

Classification of Irrigation Systems at Field Level from Soil Moisture and Actual Evapotranspiration Time Series

Giovanni Paolini^{1,3,4}, Maria Jose Escorihuela¹, Olivier Merlin², Magí Pamies-Sans³, Joaquim Bellvert³

¹isardSAT, Barcelona, Spain

²CESBIO, Toulouse, France

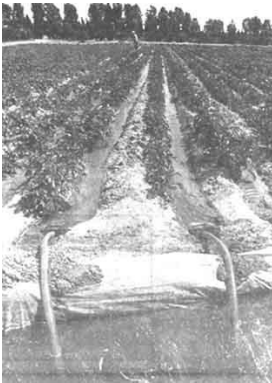
³IRTA, Lleida, Spain

⁴Universitat de Lleida, Lleida, Spain

Why obtaining classification maps of irrigation systems? Mitigating water demands

1. Replace the simplistic assumption of irrigation scenarios used in many Land Surface Models (LSM). -> reduce uncertainty.
2. Promote and supervise the shift towards more sustainable and efficient irrigation methods. -> optimize water use.

FLOOD



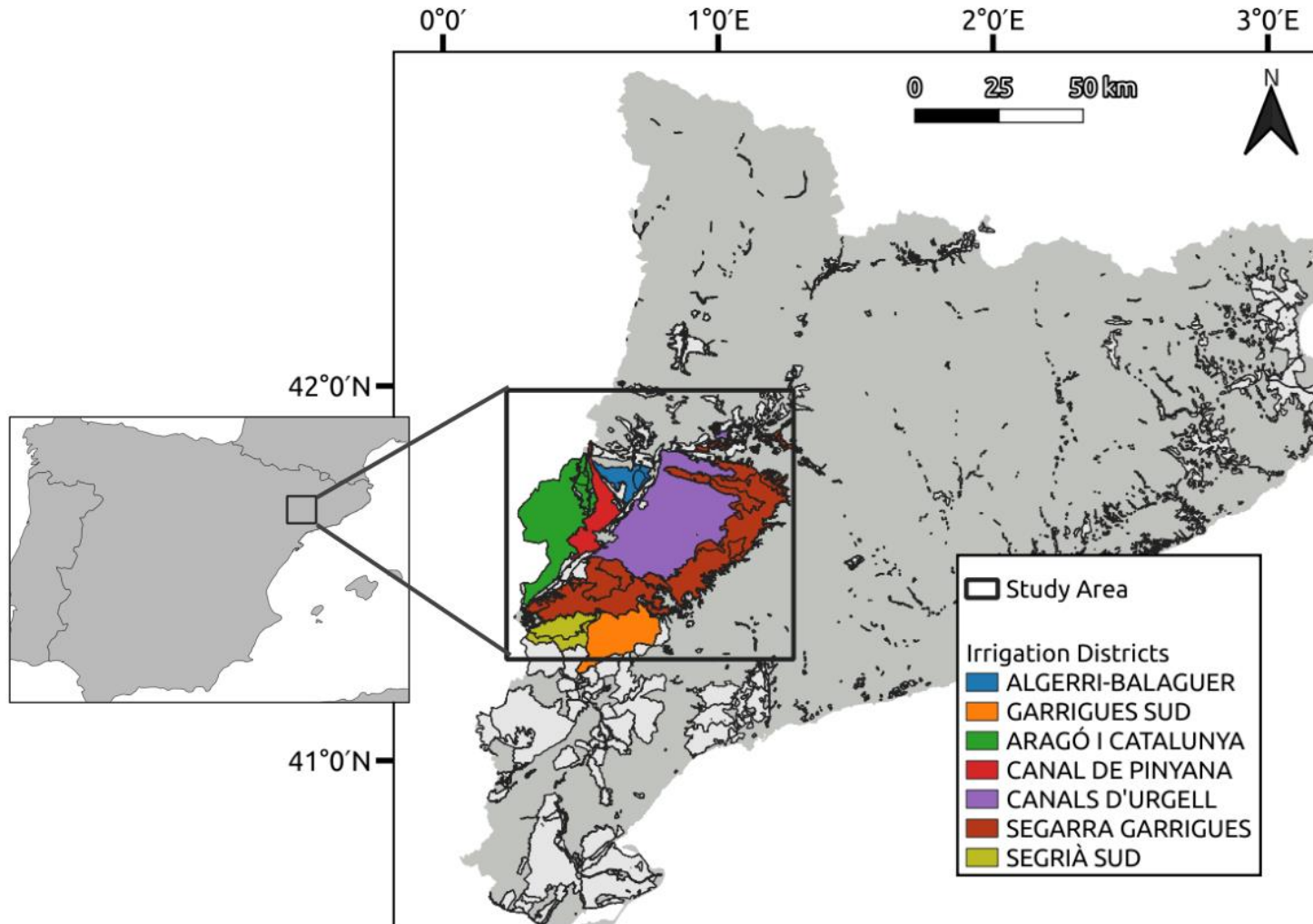
SPRINKLER



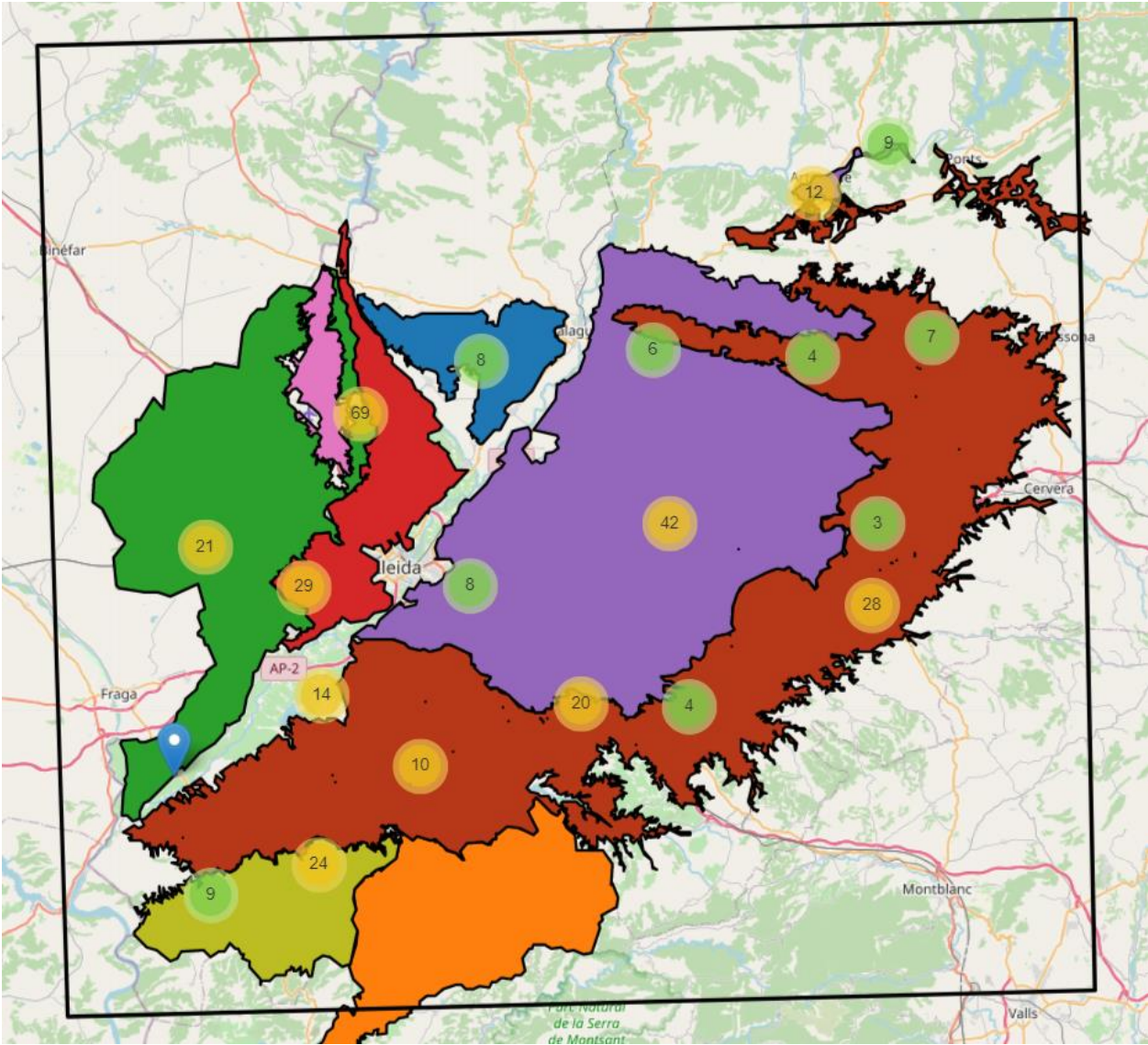
DRIP



Study Area



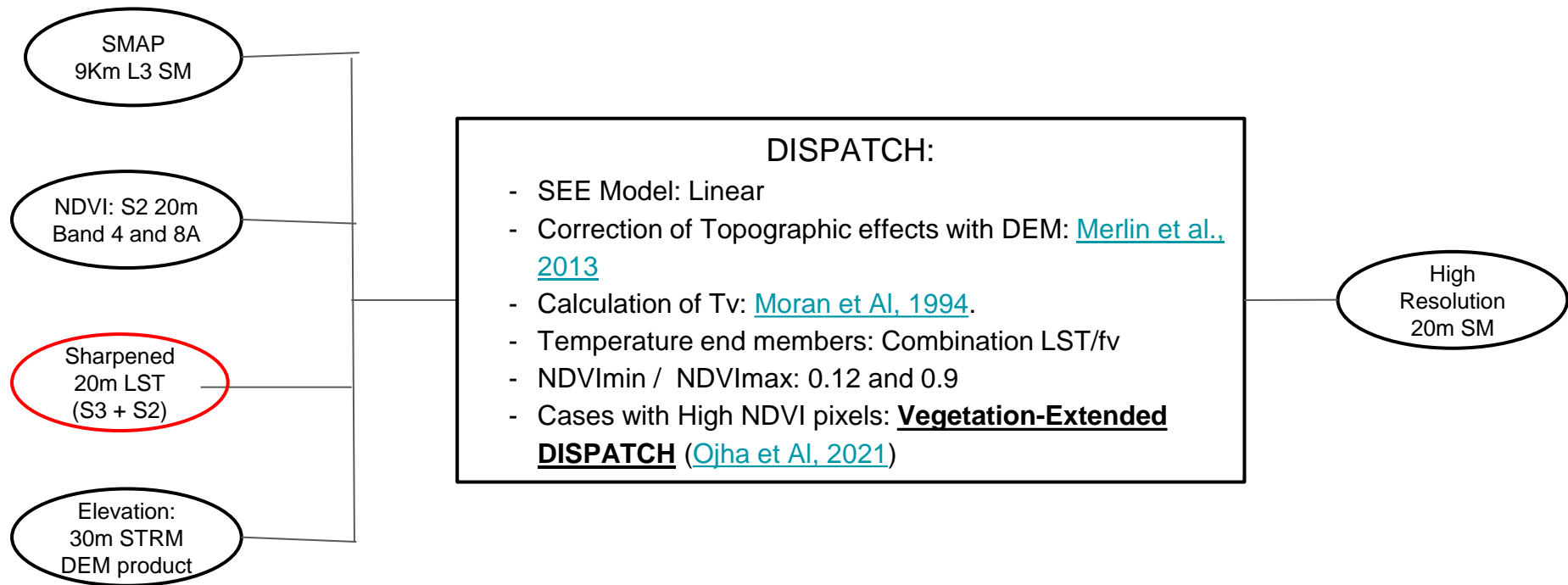
Field Campaign - Distribution of Fields



Field Campaign - Number of Fields

| IRRIGATION SYSTEM | CROP TYPE | Number of Fields | | | FIELD LEVEL | PIXEL LEVEL |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|------|------|-------------|-------------|
| | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | |
| DRIP | FRUIT and NUT TREES | 78 | 78 | 78 | 234 | 24201 |
| | VINEYARD | 12 | 12 | 12 | 36 | 4599 |
| | OLIVE | 11 | 11 | 11 | 33 | 3201 |
| SPRINKLER | MAIZE | 8 | 8 | 8 | 24 | 10950 |
| | DOUBLE CROPS | 55 | 56 | 56 | 167 | 43849 |
| | ALFALFA | 7 | 7 | 7 | 21 | 3777 |
| FLOOD | WINTER CEREALS | 9 | 9 | 9 | 27 | 444 |
| | MAIZE | 14 | 14 | 13 | 41 | 1322 |
| | DOUBLE CROPS | 32 | 33 | 33 | 98 | 5859 |
| | ALFALFA | 9 | 9 | 9 | 27 | 2733 |
| | FRUIT and NUT TREES | 18 | 18 | 18 | 54 | 1734 |
| NOT IRRIGATED | WINTER CEREALS | 40 | 36 | 40 | 116 | 27584 |
| | FRUIT and NUT TREES | 13 | 13 | 13 | 39 | 1578 |
| | VINEYARD | 7 | 7 | 7 | 21 | 867 |
| | OLIVE | 17 | 17 | 17 | 51 | 6231 |
| TOTAL | | 330 | 328 | 331 | 989 | 138929 |

Input Dispatch SM



○ Product
□ Process

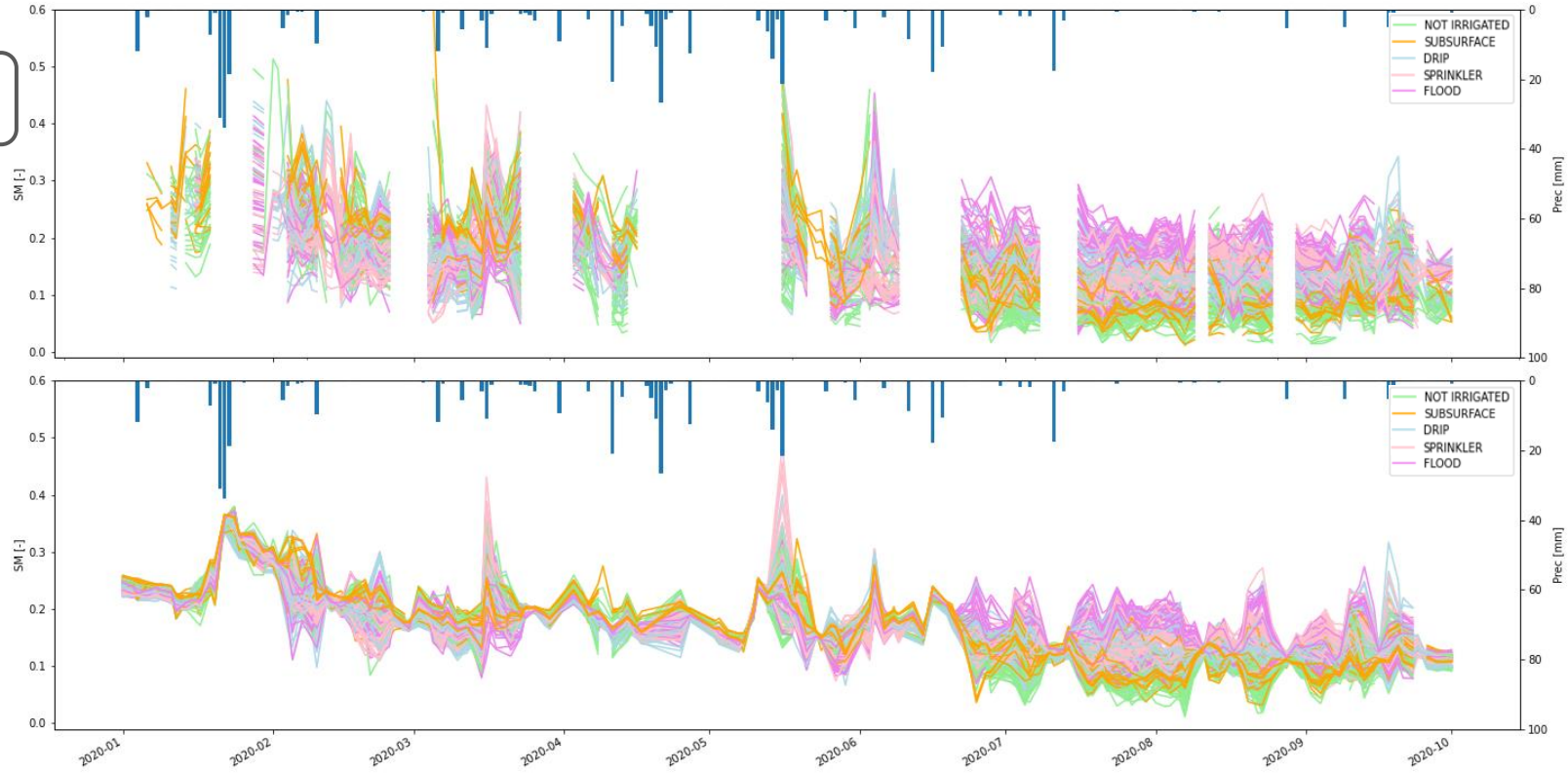
On going validation of the product with in-situ SM values in different sites in the area...

Input Dispatch SM

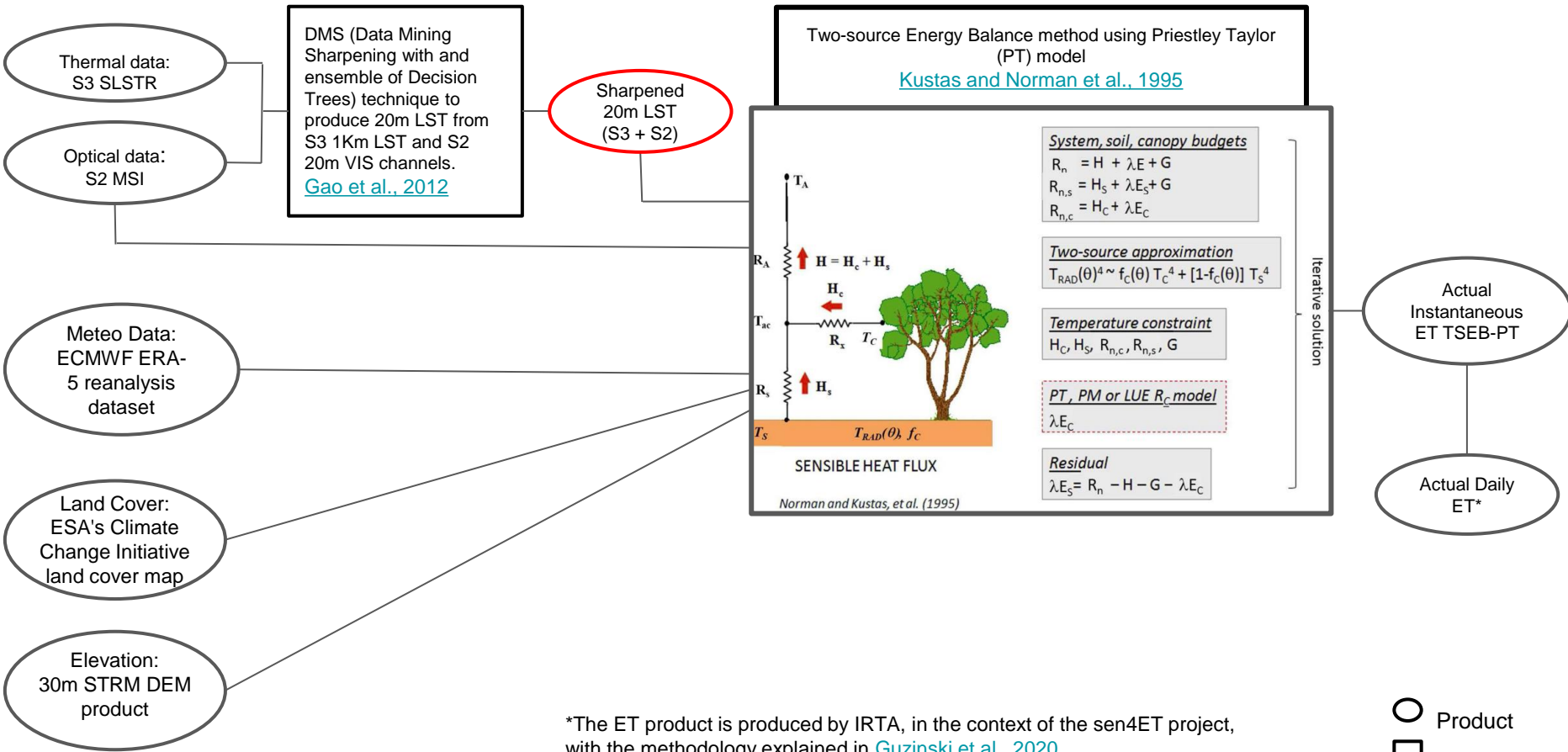
Dispatch 20m SM
With GAPS

SMAP 9 Km
SM

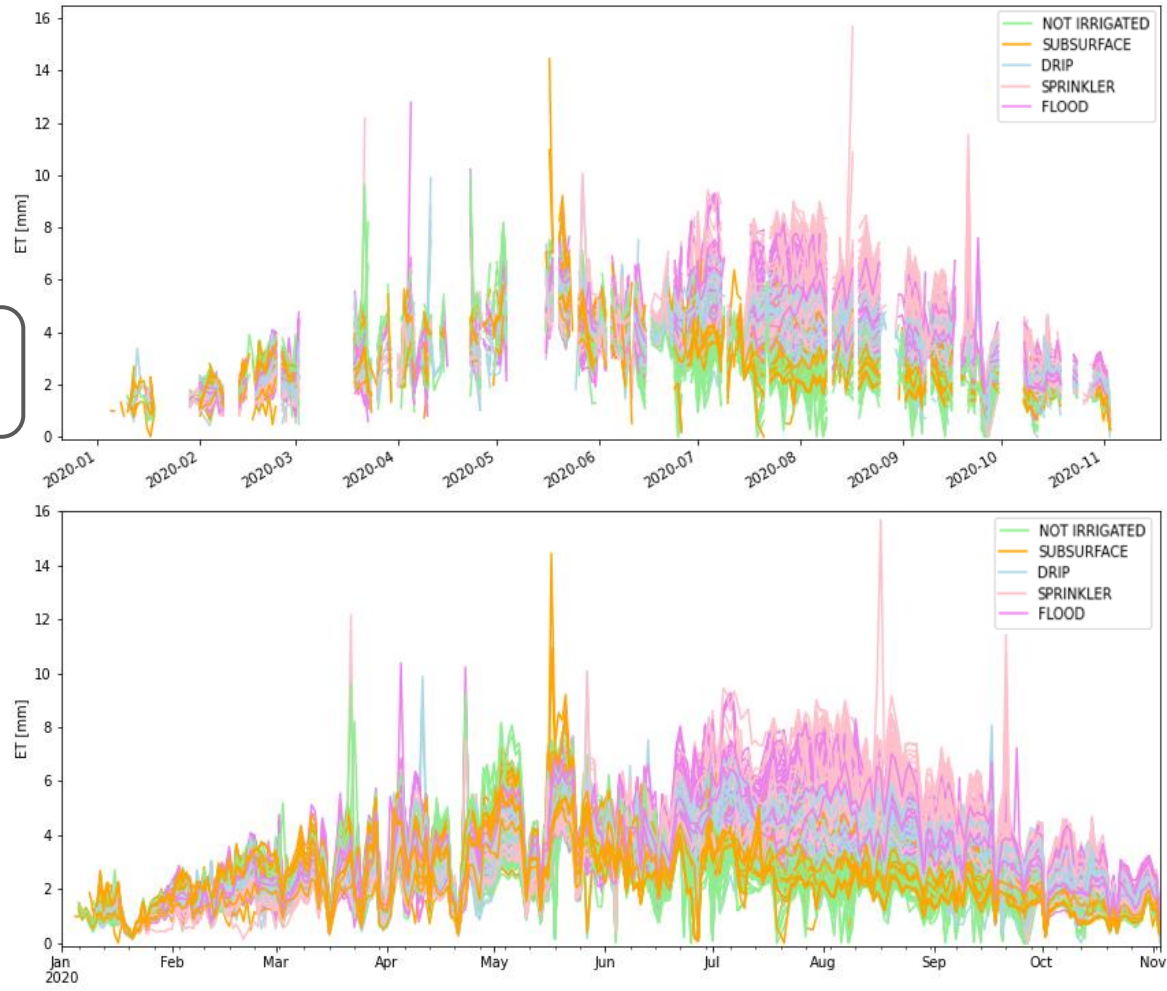
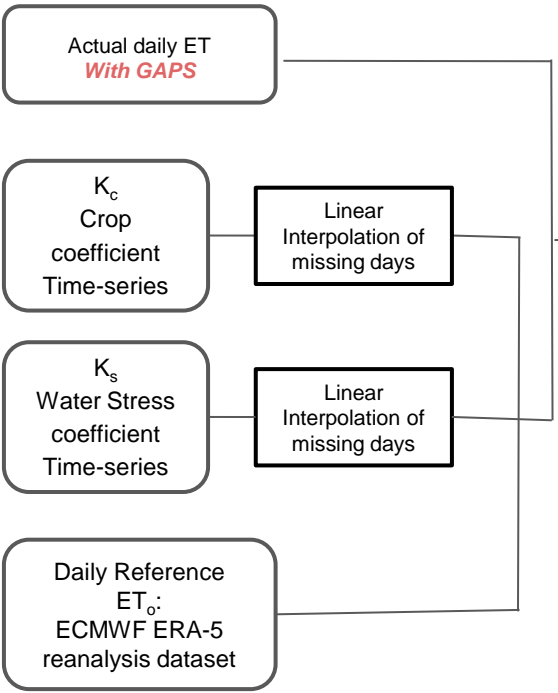
Dispatch
20m SM
Filled



Input ETact



Input ETact

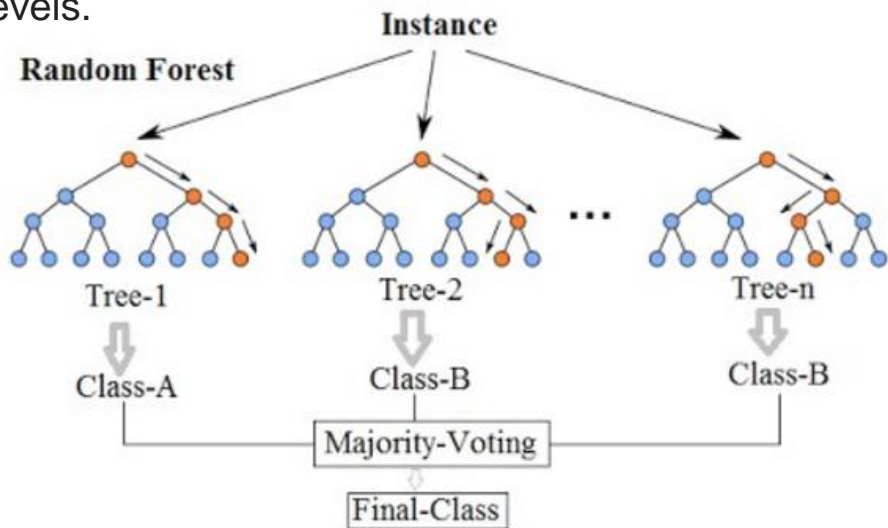


Time Series Forest

Time series forest is a random forest adapted to detect temporal features.

Selected because:

1. Widely used: used as a **benchmark** to test more advanced models.
2. **Computationally efficient**.
3. **It avoids overfitting** (using strategies like bootstrap and random interval selection).
4. **Easy to inspect results**: Feature extraction = Interpretability.
5. **Easy to quantify results**: Confidence levels.



Source:

Deng, H., Runger, G., Tuv, E., & Vladimir, M. (2013). A time series forest for classification and feature extraction. *Information Sciences*, 239, 142-153.

Rocket (RandOm Convolutional KErnel Transform)

It is a kernel-approach classification inspired by convolutional neural network. It has only a single layer of convolution (NO learning of the weights) but with a large number of kernels, with their parameters randomly initialized (length, dilation, padding, weights and biases).

Selected because:

1. **State-of-the-art accuracy**
2. **Low computational requirements.**
3. Only one Hyperparameters (number of kernels).

| | ROCKET |
|----------|----------------------|
| length | {7, 9, 11} |
| weights | $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ |
| bias | $\mathcal{U}(-1, 1)$ |
| dilation | random |
| padding | random |

[Source:](#)

Dempster, A., Petitjean, F., & Webb, G. I. (2020). ROCKET: exceptionally fast and accurate time series classification using random convolutional kernels. *Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery*, 34(5), 1454-1495.

ResNET

It is a Deep Neural Network.

Selected because:

- **State-of-the-art accuracy**
- **Best performing** in tests with different number of databases from different disciplines.
- Can retrieve very complex features, it works very well with **large Datasets**.

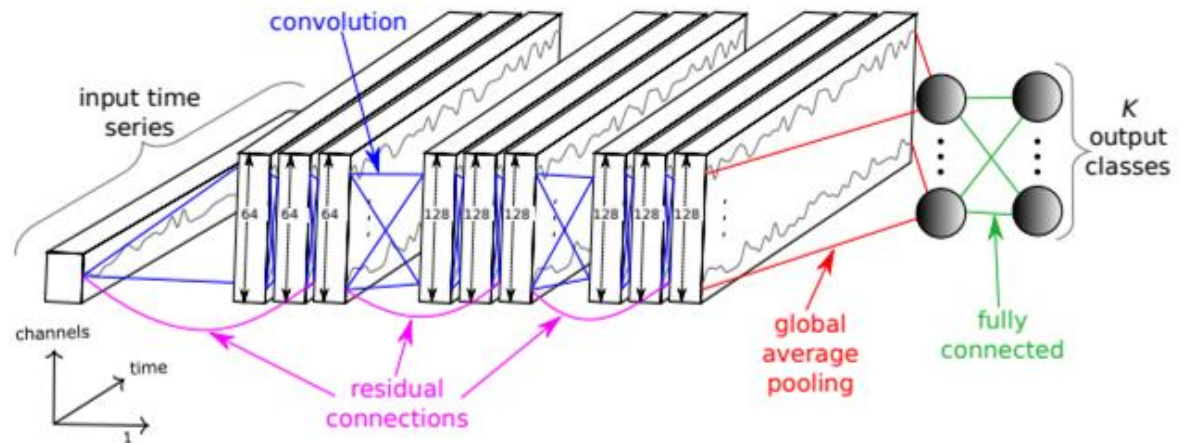


Fig. 6: The Residual Network's architecture for time series classification.

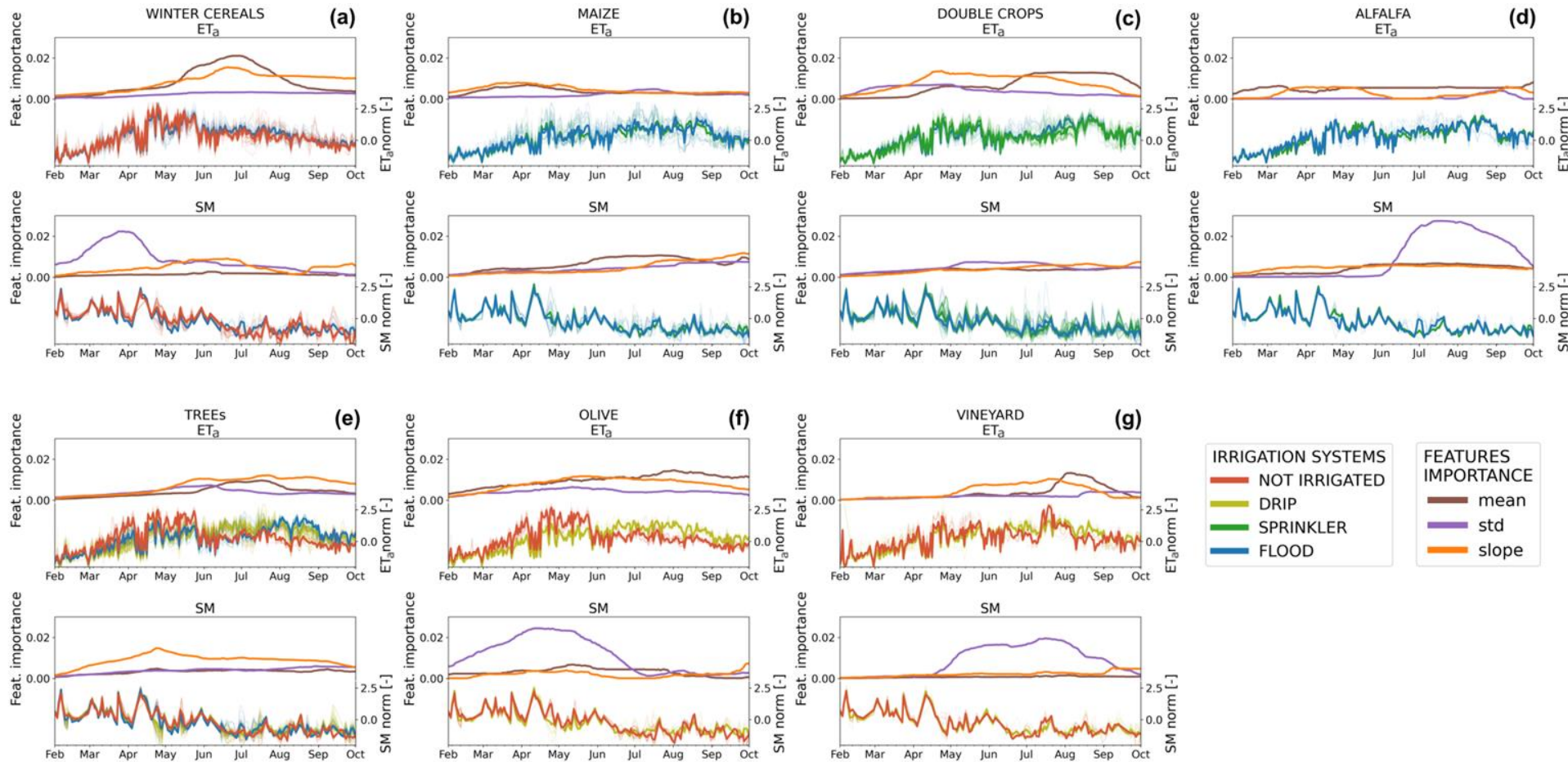
[Source:](#)

Wang Z, Yan W, Oates T (2017b) Time series classification from scratch with deep neural networks: A strong baseline. In: International Joint Conference on Neural Networks, pp 1578–1585.

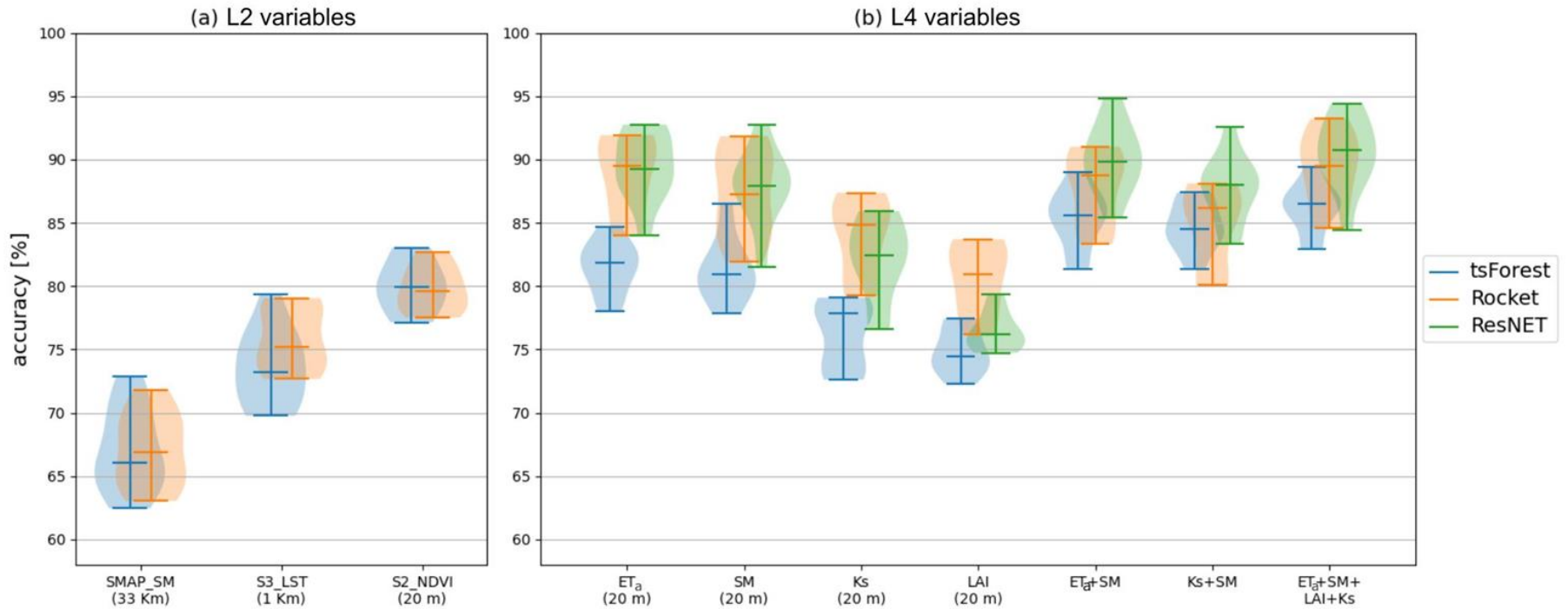
Results I

| Variables | Crop types | | | | | | | RESULTS | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | Winter Cereals | Maize | Double Crops | Alfalfa | Fruit & Nut Trees | Olives | Vineyards | Aggregated Models | General Model |
| ET_a -TSEB | 81.25% | 48.82% | 91.67% | 72.00% | 74.88% | 74.33% | 96.19% | 78.15% | 79.33% |
| ET_a -TSEB cropped | 73.37% | 58.82% | 89.58% | 70.00% | 72.33% | 70.00% | 94.76% | 75.41% | - |
| SM Dispatch | 88.75% | 76.47% | 91.67% | 66.67% | 73.18% | 73.33% | 80.95% | 78.36% | 74.25% |
| SM Dispatch cropped | 82.88% | 70.00% | 91.67% | 66.67% | 75.58% | 64.67% | 80.95% | 78.26% | - |
| ET_a +SM | 90.62% | 70.00% | 93.75% | 73.33% | 81.71% | 69.67% | 96.67% | 83.39% | 81.89% |
| ET_a +SM cropped | 86.88% | 68.82% | 91.67% | 66.67% | 78.45% | 65.33% | 100.00% | 81.47% | - |

Results II

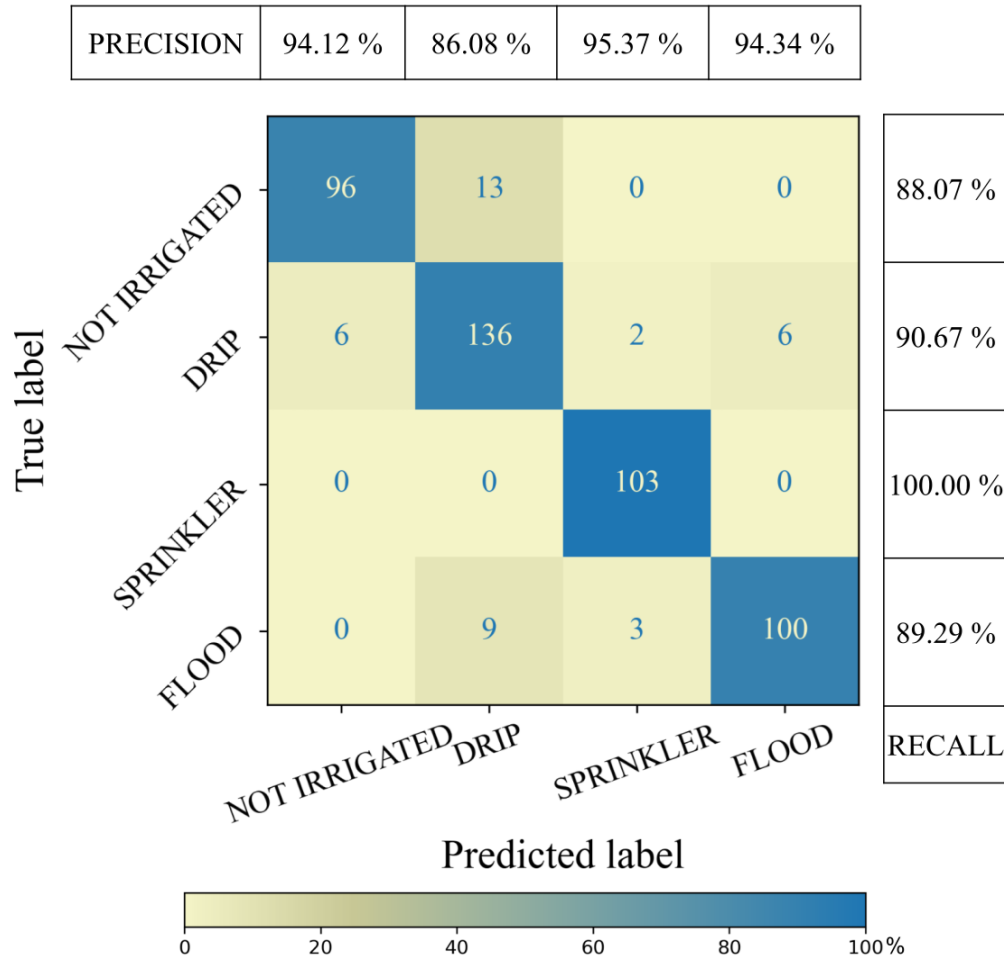


Results III



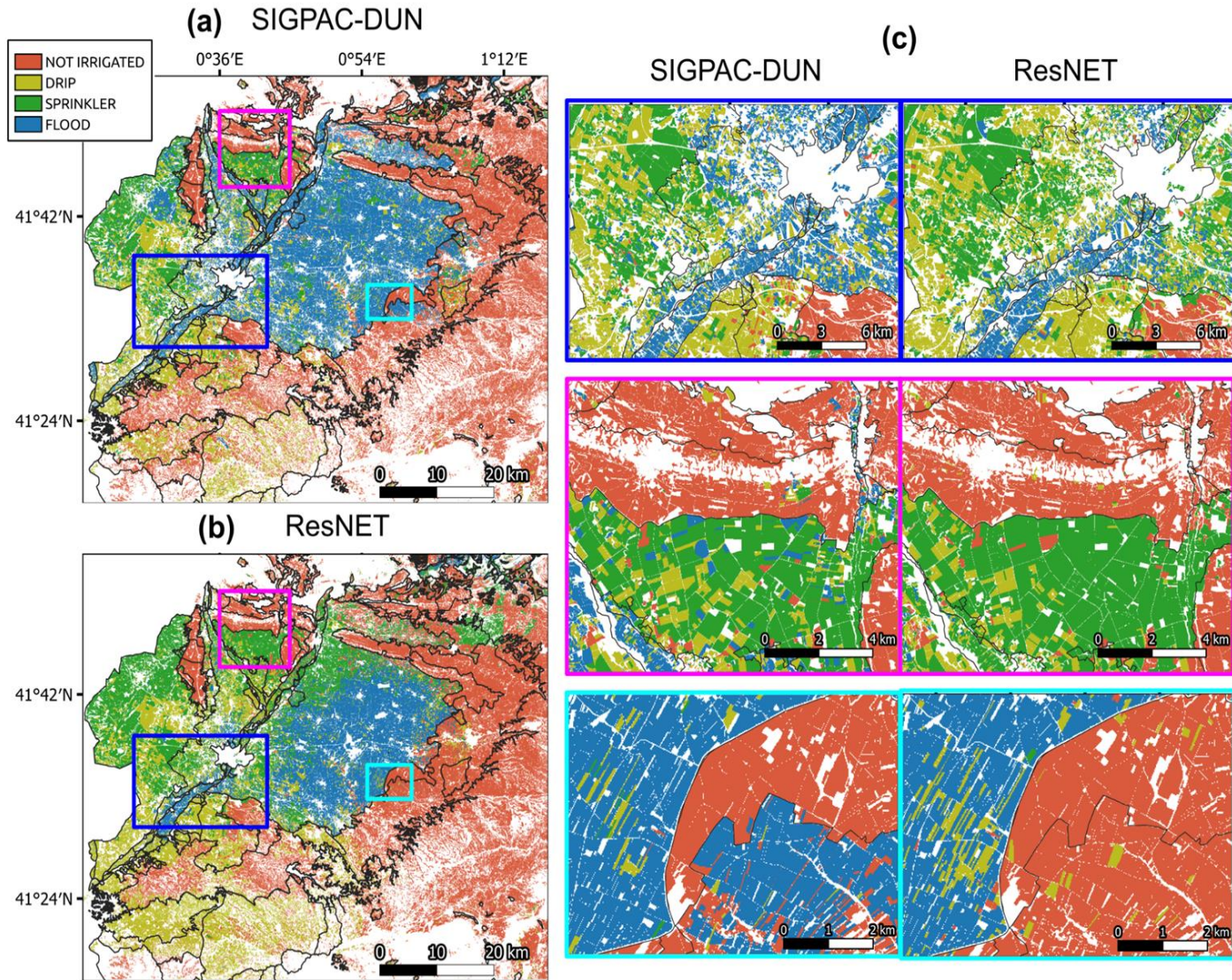
| METRICS (%) | MODELS | | |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | tsForest | ROCKET | ResNET |
| Accuracy | 81.59 +/- 2.14 | 82.45 +/- 1.62 | 86.59 +/- 2.79 |
| Precision | 81.73 +/- 1.90 | 83.28 +/- 1.62 | 87.39 +/- 2.26 |
| Recall | 81.59 +/- 2.14 | 82.45 +/- 1.62 | 86.59 +/- 2.79 |
| Kappa | 73.77 +/- 2.84 | 74.64 +/- 2.33 | 81.30 +/- 3.61 |

Results IV

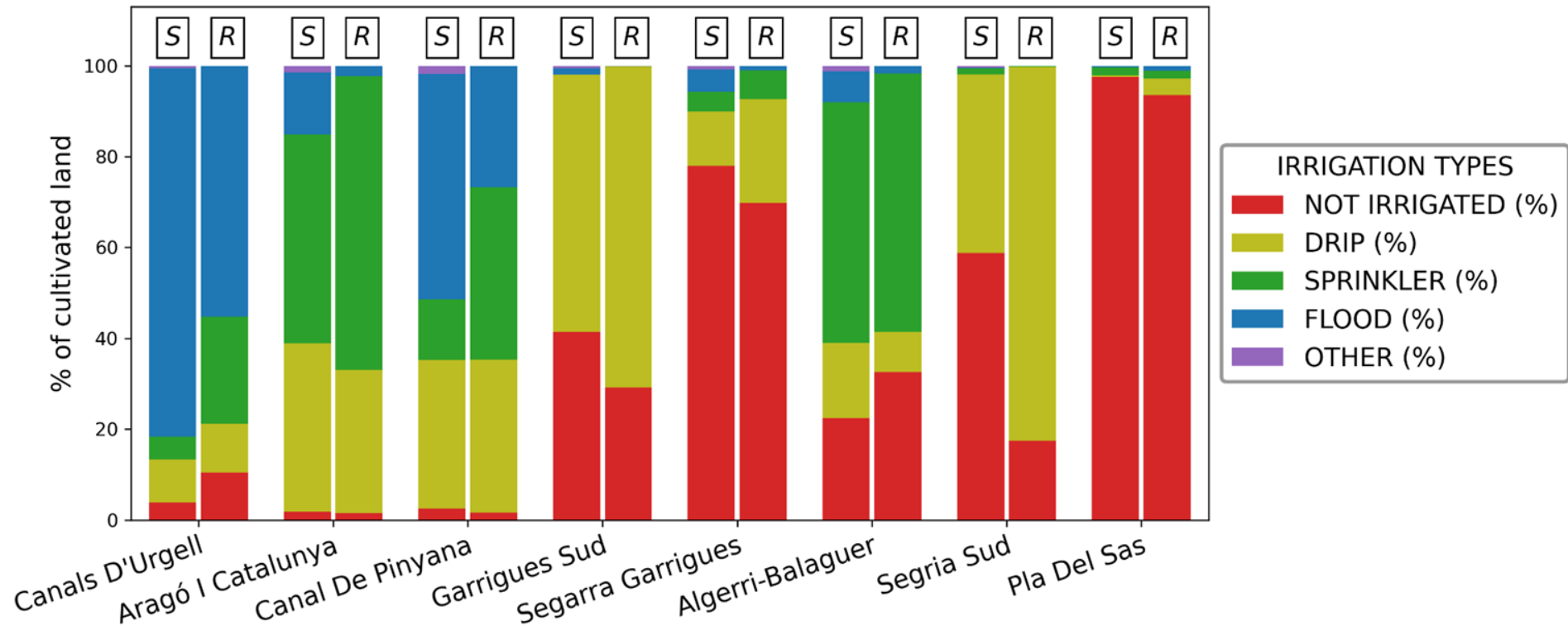


| METRICS (%) | MODELS | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | tsForest | ROCKET | ResNET |
| Accuracy | 85.29 ± 2.41 | 87.56 ± 2.95 | 90.10 ± 2.70 |
| Average Precision | 85.43 ± 2.53 | 88.80 ± 3.12 | 90.33 ± 2.78 |
| Average Recall | 84.76 ± 2.51 | 86.81 ± 3.17 | 90.02 ± 2.76 |

Comparison: SIGPAC 2021



Comparison: SIGPAC 2021



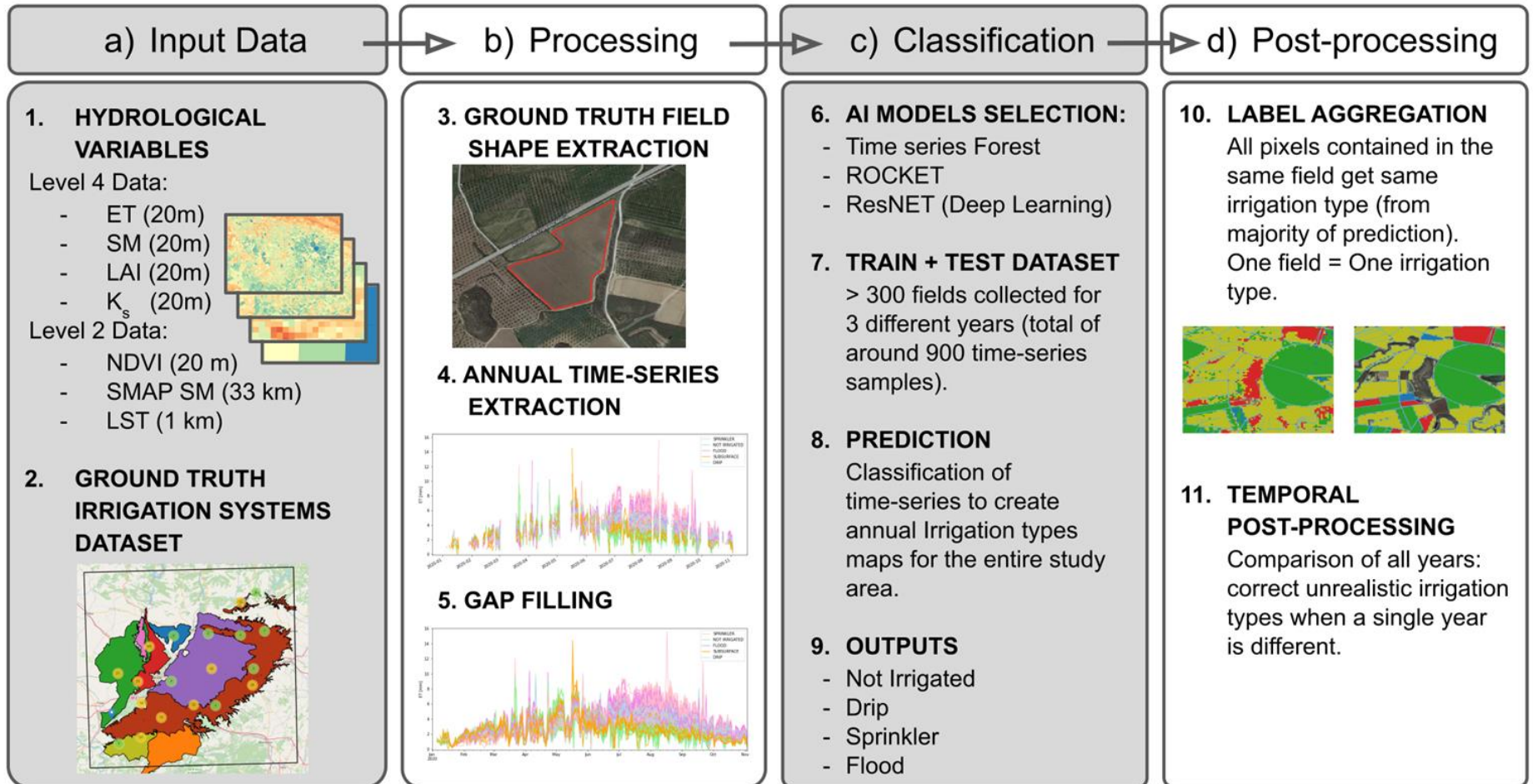
Comparison: Literature data (partial)

| Irrigation District | IRR systems | Literature ¹ | SIGPAC-DUN | ResNET |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------|--------|
| Canals d'Urgell | FLOOD | 90 % | 81 % | 55 % |
| | DRIP | 4 % | 10 % | 11 % |
| | SPRINKLER | 2 % | 5 % | 24 % |
| | NOT IRRIGATED | 0 % | 4 % | 11 % |
| Canal de Pinyana | FLOOD | 79 % | 50 % | 27 % |
| | DRIP | 10 % | 33 % | 34 % |
| | SPRINKLER | 10 % | 13 % | 38 % |
| | NOT IRRIGATED | 0 % | 3 % | 2 % |
| Canal d'Aragó i Catalunya | FLOOD | 18 % | 14 % | 2 % |
| | DRIP | 28 % | 37 % | 32 % |
| | SPRINKLER | 54 % | 46 % | 65 % |
| | NOT IRRIGATED | 0 % | 2 % | 1 % |

¹ Literature are administrative data taken from [1] for "Canal d'Aragó i Catalunya" and from [2] for "Canals d'Urgell" and "Canal de Pinyana".

- [1] J. Dari, L. Brocca, P. Quintana-Seguí, M. J. Escorihuela, V. Stefan, and R. Morbidelli, "Exploiting high-resolution remote sensing soil moisture to estimate irrigation water amounts over a mediterranean region," *Remote Sensing*, vol. 12, p. 2593, 8 2020.
- [2] L. Cots Rubió, J. Monserrat Viscarri, and J. Barragán Fernández, "El regadiu a lleida. resultats de diverses avaluacions a la zona regable dels canals d'urgell (lleida)," *Quaderns agraris*, 2014, núm. 36, p. 23-50, 2014.

Summary: Framework



2nd Conference on SPACE STAR

Science, Technology, Applications & Regulation

October 18-20, 2023, Sousse, TUNISIA

Thank you!

Any questions?

isardSAT[®]

IRTA^R
Institute
of Agrifood Research
and Technology

 **Universitat
de Lleida**

ACCWA