

Waypoint Generation based on Crop Row Detection using Unet and Hough Transform

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Abstract—In autonomous agriculture, using wheeled mobile robots for various tasks requires the precise generation of waypoints to accurately define the robots' paths. This article presents a method that utilizes aerial imagery to detect crop positions and establish waypoints. In the image processing stage of this paper, crop detection was assessed using two methods of color-filtering based and Unet-based image segmentation, with Unet outperforming with 96% of accuracy and showing satisfying results on different fields, considering the presence of unwanted vegetation. Subsequently, two crop row detection process, including Linear Regression and Hough Transform was analyzed, presenting the convenient implementation of Hough Transform as compared to linear regression, while having more accurate predictions. A mathematical conversion factor was derived to convert the position of pixels selected as path points to the global coordination systems. Finally a specialized hardware setup comprising a high-resolution camera and a radio transmission system has been developed to capture and transmit live images of the agricultural field, enabling the system to support real-time crop detection and waypoint generation. Lastly, the potential of the introduced system is discussed to be implemented in the future works.

Keywords—Crop Row Detection, Hough Transform, Precision Agriculture, Unet, Image processing

I. INTRODUCTION

Integrating advanced technologies, such as artificial intelligence, sensing systems, and autonomous robots, is essential for addressing global food challenges by enhancing agricultural productivity and sustainability [2], [3]. Among these innovations, Precision Agriculture (PA) has emerged as a critical management system, enabling the efficient distribution of resources like water and fertilizers based on site-specific needs. This targeted approach boosts crop yield and resource-use efficiency and reduces environmental impacts [5], [6]. Within this context, mobile robots have been increasingly employed to carry out various agricultural tasks, including fertilization, irrigation, and harvesting [2], [3].

Although GPS-based path planning remains widely used in PA, it presents challenges such as crop damage due to deviations between the planned path and actual crop rows [1]. Machine vision-based crop row detection has gained prominence in response, enabling precise, real-time path planning that minimizes crop injury [1], [8]. However, the unstructured nature of agricultural environments complicates

accurate navigation. To address this, sensors such as scanning lasers and machine vision cameras are integrated into robotic systems, enhancing their ability to sense and interact with the environment [2], [3]. Additionally, ground-based platforms often face limitations like soil compaction and terrain-induced vibrations, which can be mitigated using UAVs for high-resolution aerial sensing [10].

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) have thus become indispensable tools in PA, offering a versatile, cost-effective platform for high-resolution remote sensing [9], [12]. UAVs provide valuable data for monitoring crop variability, allowing for detailed temporal and spatial analysis [10], [12]. Their applications in vegetation segmentation, weed management, and crop row detection bridge the gap between satellite and ground-based sensing [7], [13]. While UAVs face challenges, such as limited flight endurance, their ability to conduct self-automated flights and collect timely data has made them crucial for modern agricultural practices [11], [13]. Nonetheless, integrating aerial imagery in precision farming requires complex post-processing steps to differentiate crop rows from soil and weeds accurately [6].

Various approaches to crop row detection have been proposed, each leveraging different methodologies to enhance precision in agricultural applications. Vegetation indices (VIs) such as NDVI, ExG, and SAVI are often used in combination with techniques like thresholding, clustering, and the Minimum Distance to the Mean (MDM) classifier to segment vegetation from soil backgrounds effectively [1], [6], [13]. Additionally, fusion methods that combine RGB and NDVI data have proven beneficial in improving segmentation, especially for autonomous robotic navigation [5].

Recently, AI-based approaches have gained prominence, particularly deep learning models, which have significantly improved crop row detection accuracy. For example, CRoWNet—a model that combines convolutional neural networks (CNNs) with the Hough transform—has demonstrated high detection rates across different crop types and field conditions, even in complex scenarios like curved or intersecting rows [8], [14]. Similarly, deep learning architectures like U-Net, SegNet, and ModSegNet have been widely applied for semantic segmentation, often outperforming classical methods in challenging environments [5], [13].

Traditional computer vision techniques, such as the Hough Transform, are also employed in crop row detection, although they face challenges like high computational complexity and sensitivity to noise [2], [15]. Adaptations like the Probabilistic and Multi-scale Hough Transforms have been developed to address these limitations, improving both efficiency and accuracy [2]. Combining these techniques with deep learning further enhances detection capabilities [8]. Other methods, such as linear regression, the Horizontal Strips Method, and Blob Analysis, are also used, though each has specific limitations depending on field conditions [2], [3]. Machine learning techniques, including K-means clustering and deep learning models like Faster R-CNN and YOLOv3, offer further advancements in row detection accuracy [2], [5].

The information extracted from crop rows plays a fundamental role in precision agriculture, supporting tasks such as guiding autonomous vehicles and generating vigor maps for field partitioning. For aerial imagery, navigation paths are defined by the lines between crop rows, while for ground-based vehicles, the central angle between rows is used for path planning [1], [11].

This paper presents a novel system for precise navigation in autonomous agricultural robots through real-time aerial image acquisition and waypoint generation. The system integrates a quadcopter-mounted camera and a radio transmission system to capture and relay high-resolution RGB images and GPS coordinates. Aerial images are divided into sub-images and processed using color filtering and a U-Net model for crop identification. Crop row detection is refined via linear regression and the Hough Transform, and waypoints are generated by mapping pixel data to GPS coordinates.

Key contributions include:

- **Design and implementation of the image processing pipeline** for image segmentation using Unet and crop row detection using Hough transform.
- **Derive a mathematical conversion factor** for converting pixel positions to global coordination.
- **Develop an experimental setup** for live aerial image and GPS signal data acquisition.

This approach enhances the navigation capabilities of agricultural robots in complex environments.

The rest of this paper is structured as follows. Section II-A introduces a hardware setup for aerial imagery data acquisition. Section II-B explains the image processing procedure, including image splitting, applying two methods—K-means clustering and the U-Net model—for image segmentation, crop row detection using linear regression and Hough Transform, and the waypoint generation method. The section concludes with the reconstruction of split images. Section II-C describes converting the local position of waypoints in previous sections to the global coordinate system. The experimental setup of the proposed system is presented in III. Conclusions and further improvements are finally discussed in the concluding section V.

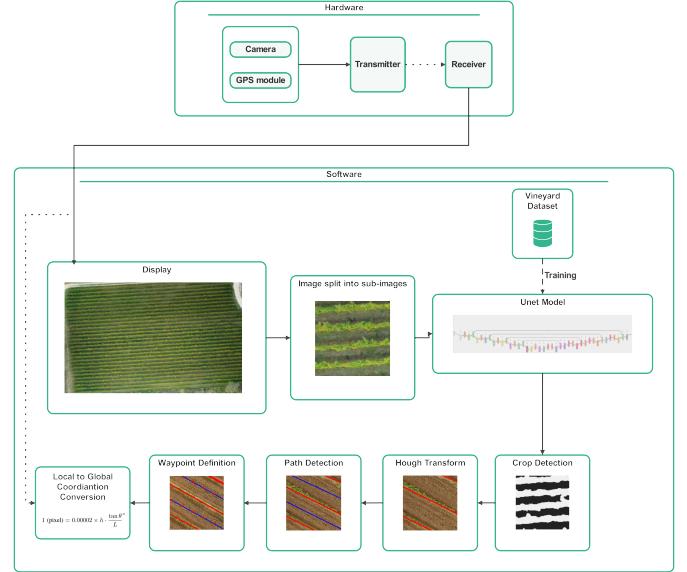


Fig. 1. procedure of waypoint generation using aerial images [5]

II. METHODOLOGY

The following section details the procedures employed to create a system for generating waypoints in agricultural fields based on aerial imagery. The process began with capturing high-resolution images, which were then subjected to a series of steps. These steps included image segmentation to differentiate crops from the background and using two methods, linear regression and Hough Transform, to detect crop rows and determine their structure and layout. Subsequently, waypoints were generated along the path between the rows. Finally, a pixel-to-meter conversion process was utilized to convert these local waypoint coordinates into global coordinates, ensuring precise spatial mapping. Fig. 1 presents the proposed procedure of this paper.

A. Data Acquisition

In response to the need for live waypoint generation in agricultural fields, a hardware setup is required to provide the necessary environmental information. This system captures and transmits data to the software unit, where processing occurs. In the context of this project, a lightweight camera is crucial to take high-resolution aerial images of the target field, which will be the main data source for the image processing algorithm. Several cameras including Sequoia [4], [6], [7], [9], Micasense RedEdge [9], [14], and DJI Zenmuse X7 [5] were utilized in similar projects. Considering the specifications of these cameras and crop row detection algorithms developed based on their aerial images, it was concluded that having high-resolution RGB images meets the needs of this project. Although the NIR band contains valuable information about the field and can be used for vegetation segmentation, they are too sensitive to environmental conditions such as temperature. They might lead to the poor performance of the software [5].



Fig. 2. GoPro camera used in this paper

In conclusion, the Gopro HERO4 camera was acquired for this project. The specifications of this camera, including its lightweight, high-quality RGB images and durability, make it a suitable choice for aerial imagery. Fig. 2 shows the camera used in this research. Besides the camera, a radio transmission system consisting of power supplies, a transmitter, and a receiver was developed to provide live data transfer between the mounted camera on the quadcopter and the computer with an image processing program. Also, the last step of this project, converting pixel coordination on the images to global coordination, requires the global coordination of the camera at the time of photo capturing as a reference. A Ublox-Neo-6m GPS module must be mounted on the quadcopter to provide this information.

B. Image Processing

The main contribution of this paper lies in this section, which is to develop an image-processing pipeline to determine the position of pixels in the path between the crops. Fig. 1 shows the procedure proposed in this paper. Initially, the aerial images captured with the camera are split into sub-images. Then, during a semantic segmentation process, a binary mask is generated for each sub-image showing the positions of vegetation and background. In the next step, using Hough Transform, crop rows are detected. After defining the path line, a desired number of equally spaced points are selected on this line, and their position is recorded for later steps. Finally, the sub-images and their local waypoint coordinates are reconstructed, forming the original input image.

1) Preprocessing:

High-resolution aerial images covering large areas are typically too large to be used directly in image processing algorithms and networks. Besides, due to the variation in terrain topologies, the non-uniform shape of crop rows -including curved or irregular shapes- is common in some agricultural fields [2], [3], [14]. Fig. 3 shows an example of aerial images used in similar projects. Given this information, calculating a straight line for an entire crop row in the original image is not an accurate approach for crop row detection. To address this issue, the aerial image is initially split into equal-sized sections with a static image size of 512 by 512 pixels. These sub-images are named accordingly and will be reconstructed after



Fig. 3. Aerial image sample used for waypoint detection [5]

the image-processing procedure. Their chosen size ensures compatibility with the algorithms and networks designed in the later steps of the image-processing section.

2) Image Segmentation:

Image segmentation is this project's most computationally intensive section, and its outcome directly impacts the system's overall accuracy. Given the RGB sub-images, it is important to identify the exact locations where crops exist, which is done by processing the image and generating a binary mask. The following section introduces and implements two semantic segmentation methods, and their results are assessed.

a) Color-Filtering Based Image Segmentation:

The initial idea for image segmentation of crops in agricultural fields was to apply color filtering methods to isolate the areas having a green color. This method was first used by analyzing the image's green channel but performed poorly for a few reasons. First, the green channel filtering method cannot filter white pixels since they also include a large amount of green color. Second, there are sections of crops with color tending to yellow, which were unintentionally removed from the layer mask. The two issues mentioned were later resolved using a prefiltering for white pixels removal and also by converting the RGB image to HSV format (Hue, Saturation, and Value) so that it would be possible to filter the pixels based on their color considering their Vegetation Index (VI).

Next, a K-means clustering method was applied to the color-based filtered image to highlight the areas, including crops. The clustering helped remove sparse pixels identified as crops and unite the areas where crops exist. The Parameters of the K-means algorithm were defined in an iterative approach to determine the best-performing setting,

b) Unet-Based Image Segmentation:

The limited performance of color-based image segmentation in crop fields indicates the need for an intelligent model that can recognize the crops using more complicated methods. Utilizing machine learning methods to train semantic segmentation models has proven to be a reliable solution for crop detection. In this approach, a Unet network was chosen as the primary image segmentation tool (See Fig. 4) and was trained on a dataset developed by [5]. This dataset consists of quadcopter-based aerial images taken from three vineyards with corresponding ground truth images, indicating the location of vines in the vineyard.

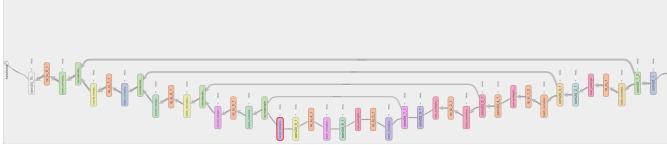


Fig. 4. Unet model architecture

The original and ground truth images were initially split into sub-images using a sliding window of size 512 by 512 pixels to use the annotated aerial images. The sliding step size was chosen to be 50 pixels, which resulted in more sample data for training. The resulting dataset consists of 5089 sub-images, which are divided into train, test, and validation sets with a ratio of 80% , 10% , 10% .

3) Crop Row Detection:

The crop row detection process aims to assign a straight line with a defined slope and intercept each group of white pixels annotated as crops in the binary mask. This study analyzed and implemented two approaches—linear regression and the Hough Transform—for this purpose.

a) Linear Regression:

This experiment used the binary layer mask of segmented crops to assign each pixel to its corresponding crop row. The first step involved determining the optimal angle of the crop rows through an iterative algorithm, assuming that all rows are parallel and share the same slope. Once the slope was defined, the x and y coordinates of the white pixels were rotated to align the crop rows vertically, simplifying the clustering process.

At this stage, the K-means algorithm was applied with a customized loss function designed to minimize the least square error of the distances between the white pixels and a vertical line. Unlike standard loss functions that measure the distance from a centroid point, this approach considered each cluster centered around a line, not a point.

Given the variability in the number of clusters across different images, the clustering algorithm is initiated by grouping nearby pixels. When a pixel was too distant from the existing group, it was treated as the center of a new cluster. However, this approach led to the formation of numerous unwanted clusters. To address this, adjacent clusters were merged in a subsequent step. Finally, the initial rotation of the pixel coordinates was reversed to visualize the resulting clusters. To conclude the experiment, linear regression method was utilized to fit a line to the pixels within each cluster.

b) Hough Transform:

Another widely used solution for crop row detection is the Hough Transform. This computer vision technique is primarily designed to identify geometric shapes in images, making it particularly effective for detecting lines and curves. In this project, the Hough Transform was employed as an alternative to the linear regression model for predicting crop rows. Implementing this method requires significantly less preprocessing and image manipulation, mainly due to the availability of related packages in OpenCV.

4) Path Waypoint Generation:

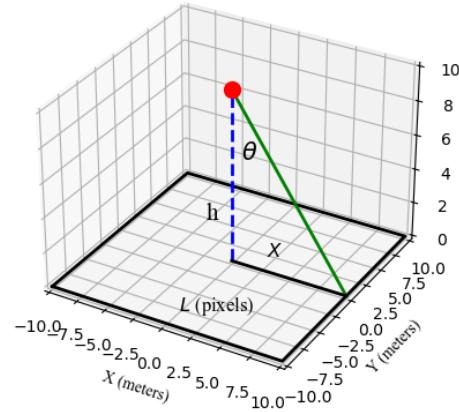


Fig. 5. Geometrical representation of waypoint generation

As stated in previous steps, the most computational parts of this study are image segmentation and crop row detection. Determining crop rows as lines with defined slope and intercept makes calculating a line indicating the path straightforward. The path is defined as a line parallel to two neighboring crop rows at an equal distance from each other. Waypoints can be defined by choosing a specific number of equally spaced points along each path. The local coordination of these waypoints is stored for later study steps.

5) Reconstruction of Aerial Image:

Following the image splitting described in the section II-B1, the image processing tasks outlined earlier will be applied to each segment of the leading aerial image. The goal is to determine and record the waypoint coordinates within each segment. Once the waypoint coordinates are computed, the initial image must be reconstructed and assembled. Subsequently, the waypoint coordinates need to be converted to align with the coordinates of the newly assembled image.

C. Waypoint Generation

To obtain the corresponding global coordinates of the points identified in the images, an analytical approach and mathematical algorithm are required. This process involves using the global coordinates of the camera at the time of image capture, along with the camera's height.

Assuming the camera is positioned at the center of the image at a height of h , and given the angle θ (See Fig. 5), the conversion of pixel position to distance is described by the following equations:

$$\tan \theta = \frac{x}{h} \implies x = \tan \theta \cdot h \quad (1)$$

Where x is the distance from the camera position to the image's edge in meters.

Assuming the image to be in a square frame and the resolution is L by L pixels, then:

$$x = \frac{L}{2} \text{ (pixel)} \quad (2)$$

using equations (1) and (2) implies:

$$1 \text{ (pixel)} = 2h \cdot \frac{\tan \theta}{L} \text{ (m)} \quad (3)$$

Achieving equation (3), the actual distance between the position of the quadcopter and any point on the ground corresponding to coordination (x, y) in the image can be calculated.

To generate the waypoints, which are in the form of latitude and longitude, a conversion factor of meter to global coordination is required, which is shown in equation (4)

$$1 \text{ (m)} = 0.00001^\circ \quad (4)$$

Thus, using equations (3) and (4) implies the final conversion factor for calculation of the change in global coordination as defined in equation (5):

$$1 \text{ (pixel)} = 0.00002 \times h \cdot \frac{\tan \theta^\circ}{L} \quad (5)$$

Lastly, the relative change in global coordinates is added to the quadcopter's GPS-derived coordinates along the latitude and longitude axes to generate waypoints and obtain accurate global pixel coordinates.

III. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

In alignment with the primary objective of this research, which aimed to develop an integrated system for acquiring live aerial imagery and calculating global coordinates for path waypoints, an experimental setup incorporating a camera and radio transmission system was designed and implemented. Using the RC805 radio transmission system, a wireless connection between the camera and a computer was established to facilitate the transfer of live images captured by a GoPro Hero4 camera. The experimental configuration is illustrated in Fig. 6.

The previously described image processing features were consolidated into a program with a graphical user interface (GUI). This system allows for two modes of operation: offline, where pre-existing images stored locally on the computer are loaded, and online, where live-stream imagery from the camera is received. The results of each image processing step are subsequently displayed in the program's output, providing a visual representation of the logic underpinning the generated waypoints.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the performance of the aforementioned methods is evaluated, and the visual and statistical outputs of the image processing algorithms, including semantic segmentation and crop row detection, are presented. Subsequently, the results obtained from the experimental setup in waypoint generation are analyzed and discussed.

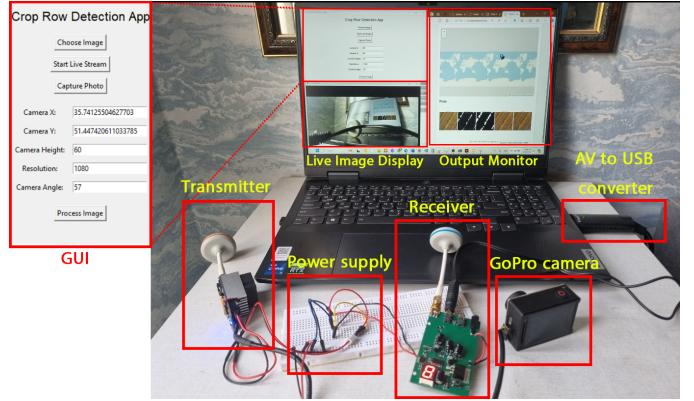


Fig. 6. Experimental setup of proposed waypoint generation system

A. Image Segmentation Results

The Color-Filtering based image segmentation method demonstrated the ability to produce an accurate binary mask indicating vegetation presence without high computational costs. However, when applied to images from diverse fields with various crops, the method exhibited limitations. It was unable to differentiate between crops and unwanted vegetation, such as grass and weeds, due to its reliance on color filtering. This issue aligns with observations reported in [5], as illustrated in Fig. 7a.

In contrast, the Unet-based segmentation method, trained over 50 epochs, reached an early stopping criterion at epoch 7, achieving an accuracy of 96% and a loss of 0.09. The model effectively segmented crops under different conditions, even when unwanted vegetation was present, as demonstrated in Fig. 7b. This highlights its robustness compared to the Color-Filtering method.

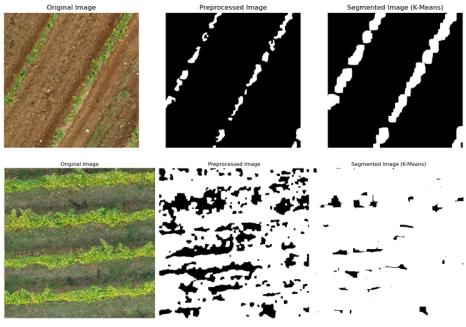
B. Crop Row Detection Results

The linear regression approach, though implemented to detect crop rows, proved to be ineffective. The method's complexity and computational intensity yielded unsatisfactory results, prompting the exploration of alternative techniques.(See Fig.8a)

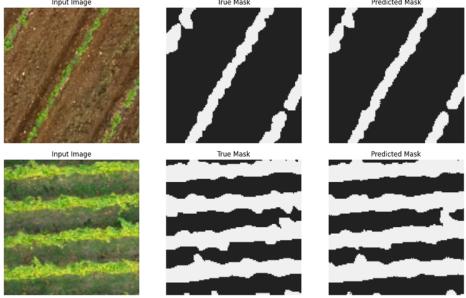
In contrast, the Hough Transform method achieved satisfactory results with less computational overhead. Due to the availability of relevant packages in OpenCV, this method required minimal preprocessing. Upon application, the Hough Transform successfully detected multiple lines for each crop row, as shown in Fig. 8b . To refine these results, the detected lines were merged, and a single line per crop row was determined by averaging the slope and intercept values. The final output, displayed in Fig. 8c demonstrates the effectiveness of this approach for accurate crop row detection.

C. Waypoint Generation Results

The waypoint generation system, in conjunction with the hardware setup, demonstrated the capability to capture live aerial imagery via a camera mounted on a quadcopter and



(a) Color-Filtering Based Image Segmentation



(b) Unet-Based Image Segmentation

Fig. 7. Image Segmentation Results [5]

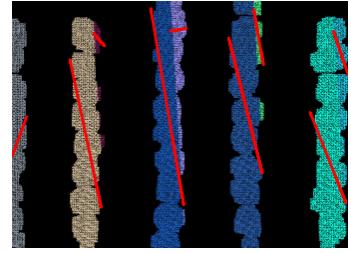
successfully transmit these images to a ground-based receiver through a radio transmission system. The experimental setup confirmed the feasibility of image transmission over various distances to the processing unit, highlighting the system's potential for real-time data acquisition.

Moreover, the waypoint generation component proved effective in converting local pixel positions within the images to global coordinates. By applying the transformation outlined in equation (5), accurate global pixel coordinates were generated. These coordinates were then integrated with the quadcopter's GPS data along the latitude and longitude axes, enabling precise waypoint generation.

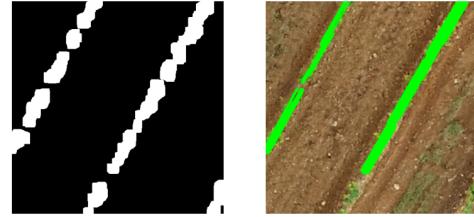
Nevertheless, the system has yet to undergo testing in operational field environments. Thus, while the preliminary results are promising, further field experiments are required to validate the system's performance under practical conditions. Future work will focus on fully implementing and evaluating the image transmission and waypoint generation processes to ensure their robustness and reliability in real-world applications.

V. CONCLUSION

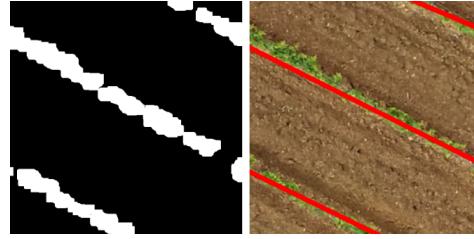
This paper proposed a solution for precise navigation in autonomous agricultural robots, focusing on a hardware setup and image processing pipeline for acquiring live aerial images and identifying global waypoints within agricultural fields. A feasibility study demonstrated the potential of using a quadcopter-mounted camera, GPS, and a radio transmission



(a) linear regression based crop row detection



(b) Initial Hough transform implementation



(c) Modified Hough transform implementation

Fig. 8. Crop row detection methods using Hough transform [5]

system to capture and transmit high-resolution RGB images in real time.

Two image segmentation methods—Color-Filtering and Unet-based—were evaluated. While the Color-Filtering method proved ineffective in the presence of unwanted vegetation, the Unet-based model demonstrated superior performance, achieving 96% accuracy in segmenting crops, making it the preferred method.

For crop row detection, the Hough Transform outperformed the more complex linear regression approach, providing accurate row detection and forming the basis for defining waypoints. The final waypoints were calculated by mapping local pixel positions to global coordinates, integrating the quadcopter's GPS data, and providing reliable navigation references for agricultural robots.

Although the feasibility of the system was established through controlled experiments, full implementation and testing in operational field environments remain for future work.

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