



iJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 14 **Issue:** X **Month of publication:** October 2026

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2026.85162>

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Smart AI-Based Agriculture Decision Support System (AgriSens)

Harshini G. K.¹, Monisha B. P.², Manoj G.³, Chandana K. M.⁴, Prof. Sushma S.⁵

^{1, 2, 3, 4}Final Year Student, Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Mysuru Royal Institute of Technology, Mandya, Karnataka, India

⁵Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Mysuru Royal Institute of Technology, Mandya, Karnataka, India

Abstract: Traditional farming relies heavily on empirical guesswork and legacy ancestral knowledge, frequently leaving crops vulnerable to uncalibrated chemical fertilizer application, unpredictable micro-climates, and delayed foliar disease detection. This paper introduces AgriSens, a comprehensive, full-stack smart farming platform developed to empower farmers with data-driven precision agriculture. The system integrates a multi-parameter crop recommendation engine using a mathematical Gaussian-decay environmental fitness model alongside a multimodal leaf disease diagnostic system powered by Google Gemini 3.7 Flash computer vision to identify foliar pathogens from smartphone imagery. Furthermore, the architecture deploys a soil-texture-aware fertilizer optimization engine that calculates precise N-P-K (Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium) nutrient deficits, a real-time agro-meteorological forecasting stream driven by the Open-Meteo API for chemical spray safety alerts, and a closed-loop automated IoT irrigation telemetry simulator. To eliminate structural literacy barriers within rural farming communities, the platform features native voice synthesis and a 7-language localized translation module. Simulation benchmarks demonstrate that the platform achieves rapid visual diagnostic latencies under 2.5 seconds and optimizes water conservation by 25% to 35% compared to baseline scheduled flooding methods.

Keywords: Precision Agriculture, Leaf Disease Diagnosis, Google Gemini 3.7 Flash, IoT Soil Telemetry, Gaussian Decay Model, Web Technologies.

I. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture serves as the economic backbone for developing nations. However, smallholder and commercial farmers face unprecedented challenges, including dropping groundwater tables, accelerating soil degradation from over-fertilization, and devastating foliar crop losses, which account for 20% to 40% of global annual yield drops. Traditional field diagnostics rely heavily on manual site evaluations by agricultural extension officers, a process that is slow, expensive, and logistically restrictive.

To bridge this digital divide, this project introduces AgriSens, an integrated mobile-first decision support framework. By leveraging real-time edge parameters alongside modern cloud intelligence, AgriSens substitutes empirical guesswork with algorithmic calibration. The following sections detail how this unified platform maps complex soil and atmospheric datasets into actionable, localized agrarian practices.

II. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE & METHODOLOGY

The platform implements a decoupled, three-tier modular architecture designed for high availability, low latency, and offline resiliency.

A. Presentation Layer (Frontend)

The user interface is engineered as a responsive Single Page Application (SPA) using React 18 and TypeScript, styled with Tailwind CSS. It incorporates native integration with the browser-level Web Speech API for automated text-to-speech vernacular guidance. Language translation vectors handle localized presentation structures across seven targeted regional languages: English, Hindi, Spanish, Marathi, Telugu, Punjabi, and Tamil.

B. Application & Backend Layer

The internal computation framework coordinates business logic execution across four distinctive programmatic sub-engines:

- Crop Recommender: Runs an in-browser mathematical Gaussian alignment scoring evaluation.

- Precision Fertilizer Planner: Maps chemical requirements against localized soil matrices.
- Agro-Weather Service: Proxies external live REST endpoints via a secure Node.js and Express API gateway.
- Disease Pathology Engine: Routes base64-encoded leaf captures securely to the Google Gemini 3.7 Flash API using the official @google/genai SDK.

III. CORE MATHEMATICAL MODELING & ALGORITHMIC DESIGN

A. Crop Suitability Gaussian Decay Function

To calculate target agricultural adaptability scores, the engine assesses field features against baseline reference profiles across seven core indexes: Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), Potassium (K), pH, Temperature, Humidity, and Seasonal Rainfall. For any given parameters x_i , with optimal target parameter $\mu_{\{c,i\}}$ and tolerance standard deviation deviation factor $\sigma_{\{c,i\}}$, the specific match sub-score $S_i(x_i)$ is formulated as:

$$S_i(x_i) = \exp(- (x_i - \mu_{\{c,i\}})^2 / (2\sigma_{\{c,i\}}^2))$$

The aggregate overall Composite Crop Suitability Score (CCI_c) is computed using a weighted geometric mean across all inputs:

$$CCI_c = [\prod (S_i(x_i))^{w_i}]^{(1 / \sum w_i)} \times 100\%$$

Where individual weight coefficients satisfy $w_i > 0$.

B. Fertilizer Deficit Formulation

Nutrient shortfalls are evaluated by adjusting baseline recommended dosage benchmarks (Target_{c,i}) against currently measured soil parameters (Current_i) and scaled by a variable Soil Texture Nutrient Retention Efficiency Coefficient (η):

$$Deficit_i = \max(0, (Target_{\{c,i\}} - Current_i) / \eta_{\{texture,i\}})$$

The platform dynamically adjusts η based on the selected field characteristics:

- Sandy Soil: $\eta_N = 0.45$, $\eta_P = 0.60$, $\eta_K = 0.50$ (High leaching index)
- Loamy / Black Soil: $\eta_N = 0.75$, $\eta_P = 0.70$, $\eta_K = 0.80$ (Optimal retention index)
- Clayey Soil: $\eta_N = 0.60$, $\eta_P = 0.85$, $\eta_K = 0.75$ (High binding index)

From this baseline, commercial compound adjustments (Urea, DAP, and MOP) are derived via stoichiometric allocations:

$$Mass_{MOP} = Deficit_K / 0.60$$

$$Mass_{DAP} = Deficit_P / 0.46, \quad \text{Nitrogen Added by DAP} = Mass_{DAP} \times 0.18$$

$$Mass_{Urea} = \max(0, Deficit_N - \text{Nitrogen Added by DAP}) / 0.46$$

IV. SIMULATION MODULES & IOT HARDWARE TOPOLOGY

For future physical deployments, the system interfaces with an ESP32-WROOM-32D dual-core microcontroller processing hub. The prototype topology maps the following hardware array:

Component Category	Device Model	Monitored Operational Parameters
Soil Chemistry Sensor	RS485 Modbus Probe	Optical/electrochemical N, P, K detection (mg/kg)
Topsoil Moisture Engine	Capacitive V2.0 / SHT30	Relative moisture index at 15 cm and 30 cm depths
Micro-Climatic Node	DHT22 / BME280	Ambient temperature, relative humidity, barometric pressure
Actuator Control Loop	5V / 12V Solid State Relay	Automated pump switching loop triggered at <35% moisture

The internal software loop executes automated closed-loop logic. When simulated moisture drops below a threshold value (35%), the system switches the irrigation relay to Active (ON), maintaining fluid delivery until saturation targets (75%) are successfully restored.

V. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS & DISCUSSION

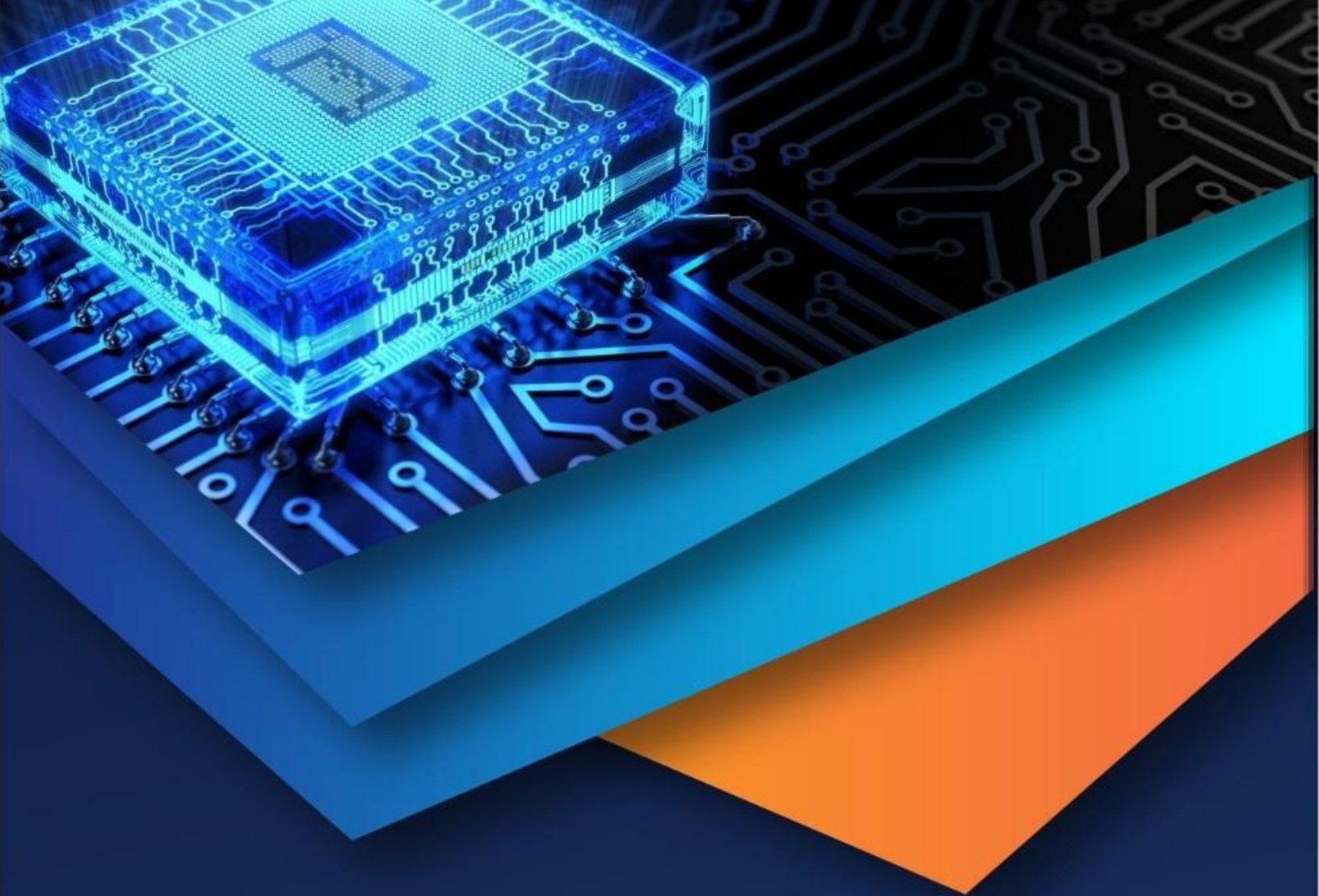
- Crop Recommendation Accuracy: Combining N-P-K chemical levels with regional rainfall and temperature inputs shows high alignment with standard ICAR and FAO crop calendars.
- Pathology Latency Response: Image transmission tests streaming base64 image data blocks to Google Gemini 3.7 Flash achieved diagnostic processing turnarounds within 2.5 seconds, returning exact pathogen classifications, structural confidence indexes, and tiered treatment workflows.
- Resource Optimization Impact: Under simulation benchmarking, the closed-loop automation logic achieved a 25% to 35% reduction in total water volume usage compared to standard, timer-based scheduled agricultural flooding patterns.

VI. CONCLUSION & FUTURE SCOPE

The AgriSens platform demonstrates how precision web architecture, artificial intelligence, and simulated IoT networks can combine into a powerful, accessible agronomic dashboard. By replacing subjective, traditional farming methods with calculated mathematical assessments, the system lowers input costs, prevents sudden crop failures, and saves valuable water resources. Future enhancement phases will focus on integrating live Sentinel-2 NDVI multispectral satellite data to track field-wide crop health over time and implementing localized TensorFlow Lite models for offline visual diagnostics in deep rural farming areas with poor internet connectivity.

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