

Challenges and possible solutions for inspection of field spot spraying robots

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Outline

- Overview of technology used in Norway needing adapted inspection
- Kilter spot sprayer robot working system
- Solution for inspection of Kilter robot
- Third party equipment and inspection
- Discussion of solutions
- Briefly orientation about the new web-based inspection protocol system in Norway



Kilter

“We’re here to accelerate the restoration and rebalancing of the food and earth systems“



Kilter AS, Berghagan 3, 1405 Langhus

Kilter
Systems in balance

Our global food system is under threat

 We are facing a global food gap

10_{bn} | Expected global population by 2050

7.4K_{tn} | Global calorie gap faced by 2050¹

56% | Increase in food production needed to feed our growing population¹

 Agricultural resources are running low

-61% | Decrease in global employment in agriculture between 1991 & 2019³

-33% | Loss in arable land in the last 40 years⁴

593_m | Gap in required hectares of agricultural land needed by 2050¹

Farmers globally are challenged to produce considerably **more and better food, with significantly less resources**



Problem

The vegetable fields of Europe are blanket sprayed with herbicides appx. four times pr season

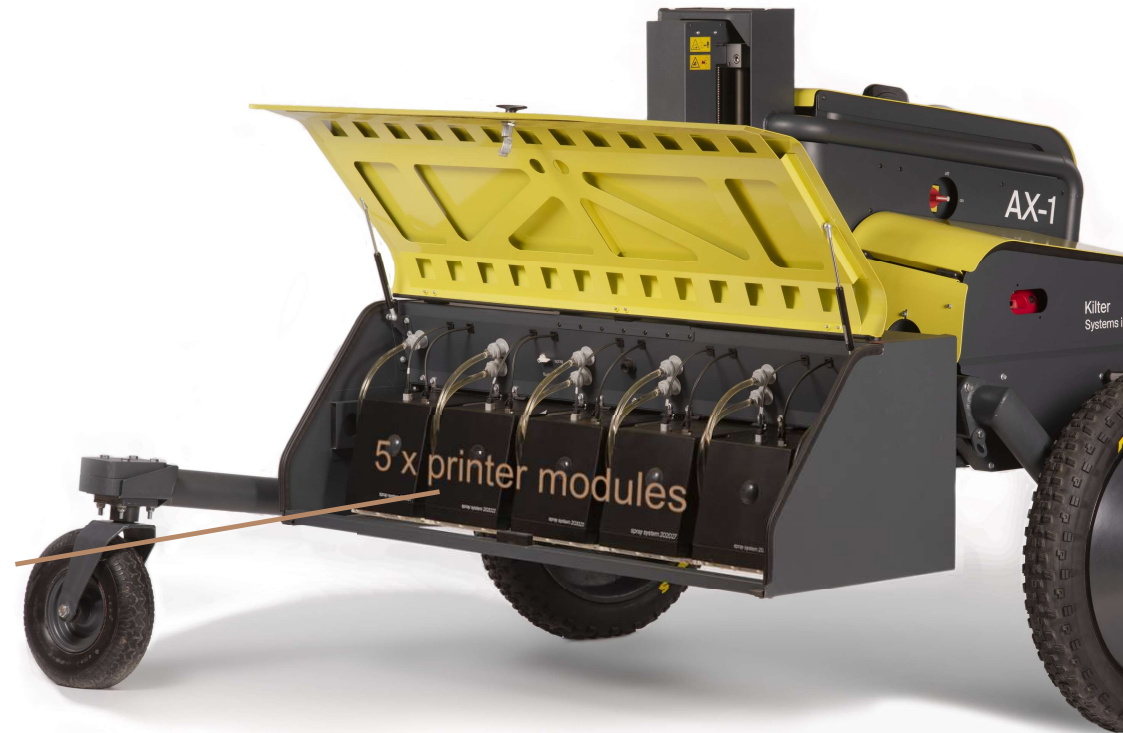


Underlying magic

Artificial Intelligence

Patented droplet generator

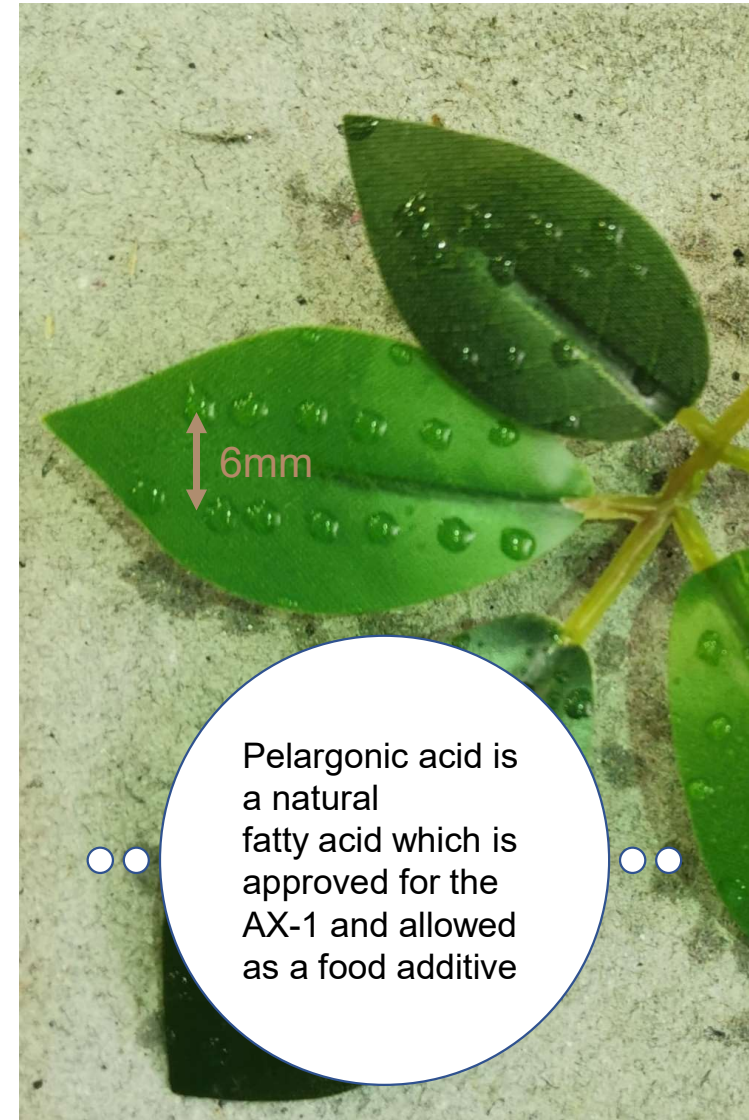
Self-driving platform



AX-1 marks a paradigm shift

- ⊙ Selectivity moved from chemistry to software (AI)
- ⊙ Precision allows early treatment
- ⊙ Patented droplet generator with revolutionizing spraying precision

Kilter's **tested, proven and patented** droplet technology drops a precise amount of herbicide onto weeds, **which allows for the use of bioherbicides** such as pelargonic acid without touching and killing the crop.





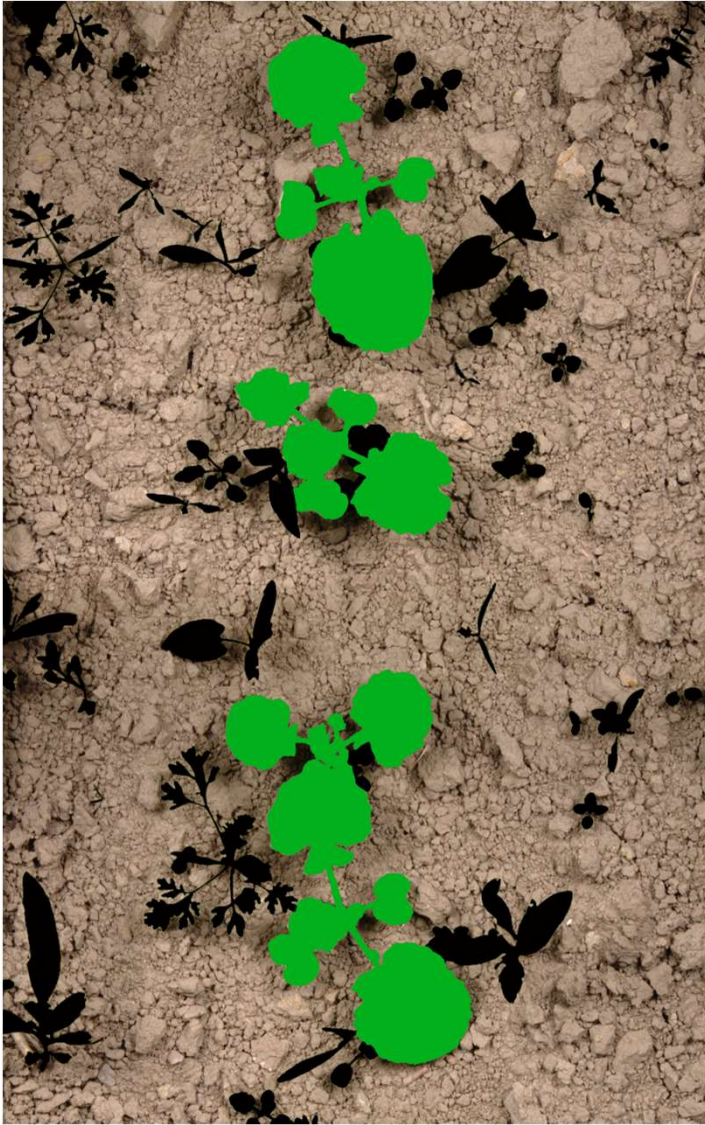
Emerging vegetable
Nice timing for weed handling





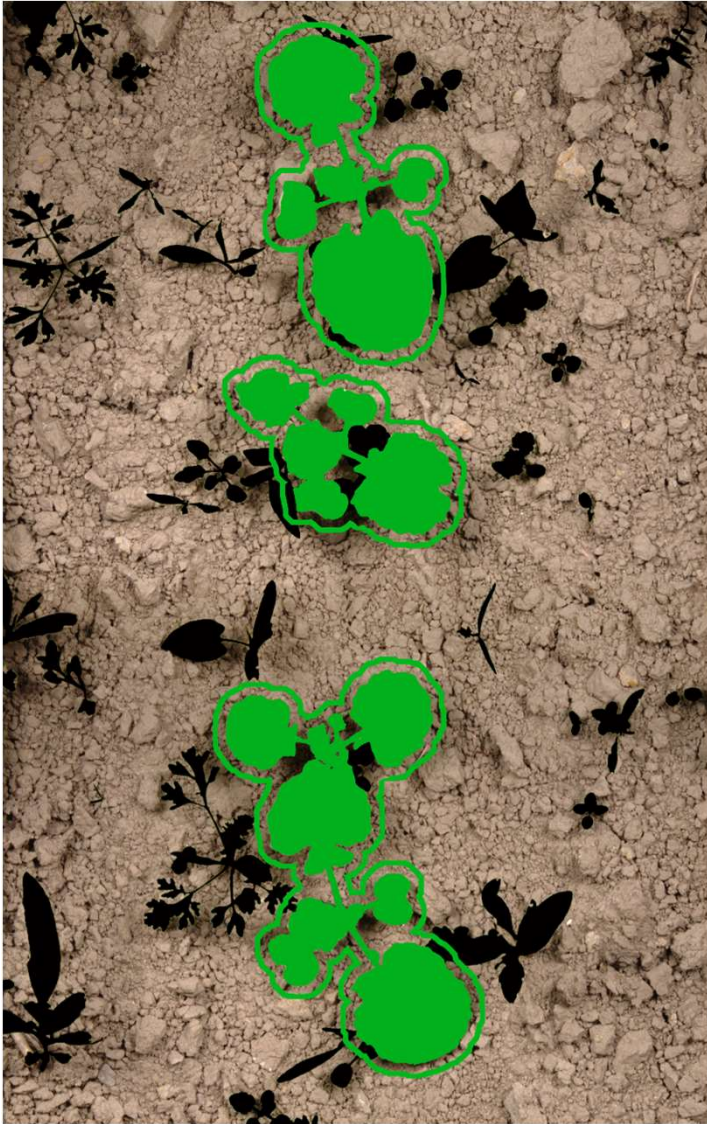
Emerging vegetable
Nice timing for weed handling
Conventional spraying





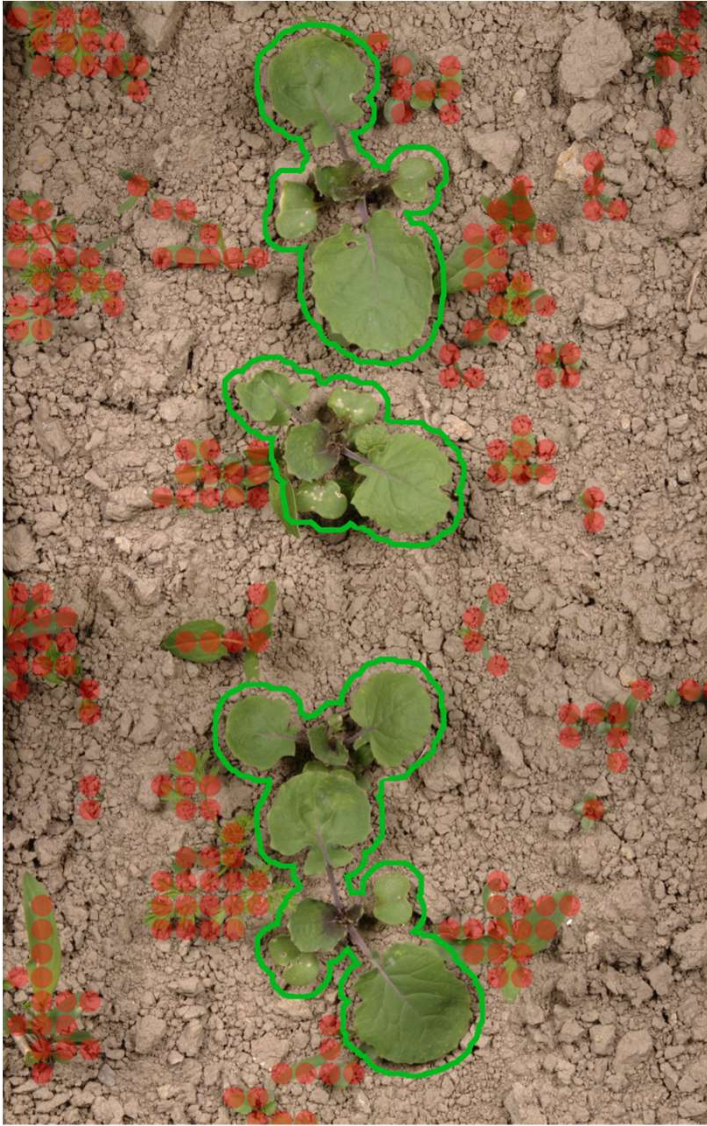
Emerging vegetable
Nice timing for weed handling
Conventional spraying
With Kilter technology





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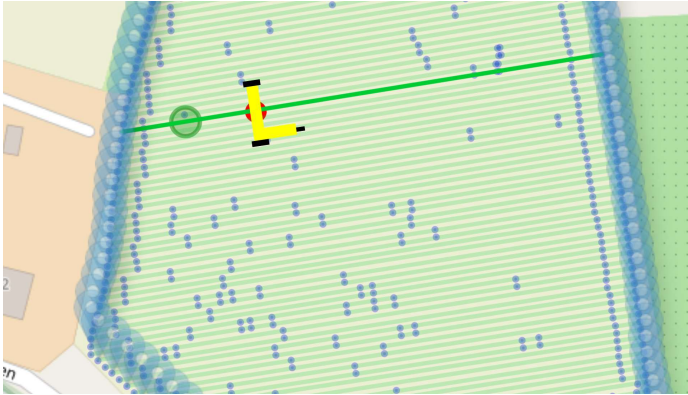
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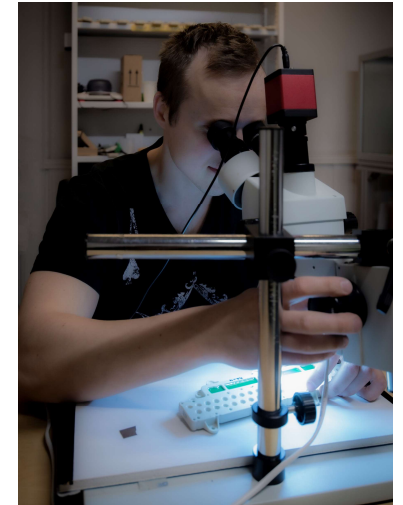
Self-driving

Autonomous operation

- RTK GNSS
 - IMU
 - Wheel sensors
- Predefined GNSS points
- Fault detection
 - Low on gas or herbicide
 - Geofencing (RTK GNSS)
 - Forward looking camera
 - Bumper sensor



Development and Production



Confidential, copyright Kilter AS

Kilter
Systems in balance

Machinery directive

2006/42/EC

EMC, 2014/30/E

EN ISO 12100:2010

Agricultural machinery

ISO 4254-1:2013

ISO 4254-6:2020

ISO 16119-1:2013

ISO 16119-2:2013

ISO 16122-2: 2015

ISO 3600:2015

Robots and robotic devices

ISO 10218-1:2011

Nozzle design

ISO 5682-1:2017

ISO 25358:2018

And some more

ISO 14982:1998

ISO 25119:2010

ISO 10625:2018

ISO 16236:2013

ISO 18497:2018

ISO 19732:2007

ISO 22368-3:2004

ISO 13850:2015

ISO 12100:2010

ISO 11684:1995

ISO 3767:2016

ISO 9357:1990

SIS/TK 224 - Lantbrukssprutor

SIS/TK 228 - Lantbruksmaskiner

Regulations and conformity

- Engaged RISE SMP in 2019 to assist with the process of complying with EU regulations and directives.
 - Screening
 - Inspection report
 - Risk assessment
 - Implement means
 - **Certification Report**
 - CE marking



42 containers



25cm

Function test

Volume distribution and droplet size

- Each nozzle shoots a known number (1000) of droplets to a container
- Randomly nozzle-shooting pattern
- Average droplet size per nozzle
- Distribution
- Automatic volume measurement through computer vision

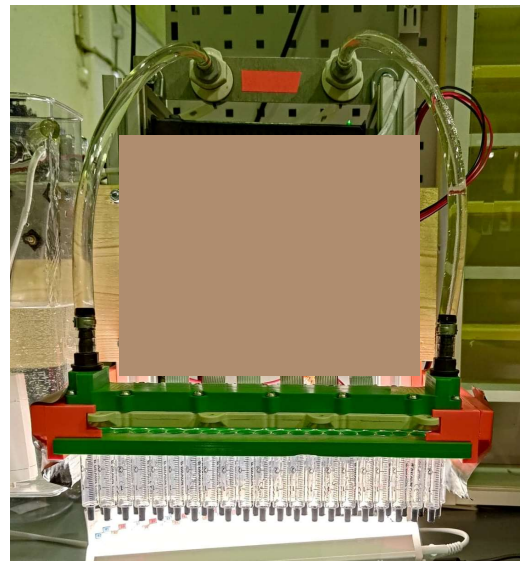


Function test

Volume distribution



Conventional testing at JKI



High precision nozzles tested during production



On-site function test



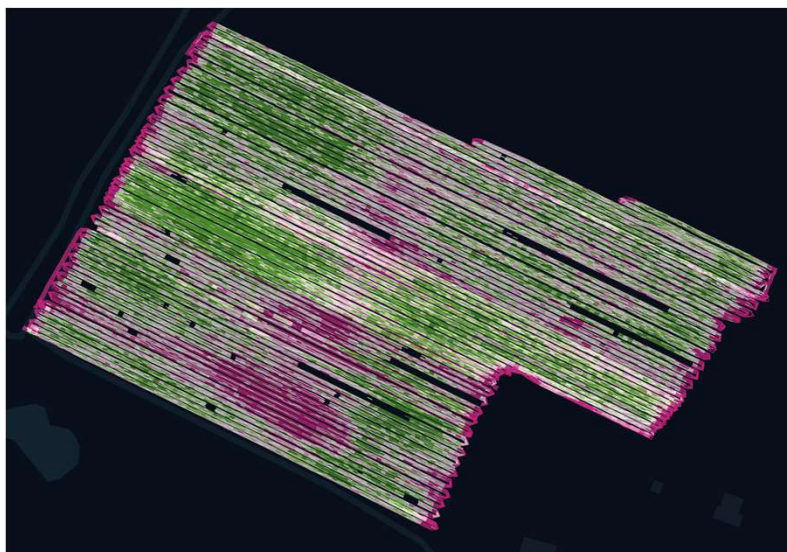
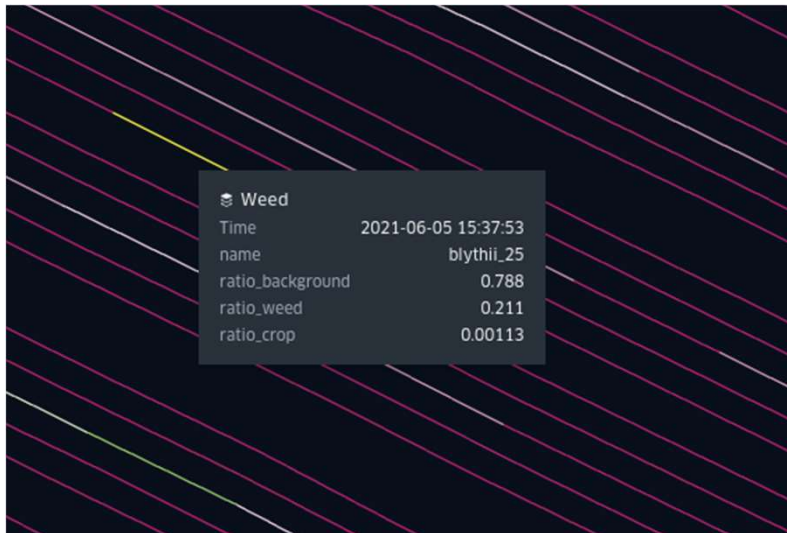


Function test

Self testing

- On robot
 - AX-1 detects and spray plastic plants or water sensitive paper
 - AX-1 takes pictures of the plastic plant or water sensitive paper and evaluates the results
 - AX-1 generates reports
- Tests Camera, mechanics and nozzles.





Reporting

cm level reporting

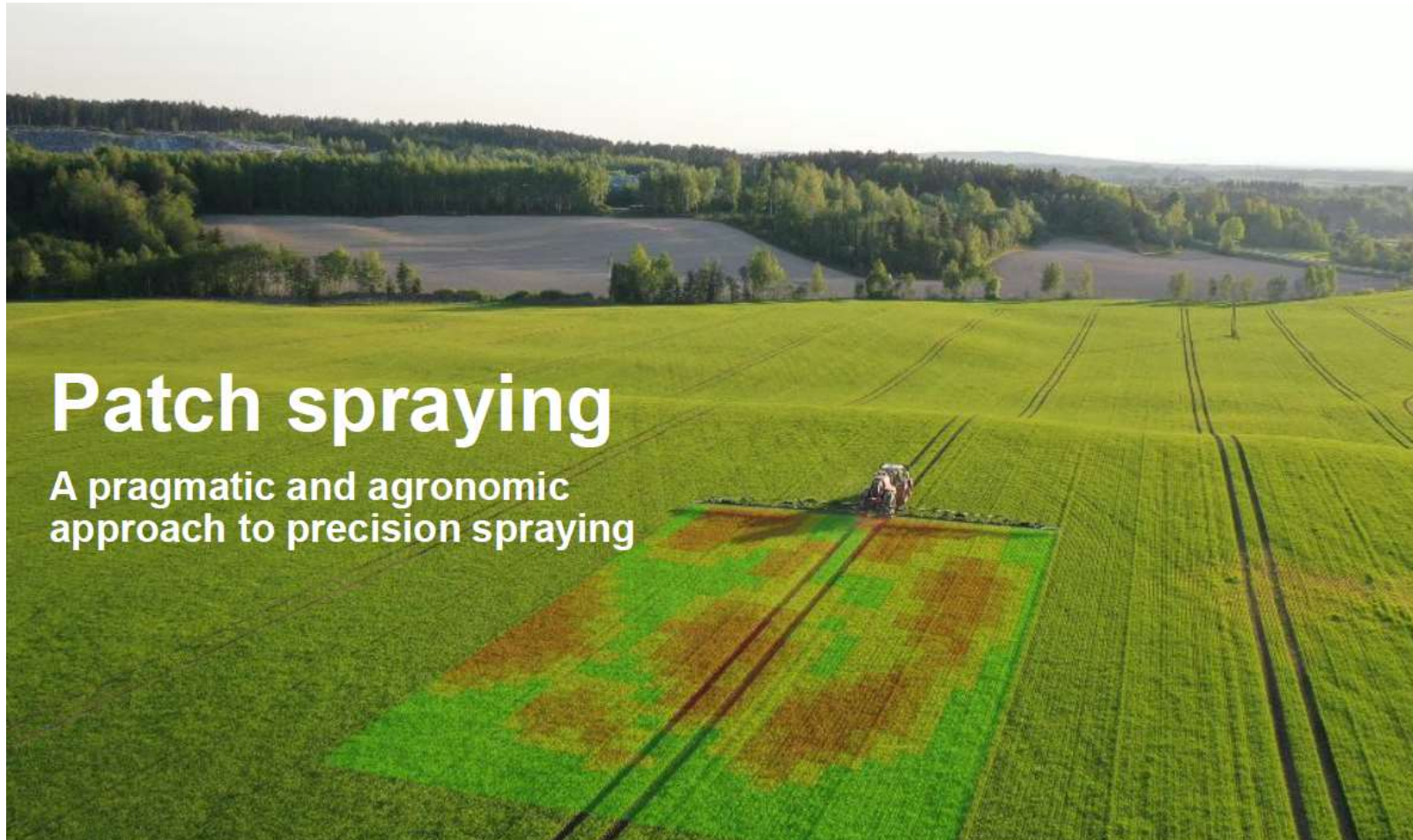
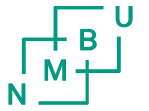
- Droplet distribution
- Crop distribution
 - And stages
- Weed distribution
 - And types of weed
- High detailed Images



To be discussed

- How to inspect spot sprayer robots;
 - Important to control the working system
 - Dependent of the equipment & robot
 - Should be possible also for the farmer to execute calibration and control
- Solution
 - Involve the manufacturer to implement a tool or solution for inspection
 - Autonomous and documented control if possible
- Start the work now in order to ensure adapted and proper solutions

Third-party solutions and inspection



Patch spraying

A pragmatic and agronomic approach to precision spraying

DAT

Dimensions Agri Technologies



INTRO TO DAT

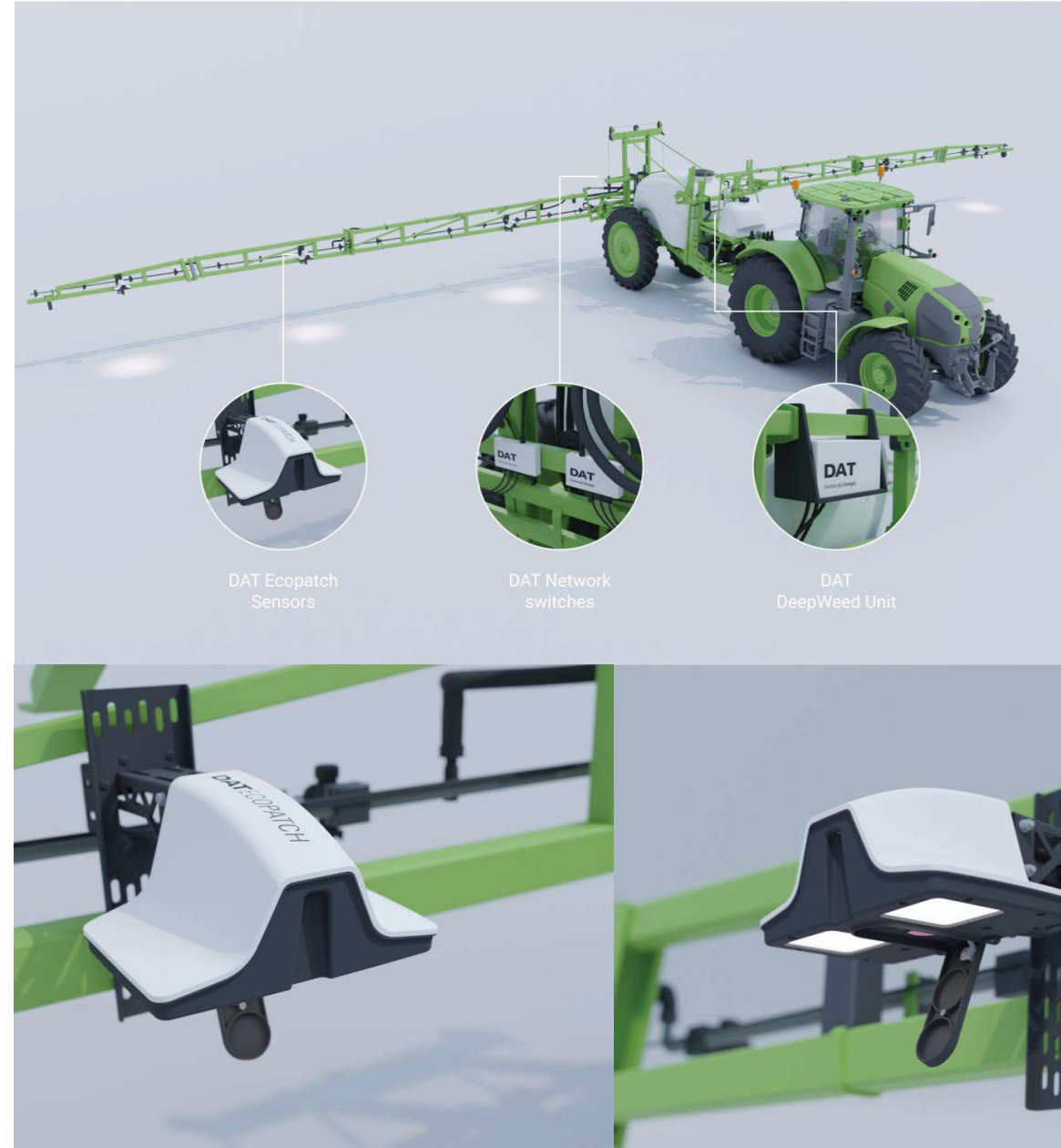
APRIL 2023

DAT ECOPATCH

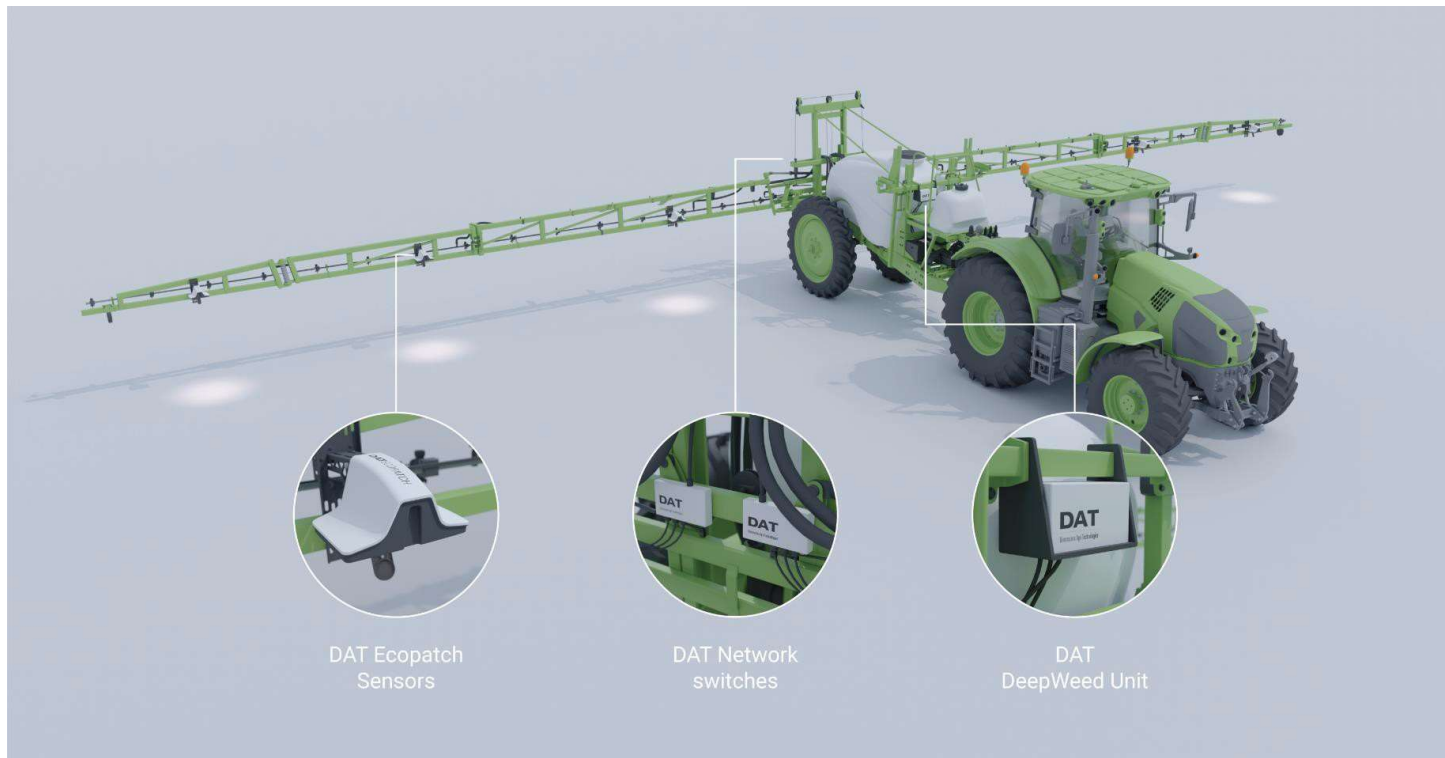
One Page Summary

- AI technology for patch spraying during growth season (green-on-green) in small cereal: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye
- Camera technology separates weeds from crop in real time and shut off sections where spraying is redundant
- Retrofit to all trailed and self-propelled sprayers (ISOBUS)
- Online to support OTA updates
- 2022-season: 40% herbicide reduction with DAT active
- Unsprayed areas experience increased yields (2-10%)
- Cover larger area before refill and hinders development of resistant weeds
- Weed heat map integrated to existing farm management platforms
- Developed and produced in Norway
- 2022: Commercial launch, 10 contracts (Norway + Germany)
- 2023: Actively approaching partners for commercialization and scaling
- Active systems in: Norway, Germany, Czech Republic, Lithuania and Spain

DAT
Dimensions Agri Technologies



System overview – DAT EcoPatch



- 6-8 sensors mounted on existing spray boom taking high resolution images in real time
- Images are sent via switch boxes to processing in DAT DeepWeed Unit (ECU) which is connected via ISOBUS
- Sections are activated/deactivated based on signals sent from DAT DeepWeed Unit

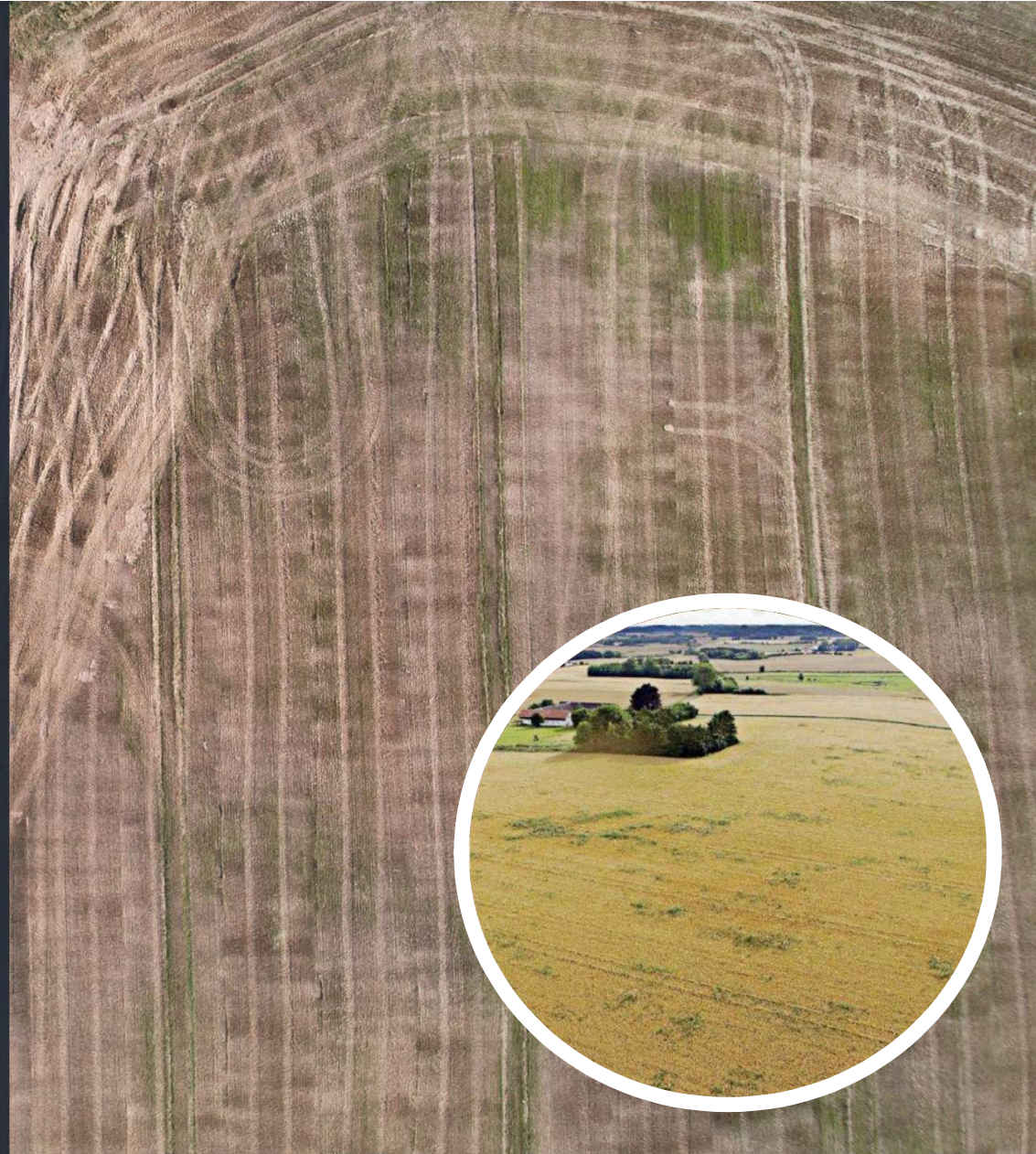
An aerial photograph of a large green agricultural field. A tractor is positioned in the center, moving away from the viewer. The field is marked with numerous parallel tracks from the tractor. A rectangular area directly behind the tractor is highlighted in a darker green, indicating the patch being sprayed. The background features a dense line of trees and a body of water under a clear sky.

Patch spraying

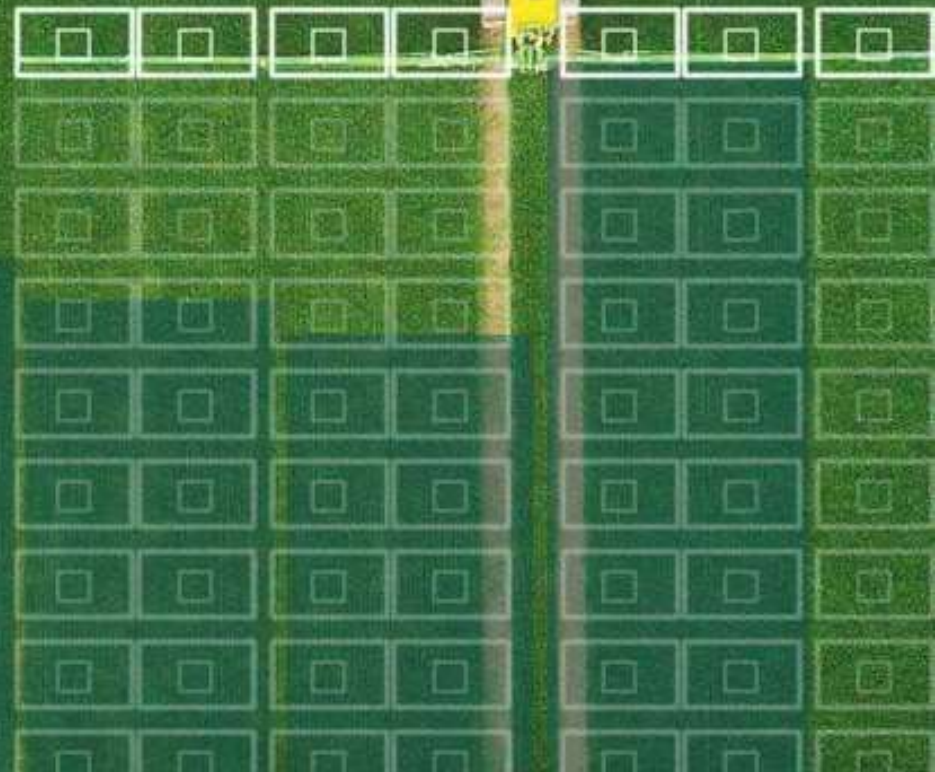
A pragmatic and agronomic
approach to precision spraying

Weed Patches

- Research shows the spatial distribution of weed populations aggregates in patches.
- Result of the combination of the biological traits of the weed species and the inherent characteristics of the field like topography.
- In cereal fields patchy distribution has been shown for both monocots and dicots (grass and broadleaves)

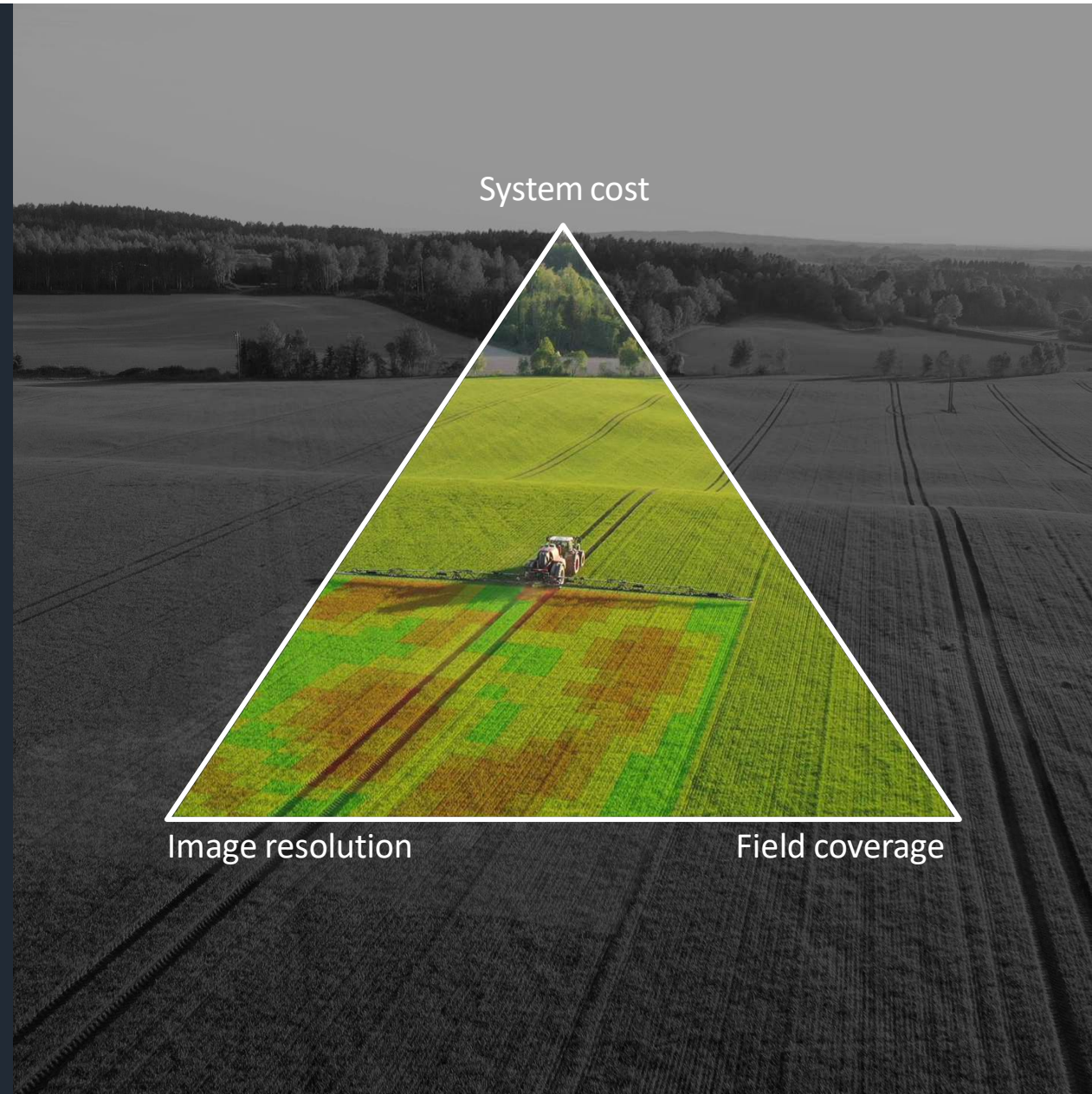


Sampling



Why Sampling

- Optimization between image resolution, field coverage and system cost
- Enables the use of high resolution images to pick up small weed details
- Allows real-time spraying (i.e no extra work or drone piloting required)



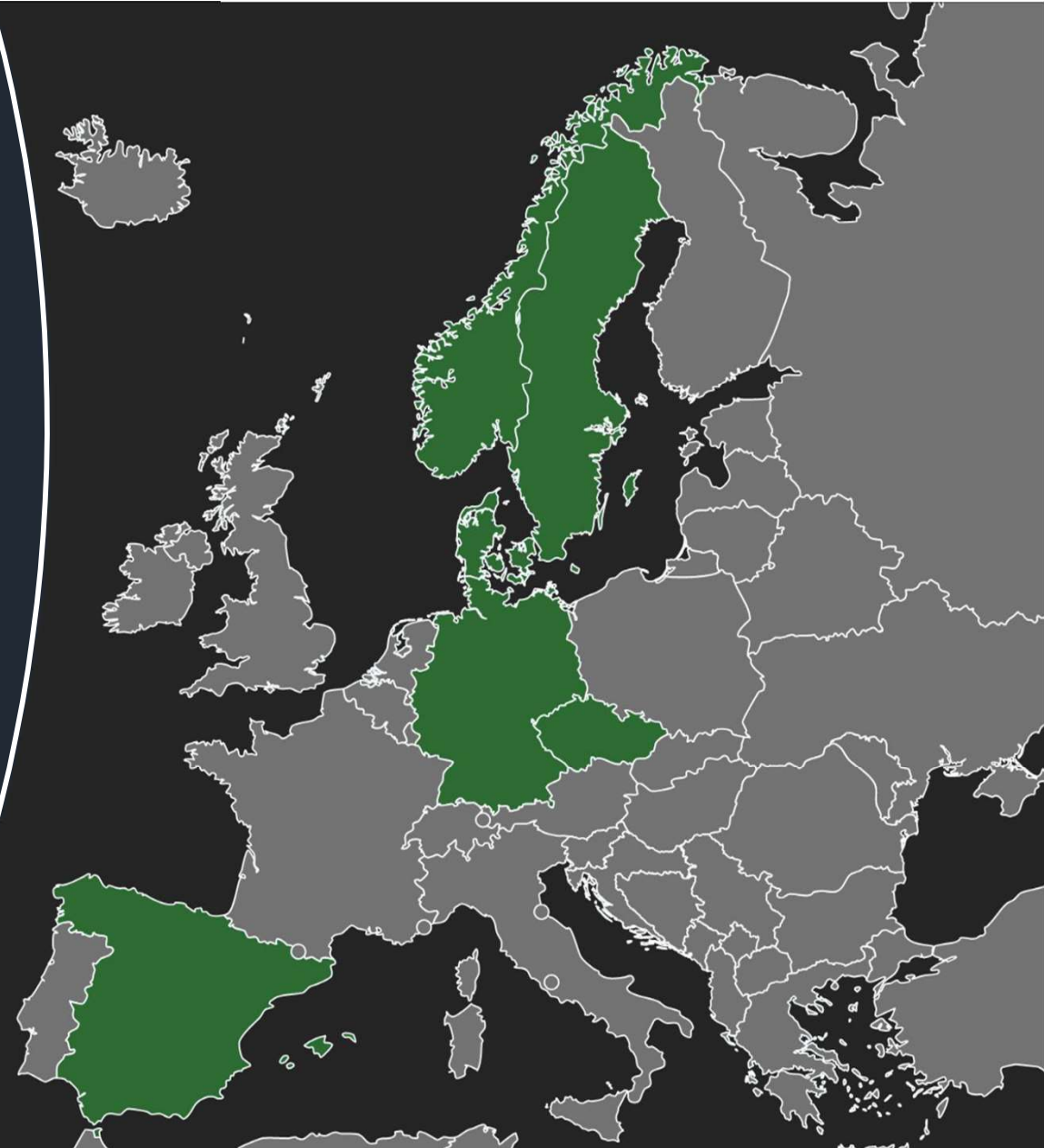
4. June 2021 – Øvre Romerike

“Chess board effect”

- ⑦ ~2 week after spraying
- ⑦ Dark green patches unsprayed and clearly healthier
- ⑦ Explaining the increased yield?

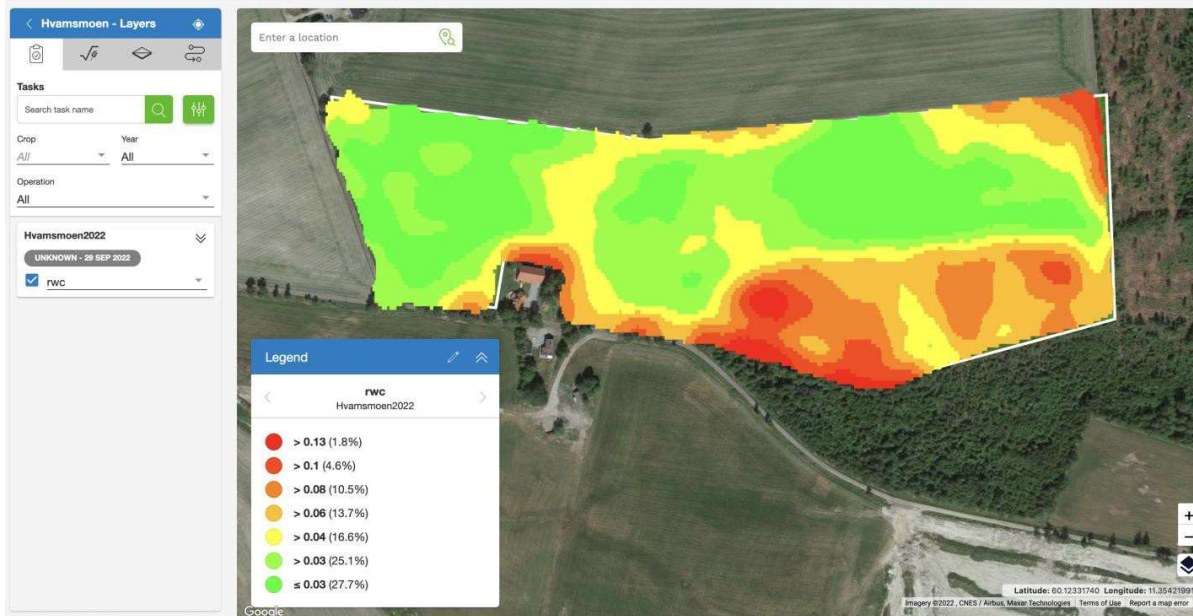
Data collection

- A decade of data collection in multiple countries to train a robust, scalable machine learning algorithm
- Collected during spring and fall season
- Data added to the AI network daily
- Images are curated by skilled annotators and domain experts





Example: DAT Weed Heat Map uploaded to Topcon Agriculture Platform (TAP)



- Data from each sample point is related to a GPS coordinate and stored in CSV files
- **The data is easily converted to shapefiles that can be uploaded to TAP** (as seen on the left)
- The different data can be split into layers such as
 - Weighted relative weed cover (RWC)
 - Above / below threshold
 - As applied
 - Future opportunity to separate weed groupings such as monocot/dicot and specific weeds (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*, *Galium aparine*, *Poa annua* and others)
- **Likely that DAT data can be uploaded directly via the TAP API**

To be discussed

- How to inspect third party equipment;
 - Important to control the working system
 - Dependent of sensor technology and AI solutions
 - Should be possible also for the farmer to execute calibration and control
 - Could be challenging due to;
 - Responsibility between sprayer manufacturer and third party company
 - Inspector knowledge
 - Involvement of companies and level of costs



1. Krav til sprøyte FØR test

[Klikk her for å markere alle bokser med alternativet 'ikke relevant'.](#)

1. Sprøyten skal være ren

Godkjent Reparert Avvist

2. Kraftoverføring og avskjerming - slitasje eller defekter

Godkjent Reparert Avvist

3. Bevegelige deler - avskjerming og sikkerhet

Godkjent Reparert Avvist

4. Rør og Slanger- Slitasjer eller defekter

Godkjent Reparert Avvist

5. Konstruksjonsdeler og bærenderamme

Godkjent Reparert Avvist

6. Sikkerhetsventil fungerer

Godkjent Reparert Avvist Ikke relevant

7. Foldbare deler

Godkjent Reparert Avvist

8. Vifte - intakt og fungerer

Godkjent Reparert Avvist Ikke relevant

2. Utettheter

1. Statiske utettheter

Godkjent Reparert Avvist

2. Lekkasjetest (ingen sprøyting)

Godkjent Reparert Avvist

3. Lekkasjetest (ved sprøyting)

Godkjent Reparert Avvist

4. Væskedusi og driv på komponenter

1. Krav til sprøyte FØR test

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[Verwijder foto](#)

3. Bevegelige deler - avskjerming og sikkerhet

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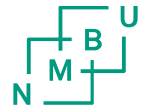
7. Foldbare deler

8. Vifte - intakt og fungerer

⊕ Måling av manometer og/eller trykksensor

Måling av manometer og/eller trykksensor

Manometer visning	Testresultat	Forskjell i trykk		Pumpekapasitet
1 bar	1 bar	0.00 bar	0.0 %	102 l/min
1,5 bar	1,4 bar	-0.10 bar	-6.7 %	102 l/min
2 bar	2 bar	0.00 bar	0.0 %	101 l/min
3 bar	3,1 bar	0.10 bar	3.3 %	l/min
4 bar	4 bar	0.00 bar	0.0 %	l/min
5 bar	5 bar	0.00 bar	0.0 %	99 l/min
6 bar	6 bar	0.00 bar	0.0 %	l/min
8 bar	8,1 bar	0.10 bar	1.3 %	98 l/min
6 bar	6 bar	0.00 bar	0.0 %	l/min
4 bar	4 bar	0.00 bar	0.0 %	l/min
3 bar	3,1 bar	0.10 bar	3.3 %	l/min
2 bar	2 bar	0.00 bar	0.0 %	l/min
1,5 bar	1,4 bar	-0.10 bar	-6.7 %	l/min
1 bar	1 bar	0.00 bar	0.0 %	l/min





6. Betjening, målesystem og regulering

[Klikk her for å markere alle bokser med alternativet 'ikke relevant'.](#)



1. Manometer (trykkmåler) - lett lesbart, størrelse og skala

Godkjent
 Reparert
 Avvist
 Ikke relevant
 



2. Manometer (trykkmåler) - nøyaktighet og stabilitet

Godkjent
 Reparert
 Avvist
 Ikke relevant
 


3. Reguleringsventiler og betjening

Godkjent
 Reparert
 Avvist
 Ikke relevant
 


4. Trykkreguleringsventil

Godkjent
 Reparert
 Avvist
 Ikke relevant
 


INSPEKSJONSRAPPORT ÅKERSPRØYTE

Denne inspeksjonen er utført i henhold til ISO 16122-2:2015



Inspeksjon av firma -1000: Demonstration Company

-, -, -, http://www.sonima.nl / norway@inspeding.online

Funksjonstest

Funksjonstest dato 27-04-2023 ved Demo Account
 Frist for neste funksjonstest 27-04-2026
 Resultat Godkjent etter reparasjoner
 Testprotokoll nr 1001

Eier

Kunde-ID Kaptein Krok
 Navn Kaptein Krok
 Adresse krokveien, 1722, Sarpsborg, Norge

Kommentarer / forslag

Reparert kraftutaksaksel

Åkersprøyte

Serienummer	00111	Pumpekapasitet	100 l / min
Fabrikkat	Hardi	Pumpetrykk	15 bar
Type	NK800	Omrøring	Hydraulisk
Produksjonsår	1999	Sprøytebom: Arbeidsbredde	10 meter
Sprøyte type	3pkt montert	Sprøytebom: Antall seksjoner	3
Kategori	Åkersprøyte	Avstand mellom dyser	50 cm
Tankekapasitet	800 liter	Antall dyser	20
Pumpe: Fabrikkat	Hardi	Max. capacity of 1 nozzle	2.3 l / min
Pumpetype	Stempel / Membran		

1 Krav til sprøyte FØR test

2 Kraftoverføring og avskjerming - slåstje eller defekter Godkjent
 Se bilde 1

3 Væskpumpe

1 Pumpekapasitet Godkjent

Min. omrøring: 40.0 l / min
 Pumpekapasitet nødvendig for dyser: 46.0 l / min
 Målt pumpekapasitet: 98 l / min
 Tilgjengelig kapasitet for omrøring: 52.0 l / min
 Maks kapasitet for 1 dyse: 2.64

Måling av manometer og/eller trykksensor

Manometer visning (bar)	1.00	1.20	1.40	1.60	1.80	2.00	2.20	2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00
Forskjell (lyst (bar))	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30
Forskjell (lyst (%))	0.0	-8.7	0.0	8.3	16.7	25.0	33.3	41.7	50.0	58.3	66.7	75.0	83.3	91.7	100.0	108.3
Pumpekapasitet (l / min)	100	100	101	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87

12 Dyser og væskefordeling

5 Trykktap - Bruk kontrolldyse ved måling av trykktap Godkjent

Hvis dysekapasiteten er målt **2.00 bar** lik **1.20 liter/min** og dyse
 Så er trykktap ved dyse ut på bommen ved **1.15 liter/min** lik **1.84 bar**
 Trykktap i prosent **8.16 %**
 Trykktap i bar **0.16 bar**

Utstyr som brukes til måling av distribusjon: Lumark
 Utstyr som brukes til måling av dysekapasitet: Sylinder/målebegre

Testresultat dyser - bruk av Lumark fordelerbord

Hardi, ISO F-, 110 / 03, Testhøyde 40 cm, Testtrykk 2 bar

Resultat: Godkjent

#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Testresultat	1.00	1.02	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03
Avvik fra verdi	0.00 (0%)	0.02 (2%)	0.03 (3%)	0.03 (3%)	0.03 (3%)	0.03 (3%)	0.03 (3%)	0.03 (3%)	0.03 (3%)	0.03 (3%)	0.03 (3%)	0.03 (3%)	0.03 (3%)	0.03 (3%)	0.03 (3%)	0.03 (3%)	0.03 (3%)	0.03 (3%)	0.03 (3%)	0.03 (3%)
Avvik fra verdi	0.0%	2.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%

Signatur av: Demo Account

INSPEKSJONSRAPPORT ÅKERSPRØYTE

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Bilde 1





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Thank you for your attention!