



intel



digital twin.  
CONSORTIUM

Ferdinand-  
**Steinbeis**  
-Institut



# Data-driven intelligence by digital twins – The Verification and Validation Task Group

Detlev Richter, Michael Pfeifer, Marcel Wagner, Jens Lachenmaier

DTC Meeting Heilbronn, Jan, 28<sup>th</sup>, 25

# Outlook for Verification, Validation and uncertainty Quantification WG

We plan **half day face to face workshop**  
in Reston on Q1/DTC Quarterly Meeting  
on March 17<sup>th</sup> 2025

## ■ DTC Trustworthiness WG & Verification and Validation WG

### Short intro about trustworthiness

- Starting Point: Risk Analysis – important point
- TÜV SÜD – Digital Risk and Compliance Management
- Intel – Semantic Data Verification and Validation

**Detlev**

Jens

Michael

Marcel

## ■ Break

## ■ DNV - Digital Trust by DNV

Ove



Digital Engineering  
Security & Trustworthiness  
Verification & Validation

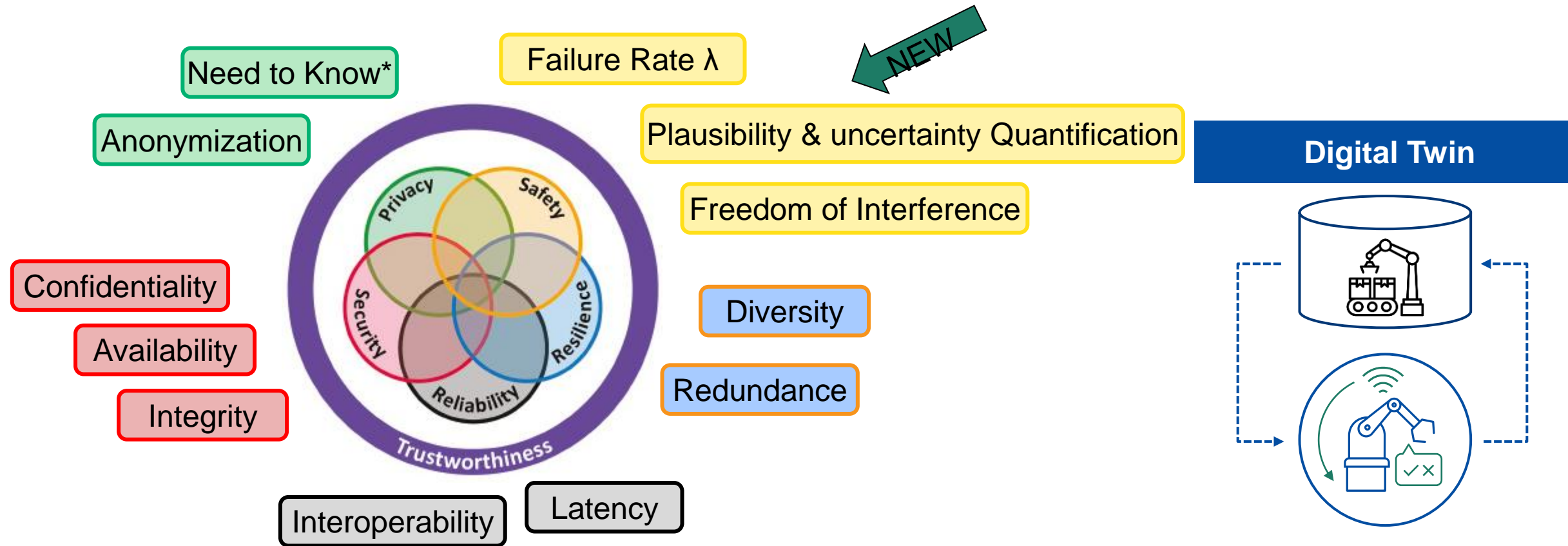
30<sup>th</sup> January 2025

*Dr. Detlev Richter*

*Robert A. Martin*

# Trustworthiness WG → Terminology & Definition

## Digital Twin offers capabilities to ensure trustworthiness



\* incl. IP protection

Source: IIC Industrial Internet Consortium



Trustworthiness WG → *“Trust has to be designed in”*

## 1. Management of Trustworthiness

Each characteristic can be associated with policies and regulations, with objectives, and with agreements.

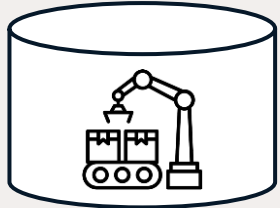
These policies, objectives, agreements are in turn subject to measures, audits, and assurance procedures that involve metrics, key performance indicators and targets.

*Source: WG presentation by Ekaterina Rudina summarizing the impact of ISO 30149*

# Trustworthiness and Assurance Cases

An operational Digital Twin is a **continuously monitoring function**

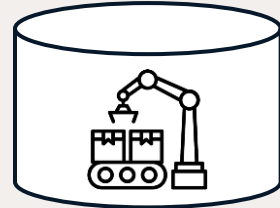
## Digital Model



**Asset + Model**

Virtual Commissioning –  
system planning

## Digital Shadow



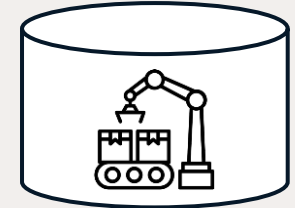
**Asset + Model +  
Run-time Data**  
backward looking, trend calculation

Monitoring of systems in  
operation

## Digital Twin



Check &  
release  
(if required)



**Asset + Model +  
Run-time Data + Feedback loop**  
active forward looking & shaping

Predictive risk management in  
operation

## 2. Managing Trustworthiness

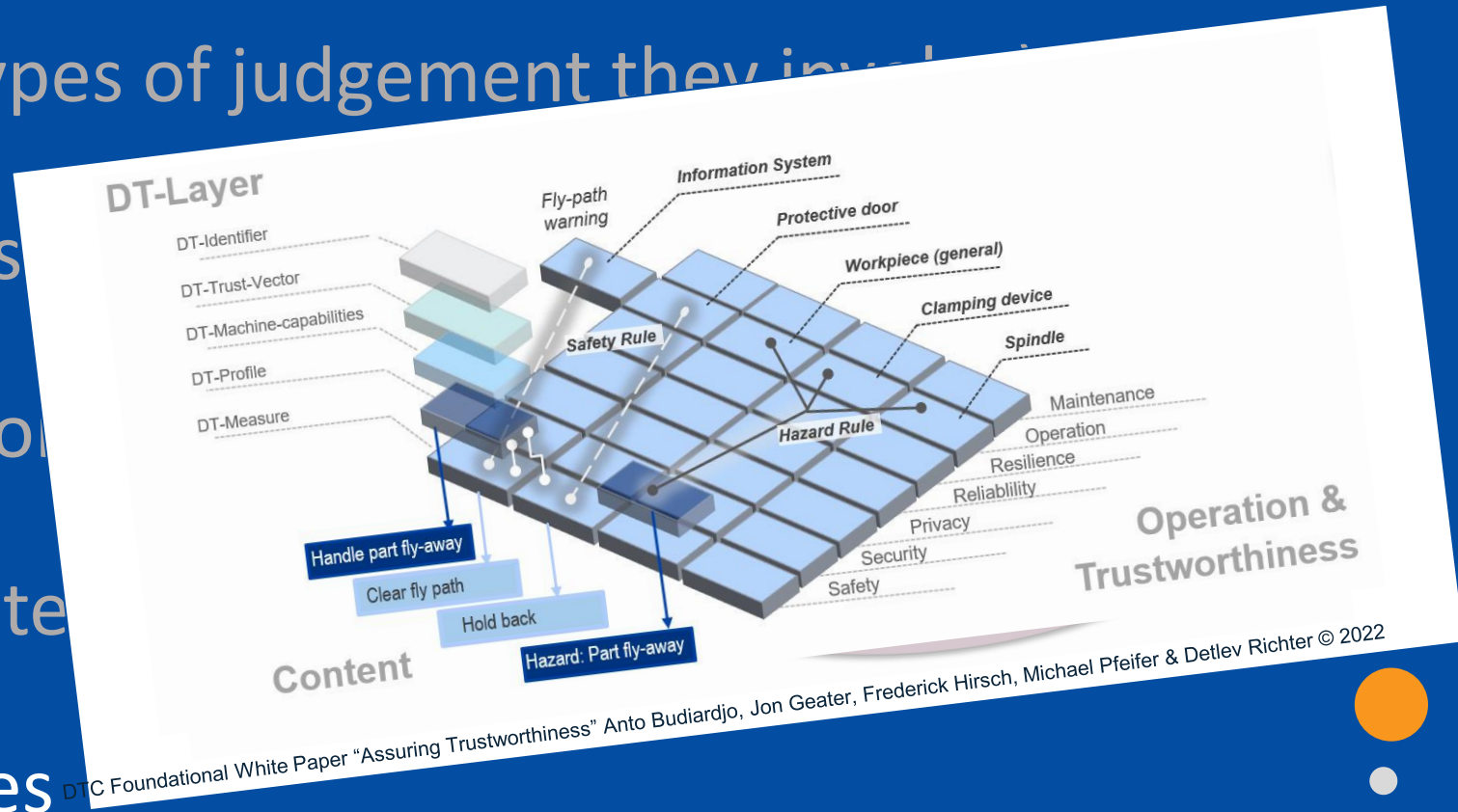
Assumptions (which types of judgement they involve)

Assurance (approaches)

Risks (wrong assumptions)

Composition of characteristics

Trustworthiness profiles



Source: WG presentation by Ekaterina Rudina summarizing the impact of ISO 30149

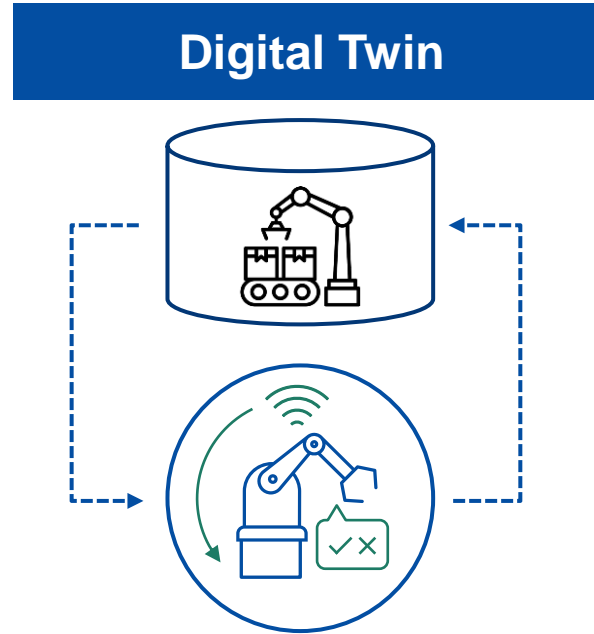
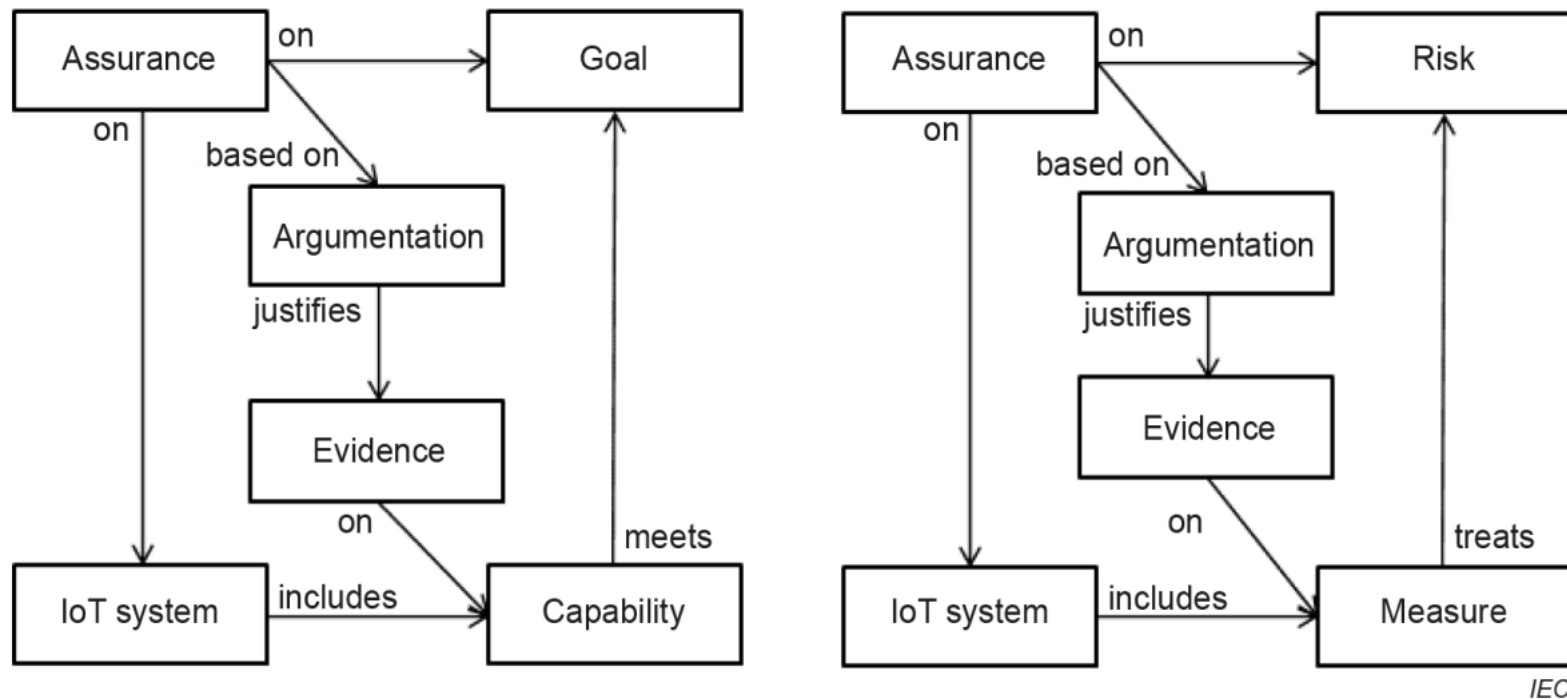


# Managing Trustworthiness → Assurance cases

Analyse existing standards & add specific DT capabilities if needed

## Assurance viewpoint

- **Goal orientation** approach by designing capabilities
- **Risk orientation** approach through a risk analysis and the identification of measures



# Managing Trustworthiness → Verification

*Definition acc. to ISO/IEC 17029*

- *The claim can represent a situation at a point in time or could cover a period of time.*
- *The V/V outcome reflects only the situation at the point in time it is issued as V/V statement.*
- *Review and decision shall be made by personnel different from those who carried out the V/V execution.*

Differentiation from each other:

- **verification** – confirmation of a claim through the provision of objective evidence, that specified requirements have been fulfilled (confirmation of **truthfulness**)

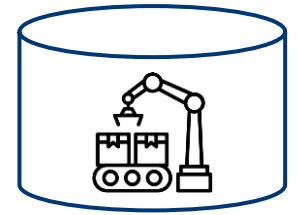
occurrence of  
what is claimed

claim

**Targeted Digital Twin Function** .. E.g. derived from the capability table

**Verify** - this functions complies with the requirements for industry domain and for country specific regulation.

Digital Twin



# Managing Trustworthiness → Validation

## Definition acc. to ISO/IEC 17029

- The claim can represent a situation at a point in time or could cover a period of time.
- The V/V outcome reflects only the situation at the point in time it is issued as V/V statement.
- Review and decision shall be made by personnel different from those who carried out the V/V execution.

### Differentiation from each other:

- **validation** – confirmation of a claim through the provision of objective evidence, that the requirements for a specific intended future use or application have been fulfilled (confirmation of **plausibility**)

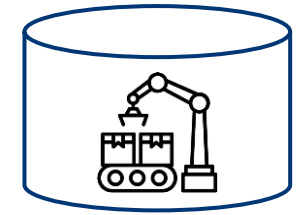
occurrence of  
what is claimed

claim

**Validation** – of the claims of the capabilities offered by this digital twin functions ... e.g. reasoning incl. ...

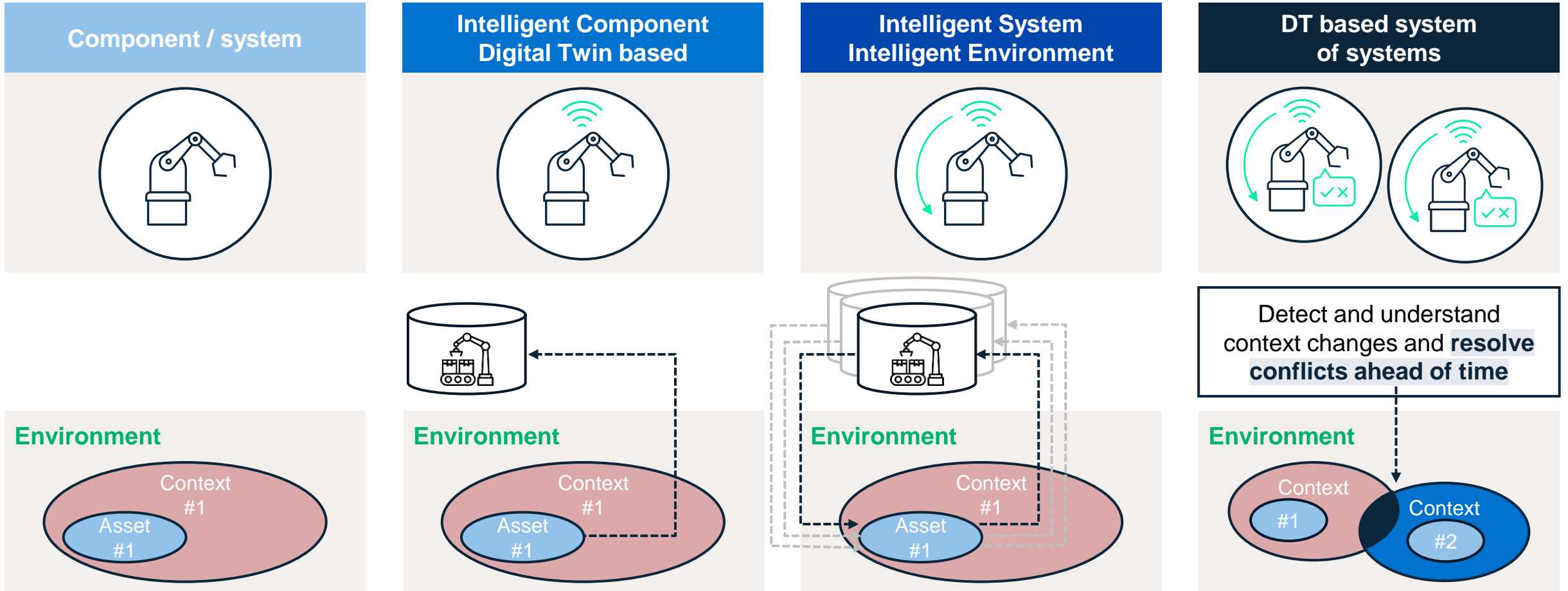
**Digital Twin Capabilities within a system of systems**

### Digital Twin



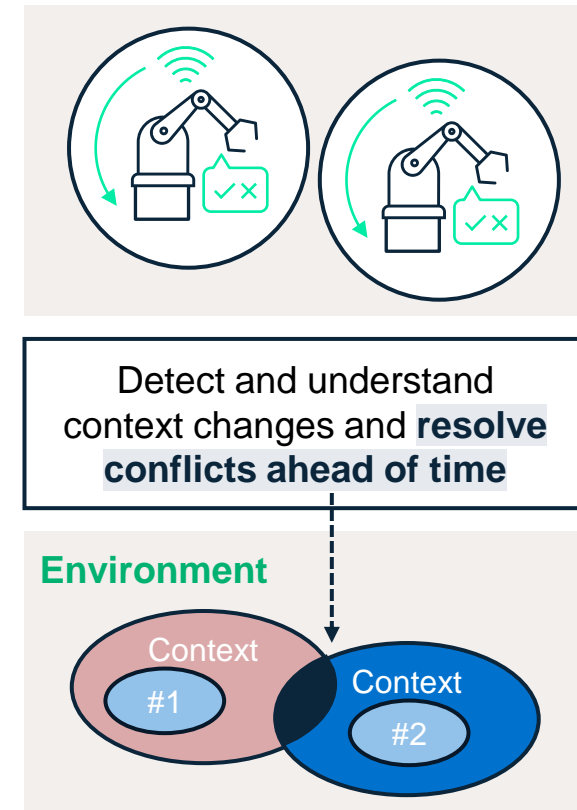
# Verification and Validation

Trust is based on context understanding – how to master this?



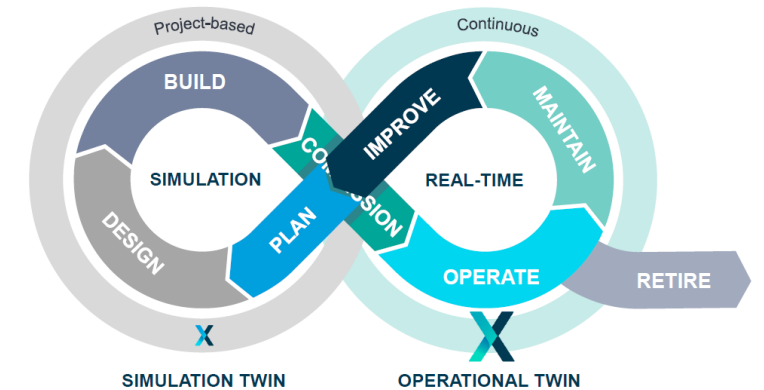
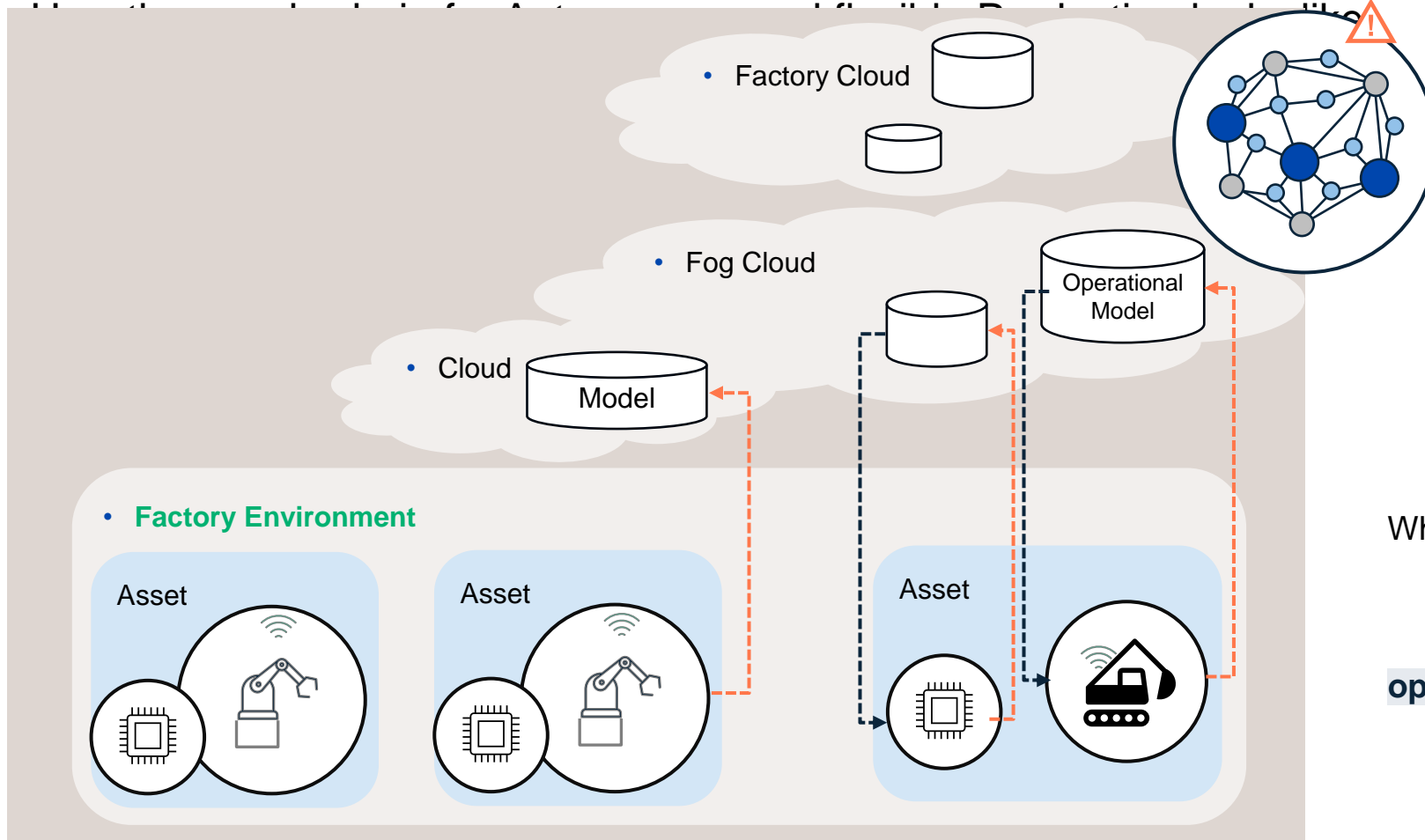
# Digital Engineering → Verification & Validation

**Solution Statement: Intelligent Digital Twins** have to offer a **methodology** to ensure **trustworthiness for system of systems**:



# Knowledge Economy requires Digital Engineering

## *Fundamental difference between IIoT & spatial digital twins*



What is the business target (KPI) for the Operational Digital Twin?

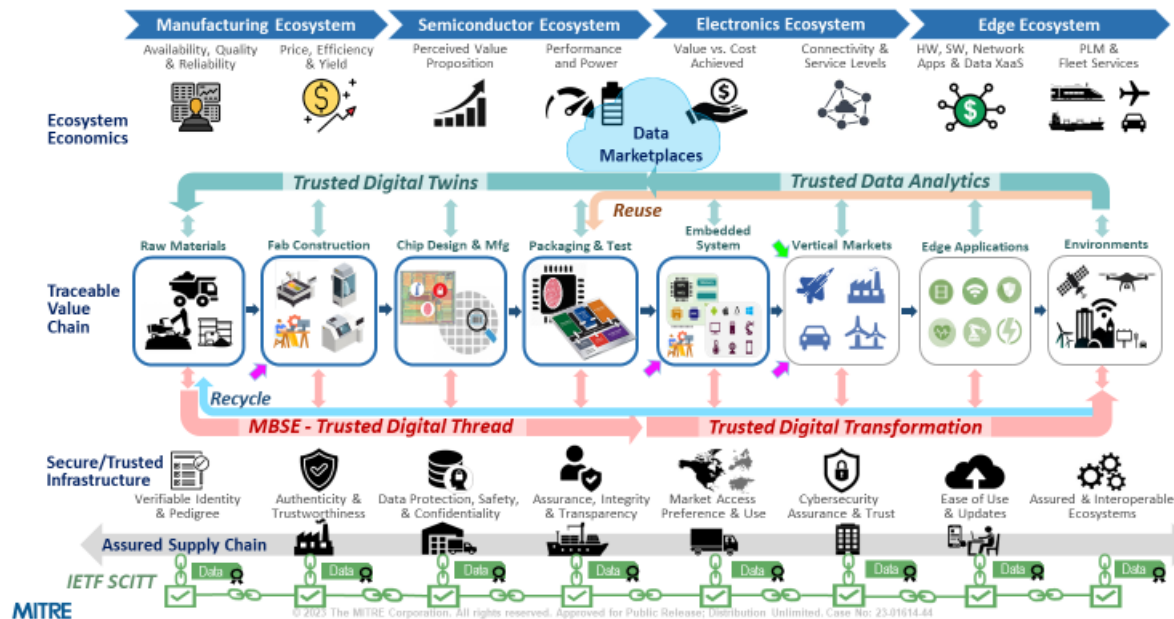
**The Digital Twin is the master for specific operational decisions .. only systems of systems of twins could deliver a value stream.**

TÜV SÜD: Operational Safety Intelligence

# Trust into the IoT & DT development and Supply Chain

- Operational Assurance of Systems and Digital Twins through Supply Chain Security Enhance Systems
  - How to integrate development, product and process twin and supply chain topics into a holistic trustworthy engineering setup for the complete lifecycle

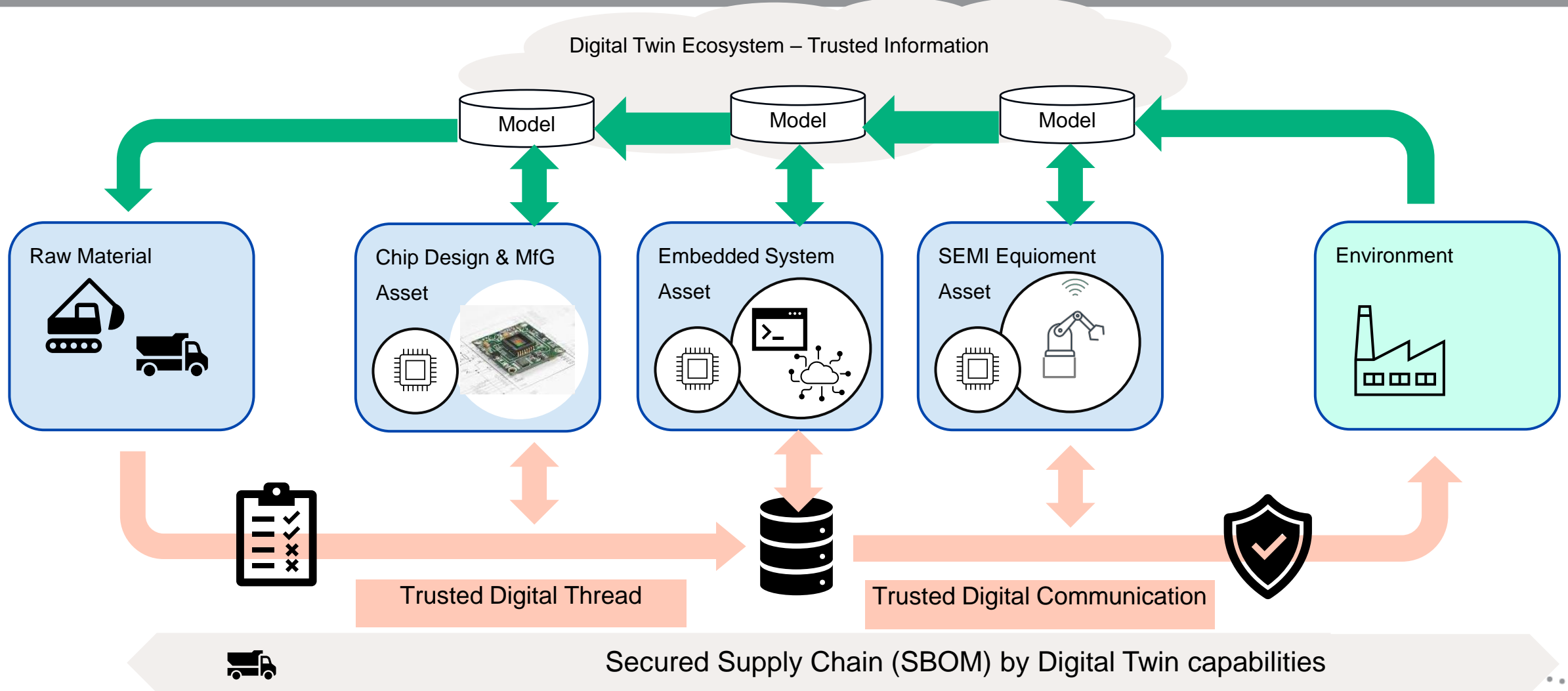
## Smart Supply Chain Integrity, Transparency & Trust



25

# Knowledge Economy requires Digital Engineering

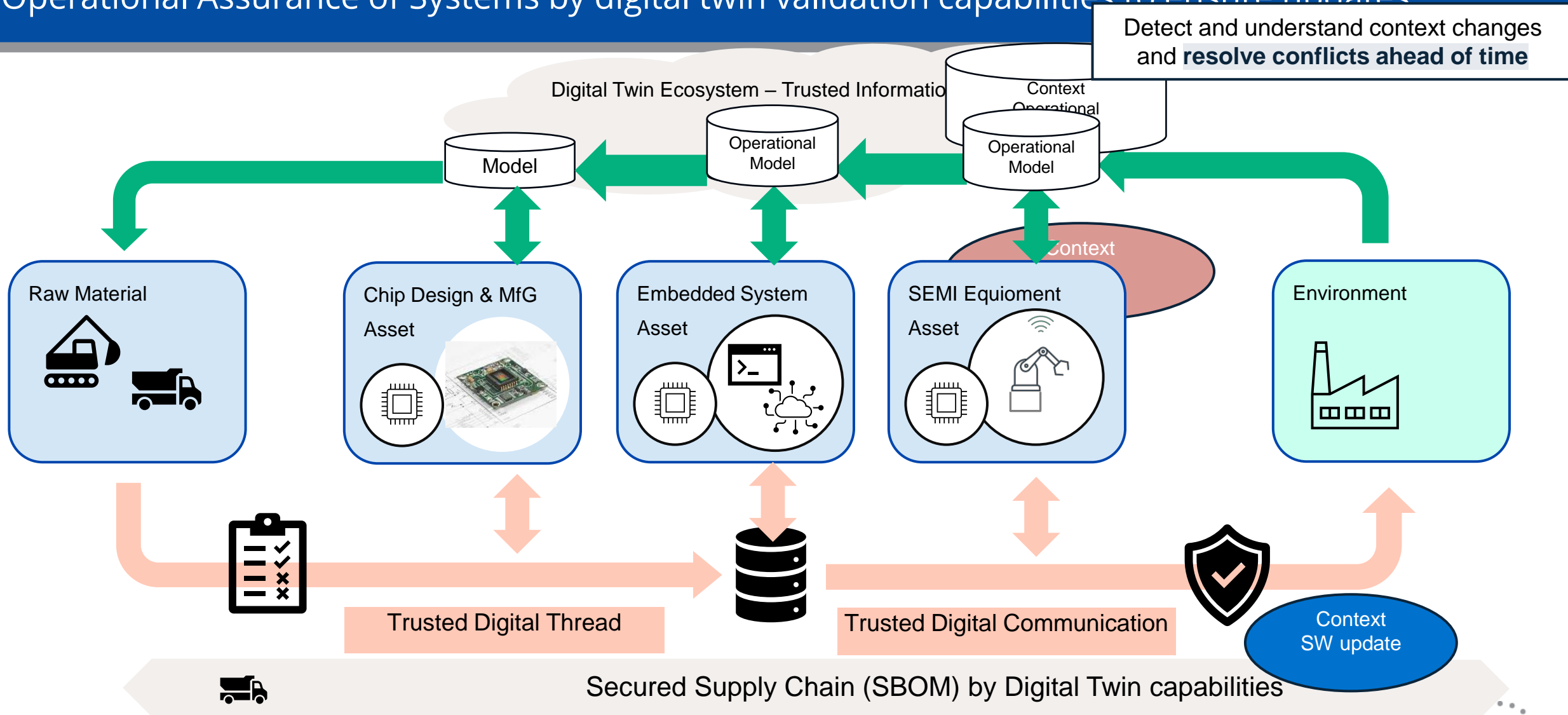
Operational Assurance of Systems requires Information Integrity and Transparency along the complete Supply Chain and Trust in System behaviour and context understanding





# Knowledge Economy requires Digital Engineering

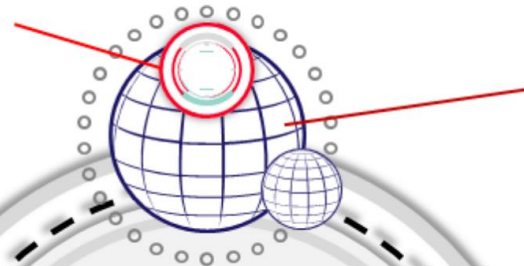
Operational Assurance of Systems by digital twin validation capabilities to ensure updates



# Digital Engineering → Verification & Validation

## Digital Twin

A computerized representation (integrated set of models) that serves as the real-time digital counterpart of a physical object or process.



## Digital Model Examples:

- Requirements model
- Structural model
- Functional model
- Architecture model
- Business process model
- Enterprise model
- Human performance models
- Product life cycle models

## Digital Engineering Ecosystem

### Infrastructure

- Hardware
- Software
- Networks
- Tools
- Workforce

### Approach

- Processes
  - Development, testing, manufacturing, etc.
- Methods
  - Model-based systems engineering (MBSE), modeling languages, etc.
- Practices
  - DevSecOps, etc.

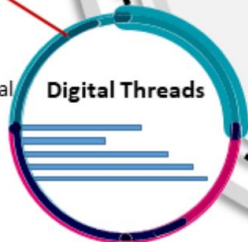
## Digital Artifact Examples:

- Specifications
- Technical drawings
- Design documents
- Interface management documents
- Analytical results

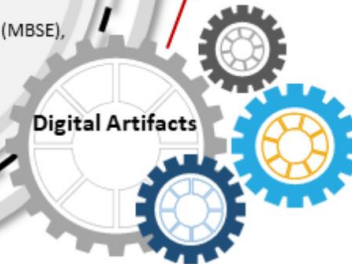
## Digital Thread Examples:

- Requirements Analysis
- Architecture Development
- Design and Cost Trades
- Design Evaluations and Optimizations
- System, Subsystem, and Component Definition and Integration
- Cost Estimations
- Training Aids and Devices Development
- Developmental and Operational Tests
- Product Support

## Digital Threads



## Digital Artifacts



## Data

Data management should adhere to DoD Data Strategy goals – make data visible, accessible, understandable, linked, trustworthy, interoperable, and secure

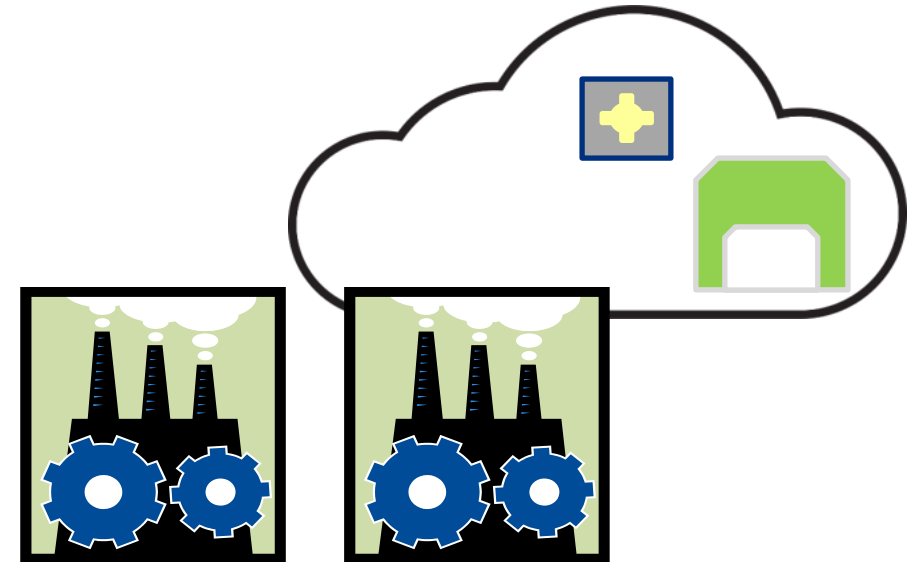
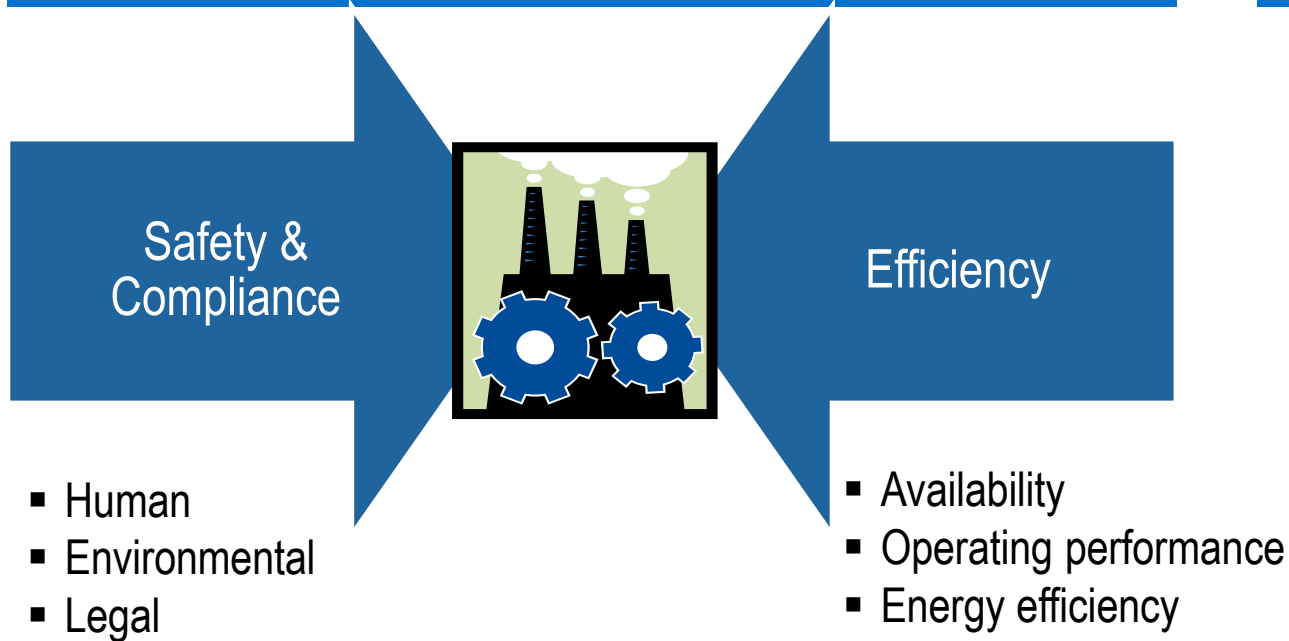


It's all about verification & validation

# Smart Manufacturing – Risk Management → Digital Twin Safety Engineering

From a world of not connected things ...

... to the Industrial Internet of Things

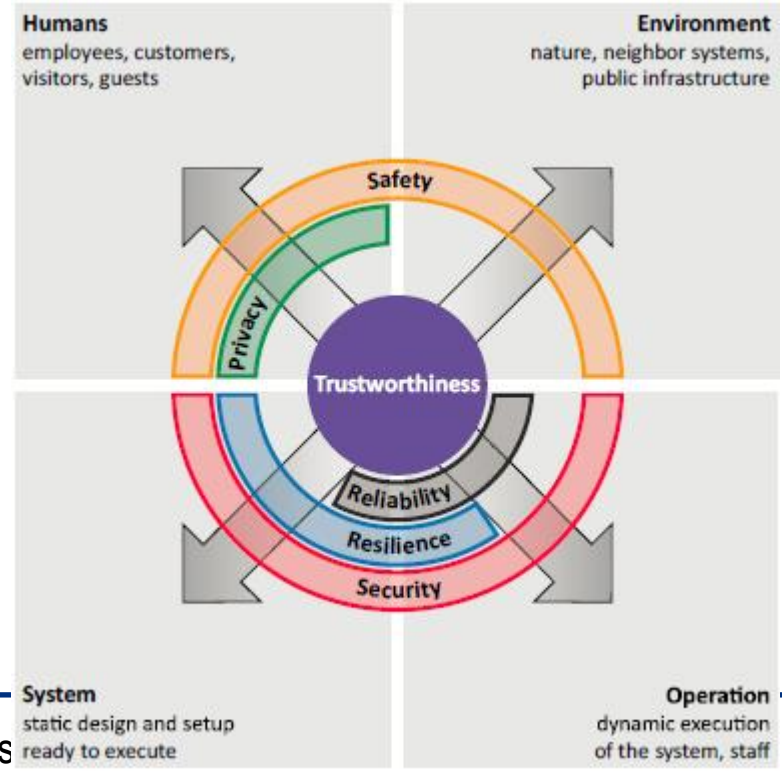
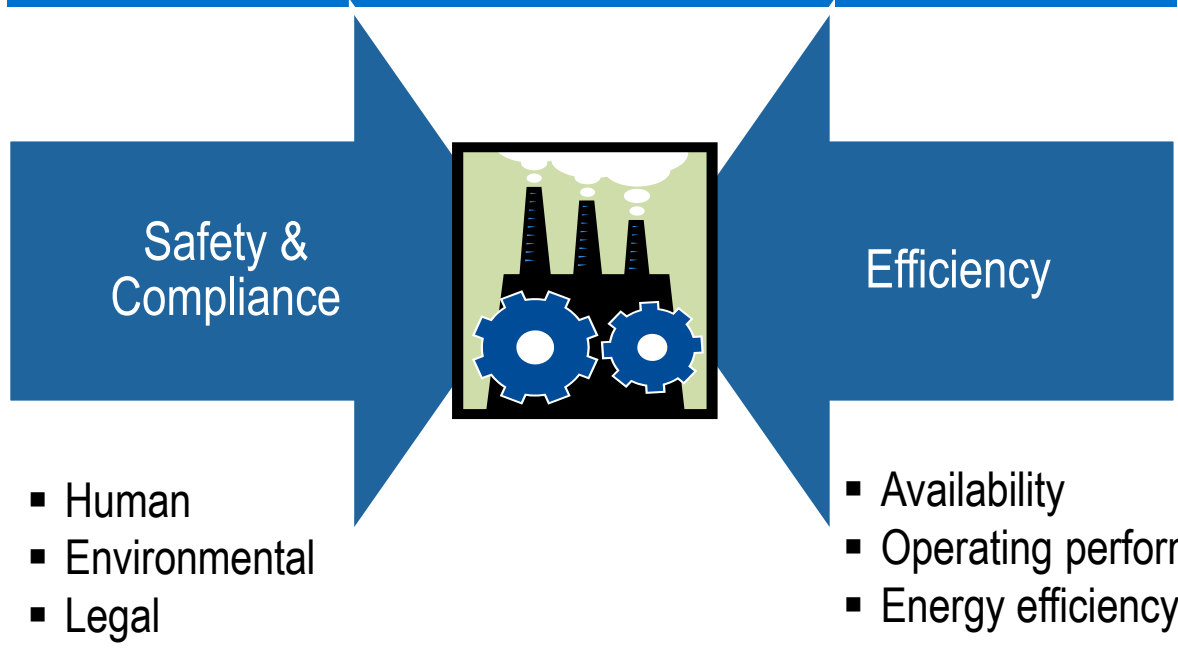


- **Machinery Directive** has consequences on machine modules, machines and production lines
  - *Risk evaluation starts with determination of limits of machines and identification of hazard*
- **Safety architecture:** Observe and consider always the **complete safety chain**

# Manufacturing – Risk Management → Digital Twin Engineering

From a world of not connected things ...

... to the Industrial Internet of Things

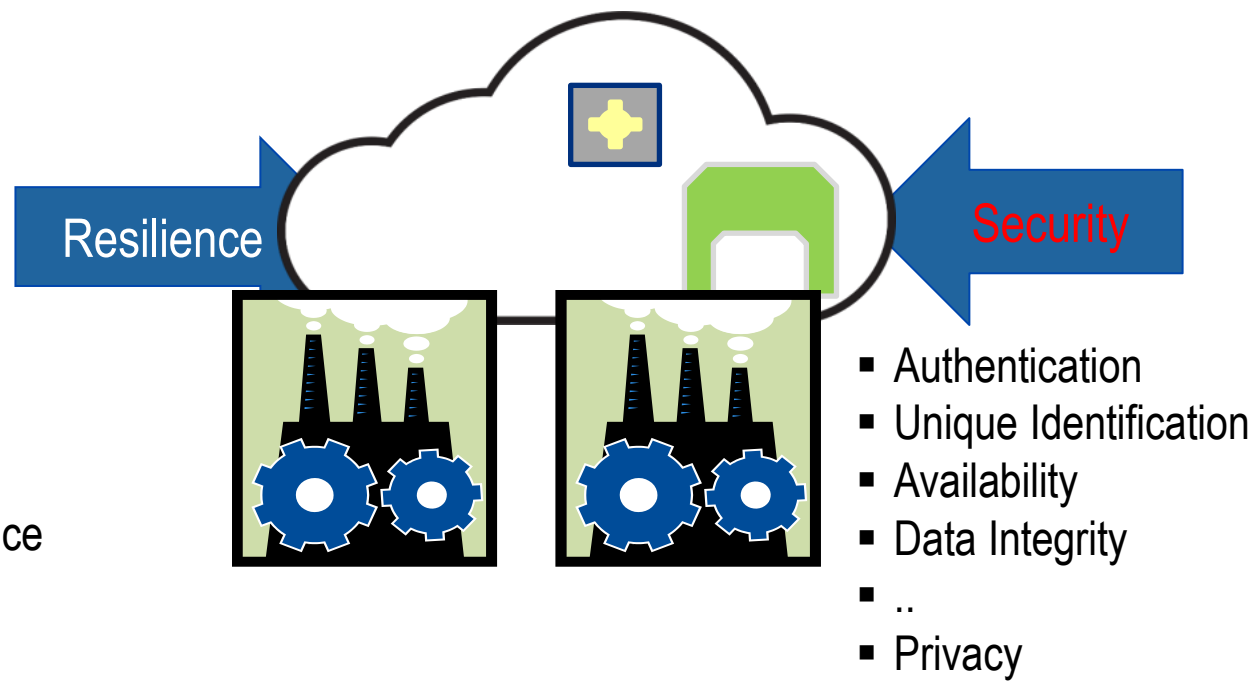
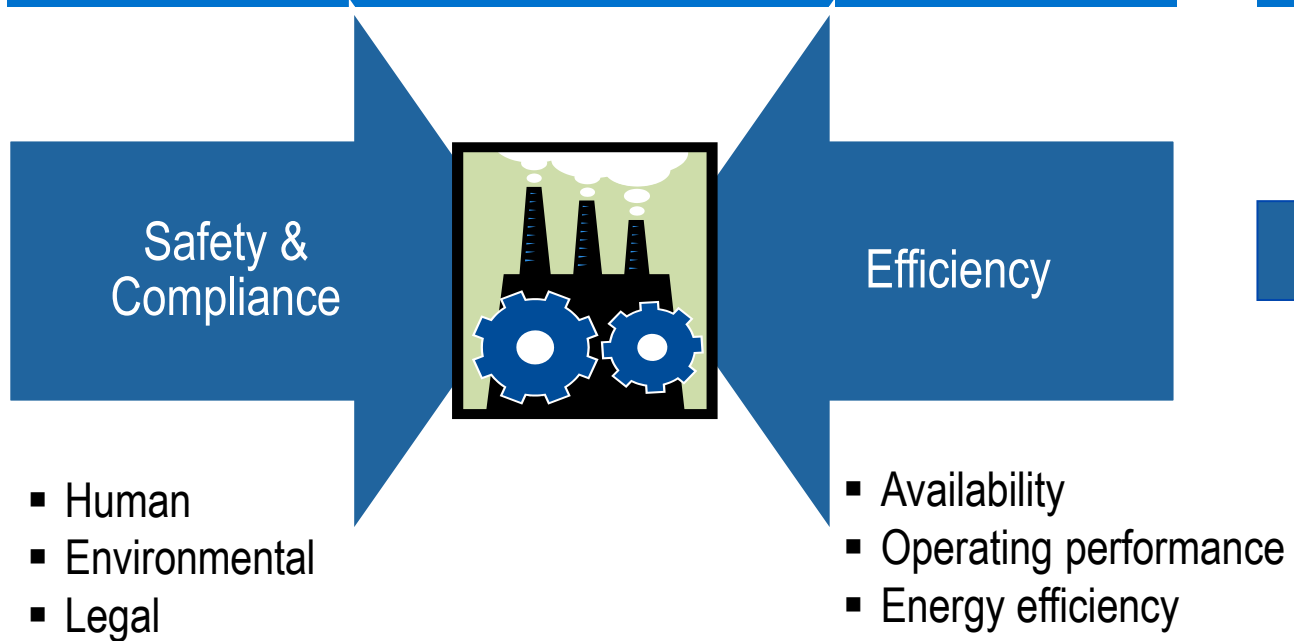


- **Machinery Directive** has consequences on machine modules, machines and production lines
  - *Risk evaluation starts with determination of limits of machines and identification of hazard*
- **Safety architecture:** Observe and consider always the **complete safety chain**

# Manufacturing – Risk Management → Digital Twin **Safety** Engineering

From a world of not connected things ...

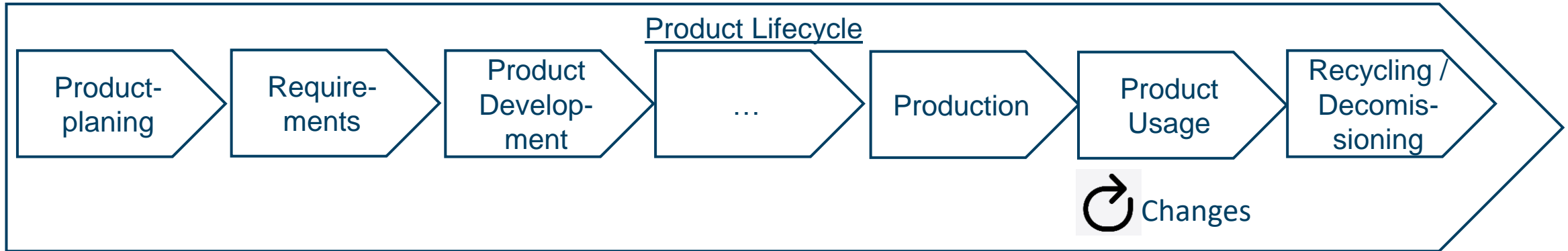
... to the Industrial Internet of Things



- **Machinery Directive** has consequences on machine modules, machines and production lines
  - *Risk evaluation starts with determination of limits of machines and identification of hazard*
- **Safety architecture:** Observe and consider always the **complete safety chain** / **embedded in a secure environment**

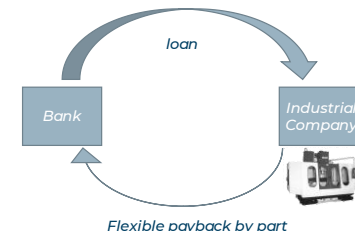
- 
- DTC Trustworthiness WG & Verification and Validation WG
  - - short intro Detlev
  - **Starting Point: Risk Analysis – important point** Jens
  - TÜV SÜD – Digital Risk and Compliance Management Michael
  - Intel – Semantic Data Verification and Validation Marcel
  
  - Break
  
  - DNV- Digital Trust by DNV Ove

# Starting Point: Risk Analysis during Product Development



Example Products:

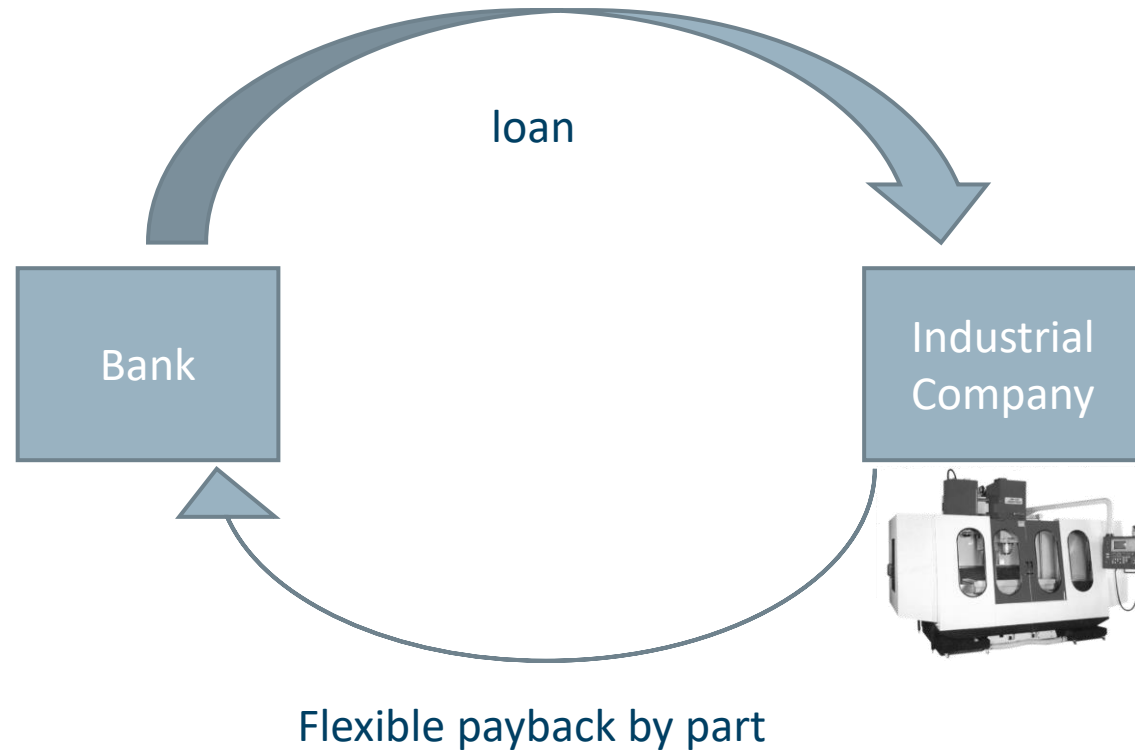
- Case A: A vehicle
- Case B: surveillance solution that identifies people that are drowning in the water
- Case C: A flexible financing service for machine, with pay-per-part back payment



Risk Analysis  
(e.g. FMEA)

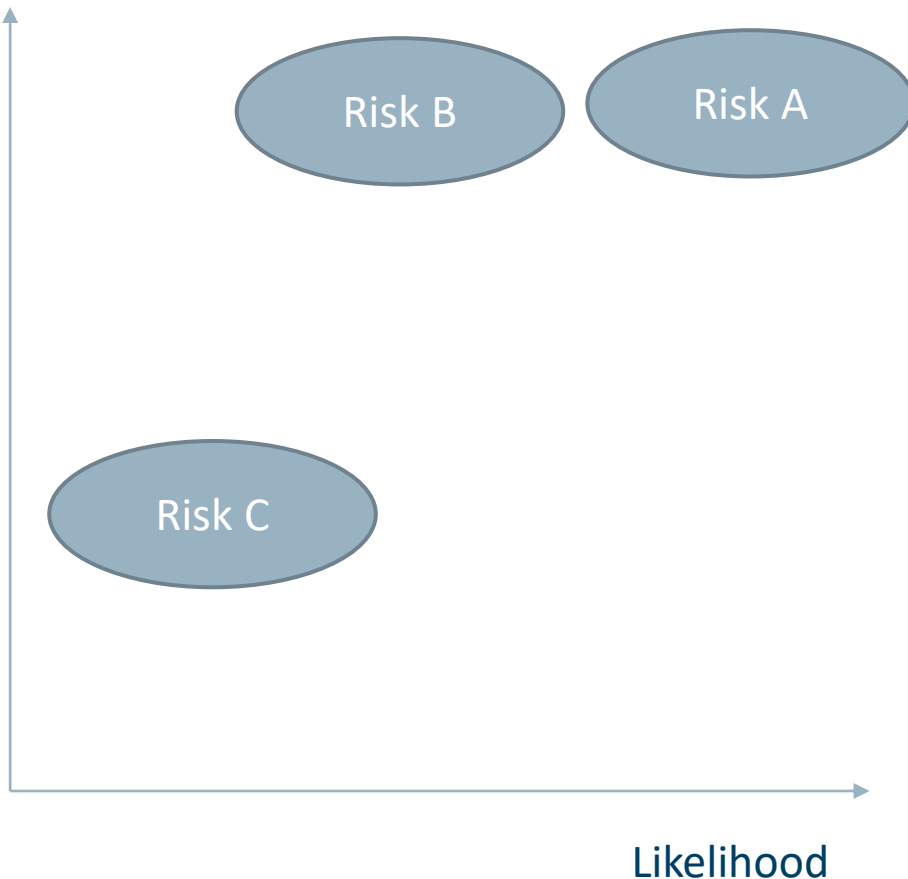


Risk Analysis





Potential Damage



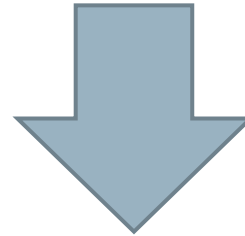
- Examples of risks:

- Case A (car): risk of break degradation (high likelihood over time, and high potential damage)
- Case B (surveillance): risk of non-availability (medium likelihood, high potential damage)
- Case C (finance): risk of not getting correct numbers on goods produced (low likelihood, medium damage)

- Example risk mitigation:

- Case A:
  - a) recommend maintenance procedures or b) design a digital twin to analyze the behavior of the car (DT capability)
- Case B: add a watchdog that pings the drone
- Case C: Unknown

- The company behind the product will make claims:
  - Case A:
    - a) If maintained according to recommendations, the breaks will not fail.
    - b) we can detect problems with the breaks
  - Case B: We have a reliable surveillance solution.
  - Case C: You pay according to what you actually produced



TRUST: Do „we“ trust those claims?

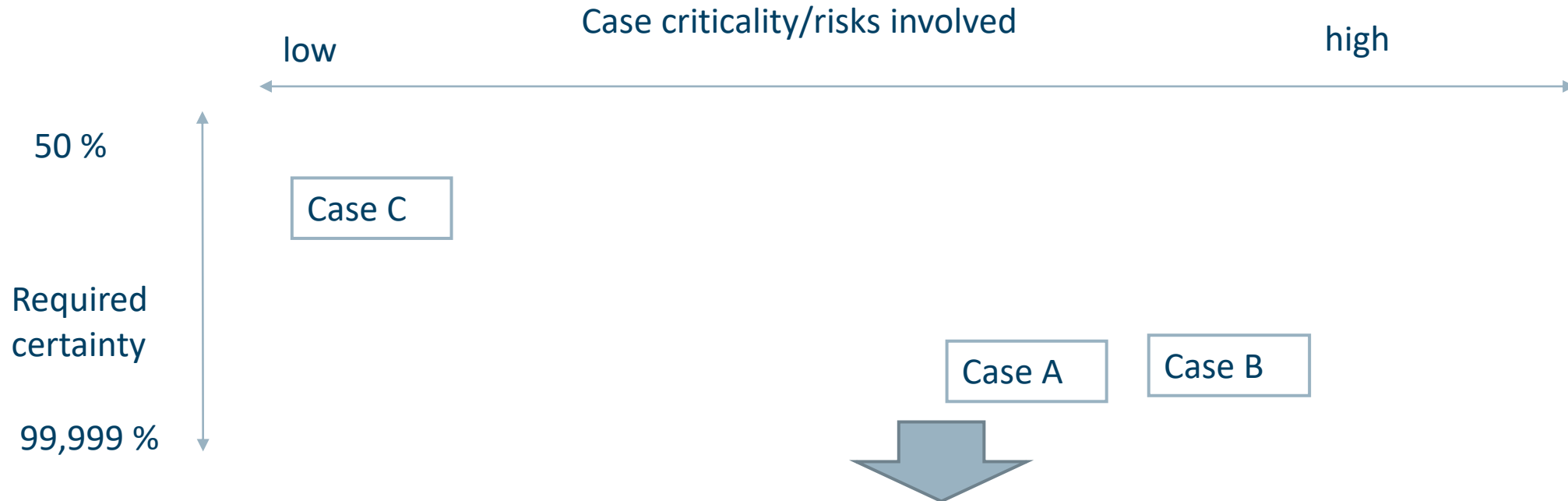
Yes. → Fine

No. → Need for Validation&Verifaction

Because:

- Unacceptable risk
- Not-knowing the business partner
- Innovative solution
- ...

# Requirements for Verification, Validation (based on case criticality and required certainty)



Requirements for Verification and Validation			
<b>Frequency of V+V</b>	once	with each update	continuous
<b>Data basis for V+V</b>	additional sensor data	Data from company information systems	...
<b>Auditor</b>	Independent 3rd party	No external audit required	...

- 
- DTC Trustworthiness WG & Verification and Validation WG  
Short intro about trustworthiness Detlev
  - Starting Point: Risk Analysis – important point Jens
  - **TÜV SÜD – Digital Risk and Compliance Management** Michael
  - Intel – Semantic Data Verification and Validation Marcel
  
  - Break
  
  - DNV - Digital Trust by DNV Ove



# Digital Risk and Compliance Management

From show-stopper to supporter through technological innovations using the example of iaHAZOP

Michael Pfeifer

Munich, 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2025

**Add value.  
Inspire trust.**

# Situation across Industry Sectors



## Challenges



Demographic change



Changing market requirements / supply chain turbulences



Increasing bureaucracy



Sustainability



Events and KPI

## Consequences

Industry needs to solve challenges of the future

- with fewer and less skilled workforce
- in higher frequency
- under more complex regulations
- and with high pressure to operate sustainable, financial efficient and resilient.

**“We have to digitalize and automate more. Otherwise, our business will be disrupted.”**

[customer citation]

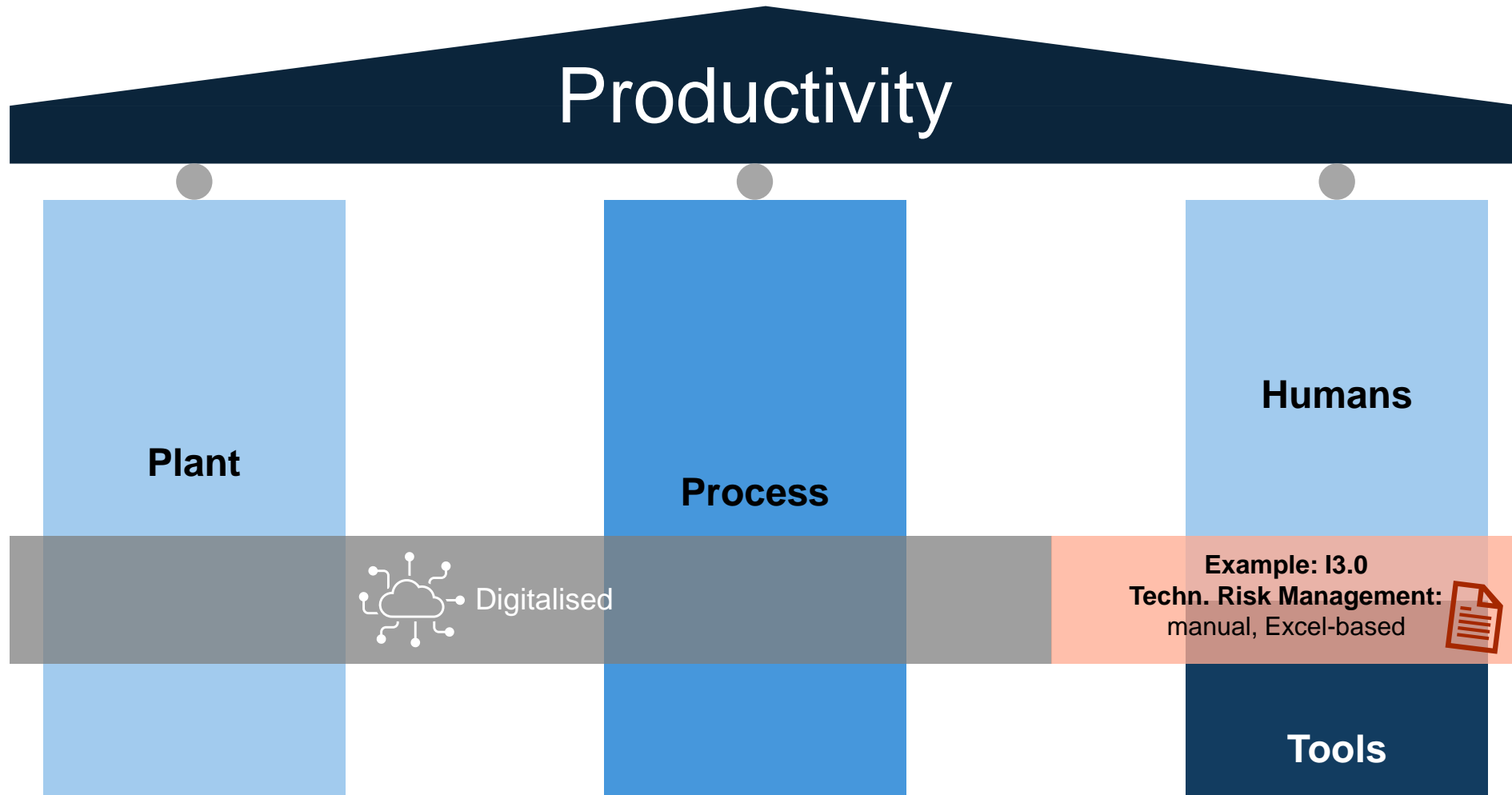
# Customer Conclusion



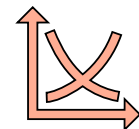
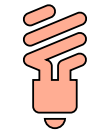
“We will be  
**4 times**  
less efficient as today.”\*

\*assumption: if, there is no increase in the failure rate

# Why Risk and Compliance Management?

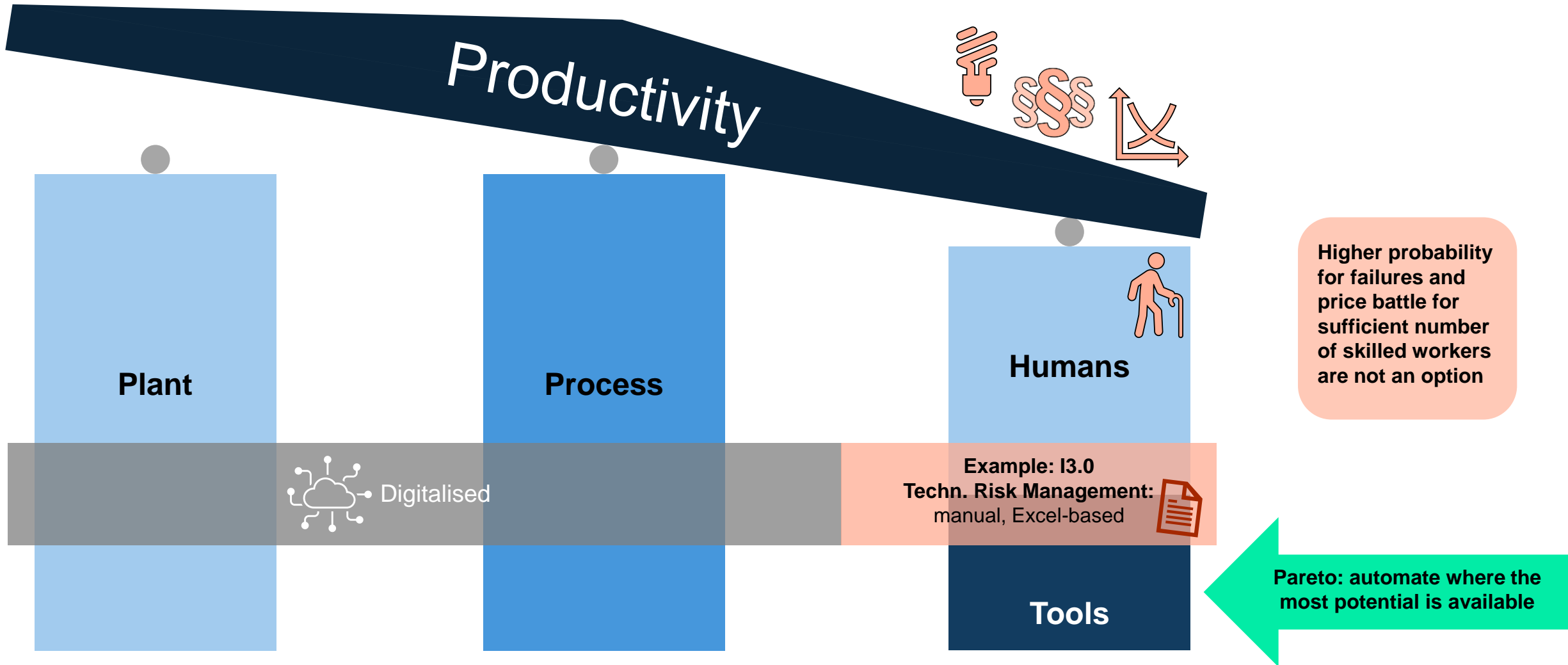


## Boundary conditions

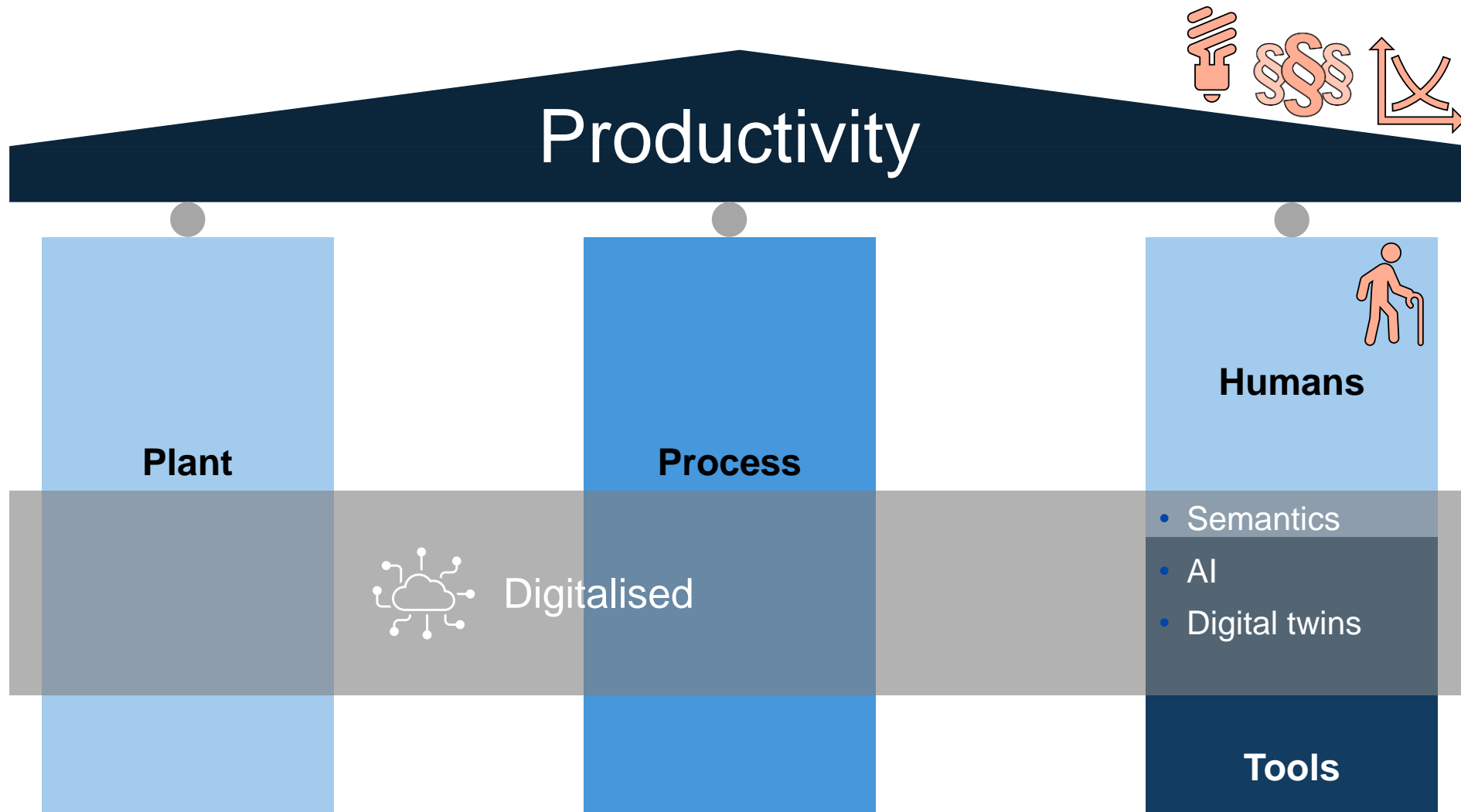




# Why digital Risk and Compliance Management?

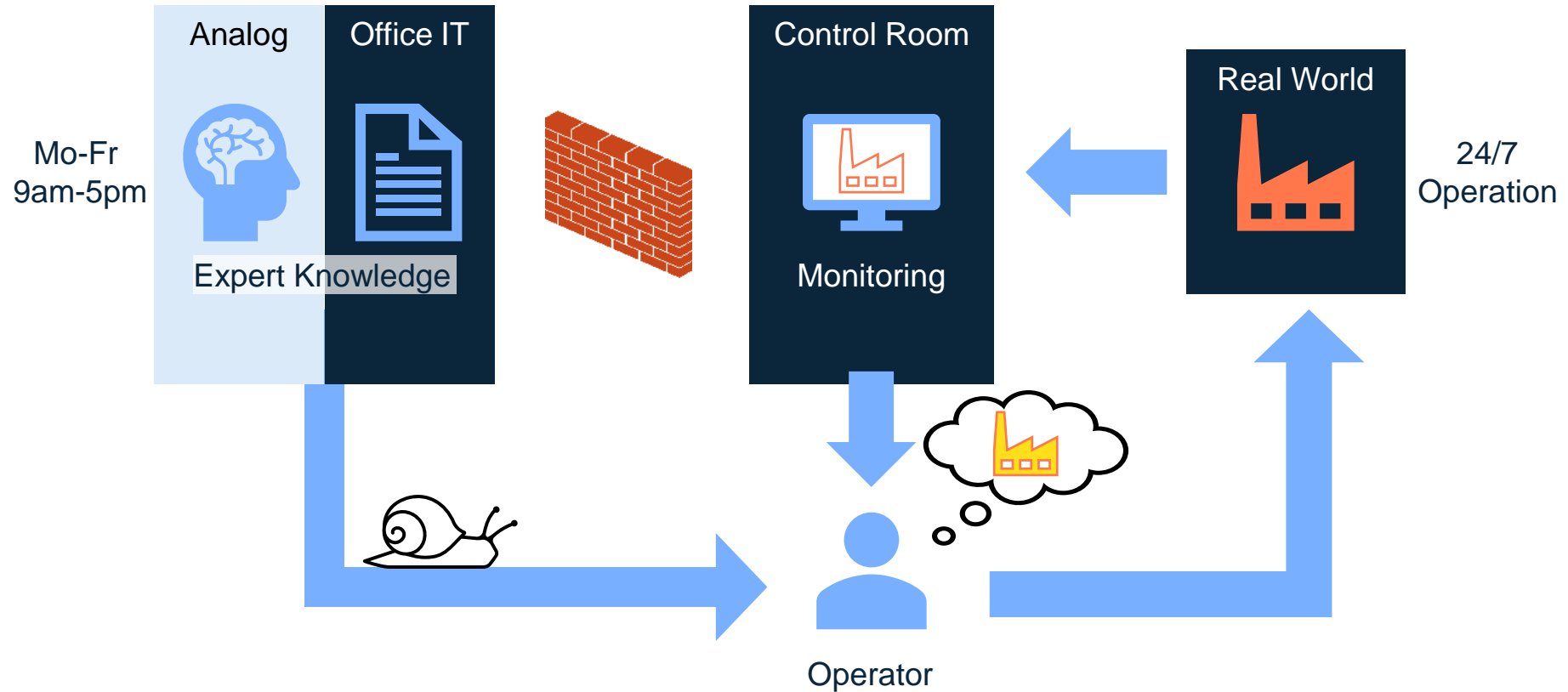


# What do we need?

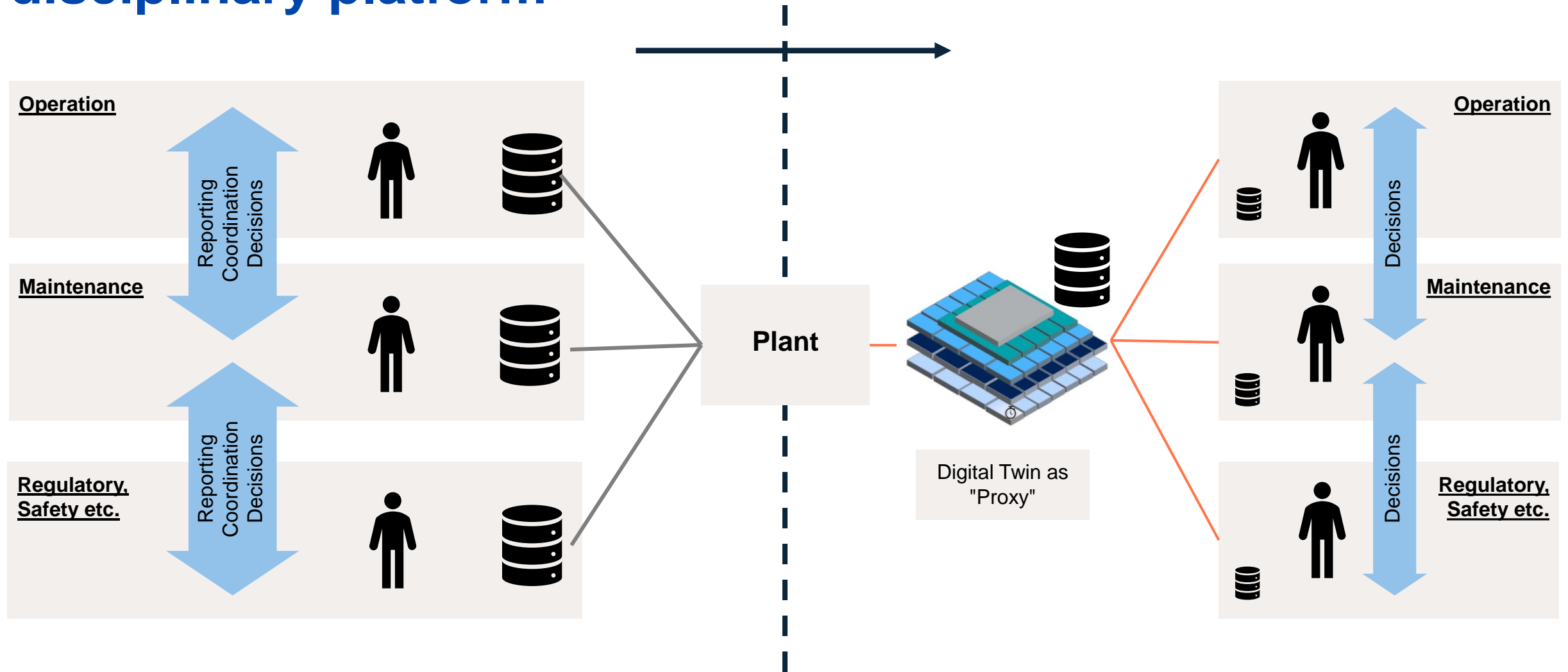


- ✓ Motivation
- ✓ Concepts
- ✓ Technology
- Let's do it!

# Today: Interrupted Information Flow

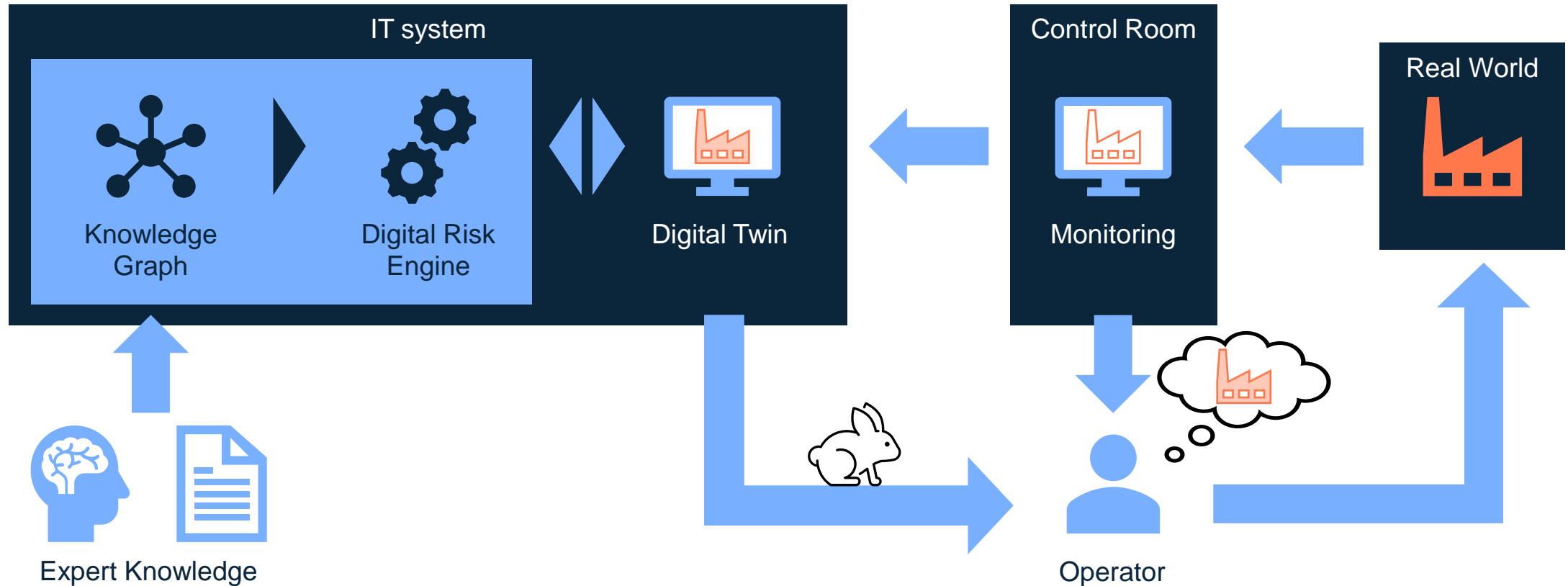


# From separate data silos to a central, cross-disciplinary platform



# Interactive HAZOP

for fast information flow, high quality decisions and resilient operations



# Formalizing the Language of Risk

## Today's Risk Assessment



Traditional methods tailored to human needs

Digitalization

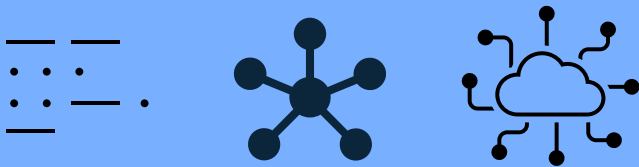
Human's risk processing **bottlenecks**  
Digital twin's performance



## Risk Assessment for Digital Twins

Express hazards based on parameters

→ Machine processable



Use the full potential



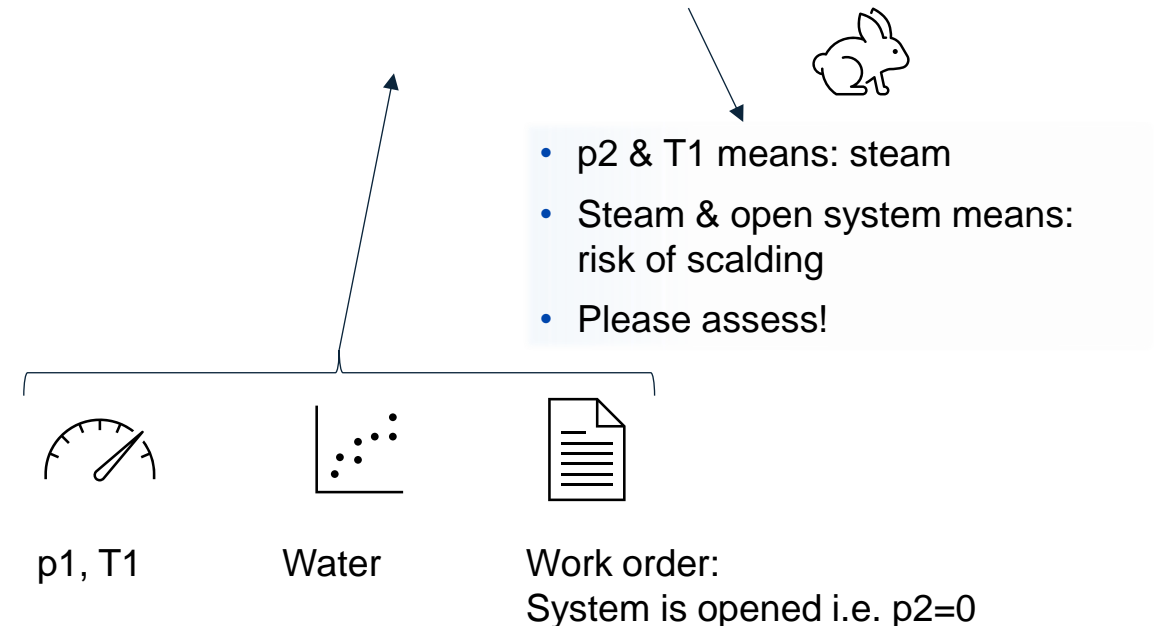
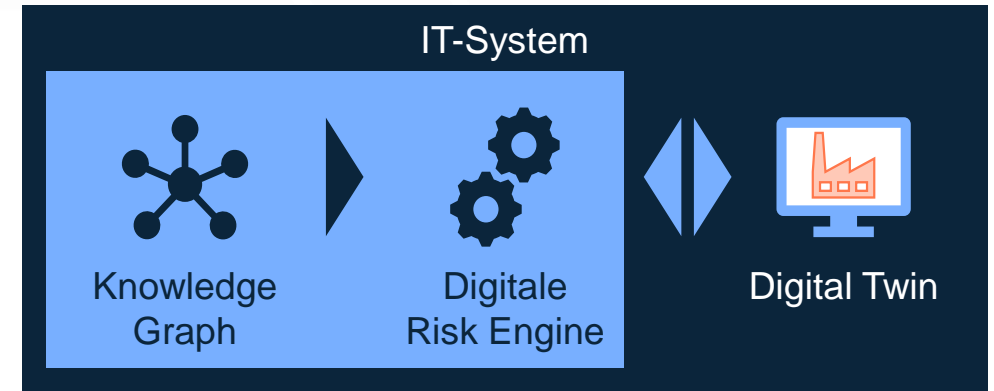
# Maintenance, Technology, Risk Management Hand in Hand - Example



## Maintenance on a valve:

- Boiler still hot, contains water
  - Low residual pressure was overlooked
  - LMRA → OK
  - Maintenance staff → hospital (scalded by steam)
  - Work had to be compensated by others
- **Longer unplanned maintenance time**
- **Liability event & damage > - 50 000 000 €**

→ Small cause,  
big (avoidable) effect

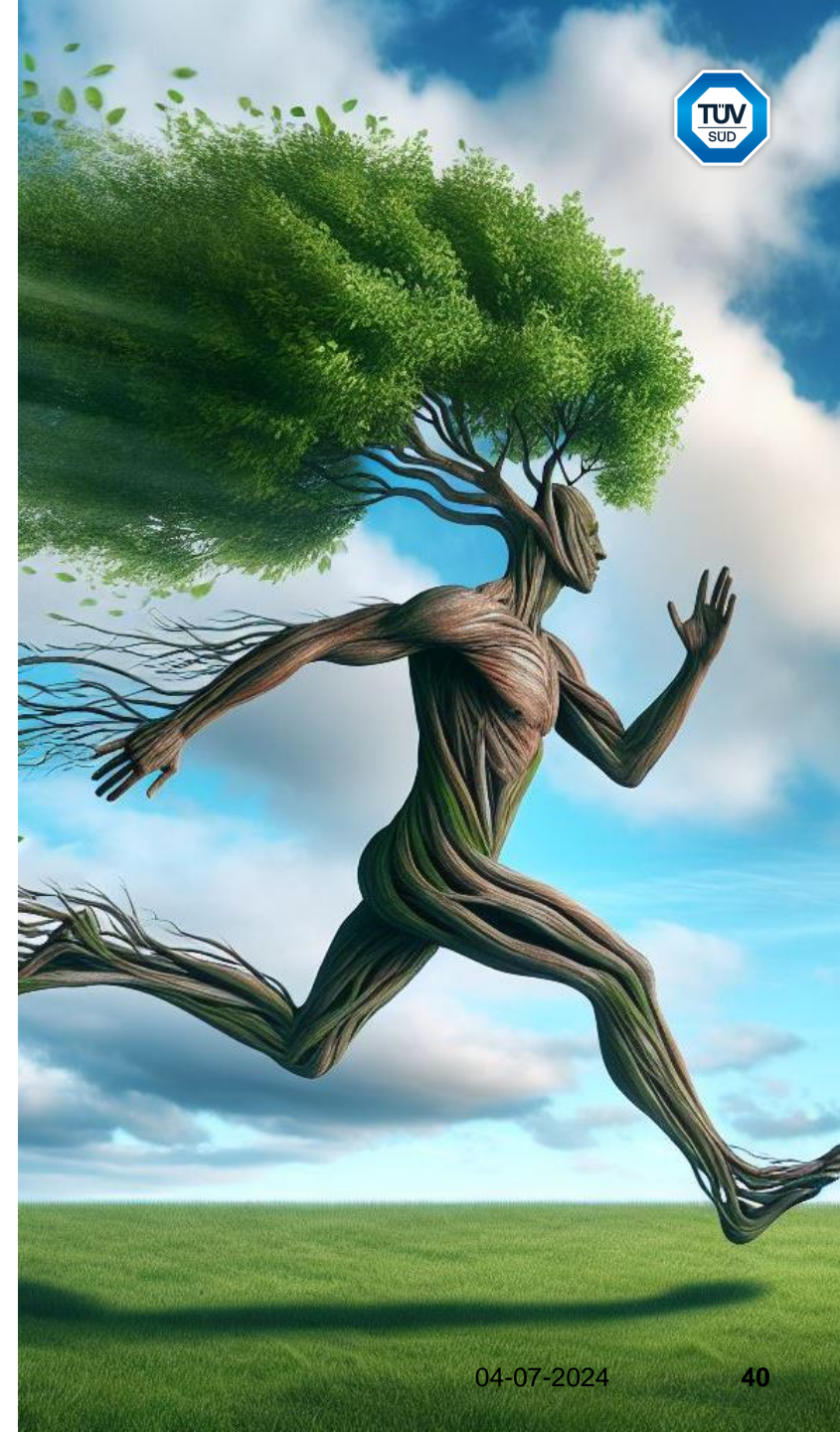


# Need for Verification and Validation

- Run time simulations and decision support helps to solve the upcoming challenges.
- But human **perception of risk is very subjective**, especially when it comes to new methods or technologies. **To do business**, customers must be **able to trust**.

	The tree is running.	The dog is running.
Information	$v = 15 \text{ km/h}$	
Assessment	$v \text{ \& \text{ "running" } =}$	✓

For V&V we need to know the **asset's properties** and **semantic description of information**.





# What else?

Information: The tree has yellow leaves.

Grammar



Information Assessment



The **relevance** of an information **depends on the context!**

What **depth of investigation** for V&V? Depends on the sector and requires **community alignment**.

# iaHAZOP: Digital Risk & Compliance Management Benefits



- **Time to market - 4x faster**  
Plant Modifications  
→ **Immediate update of risk assessment**
- **Up-time - up to 10%**  
Improved decision support and LMRA  
→ **Less incidents**
- **Efficiency - up to 200%**  
Use of resources incl. high qualified staff
- **Faster - 1.5x faster in MTTR etc.**  
Fewer events grow into incidents or accidents  
→ **Less liability events**



→ Transform from reactive to **predictive risk management**



*Jeff Bezos, Amazon: "Most of what slows things down is taking too long to make decisions at all scale levels."*



It's time for the next level...

...now, together!



### Contact:

**Michael Pfeifer**  
Smart Safety Lead Architect  
Certified SIRI-Assessor

E-mail:  
michael.pfeifer@tuvsud.com  
Phone:  
+49 89 5791-3329

**Alexander Kurdas**  
Digitalization Designer  
Machine Safety Engineer

E-mail:  
alexander.kurdas@tuvsud.com  
Phone:  
+49 89 5791-1005



### Follow us on:



[tuvsud.com](https://tuvsud.com)  
[info@tuvsud.com](mailto:info@tuvsud.com)  
[iahazop@tuvsud.com](mailto:iahazop@tuvsud.com)

# Agenda of Verification and Validation

- DTC Trustworthiness WG & Verification and Validation WG

Short intro about trustworthiness

Detlev

- Starting Point: Risk Analysis – important point

Jens

- TÜV SÜD – Digital Risk and Compliance Management

Michael

- **Intel – Semantic Data Verification and Validation**

**Marcel**

- Break

- DNV - Digital Trust by DNV

Ove

# Outlook for Verification, Validation and uncertainty Quantification WG

We plan **half day face to face workshop**  
in Reston Q1/DTC Quarterly  
on March 17<sup>th</sup> 2025

# Data-driven intelligence by digital twins

## – The Verification and Validation Task Group

---

- DTC Trustworthiness WG & Verification and Validation WG
  - Dr. Detlev Richter – TÜV SÜD Product Service GmbH
- Risk Analysis – Important points for digital twin based systems
  - Prof. Jens Lachenmaier – Ferdinand-Steinbeis-Institut
- TÜV SÜD – Digital Risk and Compliance Management
  - Michael Pfeifer – TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH
- Intel – Semantic Data Verification and Validation
  - Marcel Wagner - Intel
- DNV - Digital Trust by DNV
  - Ove Heitmann Hansen - Senior Principal Digital Trust DNV

Thanks a lot for your time