# Advanced flexible automation cell control for aerospace manufacturing

66044 Flexible Automation A research paper evaluation

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#### Outline

Challenges in Automation in Aerospace Industry

Flexible Manufacturing System

FLEXA Project

FLEXA Cell Architecture Design

FLEXA Control Architecture

FLEXA Cell Coordinator

FLEXA Database and Recipe Generation

FLEXA Cell Coordinator Scheduler

FLEXA Planner Graphical User Interface

Testing phase

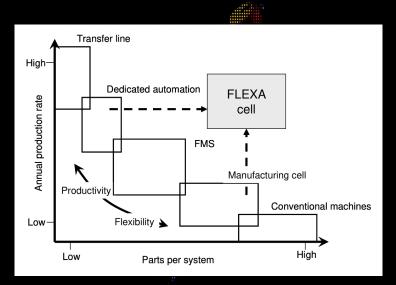
Conclusions

# Challenges in Automation in Aerospace Industry

- ► Job shop production specification
  - ► Very little use of automation in aerospace manufacturing
  - ► Relatively small product volumes
- Very high standard of quality
- Constant improvement of production
- Repair of components

# Flexible Manufacturing System

Manufacturing today



# Flexible Manufacturing System

- ► Integration of automated component storage, tool delivery and CNC machines
- Designed to produce a number of predefined products
- Significant time to reconfigure for new parts, troublesome in repairs
- ► Same processing equipment but in different locations

# Flexible Manufacturing System

#### FMS Architecture

- Consists of two or more computer-managed workstations, material transport system and another computer that controls transportation
- Optimization of flexible systems
  - 1. Holonic Manufacturing
  - 2. Evolvable Assembly System (EAS)
  - Instantly Deployable Evolvable Assembly System (IDEAS)
- Software Features
  - 1. Application of Service-Oriented Architectures (SOA)
  - 2. Connectivity using web service interfaces
  - 3. Capture of requirements from graphical information
  - 4. Capture parameters such as safety and security
  - 5. Limitations

# FLEXA Project

- ► An innovative approach to cell control and organisation
- ► Data management and control architecture
- ► Classes of manufacturing attributes considered in design
  - 1. Cost
  - 2. Quality
  - 3. Time
  - 4. Flexibility

## FLEXA Cell Architecture Design

- Support total flexibility within a semi-chaotic manufacturing environment
- Conventional control methodology impractical
- Flexible and sophisticated data management system
- Adaptive to accommodate shape changes and deformation

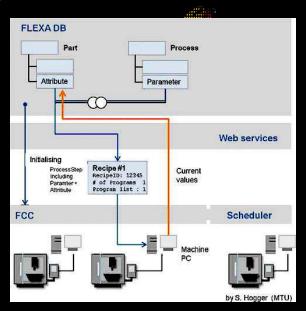
#### FLEXA Control Architecture

**FCA Elements** 

- ► The FLEXA Database (FDB)
- ► The FLEXA Cell Coordinator (FCC)
- Application Top Level Software
- Recipe: Link between FDB and FCC

#### FLEXA Control Architecture

#### FCA Structure



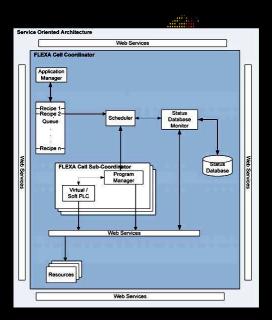
#### FLEXA Cell Coordinator

#### **Attributes**

- ► Uses Software PLCs on the cell level without dedicated hardware, but above individual physical PLCs
- ► All subsystems are classified as networked resources with a common interface, thus automatically identifiable
- Generating recipes after identification of production sequence, which allow to identify and allocate required resources and load programming information
- Has overall control and allocates virtual sub-coordinators for each cell for durance of the task
- ► Unloads virtual cell sub-coordinators after task completion, frees up used resources
- ► Stores its own database for status information in case of recovery from a failure state

#### FLEXA Cell Coordinator

#### FCC Structure

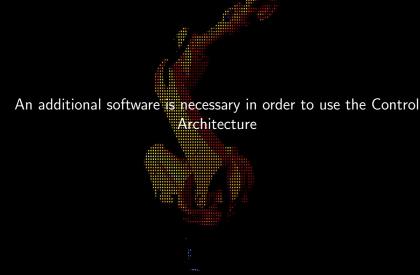


#### FLEXA Cell Coordinator

Individual elements

- Application Manager
- ▶ FLEXA Scheduler
- Status Database and Monitor
- Recipe Queue
- Cell Sub-coordinator

Requirements



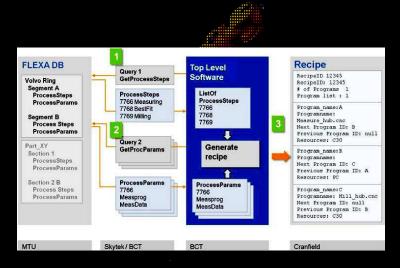
Requirements

An additional software is necessary in order to use the Control

Architecture

Application Top Level Software

FDB Diagram



Control Architecture

#### Steps:

- 1. Identification of the list of processes
- 2. Extraction from part structure of all process defining parameters with corresponding values
- 3. Generation of recipe

After recipe extraction

#### FCC - Scheduler & Application Manager

- ▶ uploads the recipe and schedules it accordingly
- creates and activates a sub-coordinator
- stores the results of task from PM in own database and sends relevant results to FLEXA Database

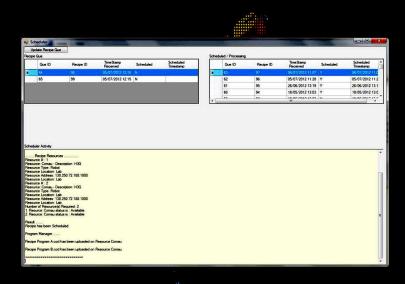
#### Programme Manager - Cell Sub-coordinator

- receives the recipe
- downloads the relevant programme onto allocated resources
- sends back relevant data and results to FCC Application
   Manager after task completion

#### Software PLC

- starts the process and acts on the outside like a conventional hardware: PLC
- uses networked digital inputs and outputs

#### FLEXA Cell Coordinator Scheduler



# FLEXA Planner Graphical User Interface

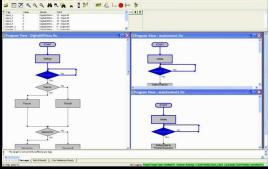


**Participants** 

- ► Germany Motoren- und Turbinen-Union Aero Engines GmbH
- ► Germany BCT Steuerungs- und DV-Systeme GmbH
- United Kingdom Cranfield University Aero-Structure and Assembly Lab
- ► Ireland Skytek

FLEXA Cell Coordinator Test Cells





Testing scenarios

- Scenarios
  - 1. Real Test
  - 2. Simulation
  - 3. Real and simulation test



- 1. Purpose: control of all cells at the same time capability test of the FCC
- 2. 3 cell coordinators
- 3. 3 resources



- 1. Purpose: capability test of the FCC with multiple resources and cells.
- 2. 2 cell coordinators
- 3. 4 resources



- ► Scenario 3
  - 1. Build upon scenario 2
  - 2. Purpose: capability test of the FCC across multiple cells in multiple locations
  - 3. 3 cell coordinators
  - 4. 4 resources

Results

- ► FLEXA Cell Coordinator test cell
- ► Scenario 1
- ► Scenario 2
- ► Scenario 3

#### Criticism

- ► TCP/IP capable hardware requirement is a restriction on using possible tools
- ► TCP/IP approach has all of the problems that come with using Ethernet/WLAN
- Distributed system control
- Web services
- ► Latencies and delays
- Safety issues
- ► Persistence and integrity issues of database
- ► An ever expanding approach
- ▶ Too few specifics

## Possible improvements and further steps

- Introduction of standards and norms
- Self optimizing premise of the FLEXA system and individual components
- Compatibility with other solutions like ASI, xDNC
- Improve User Interface
- Introduce Augmented Reality as an interactive tool for cell control

