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Soil organic carbon measurement and modelling at regional scale using Sentinel-1/2 data based on machine learning approaches

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Introduction

> Remote sensors are emerging as powerful sources of soil spectral information. > The freely available multispectral imagery is an effective solution to address the problems

concerning hyperspectral images in soil properties monitoring

- > Sentinel-2 (S2) launched by ESA has great potential in estimating soil properties compared to other multispectral images.
- ➤ Accurate prediction of soil properties is necessary to promote sustainable soil management.
- > Multi-source data fusion technology is a promising way to improve prediction accuracy of models compared to single sensor technology.
- > And application of models to real world problems such as crop and soil management with the help of high resolution soil properties mapping is helpful to the farming community.
- To assess the prediction performance of various machine learning modeling approaches for the estimation of soil organic carbon using Sentinel-2 (S2) Multispectral imagery (MSI) data over the study area

Material and Methods

1. 7th Apr. 2023

.. 12th Apr. 2023

22nd May 2023

28th Nov. 2023

7th Jan 2024

6th Feb 2024

16th Feb 2024

2nd Mar 2024

8. 21st Feb 2024

• Sentinel-1

backscatter

coefficients

➤ To evaluate the ability of multisource (Sentinel-1 and Sentinel-2) remote sensing data for the estimation of soil organic carbon

• Study area: Western catchment of Chilika lagoon 85° E Sentinel-2 and Sentinel-1 data Image Pre-processing and Bad Band Removal Pre- processing of Bay of Bengal Machine learning algorithms Agricultural Land (Western Catchment) Non Agricultural Land (Western Catchment) Input Processes Output 86° E Figure 2. Analytical flowchart of the Soil organic

Figure 1. Study area map **➤** Chemometric modelling

• Models used: RF, Cubist, SVR, and PLSR

> Description of study area

• Total area: 2712 km²

• Annual rainfall:1200 mm

• Maximum temperature: 39.9° C

• Minimum temperature: 14° C

• Main crop: Rice (kharif season)

• Climate: Tropical

• Latitude:19.732° N to 19.858° N

• Longitude: 85.113° E to 85.348° E

• No. of samples: 167 (0-15cm depth)

• Date of sampling: 18th- 22nd Dec, 2023

- Spectral pre-processing techniques: un-transformed (UT), log absorbance (ABS), first derivative (FD), second derivative (SD),
- standard normal variate (SNV) and Kulbelka- Munk transformation (KM)
- Software used for modelling: RStudio and MATLAB
- Sentinel-2 data acquisition dates: 13 dates from 2023 and 2024
- Sentinel-2 data acquisition date: 26th Dec, 2023

10. 12th Mar 2024 **Modelling Approaches** 11. 16th Apr 2024 12. 26th Apr 2024 13. 11th May 2024 Scenario 4 Scenario 3 Scenario 1 • Sentinel-2 • Sentinel-2 • Sentinel-2 spectral bands spectral bands spectral bands Topographic • Topographic • Sentinel-2 derived indices factors factors

carbon estimation Dates of MSI acquisition 20mL of with FeSO4 _ + indicator

Allows for the

development of carbon sequestration strategies

SOC modeling helps track changes in soil

carbon over time

Figure 3. Soil organic carbon measurement by Walkley-Black chromic acid oxidation method (Akhter et al., 2023

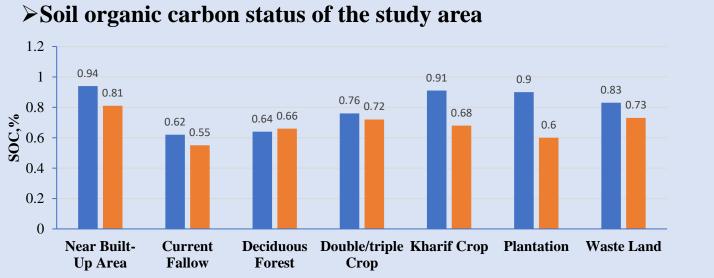
Copographic Factors

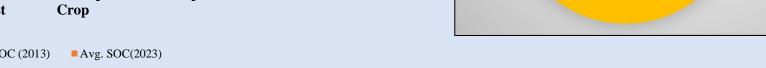
Topographic wetness index (TWI), Terrain ruggedness index (TRI), Slope, Relative slope position (RSP), LSfactor, Flow accumulation (FA), Elevation, Cross-sectional curvature, Aspect, Valley depth, Long curve, Hill shading, Channel network base level (CNBL), Convergence index (CI), Vertical distance to channel network (VDCN)

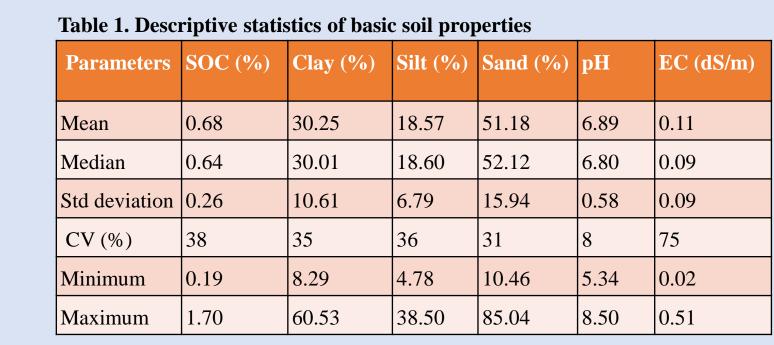
Results and Discussion

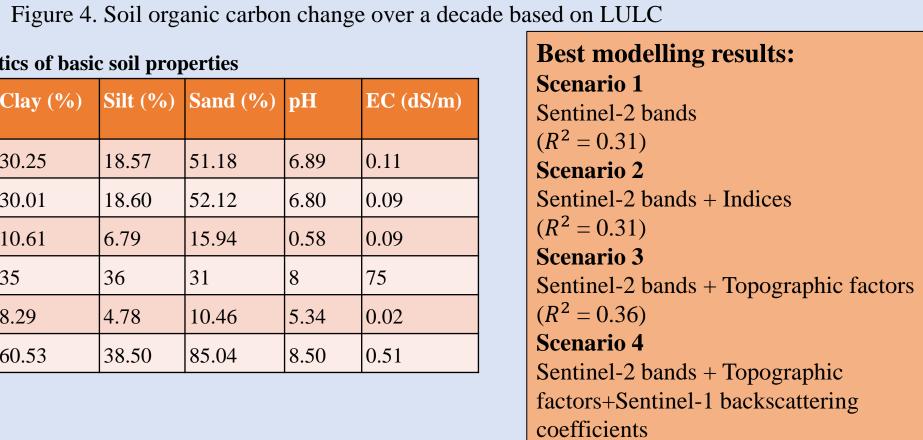
■ Built-Up Area

Crops ■ Range Land









 $(R^2 = 0.38)$

SOC Percentage of LULC classes in the study area

78%

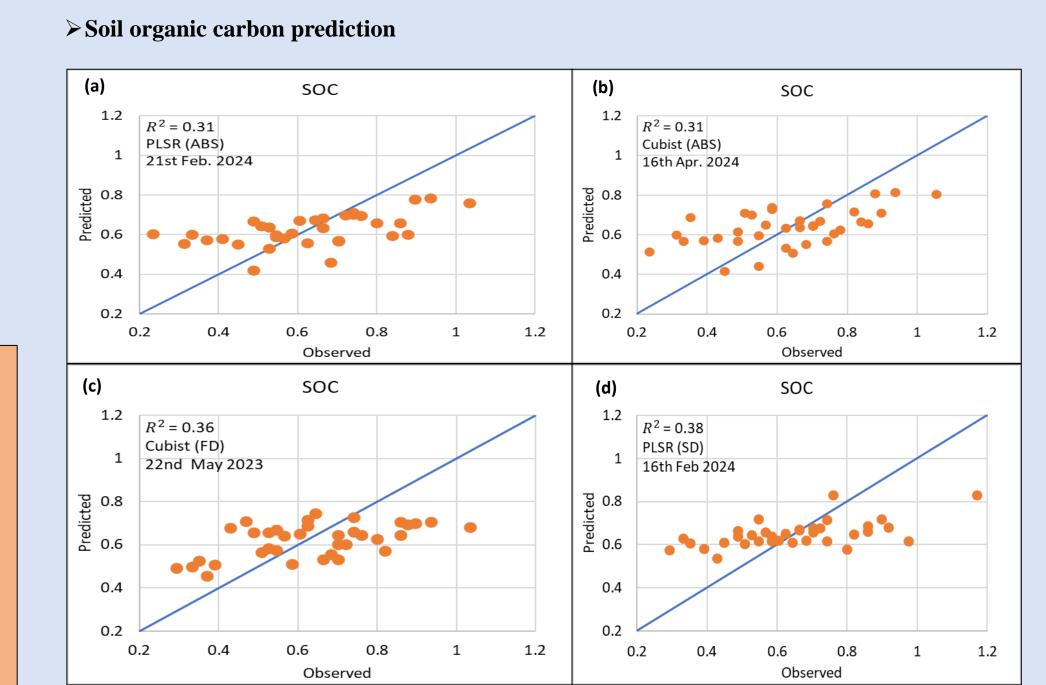
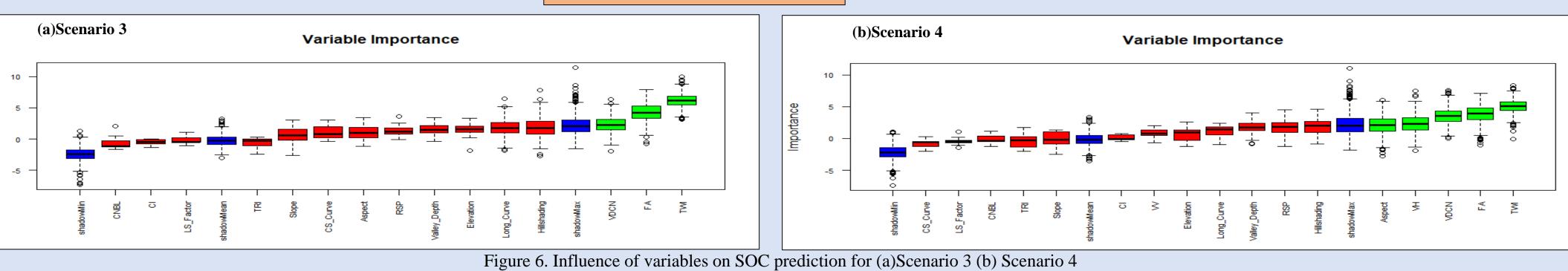


Figure 5. The top performing models of SOC using (a) S2 spectral bands (b) S2 spectral bands and indices (c)S2 spectral bands and environmental variables (d) S2 spectral bands, environmental variables and S1 bands



Conclusions

This study highlights the applicability of multitemporal Sentinel-2 remote sensing for effective Soil organic carbon prediction

- \triangleright The accuracy obtained using Sentinel-2 data combined with terrain attributes and Sentinel-1 data was improved slightly ($R^2 = 0.38$) compared to that obtained using only Sentinel-2 data ($R^2 = 0.31$), S2 data with spectral indices ($R^2 = 0.31$) and Sentinel-2 data combined with terrain attributes ($R^2 = 0.36$)
- ➤ Among all the models, Cubist and PLSR show comparatively better performance

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