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| --- | --- |
| Project Title: | Robotic Farm |
| Team Members: | Umur Can Gürelli – Ali Baş |
| Supervisor(s): | Asst. Prof. Dr.-Ing. Özkan Bebiş |

Abstract

Technological applications have being used in agricultural areas in various ways to improve productivity, quality and to decrease huge amount of human effort. While in last two decades; massive development in electrical components providing accessible digital solutions in all fields, technology of farming tends towards to more robotic solutions instead of plain mechanical solutions. This progress in agricultural technology increases quality of products from lots of perspectives like precision, persistence and homogeneity. Also it makes jobs requires overexertion more autonomous. This report describes procedures of design and development of an autonomous robotic solution. This project is a differentiated replica of an open source project called FarmBot. Through report, all design approaches, boundary and operating conditions, cost considerations and prototype process is described with additional elements of project.

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# Introduction and Motivation

Food production had been most important concern of human history. Unfortunately today’s statistics in agricultural area doesn’t enable us to make good predictions about future.

According to population growth and considering expected quality of food by people, in 2050 required food production will be 70% more than today’s production (Corke, 2015). While demand on food will increase most important supply factor, farmers won’t be enough due to unwillingness of youth generation (White, 2012). This is due to hard labor work of farming and love earning rates. While average age of farmers increases; according to predictions half of the farmers in entire world will be retired in next decade. This will create a big gap between demand and supply chain of food production.

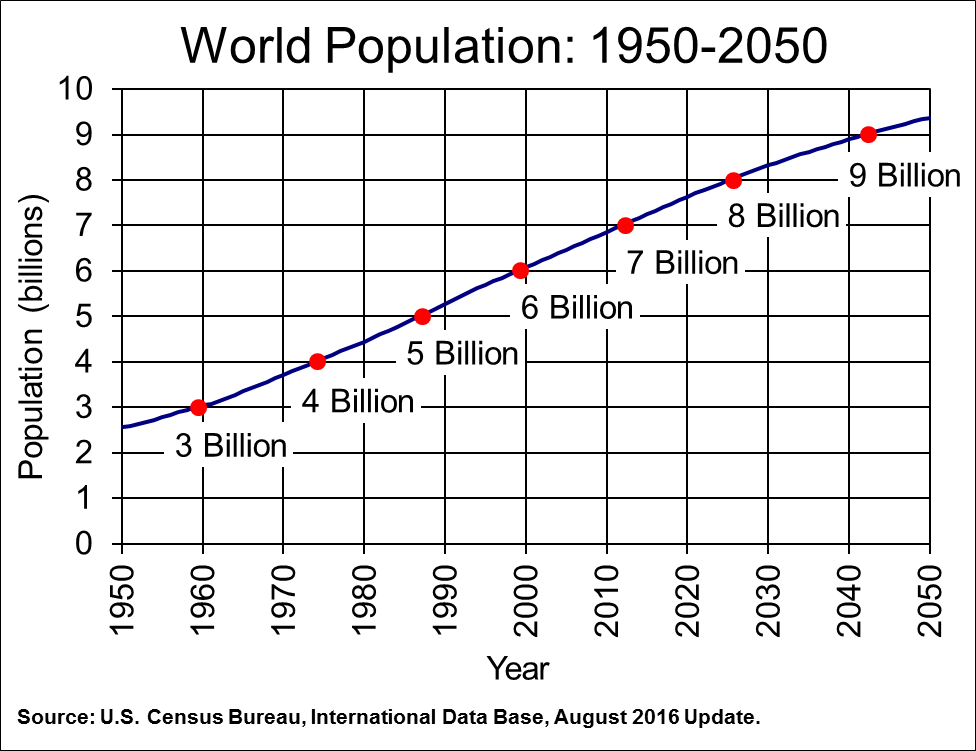


Fig 1. Population growth predictions in 2050

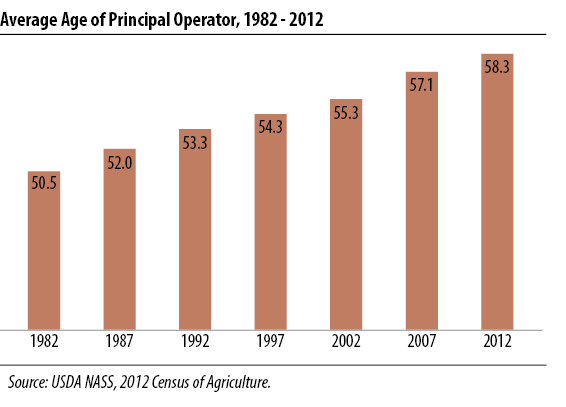


Fig 2. Average age of farmers (United States Department of Agriculture, 2014)

# Fortunately today’s technology creates opportunities for avoiding this result with more autonomous, precise and cheaper farming solutions.

# Literature Survey

## 2.1 Technologies in farming

## There are various new technologies that are used in agricultural fields. However two main approaches can be observed through different system that is developed in last decade.

One of them is autonomous modular vehicles that proceed in open farms and performs various tasks like, grubbing, spraying herbicides, irrigating and transporting of tools. While most advantage of these systems is performing these tasks in autonomous way, also they increase productivity with being smaller than vehicle machines that are used in last decade like tractors and harvesters. Being smaller and modular is crucial for reducing crop rows, roads that are used for movement of farming vehicles without damaging plants. With narrower crop rows and less ground pressure of vehicles; active area of farms can be used more efficiently. (Corke, 2015)

Today there are lots of technologies in robotic vehicles for agricultural like Thorvald Platform; a small modular robotic vehicle which aimed to be used in future farming, Agbot; robotic vehicle for precision agriculture and Frobomind; an open software for creating autonomous vehicles. (Lars Grimstad, Cong Dung Pham, Huynh Nhat Trinh Phan, Pål Johan From, 2015) (Kjeld Jensen , Morten Larsen , Søren H. Nielsen 1, Leon B. Larsen, Kent S. Olsen and Rasmus N. Jørgensen , 2013)

Other technology that is common in field of farming is setups that cover whole area for applying autonomous tasks. These technologies are generally made for indoor and small garden applications. While indoor applications don’t give any solution for future farming problem; these technologies can be scaled up with using vertical farming. Moreover in future some of these projects can be scaled up for outdoor application.

One approach that is applied from MIT Lab, is creating artificial environment to grow wide range of plant kinds. This project aims to create a system that arranges factors affecting plant growth according to selected type plant of user. It is less autonomous in terms of tasks requires human interaction but more flexible in terms of possibilities for growing different plants regardless environment. (OpenAg)

Another technology providing an autonomous setup is created by an entrepreneur is Farmbot. Farmbot is more like a CNC machine or 3d printer that can achieve farming task. In this project a tool mount that can perform different task with different headers moves in three dimensions. (Farmbot)

## 2.2 Phytology Research

## 2.3 Closed Loop System with Step Motors

In this project, movements are made with Step Motors which are designed to be used in open-loop systems due to their non-linear magnetic property. However using feedback signals, desired system can be obtained to achieve position and speed precision. To obtain feedback signal; rotary encoders are used which gives position parameter of gantry and tool mount of system. For system control different method can be used like feedback linearization, sliding mode control, robust control, and backstepping control. (Duane Stort, Mark Ganter, Brian Fabieni, 2014)

In this project for controlling, feedback linearization will be used while there are not disturbance on system and overshoot can be tolerated.

**2.4 Image Processing**

Weeds are one of the harmful elements in agricultures. While today herbicides generally are used, in this system weeds will be pushed to underground via tool mount with weed detection using image processing. In farmbot system there is a camera on mount which monitories garden. With using short and long records of captures weeds can be detected in seconds consistently. Algorithms that can detect weed uses rgb color segment to differentiate weeds and ground. After eliminating earth from visual, it uses edge detection to match similar shapes that is introduced to program. (Ajinkya Paikekari, Vrushali Ghule, Rani Meshram, V.B. Raskar)

# Definition of the Project

In this section, define your project as clearly and briefly as possible. Use the following subsections, objectives, boundary and operating conditions and constraints for the definition of your problem. Depending on the project, the nature of the objectives, conditions and constraints might vary. They can be even not quantitative. However, maximum effort should be spend to define those conditions quantitatively.

Utilize tables and figures as much as possible.

## 3.1 Objectives

An example objective is as follows:

The objective of the project is to design a wind turbine blade with maximum aerodynamic efficiency while matching to the torque and rotational speed characteristic of the generator [2].

## 3.2 Boundary Conditions and Operating Conditions

The boundary conditions and operating conditions of the above mentioned design objective are provided in Table 1.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Operating conditions** |  |
| Wind speed | 5-15 m/s |
| Temperature range | -20-50 C |
| **Boundary conditions** |  |
| Maximum rotational speed | 30 rpm |
| Maximum turbine diameter | 100 m |

Table 1 Operating and boundary conditions

## 3.3 Constraints

Discuss the following constraints and give qualitative and quantitative constraints whenever necessary

* Physical,
* Technical,
* Social, environmental, ethical and economic constraints.

Even if social, environmental and economic constraints are not relevant, state that you can not figure any constraint relevant to those subjects.

# Methodology

This section is devoted to show the methodology which you have developed, adopted or utilized to reach to the objectives of your project. You have to describe briefly those methods. The results will be discussed later in Conceptual Design and Final (and/or Results) section. You can provide an algorithm of the method. In Fig.1, design and optimization algorithm for wind turbines is provided, as an example [2]. You can organize this section under analysis method and design, if you find it is necessary.



Fig. 1 Analysis flow diagram for aerodynamic optimization of wind turbines [2]

## 4.1 Analysis method

In this section describe the methods you have used in your project. They can be analytical, experimental and/ or numerical. Describe clearly, what kind of information you are getting from each method and how they are connected.

## 4.2 Design method

Explain the kind of analytical, experimental or numerical considerations you use for your project. Explain the decision procedure in your project. If you use an optimization algorithm mention it here.

# Work packages and Time Plan

Provide work packages and time plan (Gant chart), which were constructed at the beginning of your project. Explain the content of each WP and discuss the present state of the project. Show the role of each team member in each WP.

# Conceptual Design (and /or Results)

This is ***the most important*** part of the report. The title can be “Conceptual design”, for those who is designing a system, equipment or process. In the projects, where new materials or surfaces with new functionalities are developed, they can chose the title as “Results”. Here, you have to

* Describe the properties and functionality of the conceptual design(s) or new materials or new processes
* Provide information how did you reach to this design
* Provide detailed quantitative data (figures, drawings, list of performance characteristics, etc.)
* Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of your design based on quantitative data



Fig. 2 Set-up for measuring mechanical power



Fig. 3 Comparison of the calculated and the measured power coefficients [2]

# Cost Analysis

Provide a cost analysis, if necessary.

# Discussion and Conclusion

Provide a self judgement of the final results of your project.

Comment briefly on the following subjects:

* Physical, technical, social, environmental and economic impact of your project
* Describe and evaluate physical impact
* Describe and evaluate technical impact
* Describe and evaluate scenarios for social impact
* Describe and evaluate scenarios for environmental impact
* Describe and evaluate scenarios for economic impact
* State any risks or potentials.

# Future Work

Discuss the future work, which will be conducted during ME 402 course. If you want to make changes to the work packages and time plan, do it here while giving reasons for that.

Acknowledgements

Acknowledge institutes or people who provided any kind of support for this project work. Do not acknowledge the supervisors and the university.

References

Make your literature list as shown below, according to the given formats in the literature survey.

**Format 1 (1st reference should take number 1 ,i.e. ordered as given in the text):**

[1] Manwell, J.F., McGowan, J.G., Rogers, A.L., Wind Energy Explained: Theory, Design and Application, 2nd Edition, Wiley, 2010.

[2] Al-Abadi, A., Ertunç, Ö., Weber, H., Delgado, A., “A design and optimization method for matching the torque of the wind turbines”, Journal of Renewable and Sustainable Energy 7 (2), 023129, 2015.

**Format 2: (alphabetically ordered)**

Al-Abadi, A., Ertunç, Ö., Weber, H., Delgado, A., “A design and optimization method for matching the torque of the wind turbines”, Journal of Renewable and Sustainable Energy 7 (2), 023129, 2015.

Manwell, J.F., McGowan, J.G., Rogers, A.L., Wind Energy Explained: Theory, Design and Application, 2nd Edition, Wiley, 2010.

Appendices

If repetitive information or pictures have to be delivered, utilize the appendix for this purpose. Do not make your report unreadable with such information.