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Integrated Analysis of Multilayer Proximal Soil Sensing Data

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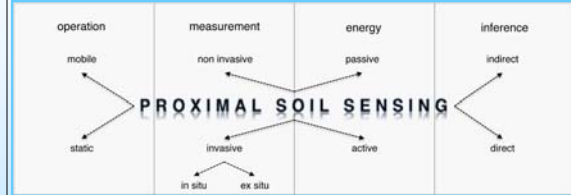
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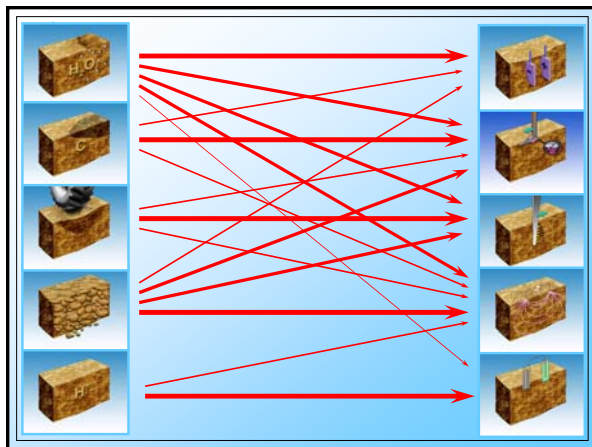


Proximal Soil Sensing

Proximal Soil Sensing (PSS) is a set of technologies developed to measure the physical, chemical and biological properties of soil when placing the sensor in contact with, or at a proximal distance (less than 2 m) to, the soil being characterized



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Typical Field Mapping



Sensor Fusion

Soil pH

Soil ECa

Soil Reflectance

Topography

Lab data

Site Specific Data Calibration

$$OF = \sqrt[5]{S_{opt} \cdot D_{opt-pH} \cdot D_{opt-EC} \cdot H_{cr-pH} \cdot H_{cr-EC}}$$

- S-optimality
- D-optimality (soil pH)
- D-optimality (soil EC)
- H-criteria (soil pH)
- H-criteria (soil EC)

Soil pH Measurements

Soil EC Measurements

Rectangular Grids

Geoderma 163:63-73

Georeferenced Soil Sampling

Sampling depths

0-30 cm

30-60 cm

Soil Profiling (Spectroscopy)

Profilage du sol

On-the-Spot Analyzer (OSA)

Sensor deployment mechanism

Sensor package

Guard

Soil preparation mechanism

Standard hitch

Sensor rinsing system

US Patent Application No. 14/494,719

Objective

To develop a robust algorithm that could handle multilayer PSS data and produce an unspecified number of spatially contiguous field partitions while relying **solely** on the information embedded within the specified PSS dataset

To locate one **representative** location for each partition for point-based analysis

Objective Function

OR (×) vs. AND (+)

$$OF = \prod_{k=1}^K R_k^2$$

$$MSE_k = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n_j} (X_{ij} - \bar{X}_j)^2}{N - m}$$


$$R_k^2 = 1 - \frac{MSE_k}{FDV_k}$$

$$FDV_k = MSE_k (m=1)$$

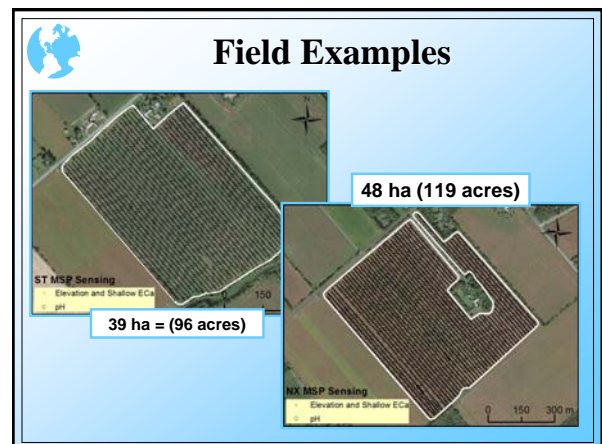
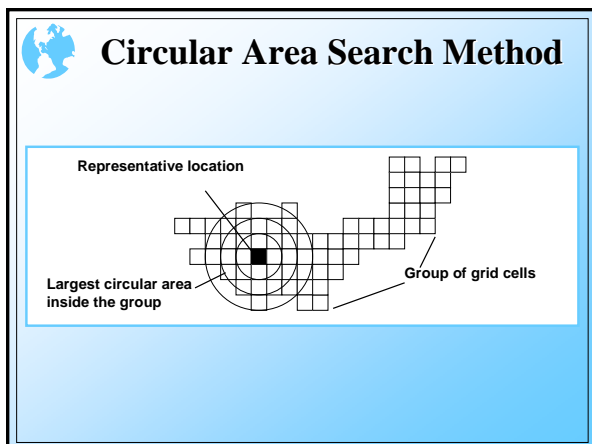
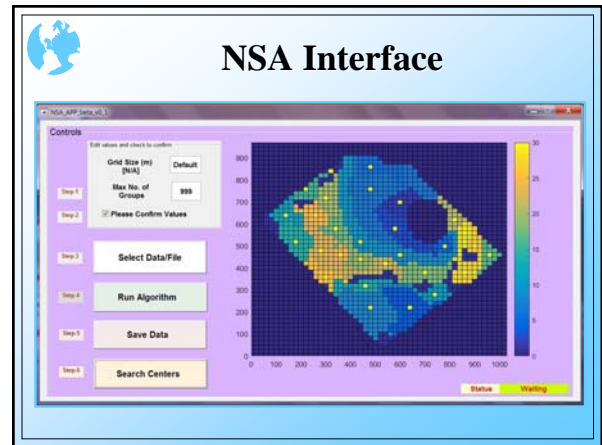
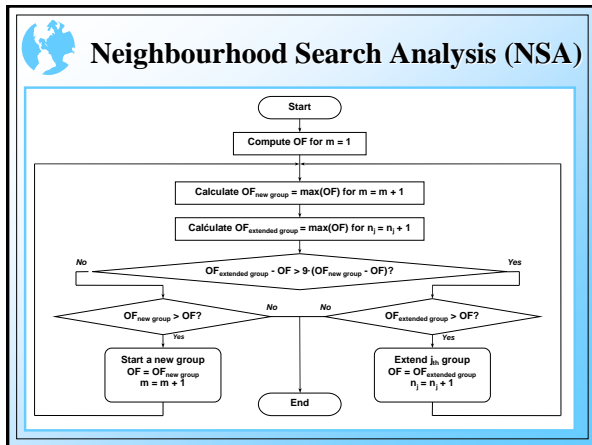
X_{ij} = sensor value
 N = the total number of data elements
 m = the number of groups
 n_j = the number of data elements within the j_{th} group
 K = the number of data layers k

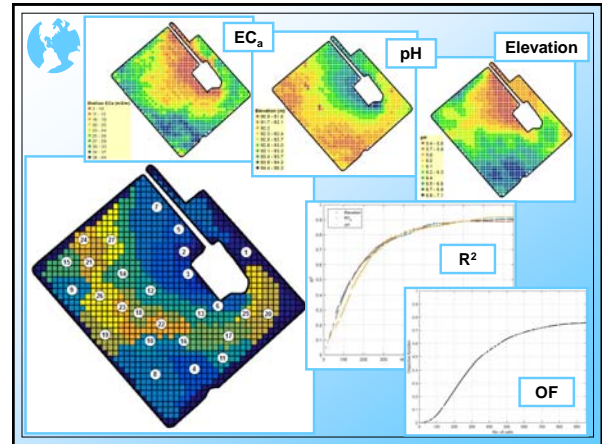
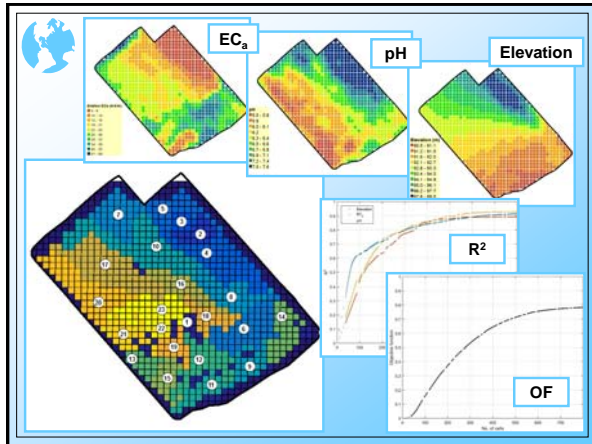
Objective Function

$$R_k^2 = 1 - \frac{MSE_k}{FDV_k} \rightarrow R_{k \max}^2 = 1 - \frac{SDV_k}{FDV_k}$$

$$SDV_k = \frac{1}{w} \sum_{j=1}^w \sum_{i=1}^9 (X_{ij} - \bar{X}_j)^2$$


$$OF = \prod_{k=1}^K R_k^2 = \prod_{k=1}^K \left(1 - \frac{MSE_k}{FDV_k} \right) \left(1 - \frac{SDV_k}{FDV_k} \right)$$





D-Optimality Comparison

Data layers	NX field (27 locations)			ST field (23 locations)		
	Elevation	Shallow EC _a	pH	Elevation	Shallow EC _a	pH
D-optimality = $ (CX)^{-1} $						
NSA (max OF)	0.003008	1.631·10 ⁻⁵	0.005292	0.004048	2.211·10 ⁻⁵	0.011186
Random (max)	0.004108	1.246·10 ⁻⁴	0.040810	0.024190	8.890·10 ⁻⁵	0.325400
Random (median)	0.000480	2.224·10 ⁻⁵	0.006441	0.005007	2.432·10 ⁻⁵	0.015570
Random (min)	0.000188	6.458·10 ⁻⁶	0.003617	0.001372	8.944·10 ⁻⁶	0.006450
Ranking (from 0 to 100) with respect to 5000 random selections						
NSA ranking	7	20	19	25	35	28

Summary

- The spatial clustering algorithm developed in this study is based on a neighbourhood search analysis method and seeks to minimize variance inside each group of interpolated grid pixels corresponding to an unlimited number of sensor-based data layers.
- The circular area search method was implemented to define representative locations within each delineated group of grid cells.
- Preliminary testing of the algorithm was illustrated using field elevation, shallow EC_a and soil pH PSS data layers obtained from two agricultural fields.

- ### Acknowledgements
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