ITU/FAO Workshop on







Digital Twin for Smart Livestock Farming





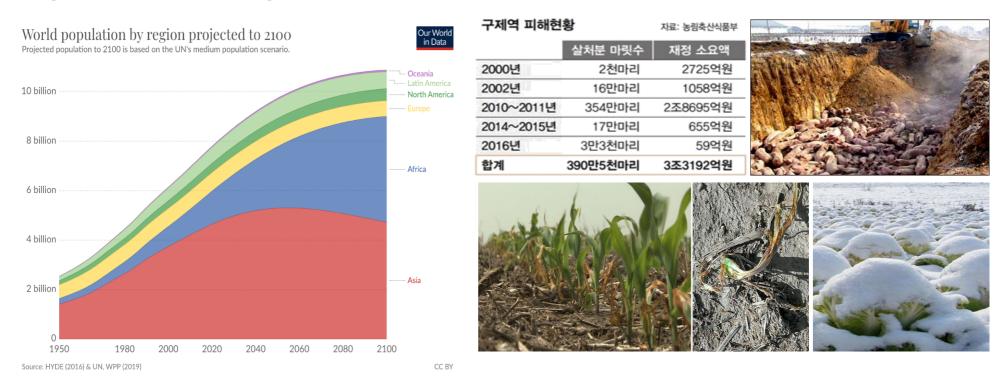
Seng-Kyoun Jo

Principal Research Engineer/Ph.D.

Agriculture, Animal & Aquaculture (3A)
Intelligence Research Center

Today's Agriculture

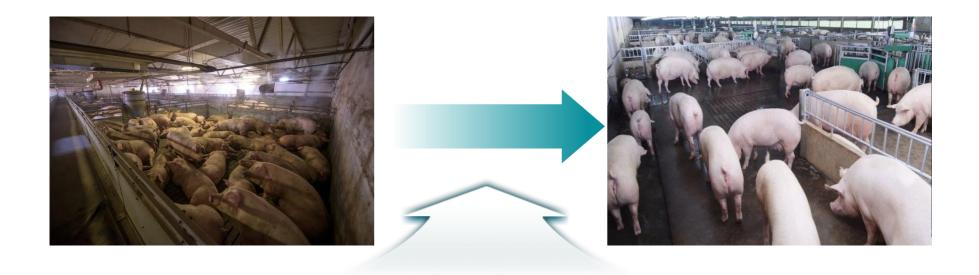
Sustainable food security against explosive growth of the population and environmental pollution



Agriculture is no more traditional primary industry mainly depending on labor.

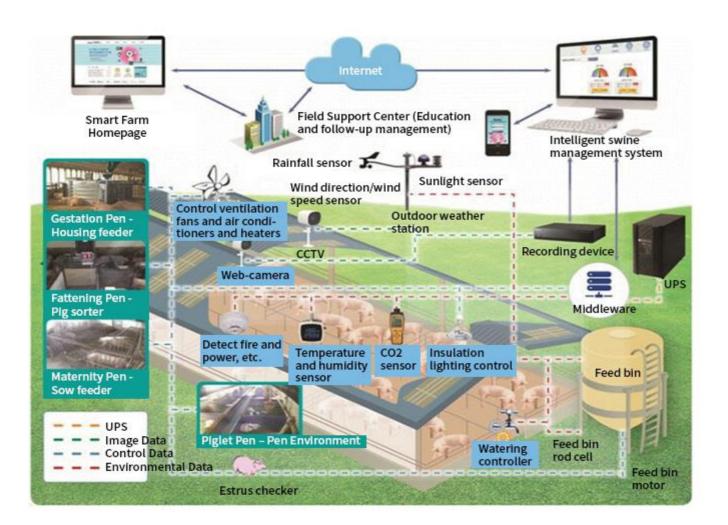
Being evolved through digitalization using ICT for securing food and high-tech future industry

Today's Livestock Farming





ICT Convergence for Livestock Farming





Digital Twin (DT)

A digital twin is a digital representation of a real-world entity or system.

The implementation of a digital twin is an encapsulated software object or model that mirrors a unique physical object, process, organization, person or other abstraction. (Gartner)

A digital twin is a virtual representation that serves as the real-time digital counterpart of a physical object or process. (Wikipedia)

A digital twin is a virtual model designed to accurately reflect a physical object. (IBM)



Digital Twin Market to reach USD 165.8 Billion with 41.8% CAGR by 2030 | MDC Research





New digital twin of the immune system will make precision medicine a reality

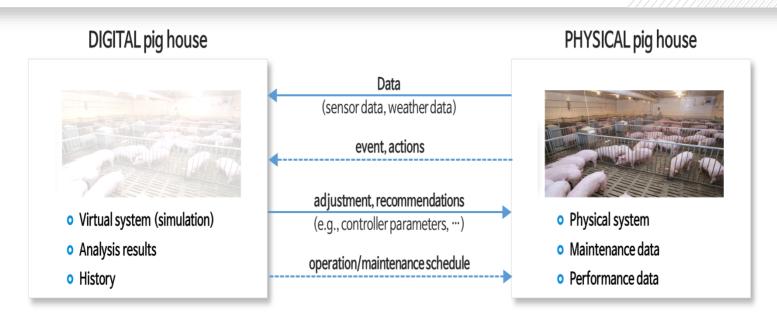


DT in Livestock

The role of DT in livestock farming

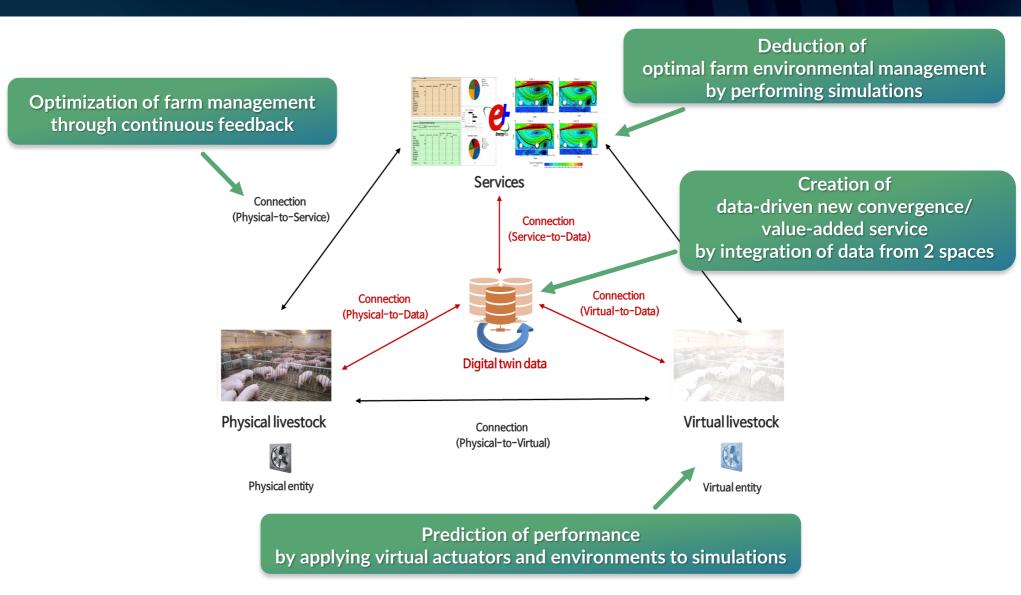
A service platform which can maximize productivity and efficiency of farm management by constructing virtual farm in a digital space and interworking data and control between physical and digital spaces.

Then, it performs a variety of simulations for environment and growth control and manages farm according to simulation results

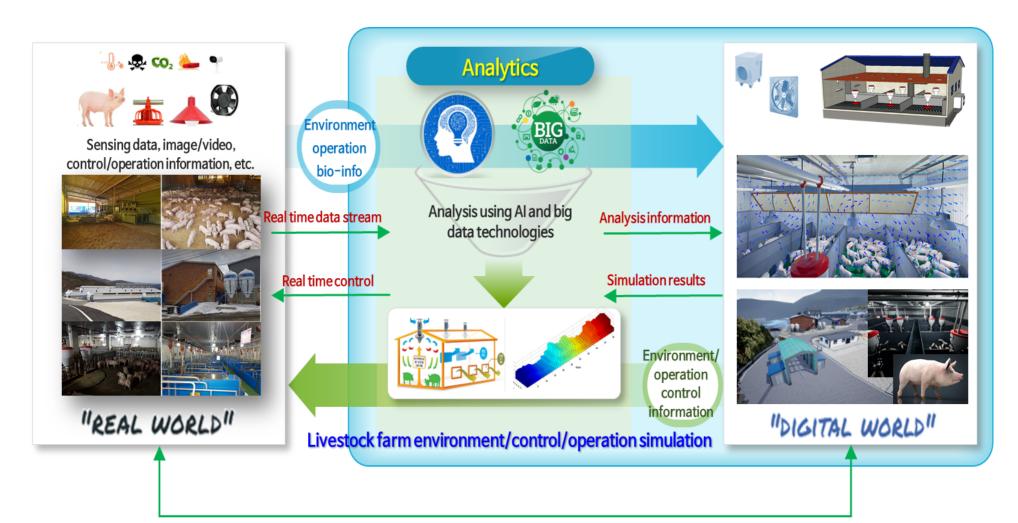


Interaction between Physical & Digital space in livestock farming

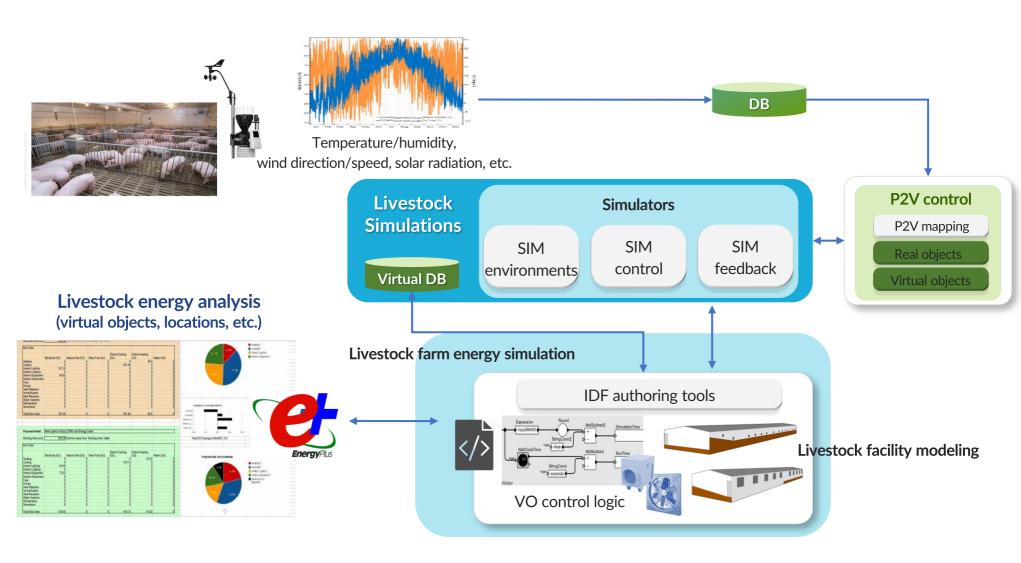
DT in Livestock



Concept of DT for Livestock Farming

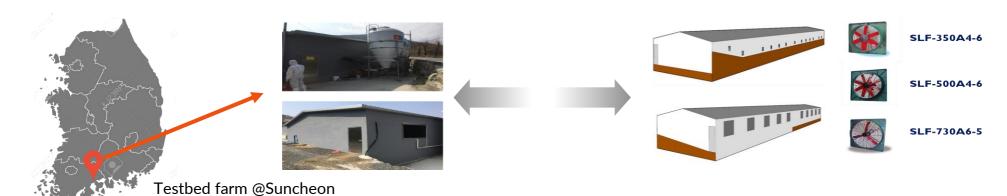


DT Scenario #1 - virtual objects, locations



DT Scenario #1 - virtual objects, locations

Energy analysis using DT – ventilation fans

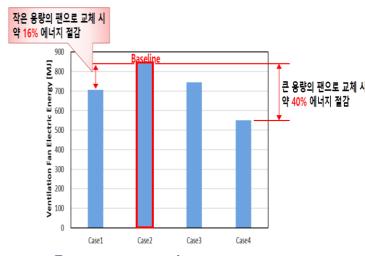


((Ventilation fan profile))

Model	Power consumption	Air volume (CMH)	Design Flow Rate (m^3/s)	Fan Pressure Rise (PA)
SLF-350A4-6	102 W	3400	0.94	108
SLF-500A4-6	535 W	8500	2.36	227
SLF-730A6-5	660 W	12600	3.50	189
SLF-960A6-3	670 W	19550	5.43	123
SLF-300D2-6	255 W	3568	1.00	257
SLF-500D4-6	418 W	8500	2.36	177

((Ventilation fan combinations for simulation))

	Fan combination	ea	Total CFM
Case #1	SLF-350A4-6 (15ea), SLF-300D2-6 (10ea)	25	51000
Case #2	SLF-500A4-6 (6ea), SLF-500D4-6 (4ea)	10	50000
Case #3	SLF-730A6-5 (4ea), SLF-500D4-6 (4ea)	8	49600
Case #4	SLF-960A6-3 (4ea), SLF-300D2-6 (2ea)	6	50000



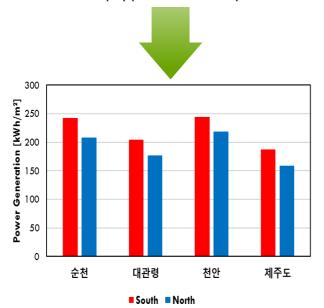
Energy consumption per case

DT Scenario #1 - virtual objects, locations

Energy analysis using DT – solar panels and locations

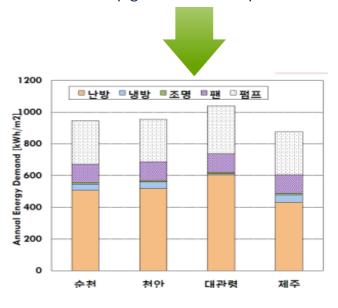


How much renewable energy can be generated if the roof is equipped with solar panels?





How much do I pay for electricity bills if I built pig house in other places?

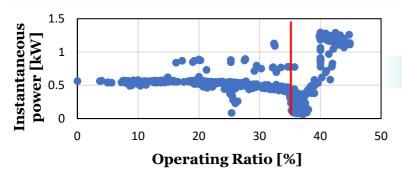


DT Scenario #2 - fan operation strategy

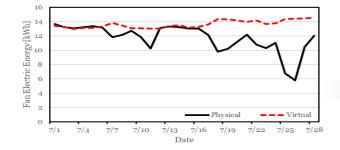
Energy analysis using DT – optimal fan operation strategy

Define ventilation fan energy model using measured data

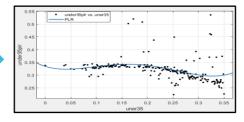
Verification of fan energy model through physical-to-virtual interworking and model update

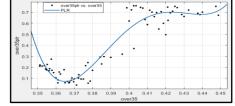


Measurement of fan energy consumption (2022.5.25 ~ 6.30)



Verification of an initial energy model

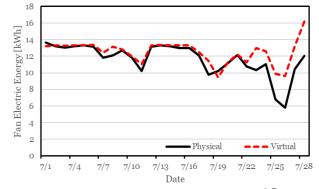




Define an initial fan energy model (part load ratio) for simulations (based on operation ratio = 35%)

$$f_{pl} = c_1 + c_2 \cdot f_{flow} + c_3 \cdot f_{flow}^2 + c_4 \cdot f_{flow}^3 + c_5 \cdot f_{flow}^4$$

Energy model update



DT Scenario #2 - fan operation strategy

Energy analysis using DT – optimal fan operation strategy

Define ventilation fan operation algorithm

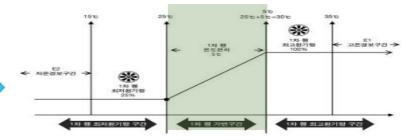
Deduction of input values which can minimize energy consumption



Input values for fan controller

- 1 Min. temperature 2 Allow. temperature
- 3 Max. ventilation ratio 4 Min. ventilation ratio





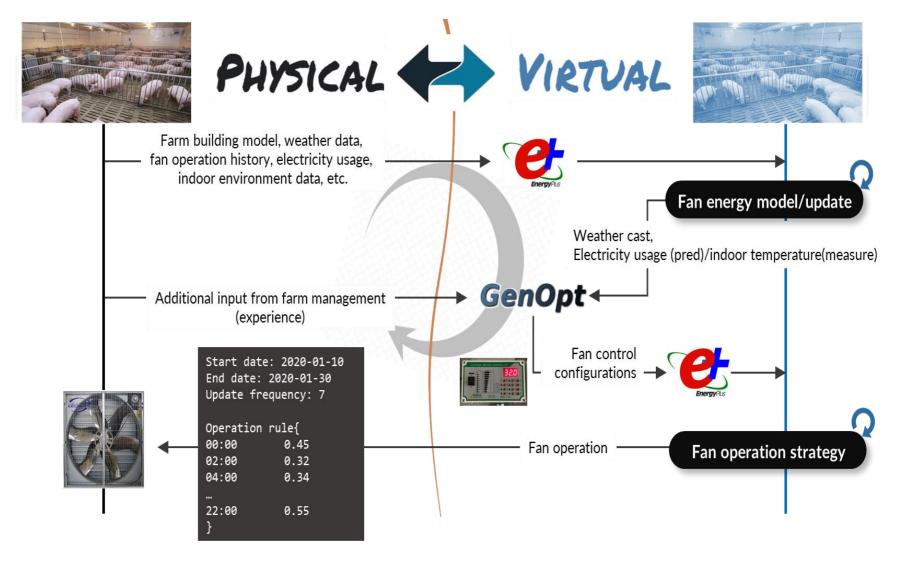
Ventilation fan control logic



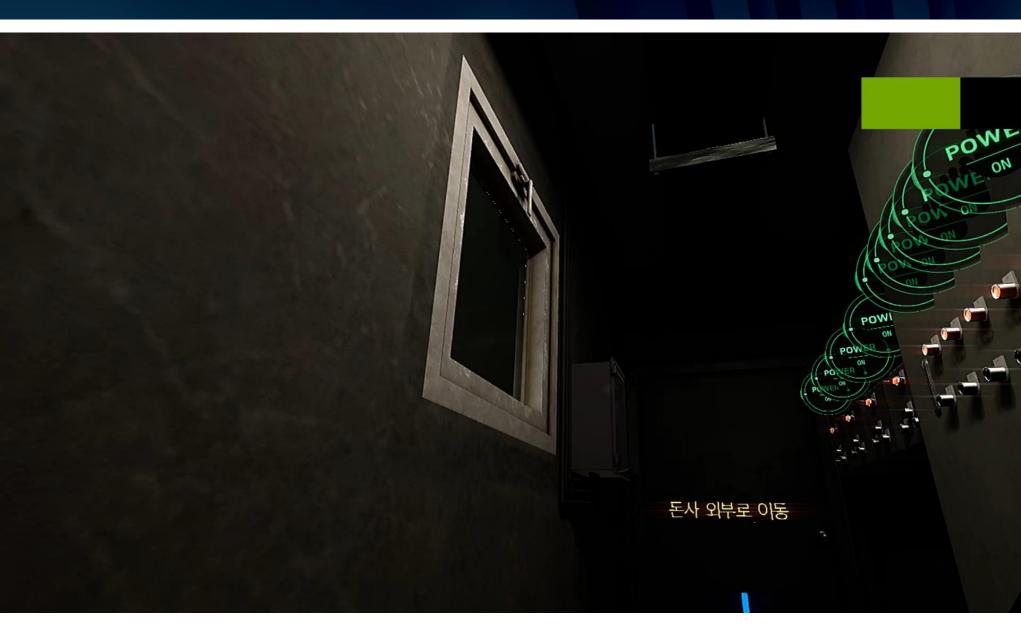
Performs simulations using 4 input parameters and compares energy consumption. Select one set.

and compares energy consumption, select one set,					
	Step	= 0.5;			
>					
	Parame1	ter{ //highest fan flow			
	Name	= highflow;			
	Min	= 0.3;			
	Ini	= 0.3;			
	Max	= 0.5;			
	Step	= 0.05;			
>					
	Paramet	ter{ //setpoint			
	Name	= set;			
	Min	= 26;			
	Imi				
	Max	= 28;			
	Step	= 0.5;			
~					
3	-				
	Paramet				
	Name	= lowflow;			
I	Min	= O;			
I	lmi	= O;			
I		= 0.2;			
	Step	= O.O5;			

DT Scenario #2 - fan operation strategy



DT Scenario #3 - visualization



DT Technical Advancement in Agriculture

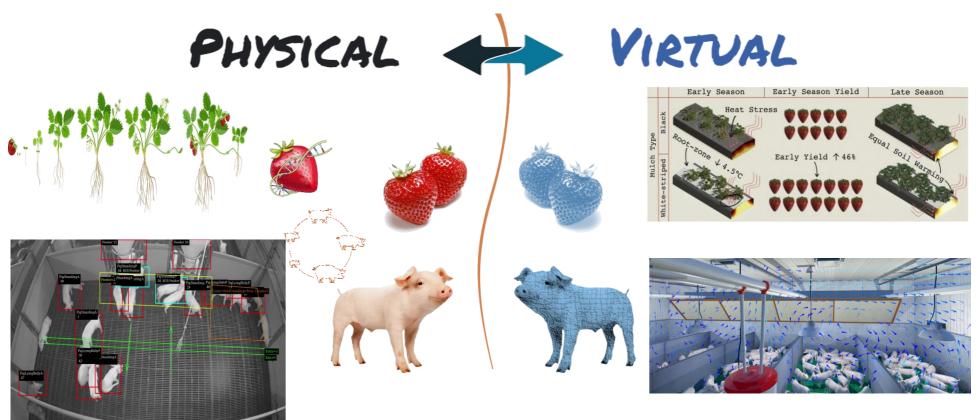
Step		Characterestics	Core technologies
1	Preliminary DT	Initial DT stage Visualization of physical space, presentation Static monitoring of physical space	 2D/3D Visualization of farm facilities, products, environments Data collection/management/monitoring of farm Real-time farm control and tracking
2	Vanilla DT	Simulation in virtual space & control physical space (Static control)	 Physical-to-virtual farm data interacting Farm environment simulations (energy, air-flow, etc.) Real-time actuators error detection/error correction
3	Interactive DT	Interaction between physical-virtual spaces Repeatable simulations & control physical space (Dynamic control)	 Real-time farm object image analysis Livestock behavior detection/recognition Error correction for autonomous farm management
4	Adaptive DT	Intelligent interaction between physical-virtual spaces Repeatable simulations & optimize physical space (Intelligent control)	 Unmanned robot control Intelligence for agriculture production/distribution/consumption Detection/prediction/intelligent control of animal disease
5	Vital DT	Digitalization and modeling of seed/dielectric Life-cycle simulation of living objects	 Digital dielectric modeling Dielectric information production, marker, presentation Dielectric nutritional requirement per growth steps

Considerations for DT Applications

What is the main purpose of DT adaptation? - Increase outputs, enhance environments, etc.

How living objects (plant, animal) can be virtualized in digital space?

Interaction/synchronization between real & digital space - why, what, when, and how frequently



Conclusion...

Concept of environmental recognition production technology





Seng-Kyoun Jo

Principal Research Engineer/Ph.D.

skjo@etri.re.kr

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