

Digital Twins: ***What are they and how do we use them?***

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Co-Founder & CEO





NATIONAL
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Sciences
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Foundational Research Gaps and Future Directions for Digital Twins

2024

Consensus Study Report

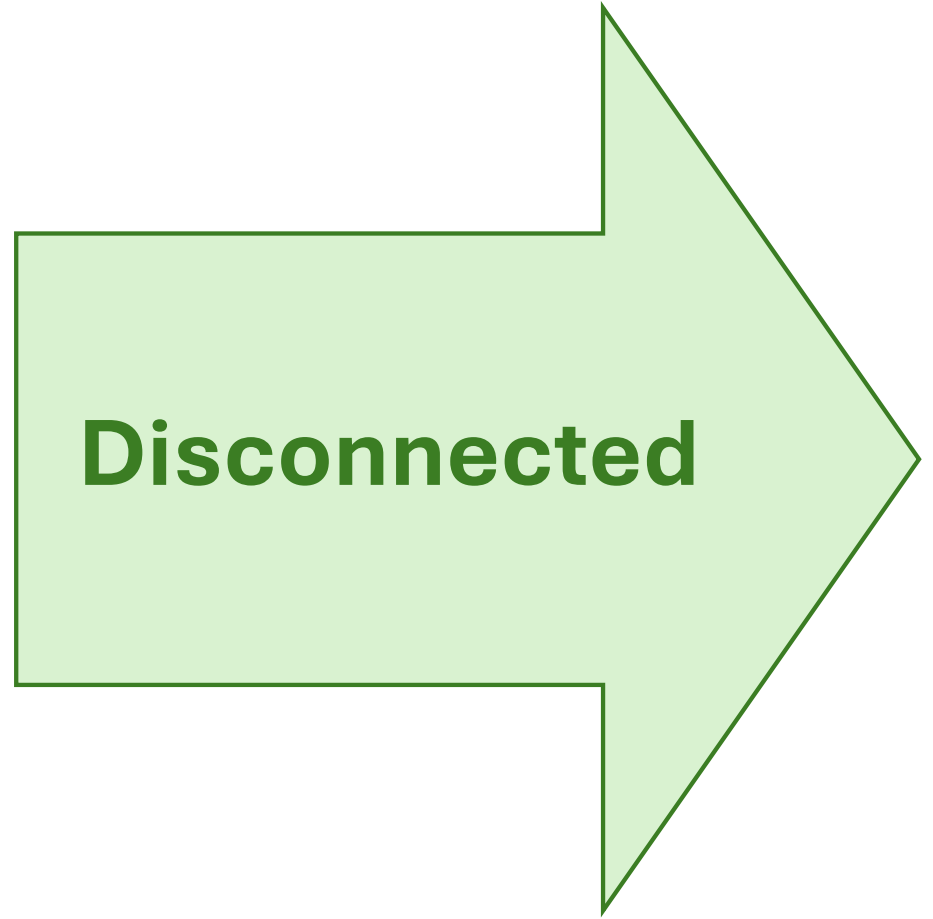
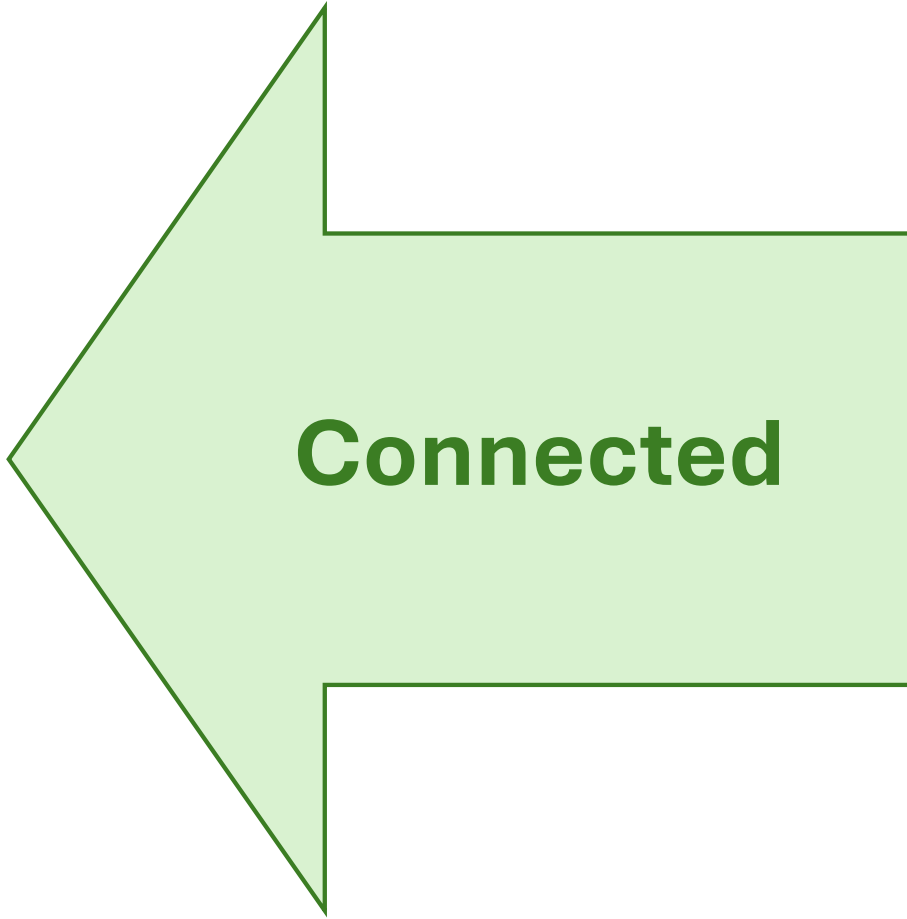
A digital twin is a set of virtual information constructs that mimics the structure, context, and behavior of a natural, engineered, or social system (or system-of-systems), is dynamically updated with data from its physical twin, has a predictive capability, and informs decisions that realize value. The bidirectional interaction between the virtual and the physical is central to the digital twin.

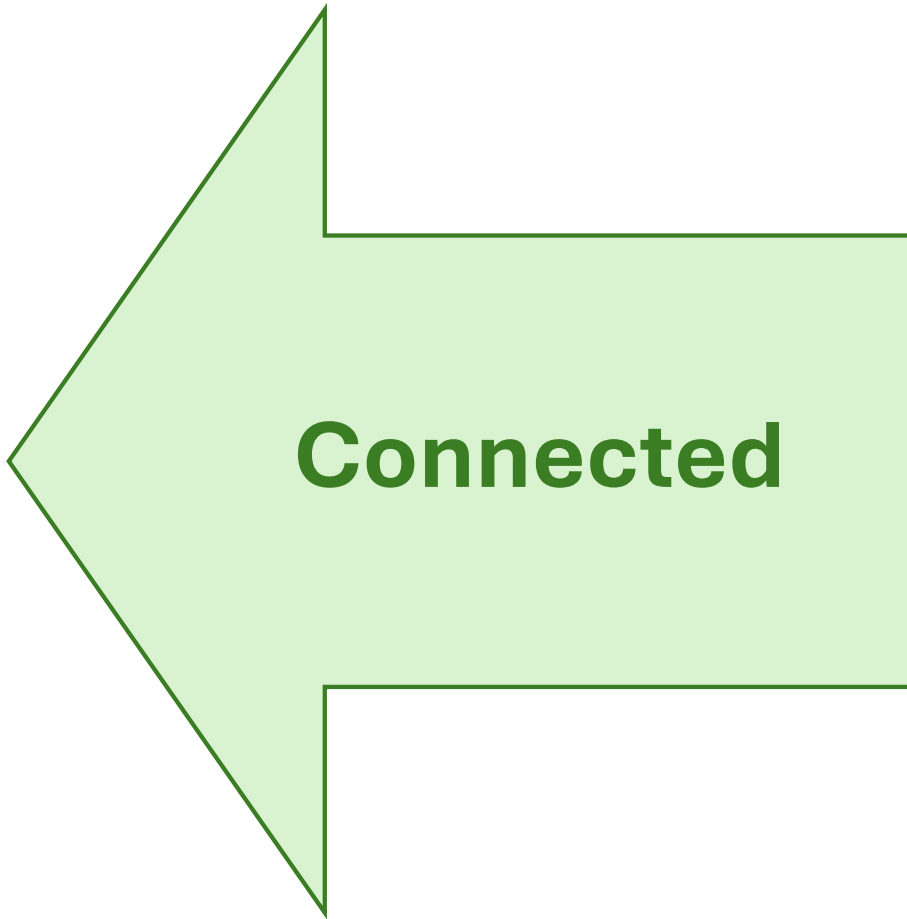
Foundational
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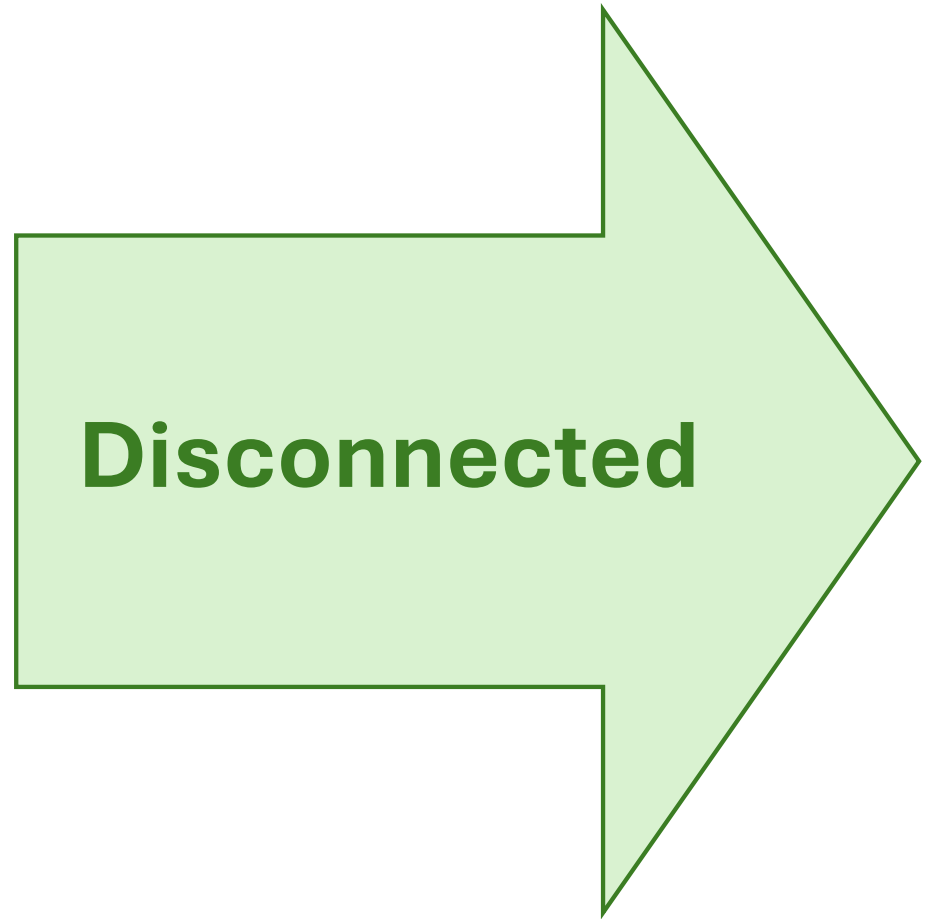
Consensus Study Report

*A digital twin is a set of **virtual** information constructs that **mimics** the structure, context, and behavior of a natural, engineered, or social system (or system-of-systems), is **dynamically updated** with data from its physical twin, has a **predictive capability**, and informs decisions that realize value. The **bidirectional interaction** between the virtual and the physical is central to the digital twin.*





More Data

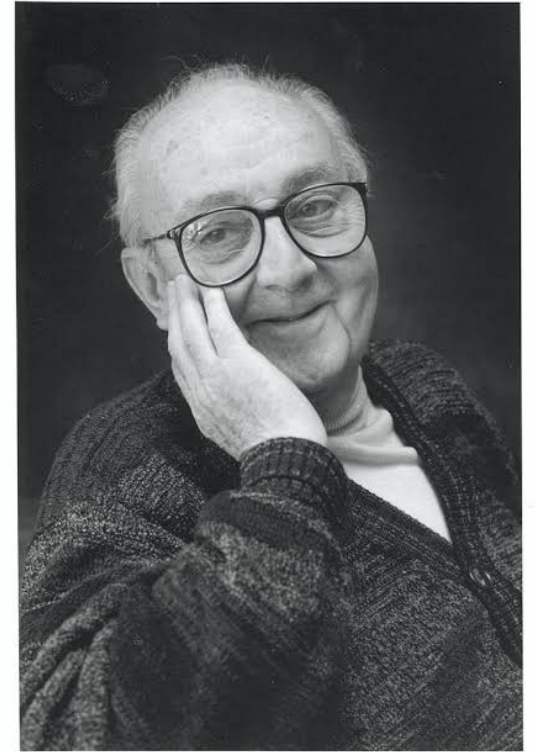


Less Data

What is a “model?”

“All models are wrong,
but some are useful.”

George Box



- A model is a physical, virtual, or mathematical representation of something in the real world.
- All models are simplifications (i.e., not the real thing).
- All models are designed for a purpose and to address a specific range of issues.
- The better question: How wrong can a model be to still remain useful?

The “Landscape” for the Supply Chain Domain

Time Horizon

Depth in Supply Chain



Time Horizon

Depth in Supply Chain



Time Horizon

Depth in Supply Chain

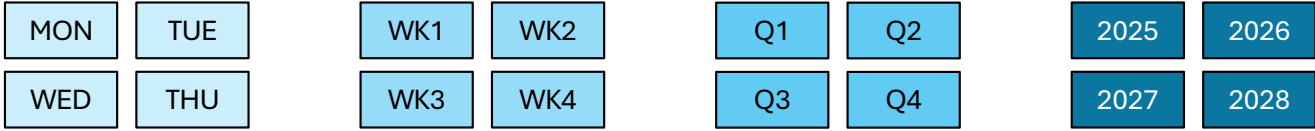


Time Horizon

Depth in Supply Chain



Time Horizon



DAYS

WEEKS

QUARTERS

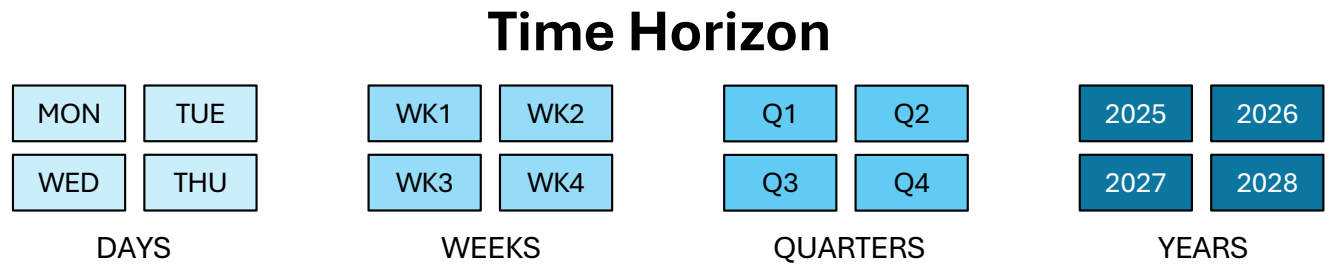
YEARS



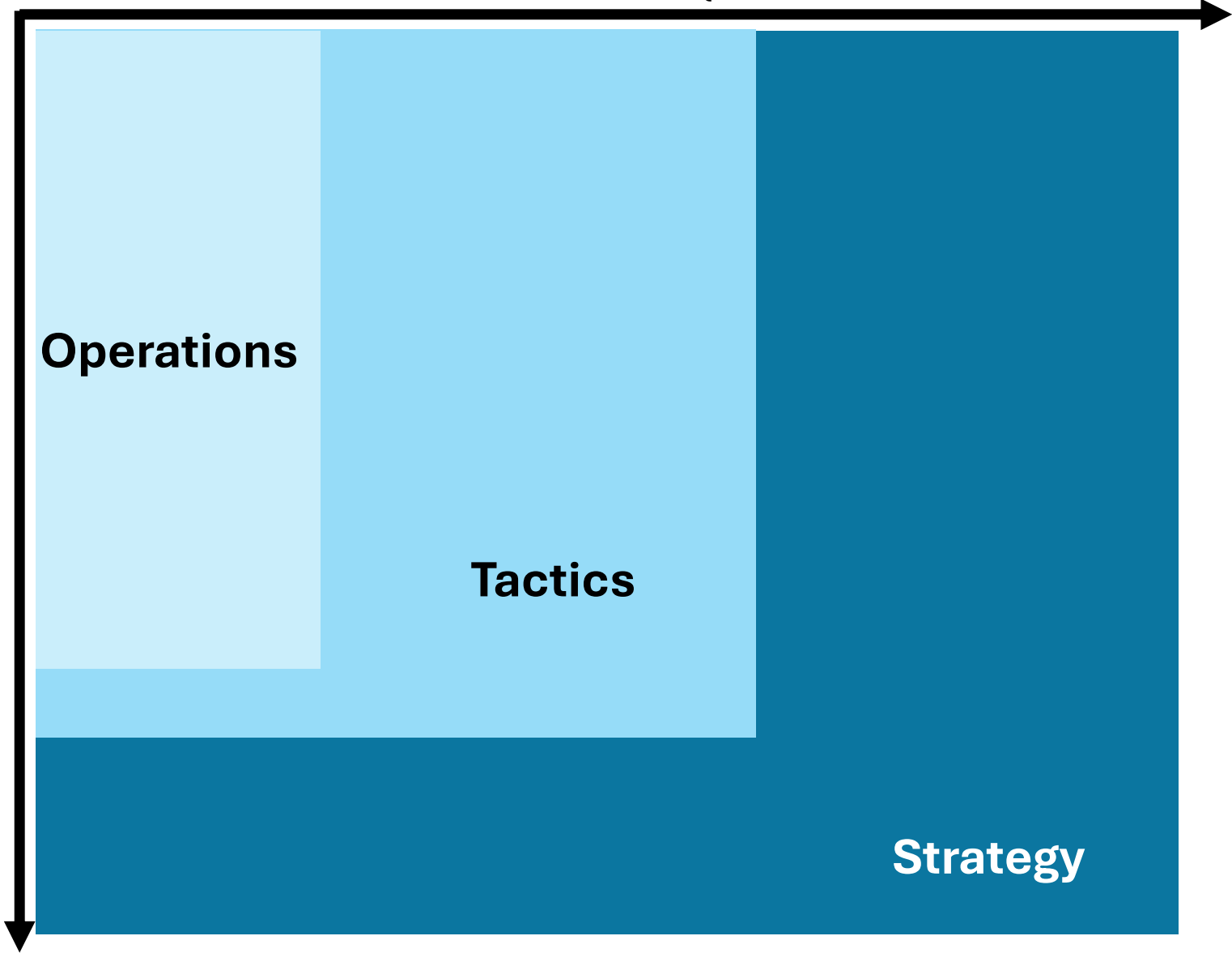
Depth in Supply Chain



S-T-O Timeframes

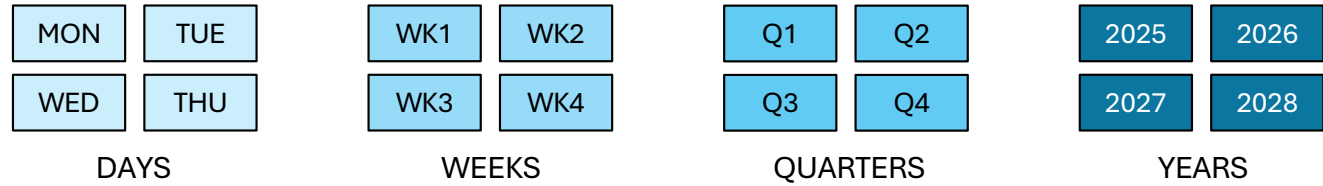


Depth in Supply Chain

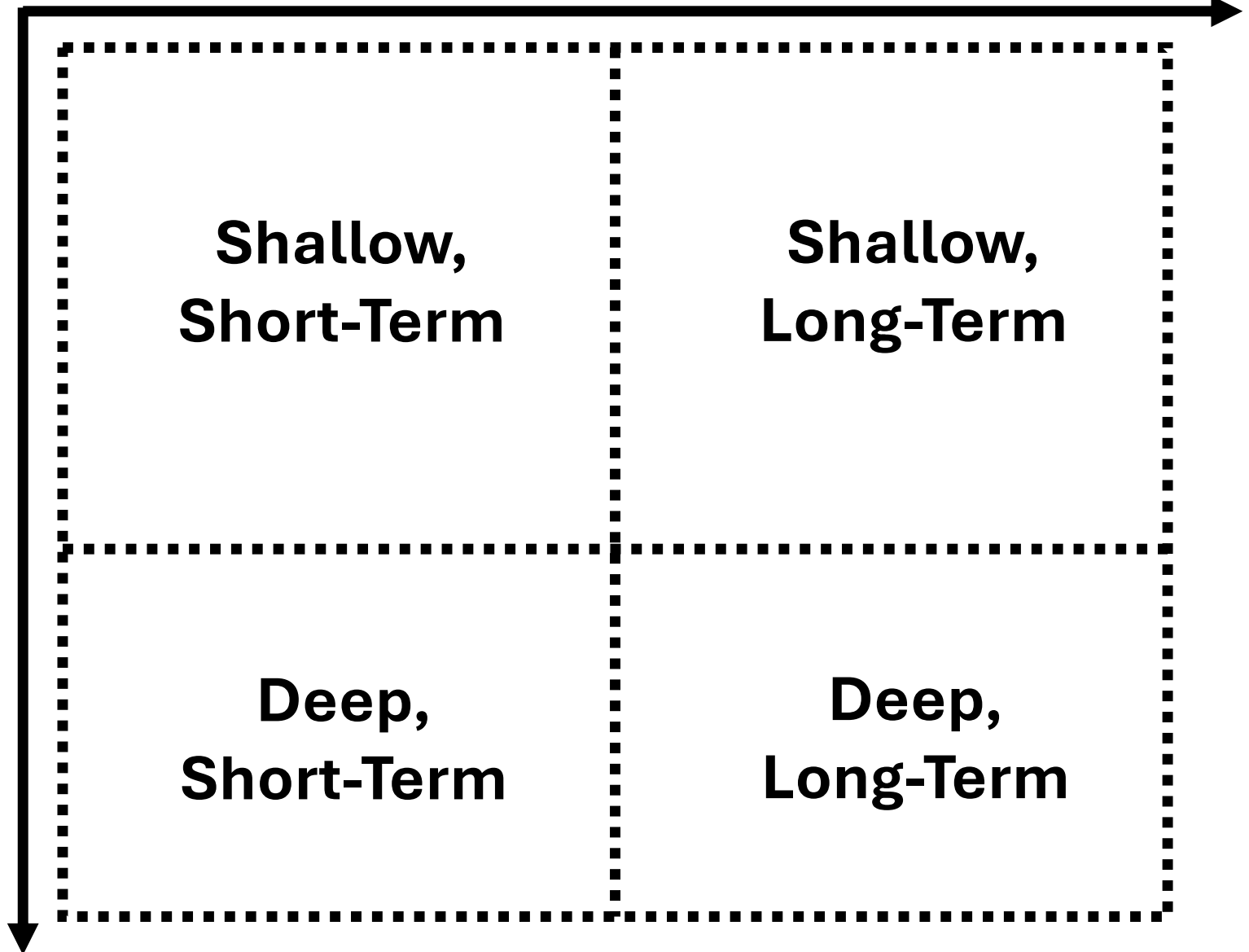


Major Quadrants

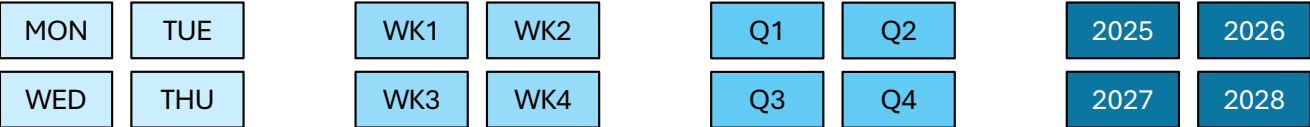
Time Horizon



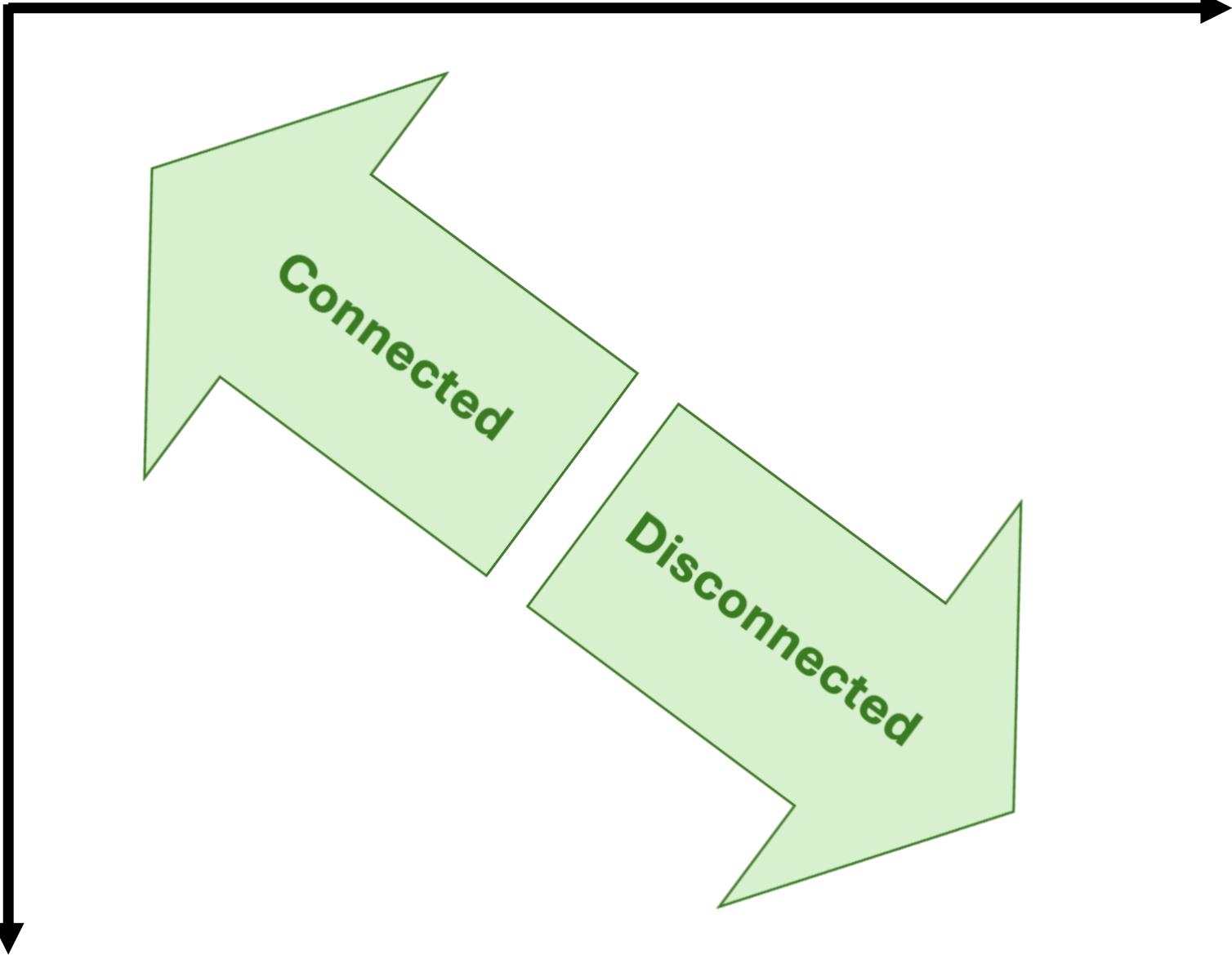
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Time Horizon



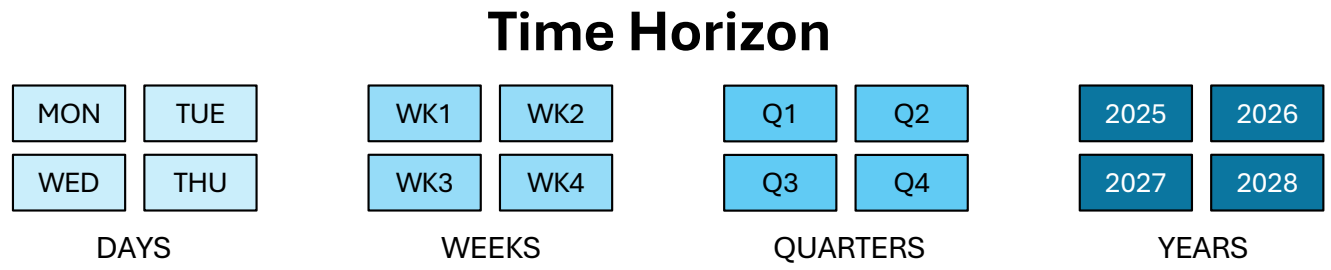
DAYS WEEKS QUARTERS YEARS



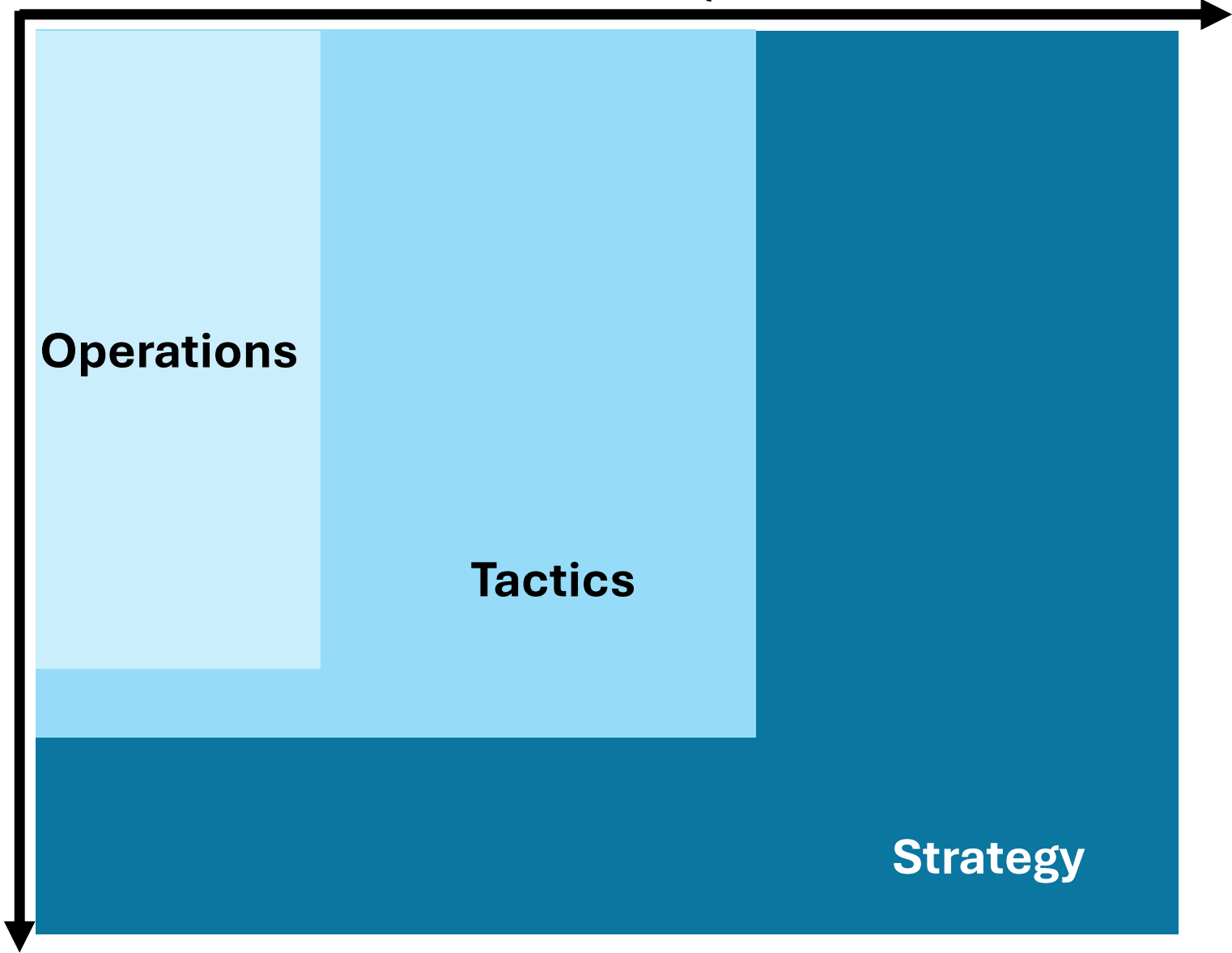
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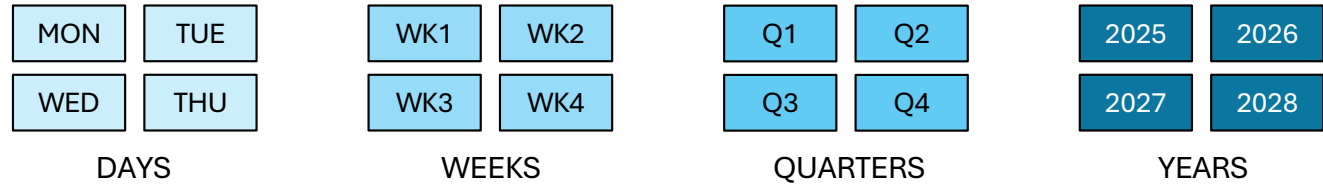


Depth in Supply Chain

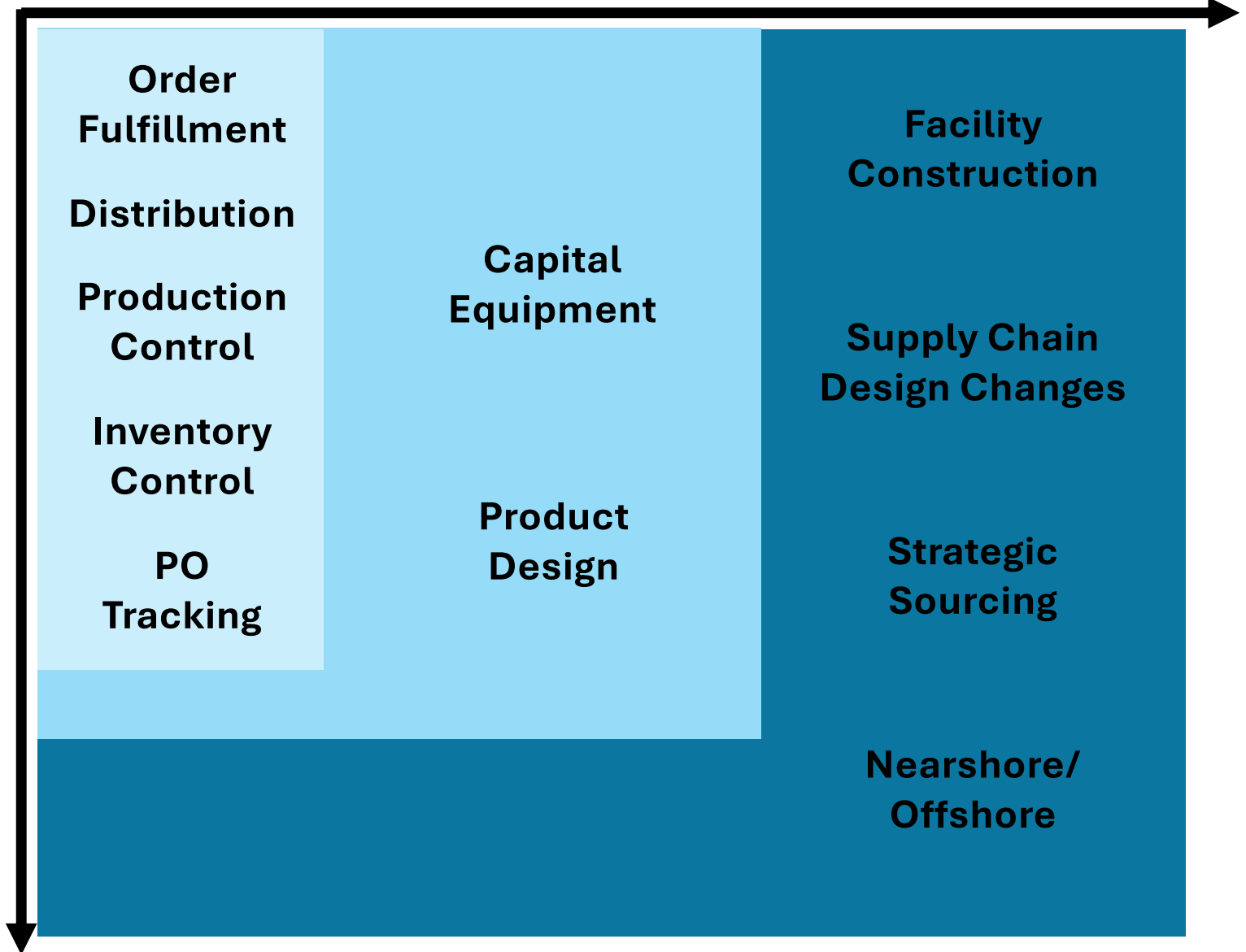


Types of Problems

Time Horizon

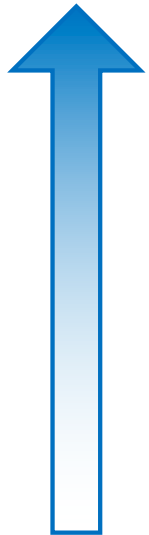


Depth in Supply Chain



3 Main Classes of Models

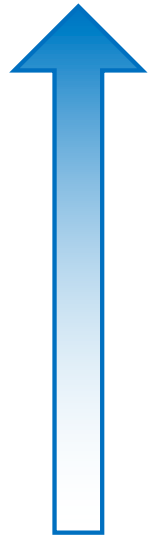
**High
Fidelity**



**Low
Fidelity**

3 Main Classes of Models

**High
Fidelity**



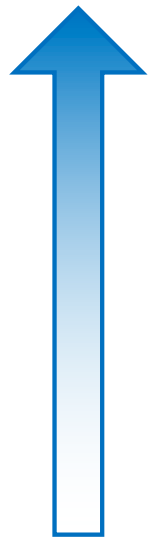
**Low
Fidelity**

Ad Hoc
(Free Form)

No consistent methodology or approach. “Quality” of model varies greatly by developer and situation.

3 Main Classes of Models

High Fidelity

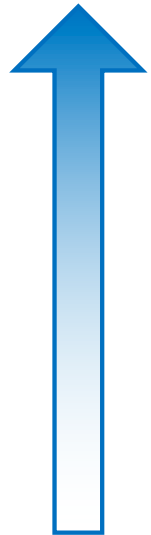


Low Fidelity

<i>Analytical</i> (Mathematical)	Equations (e.g., trends, correlations) are used to calculate projections. Focuses on data and statistics.
<i>Ad Hoc</i> (Free Form)	No consistent methodology or approach. “Quality” of model varies greatly by developer and situation.

3 Main Classes of Models


High Fidelity




Low Fidelity

<i>Operational</i> (Activity-Based)	Models the execution of processes and activities to generate projections. Focuses on structure and connections.
<i>Analytical</i> (Mathematical)	Equations (e.g., trends, correlations) are used to calculate projections. Focuses on data and statistics.
<i>Ad Hoc</i> (Free Form)	No consistent methodology or approach. "Quality" of model varies greatly by developer and situation.

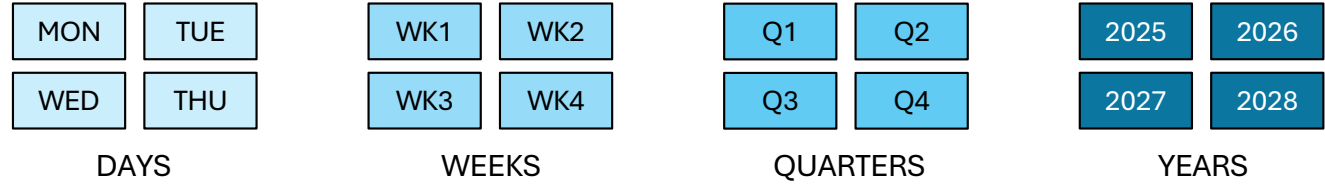
General Description

<p>High Fidelity</p>  <p>Low Fidelity</p>	<p>Operational (Activity-Based, Simulations)</p>	<p>Agent-Based, System Dynamics</p>	<p>Focuses on structure/policies of “system” and not data; incorporates feedback and adaptations over time</p>
		<p>Discrete Event Simulations</p>	<p>Captures operational activities; links activities to understand overall performance; requires detailed data</p>
	<p>Analytical (Mathematical, Calculations)</p>	<p>Network Models</p>	<p>Elements are network nodes; various methods for how work flows through nodes; LP; optimal path</p>
		<p>Parametric Models</p>	<p>Makes projections by fitting curves to historical data; relies heavily on lots of “clean” data for accurate curve</p>
	<p>Ad Hoc (Free Form, Unstructured)</p>	<p>Spreadsheets</p>	<p>Adds some structure to estimation; build-up approach; factored approach; most common approach</p>
		<p>Best Guess</p>	<p>Projections based on analogous efforts; unstructured; relies on instinct or “gut feeling;” back of napkin</p>

		Benefits		Disadvantages	
High Fidelity  Low Fidelity	Operational (Activity-Based, Simulations)	Agent-Based, System Dynamics	Captures feedback loops; relates cause to effect	Aggregate approach; not for detailed problems	
		Discrete Event Simulations	Captures details of activities; relates cause to effect	Lacks feedback among variables	
	Analytical (Mathematical, Calculations)	Network Models	Excellent for understanding relations among activities	Cumbersome when used for high-level problems	
		Parametric Models	Well-accepted; many tools available	Data dependent; assumes future will be same as past	
	Ad Hoc (Free Form, Unstructured)	Spreadsheets	Little training required; easy to understand	Applies to unique problem; dependent on model builder	
		Best Guess	Easiest and quickest to use	Typically inaccurate; often difficult to defend	

Classes of Models

Time Horizon

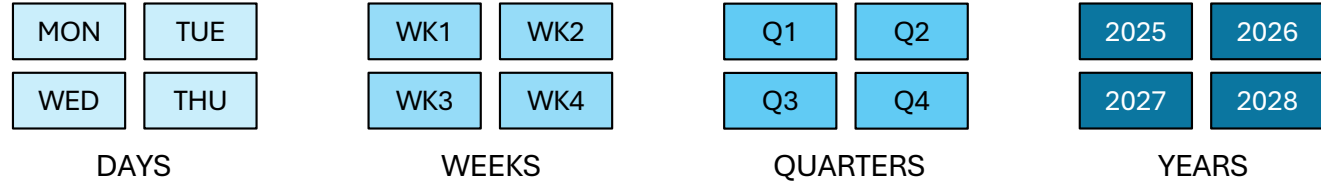


Depth in Supply Chain

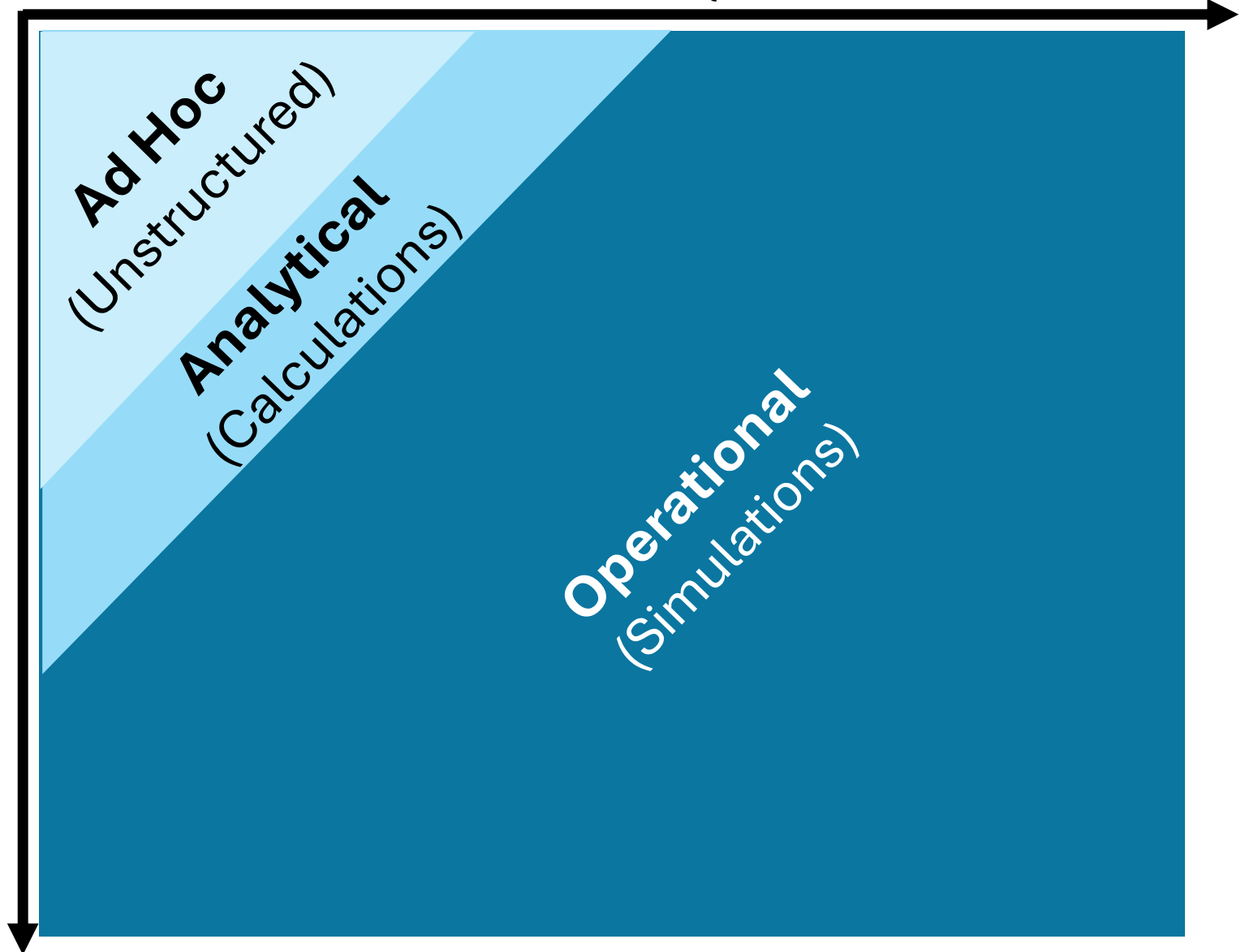


Classes of Models

Time Horizon

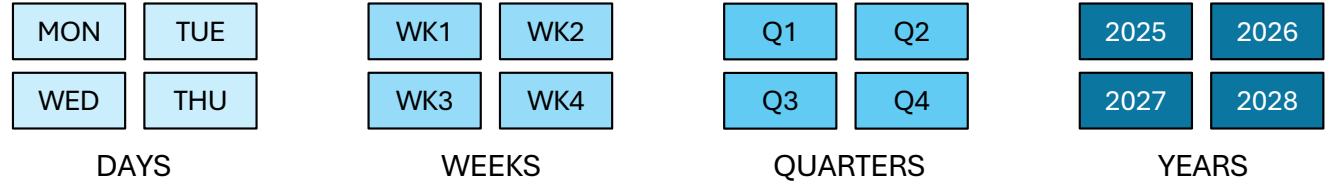


Depth in Supply Chain



Types of Digital Twins

Time Horizon

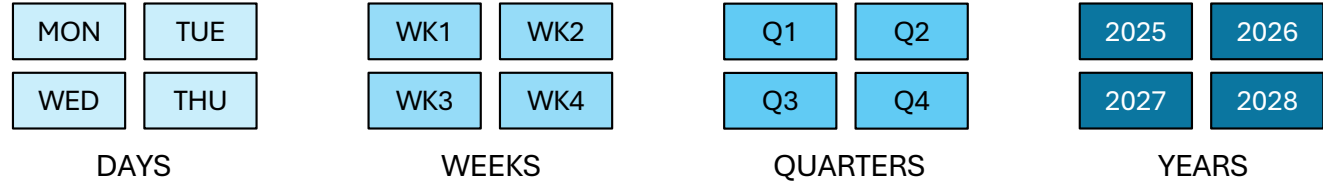


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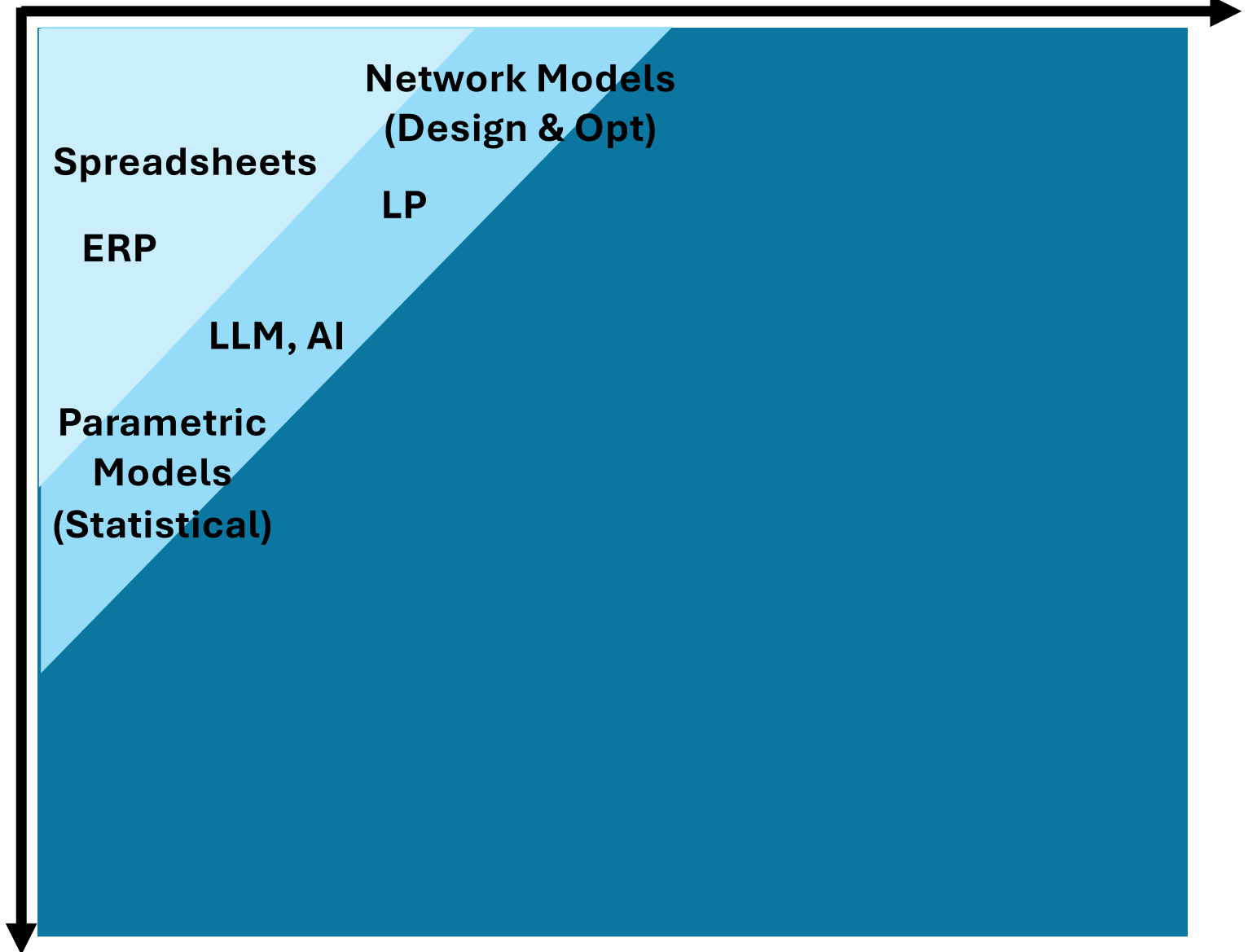


Types of Digital Twins

Time Horizon

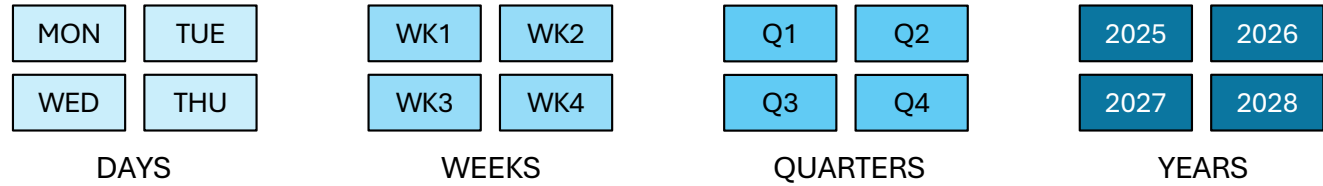


Depth in Supply Chain

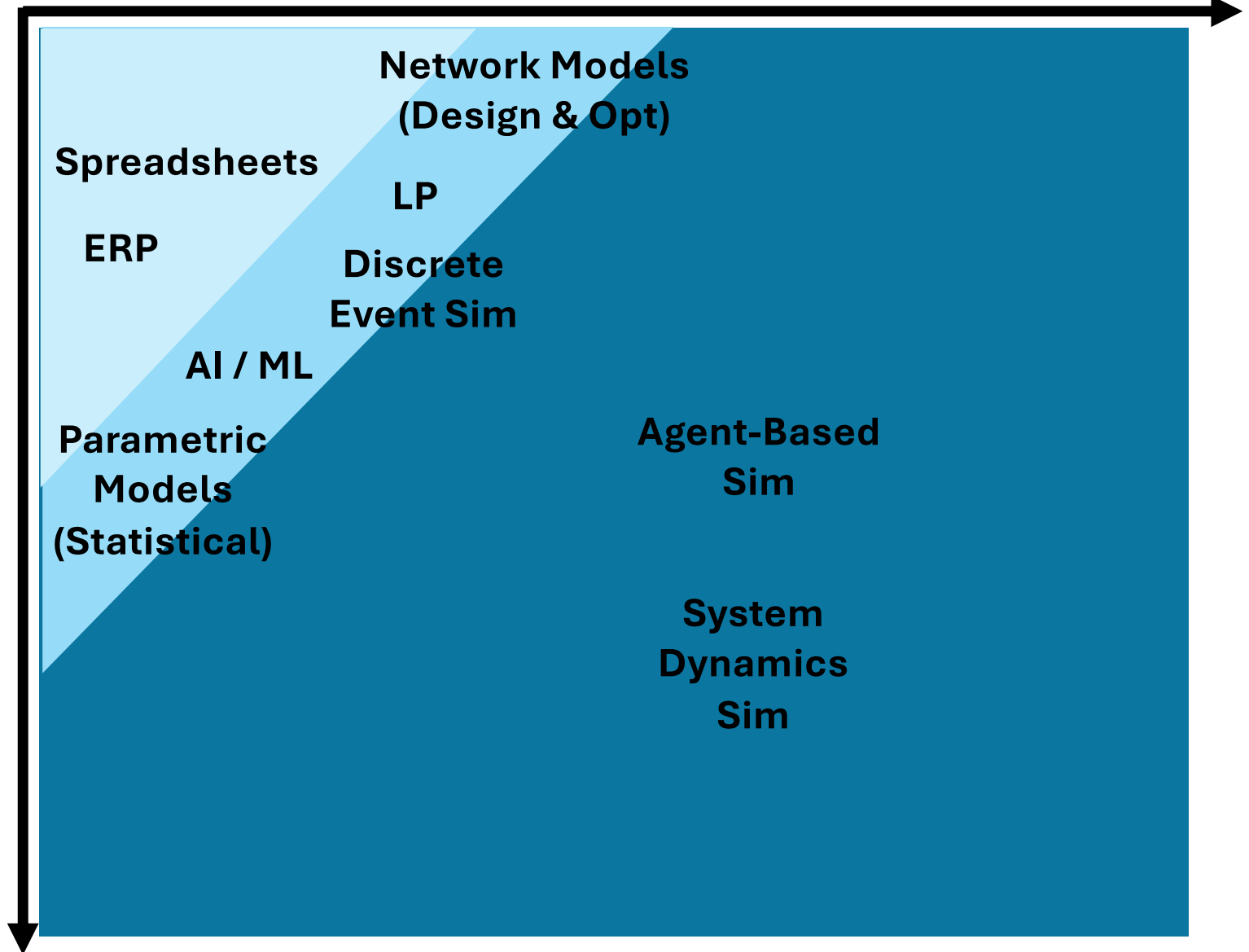


Types of Digital Twins

Time Horizon



Depth in Supply Chain



The Key:

Don't focus on specific vendor tools. Focus on using the right technology or approach for the problem you're trying to solve.