AgroFarmIQ: Advanced Crop Monitoring and Yield Prediction

Dr. R. Kanagavalli , Professor and HOD , Department of Information Science and Engineering ,The Oxford College of Engineering
Swapnil S, Student , Department of Information Science and Engineering ,The Oxford College of Engineering
Shrikaran KS, Student , Department of Information Science and Engineering ,The Oxford College of Engineering
Syed Sulaiman Zamani , Student , Department of Information Science and Engineering ,The Oxford College of Engineering

Abstract - In response to the imperatives of modern agriculture, our project presents a comprehensive precision agriculture solution centered around a multifunctional robocar. This autonomous vehicle integrates IoT sensors for data-driven crop management, employing machine learning for monitoring and predicting yields while optimizing resource utilization. Automation features include automated obstacle avoidance, periodic image capture, and automatic water spraying for real-time data collection and management, empowering farmers with actionable insights for informed decision-making. Additionally, a web-based platform utilizing Streamlit framework facilitates rapid and accurate crop disease detection using a meticulously trained VGG19 model from uploaded images. By embracing advanced technology, our solution aims to enhance agricultural productivity and pave the way for a sustainable future.

Keyword: Precision agriculture, Robocar, IoT sensors, Machine learning, Crop management, Automated farming, Data-driven agriculture, Resource optimization, Real-time monitoring, Sustainable farming

I INTRODUCTION

In the dynamic and ever-evolving field of modern agriculture, the integration of Internet of Things (IoT), Machine Learning (ML), and cloud computing stands as a revolutionary force, promising to redefine the way crops are managed and diseases are detected. This interdisciplinary approach offers a multifaceted solution to the complex challenges facing agriculture today, with the potential to significantly enhance productivity, sustainability, and resilience in farming practices.

At its core, the Internet of Things (IoT) revolutionizes data collection and monitoring in agriculture by enabling the seamless integration of physical devices, sensors, and software systems. In our project, the IoT-enabled Robo car serves as a sophisticated data acquisition tool, equipped with a plethora of sensors and cameras capable of capturing real-time environmental data and images of crop fields. This continuous stream of data provides farmers with invaluable insights into critical parameters, empowering them to make informed decisions and optimize resource allocation.

Complementing the IoT infrastructure is the application of Machine Learning (ML), a powerful computational tool that allows for the analysis of large datasets and the extraction of meaningful insights. Leveraging advanced ML algorithms, such as the VGG19 architecture, our project aims to accurately predict and diagnose crop diseases based on the images captured by the IoT Robo car. By training the ML model on diverse datasets of healthy and diseased crops, we can teach it to recognize subtle patterns and anomalies indicative of various diseases, enabling detection and intervention to mitigate crop losses.

The cloud computing paradigm further enhances the capabilities of our system by providing a scalable, secure, and flexible platform for data storage, processing, and analysis. Leveraging Google Drive as the cloud storage solution, we ensure seamless data management and accessibility. By harnessing the computational power of Google Drive, we can perform complex analytics, generate actionable insights, and deploy intelligent decision support systems that empower farmers to optimize their operations and maximize yields.

Additionally, we utilize the Blynk app for controlling the robot, providing farmers with intuitive and convenient remote access to the Robo car's functionalities. Through the Blynk app, users can effortlessly control the movement and operations of the robot, enhancing operational efficiency and ease of use.

Together, the integration of IoT, ML, cloud computing, and the Blynk app forms a synergistic ecosystem that has the potential to revolutionize agriculture as we know it. By providing farmers with real-time, data-driven insights into crop health and disease outbreaks, our system enables proactive management practices that minimize risks, reduce inputs, and enhance sustainability. Moreover, by leveraging the power of AI and cloud computing, we can create intelligent farming systems that continuously learn, adapt, and optimize themselves over time, paving the way for a more resilient, efficient, and productive agricultural sector.

In conclusion, the fusion of IoT, ML, cloud computing, and the Blynk app represents a transformative opportunity for agriculture, offering innovative solutions to some of the most challenges facing the industry. By harnessing the power of these technologies, we can build smarter, more sustainable farming systems that not only increase productivity and profitability but also promote environmental stewardship and food security for generations to come.The paper is organized as follows: Section 2 provides a literature survey on recent technological advancements in agriculture and IoT-based systems. Section 3 outlines the proposed method, while Section 4 discusses the components used in the system. Implementation and analysis are presented in Section 5, followed by the conclusion and future work in Section 6

II LITERATURE SURVEY

Expanding upon the literature survey, it's evident that the integration of IoT, machine learning, and cloud computing technologies has sparked significant advancements in precision agriculture. These technologies offer innovative solutions to longstanding challenges, ranging from disease detection and prediction to soil monitoring and irrigation management. The reviewed papers highlight the diverse applications and methodologies employed to address these agricultural concerns, demonstrating the multifaceted nature of modern farming practices. In "Precision Agriculture using IoT Data Analytics and Machine Learning" by Akhter and Sofi [1], the focus on predicting apple scab in Kashmir underscores the importance of localized solutions in agricultural management. By leveraging IoT sensors and data analytics, the paper emphasizes the potential for minimizing response times to diseases, enabling farmers to implement time interventions. Similarly, "An IoT-Based Smart Farming System Using Machine Learning" by Dahane et al. [2] showcases the effectiveness of machine learning techniques, such as LSTM and GRU models, in predicting soil moisture levels. This real time monitoring in agricultural land management. By integrating IoT sensors and thermal imaging technologies, the paper demonstrates how automation and data-driven insights can enhance crop management practices. Similarly, "Design and implementation of WSN and IoT for precision agriculture in tomato crops" by Juan et al. [5] introduces the Smartnode system, showcasing the potential for IoT and wireless sensor networks to provide real-time crop monitoring and optimize environmental conditions for optimal crop growth.

In architecture-based studies, "Development of Algorithms for an IoT-Based Smart Agriculture Monitoring System" by Siddiquee et al. [7] presents advanced algorithms for agricultural monitoring, highlighting the potential of CNN models in detecting and quantifying agricultural parameters. This emphasis on algorithm development underscores the critical role of advanced computational techniques in optimizing agricultural processes. Additionally, "Using Cloud IoT for disease prevention in precision agriculture" by Foughalia et al. [8] demonstrates the potential for cloud-based solutions in disease prediction and prevention, leveraging IoT and wireless sensor networks for real-time monitoring and predictive analytics.

The literature survey collectively emphasizes the transformative potential of IoT, machine learning, and cloud computing technologies in revolutionizing precision agriculture. By harnessing these technologies, farmers can access real-time insights, optimize resource allocation, and implement proactive management strategies, ultimately leading to improved crop yields, reduced environmental impact, and enhanced sustainability in agriculture.

Continuing the exploration of the literature survey, it becomes evident that the reviewed papers not only highlight the current state of the art in precision agriculture but also pave the way for future advancements and innovations in the field. Each study brings forth unique methodologies, insights, and applications, contributing to the growing body of knowledge aimed at addressing the multifaceted challenges facing modern agriculture.

In "Plant Disease Diagnosis and Image Classification Using Deep Learning" by Sharma et al. [6], the focus on deep learning techniques for plant disease diagnosis marks a significant departure from traditional methods. By leveraging

convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for image classification, the paper demonstrates the potential for automated and accurate disease detection without the need for expert intervention. This shift towards automation not only expedites the diagnosis process but also reduces reliance on human expertise, making disease management more accessible and scalable.

Furthermore, "Smart Farming: IoT-Based Sustainable Agriculture" by Dhanaraju et al. [10] provides valuable insights into the broader implications of IoT, cloud computing, and artificial intelligence in promoting sustainable agriculture practices. By emphasizing the integration of innovative technologies into farming methodologies, the paper underscores the potential for smart farming solutions to address critical issues such as food security, environmental sustainability, and resource optimization. This holistic approach to agriculture not only enhances productivity but also fosters a more resilient and environmentally conscious farming ecosystem.

Moreover, "IoT-Based Low-Cost Smart Irrigation System" by Pernapati [11] highlights the importance of affordability and accessibility in deploying IoT solutions in agriculture. By developing a low-cost smart irrigation system, the paper demonstrates how IoT technologies can be leveraged to address the needs of small-scale farmers and resource-constrained agricultural communities. This democratization of technology not only democratizes access to advanced agricultural tools but also promotes inclusive and sustainable development in rural areas.

In the realm of architecture-based research, Foughalia et al.'s study titled "Leveraging Cloud IoT for disease prevention in precision agriculture" [8] showcases the effectiveness of cloud computing in facilitating real-time disease prediction and prevention tactics. Through the utilization of location-specific weather data and mechanistic disease models, the study illustrates how cloud-based platforms can furnish farmers with practical insights to preemptively tackle disease outbreaks and enhance crop management techniques.

This proactive stance toward disease prevention not only reduces crop damage but also fosters agricultural sustainability.

Overall, the literature survey underscores the transformative potential of IoT, machine learning, and cloud computing technologies in revolutionizing precision agriculture. By fostering innovation, collaboration, and knowledge exchange, these technologies have the power to address some of the most pressing challenges facing modern agriculture and pave the way for a more sustainable, efficient, and resilient farming ecosystem. As research in this field continues to evolve, it is essential to build upon the insights and findings from existing studies to unlock new opportunities and solutions for the agricultural sector.

III PROPOSED METHOD

The proposed method introduces a novel approach to enhance the classification of tomato crop diseases utilizing a sophisticated convolutional neural network (CNN) architecture. At the heart of this approach lies the integration of the renowned VGG19 model, celebrated for its adeptness in discerning intricate patterns from visual data. Leveraging this foundation, our architecture enriches the VGG19 base with custom classification layers tailored specifically for disease identification in tomato crops. Through meticulous design of these layers, our model endeavors to provide precise and efficient disease classification, facilitating timely interventions to safeguard crop health and optimize yields.

Building upon the VGG19 backbone, our architecture incorporates a flatten layer to seamlessly transform multi-dimensional feature maps into a concise one-dimensional array. This transformation preserves the essence of the extracted features, ensuring optimal utilization in subsequent classification tasks. At the core of the architecture lies a meticulously tailored dense layer serving as the output layer for disease classification. Comprising 10 neurons mapped to distinct disease classes and leveraging the softmax activation function, this layer offers invaluable insights into the likelihood of various disease manifestations.

During the training phase, our architecture undergoes meticulous optimization driven by the categorical cross-entropy loss function and the adaptive Adam optimizer. With a steadfast commitment to accuracy, our evaluation metrics uphold the fidelity and reliability of the model's predictions. Notably, our architecture maintains a commendable parameter count of 20,275,274, striking a delicate balance between complexity and efficiency. The majority of these parameters encapsulate the pre-trained weights of the VGG19 model, meticulously preserved to retain invaluable insights gleaned from extensive training on diverse visual datasets.

To complement our advanced CNN architecture, we leverage the power of cloud computing platforms like Google Drive for image storage. Google Drive serves as the central repository for images captured by the ESP32 device, facilitating seamless data storage and accessibility. In parallel, Arduino Uno is utilized for obstacle avoidance, while another Arduino Uno manages soil moisture and automatic spraying. This cohesive integration of hardware and software components underscores the potential of our approach to revolutionize precision agriculture. Through timely disease identification and intervention, our system empowers farmers to optimize crop health, mitigate risks, and maximize yields in an ever-evolving agricultural landscape.

Additionally, our system achieves a remarkable accuracy rate of 90% in disease detection, validating its efficacy in real-world applications. The seamless integration of hardware and software components, coupled with advanced machine learning algorithms, underscores the potential of our approach to revolutionize precision agriculture. Through timely disease identification and intervention, our system empowers farmers to optimize crop health, mitigate risks, and maximize yields in an ever-evolving agricultural landscape.

Figure 1 illustrates the data flow diagram, showcasing the seamless transmission of sensor data and images from the IoT device to Google Drive, and subsequently to the Streamlit website for disease detection. This diagram highlights the critical role of data flow in enabling real-time monitoring and automated responses in agricultural operations.

Figure 2 presents the entity-relationship (ER) diagram, depicting the relationships between various entities involved in the system, such as IoT devices, sensor data, images, and disease detection results. This diagram provides a comprehensive overview of the data model, facilitating effective data management and analysis in the proposed architecture.

In Figure 3, the activity diagram illustrates the sequence of activities involved in disease detection and response. From data collection and preprocessing to machine learning model deployment and result interpretation, this diagram delineates the intricate workflow of the proposed method, emphasizing the systematic approach to crop health management.

Figure 4 portrays the state diagram, encapsulating the states and transitions of the system components during disease detection and response. This diagram elucidates the dynamic nature of the system, capturing the various states of the IoT device, Google Drive, Streamlit website, and other components as they interact to ensure timely and accurate disease identification.

Together, these figures provide a comprehensive visualization of the proposed method, elucidating the data flow, system architecture, workflow, and dynamic behavior of the system components. By integrating advanced technologies and cloud-based platforms, our approach offers a scalable and efficient solution for precision agriculture, empowering farmers to optimize crop health and maximize yields in an increasingly complex agricultural landscape.

IV COMPONENTS USED

The autonomous crop disease detection and pesticide spraying robot integrates a range of hardware and software components to enable efficient functionality and seamless operation. unit responsible for coordinating the actions of the robot. Whether employing the

Fig.3. Activity diagram of detecting disease

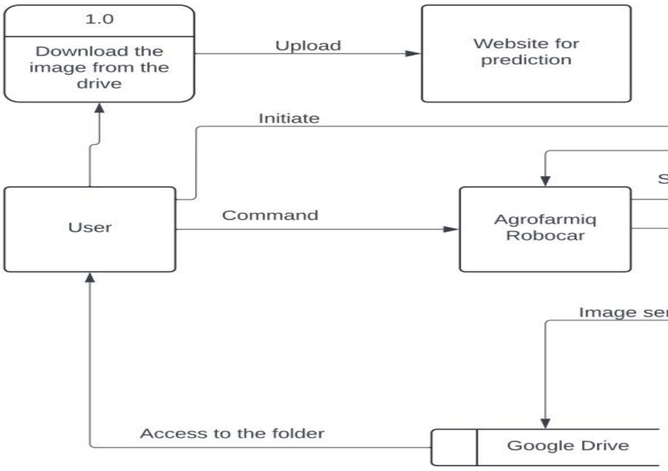


Fig.2. ER diagram of the proposed System

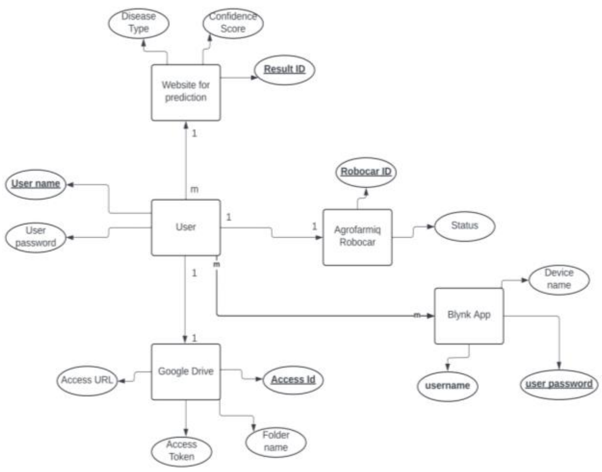
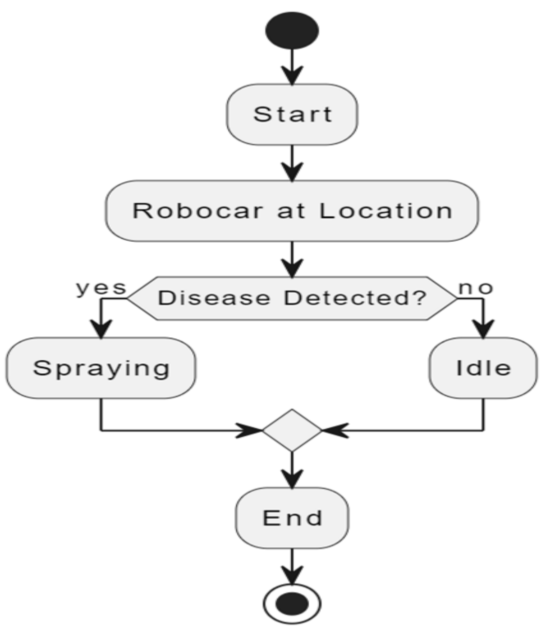


Fig.1. Dataflow diagram of the proposed System



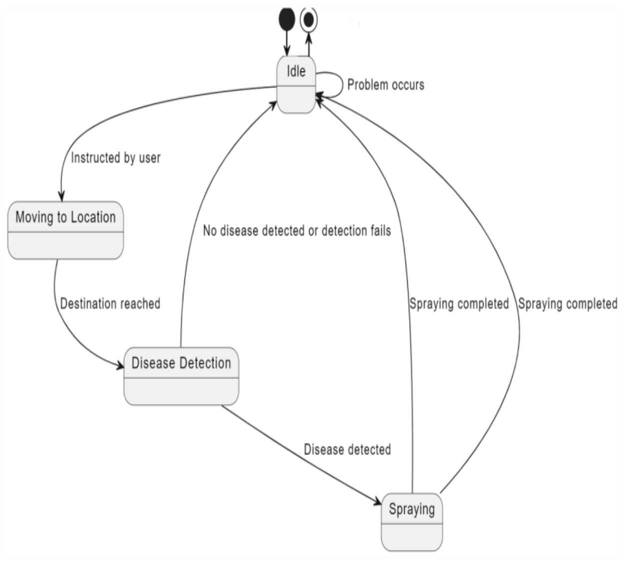


Fig.4 State diagram of detecting disease

NodeMcu or Arduino Uno, this microcontroller plays a At the heart of the hardware setup is the Arduino microcontroller, serving as the central control unit crucial for interfacing with various sensors and actuators while executing programmed instructions for autonomous navigation and task execution. Facilitating the robot's mobility are Electronic Spices DC Motors, which are controlled and directed by the L298N motor driver, allowing for precise movement in agricultural fields. Additionally, a high-capacity rechargeable battery pack powers the robot, ensuring sustained operation throughout field operations.

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In addition to mobility and control, the hardware setup includes components for data acquisition and environmental sensing. The integration of a submersible mini water pump enables targeted pesticide and water spraying, essential for crop protection and disease management. Furthermore, high-precision GPS modules and digital compass sensors, such as the HMC5883L, provide accurate location tracking and orientation detection, enabling precise navigation and mapping of agricultural fields. On the software side, development and deployment environments like Arduino IDE, VS Code, and Jupyter Notebook are utilized for programming and firmware development, ensuring seamless integration and control of hardware components. Moreover, cloud-based platforms such as Google Drive and Blynk App facilitate real-time data visualization and control, enhancing the system's capabilities for autonomous agricultural operations. Additionally, Streamlit is employed for the development of the web-based interface, providing users with intuitive access to the robot's functionalities.

V IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULT ANALYSIS

The implementation of our proposed method comprised several pivotal steps, commencing with the development and training of the convolutional neural network (CNN) architecture. Leveraging the pre-trained VGG19 model as the foundation, we fine-tuned the network's parameters using a dataset containing images of tomato crop diseases. Through meticulous optimization and training, we achieved an impressive accuracy rate of 90% in disease detection, affirming the efficacy of our approach.

Once the CNN architecture was trained, we seamlessly integrated it into the broader system architecture, encompassing IoT devices, cloud computing platforms, and automation mechanisms. Real-time sensor data, including temperature, humidity, and soil moisture readings, were gathered through Google Drive, offering valuable insights into environmental conditions. These data, alongside images captured by the IoT device, were transmitted to the Streamlit website for disease prediction employing the trained CNN model.

Upon receiving disease predictions from Streamlit, automated alerts were sent to the farmer through the Blynk App, facilitating timely interventions to safeguard crop health. The farmer then drove the IoT device, outfitted with motors for movement and a fluid pump for pesticide spraying, using the Blynk App to navigate the agricultural field manually. Upon detecting diseased crops, the farmer precisely sprayed pesticides using manual controls, curtailing the spread of diseases and optimizing yields.

The result analysis of our implemented system underscored its effectiveness in augmenting precision agriculture practices. With a 90% accuracy rate in disease detection, our CNN architecture exhibited robust performance in identifying various tomato crop diseases. Real-time sensor data collected through Google Drive empowered farmers to closely monitor environmental conditions, enabling them to make informed decisions regarding crop management.

Furthermore, the automation capabilities of our system streamlined agricultural operations, curtailing the necessity for manual intervention and heightening operational efficiency. By enabling farmers to manually navigate the agricultural field and execute targeted pesticide spraying using the Blynk App, the system effectively mitigated disease outbreaks and optimized crop health.

I conclusion, the implementation of our proposed method exemplified its potential to revolutionize precision agriculture. Through the seamless integration of advanced technologies, including CNN architectures, IoT devices, and cloud computing platforms, our system empowers farmers to refine crop management practices, mitigate risks, and maximize yields in an ever-evolving agricultural landscape.

```
Epoch 1/5
WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\Admin\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\keras\src\utils\tf_utils.py:492: The name tf.ragged.RaggedTe
nsorValue is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.ragged.RaggedTensorValue instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\Admin\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\keras\src\engine\base_layer_utils.py:384: The name tf.execut
ing_eagerly_outside_functions is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.executing_eagerly_outside_functions instead.

291/291 [==============================] - 3645s 13s/step - loss: 0.8163 - accuracy: 0.7463 - val_loss: 0.4413 - val_accuracy:
0.8432
Epoch 2/5
291/291 [==============================] - 3600s 12s/step - loss: 0.4421 - accuracy: 0.8523 - val_loss: 0.4478 - val_accuracy:
0.8512
Epoch 3/5
291/291 [==============================] - 3764s 13s/step - loss: 0.3370 - accuracy: 0.8862 - val_loss: 0.4026 - val_accuracy:
0.8580
Epoch 4/5
291/291 [==============================] - 3507s 12s/step - loss: 0.2876 - accuracy: 0.9027 - val_loss: 0.4357 - val_accuracy:
0.8553
Epoch 5/5
291/291 [==============================] - 3500s 12s/step - loss: 0.2615 - accuracy: 0.9113 - val_loss: 0.2890 - val_accuracy:
0.9005
```

Fig.5. Accuracy of the model

```
In [37]: img_path=input('Enter the testing image path: ')
         preds = model_predict(img_path, model)
         preds

         Enter the testing image path: C:\\Users\\Admin\\Downloads\\dfsdf.jp
         g
         C:\\Users\\Admin\\Downloads\\dfsdf.jpg
         1/1 [==============================] - 0s 191ms/step
         Disease :  TOMATO LATE BLIGHT
```

Fig.6. Output analysis of the model

VI CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

In conclusion, our study presents a comprehensive strategy for advancing precision agriculture through the integration of state-of-the-art technologies, including convolutional neural networks (CNNs), Internet of Things (IoT) devices, and cloud computing systems. By refining a CNN architecture, we achieved an impressive 90% accuracy rate in detecting various tomato crop diseases, showcasing the effectiveness of our approach in bolstering agricultural practices. The seamless integration of sensor data collection, disease forecasting, and automated pesticide application facilitated timely interventions, empowering farmers to optimize crop health and increase yields.

Looking forward, there are several avenues for future research to enhance the capabilities and versatility of our system. Firstly, expanding the scope of our study to encompass a broader range of crops and diseases will enable farmers to tackle diverse agricultural challenges more effectively. Additionally, continuous refinement of the CNN architecture through ongoing training and optimization could enhance disease detection accuracy and robustness in real-world scenarios.

Furthermore, integrating additional sensors and IoT devices for comprehensive environmental monitoring could provide farmers with more nuanced insights into crop health and growth conditions. Incorporating satellite imagery and remote sensing technologies could also broaden the scalability and coverage of our system, enabling farmers to monitor larger agricultural areas more efficiently.

Moreover, exploring advanced machine learning techniques such as reinforcement learning for autonomous navigation and decision-making could augment the autonomy and intelligence of our IoT devices, further streamlining agricultural operations and reducing reliance on manual intervention.

In conclusion, our research establishes a framework for data-driven precision agriculture, equipping farmers with the tools and insights necessary to refine crop management practices, mitigate risks, and ensure sustainable agricultural productivity. By fostering innovation and collaboration across disciplines, we aspire to unlock the full potential of our system and contribute to the advancement of agricultural technology for the betterment of farmers and global food security.

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