

Phenotyping Strategies for Agricultural Robots: Massive Sampling and Real-time Fruit Assessment



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17th INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON NONDESTRUCTIVE QUALITY
EVALUATION OF AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERY PRODUCTS

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<https://www.agriculturalroboticslab.upv.es>

Study cases on non-invasive phenotyping



**Grape &
wine
Properties**



**Grape
& wine
Quality**



**Selective
harvest**

**Smart
Crop
protection**



Field data and agronomical knowledge for decision-making

Crop production \longrightarrow Crop harvesting



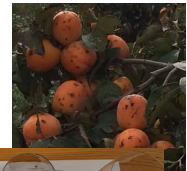
Biotic stress



Abiotic stress



Crop yield



Fruit quality



Intelligence ... ability in dealing with **knowledge**

AI ... ability in dealing with **data** and **sensors**

Artificial Intelligence Algorithm Family Tree

Solving by Searching

- **Tree search**
- **Genetic algorithms**
- **Heuristic search**
{Cost of solution}
{A* algorithm}

Probabilistic Reasoning (Bayesian)

- **Markov processes**
{Monte Carlo particle filter}
- **Kalman filter**
{Dealing with uncertainty}
- **Fuzzy Logic**
{Representing vagueness}

Statistical Learning

- **Neural Networks**
{ML: Deep Learning}
- **Kernel machines**
{Support Vector Machines}
- **Clustering**
{K-means algorithm}
{Unsupervised}

Domain-specific knowledge (rules) allows larger reasoning steps (Russell & Norvig, 2003)

Logical Agents

{Need knowledge about the world}

Learning from Observations

- {Decision Trees}

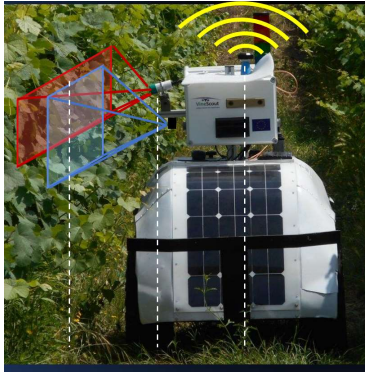
Reinforcement Learning

Perception & Machine Vision

(big) Data precedes Artificial Intelligence

The idea of massive sampling in agricultural fields

Proximity



Frequency - rate

Date (in 2020)	Period
7 Aug	Morning
7 Aug	Midday
9 Sep	Morning
9 Sep	Midday
10 Sep	Morning 1
8 Aug	Midday
10 Sep	Morning 2
10 Sep	Midday
9 Sep	Predawn
8 Aug	Night
8 Aug	Predawn

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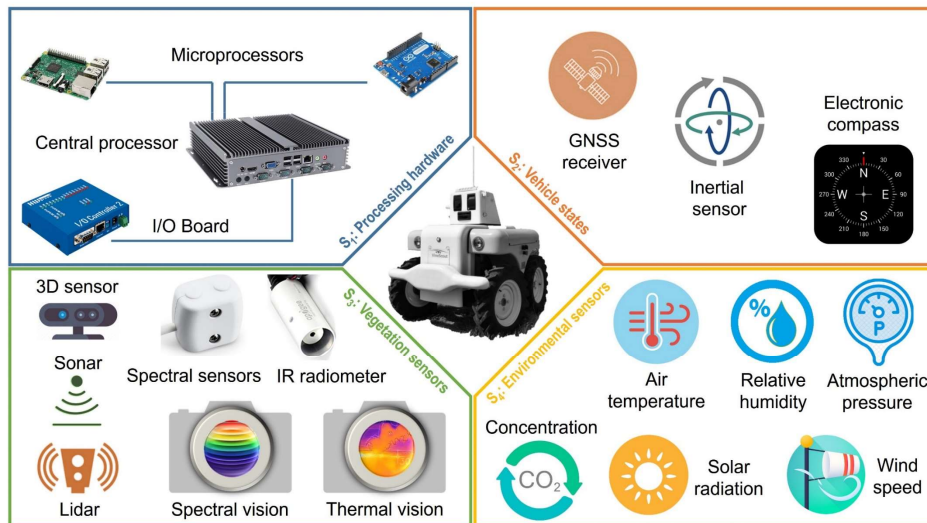
Density

$$> 2 \frac{\text{points}}{\text{m}^2}$$

$$> 20,000 \frac{\text{points}}{\text{ha}}$$

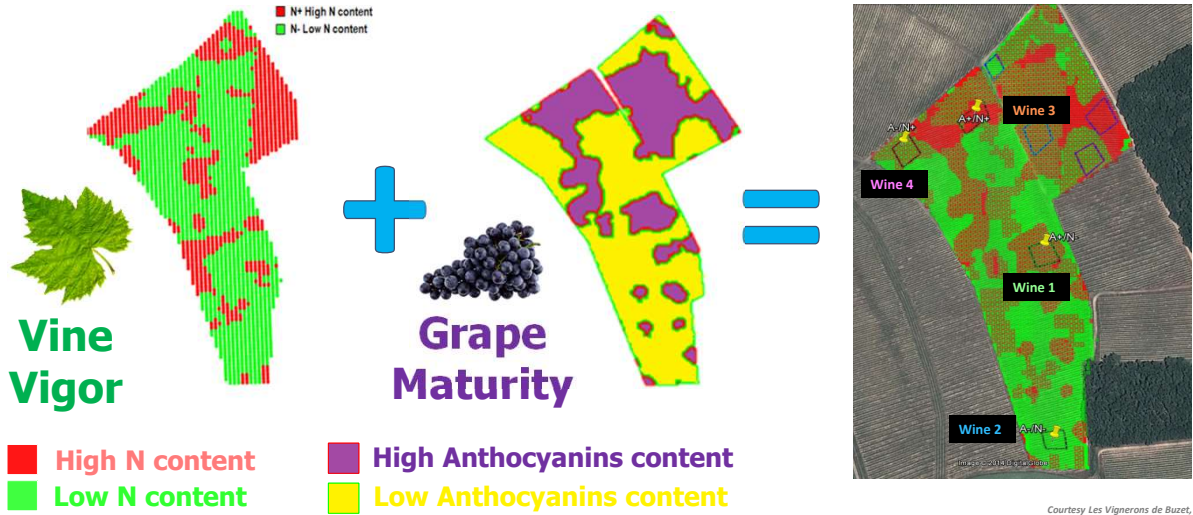
(big) Data precedes Artificial Intelligence

Using robots for *mechanizing* data acquisition in the fields



Case I: Crop sensing for wine making

Relationship between field data and crop properties

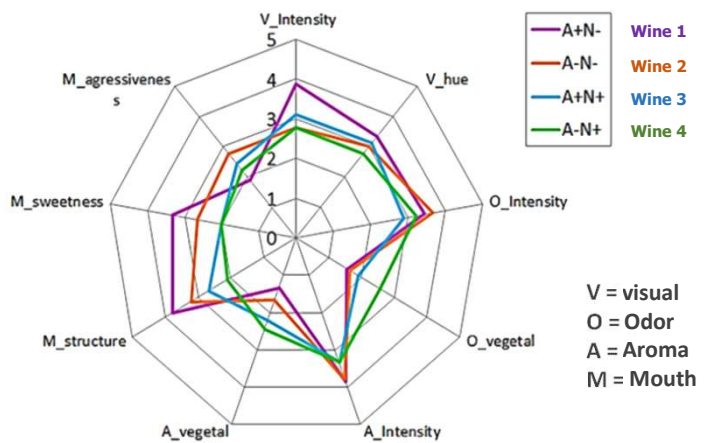


Case I: Crop sensing for wine making

Relationship between crop data and consumer feelings

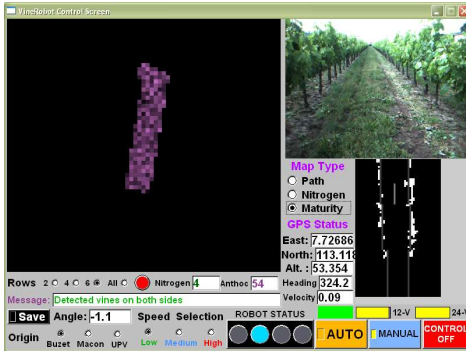
Customer perception

A+ N- >> A- N- >> A+ N+ >> A- N+



Case I: Crop sensing for wine making

Field experience with the VineRobot project (2014-2016)



VineRobot is a new robot for precision viticulture. It is capable of measuring grape composition and the vine's nutritional status. In particular, VineRobot is capable of assessing the leaf nitrogen content and colour of grapes (anthocyanins).

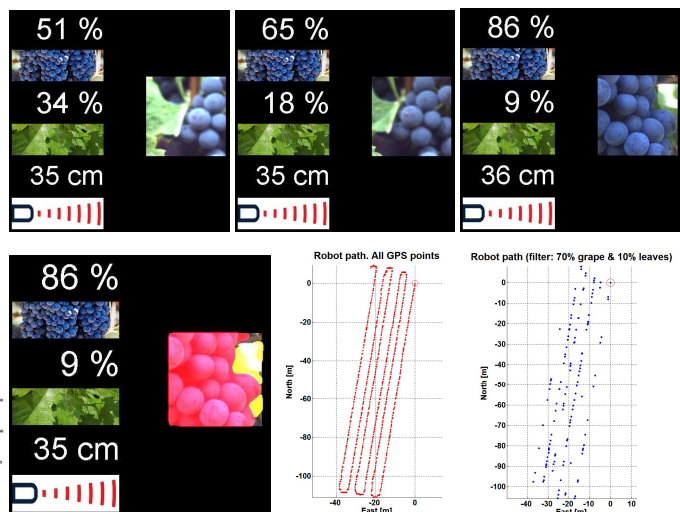
Case I: Crop sensing for wine making

Big challenges with the VineRobot project (2014-2016)

Non-destructive anthocyanin content with fluorescence



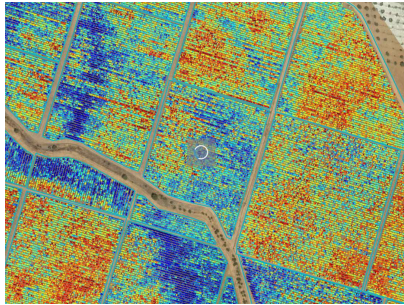
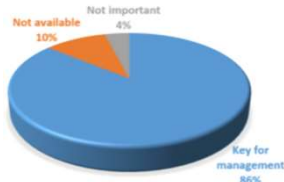
State-of-the-art sensor: Force A Multiplex 330



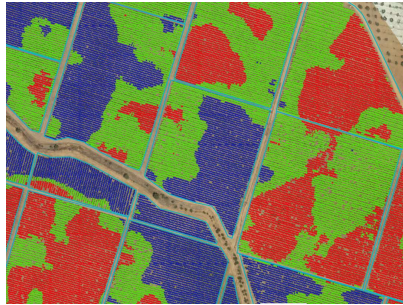
Case II: vineyard water stress

Crop data & consumers: Water status as indicator of wine quality

Canopy information



Vigor map: UAV NDVI map



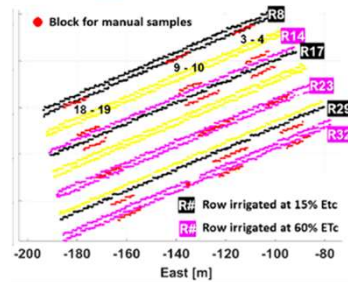
Clustering: 3 zones



Clustering: 2 zones = 2 wines

Case II: vineyard water stress

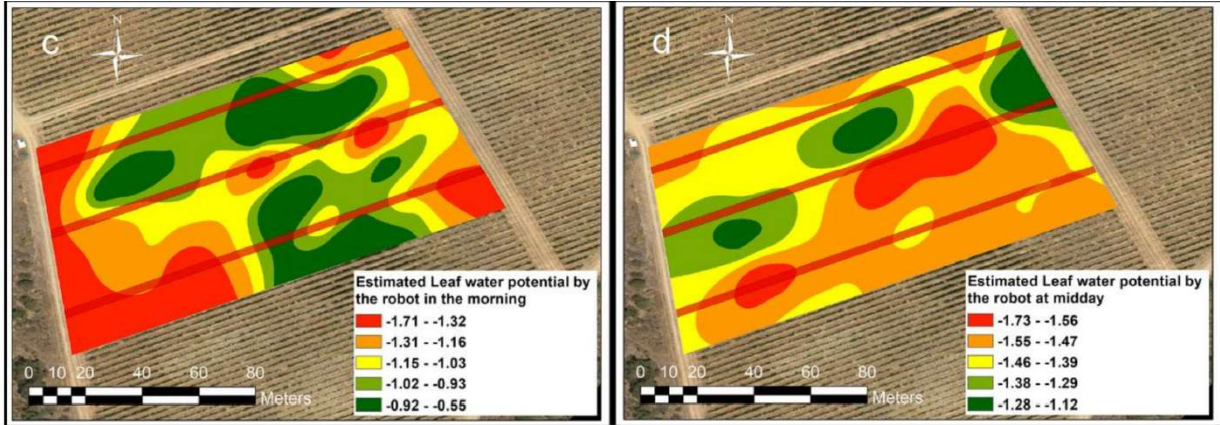
The problem of ground truth validation in agriculture



Test name	AGV data points	Manual data points	Date (in 2020)	Period
T1	1 556	36	7 Aug	Morning
T2	1 557	36	7 Aug	Midday
T3	9 533	12	9 Sep	Morning
T4	9 484	12	9 Sep	Midday
T5	8 989	12	10 Sep	Morning 1
T6	11 135	-	8 Aug	Midday
T7	10 914	-	10 Sep	Morning 2
T8	10 199	-	10 Sep	Midday
T9	4 053	-	9 Sep	Predawn
T10	2 259	-	8 Aug	Night
T11	3 643	-	8 Aug	Predawn

Case II: vineyard water stress

Statistical modeling of water potential



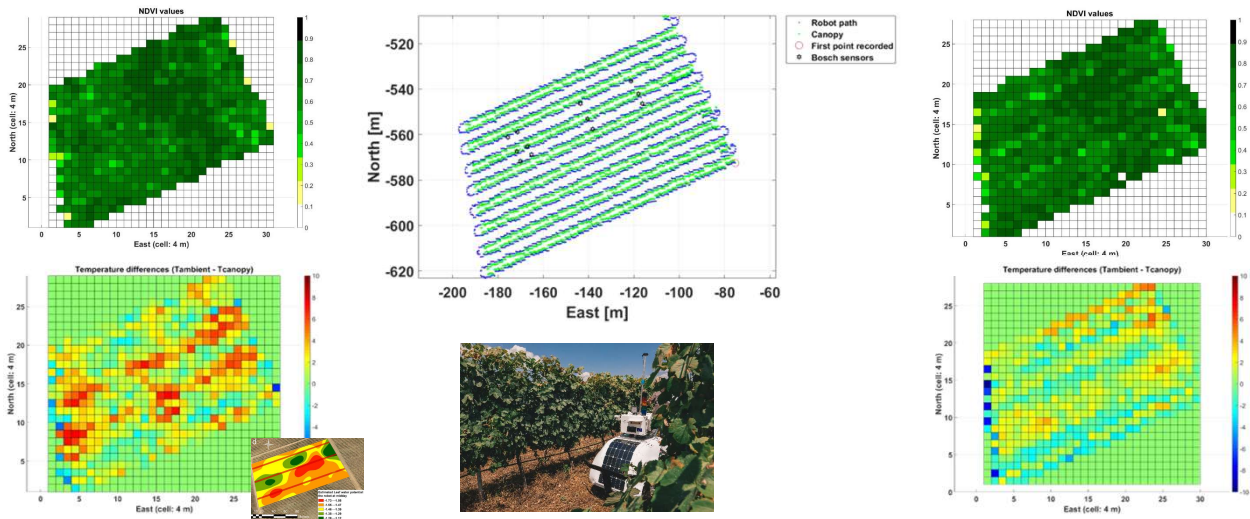
Fernández-Navales et al. Monitoring and mapping vineyard water stress using non-invasive technologies by a ground robot. 2021 Remote Sensing.

Case II: vineyard water stress

AI selection of water stressed zones: massive (raw) data

Stress conditions (afternoon)

After irrigation; moderate temperature



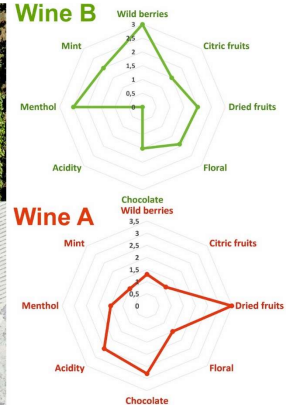
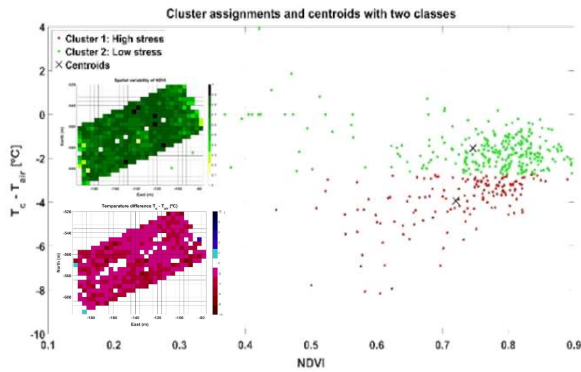
Case II: vineyard water stress

AI selection of water stressed zones: non-supervised clustering

Statistical Learning

- Neural Networks (ML: Deep Learning)
- Kernel machines (Support Vector Machines)
- Clustering (k-means algorithm) (Unsupervised)

Map	Date	Initiation Time	Duration (min)	Number of Points	Number of Rows	Area m ²	DP (points/m ²)
A	11 June 2019	15:50	171	20,124	17	5421	3.7
B	22 July 2019	15:34	124	21,367	20	7991	2.7
C	9 September 2020	14:29	71	14,856	14	6475	2.3



Case II: vineyard water stress

How the robot monitored the vineyards

Spacing 2 m

Rows 6

FIELD DATA

- Leaf Temp. (°C) 31.3
- Water str. (bar) 0
- NDVI [0, 1] 0.73
- PR1 [-1, 1] 0.22
- Air Temp. (°C) 39.9
- Atm. Pres. (hPa) 998
- Rel. Humd. (%) 23.1
- CO2 (ppm) 571
- Dew Temp. (°C) 14.9

GPS Row: 1

- East (m) -187.5
- North (m) -561.2
- Vel (km/h) 1.6
- Altitude (m) 154.9
- UPV Ataide
- Field 1 Field 2
- 261 2.5 3.6
- Head (°) Roll (°) Pitch (°)
- 264 Turn: 0
- Row (°) Next (°)

ROW NAVIGATION

Internal Temp (°C) RR (%) 31 38

Sit: 1.0 Target angle: -0.2 Wheel position: 0.5

AUT

Manual

Data

Left Grid

OFF



Case III: dragon fruit robotic harvesting

Goal: high-tech high-value circularity production



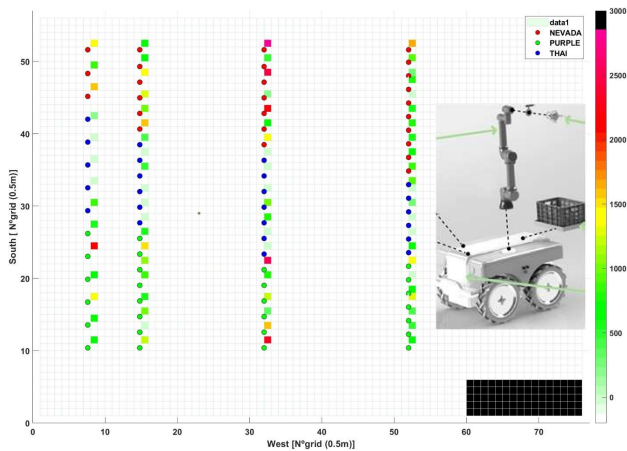
Solar panels

Electricity
Shading

Water pump, sensors, harvest robot
Profitable yield & comparable quality

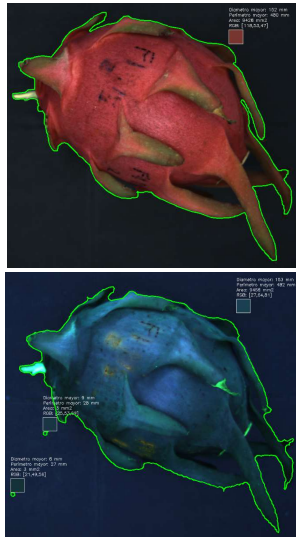
Case III: dragon fruit robotic harvesting

Robot mobility and harvesting strategy: stop-and-go



Case III: dragon fruit robotic harvesting

Non-destructive in-plant assessment of fruit quality

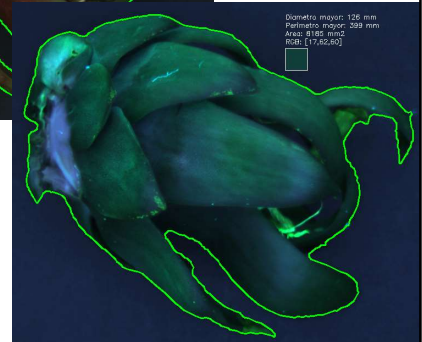
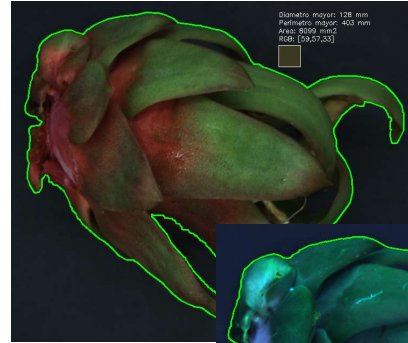


Size → yield & quality (sorting)

Size { Self-pollinated
Cross-pollinated



Ripeness → yield



Defects → quality



Case III: dragon fruit robotic harvesting

Challenge I: detection of pedicle and cut orientation

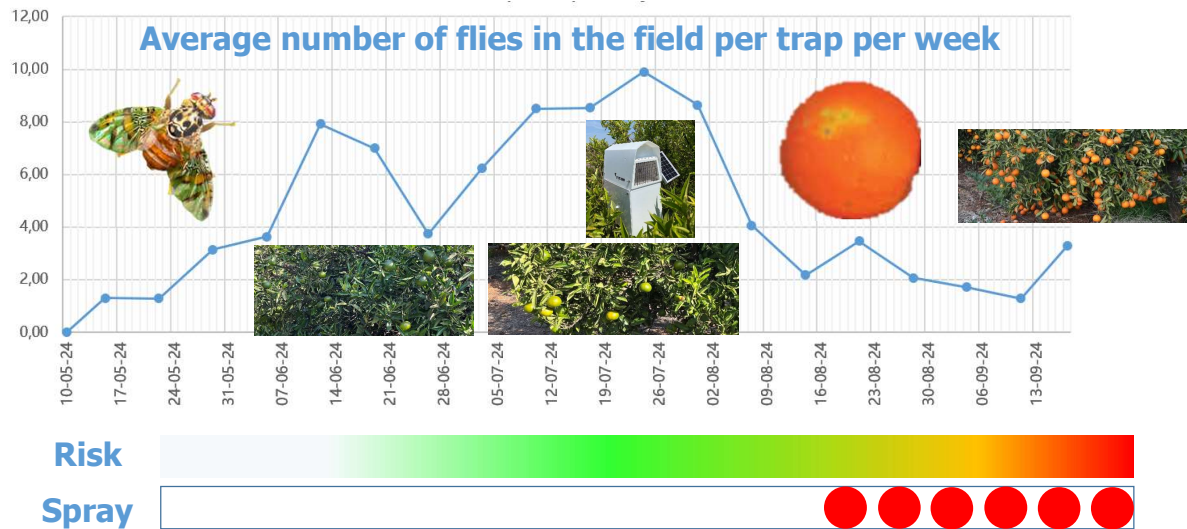


Challenge II: pedicle cut and fruit detachment



Case IV: pest attack risk

Challenge: non-invasive large-scale fruit maturity maps

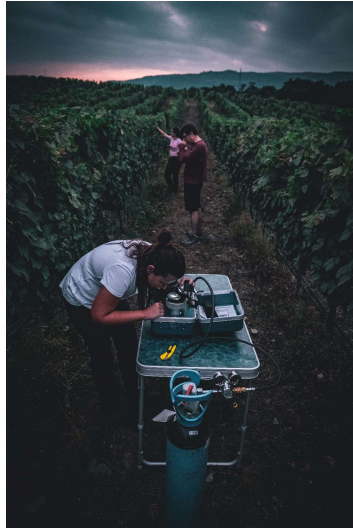


Conclusions

- AI requires high-quality Data...** in addition
 - Machine Learning (ANN) requires **high-quantity Data**
- Field Data requires systematic Field Sensing**
- Field Data is (arguably) not yet Big Data**
- Data-driven agriculture can enhance its potential...**
 - With **AI**
 - With **robotics** and **automation**
- Ag digitization requires close & permanent field contact**

Conclusions

Ground truth validation is the key for successful adoption



Conclusions

Orchard farmer ways



Yes



Yes



NO!

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Thank you

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