TOWARD ONTOLOGY-BASED PRODUCTION - RELATIONS BUILDING AIRPLANES

Roland Glück and Florian Krebs, RAMiCS 2023, Augsburg, 6 April 2023



Roland Glück, Florian Krebs, ZAP, 6.4.2023

Production then, now and in future

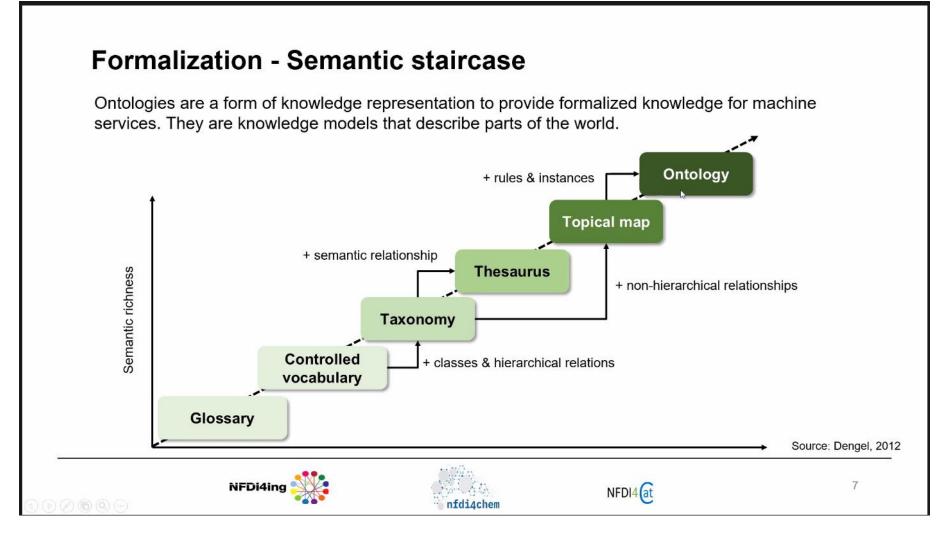
- Traditional production:
 - one plant
 - fixed job allocation
 - one product
 - huge lot size
- Future production
 - distributed plants
 - flexible job allocation
 - costum-tailored products
 - small lot sizes

Challenges



- flexible job scheduling
- automated job generation/scheduling
- distributed knowledge
- standardized/unified description of involved entities and their relations/capabilities/properties





Ontologies' Ingredients



- classes
- attributes
- relations
- restrictions
- individuals
- actions/events
- rules

- Enoding in special formats (mostly XML-based, Resource Description Format)
- accessible via Internationalized Resource Identifier)
- querying by SPARQL
- protégé as editing tool

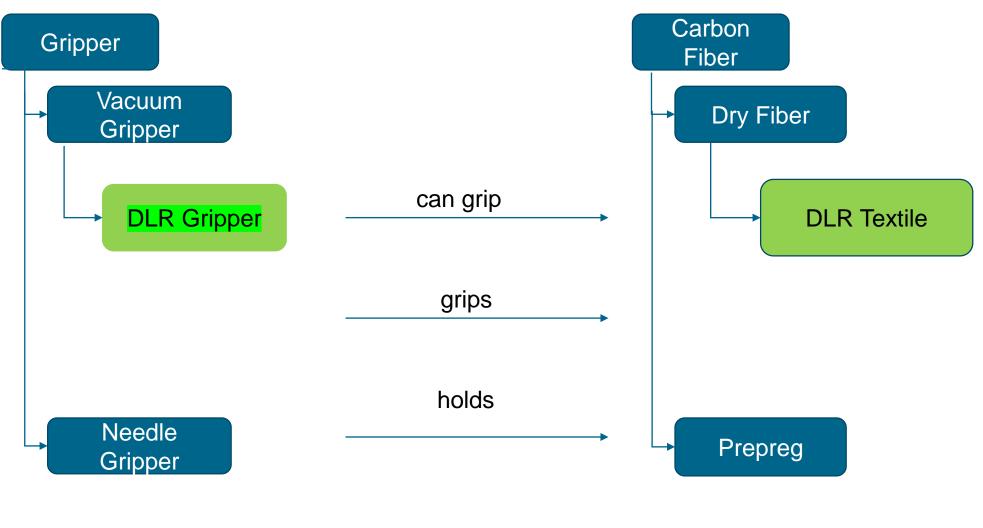
Handling Ontologies



- Enoding in special formats (mostly XML-based, <u>Resource Description</u> <u>Format</u>), <u>OWL</u>
- Accessible via IRI
- Querying using <u>SPARQL</u>
- Entities involved in production process publish properties/capabilities via IRIs

Gripper and Material Ontology





Problem Domain Definition Language

- PDDL enables defining process steps in precondition action postcondition style
- Domain file defines possible actions
- Problem file defines concrete problem
- Solver tries to find solution, possibly subject to some optimality criteria
- Preconditions, actions and postconditions taken from ontology based description
- Problem definition by decomposition of construction plan

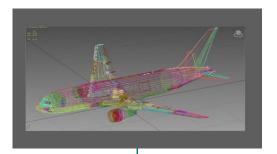


Workflow

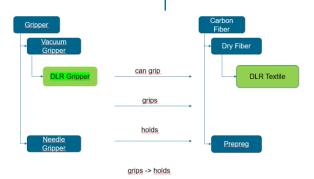








(:action pick-ply3-rob2
:parameters (?p - ply3type ?r - rob2)
:precondition (and (not(busy2 ?r)) (at-ta effect (and (ply3-picked-rob2 ?p ?r) (bu



Future Work



- Algebraic/relational description of ontologies
- Algebraic/relational semantics of SPARQL
- Algebraic/relational properties of PDDL