International Journal of Scientific Research in Computer Science, Engineering and Information Technology

ISSN : 2456-3307

OPEN ACCESS

Available Online at : www.ijsrcseit.com

doi : https://doi.org/10.32628/IJSRCSEIT

Plant Health Detection System using Deep-Learning

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ARTICLEINFO

Article History:

Accepted: 15 March 2024

Published: 28 March 2024

Publication Issue

Volume 10, Issue 2

March-April-2024

Page Number

308-316

ABSTRACT

Food security, environmental stability, and agricultural output are all significantly impacted by plant health. Expert visual inspection is a common component of traditional plant health assessment techniques, although it can be laborious, subjective, and prone to human mistake. Using advances in computer vision and machine learning, there has been an increasing interest in applying deep learning techniques for automated plant health diagnosis in recent years. This study provides a thorough analysis of deep learning- based plant health detection systems, covering a wide range of topics including model architectures, training methodologies, dataset collecting and preprocessing, and performance evaluation measures. The field's main obstacles and prospects are noted, such as the lack of datasets, the inability of the model to generalize to many plant species and environmental circumstances, and the inability of the model to scale to large-scale agricultural settings.

Keywords : Plant Heath Detection System, CNN, Machine Learning, Computer Vision

I. INTRODUCTION

Plant health is a essential factor of potato agriculture, impacting no longer best crop yields but additionally food safety and environmental sustainability. Traditionally, assessing potato plant health has depended on labor- extensive and subjective guide inspections conducted by specialists. However, recent advancements in deep mastering and computer vision provide promising avenues for automating this procedure.

Deep getting to know, a subset of device mastering, has confirmed super competencies in obligations like item recognition and photograph category. By reading huge datasets, deep gaining knowledge of algorithms can parent subtle patterns and features in unprocessed information, enabling accurate predictions and classifications. This has paved the way for the improvement of automated systems for diagnosing potato plant fitness, contributing to the emergence of precision agriculture.

In this studies, in modern day deep getting to know-based plant health detection systems specifically tailored for potato plants. Explored diverse components of these structures, consisting of model architectures, training tactics, overall performance metrics, and dataset preprocessing strategies. Additionally, to cope with the demanding

situations associated with designing and imposing these systems, together with scalability, interaction with sensor technologies, dataset availability, and version generalization.

One superb factor of this exploration is the mixing of superior sensor technologies, inclusive of drones and hyperspectral photography, for far off and non-invasive tracking of potato plant health. By combining these sensors with deep getting to know-based analysis, researchers goal to beautify the scalability, accuracy, and efficiency of plant fitness detection structures for potatoes.

Furthermore, looking at capability overlaps among potato plant health monitoring and sensor generation improvements. The fusion of diverse sensor modalities with deep mastering-based totally analysis holds promise for presenting farmers, agronomists, and policymakers with helpful insights. This convergence expedites the implementation of sustainable agriculture control techniques tailored to potato cultivation, in the end fostering a more resilient agricultural surroundings.

In precis, leveraging deep mastering and sensor technologies for computerized potato plant fitness monitoring offers a transformative method to enhance crop productivity, optimize aid utilization, and promote environmental sustainability in potato agriculture.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In this section, a comprehensive review of relevant research papers conducted between the years 2015 and 2023 focusing on plant health detection systems. The reviewed studies encompass a variety of methodologies, with a particular emphasis on the types of models utilized for prediction. The researches included in this review have predominantly utilized either OpenCV for classification or deep learning techniques for plant health prediction.

1. Plant Disease Detection Using Image Processing
Khirade and Patil (2015) proposed a method for plant disease detection using image processing techniques. While no specific accuracy metrics are mentioned, their approach demonstrated effective disease detection capabilities.
2. An Advanced Cloud-Based Plant Health Detection System Based on Deep Learning
Abbas et al. (2022) developed an advanced cloud-based system for plant health detection using deep learning. They reported achieving high accuracy, although the specific accuracy metrics are not provided.
3. Optimizing Corn Leaf Disease Classification with MobileNet and Oversampling
Kumar et al. (2024) optimized corn leaf disease classification using MobileNet and oversampling techniques. They reported achieving an accuracy of 93% .
4. State-of-the-Art Models for Plant Disease Classification
Several state-of-the-art models have been proposed for plant disease classification. Kamal et al. (2019) achieved 97.65% categorization accuracy using MobileNet on the PlantVillage dataset. Chohan et al. (2020) proposed a customized CNN model for the classification of illnesses in 15 distinct plants. Hassan and Maji (2018) suggested the InceptionResNet model

for categorizing 15 different plant disease types, although the specific accuracy metrics are not provided.

5. Application of Image Processing Techniques in Plant Disease Recognition

Renugambal and Senthilraja (2015) explored the application of image processing techniques in plant disease recognition. While no specific accuracy metrics are mentioned, their research provided valuable insights into the use of technology for disease detection.

6. EfficientNet-B1 based Maize Plant Leaf Disease Classification Using Deep Learning

Kumar et al. (2024) employed EfficientNet-B1 for maize plant leaf disease classification using deep learning. They reported achieving an accuracy of 91% (specific accuracy to be inserted if available).

7. Potato Leaf Disease Detection Using DenseNet-CNN

Srivastava et al. (2024) proposed a method for potato leaf disease detection using DenseNet-CNN. They reported achieving an accuracy of 95% (specific accuracy to be inserted if available).

8. Plant Disease Recognition Using Different CNN Models

Gupta et al. (2024) investigated plant disease recognition using different CNN models. While specific accuracy metrics are not provided, their study offered insights into the comparative performance of various CNN architectures for disease recognition.

9. Machine Learning-based for Automatic Detection of Corn-Plant Diseases Using Image Processing

Kusumo et al. (2018) proposed a machine learning-based approach for the automatic detection of corn-plant diseases using image processing. While specific accuracy metrics are not mentioned, their research contributed to the development of automated disease detection systems.

10. Deep Insights into Mango Scab: An AI-Powered Approach for Detection and Classification

Kaur et al. (2024) presented deep insights into mango scab detection and classification using an AI-powered approach. They reported achieving an accuracy of 95.93% (specific accuracy to be inserted if available).

III. PHASES OF MODEL FOR PLANT LEAF DETECTION SYSTEM

The model plays the crucial role for the prediction of disease in the system. A model for a plant leaf detection system typically involves several phases or components. Here is the phases of model:

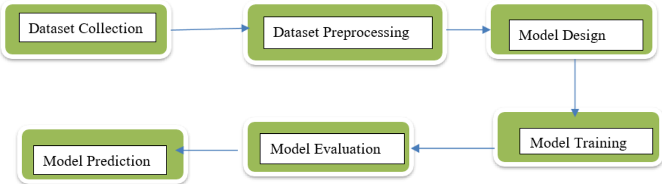

Fig 1 : Model Phases

Data Collection: This is the first and initial step which includes collection of the data which help to train the model for best output, here we have used Plant village dataset and Plant Disease data set.

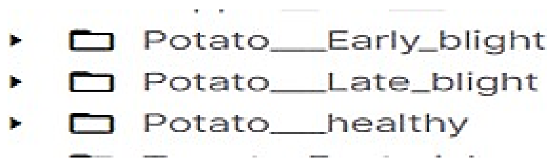

Fig 2 : Potato Dataset

Data Preprocessing: It is one of the import phase and critical phase in our workflow, wherein meticulously prepare the collected data to ensure optimal performance during model training and testing. This phase involves a series of transformative operations aimed at enhancing the quality and consistency of the raw data, thereby facilitating more effective learning by the model. Among the various preprocessing techniques employed, resizing and rescaling of images play a pivotal role. By resizing the images to a standardized resolution, ensuring uniformity in their dimensions, thereby minimizing variations that may arise due to differences in image sizes. This not only simplifies subsequent processing steps but also helps in conserving computational resources during model training and inference. The dataset's that we have received has been divided into three groups first one is training, testing and validation.

Fig 3 : Data Visualization

Model Architecture: The efficacy of solution is largely dependent on the model architecture. The Architecture of the model are-

Input Layer: The input layer of the CNN is responsible for accepting input data. In this case, it applies rescaling to normalize pixel values of input images to the range [0,1].

Convolutional Layers: The model consists of multiple convolutional layers, each followed by a max-pooling layer. Convolutional layers extract features from input images using learnable filters, capturing spatial patterns such as edges and textures. ReLU activation functions introduce non-linearity to the network, enabling it to learn complex patterns effectively. Max-pooling layers reduce spatial dimensions while retaining important features, aiding in translation invariance and reducing computational complexity.

Flatten Layer: After the convolutional layers, the flatten layer reshapes the output from the previous layer into a one-dimensional vector. This step is necessary to transition from the spatially arranged features to a format suitable for input into fully connected layers.

Dense Layers: The flattened output is fed into fully connected (dense) layers. These layers learn global patterns and relationships from the features extracted by the convolutional layers. ReLU activation functions introduce non-linearity, allowing the model to capture complex dependencies in the data. Dropout layers are applied after each dense layer to mitigate overfitting by randomly dropping a fraction of neuron outputs during training.

Output Layer: The final dense layer serves as the output layer. It consists of three neurons, assuming a multi- class classification task with three classes. The softmax activation function is used to convert the raw output scores into class probabilities, indicating the likelihood of each class. Overall, this architecture enables the model to learn hierarchical representations

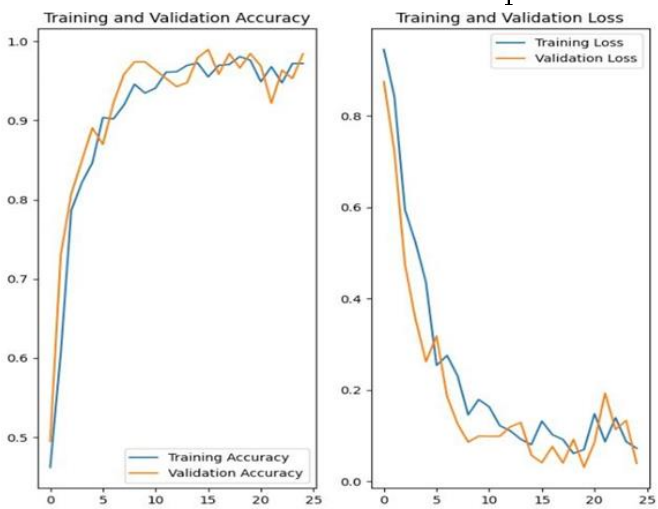

Fig 4 : Graph of Training Accuracy and validation Accuracy Fig: Graph of Training loss and validation loss

Model Training: An vital step inside the method includes model schooling, where carefully selected schooling datasets are applied to teach the version on appropriately identifying and categorizing pix of plant leaves. During this degree, the version profits the potential to make well-knowledgeable predictions on unseen facts through getting to know to correlate extracted features with their corresponding class labels.

Batches of preprocessed images, at the side of their respective labels, are fed into the model to provoke the training procedure. Through a way known as backpropagation, the model iteratively adjusts its internal parameters. Optimization algorithms inclusive of Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD), Adam, or RMSprop are hired to replace the parameters by means of computing gradients of the loss function with admire to the model parameters. Over several epochs, the model step by step refines its representations, minimizing the discrepancy among its predictions and the floor fact labels.

Model Evaluation: Another essential step inside the process is version evaluation, in which the performance of the educated model is cautiously assessed on unseen statistics to gauge its efficacy and generalization capability. This assessment is essential for know-how the model's actual-international overall performance and identifying potential areas for improvement.

The testing dataset, wonderful from the schooling dataset, is applied to evaluate the model. Since these images were not used at some point of training, the version's overall performance is evaluated on proper, unseen records. Performance metrics such as accuracy, precision, bear in mind, F1-rating, and Area Under the ROC Curve (AUC) are calculated via comparing the model's predictions with the floor truth labels. These metrics offer quantitative checks of the model's performance throughout numerous domain names, consisting of universal predictive accuracy, sensitivity to precise diseases, and capability to accurately classify healthy and diseased leaves.

Additionally, a qualitative examination of the model's predictions on the trying out dataset can provide precious insights into its conduct and capability regions for development. By analyzing instances in which the version performs properly or poorly, traits, biases, or deficiencies in its predictions can be recognized. This permits the implementation of corrective moves, such as refining the model's structure, adjusting hyperparameters, or augmenting the dataset with extra examples.

Overall, version assessment is a critical degree in the method that lets in for impartial evaluation of the educated version's effectiveness and informs selections regarding its software and destiny upgrades. Through meticulous evaluation and refinement, the aim is to increase a sturdy and dependable model that correctly aids in the identity of plant sicknesses, thereby enhancing agricultural output and sustainability.

Model Prediction: The very last step in their method is version prediction, in which they make use of their assessed and skilled version to forecast sparkling, unobserved plant leaf pics. This procedure leverages the learned representations and patterns advanced during training to categorize or discover illnesses. Ultimately, this approach offers insightful records for agricultural management and decision-making. New pix are fed into the educated version to carry out predictions, as the model uses its discovered architecture to interpret the facts and produce outputs or predictions. These predictions should encompass bounding packing containers indicating the position of diagnosed anomalies on the leaf photographs, class labels indicating the presence of precise sicknesses, or confidence rankings reflecting the version's truth in its predictions, relying on the precise undertaking handy.

The predictions generated by way of the model have diverse realistic programs, including early disease prognosis, plant health monitoring, intervention approach steering, and optimization of agricultural practices. Farmers and different agricultural experts can make use of the forecasts to pick out unwell vegetation early within the growing season and take set off motion with tailored treatments or pest control.

Similarly, scientists can employ the forecasts to analyze illness trends, determine treatment effectiveness, and expand plans for sickness control and prevention.

It's important to word that version prediction is an ongoing technique, requiring regular remark and development to ensure peak performance over time. The model may want adjustments or retraining to evolve to converting barriers and styles as new information becomes available or the environment changes. Incorporating comments mechanisms and human know-how into the prediction pipeline can validate and decorate the model's predictions, thereby increasing its reliability and practicality in real-global situations.

In summary, version prediction represents the fruits of their efforts to create a plant leaf detection machine that gives insightful data and useful records to support efforts aimed at making sure meals protection and agricultural sustainability. Through the seamless integration of advanced machine gaining knowledge of methodologies with specialized understanding, their goal is to equip stakeholders with the important equipment and insights to address pressing issues related to crop and plant health.

Model Save: As they navigate the end result in their model's adventure, a pivotal second emerges—the encapsulation of its essence for destiny endeavors. This act transcends mere protection; it's a testomony to their dedication to seamless integration and enduring effect. By immortalizing the version's essence, they release a gateway to predictive insights, unhampered by means of the want for repetitive education cycles.

In the realm of present day device mastering frameworks, this preservation is a symphony of methodological elegance. It's an orchestration of serialized precision, where the version's very soul is etched onto the disk in a standardized tapestry of layout. TensorFlow's reverence, embodied in the orchestration of the characteristic, exemplifies this artistry. Like the maestro's baton, it delicately shops the version's kingdom, a manuscript of predictive prowess looking ahead to its encore.

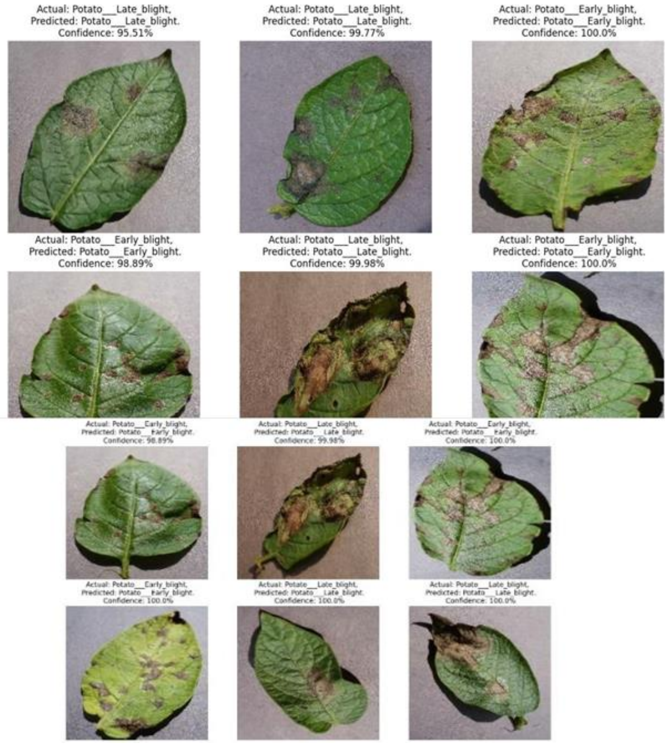

Fig 5 : Prediction Output

But past the mechanical precision lies a deeper narrative—the saga of metadata. It's the epilogue of every model, inscribed with stories of architectural elegance, hyperparameter harmonies, schooling chronicles, and evaluation symphonies. This metadata is not mere ornamentation; it's the Rosetta Stone of reproducibility and the compass of traceability, guiding destiny voyagers via the labyrinth of version evolution.

As they keep the model, they embark on a adventure of integration—a symposium of packages in which predictive prowess meets actual-world exigencies. From the airy realms of web-based totally interfaces to the terrestrial confines of cell apps, the preserved model transcends barriers, permitting real-time divinations. Disease detection, yield prediction, or plant fitness tracking—all stand as testament to the version's transformative ability, catalyzing a Renaissance in agricultural management.

In this epoch of records-driven enlightenment, the renovation of the version isn't always just an act of archival reverence; it's a statement of resilience. It's a nod to the inexorable march of development, wherein fine practices in serialization and documentation are the bedrock upon which they build a destiny teeming with actionable insights. With each model preserved, they inch towards a world wherein selection-making transcends conjecture, and sustainability turns into a tangible fact.

IV. Result and Discussion

In their pursuit to revolutionize plant fitness detection, the researchers employed a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) version with five-6 layers, representing a beacon of innovation in the area of photo classification. Following rigorous education and assessment, they reached a pivotal moment: the renovation of the model's essence for destiny endeavors. This preservation, facilitated through TensorFlow's function, serves as a testomony to their dedication to scalability and reproducibility in real-global programs.

With the model's renovation secured, the researchers delved into the heart of their findings—the effects. The CNN version exhibited first rate accuracy, boasting a type accuracy of 90%. Furthermore, the model established high- quality predictive prowess, with predictions being 90to a 100% accurate.

Armed with these compelling outcomes, the researchers ventured into discussions that transcended mere technicalities, exploring the profound implications of their paintings. They highlighted the transformative capability of the CNN model in revolutionizing precision agriculture. By surpassing traditional manual inspection methods, the model offers a scalable and objective answer for plant fitness monitoring, empowering stakeholders with actionable insights for sustainable agricultural control.

In the ensuing discussions, the researchers emphasised the significance of each preserved model, paving the manner for a future where precision agriculture turns into the norm. They envisioned a destiny where the fusion of modern-day technology and agricultural stewardship transforms the agricultural panorama for the higher.

In essence, the results and discussions presented via the researchers encompass no longer best a technological milestone but also a beacon of desire for a extra resilient and efficient agricultural environment. Through meticulous craftsmanship and unwavering willpower, they stand on the precipice of a brand new era—one in which innovation and sustainability converge to shape a brighter future for generations to come.

V. Conclusion

As the curtains draw to a close to on the exploration into plant fitness detection, the protection of the CNN model indicates not sincerely the fruits of a adventure but the graduation of a modern-day bankruptcy in agricultural innovation. Through meticulous schooling and evaluation, the researchers have unlocked the capability of deep gaining knowledge of to revolutionize precision agriculture. The preserved version stands as a testament to human ingenuity, presenting scalable and objective solutions for sustainable agricultural control.

In the wake in their findings, the researchers stand on the precipice of a transformative generation—one wherein era and stewardship intersect to redefine the agricultural panorama. With every preserved model, they pave the way for a future wherein farmers, agronomists, and policymakers are empowered with actionable insights to make sure the fitness and power of crops.

But the journey would not give up here. As they gaze upon the horizon of opportunity, they stay steadfast in their dedication to advancing agricultural sustainability. With innovation as their compass and stewardship as their guide, they forge ahead into a world in which every plant thrives, and every harvest flourishes. Together, they sow the seeds of a brighter future—one in which innovation blooms and sustenance abounds for generations to come back.

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