IJARSCT
ISSN (Online) 2581-9429
International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)
International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal
Impact Factor: 7.53
Volume 4, Issue 5, November 2024

Soil Type Detection and Crop Recommendation Using IoT Devices and Machine Learning

Vishal, Bhavesh, Nabhesh, Rushikesh
Students, Department of Computer Engineering
Guru Gobind Singh Polytechnic, Nashik, Maharashtra, India

Abstract: *The rapid advancement of technology has paved the way for innovative agricultural practices. This paper presents a comprehensive survey on soil type detection and crop recommendation systems utilizing Internet of Things (IoT) devices and Machine Learning (ML) algorithms. By integrating real-time data collection through IoT and predictive analytics via ML, farmers can make informed decisions, optimize crop yield, and enhance sustainable practices.*

Keywords: soil type detection ,crop recommendation , agricultural, Internet of Things , Machine Learning

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Agriculture is a fundamental sector that significantly contributes to the global economy. The quality of soil directly influences crop productivity, making soil type detection crucial for effective farming. Traditional methods of soil analysis are often time-consuming and require expert intervention. The integration of IoT devices and ML provides an innovative solution, allowing for real-time soil assessment and crop recommendations.

1.2 Objectives

This survey aims to:

- Review existing IoT-based soil monitoring systems.
- Analyze various ML techniques used for soil type classification.
- Discuss crop recommendation algorithms based on soil properties.
- Highlight challenges and future directions in this domain.

II. IOT DEVICES FOR SOIL MONITORING

2.1 Overview of IoT in Agriculture

IoT devices collect data from the agricultural environment, enabling remote monitoring and control. These devices can measure parameters such as soil moisture, pH, temperature, and nutrient levels.

2.2 Types of IoT Sensors

- Soil Moisture Sensors: Measure water content in the soil, helping in irrigation management.
- pH Sensors: Determine soil acidity, which affects nutrient availability.
- Nutrient Sensors: Monitor levels of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium.

2.3 Data Transmission and Management

IoT devices often use cloud-based platforms for data storage and analysis. Protocols such as MQTT and CoAP are commonly employed for efficient data transmission.

III. MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES FOR SOIL TYPE DETECTION

3.1 Data Collection

Data for soil type classification can be gathered from IoT sensors, historical datasets, and laboratory analyses.

3.2 Preprocessing

Data preprocessing is essential for ensuring quality inputs for ML models. Techniques include normalization, handling missing values, and feature selection.

3.3 ML Algorithms

- Decision Trees: Useful for classification tasks with clear decision paths.
- Support Vector Machines (SVM): Effective for high-dimensional data.
- Random Forests: Provides robustness and accuracy through ensemble learning.
- Neural Networks: Suitable for complex patterns and large datasets.

3.4 Model Evaluation

Models are evaluated using metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score to ensure reliability in soil classification.

IV. CROP RECOMMENDATION SYSTEMS

4.1 Factors Influencing Crop Growth

Crop selection depends on various factors including soil type, climate, and market demand. ML models can analyze these parameters to recommend suitable crops.

4.2 Recommendation Algorithms

- Rule-Based Systems: Utilize predefined rules based on expert knowledge.
- Collaborative Filtering: Suggest crops based on similarities with other farms.
- Content-Based Filtering: Recommend crops based on specific soil and environmental characteristics.

4.3 Case Studies

Several case studies demonstrate successful implementation of crop recommendation systems using IoT and ML, leading to improved yields and resource efficiency.

V. CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

5.1 Data Quality and Availability

Inaccurate or insufficient data can lead to poor model performance. Ensuring high-quality data from IoT devices is crucial.

5.2 Integration of Technologies

The seamless integration of IoT and ML requires overcoming technical barriers and ensuring interoperability between devices.

5.3 Farmer Adoption

The effectiveness of these systems depends on farmer willingness to adopt new technologies and methodologies.

VI. FUTURE DIRECTIONS

6.1 Enhanced Data Analytics

Future research can focus on improving data analytics capabilities, leveraging advanced ML techniques such as deep learning.

6.2 Sustainable Practices

Integrating IoT and ML in precision agriculture can promote sustainable farming practices, optimizing resource usage and minimizing environmental impact.

6.3 Scalability

Developing scalable solutions that can be applied in diverse agricultural contexts will enhance the reach and effectiveness of these technologies.

VII. CONCLUSION

The integration of IoT devices and machine learning for soil type detection and crop recommendation offers significant potential for enhancing agricultural productivity. This survey highlights the current state of research and application, identifying key challenges and future opportunities. Continued advancements in these technologies can lead to more sustainable and efficient agricultural practices.

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