



旋转货架系统运行过程的时态逻辑描述与分析¹⁾

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摘要 自动化仓库中旋转货架系统的运行过程具有复杂的离散事件特征,基于时态逻辑对此过程进行描述与分析,并给出可行的调度控制策略.

关键词 离散事件系统,时态逻辑,自动化仓库,旋转货架系统.

1 引言

基于时态逻辑研究离散事件系统是近年来提出的新方法^[1].时态逻辑包括两个基本的时态算子:“○”(next),“ℳ”(until).由此可定义其它的时态算子:◇(eventually),□(always),U(unless),ℙ(precedes).关于这一形式系统中的语言、项和公式的定义,以及相关的证明系统见文献[2].本文基于时态逻辑对自动化仓库中旋转货架系统的运行过程进行研究,内容包括对此过程的描述与分析,给出使系统达到期望行为的控制策略.

2 旋转货架系统

旋转货架是存储小件、微小件货物的重要装置,以其灵活性和高效性的优点被应用于自动化仓库中.本文的研究对象由一台大型水平式分层旋转货架和两台液压升降台组成:垂直方向上由五层组成,每层带有多个小货箱并可独立地正向或反向旋转;在旋转货架的一端配有两台液压升降机,每台上面可载一人和一只货箱,并可独立地上升或下降.要对某货位进行存取操作,只需升降台位于相应层的高度,并且相应货位经旋转到达拣选点.

3 系统运行过程的描述与分析

3.1 有关描述术语及其定义

集合 $I = \{1, 2\}$, $i \in I$ 代表各升降台; $J = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$, $j \in J$ 代表各层货架.

1) 被存取货位的描述. 事件符号 a_j 代表 j 层货架上有需存取的货位到达;谓词 $\text{waiting}(j)$ 在 j 层的需存取货位到达后等待存取时为真.

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2) 升降台的描述. a) 位置描述:谓词 $\text{below}(i, j)$, $\text{at}(i, j)$, $\text{above}(i, j)$ 分别在升降台 i 位于 j 层的下面、 j 层、 j 层的上面时为真. b) 方向描述:谓词 $\text{ascending}(i)$, $\text{descending}(i)$ 分别在升降台 i 运行在上升方向和下降方向时为真,并定义谓词 $\text{neutral}(i) \equiv \neg \text{ascending}(i) \wedge \neg \text{descending}(i)$. c) 电机开闭情况描述:谓词 $\text{motor-off}(i)$ 和 $\text{motor-on}(i)$ 分别在升降台 i 的电机处于关闭和开动时为真. d) 运行情况描述:定义谓词 $\text{moving-up}(i) \equiv \text{motor-on}(i) \wedge \text{ascending}(i)$, $\text{moving-down}(i) \equiv \text{motor-on}(i) \wedge \text{descending}(i)$. e) 服务情况描述:谓词 $\text{picking}(i, j)$ 在升降台 i 对 j 层的货位进行存取时为真,定义 $\text{idle}(i) \equiv \text{motor-off}(i) \wedge \text{neutral}(i)$, $\text{stable-up}(i, j) \equiv \text{at}(i, j) \wedge \text{motor-off}(i) \wedge \text{ascending}(i) \wedge \neg \text{picking}(i, j)$, $\text{stable-down}(i, j) \equiv \text{at}(i, j) \wedge \text{motor-off}(i) \wedge \text{descending}(i) \wedge \neg \text{picking}(i, j)$, $\text{picking-up}(i, j) \equiv \text{picking}(i, j) \wedge \text{ascending}(i)$, 事件符号 $\beta_{iju}, \gamma_{iju}$ 分别代表它成立时的开始与结束; $\text{picking-down}(i, j) \equiv \text{picking}(i, j) \wedge \text{descending}(i)$, 事件符号 $\beta_{ijd}, \gamma_{ijd}$ 分别代表它成立时的开始与结束.

3) 升降台对货架的应答描述:定义谓词, $\text{call-up}(i) \equiv \exists j \in J: \text{waiting}(j) \wedge \text{below}(i, j)$, $\text{call-down}(i) \equiv \exists j \in J: \text{waiting}(j) \wedge \text{above}(i, j)$ 分别表示货架对升降台 i 的请求; $\text{stop-up}(i) \equiv \exists j \in J: (\text{ascending}(i) \wedge \text{at}(i, j) \wedge (\neg \text{call-up}(i) \vee \text{waiting}(j)))$, $\text{stop-down}(i) \equiv \exists j \in J: (\text{descending}(i) \wedge \text{at}(i, j) \wedge (\neg \text{call-down}(i) \vee \text{waiting}(j)))$ 分别表示升降台 i 停止上升或下降的条件.

(4) 系统服务状态的描述:对货架进行取货操作时,升降台 i 所带货箱已满;或对货架进行存货操作时,升降台所带货箱已空;或要存取的货位已经全部完毕时,升降台 i 就要退出在货架系统的服务状态,到输送系统部分进行出库或入库操作. 上述三种情况的发生表示为事件 e_i , 出库或入库操作过程表示为谓词 $\text{out-service}(i)$. 升降台 i 的出库或入库操作过程结束,需再一次对货架操作,表示为事件 f_i .

3.2 系统的时态逻辑描述与分析

$$\square \wedge_{i=1}^2 \neg [\text{below}(i, 1) \vee \text{above}(i, 5)] \quad (\text{P1})$$

表示升降台的最低位置和最高位置.

定义谓词:

$$\text{xor}_2(P, P') \equiv \text{xor}_3(P, P', \text{false}),$$

$$\text{xor}_3(P, P', P'') \equiv (P \vee P' \vee P'') \wedge \neg((P \wedge P') \vee (P' \wedge P'') \vee (P'' \wedge P)),$$

$$\square \wedge_{i=1}^2 \wedge_{j=1}^5 [\text{xor}_3(\text{below}(i, j), \text{at}(i, j), \text{above}(i, j))] \quad (\text{P2})$$

表示升降台在某一时刻只能位于某一位置;

$$\square \wedge_{i=1}^2 [\text{xor}_2(\text{motor-on}(i), \text{motor-off}(i))] \quad (\text{P3})$$

表示升降台在某一时刻只能处于开或停的状态;

$$\square \wedge_{i=1}^2 [\text{xor}_3(\text{ascending}(i), \text{descending}(i), \text{neutral}(i))] \quad (\text{P4})$$

表示升降台在某一时刻只能处于某一个方向;

$$\square \wedge_{i=1}^2 [\text{motor-on}(i) \rightarrow \neg \text{neutral}(i)] \quad (\text{P5})$$

表示电机开动时,升降台必须在某方向运行;

$$\square \wedge_{i=1}^2 \wedge_{j=1}^5 \{ [\text{motor-off}(i) \rightarrow (\text{above}(i, j) \rightarrow \bigcirc \text{above}(i, j)) \wedge (\text{at}(i, j) \rightarrow \bigcirc \text{at}(i, j)) \wedge (\text{below}(i, j) \rightarrow \bigcirc \text{below}(i, j))] \wedge [\text{moving-up}(i) \rightarrow (\text{above}(i, j) \rightarrow \bigcirc \text{above}(i, j)) \wedge (\text{at}(i, j) \rightarrow \bigcirc \neg \text{below}(i, j)) \wedge (\text{below}(i, j) \rightarrow \bigcirc \neg \text{above}(i, j))] \wedge [\text{moving-down}(i) \rightarrow (\text{above}(i, j) \rightarrow \bigcirc \neg \text{below}(i, j)) \wedge (\text{at}(i, j) \rightarrow \bigcirc \neg \text{above}(i, j)) \wedge (\text{below}(i, j) \rightarrow \bigcirc \text{below}(i, j))] \} \quad (\text{P6})$$

说明升降台的运行与位置的关系;

$$\square \wedge_{i=1}^2 \wedge_{j=1}^5 [(\text{waiting}(j) \wedge \text{stable-down}(i, j) \rightarrow \bigcirc(\xi = \beta_{ijd})) \wedge (\text{waiting}(j) \wedge \text{stable-up}(i, j) \rightarrow \bigcirc(\xi = \beta_{iju}))] \quad (\text{P7})$$

表示拣选条件满足后就要开始操作;

$$\square \wedge_{i=1}^2 \wedge_{j=1}^5 [(\text{picking-up}(i, j) \rightarrow \diamond(\xi = \gamma_{iju})) \wedge (\text{picking-down}(i, j) \rightarrow \diamond(\xi = \gamma_{ijd}))] \quad (\text{P8})$$

表示拣选过程总要结束;

$$\square \diamond [\exists i \in I; \neg \text{out-service}(i)] \quad (\text{P9})$$

表示不论何时都将会有升降台在货架部分服务;

$$\square \wedge_{j=1}^5 [\xi = \alpha_j \rightarrow \neg \text{waiting}(j) \wedge \bigcirc \text{waiting}(j)] \quad (\text{P10})$$

表示事件 α_j 的发生使谓词 $\text{waiting}(j)$ 变真;

$$[\wedge_{i=1}^2 \text{idle}(i)] \wedge [\wedge_{j=1}^5 \neg \text{waiting}(j)] \quad (\text{P11})$$

说明系统的初始条件;

$$\square \wedge_{j=1}^5 [\xi = \alpha_j \rightarrow \diamond(\exists i \in I; \text{picking}(i, j))] \quad (\text{S})$$

表示系统的期望行为.

3.3 控制策略描述

为使系统满足(S),给出如下控制策略:

$$\square \wedge_{i=1}^2 [\text{idle}(i) \wedge \text{call-up}(i) \rightarrow \bigcirc \text{moving-up}(i)] \quad (\text{C1})$$

$$\square \wedge_{i=1}^2 \wedge_{j=1}^5 [\text{moving-up}(i) \wedge \text{stop-up}(i) \rightarrow \bigcirc \text{stable-up}(i, j)] \quad (\text{C2})$$

$$\square \wedge_{i=1}^2 \wedge_{j=1}^5 [\xi = \beta_{iju} \rightarrow \text{stable-up}(i, j) \wedge \text{waiting}(j) \wedge \bigcirc(\text{picking-up}(i, j) \wedge \neg \text{waiting}(j))] \quad (\text{C3})$$

$$\square \wedge_{i=1}^2 \wedge_{j=1}^5 [\xi = \gamma_{iju} \rightarrow \text{picking-up}(i, j) \wedge \bigcirc \text{stable-up}(i, j)] \quad (\text{C4})$$

$$\square \wedge_{i=1}^2 \wedge_{j=1}^5 [\text{stable-up}(i, j) \wedge \neg \text{waiting}(j) \wedge \text{call-up}(i) \rightarrow \bigcirc \text{moving-up}(i)] \quad (\text{C5})$$

$$\square \wedge_{i=1}^2 \wedge_{j=1}^5 [\text{stable-up}(i, j) \wedge \neg \text{waiting}(j) \wedge \neg \text{call-up}(i) \wedge \neg \text{call-down}(i) \rightarrow \bigcirc \text{idle}(i)] \quad (\text{C6})$$

$$\square \wedge_{i=1}^2 \wedge_{j=1}^5 [\text{stable-up}(i, j) \wedge \neg \text{waiting}(j) \wedge \neg \text{call-up}(i) \wedge \text{call-down}(i) \rightarrow \bigcirc \text{moving-down}(i)] \quad (\text{C7})$$

$$\square \wedge_{i=1}^2 \wedge_{j=1}^5 [\text{idle}(i) \wedge \text{call-down}(i) \rightarrow \bigcirc \text{moving-down}(i)] \quad (\text{C8})$$

$$\square \wedge_{i=1}^2 \wedge_{j=1}^5 [\text{moving-down}(i) \wedge \text{stop-down}(i) \rightarrow \bigcirc \text{stable-down}(i, j)] \quad (\text{C9})$$

$$\square \wedge_{i=1}^2 \wedge_{j=1}^5 [\xi = \beta_{ijd} \rightarrow \text{stable-down}(i, j) \wedge \text{waiting}(j) \wedge \bigcirc(\text{picking-down}(i, j) \wedge \neg \text{waiting}(j))] \quad (\text{C10})$$

$$\square \wedge_{i=1}^2 \wedge_{j=1}^5 [\xi = \gamma_{ijd} \rightarrow \text{picking-down}(i, j) \wedge \bigcirc \text{stable-down}(i, j)] \quad (\text{C11})$$

$$\square \wedge_{i=1}^2 \wedge_{j=1}^5 [\text{stable-down}(i, j) \wedge \neg \text{waiting}(j) \wedge \text{call-down}(i) \rightarrow \bigcirc \text{moving-down}(i)] \quad (\text{C12})$$

$$\square \wedge_{i=1}^2 \wedge_{j=1}^5 [\text{stable-down}(i, j) \wedge \neg \text{waiting}(j) \wedge \neg \text{call-down}(i) \wedge \neg \text{call-up}(i) \rightarrow \bigcirc \text{idle}(i)] \quad (\text{C13})$$

$$\square \wedge_{i=1}^2 \wedge_{j=1}^5 [\text{stable-down}(i, j) \wedge \neg \text{waiting}(j) \wedge \neg \text{call-down}(i) \wedge \text{call-up}(i) \rightarrow \bigcirc \text{moving-up}(i)] \quad (\text{C14})$$

$$\square \wedge_{i=1}^2 \wedge_{j=1}^5 [\text{idle}(i) \wedge \text{at}(i, j) \wedge \text{waiting}(j) \rightarrow \bigcirc(\text{stable-down}(i, j))] \quad (\text{C15})$$

$$\square \wedge_{i=1}^2 \wedge_{j=1}^5 [\xi = e_i \rightarrow \bigcirc(\text{out-service}(i))] \quad (\text{C16})$$

$$\square \wedge_{i=1}^2 \wedge_{j=1}^5 [\xi = f_i \rightarrow \text{out-service}(i) \wedge \bigcirc \text{idle}(i)] \tag{C17}$$

在上述策略约束下系统状态转换关系如图1所示.

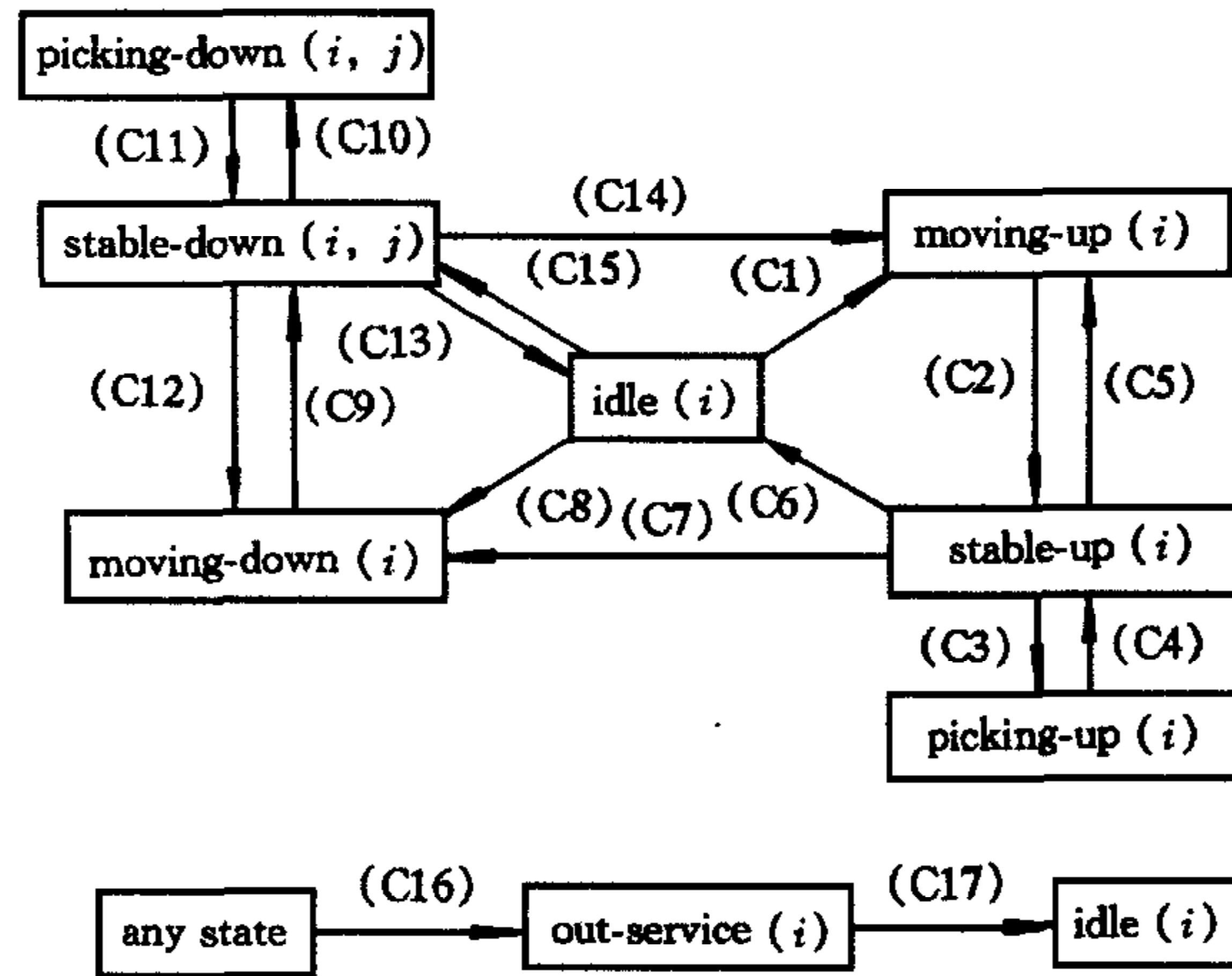


图1 系统状态转换图

定理. 期望行为描述公式(S)能由系统描述公式(P1)—(P8)和控制策略描述公式(C1)—(C17)采用时态逻辑证明系统导出(证明略).

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SPECIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE RUNNING PROCESS OF THE CAROUSEL SYSTEM BASED ON TEMPORAL LOGIC

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Abstract The running process of a carousel system in an automated warehouse possesses typical characteristics of discrete events. The process is specified and analyzed using temporal logic and feasible scheduling control strategies are given.

Key words Discrete event dynamic systems, temporal logic, automated warehouse, carousel system.