

# **THE ROLE OF SMART CONTRACTS IN SMART PRODUCTION**

**U.S.-German Standards Panel**

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14.02.2018

# SMART PRODUCTION, BLOCKCHAINS AND SMART CONTRACTS

## DEFINITIONS (1/2)

**Industrie 4.0:** „[...] for an **equal cooperation** between I4.0 components with an **open arbitration**, a **protocol oriented interaction** is required [...]

protocol oriented means: abstraction of the functionality by an automaton [...]:

- **asynchronous**
- **horizontal**
- **peer-to-peer**
- **loosely coupled**

source: Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Energie ed: Weiterentwicklung des Interaktionsmodells für Industrie 4.0-Komponenten,

**blockchains and distributed ledger systems** represent a **protocol** leveraging the following **properties**:

- **trust**
- **distribution – temporally or spatially**
- **communication**
- **(need for reduction of) interfaces**
- **asynchronicity**

# SMART PRODUCTION, BLOCKCHAINS AND SMART CONTRACTS

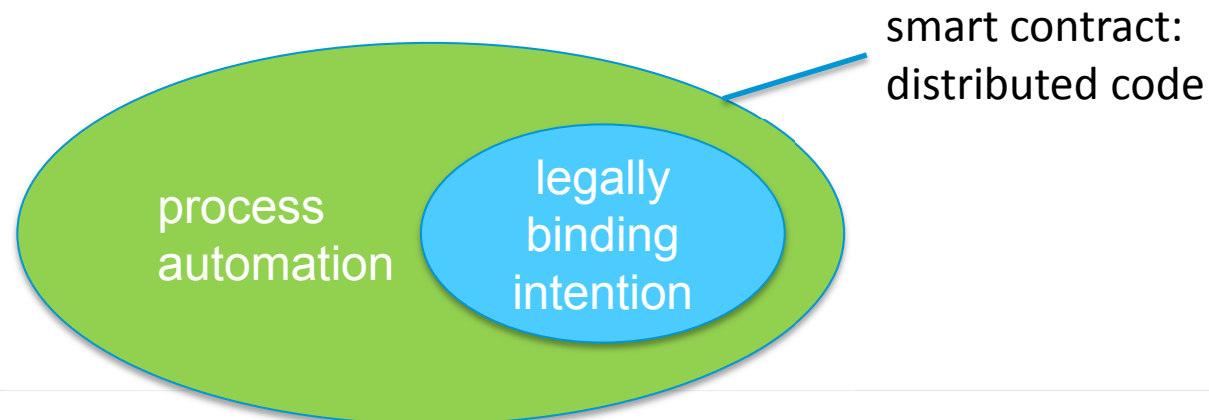
## DEFINITIONS (2/2)

### smart contract:

- **distributed code**
- representing a **process automation**
- executed on a blockchain or distributed ledger which,
- once validated and confirmed, **results in an outcome**
- **that is agreed upon by participants in a transaction.**

Note 1 to entry: The outcome of a smart **contract may or may not primarily intended to be legally binding.**

source: working draft definition from TC 307 „Blockchain and Distributed Ledger Systems“ WG1 - Terminology



# BC/DLT AS A GENERAL SOLUTION?

- BC/DLT are able to secure transactions without a trusted central instance
- BC/DLT require a lot of memory capacity as they do not forget (in their pure sense)
- BC/DLT consume a lot of bandwidth for communication
- BC/DLT (may) consume a lot of energy depending on their mining and consensus process

**Let's use BC/DLT – applications where we don't have better solutions without them**

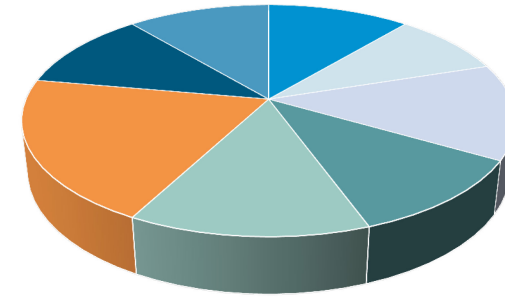
➔ It's crucial for the success and acceptance of BC/DLT to find a good use case

# WHAT MAKES A USE CASE A GOOD USE CASE?

Use Cases should leverage at least one or more of the basic properties of BC/DLT

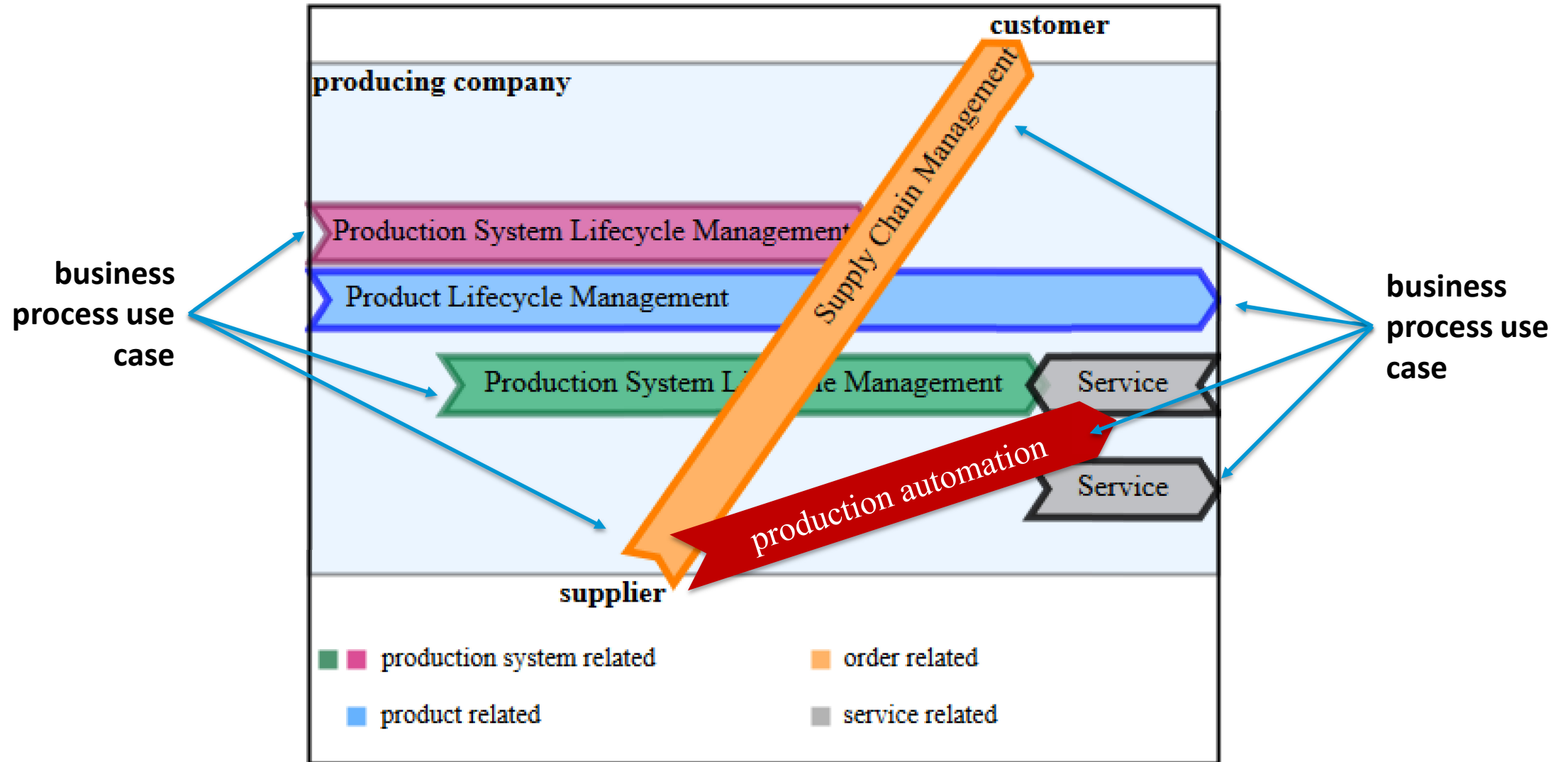
- trust
- distribution – temporally or spatially
- communication
- (reduction of) interfaces
- asynchronicity

classification of use cases for smart contracts (45 evaluated)



- supply chain management
- license management
- machine-machine-automation
- energy trading/management
- automated regular contractual transactions
- registry services
- tracking and quality control

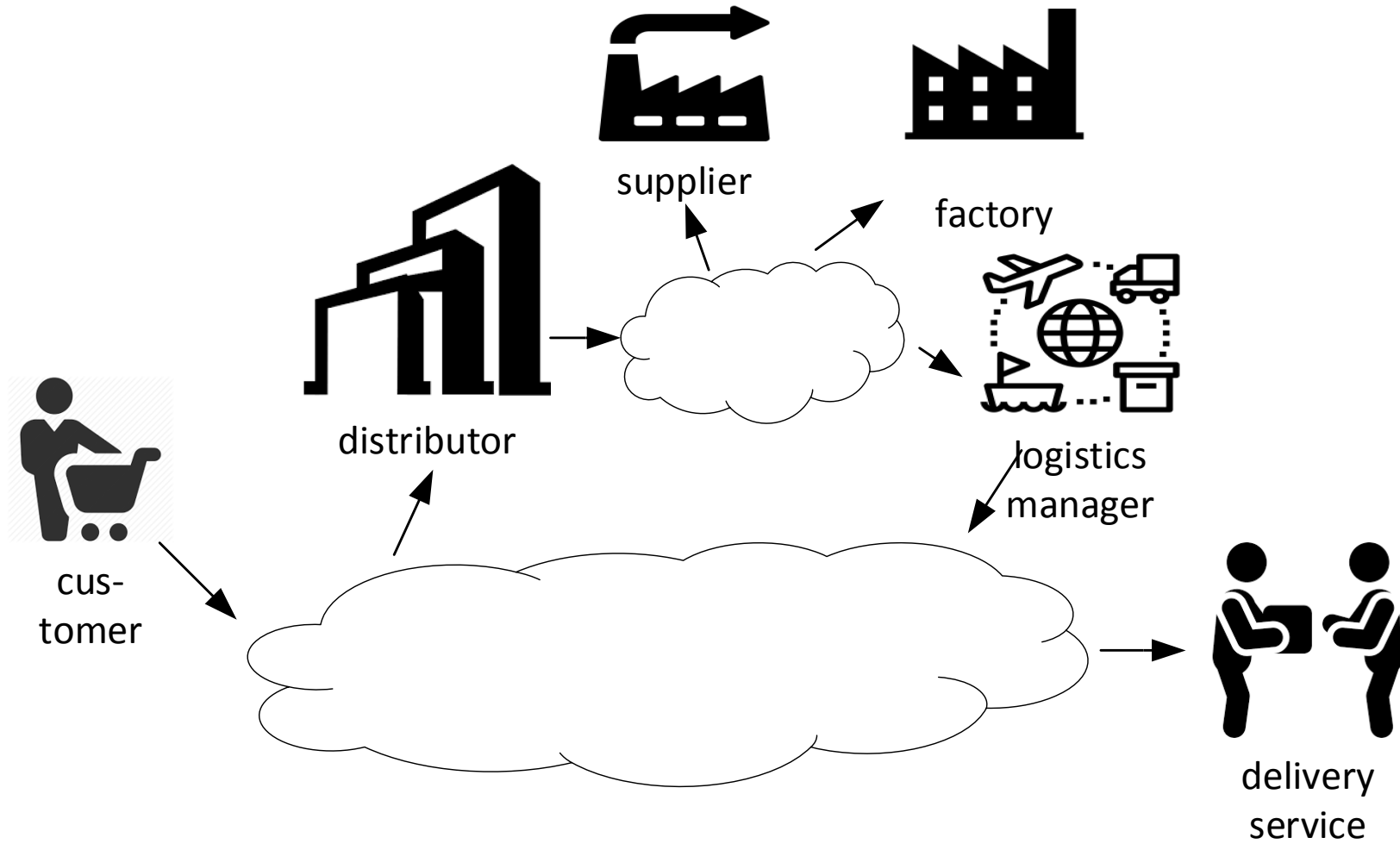
# POTENTIAL USE CASES FOR INDUSTRIE 4.0



# KNOWN ONGOING PROJECTS FOR I4.0 APPLICATIONS ON BLOCKCHAINS

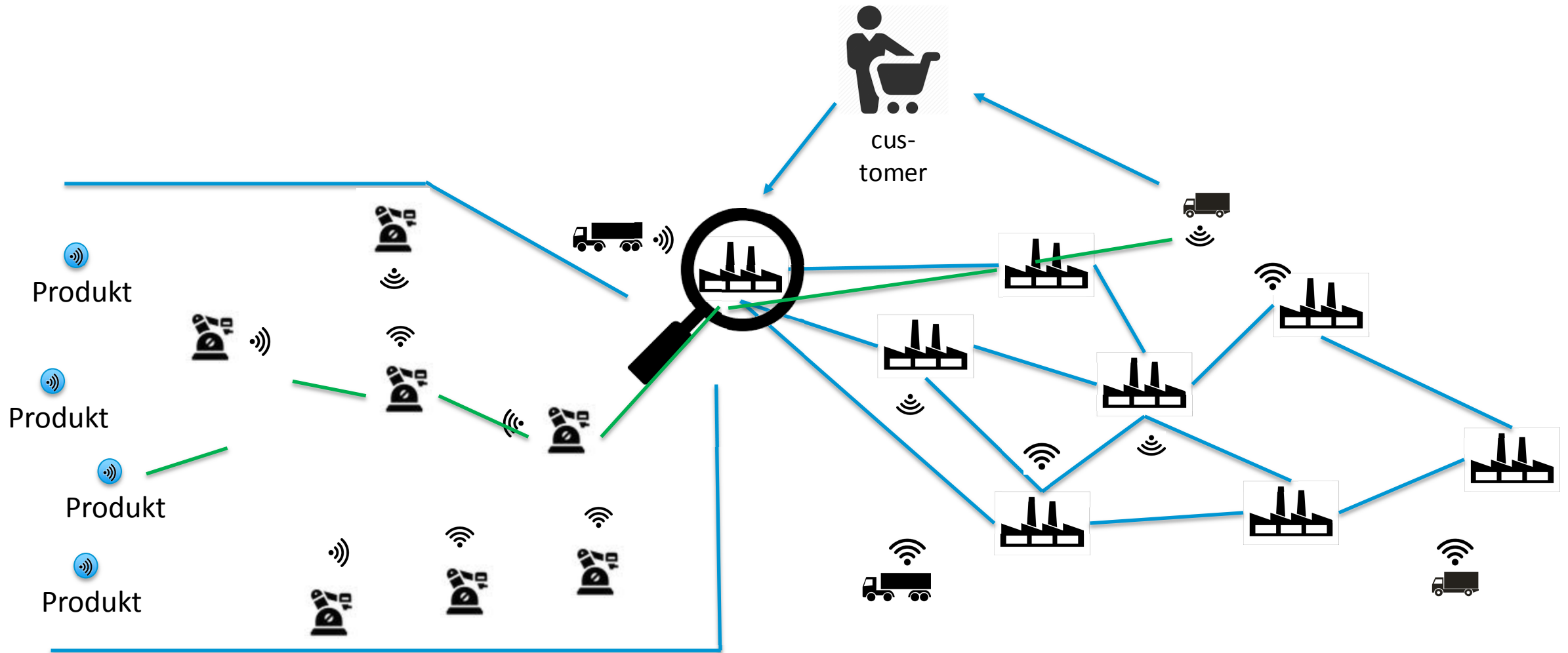
- **license management**
  - authorization to produce goods
  - identity transfer between spare parts
- **supply chain management**
  - product security
  - product delivery and storage
  - extralogistics
    - product tracking
    - counterfeit protection
- **life-cycle-management**
  - production
  - operation

# USE CASE 1: SELF-ORGANIZED ADAPTIVE LOGISTICS

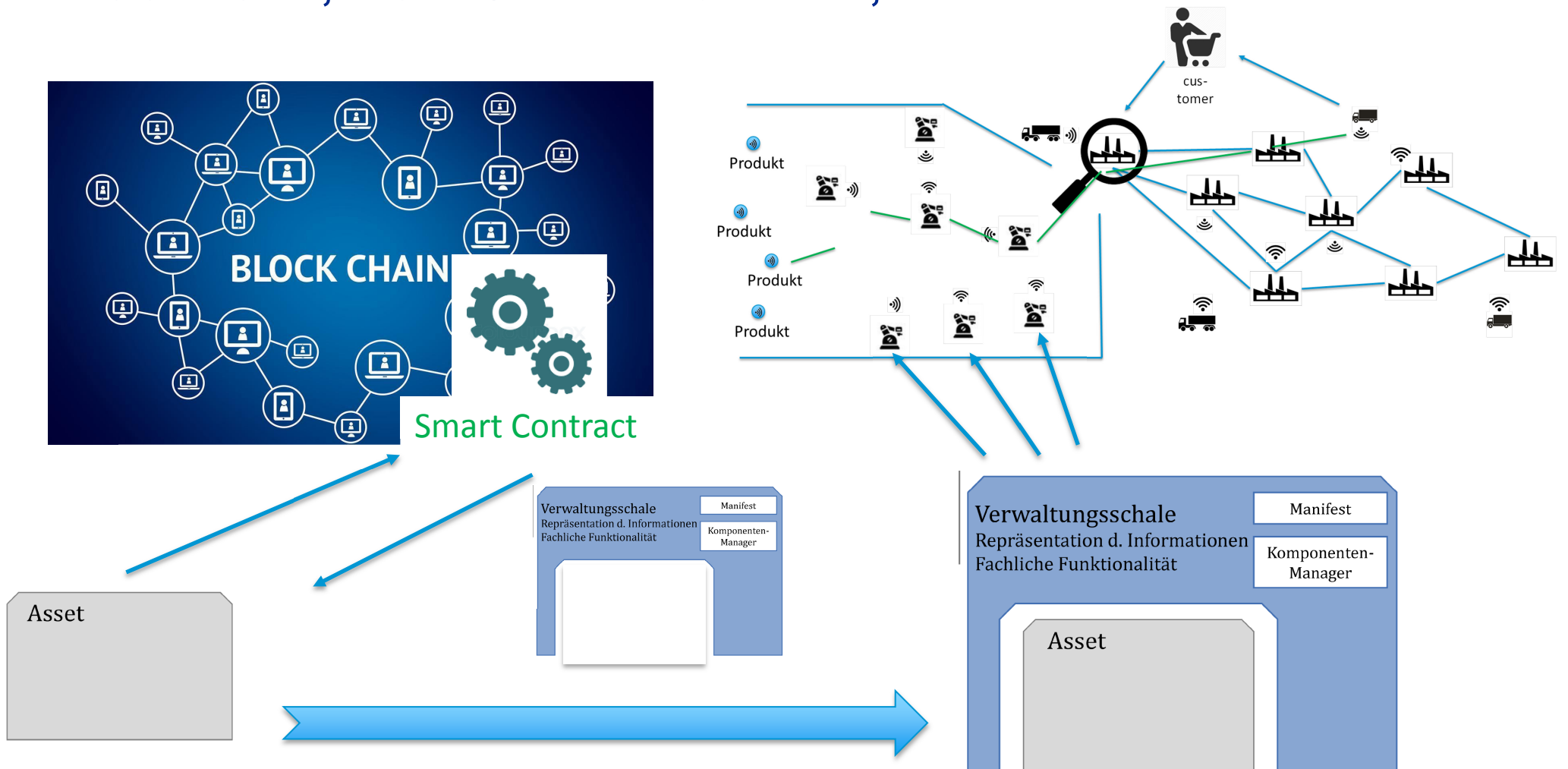




# USE CASE 2: ORDER-ENTRY-MANAGED PRODUCTION



# USE-CASE 3: INTEGRATION OF NODE DATA INTO THE BLOCKCHAIN ADMISSION PROCEDURE, LICENSE MANAGEMENT, ...





# CURRENT ACTIVITIES IN STANDARDIZATION ...

- **ISO TC 307 „Blockchain and distributed ledger systems“ – WG 3 „Smart contracts“**
- **ITU-T – FG Distributed Ledger Technologies**
- **Platform Industrie 4.0 – Reference Architecture Model Industrie 4.0 (RAMI)**
- **OPC-UA – Industrie 4.0 Interface Architecture**
- **JTC 1/SC 41 – AHG 11 „Industrial Internet of Things“**
  
- **not yet consistently covered**
  - smart contracts for process automation at all – DIN Spec project only
  - overarching identity mechanisms for distributed identities as required in distributed processes
  - data protection, hiding- and roll-back mechanisms
  - ...



## ... AND THE LITTLE BIT MORE

- **if BC/DLT are a communication protocol – why not designing them as an „Internet of the future“, a**
  - optional,
  - configurable protocol stack
  - on top of TCP/IP
  - such as SMTP or HTTPS
  - for securing distributed peer-to-peer communication
- **smart contracts can be handled such as an application layer on top of it**
- **„legal smart contracts“ may be a standardized sub-layer to implement a „legal constitution“ with mandatory legal aspects to be fulfilled to be compliant with law**
  
- **but this requires a lot of standardization – similar to TCP/IP**

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION.**

**QUESTIONS???**

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<http://www.ls.haw-hamburg.de/~blockchain/>

