### Improving Collaboration in the Aerospace Design Chain

# Improving Collaboration in the A&D Design Chain

Results from 2 Years of Research Sponsored by the Aerospace & Defense PLM Action Group

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### Presenter's Profile

Your presenter's professional background

- James L. Roche, Director, Aerospace & Defense Practice
  - Over 30 years of experience in the application of information technology to product development and manufacturing processes of large and medium-sized companies in aero, auto, consumer products, high tech, and medical devices industries. Before joining CIMdata, VP, Global Alliances and Sales Integration for Siemens PLM Software; PLM Practice Manager at CSC Consulting; PLM Practice Manager at A.T. Kearney; and Systems Design and Integration for the General Motors account at EDS. Before beginning his career in PLM, Project Manager at the General Motors Technical Center for advanced manufacturing engineering programs in CIM, Automotive Composites, and Metal Casting.



- Ken Versprille, PhD, Executive Consultant
  - Over 40 years of experience in the application of computer-based solutions for engineering and manufacturing. Research spans geometric design, design collaboration, and PLM standards and openness. During 15 years at Computervision, became the equivalent of CTO, and was R&D Vice President of core CAD and Mechanical applications. As General Manager of CV-Doors, led the group that introduced and managed the CAD industry's first geometric kernel business. Is recognized for publishing the first description of NURBS, the mathematical curve-and-surface formulation, now an international standard in CAD and Computer Graphics. In 2005, received a Lifetime Achievement Award by The CAD Society.



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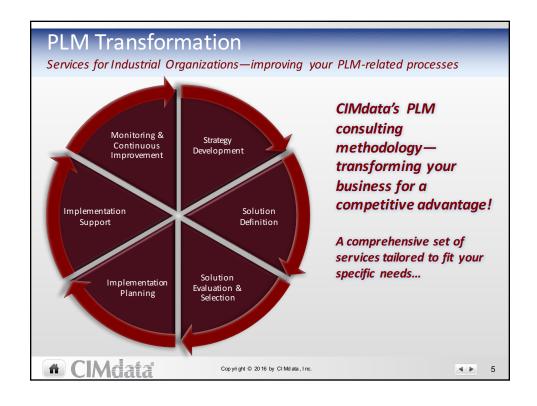
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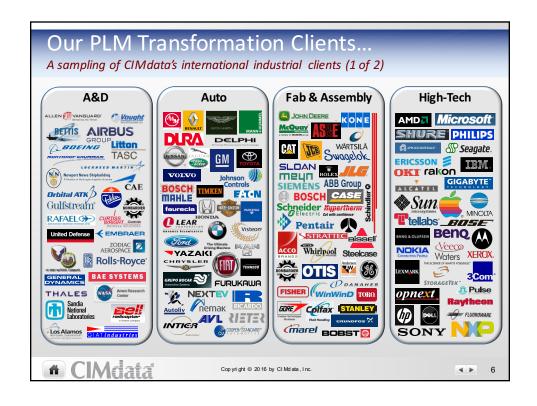




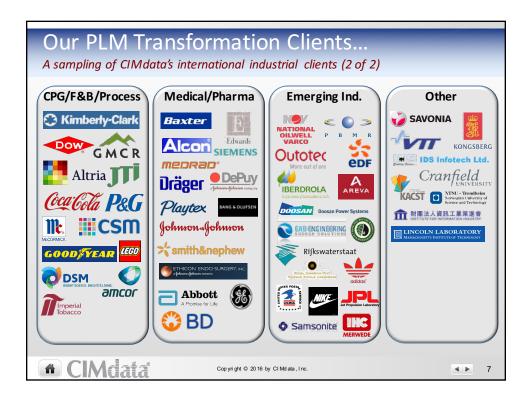


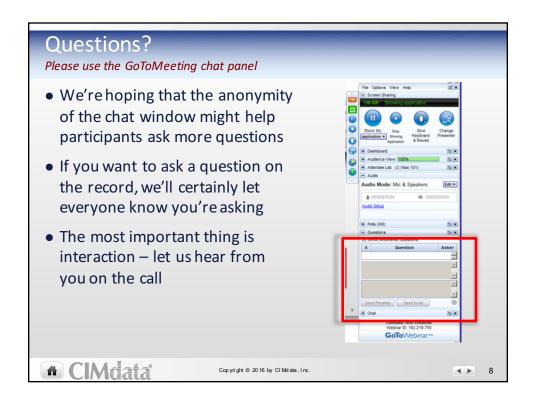








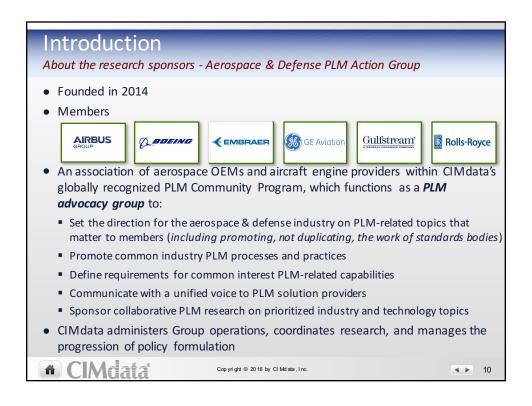






### Improving Collaboration in the Aerospace Design Chain

### Key Takeaways Improving design chain performance A Design Chain Collaboration Taxonomy suitable for characterizing current state, documenting performance and identifying improvement opportunities Perception and assessment of collaboration performance and issues is relatively uniform across major A&D airframe OEMs Perception and assessment of collaboration performance and issues varies widely across the tiers of the A&D design chain and a large sample of companies • The majority of collaboration problems relate to process rather than technology Collaboration Environment Set Up is the most problematic Standards-based data exchange is working in production today in the A&D supply chain In the A&D supply chain heterogeneity is a fact of life Cop yri ght © 20 16 by CI Md ata, Inc. **♦ ▶** 9





### Improving Collaboration in the Aerospace Design Chain

### Introduction

PLM Global Collaboration is a major topic of concern in the A&D industry

**Global Collaboration** for the purposes of this research is defined to be comprised of data standards and work processes used for sharing and working with product data among A&D OEMs and their product design and manufacturing engineering partners and suppliers.

### Motivation for investment

- Identifying, characterizing and remediating the points of friction in the flow of product information across locations, collaboration entities and between applications during product development
- Identifying and providing justification of the need for PLM software providers to support development and then to implement data exchange standards within their products



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### Phase 1 Overview

Define taxonomy and identify improvement priorities for future in depth research

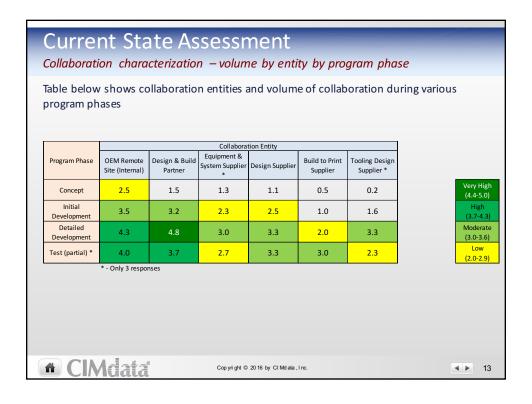
- Taxonomy of six dimensional global collaboration space
  - Program phase (When)
  - Collaboration entity (Who)
  - Collaboration purpose (Why)
  - Collaboration environment (Where)
  - Collaboration content (What)
  - Collaboration process & technical capabilities (How)
- Survey of members
  - Determine Improvement Priorities i.e., nodes with greatest improvement potential within the six dimensional global collaboration space
  - Initial characterization of gaps and trends for identified Improvement Priorities

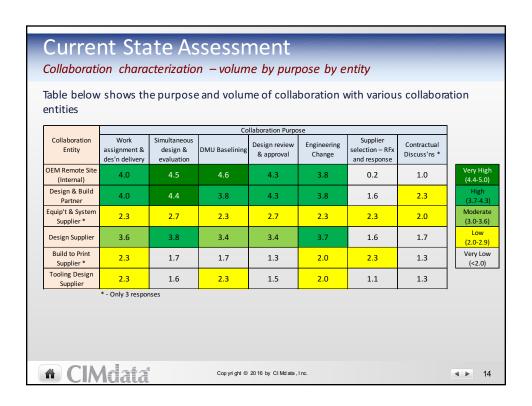


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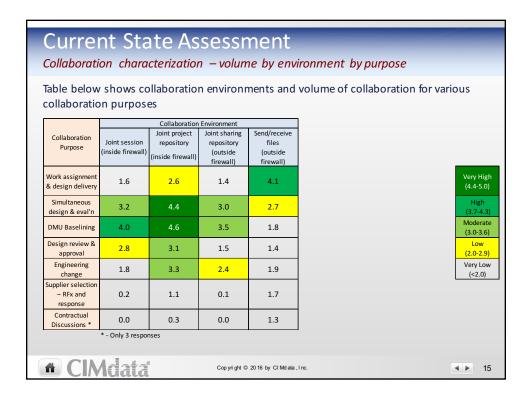
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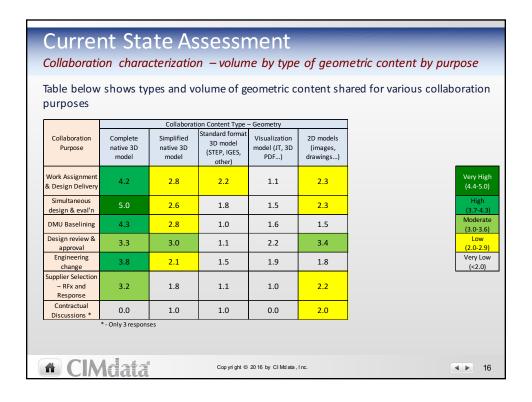






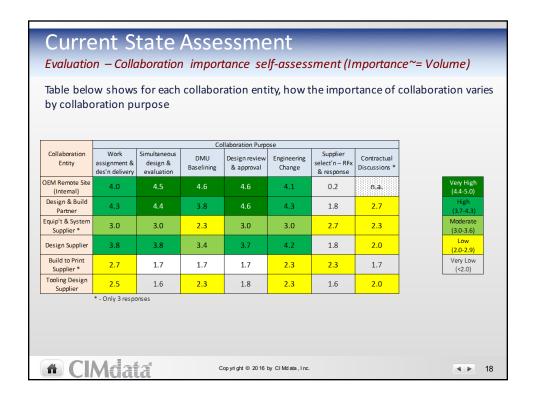




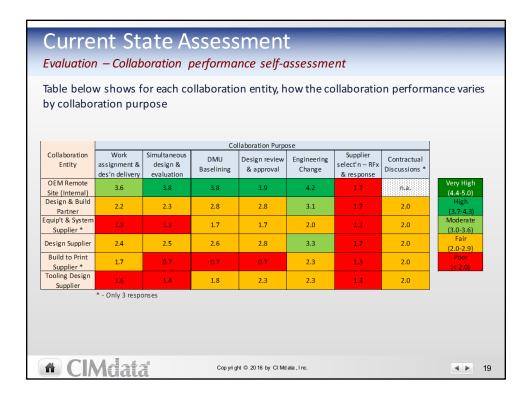


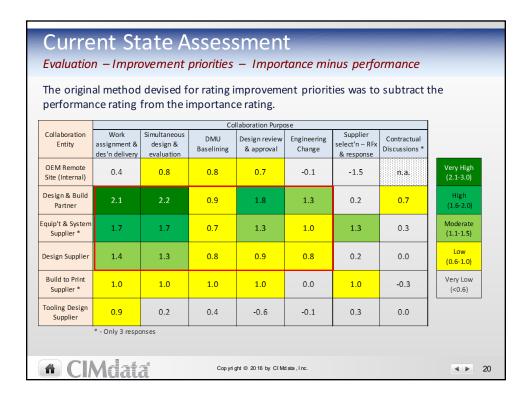


	shows ty	pes and vo	lume of a	ncillary co	ntent share	ed for vario	ous collaboration
ourposes							
			ation Content Ty	pe – Ancillary Info	ormation		
Collaboration Purpose	Requirements	Interface control specification	Technical standards	Simulation, analysis & test results	Bill of material	Planning Information *	
Work Assignment & Design Delivery	3.0	3.1	3.5	1.9	3.4	1.7	Very Hi <sub>8</sub> (4.4-5.0
Simultaneous design & eval'n	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.5	4.0	0.7	High (3.7-4.
DMU Baselining	1.8	3.4	2.3	2.8	2.8	1.0	Modera (3.0-3.
Design Review & Approval	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.8	4.0	1.3	Low (2.0-2.9
Engineering Change	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.4	3.3	1.3	Very Lo (<2.0)
Supplier Selection – RFx and Response	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.7	
Contractual Discussions *	0.7	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.7	
	* - Only 3 respon	nses					

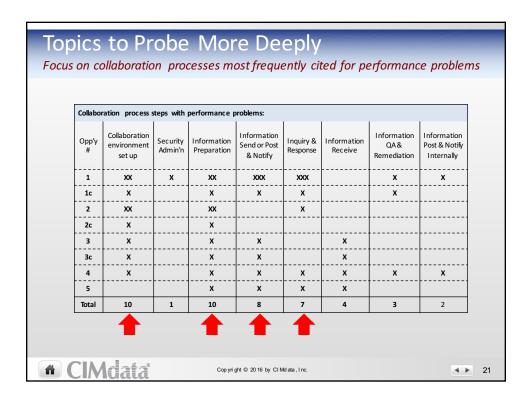


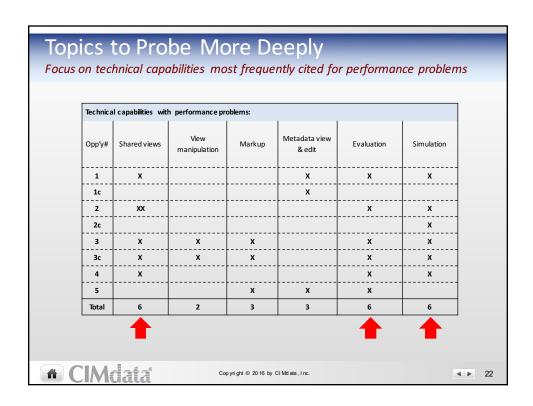




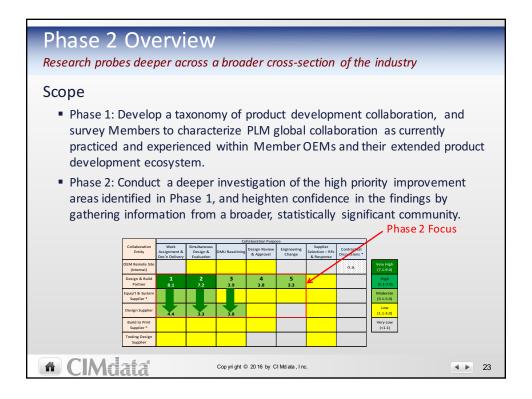


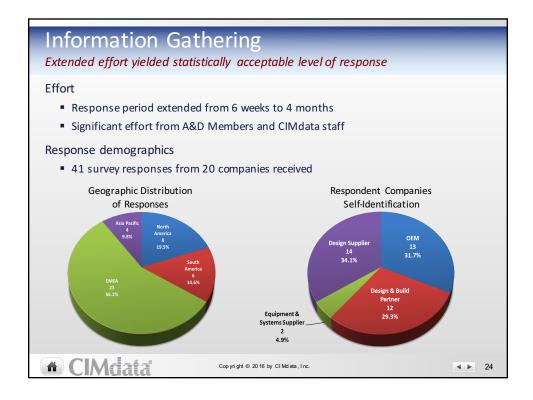




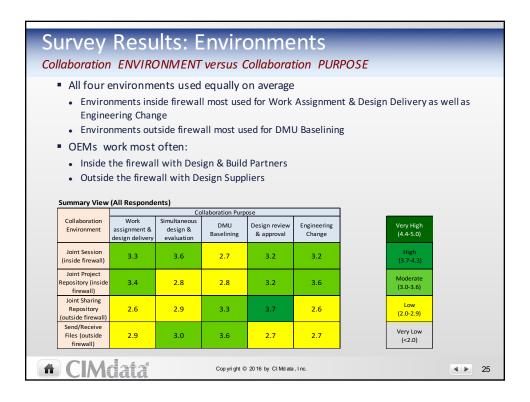


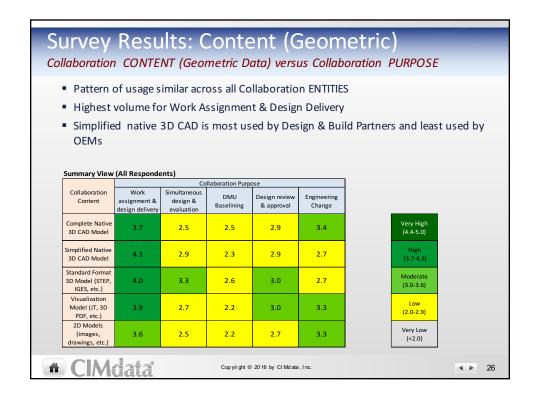




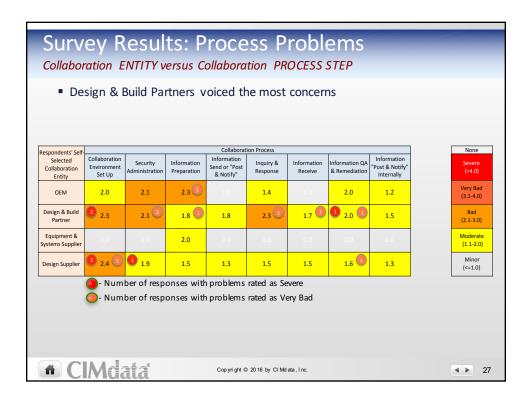


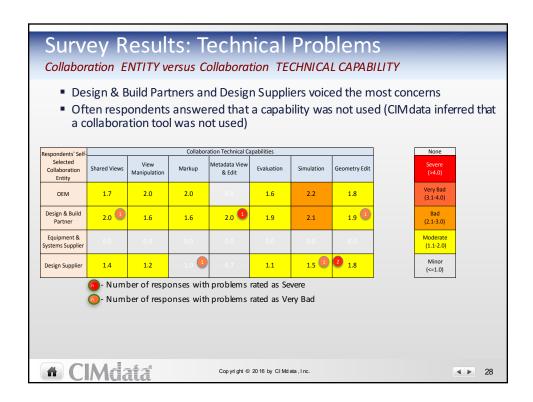














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### Telephone Interview Results: Use of Standards

Subset of respondents interviewed to understand use of standards in collaboration

- Interview comments
  - Standards for CAD data exchange such as STEP are rarely used internally by OEMs. They use native data and direct translators for most internal exchanges. Exchange is often automated.
  - OEMs often do CAD data exchange with Suppliers using STEP (AP 203, AP214, AP 242), and sometimes IGES
  - JT is used for visual collaboration at some OEM sites
- CIMdata observations
  - OEMs tend to want their supply chain to use CAD data in its native format, yet
    - Some participants have older versions of CAD solutions that can't open data from newer versions
    - IP is more difficult to protect when native CAD files are used
  - All felt standard-based exchange was desirable and needed
    - Yet converters often fail on large data sets
    - Use of standards does not mitigate bandwidth issues

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### Conclusions

### Collaboration Problems

- Majority of reported problems were related to process rather than technology
- Collaboration Environment Set Up is the most problematic
- Rather than the assumed belief that use of CAD data exchange standards would improve collaboration, surveyed respondents instead listed standardization of:
  - IP protection and export control
  - Workflow processes
  - CAD data quality validation
  - Stable data segmentation guidelines
- Improved logging and tracking of information requests needed
- Metadata sharing (configuration, change process, ...) needed
- Most severe technical problem is network latency and data transfer rate



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### Improving Collaboration in the Aerospace Design Chain

# Conclusions Use of Standards Standards-based data exchange is working in production today in the A&D supply chain Could be used within OEMs, however, direct translators are already built into OEM processes In the A&D supply chain heterogeneity is a fact of life Use of standards accepted and applied on a regular basis View of standards is positive and "good enough"

### Recommendations

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Actions that can be taken in the near- and mid-terms (1 of 3)

- Geometry validation should be performed before data is shared
  - CAD solution providers and third-parties already offer geometry validation tools, most of which can be customized to best fit a user's specific needs
  - At minimum the tools should validate that geometry does not have holes or gaps in the surfaces and solid model structures
- Companies should do a market review to identify any existing tools that can provide a solution to an inquiry and response tracking requirement
  - An inquiry and response tracking system should be put into place between collaboration entities
  - If an appropriate tool cannot be found, companies should work with their primary PLM solution providers to define and implement a collaboration inquiry and tracking tool that can be used between Collaboration Entities



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### Recommendations

Actions that can be taken in the near- and mid-terms (2 of 3)

- Explore possibility of having solution providers implement a "Where located" capability for components and subassemblies
  - Companies should explore with their CAD solution provider the possibility of implementing a "Where Located" (i.e. in storage) capability
  - The solution providers already provide a "Where Used" function and the basic building blocks should already be in place to implement "Where Located"
- Investigate possibility of implementing PDF-building scripts for packaging data exchange between collaboration entities
  - Suppliers complain that each OEM with whom they deal has different standards of how to package and transfer data
  - Processes can be put in place when data is to be shared with a Collaboration
     Entity, the appropriate script is identified and run to build the necessary data
     package

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### Recommendations

Actions that can be taken in the near- and mid-terms (3 of 3)

- Available COTS collaboration solutions should be investigated, selected, and used
  - The response "not used" is repeated several times in the comments to indicate that a collaboration capability available in COTS collaboration solutions is not used

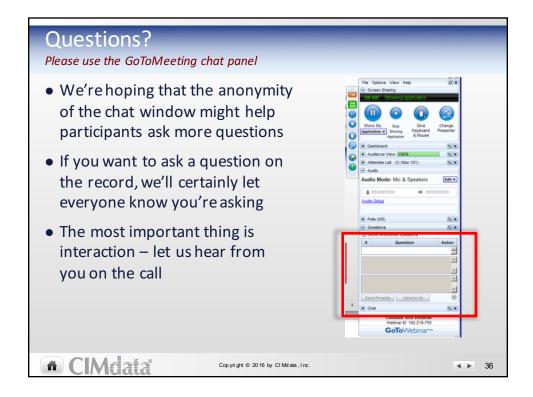


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### Improving Collaboration in the Aerospace Design Chain

# Next CIMdata Leadership Webinar Please join us on October13, 2016 for the next CIMdata Educational Webinar Ed Martin, Director, AEC / Manufacturing Convergence Consulting Practice, CIMdata "Transforming AEC – Obstacles and Opportunities"



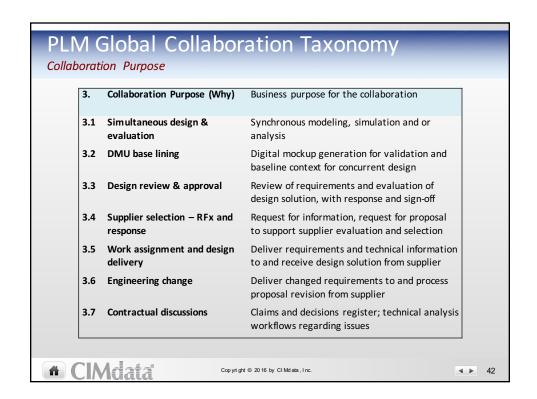




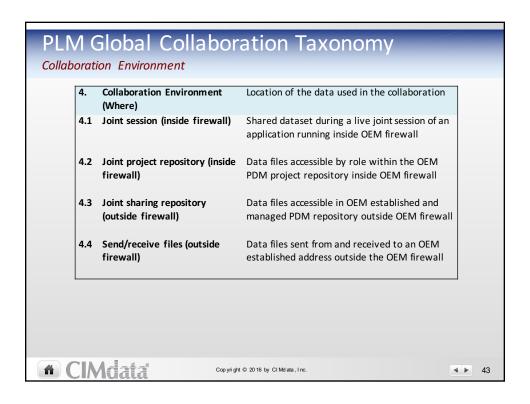
1.	Program Phase (When)	Subset of product lifecycle stages that focus on product design
1.1	Concept phase	Front-end research, program KPIs, requirement analysis, partner selection, conceptual design
1.2	Initial development phase	Joint development, product structure definition systems engineering and interface design
1.3	Detailed development phase	Design and tooling supplier selection, detailed 3D modeling, analysis, BOM creation & release
1.4	Tests phase (partial)	Requirements verification, issues resolution and changes implementation and monitoring through to certification of supplier parts

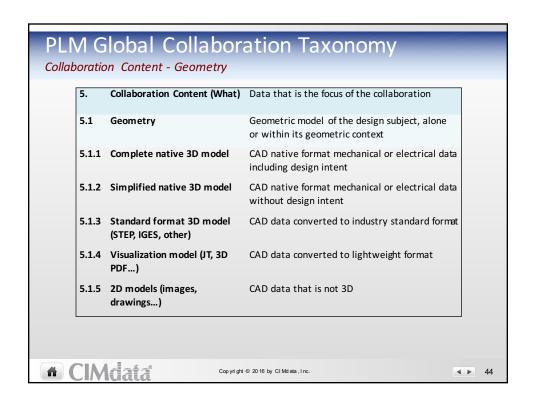


	ion Entity	
2.	Collaboration Entity (Who)	Party with whom the OEM is collaborating
2.1	OEM remote site (internal)	Party internal to OEM at geographically different site(s)
2.2	Design & build partner	Program partner responsible for system or major subsystem design and build; data certified within OEM process (e.g. wing)
2.3	Equipment & system supplier	Supplier under evaluation or contracted for component design and build; data certified through testing or TSO (e.g. engine)
2.4	Design supplier	Supplier under evaluation or contracted for subsystem or component design
2.5	Build to print supplier	Supplier under evaluation or contracted for subsystem or component build
2.6	Tooling design supplier	Supplier under evaluation or contracted for tooling or mold design or design and build











5.	Collaboration Content (What)	Data that is the focus of the collaboration
5.2	Ancillary information	Information in addition to the geometry that is relevant the design intent or design solution
5.2.1	Requirements	Specification of design form, fit, function and constraints (e.g. cost, weight, material)
5.2.2	Interface control specification	Boundary conditions between systems, subsystems and or components
5.2.3	Technical standards	Design standards and constraints, including prescribed design and manufacturing practices
5.2.4	Simulation, analysis & test results	Results from modeling behaviors and evaluating performance
5.2.5	Bill of material	Product structure, configurations, and attributes
5.2.6	Planning information	Main milestones, deliverables approvals and commercial information exchange

	on Processes & Capabilitie	s – Processes
6.	Processes & Capabilities (How)	Actions performed to facilitate collaboration, and capabilities used during collaboration
6.1	Processes	Actions performed by the OEM to facilitate collaboration
6.1.1	Collaboration environment set up	Configure hardware and software environment
6.1.2	Security administration	Administer security permissions and invitations, assuring IP protection and export control
6.1.3	Information preparation	Locate, collect, modify and assemble geometry and ancillary data into a collaboration package
6.1.4	Information send or post and notify	Send collaboration package to recipient or load in repository and send notification to recipient
6.1.5	Inquiry & response	Resolve issues or questions raised by recipient; locate and provide additional data as required; maintain transaction log of each interaction
6.1.6	Information receive	Receive information package or notification from sender and retrieve
6.1.7	Information QA & remediation	Examine and validate received data; raise issues and request additional data as required; maintain transaction log of each interaction
6.1.8	Information post and notify internally	Log final approved data, post to internal repository and issue internal notifications



6.	Processes & Capabilities	Actions performed to facilitate collaboration,
	(How)	and capabilities used during collaboration
6.2	Technical Capabilities	Capabilities used during collaboration
6.2.1	Shared views	Live joint session of visualization application across multiple sites
6.2.2	View manipulation	Modify view of the visualized geometric model (e.g. zoom, rotate, page, section)
6.2.3	Markup	Highlight region of geometric model and add dimensions, labels, notes, etc.
6.2.4	Metadata view & edit	View and edit geometric model metadata (e.g. material, descriptions, tolerances)
6.2.5	Evaluation	Evaluate geometric model (e.g. dimensional measurement, center of gravity, weight)
6.2.6	Simulation	Fly through, motion simulation, post-analysis simulation, collision detection

