

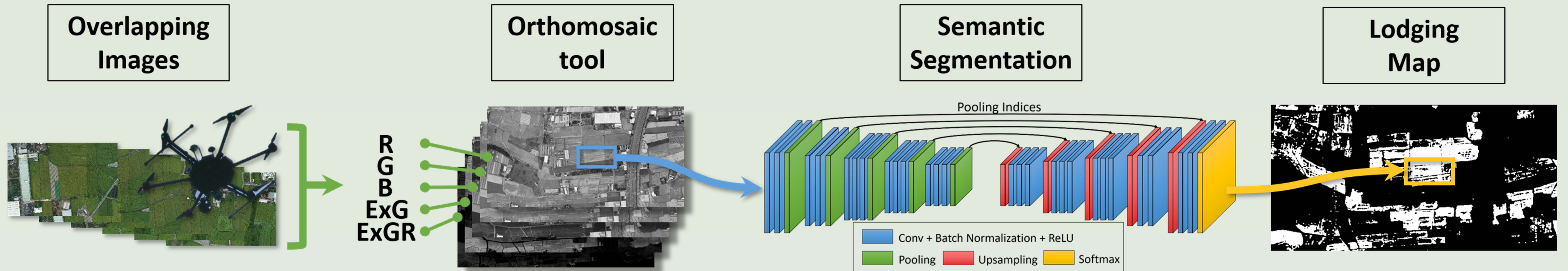
Application of Deep Learning Technique to Rice Lodging Identification

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Graphical Abstract



Study Area

Wu Feng, Taichung

2,600 ha
2,500 images
180 m
4.68cm/pixel
11.8 Terapixels

Image Collection

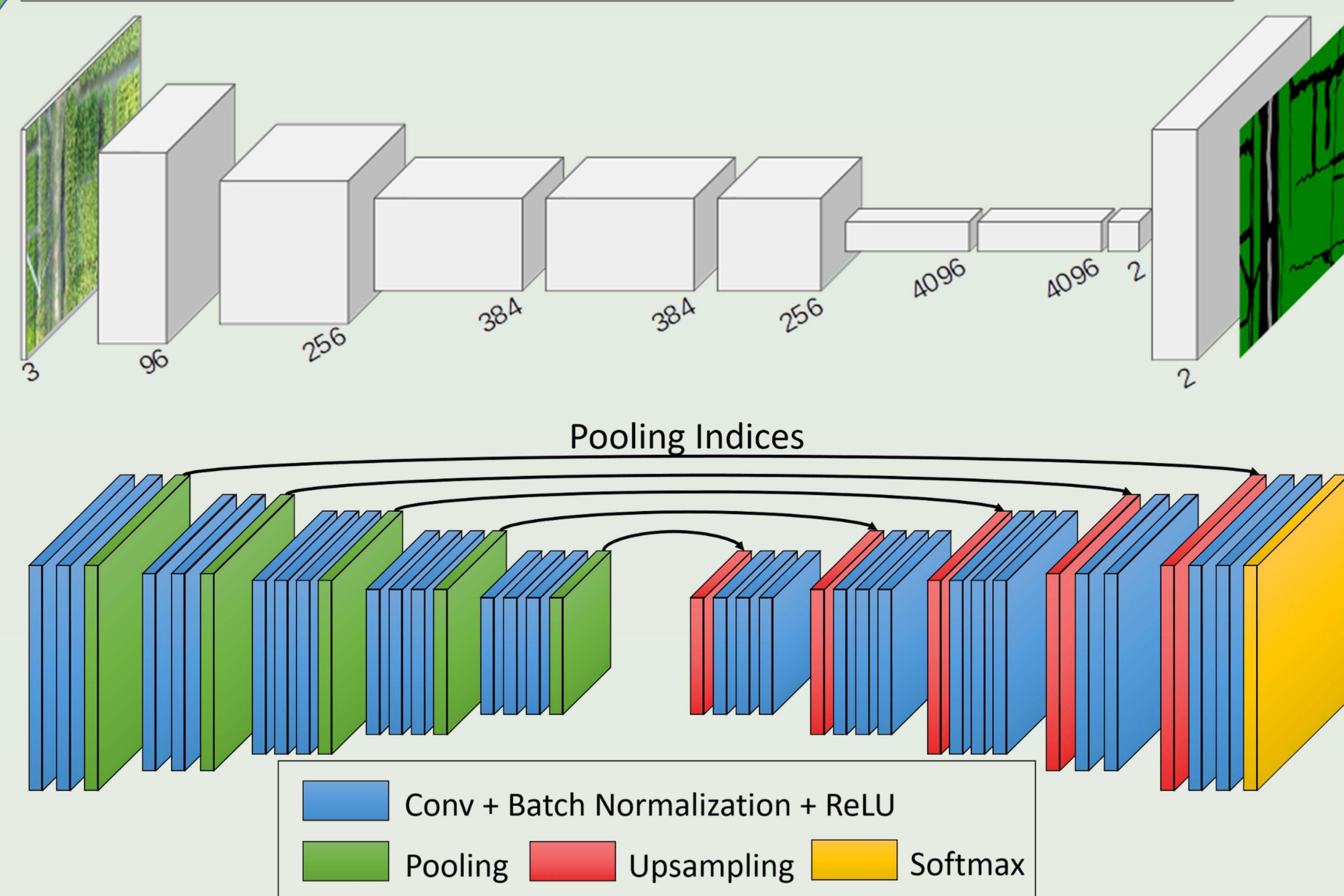
Fixed wing drone
FF mirrorless cam
44 Megapixels

Orthomosaic Process

Agisoft Metashape
1 hour for stitching



Semantic Segmentation Architectures



FCN-AlexNet

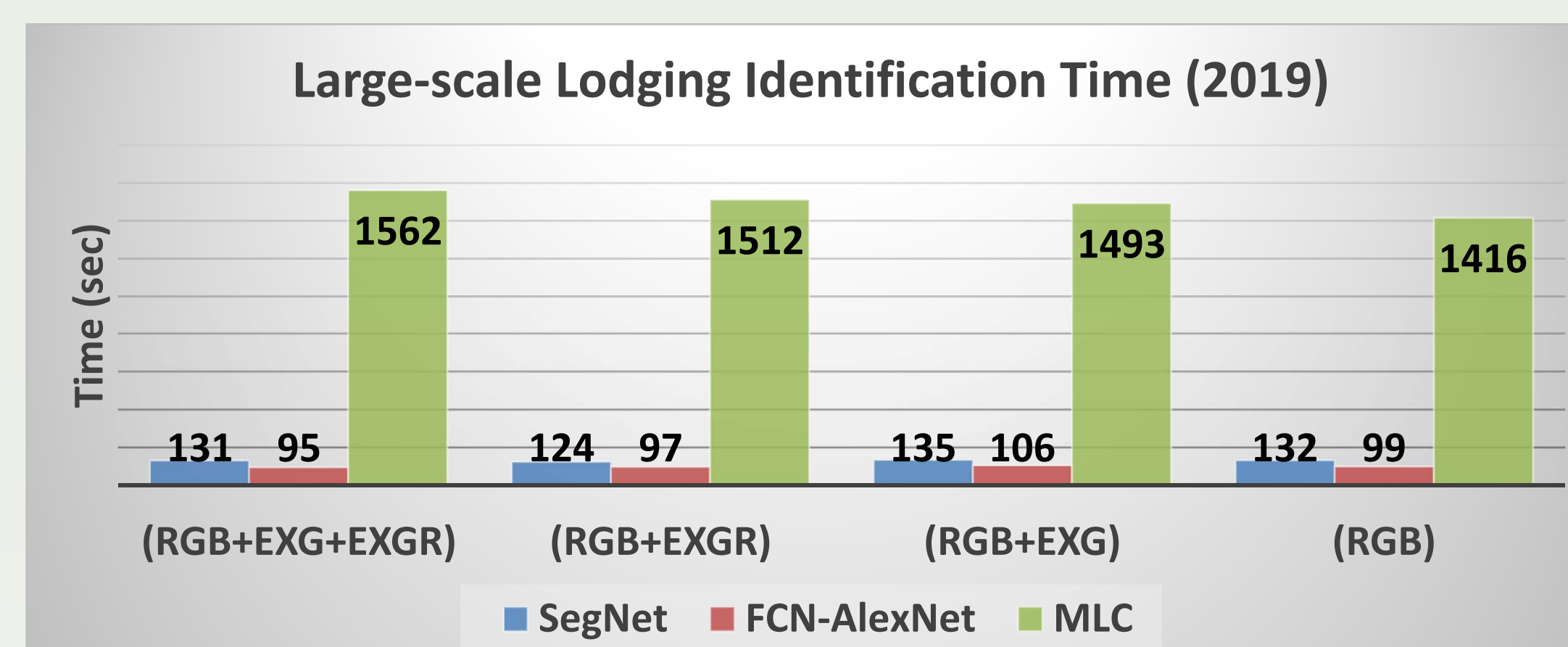
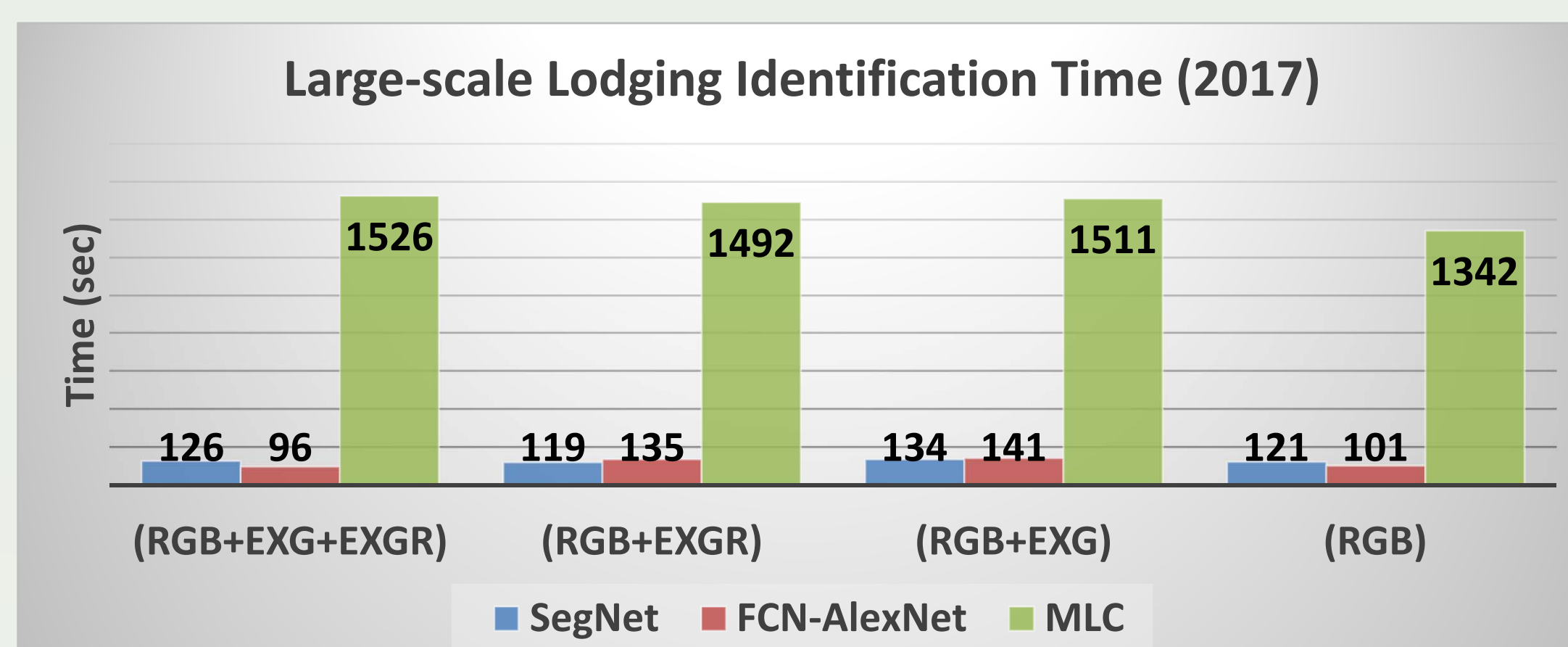
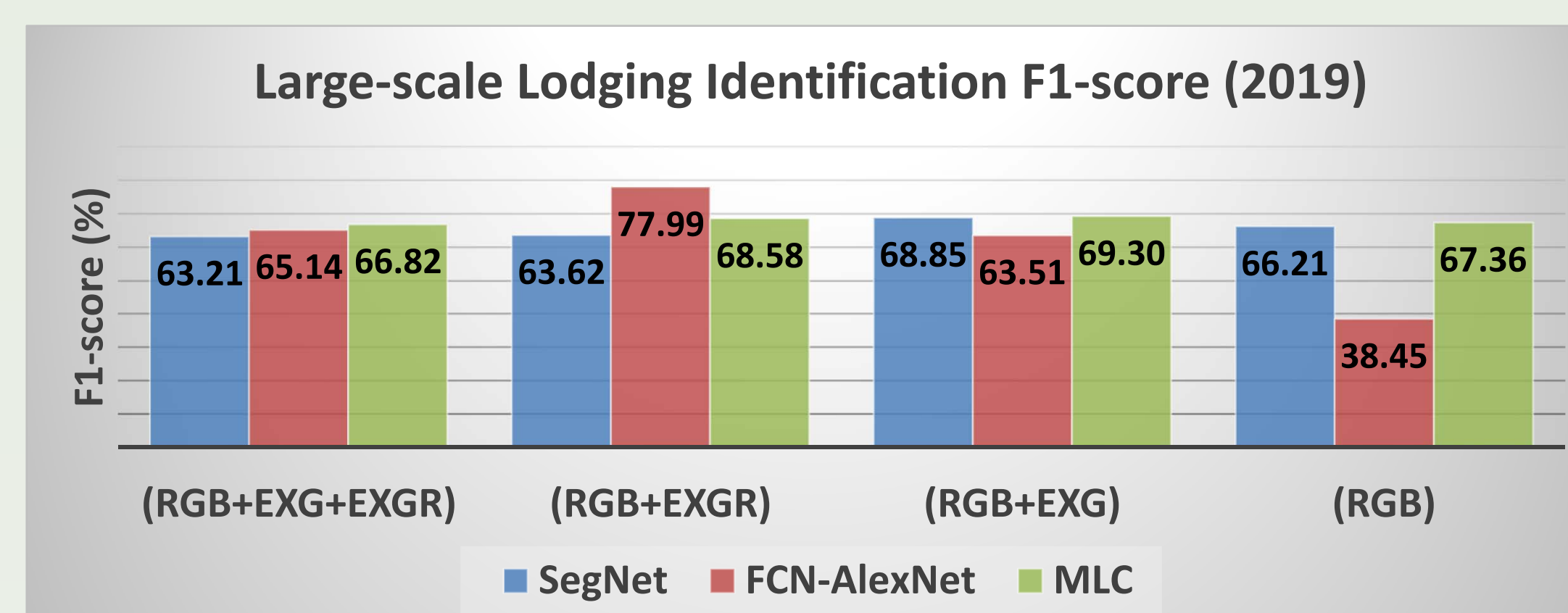
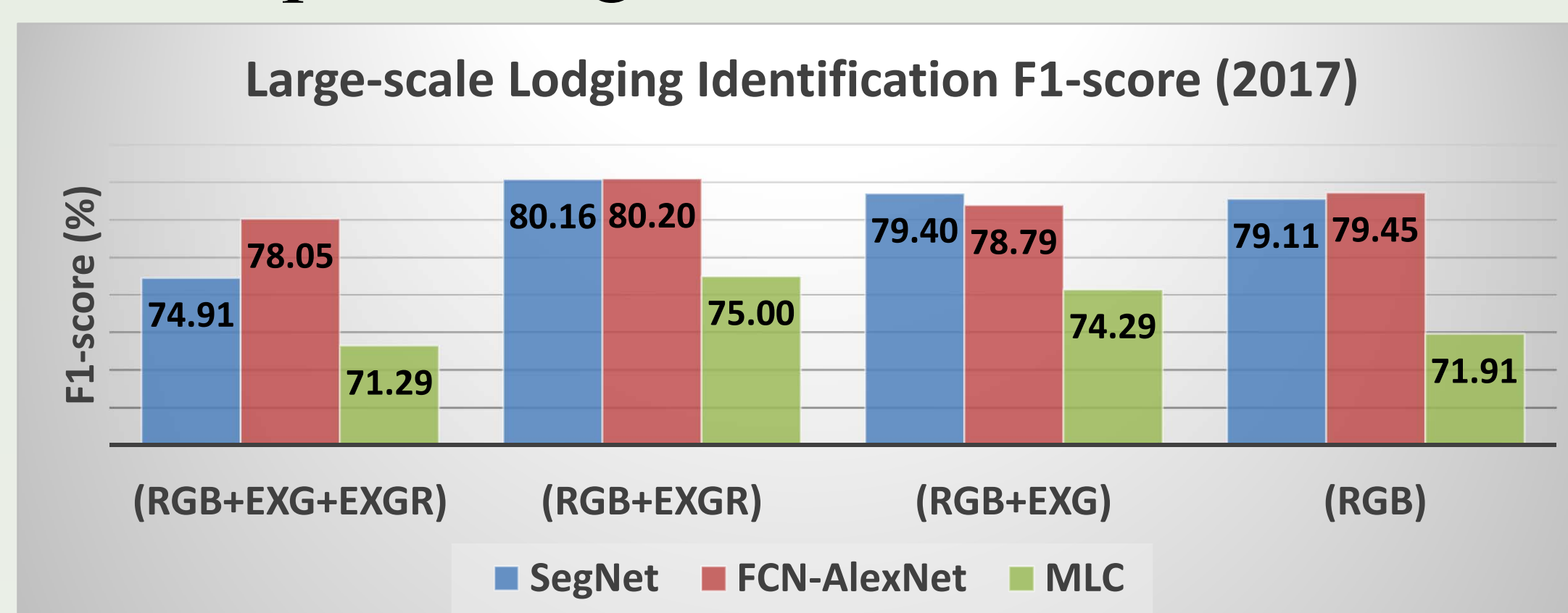
based on AlexNet
8 conv. layers
1 upsampling layer
no pooling indices

SegNet

based on VGG16
26 conv. layers
5 upsampling layers
+ pooling indices

Result

- Identification F1-score both get 0.8 in 2017, and FCN-AlexNet performs well in 2019.
- Adding vegetation index makes classification model robust.
- Image tile eliminates the memory insufficient problem of processing large-scale images.
- Processing time of DL methods are 10-15x faster than MLC method.
- Deep learning lets data reusable and the classifier can be reinforced.



* The time were the result of processing a 40ha mosaic image.

** MLC = Maximum Likelihood Classification

*** ExG = Excess Green index

**** ExGR = Excess Green minus Excess Red index

Future Plans

- More semantic segmentation architectures for comparison.
- Near-infrared for precision agriculture information.
- Distributed computing for classifying large-scale image.
- Paddy field mapping for individually lodging rate calculation.
- Optimal flight-path calculating for auto routing.

Acknowledgements

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