

Digital Soil Mapping

(3D modeling, spatial sampling, uncertainty quantification, feature selection)

Ruhollah Taghizadeh Soil Science and Geomorphology

Content

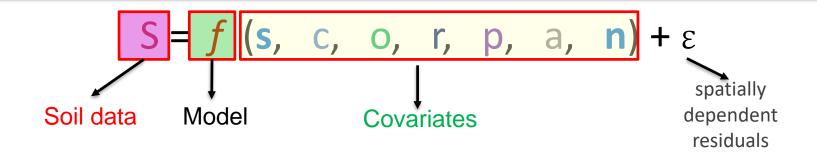
□Part 1

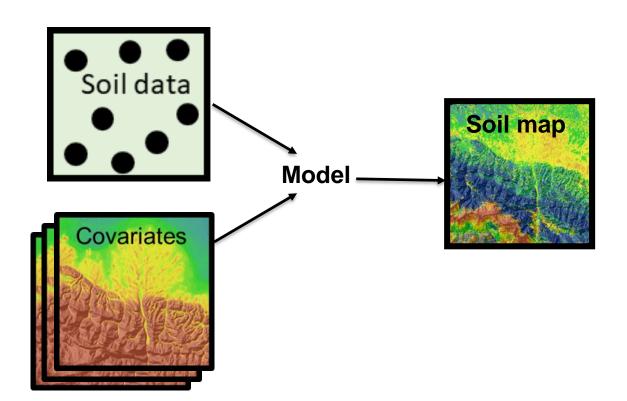
- ■3D modelling
- Spatial sampling
- Uncertainty quantification
- Feature selection

☐ Part 2

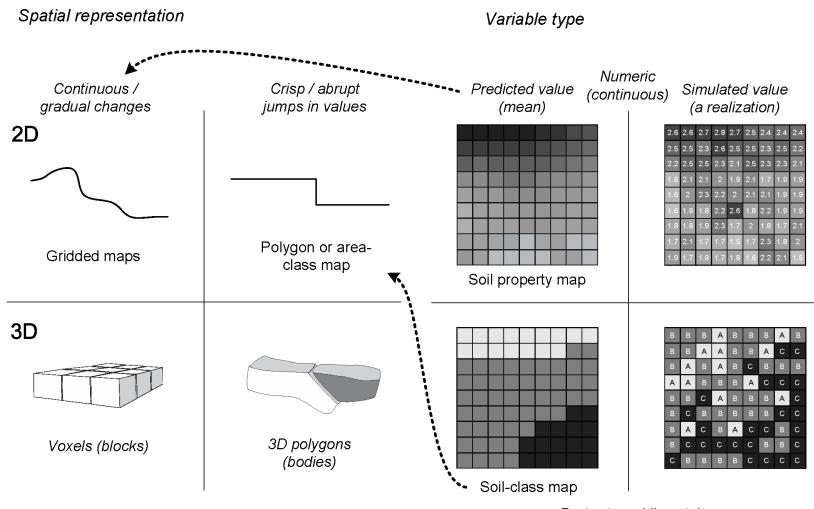
•Lets practice!

SCORPAN model



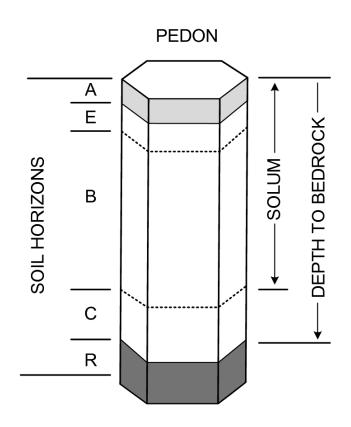


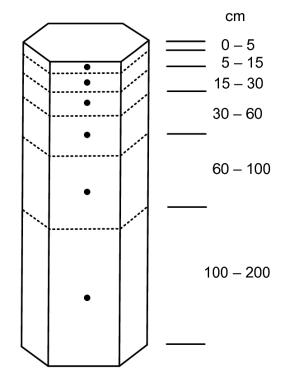
2D vs 3D Soil Mapping

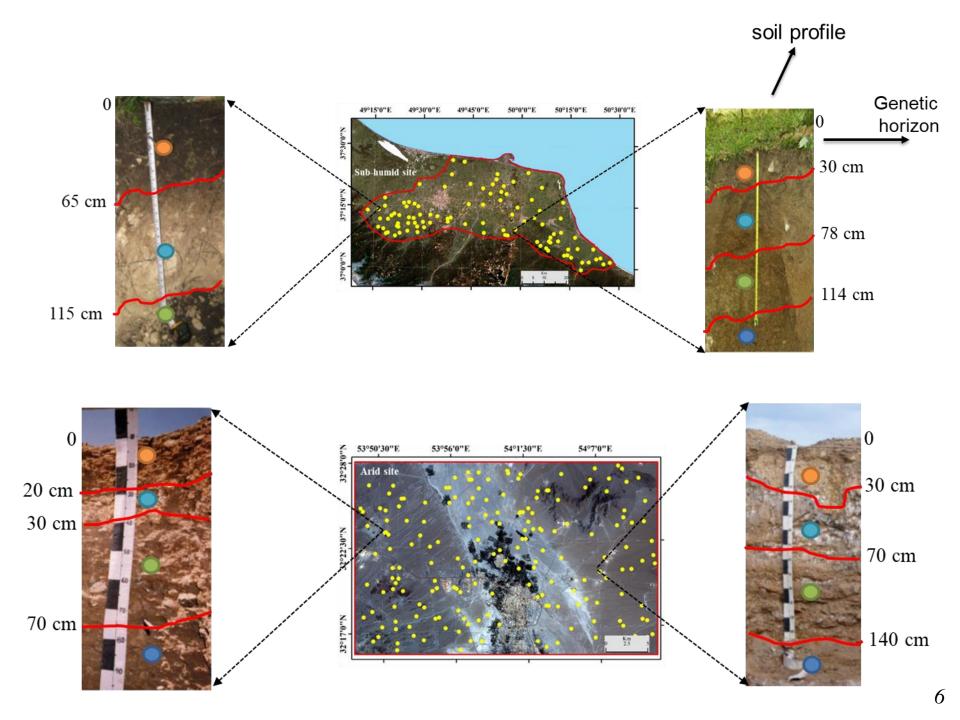


Factor-type (discrete)

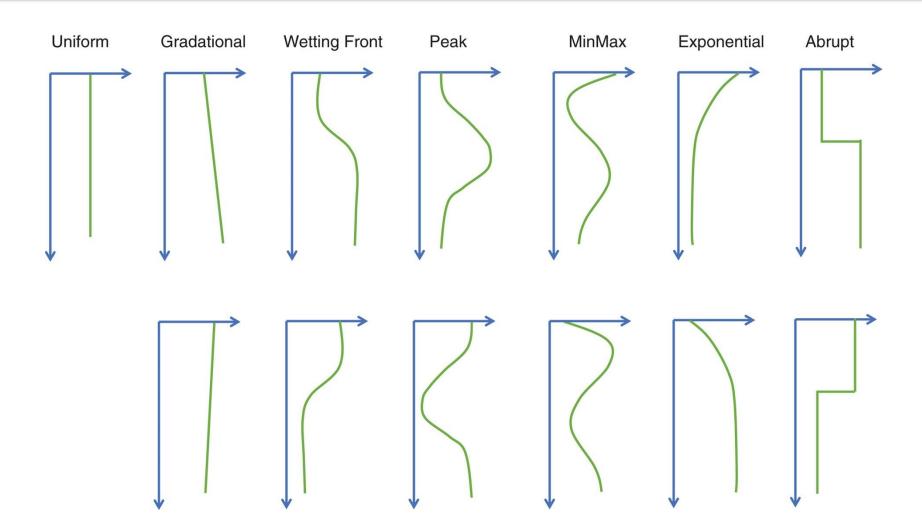
Global Soil Mapping



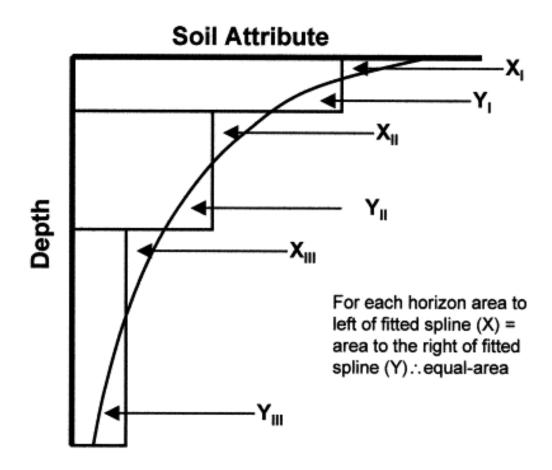




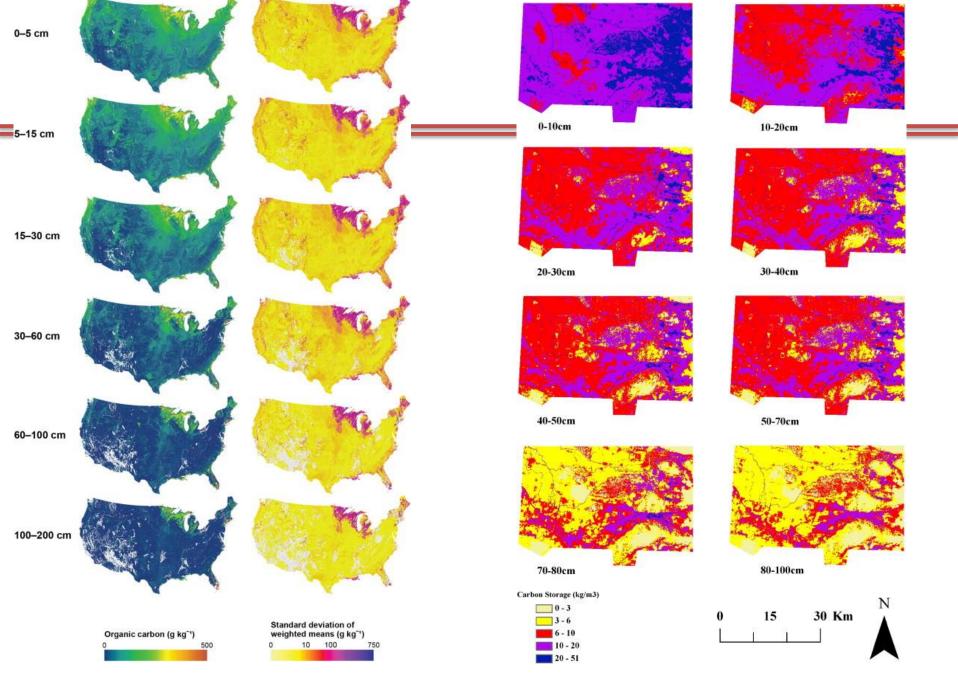
Soil Depth Functions



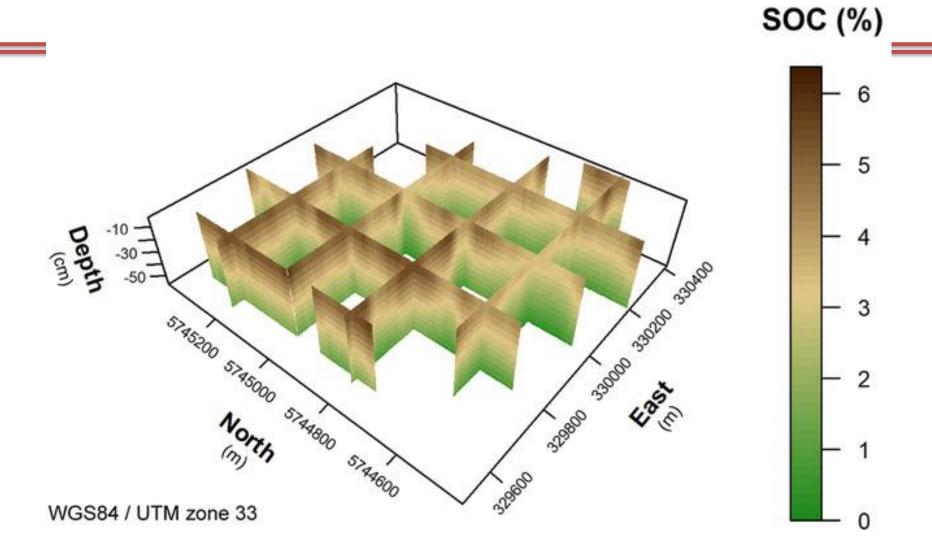
Equal-area quadratic smoothing splines



Bishop et al., 1999



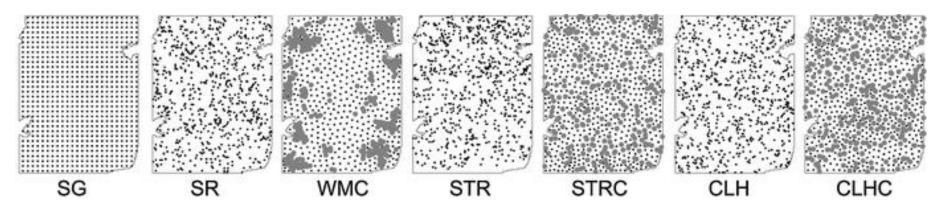
Odgers et al., 2011 Malone et al., 2009



Rentschler et al., 2020

Spatial Sampling

- Sampling is the process of selecting a sample from a population.
- Lack of funds for sampling and analysis is a major problem for any soil mapping project
- Soil sampling plan? Optimal?



SG square grid, SR simple random, WMC uniform distribution of point pairs for variogram estimation combined with spatial coverage, STR stratified random, STRC STR combined with spatial coverage, CLH conditional Latin hypercube, and CLHC CLH combined with spatial coverage (Zhao et al., 2015)

Spatial Sampling

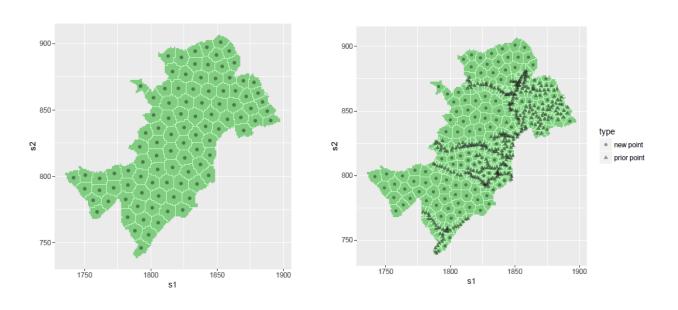


Figure 2: Spatial coverage and spatial infill sample in three woredas of Ethiopia, optimized by minimizing MSSD by k-means.

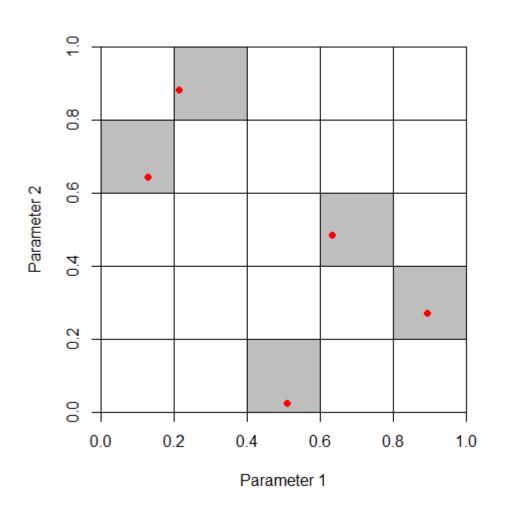


Prof. Dick Brus https://www.resear chgate.net/profile/ Dick-Brus

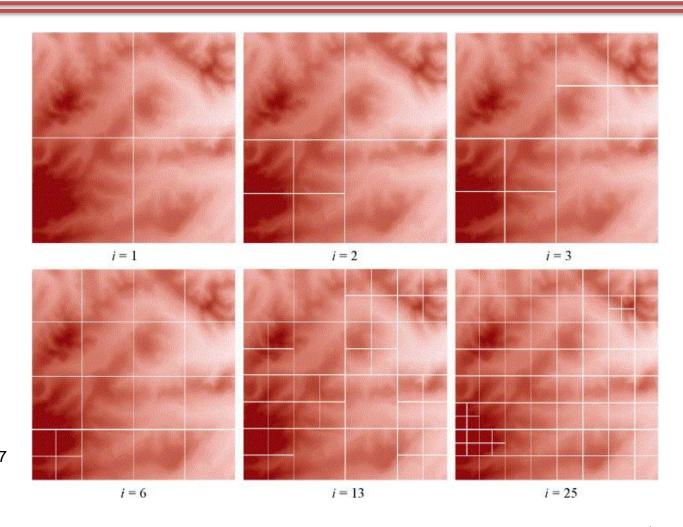
You can download the published version at:

Latin Hypercube

- a stratified random procedure
- follows the idea of a Latin square
- the number of strata equals the sample size



The Variance Quadtree Algorithm



Minasny et al., 2007

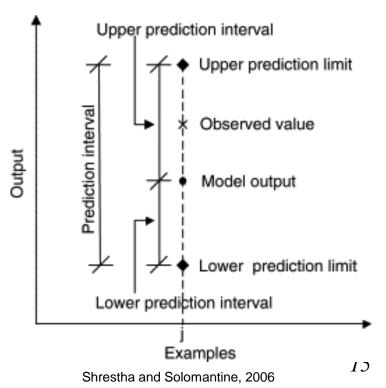
تعيين الكوي نمونه برداري مكاني با استفاده از روشهاي مختلف

Uncertainty Quantification

Predictions (maps) may be subject to error and uncertainty from multiple sources:

- insufficient training sample size
- model parameterization
- interactions amongst covariates
- missing covariates
- measurement error within the input and output data
 - 1.positioning error (location accuracy);
 - 2.sampling error,
 - 3.measurement error (in the laboratory);
 - 4.temporal sampling error,
 - 5.data input error (or typing error);

- Information related to the uncertainty of predictions is required.
- upper and lower prediction limits (prediction interval).



Uncertainty Quantification

have a built-in ability to quantify uncertainty

- linear regression
- ordinary kriging
- universal kriging
- kriging with external drift
- cokriging
- sequential Gaussian simulation
- regression kriging
- quantile regression forest

•

do not have a built-in ability to quantify uncertainty

- Bayesian
- bootstrap methods
- postprocessor (UNEEC)
- analytical (mean variance methods)

•

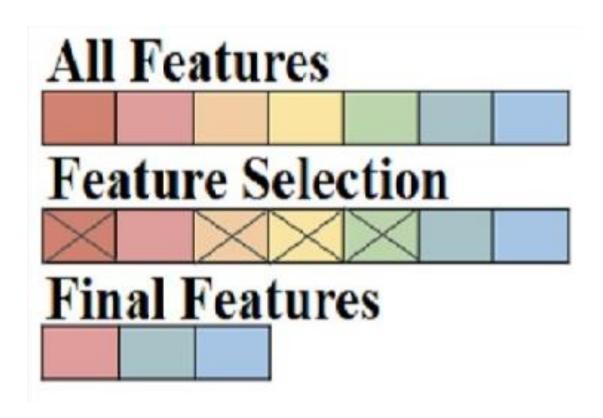


Prof. Gerard Heuvelink

https://www.resear chgate.net/profile/ Gerard-Heuvelink

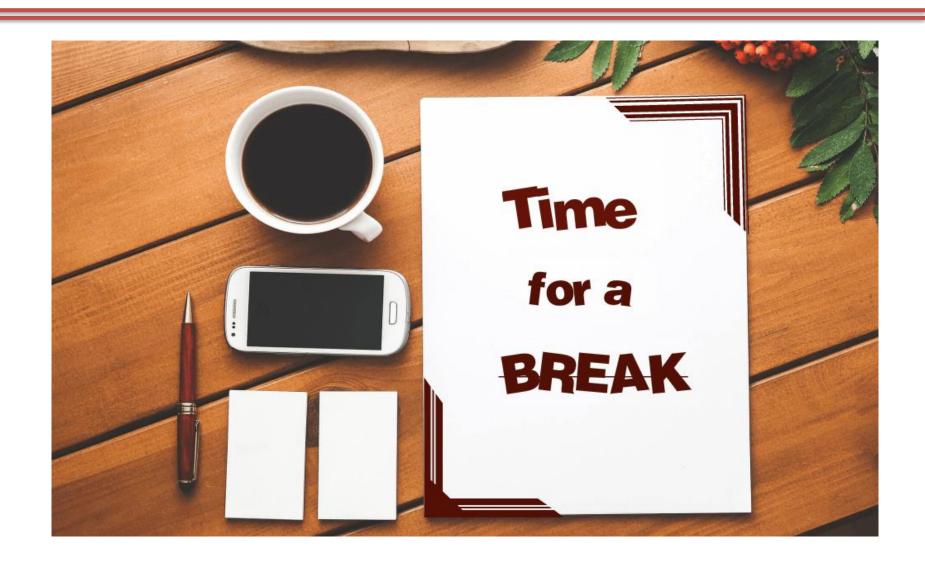
Feature selection

Feature selection is the process of reducing the number of input variables when developing a predictive model.



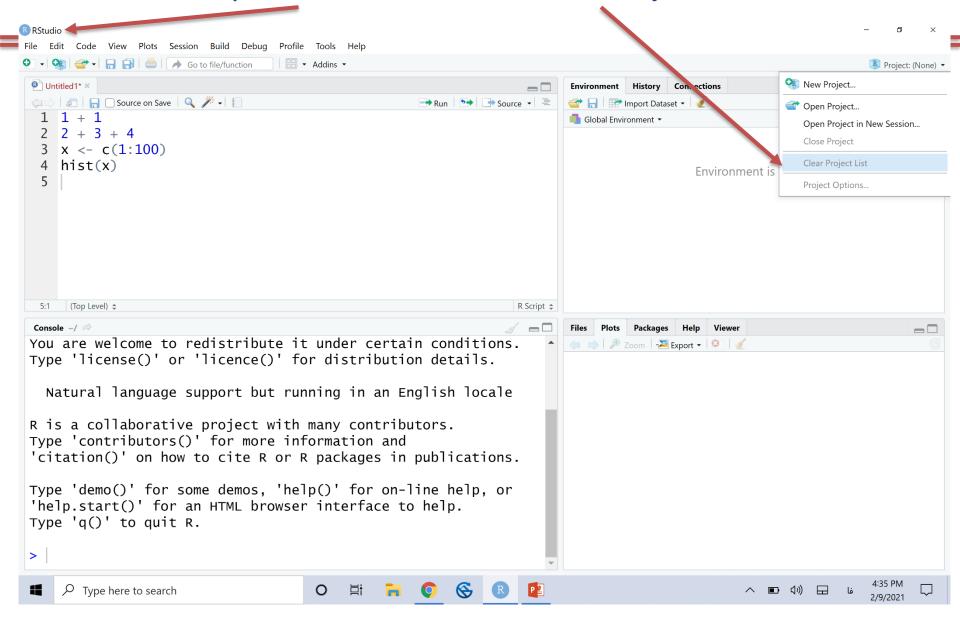
Feature selection

- •Feature Selection: Select a subset of input features from the dataset.
 - Unsupervised: Do not use the target variable (e.g. remove redundant variables).
 - Correlation
 - Supervised: Use the target variable (e.g. remove irrelevant variables).
 - Wrapper: Search for well-performing subsets of features.
 - RFE
 - Filter: Select subsets of features based on their relationship with the target.
 - Statistical Methods
 - Intrinsic: Algorithms that perform automatic feature selection during training.
 - Decision Trees
- •Dimensionality Reduction: Project input data into a lower-dimensional feature space.

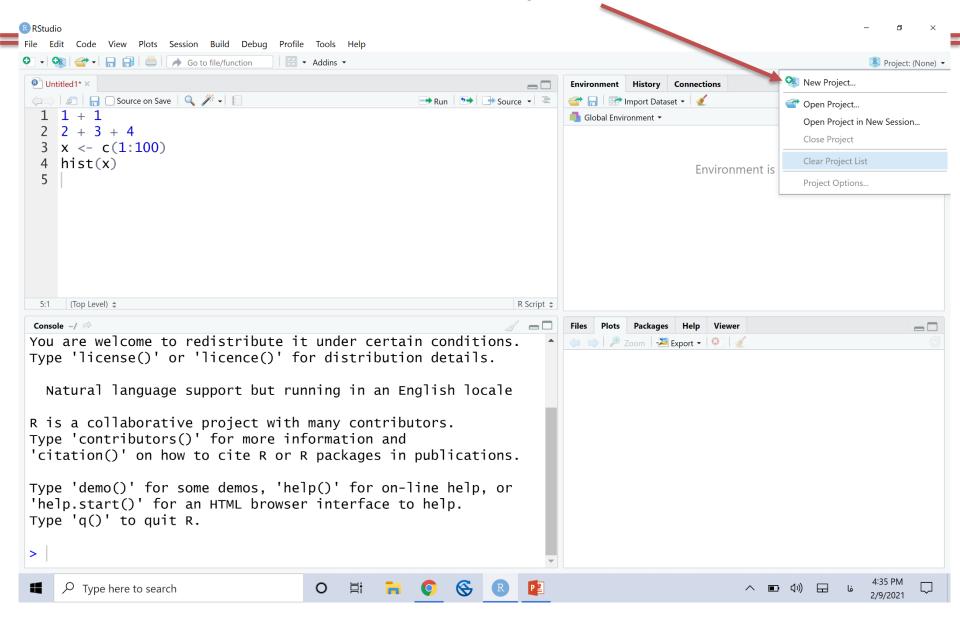


1. Open Rstudio

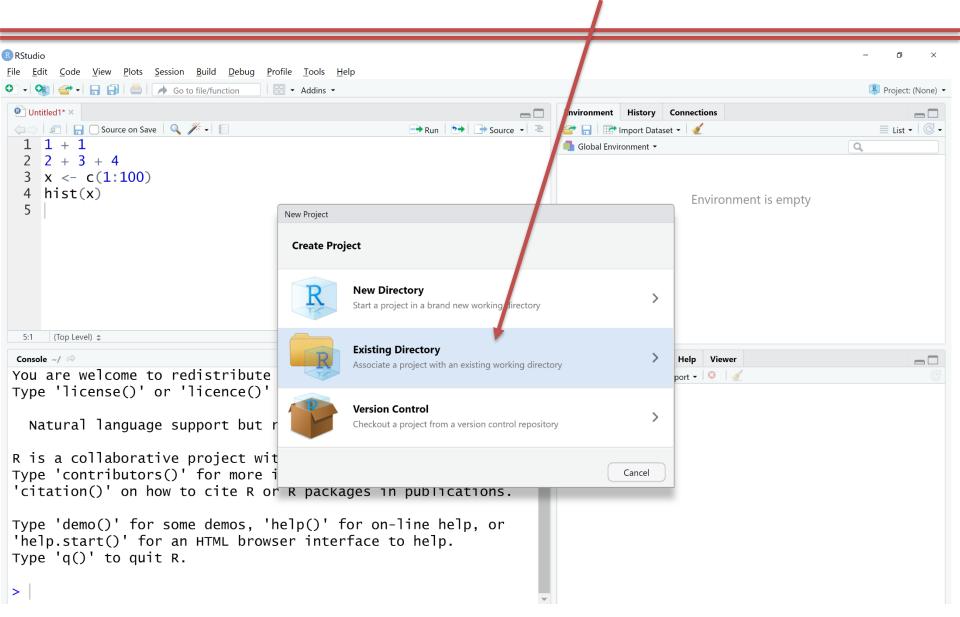
2. Clear Project List



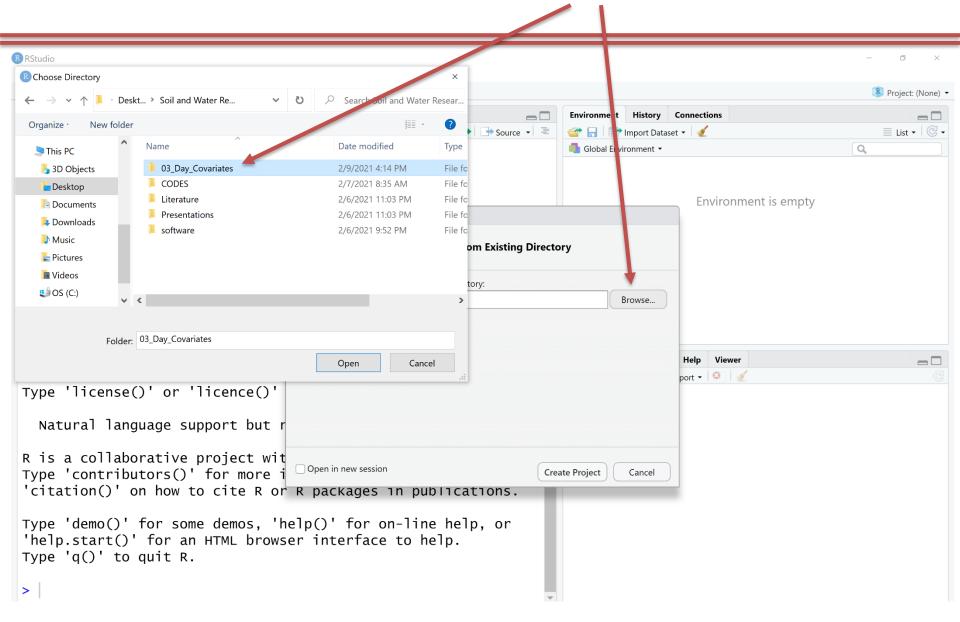
3. New Project



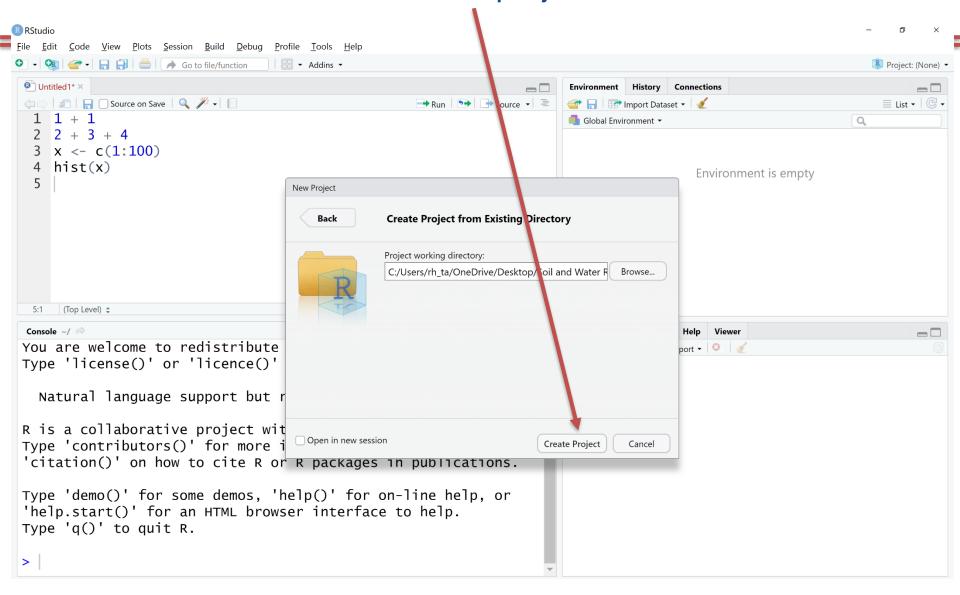
4. Existing Directory



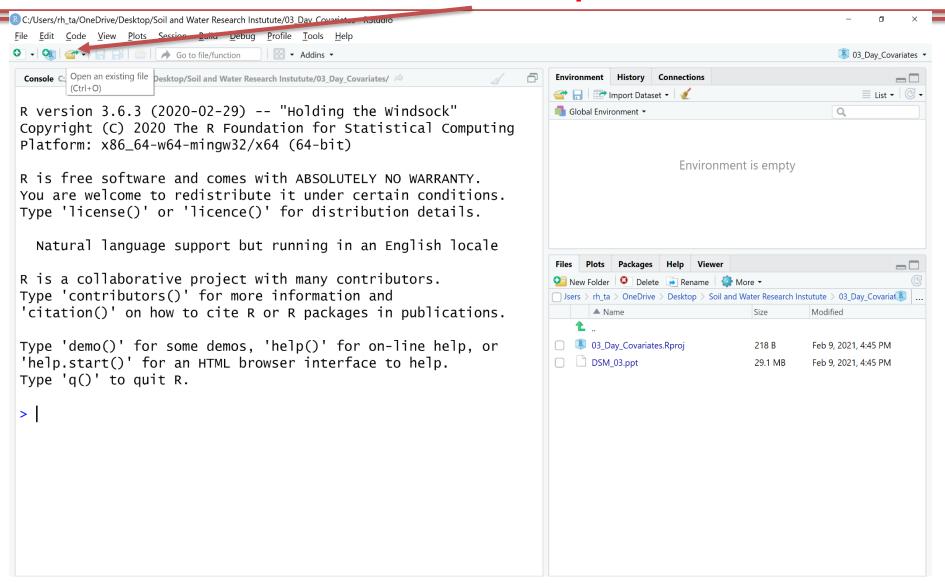
5. Find the folder and find Day_07_AdvancedTopic and open



6. Create project



Open an existing file and find 07_R_AdvancedTopic.R



8. Open 07_R_AdvancedTopic.R

