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Hyperspectral Estimation Methods for Chlorophyll Content of Apple Based on Random Forest

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Abstract. Chlorophyll content is a good indicator of fruit tree nutrition stress, photosynthesis, and another physiological state. 10 vegetation indices were selected and used as input variables of RF model, the number of input variables was gradually increased from 1 to 10. The modeling accuracy of 10 RF models with vegetation indices was compared. Finally, the accuracy of 2 estimation models, the RF model with the original spectrum, and the RF optimal model with vegetation indices were established and compared. The result, For modeling accuracy of 2 models, the R^2 of four models are 0.527 and 0.609, and the $RMSE$ of 2 models are 8.728 and 7.930 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, respectively. For validation accuracy of 2 models, R^2 of 2models is 0.411 and 0.843, $RMSE$ is 14.455 and 11.034 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, respectively. The result showed, (1) the accuracy of RF model with vegetation indices is higher than the other model. (2) The RF model with vegetation indices can estimate the chlorophyll content of apple leaves more accurately and it had the potential for estimating chlorophyll content of apple leaf. And it provides a new method for the accurate estimation of chlorophyll of apple leaves.

Keywords: apple leaf, hyperspectral, chlorophyll, RF

1 Introduction

Chlorophyll content is an important biochemical parameter in the growth process of fruit trees. It is instructive for the photosynthetic capacity, developmental stage and nutritional status of fruit trees. And it is the indicator that the fruit trees are affected by environmental stress and disease indicator[1-2]. It is very important to use the hyperspectral extraction of leaf chlorophyll content information to monitor the growth status and nutritional diagnosis of fruit trees. In recent years, domestic and foreign fruit trees remote sensing monitoring has made some progress. The model of red edge spectrum and grape chlorophyll content was established, the $RMSE$ (Root mean square error) $< 30\text{mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$. The original spectrum of apple leaf and the leaf spectrum of wavelet filter, the support vector machine, and partial least squares were used to establish the chlorophyll estimation model [4]. The correlation between original leaf spectrum and first-order differential spectrum of apple leaves and chlorophyll content of apple leaves was analyzed. The leaf chlorophyll regression model was established with the spectral position, vegetation index and spectral area as the variables, respectively. The results showed that the exponential model constructed by blue edge position had higher estimation accuracy[5]. The total nitrogen content of the leaves of pear was combined with the original spectral sensitive band and the first-order differential sensitive band, and the total nitrogen content of the leaves was established by stepwise regression analysis. Finally, the first order differential of the spectrum was determined to participate in the constructed model as the leaf total nitrogen content estimation model [6]. The original spectrum of apple leaf, the first order differential spectroscopy, the principal component analysis method and the stepwise regression analysis method were used to establish the chlorophyll content estimation model [7]. Researchers have made a number of attempts to

estimate the chlorophyll content of leaves of fruit trees. In the case of remote sensing monitoring of fruit trees, the use of random forest (RF) methods has been rare, and RF has been used as a machine learning method in Agricultural remote sensing field. Construction of Vegetation Index, RF and Artificial Neural Network were used for inversion of winter wheat leaf area index with Environmental Satellite Data[8]. Based on the RF construction model, the vegetation index was used to estimate the soil and plant analyzer development (SPAD) of the winter wheat using the high score number one satellite data[9]. Establishment of SPAD Inversion Algorithm for Wheat Jointing Stage, Booting Stage and Flowering Stage by RF Regression Algorithm[10]. A hyperspectral model for the determination of leaf area index of apple trees using support vector machine and RF [11]. The potential of RF to estimate the biomass of winter wheat was confirmed by constructing the model by combining the correlation coefficient, gray correlation and bag data importance respectively [12].

Analysis of domestic and foreign research results found that most of the research focused on a single growth period of fruit trees for nutritional diagnosis, resulting in the results of the whole tree growth cycle for the nutritional status of the lack of evaluation criteria and guidance [4], this article is for 2 consecutive years estimation of chlorophyll content in leaves of apple during whole growth period. Most studies use only the chlorophyll-related sensitive bands or only use the vegetation index to model, and there is no comparison between the sensitive bands and the vegetation index.

In summary, based on the original spectral and vegetation indices, the 2 models were compared with the original spectral sensitivity and the vegetation indices respectively. The aim of this study was to apply the RF model to the estimation of chlorophyll content and to select the optimal model for estimating the chlorophyll content of apple leaves in order to provide a guide for the rapid estimation of chlorophyll content.

2 Materials and Methods

2.1 Overview of the study area

The experiment was carried out from 2012 to 2013 in the apple orchard of Xiazhai Village, Chaoquan Town, Feicheng City, Shandong Province. The line spacing was 5 m, the plant spacing was 3 m, the tree height was about 3 m, the tree trunk was about 0.5 m, and the tree is spindle-shaped.

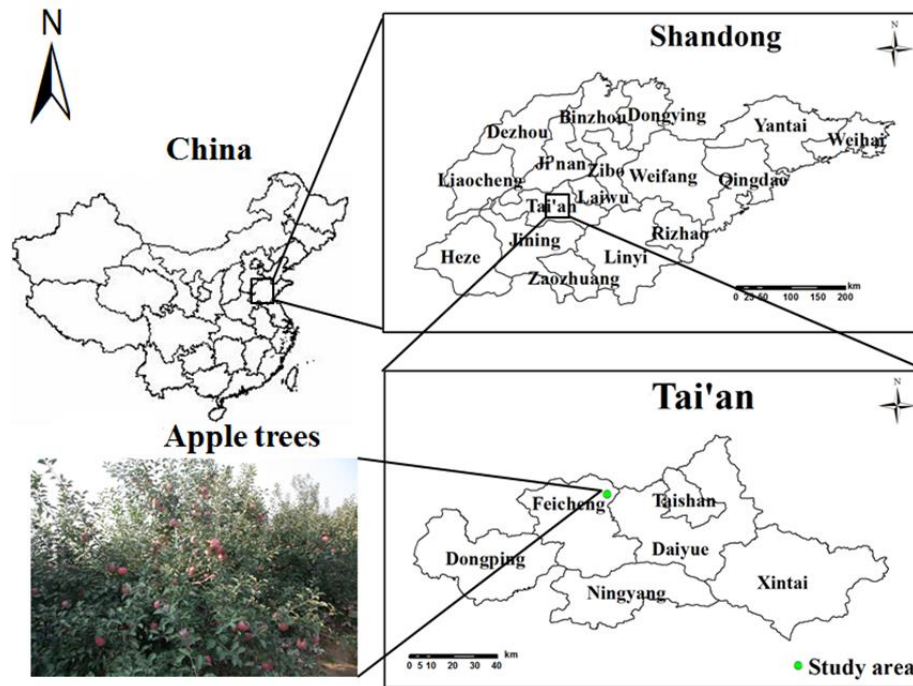


Fig 1 Study area map

2.2 Leaf sampling and spectrophotometry

4 leaves were taken for each tree, each leaf in the north, south, east and west direction, respectively. Leaves were sampled and placed in self-styled bags, each tree as a sample and quickly sent back to the laboratory for spectral measurement and chlorophyll sampling. 299 samples were obtained in 2012 including Fushi 220 and Gala 79, and 180 samples were sampled in 2013 including Fushi 135 and Gala 45.

The vein of the leaf should be avoided when the leaves spectrum were measured by ASD hyperspectral spectrometer. The spectral parameters are as follows: the spectral range of the spectrometer is 350 ~ 2 500 nm , and the interval is 1 nm. Each leaf was measured in four different positions (twice each side of the veins, and the veins were observed to cover the entire blade during the test), and the average of the four reflectances was taken as the reflectance of the leaf. Before measurement, the standard whiteboard with the blade holder was used to calibrate.

2.3 Determination of chlorophyll content in apple leaves

Leaf chlorophyll was sampled at the corresponding position of leaf spectral measurement. And leaf chlorophyll content was measured by chemical method. The four leaves of each tree were punched, and the veins of each leaf were avoided and play 8 holes, covering the entire blade, corresponding to the spectral measurement position. The sample mass is about 0.2 g. The sample was then put in 95% absolute ethanol solution and allowed to stand in a dark environment for 24 to 48 hours until leaves become white. The chlorophyll content of the apple leaves was determined by ultraviolet spectrophotometer ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$) [13]. The data collected in this study are shown in Table 1, and the statistical characteristics of the chlorophyll data obtained are shown in Table 2. The model was established using the data of chlorophyll content and leaf spectral reflectance ($n = 299$) of apple leaf in 2012, and the accuracy of RF model with sensitive bands and vegetation indices was verified by the data collected in 2013 ($n = 180$).

Table 1 List of data acquisition at each measured time

Date	Growth stage	Growth stage	Fushi Samples	Gala Samples	Chlorophyll	Reflectance
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content					
2012-05-10	Fast-growing period of shoot	Fast-growing period of shoot	44	16	√
2012-07-03	Stop-growing period of shoot	Stop-growing period of shoot	44	15	√
2012-08-10	Fruit enlargement period	Fruit maturity period	44	16	√
2012-09-20	Fruit enlargement period	Leaf color period	44	16	√
2012-10-18	Fruit maturity	Leaf color period	44	16	√
2012 total			220	79	299
2013-04-20	Blooming period	Blooming period	27	9	√
2013-05-25	Fast-growing period of shoot	Fast-growing period of shoot	27	9	√
2013-07-18	Fast-growing period of autumn shoot	Fast-growing period of autumn shoot	27	9	√
2013-08-30	Fruit enlargement period	Fruit maturity period	27	9	√
2013-10-25	Fruit maturity period	Leaf color period	27	9	√
2013 total			135	45	180
Total			355	124	479

Note: √ represents the data was measured.

Table 2 The chlorophyll content statics of apple leaf

Sample quantity					Standard
Samples		Maximum value	Minimum value	Mean value	deviation
Modeling set	299	112.562	51.291	76.529	12.707
Validation set	180	103.518	35.677	74.367	18.133
Total sample	479	112.562	35.677	75.717	14.996

2.4 Methods

2.4.1 Vegetation index selection

According to previous studies, 25 vegetation indices with good chlorophyll correlation were selected as variables for estimating chlorophyll content, as table 3 shows.

Table 3 Summary of spectral indices related to chlorophyll content

Vegetation Index	Formula	Reference
Normalized Pigment Chlorophyll Index, (NPCI)	$(R_{680} - R_{430}) / (R_{680} + R_{430})$	[14]

Simple Ratio Pigment Index, (SRPI)	R_{430} / R_{680}	[15]
Modified Chlorophyll Absorption Reflectance Index,(MCARI)	$[(R_{700} - R_{670}) - 0.2(R_{700} - R_{550})](R_{700} / R_{670})$	[16]
Modified Chlorophyll Absorption Reflectance Index 2, (MCARI 2)	$1.2[2.5(R_{800} - R_{670}) - 1.3(R_{800} - R_{500})]$	[17]
Transformed Chlorophyll Absorption Ratio Index, (TCARI)	$3[(R_{700} - R_{670}) - 0.2(R_{700} - R_{550})(R_{700} / R_{670})]$	[18]
MERIS Terrestrial Chlorophyll index, (MTCI)	$(R_{754} - R_{709}) / (R_{709} - R_{681})$	[19]
Modified Simple Ratio2, (MSR 2)	$(R_{750} - R_{445}) / (R_{705} - R_{445})$	[20]
Modified Normalized Difference Vegetation Index2, (MNDVI2)	$(R_{750} - R_{705}) / (R_{750} + R_{705} - 2R_{445})$	[20]
Normalized Difference Vegetation Index2, (NDVI2)	$(R_{750} - R_{705}) / (R_{750} + R_{705})$	[21]
Anthocyanin Reflectance Index, (ARI)	$(1 / R_{550}) - (1 / R_{700})$	[22]
Renormalized Difference Vegetation Index, (RDVI)	$RDVI = R_{800} - R_{670} / \sqrt{R_{800} + R_{670}}$	[23]
Improved Soil Adjusted Vegetation Index, (MSAVI)	$0.5 \left[2R_{800} + 1 - \sqrt{(2R_{800} + 1)^2 - 8(R_{800} - R_{670})} \right]$	[24]
Red-Edge Position, (REP)	$700 + 40 \frac{[(R_{670} + R_{780}) / 2] - R_{770}}{R_{740} - R_{700}}$	[25]
Spectral polygon vegetation index, (SPVI)	$0.4[3.7(R_{800} - R_{670}) - 1.2[R_{530} - R_{670}]]$	[26]
Simple Ratio, (SR1)	R_{750} / R_{700}	[27]

Vogelmann Indices, (VOG)	R_{740} / R_{720}	[28]
Vogelmann Indices, (VOG2)	$(R_{734} - R_{747}) / (R_{715} + R_{726})$	[29]
Modified Chlorophyll Absorptions Integral, (MCAI)	$A - \int_{R_{552}}^{R_{752}} f$ A = area of the trapeze between R_{752} and R_{552} , f = reflectance curve	[30]
Derivative Index, (DI)	D_{730} / D_{706}	[31]
Chlorophyll Absorption Ratio Index, (CARI)	$CARI = \frac{ a \times R_{670} + R_{670} + b R_{700}}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1} \times R_{670}}$ $a = \frac{R_{700} - R_{550}}{150}, b = R_{550} \times a$	[32]
Double peak canopy nitrogen index (DCNI)	$(R_{720} - R_{700}) / (R_{700} - R_{670}) / (R_{720} - R_{670} + 0.03)$	[33]
Double peak canopy nitrogen index I (DCNI I)	$[(R_{750} - R_{670} + 0.09)(R_{750} - R_{700})] / (R_{700} - R_{670})$	[34]
Modified MERIS terrestrial chlorophyll index (MMTCI)	$[(R_{750} - R_{680} + 0.03)(R_{750} - R_{710})] / (R_{710} - R_{680})$	[34]
Combined indexIII	$[(R_{800} - R_{445}) / (R_{800} - R_{680})] / (R_{800} / R_{670})$	[34]
Combined indexIV	$[(R_{550} - R_{450}) / (R_{550} + R_{450})] / [(R_{800} - R_{670}) / (R_{800} + R_{670})]$	[34]

2.4.2 Random forest

RF is a machine learning algorithm published by American scientist Leo Breiman [35] in 2001. RF based on bootstrap sampling method, extract multiple samples from original samples, use every decision tree to model each bootstrap sample, then combine multiple decision trees to predict, and finally decide the final prediction result by voting.

Bagging [36] is part of RF theory. Assuming that the sample size of the sample set is N, the number of Bootstrap samples taken per time is n, and this part of the sample that is not drawn is called the data outside the bag. These unselected out-of-pocket data can be used to estimate the classification strength of RF single tree, the greater the classification intensity, the smaller the generalization error of RF, the higher the accuracy of classification, and the more accurate prediction [37]. In this study, the importance of the existing vegetation index and the chlorophyll content was analyzed and sequenced using the out-of-pocket data estimation method in RF. The former vegetation index is modeled and estimated as a decision tree. Try to set the number of decision trees to 1000 for the best.

2.5 Statistical analysis

In this paper, we estimate and verify the accuracy of the model selection coefficient (R^2), $RMSE$ as the evaluation criteria. In general, the smaller the $RMSE$, the greater the coefficient R^2 , indicating the higher the accuracy of the model.

3 Result and analysis

3.1 Correlative analysis of chlorophyll content and spectrum in leaves

The correlation between chlorophyll content and original spectrum of apple leaves in 2012 is shown in Fig2. There was a significant negative correlation between the leaf chlorophyll content and the original spectrum in the range of 525 ~ 581 nm and 693 ~ 735 nm; there was a significant positive correlation in the range of 745 ~ 1 350 nm. The correlation coefficients were -0.46, 0.66 and 0.61, respectively, in the green, red and near-infrared bands, and 554, 708 and 995 nm, respectively, in the bands with the best chlorophyll content. The reflectance of the three bands is used as the input variable for the RF model

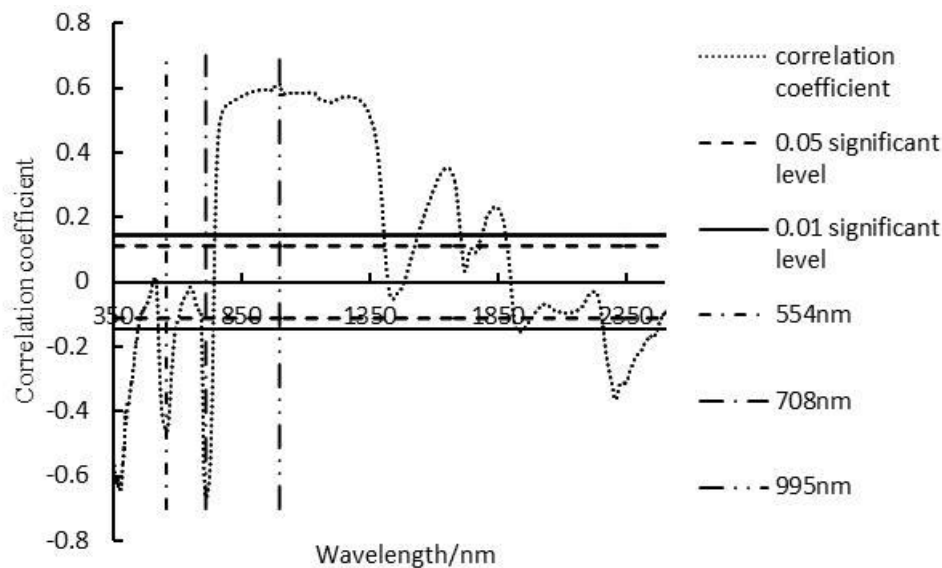


Fig 2 Correlation between spectrum and chlorophyll content

3.2 RF model based on original spectrum

The RF spectra were constructed using the original spectral sensitivity bands 554, 708 and 995 nm reflectance R_{554} , R_{708} 和 R_{995} , and the corresponding spectra and chlorophyll content in 2013 were verified. Modeling R^2 is 0.527, $RMSE$ is $8.728 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, in table 4.

Table 4 The accuracy of RF model with original spectrum

Model	Variable	$RMSE(\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2)$	R^2
RF	$R_{554}, R_{708}, R_{995}$	8.728	0.527

3.3 Screening of vegetation index

The correlation between chlorophyll content and vegetation index was calculated by using OOB importance estimation method. This paper only considers the top 10 vegetation indices after sorting, because of the operability and simplicity of the model, as shown in Table 5. The vegetation index is sorted by the OOB method.

Table 5 Sequence of relation between vegetation index and chlorophyll and OOB

Vegetation index	Importance of OOB	OOB ranking
NDVI2	6494.599	1
MMTCI	5612.955	2
MTCI	5191.305	3
VOG2	2805.643	4
ARI	2773.980	5
DCNI I	2277.633	6
VOG	2058.152	7
SR1	1611.043	8
MSR2	1587.592	9
MNDVI2	1562.748	10

3.4 Random forest optimal model

According to the importance of OOB, the first 10 vegetation indices were selected, and the input number of vegetation index was increased to establish the chlorophyll content estimation model. The modeling results were shown in Table 6. As shown in table 6, when the number of input vegetation indices increases from 1 to 5, the overall trend of R^2 increases and the RMSE decreases. When the number of vegetation indices is 5, R^2 reaches the maximum, 0.609, RMSE is the smallest, 7.930 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$. When the number of vegetation indices is 6 ~ 10, R^2 rises from 0.597 to 0.606, RMSE decreases from 8.067 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ to 7.966 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, but R^2 is less than 5 vegetation indices R^2 and RMSE are more than 5 vegetation Index of RMSE. Therefore, in the case of selecting the top 10 vegetation indices, the RF model constructed by the first five vegetation indices is the optimal model.

Table 6 Comparison of RF model accuracy with different vegetation indices

Number of vegetation index	RMSE ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$)	R^2
1	10.305	0.380
2	9.199	0.483
3	8.752	0.527
4	8.765	0.525
5	7.930	0.609
6	8.067	0.597
7	8.046	0.599
8	8.031	0.600
9	8.008	0.602
10	7.966	0.606

3.5 Estimation and verification of chlorophyll content

RF model verification accuracy was as shown in Figure 3. For RF model based on the original spectrum, R^2 and $RMSE$ of validation were 0.411 and 14.455 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, respectively. The validation accuracy of RF model with vegetation indices was R^2 0.843 and $RMSE$ 11.034 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$. The results indicate that the RF model based on vegetation index has high accuracy and good stability about the estimation of chlorophyll content. It is proved that the optimal model of vegetation based on vegetation index can be used to estimate the chlorophyll content of apple leaves.

As the figure 3a shows, estimation ability of RF model with original spectrum was weak. When the measured value was 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ below, the model estimates are overestimated, and when the measured values are greater than 75 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, some of the estimates are underestimated, and the estimation value does not change with the increase of the measured value.

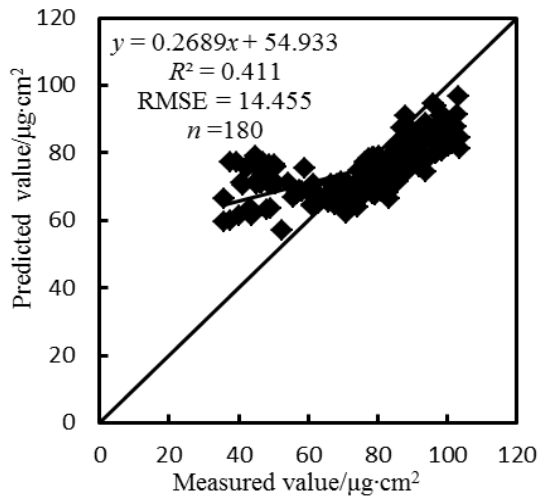


Fig 3a Validation of RF model with original spectrum

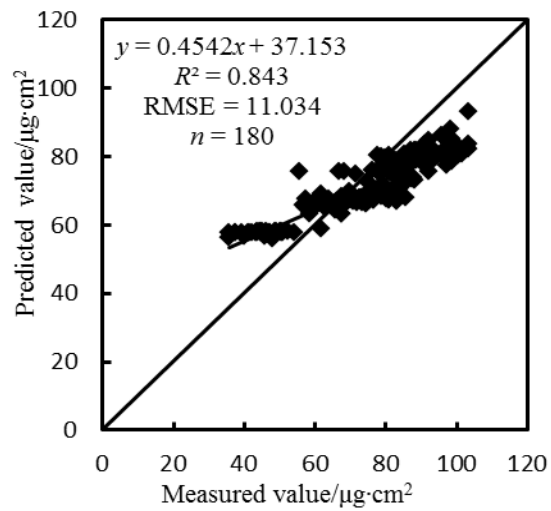


Fig 3b Validation of RF model with vegetation indices

4 Conclusion

The RF model based on original spectrum and vegetation indices were established in this paper. The accuracy of RF model with vegetation indices is higher than the accuracy of RF model with original single bands. It can achieve an accurate estimation of apple chlorophyll content.

The accuracy of the RF model based on vegetation index is high. The main reason may be that the RF model based on the original spectrum is used for training data with only three sensitive bands of reflectivity, less model training data, RF models for larger data sets, and less significant for small-scale data.

There are still some shortcomings in this study. Due to climate reasons, the growth period in 2013 is not exactly the same as that in 2012. Because this research only used 2 years' experimental data, if we want to apply it to a large area, we still need more experimental data to improve the accuracy and stability of the model further. And the first collection of data in 2012 is the spring shoot, and the first collection of data in 2013 is the flowering period, while the chlorophyll content in the flowering period is low.

Based on the data collected in 2012 and 2013, the RF model based on the original spectrum and vegetation index was established, respectively and the conclusions as follows.

The sensitive single band 554 nm, 708 nm, 995 nm, were selected with good correlation between original spectrum and leaf chlorophyll content of the apple. The three band were chosen as variables of RF model.

For modeling accuracy, the R^2 of RF model with sensitive bands and vegetation indices were 0.527 and 0.609, the $RMSE$ of that were 8.728 and 7.930 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, respectively. For validation accuracy, the R^2 of that were 0.411 and 0.843,

and the *RMSE* of that were 14.455 and 11.034 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$.

The results showed that the estimation accuracy of chlorophyll content in RF model based on vegetation index is higher than that of RF based on the original spectrum, and the leaves chlorophyll content can be estimated more accurately. The RF model can be applied to the estimation of chlorophyll in apple leaves.

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