

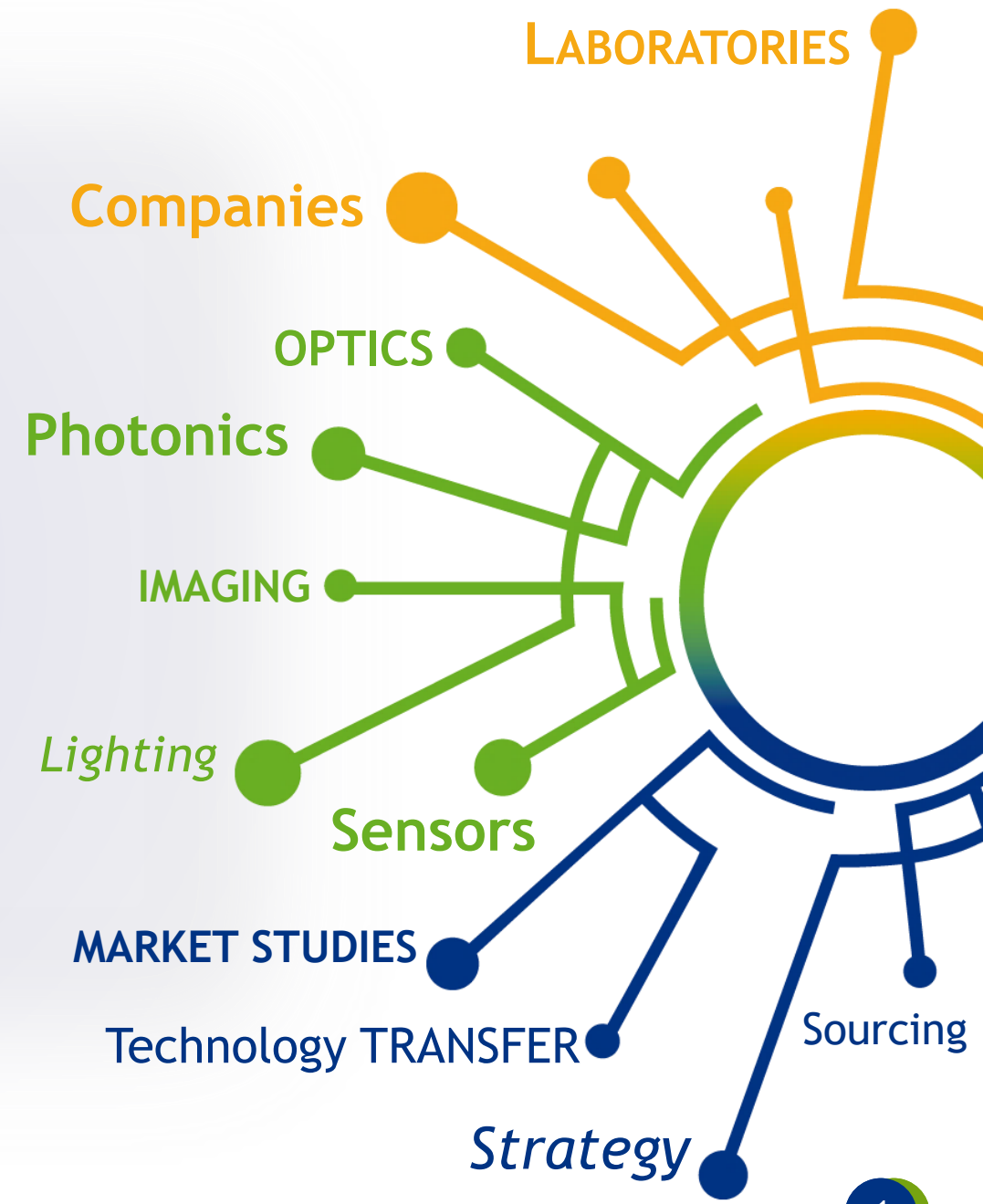


Exploration of photonics markets

EPIC workshop

Oslo, 24th April 2024

How to manage innovation in a global but frugal and highly segmented market ?



About Speaker

- **TEMATYS**
 - 14 years old company in technology transfer and strategic marketing for Photonic players
 - 220 customers, 22 countries
 - Equally large companies, SMEs, academic lab, governmental entities.
- **Our activities : Exploration and Monitoring of Photonics markets**
 - More than 200 market studies, licensing deals and due diligence in Photonic Business
 - 3-years periodic report of Worldwide Photonics market (2021/2024)
 - 3-months Quarterly report about laser market (Q3 23 released in Q1 24, next one in July 24)
- **Agro-Photonic**
 - JC : Chairman of Agrophotonic department in Photonic France Association
 - Several technical contribution released by Spectaris, Arvalis in the last years
 - Partner in EU-projects in machine vision and infrared spectroscopy





Photonics technologies already established in

- **Light and Analytics for Plant physiology research**

- Plants produce diverse responses to the quantity, quality, direction, and duration of light cues in their environment, like hormones and other secondary metabolites that affect production yield, food quality, and taste.



- **Analytics for Milk, Grain, Floor milling, Oilseed products and raw products**

- Refractometer (BRIC)
- NIR spectroscopy (protein, fat)
- NIR reflectance
- FT-NIR and FTIR
- Flow cytometry (microbiology)

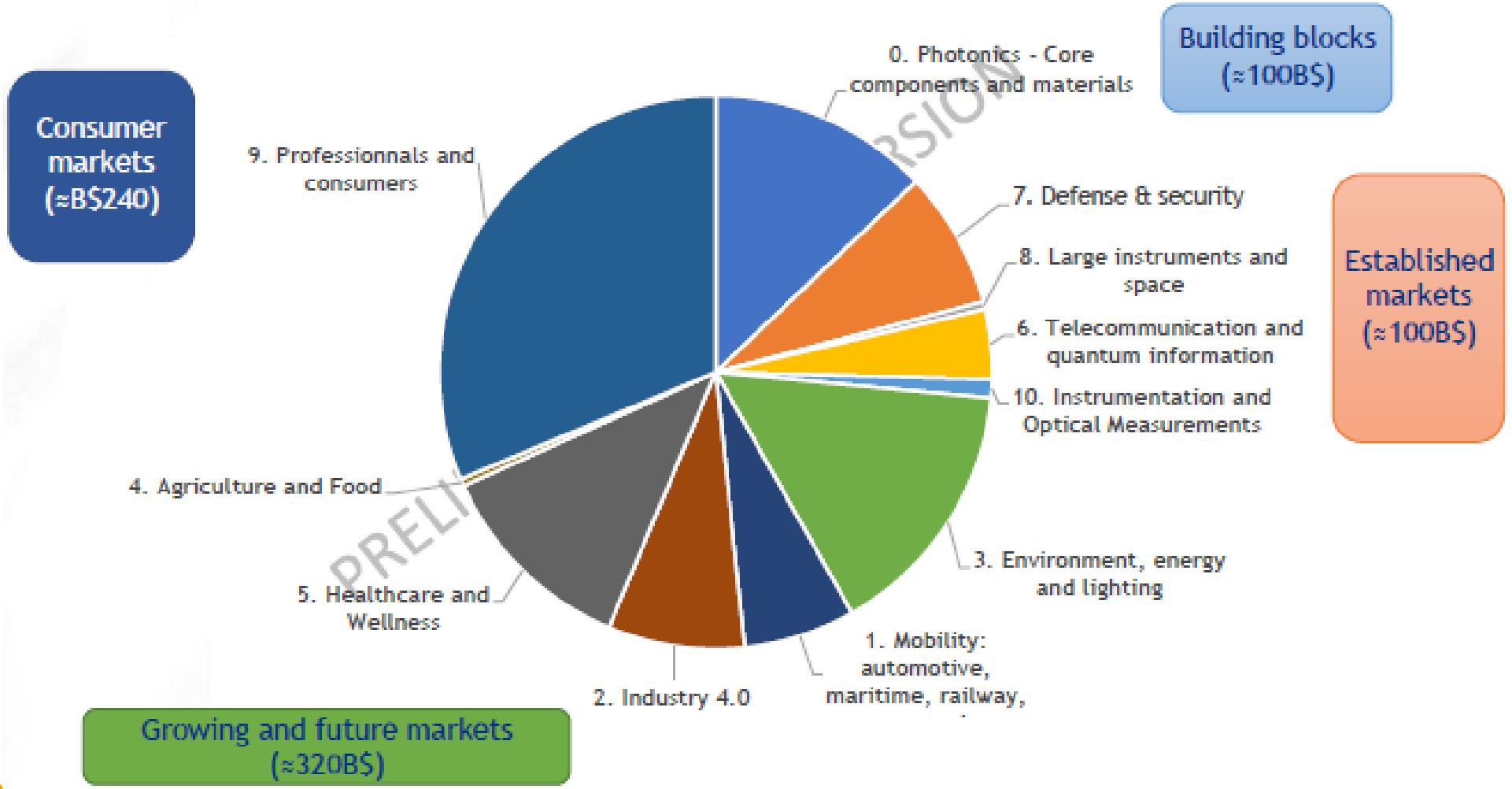


- **Image analysis and spatialisation of data**

- RGB and RGB NIR sensors
- Automated image analysis
- X-Ray imaging
- Spectroscopic sensor

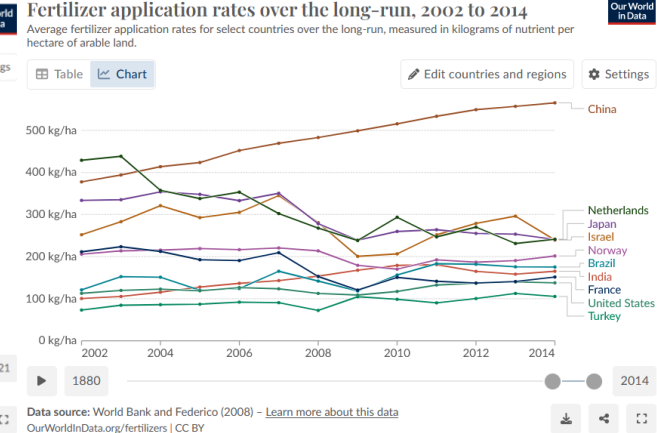
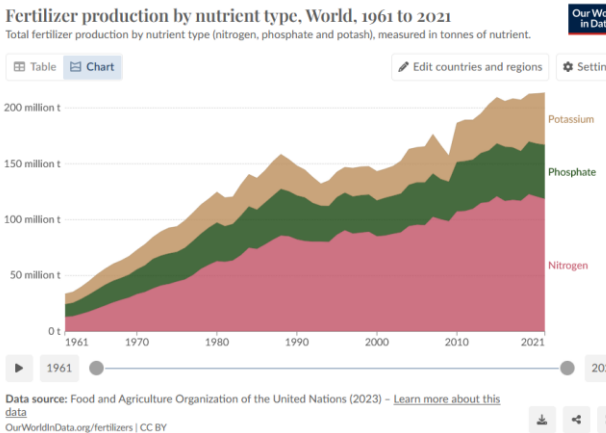
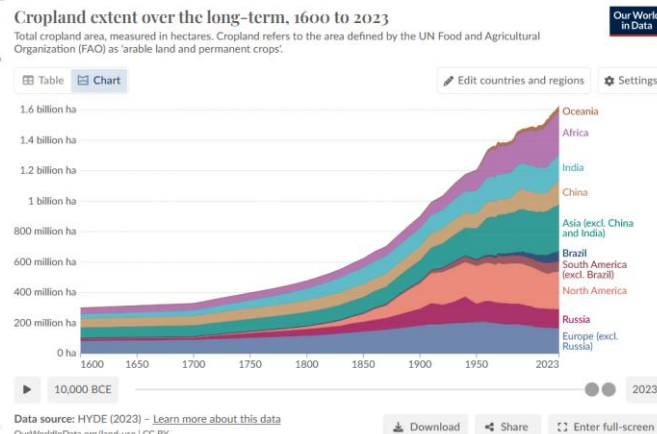
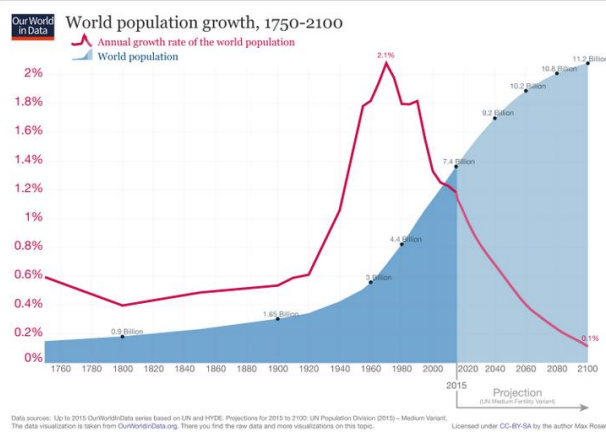


Still a small piece of a 780B\$ photonics market





Agriculture and agroindustry faces great challenges

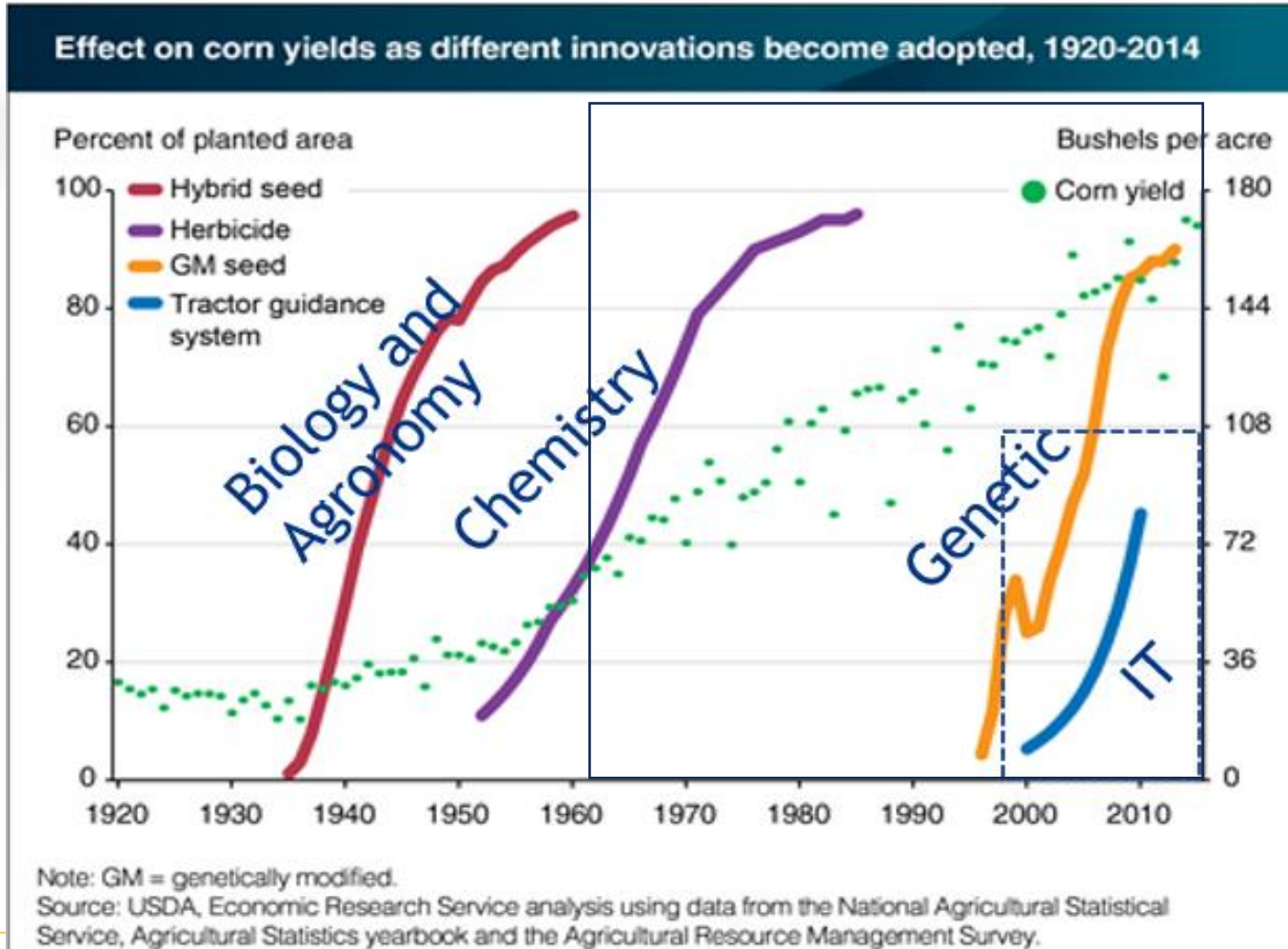


The challenges ahead

- ➔ Demography / feeding the world
- ➔ End undernourishment and improve access to high quality food
- ➔ Stop land degradation
- ➔ Reduce pesticide
- ➔ Reduce but also adapt to global warming impact
- ➔ Reduce GHG emissions



And former solutions reached their plateau



- For long, agriculture could feed the world by cultivating more land and increasing inputs, fertilizers and pesticides.
- But since the 80's, a limit has been reached. To add more and more inputs is becoming less efficient and the consequent pollution of excess inputs in soil becomes concerning and less acceptable.
- GMOs took over in the 1990s
- Since the 2000's, the only way to increase agriculture's productivity is to improve the "total factor productivity", in other words, produce more and better per hectare:
 - improve farming practices
 - take in account the local soil and climate when choosing crop varieties
 - monitor crop growth
 - detect diseases and pest early
 - optimize the use of inputs
 - invest in adapted machinery
 - etc.

Photonics potential at each step of value chain



Seeds

Phenotyping
Seed development
Seed quality



On-field exploitation

Yield forecast & Maturity control
Disease & pathogen detection
Urban Farming



Harvesting & Sorting

Fruit calibration
Sorting



Industry

Process control
UV Treatment
Process cleaning and disinfection



QA / QC

Quality Control
Rapid microbiology Methods
Foreign bodies detection

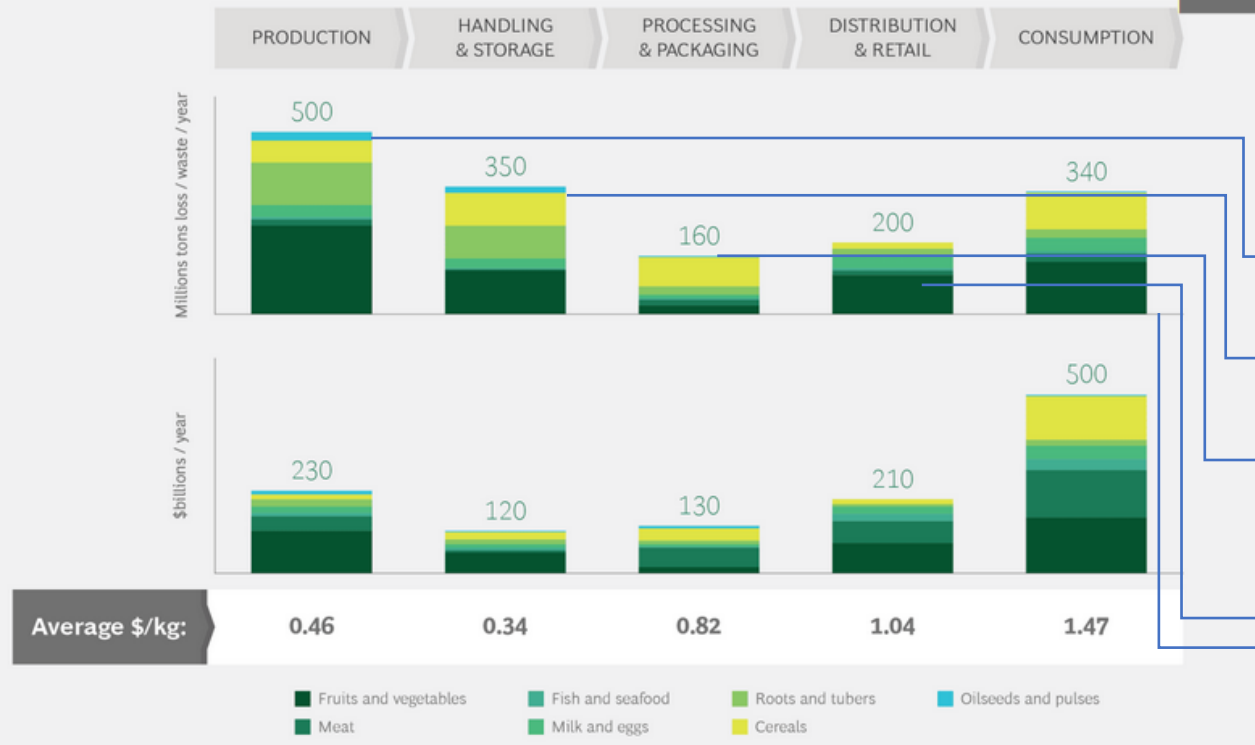


Warehousing Retail

Packaging Control
Warehouse control
Retail control
Consumers Quality Control

And all along the chain, as in food waste management

EXHIBIT 1 | Food Loss and Waste Occur Across the Value Chain



Data :
 25 to 30% of food is lost and wasted.
 Between 1,3 and 1,6Bt/year
 Around 1.180 B\$/year

Photonics TECHNOLOGY PORTFOLIO

Sorting devices on Production areas

Gas sensing in Handling and storage

Imaging and Process control devices in Processing and packaging

Spectroscopic and imaging device in retail

Spectroscopic device for consumer

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Global Food Losses and Food Waste*, 2011; FAOSTAT database; BCG FLOW model.

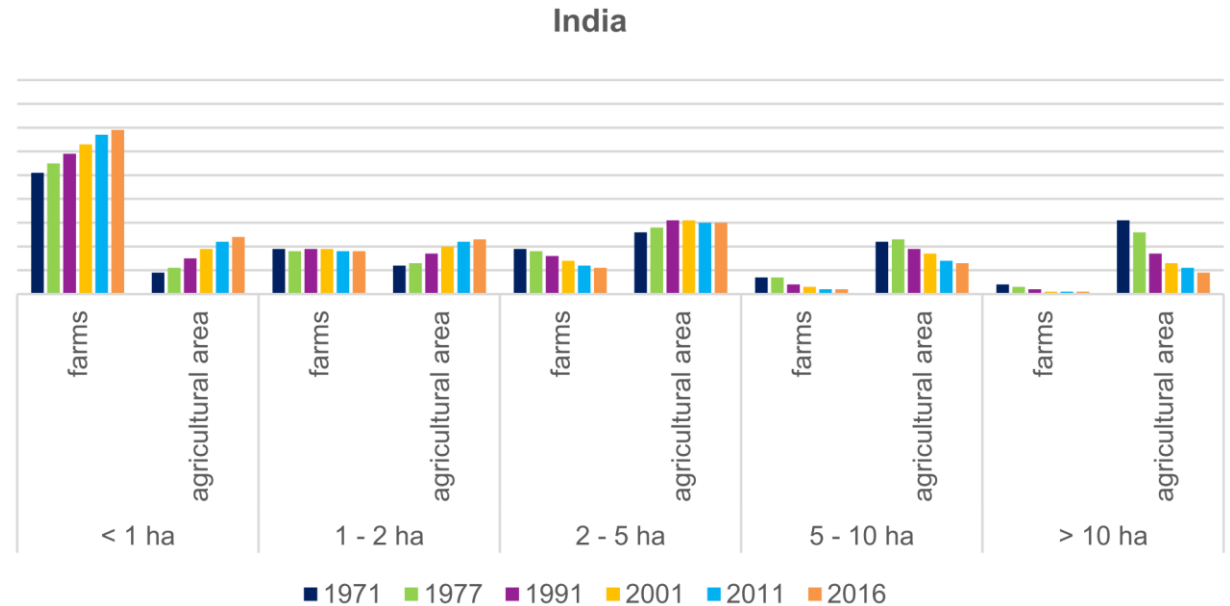
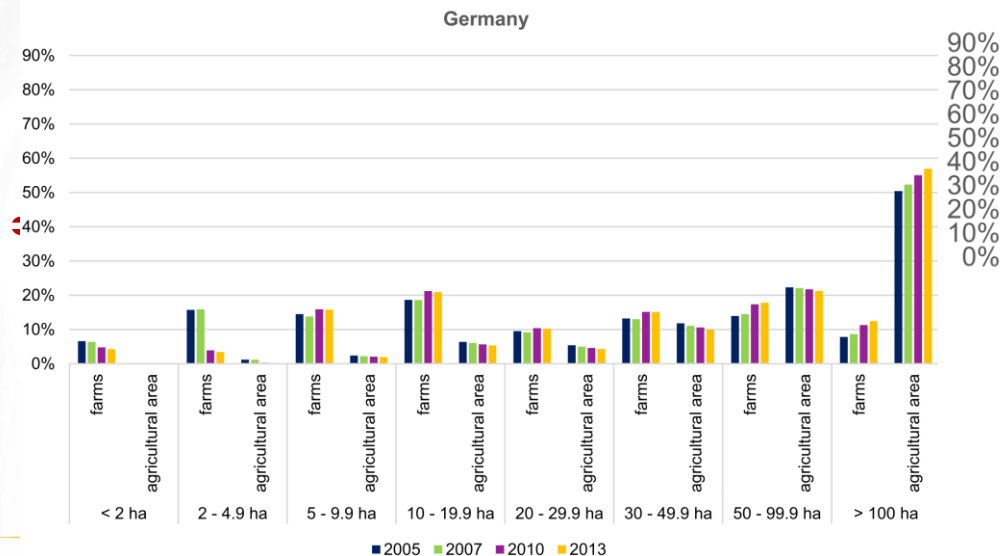
A wide portfolio of products

Markets	Functions	Technologies
Agriculture & agro-equipement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varietal innovation, adaptation of plants to climates and soils (phenotyping), plant protection, biocontrol Systems and management of field crops, vines, including agricultural machinery / robotics Remote sensing and spatial information systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3D Laser Scan, active and passive Hyperspectral active et passive imaging, Terahertz imaging and spectroscopy (hydration sensing), Thermal imaging (evapotranspiration), NIR-MIR & Raman Spectroscopy, High resolution machine vision CMOS and CCD cameras, NIR and UV handheld spectroscopy, Multispectral and Hyperspectral Cameras, UV lighting, Biosensors, VIS-NIR-SWIR-MIR imaging, SWIR sensors, High resolution satellite imaging, anemometer,
Agriculture in synthetic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenhouses, Vertical farm, Urban farms At home greenhouse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LED lighting (UV-B and Vis), Fibre optics Solar lighting, Fibre optic sensing, Various Spectroscopic devices, holographic and interferometric measurement (fish farms)
Breeding and aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feed, additive, nutrition Precision breeding Diagnostic, veterinary drugs slaughterhouse Fish farms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spectroscopy (handheld, on-line) CMOS cameras, High speed cameras (biomechanics, Vision, Stereovision) Biosensors (SPR, PIC, fiber-based) 3D imaging, UV lighting, , Spectroscopy Holographic and other interferometric devices
Food industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At-line & On-line control Rapid Microbiology methods (detection, identification, characterization of particles below 10µm) Foreign bodies detection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrared spectroscopy (SWIR & MWIR), Hyperspectral Terahertz and Raman imaging, Cytometry, PIC, laser scanning, Plenoptic imaging Cytometry, Plasmonic devices, Spectroscopy (Raman, SPR), Non conventional imaging (Holographic, speckle), PIC Machine vision, X-rays, Terahertz imaging,
Retail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of food products at the point of sale (freshness, ripeness) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LED lighting, RGB imaging, Hyperspectral and SWIR imaging Embedded Micro spectrometers

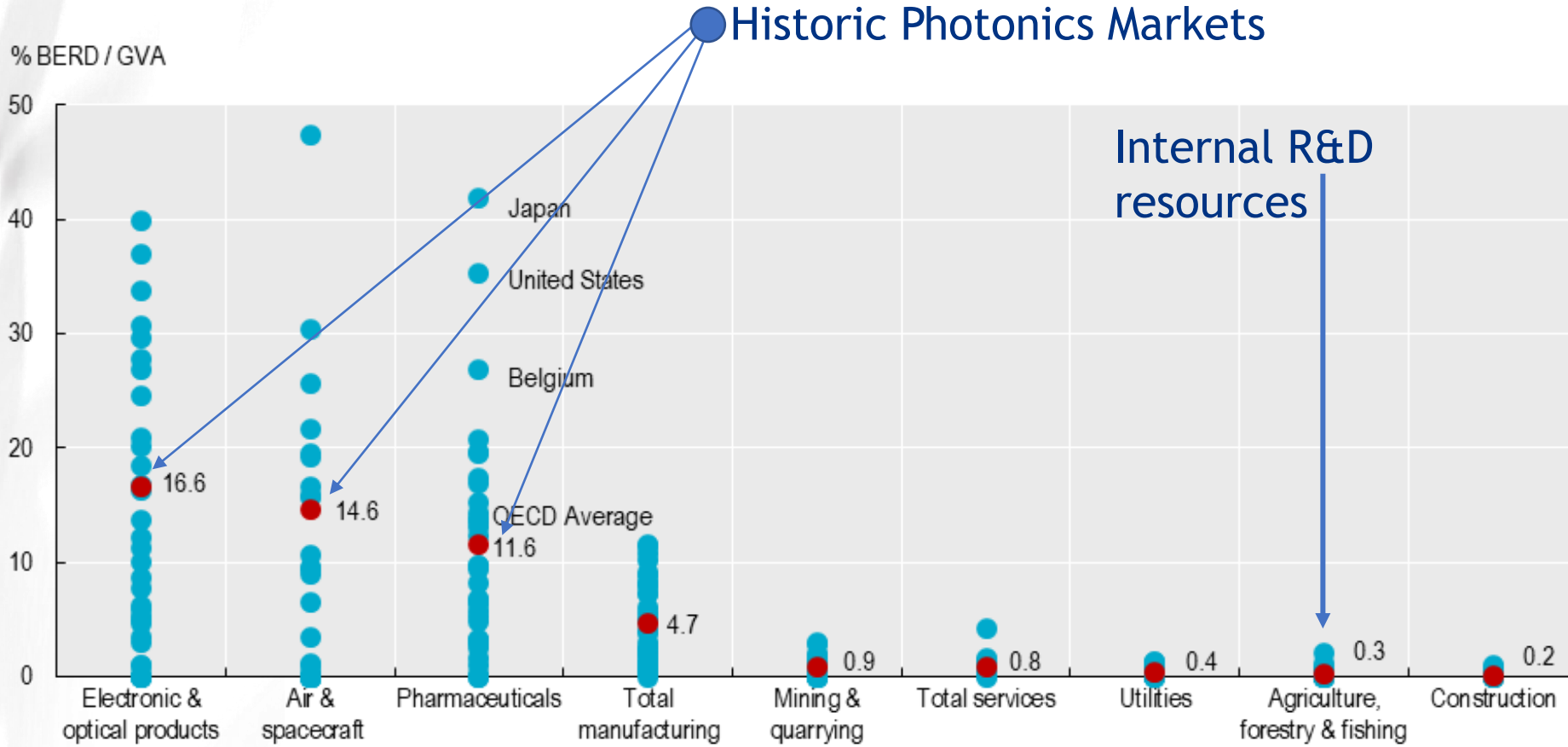


Reason 1 : Technology has to fit with Highly segmented market

- ➔ But before being widely adopted in agriculture, photonics faces four great challenges that must be addressed with a realistic and humble approach:
- 1. Crops and livestock are incredibly diverse.** There are more than 10000 varieties of apples! More than 8000 varieties of tomatoes! More than 800 exploited races of cows! Each variety of crop or animal race has its specific shape, size, colour, physiology, disease and pest. Each variety of crop or animal race is adapted to a specific climate and land. Each of them will produce or be suitable for a specific food. In other words, The challenge is not only to develop a photonic sensors or equipment. The challenge is to make it sufficiently versatile to be useful and efficient whatever the varieties and by adjusting the operating parameters by software. This way, the same hardware can be used in sufficiently big series and be produced at acceptable cost.
 - 2. Many farmers have a limited investment capacity.** It has been seen previously that there are huge farms which can afford to invest in innovating tools but also a great number of small farms with much less revenue. Bigger farmers are and will be the early adopters, not only because of their investment capacity but also because they usually have a higher technical background. But in long term, all farmers, even the small ones, should have access to more advanced technologies that will provide them a better revenue while respecting their tradition. Feeding the global population and addressing the sustainability challenges are at stake.



Reason 2 : R&D & deployment hast to fit with scarce resources



Source: OECD Analytical Business Enterprise R&D (ANBERD), Structural Analysis (STAN) and System of National Accounts (SNA) databases.

Using RETEX and price decrease from other industries

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Agriculture & agro-equipement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varietal innovation, adaptation of plants to climates and soils (phenotyping), plant protection, biocontrol Systems and management of field agricultural machinery, robotics Remote sensing and spatial information systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3D Laser Scan, active and passive Hyperspectral active et passive imaging, Terahertz imaging, Hyperspectral imaging (hydration sensing), Thermal imaging (evapotranspiration), Microscopy, High resolution machine vision CMOS and CCD cameras, NIR and UV handheld spectroscopy, Multispectral and Hyperspectral Cameras, UV lighting, Biosensors, VIS-NIR-SWIR-MIR imaging, SWIR sensors, High resolution satellite imaging, anemometer,
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Retail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control of food products at the point of sale (freshness, ripeness) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Machine vision, X-rays, Terahertz imaging, LED lighting, Hyperspectral and SWIR imaging spectrometers

Defense & PNT markets

Smart building

HEALTH technologies, Pharmaceuticals, Sports management

**Process control, Process Analytical Technologies, Microbiology
Pharmaceuticals, O&G**

Machine Vision

Source : TEMATYS, Fench AgriPhotonics Roadmpa, www.hdigitag.fr

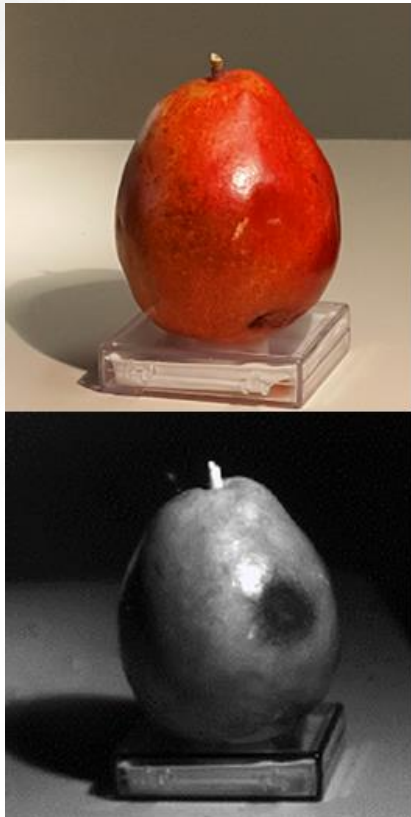
Some examples to illustrate

- X-rays in airports (1970) → Detection of foreign bodies by X-ray sorter in agroproduction (1990)
- Landsat (1972) → Farmstar (2001)
- Flow cytometers in Pharma-Biotech (1980's) → First use of Flow Cytometers in agroindustry (2000)
- LED lighting (2002) → Greenhouse LED lighting (2007) (Signify - *why so fast ??*)
- Detection of suspect behaviors (Defense industry) (2005) → Tools for livestock farming 2015 (Faromatics...)
- Raman PAT in Process Industry 2015 → Raman as on-line analyzers (2025) (MarqMetrix ?)
- Next-one ? reproduction of highway tolls into high-end spraying devices (GreenEyes ?)





Cost decrease in UV & infrared lighting



Food Sorting



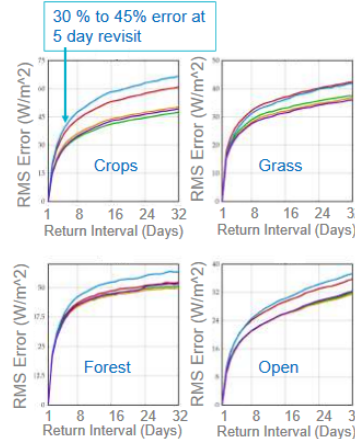
Fill Level Detection

- Evapotranspiration (ET), a key Earth Science variable, combines Evaporation from the earth's surface
Transpiration, the release of water vapor from plant cell surfaces
- ET returns the majority of precipitation falling on land to the atmosphere
- ET varies substantially spatially AND temporally
- ET contributes significantly to a variety of local and global phenomena including local climate, weather, carbon cycle, earth's energy balance, biodiversity

Shortened revisit times significantly improve ET measurement accuracy



- Error in ET, as reconstructed from temporal samples, improves rapidly with reduction in revisit times below 5 days
- Multiple spacecraft provide a route to reduced revisit times



Left: RMS Error in reconstructed ET and ET-related physical variables, vs revisit times,

From J.G. Alfieri et al., Effect of the revisit interval and temporal upscaling methods on the accuracy of remotely sensed evapotranspiration estimates, 2017

Evolution of Trade-off in CAPEX / OPEX

Principal bottlenecks of photonics deployment (high cost, size, not power efficient, requirements of skilled people to operate) are to be solved within the next years. Current developments in photonics (LIDAR for automotive, fiber optic sensors) lead to compact, frugal, resilient devices and allow the development of Building blocks in :

→ **High volume manufacturing**

- integrated circuits (from Telecom/Datacom to MedTech and process monitoring)
- Wafer-level packaging and coupling (from Datacom to Sensing)
- Opto-mechanical assembly with high accuracy

→ **Less parts per device**

- freeform optic (from Space to lighting and micro-optics devices)
- 3D engraving (for multiple function on the same component)

→ **And benefits from IoT developments**

- Frugal data acquisition and transfer (LTE, passive time-lapse monitoring)
- 5G and 6G based devices
- Standardization in components

AI as photonics' enabler

While yield sensors provide very accurate maps, their interpretation remains difficult, in the absence of techniques to map with the same precision the potential root causes of yield variations (variations in the physical or chemical composition of the soil).

There is therefore a strong imbalance between the amount of descriptive information of crops (huge number of data), and the density of information on the factors that explain their yield potential (soil and climate information with lower spatial and temporal resolution).

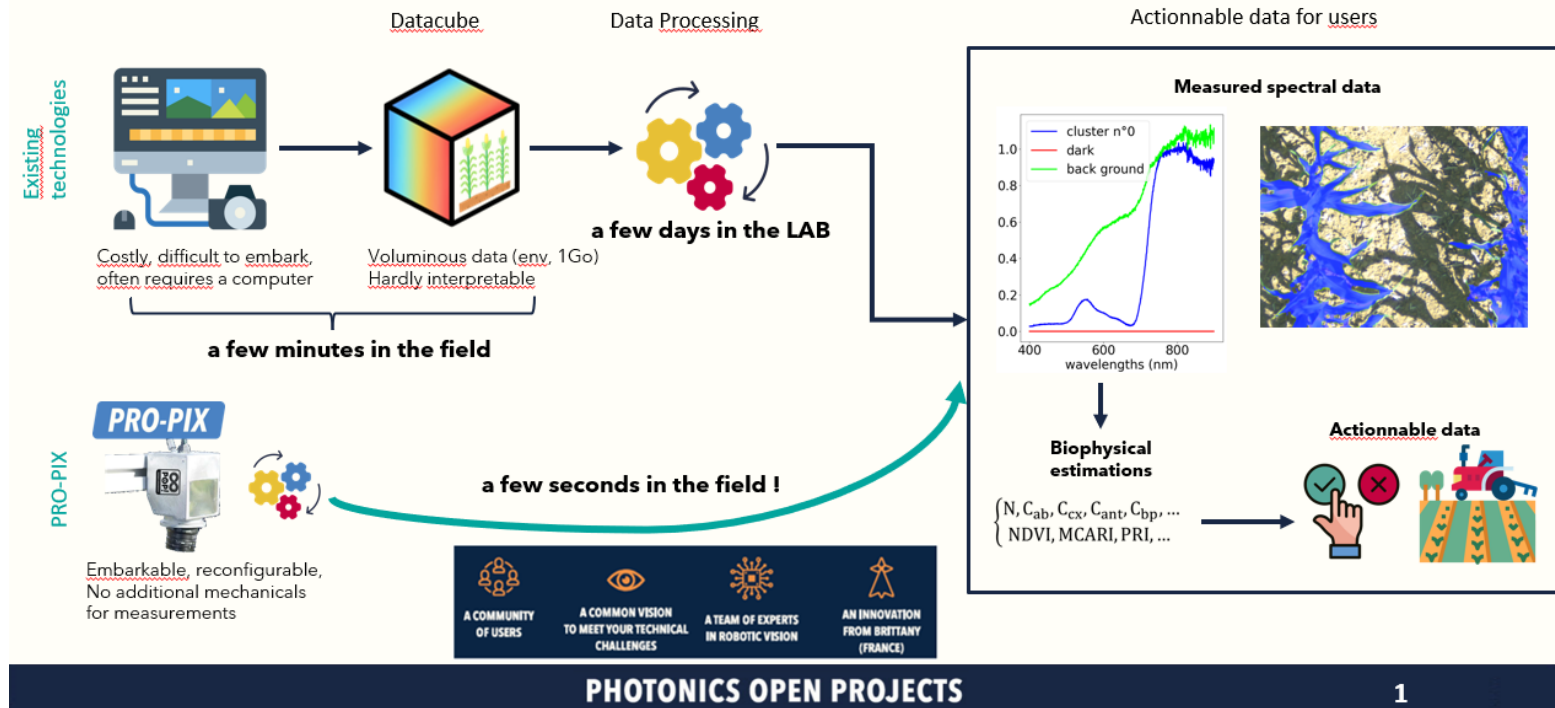
As a result, it is difficult to quickly deduce fertilizer or pesticide application maps from the yield cartography, which could then be implemented by precision sprayers. **This imbalance between descriptive information and explanatory information is still a major limitation to transform data in diagnostics.**

Photonics is an enabler to develop High spatio-temporal data acquisition of various parameters but requires parallel development in artificial intelligence and further Modeling to extract the highest value from Photonic sensing.

→ Example of predictive analysis to introduce beyond real-time sensing

- Short term weather forecast to define irrigation tasks
- Yield forecast to define fertilizer inputs
- Pest infection timeline and trajectory

PRO-PIX provides actionable data in near-real time



Takeaways

- **Cost is key.** As for cytometers, LEDs, Raman, initial price point is often too high for agroproduction, hampering market deployment till price erosion put the component at the required level.
- **Reliability is just behind.** 24/7 analysis is the standard in Agroindustry production. As margins are low, ROI takes time. Loss of production is immediately at cost for supplier. Full availability of photonic system should have been demonstrated in a relevant industrial environment.
- **Moving from non-miscible communities to emulsion.** The photonics community demonstrated boundless creativity to develop smart solutions, but photonics engineers are not farmers, and farmers and agronomists are not physicists. Stronger porosity in last decades allowed joint discussions to understand the complexity of growing crops or livestock and translate it into appropriate photonics parameters.
- **Time to transfer is lowering.** From 30 years for X-ray imaging or NIR spectroscopy, the transfer time is now about 10 years or less (LEDs), allowed by cost decrease and stronger reliability in mainstream photonics (micro-optics, integrated optics). 30 years on R&D investigation on plants and living organisms with photonics tools carry a strong knowledge database for future agrophotonic product development.
- **AI maturity.** Expected Versatility of sensors will be increased by conjunction of smart sensors, spectral databases, and Artificial intelligence to transform a generic sensor into a customised one.

Questions