

RobotHusky- Field Agriculture Robot

Group 3: Galaxy-Motion

2020/06/17

Members:



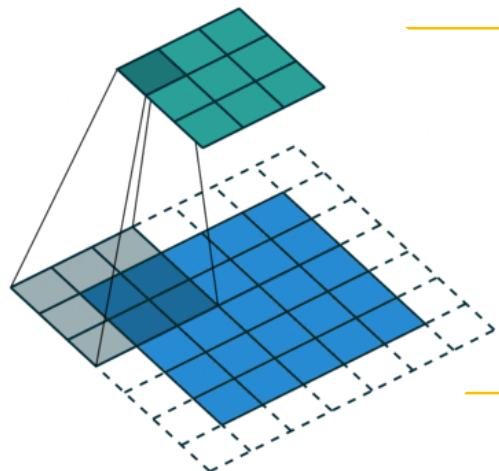
Yuewen ZHU
CEO



Lv ZHOU
CTO



Liang WANG
COO



Kenan LI
CMO

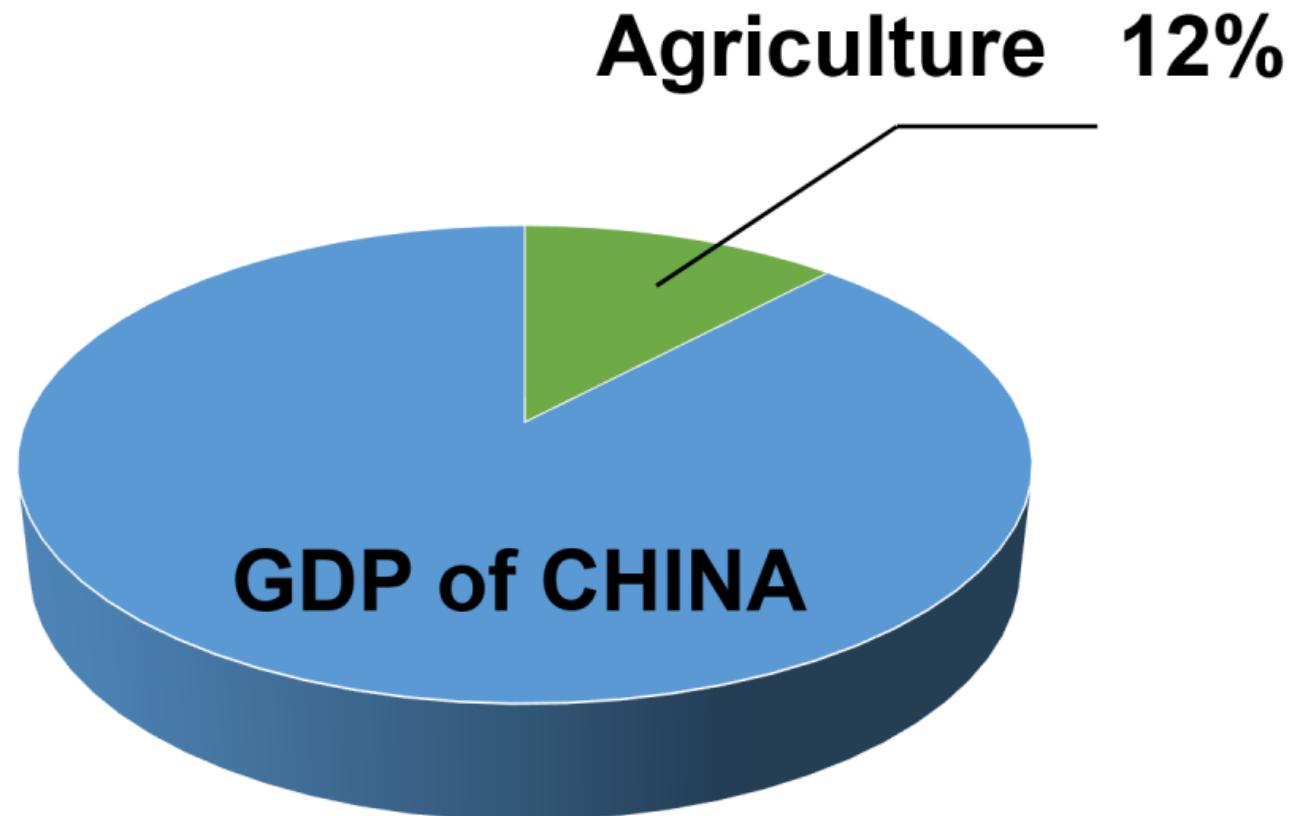


Licheng LIANG
CTO

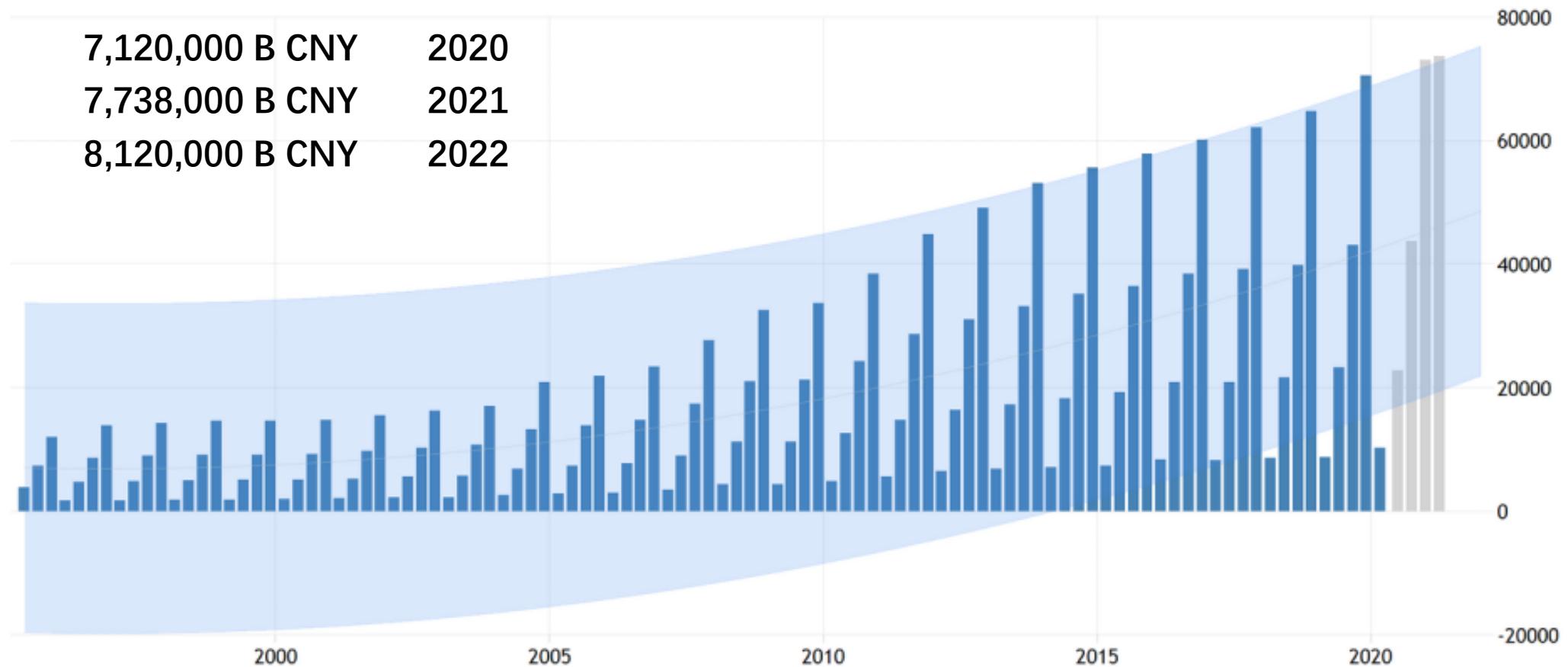


Yu ZHOU
CFO

The China Agriculture provides more than **12 percent** of the total GDP in the country



GDP from Agriculture in China



Source: tradingeconomics.com | national bureau of statistic of china



More than 300,000,000

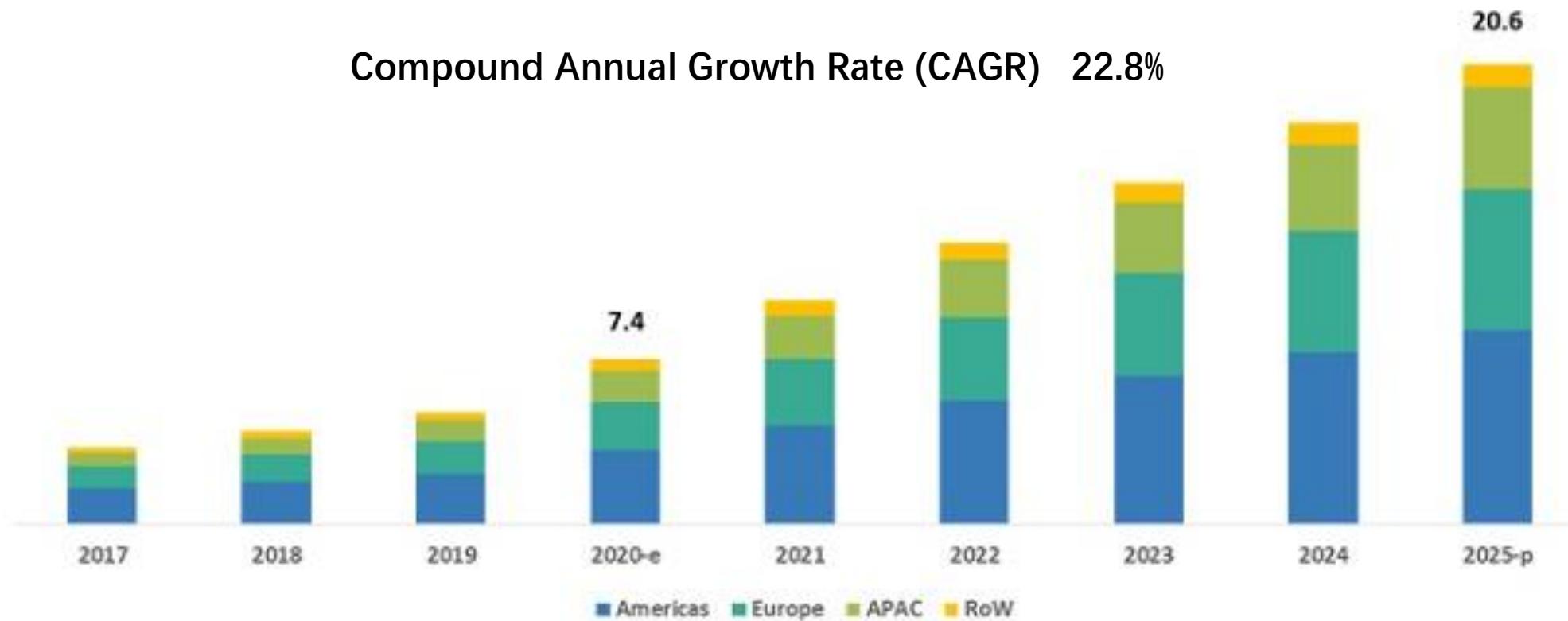
50% of labor force



Agriculture Robots Market Analysis (by Region)

2020~2025 USD 7.4 B ~ USD 20.6 B

Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) 22.8%



Company of Agriculture Robot

The world's first commercial
robotic apple harvest.



Abundant Robotics

The first robot for gently
harvesting strawberries.



Agrobot

Robot-as-a-Service enabled
by pilotless, AI-driven drone-
in-a-box.



American Robotics

Self-driving technology for
tractors and implements.



Bear Flag Robotics

Revolutionizing weed control in
a world of herbicide resistance.



Blue River Technologies

First autonomous machine for
weeding crops, meadows, and
intercropping cultures.



ecoRobotix

Autonomous, multi-purposed,
compact and swarm-enabled
farm vehicles.



Rabbit Tractors

Robotic solutions for row crop
agriculture.



Rowbot

Small robots not big tractors.



Small Robot Company



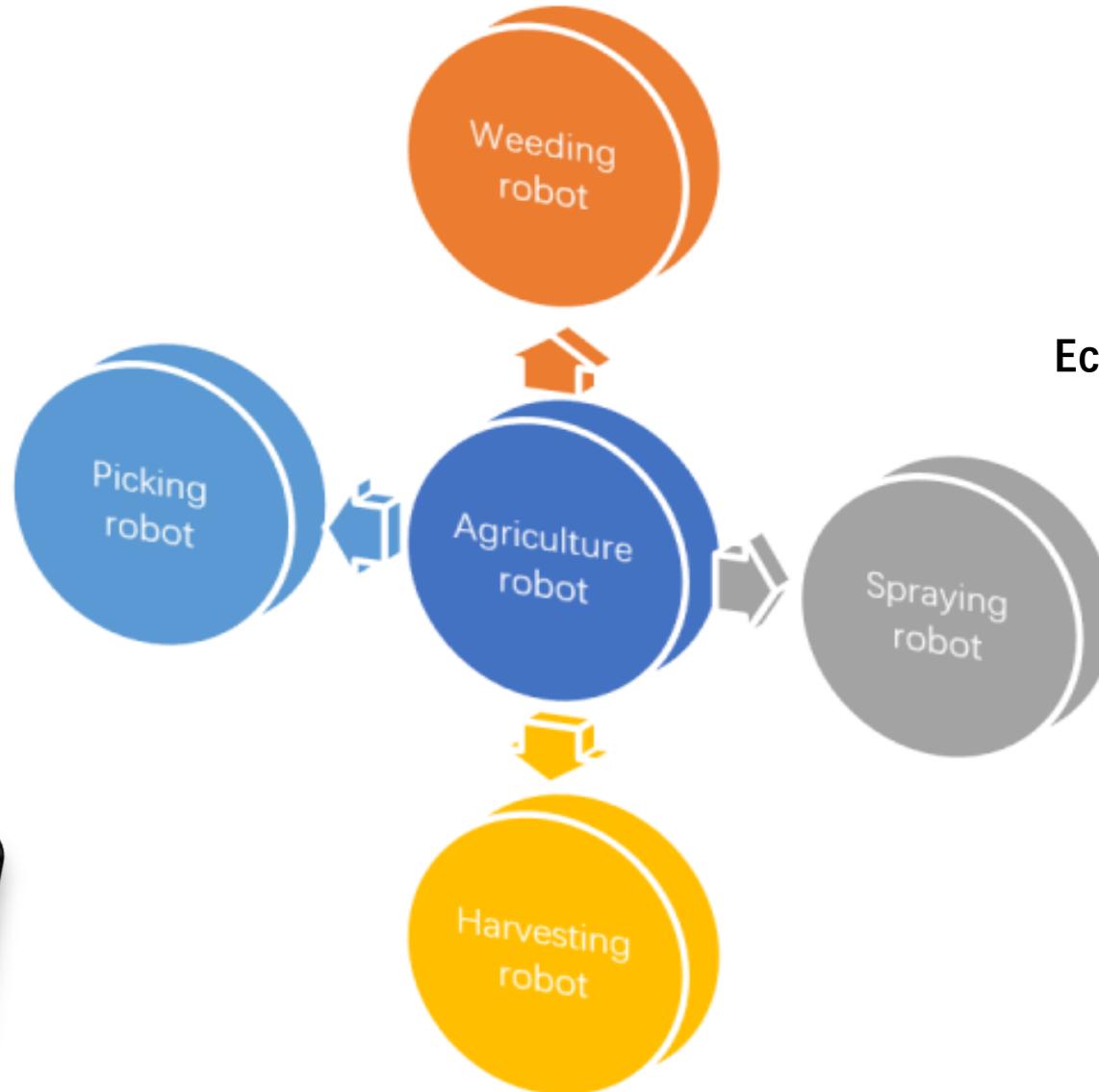
Apple Harvesting Robot



Virgo



Harvey Capsicum Harvester

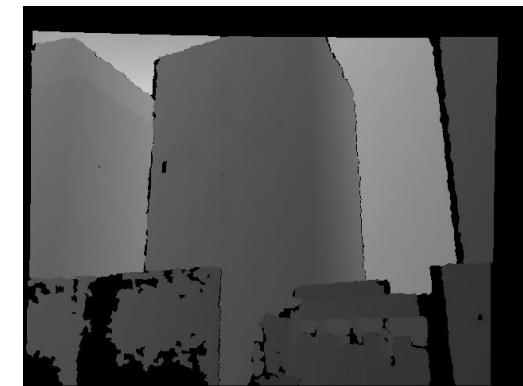
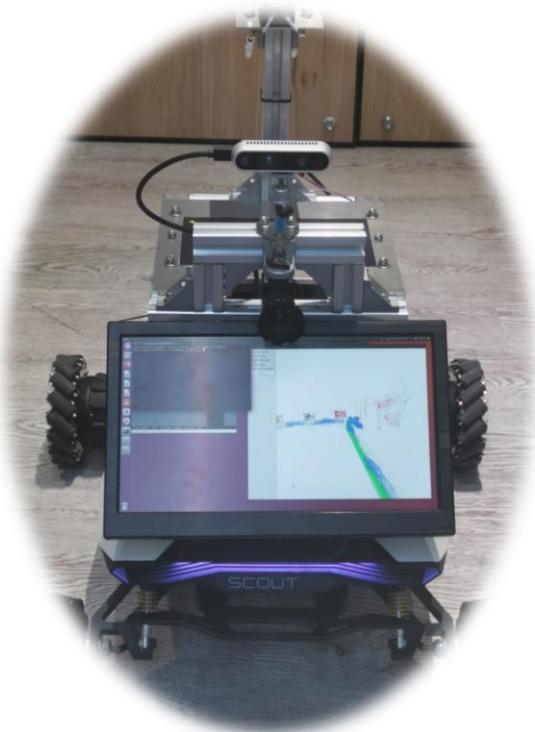


Ecorobotix Weeding Robot

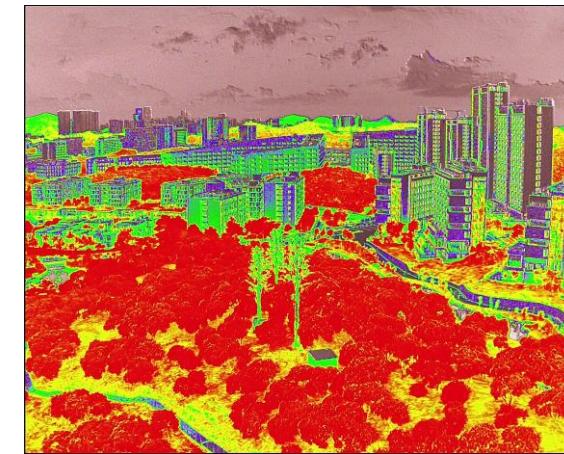
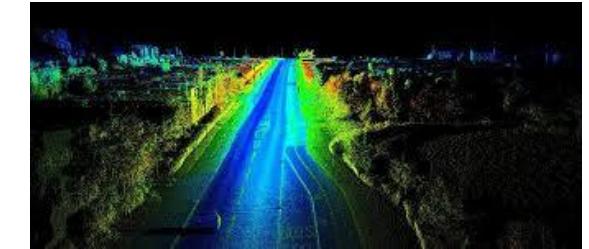


Robot Agricole Oz

Our objective



Our objective



What function will our robot have?

Orchard mapping

Maturity detection

Yield prediction

Farm monitoring

**Fertilization
management**

**Pest and disease
detection**



First step : Mapping and Corn seedling stage monitoring

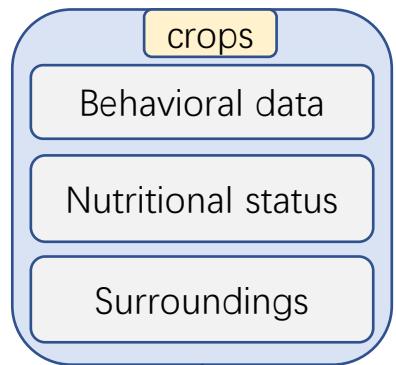
- Corn seedlings



- Weeds



Precision agriculture



GALAXY-MOTION

Restricting factor

- Manual work
- A small scale
- No mapping

Requirement

- Mapping sensors
- Robot-machine
- Visual processing

New photoelectric sensor

RGBD-camera

Solving positioning

3D mapping reconstruction

Camera

Solving quantitative

Image recognition

FPV-Insight

Solving timing

Send live video

Robothusky sensing platform

Robotic-SLAM

Front-end

orb extraction

motion estimation

Back-end

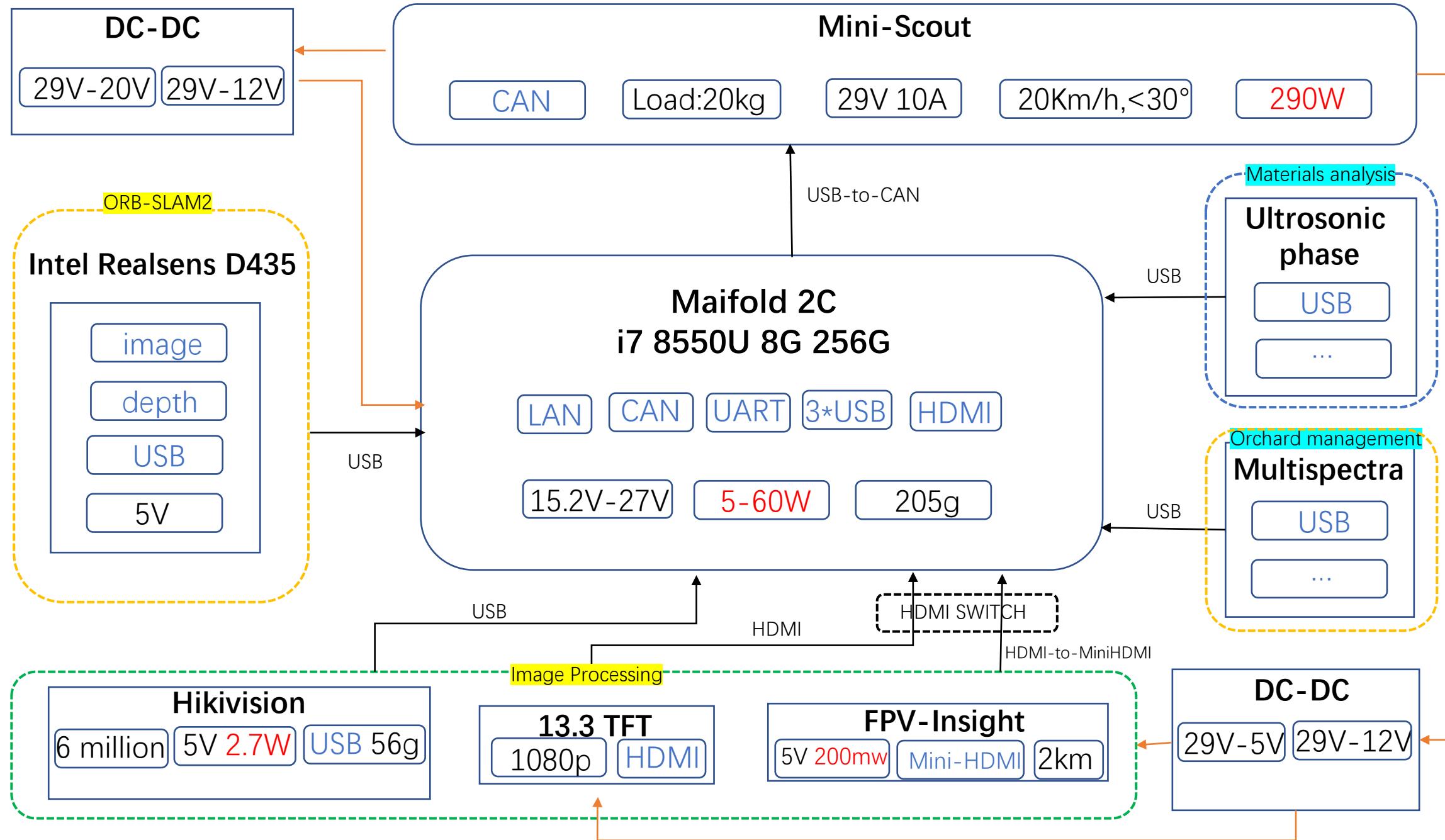
pose-graph optimization

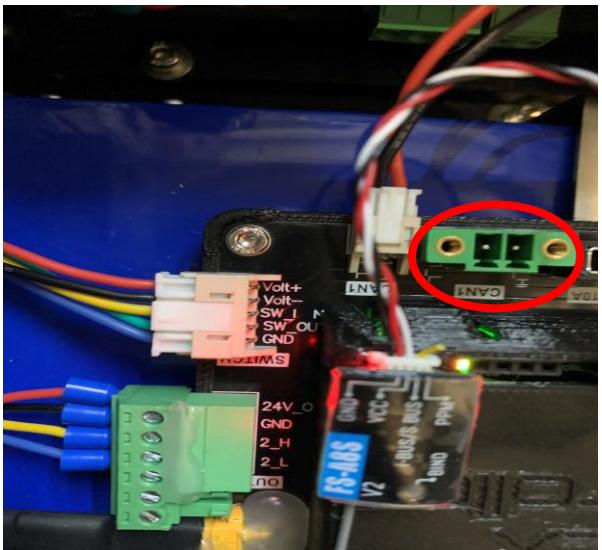
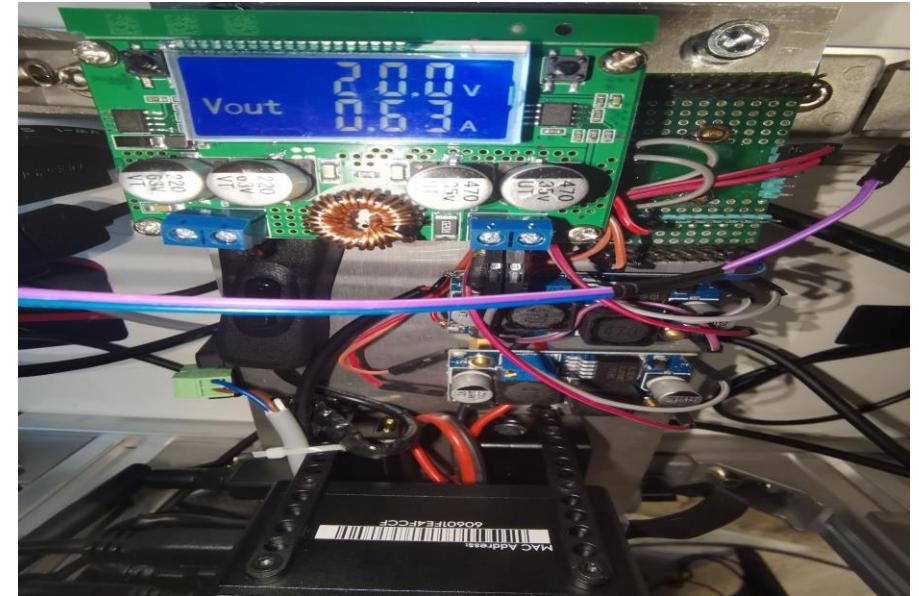
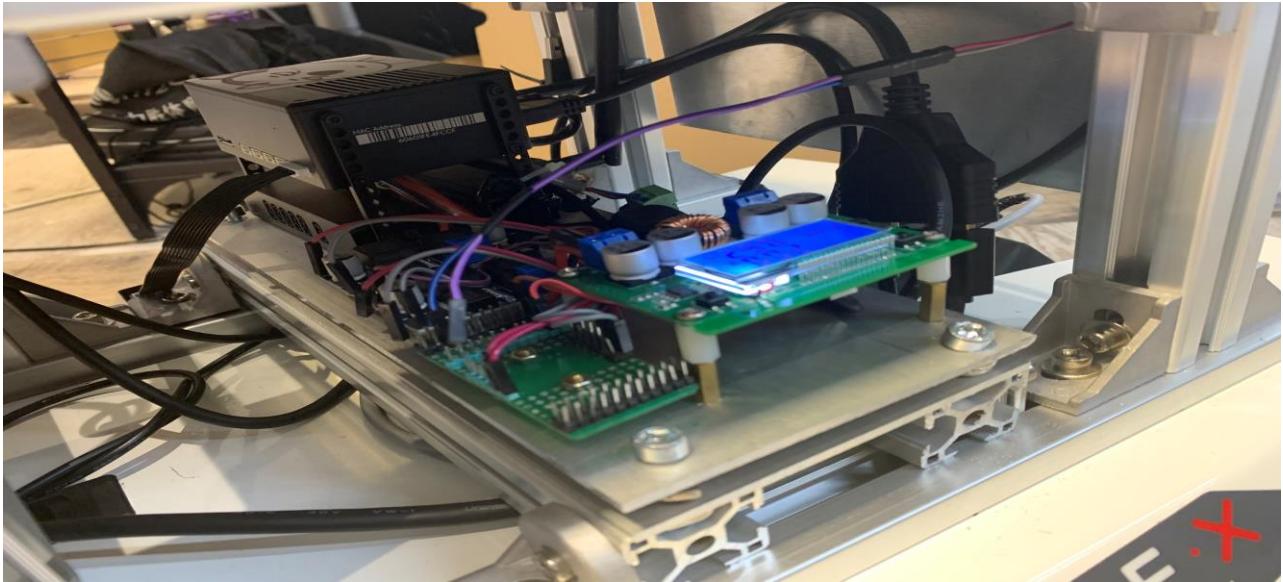
mapping

Image-Processing

training model

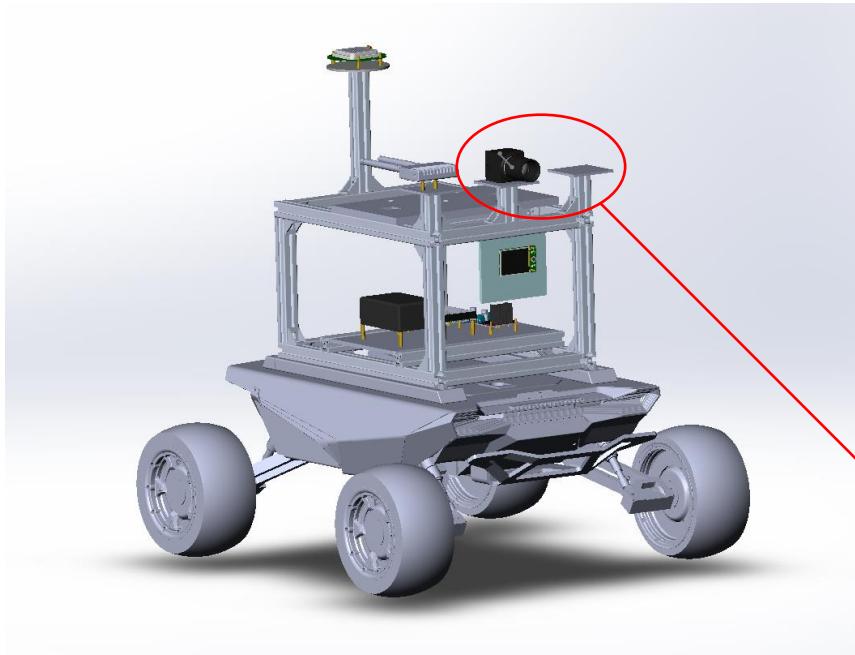
recognition feature



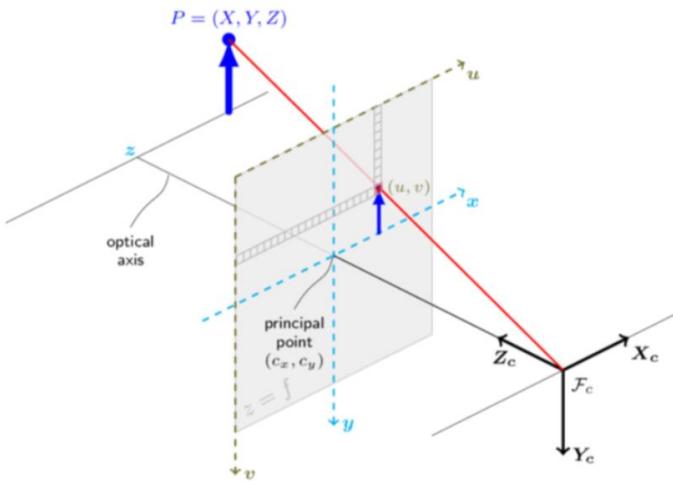


Problems encountered !!!

Fuse question because of Pin dislocation



Camera Calibration

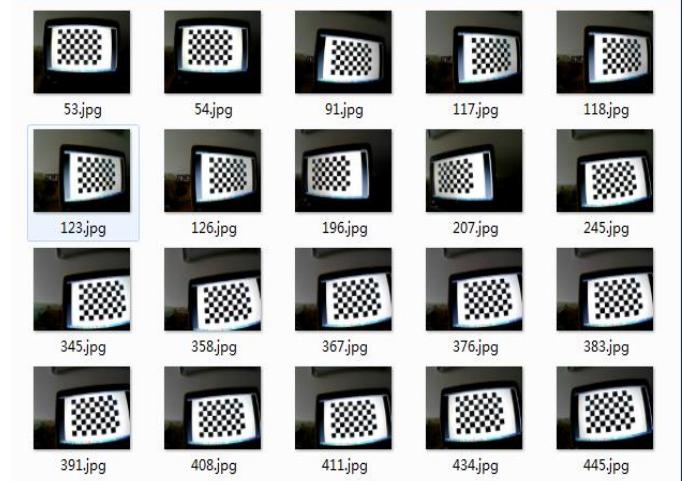


$$Z_c \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{dx} & \gamma & u_0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{dy} & v_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} f & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} * [R | T] * \begin{bmatrix} X_w \\ Y_w \\ Z_w \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

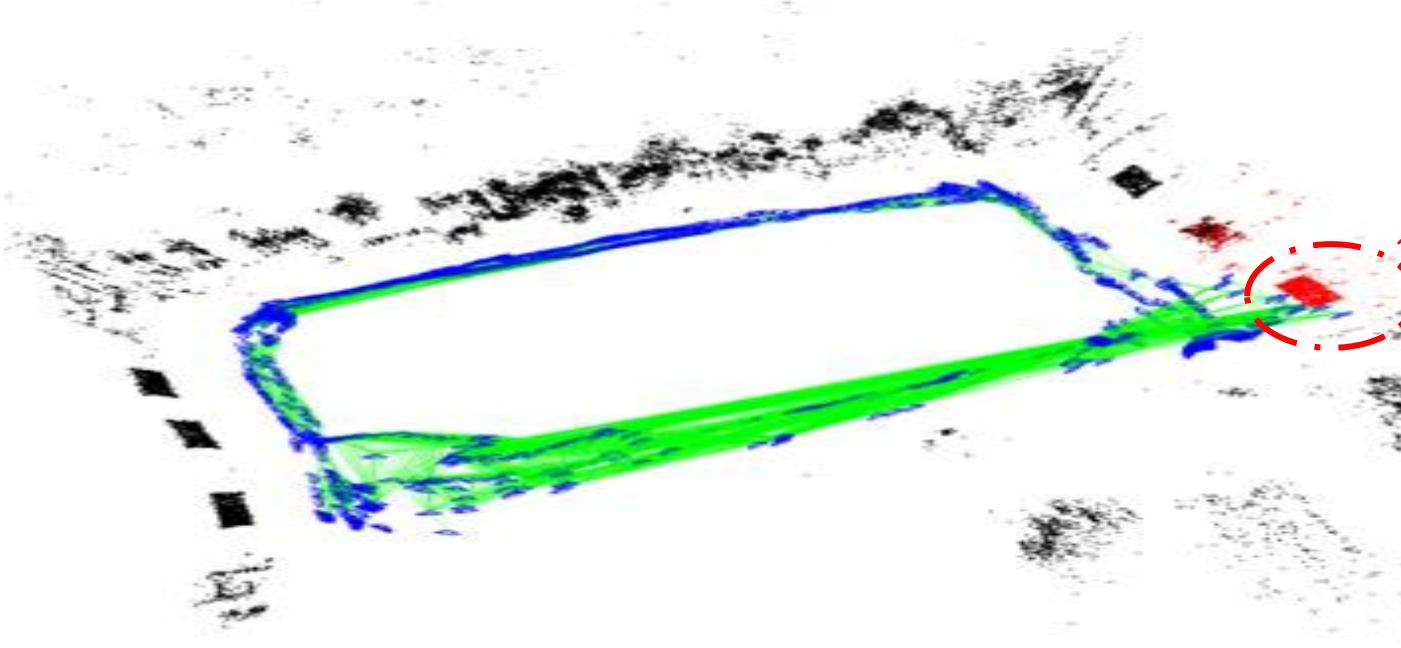
世界坐标系转换到相机坐标系

相机坐标系转换到图像物理坐标系

图像物理坐标系转换到图像像素坐标系



RGBD-SLAM



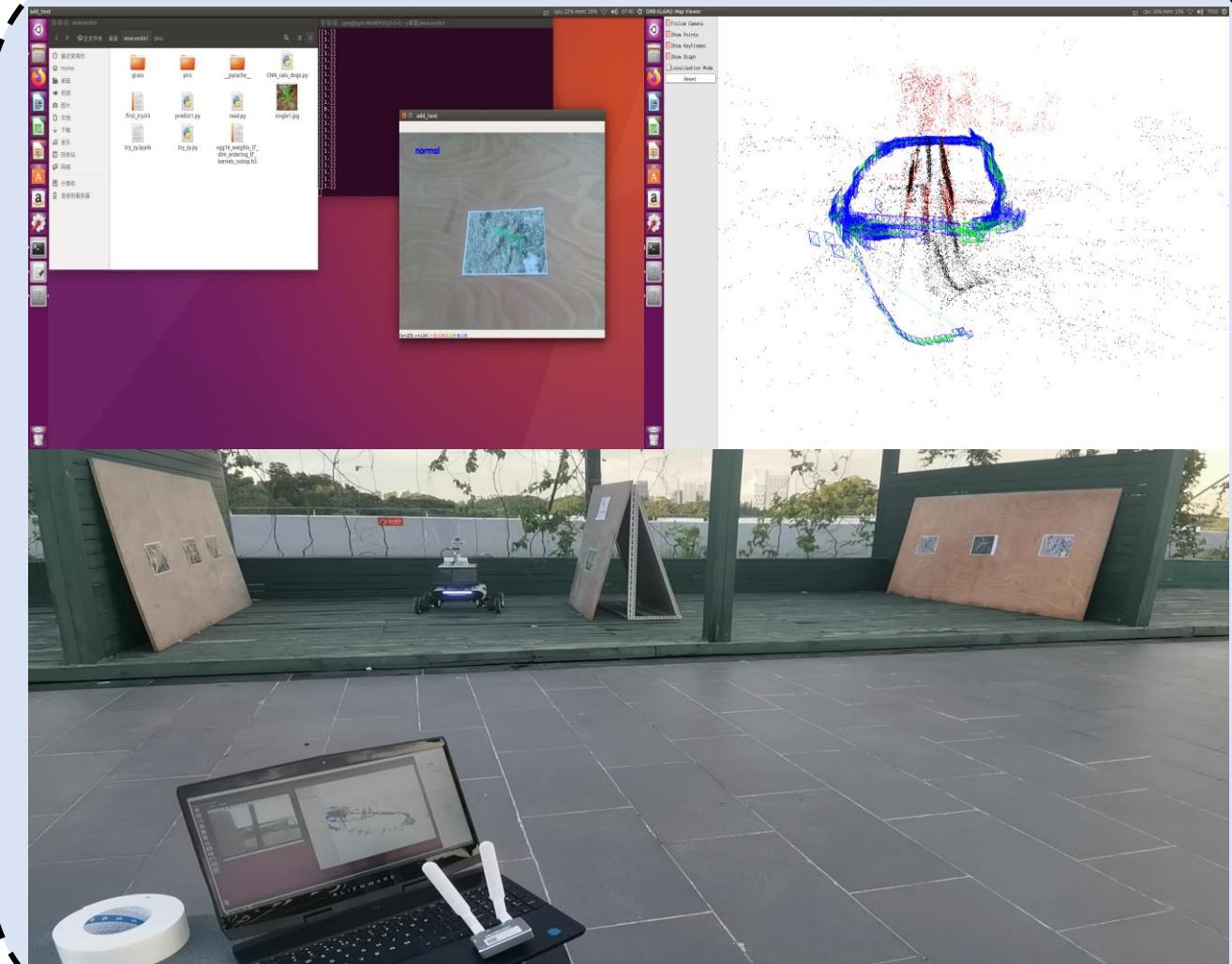
Precision agriculture

Corn's image
Corn's status
Corn's localization
Global mapping

Sensors



Mapping&image processing&transferring



Robothusky



How to distinguish: **Corn seedlings** and **weeds** automatically?



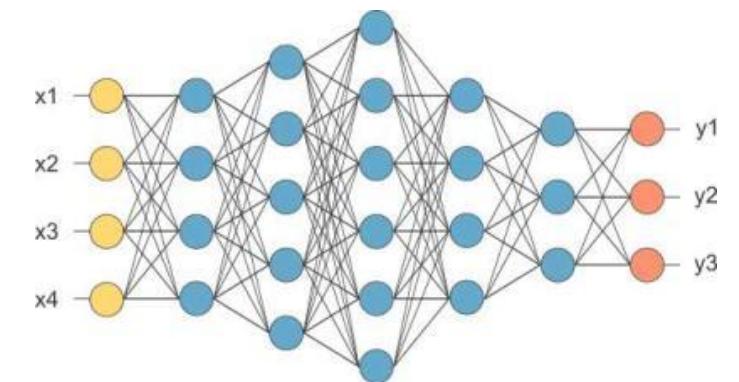
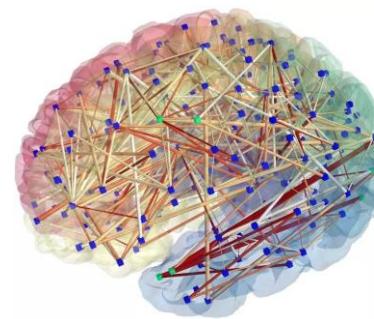
Corn seedlings
玉米幼苗



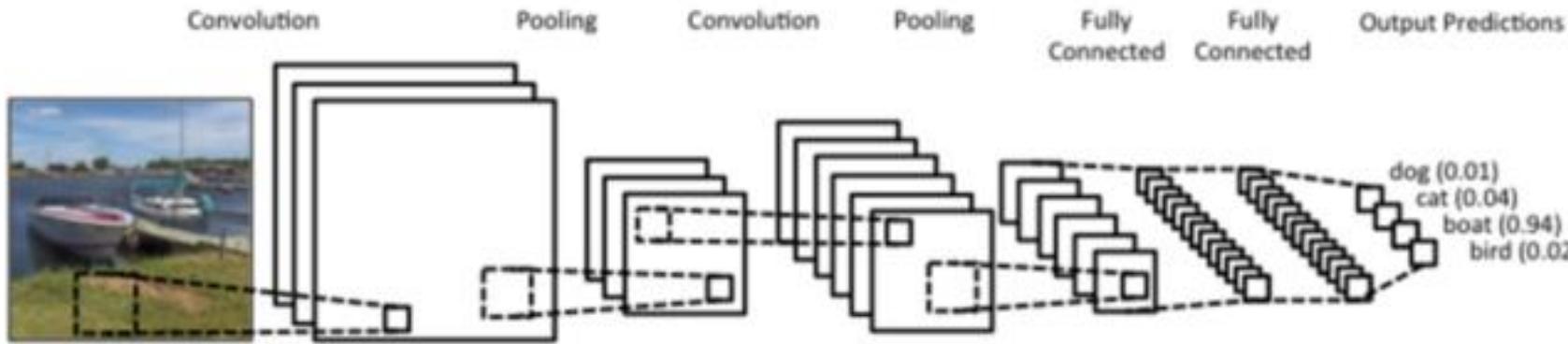
weeds
杂草

CNN!!!

1. Traditional recognition algorithms need features extraction and data reconstruction . CNN can extract features automatically;
2. non-contact and high precision in recognition, classification;
3. process high dimensional data (RGB images) without pressure.

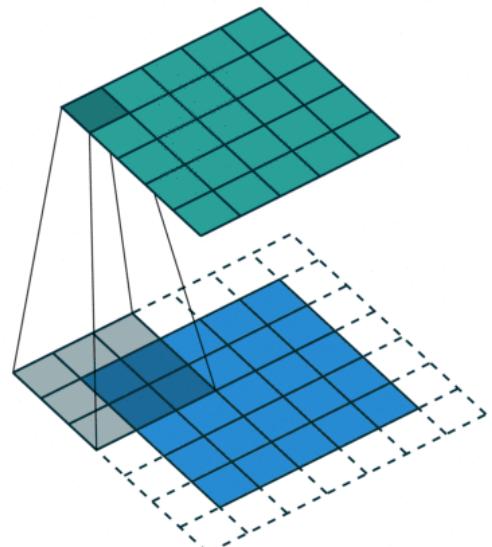


CNN structure



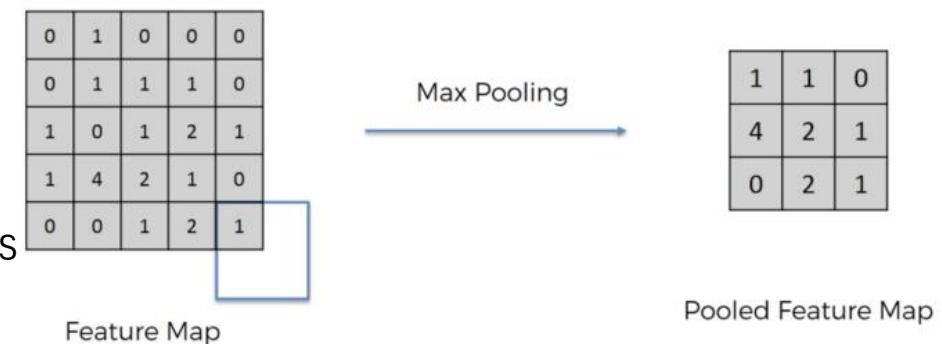
1. Convolution layer

Help us extract some features of the picture

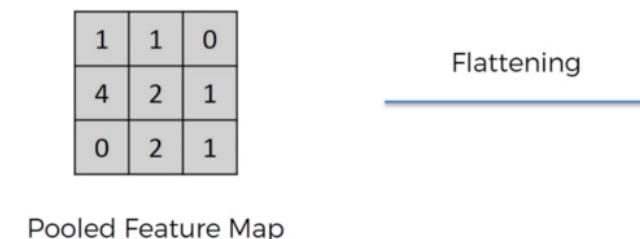


2. Pooling layer

decrease dimension to reduce
the parameters and calculations



3. Fully connected layer



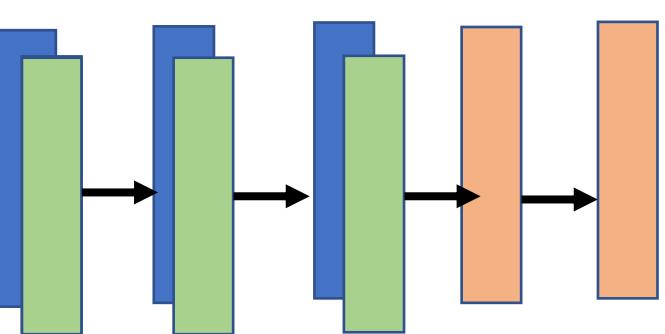
Algorithm

PreWork.py



CNNModel.py

1.design a simple CNN model



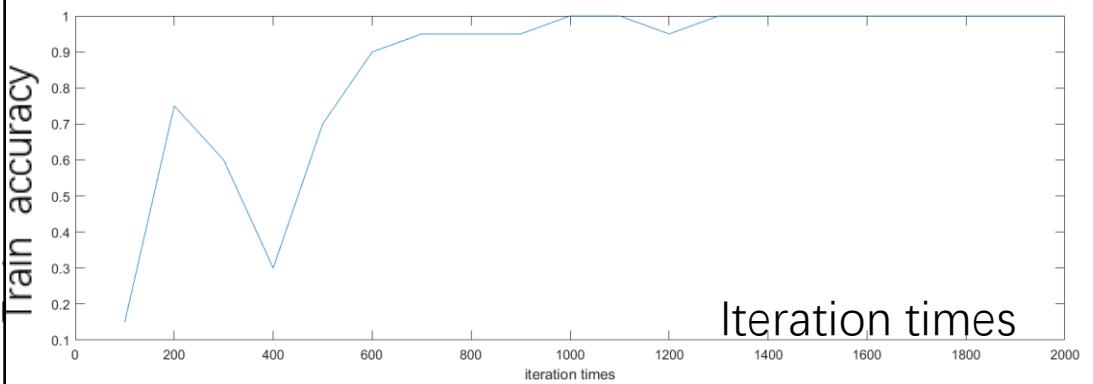
- █ convolution layer
- █ pooling layer
- █ full connected layer

Test with the data of test set
and get the prediction result



Train.py

Train the established network and save the training parameters for the next use



Desktop/新建文件夹 (2)/tryagain x test - Jupyter Notebook x +

localhost:8889/notebooks/Desktop/新建文件夹%20(2)/tryagain/test.ipynb

jupyter test 最后检查: 上星期一21:37 (未保存改变)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help 可信的 | Python 3 Logout

代码

```
In [22]: import os
import numpy as np
from PIL import Image
import tensorflow as tf
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from CNNModel import deep_CNN
```

```
In [24]: N_CLASSES = 2

img_dir = './corn_test1/'
log_dir = './'
lists = ['corn', 'weed']

# 从测试集中随机挑选一张图片看测试结果
def get_one_image(img_dir):
    imgs = os.listdir(img_dir)
    img_num = len(imgs)
    # print(imgs, img_num)
    idn = np.random.randint(0, img_num)
    image = imgs[idn]
    image_dir = img_dir + image
    print('随机挑选出来的图片的路径是: {}。该图片显示如下: '.format(image_dir))
```

prework (5).py ... prework (4).py ... 全部显示 X

Low prediction accuracy(29/42)? Why?

- 1. too few data sets
- 2. CNN structure is too simple(5 layers)

Improvement

1. extend data set
2. use more complex CNN structures

{ original pics : Shooting with phones }

{ add new pics : { Search online
pics augmentation } }

Weeds: 105
Corn : 105



Weeds:105



Corn seedlings:105

Pics augmentation to increase data sets

```
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator  
  
datagen = ImageDataGenerator (  
    rotation_range = 40 ,  
    width_shift_range = 0.2 ,  
    height_shift_range = 0.2 ,  
    rescale= 1 / 255 ,  
    shear_range = 0.2 ,  
    zoom_range = 0.2 ,  
    horizontal_flip = True,  
    fill_mode = 'nearest' )  
  
.....
```

Augment methods



105



single_0_10.jpg



single_0_195.jpg



single_0_1925.jpg



single_0_2522.jpg



single_0_3061.jpg



single_0_5900.jpg

1050



single_0_7129.jpg



single_0_7325.jpg



single_0_8134.jpg

Updated CNN Neural Networks

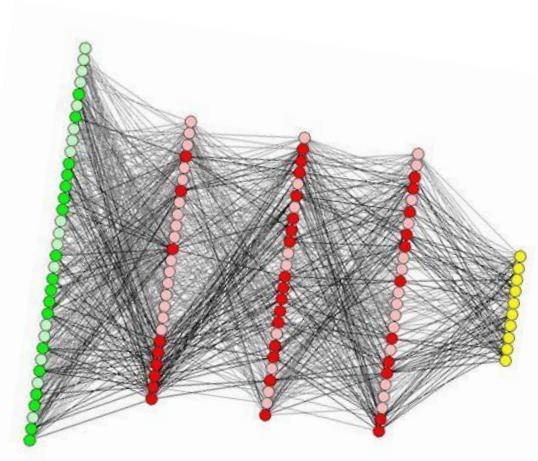
10000+



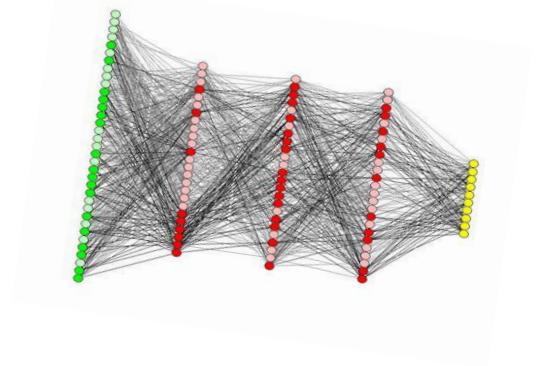
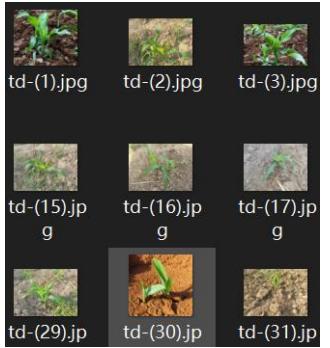
VGG16

An intuitive assumption

IMAGENET



Our Maize seedling



VGG16 - a brief introduction

- Why VGG

Cornell University

arXiv.org > cs > arXiv:1409.1556

Computer Science > Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition

[Submitted on 4 Sep 2014 ([v1](#)), last revised 10 Apr 2015 (this version, v6)]

Very Deep Convolutional Networks for Large-Scale Image Recognition

Karen Simonyan, Andrew Zisserman

In this work we investigate the effect of the convolutional network depth on its accuracy in the large-scale image recognition setting. Our main contribution is a thorough evaluation of networks of increasing depth using an architecture with very small (3x3) convolution filters, which shows that a significant improvement on the prior-art configurations can be achieved by pushing the depth to 16-19 weight layers. These findings were the basis of our ImageNet Challenge 2014 submission, where our team secured the first and the second places in the localisation and classification tracks respectively. We also show that our representations generalise well to other datasets, where they achieve state-of-the-art results. We have made our two best-performing ConvNet models publicly available to facilitate further research on the use of deep visual representations in computer vision.

Subjects: Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (cs.CV)
Cite as: arXiv:1409.1556 [cs.CV]
(or arXiv:1409.1556v6 [cs.CV] for this version)

Bibliographic data
[Enable Bibex (What is Bibex?)]

Submission history
From: Karen Simonyan [[View email](#)]
[v1] Thu, 4 Sep 2014 19:48:04 UTC (17 KB)
[v2] Mon, 15 Sep 2014 19:58:29 UTC (18 KB)
[v3] Tue, 18 Nov 2014 20:43:11 UTC (22 KB)
[v4] Fri, 19 Dec 2014 20:01:21 UTC (46 KB)
[v5] Tue, 23 Dec 2014 20:05:00 UTC (46 KB)
[v6] Fri, 10 Apr 2015 16:25:04 UTC (47 KB)

Which authors of this paper are endorsers? | [Disable MathJax](#) (What is MathJax?)

VGG
(abbr. Visual Geometry Group)

www.robots.ox.ac.uk/~vgg/



Visual Geometry Group

People	Research	Publications	Demos
Data	Software	Practicals	Projects
Internal	Jobs		

Visual Geometry Group
Department of Engineering Science, University of Oxford.

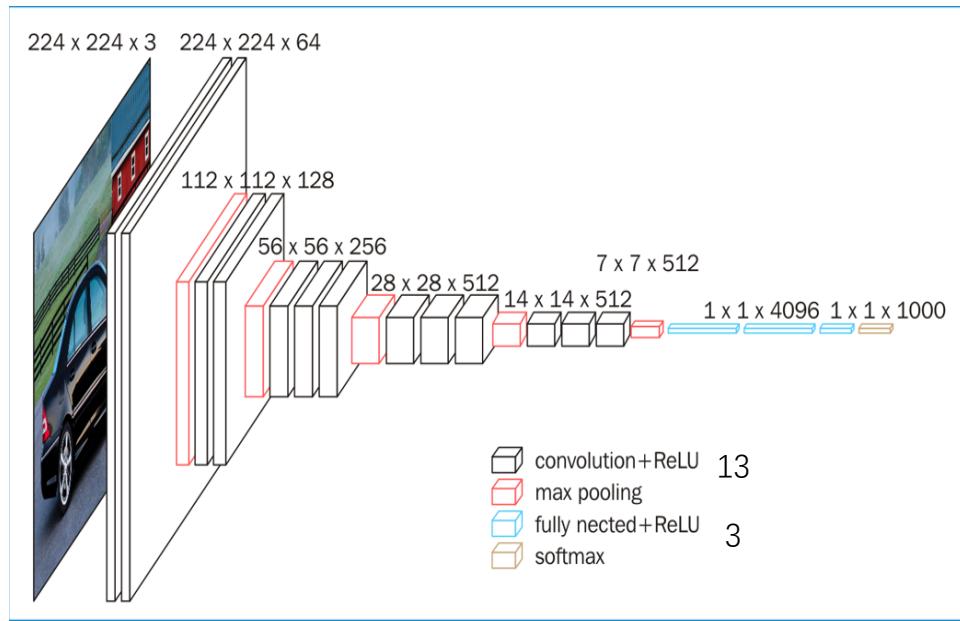
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Socials
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VGG16 - a brief introduction

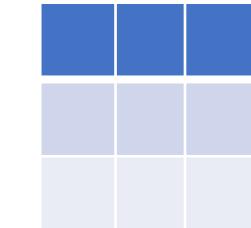
- Why 16

Network structure



Key parameters

Name of the layers	Number of layers
Convolutional Layer	13
Fully connected Layer	3
Pool Layer	5



Padding = same

Kernel size 3x3

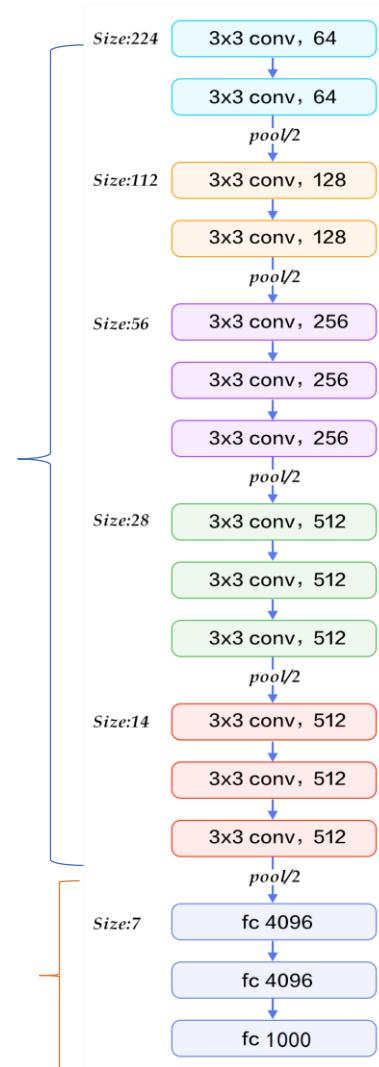
Training process

Usually the first layer is not particularly related to the specific image data set, while the last layer is closely related to the selected data set and its task goal [1]

- froze parameters of former 13 layers
- train it and get features
- use the features set to train last 3 layers
- combine the two sections
- do predicting

Frozen
layers

For fine
tuning

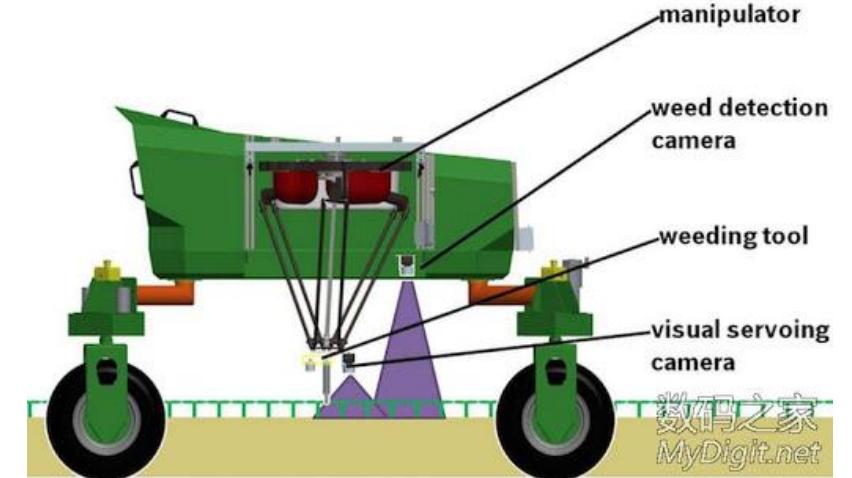


The predict result

```
2020-06-17 06:43:57.714772: I tensorflow/core/common_runtime/gpu/gpu_device.cc:1102] Device or with strength 1 edge matrix:  
2020-06-17 06:43:57.714783: I tensorflow/core/common_runtime/gpu/gpu_device.cc:1108]      0  
2020-06-17 06:43:57.714789: I tensorflow/core/common_runtime/gpu/gpu_device.cc:1121] 0: N  
2020-06-17 06:43:57.717723: I tensorflow/core/common_runtime/gpu/gpu_device.cc:1247] Created localhost/replica:0/task:0/device:GPU:0 with 30233 MB memory) -> physical GPU (device: 0, no  
  pci bus id: 0000:5b:00.0, compute capability: 7.0)  
2020-06-17 06:43:59.421417: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:44]  
ic library libcUBLAS.so.10  
2020-06-17 06:43:59.686477: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:44]  
ic library libcUDNN.so.7  
the accuracy is:  
0.89  
Liuglicheng@sdim-PowerEdge-R940xa:~/corn$
```

Future development

- Automatic weeding.



- Count the number of fruits.



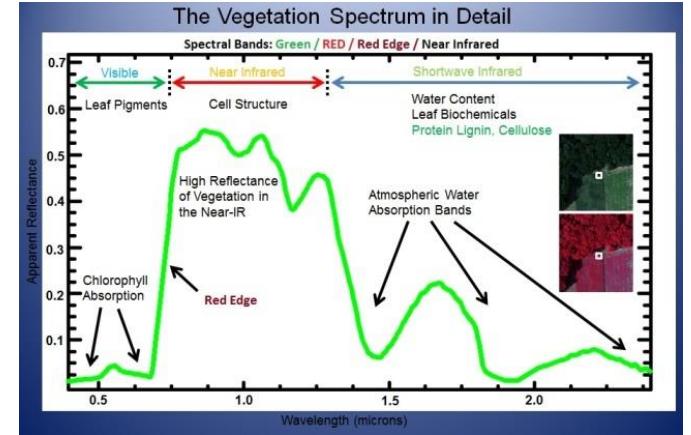
(Target Detection)

Future development

- Plant health testing.



(Multispectral camera)

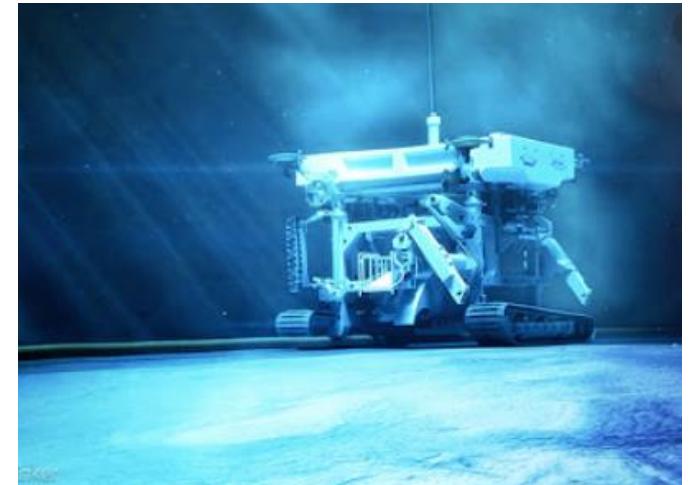


(Spectrum)

- Underwater mapping.



(ultrasonic sensor)



Cost

product	price	remarks
Manifold 2-C	8000	DJI Y
FPV-Insight SE	1650	Insight Y
MV-CE060-10UC	1300	海康威视 Y
Mini Scout	11000	松灵机器人 Y
Corn model	50	Alibaba N
Intel real sense D435	1200	Intel Y
13.3' TFT	150	创乐博 N
Standard Aviation aluminum support	500	https://m.tb.cn/h.VP8phZa?sm=705ee9
Total	700	
Y: already have	N: need buy	

GitHub: <https://github.com/Galaxy-Motion/RobotHusky>

Code Issues 0 Pull requests 0 Actions Projects 0 Wiki Security 0 Insights Settings

We are not a group of galaxy, but we hope our work can make changes for the world. To be a bright galaxy in the galaxy of robot! Edit

Manage topics

-o- 27 commits 1 branch 0 packages 0 releases 5 contributors

Branch: master ▾ New pull request Create new file Upload files Find file Clone or download ▾

11930223 source codes	Latest commit 9af51a8 5 hours ago
CNN_cats_dogs.py	source codes 5 hours ago
Maize.rar	Add files via upload 3 months ago
New-11.py	source codes 5 hours ago
ORB-SLAM	Create ORB-SLAM last month
README.md	Update README.md last month
Robothusky.png	Add files via upload last month
VGG16-Train.py	vgg16-application 14 hours ago
anaconda安装教程	Create anaconda安装教程 last month
dataset-corn	Update dataset-corn last month

GitHub: <https://github.com/Galaxy-Motion/RobotHusky>

 dataset-corn	Update dataset-corn	last month
 first_try.h5	source codes	5 hours ago
 orb-feature-extraction.mp4	Add files via upload	last month
 orb-mapping.mp4	Add files via upload	last month
 orb-matching.mp4	Add files via upload	last month
 predict1.py	source codes	5 hours ago
 vgg16-read&test.py	vgg16-application	14 hours ago
 vgg16_weights_tf_dim_ordering_tf_kernels_n...	source codes	5 hours ago
 vm虚拟机+Ubuntu16.04+ros系统安装教程	Create vm虚拟机+Ubuntu16.04+ros系统安装教程	last month
 使用cnn分类的一个例子	Create 使用cnn分类的一个例子	20 days ago
 利用图片增强的技术增加数据集	Create 利用图片增强的技术增加数据集	3 days ago
 有关图像识别的资料	Create 有关图像识别的资料	last month
 有关深度学习的资料	Create 有关深度学习的资料	last month
 有关语义分割的资料	Create 有关语义分割的资料	last month
 深度学习500问	Create 深度学习500问	3 days ago

 README.md



Thank you!

We are not a group of galaxies, but we hope our work can make changes for the world and to be a bright star in the galaxy of robot!

我们不是一群显赫的人，但是我们希望我们能为世界带来改变。在机器人的银河系中成为一颗绚丽的新星！

