

Lean Aerospace Initiative

The Lean Aerospace Initiative At MIT

June 2002

Presented By:

Dr. Joyce Warmkessel

Dr. Hugh McManus

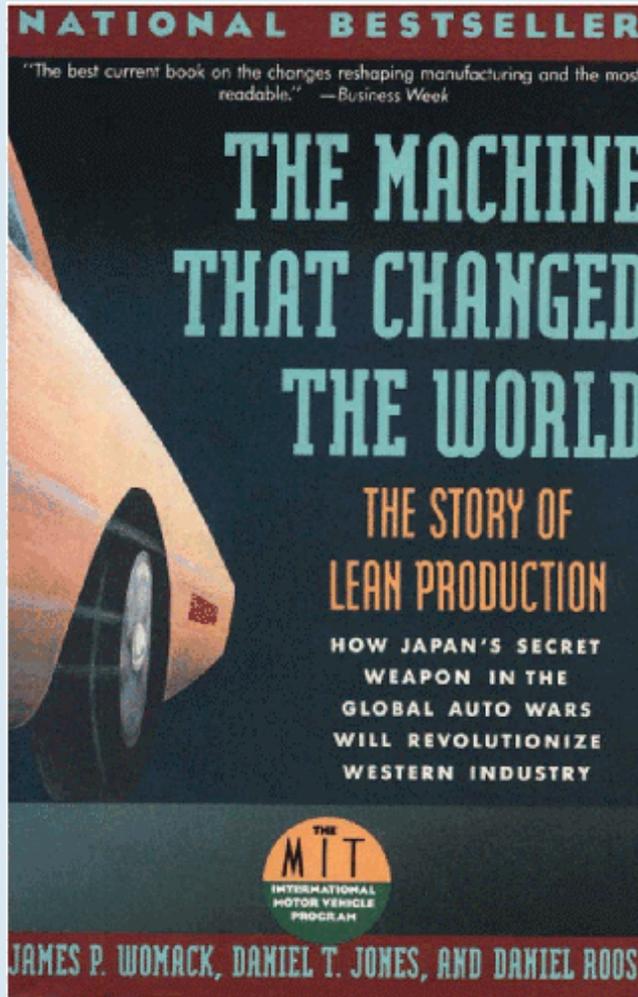
MIT



Research Sponsored By LAI

- **Origins of LAI**
- **Products**
- **Current Research**
- **Lean Engineering**

LAI Consortium



- US Air Force asked:
- *Can the concepts, principles and practices of the Toyota Production System be applied to the military aircraft industry?*

• *Yes!*

“To enable fundamental change within industry and government operations that supports the continuing transformation of the US aerospace enterprise towards providing aerospace systems offering best life-cycle value”



A system offering best life-cycle value delivers best value in mission effectiveness, performance, affordability and sustainability at the right time and right price—advantages retained throughout product life.

Avionics/Missiles

BAE SYSTEMS North America
Northrop Grumman Electronic Systems
Raytheon Systems
Raytheon Systems and Electronics Sector
Rockwell Collins
Textron Systems

Space

Boeing Space & Communications
GenCorp Aerojet
Lockheed Martin Space Systems
Northrop Grumman Space Systems
TRW Space and Electronics
Spectrum Astro

Airframe

Boeing Military Aircraft & Missile Systems
Boeing Commercial Airplane Group
Boeing Phantom Works
Lockheed Martin Aeronautics
Lockheed Martin Technology Services
Northrop Grumman Integrated Systems
Raytheon Aircraft Company
Sikorsky
Avcorp

MIT

Center for Technology, Policy,
and Industrial Development
School of Engineering:
Aerospace
Mechanical
Sloan School of Management

Other Participants

IAM
DAU
IDA
International Collaborations:
Linköping University
Warwick, Bath, Cranfield
Nottingham Universities

Propulsion/Systems

Hamilton Sundstrand
Pratt & Whitney
Rolls Royce (North America)
Curtiss-Wright Flight Systems
Harris Government Comm.

US Air Force

SAF/AQ
Aeronautical Systems Center
Air Force Research Laboratory
(Materials and Manufacturing Directorate)
Space and Missile Center
SPOs: JSF, F-22, C-17, Training (JPATS)

Other Government

DCMA
NASA
NAVAIR
AMCOM
OUSD(AT&L)
NRO

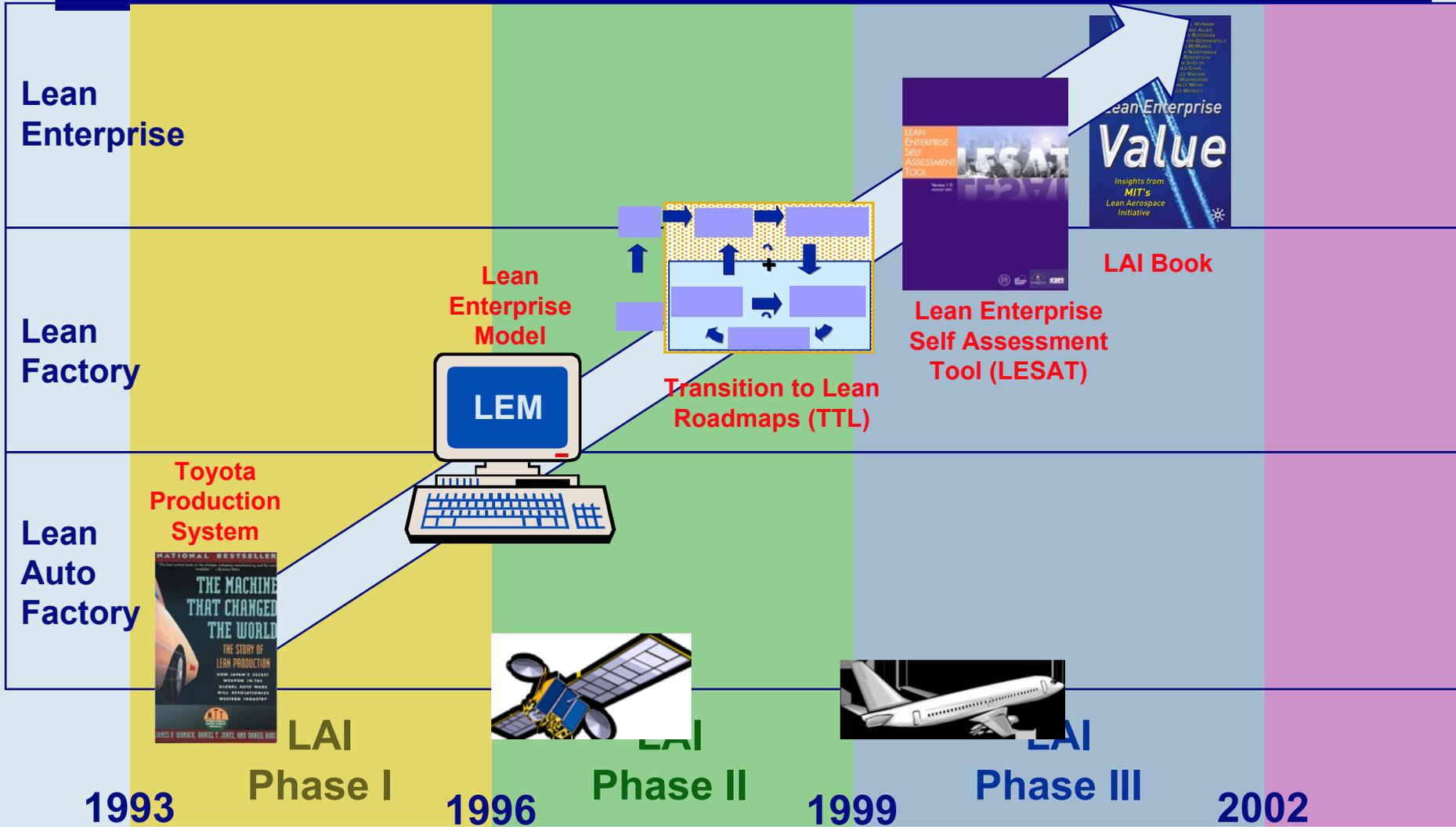


- **F-16 production rate decreased 75% while sales price maintained and order-to-delivery time decreased by up to 42%.**
- **C-17 unit priced decreased from \$260M to \$178 M for final 80 aircraft of 120 aircraft buy.**
- **JDAM unit price of \$15K compared to initial estimate of \$68K.**
- **Northrop Grumman ISS lean enterprise implementation reduced throughput times for major systems by 21 to 42%.**



Products

Lean Aerospace Journey And LAI Products





16 current MS & PhD students

8 Aeronautics-Astronautics

4 Technology & Policy

2 Technology & Management

1 Mechanical Engineering

1 Sloan School

1 USAF Research Fellow

57 graduated MS & PhD students

12 entered government service

10 entered aerospace industry

15 entered consulting industry

18 entered other professions

2 continuing studies at MIT

25 affiliated MS & PhD students





Meta-Principles/Enterprise Principles

Enterprise Level Metrics

Overarching Practices

Identify & Optimize
Enterprise Flow

Assure Seamless
Information Flow

Optimize Capability &
Utilization of People

Make Decisions at
Lowest Possible Level

Implement Integrated
Product & Process
Development

Ensure Process
Capability and
Maturation

Develop Relationships
Based on Mutual Trust &
Commitment

Promote Lean
Leadership at all Levels

Maintain Challenge of
Existing Processes

Maximize Stability in a
Changing Environment

Nurture a Learning
Environment

Continuously Focus on
the Customer

Metrics - Barriers - Interactions

Enabling Practices (~ 60)

Metrics - Data - Barriers - Interactions

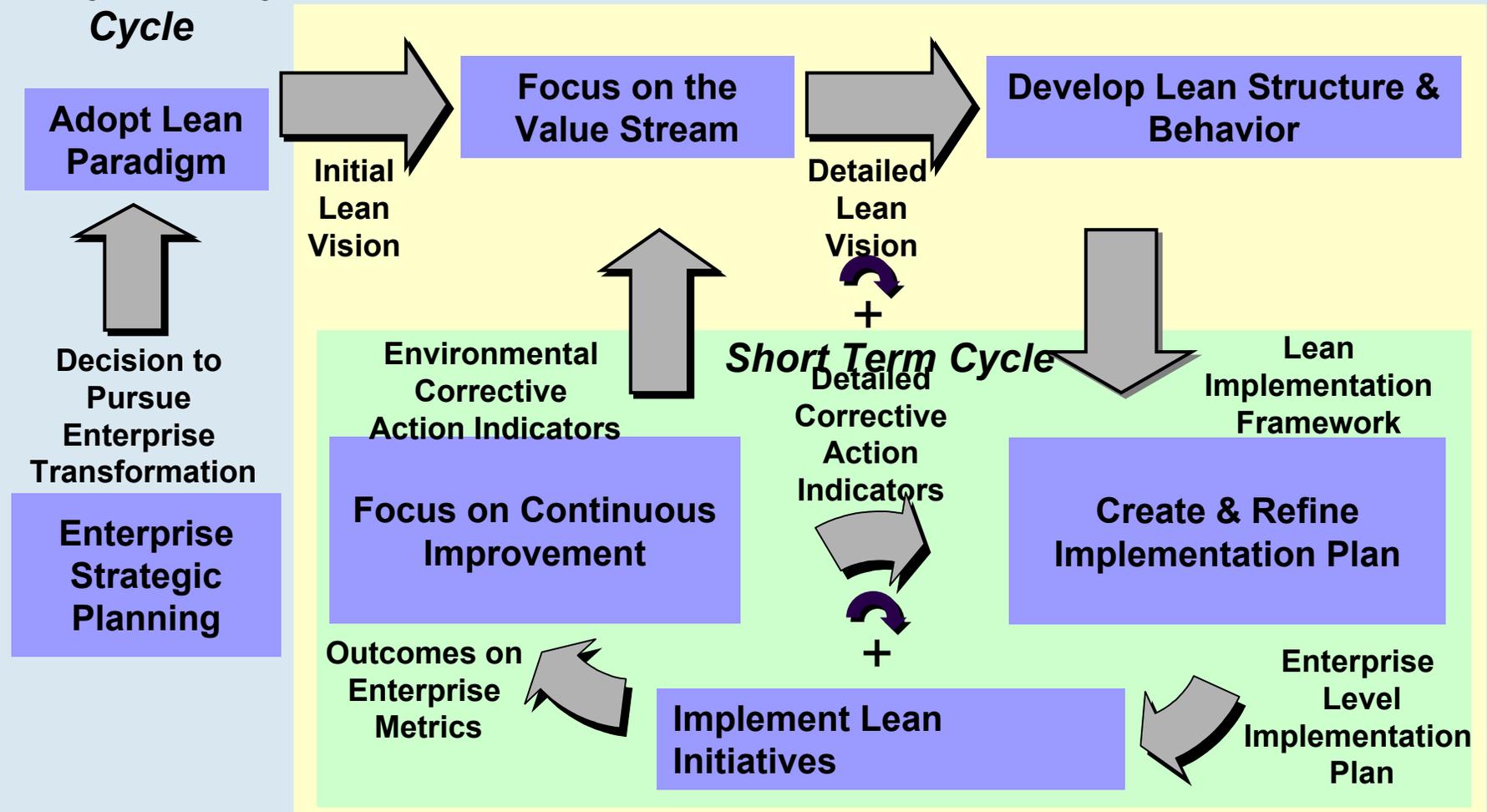
Supporting Practices (~300)

Internet
Links
(~600)



Entry/Re-entry Cycle

Long Term Cycle

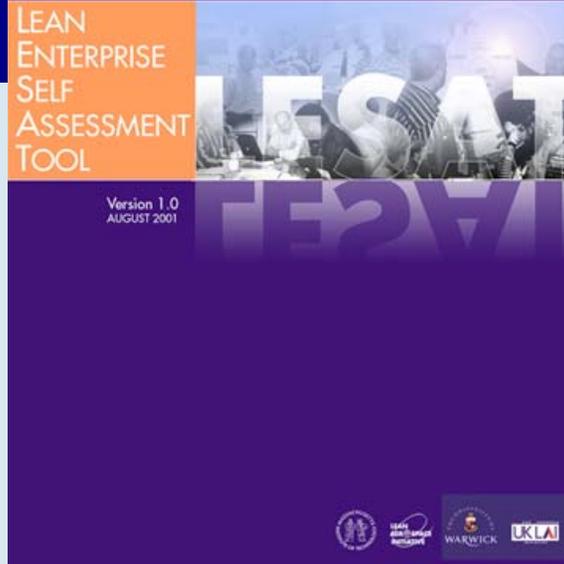




World
Class



Assessment Matrix

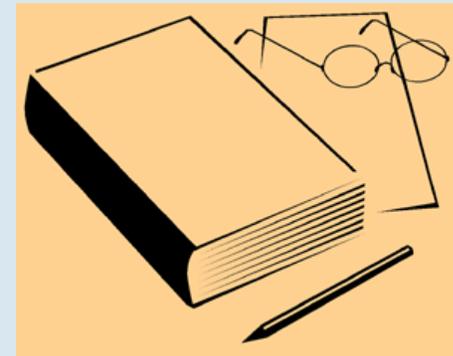


What Is LESAT?

Tool for executive self-assessment of the present state of “leanness” of an enterprise and its readiness to change

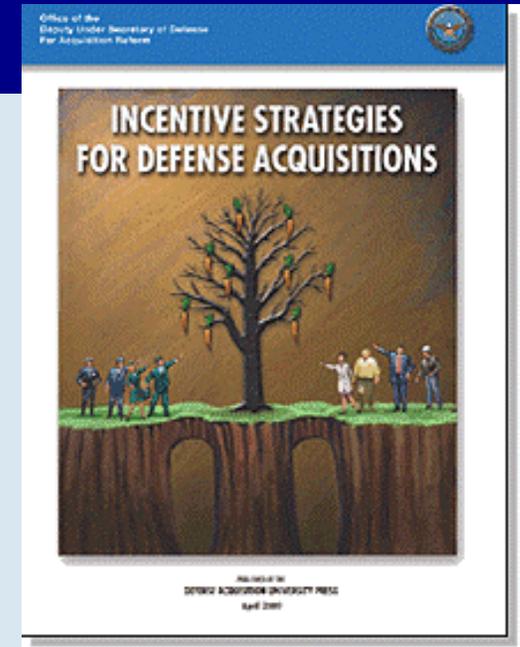
	1	2	3	4	5

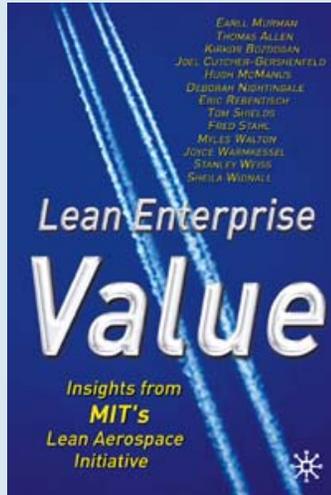
Capability
maturity
model



Supporting
materials

- Developed by OUSD(AT&L), DAU, USAF, MIT, LMI, SAIC
- Outgrowth of LAI research on Economic Incentives for Acquisition
- Organized around 5 questions:
 - Why are we concerned with contractual incentives?
 - What elements contribute to an effective incentive strategy leading to a successful business relationship that maximizes value?
 - How do you build and maintain an effective environment for the successful business relationship?
 - How do you build the acquisition business case?
 - How do you build an incentive strategy that maximizes value?





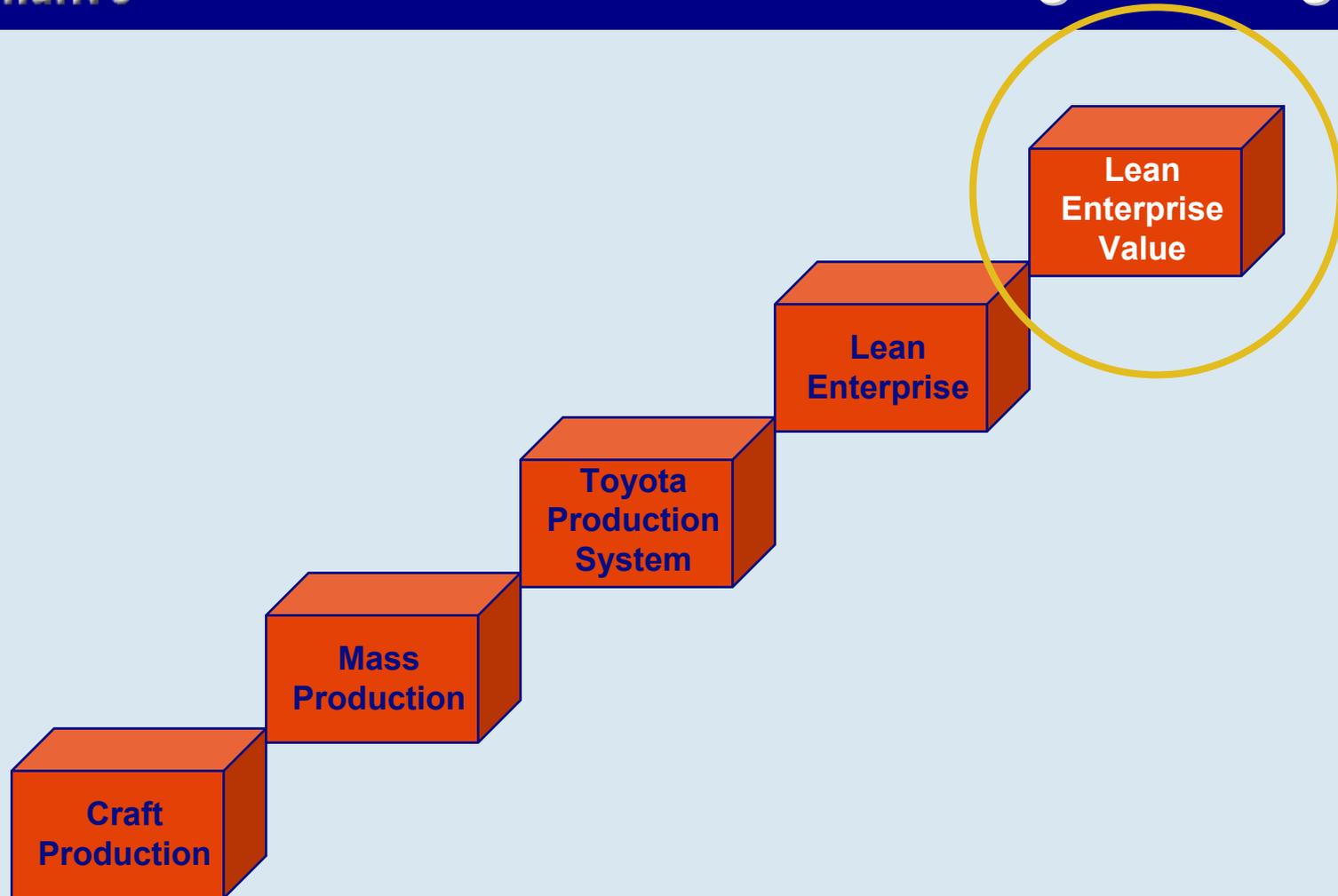
“The core challenge for industry in the 21st century involves identifying and delivering value to every stakeholder. Meeting that challenge requires lean capability at the enterprise level.”

- Stakeholders
- Creating Value
- The Three Levels of Enterprise
- Value Creation Framework
- Enterprise Level Lean Principles

Enterprise Value Creation



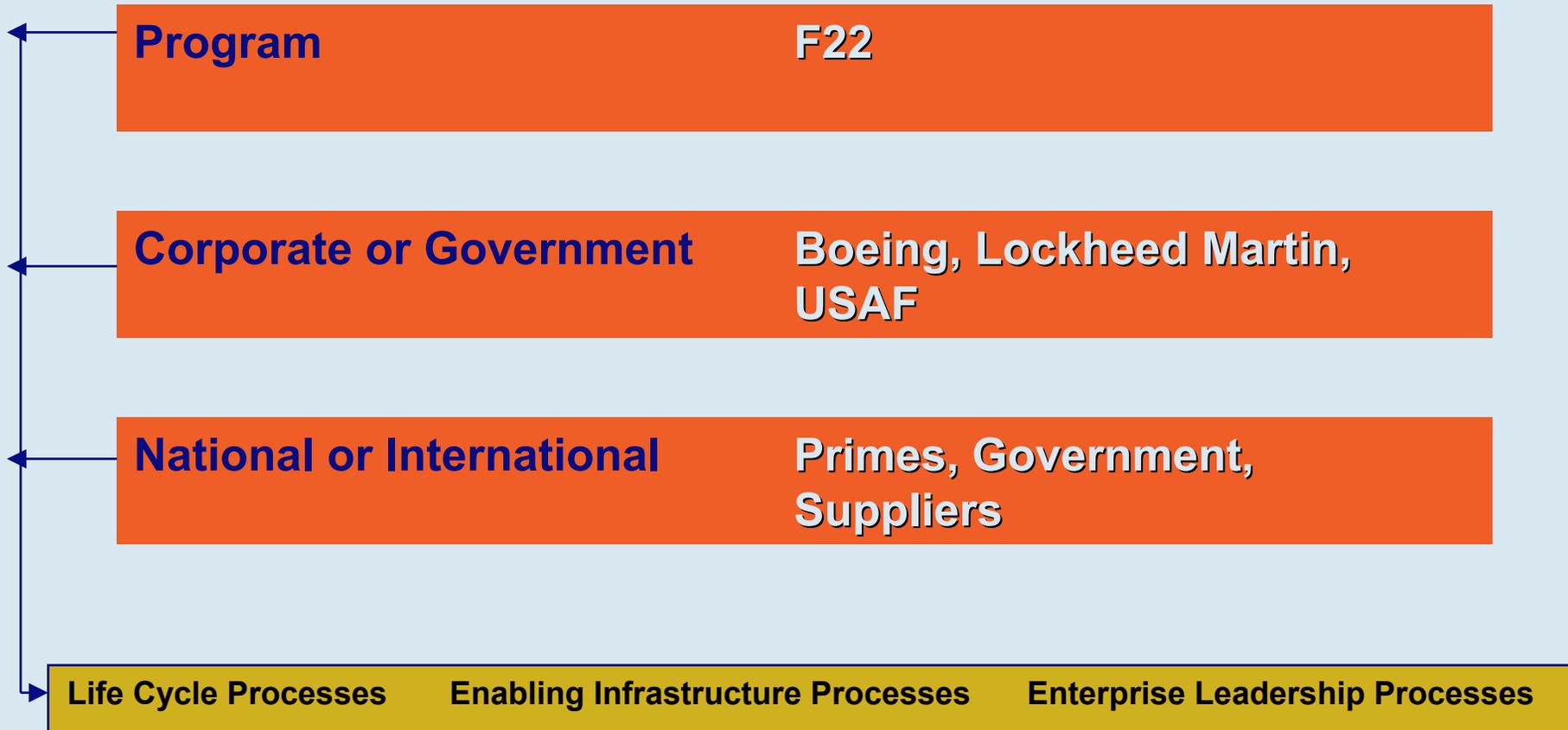
New Lean Thinking: Evolving Paradigms

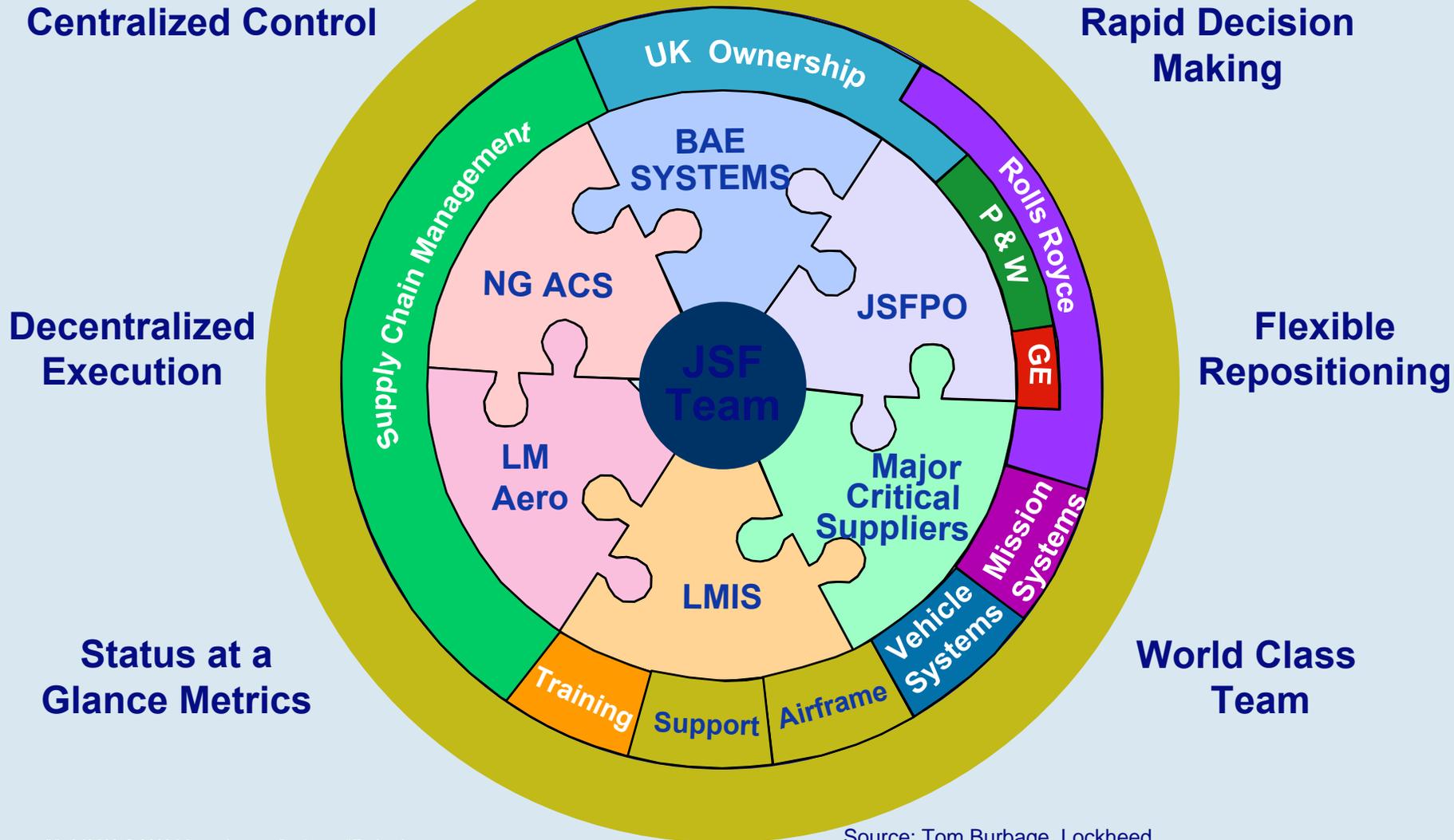


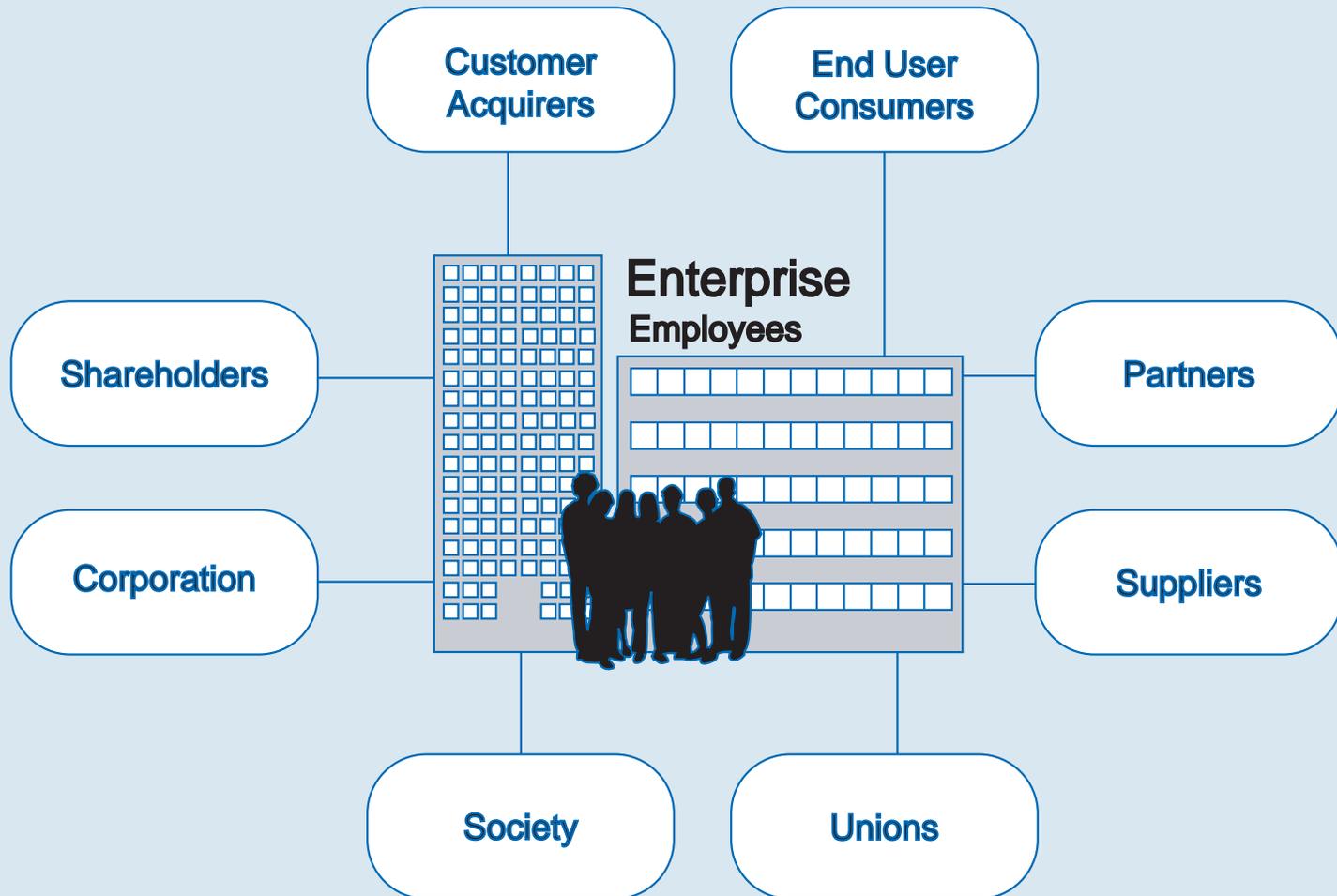
Lean is not just a matter of eliminating waste, rather becoming lean is a process of eliminating waste with the goal of creating value for enterprise stakeholders.

Lean Enterprise Value, Palgrave Publishing

Three Levels of an Enterprise



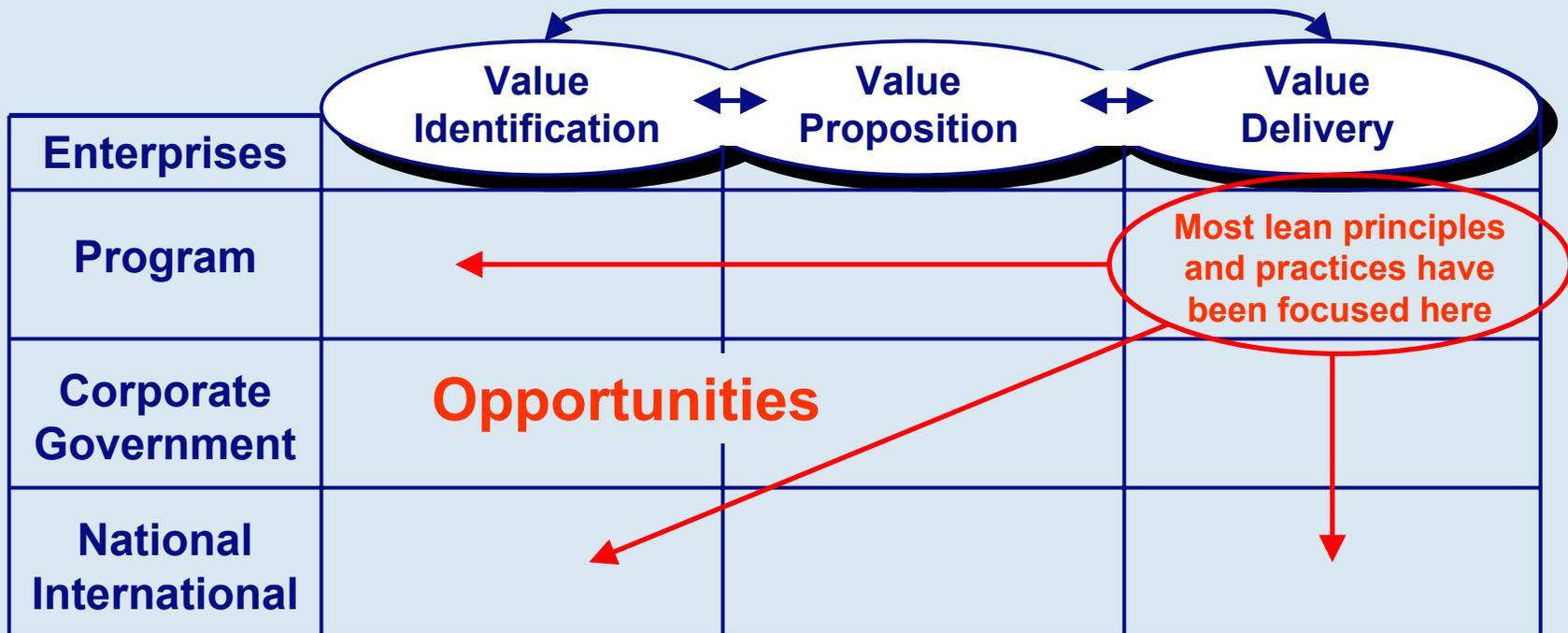




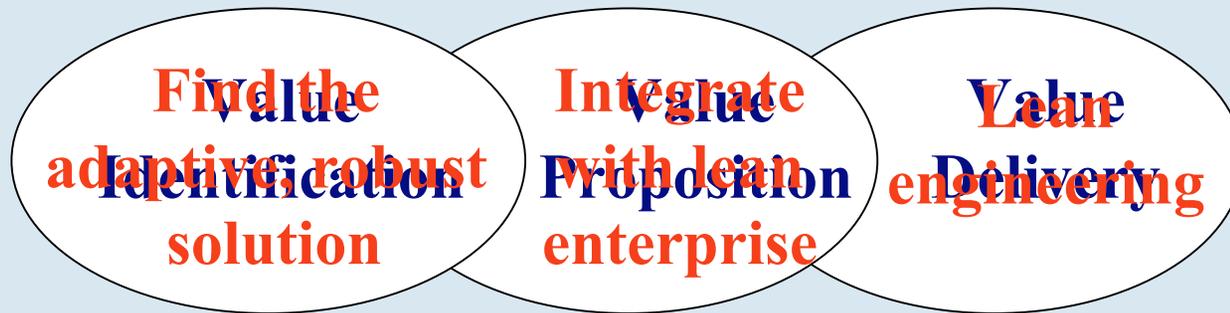
- I. Create lean value by doing the right job and doing the job right**
- II. Deliver value only after identifying stakeholder value and constructing robust value propositions**
- III. Fully realize lean value only by adopting an enterprise perspective**
- IV. Address interdependencies across enterprise levels to increase lean value**
- V. People, not processes, effectuate lean value**

A Value Creation Framework

Value Phases



Lean Engineering



Find stakeholder value

Agree to and develop the approach

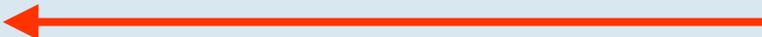
Execute on the promise

Most lean done here

Challenge for PD: apply lean to existing processes to “do the job right”

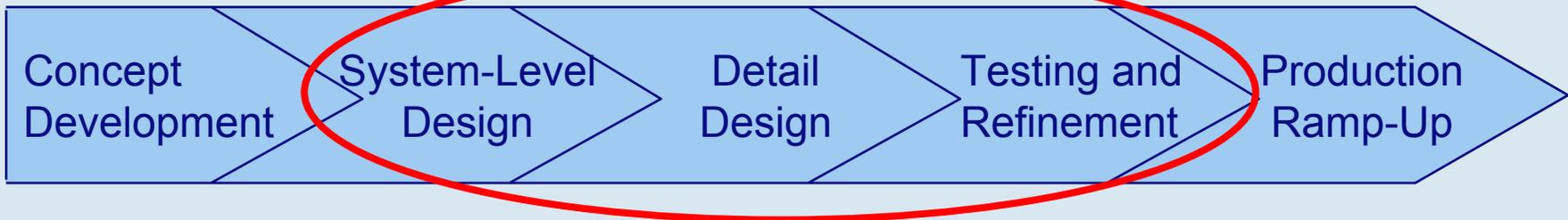
Want to drive lean upstream

“Do the right job”



- For this discussion, Engineering is defined as preliminary and detailed design and analysis, process design, and validation and verification

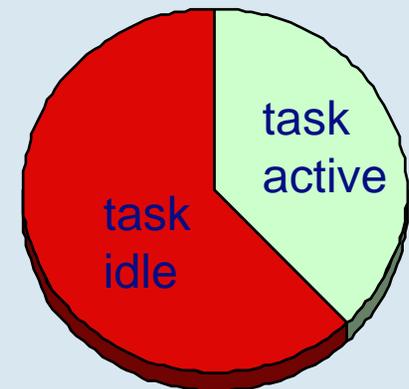
Most relevant to processes
in these phases



Phases of Product Development

From Ulrich & Eppinger, *Product Design and Development*, 1995

- **Effort is wasted**
 - 40% of PD effort “pure waste”, 29% “necessary waste” (*workshop opinion survey*)
 - 30% of PD charged time “setup and waiting” (*aero and auto industry survey*)
- **Time is wasted**
 - 62% of *tasks* idle at any given time (*detailed member company study*)
 - 50-90% task idle time found in Kaizen-type events



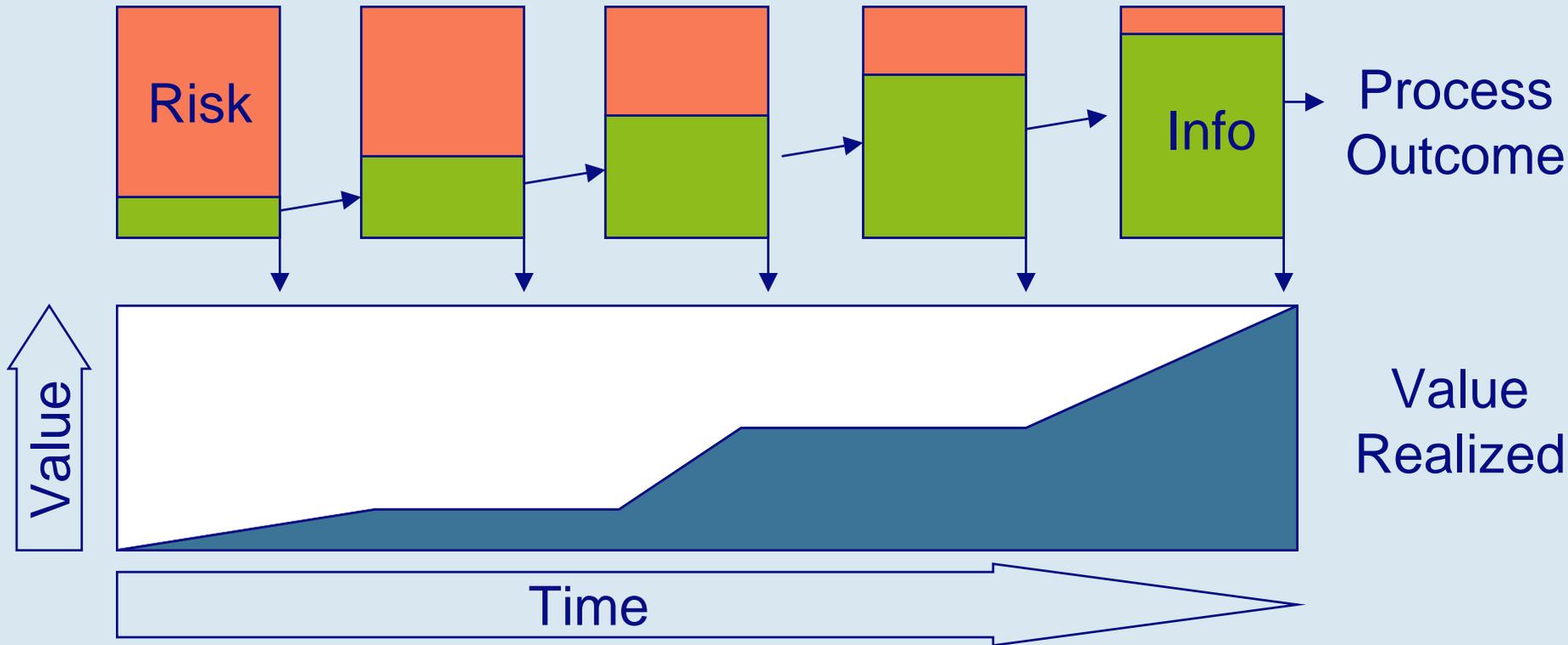
Industry experience shows improved process cuts waiting time and improves information flow

Engineering & Manufacturing have Similarities and Differences

	Manufacturing	Engineering
Define Value	Visible at each step, defined goal	Harder to see, emergent goals
Identify Value Stream	Parts and material	Information & knowledge
Make process flow	Iterations are waste	Iterations often beneficial
Customer pull	Driven by Takt time	Driven by needs of enterprise
Perfection	Process repeatable without errors	Process enables innovation and cuts cycle time

Engineering Value is Emergent

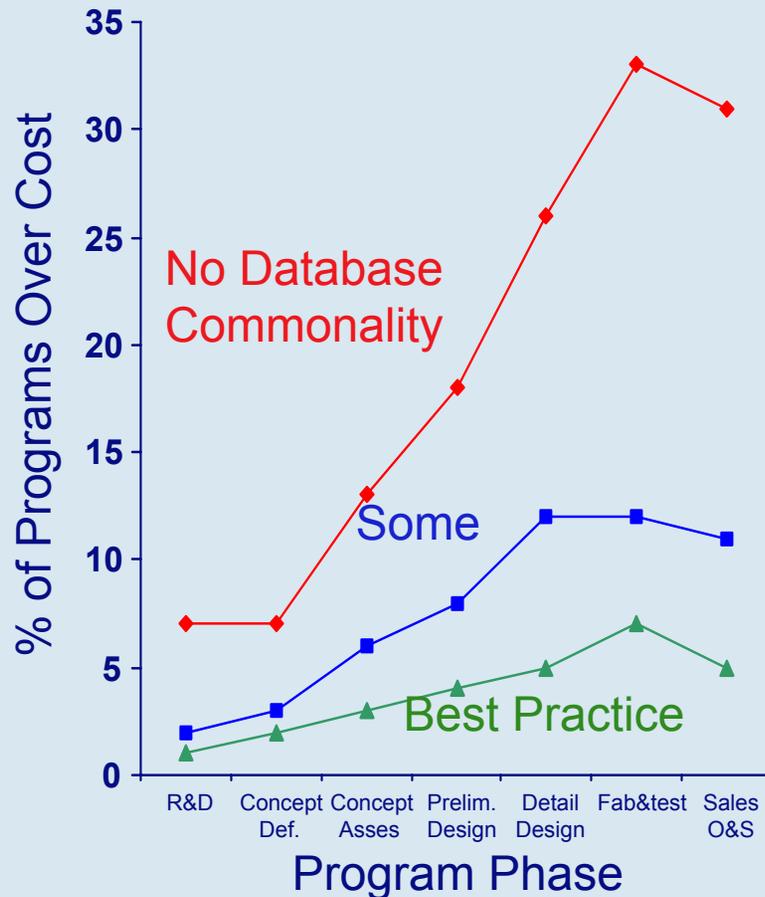
Activities accumulate information, eliminate risk, use resources



Adapted From Chase, "Value Creation in the Product Development Process", 2001.



Engineering Requires the Seamless Flow of Information *and Knowledge*

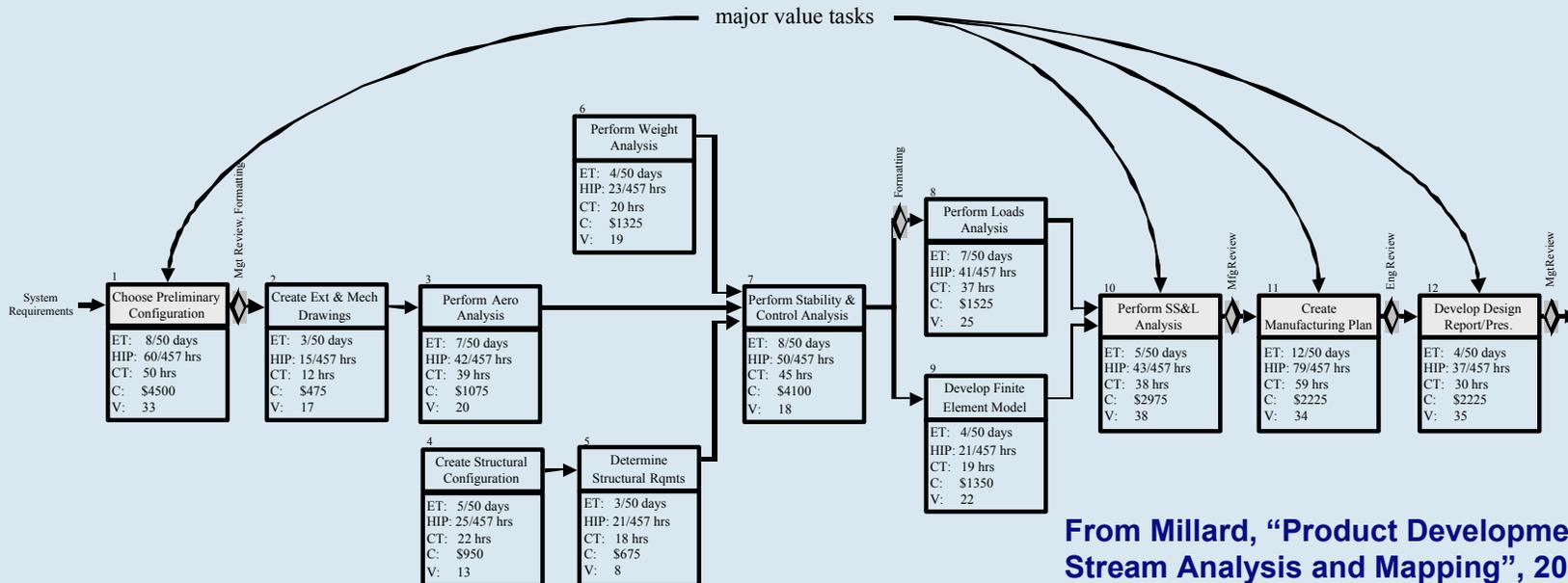


Two Requirements

- Easy availability of information
- Communication of emerging knowledge to enable learning and innovation

From Hault et al., "Cost Awareness in Design: The Role of Data Commonality", 1995.

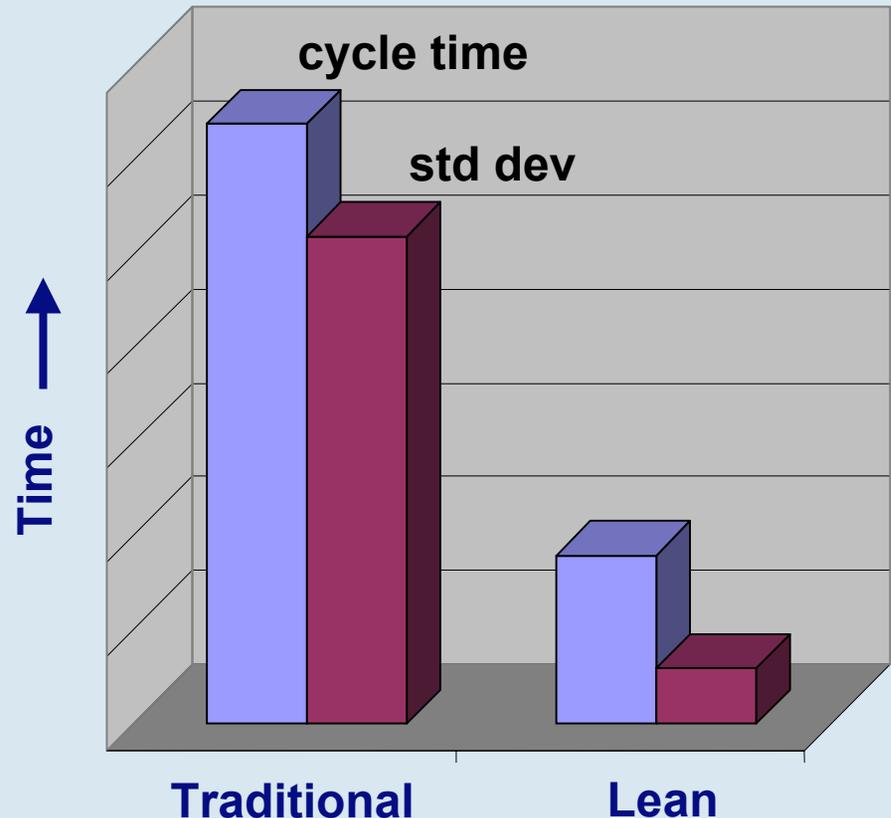
- Value Stream Mapping and Analysis required for understanding
- Process mapping and Design Structure Matrix methods most powerful for process improvement
- Process mapping customized for Product Development developed - planned LEV product



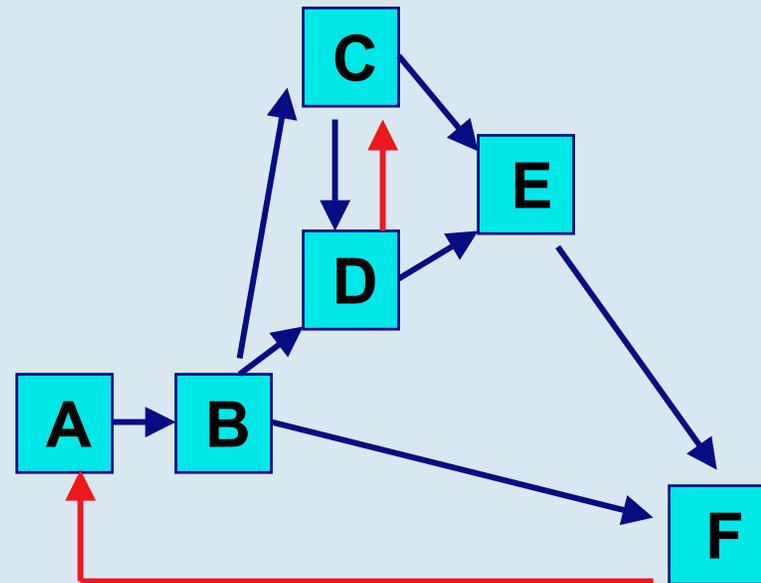
From Millard, "Product Development Value Stream Analysis and Mapping", 2001

Engineering Release: Taking out Waste and Cycle Time

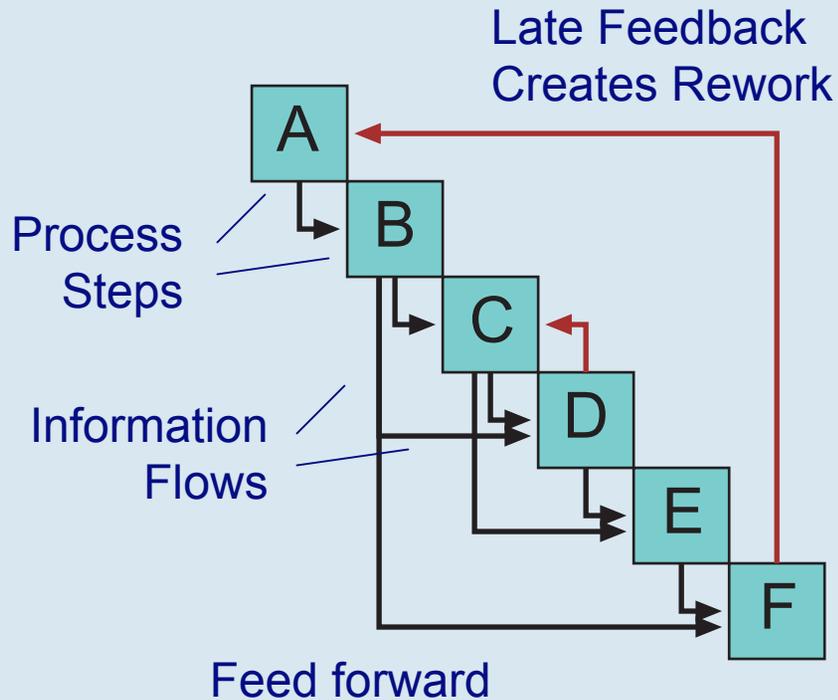
- Value stream mapped and bottlenecks found
- Process rearranged for sequential flow without iteration
- Waiting and delays removed
- Reduced Cycle time by 73%
- Reduced Rework of Released Engr. from 66% to <3%
- Reduced Number of Signatures 63%



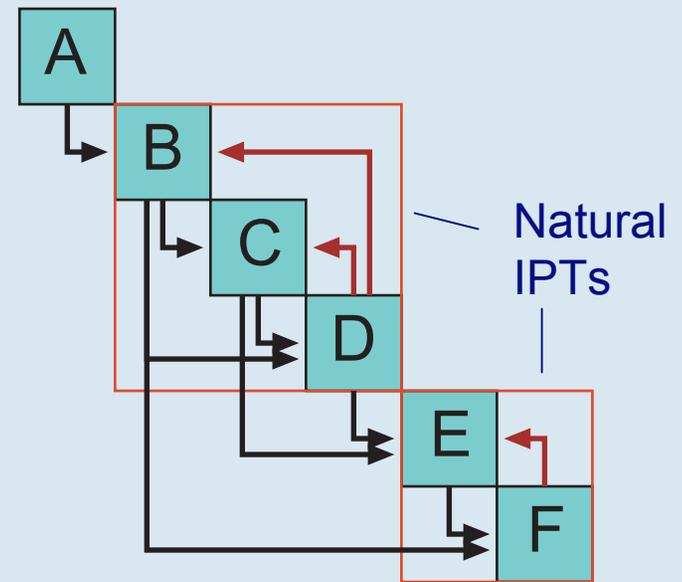
- Processes often *interdependent* (the chicken/egg problem)
- Knowledge of the best design may be *emergent* - revealed with iteration
- Risks and uncertainties may need to be driven out by iteration



Iteration Should be Managed to Avoid Unnecessary Rework

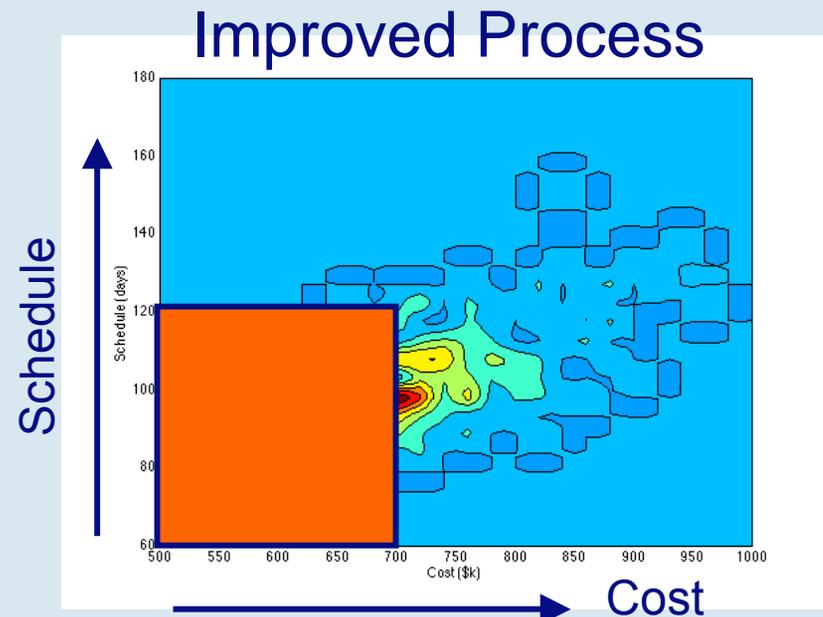
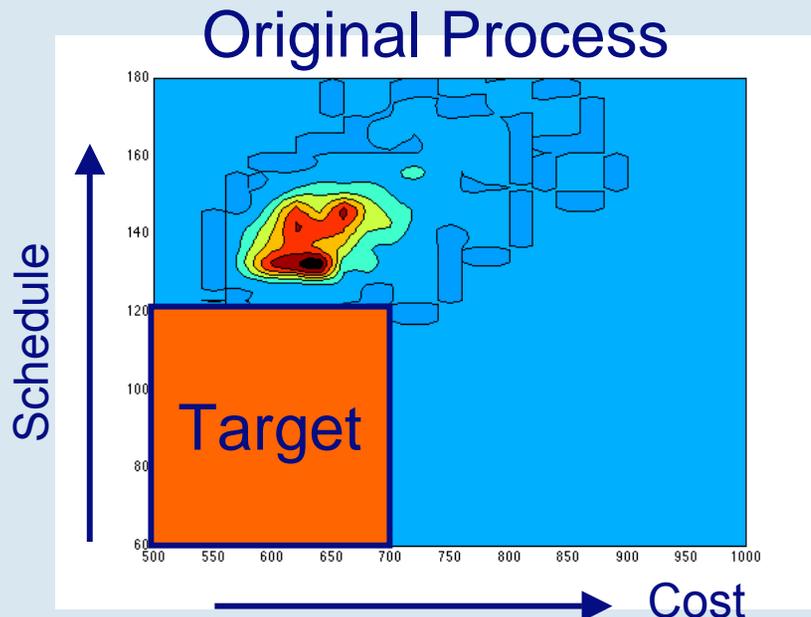


Unmanaged Iteration



Managed Iteration

- Probabilistic model of preliminary design process shows original process too slow due to rework cycle
- Improved processes faster; *in this case*, slightly more expensive in terms of engineering hours, and slightly less predictable



- **Application of Lean principles to make processes standard and efficient eliminates waste and reduces engineering cycle time**
- **Standard, efficient processes enables higher quality engineering, more innovation and a more producible product**