

Growing Together:

Opening the Way for Comprehensive
Public-Private Knowledge Management

KES 2011
15th Annual Conference on
Knowledge-Based and Intelligent
Information & Engineering Systems

Ansgar Bernardi
DFKI GmbH, Kaiserslautern

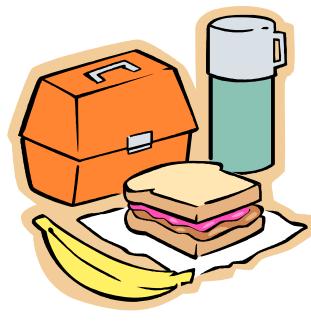


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Did you enjoy your Lunch?



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Let's talk about

FOOD

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Plant Production

Focus of the R&D project

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- Most of the following stems from this project -

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Need for increased efficiency in agricultural production

- Increasing demands for food quantity and quality
- Resources are limited
 - Arable soil
 - Limited & in danger: Building, erosion, salt
 - Water
 - Agriculture is the most important consumer
 - Energy
 - Nitrogen fertilizer biggest factor in energy balance
- Tight competition
 - Tank or table?
- Sufficient & sustainable agricultural production asks for smart solutions: Produce more & better, using less!

World population development

Source: Sir John Beddington, Manchester 2011

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What can

IT / AI / Knowledge-Based Systems

do about that?

Let's have a closer look...

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The plant production process comprises numerous decisions

```

graph LR
    A["(Planting Decision)"] --> B["Soil preparation"]
    B --> C["Seeding"]
    C --> D["Fertilizer/  
Plant protection"]
    D --> E["Harvest"]
    E --> F["(Further Processing)"]
  
```

- Decisions: Where? When? What? Require knowledge about many influencing factors
- How can we collect and use the information generated in the field & over the year?
- How can the decisions of the farmer / operator be supported in the field?

The information generated during the year must grow together!

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Agricultural work processes pose IT challenges

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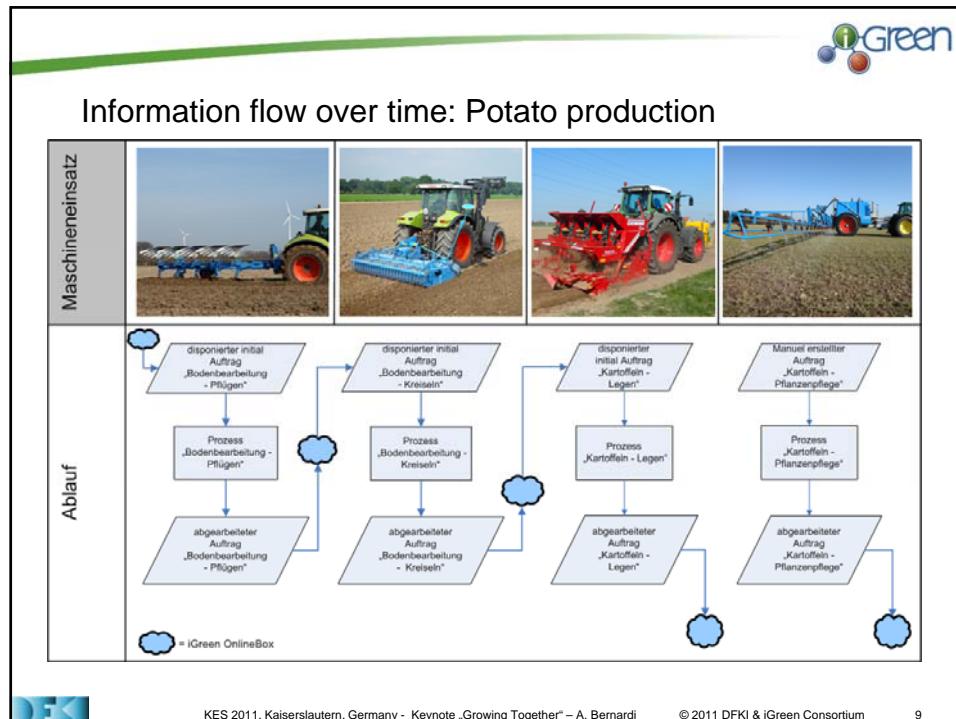
graph TD
    A["Job  
(Where? What?  
When?)"] --> B["Execution  
(Machine operation)"]
    B --> C["Documentation"]
  
```

Challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can a farmer specify location data for a job? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field location and job definition via internet-based GeoForms Using and integrating public geo data How to transmit the relevant data to the machines? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication in unreliable situations How to use sensor data and mobile user input effectively? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation support, knowledge creation

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Key participants: Many islands must grow together!

- Farmer
 - Responsible decision maker 
- Contractor
 - Execution of selected operations 
- Consulting services
 - Location- & situation-specific know-how 
 - Private or public institutions
- Suppliers
 - Materials & their application characteristics 
 - Consumers 
- Consumers
 - Ask for traceable, well-produced, well-tasting, healthy, and cheap products
- Public & Governmental institutions
 - Regional, national and international level 
 - Mandatory data collections
 - Rules & regulations 
 - Subsidies

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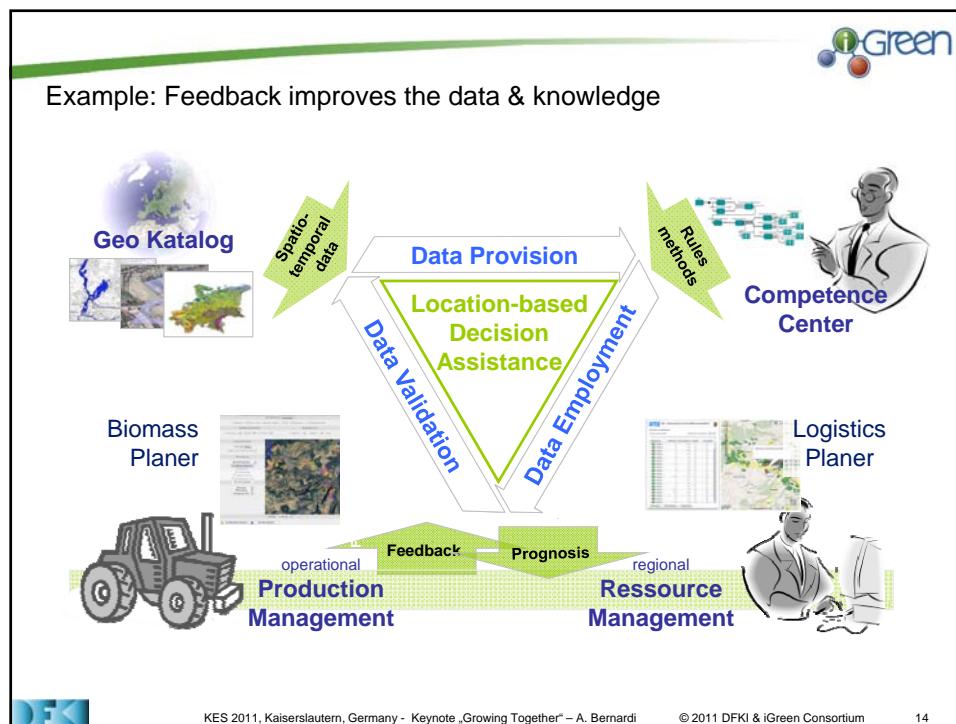
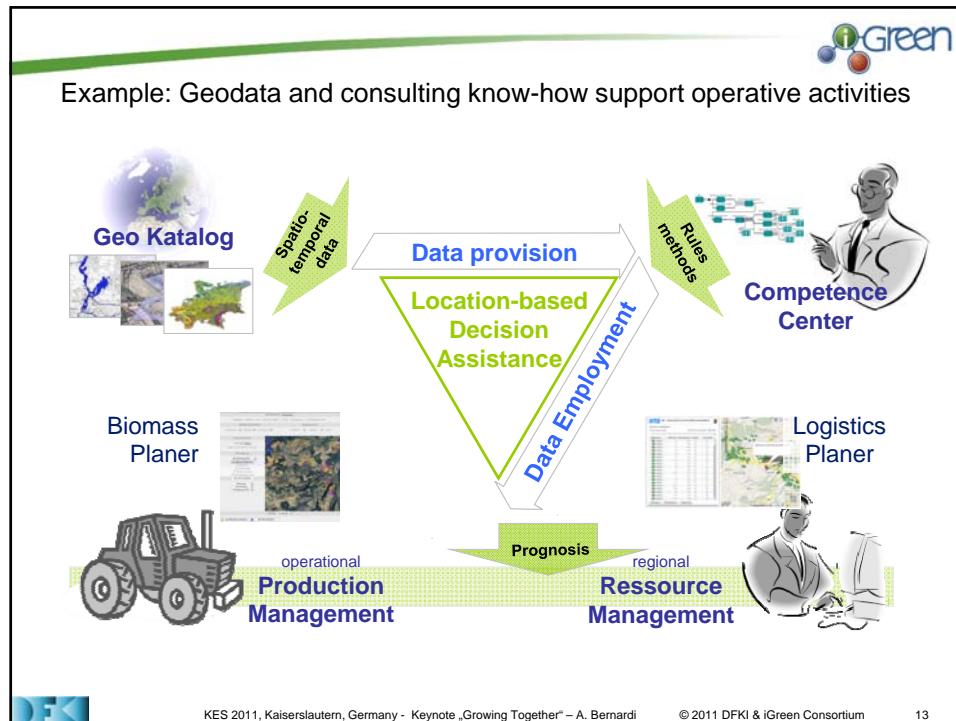
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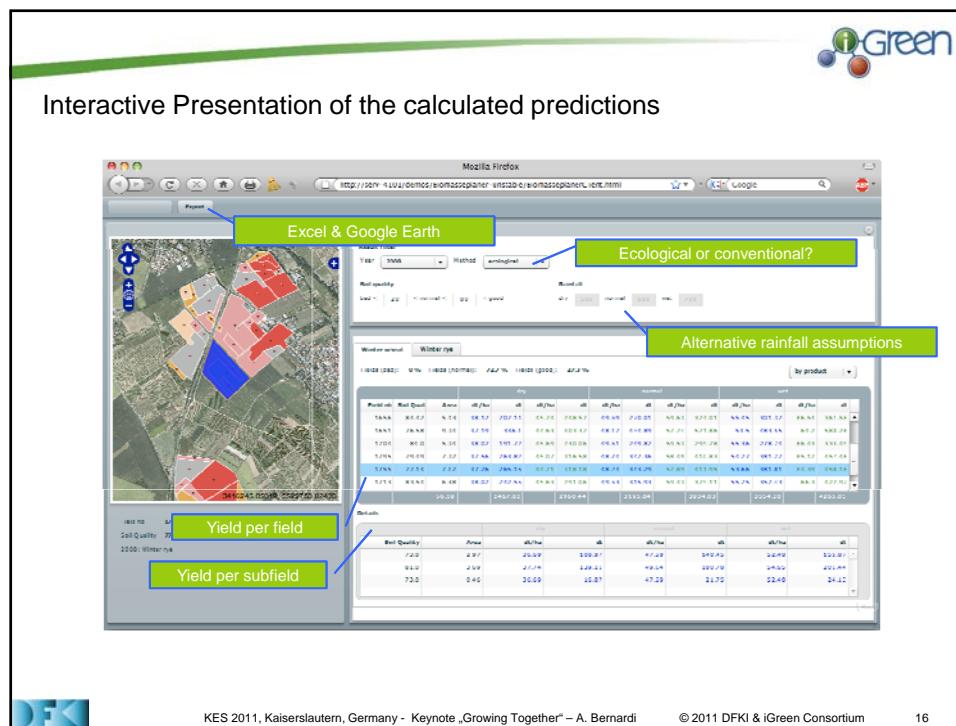
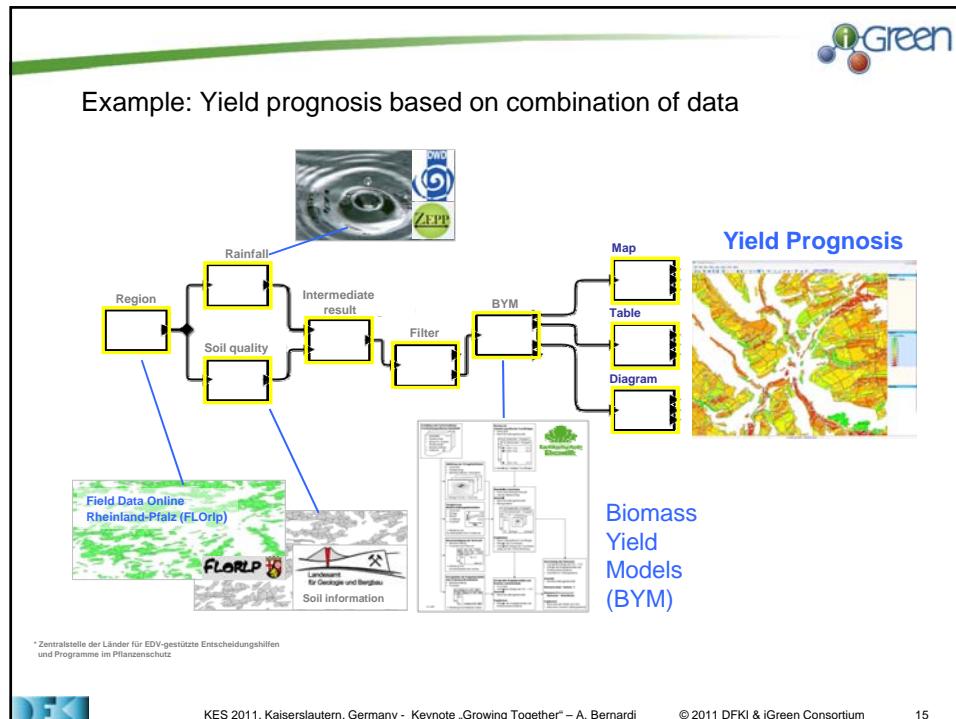
Multiple participants will profit from efficient knowledge exchange

- Public geo data are a valuable basis for location-specific services 
- Mobile access to data, knowledge sources, and services enable effective support on site
- The combination of public and private actors facilitates comprising and efficient services
 - e.g. improved consulting combining public data and private services
 - e.g. better data by exploiting individual sensor data

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Soil quality maps provided by state government and available to farmers describe various aspects of farm land

Cropland

Grassland

Type of Soil

Soil Capacity

Average Annual Temperature

Water Conditions

Measure of Productivity

Example

Legend:

- 1. Ackerland**
 - 1.1 Bodenarten
 - S: Sand
 - SL: Lehmiger Sand
 - SL: sandiger Lehmboden
 - L: Lehmboden
 - LT: Lehmiger Ton
 - T: Ton
 - LT: Lehmiger Ton
 - 1.2 Bodeneigenschaften (Leistungsfähigkeit bei gleicher Bodenart)
 - L0/L1: Boden mit L0/Gesamtal
 - VG: Volumengrenze
 - geblümiger und steiniger Boden
 - 1.3 Bodenbeschaffenheit
 - 1-2: hoch
 - 3-4: mittel
 - 4-7: gering
 - 1.4 Erdeigenschaften
 - S: Sandböden
 - D: Düngel- Tertiärböden
 - L: Lehmiger Sandböden
 - V: Verwitterungsböden
 - 1.5 Bodenrauhfaktor
 - 42/36: Die erste Zahl ist die Bodenfläche als Maß für die Anzahl der Pflanzen, die durch die Beschleunigung der lokalen Klima- und Bodenbedingungen und andere Einflüsse aus dem Bodenraum entsteht.
 - Die zweite Zahl ist der akzeptable, der durch Züchtung oder Abschaffung der lokalen Klima- und Bodenbedingungen und andere Einflüsse aus dem Bodenraum erreicht wird.
 - 1.6 Beispiele
 - SL/L1/SL / 52: Bodenart sandiger Lehmboden, Zundentfernung 1,5 m, Wasserdurchlass 1,0 m, Bodenrauhf. 52, Bodenwert 40, Bodenwert 40, Bodenwert 40, Bodenwert 40, Bodenwert 40
 - (TSV) 40/7/06: Weizenfeld-Acker - Grünland (Bewirtschaftungsart: Grünlandwirtschaft)
 - 1.7 Sonstige Angaben
 - NR: 1536
 - a: Neuakultur (z.B. 1930)
 - b: Steinsweise
 - c: Steine
 - d: Tagebaubuchnummer (z.B. 10)
- 2. Grünland**
 - 2.1 Bodenarten
 - S: Sand
 - SL: Lehm (SL u. L)
 - T: Ton (LT u. T)
 - 2.2 Bodenarten
 - Eigenschaften bei gleicher Bodenart
 - Hoch
 - Mittel
 - Gering
 - 2.3 Klimadaten
 - a: 8,0° C u. mehr
 - b: 7,9 - 7,8° C
 - c: 7,8 - 7,7° C
 - d: 7,6° C u. weniger
 - 2.4 Wasserverhältnisse
 - 1 - 2: trocken
 - 3: feucht oder trocken
 - 4: nass
 - 5: sehr feucht
 - 6: sehr nass
 - 7: dauer
 - 2.5 Grünlandgrundlage f. Grünlanddurst
 - 26/24: Die erste Zahl ist die Grünlandfläche, die unter Berücksichtigung des Klimas und des Wasserspiegels ermittelt wird.
 - Die zweite Zahl ist die Grünlanddurst, die durch Berücksichtigung der Grünlandgestaltung z. B. aus der Grünlandwirtschaft ermittelt wird.
 - 2.6 Beispiele
 - L33/49/44: Bodenart Lehmboden (SLII)
 - Düngungswert 40
 - Wasserdruck 3
 - Grundwasserstand 40
 - Grünlanddurst 44
 - 3.3a/2/71: Weizenfeld-Grünland - Acker (Bewirtschaftungsart: Grünlandwirtschaft)
 - Grundwasserstand 78
 - Grünlanddurst 70
 - 2.7 Musterstück Vergleichsstücke bestimmte Grünobereiche

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Digital soil quality maps provided by state government allow farmers to get an overview about the quality of their fields

The available maps give values for soil quality

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Agricultural engineering provides relevant location-based data

Recording of location, crop, humidity, and fuel consumption ...

Humidity Sensor

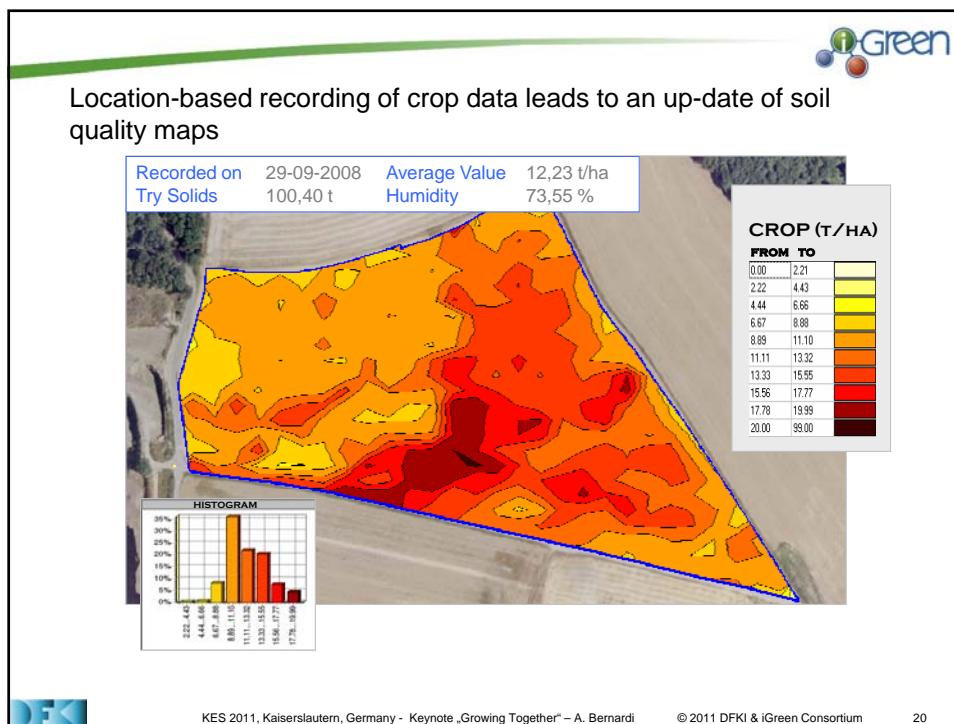
Melt Flow Sensor

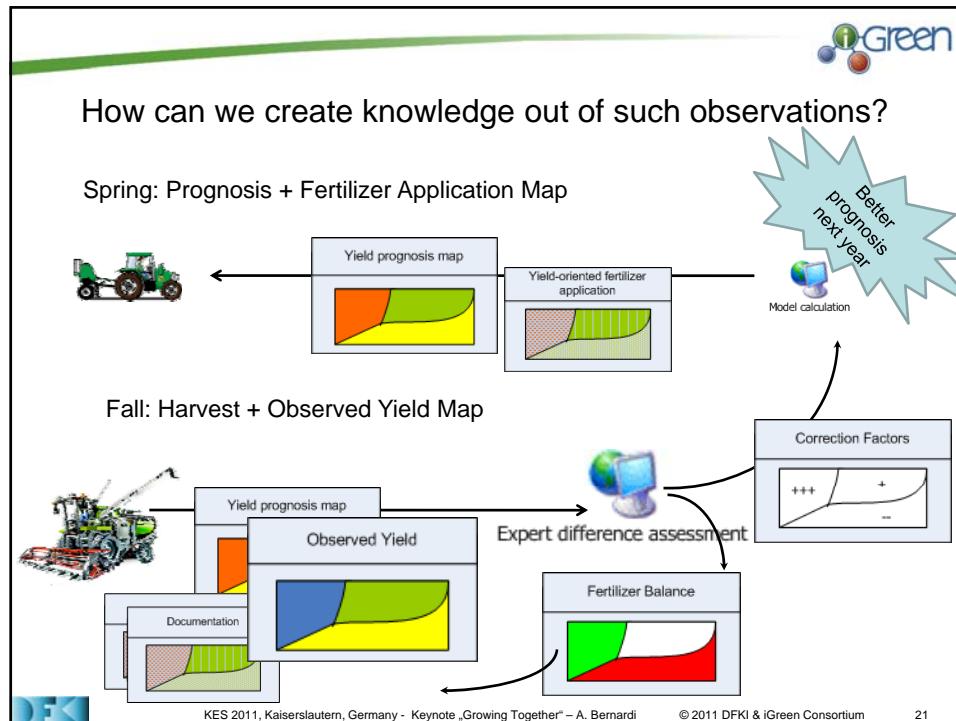
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Internet-based GeoForms allow the farmer to define location-specific job orders

Düngeauftrag V0.5 / Eesmann GmbH & Co. KG
Hans Musterbauer, Rummelshausen Ändern Hilfe

Schlagname:
Nummer/Ortschaft: ha

Zeitraum: 29.11.2010 - 29.11.2010

Düngemittel: NPK "A"
Ausbringmenge: 80.0 kg/ha
Fahrgassen: 18 m

Kommentar: übernehmen

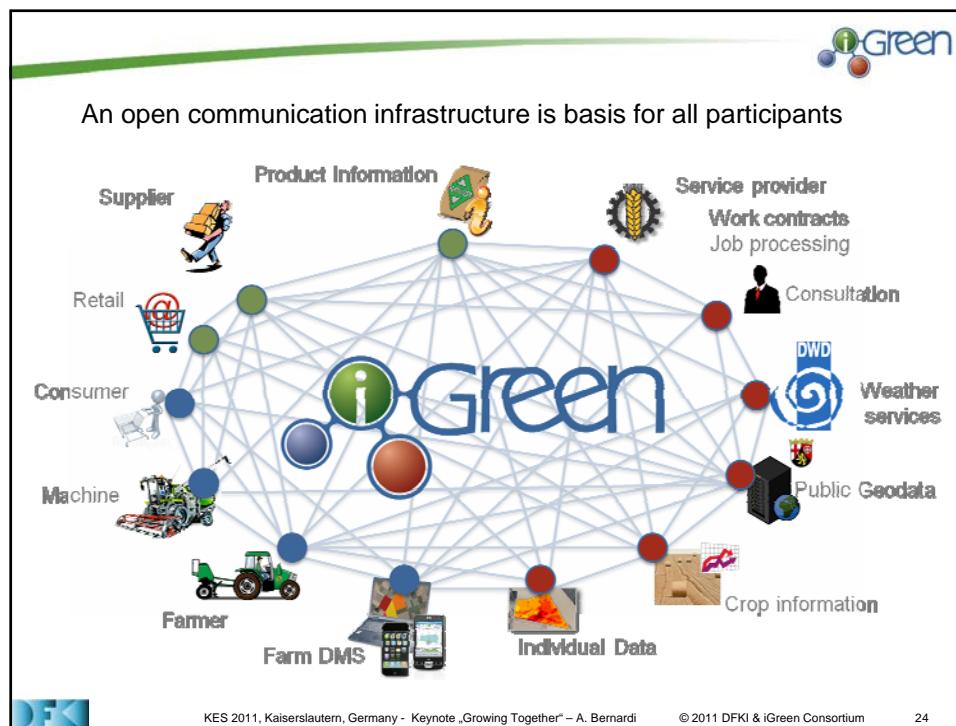
Bereinigt

Aktion #Schlagname Datum Fläche Düngemittel Fahrassen Kommentar
7 Schlag_7 29.11.-29.11. 0.52 ha NPK/80kg/ha 18 m Nassiger Boden
14 demo_14 29.11.-29.11. 0.47 ha Kalkammonsalpeter / 100kg/ha 36 m

iis 1FH iGreen Zwischen speichern Daten übertragen Eesmann AGRAR

... using public geo data (from field subsidy procedures)

iis FACHHOCHSCHULE RIBENGEN University of Applied Sciences
1FH Fachhochschule Kaiserslautern, Germany - Keynote „Growing Together“ – A. Bernardi © 2011 DFKI & iGreen Consortium 23





Open, manufacturer-independent solutions are crucial

- Farmers & contractors use machines from multiple suppliers
- Existing proprietary approaches suffer from missing user acceptance

- Today's possibilities for data collection far outreach established procedures for data usage
- Data, collected today, must be usable for yet unknown services tomorrow!



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iGreen develops a communication platform for the exchange of data, knowledge, and services

- Semantic Technology:
 - Easy understanding of shared data, due to explicit information about meaning and data format
 - Easily extensible at any time

- Service Orientation:
 - Flexible orchestration of multiple components

- Manufacturer-independent exchange

- Combination of public and private sources for data and knowledge



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The Challenge: Flexible Data Handling

- „Before talking about sensor data, provide me with a flexible solution for storing and managing such data“ LU Marx
- Goal: Universal data management for individual participants
 - Flexible storage, including new attributes/values
 - Allows to easily publish data
 - Open for extensions (as data might become valuable in the future)
 - Browsing in collected information
 - Interfaces to sources and users
- Requirement: Individual ownership & control of data
 - Local storage with controlled exchange in P2P networks

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iGreen relies on Semantic Technology

- Approach: Semantics of data is made accessible for the computer

Attribute	Value
Formally defined vocabulary „Concept“, „Relation“ Can be extended at any time	Formally specified value ranges Can be extended at any time

„Ontology“

- Applications (Programms) can „look up“ Character and semantics of data at runtime

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Don't try to standardize the data, but enable flexible sharing & uptake!

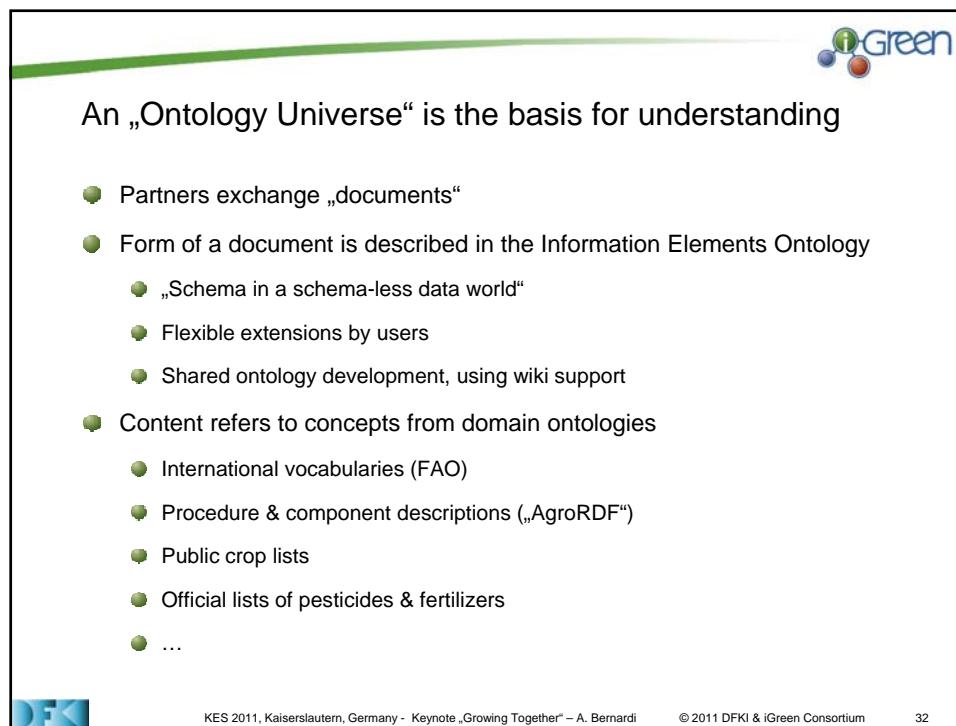
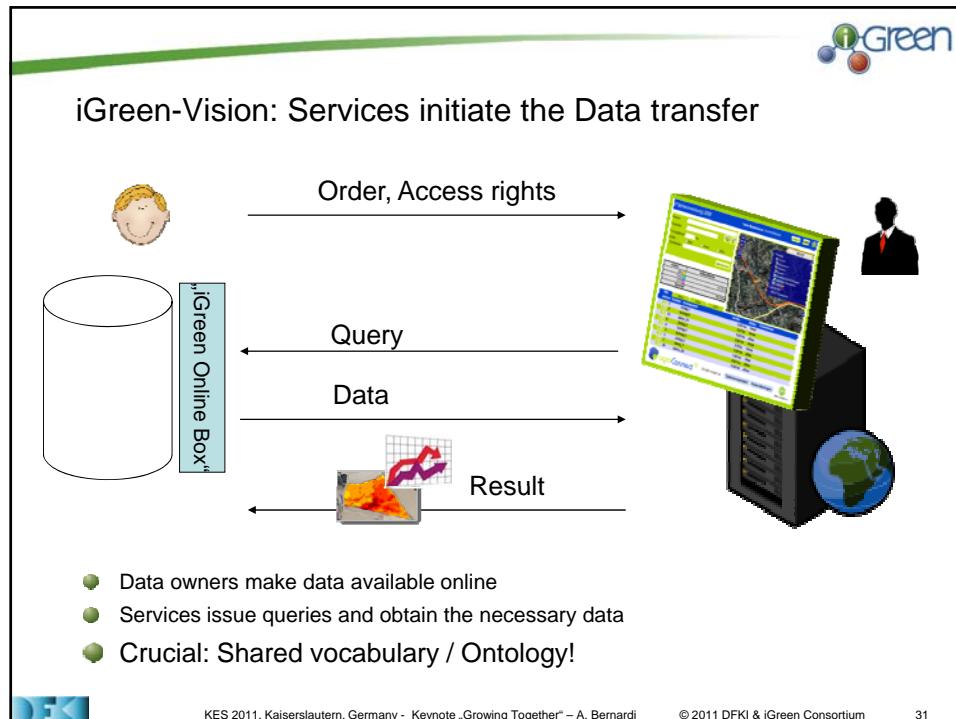
- Standards are useful and efficient, but standard creation is cumbersome
- Look at the flexibility & power of Web 2.0 and „Linked Data“!
- Approach: Enable to handle diversity!
 - Not one standard data model
 - but specify which data model YOU use
- Promise: Easy „Mashup“ of data and web services



Separation of concerns results in Win-Win-situation

- Data owner:
 - Make data available! (Electronically, with easy-to-use tools)
 - Access control, privacy, trust
- Service provider:
 - Care for understanding available data
 - Possible due to the semantic technology basis





iGreen Infrastructure – make it easy to share data!

- Addressing of data sources & services
 - DNS IP-NameServer, Web service registry
- Transmit requests, results, data
 - http/REST
 - RDF data format
- Make vocabulary explicit
 - FAO AgroVoc, AgroXML -> AgroRDF
 - Vocabulary server
 - Individual extensions possible
 - Translation by individual converters (supported by generation workbench)
- Authentication
 - Single-Sign-On in dedicated domains
- Make data available
 - „OnlineBox“ as reference implementation
 - Integration with OGC-compliant geo data infrastructure

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Communication with agricultural machines relies on ISOXML

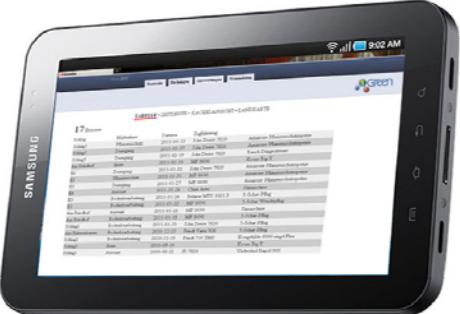
The diagram illustrates the communication architecture for agricultural machines using ISOBUS / ISOXML ISO11783. At the center is a green vertical bar labeled "Machine Connector". To its left, a blue arrow points from a tractor icon towards a monitor screen. The monitor displays two panels: one with "Operational data" and "Sensor data", and another with a map of a field. Below the monitor is a handheld device showing "Tasks, Application maps". A red arrow points from the handheld device towards the "Machine Connector".

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Mobile Devices facilitate human-centered information access!

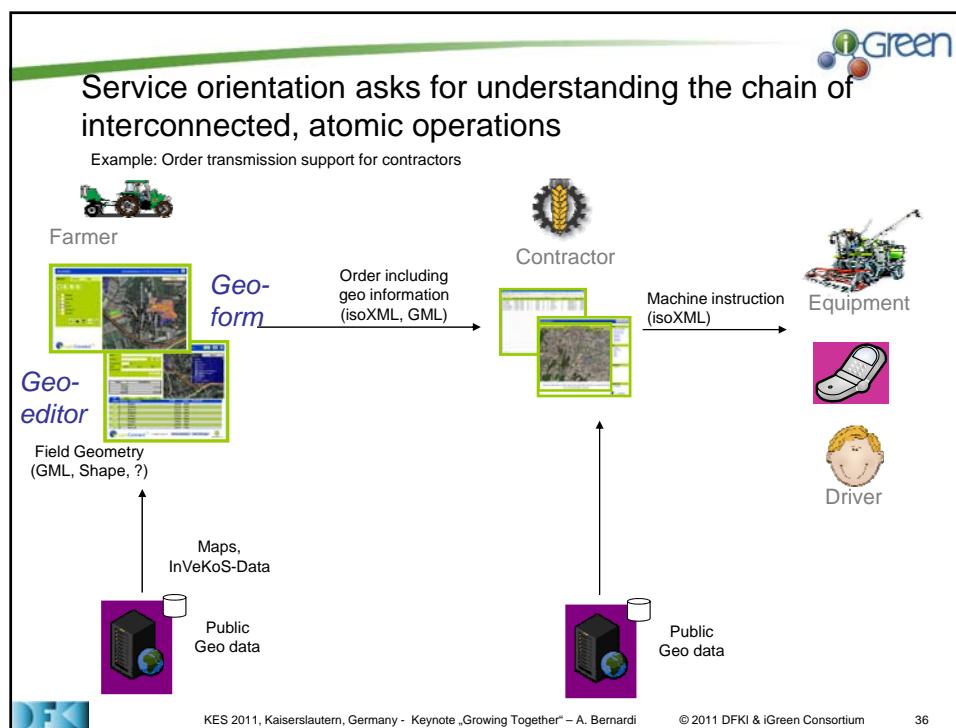


Example: Prototype of a mobile documentation assistant, using Samsung Galaxy

- Personal access to data and services
- Flexible, rapid technological progress, high personal acceptance
- Development is ongoing...

Using Smartphones et al. as universal information assistant in direct connection to machines and sensors seems a promising approach!

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The issues discussed reach well beyond crop production

In general, decision support systems in crop production provide important contributions for recent questions in:

- Food and energy production
- Environment and climate protection
- Optimization respecting the use of fertilizers and fuel



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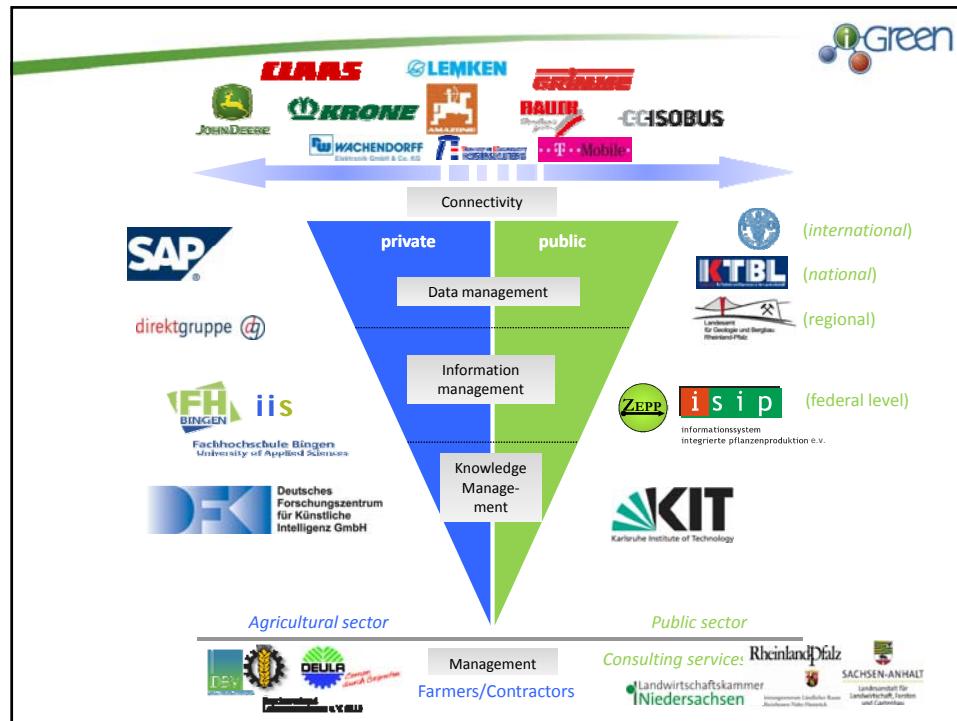
The iGreen project unites a powerful consortium



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Summary (I)

- Agricultural production needs increase in efficiency
- Agriculture profits from inter-organizational, public-private knowledge management
- Integration of location-based data is the key to knowledge management in agriculture
- Mobile applications provide support in the field
- Decentral solutions guard individual data control



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Summary (II)

- Semantic Technologies offer flexibility, openness, and mutual understanding of shared data
- Collaborative exchange between public and private partners leads to comprehensive knowledge generation



Agriculture is a promising application area for intelligent technologies in a complex collaborative setting –
Let's grow together!

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