



Estimating Prototype Air Vehicle Development Costs at the Skunk Works®

The Sequel

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Summary



The level 2 prototype model labor cost estimating relationship equations upgrade addresses the problem of the lack of recent air vehicles in prior models, including the absence of missiles and unmanned air vehicles. With this upgrade, the number of observations increases from 15 to 24, with the years of first flight now ranging between 1944 and 2009.

The inclusion of air vehicles created within the past 25 years brings to light the effect of technical and manufacturing advances with respect to deriving revised cost estimating relationships. Combined with the increased diversity in air vehicle missions and reduced commonality between the database observations, it becomes harder to predict labor costs using a series of equations, particularly due to difficulty in finding statistically significant independent variables. The result is a slight decrease in model accuracy and precision.

To offset this, we introduce the ability to apply factors based on specific air vehicle actual performance as compared to model prediction. For example, we can now tailor a Next Generation Fighter aircraft estimate to more closely align with YF-22A ATF or X-35 actual performance or both.



Aircraft Programs Used in the Model



XP-80 Lulu Belle
(1944)



XP2V-1 Neptune
(1945)



XR60-1 Constitution
(1946)



Model 75 Saturn
(1947)



XF-90
(1949)



XF-104n Starfighter
(1954)



XFV-1 Pogo
(1954)



YC-130 Hercules
(1954)



U-2
(1955)



JetStar
(1957)



LASA-60 Santa Maria
(1959)



XH-51A
(1962)



XV-4A Hummingbird
(1962)



L-286
(1965)



AH-56A Cheyenne
(1967)



XV-4B Hummingbird
(1968)



YF-16
(1973)



Have Blue
(1977)



YF-22A ATF
(1990)



AGM-158 JASSM
(1999)



X-35
(2000)



P-175 Polecat
(2005)



RATLLRS
(no flight test)



X-55
(2009)

Number of observations increases from 15 to 24



Models Comparison



Item	Old	New
Number of Observations	15 (13 aircraft, 2 "virtual" aircraft)	24 (21 aircraft, 2 missiles, 1 UAV)
Years of First Flight Range	1946 – 1990	1944 – 2009
Aircraft Types	5	10
Empty Weight Range (pounds)	2,642 – 124,306	880 – 124,306
Speed Range (Mach)	0.23 – 2.20	0.22 – 3.40
Programmatic Variable	12 experimental, 1 pre-production	20 experimental, 4 pre-production
Requirements Variable	2 minimum, 11 normal	4 minimum, 20 normal
Skin	13 metallic	21 metallic, 3 composite
Goodness of Fit Range (r^2)	0.64 – 0.99	0.62 – 0.94
Goodness of Fit (median CER equation r^2)	0.89	0.83
Accuracy-Bias (prediction under/over actual)	6 under / 7 over	9 under / 15 over
Accuracy-Error (median observation error from zero)	+3.0%	+6.4%
Precision (1/2 of predictions are within...of actual)	16.6%	19.5%
Precision (3/4 of predictions are within...of actual)	20.2%	25.2%

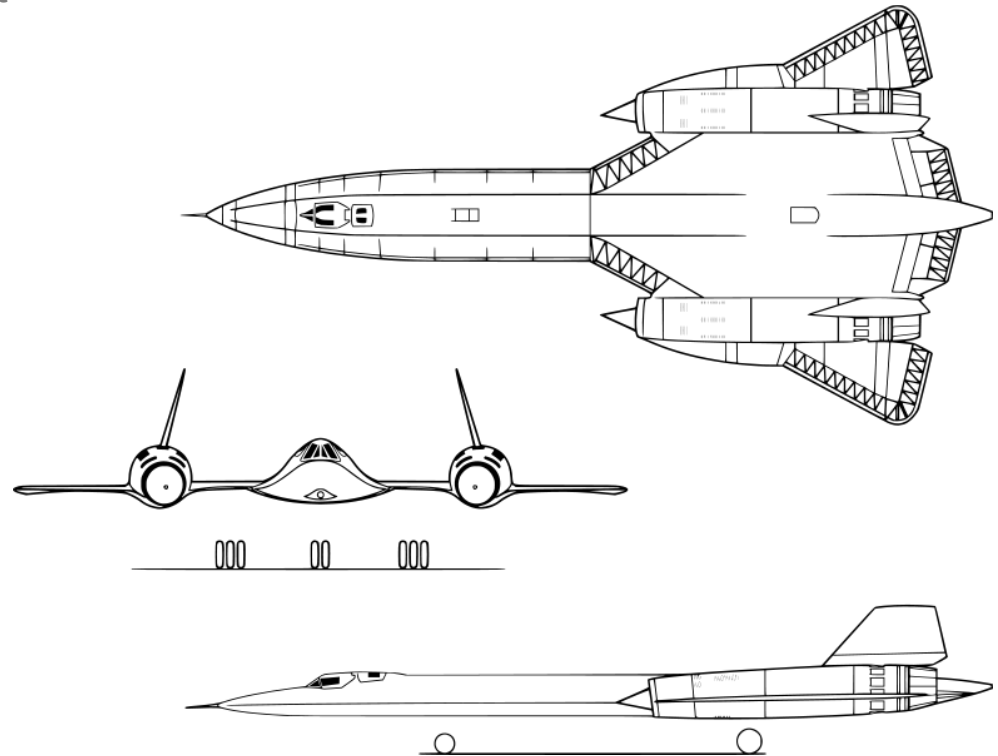
Increase in air vehicle variety and reduced commonality yields a decrease in model accuracy and precision



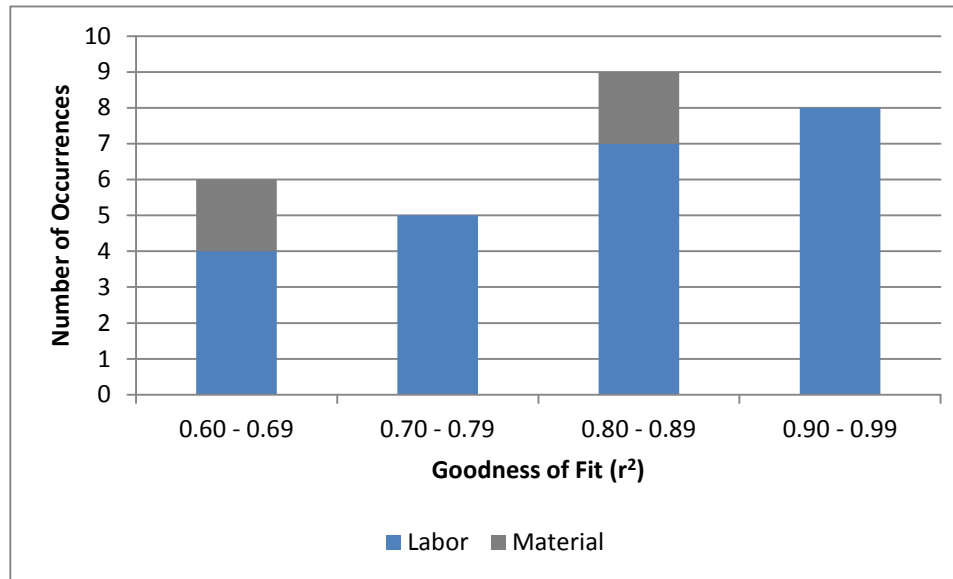
In-House Labor Cost Estimating Relationship (CER) Equation Independent Variables



- **Weight**
 - Total manufacturer's empty weight
 - Manufacturing weight
- **Schedule**
 - Total program
 - Time to first flight
- **Vehicle complexity**
- **Thrust**
- **System dummy variable**
 - Manned vs. unmanned
- **Programmatic dummy variable**
 - Experimental vs. pre-production
- **Requirements dummy variable**
 - Reduced vs. normal
- **Skin dummy variable**
 - Metallic vs. composite
- **Supersonic fighter dummy variable**
- **Stealth air vehicle dummy variable**



CER Equations Goodness of Fit



Minimum $r^2 = 0.60$ Median $r^2 = 0.83$ Maximum $r^2 = 0.94$

15 of 24 labor CER equations have $r^2 > 0.80$



Flashback: Model Labor Estimating Concept



Purely fictional exercise: Management approaches Estimating to request development and first unit recurring cost for a composite version of the L-1011 TriStar. Project is dubbed “LM-21 BlueStar”



<i>In-House Development and First Unit Manufacturing Labor</i>					
Function	Low	Mid	High	Program	UM
Design	1,173,000	1,244,000	1,324,000	1,324,000	hr
Design Support	129,000	166,000	602,000	396,000	hr
Software	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	hr
Ground Test	221,000	655,000	3,306,000	380,000	hr
Flight Test	472,000	668,000	1,302,000	485,000	hr
Logistics	8,000	65,000	98,000	48,000	hr
Tooling	1,707,000	1,963,000	2,261,000	1,707,000	hr
Devel. Material Mgmt.	114,000	177,000	279,000	175,000	hr
Manufacturing T1	1,084,000	1,344,000	2,734,000	1,085,000	hr
QA T1	113,000	118,000	153,000	113,000	hr
Mfg. T1 Material Mgmt.	90,000	131,000	193,000	122,000	hr
Total Labor	5,361,000	7,031,000	13,252,000	6,335,000	hr

“Program” column allows for the estimator or requestor to choose values based on additional information or judgment

Three sets of cost estimating relationship equations for each labor function yield low, mid, and high estimates



Flashback:

Sample Supplier Input Worksheet: "LM-21 BlueStar"



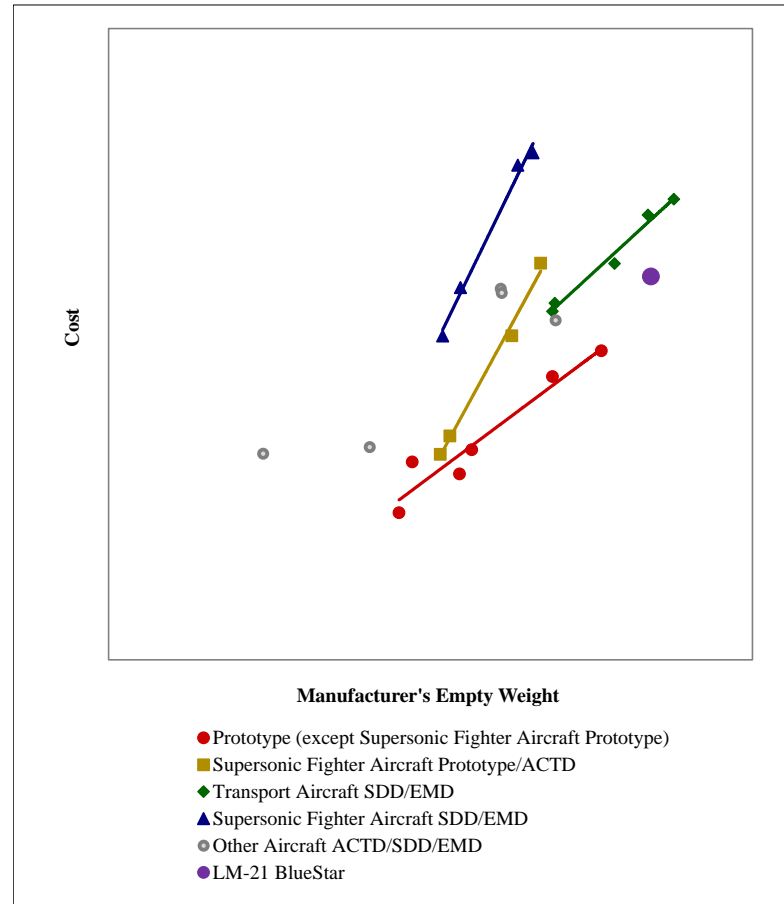
Work breakdown structure is a function of what system is used: aircraft, unmanned aerial vehicle, or missile

WBS #	Item	Low	Mid	High	Program	UM	Std. Dev.
1.0	Aircraft System						
1.1	Air Vehicle						
1.1.1	Airframe	0	0	0	0	2015\$	0.426
1.1.2	Propulsion	0	0	0	0	2015\$	0.426
1.1.3	Vehicle Subsystems	156,748,000	240,000,000	367,469,000	240,000,000	2015\$	0.426
1.1.4	Avionics	13,062,000	20,000,000	30,622,000	20,000,000	2015\$	0.426
1.1.5	Armament/Weapons Delivery	0	0	0	0	2015\$	0.426
1.1.6	Auxiliary Equipment	0	0	0	0	2015\$	0.426
1.1.7	Furnishings and Equipment	0	0	0	0	2015\$	0.426
1.1.8	Air Vehicle Software	0	0	0	0	2015\$	0.426
1.1.9	Air Vehicle IAT&C	0	0	0	0	2015\$	0.426
			0		0		0.426
			0		0		0.426
			0		0		0.426
			0		0		0.426
			0		0		0.426
			0		0		0.426
			0		0		0.426
			0		0		0.426
			0		0		0.426
			0		0		0.426
			0		0		0.426
			0		0		0.426
1.2	System Engineering	0	0	0	0	2015\$	0.426
1.3	Program Management	0	0	0	0	2015\$	0.426
1.4	System Test and Evaluation	0	0	0	0	2015\$	0.426
1.5	Training	0	0	0	0	2015\$	0.426
1.6	Data	0	0	0	0	2015\$	0.426
1.7	Peculiar Support Equipment	0	0	0	0	2015\$	0.426
1.8	Common Support Equipment	0	0	0	0	2015\$	0.426
1.9	Operational/Site Activation	0	0	0	0	2015\$	0.426
1.10	Industrial Facilities	0	0	0	0	2015\$	0.426
1.11	Initial Spares and Repair Parts	0	0	0	0	2015\$	0.426
	Total Supplier Development	169,810,000	260,000,000	398,091,000	260,000,000	2015\$	

The estimator can apply discrete inputs directly to the worksheet or link bill of material or CER equation data from a separate worksheet



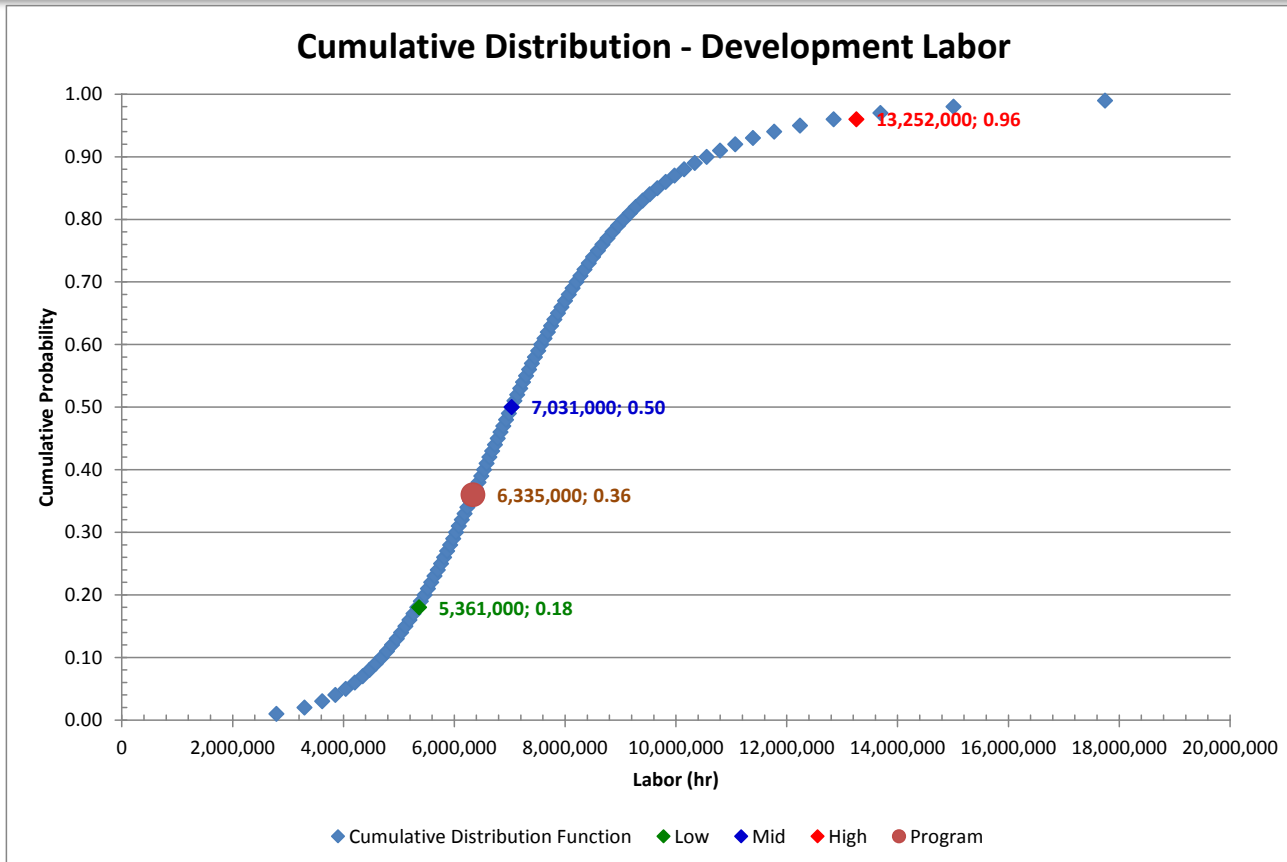
Comparing “LM-21 BlueStar” Result Against Other Program Actual Performance



Separating Aircraft by Type and Program Phase Dramatically Improves Goodness of Fit Results



Flashback: Labor Risk Analysis: "LM-21 BlueStar"



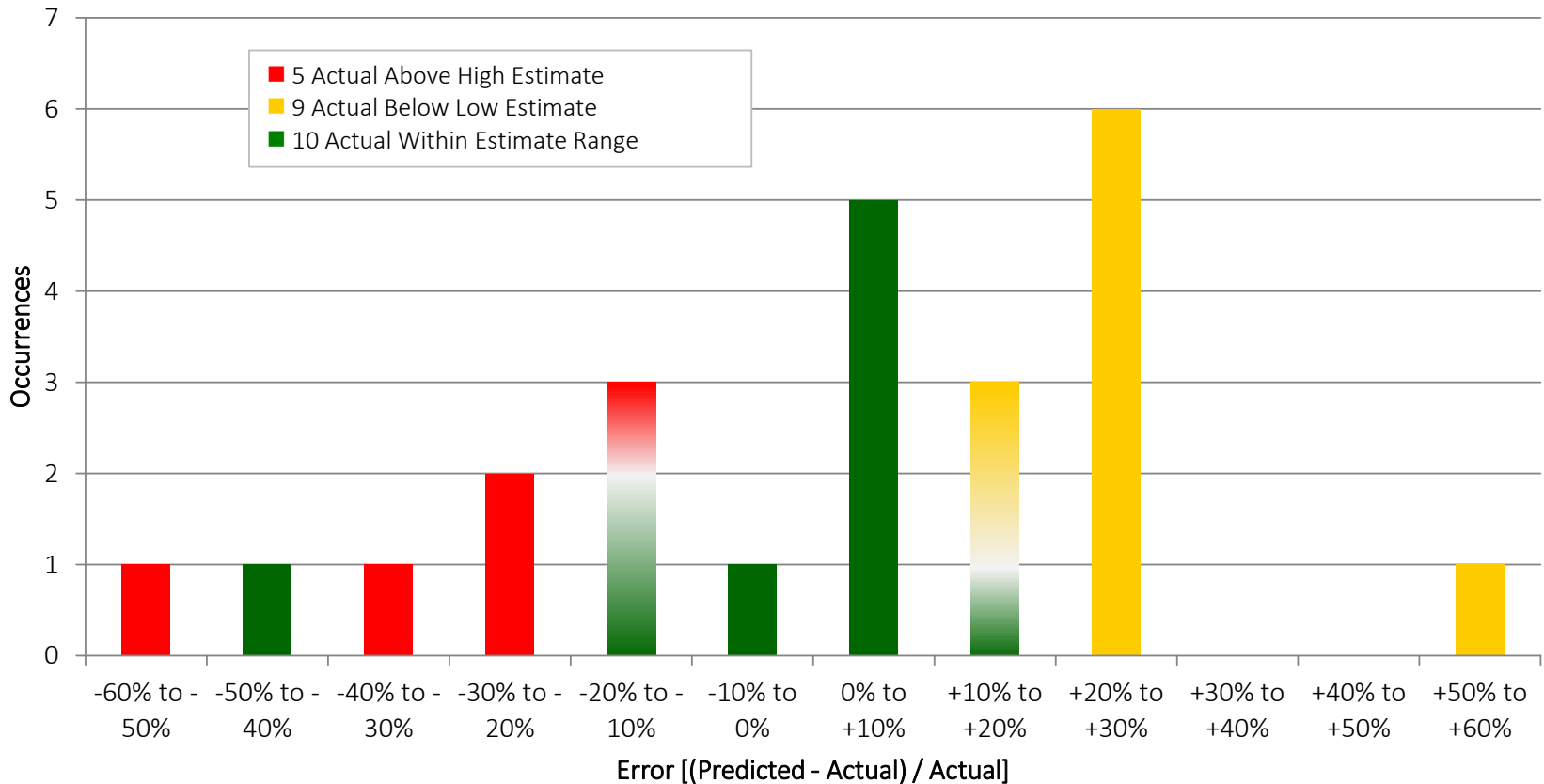
The lognormal cumulative distribution function is centered on the mid value with the standard error based on the regression line shown on the previous slide. Low, high, and program values are superimposed on the s-curve



Model Validation



Level 2 Prototype Model Labor Predictions versus Actual Performance -
Nonrecurring and Recurring (2 Aircraft)



1/4 of the observations fall within 10%, 1/2 fall within 20%



Calibration Factors Introduction into Model



Program Designation Name of Aircraft Type of Aircraft Year of First Flight	Composite Factor	No Calibration Factor	XP-40 Lab1 Factor 1937	XP-24 Lab1 Factor 1937	XRD-1 Lab1 Factor 1947	Model 75 Lab1 Factor 1947	XF-56 Lab1 Factor 1947	XP-104A Lab1 Factor 1947	XFV-1 Lab1 Factor 1947	YC-130 Lab1 Factor 1954	U-2 Lab1 Factor 1955	JetStar Lab1 Factor 1955	LASA-60 Lab1 Factor 1955	XH-51A Lab1 Factor 1955	XF-4A Lab1 Factor 1955	L-36 Lab1 Factor 1955	AH-56A Lab1 Factor 1957	XF-4B Lab1 Factor 1957	XF-16 Lab1 Factor 1957	Fine Blue Lab1 Factor 1957	XF-24 Lab1 Factor 1959	AGM-19 Lab1 Factor 1959	XF-105 Lab1 Factor 2000	F-15 Lab1 Factor 2000	RA FTL/RS Lab1 Factor 2000	X-35 Lab1 Factor 2000	
Allocation	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
D_Lab1	0.6387	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
D_Lab2	1.1305	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
D_Lab3	0.1402	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Program Designation
Name of Aircraft
Type of Aircraft
Year of First Flight

Composite
Factor

X-35

Fighter
2000



Allocation	100%	100%
D_Lab1	0.6387	0.6387
D_Lab2	1.1305	1.1305
D_Lab3	0.1402	0.1402
DS_Lab1	0.6434	0.6434
DS_Lab2	1.1582	1.1582
DS_Lab3	1.4048	1.4048
GT_Lab1	1.3075	1.3075
GT_Lab2	1.3422	1.3422
GT_Lab3	1.4259	1.4259
FT_Lab1	0.7887	0.7887
FT_Lab2	0.8385	0.8385
FT_Lab3	0.8039	0.8039
Log_Lab1	0.3985	0.3985
Log_Lab2	0.0040	0.0040
Log_Lab3	0.9544	0.9544
Tool_Lab1	1.2722	1.2722
Tool_Lab2	1.3669	1.3669
Tool_Lab3	0.1200	0.1200
Mfg_Lab1	1.0618	1.0618
Mfg_Lab2	1.0498	1.0498
Mfg_Lab3	1.1497	1.1497
QA_Lab1	0.6326	0.6326
QA_Lab2	0.8120	0.8120
QA_Lab3	0.7275	0.7275
DDS_Matl	1.3579	1.3579
FT_Matl	1.1791	1.1791
Tool_Matl	1.0000	1.0000
Mfg1_Matl	1.2749	1.2749

Factor = actual performance / model prediction

Inputting X-35 characteristics and setting X-35 calibration factor allocation to 100% would yield X-35 actual performance results

- The application of a calibration factor will scale the proposed air vehicle off of similar air vehicle actual performance. This should increase the accuracy of our estimate
- More than one air vehicle can be used to create a composite series of factors



