# AUTOMATED GUIDED VEHICLE APPLICATION:

### PRECISION AGRICULTURE

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## **Table of Contents**

1	Introduction						
	1.1	Introduction to subject	1				
	1.2	Importance of subject	1				
	1.3	Knowledge gap	1				
2	Background						
	2.1	Related research	3				
	2.2	Current understanding	4				
	2.3	Hypothesis or research question	4				
	2.4	Intended project	6				
3	Met	thods	6				
	3.1	Materials and instruments	6				
	3.2	Laser guided	7				
		3.2.1 Imaging processing	7				
		3.2.2 Buffer design	8				
		3.2.3 Improvement	8				
	3.3	Object guided	10				
	3.4	Vision guided	11				
	3.5	Alternate plans: Ultrasonic guided	12				
4	Results 11						
	4.1	Introduction	12				
	4.2	Important highlights	13				
	4.3	Feasibility	13				
	4.4	Constraints	13				
	4.5	Application to other areas	14				
5	Conclusion 14						
	5.1	Importance of outdoor-AGV	14				
	5.2	Overview of significants	15				
	5.3	Limitations	15				
	5.4	Further improvement	15				
6	RE	FERENCES	17				
A	Apr	f oendix $f A$	18				

# List of Tables

1	Landratio	2
2	Productivityratio	3
3	Parts	7

# List of Figures

	Farm	
2	$\Gamma$ woears	4
3	Buffer	5
4	maging	8
5	lD	9
	2D	
7	BD	10
8	Curtain	10
9	Objectperspective	11
10	Perspective	12

#### Abstruct

Nowadays, there are many types of automated guided vehicle (AGV) running in different field of industries. Typically their job is moving raw materials or parts around the manufacturing facility. And they can be very accurate in working by following the guide from the wires in the floor, magnets, laser, or vision. However, they all requires an indoor condition. Therefore, the purpose of this thesis report is to discuss the implement of the outdoor AGV. An outdoor AGV has much more constrains than indoor. The environment indoor can be easily controlled while the door is not. The condition could be rough ground, no preset guiding wire or magnets, vision blocking by dust, and so on. The solution, which will talk in this paper, to achieve the outdoor AGV is using laser or vision to guide. In addition, a buffer will be set to stabilize the cargo or others working devices, to prevent them from the shaking due to the rough ground. To be more specific, a prototype will be built to simulate the working of seeder. In agriculture, it is very important to plant corns in a straight line. It benefits not only in absorbing sunlight and ventilation, but also reduce the work of irrigation, fertilizing, and harvest. Because a straight line of corn also mean a straight line of aisle. And more importantly, to achieve unmanned agriculture, a corn field with straight line of aisle will be a good condition for other agriculture robots.

#### 1 Introduction

#### 1.1 Introduction to subject

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#### 1.2 Importance of subject

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#### 1.3 Knowledge gap

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Figure 1: Farm

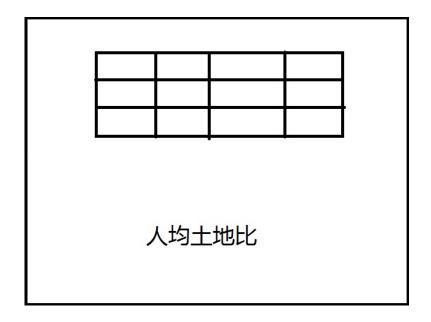


Table 1: Landratio

This is the Knowledge gap. [Evers and Koppers, 1996] This is the Knowledge gap. This is the Knowledge gap.

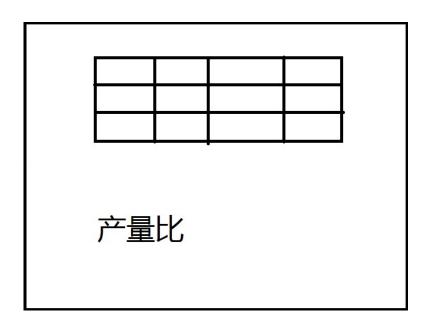


Table 2: Productivityratio

This is the Knowledge gap. [Gaskins and TANCHOCO, 1987] 4 5 6

#### 2 Background

#### 2.1 Related research

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#### 2.2 Current understanding

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#### 2.3 Hypothesis or research question

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Figure 2: Twoears

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Figure 3: Buffer

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Hypothesis or research question. This is the Hypothesis or research question. This is the Hypothesis or research question. [Bozer and Srinivasan, 1991] AGV1. 1D 2D 3D 1D2D3D

#### 2.4 Intended project

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#### 3 Methods

#### 3.1 Materials and instruments

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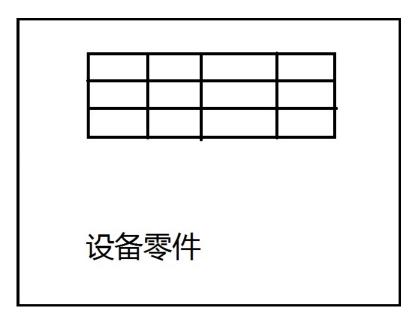


Table 3: Parts

Materials and instruments. This is the Materials and instruments.

#### 3.2 Laser guided

#### 3.2.1 Imaging processing

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## 图像处理

Figure 4: Imaging

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#### 3.2.2 Buffer design

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#### 3.2.3 Improvement

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Figure 5: 1D

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Figure 6: 2D

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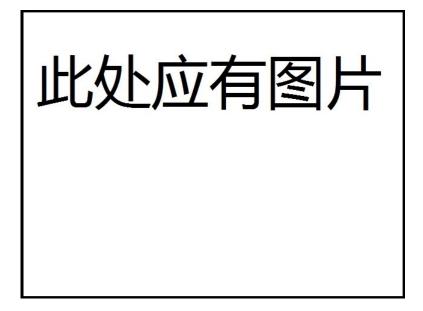


Figure 7: 3D

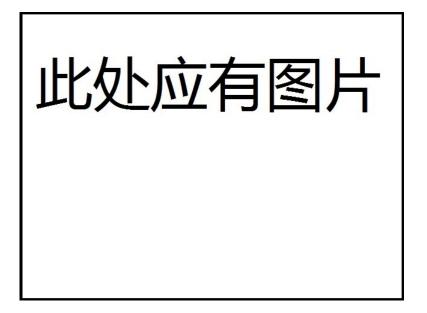


Figure 8: Curtain

#### 3.3 Object guided

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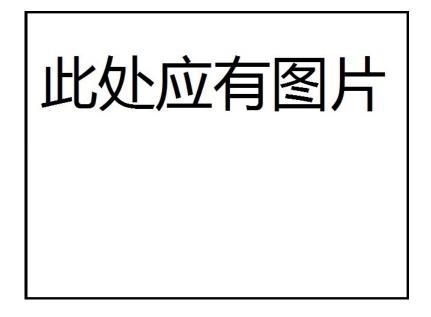


Figure 9: Objectperspective

object guided. This is the object guided. Traffic Cone

#### 3.4 Vision guided

This is the vision guided. This is the vision guided.

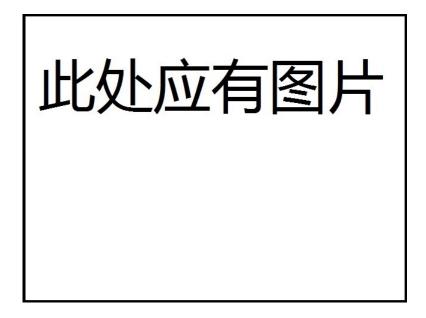


Figure 10: Perspective

#### 3.5 Alternate plans: Ultrasonic guided

This is the Alternate plans. This is the Alternate plans.

#### 4 Results

#### 4.1 Introduction

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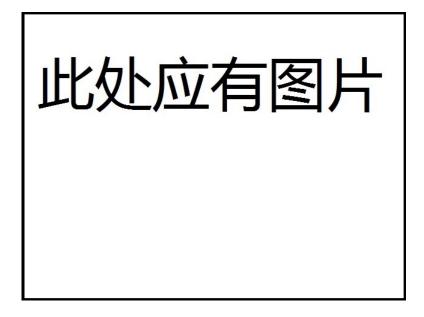


Figure 11: Twoearsdesign

Introduction. This is the Introduction.

#### 4.2 Important highlights

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#### 4.3 Feasibility

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#### 4.4 Constraints

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#### 4.5 Application to other areas

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application to other areas. This is the application to other areas. This is the application to other areas. AGV

#### 5 Conclusion

#### 5.1 Importance of outdoor-AGV

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#### 5.2 Overview of significants

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#### 5.3 Limitations

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#### 5.4 Further improvement

This is the Recommendations for further research. This is the Recommendations for further research.

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# A Appendix A

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