



Overview & Setup

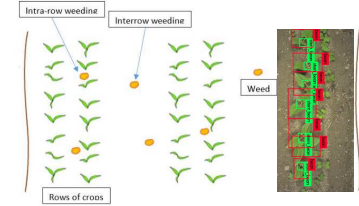
Objectif: implement a low-consumption, low-latency computer vision system in an autonomous intra-row weeding robotic tractor able to:

1. Identify and localize crops in fields
2. Perform real-time detection for in field weeding
3. Achieve high accuracy detection to avoid crop destruction



The artificial vision block of the autonomous weeding consist of:

- 3 megapixels RGB camera
- White LED panels lighting
- Enclosed in a “dark chamber” for controlled illumination
- Connected to a weeding tool for real-time weeding



Platform 4.1a / ASIC 2.1

Technology

Development of a simulated environment:

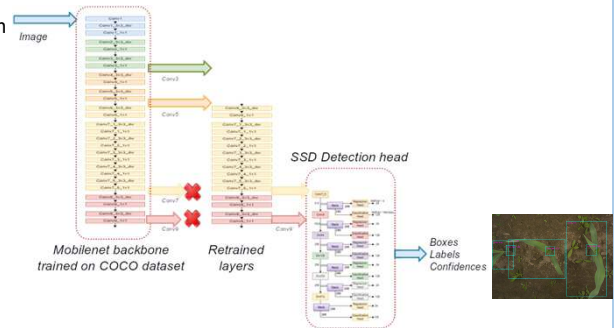
- Adapting our network architecture in PyTorch to the network used on the platform
- MobileNet V1 as network backbone, SSD as detector head

➔ Insufficient detection accuracy when using encoder trained on COCO dataset
This training set contains a limited number of plant images

Modifications made on the architecture:

- Duplication of the encoders to partially retrain the last layers of the backbone

➔ Detection accuracy improvement



Results

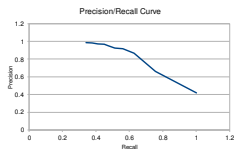
KPI Name	Current system	Simulated	Difference
AP50	86.3%	84.6%	- 1.7%
AP75	44.8%	52%	+ 7.2%

Previously, the weeding system was running on a Nvidia Jetson Xavier, providing with reference accuracy results

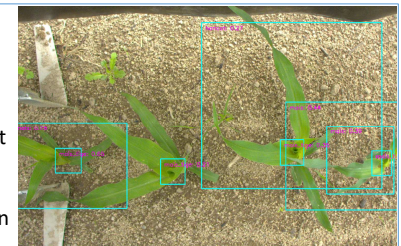
Satisfactory accuracy for plant detection:

- Similar or better accuracy in the simulation compare to current
- High precision and correct recall

➔ Expected to have efficient weeding without crops destruction



Precision: 0.9
Recall: 0.6



Impact

Reducing the cost of the weeding system

Reducing power consumption and internet dependency for smart agriculture sensors

Progress beyond SoA

Experimented with separated encoder-decoder architectures for creating multi-task networks

Lessons learned

Pre-trained encoders have mediocre performance on images containing crops

New architecture was proposed to allow partial retraining of the last layers of the network backbone

