# Feature-based Modelling and Information Systems in Engineering

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### Product lifecycle knowledge management

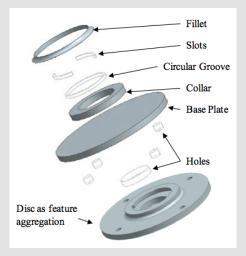
Product lifecycle knowledge management (PLM):

- Need of clear understanding of domain knowledge ;
  - What is a product? What are its features?
- Need of formal knowledge representations;
  - Data standards vs ontologies
- Need of knowledge-based systems for data modelling, data integration and data sharing;
  - Multiple-views integration (design vs manufacturing).

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Concurrent design systems

### The feature-based approach to PLM



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### The feature-based approach to PLM

#### Table 1: Design and manufacturing features

Design features			Manufacturing features		
Base Features	Stress Relieving Features	Joining Features	Turning Features	Milling Features	Drilling Features
1. Base plate 2. Collar	1. Fillet	<ol> <li>Holes</li> <li>Seal loading slots</li> <li>Circular groove</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>1.Circular groove</li> <li>2. Base Disc</li> <li>3. Collar</li> <li>4. Fillet</li> </ol>	1. Seal loading slots	1. Holes

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### Drawbacks of current approaches

No principled methodology for features' conceptualisation and formal specification.

Result,

- No clear understanding of feature notions;
- Disconnected approaches and data models for feature-based product modelling;
- Often features are only macro-modelling elements;
  - ▶ No qualitative machine-processable knowledge attached.

## Ontology-based features modelling for PLM

### What we propose:

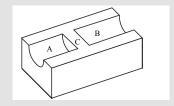
- Ontological classification of feature notions based on foundational ontology, namely DOLCE
  - Stable and well-founded conceptual framework;
    - Distinguish basic notions, e.g. shape vs boundary vs attribute;

- Upper-level umbrella for multiple domain- and applicationontologies specialisation and integration
- Formal theory for feature representation
- Methodology for heterogeneous knowledge integration (design vs manufacturing, shape vs machining tools)

And,

- F1-feature: modelling element;
- ► F2-feature: physical feature.

### Ontology-based features modelling for PLM



f1  $FC_{Fr}(f) \wedge CH(cob, f, t) \wedge CF(f, t, pf, t') \wedge CF(f_s, t, pf_1, t') \wedge CF(f_s, t, pf_2, t') \wedge CF(f_r, t, pf_3, t') \wedge pf = pf_1 + pf_2 + pf_3$ 

f2  $FC_{Ft}(f) \wedge C_{Ft}(cft) \wedge CH(f, cft, t)$ 

f3  $FC_{Mt}(f) \wedge C_{Mt}(cmt) \wedge CH(f, cmt, t)$ 

f4  $FC_{Mf}(f) \wedge C_{Mf}(cmf) \wedge CH(f, cmf, t)$