

## **DPP4.0 – The Digital Product Passport for Industry 4.0**

SPS 2023 November 14, 2023

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Dieter Wegener | VP Siemens AG & ZVEI-Speaker "Industrie 4.0"





## **Eco Design-Regulation ESPR and DPP**

2

**ZVEI-Concept DPP4.0 and Live Demo** 

3

**ZVEI-Show Case "CO2@Control Cabinet"** 

4

**DPP-Standardisation at CEN / CENELEC** 

5

DPP4.0-use cases: (1) ECLASS, (2) GenAl

## **EU Digital Product Passport (DPP)**

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### 30th March 2022:

EC publishes proposal for a **Ecodesign for Sustainable Product Regulation (ESPR) COM(2022) 142 final** 

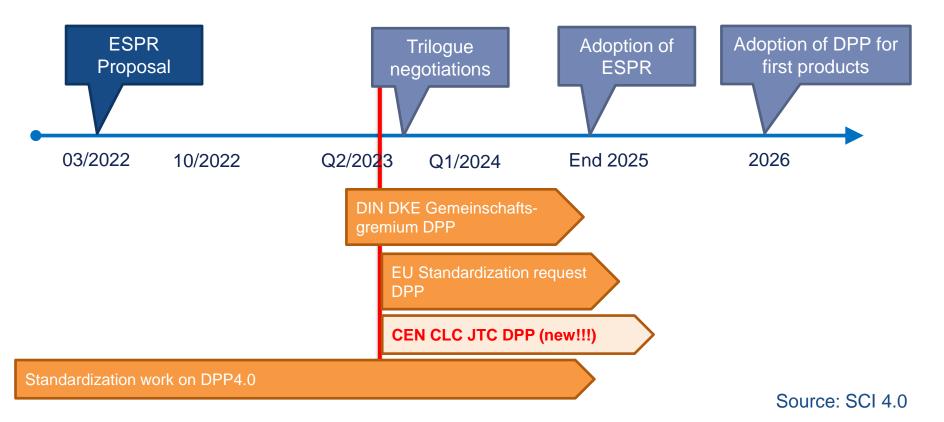


Requirements for DPP
Standardization Request on DPP announced



## Overall Timeline DPP Regulation and Standardization: Regulatory – Research – Standardization





## Letter of six Associations to mobilize four German Ministers to argue against Major Roadblocks on DPP4.0









**Eco Design-Regulation ESPR and DPP** 



**ZVEI-Concept DPP4.0 and Live Demo** 



**ZVEI-Show Case "CO2@Control Cabinet"** 



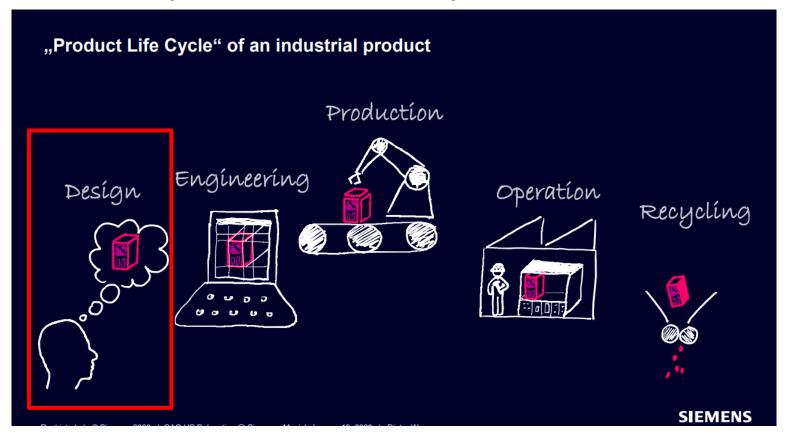
**DPP-Standardisation at CEN / CENELEC** 



DPP4.0-use cases: (1) ECLASS, (2) GenAl

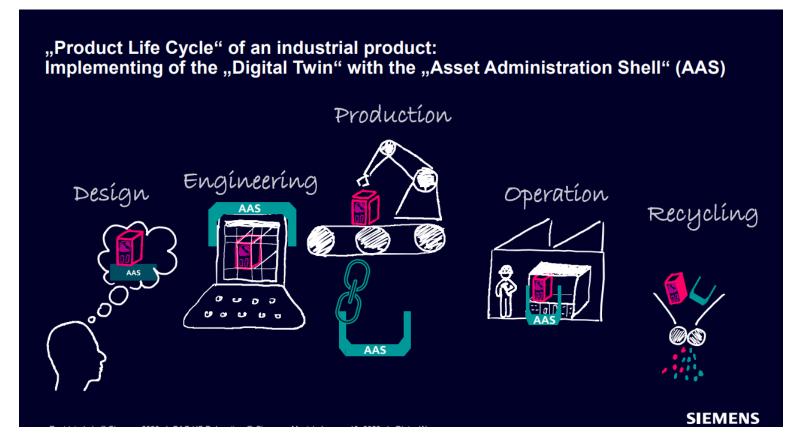
# Eco-Design must start in the Design phase – 80% of the requirements have to be implemented here!





## DPP4.0-concept is based on AAS and enables Eco-Design-Approach with Digital Twin along the product lifecycle





## **ZVEI-Concept** "DPP4.0"



Digital Product Passport 4.0

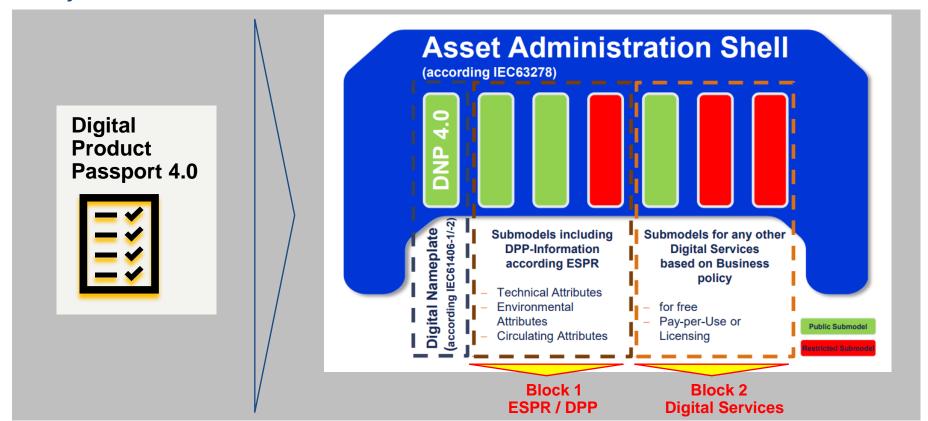


DPP4.0 will be enabling any Producer / Manufacturer worldwide

- (1) to fulfill ESPR/DPP-requirements
- (2) to deliver Digital Services
- to any Stakeholder in the Market

# DPP4.0 will be enabling any Producer / Manufacturer worldwide (1) to fulfill ESPR/DPP-requirements and (2) to deliver Digital Services to any Stakeholder in the Market

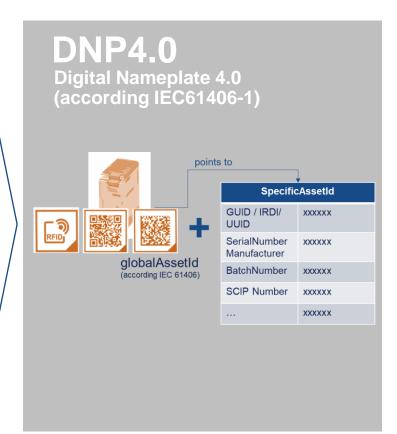


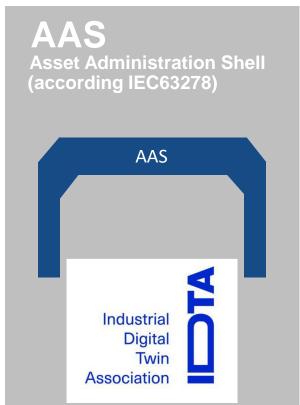


## **ZVEI-Concept** "DPP4.0" based on two new IEC-standards









## **Live Demo: Example Siemens**







Article-ID: 60001470, Date: 13.05.2022

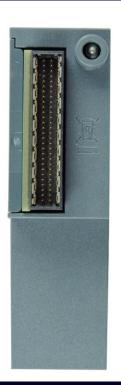




## Example SIEMENS – first serial product (Oct. 2022)













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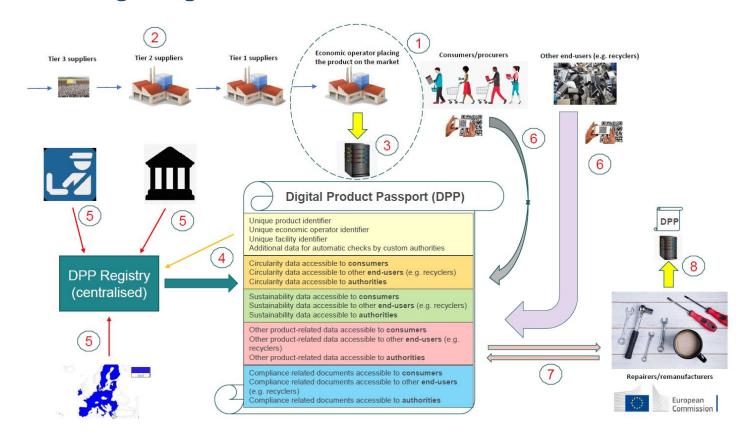
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## **Eco Design-Regulation ESPR and DPP**

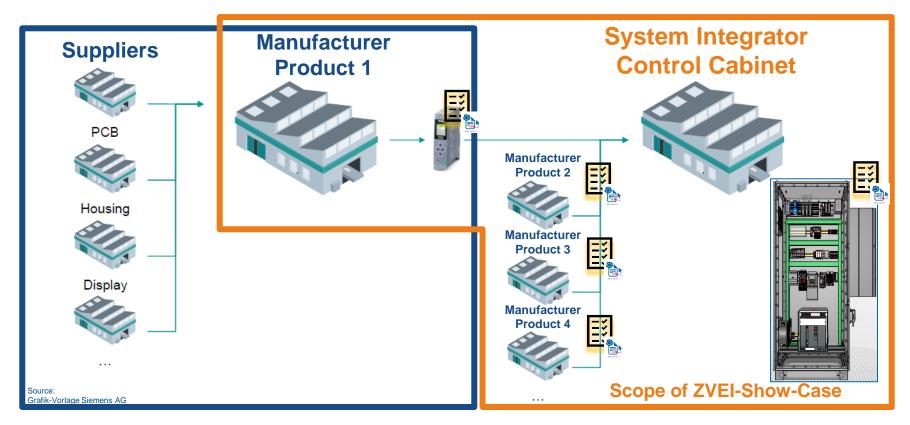




## ZVEI-Show-Case "CO2@Control Cabinet" based on DPP4.0

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Scope of the Show-Case: From Manufacturer to System Integrator

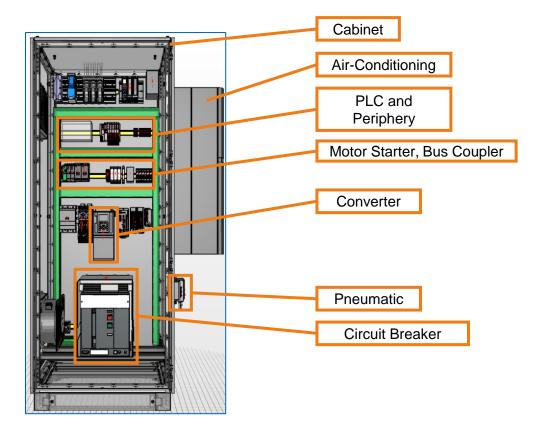


## **ZVEI-Show-Case "CO2@Control Cabinet" based on DPP4.0**



**Demonstrator: Control Cabinet** 





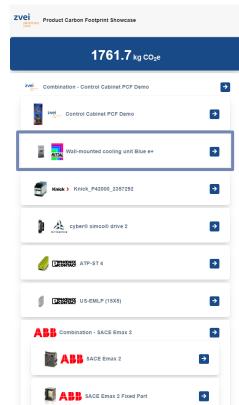
## ZVEI-Show-Case "CO2@Control Cabinet" based on DPP4.0



Demonstration Hannover Fair (May 2022) and SPS Fair (November 2022)







Demonstration on Digital-Summit 2022





ZVEI e. V. Verband der Elektro- und Digitalindustrie



#### ZVEI-PRESSEINFORMATION

Nr. 92/2022

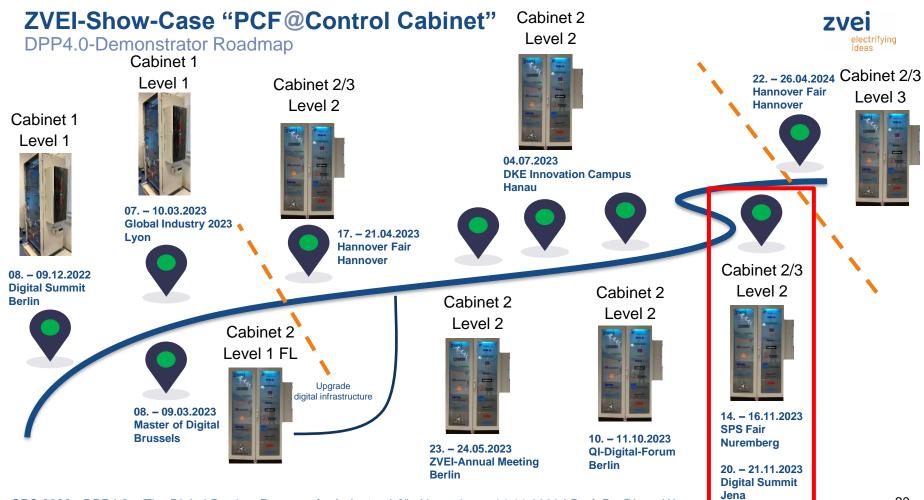
Digital-Gipfel: ZVEI stellt Bundeskanzler Scholz PCF@Control Cabinet vor

- Industrie 4.0-Anwendung erfasst Product Carbon Footprint
- . Transparenz für Nachhaltigkeit und Resilienz in der Lieferkette

Frankfurt, 9.12.2022 – Mit dem ZVEI-Show-Case PCF@Control Cabinet zeigt der Verband der Elektro- und Digitalindustrie auf dem Digital-Gipfel von BMWK und BMDV, wie Innovationen einen substanziellen Beitrag leisten auf dem Weg zu einer klimaneutralen Industriegesellschaft. Gunther Koschnick, ZVEI-Bereichsleiter Industrie:

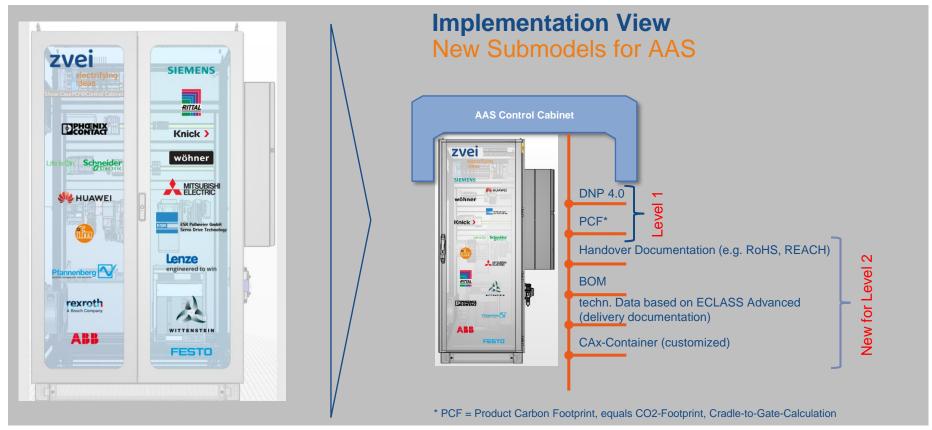
"Der Show-Case verdeutlicht eindrucksvoll, wie mit Hilfe von Digitalisierung und Vernetzung Daten erhoben und Transparenz über die gesamte Lieferkette geschäffen werden können. Der Product Carbon Footprint (CO<sub>2</sub>-Fußabdruck) des gezeigten Schaltschranks kann durch Einbezug der zur Verfügung gestellten PCF-Informationen aller verbauten einzelnen Komponenten im Schaltschrank automatisiert berechnet werden. Möglich wird dies durch den Digitalen Produktpass (DPP4.0) basierend auf der sogenannten Asset Administration Shell (AAS) und dem Digitalen Typenschild, über den Daten firmenübergreifend ausgetauscht werden. Durch diese Industrie 4.0-Anwendungen können wir exemplarisch veranschaulichen, wie viel CO<sub>2</sub> für die Herstellung eines komplexen, aus vielen Zulieferkomponenten bestehenden Produkts angefallen ist."

Beim ZVEI-Show-Case engagieren sich 14 Unternehmen interdisziplinär und zeigen unternehmensübergreifend, wie regulatorische, rechtliche, wirtschaftliche und technische Anforderungen erfüllt werden können: Siemens, Huawei, Wöhner, Knick Elektronische Messgeräte, Schneider Electric, ifm, Mitsubishi Electric, Rittal, Wittenstein, Phoenix Contact, Pfannenberg, ABB, Festo, ESR Pollmeier.



Digital Twin Level 2 (SPS 2023)





Digital Twin Level 2 (SPS 2023)

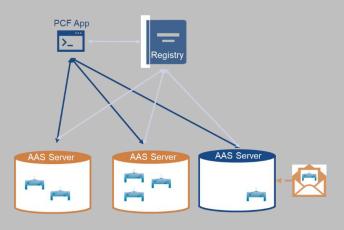




## **Implementation View**

## Data sovereignty

- Central registry into which identifying information is transferred
- Distributed data storage for product and sustainability data



Digital Twin Level 2 (SPS 2023)

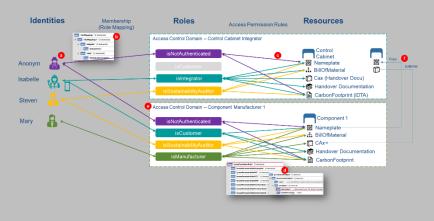




## **Implementation View**

Access rights

- Roles and permissions are maintained by the vendor
- Selective access rights with reusable rule sets
- Public access to publicly available information required by the DPP







## **Eco Design-Regulation ESPR and DPP**

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**DPP-Standardisation at CEN / CENELEC** 

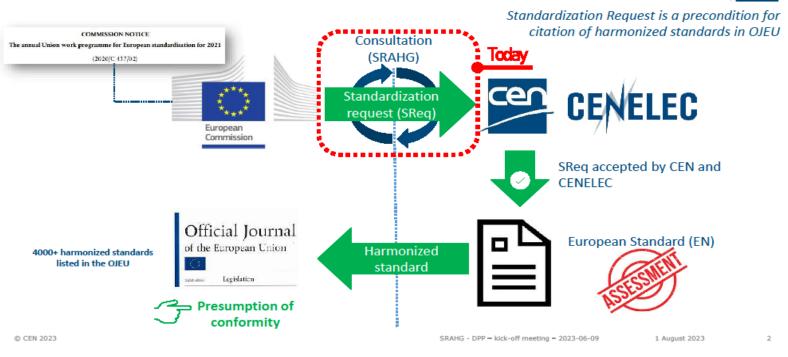
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DPP4.0-use cases: (1) ECLASS, (2) GenAl



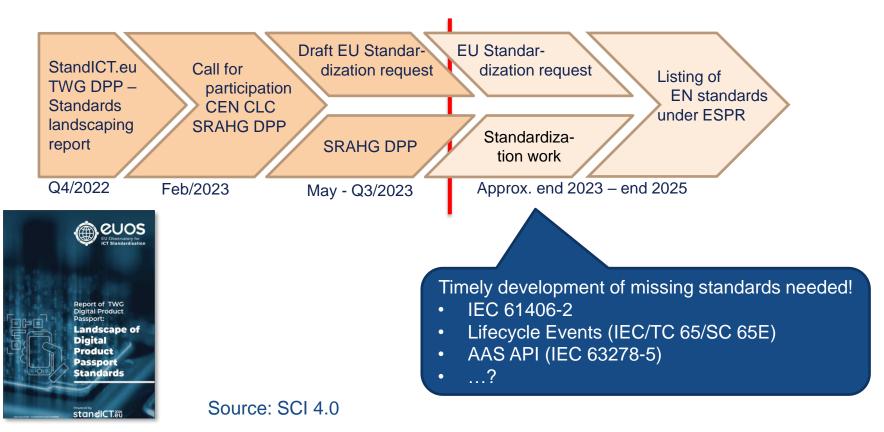
## EU product harmonization - Workflow











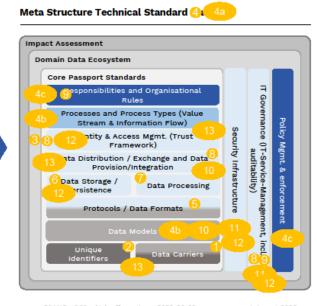


# META Structure as agreed within CEN CENELEC SRAHG Group



#### **ESPR Requirements**

- Data carriers (1) and unique identifiers (2)
- Access rights management (3)
- Interoperability (technical, semantic, organisation) (4a,b,c), including data exchange protocols and formats (5)
- Data storage (6)
- Data processing (introduction, modification, update) (7)
- Data authentication (8), reliability (9), and integrity (10)
- 7. Data security (11) and privacy (12)
- 8. Links between physical product and digital representation, look-up mechanism (13)

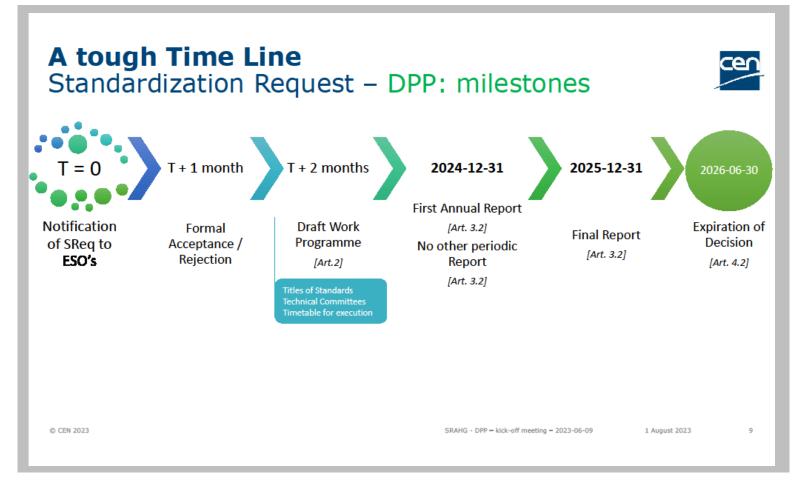


SRAHG - DPP = kick-off meeting = 2023-06-09

1 August 2023

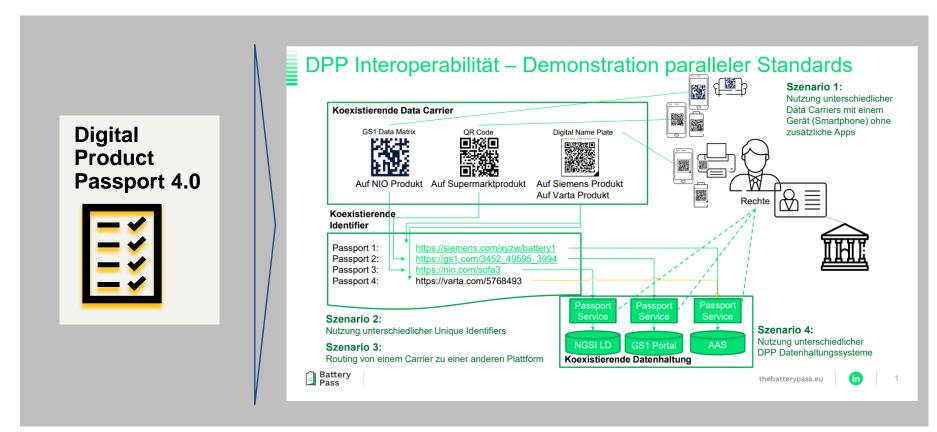
© CEN 2023





# Next step will be a demonstration of DPP4.0's interoperability with co-existing Data Carriers / Identifiers and Data Systems









**Eco Design-Regulation ESPR and DPP** 



**ZVEI-Concept DPP4.0 and Live Demo** 



**ZVEI-Show Case "CO2@Control Cabinet"** 



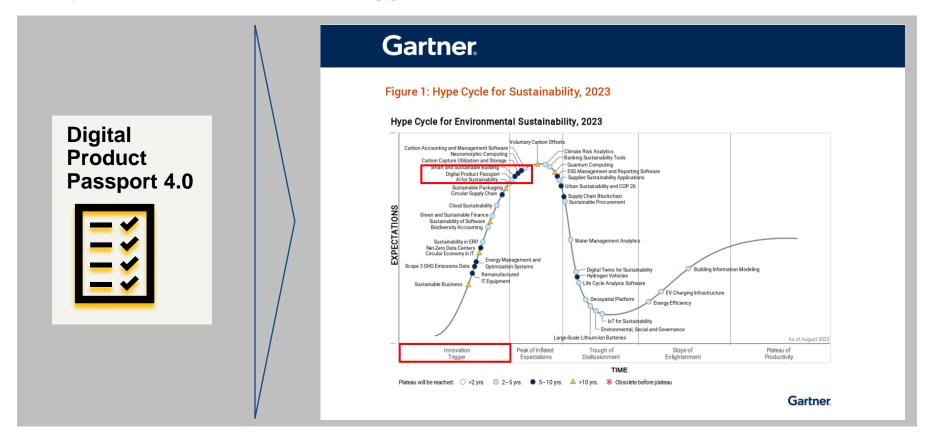
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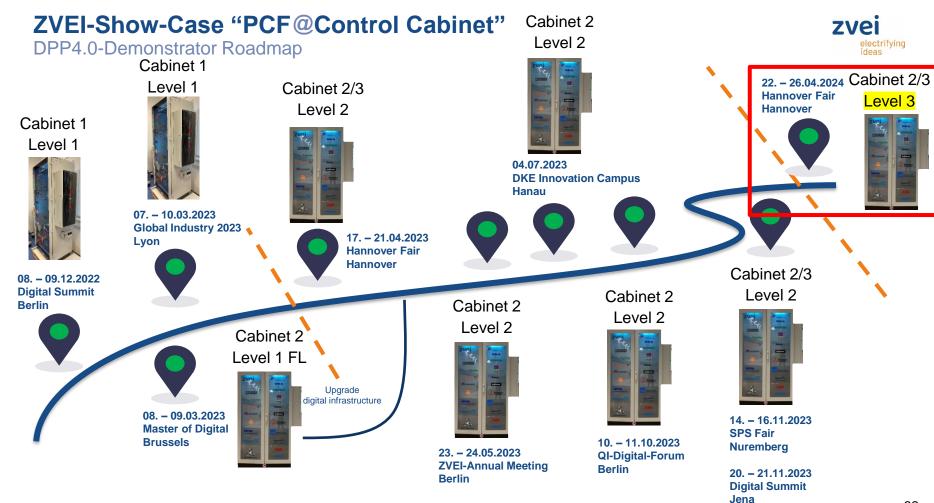


DPP4.0-use cases: (1) ECLASS, (2) GenAl

# DPP within newest GARTNER Hype Cycle for Sustainability 2023 analysed as an "Innovation Trigger"



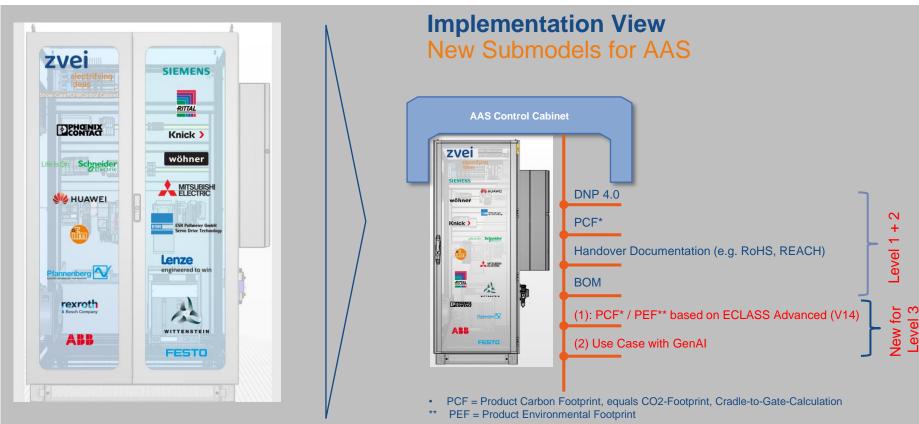




## ZVEI-Show-Case "CO2@Control Cabinet" - Outlook 2024

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Digital Twin Level 3 (Hannover Fair 2024)

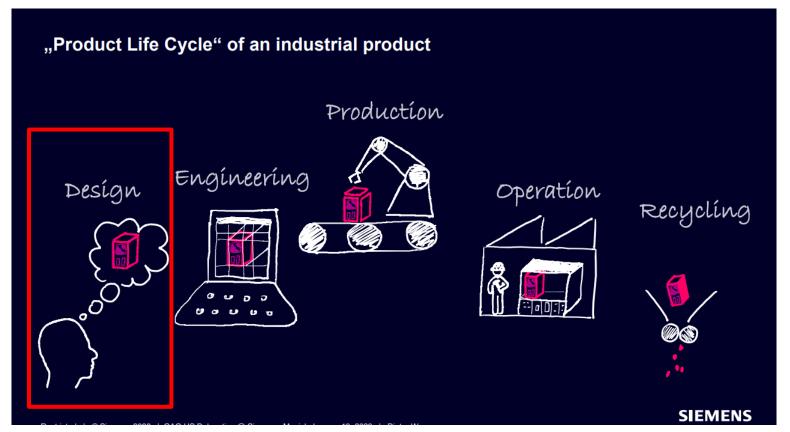




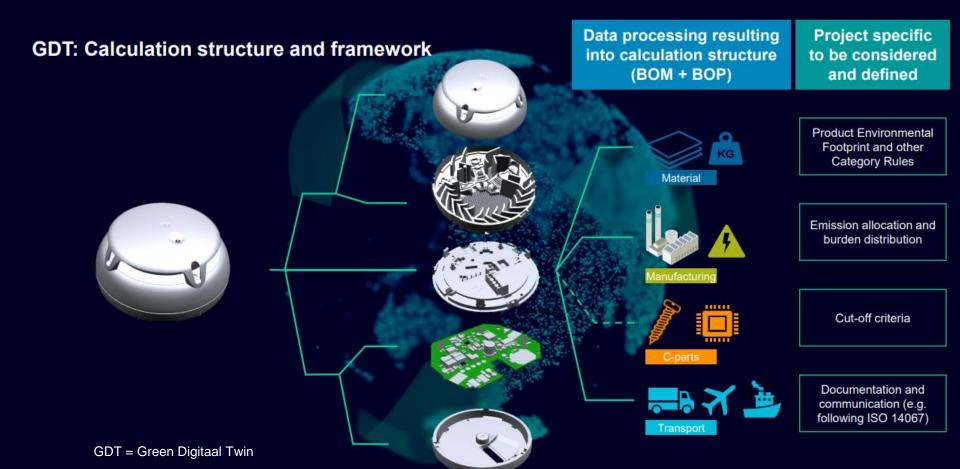
# Use Case (1) DPP4.0 and ECLASS – it works!

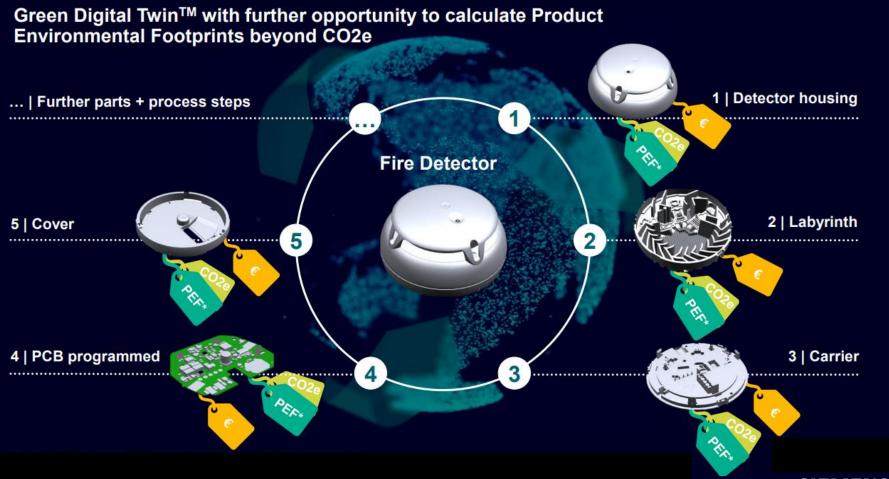
# Eco-Design must start in the Design phase – 80% of the requirements have to be implemented here!





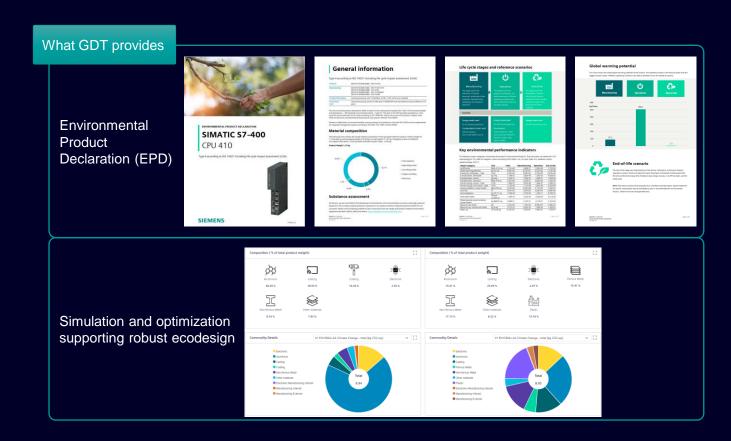
Green Digital Twin™ and Digital Twin of Cost will drive sustainable sourcing and implementation decisions 1 | Detector housing ... | Further parts + process steps **Fire Detector** 2 | Labyrinth 5 | Cover 4 | PCB programmed 3 | Carrier



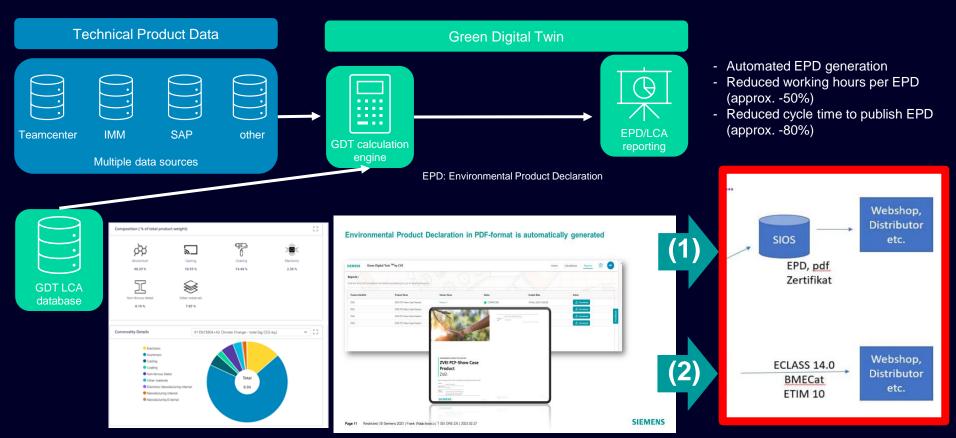


### **Green Digital Twin Web Application:**

to be used for LCA / EPD calculations and for environmental footprint simulation/optimization



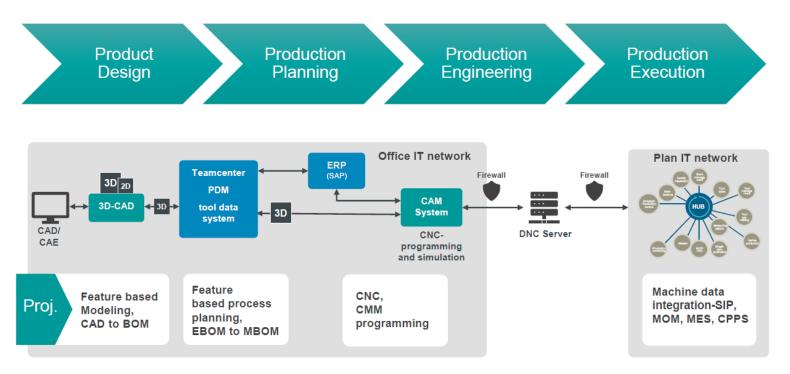
### **Green Digital Twin Web Application generates output: (1) pdf or (2) ECLASS**





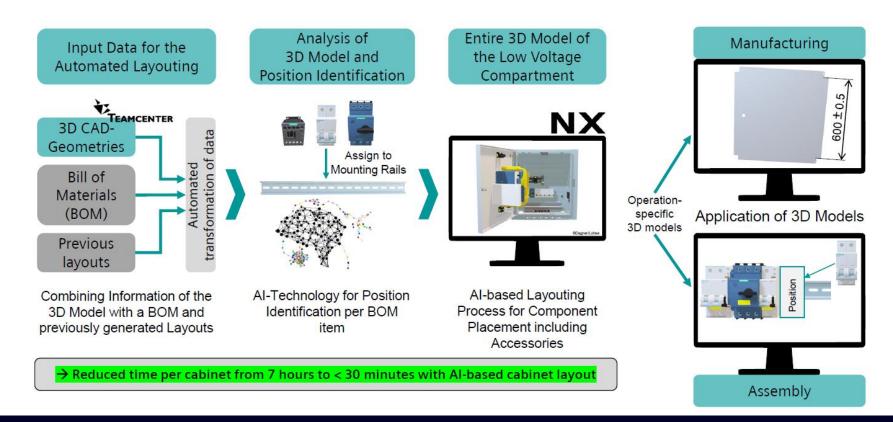
# Use Case (2) DPP4.0 and GenAl — it works!

### End-to-end: 3D-model-based engineering and digital shop-floor-integration

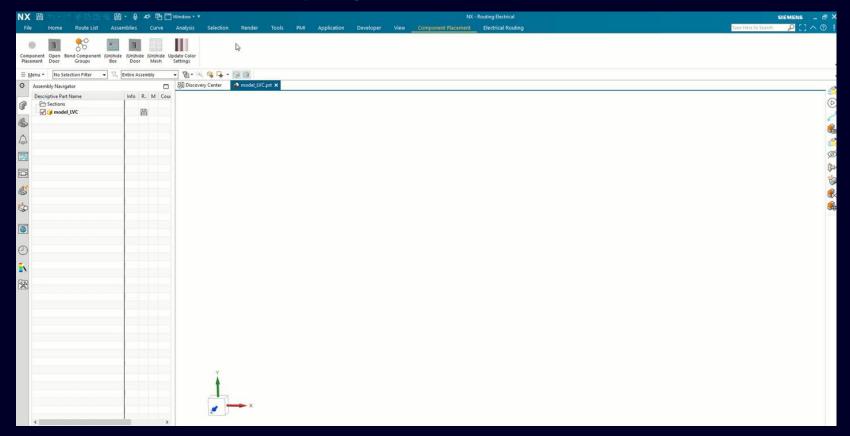


PDM: Product Data Management; SIP: Sinumerik Integrated for Production; ERP: Enterprise Resource Planning; DNC: Direct Numerical Control; BOM: Bill of Material (Stückliste); MES: Manufacturing Execution Management; CPPS: Cyber-Physical-Production-System; CAD: Computer Aided Design; CNC: Computerized Numerical Control

### Automated Layouting of Control Cabinets in 3D CAD -> the next level of productivity Results Proof of Concept SI EA



### Screen recording with Al-based Component Placement in a Low Voltage Compartment Reduce time effort with seamlessly integrated Al in 3D-CAD







### **Contact Information**



### Prof. Dr. Dieter Wegener

Head of External Cooperation, Siemens Technology Otto-Hahn-Ring 6, 81739 Munich Mobile: +49 (173) 2512980, E-mail: dieter.wegener@siemens.com

#### Other external activities:

(1) since 2014	Chair of ZVEI Management Circle "Industrie 4.0", Frankfurt (ZVEI = Electro and Digital Industry Association)
(2) since 2015	Vice-President DKE, Frankfurt (DKE = German Commission for Electrical, Electronic & Information Technologies of DIN and VDE)
(3) since 2016	Chair of Advisory Board SCI4.0 (Co-Founder), Frankfurt (SCI4.0 = "Standardization Council Industrie 4.0")
(4) since 2019	Vice-Chair of DMEC (Co-Founder), Digital Europe, Brussels (DMEC = Digital Manufacturing Executive Council)
(5) since 2019	Chair of DIN Presidential Committee FOCUS.ICT for "German ICT- Standardization", DIN, Berlin
(6) since 2021	Vice-Chair of ZVEI Management Circle "Electrification & Climate", Frankfurt
(7) since 2023	Member of "German Strategy Forum for Standardization at BMWK", Berlin (BMWK = Federal Ministry for Economics and Climate Action)
(8) since 2023	Chair of BDI Taskforce DPP, Berlin





# Backup #1 for Q&A

## Letter of six Associations to mobilize four German Ministers to argue against Major Roadblocks on DPP4.0

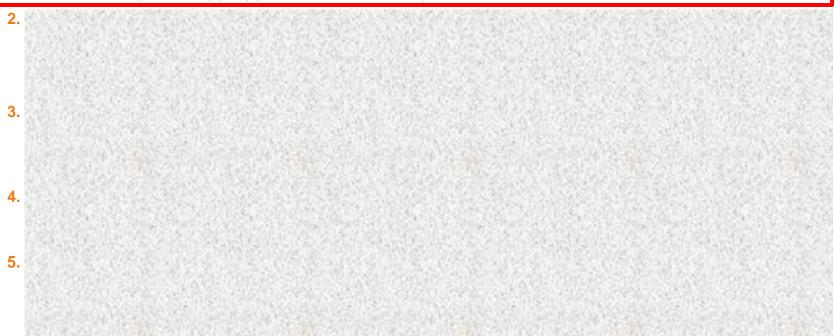




### Five key principles DPP in ESPR:



- 1. Ensure technology neutrality and interoperability via NLF approach (general requirements in legal text, specification via standardization)
  - Deletion of specific standards and technological restrictions in the legal text and Annex (Art. 9, 1. (a) + (c); Art. 11, 1. & Annex III)





### Key principle 1: Ensure technology neutrality and interoperability via NLF approach ESPR Article 9, 1. (a)

EC Proposal	Council - General Approach	European Parliament - Compromise Amendments	
Article 9	Article 9	Article 9	
General requirements for the	General requirements for the	General requirements for the	
product passport	product passport	product passport	
	A product passport shall meet the following conditions:	A product passport shall meet the following conditions:	
	(a) it shall be connected through a data carrier to a unique product identifier;	(a) it shall be connected through a data carrier to a unique product identifier which shall identify the product, independently of any product passport's identifier and of any internet domain name;	

	ZVEI recommendations
	Article 9
	General requirements for the
	product passport
1. A product pass	port shall meet the following conditions:
"(a) it shall be co product identifier	nnected through a data carrier to a unique
Justification:	
- The ESPR sho lock-ins.	uld be technology neutral and avoid vendor
- Therefore, we	reject the EP proposal on 1. (a) as
a) this excludes	innovative technical solutions as the
	(IEC 61406) which is widely used in the B2B gital Namplate or DPP (in combination with the
	at users need a special app (which may not be
, ,	o access the DPP information. The link to an
0 ,	enables to use the camera of every smart
	fore is very user friendly.
	cts Art. 2 (31) 'unique product identifier' means
	of characters for the identification of products
that also enable	es a web link to the product passport'. To

lenable a web link without an internet domain makes no sense.





EC Proposal	EC Proposal Council - General Approach	European Parliament - Compromise Amendments
Article 9	Article 9	Article 9
General requirements for the	General requirements for the	General requirements for the
product passport	product passport	product passport
(c) the data carrier and the unique product identifier shall comply with standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459:2015;	(c) the data carrier and the unique product identifier shall comply with standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459:2015 standards referred to in point (I) in Annex III;	(c) the data carrier and the unique product identifier shall comply with standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459:2015;

ZVEI recommendations
Article 9
General requirements for the
product passport

"(c) the data carrier and the unique product identifier shall comply with standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459:2015 standards listed in the OJEU."

#### Justification:

The ESPR should be technology neutral and avoid vendor lockins. A citation of one certain standard excludes other technical solutions, e.g. the identification link (IEC 61406) which is widely used in the B2B sector. The reference must not be made to standards referred to in Annex III (see Council proposal), but to standards cited in the OJEU.

# **Key principle 1: Ensure technology neutrality and interoperability via NLF approach Article 11, 1.**



EC Proposal	Council - General Approach	European Parliament - Compromise Amendments
Article 11	Article 11	Article 11
Unique operator identifier and unique facility identifier	Unique operator identifier and unique facility identifier	Unique operator identifier and unique facility identifier
(h), and the unique facility identifiers	referred to in Annex III, point (i), shall	The unique operator identifiers referred to in Annex III, points (g) and (h), and the unique facility identifiers referred to in Annex III, point (i), shall comply with the ISO/IEC standard 15459:2015.

ZVEI recommendations
Article 11
Unique operator identifier and unique facility identifier

"1. The unique operator identifiers re-ferred to in Annex III, points (g) and (h), and the unique facility identifiers referred to in Annex III, point (i), shall comply with the standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459:2015-standards listed in the OJEU."

### Justification:

- The ESPR should be technology neutral and avoid vendor lockins. A citation of one certain standard excludes other technical solutions, e.g. the identification link (IEC 61406) which is widely used in the B2B sector.
- The reference of standards should follow the New Legislative Framework approach (General requirements listed in the regulation, technical specification via harmonised European standards). Therefore a reference must not be made to standards referred to in Annex III (see Council proposal), but to standards cited in the OJEU.



### Key principle 1: Ensure technology neutrality and interoperability via NLF approach Annex III (c)

EC Proposal	Council - General Approach	European Parliament - Compromise Amendments
ANNEX III	ANNEX III	ANNEX III
Digital Product Passport	Digital Product Passport	Digital Product Passport
(referred to in Article 8)	(referred to in <del>Article</del> <u>Articles</u> 8, 9,10 and 11)	(referred to in Article 8)
(c) the Global Trade Identification Number as provided for in standard ISO/IEC 15459-6or equivalent of products or their parts;	(c) the Global Trade Identification Number as provided for in standard ISO/IEC 15459-6 or equivalent of products or their parts;	(c) the Global Trade Identification Number as provided for in standard ISO/IEC 15459-6or equivalent of products or their parts;

	ZVEI recommendations
ANNEX III	
Digital Produc	ct Passport
(referred to in	Article 8)
( /	ilable the Global Trade Identification Number as standard ISO/IEC 15459-6or equivalent of
products or the	ir parts; standards listed in the OJEU"
Justification:	
	ed in retail and are therefore not necessary for all
	n the B2B sector, when a product is sold directly to any X buys a control cabinet from company Y).
a cilent (compa	iould be technology neutral and avoid vendor lock-
<ul> <li>The ESPR sh</li> </ul>	



### Key principle 1: Ensure technology neutrality and interoperability via NLF approach Annex III (I)

EC Proposal	Council - General Approach	European Parliament - Compromise Amendments
ANNEX III	ANNEX III	ANNEX III
Digital Product Passport	Digital Product Passport	Digital Product Passport
referred to in Article 8)	(referred to in Article Articles 8, 9,10 and 11)	(referred to in Article 8)
	(I) The data carrier, the unique product	
	identifier referred to in point (b), the unique	
	operators identifiers referred to in points (g)	
	and (h), and the unique facility identifiers	
	referred to in point (i) shall, where relevant for	
	the concerned products, comply with	
	International Organization for	
	Standardisation/International Electrotechnical	
	Commission standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459-	
	1:2014; International Organization for	
	Standardisation/International Electrotechnical	
	Commission standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459-	
	2:2015; International Organization for	
	Standardisation/International Electrotechnical	
	Commission standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459-	
	3:2014; International Organization for	
	Standardisation/International Electrotechnical	
	Commission standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459-	
	4:2014;International Organization for	
	Standardisation/International Electrotechnical	
	Commission standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459-	
	5:2014; International Organization for	
	Standardisation/International Electrotechnical	
	Commission standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459-	
	<u>6:2014.</u>	

ZVEI recommendations
ANNEX III
Digital Product Passport
(referred to in Article 8)
"(I) The data carrier, the unique product identifier referred to in point (b), the
unique operators identifiers referred to in points (g) and (h), and the unique facility
identifiers referred to in point (i) shall, where relevant for the concerned products,
comply with International Organization for Standardisation/International
Electrotechnical Commission standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459-1:2014; International
Organization for Standardisation/International Electrotechnical Commission
standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459-2:2015; International Organization for
Standardisation/International Electrotechnical Commission standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459-3:2014: International Organization for Standardisation/International
Electrotechnical Commission standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459-4:2014;International
Organization for Standardisation/International Electrotechnical Commission
standard ('ISO/IEC') 15459-5:2014; International Organization for
Standardisation/International Electrotechnical Commission standard ('ISO/IEC')
15459-6:2014."
Justification:
- The ESPR should be technology neutral and avoid vendor lock-
<b>0</b> ,
ins. A citation of certain standards exclude other technical
solutions for a DPP, i.e. the identification link (IEC 61406) in
combination with the Asset Administraion Shell (IEC 63278),
which is used already today in the Industry 4.0 context.
- The reference of standards should follow the New Legislative
Framework approach (General requirements listed in the
regulation, technical specification via harmonised European
standards). This should be subject to the standardisation request.
standards). This should be subject to the standardisation reduest.

### Five key principles DPP in ESPR:



- 1. Ensure technology neutrality and interoperability via NLF approach (general requirements in legal text, specification via standardization)
  - Deletion of specific standards and technological restrictions in the legal text and Annex (Art. 9, 1. (a) + (c); Art. 11, 1. & Annex III)

### 2. Ensure alignment with NLF requirements and other Union harmonisation legislation

- Definitions, Conformity Assessment Modules and criteria for harmonised standards and common specifications should be aligned with other Union harmonisation legislation and NLF requirements (Article 2(1), Art. 30(3), Art. 33, Art. 35 & Art. 37)
- 3. Avoidance of double requirements:
  - Interfaces with existing databases!
  - Digital first with regards to documentation (Art. 21 (6) &(7))
- 4. Protection of confidential information / trade secrets:
  - Deletion of "technical documentation" (Annex III (e)) and "identification of equipment" (Annex III (i))
- 5. Provision of data on a need-to-know basis / no overload of DPP:
  - Focus on essential data which are actually available along complex global value chains
  - o Data must provide a benefit, be meaningful, purpose-oriented and verifiable (Art. 5, Art. 9 & Art. 31(2), (3))
  - Effort for data management must be manageable and affordable, especially for SMEs



# Backup #2 for Q&A

## One Low-hanging-fruit of DPP4.0 is paperless documentation along the product lifecycle





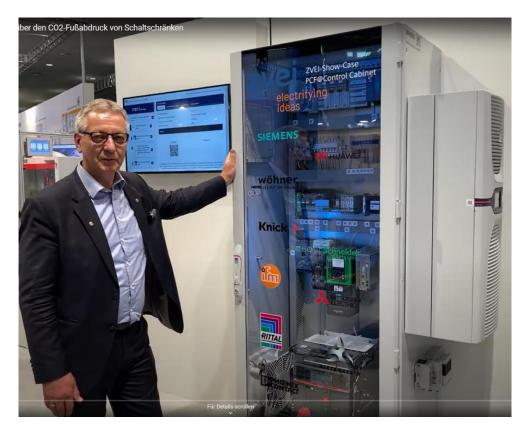
### ZVEI-Show-Case "CO2@Control Cabinet" based on DPP4.0



# Video (ca. 13min)

Interview mit Prof. Dr. Dieter Wegener über den CO2-Fußabdruck von Schaltschränken – YouTube

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OPCSgWFx3NM



### **ZVEI-Show-Case "PCF@Control Cabinet"**

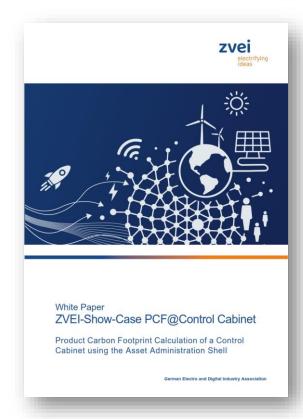
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White Paper





Whitepaper\_ZVEI-Show-Case-PCF-Control-Cabinet.pdf



## Project Management Task Force ZVEI-Show-Case PCF@Control Cabinet



Version 2.0 2022-12-09 Task Force ZVEI-Show-Case **Head: Dieter Wegener** PCF@Control Cabinet **Project Manager: Stefan Schork** WI: Work-Item WI-I WI-II WI-III WI-IV **Control Cabinet Digitalization Security/Identity Sustainability** WI-V **Standardization and Data-Ecosystems**