



## The Caterra Project



Caterra's agricultural robot

#### **Goal of Caterra:**

Develop an autonomous agricultural robot with a laser module for weed removal

#### My goal:

Develop a robust crop rows detection algorithm using computer vision



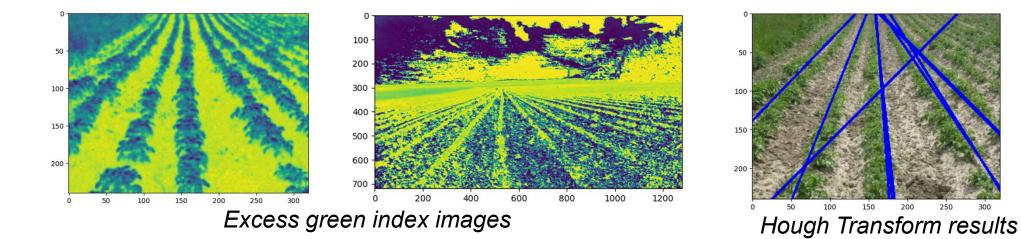






#### State of the art

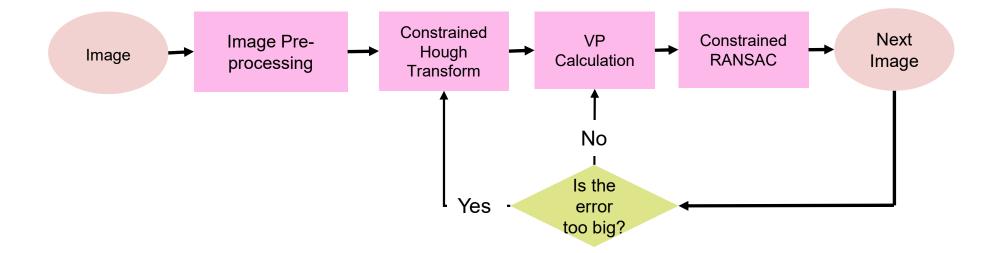
- Excess green Index
- Hough transform [1]
- Deep Learning [2]



- [1]: Real Time Tracking of Plant Rows Using a Hough Transform, John.A Marchant and Renaud Brivot
- [2]: "From plants to landmarks: Time-invariant plant localization that uses deep pose regression in agricultural fields", Kraemer et al.



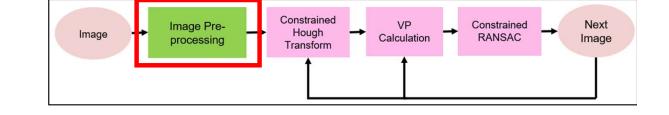
## Algorithm

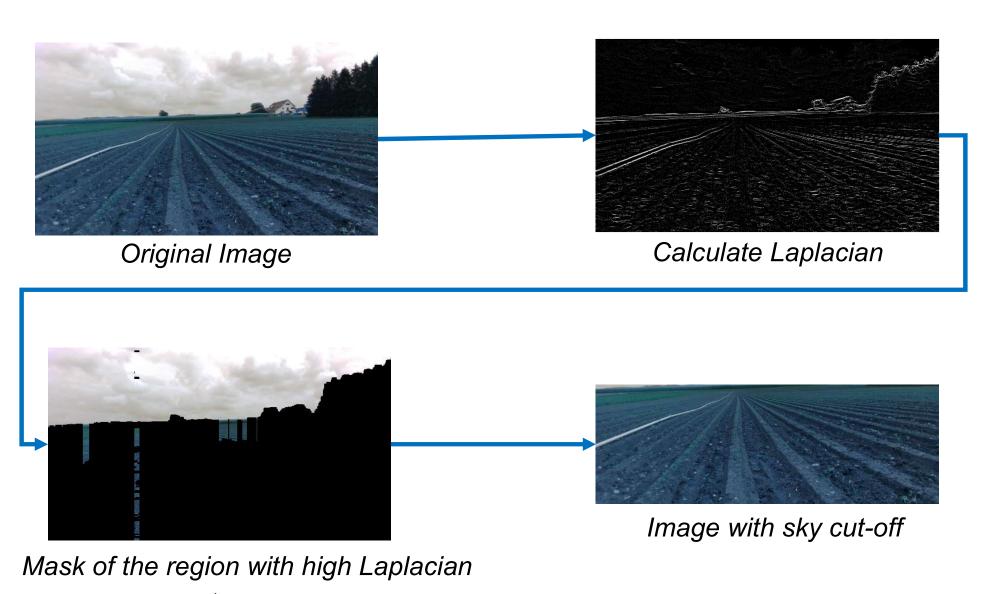


→ Use of temporal information : a crop should be in the same region in two sequential frames



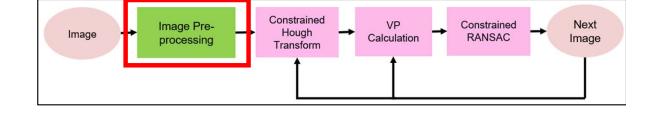
## Sky Removal

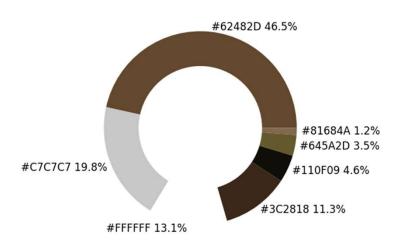




ETH ZÜRİCh ## # Autonomous Systems Lab

## **Vegetation Segmentation**





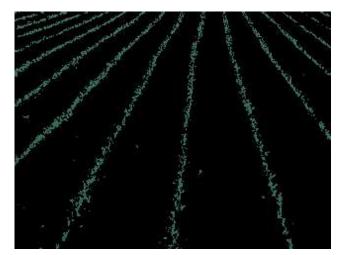
main clustered colours

#### Advantages:

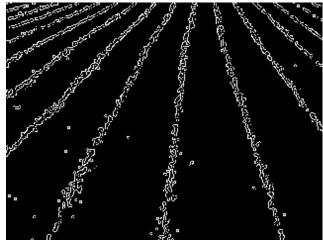
- Threshold independent
- Robust to shadows and colour variation



Original Image



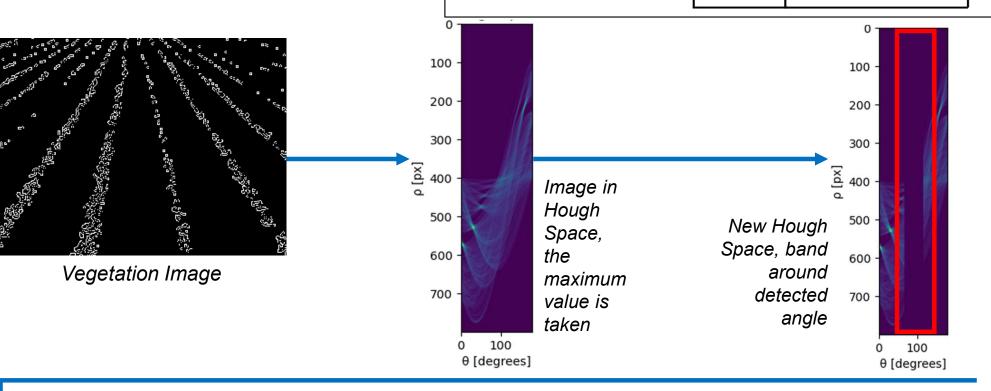
Vegetation segmented



Canny Edges Detector



## **Constrained Hough Transform**



Image

Constrained

Hough

Transform

Image Pre-

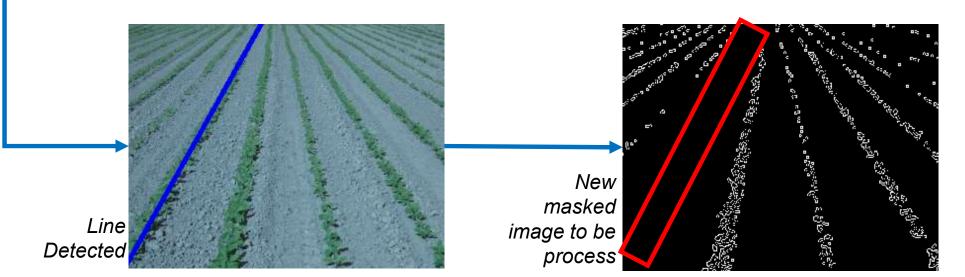
processing

VP

Calculation

Constrained

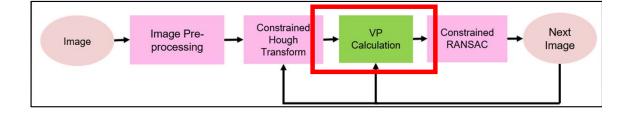
**RANSAC** 



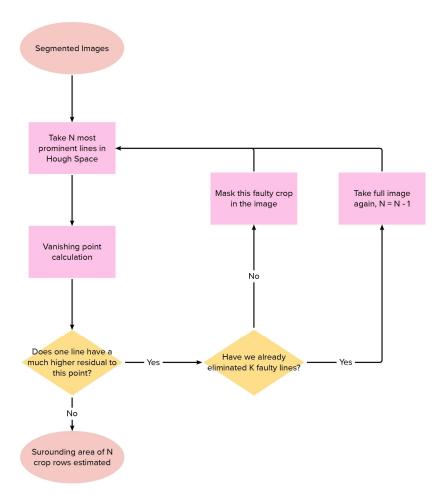
Next

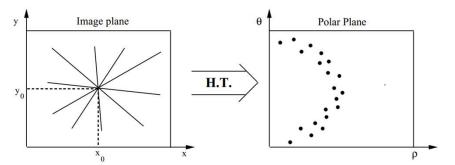
Image

## Vanishing Point Calculation

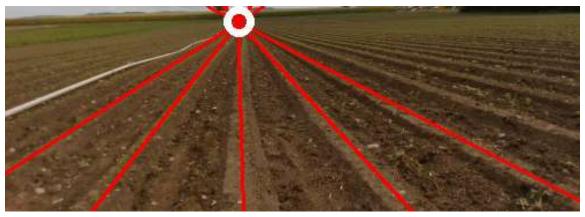


## Vanishing point = point described by main sinusoidal in Hough Space



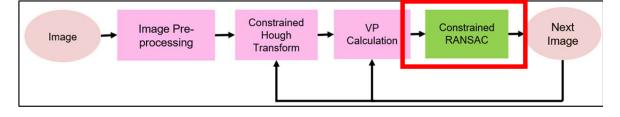


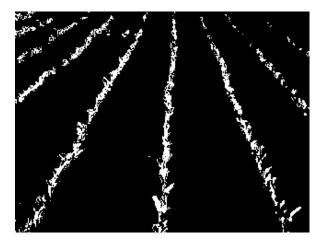
Hough Transformation of a set of lines that intersect in a single point [1]



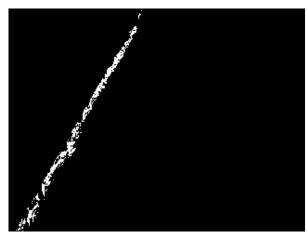
[1]: Vanishing Point Detection in the Hough Transform Space, Andrea Matessi and Luca Lombardi

## Masking per crop









Vegetation Image

Mask

Crop Row masked

Each previously detected line is used to create the mask that will isolate the pixels corresponding to a single crop row in the next image

Lines found with Hough

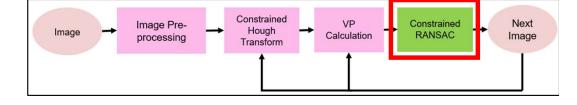


Lines found with RANSAC





#### **RANSAC Lines**







### **Detection with Hough Transform:**

- Every K frames
- If distance between crop row too small
- If angle too close to the horizon angle
  - If too few points for RANSAC



#### **Evaluation**

$$CRDA = \frac{1}{m(h-v_0)} \sum_{v=v_0}^{h-1} \sum_{i=1}^{m} s(u_{v,i}^*, u_{v,i}, d_v^*),$$

$$s(u^*,u,d) = \max\left(1 - \left(\frac{u^* - u}{\sigma d}\right)^2, 0\right),$$

#### Values [1]:

m – number of crop tbd

v0 – first line where evaluation starts

h – height of the image

u\* – ground truth point on line v

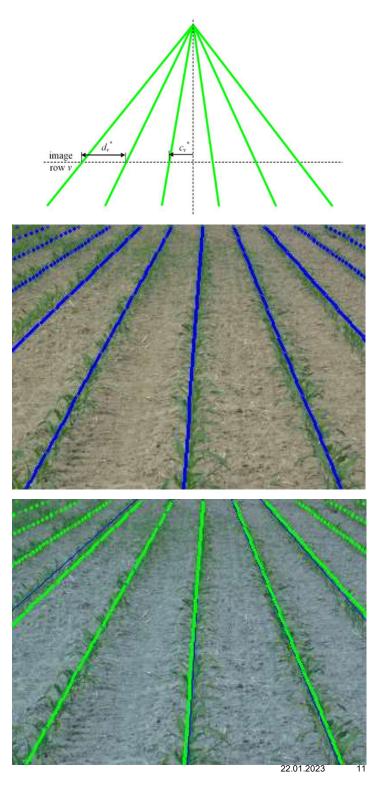
u – my results of point on line v

d – distance between crops

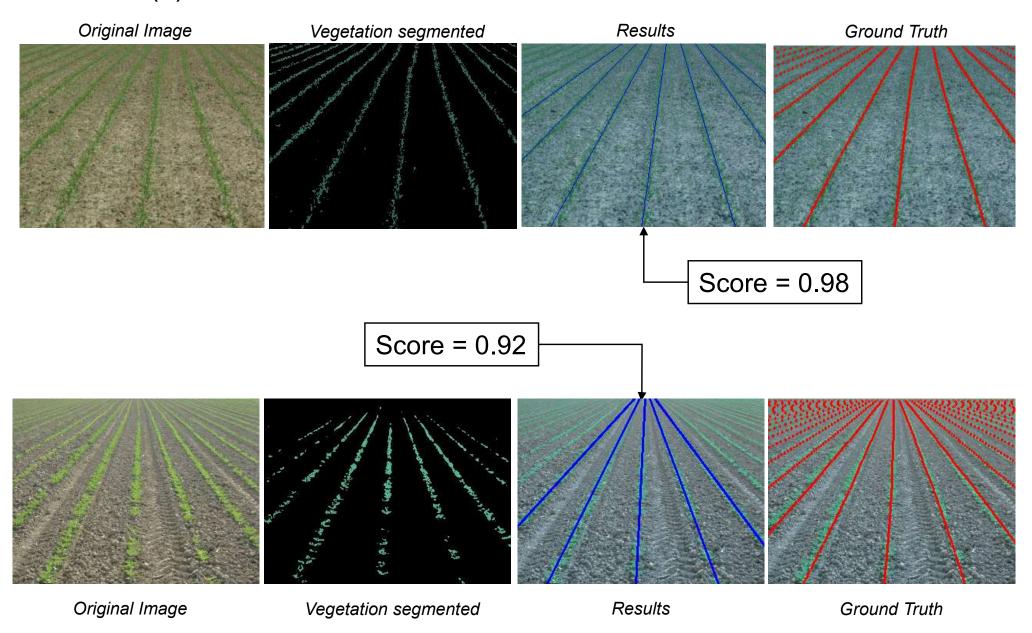
 $\sigma$  – desired accuracy needed, 0.25 in my case

[1]: Method proposed by Vidovic et al., http://www.etfos.unios.hr/r3dvgroup/index.php?id=crd\_dataset

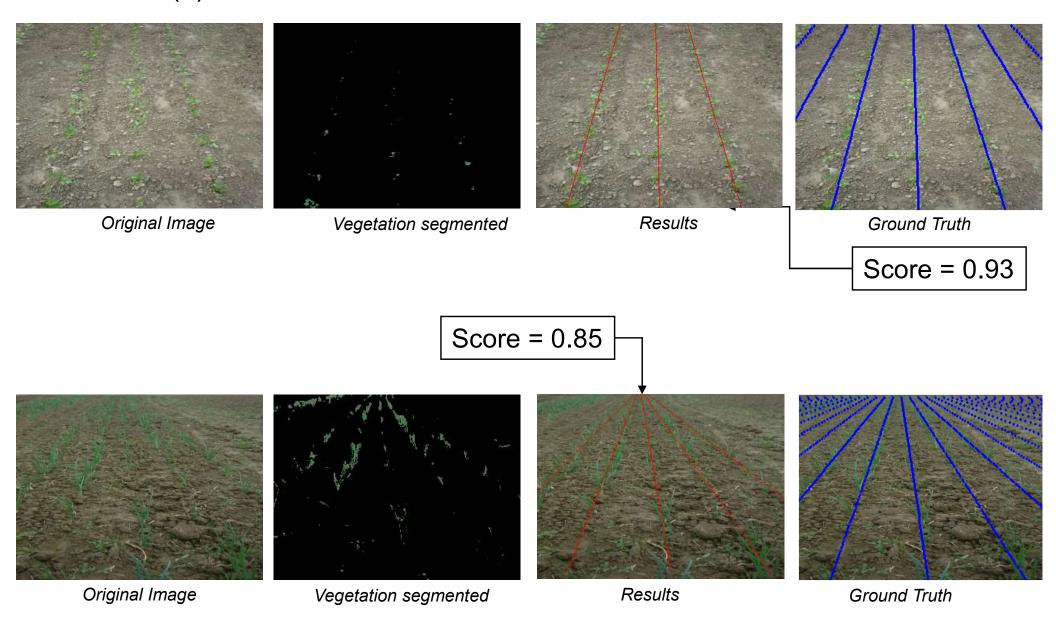




## Results (1):



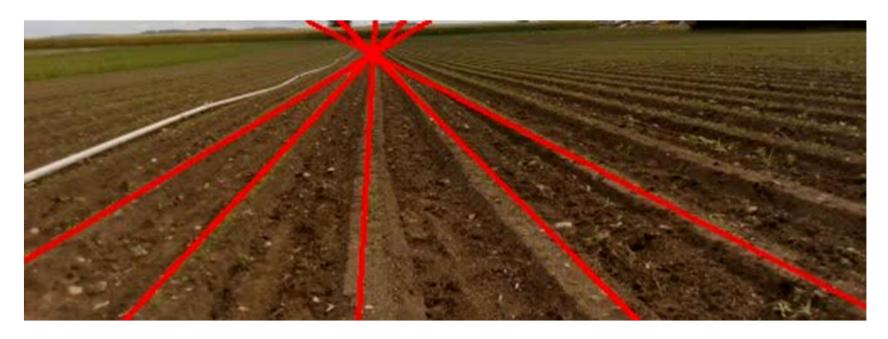
## Results (2):



On complete dataset: average score of 0.92 for non bushy images, 0.6 for bushy images



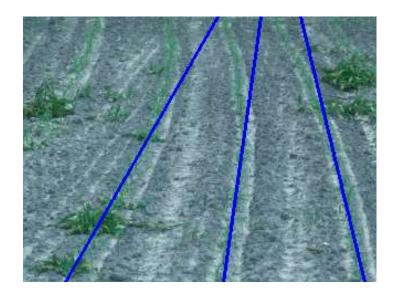
## Results (3)

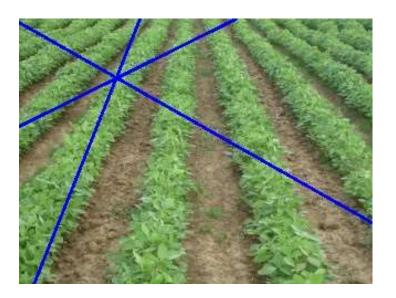


Result of Caterra's Dataset

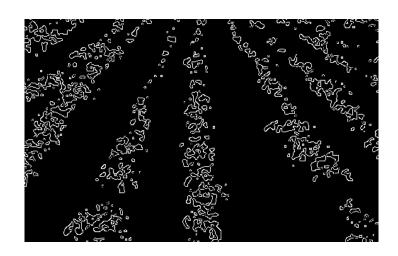


## **Failure Cases**





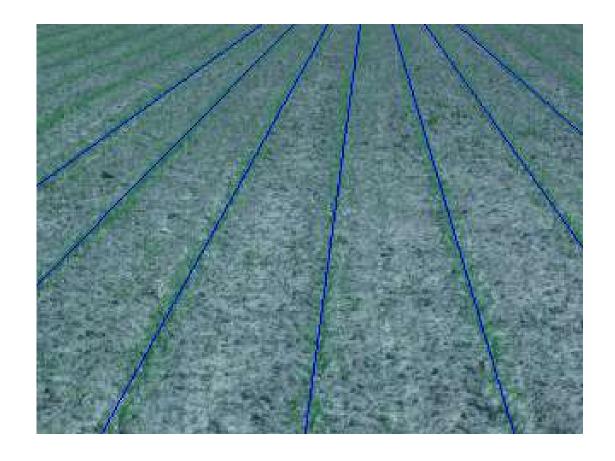
- Detection of curved crop rows
- Very bushy crops





#### **Future Work**

- Optimize the code
- Test it on different datasets : different soils and weather conditions
- Calibration process



## Conclusion

- Robust to different illuminations, points of view
- Generalisable : not limited to one kind of plants
- Accurate for straight crop row
- Bushes can be a problem
- Too slow, not yet able to work in real time





# Thank you!

