

# Future of Technology, Robotics, and Automation in Agriculture

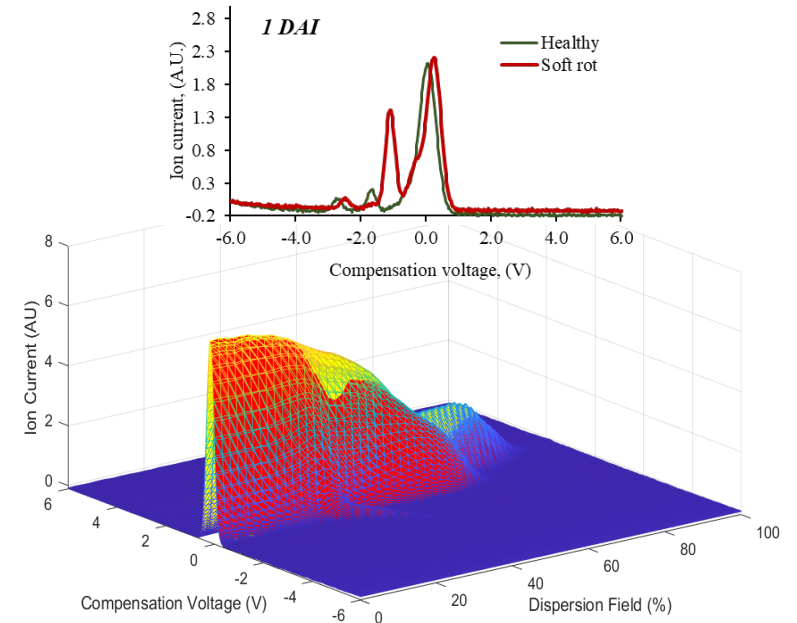
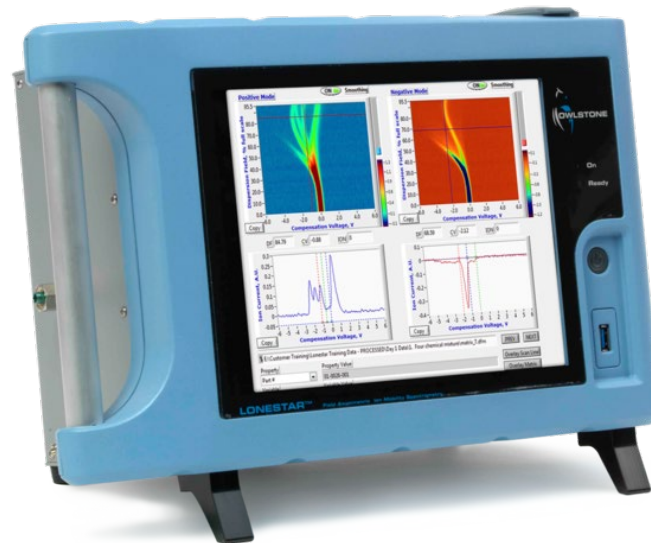


Sindhuja Sankaran  
Biological Systems Engineering

12 December 2023  
Washington State Potato Summit



WASHINGTON STATE  
UNIVERSITY





# Sensing Technologies, Robotics, Automation

Abiotic stress

Biotic stress

Growth factors

Crop vigor

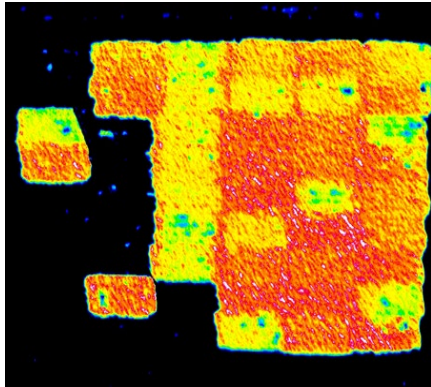
Produce quality

Yield potential

Crop loss mgt

**Crop Breeding Programs**

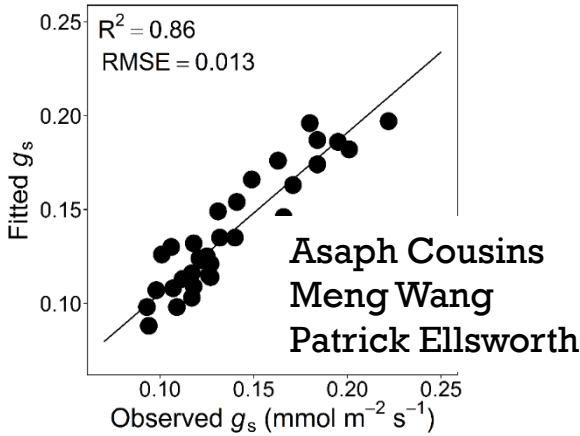
Phenotyping for genotype selection



Mark Pavek

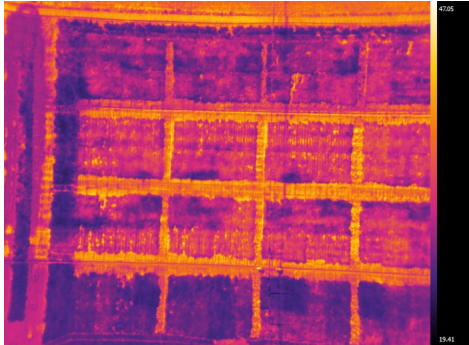
**Plant Biology Research**

Monitoring physiology & crop status with sensing



**Agronomy**

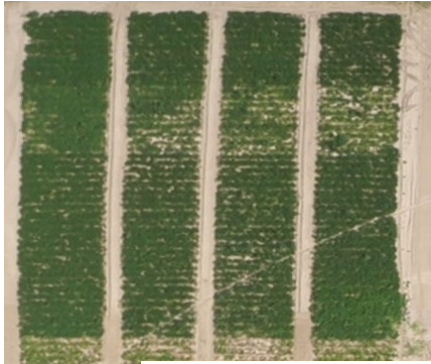
Optimizing agronomic inputs/processes



Rick Boydston

**Precision Agriculture**

Production Mgt. – irrigation, disease, nutrient, etc.



Dennis Johnson

# Sensing

# Automation

# Data Mining

Multispectral sensors



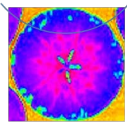
Hyperspectral sensors



Light Detection & Ranging (LiDAR)



X-ray computer tomography



RGB imaging sensors



Thermal imaging sensors



Handheld Sensors



Tractor-Based Systems



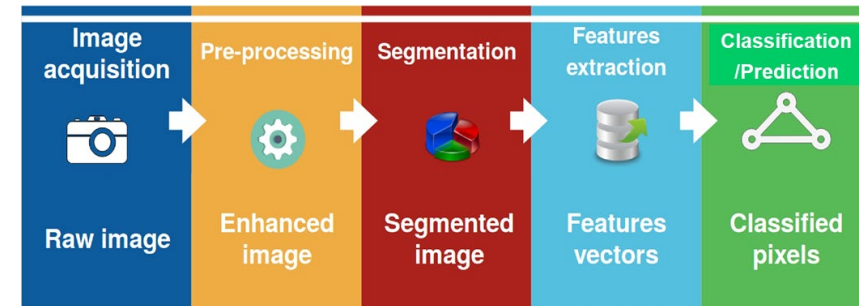
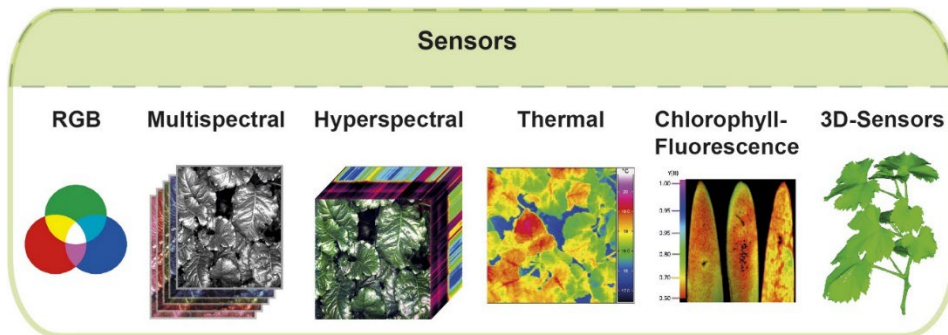
Unmanned Aerial Systems

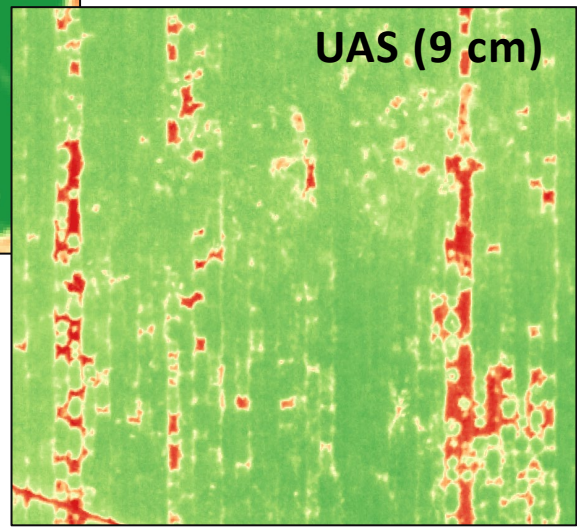
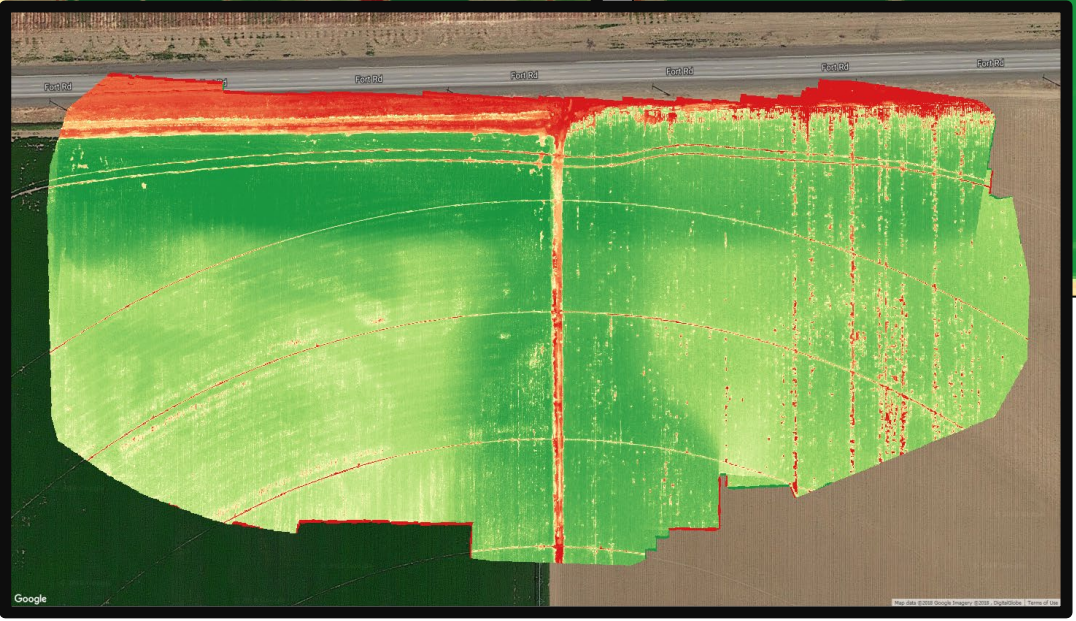
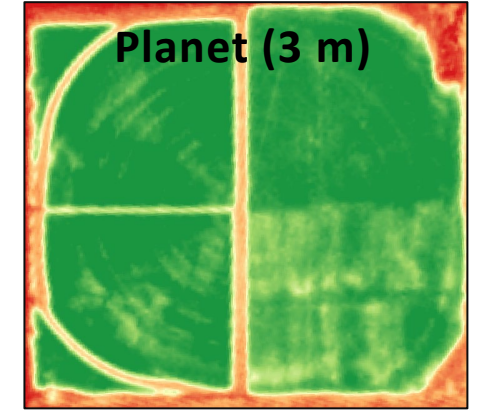
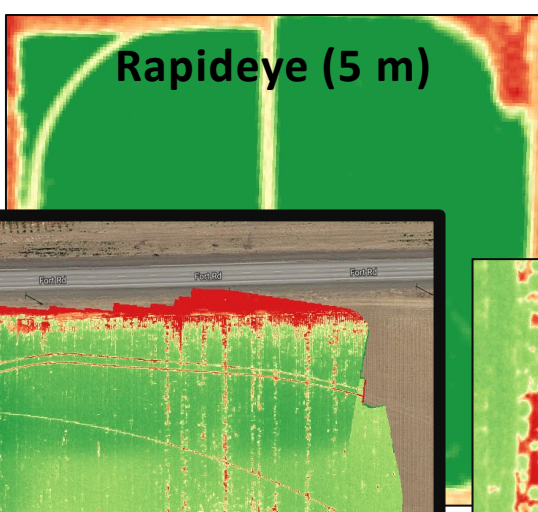
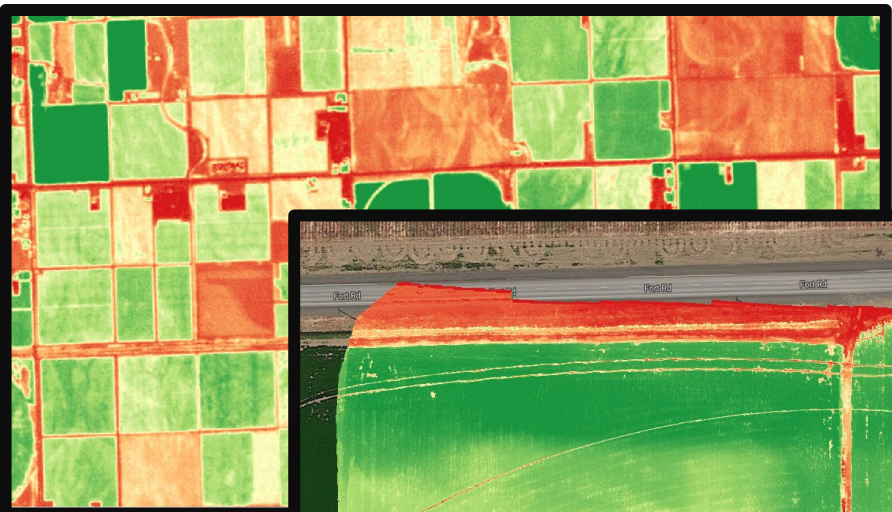
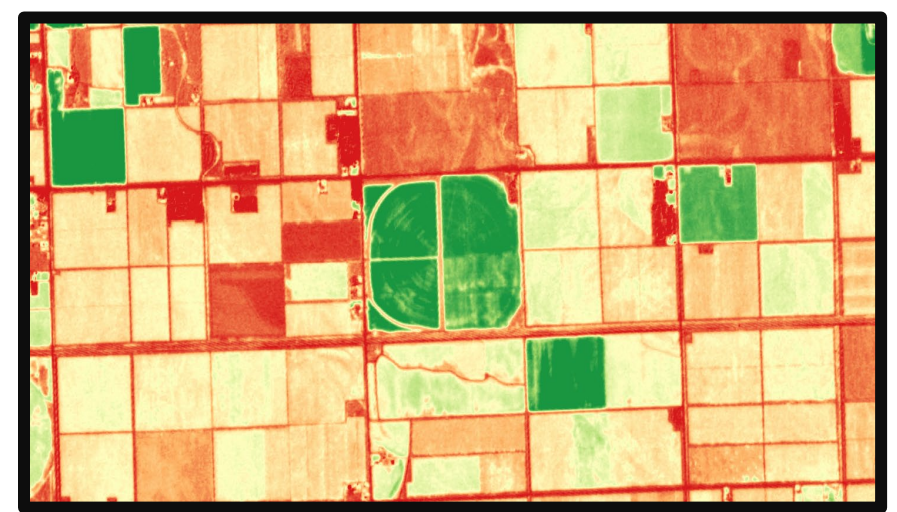
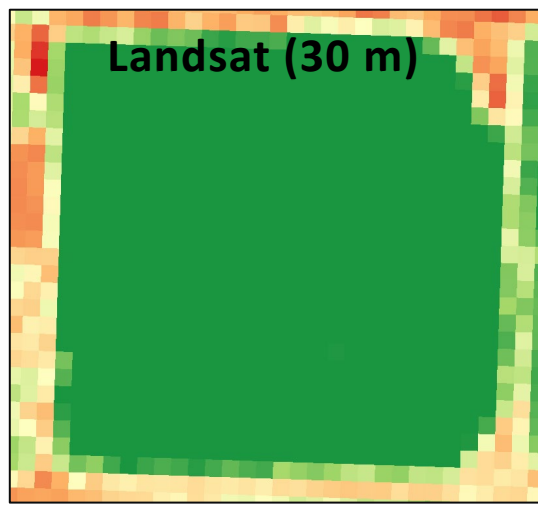
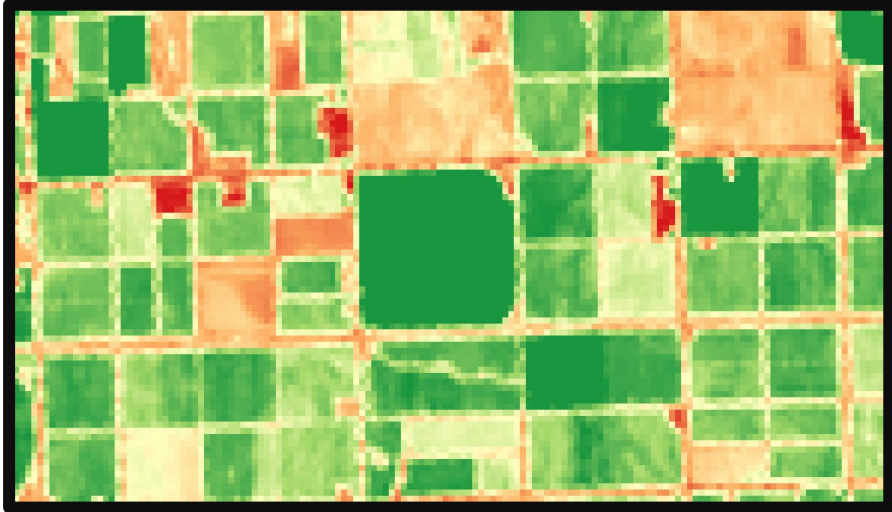


Satellite Imagery



## Data mining/machine learning approaches for image processing and data mining

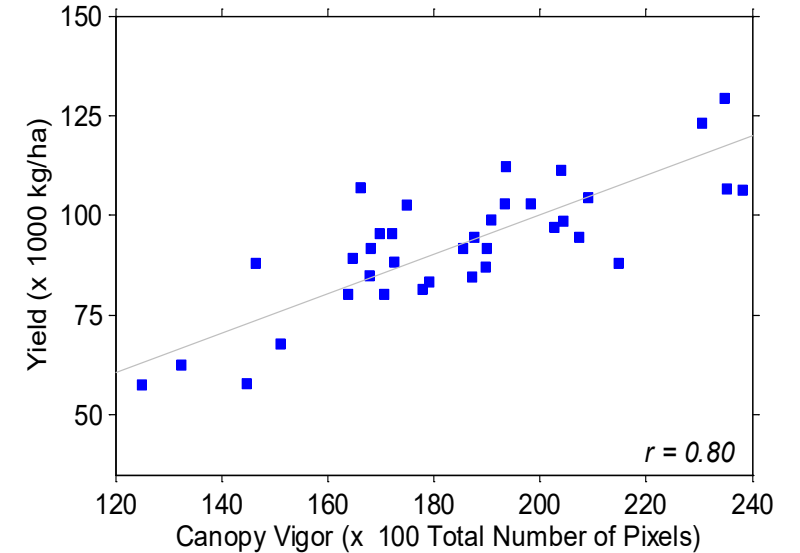
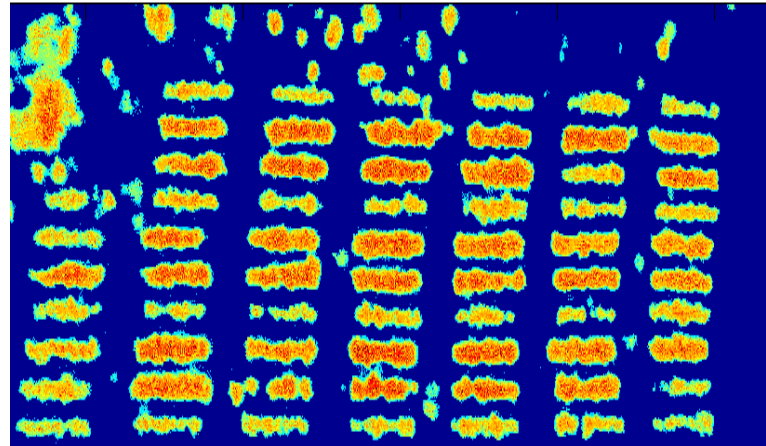




# Disease Detection



Potato virus Y



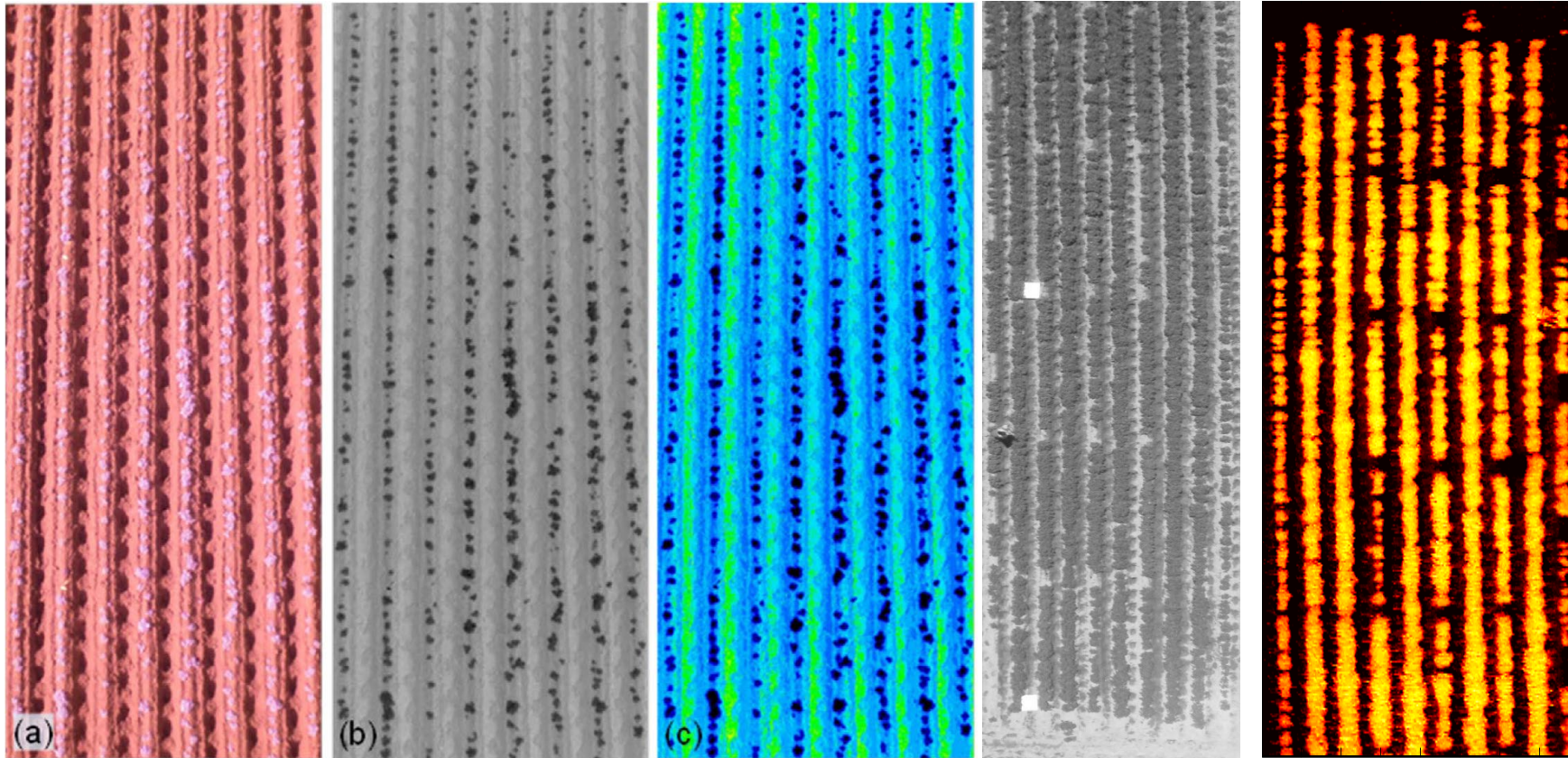
- 20 Russets + 10 Chip and Specialty
- 40 days after planting
- Also relevant for potato early die/late blight detection

Sagar Sathuvalli,  
Oregon State University  
Lav Khot (WSU)

Sankaran, S., Khot, L.R., Zúñiga, C., Jarolmasjed, S., Sathuvalli, V., Vandemark, G., Miklas, P.N., Carter, A.H., Pumphrey, M.O., Knowles, N.R., and Pavek, M.J. 2015. Low-altitude, high-resolution aerial imaging systems for row and field crop phenotyping: A Review, *European Journal of Agronomy*, 70: 112-123.

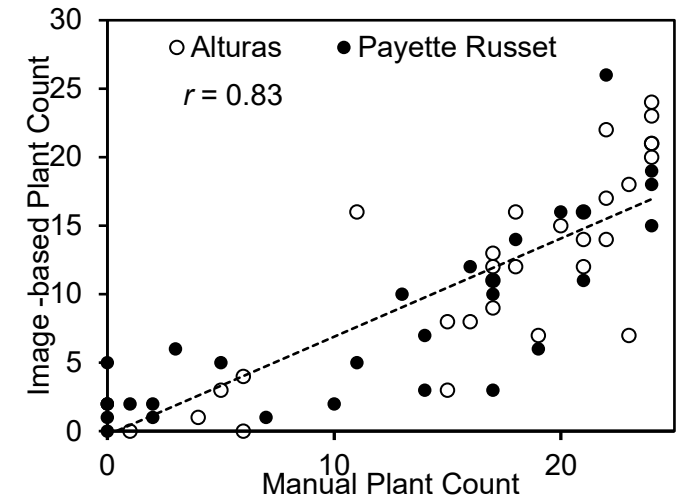
# Growth Factors

- Emergence and canopy closure
- Effect of growth regulator for early/delayed maturity



UAV imagery-based potato emergence 37 days after planting (images were acquired from 15 m altitude) (a) False color multiband image (R, G, NIR as RGB bands), (b) NDVI image in grayscale, and (c) pseudocolor image for better data visualization

Juan José Quirós, WSU  
Rick Knowles, WSU  
Lisa Knowles, WSU



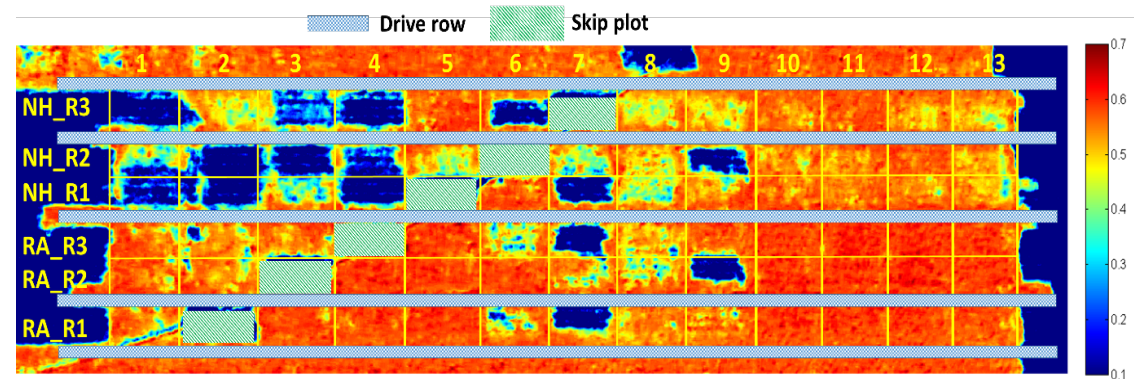
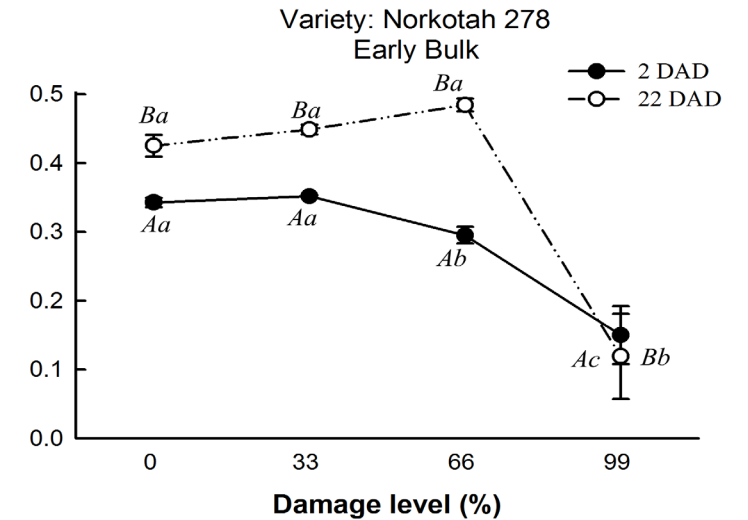
Sankaran, S., Quirós, J.J., Knowles, N.R., and Knowles, L.O. 2017. High resolution aerial imaging based estimation of crop emergence in potatoes. American Journal of Potato Research, DOI 10.1007/s12230-017-9604-2.

# Hail Damage



Russet Norkotah  
Ranger Russet

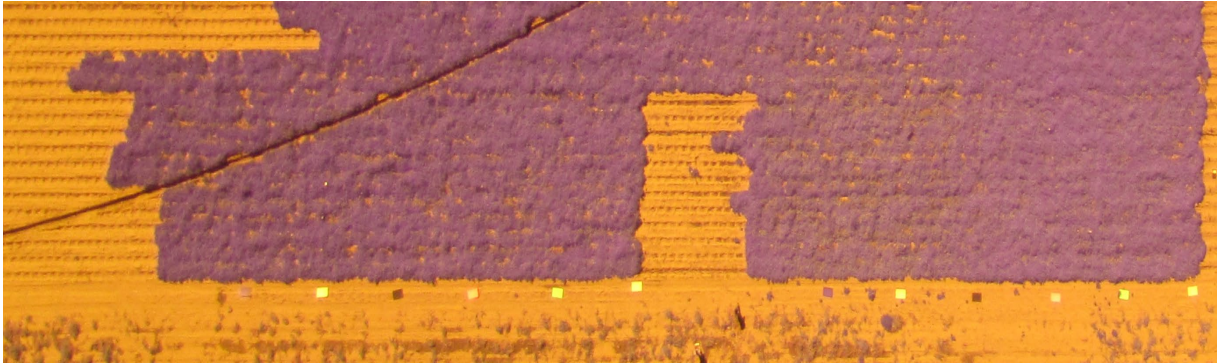
Hail Damage during:  
Tuber initiation  
Early bulking  
Late bulking



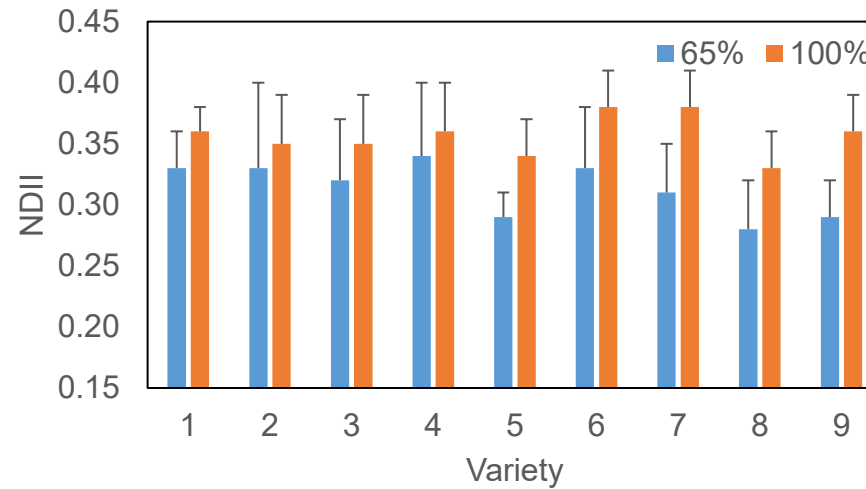
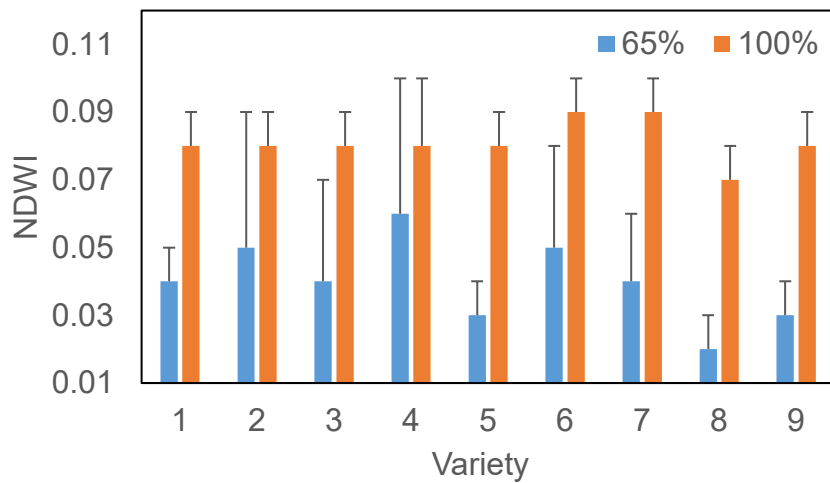
**Standard Method:** Visual Rating

- Hail damage levels can be assessed if imaged **within 10 days** of damage.
- Hail during **early bulking stage** most damaging.

# Water-Use Efficiency



- 9 potato varieties
- 2 irrigation conditions
- 20 seeds, 4 replicates
- 45 days after planting



|     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 108 | 102 | 103 | 301 | 305 | 306 |
| 101 | 104 | 105 | 309 | 307 | 304 |
| 107 | 109 | 106 | 303 | 308 | 302 |
| 202 | 208 | 207 | 405 | 402 | 404 |
| 203 | 201 | 205 | 408 | 409 | 403 |
| 206 | 204 | 209 | 401 | 406 | 407 |

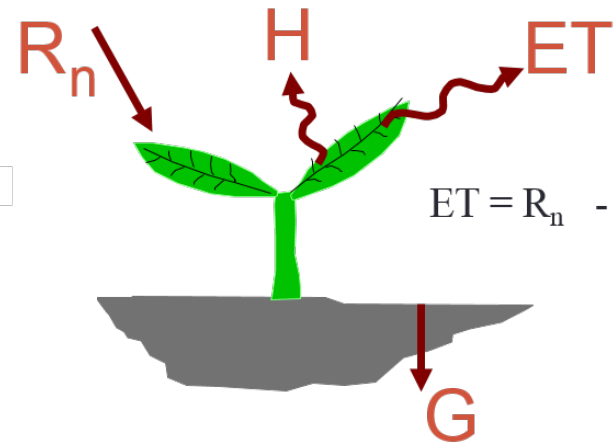
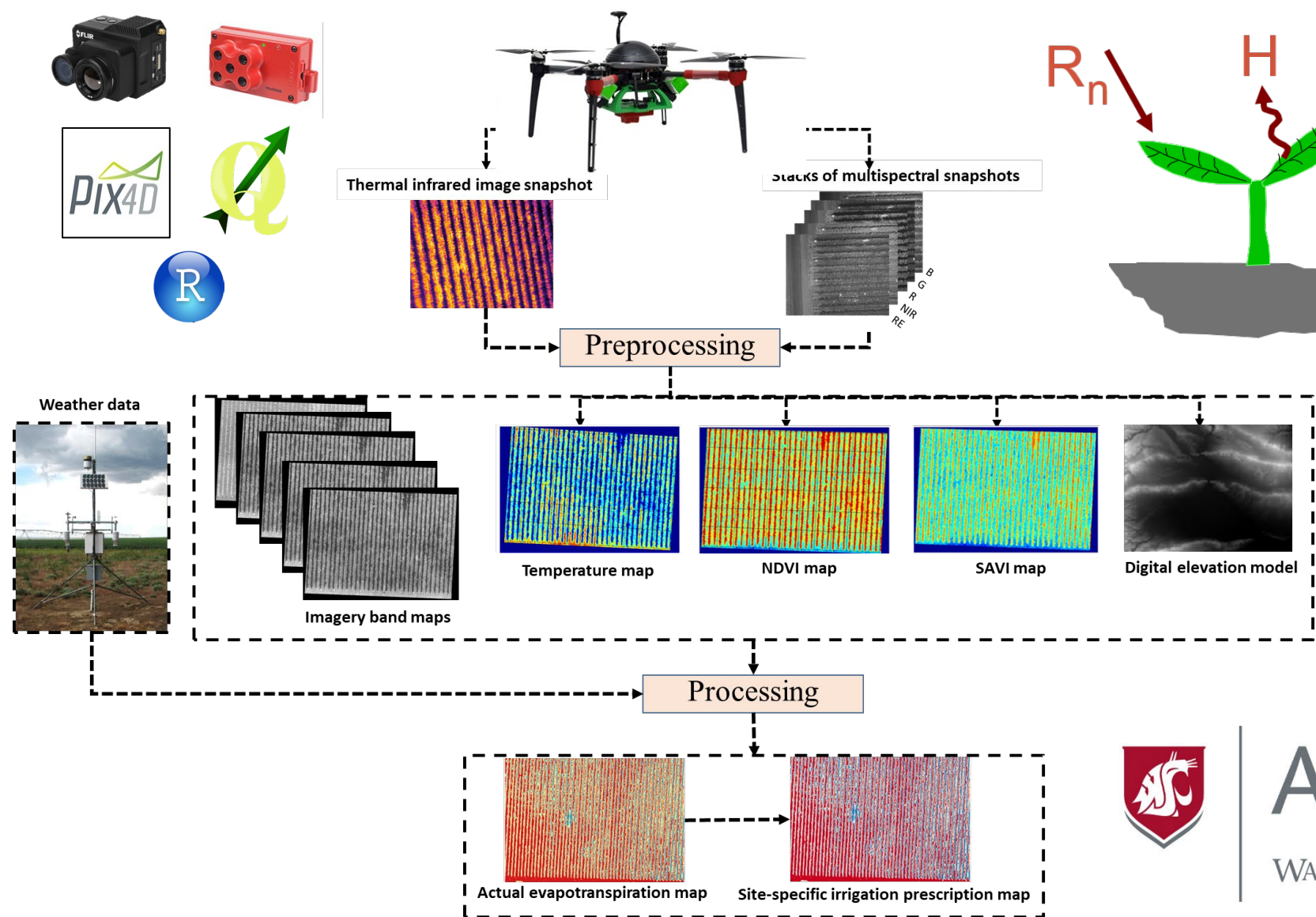
$$NDWI = \frac{\text{Green} - NIR}{\text{Green} + NIR}$$

$$NDII = \frac{(\rho_{819} - \rho_{1649})}{(\rho_{819} + \rho_{1649})}$$

Carlos Zuniga, WSU  
 Sanaz Jarolmasjed, WSU  
 Rick Knowles, WSU  
 Mark Pavek, WSU



# Irrigation Scheduling/ ET Estimation: Point vs. large scale



Dr. Lav R. Khot  
 Dr. Troy Peters  
 Dr. Claudio Stöckle

METRIC MODEL



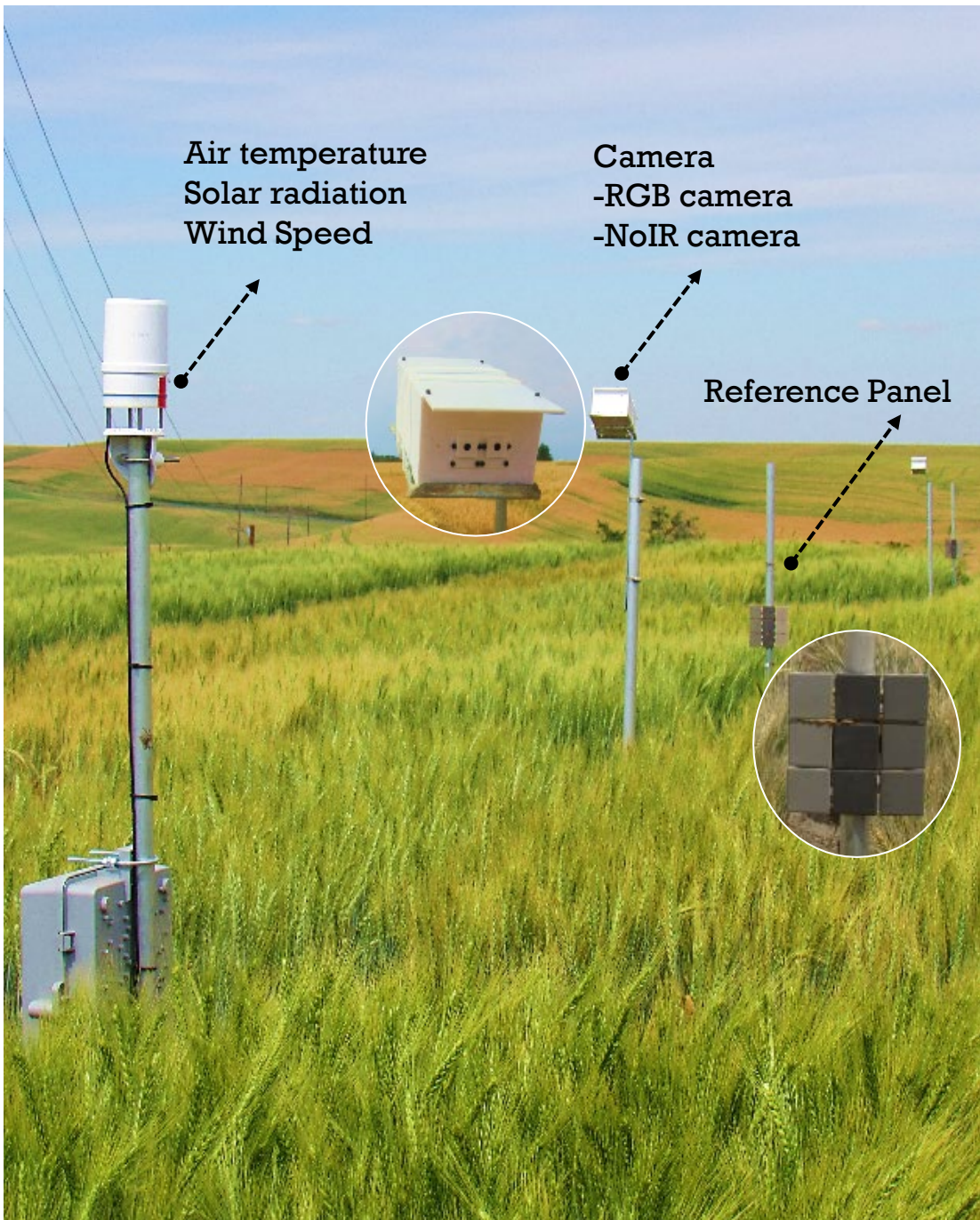
Dr. Lav R. Khot



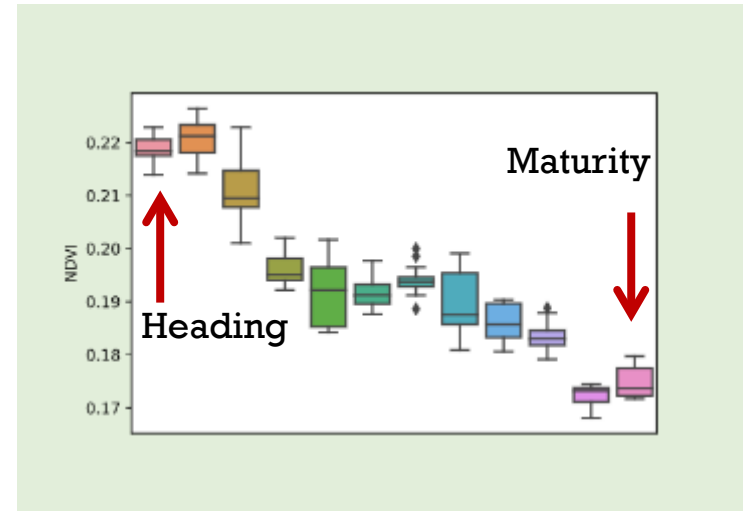
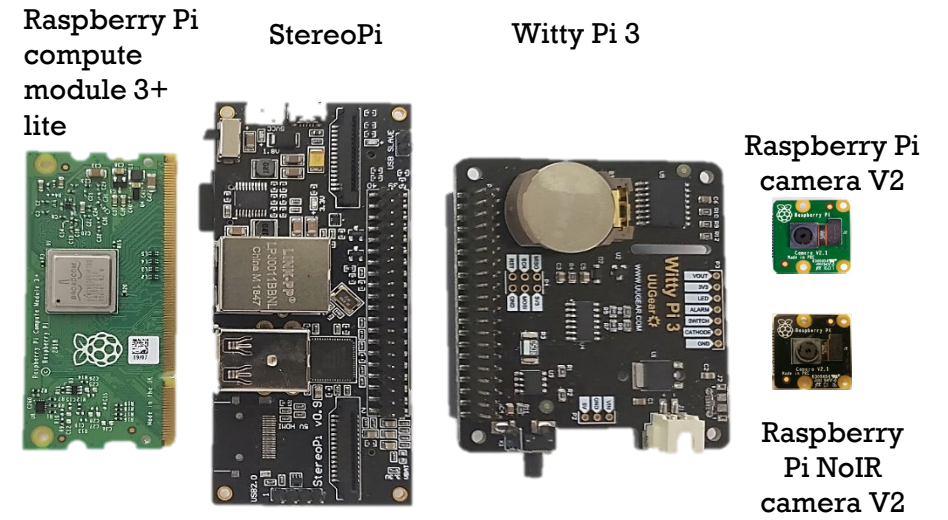
AgWeatherNet

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY

# Development of a Raspberry pi-based sensor system for automated in-field monitoring



Worasit Sangjan



# Field Platforms



University of Arizona



Kansas State University



<https://cropwatch.unl.edu/2022/sensors-pivot-automated-irrigation-scheduling-great-plains>

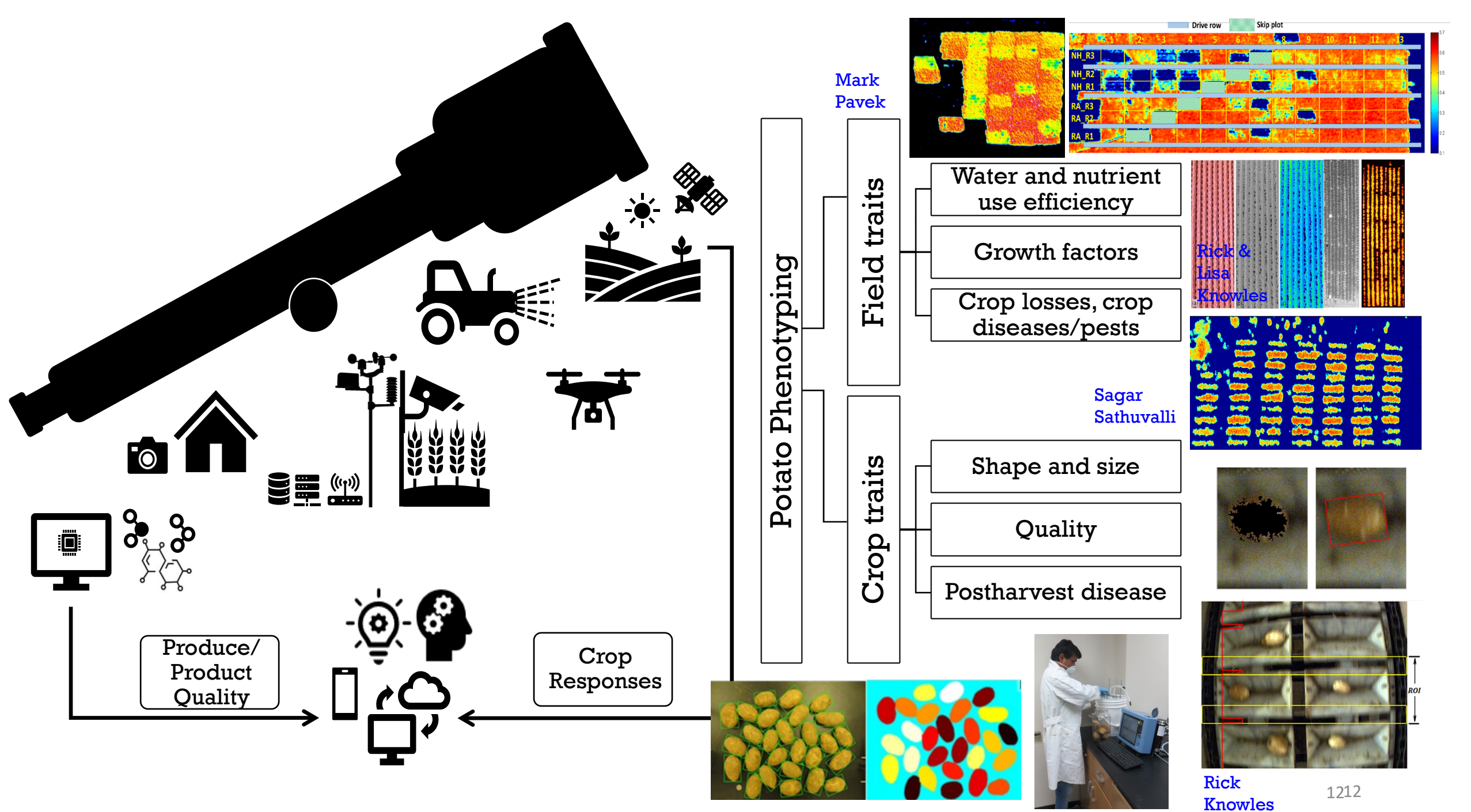


<https://www.potatogrower.com/2018/11/selecting-chemicals-that-work-for>



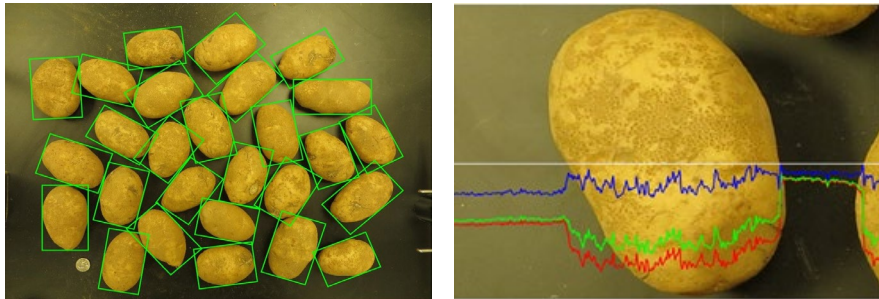
<https://www.goodfruit.com/new-ways-to-spray/>





# Tuber Size/Shape

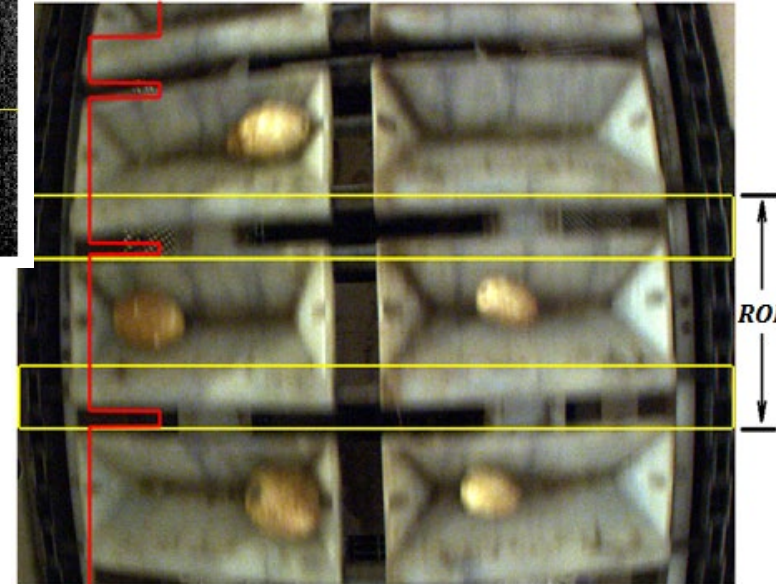
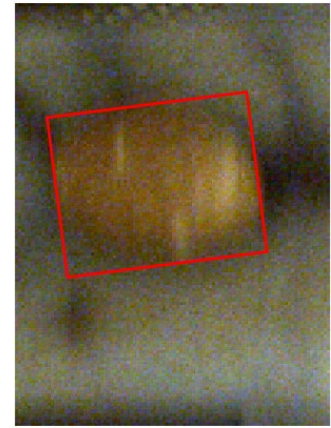
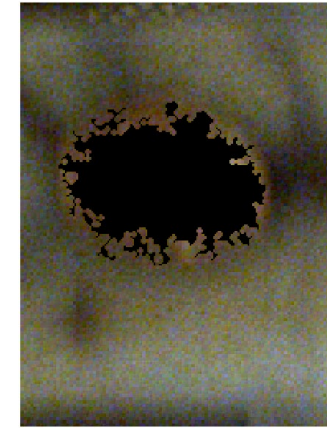
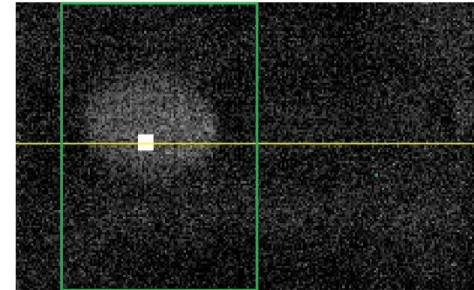
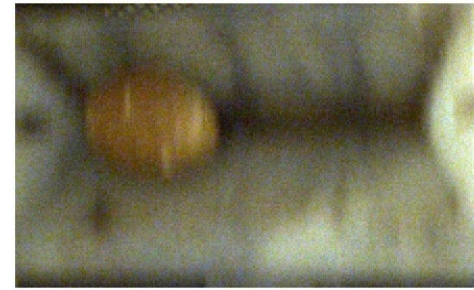
## Standard Method: Caliper measurement



**Accuracy range (%) = 95-100%**



Dr. Yongsheng  
Si



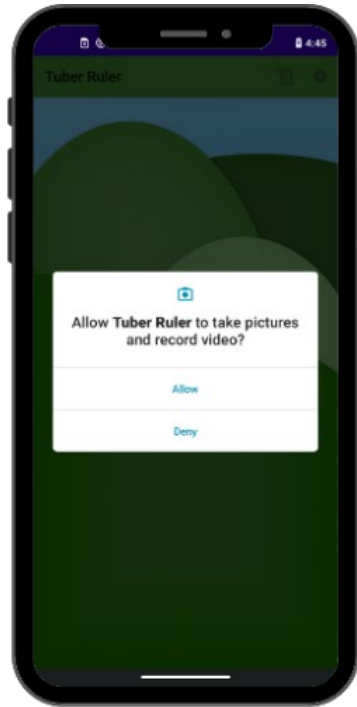
Yongsheng Si, WSU  
Rick Knowles, WSU  
Mark Pavek, WSU

Si, Y., Sankaran, S., Knowles, N.R., and Pavek, M. 2017. Automated potato tuber length-width ratio assessment using image analysis. *American Journal of Potato Research*, 94 (1): 88-93; Si, Y., Sankaran, S., Knowles, N.R., and Pavek, M. 2017. Image-based automated potato tuber shape evaluation. *Journal of Food Measurement and Characterization*.

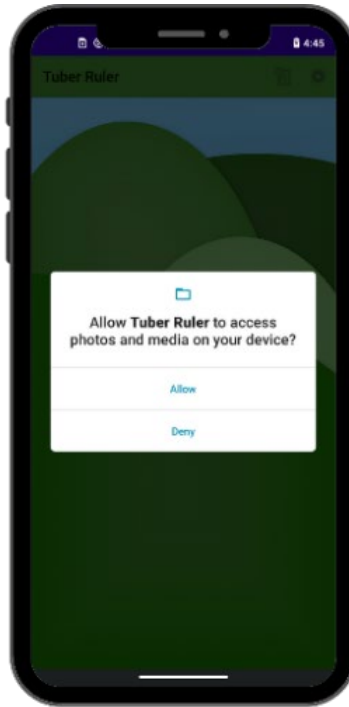
# Tuber Ruler



App Home Screen



Camera Access



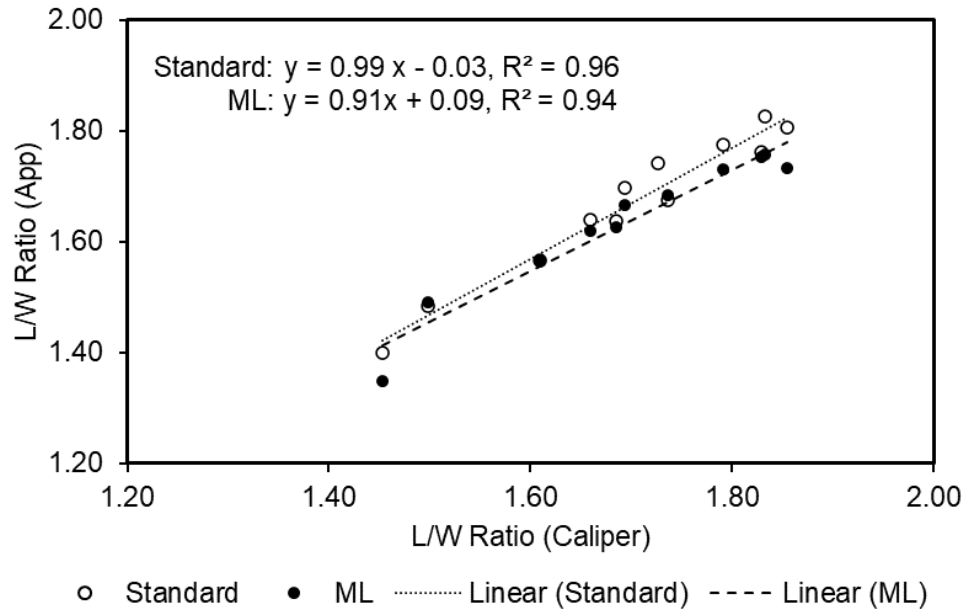
Device Media Access

The main app interface shows a camera view with five tubers numbered 1 to 5, each enclosed in a red bounding box. Below the camera view, there are four yellow icons: a camera, an upload arrow, a 'GO!' button, and a refresh arrow. A green box displays "L/W avg: 1.76". At the bottom, a table shows the following data:

| Tuber | L(cm) | W(cm) | L/W  |
|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 1     | 11.82 | 6.03  | 1.96 |
| 2     | 7.37  | 4.78  | 1.54 |
| 3     | 7.01  | 4.23  | 1.66 |
| 4     | 8.40  | 4.91  | 1.71 |
| 5     | 8.91  | 4.58  | 1.94 |

Annotations with red arrows point to various UI elements:

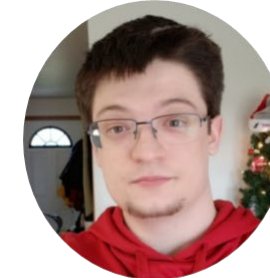
- Revisit previous data (points to a trash icon in the top right)
- Settings (set-up during first use) (points to a gear icon in the top right)
- Capture picture (points to the camera icon)
- Upload picture (points to the upload arrow icon)
- Reset application (points to the refresh arrow icon)
- Process picture (points to the 'GO!' button)



Alexander Glenn



Michael Marleau



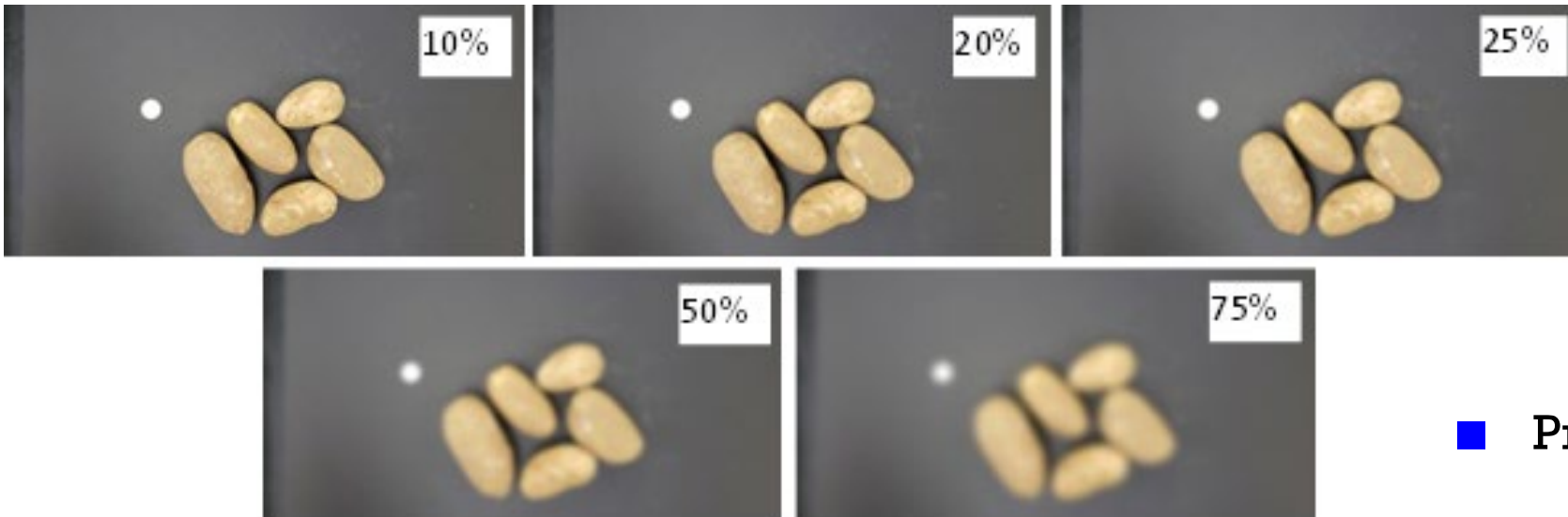
Bryan Smith



Alexandra King



Kesevan Veloo



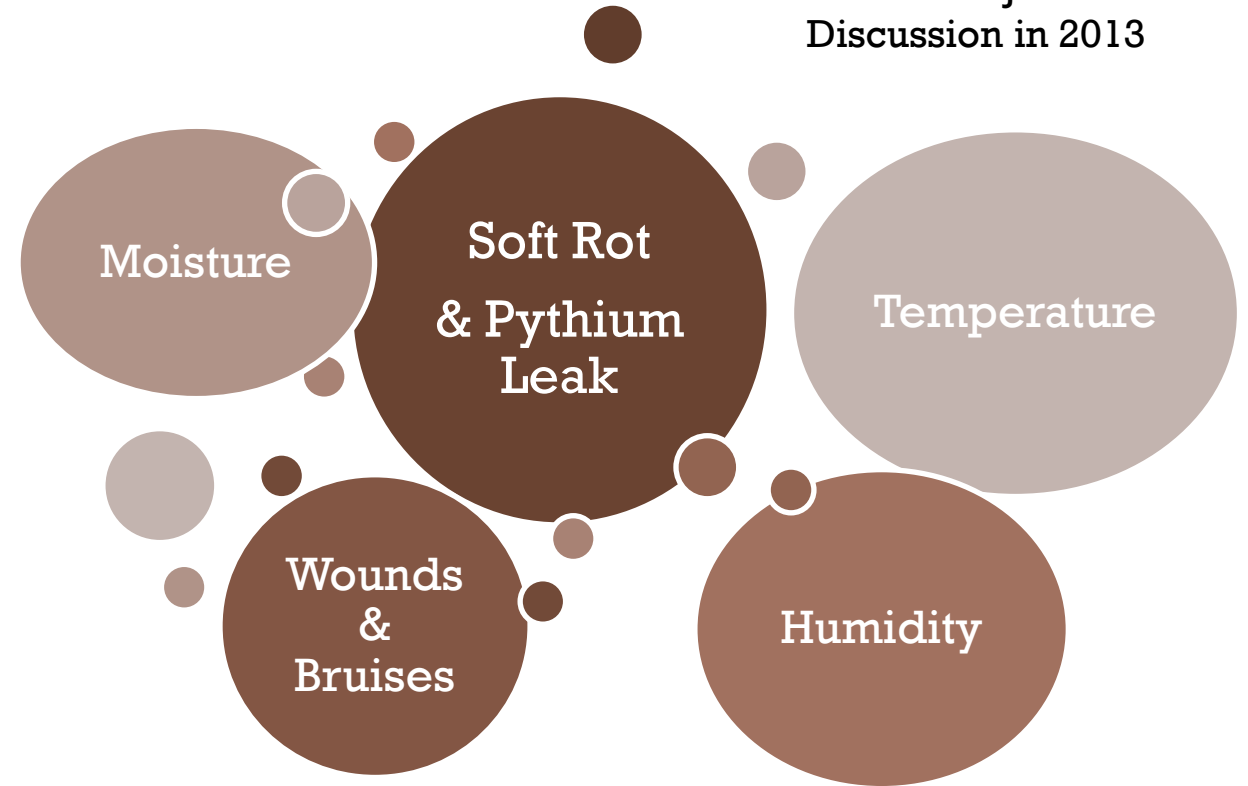
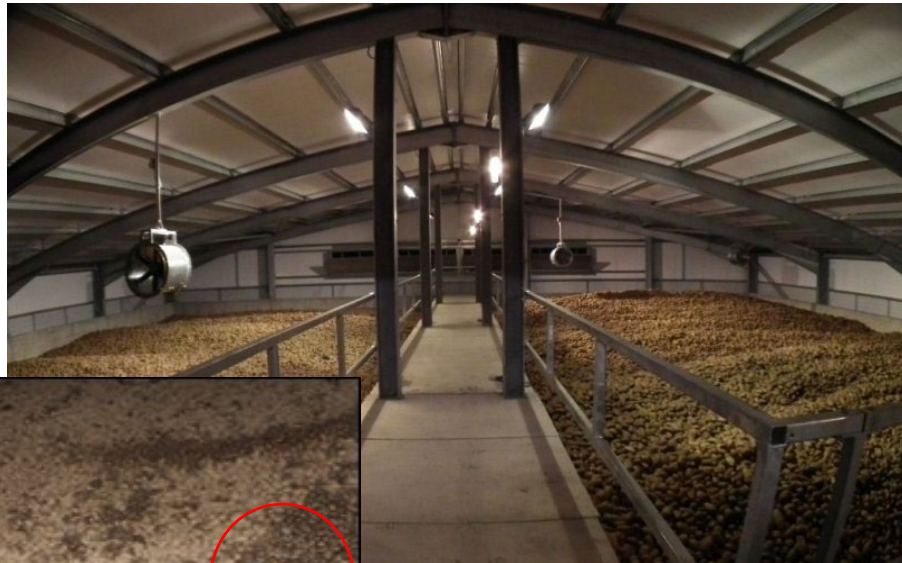
■ Processing time: 2-4 s

# Potato Rot

- Crop losses comes from bulk storage issues (Potato Stocks, 2021): 6-7.5%, 5-6 million metric tons.
- Several crop, field, harvest and storage aspects influencing these losses.



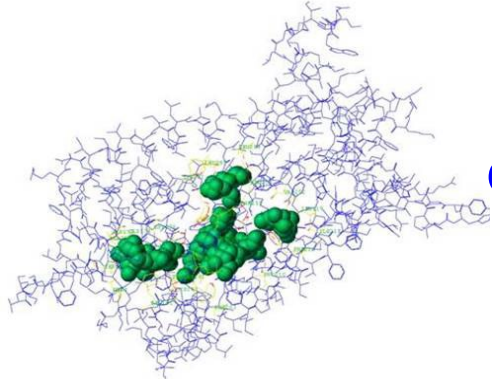
Dr. Dennis Johnson  
Discussion in 2013



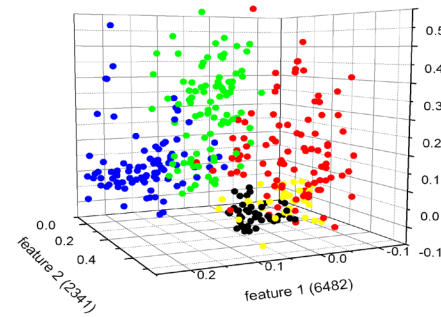


# Biogenic Volatiles

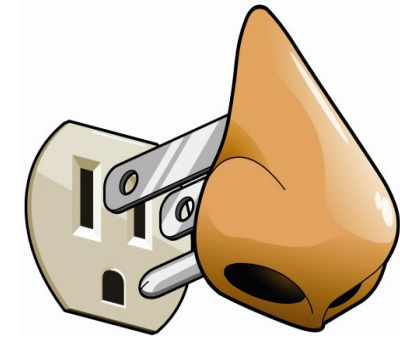
Bioinformatics



Chemometrics



Portable Sensor



Chemometrics



Engineering



Bioinformatics

Biomarkers



Knowledge Network

Sensing



Network Tools

Network Tools

Interpretation



Adapted from: Dr.  
Cristina Davis, UC Davis

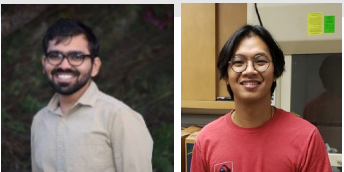
**Integrating biomarkers and crop physiology**

# Potato Rot Detection

- Postharvest diseases: Soft rot (potential as secondary infection), Pythium leak (tubers are vulnerable and can spread quickly)
- Cultivars: Ranger Russet and Russet Burbank
- Volatile-based early detection: FAIMS-based detection
- Early detection can allow early management<sup>†</sup>

## Students:

Dr. Rajeev Sinha  
Mr. Gajanan Kothawade  
Mr. Worasit Sangjan  
Mr. Milton Valencia Ortiz



Dr. Brenda Schroeder



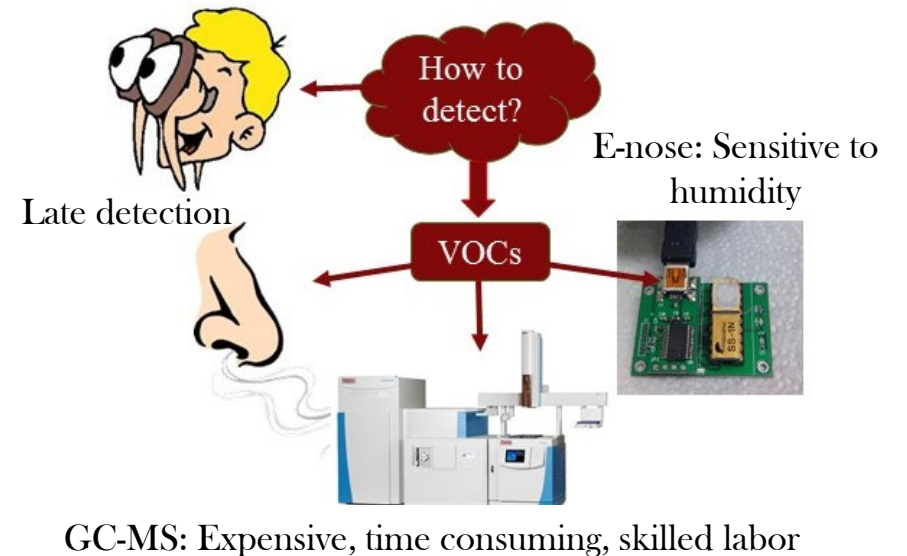
Dr. Lav R. Khot

## Collaborators:

Mr. Scott D. Mattinson  
Dr. Mark Pavek  
Mr. Austin Bates



## Methods to detect storage infections



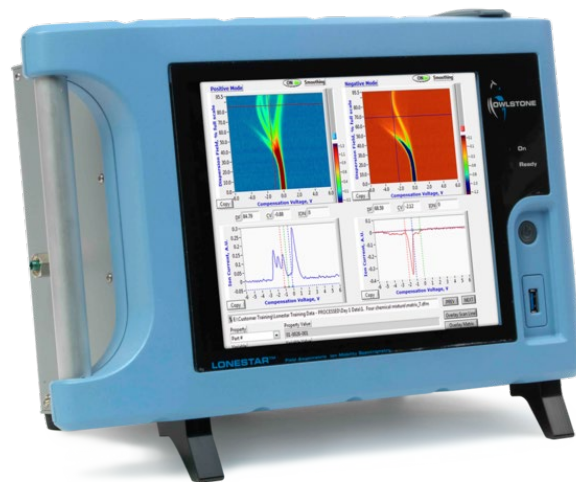
<sup>†</sup>Olsen et al., 2006, University of Idaho Extension Article CIS1131

# FAIMS System



## GC-MS:

- Golden standard
- Approved technology
- Available database
- Commonly used
- Low-throughput analysis

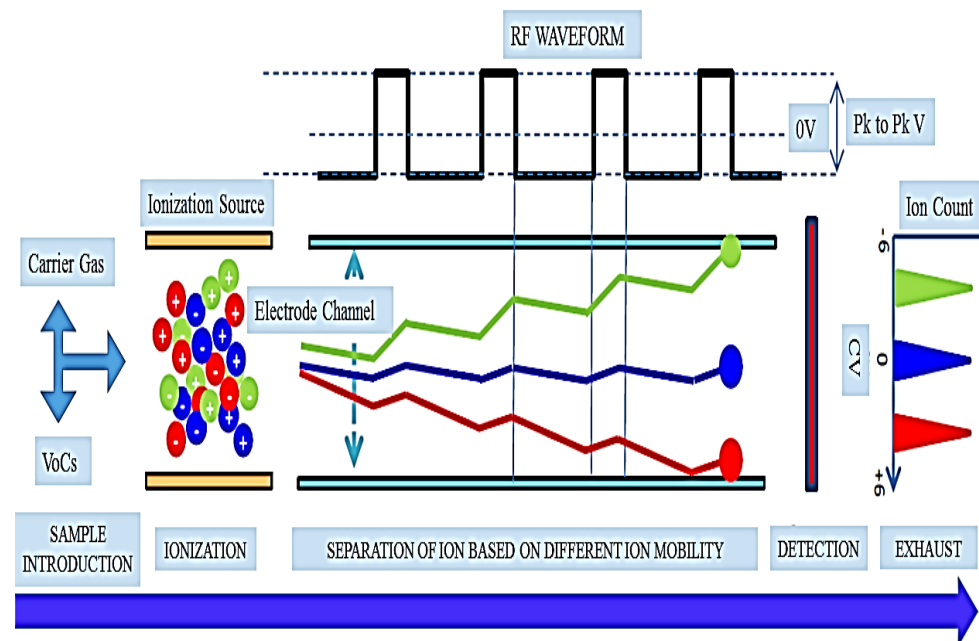


## FAIMS:

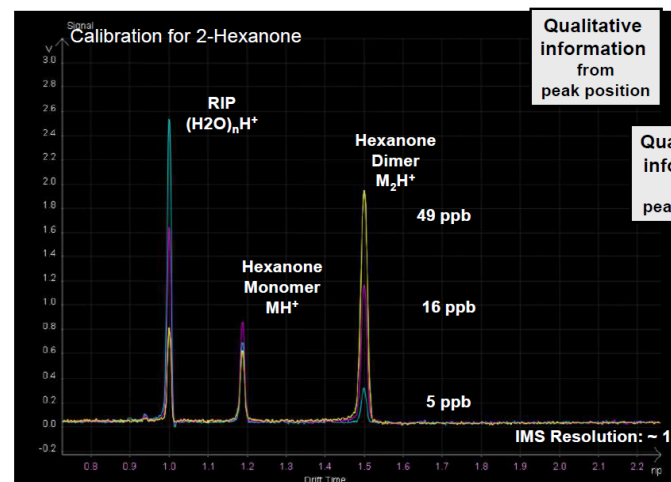
- Easy-to-use
- Reliable
- Fingerprint detection
- Portable and flexible
- Rapid

Field Asymmetric Ion Mobility Spectrometry (FAIMS)

Gas detection technology "Separate and identify ions mobility of chemicals"

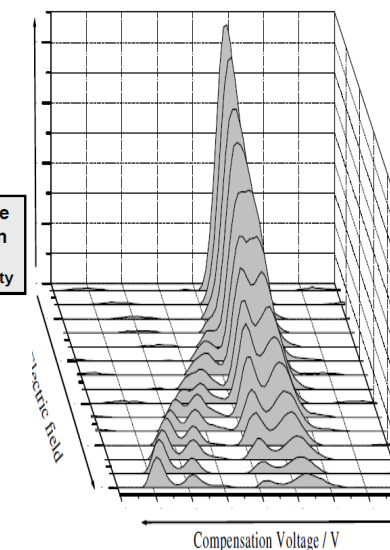


**Working principle for FAIMS (ionization, separation & detection) Source: Owlstone Lonestar Analyzer**



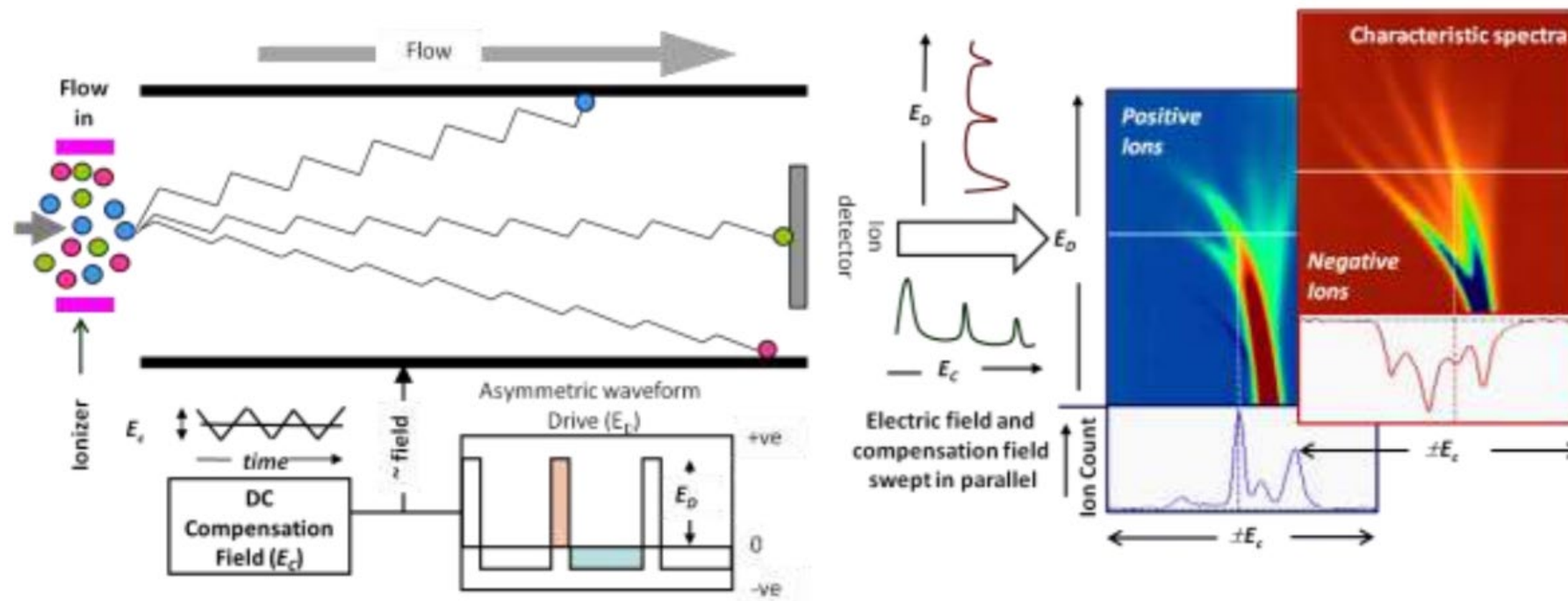
Qualitative information from peak position

Quantitative information from peak intensity



# FAIMS System

- Sensitive to small changes to volatile profile
- Can be customized to detecting specific biomarkers
- Can be integrated with air circulation system



**Working principle for FAIMS (ionization, separation & detection)**

Source: Owlstone Lonestar Analyzer

# Potato Rot Detection

FAIMS can detect soft rot and *Pythium* leak at 1 & 5-11 days after inoculation at 25°C & 4°C, respectively.

Postharvest Biology and Technology 135 (2018) 83–92

FAIMS based volatile fingerprinting for real-time postharvest storage infections detection in stored potatoes and onions

Rajeev Sinha<sup>a,c</sup>, Lav R. Khot<sup>a,c,\*</sup>, Brenda K. Schroeder<sup>b</sup>, Sindhuja Sankaran<sup>c,a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Center for Precision and Automated Agricultural Systems, IAREC, Washington State University, Prosser, WA, 99350, USA

<sup>b</sup> Department of Entomology, Plant Pathology and Nematology, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID, USA

<sup>c</sup> Department of Biological Systems Engineering, Washington State University, Pullman, WA, 99164, USA

Postharvest Biology and Technology 181 (2021) 111679

Field asymmetric ion mobility spectrometry for pre-symptomatic rot detection in stored Ranger Russet and Russet Burbank potatoes

Gajanan S. Kothawade<sup>a,b</sup>, Abhilash K. Chandel<sup>a,b</sup>, Lav R. Khot<sup>a,b,\*</sup>, Sindhuja Sankaran<sup>a,b,\*</sup>, Austin A. Bates<sup>c</sup>, Brenda K. Schroeder<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Biological Systems Engineering, Washington State University, Pullman, WA, USA

<sup>b</sup> Center for Precision and Automated Agricultural Systems, Washington State University, Prosser, WA, USA

<sup>c</sup> Department of Entomology, Plant Pathology, and Nematology, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID, US

Sensors 20 (2021) 7350

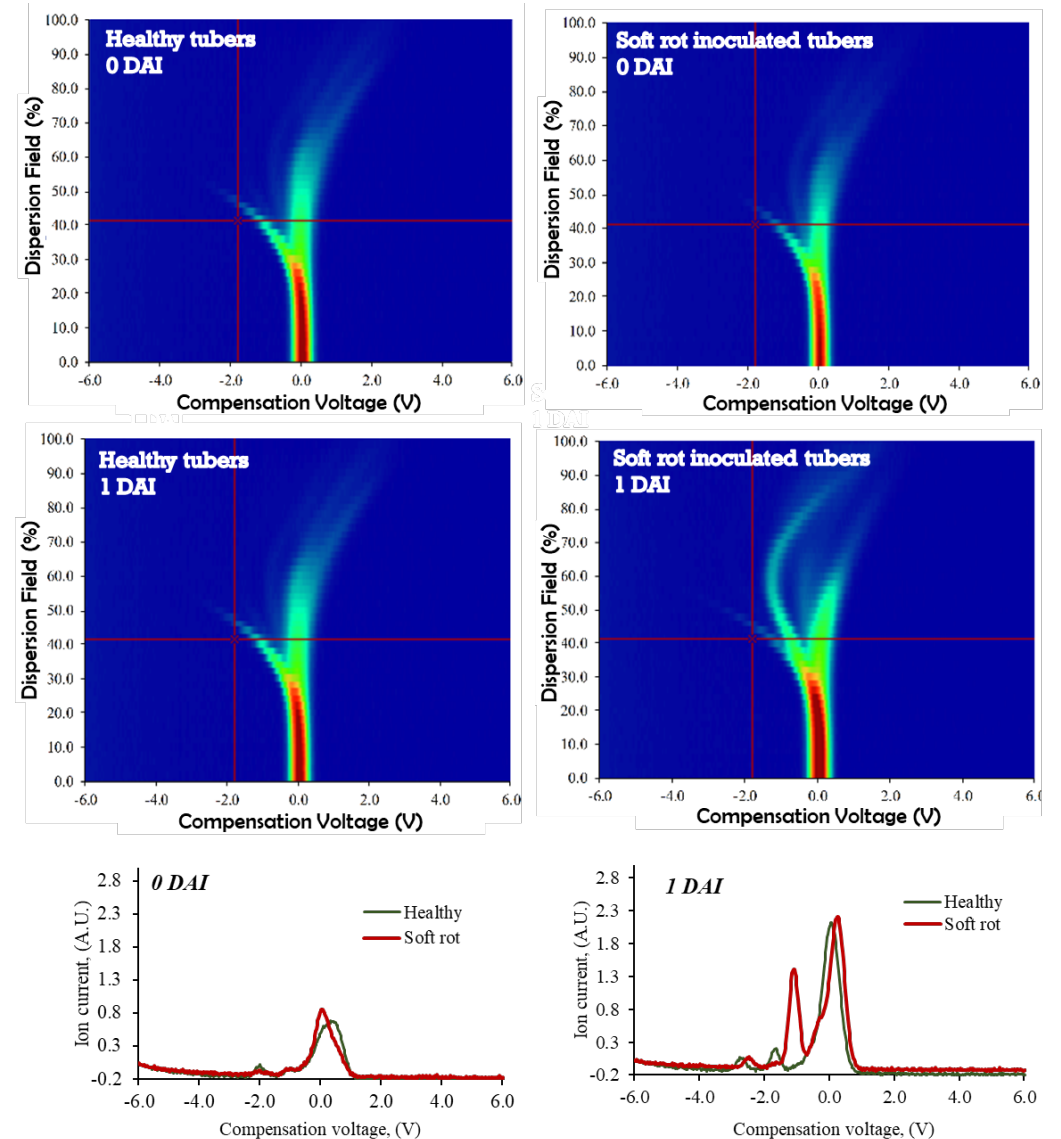
Feasibility of Volatile Biomarker-Based Detection of *Pythium* Leak in Postharvest Stored Potato Tubers Using Field Asymmetric Ion Mobility Spectrometry

Gajanan S. Kothawade<sup>a,b</sup>, Sindhuja Sankaran<sup>a,b,\*</sup>, Austin A. Bates<sup>c</sup>, Brenda K. Schroeder<sup>c</sup>, Lav R. Khot<sup>a,b,\*</sup>

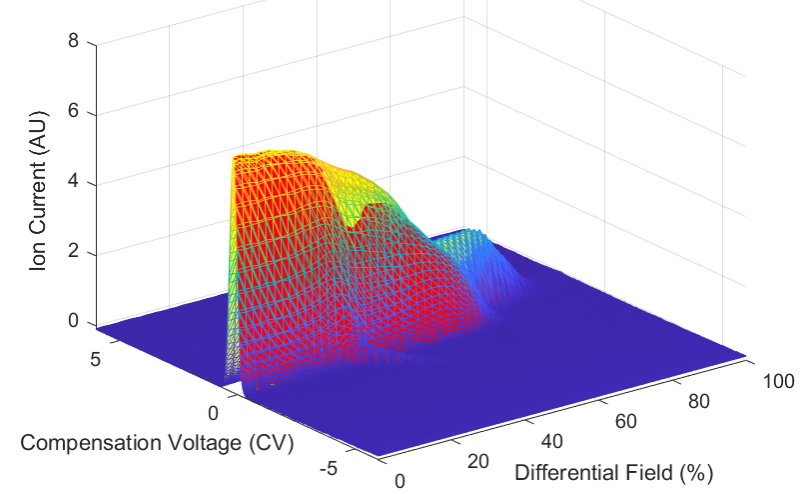
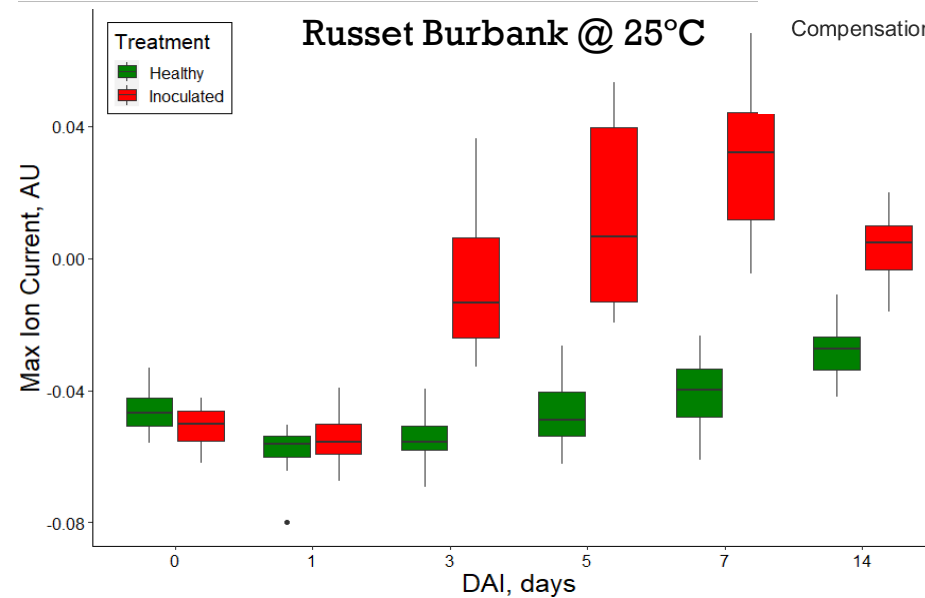
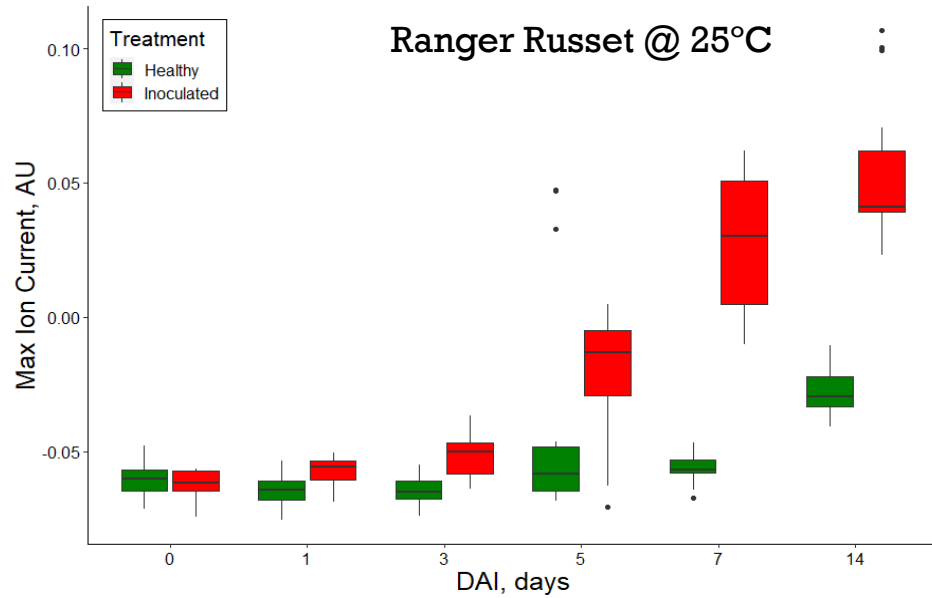
<sup>a</sup> Department of Biological Systems Engineering, Washington State University, Pullman, WA, USA

<sup>b</sup> Center for Precision and Automated Agricultural Systems, Washington State University, Prosser, WA, USA

<sup>c</sup> Department of Entomology, Plant Pathology, and Nematology, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID, US

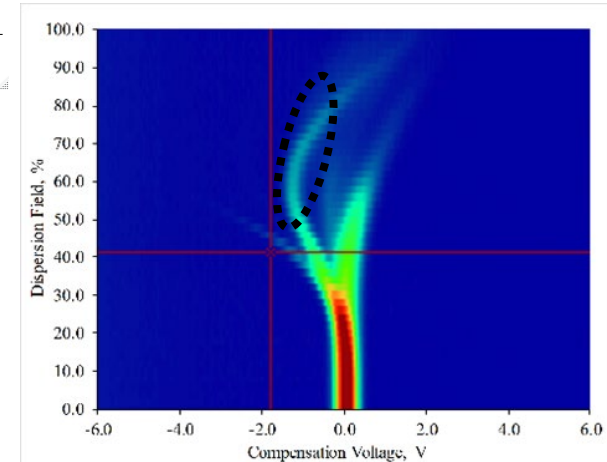


# Potato Rot Detection



Normalized ion current at 74% of the dispersion field and compensation voltage of -1.31 Volts showing the temporal progression of healthy and **Pythium leak** inoculated samples

N, N-dimethyl methylamine



# Next Steps

- In storage environment

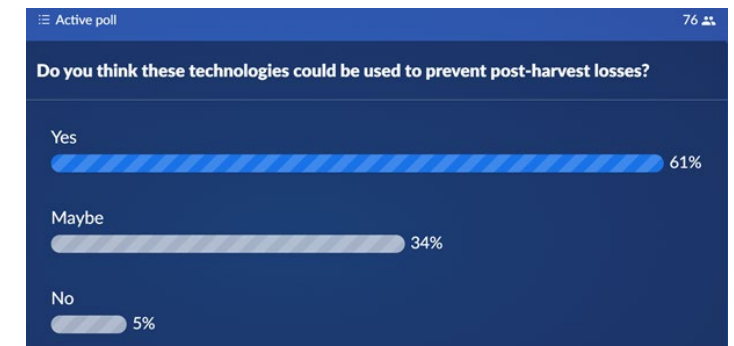


## Who are you going to call? Rotbusters!

September 5, 2019



August 29, 2019 | Capital Press



# Next Steps

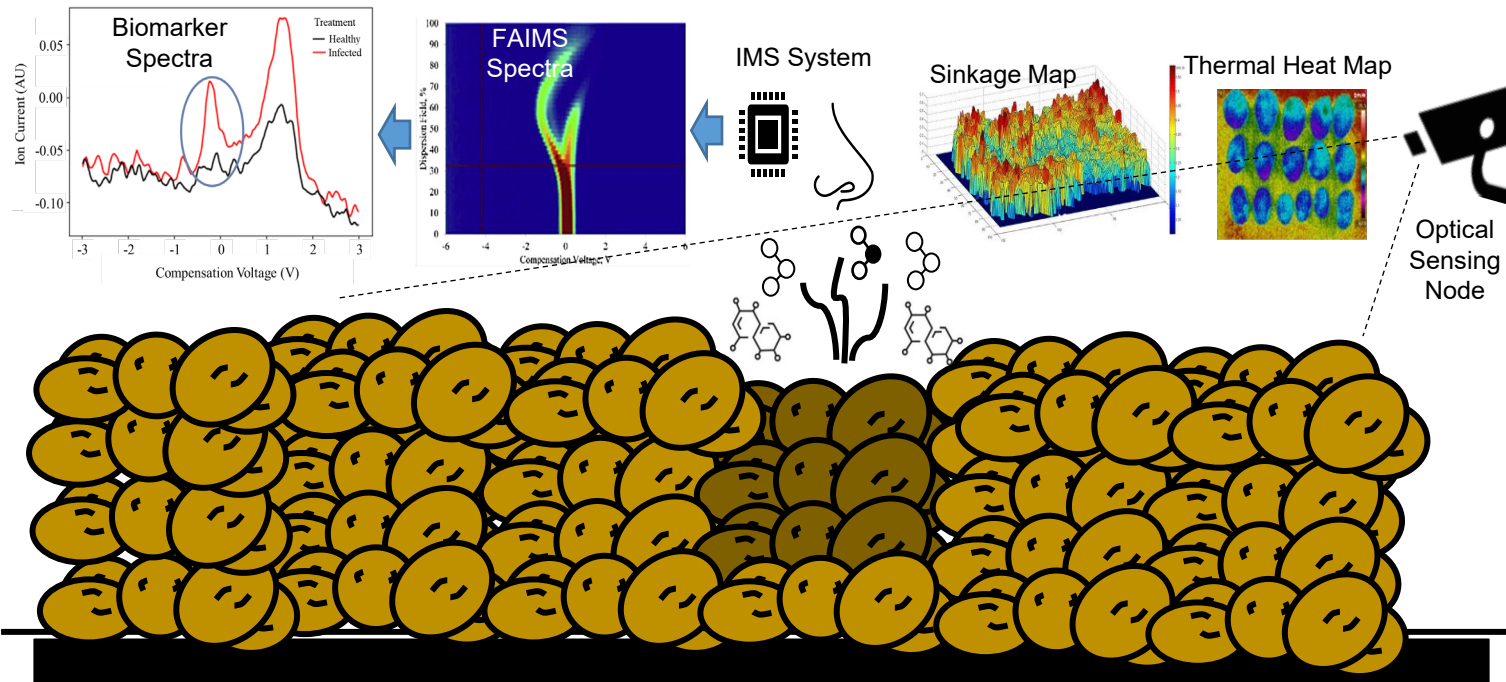
- In storage environment



Dr. Brenda Schroeder



Dr. Gustavo Teixeira



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

National Institute  
of Food and  
Agriculture



*Good Land - Good People - Good Food*



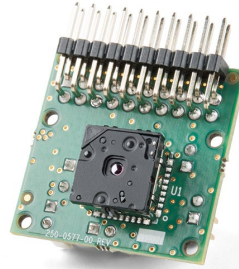
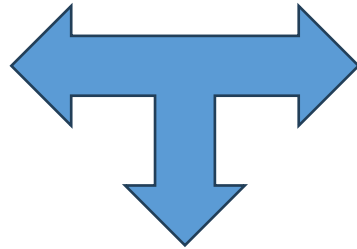
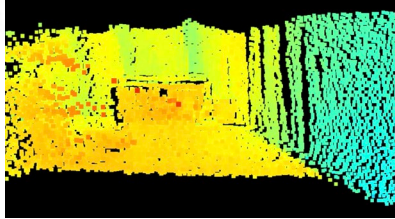
Dr. Jake Blauer



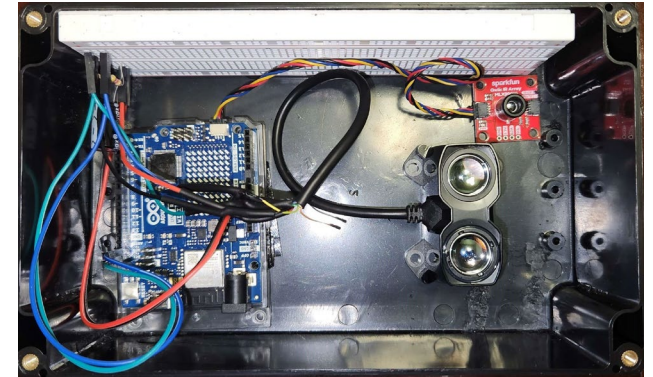
# Integrated Sensor System



3D LiDAR



Thermal Camera

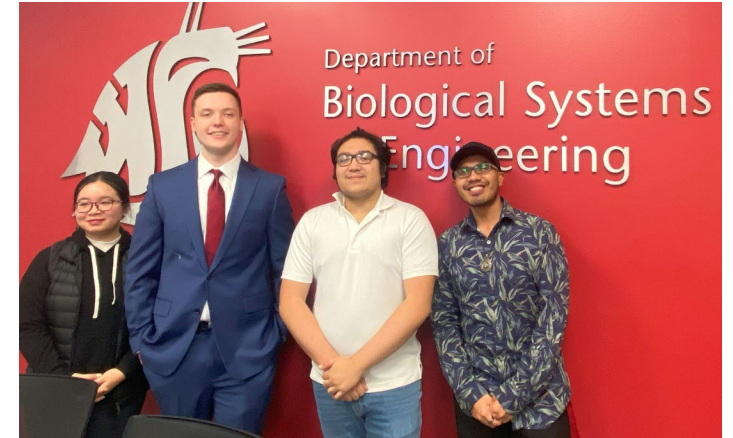


Battery-Powered  
Arduino Board:  
Mini-Computer



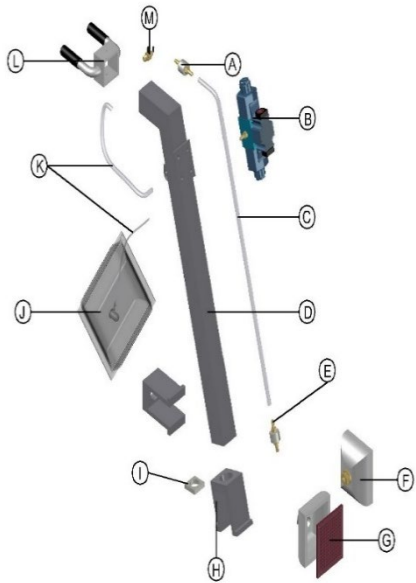
Potential to add temperature,  
humidity, and CO<sub>2</sub> sensors

Edge/Cloud Computing: Data  
Processing and Transfer

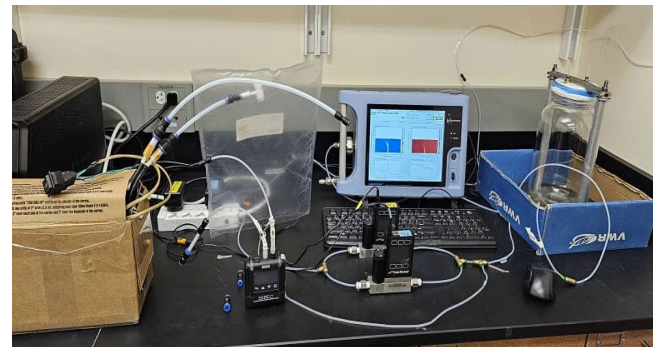


Trang Mai Hoang  
Aidan Christopher Gooding  
Henry Le  
Kesevan Veloo

# VOCs Sampling System



Schematics of the VOCs sampling system



Tedlar bag sampling and analysis

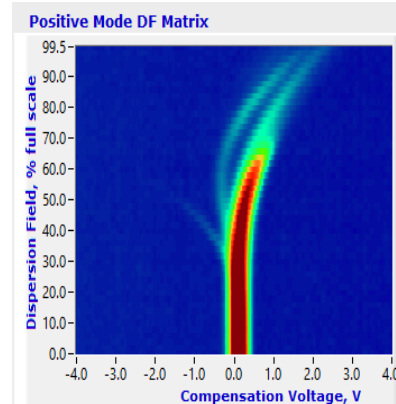
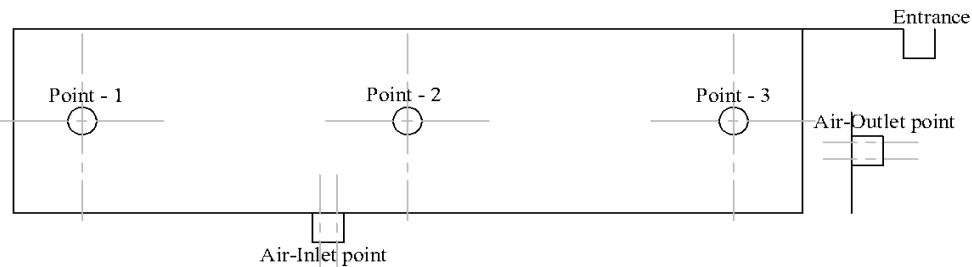
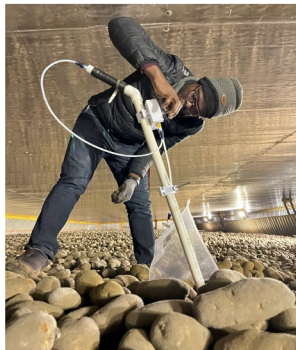


Kingsley Umani

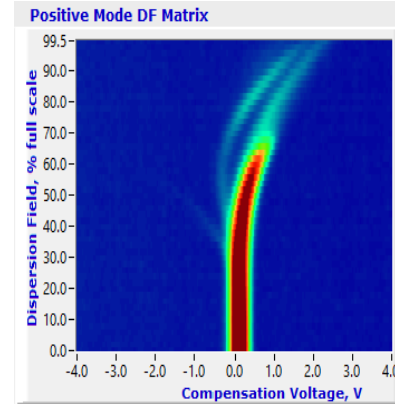
# Background VOCs in Storage

## Preliminary sample collection for VOCs

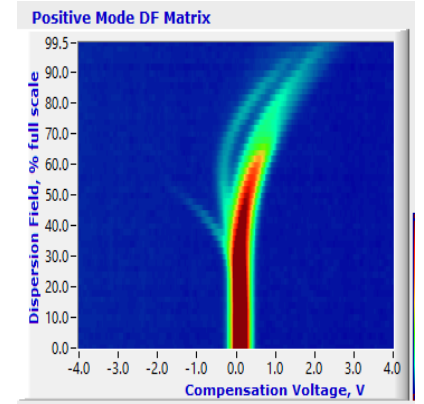
| Storage type | Rate (ml/min) | Sampling point(s)  |
|--------------|---------------|--|
| Bulk         | 375           | 5 (3 points on the pile surface, 1 at the air inlet duct, and 1 at air exit from pile) |



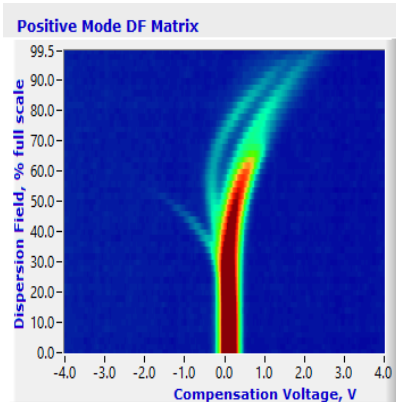
Point 1



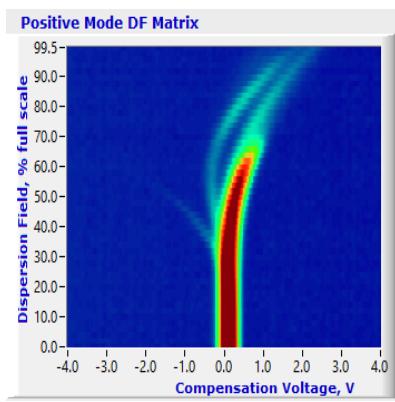
Point 2



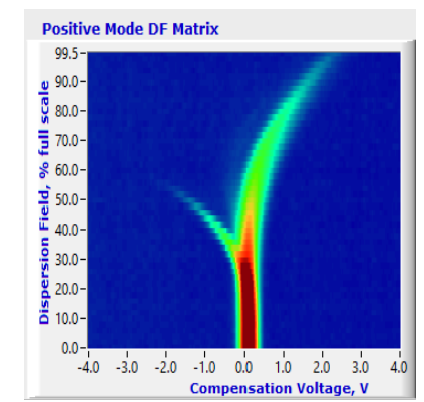
Point 3



Inlet base



Outlet

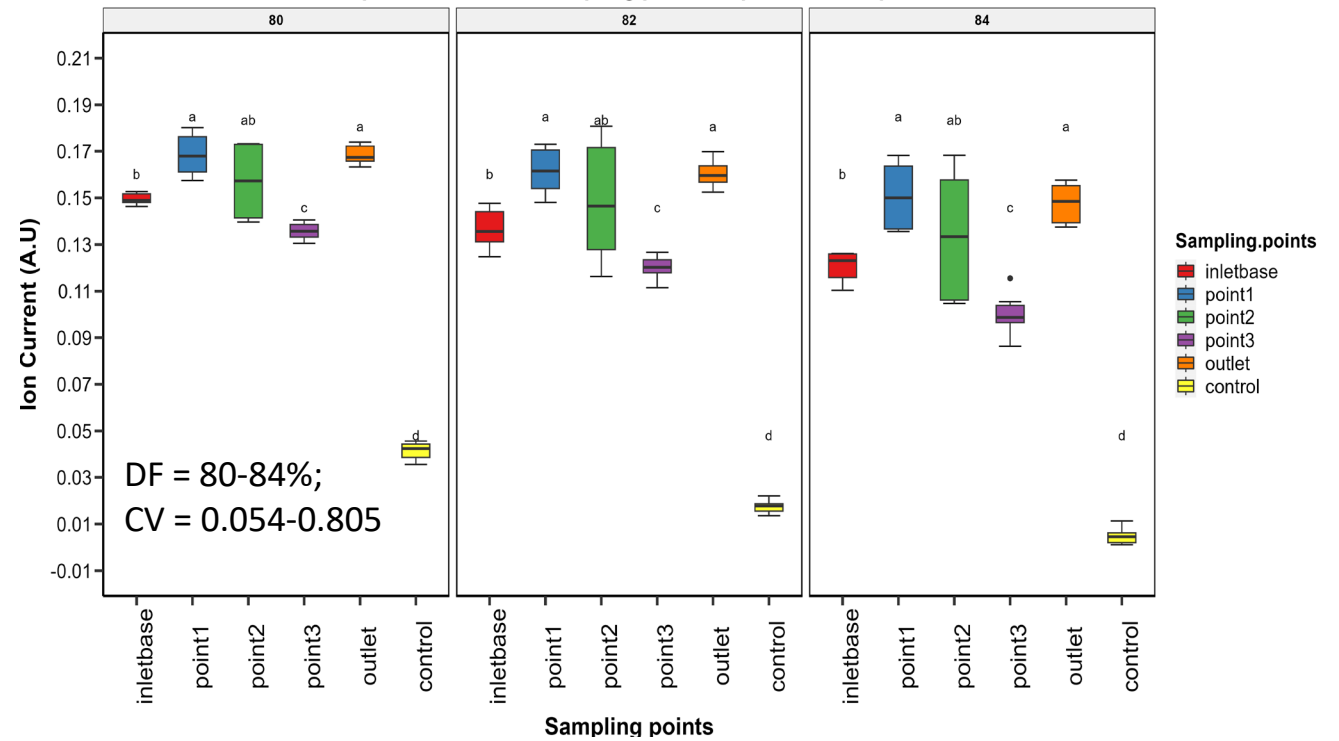
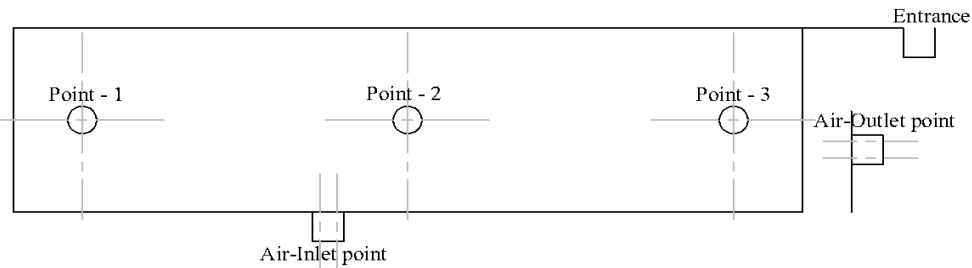
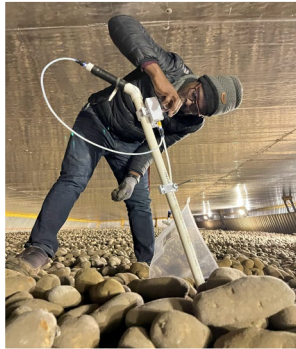


Control

# Background VOCs in Storage

## Preliminary sample collection for VOCs

| Storage type | Rate (ml/min) | Sampling point(s)  |
|--------------|---------------|--|
| Bulk         | 375           | 5 (3 points on the pile surface, 1 at the air inlet duct, and 1 at air exit from pile) |



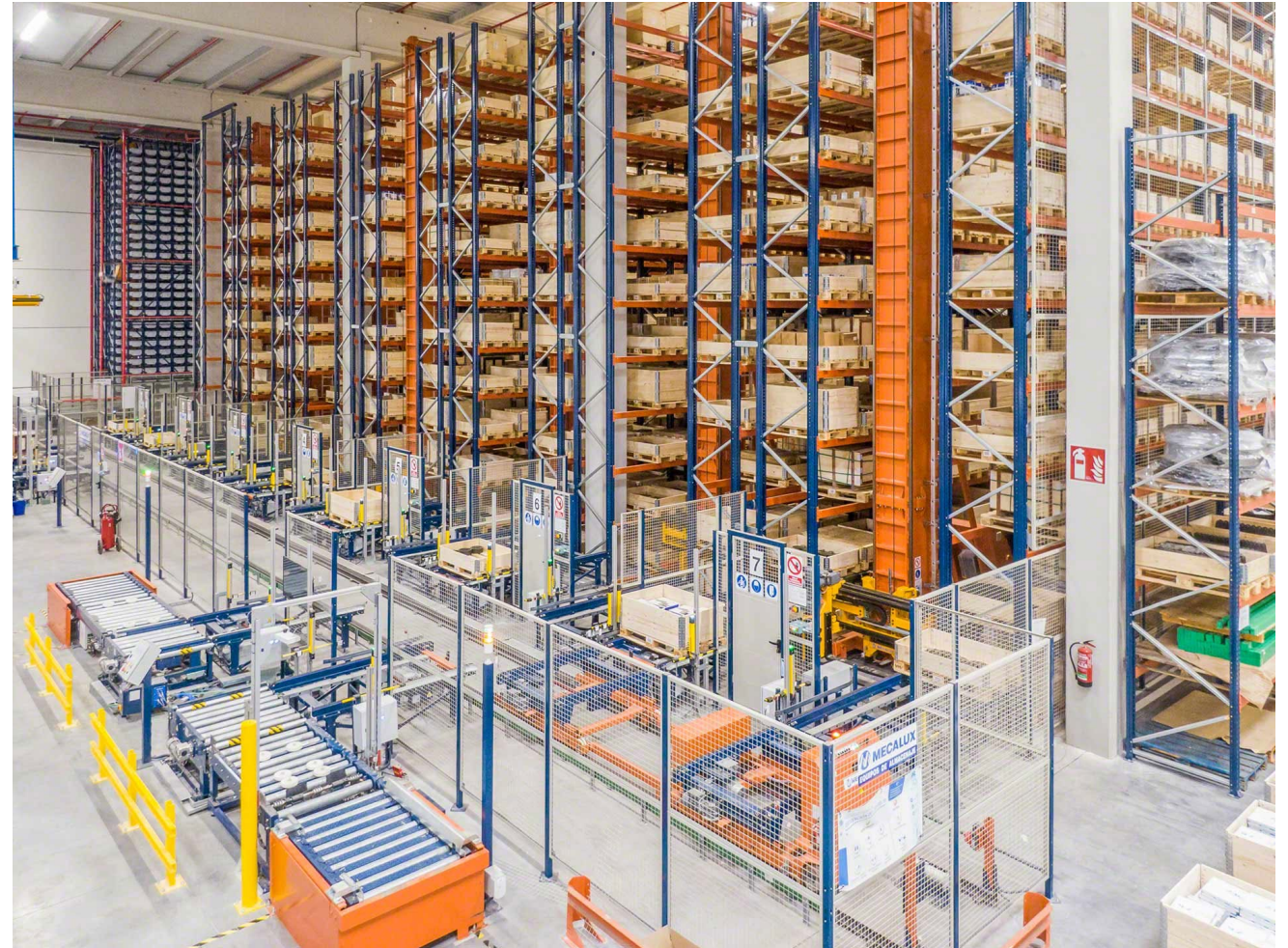
Comparison of VOC profiles between sampling points in the bulk storage

# Automated Bulk Storage Facility

- Automation and sensing technologies for better crop management



<https://www.viastore.com/systems/en-us/warehouse-and-material-flow-solutions/cold-storage-warehouse>



<https://www.mecalux.com/blog/advantages-of-automated-storage-and-retrieval-systems>

# Summary

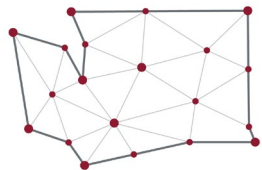
- Can sensing and associated technologies assist in crop improvement and precision management programs in potato?
  - ✓ **Simple** and **rapid** techniques can be valuable.
  - ✓ Important to establish **cause-effect relationship** by studying or understanding crop science/physiology. e.g. Potato
  - ✓ **Optimizing** data acquisition and **establishing** data processing pipelines takes time.
  - ✓ Valuable when integrated with **weather data**.
- Sensing technologies, robotics, and automation will **advance with time**.
  - ✓ Not necessarily for agriculture.
  - ✓ **AI/machine learning** techniques will also get better to **aid in human decisions**.

# Acknowledgments



## Breeders & Collaborators:

Dr. Brenda Schroeder  
Dr. Dennis Johnson  
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Dr. Lav Khot  
Dr. Mark Pavek  
Dr. Rick Knowles  
Dr. Sagar Sathuvalli  
Mr. Scott Mattinson  
Dr. Yongsheng Si



**EMERGING RESEARCH ISSUES**  
in Washington Agriculture



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

National Institute  
of Food and  
Agriculture

**Thank you!!!**