

# Spatial prediction of soil type maps with Neural Networks including quantification of model uncertainty

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TÜBINGEN



This presentation participates in OSPP

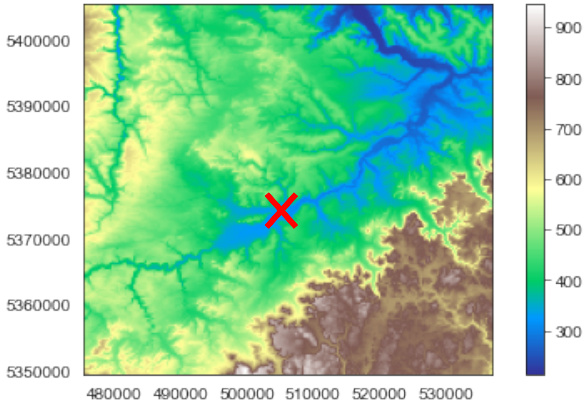


Outstanding Student & PhD  
candidate Presentation contest

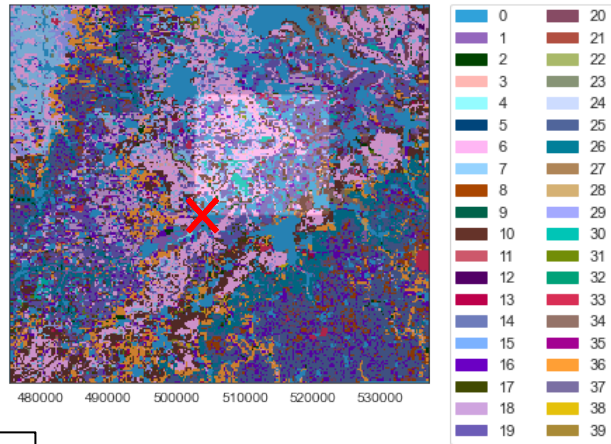
# Study area and the corresponding soil type

our ground truth

## Elevation of the study area



## Ground truth of the soil types

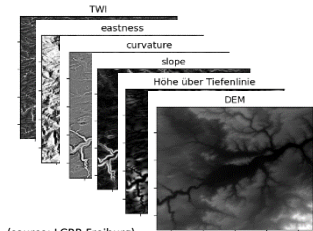


X Tübingen

# Artificial Neural Network

input and architecture

## DEM and derivatives



(source: LGRB Freiburg)

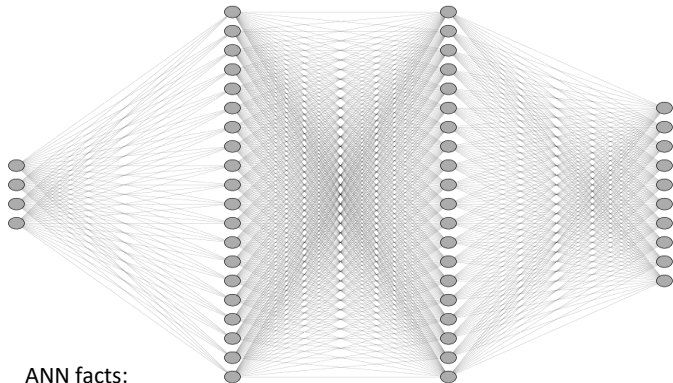


*Linear  
Input Layer*

*Linear  
Layer 1*

*Linear  
Layer 2*

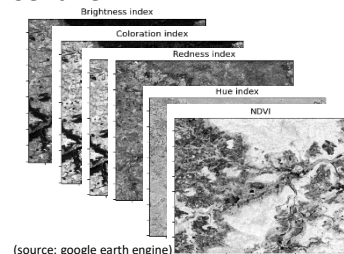
*Linear  
Output Layer*



ANN facts:

- 3 linear layers followed by one ReLU activation function each
- Linear output layer for Last-layer Laplace approximation
- Optimiser: Adam, Loss: Cross-entropy Loss

## Sentinel-2

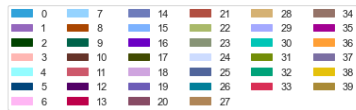
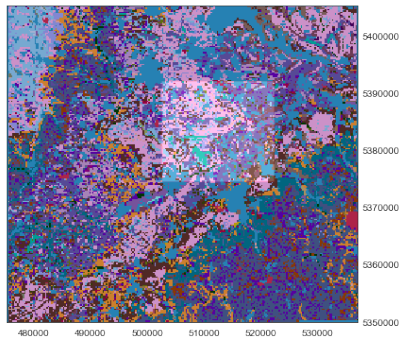


(source: google earth engine)

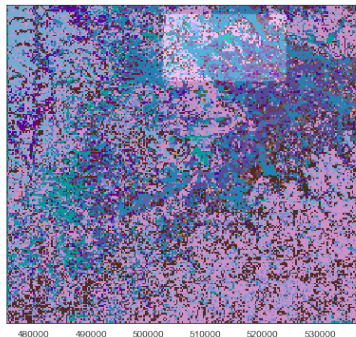
# Prediction of the soil map by the ANN

simple and well-functioning

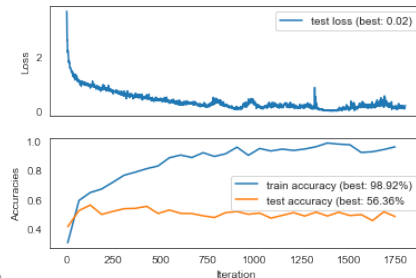
Ground truth of the soil types



Prediction with the ANN



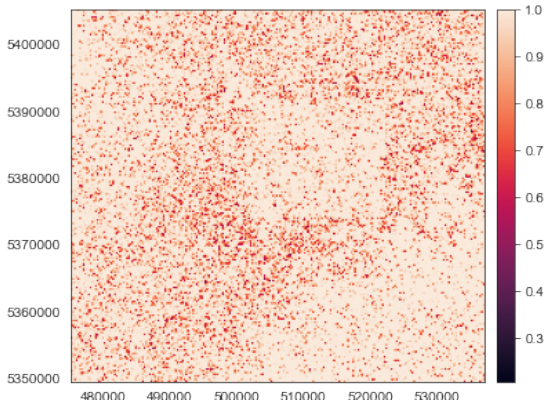
Performance



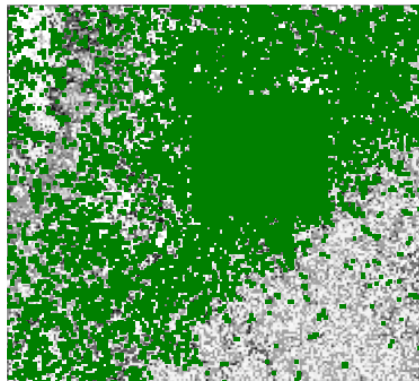
# But can we trust the model?

first look

## Probability of the predicted class



## Comparison of the true labels with the predicted labels



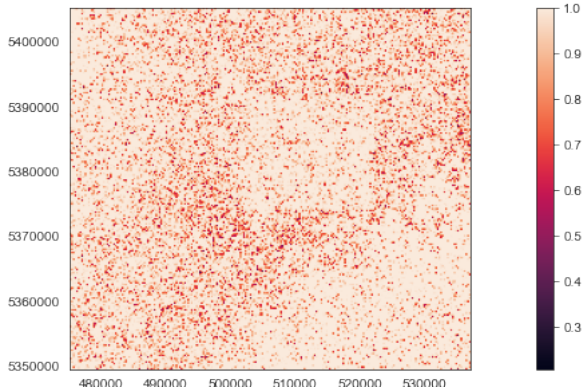
■ correct predicted label

# Last-layer Laplace approximation

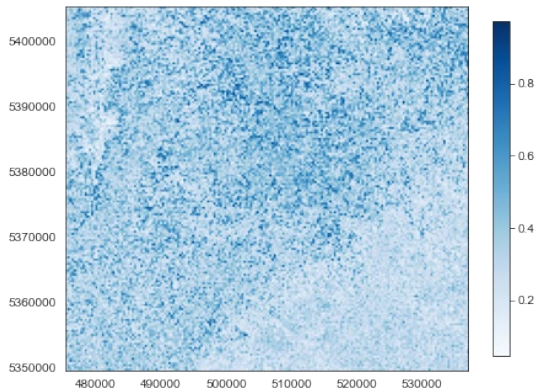
adding uncertainty of the model



## Probability of the predicted class



## Uncertainty of the model prediction



Last-layer Laplace approximation:

Kristiadi, Agustinus, Matthias Hein, and Philipp Hennig. "Being bayesian, even just a bit, fixes overconfidence in relu networks." *International conference on machine learning*. PMLR, 2020.



## Thank you for your attention!

### Any questions?



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Abstract and OSPP Voting: