

38th INTERNATIONAL CAE CONFERENCE

METAMORPHOSIS
TO FULL DIGITAL
MASTERY

Successful transition through
artful technology deployment

16-18

NOVEMBER 2022



**Digitalization in the development process of Aeronautic products:
from drawing boards to development virtual platform along the
Product Lifecycle from Concept to Certification**

Ing. Marco Baroero - Leonardo Aircraft

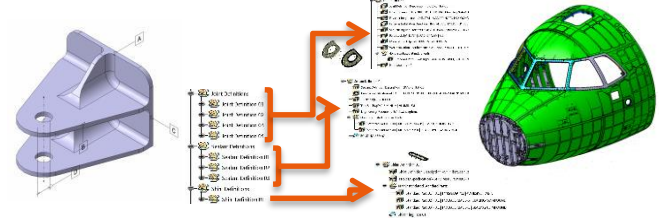
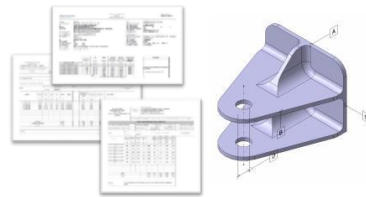
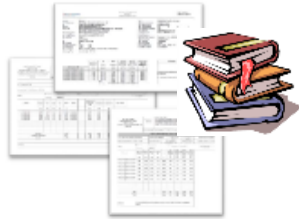
Evolution of Engineering Functional Model in Aerospace

Single source of truth
Digital Thread

2D DWG/Document

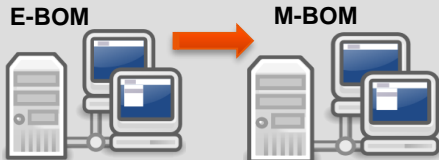
2D/Document vs 3D Model

3D Model



Description

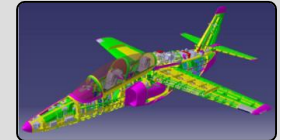
- EBOM-MBOM separated legacy configuration systems
- DWG/Doc based configuration
- DWG/Doc authority supported by 2D CAD model



- PLM EBOM-MBOM separated configuration system
- DWG-PN/Doc based configuration
- DWG/Doc authority supported by 3D CAD model



- PLM EBOM & MBOM full collaboration configuration system
- PN based configuration
- 3D Model authority
- Configured DMU
- Partner/Supplier controlled access



E-BOM & M-BOM
Collaboration PLM

YEARS

1980-1990

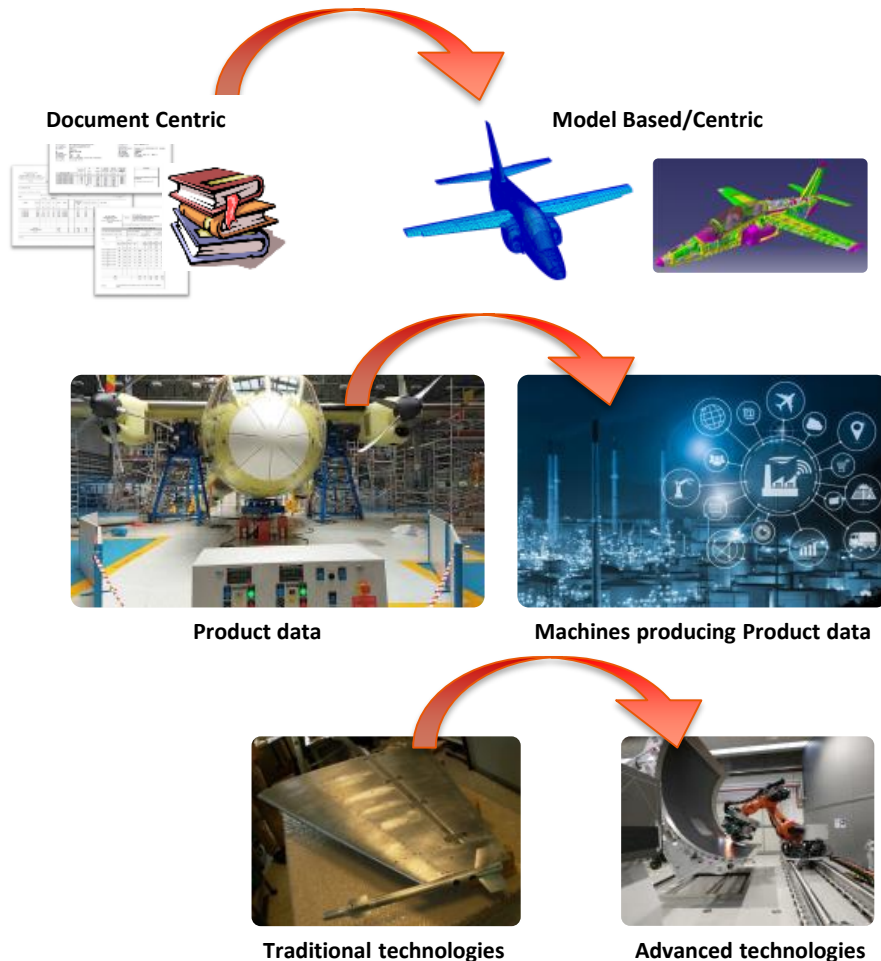
2000-2010

2010-Today

Evolution of Engineering Functional Model in Aerospace

From decades of experience to time now

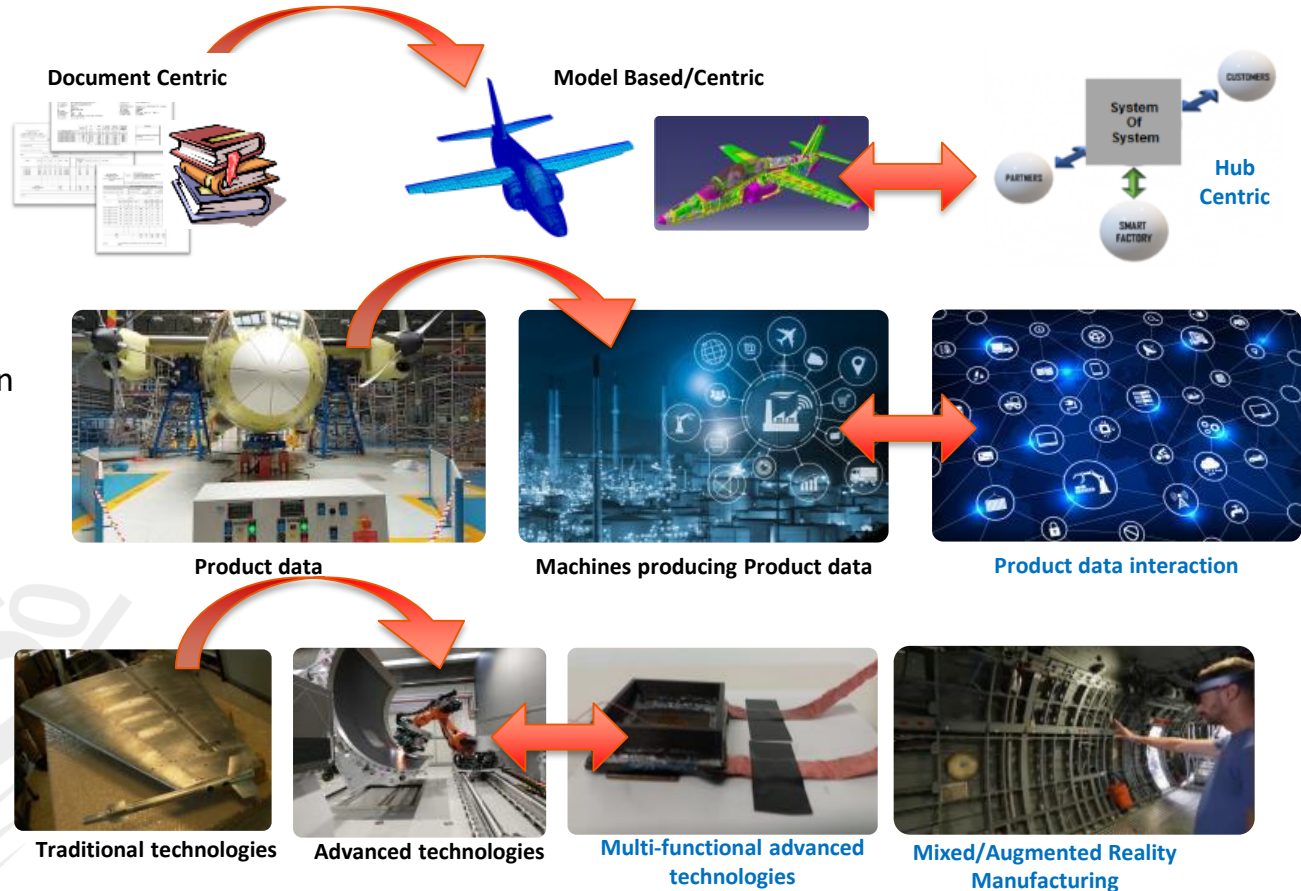
- Step change in digital/simulation
 - Traceability
 - Easy of changes
- Machine-data based decision
 - Diagnosis
 - Product oriented
- Skills and technological progress
 - Innovation
 - Competitiveness



Evolution of Engineering Functional Model in Aerospace

Steps forward

- Model-Based System Hub
 - Interoperability
 - Common Environment
- Data-interaction based decision
 - Predictions
 - Process oriented
- Technological Integration
 - Multi-Functional
 - Synergy



Digital Transformation journey



The overall **Digital Transformation journey** of the company has various fields of application that are related and dependent to each other, such as:

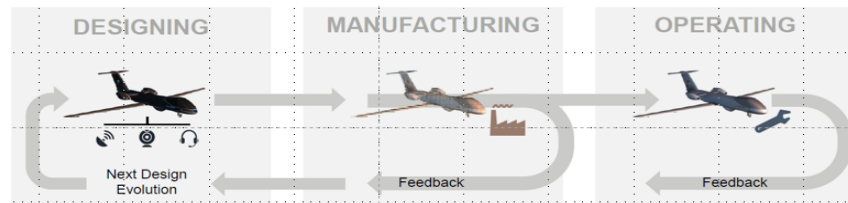
- **Digitalization of Data and Information**
- **Digitalization of Management Processes**
- **Digitalization of Technical disciplinary Processes**
- **Digitalization of Collaboration network**

Digital Engineering conceive and deliver the new applications with the aim:

- To encompass the methodologies, tools, and process of creating new digital products end to end
- To leverage **data and technology** to produce improvements to product development and applications
- To harnesses modern digital capabilities to improve an organization's efficiency and value, enhance process sequences and/or transform end-user experiences.

Objectives:

- **Reduce Time to Market**
- **Improve Customer Satisfaction**
- **Minimize rework in development, production and in service phase**



Aeronautic System Peculiarities

Aeronautic Products have peculiarities that characterize the design environment:

- High level of technology with small series
- Functional Complexity
- Airworthiness and Safety
- Use of leading-edge technologies and materials
- Very long life-cycle (> 30 years) and long definition/development phases
 - ~ 7 years from concept to first delivery for commercial aircraft (e.g. A-380, B-787)
 - ~ 15 years from concept to delivery for Advanced Jet (e.g. Eurofighter Typhoon)

The design phases of a modern aircraft involves thousands of designers (in a Extended/Virtual enterprise environment) for several years.

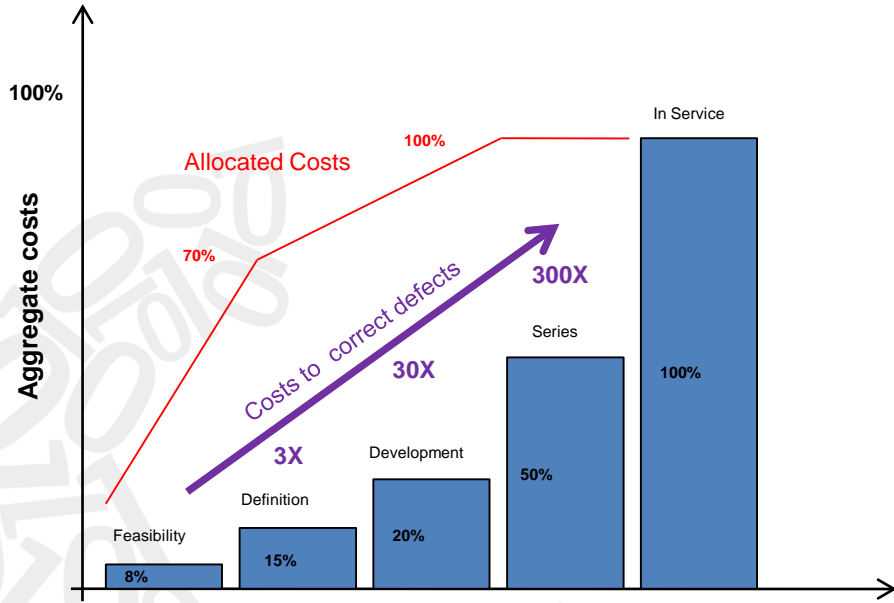
From CAD perspective the numbers on designed P/N (non standard parts)

- Modern Fighter Jet: 70000 P/N
- Medium Military Transport: 50000 P/N,
- Trainer: 8000 P/N
- Advanced Trainer: 12000 P/N
- Special Mission Delta mod on civil aircraft: 15000 P/N

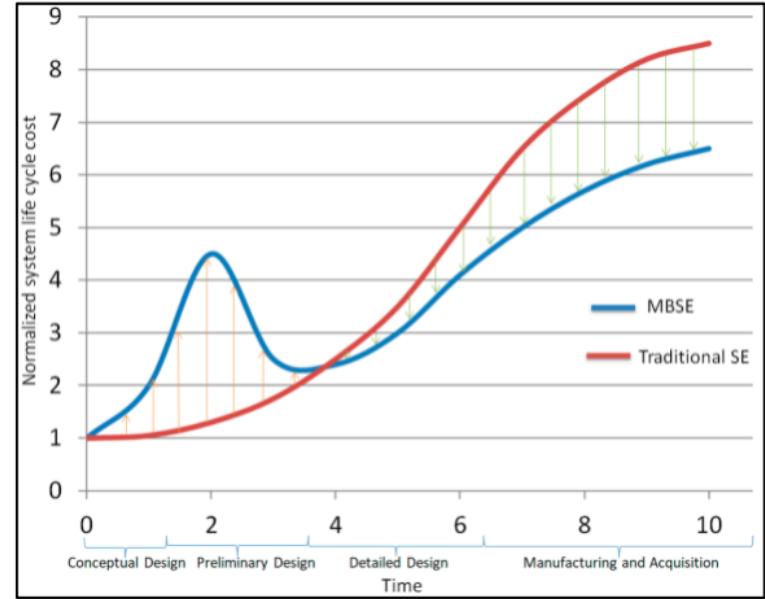
From CAE perspective

- CFD → 10 Terabyte for Aerodynamic database (Wet surfaces and Air Intake)
- CFD → 3-4 Terabyte on general systems studies (e.g. ECS and Fuel Systems)
- Parametric Models for each Major System (12-20) some Gigabyte each (evolutive systems to be managed)

SE Costs along life-cycle phases



While early phases are relatively inexpensive if related with latest ones, the choices done in these early phases allocate most costs of the product over its complete life-cycle. Changing the project/product for any reason (requirement change or correcting defects) in the advanced phases become exceptionally costly as long as the project advance.



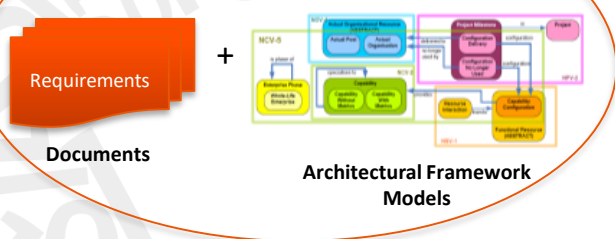
Setting up a robust MBSE and MBE along the early phases of the product life-cycle by mean of virtual simulation and testing technologies enables a faster convergence to a mature project (*right the first time*) and reduces the costs of qualification and certification.

Digital Transformation: Engineering Functional Model

The Aerospace Business Process in a context of Extended Eco-System (multiple Customers and Industries, but also Research Centres, Academia and other stakeholders) is challenging. While ensuring data continuity and traceability, Industry shall manage the increased complexity of the Extended Eco-System with Multi-disciplinary Models and Digital Twin.

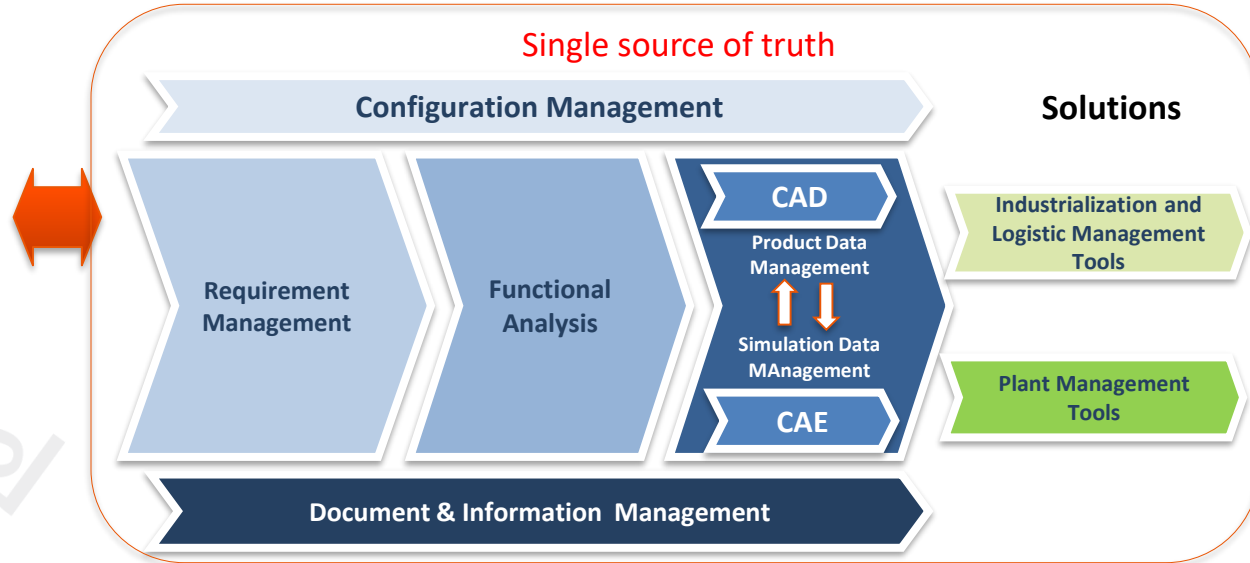
Customer

Needs



Industry

Single source of truth



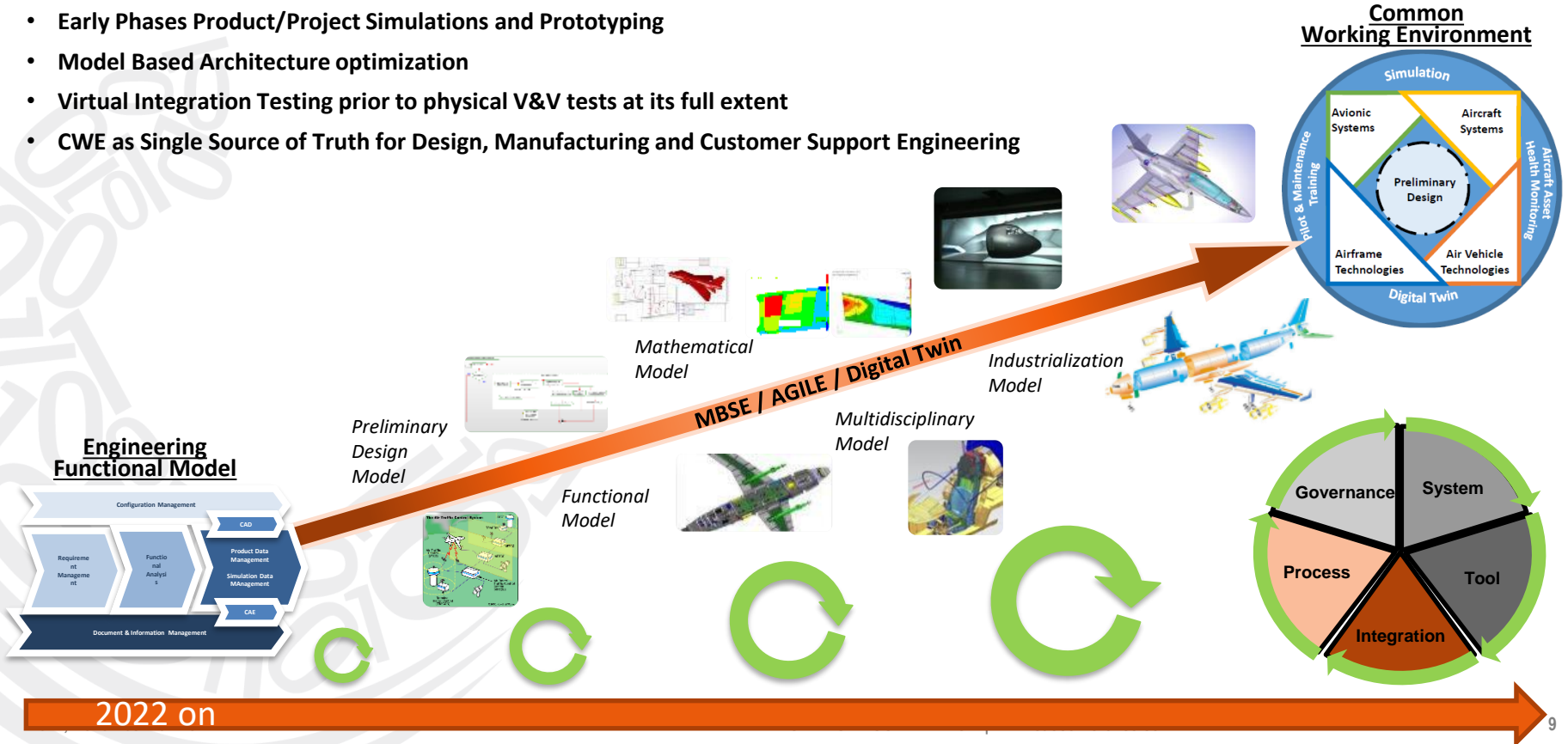
Solutions

Engineering Model Objectives:

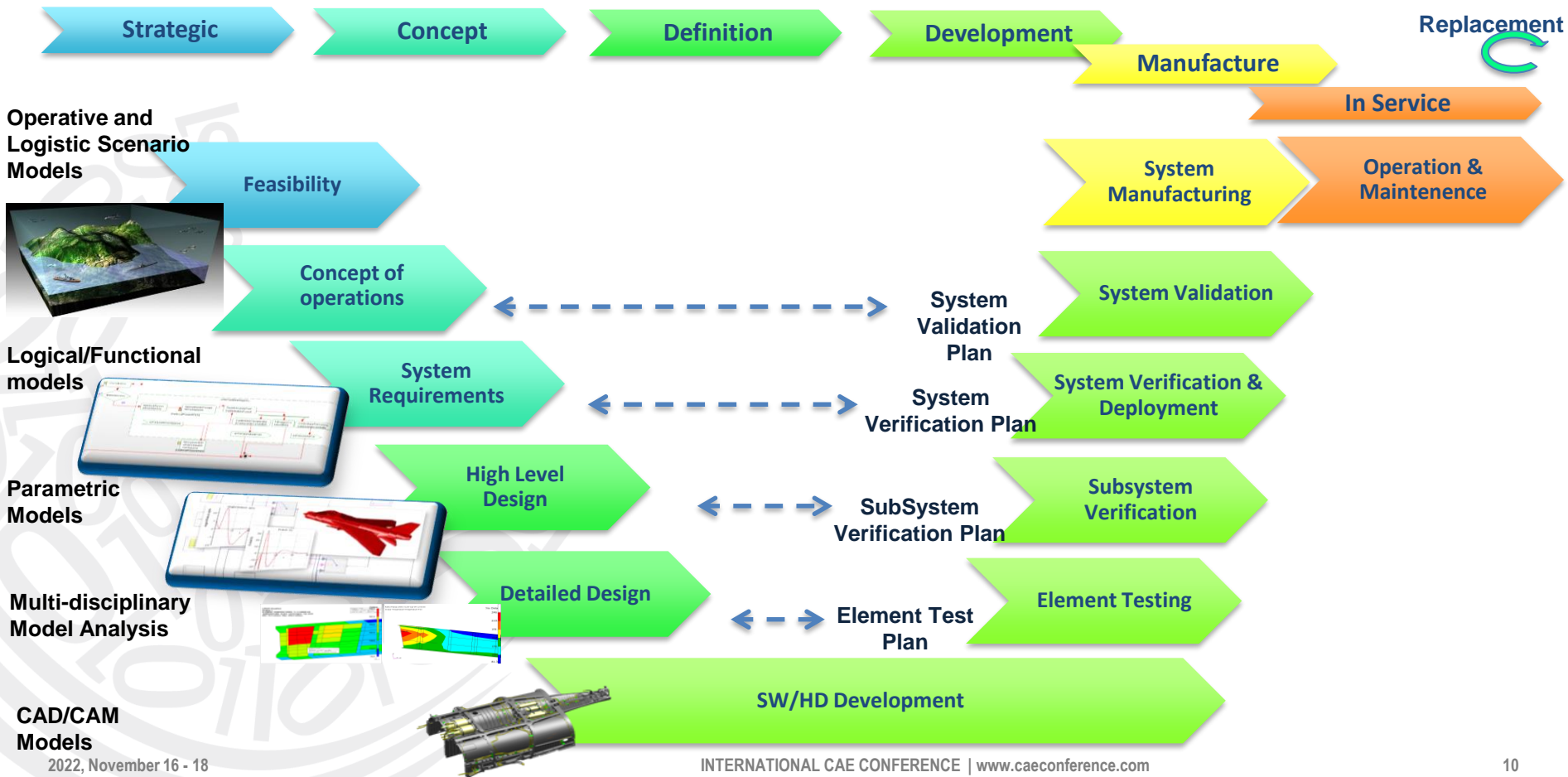
- Data, tools and process digitalization/integration
- To configure all Simulation and CAE data to the product structure

From Engineering Functional Model to Common Working Environment

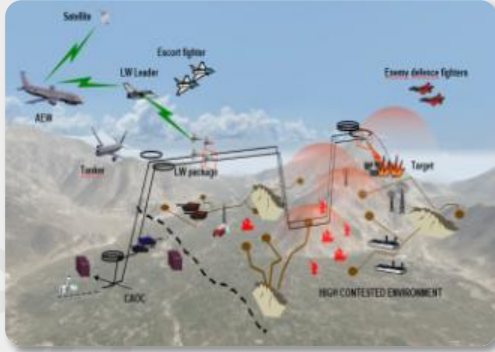
- Modelling of Complete Product Architecture -> fully multidisciplinary logical and behavioral framework
- Open System Architecture Integrating higher fidelity models home made and COTS based in an Extended Enterprise context
- Early Phases Product/Project Simulations and Prototyping
- Model Based Architecture optimization
- Virtual Integration Testing prior to physical V&V tests at its full extent
- CWE as Single Source of Truth for Design, Manufacturing and Customer Support Engineering



Evolving System Engineering approach: Single product V-Diagram



System of Systems Concept



- SoS components with specific roles and configuration (sensors, communications, weapons, etc.) plus cooperative systems
- Multi assets, both manned and unmanned in the context of next-generation scenarios
- High Level of Autonomy as enabling factor
- Force multipliers by Collaborative teaming & Cooperation modes
- Distributed network to improve shared situational awareness and scenario management
- Trusted communications point to point links
- Multiple mission and scenarios including future challenged environment
- Tasks distribution with mission re-planning capabilities

The Design of a System of system has to deal with several aspects that multiply the its complexity:

- All the nodes of the SoS can operate independently
- All the nodes have different Life cycles and obsolescence rates
- Either for the SoS and for each node the needs and requirements can change during the life cycle
- Complexity: the level of complexity is exponentially related to the number of nodes

Real / virtual manned/ unmanned assets operating in advanced scenarios: manned/unmanned and unmanned/unmanned teaming



Powered mock-up
Digital twin complemented with a powerful decision support HMI to mature MuM-T concept

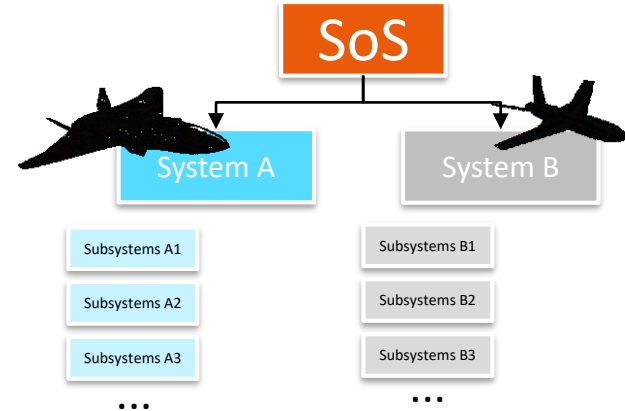
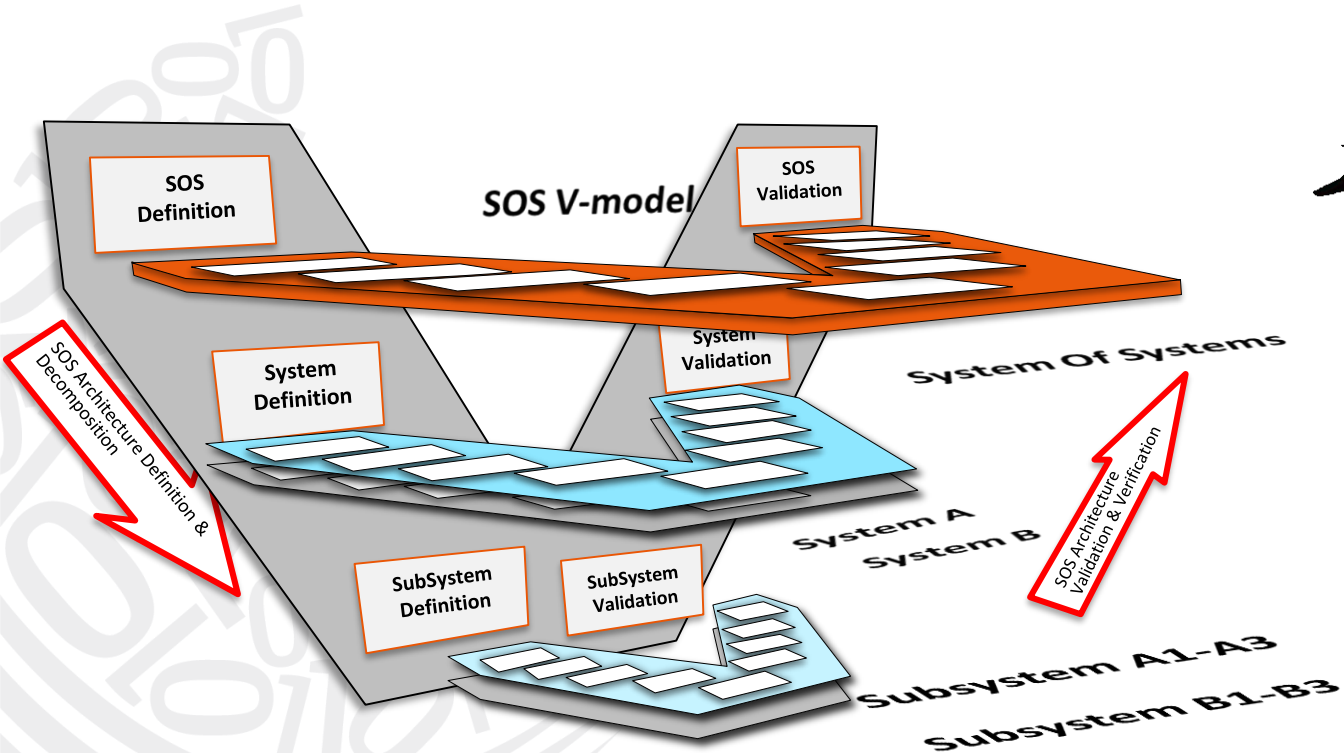


Advanced environment monitoring System of Systems based on multiple RPAS

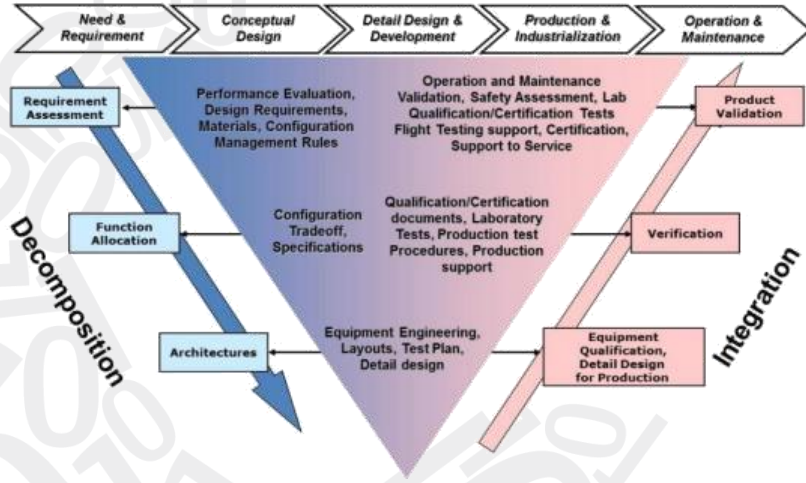


Evolving System Engineering approach: SoS V-Diagram

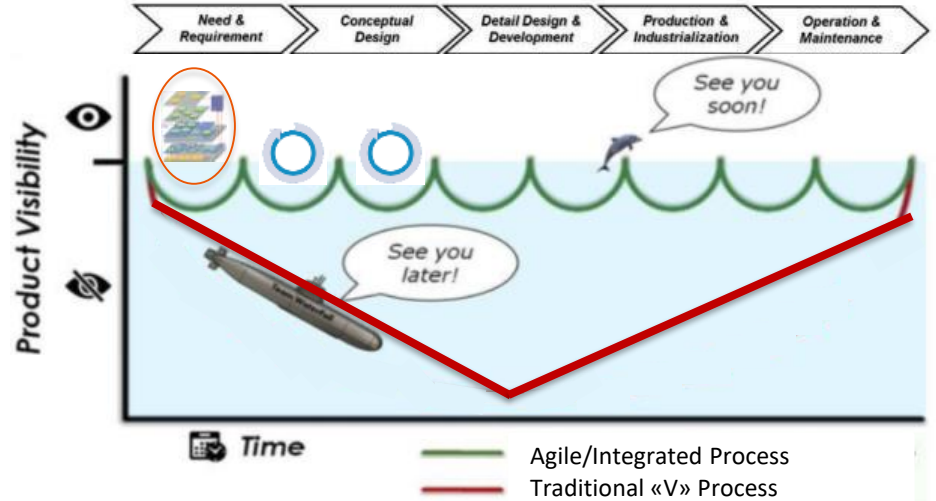
Implement robust System Engineering process across the SoS definition, design, validation and in service support leveraging competence matured across 50+ years of air combat system design, manufacturing and in service support



Evolving System Engineering approach: V-Diagram vs Agile Diagram

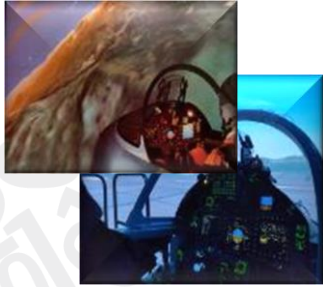


From "V" Diagram



To "Agile" Diagram

Digital Transformation: Simulation from design to training



New generation Flight Simulators

Real cockpit in a fully virtual environment
Design / Training



Flight Simulator to support configuration changes, in particular in the development, verification and upgrade the FCS control laws



Advanced Interactive HMI



Live
Virtual
Constructive

Collaboration Scenarios in an Extended/Virtual Enterprise

In Aerospace and Defence the "product" complexity is so high that sharing resources/risks in an international Extended/Virtual enterprise is mandatory. This scenario brings issues to be managed:

- Shared Processes Agreement
- Design Authority boundaries
- IPR protection
- Different National Laws (e.g. Infosec)
- License usage agreement on Common Working Environment
- Interfaces between Common and Local environment (Legacy)
- Involvement of widespread supply chain
- Involvement of standardization bodies to support federated architectures.

A synergic collaboration between the industry and the tool vendors and the usage of standard protocols are essential to minimise the cost of the set up of the extended/virtual enterprise environment.

