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Using Hyperspectral remote sensing Identification of wheat Take-all based on SVM

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Abstract. Wheat take-all is quarantine disease and took place more and more severer in recent years, It is important to monitor it effectively. This article using hyperspectral remote sensing, through the different levels of the incidence of wheat take-all canopy spectral reflectance data collection analysis and processing, using support vector machine(SVM) classification method to build Wheat Take-all disease level prediction model for the prediction and prevention for wheat take-all to provide technical support. Results shows that the wheat canopy spectral reflectance change significantly under the influence of the disease; through data analysis, choose 700~900nm wavelength band training as sensitive to model the performance of the best results; Upon examination, constructed the forecasting model based on this band to predict when the predicted value and the actual value of the correlation coefficient up to 0.9434. The results of this study will not only provide theoretical and technical support for wheat no-destructive detection and safety production, but also shed light on the development of novel strategy to detect and control crop pest and disease, which has great significance to the food safety.

Keywords: Wheat; Wheat Take-all; hyperspectral; support vector machine; forecasting model

1 Introduction

Wheat is China's major grain crops, Invasion by the diseases of wheat in the growth process, resulting in lower yields, even crops. Wheat Take-all is quarantine disease by soil-borne. In recent years, with the transport seeds and combined harvest, there is increasing trend occurred in our country. Therefore, analysis and research on wheat canopy spectral reflectance analysis of the differences in different Wheat Take-all disease infestation level in different canopy reflectance, Establishment of wheat take-all prediction models for large-scale Wheat Take-all prediction and prevention is important. Crops affected by different levels of disease stress because of their cell structure, pigment, water, nitrogen content and external shape changes result in changes in canopy spectra, for use fast hyperspectral remote sensing technology, predicted a large area of wheat take-all disease possible. Currently, some domestic scholars use hyperspectral remote sensing technology for species identification and recognition of crop disease research; *Liu et.al* using hyperspectral data for fir and

Masson pine identify research, by extracting the important feature of the band to complete the fir and Masson pine classification^[1]. Xiu *et.al* using hyperspectral technology to identify rice cadmium pollution, establish a model to predict the cadmium content in rice^[2]. Wang *et.al* using hyperspectral wheat stripe rust infestation level classification study to conduct of the study laid the theoretical foundation and reference^[3-10]. Summary, we can build wheat canopy spectral reflectance and diseases rank correlation model, previous studies of the spectral data processing methods are classified by traditional statistical or neural networks algorithm, etc, which are not able to better handle large, complex multi-dimensional data. In this study, by using support vector machine technology for classification, it can better solve these problems. This study selected a different wheat take-all levels wheat experiment, Observed under different disease severity, wheat canopy spectral characteristics, By selecting the optimal parameters and kernel function to complete the training classification of spectral data and build predictive models, and provide a theoretical basis and technical support for further use of hyperspectral remote sensing to predict wheat take-all levels.

2 Materials and Methods

2.1 Data Collection

We collect data by using ASD FieldSpec FR, this device can continuous measurement wavelength in the range of 325 ~ 1075 nm, and select the measurement time in fine weather, no wind, no clouds 10:00 - 14:00 noon (solar elevation angle greater than 45 degrees). Before measurement, preheat the instrument should be set under natural light for 20 minutes, then the instrument calibration standard white, ground spectral measurements in natural light conditions, fiber optic probe vertically downward, with the canopy to keep the measured distance of 50cm and probe beneath the area to ensure that no shadows. Each sample collecting 10 spectral curve, after taking an average of these spectral curve as a representative curve, the instrument must be done before each measurement to optimize and make a standard white calibration. In this study, we collected 25 samples, and each sample collecting 10 spectral curve to researching. In 2012, April 21, 2013 and May 16 on wheat canopy spectra were measured.

2.2 Data analysis and processing

In order to improve the stability and adaptability experiment, pretreatment raw spectral data by using data processing software ASD ViewSpec Pro 6.0.1. Taking an average of each sample spectral curve as a representative curve.

In this study, support vector machine approach to training data classification, support vector machine (SVM) to deal successfully with a small sample of training data set and produce higher classification accuracy, which has been widely used in pattern recognition[10-12]. The key is to choose SVM classification kernel function

and parameters C and Gama (parameter g). Finally we using Matlab7.14 and Taiwan Professor Zhiren Lin Libsvm development kit combines training data to build predictive models.

3 Results and analysis

3.1 Wheat Take-all Disease canopy spectral reflectance characteristics

Wheat canopy spectral relatively easy to measure, and less affected by atmospheric effects and directly reflect the spectral characteristics of the victim status of wheat. Figure 1 shows, in the infrared spectral reflectance of 400~700nm trend is not obvious, due to physiological changes in the structure of the incidence of wheat caused plants containing chlorophyll, water, nitrogen and the cell structure is changed, the light absorption and reflection with the normal difference, in particular in the range of 700~ 900nm (Figure 2), increasing the spectral reflectance with disease severity decreased.



Fig. 1. Normal wheat canopy spectral curve comparison with diseases of wheat

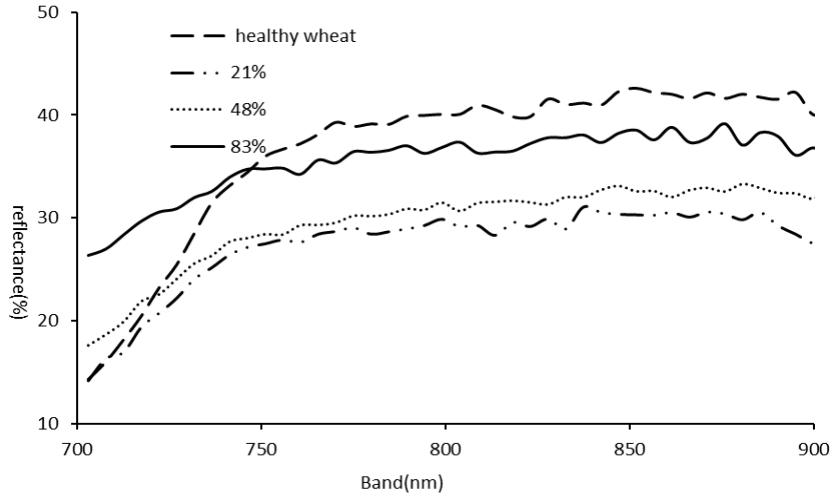


Fig. 2. comparison reflectance spectrum at 700~900nm

3.2 Canopy spectral reflectance characteristics of different degrees of Wheat Take-all Disease

Figures 1 and 2 show that in the infrared range of 400~700nm, the victim canopy reflectance and canopy reflectance curve of normal growth over the same period the basic agreement, and in the near infrared wavelength range 700~900nm, Wheat Take-all disease of spectral reflectance changed significantly, with the aggravation of the disease, canopy reflectance decreased significantly. Therefore, by wheat canopy spectral changes in the range of 700~900nm to predict wheat Take-all disease hazard rating possible. According to the spectral variation in this band, Wheat Take-all disease will be divided into four grades, followed by health, minor, serious, very serious four grades. In the range of 700 ~900nm, wheat spectral change significantly with different levels of Wheat Take-all disease, therefore, this range can be extracted as a sensitive band, this band data as training data to build predictive models.

3.3 SVM Model Building and Parameter Optimization

By analyzing the relationship between Wheat Take-all disease and canopy spectral reflectance. The results showed (Fig. 2), in the range of 700~900nm, Wheat Take-all disease and canopy spectral reflectance correlation is particularly significant. Therefore, this band can be selected as sensitive bands, extracting this data within the band as the feature data, the test will be extracted from the data and use the difference between the ratio of peaks and valleys as training data to build the model, is better than using the original training data, so use this method for all sample data processing.

Build models need to select the appropriate kernel function and the optimal parameters, we using cross-validation method to select the optimal parameters, and select the application more widely RBF kernel function^[13-15]. The May 2013 data as training data for all samples, randomly selected in the same period in 2012 as a validation of the five groups of data, using Matlab and Libsvm toolbox training the best parameters C and Gama (parameter g) as shown in Figure 3, and using the best parameter and radial basis function to create predictive models^[16-18].

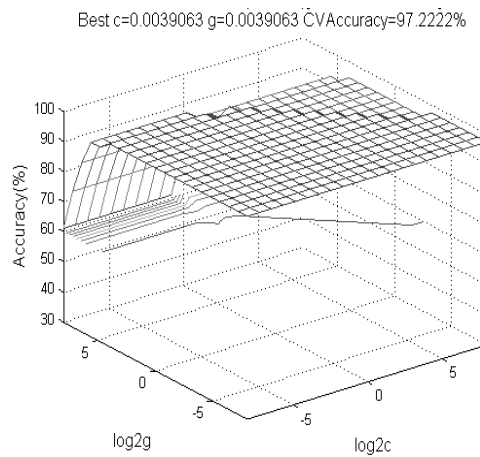


Fig. 3. By Matlab and Libsvm to find the optimal parameters C and g.

3.4 The accuracy of prediction model

Using Libsvm toolbox svm-predic forecasting tool to predict the five sets of unknown data, and analyzing the correlation between predicted and actual values to verify the accuracy of the model. The May 2013 data for all samples as training data for training, and all of the 2012 data in May as the validation sample data, different bands were selected as the training data as sensitive bands, different optimal parameters obtained through training use these parameters to establish predictive models, by randomly selected group to verify the predicted effects of different bands on the model accuracy through three validation to evaluate the robustness of this modeling approach. Use correlation analysis to verify the actual value of the sample and comparing the predicted value derived model predictive accuracy, validated (Table 1) shows that, by choosing different canopy spectral bands and select different parameters to establish the accuracy of the prediction model is not same^[19-22], table 1 shows when the selected band is 700~900nm when the predicted value and the actual value of the correlation coefficient of 0.9434, and the root mean square (RMSE) reached 0.623, a good prediction.

Table 1. Verify the accuracy of the model under different bands and different parameters

Selected wave	C&Gama(g)	RMES	r
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700~900nm	C=0.0039 g=0.0039	0.623	0.9434
325~1075nm	C=0.0039 g=3.0314	0.583	0.6377
325~1075nm	C=0.0125 g=0.0078125	0.512	0.833

4. Discussion

The study found that the incidence of wheat canopy spectra with the severity of the disease exhibit regular changes, by the onset extent, wheat plant canopy leaves contain chlorophyll, water, nitrogen content and the cell structure of wheat leaves are changing, the absorption and reflection of light changes regularly. Wheat canopy spectral reflectance with increasing wheat take-all disease showed a downward trend, particularly significant changes in the 700~900nm wavelength range, can be clearly observed spectral curve. The relationship between the use of the spectral curve and disease severity, the establishment of disease level monitoring model based on spectral image analysis capable of predicting the incidence of rapid and efficient wheat, can lay the foundation for large-scale predicted all disease of wheat.

Because the sample size of the data in this study is not large enough to take, so this sample through the analytical processing forecasting model to predict, or have a certain bias. Therefore, the need for further data collection more samples for training model to improve prediction accuracy. Meanwhile, the data collected from the hand-held spectrometer derived little effect other surface features of the spectrum, but hyperspectral remote sensing image contains a wealth of information, so that in the future this method for remote sensing image analysis and processing, the need for further spectral image noise reduction, and the SVM algorithm optimization, select the optimal parameters in order to reduce the impact of other surface features of the spectrum, to improve prediction accuracy.

5 Conclusions

Showing between Wheat Take-all disease and wheat canopy spectral reflectance changes regularly, canopy spectral reflectance with disease exacerbation showed a decreasing trend, Particularly in the near infrared (700~900nm) bands, the spectral reflectivity is particularly evident. So you can observe the wheat canopy spectral reflectance curves situation to determine the extent of the incidence of all disease of wheat. A prediction model based on these studies corresponding diseases, including the highest accuracy using the model 700~900nm wavelength band established as sensitive and can identify the model as the best of Wheat Take-all disease.

In this study, we using support vector machine approach to establish a model to identify Wheat Take-all disease. Because the support vector machine technology with high efficiency in a small sample of the training and multi-dimensional data

processing, forecasting precision characteristics, and for this method on Wheat Take-all pest identification lay some foundation.

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