Soil Nutrient Composition and Ph Balance Persistence through Deep Knowledge with Iot

P.Parthasarathi[1], M. Mary Victoria Florence[2], D.Yuvaraj[3], S.Siamala Devi[4], S. Nivedha[5], K. Selvakumarasamy[6]

[1]Associate Professor Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Bannari Amman Institute of Technology, Sathyamangalam, Erode – 637412, Email: sarathi.pp@gmail.com
[2]Assistant Professor ,Grade-I Department of Mathematics Panimalar Engineering College , Email: florenceregin76@gmail.com
[3]Assistant professor, Department of Computer Science and Design, Kongu Engineering College , Perundurai, Erode -638060, Email: yuvrajbee@gmail.com
[4]Professor Department of Information Technology, Sri Eshwar College of Engineering, Coimbatore , Email: siamalamagesh@gmail.com
[5]Assistant professor, Department of Information Technology, Bannari Amman Institute of Technology, Sathyamangalam, Erode , Email: nivedha@bitsathy.ac.in
[6]Professor Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering Saveetha School of Engineering (SIMATS), Chennai - 602105, Email: selvakumarasamyk@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT
To examine the most proficient method of choosing various harvests and yield based forecast for each particular area of farming. An artificial neural (ANN) network is utilized to extend different harvest yield forecast. Compared to these networks, the dnn uses multiple concealed layers for the precise amount of the result. The IoT system uses a sensor which gathers information from the yield field. The composed based data in sensors can be initiated to the prediction-based frameworks for suggestion-based model. The improper nutrient supply and use of inaccurate algorithm can affect the improvising of crop yielding. So, to overcome those use the large space yield of crops. Efficient way of attributes to get enhanced yield improvise the precision farming. Some of the various conditions are High and low temperature, normal precipitation, moistness, atmosphere, climate, and sorts of land, kinds of soil, soil structure, soil synthesis, soil dampness, soil consistency, soil response and soil surface for applying into this expectation cycle. For the high precision range, use of dnn which can reduce the error range less than about 10%.

Keywords: Artificial Neural Network (ANN), Farming, Soil Dampness, Soil response

I. INTRODUCTION

Precision Agriculture is used in different countries however there is a need to implement, improve and advance IoT (Internet of Things) and cloud computing innovations for better creation of the harvest. Modernization in farming diminishes the reliance on individual human work and land. The innovation permits operational contriving and quickens decision making on Farms. IoT permits us to collect encompassing information, stock it, devise it and spread the data. Predictions of Soil Nutrients and PH level of the soil are the major resources in terms of farming production. Farming sector contributes about 18 percent to the nation`s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employs than 46% of the entire work force. The precision farming lessens the food requirement and preserves efficiency of the batch thus growing relent time of production. The IoT framework uses sensors which collects data from the relevant batch ground. The inadequate nutrient supply, [1-2] the improper analysis of soil analysis and choosing ineffective different algorithms whose parameters may affect the yield of the batch due to their variation. In order to overcome those, maximize the yield of batch, High end instantaneous inspection of crops using IoT has to be initiated, therefore select the efficient attributes which can make those into an enhanced relent.

Soil dampness plays a key importance in maintaining plant growth. Groundwater resources deteriorate in quality of water and the excavation of amount of water both are drastically exceeded. The abundant level of groundwater level causes a soil humidity decrease which reduces the efficient water storage ability to soil regions [3-4]. In dry areas, since there is no adequate rainfall, it causes inefficient growth of crops. Therefore, in dry areas they use the irrigation system for the water cycle purpose. The water is the

predominant one for the farming. Agriculture consumes about 70% of ground water. Due to the usage of irritation system, the excessive [2] water has been used. Due to the usage of irritation system, the excessive water is been wasted. So, if the smart way of managing the water level schema is used, the agricultural growth can be enhanced. The soil composition may gradually change according to the relevant climatic conditions and other various external factors. The farmers raise the finest crop in their field, so they identify the best one which suits the soil composition. Insects or Diseases [6-7] which affects the plant growth influences the growth of the crops adversely. The cause might lie based upon the inadequate level of nutrient supply or may due to excess nutrient. Plants always requires abundant amount of the different nutrients. Some of the nutrients are sulphur, magnesium, phosphorus, calcium which are used. Based on the right amount of nutrient supply, it can be predominantly checked using Iot devices.

Due to the deterioration in soil dampness which affects the crop growth, the accurate level of soil dampness has to be predicted so that the crops yield improves. Using the deep neural (dnn) network can be used for the crop efficiently prediction and right number of supplements can be used for the crop growth. The majority data can be estimated based upon the graphical statistics using the dnn where it helps to signify the right crop to be sown for the farmers. These Dnn uses multiple concealed layers which derivates the exact precise result. Use of Different algorithms can estimate the precise level of results. So, therefore their aim is to proposition the precise crops for the right yield. The reason is to reduce the crop loss which tends to occur during natural calamities. It may change based upon the different regions, soil level characteristics and some other factors.

Soil Moisture determines individual complex structures and their meteorological factors. It is difficult to setup idyllic mathematical schema which shows soil moisture prediction. So, in the existing way of approach they use some of generalization forecast based accuracy and performance oriented based. Dataset impacted are exceptionally been gathered from the meteorological parameters such as High Temperature, Low Temperature, Minimal Level of Rainfall. Soil structure plays a significant role in farming since it recognizes on which land what type of crops can be cultivated. Types of different soil refines and resourcefully factors out producing the batch. Measuring of soil dampness, their texture, consistency can give a clean visibility over the soil entity. This type of initiative is to incline and develop the aid to farmers so that to opt the crop efficiently and level up the crop growth with low level of cost. To acquire low percentage error, use of raw data which are processed, cleansing of data and normalization of data which derivates the maximum efficiency of precise prediction. Using of dnn approach creates a complete new improvised benchmark process. If the accuracy level is high, the profound use of agriculture enhances profit. The Department Of meteorology gathers and collects the rainfall range, low temperature and high temperature, moisture over the crop yield. They compose the data such as over different regions particularly from the year ranges 2014-2020 [1]. The contribution over the farming is drastically increased by IoT [8-9]. Due to the sudden increase in population growth and climatic based change the use of IoT services is sustainably increased. Wireless Based sensors collects the analysis of the data and sends it to the main server through the different levels of protocols. The integration of these sensors using mobile apps and use of cloud-based platforms can be increased with the minimal cost by temperature-based monitoring, humidity monitor, soil effectiveness, efficiency of fertilizer and the ability to store the water in tanks. The temperature and the Ph rate are been frequently monitored using the soil. The remote monitoring of this can be done by using nominal cost. These Ranges can be analyzed by the farmers. Use of different sensors can be interfaced to the microcontroller to analyze the dataset. Collect all the analyzed data from these sensors where the data gets residing on the cloud platform. In the cloud platform, from the server-based application will crunch the stored data values to grant customized based feedback to each user through web.

Iot sensors amplify the signal where it uses transducer which is physical based device. It connects one form of energy into another associated with intense air pressure. They use wireless mode where it uses gps location to trace the precise range. They use some of the varied parameters which tends up boundaries for detecting the data, For the livestock range of monitoring in larger yield sector, the Iot sensors can be used. With the different aspects of sensors, each and every different climatic specification can be determined. Crops have to be observed and the information has to be gathered and associated information has to send to the server-based side. Some of the traditional methods such as irrigation system can reduce the ground water level due to the excessive amount of water usage in the farming. By using the Iot, the enrichment of the crop gets more quality oriented as well as the conservation of water is also been done. Areas of land cannot be easily handled by the farmers due to the improper way of handling. So, to aid the farmers this precision way can be used in the farming. Track up the soil structure and its composition every time to avoid any blunders. Routine based checkups on the plant nutrients by collecting all the dataset from the algorithms which instance to get precise result. This can be used in some

of the regions where it has clay, loam or sand, we can adjust according to the climatic conditions of the regions so that the crop growth does not affect in any other ways.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

To examine the most proficient method of choosing various harvests and yield based forecast for each particular area of farming. For enlarging the farming area, the artificial neural (Ann) networks can be used for diversity. In terms of dataset comparative analysis, most of the different algorithms which are been used are Support vector (SVM) machine algorithm, logistic (LR) regression and Random (RF) forest algorithm. For the life expectancy cycle of the soil, they tend to indicate some of the varied conditions i.e., High and low temperature, normal precipitation, moistness, atmosphere, climate, and sorts of land, kinds of soil, soil structure, soil synthesis, soil dampness, soil consistency, soil response and soil surface has been checked. Some of the land types are Wet Land and Dry Land.

Based on this composition we can figure out wherein land what forms of plant life yield mainly. Some of the essential soil varieties are Red Loamy Texture, Alluvium Texture, Coastal Alluvium Texture, Black Texture, Red Sandy soil, Deep red soil, Saline Coastal, Alluvium Texture, Deep Red Loam Texture, Clay Loam Texture, Saline coastal Alluvium Texture, Non-Calcareous Red Texture, Non-Calcareous Brown Texture, Calcareous Black Texture, Lateritic Texture. The soil consistency and soil response are been checked for every individual soil variety. The agro climatic types are Western region, Cauvery Delta region, Southern region, High Rainfall region, Hilly region, North Eastern region, and North Western region in southern regions. A Dnn network always introduces a new way of approach. The flaw percentage outcomes could be less than 10%.

Tanha Talaviya [1] the author, investigated the agricultural industry contributes significantly to the economy. The primary worry and globally is the digitization of farming. The population has been increasing, so this growth is leading to an increase for nutrition and services. Producers have been employing conventional techniques, so they were insufficient to keep up with the rapid. Completely automated techniques were consequently developed. Such innovative techniques supplied the world's food needs while simultaneously giving masses of human's employment. Agricultural has undergone a transformation owing to ai technology. Its agricultural output has been shielded by this technique from a number of circumstances, including increasing population, economic challenges, and national safety concerns. Such techniques reduce the overuse of irrigation, herbicides, and pesticides, preserve soil nutrients, assist mostly in effective usage of labour, increase output, and enhance efficiency. This study surveyed the works of several experts in order to provide a concise understanding of existing farming technology, such as weeding techniques using robotics and UAVs. Automated weed approaches are covered, alongside different soil moisture detection methods. In this study, the usage of drones is explored, as well as the numerous ways they might be utilised for crop management and treatment. Thompson, [2] introduced a paper to assess the condition, the overall available nitrogen condition of mulberry gardens in Tamil Nadu's regions is examined and assessed. In this study, the productivity indicators of boron (B), organic matter content (OC), potassium (K), phosphate (P), and accessible boron (B), as well as the characteristic soil response, are used to classify the soils depending on the test result (pH). For cross-validation reasons, a sample of 30 stages is employed, with 10% of the information in use for verification as well as the rest for training in each step. This data is used to train an extensive learning approach, a quick categorization technique, to recognise the minerals present in the environment.

According to Al Nahian [3], technologies are presently doing a great job of serving society, yet food is still a man's most fundamental and important requirement. It may be claimed that even more than 85% of Bangladesh's population depends explicitly or implicitly on farming. Due to constant outages, the lack of line segments in distant places, and the expensive demand and shortage of fuel for pump operation, adequate watering by cooling system cannot be sustained. The IOT-based irrigation control scheme is introduced to provide the sustainability watering system with agricultural remote monitoring for attaining improved crop development and optimal profitability. IOT and WSN are utilised in this administrator to control and keep an eye on the drip irrigation. Kamal [4] the author, investigated the forecasting approach involves investigating the use of multivariate statistical techniques to categorise or detect significant pH/soil nutritive value. 470 soil samples across 94 villages, mostly in Vellore district, were utilised to provide recommendations for increased or lower soil workloads using principal component methods. It is the most efficient method for identifying the data that has a significant impact on agricultural soil growth. To factorise the variable with significance and link among soil factors, regression analysis is applied. The partial correlation approach was applied to examine multiple factors and determine if they correspond to favourable or unfavourable indicators.

III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

A. Dataset

Collect some of the data from the diverse organization at earliest stimulated to Soil Research (SRDI) Development Institute, for the use of soil nutrients. Some of the essential soil varieties are Red Loamy Texture, Alluvium Texture, Coastal Alluvium Texture, Black Texture, Red Sandy soil, Deep red soil, Saline Coastal, Alluvium Texture, Deep Red Loam Texture, Clay Loam Texture, Saline coastal Alluvium Texture, Non-Calcareous Red Texture, Non-Calcareous Brown Texture, Calcareous Black Texture, Lateritic Texture. The soil consistency and soil response are been checked for every individual soil variety. Some of the land types are Wet Land and Dry Land. Based on this composition we can figure out wherein land what forms of plant life yield mainly. Some of the crop yield productions are (Rice, Wheat, Cotton, Vegetables, Corn and etc) can be estimated using dataset of accuracy for deep neural (DNN) network, mean (MSE) square error, random forest, logistic regression.

B. Pre-processing of the Data

To avoid the missing of the data values, there is a new way of approach such as two ways of building up of the data using neural network. By calculating the different imputation techniques, the median, mean values and the frequency can be calculated. So, therefore by using the dataset the accurate level can be demonstrated. Based upon the harvest, the crop yield rate can be increased or decreased accordingly. For the efficiency of producing the batch, the precision based are been used.

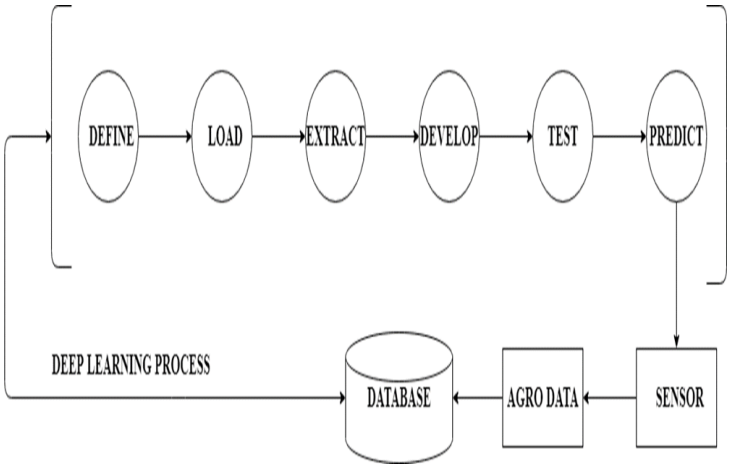

Figure 1. Proposed Architecture Diagram

C. Soil dampness

Soil dampness is to be initiated initially since it plays a major role within the substitute of warmth energy associated water level by linking the land surface and the atmosphere. By using the soil dampness analysis outcomes, the additional analysis can be performed like soil breathe test. Soil breath could be a mark of organic movement of soil existence. In an unstable scheme for competent sample, the soil breathing analysis is performed. The soil breathing analysis is initiated when soil moisture is at field capability. The majority density capability of testing should be developed at the soil surface during a two-dimensional region.

D. Soil Nutrients

By depending upon the soil minerals composition and combination, the plant growth can be developed. Due to the improper nutrient supply, the deficiency might occur. Deficiency causes death of the tissues of the plant, stunt growth of the plant, yellowish pigment causing the leaf lifeless in plants. The composition of the nutrient has to be in right way of composition. Based on the structure of the soil, the intake of the nutrients in the plants takes place.

E. Soil PH

If the aeration level is poor, the plant growth is under stake. Based upon the acidity and basicity the soil Ph can be estimated. The Ph neutral value is 7, if it is below 7 then it is termed as acidic and if it is higher than 7 then it is termed as Basic. For ideal soil, it ranges from about 6.5 to 7.5. The ph level of rainwater is about 5.6. This means that the rainwater is slightly acidic where it does not gradually cause any damage. If the plant turns yellowish, then it is due to the increase in the range of the ph level in the soil.

IV. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. Database Collection

Every soil researcher organises data diversely since soil information is retrieved in a variety of ways. This collection of data that'll be valuable and relevant to eventual users, as well as its organisation in a way that everybody can comprehend, are of utmost importance. Although neither novel nor sophisticated, the techniques listed below have been shown to be effective for organising information. Data must be gathered in an organised, methodical manner in ways that are relevant and valuable. It's indeed necessary to choose coordinates or constituent element characterization locations that are relevant and show a normal spectrum of traits for an objective unit, as in the soil classification region. On-site descriptions of physical characteristics indicate the state of the soil. Soil data is gathered at various stages, including coordinates, mapping unit information, spatially referenced, and interpretive data. Point data define a pedon profile, are contextual, and should reflect any characteristics of another material. information is collected that explains soil biological variables, including where various soil types may be located upon that terrain, why soil ranges in features including shape and pattern, but also how these connect to one another, as well as terrain, temperature, flora, and geography. This interpretive data includes soil grades and projected attributes to help environmentalists or farmers make strategic decisions.

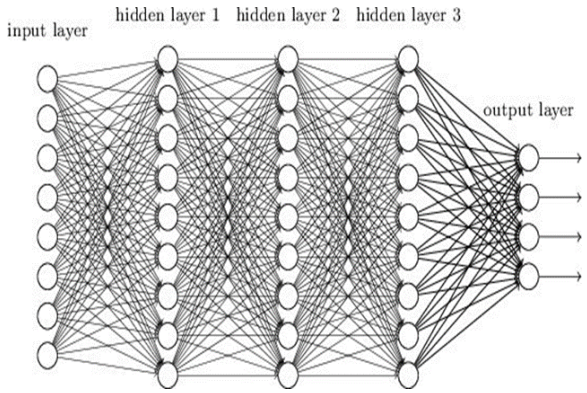

Figure 2: DNN Architecture

B. Agro Data

Soil health data was collected from the Ministry of Agriculture. Information analysis approaches are used to estimate soil characteristics such as plant nutrient productivity and layer response (pH) levels. Soil moisture sensors link to the micro controller for monitoring the field. The second element is a web-based programme that's been created and built to edit agricultural data collected from field information. Soil patient information was employed in multimodal data analysis such as correlations, analysis, and cluster analysis, as well as to examine available soil-fertilizer recommendations for agricultural soil maintenance. Organic material also isn't regarded as a source of nutrition; potash and nitrate were the most significant micronutrients. While phosphorous is an essential micronutrient, its input is generally second only to nitrogen. It indicates that controlling pH levels is so much more essential than providing new fertiliser to preserve soil fertility at its normal values. Producers may select plants for maximum growth and quality at this stage. Controlling environmental conditions is a critical aspect in increasing the production of effective agriculture.

C. DNN Approach

Define – To define up the process and to determine the dataset for data analysis.
Load- Loading the dataset
Extract- From processing those, data are been extracted according to their aspects.
Develop- Developing the data resource with analyzing training and testing dataset
Predict- The agro data are validated and used for further prediction purpose.
Since genetic and ambient impacts are far more closely connected to production or checking yields than its variance, the modelling pattern is found to be more successful than utilising a singular neural net for yielding variation. Mostly in the pre-processing step, these relevant model parameters are employed. Every neural system contains 21 convolution layers, each with 50 neurons. Following experimenting with deep architectures, those parameters were discovered to give the optimal blend of accuracy rate and reduced generalisation error.

Table 1: Analysis of Soil Quality Composition

S.no	Algorithms	Accuracy	Precision	MSE Error
1	LR	85%	0.92	0.04
2	RF	88%	0.94	0.06
3	ANN	79%	0.96	0.08
4	DNN	89%	0.98	0.09

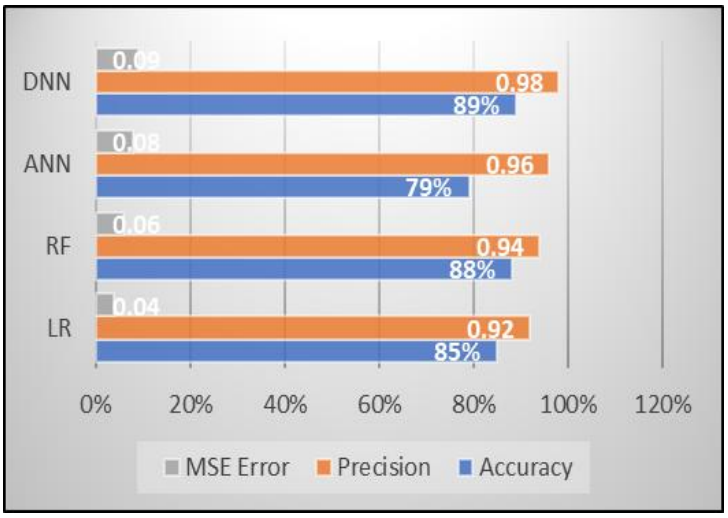

Figure 3: Graph Composition of Soil Analysis

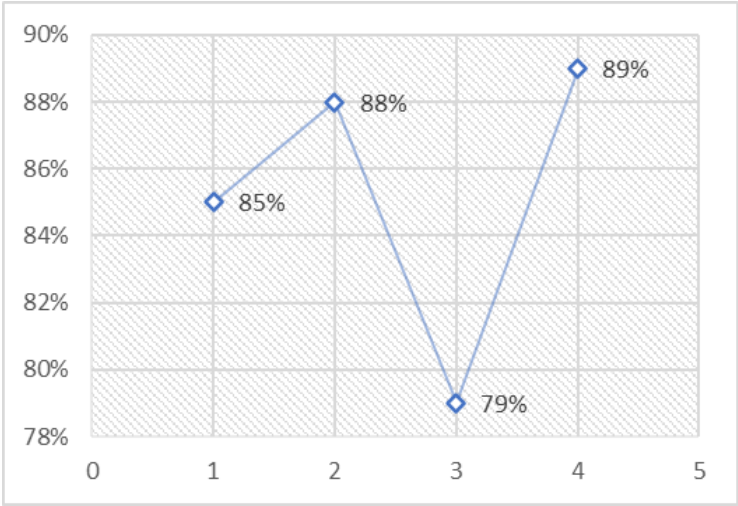

Figure 4: Comparative Analysis

V. ACKNOWLEDGEMNT

In this article it requires testing and training subsets of the crop yield GitHub dataset. Although no original calculations were performed in the writing of this paper, we acknowledge the crop yield dataset for analyzing soil quality composition and PH structure.

VI. CONCLUSION

By using the deep neural (Dnn) network in agriculture the crop range and most proficient method of choosing various harvests and yield based forecast for each particular area of farming can be estimated. For enlarging the farming area, the artificial neural (Ann) networks can be used for diversity. In terms of dataset comparative analysis, most of the different algorithms which are been used are Support vector (SVM) machine algorithm, logistic (LR) regression and Random (RF) forest algorithm. For the life expectancy cycle of the soil, they tend to indicate some of the varied conditions i.e., High and low temperature, normal precipitation, moistness, atmosphere, climate, and sorts of land, kinds of soil, soil structure, soil synthesis, soil dampness, soil consistency, soil response and soil surface has been checked. Three concealed layers are been dissected for the expense of the yield which actualizes using the back

propagation strategies. During a two-dimensional region, the majority density capability of testing has to be developed. Random forest algorithm generally consists of blunder under 10%. Traditional ways of approach are svm and calculated relapse, Dnn can be used. Using the accuracy for deep neural (Dnn) network, different zones can be calculated such as mean square (Mse) error, random (Rf) forest, logistic regression has to be calculated.

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