US Patent & Trademark Office
Patent Public Search | Text View

United States Patent Application Publication	20250263231
Kind Code	A1
Publication Date	August 21, 2025
Inventor(s)	GRUBER; Malte

LOAD HANDLING DEVICE WITH ASSIGNED CODE

Abstract

A load handling device for lifting and moving containers stacked in stacks in a grid storage structure including a track system, the load handling device being configured to travel on the track system, the load handling device including a transmitter configured to transmit data and a receiver configured to receive the data from the transmitter; wherein the load handling device is assigned a code, such that the transmitter is configured to transmit the code along with the data and the receiver is configured to discard received data not including the code.

Inventors:	**GRUBER; Malte (Hatfield, Hertfordshire, GB)**
Applicant:	**OCADO INNOVATION LIMITED** (Hatfield, Hertfordshire, GB)
Family ID:	**1000008620791**
Assignee:	**OCADO INNOVATION LIMITED (Hatfield, Hertfordshire, GB)**
Appl. No.:	**18/858512**
Filed (or PCT Filed):	**April 20, 2023**
PCT No.:	**PCT/EP2023/060357**

Foreign Application Priority Data

GB	2205825.9	Apr. 21, 2022

Publication Classification

Int. Cl.: **B65G1/04** (20060101)

U.S. Cl.:

CPC **B65G1/0464** (20130101); **B65G1/0478** (20130101); B65G2201/0235 (20130101); B65G2203/0216 (20130101); B65G2203/044 (20130101)

Background/Summary

TECHNICAL FIELD
[0001] The present invention relates to the field of load handling devices. In particular, the present invention relates to load handing devices for lifting and moving containers in a grid storage structure.
BACKGROUND
[0002] Some commercial and industrial activities require systems that enable the storage and retrieval of a large number of different products. WO2015/185628A describes a storage and fulfilment system in which stacks of storage containers are arranged within a grid storage structure. The containers are accessed from above by load handling devices operative on the top of the grid storage structure.
[0003] A given load handling device lifts a target container from the top of a stack, the target container usually containing inventory items needed to fulfil a customer order. The load handling device typically comprises multiple parts, including a body for housing various components of the load handling device and a gripping device for engaging the target container. Communication between the various parts of the load handing device may be required and to enable this, a transmitter is positioned on one part and a receiver is positioned on another part of the load handling device. For successful communication to occur between the required parts, communication signals from the required transmitter need to be received by the receiver. However, interference between the transmitter and the receiver can prevent the receiver from receiving the required communication signals. This is further exacerbated in systems where multiple transmitters are provided which increase the risk of interference and cross talk.
[0004] It is against this background that the present invention has been devised.
SUMMARY OF INVENTION
[0005] In a first aspect, there is provided a load handling device for lifting and moving containers stacked in stacks in a grid storage structure comprising a track system, the load handling device being configured to travel on the track system, the load handling device comprising: [0006] a transmitter configured to transmit data and a receiver configured to receive the data from the transmitter; [0007] wherein the load handling device is assigned a code, such that the transmitter is configured to transmit the code along with the data and the receiver is configured to discard received data not comprising the code.
[0008] By assigning a code to the load handling device such that the transmitter is configured to transmit the code (i.e. the assigned code) along with the data and the receiver is configured to discard received data not comprising the code (i.e. if the code is not received with the data), data from a transmitter (e.g. of another load handling device) will not be recognised by the receiver and thus will not be read by the receiver (or will be read as noise from the receiver). Thus, the code may be recognisable between the transmitter and the receiver of the load handling device. This advantageously prevents cross talk and interference from other data sources that may be present (e.g. from other transmitters or transmitters of other load handling devices). The above device can ensure that only the data required to be read by the receiver is recognised by the receiver.

Preventing or reducing cross talk and interference to a load handling device is particularly advantageous, especially if data signal from the transmitter may be weak (e.g. the transmitter may be at a distance from the receiver) and/or if the transmitter may be configured to be moved away from the receiver such that the data signal from the transmitter may become weaker.

[0009] The transmitter and the receiver may be configured to communicate via wireless communication, e.g. optical communications. The transmitter may be configured to transmit optical transmissions. The transmitter may be a light transmitter that transmits data in the form of light signals, for example a Visible Light Communication (VLC), Li-Fi, Irda, Optical Wireless Communication (OWC) or Reasonable Optical Near Joint Access (RONJA). The transmitter may be a light emitting diode (LED). The receiver may be configured to receive optical transmissions. The receiver may be a light detector or a photo detector that can detect the optical transmissions (i.e. light signal) from the transmitter. Communication from the transmitter to the receiver may be dependent on the light intensity and/or the blink of the transmitter.

[0010] The transmitter may comprise a unidirectional transmitter configured to transmit directly to the receiver. The transmitter may comprise an omnidirectional transmitter configured to transmit signal in a plurality of directions or across a range of angles, e.g. a 100, 450, 900, 1800 or 3600 circumference around the transmitter.

[0011] The receiver may include a lens for focusing the data signal (e.g. the light signal) from the transmitter onto the receiver.

[0012] The load handling device may be assigned a code generated using code division multiple access (CDMA). This can ensure that the receiver may only correlate data received from a transmitter that has been assigned the same code as the receiver. The transmitter may be configured to send its data modulated by the assigned code. For example, the code may be a vector consisting of 1s and −1s or 1s and 0s or chips and for each bit of data sent by the transmitter the data may be modulated by the code assigned to the load handling device (e.g. the transmitter may blink for each element of the vector). In turn, the receiver may generate the vector code (or a copy of the vector code) assigned to the load handling device (and that the transmitter has sent) allowing the receiver to correlate the data received by the transmitter. The receiver may correlate the data received by the transmitter by multiplying the data received by its own copy of the vector code. When the receiver is configured to correlate the data received by the transmitter, the value obtained by the multiplication may be a positive number (e.g. a relatively large positive number), whereas if the receiver cannot correlate the data received by the transmitter (e.g. the receiver and the transmitter do not belong to the same load handling device), the value obtained by the multiplication may be a negative number (e.g. a relatively large negative number compared to the positive number obtained during successful correlation, or if the value obtained is close to zero, no data was received). In this way, the receiver can correlate the data received by the transmitter or discard data not comprising the code. This may be done so that the receiver can recognise whether the data received is from the transmitter of the same load handling device. The receiver may be configured to correlate the data received by the transmitter such that the receiver is configured to recognise only the data received from a transmitter whose data it has correlated with. For example, the receiver may be configured to recognise only the data received from a transmitter belonging to the same load handling device.

[0013] The load handling device may be assigned a unique code. The unique code may be assigned to the load handling device during manufacture of the load handling device.

[0014] The grid storage structure may accommodate containers stacked in stacks where the track system may be arranged above the stacks of containers. The load handling device may be configured to lift and move the containers. In particular, the load handling device may be configured to remove a container from the top of a stack and/or deposit a container onto the top of a stack. The track system may be arranged in a grid pattern above the stacks of containers. The track system may comprise a plurality of grid cells. Each grid cell may be allocated a predetermined code which may be assigned to the load handling device. The load handling device may be configured to move (i.e. travel) on the track system to specific grid cells (i.e. predetermined grid cell locations). In particular, the load handling device may be configured to move on the track system to a predetermined grid cell location such that it can retrieve a container from or deposit a container onto the top of a stack or a different location. The load handling device may be configured to travel on the track system to a predetermined grid cell location, where the code allocated to the grid cell location may be assigned to the load handling device (e.g. as the load handling device stops or parks on the predetermined grid cell location to retrieve or deposit a container). Thus, the code assigned to the load handling device may be dependent on the grid cell location of the load handling device. The load handling device may move to a new (i.e. different) grid cell location (e.g. to retrieve or deposit a container from a different stack). The load handling device may be assigned a new code, i.e. the code allocated to the new grid cell location of the load handling device. In particular, the load handling device may be configured to move to a first predetermined grid cell location where the load handling device may be assigned the code allocated to the first predetermined grid cell location. The load handling device may be configured to move (e.g. subsequently move) to a second predetermined grid cell location where the load handling device may be assigned the code allocated to the second grid cell location. Each time the load handling device moves to a different grid cell location, the load handling device may be assigned the code allocated to the new grid cell location of the load handling device.

[0015] The load handling device may comprise a communications interface configured to assign the code from an external communication manager. The codes may be assigned to the load handling device once it has stopped or parked at the predetermined grid cell location, i.e. the communications interface may be configured to assign the code to the load handling device once the load handling device has stopped at the predetermined grid cell location. The codes may be assigned to the load handling device before it arrives or stops/parks at the predetermined grid cell location, e.g. once the communication manager has determined the predetermined grid cell location for the load handling device or once the communication manager instructs the load handling device to move to the predetermined grid cell.

[0016] The load handling device may comprise a vehicle body and a gripping device. The load handling device may comprise a driving mechanism operatively arranged for moving the load handling device on the grid storage structure. The load handling device may comprise a container lifting assembly configured to raise and lower the gripping device relative to the body and for raising and lowering the containers. The gripping device may be configured to be moved away (e.g. lowered) from the body to a fully lowered position (e.g. when the gripping device is lowered onto a container and can engage with the container to be raised or when the gripping device is sufficiently lowered so as to deposit a container into an intended position). The gripping device may be configured to be moved or returned (e.g. raised) back to the body to a fully raised position (e.g. when the gripping device is above the track system (e.g. within the body) and/or when the gripping device is lifted to accommodate a container within the body). Thus, the gripping device may be moved between the fully raised position and the fully lowered position. The receiver may be coupled to the body, i.e. provided on the body. The transmitter may be coupled to the gripping device, i.e. provided on the gripping device. The transmitter may be configured to transmit information from the gripping device. The transmitter may be configured to transmit information about the gripping device (e.g. as it is moved away or lowered away from the body and as it is moved back or raised back to the body). For example, the transmitter may communicate or send data to the receiver about the gripping device status, whether the gripping device is engaged or disengaged with a container, the gripping device position (e.g. between its fully raised position and its fully lowered position) and/or the speed at which the gripping device is travelling (e.g. as it is being lowered or raised) etc.

[0017] The load handling device may comprise a controller which may be connectable to the receiver and/or the transmitter. The controller may be provided on the load handling device (e.g. in the body of the load handling device) and may be configured to control operation of (i.e. provide instructions to) the body and/or the gripping device. The controller may be configured to interpret the data received by the receiver and determine information about the body or the gripping device based on the data. In embodiments where the transmitter is coupled to the gripping device, the controller may be connectable to the receiver and may be configured to interpret the data received by the receiver and determine information about the gripping device based on the data, including for example, the position of the gripping device (e.g. between the fully raised position and the fully lowered position), whether the gripping device has engaged and/or disengaged with a container, the speed at which the gripping device is travelling etc. Based on the information received, the controller may be configured to provide instructions to the body and/or the gripping device, including for example, controlling the speed of the gripping device as it travels, instruct the gripping device to engage or dis-engage with a container etc.

[0018] A receiver may be coupled to (i.e. provided on) the gripping device and a transmitter may be coupled to (i.e. provided on) the body. This may be instead of or in addition to the transmitter on the gripping device and the receiver on the body, as described above. In these embodiments, the controller may be connectable to the receiver on the gripping device and may be configured to interpret data received by the receiver and determine information about the body based on the data. The transmitter on the body may also be configured to send information and/or instructions to the receiver on the gripping device, such as instructing the gripping device to engage or disengage with a container. A transceiver may be coupled to (i.e. provided on) the body and a further transceiver may be coupled to (i.e. provided on) the gripping device.

[0019] The load handling device may comprise a power source (e.g. a battery) for powering the load handling device (e.g. to power the receiver, the transmitter and/or the controller etc.). The power source may be provided on the body (e.g. a battery fitted in the body) and may be configured to power components within the body and/or components of the gripping device. Alternatively or in addition to the power source provided on the body, a power source may be provided on the gripping device (e.g. a battery fitted on the gripping device) and may be configured to power components of the gripping device and/or components within the body. The load handling device may comprise a power cable connecting a power source within the body to the gripping device, the power cable being configured to provide power from the power source within the body to the gripping device (e.g. to power the transmitter provided on the gripping device).

[0020] The receiver and the transmitter of the load handling device may be configured to be synchronised with each other such that the data from the transmitter can be received and correlated by the receiver. For example, the receiver may be configured to check for or sample the data sent by the transmitter as the transmitter sends its data, i.e. at the same time as the transmitter sends its data. The receiver may be configured to generate the assigned code as the transmitter sends its data (so as to correlate the data received by the transmitter). The receiver and the transmitter may each comprise a respective clock that may be synchronised with each other such that the receiver may generate the assigned code at the same time as the transmitter sends its data. The receiver clock and the transmitter clock may be configured to synchronise and/or re-synchronise when the gripping device is returned to the body (e.g. once the gripping device is raised and reunited with the body, or once the gripping device is returned to the fully raised position). This advantageously ensures and maintains synchronicity between the receiver and the transmitter and provides an efficient way of maintaining synchronicity between the receiver and the transmitter without the need for complex or highly sensitive clocks that may automatically maintain synchronicity. The receiver clock and the transmitter clock may be configured to synchronise and/or re-synchronise each time the gripping device is returned or reunited with the body. The controller may be configured to synchronise the receiver clock and the transmitter clock.

[0021] In some embodiments, the receiver and the transmitter may not require clocks in order to maintain synchronicity between the receiver and the transmitter. The receiver may be configured to

generate the code multiple times as the transmitter sends its data. If the receiver generates the code out of sync with the code received from the transmitter, the receiver and the transmitter may result in no or low correlation and may prevent the receiver and the transmitter from locking together (i.e. the receiver fails to recognise the code from the transmitter). The receiver may disregard the data receiver from the transmitter and may not transfer the data for further processing (e.g. by the controller). The receiver may be configured to continue generating the code and cycling through the code starting at different points along the vector code. For example, the receiver may generate the code transposed or shifted along the vector code (e.g. by one chip), i.e. the receiver may start generating the code one chip after where it generated the code on the previous cycle. The receiver may be configured to continue generating the code until it synchronises (i.e. aligns) with the code transmitted by the transmitter (provided the transmitter is sending the same code). The codes may be configured to synchronise or align when the receiver code and the transmitter code start and end at the same number of chips and where each chip in the receiver code is mirrored by each chip in the transmitter code (i.e. the codes are correlated). The receiver and the transmitter may result in high correlation and may lock together (i.e. the receiver recognises the code from the transmitter). The receiver may retain the data received from the transmitter and may transfer the data for further processing (e.g. by the controller).
[0022] In another aspect, there is provided a system comprising: [0023] a grid storage structure for accommodating containers stacked in stacks, the grid storage structure comprising a track system arranged in a grid pattern comprising a plurality of grid cells; [0024] a plurality of load handling devices as described above.
[0025] By providing a system with a plurality of load handling devices where each load handling device is assigned a code, this advantageously prevents cross talk and interference between the load handling device, i.e. from the transmitters of other load handling devices in the system. The code assigned to each load handling device may be recognisable between the transmitter and the receiver of the same load handling device. The above communication system can ensure that only the data required to be read by the receiver of a given load handling device is recognised by the receiver. Preventing or reducing cross talk and interference between the load handling devices is particularly advantageous in systems comprising a plurality of load handling devices, each with their own transmitter and receiver, especially if data signal from the transmitter may be weak and/or if the transmitter may be configured to be moved away from the receiver such that the data signal from the transmitter may become weaker.
[0026] The system may comprise the communication manager. The communication manager may be configured to define and manage the codes assigned to the load handling devices (e.g. each load handling device). Each grid cell may be allocated a predetermined code which may be assigned to the load handling devices.
[0027] As described above, the load handling devices may be configured to move (i.e. travel) on the track system to specific grid cells (i.e. predetermined grid cell locations). Each load handling device may be configured to travel on the track system to a predetermined grid cell location, where the code allocated to the grid cell location may be assigned (i.e. respectively assigned) to each of the load handling devices.
[0028] The code for each grid cell may be unique, i.e. the codes assigned to the load handling devices may be unique to each load handling device. In other embodiments, the code for each grid cell may be locally unique, i.e. the code for a given grid cell may be different from the codes in adjacent grid cells. Adjacent grid cell locations may include one, two, three, four, five, six or more grid cells from the given grid cell location.
[0029] At least one of the codes allocated to the grid cells may be repeated across the grid cells. For example, a code allocated to a grid cell may repeat every other cell, or every other two, three, four, five, six or more cells in any direction (i.e. X-Y direction) across the grid cells. Thus, the codes may be recycled (i.e. used more than once) across the grid cells of the storage structure. This

advantageously reduces the total number of codes required to cover the grid cells (e.g. all the grid cells) in the storage structure. This may be possible because the signal (i.e. the signal intensity or strength) from the transmitter may diminish or decay with increasing distance from the transmitter. Thus, cross talk between the load handling devices may only travel a limited distance. The signal from a transmitter may travel a maximum distance (i.e. a maximum crosstalk length). Beyond the maximum crosstalk length, the signal from a transmitter may not be received by a receiver. This allows the codes to be reused. A code may be reused every 2× the maximum crosstalk length across the grid cells. The codes allocated to the grid cells may repeat in a pattern (e.g. the same pattern) across the grid cells. A set number of unique codes may be allocated in a pattern to the grid cells (i.e. a pattern of codes). The pattern of codes may be repeated across the grid cells. For example, a set of 9 unique codes allocated to 9 grid cells in a 3×3 block of grid cells may be repeated every 3×3 blocks of grid cells. This further reduces the total number of codes required to cover the grid cells (e.g. all the grid cells) in the storage structure.
[0030] In another aspect, there is provided a method for controlling a load handling device, the method comprising the load handling device described above; the method comprising the step of:
[0031] assigning a code to the load handling device.
[0032] In another aspect, there is provided a method for controlling a system, the method comprising the system described above, the method comprising the steps of: [0033] allocating a code to each grid cell; [0034] assigning the codes to the load handling devices travelling on the track system.
[0035] The method may comprise the step of allocating a unique code to each grid cell. The method may comprise the step of allocating the same code to at least two of the grid cells. The method may comprise the step of allocating a plurality of codes to the grid cells in a pattern across the grid cells. The method may comprise the step of assigning a code to a load handling device once the load handling device has stopped in a predetermined grid cell location. The method may comprise the step of assigning the code allocated to a first grid cell location to the load handling device parked at the first grid cell location. The method may comprise the step of assigning the code allocated to a second grid cell location to the load handling device once the load handling device has moved to and parked at the second grid cell location. As each load handling device moves to a new grid cell location, the method may comprise the step of assigning the code allocated to the new grid cell location to the load handling device.

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS
[0036] Aspects and example embodiments of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.
[0037] FIG. **1** is a schematic perspective view of a grid storage structure and containers;
[0038] FIG. **2** is a schematic top view of a track system on top of the storage structure of FIG. **1**;
[0039] FIG. **3** shows load handling devices on top of the storage structure of FIG. **1**;
[0040] FIG. **4** is a schematic perspective view of a load handling device with a lifting assembly in a lowered configuration;
[0041] FIGS. **5**A and **5**B show schematic cutaway views of the load handling device of FIG. **4** with the lifting assembly in a raised and a lowered configuration;
[0042] FIG. **6** shows a schematic front view of a load handling device with an embodiment of communication system;
[0043] FIG. **7** shows a schematic front view of a load handling device with another embodiment of communication system;
[0044] FIG. **8** shows a schematic top view of a grid storage structure with grid cells and a

schematic depiction of codes allocated to the grid cells of the storage structure;
[0045] FIG. **9**A shows a schematic depiction of a code transmitted by a transmitter and received by a receiver when there is low correlation and no lock between the transmitter and the receiver; and
[0046] FIG. **9**B shows a schematic depiction of the code transmitted by the transmitter and received by the receiver when there is high correlation and locking between the transmitter and the receiver.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION
[0047] FIG. **1** illustrates a storage structure **1** comprising upright members **3** and horizontal members **5**, **7** which are supported by the upright members **3**. The horizontal members **5** extend parallel to one another and the illustrated x-axis. The horizontal members **7** extend parallel to one another and the illustrated y-axis, and transversely to the horizontal members **5**. The upright members **3** extend parallel to one another and the illustrated z-axis, and transversely to the horizontal members **5**, **7**. The horizontal members **5**, **7** form a grid pattern.
[0048] FIG. **2** shows a large-scale plan view of a section of track system **13** forming part of the storage structure **1** illustrated in FIG. **1** and located on top of the horizontal members **5**, **7** of the storage structure **1** illustrated in FIG. **1**. The track system **13** may be provided by the horizontal members **5**, **7** themselves (e.g. formed in or on the surfaces of the horizontal members **5**, **7**) or by one or more additional components mounted on top of the horizontal members **5**, **7**. The illustrated track system **13** comprises x-direction tracks **17** and y-direction tracks **19**, i.e. a first set of tracks **17** which extend in the x-direction and a second set of tracks **19** which extend in the y-direction **3**, transverse to the tracks **17** in the first set of tracks **17**. The track system **13** is arranged in a grid pattern comprising a plurality of grid cells **15**, i.e. the tracks **17**, **19** define apertures at the centres of the grid cells. Storage containers **9** are arranged in stacks **11** beneath the grid cells **15** defined by the grid pattern, one stack **11** of containers **9** per grid cell **15**. The grid cells **15** are sized to allow containers **9** located beneath the grid cells **15** to be lifted and lowered through the apertures. The x-direction tracks **17** are provided in pairs separated by channels **21**, and the y-direction tracks **19** are provided in pairs separated by channels **23**. Other arrangements of track system may also be possible.
[0049] FIG. **3** shows a plurality of load handling devices **31** moving on top of the storage structure **1** illustrated in FIG. **1**. The load handling devices **31**, which may also be referred to as robots or bots, are provided with sets of wheels to engage with corresponding x- or y-direction tracks **17**, **19** to enable the bots **31** to travel across the track system **13** and reach specific grid cells **15**. The illustrated pairs of tracks **17**, **19** separated by channels **21**, **23** allow bots **31** to occupy (or pass one another on) neighbouring grid cells **15** without colliding with one another.
[0050] As illustrated in FIG. **4**, a load handling device **31** comprises a body **33** in or on which are mounted one or more components which enable the load handling device **31** to perform its intended functions. These functions may include moving across the storage structure **1** on the track system **13** and raising or lowering containers **9** (e.g. from or to stacks **11**) so that the load handling device **31** can retrieve or deposit containers **9** in specific grid cell **15** positions.
[0051] The illustrated load handling device **31** comprises first and second sets of wheels **35**, **37** which are mounted on the body **33** of the load handling device **31** and enable the load handling device **31** to move in the x- and y-directions along the tracks **17** and **19**, respectively. In particular, two wheels **35** are provided on the shorter side of the load handling device **31** visible in FIG. **4**, and a further two wheels **35** are provided on the opposite shorter side of the load handling device **31** (not visible in FIG. **4**). The wheels **35** engage with the tracks **17** and are rotatably mounted on the body **33** of the load handling device **31** to allow the load handling device **31** to move along the tracks **17**. Analogously, two wheels **37** are provided on the longer side of the load handling device **31** visible in FIG. **4**, and a further two wheels **37** are provided on the opposite longer side of the load handling device **31** (not visible in FIG. **4**). The wheels **37** engage with the tracks **19** and are rotatably mounted on the body **33** of the load handling device **31** to allow the load handling device

31 to move along the tracks **19**.

[0052] The load handling device **31** also comprises a lifting mechanism **39** configured to raise and lower containers **9**. The illustrated lifting mechanism **39** comprises four tethers **41** which are connected at their lower ends to a gripping device **100**. The tethers **41** may be in the form of cables, ropes, tapes, belts, seat belts or any other form of tether with the necessary physical properties to lift the containers **9**. The gripping device **100** comprises at least one gripper assembly configured to engage with features of the containers **9**. For example, the containers **9** may be provided with one or more apertures in their upper sides with which the gripper assembly can engage. Alternatively or additionally, the gripper assembly may be configured to hook under the rims or lips of the containers **9**, and/or to clamp or grasp the containers **9**. The tethers **41** may be wound up or down to raise or lower the gripping device **100**, as required. One or more motors or other means may be provided to effect or control the winding up or down of the tethers **41**.

[0053] As can be seen in FIGS. **5**A and **5**B, the body **33** of the illustrated load handling device **31** has an upper portion **45** and a lower portion **47**. The upper portion **45** is configured to house one or more operation components (not shown). The lower portion **47** is arranged beneath the upper portion **45**. The lower portion **47** comprises a container-receiving space or cavity for accommodating at least part of a container **9** that has been raised by the lifting mechanism **39**. The container-receiving space is sized such that enough of a container **9** can fit inside the cavity to enable the load handling device **31** to move across the track system **13** on top of storage structure **1** without the underside of the container **9** catching on the track system **13** or another part of the storage structure **1**. When the load handling device **31** has reached its intended destination, i.e. a specific grid cell position, the lifting mechanism **39** controls the tethers **41** to lower the gripping device **100** and the corresponding container **9** out of the load handling device cavity and into the intended position. The intended position may be a stack **11** of containers **9** or an egress point of the storage structure **1** (or an ingress point of the storage structure **1** if the load handling device **31** has moved to collect a container **9** for storage in the storage structure **1**). Although in the illustrated example the upper and lower portions **45**, **47** are separated by a physical divider, in other embodiments, the upper and lower portions **45**, **47** may not be physically divided by a specific component or part of the body **33** of the load handling device **31**.

[0054] To remove a container from the top of a stack **11**, the load handling device **31** is moved as necessary in the X and Y directions so that the lifting mechanism **39** is positioned above the stack **11**. The gripping device **100** is then lowered vertically in the Z direction until it reaches its fully lowered position (shown in FIG. **5**B) and engages with a container **9** at the top of the stack **11**. The gripping device **100** engages or grips the container **9** and is then pulled upwards by the tethers **41** with the container **9** attached. Once the gripping device **100** reaches its fully raised position (shown in FIG. **5**A), the container **9** is accommodated within the body **33** and is held above the level of the tracks **17**, **19**. The load handling device **31** can be moved to a different position in the X-Y plane, carrying the container **9** along with it, to transport the container **9** to another location.

[0055] The container-receiving space of the load handling device **31** may not be within the body **33** of the load handling device **31**. For example, the container-receiving space may instead be adjacent to the body **33** of the load handling device **31**, e.g. in a cantilever arrangement with the weight of the body **33** of the load handling device **31** counterbalancing the weight of the container to be lifted. In such embodiments, a frame or arms of the lifting mechanism **39** may protrude horizontally from the body **33** of the load handling device **31**, and the tethers **41** may be arranged at respective locations on the protruding frame/arms and configured to be raised and lowered from those locations to raise and lower a container into the container-receiving space adjacent to the body **33**. The height at which the frame/arms is/are mounted on and protrude(s) from the body **33** of the load handling device **31** may be chosen to provide a desired effect. For example, it may be preferable for the frame/arms to protrude at a high level on the body **33** of the load handling device **31** to allow a larger container (or a plurality of containers) to be raised into the container-receiving space beneath the frame/arms. Alternatively, the frame/arms may be arranged to protrude lower down the body **33** (but still high enough to accommodate at least one container between the frame/arms and the track system **13**) to keep the centre of mass of the load handling device **31** lower when the load handling device **31** is loaded with a container.

[0056] To enable the load handling device **31** to move on the different wheels **35**, **37** in the first and second directions, the load handling device **31** includes a wheel-positioning mechanism for selectively engaging either the first set of wheels **35** with the first set of tracks **17** or the second set of wheels **37** with the second set of tracks **19**. The wheel-positioning mechanism is configured to raise and lower the first set of wheels **35** and/or the second set of wheels **37** relative to the body **33**, thereby enabling the load handling device **31** to selectively move in either the first direction or the second direction across the tracks **17**, **19** of the storage structure **1**.

[0057] The wheel-positioning mechanism may include one or more linear actuators, rotary components or other means for raising and lowering at least one set of wheels **35**, **37** relative to the body **33** of the load handling device **31** to bring the at least one set of wheels **35**, **37** out of and into contact with the tracks **17**, **19**. In some examples, only one set of wheels is configured to be raised and lowered, and the act of lowering the one set of wheels may effectively lift the other set of wheels clear of the corresponding tracks while the act of raising the one set of wheels may effectively lower the other set of wheels into contact with the corresponding tracks. In other examples, both sets of wheels may be raised and lowered, advantageously meaning that the body **33** of the load handling device **31** stays substantially at the same height and therefore the weight of the body **33** and the components mounted thereon does not need to be lifted and lowered by the wheel-positioning mechanism.

[0058] A plurality of load handling devices **31** are provided on top of the storage structure where each load handling device **31** can operate simultaneously (as described above) to increase the throughput of the system. The containers **9** can be transferred by the load handling devices **31** to one or more ports or egress/ingress points (not shown) which transport the containers **9** in and out of the storage structure. Similarly, containers **9** can be transferred from the one or more ports/egress/ingress points to a stack **11** by the load handling devices **31**.

[0059] As the gripping device **100** is raised and/or lowered from the body **33** of the load handling device **31**, communication between the gripping device **100** and the body **33** may be useful. For example, in some embodiments, the gripping device **100** may communicate to the body **33** that it has reached the required position to lift a container (i.e. it has reached the fully lowered position) before the gripping device **100** is instructed to engage with the container.

[0060] In other embodiments, the gripping device **100** may communicate to the body **33** that it has engaged or dis-engaged with a container before the tethers can be wound to lift the gripping device **100**. In some embodiments, the gripping device **100** may communicate to the body **33** the speed at which it is travelling (i.e. as it is being raised/lowered) and/or its position between the fully raised position and the fully lowered position. This information is useful so that the load handling device **31** can control the speed at which the gripping device **100** is travelling. For example, the load handling device **31** may be configured to decrease the speed of the gripping device **100** as it approaches its fully lowered position to ensure that the gripping device **100** is accurately lowered onto a container without damage to the gripping device **100**. The load handling device **31** may be configured to decrease the speed of the gripping device **100** as it approaches its fully raised position to ensure that the gripping device **100** is accurately raised into the body **33** of the load handling device **31** without damage to the gripping device **100** or the body **33** of the load handling device **31**. In some embodiments, the load handling device **31** may be configured to increase the speed of the gripping device **100** as it travels between its fully lowered position and its fully raised position to increase efficiency.

[0061] FIG. **6** shows a schematic front view of an embodiment of load handling device **31** with the gripping device **100** shown in a lowered position. The tethers connecting the gripping device **100** to the body **33** are not included in FIG. **6** for the sake of simplicity. The load handling device **31** comprises a transmitter **112** and a receiver **114** which enable communication (i.e. data transmission) between the body **33** and the gripping device **100**. The transmitter **112** is coupled to the gripping device **100** and is configured to transmit data and the receiver **114** is coupled to the body **33** and is configured to receive the data from the transmitter **112**.

[0062] The transmitter **112** and the receiver **114** are configured to communicate via wireless communication, in particular, an optical based communication. The transmitter **112** is a light transmitter **112** configured to transmit optical transmissions, for example a light emitting diode (LED), e.g. an infrared (IR) LED, and the receiver **114** is a light detector or a photo detector configured to detect the optical transmissions. Communication between the transmitter **112** and the detector is dependent on the light intensity and the blink of the transmitter **112**.

[0063] The load handling device **31** includes a controller **122** which, in this embodiment, is provided on the load handling device **31** (i.e. in the body **33** of the load handling device **31**) and is connectable to the receiver **114**. The controller **122** is configured to control operation of (i.e. provide instructions to) the body **33** and/or the gripping device **100**. The controller **122** is configured to interpret the data received by the receiver **114** (from the transmitter **112**) and determine information about the gripping device **100** based on the data, including for example, the position of the gripping device **100** (e.g. between the fully raised position and the fully lowered position), whether the gripping device **100** is engaged and/or dis-engaged with a container, the speed at which it is travelling etc. Based on the information received, the controller **122** is configured to provide instructions to the body **33** and/or the gripping device **100**, including for example, controlling the speed of the gripping device **100** as it travels, instructing the gripping device **100** to engage or dis-engage with a container etc.

[0064] FIG. **7** shows an embodiment of load handling device **31** where the receiver **114** includes a lens **116** for focusing the optical transmissions (i.e. the data) from the transmitter **112** onto the receiver **114**. In the embodiments of FIGS. **6** and **7**, the transmitter **112** comprises an omnidirectional light transmitter **112** configured to transmit the optical transmissions in a plurality of directions, i.e. in a 180° circumference around the transmitter **112**. The lens **116** helps to ensure that the optical transmissions are focused onto the receiver **114** such that the receiver **114** can pick up the data.

[0065] The load handling device **31** of FIGS. **6** and **7** comprises a power source (not shown) fitted in the body **33** and configured to power components within the body **33**, including the receiver **114**. The load handling device **31** also comprises a power source (not shown) on the gripping device **100** and configured to power components of the gripping device **100**, including the transmitter **112**. As such, the gripping device **100** is a self-powered gripping device **100**. However, in other embodiments, a power source may be provided solely within the body **33** for powering components within the body **33** and a power cable may be provided connecting the power source within the body **33** to the gripping device **100** for powering the components of the gripping device **100**.

[0066] As shown in FIG. **1**, the storage structure includes a plurality of load handling devices **31** moving on top of the storage structure. At least some of the load handling devices **31** in the storage structure include a transmitter **112** and a receiver **114** as described above. In some embodiments, each of the load handling devices **31** in the storage structure includes a transmitter **112** and a receiver **114** as described above.

[0067] Where multiple load handling devices **31** are provided each including a transmitter **112** and a receiver **114**, the risk of interference and cross talk between the load handling devices **31** increases, e.g. optical transmissions (i.e. data) from the transmitter **112** of one load handling device **31** may be received by the receiver **114** of another load handling device **31**.

[0068] To prevent interference and cross talk between the various load handling devices **31**, each load handling device **31** is assigned a code generated using code division multiple access (CDMA). The code assigned to the load handling device **31** is recognisable between the transmitter **112** and the receiver **114** of the load handling device **31**. The transmitter **112** of the load handling device **31** transmits the code along with the data and the receiver **114** discards any received data not comprising the code.

[0069] The code assigned to the load handling device **31** is a vector consisting of 1s and 0s (ie. chips) and for each bit of data sent by the transmitter **112**, the data is modulated by the code assigned to the load handling device **31**. In this embodiment, the transmitter **112** transmits light during the 1 chip elements of the code and transmits no light during the 0 chip elements of the code. In turn, the receiver **114** of the same load handling device **31** generates its own copy of the code assigned to the load handling device **31** and multiplies the data received from the transmitter **112** by the vector code. Where the value obtained by the multiplication is a large positive number, the receiver **114** correlates the data received by the transmitter **112** and sends the data to the controller **122** for processing. Where the value obtained by the multiplication is a large negative number, the receiver **114** does not correlate the data received by the transmitter **112** and the receiver **114** discards the data. This ensures that a receiver **114** only correlates and recognises data from a transmitter **112** belonging to the same load handling device **31** and that has been assigned the same code as the receiver **114**. By ensuring that the receiver **114** only correlates data from a transmitter **112** belonging to the same load handling device **31**, this prevents cross talk from other load handling devices **31** (i.e. their transmitter **112***s*) that are in the vicinity of a particular load handling device **31**.

[0070] As described above, to remove a container from the top of a stack or to deposit a target container (e.g. onto the top of a stack or at another location), the load handling devices **31** are configured to move on the track system **13** as necessary in the X and Y directions until a load handling device **31** reaches a predetermined grid cell location such that the gripping device **100** is positioned above the required location to remove or deposit the container.

[0071] Each grid cell **15** in the storage structure is allocated a predetermined code which is assigned to the load handling devices **31** travelling on the track system **13**. In particular, the code allocated to a given grid cell **15** is assigned to the load handling device **31** that stops or parks on the (given) grid cell **15** (e.g. a first grid cell **15**) to retrieve or deposit the target container. As such, the code assigned to each load handling device **31** is dependent on the grid cell location of the load handling device **31**, i.e. the grid cell **15** on which the load handling device **31** is located in order to remove/deposit the target container. Once the load handling device **31** moves to a different grid cell location (e.g. a second grid cell **15**), for example to retrieve or deposit a container to a different stack, the load handling device **31** is assigned the code allocated to the new grid cell location of the load handling device **31** (i.e. the second grid cell **15**). Each time the load handling device **31** moves to a different grid cell location, the load handling device **31** is assigned the code allocated to the new grid cell location of the load handling device **31**.

[0072] The load handling device **31** comprises a communications interface configured to assign the code from an external communication manager. The code is assigned to the load handling device **31** once the load handling device **31** has stopped or parked on the predetermined grid cell location. However, in other embodiments, the code can be assigned before the load handling device **31** stops/parks at the predetermined grid cell location, e.g. once the communication manager has determined the predetermined grid cell location of the load handling device **31**.

[0073] In some embodiments, each grid cell **15** in the storage structure is allocated a unique code. This may require a large number of unique codes in order to cover all the grid cells **15** in the storage structure. For a given chip length, a limited number of unique codes can be generated. To increase the number of available unique codes, the chip length of the code can be increased, i.e. a 20 chip long vector code will produce a larger number of unique codes compared to a 10 chip long vector code.

[0074] In other embodiments, the code for each grid cell **15** is locally unique, i.e. the code for a given grid cell **15** is different from the codes in adjacent grid cells **15**.

[0075] FIG. **8** shows a schematic top view of a grid storage structure with grid cells **15** and a schematic depiction of the codes allocated to the grid cells **15** of the storage structure. In this embodiment, the codes are repeated across the grid cells **15**. For example, the code ‘3’ is used for multiple grid cells **15**. The codes are locally unique, i.e. the grid cells **15** adjacent (in both the X and Y directions) to a grid cell **15** allocated with the code ‘3’ are allocated different codes. In this embodiment, two grid cells **15** adjacent (in the X and Y directions) to a grid cell **15** allocated the code ‘3’ are allocated different codes, i.e. the same code is repeated every three grid cells **15**. The codes allocated to each grid cell **15** are respectively assigned to the load handling devices **31** parked on the grid cells **15**. This prevents interference from the transmitter **112***s* on the load handling devices **31** in the adjacent grid cells **15**, i.e. the receiver **114** on the load handling device **31** parked on the grid cell **15** allocated with the code ‘3’ will not recognise or correlate with the data received from the transmitter **112***s* on the load handling devices **31** parked in the adjacent grid cells **15**. The signal from the transmitter **112***s* diminishes with increasing distance from the transmitter **112** such that beyond a maximum travel distance (i.e. the maximum crosstalk length of the transmitter **112**), the signal from a transmitter **112** is no longer detectable or receivable by a receiver **114**. This allows the code ‘3’ to be reused and allocated to another grid cell **15** that is located beyond the maximum crosstalk length, without causing interference. In this embodiment, the distance between two grid cells **15** allocated with the same code (e.g. code ‘3’) is 2× the maximum crosstalk length of the transmitter **112***s*. However, in other embodiments, the distance between two grid cells **15** allocated with the same code may be shorter (e.g. 1× the maximum crosstalk length) or longer (e.g. 3×, 4×, 5×, 6×, 8×, 10×, 20× etc. the maximum crosstalk length).
[0076] In the embodiment of FIG. **8**, a plurality of codes are repeated across the grid cells **15**. In particular, the codes allocated to the grid cells **15** are repeated in a pattern across the grid cells **15**. As shown by FIG. **8**, a set of 9 unique codes are allocated in a pattern to nine grid cells **15** across the storage structure. The codes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are allocated to nine grid cells **15** in a 3×3 block of grid cells **15** and are repeated every 3×3 blocks of grid cells **15** in the same pattern across the grid cells **15**.
[0077] The skilled person will appreciate that, in other embodiments, any set number of unique codes can be allocated in a pattern to the grid cells **15**.
[0078] In the schematic depiction of FIG. **8**, the codes are represented by single digit numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9) for the sake of simplicity. However, each code includes a vector consisting of chips, e.g. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 61, 63 etc. chip long vectors. The following is an example of 9 codes each comprising 63 chip long vectors that can be allocated to the grid cells **15**:
TABLE-US-00001 Example code 1:
111111010101100110111011010010011100010111100101000110000010000 Example code 2:
000100000100100100001001111011010011010110001011011110111111011 Example code 3:
010010010001101101110001110110100000010001011100100101101111111 Example code 4:
110111000011110011110010101010010001100100100010010001111111101 Example code 5:
101111111001001100101000100010000111110001101011101001110010 10 Example code 6:
011110001100110010011100110010101011011011111000011001101001 00 Example code 7:
010110011010100111010101001010100110101000111111001110010010 01 Example code 8:
011011101001100000000010110001110111101010001101100111011101 01 Example code 9:
011000110101010001110111001111000011111010100001001101001110 10
[0079] The above codes can be allocated in a repeating pattern across the grid cells **15** of the storage structure. In the above example codes, each code (i.e. Chirp) is a 63 bit long gold code. Furthermore, each code is balanced, i.e. the magnitude of each code sum is not greater than 1. The skilled person will appreciate that the above codes are examples only. The skilled person will know of a number of ways to generate suitable codes for the grid cells **15** of any bit or chip length.
[0080] In some embodiments, the receiver **114** and the transmitter **112** of a load handling device **31**

need to be synchronised in order for the receiver **114** and the transmitter **112** to communicate with each other and for the receiver **114** to receive and recognise (i.e. correlate) the data from the transmitter **112**. In particular, the receiver **114** is configured to generate the (assigned) code as the transmitter **112** sends its data. To enable this, the receiver **114** and the transmitter **112** each comprise a respective clock **118**, **120** that can synchronise with each other.

[0081] In order to maintain synchronicity between the receiver **114** and the transmitter **112**, their clocks **118**, **120** may need to re-synchronise with each other (e.g. within a given time interval). In some cases, as the gripping device **100** moves away from the body **33** (e.g. as it is lowered towards a target container), synchronicity between the receiver **114** and the transmitter **112** may be lost. To maintain or recover synchronicity between these two parts, the receiver clock **118** and the transmitter clock **120** are configured to synchronise and re-synchronise each time the gripping device **100** is raised and reunited back to the body **33**. Once the gripping device **100** is reunited with the body **33**, the controller **122** is configured to synchronise the receiver clock **118** with the transmitter clock **120**.

[0082] In some embodiments, the receiver **114** is configured to generate the (assigned) code multiple times as the transmitter **112** sends its data. If the receiver **114** generates the code out of sync with the transmitter **112** sending its data, the receiver **114** and the transmitter **112** cannot correlate and the receiver **114** will not recognise the data from the transmitter **112**. FIG. **9**A shows the receiver **114** generating the example vector code '10011' multiple times as the transmitter **112** sends it data. As shown by FIG. **9**A, the receiver **114** generates the code out of sync with the code received from the transmitter **112** resulting in the receiver **114** and the transmitter **112** having no or low correlation and the receiver **114** and the transmitter **112** not locking together (i.e. the receiver **114** fails to recognise the code from the transmitter **112**). The receiver **114** disregards the data received and does not transfer the data to the controller **122** for further processing. The receiver **114** continues to generate the code and as it generates the code, it cycles through the vector code starting at different points along the vector code. In particular, the receiver **114** generates the vector code transposed or shifted along the vector code by one chip. As shown by FIG. **9**B, if the receiver **114** has the same code as the transmitter **112**, the vector code generated by the receiver **114** will eventually synchronise or align with the code being transmitted by the transmitter **112**, resulting in the receiver **114** and the transmitter **112** having high correlation and the receiver **114** and the transmitter **112** locking together (i.e. the receiver **114** recognises the code from the transmitter **112**). The receiver **114** retains the data received and transmits it to the controller **122** for further processing.

[0083] By providing a load handling device **31** where the receiver **114** is configured to generate the code multiple times as the transmitter **112** sends its data, until the code from the receiver **114** synchronises and aligns with the code sent by the transmitter **112**, the receiver **114** can advantageously correlate and recognise the code from the transmitter **112** without the need for a receiver clock and a transmitter clock to be synchronised. A load handling device **31** employing the method shown in FIGS. **9**A and **9**B is thus not required to synchronise a receiver clock and a transmitter clock each time the gripping device **100** is reunited with the body **33**.

[0084] All optional and preferred features and modifications of the described embodiments and dependent claims are usable in all aspects of the invention taught herein. Furthermore, the individual features of the dependent claims, as well as all optional and preferred features and modifications of the described embodiments are combinable and interchangeable with one another.

Claims

1-28. (canceled)

29. A load handling device for lifting and moving containers stacked in stacks in a grid storage structure including a track system, wherein the track system is arranged in a grid pattern above the stacks of containers, the track system including a grid with a plurality of grid cells, the load handling device being configured to travel on the track system to a predetermined grid cell location, the load handling device comprising: a vehicle body and a gripping device, wherein the gripping device is configured to be lowered away from the vehicle body and raised back to the vehicle body; an optical transmitter coupled to the gripping device configured to transmit data from the gripping device to the vehicle body; and an optical receiver coupled to the vehicle body configured to receive the data from the transmitter; wherein each grid cell is allocated a predetermined code, the load handling device being configured to receive a predetermined code of a predetermined grid cell which is assigned to the load handling device, the optical transmitter being configured to transmit the predetermined code along with data from the gripping device, and the receiver is configured to discard received data not including the predetermined code.

30. A load handling device according to claim 29, wherein the transmitter is configured to send its data modulated by the assigned predetermined code, and wherein the receiver is configured to correlate the data received by the transmitter such that the receiver is configured to recognise only data received from a transmitter whose data it has correlated with.

31. A load handling device according to claim 29, wherein the predetermined code for each grid cell is locally unique.

32. A load handling device according to claim 31, wherein predetermined codes allocated to the grid cells repeat in a pattern across the grid cells.

33. A load handling device according to claim 29, wherein the load handling device comprises: a communications interface configured to assign the predetermined code from an external communication manager.

34. A load handling device according to claim 33, wherein the communications interface is configured to assign the predetermined code to the load handling device once the load handling device has stopped at a predetermined grid cell location allocated to the predetermined code.

35. A load handling device according to claim 33, wherein the load handling device is configured to move to a first predetermined grid cell location where the load handling device is assigned the predetermined code allocated to the first predetermined grid cell location, and where the load handling device is configured to move to a second predetermined grid cell location where the load handling device is assigned a predetermined code allocated to the second grid cell location.

36. A load handling device according to claim 29, wherein the receiver and the transmitter are configured to be synchronised with each other, such that the receiver is configured to generate the predetermined code assigned to the load handling device at the same time as the transmitter sends its data.

37. A load handling device according to claim 29, wherein the receiver and the transmitter each comprise: a respective clock, wherein the clocks are synchronised with each other.

38. A load handling device according to claim 37, wherein the receiver clock and the transmitter clock are configured to synchronise as the gripping device is returned back to the body.

39. A load handling device according to claim 37, wherein the load handling device comprises: a controller connectable to the receiver and configured to interpret data received by the receiver, the controller being configured to provide instructions to the gripping device based on the data received.

40. A load handling device according to claim 29, in combination with a system comprising: a grid storage structure for accommodating containers stacked in stacks, the grid storage structure including a track system arranged in a grid pattern including a grid with a plurality of grid cells, the track system being arranged above the stacks of containers, wherein each grid cell is allocated a predetermined code; and a plurality of the load handling devices, wherein one or more of the plurality of load handling devices are configured to travel on the track system to predetermined grid cell locations, wherein the predetermined codes allocated to the grid cells are assigned to load handling devices.

41. A system according to claim 40, wherein the predetermined code for each grid cell is locally unique.
42. A system according to claim 41, wherein the predetermined codes allocated to the grid cells repeat in a pattern across the grid cells.
43. A system according to claim 40, wherein the system comprises: a communication manager configured to define and manage the predetermined codes assigned to the load handling devices.
44. A system according to claim 40, wherein a set number of unique predetermined codes are allocated in a pattern to the grid cells, and wherein the pattern of predetermined codes is repeated across the grid cells.
45. A system according to claim 40, wherein the predetermined codes are assigned to the load handling devices once they have stopped in the predetermined grid cell locations.
46. A system according to claim 40, wherein each load handling device is configured to move to a first predetermined grid cell location where the load handling device is assigned the predetermined code allocated to the first predetermined grid cell location, and where each load handling device is configured to move to a second predetermined grid location where the load handling device is assigned the predetermined code allocated to the second grid cell location.
47. A method for controlling a load handling device for lifting and moving containers stacked in stacks in a grid storage structure including a track system, wherein the track system is arranged in a grid pattern above the stacks of containers, the track system including a grid with a plurality of grid cells, the load handling device being configured to travel on the track system to a predetermined grid cell location, the load handling device including: a vehicle body and a gripping device, wherein the gripping device is configured to be lowered away from the vehicle body and raised back to the vehicle body; an optical transmitter coupled to the gripping device configured to transmit data from the gripping device to the vehicle body; and an optical receiver coupled to the vehicle body configured to receive the data from the transmitter; wherein each grid cell is allocated a predetermined code, the load handling device being configured to receive a predetermined code of a predetermined grid cell which is assigned to the load handling device, the optical transmitter being configured to transmit the predetermined code along with data from the gripping device, and the receiver is configured to discard received data not including the predetermined code, the method comprising: assigning a predetermined code to the load handling device.
48. A method for controlling a load handling device in combination with a system including: a grid storage structure for accommodating containers stacked in stacks, the grid storage structure including a track system arranged in a grid pattern including a grid with a plurality of grid cells, the track system being arranged above the stacks of containers, wherein each grid cell is allocated a predetermined code; and a plurality of the load handling devices, wherein one or more of the plurality of load handling devices are configured to travel on the track system to predetermined grid cell locations, wherein the predetermined codes allocated to the grid cells are assigned to load handling devices, the method comprising: allocating a predetermined code to each grid cell; and assigning the predetermined codes to the load handling devices travelling on the track system.