Digital Thread Proposal

Martin Hardwick

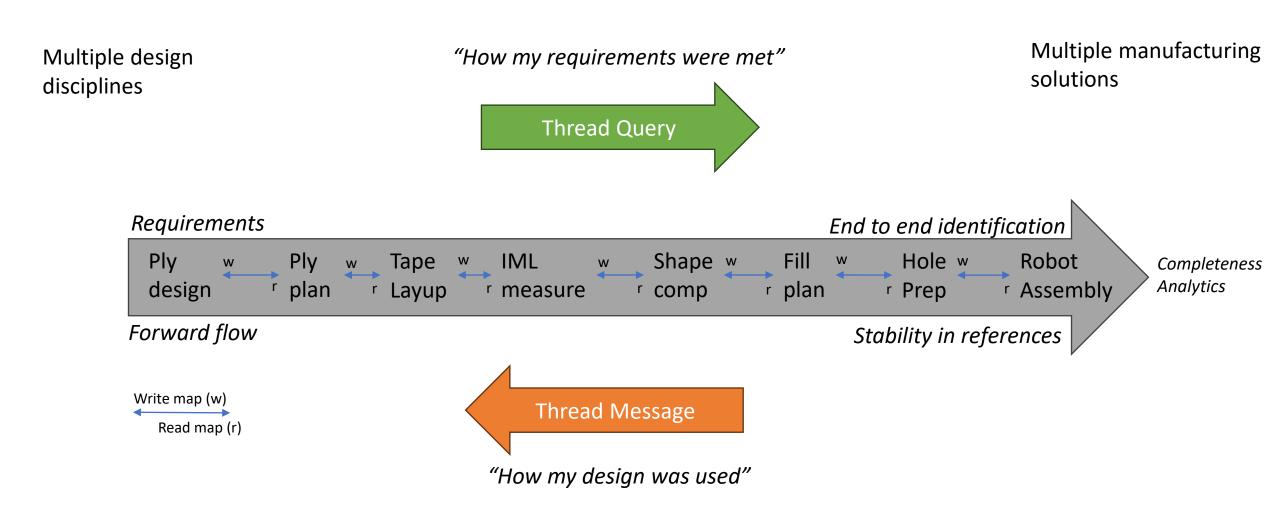
Convenor

ISO TC184/SC4 WG15 Digital Manufacturing

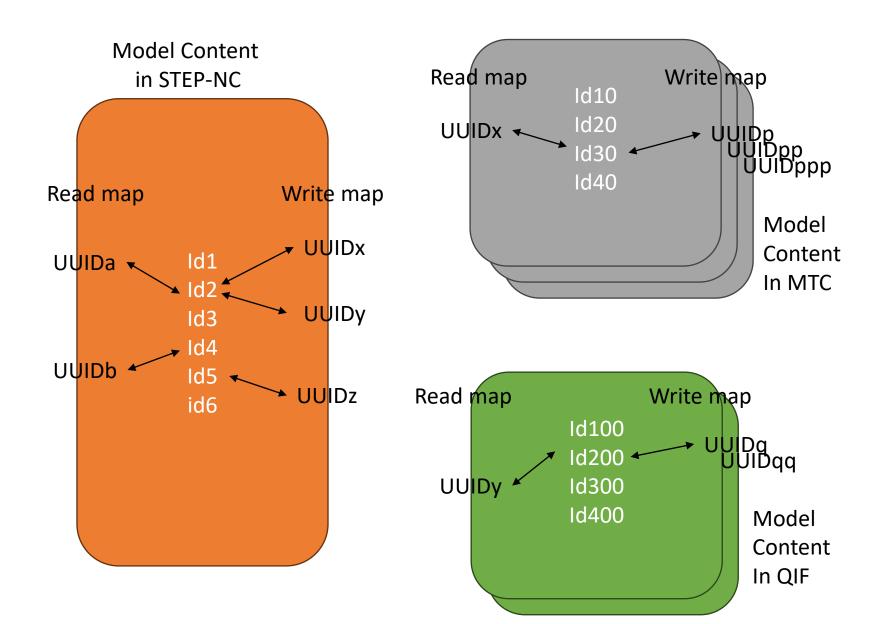
Why digital thread

- Requirements are met at multiple stages of the design to manufacturing pipeline
- Linking requirements to solutions is difficult because of islands (or stovepipes) of automation in which design uses one set of tools, engineering another set, and manufacturing yet another
- We propose to link the islands to create a digital thread that can be used to trace and maintain solutions to requirements.
- The proposed thread uses decentralized identifiers (DiDs) to link the islands
- The proposed thread uses a **triple store** to trace the requirements

Example – tracing requirements



ISO 23247-5 Digital Thread for digital twin



did:thread:step:

position tolerance:UUIDa machining workingstep:UUIDx measurement workingstep:UUIDy <u>did:thread:mtc:</u>

feature twin:UUIDp feature twin:UUIDpp feature twin:UUIDppp

did:thread:qif:

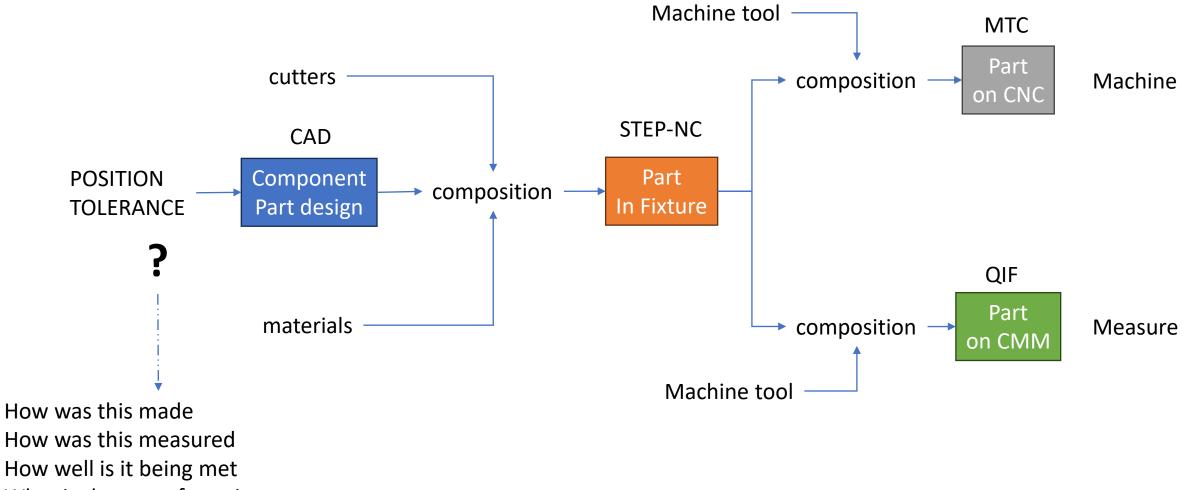
measurement twin:UUIDq measurement twin:UUIDqq

Triples

Makes (UUIDa, UUIDx) Instance(UUIDx, UUIDp) Instance(UUIDx, UUIDpp) Instance(UUIDx, UUIDppp) measures(UUIDa, UUIDp) Instance(UUIDy, UUIDq) Instance(UUIDy, UUIDq) Setup(UUIDb, UUIDz)

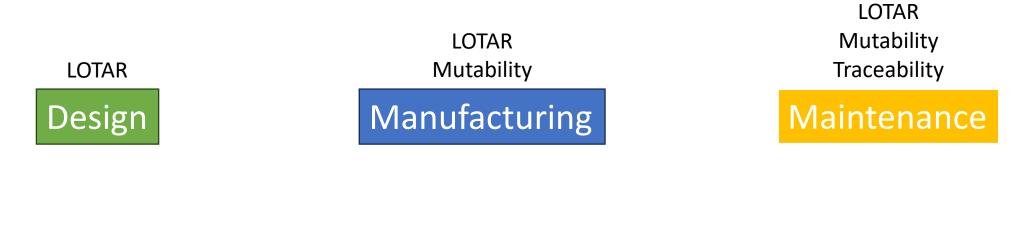
ISO 23247-6 Digital Twin Composition

Read/write maps for internal and external identifiers as design components are merged to make manufacturing solutions



What is the manufacturing cost

Key data requirements





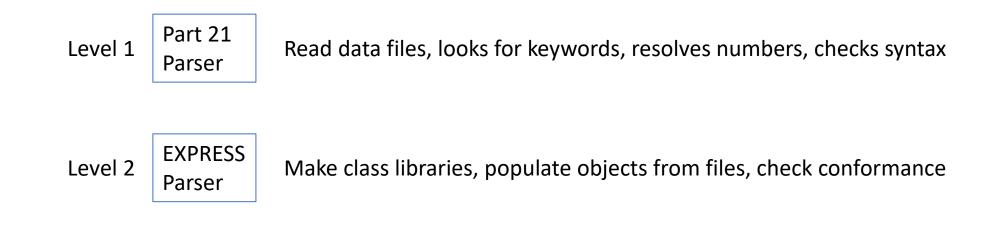
LOTAR Mutability

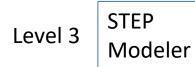


LOTAR Mutability Traceability

Maintain

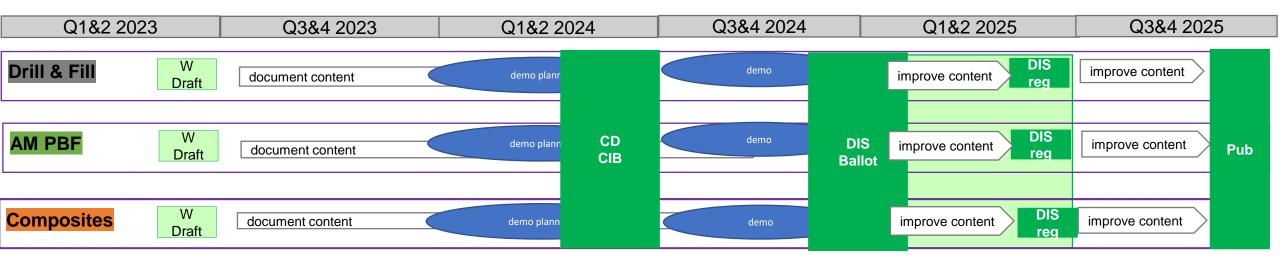
Toolkits





Simulate manufacturing operations, mutate objects, validate results

AP238 E4 – Model Based Manufacturing





AM PBF

Model based assembly to reduce weight

Additive and subtractive for shape management

W Draft

EXPRESS definition of requirements

CIB Ballot

Mapping tables

DIS reg

English descriptions (final form)



Accurate tape layup at reduced cost