

Preemptive Quality Control

Enabling more efficient production of BMW electric vehicles



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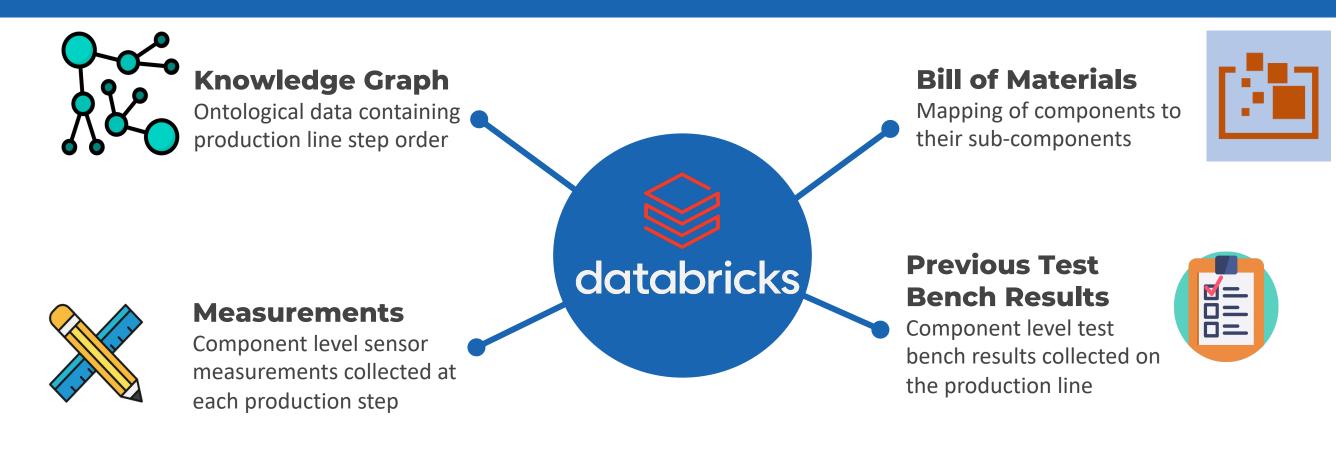


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Project Overview

- Battery costs are a significant part of the costs of an entire car.
- Removing defective batteries at a later stage of production is estimated to cost BMW €100 million/year.
- Currently, defectiveness is caught at real-time by out-of-range measurements at testing stations.



Data

Use Cases

High Cost

Scenario



- Reduce production time by taking out and treating defective units as early as possible
- Reduce production cost on defective units that ends up being wasted

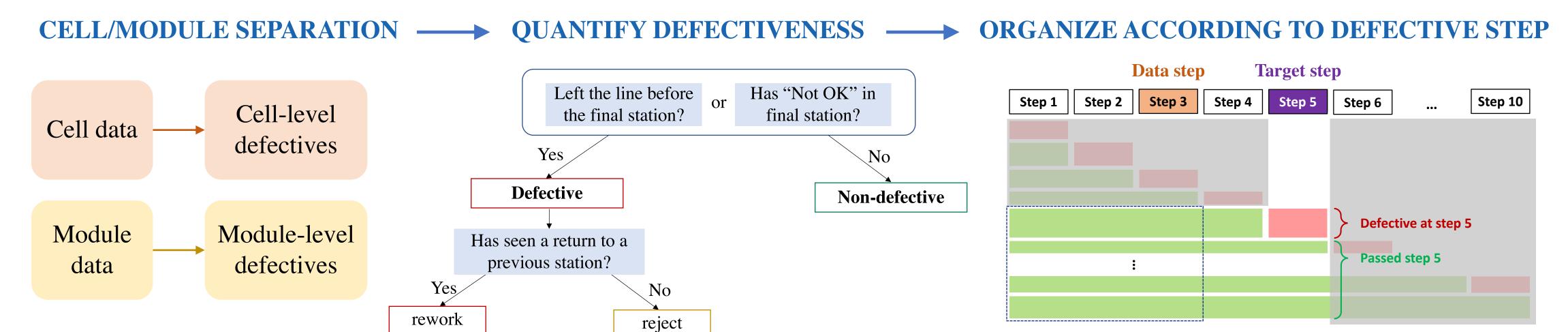
Remove and waste a perfectly good unit (False Positive)

2. Skip Selected Test Benches for Safe Units

- Increase production efficiency by shortening total time spent on the production line
- Reduce congestion by allocating test bench budgets towards mandatory test benches (e.g. end of line tests)

Fails to catch an actually defective unit (False Negative)

Data Preparation



Predicting Defectiveness

For Each Combination of **Data Step & Target Step:**

Problem Statement:

How to identify **defective** units

Input (103K Modules)

- Past measurements
- Past test bench results

Classifiers: Random Forest and XG Boost

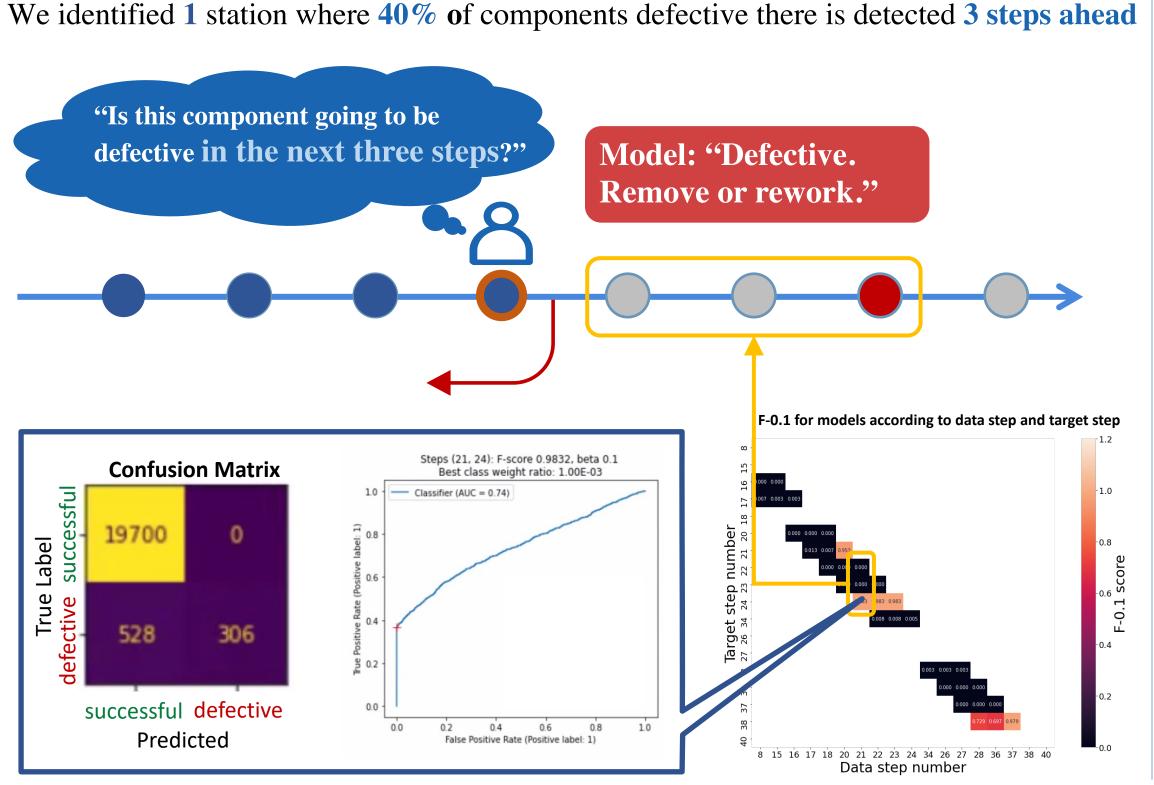
80:20 train test split stratified on defective step

Metric: F-beta Score ($\beta \in \{0.01, 0.1, 10, 100\}$)

Output

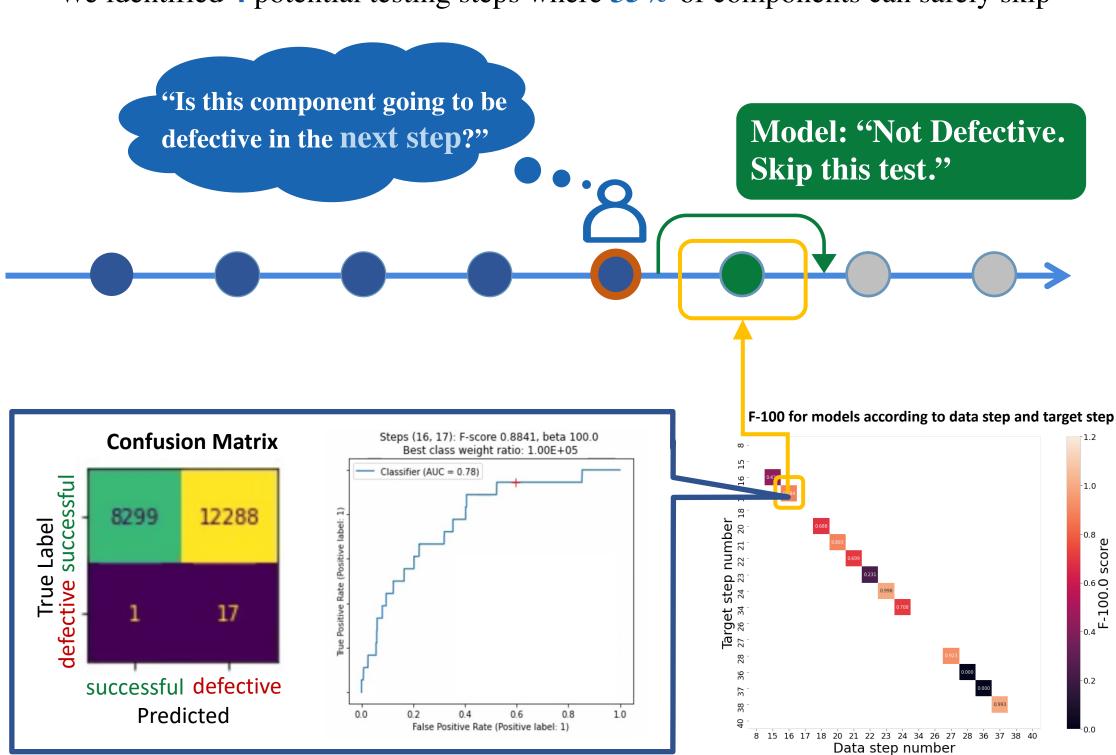
Does the component pass target step successfully or not?

Use Case 1: Preemptive Removal



Use Case 2: Skip Test Benches

We identified 4 potential testing steps where 35% of components can safely skip



Evaluation on Test Simulation

9.14% net savings compared to baseline