

Aerospace and Automotive Manufacturing – Specific Differences and Trends

Phil Crothers, PhD

Enterprise Domain Leader – Manufacturing

Boeing Engineering, Test & Technology

Launching Our 2nd Century

A company and history like no other

CONNECT



PROTECT



EXPLORE



INSPIRE



A century of innovation and human achievement

Boeing: A Global Leader In Aerospace – and Innovation

- Products and services support to customers in more than 150 countries
 - Revenue in 2016: \$94.6 billion
 - 70 percent of commercial airplane revenue historically from customers outside the United States
- Manufacturing, service and technology partnerships with companies around the world
 - Contracts with more than 20,000 suppliers and partners globally
- Research, design and technology-development centers and programs in multiple countries
 - Maximizes leverage of our R&D investments
 - 2016 R&D investment: \$4.6 billion
- More than 150,000 Boeing employees across the United States and in more than 65 countries



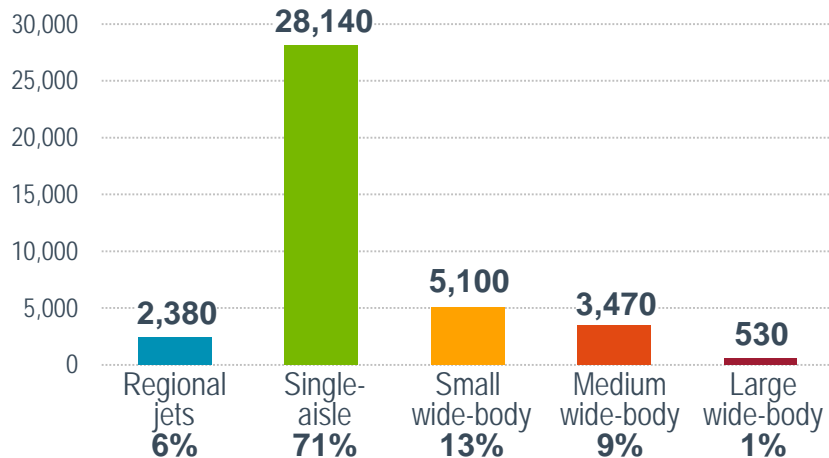
Partnering worldwide for mutual growth and prosperity

Airlines will need ~40,000 new airplanes by 2035



Airplane deliveries: 39,620

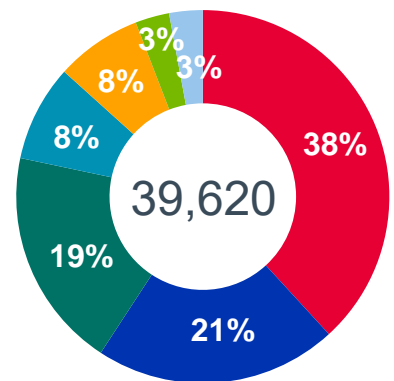
2016 - 2035



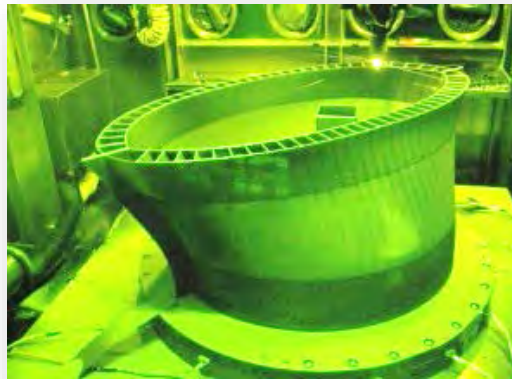
New airplane deliveries by region

2016 - 2035

Region	Airplanes
Asia	15,130
North America	8,330
Europe	7,570
Middle East	3,310
Latin America	2,960
C.I.S.	1,170
Africa	1,150
World Total	39,620



Beyond the 1st Century of Aerospace Manufacturing



Automated Composite Fab

Additive Manufacturing

Robotic Assembly

Industry Realities

June 12, 2015 6:28 pm

Boeing and Airbus face mammoth task to clear order backlog

Peggy Hollinger, Industry Editor

Honeywell cuts 2016 sales forecast on weak aerospace demand

BY ANKIT AJMERA

Production cut drives deeper loss at ATI

BY ALEX HIXON | Tuesday, July 26, 2016, 9:21 a.m.

Formidable challenges loom in Boeing's next century

Jon Talton / Columnist

AEROSPACE Doubts plague aerospace industry ahead of Farnborough Airshow

TIM HEPLER, VICTORIA BRYAN
FARNBOROUGH, ENGLAND. — Reuters
Published Friday, Jul. 08, 2016 3:53PM EDT

Rise in aircraft demand forces supply chain to modernise

Ross Tieman

GKN to cut jobs and redirect investment

Peggy Hollinger, Industry Editor

Should-Cost Review to Improve Affordability



The U.S. Department of Defense is experiencing unprecedented cost pressures as demands to reduce government spending rise. In this "doing more with the same—or less" environment, affordability of weapons programs and services is a hot topic.

Should-cost review is becoming the tool of choice to improve affordability. And for good reason. SCR, when implemented systematically, can reduce total system costs by 5 to 15 percent and subsystems costs by up to 40 percent.

The demand for affordability in the U.S. Department of Defense is underscored by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics. Dr. Ashton Carter, in a series of memos issued in 2010 and early 2011, stresses that a should-cost review (SCR) will serve as an important tool in attaining program affordability. He points out that should-cost targets are now required for all ACAT I, II and III programs and that progress toward these targets will be reviewed at major program milestones.



All aboard: Boeing 737 fuselages are delivered by train to a Boeing manufacturing site in Renton, Washington state. At the perimeter of Toulouse-Blagnac airport are rows of airliners, their wheels covered and doors taped over. An empty space beneath their wings betrays the supply chain hitch that caused this stockpile of aircraft, valued at more than \$2bn. For some, the Airbus A320neo (new engine option) became a no-engine option.



Jobs and investing in automation in a drive to trim costs as interim costs edge back and pension liabilities rise at the aerospace and equipment supplier.

Industry customers are demanding more for less

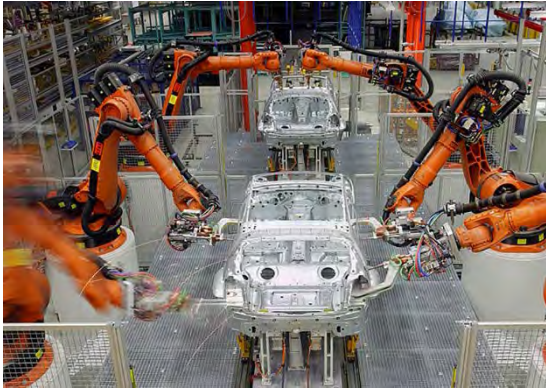
Market Challenges – What the Customers Want

- Safe
- Affordable
- Reliable
- Upgradeable
- Flexible
- Performance
- Environmentally responsible
- Available



Challenges & Opportunities Ahead

Design for Manufacturing –
Aerospace needs to leverage broader industry

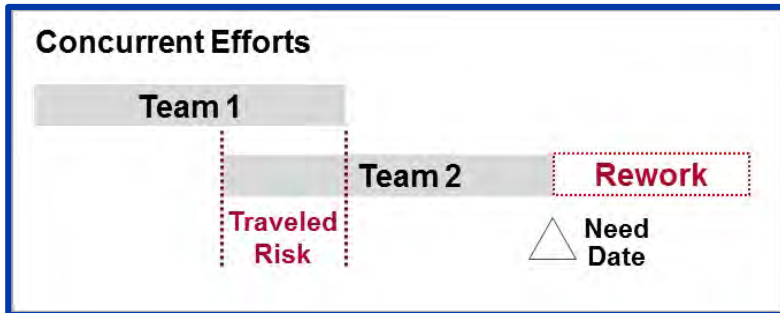


By KUKA Systems GmbH (KUKA Systems GmbH) [CC BY-SA 3.0], via [Wikimedia Commons](#)

Speed to Market –
More capability to customers – quicker



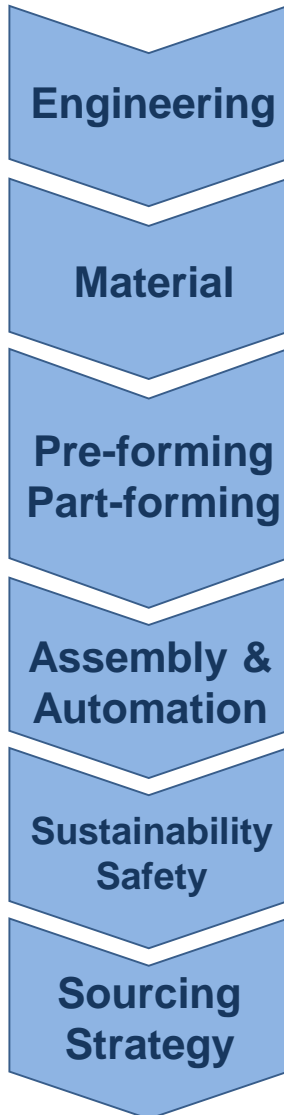
Traveled Risk –
Concurrency adds risk of rework



Modularity –
Enables Reuse & Customization



Aerospace and Automotive Comparison



Source: Google Images



Source: bmw.com

Aviation and Automotive comparison



Boeing 787



BMW i3

Number of passengers

242

4

Total Weight

118.000 Kg

1.195 Kg

Dimensions

60x63x17 m

2,0x3,9x1,6 m

Number of parts

2.300.000

10.000

Development time

89 months

33 months

Production rate

10 units/month

2100 units/month

Aviation and Automotive comparison

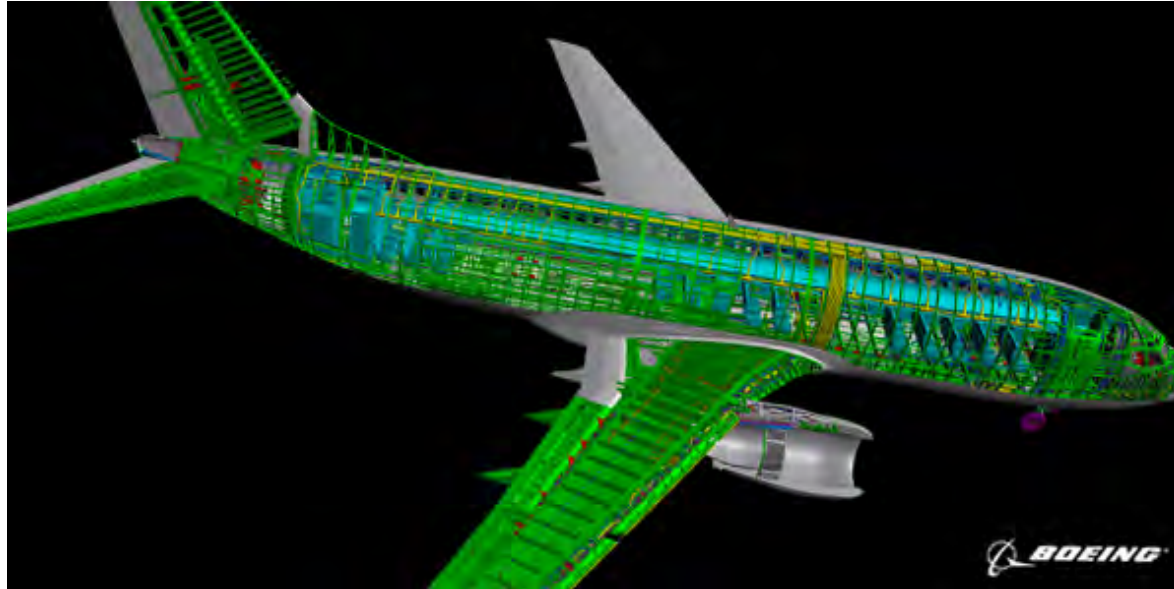


Boeing 787

BMW i3

Number of passengers	242	4	60 x
Total Weight	118.000 Kg	1.195 Kg	100 x
Dimensions	60x63x17 m	2,0x3,9x1,6 m	500+ x
Number of parts	2.300.000	10.000	230 x
Development time	89 months	33 months	3 x
Production rate	10 units/month	2100 units/month	< 210 x

Engineering – Digital Definition



Source: Google Images



Source: bmw.com

Manufacturing Analytics & Digital Threads

Top Business Outcomes

- Reduce Test & Evaluation / Rework 50%
- Affordable Manufacturing
- First Pass Quality
- Improved Factory Safety

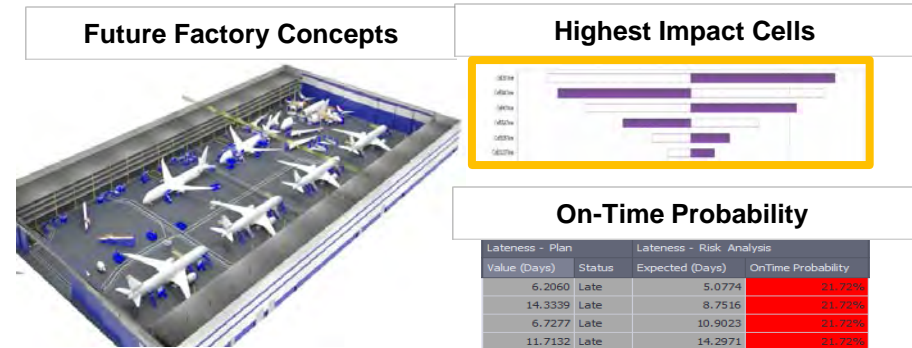
Top Applications

- Optimized Factory Flow
- Manufacturing Process Analytics
- Improved Automation Execution
- Robust Process & Material Specs

Enablers

- Analytics
- Advanced Modeling & Simulation
- Industry Standards
- Integrated Digital Factory

Production Simulation



Integrated Digital Factory

The Complete Picture

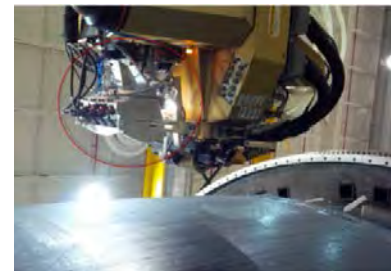
Real-Time Predictive Analytics



Process Automation



Computer Vision



Safety Analytics



Advanced Materials

Top Business Outcomes

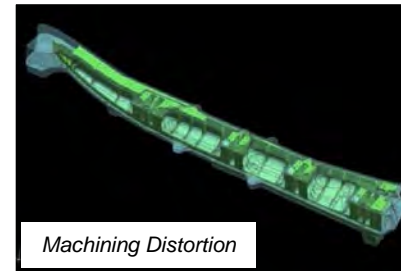
- Safe/Environmental/Ergonomic Processes
- Robust First Pass Quality
- High Rate Capability
- Reduced part count
- Optimized Weight AND Cost

Top Advanced Materials Applications

- Metallic Alloys
- Composites
- Sealants/Paints
- Ceramics

Enablers

- High rate processes
- Integrated materials modeling, fabrication processing and properties



Machining Distortion

*Computational
Materials Models*



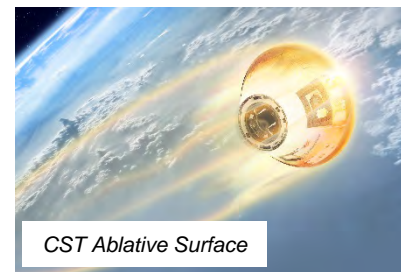
787-9 Co-Cured Horizontal Tail

Reduced Part Count



Automated Paint

Robust Seal/Paint

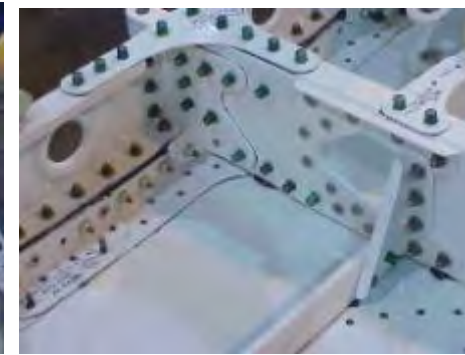


CST Ablative Surface

*Materials for Extreme
Environments*

Product Performance & Production System Efficiency

Expanding capability for unitized machined components



Advanced modeling/machining technology critical

Additive Innovation

Top Business Outcomes

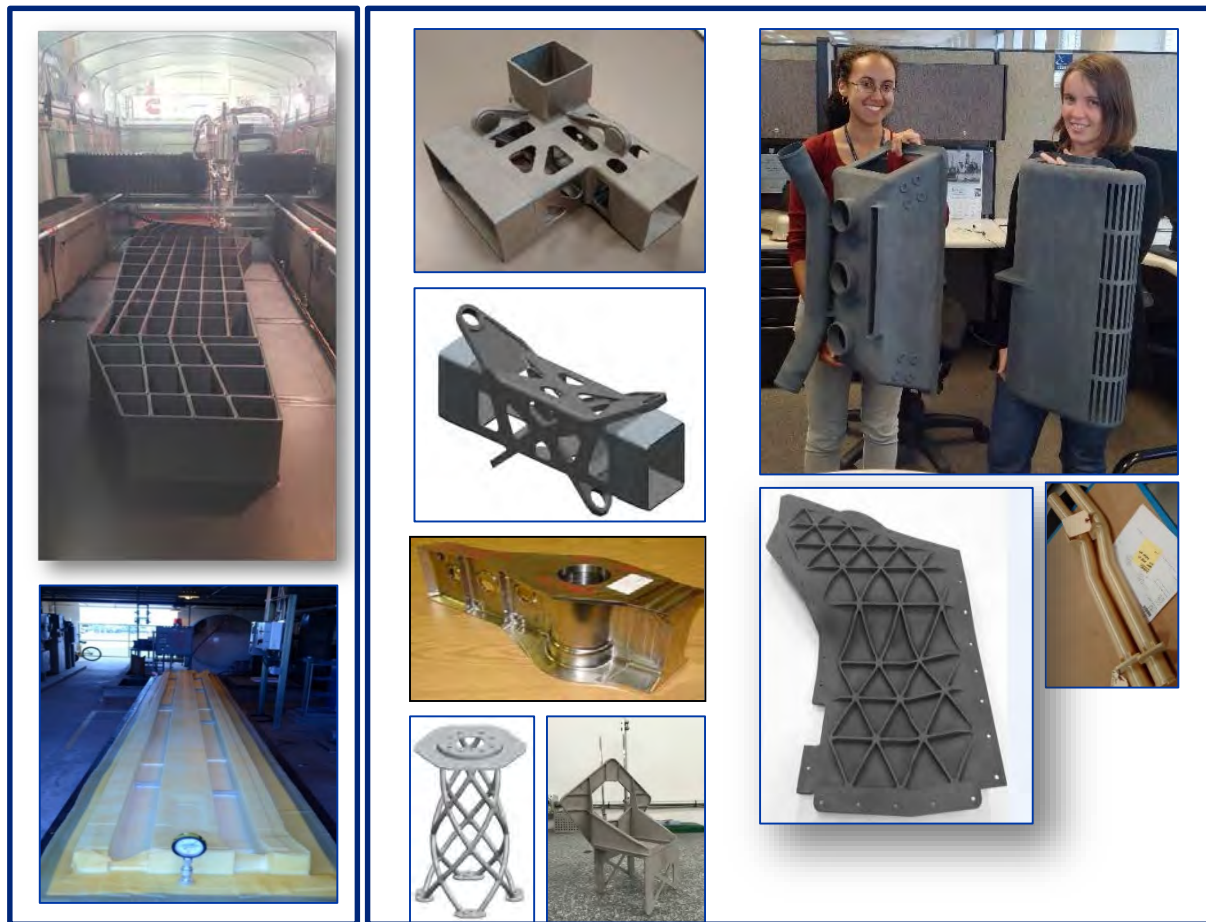
- Speed to Market
- Enhance Performance
- Cost Reduction Buy-to-Fly
- Flexible Manufacturing

Top Additive Applications

- Prototyping
- Tooling
- Functional Components
- Structural Components

Enablers

- Certification
- In-Process Inspection
- Design for Additive



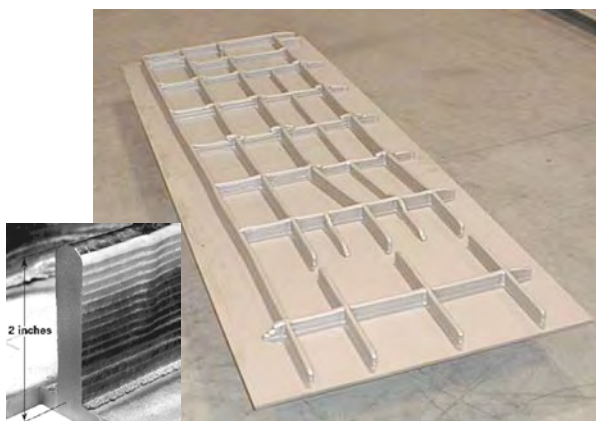
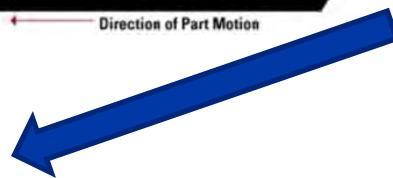
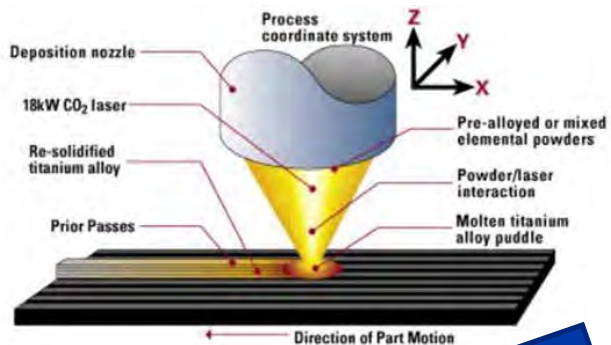
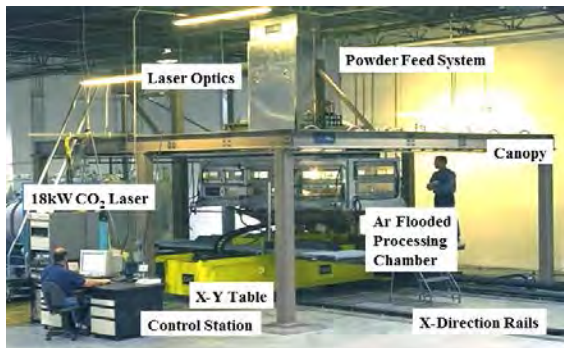
Tooling

Metals

Polymers

Since 2002 more than 50,000 flyaway parts!

Titanium Additive/Subtractive Innovation



Complex to complex machining will continue to grow!

Aircraft CFRP components recycling

CFRP Recycling – growing importance

- Each Boeing 787 carries approximately **18,144kg** of salvageable carbon fiber
- Carbon fiber can be recycled at approximately **70% of the cost to produce virgin fibers** (\$8-12/lb vs. \$15-30/lb), using **less than 5% of the electricity required** (1.3-4.5kWH/lb vs. 25-75kWH/lb)

Example of aircraft reclaimed carbon fiber through pyrolysis application:



Reclaimed carbon fiber from an F-18 fiber's stabilator



The preform, made from the F-18 recycle



The finished part: A Chevrolet Corvette wheelhouse, made by Molded Fiber Glass Co
Source: *Materials Innovation Technologies*

Aviation and Automotive comparison



Boeing 787



BMW i3

Number of passengers

242

4

Total Weight

23 million parts per month

21 million parts per month

Dimensions

Number of parts

2.300.000

10.000

Development time

89 months

33 months

Production rate

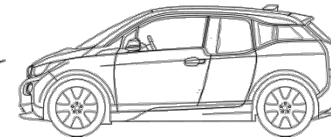
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Mass customisation

Source: Boeing, BMW, Wikipedia

Automation Innovation

Top Business Outcomes

- Workplace Safety
- Product and Process Quality
- Flexibility / Factory Optimization
- Standardization / Replication

Top Automation Applications

- Drill/Fill
- Paint & Seal
- Composite Fabrication
- Material Movement

Enablers

- Networked Enabled Manufacturing
- In-Process Inspection
- TRL AND MRL



777 Fuselage Flex Tracks



737/787 Heatshield Line



787 Aft Robotic Drill/Fill

Innovative, Simple, Robust & Cost Effective

Monumental Aerospace



Approx \$10M per machine

50+ AFP/ATL machines globally

60x63x17 m



Source: Composite World

Source: Ingersoll



Reach equivalent to 1/5th size

Automotive composite fabrication

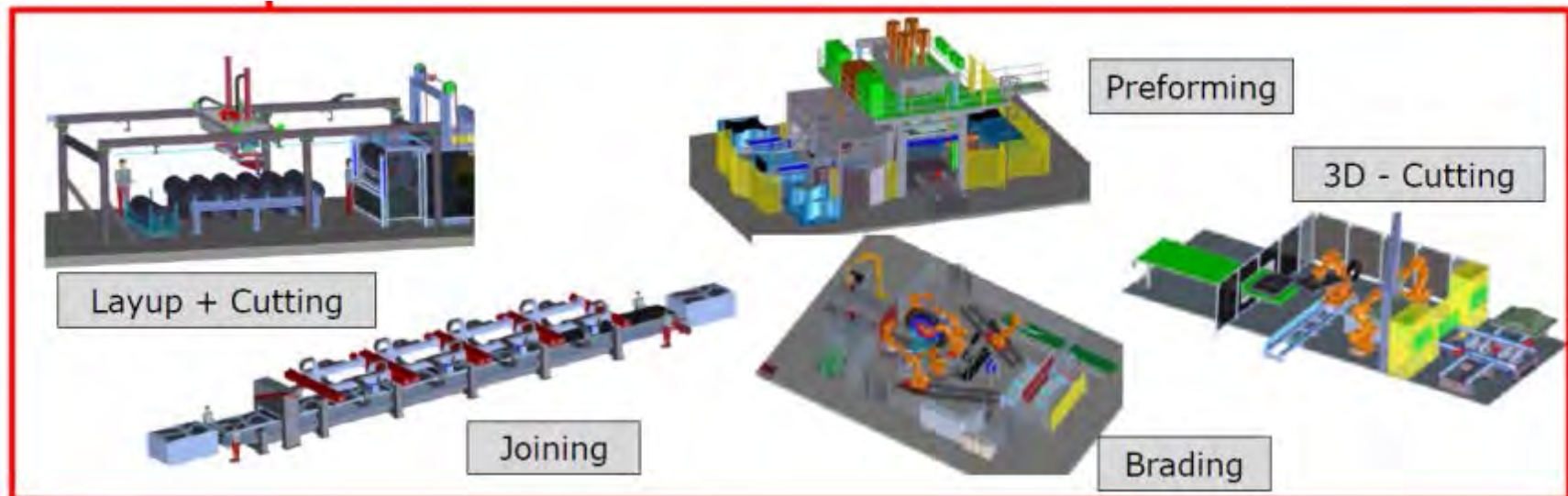
Highly automated process & transfer lines

Monumental structure

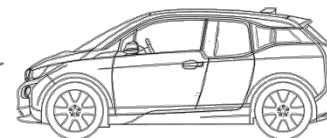
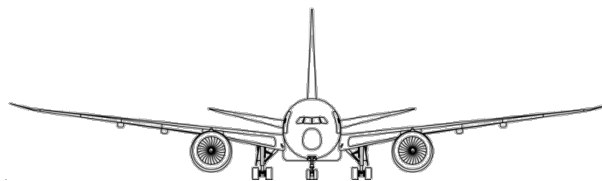
- Equivalent to press lines
- Large energy usage
 - renewable



Source: FILL



Aviation and Automotive comparison



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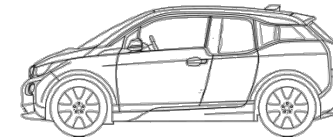
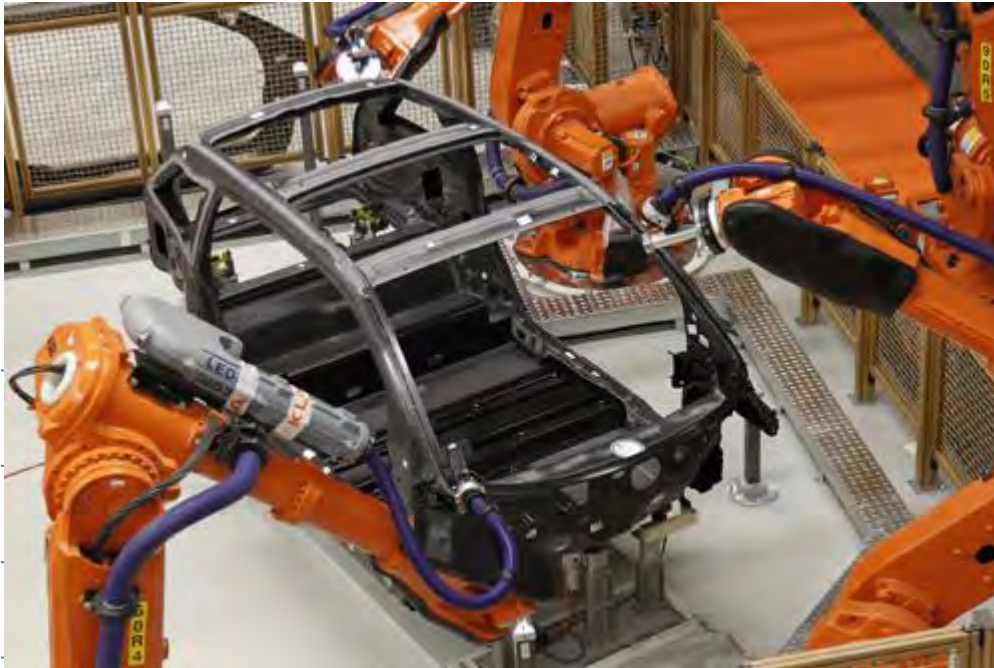
Same no. of seats / interiors

40,000 + / year[^]

40,000 + / year

Source: Boeing, BMW, Wikipedia

Automotive efficiency of scale



BMW i3

4
1.195 Kg
2,0x3,9x1,6 m
10.000
33 months

Source: BMW

Reach equivalent to car size

1,25M robots currently in industry

Approx 60K for robot

1.130 robots per 10.000 employees

40% of industrial robots in automotive

Assembly & Automation



Sources: Boeing



Sources: BMW

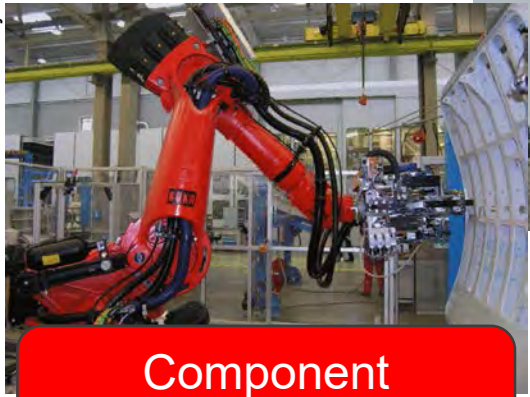
	Everett	Leipzig
Area	399.480 m ²	500.000 m ²
Employees	15.000	6.000
Robots / machines	15+	500+



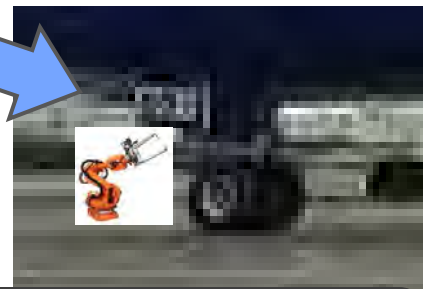
Aerospace problems of scale



60x63x17 m



Component manufacturing



0.5% of industrial robots in aerospace

Source: Broetje

Source: BAA

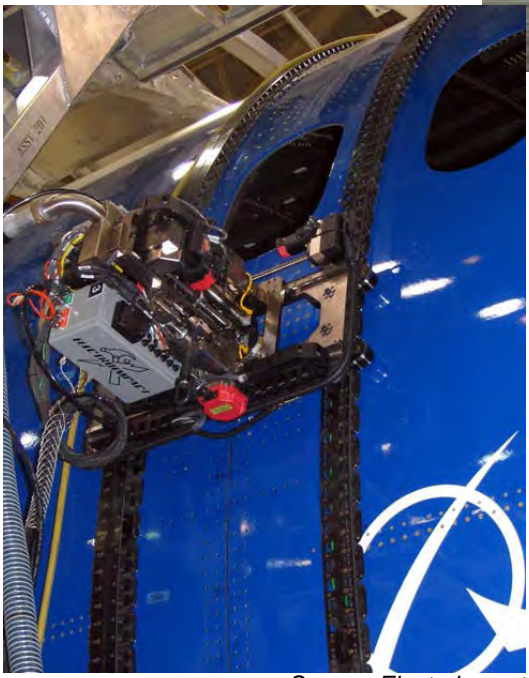
Aerospace “right size machines”

Dedicated machines



60x63x17 m

Flextrack & crawlers
\$1M per machine



Source: Electroimpact



Source: M Torres

Standard Families of Aerospace Automation

How can we create a standard family of automation for aerospace?

- To get to low cost found in automotive

What does it look like

- Light
- Modular
- Work with humans
- Mobile or transportable
- Useful payload / force
 - What is the right payload/force?



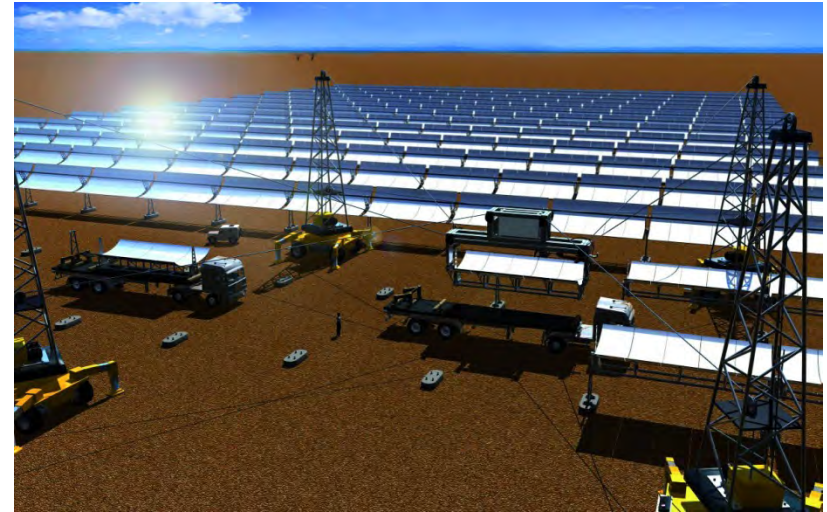
Source: Alfred T. Palmer - October 1942 - Library of Congress

How did we get from this to this?



Format? Next steps?

Source: Fraunhofer



Source: Universal Robotics

Source: ABB



Source: KUKA



Source: TU Muenchen

Summary

- **Market challenges and industry realities are driving changes in the way the aerospace industry designs and builds products**
 - Cost
 - Speed to market
 - Performance
 - Environment
- **Advances in materials, automation, additive/subtractive manufacturing, and data analytics are leading the changes for the 2nd century of the aerospace industry**



