

AIS4SIA

Artificial Intelligence System for Sustainable Innovative Agricolture

Gabriele Balducci
Alice Ballestra
Pietro Brach del Prever
Carlo Ghiglione
Laura Mascheretti
Margherita Molinari
Giuseppe Nicoletti

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1 | Problem Identification

- 2 | Stakeholders and Requirements
- 3 | Solution Definition
- 4 | Concept Validation
- 5 | Conclusion

CO2-equivalent (ppm)

1000

800

600

Climate Change

Increasing CO₂ concentration

IPCC Representative Concentration Pathways

2 | Stakeholders and Requirements

RCP6.0

RCP4.5

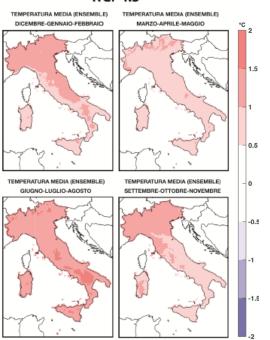
RCP2.6

2100



Rising temperature

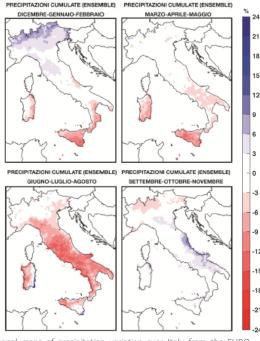
RCP4.5



Two-meter seasonal-scale temperature change maps over Italy from the EURO-CORDEX ensemble according to the RCP4.5 for the period 2021-2050 compared to the reference period 1981-2010

Decreasing rainfalls

RCP4.5



Seasonal maps of precipitation variation over Italy from the EURO-CORDEX ensemble according to the RCP4.5 for the period 2021-2050 compared to the reference period 1981-2010

All forcing agents' atmospheric CO2-equivalent concentrations (in parts-per-million-byvolume (ppmv)) according to the four RCPs used by the fifth IPCC Assessment Report to make predictions

2060

Spano et al. 2020. "Analisi Del Rischio I Cambiamenti Climatici in Italia." Fondazione CMCC - Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici.

Implications for Agriculture: the Case of Vines

2 | Stakeholders and Requirements



Rising temperatures

Decreasing rainfalls

The effects

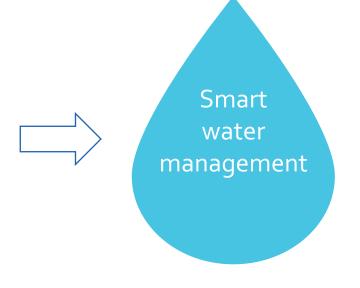
Greater susceptibility of spring-summer cycle

> Higher cost for irrigation

Lower productivity

Higher water stress

The solution



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Requirements



Requirement category

Design desiderata

Crop quality and production

Ability to control crop significant physiological parametres

Environmental sustainability

Low impact on landscape
Water consumption reduction

Commercial feasibility

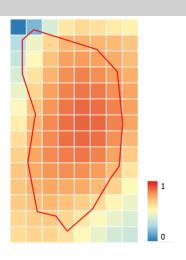
Inexpensive components
Easiness of use / automation
Integrability

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State of the Art



TRL 8



Crop Monitoring from On-Site Sensors and **Information Fusion**



Robotics in Agriculture

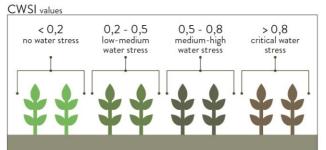


Innovation Opportunities & Added Value



Where is the opportunity for innovation?

- Low-cost distributed sensing system
- High detail monitoring strategy
- Vegetation indexes: CWSI*
- Water stress of each plant over time



* CWSI = Crop Water Stress Index

Design Statement

Core functions and features



Continuous and real time data collection;

2 | Stakeholders and Requirements



 Georeferenced CWSI evaluation;





- 1. Long term: Estimation of production;
- Short term: Easy-to-read thematic maps.

Outcomes



Correlate the water stress of each plant with the ideal growth plant and grape;

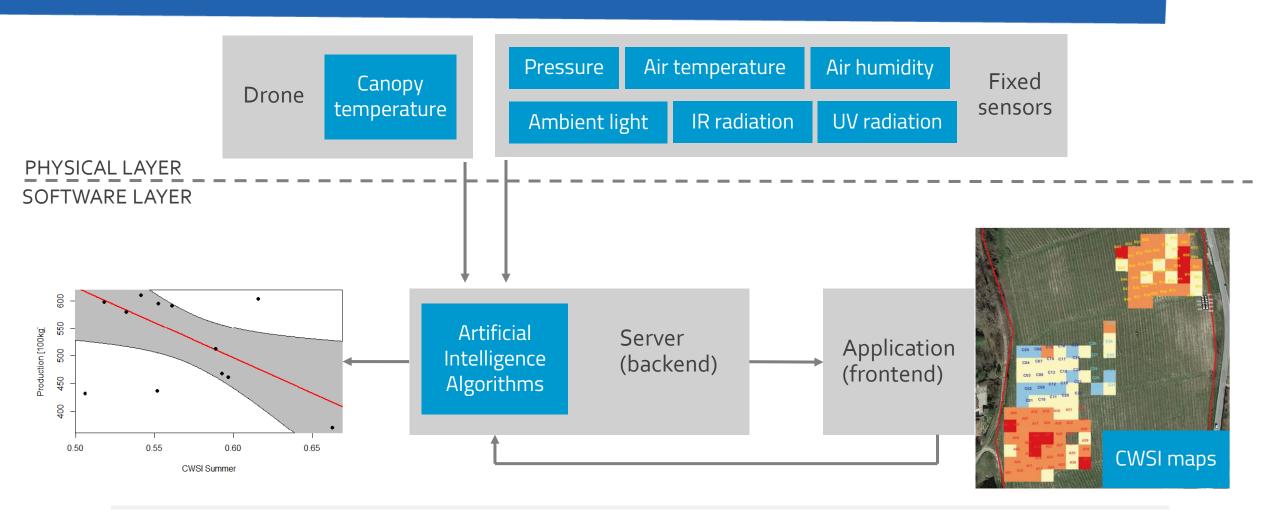


Optimized water management;



Improved **plants care**;

Design Description



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On-field Measurement Campaign (Azienda Agricola Balladore Pallieri)



Real case study

- On-field data collection session, vineyard by Azienda Agricola Balladore Pallieri.
- Basic low-cost prototype we designed and assembled ad-hoc for the purpose.

On-field Measurement Campaign (Goal)



Goal

Verify the validity of the concept and its implementation.

Collect climatic variables and elaborate the data into real CWSI heatmaps.

Outcome

Initial design constraints and requirements assessed.

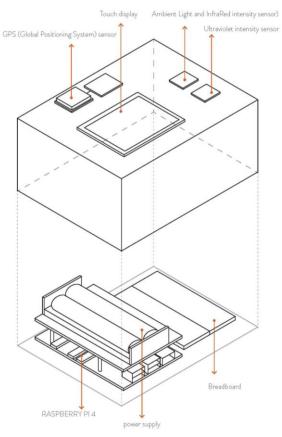
Improvement areas of the design highlighted.

Method

- precise *waypoints*, roughly every 10m.
- Sectorization.
- Snakelike path data acquisition.





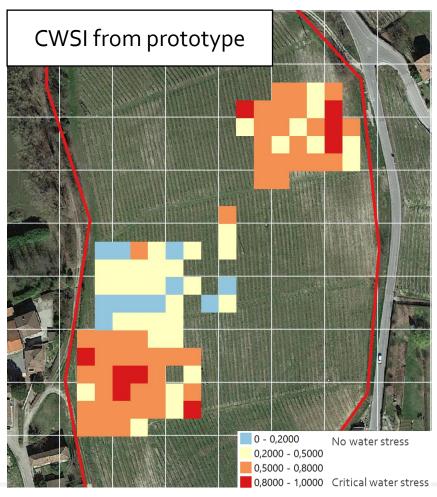


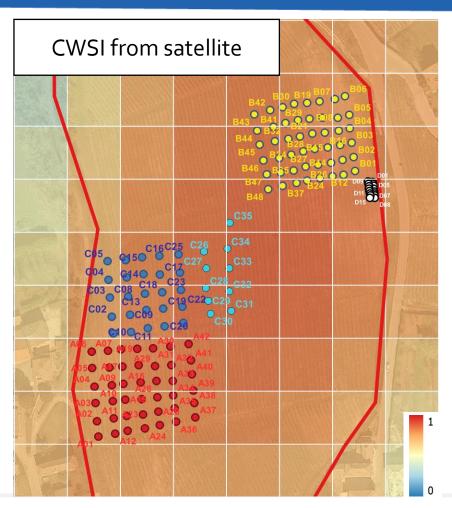
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Multilevel Resolution





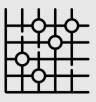
From prototype to final design

2 | Stakeholders and Requirements

Revised Design



• A drone is necessary



Climatic variables: average or finer sampling

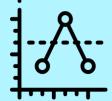


What to install on the drone

Further Requirements



More performing thermal camera needed



Automated software routine to manage outliers



IoT platform to easily access results

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Conclusions

Main concept

- On-field cheap and efficient sensing module.
- Computation of CWSI.

Outcome

Georeferenced heatmap of plant water status.

Value

Real-time, detailed and cheap information of crop status.

Why it is important

Availability of water not guaranteed (e.g., last summer drought). Balanced field water stress for a controlled production and risk reduction.

3 | Solution Definition

Main references:

Anda, A. 2009. "Irrigation Timing in Maize by Using the Crop Water Stress Index (CWSI)." Cereal Research Communications 37 (4): 603–10.

Jackson, Ray D. 1982. "Canopy Temperature and Crop Water Stress." In , 43–85.

Spano, D et al. 2020. "Analisi Del Rischio I Cambiamenti Climatici in Italia." Fondazione CMCC - Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici.



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Thank you for your attention!