

Industry 4.0 – agriculture/forestry 4.0 – university 4.0?

Strategic policy at BOKU to address digitisation

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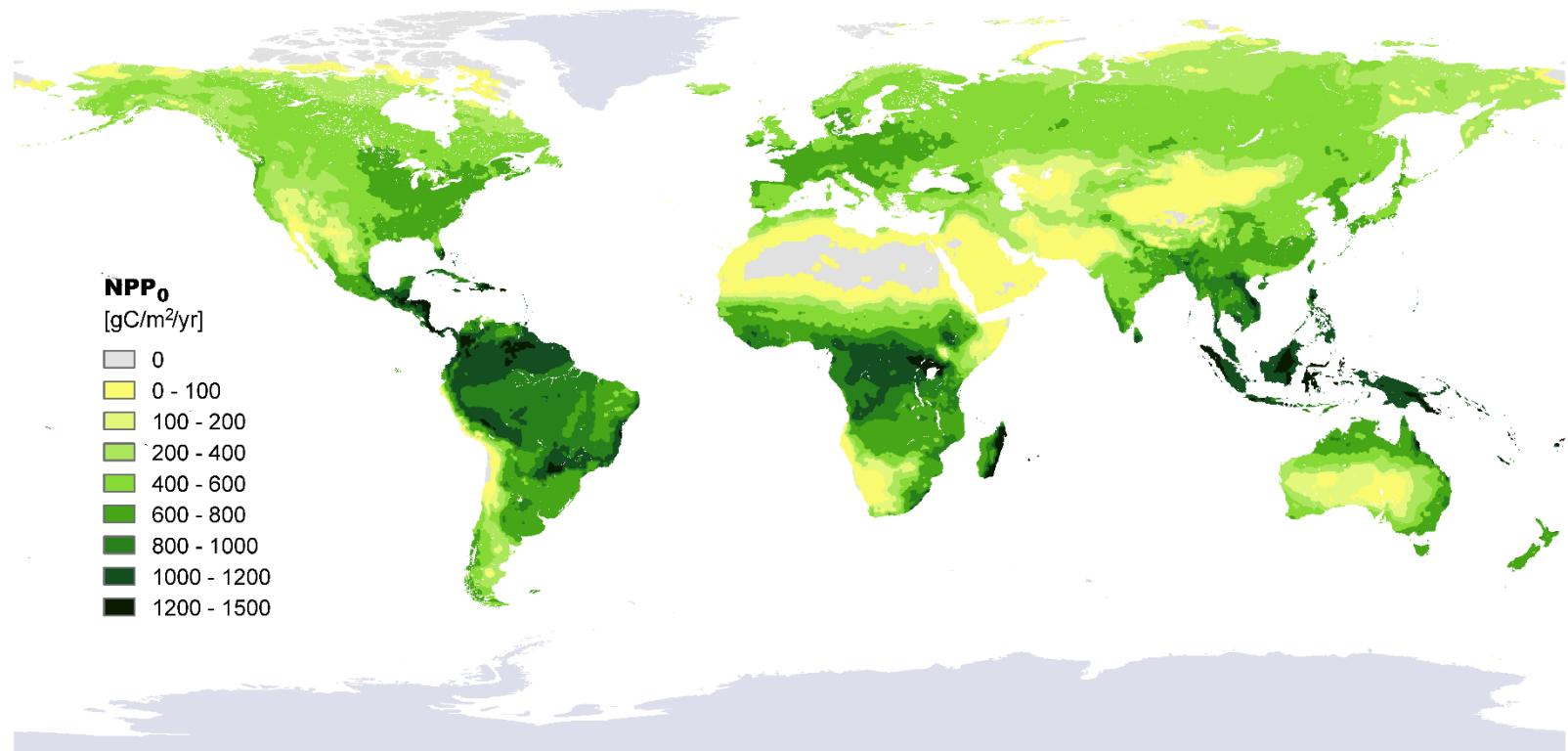


Foto: M.H. Gerzabek

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- The big trends
 - **Biomass production**
 - Knowledge explosion and digitisation
- Bioeconomy and knowledge management
- Impact on tertiary education and research
 - Reactions of universities – example of BOKU

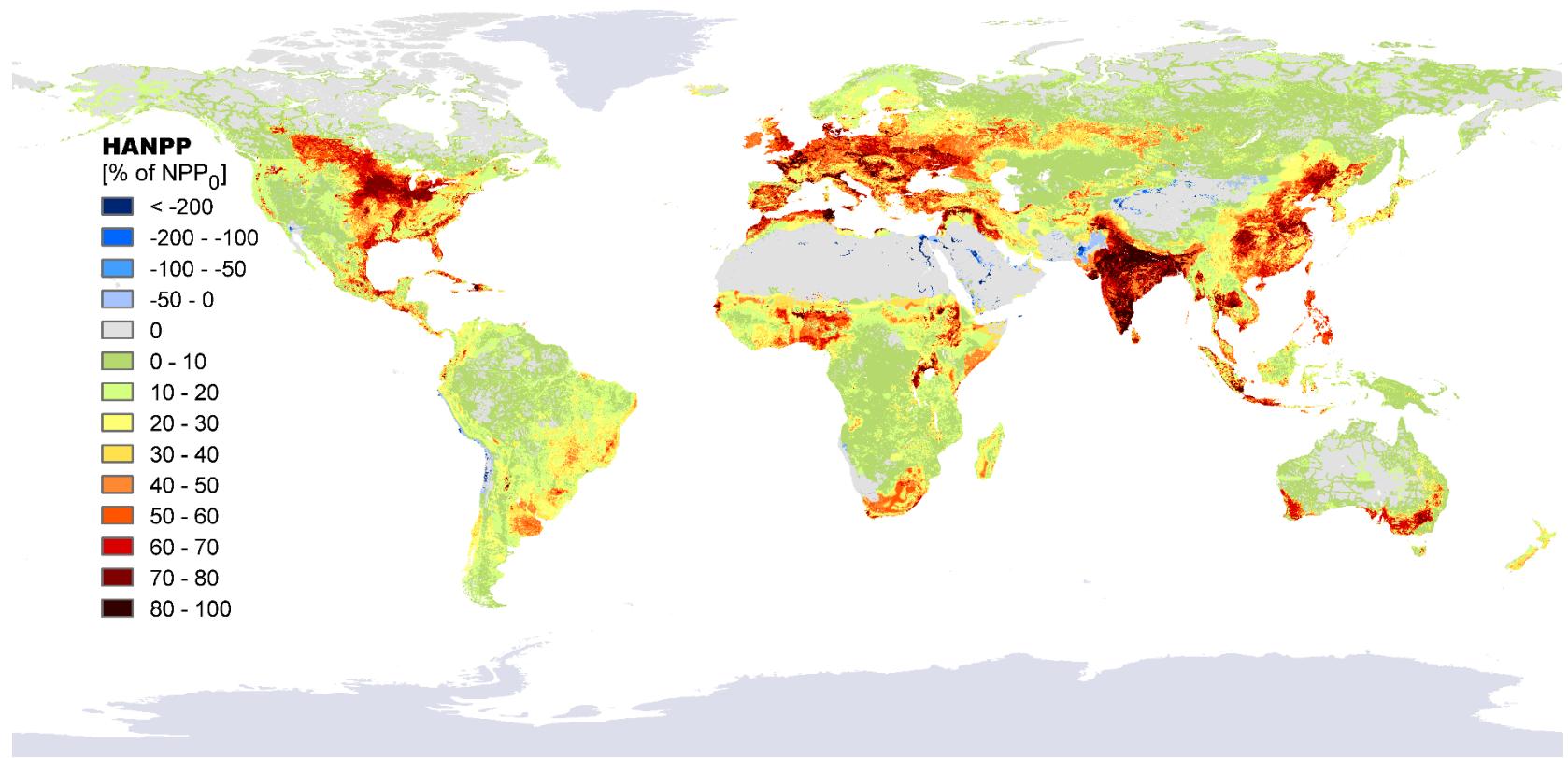
NPP₀: Net primary production of the potential vegetation [gC/m²/yr]



Helmut Haberl, Karl-Heinz Erb, Fridolin Krausmann, Veronika Gaube, Alberte Bondeau, Christof Plutzar, Somone Gingrich, Wolfgang Lucht and Marina Fischer-Kowalski. 2007. Quantifying and mapping the global human appropriation of net primary production in Earth's terrestrial ecosystem.

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA. 104: 12942-12947.

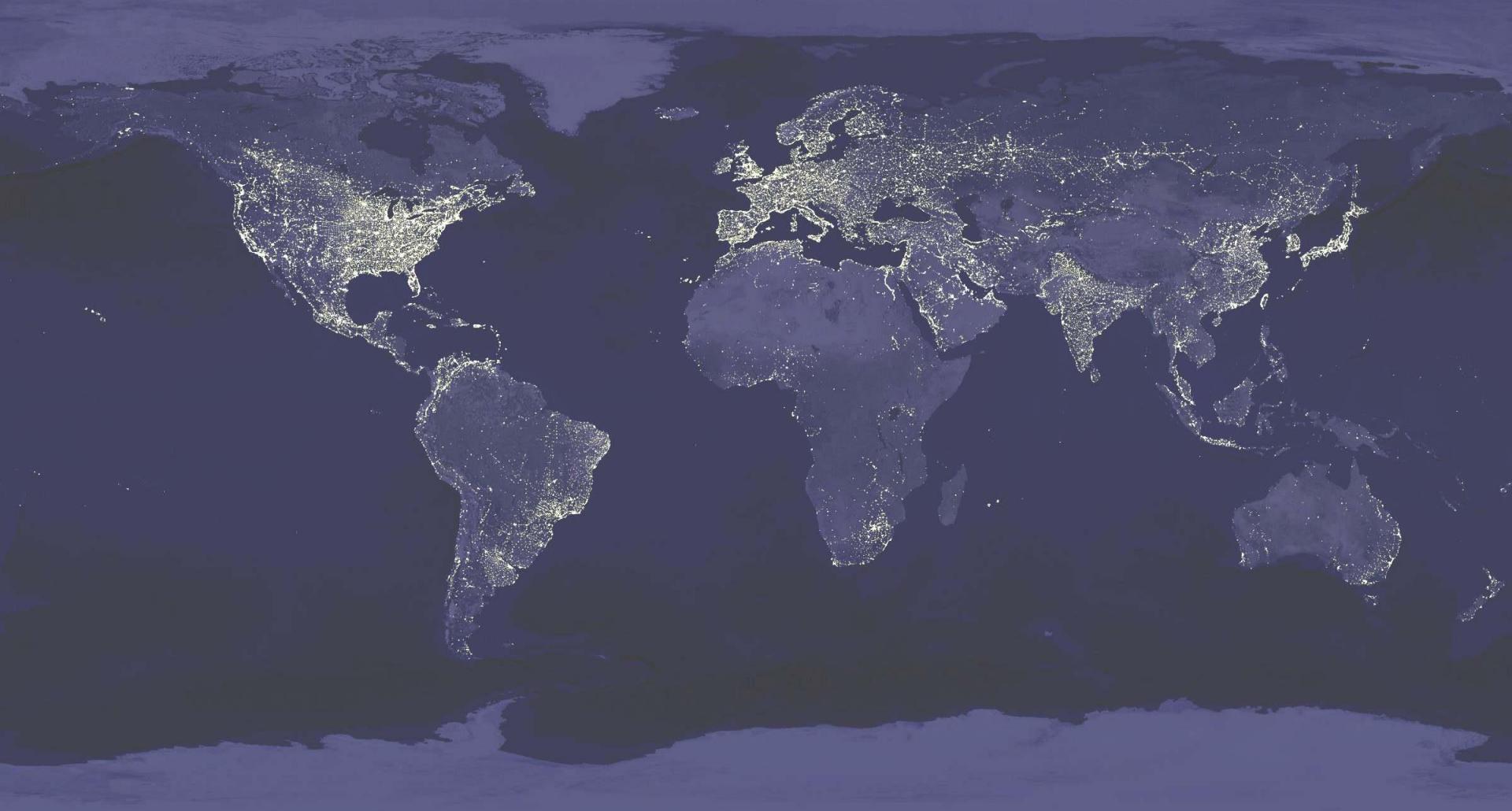
HANPP %: Human appropriation of net primary production.



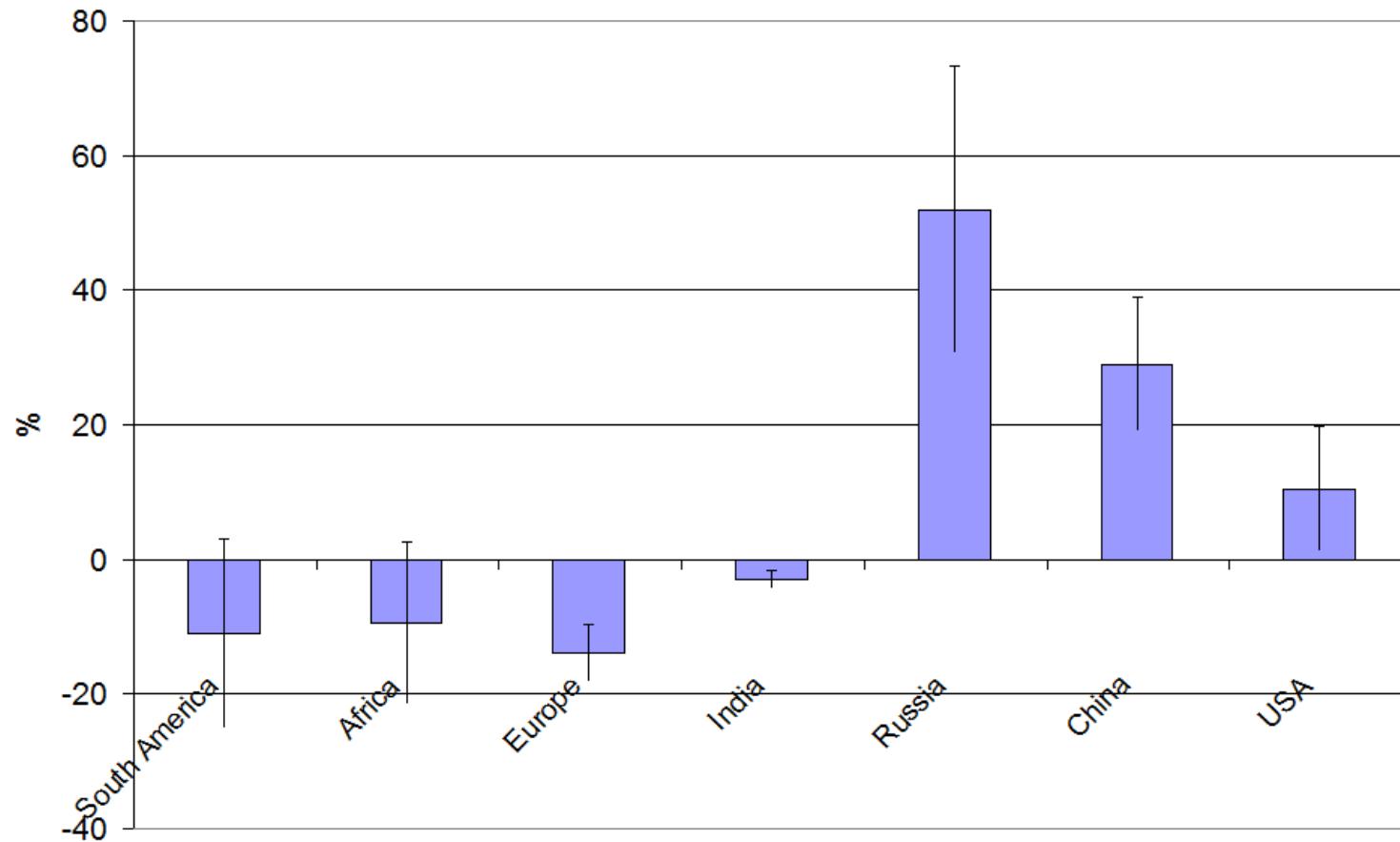
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"Satellite Photo of Earth at Night", NASA



Climate change: example: changes in available/suitable arable areas until 2100; nach ZHANG and CAI (2011)

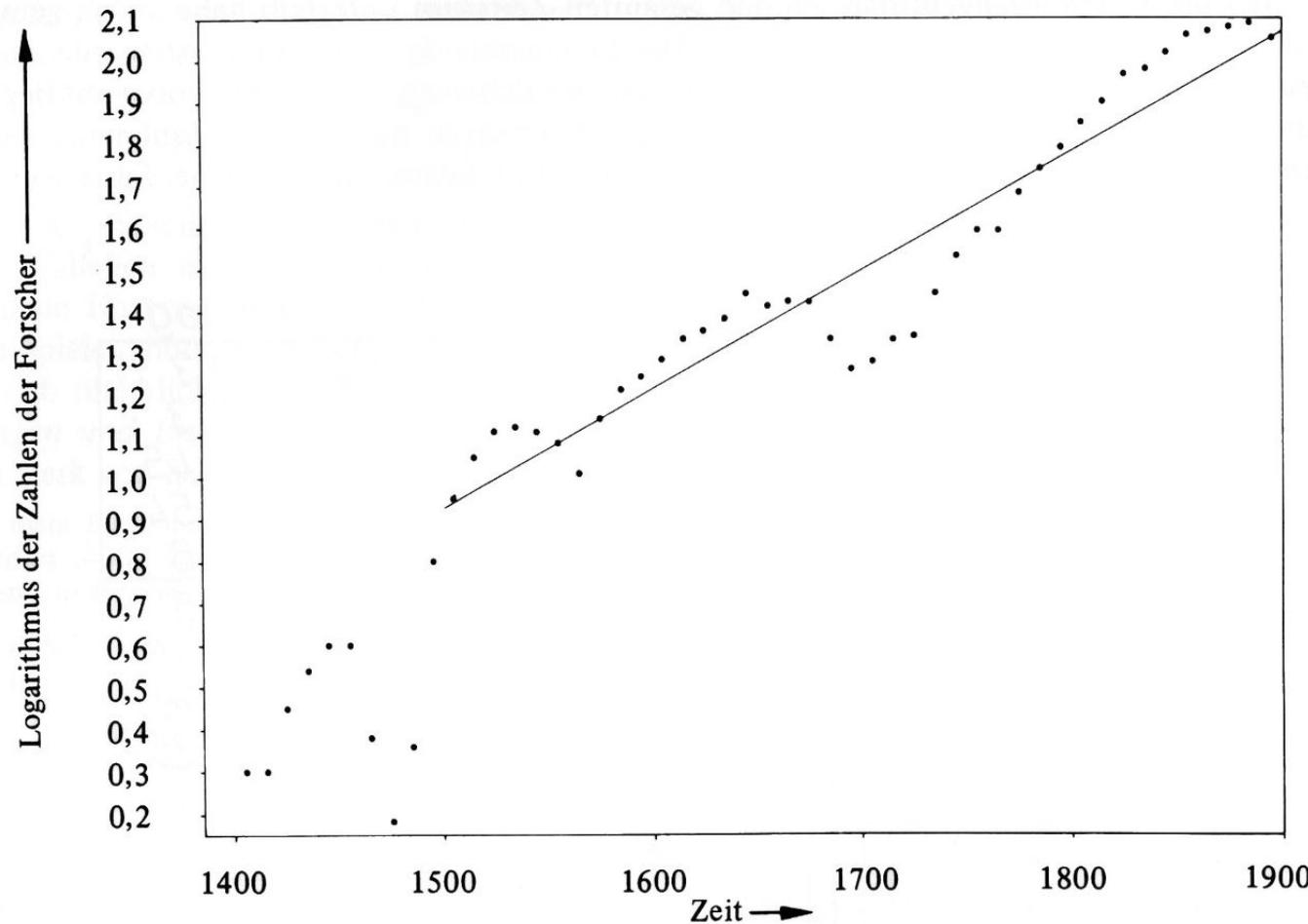


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During the past 600 years the number of important natural scientists doubled each century

Franz Stuhlhofer: Unser Wissen verdoppelt sich alle 100 Jahre. Grundlegung einer „Wissensmessung“. In: Berichte zur Wissenschaftsgeschichte. 6, 1983, S. 169–193



Knowledge/information accumulation

understanding the data deluge: comparison of scale with physical objects

1 megabyte

(A large novel)

1 gigabyte

(Information in the
human genome)

1 terabyte

(Annual world
literature production)

1 petabyte

(All US academic
research libraries)

1 exabyte

(Two thirds of
annual production
of information)



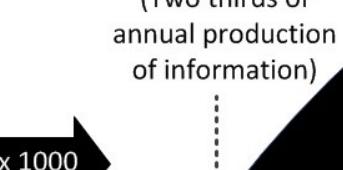
Height of a
short person



Length of the Auckland
Harbour Bridge



Length of New Zealand



Diameter of
the Sun



<http://shepleywood.com/april-knowledge-the-doubling-curve/>

Digitisation penetrates all areas of life

- We live in a transition time between industrial and digital revolution
- A time of terrific speed of changes
- **The scientific, digital and industrial revolution shapes the society today – the second large turning point of humankind after the neolithic revolution and introduction of agriculture 10,000 years ago**

History

- 1990 commercial internet starts
- 1992: first SMS is sent
- 1996 Google is founded
- 1998: paypal
- 2001: Wikipedia
- 2004: 50% of Austrians are online
- 2005: youtube
- 2007: i-phone
- 2009: mobile phone-signature
- 2012: first test of an autonomous car
- 2013: 80% of Austrians use the internet
- 2014: first private 3D printer

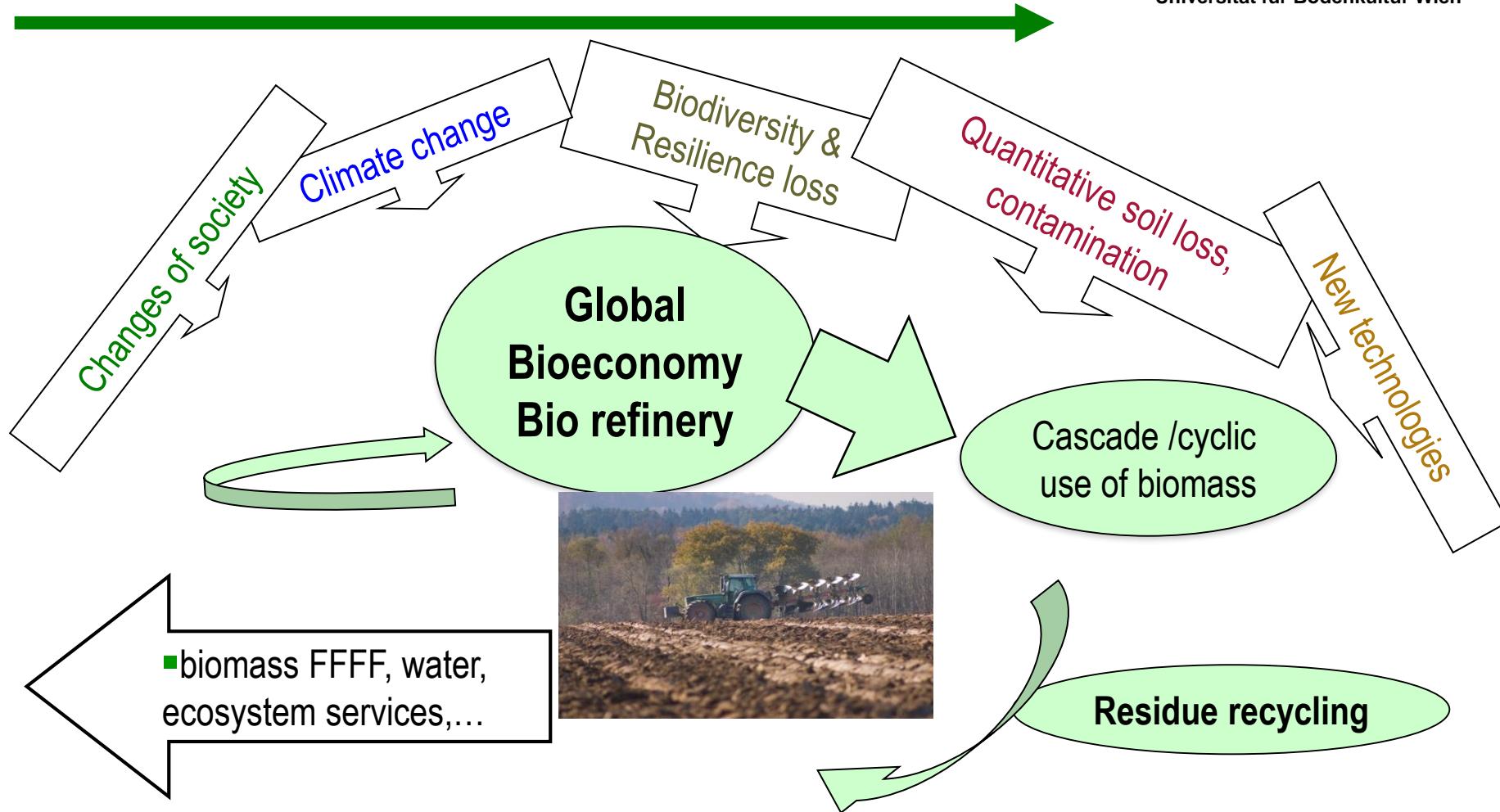
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Bioeconomy – concept without alternative – implementation with the help of digitisation?



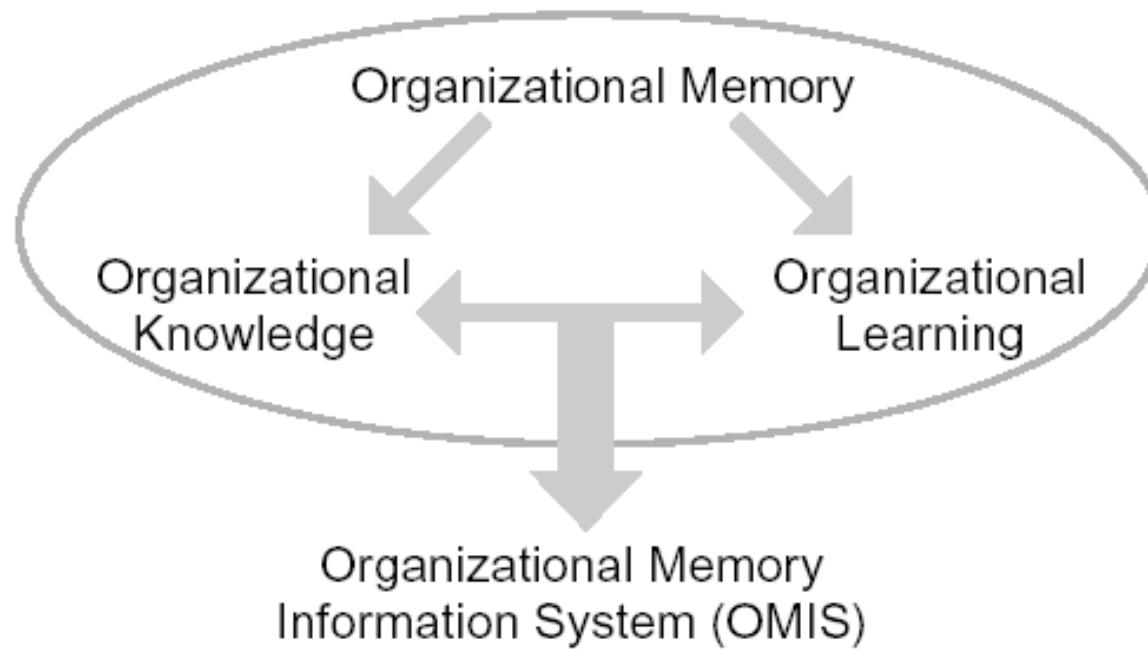
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- Regional planning, regional and global economic development (substitution of fossil resources)

Challenges for agriculture, forestry, food technology,... knowledge management

- Complexity of framework and velocity of changes

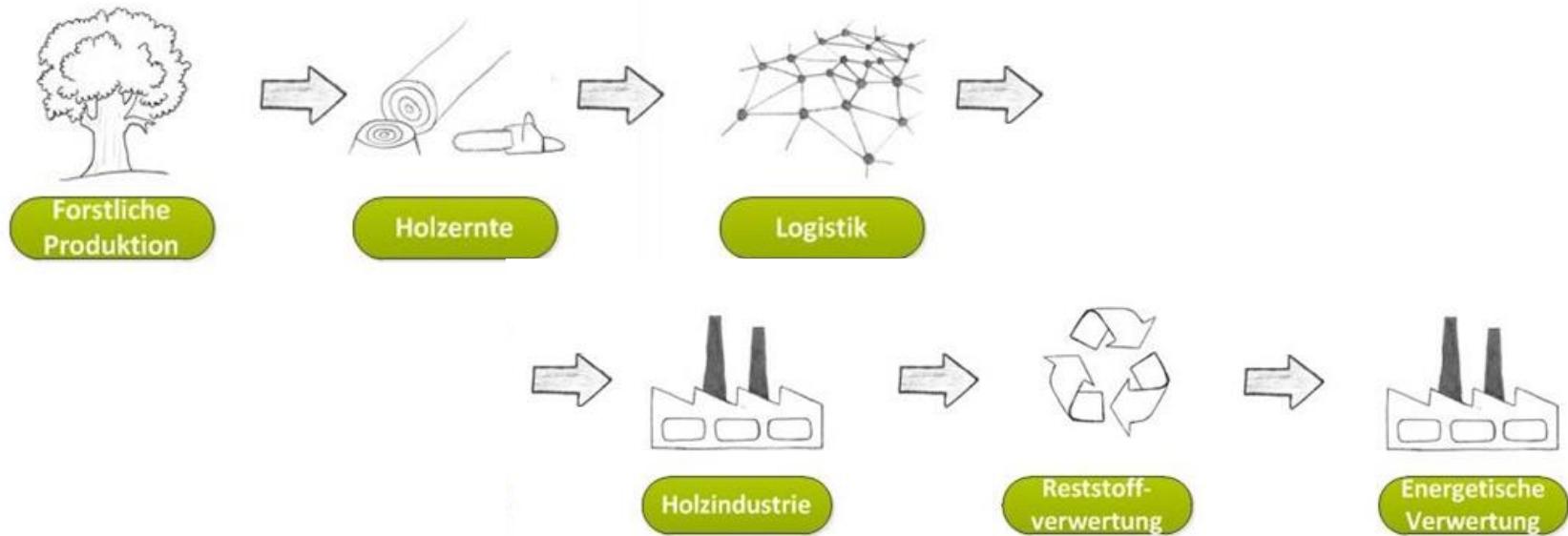


Transformation of information into knowledge

<https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wissensmanagement>

Example: challenges for forestry 4.0 – resource efficiency

- Optimum value added
- Amalgamation of real and digital world throughout the value chain



(Nach K. Stampfer, 2016)

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Impact of digitisation on higher education

- Innovation needed: development of competences to shape change processes
 - „Digital Skills“
 - Critical faculties and students
 - Social competences become more important than ever
- *Digital immigrants teach digital natives*

Digitisation and universities

- The digitisation was started from universities:
 - 1960ties: ARPANET
 - 1984 the first e-mail was received by the TU Karlsruhe
 - 1990: World Wide Web started
- Universities as central hubs of digitisation.
- Digitisation and ICT already resulted in revolutionary developments in teaching and research

Present ramifications of digitisation on universities

- World wide access of research data
- Explosion of publication numbers and available information
- Campus-Networks (Campus-Online, FIS)
- Teaching platforms: e.g. Moodle
- Numerous internet-based applications

Effects of new technologies on universities?

- Supercomputer
- Repositories
- Open Access
- Social Media
- Digital technologies as partial solution of the problems of overcrowded universities?
- Which teaching contents are additionally needed besides the specialist skills?

Effects of new technologies on universities?

- Use of MOOCs Massive open online courses;
- Why do I need a teacher, when I have got Google?
 - Are universities still needed then? Yes!
 - Research based education: universities as research establishments, which create new knowledge and feed it into educational offers. Blended Learning, Virtual Classroom,...

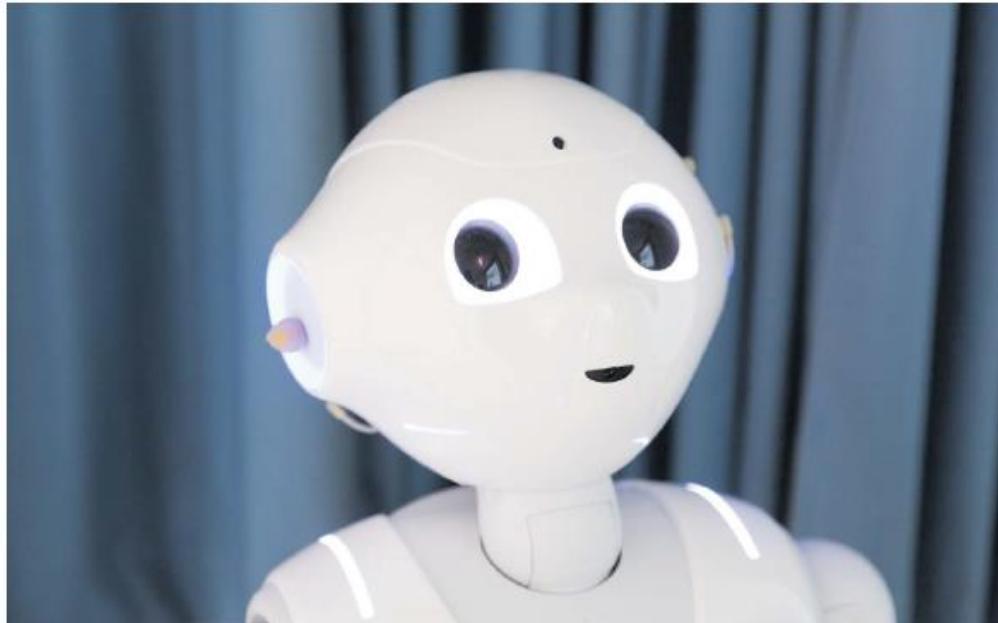
Donnerstagmorgen, Vierter nach zehn, Uni Marburg, Sprachwissenschaft. Die Vorlesung beginnt mit einem Gong. Etwa 100 Studenten sitzen blickend auf ihren Sitzen ihnen nach vorne. Noch ein Gong, dann wird der Roboter Pepper hinzugezollt. Er macht eine Vierteldrehung, schaut Richtung Publikum und zwinkert kurz mit den Augen. „Hallo, hallo, darf ich um Aufmerksamkeit bitten?“, sagt er. „Welcome everyone to the class linguistics and phonetics! – „Willkommen an alle zum Kurs Linguistik und Phonetik.“

Auftritt Jürgen Handke. „Professor, you're late“ – „Professor, Sie sind zu spät“, tadeln der Roboter. Die Studenten schmunzeln. Handke, 63 Jahre alt, hat lange auf diesen Moment gewartet. Seit vier Jahren bemüht er sich mit Elan darum, dass die Digitalisierung in den Uni-Hörsälen ankommt. Jetzt geht er noch einen Schritt weiter: Ab sofort soll Pepper ihn in seine Lehrveranstaltungen begleiten, als künstlicher Helfer.

Am Donnerstag war Premiere. Über Wochen hat der Wissenschaftler mit seinen Assistenten an Pepper herumprogrammiert und getestet. Er möchte seine Studenten überraschen, gucken, wie sie auf den Roboter reagieren. Die erste Vorstellung glückt. „Shall we do a small quiz?“ – „Sollen wir ein kleines Quiz machen?“, fragt Pepper. Und stellt eine Frage zu Vokalen im Englischen. Die Studenten machen sich an die Arbeit. Im Hörsaal herrscht absolute Stille.

Handke ist so etwas wie ein Pionier des digitalen Lehrens und Lernens. Schon im Jahr 2015 ist er vom Stifterverband mit dem Ars-legendi-Preis in diesem Bereich ausgezeichnet worden. Einem Namen gemacht hat er sich aber vor allem, weil er konsequent das sogenannte „Inverted Classroom“-Modell anwendet: Eine umgekehrte Reihenfolge von Unterricht und Nachbereitung. Normalerweise hören Studenten neuen Stoff in einer Vorlesung zum ersten Mal und vertiefen ihn anschließend im Selbststudium.

Im „Inverted Classroom“ bringen sie sich dagegen mit Lehrvideos und anderen Materialien die Inhalte schon vor der Uni-Vorlesung selbst bei. Danach erst treffen sie sich im Hörsaal mit dem Professor, um das Gelernte zu vertiefen, zu diskutieren und Fragen zu stellen. Das soll vor allem dafür sorgen, langweilige Frontalvorlesungen zu vermeiden. Handke lässt



Im Mittelpunkt: Roboter Pepper in der Vorlesung von Anglistik-Professor Jürgen Handke an der Universität Marburg

Foto: Wolfgang Tünner

Ist das der Professor von morgen?

An der Uni Marburg nimmt seit diesem Semester ein Sprachwissenschaftler einen Roboter als Assistenten mit in den Hörsaal. Er nimmt ihm lästige Arbeit ab. Wie kommt das bei den Studenten an?

Von Nadine Bos

Man zeigt, was man hat, ob hart erarbeitet oder nur so erbt – ach, egal. Für die geschätzten Geschäftsfreunde gilt nur das Beste: Die rustikale Koje im Oktoberfestzelte liegt leicht abgeschirmt vom wuseligen Durchgangsverkehr, aber erstaunlicherweise noch so, dass die steinmetzliche Runde einen Blick darauf erhaschen kann, wie neugierig das Fußvolk – ohne Reservierung und Platinkarte – auf die VIPs starrt und fine dabei zuschauen darf, wie ein Edeltröpfchen nach dem anderen im Gegenseite eines hübschen Monatslohns durch die Kehlen gurgelt. Für die im wortwörtlichsten Sinne angesehenen Zur-Schau-Sitzer sind es genau diese Zuschauer, die einen gelungenen Abend bescherten. Ein guter Auftritt. Man ist unter sich, aber eben nicht so ganz. Begehrliche Blicke derjenigen, die es nicht so weit gebracht haben, sind auch eine Währung, die sich hervorrangig anfühlt.

Wir arbeiten schließlich hart. Dafür dürfen wir unsere Statussymbole wenigstens ein bisschen innenraum. Hierzu eckend, wie sich dieses mit einem kleinen Auftritt verbinden lassen. Sozialschmetterlings Nummer zwei erégte sich ebenso kürtlich im Oberbayrischen: Der Manager sitzt seinen Oldtimern mit eleganter Schwung auf den Hot-Sparkplatz. Für seine große Liebe bitte nur das Allerbeste. Es ist herbstlich-kalt. Eine Garagé gibt es nicht, aber einen eifertigen Portier, der den Stammgast und seine Edelkarosse begrüßt, es sich nicht nehmen lässt, mit zarter Geste den Kotflügel zu tätscheln, und zur Tat schreitet: Für das Auto wird ein Zelt herbeigeschafft und aufgeschlagen. Die Hotelgäste staunen nicht schlecht, verlangsamten den Schritt und schauen sich eher weniger diskret an, wie Planen festgezurrt und das Gefährt füwriglich ummantelt wird. Manch einer stellt sich die Frage, warum nicht das Grandhotel ein Tal weiter absehkt wurde, das

The measure of the digital university will be still analogously teaching.

Role of universities

- **Chance of digitisation**
- **Interdisciplinary co-operations:** philosophical, ethical, moral, economical, legal, social and political questions arise.
- Pre-requisites:
 - **Universities have the largest possible independence**
 - **Professors and students have the needed freedom.**

Universities need a digitisation strategy

Chances

- Server capacities, access to super computers
- New educational and learning forms
- Use the digitisation for renewing and modernizing of education, research and third mission
- Shaping of the institutional identity

Universities need a digitisation strategy – possible improvements

- Support of large courses for hundreds of students through digital media:
 - Audience-Response-Systems
- Barrier free learning
- Game-based „test studies“ for future students „Gamifikation“
- Facilitating students exchange by online courses and internet based exams
- Simplified continuing checking of students performance

Universities need a digitisation strategy

Support of a more and more heterogeneous students collective:

- Higher education is becoming the standard >> **personalized learning**
- Introducing lower educated societal groups to higher education
- Continuing education
- Facilitating university cooperation

Further boost of competence orientation instead of facts and figures knowledge

- New competence profiles for graduates
 - Superior dealing with information sources and personal data
 - Competence to solve complex problems
 - Co-operative and self organised work in heterogenous teams
 - Mental alertness for continuing education to adopt to future

SAMR- model (after Ruben Puentedura 2006) to help teachers to implement digital means in their lectures



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- **Substitution** of learning materials by digital means
- **Augmentation**: improvements through technological options (indices, cross-references, directories with navigation functions, combination of books with movies, sound recordings,...)
- **Modification** of tasks which implies the need to use digital tools
- **Redefinition**: implementation of completely new tasks in education: e.g. production of multimedia stories by the students

SAMR Model – Ruben Puentedura 2006



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Educator designs a task that targets a higher-order cognitive skill level

BLOOM'S

<http://schrockguide.net/bloomin-apps.html>



Educator designs a task that has a significant impact on student outcomes

SAMR

Redefinition

Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable

Modification

Tech allows for significant task redesign

Augmentation

Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement

Substitution

Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change

Enhancement

<http://www.hippasus.com/rrpweblog>

Developed by Kathy Schrock
November 2013



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Inspired by the work of Andrew Churches and Loui Lord Nelson

Example: forestry 4.0 – specific challenges for education and research

- The **forestry enterprise (the farm)** will be completely digitalised: integrated planning (ecosystem forest, economical framework and aims, wild life management, tourism,...)
- Connection between enterprise data and planning with remote sensing information
- legal questions



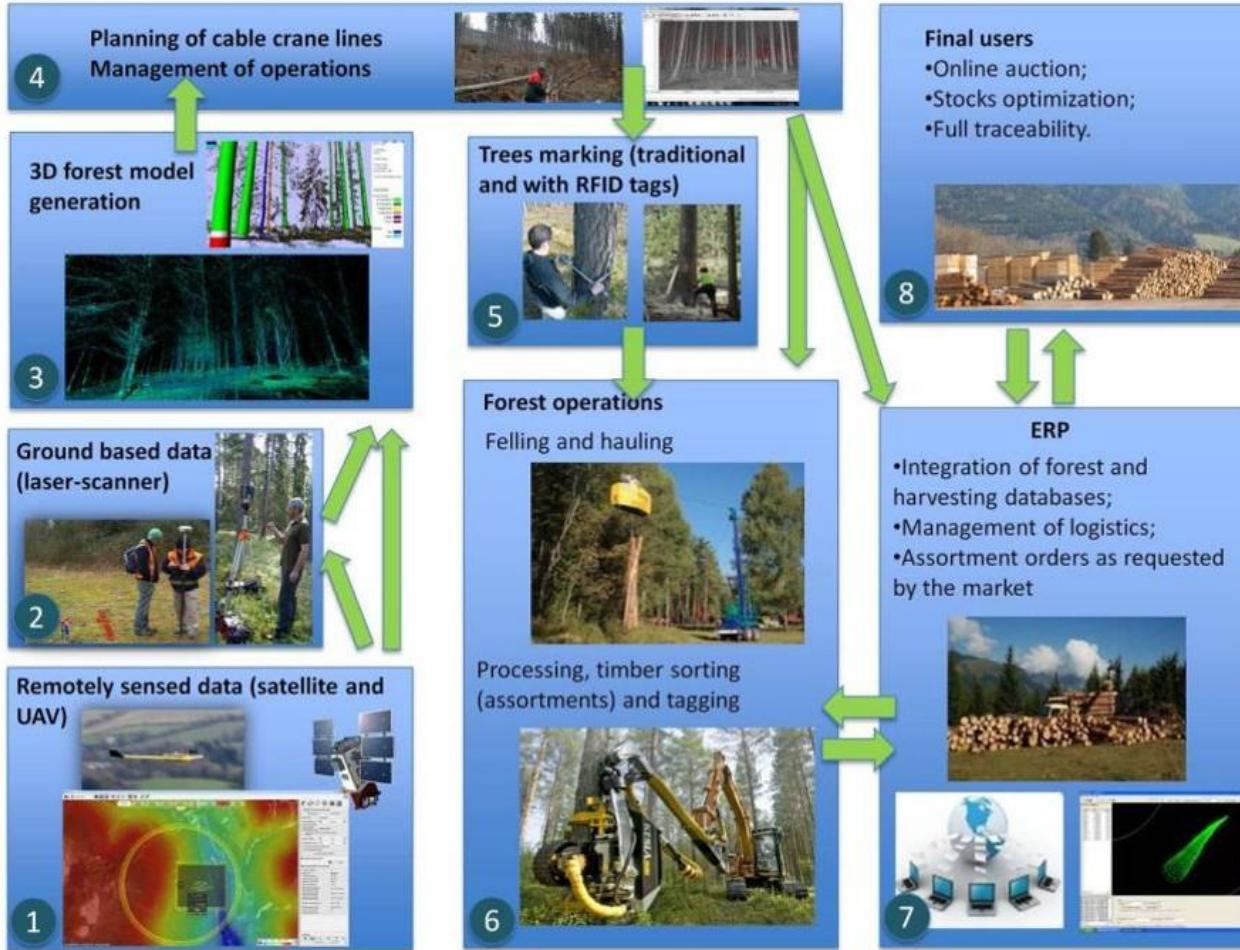
Foto: M.H. Gerzabek, 2018

Example: forestry 4.0 – specific challenges



Aus: K. Stampfer, 2016

Forestry 4.0 – integrated planning



Aus K. Stampfer 2016

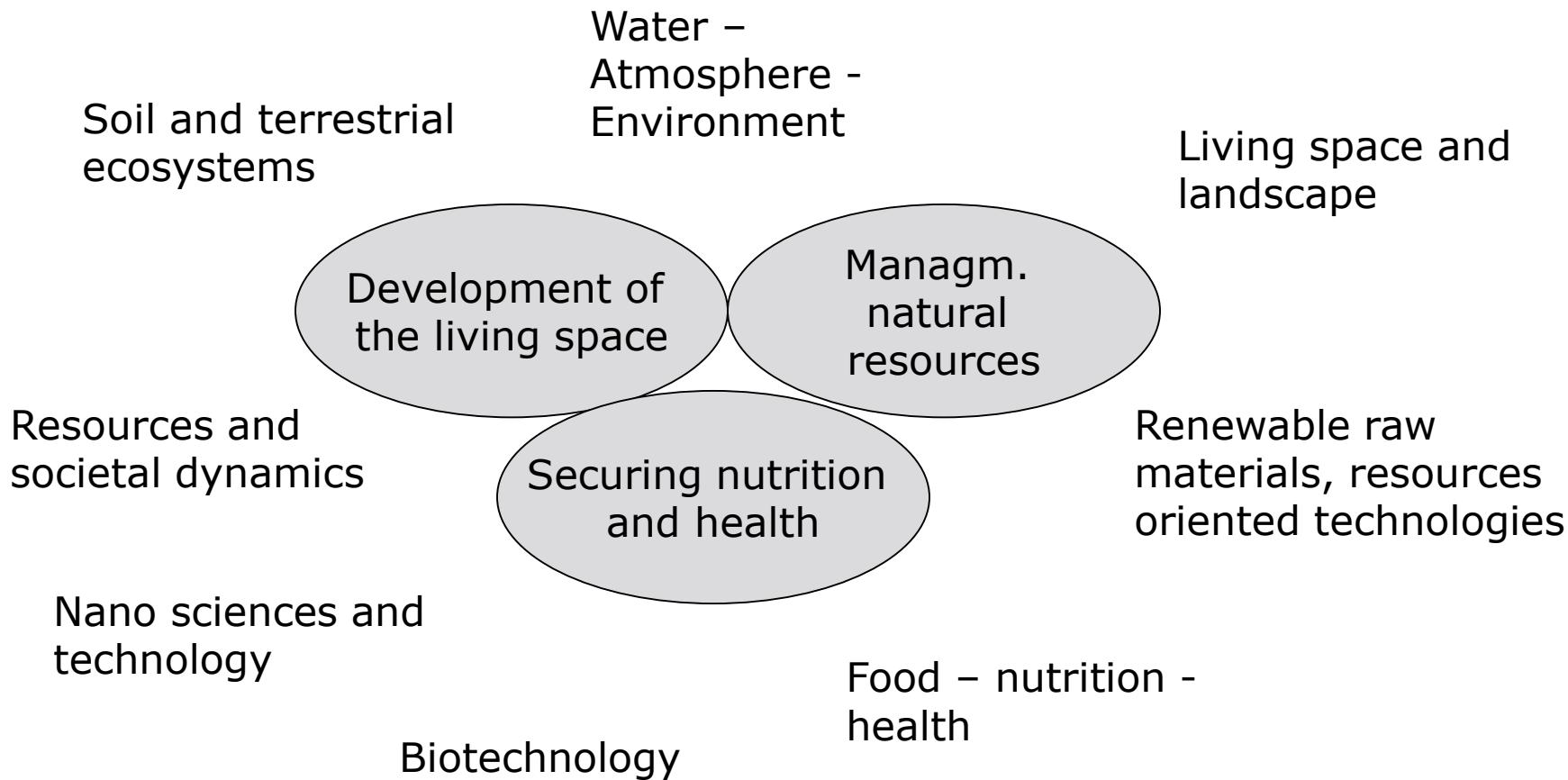
Example: forestry 4.0 – specific challenges

- Digitisation of forest tree harvest:
 - Forester marks trees per digital button (negative- or positive selection)
 - Harvest volume and assortment is decided
 - Connectivity with harvesters for automated approach and felling.
- Connection with transport logistics – supply to secondary industry
- Future vision: „virtual and augmented reality“: virtual configuration of products and their automated production

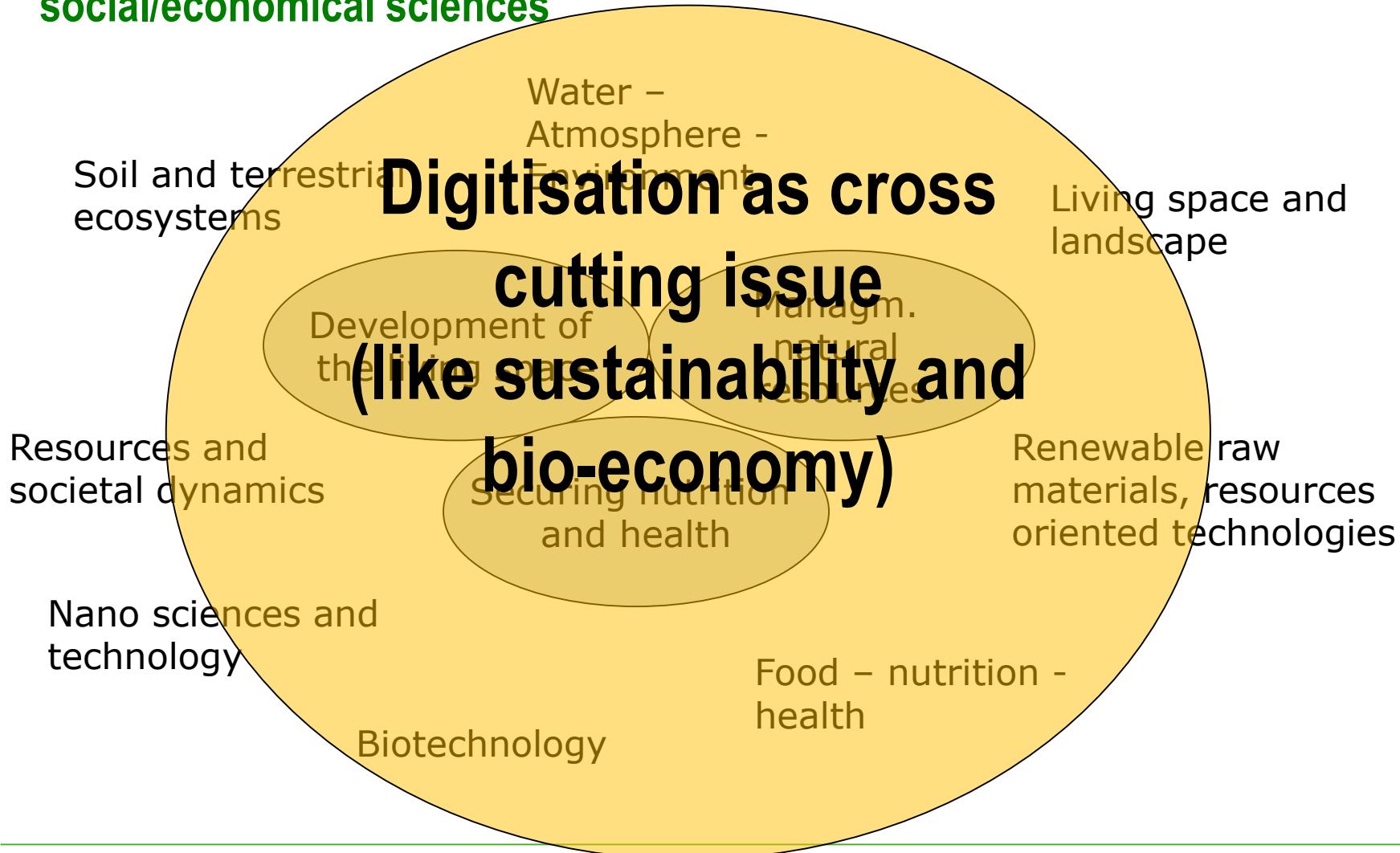
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Three pillar concept: natural sciences, engineering, social/economical sciences



Three pillar concept: natural sciences, engineering, social/economical sciences



Major strategies of BOKU to cope with the digitisation challenge

- Fostering expertise in **bio-informatics** at BOKU (last 5-10 years)
- Investment in **computational infrastructure** (Vienna Scientific Computing), last 10 years
- Establishment of a support unit for **e-learning** and didactics
- Planning and investing in **new professorships, (future)**

Fostering expertise in bio-informatics and remote sensing at BOKU (last 5-10 yrs.)



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- (two step process – external fundend and then internally funded)
 - New chair in **Bioinformatics**
 - New chair in **Molecular Modelling and Simulation**
- Filling of full professorship position for **statistics** with one of the developers of the **statistics package „R“**
- Filling the full professorship position for Surveying and Land Information with a specialist in **remote sensing**
- Full professorship in **law** with expertise in **data use (e.g. drones)**

Investment in computational infrastructure

Vienna Scientific Computing

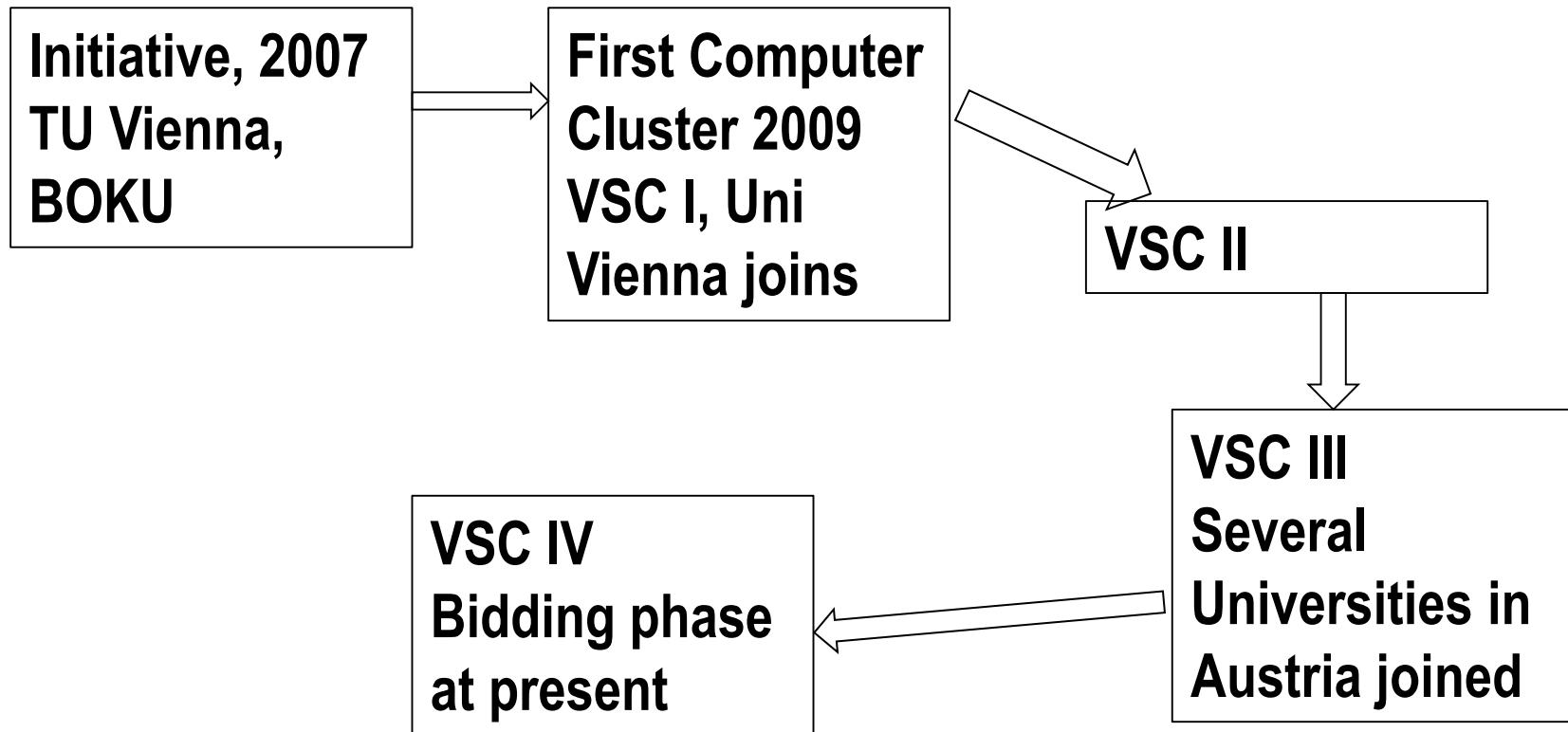
the “standard infrastructure” dilemma:

- Increasing need for & increasing use of High Performance Computing
→ seen as standard infrastructure

- Enormous costs, normally not accepted as part of proposals

Investment in computational infrastructure

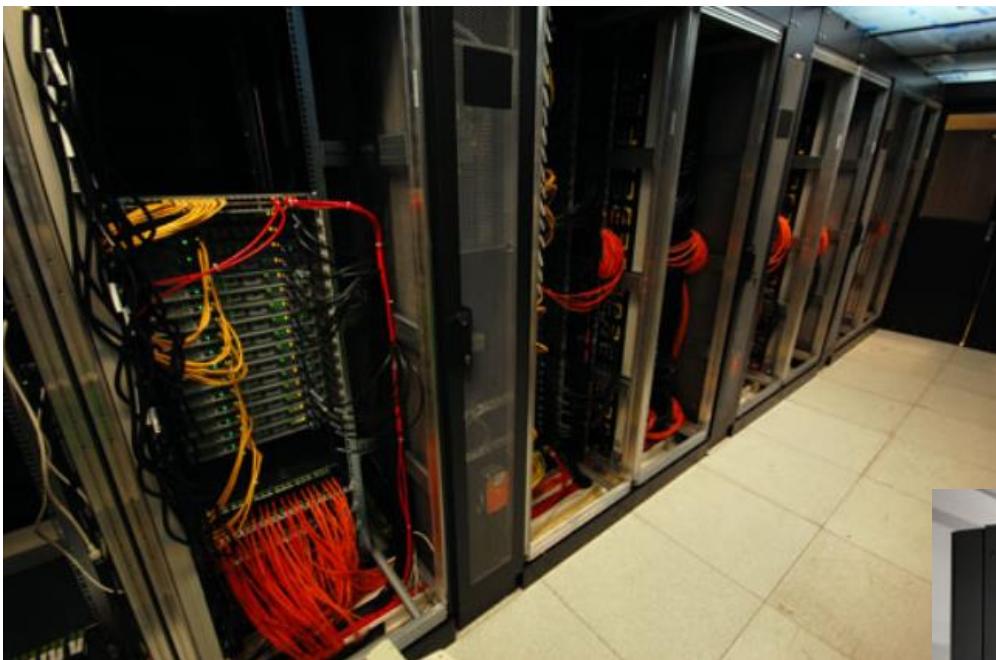
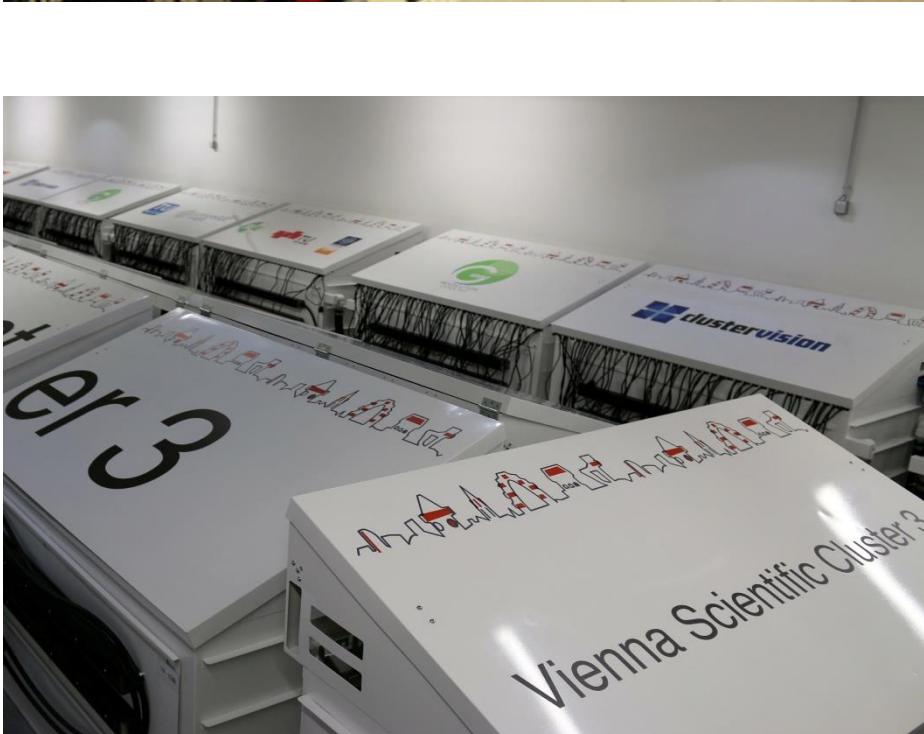
Vienna Scientific Computing



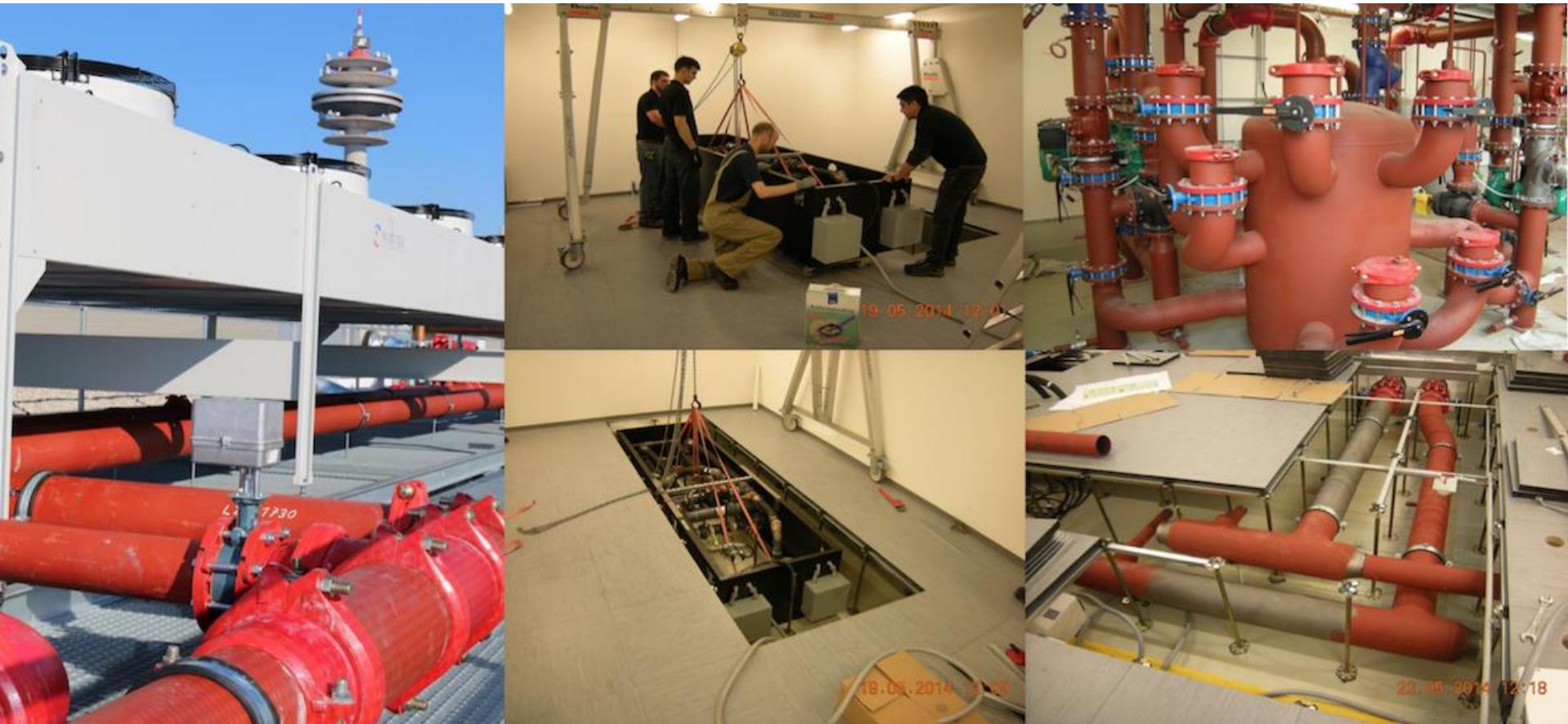
Investment in computational infrastructure

Vienna Scientific Computing

	GREEN500	TOP500	Rmax (Tflop/s)
VSC-1	94 (June/2009)	156 (Nov/2009)	35
VSC-2	71 (June/2011)	56 (June/2011)	135
VSC-3	86 (Nov/2014)	85 (Nov/2014)	596

**VSC I****VSC III****VSC II**

Cooling infrastructure



Establishment of a support unit for e-learning and didactics

- The unit supports teacher in **implementation of e-learning tools** into their courses and exams
- Support of **innovative methods** in blended learning
- Video- recording of lectures, excursions, ...

- Additionally, intensive training of teachers is offered

Planning and investing in new professorships

- BOKU strategy: not to duplicate the offers of the universities of technology, but focus on core competences with respect to digitisation
 - Externally sponsored full professorship: digitisation and automation of the traffic and mobility system
 - Newly defined full professorship: Digitisation and automation in bioeconomy
 - Use of new career pathway: assoc. Professorships as tenure: to foster the digitisation topic.
 - Awareness building in the faculty and fostering cooperations with new chairs

Strengthening social sciences at BOKU

- 2018 the institute of social ecology was transferred from University of Klagenfurt to BOKU
- 3 full professorships: social ecology, sustainable use of ressources, environmental history; 4 associate professors, in total 50 staff members
- 2 ERC grants
- Master curriculum in social and human ecology
- Doctoral school in social ecology

Project initiatives

- Doctoral school in digital agriculture
- COMET centre for Sustainable, resilient, digital agriculture
(together with the Technical University of Vienna and the University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna)

Conclusions

- Life science universities as central players in digitisation in agriculture/forestry/food technology/biotechnology 4.0 by
 - Supporting relevant research foci
 - Development of curricula: new skills for graduates (and teachers!)
 - Close cooperation of university and practice
 - Working against loosing basic knowledge (know-how, know why)
- Digitisation in combination with bioeconomy: a tremendous chance for life science universities



With a hammock...

...we can hammer down a nail.

...or we can smash a head.

This is not a scientific question!

It is the same with digitisation!



Fotos: M.H.
Gerzabek
2018

Thank you for your attention! Thanks to Prof. Stampfer and Prof. Dürrstein for valuable input.