universite **PARIS-SACLAY**

INITIATIVE DOCTORALE INTERDISCIPLINAIRE

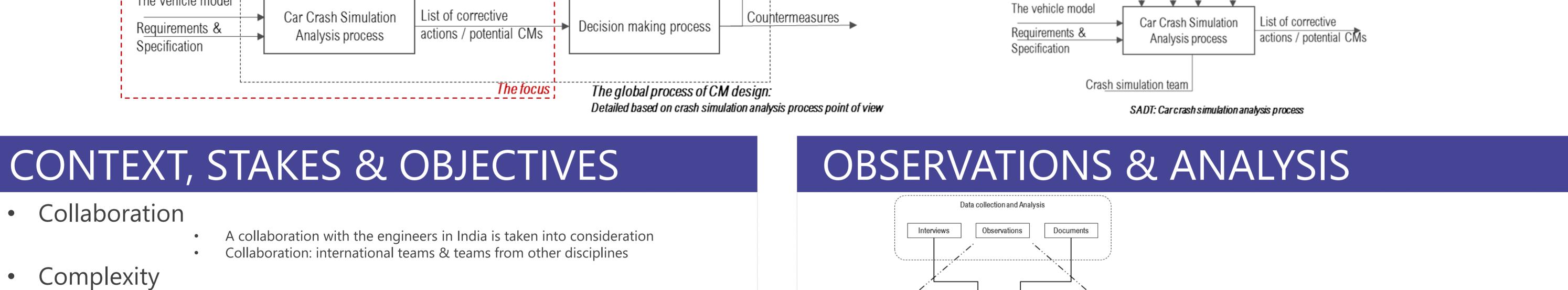
Axe « Science et innovation »

Analysis and Diagnosis Support for Car Crash Simulation Results

The subject of interest is the process of analysis of the crash behavior of the vehicle: Car crash simulation analysis.

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		1	Decision results	
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Quality Cost Time Weight



Describe/model the

process and information

flows "As Is"

- The team is international and decentralised
- The sample of the team studied is in France and is composed of 11 engineers
- Each engineer is working on a vehicle project (sometimes more than on)
- Exigencies
- Deliver potential CMs on a daily basis
- Ensure the activity at a lower cost
- Robustness of the proposed corrective actions
- **OBJECTIVES**
 - Ease the activity of crash simulation analysis
 - Reduce the time of the activity

Analysis of causes propagation

Analvsis of causes propagat

Analyse the

synthesise and propose

possible improvements

Observations Protoc

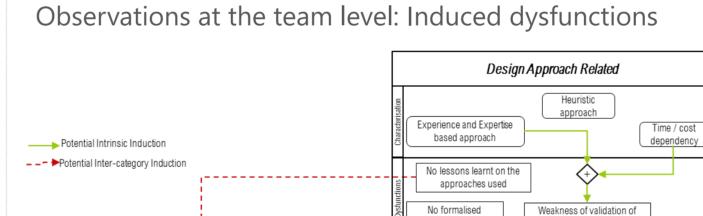
Observations at th project level

Observations at the team level: Induced dysfunctions

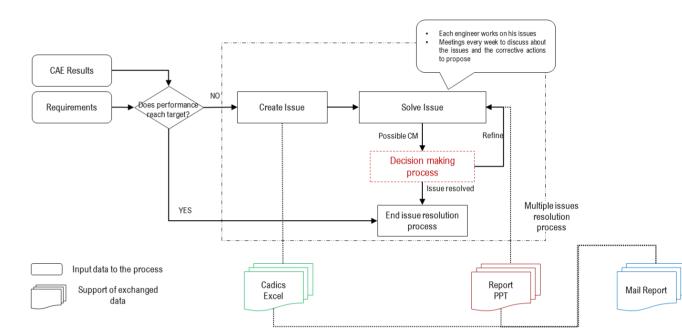
Analyse the Observations within the

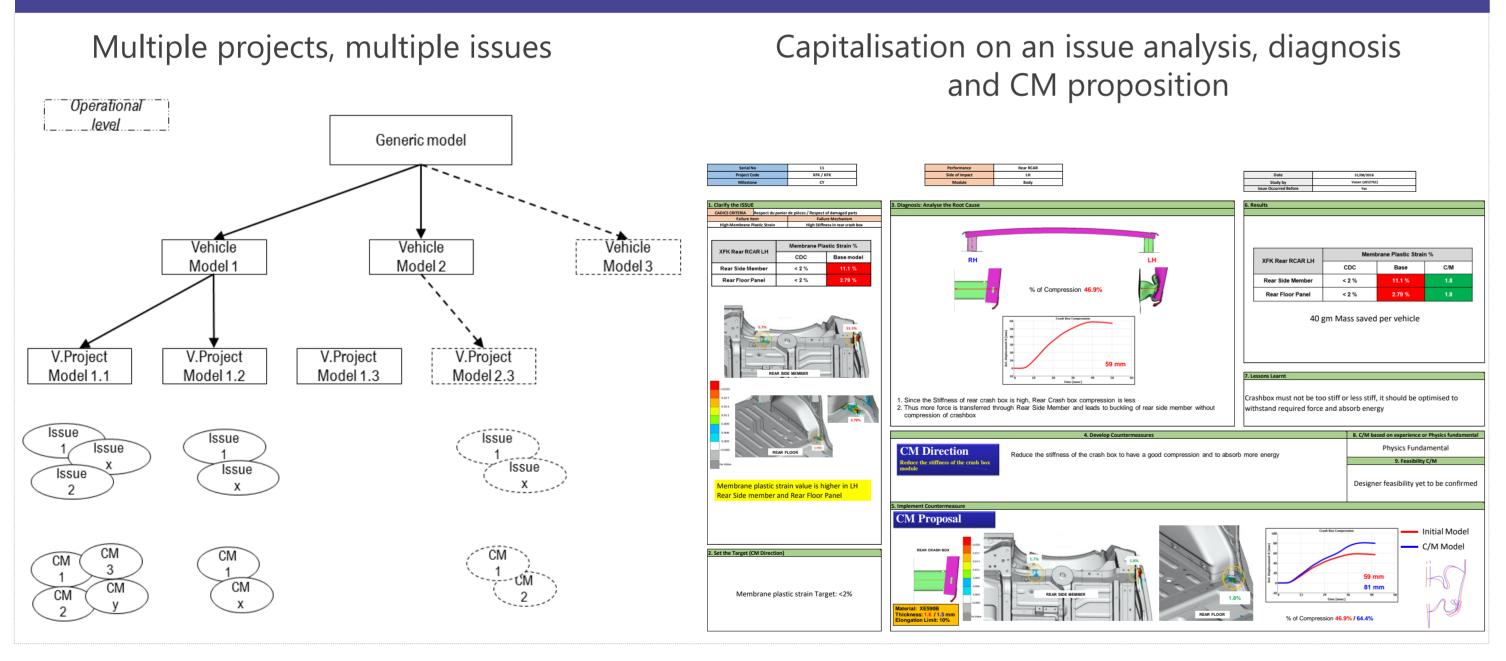
team level

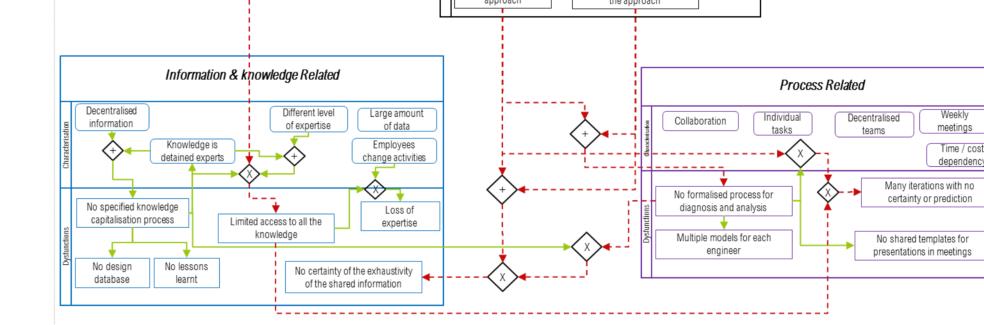
NEED FOR KNOWLEDGE REUSE



Description As is: Process & Data/ Information Transfer







Impact on the project level (inspired from "Process Hazard Analysis") (Mazouni et al., 2007)

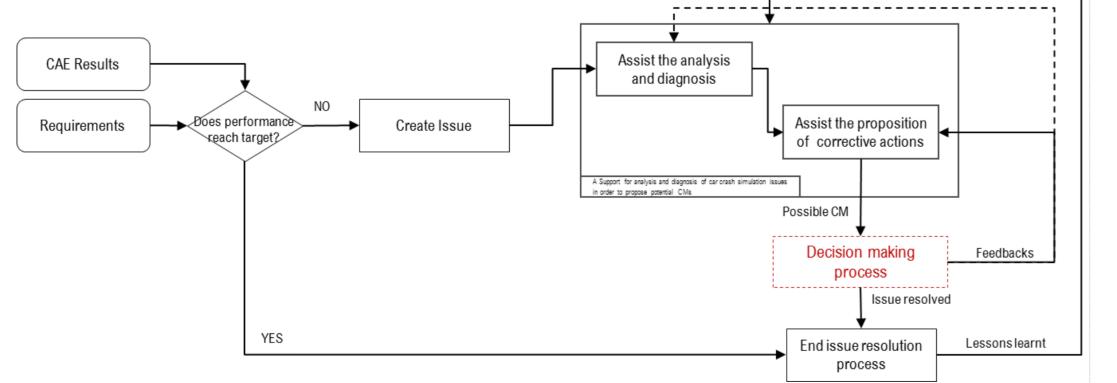
Dangerous Situation (Project level)	Contact causes	Feared event (Project level)	Initiating cause	
Difficulties in the decision making process	No certainty of the exhaustivity of the shared information	No respect of QCDP	Missing information about QCDP	
Loss of time	Many iterations with no certainty or prediction	A Issue is standing throughout the project	No CM is proposed	
Non Feasibility of the proposed design action (CM)	No certainty of the exhaustivity of the shared information	Loss of time	Approving a non feasible CM	
Difficulties in the decision making process	No certainty of the exhaustivity of the shared information	Missing some important information	No shared templates for presentations in meetings	
Loss of time	Many iterations with no certainty or prediction	A Issue is standing throughout the project	Limited access to knowledge	
No efficiency of the results	No formalised process or approach	Taking a wrong decision about a CM	Non valid approach when searching for CM	
Non Feasibility of the proposed design action (CM)	No certainty of the exhaustivity of the shared information	Taking a wrong decision about a CM	No lessons learnt about the manufacturing process	

Mazouni, M. H. et al. (2007) 'Proposal of a generic methodology to harmonize Preliminary Hazard Analyses for guided transport', in IEEE International Conference on Systems Engineerin

Design a support system, based on the knowledge and expertise, to assist the experts activity.

CHALLENGES

> Design a *Knowledge Management System* (KMS) to support the analysis & diagnosis of the simulation issues and the proposition of corrective actions to meet the requirements.



PROPOSITION

KMS for analysis and diagnosis: Proposition based on pattern language

• Induced dysfunctions are dysfunctions potentially engendered by the proper characteristics (intrinsic) of the category or by dysfunctions of another one (inter-category)

- Interdependency between the most important dysfunctions.
- Most inducing dysfunctions comes form the information & knowledge category.

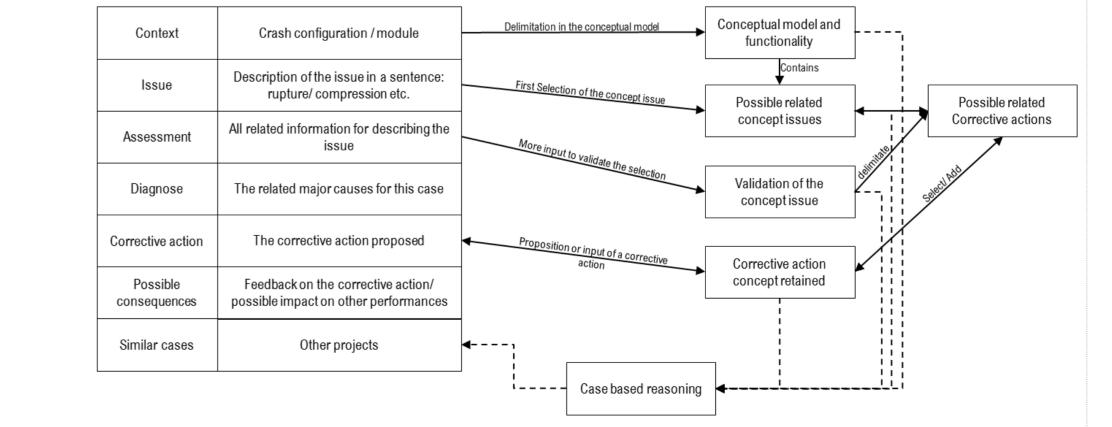
------Conceptualisation and

abstraction

• The KMS will assist the engineers so the need of an interaction human KMS will be taken into account. • The KMS ensures the collaboration within the team and needs to be adequate to their actual activity.

CONTACT

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Alavi, M. and Leidner, D. E. (2001) 'Review: Knolwedge Management and Knowledge Management Systems: Conceptual Foundation and Research Issues', MIS Quarterly, 25(1), pp. 107–136. Arora, P., Owens, D. and Khazanchi, D. (2010) 'A Pattern Based Tool for Knowledge Management in Virtual Projects', The IUP Journal of Knowledge Management, VIII(3), pp. 60-80.



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