## Systems Engineering Gap Analysis for Aerospace Digitization

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ADAM CARLTON LYNCH received the BS and MS degrees in Industrial and Systems Engineering from the University of Southern California. He received his Master of International Management from the Thunderbird School of Management (part of Arizona State University). He completed a PhD in Industrial, Systems, and Manufacturing Engineering (ISME) from Wichita State University (WSU) in Kansas. Dr. Lynch has 30 years of global industry experience, particularly aerospace. Dr. Lynch now serves as an Associate Teaching Professor in the Applied Engineering department and as an Adjunct in ISME at WSU. His research interests include Engineering Education, Leadership, Mentoring and Lean Six Sigma.



# Introduction

- Etezazi Industries (Wichita, KS): Manufactures machined parts for aerospace
- **Focus:** Addressing quality control challenges at Etezazi
- **Issue:** Inconsistent training and inspections compromise product quality and creates variability
- **Solution:** Exploring the role of Unified Modeling Language (UML) in improving processes [1]
- **Research Gap:** 
  - Need standard manufacturing processes
- **Objective:** 
  - Foster a culture of quality at Etezazi
  - Enhance training and minimize inspection errors

# Background

- **Digital Transformation in Aerospace:** 
  - Improves accuracy, efficiency, and consistency [2]
  - Improves competitiveness by enhancing training, quality, and operational resilience [3]
- **Unified Modeling Language (UML):** 
  - Visual, structured method for mapping workflows
  - Optimize Quality Control measures through process gaps identification [1]
- **UML in Quality Control:** 
  - Provides clarity in complex systems
  - Ideal for identifying areas of improvement

Error Rate (%) =  $\frac{Number \ of \ Errors}{Total \ Inspections} x \ 100$ 

 $Defective \ Products = \frac{Number \ of \ Defective \ Products}{Total \ Units \ Manufactured} \ x \ 1000$ 

# **Systems Engineering Gap Analysis** for Aerospace Digitization Pedro Cordeiro Povoa Cupertino, Department of Aerospace Engineering Faculty Advisor: Adam Carlton Lynch, PhD Methodology Results A systematic application of UML was undertaken to Implementing UML-driven tools significantly improved analyze and improve Etezazi's quality control processes: quality control at Etezazi Industries: Be **Process Mapping:** Metric Tra UML diagrams visualized existing workflows, Time for employee identifying gaps and areas for improvement [4] training (days) Quality control error rate (%) **Behavioral** Structural Defective products per 1,000 units Object Package Activity State Class Time spent manual Diagrams Diagrams Diagrams Diagrams Diagrams inspections (hours) Use Case Deployment Interaction Components Table 1: Digital transformation impact in quality control Diagrams Diagrams Diagrams Diagrams Conclusion **Composite Structure Diagrams** Timing Sequence **UML Integration at Etezazi Industries:** Diagrams Diagrams Improved quality control and efficiency Interaction Figure 1: UML diagram types Communication Overview Optimized training programs Diagrams Diagrams Gap Analysis: **Future Directions:** Issues identified: inconsistent work instructions, outdated training, excessive manual inspection **Training and Onboarding:** Impact: Created new training modules based on DWIs for A digitally driven quality control system ensures faster, more consistent staff onboarding **Tool Implementation:** References Developed Digital Work Instructions (DWIs) to [1] Ohst, D., Welle, M., and Kelter, U. "Differences Between Versions of UML Diagrams." *Proceedings of the 9th* European Software Engineering Conference Held Jointly with 11th ACM SIGSOFT International Symposium on provide real-time unified guidance Foundations of Software Engineering, Sept. 2003, pp. 227-236. https://doi.org/10.1145/940071.940102 Reduced error rates and defects through consistent [2] Brodeur, J., Pellerin, R., and Deschamps, I. "Collaborative Approach to Digital Transformation (CADT) Model for Manufacturing SMEs." Journal of Manufacturing Technology Management, vol. 33, no. 1, 2022, pp. 61-83. and standardized instructions [5] https://doi.org/10.1108/JMTM-11-2020-0440 [3] Rahman, M. A., et al. "Review of Intelligence for Additive and Subtractive Manufacturing: Current Status and Future Prospects." *Micromachines*, vol. 14, no. 3, 2023, p. 508. <u>https://doi.org/10.3390/mi14030508</u> [4] Effendi, M., et al. "A Study on the Development of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) at an Aerospace Manufacturing Company." Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology, vol. 2, 2008, pp. 1-17. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/262676809 A Study on The Development Of Key Performance ndicators KPIs at an Aerospace Manufacturing Company







[5] Westgard, J. O., and Westgard, S. A. "Establishing Evidence-Based Statistical Quality Control Practices." *American Journal of Clinical Pathology*, vol. 151, no. 4, 2019, pp. 364-370. <u>https://doi.org/10.1093/ajcp/aqy158</u>



fore Digital nsformation	After Digital Transformation	Improvement (%)
15	8	46%
12	3	75%
5	1	80%
40	20	50%

Use digital tools like VR/AR for enhanced training Use automated analytics for quality assessments

long-term competitive advantages in aerospace