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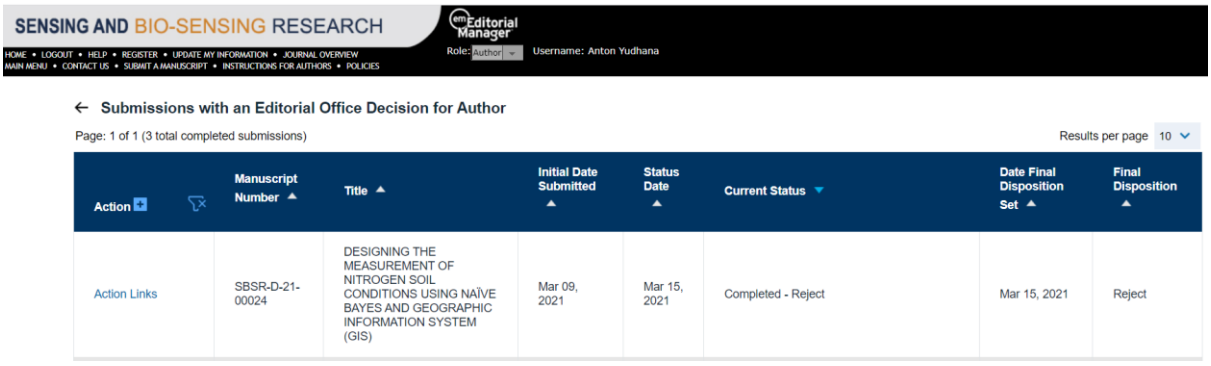

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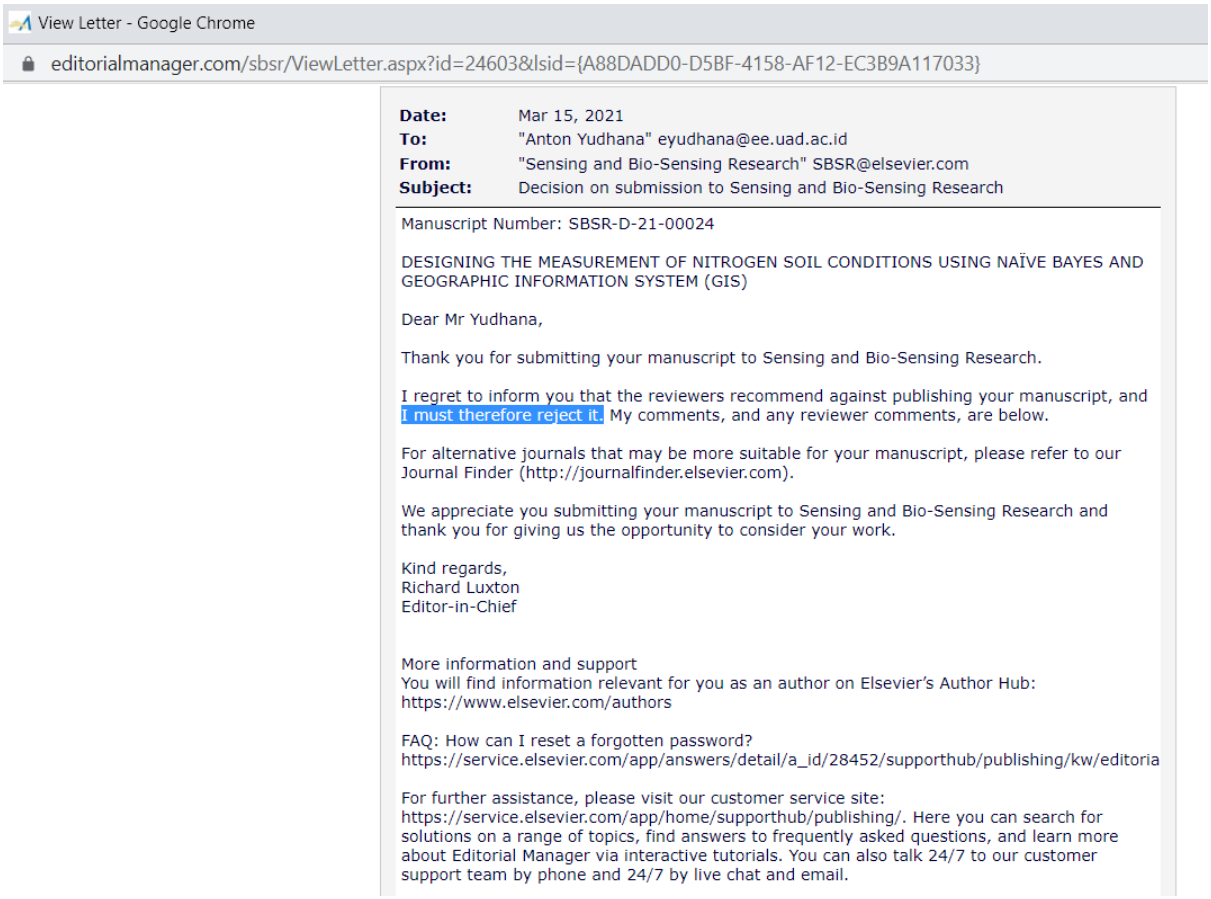

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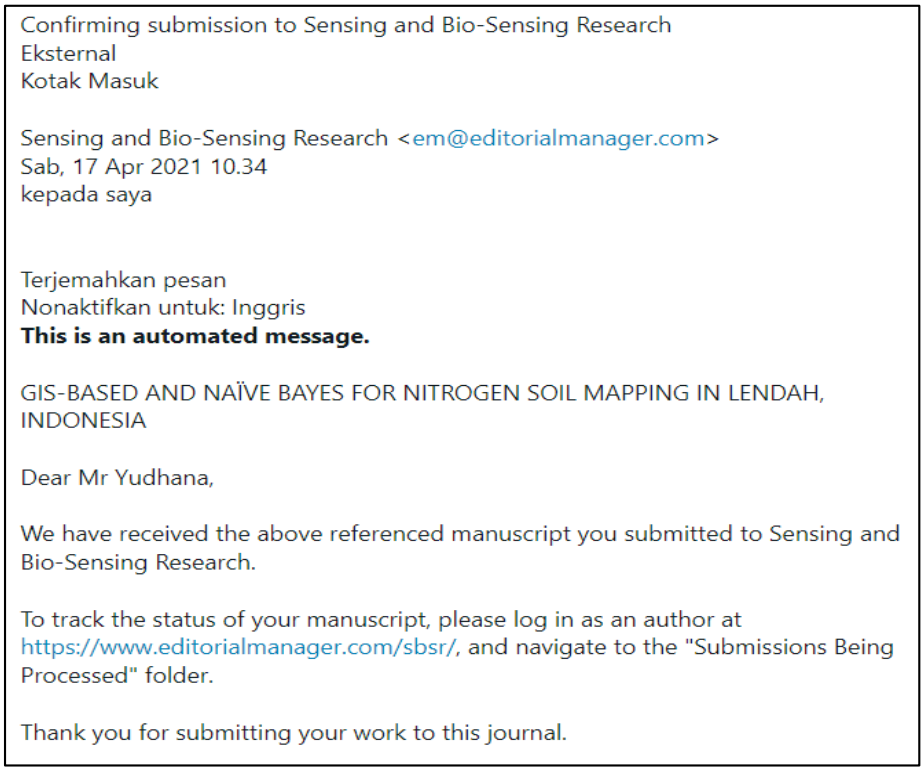

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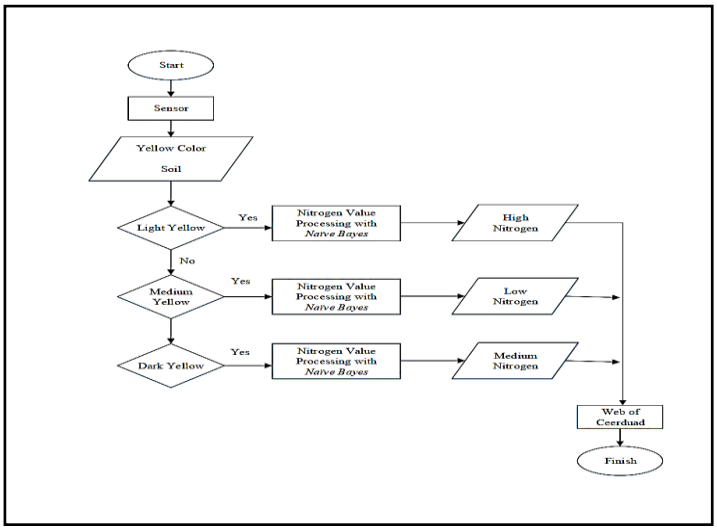
Highlights:

- This work presents to measure soil nitrogen by using the TCS3200 sensor with the Naïve Bayes algorithm.
- Geographical Information Systems (GIS-based) was to mapping area
- TCS32000 sensor was successfully mapping the low, medium, and high level of nitrogen.
- The accuracy of the sensor is 87.5%



GIS-BASED AND *NAÏVE BAYES* FOR NITROGEN SOIL MAPPING IN LENDAH, INDONESIA

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Abstract:

Rice or Oryza sativa L. is the staple food of Indonesian society. In recent years, rice has become a national topic of conversation because it is one of the imported commodities with large quantities and costs due to low production rates and high rice demand. Good soil is main element in the paddy field to produce rice's good quality. Soil nitrogen (N) content is an important nutrient for the growth of rice plants. This research was

performed to measure soil nitrogen content with the use of technology through a prototype checking the N content of paddy soil using the TCS3200 sensor with the naïve Bayes algorithm. The Wemos D1 Mini microcontroller of TCS3200 sensor readings data are sent to the web ceerduad.com. Geographical information systems (GIS) was developed to mapping area and to obtain training data for the naïve Bayes algorithm which the researcher took 20 soil samples in Lendah sub-district. From the experiment results, a prototype of lowland soil nitrogen content using the TCS3200 sensor can measure soil nitrogen levels with an accuracy of 87.5% and sending the sensor data to the web ceerduad.com for backup. TCS3200 sensor also was successfully mapping the low, medium, and high levels of nitrogen
Keywords: *Rice, Lowland nitrogen, Naïve Bayes, Geographical Information Systems (GIS)*

1. Introduction

Rice or Oryza sativa L. is growing abundant in Indonesia as the society's staple food. However, farmers need to maintain rice plants to get the rice's good quality [1]. In the last few years, rice has become a national topic of conversation because it was one of the imported commodities with a large amount and cost in which was caused by the low production rates and the high demand for rice. According to the publication of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), national rice production in 2017 reached 47.30 million tons [2]. Generally, rice production depends on the season to produce rice's good quality in a tropical country like Indonesia [3]. There is the different of nitrogen soil level between rainy season and dry season [4]. Rice plants grow faster and huge good production In rainy season. [5]. Hence, measurement of soil level is important to improve the production, management and planning agriculture activity [6].

The influence of the changing seasons during the rice planting can reduce rice production [7], [5], [8]. Therefore, farmers should develop agriculture method and technology to complete the rice consumption by increasing rice cultivation [9]. As a tropical country, Indonesia has unpredictable weather that can affect agricultural production, especially rice production, caused by annual rainfall [10], El Nino [11] and the temperature rise as the climate change [12]. In other hand, soil fertility is also influential on the rice production [13] and needed more attention to identify the plant growth [14], [15]. The balancing of soil nutrients are required to identity the rice's good quality [16]. Soil is one of the main element in organisms living in which there are nutrients and water as food sources for plants [16–17].

The soil content consist of various mineral, nitrogen, and other organic compound[18]. The nitrogen (N) content in the soil is an essential nutrient for rice plants' growth. Nitrogen (N) cycle from the soil cause reduce soil fertility, plant growth [19] and environmental pollution [20], [21] such as ammonia volatilization, nitrate leaching, and nitrous oxide emission [22] .

Hence, the controlling of N content in the soil must be considered for knowing the N content in the soil [23]. Three things cause the loss of nitrogen from the soil: The nitrogen in the lowland soils affects rice plants' vegetative growth [24–25]. The rainwater movement will cause soil activity[26–27], In order to, the soil quality is not monitored and detrimental rice farmers loss [28–30]. In increasing the farmer's welfare in their income, it is necessary to make the fertilizers efficient to save energy sources and increase rice production [31–33]. In this modern era, the rice farmers are still using the estimating method for knowing the soil quality and there is no tool used to determine the paddy land's quality [9], [34]. In addition, mapping the paddy fields to identify nitrogen (N) content in the soil was required to the rice production [35–36].

There are many methods to conduct the mapping area in the agriculture field such as monitoring soil content by using remote sensing (RS) dan GIS has investigated by O. A. Adeyeye, 2018 [37] to measure the water exploration in 3 zones: low potential zone, medium potential zone, and high potential zone. The developing of mapping tools has applied in Mekong Region, Vietnam by A. Aekakkararungroj *et*

*al,*2019 thourght ArcGIs desktop 10.5 and digital model SRTM 30. ArcGIS software also can be applied for groundwater quality [39–40] to identify six soil textual classes (organic, coarse loamy, silt [40], clay, fine sand, and coarse sand) [41], soil erosion [42], and flood prediction [44–46].

In addition, GIS is an important tools to predict and mapping the spatial distribution of soil on the landscape [46]. The application of GIS can share the information regarding soil physicochemical parameter in precision farming to examine the soil properties such as nitrogen [45–48], sulfur [48], fluoride [50–51], potassium [51], and phosphorous [52]. ArcGIS can display the manipulate georeferenced information[53], store assemble [54], create georeferenced data, and generate multiple missing spatial data [56–57]. The procedure of GIS package is firstly choice the active zone [57] and the layers in the active zone as subdivided according the characteristics [58]. The study area was calculated by using spatial distribution maps and interpolating the data in each location [59], [60].

In recently, The experiment in the mapping area of agriculture have used Machine Learning (ML) with high accuracy such as: Naïve Bayes [62–63], Support Vector Machine (SVM)[64–65], K Nearest Neighbors (KNN) [66–67], Bayesian Networks (BNs) [68–69], and Random forest (RF) [60–70]. Application of Machine Learning is to predict the phenomena in future. The data classification in machine learning is big important to get the high accuracy. In this experiment. Naïve Bayes was applied to predict the nitrogen soil level because Naïve Bayes have a high accuracy. In previous research, D. Seka, 2019 [70] have conducted the Naïve Bayes model to predict the genotype of maize with accuracy of 87%. Hubert, 2021 [71] have investigated the experiment abour the clarification of promotion images using Naïve Bayes with accuracy of 94%

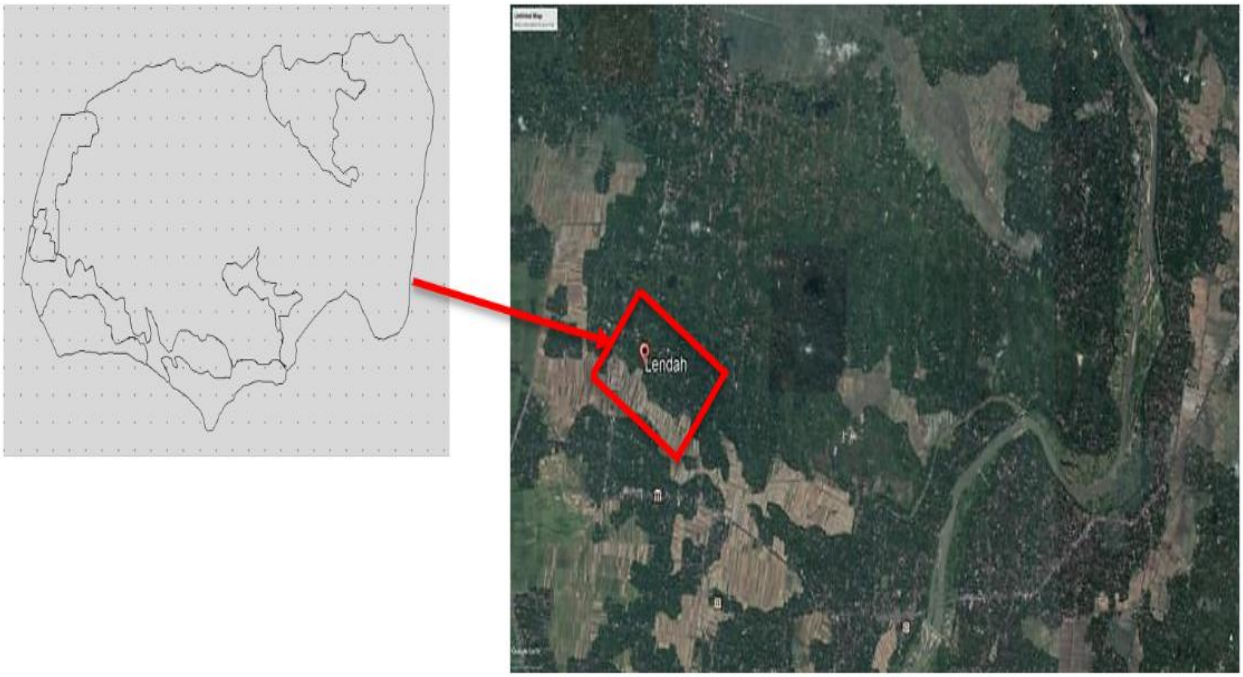
From the explanation above, this experiment was to design the technology utilization solution through a prototype to identify the Nitrogen (N) content in the soil. In addition, mapping the N content was carried out by using GIS. GIS-based mapping can be used as data for the farmers and the government in evaluating the possibility of soil nitrogen content in the rice fields. The Geographic Information System (GIS) in mapping agricultural land was created to help develop the farmers' agricultural productivity and welfare.

2. Materials and Methods

The design of the device, software design and arc *Geographic Information System* (GIS) are described below.

2.1 Study Area

This experiment was conducted in Lendah sub-district, Kulonprogo, Indoneisa between longitudes 7° 38'42"-7° 59'3" and lantitudes110° 1'37"- 110°16'26". Lendah sub-distric was covered in 6 villages, namely Bumirejo Village, Wahuharjo Village, Ngetakrejo Village, Sidorejo Village and Gulurejo Village and including 62 hamlets, 115 RW, and 246 RT. The total of population in lendah is 13,064 head of families. The rice field in Lendah is about 671.87 Ha that used for agriculture such as the cultivation of food crops grown in the rainy season and horticultural crops planted in the dry season (https://lendah.kulonprogokab.go.id/). The general problem in this area is the sociaty unknown the nitrogen soil level and unknow the information regarding the alternative technology to improve the rice production in real-time. It is recognized that information technology and supporting devices have a great effect on increasing agricultural production. The map of Lendah sub-district was made based on the Lendah map on google earth. The purpose of finding a map of the Lendah district location with google earth is to get a map image based on the current situation



or in real terms. The researcher took 20 soil samples in Lendah sub-district. From the results of these searches, Image map of the Lendah location can be describe in **Fig. 1.**

Fig. 1. Lendah Sub-district in the Google Earth

A map of Lendah sub-district was created by using shapefile. **Fig. 2** show the catalog to save the shapefile created. It has been created, click right, new and continue to shapefile, select the polygon shape to create a map. Furthermore, the shapefile was appearance on the layers.

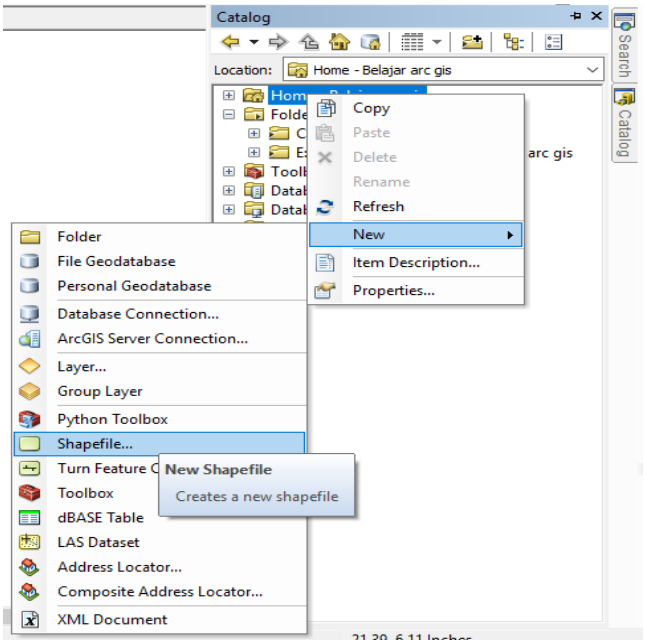
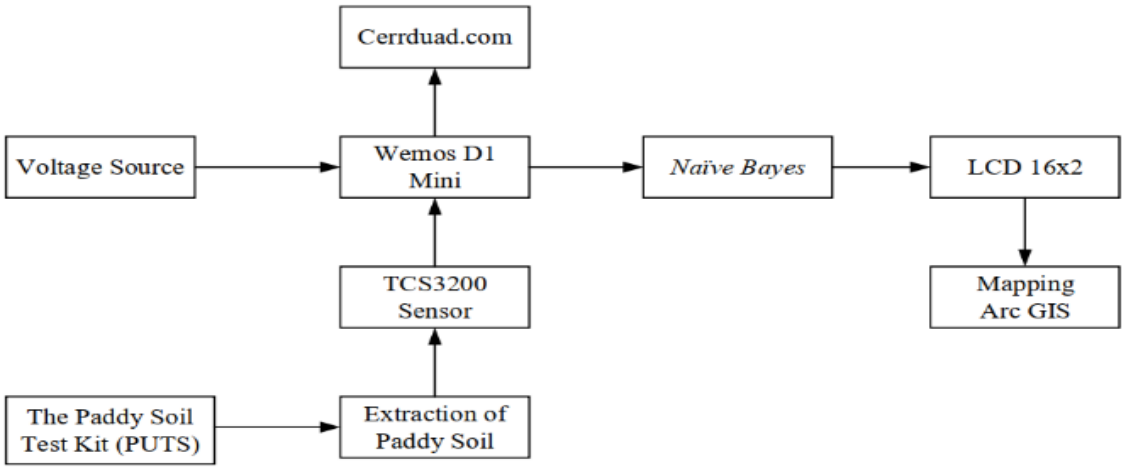


Fig. 2. Shapefile creation

2.2 Design of The Device

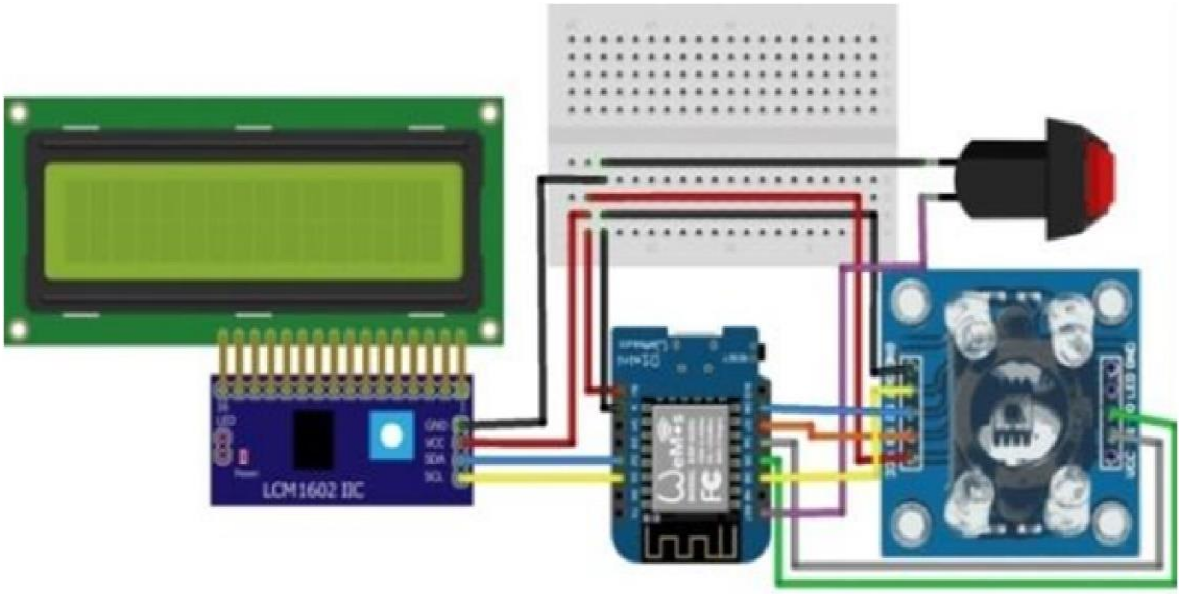
Fig 3 shows the system block diagram. Hardware design to detect the N content in paddy soil was done by detecting RGB with the TCS3200 sensor which was installed by input the microcontroller. This



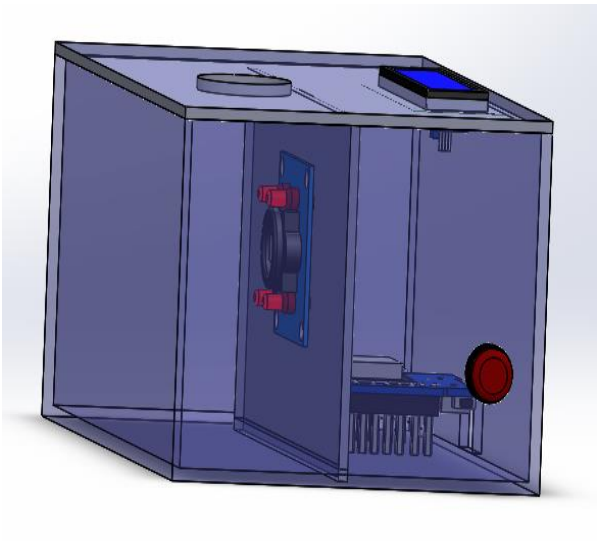
research was conducted on a Wemos D1 Mini microcontroller because it has a compatible board at an affordable price [12].

Fig. 3. System Block Diagram

Based on the system block diagram above, the sensor can read the N content's detection with the result displayed in an RGB image then the sensor readings are processed by the Wemos D1 Mini displayed on the LCD and sent to the web ceerduad.com. From the LCD, it can be shown the mapping by using Arc GIS. The Arc GIS carry out the mapping. The block diagram in **Fig. 3** can be implemented in **Fig 4**



a) Diagram of the final assembly in electrical system



b) 3D Design of prototype

Fig 4. Measurement system a) final assembly of electrical system, and b) 3D design of prototype

Fig. 4. Shows the design of a paddy field nitrogen meter. From design of the tools, the TCS3200 sensor must be placed in the hard case because the sensor readings color must be in a dark situation or light-proof. If there is a light inference, the sensor readings are less accurate.

2.2. Software Design

Flow diagram of a measuring device for lowland soil nitrogen can be illustrated in **Fig. 5**. The sensor in this research was used the TCS3200. If there is an input of color from the soil extraction, the extracted paddy soil is read by the TCS3200 sensor then classified by naïve Bayes. Finally, the results were displayed on the LCD screen and the data is sent to the web site ceerduad.com.

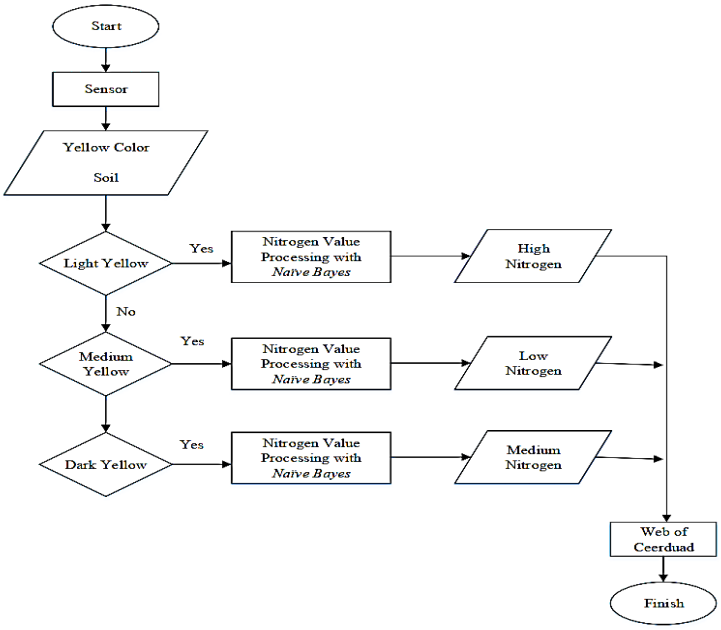


Fig. 5. Flowchart of the code algorithm for nitrogen soil mapping

2.2.1 Naïve Bayes Classifier

Naïve Bayes Classifier is a classification method that came from the Bayes theorem to maximize the posterior possibility and also can be used to increasing the classification probability in variable and condition factors [72], [73]. Thomas Bayes is an English scientist claiming the classification method using the probability and statistic method. The Bayes theorem known by the future predicts odds based on previous experiences [74], [75].

The advantages of using this Naïve Bayes are that this method requires a little training data in determining the range of parameters used in the classification process because an independent variable took only the variant of a variable in a class needed to determine the classification without the whole of the covariance matrix[76]. The Naïve Bayes classifier can be performed in equation [77].

$$Y_{NB} = \text{argmax}\, \mathrm{P}(y_i) \prod_{i=1}^{17} P\left(\frac{xi}{yi}\right) \quad (1)$$

$$P\left(\frac{xi}{yi}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\alpha}} e^{\frac{-(xi-n)^2}{2\alpha^2}} \quad (2)$$

Where P(yi) represent the prior probability of yi, P(xi/yi) is the conditional probability, α is the standard deviation of xi and η is the mean. Naïve Bayes also has high accuracy and speed when using extensive data in the database to get small errors [78], [79].

$$P(x) \quad = \frac{P(c)P(c)}{P(x)} \quad (3)$$

Where, P(c) is the probability of categorized test data on the overall test data, P(x|c) represents lass Probability on all test data, P(x) is predictors prior probability, and P(c | x) is posterior probability.

2.3. Arc GIS

Geographic Information System (GIS) is a system that combines the text data (attributes) with the graphical data (spatial) objects that are linked geographically [80], [81]. Arc GIS is a software developed by ESRI (Environment Science & Research Institute), which combines various GIS software functions. Types of software on the desktop Arc GIS include [82]:

- Arc View is used for fundamental spatial map analysis, can generate spatial data, and layered map design.
- Arc Map is used for map visualization, spatial data design, map editing, and map design.
- Arc Editor is used to manipulate shapefile data.
- Arc Info is used to manipulate data and data analysis.
- Arc Catalog is used to store GIS data and manage spatial data.

Geographic Information System is also devoted to data management with spatial information [83]. In addition, GIS can also link the data, organize the data, and perform data analysis to decide on the regional issues. In general, GIS is the earth's geographic information system used to provide 2D digital information from its analysis [84].

2.3.1. Mapping Design with GIS

The scheme planning for the rice field is important to achieve the expected mapping results. Therefore, the mapping steps can be seen in **Fig. 6** below.

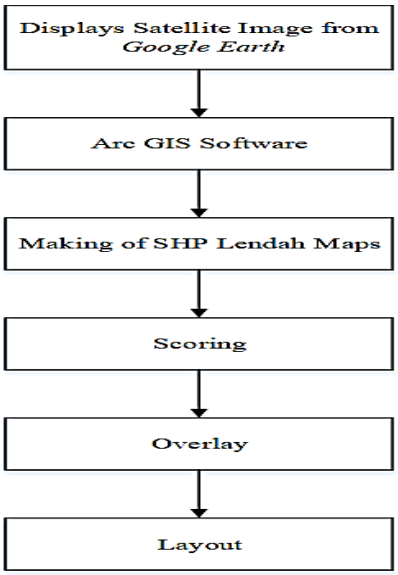


Fig. 6. Mapping Design Scheme

The schematic in **Fig 6** begins with taking a map of the Lendah sub-district from Google Earth and then inserting it into the Arc GIS software. From the Lendah sub-district map image, a shapefile combined into one structure from the Lendah sub-district and a score is made for each polygon was created [85], [86]. By the union map technique, it is combined and was produce the desired mapping. The display satellite image from google earth is to get maps image based on the current situation or in real terms. Arc GIS software is to mapping area and to obtain training data with 20 samples in Lendah, Indonesia. Making of SHP (Shapefile) is a step to save the maps image. Scoring is to calculated the soil nitrogen level based on the color parameter and the paddy soil nitrogen content. Overlay is applied to combine a shapefile into one structure. Layout is to described the mapping result of the paddy soil nitrogen

3. Findings and Discussions

3.1 Prototype of Paddy Soil Nitrogen Level Meter

The prototype of the paddy soil nitrogen meter can be implemented in **Fig. 7**. The device must be tight and light-proof so that the TCS3200 sensor readings are not disturbed.

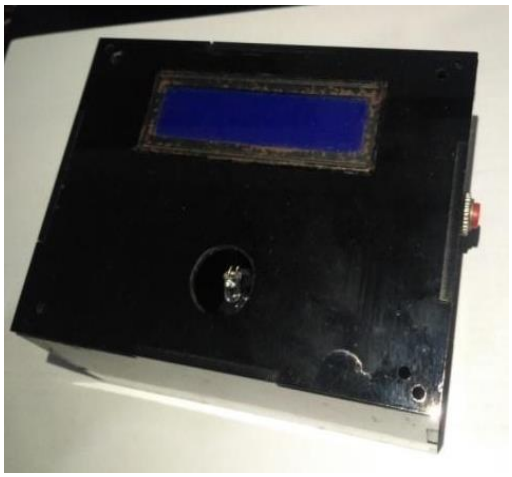


Fig. 7. A Prototype of the Paddy Soil Nitrogen Meter

3.2 Paddy Soil Testing by TCS3200 Sensor

The paddy soil testing was tested by using TCS sensor to make the soil classification. The experiment result shows in table 1 which the device status as the result from prototype and the Paddy Soil Test Kit (PUTS) as the standard data from government of Indonesia. The soil classification from prototype (Device status) was used to analysis of Naïve Bayes in this experiment. The TCS3200 sensor was carried out two readings for each oil sample.

Table 1. The TCS3200 Sensor Test Results and the Paddy Soil Test Kit (PUTS)

Testing	R	G	B	Device Status	PUTS Status	Soil Code

1	158	142	116	Low	Medium	1
2	167	142	116	Medium	Medium	1
3	125	111	96	Low	Medium	2
4	136	121	104	Medium	Medium	2
5	168	140	110	High	High	3
6	163	142	112	High	High	3
7	125	111	96	Medium	Medium	4
8	136	121	104	Medium	Medium	4
9	157	143	116	Low	Low	5
10	148	140	115	Low	Low	5
11	145	133	112	Low	Low	6
12	147	133	113	Low	Low	6
13	127	116	96	Medium	Medium	7
14	140	123	103	Medium	Medium	7
15	148	136	112	Low	Low	8
16	142	136	110	Low	Low	8
17	158	143	112	Low	Low	9
18	166	149	119	Low	Low	9
19	118	113	96	Low	Low	10
20	127	121	103	Low	Low	10
21	132	126	98	Low	Low	11
22	145	131	106	Low	Low	11
23	138	121	101	High	High	12
24	145	128	108	High	High	12
25	137	123	101	Low	Low	13
26	144	128	104	Low	Low	13
27	148	145	118	Low	Low	14
28	158	148	118	Medium	Low	14
29	132	126	101	Low	Low	15
30	142	131	108	Low	Low	15
31	130	121	98	Medium	Medium	16
32	140	126	103	Medium	Medium	16
33	135	126	98	Low	Low	17
34	140	131	106	Low	Low	17
35	165	146	119	Medium	Medium	18
36	169	146	119	High	Medium	18
37	139	131	112	Low	Low	19
38	146	134	116	Low	Low	19
39	125	118	98	Low	Medium	20
40	137	124	103	Medium	Medium	20

According to **Table 1.** It Show the comparison of the testing TCS3200 sensor results and the testing results of the Paddy Field Test Kit (PUTS) that the results of TCS3200 sensor readings are not similar with the results of PUTS tests. So that the accuracy of the testing can be determined as follows:

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{Testing\ total - error}{The\ number\ of\ testing} \text{ x } 100\% \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{40-5}{40} \text{x} 100\%$$

$$= 87.5\%$$

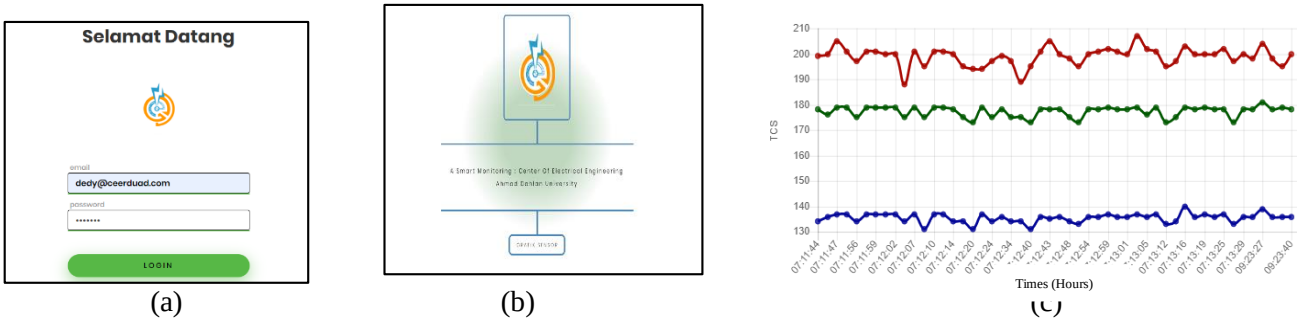
According to the equation 4, the accuracy level is 87.5%. This result was compared with previous research in the field of GIS mapping with the difference of application and methods. The comparison detail can be described in **Table 2.** In addition, the accuracy in this study is higher than the previous research. the experimental result in this study is better than the previous research because we made a prototype to check the N content of paddy soil using the TCS3200 sensor and data sent can be show in the website of ceerduad.com in which the design of prototype is simple and easy use

Table 2. The comparison of accuracy between this study and previous study

Studies	Methods	Application	Accuracy	Ref
Dedeoğlu and Dengiz, 2019	Hybrid system approach using analytic hierarchy process (AHP) and GIS	Land suitability index	Accuracy of 83% and and accuracy of NDVI (Normalized difference vegetation index) of 78%	[87]
Tehrany, Pradhan, and Jebur 2014	• Weigh-of Evidence WoE) model and SIG-SVM (Support vector machine model) • Standalone RBF (Radial basis function) and SVM	Flood susceptibility mapping	• Success rate accuracy of 84.67% and prediction rate of 84.28%. • Success rate accuracy of 86.47% and prediction rate of 81.27%	[88]
Elkhrachy, 2015	Satellite image and GIS Tools	Flash flood hazard mapping	Overall accuracy of 84.4% and Kappa coefficient of 82.5%	[89]
Akumu et al. 2015	GIS-Fuzzy logic based	Modeling soil texture	Overall accuracy of 79% and Kappa statistics of 70%	[41]
Msabi and Makonyo, 2021	GIS and multi-criteria decision analysis	Flood susceptibility mapping	Accuracy of 87.24%	[90]
Akumu, Baldwin, and Dennis, 2019	GIS based modeling	Soil moisture regime (SMR)	Overall accuracy of 65%	[23]
This study	GIS based	Mapping Nitrogen soil mapping	Accuracy of 87.5%	

3.3 Data Delivery to the ceerduad.com Web

The results data from the TCS3200 sensor readings was delivered to the ceerduad.com webserver as the database to display the graph reading from TCS sensor in the form: Red, Green, Blue (RGB color). Data delivery to the ceerduad.com can be seen in **Fig 8.**



(a) (b) (c)

Fig 8. The step of data delivery: (a)The ceerduad.com Web Login Page;(b) The Display of Sensor Graphic; (c) The Sensor Graph on ceerduad.com Web

From **Fig 8**. The ceerduad.com web can be access by using email dan password to maintain security for users of this application. Webserver features by using Indonesai language which aims to make farmers understand and access this application easily. After login, the process forward in the ceeduad.com can be seen in **Fig 8c**. Click on Sensor Graph to see the graphical display of the TCS3200 sensor reading. Graph shows 3 colors including: Red, Green, and Blue (RGB color) that show the soil nitrogen condition in Lendah District. The data from the sensor was automatically stored and load in excel. The results of the TCS3200 sensor readings in excel can be shown in **Table 3.**

Table 3. The TCS3200 data backed up on the web

No	Red	Green	Blue	Status	Hours	Date
1	191	223	183	Medium	2:13:42	2020-04-21
2	186	216	181	Medium	.2:13:44	2020-04-21
3	189	221	183	Medium	2:13:45	2020-04-21
4	191	222	183	Medium	.2:13:48	2020-04-21
5	176	223	221	Medium	2:13:49	2020-04-21
6	189	218	181	Medium	.2:13:54	2020-04-21
7	189	221	183	Medium	2:13:57	2020-04-21
8	194	226	188	Medium	.2:14:00	2020-04-21
9	196	228	201	Medium	2:14:01	2020-04-21
10	136	111	123	Medium	.2:14:03	2020-04-21

From the data in Table 2, it shows in real-time by using the Wemos D1 Mini microcontroller. The sending data was provided the form of RGB (Red, Green, and Blue) value data by the TCS3200 sensor readings and the sensor's nitrogen level status.

3.4 Determine of Naïve Bayes Classifier

In this study, Naïve Bayes is used to explain the probability of nitrogen content in the soil based on 3 categories, namely low, medium, and high. The amount of analysis data is as many as 40 classifications and divided into 22 classes of low, 13 classes of medium, and 5 classes of high. Data

classification of soil can be seen in table 1. The nitrogen probabilities (low, medium, and high) are the probability of the total readings of the TCS3200 sensor and divided by the whole data with the results are 0.55 of low, 0.325 of medium, and 0.125 of high. The detail calculations are:

a. Low nitrogen probabilities

   P(c(low)) = 22/40 = 0.55

b. Medium nitrogen probabilities

   P(c(medium)) = 13/40 = 0.325

c. High nitrogen probabilities

   P(c(high)) = 5/40 = 0.125

Then, the classification result of RGB value was performed in tables 4, 5, and 6.

Table 4. *Red Odds*

RED						
Range of value	Low	Medium	High	P (rre)	P (rse)	P (rti)
>= 44 &<= 86	0	0	0	0/23	0/14	0/3
>= 87&<= 129	2	4	0	2/23	4/13	0/3
>= 130&<= 172	20	10	4	20/23	10/13	4/4
>= 173&<= 255	0	0	0	0/23	0/14	0/3

Table. 4 shows four classifications of opportunities for reading Red with different values of ranges. Red readings are at low (P(rre)), medium (P(rse)), and high (P(rti)).

Table 5. ***Green Odds***

GREEN						
Range of value	Low	Medium	High	P (gre)	P (gse)	P (gti)
>= 44 &<= 86	0	0	0	0/23	0/14	0/3
>= 87&<= 129	7	10	2	7/23	10/13	2/4
>= 130&<= 172	15	4	2	15/23	4/13	2/4
>= 173&<= 255	0	0	0	0/23	0/14	0/3

Table 5 shows four classifications of opportunities for reading Green with different values of ranges. Green reading at low (P(gre)), medium (P(gse)), and high (P(gti)).

Table 6. ***Blue Odds***

BLUE						
Range of value	Low	Medium	High	P (bre)	P (bse)	P (bti)
>= 44 &<= 86	0	0	0	0/23	0/14	0/3
>= 87 &<= 129	22	14	4	22/23	14/13	4/4
>= 130&<=172	0	0	0	0/23	0/14	0/3
>= 173&<= 255	0	0	0	0/23	0/14	0/3

Table 6 shows four classifications of opportunities for reading Blue with different values of ranges. Blue readings are at low (P(bre)), medium (P(bse)), and high (P(bti)). The RGB value from the TCS3200 sensor is X = {R= 118; G = 125; B = 145}, then the nitrogen content of paddy soil was calculated by using naïve Bayes' algorithm, then use the equation (1) as follows:

a. Determine P(c), the low, medium, and high probability of the sensor reading data and the amount of data

P (R) = 23/40

P (S) = 13/40

P (T) = 5/40

b. Determine P(x/c), the low, medium, and high of the RGB color table 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6.

- Low odds

P(rre) = $\frac{20}{23}$; P(gre) = $\frac{15}{23}$; P(bre) = $\frac{22}{23}$

- Medium odds

P(rse) = $\frac{10}{13}$; P(gse) = $\frac{10}{13}$; P(bse) = $\frac{14}{13}$

- High odds

P(rti) = $\frac{4}{4}$; P(gti) = $\frac{2}{4}$; P(bti) = $\frac{4}{4}$

c. Determine P(x|c)P(c)

- Low

P(x|re) P(R) = $\frac{10}{13}$x$\frac{10}{13}$x$\frac{14}{13}$x$\frac{13}{40}$= $\frac{132.000}{486.680}$ = 0.27

- Medium

P(x|se)P(S) = $\frac{10}{13}$x $\frac{10}{13}$ x $\frac{14}{13}$ x $\frac{13}{40}$= $\frac{18200}{87880}$ = 0.2

- High

P(x|ti)P(T) = $\frac{4}{4}$ x $\frac{2}{4}$x $\frac{4}{4}$x $\frac{4}{40}$ = $\frac{128}{2560}$ = 0.05

d. Calculate the set value of X on all data

P(X) = $\frac{34}{40}$ x $\frac{21}{40}$ x $\frac{40}{40}$ = $\frac{28560}{64000}$ = 0.45

e. Identify the odds of the low, medium, and high nitrogen levels.

- Low

P(re|x) = $\frac{0.27}{0.45}$ = 0.6

- Medium

P(se|x) = $\frac{0.2}{0.45}$ = 0.4

- High

P(ti|x) = $\frac{0.05}{0.45}$ = 0.11

Therefore, the results of the calculation with *naïve bayes* can be concluded if P(re|x) > P(se|x) dan P(re|x) > P(ti|x). Then the nitrogen content is low.

This result was compared with previous research from Ma et al. 2017 [91] by using Mahalanobis distance analysis (MD) with the RGB values are 213 of R, 111 of G, and 56 of B. MD analysis from Ma et al. 2017 [91]was found 3 variations: principle component 1, 2, and 3 (PC1, PC2, and PC3) with the result -5.72 to 3.57, - 3.01 to 2.36, and -0.93 to 1.08, respectively. The equation of MD analysis can be determined as follows:

$$MD_{(x,y)} = \sqrt{(xi - y)^T M (xi - y)}$$

Where: *M* is proportional to the inverse of the covariance matrix, dimensional *x* and *y* are PC value of the soil

3.5 Nitrogen Soil Mapping by Arc GIS

The data soil was performed in the polygon with 20 samples. The mapping area was made based on the results of nitrogen measurements of paddy soil by grouping several levels of nitrogen content. According to the Agricultural R & D Agency, the nitrogen measurement results are divided into four; low, medium, high, and very high. Therefore, the nitrogen content parameter can be made into a paddy soil nitrogen content grouping which can be seen in **Table 7**.

Table 7. Color Classification of Nitrogen Levels

Class	Color	Nitrogen Content	Score
1		Low	1
2		Medium	2
3		High	3
4		Very High	4

From the nitrogen measurements based on the colors, there are four levels of nitrogen content. Therefore, the Scoring for the color's parameter and the paddy soil nitrogen content in Lendah sub-district can be illustrated in **Table 8**. The soil sample is the place for taking soil samples.

Table 8. The N Score of the Soil Nitrogen Levels

FID	Shape	Soil Sample	N Content	N Score
2	Polygon	1	Medium	2
1	Polygon	2	Medium	2
0	Polygon	3	High	3
3	Polygon	4	Medium	2
4	Polygon	5	Low	1
5	Polygon	6	Low	1
6	Polygon	7	Medium	2
7	Polygon	8	Low	1
8	Polygon	9	Low	1
9	Polygon	10	Low	1
10	Polygon	11	Low	1

11	Polygon	12	High	3
12	Polygon	13	Low	1
13	Polygon	14	Low	1
14	Polygon	15	Low	1
15	Polygon	16	Medium	2
16	Polygon	17	Low	1
17	Polygon	18	Medium	2
18	Polygon	19	Low	1
19	Polygon	20	Medium	2

After collecting the paddy soil nitrogen content, the results in 20 points/place of the soil sampling which the mapping of lowland soil in the Lendah sub-district can be implemented. Based on the attribute data in Figure 13 result, the map of lowland soil nitrogen content in Lendah district can be seen in **Fig. 9**.

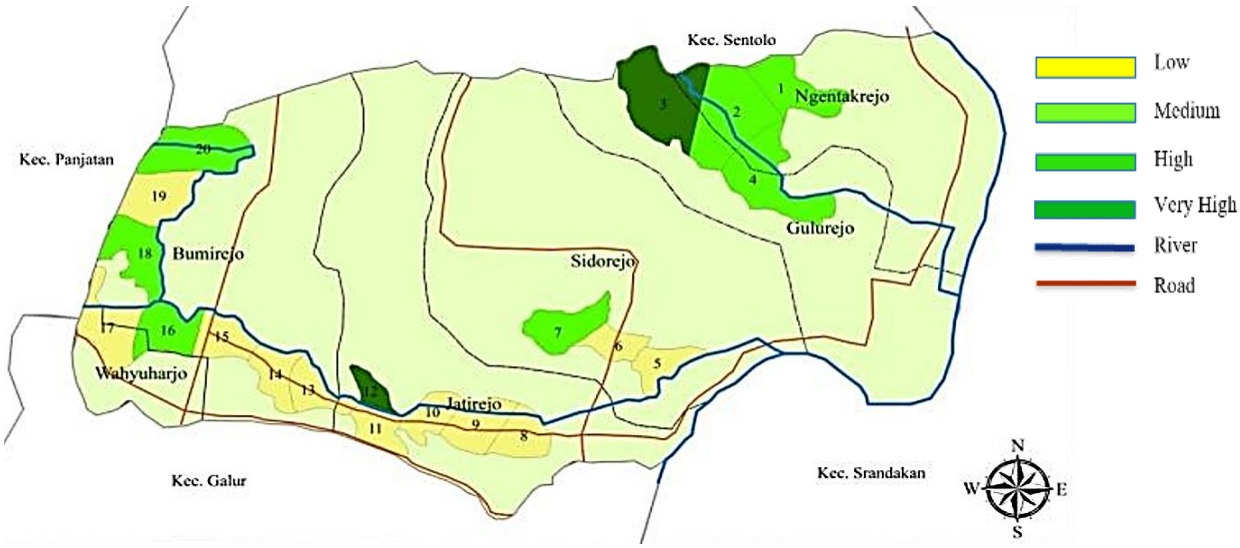


Fig. 9. Map of the Soil Nitrogen Content of the Lendah District

From the mapping results of the paddy soil nitrogen in Lendah district, there are three levels of nitrogen levels. Paddy soil nitrogen with a yellowish-green color (score = 1) is described as a low nitrogen level with the percentage of 55%. The green color (score = 2) reflects moderate nitrogen levels with the rate of 35%. Meanwhile, the dark green color (score = 3) is described as high nitrogen content with the percentage of 10% from the number of samples measured nitrogen content. The experiment result of nitrogen soil mapping was clarified in four levels: low of 55%, medium of 35%, and high of 10% from the number of samples. This result was similar with previous research in the field of soil erosion and flood hazard [92], soil protection function of forest ecosystems [93], evaluation of land suitability [94-95], and soil fertility index [96].

4. **Conclusion**

A paddy field nitrogen levels by using the TCS3200 sensor and the Wemos D1 Mini microcontroller has been proven to measure rice fields' nitrogen content and sending the TCS3200 sensor reading to the web ceerduad.com to back up the data. The sensor accuracy by using Naïve Bayes for reading the paddy soil nitrogen content's color is 87.5%. Mapping of the paddy soil nitrogen Lendah sub-district with Geographic Information System (GIS) was successfully created to perform the analysis and action quickly in the rice field area with low, medium, or high nitrogen levels.

Conflict of Interest:

The authors have stated no conflict of interest

Credit Statements (Authors Contribution):

Anton Yudhana: Supervision, Project Administration. Conceptualization, Methodology, Validation

Dedy Sulistyo: Investigation, Collect Data, Softwere.

Ilham Mufandi: Writing, Editing, Visualization, Resources, Original Draft

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Editor and Reviewer comments:

1. overall the information presented represents valuable information regarding the mapping area by using Arch GIS. The introduction and theory are relevant. The previous study finding is describes clear for explain the present study. This tool is making well with accuracy 87.5%. I suggest that the accuracy tool need to compare with other work in the field of mapping area by using TCS3200 and give some reasons why your works is better that before?

2. In fig 6. Shows the mapping design scheme. Please explain more every part the function from diagram flow.

3. overall, the information of Nitrogen soil mapping by Arc Gis (sub-chapter 3.4) is clear and well done with four nitrogen contents (low, medium, high, and very high). This part not show the comparable with previous work. So I suggest that this part should add the comparison with previous work.

4. in the part of Naïve Bayes classifier (sub 3.4) I found some words that missing with numerical writing. Please change!

5. in sub-3.4 addition the previous research in the field RGB for comparing this work with previous work.

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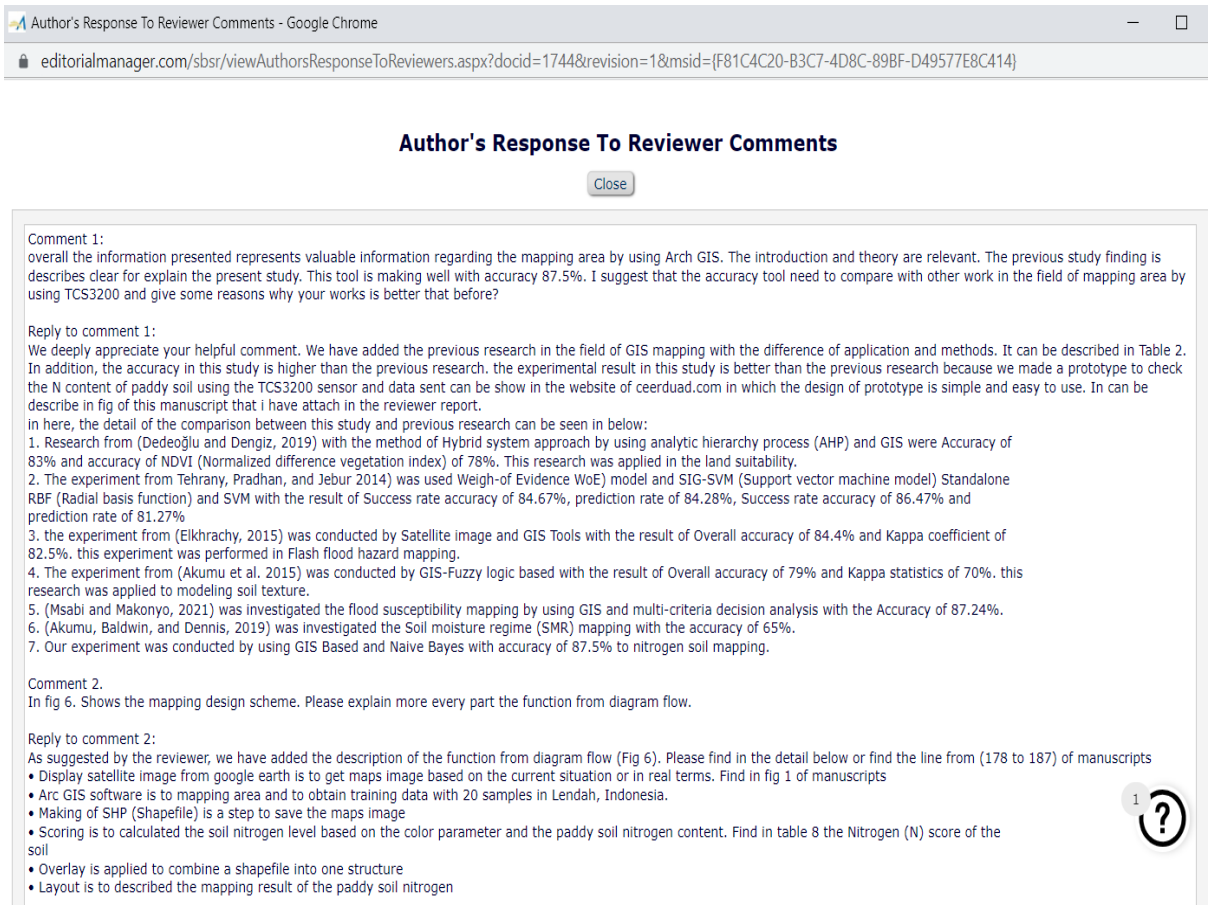

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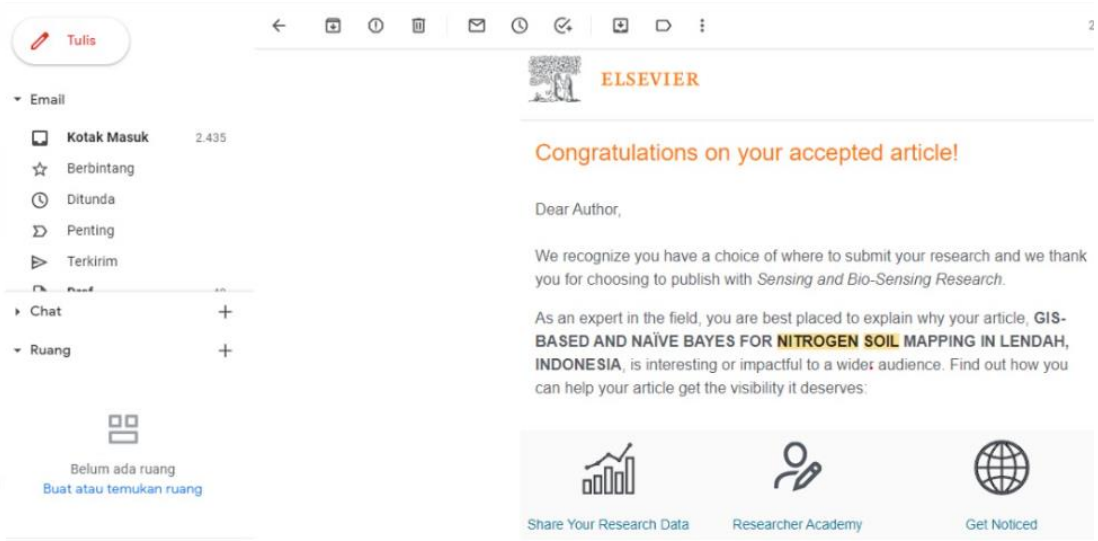

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