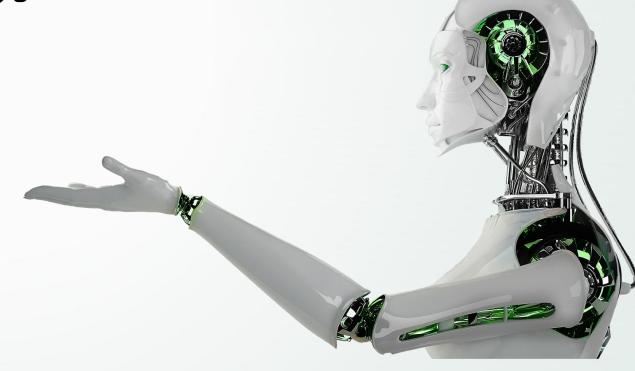
多机器人系统路径规划技术与实践课程



第十章

云仓机器人系统MAPF

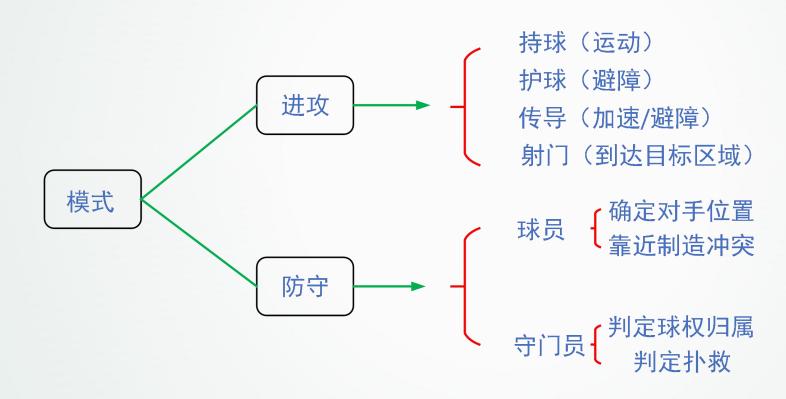
- 1. 第九章作业讲解
- 2. 仓储系统的分类及其演化
- 3. 云仓系统的结构及任务调度
- 4. 云仓机器人系统MAPF
- 5. 挑战任务



1. 作业讲解



第九章 足球机器人MAPF



2.仓储系统的分类及其演化



Manual warehouses

手工仓储

人到货

Automatic warehouses

自动化仓储

有一定的货到人能力, AS/RS,传送带等

Automated and robotized warehouses

自动化及机器人化仓储

机器人加入到仓储系统

Smart warehouses

智慧仓储

IoT, 云,边/雾,**5G**, 分布式。。。

2.仓储系统的分类及其演化



Manual warehouses

Automatic warehouses

Automated and robotized warehouses

Smart warehouses

目前多数仓储系统仍处于第二和第三阶段 主要原因有:

- 1. 需求
- 2. 技术原因

但第四阶段smart warehouses必然是未来十年的发展趋势

什么是SMART WAREHOUSE?



仓库的功能: 存和取

因此, 无论仓储系统过去, 现在及未来处于哪一阶段, 都是围绕存

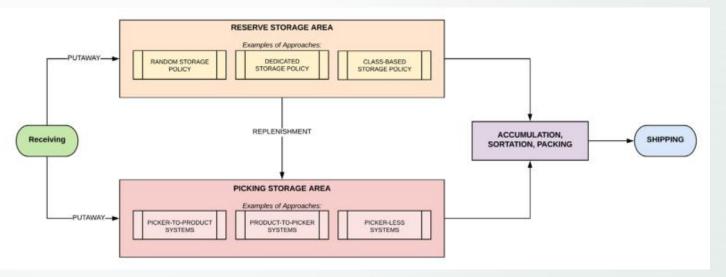
和取两个过程进行的。

而存取又是由需求决定的。

因此, 仅就存取过程而言, 涉及到两个核心问题: 任务调度, 路径

规划。





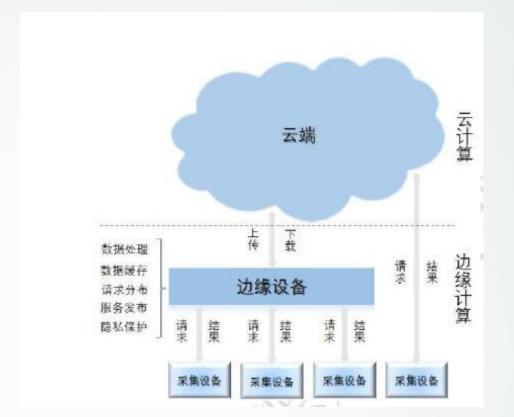


A Smart Warehouse is characterized by the use of computational intelligence techniques in conjunction with the Internet of Things (IoT) for analytical approaches. In this type of Warehouses data regarding, transaction history, product location history, stock planning, Receiving/Location Management, Inventory Management, Order picking and Shipping/Transport are commonly stored, so can be used to carry out a diverse range of analyses, aiming to increase the productivity and efficiency of the Warehouse in real-time, short or long term.

所以SMART WAREHOUSE的重点在于IoT的应用







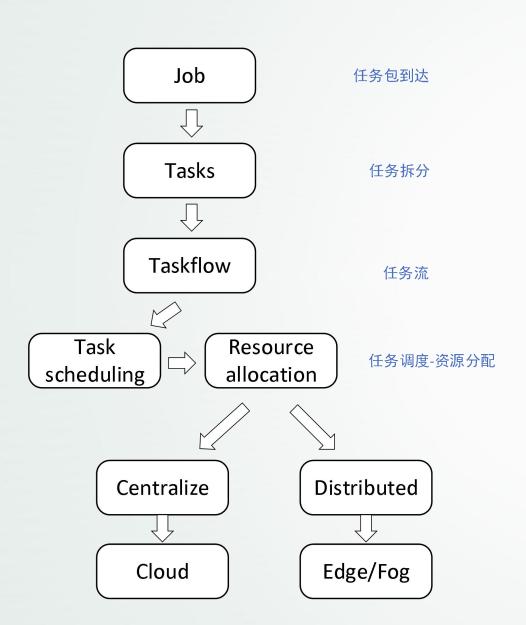
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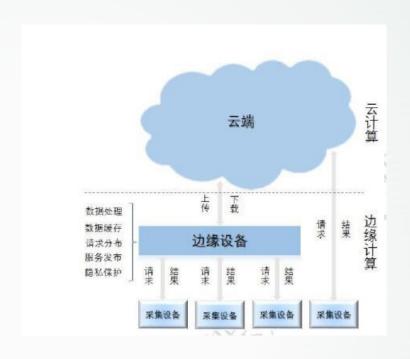
WMS: 上位机可看作是一个小型的数据中心,整个仓储系统的可看作一个小型云计算系统

loT-based SMART WAREHOUSE: 基于边缘 计算构造物联网络





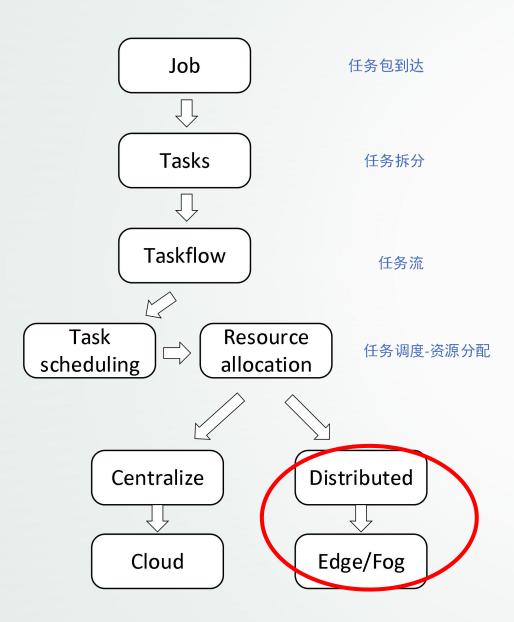




很多情况下把任务调度-资源分配这两个阶段统称为任务调度。







Centralized: 上位机是决策者, 所有设备均为 执行者

Distributed: 云数据中心是计算服务提供者, 进行一部分决策工作; 机器人有自主决策能力

好处是:

- 1. 规模
- 2. 效率
- 3. 柔性





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ORIGINAL ARTICLE



EHEFT-R: multi-objective task scheduling scheme in cloud computing

Honglin Zhang¹ · Yaohua Wu¹ · Zaixing Sun²

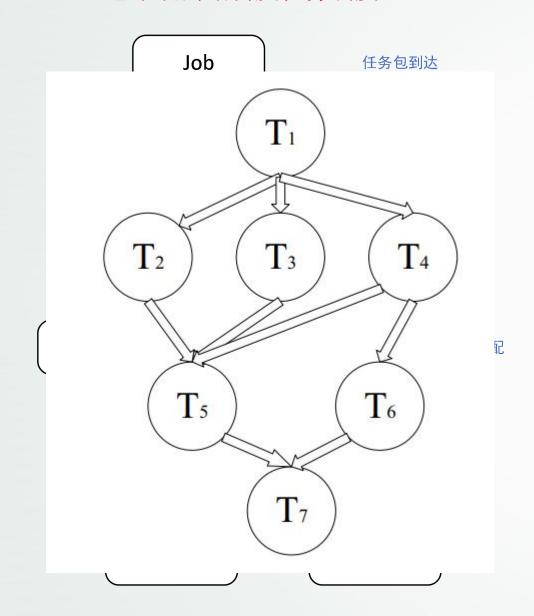
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Abstract

In cloud computing, task scheduling and resource allocation are the two core issues of the IaaS layer. Efficient task scheduling algorithm can improve the matching efficiency between tasks and resources. In this paper, an enhanced heterogeneous earliest finish time based on rule (EHEFT-R) task scheduling algorithm is proposed to optimize task execution efficiency, quality of service (QoS) and energy consumption. In EHEFT-R, ordering rules based on priority constraints are used to optimize the quality of the initial solution, and the enhanced heterogeneous earliest finish time (HEFT) algorithm is used to ensure the global performance of the solution space. Simulation experiments verify the effectiveness and superiority of EHEFT-R.

Keywords Cloud computing · Task scheduling · HEFT · QoS · Energy consumption





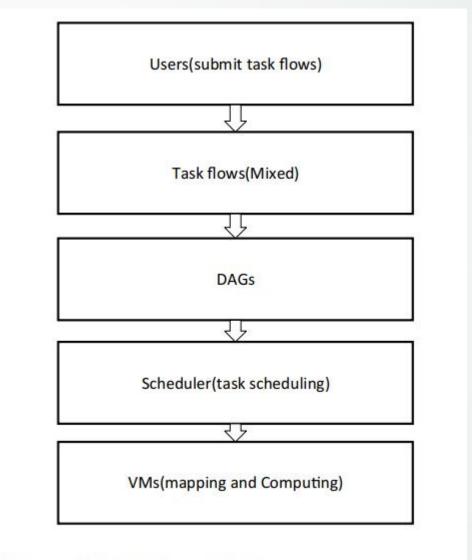


Fig. 1 System model of task scheduling

4. 云仓机器人系统MAPF



SMART WAREHOUSE 和半自动化仓储在MAPF方面的区别不大,算法基本也是通用的,最大的区别在于任务调度对MAPF效率的影响。 此外,柔性化程度方面,由于IoT的结构设计及通信特性,SW中的所有设备都具有一定程度的决策权,因此柔性化高。

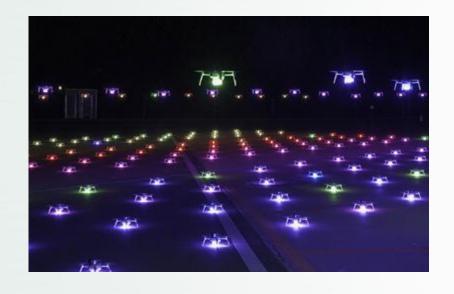
GA: 编码-初始种群--- 交叉、变异等--- 局部搜索--- 迭代--- 终止

MAPF: 任务指令---单机路径规划---多机路径规划---冲突消除---完成任务

5. 挑战任务



四旋翼无人机协同编队与路径规划



无人园区 (港口) 中的无人卡车集群调度与路径规划

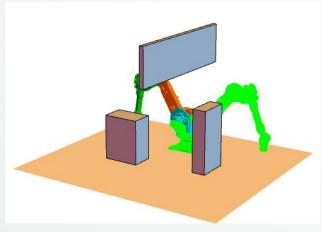


5. 挑战任务



四旋翼无人机协同编队与路径规划





- 1. 建立基于三维空间地图的无人机队列模型;
- 2. 设计基于RRT算法的全局路径 算法以及基于PP算法的局部避 障算法;
- 3. 优化MAPF算法,设计队形、 图案等高级功能。

5. 挑战任务



无人园区 (港口) 中的无人 卡车集群调度与路径规划



- 获取园区(港口)地图信息,析取路况、 流量、路障等关键信息;
- 2. 设计基于Q-learning的MAPF算法;
- 3. 根据集装箱集散状态、任务序列、卡车 数量等经验信息,训练MAPF算法,调 试到合理高效的自运行水准。

路况复杂,但交通规则适用,降低了问题的复杂程度 QL可提高自主性,如果同时配合专家系统,ELM等方式进行预测,柔性化程度会更高





1.阅读两篇指定参考文献

作业要求:

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Robotic Mobile Fulfillment Systems: A survey on recent developments and research opportunities*



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ADVANCES IN PARALLEL AND DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING FOR NEURAL COMPUTING



QL-HEFT: a novel machine learning scheduling scheme base on cloud computing environment

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