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What is meant by the “digital transformation of industry”?

Laurent Zibell, Policy Adviser

Project “Social consequences of the digital transformation in companies: Giving industrial trade unions the tools to act”

Regional workshop in Bucharest

04 December 2019

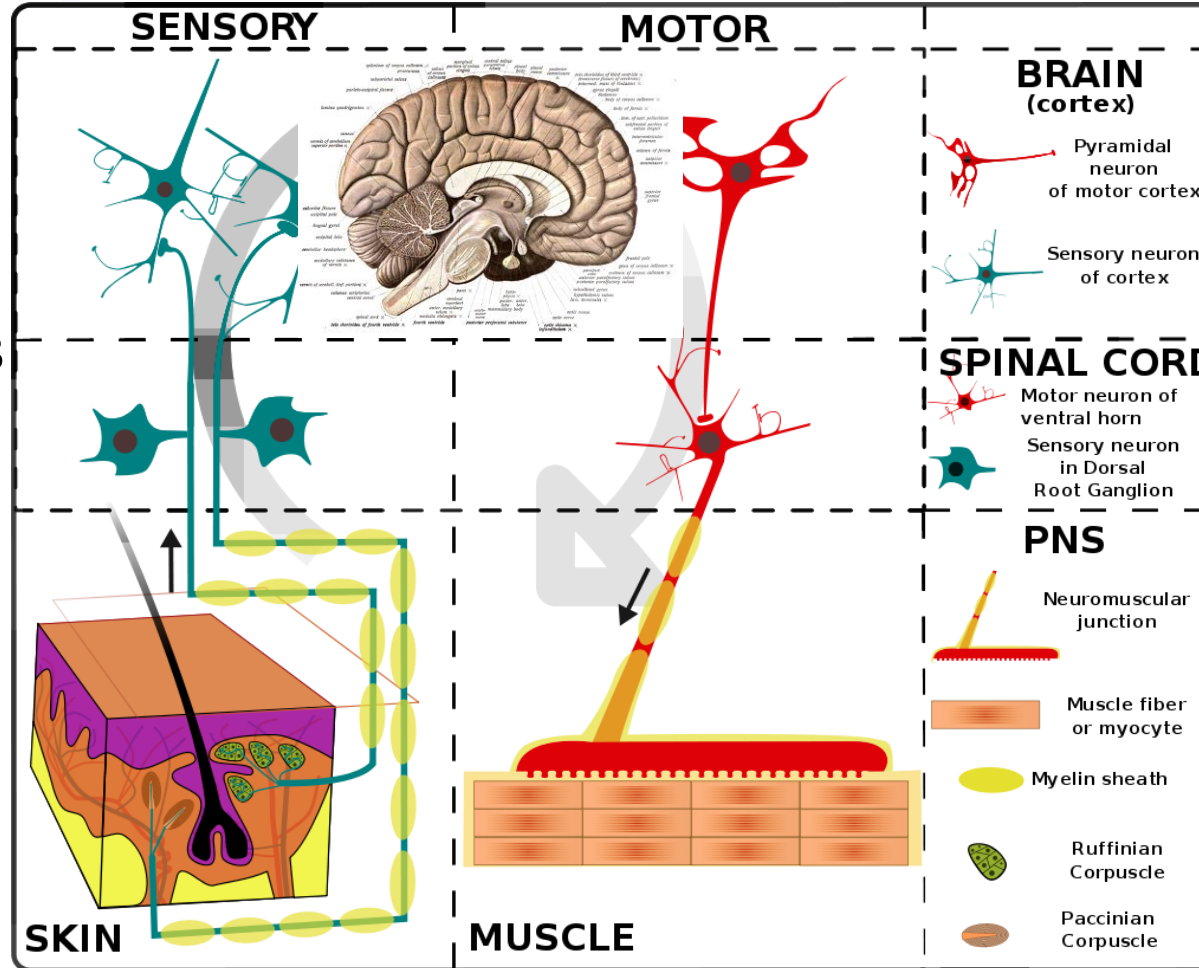
Reference documents of iAIE on the digitalisation of industry

- Policy brief "[Open standards for digital integration of manufacturing](#)" (2014)
- Policy brief "[Digital platforms](#)" (2014)
- Position Paper [DE EN FR](#) + [Policy brief](#) "Digitalisation of industry" (2015)
- Project + report "[Anticipation of change in European ICT sector](#)" (2015 - 2016)
- Policy brief "[Sharing the value added from industrial Big Data fairly](#)" (2017)
- Policy brief "[Artificial Intelligence: Humans must stay in command](#)" (2019)

Digitalising industry = creating the nervous system of the whole company

High-Performance Computing (HPC),
Massive magnetic data storage
Mobile & fixed networks
RFID tags, Industrial Internet of Things (IoT)
Blockchain

Sensors



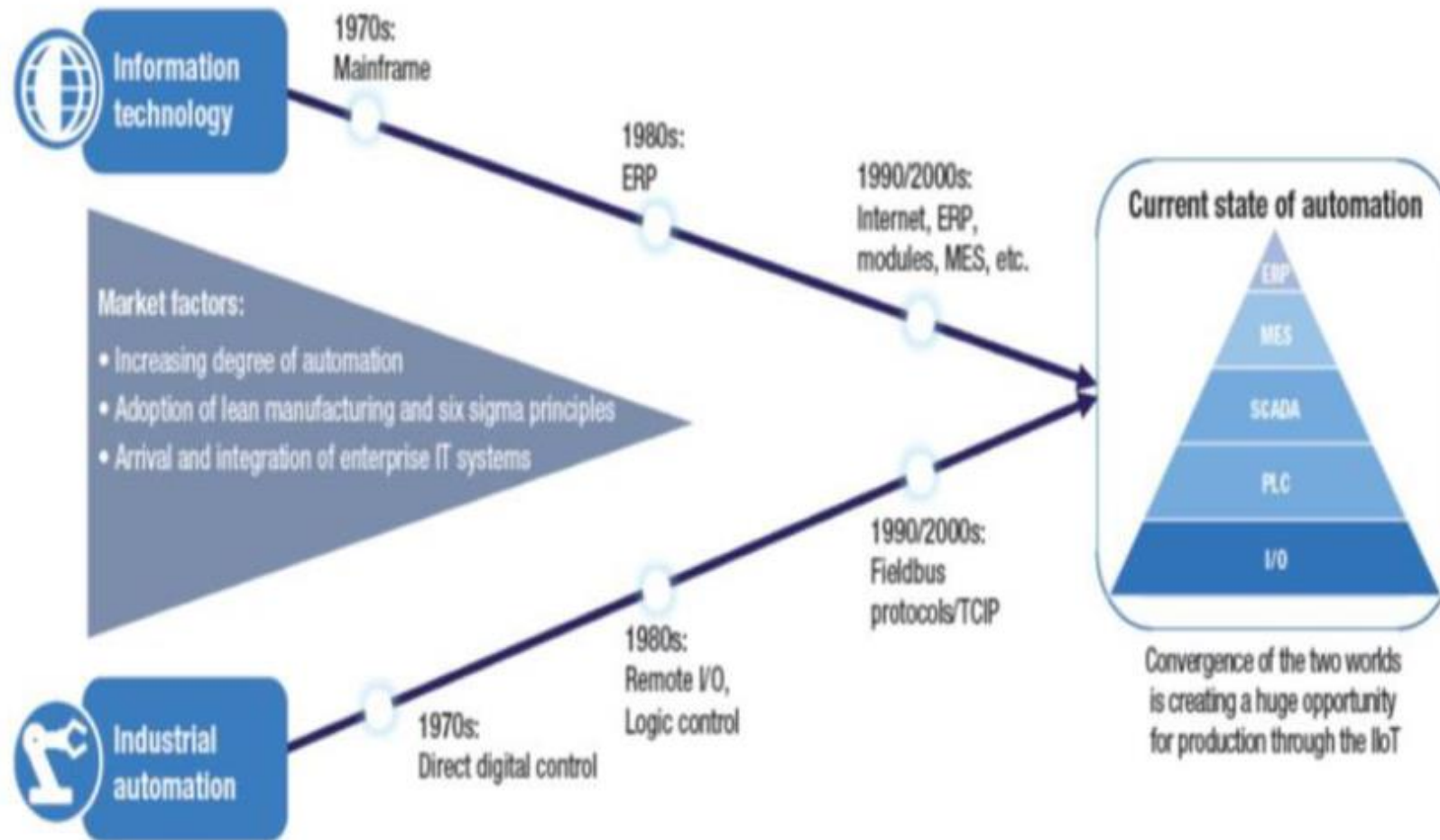
Cloud,
Machine Learning
Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Mobile & fixed
networks

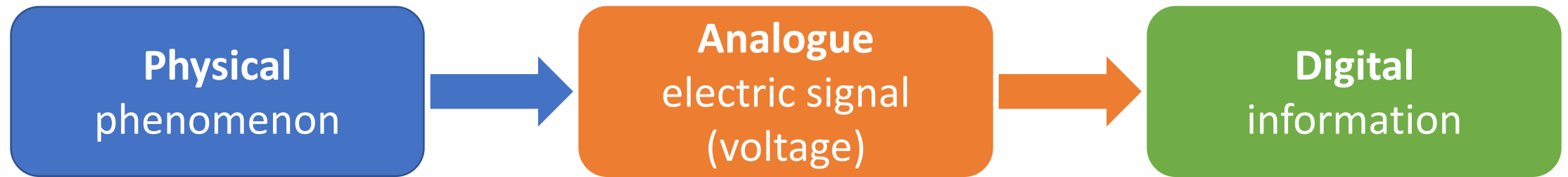
Connected
machines & robots
3-D printers
Augmented-reality
glasses

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=8484203>
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Alternative view: convergence of corporate IT and industrial automation



Sensors: transforming the physical world into digital signals



- **Fluids:** flow, temperature, pressure, humidity, viscosity, density
- **Position:** contact, distance, angle
- **Movement:** acceleration, vibration, shock, rotation, speed
- **Mechanics:** force, torque
- **Electromagnetics:** magnetic or electric field
- **Light:** wavelength, intensity
- **Image & sound:** fixed, video, audio
- **Radio-activity...**

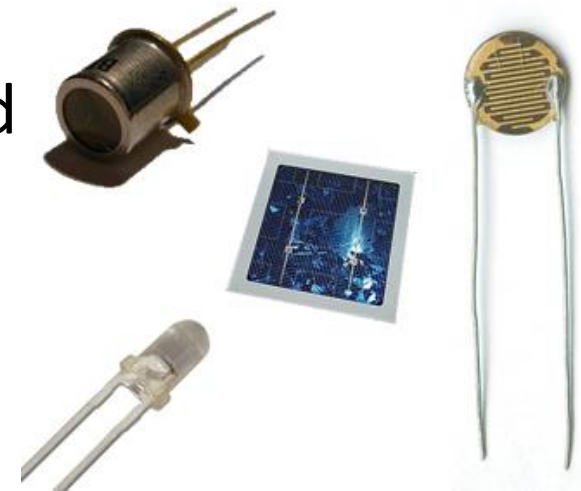


Photo by vic <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=6726087>

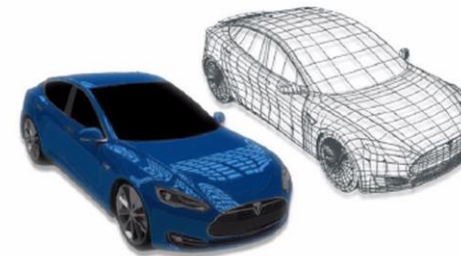
Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT): connecting every item

All components of a manufacturing factory **connected** to the **Internet**:

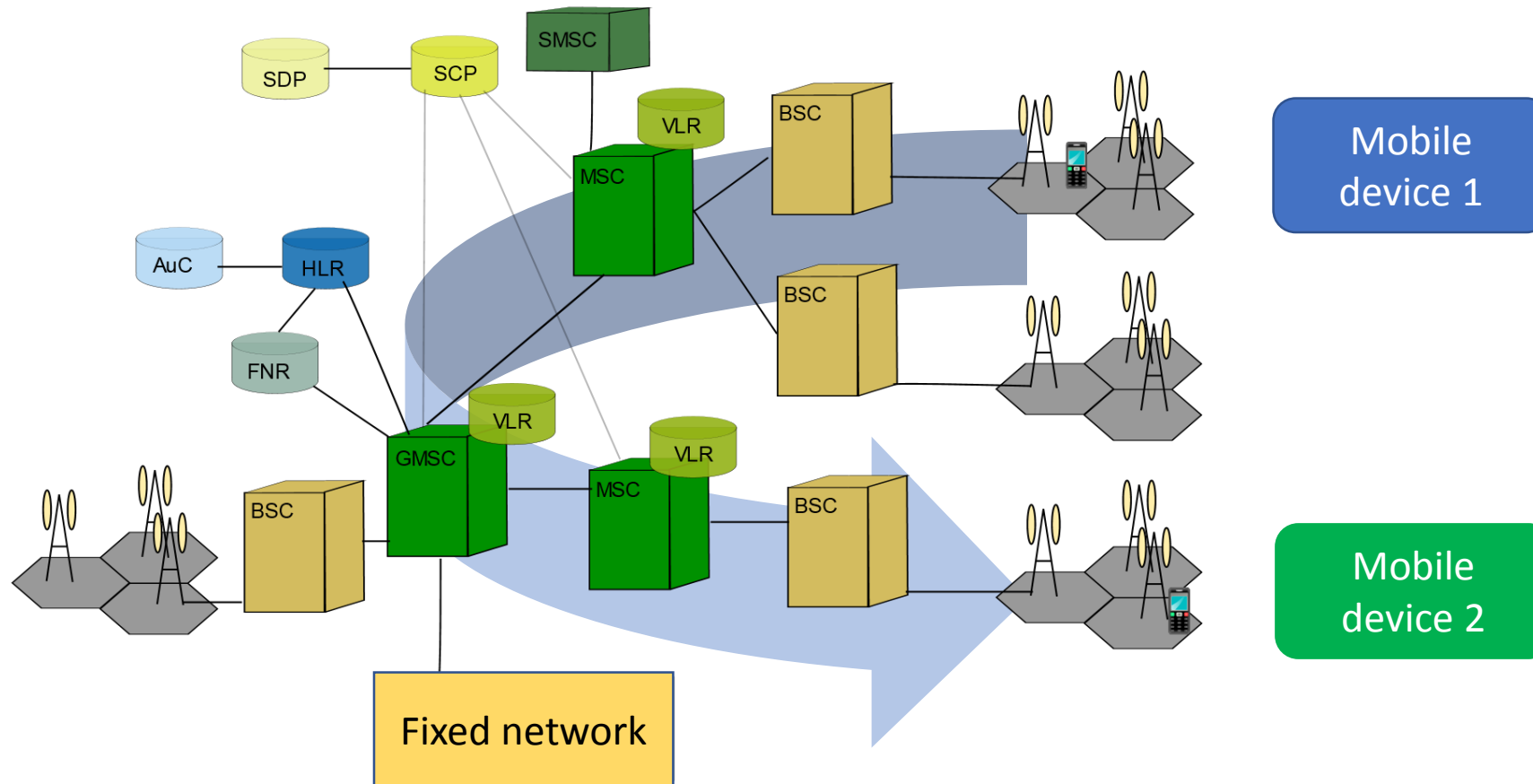
- All processing **machines**
- All **items** being manufactured (via RFID tag)



“**Digital twin**” of each element of hardware

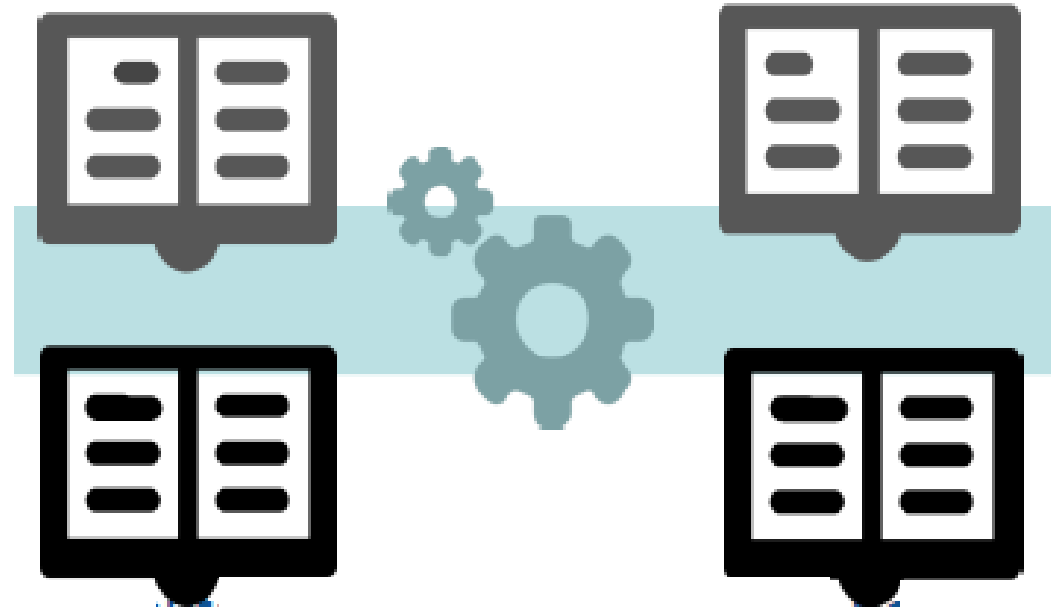


Mobile & fixed networks: transmitting data anywhere, anytime



By Pan Camel - Own work, CC BY 3.0,
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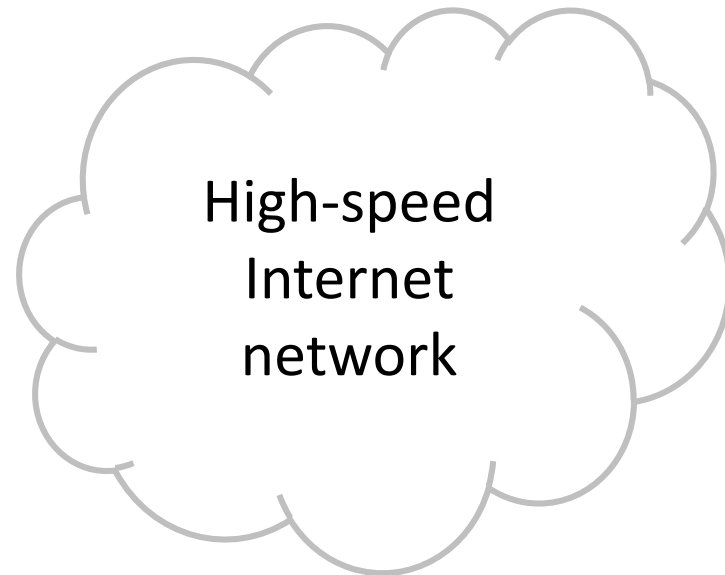
Distributed Ledger Technologies (Blockchain) keep an immutable record of transactions



- Each transaction is written in a distributed ledger, and **cannot be changed** once added
- **Track & trace** of operations in the supply chain: corporate accountability, Circular Economy

Cloud computing provides processing power + storage on demand

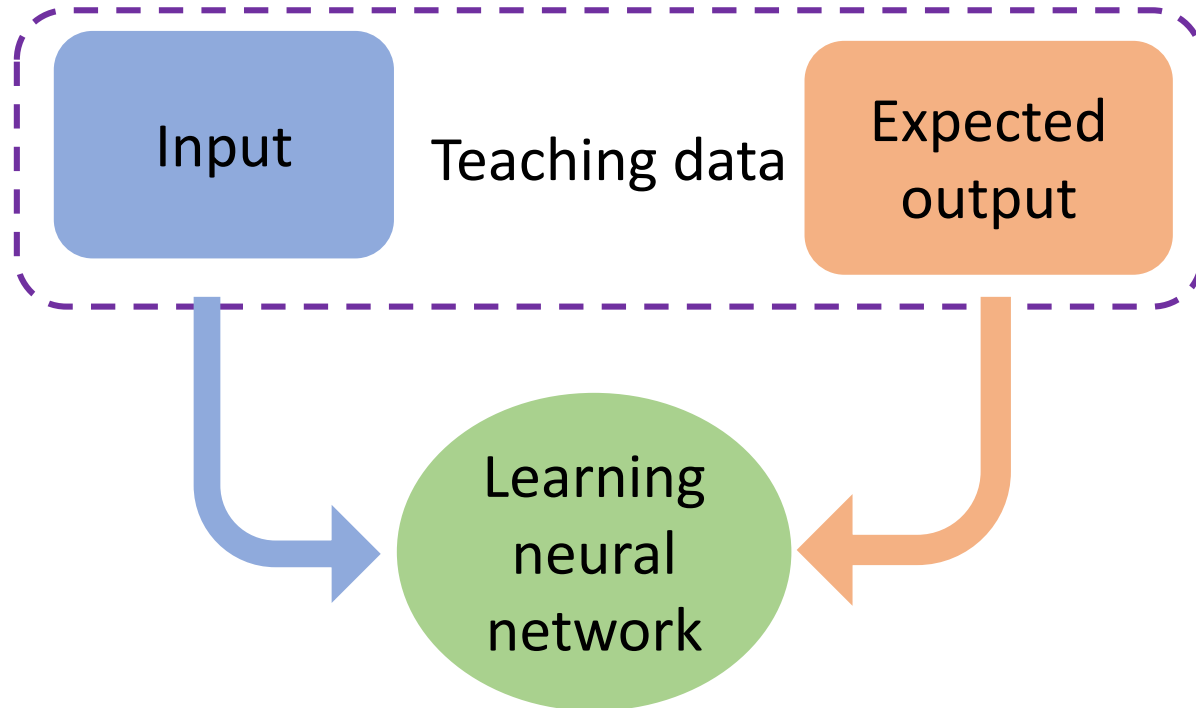
User



High-performance computing (HPC)



Machine Learning systems recognise patterns from sets of teaching data (1/2)

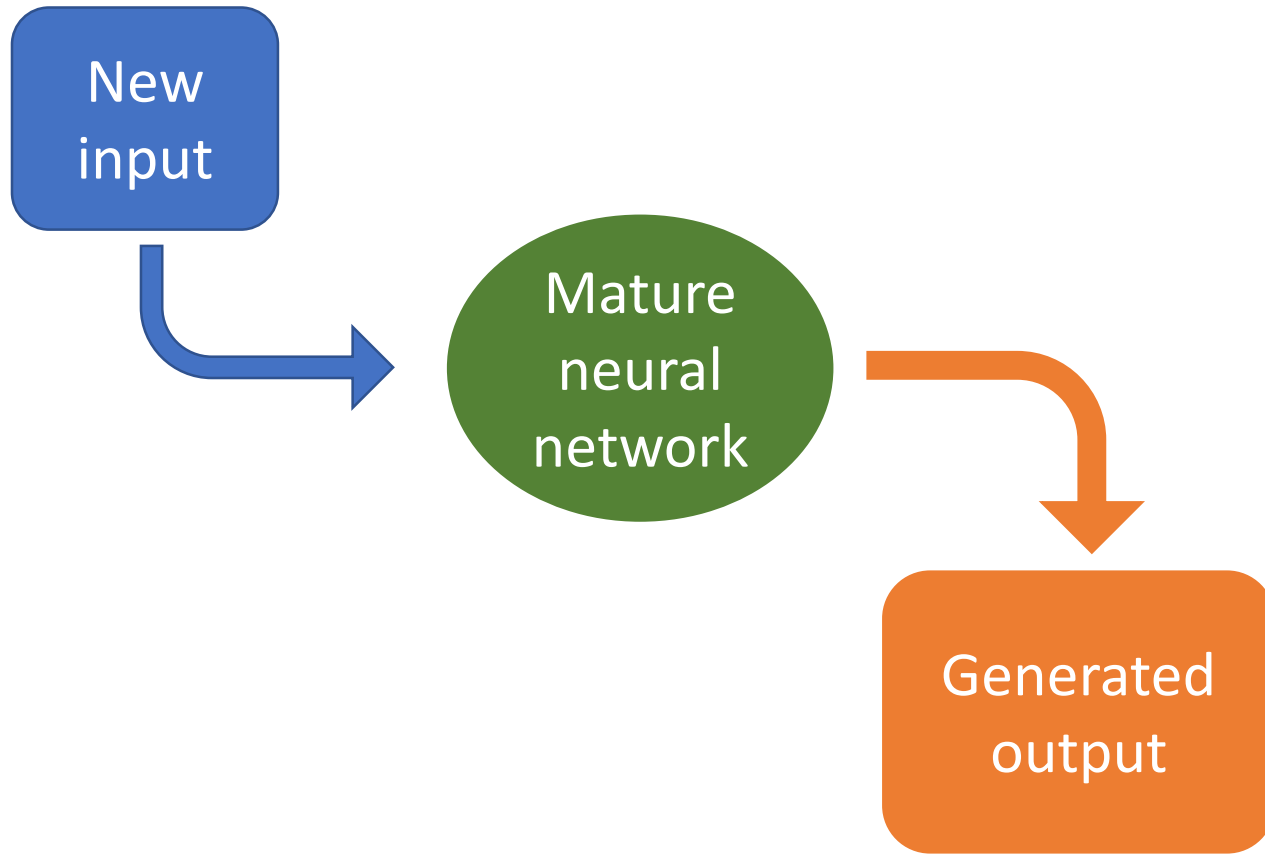


Select all squares with **traffic lights**
If there are none, click skip

The image shows a 3x3 grid of street scenes. The top row shows a clear view of a traffic light. The middle row shows a street scene with a traffic light in the distance. The bottom row shows a street scene with a car and a traffic light. Below the grid are icons for refresh, headphones, and information, and a blue button labeled "SKIP".

Ex: Internet users providing free teaching data to Google automated driving systems

Machine Learning systems recognise patterns from sets of teaching data (2/2)



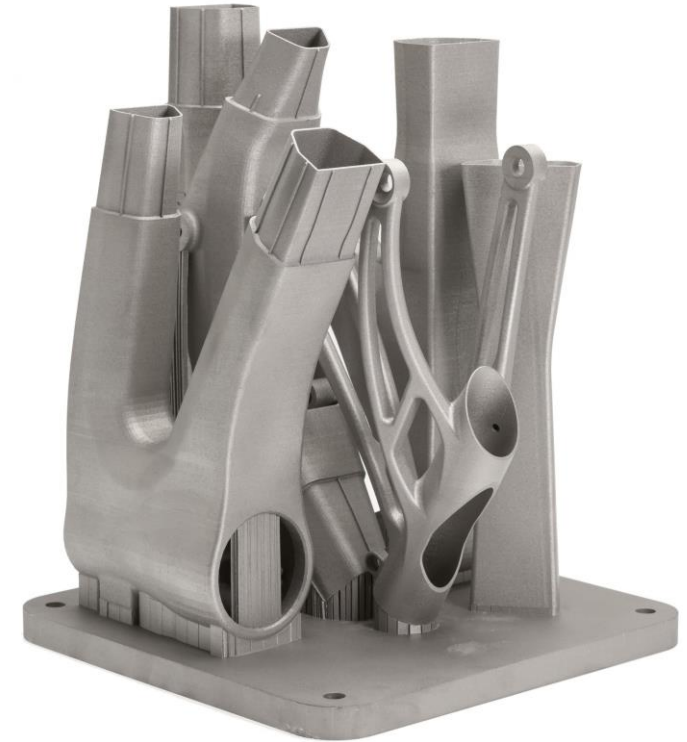
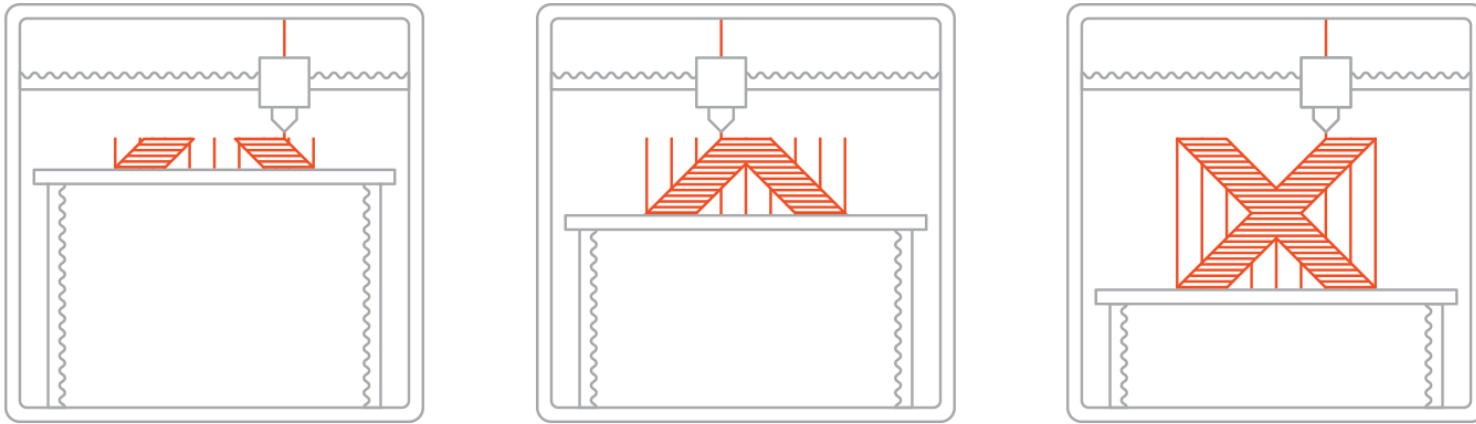
Applications:

- Classification
- Prediction (of failures, of human behaviour, of health condition)
- Industrial processes

Issues:

- No explanation given (no explainability)
- Requires huge amounts of data

Additive manufacturing (3D printing) builds complex shapes in one operation



Adding layers of matter on top of one another

Augmented Reality brings information directly to the eye of the worker



No need to consult documents

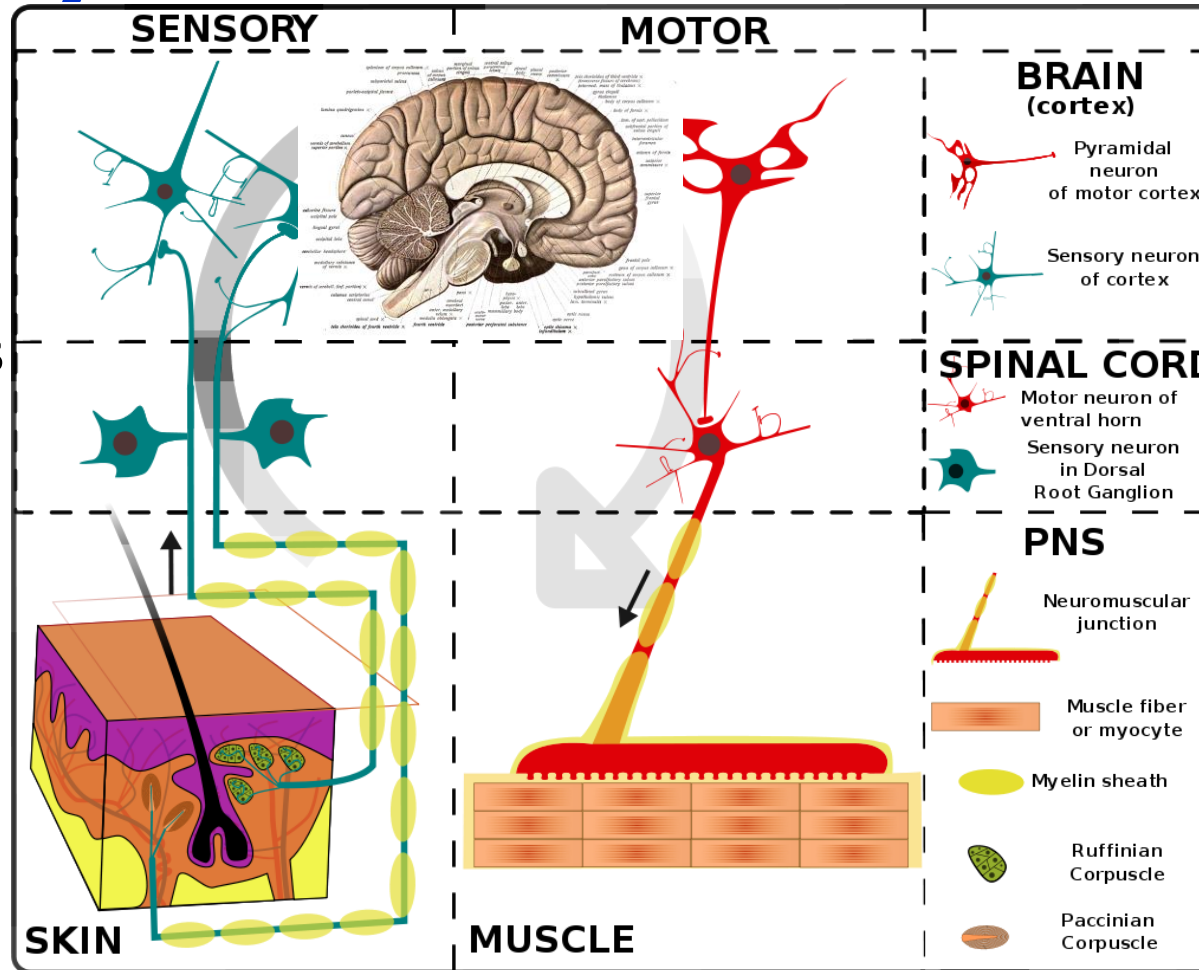
No need for accommodating sight

Risk of human worker being remotely piloted

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Consequence: massive improvement in efficiency – for those who can pay

Comprehensive digitalisation of the **whole firm**: full **systemic** benefits

Massive improvement in **operational performance**, in all sectors. Best-in-class examples:

- **machine availability**: +90% (Bosch Automotive, Wuxi, China)
- **reliability**: -50% breakdowns (Bayer Pharmaceuticals, Garbagnate, Italy)
- **product quality**: -80% reject rate (Tata Steel, IJmuiden, the Netherlands)
- **delivery time**: -60% (Phoenix Contacts – automation equipment, Blomberg, Germany)
- **customer satisfaction**: -57% customer complaints (Danfoss – valves + air conditioning equipment, Tianjin, China)
- **labour productivity**: +38% for operators, +41% for engineering (Sandvik Coromant, Gimo, Sweden)

Requirements:

- full **knowledge** of process (what to measure, how to interpret)
- Massive **investment**

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Massive inequalities
between firms

Thank you!