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A Comparative Study of Pointcloud-based Row Detection Algorithms in Different Simulated Agricultural Scenes

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Context

Agricultural robotics is identified as a suitable alternative in the agroecological transition, offering a promising solution to increase production rates while alleviating the workload on farmers and reducing the environmental impacts. To achieve these goals, crop monitoring, robot navigation system, spraying and other applications require the crop rows to be detected precisely and efficiently. With its high precision and effective range, the lidar sensor is a promising choice for environment recognition. Even though row detection has been widely investigated for camera applications, lidar-based row detection algorithms need to be compared. Using procedural generation for simulated environments, this study provides a benchmark and methodology to evaluate lidar-based crop row detection algorithms.

Keywords: Agricultural Robotics, Crop Row Detection, Pointcloud Processing, Automatic Environment Generation.

Lidar-based Row Detection Algorithms Shape matching algorithm





Parameters / Plant type	Vine	Maize	Bean
Correlation threshold	0.35	0.35	0.15
Model height [m]	1.5	0.4	0.05
Model width [idx]	50	10	5

Generation of Simulated environments

Principle

Individual plants meshes are used to generate rows with specified parameters, enabling fast and massive data acquisition.







Dutput detecte

Principle

A pattern (red) is matched inside successive LiDAR scans using the local maxima of the Pearson correlation score.

Histogram algorithm



Principle

Histogram is computed and filtered on the lateral axis of the robot, generating the global shape of the rows.

Parameters / Plant type	Vine	Maize	Bean
Interrow distance [m]	1.2	0.4	0.2
Peak height [%]	1.0	1.0	1.0
Filter length [idx]	3	3	3

Iterative RANSAC algorithm



Small impact, drops mainly explained by overlap

the detection of multiple rows at once.

Impact at lower interrow due to overlaps. Side-

Perspectives and future work

Future works will introduce more parameters in the study, beginning with the impact of seasonality (winter vines), sensor noise and crops alignment using the CropCraft tool, leading to a paper describing precisely these results. Simulation results are also to be confirmed with real experiments.

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