

Robotic Weed Removal

Shuangyu Xie, Chongson Hu, Di Wang, Joe Johnson, Hojun Ji, Yingtao Jiang, Muthukumar

Bagavathiannan, and Dezenh Song

Texas A&M University, Boston Dynamics

Background & Challenge

Difficulties in Precise Weed Management

- Weed removal has high labor demand for large field
- Due to lack of labor, over-application of herbicides cause environmental damage
- Crops can be easily damaged and weeds are best controlled at seedling stage

Requirements for Weeding Robot

- Identify weed from challenging environment
- Killing weed with high efficiency, low energy consumption
- Precise actuation while conquer the complicated terrain

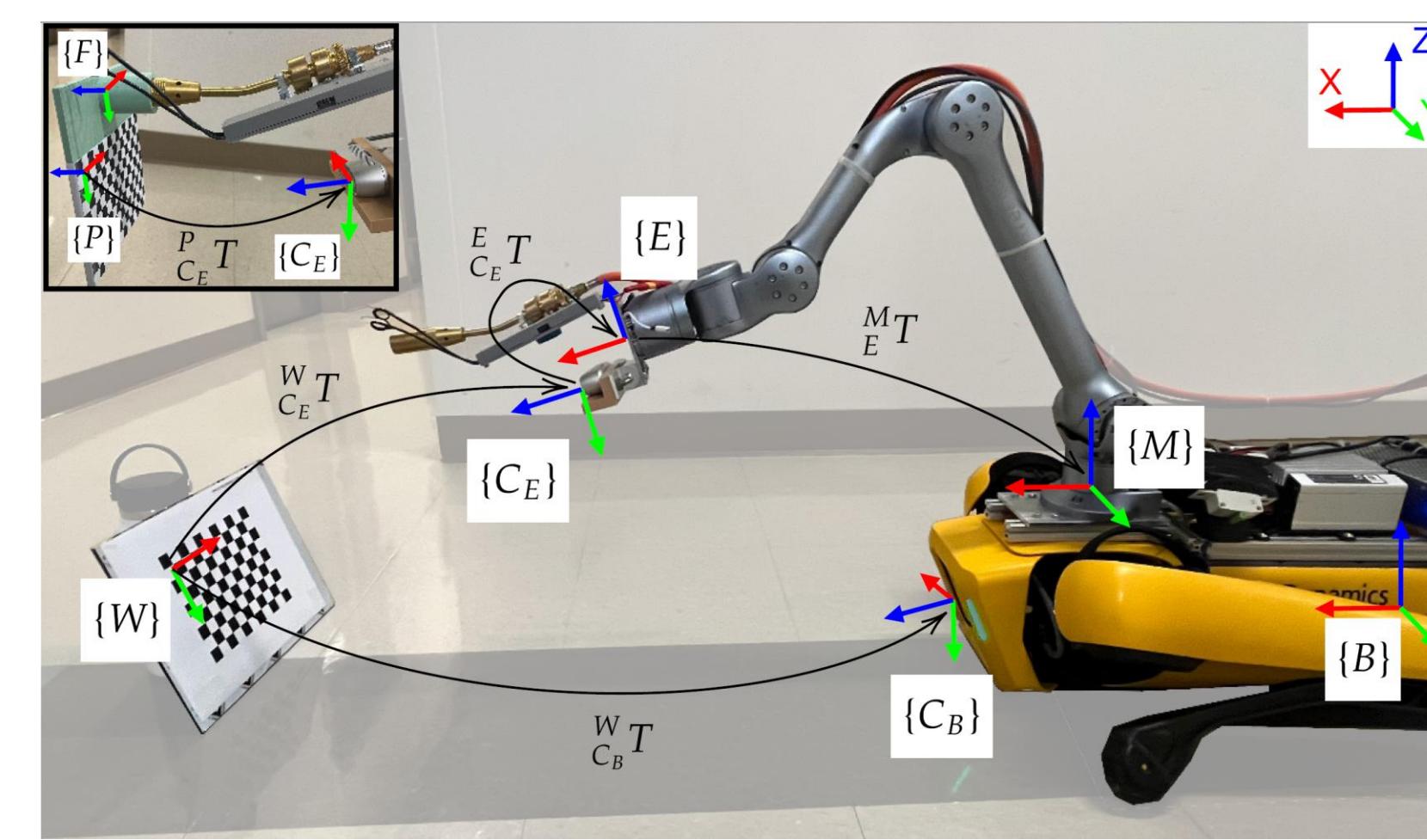


Challenges in Weeding Robot

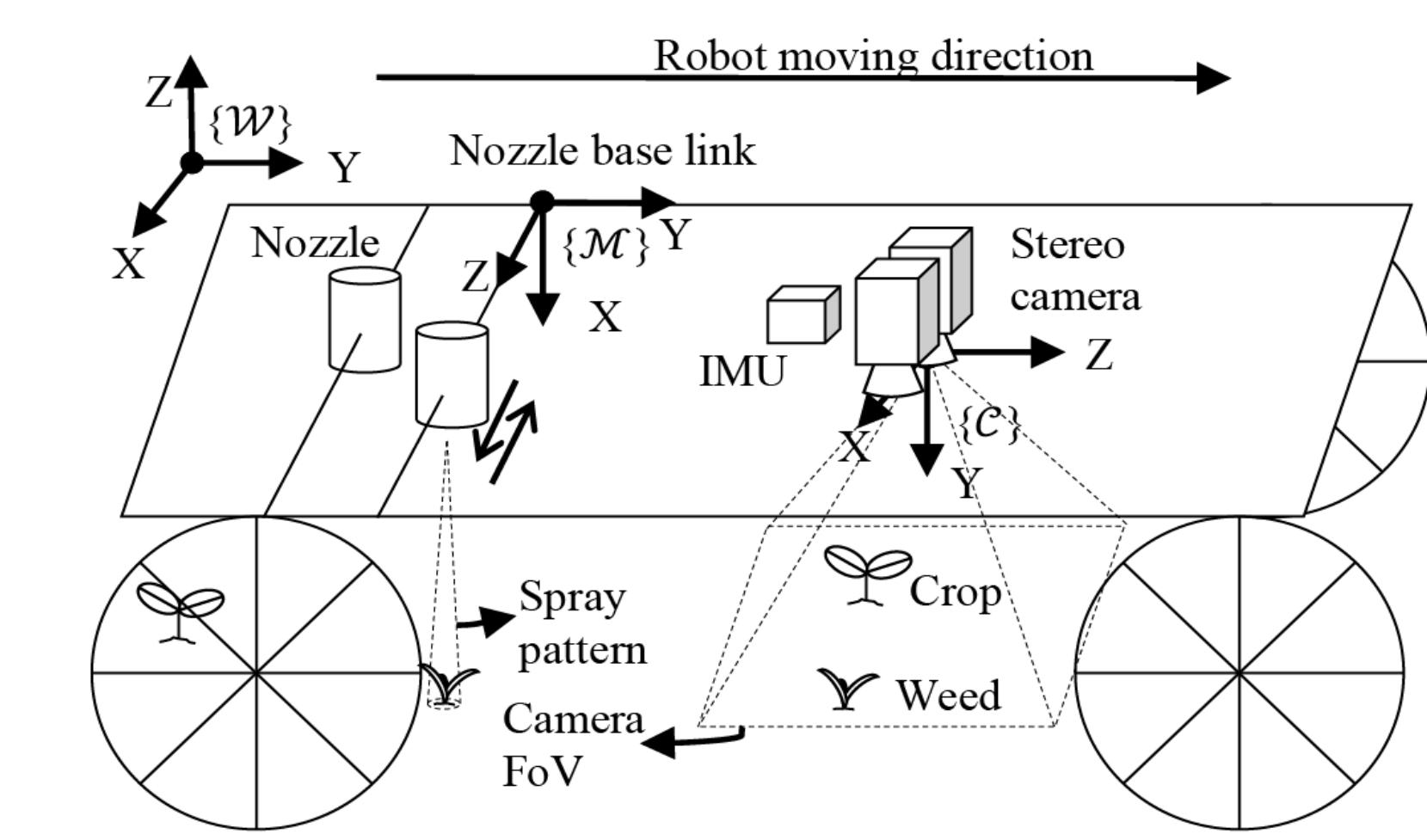
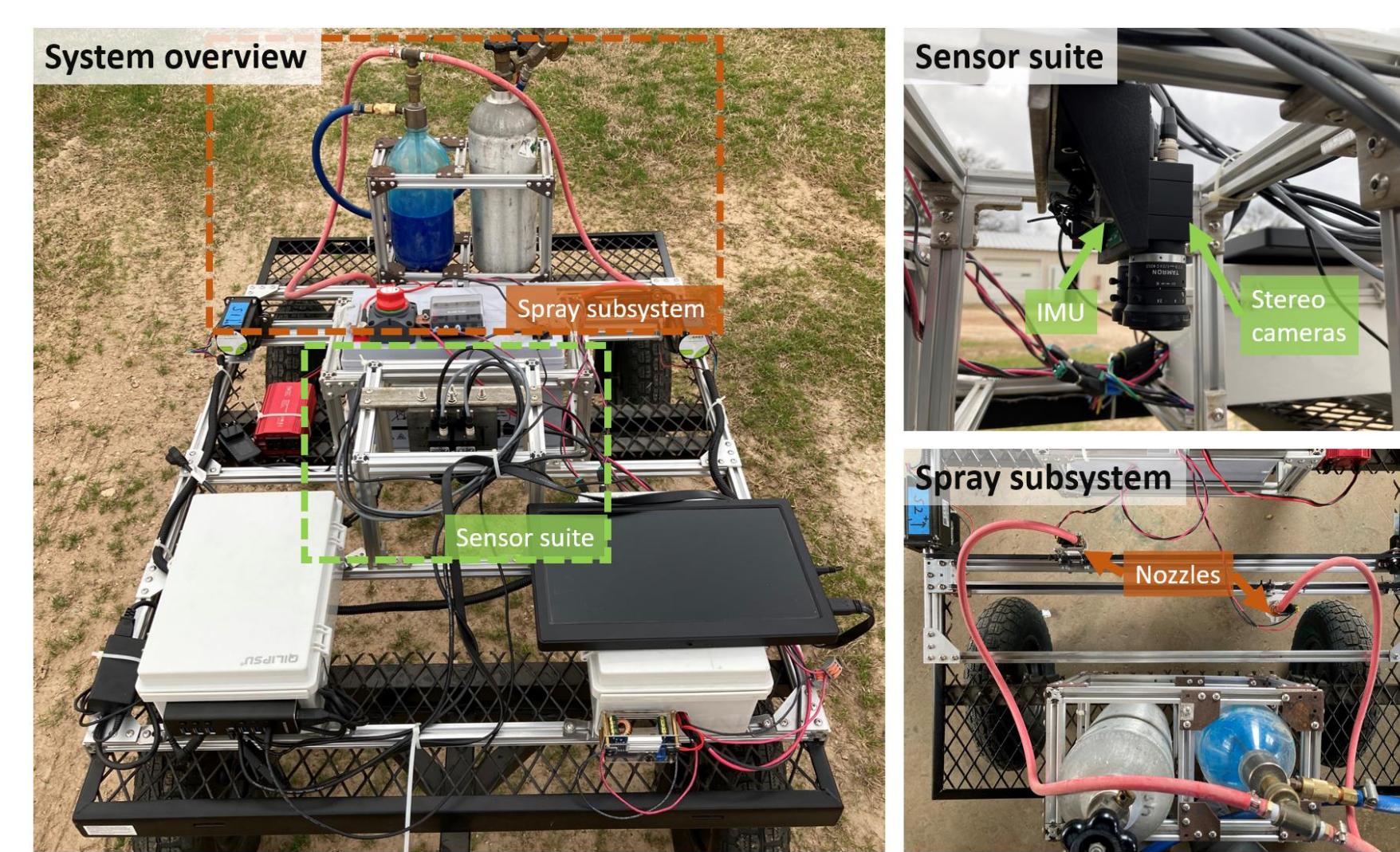


- Perception:**
 - Weed have different appearance in different grow stage
 - Visual similarly between weed and background
 - Irregular cluster leads to difficult segmentation
 - Detection need to be accurate at centimeter level for
- Planning & Decision Making**
 - Decision need to made in real time
 - Balance between coverage, distance to crop, energy and efficiency
- Actuation & Manipulation**
 - Robotic system limitation (kinematics, dynamics)
 - High accuracy actuation

Platforms & Hardware Solutions

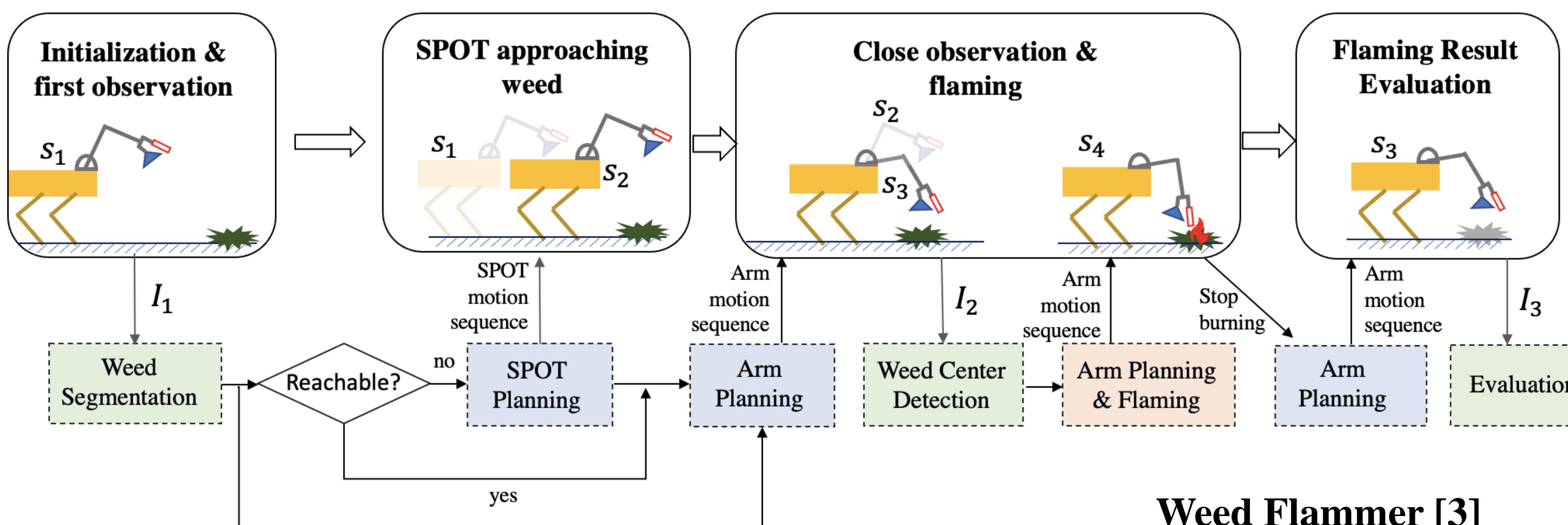


Weed Flammer [3]

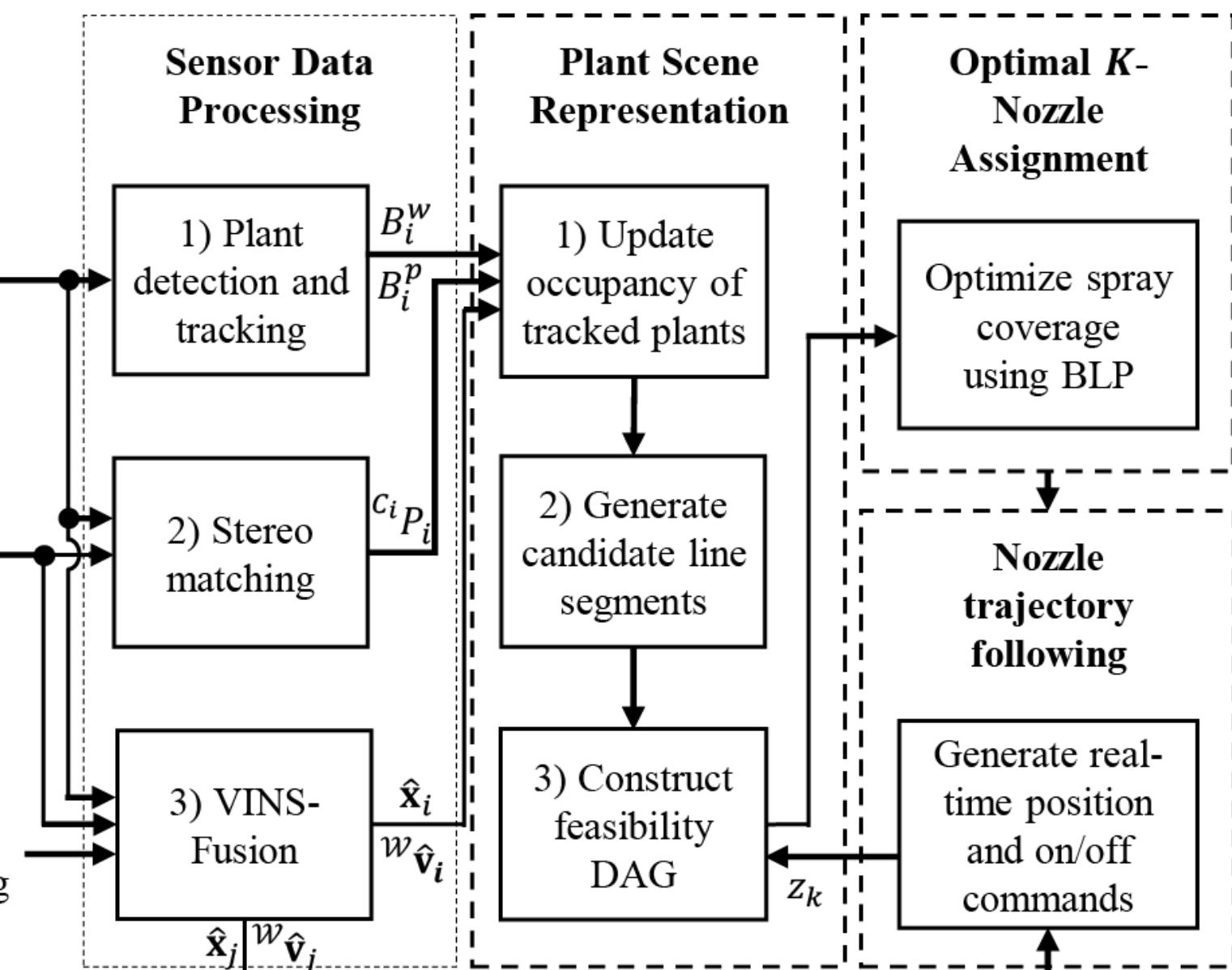


Weed Sprayer [2]

System Pipeline & Design



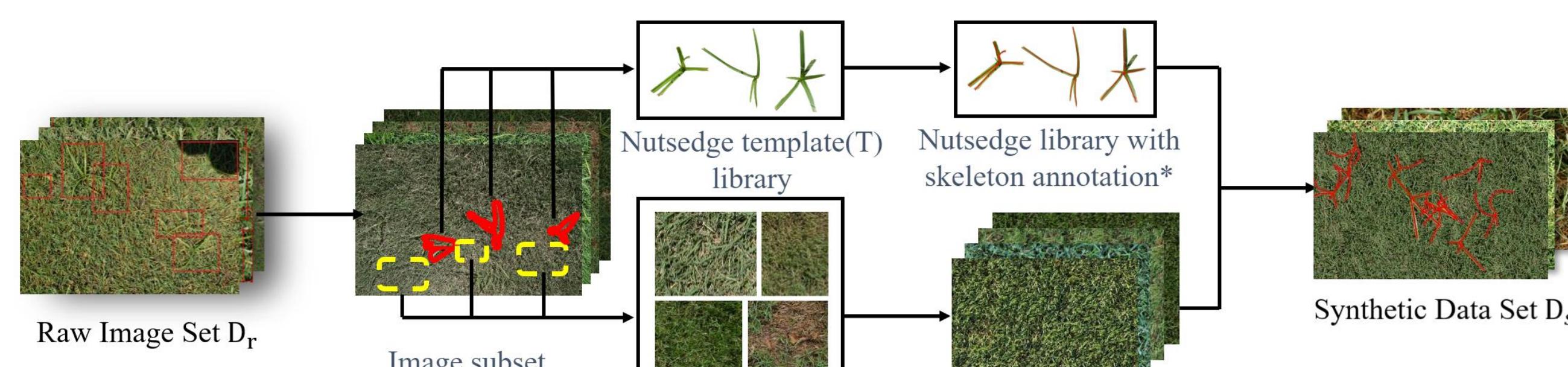
Weed Flammer [3]



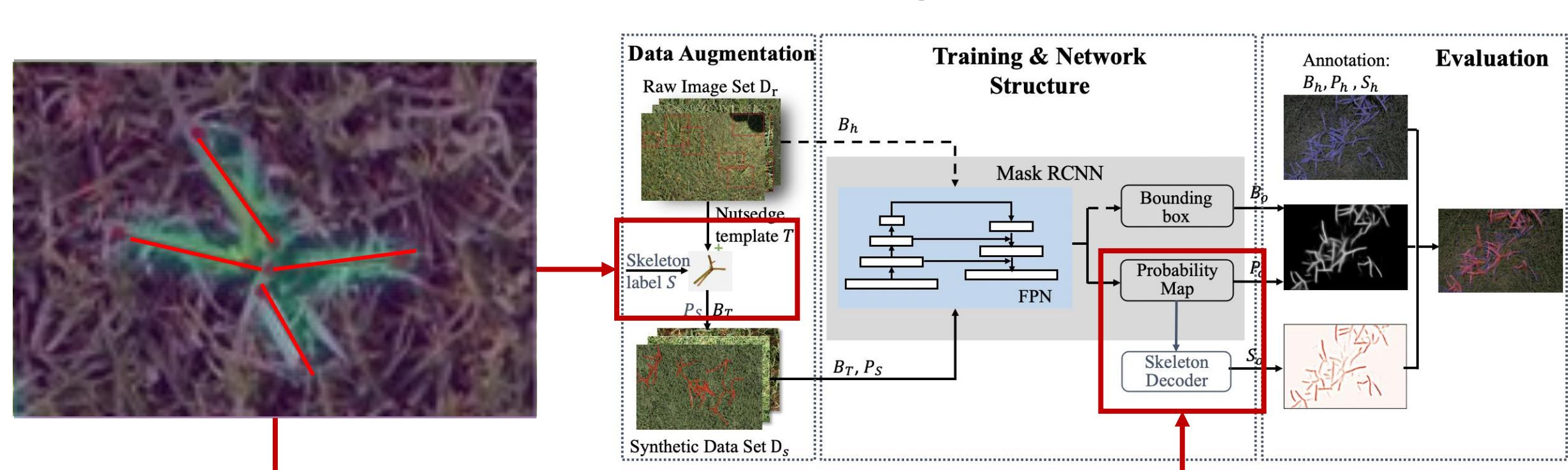
Weed Sprayer [2]

Algorithms For perception and planning

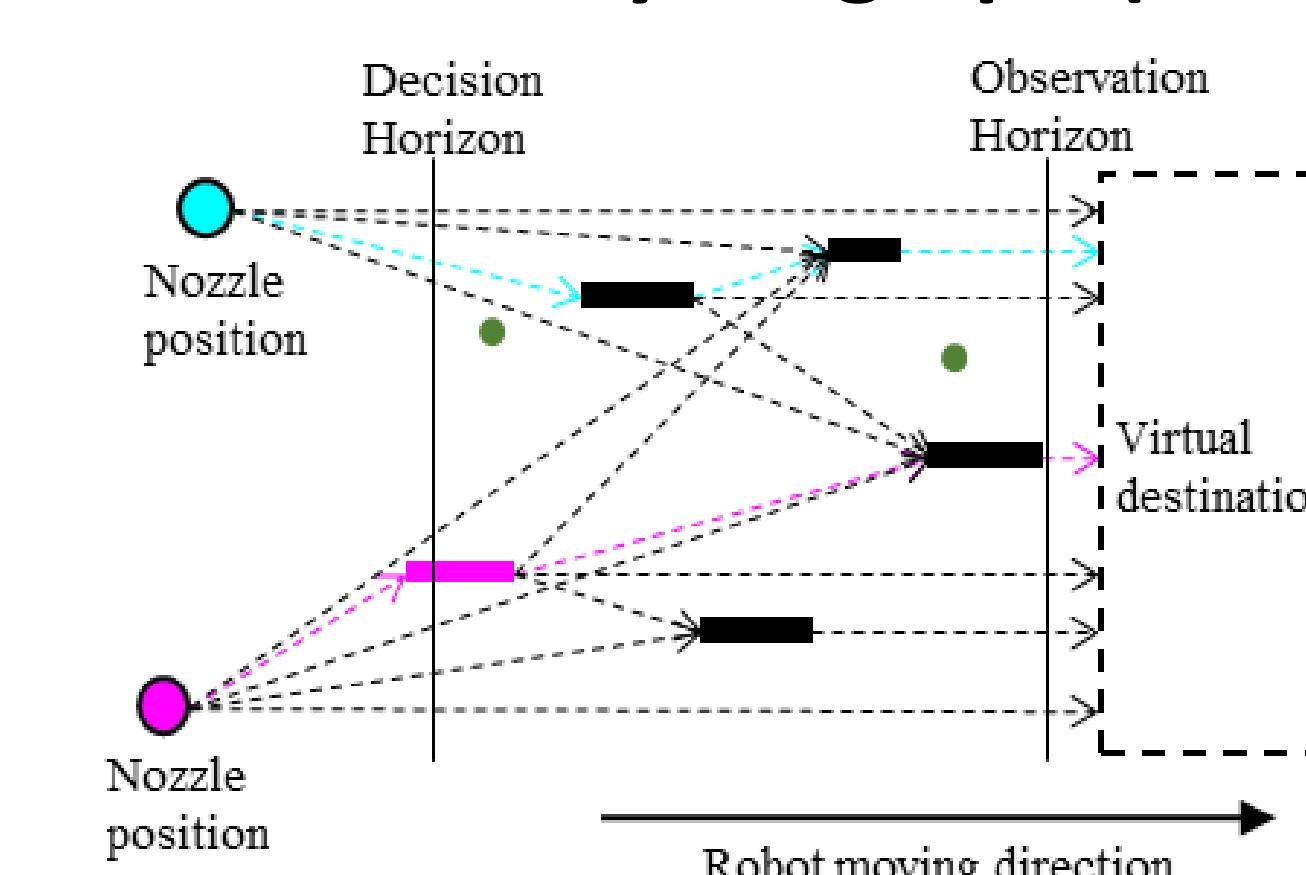
Data augmentation for weed detection [1]



Weed Skeleton Detection and Segmentation [1]



Tri-layer scene representation: directed acyclic graph (DAG) [2]



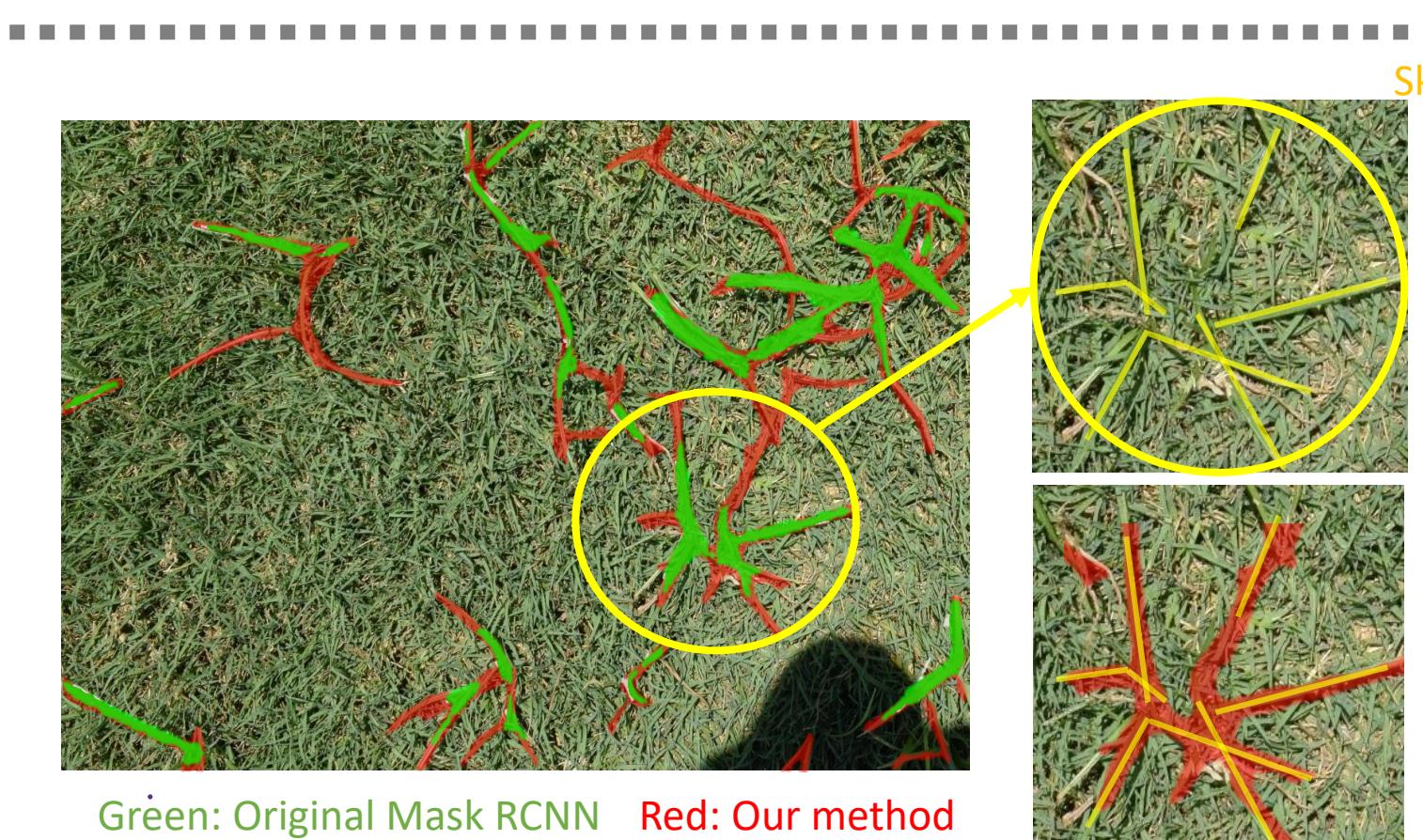
K-nozzle Assignment [2]

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{maximize}_{e_{uv} \in \{0, 1\}} \sum_{v \in V_w} r_v e_{uv} - \sum_{v \in V_w} c_{uv} e_{uv} \\ & \text{subject to} \quad \sum_{(u,v) \in \delta^-(v)} e_{uv} \in \{0, 1\}, \quad \forall v \in V_w, \\ & \quad \sum_{(u,v) \in \delta^-(v)} e_{uv} = \sum_{(v,k) \in \delta^+(v)} e_{vk}, \quad \forall v \in V_w, \\ & \quad \sum_{(u,v) \in \delta^-(u)} e_{uv} = 1, \quad \forall u \in V_n, \\ & \quad \sum_{(u,v) \in \delta^-(v)} e_{uv} = K, \quad \forall v \in V_d \end{aligned}$$

Experiment Configuration & Results



Samples from Raw Image Set Dr Samples from Synthetic Data Set Ds



Structure Recovery

TABLE I DETECTION COMPARISON.						
Training	Testing	Backbone	Loss	\bar{r}_{det}	C_s	
D_{sp}	D_{ts}	R50	CE	0.42	0.75	
D_{sp}	D_{ts}	R101	CE	0.45	0.77	
D_{sp}	D_{ts}	R50	KL	0.48	0.81	
$D_{sp} \cup D_r$	D_{ts}	R101	KL	0.52	0.83	
$D_{sp} \cup D_r$	D_{ts}	R101	KL	0.61	0.88	

TABLE II
OVERALL PERFORMANCE COMPARISON

Alg.	Loss	Training set	r_d	r_a	r_{FN}	r_{FP}
a	CE	D_r	22.71	94.3%	5.0%	0.2%
b	CE	D_{sp}	21.14	96.8%	0.7%	1.7%
c	KL	D_{sp}	21.14	96.8%	0.7%	1.7%
d	KL	$D_{sp} \cup D_r$	18.91	97.1%	0.4%	4.4%

