

# 基于高光谱成像的寒地水稻叶瘟病与缺氮识别

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**摘要:**为进行水稻叶瘟病与养分缺失的区别、实现叶瘟病及时、准确的诊断,以大田试验为基础,利用高光谱成像仪获取2个品种的健康、缺氮、轻度感病和重度感病共4类水稻叶片的反射率光谱,对其光谱特性进行分析,并采用多种预处理方法、分别结合偏最小二乘判别分析(partial least squares-discriminate analysis,PLS-DA)和主成分加支持向量机(principle component analysis-support vector machine,PCA-SVM)方法构建水稻叶瘟病识别模型。试验结果显示6个判别模型都获得了较高的识别准确率,经标准正态变量(standard normal variate,SNV)变换预处理的PLS-DA模型获得了最佳的识别结果,预测准确率达100%,经多元散射校正(multiplicative scatter correction,MSC)预处理的PCA-SVM模型的预测准确率也达到97.5%。本研究为水稻叶瘟病的判别和分级提供了新方法,也为稻瘟病大范围遥感监测提供了基础。

**关键词:**光谱分析;水稻叶瘟病;主成分分析;算法;高光谱成像;支持向量机;偏最小二乘判别

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## 0 引言

水稻稻瘟病是水稻三大病害之一<sup>[1-2]</sup>,也是东北地区危害最严重的水稻病害,其发生面积大,严重影响水稻的安全生产。以黑龙江为例,近几年稻瘟病爆发面积占总种植面积的1/3,平均病株率在10%左右。因此,为了及时指导农户采取防治措施,控制病害真菌的大范围传播、繁衍,减少损失,快速准确地对水稻叶瘟病害进行监测和判别是一项重要的课题。

高光谱成像技术融合了图像和光谱技术,能够精确提供检测目标每一个像素点的连续光谱信息<sup>[3-4]</sup>,因其具有无损、高效等特点,被广泛应用于蔬菜、水果和肉类的品质检测<sup>[5-8]</sup>、农作物养分检测<sup>[9-11]</sup>和各种病虫害检测<sup>[12-18]</sup>等。Haff等<sup>[12]</sup>用高光谱图像对受果蝇侵染的芒果斑点进行识别分析,确定了识别分析模型;田有文等<sup>[13]</sup>通过提取第一主成分图像的4个纹理特征,融合特征波段的光谱特征对苹果虫伤、正常和果梗/花萼三个区域进行识别;Xing等<sup>[14]</sup>利用高光谱透视图像和反射光谱数据对酸樱桃的象鼻虫虫害进行了无损检测研究,构建了基于偏最小二乘的判

别分析模型;冯雷等<sup>[15]</sup>应用可见-近红外光谱技术研究大豆豆荚炭疽病的无损检测,结合连续投影算法确立了最小二乘支持向量机判别模型;Moshou等<sup>[16]</sup>利用光谱图像,结合自组织图、神经网络和二次判别在冠层尺度上对小麦条锈病的信息进行提取和分析;黄双萍等<sup>[17]</sup>利用高光谱成像技术,采用光谱词袋模型实现了对水稻穗瘟病病害程度分级;郑志雄等<sup>[18]</sup>利用高光谱成像技术分离不同病斑,从病斑角度实现对水稻叶瘟病的分类;文献[19-21]也利用成像光谱技术,采用不同的方法从不同角度对水稻稻瘟病进行分析和检测。光谱技术应用于植被病虫害早期检测,是因为当植被受到病虫害侵染时会引起其内部成分(如叶绿素、水分等)和结构的变化,外部所体现出来的特征就是植被叶片失绿、黄化的现象<sup>[22-23]</sup>。而水稻缺乏营养,如氮素、钾素等也会出现类似的现象,在一定程度上可能会与病害特征混淆,他们之间的区分对于田间管理有重要意义。利用成像光谱技术进行这方面的研究还鲜有报道。

本研究以感染稻瘟病和氮胁迫的水稻叶片为研究对象,选用不同的光谱预处理方法和判别分类算法,构建水稻叶瘟病的高光谱识别模型,以期对营养缺乏(缺氮)和叶瘟病的判别和诊断提供一种新方法。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 试验样本

试验样本于2015年7月8日—10日在哈尔滨市方正县水稻研究院试验区采集。方正县水稻研究院位于哈尔滨东南部,地处E128°49'41",N45°54'46",7月平均气温

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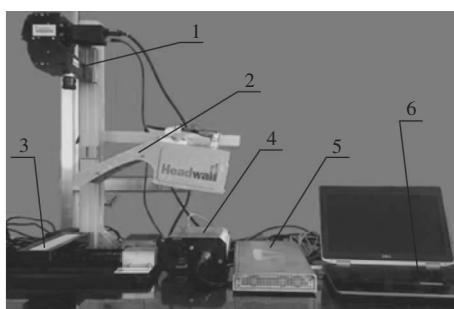
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22.4~25.2 ℃, 平均降水量 116.5~186.8 mm, 温湿度利于水稻稻瘟病病菌孢子的繁殖和蔓延。试验品种为东农 426 和新育品种(新培育的水稻品种, 尚未命名), 2 个品种的水稻抗病性都较弱, 试验区面积均为 380 m<sup>2</sup>, 其中, 正常氮肥处理(150 kg/hm<sup>2</sup>)面积为 280 m<sup>2</sup>, 低氮处理(50 kg/hm<sup>2</sup>)面积为 100 m<sup>2</sup>, 试验区不进行病虫防治处理, 其他田间管理正常, 水稻叶瘟病为自然发病。采样时正值水稻拔节期, 2 个品种共采集感病叶片 200 个、健康叶片 60 个、缺氮叶片 60 个, 经病害专家鉴别, 将感病样本分为轻度和重度两个级别, 轻度为褐色小斑, 受害面积在 10% 以内, 重度为较多褐色小斑或出现灰色大斑, 受害面积 15% 以上, 最终从 200 个感病叶片中分别筛选出轻度感病和重度感病叶片各 60 个样本, 总共获得 240 个样本。

## 1.2 高光谱成像采集系统与数据采集

试验利用美国 HeadWall 公司生产的高光谱成像系统进行样本高光谱数据采集, 系统由高光谱相机、光源(150 W 可调节卤素灯)、移动载物台、光源箱、采集器和计算机等构成, 如图 1 所示。传感器成像方式为线阵推扫, 光谱范围是 400~1 000 nm, 光谱分辨率为 2.4 nm, 采样间隔为 3 nm。



1.高光谱相机 2.光源 3.载物台 4.光箱 5.采集器 6.计算机  
1. Hyperspectral camera 2. Light source 3. Object stage 4. Light box 5. Collector  
6. Computer

图 1 HeadWall 高光谱采集系统

Fig.1 HeadWall hyperspectral imaging system

图像采集时, 设置曝光时间为 30 ms, 移动平台的移动速度为 3.0 mm/s, 将采集的水稻叶片 3 个为 1 组平铺放置在移动平台上的黑色纸板上, 镜头垂直向下, 距移动平台 45 cm。测量前进行亮电流、暗电流校正。校正公式为

$$R = \frac{I_{\text{raw}} - I_{\text{black}}}{I_{\text{white}} - I_{\text{black}}} \quad (1)$$

式中  $R$  为校正后相对光谱反射率,  $I_{\text{raw}}$ 、 $I_{\text{black}}$  和  $I_{\text{white}}$  分别代表试验光谱反射率、暗电流光谱反射率和亮电流光谱反射率。通过系统自带光谱数据采集软件 Hyperspec 完成叶片高光谱图像的采集与传输。图 2 是健康、缺氮、轻度感病和重度感病的 4 类叶片的 RGB 图像。



1.健康 2.缺氮 3.轻度感病 4.重度感病  
1. Health 2. Nitrogen deficiency 3. Mild infection 4. Severe infection

图 2 4 类水稻叶片的 RGB 图像

Fig.2 RGB images of four types of rice leaves

利用 ENVI5.1 软件提取各类叶片的光谱反射率值, 在每个叶片的中上部位选取矩形区域(感病叶片包含病斑区域)作为感兴趣区, 将感兴趣区所有像素点的平均反射率光谱作为一个叶片样本的光谱反射率值。

## 1.3 光谱数据预处理

为了消除或减少因仪器和环境噪声产生的基线漂移、高频噪声、杂散光等对原始光谱信息的干扰<sup>[24]</sup>, 本研究采用多项式卷积平滑(Savitzky-Golay, SG)、标准正态变量(standard normal variate, SNV) 变换和多元散射校正(multiplicative scatter correction, MSC)3 种光谱数据预处理方法对原始光谱进行预处理。SG 平滑滤波器能够很好地消除随机噪声; SNV 方法主要用于校正样本由散射引起的光谱误差; MSC 方法主要用于消除分析目标颗粒分布不均匀造成的散射影响。利用预处理后的光谱数据构建水稻叶瘟病预测模型, 并和原始光谱进行对比, 比较各模型的识别和预测性能。

## 1.4 模型构建方法

高光谱图像中的光谱曲线具有极高的光谱分辨率, 波段数较多, 数据量非常大, 且不同波段包含的信息存在多重相关性, 因此, 对高光谱数据进行数据压缩, 提取有效的光谱信息进行建模是非常必要的。本研究建模分法分别采用基于偏最小二乘回归的偏最小二乘判别分析(partial least squares-discriminate analysis, PLS-DA)和将主成分分析(principle component analysis, PCA)与支持向量机(support vector machine, SVM)相结合的分类方法, 记为 PCA-SVM。

PLS-DA 具有将多元线性回归、典型相关分析和主成分分析相结合的特点<sup>[25]</sup>, 对测量和响应矩阵同时进行正交分解, 不仅有效降维、消除自变量间重复共线性, 还考虑了响应矩阵提供的各类成员信息, 具有高效的鉴别能力。PCA 目的是进行数据降维, 在不丢失主要光谱信息的前提下选择为数较少的新变量来代替原来较多的变量, 获得的主成分间是正交的, 排除了大量数据信息的重叠性<sup>[26]</sup>。支持向量机(SVM)是一种新型建模方法, 它通过结构风险最小化原理来提高泛化能力, 在小样本、非线性以及高维特征空间的数据处理问题上表现出了突出的优势<sup>[27]</sup>。研究用 PCA 对预处理后的水稻叶片高光谱数据进行降维, 提取光谱特征信息, 作为 SVM 的输入, 构建分类模型。

研究将水稻健康、缺氮、轻度感病和重度感病的 4 类样本各随机取出 40 个, 共计 160 个样本进行模型的建立, 剩余 80 个作为预测样本。

数据预处理和建模算法在 Excel2010、Unscrambler10.1 和 Matlab7.1 软件平台上完成。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 水稻叶片光谱特征分析

全部样本的反射率光谱采用 Savitzky-Golay 进行 7 点 3 项式平滑滤波, 分别计算 4 类样本的平均光谱, 平均光谱曲线对比图如图 3 所示。从图 3 可以看出: 4 类光谱主要在 3 个区域产生明显差异, 在 530~580 nm 的绿光波段, 缺氮叶片反射率最高, 健康叶片反射率次之, 然后是感病较轻叶片, 最后是感病较重叶片, 并在 560 nm 时差异达到最大;

在620~670 nm红光波段,虽然差异不是特别大,但也出现了明显的特征,光谱反射率呈现重度感病叶片>轻度感病叶片>缺氮叶片>健康叶片的规律,而且感病光谱在650 nm附近出现了一个较小的波峰;在720~900 nm的近红外高反射区域,4种样本反射率差异显著,尤以760 nm附近显著,此处呈现健康叶片>缺氮叶片>轻度感病叶片>重度感病叶片,且健康叶片、缺氮叶片的反射率与感病叶片差异较大。

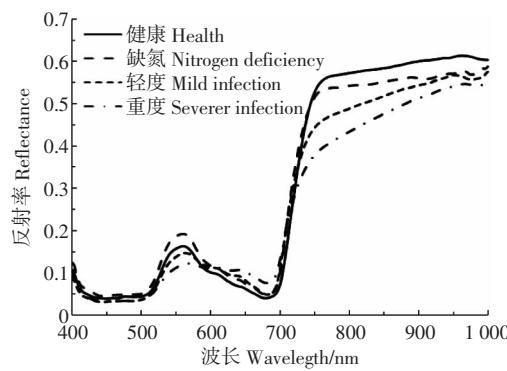
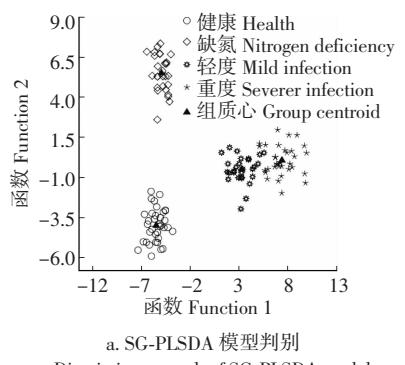


图3 4类水稻叶片的平均光谱曲线

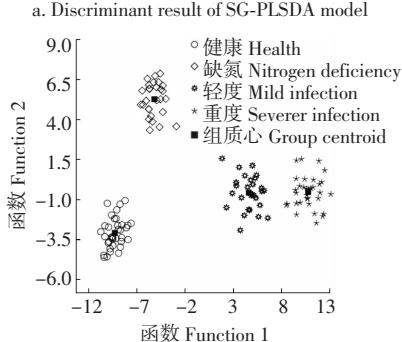
Fig.3 Reflectance spectrum of four types of rice leaves

## 2.2 基于偏最小二乘回归的偏最小二乘判别模型分析

采用PLS-DA建模最关键的问题是选择合适的因子数,因子数过少不足以代表解释变量的信息,必然使识别模型不精准,但也不是因子数越多越好,因子数过多会不利于统计趋势的认识,从而导致错误的预测结果。试验采用交叉验证法确定因子数,经过多次测试,选择因子数为20,此时交叉验证均方根误差最小、相关系数值最佳。选用Fisher判别方法,对经过不同预处理的光谱反射率构建PLS-DA模型,图4给出了其中两种预处理方法(SG和SNV)对应的PLS-DA模型判别结果图。



a. SG-PLSDA 模型判别



b. SNV-PLSDA 模型判别  
b. Discriminant result of SNV-PLSDA model

图4 2种PLS-DA模型的判别结果

Fig.4 Discriminant results of 2 types of PLS-DA models

用判别模型对预测集样本进行判别,预测结果如表1所示。由表1可知,选用PLS-DA建模进行水稻叶瘟病的判别效果都比较好,识别率都在93.4%以上。其中,采用SNV预处理方法,识别正确率达到100%,没有一个误判;采用SG和MSC预处理方法,都有不同程度的误判;使用原光谱反射率建立的模型判别效果最不好,说明优选光谱预处理方法对模型性能的改善有明显作用,试验采用SNV方法得到了最佳的判别结果。

表1 不同光谱预处理方法的PLS-DA模型预测结果

Table 1 Prediction results of PLS-DA model with different preprocessing methods

因子数 Factor number	预处理方法 Preprocessing method	建模集 Model set			预测集 Prediction set		
		N	准确数 Accurate number	正确率 Accuracy rate/%	N	准确数 Accurate number	正确率 Accuracy rate/%
20	无	160	155	96.8	80	75	93.4
	SG	160	156	97.5	80	77	96.3
	SNV	160	160	100	80	80	100
	MSC	160	157	98.1	80	78	97.5

## 2.3 主成分结合支持向量机模型分析

对原谱和预处理的各类反射率光谱进行主成分(PCA)分析,选择前15个主成分作为LS-SVM算法的输入,15个主成分贡献率如表2所示,均在98.891%以上。

表2 不同预处理方法的前15个主成分的累积贡献率

Table 2 PCs accumulative contribution rate of different preprocessing methods

主成分个数 Number of principal components	预处理方法 Preprocessing method	累积贡献率 Cumulative contribution rate/%	
		无	99.736
15	SG	99.891	
	SNV	98.888	
	MSC	98.920	

经测试,选用径向基函数(radial basis function,RBF)作为SVM模型的核函数, $\sigma^2$ 和 $\gamma$ 两个量的取值范围设定为 $10^{-3}$ ~ $10^5$ ,用带交互验证的网格搜索法得到2个参数的最优组合,即 $\sigma^2$ 取值为 $10^4$ 、 $\gamma$ 取值为0.005 99。用构建的SVM模型对预测集样本进行分类,预测结果如表3所示。

表3 不同光谱预处理方法的PCA-SVM模型预测结果

Table 3 Prediction results of PCA-SVM model with different preprocessing methods

预处理方法 Preprocessing method	预测准确率 Prediction set accuracy rate/%				
	健康 Health	缺氮 Nitrogen deficiency	轻度 Mild infection	重度 Severe infection	平均 Average
无	100	95.0	85.0	90.0	92.5
SG	100	100	90.0	90.0	95.0
SNV	100	100	85.0	95.0	95.0
MSC	100	100	95.0	95.0	97.5

从表3预测结果看,用PCA-SVM建模,不同预处理方法对应的模型预测准确率均大于等于95%。健康叶片没

有发生误判,只有原光谱对应的模型将1个缺氮叶片误判为轻度感病,感病叶片4个模型都有误判发生。其中,SG预处理方法,将2个轻度感病叶片误判为重度感病,2个重度感病叶片误判为轻度感病;SNV预处理方法,分别将3个轻度感病叶片误判为重度感病,1个重度感病误判为轻度感病;MSC预处理方法,将1个轻度感病叶片误判为重度感病,将1个重度感病叶片误判为轻度感病。比较4个模型, MSC预处理方法对应的PCA-SVM模型对水稻叶瘟病的分类预测效果最好,正确率达到97.5%。

### 3 结论

研究在氮胁迫和水稻叶瘟病的大田试验基础上,利用高光谱成像技术分析了2个品种的感病叶片与缺氮叶片、健康叶片的光谱特性及其规律,采用不同的光谱反射率预处理方法和分类算法,构建水稻叶瘟病病害的鉴别和分级模型。主要结论有:

1)分析4类叶片的光谱曲线规律,发现感病叶片和缺氮、健康叶片在以下3个波段区域存在明显差异:560 nm附近的绿光反射峰波段范围;近红外高反射区域,尤以760 nm附近显著;特别值得一提的是650 nm附近的红光波段,感病叶片的光谱出现一个明显的小波峰。

2)选用SG、SNV和MSC3种光谱数据预处理方法,对叶片原始反射率光谱进行预处理,分别结合PLS-DA和PCA-SVM方法、选用合适的参数构建判别模型,模型预测结果均较好。其中,SNV-PLS-DA模型获得了最佳的判别结果,建模集和预测集判别正确率均为100%;MSC-PCA-SVM模型预测正确率也达到97.5%,只对病害轻重程度各发生一个误判,可以很好地区分感病叶片和缺氮、及健康叶片。

本研究能够对感染叶瘟病的水稻叶片进行准确识别和分级,为水稻叶瘟病病害的监测、及时指导农户进行合理的田间管理与病害防治提供了新的技术支持,也为区域上的大范围水稻稻瘟病研究和预防提供数据支持和科学依据。

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# Identification of rice leaf blast and nitrogen deficiency in cold region using hyperspectral imaging

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**Abstract:** Rice blast is one of the most serious rice diseases and significantly impacts rice yields. In recent years, it is a hotspot to use hyperspectral imaging technology for the non-destructive identification of rice blast. However, nutrient deficiency in rice (such as nitrogen, potassium, etc.) will probably result in the chlorosis similar to rice blast. Therefore, to differentiate between them is very important for field management. In this study, field trials of rice blast and nitrogen stress were carried out in Fangzheng, Harbin, and 2 rice varieties with weak resistance were involved. From 8 to 10 in July, 2015, 4 types of rice leaves from both 2 varieties, including 60 in group of health, 60 in group of nitrogen deficiency, 60 in group of mild infection and 60 in group of severe infection, were collected and their hyperspectral images were captured with the HeadWall hyperspectral imaging system, and then the average reflectance spectrum of interest region of different leaves were acquired using the environment for visualizing images. In order to explore 4 types of spectral characteristics, the average spectrum of each type sample data, which was smoothed with polynomial convolution smoothing(Savitzky-Golay, SG), were calculated as a spectral curve of each category. Significant differences were found at the following three positions: the range around 560 nm in the reflection peak of green wavelength region; the range from 620 nm to 670 nm in red wavelength region; and particularly remarkable in the range around 760 nm in high reflectance of the near infrared region. The models of rice leaf blast recognition were established by taking advantage of a partial least squares-discriminate analysis method (PLS-DA) and the principle component analysis plus support vector machine (PCA-SVM), and using three different data pretreatment methods to preprocess original reflectance spectrum data, i.e., SG, standard normal variate transformation(SNV) and multiplicative scatter correction(MSC). The models were tested with the cross-validation strategy. The key of PLS-DA model is to select appropriate number of factors, 20 of which were determined by repeated testing, and the PLS-DA models were established by Fisher method. The prediction effects of the three models with preprocessing spectrum were all greater than 96.3%, and better than the original reflectance spectra. The PLS-DA model with SNV pretreatment got the best discrimination results and the prediction accuracy rate was 100%. The PCA-SVM models were constructed by taking the first 15 principal components as inputs and by adopting radial basis function as kernel function with the penalty coefficient was 10000 and kernel radius was 0.00599. The prediction accuracy of the three models with preprocessing spectrum were all equal to or greater than 95%, also better than the original reflectance spectra, and the discrimination results of PCA-SVM model with MSC pretreatment was 97.5%. This study provides a new idea and method for the nondestructive detection and identification of rice leaf blast, and also lays a foundation for a wide range of remote sensing and monitoring for rice blast.

**Keywords:** spectrum analysis; rice leaf blast; principal component analysis; algorithms; hyperspectral imaging; support vector machine; partial least squares-discriminate