Qualitative Behavioral Reasoning of DMUs

A method to infer components functional properties given their digital mock-up

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Visionair, Grenoble November 19, 2012

Overview

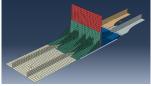
- 1 Motivation & Objectives Related Work
 - Finite Element Models for Large Assemblies
 - Problem Addressed
 - Related Work
- Prom Geometry to Function
 - Geometric Analysis
 - Generating Functional Interfaces
 - Qualitative Behavioral Analysis
 - Rule-based Reasoning
- Results Functional Designations Annotation
 - Application in Aeronautics
 - Application in Fluid Mechanics
- 4 Conclusions & Perspectives



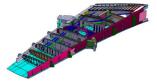
From a Digital Mock-up (DMU) to an FE Model



A DMU of a simple model - courtesy EADS



Simplified, idealized and partially meshed model



Aircraft wing structure - courtesy EADS

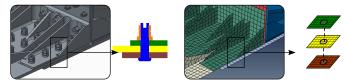


Not workable

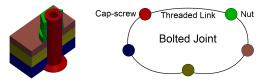
- Starting point: a DMU
 - \rightarrow a set of objects in 3D space without geometric connexions.
- Too many interactive transformations: not applicable.

Need for Component's Function and Structure

• Manufacturing (detailed) v.s. simulation (simplified) models.



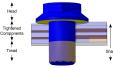
- Shape transformations:
 - Simplifications and idealizations.
- Require geometric interfaces and functions of components.



Structuring the Shape of a Component

- What do we have?
 - Component shape as B-Rep model.
 - Unreliable and non-standardized textual data, if any.
- What do we need?
 - Explicit component designation expressing its function.
 - Areas of interaction with other components.
 - Boundary decomposition according to elementary functions, i.e. a structure.



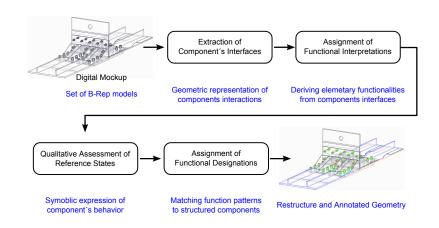


Related Work

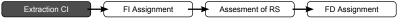
- Design methodologies characterize some shape / function / behavior relationships [Gero et al '04, Albers et al '06],
- Shape/function relationships during assembly design & collaborative product development [Roy et al '01, Rahmani et al '12].
 - Too many user's interactions to attach functional information for each component.
- Top-down product behavior models to set up functions during design: Requires interactive connections between component boundary and functions [Roy et al. '02, Kim et al '04].
 - Component structure set up interactively: tedious, error prone.
- Ontology based approaches [Kitamura et al '04, Rachuri et al. '07, Barbau et al. '12].
 - No new functional information is derived.
- Processing components' interfaces [Chouadria et al '06, Clark et al. '08].
 - Reduce user's interactions but far from functional properties.



Process Workflow



Digital Shapes



 By convention, digital shapes of components may differ from real ones.



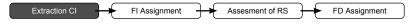




Digital shape of the same components

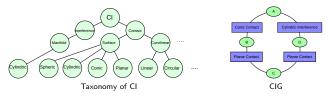
- Interfaces between real components define elementary functions.
 - Contacts and clearences.
- Possible components' geometric interactions in a DMU:
 - Contact
 - Clearance
 - Interference

Taxonomy of Component Interfaces



 Interfaces based on functional surfaces: planes, cylinders, cones, spheres.

Component's geometric interaction \rightarrow *Conventional Interfaces*.

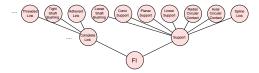


- Taxonomy of CIs according to functional surfaces & geometric interaction types.
- Cls between DMU components produce a graph (CIG).

Taxonomy of Functional Interfaces



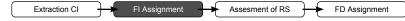
- Functional behavior derived from CIs
 - → Functional Interfaces (FIs).
- Duality geometry/interaction forces
 - \rightarrow FI Taxonomy.



- Represented in terms of **screws** { $\vec{force} | \vec{moment}$ }.
- Several FIs for one CI
 - → Need for filtering process.



Qualitative Interface Behavior



- No quantitative data
 - Symbolic representation of interaction forces/moments.
 - Not Null propagates internal forces / moments in either direction.

 Null doesn't propagate any internal force / moment.

 Strictly Positive propagates internal forces / moments in the positive direction only.

 Strictly Negative propagates internal forces / moments in the negative direction only.

 Arbitrary * may propagate internal forces / moments in either direction
- One qualitative screw per FI.



Filtering out Functional Interfaces

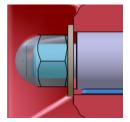


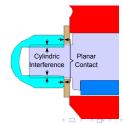
- Shape \leftrightarrow Behavior \leftrightarrow Function
- Setting up a qualitative behavior using independent *states*.

Reference State

Expresses the behavior of either the whole or a part of a product.

- Relaxed state: components of a DMU must not fall apart.
 - ightarrow Every component is at static equilibrium $\sum \{\vec{F}|\vec{M}\} = \{\vec{0}|\vec{0}\}.$



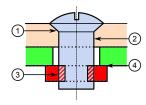


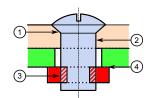


Cylindric Contact

Cylindric Interference

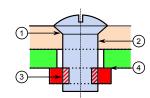
Planar Contact





- 1 Conic Contact
- 2 Cylindric Contact3 Cylindric Interference
- 4 Planar Contact

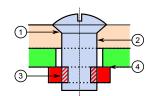
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- Conic Contact
- Cylindric Contact
- 3 Cylindric Interference
- Planar Contact

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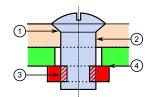
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- Conic Contact
- 2 Cylindric Contact
- 3 Cylindric Interference
- Planar Contact

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- Conic Support
- 2 Loose Fit
- 3 Threaded Link
- Planar Support

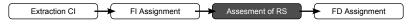
- Conic Contact
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- Cylindric Interference
- Planar Contact

Conic Contact (1)	Conic Support	Conic Support	Conic Support	Conic Support
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Cylindric Contact (2)	Loose Fit	Loose Fit	Snug Fit	Snug Fit
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Geometric Analysis Generating Functional Interface Qualitative Behavioral Analysis Rule-based Reasoning

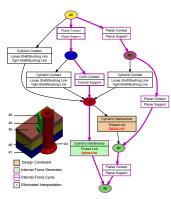
Identification of Functional Subsets



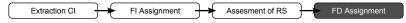
Functional Group

A set of component contributing to a function with reference to a FI.

- Fastener thread generates an internal force that propagates across a subset of components.
 - \rightarrow Bolted joint.
- To detect bolted joints:
 - Force propagation graph.
 - Detect cycles containing a reference thread.



Assignment of Functional Designations



- ullet Reference States o
 - Structured component geometry w.r.t. functional interfaces.
 - Structured DMU w.r.t. functional subsets.
- ullet Matching those structures to reference patterns o
 - Classification of components into Functional Designations.

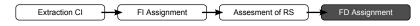
Functional designation

Semantic annotation that uniquely identifies the function of a component.

- Hierarchical structure of component functions.
 - \rightarrow Taxonomy of FDs.

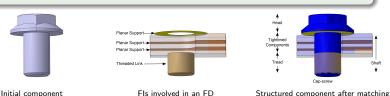


Rule-based Matching

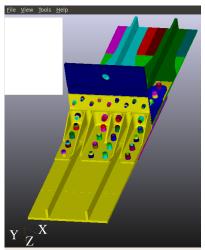


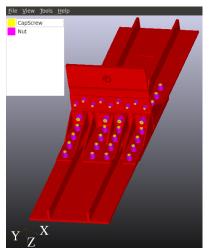
- Ontologies, taxonomies and rules to saturate FDs.
- Apply semantic reasoners to classify components into FDs.

A *cap-screw* is a component that participates to a bolted connection with a threaded link and a planar support. . .



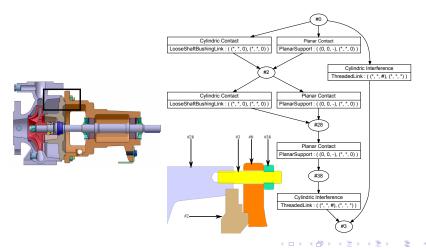
Root joint example





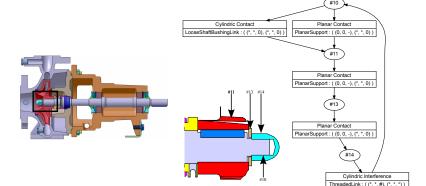
Centrifugal pump - elementary analysis

• Reliable results when processing elementary functions.



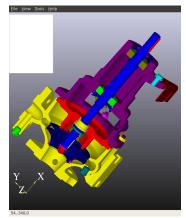
Centrifugal pump - elementary analysis

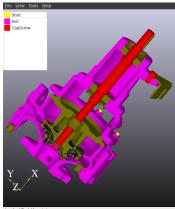
• Reliable results when processing elementary functions.



Centrifugal pump example

- Rules expressivity limitations
 - Ongoing work...





Conclusions - Perspectives

- Pathway to robustly connect 3D shapes and functional semantics.
- Structured and functional component models.
- Efficient component clustering according to functionality.
- Perspectives
 - Consider new reference states.
 - Incorporate more dynamic rules.
 - Scale up the complexity of DMUs.
- Work performed within ROMMA, an ANR-funded project.

Questions?

• Thanks for your attention.