Autonomous food robots move with the times
By Bruno Adam,
Omron Mobile Robot Business Director Europe

Manufacturers in the food and drink sector are increasingly asked to provide a wider variety of offerings, without suffering a decrease in productivity. These demands have dramatically increased both the amount, and complexity, of tests. Bruno Adam, Omron’s Mobile Projects Director Europe explains how smart mobile robots are adapting to meet future food factory requirements.

As with many other industries in the world today, the food and drinks business is under immense pressure to increase productivity and sales, while keeping costs down. A manufacturer’s normal reaction to this situation would be to increase production. However, there is another source of pressure for manufacturers that is making implementation of that solution more difficult. Consumers are demanding a wider variety of products, rather than accepting what the manufacturer offers. This pressure could entail new flavours, sugar or gluten-free varieties, or different portion sizes. Increasing production is not the simple solution it once was.

These conflicting pressures have forced food and beverage manufacturers to adapt production lines to try to satisfy customer demands, without sacrificing productivity. Some manufacturer are looking to install smaller, dedicated lines, while others are trying to ramp up production, adding new lines. In both these cases, the amount of testing required increases. There is also an increased need to transport smaller amounts of produce around the factory. This additional complexity introduces several issues with current production lines.

“Having the flexibility to release manpower from repetitive jobs to more productive employment, while being able to provide comprehensive, fully automated traceability will be a real gamechanger in fast paced food production and supply environments”
Bruno Adam

An increase in the number of test samples creates an issue with identification and traceability, which, in turn, requires a robust tracking system in place. Furthermore, the need to transport product around the factory is generally accomplished by hand, meaning that the efficiencies gained from automation are being eaten away by additional staffing costs. One alternative method of transporting goods is by using automated guided vehicles (AGVs). These mobile robots can carry a tote from one set position to another. They generally use physical guides to navigate, such as magnets embedded in the floor, or painted lines. The downside to AGVs is that when they are asked to do a different task, the physical navigation guides have also to be moved, which can halt production.
One way to solve both these challenges can be found in a new generation of mobile robots. Autonomous intelligent vehicles (AIVs), such as Omron’s LD-platform uses sensors to create a static map of their surroundings, so they have no need for physical guides. Initially, all that is required is to take the robot to different positions on the factory floor and let it scan its surroundings. From the map, the AIVs can work out the optimal route between any two points. The sensors are then used to detect moving objects, such as humans, in the AIV’s path. Vertical sensors are also incorporated to ensure the AIV avoids any obstacles, such as spillages on the plant floor, or the overhang from forklift forks.

AIVs can work in fleets of up to 100 mobile robots, and the workload is controlled by fleet management software. The fleet management software can also assist the AIV’s navigation by reporting any busy routes or blockages on the factory floor. If the management software is integrated into the production management system, as is the case with Omron’s Sysmac software, all pick ups and drop offs are automatically logged. The AIV can also check it is picking up the correct package by interrogating the machine using WiFi or optical networking. This comprehensive system ensures that the information required for testing is accurate and reliable, cutting down errors and reducing the risk of an expensive quality failure.

AIVs offer a number of different configurations, giving them the flexibility to accomplish a number of tasks in the food and beverage manufacturing plant. For instance they can have a fixed top, either flat or a lock box, to carry totes, but in this case, they have to be loaded and unloaded by hand. Other fully automated configurations include conveyors and cart transporters, including Omron’s LD Cart Transporter range.

“For manufacturers and distribution centres, having the flexibility to release manpower from repetitive jobs to more productive employment, while being able to provide comprehensive, fully automated traceability will be a real gamechanger in fast paced food production and supply environments,” ends Mr Adam.