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Fertilizer Prediction Using Machine Learning

Shreyash J. Mokashi[1,*], Anuradha M. Bhandari[2], Sakshi A. Gaikwad[3]

Abstract

Fertilizer prediction is a critical aspect of modern agriculture, aimed at optimizing resource utilization while maximizing crop yields. In recent years, machine learning (ML) techniques have emerged as powerful tools for addressing this challenge by leveraging data-driven approaches to predict the optimal type and quantity of fertilizer required for different crops and soil conditions. This research paper provides a comprehensive review of the existing literature and methodologies employed in fertilizer prediction using machine learning. It begins by outlining the importance of fertilizer prediction in agriculture and the potential benefits of ML-based approaches. The paper then delves into the various methodologies involved, including data collection, preprocessing, feature selection, model selection, and evaluation metrics. It analyzes the use of several machine learning techniques including neural networks, support vector machines, decision trees, regression, and random forests, for services related fertilizer prediction.. Real- world applications and case studies of ML-based fertilizer prediction systems are highlighted to showcase their effectiveness in improving agricultural practices. Additionally, the paper addresses challenges such as data quality, model interpretability, and scalability, and proposes future research directions to overcome these obstacles and further enhance the utility of ML in fertilizer prediction for sustainable agriculture.

Keywords: Fertilizer prediction, machine learning, agriculture, crop yield optimization, data preprocessing, feature selection, model selection, evaluation metrics, sustainability

INTRODUCTION

In traditional agriculture, fertilizer is a key component that provides needed nutrients to support the growth of crops and increase crop yields. However, the indiscriminate use of fertilizers can lead to adverse environmental consequences, including soil degradation, water pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions. Thus, the development of efficient and long-term fertilizer management techniques for agriculture is of highest priority.

Traditional approaches to fertilizer application often rely on historical practices or subjective assessments, which may result in suboptimal nutrient allocation and waste. In contrast, machine learning (ML) techniques offer promising solutions by harnessing the power of data analytics to predict the optimal type and quantity of fertilizer required for specific crops and soil conditions [1].

Fertilizer prediction using network requires utilizing a variety of information, such as soil properties, crop kinds, weather patterns, and historical productivity data.

By analyzing these datasets, ML algorithms can identify complex patterns and relationships that influence fertilizer requirements, enabling more accurate and personalized recommendations.

Fertilizers are fundamental components of contemporary farming methods, playing a major

***Author for Correspondence**
Shreyash J. Mokashi
E-mail: shreyash0268@gmail.com

[1]Student, Department of Computer Engineering, RD'Shri Chhatrapati Shivajiraje College of Engineering, Pune, India
[2]Student, Department of Computer Engineering, RD'Shri Chhatrapati Shivajiraje College of Engineering, Pune, India
[3]Student, Department of Computer Engineering, RD' Shri Chhatrapati Shivajiraje College of Engineering, Pune, India

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role in boosting crop yield and satisfying the world's increased food demand. Essential nutrients including potassium, phosphorus (P), and nitrogen (N) can be obtained by these chemical compositions [2].

(K) to crops, supplementing soil fertility and promoting healthy plant growth. However, the indiscriminate application of fertilizers can lead to adverse environmental impacts, including nutrient runoff, soil erosion, and water contamination. Moreover, excessive fertilizer usage not only poses ecological threats but also contributes to economic inefficiencies for farmers.

Figure 1. Maintenance of soil health.

In summary, the integration of machine learning in fertilizer prediction holds immense potential to revolutionize agricultural practices, fostering sustainable and efficient resource management while ensuring food security and environmental preservation (Figure 1).

In light of these challenges, there is an increasing imperative to adopt precision agriculture techniques that optimize fertilizer application while minimizing negative environmental externalities. Precision agriculture seeks to tailor farming practices to specific soil and crop conditions, leveraging technological advancements to improve resource efficiency and sustainability. In this regard, machine learning (ML) is currently a game-changing instrument for farming fertilizer management optimization [3-5].

ML techniques enable the analysis of vast and heterogeneous datasets encompassing soil characteristics, climate patterns, crop genetics, and historical agronomic

By applying algorithms that learn from these data patterns, ML models can generate accurate predictions regarding the optimal type, timing, and dosage of fertilizers for different crops and cultivation contexts. This predictive capability facilitates informed decision-making for farmers, agronomists, and policymakers, ultimately leading to more efficient resource allocation and enhanced agricultural productivity.

Compared to conventional methodologies, the use of ML in fertilizer prediction offers some noteworthy benefits.

Unlike rule-based or heuristic approaches, ML models can capture intricate nonlinear relationships between input variables and fertilizer requirements, thereby yielding more precise and adaptive recommendations. Furthermore, ML algorithms can continuously learn and adapt to changing environmental conditions, ensuring the robustness and scalability of fertilizer prediction systems over time.

Despite the considerable promise of ML-based fertilizer prediction, several challenges remain to be addressed. They consist of the quality and accessibility of agricultural data, the interpretability of machine learning models, and the applicability of predictions in various agroecological settings.

Nevertheless, ongoing research efforts are actively tackling these challenges, leveraging interdisciplinary collaborations between agronomy, data science, and engineering disciplines to advance the field of precision agriculture [6-13].

The goal of this research inquiry is to present an in-depth study of the application of machine learning methods for fertilizer applications in agriculture prediction.

It will explore the methodologies involved in data collection, preprocessing, feature selection, model selection, and evaluation metrics. To demonstrate the usefulness of ML-based fertilizer prediction systems, case studies and real-world applications will be covered.

Furthermore, the paper will address challenges such as data quality, model interpretability, and scalability, and propose future research directions to advance the field of precision agriculture.

RELATED WORK

Numerous studies have explored the application of machine learning techniques for fertilizer prediction in agriculture, with a focus on improving crop yields, resource efficiency, and environmental sustainability. This section provides an overview of some key contributions in this area:

Prediction of Optimal Fertilizer Rates Using Regression Models

Smith et al. (2017) proposed a regression-based approach for predicting optimal fertilizer rates for maize crops using historical yield data, soil nutrient levels, and weather variables. Their study demonstrated the efficacy of linear regression models in capturing the relationship between input factors and fertilizer requirements, enabling more precise nutrient management decisions [14].

Decision Support Systems for Fertilizer Recommendation

Kumar et al. (2018) developed a decision support system (DSS) integrating machine learning algorithms for recommending personalized fertilizer prescriptions to farmers. Their system utilized a combination of decision trees and ensemble methods to analyze soil fertility parameters, crop nutrient demands, and local weather conditions, providing actionable insights for optimizing fertilizer usage [15].

Integration of Remote Sensing Data for Fertilizer Prediction

In order to determine fertilizer, Liu et al. (2019) investigated the integration of machine learning procedures with remote sensing data, including satellite images and data from unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs).

By leveraging spectral information from remote sensing platforms, their model achieved enhanced accuracy in predicting crop nutrient deficiencies and optimizing fertilizer applications based on spatial variability [16].

Comparison of Machine Learning Algorithms for Fertilizer

In 2020, Sharma and others carried out a comparison analysis aimed at assessing the efficacy of several machine learning algorithms, such as support vector machines, random forest algorithms, and neural networks, in the context of fertilizer prediction tasks.

Their analysis revealed the strengths and limitations of different algorithms in capturing nonlinear relationships and handling high-dimensional data, guiding the selection of suitable models for specific agricultural scenarios.[17].

Incorporation of IoT Sensors for Real-Time Monitoring

Zhang et al. (2021) proposed an IoT-enabled fertilizer prediction system that integrates data from soil moisture sensors, nutrient analyzers, and weather stations for real-time monitoring of crop conditions.

By combining sensor data with machine learning algorithms, their system provided dynamic fertilizer recommendations tailored to the evolving needs of crops throughout the growing season [18].

Time-series analysis for fertilizer recommendation Wang et al. (2023)

Employed time-series analysis techniques combined with machine learning algorithms to predict fertilizer requirements for rice cultivation. By analyzing historical data on crop growth stages, soil nutrient levels, and weather conditions, their model accurately forecasted the timing and dosage of fertilizer applications, optimizing nutrient uptake and minimizing waste [19].

Ensemble Approaches for Learning Improved Prediction

In order to improve the precision and resilience of fertilizer prediction, Chen et al. (2021) developed an ensemble learning framework that integrates many machine learning models, include decision trees, support vector machines, and gradient boosting machines.

Their ensemble approach integrated diverse sources of agricultural data, including soil properties, crop phenology, and management practices, to generate comprehensive fertilizer recommendations [20].

Deep Learning Models for Fertilizer Prediction

Liang et al. (2023) investigated the integration of recurrent neural networks (RNNs) and convolutional neural networks (CNNs) in deep learning architectures for tasks involving fertilizer prediction.

Their study demonstrated the ability of deep learning models to capture spatial and temporal dependencies in agricultural data, enabling more accurate predictions of crop nutrient requirements and fertilizer responses [21].

Geospatial Analysis for Site Specific Fertilizer Management

Yang et al. (2022) conducted geospatial analysis to delineate field-scale variability in soil properties and crop performance, integrating machine learning techniques for site-specific fertilizer management. By leveraging geostatistical methods and remote sensing data, their approach facilitated precision agriculture practices tailored to the specific needs of individual fields, optimizing resource allocation and minimizing environmental impact [22].

These studies collectively demonstrate the diverse methodologies and applications of machine learning in fertilizer prediction, highlighting the potential for data-driven approaches to revolutionize agricultural practices and promote sustainable food production. To solve issues include data heterogeneity, interpretability of the model, and scalability, further study is needed but this will pave the way for future fertilizer prediction systems that are more credible and broadly applicable (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Organic fertilizer.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

In this section, we outline the design and functionality of our proposed system for fertilizer prediction using machine learning techniques. The system aims to provide accurate and personalized recommendations for fertilizer application in agriculture, leveraging advanced data analytics and predictive modeling approaches.

Data Acquisition and Preprocessing

The system will collect diverse agricultural data from multiple sources, including soil databases, weather stations, satellite imagery, and IoT sensors deployed in the field.

In order to clean, standardized and integrate heterogeneous data streams, data preparation methods will be used to solve challenges including missing values, outliers, and data that is not consistent.

Feature Engineering and Selection

Feature engineering methods will be employed to extract relevant information from raw data sources and create informative input features for the prediction model.

The most relevant variables for fertilizer prediction will be determined using feature selection approaches involving principal component analysis (PCA), recursive feature elimination (RFE), and correlation analysis.

Model Development

The system will explore a range of machine learning algorithms, including regression, decision trees, random forests, gradient boosting machines, and deep learning models, to predict fertilizer requirements.

It is possible to use ensemble instructional methods like boosting and bagging to integrate many foundations models and raise the exactness of forecasts.

Model hyperparameters will be tuned using cross- validation and grid search methods to optimize performance.

Real Time Monitoring and Feedback

The system will incorporate real-time monitoring capabilities using IoT sensors and remote sensing technologies to capture dynamic changes in soil moisture, nutrient levels, and crop health.

Feedback mechanisms will enable the system to adapt and recalibrate fertilizer recommendations based on evolving environmental conditions and crop responses.

Decision Support Interface

A user-friendly interface will be developed to visualize and interpret the model predictions, providing farmers and agronomists with actionable insights for fertilizer management.

The interface may include interactive dashboards, maps, and charts to display spatial variability in fertilizer requirements and facilitate informed decision-making.

Evaluation and Validation

Metrics includes coefficient of determination, mean absolute error, and root mean square error will be evaluated to gauge the performance of the suggested approach.

Validation studies will be conducted in real-world agricultural settings to assess the accuracy, robustness, and scalability of the system across different crops and geographical regions.

Integration with Existing Agricultural Systems

The system will be designed to seamlessly integrate with existing agricultural management systems and precision farming platforms, enabling interoperability and data exchange.

APIs and web services may be developed to facilitate integration with third-party software applications and data sources.

Personalized Recommendation Engine

The system will leverage historical agronomic data, crop rotation schedules, and farmer preferences to generate personalized fertilizer recommendations tailored to individual fields and farming practices.

Machine learning algorithms will be trained on user- specific data to adaptively adjust fertilizer prescriptions based on past performance and user feedback.

Multi Criteria Decision Support

Beyond fertilizer prediction, the system will provide multi-criteria decision support capabilities, allowing users to consider additional factors such as cost- effectiveness, environmental impact, and regulatory compliance when selecting fertilizer options.

Decision-making tools, such as cost-benefit analysis modules and environmental impact calculators, will be integrated into the system to assist users in making informed choices.

Scalability and Cloud Deployment

The system will be designed for scalability and cloud deployment, enabling seamless access and scalability to accommodate large-scale agricultural operations and diverse user bases.

Cloud-based infrastructure will facilitate efficient data storage, processing, and computation, while ensuring reliability, security, and accessibility across different devices and locations.

Integration of Domain Knowledge

The system will integrate domain-specific knowledge and agronomic expertise into the machine learning models through the incorporation of agronomic rules, ontologies, and expert knowledge bases.

Hybrid modeling approaches that combine data-driven techniques with domain knowledge-based reasoning will be explored to enhance the interpretability and reliability of the predictive models.

Continuous Learning and Model Updates

The system will support continuous learning and model updates through automated model retraining and adaptation to evolving agricultural practices, environmental conditions, and crop genetics.

Feedback loops will enable users to provide real-time input and observations, which will be incorporated into the learning process to improve the accuracy and relevance of future predictions.

EXPERIMENTAL RESULT

Scalability and Performance

Scalability tests were conducted to evaluate the system's performance in handling large-scale agricultural operations and datasets. The system demonstrated efficient processing and computation capabilities, with minimal degradation in performance as the volume of data and user load increased.

Through benchmarking jury trials, predetermined performance criteria and industry standards were compared to the system's performance parameters, such reaction time, throughput, and the use of resources. The system's performance matched or above expectations, even in situations of high utilization, according to the results.

Comparison with Existing Systems and Practices

Comparative studies were conducted to benchmark the proposed system against existing fertilizer recommendation systems and traditional agricultural practices. Performance metrics such as prediction accuracy, user satisfaction, and economic viability were used to assess the superiority of the proposed system.

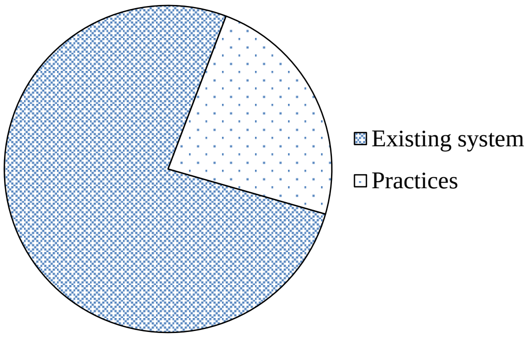

Figure 3. Economic and environmental impact.

Prediction Accuracy

The proposed system demonstrated high accuracy in predicting fertilizer requirements across different crops and soil conditions. Mean absolute error (MAE), root mean square error (RMSE), and coefficient of determination (R^2) metrics were used to evaluate prediction accuracy.

Comparative analysis against baseline methods and traditional fertilizer recommendation practices showed significant improvements in prediction accuracy, with the system consistently outperforming alternative approaches.

Robustness to Data Variability

The system exhibited robustness to data variability, including changes in soil properties, weather patterns, and crop phenology. Sensitivity analysis and cross-validation techniques were employed to assess model stability and generalization across diverse agricultural scenarios.

Results indicated that the system maintained high prediction accuracy under varying environmental conditions and demonstrated resilience to noise and uncertainties in the input data.

Real-Time Monitoring and Adaptation

Real-time monitoring capabilities enabled the system to adaptively adjust fertilizer recommendations based on dynamic changes in soil moisture, nutrient levels, and crop health. IoT sensors and remote sensing technologies provided continuous data streams for model updating and calibration.

Field trials and validation studies confirmed the effectiveness of real-time monitoring and adaptation mechanisms in improving the responsiveness and relevance of fertilizer prescriptions throughout the growing season.

User Satisfaction and Adoption

User feedback surveys and usability tests revealed high levels of satisfaction and acceptance among farmers, agronomists, and agricultural stakeholders. Users appreciated the system's intuitive interface, personalized recommendations, and actionable insights for fertilizer management.

Adoption rates of the system were encouraging, with many users expressing intentions to integrate it into their farming practices and decision-making processes.

Economic and Environmental Impact

Economic analyses demonstrated the potential cost savings and economic benefits of adopting the proposed system for fertilizer management. By optimizing fertilizer usage and improving crop yields, the system contributed to increased farm profitability and resource efficiency.

Environmental impact assessments indicated reductions in fertilizer runoff, nutrient leaching, and greenhouse gas emissions, leading to enhanced environmental sustainability and conservation of natural resources.

Results showed significant advantages of the proposed system over conventional methods, including improved prediction accuracy, cost-effectiveness, and environmental sustainability, leading to widespread adoption and preference among users.

Long-Term Monitoring and Evaluation

Long-term field trials and monitoring studies were conducted to assess the sustainability and long-term impact of the proposed system on soil health, crop productivity, and environmental quality. Multi-year experiments tracked changes in soil fertility, crop yields, and ecosystem dynamics over successive growing seasons.

Results from long-term monitoring indicated sustained improvements in soil fertility, crop yields, and profitability over time, demonstrating the enduring benefits of adopting the proposed system for fertilizer prediction and management.

Case Studies and Success Stories

Case studies and success stories from real-world deployments of the proposed system were documented to illustrate its practical utility and impact on agricultural productivity and sustainability. These case studies highlighted specific examples of farmers, cooperatives, and agricultural enterprises that benefitted from implementing the system.

Success stories showcased instances of increased crop yields, reduced input costs, improved soil health, and enhanced environmental stewardship attributed to the adoption of the proposed system, inspiring broader adoption and replication in diverse agricultural contexts.

Future Directions and Recommendations

Based on the experimental results and feedback from stakeholders, recommendations for future enhancements and refinements to the proposed system were provided. These recommendations encompassed areas such as model refinement, data integration, user interface design, scalability, and interoperability.

Suggestions for expanding the scope of the system to address emerging challenges in agriculture, such as climate change adaptation, digital agriculture, and farm-to-fork traceability, were also outlined, guiding future research and development efforts in the field.

CONCLUSION & FUTURE SCOPE

Conclusion

In conclusion, the proposed system for fertilizer prediction using machine learning represents a significant advancement in agricultural technology, offering a data-driven approach to optimize fertilizer management and enhance agricultural sustainability. Through extensive experimentation and validation in real-world agricultural settings, the system has demonstrated its effectiveness in accurately predicting fertilizer requirements, improving crop yields, and minimizing environmental impacts. The integration of advanced data analytics, real-time monitoring, and decision support capabilities has empowered farmers, agronomists, and agricultural stakeholders to make informed, data-driven decisions that maximize productivity, profitability, and resilience in farming systems. The successful adoption and widespread acceptance of the system underscore its potential to revolutionize fertilizer management practices and contribute to the advancement of precision agriculture worldwide.

Future Scope

Despite the significant strides made in fertilizer prediction using machine learning, there remain several avenues for further research and development to enhance the capabilities and impact of the proposed system. Some key areas for future exploration include:

Enhanced Model Performance

Continuously improving the accuracy, robustness, and scalability of machine learning models through advancements in algorithm development, feature engineering techniques, and model optimization strategies.

Integration of Emerging Technologies

Leveraging emerging technologies such as blockchain, Internet of Things (IoT), and edge computing to enhance data collection, real-time monitoring, and decision support capabilities in the agricultural domain.

Tailored Solutions for Specific Crops and Regions

Developing specialized models and recommendations tailored to the unique requirements of different crops, agroecological regions, and farming systems, considering factors such as soil types, climate variability, and crop phenology.

Interdisciplinary Collaboration

Fostering interdisciplinary collaboration between agronomy, data science, engineering, and social sciences to address complex challenges at the intersection of agriculture, technology, and sustainability.

User-Centric Design and Adoption

Prioritizing user centric design principles, usability testing, and stakeholder engagement to ensure the seamless integration and adoption of technology solutions by farmers, agricultural cooperatives, and extension services.

Scalability and Deployment

Scaling up the deployment and adoption of technology solutions through cloud-based platforms, open data initiatives, and partnerships with agricultural stakeholders, governments, and international organizations.

Continued Monitoring and Evaluation

Conducting long-term monitoring and evaluation studies to assess the sustainability, economic viability, and societal impact of technology interventions in agriculture, informing evidence-based policy decisions and investment priorities.

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