

A virtual reality simulation of a manufacturing plant. Two men are visible: one on the left wearing a VR headset and reaching out towards a virtual machine, and another on the right wearing glasses and holding a controller. The environment is filled with complex machinery, pipes, and structural elements in a stylized, semi-transparent blue and orange color scheme.

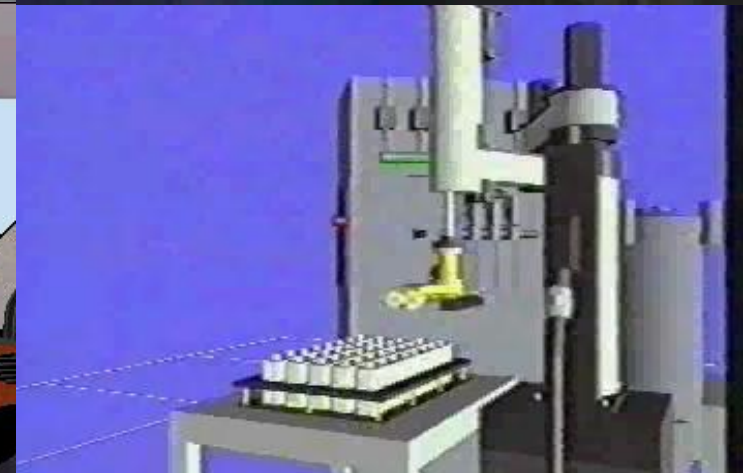
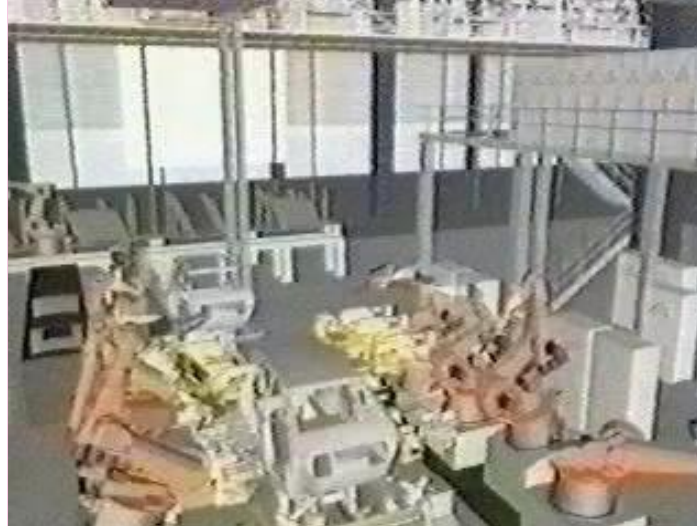
Virtual Worlds for Manufacturing

Prof. Dr. Christoph Paul Runde
Virtual Dimension Center (VDC) | XR EXPO | DIN | MSF

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Virtual Manufacturing has a long history

- videos are from my work 1995 at the Fraunhofer Institute for Manufacturing Engineering and Automation (IPA), Stuttgart
- main goal: virtual prototyping of factories and all incorporated processes
- very expensive graphics computers (sgi machines) and very huge effort for 3D data processing coming from CAD
- own written simulators for robots and PLCs (programmable logic controls) at that times



past

graphics
super
computers



CRT projectors
with IR emitters



electromagnetic
tracking



AR in pilot helmet



tablet PC 2002



CRT VR headset

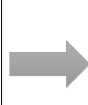
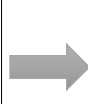
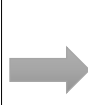
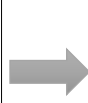
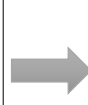
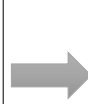


graph. programming languages



3D Geometrische Pipeline
Modelling Transformation
Beleuchtung
Viewing Transformation
Clipping
Projection Transformation
Scan Conversion (Rasterisierung)

traditional
render pipeline



now

PC cluster



raytracing
cluster



LASER & LED projectors



pico projektor

headset and lighthouse tracking



9DOF IMUs

Industrial smart glasses



Tablet PC with AR



smartphones
with AR

headsets with
OLEDs



smartphones
for VR: GearVR

game engines



foveated
rendering



low persistence

Immersive Futures

What has changed since then?

- massive hardware advancements, pushed by mobile phone technologies (processors, displays, sensors, batteries, ...) and by the gaming sector (graphic cards)
- massive software advancements, pushed by the mobile phone sector (mobile apps and app shops) and the gaming sector (game engines)
- massive price degradation due to these two mass markets
- massive advancements in the availability of 3D data, pushed by demands from all sectors and by technology (scanners, depth cameras, industrial CT, LiDAR, ...)



areas of application

Digital & Virtual Manufacturing

prototyping

enables virtual testing of products before physical production. Using virtual worlds tools, engineers can analyze form, fit, and function in real-time. This reduces development costs, shortens time-to-market, and enhances product quality by identifying design flaws early in the innovation process.

training

via virtual worlds allows immersive, interactive learning experiences. Workers can practice complex procedures in safe, simulated environments using VR/AR. This approach improves skill acquisition, reduces training costs, minimizes downtime, and enables scalable onboarding across global sites with consistent quality and real-time performance tracking.

assistance

using virtual worlds or AR provide real-time guidance, visualization, and contextual information directly in the worker's field of view. These systems enhance decision-making, reduce errors, and support complex tasks by overlaying digital instructions onto physical environments, improving productivity, safety, and knowledge retention on the shop floor.

acceptance

in manufacturing, enhanced by virtual commissioning allows clients to experience and validate systems remotely before physical delivery. Through immersive 3D simulations and real-time data, customers can verify functionality, request adjustments, and approve installations earlier—reducing risk, travel, and commissioning time on-site.

quality inspection

in manufacturing using AR focuses on overlaying digital 3D models onto physical components for real-time comparison. This as-is vs. as-designed alignment helps detect deviations instantly, streamlines inspections, and ensures dimensional accuracy—enhancing precision, reducing errors, and supporting faster, data-driven quality decisions on the production floor.

Virtual Worlds will be seamless, collective spaces for digital twins

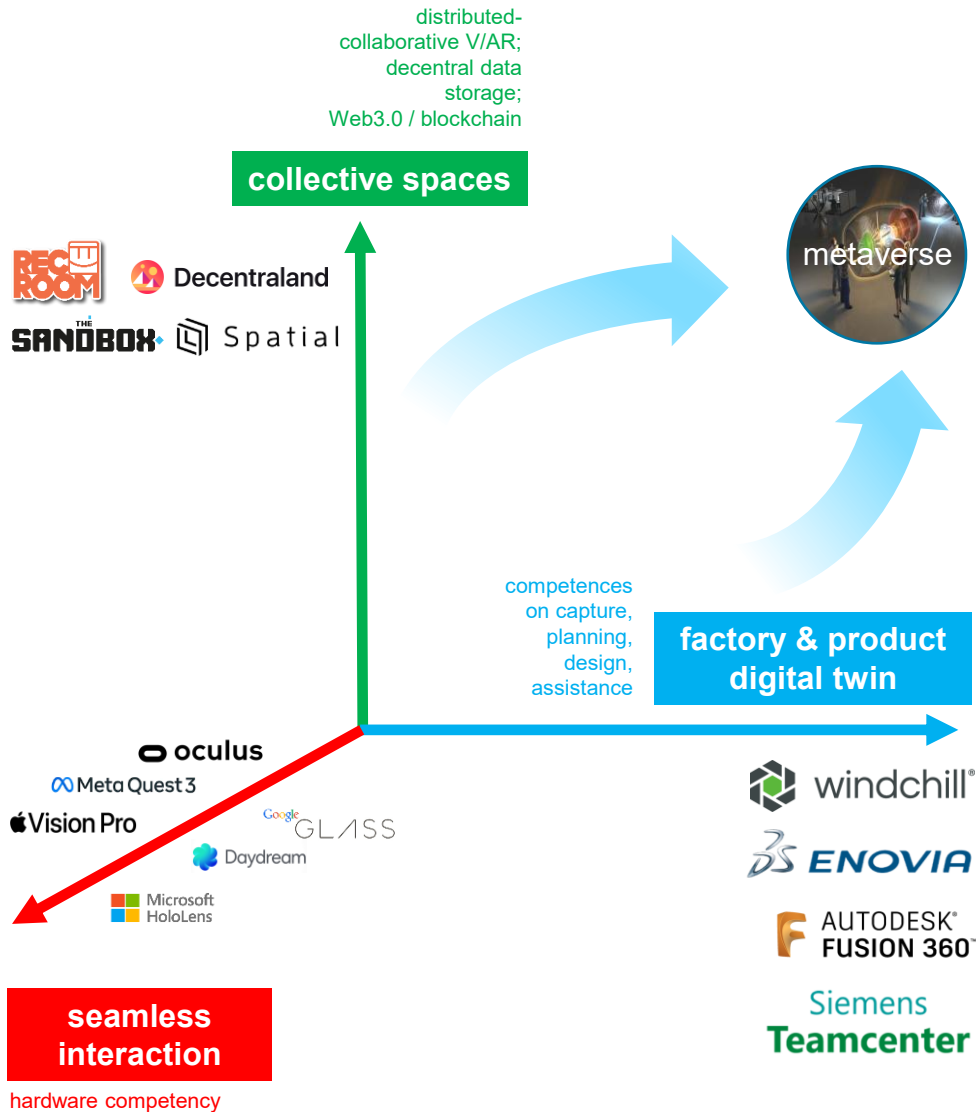
digital twinning is crucial for commercial success of virtual worlds

virtual worlds must be able both to display digital twins in real-time and to allow to manipulate them

there can be more than 1 digital twin:
e.g. future projections, planning variants

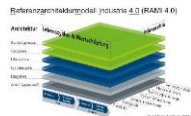
there can be virtual worlds with no physical twin:
e.g. disaster simulation

the question is how digital twins, collective 3D spaces and XR hardware platforms will converge to seamless, collective 3D spaces for twinning

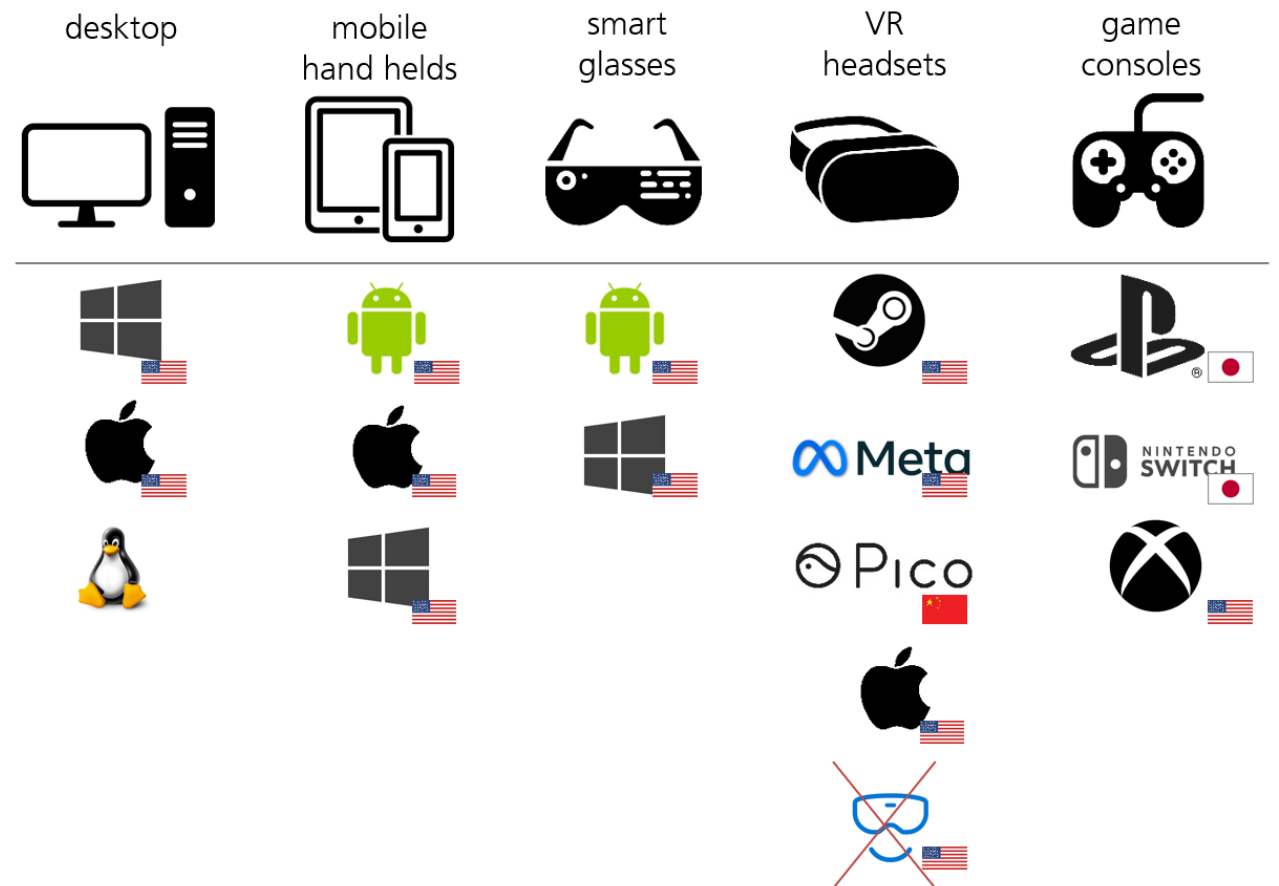


Positioning ourselves

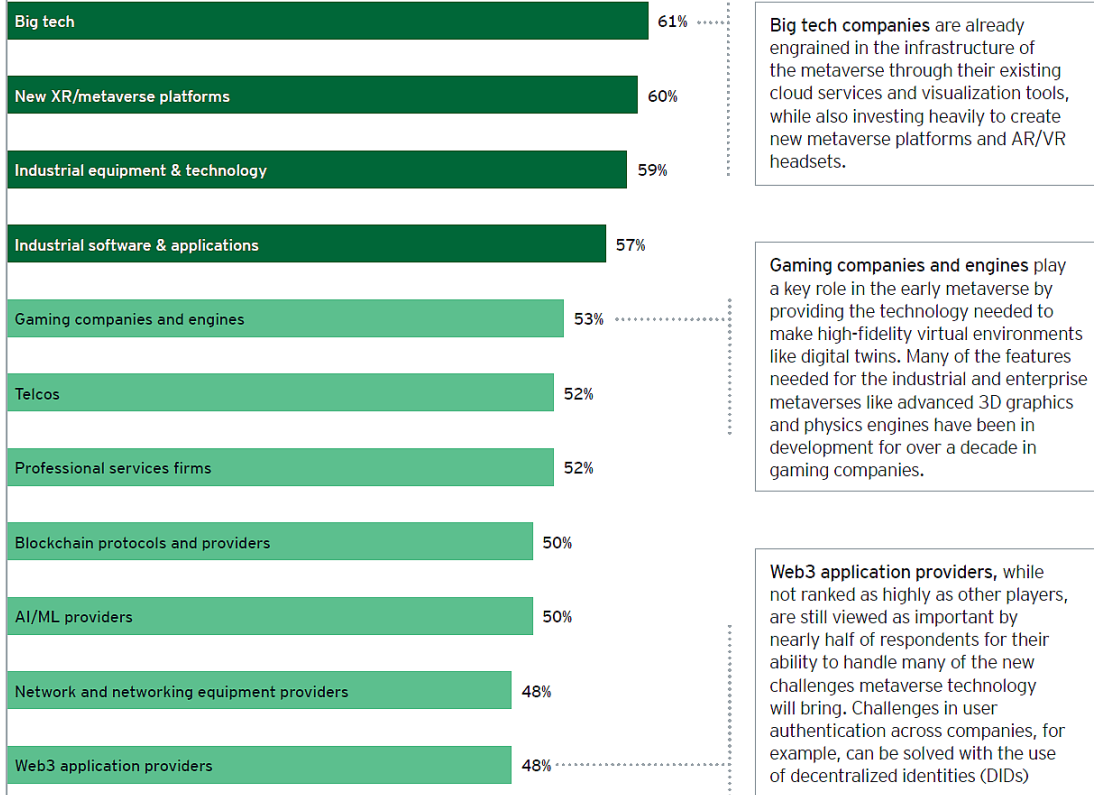
- most countries find themselves only at the sideline of a fight for global virtual worlds eco systems
- most countries and continents do not hold a huge, global platform provider
- platform providers aim at vendor lock-in
- **standardization** and **regulation** are a very valid strategy and crucial to cope with this situation



INDUSTRIE4.0



key players in driving the advancement of the industrial metaverse



opportunities for countries without platform providers

Analysis

- by EY and NOKIA (2023)
- “*Who will drive the industrial metaverse?*”

The drivers will not only be

- big tech (1st place) and
- existing metaverse platforms (2nd)

but also

- industrial equipment suppliers (3rd),
- manufacturers of enterprise software (4th)
- game developers (5th).

>> many countries & companies could be the drivers. Why? They have the relevant data.

Strategies on virtual worlds

countries and regions

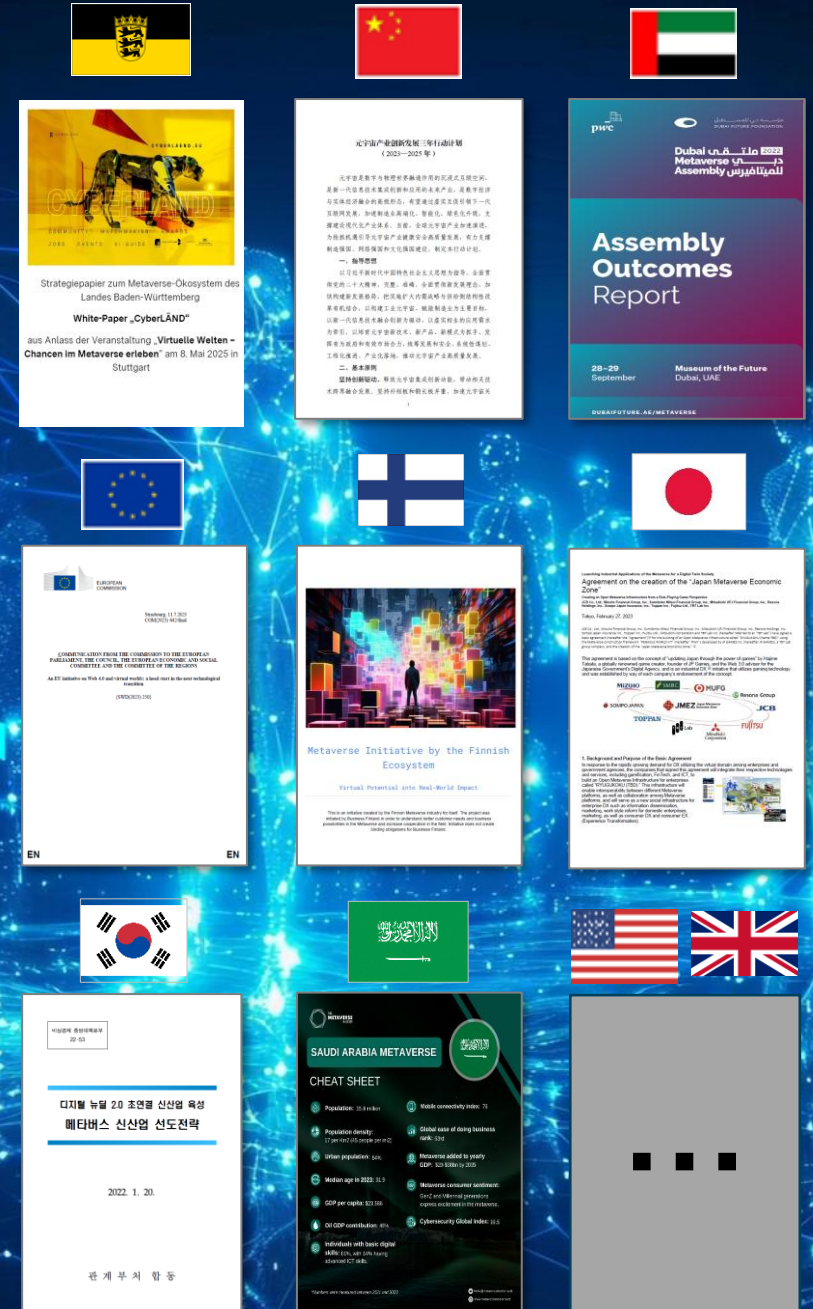
- Baden-Württemberg ,China, Dubai, the European Union, Finland, Japan, Saudia Arabia and South Korea defined metaverse strategies.
- UK and USA: strategy development ongoing

industrial metaverse in strategy

- Baden-Württemberg, China, Europe, Finland

standardization in strategy

- Baden-Württemberg, China, Europe, Finland



Thank you!

