



The difference between green and green


How to detect weeds between plants

April 11th, 2012 | Jan Willem Hofstee | The Sense of Contact






Why are volunteer potatoes are a problem?

- They are a source for the spread of diseases as *Phytophthora infestans*
- They interfere with the crop rotation necessary for a healthy crop and soil
- They are a weed and compete with crops





- Volunteer potatoes have to be controlled by law
 - There is a maximum level that may be present in a field by July 1st.



Current practice for control of volunteer potatoes

- Manual
 - Labour intensive
 - Limited availability qualified personnel
 - 1 ha is nice, 40 ha is not
- Mechanized
 - Only control between rows and not in the row and volunteer potatoes grow everywhere


There is a need for an automated method to control volunteer potatoes

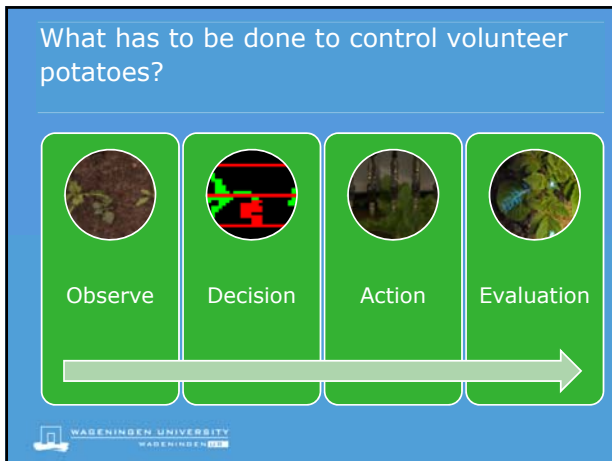
- Potatoes are a very important crop in the Netherlands
- There are NO selective herbicides available
- Available chemicals are not very effective
- Control is required by law
- Qualified labour is costly and not always available



What is required for an automated solution?

- Effective control
 - Maximal 5% of sugar beets may be destroyed
 - At least 95% of volunteer potatoes have to be controlled
- Low cost: economically profitable
- High capacity: 1.5 – 2 m/s driving velocity
- Able to operate under a large variety in environmental conditions
- Detection and control integrated in one operation
- Low environmental load





Observing the volunteer potato plants

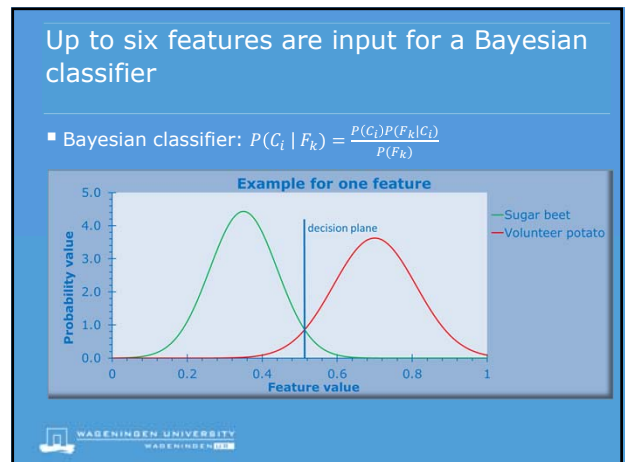
- Measurement in daylight is not easy
- Closed box with artificial lighting
- Measurements with two cameras
 - RGB
 - NIR

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Is it a volunteer potato or not?

- Based on feature values of sugar beet and volunteer potato
 - Value of Red, Green, Blue, Near Infrared (NIR)
 - Value of Hue, Saturation or Intensity
 - Difference between colours
 - Excessive green: $EG = 2 \times Green - Red - Blue$
 - Ratio between colours
 - NDVI: $NDVI = \frac{Red - NIR}{Red + NIR}$

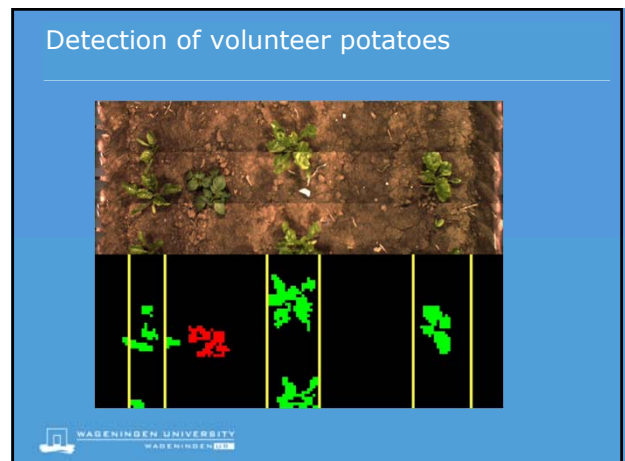
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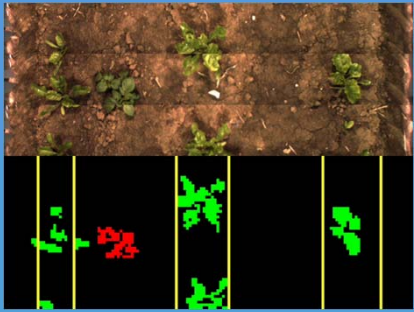
Potato and sugar beet plants vary from day-to-day and field-to-field

- A solution that may perfectly work in one field, may not work in the same on another day or in an other field on the same day
- An adaptive solution is needed
- The Bayesian classifier is self learning
 - the a-priori decision functions are based on the most recent classifications

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Detection of volunteer potatoes



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How to kill a volunteer potato?

- Cut the leaves off?
 - It will regrow
- Dig the tuber out of the soil?
 - Hard to find, can be very deep (> 30 cm)
- Pull out the plant and tuber?
 - The tuber will likely stay in the soil and the plant will regrow
- Control with the systemic herbicide glyphosate is very effective



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How to apply this herbicide?


- With a spray nozzle?
 - The sugar beets are very sensitive too and just some drift will kill them too
- With a micro sprayer?
 - Droplets have to be positioned very precise
 - Droplets may not splash
 - Use of gel



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How much to be applied?



A = 0.1%, B = 0.5%, C = 1.0%, D = 2.0%, E = 5.0, F = 10.0%

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Microsprayer with five nozzles



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Nozzles can be individually controlled



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Nozzles can be individually controlled



Detection, decision and action are integrated into one frame



What did we achieve?

- Maximum travel velocity 0.8 m/s
 - Limited by actuation frequency of nozzles
- Accuracy
 - ± 1.4 cm in longitudinal direction
 - ± 0.75 cm in transversal direction
- Control
 - 84% volunteer potato plants were killed with 1.4% damaged sugar beet plants
 - 95% can be achieved; there is a trade off between killing volunteer potatoes and sugar beets

Perspective

- Developed prototype is effective
- Industry has interest to manufacture and market the machine
 - Not ready for the market yet
 - Usability has to be increased
 - Volunteer potatoes in more crops than only sugar beet
 - More weeds than only volunteer potato

Thanks for your attention

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