

申 报	系列：教学科研型
	专业：机械工程
	职称：副教授

## 业绩成果材料

（申报人的业绩成果材料包括论文、科研项目、获奖以及其他成果等）

单 位（二级单位） \_\_\_\_\_ 工程学院 \_\_\_\_\_

姓 名 \_\_\_\_\_ 肖博一 \_\_\_\_\_

材料核对人：

单位盖章：

核对时间：

华南农业大学制

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# 一、教学研究业绩

# 教学研究项目：关于校级研究生教育创新计划项目的立项通知

## 关于2024年华南农业大学研究生教育创新计划项目拟立项名单的公示

各有关单位：

根据《关于开展2024年华南农业大学研究生教育创新计划项目申报工作的通知》要求，研究生院组织开展了2024年校级研究生教育创新计划及专业学位研究生创新型实践教学改革研究项目立项申报工作。经个人申报、单位推荐、形式审查和专家评审等程序，现将拟立项名单予以公示。

公示时间为2024年4月16日至4月22日。公示期内如有异议，请实名向研究生院反映。

联系人：潘科

电话：85280189

研究生院

2024年4月16日

2024年华南农业大学研究生教育创新计划项目拟立项名单

项目类别	序号	合作单位	学科领域	校内负责人	依托单位
(一) 联合培养研究生示范基地	1	广东长隆集团有限公司	兽医、畜牧等	尹文宝	兽医学院
	2	广东省农业科学院作物研究所	作物学	冯发强	农学院
	3	中国水稻研究所	作物学	王少奎	农学院
	4	广州华农大智慧农业科技有限公司	计算机科学与技术	王春桃	数学与信息学院
	5	东莞植物园	园艺	赵杰堂	园艺学院
	6	佛山市铁人环保科技有限公司	农业资源与环境、资源利用与植物保护	陈火君	资源环境学院
	7	广州市海珠湿地科研宣传教育中心	风景园林	李晖	林学与风景园林学院
	8	广东东图规划科技有限公司	公共管理学	史传林	公共管理学院
	9	南方海洋科学与工程广东省实验室(湛江)	计算机技术	黄瑜	数学与信息学院
	10	广州市微生物研究所集团股份有限公司	食品科学与工程	方祥	食品学院
项目类别	序号	课程名称	课程类型	负责人	所在单位
(二) 一般性全英文课程建设项目	1	现代汽车新技术	专业选修课	肖博一	工程学院
	1	农业机器人	专业选修课	王红军	工程学院
	2	农产品安全生产技术与应用	专业学位课	刘婕	植物保护学院
	3	高级作物栽培分子生理(全英)	专业选修课	张慧	农学院

## 校级研究生课程建设项目公示



### 一、项目及项目负责人、项目组简况

项目 简况	项目名称	面向工程教育认证的农业院校车辆工程人才培养探索						
	项目类别	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.招标项目 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.重点项目 <input type="checkbox"/> 3.一般项目 <input type="checkbox"/> 4.青年项目 <input type="checkbox"/> 5.自筹项目						
	起止年月	2023.11-2025.12						
项目 申请 人	姓名	郭嘉明		性别	男	出生年月	.....	
	专业技术职务/ 行政职务	副教授/无		最终学位/授予国家	博士/中国			
	所在单 位及 联系 方 式	单位名称	工程学院		手机号码	.....		
		电子邮箱	jmguo@scau.edu.cn					
	主要教 学工 作简 历	时间	课程名称	授课对象	学时	所在单位		
		2017	汽车电器	本科生	16	工程学院		
		2017、2018	汽车构造I	本科生	32	工程学院		
		2018、2019	汽车理论	本科生	32	工程学院		
		2020-2023	汽车构造	本科生	64	工程学院		
	2020-2023	汽车理论	本科生	40	工程学院			
主要教 学科 改 革 和 科 学 研 究 工 作 简 历	时间	项目名称			获奖情况			
	2019.07-2020.12	面向新工科人才培养的车辆工程专业实践教学体系构建研究			校级项目			
项目 组	总人数	职称			学位			
		高级	中级	初级	博士后	博士	硕士	参加单位数
	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	1
主要成 员 (不 含 申 请 者)	姓名	性别	出生 年月	职称	工 作 单 位	分 工	签名 <sup>2</sup>	
	李君	男	..... 月	教授	工 学 院	总 规 划	李君	
	李庆	男	..... 月	副教授	工 学 院	教 学 方 案 修 订	李庆	

2此页须成员手写签字后扫描成PDF电子版。

		吕恩利	男	..... 月	教授	工 学 院	教 学 实 施	吕恩利
		肖博一	男	..... 月	副教授	工 学 院	考 核 优 化	肖博一

## 项目申报书

## 二、科研项目

# 1. 主持：关于国家自然科学基金青年基金项目的立项通知

## 国家自然科学基金资助项目批准通知

### （包干制项目）

肖博一 先生/女士：

根据《国家自然科学基金条例》、相关项目管理办法规定和专家评审意见，国家自然科学基金委员会（以下简称自然科学基金委）决定资助您申请的项目。项目批准号：52302515，项目名称：基于电驱式PTO的混合动力拖拉机多动力源自适应功率匹配算法研究，资助经费：30.00万元，项目起止年月：2024年01月至2026年12月，有关项目的评审意见及修改意见附后。

请您尽快登录科学基金网络信息系统（<https://grants.nsf.gov.cn>），**认真阅读《国家自然科学基金资助项目计划书填报说明》**并**按要求填写《国家自然科学基金资助项目计划书》**（以下简称计划书）。对于有修改意见的项目，请您按修改意见及时调整计划书相关内容；如您对修改意见有异议，须在电子版计划书报送截止日期前向相关科学处提出。

请您将电子版计划书通过科学基金网络信息系统（<https://grants.nsf.gov.cn>）提交，由依托单位审核后提交至自然科学基金委。自然科学基金委审核未通过者，将退回的电子版计划书修改后再行提交；审核通过者，打印纸质版计划书（一式两份，双面打印）并在项目负责人承诺栏签字，由依托单位在承诺栏加盖依托单位公章，且将申请书纸质签字盖章页订在其中一份计划书之后，一并报送至自然科学基金委项目材料接收工作组。纸质版计划书应当保证与审核通过的电子版计划书内容一致。**自然科学基金委将对申请书纸质签字盖章页进行审核，对存在问题的，允许依托单位进行一次修改或补齐。**

向自然科学基金委提交电子版计划书、报送纸质版计划书并补交申请书纸质签字盖章页截止时间节点如下：

1. **2023年9月7日16点**：提交电子版计划书的截止时间；
2. **2023年9月14日16点**：提交修改后电子版计划书的截止时间；
3. **2023年9月21日**：报送纸质版计划书（一式两份，其中一份包含申请书纸质签字盖章页）的截止时间。
4. **2023年10月7日**：报送修改后的申请书纸质签字盖章页的截止时间。

请按照以上规定及时提交电子版计划书，并报送纸质版计划书和申请书纸质签字盖章页，逾期不报计划书或申请书纸质签字盖章页且未说明理由的，视为自动放弃接受资助；未按要求修改或逾期提交申请书纸质签字盖章页者，将视情况给予暂缓拨付经费等处理。

附件：项目评审意见及修改意见表

国家自然科学基金委员会  
2023年8月24日

## 国自然立项通知

## 2. 主持：广州市科技计划启航项目“多动力源混合动力拖拉机的力矩耦合优化及换挡逻辑研究”

任务书编号：2024A04J3359

### 广州市科技计划项目 任务书

项目名称：	多动力源混合动力拖拉机的力矩耦合优化及换挡逻辑研究
承担单位：	华南农业大学
项目负责人：	肖博一
计划类别：	基础研究计划
专题名称：	2024年度基础与应用基础研究专题
支持方向：	青年博士“启航”项目
组织单位：	华南农业大学
起止时间：	2024-01-01 至 2025-12-31
主管处室：	基础研究处

广州市科学技术局制

二〇二四年

## 任务书签署

甲乙丙三方根据《广州市科技计划项目管理办法》《广州市科技计划项目经费管理办法》《广州市科技计划科技报告管理办法》等有关文件规定，以及有关法律、政策和管理要求，签署本任务书。

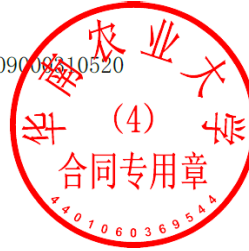
签订地点：广州市越秀区

广州市科学技术局（甲方）：广州市科学技术局  
局项目经办人：李磊 联系电话：83124052  
责任处室负责人：麦胜文



2024年01月17日

项目承担单位（乙方）：华南农业大学  
二级部门：华南农业大学工程学院  
项目负责人：肖博一  
项目经费汇入账号  
账户名：华南农业大学 账号：3602002609006210520  
开户银行：广东广州工行五山支行  
财务负责人：肖斐



2024年01月11日

组织单位（丙方）：华南农业大学  
项目经办人：倪慧群



2024年01月11日

## 广州市科技计划项目任务书

### 3. 主要参与：关于广东省重点领域研发计划项目“丘陵山区荔枝智能采收装备创制与应用”任务书

广东省重点领域研发计划项目任务书

受理编号：c252025040250100007

项目编号：2025B0202100002

项目下达文号：粤科资字（2025）222号

## 广东省重点领域研发计划项目

### 任务书

项目名称：丘陵山区荔枝智能采收装备创制与应用

专项名称：精准农业及生态绿色技术（荔枝品质维持）

项目起止时间：2025年 11月 01日 至 2029年 10月 31日

管理单位（甲方）：广东省科学技术厅

牵头承担单位一  
（乙方）：华南农业大学

项目推荐单位  
（丙方）：华南农业大学

通讯地址：广东省广州市天河区五山路483号

邮政编码：510642

单位电话：020-85283435

项目负责人：李君

联系电话：020-85280523

项目联系人：曹亚超

联系电话：020-85280523



（广东科技微信公众号）

广东省科学技术厅  
二〇一九年制



（受理纸质材料二维码）

六、参与人员信息

项目负责人:								
姓名	性别	年龄	职务	职称	学位	在项目中承担的任务	所在单位	签名
李君	男		院长	教授	博士	项目主持, 统筹协调, 技术的集成与示范	华南农业大学	李君

主要研究开发人员:								
姓名	性别	年龄	职务	职称	学位	在项目中承担的任务	所在单位	签名
李斌	男		无	助理研究员	博士	项目第二主持, 荔枝折展收集与气力除杂一体化智能装备创制	广东省农业科学院设施农业研究所	李斌
邹湘军	女		院长	教授	博士	果园复杂环境信息感知与自主导航机器人智慧农业创新研究	佛山市中科农业机器人与智慧农业创新研究院	邹湘军
李沐桐	男		副主任	高级工程师	博士	丘陵山地荔枝机械化采收装备技术集成与应用	广东弘科农业机械研究开发有限公司	李沐桐
李兰云	男		总经理	讲师	学士	丘陵山地荔枝机器人采收技术集成与应用	广东若铂智能机器人有限公司	李兰云
王红军	女		无	教授	博士	丘陵山地荔枝机器人协同采收装备技术研发	华南农业大学	王红军
李杰浩	男		无	副教授	博士	荔枝冠层果实分布与定位多模态感知技术研究	华南农业大学	李杰浩

曹亚超	男		无	讲师	博士	荔枝冠层果实自适应仿形机械化采收装备创制	华南农业大学	曹亚超
肖博一	男		无	副教授	博士	采收装备结构设计	华南农业大学	肖博一
黄成杰	男		无	副教授	博士	多机协同控制研究	华南农业大学	黄成杰
施琳琳	女		无	讲师	博士	分布式任务调度与协同控制算法设计	华南农业大学	施琳琳
黄光文	男		无	讲师	博士	两段式柔性梳刷振动采收装置研究	华南农业大学	黄光文
辛伯来	男		无	副教授	博士	采摘部件空间位姿自适应仿形调控技术	华南农业大学	辛伯来
程碧懿	男		无	副教授	博士	双构型立体式荔枝采收机械臂组创制	华南农业大学	程碧懿

任务书及参与人员信息

4. 主要参与：关于国家重点研发计划子课题 “水田施药装备无人化控制装置研发与示范” 任务书

子课题编号： 2025YFD1700504-01

密 级：公开

国家重点研发计划  
子课题任务书

子课题名称： 水田施药装备无人化控制装置研发与示范

所属课题： 水田系列化智能施药装备集成与示范应用

所属项目： 智能精准农药施用装备研发与产业化

课题牵头承担单位： 华南农业大学

子课题承担单位： 华南农业大学

子课题负责人： 黄成杰

执行期限： 2025 年 12 月 至 2028 年 11 月

2025 年 12 月 29 日

### 九、子课题参加人员基本情况表

**填表说明：** 1.专业技术职称：A、正高级 B、副高级 C、中级 D、初级 E、其他；  
 2.投入本子课题的全时工作时间（人月）是指在子课题实施期间该人总共为子课题工作的满月度工作量，累计是指子课题组所有人员投入人月之和；  
 3.子课题固定研究人员需填写人员明细；  
 4.是否有工资性收入：Y、是 N、否；  
 5.人员分类代码：B、子课题负责人 C、课题/子课题骨干 D、其他研究人员；  
 6.工作单位：填写单位全称，其中高校要具体填写到所在院系。

序号	姓名	性别	出生日期	证件类型	证件号码	专业技术职称	职务	最高学位	专业	投入本子课题的全时工作时间（人月）	人员分类代码	在子课题中分担的任务	是否有工资性收入	工作单位
1	黄成杰	男		身份证		B、副高级	无	博士	控制科学与工程	18	B、子课题负责人	负责子任务“水田施药装备无人化控制装置研发与示范”；承担面向水田无人化施药的高精度轨迹跟踪控制技术研究	是	华南农业大学
2	肖博一	男		身份证		B、副高级	无	博士	机械工程	18	C、课题/子课题骨干	参加子任务“水田施药装备无人化控制装置研发与示范”，承担滑移位姿估计研究	是	华南农业大学
3	施琳琳	女		身份证		C、中级	无	博士	控制科学与工程	18	C、课题/子课题骨干	参加子任务“水田施药装备无人化控制装置研发与示范”	是	华南农业大学

### 任务书及参与人员信息

5. 主要参与：关于广东省重点领域研发计划课题 “荔枝高品质解冻与贮运关键技术研究与应用” 任务书

项目编号：2025B0202110002

广东省重点领域研发计划项目

课题任务书

项目名称：荔枝高品质解冻与贮运关键技术研究与应用

项目起止时间：2025-11-01 至 2028-10-31

项目负责人：欧阳建忠 联系电话：13709729878

项目承担单位：广州市从化华隆果菜保鲜有限公司

课题名称：解冻后荔枝贮运技术及环境参数精准控制系统研究与应用

课题负责人：郭嘉明 联系电话：13709729878

课题承担单位：华南农业大学

### 三、进度计划

起止时间	主要工作内容
2025-11-01 至 2026-10-31	搭建电场保鲜设备，研究温湿度、电场强度等参数的协同效应规律；
2026-11-01 至 2027-10-31	研发协同调控的智能系统，集成环境感知、动态调控及远程监控功能模块，实现贮运环境精准控制；
2027-11-01 至 2028-10-31	同步优化装载模式与设备运行参数，形成“环境感知-动态决策-实时反馈”的闭环调控体系；开展系统集成及示范推广工作。

### 四、参与人员信息

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## 任务书及参与人员信息

### **三、论文、著作等**

# 1. 检索证明

**检索证明**


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1	Research on the local path planning of an orchard mower based on safe corridor and quadratic programming	FRONTIERS IN PLANT SCIENCE 出版年: 2024 出版日期: NOV 1 卷期: 15 页码: - 文献号: 1403385 文献类型: Article	通讯作者	A类	华南农业大学 工程学院	SCI	IF2-year=4.8 IF5-year=5.7 (2024)	生物学 2区 Top 期刊: 否 OA 期刊: 是 标注: Mega-Journal (2025)	SCI 核心合集 总引: 0

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1	Electrification and Smartification for Modern Tractors: A Review of Algorithms and Techniques	AGRICULTURE-BASEL 出版年: 2025 出版日期: SEP 14 2025 卷期: 15 18 页码: - 文献号: 1943 文献类型: Review	通讯作者	A类	College of Engineering, South China Agricultural University	SCI	IF2-year=3.6 IF5-year=3.8 (2024)	农林科学 2区 Top期刊: 否 0A期刊: 是 (2025)

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检索证明-论文 2

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### 2.1. Research on the local path planning of an orchard mower based on safe corridor and quadratic programming



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## Research on the local path planning of an orchard mower based on safe corridor and quadratic programming

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**Introduction:** Path planning algorithms are challenging to implement with mobile robots in orchards due to kinematic constraints and unstructured environments with narrow and irregularly distributed obstacles.

**Methods:** To address these challenges and ensure operational safety, a local path planning method for orchard mowers is proposed in this study. This method accounts for the structural characteristics of the mowing operation route and utilizes a path-velocity decoupling method for local planning based on following the global reference operation route, which includes two innovations. First, a depth-first search method is used to quickly construct safe corridors and determine the detour direction, providing a convex space for the optimization algorithm. Second, we introduce piecewise jerk and curvature restriction into quadratic programming to ensure high-order continuity and curvature feasibility of the path, which reduce the difficulty of tracking control. We present a simulation and real-world evaluation of the proposed method.

**Results:** The results of this approach implemented in an orchard environment show that in the detouring static obstacle scenario, compared with those of the dynamic lattice method and the improved hybrid A\* algorithm, the average curvature of the trajectory of the proposed method is reduced by 2.45 and 3.11  $cm^{-1}$ , respectively; the square of the jerk is reduced by 124 and 436  $m^2/s^6$ , respectively; and the average lateral errors are reduced by 0.55  $cm$  and 4.97  $cm$ , respectively, which significantly improves the path smoothness and facilitates tracking control. To avoid dynamic obstacles while traversing the operation route, the acceleration is varied in the range of  $-0.21$  to  $0.09 m/s^2$ . In the orchard environment, using a search range of  $40 m \times 5 m$  and a resolution of  $0.1 m$ , the proposed method has an average computation time of 9.6  $ms$ . This is a significant improvement over the open space planning algorithm and reduces the average time by 12.4  $ms$  compared to that of the dynamic lattice method, which is the same as that of the structured environment planning algorithm.

**Discussion:** The results show that the proposed method achieves a 129% improvement in algorithmic efficiency when applied to solve the path planning problem of mower operations in an orchard environment and confirm the clear advantages of the proposed method.

#### KEYWORDS

mower robot, safe corridor, path planning, quadratic programming, jerk

## 1 Introduction

Weed control is a crucial aspect of orchard production. Grass infestation can have adverse effects on soil nutrients, the growing space of orchard crops, and light availability, ultimately leading to a reduction in fruit tree yield (Hu et al., 2023). Using mowers with an autonomous navigation system can significantly enhance the efficiency of mowing operations compared to the traditional manual method (Bai et al., 2023; Rai et al., 2023; Thakur et al., 2023). Path planning is the foundation for achieving autonomous navigation of lawn mowers. The objective of this strategy is to compute an optimal collision-free operation path that meets constraints while minimizing operation costs, such as total operation distance, operation time, and energy consumption. Reasonable path planning algorithms ensure operational safety, reduce the total operating path length and excess coverage, and improve the operational efficiency of mowers. Promoting the standardization and normalization of agricultural production methods is significant for efficient smart agriculture (Yang et al., 2023; Fasiolo et al., 2023).

During normal operations, the mower follows a predetermined global route. However, when a collision risk is detected, local path planning is performed to ensure a collision-free and feasible time sequence that meets kinematic constraints and avoids obstacles. This is achieved without deviating excessively from the global route or exceeding the boundaries of the operating area (Chengliang et al., 2020). Local path planning algorithms can be classified into several categories, including graph search-based, sampling-based, curve interpolation fitting-based obstacle avoidance, artificial potential field-based, reinforcement learning-based, and numerical optimization-based local path planning (Bloch et al., 2018; Ren et al., 2020; Zhong et al., 2020; Hu et al., 2021; Wang et al., 2021; Zhang et al., 2022; Zhuang et al., 2023). Graph search-based methods, such as the A\* algorithm and the state lattice algorithm, are capable of handling high-dimensional data and are suitable for local planning in dynamic environments. However, these methods are computationally expensive and have limitations in discrete resolution. On the other hand, sampling-based methods perform well in high-dimensional spaces but are prone to expansion failure in narrow environments and tend to generate overly aggressive

planning trajectories (Yang and Lin, 2021). Curve-based methods can generate smooth trajectories, but they are usually computationally expensive (Xi et al., 2019; Cheng et al., 2022; Yang et al., 2022). Optimization-based methods, such as those used by Dmitri Dolgov et al. (Dolgov et al., 2010), can improve the quality of existing paths. In their study, hybrid A\* trajectories were optimized using numerical nonlinear functions, which performed well in unstructured and complex environments. The solution time was controlled in the range of 50–300 ms. The search problem can be modeled as an optimization problem, in which various constraints, such as the velocity, acceleration, and minimum steering radius, are integrated into a unified model for problem solving. This approach is widely used in autonomous driving and robotics systems due to its ability to handle dynamic obstacles and different types of constraints. The proposed method also utilizes an optimization-based approach.

In a standardized orchard, fruit trees are distributed according to specific rows and plant spacings, resulting in a highly structured operation path. Weeds typically grow between the rows of fruit trees, which creates a parallel distribution of the operation area boundary and the operation path, also known as the global reference route. Therefore, for mowing operations, algorithms that are applicable to structured environments are more advantageous than open-space algorithms. Optimization-based methods are commonly used in structured scenarios with existing reference lines. In addition to path planning methods in the Cartesian frame, some approaches transform the planning problem to different dimensions to reduce complexity. The Frenet frame is commonly utilized for trajectory planning in structured environments (Werling et al., 2010). As depicted in Figure 1, irregularly shaped reference lines in the Cartesian frame are transformed into straight reference lines in the Frenet frame. This approach has the advantage of normalizing any road to a straight tunnel with left and right boundaries. Consequently, the nonlinear obstacle avoidance constraints in the trajectory planning problem are converted into linear in-channel constraints. Furthermore, the motion constraints that were originally coupled are now decoupled into independent forms in both the longitudinal and lateral directions (Li et al., 2016). This reduces the planning dimension. The Frenet frame-based method allows for the description of the trajectory planning problem as an optimization problem,

TABLE 2 Comparison of the planning paths.

method		Path deviation (m)	Average curvature ( $m^{-1}$ )	Integral of jerk <sup>2</sup> ( $m^2/s^6$ )	Control error (m)	Computation time (s)
Improved hybrid A* (Dolgov et al., 2010)	mean	0.145	0.01	476.00	0.087	0.3881
	max	0.259	0.07	993.20	0.232	
Dynamic lattice method (Fan et al., 2018)	mean	0.131	0.01	164.06	0.0428	0.022
	max	0.476	0.07	287.16	0.0847	
Proposed method	mean	0.133	0.008	40.38	0.0373	0.0096
	max	0.246	0.05	102.00	0.0697	

improved hybrid A\* method. Moreover, the pedestrian crosses the operation area at  $x = 17$ .

As shown in the data in the table, the algorithm proposed in this paper ensures the continuity of the mower path, speed and curvature changes, and at the same time, it automatically adjusts the longitudinal speed of the mower in the process of obstacle detouring. This guarantees the safety of the mower operation in terms of path planning and speed planning, which is favorable for the control of the mower. The algorithm proposed in this paper, which features a smaller curvature and lower degree of transverse motion, exhibited the lowest control error. In addition, due to the reduced search dimension, the algorithm proposed in this paper and the dynamic lattice method, which are lateral and longitudinal decoupling path planning algorithms based on the reference line, respectively, have a significant advantage in terms of computing time compared with the path planning algorithms under open space. The proposed safe corridor search method is characterized by a reduced number of arithmetic steps in comparison to dynamic programming. This results in the creation of a convex space for searching in quadratic programming. Once more, the rapidity of quadratic programming allows the method proposed in this paper to have a markedly lower computational time overhead in comparison to the other two methods. Consequently, the average computing time is reduced by 398.5 ms and 326.1 ms, respectively, which guarantees the timeliness and safety of the lawnmower to make a correct response when it encounters an obstacle.

## 4 Conclusion

The current open space and structured algorithms for local path planning in orchard mowing operations have shortcomings in terms of both computing efficiency and path quality. In this paper, we propose a local path planning method that utilizes safe corridors and quadratic programming. Moreover, depth-first search is implemented to determine detour directions, and safe corridors are constructed to provide a convex space for the optimization algorithm. Additionally, piecewise jerk and curvature limits are

introduced in quadratic programming to ensure higher-order continuity and curvature feasibility of the path.

During real-vehicle tests, this method plans an obstacle avoidance path with an average curvature of 0.008  $m^{-1}$  and generates an average lateral error of 3.73 cm during path tracking. The algorithm presented in this paper has an average consumption time of 9.6 ms, which is a significant improvement compared to the dynamic lattice method and the hybrid A\* algorithm, reducing the average time consumed by 12.4 ms and 387.4 ms, respectively. The algorithmic efficiency is improved by 129% and 4035%, respectively. The algorithm proposed in this paper plans an obstacle avoidance path that meets the maximum curvature requirement of the mower chassis. This enables the mower to smoothly and stably avoid stationary obstacles. Therefore, a new path planning method for the automatic operation of a mower is presented in this paper. We are continuously refining the pipeline of the method and will conduct tests on complex and diverse orchard scenarios in subsequent studies to improve its robustness and broad applicability.

## Data availability statement

The raw data supporting the conclusions of this article will be made available by the authors, without undue reservation.

## Author contributions

JL: Funding acquisition, Resources, Writing – review & editing, Conceptualization, Data curation, Formal analysis, Methodology, Project administration, Supervision, Validation. HL: Software, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing, Conceptualization, Data curation, Formal analysis, Investigation, Methodology, Project administration, Validation, Visualization. YZ: Data curation, Methodology, Supervision, Writing – review & editing, Writing – original draft. RJ: Investigation, Project administration, Validation, Writing – review & editing. CM: Investigation, Supervision, Validation, Writing – review & editing. ZM: Funding acquisition, Project administration, Resources, Supervision, Writing –

review & editing. JC: Software, Supervision, Validation, Writing – review & editing. BX: Data curation, Investigation, Methodology, Supervision, Writing – review & editing.

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## Conflict of interest

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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## 2.2. Electrification and Smartification for Modern Tractors: A Review of Algorithms and Techniques, 中科院 2 区



Review

### Electrification and Smartification for Modern Tractors: A Review of Algorithms and Techniques

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#### Abstract

Agricultural tractors account for a substantial portion of greenhouse gas emissions in the farming sector, necessitating the development of sustainable machinery solutions. This study systematically reviews the latest advancements in electrification and smartification technologies for modern tractors, with a particular focus on algorithmic control strategies and their applications. Architecturally, the study provides a comparative analysis of four key configurations, pure electric, series hybrid, parallel hybrid, and series-parallel hybrid, detailing their respective advantages and challenges in energy efficiency and operational performance. From an algorithmic perspective, three primary methodologies—rule-based control strategies, optimization algorithms, and reinforcement learning—are examined for their applicability in energy management and control systems. The research further explores the integration of intelligent systems in unmanned farming scenarios, addressing critical challenges such as adaptive path planning in unstructured environments and multi-machine collaborative operations. A case study on battery-electric tractors demonstrates practical advancements in battery technology and energy management systems. Lifecycle cost analysis confirms the long-term economic viability of electrification, while outlining a forward-looking technological roadmap for sustainable and intelligent agricultural machinery.

**Keywords:** electric tractors; electrification; optimization algorithms; energy management; unmanned farms



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#### 1. Introduction

Contemporary society confronts an unprecedented environmental crisis characterized by collapsing ecosystems, intensifying climate instability, and deteriorating living conditions—consequences directly attributable to unsustainable fossil fuel dependence. These carbon-intensive energy sources, while historically enabling industrialization, now drive severe pollution and resource depletion globally [1]. Projections indicating peak oil production by 2030 underscore the critical need for energy transition [2]. Within this context, agricultural tractors emerge as significant contributors to sectoral emissions due to their traditional reliance on fossil fuels [3]. Current policy landscapes further challenge conventional tractor investments while intensifying environmental pressures.

The agricultural sector's decarbonization consequently hinges on transforming tractor technologies [4,5]. Traditional models exhibit critical limitations: excessive energy consumption directly impacts crop health and operator well-being through emissions exposure,

while requiring a large amount of manual operation [6], which brings a lot of vibration shock and safety risks [7–10]. These operational and environmental constraints position modern tractor systems—integrating electrification, sensing technologies, and intelligent algorithms—as essential solutions for sustainable farming [11,12].

Electrification and smartization present transformative pathways for agricultural machinery. Battery electric tractors enable strategic synergy with renewable energy infrastructure, particularly benefiting regions with abundant wind/solar resources where facility agriculture development can leverage spatial advantages [13–15]. The technological evolution in history has demonstrated continuous innovation: Siemens (Siemens, Berlin, Germany) invented the world’s first electric tractor, which was driven by a monorail and designed for rotary tillage [16]. However, these tractors were limited by their tracks, restricting their operational range. Following advancements in battery technology in early years, battery electric tractors powered by batteries began to emerge in Europe, America, and Japan. The Electric Ox series, manufactured by Canada’s battery electric tractor company (Electric Tractor Company, Canada) [17], featured a rated power range of 4 to 5.8 kW and incorporated an energy system consisting of six lead-acid batteries. These tractors were equipped with dual motors to drive the wheels and the power take-off (PTO) shaft, utilizing transmissions, electronic differentials, and other drivetrains, along with regenerative braking functions for various operations such as mowing and sweeping. As we entered the 21st century, the rapid development of new energy technologies facilitated the application of range-extending technology [18], integrated power electronics, and intelligent algorithms in agricultural tractors. Tractors equipped with diesel generator set range extenders emerged, boasting rated power outputs of up to 225 kW, demonstrating improvements in fuel consumption and operational efficiency compared to similarly powered tractors utilizing power shift transmissions. Additionally, John Deere’s Gridcon (Deere & Company, Moline, IL, USA) [19] model tractor eliminated the cab, replacing the battery pack with power supply cables while incorporating intelligent features such as navigation, obstacle avoidance, and automated turning. Concept tractors focused on pure electric and autonomous driving, such as the Kubota X (Kubota Corporation, Osaka, Japan) [20], have also been introduced, powered by a combination of lithium batteries and solar panels. These tractors are equipped with GPS, radar, and other systems, allowing for autonomous movement in the field. With the integration of AI technology, they possess advanced information processing capabilities, enabling data sharing to adapt to diverse terrains and manage various crops. The development timeline of typical models of tractors is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. The agricultural tractor development history table.



Year	Name	Key Functions and Technical Features	Energy Type	Picture
1912	Siemens First Electric Tractor	Rail-powered, wheeled structure, driving rotary tiller operations, power 36.8 kW	Pure Electric (External Power)	
1973	GE Elec-Trak (General Electric Company, Schenectady, NY, USA) [21]	Lead-acid battery driven, permanent magnet DC motor, power 5.9–11 kW, for home lawn mowing	Pure Electric (External Power)	

Table 4. Specific information on different types of operation.

Operation Type	Speed (km/h)	Time (min)	Average Annual Frequency (Time)	Annual Energy Consumption (kW·h)
Land Preparation	6	45	4	24.10
Sowing	3.5	85	2	40.80
Crop Protection	15	22	5	9.68
Harvesting	4	63	2	34.24

Table 5. Life cycle cost between electric tractor in unmanned farms and 44.1 kw diesel tractor (US \$).

Cost Category	The Range of 44.1 kw and 58.8 kw Electric Tractor (in Unmanned Farms)	44.1 kw Diesel Tractor
Energy Consumption	60,000–105,000	304,691.7
Maintenance cost	19,314.4–25,953.0	7518.4
Replacing cost	50,446.1–67,261.5	0
Cost of tractors (including tax)	35,767.4–48,061.0	12,045.7
Insurance	13,144.5–17,662.4	3070.0
residual value	15,018.5–20,180.6	3507.7
Total	163,653.9–243,757.3	323,818.1

It can be seen from the table that although the selling price, insurance, maintenance and replacement costs of electric tractors are all higher than those of traditional diesel tractors, even when compared with a 44.1 kw diesel tractor, the total annual energy consumption cost drops by nearly 70%, saving nearly 200,000 USD in annual energy costs [157]. The total cost is only 50–75% of that of diesel tractors. the electric tractor demonstrates significant advantages in energy expenditure. In the future, as the cost and scale of vehicle manufacturing expand and drive down other additional costs, the total cost will continue to decline. Labor costs are also substantially reduced, as operations require only 2–3 technical personnel and maintenance workers. From an environmental perspective, Proctor’s research found that the reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from micro electric tractors can reach 86–89% [158]. In conclusion, with anticipated future reductions in electricity costs and iterative upgrades in smart technologies leading to further declines in fixed costs, electric tractors present a highly suitable solution for large-scale farm adoption and exhibit strong competitive potential in the market.

## 6. Conclusions

This study provides a systematic review of the current progress in the electrification and intelligentization of agricultural machinery, with a focus on power management strategies ranging from pure electric and hybrid architectures to advanced algorithms such as deep reinforcement learning and model predictive control. Through an integrated analysis of electric motors, power take-off (PTO) systems, battery management systems, and holistic control strategies, this article summarizes the notable improvements achieved by existing technologies in fuel efficiency, operational stability, and algorithmic responsiveness. Based on this analysis, a projected technology roadmap for the coming years is outlined in Table 6.

Despite promising advances, the transition from laboratory research to large-scale industrial application still faces considerable challenges. Although electric and hybrid systems have demonstrated superior energy efficiency, reduced emissions, and improved maintainability—particularly in low-speed, high-torque, and precision task scenarios—their widespread adoption is hindered by limitations in battery energy density, insufficient driving range, and unsatisfactory economic performance under high-power conditions. In the domain of energy management, advanced control strategies such as ECMS, MPC, and

deep reinforcement learning show strong potential in simulation environments for optimizing power split and enhancing dynamic response. However, their real-world applicability is constrained by high computational demands, reliance on accurate pre-existing models, and a lack of sufficient field validation. Furthermore, while recent modeling efforts have improved the characterization of complex dynamics such as soil-implement interactions and terrain variations, most models are still developed under controlled laboratory conditions or small-scale trials. The absence of long-term, multi-regional, and cross-seasonal data impedes the development of accurate and adaptive machine-implement-soil coordination strategies. At the system level, although unmanned operations and swarm robotics open new avenues for intelligent farming, issues related to sensor robustness in harsh environments, communication reliability, and interoperability with conventional machinery remain unresolved.

Table 6. Future technology roadmap.

Phase	Timeframe	Technical Focus	Application Scenarios	Policy/Industry Recommendations
Short-term	2025–2030	High-energy LFP batteries; hybrid EMS (rule + optimization)	Protected horticulture, orchards; light-load operations	Purchase subsidies; energy /range standards;
Mid-term	2030–2035	Solid-state and hydrogen fuel cells; tractor–implement–soil coordination; edge–cloud decision-making	Hybrid tractors mainstream; wider use of pure electric; regional unmanned farm pilots	Agricultural big data platforms; interdisciplinary R&D; green supply chains
Long-term	Beyond 2035	AI-driven autonomous operation; closed-loop energy ecosystem	Tractors as Ag-IoT nodes; integrated energy–information flows	Build an integrated Agricultural IoT ecosystem; renewable energy–microgrid integration

Moving forward, the evolution of agricultural machinery will depend on advances in multi-energy integration (e.g., solid-state batteries and hydrogen fuel cells), modular powertrain design, lightweight and embedded algorithm implementation, big-data-driven dynamic modeling, and reliable low-power agricultural IoT networks. These developments are essential to achieve integrated and autonomous farm-level management systems, supporting the transition toward greener, more efficient, and intelligently autonomous agricultural machinery.

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## 论文 2

## 四、科研成果

## 2. 知识产权

### 2.1. 专利公开证书：一种用于中大型拖拉机的双电机混合动力传动系统

(19) 国家知识产权局



(12) 发明专利申请



(10) 申请公布号 CN 119305380 A

(43) 申请公布日 2025.01.14

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B60K 6/387 (2007.10)

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专利代理师 罗伟富

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B60K 6/365 (2007.10)

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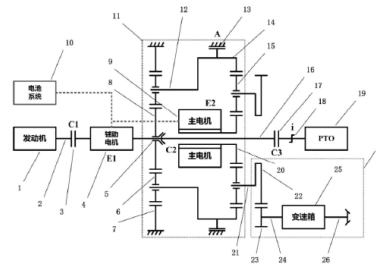
权利要求书3页 说明书12页 附图8页

(54) 发明名称

一种用于中大型拖拉机的双电机混合动力传动系统

(57) 摘要

本发明公开一种用于中大型拖拉机的双电机混合动力传动系统,包括发动机、中间轴、主电机、辅助电机、动力耦合装置、变速传动机构及PTO输出轴;动力耦合装置的双输入端分别连接辅助电机与主电机,主电机的动力可直接输入动力耦合装置,辅助电机的动力通过中间轴与第二离合器输入动力耦合装置,总功率分别通过中间轴输出到PTO输出轴和通过第二行星轮输出到变速传动机构,通过动力耦合装置可以进行发动机与双电机的转速耦合,实现不同驱动模式,该系统结构紧凑高效,充分利用多动力源高效协同的无极调速特性,降低系统的挡位需求、优化空间成本、显著提高底盘比功率,达到高效传动目的;双电机利用率高,在高负荷工况下,配合发动机,动力输出均衡。



CN 119305380 A

## 五、其他业绩

### 1. 指导学生学科竞赛

#### 1.1. 2025 年大学生无人驾驶方程式大赛全国三等奖



# 2025

## 中国大学生无人驾驶方程式大赛 FORMULA STUDENT AUTONOMOUS CHINA

### 全国三等奖

#### A24-华南农业大学

指导老师：李君、肖博一

参赛队员：谢赋明、邹骥骏、谢岱宏、许文涛、张嘉威、蔡昭锐、吴塔铨、唐家晔、宋锦浩、吴子峰、王舜毅、何浩文、罗宇帆、黄俊伟、黄荣浩、全美宣、王皓、钟培伟、王帅钦、林集盛、钟泽彬、林流泰、凌鸿俊、陈炜佳、卢志轩、王学凯

理事长/主任 Chairman/Director



中国大学生方程式汽车大赛公众平台



中国汽车工程学会  
China Society of Automotive Engineers

## 1.2. 第九届广东省汽车与农机电子环保大赛三等奖



# 1.3.2025 指导大学生创新训练项目（国家级）- “基于预测控制的方程式赛车节能控制方法研究”

序号	所属学院	项目名称	项目类型	负责人	学号	项目成员	指导教师	职称	所属学院	备注
75	电子工程学院 (人工智能学院)	基于人工智能的图像识别	校级	陈若洋		陈若洋 (20243330433), 田宇清 (2024, 0424)	冯旭明, 刘永明	讲师, 讲师	电子工程学院 (人工智能学院), 电子工程学院 (人工智能学院)	
76	电子工程学院 (人工智能学院)	基于三维重建的机械零件质量检测	校级	李东成		李东成 (20243330433), 李东成 (20243330433), 李东成 (20243330433)	梁宇浩	副教授	电子工程学院 (人工智能学院)	
77	电子工程学院 (人工智能学院)	基于实时控制的水电能源优化分配与评估	校级	修其昂		修其昂 (20243330433), 修其昂 (20243330433), 修其昂 (20243330433)	周义之	讲师	电子工程学院 (人工智能学院)	
78	电子工程学院 (人工智能学院)	空地协同的外驱长程评估	校级	周宇浩		周宇浩 (20243330433), 周宇浩 (20243330433), 周宇浩 (20243330433)	梁宇浩	副教授	电子工程学院 (人工智能学院)	
79	电子工程学院 (人工智能学院)	基于无人机的飞行姿态控制方法研究	校级	林炳浩		林炳浩 (20243330433), 林炳浩 (20243330433), 林炳浩 (20243330433)	冯旭明	讲师	电子工程学院 (人工智能学院)	
80	动物科学学院	基于AI的鸡舍环境智能调控系统	国家级	林炳浩		林炳浩 (20243330433), 林炳浩 (20243330433), 林炳浩 (20243330433)	冯旭明	高级实验师, 助教	动物科学学院	
81	动物科学学院	针对鸡舍环境的多模态AI智能调控系统	国家级	林炳浩		林炳浩 (20243330433), 林炳浩 (20243330433), 林炳浩 (20243330433)	冯旭明	助教	动物科学学院	
82	动物科学学院	基于AI的鸡舍环境智能调控系统	国家级	林炳浩		林炳浩 (20243330433), 林炳浩 (20243330433), 林炳浩 (20243330433)	冯旭明	助教	动物科学学院	
83	动物科学学院	基于AI的鸡舍环境智能调控系统	国家级	李颖		李颖 (20243330433), 李颖 (20243330433), 李颖 (20243330433)	冯旭明	助教	动物科学学院	
84	动物科学学院	基于AI的鸡舍环境智能调控系统	省级	张爽		张爽 (20243330433), 张爽 (20243330433), 张爽 (20243330433)	冯旭明	助教	动物科学学院	
85	动物科学学院	基于AI的鸡舍环境智能调控系统	省级	李东成		李东成 (20243330433), 李东成 (20243330433), 李东成 (20243330433)	冯旭明	助教	动物科学学院	
86	动物科学学院	基于AI的鸡舍环境智能调控系统	省级	李东成		李东成 (20243330433), 李东成 (20243330433), 李东成 (20243330433)	冯旭明	助教	动物科学学院	
87	动物科学学院	基于AI的鸡舍环境智能调控系统	省级	江雪婷		江雪婷 (20243330433), 江雪婷 (20243330433), 江雪婷 (20243330433)	冯旭明	助教	动物科学学院	
88	动物科学学院	基于AI的鸡舍环境智能调控系统	省级	陶家乐		陶家乐 (20243330433), 陶家乐 (20243330433), 陶家乐 (20243330433)	冯旭明	助教	动物科学学院	
89	动物科学学院	基于AI的鸡舍环境智能调控系统	省级	陈若洋		陈若洋 (20243330433), 陈若洋 (20243330433), 陈若洋 (20243330433)	冯旭明	助教	动物科学学院	
90	动物科学学院	基于AI的鸡舍环境智能调控系统	省级	李小平		李小平 (20243330433), 李小平 (20243330433), 李小平 (20243330433)	冯旭明	助教	动物科学学院	
91	动物科学学院	基于AI的鸡舍环境智能调控系统	校级	李小平		李小平 (20243330433), 李小平 (20243330433), 李小平 (20243330433)	冯旭明	助教	动物科学学院	
92	动物科学学院	基于AI的鸡舍环境智能调控系统	校级	李东成		李东成 (20243330433), 李东成 (20243330433), 李东成 (20243330433)	冯旭明	助教	动物科学学院	
93	动物科学学院	基于AI的鸡舍环境智能调控系统	校级	王雨欣		王雨欣 (20243330433), 王雨欣 (20243330433), 王雨欣 (20243330433)	冯旭明	助教	动物科学学院	
94	动物科学学院	基于AI的鸡舍环境智能调控系统	校级	苏晓峰		苏晓峰 (20243330433), 苏晓峰 (20243330433), 苏晓峰 (20243330433)	冯旭明	助教	动物科学学院	
95	动物科学学院	基于AI的鸡舍环境智能调控系统	校级	孔晓斌		孔晓斌 (20243330433), 孔晓斌 (20243330433), 孔晓斌 (20243330433)	冯旭明	助教	动物科学学院	
96	动物科学学院	基于AI的鸡舍环境智能调控系统	校级	修其昂		修其昂 (20243330433), 修其昂 (20243330433), 修其昂 (20243330433)	冯旭明	助教	动物科学学院	
97	动物科学学院	基于AI的鸡舍环境智能调控系统	校级	黄子		黄子 (20243330433), 黄子 (20243330433), 黄子 (20243330433)	冯旭明	助教	动物科学学院	
98	动物科学学院	基于AI的鸡舍环境智能调控系统	校级	李东成		李东成 (20243330433), 李东成 (20243330433), 李东成 (20243330433)	冯旭明	助教	动物科学学院	
99	动物科学学院	基于AI的鸡舍环境智能调控系统	校级	李东成		李东成 (20243330433), 李东成 (20243330433), 李东成 (20243330433)	冯旭明	助教	动物科学学院	
100	工程学院	基于预测控制的方程式赛车节能控制方法研究	国家级	谢伯杰		谢伯杰 (20243330433), 谢伯杰 (20243330433), 谢伯杰 (20243330433)	冯旭明	讲师	工程学院	

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