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MAS ISW Seminar report

Multi-robot system for agricultural uses

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Abstract

This work reports upon the state-of-the-art of agricultural robots, why they still fail to replace human labourers and if multi-robot approaches are a solution. The progress of automation in agricultural sector lacks far behind the industrial sector, although researchers have been trying for decades to introduce the same level of automation into the farms. In contrast to robots working in the highly engineered and controlled environment of industrial assembly lines, robots in agriculture have to deal with unstructured, dynamic and stochastic environments and objects. So far research has not solved the problems of modelling the environment in a way, that the agricultural robots are able to understand and act in them effectively. Thus the performance and production rate of current systems is too bad for economic justification.

For this work the best 100 papers, from the areas of agricultural robots, multi-robot systems and everything in between, got researched and the top 30 of them got reported upon. In chapter 4 are detailed reading reports and thoughts about the their work written down.

After this report on the state-of-the-art, the recognized key findings are as follows: Though progress exists, and agricultural robots are getting better, the state-of-the-art is not ready for commercialization. Promising projects are using heterogenous or homogenous multi-robot approaches. Utilizing the strength of different types of robots or the intelligence of a collective are ways to step out of the limitations the technologies still has.

Concluding, for the last 30 years, researchers always thought that they are almost ready for commercialization in the field of agricultural robots. So far this has not happened, but novel approaches will be ready for a couple of use cases. The first multi-robot systems, monitoring crop health in vast fields in autonomous fashion should not be too far in the future.

Automation in agricultural domains is needed, and while there are many problems to tackle, agricultural robots are now closer then ever.

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Chapter 1

Introduction to agricultural robots

This report focuses on the problems in the development and deployment of agricultural robots and tries evaluate if system of multiple robots are able to bring advantages into this area.

The global population is growing, at the same time the amount of arable land remains the same. Until 2050, the global population will surpass 9.1 billion people - which are going to mostly live in cities and are dependant on farmers fulfilling their steady demands to high quality foods. Even today are millions of people malnourished. With more people dependant on the limited food sources, this situation will get worse (FAO, 2021)

Following the needs of more people, it will be important to grow even more food than currently obtainable. Because the existing land is limited, it is important to increase the efficiency and output of farming.

Not just the higher demand pressures farmers, but also another problem: Farming is highly dependant on human labour. Working in fields is demanding on the body and often detrimental for the health of the workers. Because of this, the available workforce shrinks by following other sectors of work instead. This makes quality work harder and harder to find for the farmers. (Vasconez, Kantor, & Cheein, 2019)

Big scale conventional farming can of course produce high amounts of foods, but not without a hefty environmental footprint. Usage of pesticides and herbicides - often distributed blind over whole fields - is not sustainable and should be reduced if possible. (Conesa-Muñoz, de Soto, de Santos, & Ribeiro, 2015)

Those three points make already a convincing argument for automating the process of farming by robots - but why are our fields and greenhouses still taken care of by humans?

In contrast to modern industry, where factories work with minimal human labour and completely automated assembly lines, it seems that in agriculture some problem arise which still hinders the use of autonomous robots.

Chapter 2

Description of agricultural robots and multi-robot systems.

2.1 What are the task of agricultural robots and what makes the usage of robots in agriculture so hard?

The types of robots needed for agriculture are real generalists, many different tasks occur in farming. This section will give the reader a quick overview of the challenges the robots will meet.

Robots in agriculture have multiple tasks. They are all about plant care and finally harvesting the produce. Following tasks are typical for agricultural robots:

Scouting Scouting is the process of monitoring the plant health, the ripeness, the estimated yield, different climate parameters like temperature and humidity and also weeds or other diseases.

Pruning Pruning is a type of plant care were for examples leaves get removed for a more effective grow process.

Weeding The thermal, mechanical or chemical process of removing weeds.

Application of chemicals The delivery of different agrochemicals like fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides to plants or parts of the field.

Harvesting Harvesting is the final stage in the growth cycle. Now the ripe fruit has to be detached and collected. Harvesting is no problem for bulk produce like wheat or corn, but for high value crops like sweet pepper or tomatoes, is harvesting the hardest part to automate.

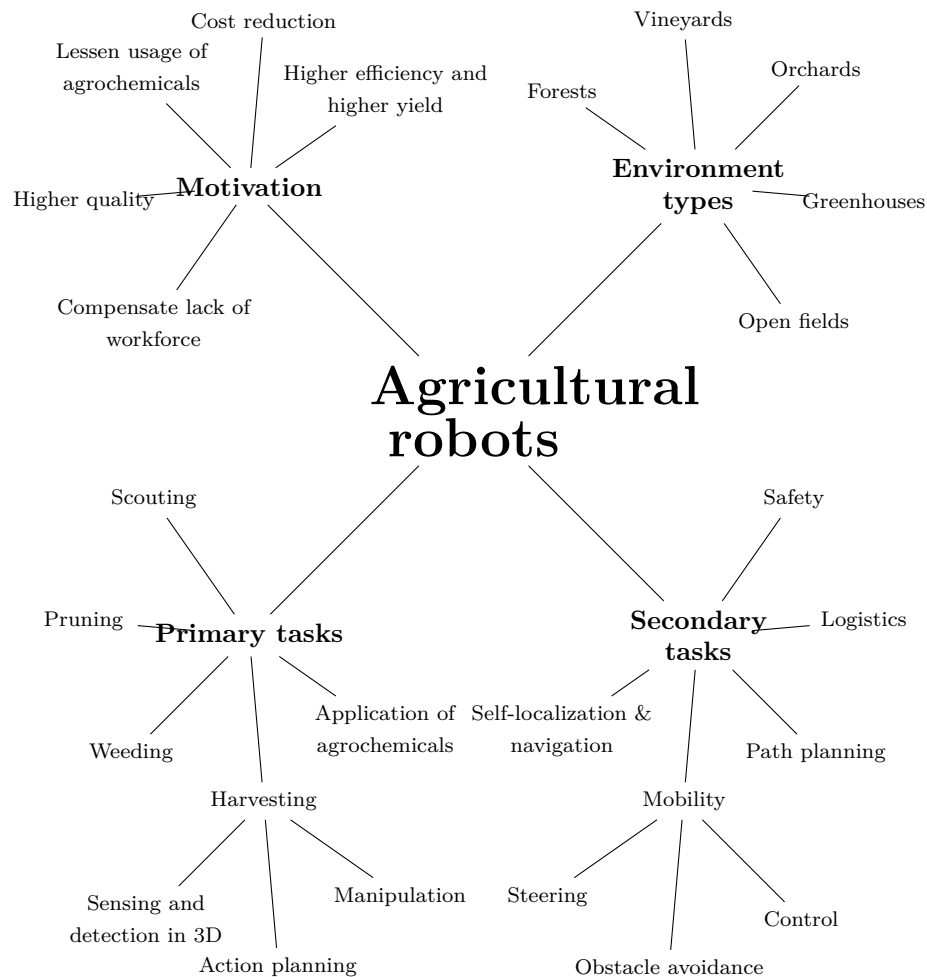
To achieve any of those task, the robots also have to be able to do many supporting task like self-localization, navigation, path and task planning and ensuring safety during operation. Important are also the systems for mobility, including steering, obstacle avoidance and control

Agricultural have to work in a variety of different environments, the most notable are open field, greenhouses, orchards, vineyards and forests.

Before coming to the problem of agricultural robots, one should have a look about the advantages agricultural robots will bring if deployed properly. Utilizing robots will be the most cost effective

method for all task to be done. Human labor is the biggest factor in crop costs and along side saving in the use of agrochemicals shows big potential for cost savings. At the same time the use of robots will improve the quality of the growing crops as well as uniformity. Not just this, but the robots will increase each production and profits. Having an automated workforce, which needs to capture all kinds of data for working properly has another benefit: The aggregated data will help the farmers make smarter, faster and better decisions. In comparison to conventional methods, robots will reduce environmental strain and thus increase the sustainability of farming. (Bechar & Vigneault, 2016)

In the mind map *Agricultural robots* I showcase the most important points for more convenient access and reminding.



Robots working in the agricultural domain have to master a multitude of difficult tasks in a ever changing environment. (Bechar & Vigneault, 2016) have compared the complexity of the domain of

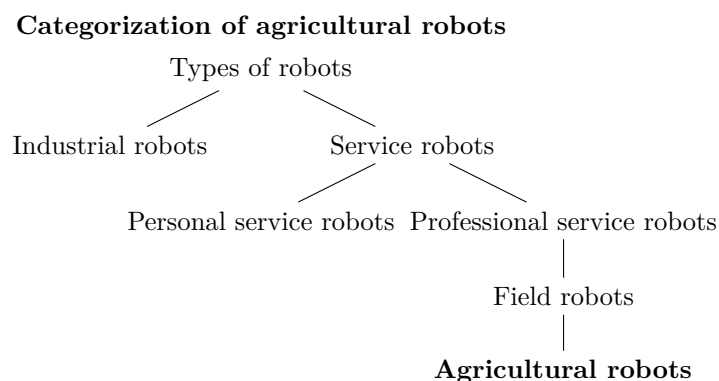
agriculture robots to other robotics domains by creating four groups along the axis of structured and unstructured objects as well as structured and unstructured environments:

Table 2.1: Classification of objects and environments

	Structured environment	Unstructured environment
Structured objects	Industrial domain	Military, underwater & mining domain
Unstructured objects	Medical domain	Agricultural domain

Compared to other robotics domains, robots in agriculture have to combat an unstructured environment **and** unstructured objects. Every plant and every fruit is different from each other, every meter of ground is complex and rough to navigate - every process is highly stochastic. Plants grow wild and the exposed environment will worsen the conditions additionally. For reliable and robust robots should be able to work in all kinds of weather conditions, from dusty, glaring sunshine to rain - and even in the night. Compared to a robot working in a highly engineering assembly in perfect lighting and climate control, we can see that the problems here are orders of magnitude harder to solve. Because of this, robots in agriculture are so far behind their counterparts in the industrial domain. There are many existing robot projects like (Arad et al., 2020; Chamanbaz et al., 2017; Conesa-Muñoz et al., 2015; van Herck, Kurtser, Wittemans, & Edan, 2020; Lehnert, McCool, Sa, & Perez, 2020; Wu, Li, Zhu, Huang, & Guo, 2020) which show successful harvesting of a couple of crops. But none of those robot system can to more than one specific task. They can navigate through the fields and harvest with varying performance, but struggle to reach economic viability - even after decades of intensive review. For a detailed review of actual performance, refer to (Bac, van Henten, Hemming, & Edan, 2014; Bechar & Vigneault, 2017).

2.2 Agricultural robots in the bigger field of robotic research.



One could divide the types of robotic applications into two main groups. First the group of *industrial robots*, and second the group of *service robots*. Industrial robots are robots, which are used in the modern factories in highly automated scenarios. The *International Standardization*

Organization (ISO) defines them as "fixed in place or mobile for use in industrial automation application".

Service Robots on the other hand are defined by ISO as:

"Robot that performs useful tasks for humans or equipment excluding industrial automation applications."

Since this definition is still ambiguous, the ISO splits the field of service robots further into the two subfields of *personal* and *professional service robots*. *Personal service robots* are robots used in non-commercial tasks by layman. Examples are robot vacuums, and general domestic servant robots. *Professional service robots* in the other hand are the big field of robots used in commercial tasks by professionals. Examples are logistical, construction or military robots. Now in the field of professional service robots, exists the category of *field robots*. Field robots are defined by the *Robotic Industries Association* as:

"Field robots are non-factory mobile robots that operate in dynamic, unstructured environments. These types of robots aren't programmed to repeat the same task over and over – they're adaptive, responsive robots that work under variable conditions, sometimes even in unexplored territory. They often perform tasks that are too laborious or dangerous for humans. For this reason, as the underlying technology steadily advances their capabilities, field robots are becoming highly desirable to a number of different industries."

Agricultural robots are a specific subfield of field robotics. Agricultural robots are deployed in agricultural industries and are mainly used for farming crops. For a better clarification of the positioning of agricultural robots in the field of robotics, refer to the figure *Categorization of agricultural robots*.

2.3 What are multi-robot systems, and what are their advantages?

Multi-robot systems (MRS) are teams of robots that perform together, trying to achieve a collective goal. When multiple robots work together, the collective can reach goals, which are impossible to reach for a single robot. Another benefit is, that MRS compared to single robots are more robust, more flexible and achieve higher performance. (Albani, IJsselmuiden, Haken, & Trianni, 2017) There are two main types of teams in MRS, namely homogeneous teams and heterogeneous teams. Homogeneous teams are groups where each member is the same type of robot. These type of group is great to use, when the tasks to be done are easily distributed over the robots. Examples are teams of UAVs for scouting tasks, where each member of the team is responsible for a distinct part of the total area. In heterogeneous teams, the members of the group can be of different robot types. This makes specialization between the robots possible. To come back to the UAV example, we could add UGVs to the group with some kind of manipulator for plant care. Now the UAVs can scout the area and deploy the UGV to positions where they are needed. With the second example, it is possible to show some of the challenges associated with MRS:

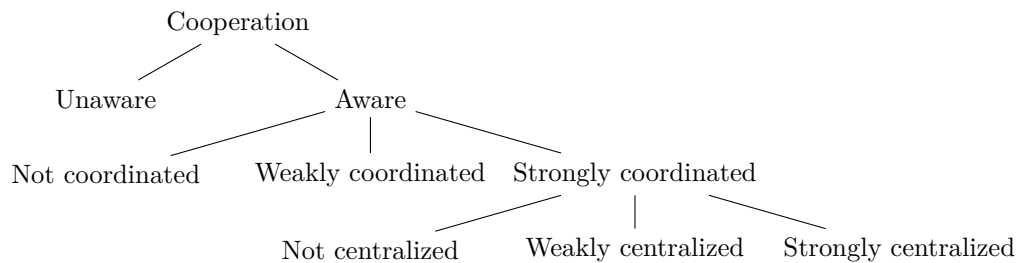
Multi robot task allocation (MRTA) The MRTA is the problem to be solved, for answering the question: Who is doing what?

Communication When deploying multiple robots, it has to be defined, who is talking with whom?
Are all data shared with everyone, or is this transferred to a communication hub first?

Self organization How can the individual robot organize them selves?

The MRTA problem is of central nature in the research of MRS. Finding an optimal solution for the question of who is doing what is a non trivial problem. Refer to (Gerkey & Mataric, 2004) for more in-depth explanation. There are two big organization approaches in MRS, first a centralized approach, where one central agent assigns the tasks to the robots, or a decentralized approach, in which the robots negotiate the task allocate themselves. A special case of the later approach is swarm robotics, here the robots only communicate with small subset of the whole group. This approach has very interesting characteristics, especially a great scalability, much higher robustness and flexibility (Albani et al., 2017). For a better distinguishing between different types of coordination in MRS, (Farinelli, Iocchi, & Nardi, 2004) proposed a following taxonomy, which I recreated as mind map:

Categorization cooperation in MRS



The reviewed work present in my reports are either strongly coordinated and strongly centralized or weakly coordinated and not centralized approaches. For the first category, the authors implemented hard oversight and mission planning (de Santos et al., 2016), the second approach is about swarms, which are only coordinating locally (Albani, Manoni, Arik, Nardi, & Trianni, 2019)

Chapter 3

Description of the reviewed papers

The biggest focus in this work lies at understanding the problems agricultural robots face, and second how MRS can help. In this section I will give a short overview over the topic I have found particularly interesting.

For convenient access to the papers presented here, refer to the table *Main topics and categories of my papers*. Because I needed to save space, the papers are only referred by a key composed of their main author's name and the year published - but each key is hyper linked to the reading report for more information, including the full citation.

My first goal was to get a overview over the topics of agricultural robots, so I searched for review papers, some older and some more current to get a feel for the progress and change in the field:

- Reading report: (Bac et al., 2014)
- Reading report: (Bechar & Vigneault, 2016)
- Reading report: (Davidson, Bhusal, Mo, Karkee, & Zhang, 2020)
- Reading report: (Haidegger et al., 2013)
- Reading report: (Pedersen, Fountas, Have, & Blackmore, 2006)
- Reading report: (Roldán et al., 2016)
- Reading report: (Siciliano & Khatib, 2016)
- Reading report: (Thorpe & Durrant-Whyte, 2001)
- Reading report: (Zhao, Gong, Huang, & Liu, 2016)

After this, I changed my focus on harvesting robots, because harvesting is one of the most important and surely most fascinating topics of agricultural robotics:

- Reading report: (Arad et al., 2020)
- Reading report: (Henten et al., 2003)
- Reading report: (van Herck et al., 2020)

- Reading report: (Lehnert et al., 2020)
- Reading report: (Lili, Bo, Jinwei, & Xiaoan, 2017)
- Reading report: (Wu et al., 2020)
- Reading report: (Weiss & Biber, 2011)

With the topics acquired so far, I took a turn into investigating MRS systems and looked for groundwork papers and reviews:

- Reading Report: (Arai, Pagello, Parker, et al., 2002)
- Reading Report: (Brambilla, Ferrante, Birattari, & Dorigo, 2013)
- Reading Report: (Chamanbaz et al., 2017)
- Reading Report: (Gerkey & Matarić, 2004)
- Reading Report: (Lerman, Jones, Galstyan, & Matarić, 2006)
- Reading Report: (Khamis, Hussein, & Elmogy, 2015)
- Reading Report: (Korsah, Stentz, & Dias, 2013)

The next goal for me, was to find papers which connect the two topics:

- Reading Report: (Albani et al., 2017)
- Reading Report: (Albani et al., 2019)
- Reading Report: (Bechar & Vigneault, 2017)
- Reading Report: (Conesa-Muñoz et al., 2015)
- Reading Report: (de Santos et al., 2016)
- Reading Report: (de Santos et al., 2020)
- Reading Report: (Vasconez et al., 2019)

All in all I am quite happy with the papers I have found and reviewed. They contain a great knowledge basis and also cutting edge research. I think my favorite paper so far was *Development of a sweet pepper harvesting robot* (Arad et al., 2020). They not only had a good end result, but also described the software created detailed but also the newly, custom developed manipulator. I also liked their error analysis in particular. It was quite hard to compare between many of the papers, because every research group is using different methodologies, but if one of them is a great example on how to do it, then it is this one.

Table 3.1: Main topics and categories of my papers

Paper	Review	Agriculture	MRS	Swarm	Field robotics	Harvesting	Scouting	Weeding	Communication	Vision system	Manipulation	Simulation	Lab experiment	Field experiment
Albani2017		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Albani2019		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Arad2020		✓			✓	✓				✓	✓			✓
Arai2002	✓		✓		✓									
Bac2014	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓	✓			
Bechar2016	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Bechar2017	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Brambilla2013	✓		✓	✓					✓					
Chamanbaz2017			✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
ConesaMunoz2015		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Davidson2020	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓		✓			
deSantos2016		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		
deSantos2020	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Gerkey2004	✓		✓						✓					
Haidegger2013	✓				✓									
Henten2003		✓			✓	✓				✓	✓			✓
Herck2020		✓			✓	✓				✓	✓			✓
Khamis2015	✓		✓						✓					
Korsah2013	✓		✓						✓					
Lehnert2020		✓			✓	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓
Lerman2006			✓						✓					
Lili2017		✓			✓	✓				✓				✓
Pedersen2006	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓						
Roldan2016		✓	✓		✓		✓			✓				✓
Siciliano2016	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓
Thorpe2001	✓				✓									
Vasconez2019	✓	✓			✓				✓					
Weiss2011		✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	
Wu2020		✓			✓	✓				✓				✓
Zhao2016	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓				

Each papers key is hyper linked to the reading report for convenient access to more information.

3.1 Methods used for finding research

In the beginning of my research, I mostly used Google Scholar and looked up combinations of the my base keywords. The combination are presented in my appendix. My base keywords were:

- Review
- Agriculture
- MRS
- Swarm
- Field robotics
- Harvesting
- Scouting
- Weeding
- Communication
- Vision system
- Manipulation
- Simulation
- Lab experiment
- Field experiment

After finding the first round of papers, I started to look trough journal checking the authors on citeseerX for credibility. My most used journals are *Biosystems Engineering*, *Computers and Electronics in Agriculture* and *Precision Agriculture*. Another method I used, have been the reviewed papers referenced in review papers. This speed up my finding process immensely. Especially for research in the domain of harvesting robots was this essential, because the review authors already included important performance metrics.

Chapter 4

Reports

Structure of reports

Each reading report follows a fixed structure, which is strongly inspired by the paper *How to read an engineering research paper* (Griswold, 2009). The structure is as:

1. Abstract
2. Keywords
3. *What are the motivations for this work?*
4. *What is the proposed solution?*
5. *What is the work's evaluation of the solution?*
6. *What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?*
7. *What are the contributions?*
8. *What are the future directions of the research?*
9. *What is my main take away from this paper?*
10. Summary & Rating

I chose this structure because it firstly makes analyzing the paper reported upon and writing the report easier. Secondly the structure let me contain enough important information to capture the quintessence of the paper and lets me go back to it quickly, if I need to reference the deeper knowledge and concrete formulations of original paper.

The summary is just a one or two sentence recap, which captures my *personal* and *spontaneous* opinion after reading the paper.

4.1 Reading Report: *A Formal Analysis and Taxonomy of Task Allocation in Multi-Robot Systems*

(Gerkey & Mataric, 2004)

Abstract

Despite more than a decade of experimental work in multi-robot systems, important theoretical aspects of multi-robot coordination mechanisms have, to date, been largely untreated. To address this issue, we focus on the problem of multi-robot task allocation (MRTA). Most work on MRTA has been ad hoc and empirical, with many coordination architectures having been proposed and validated in a proof-of-concept fashion, but infrequently analyzed. With the goal of bringing objective grounding to this important area of research, we present a formal study of MRTA problems. A domain-independent taxonomy of MRTA problems is given, and it is shown how many such problems can be viewed as instances of other, well-studied, optimization problems. We demonstrate how relevant theory from operations research and combinatorial optimization can be used for analysis and greater understanding of existing approaches to task allocation, and to show how the same theory can be used in the synthesis of new approaches.

Keywords

task allocation, multi-robot systems, coordination, utility

What are the motivations for this work?

- For many problems exist better solution using multiple robots instead of a single system. But as soon as multiple actors are involved, there is a need for coordination, collaboration and cooperation. This emerges in the field of multi-robot task allocation (MRTA).
- With more and more research in multi robot systems, the authors recognized a need for a formal taxonomy for comparison of different approaches.
- The authors say, most research efforts in MRS focus heavily on the building and validation of somewhat working systems. Missing here is a methodology to compare the approaches between each other and recommend algorithms for each problem class.

What is the proposed solution?

- The authors recommend a general taxonomy for classifying MRTA problems and suggest formal algorithms for each classes.
- The taxonomy is build along following axis:
 - Single-task robots (ST) versus multi-task robots (MT)
 - Single-robot tasks (SR) versus multi-robot tasks (MR)
 - Instantaneous assignment (IA) versus time-extended assignment (TA):
- This results in following problem classes:

- ST–SR–IA: Single-Task Robots, Single-Robot Tasks, Instantaneous Assignment
 - ST–SR–TA: Single-Task Robots, Single-Robot Tasks, Time-Extended Assignment
 - ST–MR–IA: Single-Task Robots, Multi-Robot Tasks, Instantaneous Assignment
 - ST–MR–TA: Single-Task Robots, Multi-Robot Tasks, Time-Extended Assignment
 - MT–SR–IA and MT–SR–TA: Multi-Task Robots, Single-Robot Tasks
 - MT–MR–IA: Multi-Task Robots, Multi-Robot Tasks, Instantaneous Assignment
 - MT–MR–TA: Multi-Task Robots, Multi-Robot Tasks, Time-Extended Assignment
- Each of those formal classes is evaluated in computational and communication requirements as well as the solution quality.

What is the work’s evaluation of the solution?

- The authors point out, this is a coarse and general taxonomy. Its goal is to find comparisons and classifications on a high level. The proposed algorithms can work in some ways, but should be seen as a baseline for comparing to engineered solutions using domain specific knowledge.

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

- The need for formal constraints to analyse research in MRS is important. This shows similarities, differences and leaps in existing and future work.
- I think the seven presented classes are a good way to differentiate between problem cases.

What are the contributions?

- A formal taxonomy
- Comparison between 6 recent (2004) research topics

What are the future directions of the research?

- The most needed research direction are of course better heuristic algorithms to solve all of the optimization problems occurring in MRTA.
- It is possible to create a more specific taxonomy using domain specific knowledge for different fields.
- Another approach is using the high-dimensional utility landscape to classify different MRTA problems.

What is my main take away from this paper?

- The approach using economic and organizational tools to certain problems in robotic communication.
- Task assignment is a major part in any distributed system, the paper showed interesting solution approaches.

Summary

Good taxonomy, will be a major part of the MRS section of the seminar report.

4.2 Reading Report: *A comprehensive taxonomy for multi-robot task allocation*

(Korsah et al., 2013)

Abstract

Task allocation is an important aspect of many multi-robot systems. The features and complexity of multi-robot task allocation (MRTA) problems are dictated by the requirements of the particular domain under consideration. These problems can range from those involving instantaneous distribution of simple, independent tasks among members of a homogenous team, to those requiring the time-extended scheduling of complex interrelated multi-step tasks for members of a heterogeneous team related by several constraints. The existing widely used taxonomy for task allocation in multi-robot systems was designed for problems with independent tasks and does not deal with problems with interrelated utilities and constraints. While that taxonomy was a ground-breaking contribution to the MRTA literature, a survey of recent work in MRTA reveals that it is no longer a sufficient taxonomy, due to the increasing importance of interrelated utilities and constraints in realistic MRTA problems under consideration. Thus, in this paper, we present a new, comprehensive taxonomy, iTax, that explicitly takes into consideration the issues of interrelated utilities and constraints. Our taxonomy maps categories of MRTA problems to existing mathematical models from combinatorial optimization and operations research, and hence draws important parallels between robotics and these fields.

Keywords

multi-robot coordination, task allocation, taxonomy

What are the motivations for this work?

- The authors want to extend the commonly used MRTA taxonomy from Gerkey (Gerkey & Mataric, 2004) with the dimension of interrelatedness of given task.
- Different task can be decomposed and related with each other. To capture this, a classification along the degrees between single or atomic tasks, and complex task is needed.
- The authors found the increasing importance of interrelated and complex tasks as a basis to create this new and more complex taxonomy.

What is the proposed solution?

- The authors created a taxonomy for MRTA problems along the degree of interrelatedness of tasks. Following classes are presented:

No Dependencies class (ND) The utility of an agent only depends on the agent and the task itself. No other dependencies.

In-schedule Dependencies (ID) The agents effective utility depends on the other task it is assigned to. The schedule how the tasks are executed gets relevant.

Cross-schedule Dependencies (XD) Here the utility of the agents not only depend on their one schedule but also the schedule of all the other agents. Until here, all task have been elemental, simple or compound tasks.

Complex Dependencies (CD) It is not just relevant *who* and *when* each task should be executed, but on the same time the *decomposition* of any given task also depends on the schedule of all other tasks and agents. (Complex tasks)

Elemental task An task, which can not be decomposed any further.

Simple task An task, which is either elemental or can be decomposed into elemental tasks.

Compound task A task which can be decomposed in exactly one fixed set of simple subtasks.

Complex task This task can be decomposed into multiple different subsets, where at least one subset requirers multi agent cooperation.

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

- Even though it is more complex than the standard taxonomy from Gerkey, they find it still comprehensive and relevant.
- With the new classes the authors find it is much easier to foresee the computational complexity of given problems.

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

- The new degree of interrelatedness is a valid measure to compare the difficulty of tasks.
- Two categories contain most of the relevant work and examples, so I wonder if the separation into four classes is needed, or if the two classes ND and XD would have been enough for practical reasoning.
- Since MRTA problems in the ND class are still solvable in polynomial time, and the remaining are all NP-hard, with no out-of-the-box solutions, this could be enough. But the overall distinguishing makes somewhat sense of course, but most real tasks fall in the XD category anyways.

What are the contributions?

- The author created an in-depth taxonomy which highlights a new key dimension, the degree of interrelatedness if tasks and constraints.
- Using this new taxonomy the authors showcase relevant mathematical models for each problem class.
- They used many parts of Gerkey's taxonomy and relate all of their new found classes to the standards.

What are the future directions of the research?

- None, explicit.

What questions have I left?

- I wonder if there is another, newer taxonomy build on top of this.

What is my main take away from this paper?

- Great in-depth taxonomy of relevant problems in MRTA.

Summary

This paper is an excellent building block of my seminar report!

4.3 Reading Report: *A review of key techniques of vision-based control for harvesting robot*

(Zhao et al., 2016)

Abstract

Although there is a rapid development of agricultural robotic technologies, a lack of access to robust fruit recognition and precision picking capabilities has limited the commercial application of harvesting robots. On the other hand, recent advances in key techniques in vision-based control have improved this situation. These techniques include vision information acquisition strategies, fruit recognition algorithms, and eye-hand coordination methods. In a fruit or vegetable harvesting robot, vision control is employed to solve two major problems in detecting objects in tree canopies and picking objects using visual information. This paper presents a review on these key vision control techniques and their potential applications in fruit or vegetable harvesting robots. The challenges and feature trends of applying these vision control techniques in harvesting robots are also described and discussed in the review.

Keywords

Harvesting robot, Vision-based control, Vision information acquisition, Fruit recognition, Eye-hand coordination

What are the motivations for this work?

- The authors claim that the recognition and the localization of fruits is the biggest bottleneck in harvesting.
- Because of the complex loosely structured nature of the agricultural domain, vision-based control is the only possibility.
- Each fruit hangs or lies in a random location which makes it necessary to continually find the fruits.
- The recognition and localization is the foundation of successful harvesting. So this is the first thing which has to work in order to get commercial harvesting robots.
- All in all this papers wants to give an overview over current (2016) techniques to identify fruits in plants.

What is the proposed solution?

- This papers reviews current and older approaches in following categories of vision schemes:
 - Monocular camera scheme
 - Binocular camera scheme
 - Laser active visual scheme
 - Thermal imaging scheme

- Spectral imaging scheme
- Another part of the review are recognition approaches, those are classified in:
 - Single feature analysis
 - Multi feature analysis
 - Pattern recognition
- The last part of the paper analyses two different ways for the *eye-hand* coordination:
 - Open-loop visual control
 - Visual servo control

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

- Because this work is a review, I will write down and highlight the papers findings in each category:

Monocular camera scheme

- This is a classical and cheap approach to recognition. The biggest problem is of course getting 3D coordinates from 2D data.
- Recognition rates are between 75% (2005) and 96% (2011).

Binocular camera scheme

- Using two different calibrated cameras are able to not just get color information but directly create 3D coordinates using triangulation.
- Recognition rates are also in the 90% area.
- A system developed 2004 could reliably detect apples with an error of less than 20mm in a distance between 400 and 1500mm.

Laser active visual scheme

- By using laser scanners to obtain 3D geometry it is possible to have much higher positional accuracy.
- Different sensors work with different kinds of lasers. By combining different wave lengths it is even possible to detect fruits by spectral reflections.
- Newest data from 2015 shows an accuracy of 97.5% for finding apples with an 3D reconstruction technique.

Thermal imaging scheme

- Infrared radiation from plants can make it easier to distinguish from fruits and other plant parts. Leaves and such accumulate less heat than the fruits.
- Studies in 2008 have shown that citrus fruits are consistent 1 °C warmer than other objects.

Spectral imaging scheme

- Spectral cameras are using special wave length to create more contrast between the fruits and leaves. When looking for green crops this approach can be better than using a traditional camera.

- This technique also got accuracies around 90%.

Single feature analysis

- This way of image-analysis uses only one feature like color, shape, and texture.
- For fruits which have a different color than the other plant parts, using color this a viable approach.
- It is also possible to look for shapes, but this approach has more problems with clusters and occlusions.
- Accuracy's of 95+% are reported.
- This is computational cheaper than using multi-features

Multi feature analysis

- In order to increase detection, reliability and robustness, multiple features from an image can be used to detect and localize the fruits.
- Using multiple features increases algorithmic complexity. This needs better processors to compute in an appropriate time.
- Interestingly this review shows *worse* results here, but still in the area of 90%.

Pattern recognition

- The pattern recognition approach uses even more complex algorithms to find the fruits.
- Examples are statistical models, clustering, artificial neural networks, support vector machines and fuzzy pattern recognition.
- Here the papers gets worse and worse, no real value besides the pointers to the mentioned papers.

Open-loop visual control

- In an open-loop control mode, the sensors will first detect the positions and then the manipulator will move to estimated positions.
- Without feedback, this system will fail as soon as wind or the manipulators displace the fruits.
- The authors mentioned system where first the manipulators gets placed fast using open-loop control in the vicinity then uses visual servo for fine positioning for grasping the fruits.

Visual servo control

- This mode uses feedback between the manipulator and the sensors to continually adjust the position. This needs a fixed loop between control, computation, manipulators and sensors.
- This approach is slower but also more accurate.
- Generally speaking i think this or a combination of both control modes make the most sense.

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

- Vision based system to recognize and localize fruits are needed to make harvesting by robots work. Because the environment is complex and the plants chaotic finding the position of the fruits is really hard.

- The authors describe many ways to exploit some characteristics of the fruits for an easy recognition. But all of those approaches are in my opinion shortcuts which do not really work.
- I think more complex models of the plants are needed to build robots which are able to work in real-world conditions in the industry.
- Of course some of the exploits can help, but the robots must have to work with 3D geometry otherwise the performance will always be worse than the one of humans.
- Occlusion and low contrast have to be part of the models of the robots.
- This will need high computational power.

What are the contributions?

- This review shows some key aspect of the computer vision problems of harvesting.
- The authors created categories of important aspects and showcased work in those.
- The authors **did not** create a systematic approach to compare the results of papers. For example did they show higher accuracy for single feature analysis than multi feature analysis or pattern recognition. Which does not make sense.
- The authors also did not say anything about computational costs.

What are the future directions of the research?

- Besides improving the current algorithms and sensor technologies, the authors talked about more coming research in following areas:
 - Human-machine interaction
 - Multi-arm robots
 - Improving Greenhouse environments for robots.

What is my main take away from this paper?

- Current vision systems need to use some kind of exploit or trick to find the fruits. (Tomatoes are redder than the leaves)
- While this of course an important feature, all approaches lack a model of the plants based on their real 3D geometry.
- Because of this all robotic systems using those approaches will only be able to pick the best and easiest to see fruits but nothing hidden behind leaves. As long as it is not possible to use a geometry based solution i do not think that robots are viable for agriculture.

Summary

Good pointers to deeper research but no good comparison between papers. No deeper methodology, also not written in a good way.

4.4 Reading Report: *Advances in Multi-Robot Systems*

(Arai et al., 2002)

Abstract

As research progresses in distributed robotic systems, more and more aspects of multi-robot systems are being explored. This special issue on Multi-Robot Systems provides a broad sampling of the research that is currently ongoing in the field of distributed mobile robot systems. To help categorize this research, we have identified seven primary research topics within multi-robot systems — biological inspirations, communication, architectures, localization/mapping/exploration, object transport and manipulation, motion coordination, and reconfigurable robots. This editorial examines these research areas and discusses the special issue articles in this context. We conclude by identifying several additional open research issues in distributed mobile robotic systems.

Keywords

Distributed robotics, survey, cooperative robotics, multi-robot systems

What are the motivations for this work?

- The main motivations for the authors is to categorize recent (2002) research in the field of multi-robot systems (MRS) and give an in-depth overview.
- MRS are proven to be often more efficient and more fault tolerant than single robots.
- Cooperation in robots is a emerging field and needs much additional research.
- It is usually cheaper to solve a problem with multiple simple robots instead of one big robot.

What is the proposed solution?

- The authors identified those seven categories of recent research:
 - Biological inspiration
 - Communication
 - Architecture, task allocation and control
 - Localization, mapping, and exploration
 - Object transport and manipulation
 - Motion coordination
 - Reconfigurable robots

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

- Following recent work has been done in the categories:

Biological inspiration

- The current (2002) trend is to use behavior driven control.
- BDC is the using of using social characteristics of insects like bees or ants for controlling robots.
- Using those approaches MRS can flock, disperse, aggregate, forage and follow trails.
- Another direction is trying to imitate the behavior of higher animals like wolf packs or predator-prey systems.
- Robot soccer is also a domain where the behavior is biologically inspired: Here from humans. Role distribution and acting are keywords here.

Communication

- Studies on implicit and explicit communication both show advantages for MRS.
- Implicit communications is through the world and through behavior - an human example could be body language.
- Explicit communication is using an dedicated channel for sending particular messages between the actors.
- Using distributed communication networks can improve fault tolerance and availability. Here lies a key topic: How can multiple robots work together if the communication channel is not available all the time and fails unexpectedly?
- More research is also done in using a shared channel for process scheduling in low compute nodes.

Architecture, task allocation and control

- This topics are key aspects in MRS and holds some of the hardest problems:
 - * Action selection
 - * Delegation of authority and control
 - * Communication structure
 - * Heterogeneity versus homogeneity of robots
 - * Achieving coherence amidst local actions
 - * Resolving of conflicts
- One approach is an proxy processing scheme for remote computation
- Using multiple layers of abstraction for control is another idea. Layers include here the robot control level, group level, object control level and task control.
- There are even papers using an emotion based control for MRS.
- Using a currency as a control architecture for resource allocation gets also investigated in mentioned research.
- Other research uses multiple planners for priority based task assignment and motion planning.

Localization, mapping, and exploration

- For single robots exists already an extensive amount of research for mapping and exploration. Adapting this library of knowledge for MRS is only a fairly recently trend.
- New algorithms got developed taking advantages of the mapping capabilities of multiple robots. Groups of robots can sense and localize simultaneously resulting in higher accuracy than only a single robot.
- Localizing their team members visually is also an important topic for multi robot cooperation.
- The last mentioned research topic is to enable a robotic team to navigate in an unknown environment using landmarks and following waypoints.

Object transport and manipulation

- Using MRS to manipulate a object cooperatively is a long standing, but hard to reach goal.
- More feasible, than having multiple robots grip an object, is to push objects around using formation control approaches.
- I think more current research (newer than from 2002) will have more progress here.

Motion coordination

- Topics in motion coordination include:
 - * Multi-robot path planning
 - * Traffic control
 - * Formation generation
 - * Formation keeping
 - * Target tracking
 - * Target search
 - * Multi-robot docking
- Here, the presented research are systems to scout using UGV and dynamic priority assignments. Here the goal is to track multiple objects in a cluttered environment.
- Another approach makes the robots track one special *friend* for advanced formation control. Here the robots should maintain a desired angle and distance in between them.
- Decentralized motion coordination efforts can be used for perimeter security.

Reconfigurable robots

- This topic studies modular robots which can connect in different ways into a specific shape.
- Most studies so far have been simulation only, but there are some research with physical robots in a worm-like or spider-like configuration.

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

- The seven chosen categories are on point. Even 20 years later those categories remain.

What are the contributions?

- Great, in-depth snapshot of the current (2002) state of the art. The authors explain the categories and the mentioned research very well.

What are the future directions of the research?

- In each of the categories the research goes much further now. This question does not rely apply.

What questions have I left?

- Reconfigurable robots sounds super interesting, i might have to study some papers about current capabilities.

What is my main take away from this paper?

- This paper is good basis to compare the progress of the last 20 years to. Robotist in 2002 struggled with the same problems as now. Of course we have stronger computers now, but the problems in control, distribution and communication remain.

Summary

Great, in-depth snapshot of the current (2002) state of the art. The authors explain the categories and the mentioned research very well. But quite dated (2002). Good basis and good for comparison.

4.5 Reading Report: *Agricultural robots for field operations: Concepts and components*

(Bechar & Vigneault, 2016)

Abstract

This review investigates the research effort, developments and innovation in agricultural robots for field operations, and the associated concepts, principles, limitations and gaps. Robots are highly complex, consisting of different sub-systems that need to be integrated and correctly synchronized to perform tasks perfectly as a whole and successfully transfer the required information. Extensive research has been conducted on the application of robots and automation to a variety of field operations, and technical feasibility has been widely demonstrated. Agricultural robots for field operations must be able to operate in unstructured agricultural environments with the same quality of work achieved by current methods and means. To assimilate robotic systems, technologies must be developed to overcome continuously changing conditions and variability in produce and environments. Intelligent systems are needed for successful task performance in such environments. The robotic system must be cost-effective, while being inherently safe and reliable human safety, and preservation of the environment, the crop and the machinery are mandatory. Despite much progress in recent years, in most cases the technology is not yet commercially available. Information-acquisition systems, including sensors, fusion algorithms and data analysis, need to be adjusted to the dynamic conditions of unstructured agricultural environments. Intensive research is needed on integrating human operators into the system control loop for increased system performance and reliability. System sizes should be reduced while improving the integration of all parts and components. For robots to perform in agricultural environments and execute agricultural tasks, research must focus on: fusing complementary sensors for adequate localisation and sensing abilities, developing simple manipulators for each agricultural task, developing path planning, navigation and guidance algorithms suited to environments besides open fields and known a-priori, and integrating human operators in this complex and highly dynamic situation.

Keywords

Agricultural robots, Robotics, Field operations, Autonomous

What are the motivations for this work?

The main subject of this paper is to show the current development, ideas and problems in the field of agricultural robotics. This review paper explains first the background, then the economic feasibility and further goes into concepts, principles and components.

What is the proposed solution?

The paper concludes, that with current technologies the broad usage in commercial farming is not possible yet and proposes to focus research on a number of fields. Those fields include sensor fusion for better localisation, engineering of better simple manipulators and the development of specific path planning, navigation and guidance algorithms for agriculture.

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

This question is not applicable.

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

The authors make a great job in displaying the current technologies and their limitations. With this knowledge it is easy to identify a subproblem to work on.

What are the contributions?

Several points come to the mind. Firstly they create an in-depth background needed to understand the need of automated systems in agriculture, but also explain why it is so hard to create such systems. They propose a categorization of robotic system after the structure of their environment and object of interest. Both can be either structured or unstructured. This categorization creates four different categories. First, a structured environment and a structured object: This is the industrial domain. Second, a structured environment and a unstructured object: the medial domain. Further there is the unstructured environment with a structured object: the military, space, underwater and mining domains. The last domain, unstructured in environment and object of interest is the agricultural domain.

The next contribution are guidelines under which circumstances a robot can be commercially successful. These guideline conclude that it is possible to start using robots even if the costs are the same as conventional methods if the work of the robots create more steady and predictable processes.

A big part of the review are categorization concepts, components and principles. These include Human-Robot-Systems versus Autonomous Robot Systems. In the component section the authors underline following topics: steering and mobility, sensing and self-localization, path planning and guidance and last but not least, manipulators and effectors.

What are the future directions of the research?

This question is not applicable.

What questions have I left?

Many questions, this paper is an excellent basis for further research.

What is my main take away from this paper?

One of the main problems is the highly dynamic environment and the need to react fast to unprecedented situations. This creates the question on how to define behavior in such a way to allow and strengthen the capabilities of improvisation.

Summary

In-depth review paper with some self citations but besides that it gives many new points to deepen my research.

4.6 Reading Report: *Agricultural robots for field operations. Part 2: Operations and systems*

(Bechar & Vigneault, 2017)

Abstract

This part of our review of the research, developments and innovation in agricultural robots for field operations, focuses on characteristics, performance measures, agricultural tasks and operations. The application of robots to a variety of field operations has been widely demonstrated. A key feature of agricultural robots is that they must operate in unstructured environments without impairing the quality of work currently achieved. Designs, developments and evaluations of agricultural robots are diverse in terms of objectives, structures, methods, techniques, and sensors. Standardization of terms, system-performance measures and methodologies, and adequacy of technological requirements are vital for comparing robot performance and technical progress. Factors limiting commercialization and assimilation of agricultural autonomous robot systems are unique to each system and to each task. However, some common gaps need to be filled to suit unstructured, dynamic environments; e.g. poor detection performance, inappropriate decision-making and low action success rate. Research and development of versatile and adaptive algorithms, integrated into multi-sensor platforms, is required. Cycle time must be reduced and production rate increased to justify economic use. Improved wholeness or integration of all sub-systems will enable sustainable performance and complete task operation. Research must focus on each of these gaps and factors that limit commercialization of agricultural robotics. Research needs to focus on the field use of autonomous or human-robot systems, the latter being a reasonable step toward fully autonomous robots. More robust, reliable information-acquisition systems, including sensor-fusion algorithms and data analysis, should be suited to the dynamic conditions of unstructured agricultural environments.

Keywords

Agricultural robots, robotics, field operations, autonomous

Questions

What are the motivations for this work?

- The authors state, that the use of agricultural robots could be able to raise the quality of fresh produce and at the same time, could lower the production costs and the use of agrochemicals. Agricultural robots could even reduce the manual labor needed and compensate in industrial nations without many agricultural workers the dependency on them.
- Even though the authors recognize a need for the use of autonomous robots in agriculture, they state that the systems in research are still producing inadequate results.
- Because of the highly dynamic and different environments in which the researchers create their studies, the authors say that it gets hard to compare and benchmark research work done. Even when ignoring the fact that each robot application in development will probably only work in the area which the original researcher build it, a lack of common methodologies and metrics further confusion and divergence over the expected results and performance.

What is the proposed solution?

- The authors propose certain common characteristics and performance measures for robots in agriculture.
- Firstly they analyze the different tasks needed to accomplish autonomous work in agriculture. Following tasks are characterized as essential for field robot applications:
 - Obstacle avoidance
 - Self-localisation and map building
 - Navigation and path planning
 - Vehicle dispatching for transporting
 - Security, reconnaissance and exploration
 - Planting, harvesting, sorting and handling
- To measure a robotic application doing these tasks, the authors propose following twelve performance measures:
 - Cycle time
 - Operation time
 - Operation velocity
 - Production rate
 - Capability to operate under real-time conditions
 - Detection capability
 - Detection performance
 - Appropriate decision making
 - Action success ratio
 - Position error average and position error standard deviation
 - Safety
 - Wholeness
- After the proposition of these characteristics and performance measures, the authors review papers in seven main topics:
 - Navigation and guidance
 - Transplanting and seeding
 - Weed control and disease monitoring
 - Harvesting
 - Traceability and geo-positioning
 - Multi-robot interactions

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

- The authors recognize that extensive research has been done in the last 30 years in agricultural robots. But in all of this time, there are very few autonomous robot systems which are operational in productions. The authors state that the main limiting factor are low efficiency and a lack of economic justification.
- The field cycle time needed to accomplish tasks needs to be reduced and the production rate improved for the economic justification.
- Because the development and evaluations between different research projects differ so strongly it is "extremely difficult to compare systems and real progress, and transfer developed technology from one application to another".

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

- A lack of followed standards and benchmarking possibilities has made it quite hard for me to compare different papers. Even when picking several papers in a similar topic, the methodologies differ so strongly that one can not find the findings of two different research groups developing a sweet pepper harvesting robot for example.
- The authors' effort in making the reviewed papers are great. But it is still hard to compare, even inside this review. The main point is, that no setup is the same and that in this stage of development in agricultural robots, the ability of the robots to transfer their knowledge is too limited.

What are the contributions?

- The main contribution are a detailed review of current state-of-the-art in the seven listed categories and comparing the papers by using the here defined performance measures.

What are the future directions of the research?

- The authors propose to lead the research more into the field of human-robot systems before researching fully autonomous agricultural robots. Proper decision making is still a field where humans excel, so a combination of the both strengths could be a great first step.

What is my main take away from this paper?

- Even after in-depth reviewing hundreds of papers, it is still hard to compare the individual performance.
- I welcome the authors' optimism about the future performance of agricultural robots, but there is still a long way to go.
- When I am able to do RnD in agricultural robots, I should make sure to use these KPIs from the beginning.

Summary

One of the most in-depth reviews of research in agricultural robots so far.

4.7 Reading Report: *Agricultural robots—system analysis and economic feasibility*

(Pedersen et al., 2006)

Abstract

This paper focuses on the economic feasibility of applying autonomous robotic vehicles compared to conventional systems in three different applications: robotic weeding in high value crops (particularly sugar beet), crop scouting in cereals and grass cutting on golf courses. The comparison was based on a systems analysis and an individual economic feasibility study for each of the three applications. The results showed that in all three scenarios, the robotic applications are more economically feasible than the conventional systems. The high cost of real time kinematics Global Positioning System (RTK-GPS) and the small capacity of the vehicles are the main parameters that increase the cost of the robotic systems.

Keywords

Agricultural robots, Grass cutter, Autonomous vehicles, Economics, Feasibility study, Robotic weeding, Crop scouting

What are the motivations for this work?

The papers main focus lies on displaying the cost reduction possible by utilizing autonomous system for agriculture tasks. Most agricultural task can not use individual-plant-based solutions with conventional methods. By using robots and big data processing it will be possible to care for each plant individually. Taking care of an identified weed patch for example will need much less herbicides than spraying the whole field preemptively.

What is the proposed solution?

The authors propose solutions for using autonomous robots for field scouting - the identification and localisation of growing weeds -, intra-row and near-crop weeding and automated grass cutting.

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

In all scenarios the authors showcase a reduction in primary and secondary costs in comparison to conventional methods.

Field scouting 20% cost reduction in labor and secondary benefits of the data because it is now possible to only deploy herbicides where needed.

Weeding Only by reducing the cost of the navigation system by half it is possible to save 12-21% or manuel costs. and reduction of herbicide use of 90%

Grass cutting Reduction of cost of 52% (but only when paying the gardener 27 Euro per hour, lol)

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

The usage of automated systems for growing crops is one of the key points in reducing the environmental footprint of large scale agriculture. The three analyzed areas are great entry points for deploying such systems. Especially the field scouting and the automated weeding are very interesting. For the evaluation the authors compared the costs of the components with average conventional costs which is mostly reasonable, expect the estimated labor cost of the gardener of 27 Euros per hour for grass cutting.

What are the contributions?

The ideas of the authors in breaking down the cost of the robots into several components are very helpful to estimate economic costs of different system for this usage. The main contribution is this economic analysis which helped to spark more research in this direction.

What are the future directions of the research?

There will always be economic analyses for newer technology.

What questions have I left?

Because this paper is from 2006 I am eager to find a similar, more current breakdown.

What is my main take away from this paper?

That it is feasible to automate many agricultural tasks with almost existing technology.

Summary

Great in depth analysis but dated (2006), has good numbers for conventional cost estimates.

4.8 Reading Report: *Analysis of Dynamic Task Allocation in Multi-Robot Systems*

(Lerman et al., 2006)

Abstract

Dynamic task allocation is an essential requirement for multi-robot systems operating in unknown dynamic environments. It allows robots to change their behavior in response to environmental changes or actions of other robots in order to improve overall system performance. Emergent coordination algorithms for task allocation that use only local sensing and no direct communication between robots are attractive because they are robust and scalable. However, a lack of formal analysis tools makes emergent coordination algorithms difficult to design. In this paper we present a mathematical model of a general dynamic task allocation mechanism. Robots using this mechanism have to choose between two types of tasks, and the goal is to achieve a desired task division in the absence of explicit communication and global knowledge. Robots estimate the state of the environment from repeated local observations and decide which task to choose based on these observations. We model the robots and observations as stochastic processes and study the dynamics of the collective behavior. Specifically, we analyze the effect that the number of observations and the choice of the decision function have on the performance of the system. The mathematical models are validated in a multi-robot multi-foraging scenario. The model's predictions agree very closely with results of embodied simulations.

Keywords

emergent coordination, mathematic analysis, foraging, multi-robot systems, distributed mrs, implicit communication

What are the motivations for this work?

- Dynamic task allocation is necessary in unknown dynamic environments. When working with multiple robots, communications bottlenecks can occur fast. To combat this, emergent coordination algorithms without global knowledge are viable solutions and able to scale much better as explicit communication.
- Using only local sensing without communication makes the system behave unpredictable. For prediction of the multi-robot systems behavior, the authors present several formal analysis tools.
- Distributed multi-robot systems are interesting because they exhibit better scalability and robustness against robot failures and environment changes.

What is the proposed solution?

- The authors created mathematical models for simple multi-robot coordination without communication and global knowledge. After the proposed formal models they validated them experimentally using a simulation.

- The authors used a simple example of two different kinds of task and robots which will passively signal which kind of task they are currently doing. Based on local sensing each robots evaluates independently which of the two task it should follow. This toy problem got modelled using stochastic methods.
- Using global knowledge and communication the fractions of robots doing task one or task do respectively should be close to the fractions of the total amount of booth task types. Using the proposed models and the experimental evaluation the authors show that the robots are able to come close to this ideal fractions.

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

- The authors state that *"The agreement between theoretical and experimental results is excellent."*
- Besides predicting of the average collective behavior of the robots, they can also characterize the fluctuations in the systems.

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

- The problem showcased by the authors is quite simple, but the formal methods should hold up to more complex systems.
- The comparison of the simulation results with the formal models is sound.
- I think the simple methods used for passive displaying of the task could be improved in such a way that they also work in real world environments - but Nevertheless I think it is better to combine this emergent control system with global control methods and communication.

What are the contributions?

- A formal analysis creating models to predict the behavior in multi-robot systems with dynamic task allocation and no explicit communication between the robots. The mathematical models are able to predict the task allocation and changes in system states for a simple foraging toy problem.
- The author validated the models using a simulation.

What are the future directions of the research?

- Future research should include higher number of different tasks, as well as changing the number and density of tasks and robots dynamically during the experiments.

What is my main take away from this paper?

- Using local sensing and limited information exchange between the robots can dynamically allocate task in an efficient way between robots. Even by using simple systems it works surprisingly well.

- I am still torn between the need to do such in-depth mathematic modelling or just relying on the empirical data from the experiments. On the one hand, one can gain deep insights into the working of the behavior, but on the other hand, modelling more complex situation will quickly become too hard.

Summary

This paper is a solid base for the mathematic modelling of emergent behavior.

4.9 Reading Report: *Applied ontologies and standards for service robots*

(Haidegger et al., 2013)

Abstract

Service robotics is an emerging application area for human-centered technologies. The rise of household and personal assistance robots forecasts a human–robot collaborative society. One of the robotics community’s major task is to streamline development trends, work on the harmonization of taxonomies and ontologies, along with the standardization of terms, interfaces and technologies. It is important to keep the scientific progress and public understanding synchronous, through efficient outreach and education. These efforts support the collaboration among research groups, and lead to widely accepted standards, beneficial for both manufacturers and users. This article describes the necessity of developing robotics ontologies and standards focusing on the past and current research efforts. In addition, the paper proposes a roadmap for service robotics ontology development. The IEEE Robotics & Automation Society is sponsoring the working group Ontologies for Robotics and Automation. The efforts of the Working group are presented here, aiming to connect the cutting edge technology with the users of these services — the general public.

Keywords

Service robotics, robot ontologies, robot standards, human–robot interaction, ontology

What are the motivations for this work?

- The authors want to showcase the current ongoing research in ontologies for service robots.
- Without agreed upon and used ontologies, the authors state, that it is difficult to establish a common vocabulary for knowledge representation. Without proper ontologies, inconsistencies arise, and a lack of proper communication can hide important knowledge and interaction of system when communicating in the research community.
- The development of service robots is a multi disciplinary field of different sciences and technologies. This makes clear communication between the active actors a must. For this a common understanding and a common knowledge base is needed: Ontologies.
- The authors state, that a lack of proper guidance and standardization in robotics will hinder the progress by slower development and divergence. This can cause frustration towards consumers but also towards manufactures.

What is the proposed solution?

- The proposed solution is, to display different efforts for standardization inside the service robot research community. This paper makes a case for ontology development and shows different kinds of effort by different organizations like *International Organization for Standardization* (ISO), *American Society for Testing and Materials* (ASTM), *American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics* (AIAA) and *Japanese Industrial Standards* (JIS).

- The authors further advertise the *IEEE RAS Ontologies for Robotics and Automation Working Group* (ORA WG) which aims to create a link between different standards created by ISO, ASTM, AIAA, etc.
- The ORA WG is further divided into four subgroups, one of which main focus lies in service robots (SeR).
- ORA groups ontologies are grounded in mathematical formalism using logic. They are using the *Web Ontology Language* (OWL) [sic!]
- The ORA ontology will be free to be used in the robotics and autonomy research community.

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

- The authors state that the market and with it the research in service robots will increase drastically. With this the need for common ontologies increases as well.

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

- The problem of a lack of standardization showed especially in research into specialized agricultural field robots. Especially the research in harvest robots - most researchers used different terminologies which made it hard to compare different research projects with each other.
- This paper is really important because it shows the different research efforts for a faster finding and choosing between the ontological standards.

What are the contributions?

- The first part of the paper defines precisely the domain of service robots, using seven different definitions. For answering the question what service robots are, I will cite two definitions here:
 - From the *International Federation of Robotics*: "A service robot is a robot which operates semi or fully autonomously to perform services useful to the well-being of humans and equipment, excluding manufacturing operations."
 - The *ISO* standard splits the definition into two parts:
 1. "A **personal service robot** is a service robot used for a non-commercial task, usually by lay persons (e.g., a domestic servant robot)."
 2. "A **professional service robot** is a service robot used for a commercial task, usually operated by a properly trained operator (e.g., a fire-fighting robot)."
- Those two definitions capture the nature of service robots in the most complete, yet short way. For a more detailed definition, refer to this paper.
- Later the authors make a case for ontologies, split into benefits and review of existing ontologies for robots.
- After this, the authors underline the need for standards as well and showcase their benefits as well as existing standards for robots. In Section 6.2 of the paper, the authors display four robotic standards.

- The authors state the a standardization should be able to include:
 - Common measures and definitions
 - Measurability and comparability
 - Integrability, portability and reusability.

What are the future directions of the research?

- Future work is done in the standardization of medical systems, improving the standardization of the application of risk management, outline the standardization of performance, inarticulacy the essential performance.
- Another point is defining more safety factor for robots and robot equipment.

What questions have I left?

- Many standard and ontologies are presented, I find it unsatisfactory that OpenSource software has not been mentioned once. A mayor point for improving robotic research would be more open source software and sharing of already accomplished algorithms.

What is my main take away from this paper?

- Being able to precisely communicate between multiple researcher or stakeholders will be a great boost to the speed of work and research to be done in service robotics.
- The authors recommend for the research community to study different ontologies and standards in robotics for a more streamlined ability to work and to do research in service robotics.

Summary

Great overview over the field of service robotics and pointer to different standards and ontologies.

4.10 Reading Report: Chapter 56 *Robotics in Agriculture and Forestry* from *Springer Handbook of Robotics*

(Siciliano & Khatib, 2016)

Abstract

Robotics for agriculture and forestry (A&F) represents the ultimate application of one of our society's latest and most advanced innovations to its most ancient and important industries. Over the course of history, mechanization and automation increased crop output several orders of magnitude, enabling a geometric growth in population and an increase in quality of life across the globe. Rapid population growth and rising incomes in developing countries, however, require ever larger amounts of A&F output. This chapter addresses robotics for A&F in the form of case studies where robotics is being successfully applied to solve well-identified problems. With respect to plant crops, the focus is on the in-field or in-farm tasks necessary to guarantee a quality crop and, generally speaking, end at harvest time. In the livestock domain, the focus is on breeding and nurturing, exploiting, harvesting, and slaughtering and processing. The chapter is organized in four main sections. The first one explains the scope, in particular, what aspects of robotics for A&F are dealt with in the chapter. The second one discusses the challenges and opportunities associated with the application of robotics to A&F. The third section is the core of the chapter, presenting twenty case studies that showcase (mostly) mature applications of robotics in various agricultural and forestry domains. The case studies are not meant to be comprehensive but instead to give the reader a general overview of how robotics has been applied to A&F in the last 10 years. The fourth section concludes the chapter with a discussion on specific improvements to current technology and paths to commercialization.

Keywords

Overview, Case studies, coverage planning, weed control, high precision farming, crop yield estimation, Vehicle formation control, plant probing, leaf removal, harvesting, precision forestry, aerial based precision farming

What are the motivations for this work?

Optimized Coverage for Arable Farming

- Minimizes soil compaction
- Reduces fuel cost
- Reduces time needed

Weed Control

- Weeds directly reduce yield by competing the crops over light, water and nutrients
- Weed control is needed to stop them from spreading
- Robotic control system offer greater mechanical precision and a reduction in herbicides needed.

High Precision Seeding

- When knowing the exact location of the seeded crops all following robotic operation can use this data
- No further local sensing is needed
- Can also be used as an input for localization

Crop Yield Estimation

- manually gathering the required data is labour- and time-consuming error prone process.
- accurate estimations will help growers in labour demand forecasting.
- Better planning reduces costs by optimizing packing and storage capacity.

Precision Irrigation Conventional irrigation technologies tend to over-watering. This is of course wasteful and also increases leaching of fertilizers.

Tree Fruit Production

- One of the hardest problems of farming because of the complex tree geometry
- Sloped terrain (vineyards)
- Need to sense the branches
- Occlusion of the fruits

Vehicle Formation control Using multiple robots together will increase the capabilities even further. One element of MRS is to control robots in a formation.

Plant Probing

- Automated sample taking will enable large scale experiments.
- It is hard to model deformable objects like plant parts (leaves, stems, flowers, fruits)
- Proper models will enable individual plant part care, sampling, harvesting, predicting, robotized phenotyping.

Cucumber Harvesting Automated harvesting can improve efficiency and reduce labour costs. The same system can also be used to cut nonproductive leaves from the plants.

What is the proposed solution?

Optimized Coverage for Arable Farming

- Find the optimal way to move around in complex terrain.
- Introduction of *Optimal coverage planning algorithm*

Weed Control

- A robotic system to drive autonomous over the fields.
- machine vision based approach to identify weeds
- precise distribution of herbicides

High Precision Seeding

- a driver-less seeding system with high accuracy localization
- smaller wheels allow driving between rows eliminating soil compaction

Crop Yield Estimation

- A machine vision based system which is able to identify crops
- the system is manually driven through orchards at night and takes pictures with artificial light
- works for vineyards, apple orchards and strawberry ranches.

Precision Irrigation A wireless sensor network monitoring the exact soil conditions.

Tree Fruit Production

- Proposed a family of autonomous orchard vehicles.
- Only uses laser range finders, no gps for keeping the cost low
- Designed in a way to enable faster working human labourers.

Vehicle Formation control

- a control architecture based on a path tracking framework.
- should allow multiple robots to continue to drive in formation even in rough terrain with poor grip conditions.
- the system uses RTK-GPS with an accuracy of 2cm.
- wireless communications between robots to communicate relative positions

Plant Probing

- System consisting of a robotic arm, time-of-flight camera and a measurement technologies
- image segmentation and model fitting are used to find single leaves from depth information.
- The robot arms first finds position from where it can see the whole plant and then it moves further to enable unobstructed viewing of a single leave.
- After selecting a target leave it will take a probe.

Cucumber Harvesting

- Mobile platform mounted on rails in greenhouses
- Harvesting contains several subproblems, one of them is finding the ripeness of the crops. In this case a target weight is given. Because cucumbers are mostly water it is possible to determine the weight from 3D data.
- The system has a single camera but it is possible to move it around to capture the needed 3D information.
- After identifying the ripe cucumber, it is cut and moved collision free to a storage crate.

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

Optimized Coverage for Arable Farming

- reduces turns needed ca. 15%
- reduces soil erosion cost ca. 25%
- reduces skipped area cost ca. 81%

Weed Control

- 77% of weeds got precisely eradicated
- reduction in herbicides

High Precision Seeding Not much data given, needs further study.

Crop Yield Estimation The results show that the system works surprisingly well in a different environments.

Precision Irrigation

- reduces the water needed by 75% against conventional watering
- should allow multiple robots to continue to drive in formation even in ruff terrain with poor grip conditions.

Tree Fruit Production The different approaches followed by the original authors showed that they are twice as fast as manual labor.

Vehicle Formation control

- they tested using two robots, where one should follow the other in a defined distance along sloped terrain
- the two robots managed to stay in their path with an accuracy of 15cm

Plant Probing In the summary is no further evaluation. Needs additional study!

Cucumber Harvesting

- The system needs on average 65 seconds to cut one cucumber
- Success rate: ca. 75%

What are the contributions?

Optimized Coverage for Arable Farming Finds Optimal paths for 2D and 3D terrain with soil erosion models.

Weed Control They presented 3 different systems to autonomously kill weeds in different scenarios. The second one (volunteer potatoes in sugar beets) seemed like the best one. Further research here!

High Precision Seeding Complete system which achieves high precision seeding.

Crop Yield Estimation A camera rig for small tractors to gather data, can be further improved in the future.

Precision Irrigation Wireless system for monitoring and control

Tree Fruit Production 3 different autonomous platforms navigating by them selves inside orchards. The system has accumulated 350km driven.

Vehicle Formation control A control architecture for two or more robots to stay in formation.

Plant Probing Stationary system to take leave samples.

Cucumber Harvesting Whole system harvesting cucumbers and cutting leaves. Has algorithm to determine the ripeness and for finding paths for collision free manipulations.

What questions have I left?

Optimized Coverage for Arable Farming What is about the path length and exact fuel reduction?

Weed Control How is it possible to increase the velocity further? The machines are too slow.

High Precision Seeding Concrete implementations for further data fusion of seed map with the next scans for a living yield map.

Crop Yield Estimation Why is the system not self driving?

Precision Irrigation The savings in water needed and increase in growth speed are really impressive. How did this work? Did they somehow cheat on the data? Definitely study the original paper.

Tree Fruit Production Of course using vehicles is faster than manual work using ladders - but are they faster using the same approach with drivers? How does the navigation work with no GPS?

Vehicle Formation control How valid are the results today? Driving two robots in grass does not sound to impressive.

Plant Probing Can this system be mounted on rails?

Cucumber Harvesting How does the accuracy shrink when speeding the process up? How fast can this scale up?

Summary

Summarizes many different papers in-depth. Refer to this for further research.

4.11 Reading Report: *Crop design for improved robotic harvesting: A case study of sweet pepper harvesting*

(van Herck et al., 2020)

Abstract

Current harvesting robots have limited performance, due to the unstructured and dynamic nature of both the target crops and their environment. Efforts to date focus on improving sensing and robotic systems. This paper presents a parallel approach, to ‘design’ the crop and its environment to best fit the robot, similar to robotic integration in industrial robot deployments. A systematic methodology to select and modify the crop ‘design’ (crop and environment) to improve robotic harvesting is presented. We define crop-dependent robotic features for successful harvesting (e.g., visibility, reachability), from which associated crop features are identified (e.g., crop density, internode length). Methods to influence the crop features are derived (e.g., cultivation practices, climate control) along with a methodological approach to evaluate the proposed designs. A case study of crop ‘design’ for robotic sweet pepper harvesting is presented, with statistical analyses of influential parameters. Since comparison of the multitude of existing crops and possible modifications is impossible due to complexity and time limitations, a sequential field experimental setup is planned. Experiments over three years, 10 cultivars, two climate control conditions, two cultivation techniques and two artificial illumination types were performed. Results showed how modifying the crop effects the crops characteristics influencing robotic harvesting by increased visibility and reachability. The systematic crop ‘design’ approach also led to robot design recommendations. The presented ‘engineering’ the crop ‘design’ framework highlights the importance of close synergy between crop and robot design achieved by strong collaboration between robotic and agronomy experts resulting in improved robotic harvesting performance.

Keywords

Crop design, Harvesting robot, Sweet pepper, Agricultural robotics, Crop engineering, Robot design

What are the motivations for this work?

- One of the main factors limiting the performance of robots in agriculture is the unstructured and dynamic environment. To reduce this, the authors created a case study to *engineer* a improved crop-*design* at the example of sweet peppers.
- Similar to using a robot in an industrial environment, a greenhouse should also be optimized towards the robot. Much research works the other way around, but it is important to go both ways.
- The authors want to present a systematic methodology to select and modify crops for an improved harvesting.
- Improved greenhouse and crop design will directly result in a better performance of the used robotic systems.

What is the proposed solution?

- In this study, the authors they describe experiments run during 3 years in a greenhouse in the Netherlands.
- They tested different varieties of sweet peppers and described which conditions are desirable for automatic harvesting and robotic help.
- Overall they authors propose a framework for an engineering approach to crop design.
- The authors described following performance indicators which depend in the crop design:
 - Fruit location success
 - Detachment success
 - Harvest success
 - Damage rate
- The proposed methodology also includes following characteristics of the crops:

Visibility This is the percentage of total fruit area without occlusion

Reachability The free space around the fruits in which the robot can freely move its manipulator.

Graspability Measure for the quality of the pose of the fruit. "The grasping point should lie within the part of the fruit that points away from the plant stem."

Detachability How easy it is for the manipulator to detach the fruit from the plant.

- To modify the crops, the authors propose following methods:

Selection of suitable varieties The openness and fruit density highly depends on an suitable selected crop

Cultivation technique This strongly impacts many aspects like the visibility and reachability of the fruit. Here the crops are altered by removing leaves and/or young fruits.

Climate control

Temperature The authors suggest that higher temperatures in the mornings result in longer internodes and fruit stems.

Humidity Higher relative humidity should also result in better characteristics: Better internodes and thus easier fruits to harvest mechanically.

CO₂ concentration Higher CO₂ concentration should yield a decrease in leaf surface area and so an improved fruit visibility. Which then results in more harvested fruits.

Additional growing lights Some research the authors cite, says that an higher amount of blue light could result in more open plants with longer internodes.

- The last category the authors suggested are the crop measures. Those allow to compare the resulting crops in perspective of the robotic harvesting.

Crop density This a value between 0-100% describing how easy it is to look through the crop.

Lenth of internodes This describes the length of an segment between two leaves. A longer internode usually results in an easier approach for the robot and thus better harvesting.

Position of the fruit on the stem Since fruits hanging towards the robot are easier to harvest, this value describes the axis between the gripper and the fruit to harvest.

Estimation of successfull harvesting This is an estimation based around the space around the fruits.

Production This is calculated based on how many fruits are harvested in $\frac{kg}{m^2}$

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

- The authors managed to create a feasible recommendation for growing sweet peppers in a greenhouse. The recommendation includes varieties of peppers, and a special cultivation method.
- Unfortunately climate control is not showing a positive outcome so this is not recommended because it decreases the yield.
- Using additional grow lights did not yield improvements for the harvestability of the crops here is additional research needed.
- The authors also said that it is important to deepen the research in the choosing of harvesting method.

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

- The concrete results are not as impressive as initial thought
- The highly methodic approach resulting from collaboration with domain experts on the other hand is really important and should be noted.
- I really like the approach of engineering a optimal greenhouse and crop design for simplifying the robotic work - I will follow the authors and also deepen my research in this area.

What are the contributions?

- An in-depth methodology for describing and choosing a crop and its environment to grow it in to maximize robotic help in the whole growing process.
- They also have a concrete recommendation on how to cultivate red and yellow peppers for optimal robotic conditions.

What are the future directions of the research?

- They will continue to find optimal conditions for peppers and also other crops.
- It is also mentioned to include moving platforms in the next steps,
- Next to improving the greenhouse and crop conditions they want to research the effect of a smaller end-effector for grasping the produce.

What questions have I left?

- The next step would be of course to build peppers and other crop-varieties with optimal characteristics. Would be interesting to follow the breeding and engineering of such species
- For me the exact definition of some of the measurements are not clear. How are exactly is the crop density calculated?

What is my main take away from this paper?

- Engineering crops and greenhouse environments for optimal robotic help is a great idea. This will go hand in hand with designing better robots.
- Robots profit most from plant where the fruits are easy to recognize and grasp. This is measured in the crop density.
- It is also easier for robots to grasp fruits when they hang freely.

Summary

Interesting and detailed case study for which crop characteristics are needed to make robots the live easier. Shocker: Its open crops with free hanging fruits! The proposed methodology is great tough!

4.12 Reading Report: *Development of a sweet pepper harvesting robot*

(Arad et al., 2020)

Abstract

This paper presents the development, testing and validation of SWEEPER, a robot for harvesting sweet pepper fruit in greenhouses. The robotic system includes a six degrees of freedom industrial arm equipped with a specially designed end effector, RGB-D camera, high-end computer with graphics processing unit, programmable logic controllers, other electronic equipment, and a small container to store harvested fruit. All is mounted on a cart that autonomously drives on pipe rails and concrete floor in the end-user environment. The overall operation of the harvesting robot is described along with details of the algorithms for fruit detection and localization, grasp pose estimation, and motion control. The main contributions of this paper are the integrated system design and its validation and extensive field testing in a commercial greenhouse for different varieties and growing conditions. A total of 262 fruits were involved in a 4-week long testing period. The average cycle time to harvest a fruit was 24 s. Logistics took approximately 50% of this time (7.8 s for discharge of fruit and 4.7 s for platform movements). Laboratory experiments have proven that the cycle time can be reduced to 15 s by running the robot manipulator at a higher speed. The harvest success rates were 61% for the best fit crop conditions and 18% in current crop conditions. This reveals the importance of finding the best fit crop conditions and crop varieties for successful robotic harvesting. The SWEEPER robot is the first sweet pepper harvesting robot to demonstrate this kind of performance in a commercial greenhouse.

Keywords

agriculture, computer vision, field test, motion control, real-world conditions, robotics

What are the motivations for this work?

- Working in greenhouses is a extreme unfriendly environment with boring and repetitive tasks. Finding skilled labor for this get harder and harder every year. Because of this automated and commercially viable automations are needed.
- To make harvesting robots commercially viable it is needed to improve the harvesting performance and speed in real-world conditions.
- This papers shows how one current state-of-art robot performs under realistic conditions.
- Of course the main goal of having robots harvest in greenhouses is cost reduction, quality increase and better predictability.
- Other harvesting robot have cycle times around 33 seconds per fruit. Here the authors want to improve the state-of-art with better results.
- The authors also state, that many research papers lack large-scale experiments, which they want to improve. Maybe they initially wanted to harvest more fruits, but in the end their total harvest was only 262.

- Also most other proposed robot solution are too slow or generally bad to be useable in a commercial way.

What is the proposed solution?

- In this paper the authors propose a robotic harvesting system for sweet peppers and showcase the testing and validations of its capabilities.
- The robots consists of following main components:
 - A standard card driving on rails with a height adjustable platform.
 - Six degree of freedom standard industrial arm
 - Custom build end-effector with a cutter (vibrating knife), sensors and catching mechanism
 - RGB-D camera
 - High-end computer running Ubuntu 14.04 and ROS Indigo with GPU
 - The whole system is really big! The cart is around four times the length of the arm.
- Besides the robot system, the authors also developed algorithms for:
 - Fruit detection
 - Fruit localization
 - Grasp pose estimation
 - Motion control

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

- The authors did a very detailed performance evaluation and error analysis. All in all they did 4 weeks of experiments involving 262 peppers of 2 varieties.
- On average the robot needed **24s to harvest a pepper**.
- So now comes the bad part: Because real-world conditions are extremely demanding, their systems only managed to harvest **18% of the peppers**. To make the robot perform better, they removed leaves and fruit cluster and archived a performance of **61% successful harvested peppers**.
- The main problem with real world conditions are the many occlusions making the detection much harder and often blocking ways of the end-effector to reach the fruits without damaging the plant.
- They also proposed to user a smaller end-effector for easier grepping in a a tight environment for future improvements.

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

- The paper, the robot and the analysis of the robots performance are all in-depth and detailed. The robots performance of course is far from being commercial viable.
- During the experiments the authors measured as many parameters manually to get a complete picture of the robots capabilities and shortcomings. (e.g. the paused the robots for each harvesting try to get the relative distance and the angle of the fruits)
- Real-world commercially grown pepper plants have a high density and heaps of leaves hiding the fruits. This results in a complex and unstructured geometry making each of the robot's task even harder .
 - The leaves occlude the peppers: The detection and localization needs models which can work with that.
 - Not only the fruits but also the main stem gets harder to detect which is needed to find the relative position of the fruit and steam for cutting.
 - The robot has to navigate around the leaves to cut and catch the fruits: Motion planning gets orders of magnitude more complicated.
- With a modification of the crop the detection and harvest rates got much better. This would strongly imply to make the same robot also removes the leaves. I hope they study this topic as well
- The authors separated the whole task in several subtasks and delivered an analysis of every one of their problems.
 - Fruit detection
 - Fruit researched
 - Fruit cut
 - Fruit caught
 - Fruit placed into container
- One of my main doubt is that the authors detected the fruit but not the cutting point. That means they positioned the end-effector relative to the fruit and hoped for the best that the knife will find its correct way to cut off the pepper. This method works okay for them, but still this is a area in which they could improve greatly. One of the varieties had longer fruit stems which resulted in a higher failure in the cutting because the knife would slide of.

What are the contributions?

- The authors proposed an integrated system for harvesting sweet peppers.
- Besides that they showcased extensive field testing in a commercial greenhouse with partial real-world conditions.
- The field testing, error analysis, structure of the paper and methodology are also important contributions.

What are the future directions of the research?

- One idea was speeding up the robot. In this experiments with scientists around the robot they could not operate on full speed because of safety concerns.
- Using a smaller end-effector could result in easier motion planning and better navigation in tight, occluded spaces.
- To be able to grip fruits behind leaves it could be feasible to use an arm with an higher degree of freedom. But this would also result in a higher computational cost.
- Some parts of the catching mechanism were too stiff which was a source of repeated failures because it has moved parts of the plants away resulting in positioning errors. For this the authors already have a solution planned for the next experiments.
- As soon as the system loses sight of a specific fruit the harvesting attempt is cancelled. Including some kind of backtracking will result in a improved harvesting rate.

What questions have I left?

- Next to a high-end oc the robot has multiple smaller controllers. I would like to have an in-depth overview over the hardware specs and the components used.
- Could the robot use the same end-effector to remove leaves? If so the robot could in the first step prepare every thing for the harvest itself.

What is my main take away from this paper?

- This paper is quite new so I am a bit disappointed in the performance of the state-of-the-art. Nevertheless the robot platform and paper is sophisticated and I am sure that with a bit tweaking the performance can improve.
- The robots goes to multiple different phases in detection and control modes. Because of this I think the computations are more efficient but on the other hand I seems like it has no proper world and plant model. This results in errors in positioning and the need for occlusion free line of sight to the peppers.
- So the state of the art still relies on simple 2D vision methods for finding its way. This means we need proper ways to model the plants in 3D in an computational efficient form for better motion planning and detection.

Summary

Papers about whole systems with in-depth error and performance analysis are always great. This in particular because it is well written and has a good structure. Comeback to this paper and read some of the references!!

4.13 Reading Report: *Development of a tomato harvesting robot used in greenhouse*

(Lili et al., 2017)

Abstract

A tomato harvesting robot was developed in this study, which consisted of a four-wheel independent steering system, a 5-DOF harvesting system, a navigation system, and a binocular stereo vision system. The four-wheel independent steering system was capable of providing a low-speed steering control of the robot based on Ackermann steering geometry. The proportional-integral-derivative (PID) algorithm was used in the laser navigation control system. The Otsu algorithm and the elliptic template method were used for the automatic recognition of ripe tomatoes, and obstacle avoidance strategies were proposed based on the C-space method. The maximum average absolute error between the set angle and the actual angle was about 0.14° , and the maximum standard deviation was about 0.04° . The laser navigation system was able to rapidly and accurately track the path, with the deviation being less than 8 cm. The load bearing capacity of the mechanical arm was about 1.5 kg. The success rate of the binocular vision system in the recognition of ripe tomatoes was 99.3%. When the distance was less than 600 mm, the positioning error was less than 10 mm. The time needed for recognition of ripe tomatoes and pitching was about 15 s per tomato, with a success rate of about 86%. This study provides some insights into the development and application of tomato harvesting robot used in the greenhouse.

Keywords

tomato harvesting robot, four-wheel independent steering, automatic navigation, binocular stereo vision system, obstacle avoidance, greenhouse

What are the motivations for this work?

- Harvesting tomatoes is a very popular and labour intensive vegetable. The annual production is around 60 million tons.
- Because the labor costs are rising - even in China they are trying to find a autonomous solution which can scale up.
- Tomatoes are very soft and sensitive vegetables so harvesting them is especially complicated.
- The authors name several other research in building this kind of harvesting robots, but those have slow reaction and clumsy movement.
- They want to create a fast system for picking tomatoes in greenhouses

What is the proposed solution?

- A robot system capable of :
 - Automatic navigation

- Recognition of ripeness
- Detecting the exact position of the ripe fruits
- Avoiding obstacles.
- The solution also contains a image recognition algorithm and a picking control method.
- The shown robot has a four-wheel drive with independent steering. The 4 wheels are controlled using an Ackermann steering model.
- It detects tomatoes using a stereo-vision camera with a resolution of 1384×1032 px
- The pathfinding is done by using a laser scanner
- To pick the ripe tomatoes, the robot has a 4-DOF mechanical arm with a 1-DOF end-effector
- After picking the tomatoes the robot puts them into a crate on its back.
- The total mass of the robot is 540 kg and it reaches a maximum speed of 3.6 km/h.

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

- The authors evaluated every part of their system:
 - The controlling of the **steering angle** resulted in an average error of 0.14° with a standard deviation of 0.04° .
 - **Path tracking by the navigation system** could track the correct path with a deviation of less than 8cm.
 - They also evaluated how much weight the **mechanical arm** the **end-effector** can carry without losing precision. When using weights up to 1kg no big deviation is measured. So the mechanical system is fit for its main goal of manipulating tomatoes.
 - Inside the greenhouse the **camera-system** has to detect the tomatoes. Here the authors measured a success rate of over 99.3% in a sample size of 300.
 - The position of the tomatoes got detected correctly with an average positioning error of less than 10mm in a range of 600mm.
 - Finally the **picking rate** of the robot was measured to be 87% in a sample size of 100 tomatoes. The robot needs 15 seconds from recognition to picking the tomatoes.

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

- This paper contains multiple systems working together for a common goal. It showcases the steps needed to make the robot drive through a greenhouse and pick tomatoes.
- The error and performance analyses are detailed. Only thing lacking is an in-depth breakdown of the task times. The only time measurement in the paper is the 15 seconds from recognition to picking - but how long does the robot need to pick 100 tomatoes?
- Tomato picking has the advantage that tomatoes are easy to detect via camera. A disadvantage is the soft nature of the fruits.

What are the contributions?

- Algorithm to track the path inside a greenhouse using laser scanner
- Control architecture for the mechanical arm using a collision free A*-algorithm.
- Tomato detection and localisation algorithms using stereo vision
- In-depth error analysis.

What are the future directions of the research?

- Improving the success rate and overall speed.
- Using this system to other crops.

What questions have I left?

- They left out some key metrics like time breakdown and total time needed. So I would like to know if this system is even fast enough for a commercial consideration
- I have not fully understand how the collision free path finding algorithm for the end-effector works, so this is something to study next.
- Currently the robot is only following along the space in between two rows in a greenhouse. It would be great to add additional navigation systems for a fully automated operation.

What is my main take away from this paper?

- The localisation in a greenhouse for tomatoes works good enough to grab them. I did not expect for this to work that good.
- This paper is a good study of a holistic robot system working in the chaotic environment of a greenhouse.

Summary

This paper is a good study of a holistic robot system working in the chaotic environment of a greenhouse. But some key performance indicator are missing, even some already mentioned in the introduction. In the motivation section of the paper they said that other systems would be too slow but did not deliver they own number. Nevertheless a good study and nice read.

4.14 Reading Report: *Field Coverage for Weed Mapping: Toward Experiments with a UAV Swarm*

(Albani et al., 2019)

Abstract

Precision agriculture represents a very promising domain for swarm robotics, as it deals with expansive fields and tasks that can be parallelized and executed with a collaborative approach. Weed monitoring and mapping is one such problem, and solutions have been proposed that exploit swarms of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). With this paper, we move one step forward towards the deployment of UAV swarms in the field. We present the implementation of a collective behavior for weed monitoring and mapping, which takes into account all the processes to be run onboard, including machine vision and collision avoidance. We present simulation results to evaluate the efficiency of the proposed system once that such processes are considered, and we also run hardware-in-the-loop simulations which provide a precise profiling of all the system components, a necessary step before final deployment in the field.

Keywords

UAV, swarm robotics, coverage, weed detection, mapping, collision avoidance, agricultural robotics

What are the motivations for this work?

- This paper is the continuation of the previous work *Monitoring and Mapping with Robot Swarms for Agricultural Applications* from (Albani et al., 2017). The same motivations apply here as well.
- The authors state, that there are already first deployments of UAVs for mapping various environmental conditions in fields. However they are mostly being controlled in a central, not flexible way and thus not reaching full potential of distributed and adaptive control.
- Besides that, the main goal is to improve the mapping and coverage algorithm.

What is the proposed solution?

- The authors main goal is to deploy a swarm of UAVs for collaborative mapping of weeds in open fields. By using an adaptive swarm approach, the end result coverage and mapping will be much more robust against failures and perception errors.
- In the previous work, they presented a first draft of a swarm coverage strategy. In this they are going to improve the results and present simulated experiments and additionally analyse hardware-in-the-loop (HIL) runs with the actual hardware used.
- For improving the coverage algorithm, the authors implement a advanced, modified random walk strategy. The area to be covered is split into cells, and for successful coverage, each cell has to be visited by a single UAV at least once. For the mapping to be finished, the goal is, that for each cell at least two different UAVs measure the same amount of the metric used.

- The strategy used, runs on every UAV in the swarm as the main high level control algorithm. Each UAV has to move around and map the needed variables, but also has to avoid collisions with the other drones. The authors added repulsion to other UAVs into the strategy which is the first step of collision avoidance. The second part is a *Collision Avoidance ROS* node running the *Optimal Reciprocal Collision Avoidance* (ORCA) method, which over takes the control if a collision is near.
- Mapping, measuring and validating every cell at least twice, is being made sure by placing virtual attractor beacons on cells, which are not validated yet.
- For balancing different parameter, like the repulsion and attraction strength, the number of drones and other parameters for ORCA, the authors run several simulations presented in the paper.
- The HIL runs showed, that the actual computer vision algorithm and the control strategy are fast enough to be computed on the RaspberryPi 3 located on the UAVs. Although the simulation is using a much simpler model for the detection of weeds, than one capable of delivering real world detection. For the testing of the coverage and mapping, the authors used images of pink tennis ball on artificial grass - this scenario is much simpler than detecting weeds in a field.

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

- The authors state that the performance of their reinforced random walk strategy is remarkable.
- With the right parameter for the repulsion between the UAVs, the much time consuming ORCA method gets rarely used.
- The result of the simulation display a clear winner for the values of repulsion between the UAVs and attraction towards the beacons.

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

- The general approach of using simulation first to detect the correct swarm strategy and their specific parameters is a great way for validating and estimation the performance.
- The video shown of their actual UAV flying is also quite impressive. I hope that the authors continue to progress further.

What are the contributions?

- The authors created a full implementation of the weed coverage and mapping system. The system strategy got evaluated by simulation and HIL simulation.
- The stochastic coverage and mapping algorithm got improved further in respect to their previous works.
- The hardware platform got integrated into the simulation environment, this is a convenient way of verifying the performance of the actual hardware.
- A proof that the UAVs can fly and be controlled successfully by the system got shown as a video.

What are the future directions of the research?

- The authors will continue to develop their system with the goal of having an automated UAV swarm for covering fields and detection all sorts of weed growing their for precise and sustainable deployment of weed eradication measures.
- Collision avoidance testing and richer interaction between the UAV will be tested in the following research.
- But during the next stages, the UAVs will only fly indoors to verify that everything works there, before deploying them to the real fields.
- The onboard classification has to be improved.

What questions have I left?

- There are some limiting factors, like the communication between the UAVs, which have not been tested or validated in the research. The simulation contained numbers of at least 25 UAVs, which will be a challenge to run with real UAVs.
- The OpenCV detection of the pink balls already takes 250ms for analyzing a single frame. The actual algorithm used for weeds will be much more sophisticated, so the authors have to find a more powerful hardware solution.

What is my main take away from this paper?

- Nice improvements in a cool project. Still not ready to deploy into real world, but they take big steps.

Summary

Analysis and formal definition of coverage and mapping algorithm, in a stochastic environment for swarms. The algorithm got validated in simulation. Next steps for the UAV swarms are deployment into an indoor test field.

4.15 Reading Report: *Field Robots*

(Thorpe & Durrant-Whyte, 2001)

Abstract

Field Robots are machines that work in unstructured environments, including under water, in mines, in forests and on farms, and in the air. These applications involve both advanced ideas in robotics and careful attention to engineering details. This paper discusses the overall challenges of field robotics and the current state of the art. The paper is not a thorough survey, nor a tutorial; but is instead intended to serve as a discussion starter for further design and development.

Keywords

Field robots, survey, discussion

What are the motivations for this work?

- The authors state, that this paper is meant as a discussion starter, it tries to answer questions, such as:
 - "What technical problems are fairly well understood and can be used in applications?"
 - "Which areas are partially understood, and are somewhat useable, but still require significant research?"
 - "Which areas are still difficult problems, where a solution can perhaps be kludged up but for which no solid engineering solutions are readily available?"
- Field robotics is an area of robotics, which promise an immense pay-off when deployed properly, as the authors state. Further they say, that there is much excitement in the research community about future opportunities in this area of research and later commercialization.

What is the proposed solution?

- The authors discuss challenges already solved, maybe solvable in the future, and hard problem for which there are currently no solutions available.
- These are the things, which the authors categorize as already understood:
 - Field robot applications are already deployed in environment which are cooperative, constrained and structured for automation. Example are cargo container handling, mining haulage and high altitude UAVs. These areas profit from progress in industrial robots, which also work in a completely structured environment.
 - Localization and navigation is already possible by using RTK-GPS system, landmark navigation or beacon supported navigation.
 - Because the processing speed for navigational and image based information increased, it is also possible to motion plan fast moving vehicles, at least on structured environments. Driving on rough terrain is not a completely solved problem.

- Safety, is another important element of field robotics, for which concepts exists. They are also not completely figured out, because field robots should be active for 24 hours a day for a whole year and this makes extensive testing highly complicated. The main focus here is the sensor and software integrity which worsen over time.
- The next points are categorized under mostly understood:
 - As soon as the environments become less structured and the interactions become more complicated, the state-of-the-art is not able to understand and describe things fully.
 - The most complex and demanding research, as the authors state, is the 3D perception and understanding the meaning and implications present in the unstructured environment.
 - A general representation for terrain models and their understanding is needed for successful field robots. Those model have to deal with big amounts of uncertainty and have to work with broad types of environments.
 - Next to the terrain understanding, the next major issue, in the eye of the authors is, of how to plan and make robust decision in environments without reliable models and no to little structure. Most areas in field robotics work in environments which do not fall in a standard mathematical model.
 - I like the way the authors formulated the quintessence of this problems, so I quote it directly:
"The problem with lack of structure is at the heart of many field robotics applications. Once we have a grip on how to describe and model this lack of structure and once we can make decisions robust to these models, many new field applications will become solvable."
- Here are the points for which there are no solutions at all:
 - Most operations are not limited by the raw hardware power but by limitations in perception and control. Human operators are still in many areas much better than autonomous system in deciding what to do when. Especially in areas such as driving over rough terrain or traffic, detecting obstacles or occluded items. Robust and general visual recognition and something like "common sense" is technological not possible yet. Even know, twenty years later, this are still the major limitations.
 - The points not solved are as followed: General recognition, dealing with terrain, building human interfaces, dealing with humans, legged systems, learning and cooperation.

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

- The authors express, that field robotics is the most difficult, but also most exciting are of robotics.
- Further they say, they, themselves are really excited about solving all the problems stated in this paper.

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

- Most of the problems enumerated by the authors are still the mayor limitations now, twenty years later after this paper was published.

What are the contributions?

- The main contribution of this paper are enumeration of different subproblem present in the field of field robotics, which are still valid today.

What is my main take away from this paper?

- It is really sad that the same problems from the beginning of this century are still such big limitations in current research. There has been big progress in the areas of visual recognition and control but there are still only few applications in unstructured environments.

Summary

Good overview over the problems, limitation and future challenges in the area of field robotics.

4.16 Reading Report: *Field Robots for Intelligent Farms - Inhering Features from Industry*

(de Santos et al., 2020)

Abstract

Estimations of world population growth urgently require improving the efficiency of agricultural processes, as well as improving safety for people and environmental sustainability, which can be opposing characteristics. Industry is pursuing these objectives by developing the concept of the “intelligent factory” (also referred to as the “smart factory”) and, by studying the similarities between industry and agriculture, we can exploit the achievements attained in industry for agriculture. This article focuses on studying those similarities regarding robotics to advance agriculture toward the concept of “intelligent farms” (smart farms). Thus, this article presents some characteristics that agricultural robots should gain from industrial robots to attain the intelligent farm concept regarding robot morphologies and features as well as communication, computing, and data management techniques. The study, restricted to robotics for outdoor farms due to the fact that robotics for greenhouse farms deserves a specific study, reviews different structures for robot manipulators and mobile robots along with the latest techniques used in intelligent factories to advance the characteristics of robotics for future intelligent farms. This article determines similarities, contrasts, and differences between industrial and field robots and identifies some techniques proven in the industry with an extraordinary potential to be used in outdoor farms such as those derived from methods based on artificial intelligence, cyber-physical systems, Internet of Things, Big Data techniques, and cloud computing procedures. Moreover, different types of robots already in use in industry and services are analyzed and their advantages in agriculture reported (parallel, soft, redundant, and dual manipulators) as well as ground and aerial unmanned robots and multi-robot systems.

Keywords

agricultural manipulator, autonomous mobile robot, multi-robot system, precision agriculture, intelligent farms, smart farm

What are the motivations for this work?

- In order to keep up with the ever growing demand of food, the agricultural sector has do adapt novel methods to increase efficiency, safety and environmental sustainability.
- Qualitative human labor is hard to find and makes up to 40% of costs in the growing process, which gives incentives to automate this part.
- The industrial sector has moved to a concept of *intelligent factories*, which ideas and methods should be applied to agriculture - if applicable.
- The authors want to highlight the similarities and differences between industrial automation and agricultural automation, to look for transferable technologies and methods.

What is the proposed solution?

- The authors made a in-depth review of the similarities between industrial and agricultural application of intelligent automation. Showcasing different technologies which are used already in the industry but not yet adopted in farming.
- Next to this the authors also displayed several technologies and their current state-of-the-art, which could be useful to tackle some of the problems in agricultural robotics.
- The review is structured in the following way:
 - Intelligent factories versus intelligent farms
 - Approach to intelligent farm concepts
 - Manipulators for agriculture
 - Unmanned ground robots for agriculture
 - Unmanned aerial robots for agriculture
 - Multi-robot systems and fleets
- For progress in the intelligent farming, the authors suggest the adaption of five key-technologies from modern industry towards farming:
 1. Artificial intelligence
 2. Cyber-physical systems
 3. The internet of things
 4. Big data
 5. Cloud computing

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

- It is mentioned, that there are several problems which make the adoption from industrial technologies quite hard to achieve. While in an automated smart factory, the produced products are getting moved around in a strictly designed and controlled fashion with for example conveyer belts towards the machines, a general strong difference is, that in farming, the machines are moved to the stationary products.
- Another part hindering the adaption, is the lack of supporting infrastructure in farming areas.
- One crucial point is, that agriculture is a seasonal business. Which means that the expensive robot system have to be reconfigurable for multiple tasks, otherwise they can only be used in a fraction of a year, during the harvest season for example.
- But all in all, the authors believe strongly that the research community will overcome the current technical limitations and that farming is also going to be automated through autonomous robots.

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

- I strongly support the claims the authors make in this review paper.
- Current technology is limited in respect to providing gentle, precise and strong handling of crops in occluded, dynamic environments.
- Some of the not-yet-ready technologies shown are quite promising like the hyper-redundant manipulators.

What are the contributions?

- Showcase of technologies used in modern smart factories which could be adopted into farming.
- Blueprints on how to adopt the new technologies
- Overview over current manipulators, their strong suits and short comings.
- Review of several state-of-the-art UGV, UAV and MRS projects

What are the future directions of the research?

- No really applicable, because the whole review was about the future of research in agricultural robotics.

What questions have I left?

- How to improve and adapt the hyper-redundant manipulators for agricultural use case. The math of course seems super hard, but this might the way for better grasping mechanism.

What is my main take away from this paper?

- For supporting robots in the agricultural context, one has to adapt the already established ideas of modern smart factories. There are of course many key differences, but the ideas of applying IOT, AI and big data are important - and not just buzz words in this context.

Summary

Amazing summary about the limitations of agricultural robotics, and which technologies are needed to breakthrough them.

4.17 Reading Report: *Field Test of an Autonomous Cucumber Picking Robot*

(Henten et al., 2003)

Abstract

At the Institute of Agricultural and Environmental Engineering (IMAG B.V.) an autonomous harvesting robot for cucumbers was developed and tested in a greenhouse in autumn 2001. Analysis of the harvest process had revealed that at a 2 ha Dutch production facility four robots are needed to replace the skilled human work force during the peak season. Then assuming a success rate of 100%, a harvest cycle might take at most 10 s per cucumber fruit. In this paper the results of the field test of the harvesting robot are reported and analysed in view of the performance criteria mentioned above. Cucumbers (*Cucumis sativus* cv. Korinda) were grown in a high-wire cultivation system. In four independent experiments the robot was tested. The average success rate was 74.4%. The majority of failures originated from inaccurate positioning of the end-effector at the stalk of the fruit. It was found to be a great advantage that the system was able to perform several harvest attempts on a single cucumber from different harvest positions of the robot. This improved the success rate considerably. A single successful harvest cycle took 65.2 s per cucumber. Since not all attempts were successful, a cycle time of 124 s per harvested cucumber was measured under practical circumstances. The test confirmed the ability to harvest more than one cucumber using a single set of images which reduced the cycle time of a successful harvest to 56.7 and 53.0 s if two or three cucumbers were harvested. To bridge the gap between the measured performance and the design specifications, future research focuses on improving the success rate, faster hardware and software for image processing and motion planning as well as the reduction of the motion time of the manipulator.

Keywords

Harvesting, Computer Vision, Machine Vision, Stereo Vision, Experiment

What are the motivations for this work?

- The authors wanted to create a comparable solution to recent advances in harvesting tomatoes and eggplants
- Human labour for harvesting is a tedious and expensive task.
- Robot labour needs to be able to harvest one cucumber every 10 seconds. This experiment tries to show the current (2001) limitations.
- Inside high-wire greenhouses mobile robots can move along tracks next to the cucumber plants which creates a somehow structured environment.
- This proposed architecture should allow complete autonomous harvesting.

What is the proposed solution?

- Mobile system consisting of a robotic arm having a thermal cutter and a suction cup for cutting and grabbing the cucumbers. One camera for taking two images (768x512px) at different positions to find 3D coordinates.
- They restricted the way to cucumbers could grow so that they are always in a specific range reachable for the robots manipulators.
- Removed leaves before hand to lessen occlusion errors.
- They also removed cucumbers growing too close to each other.
- The systems moves along a rail in 33cm steps. At each step the cameras look for cucumbers and if found and big enough proceed with the harvesting.
- The harvesting does not take additional images. All information come from the initial 2 pictures. Even if multiple cucumbers are found, the initial information and processing has to be enough.
- Because the range of the system is around 1m, the 33cm step allow up to 3 harvest attempts for each cucumber.

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

- For this experiment the authors took in-depth runtime measurements and error protocols.
- On average the system managed to harvest ca. 75% of a present cucumbers.
- For the whole experiment with multiple attempts and failures, the resulting harvesting time was **124s** per cucumber!!!
- If every first attempt would have been successful, the resulting time would have been **75s** per harvested cucumber.
- Most errors (ca. 36%) came from an misplaced end-effector resulting from poor 3D coordinates.

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

- Those experiments (20 years ago) have been one order of magnitude too slow for a commercial application.
- I like the idea of using only one camera, but the extra cost would directly result in a speed up which would basically pay for itself to use a stereo camera.
- The evaluation was very good. The authors managed to create an details overview over the shortcomings.
- Especially the failure categorization is great. This should be an inspiration for similar failure reports for my own experiments.
- I was surprised that the paper was that old.
- 10 seconds runtime for the image analysis will be much faster nowadays.

What are the contributions?

- This paper was a report over an in depth experiment using this harvesting system.
- It sheds light in many failure classes and shows how to make a proper report.
- The robotic system had a bad execution time and accuracy.

What are the future directions of the research?

Harvesting crops in greenhouses will continue to be a key research topic. For this case I hope that the authors managed to increase the execution speeds.

What questions have I left?

- Mainly the comparison to todays systems. For the my next reading report I should find a more recent paper about the same topic.
- If the system can easily exchange the end-effectors, it should be possible to use the mobile platform for all kind of different tasks.

What is my main take away from this paper?

Great structured experiment with a promising setup. Having rails in a greenhouse is not too expensive and solves many navigation problems. I am looking forward to deepen my research in this area. Would it be possible to create a rail grid with multiple robots, cooperating in this task?

Summary

Definitely enjoyed the detailed reporting on different failures and execution times. This paper is an excellent blueprint on how to write a report over an experiment.

4.18 Reading Report: *Fleets of robots for environmentally safe pest control in agriculture*

(de Santos et al., 2016)

Abstract

Feeding the growing global population requires an annual increase in food production. This requirement suggests an increase in the use of pesticides, which represents an unsustainable chemical load for the environment. To reduce pesticide input and preserve the environment while maintaining the necessary level of food production, the efficiency of relevant processes must be drastically improved. Within this context, this research strived to design, develop, test and assess a new generation of automatic and robotic systems for effective weed and pest control aimed at diminishing the use of agricultural chemical inputs, increasing crop quality and improving the health and safety of production operators. To achieve this overall objective, a fleet of heterogeneous ground and aerial robots was developed and equipped with innovative sensors, enhanced end-effectors and improved decision control algorithms to cover a large variety of agricultural situations. This article describes the scientific and technical objectives, challenges and outcomes achieved in three common crops.

Keywords

Pest control, agricultural robots, autonomous robots, fleets of robots, multi-robot systems

What are the motivations for this work?

- The growing population will need more and more food. With this increase in demand, the usage of pesticides and herbicides will grow as well. With a higher usage of agrochemicals, this will present and unsustainable pollution of the environment.
- The authors state that in the European Union approximately 360.000.000 kg pesticides gets used every year. While is it of course economic violable for the farmers to use them, there are secondary costs which usually stay hidden from the farmers, but have to get payed by society eventually.
- To reduce this pollution, the authors suggest an intelligent system, which will reduce the environmental impact of farming by utilizing smart deployment of pesticides or even smart thermal weed killing procedures.

What is the proposed solution?

- For a reduction in pesticide use, the authors suggest an intelligent weed control system. The system will detect patches of weed in a highly detailed way, so that it knows exactly were to deploy weed control measures. This in in contrast to traditional farming, in which weed control measures can not be finely deployed, and many agrochemicals go to waste.
- The RHEA (**R**obot fleets for **H**ighly **E**ffective **A**griculture) multi-robot system consists of following components:

Base station High level control, mission planing and human oversight. Compartment filled with server, communication network equipment and computer with custom made GUI application for human oversight. It implements several decision-making algorithms for autonomous mission planning and deployment of the vehicles.

Unmanned aerial vehicles Two helicopter drones realize a perception system for aerial crop scouting and automatic weed mapping. They use cameras capable of capturing RGB and near infrared light. During the flight they send the imaging to the base station, where the images get analysed post-flight.

Unmanned ground vehicles A fleet of three modified tractors for autonomous use. The robots are equipped with a navigation and driving system, ground perception system and a real time canopy detection system. Additional several agricultural tools for deployment of pesticides or thermal treatment.

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

- After several experiments, the authors showed that their approach could lessen the usage of pesticides by 75%.
- The perception system was able to map the crop rows with 100% accuracy.
- Inter-row weed patches got detected with accuracies above 85%.
- The system could apply pesticides with a precision of 0.5m.
- All in all the authors are very happy about their results, but they also mentioned several points which they want to improve (see Future work)

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

- The systems performance is impressive given the complexity of the problem.
- The basic workflow, is quite simple but very effective. First the UAVs scan the field, second the UGVs get deployed and take care of the weeds. Coordinating all of this from a single station is easier than going with a swarm approach - but of course much more practical.

What are the contributions?

- Mission manager for planning and high level control
- UAV & UGV high level control mechanisms
- Perception system, able to normalize, stitch and analyze images from the UAV for Weed patch detection with a 1 cm accuracy
- Communication system for real time communication between all components
- Location system for the UGVs
- GUI for human oversight

- UGV from modified tractors with actuation and ground perception system. Special system for safety
- UAV from hexacopter with cameras for weed detection
- Custom actuation systems: weed patch and canopy spraying system, and thermal application system

What are the future directions of the research?

- One major point is, that they need to find a more granular control over the spraying systems. While the current model is already much more efficient than traditional ones, with the data from the perception system one could save even more. The current version can only change the spraying every 50cm. Another thing is, that the sprayer should get modified, so that it can report the actual concentration used.
- The perception system should be improved so that it can work with a bigger variety of crops.
- There are several suggestion about improving the computer, network and wireless hardware in the paper.
- The software should get more tests.
- Different planning strategies could be evaluated for the mission planner

What questions have I left?

- The transfer ability of this system did not get evaluated in detail. For a commercial success this would be the most important thing.

What is my main take away from this paper?

- This is so far the best system, I have read about. Great, in-depth execution and thorough experiments shows a great basis for a future commercial MRS.

Summary

MRS consisting of UAVs and UGVs autonomously detecting and eradicating weeds.

4.19 Reading Report: *Harvesting Robots for High-value Crops: State-of-the-art Review and Challenges Ahead*

(Bac et al., 2014)

Abstract

This review article analyzes state-of-the-art and future perspectives for harvesting robots in high-value crops. The objectives were to characterize the crop environment relevant for robotic harvesting, to perform a literature review on the state-of-the-art of harvesting robots using quantitative measures, and to reflect on the crop environment and literature review to formulate challenges and directions for future research and development. Harvesting robots were reviewed regarding the crop harvested in a production environment, performance indicators, design process techniques used, hardware design decisions, and algorithm characteristics. On average, localization success was 85%, detachment success was 75%, harvest success was 66%, fruit damage was 5%, peduncle damage was 45%, and cycle time was 33 s. A kiwi harvesting robot achieved the shortest cycle time of 1 s. Moreover, the performance of harvesting robots did not improve in the past three decades, and none of these 50 robots was commercialized. Four future challenges with R&D directions were identified to realize a positive trend in performance and to successfully implement harvesting robots in practice: (1) simplifying the task, (2) enhancing the robot, (3) defining requirements and measuring performance, and (4) considering additional requirements for successful implementation. This review article may provide new directions for future automation projects in high-value crops.

Keywords

What are the motivations for this work?

- The authors state that they have not noticed a considerable improvement in harvester robotics in the last 30 years (from 2014). To analyze the key factors why the research stagnated, the authors felt the need for an comprehensive review of the state-of-the-art.
- Another point was to extract meaningful metrics on how to measure performance for better comparison of research and benchmarking of results.

What is the proposed solution?

- To find the reasons behind the stagnation, the authors made a review of 50 research papers about harvesting robots.
- During the review they found three sources of variation between the environment in which the robots operate:
 - Variation of objects in the crop (obstacles, different cultivars, growing is non deterministic)
 - Variation in the environment (orchard, greenhouse, indoor, open field)
 - Variation among crops (robots suitable for harvesting roses can not harvest tomatoes)
- To make research efforts compare able, the authors identified following KPIs:

- Fruit localization success
- False-positive fruit detection
- Detachment success
- Harvest success
- Cycle time
- Damage rate
- Number of fruits evaluated
- Detachment attempt ratio
- Other characteristics they analyzed are:
 - Comparison of performance
 - Design process techniques
 - Hardware design decisions
 - Algorithm characteristics

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

- The authors painted a complete picture of the current (2014) state-of-the-art. They disliked the small number of research projects in this specific area, which made statistical analysis impossible.
- The area with the most number of projects are tomato harvesting, and even here are only 8 projects.
- For addressing bottlenecks, the authors suggest two R&D directions, namely in simplifying the task and enhancing the robots further.

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

- Like the authors, I realized that no research project I have read resulted in any commercial success. Because of this I really welcome the efforts of the authors in finding common bottlenecks to tackle.
- Many of the reviewed papers lacked a economic analysis, which resulted in lacking requirements - I found this particular insight very important. Even in researching groundwork, it is necessary to have strict requirements and guidelines for validating the KPIs.

What are the contributions?

- The biggest contribution is a review of 50 research papers published in the last 30 years in the field of harvesting robots. The authors developed KPIs for comparison, were able to paint a clear picture of the state-of-the-art:
 - Overall localization success is: **85%**
 - Overall detachment success is: **75%**

- Overall harvest success is: **66%**
- The average harvesting cycle time is: **33s**
- Most manipulators used three degrees of freedom, witch options going from 2 to 7 DOF.
- Overall most algorithms were only poorly reported.
- In summary, the authors found out, that the current state-of-the-art is far from commercial viability and has stagnated in the last decades.

What are the future directions of the research?

- The authors suggest developing robot-friendly environments.
- One big critic on the current state-of-the-art is that every research has to start again from the beginning. Here the authors suggest using similar methodologies and KPIs. Further more sharing of knowledge is needed.
- Robot design processes are hard and multi disciplinary, the authors plead that the research community starts better engineering processes for the robots used in harvesting.

What is my main take away from this paper?

- Robot harvesting is far from being commercial successful. It is an extreme hard problem and many people try to solve this - even tough there will be much space for growing and it is an super important topic.
- All in all the process in building, programming and evaluating the different approaches should get standardized for better collaboration in the research community and bigger steps forward.

Summary

Great, detailed review of many papers. Reference this for methods on how to validate and design experiments with robots.

4.20 Reading Report: *Heterogeneous Multi-Robot System for Mapping Environmental Variables of Greenhouses*

(Roldán et al., 2016)

Abstract

The productivity of greenhouses highly depends on the environmental conditions of crops, such as temperature and humidity. The control and monitoring might need large sensor networks, and as a consequence, mobile sensory systems might be a more suitable solution. This paper describes the application of a heterogeneous robot team to monitor environmental variables of greenhouses. The multi-robot system includes both ground and aerial vehicles, looking to provide flexibility and improve performance. The multi-robot sensory system measures the temperature, humidity, luminosity and carbon dioxide concentration in the ground and at different heights. Nevertheless, these measurements can be complemented with other ones (e.g., the concentration of various gases or images of crops) without a considerable effort. Additionally, this work addresses some relevant challenges of multi-robot sensory systems, such as the mission planning and task allocation, the guidance, navigation and control of robots in greenhouses and the coordination among ground and aerial vehicles. This work has an eminently practical approach, and therefore, the system has been extensively tested both in simulations and field experiments.

Keywords

robotics, UGV, UAV, multi-robot, environmental monitoring, sensory system, agriculture, greenhouse

What are the motivations for this work?

- The crop output of a greenhouse is a result of strongly controlled climate and conditions.
- To keep the conditions of a greenhouse in optimal levels, high definition sensor data is needed. This allows will allow local climate control and product traceability.
- Equipping large-scale greenhouses with sensors to monitor data is so expensive that it is often not possible in a high spatial resolution.
- Instead of having multiple stationary sensors, this paper proposes to use mobile robots equipped with sensors instead.
- For creating a model of the greenhouse the papers proposes using following variables:

Input Variables

- Ventilation system
- Heating system
- Fogging system
- Shading screens

Output variables

- Air temperature

- Air humidity
- Solar radiation
- (CO_2 concentration) not mentioned in the listing of the paper but used anyways

External disturbances

- External Temperature
 - External humidity
 - Wind speed
 - Wind direction
 - Solar radiation
 - External CO_2 concentration
 - Cover temperature
 - Crop temperature
 - Soil temperature
- The authors also mentioned several advantages of using wireless sensor networks for monitoring like flexibility, modularity and fault tolerance. But having a mobile platform can be cheaper and even more robust than the stationary sensors. And one could also use the robots for tasks like spraying and harvesting.

What is the proposed solution?

- The solution consists of a two robot system. One four-wheel drive unmanned ground vehicle (UGV) robot and one unmanned ground vehicle (UAV). The UAV sits on top of the ground robot until its needed.
- Both robots are equipped with:
 - 2D-cameras
 - Temperature sensor
 - Humidity sensor
 - Luminosity sensor
 - CO_2 sensor
- The goal of the duo is to drive through the whole greenhouse using a *back-and-forth* strategy.
- When ever the path is blocked, the UAV starts and continues to monitor the rows. UAV and UGV meet after the blocked row is monitored.
- This allows the UAV to recharge and to be ready for the next blockage.
- Both the UGV and UAV are off-the-shelf commercially available hardware. The UAV uses a RaspberryPi for computation.
- In this paper, they are evaluating the strategic partnership between the two robots, **but the UAV is tele-operated!**

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

- The basic idea is, that the UAV can be deployed whenever the path is blocked for the UGV. A commercial greenhouse has a structured layout of rows so the team can meet up at the next crossing.
- Without the UAV the UGV would have to make a detour resulting in a longer runtime and more battery usage.
- Inside different simulated test environments the system archived a performance uplift between 8% and 23%.

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

- The idea main idea is really great and progressive. The concrete implementations are good steps in this direction but lack of real benefits.
- Having multiple robots patrol a greenhouse on a regular basis to get high definition spatial and lower definition temporal data has have many benefits over installing a sensor grid in the same spatial dimension. Moving robots can continually measure values while moving but will measure every given point only once per round trip. Combining this with a couple of stationary sensors could yield in an even better modelling of the local climates.
- The solution from the authors is a little disappointing. On the one hand their evaluation is a result of a simulation and one small real greenhouse. On the other hand, the system is not autonomous. The UAV needs to be tele-operated which is a let down. I hope in future research the UAV can fly by itself.

What are the contributions?

- Build a platform from off-the-shelf hardware for mobile monitoring of temperature, humidity, luminosity and CO_2 concentration.
- The authors contribute a simulation system build in *Unity3D 5.2.1* for simulating the behavior of the dual robot system.
- The robot system consists of a UAV sitting on top the UGV which gets deployed as soon as the way is blocked which happens often in real world greenhouses.
- But they do not provide algorithms for flying the UAV. This is done manually by hand.
- Navigation algorithm for the UGV using SLAM and ACML.

What are the future directions of the research?

- They want to make the UAV fly by itself
- Testing it in real world greenhouses is also scheduled

What questions have I left?

- My main concern is the tele-operated drone. This has to get improved in future work: can a UAV fly properly in a cluttered and narrow environment.
- When having a self-flying drone, would it be better to use the combination of UAV and UGV instead of only using a UAV?
- How precise can one model the local climates from this kind of data? (High spatial and low temporal resolution)

What is my main take away from this paper?

- Great idea to get critical environment data from mobile sensors, but the climate modelling aspect has to be researched even more.
- Heterogeneous robot cooperation is really interesting! I wish to learn more about the task and motion planning involved to get a system like this properly running.
-

Summary

UGV transporting a UAV for a spontaneous deployment if the path is blocked - amazing idea! The concrete implementations is a bit disappointing but good written paper anyway.

4.21 Reading Report: *Human-robot interaction in agriculture: A survey and current challenges*

(Vasconez et al., 2019)

Abstract

Humane-robot interaction (HRI) is an extensive and diverse research topic that has been gaining importance in last years. Different fields of study have used HRI approaches for solving complicated problems, where humans and robots interact in some way to obtain advantages from their collaboration. Many industrial areas benefit by applying HRI strategies in their applications, and agriculture is one of the most challenging of them. Currently, field crops can reach highly autonomous levels whereas speciality crops do not. In particular, crops such as fruits and vegetables are still harvested manually, and also some tasks such as pruning and thinning have long been considered to be too complex to automate completely. In addition, several countries face the problem of farm labour shortages. As a consequence, the production process is affected. In this context, we survey HRI approaches and applications focused on improving the working conditions, agility, efficiency, safety, productivity and profitability of agricultural processes, in cases where manual labour cannot be replaced by but can be complemented with robots.

Keywords

Human-robot interaction, agriculture robotics, collaborative robotics, precision agriculture

What are the motivations for this work?

- While the demand for food is steady rising, it gets harder and harder for farmers to get access to a quality workforce. The earth population will continue to skyrocket and the authors state that it is important to find technological solutions for more efficient farming.
- At present, current agricultural robot technologies are not able to work by themselves. This paper tries to find solution by reviewing the state-of-the-art of human-robot interactions for co-working between workers and robots in farms.
- Even without a close working relationship between robots and labourers, it is important to study the safety measures needed.
- The authors mention, that agriculture is the field with the second most work accidents in the USA. This makes collaboration approaches from an HRI perspective extremely important for a reduction in accident numbers.

What is the proposed solution?

- The authors state the current state-of-the-art for human-robot interactions.
- The review is in two parts, first over health and safety aspects, and second over productivity, profitability and management.

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

- The authors state, for some crops like grain in large scale farms, there are already economic viable robots doing parts of the work - here it is possible to create highly specialized, high efficient robots for one task.
- For small and medium sized farms on the other hand, it will often be not viable to use robots which are only specialized into one thing, like harvesting grains. Here it would be feasible to use support robots, which are able to work next to human labourers, tapping into the strengths of both sides.

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

- Many of the papers I have read, have not cared about the HRI perspective. I do not think that farms are going to be 100% automated, so there will always be robots and humans on the fields working together, especially in the beginning of agricultural automation because of the errors robots made and the necessary oversight.
- One thing which will be really hard to realize in robots, is human intuition, decision-making and improvisation. If one could use this effectively, it might be even better to use support robots alongside humans than just trying to automate everything. This makes the HRI perspective super interesting.

What are the contributions?

- The authors made a review over the small research on human-robot interactions. They reviewed seventeen papers.
- The paper contains following sections:
 - Robotics in agriculture
 - Human robot interactions
 - * Metrics in HRI
 - * HRI design concepts
 - * HRI factors and cognitive ergonomics
 - HRI in agriculture
 - Health and safety
 - Productivity, profitability and economics
- In the main review, the authors highlight research, in which many aspects of the human labourers gets made better. One example would be tele-operating a pesticide deployment operation, which protects the humans from exposure to pesticide but still uses the humans ability to discover the right spots to apply the pesticide to.
- Another example would be an autonomous driving platform, on which labourers stand and work while its driving through the orchards.

What are the future directions of the research?

- One aspect will be to use HRI strategies to reduce accident numbers.
- Another one is to leverage human cognitive abilities with the precision and strength of robots.
- The authors state that there are no HRI standards for concepts in such dynamic environments like farms, so a creating this standards will be an important future work.

What questions have I left?

- The paper contains a taxonomy and metrics on how to express things and reason from an HRI perspective, but lacks to mention concrete tools for realizing this. This sparks further study.

What is my main take away from this paper?

- Great new perspective of how to deploy and develop robots for real world work.

Summary

Good review, great writing style and many important points about humans and robots sharing close spaces.

4.22 Reading Report: *Monitoring and Mapping with Robot Swarms for Agricultural Applications*

(Albani et al., 2017)

Abstract

Robotics is expected to play a major role in the agricultural domain, and often multi-robot systems and collaborative approaches are mentioned as potential solutions to improve efficiency and system robustness. Among the multi-robot approaches, swarm robotics stresses aspects like flexibility, scalability and robustness in solving complex tasks, and is considered very relevant for precision farming and large-scale agricultural applications. However, swarm robotics research is still confined into the lab, and no application in the field is currently available. In this paper, we describe a roadmap to bring swarm robotics to the field within the domain of weed control problems. This roadmap is implemented within the experiment SAGA, founded within the context of the ECORD++ EU Project. Together with the experiment concept, we introduce baseline results for the target scenario of monitoring and mapping weed in a field by means of a swarm of UAVs.

Keywords

What are the motivations for this work?

- The research in swarm robotics is already decades old, but there are still no real world applications. The authors want to create a roadmap on how to create such a real world solution.
- Precision agriculture is a field, in which intelligent swarm robotics could excel. Not just because the need for a huge scalability, but also because the International Federation of Robotics mentions agriculture as the second biggest impact market for robotics, as the authors state.
- Redundancy and cooperation in a swarm can create super-linear effects, which maximizes the performance of the group as a whole. In agricultural domains, this is especially interesting, because the scale need multiple robots working cooperatively anyways - and together with those scale effects this will improve performance.
- Swarms also offer the capability to deal with uncertain environment conditions by using the power of collective intelligence.
- The specific use case for the work in this paper are the detection of volunteer potatoes. This is a weed, resulting from left potatoes in a field from the season before, which will create a threat to the current planted crop. Currently the removal is done manually and costs up to 300 Euro per hectare. The authors say, this could be drastically reduced by using automated system.

What is the proposed solution?

- This paper showcases the first part of the roadmap to autonomous weed discovery and eradication: A monitoring and mapping approach by using swarms of UAVs.

- UAVsm equipped with cameras, JETSONs and communication, should fly over fields and collectively map the distribution of volunteer potatoes. To achieve this goal, the authors propose a strategy, on how the UAVs should move through the field for maximum robustness and scalability.
- The strategy used by the UAVs is inspired by honeybee foraging and decision making.

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

- The used strategy did take more time than an optimal sweeping approach - in a sweeping approach, the area would get divided evenly along all UAVs, which then would *sweep* through the allocated area alone.
- The swarm approach has the big advantage, that failing UAVs, be it total failure or just bad readings, are not worsening the end result.
- Repeated measurement make the end result quite precise.
- The authors are very pleased with the created strategy and the simulator experiments.

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

- The problem chosen represents a great variety of monitoring tasks. Spotting only volunteer potatoes by itself is not especially interesting, but the technologies developed here will be valid for all kinds of monitoring task.
- Utilizing design patterns found in nature are a great way to use tested strategy which will work in an efficient way.
- The experiment and the resulting evaluation of the simulations, are well documented and analyzed.

What are the contributions?

- In this single work the authors *only* showcased an algorithm for detecting weeds in a field. This algorithm is inspired by honeybees. It is basically a random walk for each member of the swarm, with a higher probability to visit areas with higher weed density.
- In this paper the algorithm got tested in a 2D grid with random patchy or random uniform distributions of weeds.
- The UAVs will swarm over the field until enough measurements are taken for convergence.

What are the future directions of the research?

- The authors already showcased the UAVs which they are going to use in future work:
 - This will be quadcopters with flight time of 30 minutes in a single charge.
 - For mapping and monitoring the environment, it will be using an RGB camera, pointed downwards.

- The quadcopters will be equipped with a Nvidia Jetson for computing the triple-redundant autopilot and the realtime analysis of the images.
- For localisation the quadcopters will have 5 IMUs and RTK-GPS systems.
- For communication inside the swarm, the quadcopters are going to be equipped with radio communication modules based on ultra-wideband broadcasting. This will not be only used for communication but also for self localisation. The localization will be helped by deploying several UWB beacons along the area.
- Before deploying the UAVs, the algorithm has to be modified for 3D space.
- Another thing which has to be evaluated is, the possibility of flying with higher or lower altitude, for higher and lower resolution images. This could be exploited for areas with low certainty, in which the UAVs could fly lower for higher resolution images. On the other hand the UAVs could then also fly higher in areas where the swarm is already sure that there are no weeds.

What questions have I left?

- How will collision avoidance slow the algorithm? It is already slower than deploying the UAVs optimally, but this could slow them down even further.

What is my main take away from this paper?

- UAVs swarms are a viable solution for monitoring problems. I have not really thought about the advantages swarms will have in large scales. When deploying the UAVs traditionally the errors produced by only a single sweep could make all data worthless. The swarm approach makes this super robust.

Summary

The authors have a great vision for a groundbreaking UAV swarm project. They presented their ideas nicely, but this single paper showed only small part of all the work to be done. I will have to follow up on their work.

4.23 Reading Report: *Multi-robot Task Allocation: A Review of the State-of-the-Art*

(Khamis et al., 2015)

Abstract

Multi-robot systems (MRS) are a group of robots that are designed aiming to perform some collective behavior. By this collective behavior, some goals that are impossible for a single robot to achieve become feasible and attainable. There are several foreseen benefits of MRS compared to single robot systems such as the increased ability to resolve task complexity, increasing performance, reliability and simplicity in design. These benefits have attracted many researchers from academia and industry to investigate how to design and develop robust versatile MRS by solving a number of challenging problems such as complex task allocation, group formation, cooperative object detection and tracking, communication relaying and self-organization to name just a few. One of the most challenging problems of MRS is how to optimally assign a set of robots to a set of tasks in such a way that optimizes the overall system performance subject to a set of constraints. This problem is known as Multi-robot Task Allocation (MRTA) problem. MRTA is a complex problem especially when it comes to heterogeneous unreliable robots equipped with different capabilities that are required to perform various tasks with different requirements and constraints in an optimal way. This chapter provides a comprehensive review on challenging aspects of MRTA problem, recent approaches to tackle this problem and the future directions.

Keywords

Multi-robot Task Allocation, Optimization based approach, market based approach, distribution, cooperation

What are the motivations for this work?

- The authors state that using multi robot systems help solving problems with following benefits:
 - Resolving task complexity: Some task can be achieved easier in a group than in a single system.
 - Increasing performance: If tasks can be parallelizes, the performance improves dramatically.
 - Increasing reliability: Having multiply actors increases redundancy and robustness for less failures.
 - Simplicity in design: Multiple small and simple robots should be easier to build than big mighty machines.
- The authors further state the MRTA is the hardest problem in MRS. To solve this, many different research approaches have been done, and the authors want to capture the state of the art.

What is the proposed solution?

- This is an in-depth review of current (2015) work in the field of MRTA.
- The papers showcase several ways to model the MRTA problem mathematically. Including:
 - ALLIANCE efficiency problem
 - Optimal assignment problem
 - Multiple traveling salesman problem
 - Discrete fair division
- For deeper understanding the authors classified MRTA schemes similar to (Gerkey & Mataric, 2004).
- The crux of MRTA are the organizational paradigms for the communication between the actors. The authors distinguish between *centralized approaches* and *decentralized approaches*. Several papers are mentioned here for further research into the state-of-the-art.
- The last parts are a comparison of *market-based approaches* versus *optimization-based approaches*.

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

- The authors claim to have captured the current (2015) state-of-the-art of MRTA.

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

- While the paper has a good beginning, with many helpful links, reviews and pointer to other research, the ending is underwhelming. It feels like the paper stops half-way through.
- Market-based approaches are still described and reviewed in-depth, but after this suddenly details and structure start missing.
- The conclusion has no real content or ending.

What are the contributions?

- Review of different techniques, methods and algorithms for multiple robot task assignment problems.

What questions have I left?

- Why did they stop writing the paper? The start and the first couple of reviews haven't been useful.

What is my main take away from this paper?

- Simulated annealing MRTA strategies tend to perform the best in small-, medium- and large-scale problems. For best capabilities matching market-based approaches are better.

Summary

Good explanation of several algorithms and approaches for solving task assignment problems. But the ending is bad.

4.24 Reading Report: *Performance improvements of a sweet pepper harvesting robot in protected cropping environments*

(Lehnert et al., 2020)

Abstract

Using robots to harvest sweet peppers in protected cropping environments has remained unsolved despite considerable effort by the research community over several decades. In this paper, we present the robotic harvester, Harvey, designed for sweet peppers in protected cropping environments that achieved a 76.5% success rate on 68 fruit (within a modified scenario) which improves upon our prior work which achieved 58% on 24 fruit and related sweet pepper harvesting work which achieved 33% on 39 fruit (for their best tool in a modified scenario). This improvement was primarily achieved through the introduction of a novel peduncle segmentation system using an efficient deep convolutional neural network, in conjunction with three-dimensional postfiltering to detect the critical cutting location. We benchmark the peduncle segmentation against prior art demonstrating an improvement in performance with a F_1 score of 0.564 compared to 0.302. The robotic harvester uses a perception pipeline to detect a target sweet pepper and an appropriate grasp and cutting pose used to determine the trajectory of a multimodal harvesting tool to grasp the sweet pepper and cut it from the plant. A novel decoupling mechanism enables the gripping and cutting operations to be performed independently. We perform an in-depth analysis of the full robotic harvesting system to highlight bottlenecks and failure points that future work could address.

Keywords

agriculture, grasping, manipulators, perception, robotic harvesting, state-of-the-art

What are the motivations for this work?

- For growing and harvesting crops, one of the biggest costs is associated with labor hire. Together with high cost of inputs like energy, water and agrochemicals, the author state that the profit margins of farmers stand under tremendous pressure. To combat the high labor costs utilizing robots is a viable solution.
- Using robots in farming can also lower the risks associated with food safety.
- Another important aspect of using robots for plant care, is that they will be able to optimal schedule care and harvest activity - an efficiency boost.

What is the proposed solution?

- The authors propose a autonomous harvester, called 'Harvey', for sweet peppers or other high value crops.
- The platforms consists of following parts:
 - Wheeled, mobile platform

- Custom water-cooled linux computer with Intel i7 and Nvidia 1070
 - Custom designed harvesting tool with:
 - * RGB-D camera
 - * Oscillating cutter
 - * Detachable Suction cup
 - 7DOF manipulator attached to a lift
 - The software system is using ROS
- For perception and harvest planning of the crops, the authors created an image processing pipeline for first detecting a target pepper, next segment the pepper and the peduncle and then planning the grabbing and cutting separated. The suction cup can be easily detached from the arm, so the arm can still move around to find a better cut angle in the peduncle.

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

- The system was able to successfully harvest **76.5%** of 68 peppers in modified plants. The modification was removing of occluding plant parts or a better positioning of the peppers. In unmodified plants the success rate was only **47%**.
- The authors liked their harvesting success, but mentioned that they are not satisfied with their speed. Harvesting one pepper took on average **36.9** seconds. Most time was spent on the detachment stage, and because of some software errors on the placement stage after harvesting. The authors state that this could be fixed easily.

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

- The overall system seems great. One point which I disliked was the segmentation of the sweet pepper, because they are going for the simplest method which is only looking for the red colored fruits. Of course, if a simple method works, this is not too bad, but for transferring this system to other crops, this needs to get worked out.
- The evaluation of the authors was in-depth, including failure and timing analysis.
- Another part I really liked about this paper, was the detailed description of the custom designed harvesting tool.

What are the contributions?

- Custom build autonomous mobile platform for harvesting sweet peppers using ROS.
- Custom designed harvesting tool, consisting of detachable suction cup for grasping and oscillating knife for cutting the peduncle.
- New RGB-D based perception pipeline, using a *MiniInception* DNN for peduncle detection.

What are the future directions of the research?

- First and foremost the authors want to fix the timing problem on the placement process.
- Another point is using the system to harvest other fruits - here the perception pipeline has to be updated and the DNN has to be retrained. A general visual crop detection is the goal.
- The pose detection of the peduncle for a more reliable detachment process will also get improved.

What is my main take away from this paper?

- Sweet peppers are fruits with high value and are easily distinguished from other plant parts and the canopy. That's why there are so many papers and research about them. I think this is a shortcut for the plant detection and segmentation. The overall system presented in the article here is *great*, but I doubt that relying on simple features like color for image detection will not work in the long run. Like for the peduncle detection, more complex models are needed for the detection of the crops. Otherwise green peppers have to get harvested by hand.

Summary

Great, in-depth presentation of a state-of-the-art harvester design. Detailed testing and error analysis. And custom water-cooled pc using ROS.

4.25 Reading Report: *Plant detection and mapping for agricultural robots using a 3D LIDAR sensor*

(Weiss & Biber, 2011)

Abstract

In this article, we discuss the advantages of MEMS based 3D LIDAR sensors over traditional approaches like vision or stereo vision in the domain of agricultural robotics and compare these kinds of sensors with typical 3D sensors used on mobile robots. Further, we present an application for such sensors. This application deals with the detection and segmentation of plants and ground, which is one important prerequisite to perform localization, mapping and navigation for autonomous agricultural robots. We show the discrimination of ground and plants as well as the mapping of the plants. Experiments conducted using the FX6 LIDAR by Nippon Signal were carried out in the simulation environment Gazebo, with artificial maize plants in the laboratory and on a small maize field. Our results show that the tested plants can be reliably detected and segmented from ground, despite the use of the low resolution FX6 sensor. Further, the plants can be localized with high accuracy.

Keywords

Individual plant detection, Plant mapping, 3D LIDAR sensor, Agricultural robotics

What are the motivations for this work?

A key problem in agricultural robots is to detect and map individual plants for several reasons, including navigation, individual reports and individual care. For a robust plant mapping it is needed to use reliable sensors and algorithms. Much research is done in solving this problem using 2D and 3D cameras but this paper on the other hand, works on detecting plants using low cost and low resolution 3D Lidar sensors.

What is the proposed solution?

The solution contains an algorithm for detecting individual plant in a row using a FX6 3D Lidar sensor. This sensor is still in development, the current version has a resolution of 29 by 59 pixel creating 15 frames per second. To detect the plant from the resulting point cloud, the algorithm first detects the ground plane and second creates cluster for each plants using a k,d tree and decides for each cluster only using the bounding box dimensions.

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

The proposed algorithm works seemingly fast, and manages to identify in a single frame 60% of the plants and using multiple frames with tracking it scores an average detection accuracy of 80-90%. Further the average accuracy of the position detection is 3 centimeters. One problem occurring repeatedly is that the algorithm fails to differentiate between the next plants if they grow into each other and the cluster connect.

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

The idea to use a low cost 3D sensor is quite good because, as mentioned in the paper, it works independent from existing lighting and is robust against fog and dust - conditions which occur frequently in the real world. The algorithm uses only a bounding box of a cluster to determine the position of the plant. This approach works okay when every plant grows neatly far away from their neighbours but fails in messy real world conditions. Some aspects are great on the other hand, it has a fast runtime, for example. I think this given approach would work better on a row basis and maybe use offline compute power to identify the individual plants? Because measuring these plants is a repeated operation, one could leverage the result of a computational more expensive offline algorithm and map the online point cloud directly onto an existing map.

What are the contributions?

This main contribution is an evaluation of a low-cost 3D lidar scanner with an basic point clustering algorithm in real time. besides that they also showcase other approaches for the same problem using traditional 2D camera systems and different scanners.

What are the future directions of the research?

The future research will include using stronger machine learning algorithms for clustering and plant separation. They also want to work on a row detection basis.

What questions have I left?

My main concern was the quite simple simulation model on gazebo and i hope that they improve this.

What is my main take away from this paper?

It is possible to detect plants in real time using point clouds in the agricultural sector even with simple mathematical methods. The difference between a classical and those FX6 laser scanner is also interesting. I think plant detection like this is the way to go, by improving only the algorithm it should be possible soon to deploy at least field scouting robots in real world scenarios.

Summary

In depth paper for clustering point clouds into individual plants using a bounding box approach. Maths is explained nicely, can be used to build something similar.

4.26 Reading Report: *Robot fleets for highly effective agriculture*

(Conesa-Muñoz et al., 2015)

Abstract

This paper describes a supervisor system for monitoring the operation of automated agricultural vehicles. The system analyses all of the information provided by the sensors and subsystems on the vehicles in real time and notifies the user when a failure or potentially dangerous situation is detected. In some situations, it is even able to execute a neutralizing protocol to remedy the failure. The system is based on a distributed and multi-level architecture that divides the supervision into different subsystems, allowing for better management of the detection and repair of failures. The proposed supervision system was developed to perform well in several scenarios, such as spraying canopy treatments against insects and diseases and selective weed treatments, by either spraying herbicide or burning pests with a mechanical-thermal actuator. Results are presented for selective weed treatment by the spraying of herbicide. The system successfully supervised the task; it detected failures such as service disruptions, incorrect working speeds, incorrect implement states, and potential collisions. Moreover, the system was able to prevent collisions between vehicles by taking action to avoid intersecting trajectories. The results show that the proposed system is a highly useful tool for managing fleets of autonomous vehicles. In particular, it can be used to manage agricultural vehicles during treatment operations.

Keywords

What are the motivations for this work?

- To reduce the environmental impact of agriculture, autonomous systems can be used. Especially the usage of pesticides can and should be reduced.
- When using autonomous robot fleets, safety and a fine control over all ongoing behaviors is needed. This paper realizes a supervision system for fleets in pest control.

What is the proposed solution?

- This work presents a supervision system for controlling a fleet of unmanned ground vehicles for pest control. By deploying the agrochemicals only to areas where they are needed, huge amounts can be saved. The supervision system works in a distributed fashion with a multilevel architecture. Some of the components are situated on the UGVs while others are located in a base station next to the mission areas.
- The supervision system should be able to control multiple UGV at once, making sure that they interact safely and optimally along the mission parameters.
- The authors put a focus on error detection and alarm propagation. On the one side for failure correcting, and on the other side it was important to only notify the human oversight if necessary.

- Most important for the system are the avoidance of collision and stopping out-of-track errors. The UGVs used in the experiments are medium size tractors - collision or accidents with machines this size and weight will be devastating.

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

- The authors are satisfied with the results of the experiments. They underline how well suited a distributed supervision approach is towards a fleet of autonomous vehicles, which is distributed as well.
- The supervision system is able to perform the required three functions, namely fault detection, fault diagnosis and fault recovery.
- In both experiments the supervision system accomplished the task with high performance.

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

- The idea of utilizing multiple layers in alarm and error analysis is a best practice in software development. I welcome the use of proper software system design here.
- Testing this system with proper robots in an realistic environment displays a great confidence in the system. Of course the vehicles speed is quite low, but this is fine for first experiments.
- During the paper the authors go into great detail how they developed the software system and the testing scenarios.

What are the contributions?

- This work is part of a larger research project called RHEA. For this the authors created a supervision system, which is able to control a fleet of autonomous ground vehicles. Its task are mission planning, execution and most importantly fault detection, diagnosis and correction.
- The system works in a multi-layered and distributed fashion. It consists of following layers:

Level 1 Elemental supervisor, running directly on each UGVs hardware as part of the unit control system. Generates alarm when discovering faults in the hardware, for example low fuel levels, spray nozzles not opening, etc... Raises them to higher levels (even if it can be fixed by the UGV itself)

Level 2 This system is running on a server in the base station. It is divided into three modules, the mission supervisor, the fault recovery module and the alarm notification manager. The mission supervisor aggregates the alarm data from all UGVs in the fleet and searches for alarm patterns. If some alarm or alarm pattern can be recovered by the system itself, the fault recovery module will fix this and send commands to the fleet. For example when the system realizes that the paths of two UGVs cross, it will signal one of them to wait to avoid collision. If the current alarm or alarm pattern is too critical to handle it by itself, it will get escalated to level 3.

Level 3 The human supervisor. This is the last instance of supervision and only acts in the most critical alarms.

What are the future directions of the research?

- The extension of the fault recovery module is a central part in the future work. It has to be able to fix more failures without human intervention.
- The system has only been tested with three vehicles so far. The authors want to extend this system and use it with a bigger fleet.
- Another part which has to get improved is the notification manager. Currently it display too many unnecessary messages to the human operator. This has to get reduced. General some threshold have to be fine tuned for a better user experience.

What questions have I left?

- The authors suggested that the supervision system is easily transferable to a different fleet configurations, but of course this has to be validated.
- Another interesting idea would be to make the system avoid collisions by modifying the routes instead of full stops. How could this be achieved?

Summary

Proper description of a software architecture for controlling and supervising a fleet of UGVs.

4.27 Reading Report: *Robotic Manipulation for Specialty Crop Harvesting: A Review of Manipulator and End-Effector Technologies*

(Davidson et al., 2020)

Abstract

This paper reviews recent developments in manipulator and end-effector technologies for the robotic harvesting of specialty crops that include fruits, vegetables, nursery crops, and nuts among others. Quantitative performance measures and general review criteria, including methods of crop detachment and end-effector sensing, are used to evaluate technologies and determine state-of-the-art in the field. Challenges affecting commercial implementation, limitations of current mechanical designs, and best practices are then presented. Results of the review show that, in general, robotic manipulation during harvesting has been limited by lack of system optimization and insufficient robustness to position error accumulated during visual localization. Inconsistent reporting practices have also hampered research and development across the field. At the conclusion of the review, some avenues of future research that could potentially lead to improvements in system performance are proposed. Some of the proposed recommendations include specific horticultural practices, the development of modular, multi-functional designs, and the incorporation of robust grasping techniques used in many of today's robotic hands.

Keywords

manipulator, end-effector, mechanical harvesting, specialty crops

What are the motivations for this work?

- The authors state, that there have not been any significant progress in automation and mechanization in agriculture in the recent years. There are some special cases in bulk commodities like corn and wheat. High value fruits on the other hand get harvested manually.
- One part of the lacking process is the actual detachment of the fruits in the harvesting process. This step is either so slow, only works in special cases or even damages the fruit. Here the authors want to find out best practices for further research.

What is the proposed solution?

- The authors made a review of 39 papers showcasing their harvesters, their manipulators and end-effectors.
- Using this review, the authors want to identify working patterns, technologies and approaches for successful harvesting.
- Next to this, the authors want to find general system requirements and engineering techniques for the robotic systems.
- For the review they highlighted following points of the papers:

- Performance indicators
- Application of design methods
- Manipulator kinematics and actuator selection
- Method of fruit detachments
- End-effector actuator and sensor selection

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

- The authors mentioned that an absence of reporting standards hinders the research process. This makes it hard for researchers to compare and to identify best practices.
- Requirement and performance specifications were also missing in many cases.
- A common failure was that end-effectors are not robust against positioning error and thus failing to detach the fruits and/or damaging the fruit and plants.
- The last big critic is that most systems were highly reliant on sensory feedback and did not model the fruit and plant environment. That means they followed the red blob to find the apple.

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

- The call for common practices is really important.
- When every researchers starts from the beginning, progress will be too slow.
- The methodology used in the review is good.
- The charts shown are black and white but from sufficient resolution.
- I think the structure was a little lacking, but nevertheless good read.

What are the contributions?

- The review showed to following numerical results:

Performance indicators

- Damage rates: Only 8 of 39 reported damage rates. The rates varied from 0 to 44%
- Detachment success: 21 of 39 reported, success ranges from 50% to 94%, average **79%**
- Picking time: Hard to compare, because the papers did not specify how this got measured. 23 of 39 reported the time, from them the average was **11.5s**.

Application of design methods Only 23% used (and mentioned) formal design processes

Manipulator kinematics and actuator selection

- 3 did not report, 7 bought off the shelf manipulators, 29 developed custom manipulators.
- 22 reports used electric motors, 5 used pneumatic or hydraulic

- only 3 papers used online collision avoidance

Method of fruit detachments

- Most common (41%) method to detachment was combination of gripping and cutting.

End-effector actuator and sensor selection 17/39 used force sensors on the end-effectors, but most did not incorporate the readings.

- Of the papers with a detachment success over 75%, 14/15 used electric actuators
- Projects with 6DOF or more achieved on average 82% detachment success.

What are the future directions of the research?

- The authors suggest that researchers at least follow some common metrics for better benchmarking. Namely the picking time in seconds starting after the localization of the fruit and stopping after detaching into the storage container. Important is also the detachment success and damage rate.
- They also suggest better requirement analysis and more applications of formal design processes for the whole system.
- For robots to be commercially viable, the authors state that it is important that future robots can work through the whole year that means they should be able to be easily configurable. This way they can help with other plant care tasks to.
- One promising research approach are underactuated end-effectors.

What questions have I left?

- Research underactuated effectors. This looks super cool.

What is my main take away from this paper?

- The multi disciplinary world of robot research lacks formal standards and thus makes comparing research work harder than necessary. It is important that the field comes together and forms standards and benchmarks.

Summary

Nice review paper about manipulators and the lack of proper reporting and standards.

4.28 Reading Report: *Swarm robotics: a review from the swarm engineering perspective*

(Brambilla et al., 2013)

Abstract

Swarm robotics is an approach to collective robotics that takes inspiration from the self-organized behaviors of social animals. Through simple rules and local interactions, swarm robotics aims at designing robust, scalable, and flexible collective behaviors for the coordination of large numbers of robots. In this paper, we analyze the literature from the point of view of swarm engineering: we focus mainly on ideas and concepts that contribute to the advancement of swarm robotics as an engineering field and that could be relevant to tackle real-world applications. Swarm engineering is an emerging discipline that aims at defining systematic and well founded procedures for modeling, designing, realizing, verifying, validating, operating, and maintaining a swarm robotics system. We propose two taxonomies: in the first taxonomy, we classify works that deal with design and analysis methods; in the second taxonomy, we classify works according to the collective behavior studied. We conclude with a discussion of the current limits of swarm robotics as an engineering discipline and with suggestions for future research directions.

Keywords

Swarm robotics review, swarm engineering

What are the motivations for this work?

- To further the develop the field of swarm engineering, the authors presented this systematic categorization of different works, methods and aspects of current research.
- The authors say, that the field of swarm robotics is going to grow in near future, and thus the field of swarm engineering as well.

What is the proposed solution?

- Two taxonomies have been proposed for analyzing the swarm robotics literature: The *methods* taxonomy next to the *collective behavior* taxonomy.

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

- The authors state that given the presented taxonomy, future work can build upon the presented methods and behaviors

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

- The strict separation of the the two taxonomies makes sense. On the one hand the authors present methods for planning and analysis, on the other hand the authors describe research in common patterns and behaviors.

- The separation makes reading and further research easier through the extra structure.
- Further, this review paper is highly structured. Every subchapter in the taxonomies follows a certain pattern, which helps quickly reading and finding the important links to more research.

What are the contributions?

- This review paper suggests two different taxonomies. The first one, *methods* is structured in the following way:
 - Design methods
 - * Behavior based design methods
 - * Automatic design methods
 - Analysis
 - * Microscopic models
 - * Macroscopic models
 - * Real-robot analysis
- The second taxonomy, *collective behavior*, is build after this structure:
 - Spatially-organized behaviors
 - Navigational behaviors
 - Collective decision-making (This is the most important one for my research of the usage or MRS in agriculture)
 - Other collective behaviors

What are the future directions of the research?

- The authors urge the research community to develop some standards, to enable benchmarking and comparison between different works.
- Robot swarm are still far away from being deployed into the wild, currently most research is conducted in simulations or lab environments.
- When deployed, the authors see the biggest field in construction and foraging tasks.

What questions have I left?

- No hybrid models have been mentioned. There are some points about safety and human-swarm-robot-interaction, and the need for high safety standards, because there might not be direct communication towards the swarm. This is in my opinion completely irrelevant - even if the robots organize themselves for a task in swarm, there is always going to be a direct communication channel. A robots behavior is not going to be solely governed only by interaction and local sensing. Those are important abilities but are not singular.

What is my main take away from this paper?

- Great structure! Review this again in the making of the seminar report.
- Strict separation of concerns and a followed structure makes reading papers much better.

Summary

Great review paper.

4.29 Reading Report: *Swarm-enabling Technology for Multi-Robot Systems*

(Chamanbaz et al., 2017)

Abstract

Swarm robotics has experienced a rapid expansion in recent years, primarily fueled by specialized multi-robot systems developed to achieve dedicated collective actions. These specialized platforms are, in general, designed with swarming considerations at the front and center. Key hardware and software elements required for swarming are often deeply embedded and integrated with the particular system. However, given the noticeable increase in the number of low-cost mobile robots readily available, practitioners and hobbyists may start considering to assemble full-fledged swarms by minimally retrofitting such mobile platforms with a swarm-enabling technology. Here, we report one possible embodiment of such a technology—an integrated combination of hardware and software—designed to enable the assembly and the study of swarming in a range of general-purpose robotic systems. This is achieved by combining a modular and transferable software toolbox with a hardware suite composed of a collection of low-cost and off-the-shelf components. The developed technology can be ported to a relatively vast range of robotic platforms—such as land and surface vehicles—with minimal changes and high levels of scalability. This swarm-enabling technology has successfully been implemented on two distinct distributed multi-robot systems, a swarm of mobile marine buoys and a team of commercial terrestrial robots. We have tested the effectiveness of both of these distributed robotic systems in performing collective exploration and search scenarios, as well as other classical cooperative behaviors. Experimental results on different swarm behaviors are reported for the two platforms in uncontrolled environments and without any supporting infrastructure. The design of the associated software library allows for a seamless switch to other cooperative behaviors—e.g., leader-follower heading consensus and collision avoidance, and also offers the possibility to simulate newly designed collective behaviors prior to their implementation onto the platforms. This feature greatly facilitates behavior-based design, i.e., the design of new swarming behaviors, with the possibility to simulate them prior to physically test them.

Keywords

swarm robotics, distributed multi-robot systems, cooperative control, flocking, distributed communication

What are the motivations for this work?

- Since swarm robotics has experienced a rapid expansion recently and more and more low cost robots are available to purchase off-the-shelf, the authors found a need for a general, integrated hardware and software combination for a control framework for constructing and evaluating swarm robotics.
- The authors state that for researchers and practitioners in swarm robotic research there is no other option than to devise a custom solution for their hardware. As a better alternative they present this framework with custom control hardware for a quicker start into main work of creating behaviors.

- They want to fill the gap between off-the-shelf hardware and custom coded solutions.

What is the proposed solution?

- The authors created a uniform platform-agnostic hardware and software toolkit, capable of transforming ordinary mobile robots in fully fledged swarms and achieving a multitude of swarming behaviors using a software layer.
- Each agent will be retrofitted with a RaspberryPi for computation and a XBee for communication. A Python software library runs on the Pie for controlling the behavior, body and networking of the robots.

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

- The authors showcase several swarm behaviors - perimeter defense, search and exploration, heading consensus, aggregation and leader-follower modes - realized with their low cost hardware and software platform.
- The experiments conducted were realized with *BoBs* (Buoys) and *eBots* (wheeled mobile platform). The *eBots* swarm consisted of 5 to 10 robots and the *BoBs* had 45 units.
- Results from the experiments showcased interesting behavior patterns and a functioning robot control.
- All in all the authors are quite happy with their results.

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

- Supporting the swarm robotic community with proper tools for rapid development is a great idea. Together with a low cost hardware system the authors make it easy too deploy distributed multi-robot systems and robot swarms.
- Some limitation were visible in their networking approach. Their idea is, that each robot broadcasts relevant data to all other robots with 0,1 Hz into a range of around 300m. When using around 50 units, they realized that the single units were not able to read all messages. This means that this approach is not going to scale very well with many robots in the broadcast range. A solution would be to decrease either the range or the frequency.

What are the contributions?

- They provided a general blueprint for a low cost hardware platform enabling swarm behavior on existing off-the-shelf robots. Thus making swarm robot research and prototyping much easier. The hardware is a RaspberryPi for computing and a XBee for network interfacing.
- Next to the hardware solution they also presented a python framework for controlling the robot's body, the behavior and the networking interface.

What are the future directions of the research?

- The future research directions are upgrades towards the computing hardware for calculating more complex algorithms on the robots.
- Another directions is the inclusion of advanced swarm behavior algorithms in the python library.
- Besides the improvement of homogenous swarming the authors also expect to make the system work with heterogeneous swarm platform which they also want to investigate.

What questions have I left?

- Remaining questions and thoughts about this paper lie in the actual implementation of the python code as well as the needed integration of the existing hardware of the robots. This has to get investigated.
- Can this also easily implemented in simulator for playing around?

What is my main take away from this paper?

- Open source software platform for enabling swarm behavior in off-the-shelf robots.
- Running swarm behavior on RaspberryPis.

Summary

Cool implementation and validation of "plugin" swarm intelligence modules. Check the code on github!

4.30 Reading Report: *Using color and 3D geometry features to segment fruit point cloud and improve fruit recognition accuracy*

(Wu et al., 2020)

Abstract

Fruit image segmentation is an essential step to distinguish fruits from the background. In order to improve the fruits recognition accuracy for harvesting robots in three-dimensional (3D) space, a method with the fusion of color and 3D geometry features for fruit point cloud segmentation was proposed in this study. The local descriptor was applied to obtain the candidate regions, and the global descriptor was used to obtain the final segmented results. Firstly, the hue, saturation, value (HSV) color features and normal orientation features of pixels were fused to obtain the preliminary segmentation results. Then, the pre-processed color image and depth image were converted to a point cloud, and it was clustered into multiple regions by the Euclidean clustering algorithm. Finally, we utilized the viewpoint feature histogram of each point cloud cluster to remove the remaining non-fruit regions. The experiments showed that the segmentation accuracy of the proposed method was 98.99%, and the precision was 80.09%, which are both superior to the traditional color segmentation methods. In addition, a fruit detection method based on shape analysis showed that it is more effective in improving fruit recognition rate and reducing false detection rate than the color segmentation methods.

Keywords

Fruit recognition, Point cloud, Geometry feature, Local descriptor, Global descriptor

What are the motivations for this work?

- The main motivation for using agricultural robots is cost reduction by saving labor costs.
- Fruit recognition is the basis of proper robotic harvesting. Without a high recognition accuracy there is no high harvesting success rate feasible.
- Most fruit recognition approaches use only color information for finding the fruits. Those approaches are ineffective under real world conditions because they fail under certain light conditions and low contrast.
- Here the authors want to improve detection rates by including depth information using a *Microsoft Kinect 2.0*.
- The authors claim that using the additional 3D data the resulting algorithms should be more robust and fit for the real world.

What is the proposed solution?

- Using a *Microsoft Kinect 2.0* camera which can simultaneously capture color and depth image as well as point cloud data, the authors propose an algorithm to segment fruit and non-fruit regions in the captured data.
- The authors first transform the RGB color data into HSV format, then they extract color features and normal orientation features from depth information for a combined feature vector for classification using a support vector machine.
- After the classification it is now possible to remove all non-fruit regions.

What is the work's evaluation of the solution?

- The authors evaluated different feature sets to be able to compare themselves against other studies. They basically created labelled data for training and testing and compared the classification results resulting from different feature sets. The best results come from using the color information as HSV data and using the 3D information as normal orientation.
- With the presented method they were able to classify pixels into fruit and non-fruit regions with an accuracy of 97.55%.
- The authors noted that this method is more robust in cases of occlusion or harsh light conditions than methods only utilizing image data. They also were able to remove more background area from fruits than older approaches.
- But they tried to avoid strong sunlight because the *Kinect* stops working properly if its too bright.
- The biggest downside they mentioned was that they needed **60 seconds processing time** per image. (but they did use matlab...)

What is my analysis of the identified problem, idea and evaluation?

- The idea of using *Kinect* cameras to gather more information than just RGB data is great. I do not think that harvesting robots in the future will be able to only use 2D data to navigate itself and their end-effectors in complex environments like orchards, greenhouses and fields.
- The methodology used to determine the best feature set is clear and concise - so I would trust their results.
- My biggest disappointment is that they did not show any code at all. It is obvious from the results, that their matlab code has to be really bad because they have a runtime of 60 seconds. Using a proper programming language will improve their results drastically.

What are the contributions?

- They contributed an algorithm to classify image plus depth data from *Kinect* into fruit and non-fruit regions. Here the authors used peaches.

- The algorithm works in multiple stages, generating feature sets from different transformed data and finally classifying each pixel into one of the two classes.
- Using the same classifier they tested different feature sets to show each classification accuracy. From here future work can see which features to avoid or use.

What are the future directions of the research?

- In their next study they want to reduce the influence of light conditions and variations to the classification.
- Another point is to use more effective 3D features to assist the point cloud segmentation.

What questions have I left?

- This kind of papers always profit from having their code open source. I would like to see their data pipelines and scripts to figure out why they needed 60 seconds.
- I still do not understand the Normal Orientation algorithm, but this should be fine for now.

What is my main take away from this paper?

- My hypothesis, that it can not work to just use 2D features for recognizing and localizing fruits is validated.
- The authors used quite simple 3D features but they could improve significantly over not using them.

Summary

Cool paper over the algorithmic side of finding fruits. Unfortunately no code at all but the general directions of their approach are clear.

Chapter 5

Conclusions

My first goal is finding the reasons for the slow adaption of autonomous robots in agriculture, my second goal is answering the question if a multi-robot approach is viable in agriculture.

For the first question, it boils mostly down to economic feasibility. With current technologies, it is possible to automate some tasks of agricultural work, but even in this single tasks, human labour is still more cost effective. The reasons for this are (i) a slow cycle time and (ii) a low ration of successful actions. Resulting from these to measures comes a low production rate, in which humans can easily excel. Even unlearned labourers can quickly pick up the pace and are much faster and more productive then *current* solution. (Bechar & Vigneault, 2017)

The reasons behind the lack of performance is the highly stochastic, dynamic and unstructured environment as well as objects ¹. So far robotic system struggle to work in such dynamic and stochastic task environments. One proposed solution by (van Herck et al., 2020) is designing the whole greenhouse around the needs of robots for a better harvesting performance. By pruning and forming the growing plants, the authors got the plants to grow their fruits in an more accessible way. This improved the performance of the evaluated robot system immensely. This system was also using state-of-the-art machine learning algorithms for detection and localization of the fruits. The system however, was not modelling the rest of the plant. That means as soon as some leaves or other plant parts come between the fruits and the camera or manipulator, the robot failed to harvest the fruit. All of the other current harvest research papers had similar limitations. Which shows that there is a lack of modelling capabilities for stochastic, unknown and dynamic systems. In my opinion, it will be necessary to great efficient models of the plants, which allow the robots to understand the physical nature of the plants. Robots should be able to simply move leaves out of the way for accessing and sensing. But so far this is not possible through a lack of understanding in the modelling of highly complex 3D geometry.

In other domains is more progress. For weed scouting and eradication are multiple research projects which utilize MRS (Conesa-Muñoz et al., 2015; Albani et al., 2019; de Santos et al., 2016). They are using heterogeneous fleets of aerial and ground-based autonomous vehicles for scouting and manipulations. UAVs are autonomous flying over the fields and analyze the distribution of weeds and disease and then the UGV are able to precisely apply measures against. Using this approach saves up to 80% of needed agrochemicals. Other MRS approaches is a scouting system, where a mobile platform is able to deploy an UAV dynamically if the path is blocked. The UAV is then able

¹Consult Table 2.1 for comparison with other robotics domains

to continue the scouting mission and meets after the blockage with the UGV, researchers and waits for the next deployment (Roldán et al., 2016).

Agriculture is a field where farming automations can scale in two directions. One possibility is to scale up vertically, meaning into the directions of single, huge machines. This approach works for bulk crops like corn or wheat, but for many high-value crops this approach will not work. Here the automations have to scale horizontally into multiple small machines for effective distributed work. Hence my conclusion, that the only economic viable way for deploying agricultural robots, is by using multi-robot systems.

This will bring advantages faster working, redundancy, robustness - all characteristics needed for large scale farming. Further the systems will need characteristics such as centralized main control but also local interaction. (Albani et al., 2019) described swarm behavior for mapping weeds, one of the remarkable characteristics was, that the members of the swarm react to uncertainty and resemble areas with unclear readings for finding values with smaller errors. Combined with a central coordinator evaluating which next strategic steps to take the combinations of local and distributed coordination with central control will be a valuable approach to managing fleets of robots.

I would like to end my conclusion and report with this quote from (Thorpe & Durrant-Whyte, 2001):

”Indeed, in the next few years there is a very good chance that substantial commercially available field robotics systems will go into operation. Consequently, there is a high degree of excitement in the area about the future prospects and opportunities in field robotics.”

Unfortunately, this quote still holds up, already twenty years after the authors wrote that. I am quite excited about the future of research in field robotics myself and hope that now, we are only a couple of years away from successful machines *for real*.

Chapter 6

Appendix

6.1 Acronyms

ACML Adaptive Monte Carlo localization

GNSS Global navigation satellite systems

GPS Global positioning satellites

HRI Human-robot interaction

KPI Key performance indicator

MRS Multi-robot system

MRTA Multi-robot task allocation

ROS Robot operating system

RTK-GPS Real time kinematic (with) global positioning satellite

SLAM Simultaneous localization and mapping

UAV Unmanned aerial vehicle

UGV Unmanned ground vehicle

6.2 Glossary

Agricultural robotics "An agricultural robot, is a robot designed for use in the agriculture industry. agricultural robots automate tasks for farmers, boosting the efficiency of production and reducing the industry's reliance on manual labor. One of the biggest advantages of agricultural robots is that they can operate 24/7, 365 days a year. And, unlike human labor, they do not need to be paid – just maintained." (MarketBusinessNews, 2020)

Agriculture "The science, art, or practice of cultivating the soil, producing crops, and raising livestock and in varying degrees the preparation and marketing of the resulting products" (Merriam-Webster, 2020)

Agrochemical An agricultural chemical, such as an fertilizer, herbicide or an pesticide

Autonomous robots "An autonomous robot is a robot that is designed and engineered to deal with its environment on its own, and work for extended periods of time without human intervention. Autonomous robots often have sophisticated features that can help them to understand their physical environment and automate parts of their maintenance and direction that used to be done by human hands." (Technopedia, 2020)

Crop engineering Modifying the crop and its environment to best fit a specific goal. In this context the crop gets modified in a way that allows autonomous robots to work with it. For example the crop should maximize the visibility and reachability of the fruits for easier harvesting.

Crop scouting "Crop scouting, also known as field scouting, is the very basic action of traveling through a crop field while making frequent stops for observations. Crop scouting is done so that a farmer can see how different areas of his or her field are growing. If there are problems during the growing season, the farmer can work to mitigate them so those problems do not affect yield at harvest time. Should problems go unnoticed or uncared for during the growing season, they can potentially limit the total yield, thus reducing the revenue from the sale of the crop or other intentions for the crop, such as livestock feed." (Farms, 2020)

Distributed multi-robot system "In a distributed MRS there is no centralized control mechanism—instead, each robot operates independently under local sensing and control, with coordinated system-level behavior arising from local inter- actions among the robots and between the robots and the task environment." (Lerman et al., 2006)

Field robots "Field Robots are machines that work in unstructured environments including under water, in mines, in forests and on farms, and in the air. [...] Field Robots is concerned with the automation of vehicles and platforms operating in harsh, unstructured environments. Field robotics encompasses the automation of many land, sea and air platforms in applications such as mining, cargo handling, agriculture, underwater exploration and exploitation, highways, planetary exploration, coastal surveillance and rescue, for example. Field robotics is characterized by the application of the most advanced robotics principles in sensing, control, and reasoning in unstructured and unforgiving environments. The appeal of field robotics is that it is challenging science, involves the latest engineering and systems design principles, and offers the real prospect of robotic principles making a substantial economic and social contribution to many different application areas" (Thorpe & Durrant-Whyte, 2001)

Greenhouse agriculture Opposed to open field agriculture, the growing is done in greenhouses with more possibilities to control the environment. It is possible to control the temperature, humidity, CO_2 concentration and the incoming solar radiation to find an optimum climate for the growing crops.

High value crop "A major reason for a crop to be classified as a high-value crop is the high labor input required" (Bac et al., 2014)

Human-robot interaction "Human-robot interaction (HRI) is an emerging research field focused on the study of physical, cognitive and social interaction among people and robots, which can extend and improve human capabilities and skills. It is focused on designing, understanding, and evaluating the interaction between humans and robots that can communicate and/or share physical space" (Vasconez et al., 2019)

Multi-robot system "A system consisted of multiple robots which can cooperate and communicate with each other to accomplish certain tasks." (IGIGlobal, 2020)

Multi-robot task allocation problem "Task allocation in a multi-robot system is the problem of determining which robots should execute which tasks in order to achieve the overall system goals. Its purpose is coordinated team behavior. In some systems, such as some biologically inspired robotic systems, coordinated team behavior emerges as a result of local interactions between members of a team and with the environment. Its purpose is coordinated team behavior. In some systems, such as some biologically inspired robotic systems, coordinated team behavior emerges as a result of local interactions between members of a team and with the environment. This is referred to as implicit or emergent coordination. We are interested instead in explicit or intentional cooperation in which tasks are explicitly assigned to a robot or sub-team of robots, a problem described as multi-robot task allocation (MRTA)." (Korsah et al., 2013)

Open field agriculture Growing crops outside in fields, orchards or yards. Farming here is more season dependant than in greenhouses but harder to control and estimate.

Plant care While farming often uses climate control to find the optimal environment, plant care tries to manipulate the plant for optimal growing condition. For example: removal of leaves, fruits or pests.

Plant mapping This is the process of identifying and modelling every individual plant in a field or greenhouse. Plant mapping can be done using cameras or laser scanners.

Precision agriculture "Precision agriculture, also known as precision farming, is a broad term commonly used to describe particular farm management concepts, sometimes referred to as satellite farming or site specific crop management. The term first came into popular use with the introduction of GPS and GNSS as well as other methods of remote sensing which allowed farm operators to create precision maps of their fields that provide detailed information on their exact location while in-field. Advancements in technology have enabled the practice of precision agriculture to expand, providing even greater advantages for farmers and agricultural operations, including yield monitoring and crop scouting." (Farms, 2020)

Robotic harvesting Collecting and picking of crops done by robots.

Service robot "A service robot is a robot which operates semi or fully autonomously to perform services useful to the well-being of humans and equipment, excluding manufacturing operations" (InternationalFederationOfRobotics, 2021)

Task allocation "Task allocation is a collective behavior in which robots distribute themselves over different tasks. The goal is to maximize the performance of the system by letting the robots dynamically choose which task to perform" (Brambilla et al., 2013)

Utility "Utility is a unifying, if sometimes implicit, concept in economics, game theory, and operations research, as well as in multi-robot coordination. It is based on the notion that each individual can internally estimate the value (or the cost) of executing an action. Depending on the context, utility is also called fitness, valuation, and cost." (Gerkey & Matarić, 2004)

Yield estimation "One common desire of all fruit growers is knowledge of the crop yield. Accurate yield prediction helps growers improve fruit quality and reduce operating cost by making better decisions on intensity of fruit thinning and size of the harvest labor force. It benefits the packing industry as well, because managers can use estimation results to optimize packing and storage capacity. Typically, yield estimation is performed based on historical data, weather conditions, and workers manually counting fruit in multiple sampling locations" (Siciliano & Khatib, 2016)

6.3 Sources

6.3.1 List of searched journals

- Agronomy
- Biosystems Engineering
- Computers and Electronics in Agriculture
- Computers & Industrial Engineering
- IEEE Transactions on Robotics
- Image and Vision Computing
- International Journal of Advanced Robotic Systems
- Journal of Computational Science
- Journal of Control, Measurement, and System Integration
- Journal of Field Robotics
- Journal of Intelligent & Robotic Systems
- Journal of Service Management
- Precision Agriculture
- Remote Sensing
- Robotics and Autonomous Systems
- Swarm and Evolutionary Computation
- Systems Science & Control Engineering
- The International Journal of Robotics Research
- Transactions on Mechatronics

6.3.2 List of searched conference proceedings

- AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence
- IEEE International Conference on Advanced Video and Signal Based Surveillance
- IEEE International Conference on Control Automation
- IEEE International Conference on Field and Service Robotics
- IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation
- IEEE International Conference on Robotics, Intelligent Systems and Signal Processing
- IEEE International Conference on Real-time Computing and Robotics
- IEEE Systems Conference
- International Conference on Mechatronics and Automation
- Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences

6.3.3 List of searched magazine

- Advances in Robotics & Automation

6.3.4 Other searched publications

- American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers Annual International Meeting
- Experimental Robotics: The 13th International Symposium on Experimental Robotics

6.3.5 Key words and key word combinations used for search

- Agriculture:
 - agricultural manipulation system
 - agricultural vision systems
 - approach strategies harvesting robots
 - autonomous agricultural robot
 - autonomous field robotics
 - autonomous field robotics review
 - design and implementation harvesting robot
 - detection and control agricultural robot
 - field experiments agricultural robotics
 - harvester autonomous
 - harvester robot review agriculture
 - high value crops harvesting robots

- multi-robot systems for agricultural uses
- performance evaluation harvesting robot
- review state-of-the-art agricultural robotics
- robotic harvester performance evaluation
- robotic harvesting system
- scouting and weeding agricultural robots
- sequence of tasks harvesting robots
- swarm in agricultural robotics
- swarm in agricultural robotics performance
- MRS:
 - motion control of multi robot
 - multi-robot system communication
 - multi-robot system cooperative exploration
 - multi-robot systems control framework
 - multi-robot systems hierarchical controller
 - multi-robot systems local path planner
 - swarm robotics
 - swarm robotics advantages
 - swarm robotics review survey

6.3.6 List of most important conferences

- International Conference on Field and Service Robotics
- International Conference on Robotics, Intelligent Systems and Signal Processing
- IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation

6.3.7 List of most important journals and magazines

- Biosystems engineering
- Journal of Field Robotics

6.3.8 List of top research labs/researchers

- A. Bechar
- B. Gerkey
- C. Thorpe

6.3.9 Link collection of online literature search

- <https://www.elsevier.com/>
- <https://www.fao.org>
- <https://www.farms.com/>
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6.3.10 Figures

Mindmaps

- Agricultural robots
- Categorization of agricultural robots
- Categorization cooperation in MRS

Tables

- Comparison of objects and tasks
- Main topics

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