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序号	姓名	职 称 或学历	单位	论文题目	刊物、会议名称	年、卷、期
1	王蓓蓓 金霞	硕士生 副教授	054	基于蝗虫脚掌的逆向工程技术	中国制造业信息化	2009年38卷7期
2	金霞	副教授	054	基于神经网络的U型材单轴柔性滚弯 成形回弹预测	机械科学与技术	2009年28卷4期
3	周清	副教授	054	高温变形尺寸效应及其微观机构	南京大学学报(自然科学版)	2009年45卷2期
4	彭亚宁 程筱胜 戴宁 袁天然	硕士生 教授 副教授 博士生	054	牙齿正畸仿真中碰撞检测问题研究	中国制造业信息化	2009年38卷23期
5	潘志毅 黄翔	博士生 教授	054	基于有向图邻接矩阵扩展的产品设计 智能导航	计算机集成制造系统	2009年15卷3期
6	朱永国 黄翔	博士生 教授	054	基于局域GPS的飞机惯性导航部件安 装标准	南京航空航天大学学报	2009年41卷5期
7	潘志毅 黄翔	博士生 教授	054	基于飞机产品结构更改的装配工装变 型设计方法	航空学报	2009年30卷5期
8	黄翔	教授	054	The Optimal Model of Tool Paths Generation for Pocket Milling	Material Science Forum	2009
9	周伟 翟建军 陈文亮	硕士生 教 授 教 授	054	冲压件拉延方向的自动计算方法	中国制造业信息化	2009年38卷5期
10	王东风 翟建军 陈文亮	硕士生 教 授 教 授	054	基于映射法的六面体网格生成算法	中国制造业信息化	2009年38卷5期
11	庞微 陈文亮	硕士生 教 授	054	空间驱动机构扭转振动仿真分析	中国制造业信息化	2009年38卷5期
12	梁春 沈建新 童桂 李邦明	博士生 教授 博士生 博士生	054	Hartmann-Shack传感器结构参量的白 基准标定	光子学报	2009年38卷4期
13	黄琳 沈建新	硕士生 教授	054	视网膜图像中的血管自适应提取	中国制造信息化	2009年38卷1期
14	沈建新	教授	054	研究生创新能力现状分析和对策	南京航空航天大学学报 (社会科学版)	2009年11卷3期
15	顾晶龙 沈建新	硕士生 教授	054 054	基于粗糙集与小波反锐化掩模的眼底 图像增强	中国制造信息化	2009年38卷21期
16	蔡坤 周米水 张得礼	硕士生 教授 博士生	054 054 054	基于STEP-NC的数控铣削系统解释器 的研究	机械工程与自动化	2009年3期
17	李桂东 周米水 安鲁陵 谭昌柏	博士生 教授 教授 副教授	054	基于八元集合模板和专用模块的产品 快速设计方法研究	中国机械工程	2009年20卷19期
18	李桂东 周米水 安鲁陵 谭昌柏	博士生 教授 教授 副教授	054	复杂曲面零件可加工性分析的多属性 评价算法研究	中国机械工程	2009年20卷3期
19	姬俊锋 周米水 安鲁陵 张霖棠	博士生 教授 教授 硕士生	054	5坐标数控加工刀轴矢量规划方法 (英文)	Transactions of Nanjing University of Aeronautics&Astronau tics	2009年26卷2期
20	姬俊锋 周米水 安鲁陵	讲师 教授 教授	054	开式整体叶轮数控加工技术研究	中国制造信息化	2009年38卷7期

21	姬俊锋 周米水 安鲁陵 李桂东	讲师 教授 教授 博士生	054	一类开式整体叶轮五坐标数控加工刀 轴矢量生成及其光顺方法的研究	中国机械工程	2009年20卷2期
22	姬俊锋 周米水 安鲁陵	讲师 教授 教授	054	整体叶轮轮毂曲面数控加工刀具轨迹 规划方法	机械科学与技术	2009年28卷9期
23	王仁龙 周米水 安鲁陵	硕士生 教授 教授	054	飞机工装组合件的柔性分类编码技术 研究	机械工程与自动化	2009年01期
24	闫崇京 廖和文 郭宇 程悠胜	讲师 教授 副教授 教授	054	基于嵌套赋时多色图的工作流模型	南京航空航天大学学报	2009年41卷6期
25	闫崇京 廖和文 郭宇 程悠胜	讲师 教授 副教授 教授	054	基于扩散制造任务分解的工作流建模	机械科学与技术	2009年28卷8期
26	闫崇京 廖和文 郭宇 程悠胜	讲师 教授 副教授 教授	054	基于多色图的物料清单建模研究	信息与控制	2009年38卷1期
27	程悠胜 崔海华 廖文和 戴宇	教授 博士生 教授 副教授	054	面向自由视角的多片三维扫描数据无 约束拼接算法	中国机械工程	2009年07期
28	程悠胜 安涛 廖文和 戴宇	教授 博士生 教授 副教授	054	基于3DS MAX的标准牙冠数据库的建 立	生物医学工程学杂志	2009年04期
29	王奇峰 戴宇 廖文和	博士生 副教授 教授	054	患者个性化牙弓自动检测技术研究	生物医学工程学杂志	2009年04期
30	王奇峰 廖文和	博士生 教授	054	基于弹簧质点模型的牙齿移动仿真	东南大学(医学版)	2009年28卷6期
31	鲁世红	副教授	055	TC4钛合金动态本构模型与切削有限 元模拟	兵器材料科学与工程	2009,32(1)
32	鲁世红	副教授	054	正交切削高强度钢绝热剪切行为的实 验研究	机械科学与技术	2009,28(2)
33	鲁世红 谢卿阳	副教授 研究生	055	4Cr5MoV1Si淬硬钢高速切削形成的绝 热剪切带微观特征	机械工程材料	2009,33(3)
34	鲁世红 金霞	副教授 副教授	056	基于CAE仿真的两轴柔性滚弯回弹过 程的应变分析	南京航空航天大学学报	2009,41(6)
35	鲍益东 杜国康 陈文亮 王志国	副教授 学 生 教 授 讲 师	054	冲压成形模拟中有限元方程组求解算 法	南京航空航天大学学报	2009,41(5)
36	王志国 周米水 谭昌柏 鲍益东	讲 师 教 授 副教授 副教授	054	B样条曲面的形状修改—基于等参线 的曲面缝合	南京航空航天大学学报	2009,41(5)
37	欧红旗 刘胜兰 张丽艳	硕士生 副教授 教授	054	预印制图像轮廓矢量化算法研究	网络安全技术与应用	2009(8)
38	韦虎 刘胜兰 张丽艳 张辉	博士生 副教授 教授 学生	054	双目立体测量系统中的标记点配准算 法研究	中国机械工程	2009,20(14)

39	韦虎 刘胜兰 张丽艳 张辉	博士生 副教授 教授 学生	054	三角网格曲面角点的鲁棒性检测算法	计算机辅助设计与图形学学报	2009, 21 (11)
40	张辉 张丽艳 韦虎	博士生 教授 学生	054	双目立体测量系统标定的三步法	中国机械工程	2009, 20 (16)
41	张辉 张丽艳 陈鉴富 郑建东	博士生 教授 学生	054	基于自适应迭代松弛的立体点对匹配鲁棒性算法	中国图象图形学报	2009, 14 (7)
42	张辉 张丽艳	博士生 教授	054	面向三维点云测量的双目立体匹配算法	南京航空航天大学学报	2009, 41 (5)
43	张辉 张丽艳 王宏涛 陈鉴富	博士生 教授 副教授 学生	054	Surface measurement based on instantaneous random illumination	Chinese Journal of Aeronautics	2009 (22)
44	杨建灵 张丽艳	博士生 教授	054	RotorSIM: A Coupled Multidisciplinary Simulation Intergration Framework for Helicopter Rotor Blade Design	WRI World Congress on Software Engineering	2009
45	杨建灵 张丽艳 方永红 黄文俊 周少华	博士生 教授 教授 教授 教授	054	基于参数化组件描述的复合材料桨叶结构设计	南京航空航天大学学报	2009, 41 (5)
46	叶南 张丽艳 王宏涛 张辉	博士生 教授 副教授 学生	054	Comparative Study on Iterative-Optimization-Based Image Registration Algorithms	WRI World Congress on Computer Science and Information Engineering	2009
47	郑建东 张丽艳 杜小宇 丁志安	博士生 教授 学生 学生	054	3D Curve Structure Reconstruction from a Sparse Set of Unordered Images	Computers in Industry	2009, 60 (2)
48	郑建东 张丽艳 杜小宇	博士生 教授 学生	054	Accurate 3D Target Positioning in Close Range Photogrammetry with Implicit Image Correction	Chinese Journal of Aeronautics	2009, 11月
49	苏燕 廖文和 郭宇 丁秋林	博士生 教授 副教授 教授	054	Key technologies for ASP-based product customization service system for SMEs: a case study	International journal of advanced manufacturing technology	2009年42卷2期
50	陈海涛 卞恩荣 廖文和	博士生 博士生 教授	054	武装直升机机体红外辐射数值模拟方法研究	应用基础与工程科学学报	2009年17卷4期
51	陈晓兵 廖文和 吴海兵 孙企平 陈前亮	博士 正高 博士 博士 本科	054	三角网格表面等残留高度刀轨生成算法	计算机辅助设计与图形学学报	2009年21卷12期
52	陈晓兵 廖文和 吴海兵 孙企平 陈前亮	博士 正高 博士 博士 本科	054	三角网格表面数控加工圆弧样条刀轨研究	中国机械工程	2009年20卷14期
53	崔海华 廖文和 程俊胜 戴宁	博士 正高 正高 正高	054	用于视觉传感器标定的鲁棒性靶标定位算法	传感器与微系统	2009年28卷9期

54	崔海华 廖文和 程筱胜 戴宇	博士 正副高 正副高	054	基于相移的面部三维视觉传感技术研究	传感器与微系统	2009年28卷3期
55	高世文 廖文和 郭宇 刘金山	博士 正副高 正副高	054	基于仿真优化的网络化制造资源规划技术	南京航空航天大学学报	2009年41卷5期
56	刘骄剑 廖文和 郭宇 俞烽	博士 正副高 正副高	054	基于工作流的扩散工艺调整模型研究	中国机械工程	2009年20卷8期
57	李邦明 廖文和 沈建新 梁春	博士 正副高 正副高	054	微机械薄膜变形镜的闭环校正模型	光电工程	2009年36卷9期
58	梁春 廖文和 沈建新	博士 正副高 正副高	054	Hartmann-Shack波前传感器的自适应质心探测方法	中国激光	2009年36卷2期
59	梁春 廖文和 沈建新	博士 正副高 正副高	054	An Adaptive Estimating Centroid Method for Measurement of Human Eye Aberration	2nd International Congress on Image and Signal Processing (会议)	2009年6卷
60	郑侃 廖文和 张翔	博士 正副高 正副高	054	结构特性分析在微小卫星结构设计中的应用	南京航空航天大学学报	2009年41卷5期
61	原恩桃 廖文和 刘浩	博士 正副高 正副高	054	细分曲面等残留高度刀轨规划	机械科学与技术	2009年28卷9期
62	张湘玉 廖文和 刘浩	博士 正副高 正副高	054	简单几何约束变形与细分曲面的形状编辑	江苏大学学报	2009年36卷2期
63	钟宝江 马凯框 廖文和	副高 博士 副高	054	Scale-Space Behavior of Planar-Curve Corners	IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON PATTERN ANALYSIS AND MACHINE INTELLIGENCE	2009年31卷8期
64	杨忱瑛 陈文亮	硕士生 教授	054	三维限定Delaunay四面体网格划分的算法	中国制造业信息化	2009年38卷7期
65	张得礼 周米水	博士生 教授	054	Adaptation of feed rate for 3-axis CNC high-speed machining	Journal of Harbin Institute of Technology	2009年16卷3期
66	钮赛赛 沈建新 梁春 李邦明	博士生 教授 博士生 博士生	054	Human Eye Aberration Measurement and Correction Based on Micro Adaptive Optics System	2nd International Congress on Biomedical Engineering and Informatic	2009年10月
67	李迎光	教授	054	An aircraft tooling e-Manufacturing Architecture Based on Mobile Agents	the 6th CIRP-Sponsored International Conference on Digital Enterprise Technology	2009
68	李迎光	教授	054	Development of Key Technologies in a Case-Based Knowledge System for Fixture Design	the 6th CIRP-Sponsored International Conference on Digital Enterprise Technology	2009

69	李迎光	教授	054	Aircraft Tooling Collaborative Design Based on Multi-agent and PDM	Concurrent Engineering : Research and Applications	2009年17卷
70	田威 廖文和	副教授 教授	054	轨道车辆关重零部件的绿色再制造技术及模式研究	中国机械工程	2009年20卷
71	付云芳 高霖	硕士生 教授	054	橡皮囊成形的研究进展	中国制造业信息化	2009年38卷
72	许白然 高霖	硕士生 教授	054	不同压头形状下板料渐进成形性能研究	机械科学与技术	2009年28卷
73	王玉华 高霖	硕士生 教授	054	AZ31B镁合金的数控热渐进成型工艺	机械工程材料	2009年33卷
74	刘青山 高霖	硕士生 教授	054	基于运动控制卡的PC数控进给速度前瞻控制	机械科学与技术	2009年28卷
75	崔震 高霖	博士生 教授	054	基于数控单点渐进成形技术的钣金浮雕字成形	南京航空航天大学学报	2009年41卷
76	许白然 高霖	硕士生 教授	054	异形盒多道次深拉深有限元仿真与试验研究	机械科学与技术	2009年28卷
77	占.侯赛因 高霖	博士生 教授	054	A new formability indicator in single point incremental forming	Journal of Materials Processing Technology	2009年209卷
78	占.侯赛因 高霖	博士生 教授	054	Empirical modeling of the influence of operating parameters on the spifability of a titanium sheet using response surface methodology	Proceedings of the institution of Mechanical Engineers ,Part B (Journal of Engineering Manufacture)	2009年223卷
79	范国强 高霖	博士生 教授	054	Determination of soluble solids and firmness of apples by Vis/NIR transmittance	Journal of Food Engineering	2009年93卷
80	徐雪峰 童国权	博士生 教授	054	5083铝合金在400℃的超塑性变形行为和硬化特征	机械工程材料	2009年33卷
81	徐雪峰 童国权	博士生 教授	054	超塑性差温拉深与整形复合工艺数值模拟与试验	四川大学学报(工程科学版)	2009年41卷
82	徐雪峰 童国权	博士生 教授	054	基于有限元仿真的5083铝合金支架超塑性差温拉深	塑性工程学报	2009年16卷
83	蔡云 童国权	硕士生 教授	054	铝合金超塑性气胀成形壁厚分布工艺研究	模具工业	2003年35卷
84	李善缘 王小平 朱丽君	硕士生 副教授 硕士生	054	复合材料铺丝成型中的路径规划	宇航材料工艺	2009年39卷
85	韦红余 陈文亮	讲师 教授	054	现代飞机装配的长寿命机械连接技术	航空制造技术	
86	韦红余 高霖 周晚林	讲师 教授 教授	054	渐进成形在雷达天线制造中的应用基础	南京航空航天大学学报	2009年41卷
87	韦红余 高霖 李泂杲 周晚林	讲师 教授 讲师 教授	054	金属板料渐进成形零件厚度分布研究	山东大学学报(工学版)	2009年39卷
88	张臣 张丽艳 王小平 杨建灵 张光斌	副教授 教授 教授 博士生 硕士生	054	Application of multidisciplinary simulation integration technology in rotor blade design	CSIE 2009	2009年
89	张臣	副教授	054	Off-line feedrate optimization based on simulation of cutting forces	Key Engineering Materials	2009年

90	张臣 周来水 安鲁陵 周儒荣	副教授 教授 教授 教授	054	数控车削加工刀具轨迹规划和生成算法研究	组合机床与自动化加工技术	2009年3卷
91	张臣 孙金虎 周来水 安鲁陵	副教授 博士生 教授 教授	054	数控车削自动编程系统关键技术研究	机械科学与技术	2009年28卷
92	张臣 周来水 安鲁陵 周儒荣	副教授 教授 教授 教授	054	基于铣削力仿真的离线进给速度优化技术	南京航空航天大学学报	2009年41卷
93	周晚林 王建伟 刘丹成 李磊	教授 硕士生 硕士生 硕士生	054	板料渐进成形工艺等高线图生成方法的研究	南京航空航天大学学报	2009年41卷
94	李磊 周晚林 刘丹成	硕士生 教授 硕士生	054	金属板料单点无模渐进成形模拟轨迹的柔性控制	南京航空航天大学学报	2009年41卷
95	刘长毅 易俊杰 周文辉 储成龙	副教授 硕士生 硕士生 硕士生	054	Optimization of Ti-6Al-4V flank milling parameters using Taguchi method	Advanced Materials Research	2009年69-70卷
96	周文辉 刘长毅	硕士生 副教授	054	钛合金TC4和TC11铣削温度的测量	浙江工业大学学报	2009年37卷
97	刘长毅 储成龙 周文辉 易俊杰	副教授 硕士生 硕士生 硕士生	054	Taguchi method based experiments of titanium TC11 flank milling parameters	Key Engineering Materials	2009年407-408卷
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An Aircraft Tooling e-Manufacturing Architecture Based on Mobile Agents

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Abstract. In view of unprecedented challenges brought by ever changing, global and competitive market conditions, manufacturing industry worldwide needed to cut its costs and overheads. And there were growing demands for flexible, fast, well-planned manufacturing system design. Therefore, manufacturing systems started to move from distributed manufacturing and global manufacturing towards cross-organization e-manufacturing by using inter-connected web systems. In this paper, the definition and features of e-Manufacturing is introduced. Then, in view of the difficulties and characteristics of the aircraft tooling manufacturing, an aircraft tooling e-Manufacturing architecture based on mobile agents is proposed. And some key technologies are discussed to support this architecture. Finally, an aircraft tooling e-Manufacturing prototype system has been developed according to the aircraft tooling e-Manufacturing architecture.

Keywords: e-Manufacturing, Aircraft Tooling, Mobile Agents.

1 Introduction

In the last two decades or so, manufacturing enterprises are confronted with a fast changing and unpredictable environment. To succeed in increasingly global competition, they must pay greater attention to using information technology in reengineering their construction, and response to the demands of market quickly (Lin and Lu, 2003). And manufacturing system is developing with the characteristics of integration, cyberization and globalization to meet the requirements of the rapidly changing market, a product's price, quality, delivery performance, customer choice, etc., which may result from the factors of unexpected changes of competitive market environment, globalization of market, a variety of customers' demands and shortened product life cycle. These factors have great impacts on all the manufacturing-related activities such as order, design, planning, manufacturing, workshop floor control, assembly, delivery, maintenance, services, and marketing (Cheng et al, 2008).

Manufacturing industry has changed from mass production through flexible and lean manufacturing towards agile manufacturing and e-manufacturing philosophy, as shown in Figure-1. Enterprises of information technology status and trends in the following areas (Zhao, 2002):

2) Aircraft tooling design follows product design and is restricted by product design. For the sake of reducing product's time-to-market, tooling design is desired to parallel with product design, which requires that tooling design begin when airplane product data has not been formally released. As amendment in airplane design occurs, accurate and timely tracing is difficult, which leads to repetitive tooling design and design iteration. Moreover, the manufacturing process and design workflows for product change can not be evaluated and optimized in time. The delay of finding out sticky point will cause rework in aircraft tooling design and thus the project schedule is greatly affected.

3) Aircraft tooling design and manufacturing involve many disciplines and departments. As tooling design is desired to parallel with latter manufacturing, assembling and etc, it is a pressing and heavy job.

The rest of this article is organized as follows. Section 2 introduces the definition and features of e-Manufacturing. Then an aircraft tooling e-Manufacturing architecture based on mobile agents is proposed in Section 3. To support this architecture, some key technologies are discussed in Section 4. The implementation of the proposed architecture is detailed in Section 5 and Section 6 concludes this research work.

2 e-Manufacturing: Definition and Features

e-Manufacturing is a transformation system that enables the manufacturing operations to achieve predictive near-zero-downtime performance as well as to synchronize with the business systems through the use of web-enabled computational tools and tether-free technologies. It integrated information and decision making among data flow (of machine/process level), information flow (of factory and supply system level), and cash flow (of business system level) (Koc, 2002).

e-Manufacturing should integrate seamlessly with existing information systems, such as enterprise resource planning (ERP), supply chain management (SCM), customer relation management (CRM) and manufacturing execution system (MES), to provide information transparency in order to achieve the maximum benefit (Wang and Andrew, 2009). The major functions and objectives of e-manufacturing are: (a) provide a transparent, seamless and automated information exchange process to enable an only handle information once (OHIO) environment; (b) improve the utilization of plant floor assets using a holistic approach combining the tools of predictive maintenance techniques; (c) links entire SCM operation and asset optimization; and (d) deliver customer services utilizing the latest predictive intelligence methods and tether-free technologies (Koc, 2002). One of its main content is to create the system link among the various parts and reliable operation. The essence of the whole system is to build a dictionary database with control information of each switch, relays, contactors, pumps, valves, motor control and etc., so that their I/O can be called high-speed effectively to meet the demand of production, marketing and fluctuant need in the supply chain.

e-Manufacturing philosophy naturally results from that the way people work is being changed by the Internet, for instance (Chan et al, 2001).

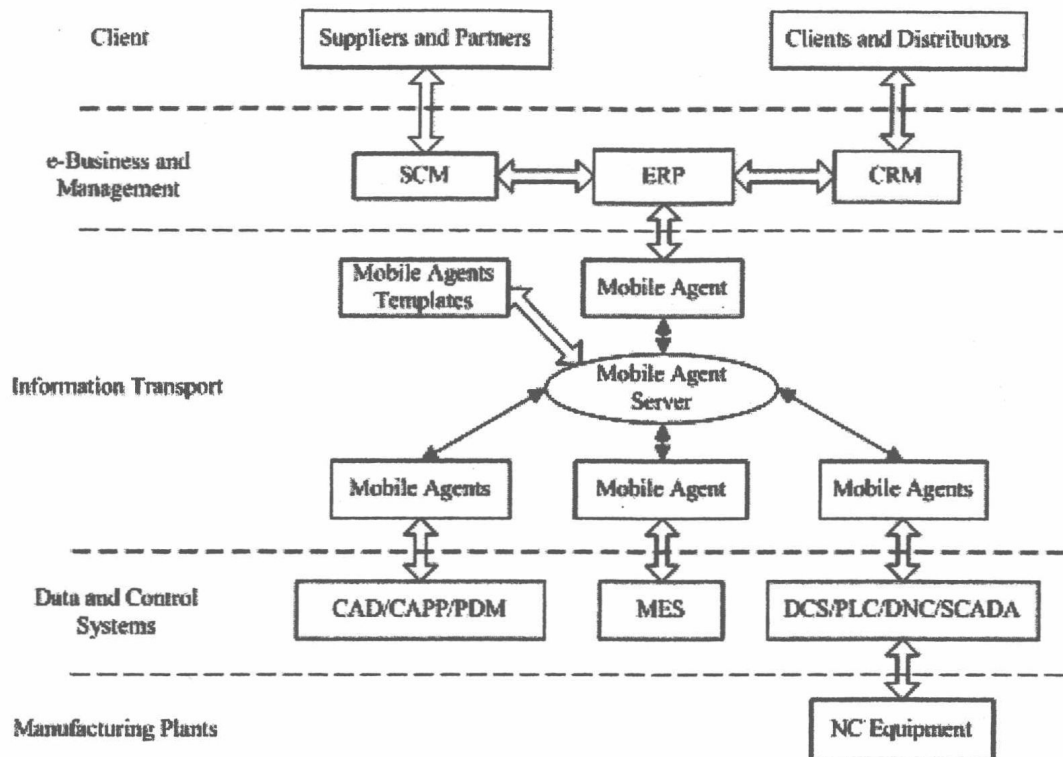


Fig. 2. An aircraft tooling e-Manufacturing architecture based on mobile agents

dispatched from one computer and transported to a remote computer for execution. In this system, they are used to get and transport the information among various systems such as CAD/CAPP/PDM, MES, DCS/PLC/DNC/SCADA, ERP and so on. Mobile agent templates are used to implement the concrete encapsulating operations for different systems. Referring to a specific system, a user can select the corresponding template, define and customize its contents and functions to generate a real mobile agent and dispatch this mobile agent to the site of this system to carry out the corresponding encapsulating operations.

(4) E-Business and management is made of enterprise resource planning (ERP), customer relationship management (CRM) and supply chain management (SCM). The main functions of ERP are financial management, order management, production and materials planning and so on. ERP connects to SCM and CRM to provide them with the necessary information. SCM is a direct supplier-oriented, which is used for coordination and management of suppliers, manufacturers, vendors and users. CRM is a direct customer-facing, which help enterprises enhance their revenue and customer interaction, which can become to more friendly through personalized service.

(5) Client includes suppliers, partners, clients and distributors. Suppliers and partners provide material or production to manufacturer, which manufacture the final productions and then sell them to client directly or through distributors. The information of client can be fed back to the manufacturer.

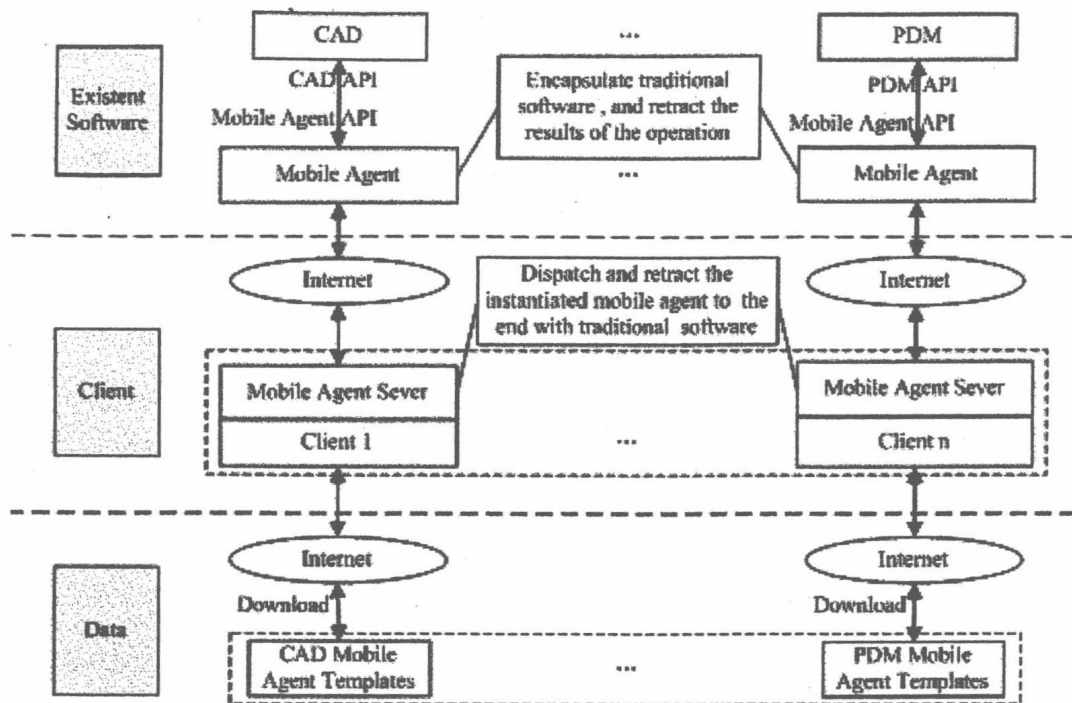


Fig. 3. An encapsulating model for existent software

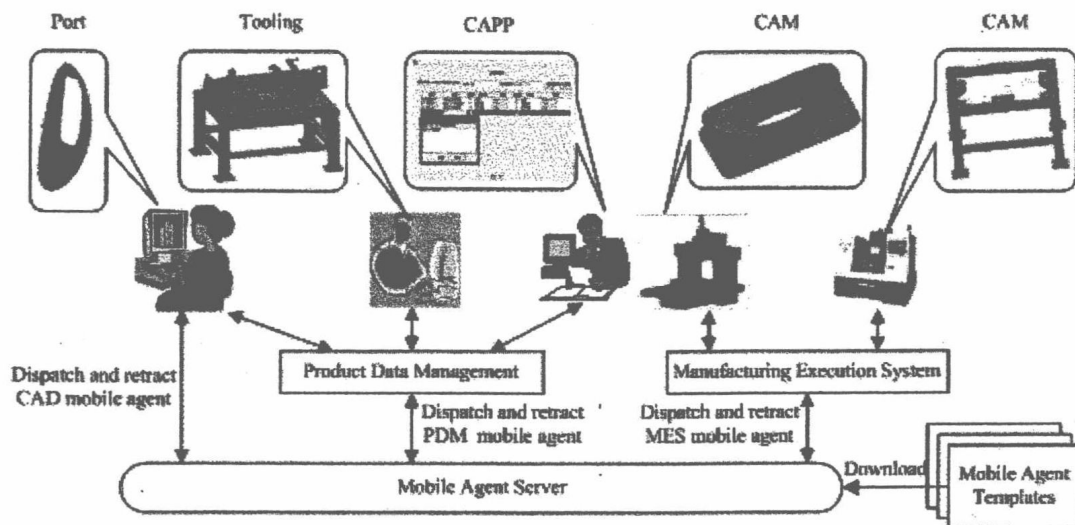


Fig. 4. An aircraft tooling e-Manufacturing system based on mobile agents

(1) Data is made up of different mobile agent templates such as CAD mobile agent template, CAPP mobile agent template, PDM mobile agent template, ERP mobile agent template and so on. A mobile agent template is in fact a software component with a few attributes. The attributes mainly consist of ID, name, input parameters and output parameters. According to different software, there exist different attributes (Zhou and Jiang, 2005).

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(2) Client downloads the mobile agent template, instantiates it and dispatches the instantiated mobile agent to the traditional software. When the traditional software finishes the operation and sends the result to the mobile agent, mobile agent server retracts it and extracts the result.

(3) Existent software is encapsulated to the mobile agent through its application programming interface (API). When receives the instantiated mobile agent, the traditional software extracts the input parameters and performs according these input parameters. After finishes the operation, it populates the result to the mobile agent, which will be retracted to the client.

5 Case Study

Referring to the aircraft tooling e-Manufacturing architecture based on mobile agents, an aircraft tooling e-Manufacturing prototype system has been developed. This system adopts JADE which is the basis for developing mobile agents. Data exchanging between JADE and TeamCenter Engineering is realized by accessing to TeamCenter portal API.

Figure-4 shows the manufacturing of the tooling for a commercial airplane port through the aircraft tooling e-Manufacturing prototype system. Firstly, the mobile agent server download CAD mobile agent template, instantiates it, dispatches and retracts the instantiated mobile agent to the designer of the commercial airplane port and send the mobile agent to the tooling designer. The designer of the commercial airplane port receives the CAD mobile agent and encapsulates the information such as item ID, revision ID and etc. into the CAD mobile agent. Then, according to the information, the tooling designer designs the tooling of the commercial airplane port. After that, the process planner makes the process plan for the tooling. All the data are stored in PDM. Finally, the mobile agent server dispatches and retracts MES mobile agent to MES to manufacturing the tooling according to the product model and process plan, whose information is transport by the PDM mobile agent.

6 Conclusion

On the basis of analyzing the characteristics of e-Manufacturing and the difficulties of aircraft tooling manufacturing, an aircraft tooling e-Manufacturing architecture based on mobile agents is proposed and some key technologies are discussed to support this architecture. In this architecture, the information of different software can be transported to the right human in time with the mobile agent. This architecture integrates seamlessly with existing information systems, such as PDM, ERP, SCM, CRM, MES and etc. And an aircraft tooling e-Manufacturing prototype system has been developed. However, it only integrates the CAD, CAM and PDM, the future work is to integrate the CRM, SCM, ERP and etc.

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4 Key Technologies

4.1 Mobile Agents

Mobile agents are software agents capable of moving from one machine to another automatically. One advantage compared to a static agent residing on particular machine is that this can decrease the network communication load. The basic requirement is that the executing agent code together with its environment be serializes, shipped over the network and then reconstructed on target machine (Shen, 2001).

Mobile agent in dispatched before to be stationed in the dispatch end, through with the local information source link, gained the local related information; When is dispatched, the local related information and the operation will transmit to the goal main engine, will carry out the related operation on the goal main engine, and will carry on the link with the goal main engine's information source, the gain related information, will complete operates the later returns operating result, and will terminate on the goal main engine to dispatch to move agent the movement (Zhang, 2004).

Compared with traditional message-passing systems, mobile agents have the following advantages (Jiang, 2004):

(1) Object passing. When a mobile agent moves, the whole agent as a single object is passed over the Internet. For example, its behaviours, data, running status and itineraries are passed together at the same time.

(2) Centralized control. Before dispatched to the target machine, a mobile agent usually station in the server machine. Therefore, the maintenance of codes and upgrade of version is easy to be implemented.

(3) Autonomy. A mobile agent can decide its behaviors and move target according to itself information.

(4) Local interaction. The mobile agent can interact with other mobile agents or stationary objects locally.

(5) Parallel operation. Different mobile agents can be dispatched to different target machines to perform different tasks at the same time.

(6) Disconnected operation. With the ability to make decisions for itself based on its environment, the mobile agent can perform its tasks, even when the host from which it was generated is unavailable, disconnected from the network, or even switched off.

4.2 Creating an Encapsulating Model for Existent Software

Different software has different functions and different input/output requirements. Therefore, in order to encapsulate existent software and provide networked interfaces for them, we should create an encapsulating model for existent software and develop a series of different mobile agent templates to satisfy the different requirements.

The principle of the encapsulating model for existent software is show in Figure-3 (Jiang, 2004). It can be divided into three levels: date, client and existent software, whose main functions are described as follows: