

How GNSS Enables Precision Farming

John Deere Intelligent Solutions Group | December 2014



Feeding a Growing Population

Enables those who feed the world.

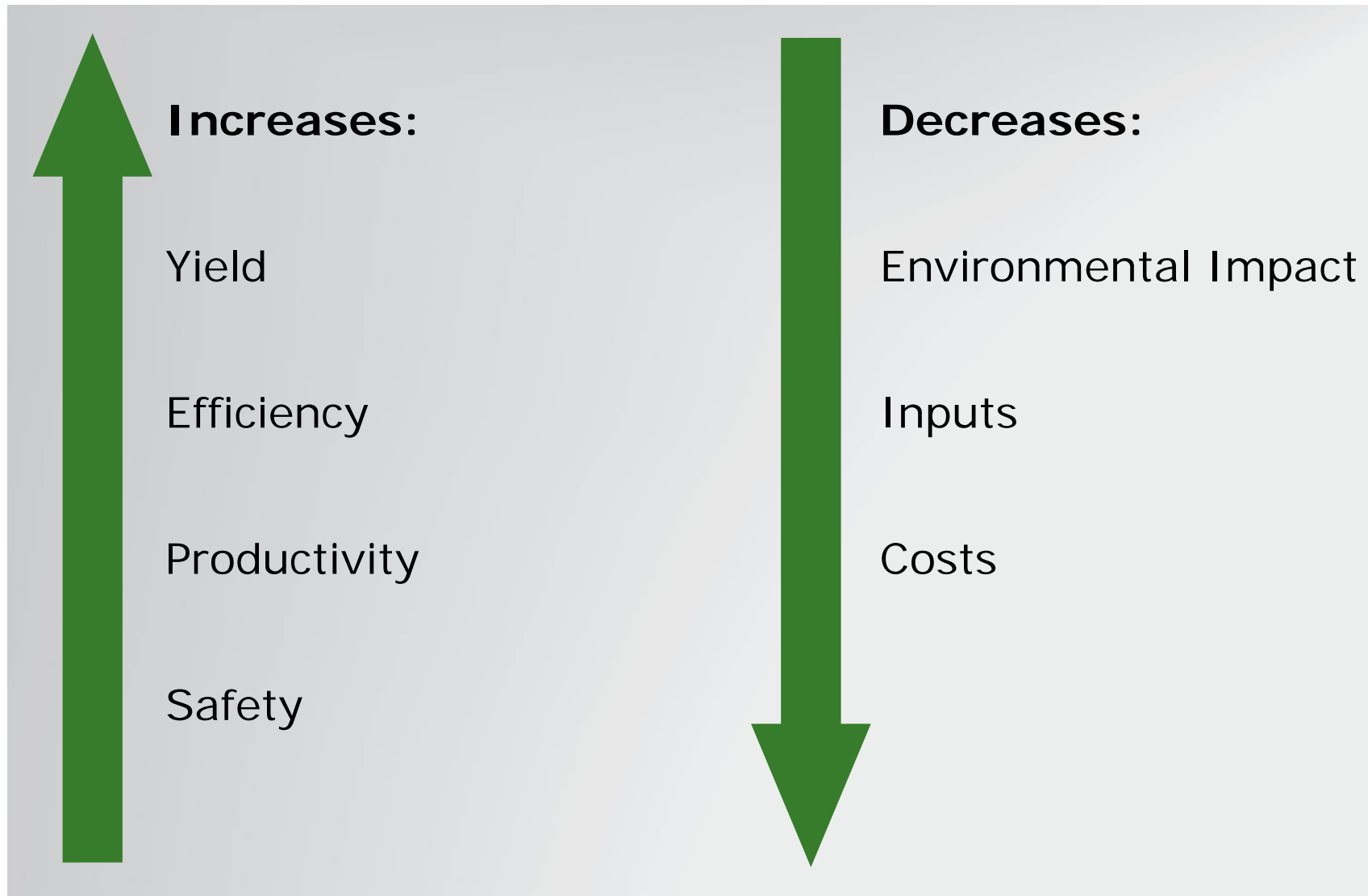
Immediate and Ongoing Needs

- + population growth (more to feed)
- + urbanization (decrease in arable land)

Double food production by 2050 to meet world demand.

To meet this need – every inch matters.

GPS Enabled Precision



Precision Seeding

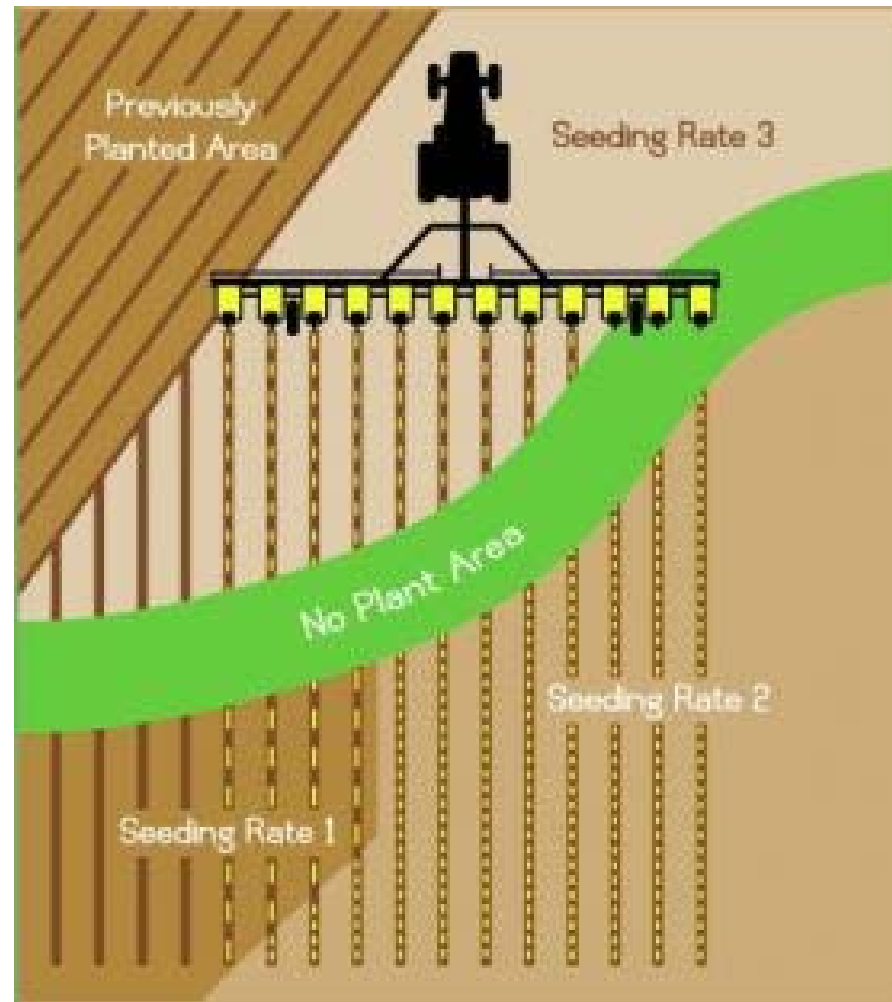


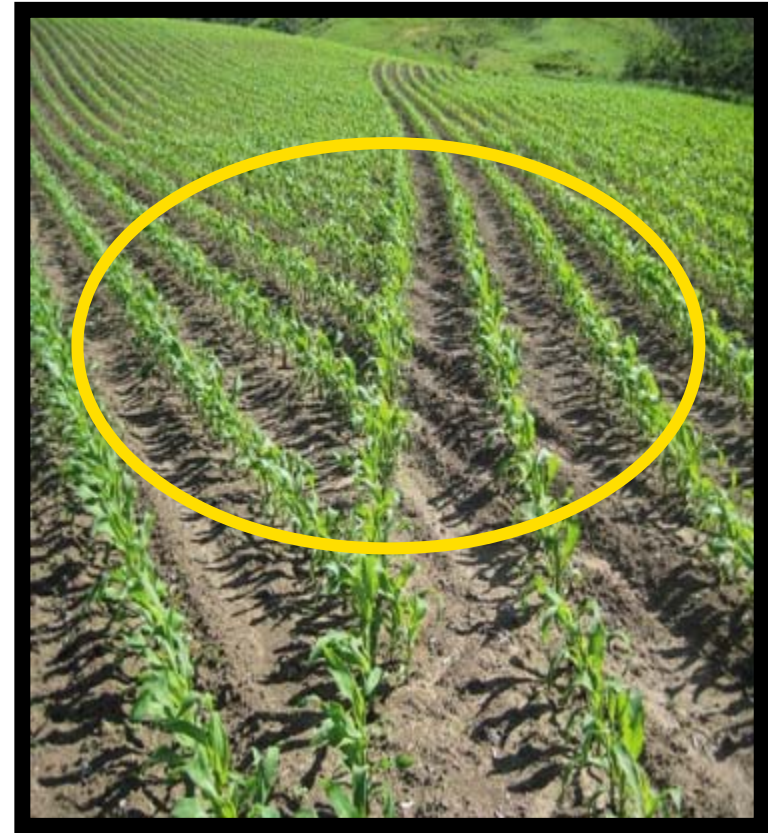
Image Source: http://farministrynews.com/site-files/farministrynews.com/files/imagecache/galleryformatter_slide_penton/gallery_images/web07RAVNplantcontrolillus.jpg

GPS Enabled Precision Ag

Field Planted without
Swath Control



Field Planted with
Swath Control Pro™



GPS Enabled Precision

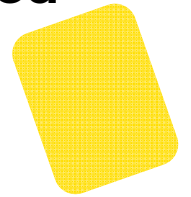
Sprayer nozzles
shut-off when not
above crop section.



GPS Enabled Precision Ag



Overlap
used to be
measured
in feet.



With
precision
GPS,
overlap is
now
measured
in inches.



GPS Enables Operator Efficiency



**Decreases
Fatigue**

**Increases
Health & Safety**

**Enables
Night-time
Operation**

Water Optimization & Precise Planting



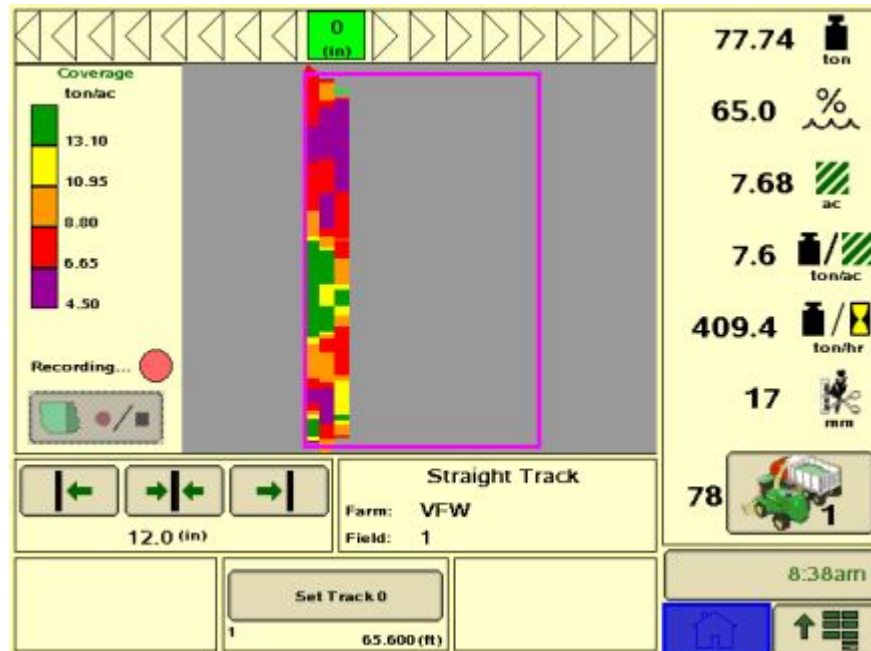
Irrigation structures easily damaged by machinery

- Especially subsurface tubes and tapes

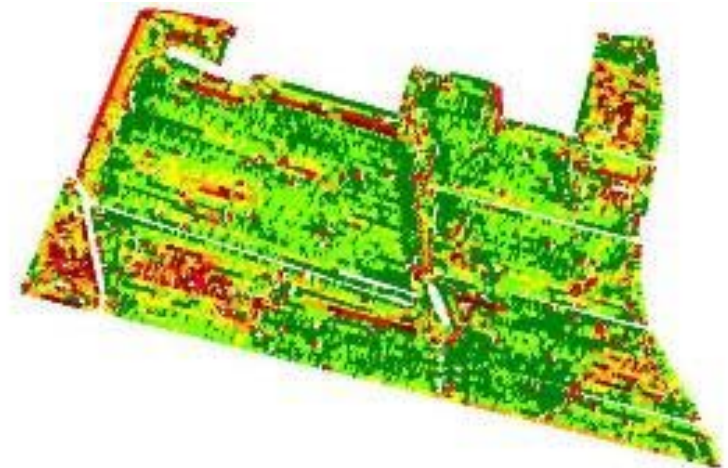
Mapping of irrigation infrastructure allows planting near drip lines

- More water for crop
- Less water for weeds

Precision Enabled Decision Making



Record and Adjust While Operating



Actionable Information for Analysis and Decision Making.

Improved Agricultural Productivity

Yield Mapping – used by 80% of grain combine customers in US

- Provides insight for precise seed placement, pesticides and fertilizers

Auto Guidance – used by 65% of the large agriculture producers in US

- Reduced errors in overlap of tillage, seeding and spraying
- Reduced operator fatigue
- Opportunity to use local unskilled operators

Improved Output

- Reduced overlap = fewer passes through the field
- Less compaction implies higher yield
- Less tillage required – less fuel, less carbon release and lower food cost



Future Gains

- Additional advancements needed to feed a growing population

Specific Input Cost Savings

- **Annual Cost impact: \$8.2 billion**
 - Reduced chemical and fertilizer: \$4.8 B
 - Reduced seed costs: \$1.5 B
 - Reduced fuel consumption \$0.5B
 - Labor savings \$1.4 B
- **Other Cost impacts**
 - Operation in darkness, fog and high winds
 - 100% GNSS availability essential
 - Optimal planting time can result in difference of 1% yield per day



Improved Environmental Impact

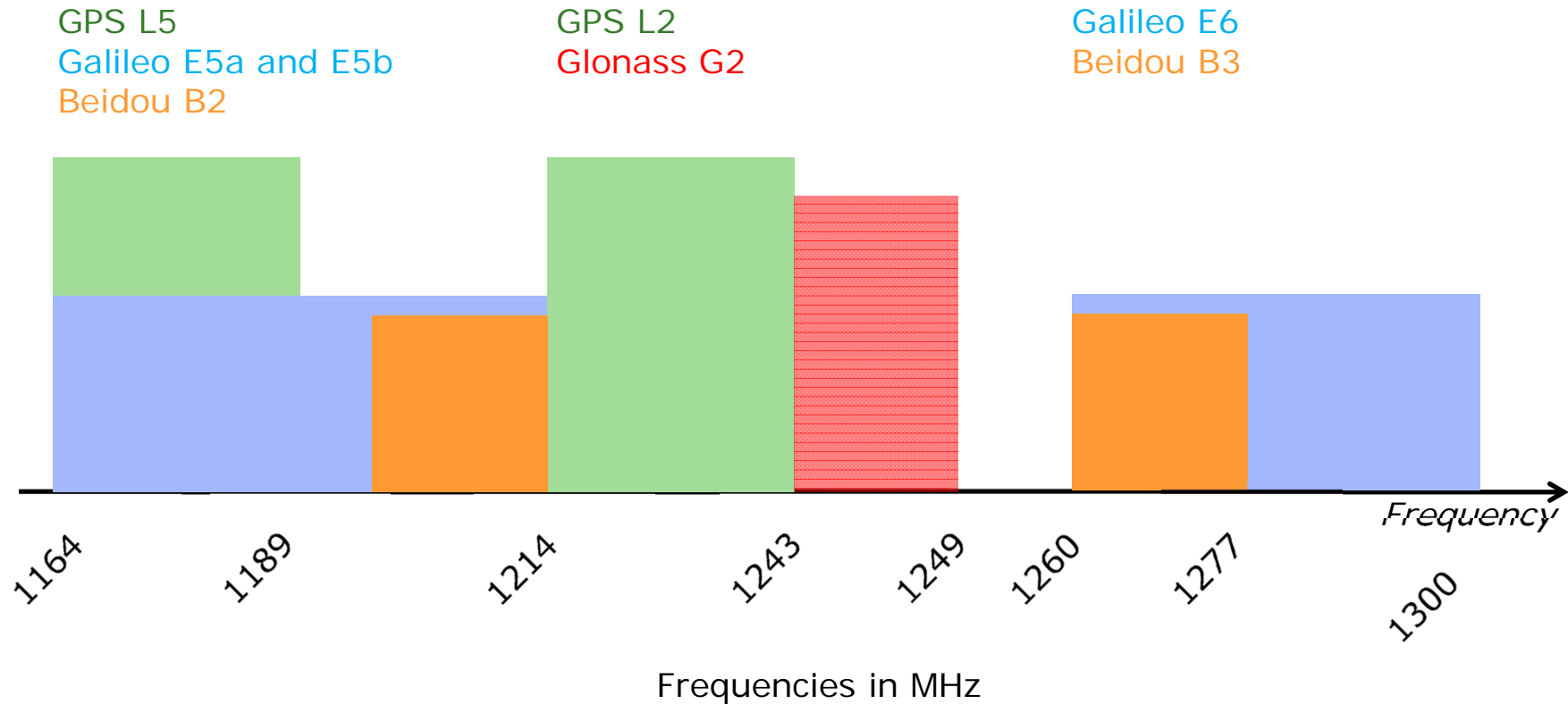
Reduced pesticide and fertilizer usage

- GPS has saved between 7% to 10% (17.5 to 25 million acres) annually from receiving unneeded pesticide and fertilizer applications.

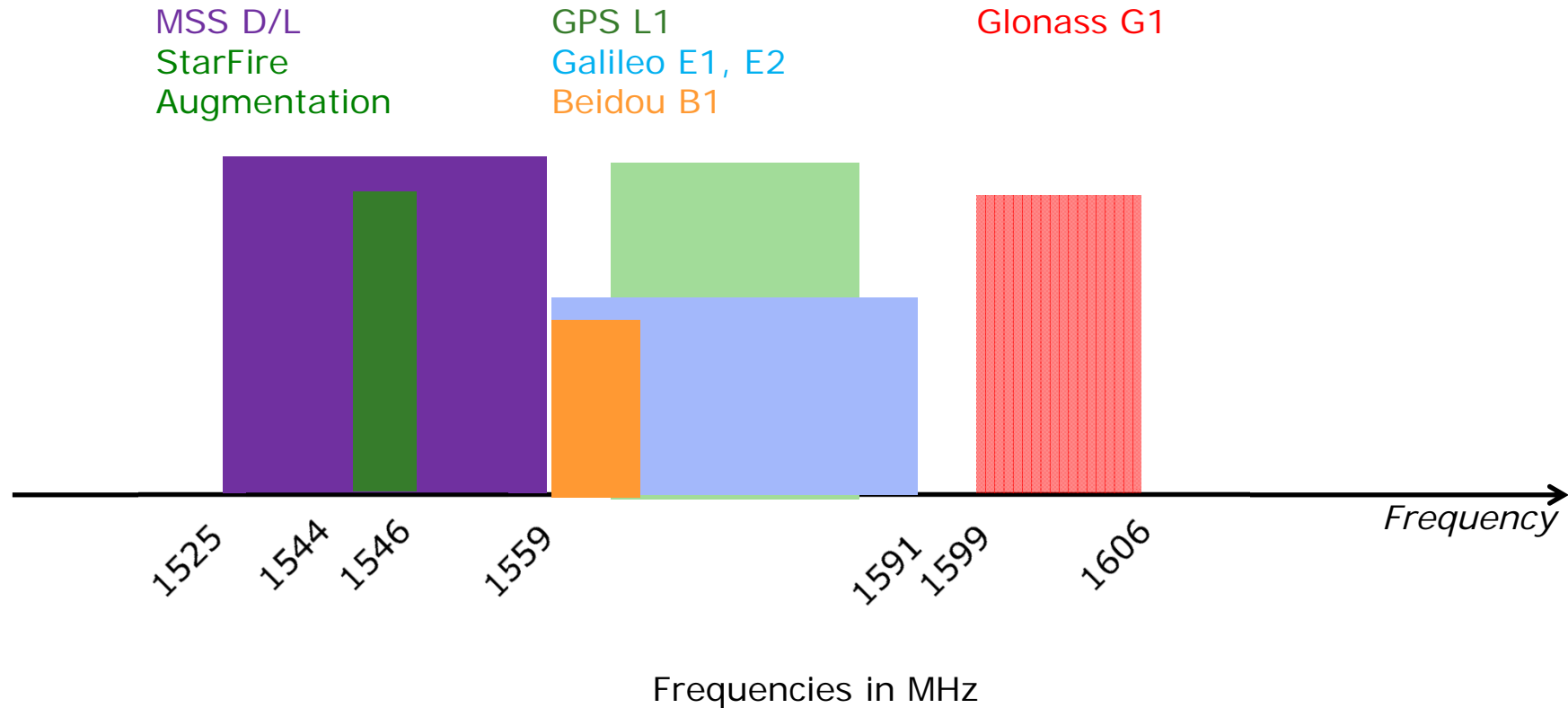
USDA data shows technology impact on corn production—compared to 1987 (*Impossible without GPS*)

- Land required to produce a bushel of corn reduced by 37%
- Precision tillage has reduced soil loss by 69%
- Energy required for production reduced by 37%
- Carbon emissions reduced by 30% per bushel

Downlink Frequencies Used in Agriculture -Low Bands



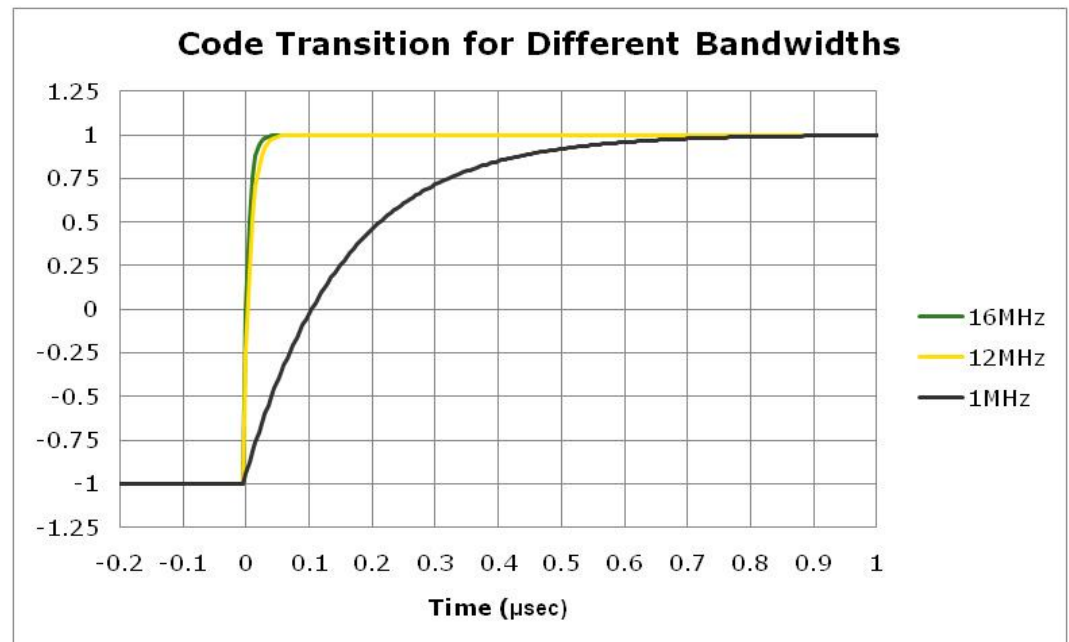
Downlink Frequencies Used in Agriculture -High Bands



GNSS Accuracy is a Function of GNSS Bandwidth

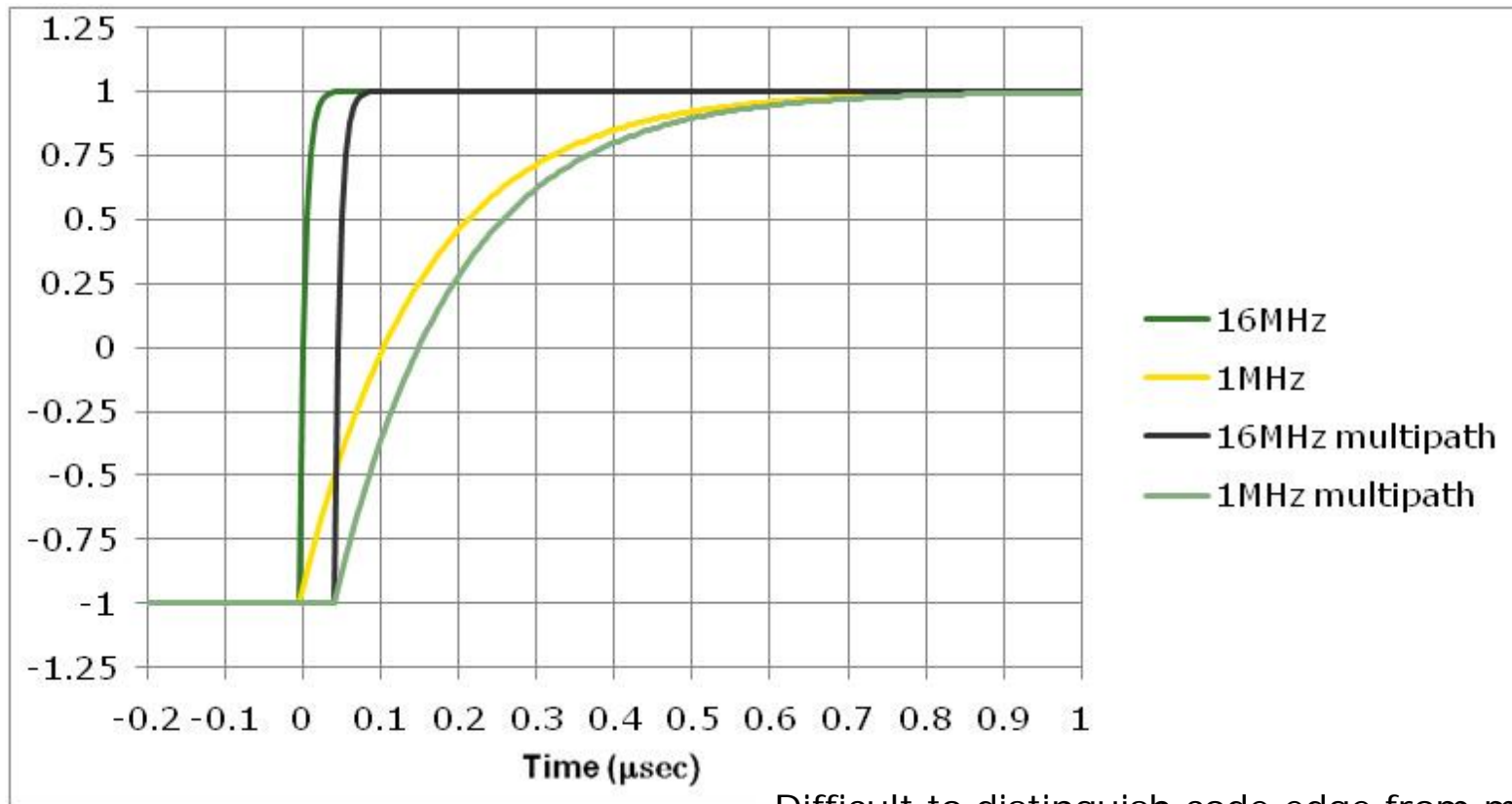
GNSS is based on range measurements to the satellites (pseudoranges)

- Measure time of arrival (TOA) of spreading code transitions
- Accuracy of TOA measurement depends on sharp code edges
- Sharpness of code edges depends on bandwidth
 - Most of energy is in 2 MHz for L1 C/A code, but much of the information on sharpness is in the lobes
- Navigation accuracy depends on wide bandwidth



Multipath Mitigation

Difficult to find code edge in multipath-distorted signal
Need sharp code edges to see direct signal before multipath signal



Difficult to distinguish code edge from multipath

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