

# **Investigating New Methods for Evaluating Soil Characteristics by Geophysics, Drones (UAV), Remote Sensing Data, and Machine Learning**

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**Geological Engineering**

Introduction

Motivation

Project questions

Method and  
Theory

Data acquisition and processing

Conclusion

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## Soil characteristics:

- **Soil permeability**
- **Soil texture**
- **Volumetric Water Content (VWC)**
- **Electrical Conductivity (EC)**

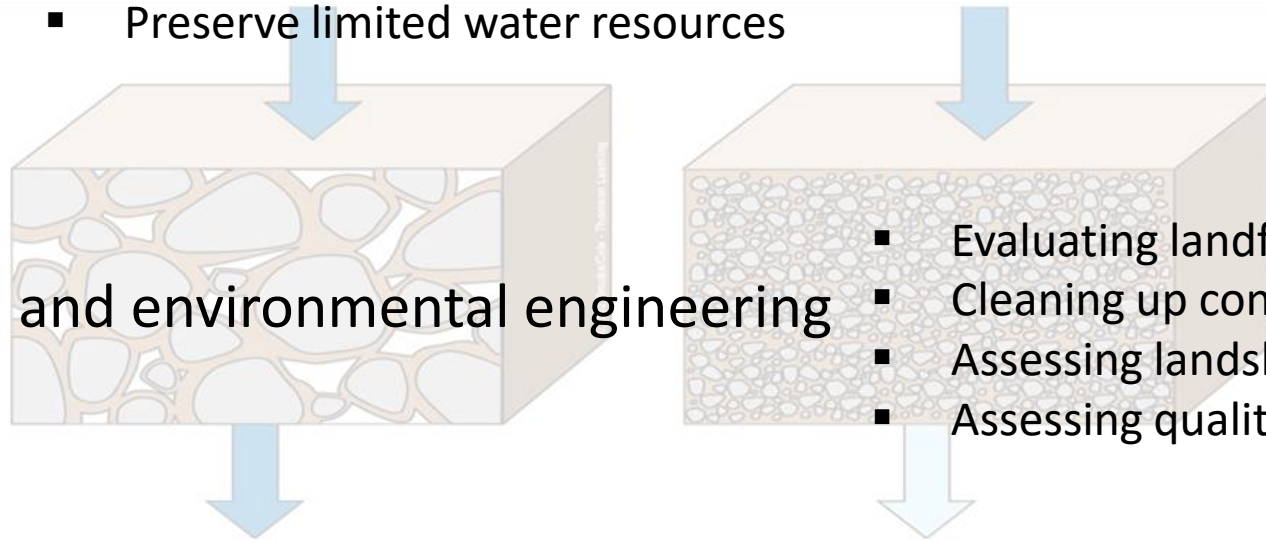
Evaluating the soil characteristics is **important, yet difficult**.  
Soil parameters are **spatially** and **temporally heterogeneous**.

The results are useful for:

- **Agriculture**
- **Water resource management**
- **Construction assessment**
- **Geotechnical and environmental engineering**
- **Climate change studies**

## Soil permeability: The ability of soil to allow water to pass through it.

- In agriculture
  - Prevent contamination of surface water
  - Preserve limited water resources
- In geotechnical and environmental engineering
  - Evaluating landfills and remediation strategies
  - Cleaning up contaminated groundwater
  - Assessing landslide potential
  - Assessing quality of construction
- In climate change models
  - How much precipitation will run off or infiltrate?
  - How much evaporation will occur?
  - Increase the ability to forecast the effects of climate change more accurately.



## □ Soil texture: Composition of particle size

### Agriculture

- Choosing the right soil texture for different crops
- Using the best management practices for different soil textures

### Construction

- Different soil textures are needed for different applications (sand is needed for water filters, clay for soil liners, etc.)

### Engineering

- Estimates soil strength (landslide hazards, foundation design)
- Affects land subsidence
- Selection and modification of building and roads

### Climate change

- Affects water holding capacity as another variable for climate change models



### ❑ **Electrical Conductivity (EC): influenced by**

- **Soil texture (which determines water holding capacity, permeability, etc.)**
- **Soil salinity, which is used to map salt accumulation in soils**
- **Soil water content**

### ❑ **Soil Volumetric Water Content (VWC): The volume of water per unit volume of soil**

- **VWC influences the timing and amount of irrigation (applying the minimal amount of irrigation water at the optimal time)**
- **Satisfy crop needs while conserving water resources**
- **Reducing the negative environmental impacts of agriculture**
- **Influences compaction of modified soils**

- **Conventional methods:**

- Collecting soil samples or measurements in one location
- Destructive or disturbing method
- Long time to collect/process these measurements
- Ignore the Heterogeneity of Soil
- Sample you collect at one point doesn't necessarily represent the site well

- **Novel methods:**

**Combining effective methods (Geophysics, multispectral and thermal UAV data, correlate the results using machine learning)**

- Non-destructive
- High-resolution measurements
- Many thousands of measurements
- UAVs collect very dense data sets

✓ **Use multispectral and thermal UAV data  
With Geophysical data sets and Machine learning to map soil  
properties over large areas with the high resolution**



What do we need?

**Soil Characteristics:**

Soil permeability  
Soil texture  
EC  
Soil VWC

What are available  
methods?

**Geophysics**

Electromagnetic Method  
Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)

**UAVs (drones)**

Multispectral UAV data  
Thermal UAV data

How to model the  
data?

**Machine Learning**

Map soil properties over large  
areas with the high resolution

Results!





- Could **machine learning** correlate UAV-based multi-spectral data with VWC, permeability, and EC measurements acquired with geophysical methods?
- How do the difference in crop types and management practices impact VWC, permeability, and EC?
- Does permeability change during the wet and dry season and over the first few years after construction? How does this affect crop vigour?

## Geophysical methods:

- Providing measurements across the traverses
- Geophysical methods are most accurate
- Data processing can be time consuming
- Require more expertise
- Better than conventional techniques (location based)
- Instruments are expensive

## Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs):

- Collect data in the entire field
- Less expensive compared to geophysical methods
- More quickly
- High resolution
- Evaluate crop health
- Repeatable

## Measuring EC, VWC, and Permeability

- Geophysical methods:
  - Electromagnetic
    - ▶ Measure(EC) with EM38
  - Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)
    - ▶ Evaluate VWC and Permeability with GPR

## Predicting EC, VWC, and Permeability

- UAVs
  - Multispectral data with DJI Inspire 1 V2.0 UAV
  - Sentera Double 4K Lock & Go Sensor
  - Programming by **Machine Learning**



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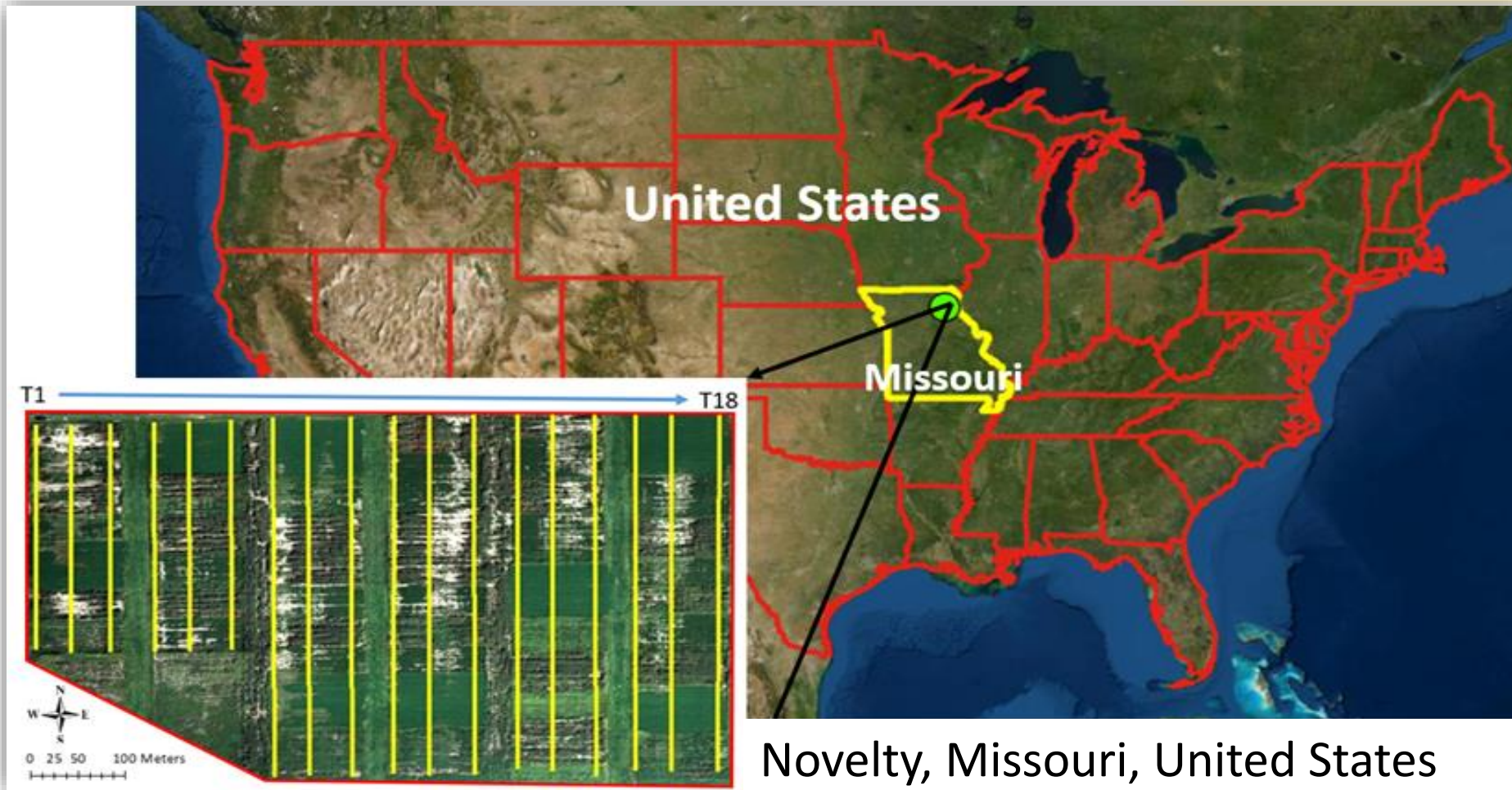
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Novelty, Missouri, United States



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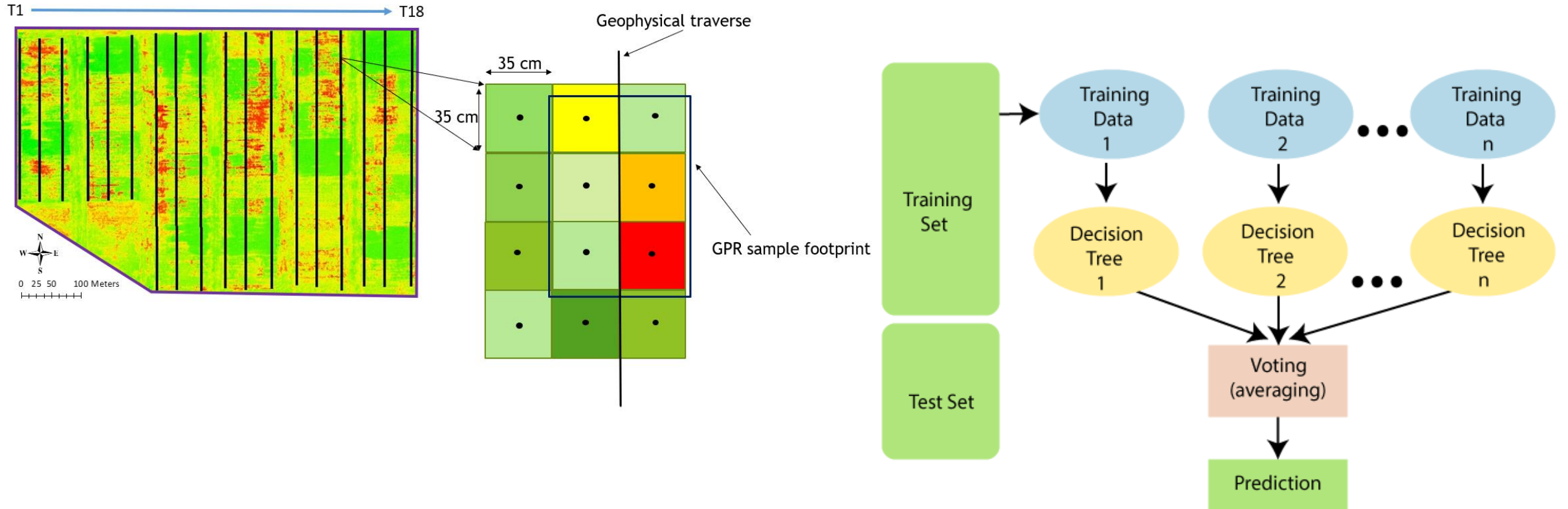
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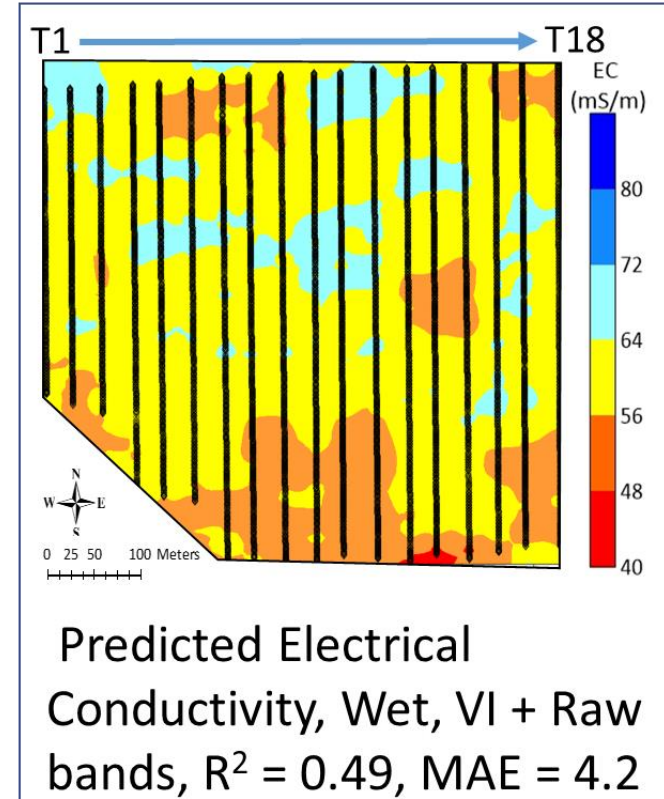
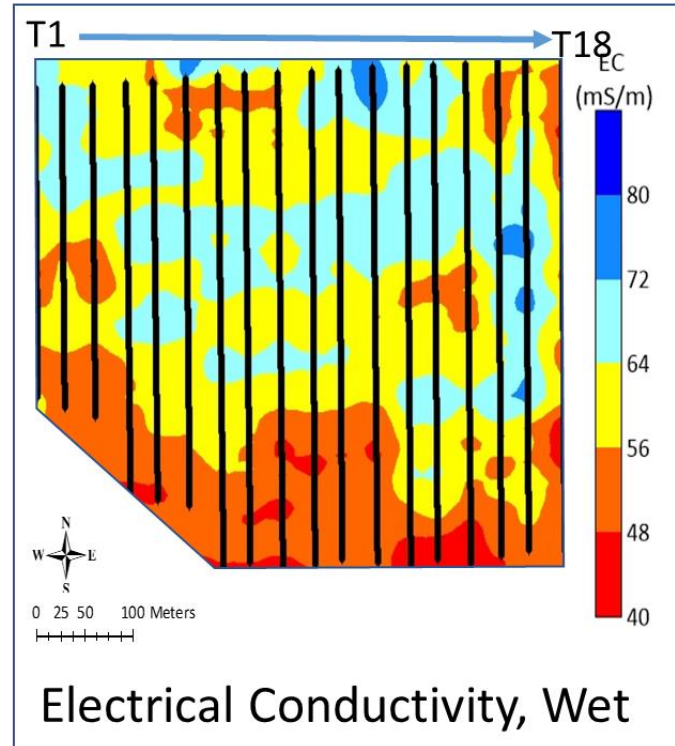
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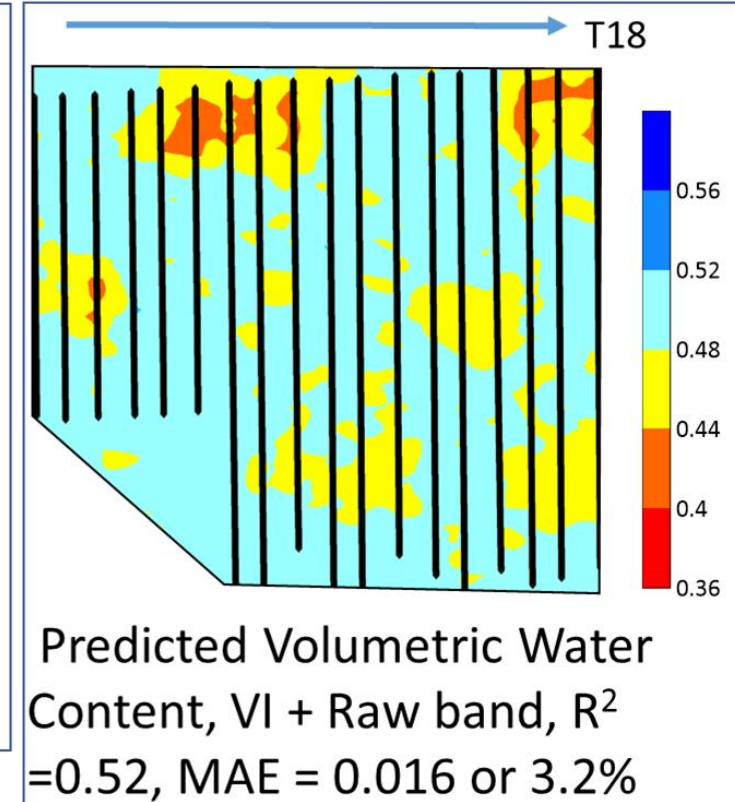
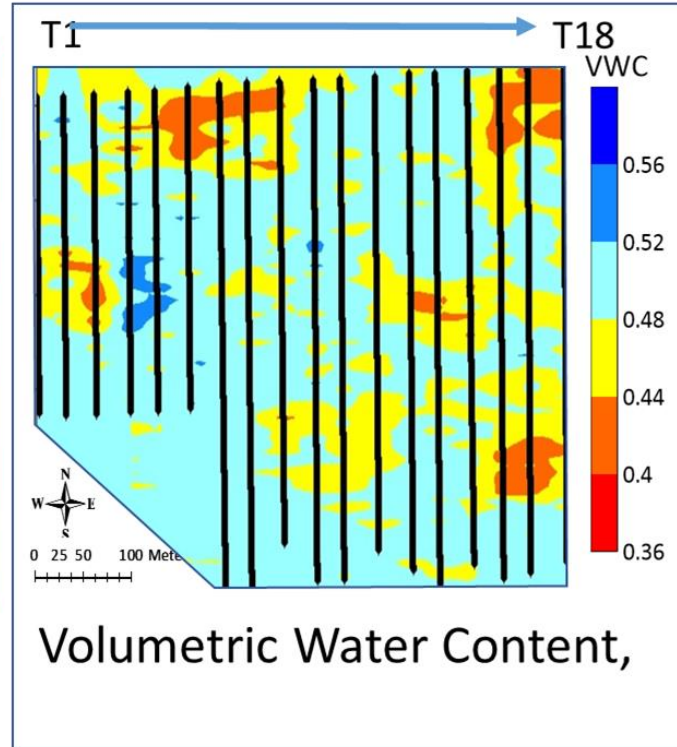
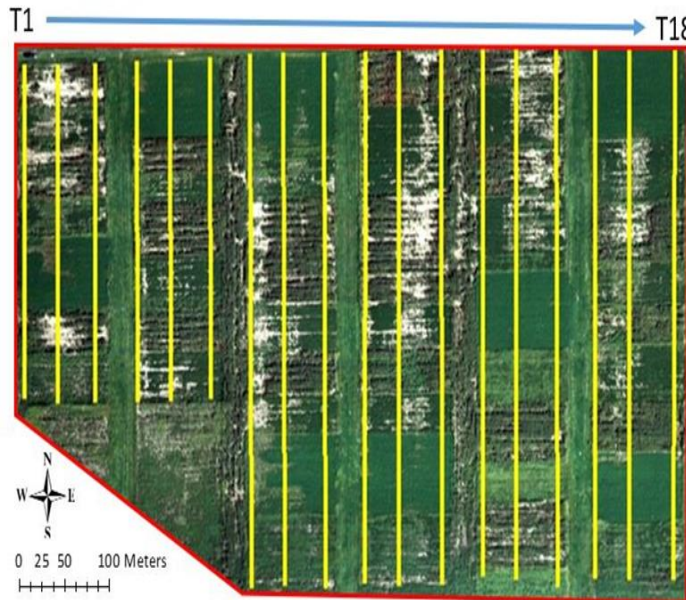


## Random Forest method Machine Learning in Python

## ■ Electrical Conductivity (EC)



## ■ Volumetric Water Content VWC





## How this could be applied in industry?

- 1) Patent algorithms for converting from UAV multispectral and thermal data to soil properties.
- 2) Farmers can send their data in for processing, and we process it for a fee. This is already done for crop vigor, where farmers collect the data, and a processing company sends them maps of crop vigor. We would do the same, except the maps would be soil properties.
- 3) Quality control/assurance for geotechnical construction companies
- 4) Assessment of aquifer recharge potential for municipal water supply
- 5) Assessment of waste-water treatment or waste storage facilities for industrial or agricultural applications
- 6) **We could have a Positive Effect on Agriculture, Construction, Environmental Protection issues, Water Resource Management, Climate Change Studies..., it seems ALL!**



Thank You!

Questions?