



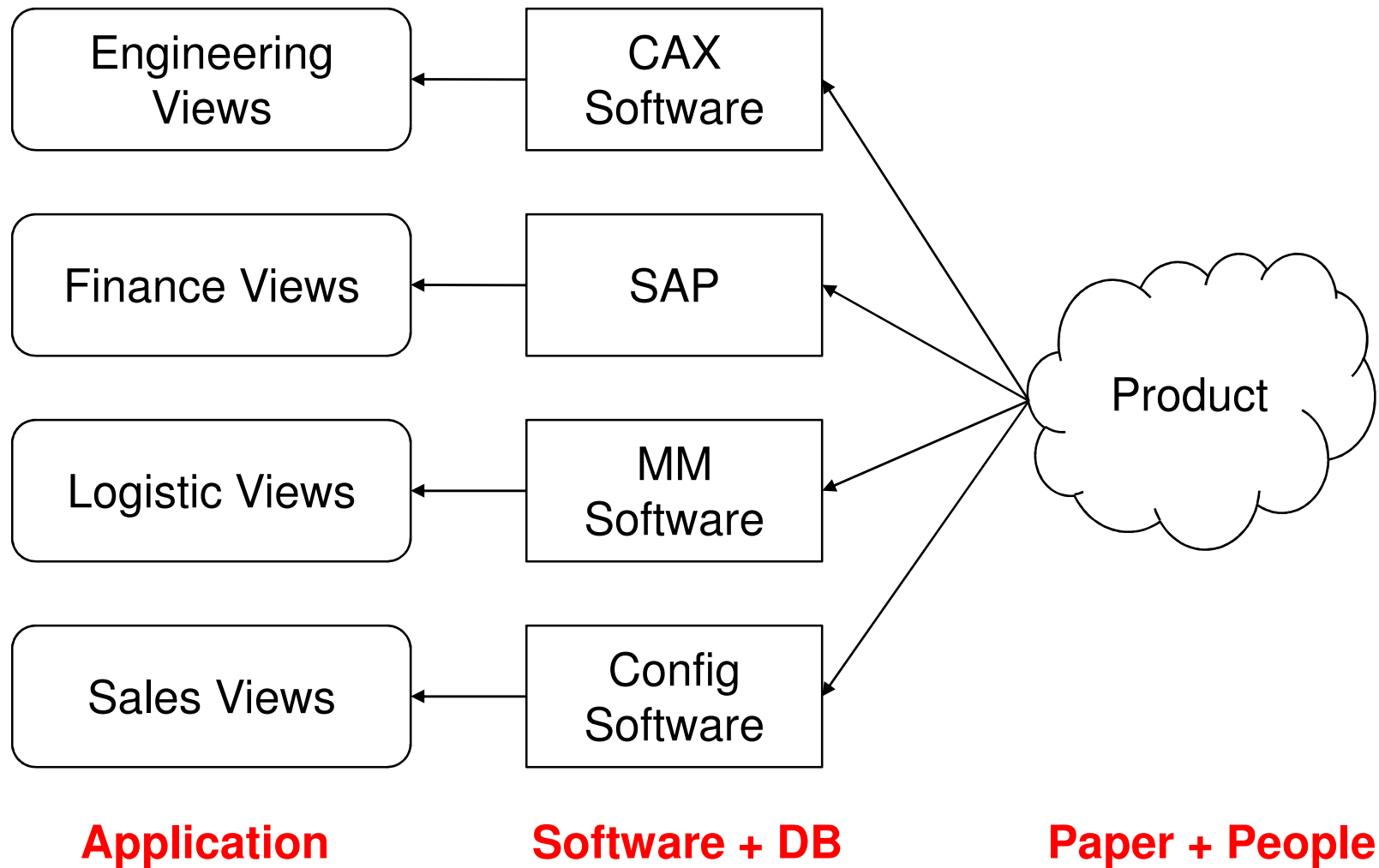
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The Model-Based Car Lifecycle A Challenge to Automated Reasoning

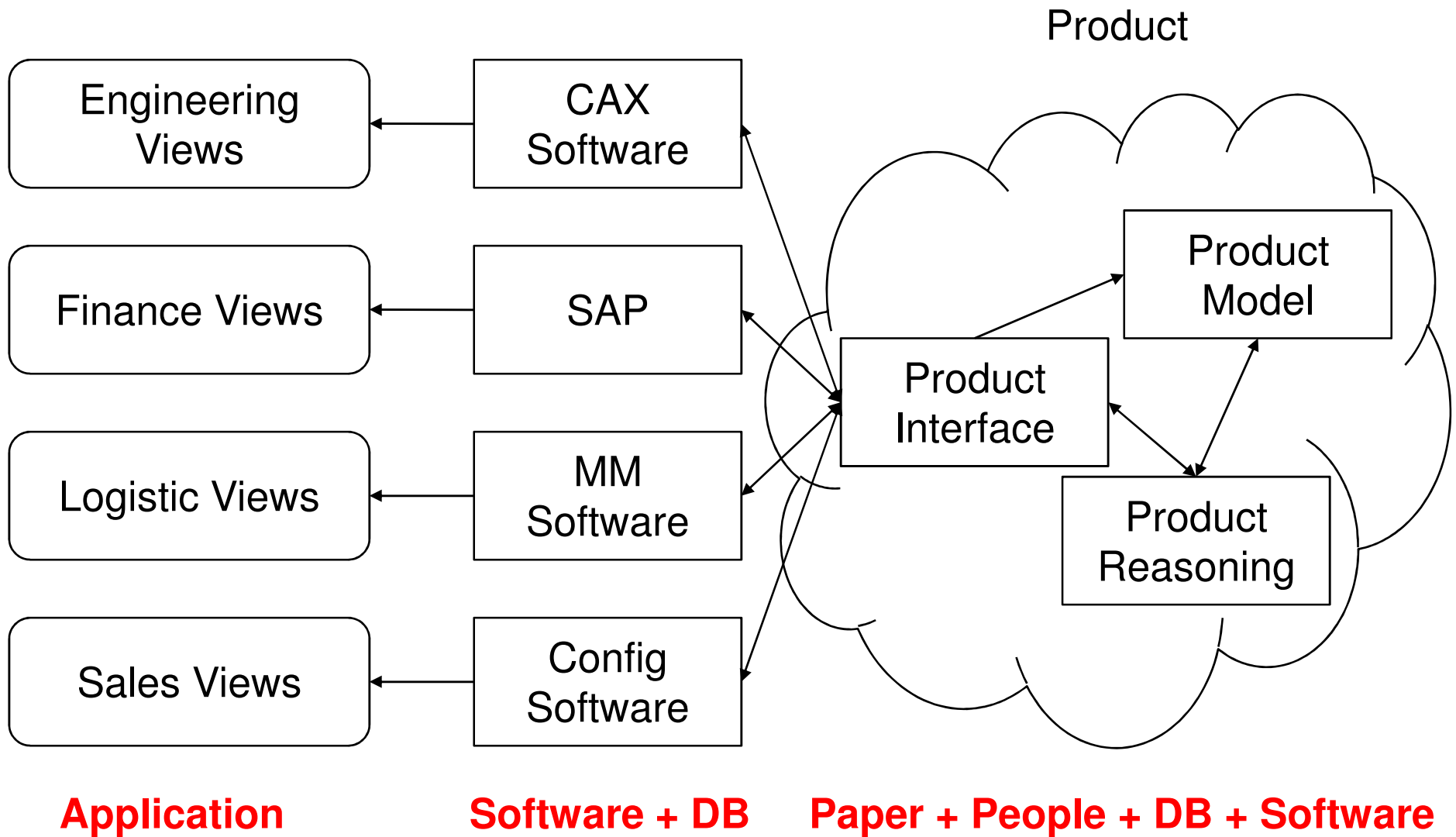
Christoph Weidenbach
Max Planck Institute for Informatics

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Today's Car Lifecycle Business

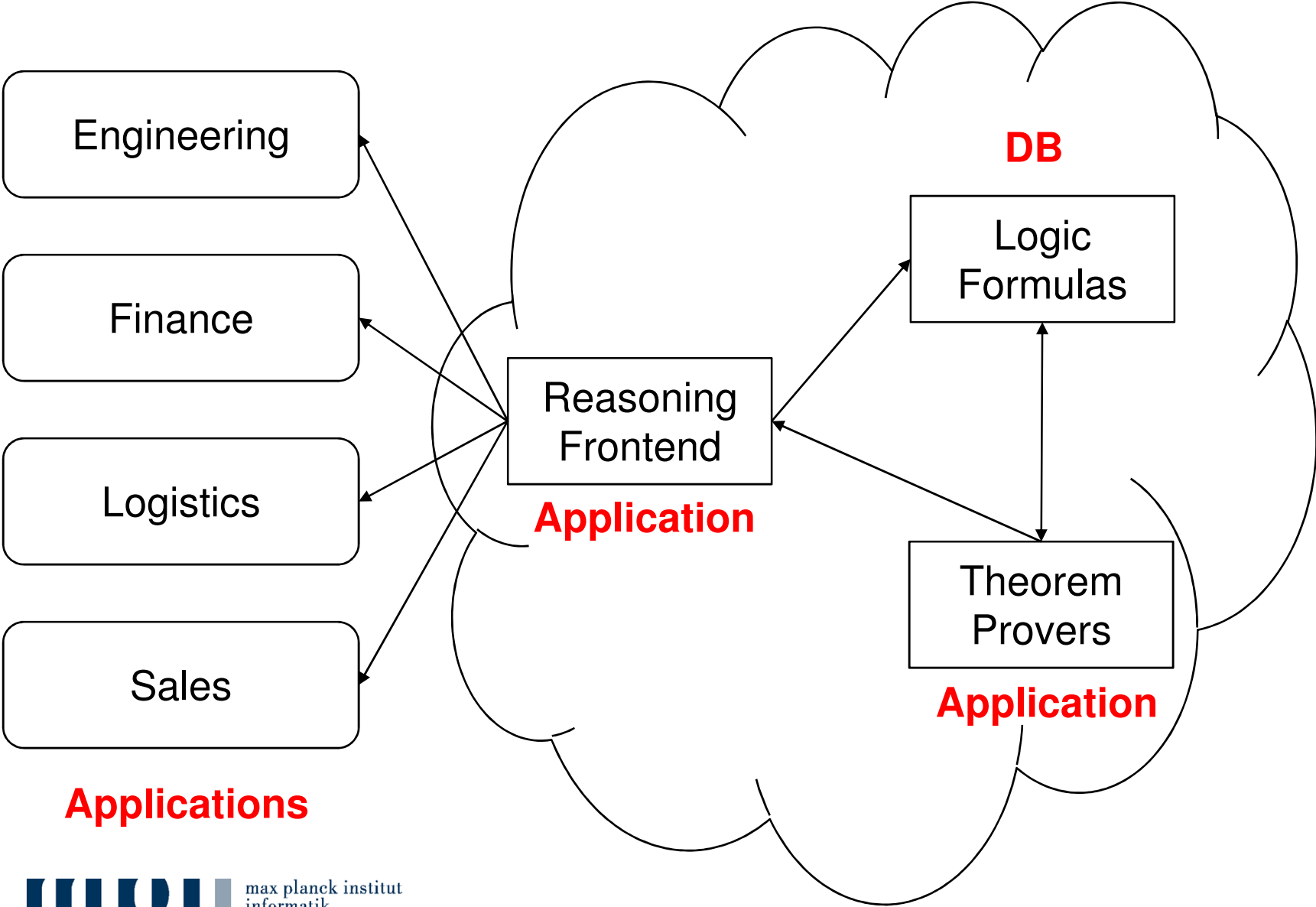


Cloud Computing

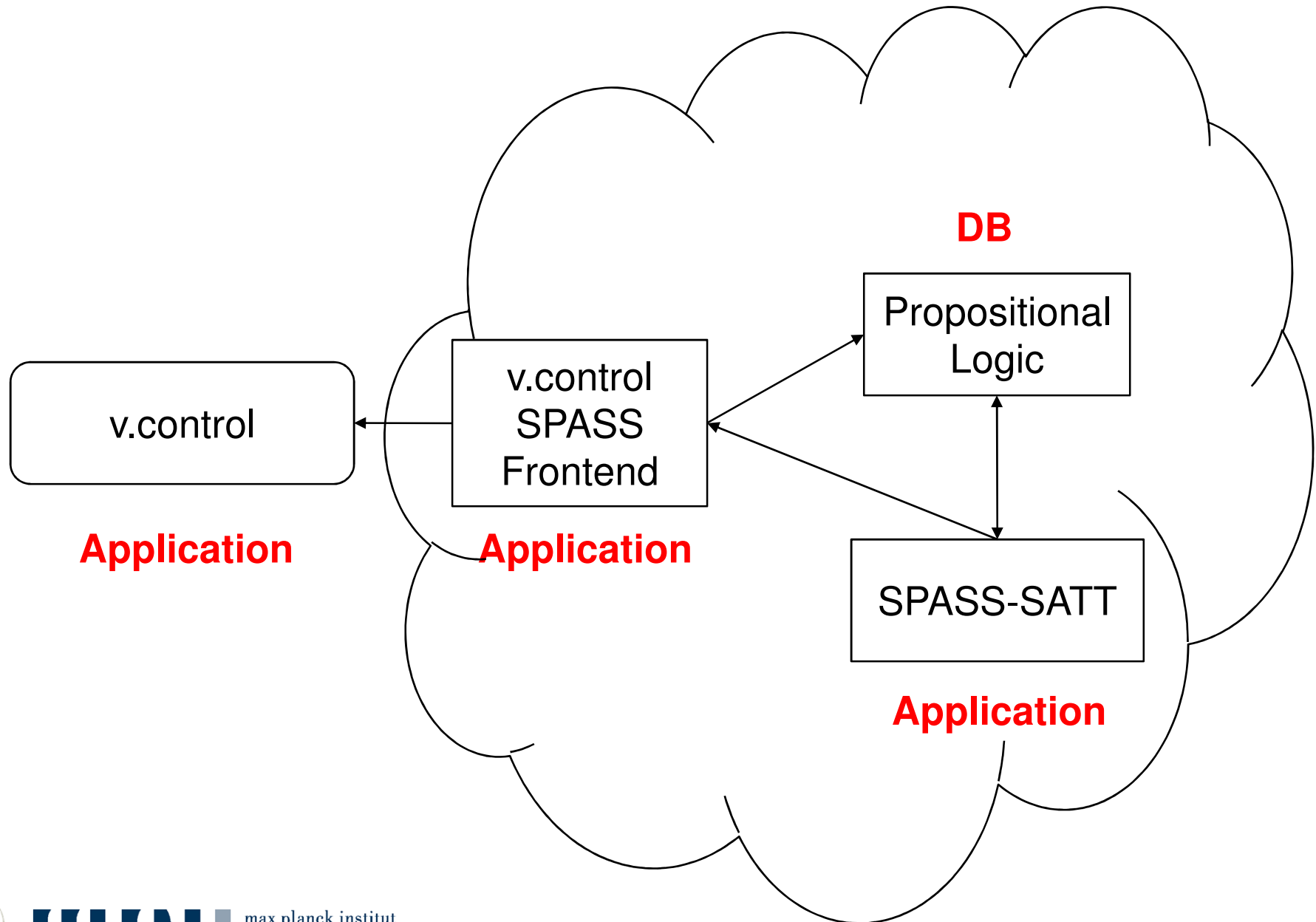


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Cloud Deduction

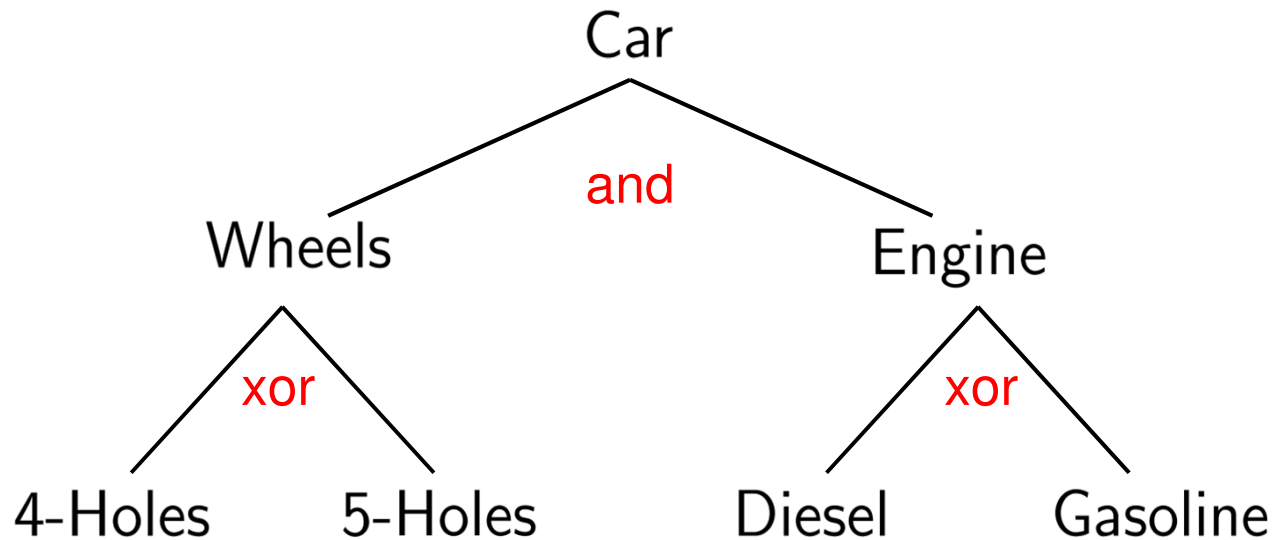


It's not a cloud castle



Propositional Logic Car Lifecycle Model - SAT

- represent a car as its part assembly
- represent variants
- represent constraints



Diesel Engine and 4-Hole Wheels can't go together.

In general: restricted group cardinalities, n out of m .



Propositional Logic Formulas

$\text{Car} \rightarrow \text{Wheels} \wedge \text{Engines}$

$4\text{-Holes} \rightarrow \text{Wheels}$
 $5\text{-Holes} \rightarrow \text{Wheels}$
 $4\text{-Holes} \rightarrow \neg 5\text{-Holes}$
 $5\text{-Holes} \rightarrow \neg 4\text{-Holes}$
 $5\text{-Holes} \vee 4\text{-Holes}$

$\text{Diesel} \rightarrow \text{Engines}$
 $\text{Gasoline} \rightarrow \text{Engines}$
 $\text{Diesel} \rightarrow \neg \text{Gasoline}$
 $\text{Gasoline} \rightarrow \neg \text{Diesel}$
 $\text{Gasoline} \vee \text{Diesel}$

$\neg(\text{Diesel} \wedge 4\text{-Holes})$

Every model of the above formulas “is a car”.



Product Reasoning

- consistency
- number of models (products)
- consequence closure
- usage of parts
- accounting
-

Challenge: scale to about 60k propositional variables
state of the art about 6k variables



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Centrifugal Mass Classes – Wheel Force

Diesel Engine and 4-Hole Wheels can't go together.

a little bit more realistic model

$$F = m \cdot a \quad \begin{array}{l} m \text{ car mass} \\ a \text{ car acceleration} \end{array}$$

$$F = m \cdot a$$

$$1 \leq F < 1000 \rightarrow \text{cmc}_1$$

$$1000 \leq F < 2000 \rightarrow \text{cmc}_2$$

$$2000 \leq F \rightarrow \text{cmc}_3$$

$$\neg((\text{cmc}_2 \vee \text{cmc}_3) \wedge \text{4-Holes})$$

Move from SAT to SMT.



Need for Speed

$$v_{\max} \approx \sqrt[3]{\frac{\text{hp} \cdot \alpha}{\frac{\rho_{\text{Air}}}{2} \cdot c_W \cdot A}}$$

hp power of the car engine
 α about 100 car parameters
 c_W car air drag coefficient
 A car face projection surface

Further product reasoning:

- Data Aggregation: car with $v_{\max} > 200 \wedge m < 1200$
- Optimization: what is the fastest/cheapest car?



First-Order Logic Car Lifecycle Model - FMT

Comes with additional constraints:

- Strategic:
for all parts of type “x” there are at least two different suppliers
- Marketing:
the fastest car must not have a Diesel engine
- Manufacturing Engineering:
no rectangular car body cut outs
- Regulations:
car turn light between 20 and 70 above ground



Thanks for your attention

$$\text{SAT} \subseteq \text{SMT} \subseteq \text{FMT}$$



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