

Homework Project: Predicting African Soil Fertility using Dry Chemistry Methods and Machine Learning

Background:

The goal of this project is to explore the correlation between soil elemental analysis obtained through cost-effective dry chemical methods (specifically XRF and FTIR spectroscopy) and soil fertility. Traditional wet chemical methods for soil nutrient measurements can be expensive, posing a challenge in scaling soil surveillance. The implementation of lower-cost dry chemical methods, coupled with machine learning, provides an opportunity to infer nutrient concentrations and assess soil quality efficiently and affordably (Ref. (Git repository)).

Data

The dataset hosted at `arn:aws:s3:::afsis` contains field and laboratory measurements of soil samples collected through the Africa Soil Information Service (afsis) project, spanning from 2009 through 2018. Geo-referenced soil samples were collected from various countries throughout Sub-Saharan Africa. The nutrient content of these samples was analyzed using both wet chemistry methods (e.g., Mehlich-3) and dry chemistry methods (e.g., infrared spectroscopy, x-ray fluorescence).

The dataset encompasses the following variables: M3 Ca, M3 K, M3 Al, M3 P, M3 S, pH, Psa asand, Psa asilt, Psa a clay, Volfr, Awc1, Lshrinkpct, *Flash2000_{Nppm}*, Acidified carbon, pH, *Leco_{Nppm}*, C % Org, ICP OES K mg/kg, ICP OES P mg/kg, P, K, S, Ca, Mg, Cu, Cl, Zn, Fe, Mn, Mo, Latitude, Longitude, Cluster, Depth, Country, Cultivated. The target variable is *Flash2000_{Nppm}*.

Objectives:

1. Data Acquisition:

- Obtain a dataset that includes soil elemental analysis data obtained through XRF and FTIR spectroscopy, along with corresponding information about soil fertility and crop presence.

2. Data Exploration and Preprocessing:

- Perform exploratory data analysis (EDA) to understand the characteristics of the dataset.
- Handle missing values, outliers, and any other data preprocessing steps deemed necessary.

3. Feature Engineering:

- Explore the possibility of creating new features from the existing data that might enhance the predictive power of the model.

4. Model Development:

- Split the dataset into training and testing sets.
- Develop a machine learning model to predict soil fertility based on the dry chemistry measurements.

- Experiment with different algorithms (e.g., regression, classification) and evaluate their performance.

5. **Model Evaluation and Interpretation:**

- Assess the model's accuracy, precision, recall, and other relevant metrics.
- Interpret the results and understand the significance of the features in predicting soil fertility.

6. **Optimization and Fine-Tuning:**

- Explore hyperparameter tuning and other optimization techniques to enhance the model's performance.

7. **Communication:**

- Prepare a comprehensive report or presentation summarizing the findings, methodology, and implications of the model.
- Clearly communicate the potential applications of the developed algorithm for quick and cost-effective screening of soil quality.

Deliverables:

1. Jupyter Notebook or R Markdown document containing the code, analysis, and visualizations.
2. A written report or presentation summarizing the project, methodology, results, and conclusions.

Deadline:

Please submit your completed project by **December 25, 2023**.