

Sensors, Systems & Phenotyping

Dr John Molloy / Dr Imran Mohamed

Fengping Li, Manoj Stanley, Jeremy Lucas, Sara Douglas, Olivia Whiteside, Paul Carrol, Andrew Thompson, Valerie Livina, Richard Dudley.



Phenotyping



Create new varieties through cross-breeding.





- Phenotype data gathered by manual measurement & post harvest analysis.
- In field 3D-imaging will increase the quantity of data available and advances the phenotyping process.

Wheat target



- Wheat accounts for 20% of globally consumed calories.
- Farming methods area allowed global wheat yield to be increased 300% between 1960 and 2000, but growth has slowed.
- In 2050, it is predicated a 60% increase in production is needed.





Data from http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QC/visualize

- Phenotyping for new varieties is a key challenge
- Field phenotyping remains challenging requiring multiple technologies and skills
- However, field data is critical for new wheat varieties

Fixed Phenotyping System





NPL Mobile Phenotyping Platform



In 2018 set challenge for summer 2019

- 1. Deliver a field-deployable 3D imaging demonstrator capable of covering 2.5 hectares/hour with centimetre positioning accuracy and millimetre spatial resolution.
- 2. Manage, store and analyse data to provide key dimensional measurements such as ear length, volume, floret number, biomass, height, etc... for individual plants and regional averages.
- 3. Develop platform into a customer accessible service for deployments within UK.

Phenotyping in Cambridge







Same challenge as measuring individual FETs (14nm) on latest intel chips





NPL's Wheat Trial Plot



- 2m × 2m : wheat, oats and barley.
- Mobile scanning frame for imaging instruments.
- Moisture & temperature sensors also embedded in plot.
- Main purpose: Trial latest imaging hard/software outdoors Lidar, TOF, Multi-Stereo, Line Scanner, Structured Light, Hyperspec, MS Kinect, Sense, etc....









3D IMAGES & POINT CLOUDS

3D Imaging Comparison (Stereo, TOF, Laser Scan)



- Capture point cloud on outdoor wheat
- Compare capture challenges, stability accuracy and effectiveness of measuring wheat ear dimensions
- LIDAR not suitable !



Multistereo Imaging



- Observe scene from multiple positions with cameras.
- Combined with data on cameras' positions, algorithms can determine real-world coordinates for matching pixels in the images.





Multistereo Imaging at NIAB Site





Structured Light Laser Scanner



- A known pattern is projected on to surface and recorded by camera.
- Distance / point cloud calculated based on distortion seen in pattern.



Structure Light Laser Scan at NIAB Site









FEATURE IDENTIFICATION

Data analytics tools: data fitting



- 3D data fitting can be used to model each of the clusters.
- Estimated average width can be used to refine the clusters, leaving only the wheat heads.







We can extract:

- Crop height
- Number of wheat heads
- Width of each wheat head
- Height of each wheat head
- Number of spikelets on each wheat head.









- Quantify accuracy of our imaging and automated trait fit against ground truth.
- Build upon the model-based approach, and investigate supervised learning approaches for learning features of interest.
- Extend to other crops (barley, tomatoes, etc.)
- Investigate relationships between crop yield and atmospheric measurements (temperature, humidity, etc.)

Phenotyping in Cambridge



140







Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

FUNDED BY BEIS

The National Physical Laboratory is operated by NPL Management Ltd, a wholly-owned company of the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).

NPL Agri-Tech Team









- Data storage & communication.
- Monitoring crop health and disease/pest detection.
- Yield prediction methods quality of the input data
- Reduce food's environmental impact.