTBF	Mean Time Between Failures: average running time between breakdowns
MTTR	Mean Time To Repair: average time taken to fix a breakdown
OEE	Overall Equipment Effectiveness: availability times performance times quality
OTIF	On Time In Full: share of orders delivered on the promised date in full quantity
RAG	Retrieval Augmented Generation: AI that searches approved documents before answering
ROI	Return on Investment: net benefit divided by cost
S&OP	Sales and Operations Planning: the monthly process to agree one plan across sales, operations and finance
TMS	Transport Management System: software for planning and tracking shipments
WAPE	Weighted Absolute Percentage Error: total forecast miss divided by total actual demand
WMS	Warehouse Management System: software that runs warehouse operations

10. Sources

1. McKinsey and Company (2026), Reinventing business planning with agentic AI.
2. McKinsey and Company (2022), Autonomous supply chain planning for consumer goods companies.
3. BCG (2026), The AI First Supply Chain.
4. BCG, Executive Perspectives: From AI Assistance to Agentic Orchestration with Applied AI in Procurement.
5. Unilever (2026), Building resilience, driving growth: inside Unilever's AI powered supply chain.

6. Unilever (2025), How AI is transforming Unilever's Personal Care business; and New digital manufacturing system unlocks factory productivity.
7. Walmart Global Tech (December 2025), Inside the AI network orchestrating Walmart's fastest holiday deliveries yet.
8. EY (2026), Autonomous IBP: the future of AI driven integrated business planning.
9. Accenture (February 2026), Making self funding supply chains real.
10. Fraunhofer IIS, Supply Chain AI research focus.

The use case framework, scoring model and method in this playbook are ArcheNex AI's own synthesis. Company and provider results remain attributable to their sources. Worked examples are illustrative and are not ArcheNex AI client results.

Talk to us

If you would like help turning this playbook into a plan for your business, write to us. The first conversation is free and carries no obligation.

Email sneh@archenexai.com →