

AGVs in the Warehouse

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New Name, Expanded Focus



Leading Mobile Automation system and component suppliers

Mobile Automation Group

Mission: Promote growth and effective use of mobile automation systems in manufacturing, warehousing, distribution and other key markets

Manufacturers

Suppliers

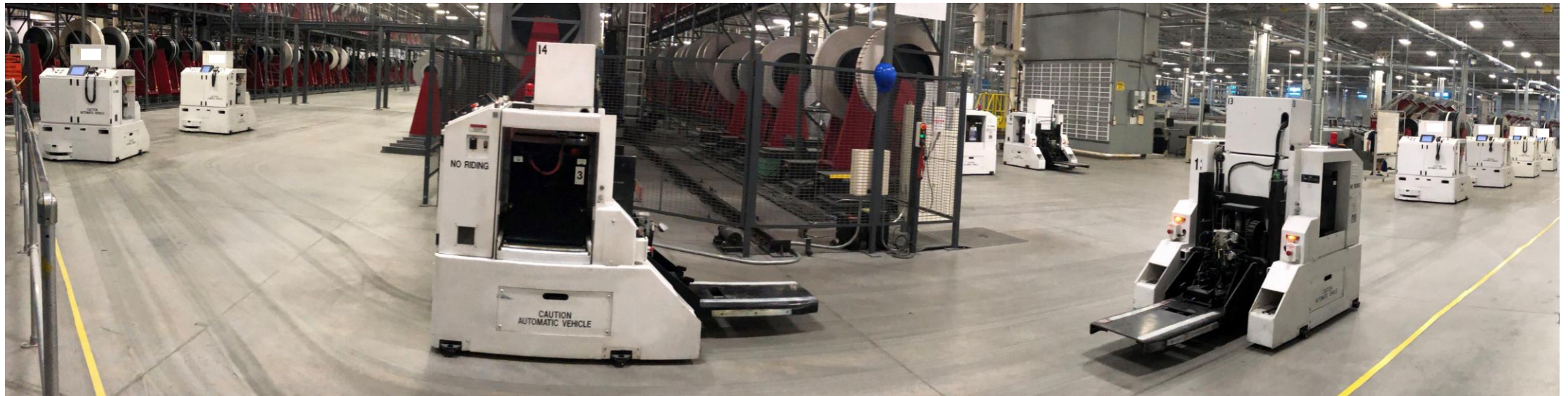


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Increasing process efficiency and improving business profitability

AGVs are used in the factory, warehouse, distribution, or shipping areas across multiple industries to automatically transport and store all kinds of products and materials.



Defined...

An **Automated Guide Vehicle (AGV)** is a driverless transport mobile automation vehicle with a handling device to move goods (from point A to B) in production, warehouses, or distribution.

An **AGV System** integrates 1 or more AGVs in a solution under a single control system. An AGV system can be stand-alone or part of an overall logistics solution.

Why AGVs?

AGVs bring a wide range of benefits compared to manual transport & handling

- Reduced costs & manpower
- Virtually no product damage
- Improved accuracy and product traceability
- Increased throughput (consistent workflows)
- Reduced operator injury (safety)
- Flexible solution, easy and fast installation
- Minimum downtime thanks to 24/7 usage
- Better use of space
- Low maintenance
- Scalable for capacity increase and workflow changes

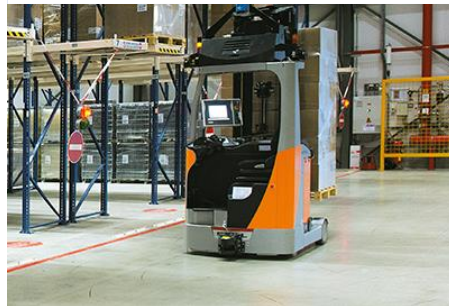


Where can you use AGVs in your Operation?

Goods Receiving
Raw Materials Handling



Transport *to* AS/RS
(Automated Warehouse)



As an AS/RS
(with aisle transfer)



Transport *from* AS/RS
(Automated Warehouse)



Raw Materials Transport
to Production



End-of-Line Transport



Coil/Roll Handling



Transport to
Picking/Shipping



What industries work well for AGVs?

Food & Beverages



Pharmaceuticals / Health Care



Distribution & Logistics



Paper & Print



Plastics & Chemicals



Production & Assembly



Tobacco Production



Manufacturing



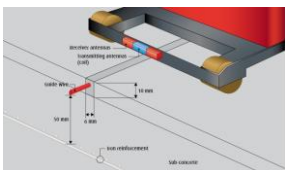
How AGVs Work



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AGV Guidance

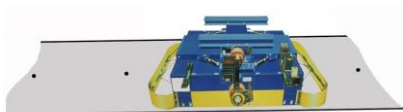
Wire



Powered wire embedded in the floor for the intended guidepath

Sensors on the AGV follow the signal in the wire

Magnet

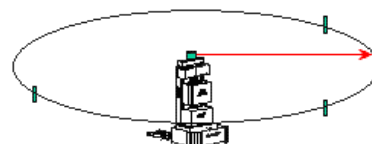


Magnets embedded in the floor within the planned guidepath

Magnets are surveyed in the coordinate system

Magnet sensor on AGV tracks along the magnets and uses encoder feedback to calculate its position

Laser



Laser targets installed within the facility

Targets are surveyed and downloaded to the AGV traffic manager and on board software
AGV is equipped with a laser scanner

AGV uses data returned from targets along with encoder data to calculate its position in the facility

Intelligent (Natural Target)



Natural fixed features and reflective tape are identified on a map

AGV navigates using a safety sensor approx 4" above the ground or long range sensors installed on top of the AGV

AGV uses data returned from sensors to calculate its location in the facility

AGV Power

Lead Acid - Flooded

Lowest cost battery

More robust than Sealed batteries

Weekly Maintenance charge cycle and battery watering is required

Best suited for multiple hours of run time before recharging

Usable capacity is 80% - swap and 40% - in AGV charging

Lead Acid Sealed

Mid-Price Battery

Temp range <100°F

Lowest charge current

No maintenance required

Best suited for multiple hours of run time before recharging

Usable capacity is 80% - swap and 40% - in AGV charging

NiCAD

Faster recharge times

High efficiency charging

Increased Charge Currents

Quarterly maintenance is required (charging and maintenance checks)

Best suited for short-frequent charging

Usable capacity is 8-10%

Lithium

Faster recharge times

High efficiency charging

Increased Charge Currents

No Maintenance Charge Required

Wide operating temperatures

Best suited for multiple hours of run time before recharging

Usable capacity is 60%

TPPL

Better price than Li Ion with many of the same benefits

Better Efficiency

No Battery Swap Needed

No Watering

High Rate Performance

Extreme shock and vibration resistance

Minimal gassing

Perfect for in AGV charging

Hydrogen Fuel Cell

Most costly technology

Refueling infrastructure required in the facility

Combines hydrogen and oxygen to produce electricity

Water and heat are a byproduct

Refueled manually once or twice a day

Refueling can be accomplished in less than five minutes

AGV Charging

Manual Swap



Mobile Cart or Cart on track

AGV automatically routed to recharge location when swap is required

Operator manually exchanges battery and releases the AGV into the system

Operator plugs the battery into the charger to recharge battery

In AGV – Overhead



Charge plate and Collector

AGV automatically routed to recharge station when charge is required

AGV arrives at charging station and initiates the charging process

AGV stays powered on during charge. Once complete, the AGV is released into the system automatically

On AGV



Charge plate and Collector

AGV automatically routed to recharge station when charge is required

AGV arrives at charging station and initiates the charging process

AGV stays powered on during charge. Once complete, the AGV is released into the system automatically

Automatic Swap



AGV automatically routed to autoswap location for swap

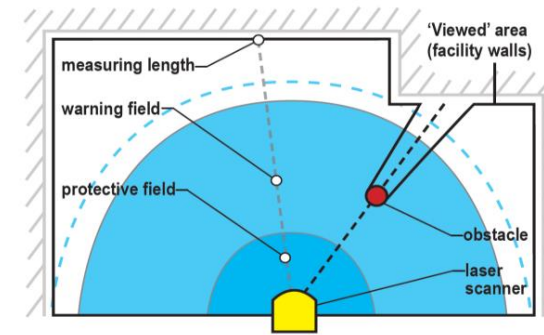
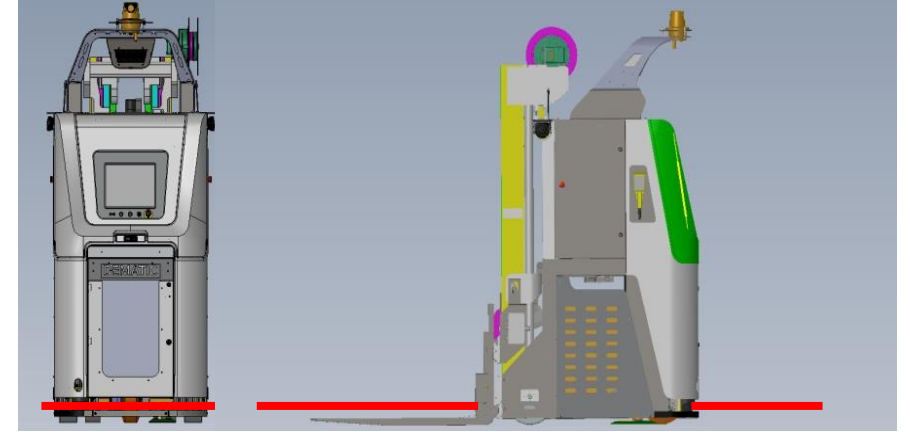
Auto Cart removes the depleted battery and installs fully charged battery

AGV is released into the system

Cart places the depleted battery back in the rack and recharging begins

AGV Safety

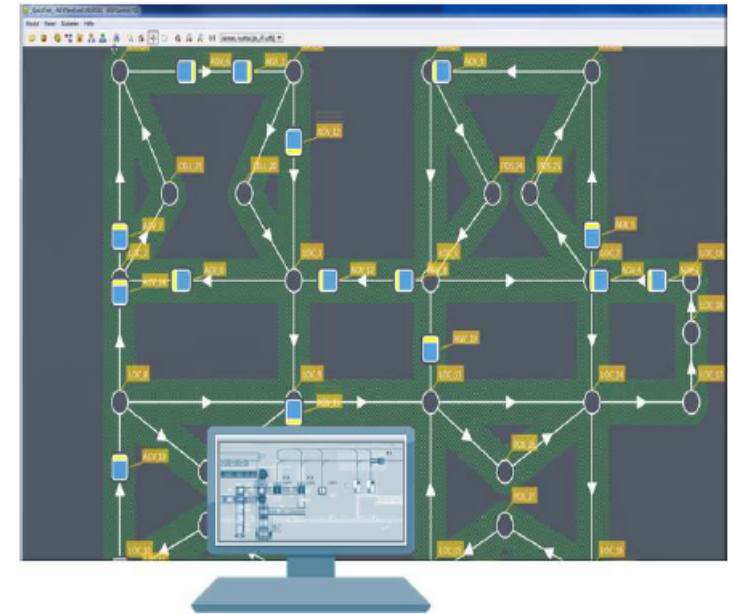
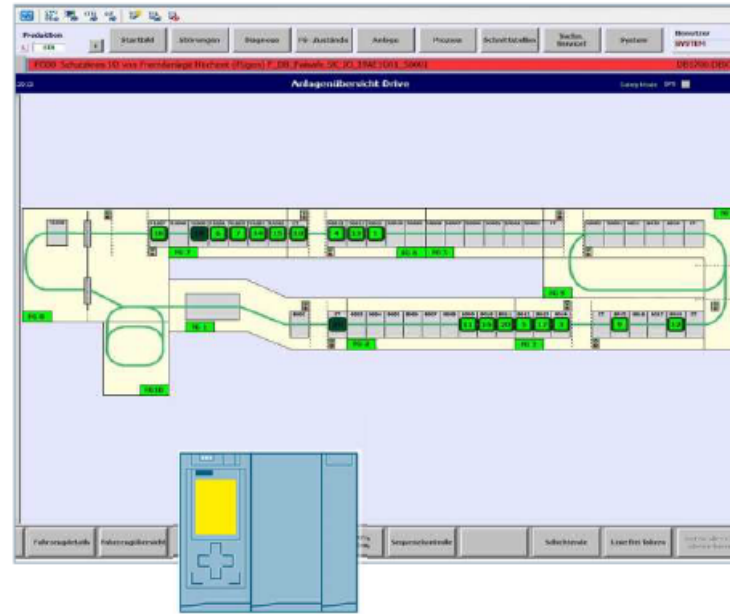
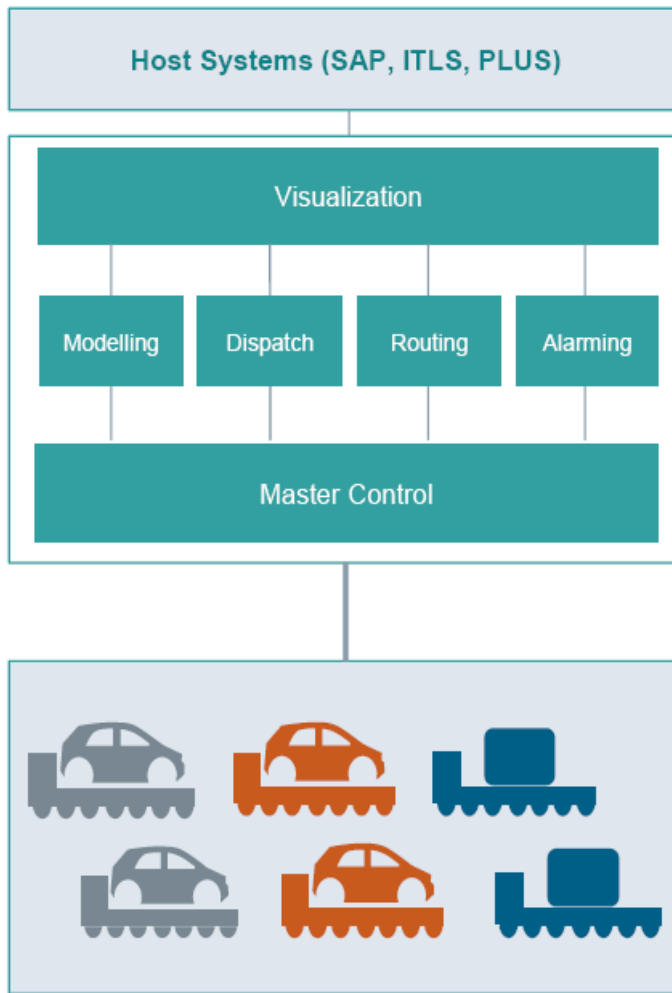
- Built for Redundancy
- Programmable Safety Scanners
- E-Stop Buttons
- Visual Travel/Turn Indicators
- Audible and Visual Alarms
- Safety Relay
- Safe, warning and stop fields



AGV Software

Three basic software components:

1. Transport management (transport generation, order assignment, optimization) to make optimum use of AGVs
2. Traffic control (AGV routing, transport optimization, node locking for collision avoidance)
3. Supervision/Maintenance (visualization and diagnosis)



- Siemens offers both: PLC-controlled (PLC+WinCC) and PC-controlled (Windows+WinCC OA) fleet management
- Integrated safety functionality
- Scalable architecture enables system expandability
- Open interfaces to AGVs simplifies integration of different suppliers

Why/When to Consider AGVs



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Customer-Specific Application Data/Requirements

The choice of an AGV depends on a number of your specifications:

- **Environment:** Layout, available space, humidity, temperature
- **Load:** Load type (pallet, containers, coils/rolls, boxes, trays, racks, boxes, etc.), dimensions, weight, fork pocket, cargo overhang
- **Transport:** Distances, capacities (transports per hour), intake-discharge-matrix (number of positions, floor-to-floor, conveyor to conveyor / floor, shelf)
- **Rack:** Shelf height, headroom, overhangs, ...
- **Floor:** Wheel load, flatness, abrasion, transitions, max. Tilt, electrical resistance, incline/decline, etc.

...the more matches, the better

- Repetitive, 'non-value add' material transports
- Multi-shift & 24/7 operations
- Material flows with many buffer spaces
- Complex production processes
- Processes where tracking the material is important
- High Damage Rates/Inventory Loss



AGVs vs Conveyor, AS/RS

Space Provide reliable horizontal transportation without impeding other traffic
(No blocking like with conveyor)

Economical Long distance delivery without fixed assets such as conveyor

Agile Intelligently completes complex multi-point moves

Flexible Capable of interfacing to a variety of stands, automation, and manufacturing operations; multi-aisle use (vs. AS/RS)

Dynamic Easy path modifications for changing environments/operations

Redundancy Natural redundancy built in due to multiple AGVs on same guideway
Manual backup options

Types of AGVs



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AGV Types



Automated Guided Cart (AGC)

Tugger AGV

Counter Balanced (Fork) AGV

Roller Deck AGV

AMR

Hybrid AGV

Basic AGVs was basic functionality

- Transport
- Lifting table
- Cart

AGVs for towing carts or trolleys

- Transport
- Multiple cart use
- High weight capacity

Counter Balanced Fork-based AGVs

- Fork over
- Straddle
- Very Narrow Aisle (VNA)
- Reach Truck
- Narrow Aisle Truck
- Drive In Racking

Conveyor deck AGV

- Unit load
- Multiple load
- Transfer to conveyor

Conveyor deck AGV

- Unit load
- Multiple load
- Transfer to conveyor/person

Dual-use vehicles

- Counterbalance
- Tugger
- VNA
- Reach Truck

Hybrid AGV Automation Pack

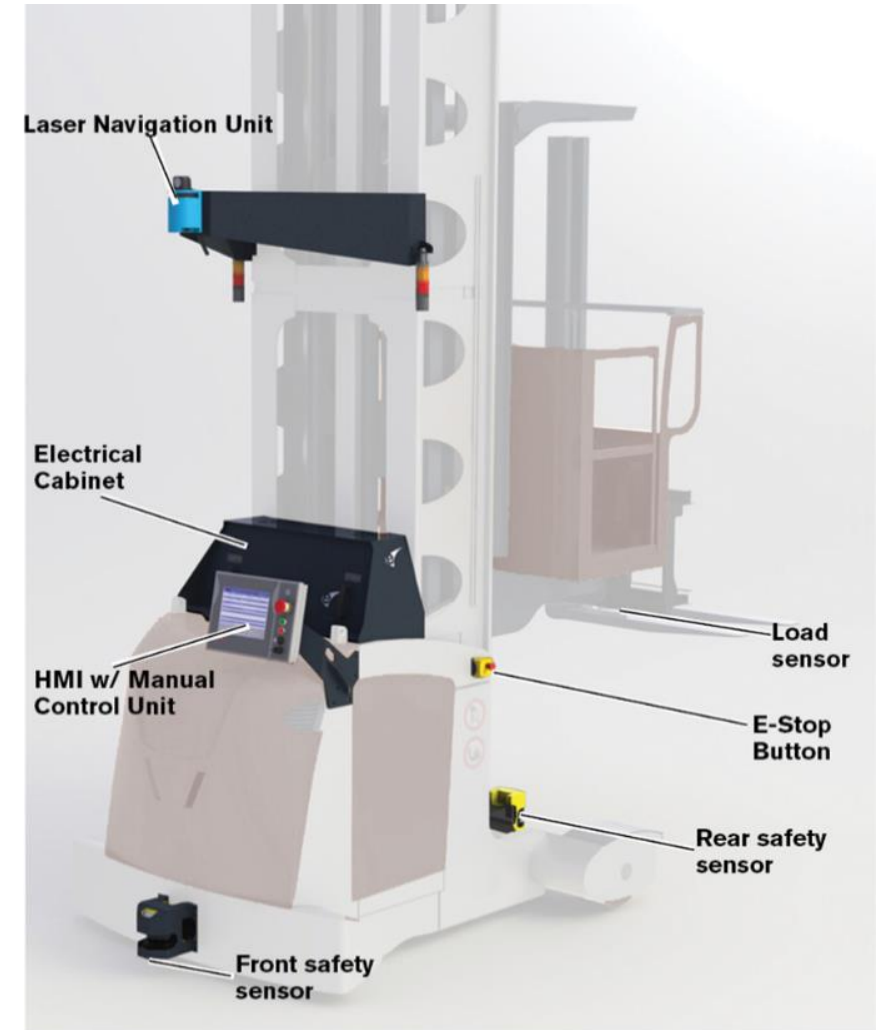
Automation kit gives full AGV functionality and creates dual use machine

- Drive
- Navigate
- Pick and handle goods autonomously

Cost savings on maintenance vs fork trucks

Shorter delivery times due to less engineering

Manual driving with truck remains possible



Other AGV Types



ROI for AGVs



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Example ROI

- Example
 - 24/7 Operation
 - 3 Shift
 - \$60,000/yr
 - 5 Operators Per Shift
- $(\$60,000) \times (5 \text{ Operators}) \times (3 \text{ Shifts}) = \$900,000 \text{ Yearly}$
- $(\$1,750,000 \text{ AGV System}) / (\$900,000 \text{ Savings}) = 1.94$
- **2 Year Payback**

Beyond the initial labor ROI...

Labor 100% Labor reduction, overtime, and turnover cost

Product Damage Elimination of facility equipment damage by conventional fork trucks

Shipping Accuracy Reduction in miss-shipments and wrong product picked

Energy Potential savings associated with lights out operations

Safety Elimination of fork truck related accidents

Financing Leasing options are available

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