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Autonomous UAV and UGV conductive charging system with a robotic arm and an optical sensor aimed at vineyard monitoring

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Introduction – General



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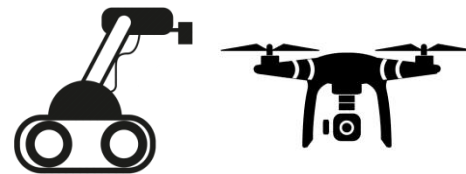
- Climate change
- Labor shortage
- Performance costs

Smart Farming Technologies



- Farm Management Information Systems (FMIS)
- Precision Agriculture Systems
- Agricultural Automations and Robotic Applications

- Yield increase
- Product quality improvement
- Efficient use of inputs
- Energy use reduction
- Soil and water resources protection



As **individual solutions** rather than as a combined system where the two vehicles assist each other

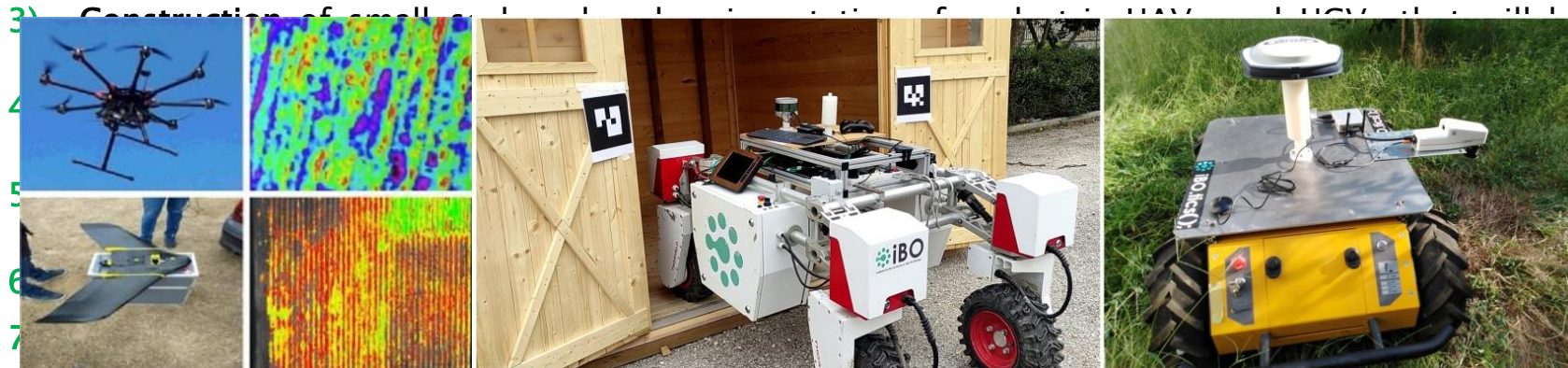
Introduction – Main objective of Project AgroSYS

- ▶ Development of an **integrated autonomous precision viticulture system** based on the actions of electric UAVs and UGVs
- ▶ Fleet vehicles will be **charged at solar charging stations** placed within the vineyard, incorporating technologies to **monitor vigor and volume of the vines**, as well as technologies to **measure water stress** for irrigation scheduling and **yield maturity assessment** for selective harvesting



Introduction – Specific objectives

- 1) **Establishment** of a combinatorial sensing system for vineyards using UAVs' and UGVs' sensors and decision-making for agricultural practices (irrigation, fertilization, selective harvesting)
- 2) **Development** of a safe navigation system for UAV/UGV fleet operating in vineyards by integrating appropriate sensors in the vehicles and algorithms to identify and avoid obstacles



business and analysis of the results for commercial exploitation of the system

Introduction – Conductive charging system

- ▶ The current process of charging electric unmanned aerial and ground vehicles (UAVs and UGVs) for farming use is time-consuming and lacks automation
- ▶ Typically, the battery must be manually removed from the vehicle, charged separately and then reinstalled, which significantly reduces operational efficiency and requires human intervention
- ▶ Inductive charging systems as an alternative -> Charging time?



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Materials and Methods

- ▶ The system involves modifying the existing battery-vehicle interface to integrate a **universal plug** that allows for easy connection to the charger through the robotic arm
- ▶ Unmanned Vehicles:
 - UAVs: 2x DJI-S1000
 - UGV #1: Husky by Clearpath Robotics
 - UGV #2: Thorvald platform by Saga Robotics



Materials and Methods

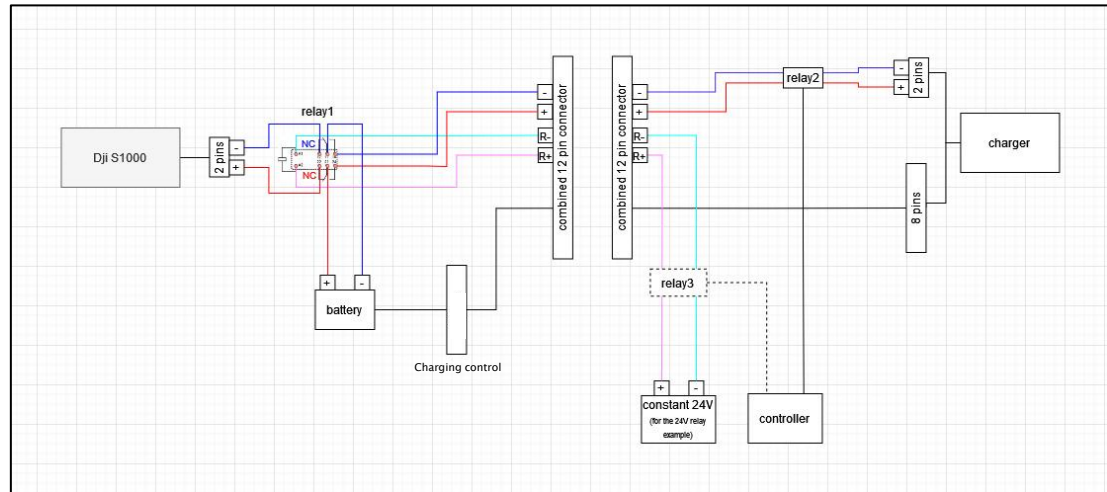
Plugs' installation prerequisites

- ▶ Installed on a **visible position on the upper side** and oriented vertically upwards
- ▶ **Securely mounted** on a solid surface
- ▶ Battery should be **disconnected from the vehicle before** the initiation of the charging process
- ▶ UAVs: Should barely modify the frame in order to **not disrupt the flying ability**
- ▶ UGVs: Robotic arms should be **able to charge both UGVs** bearing the same plug – wiring issue
- ▶ UGVs: Plugs should be placed in the **front part of the UGVs** in the direction of travel in order to be accessible from the arms (due to the limited working range of the arms / limited space within the charging stations)

Materials and Methods

Wiring diagrams

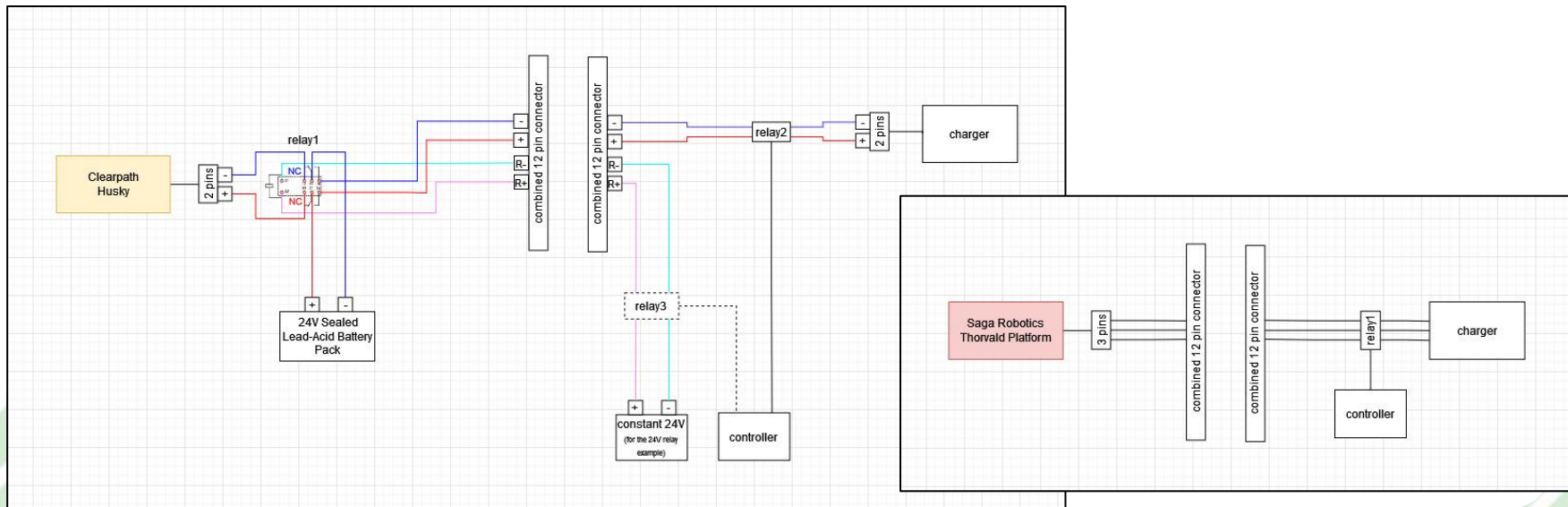
- ▶ **relay #1:** disconnect the vehicle from the battery (*NC – normally closed during flight*)
- ▶ **relay #2:** connect the charger to the vehicle through the **relay#1**
- ▶ **relay #3:** to control the **relay#1**



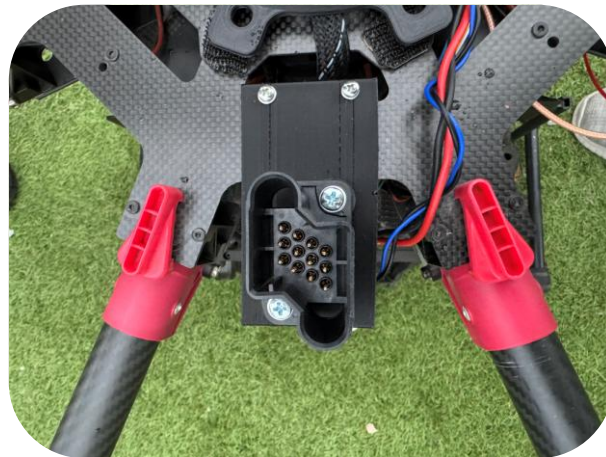
Materials and Methods

Wiring diagrams

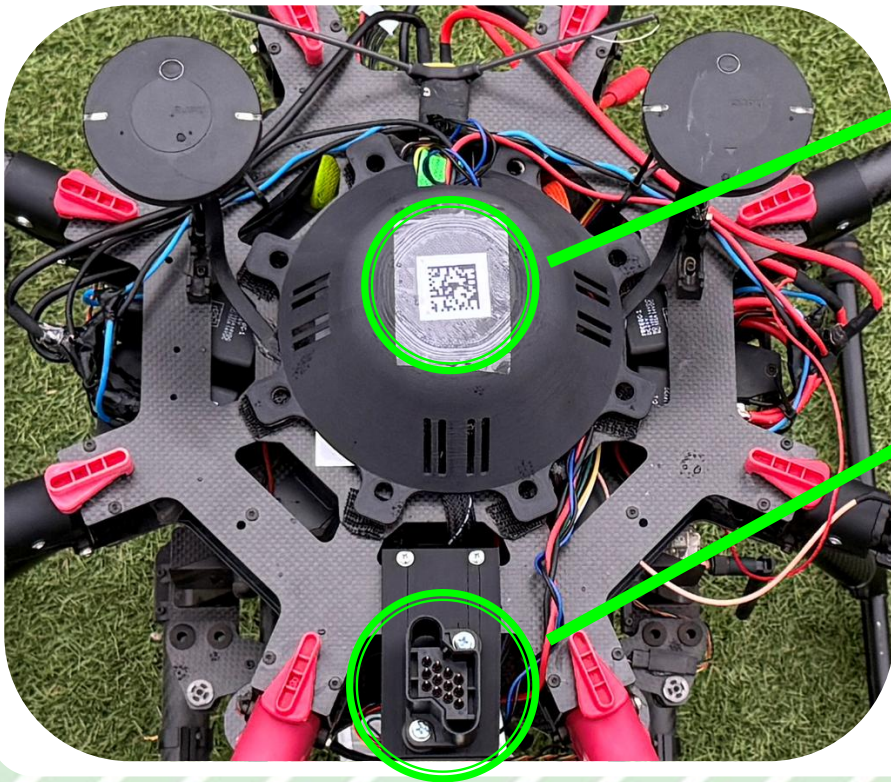
- ▶ Respectively for the **Husky** and the **Thorvald** platform
- ▶ Currently testing with the same 12-pin plug even if they do not utilize a LiPO battery



Materials and Methods



Materials and Methods



Data matrix to be detected by the optical sensor on the arm

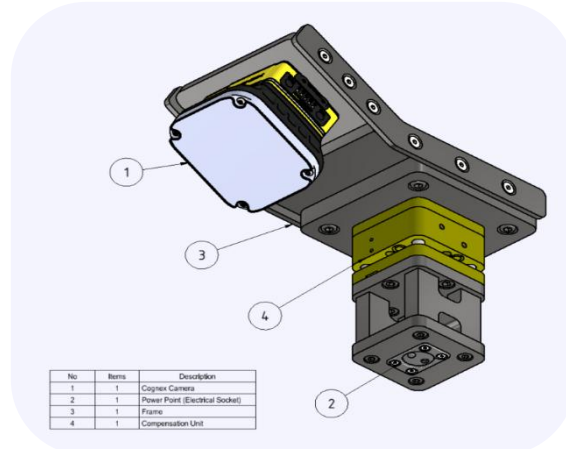
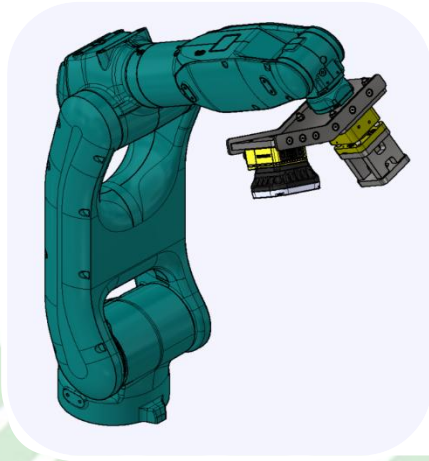
& according to its position/orientation locate the plug

12-pin Plug 211759-1 by TE Connectivity
mounted on a specially designed base
paired by 211758-1 on the robotic arm



Materials and Methods

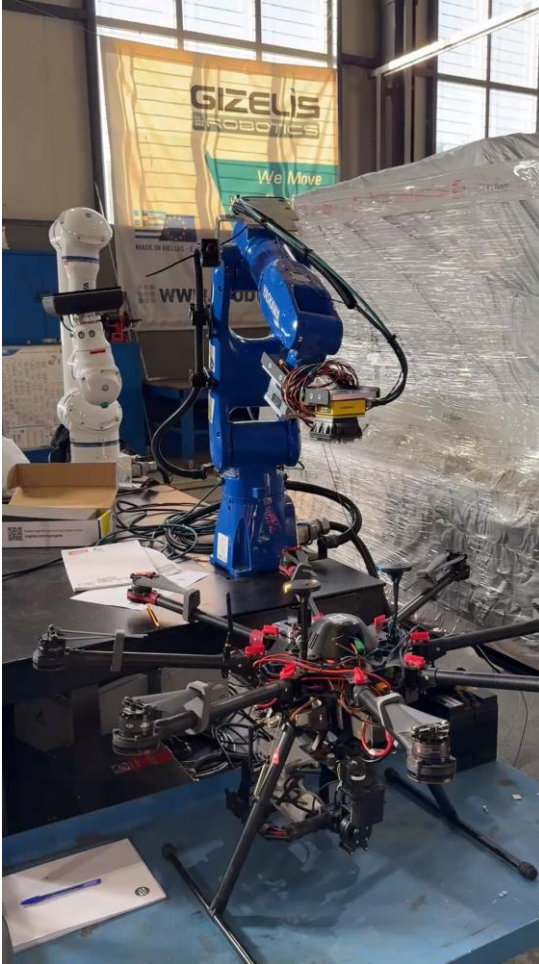
- ▶ A robotic arm equipped with an optical sensor detects and aligns the universal plug with the charging port on the vehicle and initiates the charging sequence
 - Robotic arm #1: Cobot HC10DTP by Yaskawa Europe GmbH
 - Robotic arm #2: MOTOMAN GP7 by Yaskawa Europe GmbH
 - Optical sensor by Cognex



Materials and Methods

- ▶ A robotic arm equipped with an optical sensor detects and aligns the universal plug with the charging port on the vehicle and initiates the charging sequence





Results

- ▶ The mounting of the plugs on a robust surface on the UAVs **was a challenge**, in contrast to **the UGVs that offer enough space and robust surfaces** for the plugs to be mounted
- ▶ The system **does not interfere with the flight operation** of the UAVs – the UAVs operate normally as intended
- ▶ The optical sensor **successfully detects the data matrix and aligns the plugs** with precision
- ▶ The plugs are being successfully attached but some **strain has been observed on the UAV** frame during the pin attachment – magnetic plugs to be tested
- ▶ The **battery is being successfully isolated** from the vehicle circuit, either automatically or manually through the controller
- ▶ The charging sequence starts and stops as intended



Conclusions & Next steps

Conclusions

- ▶ Successfully **eliminates the need for human intervention** in the charging process
- ▶ **Reduces downtime** thus allowing for longer periods of crop monitoring within a given time frame
- ▶ Enables **fast and efficient conductive charging** for UAVs and UGVs, reducing the time spent on manual battery handling
- ▶ Presents a **significant advancement in electric vehicle charging technology for agriculture**, supporting more efficient and scalable operations in precision farming

Next steps:

- ▶ Final installation and tests on both types of UGVs
- ▶ Integration with and on-site testing of the complete AgroSYS system
- ▶ Efficiency comparisons with induction charging systems

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www.agrosys-project.gr

