

琯溪蜜柚叶片氮素含量多种高光谱 估算模型对比研究

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摘要:【目的】蜜柚叶片氮素(nitrogen, N)含量是准确诊断和定量评价生长状况的重要指标,建立合适的蜜柚叶片氮素含量高光谱估算模型,为实现快速、无损、精确的氮素含量估测提供依据。【方法】基于蜜柚叶片高光谱数据和氮素含量实测数据,建立了蜜柚叶片偏最小二乘回归模型(PLS)、BP 神经网络回归模型(BPNN)、随机森林回归模型(RF)和支持向量机回归模型(SVM),并确定了蜜柚叶片氮素含量最佳估算模型。【结果】原始光谱和一阶微分光谱与蜜柚叶片氮素含量在可见光范围内有多波段相关性显著,并出现多个极值。原始光谱曲线敏感波长为 569 nm 和 704 nm,一阶微分曲线的敏感波长为 541、617、695、753 nm。与蜜柚叶片氮素含量相关性较显著的光谱参数是 NDVI_{695,753}、RVI_{695,753}、DVI_{617,695}、R'₆₁₇、DVI'_{541,617}。建立的 PLS、BPNN、RF 和 SVM 4 种蜜柚叶片氮素含量估算模型的决定系数 R² 分别为 0.75、0.80、0.83 和 0.81,均方根误差 RMSE 分别为 1.16、1.08、0.97 和 1.02。验证模型的决定系数 R² 分别为 0.79、0.84、0.85 和 0.82,均方根误差 RMSE 分别为 1.11、0.94、0.87 和 0.99,其估算模型的精确程度为 RF>SVM>BPNN>PLS。【结论】通过对琯溪蜜柚叶片氮素含量进行 4 种高光谱估算模型对比,随机森林估算模型精度稍高于 PLS、BPNN 和 SVM 估算模型。研究结果为光谱监测蜜柚叶片氮素含量提供了技术依据。

关键词:蜜柚;高光谱;氮素;光谱指数

中图分类号:S666.3

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1009-9980(2022)05-0882-10

Comparative study on several hyperspectral estimation models of nitrogen contents in Guanxi honey pomelo leaves

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Abstract:【Objective】Nitrogen (N) content in pomelo leaves is an important index for accurate diagnosis and quantitative evaluation of growth status. Timely and accurate nitrogen diagnosis is an important and key work in precise agriculture. Hyperspectral technology can directly and quantitatively analyze weak spectral differences, which provides a good method for quantitatively analyzing the correlation between plant N contents and spectral parameters. Therefore, the hyperspectral estimation models of N contents in the pomelo leaves were established to provide a basis for rapid, nondestructive and accurate estimation of N content.【Methods】Based on the hyperspectral data of the pomelo leaves and the measured data of N contents, the study firstly analyzed the correlation between the N contents of the pomelo leaves and their original and first-order differential spectra, then analyzed the correlation between spectral characteristic parameters, sensitive band vegetation indices and the nitrogen contents of the

收稿日期:2021-10-19 接受日期:2022-01-30

基金项目:福建省属公益类科研院所基本科研专项(2021R1025008);福建省自然科学基金(2019J01106);“十三五”国家重点研发计划(2017YFD0202000)

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pomelo leaves, and found out the spectral parameters with good correlation, finally the partial least squares regression model (PLS), BP neural network regression model (BPNN), random forest regression model (RF) and support vector machine regression model (SVM) of the pomelo leaves were established, and the best estimation model of N contents in pomelo leaves was determined.【Results】There were negative correlation between the original spectral reflectance of the pomelo leaves and the leaf nitrogen contents. The maximum negative correlation coefficients were (-0.683, 569 nm) and (-0.688, 704 nm), respectively; there were extremely significant negative correlations between nitrogen and first-order spectral reflectance in the bands of 440–455 nm, 490–553 nm and 681–705 nm ($p < 0.01$), among them the maximum negative correlation coefficient was (-0.72, 695 nm), followed by (-0.70, 541 nm); in the bands of 586–627 nm, 633–671 nm and 731–758 nm, it reached extremely significant positive correlation level ($p < 0.01$), among them the maximum positive correlation coefficient was (0.73, 617 nm), followed by (0.72, 753 nm). The sensitive wavelengths of the original spectral curves were 569 nm and 704 nm, and the sensitive wavelengths of the first-order differential curve were 541 nm, 617 nm, 695 nm and 753 nm. The sensitive wavelengths of 569 nm, 704 nm, 541 nm, 617 nm, 695 nm and 753 nm were selected to construct the spectral parameters, and the differential vegetation index ($DVI_{(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)}$), ratio vegetation index ($RVI_{(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)}$) and normalized differential vegetation index ($NDVI_{(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)}$) were established. The correlation analysis between the hyperspectral location variables, hyperspectral area variables and hyperspectral vegetation index variables and nitrogen contents of the pomelo leaves showed that most variables had very significant correlation with nitrogen contents of the pomelo leaves. Among the selected three side parameters, only the yellow side parameter D_y (yellow side amplitude) and λ_y (yellow edge position) did not reach significant correlation, and the red edge parameters and blue edge parameters reached significant correlation. It was found that the correlation coefficients of D_b , λ_r , R_g , SD_b , R_g/R_r , $(R_g - R_r)/(R_g + R_r)$, SD_r/SD_b , $(SD_r - SD_b)/(SD_r + SD_b)$, $DVI'_{541,753}$, $DVI'_{695,753}$, $DVI'_{541,617}$, $DVI'_{541,695}$, $DVI'_{617,695}$, $RVI'_{695,753}$, $NDVI'_{541,753}$, $NDVI'_{695,753}$ exceed 0.7, and they had a good ability to estimate the contents of N in the leaves of pomelo, which had reached significant level. The variables with good correlation ($r > 0.73$) ($NDVI'_{695,753}$, $RVI'_{695,753}$, $DVI'_{617,695}$, $DVI'_{541,617}$, R'_{617}) in the spectral parameters were selected. The hyperspectral estimation models of nitrogen contents in the pomelo leaves were established using PLS, BPNN, RF, SVM and other methods. The R^2 (determination coefficient), RMSE (root mean square error) and RE (relative error) of the random forest method were 0.83, 0.97 and 3.01%, respectively, and the modeling accuracy was the highest. The R^2 , RMSE and RE of SVM method were 0.81, 1.02 and 3.04% respectively; the R^2 , RMSE and RE of BPNN method were 0.80, 1.08 and 3.05% respectively; the R^2 , RMSE and RE of PLS method were 0.75, 1.16 and 3.13% respectively. The R^2 of the validation models of PLS, BPNN, RF and SVM were 0.79, 0.84, 0.85 and 0.82 respectively, the RMSE were 1.11, 0.94, 0.87 and 0.99 respectively, and the RE were 3.08%, 2.99%, 2.85% and 3.03% respectively. The predicted and measured values fit well. Compared with PLS, BPNN and SVM, the RF validation model had higher R^2 , lower RMSE and lower RE.【Conclusion】Through the comparison of the four hyperspectral estimation models for nitrogen content of the Guanxi honey pomelo leaves, the accuracy of the random forest estimation model was higher than those of PLS, BPNN and SVM. This study would provide a technical basis for monitoring the nitrogen content of the pomelo leaves by spectral remote sensing.

Key words: Honey pomelo; Hyperspectral; N element; Spectral index

琯溪蜜柚原产于福建省漳州市平和县,距今已有500多年的栽培历史,2019年的栽培面积达4.505万hm²,年产量184.78万t,产值51.91亿元^[1-2]。氮(N)素是作物生长必需的营养元素之一,是蛋白质、核酸和叶绿素等的重要组成部分^[3-4],充足的氮供应对作物生长至关重要。缺氮严重影响作物的光合过程和生理代谢,导致产量和品质下降^[5]。施氮过多则会导致养分含量过高、增加成本、污染土壤和环境^[6-8]。因此,及时准确地进行作物氮素诊断,是精准农业中一项重要而又关键的工作,意义重大^[7-8]。高光谱技术可以直接定量分析地物微弱的光谱差异,这为定量分析植物氮含量与光谱参数之间的相关联系提供了好方法。由于氮本身的吸收特性很弱,通常表现为蛋白质对氨基酸的吸收特性。氮的敏感吸收波长在短波红外(1100~2500 nm)中易被叶片水分吸收特性所掩盖^[9]。而可见光谱(VIS)和近红外(NIR)波段反射率通常用于间接估算叶片氮素含量,因为它们与叶片叶绿素含量呈显著的正相关^[4, 9]。近几年,高光谱技术发展比较迅速,国内外也对植物氮素高光谱含量方面开展了研究^[7]。研究发现不同作物叶片氮素的敏感波段不同,相同作物在不同生境中亦不完全相同^[10-13]。如锦橙夏梢叶片敏感波段为442~556、560~658、661~714和718~786 nm^[10];大豆的氮素敏感波段为480~520 nm和680~720 nm^[11];同样是苹果,Li等^[12]发现其叶片氮素敏感波段为475~550、660~725和560~655 nm,而邢东兴等^[13]的研究则表明敏感波段为522~570 nm和705~729 nm。作物的氮素水平可以通过光谱指数进行反演^[3, 14-16]。如利用双波段植被指数TBVI_(811, 856)可建立最佳的柑橘叶片含氮量预测模型^[3];比值光谱指数RSI_(720, 557)、RSI_(600, 511)、RSI_(688, 644)和RSI_(1811, 1842)构建的估算模型反演玉米叶片氮含量效果较好^[14];差值植被指数DVI_(752, 751)、比值植被指数RVI_(534, 1350)和归一化植被指数NDVI_(534, 1349)与水稻叶片全氮相关性最显著^[16]。王玉娜等^[17]基于随机森林回归构建的多变量冬小麦氮素营养指数估算模型,模型决定系数为0.79,具有极好的预测能力。牛庆林等^[18]发现采用随机森林回归可很好的估算冬小麦SPAD值,估算模型R²为0.90,验证模型R²为0.88。

虽然对植物氮素含量的高光谱诊断较多,但由于影响高光谱诊断的因素较多,尤其是植物类型的不同,必然对氮素的影响有很大差异,然而现今并没

有形成所有植物都可用的高光谱氮素估算模型。而蜜柚果园生长过程的变异性很大,进行均一的施肥管理无法满足不同果树个体的需求,往往导致施肥量过高或过低^[3]。采用光谱参数对蜜柚叶片营养进行的相关研究还比较缺乏,同时对于蜜柚叶片氮素预测模型而言,如何选取建模方法不一而足,不同模型选取对预测结果精度的影响程度目前还不清楚,而偏最小二乘法(PLS)、随机森林法(RF)、BP神经网络(BPNN)和支持向量机(SVM)等方法是处理光谱数据的良好化学计量学方法^[19-20],选择合适的回归模型尤为重要。

笔者通过利用高光谱技术对琯溪蜜柚叶片氮素含量进行估测,分析了蜜柚叶片氮素含量与光谱反射率原始光谱、一阶微分光谱及光谱指数的相关性,挑选较为稳定的光谱参数,然后分别采用PLS、RF、BPNN和SVM回归算法建立蜜柚叶片氮素含量估算模型并进行了验证和对比,旨在探索蜜柚叶片氮素含量快速准确估测的技术方法,为大面积的蜜柚营养诊断和蜜柚生产管理提供依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验区概况

平和县地处福建省漳州市西南部E116°54'~117°31',N24°02'~24°35',属南亚热带季风气候,年平均气温21.3℃,降雨量约1700 mm。是我国最大的柚类商品基地县,被誉为“中国琯溪蜜柚之乡”,产量约占全国总量的25%。

1.2 样品采集

选用琯溪蜜柚 [*Citrus grandis* (L.) Osbeck. ‘Guanximiyou’]红心蜜柚品种,大小株高基本一致,种植时间为10 a(年)。实验样品蜜柚叶片采集时间为2020年4月、7月和11月,分别对应花期、果实膨大期和花芽分化期。采集点位于平和县霞寨镇黄庄村试验基地(N 24°21'32.18'', E 117°08'19.12'')。采集每株树体东西南北和上下层共10枚叶片作为一个样本,选取位于顶梢起向下数的第3和第4片大小均匀的健康叶片。叶片采集后装入保鲜袋并进行编号,测试前洗净擦干。一共选取了150组叶片样本,随机将150个总样分为建模组(含120个样本)和预测组(含30个样本)。

1.3 蜜柚叶片高光谱数据采集

数据采集仪器为野外地物光谱仪Field Spec 3

(美国 Analytical Spectral Device),该光谱仪波段范围在 350~2500 nm,其中,350~1000 nm 光谱采样间隔为 1.4 nm,光谱分辨率为 3 nm,1000~2500 nm 光谱采样间隔为 2 nm,光谱分辨率为 10 nm。蜜柚叶片光谱采样时,展平置于平台,测量时注意避开叶脉。每叶片样品同时采集 10 条光谱曲线,剔除异常值后取其平均值作为蜜柚叶片样品的光谱反射率值^[21]。采用 Savitzky-Golay 卷积平滑法进行光谱预处理。

1.4 蜜柚叶片氮素含量的测定

光谱测量结束后,立即在 105 °C 杀青 30 min,再将温度调回 70 °C 烘至恒重,粉碎过筛,采用凯氏定氮法测定蜜柚叶片全氮含量。

1.5 光谱特征参数的选取和数据分析

常见的高光谱特征参数包括基于高光谱位置变量、基于高光谱面积变量、基于高光谱植被指数变量 3 种类型^[22-23],文中采用的光谱特征参数见表 1。光谱植被指数是依据目标地物的光谱特性将某几个波段利用数学方式组合成的光谱指数,具有指示植物体内某种生化组分的情况、减少背景干扰和突出目标信息等作用^[24]。笔者在本研究中选取了差值植被指数、比值植被指数和归一化植被指数 3 种常用的光谱植被指数(表 1)与蜜柚叶片氮元素含量进行相关性分析并筛选模型变量。

一阶微分光谱能够降低环境因素等对目标光谱反射率的影响。蜜柚叶片高光谱数据一阶微分计算:公式中, R' 是 R_i 的一阶微分, R_i 为 i nm 处的光谱反射率, λ_i 是第 i 个通道的波长。

表 1 选取的高光谱特征参数及说明

Table 1 The selected hyperspectral characteristic parameters and description

光谱特征参数类型 Type of spectral characteristic parameter	光谱特征参数名称 Name of spectral characteristic parameter	光谱特征参数说明 Description of spectral characteristic parameter
光谱位置变量 Spectral position variable	蓝边幅值 D_b , Blue edge amplitude	490~530 nm 内一阶导数光谱中的最大值 Maximum value in the first derivative spectrum in 490-530 nm
	黄边幅值 D_y , Yellow edge amplitude	560~640 nm 内一阶导数光谱中的最大值 Maximum value in the first derivative spectrum in 560-640 nm
	红边幅值 D_r , Red edge amplitude	680~760 nm 内一阶导数光谱中的最大值 Maximum value in the first derivative spectrum in 680-760 nm
	蓝边位置 λ_b , Blue edge position	D_b 对应的波长位置 Wavelength position corresponding to D_b
	黄边位置 λ_y , Yellow edge position	D_y 对应的波长位置 Wavelength position corresponding to D_y
	红边位置 λ_r , Red edge position	D_r 对应的波长位置 Wavelength position corresponding to D_r
	绿峰反射率 R_g , Green peak reflectance	510~560 nm 光谱反射率的最大值 Maximum spectral reflectance in 510-560 nm
	红谷反射率 R_v , Red valley reflectance	650~690 nm 光谱反射率的最小值 Minimum spectral reflectance in 650-690 nm
	蓝边面积 SD_b , Blue edge area	490~530 nm 内一阶导数的值总和 Sum of first derivative values in 490-530 nm
	黄边面积 SD_y , Yellow edge area	560~640 nm 内一阶导数的值总和 Sum of first derivative values in 560-640 nm
光谱面积变量 Spectral area variable	红边面积 SD_r , Red edge area	680~760 nm 内一阶导数的值总和 Sum of first derivative values in 680-760 nm
	差值植被指数 DVI, Difference vegetation index	$DVI_{(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)} = R_{\lambda_1} - R_{\lambda_2}$
	比值植被指数 RVI, Ratio vegetation index	$RVI_{(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)} = R_{\lambda_1} / R_{\lambda_2}$
	归一化植被指数 NDVI, Normalized difference vegetation index	$NDVI_{(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)} = (R_{\lambda_1} - R_{\lambda_2}) / (R_{\lambda_1} + R_{\lambda_2})$
	$VI1 = R_g / R_r$	R_g 与 R_r 的比值 Ratio of R_g to R_r
	$VI2 = (R_g - R_r) / (R_g + R_r)$	R_g 与 R_r 的归一化值 Normalized values of R_g and R_r
	$VI3 = SD_r / SD_b$	SD_r 与 SD_b 的比值 Ratio of SD_r to SD_b
	$VI4 = (SD_r - SD_b) / (SD_r + SD_b)$	SD_r 与 SD_b 的归一化值 Normalized values of SD_r and SD_b

$$R' = \frac{R_{i+1} - R_{i-1}}{(\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_i) + (\lambda_i - \lambda_{i-1})} = \frac{R_{i+1} - R_{i-1}}{2\Delta\lambda}.$$

均方根误差(RMSE)和相对误差(RE,%)计算公式:

$$\text{RMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2}{n}};$$

$$\text{RE}/\% = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|\hat{y}_i - y_i|}{y_i} \times 100.$$

式中, \hat{y}_i 和 y_i 分别为估算值和实测值, n 为样本数。

用 SPSS、DPS 软件相结合进行相关分析或其他统计分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 蜜柚叶片氮素含量与其原始和一阶微分光谱

的相关分析

对蜜柚叶片氮素含量与其原始(图1)和一阶微分光谱进行了相关分析(图2)发现,蜜柚叶片的原始光谱反射率与叶片氮素含量为负相关的关系(图1),且在波段404~736 nm 达到了显著负相关水平($p < 0.05$),其中,在波段508~642 nm 和 691~722 nm 达到了极显著负相关水平($p < 0.01$),最大负相关系数分别为(-0.683, 569 nm)和(-0.688, 704 nm)。因此569 nm 和 704 nm 这2个波长可以作为原始光谱中估测蜜柚叶片氮素含量的敏感波长。

分析表明,在波段401~406、408~420、443~456、480~554、680~706 nm,蜜柚叶片氮素与一阶光谱反射率达到了显著负相关水平($p < 0.05$)(图2),其中在波段440~455、490~553、681~705 nm 达到了极显著负相关水平($p < 0.01$),其中最大负相关系数(-0.72, 695 nm),其次为(-0.70, 541 nm)。在波段

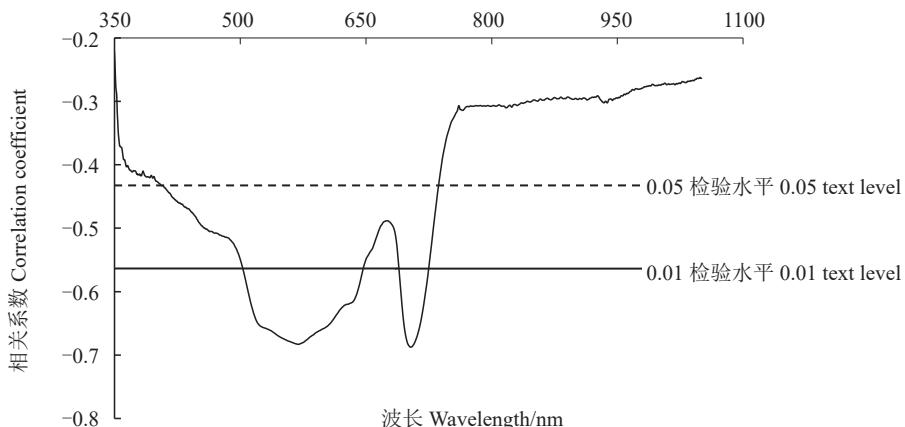


图1 蜜柚叶片含氮量与原始光谱反射率的相关关系

Fig. 1 Correlation between N content and original spectral reflectance of pomelo leaves

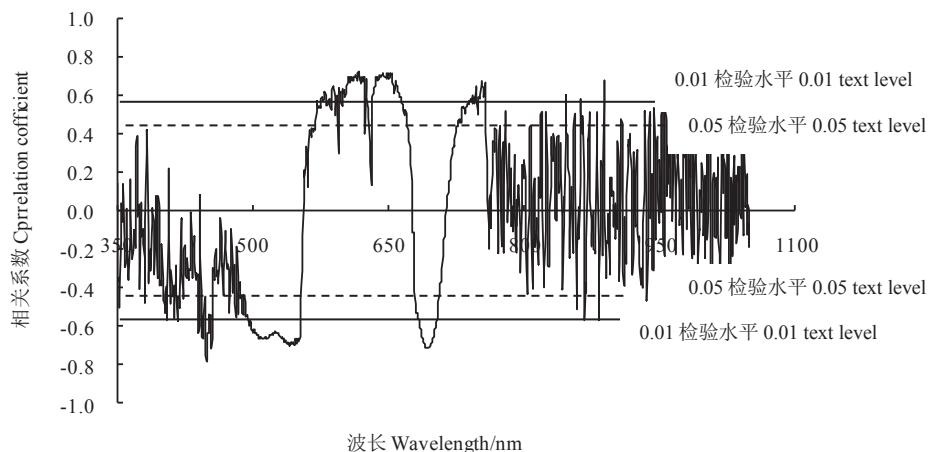


图2 蜜柚叶片含氮量与一阶光谱反射率的相关关系

Fig. 2 Correlation between N content and first-order spectral reflectance of pomelo leaves

569~671、726~758 nm 达到了显著正相关水平($p < 0.05$), 其中在波段 586~627、633~671、731~758 nm 达到了极显著正相关水平($p < 0.01$), 其中最大正相关系数为(0.73, 617 nm), 其次为(0.72, 753 nm)。因此选择 541、695、617、753 nm 这 4 个波长可以作为一阶光谱中估测蜜柚叶片氮素含量的敏感波长。而在 800 nm 之后其相关性变化无明显正负规律。

2.2 光谱特征参数、敏感波段植被指数与蜜柚叶片氮素含量相关关系

常见的高光谱特征参数包括基于高光谱位置变量、基于高光谱面积变量、基于高光谱植被指数变量 3 种类型^[22-23], 文中采用的光谱特征参数见表 1。

选取了原始光谱 2 个敏感波长(569 nm 和 704 nm)、一阶微分光谱 4 个敏感波长(541、617、695、753 nm), 进行了光谱参数的构建, 建立了差值植被指数 DVI_(λ₁, λ₂)、比值植被指数 RVI_(λ₁, λ₂) 和 归一化植被指数 NDVI_(λ₁, λ₂) 等植被指数, 分析了光谱特征参数与蜜柚叶片氮素含量的相关关系(表 2)。分析发现, 所选三边参数中只有黄边参数 D_y(黄边幅值)和 λ_y(黄边位置)没有达到极显著相关关系, 红边参数与蓝边参数均达到极显著相关关系, 其中 D_b(蓝边幅值)、λ_r(红边位置)、R_g(绿峰幅值)、SD_b(蓝边面积)、绿峰与红谷幅值 R_g/R_r、(R_g-R_r)/(R_g+R_r)(归一化绿峰与红谷幅值)、SD_r/SD_b(红边与蓝边面积比值) 和 (SD_r-SD_b)/(SD_r+SD_b)(归一化红边与蓝边面积比值) 的相关系数超过 0.7, 具有较好估算蜜柚氮素含量的能力, 均达到极显著水平。分析发现植被指数 DVI'₅₄₁,₇₅₃、DVI'₆₉₅,₇₅₃、DVI'₅₄₁,₆₁₇、DVI'₅₄₁,₆₉₅、DVI'₆₁₇,₆₉₅、RVI'₆₉₅,₇₅₃、NDVI'₅₄₁,₇₅₃、NDVI'₆₉₅,₇₅₃ 的相关系数也超过了 0.7, 相关性较显著。

2.3 基于多元回归的蜜柚叶片氮素含量估测模型对比

为了克服单变量回归模型只考虑一个变量对于氮素含量值的影响, 选择了光谱参量中相关性($r > 0.73$)好的变量(NDVI'₆₉₅,₇₅₃、RVI'₆₉₅,₇₅₃、DVI'₆₁₇,₆₉₅、DVI'₅₄₁,₆₁₇、R'₆₁₇), 分别采用偏最小二乘法(PLS)、BP 神经网络(BPNN)、随机森林(RF)、支持向量机(SVM)等方法, 对比建立了蜜柚叶片氮素含量高光谱估算模型(表 3)。分析发现, 随机森林法估算蜜柚叶片氮素含量, 其建模决定系数 R^2 、均方根误差 RMSE 和相对误差 RE 分别为 0.83、0.97 和 3.01%, 建模精度最高。表明采用随机森林法的蜜柚氮素含量

表 2 光谱特征参数及敏感波段植被指数与蜜柚氮素含量相关关系

Table 2 Correlation between spectral characteristic parameters, sensitive band vegetation indices and N contents of pomelo leaves

光谱特征参数名称	相关系数 r	光谱特征参数名称	相关系数 r
Name of spectral characteristic parameter	Correlation coefficient	Name of spectral characteristic parameter	Correlation coefficient
D _b	-0.712**	DVI _{569,704}	0.676**
D _y	0.256	DVI'₅₄₁,₇₅₃	0.716**
D _r	-0.542**	DVI'₆₁₇,₇₅₃	0.422*
λ _b	0.499**	DVI'₆₉₅,₇₅₃	0.725**
λ _y	-0.194	DVI'₅₄₁,₆₁₇	0.735**
λ _r	0.714**	DVI'₅₄₁,₆₉₅	0.720**
R _g	-0.715**	DVI'₆₁₇,₆₉₅	0.771**
R _r	-0.535**	RVI _{569,704}	0.614**
SD _b	-0.719**	RVI'₅₄₁,₇₅₃	0.500**
SD _y	-0.549**	RVI'₆₁₇,₇₅₃	0.449*
SD _r	0.586**	RVI'₆₉₅,₇₅₃	0.759**
VII	-0.725**	RVI'₅₄₁,₆₁₇	0.537**
VI2	-0.728**	RVI'₅₄₁,₆₉₅	0.063
VI3	0.729**	RVI'₆₁₇,₆₉₅	0.584**
VI4	0.701**	NDVI _{569,704}	0.613**
R ₅₆₉	-0.683**	NDVI'₅₄₁,₇₅₃	0.704**
R ₇₀₄	-0.688**	NDVI'₆₁₇,₇₅₃	0.694**
R'₅₄₁	-0.700**	NDVI'₆₉₅,₇₅₃	0.776**
R'₆₁₇	0.730**	NDVI'₅₄₁,₆₁₇	0.472*
R'₆₉₅	-0.720**	NDVI'₅₄₁,₆₉₅	0.063
R'₇₅₃	0.720**	NDVI'₆₁₇,₆₉₅	0.583**

注: 表中*和**分别表示显著和极显著相关。

Note: * and ** in the table indicated significant and extremely significant correlation respectively.

估算模型具有较高可靠性。而 SVM 估算蜜柚叶片氮素含量, 其建模 R^2 、RMSE 和 RE 分别为 0.81、1.02 和 3.04%, 建模精度次之; 而 BPNN 法估算蜜柚叶片氮素含量, 其建模 R^2 、RMSE 和 RE 分别为 0.80、1.08 和 3.05%; PLS 法估算蜜柚叶片氮素含量, 其建模 R^2 、RMSE 和 RE 分别为 0.75、1.16 和 3.13%。各种模型验证结果如图 3 所示, 预测值和实测值拟合较好(图 3)。其中随机森林验证模型, 与 PLS、BPNN 和 SVM 相比, RF 具有较高的 R^2 , 较低的 RMSE 以及较低 RE, 说明基于 RF 的蜜柚叶片氮素含量估算模型比 PLS、BPNN 和 SVM 模型精度高。

3 讨 论

笔者在本研究中分析了蜜柚叶片氮素含量与光

表3 蜜柚叶片氮素含量不同回归模型的估算与验证

Table 3 Estimation and validation of different regression models for N content in pomelo leaves

回归模型 Regression model	估算模型 R^2 Estimation model R^2	估算模型 RMSE Estimation model RMSE	估算模型 RE Estimation model RE%	验证模型 R^2 Validation model R^2	验证模型 RMSE Validation model RMSE	验证模型 RE Validation model RE%
偏最小二乘法 Partial least square method, PLS	0.75	1.16	3.13	0.79	1.11	3.08
BP 神经网络 BP neural network, BPNN	0.80	1.08	3.05	0.84	0.94	2.99
随机森林法 Random forest, RF	0.83	0.97	3.01	0.85	0.87	2.85
支持向量机 Support vector machine, SVM	0.81	1.02	3.04	0.82	0.99	3.03

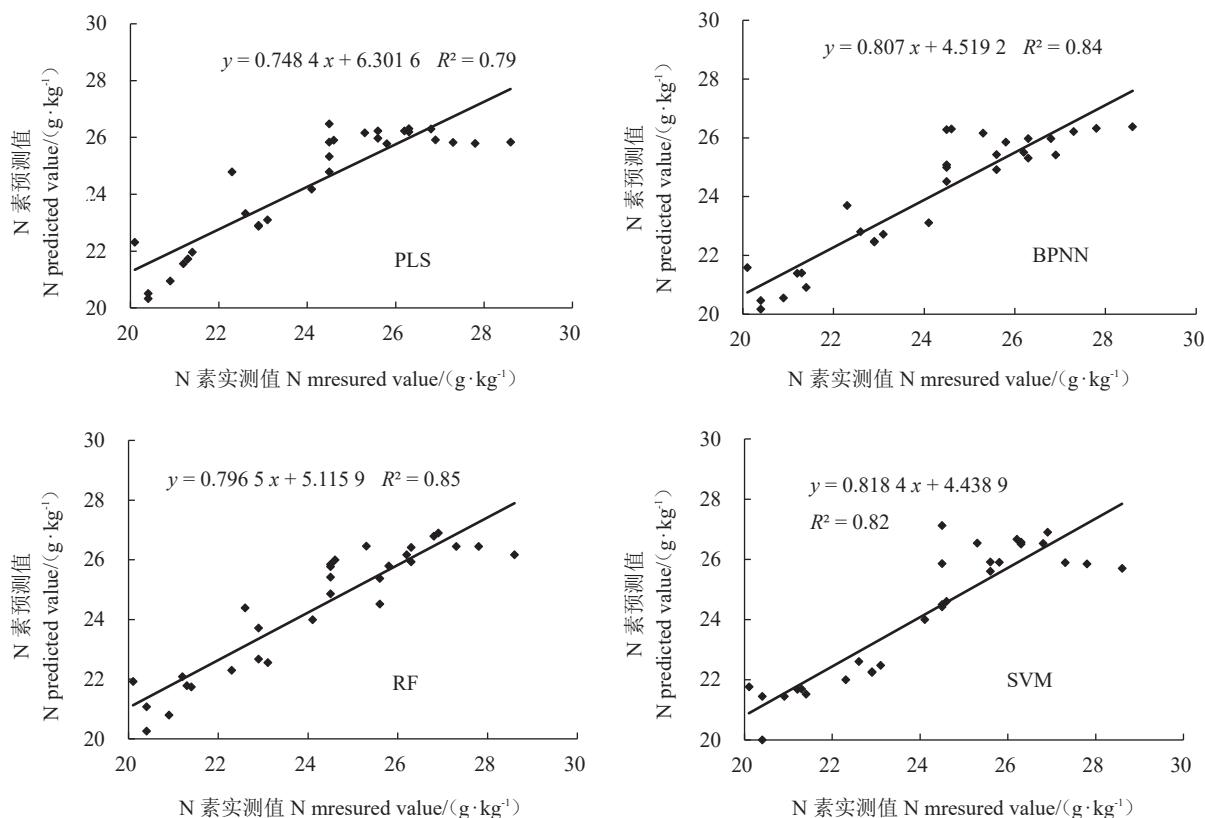


图3 蜜柚叶片氮素实测值与预测值比较

Fig. 3 Comparison of measured and predicted N values of pomelo leaves

谱反射率原始光谱、一阶微分光谱及光谱指数的相关性,挑选出较为稳定的光谱参数,然后分别采用PLS、RF、BPNN 和 SVM 回归算法建立蜜柚叶片氮素含量估算模型并进行了验证。发现,蜜柚叶片全氮含量与原始光谱和一阶微分光谱反射率的最大相关系数绝对值分别为0.688和0.730。一阶微分光谱反射率与蜜柚叶片氮素含量有更优的正负相关。本研究结果与易时来等在锦橙^[10]上有相似地方,但也有不同。有多方面的因素可造成差异,如不同测量仪器、不同试验样品、不同季节、不同环境及不同试

验方法等。一阶微分相关性更好主要是由于单波段包含的信息简单且易受外界因素影响,但通过对叶片光谱数据求微分、多波段组合等方法构建光谱参数,可减少背景噪声的影响,并使波段间的差异表现得更加明显且具解决重叠的光谱特征,提高了信息提取率,且包含不同波段的信息^[25]。因此,光谱变换能提供比原始光谱更为敏感的特征,可以提高作物氮素估算的精度。同样郑一力等^[26]证明竹叶片高光谱反射率一阶微分、对数一阶微分和二阶微分与化学法测定氮含量的相关性较显著。

光谱指数通过特征波段的组合可以在一定程度上消除周围环境条件、仪器等的影响^[25]。笔者在本研究中选取了一系列高光谱参数,对蜜柚叶片氮素含量与高光谱参数相关分析表明,植被指数相关系数大于单波段,其中,相关系数r较大的($r > 0.73$)是NDVI'_{695,753}、RVI'_{695,753}、DVI'_{617,695}、R'₆₁₇、DVI'_{541,617}。本研究的最佳光谱指数和波段与前人研究^[2, 14-16]有一定的不同,原因同上。如王巧男等^[2]发现利用双波段植被指数TBVI_(811,856)可建立最佳的柑橘叶片含氮量预测模型,孙小香等^[16]发现差值植被指数DVI_(752, 751)、比值植被指数RVI_(534, 1350)和归一化植被指数NDVI_(534, 1349)与水稻叶片全氮相关性最显著。

目前在遥感模型建立过程中,算法是其很重要的步骤,选择一种适宜的算法,有助于提高遥感预测的精度^[27]。影响植物叶片氮素含量的因素较多,造成了单变量模型可能还不精确。笔者发现,在建立的蜜柚叶片氮素含量的4个模型中, R^2 都比较高, RMSE也都较小,而且RE均小于10%,表明拟合效果较好,模型稳定性也较高,预测能力较强,其估算模型的精确程度为RF>SVM>BPNN>PLS。其中运用RF算法建立的蜜柚叶片氮素模型效果为最佳。采用机器学习建模方法明显优于线性回归建模方法的预测精度^[28]。原因在于RF能高效处理数据集,对数据的噪声鲁棒性较好^[29]。而PLS虽然解决了数据变量多和变量之间的重相关性等问题,且降低了背景影响^[30-31],Li等^[32]采用PLS回归有效地预测了冬小麦叶片的氮含量。而在实际应用中存在许多非线性问题,而线性回归模型解决非线性问题时表现能力较弱,从而阻碍了该模型的发展^[31, 33]。BPNN模型虽也具有较强的非线性解释能力,能有效改善低估和高估现象,这与模型特性、测定时期和所用数据有关,但是在训练过程中有可能过多地学习了细节^[27],如孙小香等^[16]发现利用5个指标构建的水稻叶片氮素BP神经网络模型与多元线性回归相比没有优势,而经逐步回归后筛选出的2个指标构建的BP神经网络模型精度有很大提高,说明用BP神经网络构建植物叶片营养含量模型有优势,但需要选取合适的变量指标。郑一力等^[26]证明基于主成分分析的BP神经网络估测模型可较好地估测玉竹叶片的氮含量,验证 R^2 为0.838;同样班松涛等^[34]等发现基于光谱指数的神经网路模型对水稻叶片磷含量有较好的预测能力,验证 R^2 为0.885。支持向量机具有出色

的学习和预测性能,在分类和预测方面得到了广泛应用^[35],也可以很好地应用于函数回归问题,但是也受到核函数和惩罚因子的制约^[29, 35]。冯海宽等^[29]基于特征光谱参数对苹果叶片叶绿素含量进行了估算,发现RF、PLS、BP神经网络和SVM估算模型的 R^2 分别为0.94, 0.61, 0.66和0.60, RF算法模型用于估算苹果叶片叶绿素含量效果较好。同样,程立真等^[36]基于植被指数建立了苹果叶片磷素含量随机森林模型,其估测 R^2 为0.923 6, RMSE为0.015 8, RE为6.915%。王丽爱等^[27]基于RF回归算法对小麦叶片SPAD值进行了估算,发现RF比SVM和BPNN法更精确,其拔节期估测 R^2 为0.89, RMSE为1.54,与本文研究类似。同时有研究表明,在RF算法应对大数据时有更为明显的优势,训练与预测速度快、效率高^[28]。

本研究主要是蜜柚叶片氮素含量与光谱变量间的定量关系,并用同一区域、不同时期的样本数据对模型进行了对比验证,后续研究还需在不同地域、低空等条件下进行算法验证更加完善,进而促进高光谱技术在蜜柚营养监测上的应用,为蜜柚产区分长势监测提供重要技术支撑。

4 结 论

蜜柚叶片原始光谱和一阶微分光谱与氮素含量在可见光范围内有多波段相关性显著,并出现多个极值。原始光谱曲线敏感波长569、704 nm,一阶微分曲线的敏感波长为541、617、695、753 nm。与蜜柚叶片氮素含量相关性较好的光谱参数是NDVI'_{695,753}、RVI'_{695,753}、DVI'_{617,695}、R'₆₁₇、DVI'_{541,617}。建立的PLS、BPNN、RF和SVM回归估算蜜柚叶片氮素含量并对比验证,其估算模型的精确程度为RF>SVM>BPNN>PLS,以随机森林估算模型精度稍高于其他估算模型,其估算模型和验证模型的决定系数 R^2 分别为0.83和0.85。研究结果为光谱监测蜜柚叶片氮素含量提供了技术依据。

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