

Multimodal Perception for Precision Agriculture

Tiago Barros (tiagobarros@isr.uc.pt)

Introduction

The goal is to improve **precision agriculture** using multimodal data to capture relevant information regarding biological phenomena in plants that are not captured by the RGB spectrum.

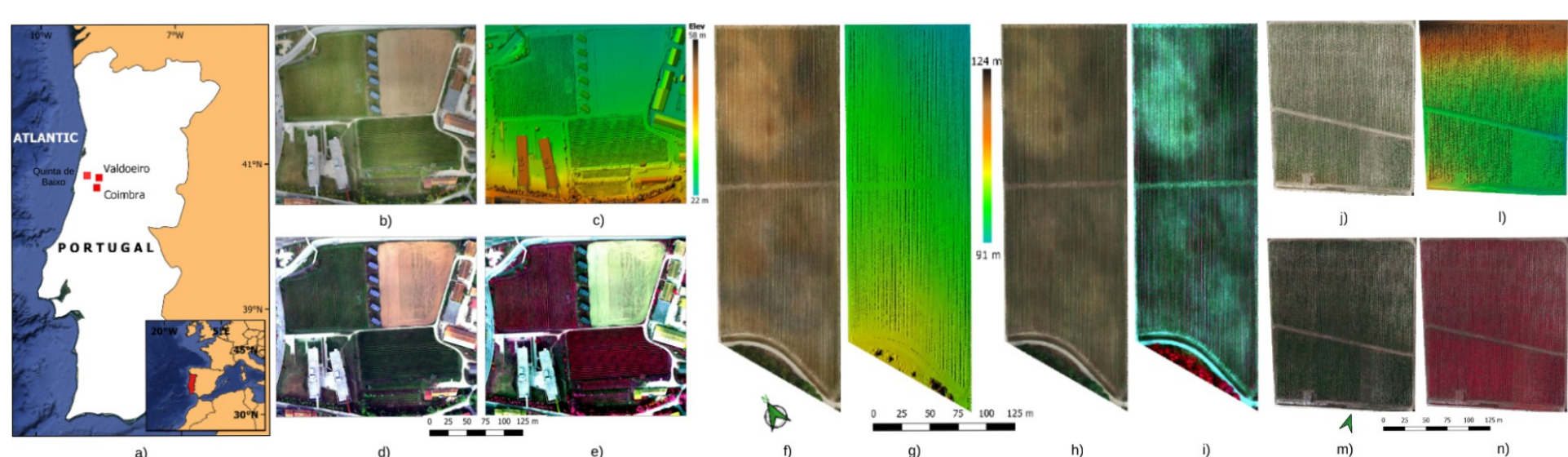
Modalities

- Multispectral imagery
- Digital Surface Models (DSM)
- HD RGB

Perception Tasks

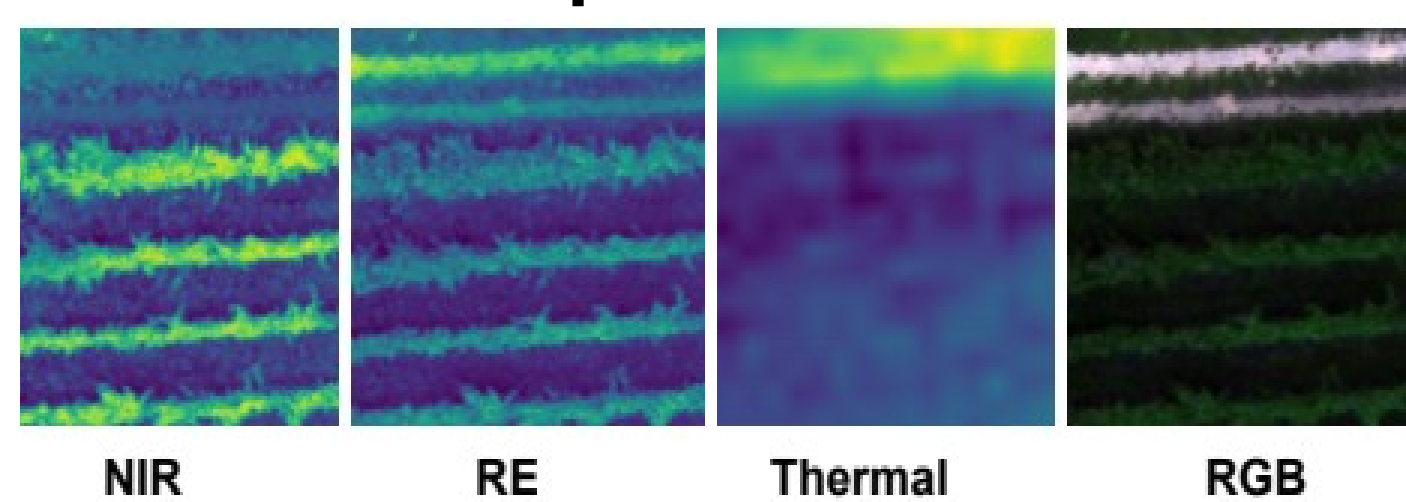
- Semantic Segmentation
- Detection
- Cross-modal Learning

Vineyards [1]

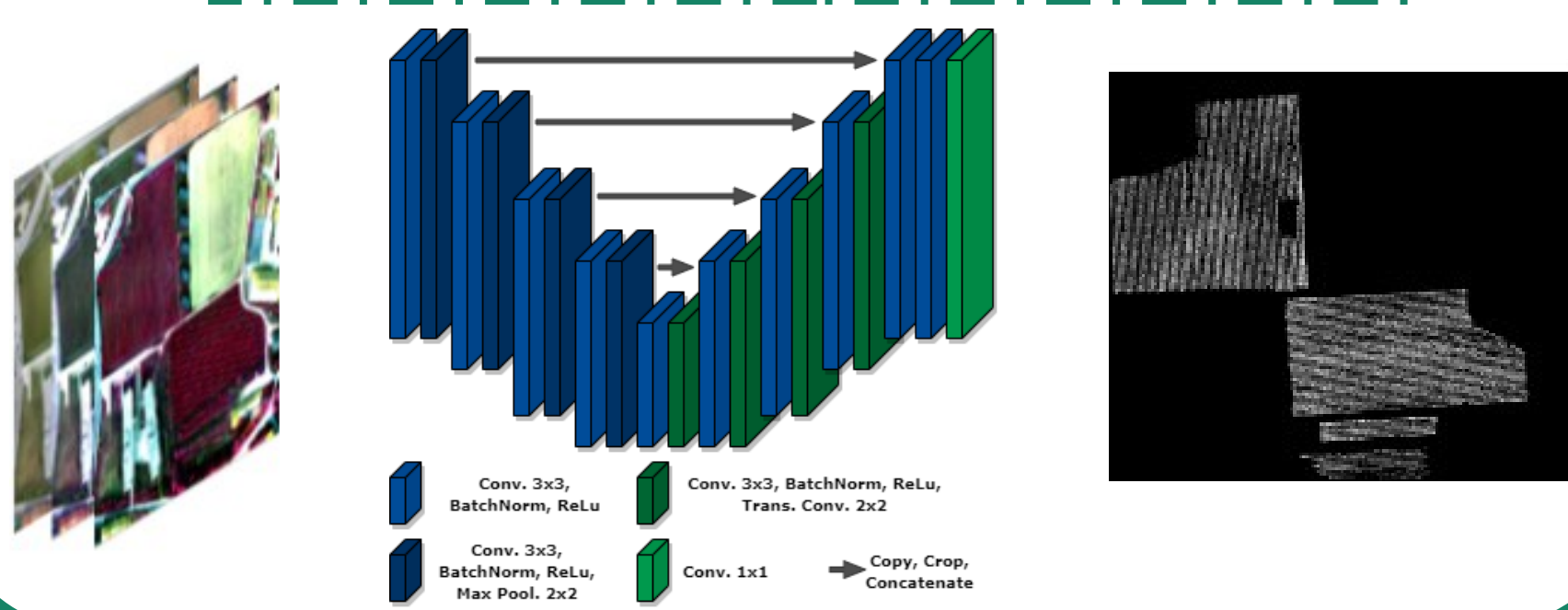


e) f) g) h)

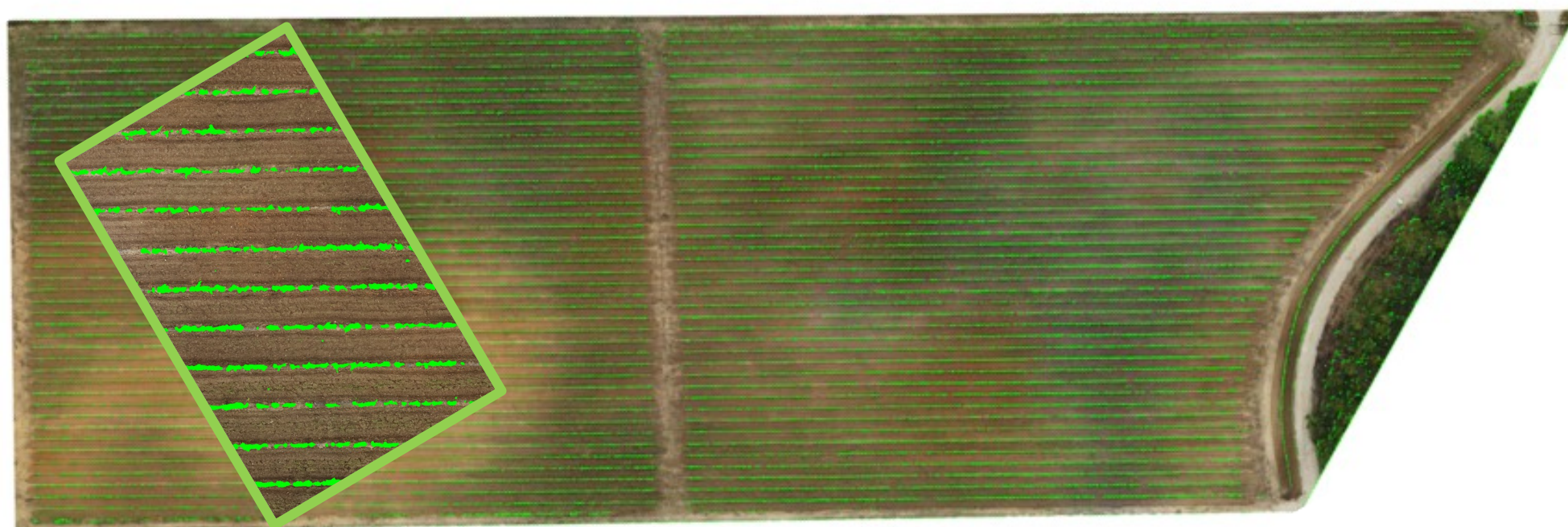
Multispectral Bands



Orthomosaic Segmentation



Results



References & Acknowledgements

[1] Barros, T., Conde, P., Gonçalves, G., Premebida, C., Monteiro, M., Ferreira, C. S. S., & Nunes, U. J. (2022). Multispectral vineyard segmentation: A deep learning comparison study. *Computers and Electronics in Agriculture*, 195, 106782.

These works have been supported by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT) via the projects AI+Green (MIT-EXPL/TDI/0029/2019) and Agribotics (UIDB/00048/2020), through a PhD grant with the reference 2021.06492.BD, and also by the ISR-UC through the FCT grant UIDB/00048/2020.

Background

Plants produce **chlorophyll** by converting radiant energy from the sun into **organic energy**.

Chlorophyll has unique **absorption characteristics**:

- Absorbs wavelengths around the **visible red band**;
- Transparent to wavelengths in the **near-infrared**;

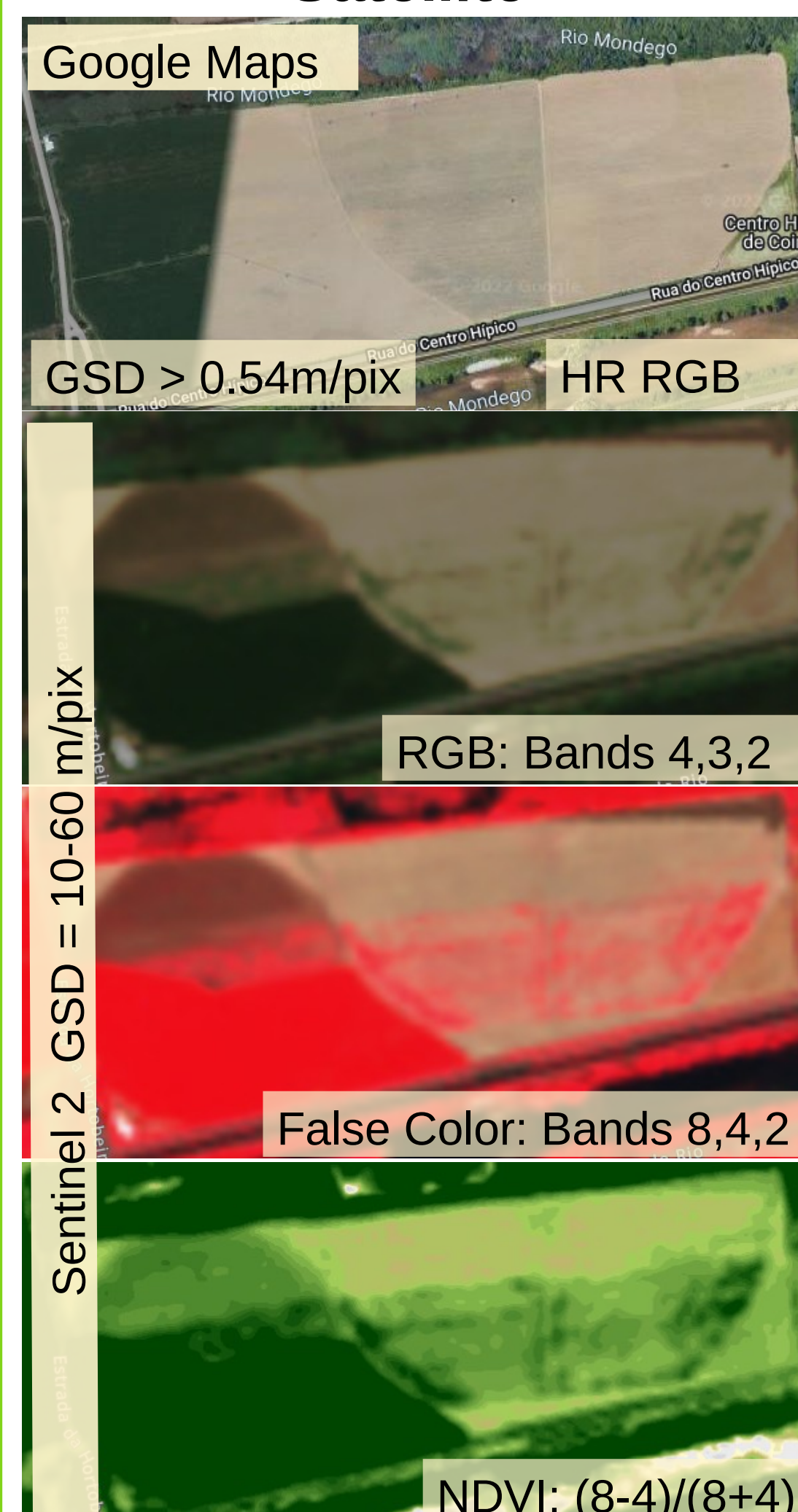
These characteristics are commonly use to estimate the local vegetation density in satellite or airborne multispectral imagery.

Sensors



Maize

Satellite



Robot



Drone

