



Federal University  
of Ceara - UFC



BG2.7  
REMOTE SENSING APPLICATIONS IN THE BIOGEOSCIENCES

# Potassium estimation of cotton leaves based on hyperspectral reflectance

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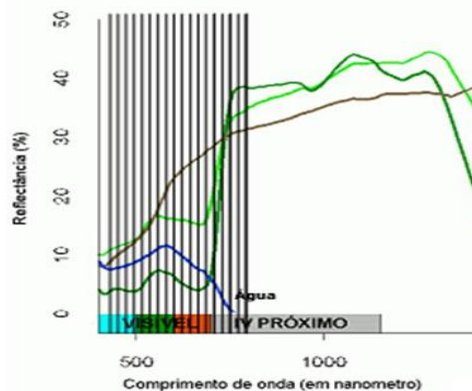
Wednesday, 6 May 2020

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## ❖ Remote Sensing

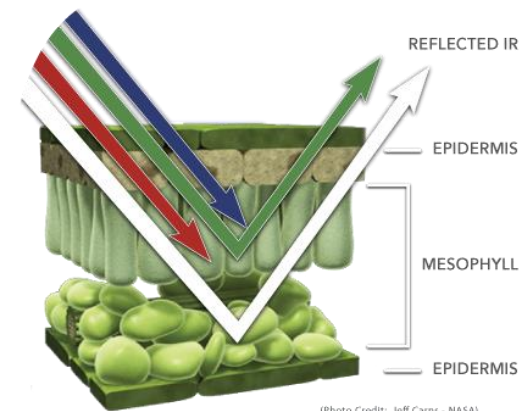
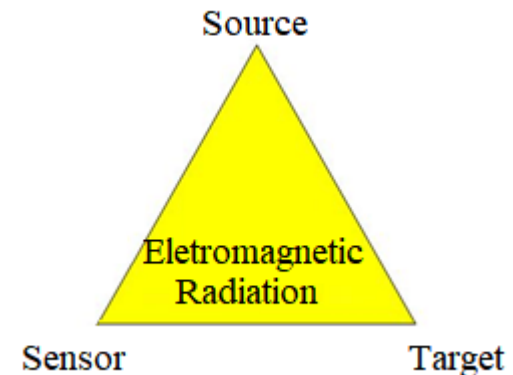
### ➤ Hyperspectral Data

- ✓ Leaf Biochemical Attributes;
- ✓ Reflectance Spectrometry;



✓ "[...] measures the electromagnetic energy reflected from the surface of objects at different wavelengths." (MENESES, 2001)

"[...] detection of changes in biophysical attributes and metabolic factors in plant tissues. " (CHEN *et al.*, 2010)



## ❖ *Herbaceous Cotton*

✓ *Gossypium hirsutum* L.

✓ *Malvaceae*;

<i>World's top producers</i>	<i>Export</i>
India	USA
China	India
USA	<b>Brazil</b>
<b>Brazil (7.44%)</b>	

(USDA, 2018)

✓ Osmoregulation;

"[...] the displacement of potassium ions ( $K^+$ ), highly soluble and of low molecular weight, keeps water potentials balanced for longer."

(BELTRÃO *et al.*, 2008).



revistatural.com.br



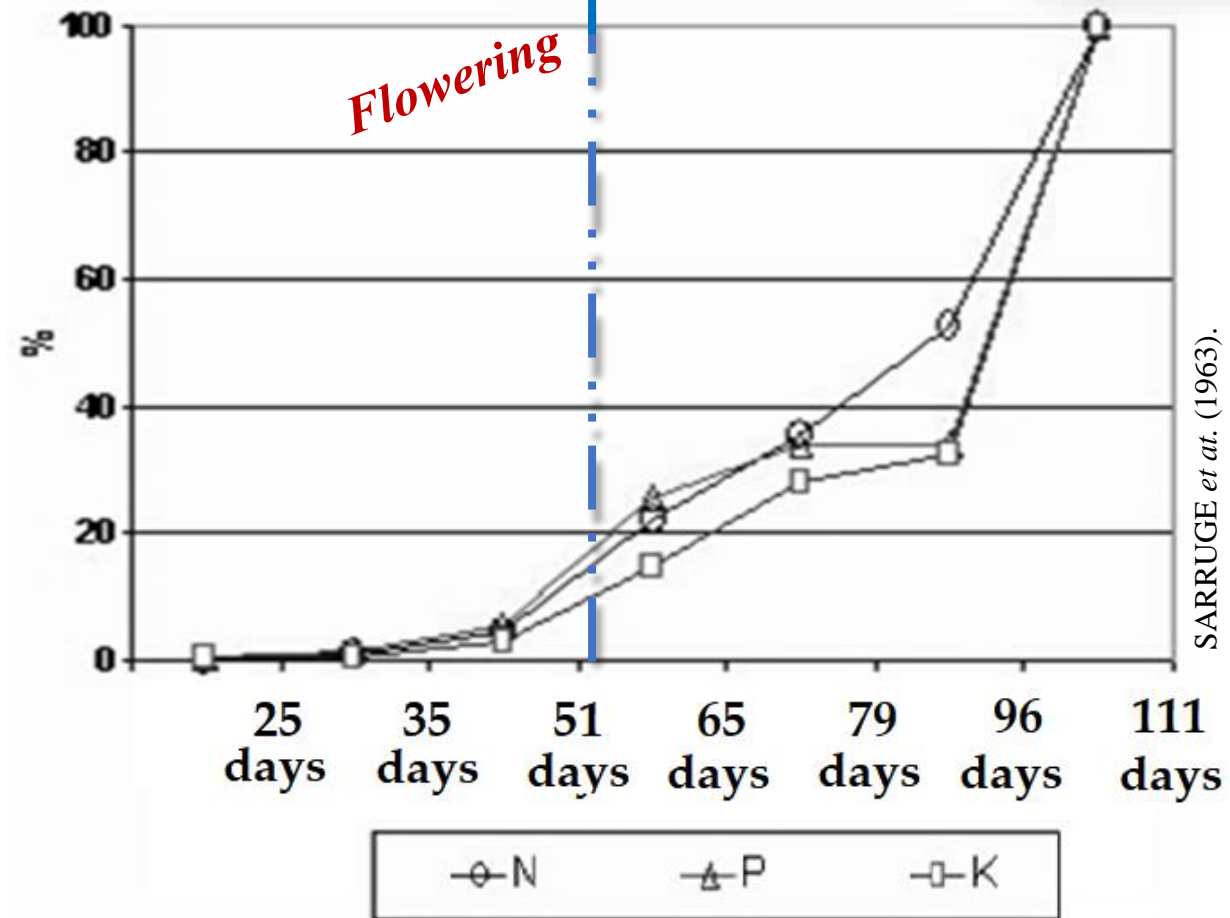
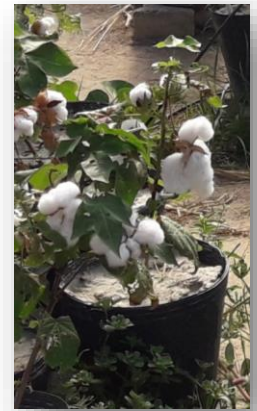
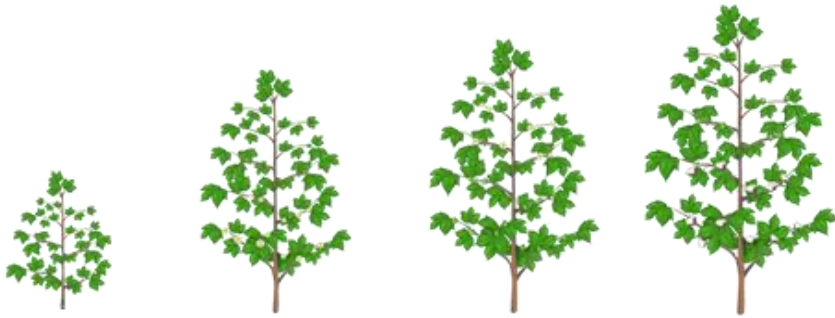
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Absorption of Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium throughout the cycle for cotton, in DAE



# ❖ *Precision Farming Strategies*

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- The detailed study of *hyperspectral data on leaves* can, therefore, be a strong ally in the *nutritional diagnosis of plants*.
- Potassium estimation on plant leaves *can help monitor metabolic processes and plant health*.



# GOALS

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i) To investigate the wavelengths most sensitive to the leaf K content;

ii) *Apply* hyperspectral remote sensing data to *evaluate* the performance of the Least Squares Regression (PLSR) models in estimating potassium content in cotton leaves during the flowering stage.



## 2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Introduction

**Material  
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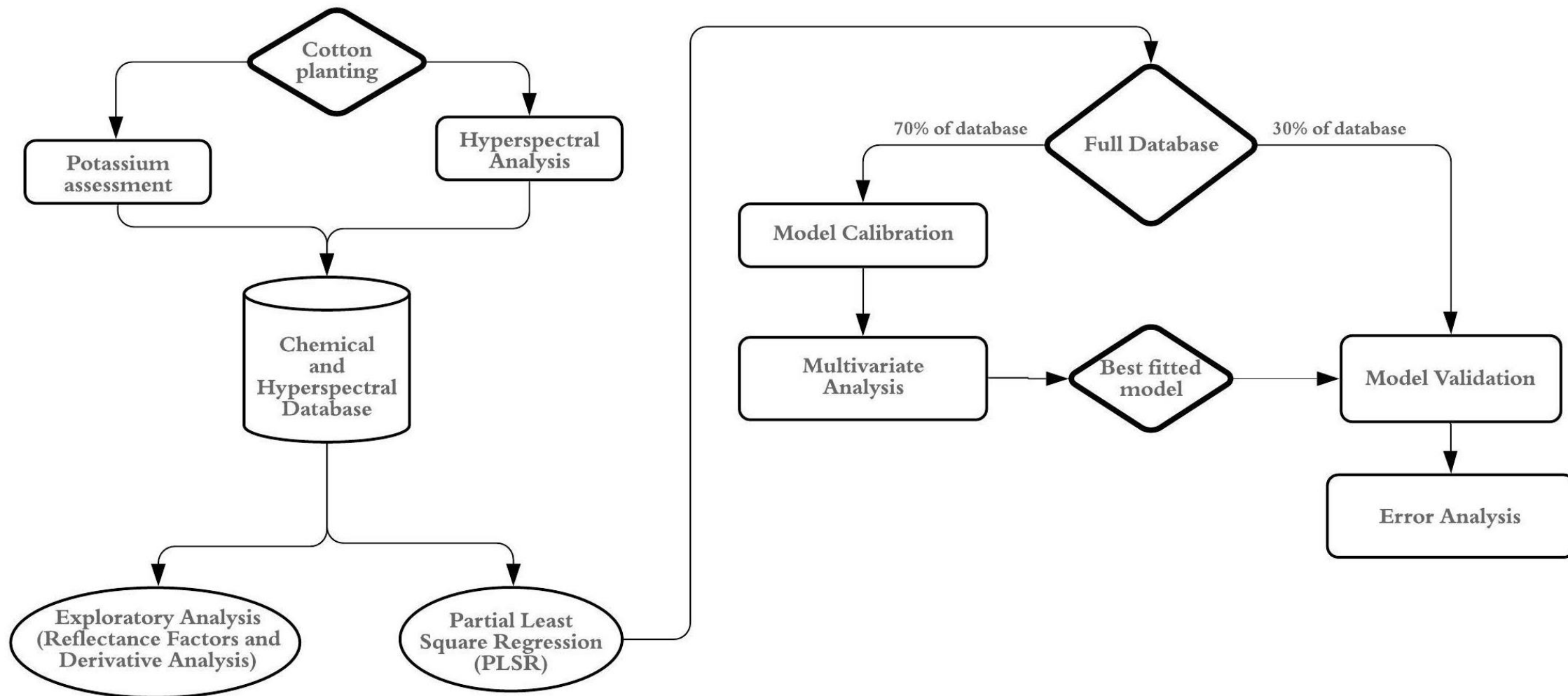
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### ❖ Workflow



## ❖ Field Trials

- Cultivar “BRS 293”.
- Side-opened Greenhouse;
- Cotton seeds planted into containers;
- Experimental area of the Hydraulics and Irrigation Laboratory at UFC (Campus Pici);
- May, 2 to September 3, 2018;
- Same irrigation level for all K plots.
  - ✓ Pressure compensating drippers ( $Q = 3.75 \text{ L/h}$ )









## ❖ Experimental setup

### ➤ Completely Randomized Design;

✓ 4 treatments, with 20 replications;

### ➤ 2 Fertilization Events;

✓ 20 and 41 DAE, *before blooming*;

✓ Urea ( $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$ );

✓ Potassium Chloride (KCl).

### ➤ Treatment Levels

✓ K1 = **50%**, K2 = **75%**, K3 = **100%** and K4 = **125%** K **recommended for cotton crops.**



N1	N4	N2	N3	N3	K1	K2	N1
N3	K1	K3	K2	N2	N1	N3	K1
N4	N1	N3	N2	N4	K2	K3	N2
N2	K2	K4	N4	K2	N3	K3	N4
K1	K3	N4	K2	N2	K1	N1	N3
N3	K4	K1	N1	N4	K3	K4	K4
N1	N2	K4	K3	K4	N2	N4	K2
K2	K4	K4	N3	N2	K4	K1	N1
N4	N1	K3	K2	K3	N4	N2	K3
N2	K2	N4	N1	N4	N1	K4	K4
K1	K4	K4	K4	K1	K2	N3	N1
N1	N3	N2	K1	N3	K4	K3	K4
K3	K4	K3	N3	K2	K4	N2	K1
N3	N2	N4	K3	N1	N4	K4	N4
K3	K1	K2	K4	K3	N1	N3	N2
N1	N3	N1	N1	N3	K1	K3	K2
K1	K2	K3	K2	N4	K3	K2	N1
N4	K3	K1	N4	N2	N1	N2	K1
N2	N3	K2	N2	K1	K3	K2	N4
K1	N4	N2	K1	K2	N3	K1	N3
T1(-k)	T2(-k)	T3(-k)		T1(-n)	T2(-n)	T3(-n)	

**73 kg/ha or 4.67 g/plant**



# ❖ Lab measurements of K in the leaves

➤ K<sup>+</sup> content;

➤ Laboratory of Water, Soil and Plant Relations (Ag. Engineering Department - UFC);

➤ **Method Flame Spectrometry** → *Dry matter crushed in liquid nitrogen and equally diluted was sprayed over a flame. The intensity of the emitted energy showed the K<sup>+</sup> content. (BARNES et al, 1945)*

➤ Flame photometer;



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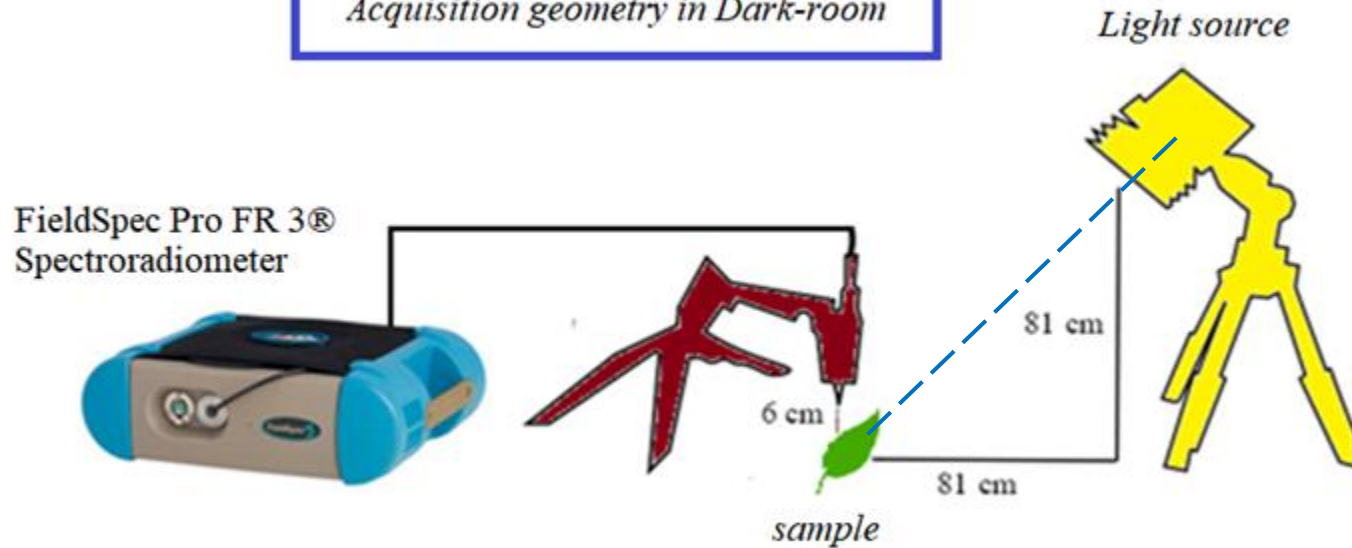
References



# ❖ Acquisition of hyperspectral reflectance factors

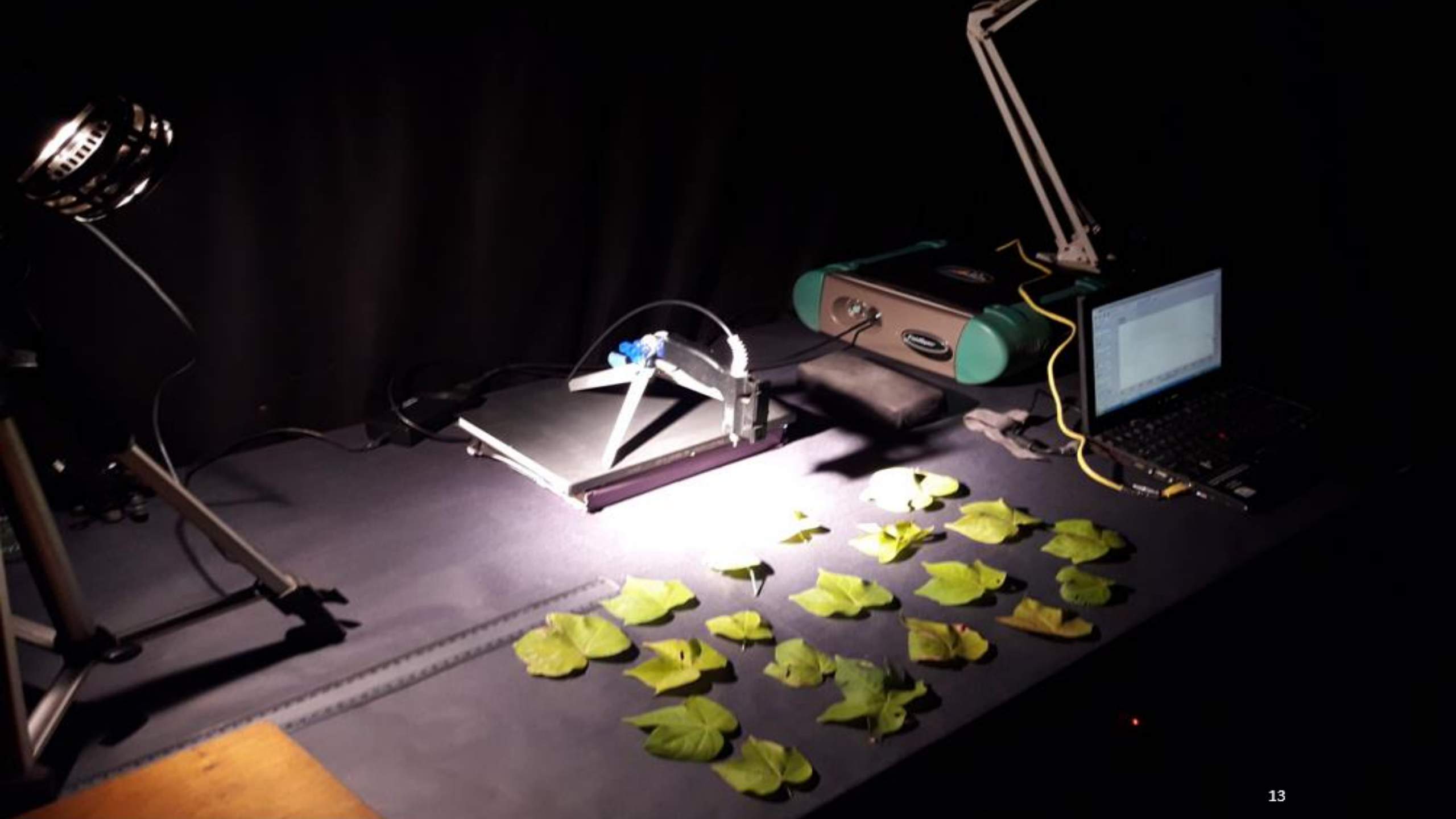
- ✓ Dark-room (92 meters away from the greenhouse);
  - ✓ Halogen lamp (50W);
  - ✓ Spectralon plate (White Reference);
  - ✓ **FieldSpec Pro FR 3® Spectroradiometer** (*Analytical Spectral Devices Inc.*);
  - ✓ **350 to 2500 nm** (spectral resolution of 1 nm).
- ✓ 81 cm;
  - ✓ 45° zenith angle on the leaf;
  - ✓ 6 cm from the sensor, orthogonally fixed.

Acquisition geometry in Dark-room

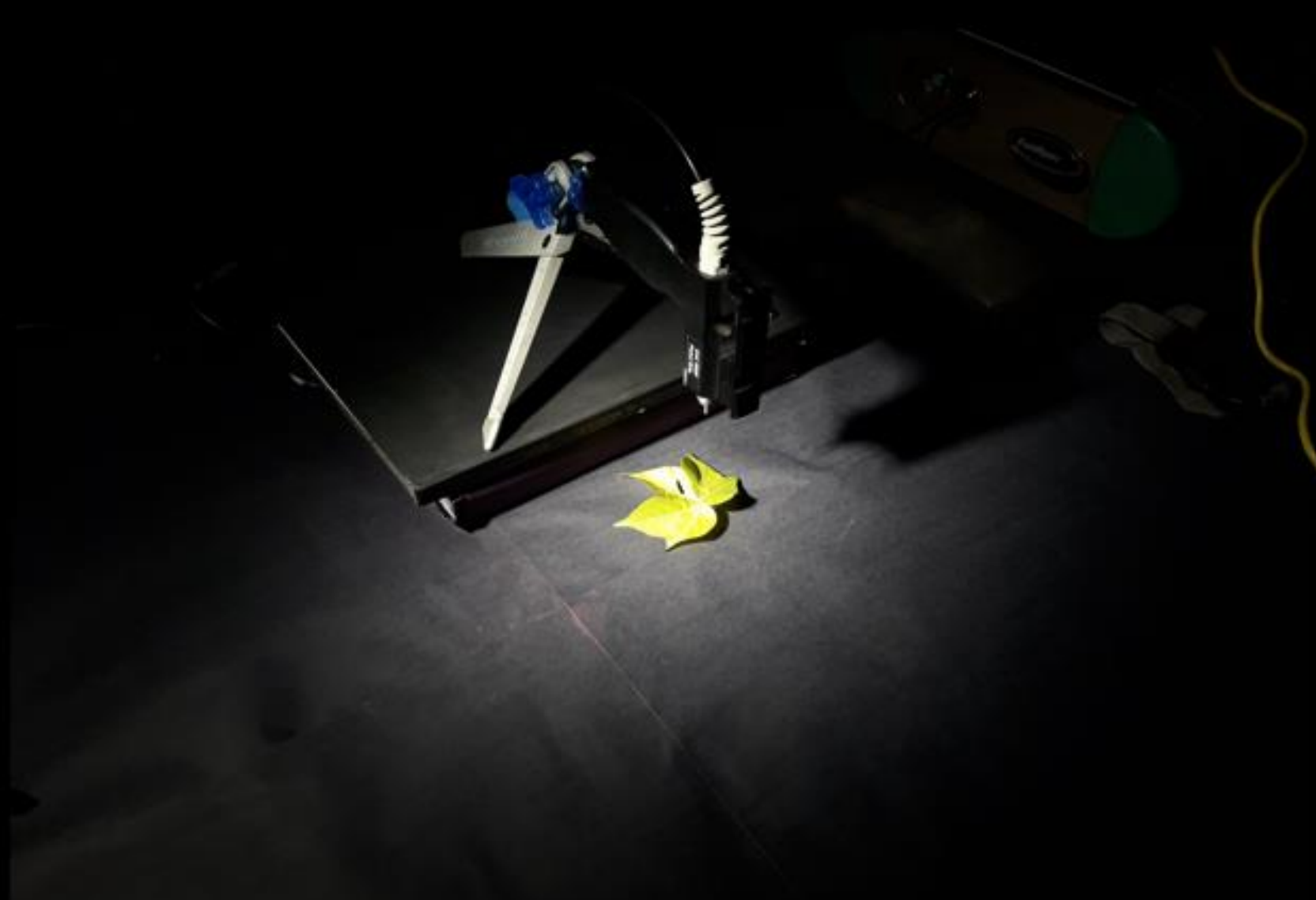


Campelo(2018), adapted by author.









## ❖ Data pre-treatment: Derivative analysis

- ✓ Highlight each oscillation between consecutive wavelengths, pointing out the most sensitive ones.

$$\frac{dR_{\lambda}}{dx} \approx \frac{R_{i+1} - R_{i-1}}{\Delta x}$$

$$\frac{d^2 R_{\lambda}}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dR}{dx} \right) \approx \frac{R_{i+1} - 2R_i + R_{i-1}}{(\Delta x)^2}$$

## ❖ Multivariate Statistical Analysis on Calibration

- Ranking of Adjusted coefficient of determination ( $R^2_{\text{adjust}}$ );
  - ✓ Minimum of **80.0%**;
  - ✓ Detect the most sensitive wavelengths in model;

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# ❖ Error Analysis on Validation

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➤ Adjusted coefficient of determination;  
( $R^2_{\text{adjust}}$ )

$$R^2_{\text{adjust}} = 1 - \frac{(N-1) \cdot (1-R^2)}{N - (k+1)}$$

➤ Root of the mean square error;  
(RMSE);

$$\text{RMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{j=1}^N (y'_j - y_i)^2}{N}}$$

➤ Residual Prediction Deviation;  
(RPD)

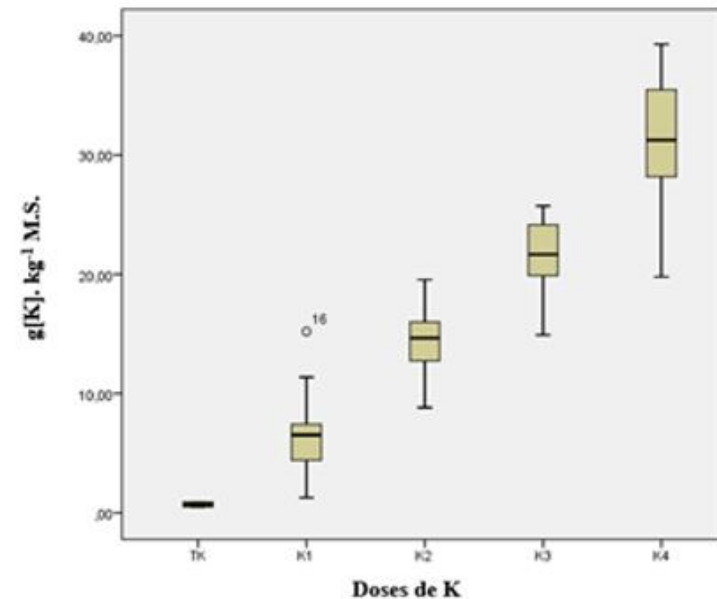
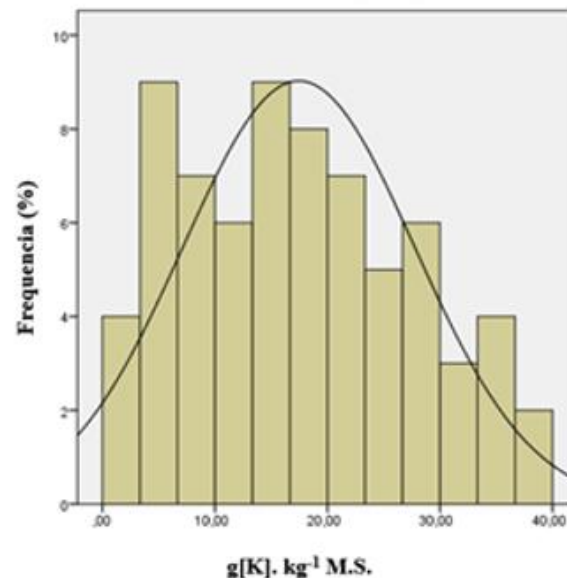
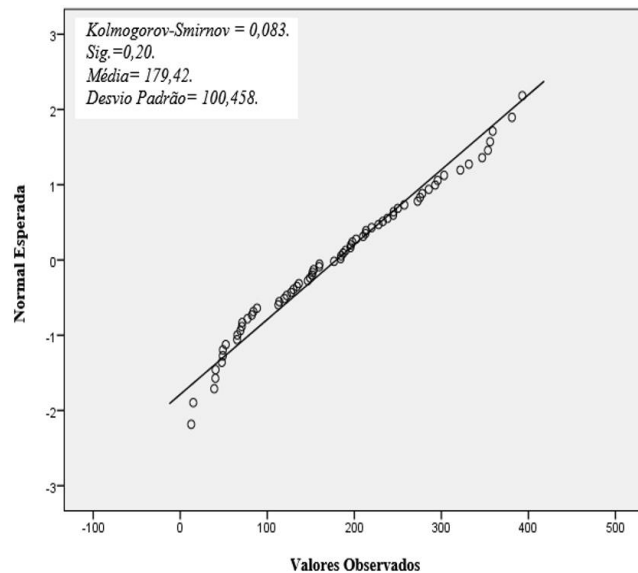
$$\text{RPD} = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{j=1}^N (y'_j - y_i)^2}{N}}}}$$



# 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

## ❖ Leaf content of K

- Progressive accumulation of K<sup>+</sup> levels;
- Normal expected range of [K<sup>+</sup>] in cotton leaves → **15 to 25** g/kg (Leaf Dry Matter - LDM).  
(CARVALHO et al., 2007).
- This work registered K<sup>+</sup> contents from **0.0 to 39.3** g/kg LDM.





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# ***Potassium Deficiency Symptoms Observed***





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## ***Potassium Deficiency Symptoms Observed***



Leaf wilt under the hottest hours of the day;

Marginal necrosis of older leaves;

Delay in flowering;

Flowers abortion;

Plant lodging;

Early fruit ripening;

Less fiber and seed production;

Low quality of fibers;

Inhibition of root and plant growth.

# ❖ Reflectance Factors (*Full Database*)

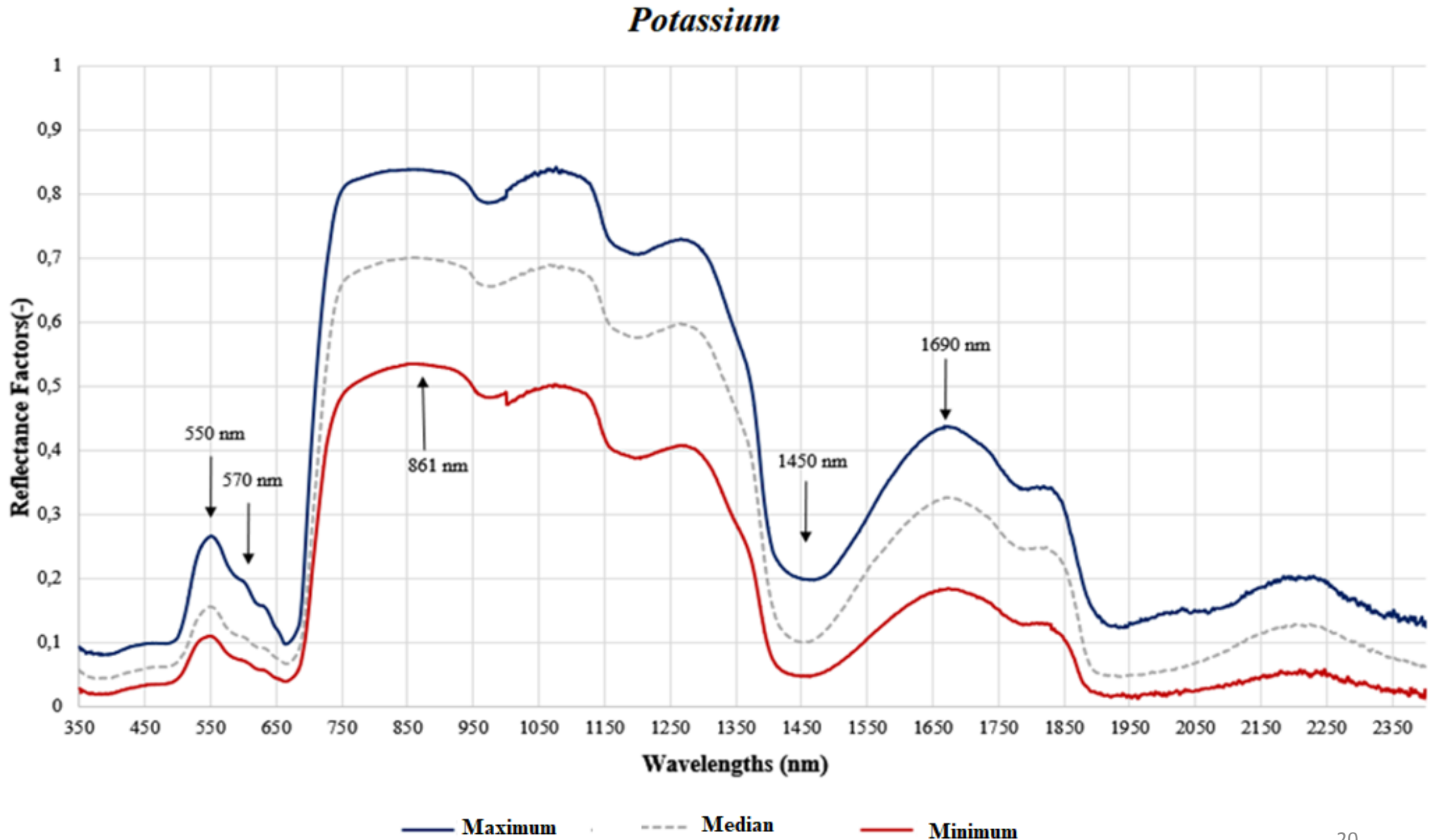
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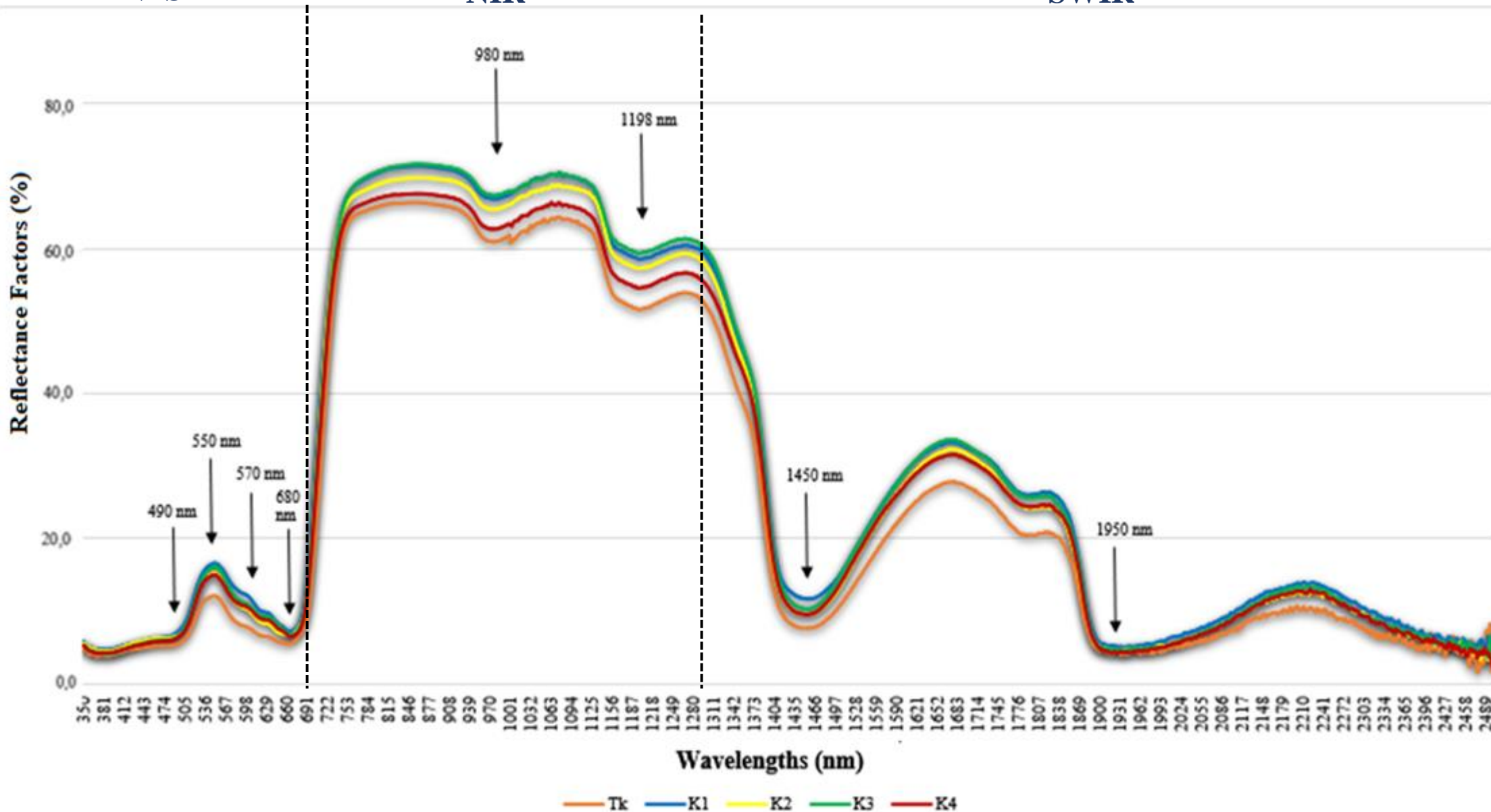


# ❖ Reflectance Factors (*Median*)

VIS

NIR

SWIR



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# ❖ Derivative Analysis, First order

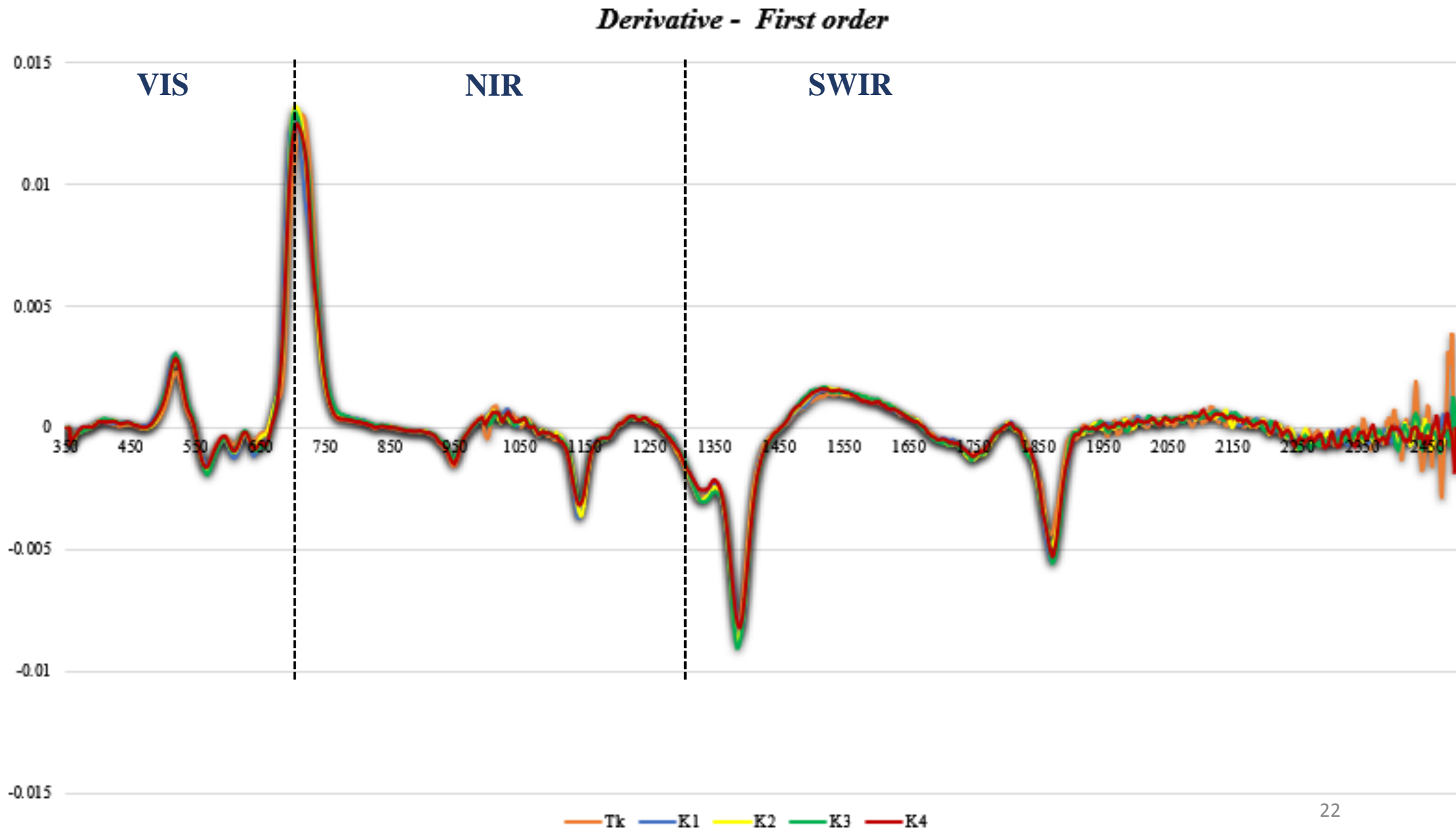
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# ❖ Derivative Analysis, Second order

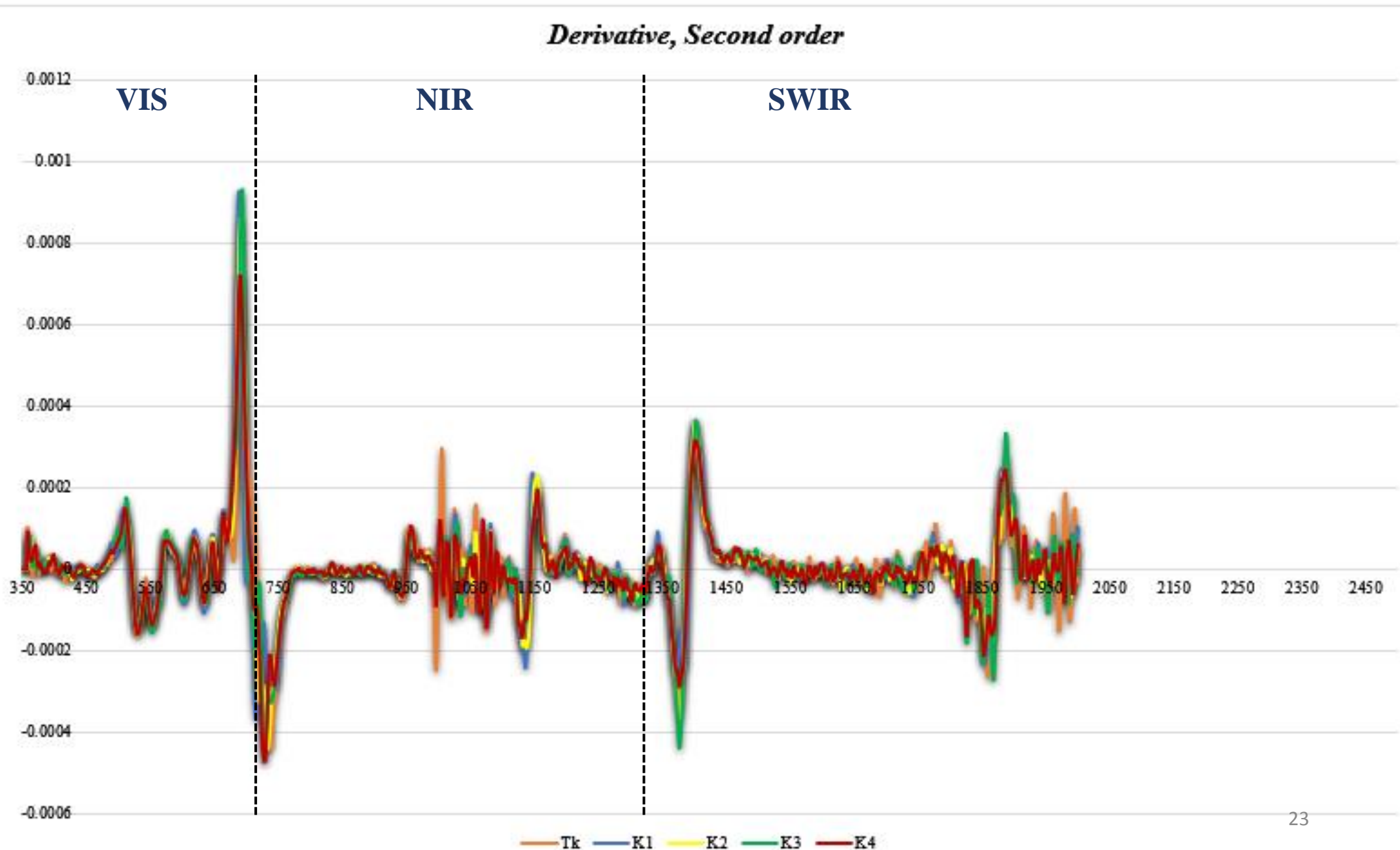
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## ❖ *Specific notes*

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- *Greater differentiation between K doses occurred at 1198 nm.*
- *The highest reflectance level measured at 550 nm was 16%.*
- *For these laboratory conditions, in NIR region, the factors did not exceed 72%.*
- *First order derivative registered peaks around **red-edge** (707 nm) and in the **moisture absorption** features (1140, 1380 and 1860 nm), pointing out the greater transitions (+/-) of spectra.*
- *These regions are highlighted in the 2nd order derivative by crossing the axis at the same wavelengths.*



# ❖ MODEL SELECTION: PLSR – Cross Validation (N=68)

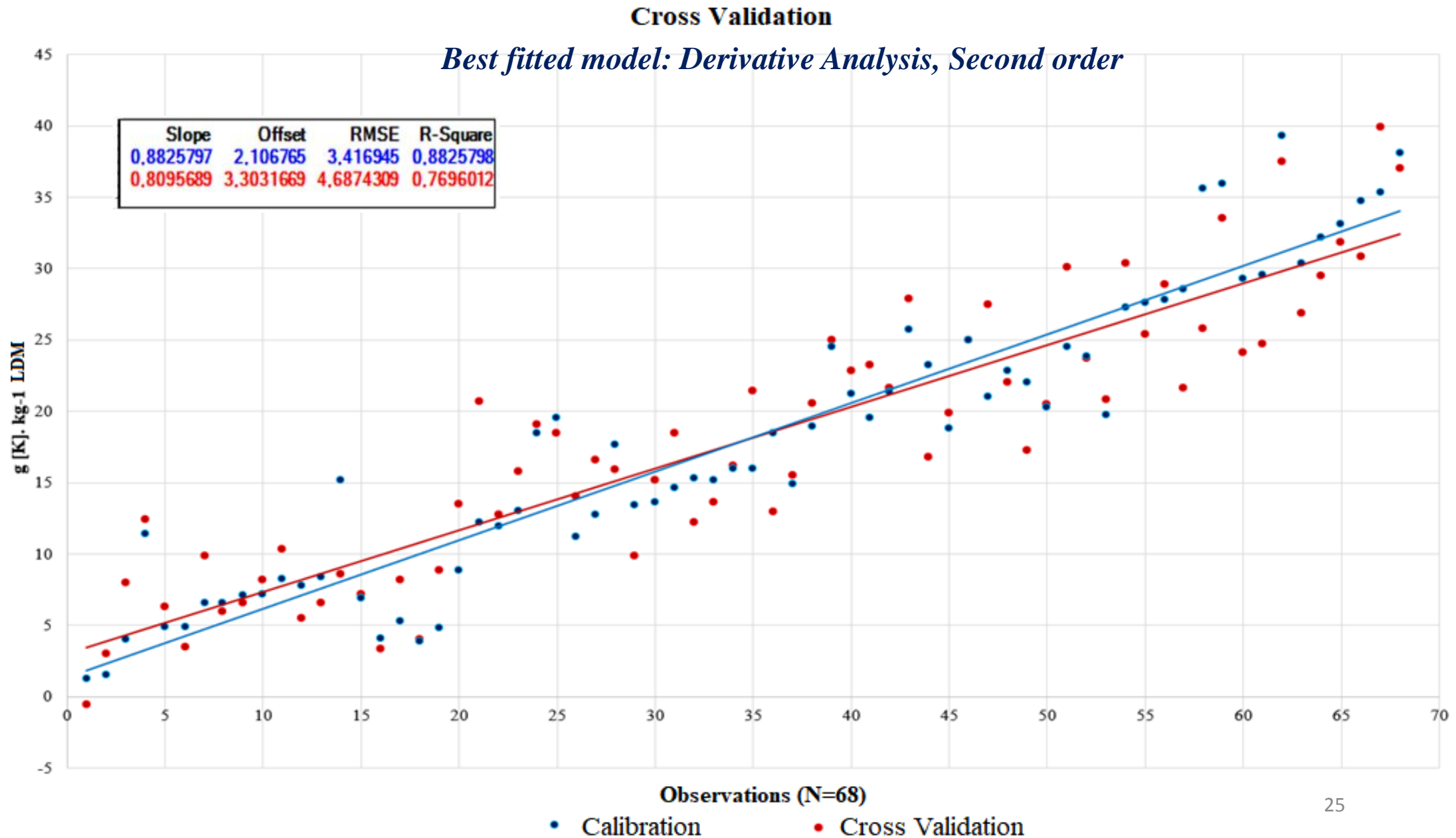
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# ❖ PLSR Model – Calibration (N=46)

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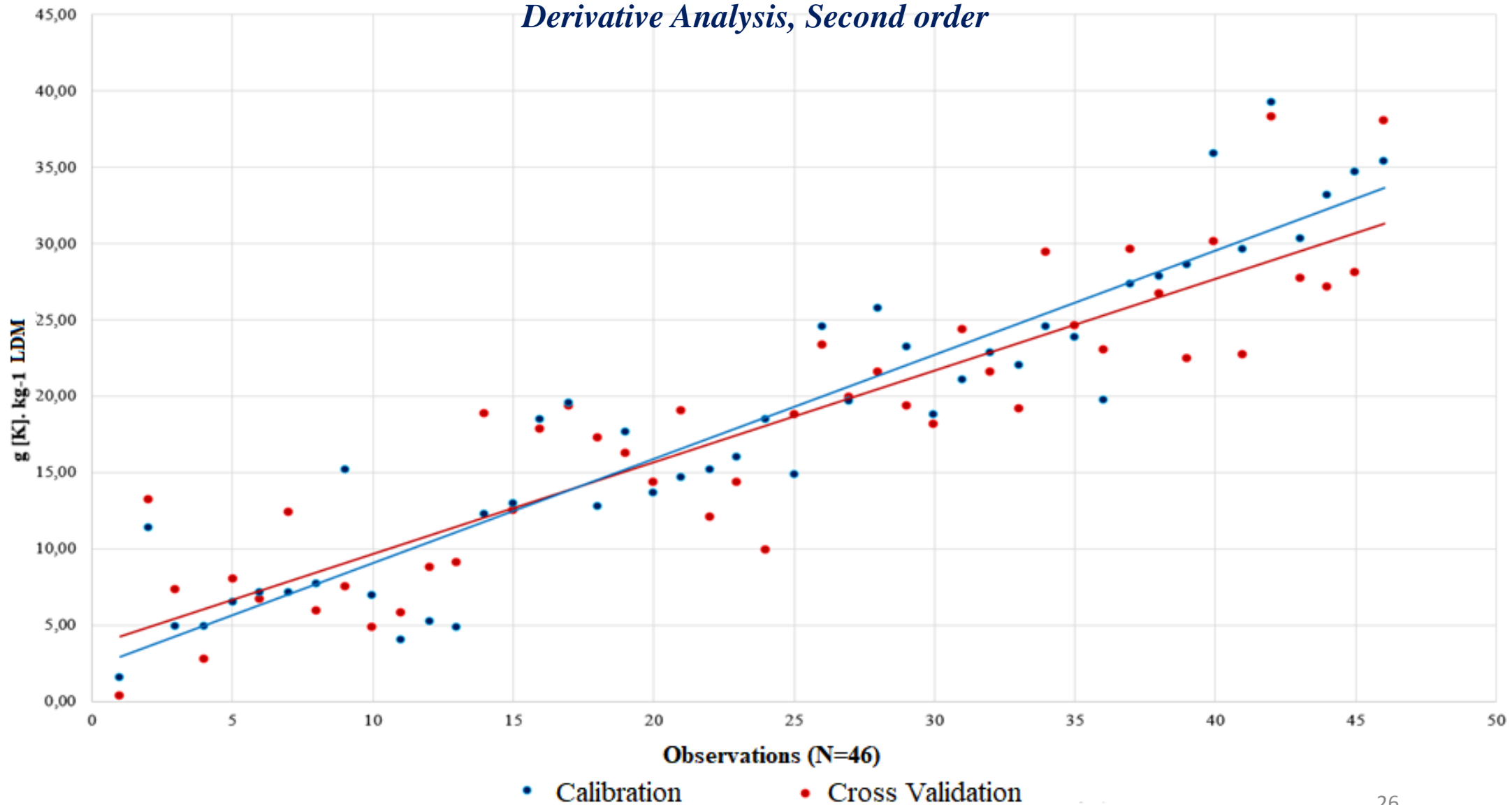
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*Calibration*  
*Derivative Analysis, Second order*



# ❖ PLSR Model – Validation (N=22)

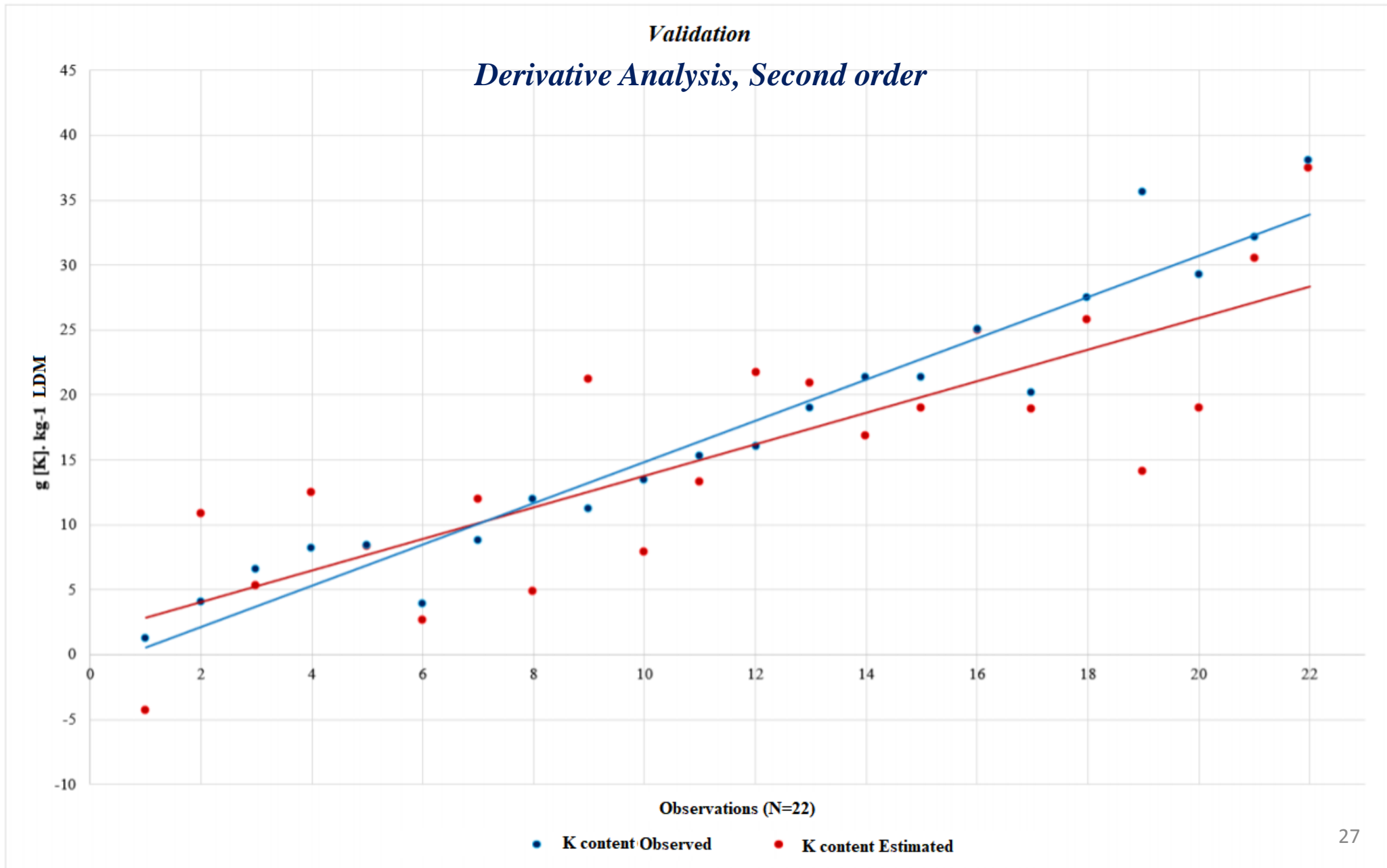
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## ❖ Proposed Estimate Model

*Reflectance Factor transformed → Derivative Analysis, Second order*

$$[K+] = 13,36801 + 226877,5\rho_{1193nm} + 105424,9\rho_{2088nm} + 399471,7\rho_{1642nm} - 296681,7\rho_{1228nm} - 278306,8\rho_{951nm} - 77290,33\rho_{1127nm} - 137076,5\rho_{1566nm} + 67643,57\rho_{1216nm} + 221400,4\rho_{1282nm} - 7340,64\rho_{2183nm} + 33362,11\rho_{2149nm} - 119047,0\rho_{1183nm} - 27478,12\rho_{1871nm}$$

## ❖ Error Measurements

Model	Std. Dev	R <sup>2</sup> ajust	RMSE	RPD
<i>Cross Validation</i> (N=68)	9,97	0,88	3,41	1,71
<i>Calibration</i> (N=46)	9,73	0,82	3,74	1,61
<i>Validation</i> (N=22)	10,42	0,66	6,50	1,27

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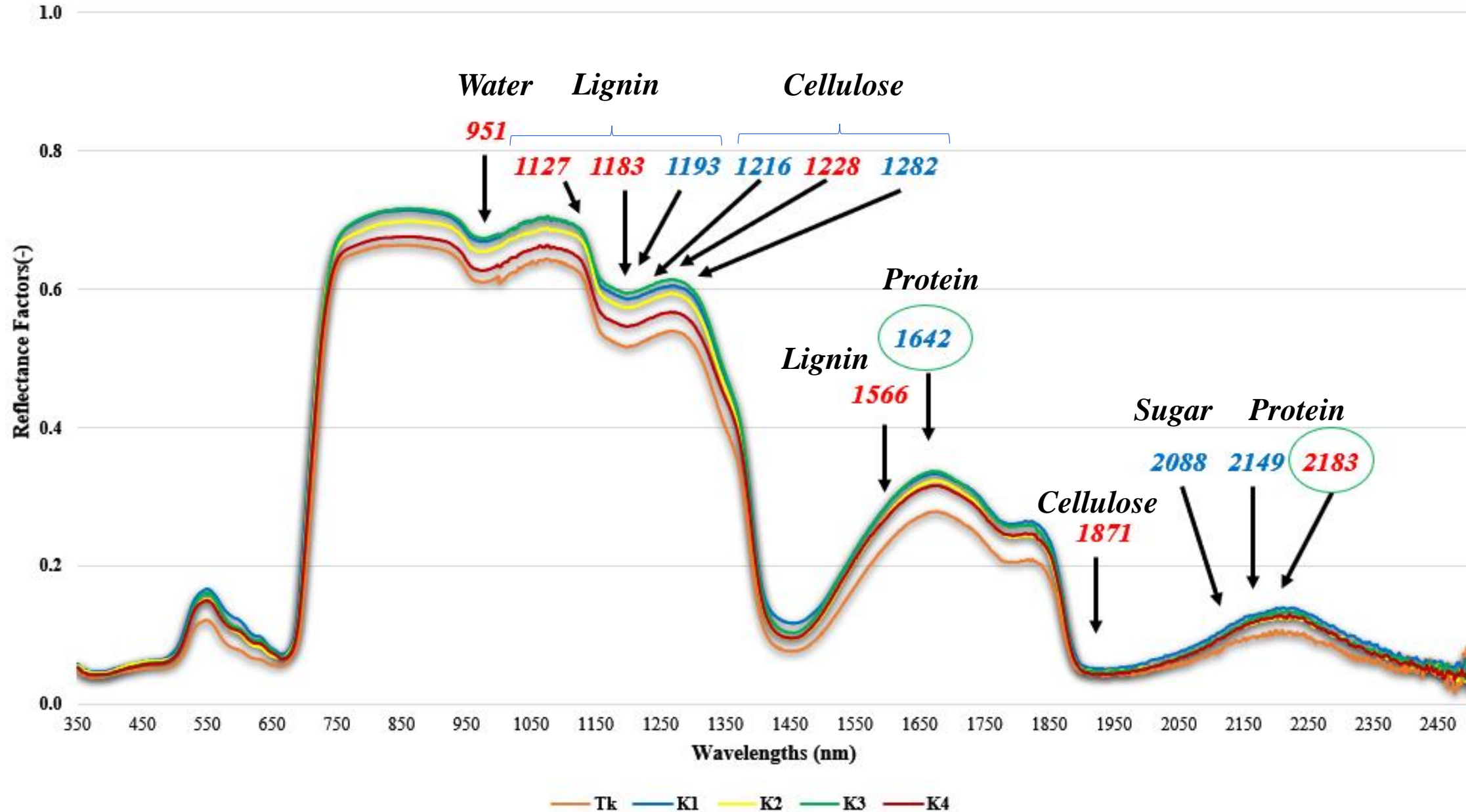
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# ❖ Main Wavelengths Detected

(JENSEN, 2011 / CURRAN, 1989 / ASD, 2005)



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## ❖ *Final Considerations*

- ✓ The discrimination of potassium deficiencies in cotton using hyperspectral data was satisfactorily performed by a PLSR model composed of 13 wavelengths (DERIVATIVE ANALYSIS, SECOND ORDER), of which most are commonly associated with *moisture*, *lignin*, *cellulose*, *sugar* and *protein* contents in leaves.



# ❖ References

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*THANK YOU*

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