

Collaborative picking guided by DRL

A collaboration between industry and academia

DERLANDE

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About Vanderlande: Company profile





About Vanderlande: Local and global presence



Business segment: Warehousing

TA XALLA



FOCUS AREAS





Warehousing impressions

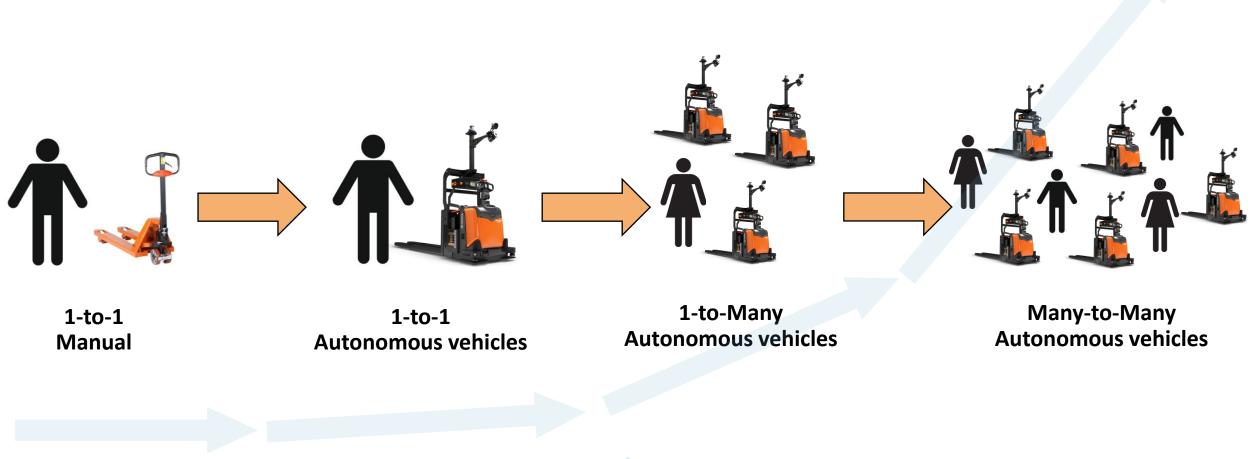


https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3d6fo9TIBV0



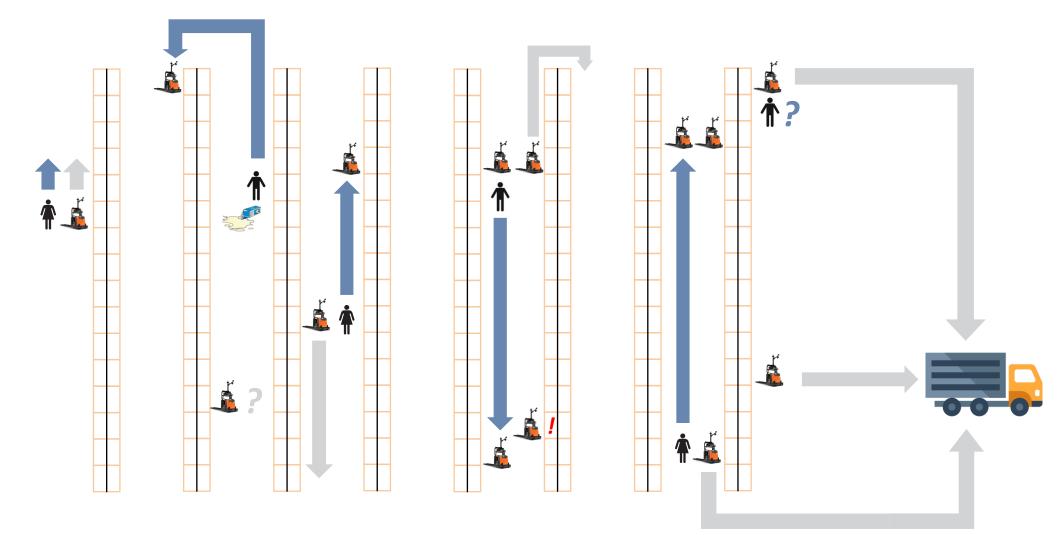


A brief history of picking



Complexity

Orchestrating chaos

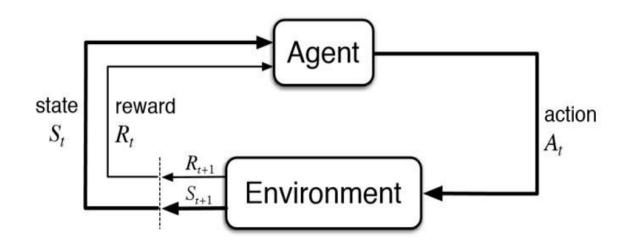


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Reinforcement Learning





- > Goal: learn a Policy (action to take given the State) that maximizes the expected reward obtained over time
- RL algorithm can generalize well among problem instances and deal well with dynamic (stochastic) environments.
- In Deep Reinforcement Learning (DRL), artificial neural networks are used to approximate the policy, allowing to deal with very large problem instances.



Modelling chaos

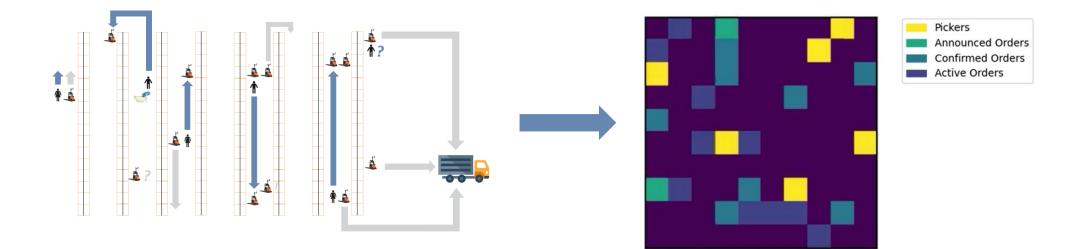
- > Grid-world setting where multiple agents move to pick orders that appear at random places.
- > Idle agents are **assigned with a destination** and then follow the **shortest path** to reach it.
- > The objective is to **minimize** the sum of two costs:
 - Holding costs (10) for orders that are active on the grid;
 - Lost costs (100) for tardy orders, i.e. for orders not picked within the due time.
- > Information about current and possible future picks is in a **flexible lifecycle** model.





Modelling chaos: order lifecycle

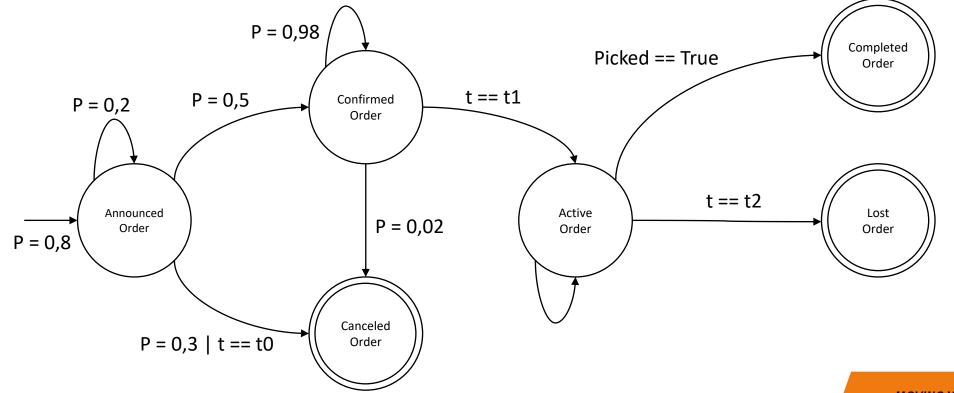
- Announced: not pickable, can become Confirmed, stay Announced or be cancelled (significant probability).
 Uncertain predictions of possible future locations of AMRs.
- Confirmed: not pickable, will become Active at t1 if not cancelled first (much lower probability).
 More reliable predictions of possible future locations of AMRs.
- Active: pickable. Must be fulfilled within t2, otherwise they are lost.





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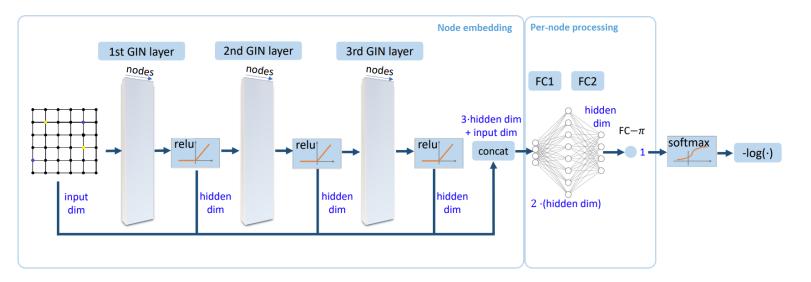




Industrial scale solution

Two main components:

- Dynaplex:
 - Framework to easily implement a very fast environment
 - Support for High Performance Computing, allowing to run many simulations in parallel.
- Graph Neural Networks:
 - Allow to learn policies for small problem instances that can successfully be transferred to larger ones.

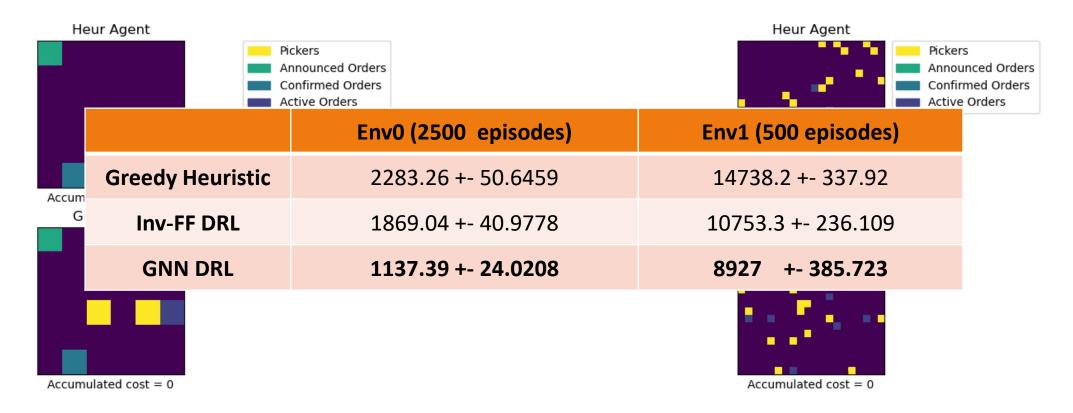




Results

Env0: 6x6, 2 agents, 1 order per step

Env1: 20x20, 24 agents, 16 orders per step



Collaboration with academia

