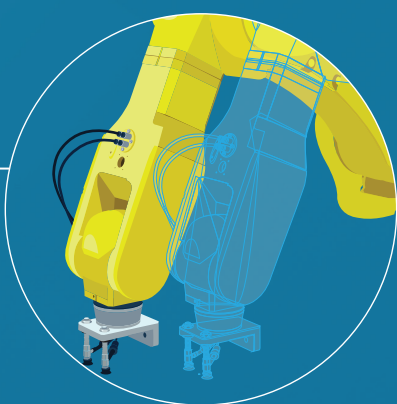


A Digital Twin is a **virtual representation** of a corresponding **physical product**



Digital Twins are a

## TOP 10

technology in **2017**<sup>1</sup> and for good reason:

They can help with a wide variety of engineering tasks:

- 1 Conceptual Development**  
Will this product work if I build it?
- 2 Virtual Commissioning**  
How can we ensure a fast, successful system integration?
- 3 Online Diagnostics**  
Can we detect failures before they become serious?
- 4 Smarter Designs**  
Can we predict better maintenance schedules, or replace physical sensors with virtual ones?

There are different ways to create a **Digital Twin**:

### Data-Driven

Sensors provide large amounts of performance data that are used for predictive models.

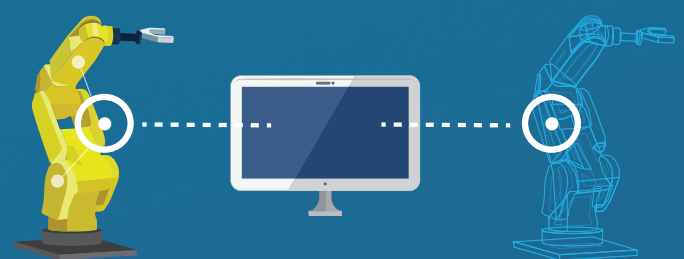
- The Digital Twin is created after the product is operating.
- Sensor-based data makes it hard for accurate extrapolations outside of common operating conditions.

### Model-Driven

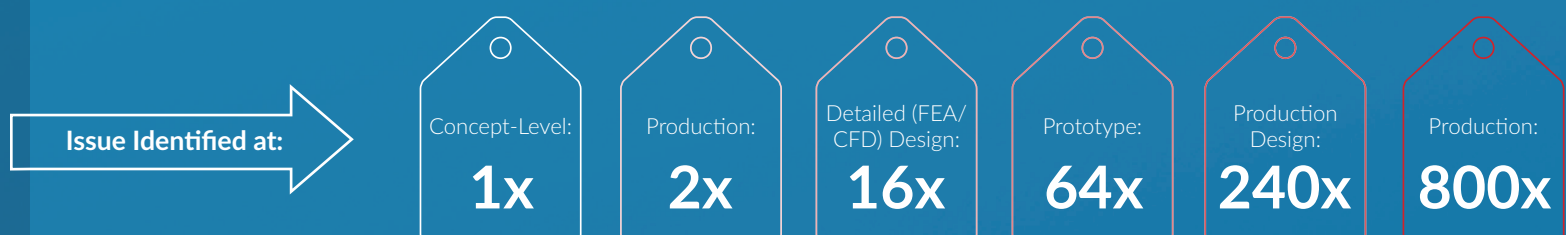
System-level models use math and physics-based software to simulate product performance.

- The Digital Twin is created alongside product development, adding insight early on.
- A high-fidelity model uses accurate physics to predict a wider range of product performance.

Either type of Digital Twin can be used independently or combined together.



The **cost** of finding design **flaws late** can be **extremely expensive**<sup>2</sup>



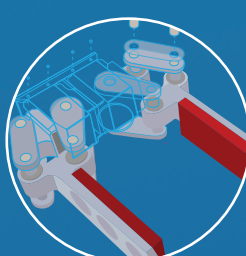
## Using model-driven Digital Twins

can significantly reduce the risk of developing new, innovative products

They can answer design feasibility questions long before prototyping.



They're essential for "virtual commissioning" – identifying system integration issues before the controllers and hardware are ever connected.



Investing 5-10% more budget into early design work can **reduce overall project cost** overruns by<sup>2</sup>

**50-100%**