Abstract
Soil to mankind is a basic natural resource. Soil is a blend of solid, liquid and gaseous substances, shapes the top most layer of the Earth’s crust. The saline soil are the ‘salt affected soils’ generally found in arid and semi-arid regions. These soils are generally found in ‘low precipitation area’ where precipitation and evaporation ratio is less than 10.75\[5\]. This paper manages soil electrical conductivity estimation utilizing Sentinel -1 SAR imagery.. The support vector regression (SVR) technique, with RBF kernel function, was utilized to relate illustrative factors to ground estimated saltiness. We additionally applied K-Fold method for upgrading the model.

General Terms
Regression, Algorithm

Keywords
SAR imagery, Support Vector Regression, microwave, soil, electrical conductivity

1. INTRODUCTION
Salinization of soil is one of the most significant ecological issues in dry and semi-dry zones.[4]. Microwave remote detecting on regular earth material, for example, soil and water has a nearby reliance on their electrical parameters[2]. Nonetheless, few examinations have explored the capability of SAR imagery for salinity checking[6]. Radar backscattering is for the most part impacted by two primary variables : (1) sensor parameters to be specific wavelength, polarization, incidence angle, and (2) target parameters, for example, surface roughness, slope orientation, and dielectric properties of an objective[7]. Soil complex dielectric permittivity range relies mostly upon soil volumetric water substance and saltiness, however other soil properties, for example, temperature, density and clay content can likewise altogether affect its dielectric properties[3]. This paper aims to evaluate the chance of utilizing radar imagery to recognize salination

2. SUPPORT VECTOR REGRESSION
This algorithm is utilized to forecast continual parameter[1]. It tries to fit the best line within a pre-defined or threshold error value. As it can be seen from figure 1 that this algorithm takes 28 samples \((x_1, x_2,.., x_{28})\) as input and \(K(x_i,x_j)\) represents the kernel function, where \(x_i, x_j\) are sample data and \(Y\) represents the output i.e. EC.

3. K – FOLD CROSS VALIDATION
Cross validation is a resampling strategy to assess artificial intelligence models on a finite data sets[10]. The technique has a single parameter \(K\) that alludes to the number of groups that a given data sets is to be divided into.

4. MATERIALS AND METHODS
4.1 Study Area and Datasets
Kuh Sefid is a town situated in the central district of Qom country as shown in figure 2. This zone has hot and dry atmosphere with yearly rainfall of 113.5 mm, this region is influenced by serious saltiness risk predominantly because of region to the salt lake Qom.

Figure 2. Location of Qom country in Iran

Figure 1. Structure of SVR algorithm
Figure 3 is the image of Kuh Sefid district acquired from Google Earth.

4.2 Field Investigation
The field observations were done on 4th March 2017, and 58 soil tests were randomly gathered.

4.3 Used Methodology
The following section depicts the method employed to meet the goal of this work. The outline of the method adopted for this work has been shown in figure (4). In this figure, the approach is to estimate soil electrical conductivity using support vector regression with K-Fold technique. In this project, approach is to estimate soil electrical conductivity from the Sentinel-1 SAR image[9]. So the satellite dataset was available in SLC format, therefore pre-processing was carried out. Then radar intensity and texture features were derived[8]. The SVR algorithm with K-Fold technique was applied with radial basis function as a kernel.

5. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION METRICS
The parameters with the help of which accuracy assessment is done is given below.

5.1 Root Mean Square Error (RMSE)
Mean square error helps to find the error between predicted value and actual value over samples. If \( \hat{y}_i \) is the predicted value, and \( y_i \) is the corresponding true value, then the mean squared error (MSE) estimated over \( n_{samples} \) is defined as:

\[
MSE(y, \hat{y}) = \frac{1}{n_{samples}} \sum_{i=0}^{n_{samples}} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2
\]

(1)

Where, root mean square error is the square root of mean square error.

5.2 Normalized Root Mean Square Error (NRMSE)
The Normalized root mean square error is expressed as :

\[
NRMSE = \frac{RMSE}{y}
\]

(2)

5.3 Coefficient Of Determination (R²)
The \( r^2 \) score function , for the most part denoted as \( R^2 \). It determines how well the samples are estimated by the model.

\[
R^2(y, \hat{y}) = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i - \bar{y})^2}
\]

(3)

6. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS
This section discusses the performance of algorithm on the basis of quantitative assessment values. In this, radial basis function (RBF) is used as a kernel function.

Table 1. Accuracy Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>K-Fold</th>
<th>RMSE</th>
<th>NRMSE</th>
<th>( R^2 )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>15.33</td>
<td>1.209</td>
<td>0.059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>11.51</td>
<td>0.908</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>4.06</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.593</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>0.146</td>
<td>0.011</td>
<td>0.998</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>0.014</td>
<td>0.0011</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<td>0.014</td>
<td>0.0011</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As it can be seen from table 1, the better model is achieved when values of K is 29. Accordingly, RMSE value is 0.146 and R² value is 0.998.

The graph plotted showing the variation of K-Fold with RMSE and R² values is given in figure 5. The blue line indicates the variation of R² with K-Fold and orange line indicates the variation of RMSE with K-Fold. As it can be seen from graph, when value of k is 29, RMSE is minimum and R² is 0.998.

7. CONCLUSION
This paper has concentrated on assessing the capability of Sentinel-1 data in checking soil saltiness. This study helps to determine soil salinity with the help of Sentinel-1 data and then assessing the performance of algorithm on the basis of performance evaluation metrics. From the observations, it can be concluded that, for value of K as 29, we are getting root mean square error as 0.146 and R² as 0.998.

8. REFERENCES