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(54) **A transferring device and an agricultural vehicle**

Übertragungsvorrichtung und landwirtschaftliches Fahrzeug

Dispositif de transfert et véhicule agricole

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EP 2 138 027 B9

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a transferring device comprising a controllable goods carrier for conveying goods to a target area, an imaging device for providing images of the target area and a control system for deriving information from the images and controlling the goods carrier taking into account the information derived from the images.

[0002] Within agriculture attempts have been made during the recent years to automate transferring processes such as transferring harvested material from a harvester to a transport container on a wagon or a lorry. In these attempts use of a camera has been made or suggested for assisting the controlling of the goods carrier, such as an ejecting spout.

[0003] EP 2 020 174 A1 discloses a harvester with the features of the preamble of claim 1.

[0004] DE 44 26 059 A1 discloses a harvester with an ejecting spout for ejecting harvested material into a crop-carrying container of a transport wagon. A camera is attached to the lower side of the spout at a distance from its ejecting end. The camera provides an image of the end of the spout and the open top of the crop-carrying container, said image being transferred to a monitor in the driver's cabin. It is further suggested that image processing is used to provide control of the spout to maintain it aimed at the open top of the crop-carrying container in order to automatically ensure that the ejected crop will always hit its target: the open top of the crop-carrying container. A laser or a spotlight is mounted at the ejecting end of the spout to mark a point in the crop-carrying container indicating when the aim of the spout is correct. It is further suggested to provide for working at night by providing a light projector next to the camera and directed parallel therewith.

[0005] EP 1 344 445 A1 discloses a harvester with an ejecting spout with a hood for directing material ejected from the spout. A camera is attached to the hood and thus the camera will always have its direction of view parallel to the direction of ejecting of the spout. It is suggested to use two cameras and to stitch together to images provided thereby thus providing a larger field of view. In the alternative only one camera may be used at a time, namely the camera providing the best image.

[0006] A patent application, not yet published, filed by the present applicant suggests the use of a stereo camera for assisting the control of the spout of a harvester.

[0007] US 6 247 538 B1 discloses an automatic excavator provided with a stereo camera comprising two cameras providing stereo images of the site in front of the excavator.

[0008] The object of the present invention is to enhance the quality of image assisted transferring of material from a goods carrier to a target area.

[0009] In the present invention this object is achieved by a transferring device with the features of claim 1.

[0010] The present inventors have realised that hereby

good quality disparity images are obtainable e.g. when the target area is an open top of a container delimited by side walls, of which the one closest to the transferring device has an upper edge extending horizontally and perpendicularly to a direction of view of the camera. Disparity images provide depth information thus enhancing the suitability of the images for control purpose.

[0011] Preferably said two objective senses have respective axes of view extending in respective directions of view, a mean of the axes of view of said two objective lenses defining a view axis of the stereo camera, and a line perpendicular to said view axis of the stereo camera at a midpoint between the two objective lenses and intersecting the respective axes of view of the two objective lenses defining said base line of the stereo camera, and that the base line of the stereo camera in a plane perpendicular to said view axis of the stereo camera has a tilt angle relative to horizontal, said tilt angle being preferably more than 15°.

[0012] Preferably the axes of view of said two objective lenses are positioned in a common plane. This facilitates the processing of the images by the control system,

[0013] The tilt angle is preferably more than 30°, and further preferably more than 45°. The greater tilt angle provides for good quality disparity images e.g. when the target area is delimited by an upper edge extending in another direction than horizontal and perpendicular to the direction of view of the camera.

[0014] The base line is situated in a vertical plane. This provides for symmetry in the change of perspective when the camera alternately views e.g. an upper edge delimiting a target area obliquely from one side and another. The symmetry facilitates the processing of the images making programming easier.

[0015] Preferably a transferring device comprises a floodlight projector for illuminating the target area, said floodlight projector having a field angle of at least 10°, preferably at least 20°, and being positioned at least 0,5 meter, preferably at least 0,75 meter, and more preferably at least 1 meter from the imaging device. Providing a floodlight projector illuminating the target area provides for working at night. However the present inventors have realised that care should be taken not to illuminate the area immediately in front of the imaging device because reflections from dust and debris in the air may provide noise in the images. This problem is solved in the second aspect of the present invention.

[0016] Preferably a second floodlight projector is provided for illuminating an area adjacent the target area, said second floodlight projector having a field angle of at least 10°, preferably at least 20°, and being positioned at least 0,5 meter, preferably at least 0,75 meter, and more preferably at least 1 meter from the imaging device. By illuminating an area adjacent the target area the target area becomes more readily recognisable by the control system. By placing the second floodlight projector at a distance from the camera it is avoided that this second projector illuminates the area immediately in front of the

imaging device.

[0017] Preferably the distance between the light-beams of the floodlight projector(s) within the(their) field angle(s) and the imaging device is at least 0,5 meter, preferably at least 0,75 meter, and more preferably at least 1 meter. Thus it is further avoided to illuminate the area immediately in front of the imaging device.

[0018] Preferably any floodlight projector directing light towards the target and its vicinity is positioned at a distance of at least 0,5 meter, preferably at least 0,75 meter, and more Preferably at least 1 meter from the imaging device.

[0019] In a preferred embodiment the first floodlight projector is located at a higher level than the imaging device and the second floodlight projector is located at a lower level than the imaging device. Hereby the first floodlight projector may illuminate the open top of a container while the second floodlight projector illuminates the side of the container facing the imaging device, thus providing for good quality images of the target area and part of its vicinity.

[0020] Preferably, when the goods carrier is elongate and has an outer end from which end it is able to transfer goods to the target area, the first floodlight projector, and the second floodlight projector if present, is attached to the goods carrier. This provides for the illumination following the movements of the goods carrier thus ensuring that the place whereto the goods carrier transfers the goods is kept illuminated, thus providing for identifying the target area when the goods carrier is aimed thereat.

[0021] Preferably the imaging device is a camera, preferably a stereo camera.

[0022] Generally according to the present invention the goods carrier is Preferably elongate and has an outer end from which end it is able to transfer goods to the target area.

[0023] Generally the goods carrier is preferably selected from a group comprising: an ejecting spout, a running conveyor, an excavator bucket a loading shovel, a fork, a catcher and a claw. The present inventors have realised that the principles of their invention are applicable in other agricultural fields than ejecting spouts of harvesters e.g. conveyors for potatoes, beets, front loading tractors and other loading vehicles. Further the present inventors have realised that the principles of their invention are applicable even in technical fields remote from agriculture e.g. contractor's machinery and excavators.

[0024] Preferably the transferring device is mounted on a vehicle, e.g. an agricultural vehicle.

[0025] Preferably the imaging device is attached to the goods carrier. Thus the imaging device will automatically follow the goods carrier for identification of the target area and for controlling the aiming of goods carrier thereat.

[0026] The invention also relates to a vehicle, preferably an agricultural vehicle, comprising a transferring device of the invention.

[0027] It should be noted that a stereo camera is a camera or camera system comprising two objective lens-

es providing two images from different viewpoints enabling the provision of a disparity image, i.e. an image containing depth information, by means of image processing equipment, such as a computer with a suitable program.

[0028] Further it should be noted that the field angle of a floodlight projector is the angle of the beam where it reaches at least 10% of the intensity of the centre of the beam.

[0029] A floodlight projector should be understood as a projector with a relatively large field angle, thus providing for illuminating an area, opposed to spotlights, which has narrow field angles providing for illuminating a small spot.

[0030] In the following the invention will be explained in more detail by means of examples of embodiments with reference to the schematic drawings, wherein

Fig. 1. shows a forage harvester and transport wagon,

Fig. 2 shows a plan view of a stereo camera,

Fig. 3 shows a view as indicated by line III-III in Fig 2, and

Fig. 4 shows a view as indicated by line IV-IV in Fig. 1.

[0031] Fig. 1 shows in a front view a forage harvester 1 with a header 3, ground wheels 5, a driver's cabin 7 and an ejecting spout 9. During work the header 3 will harvest a crop, which is processed by the harvester and ejected from the spout 9. To collect the ejected crop a transport wagon 11. is driven alongside the forage harvester 1. Of the transport wagon 11 only ground wheels 13 and a crop-carrying container with a bottom 15, side-wall 17, 18 and an open top 19, is shown.

[0032] The spout 9 is in a manner known per se mounted on the harvester to be rotated in a controlled manner around a vertical axis 21 by means of actuators indicated by numeral 22. The spout is elongated and has an outer end 23 provided with an adjustable hood 25 for directing a crop stream 27 ejected from the spout 9.

[0033] As described so far the forage harvester 1, the transport wagon 11 and their way of operation correspond or may correspond to prior art.

[0034] As a novel feature a stereo camera 29 is mounted on the spout 9 on the lower side thereof and at a distance from the outer end 23. Further two floodlight projectors are mounted on the spout 9. Thus a first floodlight projector 31 is mounted at the outer end 23 of the spout and a second floodlight projector 33 is mounted close to the opposite, inner end of the spout 9.

[0035] The stereo camera 29 is shown in Figs. 2 and 3 to explain its position as mounted. The stereo camera 29 comprises two cameras 35a and 35b, e.g. CCD cameras or video cameras, with objective lenses 36a and 36b, respectively, having respective directions of view 37a and 37b. A mean of the two directions of view defines a view direction 39 of the stereo camera 29. The two cameras 35a and 35b are accommodated in a common hous-

ing 41. In the present embodiment the two directions of view 37a and 37b converge towards a point of focus, not shown. The two directions of view 37a and 37b and the centres of the two objective lenses 36a, 36b define a view plane of the stereo camera 29. A line, which is perpendicular to the view direction 39 and is lying in the view plane, defines a base 43 of the stereo camera 29.

[0036] As shown in Fig. 3 the stereo camera 29 has its base 43 tilted relative to the horizontal 45 by a tilt angle α , which is preferably at least 30° . Thereby the two objective lenses 36a and 36b are positioned at different levels, the lens 36a being positioned at a lower level and the lens 36b being positioned at a higher level.

[0037] In the embodiment shown in Fig. 1 the stereo camera 29 is, as seen in Fig. 4, mounted with a tilt angle α of 90° , i.e. the base of the stereo camera 29 is placed in a vertical plane 48, which provides for symmetry in the change of perspective when the spout is rotated and the stereo camera 29 "sees" the upper edge of the sidewall 17 alternate from one obliquely position to another, which entails advantages relative to image processing. The stereo camera is preferably a wide-angle camera with a large viewing angle β hallowing the camera to "see" simultaneously the open top 19 and the nearest sidewall 17 of the crop-carrying container of the transport wagon 11 as indicated in Fig. 1.

[0038] Thus the provision of the stereo camera provides for obtaining monochrome (or even colour) images as well as disparity images of the crop-carrying container. The monochrome images may e.g. be transfer to a monitor 44 in the driver's cabin to enable or help the driver monitoring the process or transferring crop to the transport wagon as it is known per se, while the disparity image is suited as an input for automatic or semi-automatic control.

[0039] Thus the forage harvester 1 comprises a control system 46, which receives images from the stereo camera 29, process the images to determine whether the spout aims the crop stream 27 correctly at the target area, i.e. the open top 19 of the crop-carrying container, and, if needed, provides control signals for the actuators 22 of the spout 9 to adjust the position of the latter, so that the target area is placed correctly in the viewing field of the stereo camera 29 and/or so that the crop stream 27 hit the target area correctly in a position, which may be predetermined or which may be contiguously updated depending on the filling of the container.

[0040] Because the base 43 of the stereo camera 29 is placed at an angle, which in the embodiment is close to 90° , relative to the upper edge of the sidewall 17, the stereo camera 29 is able to provide disparity images with only little noise of the area near said upper edge.

[0041] Generally noise-less images provide for good quality of the control process.

[0042] The two floodlight projectors are arranged as follows.

[0043] The first floodlight projector 31 has a field angle 47 and a mean direction of illumination 49, and the sec-

ond floodlight projector 33 has a field angle 51 and a mean direction of illumination 53. In the following the light-beams of the respective floodlight projectors 31 and 33 within their respective field angles will be designated "the beams" 47a and 51a, respectively.

[0044] The first floodlight projector 31 is positioned at the outer end 23 of the spout and has its mean direction of illumination 49 directed at the open top 19 of the crop-carrying container, which is the target area for crop stream 27 ejected from the spout 9. As the stereo camera 29 is mounted at a distance from the outer end 23, a distance is provided between the first floodlight projector 31 and the stereo camera 29 of approximately 1 meter. The distance, i.e. the smallest distance, between the beam 47a of the first floodlight projector 31 and the stereo camera 29 is slightly less than 1 meter.

[0045] The second floodlight projector 33 is placed on the other side of the stereo camera 29 compared to the first floodlight projector at a larger distance from the stereo camera 29. As it is seen in Fig. 1 the second floodlight projector 33 is placed at a somewhat retracted position for which reason the distance between its beam 51a and the stereo camera 29 is distinctively smaller than the distance between the stereo camera and the second floodlight projector proper. Still the latter distance is approximately 1 meter.

[0046] The angle 55 between the mean direction of illumination 49 of the first floodlight projector 31 and the view direction of the stereo camera 29, and the angle 57 between the mean direction of illumination 53 of the second floodlight projector 33 and the view direction of the stereo camera 29, are both less than 25° . These relatively small angles provide for good illumination of the field and items viewed by the stereo camera 29 thus providing for good images.

[0047] Due to the distances between on one hand the stereo camera and on the other hand the floodlight projectors and their beam the area immediately in front of the stereo camera is not illuminated and thus dust and debris that are flowing in the air are not illuminated in this area. Therefore such dust and debris provide only little noise to the images obtained by the stereo camera. In this connection especially the distances between the stereo camera and the floodlight projectors are important because the intensity of the light is larger close to the floodlight projectors than farther away from them.

[0048] Although the principles of the invention in the above have been illustrated by means of an example it should be understood that the scope of the invention, as defined in the claims, is not restricted to such example.

Claims

1. A transferring device comprising a controllable goods carrier (9) for conveying goods to a target area (19), an imaging device (29) for providing images of the target area and a control system (46) for deriving

information from the images and controlling the goods carrier (9) taking into account the information derived from the images, that the imaging device is a stereo camera (29) comprising at least two cameras (35 a, 35b) with objective lenses (36a, 36b), said two objective lenses being positioned at a common base line (43), **characterized in that** the cameras (35a, 35b) are accommodated in a common housing (41) and the base line (43) is situated relative to the horizontal (45) in a tilted manner and the base line (43) is situated in a vertical plane.

2. The transferring device to claim 1, **characterized in that** said two objective lenses (36a, 36b) have respective axes of view (37a, 37b) extending in respective directions of view, a mean of the axes of view of said two objective lenses defining a view axis (39) of the stereo camera, and a line perpendicular to said view axis of the stereo camera at a midpoint between the two objective lenses and intersecting the respective axes of view of the two objective lenses defining said base line (43) of the stereo camera, and that the base of the stereo camera in a plane perpendicular to said view axis (39) of the stereo camera has a tilt angle (α) relative to horizontal (45), said tilt angle (α) being preferably more than 15°.
3. The transferring device according to claim 1 or 2, **characterized in that** the axes of view (37a, 37b) of said two objective lenses are positioned in a common plane,
4. The transferring device according to claim 2 or 3, **characterized in that** the tilt angle (α) is more than 30°, preferably more than 45°.
5. A transferring device according to claim 1 **characterized in** comprising a floodlight projector (31) for illuminating the target area, said floodlight projector having a field angle (47) of at least 10° preferably at least 20° and being positioned at least 0,5 meter, preferably at least 0,75 meter, and more preferably at least 1 meter from the imaging device (29), the floodlight projector having a mean direction of illumination (49), the imaging device having a mean direction of view (39), and that said mean direction of illumination and said mean viewing direction differ less than 70° preferably less than 45°.
6. The transferring device according to claim 5, **characterized in that** a second floodlight projector (33) is provided for illuminating an area adjacent the target area, said second floodlight projector having a field angle (51) of at least 10° preferably at least 20° being positioned at least 0,5 meter, preferably at least 0,75 meter, and more preferably at least 1 meter from the imaging device, the second floodlight projector having a second mean direction of illumi-

nation (53), and that said second mean direction of illumination and said mean viewing direction (39) differ less than 70° preferably less than 45°.

7. The transferring device according to claim 5 or 6, **characterized in that** the distance between the light-beams (47a, 51a) of the floodlight projector(s) (31, 33) within the(their) field angle(s) (47, 51) and the imaging device (29) is at least 0,5 meter, preferably at least 0,75 meter, and more preferably at least 1 meter.
8. The transferring device according to any of the claims 5 to 7, **characterized in that** any floodlight projector (31, 33) directing light towards the target and its vicinity is positioned at a distance of at least 0,5 meter, preferably at least 0,75 meter, and more preferably at least 1 meter from the imaging device (29).
9. The transferring device according to claim 6, **characterized in that** the first floodlight projector (31) is located at a higher level than the imaging device (29) and the second floodlight projector (33) is located at a lower level than the imaging device (29).
10. The transferring device according to any of the claims 5 to 9, wherein goods carrier (9) is elongate and has an outer end (23) from which end it is able to transfer goods to the target area, **characterized in that** the first floodlight projector (31), and the second floodlight projector (33) if present, is attached to the goods carrier (9).
11. The transferring device according to any of the claims 5 to 10, **characterized in that** the imaging device is a camera, preferably a stereo camera (29).
12. The transferring device according to any of the claims 1 to 4, **characterized in that** the goods carrier (9) is elongate and has an outer end (23) from which end it is able to transfer goods to the target area.
13. (14) The transferring device according to claim 5 or claim 10, **characterized in that** the goods carrier is selected from a group comprising: an ejecting spout (9), a running conveyor, an excavator bucket, a loading shovel, a fork, a catcher and a claw.
14. (15) The transferring device according to any of the claims 1 to 13, **characterized in that** the transferring device is mounted on a vehicle, preferably an agricultural vehicle (1).
15. (16) The transferring device according to any of the claims 1 to 14, **characterized in that** the imaging device (29) is attached to the goods carrier (9).

16. (17) An agricultural vehicle, especially a forage harvester (1), comprising a transferring device according to any of the claims 1 to 15.

Patentansprüche

1. Umsetzvorrichtung, welche einen steuerbaren Güterträger (9) zum Fördern von Gütern zu einem Zielbereich (19), eine Bildaufnahmeverrichtung (29) zum Bereitstellen von Bildern des Zielbereiches und ein Steuerungssystem (46) zum Ableiten von Information aus den Bildern und Steuern des Güterträgers (9) unter Berücksichtigung der aus den Bildern abgeleiteten Information umfasst, wobei die Bildaufnahmeverrichtung eine Stereokamera (29) ist, die mindestens zwei Kameras (35a, 35b) mit Objektiven (36a, 36b) umfasst, wobei die zwei Objektiven (36a, 36b) in einer gemeinsamen Basislinie (43) positioniert sind, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Kameras (35a, 35b) in einem gemeinsamen Gehäuse (41) untergebracht sind und die Basislinie (43) bezüglich der Horizontalen (45) geneigt angeordnet ist und die Basislinie (43) in einer vertikalen Ebene angeordnet ist.
2. Umsetzvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die zwei Objektiven (36a, 36b) jeweilige Blickachsen (37a, 37b) aufweisen, die sich in jeweilige Blickrichtungen erstrecken, wobei eine Mittellinie der Blickachsen der zwei Objektiven eine Blickachse (39) der Stereokamera definiert und eine Linie, die zur Blickachse der Stereokamera in einem Mittelpunkt zwischen den zwei Objektiven senkrecht ist und die jeweiligen Blickachsen der zwei Objektiven schneidet, die Basislinie (43) der Stereokamera definiert, und dass die Basislinie der Stereokamera in einer Ebene, die zur Blickachse (39) der Stereokamera senkrecht ist, einen Neigungswinkel (α) bezüglich der Horizontalen (45) aufweist, wobei der Neigungswinkel (α) vorzugsweise größer als 15° ist.
3. Umsetzvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Blickachsen (37a, 37b) der zwei Objektiven in einer gemeinsamen Ebene positioniert sind.
4. Umsetzvorrichtung nach Anspruch 2 oder 3, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Neigungswinkel (α) größer als 30° ist, vorzugsweise größer als 45° .
5. Umsetzvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** sie einen Flutlichtscheinwerfer (31) zum Beleuchten des Zielbereiches umfasst, wobei der Flutlichtscheinwerfer einen Öffnungswinkel (47) von mindestens 10° , vorzugsweise mindestens 20° , aufweist und mindestens 0,5 Meter, vorzugsweise mindestens 0,75 Meter und weiter bevorzugt mindestens 1 Meter von der Bildaufnahmeverrichtung (29) entfernt positioniert ist, wobei der Flutlichtscheinwerfer eine mittlere Beleuchtungsrichtung (49) aufweist, wobei die Bildaufnahmeverrichtung eine mittlere Blickrichtung (39) aufweist, und dass die mittlere Beleuchtungsrichtung und die mittlere Blickrichtung um weniger als 70° , vorzugsweise um weniger als 45° , voneinander abweichen.
6. Umsetzvorrichtung nach Anspruch 5, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** ein zweiter Flutlichtscheinwerfer (33) zum Beleuchten eines dem Zielbereich benachbarten Bereichs vorgesehen ist, wobei der zweite Flutlichtscheinwerfer einen Öffnungswinkel (51) von mindestens 10° , vorzugsweise mindestens 20° , aufweist und mindestens 0,5 Meter, vorzugsweise mindestens 0,75 Meter und weiter bevorzugt mindestens 1 Meter von der Bildaufnahmeverrichtung entfernt positioniert ist, wobei der zweite Flutlichtscheinwerfer eine mittlere Beleuchtungsrichtung (53) aufweist, und dass die zweite mittlere Beleuchtungsrichtung und die mittlere Blickrichtung (39) um weniger als 70° , vorzugsweise um weniger als 45° , voneinander abweichen.
7. Umsetzvorrichtung nach Anspruch 5 oder 6, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Abstand zwischen den Lichtbündeln (47a, 51a) des Flutlichtscheinwerfers (der Flutlichtscheinwerfer) (31, 33) innerhalb des Öffnungswinkels (ihrer Öffnungswinkel) (47, 51) und der Bildaufnahmeverrichtung (29) mindestens 0,5 Meter, vorzugsweise mindestens 0,75 Meter und weiter bevorzugt mindestens 1 Meter beträgt.
8. Umsetzvorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 5 bis 7, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** ein beliebiger Flutlichtscheinwerfer (31, 33), der Licht auf das Ziel und dessen Umgebung richtet, in einem Abstand von mindestens 0,5 Meter, vorzugsweise mindestens 0,75 Meter und weiter bevorzugt mindestens 1 Meter von der Bildaufnahmeverrichtung (29) entfernt positioniert ist.
9. Umsetzvorrichtung nach Anspruch 6, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der erste Flutlichtscheinwerfer (31) auf einer größeren Höhe als die Bildaufnahmeverrichtung (29) angeordnet ist und der zweite Flutlichtscheinwerfer (33) auf einer geringeren Höhe als die Bildaufnahmeverrichtung (29) angeordnet ist.
10. Umsetzvorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 5 bis 9, wobei der Güterträger (9) langgestreckt ist und ein äußeres Ende (23) aufweist, von welchem aus er in der Lage ist, Güter zum Zielbereich umzusetzen, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der erste Flutlichtscheinwerfer (31) und, falls vorhanden, der

zweite Flutlichtscheinwerfer (33) am Güterträger (9) befestigt sind.

11. Umsetzvorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 5 bis 10, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Bildaufnahmeverrichtung eine Kamera ist, vorzugsweise eine Stereokamera (29). 5
12. Umsetzvorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Güterträger (9) langgestreckt ist und ein äußeres Ende (23) aufweist, von welchem aus er in der Lage ist, Güter zum Zielbereich umzusetzen. 10
13. (14) Umsetzvorrichtung nach Anspruch 5 oder Anspruch 10, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Güterträger aus einer Gruppe ausgewählt ist, welche folgendes umfasst: einen Auswurfkrümmer (9), einen Förderer, einen Baggereimer, eine Ladeschaukel, eine Gabel, einen Fänger und eine Klaue. 15 20
14. (15) Umsetzvorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 13, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Umsetzvorrichtung auf einem Fahrzeug angebracht ist, vorzugsweise einem Landwirtschaftsfahrzeug (1). 25
15. (16) Umsetzvorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 14, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Bildaufnahmeverrichtung (29) am Güterträger (9) angebracht ist. 30
16. (17) Landwirtschaftsfahrzeug, insbesondere Feldhäcksler (1), das bzw. der eine Umsetzvorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 15 umfasst. 35

Revendications

1. Un dispositif de transfert comprenant un moyen réglable d'amenée de produit (9) pour convoyer du produit vers une zone cible (19), un dispositif imageur (29) pour fournir des images de la zone cible, et un système de commande (46) pour déduire des informations des images et commander le moyen d'amenée de produit (9) en prenant en compte les informations déduites des images, le dispositif imageur étant une caméra stéréo (29) comprenant au moins deux lentilles d'objectif (36a, 36b), lesdites deux lentilles d'objectif étant positionnées sur une ligne de base commune (43), **caractérisé en ce que** les caméras (35a, 35b) sont logées dans un boîtier commun (41) et la ligne de base (43) est située de manière inclinée par rapport à l'horizontale (45) et la ligne de base (43) est située dans un plan vertical. 40 45 50
2. Le dispositif de transfert selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** lesdites deux lentilles d'objectif (36a, 36b) ont des axes de vue respectifs (37a, 37b) s'étendant dans des directions de vue respectives, une moyenne des axes de vue desdites deux lentilles d'objectif définissant un axe de vue (39) de la caméra stéréo, et une ligne perpendiculaire audit axe de vue de la caméra stéréo en un point central entre les deux lentilles d'objectif et coupant les axes de vue respectifs des deux lentilles d'objectif définissant ladite ligne de base (43) de la caméra stéréo, et **en ce que** la base de la caméra stéréo dans un plan perpendiculaire audit axe de vue (39) de la caméra stéréo a un angle d'inclinaison (α) par rapport à l'horizontale (45), ledit angle d'inclinaison (α) étant de préférence supérieur à 15°. 55

37b) s'étendant dans des directions de vue respectives, une moyenne des axes de vue desdites deux lentilles d'objectif définissant un axe de vue (39) de la caméra stéréo, et une ligne perpendiculaire audit axe de vue de la caméra stéréo en un point central entre les deux lentilles d'objectif et coupant les axes de vue respectifs des deux lentilles d'objectif définissant ladite ligne de base (43) de la caméra stéréo, et **en ce que** la base de la caméra stéréo dans un plan perpendiculaire audit axe de vue (39) de la caméra stéréo a un angle d'inclinaison (α) par rapport à l'horizontale (45), ledit angle d'inclinaison (α) étant de préférence supérieur à 15°.

3. Le dispositif de transfert selon les revendications ou 2, **caractérisé en ce que** les axes de vue (37a, 37b) desdites deux lentilles d'objectif sont positionnés dans un plan commun. 15
4. Le dispositif de transfert selon la revendication 2 ou 3, **caractérisé en ce que** l'angle d'inclinaison (α) est supérieur à 30°, de préférence supérieur à 45°. 20
5. Un dispositif de transfert selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce qu'il** comprend un phare d'éclairage (31) pour illuminer la zone cible, ledit phare d'éclairage ayant un angle de champ (47) d'au moins 10°, de préférence d'au moins 20°, et étant positionné à au moins 0,5 mètre, de préférence à au moins 0,75 mètre et plus préféablement à au moins 1 mètre du dispositif imageur (29), le phare d'éclairage ayant une direction d'illumination moyenne (49), le dispositif imageur ayant une direction de vue moyenne (39), et **en ce que** ladite direction d'illumination moyenne et ladite direction de vue moyenne diffèrent de moins de 70°, de préférence de moins de 45°. 25 30 35
6. Le dispositif de transfert selon la revendication 5, **caractérisé en ce qu'un** second phare d'éclairage (33) est prévu pour illuminer une zone adjacente à la zone cible, ledit second phare d'éclairage ayant un angle de champ (51) d'au moins 10°, de préférence d'au moins 20°, étant positionné à au moins 0,5 mètre, de préférence à au moins 0,75 mètre, plus préféablement à au moins 1 mètre du dispositif imageur, le second phare d'éclairage ayant une seconde direction d'illumination moyenne (53), et **en ce que** ladite seconde direction d'illumination moyenne et ladite direction de vue moyenne (39) diffèrent de moins de 70°, de préférence de moins de 45°. 40 45 50
7. Le dispositif de transfert selon la revendication 5 ou 6, **caractérisé en ce que** la distance entre les faisceaux lumineux (47a, 51a) du (des) phare(s) d'éclairage (31, 33) dans le (leurs) angle(s) de champ (47, 51) et le dispositif imageur (29) est d'au moins 0,5 mètre, de préférence d'au moins 0,75 mètre et plus préféablement d'au moins 1 mètre. 55

8. Le dispositif de transfert selon l'une quelconque des revendications 5 à 7, **caractérisé en ce que** tout phare d'éclairage (31, 33) dirigeant de la lumière vers la cible et son voisinage est positionné à une distance d'au moins 0,5 mètre, de préférence d'au moins 0,75 mètre et plus préférablement d'au moins 1 mètre du dispositif imageur (29). 5
9. Le dispositif de transfert selon la revendication 6, **caractérisé en ce que** le premier phare d'éclairage (31) est situé à un niveau plus haut que le dispositif imageur (29), et le second projecteur (33) est situé à un niveau plus bas que le dispositif imageur (29). 10
10. Le dispositif de transfert selon l'une quelconque des revendications 5 à 9, dans lequel moyen d'amenée de produit (9) est allongé et a une extrémité extérieure (23) à partir de l'extrémité de laquelle il peut transférer du produit vers la zone cible, **caractérisé en ce que** le premier phare d'éclairage (31) et le second phare d'éclairage (33), s'il est présent, est fixé au moyen d'amenée de produit (9). 15 20
11. Le dispositif de transfert selon l'une quelconque des revendications 5 à 10, **caractérisé en ce que** le dispositif imageur est une caméra, de préférence une caméra stéréo (29) . 25
12. Le dispositif de transfert selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, **caractérisé en ce que** le moyen d'amenée de produit (9) est allongé et a une extrémité extérieure (23) à partir de laquelle il peut transférer du produit vers la zone cible. 30
13. (14) Le dispositif de transfert selon la revendication 5 ou la revendication 10, **caractérisé en ce que** le moyen d'amenée de produit est choisi parmi un groupe comprenant : une goulotte d'éjection (9), une bande transporteuse, un godet d'excavatrice, une chargeuse, une fourche, un moyen de préhension et une griffe. 35 40
14. (15) Le dispositif de transfert selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 13, **caractérisé en ce que** le dispositif de transfert est monté sur un véhicule, de préférence un véhicule agricole (1). 45
15. (16) Le dispositif de transfert selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 14, **caractérisé en ce que** le dispositif imageur (29) est fixé au moyen d'amenée de produit (9). 50
16. (17) Un véhicule agricole, en particulier une ensileuse (1), comprenant un dispositif de transfert selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 15. 55

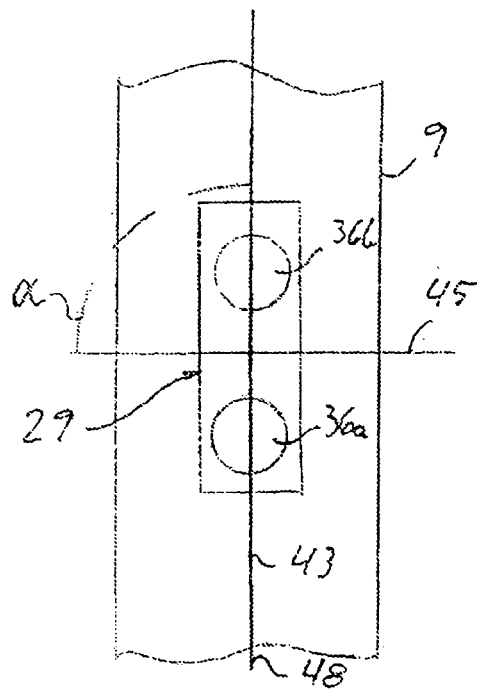


Fig 4

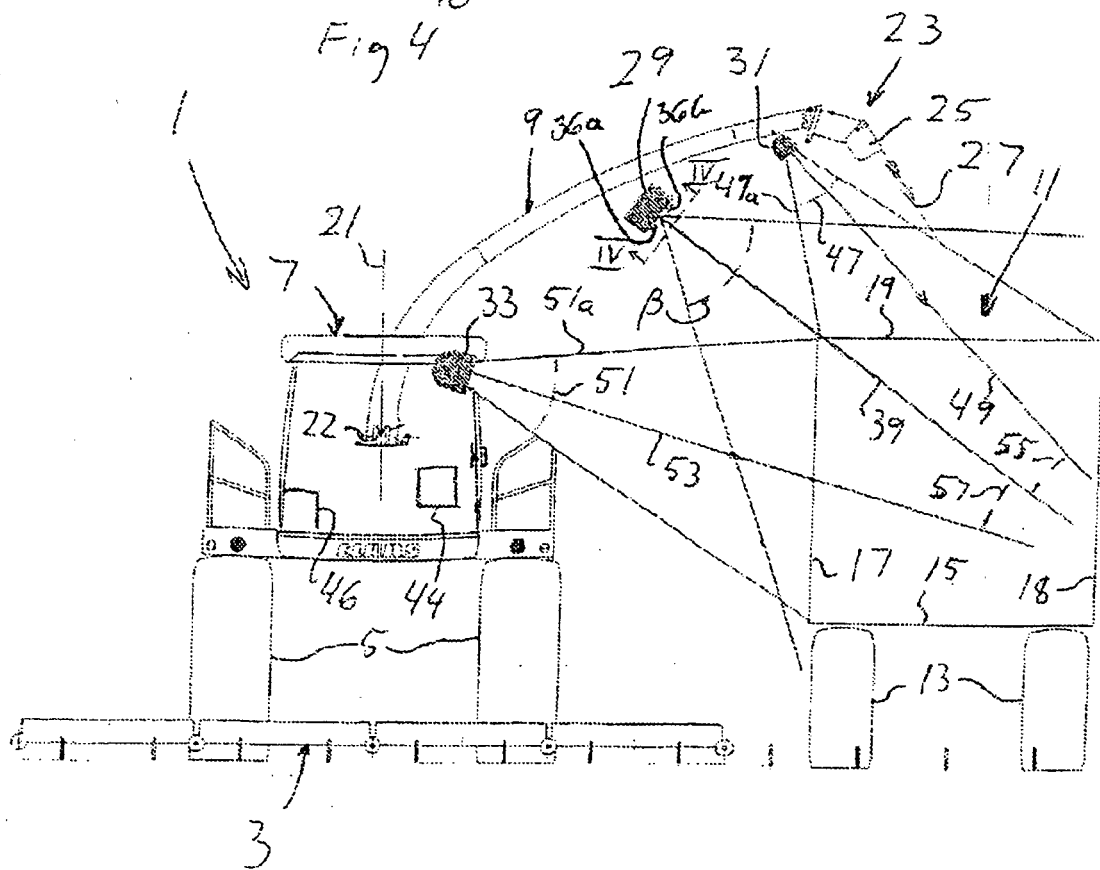
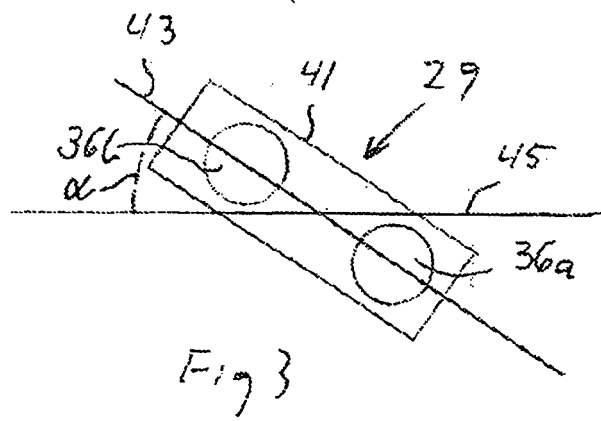
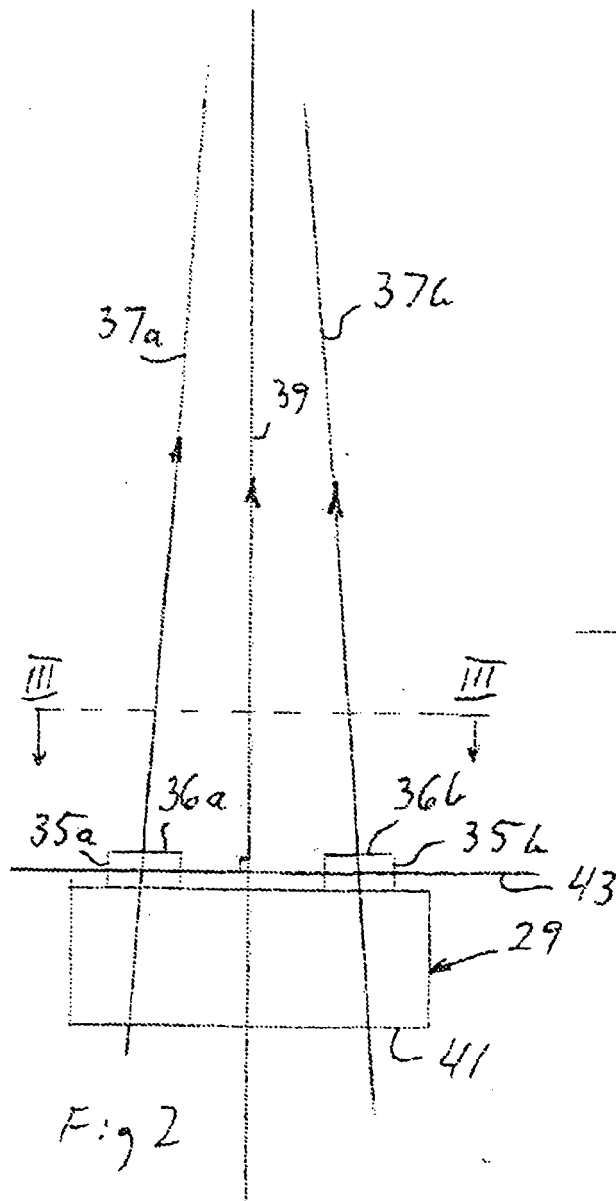


Fig. 1



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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