

# Development of Variable Rate System for Disinfection Based on Injection Technique

Wei Ma, Xiu Wang, Lijun Qi, Wei Zou

► **To cite this version:**

Wei Ma, Xiu Wang, Lijun Qi, Wei Zou. Development of Variable Rate System for Disinfection Based on Injection Technique. 9th International Conference on Computer and Computing Technologies in Agriculture (CCTA), Sep 2015, Beijing, China. pp.437-444, 10.1007/978-3-319-48354-2\_43. hal-01614195

**HAL Id: hal-01614195**

**<https://hal.inria.fr/hal-01614195>**

Submitted on 10 Oct 2017

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



# Development of variable rate system for disinfection based on injection technique

Wei Ma<sup>1,2,a,\*</sup>, Xiu Wang<sup>2,b</sup>, Lijun Qi<sup>1,c</sup>, Wei Zou<sup>2,d</sup>

<sup>1</sup>College of Engineering, China agricultural university, Beijing 100083, China

<sup>2</sup>National Engineering Research Center of Intelligent Equipment for Agriculture, Beijing 100097, China

<sup>a</sup>maw516@163.com.cn, <sup>b</sup>xiuwang@263.net, <sup>c</sup>qilijun@cau.edu.cn, <sup>d</sup>zou@nercita.org.cn

**Abstract.** A variable soil pesticide injection system was developed for control of soil pesticide amount by PWM. The paper analyzed a algorithmic model of control system, and designed hardware, algorithm and control of soil pesticide, mainly software flow and a feedback control way. In the paper, the variable-rate control system was consisted of infrared sensor, speed sensor, PWM valve, and pump motor. According to the amount of soil pesticide information, controller can automatically control flow amount by adjusting solid solenoid valve and PWM valve based on working speed, which changes the pulse duty cycle to achieve the variable work. Injection experiments of soil pesticide was pre-set different dosage, the results shown that pesticide amount was precise in fact, and the errors was less than 3.2%. The system could achieve variable rate injection of liquid pesticide into deep soil based on infrared sensor. Fitting equation of flow amount by adjusting PWM valve based on working speed could draw the R2 value of 0.935. The chip can calculate the output PWM duty cycle according to the pre-set injection of soil pesticide amount after collected the speed of tractor. The feedback control is to regulate the PWM signal duty cycle according the real liquid flow obtained by the microcontroller chip which collected the output signal of liquid sensor which fixed on pesticide pipeline.

**Keywords:** Crop protection; Soil-borne disease; variable rate injection; control system

## 1 Introduction

In the suburbs of Beijing in China, greenhouses for agricultural production has developed very rapidly, mainly because of the rapid urban development and the population explosion in Beijing (Liyan Wang *et al.*, 2008). Many farmers have planted with a variety of tomatoes for many years in the same piece of ground. And there are a lot of similar things. Such soil diseases cause huge losses to farmers, while an enormous impact on produce planting structure of the entire region. Due to a large area of crops reduction caused by continuous soil diseases, farmers abandoned cultivation of eggplant. Farmers try to use pesticide on soil disinfection, taking examples as bellow: a. By the method of solution to fill the root with pesticide, but it will reduce the quality of vegetables; b. With the method of changing new soil, but it can lead to cost doubled.

Precision agriculture, is the development trend of future agriculture, and a implementation of a set of modern farming operation technology and management mode, which is supported by the information technology according to the spatial variation, positioning, timing, quantitative (Min Yao *et al.*, 2001). Precision agriculture technology has been used to solve farmers' problems in the greenhouse bases on the outskirts of Beijing. The technology, injecting pesticide directly, makes the storage of pesticide liquid be separated from water, the pesticide liquid, which is controlled by a peristaltic pump, flow into the main water pipe quantitatively to mix with water. It solved the issue of pesticide liquid treatment and equipment cleaning (Landers, 1992). Underground spay machinery need to solve the problem of soil environment. Pesticide air jet injector cultivated shovel is a kind of device to inject pesticide into the soil by high-speed air jet. No target spray causes pesticide deposition outside spraying target, it is one of the important reasons of low utilization rate of pesticide. While target spraying is a technology, which identify weeds by the use of near infrared light reflection, to spray selectively with targets through the control circuit and spray system (Cooke *et al.*, 1996). It can save 60% ~ 80% of pesticide by using target spraying technology (Hanks *et al.*, 2009). It is feasible to separate plants and soil by using camera sensitive to near infrared wave band when they studied the reflection characteristics of plant canopy and soil in visible light and near infrared band (Guyer, 1996). Fehon designed a kind of photoelectric sensor which identify soil and weeds by sensing reflectance on the weeds and background in the visible and infrared light section, its recognition rate of the soil and weeds is as high as 95% (Fehon *et al.*, 1991). Deng Wei designed an infrared detection system targets based on infrared sensor technologies, different probe group with different coding modulation pulse infrared signal, can eliminate the interference of light paths between probe groups and other light signal (Deng Wei *et al.*, 2008). Chen Zhigang measured and analyzed the different influence factors of infrared target detection effect in spray pesticide technology by actual plant, and indicated that plant appearance, light intensity, walking speed of detectors and plant spacing is relatively significant effect on the detection performance, while particularly the effects of plant shape and light intensity (Chen Zhigang *et al.*, 2009).

This paper studies the test of soil disinfection by injection technology to develop a variable control system to realize the precise control and variable regulation of soil disinfectant.

## **2 Experiments and Methods**

### **2.1 Experimental Samples**

Experimental crop: eggplant, Bliss tower (Rijk Zwaan seed company, Netherlands), engraftment time is August 20, 2013, planting base is Beisishang village of Da xing district of Beijing (E:116.6295498320, N:39.69441545747) .



a. plant height compare    b. root compare    c. diseased roots measuring    d. normal roots measuring

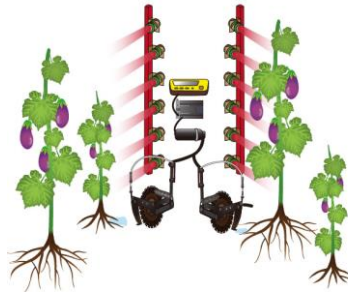
**Fig. 1.** The photograph of real object

The test land was being used for eggplant planting from 2011. Using Wang Binglin method to measure the height, fresh weight (FW) and root size of eggplant, the root activity was determined by TTC method. 20 samples were collected on March 31th, 2014, and of which four are infested plant samples by root-knot nematode. The roots of normal plants and diseased plants were measured after excavation. The photograph of real object as shown in Figure 1. There is visible difference in height and root between the normal and diseased eggplant plant. The left side in picture a is the healthy plants excavated, with large distribution root and high plant. The right side of in picture a is the plants infested by *Meloidogyne*, with small roots and low plant. It is easy to distinguish due to obvious difference respectively. Picture b is a comparison of roots. It is need to increase the dose for roots will stop growing after illness. Figure c is disease roots measuring. Figure d is normal roots measuring.

## 2.2 Experimental Methods

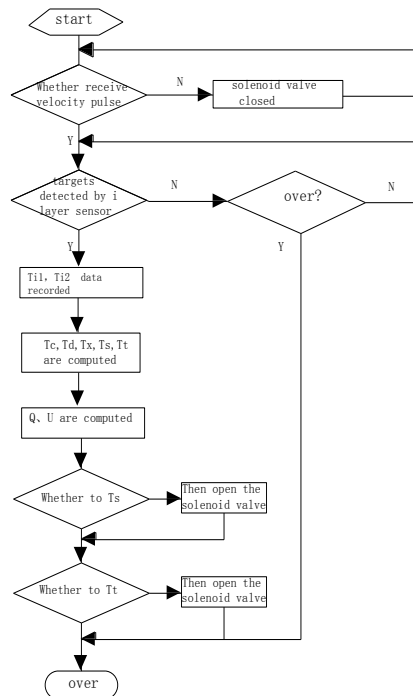
The experiment was done in two parts according to the plant detection and precision dosage control. For the first experiment, six infrared sensors, 0.5m,E3F3-DS50N1(Yueqing city Gaode electric co., LTD,China), was used to get a infrared diffuse reflectance light feed with difference sensor fixed at different heights. Delayed response time is less than 2.5ms. The part used a group spectral sensors which is to detect target crops. Six sensors was fixed to both front sides of the tractor. The mounting height of the bottom sensor was set to be 220mm from the ground because the weeds height was not higher than 200mm.

The second part used PC software processing signals of infrared sensor for target detection and the speed sensor, and calculating the interval of acquisition time, obtaining the data of pesticide volume for different target root and sending it to the lower control computer. PWM was applied by the controller to regulate the dose. The controller calculated out the injection start and end time to control the injection volume.



**Fig. 2.** infrared sensor for target detection

As shown in Figure 2. The controller of fixed-point pesticide injection acquires data of target plant and adjusts different volume of pesticide for different target root injected into soil.



**Fig.3.** The flow chart of software

A control system for the PC control software was developed by using SamDraw3.3 development platform (Shenzhen display control automation technology co., LTD). PC software issue commands to control the duty cycle of spraying pump voltage after its calculation base on the data of distance from infrared sensor to the nozzle, the correlation coefficient between the output pulse of wheel speed sensor and the vehicle speed , the transfer function between the biomass detected by infrared sensors and the duty cycle of the solenoid valve on output pipeline, the base reference dosing per plant, the acquisition of biomass signals of the infrared sensor, speed pulse signal of the vehicle speed sensor and quantitative flow rate signal of the flow sensor. The flow chart of fixed-point pesticide injection expressed the logic of control program intuitively. The dose and the injection position is computed out quickly according to this process.

### 3 Results and Discussion

The test results were similar to Wang BingLin's results, after 30 days of inoculation, compared to normal eggplant plants, and plant height by infection of root knot nematodes decreased by 9.3%, stem and leaf fresh weight decreased 18.21%, and root vigor decreased 26.67%. A solution for injection into soil of root zone is demonstrated, which is used for crop infected by *Meloidogyne* detected by six sets of infrared sensor. The six sets of sensors detected targets independently and obtained corresponding scanning signal to each layer separately and sent the signal to the controller. As per circuit theory to analysis, Due to the response time is less than 2.5 ms for sensor to detect the target and the computing time is less than 1 ms for single-chip, the reaction time was very fast. So only one sensor could be used to detect at the same time, interfere with each other could be avoided completely in the actual test with multiple sensors used. Soil variable injection system included disc, plow and injector, and traveled by traction in the field. The outline of the soil variable injection system could be figured out.

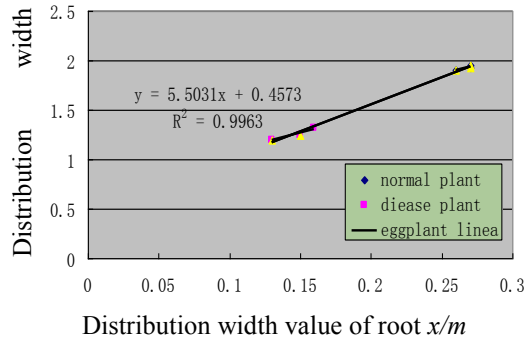
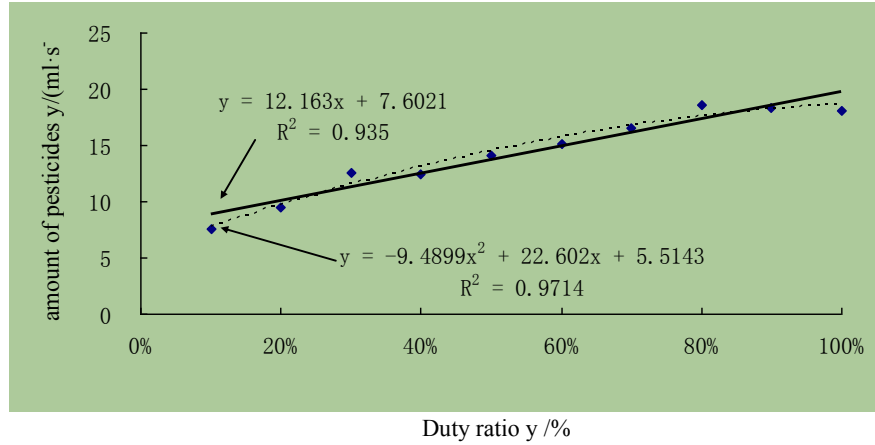


Fig. 5. The relationship between eggplant height and root

In the test, walking speed was 1 m / s, the degree of fit of the actual target signal was not less than 95% after the signal be treated by controller model, and the relative error was not more than 3.2% for dosing adjustment by the controller. It is linear relationship between the duty cycle for flow control and per unit of time, the linear regression equation was  $y = 12.163x + 7.6$ , where  $R^2 = 0.935$ . The  $R^2$  gives how much variance is explained by the model in term of overall variance in data. The  $R^2$  is relative measure and is very intuitive. Fitting curve equation of duty ratio and flow linear relationship is  $y=12.163x+7.6$ , of which  $R^2=0.935$ ,  $R^2$  for the quadratic fitting curve equation is 0.9714(Fig. 4).

In order to test the precision of the dosing quantitative adjustment module quantitative, the pc controller software sent commands to the lower computer, the lower computer control dose automatically after receiving commands. The test data about the liquid quantitative adjustment are shown as in Table 2 with 3.2% of maximum error of quantitative adjustment, 0.4MPa of the maximum system pressure, 3.07% of error after correction. Duty ratio and flow have a good linear relationship. Fitting curve equation of duty ratio and flow linear relationship is  $y=12.163x+7.6$ .



**Fig. 4.** linear relationship of Duty ratio and flow

In order to test the target crop model, time tree was set up. The detect time of start  $T_{i1}$  and end  $T_{i2}$  for each six layers, the root zone injection time of start  $T_s$  and end  $T_t$ , and intuitive analysis of location and width of the injection zone. If the crop is tilted, the exact injection area of the root zone should be obtained relying on the model. Prediction of relative position of injection range for soil root zone is a very difficult thing. It is a certain uncertainty that the disease severity, of the underground root invaded by root knot nematode, was predicted according to the growth vigor of the target eggplant.

**Table 1.** At the pressure of 0.1MPa, the controller controlled the injection quantity automatically according to the calculated value by PC software.

Set press. /MPa	Volume of liquid /(ml)					Average value/ml	Relative error /%
	Set /ml	volume	Test value 1/ml	Test value 2 /ml	Test value 3/ml		
0.1	50		52.3	50.6	51.9	51.6	3.20%
0.1	100		107.2	104.5	102.7	104.8	2.47%
0.1	150		151.3	152.4	153.5	152.4	1.60%
0.1	200		202	200.3	205.2	202.5	1.25%
0.1	250		255	250.9	253.6	253.2	1.27%
0.4	250		239.3	245.8	241.9	242.3	-3.07%

The problem was to be solved in two steps, the first step was to detect target and obtain the height information and position of the branches and leaves. Wherein the height of which was used to determine the prevalence of root crops and to calculate the pesticide amount need to be injected, and the position of the branches and leaves was used to build the computation model of time tree and calculate the injection width of the root and the relative benchmark time point. The second step was dynamic online adjustment of the flow and dose. Wherein the flow was calculated by controller according to the linear relationship to duty cycle, and sent commands to lower computer to realize. And the dose was obtained from the corresponding number of pulse to certain flow volume fed back by flow pulse sensor. Soil variable injection system was traction to travel in the field.

## 4 Conclusion

From measuring data, a linear relationship could be seen between the diseased plant height and root growth range. The relationship between eggplant height and root could be obtained by measuring the root excavated. And it is linear for eggplant with the same species and planted at the same time.

The relationship between duty and amount of pesticide is similar to linear approximation in experiment. The proposed approach is meant to be used in mathematical model for computing the relative time according to benchmark time point.

## Acknowledgment

This research was financially supported by the National High Technology Research and Development Program of China (Project Number: 2013AA102406) and Youth Fund Project(QNJJ201525) and Science and technology innovation team Project(JNKST201619) of Beijing Academy of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences. The authors would like to thank to engineer Liang Xiaofei and my assistant Liu Chuan for spending time acquiring experimental target data.

## References

1. Brown L.,Giles,K. and Oliver,N.2008.Targeted spray technology to reduce pesticide in runoff from dormat orchards. *Crop protection* 27(3):P. 545-552
2. Chueca P.,Garcera C.,Molto E. and Gutierrez A.2006.Development of a sensor-controlled sprayer for applying low-volume bait treatments. *Crop Protection* 27(10):P. 1373-1379
3. Fang,X. and Qiu,R.2002.Behavior of pesticide in soil environment. *soil and environment* 11(1):P. 94-97
4. Hanks and James E.1998. "Seeing-eye" Sprayer for Weeds. *Agricultural Research* 46(7):P. 22-25
5. Bora G C, Schrock M D, Oard D L, et al. 2005. Reliability tests of pulse width modulation (PWM) valves for flow rate control of anhydrous ammonia. *Applied Engineering in Agriculture*, (21): 955-960.
6. Landers.1992.Direct injection system of crops. *Agric Engr* 47(1): P.9-12
7. Li,L., Tian,Z. and Xu,F.2009. Effect of Different Soil Disinfectant on Soil Temperature and Soil Nutrient in Sunlight Greenhouse. *Acta Agriculturae Boreali-occidentalis Sinica* 12(6):P. 328-331
8. Li,Y., Cao,H and Xu,F.2010. Effects of different forms of soil disinfection on soil physical properties and cucumber growth. *Chinese Journal of Eco-Agriculture* 18(6):P. 1189-1193.
9. Llorens,J. and Gil,E.2013.Variable rate dosing in precision viticulture: Use of electronic devices to improve application efficiency. *Crop protection* 29(3):P. 239-248
10. Linch,C.1996.Smart Sprayer Select Weeds for Elimination. *Agricultural Research* 44(4):P. 15-18



11. Wang, L. ,Qiu, L. and Guo,S.2008 . The present situation and countermeasure development of greenhouse in China. Journal of Agricultural Mechanization Research 12(10):P. 207-209
12. Yao,M. and Zhang,B.2001.Development of precision agriculture and agricultural ecological environment protection in China. China Population Resources and Environment 12(S1):P. 114-115
13. Zhou,C. and Yao F. 2012.Organic cultivation techniques of more crop in a year for greenhouse vegetable. JiLin vegetable 12(12):P. 38-39.
- 14.Zhai, C. ,Zhao,C. and Wang,X. 2012.Design and experiment of young tree target detector. Transactions of the CSAE 28(2):P. 18—22.
- 15.Zhong,G. 2013. Development Status and Trend of Domestic and Overseas Greenhouse. agricultural science&technology and equipment 12(9):P. 68-69
- 16.Zuo,Y.2014. soil disinfection and improved technology for facility 12(1):P. 11-12.