

Equipos avanzados en IA para la protección de cultivos



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AGR-278 Smart Biosystems Laboratory



Main Research Lines

1. Smart irrigation and sensors
2. Phenotyping and 3D reconstruction of crops
3. Advanced geomatic and drones
4. Automation and advanced machinery for variable application

Global Issues Impacting the Farming Sector



Rising Urbanization

Urban Population expected to account for **70%** of the total population in 2050



Shift in Agricultural Workforce

More than **57%** of the total farming population in the U.S. and European countries are above 55 years of age



Climate Change

~2X increase in greenhouse gas emissions over the last 50 years



Increasing Costs of Agri-Inputs

Annually, **25%** of the total agricultural output is lost due to pests, weeds, and diseases



Agricultural machinery revolution

First machines in the late 19th century; early adoption between 1900 and 1930

1900

1950

2000

2050

1 farmer feeds 26 people




GMO and green revolution

First modified organism in 1973; first modified plant in 1983

1 farmer feeds 155 people




Digital agricultural revolution

First precision agriculture conference in 1997; active development in the 2000s to present

2000

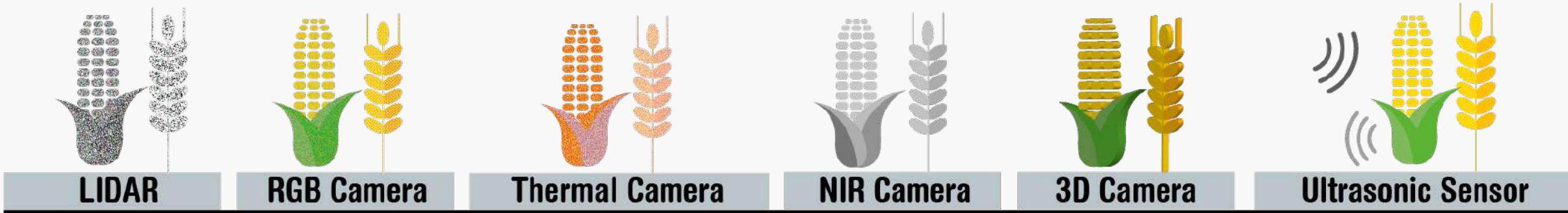
2050

By 2050, 1 farmer will feed 265 people




HTPP- High Throughput Plant Phenotyping

Pérez-Ruiz et al., 2020; COMPAG



Leaf area index



Temperature

Leaf rolling

NDVI

Plant height

Leaf number

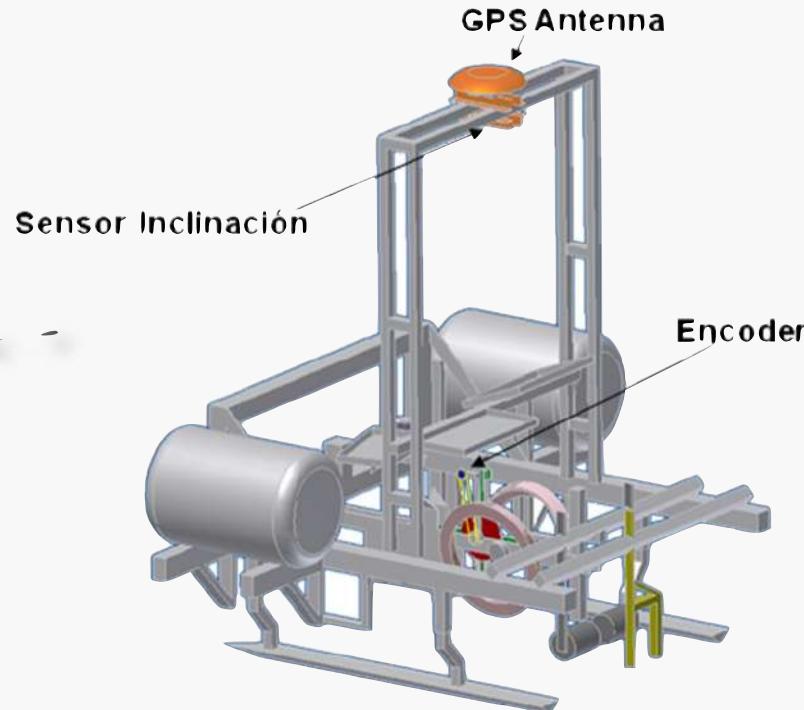
Leaf insertion angle

Plant spacing

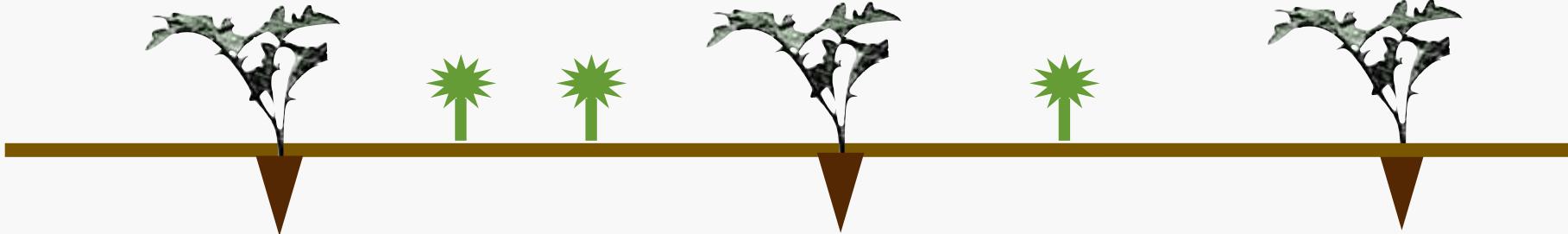
Transpiration

Extinction coefficient

Mapping



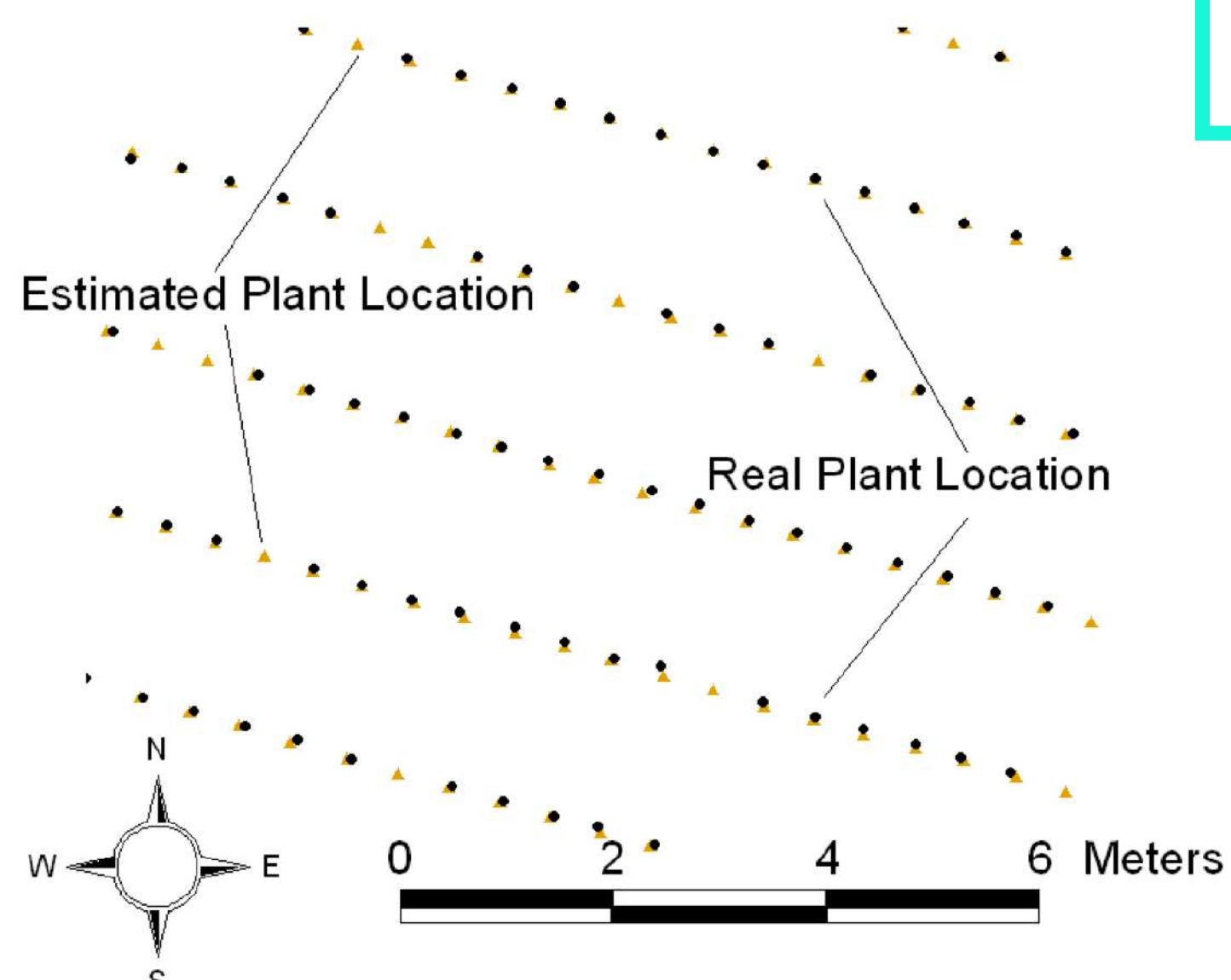
(X_2, Y_2)





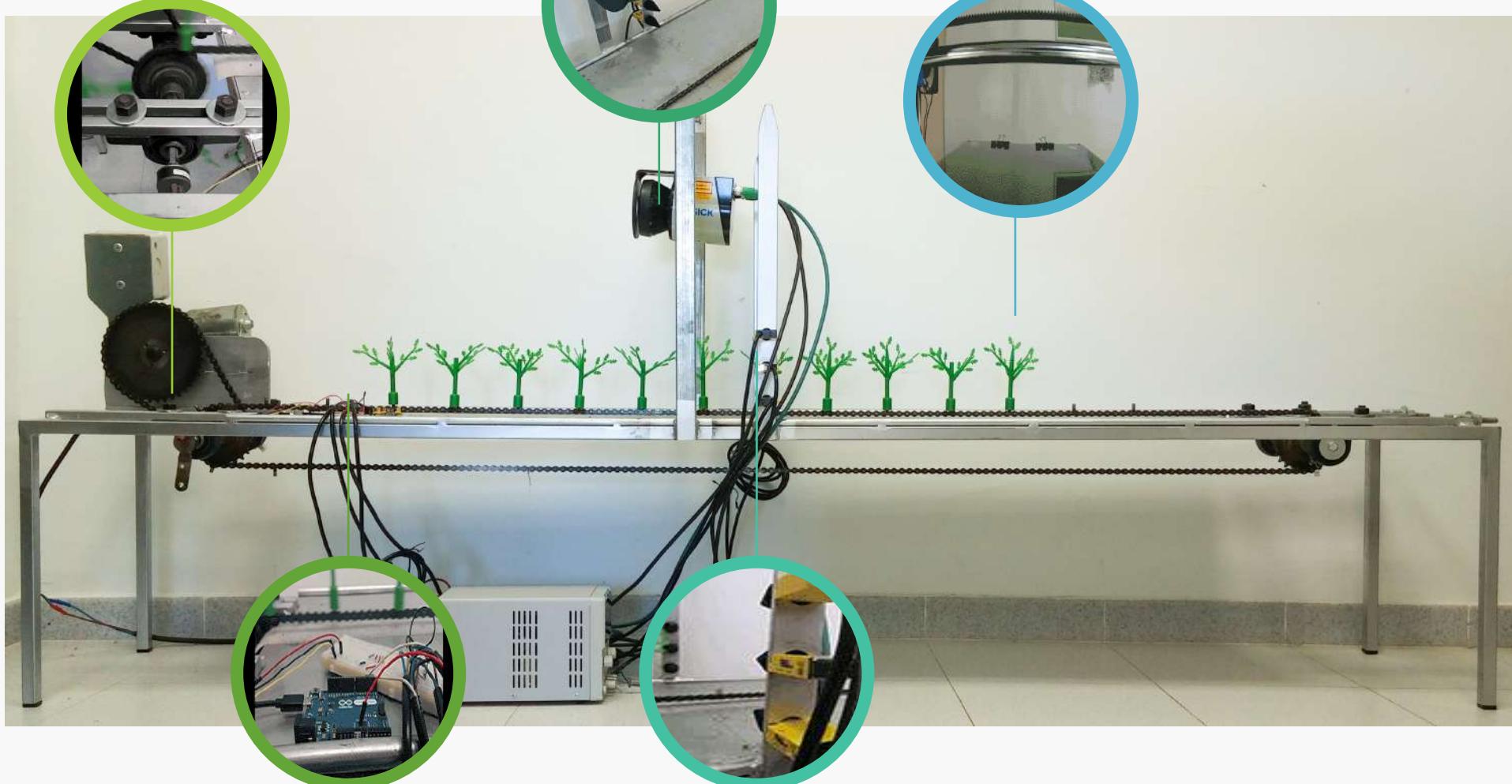
RTK-GPS mapping of
transplanted row crops

RTK-GPS mapping of transplanted row crops



Laboratory tests

Martínez-Guanter et al.,
2017; SENSORS



3D printed plant

Incremental
encoder

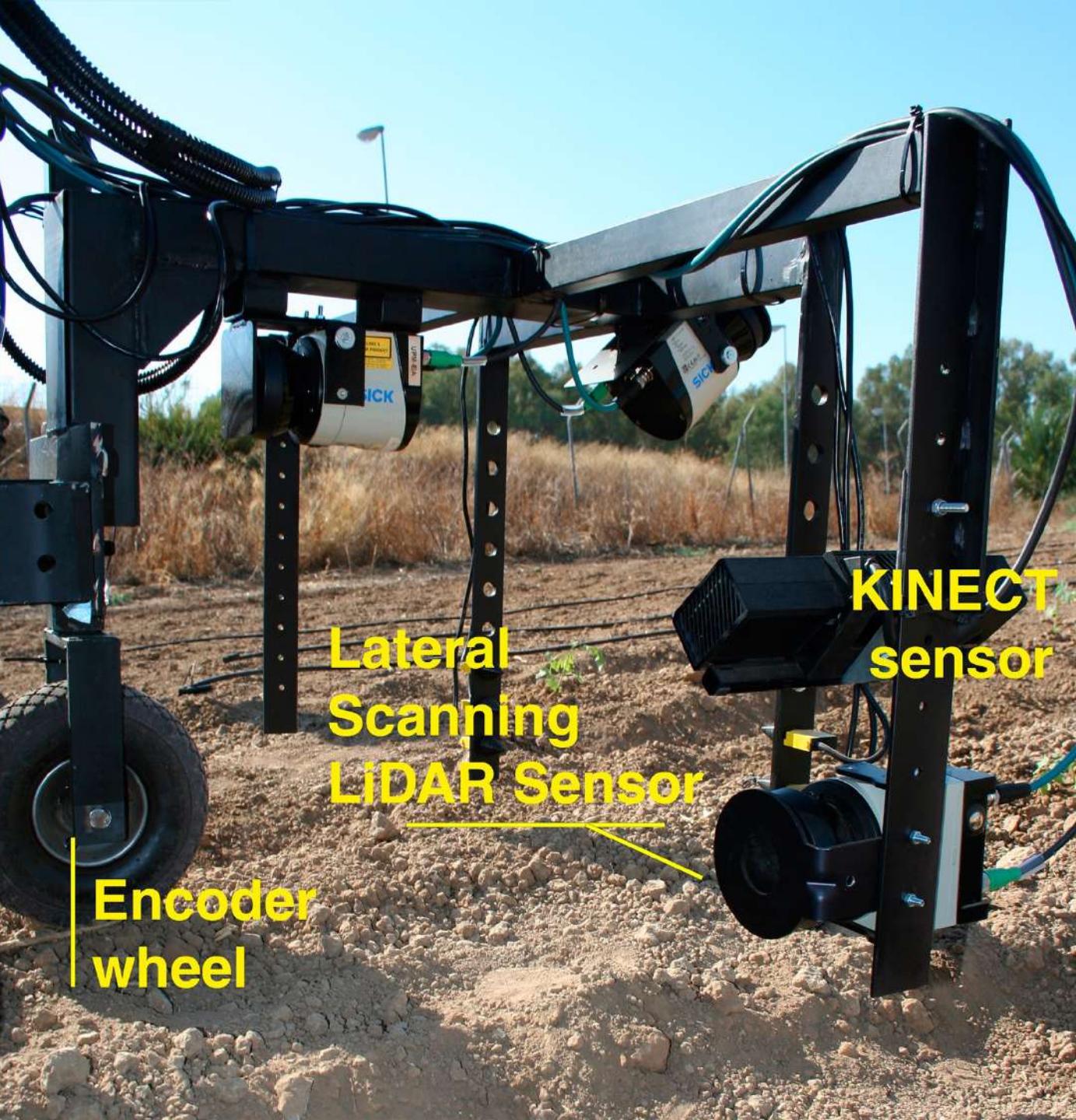
Microcontroller

LIDAR sensor

IR Light beam
sensor

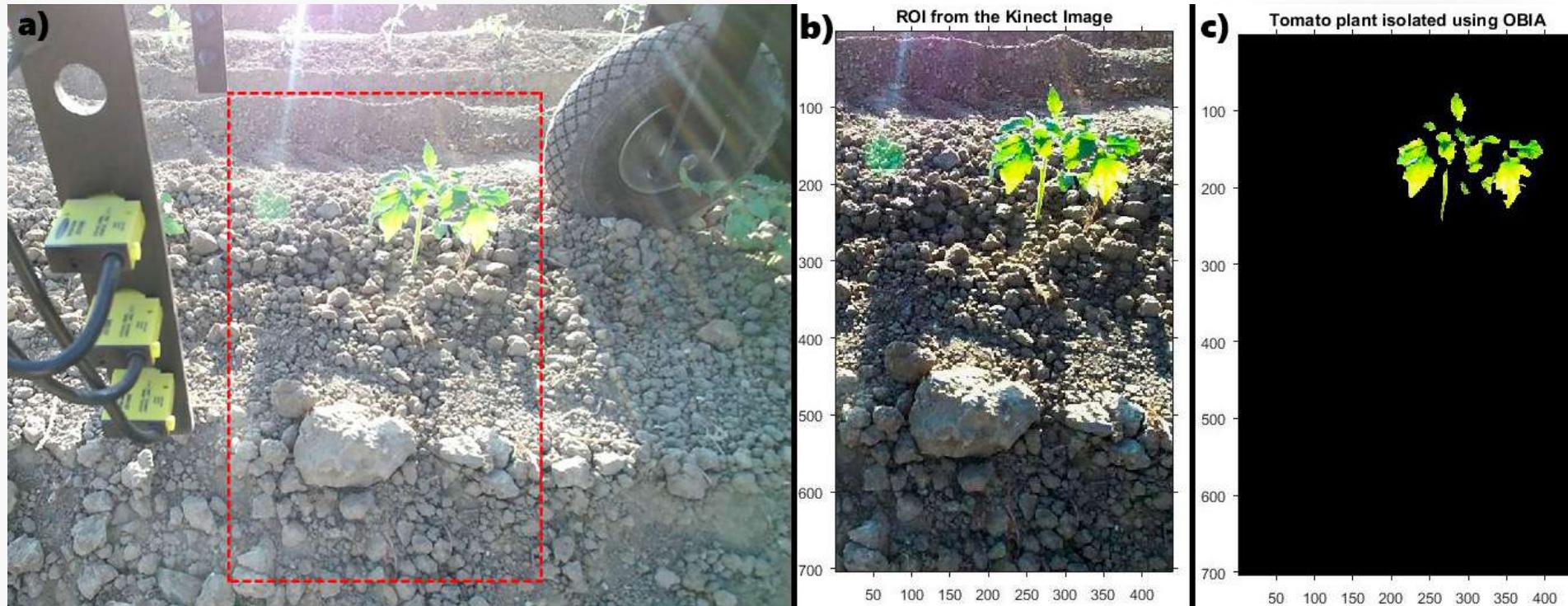
Estimate tomato plant
spacing in field conditions
using LIDAR, Infrared
Lightbeam sensors and
Advanced Image Analysis.



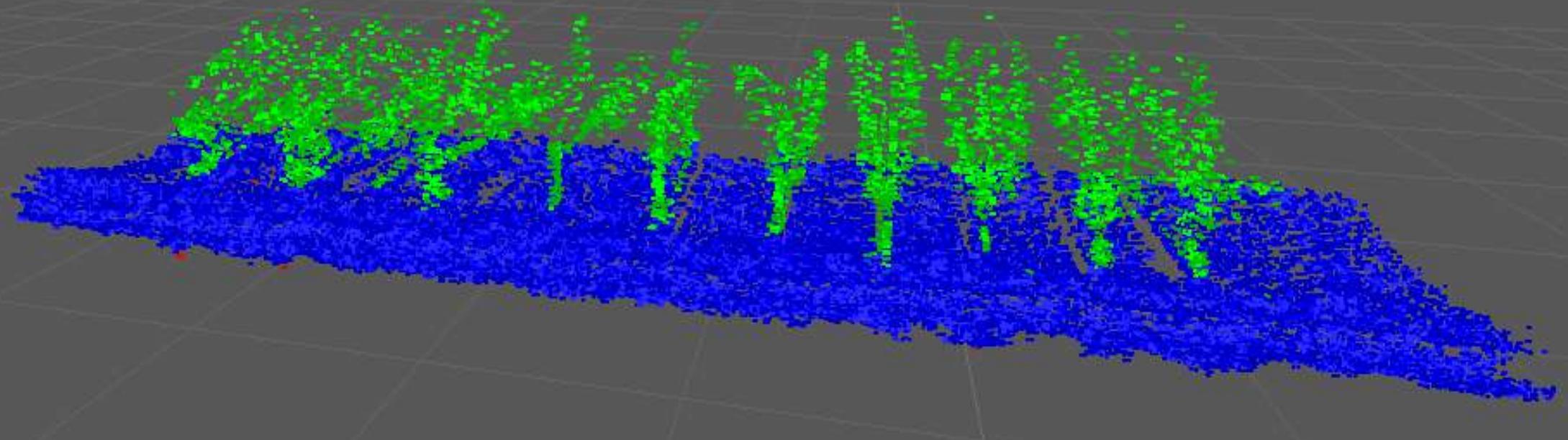


Kinect camera

RGB + IR + Depth (Distance)



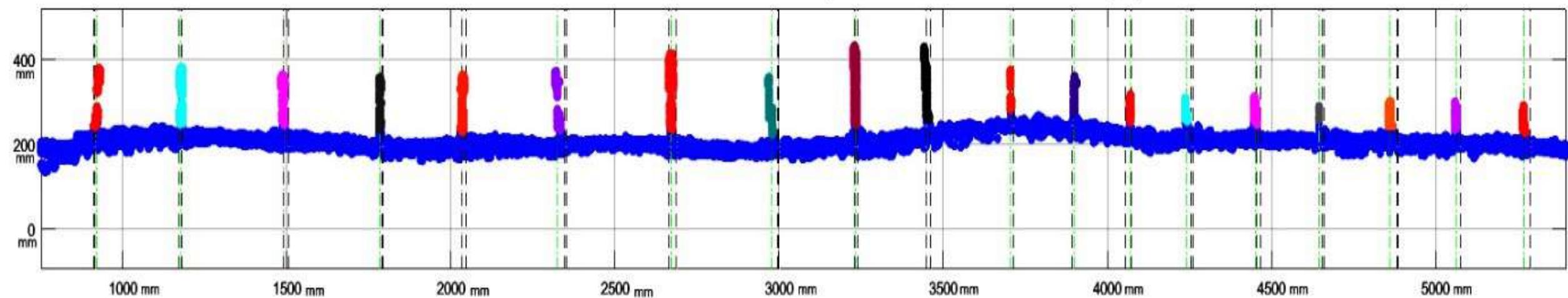
$$\text{Stem Location} = \text{Encoder Value} \pm \text{Distance} (\text{from stem to centre}) \times \text{motion relation} \left(\frac{\text{mm}}{\text{pixel}} \right)$$



LiDAR detections

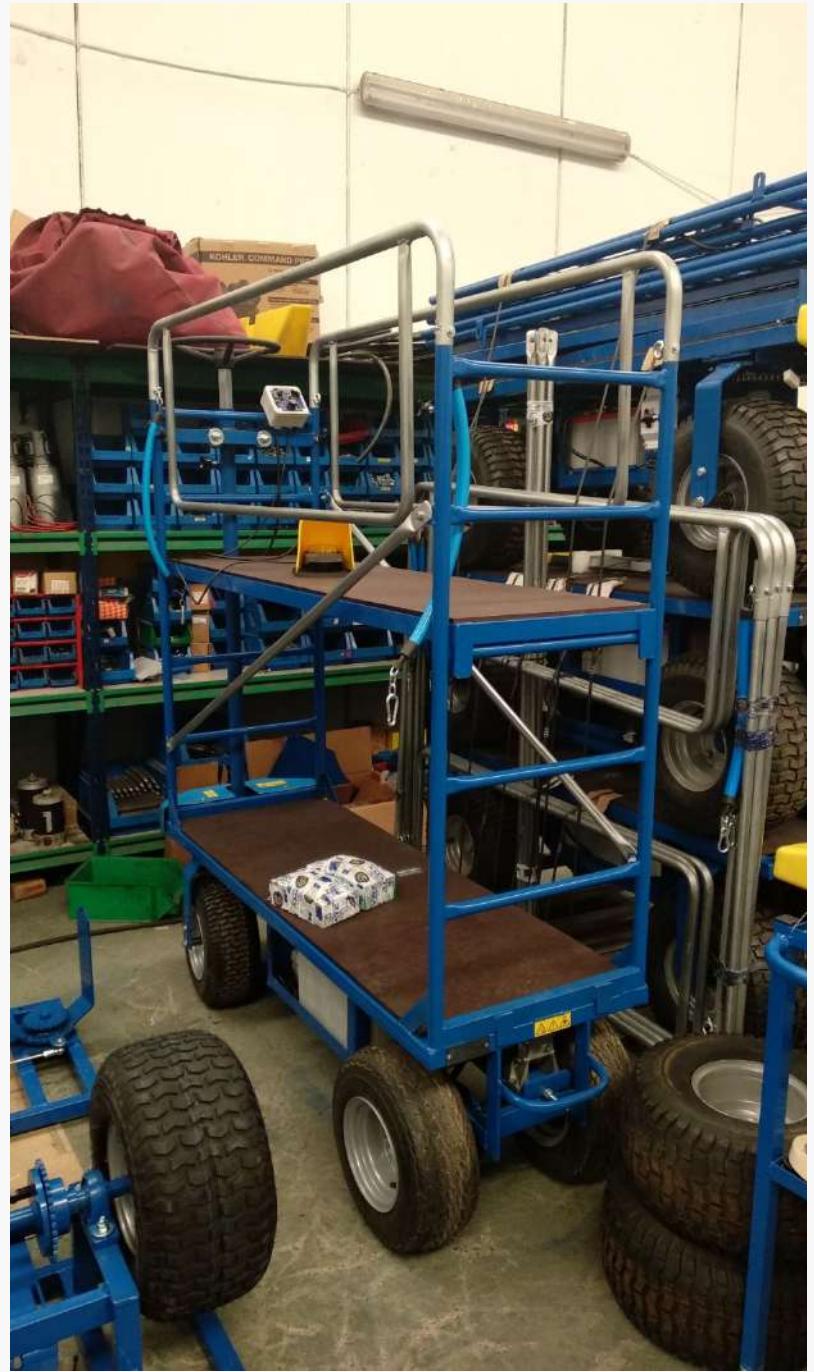
Light beam sensor detections

Sticks: Number of sticks detected (19). Number of actual sticks (19)



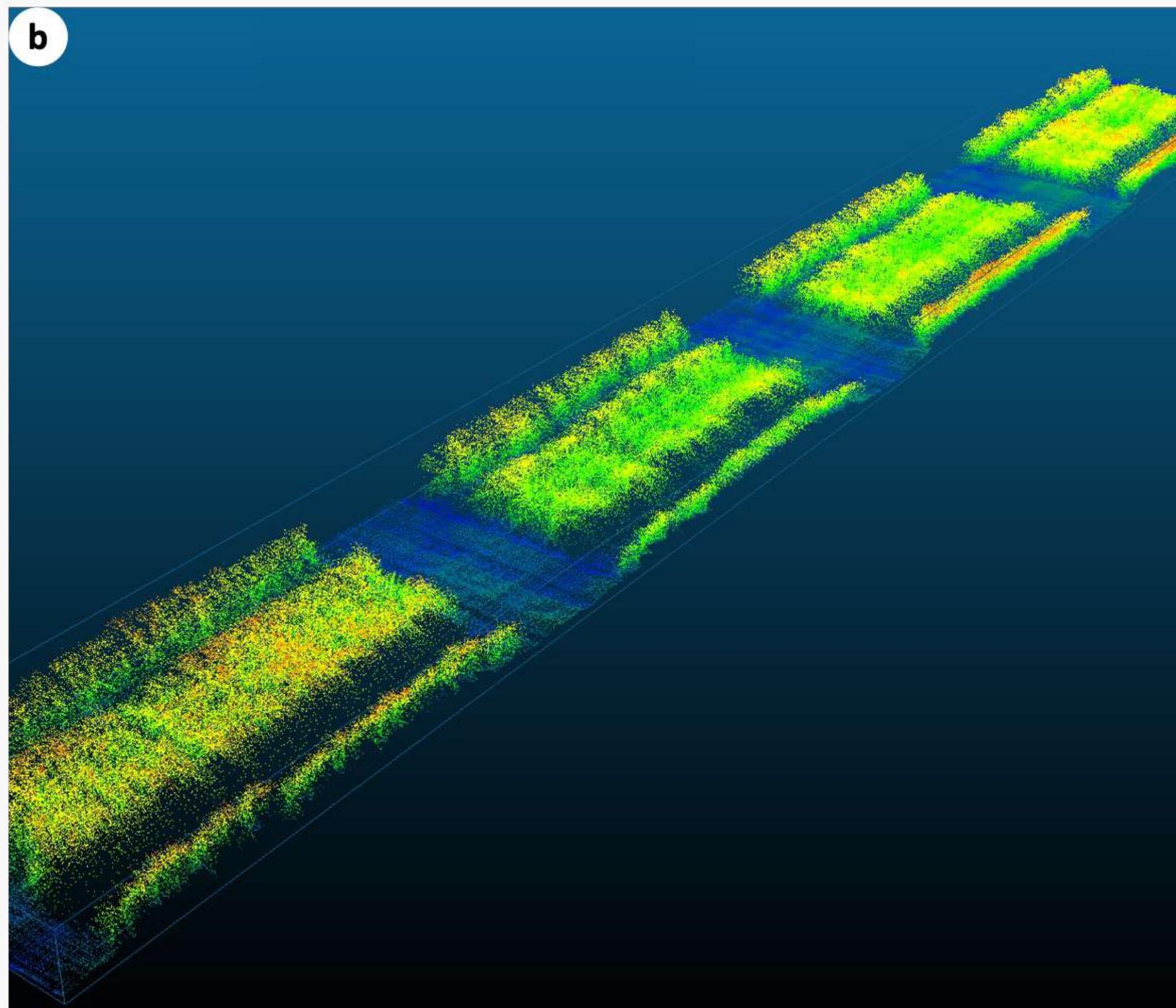




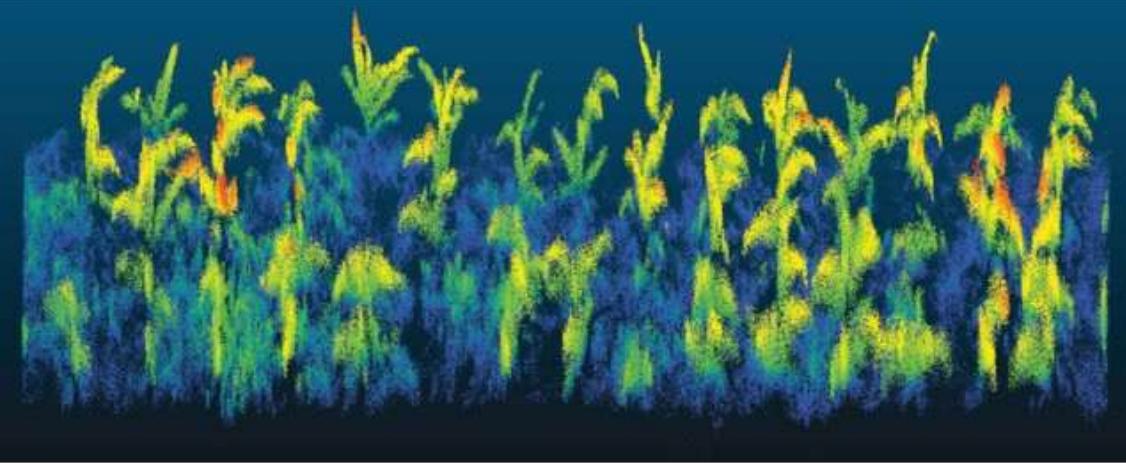




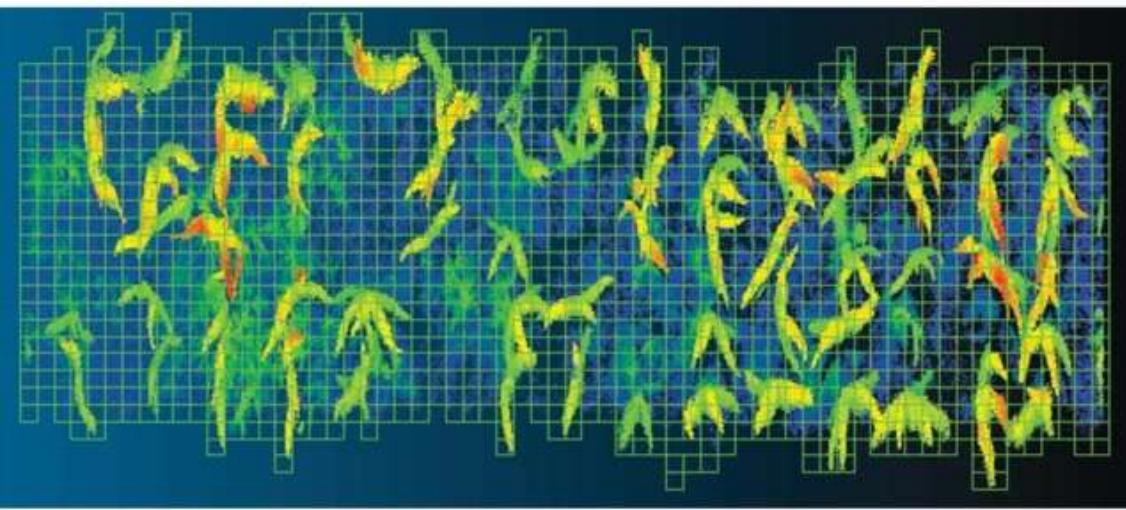




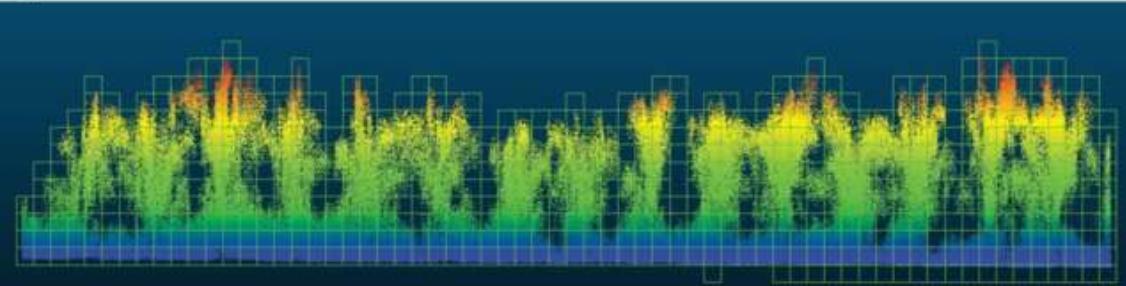
a)



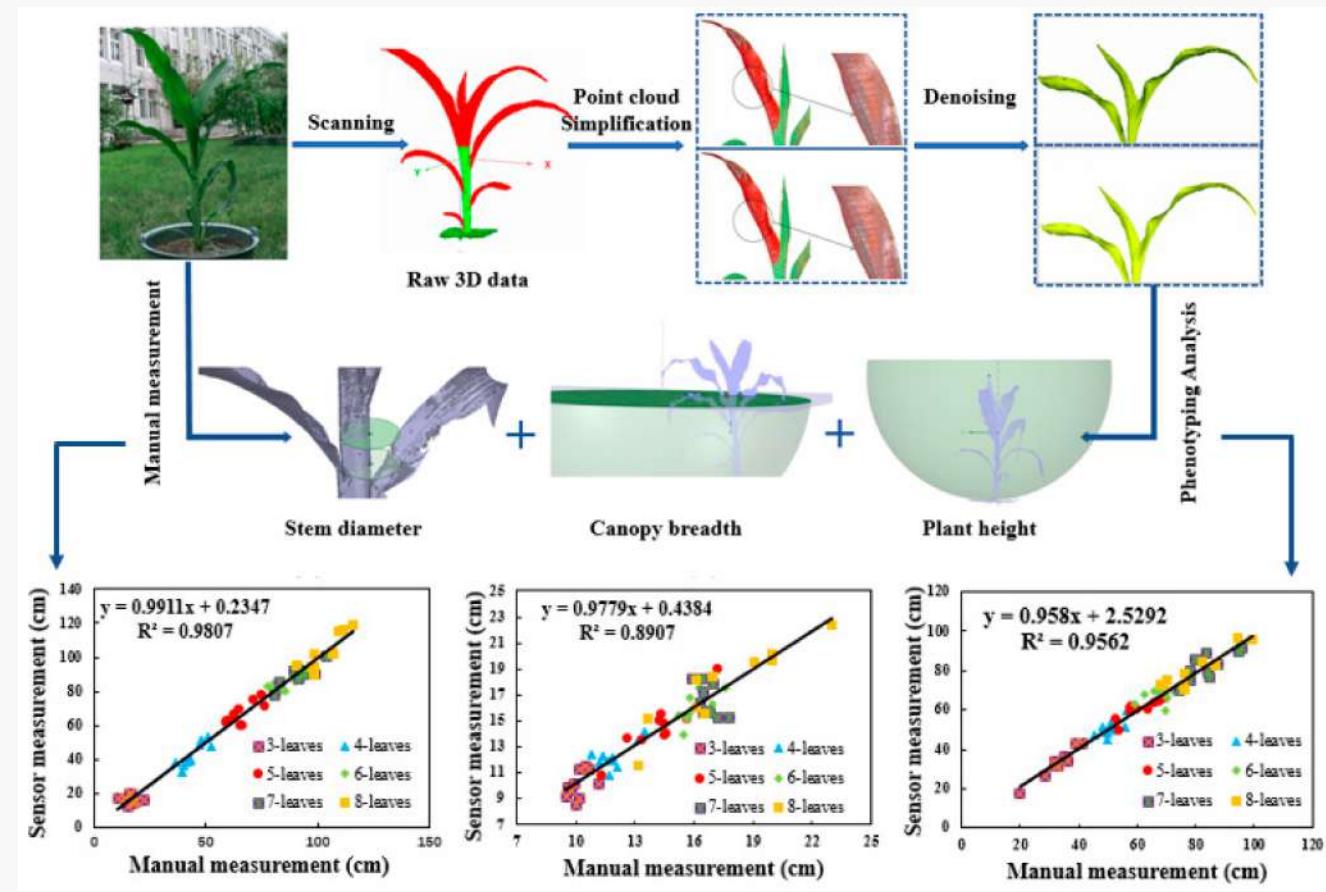
b)



c)

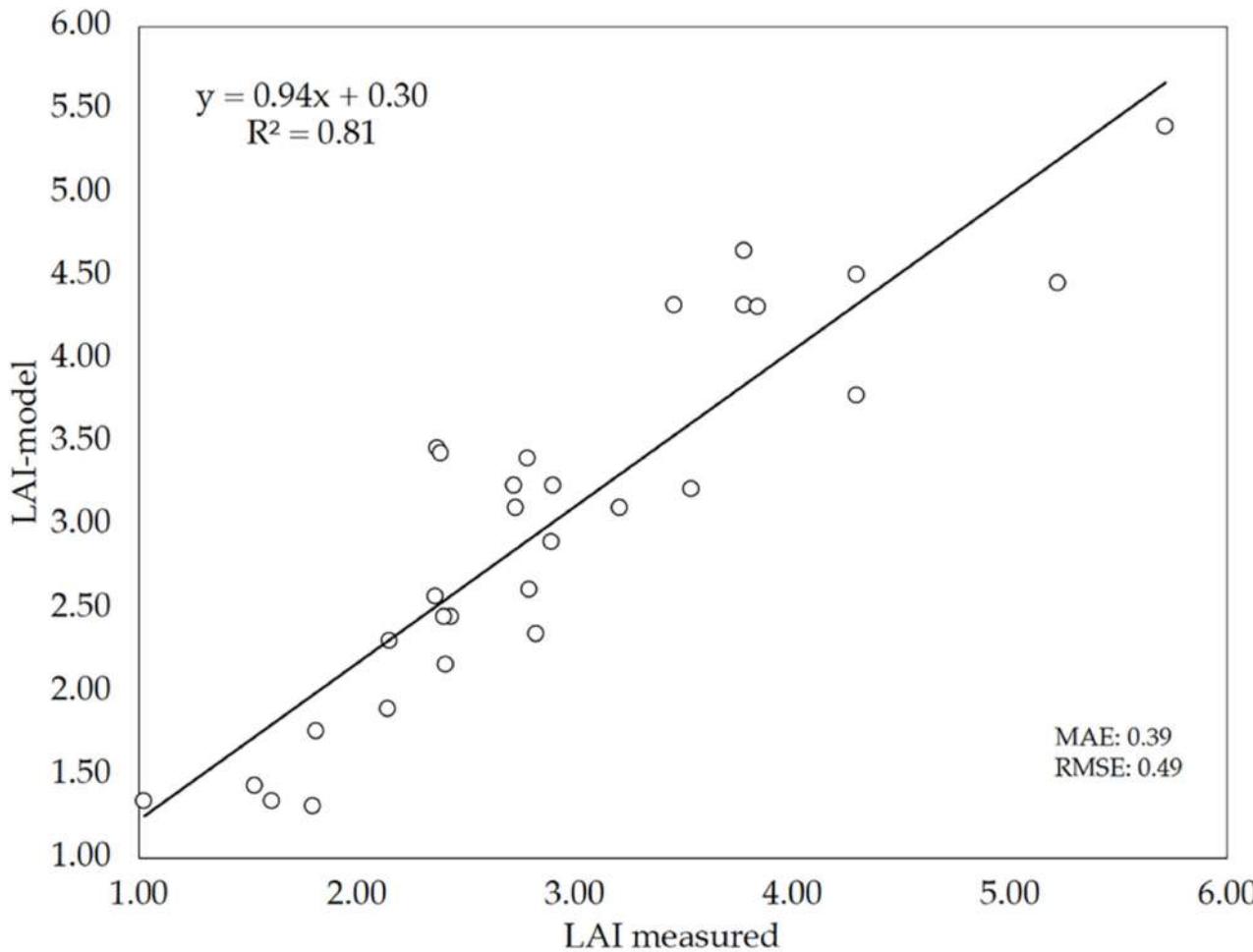


Leaf number count or event
leaf area index (LAI)

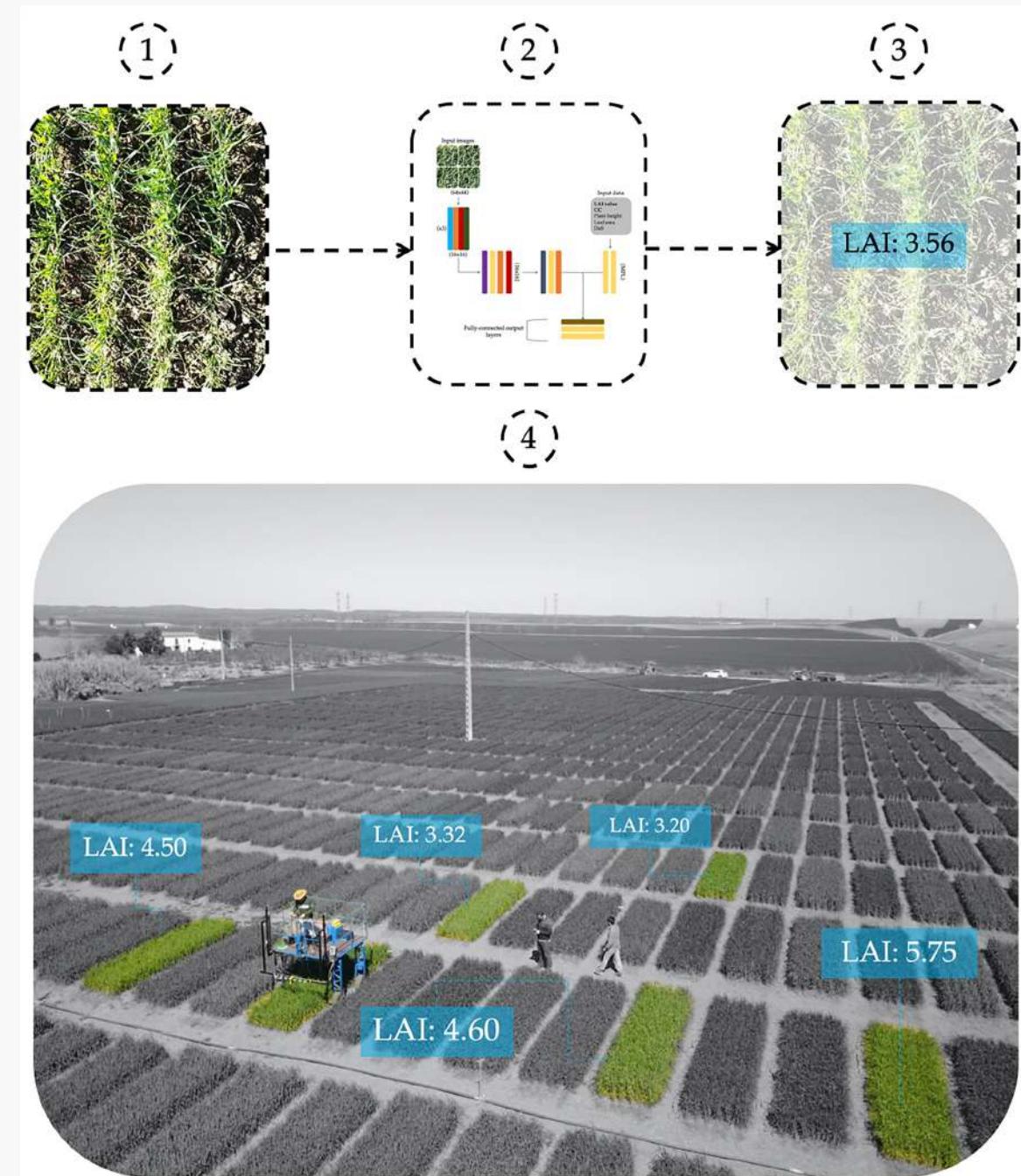


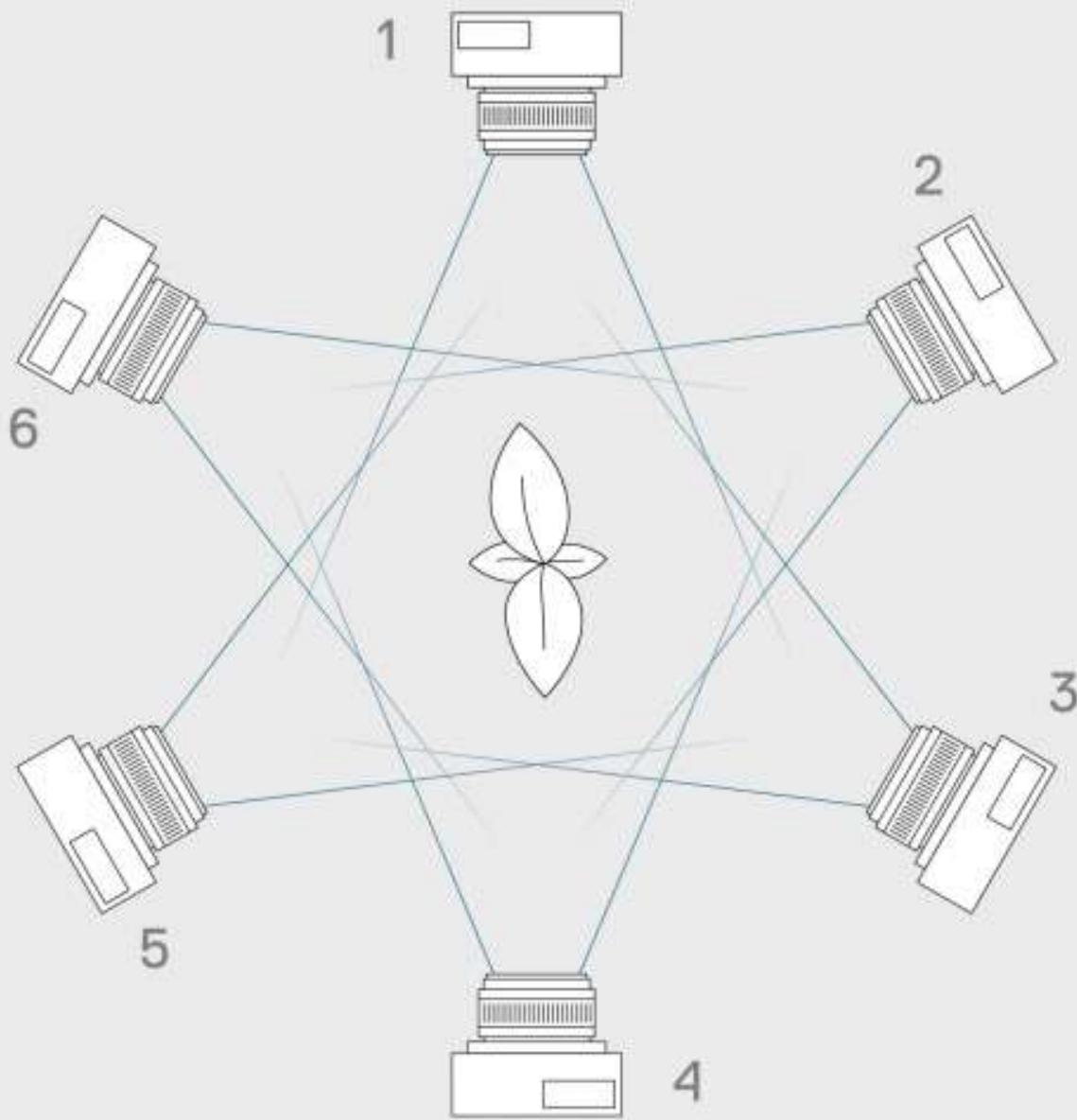
(Ma et al., 2019)

Summary results



Agronomy (Apolo-Apolo et al., 2020)



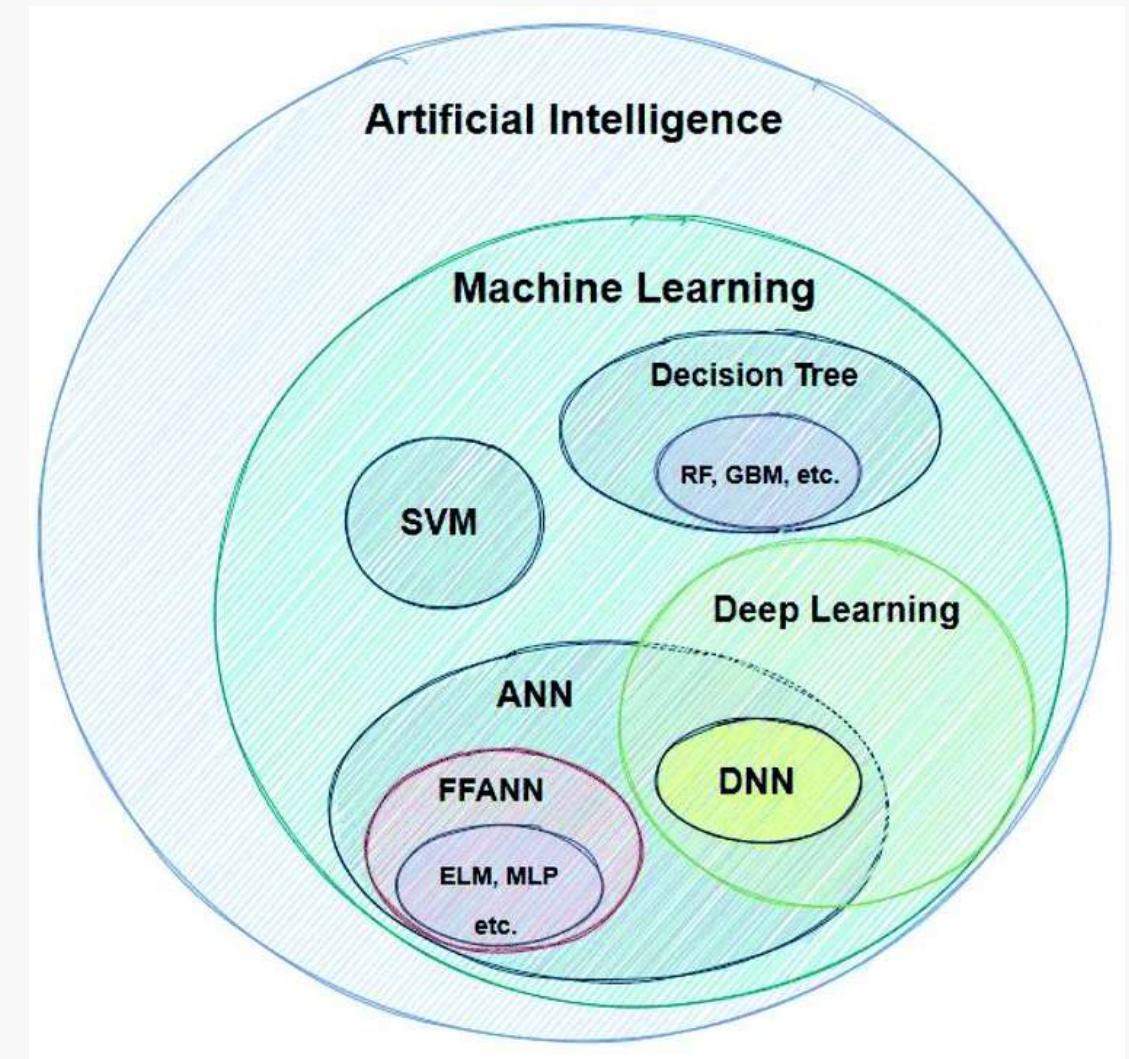




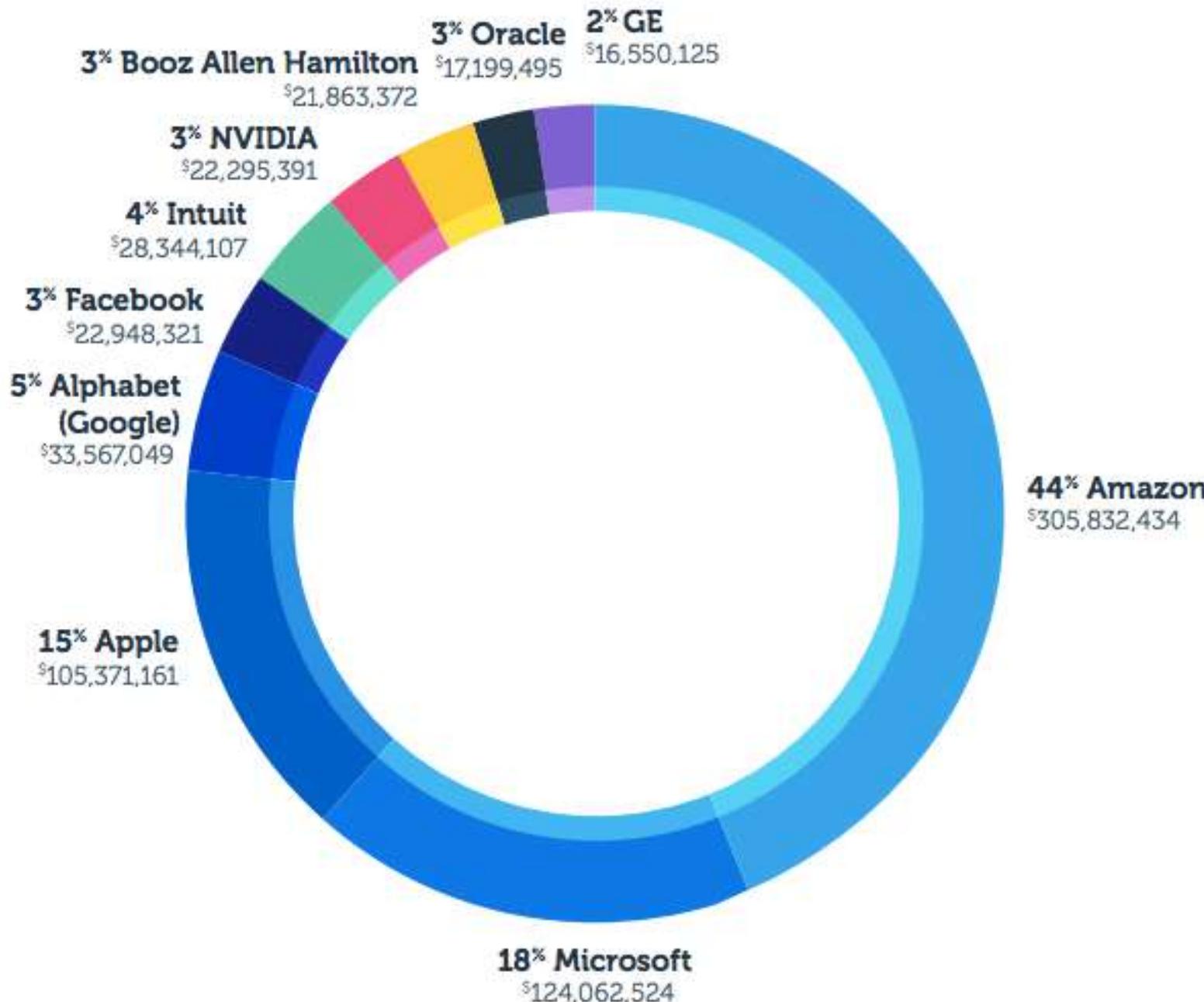
Nguyen et al., 2016; ASABE

Qué es una IA?

Una IA es un conjunto de algoritmos que intentan imitar la inteligencia humana.



Top 10 Companies Investing in AI



Las grandes empresas
son las que
proporcionan los
algoritmos

ANÁLISIS

Construir un futuro con agricultura digital

La tecnología puede ayudar a poner fin a la pobreza y el hambre en el mundo con mayor rapidez, incluso en zonas rurales de los países en desarrollo, donde la mayoría de personas se gana la vida en el campo



EL MUNDO

España Opinión Internacional Economía Sociedad Deportes Cultura Ciencia Tecnología TV

Más

IT'S
LIKE
MILK
BUT
MADE
FOR
HUM-
ANS.

**ADVERTENCIA: ESTE ANUNCIO
HA SIDO PROHIBIDO EN SUECIA.
EN ESPAÑA, TODAVÍA NO.**

Sigue nuestra controversia con la industria láctea en [Oatly.es](#)

CRÓNICAS DESDE EL MIT

IT'S
LIKE
MILK
BUT
MADE
FOR
HUM-
ANS.

El despertar de la agricultura digital



FINANCIAL EXPRESS

HOME MARKETS STOCKS INDUSTRY ECONOMY MONEY AUTO INFRA SME BRANDWAGON US STOCKS

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Retos

Objetivos

Reconocimiento automático de especies

Navegación autónoma

Identificación de patrones



Similitud entre especies



Polvo, lluvia...



Vibraciones



Diferentes aspectos



Overlapping y sombras

Detección de malas hierbas y enfermedades con IA

Heliotropium



Heliotropium

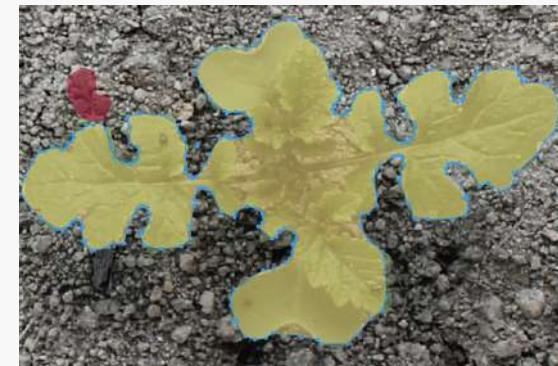
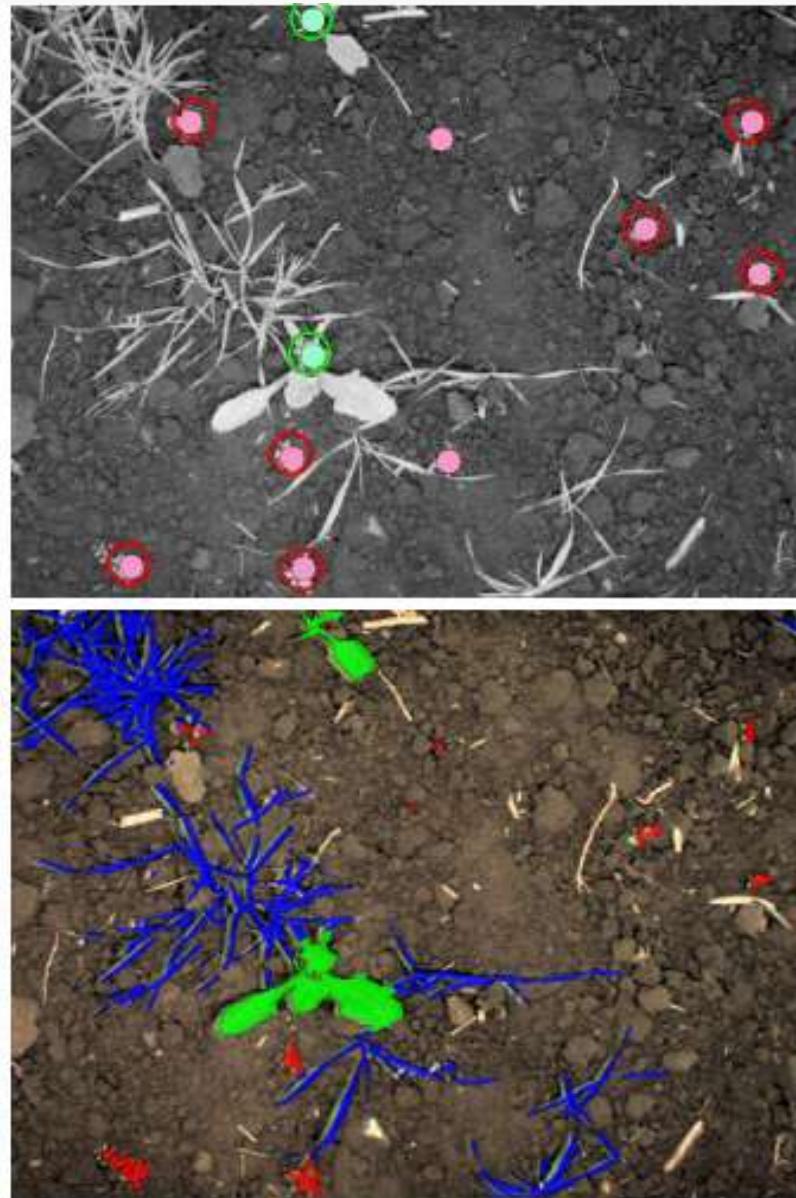


Chrysanthemum

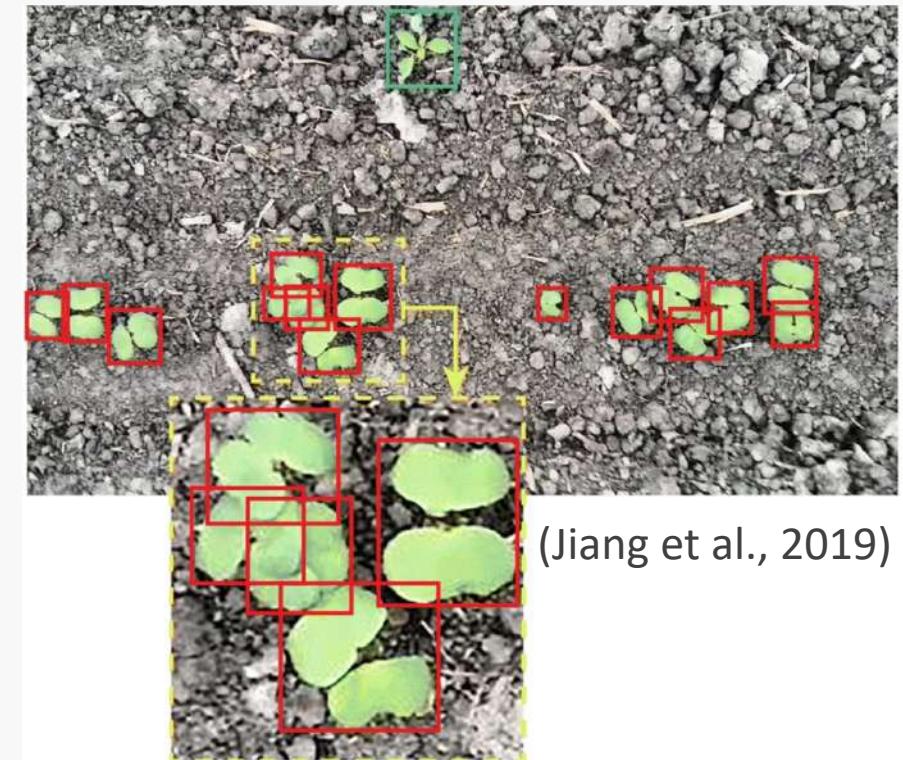


Heliotropium

Detección de malas hierbas a nivel de suelo

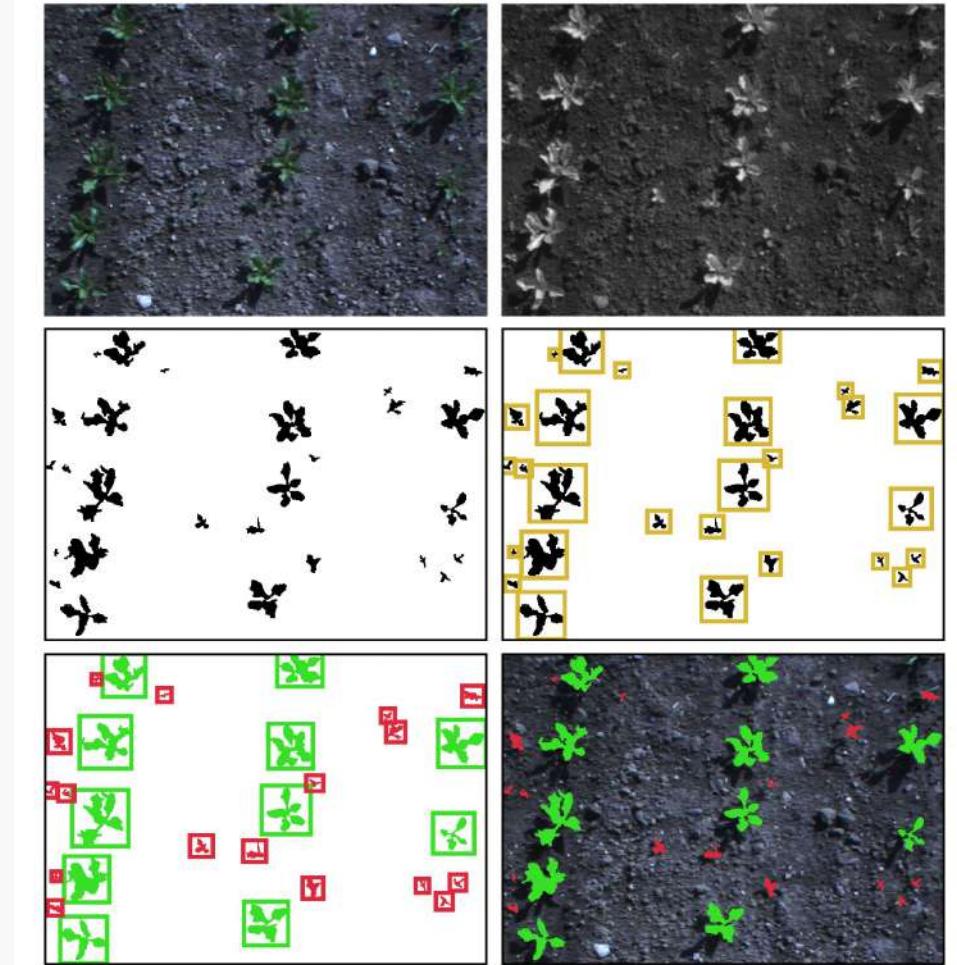


(Champ et al., 2020)

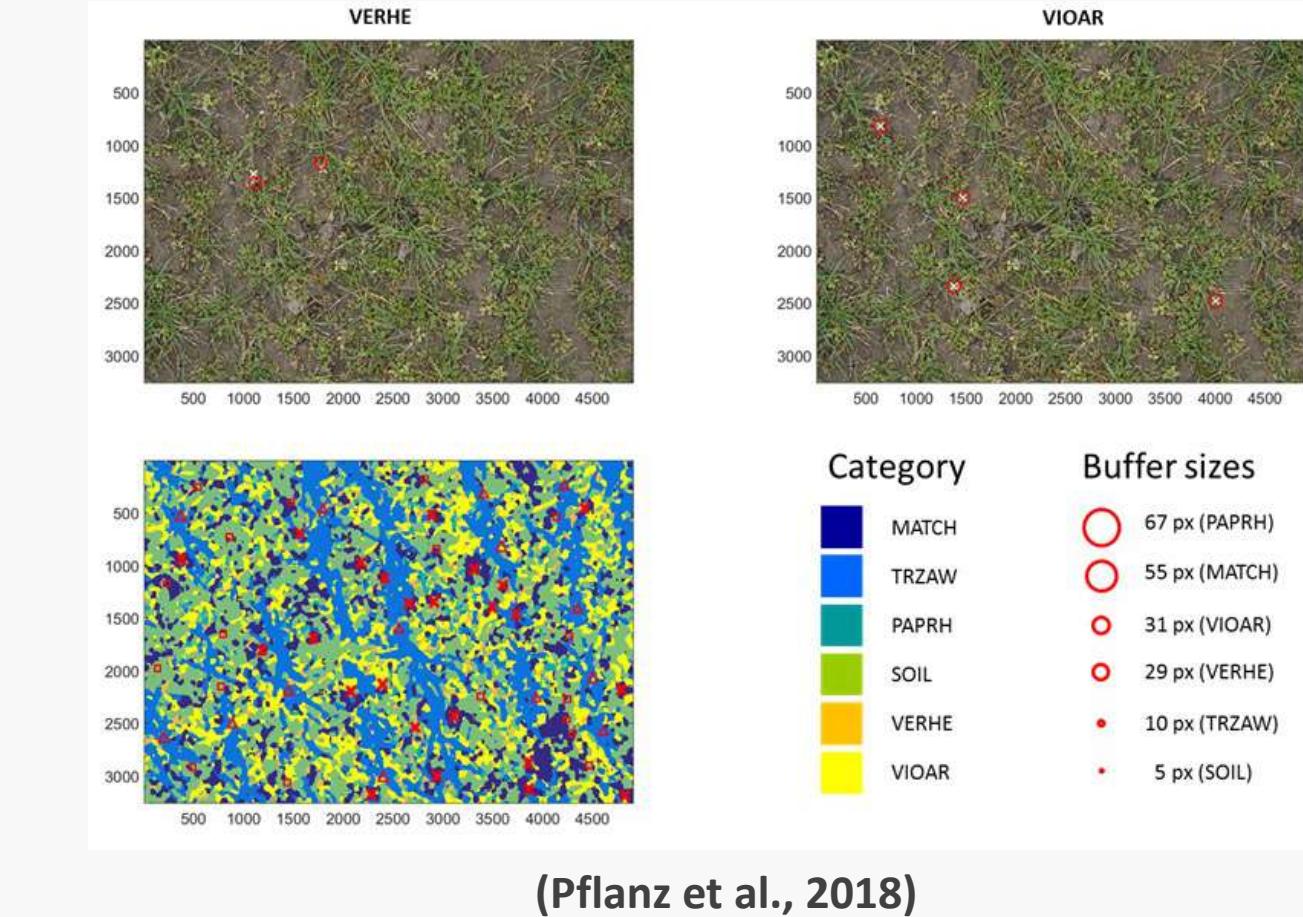


- Detección usando boundin box y semantic segmentation

Detección de malas hierbas desde UAV

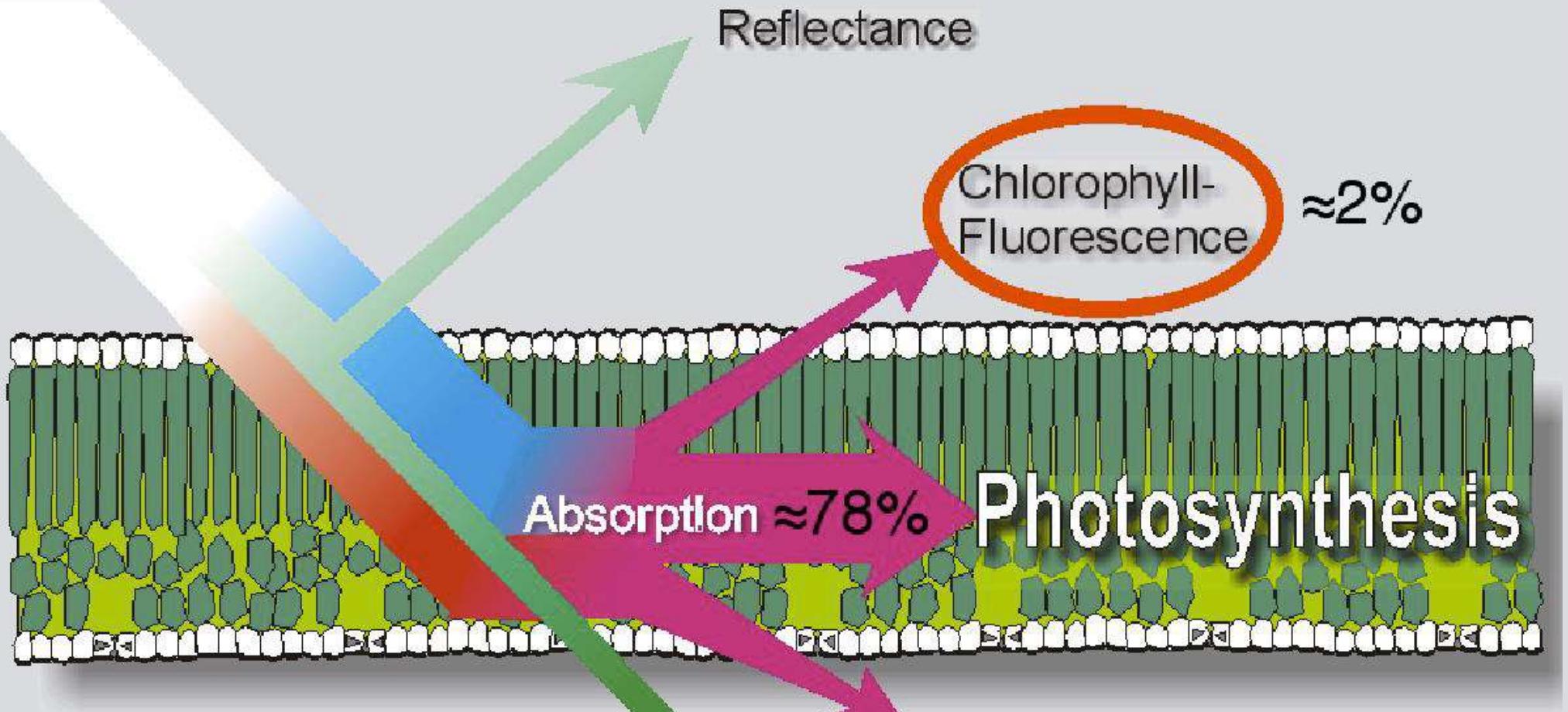


(Milioto et al., 2020)



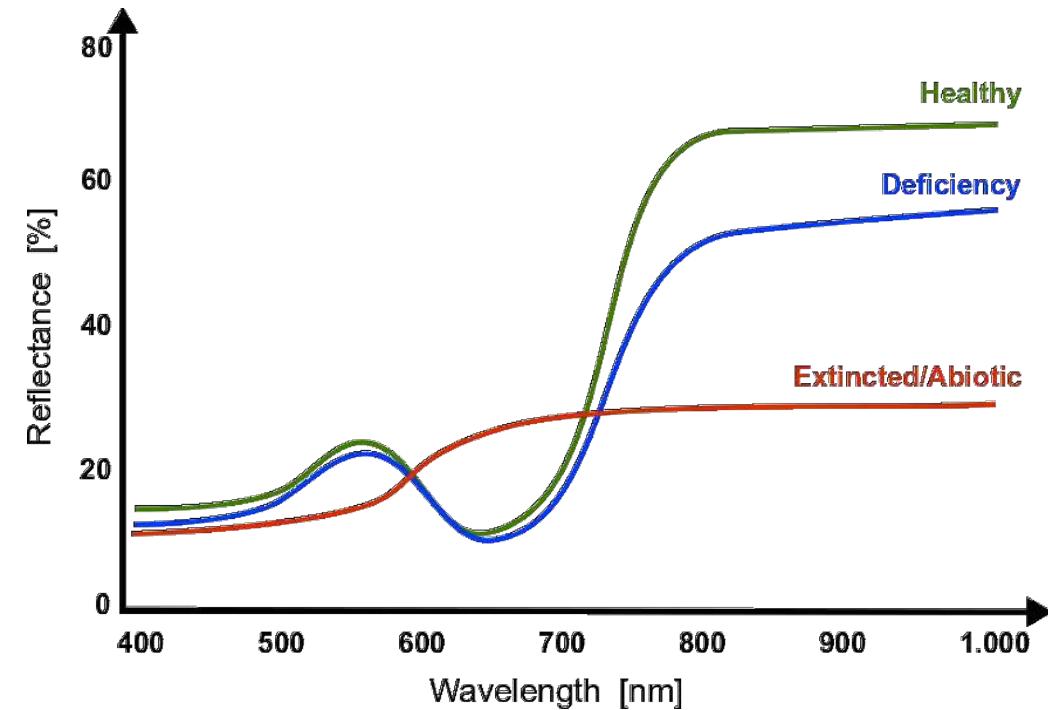
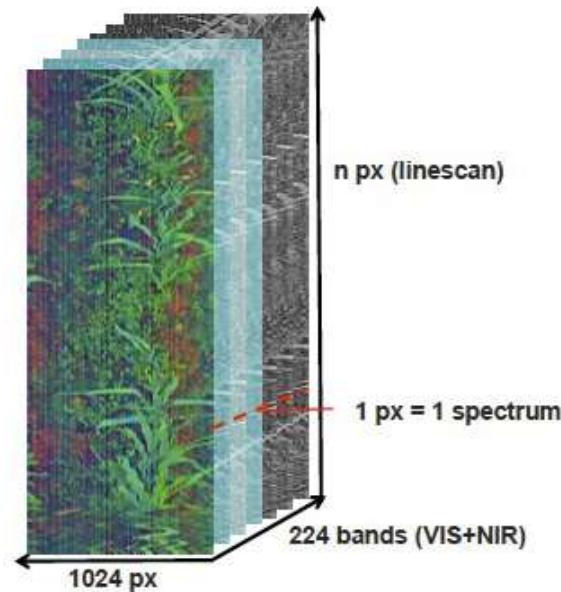
- Uso de modelos de AI combinando RGB y espectrales
- Generación de mapas por especies de malas hierbas

Incident light



Way of the light

Optical sensor technologies



Handyspec (360-1000 nm)

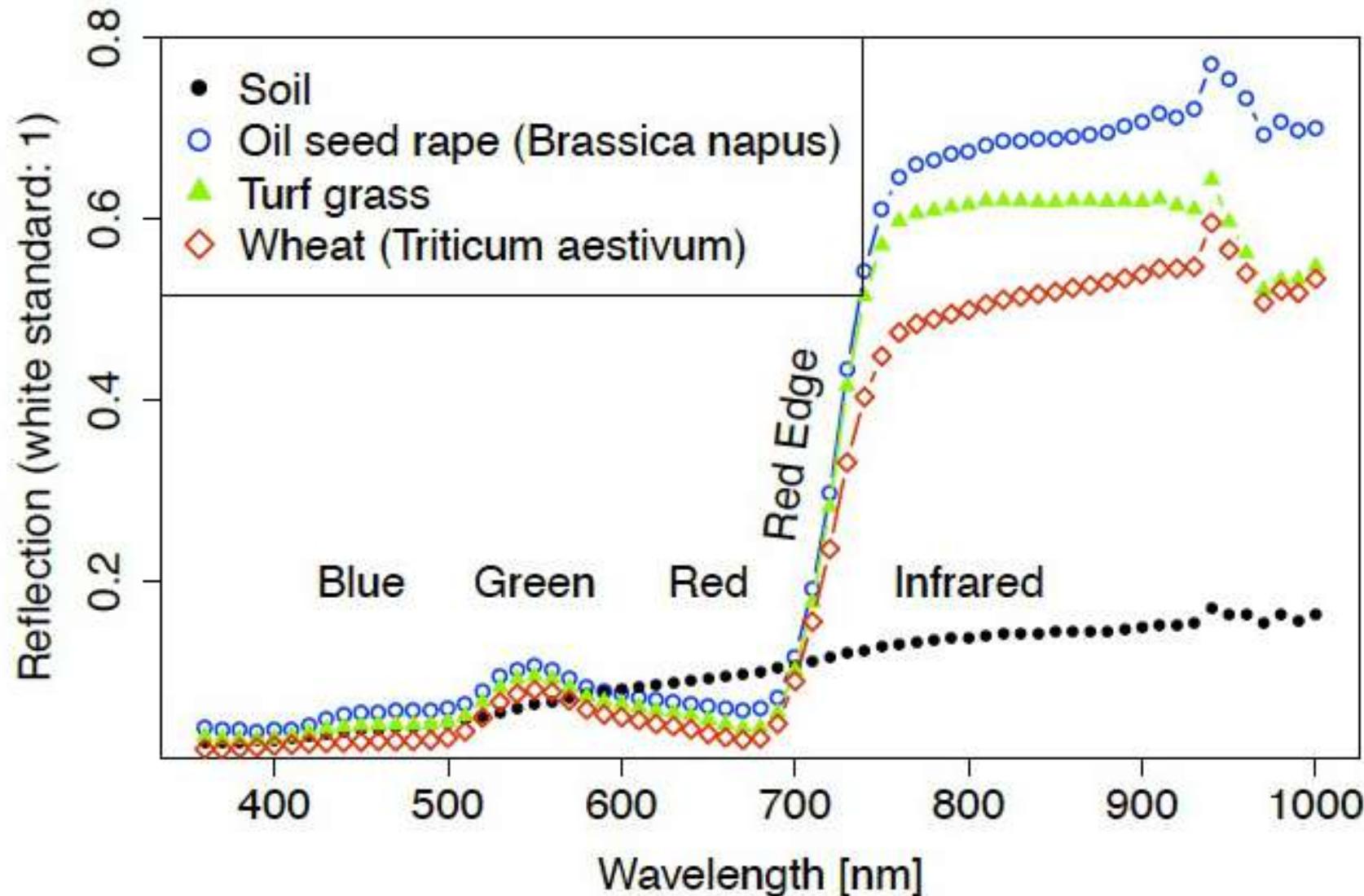


ASD FieldSpec (325-1075 nm)



Headwall Photonic (380- 1000 nm)

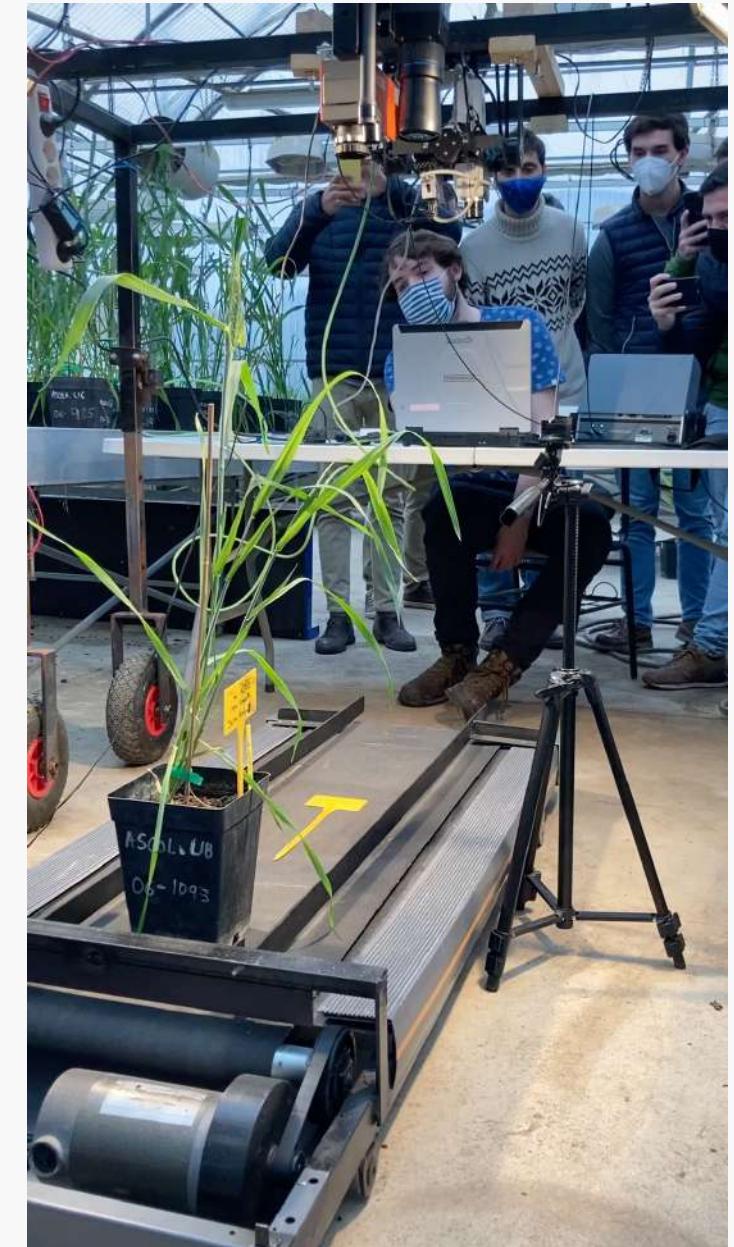




NDVI = $\text{IR-R}/\text{IR+R}$ normalized difference vegetation index
RVI = IR/R ratio vegetation index
EGI = $2G - R - B$ excess green index
IRI = $\text{NIR-MIR}/\text{NIR+MIR}$ infrared index
MSI = MIR
 NIR moisture stress index
SAVI = $(\text{IR-R})(1+L)/\text{IR+R+L}$ soil adjusted vegetation index
TSAVI = $a(\text{NIR-aR-b})(1+L)/a\text{NIR}+R-ab+X(1+a2)$
 transformed soil adjusted vegetation index

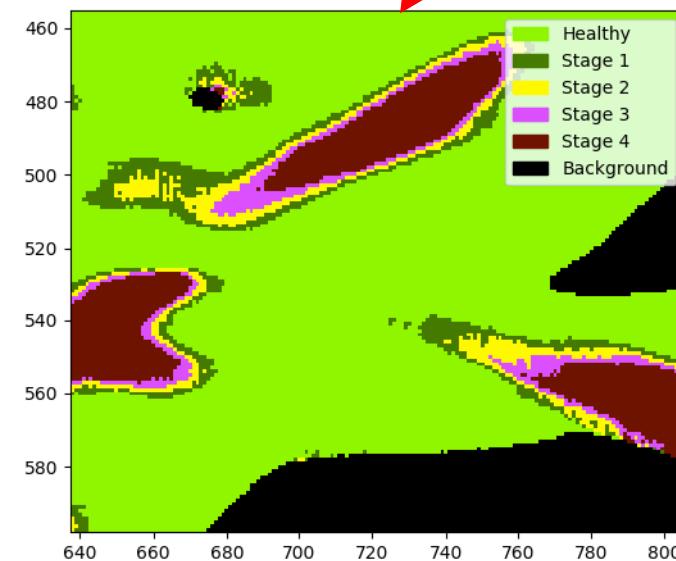
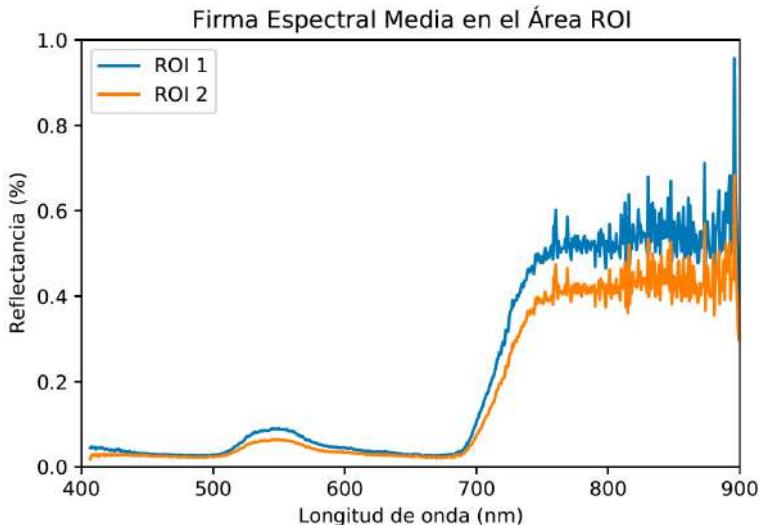
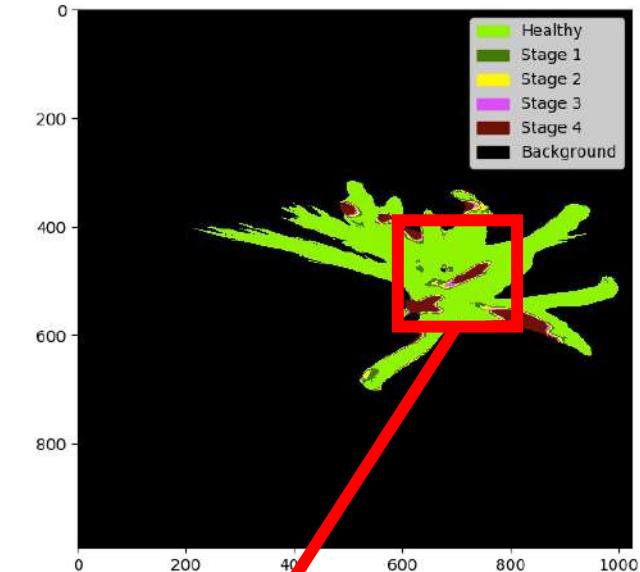
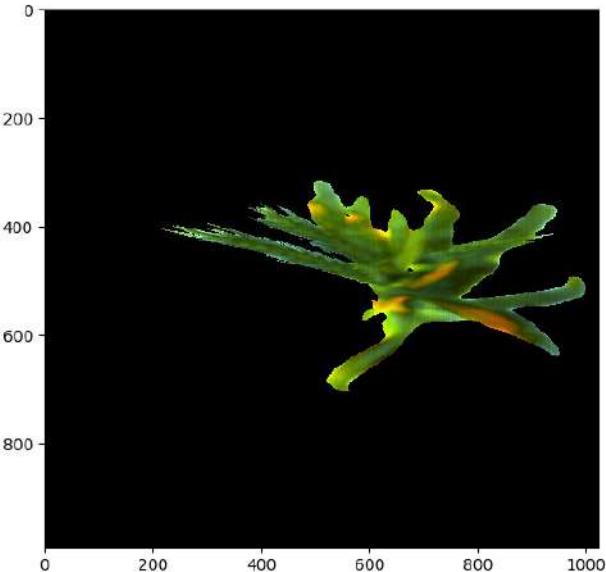
R: red, G: green, B: blue, IR: near infrared, MIR: mean infrared (> 1; 5 m), a,b,L,X: const.

Hyperspectral sensing – LAB





Wheat yellow rust disease



Hyperspectral sensing - TRACTOR

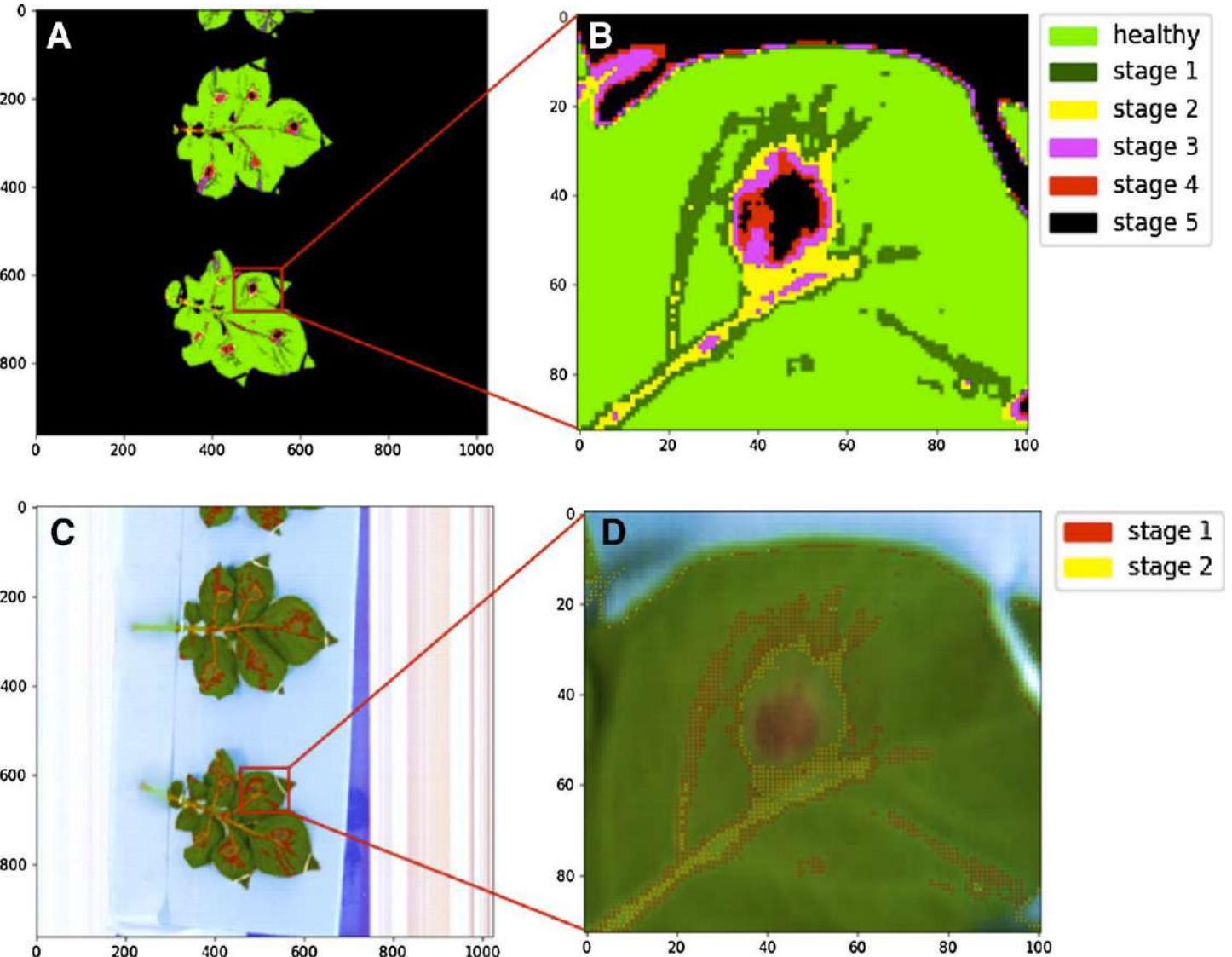


Hyperspectral sensing - TRACTOR



Phytophthora infestans on Potato, Sevilla

Laboratory
hyperspectral data
for in-field
detection of
Phytophthora
infestans on
potato: 94.1%
detection accuracy.



Appeltans et al., 2021;Precision Agriculture



Research question

¿Cómo sabemos hasta qué punto ha progresado la enfermedad y cómo podemos etiquetarla objetivamente para crear datos de entrenamiento de detección presintomática de la enfermedad?

Hyperspectral sensing - DRON





Sistemas multi-robot

RHEA Project (2014)



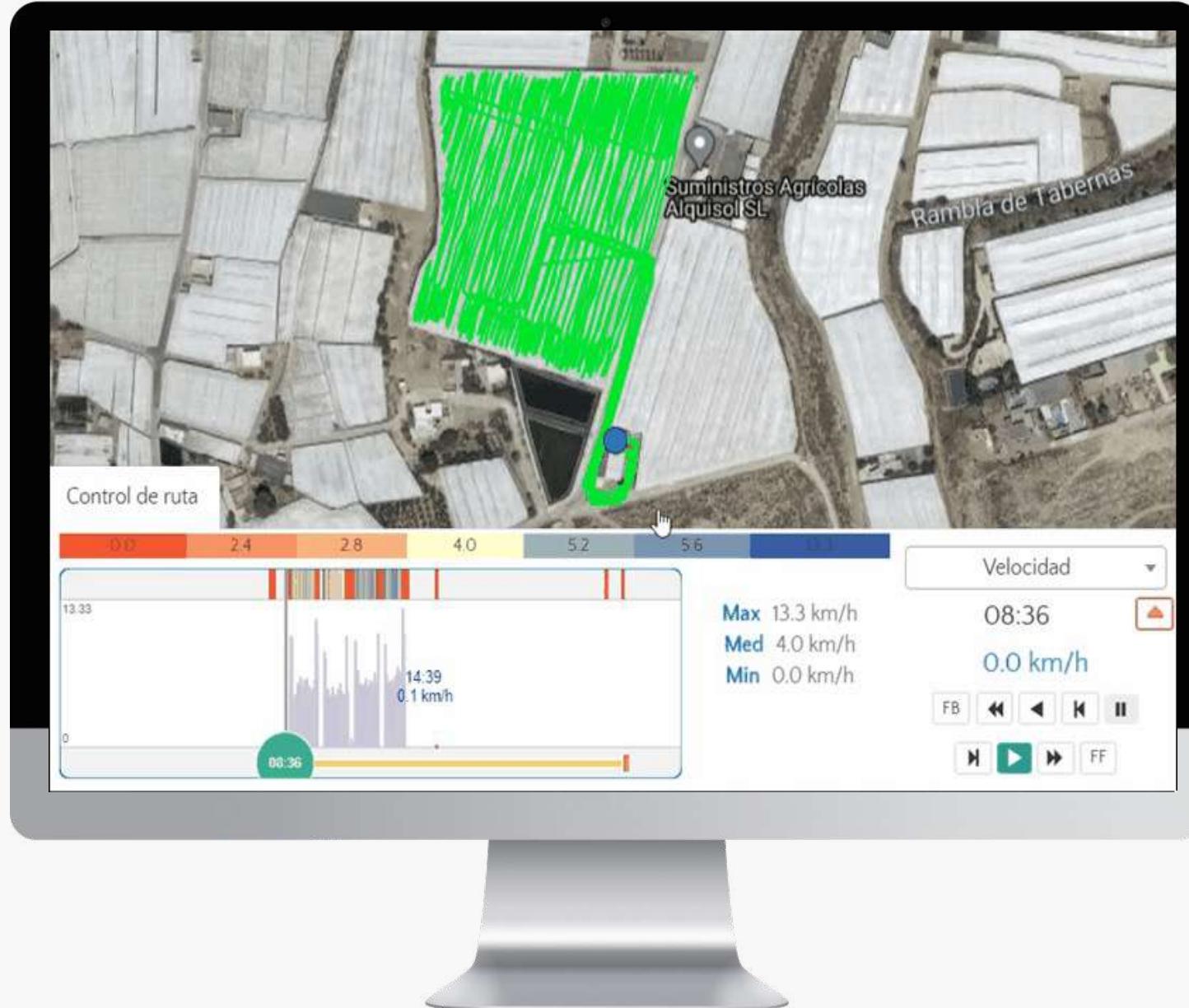
Xaver Project (2017)







WARNING: This video may potentially trigger seizures for people with photosensitive epilepsy. Viewer discretion is advised.



Tizona Carretillas Amate



informe productividad

Hoy Semana Mes Año

Horas Totales Vehículo

214 horas 20 min

Horas acumuladas **último mes**

14 horas 20 min

Horas **hasta el próximo mantenimiento**

35 horas 40 min

(a las **250** horas, probablemente en **Abril**)

Distribución horas trabajo



trabajando **8** horas

en **transporte** **4** horas **3** min

vehiculo **parado** **2** horas **16** min

siendo **remolcado** **1** horas

superficie trabajada **10.73** ha

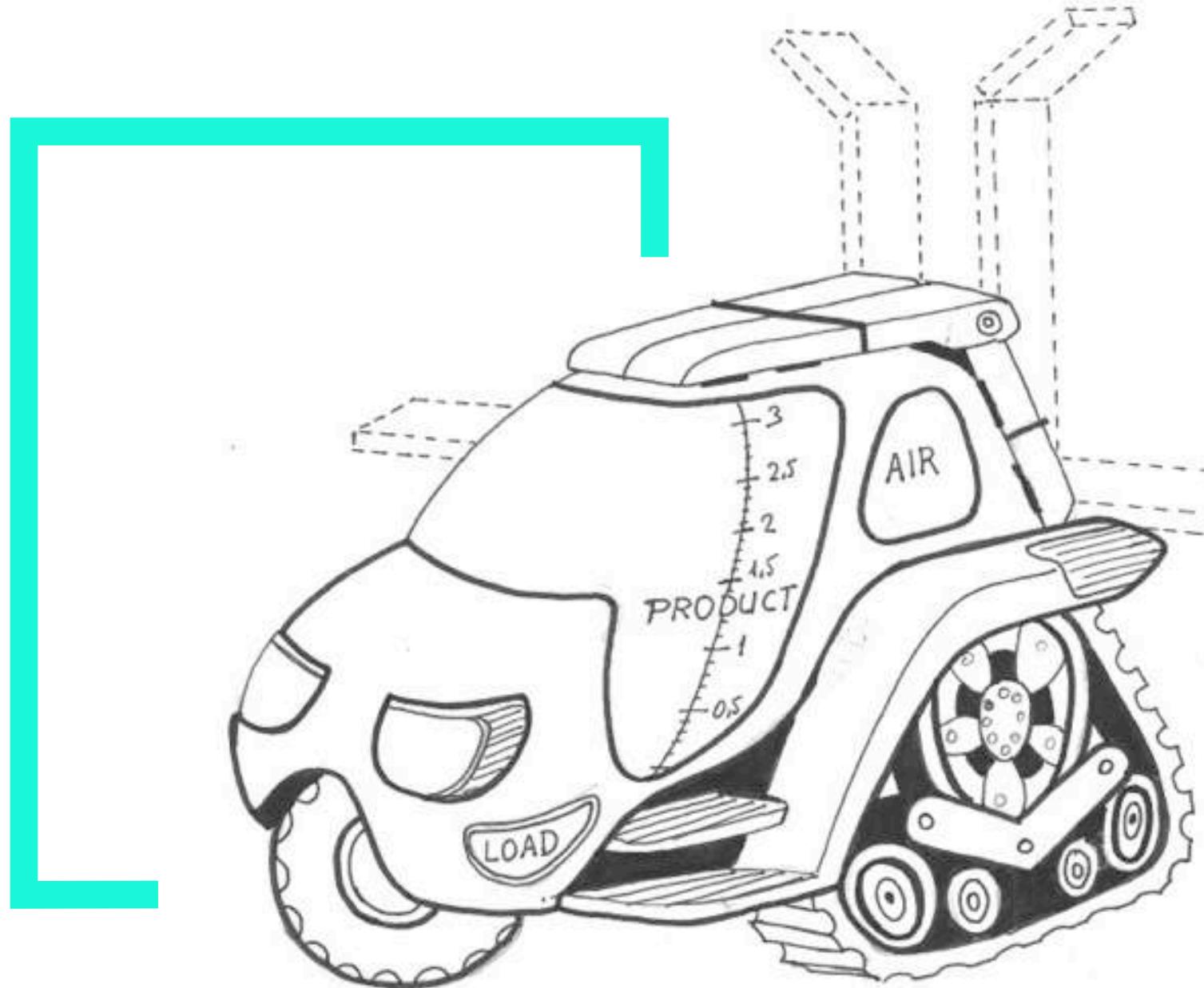
velocidad media trabajo **4.47** Km/h

Algunas Conclusiones

1. Determinar con precisión la ubicación de las plantas de cultivo o las malas hierbas puede permitir un **tratamiento individualizado** (hiperlocal).
2. La configuración óptima varía en función del tipo de **cultivo y de la configuración experimental** y la combinación de sensores: debe tenerse en cuenta para cada experimento.
3. Detección de enfermedades en condiciones de campo; es esencial incluir datos de campo, de invernadero y de laboratorio útiles para la detección precoz de enfermedades. El siguiente paso será calcular modelos basados en la **fusión de datos** entre laboratorio, invernadero y campo.
4. En un futuro próximo, en los países industrializados, los **robots de campo y los aperos inteligentes** permitirán no sólo realizar operaciones económicamente viables, sino también aumentar la eficiencia operativa.

Future?





Equipos avanzados en IA para la protección de cultivos



Manuel Pérez-Ruiz
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