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SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR WEIGHING PRODUCTS ON A SHELF

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This invention claims priority from the following patent applications: Great
5 Britain Patent Application No. 1810672.4, filed on June 28, 2018; Great Britain Patent
Application No. 1814504.5, filed on September 6, 2018; International Application No.
PCT/IB2018/060588, filed on December 24, 2018; International Application No.
PCT/IB2019/054082, filed on May 16, 2019, and International Application No.
PCT/IB2019/054746, filed on June 6, 2019, all of which applications are incorporated
10 by reference for all purposes as if fully set forth herein.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to weighing devices and assemblies, including
weighing devices and assemblies for shelves on which non-homogeneous assortments
15 of products can be arranged, and methods for their use in tracking the weights, locations
and identifications of products added to and removed from shelves.

BACKGROUND

Unattended or autonomous retail and inventory management are examples of
20 areas that can benefit from the use of methods for weighing and tracking products on
shelves. Technical solutions have been suggested for intelligent shelving arrangements
that would track the weight of products on a shelf, including changes in the weight
resulting from the addition of products or the removal of products. An example of such
a suggested solution is a shelf segment assembly with load cells attached to the
25 underside so that when the shelf segment is placed atop an existing 'regular' shelf,
weights of the products on the shelf can be tracked. Such solutions are lacking in terms
of being able to disambiguate unique products in diverse collections of products,
instead dedicating each small shelf or shelf insert to a single product or stock-keeping
unit (SKU).

30 Examples of shelving arrangements include connected shelving bays and
standalone shelving arrangements. Connected shelving bays use a familiar type of
shelving unit common in supermarkets and other retail stores. Standalone shelving

arrangements are usually not connected to other shelving units and are often used in smaller retail environments such as, for example, kiosks, convenience stores, public areas of shopping malls, or shops in public venues such as train stations or airports. Either type of shelving arrangement can be suitable for practicing the embodiments disclosed herein.

SUMMARY

Embodiments of the present invention relate to methods and systems for tracking the weights of non-homogeneous products on shelves, and identifying, from changes in weights and in weight distributions, which products are being added to or removed from shelves, or moved from place to place on a single shelf. Some of the embodiments relate to methods and systems for applying probability distributions and other mathematical functions, and machine learning algorithms, in the disambiguation of product identifications and actions taken with respect to those products.

According to aspects of the invention, a method is disclosed herein for tracking non-homogeneous products on a shelf by using a plurality of weighing assemblies that are jointly operable to measure the combined weight of the shelf and of the products arranged thereupon, wherein the method comprises: (a) monitoring weight measurement data corresponding to the weight of the shelf and the products arranged thereupon, said weight measurement data measured by the plurality of weighing assemblies and transmitted therefrom as respective streams of weight measurement data points; (b) responsively to a change over time in the values of said weight measurement data, determining a set of weight-event parameters of a weight event, the set of weight-event parameters comprising a product identification and an action taken with respect to the product, the determining comprising: (i) aggregating, across all of the streams, changes in said weight measurement data corresponding to a specific time, (ii) mapping a change in weight distribution on the shelf, using the aggregated changes in weight measurement data, and (iii) assigning a set of weight-event parameters for resolving the mapped change in weight distribution, using product-weight data retrieved from a product database; and (c) performing at least one of: (i) recording information about the results of the selecting in a non-transient, computer-readable medium, and (ii) displaying information about the results of the selecting on a display device.

In some embodiments, each of the weighing assemblies comprises: (a) at least one load cell arrangement disposed on a single metal load cell body, said load cell body having a primary axis, a central longitudinal axis, and a transverse axis disposed transversely with respect to said primary and central longitudinal axes, a broad dimension of said load cell body being disposed perpendicular to said primary axis, each said load cell arrangement including: (i) a first contiguous cutout window passing through said broad dimension and formed by a first pair of cutout lines disposed generally parallel to said central longitudinal axis, and connected by a first cutout base; (ii) a second contiguous cutout window passing through said broad dimension and formed by a second pair of cutout lines disposed generally parallel to said central longitudinal axis, and connected by a second cutout base, wherein said second contiguous cutout window is transversely bounded by said first contiguous cutout window; (iii) a pair of measuring beams disposed along opposite edges of said load cell body and generally parallel to said central longitudinal axis, each of said measuring beams longitudinally defined by a respective cutout line of said first pair of cutout lines; (iv) a first flexure arrangement having a first pair of flexure beams, disposed along opposite sides of said central longitudinal axis, and generally parallel thereto, said first pair of flexure beams longitudinally disposed between said first pair of cutout lines and said second pair of cutout lines, and mechanically connected by a first flexure base; (v) a loading element, longitudinally defined by an innermost pair of cutout lines, comprising a receiving element and extending from an innermost flexure base, said transverse axis passing through said loading element; and (vi) at least one strain gage, fixedly attached to a surface of a measuring beam of said measuring beams.

In some embodiments, said assigning comprises: (i) identifying at least one candidate set of weight-event parameters for resolving the mapped change in weight distribution, using product-weight data retrieved from a product database, (ii) assigning an event likeliness score to each candidate set of weight-event parameters, and (iii) selecting the set of candidate weight-event parameters having the highest event likeliness score.

In some embodiments, the determining can use product positioning data from a product positioning plan in at least the identifying.

In some embodiments, the determining can include calculating a probability in at least the assigning. In some such embodiments, the probability can be calculated using a probability distribution function. In some such embodiments, a parameter of the probability distribution function can be derived using a machine learning algorithm applied to historical weight data for a product.

In some embodiments, the assigned set of weight-event parameters includes exactly one product and one action.

In some embodiments, the assigned set of weight-event parameters can include at least one of (i) two or more products and (ii) two or more actions.

In some embodiments, said action taken with respect to the product is selected from the group consisting of removing the product from the shelf, adding the product to the shelf, and moving the product from one position on the shelf to another.

In some embodiments, the determining is carried out responsively to an absolute value of the change over time in the values of said weight measurement data exceeding a pre-determined threshold.

In some embodiments, each stream of weight measurement data can include at least 50 data points per second.

In some embodiments, the method, additionally comprises, before said determining: responsively to a change over time in the values of transmitted weight measurement data, analyzing each of the streams of weight measurement data points to detect at least one of noise and drift; and in response to the detection of said at least one of noise and drift, performing at least one of (A) at least partially filtering out the noise and/or drift and (B) at least partially compensating for the noise and/or drift in the weight measurement data points, such that the performing generates revised weight measurement data, wherein (i) said aggregating includes aggregating said revised weight measurement data across all of the streams, and (ii) said mapping is based on the change in values in said revised weight measurement data.

In some embodiments, the noise includes changes in weight measurement data that subsequently are substantially reversed within less than 10 seconds.

In some embodiments, the noise includes changes in weight measurement data that subsequently are substantially reversed within less than 1 second.

In some embodiments, at least a portion of the drift is periodic.

According to aspects of the invention, a method is disclosed for mapping a change in weight distribution of a non-homogeneous plurality of products on a shelf, the method comprising: (a) receiving, from each of a plurality of weighing assemblies in contact with the shelf and jointly operable to measure the combined weight of the shelf and of products arranged thereupon, respective synchronized data streams of weight measurement data points, each of the weight measurement data points representing a proper fraction of the total weight of the shelf and of any products arranged thereupon, wherein the sum of the proper fractions represented by the received weight measurement data points for any given time is equal to one, the receiving including receiving, in response to an action taken with respect to a product, a weight measurement data point with a changed value, wherein said action taken with respect to the product is one of: (i) removing the product from the shelf, (ii) adding the product to the shelf, and (iii) moving the product from one position on the shelf to another; (b) accessing an earlier mapping of the weight distribution of products on the shelf; and (c) in response to receiving said weight measurement data point with said changed value, remapping the weight distribution of products on the shelf, wherein the remapping includes (i) mapping a current weight distribution of the products on the shelf from said received synchronized data streams of weight measurement data points in accordance with a first mapping rule that applies a mathematical function for weight distribution, and (ii) comparing said current mapped weight distribution with said earlier mapping.

In some embodiments, the first mapping rule is that distribution of weight to weighing assemblies includes application of a linear function, such that on a shelf defining an x - y plane and having an origin at $(0,0)$ and a diagonally opposite corner at $(1,1)$, addition of a product on the shelf with weight of W and weight-center coordinates of (X,Y) causes weighing assemblies at $(0,0)$, $(0,1)$, $(1,1)$, $(1,0)$ to transmit respective weight measurement data points incremented by $(1-X)*(1-Y)*W$, $(1-X)*Y*W$, $X*Y*W$, $X*(1-Y)*W$.

In some embodiments, the first mapping rule is that the weight distribution of a product on a shelf is mapped from the weight measurement data points using a probability density function, such that on a shelf defining an x - y plane each product is represented in the remapped weight distribution at multiple (x,y) points. In some such embodiments, the probability density function is a bivariate normal distribution such that the multiple (x,y) points are distributed according to a first normal distribution on the x - axis and according to a second normal distribution on the y - axis.

In some embodiments, the remapping is additionally carried out in accordance with a second mapping rule, wherein the second mapping rule is that the remapping uses weight measurement data points corresponding to a time interval that is constrained. In some such embodiments, the time interval is constrained to end when differences between successive periodically accessed values of weight measurement data points in a data stream fall below a predetermined threshold. In some such embodiments, the length of the time interval is pre-determined. In some such embodiments, the pre-determined length of the time interval can be calculated based on a mechanical parameter of at least one of the shelf and a weighing assembly.

In some embodiments, the remapping can additionally be carried out on the basis of information accessed from a product positioning plan.

A system for tracking non-homogeneous products on a shelf is disclosed herein, the system comprising: (a) a plurality of weighing assemblies in contact with the shelf and jointly operable to measure the combined weight of the shelf and of products arranged thereupon; (b) one or more computer processors; and (c) a non-transient computer-readable storage medium comprising program instructions, which when executed by the one or more computer processors, cause the one or more computer processors to carry out the following steps: (i) monitoring weight measurement data corresponding to the weight of the shelf and the products arranged thereupon, said weight measurement data measured by the plurality of weighing assemblies and transmitted therefrom as respective streams of weight measurement data points; (ii) responsively to a change over time in the values of said weight measurement data, determining a set of weight-event parameters of a weight event, the set of weight-event parameters comprising a product identification and an action taken with respect to the product, the determining comprising: (A) aggregating, across all of the streams,

changes in weight measurement data corresponding to a specific time, (B) mapping a change in weight distribution on the shelf, using the aggregated changes in weight measurement data, (C) assigning a set of weight-event parameters for resolving the mapped change in weight distribution, using product-weight data retrieved from a product database; and iii. performing at least one of: (A) recording information about the results of the selecting in a non-transient, computer-readable medium, and (B) displaying information about the results of the selecting on a display device.

In some embodiments, each of the weighing assemblies comprises: (a) at least one load cell arrangement disposed on a single metal load cell body, said load cell body having a primary axis, a central longitudinal axis, and a transverse axis disposed transversely with respect to said primary and central longitudinal axes, a broad dimension of said load cell body being disposed perpendicular to said primary axis, each said load cell arrangement including: (A) a first contiguous cutout window passing through said broad dimension and formed by a first pair of cutout lines disposed generally parallel to said central longitudinal axis, and connected by a first cutout base; (B) a second contiguous cutout window passing through said broad dimension and formed by a second pair of cutout lines disposed generally parallel to said central longitudinal axis, and connected by a second cutout base, wherein said second contiguous cutout window is transversely bounded by said first contiguous cutout window; (C) a pair of measuring beams disposed along opposite edges of said load cell body and generally parallel to said central longitudinal axis, each of said measuring beams longitudinally defined by a respective cutout line of said first pair of cutout lines; (D) a first flexure arrangement having a first pair of flexure beams, disposed along opposite sides of said central longitudinal axis, and generally parallel thereto, said first pair of flexure beams longitudinally disposed between said first pair of cutout lines and said second pair of cutout lines, and mechanically connected by a first flexure base; (E) a loading element, longitudinally defined by an innermost pair of cutout lines, comprising a receiving element and extending from an innermost flexure base, said transverse axis passing through said loading element; and (F) at least one strain gage, fixedly attached to a surface of a measuring beam of said measuring beams.

In some embodiments, said assigning comprises: (i) identifying at least one candidate set of weight-event parameters for resolving the mapped change in weight distribution, using product-weight data retrieved from a product database, (ii) assigning

an event likeliness score to each candidate set of weight-event parameters, and (iii) selecting the set of candidate weight-event parameters having the highest event likeliness score.

A system for mapping the weight distribution of a non-homogeneous plurality of products on a shelf is disclosed, the system comprising: (a) one or more weighing assemblies, each weighing assembly comprising: (i) at least one load cell arrangement disposed on a single metal load cell body, said load cell body having a primary axis, a central longitudinal axis, and a transverse axis disposed transversely with respect to said primary and central longitudinal axes, a broad dimension of said load cell body being disposed perpendicular to said primary axis, each said load cell arrangement including: (A) a first contiguous cutout window passing through said broad dimension and formed by a first pair of cutout lines disposed generally parallel to said central longitudinal axis, and connected by a first cutout base; (B) a second contiguous cutout window passing through said broad dimension and formed by a second pair of cutout lines disposed generally parallel to said central longitudinal axis, and connected by a second cutout base, wherein said second contiguous cutout window is transversely bounded by said first contiguous cutout window; (C) a pair of measuring beams disposed along opposite edges of said load cell body and generally parallel to said central longitudinal axis, each of said measuring beams longitudinally defined by a respective cutout line of said first pair of cutout lines; (D) a first flexure arrangement having a first pair of flexure beams, disposed along opposite sides of said central longitudinal axis, and generally parallel thereto, said first pair of flexure beams longitudinally disposed between said first pair of cutout lines and said second pair of cutout lines, and mechanically connected by a first flexure base; (E) a loading element, longitudinally defined by an innermost pair of cutout lines, comprising a receiving element and extending from an innermost flexure base, said transverse axis passing through said loading element; and (F) at least one strain gage, fixedly attached to a surface of a measuring beam of said measuring beams; (b) one or more computer processors; and (c) a non-transient computer-readable storage medium comprising program instructions, which when executed by the one or more computer processors, cause the one or more computer processors to carry out the following steps: (i) receiving, from each of the plurality of weighing assemblies, respective synchronized data streams of weight measurement data points, each of the weight measurement data

points representing a proper fraction of the total weight of the shelf and of any products arranged thereupon, wherein the sum of the proper fractions represented by the weight measurement data points for any given time is equal to one; (ii) accessing, from transient or non-transient computer memory, an earlier mapping of the weight distribution of products on the shelf; and (iii) in response to receiving a weight measurement data point with a changed value, remapping the weight distribution of products on the shelf, the remapping being carried out (A) using a comparison of received weight measurement data points with the earlier mapping, (B) in accordance with a mapping rule that applies a mathematical function for weight distribution.

Embodiments of a method for tracking non-homogeneous products on a shelf are disclosed. A plurality of weighing assemblies is jointly operable to measure the combined weight of the shelf and of products arranged thereupon. The method comprises: (a) monitoring electronic signals transmitted by the plurality of weighing
5 assemblies, each weighing assembly transmitting an electronic signal that includes a respective stream of weight measurement data points corresponding to the weight of the shelf and the products arranged thereupon; (b) responsively to a change over time in the values of transmitted weight measurement data, determining a set of weight-event parameters of a weight event, the set of weight-event parameters comprising a product
10 identification and an action taken with respect to the product, the determining comprising: (i) aggregating, across all of the streams, changes in weight measurement data corresponding to a specific time, (ii) mapping a change in weight distribution on the shelf, using the aggregated changes in weight measurement data, (iii) identifying at least one candidate set of weight-event parameters for resolving the mapped change in
15 weight distribution, using product-weight data retrieved from a product database, (iv) assigning an event likeliness score to each candidate set of weight-event parameters, and (v) selecting the set of candidate weight-event parameters having the highest event likeliness score; and (c) performing at least one of: (i) recording information about the results of the selecting in a non-transient, computer-readable medium, and (ii)
20 displaying information about the results of the selecting on a display device.

In some embodiments, the determining can use product positioning data from a product positioning plan in at least the identifying. In some embodiments, the determining includes calculating a probability in at least the identifying. The probability can be calculated using a probability distribution function. A parameter of

the probability distribution function can be derived using a machine learning algorithm applied to historical weight data for a product.

In some embodiments, the selected set of weight-event parameters can include exactly one product and one action. In some embodiments, the selected set of weight-event parameters can include at least one of (i) two or more products and (ii) two or more actions.

In some embodiments, the action taken with respect to a product can be selected from the group consisting of removing the product from a shelf, adding the product to a shelf, and moving the product from one position on the shelf to another.

In embodiments, the determining can be carried out responsively to an absolute value of the change over time in the values of the transmitted weight measurement data exceeding a pre-determined threshold.

In some embodiments, each stream of weight measurement data points can include at least 50 data points per second, or at least 100 data points per second.

Embodiments of a method for tracking non-homogeneous products on a shelf are disclosed. A plurality of weighing assemblies is jointly operable to measure the combined weight of the shelf and of products arranged thereupon. The method comprises: (a) monitoring electronic signals transmitted by the plurality of weighing assemblies, each weighing assembly transmitting an electronic signal that includes a respective stream of weight measurement data points corresponding to the weight of the shelf and the products arranged thereupon; (b) responsively to a change over time in the values of transmitted weight measurement data, analyzing each of the streams of weight measurement data points to detect at least one of noise and drift; (c) in response to the detection of said at least one of noise and drift, performing at least one of (A) at least partially filtering out the noise and/or drift and (B) at least partially compensating for the noise and/or drift in the weight measurement data points, such that the performing generates revised weight measurement data; (d) responsively to a change over time in values of the revised weight measurement data, determining a set of weight-event parameters of a weight event, the set of weight-event parameters comprising a product identification and an action taken with respect to the product, the determining comprising: (i) remapping a revised weight distribution on the shelf based on (A) an earlier mapping of weight distribution on the shelf, (B) the change in values

in the revised weight measurement data, and (C) product-weight data from a product database, and (ii) assigning a set of weight-event parameters based on the remapping; and (e) performing at least one of: (i) recording information about the results of the assigning in a non-transient, computer-readable medium, and (ii) displaying information about the results of the assigning on a display device.

In some embodiments, the noise can include changes in weight measurement data that subsequently are substantially reversed within less than 10 seconds. The noise can include changes in weight measurement data that subsequently are substantially reversed within less than 1 second. In some embodiments, at least a portion of the drift can be periodic.

In some embodiments, the determining can be carried out in response to an absolute value of the change over time in the values of the revised weight measurement data exceeding a pre-determined threshold. In some embodiments, each stream of weight measurement data points can include at least 50 data points per second, or at least 100 data points per second.

Embodiments of a method for mapping the weight distribution of a non-homogeneous plurality of products on a shelf are disclosed. The method comprises: (a) receiving, from each of a plurality of weighing assemblies, respective synchronized data streams of weight measurement data points, each of the weight measurement data points representing a proper fraction of the total weight of the shelf and of any products arranged thereupon, wherein the sum of the proper fractions represented by the received weight measurement data points for any given time is equal to one; (b) accessing, from transient or non-transient computer memory, an earlier mapping of the weight distribution of products on the shelf; and (c) in response to receiving a weight measurement data point with a changed value, remapping the weight distribution of products on the shelf, the remapping being carried out (i) using a comparison of received weight measurement data points with the earlier mapping, (ii) in accordance with a first mapping rule that applies a mathematical function for weight distribution.

In some embodiments, it can be that the first mapping rule is that distribution of weight to weighing assemblies includes application of a linear function, such that on a shelf defining an x - y plane and having an origin at (0,0) and a diagonally opposite

corner at (1,1), addition of a product on the shelf with weight of W and weight-center coordinates of (X,Y) causes weighing assemblies at (0,0), (0,1), (1,1), (1,0) to transmit respective weight measurement data points incremented by $(1-X)*(1-Y)*W$, $(1-X)*Y*W$, $X*Y*W$, $X*(1-Y)*W$.

5 In some embodiments, it can be that the first mapping rule is that the weight distribution of a product on a shelf is mapped from the weight measurement data points using a probability density function, such that on a shelf defining an x - y plane each product is represented in the remapped weight distribution at multiple (x,y) points. The probability density function can be a bivariate normal distribution such that the
10 multiple (x,y) points are distributed according to a first normal distribution on the x -axis and according to a second normal distribution on the y -axis.

 In some embodiments, the remapping can be additionally carried out in accordance with a second mapping rule, wherein the second mapping rule is that the remapping uses weight measurement data points corresponding to a time interval that is
15 constrained. The time interval can be constrained to end when differences between successive periodically accessed values of weight measurement data points in a data stream fall below a predetermined threshold. The length of the time interval can be pre-determined. The pre-determined length of the time interval can be calculated based on a mechanical parameter of at least one of the shelf and a weighing assembly.

20 In some embodiments, the remapping is additionally carried out on the basis of information accessed from a product positioning plan.

 In embodiments, a system for tracking non-homogeneous products on a shelf comprises: (a) a plurality of weighing assemblies in contact with the shelf and jointly operable to measure the combined weight of the shelf and of products arranged
25 thereupon; (b) one or more computer processors; and (c) a non-transient computer-readable storage medium comprising program instructions, which when executed by the one or more computer processors, cause the one or more computer processors to carry out the following steps: (i) monitoring electronic signals transmitted by the plurality of weighing assemblies, wherein each electronic signal includes a
30 respective stream of weight measurement data points corresponding to the weight of the shelf and the products arranged thereupon; (ii) responsively to a change over time in the values of transmitted weight measurement data, determining a set of weight-event

parameters of a weight event, the set of weight-event parameters comprising a product identification and an action taken with respect to the product, the determining comprising: (A) aggregating, across all of the streams, changes in weight measurement data corresponding to a specific time, (B) mapping a change in weight distribution on the shelf, using the aggregated changes in weight measurement data, (C) identifying at least one candidate set of weight-event parameters for resolving the mapped change in weight distribution, using product-weight data retrieved from a product database, (D) assigning an event likeliness score to each candidate set of weight-event parameters, and (E) selecting the set of candidate weight-event parameters having the highest event likeliness score; and (iii) performing at least one of: (A) recording information about the results of the selecting in a non-transient, computer-readable medium, and (B) displaying information about the results of the selecting on a display device.

In embodiments, a system for tracking non-homogeneous products on a shelf comprises: (a) a plurality of weighing assemblies in contact with the shelf and jointly operable to measure the combined weight of the shelf and of products arranged thereupon; (b) one or more computer processors; and (c) a non-transient computer-readable storage medium comprising program instructions, which when executed by the one or more computer processors, cause the one or more computer processors to carry out the following steps: (i) monitoring electronic signals transmitted by the plurality of weighing assemblies, wherein each electronic signal includes a respective stream of weight measurement data points corresponding to the weight of the shelf and the products arranged thereupon; (ii) analyzing, responsively to a change over time in the values of transmitted weight measurement data, each of the streams of weight measurement data points to detect at least one of noise and drift; (iii) performing, in response to the detection of said at least one of noise and drift, at least one of (A) at least partially filtering out the noise and/or drift and (B) at least partially compensating for the noise and/or drift in the weight measurement data points, such that the performing generates revised weight measurement data; (iv) determining, responsively to a change over time in values of the revised weight measurement data, a set of weight-event parameters of a weight event, the set of weight-event parameters comprising a product identification and an action taken with respect to the product, the determining comprising: (A) remapping a revised weight distribution on the shelf based on an earlier mapping of weight distribution on the shelf, the change in values in the

revised weight measurement data, and product-weight data from a product database, and (B) assigning a set of weight-event parameters based on the remapping; and (v) performing at least one of: (i) recording information about the results of the assigning in a non-transient, computer-readable medium, and (ii) displaying information about the results of the assigning on a display device.

In embodiments, a system for mapping the weight distribution of a non-homogeneous plurality of products on a shelf comprises: (a) one or more computer processors; and (b) a non-transient computer-readable storage medium comprising program instructions, which when executed by the one or more computer processors, cause the one or more computer processors to carry out the following steps: (i) receiving, from each of a plurality of weighing assemblies, respective synchronized data streams of weight measurement data points, each of the weight measurement data points representing a proper fraction of the total weight of the shelf and of any products arranged thereupon, wherein the sum of the proper fractions represented by the weight measurement data points for the any given time is equal to one; (ii) accessing, from transient or non-transient computer memory, an earlier mapping of the weight distribution of products on the shelf; and (iii) in response to receiving a weight measurement data point with a changed value, remapping the weight distribution of products on the shelf, the remapping being carried out (A) using a comparison of received weight measurement data points with the earlier mapping, (B) in accordance with a first mapping rule that applies a mathematical function for weight distribution.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will now be described further, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which the dimensions of components and features shown in the figures are chosen for convenience and clarity of presentation and not necessarily to scale. In the drawings:

Fig. 1A is a schematic perspective view of a shelf with a diverse plurality of products arranged thereupon, according to embodiments.

Fig. 1B is a schematic perspective view of a shelf and products of Fig. 1A, the shelf being in contact with a shelf base comprising a plurality of weighing assemblies.

Fig. 2 is a schematic perspective view of a bracket assembly for a shelving bay, comprising a plurality of weighing assemblies, according to embodiments.

Figs. 3A and 3B are respectively top and side schematic views of a planar load cell assembly, according to an embodiment of the present invention;

5 Fig. 4A and 4B are respectively perspective and exploded perspective views of a weighing assembly including two shelf brackets according to embodiments.

Figs. 5A and 5B are respective assembled and exploded perspective views of a shelving unit, according to an embodiment of the present invention;

10 Fig. 6 shows a block diagram of a system for tracking non-homogeneous products on a shelf and tracking and mapping the weights of the products, according to embodiments.

Fig. 7 shows a flowchart of a first method for tracking non-homogeneous products on a shelf, according to embodiments.

15 Fig. 8 shows a flowchart of a second method for tracking non-homogeneous products on a shelf, according to embodiments.

Fig. 9 shows a flowchart of method for mapping the weight distribution of a non-homogeneous plurality of products on a shelf, according to embodiments.

20 Figs. 10 and 11 are respective schematic illustrations of two different embodiments of a first mapping rule that applies a mathematical function for weight distribution.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE ILLUSTRATED EMBODIMENTS

The invention is herein described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings. With specific reference now to the drawings in detail, it is stressed that the particulars shown are by way of example and for purposes of illustrative discussion of the preferred embodiments of the present invention only, and are presented in the cause of providing what is believed to be the most useful and readily understood description of the principles and conceptual aspects of the invention. In this regard, no attempt is made to show structural details of the invention in more

detail than is necessary for a fundamental understanding of the invention, the description taken with the drawings making apparent to those skilled in the art how the several forms of the invention may be embodied in practice. Throughout the drawings, like-referenced characters are generally used to designate like elements. Subscripted reference numbers (e.g., 10₁) or letter-modified reference numbers (e.g., 100a) are used to designate multiple separate appearances of elements in a single drawing, e.g. 10₁ is a single appearance (out of a plurality of appearances) of element 10, and 100a is a single appearance (out of a plurality of appearances) of element 100.

According to aspects of the invention, a system for mapping the weight distribution of a non-homogeneous plurality of products on a shelf comprises: (a) one or more weighing assemblies, each weighing assembly comprising: (i) at least one load cell arrangement disposed on a single metal load cell body, said load cell body having a primary axis, a central longitudinal axis, and a transverse axis disposed transversely with respect to said primary and central longitudinal axes, a broad dimension of said load cell body being disposed perpendicular to said primary axis, each said load cell arrangement including: (A) a first contiguous cutout window passing through said broad dimension and formed by a first pair of cutout lines disposed generally parallel to said central longitudinal axis, and connected by a first cutout base; (B) a second contiguous cutout window passing through said broad dimension and formed by a second pair of cutout lines disposed generally parallel to said central longitudinal axis, and connected by a second cutout base, wherein said second contiguous cutout window is transversely bounded by said first contiguous cutout window; (C) a pair of measuring beams disposed along opposite edges of said load cell body and generally parallel to said central longitudinal axis, each of said measuring beams longitudinally defined by a respective cutout line of said first pair of cutout lines; (D) a first flexure arrangement having a first pair of flexure beams, disposed along opposite sides of said central longitudinal axis, and generally parallel thereto, said first pair of flexure beams longitudinally disposed between said first pair of cutout lines and said second pair of cutout lines, and mechanically connected by a first flexure base; (E) a loading element, longitudinally defined by an innermost pair of cutout lines, comprising a receiving element and extending from an innermost flexure base, said transverse axis passing through said loading element; and (F) at least one strain gage, fixedly attached to a surface of a measuring beam of said measuring beams; (b) one or more computer

processors; and (c) a non-transient computer-readable storage medium comprising program instructions, which when executed by the one or more computer processors, cause the one or more computer processors to carry out the following steps: (i) receiving, from each of the plurality of weighing assemblies, respective synchronized
5 data streams of weight measurement data points, each of the weight measurement data points representing a proper fraction of the total weight of the shelf and of any products arranged thereupon, wherein the sum of the proper fractions represented by the weight measurement data points for any given time is equal to one; (ii) accessing, from transient or non-transient computer memory, an earlier mapping of the weight
10 distribution of products on the shelf; and (iii) in response to receiving a weight measurement data point with a changed value, remapping the weight distribution of products on the shelf, the remapping being carried out (A) using a comparison of received weight measurement data points with the earlier mapping, (B) in accordance with a mapping rule that applies a mathematical function for weight distribution.

15 In accordance with embodiments of the invention, methods and systems for tracking products and product weights on weighing-enabled shelving arrangements with autonomous weighing capabilities are disclosed. Weighing-enabled shelving arrangements can be useful for enabling, for example, inventory management or unattended retail transactions, where the weight of a product removed from a shelf can
20 be automatically recorded and subsequently used in charging a customer for the product. Similarly, tracking the addition of a product to a shelf or the moving of a product one place to another within a shelf can be useful. Typically, the shelving arrangement is connected to a computing device with a tracking module for tracking the weight of all products on a given shelf. The tracking module can respond to a change in
25 weight on the shelf (or of the shelf plus the products stored thereupon) by, for example, sending information to a retail module that charges the customer for products taken. Additionally or alternatively, a tracking module can respond to a change in weight on the shelf by, for example, updating an inventory record. The computing device can also include a database of products and respective weights, so that the particular product
30 removed from the shelf can be identified, for example, by stock-keeping unit (SKU) number. The database can include or be linked to a statistical analysis of weights for any given product, and the computing device can in some embodiments collect and use historical data to perform unsupervised (or, alternatively, supervised) machine learning

in order to calculate the probability that a given measured change in weight relates to the addition, removal or moving of specific products. The computing device can also use information accessed in a planogram, which is a representation of the preferred or default product positioning plan layout for a shelving arrangement, as is known in the retail industry. The tracking module can also be linked to a retail module and/or an inventory module which can process the information from the tracking module and complete a retail sales transaction and/or record a change in inventory, respectively.

We now refer to Figs. 1A and 1B. In embodiments, a shelf **90** is provided for storing or displaying products **70**. Products can be diverse, e.g., **70₁** and **70₂** are different products, and any number of each type of different products can be placed on a shelf **90**. While shown as differing in size and shape, they can also differ in weight or contents, and can be distinguished by having different SKUs, i.e., stock-keeping unit identification numbers, or by other unique identifiers. As shown in Fig. 1B, the shelf **90** can be in contact, at least indirectly, with weighing assemblies **101**, so that the weighing assemblies **101** can measure the weight of the shelf **70** and of products **70** on the shelf **90**. In the non-limiting example of Fig. 1B, the weighing assemblies **101** are provided as part of a shelf base **91** which supports the shelf **90** when installed. In another non-limiting example illustrated in Fig. 2, weighing assemblies **101** are provided in a bracket assembly **10** attached to an upright **85** of a shelving unit **300** of a connected retail-type shelving bay, and a shelf **90** can be supported by two such bracket assemblies **10** provided at opposite ends of the shelf **90**. The weighing assemblies **101** are illustrated as planar load cell assemblies, but any suitable weight sensor can be used, although preferably one with fast response time and high levels of precision. Additional examples of weighing assemblies integrated into shelves and shelf assemblies will be discussed with reference to Figs. 4A, 4B, 5A and 5B.

Weighing assemblies **101** can include internal processors (not shown), which can be configured, for example, to sample continuous or discrete weight measurements and transmit streams of weight measurement data points to an external processor, using internal communications arrangements (not shown). The sampling rate is preferably at least 50 Hz, or at least 100 Hz, or at least 200 Hz, or higher. A high sampling rate can be helpful, for example, if it is desired to filter out noise. An electronic signal transmitting a stream of weight measurement data points can be analyzed to detect noise, for example by decomposing the signal into component frequencies using a Fourier

transform, as is known in the art. Noise in the signal can come from mechanical and/or environmental sources, for example from vibrations due to mechanical equipment in the area.

Discussion of load cell assembly embodiments

5 Load cells with low profiles may have a characteristically low amplitude signal. Given limitations in the total weight to be measured, and the inherent sensitivity of load cells, the performance of such devices may be compromised by a high noise-to-signal ratio and by unacceptable settling times. Various embodiments of the present invention resolve, or at least appreciably reduce, parasitic noise issues associated with typical
10 low-profile load cells and enable high accuracy weight measurements.

 Loading of a spring arrangement is effected by placing a load on, or below, a loading beam, depending on whether the loading beam is anchored to the weighing platform, or to the weighing base. (Note: the term “weighing base” is used herein interchangeable with the term “load cell base” and no difference in meaning between
15 the two terms should be inferred.) The loading beam may also be referred to as the “loading element” or as the “load-receiving element” or “load-supporting element” (depending on the configuration) of the load cell assembly. The spring arrangement may have no optionally have intermediate flexure arrangement. It may be particularly advantageous, however, for the spring arrangement to have an intermediate flexure
20 arrangement having at least one, and more typically two flexures or flexural elements operatively connected in series. The flexure arrangement may be operatively connected, at a first end, to the loading beam, and at a second end, to the free or adaptive end of at least one measuring beam.

 The flexure arrangement has n flexures (n being an integer) operatively
25 connected in series, the first of these flexures being operatively connected to the loading beam, and the ultimate flexure of the n flexures being operatively connected in series to a second flexure, which in turn, is operatively connected to the first flexure in an assembly of m flexures (m being an integer), operatively connected in series. The ultimate flexure of the m flexures is operatively connected, in series, to a measuring
30 beam of the spring arrangement. Associated with the measuring beam is at least one strain gage, which produces weighing information with respect to the load.

 At least two of such flexure arrangements, disposed generally in parallel, may

be necessary for the loading element to be suitably disposed substantially in a horizontal position (i.e., perpendicular to the load).

In some embodiments, and particularly when extremely high accuracy is not necessary, a single flexure disposed between the loading beam and the measuring beam
5 may be sufficient. This single flexure load cell arrangement may also exhibit increased crosstalk with other load cell arrangements (weighing assemblies may typically have 4 of such load cell arrangements for a single weighing platform). For a given nominal capacity, the overload capacity may also be compromised with respect to load cell arrangements having a plurality of flexures disposed in series between the load
10 receiving beam and the measuring beam. This reduced overload capacity may be manifested as poorer durability and/or shorter product lifetime, with respect to load cell arrangements having a plurality of flexures disposed in series. Nonetheless, the overall performance of the single flexure may compare favorably with conventional weighing apparatus and load cell arrangements. In any event, for this case, $m + n = -1$, which is
15 the lowest value of $m + n$ flexures for this embodiment.

Moreover, there may be two or more spring arrangements for each loading element, disposed in parallel. Typically, and as described hereinbelow with respect to Figures 3A and 3B, the spring arrangement may include pairs of coupled flexures and coupled measuring beams.

20 Typically, there are 4 strain gages per loading beam. The strain gages may be configured in a Wheatstone bridge configuration, a configuration well known to those of skill in the art. The load cell system may further include a processing unit, such as a central processing unit (CPU). The processing unit may be configured to receive the load or strain signals (e.g., from strain gages **120** shown in Figures 3A-3B) from each
25 particular load cell and to produce a weight indication based on the load signals, as is known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

Referring collectively to Figs. 3A and 3B, a load cell body **125** may be made from a block of load cell quality metal or alloy. Particularly advantageous embodiments employing particular magnesium alloys will be described hereinbelow.

30 Load cell body **125** may be fixed to a weighing assembly **10** via one or more mounting holes or elements **142**. A 1st, typically contiguous cutout window **116** passes from a top face **110** through a bottom face **112**, perpendicularly through the broad

dimension (i.e., with respect to the other 2 dimensions of a three-dimensional Cartesian system) of load cell body **125**. 1st contiguous cutout window **116** may be generally C-shaped or U-shaped, and may have arms or a pair of cutout lines **118a**, **118b** running generally parallel to a central longitudinal axis **102** of load cell body **125**, and
5 connected or made contiguous by a cutout line or cutout base **118c**. Both central longitudinal axis **102** and a transverse axis **104**, disposed transversely thereto, run generally parallel to the broad dimension of load cell body **125**. Both of these axes are oriented in perpendicular fashion with respect to a primary axis **114**. The thickness (indicated by the arrow marked 't' in Fig. 2B) of load cell body **125** perpendicular to
10 primary axis **114** is typically within a range of 2mm to 10mm, and is designated W_{LCB} .

Long sides **105a** and **105b** of load cell body **125** run generally along, or parallel to, central longitudinal axis **102**.

As shown, measuring beams or spring elements **107a** and **107b** are each disposed between respective cutout lines **118a** and **118b**, and respective long sides
15 **105a** and **105b** of load cell body **125**, distal to cutout lines **118a** and **118b** with respect to transverse axis **104**. When planar load cell assembly **100** is disposed in a vertically loaded position, the free end of each of beams **107a** and **107b** may be held in a fixed relationship, substantially perpendicular to the vertical load, by an end block **124** disposed at a free end **123** of load cell body **125**.

20 A 2nd, typically contiguous cutout window **126** also passes from top face **110** through bottom face **112**, perpendicularly through the broad dimension of load cell body **125**. 2nd contiguous cutout window **126** may be generally C-shaped or U-shaped, and may have arms or a pair of cutout lines **128a**, **128b** running generally parallel to central longitudinal axis **102**, and connected or made contiguous by a cutout line or
25 cutout base **128c**. 2nd contiguous cutout window **126** may be enveloped on three sides by 1st contiguous cutout window **116** (such that the 2nd contiguous cutout window is transversely bounded by the 1st contiguous cutout window). The orientation of 2nd contiguous cutout window **126** may be 180° (i.e., generally opposite) with respect to 1st contiguous cutout window **116**.

30 A 3rd, typically contiguous cutout window **136** also passes from top face **110** through bottom face **112**, perpendicularly through the broad dimension of load cell body **125**. 3rd contiguous cutout window **136** may be generally C-shaped or U-shaped,

and may have arms or a pair of cutout lines **138a**, **138b** running generally parallel to central longitudinal axis **102**, and connected or made contiguous by a cutout line or cutout base **138c**. 3rd contiguous cutout window **136** may be enveloped on three sides by 2nd contiguous cutout window **126** (such that the 3rd contiguous cutout window is
5 transversely bounded by the 2nd contiguous cutout window). The orientation of 3rd contiguous cutout window **136** may be 180° (*i.e.*, generally opposite) with respect to 2nd contiguous cutout window **126** (and generally aligned with 1st contiguous cutout window **116**).

Load cell body **125** has a first flexure arrangement having a first pair of flexure
10 beams **117a**, **117b** disposed along opposite sides of central longitudinal axis **102**, and distal and generally parallel thereto. First pair of flexure beams **117a**, **117b** may be longitudinally disposed between the first pair of cutout lines and the second pair of cutout lines, and mechanically connected or coupled by a first flexure base **119**.

Load cell body **125** has a second flexure arrangement having a second pair of
15 flexure beams **127a**, **127b** disposed along opposite sides of central longitudinal axis **102**, and distal and parallel thereto. Second pair of flexure beams **127a**, **127b** may be longitudinally disposed between the first pair of cutout lines and the second pair of cutout lines, and mechanically connected or coupled by a second flexure base **129**.

Contiguous cutout window **136** defines a loading element **137** disposed therein.
20 Loading element **137** is longitudinally defined by 3rd pair of cutout lines **138a** and **138b**, and is connected to, and extends from, second flexure base **129**.

The various cutout lines described above may typically have a width (W_{CO}) of
0.2mm to 5mm, and more typically, 0.2mm to 2.5mm, 0.2mm to 2.0mm, 0.2mm to
1.5mm, 0.2mm to 1.0mm, 0.2mm to 0.7mm, 0.2mm to 0.5mm, 0.3mm to 5mm, 0.3mm
25 to 2.5mm, 0.3mm to 2.0mm, 0.3mm to 1.5mm, 0.3mm to 1.0mm, 0.3mm to 0.7mm,
0.3mm to 0.6mm, or 0.3mm to 0.5mm.

In some embodiments, the ratio of W_{CO} to W_{LCB} (W_{CO}/W_{LCB}) is at most 0.5, at
most 0.4, at most 0.3, at most 0.25, at most 0.2, at most 0.15, at most 0.12, at most 0.10,
at most 0.08, at most 0.06, or at most 0.05.

30 In some embodiments, the ratio of W_{CO} to W_{LCB} (W_{CO}/W_{LCB}) is within a range
of 0.03 to 0.5, 0.03 to 0.4, 0.03 to 0.3, 0.03 to 0.2, 0.03 to 0.15, 0.03 to 0.10, 0.04 to 0.5,

0.04 to 0.4, 0.04 to 0.3, 0.04 to 0.2, 0.04 to 0.15, 0.04 to 0.10, 0.05 to 0.5, 0.05 to 0.4, 0.05 to 0.3, 0.05 to 0.2, 0.05 to 0.15, or 0.05 to 0.10. Loading element **137** may also include a hole **140**, which may be a threaded hole, for receiving a load, *e.g.*, for receiving or connecting to an upper, weighing platform, or for supporting a load, *e.g.*,
5 connecting to a base, leg, or support (disposed below load cell body **125**) of a weighing system (described with respect to Figure 7). Load-receiving hole **140** may be positioned at an intersection of central longitudinal axis **102** and transverse axis **104**.

In the exemplary embodiment provided in Figure 3, first and second flexure arrangements form a flexure arrangement **180**, mechanically disposed between loading
10 element **137** and measuring beams or spring elements **107a** and **107b**.

At least one strain gage, such as strain (or “strain-sensing”) gages **120**, may be fixedly attached to a surface (typically a top or bottom surface) of each of measuring beams **107a** and **107b**. Strain gages **120** may be adapted and positioned to measure the strains caused by a force applied to the top of the “free” or “adaptive” side **123** of load
15 cell body **125**. When a vertical load acts on free end (*i.e.*, an end unsupported by the base, as shown in Figure 4) **123** of load cell body **125**, load cell body **125** undergoes a slight deflection or distortion, with the bending beams assuming a double-bending configuration having an at least partial, and typically primarily or substantially, double-bending behavior. The distortion is measurably sensed by strain gages **120**.

It may thus be seen that planar load cell assembly **100** is a particular case of a
20 load cell assembly, in which the number of intermediate flexures is 2, such that m and n both equal zero. In addition, the intermediate flexures are intermediate flexure beam pairs connected by a flexure base. Similarly, the measuring beams are connected at a first end by the fixed end of load cell body **125**, and at the opposite end by adaptive end
25 **124** of load cell body **125**.

A load cell body **125** may be made from a block of load cell quality metal or alloy. For example, load cell quality aluminum is one conventional and suitable material. In some embodiments, the alloy may advantageously be a magnesium alloy, typically containing at least 85%, at least 90%, and in some cases, at least 92%, at least
30 95%, or at least 98% magnesium, by weight or by volume. The magnesium alloy should preferably be selected to have an elastic module (E) that is lower, and preferably, significantly lower, than that of aluminum.

Any planar load cell assembly disclosed herein or otherwise suitable for use in this invention is one with a 'high' ratio of width to thickness, where 'width' is the dimension across a plan view of the planar load cell assembly, for example the dimension indicated by the arrow marked with w in Fig. 3A, and thickness is the dimension across a side view, for example the dimension indicated by the arrow marked with t in Fig. 3B. Although the figures attached herewith are not necessarily drawn to scale, the exemplary load cell assembly of Figs. 4A and 4B can be seen to have a width-to-thickness ratio of more than 10. In some embodiments, the 'high' width-to-thickness ratio can be more than 2, more than 3, more than 5, or more than 10.

It should be noted that with respect to embodiments disclosed herein in which it is indicated that a load cell assembly is anchored so as to be attached at least indirectly to a load cell base (which in an assembled configuration is below the load cell assembly), such an arrangement represents a non-limiting example cited for convenience, and in any such embodiment a load cell assembly can alternatively be anchored so as to be attached to a shelf or shelf tray (which in an assembly configuration is above the load cell assembly). These two structural options can provide the same functionality of providing shelf assemblies and shelving units with built-in weighing capabilities.

Additional weighing assemblies comprising load cell assemblies

Additional non-limiting examples of weighing assemblies, comprising load cell assemblies and suitable for use in embodiments disclosed herein are now discussed

Reference is now made to Figs. 4A and 4B, which respectively, show an assembled weighing assembly **89** comprising two shelf brackets **12_L** and **12_R** according to embodiments of the present invention, and an exploded view of the weighing assembly. The weighing assembly **89** of Figs. 4A and 4B is self-stabilizing, i.e., does not require the use of an additional stabilizing element or connection to a back wall of a shelving unit, and can be installed in a shelving unit (e.g., shelving unit **300**) without any tools and by a single employee.

Substantially as shown, each of the two shelf brackets **12_L** and **12_R** may comprise a vertical member **21** which includes industry-standard bracket hooks **13** for engaging with uprights **85**, and a horizontal member **22**. Planar load cells **100** are fixed to the shelf bracket **12**, in the same way as illustrated, e.g., in Figs. 3A, 11A and 13, by

anchoring them on a 'base' which, according to embodiments, can include the shelf bracket **12** and a shim (adapter plate) **130**. As was discussed with reference to Figs. 3B and 3C, mounting holes **142** are provided in load cell assembly **100**, which line up with similarly-spaced shim holes **143**. Thus, load cell assemblies **100A**, **100B** can be
5 attached (by screw or rivet or any other appropriate attaching method) to a respective shim **130A**, **130B** and, in this way, complete the installation of the load cell assemblies on the 'base'.

The two shelf brackets **12_L** and **12_R** are joined mechanically by a shelf frame **190** which, although illustrated as a simple frame, can include any member(s) that,
10 when joined with the shelf brackets **12_L** and **12_R**, provide rigidity. The shelf frame **190** can be an 'open structural member' as shown in non-limiting example shown in Fig. 4B, as the 'openness' serves to reduce the weight and cost of the illustrated structural member, but this only is for purposes of illustration and the shelf frame need not be open if it is deemed desirable by a designer to use a solid, non-open member or
15 assembly of members that provides structural rigidity at an acceptable weight and cost. Shelf frame **190** can be fabricated from any material such as a metal or a plastic deemed suitable in terms of rigidity, weight and cost.

As discussed earlier, protruding elements **51a**, **51b**, together with the joining elements **52a**, **52b**, can function to transfer the load (weight) of a shelf **90** and any
20 products displayed thereupon to the load cell assemblies **100a**, **100b**. In embodiments, the protruding elements **51** can transfer the load directly by having a lower end positioned in a receptacle in the load cell assembly **100** and in other embodiments the protruding elements function to ensure the positioning of the joining elements **52** around the holes (**140** in Fig. 4A) on the load cell assemblies **100** so as to transfer the
25 load to the load cell assemblies **100** via the joining elements **52**. In some embodiments, protruding elements **51** and joining elements **52** can be threaded (e.g., a threaded bolt and respective nut) and in other embodiments they can be unthreaded (e.g., a simple bolt and respective washer). In some embodiments both a threaded nut and a washer may be provided as shown in Fig. 4B. One of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate
30 that various conventional arrangements can be employed for coupling the load (shelf **90**) to the load cell assemblies **100a**, **100b**.

In the non-limiting example of Fig. 4B, a processor **161** is provided on-board the weighing assembly **89** in order to simplify communication with load cell assemblies. In the illustrated example, processor **161** is affixed to the shelf frame **190** with upper fasteners **165** and lower fasteners **163**. A processor cover **162** can be provided, e.g., to protect the processor from dust, moisture or detritus, and spacers **164** may be used to isolate the processor from a metallic shelf frame **190**.

Referring now to Figs. 5A and 5B, an example of a shelf assembly **290** according to an embodiment is shown in both assembled and exploded views. A shelf assembly **290** is a type of weighing assembly that comprises a weighing base **299** and a shelf or shelf tray **291**. The weighing base **299** can comprise a shelf base **295** and a plurality of load cell installation assemblies **101**. In this example four load cell installation assemblies **101_{L1}**, **101_{L2}** (not shown, blocked by shelf tray **291**), **101_{R1}**, **101_{R2}** are provided, but a higher or lower number of load cell installation assemblies can be provided while meeting the design goal of providing accurate weight indications of products **70** on a shelf assembly **290** or added thereto or removed therefrom. As shown in Fig. 5A, a load cell installation assembly comprises a planar load cells **100** and a shim (adapter plate) **130**. Mounting holes **142** (Fig. 5D) are provided in load cell assembly **100**, which line up with similarly-spaced shim holes **143** (Fig. 5B). Thus, load cell assemblies **100** can be attached (by screw or rivet or any other appropriate attaching method) to a respective shim **130**, and, in this way, complete the installation of the load cell installation assemblies on the weighing base **299**.

Referring again to Figs. 4A and 4B, the shelf tray **291** can include a receiving bracket (not shown) for securing and stabilizing a shelf tray **291** on a weighing base **299**. In some embodiments a shelf tray **291** can be attached in other ways to a weighing bracket **299**. A plurality of prior-art protruding elements **251** (Fig. 5C) and a plurality of joining elements **252** (also Fig. 5C) vertically aligned with respective protruding elements **251** for receiving the respective protruding elements **251** can be provided for transferring load to the load cell assemblies **100**. It should be noted that the number of respective protruding elements **251** and joining elements **252** will be the same as the number of load cell assemblies **100** for any given shelf assembly **290**. For, example, in the non-limiting example shown in Fig. 4B, the number of load cell assemblies **100** (of load cell installation assemblies **101**) is four, and thus four respective protruding elements **251** and four joining elements **252** are used.

As mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the protruding elements **251** together with the joining elements **252**, can function to transfer load (the weight of the shelf tray **291** and of products **70** displayed thereupon) to the load cell assemblies **100**. In some embodiments the protruding elements **251** can transfer the load directly by having a lower end positioned in a receptacle in the load cell assembly **100**, and in other 5 embodiments the protruding elements function to ensure the positioning of the joining elements **252** around the holes **140** (in Fig. 3A) on the load cell assemblies **100** so as to transfer the load to the load cell assemblies **100** via the joining elements **252**. They can also function to inhibit movement of the aforementioned receiving bracket (not shown) or of the shelf tray **291** in the horizontal plane, for example by being installed in or 10 through the holes **140** in respective load cell assemblies **100**. In some embodiments, protruding elements **251** and joining elements **252** can be threaded (e.g., a threaded bolt and respective nut) and in other embodiments they can be unthreaded (e.g., a simple bolt and respective washer). In some embodiments both a threaded nut and a washer 15 may be provided. A protruding element **251** can be deployed in any one of a number of approaches. For example, a protruding element **251** can be disposed on a receiving bracket. As another example, a protruding element **251** can be disposed on joining element **252**. As yet another example, a protruding element **251** can be disposed on the shelf tray **291** (preferably flush with the upper surface of the shelf tray **251**), the 20 respective joining element **252** holding it in its place on the shelf tray **291**. In another example, not shown, a weight distributor in the form of a button or disk can be provided to transfer load to joining element **251**.

It should be noted that use of the term ‘shelf tray’ should not be taken to literally mean a tray, e.g., as illustrated in the non-limiting example of Figs. 5A and 5B wherein 25 shelf tray **291** includes tray rim **292**. Front flange **294** of shelf tray **291** is optional and has both aesthetic and functional purposes, e.g., obscuring the shelf base **295**, the load cell installation assemblies **101** and the miscellaneous elements that might be provided for attachments. In other embodiments, shelf tray **291** can be flat without a tray rim **292**, and if additional structural support is necessary for the shelf tray **291**, e.g., to resist 30 twisting or bending, it is possible to apply other engineering solutions for strengthening the structure.

Still referring to Figs. 5A and 5B, a shelf assembly **290** can comprise attachment arrangements or points **286** which mate with attachment elements **285** of

side walls **281** and/or back wall **280** of shelving unit **200**. If attachment elements **285** comprise holes or recesses, then attachment points **286** can comprise protruding members such as hooks or knobs or similar, and vice versa – if attachment elements **285** comprise protruding members such as hooks or knobs, then attachment points **286** can
5 comprise corresponding recesses or holes. Shelf assembly **290** preferably extends from left wall **281_L** to right wall **281_R** such that attachment points on the two sides can mate with attachment elements **285** or attachment components **289** that are joined to the attachment elements **285**. In some embodiments, shelf assembly **290** has a width that is at least 80% or at least 90% or at least 95% of the distance between left wall **281_L** and
10 right wall **281_R**. According to embodiments, there is only a single shelf assembly **290** at any given height in shelving unit **220**.

Referring now to Fig. 6, a block diagram is shown of a system for tracking a non-homogeneous assortment of products **70** on a shelf **90**. The system **100** can include a plurality of weighing assemblies **101** that are in contact with a shelf **90**, which as
15 explained above can support a variety of products **70**. The system can also include one or more computer processors **66** and at least one non-transient computer-readable storage medium **68**, e.g., a mechanical, optical and/or solid-state storage device or a storage device using whatever data storage technology is suitable for the purpose. The one or more computer processors **66** can optionally be included in a computing device
20 **65** that can be a component of the system **100** and which can optionally include other computer hardware such as communications gear **61**, a display device **62**, and user input accessories (not shown), such as a keyboard and a mouse. The storage medium **68** can include program instructions **50**, as well as weight distribution mappings repository **51**, a product database **67** and product positioning plan **69**, all of which are discussed
25 elsewhere in this disclosure.

Transmissions of electronic signals from weighing assemblies **101** can be received by the one or more computer processors **66**, for example by way of communications gear **61** and used for the purpose of tracking the weights of products **70** on the shelf **90**, and especially of actions taken to products. Communications gear **61**
30 can include any kind of wired or wireless communications arrangements, including, without limitation, direct connections, networked connections and internet connections. Actions include adding a product to a shelf, removing a product from a shelf, and moving a product from one place on a shelf to another. If the moving the

product includes lifting the product and putting it back down on the same shelf, it may be interpreted as a removal followed by an adding depending on the speed of the actions and the sampling rate of the weight measurement data, e.g., the number of weight measurement data points per second. On the other hand, sliding a product from one
5 place to another on the shelf might not change, at any given moment, the total weight measured by all of the weighing assemblies associated with a single shelf, but can change the weights measured by each of the individual weighing assemblies.

Electronic signals transmitted by the weighing assemblies, containing streams of weight measurement data points, can be monitored in order to track the weights of
10 the products and the actions taken with respect thereto. Weight measurement data points from all of the weighing assemblies associated with a single shelf can be aggregated so as to track the total combined weight of the shelf and any products thereupon. This means synchronizing the streams of data points, i.e., aggregating the weight measurement data points means aggregating, for all weighing assemblies (for a
15 single shelf) for each point in time. In some embodiments, there are four weighing assembly provided for each shelf, with each weighing assembly being proximate to one of the four respective corners of the shelf.

An individual weighing assembly **101** according to the various embodiments, returns and transmits a value that is less than the total combined weight of a shelf **90**
20 and products arranged thereupon. The skilled artisan will appreciate that the combined weight is distributed amongst the various weighing assemblies **101** of the shelf **90**, and the weight measurement data points across all weighing assemblies **101** for a single shelf **90** add up to the actual combined weight. The distribution of weight to the plurality of weighing assemblies **101** can be related to (i) the relative position of the
25 center of weight of each product **70**, (ii) any non-uniformities in the make-up or structure of the shelf **90**, and (iii) any angle of displacement that may exist between the shelf **90** and a horizontal plane. For the purposes of the various embodiments and examples described in this disclosure, the relative position on the shelf is the factor generally discussed so as to simplify the discussion, but in each case, other factors such
30 as non-uniformities and/or angle of displacement can also be considered as being important, even if not explicitly mentioned.

Discussion of a first method

A first method for tracking non-homogeneous products on a shelf, according to embodiments of the present invention, is disclosed herein. A flow chart of the method is shown in Fig. 4. According to the method, a plurality of weighing assemblies **101** is jointly operable to measure the combined weights of the shelf **90** and any and all products **70** arranged thereupon.

The method, as shown in Fig. 7, comprises:

Step **S01**: monitoring electronic signals transmitted by weighing assemblies **10**. Each electronic signal is from a different weighing assembly **101**, and includes a respective stream of weight measurement data points. The weight measurement data points correspond to the weight of the shelf and the products arranged thereupon and, as mentioned earlier, each point reflects a portion of the total weight that is distributed among all of the weighing assemblies **101**. The monitoring of the signals includes assessing the values, for example to detect changes in the weights over time, e.g., a difference between a first weight measurement data point at a first time and a second weight measurement data point at a second time, that can be indicative of an action taken with respect to a product.

Step **S02**: determining a set of weight-event parameters of a weight event. The determining is carried out in response to a change in values, over time, i.e., from one time point to another (not necessarily a consecutive time point) in weight measurement data. The determining can be carried out in response to such a change in values being greater than a given threshold, or that the absolute value of the change is greater than a given threshold. A weight event is an event in which an action is taken with respect to a product so as to change the weight or weight distribution of products on a shelf. Weight-event parameters include a product identification (or identification of more than one product involved in a single weight event, if appropriate) and an action taken with respect to the identified product (or products). A set of weight-event parameters can include a single product and a single action, or one or more products each associated with one or more actions. The determining can be probabilistic. Uncertainties in carrying out the method can mean that the determining selects the most likely set of weight-event parameters for a weight event. For example, the result of a determining can be that that product #1 **70₁** being added to a shelf **90** is the ‘most likely’

explanation for a detected change in weight measurement data, as opposed to product #2 70₂ being added or product #3 being added, both of which can be alternative but ultimately less likely candidates for the determining. The uncertainties can stem from any number of sources, including, for example, inaccuracy of the weighing assemblies
5 or unresolved noise and/or drift in the stream of data points. An additional source of uncertainty can include the time it takes for a measurement made by weighing assembly to stabilize (e.g., as a function of the elasticity of a load cell component or of the shelf itself), combined with a system requirement to resolve the weight-event parameters within a limited amount of time, such that an actual total change in weight might not be
10 captured because of a time constraint or other limitation. Other sources of uncertainty will be enumerated later in this discussion where relevant.

As shown in the flowchart of the method in Fig. 7, Step **S02** includes five sub-steps, as follows:

Step **S02-1**: aggregating changes in weight measurement data for all weight assemblies 10. As used herein, ‘aggregating’ has the meaning of ‘summing’. As
15 discussed earlier, changes in weight measurement data are aggregated for each specific point in time; the aggregation can be for every point in time in a specific time interval or for all points in time as long as the monitoring of Step **S01** continues, or for each determining; or for points in time selected according to a given periodicity or selected
20 randomly; the only requirement is that aggregated data all correspond to a given point in time and therefore the streams are preferably synchronized.

Step **S02-2**: mapping a change in weight distribution on the shelf 90. A weight of a product placed on the shelf (for example) is distributed to all of the weighing assemblies of a shelf so that the aggregate of the increment in measurements made by
25 all of the weighing assemblies equals the total incremental weight of the product; this step solves for the magnitude and location of the weight of the product placed on the shelf (or removed from the shelf or moved along the shelf) given the individual weight measurement data of the various weighing assemblies. In some embodiments the mapping can be deterministic, producing a single answer for the magnitude of the
30 weight added/removed/moved and the coordinates of the center of weight of that weight. In other embodiments, the mapping can be probabilistic. For example, instead of mapping to a single weight center (X,Y) , the mapping of product weight to x,y

coordinates can be considered to have a probabilistic distribution (e.g., a density function). The probabilistic function can take into account, for example, unknowns with regards to the uniformity of the make-up or structure of the shelf, or with regards to possible angular displacement of the shelf from horizontal. It can also take into account inaccuracies in one or more of the weighing assemblies. Using a non-deterministic result out of the mapping sub-step can be another source in uncertainty in the overall determining step. In some embodiments the result of this mapping step can be stored in a repository of weight distribution mappings in computer-readable storage medium.

Step S02-3: identifying at least one candidate set of weight-event parameters for the weight event. In this step, product data for reference can be accessed or retrieved from a product database which can include, inter alia, baseline weights for products as well as ranges and distributions of possible and/or historical weights for products. Data for reference can be accessed or retrieved from a product positioning plan (a planogram). The identifying includes matching a weight added/removed/moved ('the event weight') in Step S03-2 with the weight of a product according to data in the product database and/or appearing in the planogram. The matching can return a single deterministic answer or can return an answer consisting of one or more products that may match the event weight, or come close with varying levels of probability. Probability may be assigned according to a wide variety of factors, some of which are illustrated in the following examples:

In an example, two products in the product database both have a weight matching the event weight, but only one of them is in the planogram for the shelf in question. While both products are identified in candidate sets of weight-event parameters, the one appearing in the planogram is assigned a higher probability.

In another example, two products in the product database both have a weight matching the event weight, but they appear in the planogram as belonging on other shelves. One belongs, according to the planogram, on a nearby shelf, while the other appears on a far-away shelf. While both products are identified in candidate sets of weight-event parameters, the one appearing in the planogram on a closer shelf is assigned a higher probability.

In another example, two products appearing in the product database and in the planogram have a weight matching the event weight, and the weight event is an addition to the shelf. The first product was identified with a ‘removal’ weight-event from the same shelf ten minutes earlier, and the second product was identified with a
5 ‘removal’ event five minutes earlier. While both products are identified in candidate sets of weight-event parameters, the one identified in a removal weight event five minutes earlier is assigned a higher probability.

In another example, the aggregated change in weight on the shelf was 500 grams. A first product appearing in the planogram for that shelf weighs 50 grams more,
10 according to the product database, and a second product weighs 30 grams less. While both products are identified in candidate sets of weight-event parameters, the product weighing 30 grams less is assigned a higher probability. In another example, the second product weighing 30 grams less ‘belongs’ on the left side of the shelf according to the planogram and the first product weighing 50 grams more belongs on the right side;
15 according to the mapping of weight distribution in Step **S2-02**, the weight-center of the weight added or removed was closer to the right side, and the product weighing 50 grams more is assigned a higher probability.

In another example, two products appearing in the product database and in the planogram have a weight matching the event weight, and the weight event is a removal
20 from the shelf. The first product has a sales rate of one can per week, and the second product has a sales rate of five cans per week. While both products are identified in candidate sets of weight-event parameters, the product with the higher sales rate is assigned a higher probability.

In yet another example, two products appearing in the product database and in
25 the planogram have a weight matching the event weight, and the weight event is a removal from the shelf. The first product is ‘on sale’ this week at a 20% discount, and while both products are identified in candidate sets of weight-event parameters, the product with discount is assigned a higher probability.

In some embodiments, an assigned probability can be calculated using a
30 probability distribution function. A probability distribution function can be pre-programmed based on hypothetical data and/or empirical data. A probability

distribution function can be derived using a machine learning algorithm applied to historical weight data for a product.

In an illustrative example, two products appearing in the product database and in the planogram have a weight within three grams on either side of the event weight, and the weight event is a removal from the shelf. Associated with the first of the two
5 product is a history of being 10 grams heavy 20 percent of the time and 5 grams heavy 30 percent of the time. The rest of the time, the product weight is within 2 grams either way of the baseline weight (e.g., the nominal, mean or median weight, or the ‘listed’ weight in the product database). Associated with the second of the two products is a
10 history of being 10 grams heavy 5 percent of the time and within 3 grams either way of the baseline weight the remainder of the time. A probability distribution function derived using a machine learning algorithm applied to the respective historical weight data (a simplified version of which is presented in the foregoing example) for each of the two products assigns a higher probability to the second product. Nonetheless, both
15 products are identified in candidate sets of weight-event parameters. The skilled artisan will appreciate that the machine learning algorithm selected for deriving probability distribution functions for product weights and calculating probabilities therefrom can be any of those known in the art and suited to the historical product-weight data, such as, for example and non-exhaustively: Linear Regression, Logistic Regression,
20 Decision Tree, SVM, Naive Bayes, kNN, K-Means and Random Forest.

The skilled artisan will appreciate that any of the factors involved in the foregoing examples of assigning probabilities can be combined in any way, along with other intrinsic and extrinsic factors that can affect the assigning of probabilities.

Step **S02-4**: assigning an event likeliness score to each candidate set identified
25 in Step **S02-3**. The foregoing discussion with respect to Step **S02-3** included assigning probabilities to candidate sets of weight-event parameters, the assigning of an event likeliness score takes other factors into account as well, in addition to the probabilities assigned in Step **S02-3**. The ‘other factors’ can include the uncertainties discussed earlier including factors related to the weight measurement data, to noise and drift, to
30 the uncertainty in mapping the weight distribution on the shelf, and so on. Thus, a final event likeliness score is assigned to each candidate set of weight-event parameters, so as to account for all of the uncertainty introduced in the various steps of the method.

Step **S02-5**: selecting the set of candidate weight-event parameters having the highest event likeliness score assigned in Step **S02-4**. The result of the ‘selecting’ in the last sub-step of Step **S02** is therefore the result of the ‘determining’.

5 Step **S03**: recording or displaying information about the results of the selection of Step **S02-5**. The results of the selecting (i.e., of the determining) can be recorded, for example in the non-transient computer-readable storage medium **68**, or in a similar storage medium in another location, for example in the ‘cloud’, where the results are transmitted via an internet connection. The results, alternatively or additionally, can be displayed on a display device, such as display device **62** or on another display device,
10 which, for purposes of illustration, can be one intended to convey information to a customer of an unattended retail arrangement, or the screen of an inventory clerk in a storage warehouse.

Any of the steps of the method can be carried out by the one or more computer processors **66**. In some embodiments, not all of the steps of the method are necessarily
15 carried out. In some embodiments, a system, e.g., the system **100** shown in Fig. 6, can be for tracking non-homogeneous products on a shelf and can comprise a plurality of weighing assemblies **101**, one or more computer processors **66**, and a computer-readable storage medium **68** containing program instructions **50** which, when executed by the one or more processors **66**, can cause the one or more processors
20 **66** to carry out the steps of the foregoing method.

Discussion of a second method

A second method for tracking non-homogeneous products on a shelf, according to embodiments of the present invention, is disclosed herein. A flow chart of the method is shown in Fig. 5. According to the method, a plurality of weighing assemblies
25 **101** is jointly operable to measure the combined weights of the shelf **90** and any and all products **70** arranged thereupon.

The method, as shown in Fig. 8, comprises:

Step **S11**: monitoring electronic signals transmitted by weighing assemblies **10**; this is the same method step as Step **S01** in the ‘first method’ discussed above.

30 Step **S12**: analyzing streams of weight measurement data points to detect noise and drift. The analyzing is carried in response to finding, during the monitoring of Step

S11, changes in values of the weight measurement data points. Specifically, the data points and the changes in value are analyzed for the presence either or both of the two anomalous phenomena of noise and drift. Noise for the purposes of this disclosure comprises high-frequency, i.e., short-lived, changes in values of weight measurement data points in a stream of such data points transmitted by the weighing assemblies. For example, noise can include spikes in value, which can be either ‘plus’ or ‘minus’ with respect to the baseline values, and which are substantially reversed (meaning at least 80% reversed, at least 90% reversed, at least 95% reversed, or at least 9% reversed) within less than 10 seconds after the spike begins, or within less than 5 seconds or within 1 second after the spike begins. In some embodiments, the source of noise can be mechanical and/or environmental. For example, noise can be caused by the vibration of an air conditioning condenser. Noise can be caused by simple mechanical events, such as a customer or employee touching a shelf or a product on the shelf. Drift for the purposes of this disclosure is a low-frequency, i.e., long-lived, change in weight measurement values, usually changes that are relatively minor in magnitude. Examples of causes of drift are daily cycles of indoor temperatures, environmental conditions such as humidity and atmospheric pressure, and artifacts of a power supply. Unlike what is termed herein noise, drift is not quickly reversed, because it is generally caused by a persistent and/or repeating condition. In some embodiments, drift is periodic; for example, the same pattern or trend can repeat itself every day at a certain time, or at the start of every work shift, or even in on an annual cycle in line with seasonal changes in the environment.

Step **S13** at least partially filtering out or compensating for the noise and/or drift detected in Step **S12**. Noise and/or drift can mask true changes in weight embodied in the values of the weight measurement data points. Noise and/or drift can also affect the resolution and disambiguation of products and actions (weight-event parameters) by adding uncertainty and skewing probabilities. Therefore, it can be advantageous to filter out, or compensate for, noise and/or drift, at least partially. As is known in the art, a signal can commonly be decomposed into its component frequencies using a Fourier transform. Carrying out this step results in revised weight measurement data that can be generated as a result of the filtering out and/or compensating for noise and drift.

Step **S14** determining a set of weight-event parameters of a weight event. As with the Step **S02** determining step, the determining is carried out in response to a

change in values, over time, i.e., from one time point to another (not necessarily a consecutive time point) in weight measurement data. The determining can be carried out in response to such a change in values being greater than a given threshold, or that the absolute value of the change is greater than a given threshold. A weight event is an event in which an action is taken with respect to a product. The weight-event parameters include a product identification (or identification of more than product involved in a single weight event, if appropriate) and an action taken with respect to the identified product (or products). A set of weight-event parameters can include a single product and a single action, or one or more products each associated with one or more actions.

As shown in the flowchart of the method in Fig. 8, Step **S14** includes two sub-steps, as follows:

Step **S14-1** remapping a revised weight distribution on the shelf **70**. The remapping is somewhat similar to the mapping of **S02-2** in that it involves solving for the magnitude and location of the weight of the product placed on the shelf or removed from the shelf or moved along the shelf, given the individual weight measurement data of the various weighing assemblies. However, in this case, the remapping is based on the change in values in the revised weight measurement data that was generated in Step **S13**, and not in the original weight measurement data transmitted by the weighing assemblies **101**. The remapping is also based on an earlier mapping of weight distribution on the shelf, which can be accessed and retrieved from a repository of weight distribution mappings **51** in computer-readable storage medium **68**. The earlier mapping can be the most recent mapping made in the case of a weight event, or it can be a mapping from a previous weight event. For example, to avoid processor overhead, a mapping can be stored only every third mapping or every fifth mapping, and so on. The remapping is also based on product-weight data accessed or retrieved from the product database **67**.

Step **S14-2** assigning a set of weight-event parameters based on the remapping of Step **S14-1**. This step is carried out using the results of the remapping of Step **S14-1** to determine the weight-event parameters of a weight-event.

Step **S15** recording or display information about the results of the assigning of Step **S14-2**. Other than the use of the term ‘assigning’ instead of ‘selecting’, this step is identical to Step **S03** of the first method.

Any of the steps of the method can be carried out by the one or more computer processors **66**. In some embodiments, not all of the steps of the method are necessarily carried out. In some embodiments, a system, e.g., the system **100** shown in Fig. 6, can be for tracking non-homogeneous products on a shelf and can comprise a plurality of weighing assemblies **101**, one or more computer processors **66**, and a computer-readable storage medium **68** containing program instructions **50** which, when executed by the one or more processors **66**, can cause the one or more processors **66** to carry out the steps of the foregoing method.

In some embodiments, the entire determining step **S14** can be replaced with determining step **S02** so as to combine, inter alia, the noise and drift filtering and compensation features of the second method with, inter alia, the probability-calculation and machine learning features of the first method. In some embodiments, the program instructions **50** of system **100** can be modified so as to combine the steps of the two foregoing methods in the same way.

Discussion of a third method

A method of mapping the weight distribution of a non-homogeneous plurality of products on a shelf, according to embodiments of the present invention, is disclosed herein. A flow chart of the method is shown in Fig. 9.

The method, as shown in Fig. 9, comprises:

Step **S21** receiving synchronized data streams of weight measurement data points from weighing assemblies **101**. Each of the weight measurement data points represents a proper fraction (i.e., between 0 and 1) of the total combined weight of the shelf and of any products arranged thereupon, and the sum of the proper fractions represented by the weight measurement data points from all of the weighing assemblies **101** for any given time is equal to one.

Step **S22** accessing an earlier mapping of the weight distribution of products **70** on the shelf **90**, which can be accessed and retrieved from a repository of weight distribution mappings **51** in computer-readable storage medium **68**. The earlier

mapping can be the most recent mapping made in the case of a weight event, or it can be a mapping from a previous weight event. For example, to avoid processor overhead, a mapping can be stored only every third mapping or every fifth mapping, and so on. The remapping is also based on product-weight data accessed or retrieved from the product database 67.

Step S23 remapping the weight distribution of products 70 on the shelf 90 using a comparison with an earlier mapping accessed in Step S22, and in accordance with a first mapping rule that applies a mathematical function for weight distribution.

An example of a first mapping rule is a mapping rule that distribution of weight 10 to weighing assemblies includes application of a linear function. An example of such a linear function is illustrated in Fig. 10, where the linear function is such that on a shelf 90 defining an x - y plane and having an origin at $(0,0)$ and the diagonally opposite corner at $(1,1)$, addition of a product on the shelf with weight of W and weight-center coordinates of (X,Y) causes weighing assemblies at $(0,0)$, $(0,1)$, $(1,1)$, $(1,0)$ to transmit 15 respective weight measurement data points incremented by $(1-X)*(1-Y)*W$, $(1-X)*Y*W$, $X*Y*W$, $X*(1-Y)*W$. Obviously, removal of the same product from the same coordinate would cause the same weighing assemblies to transmit respective weight measurement data points decremented by the same respective values.

Another example of a first mapping rule that the weight distribution of a product 20 on a shelf is mapped from the weight measurement data points using a probability density function. An example of such a function is illustrated in Fig. 11, where the distribution function is such that on a shelf defining an x - y plane each product is represented in the remapped weight distribution at multiple (x,y) points. The probability density function can be, as in the example shown in Fig. 11, is a bivariate normal 25 distribution such that the multiple (x,y) points are distributed according to a first normal distribution on the x - axis and according to a second normal distribution on the y - axis.

The remapping of Step S23 can also be in accordance with a second mapping rule. An example of a second mapping rule is that the remapping uses weight measurement data points corresponding to a time interval that is constrained. For 30 example, the time interval can be constrained with respect to the ‘stabilization time’ of a shelf 90 and weighing assemblies 101 following a weight event. Stabilization time can be a function of a mechanical parameter, such as elasticity, of the shelf 90 and/or

the weighing assemblies **101** or of a component thereof. The time interval can be constrained, for example, to end when differences between successive periodically accessed values (i.e., consecutive values or every n th value for any integer n) of weight measurement data points in a data stream fall below a predetermined threshold, meaning that the measurements are stabilizing. In some embodiments, the time interval is constrained to a pre-determined length of time. The pre-determined length of time can be calculated in advance from empirical or theoretical valuation of stabilization time based on a mechanical parameter of the shelf **90** or of the weighing assemblies **101** (or of a component thereof). Alternatively, the pre-determined length of the time interval can be based on a typical time between weight events caused by a shelf stocker or other employee, or by a customer.

In some embodiments, the remapping of Step **S23** is additionally carried out on the basis of information accessed from a product positioning plan **69**.

Any of the steps of the method can be carried out by the one or more computer processors **66**. In some embodiments, not all of the steps of the method are necessarily carried out. In some embodiments, a system, e.g., the system **100** shown in Fig. 6, can be for mapping the weight distribution of a non-homogeneous plurality of products on a shelf and can comprise a plurality of weighing assemblies **101**, one or more computer processors **66**, and a computer-readable storage medium **68** containing program instructions **50** which, when executed by the one or more processors **66**, can cause the one or more processors **66** to carry out the steps of the foregoing method.

In some embodiments, the method can be combined with either of the first two method, for example by replacing Step **S02-2** of the first method with Steps **S22** and **S23** so as to combine, inter alia, the rule-based mapping features of the third method with the features of the first method. As another example, Step **S14-1** of the second method can be replaced with Steps **S22** and **S23** so as to combine, inter alia, the rule-based mapping features of the third method with the features of the second method.

In some embodiments, the program instructions **50** of system **100** can be modified so as to combine the steps of the methods in the same way.

Referring again to Fig. 6, the results of carrying out any of the methods or program instruction steps disclosed herein by a system **100** can be communicated, using communications arrangements **60**, to either or both of a retail sales transaction system **401** and an inventory tracking system **402** for further processing.

Communications arrangements **60** can include wired or wireless communications, through any kind of dedicated connection or network connection or internet-based connection, as are known in the art.

Unless otherwise defined herein, words and phrases used herein are to be understood in accordance with their usual meaning in normal usage. Some terms used herein are terms of art in the industries that supply and use shelving assemblies, for example (and not exhaustively): An “upright” is a post or rod fixed vertically as a structural support for other components in a shelving unit and to bear the load of the shelves and any goods displayed thereupon, generally including holes or other arrangements along at least two faces for the attachment of shelf brackets. An upright, unless it is at the end of continuous run of shelving, is shared by two adjacent shelving units and therefore a standard “shelving unit” is considered to include only one upright. In the description and claims of the present disclosure, each of the verbs, "comprise", "include" and "have", and conjugates thereof, are used to indicate that the object or objects of the verb are not necessarily a complete listing of members, components, elements or parts of the subject or subjects of the verb. As used herein, the singular form "a", "an" and "the" include plural references unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. For example, the term "a shelf" or "at least one shelf" may include a plurality of markings.

The present invention has been described using detailed descriptions of embodiments thereof that are provided by way of example and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention. The described embodiments comprise different features, not all of which are required in all embodiments of the invention. Some embodiments of the present invention utilize only some of the features or possible combinations of the features. Variations of embodiments of the present invention that are described and embodiments of the present invention comprising different combinations of features noted in the described embodiments will occur to persons skilled in the art to which the invention pertains.

CLAIMS

1. A method for tracking non-homogeneous products on a shelf by using a plurality of weighing assemblies that are jointly operable to measure the combined weight of the shelf and of the products arranged thereupon, the method comprising:

a. monitoring weight measurement data corresponding to the weight of the shelf and the products arranged thereupon, said weight measurement data measured by the plurality of weighing assemblies and transmitted therefrom as respective streams of weight measurement data points;

b. responsively to a change over time in the values of said weight measurement data, determining a set of weight-event parameters of a weight event, the set of weight-event parameters comprising a product identification and an action taken with respect to the product, the determining comprising:

i. aggregating, across all of the streams, changes in said weight measurement data corresponding to a specific time,

ii. mapping a change in weight distribution on the shelf, using the aggregated changes in weight measurement data, and

iii. assigning a set of weight-event parameters for resolving the mapped change in weight distribution, using product-weight data retrieved from a product database; and

c. performing at least one of: (i) recording information about the results of the selecting in a non-transient, computer-readable medium, and (ii) displaying information about the results of the selecting on a display device.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein each of the weighing assemblies comprises:

a. at least one load cell arrangement disposed on a single metal load cell body, said load cell body having a primary axis, a central longitudinal axis, and a transverse axis disposed transversely with respect to said primary and central longitudinal axes, a broad dimension of said load cell body being disposed perpendicular to said primary axis, each said load cell arrangement including:

- i. a first contiguous cutout window passing through said broad dimension and formed by a first pair of cutout lines disposed generally parallel to said central longitudinal axis, and connected by a first cutout base;
- ii. a second contiguous cutout window passing through said broad dimension and formed by a second pair of cutout lines disposed generally parallel to said central longitudinal axis, and connected by a second cutout base,

wherein said second contiguous cutout window is transversely bounded by said first contiguous cutout window;

- iii. a pair of measuring beams disposed along opposite edges of said load cell body and generally parallel to said central longitudinal axis, each of said measuring beams longitudinally defined by a respective cutout line of said first pair of cutout lines;
- iv. a first flexure arrangement having a first pair of flexure beams, disposed along opposite sides of said central longitudinal axis, and generally parallel thereto, said first pair of flexure beams longitudinally disposed between said first pair of cutout lines and said second pair of cutout lines, and mechanically connected by a first flexure base;
- v. a loading element, longitudinally defined by an innermost pair of cutout lines, comprising a receiving element and extending from an innermost flexure base, said transverse axis passing through said loading element; and
- vi. at least one strain gage, fixedly attached to a surface of a measuring beam of said measuring beams.

3. The method of either one of claims 1 or 2, wherein said assigning comprises:

- i. identifying at least one candidate set of weight-event parameters for resolving the mapped change in weight distribution, using product-weight data retrieved from a product database,
 - ii. assigning an event likeliness score to each candidate set of weight-event parameters, and
 - iii. selecting the set of candidate weight-event parameters having the highest event likeliness score.
4. The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the determining uses product positioning data from a product positioning plan in at least the identifying.
5. The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the determining includes calculating a probability in at least the assigning.
6. The method of claim 5, wherein the probability is calculated using a probability distribution function.
7. The method of claim 6, wherein a parameter of the probability distribution function is derived using a machine learning algorithm applied to historical weight data for a product.
8. The method of any preceding claim, wherein the assigned set of weight-event parameters includes exactly one product and one action.
9. The method of any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the assigned set of weight-event parameters includes at least one of (i) two or more products and (ii) two or more actions.
10. The method of any preceding claim, wherein said action taken with respect to the product is selected from the group consisting of removing the product from the shelf, adding the product to the shelf, and moving the product from one position on the shelf to another.
11. The method of any preceding claim, wherein the determining is carried out responsively to an absolute value of the change over time in the values of said weight measurement data exceeding a pre-determined threshold.

12. The method of any preceding claim, wherein each stream of weight measurement data includes at least 50 data points per second.

13. The method of any preceding claim, additionally comprising, before said determining:

responsively to a change over time in the values of transmitted weight measurement data, analyzing each of the streams of weight measurement data points to detect at least one of noise and drift; and

in response to the detection of said at least one of noise and drift, performing at least one of (A) at least partially filtering out the noise and/or drift and (B) at least partially compensating for the noise and/or drift in the weight measurement data points, such that the performing generates revised weight measurement data.

wherein (i) said aggregating includes aggregating said revised weight measurement data across all of the streams, and (ii) said mapping is based on the change in values in said revised weight measurement data,

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the noise includes changes in weight measurement data that subsequently are substantially reversed within less than 10 seconds.

15. The method of either one of claims 13 or 14, wherein the noise includes changes in weight measurement data that subsequently are substantially reversed within less than 1 second.

16. The method of any one of claims 13 to 15, wherein at least a portion of the drift is periodic.

17. A method for mapping a change in weight distribution of a non-homogeneous plurality of products on a shelf, the method comprising:

a. receiving, from each of a plurality of weighing assemblies in contact with the shelf and jointly operable to measure the combined weight of the shelf and of products arranged thereupon, respective synchronized data streams of weight measurement data points, each of the weight measurement data points representing a proper fraction of the total weight of the shelf and of any

products arranged thereupon, wherein the sum of the proper fractions represented by the received weight measurement data points for any given time is equal to one, the receiving including receiving, in response to an action taken with respect to a product, a weight measurement data point with a changed value, wherein said action taken with the respect to the product is one of: (i) removing the product from the shelf, (ii) adding the product to the shelf, and (iii) moving the product from one position on the shelf to another;

b. accessing an earlier mapping of the weight distribution of products on the shelf; and

c. in response to receiving said weight measurement data point with said changed value, remapping the weight distribution of products on the shelf, wherein the remapping includes (i) mapping a current weight distribution of the products on the shelf from said received synchronized data streams of weight measurement data points in accordance with a first mapping rule that applies a mathematical function for weight distribution, and (ii) comparing said current mapped weight distribution with said earlier mapping.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the first mapping rule is that distribution of weight to weighing assemblies includes application of a linear function, such that on a shelf defining an x - y plane and having an origin at $(0,0)$ and a diagonally opposite corner at $(1,1)$, addition of a product on the shelf with weight of W and weight-center coordinates of (X,Y) causes weighing assemblies at $(0,0)$, $(0,1)$, $(1,1)$, $(1,0)$ to transmit respective weight measurement data points incremented by $(1-X)*(1-Y)*W$, $(1-X)*Y*W$, $X*Y*W$, $X*(1-Y)*W$.

19. The method of claim 17, wherein the first mapping rule is that the weight distribution of a product on a shelf is mapped from the weight measurement data points using a probability density function, such that on a shelf defining an x - y plane each product is represented in the remapped weight distribution at multiple (x,y) points.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein the probability density function is a bivariate normal distribution such that the multiple (x,y) points are distributed according to a first normal distribution on the x - axis and according to a second normal distribution on the y - axis.

21. The method of any one of claims 17 to 20, wherein the remapping is additionally carried out in accordance with a second mapping rule, wherein the second mapping rule is that the remapping uses weight measurement data points corresponding to a time interval that is constrained.
22. The method of claim 21, wherein the time interval is constrained to end when differences between successive periodically accessed values of weight measurement data points in a data stream fall below a predetermined threshold.
23. The method of claim 21, wherein the length of the time interval is pre-determined.
24. The method of claim 23, wherein the pre-determined length of the time interval is calculated based on a mechanical parameter of at least one of the shelf and a weighing assembly.
25. The method of any one of claims 17 to 24, wherein the remapping is additionally carried out on the basis of information accessed from a product positioning plan.
26. A system for tracking non-homogeneous products on a shelf, comprising:
 - a. a plurality of weighing assemblies in contact with the shelf and jointly operable to measure the combined weight of the shelf and of products arranged thereupon;
 - b. one or more computer processors; and
 - c. a non-transient computer-readable storage medium comprising program instructions, which when executed by the one or more computer processors, cause the one or more computer processors to carry out the following steps:
 - i. monitoring weight measurement data corresponding to the weight of the shelf and the products arranged thereupon, said weight measurement data measured by the plurality of weighing assemblies and transmitted therefrom as respective streams of weight measurement data points;
 - ii. responsively to a change over time in the values of said weight measurement data, determining a set of weight-event parameters of a weight event, the set of weight-event parameters comprising a product identification and an action taken with respect to the product, the determining comprising:

- A. aggregating, across all of the streams, changes in weight measurement data corresponding to a specific time,
 - B. mapping a change in weight distribution on the shelf, using the aggregated changes in weight measurement data, and
 - C. assigning a set of weight-event parameters for resolving the mapped change in weight distribution, using product-weight data retrieved from a product database; and
- iii. performing at least one of: (A) recording information about the results of the selecting in a non-transient, computer-readable medium, and (B) displaying information about the results of the selecting on a display device.

27. The system of claim 26, wherein each of the weighing assemblies comprises:

- a. at least one load cell arrangement disposed on a single metal load cell body, said load cell body having a primary axis, a central longitudinal axis, and a transverse axis disposed transversely with respect to said primary and central longitudinal axes, a broad dimension of said load cell body being disposed perpendicular to said primary axis, each said load cell arrangement including:
 - A. a first contiguous cutout window passing through said broad dimension and formed by a first pair of cutout lines disposed generally parallel to said central longitudinal axis, and connected by a first cutout base;
 - B. a second contiguous cutout window passing through said broad dimension and formed by a second pair of cutout lines disposed generally parallel to said central longitudinal axis, and connected by a second cutout base,

wherein said second contiguous cutout window is transversely bounded by said first contiguous cutout window;

- C. a pair of measuring beams disposed along opposite edges of said load cell body and generally parallel to said central

longitudinal axis, each of said measuring beams longitudinally defined by a respective cutout line of said first pair of cutout lines;

- D. a first flexure arrangement having a first pair of flexure beams, disposed along opposite sides of said central longitudinal axis, and generally parallel thereto, said first pair of flexure beams longitudinally disposed between said first pair of cutout lines and said second pair of cutout lines, and mechanically connected by a first flexure base;
- E. a loading element, longitudinally defined by an innermost pair of cutout lines, comprising a receiving element and extending from an innermost flexure base, said transverse axis passing through said loading element; and
- F. at least one strain gage, fixedly attached to a surface of a measuring beam of said measuring beams.

28. The system of either one of claims 26 or 27, wherein said assigning comprises:

- i. identifying at least one candidate set of weight-event parameters for resolving the mapped change in weight distribution, using product-weight data retrieved from a product database,
- ii. assigning an event likeliness score to each candidate set of weight-event parameters, and
- iii. selecting the set of candidate weight-event parameters having the highest event likeliness score.

29. A system for mapping the weight distribution of a non-homogeneous plurality of products on a shelf, the system comprising:

- a. one or more weighing assemblies, each weighing assembly comprising:
 - b. at least one load cell arrangement disposed on a single metal load cell body, said load cell body having a primary axis, a central longitudinal axis, and a transverse axis disposed transversely with respect to said primary and central longitudinal axes, a broad

dimension of said load cell body being disposed perpendicular to said primary axis, each said load cell arrangement including:

- A. a first contiguous cutout window passing through said broad dimension and formed by a first pair of cutout lines disposed generally parallel to said central longitudinal axis, and connected by a first cutout base;
- B. a second contiguous cutout window passing through said broad dimension and formed by a second pair of cutout lines disposed generally parallel to said central longitudinal axis, and connected by a second cutout base,

wherein said second contiguous cutout window is transversely bounded by said first contiguous cutout window;

- C. a pair of measuring beams disposed along opposite edges of said load cell body and generally parallel to said central longitudinal axis, each of said measuring beams longitudinally defined by a respective cutout line of said first pair of cutout lines;
- D. a first flexure arrangement having a first pair of flexure beams, disposed along opposite sides of said central longitudinal axis, and generally parallel thereto, said first pair of flexure beams longitudinally disposed between said first pair of cutout lines and said second pair of cutout lines, and mechanically connected by a first flexure base;
- E. a loading element, longitudinally defined by an innermost pair of cutout lines, comprising a receiving element and extending from an innermost flexure base, said transverse axis passing through said loading element; and
- F. at least one strain gage, fixedly attached to a surface of a measuring beam of said measuring beams.

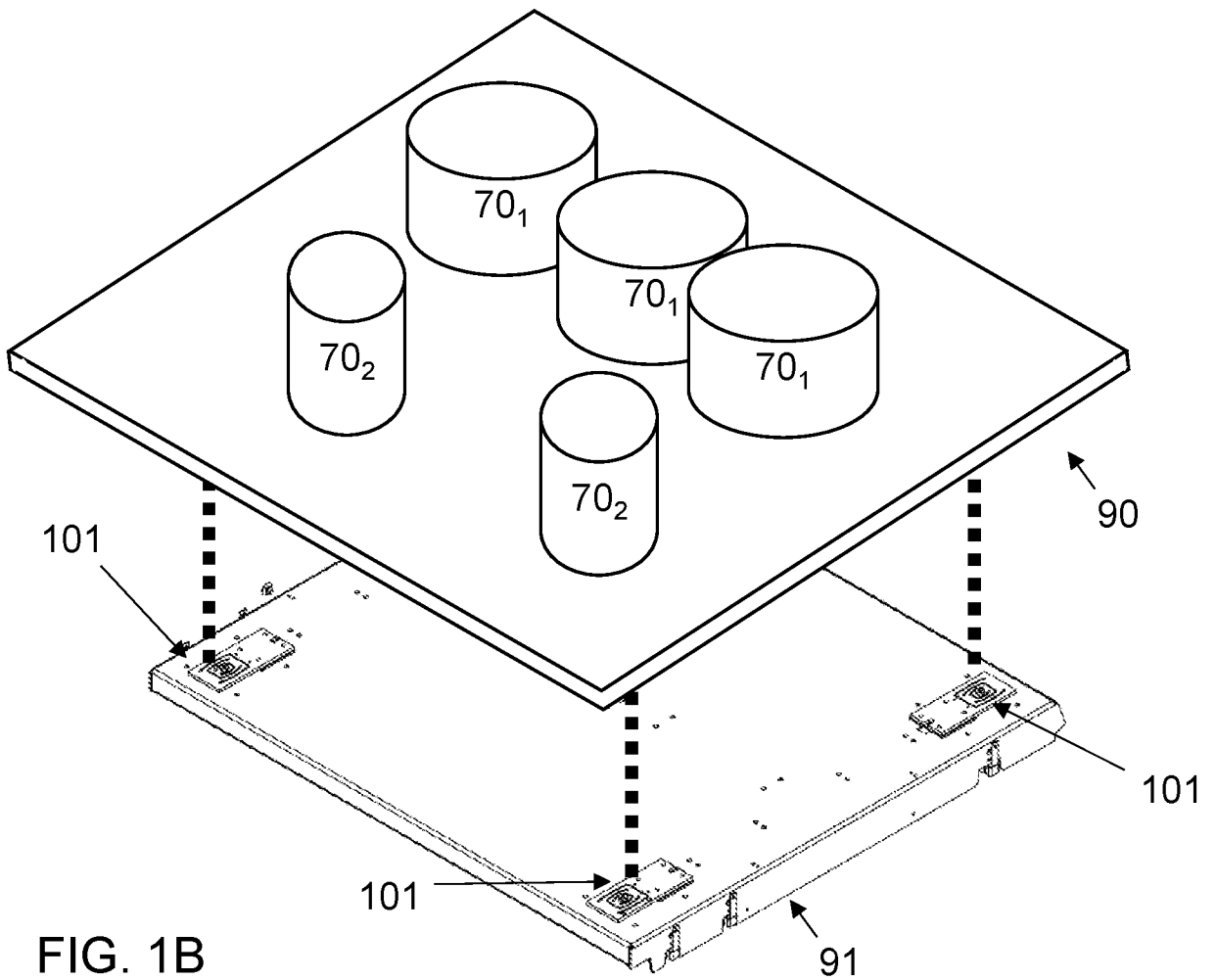
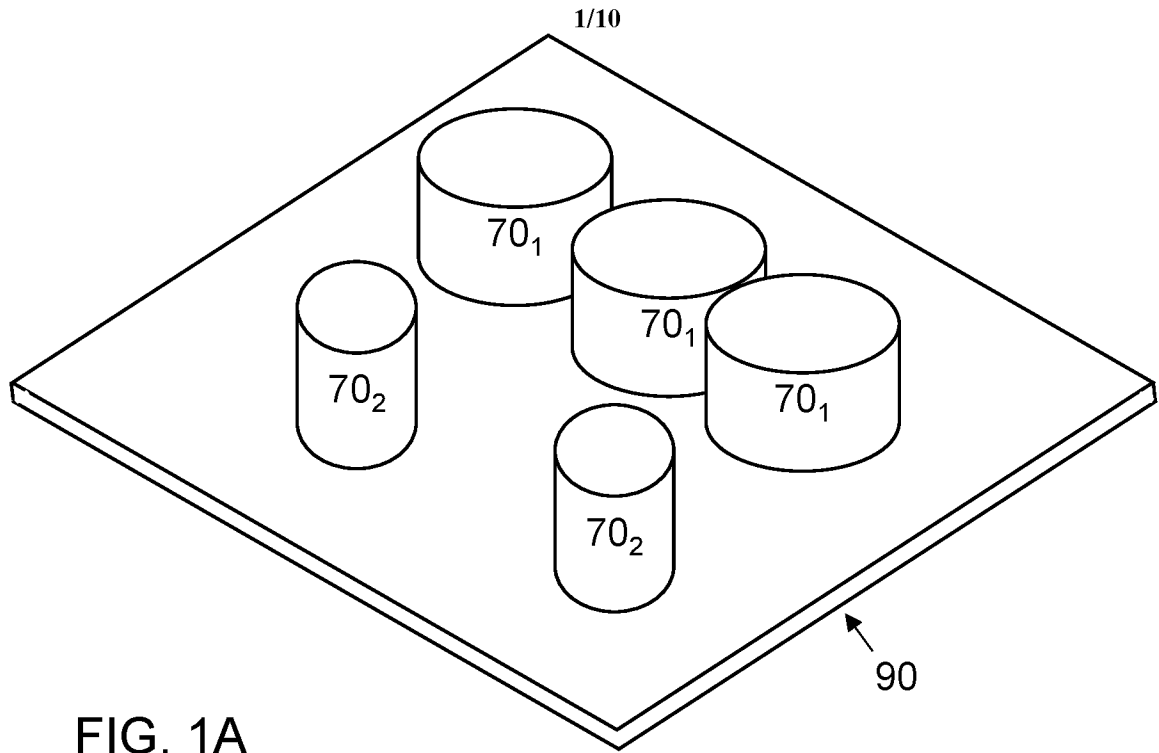
b. one or more computer processors; and

c. a non-transient computer-readable storage medium comprising program instructions, which when executed by the one or more computer processors, cause the one or more computer processors to carry out the following steps:

i. receiving, from each of the plurality of weighing assemblies, respective synchronized data streams of weight measurement data points, each of the weight measurement data points representing a proper fraction of the total weight of the shelf and of any products arranged thereupon, wherein the sum of the proper fractions represented by the weight measurement data points for any given time is equal to one;

ii. accessing, from transient or non-transient computer memory, an earlier mapping of the weight distribution of products on the shelf; and

iii. in response to receiving a weight measurement data point with a changed value, remapping the weight distribution of products on the shelf, the remapping being carried out (A) using a comparison of received weight measurement data points with the earlier mapping, (B) in accordance with a mapping rule that applies a mathematical function for weight distribution.



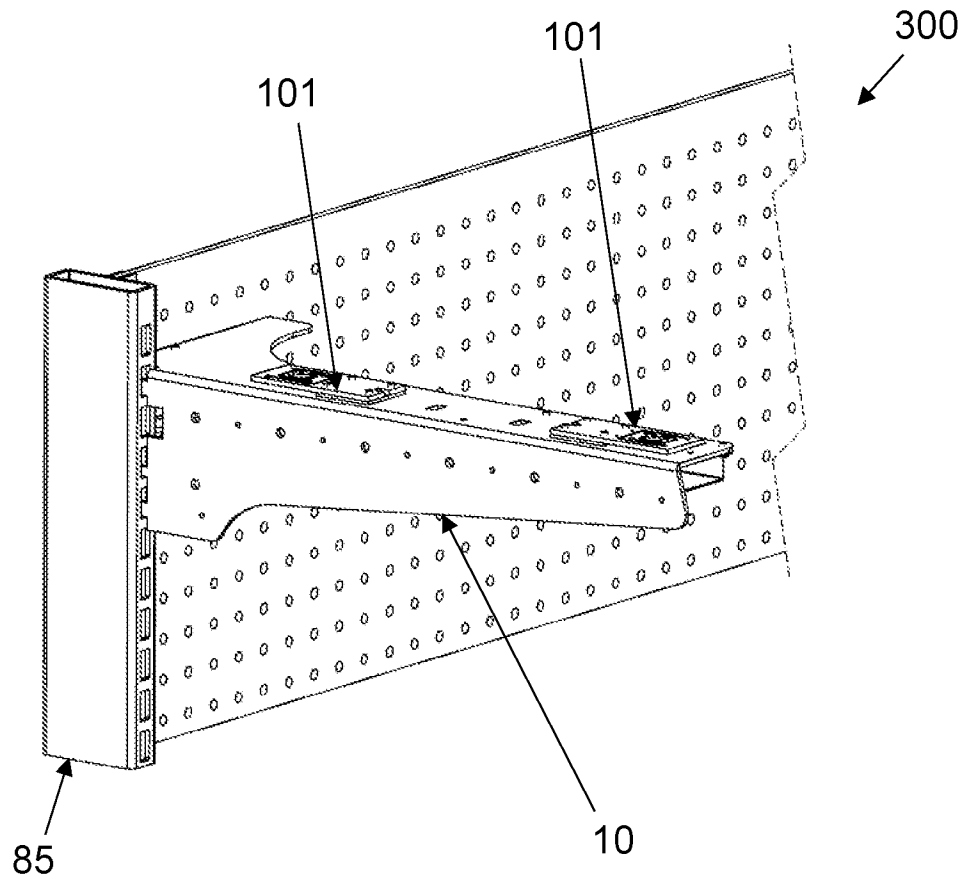


FIG. 2

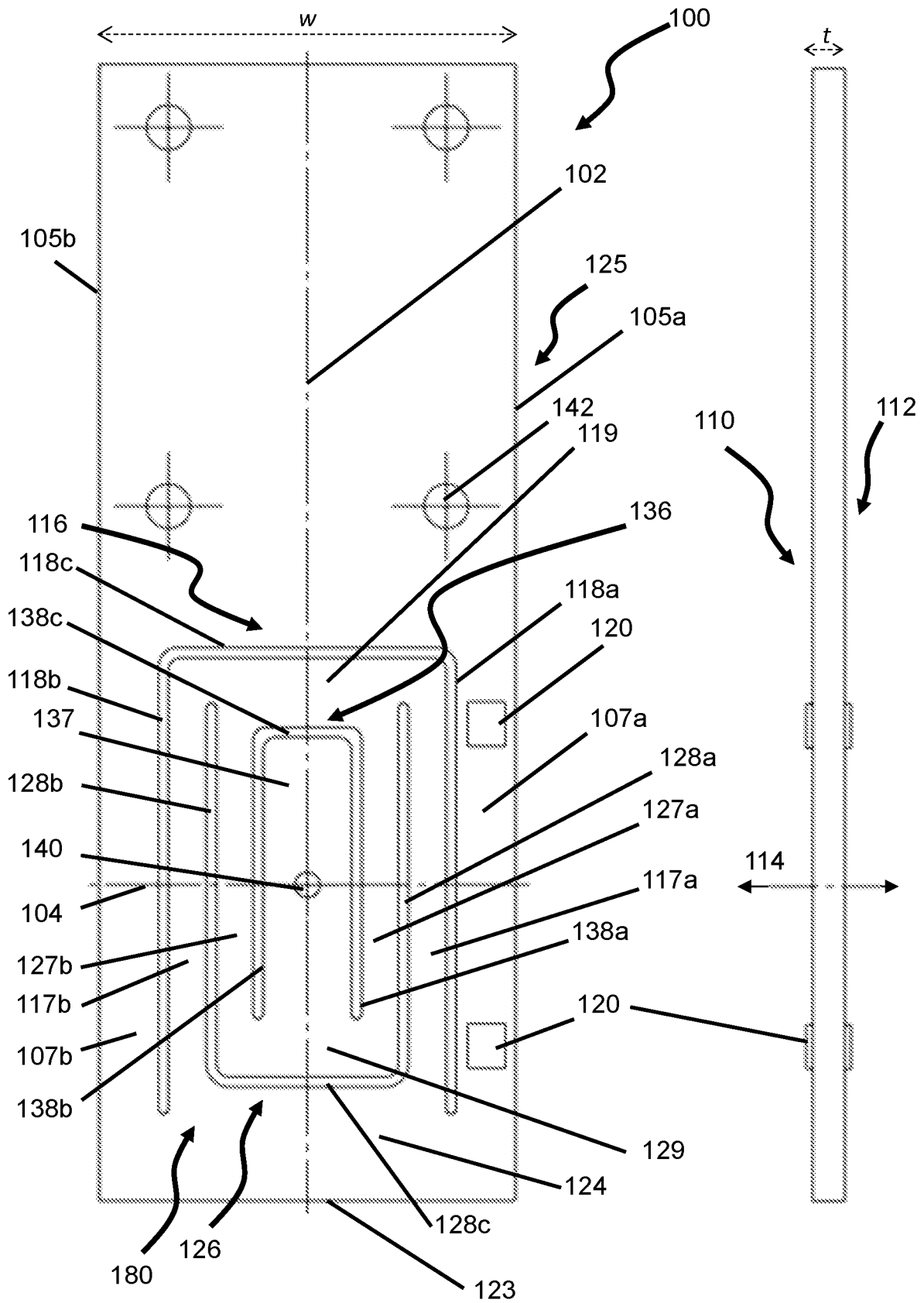
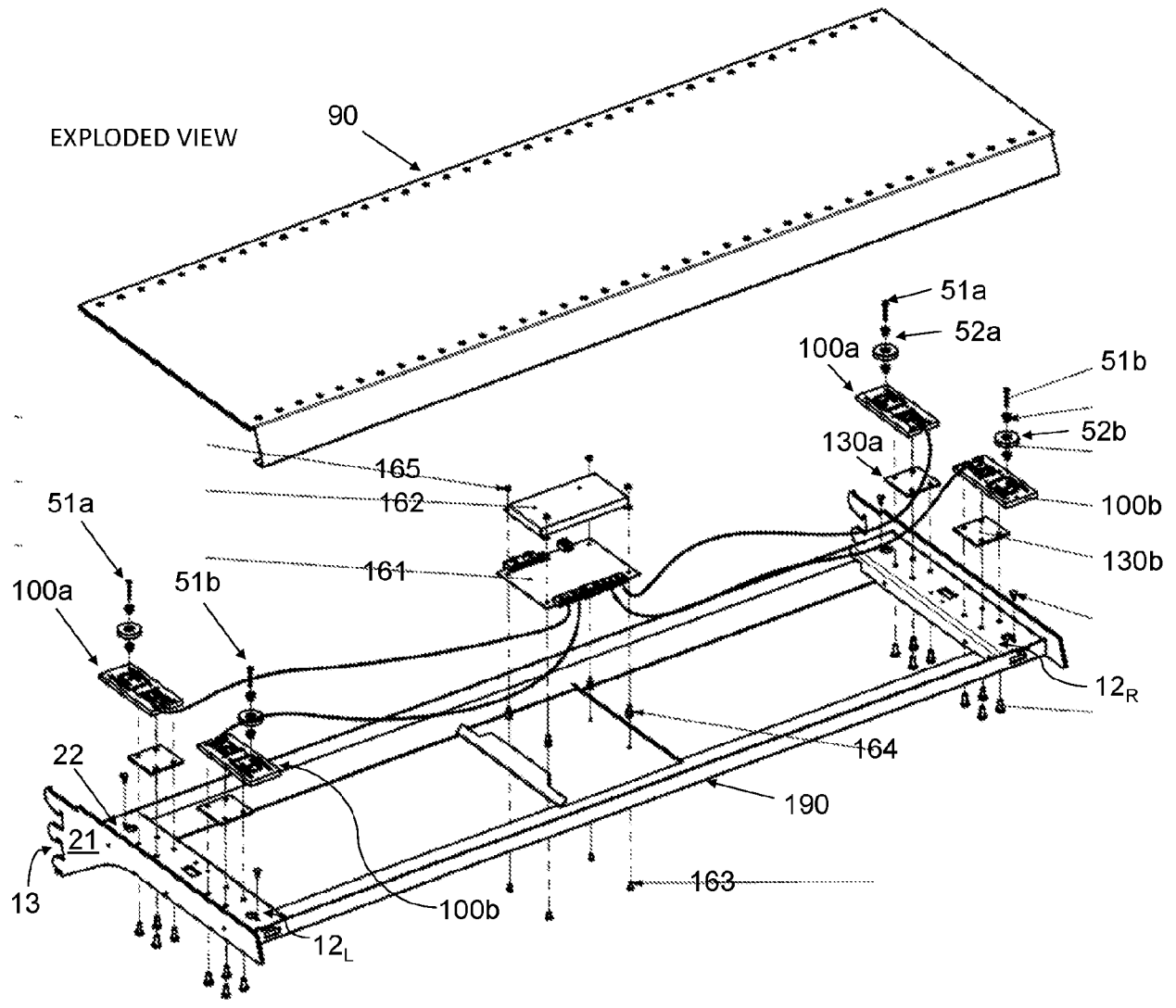
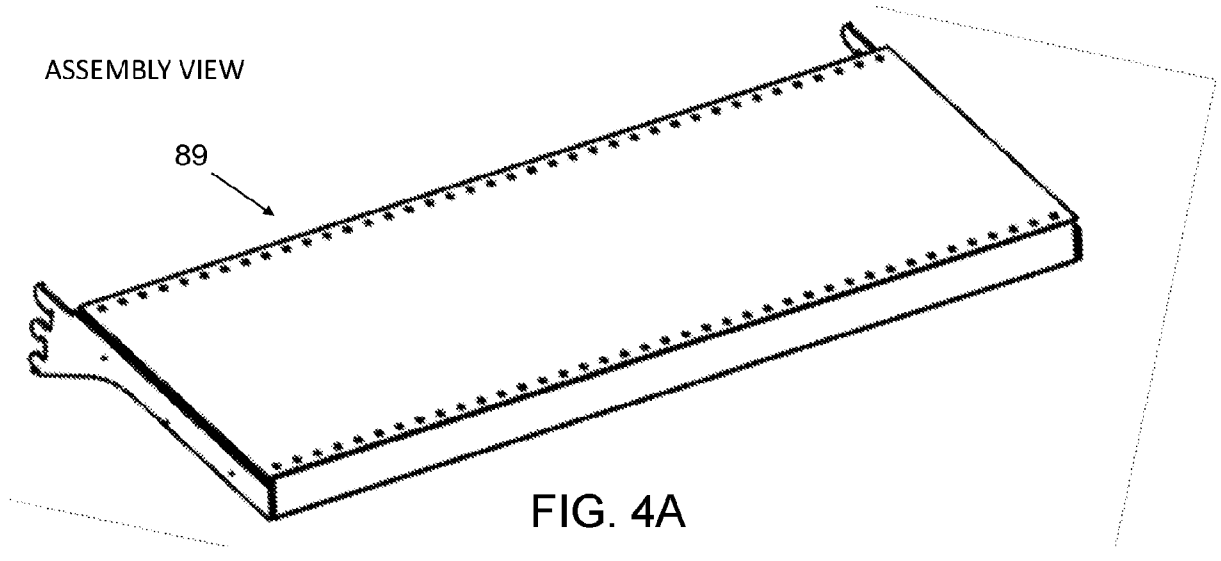
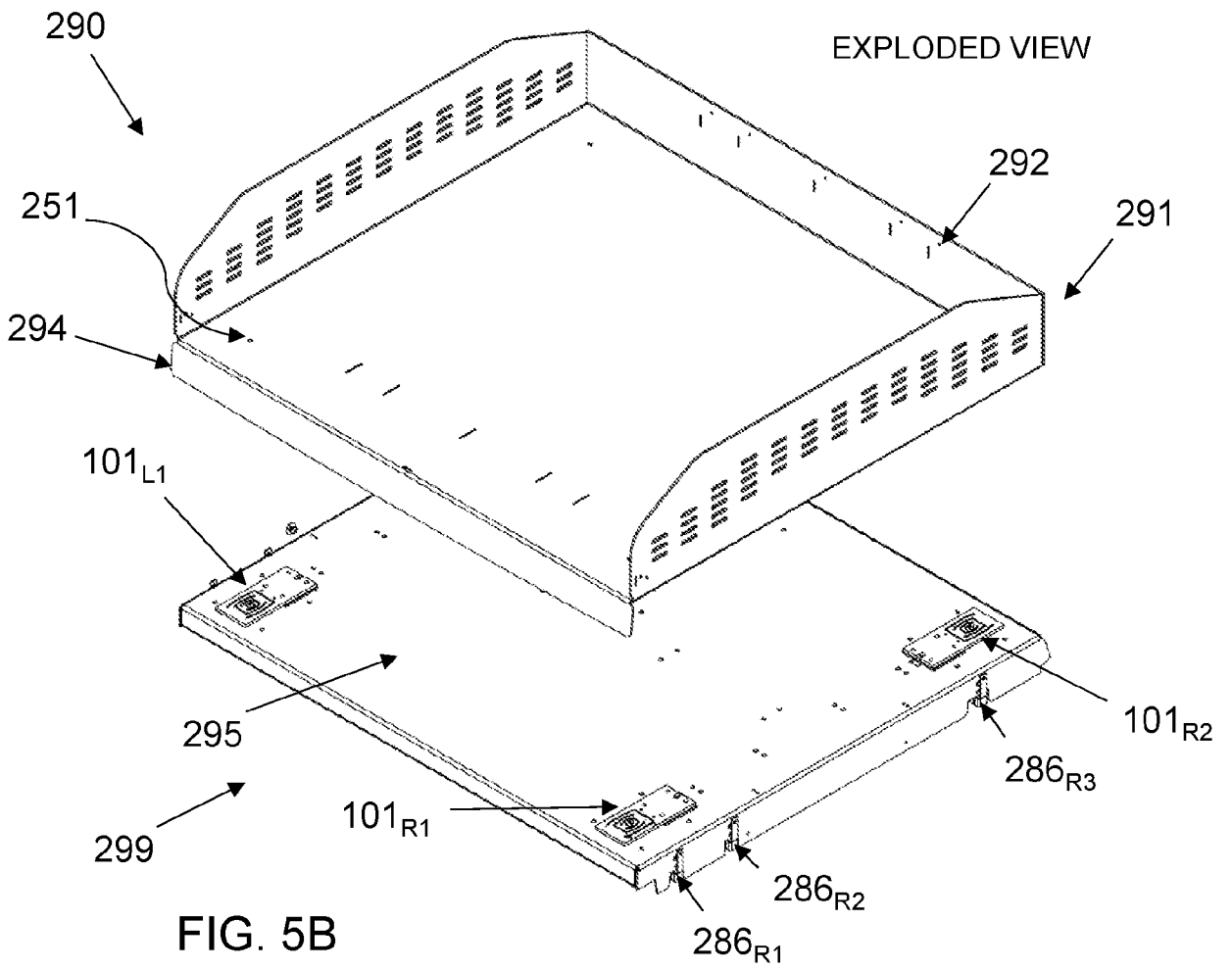
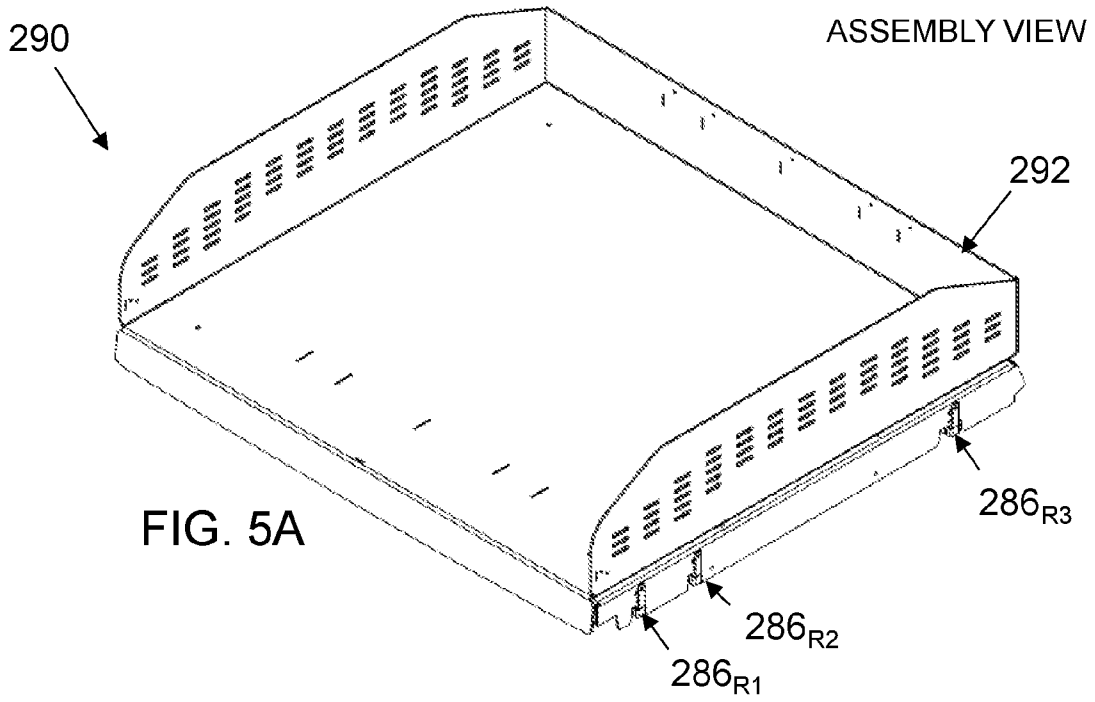


FIG. 3A

FIG. 3B





SYSTEM BLOCK DIAGRAM

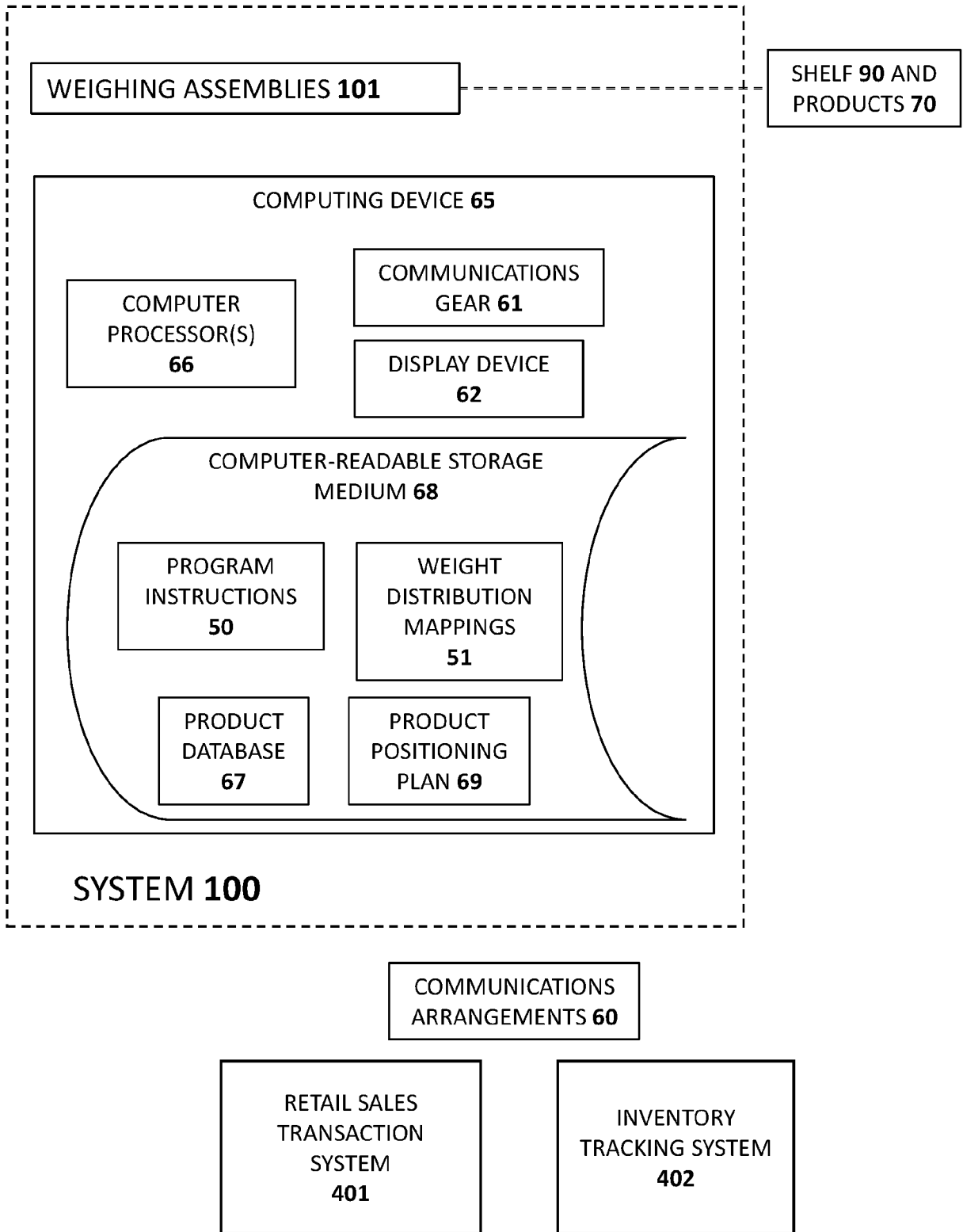


FIG. 6

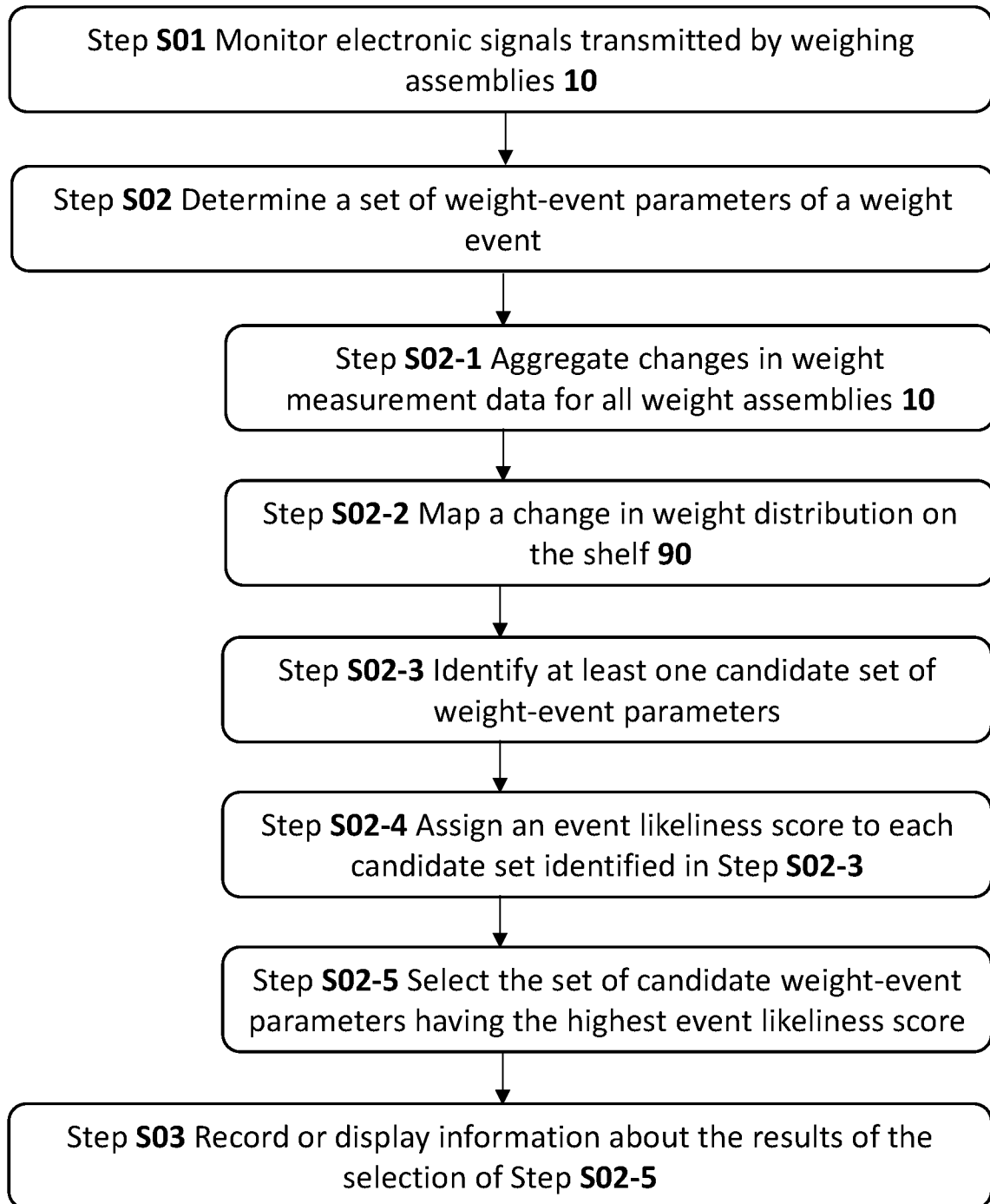


FIG. 7

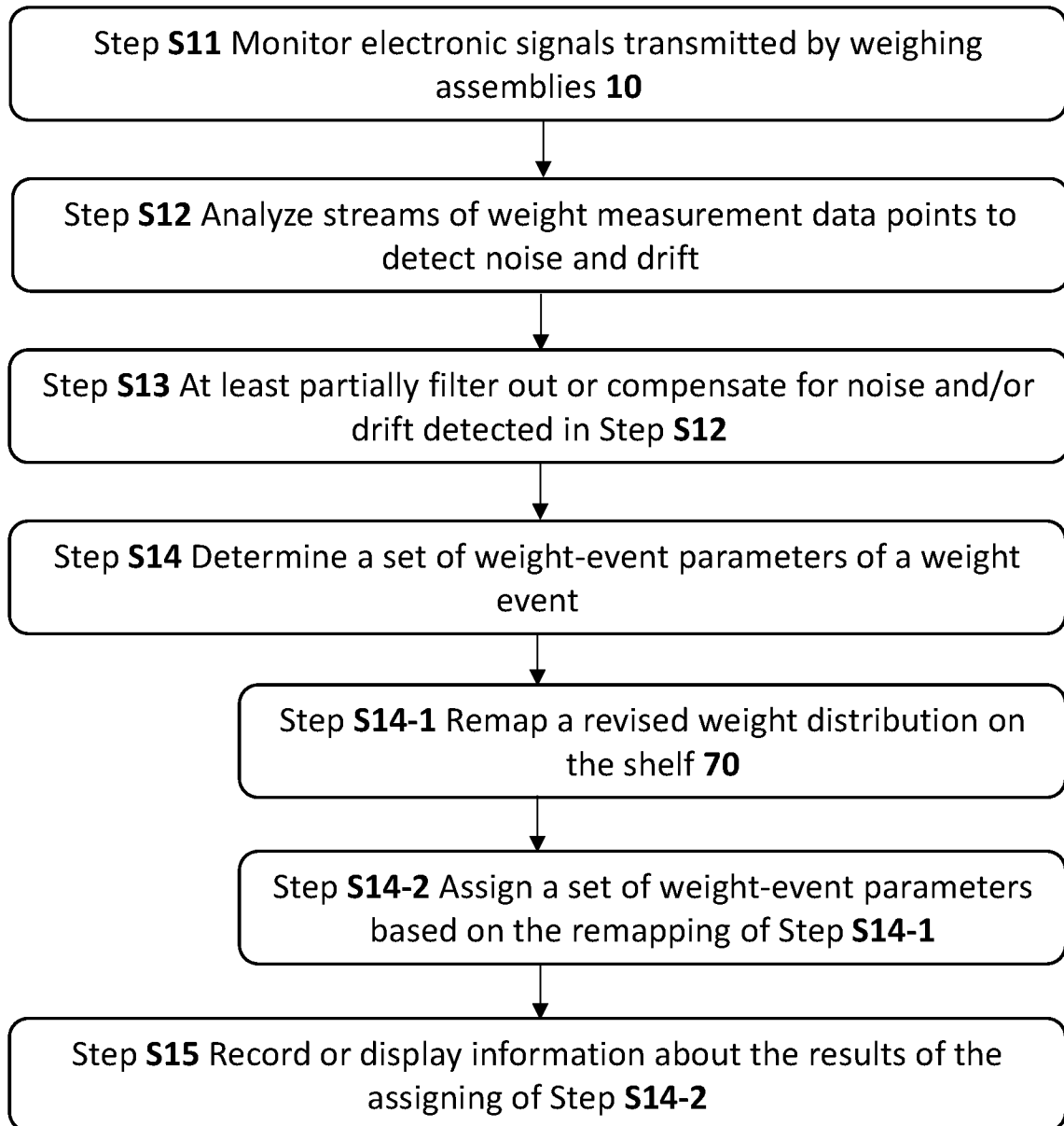


FIG. 8

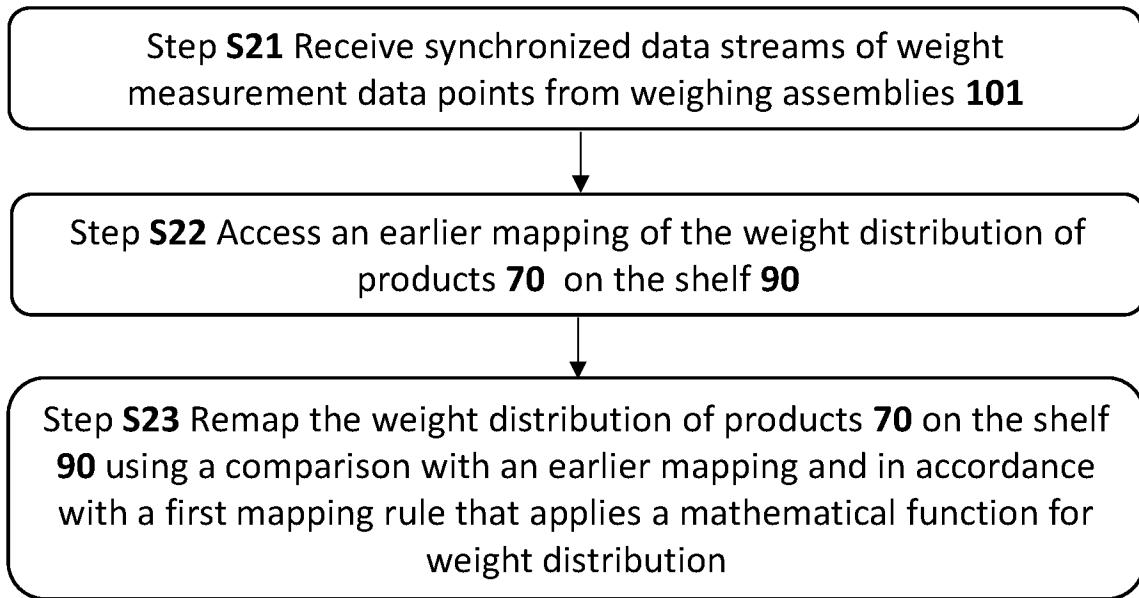


FIG. 9

FIRST MAPPING RULE, LINEAR DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION

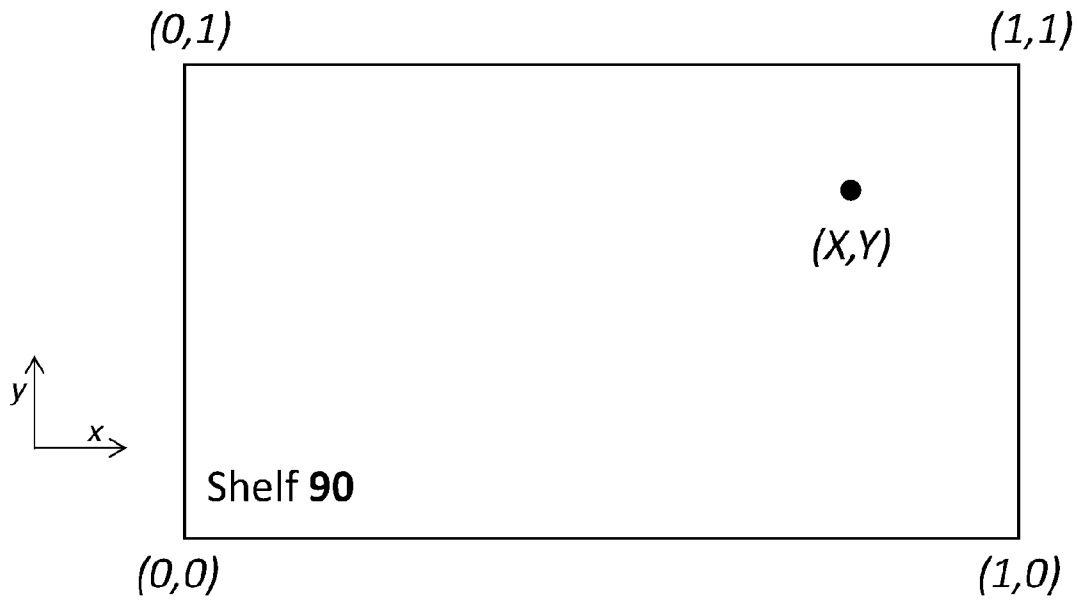


FIG. 10

FIRST MAPPING RULE, BIVARIATE PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

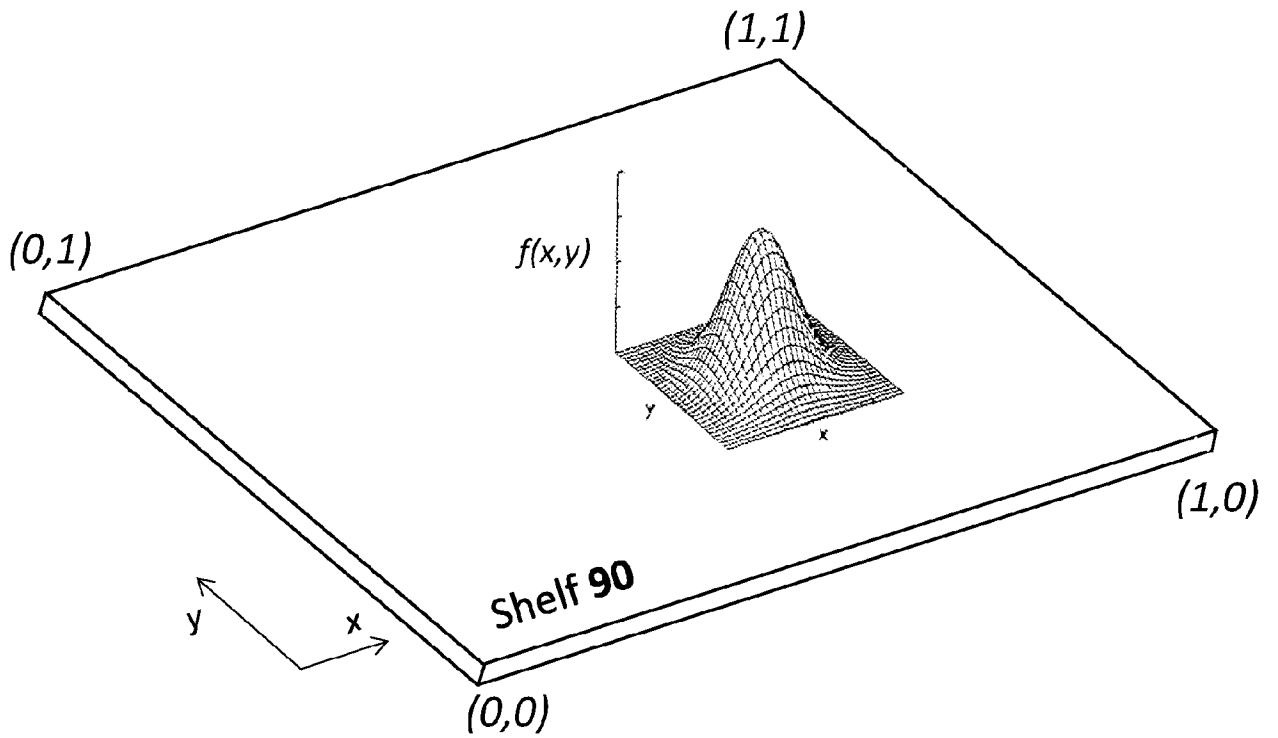


FIG. 11

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/IB2019/055488

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC (20190101) G06Q 10/08, G07F 7/00, G07G 1/00
 CPC (20130101) G06Q 10/087, G07F 7/00, G07G 1/00
 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
 IPC (20190101) G06Q 10/08, G07F 7/00, G07G 1/00
 CPC (20130101) G06Q 10/087, G07F 7/00, G07G 1/00

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
 Databases consulted: Esp@cenet, Google Patents, PatBase, Orbit

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category* | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No. |
|-----------|--|-----------------------|
| Y | US 5671362A B COWE 23 Sep 1997 (1997/09/23) whole | 1,3-17,21-26,28 |
| A | whole | 2,18-20,27,29 |
| Y | CZ 31014 C2 STEHL?K 20 Sep 2017 (2017/09/20) whole | 1,3-7,21-26,28 |
| A | whole | 2,18-20,27,29 |
| A | US 6555767 B Lockery 29 Apr 2003 (2003/04/29) whole | 1-29 |
| A | US 20070069867 A Fleisch 29 Mar 2007 (2007/03/29) whole | 1-29 |

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:
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 "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed
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 "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
 "&" document member of the same patent family

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| Date of the actual completion of the international search 08 Dec 2019 | Date of mailing of the international search report 09 Dec 2019 |
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| Name and mailing address of the ISA: Israel Patent Office Technology Park, Bldg.5, Malcha, Jerusalem, 9695101, Israel Email address: pctoffice@justice.gov.il | Authorized officer GUTKIN Solomon Telephone No. 972-73-3927213 |
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/IB2019/055488

| Patent document cited search report | Publication date | Patent family member(s) | Publication Date |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| US 5671362A B | 23 Sep 1997 | NONE | |
| CZ 31014 C2 | 20 Sep 2017 | NONE | |
| US 6555767 B | 29 Apr 2003 | NONE | |
| US 20070069867 A | 29 Mar 2007 | NONE | |