

Robotics in Agriculture

Smart Farming

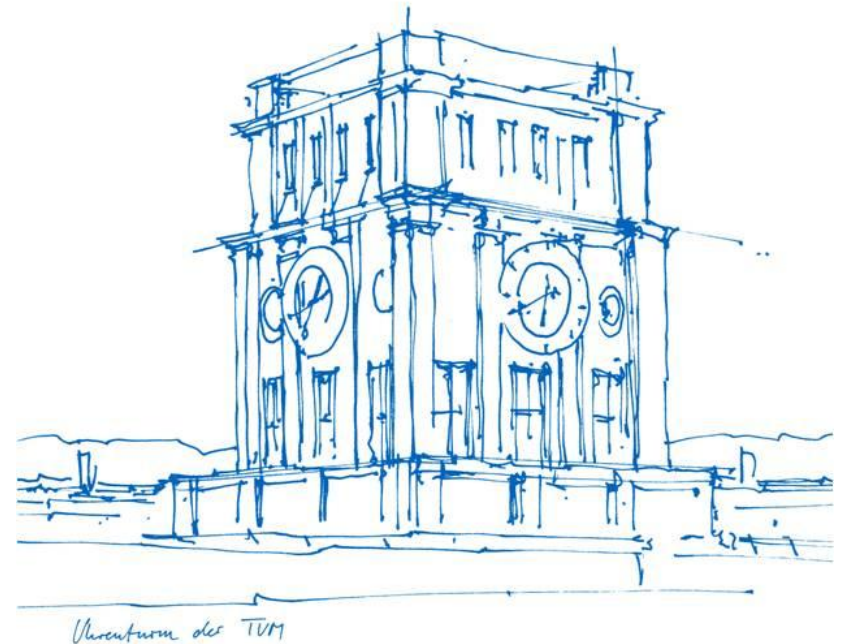
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the European Union



Definitions & Concepts of Autonomy

Robot definition I

Following Japanese Industrial Robot Association (JIRA):

- **Manual manipulator:** handling device with several degrees of freedom that has no program but is moved directly by the operator.
- **Robot with fixed action sequence:** Handling device that repeatedly operates according to a constant motion pattern. Changing the motion pattern is relatively complex.
- **Variable sequence robot:** Handling device as previously described, but with the ability to change the motion sequence easily and quickly.
- **Playback robot:** The motion sequence is demonstrated to this device once by the operator and stored in the program memory. With the information contained in the memory, the sequence of movements can be repeated as many times as required.

Robot definition II

- **Numerically controlled robot:** handling device operates similarly to an NC controlled machine tool. The operator designs a computer program for the robot for its motion sequence instead of going through the task with it manually.
- **Intelligent robot:** This highest class of robot is intended for devices that have various sensors, enabling them to understand their environment and successfully complete a task despite changes in environmental conditions.

SAE J3016™ LEVELS OF DRIVING AUTOMATION

What does the human in the driver's seat have to do?

SAE LEVEL 0	SAE LEVEL 1	SAE LEVEL 2	SAE LEVEL 3	SAE LEVEL 4	SAE LEVEL 5
You <u>are</u> driving whenever these driver support features are engaged – even if your feet are off the pedals and you are not steering			You <u>are not</u> driving when these automated driving features are engaged – even if you are seated in “the driver’s seat”		
You must constantly supervise these support features; you must steer, brake or accelerate as needed to maintain safety			When the feature requests, you must drive	These automated driving features will not require you to take over driving	

These are driver support features

These are automated driving features

What do these features do?

These features are limited to providing warnings and momentary assistance	These features provide steering OR brake/acceleration support to the driver	These features provide steering AND brake/acceleration support to the driver	These features can drive the vehicle under limited conditions and will not operate unless all required conditions are met	This feature can drive the vehicle under all conditions
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Example Features

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • automatic emergency braking • blind spot warning • lane departure warning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lane centering OR • adaptive cruise control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lane centering AND • adaptive cruise control at the same time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • traffic jam chauffeur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local driverless taxi • pedals/steering wheel may or may not be installed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • same as level 4, but feature can drive everywhere in all conditions
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For a more complete description, please download a free copy of SAE J3016: https://www.sae.org/standards/content/J3016_201806/

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Historical development of Ag-Robots

Historical development of robots

- Labor is scarce
- Labor is replaced by larger machines => increases the effectiveness of the individual worker (**clout** increase)

But:

- Machine sizes and weights become problem for efficiency and environment (soil damage compaction!)

→ Automation of machines: machines become smaller again

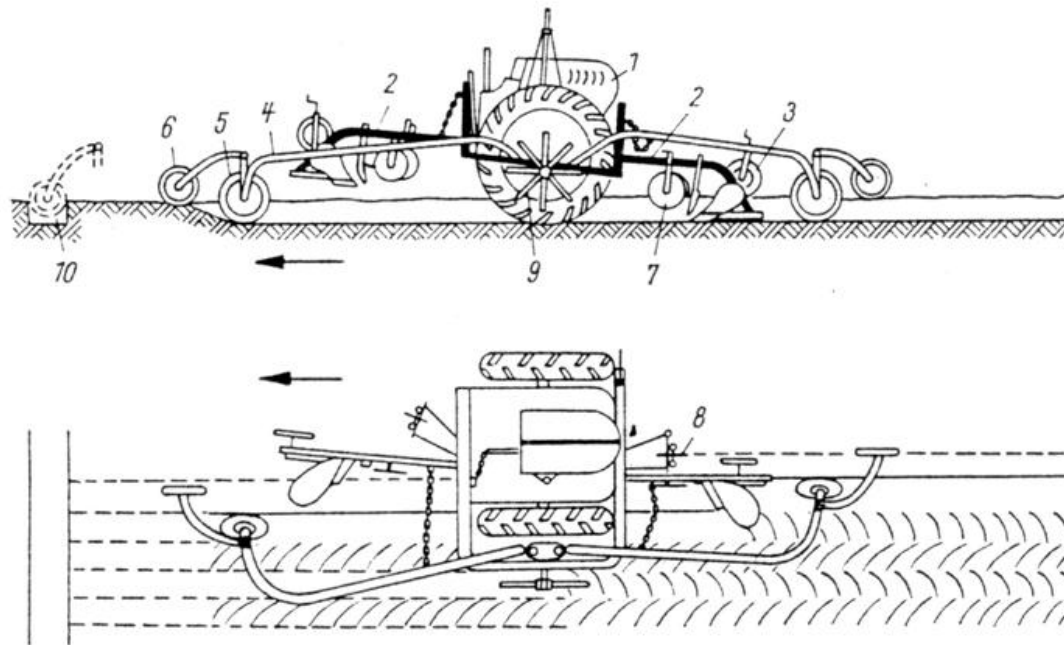
→ One worker can now control several machines

Example: Autonomous tractors (e.g. Fendt Guide Connect – Master/Slave System – **1 worker** controls **2 machines**)

Next level robot swarms: "Shepherd" - **1 worker - multiple machines**)

Historical examples

Scheme of an automated plow machine by MITTELBACH 1963



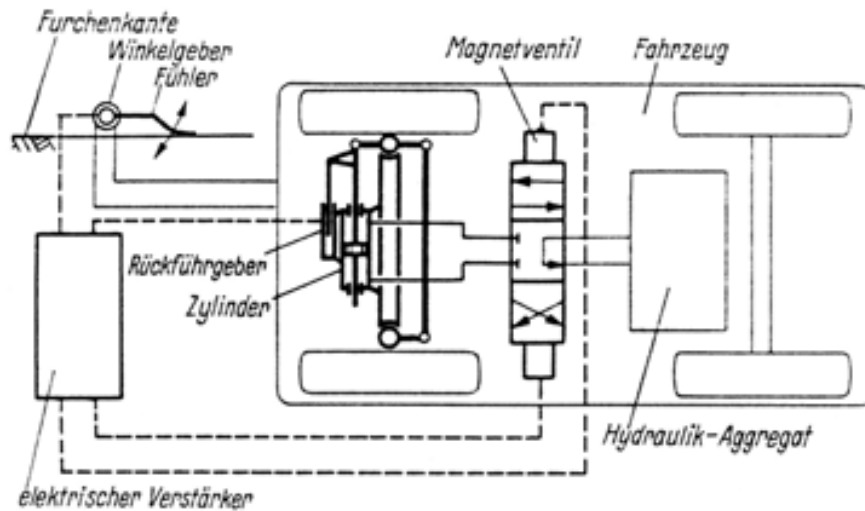
1. Diesel engine
2. Plow frame
3. Support wheel
4. Contact frame
5. Furrow wheel
6. Feeler Wheel
7. Disc couler
8. Disc couler for correction of furrow arcs
9. Impulse wheel
10. Cross furrow

- Electromechanical/electrohydraulic control.
- Special feature: virtually guides itself, mechanical feeler can lead to an over turn by “feeling” the trench in the headland

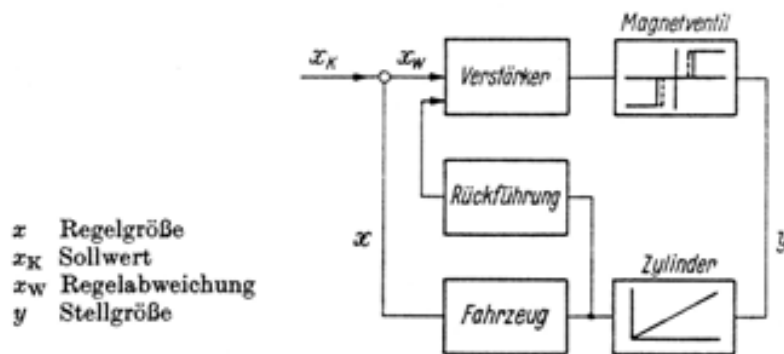
Eicher Agri-Robot, 1964



Elektrohydraulic Steering at ploughing



Automatic steering (elektrohydraulic)
at ploughing,
(BATEL 1968)



Electronic Drawbar

- Virtual coupling between two agricultural machines
- An unmanned vehicle follows a manned one



Guide Connect Fendt, 2011



Quelle: Fendt

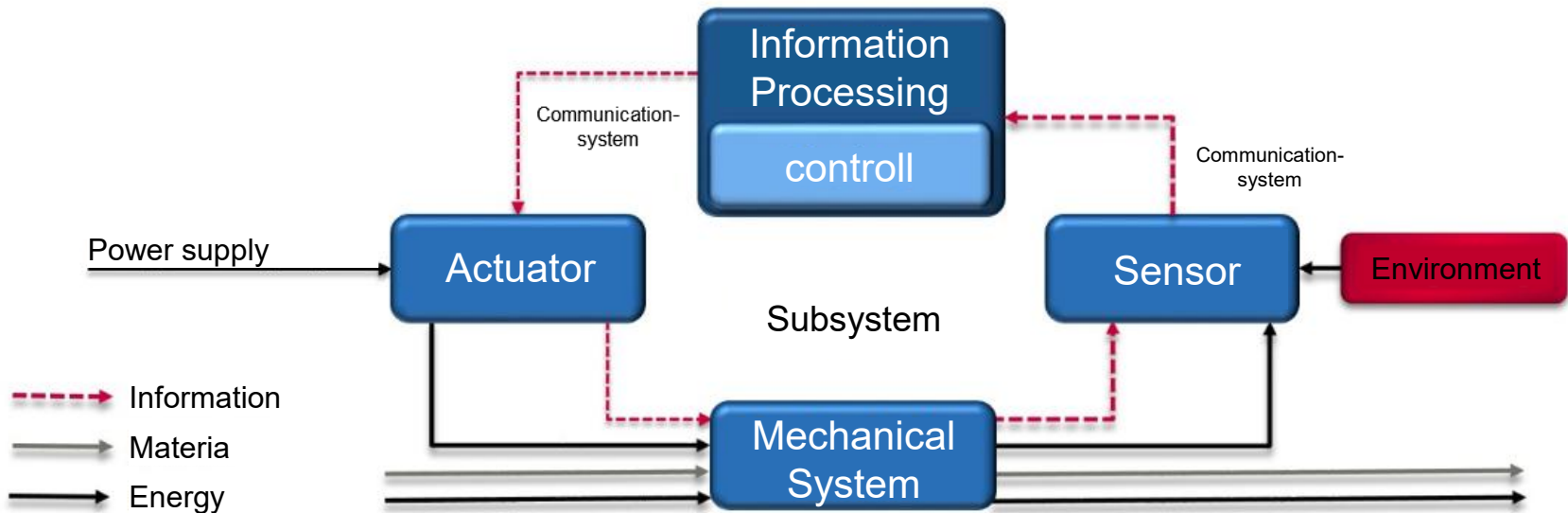
Cyberphysical Systems & Swarm Robotics

Cyber-physical Systems (CPS)

- Consist of mechanical components, software and modern information technology
- Networking of the individual components via networks (e.g. Internet)
- Control, regulation and monitoring of complex systems / infrastructures
- Information exchange of networked objects and systems in real time (wireless or wired)
- Functional principle based on sensors, actuators and networked software
- Can act autonomously
- Often integrated into cloud architecture
- Required components and technologies: sensors, actuators, embedded systems, network infrastructures, servers with computing and storage capacity, software for autonomous computing, real-time data processing, databases, graphical user interfaces, wireless user interfaces, wireless networking technologies, etc.
- Application areas: smart grid (intelligent power grids), tsunami or earthquake warning systems, military drones or air defense systems, driver assistance systems and autonomous vehicles.

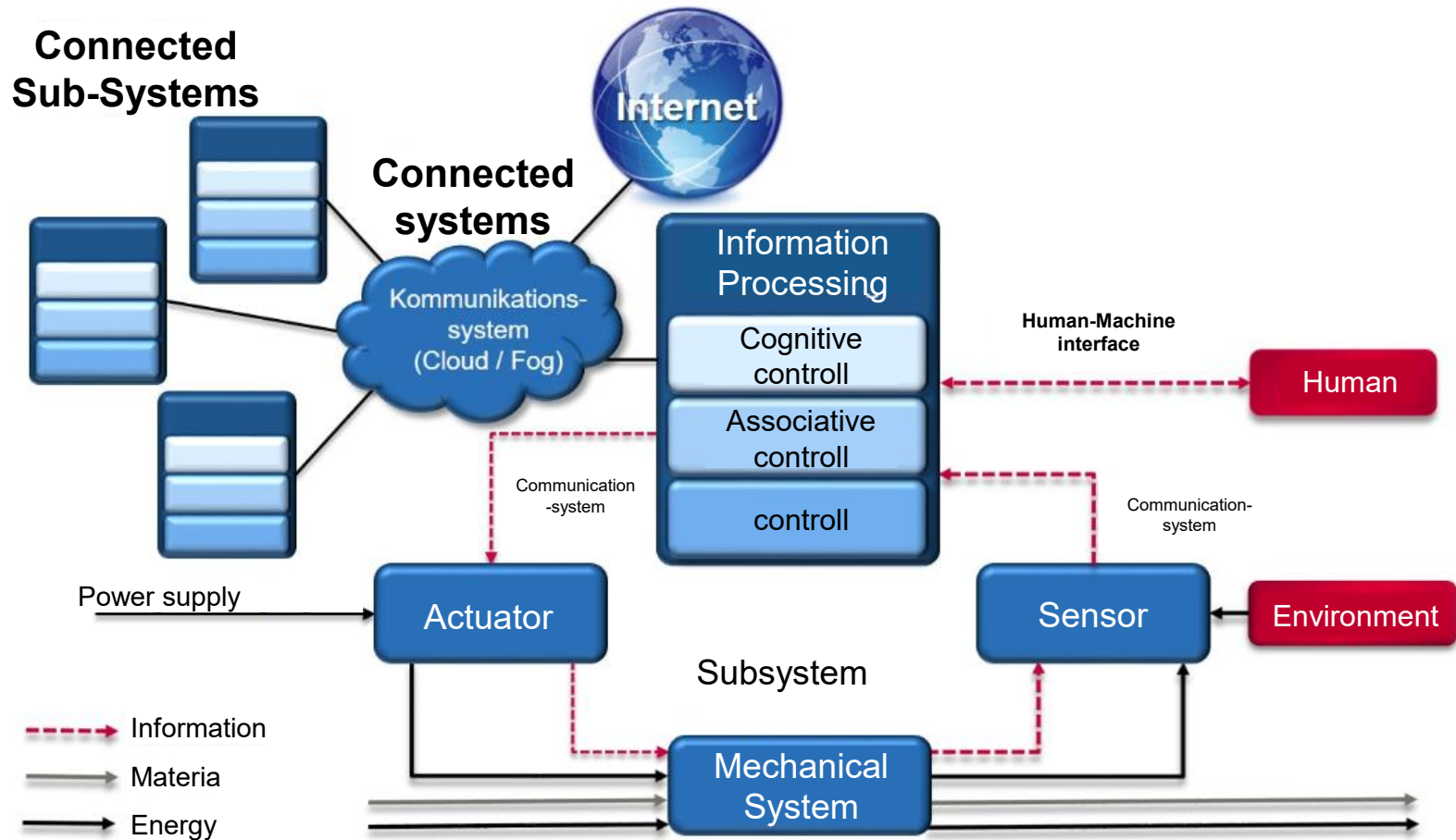
Source: Nico Litzel, BigData Insider, 2017

Mechatrical Systems



Source: Züricher Hochschule für Angewandte Wissenschaften (2017)

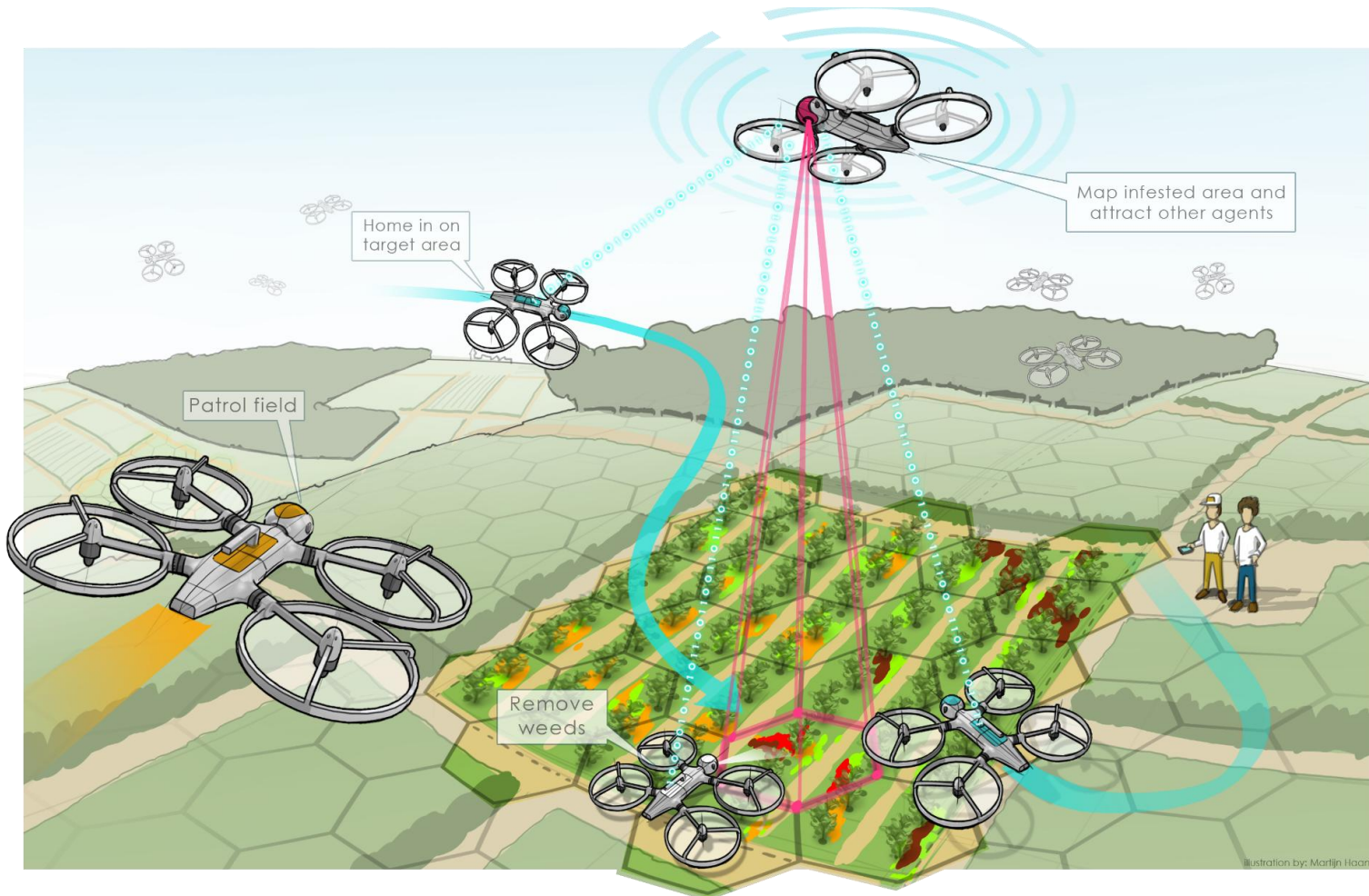
Cyber-physical Systems



Swarm Robots - MARS



Swarm Robots - SAGA



Scaleability

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Large-scale vs. Small scale scenarios

Large-scale vs. small-scale technology scenario

What will the future of farming look like? Big or small robots?

- Small robots optimized for special tasks (sowing, plant protection, hoeing, harvesting - picking)
- Medium scale implement carriers prove to be interesting concepts (versatility)
- Large robots/autonomous retrofit of conventional agricultural equipment (retrofit + brute force e.g. tillage)

Logistics & Interoperability will be the challenges to overcome in mixed swarms!

Autonomous Tractors



Scaleability

- Opportunity of robotics for own mechanization: e.g. 1 Xavier for part-time farmer, 100 Xavier for 2,500 ha farm?



- Pay-per-Use concepts - Similar to contractors and inter-farm machinery use today

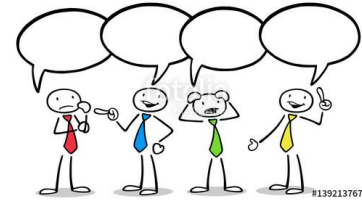
Scaleability

- Managing swarms of robots may require a lot of know-how.
- e.g. BayWa VitiRover → mowing robot swarm which is paid for "mowed ha vineyard", management is done by robot provider



<https://i.ytimg.com/vi/1YhEUFVn77E/maxresdefault.jpg>

Discussion – are we making agricultural workers obsolete?



Robots replaces labor in rural areas!

- Not enough qualified machine operators available
- More vacancies in the low-wage segment
- Minimum wage policy
- Management of robots requires a lot of know-how
- Professionalization through pay-per-use concepts
- Further training opportunities for the farmer

⇒ Opportunity for new, well-paid jobs for Highly Trained professionals in rural areas

Design Principles

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Navigation

Design Principles

- **Navigation:** GPS, environmental perception, infrared, laser, ultrasonic and tactile sensors, navigation algorithms.
 - Cloud-driven (problem of disconnection)
 - Edge computing (keep data packets on hand if connection is possible)
 - Swarm coordinates itself via own connection (documentation of own travelled paths, where?)
 - Random movement patterns (cf. vacuum cleaner robot)
- **Security:** Humans must always be able to take control!
- **Ethics:** How are the algorithms to be designed according to which the robot moves and how is the decision made in case of danger?

Autonomous Volvo Truck, Cloud-driven



www.umweltwirtschaft.com/news/media/4/Volvotrucks-38522-detailpp.jpeg

Design Principles

- Locomotion

Locomotion

Wheels:

- 2x4 oder 4x4 oder 6x6
- Conventional steering vs. torque-controlled steering with wheel hub motors
- Size of wheels
- Configuration normal vs. implement carrier with long bridge in the middle

Legs:

- Spider legs (Boston Dynamics)

Tracks:

- Crawler tracks

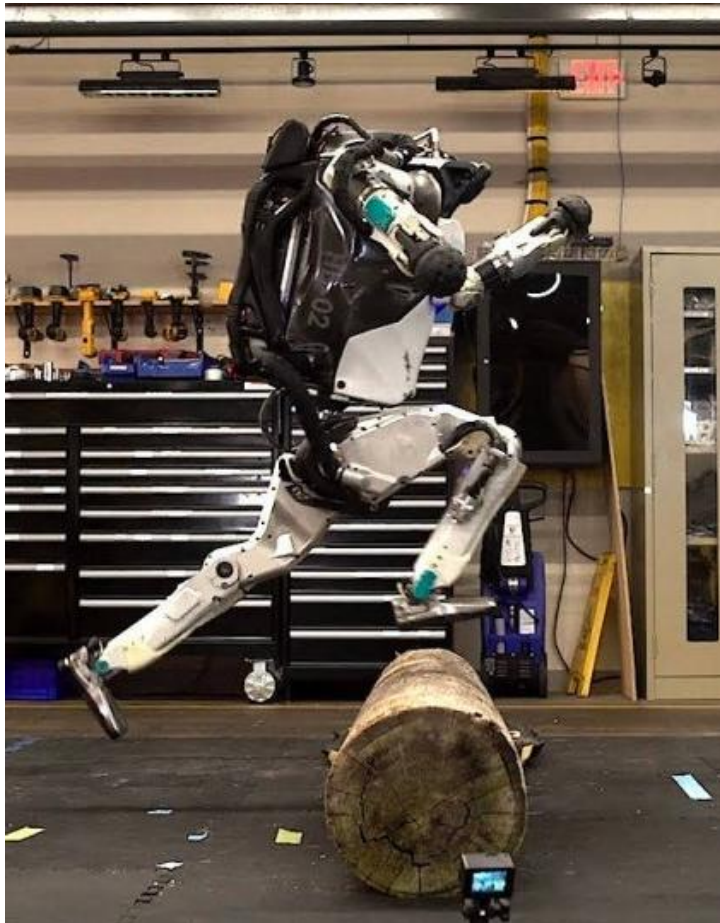
Cabled/tracks

- "Hop garden" with cable system and external power supply in viticulture under development
- Rails/frame concepts in horticulture



Foto: Markus Breig/KIT

Boston Dynamics: Atlas robot



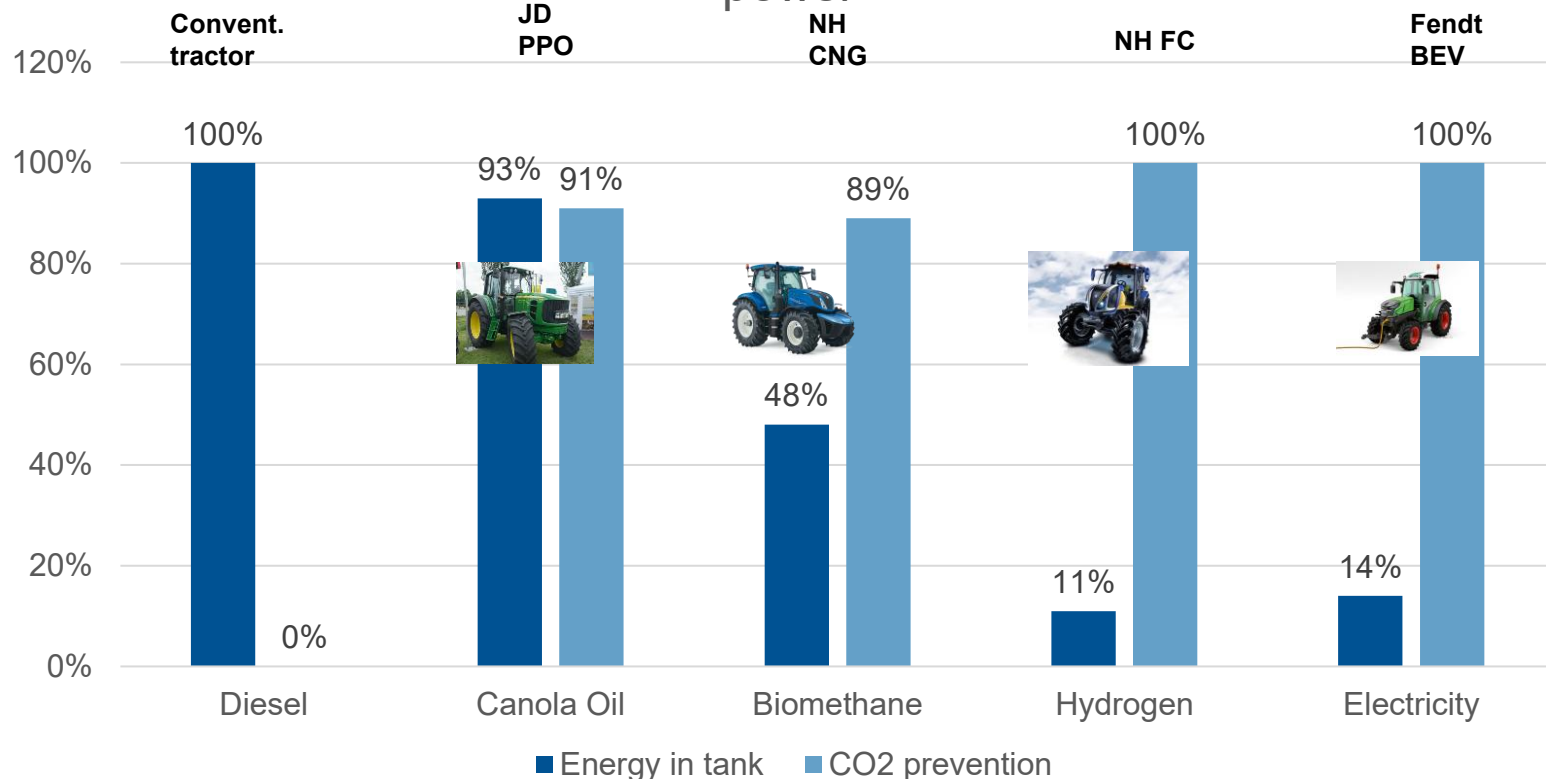
Design Principles

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Energy Supply

Energy density vs. Carbon capture potential

Validation of realized alternative tractor concepts
Indication of maximum potentials; Normalized engine
power



Axel Kunz, John Deere, renewed

Energy supply

- Lithium Ion batteries
- Energy Harvesting Concepts (e.g. Lithium battery with PV-panel)
- Combustion engines e.g. Yamaha RMAX Helicopter



Internal combustion isn't dead!



However bring-your-own-grid seems en vogue



John deere UK IE, youtube



ivinternation

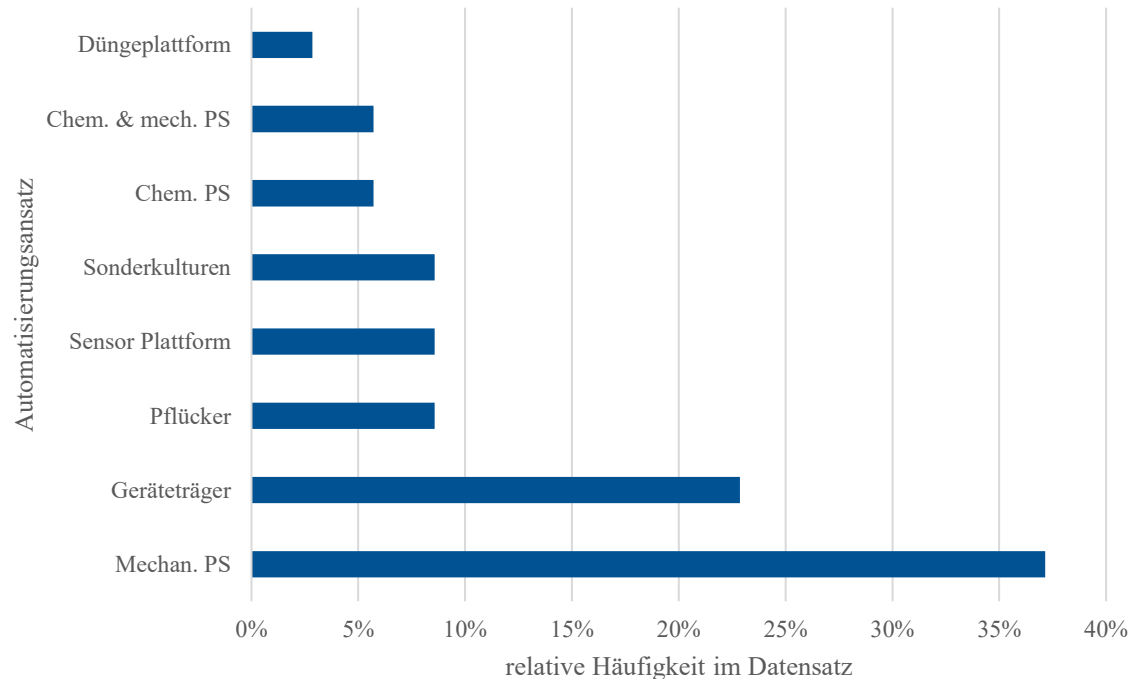
Design Principles

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Tools & Manipulators

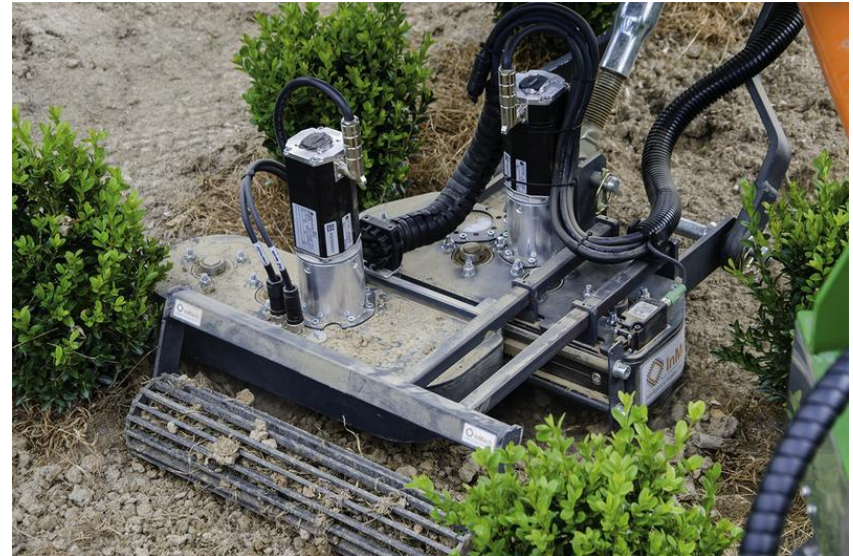
Design principles: Sensors, actuators, control and regulation

- Or how does the agricultural robot differ from conventional agricultural technology?
- Own investigation, which concepts are being worked on the most:



Tools and Manipulators

- Picker
- Sowing unit
- Harrows
- Sprayers
- Spreaders
- Etc.



www.innovations-report.de/upload_waf/Manipulator_593356.jpg

Commonality:

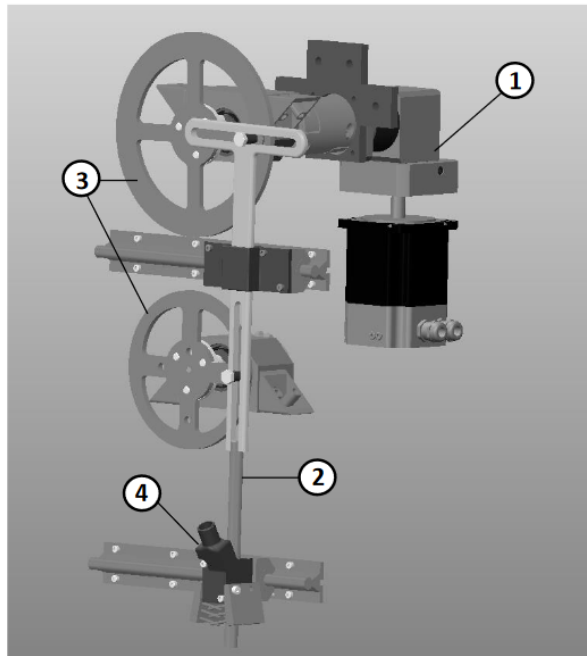
Energy-saving design and
Innovative approaches!



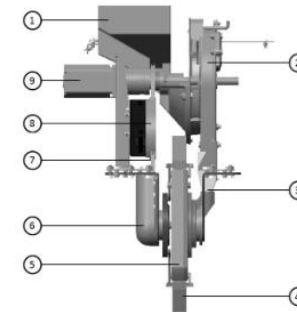
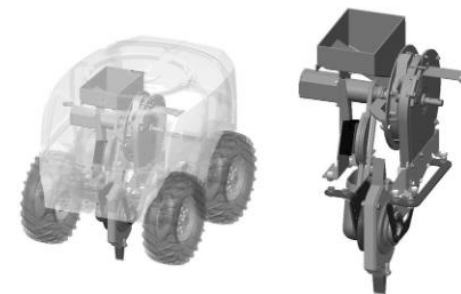
www.innovations-report.de/upload_waf/BoniRob_593353.jpg

Example Xavier Manipulator Concepts

Design of seeding unit #1 (cycloidal stamping) Design of seeding unit #2 (rolling mechanism with flaps)



Position	Description	Details
1	Motor	Nanotec 24 V motor with angular gear
2	Stamp	Stamp for pushing seeds in the soil
3	Cam discs	Cam discs for stamping (upper disc) and compensation of robot movement (lower disc)
4	Supply system	Seed channel for handover between fixed and moving parts

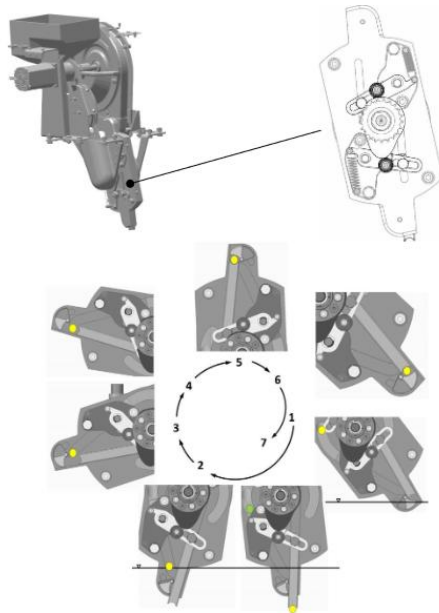


Position	Description	Details
1	Seed reservoir	Approx. 3 liters
2	Seed singulation	Precision Planting Finger meter for seed singulation
3	Supply system	Seed channel for handover between fixed and rotating parts.
4	Shovels	Shovels for punch seeding
5	Seeding unit	Seeding unit with internal seed channels Speed: 3 seeds per second (typical: 0.11 ha/h)
6	Chain guard	
7	Chain	Drive system for seeding unit
8	Chain tensioner	
9	Motor	Dunkermotoren BG 65x25, 92.2 W at 24 V, nominal rpm: 3100

Example Manipulator Concepts

Design of seeding unit #3 (rolling mechanism with stamps)

Xaver as it stands today - looks like a conventional seeding disc coulters...



Position	Description	Details
1	Handover	Seed enters the seeding unit (moving) from supply system (fixed).
2	Forwarding	Seed is pushed towards the stamp channel by gravity and centrifugal forces.
3	Entry	Seed enters the stamp channel in front of the stamp.
4	Closing	Stamp closes the seed supply channel (controlled by cam disc).
5+6	Lock	Stamp holds the seed close to the sealing cap of stamping channel.
7	Placement	Seed is placed in the soil through stamping motion.



Sources: MARS Final Report (2016)
Fendt (2021)

Example Vitirover



Vitirover Manipulator



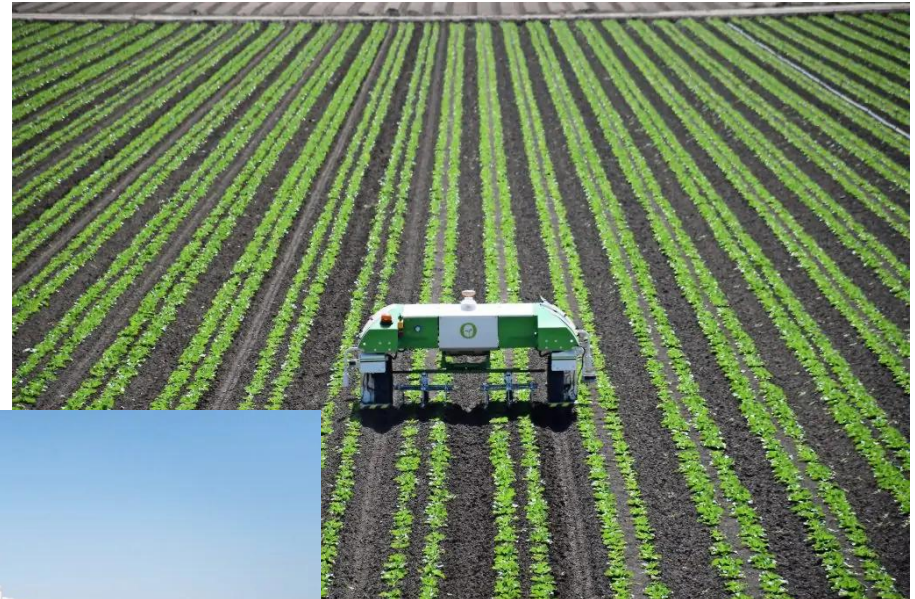
Examples of recent Robot Concepts for Agriculture

Overview of commercially available robots

<https://www.futurefarming.com/field-robots-catalogue/>

„Commercially available“ sometimes means entering a test-farmer program...

Naio Oz / Dino / Ted



Agrointelligence Robotti

Implement Carrier



Raven Dot /OMNi Power



FarmDroid FD20

Implement Carrier sowing & weeding



Ecorobotix – ARA (implement) & AVO (robot)

Precision spraying



Carré Anatis

Weeding Co-Bot



AgXeed -> now Claas Agbot

Implement Carrier



Robots for your backyard (FarmBot)



Fun concepts

AVLMotion Asparagus harvester



VitiBot Bakus



Miscellaneous - Transportrobot

**Trooper,
Instar Robotics**



Harvesting

Sweeper (Sweet Pepper Harvesting Robot)



www.agf.nl/nieuws/2018/0705/Sweeper2.jpg



https://www.gb-profi.de/typo3temp/_processed_/csm_IMG_20180614_125041_30cc46a858.jpg

Autonomous Sprayer



Seeder

Kongskilde Vibro Crop Robotti



Seeders

Horsch Robot



Harvester Swarm early Concept TU Dresden



TU Dresden grain combine robots



Feldschwarm Project



Examples Livestock farming robots

- AMS
- AFS
 - Automatic mixing robots
 - Automatic feeding robots
- Slat-cleaner



DeLaval, 2019



Lemmer-Fullwood, 2019



Lely.com

Example drones

Application:

- Ichneumon fly egg application BayWa
- Agras MG-1
- Agronator (Rauch Agritechnica 2018 with fertilizer spreader)



www.agrartechnik.ch/fileadmin/_processed_/a/6/csm_agronator08R_b3c948d6ff.jpg

Drone Swarm deployment concept

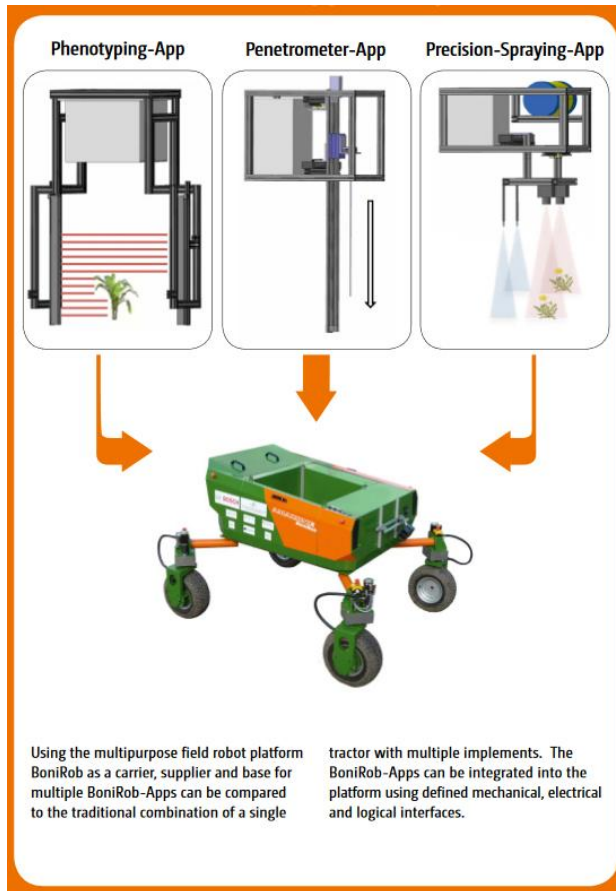


Volocopter meets John Deere



Closure

Sometimes we move backwards...



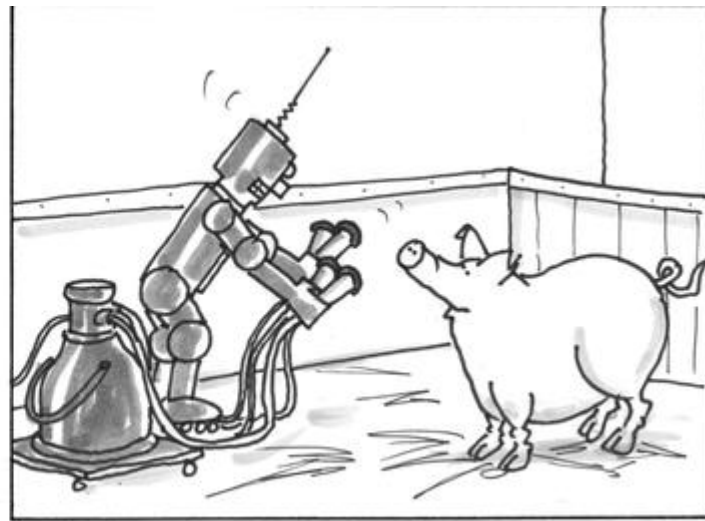
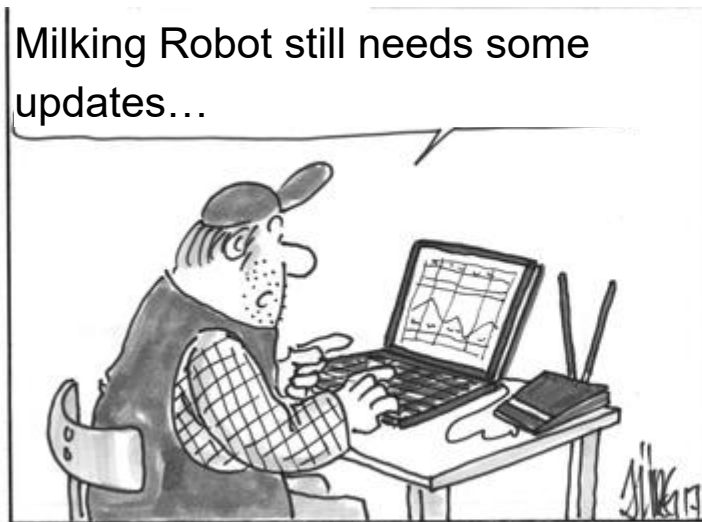
Technology developed on robotic platform deployed on conventional farming machinery

Retrofit is key...



Remember...

- Big vs. Small debate
- Scaleability and how it translates to AgRobotics
- Design principles
- Powerful software absolutely necessary to bring them to the fields



www.lid.ch/fileadmin/_processed_/csm_KW_0617_f5048a88b5.jpg