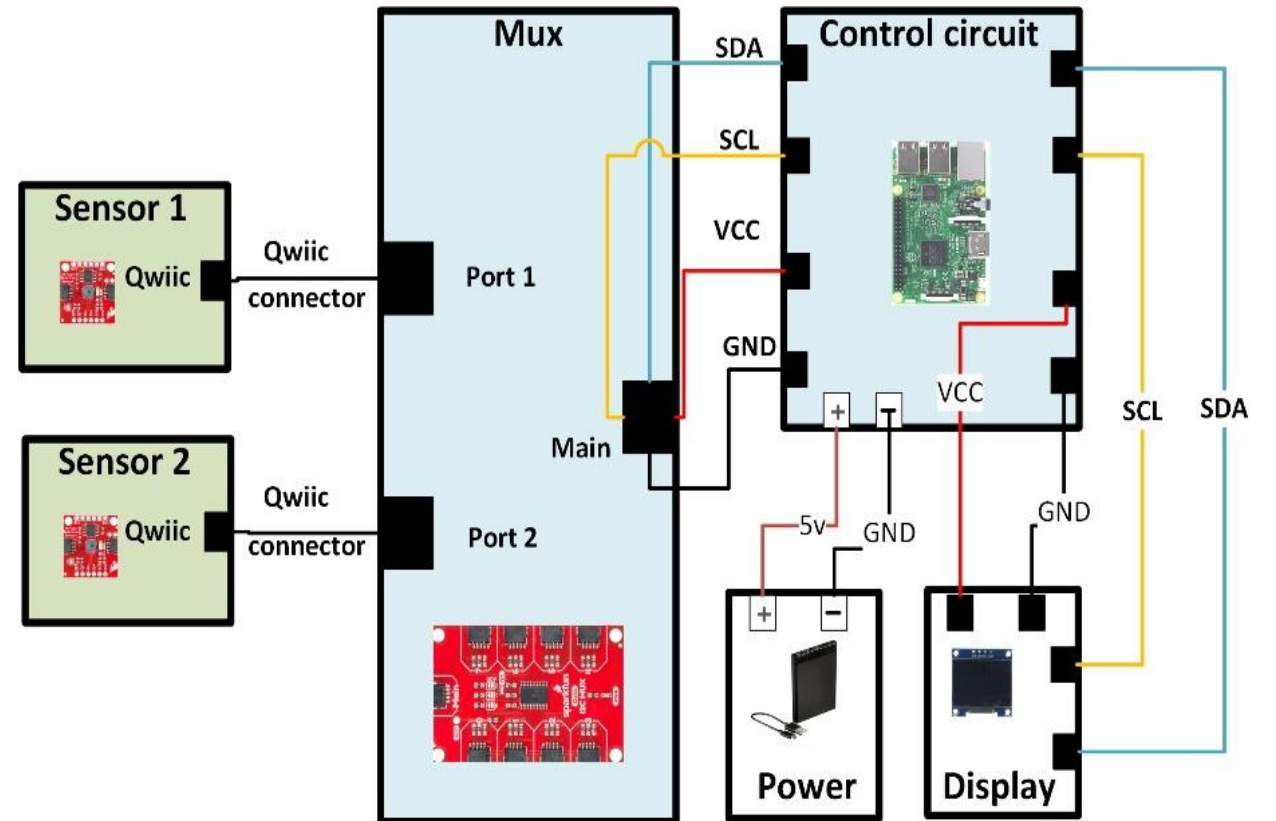


Machine Learning Based Low-Cost Multispectral Sensor for Leaf Nitrogen and Phosphorus Level Classification

Mohammad Habibullah

Methodology

Overall setup of the System:



Methodology

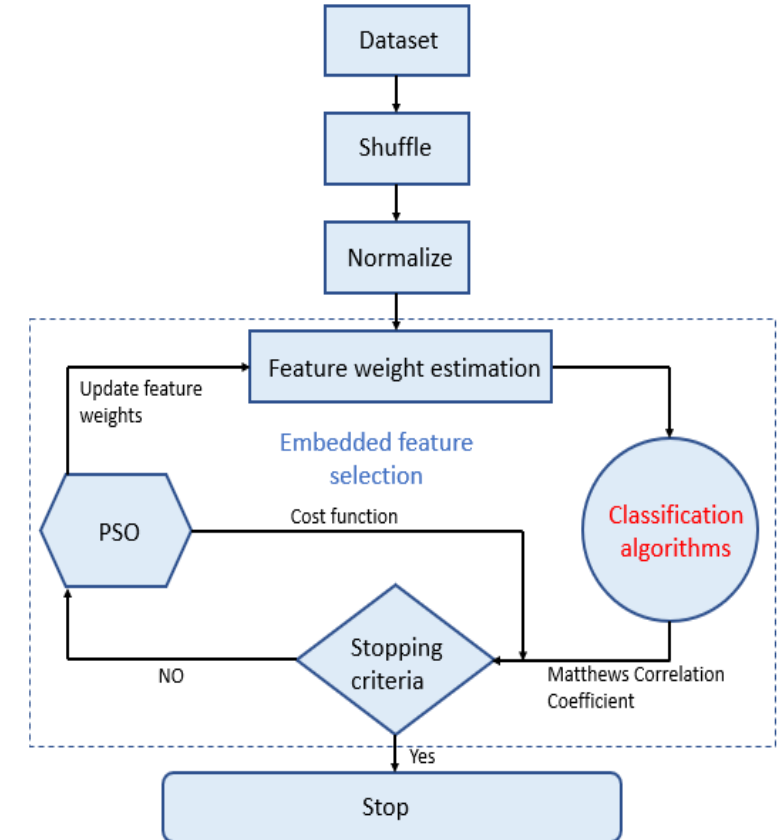
State-of-the-art Algorithms:

- K- means clustering:
 - Used in preprocessing stage
 - Euclidean distance is used
 - The center of the cluster (centroid) was determined
- Ensemble Bagged Decision Tree (EBT):
 - Used to classify N and P levels in leaves
- Support Vector Machine (SVM):
 - Used to classify N and P levels in leaves
 - Radial basis function (RBF) is used as kernel
 - RBF kernel parameters are optimized using the Wang [66]
- K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN):
 - Used to classify N and P levels in leaves
- Decision Tree (DT):
 - Used to classify N and P levels in leaves
 - C4.5 decision tree is used

Methodology

Feature Engineering:

- The features are normalized using z-score
- An independent-sample t-test is used to identify statistically discriminative features Also, embedded method is used, in which features are weighted based on the Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) algorithm during learning
- Swarm size of the PSO is set to 200, and the maximum number of iterations is 500.
- Also, the range of the weights of the features is -5 to 5, and the tolerance limit is set to 10^{-12} .
- Matthews Correlation Coefficient (MCC) is used as a cost function to optimize the feature weights



Methodology

Model Validation:

- Hold-out method: 75%-25% split
- K-fold cross validation: 5-fold cross validation

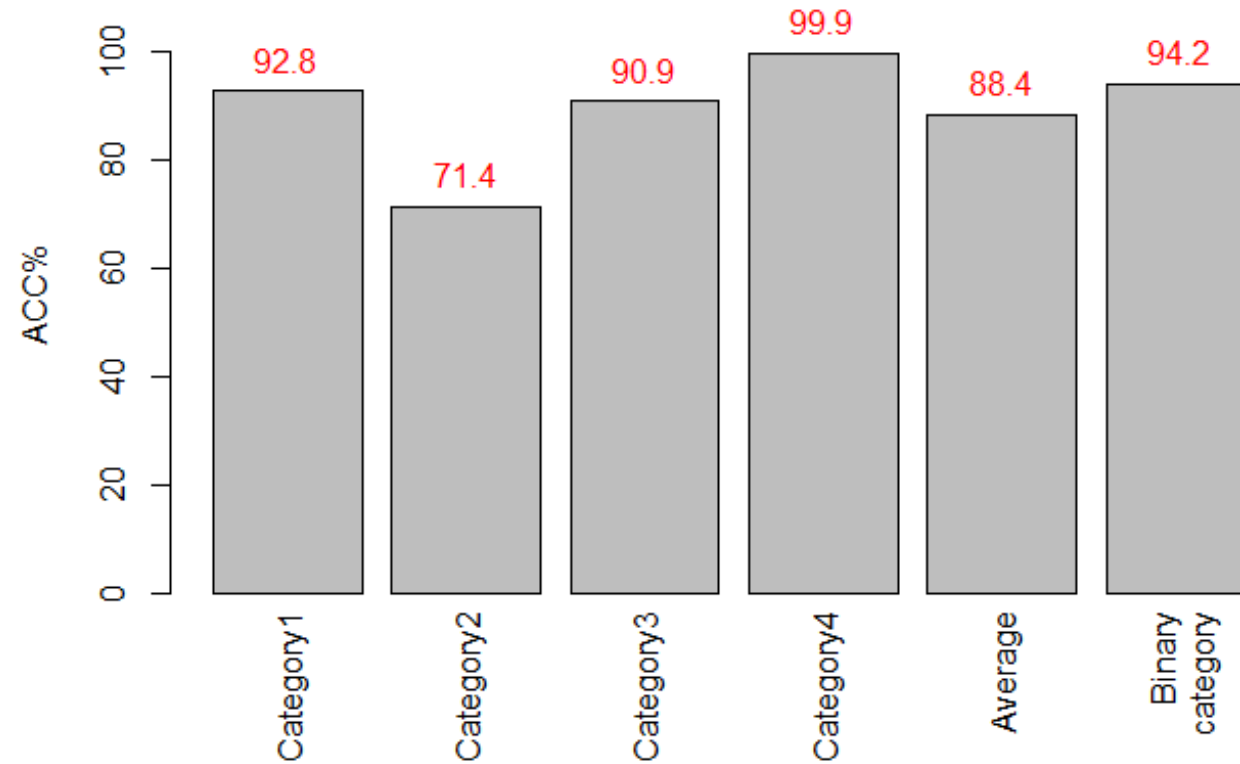
Model Validation:

- Classification metrics

Parameter	Evaluation focus	Definition
Accuracy _i	Effectiveness of a classifier for i-th class	$\frac{TP_i + TN_i}{TP_i + TN_i + FN_i + FP_i}$
Sensitivity _i /Recall _i	Effectiveness of a classifier to identify positive labels for i-th class	$\frac{TP_i}{TP_i + FN_i}$
Specificity _i	Effectiveness of a classifier to identify negative labels for i-th class	$\frac{TN_i}{TN_i + FP_i}$
Precision _i	Class agreement of the data labels with the positive labels for i-th class	$\frac{TP_i}{TP_i + FP_i}$
F1 – Score _i	Relations between positive labels and those given by a classifier for i-th class	$\frac{2 \times \text{Precision}_i \times \text{Sensitivity}_i}{\text{Precision}_i + \text{Sensitivity}_i}$
Accuracy _m	The average per-class effectiveness of a classifier	$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^l (\frac{TP_i + TN_i}{TP_i + FN_i + FP_i})}{l}$
Sensitivity _m /Recall _m	Effectiveness of a classifier to identify class labels if calculated from sums of per-category decisions	$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^l TP_i}{\sum_{i=1}^l (TP_i + FN_i)}$
Specificity _m	The average per class effectiveness of a classifier to identify negative labels	$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^l TN_i}{\sum_{i=1}^l (TN_i + FP_i)}$
Precision _m	Agreement of the data class labels with those of a classifiers if calculated from sums of per-category decisions	$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^l TP_i}{\sum_{i=1}^l (TP_i + FP_i)}$
F1 – Score _m	Relations between data's positive labels and those given by a classifier based on a per-class average	$\frac{2 \times \text{Precision}_m \times \text{Sensitivity}_m}{\text{Precision}_m + \text{Sensitivity}_m}$

N-Sensing

Accuracy of different category



- ❖ Category 1, Category 2, Category 3, and Category 4 represent four N treatments (0, 6, 12, and 20 g/L) in the greenhouse experiment.
- ❖ Binary category: (Category1+Category2) & (Category3+Category4)

P-Sensing

