

# MACHINE LEARNING-BASED APPROACH FOR SMART AGRICULTURAL MANLEVELMENT

Vjay Birchha<sup>1</sup>, G Pradeepa<sup>2</sup>, Madanachitran R<sup>3</sup>, Nitesh Chouhan<sup>4</sup>, G.Jiji<sup>5</sup>, Y. Ramakrishna<sup>6</sup>, P Kiran Kumar<sup>7</sup>

Article History: Received: 12.12.2022	<b>Revised:</b> 29.01.2023	Accepted: 15.03.2023

# Abstract

In this ongoing time, the impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is enhancing crucial for the overwhelming major issues to construct in order. This paper addresses the capability of man-made intelligence in the area of dissecting and carrying out the knowledge in horticulture computerization utilizing the information gathered from the Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN) innovation. Hence this could help in settling on better smart choices. The use of WSN incorporates gathering, bookkeeping, and dissecting information, which can be utilized for the method involved in observing the farming and its mechanization occupant exercises. The strategy for agribusiness robotization incorporates detectors that can have the option to quantify the stickiness, dampness, tension in the air, PH level in the water or soil, and then some. Upgrading the simulated intelligence with the assistance of AI calculation to empower knowledge in the computerization will save numerous regular assets like the utilization of the water; the nature of soil insight will help the agriculturist in numerous ways. Here different AI calculations are tried for choosing legitimate efficient engineering for the cycle. From this process, it is found that the Artificial Neural Network (ANN) and Generalized Regression Neural Network (GRNN) are the most appropriate. Throughout those programme arrangements, the framework delivers 95% precision when contrasted with different frameworks. By utilizing this robotized frameworks.

### Keywords: AI; Smart Farming; WSN; ANN; RCNN

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering Swami Vivekanand College of Engineering, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India, Pin 452001

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of information Technology, Vivekanandha College of Technology for Women, Namakkal, Tamil Nadu, India,

<sup>3</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and

Engineering, Kongunadu College of Engineering and Technology, Thottiam, Trichy, Tamilnadu, India,

<sup>4</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Information Technology, MLV Textile and Engineering College, Bhilwara, India,

<sup>5</sup>Professor, Department of ECE,Lord Jegannath College of Engineering and Technology, Nagercoil, Tamilnadu,India,

<sup>6</sup>Professor, Department of ECE, Seshadri Rao Gudlavalleru Engineering College, Gudlavalleru post, Andhra Pradesh, India,

<sup>7</sup>Associate Professor, Department of CSE, CVR College of Engineering, Ibrahimpatnam, Telangana, India,

Email: <sup>1</sup>vijaybirchha@gmail.com, <sup>2</sup>gpradeepame@gmail.com, <sup>3</sup>madan2k4@gmail.com,

<sup>4</sup>niteshchouhan\_9@yahoo.com, <sup>5</sup>aji3881@gmail.com, <sup>6</sup>yrk.gec@gmail.com, <sup>7</sup>sun.kindly4u@gmail.com

# DOI: 10.31838/ecb/2023.12.s3.076

# 1. Introduction

The Internet of Things (IoT) is a wide term that portrays how to interface different things of regular day-to-day existence over the Web. In the Webbased rule, each item is associated with the other through a solitary network, so it can communicate information in the network with next to no interrelationships. IoT is perceived as a framework in light of information examination in day-to-day existence [1-3]. IoT in light of remote detector organizations that are coordinated with coordinated frameworks for each article's collaboration. Detector organization interfaces individuals and devices over a profoundly conveyed organization. The fundamental motivation behind the detector organization is to interface devices to the worldwide network. In the detector network, each item is doled out a special identifier that can interface with the Web. The network of detectors can carry out three utilitarian capabilities notice, arrangement and communication. The warning is the capacity of objects to be educated and mindful of different items by their information. Acknowledgment is to introduce item data to different articles [4].

Today, the IoT has colossal open doors including shrewd home checking, food conveyance on the board, agrarian administration, and lots [5]. This article's extent of total national output represents the rural area. A large portion of the inhabitants in Uzbekistan lives in provincial regions, which is the primary kind of revenue for the populace. Ranchers in our nation are mostly subject to customary strategies and procedures [6]. A few rural ventures are gaining critical headway based on cutting-edge innovations and gear. Ranchers are normally counseled by rural trained professionals and other experienced ranchers. Be that as it may, specialists are not generally accessible anyplace. In this way, it would be convenient to make an automatic framework for ranchers, who can give master guidance when required. We have shown this as a special counsel framework. fit is a device that takes care of the issue by utilizing its information base [7]. A framework expects to rehash the human way of behaving. EAS can distinguish issues and track down arrangements. The improvement of EAS ideal arrangements depends essentially on the information from the implicit sensors [8]. The data is available through the Web through the EAS framework. This technique is for convenient preventive support for cotton crops, and it is completed because of the compelling administration of cotton.

The current work for observing of accuracy horticulture utilizing WSNs accepted that the tangible information assortment unit, called sink nodes, is unchanged innermost [9]. The creators expected that the sink nodes don't move in the FoI. The unchanged sink nodes based WSNs need a multi-hop correspondence for communicating the tactile information from detectors to the sink nodes. This is because the detector nodes are comprised of a restricted correspondence range in WSNs for farming multi-hop accuracy [10]. Such correspondence expands the energy utilization and parcel misfortune. Correspondence failures based on a multihop WSN likewise expand the support of the WSNs. The unchanged sink is exceptionally not reasonable where the region of the FoI is extremely huge [11]. To conquer the constraint of the unchanged sink nodes based WSNs, the portable sink can be utilized to gather tangible information from the detectors in the accuracy agribusiness. The versatile sink can gather tangible information from individual detectors at a specific time frame, known as the recurrence of the detectors and as needed by the choices of the water system is made.

# 2. Related Works

Any lining framework comprises satisfying the progression of requests or demands showing up at it. Administration demands are gotten in a steady progression at the irregular time [12]. Overhauling for approaching solicitations goes after which the channel is delivered, and getting the following request is again prepared. Each lining framework relies upon the channel's quantity and that exhibition has some sort of transmission capacity, which permits it to pretty effectively adapt to the progression of solicitations [13]. Practically speaking, normally the snapshots of getting solicitations are arbitrary. In such a manner, the course of the framework is unpredictable: in the progression of solicitations nearby thickenings and weakenings will be shaped. Thickening can prompt either refusal of administration or the arrangement of lines [14]. Weakening can prompt wasteful free time of the single channels or the framework overall. These issues, related based on the multiformity of the progression of solicitations, are additionally superimposed by mishaps related to postpones in overhauling individual solicitations. While in the power productive grouping, directing convention technique, the steering methodology is controlled with keen advancement. In this strategy, the nodes in the WSN are secure in a situation to suit and territory the significant distance for multilayered information transmission [15]. Additionally, in some mechanized framework plans, the water system framework is overseen in an open circle to make it versatile to circumstances, for example, the idea of the dirt, dampness content, and so on. The arrangement system is computerized with the assistance of а microcontroller and a hand-off to switch the water

siphon [16]. An impromptu that self-coordinates the nodes of groups relies upon the information that is brought, which improves the upkeep of less activity for the agriculturist [17]. The calculations, as referenced prior, make sense of different calculations that are successful and effective relies upon the circumstance where it is put various sorts of harvests have various types of prerequisites, that will help in upgrading proficiency according to the rules, as referenced prior.

#### 3. Proposed System

As displayed in Figure 1 the WSN sensor module for the AI-based Horticulture mechanization comprises an AI handling framework associated with GPS Modules, Information Stockpiling, the remote correspondence module, AI, and dynamic module. Every part is organized so that it would detect, gather, and store the information for simulated intelligence examination [18]. Relies on the pace of information thickness the extra room is controlled with distributed computerization. The detector system rectifies, gathers the information from the environment, and the remote correspondence communicates system the information from the detectors to distributed store level through the malevolent of the processor. The processor will comprehend the area of every node through the GPS modules that are upgraded with the detector nodes. Likewise, with this module, the broken WSN nodes can be detected for rectification based on the adjustment, which is among the huge number of nodes.

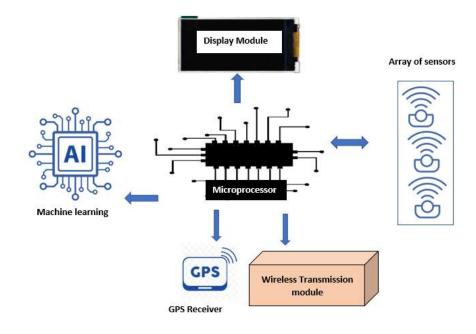


Figure 1: AI-based horticulture using WSN detector

It likewise has the Smash with the level-1 store memory and a Graphical Processing Unit (GPU) with Level-2 Reserve memory. The computer chip in the module is liable for organizing the whole cycle by associating the capability from a single module to another. Hence working in the correspondence between every module, the mainframe is fit for coordinating the information assembled from the detector which exhibits to the base station with next to no contortion [19]. This paper focuses on the provincial regions and thinks about the turn of events and sending of microchip or microcontroller put together programmed water system framework based concerning Remote network is introduced. To carry out and exhibit the programmed water system framework which is utilized to decrease the water utilization and to

deliver more harvest yield. The robotized water system framework will get the power supply from the solar cell that comprises of soil dampness boundary. The water system framework is constrained by two siphons and these siphons will have a power utilization of 48 W and they were taken care of by a 5000-1 water tank.

Four unique water system activities are carried out in the Remote Unit calculation: Manual water system with press key for a decent length. Booked water systems with indicated time stamps throughout the web for the required ideal time. On the off chance that something like one soil dampness detector esteem dips under the limit level, then a computerized water system with a proper length should be possible [20]. If no less than one soil temperature sensor esteem dips under the limit level, then, at that point, robotized water system with a proper length should be possible.

As displayed in Figure 2 the efficient course of the design produces the philosophy that operates the framework through the complex that arranges the information from a variety of detectors that are placed in a horticulture region to gather all prospects of the qualities with the assistance of distributed storage. Each handling device of the detector clusters is planned with the designs to

speak with one another for different tasks. For our situation, the handling unit utilized a device referred to as Raspberry Pi, and the cloud storage utilized is "ThingSpeak. It shapes areas of strength among the handling equipment to get the information. Likewise, the AI calculation is reenacted with the preparation testing-approval process through the MATLAB device.

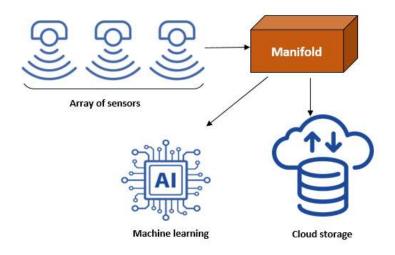


Figure 2: AI processing framework

#### 3.1 Regression Neural Network

At the point when even irregular information is gathered, which has dissipated nature, there is an expectation that information would have a backward connection between one component to another one. The synchronization against the ongoing information will have intermittent quality, which characterizes the qualities of the subtleties. As a general rule, all the ANN possess various assortment of learning highlights; changed ANN might be reasonable for different procedures [21]. For this situation, the ANNs, for example, feedforward back proliferation brain network, overflow feed-forward back engendering brain network, relapse brain network, spiral premise brain network, and so on are being utilized for testing the appropriateness. The appropriateness of GRNN against the cycle is because of its improved preparation and learning philosophies, expectation on the soft texture bends of the complex exhibit, adding the less thickness preparing tests.

The anticipation chances of the GRNN suggestion are denoted as

$$G(\mathbf{X}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} G_{i} \exp\left(\frac{-R_{i}^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right) \div \sum_{i=1}^{n} \exp\left(\frac{-R_{i}^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right)$$
(1)  

$$R_{i}^{2} = (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{i})^{r} \ast (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{i})$$
(2)

#### **3.2 Implementation procedures**

To break down the powerful agribusiness nature like the circumstance of the dirt, ripeness, and different assets where vulnerability happens. The variety of detectors that gather the information from the air moves through the MQTT convention with the assistance of the Handling modules. The information is combined and transferred with the header that applies the HTTP convention. The detector information gathered is put away in the cloud and conveyed as bundles of data since the network is utilized. Smart distributed computing is handled with the Thing talk cloud storage that offers examination to make smooth AI activities. The preparation of the GRNN is taken care of with the accompanying split up, for example, 60% of gathered information for the preparation of GRNN, 30% information for testing, and 10% information for approval. Since the GRNN is a managed learning technique, and the planning system is required, the information is summed to target esteem so all that network can be delivered. Since this is a repetitive interaction the intermediate stage is reached if the ideal match of planning. As the educational experience is repetitive, the interaction keeps on planning the contribution towards the objective. With the assistance of the prepared network, the expectation of the best systems was arranged.

into the cycle. The preparation succession is adjusted a few times based on the best network picked out of it. Figure 4 addresses the condition of

a preparation succession that took care of in

#### 4. Discussions

#### 4.1 Training GRNN

As referenced the information got in the cloud place is solidified to suit the ANN preparing systems. Figure 3 comprises a graph of the Mean Squared Error. The best approval execution was gotten at level 2, with the approval graph arriving at its base MSE worth 0.0918. The information of an expansion in CO2 is obtained from the brain organization

preparing from the year 2000 and fed

paring GRNN. Mean n was riving

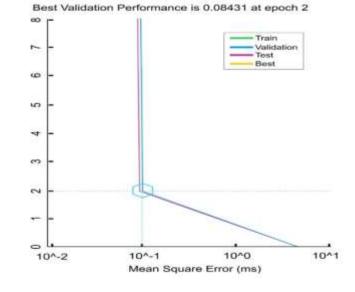
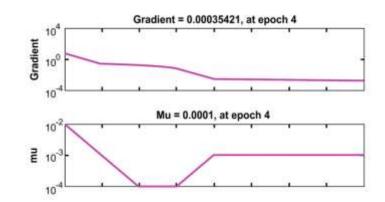
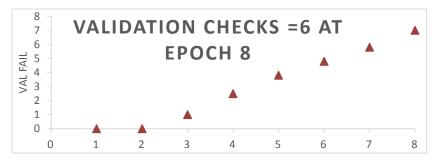
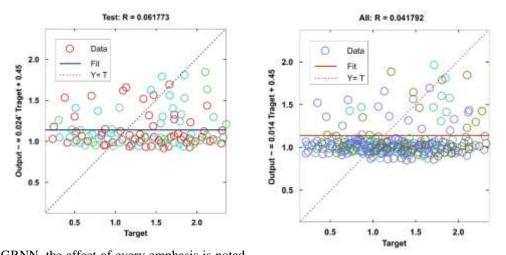


Figure 3: GRNN training

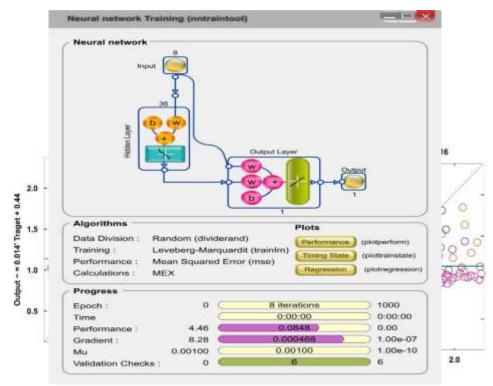




# Figure 4: GRNN conditions



Through GRNN, the effect of every emphasis is noted for examination. The academic score relies upon the presentation of the preparation, as referenced in Figure 4, which impacts the best results.



Interaction of relapse by the GRNN

Eur. Chem. Bull. 2023, 12 (S3), 661 - 668

Figure

5:

# Figure 6: ANN preparing process

Figure 5 addresses the relapse graph that shows the network yields regarding focus for preparing, approval, and testing files. For an ideal ft, the information ought to drop at a 45° line, in which the network yields are equivalent to the objectives. This is utilized to approve the network execution. This instructional meeting is directed regarding the academic methodology which relates to every one of the connected focuses after every level. For this situation, the union state is gotten with the assistance of Mean square error computation, which recursively looks at the blunder. Therefore it relies upon the expectation error, the exhibition is improved by upgrading or changing the incline of the dubious condition. The educational experience utilizes the levenberg-Marquardt calculation is utilized, shown in Figure 6. Accordingly, the GRNN is handling future methodologies.

### 5. Conclusion

As a horticulture and checking mechanization is another upheaval works on the productivity of the control, simulated intelligence acquaints the colossal benefits with use less asset and to improve creation simultaneously. Here the mechanical parts, for example, Raspberry Pi with ARM mainframes are utilized to control the whole handling of WSN. The deliberate interaction likewise incorporates the distributed computing AI procedures to go with a superior choice upon the future support of farming. Thingspeak cloud stage specifically, gives various administrations that make the information stockpiling and examination simultaneously. This classifies the boundaries through header information before continuing for the capacity. This paper proposed and clarified the ways to present AI the efficient horticulture checking through the utility of the WSN, distributed computing, and AI calculations. The framework created and offers favorable outcomes by foreseeing the qualities in relation. Hence from the succeeding upgrades, this examination will keep on dissecting any remaining boundaries that influence and affect horticulture to foresee the outcomes of more creation.

#### 6. References

- Rezk, N. G., Hemdan, E. E. D., Attia, A. F., El-Sayed, A., & El-Rashidy, M. A. (2021). An efficient IoT based smart farming system using machine learning algorithms. Multimedia Tools and Applications, 80(1), 773-797.
- Balducci, F., Impedovo, D., &Pirlo, G. (2018). Machine learning applications on agricultural datasets for smart farm enhancement. Machines, 6(3), 38.
- Mohamed, E. S., Belal, A. A., Abd-Elmabod, S. K., El-Shirbeny, M. A., Gad, A., &Zahran, M. B. (2021). Smart farming for improving agricultural manlevelment. The Egyptian Journal of Remote Sensing and Space Science.

- Nagaraja, G. S., Soppimath, A. B., Soumya, T., &Abhinith, A. (2019, December). IoT based smart agriculture manlevelment system. In 2019 4th International Conference on Computational Systems and Information Technology for Sustainable Solution (CSITSS) (pp. 1-5).IEEE.
- Ünal, Z. (2020). Smart farming becomes even smarter with deep learning—a bibliographical analysis. IEEE Access, 8, 105587-105609.
- Varghese, R., & Sharma, S. (2018, June). Affordable smart farming using IoT and machine learning. In 2018 Second International Conference on Intelligent Computing and Control Systems (ICICCS) (pp. 645-650). IEEE.
- Latchoumi, T. P., Raja, K., Jyothi, Y., Balamurugan, K., & Arul, R. (2022). Mine safety and risk prediction mechanism through nanocomposite and heuristic optimization algorithm. Measurement: Sensors, 23, 100390
- Idoje, G., Dagiuklas, T., &Iqbal, M. (2021). Survey for smart farming technologies: Challenges and issues. Computers & Electrical Engineering, 92, 107104.
- Mekonnen, Y., Namuduri, S., Burton, L., Sarwat, A., &Bhansali, S. (2019). Machine learning techniques in wireless sensor network based precision agriculture. Journal of the Electrochemical Society, 167(3), 037522.
- Pathan, M., Patel, N., Yagnik, H., & Shah, M. (2020). Artificial cognition for applications in smart agriculture: A comprehensive review. Artificial Intelligence in Agriculture, 4, 81-95.
- Ale, L., Sheta, A., Li, L., Wang, Y., & Zhang, N. (2019, December). Deep learning based plant disease detection for smart agriculture. In 2019 IEEE Globecom Workshops (GC Wkshps) (pp. 1-6). IEEE.
- Reddy, K. S. P., Roopa, Y. M., LN, K. R., &Nandan, N. S. (2020, July). IoT based smart agriculture using machine learning. In 2020 Second International Conference on Inventive Research in Computing Applications (ICIRCA) (pp. 130-134). IEEE.
- Sinha, B. B., &Dhanalakshmi, R. (2022). Recent advancements and challenges of Internet of Things in smart agriculture: A survey. Future Generation Computer Systems, 126, 169-184.
- Alonso, R. S., Sittón-Candanedo, I., Casado-Vara, R., Prieto, J., &Corchado, J. M. (2020, August). Deep reinforcement learning for the manlevelment of software-defined networks in smart farming.In 2020 International Conference on Omni-layer Intelligent Systems (COINS) (pp. 1-6).IEEE.
- Torres, A. B., da Rocha, A. R., da Silva, T. L. C., de Souza, J. N., &Gondim, R. S. (2020).

Multilevel data fusion for the internet of things in smart agriculture. Computers and electronics in agriculture, 171, 105309.

- Torres, A. B., da Rocha, A. R., da Silva, T. L. C., de Souza, J. N., &Gondim, R. S. (2020). Multilevel data fusion for the internet of things in smart agriculture. Computers and electronics in agriculture, 171, 105309.
- Almalki, F. A., Soufiene, B. O., Alsamhi, S. H., &Sakli, H. (2021). A low-cost platform for environmental smart farming monitoring system based on IoT and UAVs. Sustainability, 13(11), 5908.
- T. P. Latchoumi, R. Swathi, P. Vidyasri and K. Balamurugan, "Develop New Algorithm To Improve Safety On WMSN In Health Disease Monitoring," 2022 International Mobile and Embedded Technology Conference (MECON), 2022, pp. 357-362, doi: 10.1109/MECON53876.2022.9752178.
- Li, W., Chai, Y., Khan, F., Jan, S. R. U., Verma, S., Menon, V. G., & Li, X. (2021). A comprehensive survey on machine learningbased big data analytics for IoT-enabled smart healthcare system. Mobile Networks and Applications, 26(1), 234-252.
- Mekonnen, Y., Burton, L., Sarwat, A., &Bhansali, S. (2018, October). Iot sensor network approach for smart farming: An application in food, energy and water system. In 2018 IEEE Global Humanitarian Technology Conference (GHTC) (pp. 1-5).IEEE.
- Sharma, A., Jain, A., Gupta, P., &Chowdary, V. (2020). Machine learning applications for precision agriculture: A comprehensive review. IEEE Access, 9, 4843-4873.