
Smart Systems in Baggage Handling and Warehouse Automation



Smart Systems Integration 2009

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Overview

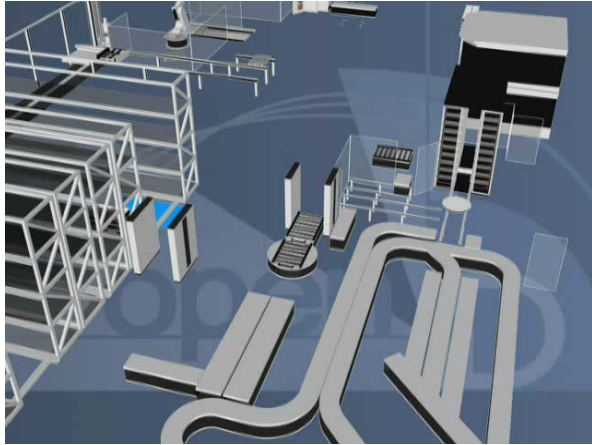
- Some real world examples
 - Baggage handling
 - Warehouse automation
- ... How they could be solved
 - Software architecture
 - Hardware/Software/Control
- ... And what comes next

Real World Challenges

- Logistics system are
 - Discrete
 - Complex
 - Often non deterministic
- Automated logistics systems have to be controlled in real-time
- The more accurate a process is forecasted or planned concerning future events, the more unlikely they occur within a determined time
- *If everything is under control you are just not driving fast enough.*

Stirling Moss (race champion, born 1929)

Internet of Things










- It will be the „things“ that control the processes and machines. Today it is the other way around.
 - Baggage finds its way through the transportation net of an airport “on its own”
 - The flow of consumer goods from the warehouse to the point of sale will be optimized according to customers needs
 - Automated supply of orders within eCommerce processes.
- Logistic entities (pallets, bins, baggage units, conveyors) get connected via RFID and software agents.
- **„Every pallet by itself“** (Prof. M. ten Hompel)

Aims

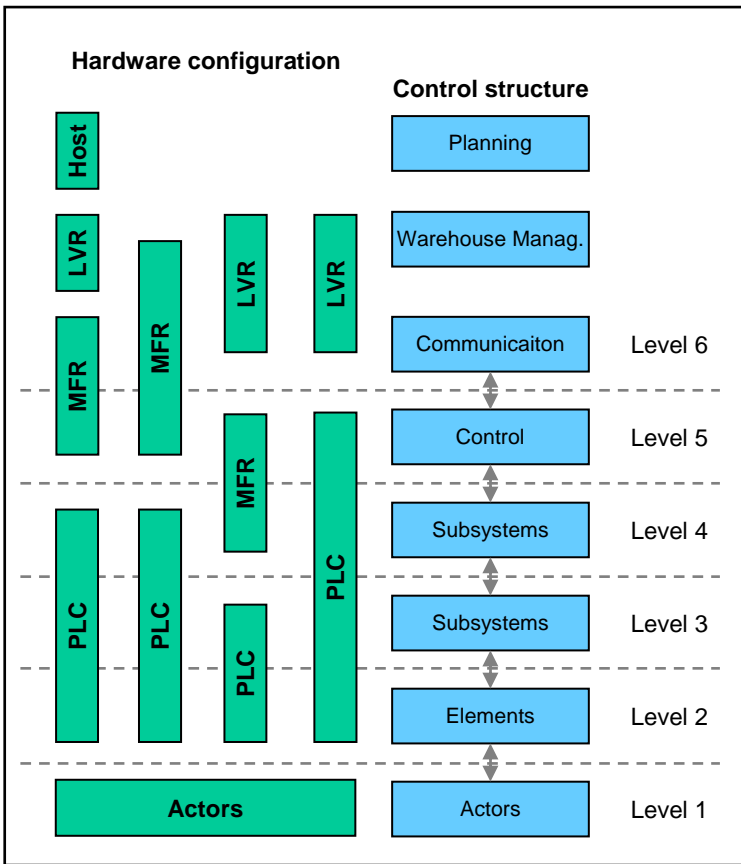
- Material flow control
 - Standardized software and hardware entities
 - Flexible loading devices
 - Radio frequency identification (RFID)
- Universal software- and control architecture
 - Multi agent systems
 - Bio inspired algorithms
 - Robust, emergent behavior
 - Interfaces
- Tools
 - Simulation and test environment
 - Hardware



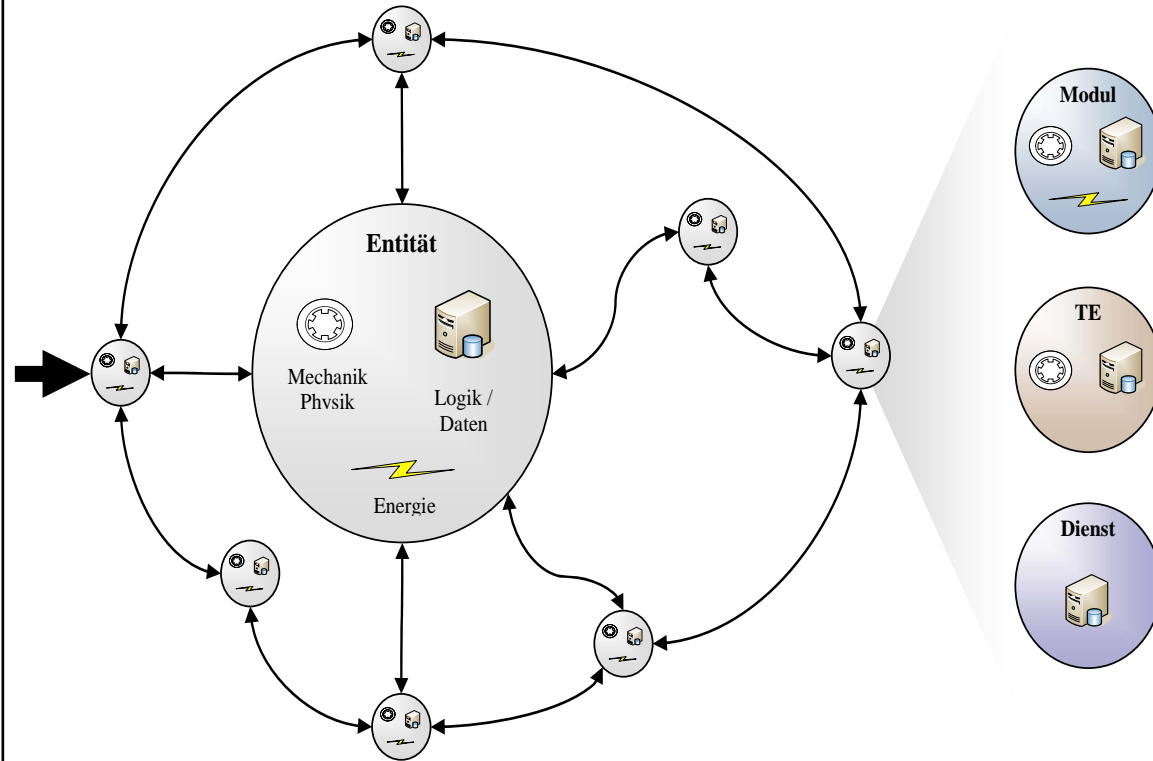
Partners

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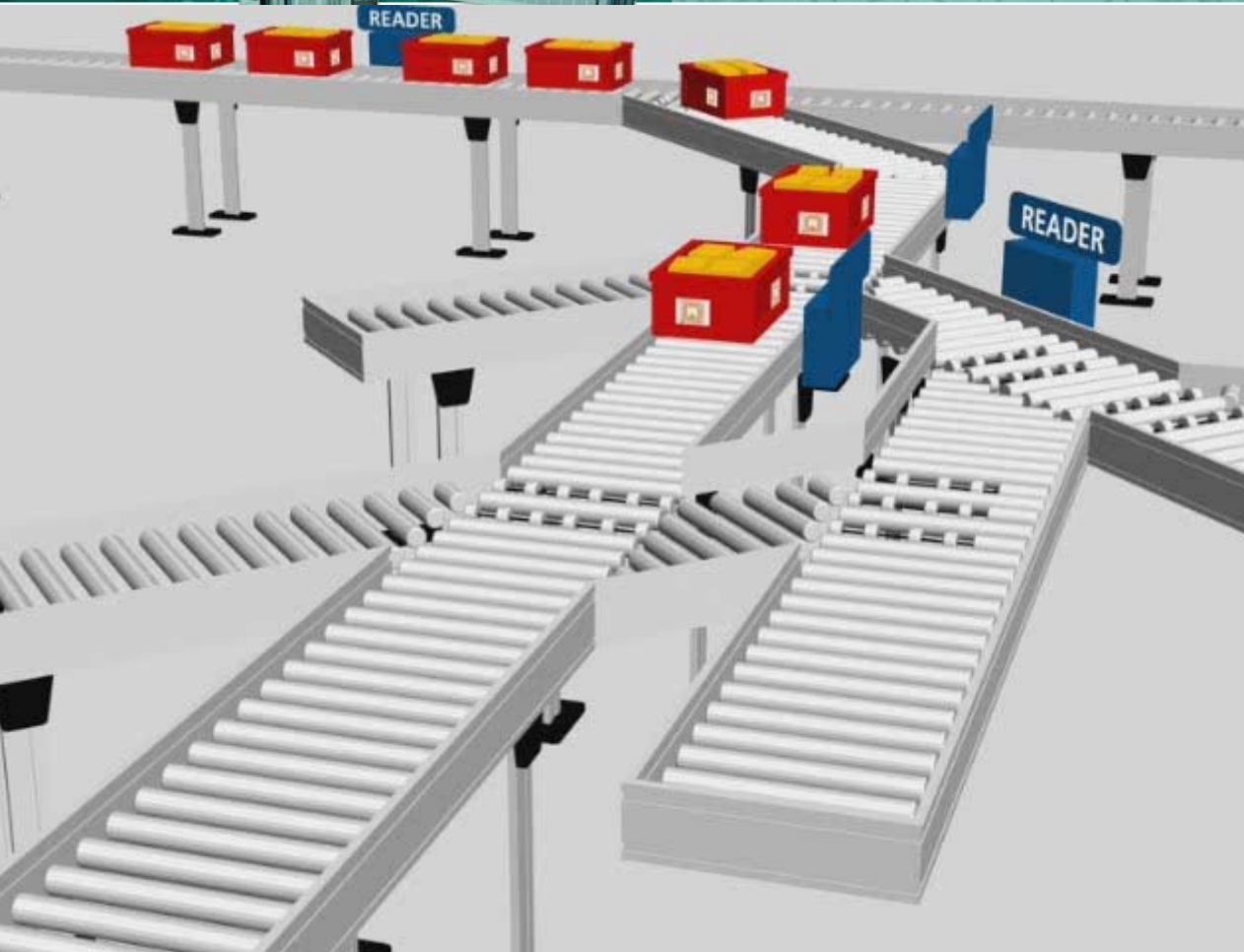
Classical Centralized System Architecture vs. Decentralized



Entities – the building blocks of the internet of things



How does it work?



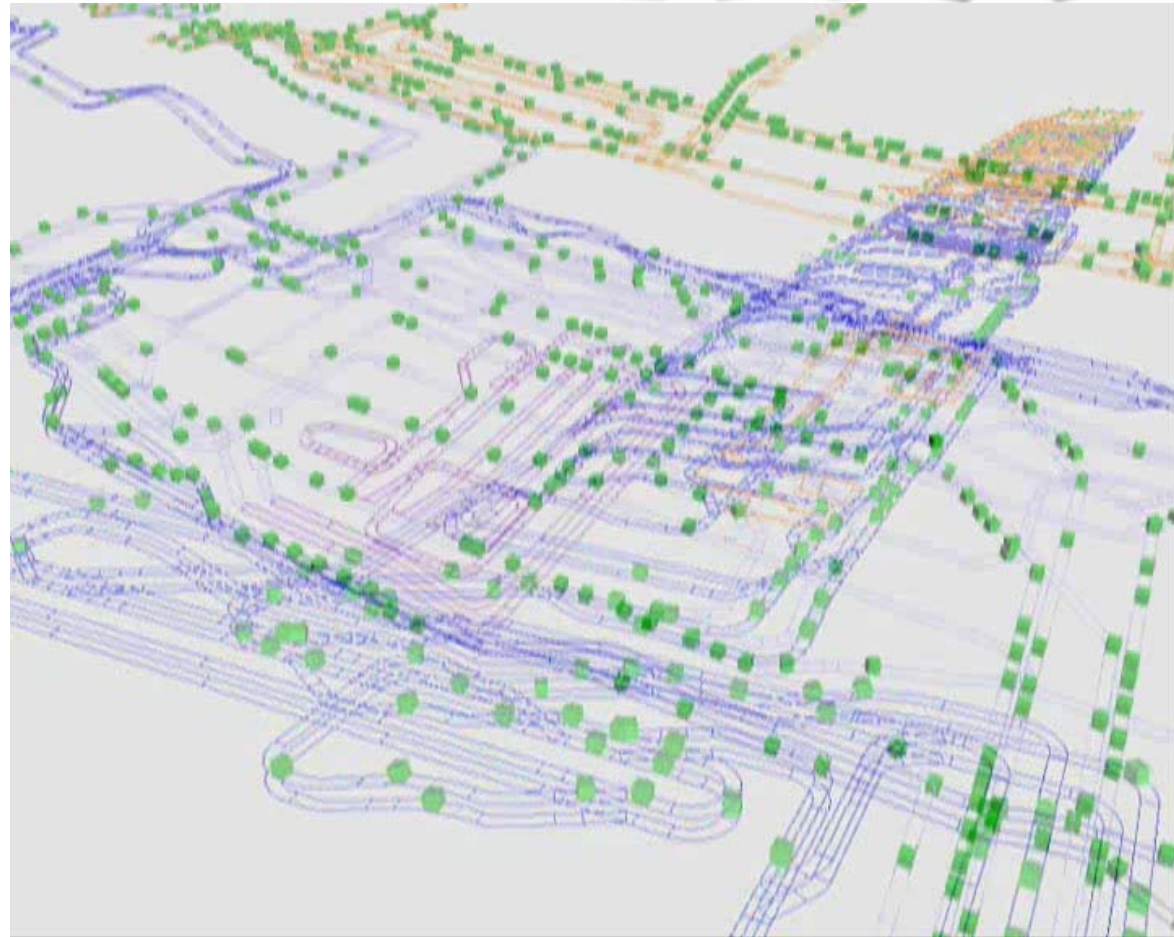
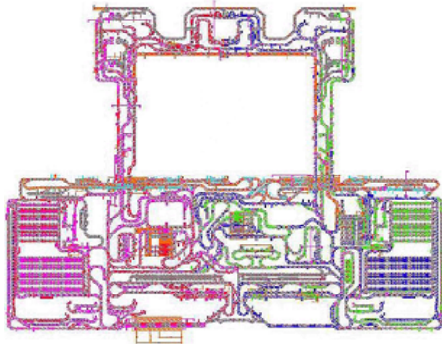
- Each bin has a RFID Tag
13,56 MHz
- Each bin has a software agent
- Cooperation with conveyor agents
- Deadlock/ congestion prevention

Baggage Handling



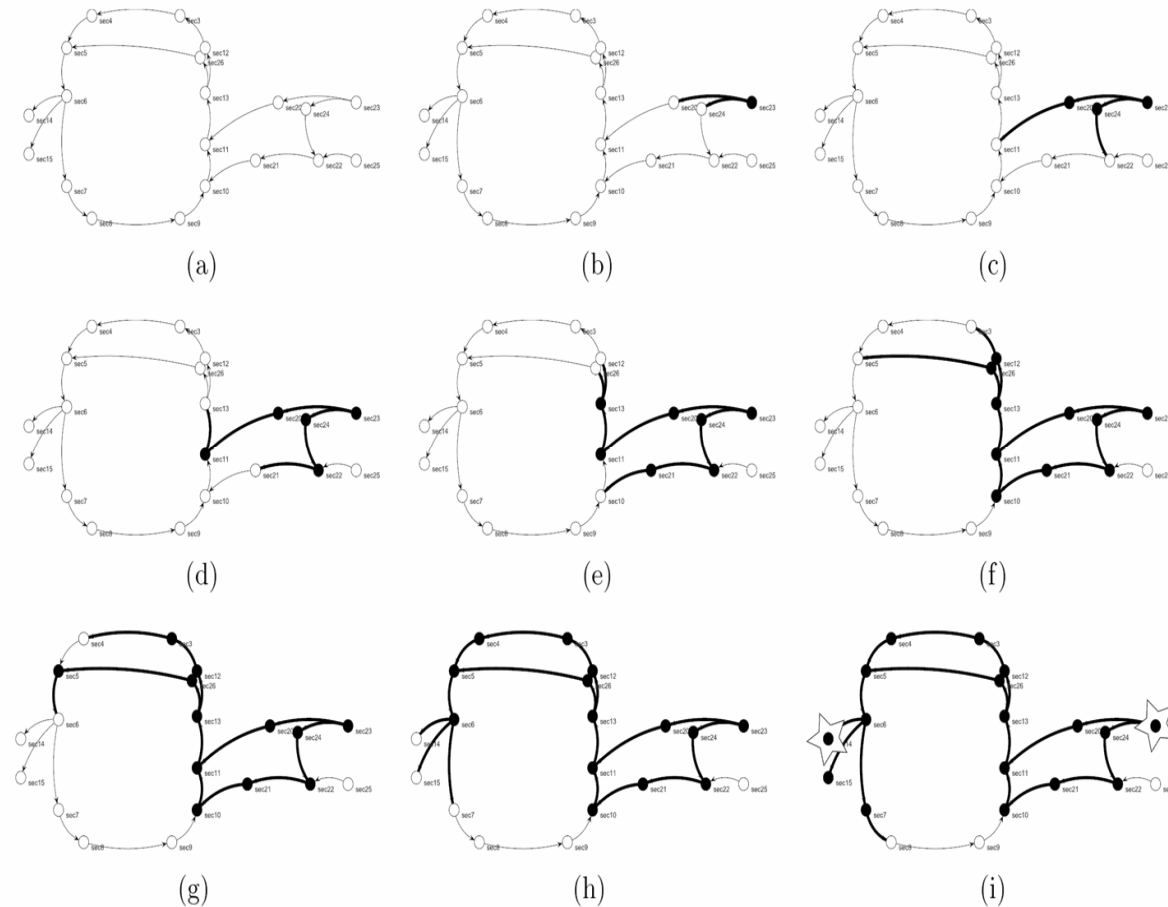
- Category A Airports
 - More than 20 Mio. passengers per year, Atlanta > 70 Mio!
 - Routing between check-in and baggage claim
 - More than 100 relevant source-destination-relations
 - > 40 km of conveyor technology, 12.000 single conveyor elements
 - > 10.000 units per hour
 - Constraints
 - Minimum Connecting Time, Early baggage store
 - > 100 security control stations (automated or manually)
- ➔ That's quite a big and complex real life model

Simulation of an existing Airport



- > 2.000 Agents
- One agent consist of the same 400 loc that are multiple instantiated
- System load: 6 hours, 60.000 units
- **It works!**
- Throughput approx. 90% of centralized solution, but simplified dramatically

Routing: Flooding vs. Ant Based Algorithm



Warehouse Automation



- Higher frequency of deliveries, smaller picking units, more articles
- Dynamic order disposition and adhoc processing (e.g. E-Commerce)
- Layout flexible, automated systems for smaller load units (e.g. miniload)
- System components („construction kit“)
- Integration of emerging technology (e.g. WLAN, RFID, ...)
- More dependencies between IT-systems and to business processes
- Integration of intralogistics and transportation

→ Higher demands on system adaptation



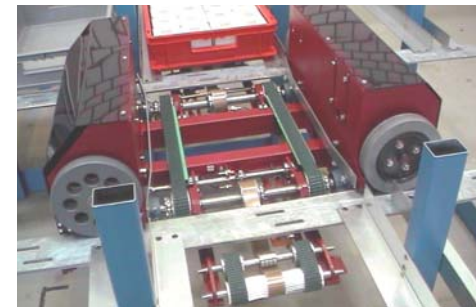
Multishuttle System



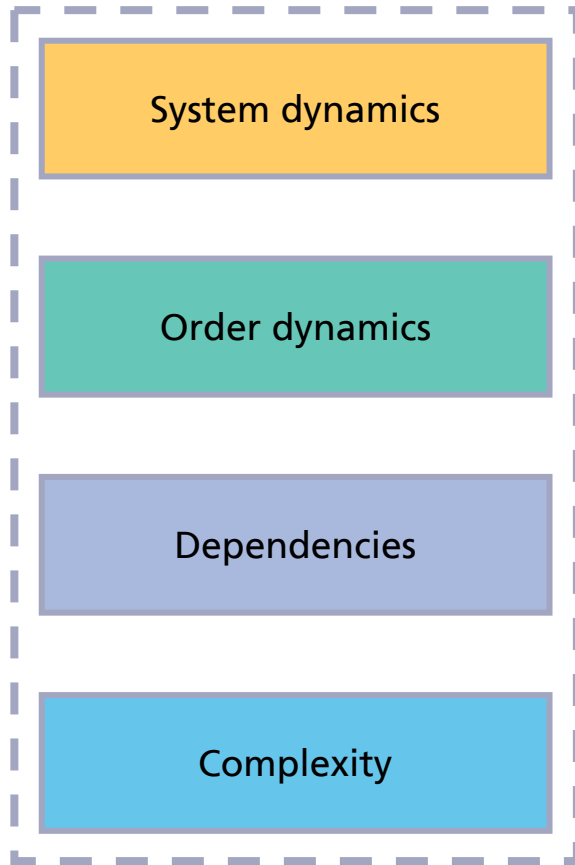
- Rail bounded, autonomous vehicles with onboard-controller and WLAN
- Flexible layout by construction kit principle. Components are: multifunctional rail, lift, turntable and transfer car
- Scalable throughput through variable number of vehicles



→ HOW can a control system make use of that (mechanical) flexibility?

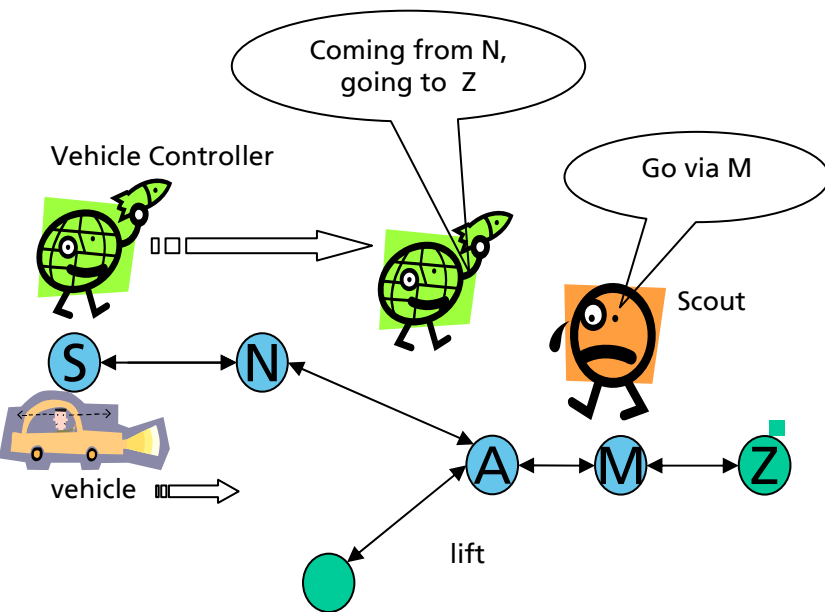


(MAS) guarantee adaptation



- Autonomous agents [...] solve specific tasks in a distributed fashion, involving multiple agents of different capabilities. These agents will coordinate, cooperate and sometimes compete among themselves in order to most effectively accomplish a given task.
- A Software Agent is a computer program that acts autonomously, interacts with its environment according to its own agenda.

agent behavior and evolution



Easy to understand – easy to engineer!

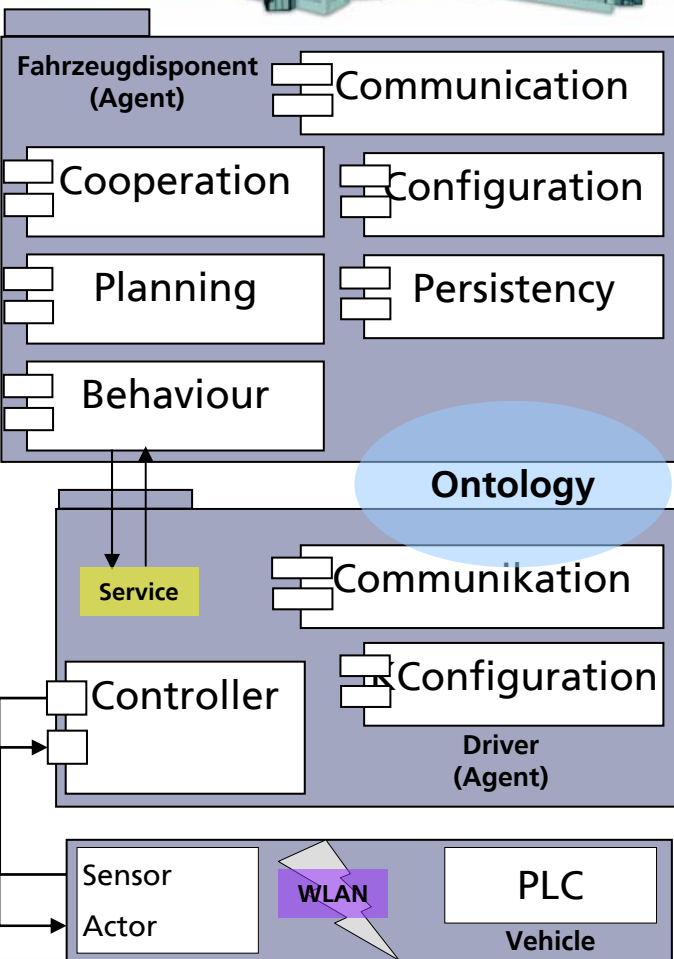
- First: A robust system. That has been achieved by MAS design with very simple heuristics

- Finding routes
- Don't block other vehicles (Deadlock recognition and prevention)
- Coordination of vehicle movement and elevator movement.

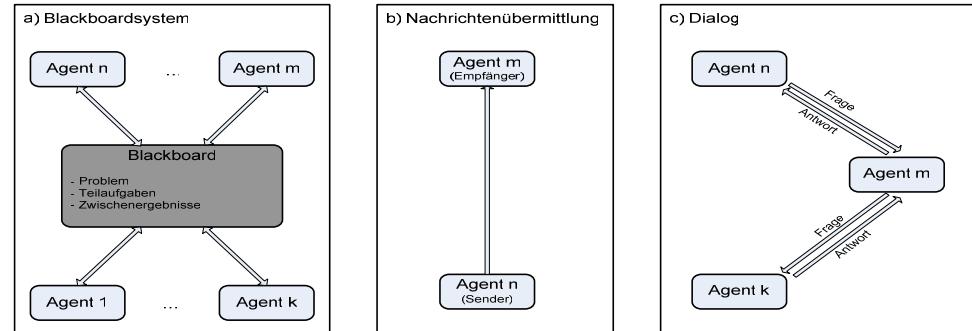
Then: How can system behavior be optimized using evolutionary computing?

- Using more sophisticated heuristics and meta-heuristics for known sub tasks, e.g. routing
- Let the agents evolve by using evolutionary mechanisms.

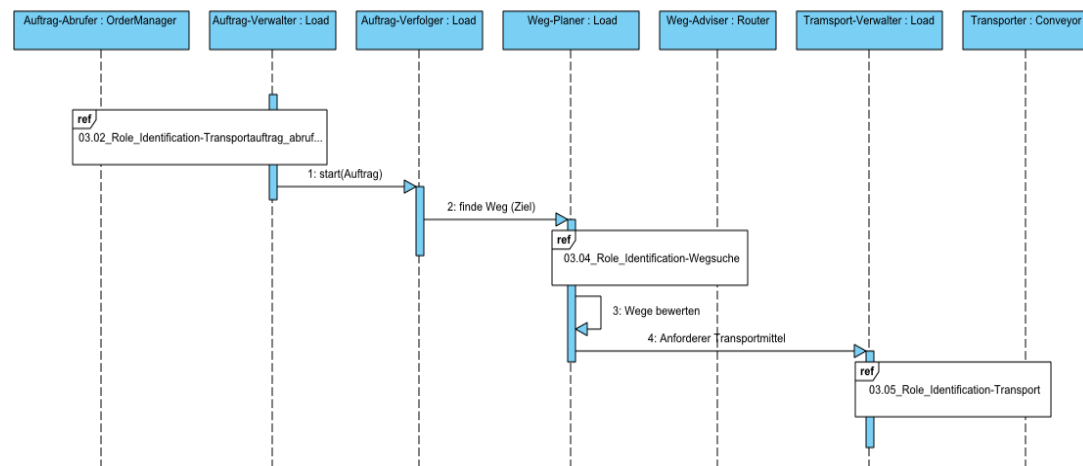
Softwarearchitektur



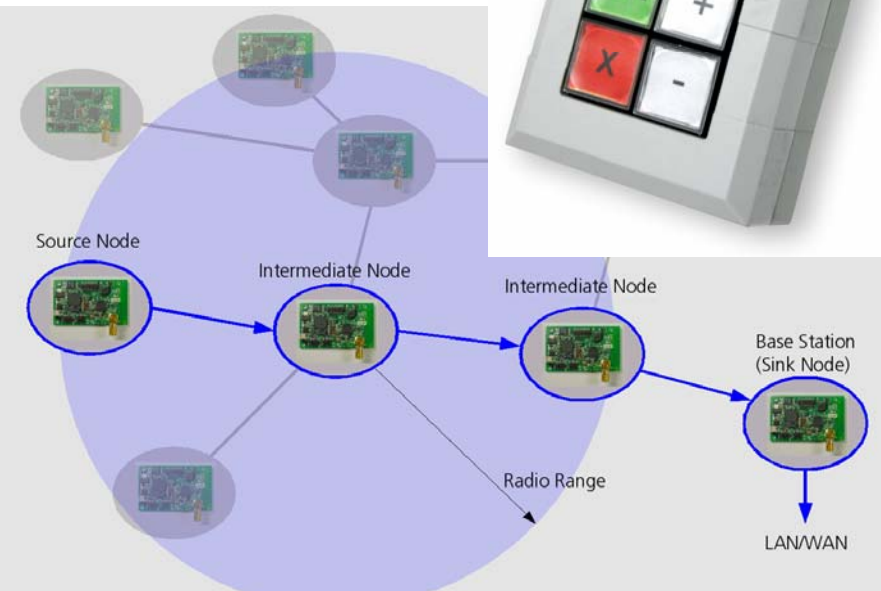
Communication in MAS



Protocol

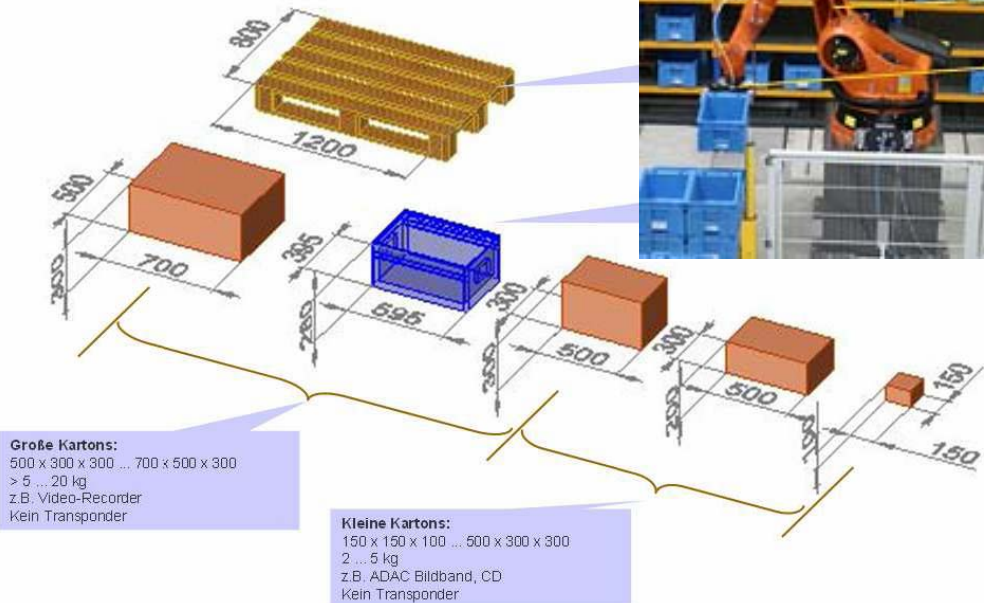


Sensor Networks



- Networking
 - Self configurable
 - Self organized
 - locatable
- Communication
 - Air interface
 - WSN-Protocol stack
 - Dynamic net topologies
- Autonomy
 - Energy pack
 - Embedded operating system
 - Application logic

Picking & Handling



- Every bin carries information about how it has to be handled on a RFID tag
 - Weight, geometry
 - Surface
 - ...
- The handling device adapts to the communicated parameters
 - Multifunctional device
 - Suction (vacuum)
 - Clamping
 - supporting

Conclusion

It has been shown that the concepts of the internet of things within intralogistics systems work well

The building blocks for the internet of things

- Hardware (still too expensive??)
- Software (still too error prone??)
- Mechanical components (still too constricted ??)
- ... have to work “hand in hand” to establish smart behavior in a complex environment
- Engineering and ramp-up have to become easier
- **Smart systems are the solution to cope with the increasing complexity of future logistics systems**



Thanks for your attention!