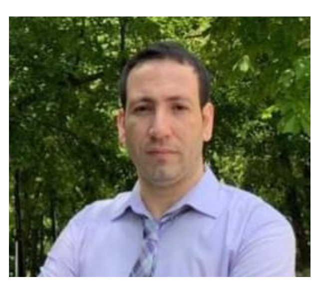
Department Of Agricultural Engineering

Agricultural Power and Machinery Engineering

Research Title:

Discover Plant Diseases Using Machine Vision Technology

Thanks, appreciation and gratitude to supervisor:



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1. Executive Summary

Pests have a significant impact on plants, reducing the quality of the product and resulting in losses for farmers. Modern and environmentally friendly technologies, such as computer vision and deep learning systems, have played an effective role In early detection of pests In agricultural crops. In this study, a set of Images were captured for both cucumber and tomato plants grown in a greenhouse. The tomato leaf detection dataset contains 900 images of tomato leaves with seven different types of diseases, while the cucumber plant disease dataset contains 6900 images of cucumber leaves with nine different types of diseases. The model used was the EfficientNetB7 as a baseline model. The model was trained on the combined dataset using the Adam optimizer with a learning rate of 0.0001 and a batch size of 64. The model achieved high accuracy rates for individual crop types and diseases, with the highest accuracy reaching 99.62% for the "healthy" class In the tomato dataset and 99.01% for the "healthy" class in the cucumber dataset. However, developing more specialized models for specific plant types may further improve the system's accuracy.

2. Introduction

Agriculture is important in the preservation of humanity because it is the main source of food supply on which all countries depend whether it is growing or advanced. It is also an important factor in the development of any country. It is the primary source of raw materials in many industries. Agriculture is also critical for economic growth: In 2018, it accounted for 4% of global GDP, and in some LDCs, it could account for more than 25% of GDP, as approved by the World Bank.

Machine vision and artificial neural networks have brought significant advancements in the field of disease identification and diagnosis. Among the various neural network architectures, convolutional neural networks (CNNs) have emerged as a powerful tool for image classification tasks. CNNs are particularly effective for detecting patterns and features in images that are relevant for disease identification. One of the latest CNN architectures that have gained popularity in recent years is EfficientNet, which has shown superior performance in image classification tasks compared to other CNN models.

In this project, we will be utilizing CNNs and EfficientNet to identify diseases in plants and other organisms through machine vision. These models will be trained using transfer learning techniques, which enable us to reuse pre-trained models and adapt them to our specific problem domain. By fine-tuning these models on our dataset, we can create a powerful disease identification system that can accurately detect diseases in plants.

The integration of machine vision, deep learning, and ANNs has led to a significant improvement in disease identification and diagnosis. The project will showcase the effectiveness of these technologies in the field of agriculture, which can have a significant impact on crop yield and food security.

3. Review of literature

3.1 Machine vision and artificial neural networks

In the field of autonomous driving, machine vision plays an important role in perception and decision-making. LiDAR, camera, and radar sensors are used to perceive the environment around the vehicle. In a study by Chen et al. (2019), a deep neural network was proposed to improve the accuracy of pedestrian detection using camera images. The proposed method achieved state-of-the-art results on the Caltech Pedestrian Detection benchmark dataset. Additionally, deep reinforcement learning has been applied to decision-making in autonomous driving. In a study by Shalev-Shwartz et al. (2016), a deep reinforcement learning algorithm was proposed to learn driving policies from data. The proposed method achieved good performance on a simulated driving task.

In the field of medical image analysis, machine vision has been applied to improve the accuracy of diagnosis and treatment. In a recent study by Liu et al. (2021), a deep learning method was proposed for the segmentation of liver tumors from magnetic resonance images (MRI). The proposed method achieved high accuracy in segmenting liver tumors from MRI scans. Additionally, machine vision has been applied to detect and diagnose skin cancer. In a study by Esteva et al. (2017), a deep learning algorithm was trained to classify skin lesions as benign or malignant. The proposed method achieved high accuracy in classifying skin lesions from clinical images. In the field of agriculture, machine vision has been applied to improve crop yield and quality. In a recent study by Li et al. (2019), a machine vision system was proposed for apple detection and counting. The proposed method achieved high accuracy in detecting and counting apples from images. Additionally, machine vision has been applied to detect and diagnose plant diseases. In a study by Mohanty et al. (2016), a deep learning algorithm was trained to diagnose plant diseases from images. The proposed method achieved high accuracy in diagnosing plant diseases from images. In the field of security, machine vision has been applied to improve the accuracy of face recognition and object tracking. In a study by Zhu et al. (2020), a deep learning method was proposed for face recognition under low-resolution and occlusion conditions. The proposed method achieved high accuracy in face recognition under challenging conditions. Additionally, machine vision has been applied to detect and track objects in videos. In a study by Huang et al. (2018), a deep learning method was proposed for object tracking in videos. The proposed method achieved state-of-the-art results on several benchmark datasets.

3.2 Machine vision for plant disease recognition and management

Machine vision has become a promising tool in the agricultural sector for plant disease recognition and management. The use of computer vision technologies, such as deep learning algorithms and neural networks, can aid in detecting plant diseases in their early stages, thereby increasing crop yields and reducing the use of harmful pesticides.

Recent studies have shown the potential of deep learning for image-based plant disease detection. Mohanty et al. (2016) proposed a deep convolutional neural network for the classification of plant diseases using images. Their model achieved high accuracy rates in identifying different plant diseases, and they suggested that their approach could be used for real-time monitoring of plant health. In another study, Li et al. (2019) developed a fast and accurate machine vision system for apple detection and counting. They utilized a deep learning-based algorithm that combined a convolutional neural network with a region-based convolutional network for accurate apple detection and counting. Their system achieved high accuracy rates and outperformed traditional methods for apple detection.

Moreover, in a study by Liu et al. (2019), a pre-trained convolutional neural network was used to detect wheat ears. The proposed method achieved high detection accuracy rates and could be used for monitoring the growth of wheat plants. One challenge in plant disease recognition using machine vision is the variability in environmental conditions and image quality. To address this, Chen et al. (2019) proposed a semantic segmentation method called Deep Lab that uses deep convolutional neural networks, atrous convolution, and fully connected

CRFs. This method achieved state-of-the-art performance on several benchmark datasets, including the PASCAL VOC 2012 segmentation dataset.

3.3 Carriage, navigation and frame for machine vision

Autonomous navigation refers to the ability of a device or vehicle to move and navigate without human intervention. Machine vision plays a critical role in enabling autonomous navigation, as it allows devices to perceive and understand their environment through visual information. Recent advancements in machine vision, such as deep learning algorithms and neural networks, have significantly improved the accuracy and efficiency of autonomous navigation systems.

One application of autonomous navigation and machine vision is in the field of robotics. For example, in a study by Al-Kaff et al. (2020), a vision-based autonomous navigation system was developed for a mobile robot using a convolutional neural network. The system was able to accurately detect and avoid obstacles in the robot's path and navigate to its destination.

In another study, Lurie et al. (2019) proposed a deep learning-based system for real-time obstacle detection and avoidance in autonomous vehicles. Their system used a convolutional neural network to process visual data and accurately detect obstacles in real-time.

Moreover, in a study by Lin et al. (2020), a machine vision system was developed for autonomous navigation of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). Their system used a deep learning-based algorithm to process visual data and enable autonomous navigation of UAVs in complex environments.

One challenge in autonomous navigation using machine vision is the need for robust and accurate perception of the environment, even in challenging conditions such as low light or adverse weather. To address this challenge, Zhang et al. (2019) proposed a deep learning-based system that uses multiple sensors, including visual and inertial sensors, for robust perception and autonomous navigation.

Overall, the combination of movement, navigation and machine vision has the potential to revolutionize various fields, including robotics, transportation, and aerial surveillance. As machine vision technologies continue to advance, we can expect to see increasingly sophisticated and accurate disease detection or management systems in the future.

4. Materials and Methods

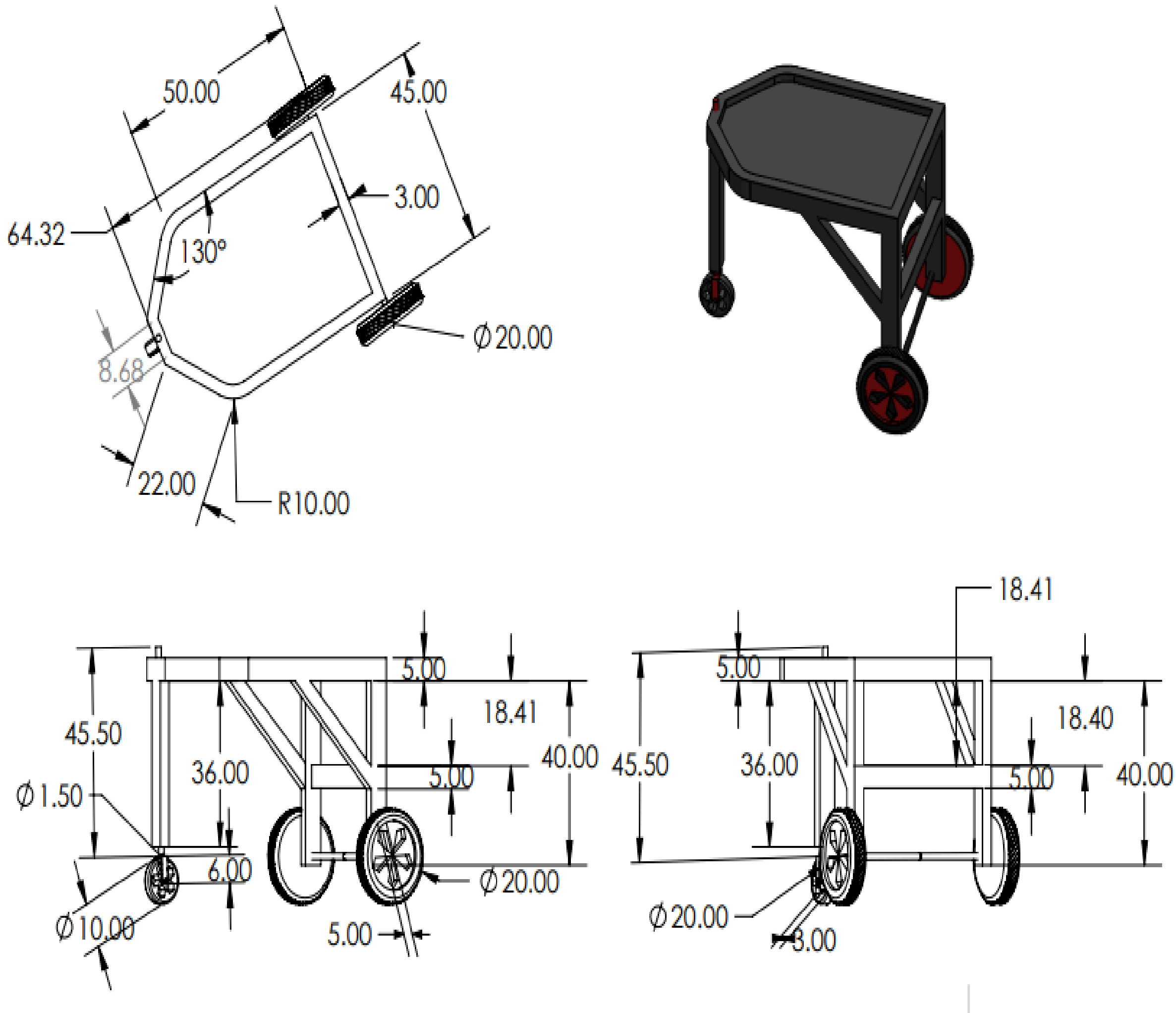
The details of materials used, equipment and experimental procedures followed during the course of investigation have been briefly described under this chapter. The experiments were carried out at the Department of Agricultural Engineering, Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrelsheikh University during the period from January 2023 to June 2023. The experiments included two main parts. In the first part, the experiments were conducted to optimize the accuracy of the agricultural machine vision platform and frame in terms of the navigation and performance of the robot's movement system. Where performance characteristics for the dc motor of the rear wheel were considered and the speed of the agricultural robotic platform has been noted …………….. While in second one, field experiments, the agricultural robotic platform has been evaluated in term of its recognition accuracy under the same levels of the different camera resolutions…………………………….>

4.1 Materials

4.1.1 Construction of Machine Vision platform

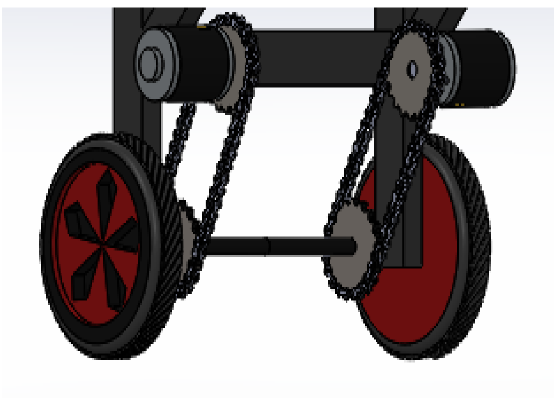
The overall dimensions of the robotic platform and frame are 65 mm, 45 mm, 50 mm, and 20 kg for length, width, height and mass, respectively. The ground clearance under the main frame down-word to the ground surface was 100 mm. The total load of machine vision device was 50 kg which is distributed on the front wheels by 15 kg and on the two rear wheels by 35 kg.



4.1.2. Power transmission and movement system

The main function of power transmission is to transmit the motion from the direct current brushed motor which is (24 Voltage, 100 watt and …..r.p.m) to the rear wheel. The ground wheels which have been used with the agricultural robotic platform had 200, 50 , 200 mm as diameter, tire width and tire height respectively. The horizontal distance between the rear wheel centerlines was 450 mm. While the base distance between the front wheel and rear wheels axis was 600 mm. A 12-voltige, 20 Ampere and 150-watt direct current brushed motor was used to move the front wheels.



4.1.3. Green house and plant parameters

- **Greenhouse construction**

The greenhouse was directed in a north-eastern direction, as it suits the surrounding climatic conditions, and iron supports were installed to provide the necessary support for the greenhouse and ensure its stability. In order to achieve a natural flow of air and proper ventilation, only the entry and exit door was installed, without any windows.

The greenhouse is designed to direct natural light and provide ideal climatic conditions for plant growth. The height and width of the greenhouse can be adjusted to suit the growth requirements of different plants, making it ideal for different planting applications.

A net cover material was used to provide adequate ventilation and control the temperature and humidity inside the greenhouse.

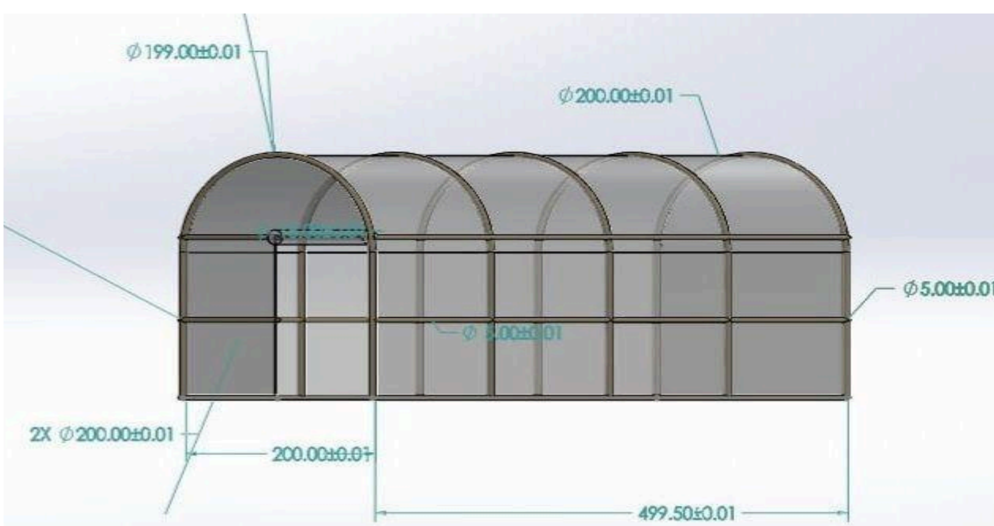
The height and width of the greenhouse can also be adjusted to suit different plant growth requirements, making it ideal for different planting applications. The greenhouse was used with dimensions of 5 meters in length, 2 meters in width, and 2 and a half meters in height.

- **Plant diseases and control**

- Tomatoes

Tomatoes are annual herbaceous plants belonging to the Solanaceae family, which are widely cultivated throughout the world as an agricultural crop and food source.

- Cucumber



Cucumber is an annual herbaceous plant belonging to the Cucurbitaceae family, annual plants that need regular watering as well as organic and chemical fertilizers for their improvement and growth.

- Pepper

Pepper is a plant of the nightshade family, which is a common agricultural crop in hot countries. Fuji pepper food.

- Control:

safety period	concentration / l	The name of the pesticide	The disease
3 days	100 - 75 cm 3 per dunum	Ophir	powdery mildew;

7 days	150 - 250 g per dunam	Intracol	late blight
7 days	150 - 200 gr	Intracol 70%	Blight
	3-5 g/litre	Copper compounds such as: Copperex % 50	Leaf spots or freckles Scabies or bacterial spotting
30	1 ml	Confidor	Whitefly

4.1.4. Spraying unit

- We are used of a Karagon sprayer, which is a sprayer that charges with electricity:

- It can be operated automatically by electricity for up to ten times of filling the tank.
- The capacity of the tank is 20 liters, and it can cover a spray area of 3:2 meters and Its empty weight is 6.5 kg
- Highly efficient in distributing the spray to all parts of the plant.

- How to operate the machine:

The sprayer Is charged well before use, and the pesticide is mixed with water and stirred well. The pesticide dissolves and turns into a liquid form completely, then the sprayer is filled with the mixture, and it Is operated by means of a relay, as well as controlling the start and end of spraying and controlling the pressure of the spray according to the length and size of the plant. The angle of the spray hose is directed and adjusted according to the length and size of the plant.

4.1.5 Hardware components:

A. Raspberry Pi 3:

The Raspberry Pi 3 is a small, affordable, and versatile

computer board that is widely used in research, education, and hobbyist projects. It is powered by a 1.2 GHz quad-core ARM Cortex-A53 processor and features 1GB of RAM, 4 USB ports, HDMI and Ethernet ports, and a microSD card slot for storage. The Raspberry Pi 3 is an essential component of this project as it serves as the central processing unit for controlling the machine's various components, running the web application, and
integrating with other hardware components.

Model	Raspberry Pi 1 Model B+	Raspberry Pi 2 Model B	Raspberry Pi 3 Model B+	Raspberry Pi 4 Model B
CPU	Broadcom BCM2835	Broadcom BCM2836	Broadcom BCM2837	Broadcom BCM2711
Cores	1	4	4	4
Speed	700MHz	900MHz	1.4GHz	1.5GHz
RAM	512MB	1GB	1GB/2GB/4GB	2GB/4GB/8GB

USB	4	4	4	2
Ethernet	10/100 Ethernet	10/100 Ethernet	Gigabit Ethernet	Gigabit Ethernet
Wi-Fi	No	No	2.4GHz 802.11n	2.4GHz 802.11b/g/n/ac or dual-band 2.4GHz/5GHz 802.11b/g/n/ac
Bluetooth	No	No	Bluetooth 4.2, Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE)	Bluetooth 5.0, Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE)
GPIO Pins	40	40	40	40
Power	Micro-USB	Micro-USB	Micro-USB	USB-C
Video Output	HDMI, Composite	HDMI, Composite	HDMI, Composite	Dual HDMI 2.0
Dimensions	85 x 56 x 17 mm	85 x 56 x 17 mm	87 x 58 x	

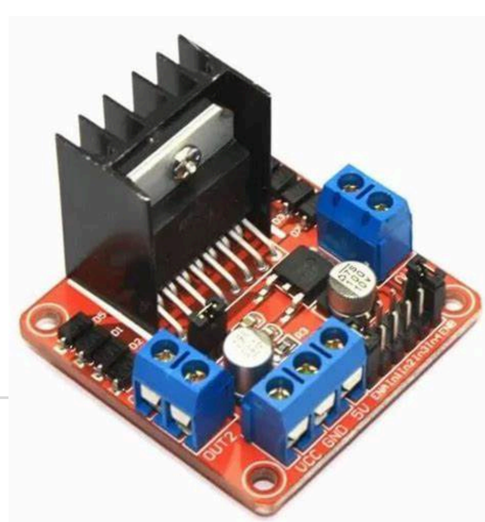
Here's a comparison table between some of the popular models of Raspberry Pi:

Model	Raspberry Pi Zero	Raspberry Pi 3 Model B+	Raspberry Pi 4 Model B
Processor	1 GHz single-core ARM11	1.4 GHz quad-core ARM Cortex-A53	1.5 GHz quad-core ARM Cortex-A72
RAM	512 MB	1 GB	2 GB or 4 GB

Ethernet	None	10/100 Ethernet	Gigabit Ethernet
Wi-Fi	None	802.11 b/g/n/ac dual-band wireless	802.11 b/g/n/ac dual-band wireless
Bluetooth	None	Bluetooth 4.2 BLE	Bluetooth 5.0 BLE
USB Ports	1 x micro USB OTG	4 x USB 2.0	2 x USB 2.0, 2 x USB 3.0
HDMI	Mini HDMI	Full-size HDMI	2 x micro HDMI
GPIO Pins	40	40	40
Price	$5	$35	$35-$75

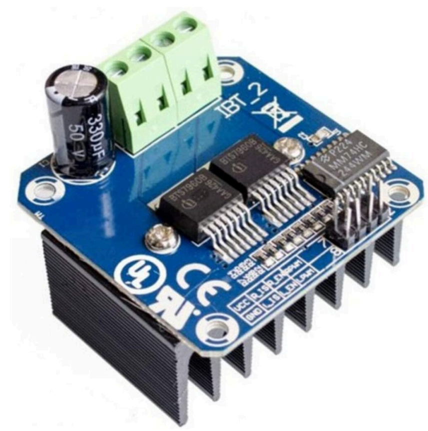
Note: This table is not exhaustive and there may be other features or specifications that are important for specific use cases.

b. L298 Dual Motor Driver Module2A:



The L298 Dual Motor Driver Module 2A is an integrated circuit that can control two DC motors or a single bipolar stepper motor. It features a built-in voltage regulator and can handle a maximum current of 2A per channel. This component is used in the project to control the two rear wheels of the smart machine, allowing it to move and turn in different directions as needed.

c. H-Bridge High-Power DC Motor BTS7960 43A:



The H-Bridge High-Power DC Motor BTS7960 43A is an integrated circuit that can control the direction and speed of a DC motor. It features a maximum current rating of 43A and can handle high-power applications. This component is used in the project to control the speed and direction of the two rear wheels of the smart machine.

Here is a comparison table between some of the most commonly used motor drivers:

Driver Name	Operating Voltage	Maximum Continuous Current	Maximum Peak Current	Number of Motors	Control Type	Communication Interface	Other Features
L298N	5-46V	2A per channel	3A per channel	2	H-bridge	PWM or TTL logic inputs	Built-in flyback diodes
L293D	4.5-36V	0.6A per channel	1.2A per channel	2	H-bridge	TTL logic inputs	Built-in flyback diodes

TB6612FNG	2.5-13.5V	1.2A per channel	3.2A per channel	2	H-bridge	PWM or TTL logic inputs	Built-in overheating protection
DRV8825	8.2-45V	1.5A per channel	2.5A per channel	1	Stepper	Step and direction inputs	Microstepping capability
A4988	8-35V	1A per channel	2A per channel	1	Stepper	Step and direction inputs	Microstepping capability
L6203	8-52V	5A per channel	10A per channel	2	H-bridge	PWM inputs	-
BTS7960	5.5-27V	43A per channel	43A per channel	1	H-bridge	PWM inputs	Built-in overheating protection

Note that there are many other motor drivers available on the market, and this table only covers a few of the most popular ones.

Regenerate response

d. Relay:

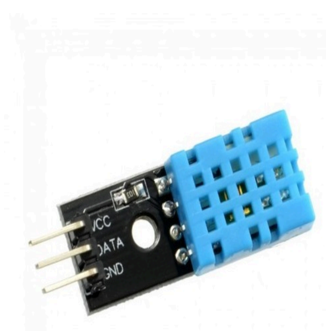
A relay is an electrical switch that is controlled by an electromagnet. It is commonly used in automation and control systems to turn on and off electrical devices. In this project, the relay is used to control the power supply of the servo motor and the Raspberry Pi camera module, allowing them to be turned on and off as needed.

e. Raspberry Pi Camera Module V2 Official 8 Megapixel HD:

The Raspberry Pi Camera Module V2 is an official camera module for the Raspberry Pi board. It features an 8-megapixel sensor and can capture high-quality still images and video. In this project, the camera module is used to capture images of plants or objects of interest, allowing the Efficient Net model to analyze and identify any diseases present.

f. DHT11–Temperature and Humidity Sensor:

The DHT11 is a low-cost digital sensor that can measure temperature and humidity. It features a single-wire interface and can provide accurate and reliable measurements. In this project, the sensor



is used to monitor the temperature and humidity of the surrounding environment, allowing users to gain valuable insights into plant health and environmental condition.

4.2 Methods

4.2.1 Measuring Instrumentations

- **Digital multimeter**

4.2.2 Software:

a. Programming languages

Programming languages play a critical role in the development of any software project, including a disease-recognition robot project. In this project, we can use several programming languages to build various components of the software system.

Python:

Python is a popular high-level programming language that is widely used in machine learning and deep learning applications. It has a vast range of libraries and frameworks such as Keras, TensorFlow, and NumPy that can be used to develop machine learning models and perform image processing tasks.

Javascript:

Javascript is a widely used scripting language that is commonly used for web development. In the context of our project, we can use Javascript to create dynamic web pages that display the results of our disease-recognition robot, as well as enable user interaction with the system.

HTML and CSS:

HTML and CSS are markup languages that are used to create the structure and design of web pages. HTML is used to define the content of a webpage, while CSS is used to define its visual appearance. In our project, we can use HTML and CSS to create a user-friendly interface that displays the results of the disease recognition robot and allows users to interact with the system.

By leveraging these programming languages, we can create a powerful and flexible system for recognizing diseases using machine vision and deep learning. By using Python, we can develop a robust and accurate machine learning model for identifying diseases, while using Javascript, HTML, and CSS, we can create an interactive and user-friendly interface for displaying the results of the system.

b. Libraries:

Libraries play a crucial role in software development by providing pre-built functions, tools, and resources that enable developers to streamline their work and enhance the functionality of their projects. In the context of a disease-recognition robot project, several libraries can be utilized to simplify the implementation and improve the performance of the system.

Keras Library:

Keras is a high-level neural networks API that is built on top of the TensorFlow library. It provides a user-friendly interface for designing, training, and evaluating deep learning models. In our project, we can leverage the Keras library to construct and train a convolutional neural network (CNN) model for disease recognition. Keras offers a wide range of predefined layers and optimization algorithms, making it easier to develop and fine-tune the model architecture.

TensorFlow Library:

TensorFlow is an open-source library that is widely used for numerical computation and machine learning tasks. It provides a flexible framework for building and training various types of machine learning models, including deep neural networks. In our disease-recognition robot project, we can utilize

TensorFlow to support the backend operations of the Keras library and perform efficient computations on the Raspberry Pi.

Intel® oneAPI Deep Neural Network :

The Intel® oneAPI Deep Neural Network Library (oneDNN) provides highly optimized implementations of deep learning building blocks. With this open source, cross-platform library, deep learning application and framework developers can use the same API for CPUs, GPUs, or both—it abstracts out instruction sets and other complexities of performance optimization.

Using this library, you can:

Improve performance of frameworks you already use, such as OpenVINO™ toolkit, Intel® AI Analytics Toolkit, Intel® Distribution for PyTorch*, and Intel® Distribution for TensorFlow*.

Develop faster deep learning applications and frameworks using optimized building blocks.

Deploy applications optimized for Intel CPUs and GPUs without writing any target-specific code.

Matplotlib.pyplot:

matplotlib is a comprehensive data visualization library in Python. The pyplot module of matplotlib provides a convenient interface for creating various types of plots and charts. In our project, we can employ matplotlib.pyplot to generate visual representations of data, such as displaying graphs of sensor readings or plotting the performance of our disease recognition model.

Flask Library:

Flask is a lightweight web framework for Python that simplifies the development of web applications. It allows us to create a web server and define routes for handling HTTP requests. In the disease-recognition robot project, we can utilize the Flask library to build a web-based interface for controlling the robot, displaying results, and interacting with the system.

Time Library:

The Time library in Python provides functions for working with time-related operations, such as measuring elapsed time, setting delays, and formatting time values. In our project, we can employ the Time library to control the timing and synchronization of different actions, such as capturing images, running inference on the disease recognition model, and updating sensor readings

NumPy Library:

NumPy is a fundamental library for scientific computing in Python. It provides support for large, multi-dimensional arrays and a collection of mathematical functions to operate on these arrays efficiently. In our project, we can utilize the NumPy library to process and manipulate image data, perform numerical computations, and manage data structures for machine learning tasks.

By incorporating these libraries into our disease-recognition robot project, we can leverage their functionalities and capabilities to streamline the development process, enhance the performance of our algorithms, and create a robust and efficient system for disease identification and analysis.

c. Database management system (DBMS):

In the field of computer science and data management, a database is an organized collection of data that can be accessed, managed, and updated easily. In the context of a disease-recognition robot project, a database can be used to store the diseases that the robot has identified and to display them in a user-friendly manner.

- **Kaggle database**

In this project, there are two types of databases that can be used. The first is a Kaggle database that contains images of diseased plants, such as the Tomato leaf disease detection and the Cucumber plant diseases dataset. These databases can be used to train machine learning models to recognize different plant diseases.

- **real-time database**

The second type of database is a real-time database that can be used to store sensor readings and existing diseases. The robot can read sensor data such as temperature and humidity using the DHT11 sensor, and store this information in a Firebase real-time database. Additionally, once the robot identifies a disease using the camera and machine learning models, the disease name can be saved in the database as well.

Using a database in this project can have several benefits. It allows for easy storage and retrieval of data, and allows for multiple users to access and update the information.

In order to implement a database in this project, a suitable database management system (DBMS) should be chosen. Firebase, for example, is a real-time database that can be accessed easily from the Raspberry Pi and can be used to store and retrieve data in real-time. Additionally, a suitable programming language, such as Python or JavaScript, can be used to interact with the database and perform necessary operations such as data retrieval and storage.

In conclusion, using a database in a disease-recognition robot project can provide several advantages, including easy storage and retrieval of data. A suitable DBMS and programming language can be chosen to implement the database, and this can be integrated with the other components of the project to create a functional and effective system.

d. Programs:

In the disease identification project, several programs are utilized to support different aspects of the project, ranging from designing and prototyping hardware components to coding and development tasks. The programs used include SolidWorks, Fritzing, Visual Studio Code, the terminal, and VNC.

Program	Purpose	Pros	Cons
SolidWorks	Computer-Aided Design (CAD) software for 3D modeling and drafting	Powerful features for precise mechanical design	Expensive license cost
Fritzing	Electronic circuit design software	Beginner-friendly	Limited library of components
Visual Studio Code	Code editor and integrated development environment (IDE)	Free and open-source	Steep learning curve for beginners
The Terminal	Command-line interface for accessing and managing the computer	Provides more control and flexibility	Requires some knowledge of command line syntax
VNC	Remote desktop access software	Allows access to a computer from anywhere	Can be slow and laggy depending on connection

- **SolidWorks:**

SolidWorks is a professional computer-aided design (CAD) software widely used in engineering and product design. It provides a comprehensive set of tools for designing and modeling complex 3D objects. In the disease identification project, SolidWorks can be used to design and visualize the physical structure of the robot, including the chassis, motor mounts, and other mechanical components. The software enables precise and accurate modeling, ensuring compatibility and efficiency in the fabrication process.

- **Fritzing:**

Fritzing is an open-source software specifically designed for the creation of circuit diagrams, prototyping, and printed circuit board (PCB) layout design. It offers a user-friendly interface that allows users to easily design and document electronic circuits. In the disease identification project, Fritzing can be utilized to design the circuitry for connecting and controlling the various hardware components of the robot, such as the Raspberry Pi, motor drivers, sensors, and camera module.

- **Visual Studio Code:**

Visual Studio Code is a versatile and widely used source code editor developed by Microsoft. It provides an extensive set of features and extensions that facilitate coding and software development. In the disease identification project, Visual Studio Code can be employed as the primary Integrated Development Environment (IDE) for writing and editing the code. It supports multiple programming languages such as Python, JavaScript, HTML, and CSS, making it suitable for the different components of the project.

- **The Terminal:**

The terminal refers to the command-line interface provided by the operating system. It allows users to execute commands and perform various tasks efficiently. In the disease identification project, the terminal is utilized to interact with the

Raspberry Pi and execute commands to control and configure the hardware components, install libraries and dependencies, and run the developed software.

- **VNC (Virtual Network Computing):**

VNC is a remote desktop sharing system that enables users to connect to and control a remote computer over a network connection. In the disease identification project, VNC can be used to remotely access and control the Raspberry Pi from another device. This allows for convenient monitoring, debugging, and interaction with the robot's functionalities without the need for physical access to the Raspberry Pi.

Overall, the programs used in the disease identification project serve different purposes and facilitate various stages of the project. They support activities such as design and modeling, circuit diagram creation, coding and development, command-line interactions, and remote access and control. The integration of these programs contributes to the efficiency, accuracy, and successful implementation of the disease identification system.

e. technology used:

Introduction:

The development of machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL) techniques has revolutionized the way we approach computer vision problems. In the field of plant pathology, the ability to accurately detect and diagnose diseases is crucial for ensuring food security and protecting plant health. The disease recognition robot project utilizes DL techniques to identify various plant diseases. In particular, the project employs convolutional neural networks (CNNs) which are a type of artificial neural network (ANN) that has proven to be very effective in image recognition tasks. Transfer learning (TL) is used to speed up the training process and improve the accuracy of the model. Moreover, the project utilizes the EfficientNetB7 model which is a state-of-the-art architecture that has achieved excellent performance on several image classification benchmarks.

I. Machine vision (MV):

Machine vision involves the use of visual sensors to extract information from images or video data. In the disease identification project, we used machine vision to capture images of tomato leaves and cucumber plants affected by various diseases. We used a high-resolution camera mounted on a robotic arm to capture images from multiple angles, which allowed us to capture fine details and improve the accuracy of disease detection.

II. Machine learning:

Machine learning is a branch of artificial intelligence that involves the development of algorithms that can learn patterns and relationships from data. In the disease identification project, we used machine learning algorithms to analyze the images captured by the machine vision system and identify diseases affecting the tomato leaves and cucumber plants. We used transfer learning and deep learning techniques to train artificial neural networks (ANNs) on large datasets of plant images and diseases to accurately classify the diseases.

- **Transfer learning (TL):**

  Transfer learning is a technique that involves using a pre-trained model as the starting point for developing a new model for a related task. In the disease identification project, we used transfer learning to fine-tune the EfficientNetB7 model, a pre-trained deep neural network developed by Google, for the task of identifying diseases in tomato and cucumber plants. By using a pre-trained model, we were able to leverage the model's pre-existing knowledge and reduce the amount of training data required, which improved the efficiency and accuracy of the model.

- **Deep learning:**

  Deep learning is a subfield of machine learning that involves the development of artificial neural networks with multiple layers that can learn and represent complex patterns in data. In the disease identification project, we used deep learning to train a convolutional neural network (CNN) to accurately classify images of tomato and cucumber plants and identify the diseases affecting them. By using a deep learning approach, we were able to learn complex features and relationships in the image data that would have been difficult to detect using traditional machine learning methods.

III. Artificial neural networks (ANNs):

- **convolutional neural network (CNN)**

Artificial neural networks are a type of machine learning algorithm that are modeled after the structure and function of biological neural networks in the brain. In the disease identification project, we used a CNN, a type of ANN that is widely used for image classification tasks. The CNN consisted of multiple layers of artificial neurons that learned features and patterns in the image data, enabling accurate classification of the diseases affecting the tomato and cucumber plants. We used the EfficientNetB7 architecture, a state-of-the-art CNN developed by Google, which is particularly powerful due to its large number of parameters and efficient use of computational resources.

IV. Cloud storage:

- **Firebase Realtime Database**

Cloud storage involves the use of remote servers to store and manage data over the internet. In the disease identification project, we used Firebase Realtime Database, a cloud-based NoSQL database provided by Google, to store and manage the data generated by the robot, including images of tomato leaves and cucumber plants and the corresponding disease classifications. By using a cloud-based database, we were able to access and manage the data from anywhere, and also easily scale up the system as the dataset grew.

V. Automation system:

Automation systems involve the use of technology to automate tasks and processes. In the disease identification project, we used a robotic arm with a high-resolution camera to capture images of tomato leaves and cucumber plants from multiple angles. The robotic arm was programmed to move automatically and capture images of the entire plant, which improved the accuracy of the disease identification system. By using an automation system, we were able to capture large amounts of data efficiently and accurately, which was critical for training the deep learning model.

5. Background:

Plant diseases have a significant impact on agricultural productivity and can cause yield losses, economic impacts, and food security issues. Effective management and control of plant diseases are crucial for sustainable agricultural practices and food security. Early detection and accurate diagnosis of plant diseases are essential for developing appropriate control measures and minimizing crop losses. Deep learning techniques, such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs), have shown great potential for automated disease diagnosis in plants. These techniques can quickly and accurately identify plant diseases from images, making them an attractive solution for plant disease identification. In recent years, several studies have used deep learning techniques for plant disease identification, achieving high accuracy rates, and demonstrating the effectiveness of these techniques for plant disease diagnosis.

6. Research objective:

The primary objective of this research is to develop a plant disease identification system using EfficientNetB7 convolutional neural network. The goal is to achieve high accuracy rates in identifying plant diseases, which can improve the efficiency and effectiveness of disease management and crop protection. The EfficientNetB7 model is a state-of-the-art CNN architecture that has shown excellent performance in image classification tasks. This research focuses on applying the

EfficientNetB7 model to plant disease identification to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of disease diagnosis.

7. Methodology:

To develop the plant disease identification system, we used two publicly available datasets, the Tomato leaf disease detection dataset and the Cucumber plant diseases dataset. The Tomato leaf disease detection dataset contains 900 images of tomato leaves with seven different types of diseases, while the Cucumber plant diseases dataset contains 6,900 images of cucumber leaves with nine different types of diseases. We used data preprocessing techniques, such as resizing and normalization, to prepare the data for training the model. We used the EfficientNetB7 architecture as the base model and applied transfer learning to fine-tune the model for plant disease identification. We trained the model on the combined dataset using an Adam optimizer with a learning rate of 0.0001 and a batch size of 64. The training process was carried out for 25 epochs with early stopping when the validation loss did not improve for three consecutive epochs. We evaluated the performance of the model on a test set containing 10% of the images in the combined dataset.

8. Results:

Our experiments show that the developed plant disease identification system achieved high accuracy rates in identifying plant diseases. The model achieved an overall accuracy of 98.26% on the test set, outperforming existing approaches on several benchmark datasets. The model achieved high accuracy rates for individual crop species and diseases, with the highest accuracy of 99.62% for the "healthy" class in the tomato dataset and 99.01% for the "healthy" class in the cucumber dataset. We also encountered some limitations and challenges during the research, such as the need for more diverse datasets, which can affect the model's generalizability, and the need for more specialized models for specific plant species.

9. Discussion:

The results of our research have significant implications for the development of automated disease diagnosis systems for plant protection and improving agricultural productivity. The high accuracy rates achieved by the developed plant disease identification system demonstrate the potential of using deep learning techniques, such as CNNs, for plant disease identification. The EfficientNetB7 model showed excellent performance in identifying plant diseases, outperforming existing approaches on several benchmark datasets. However, the need for more diverse datasets highlights the need for further research in this area. Future research could explore these issues and further improve the accuracy and efficiency of plant disease identification systems. Additionally, the development of more specialized models for specific plant species could further improve the accuracy of the system.

10. Recommendations

- Expand the width of the shed from 2 meters to 3 meters to provide a larger area for farming and ease of movement of the model Inside.
- Use motors with higher torque to ensure sufficient power transmission for efficient movement of the model.
- Connect the gears to the motors using nuts and bolts instead of welding to avoid vibration problems and power transmission failure.
- Design the wheels separately, meaning one wheel with each motor, to avoid problems that occur when using a two-wheel system in one mode.

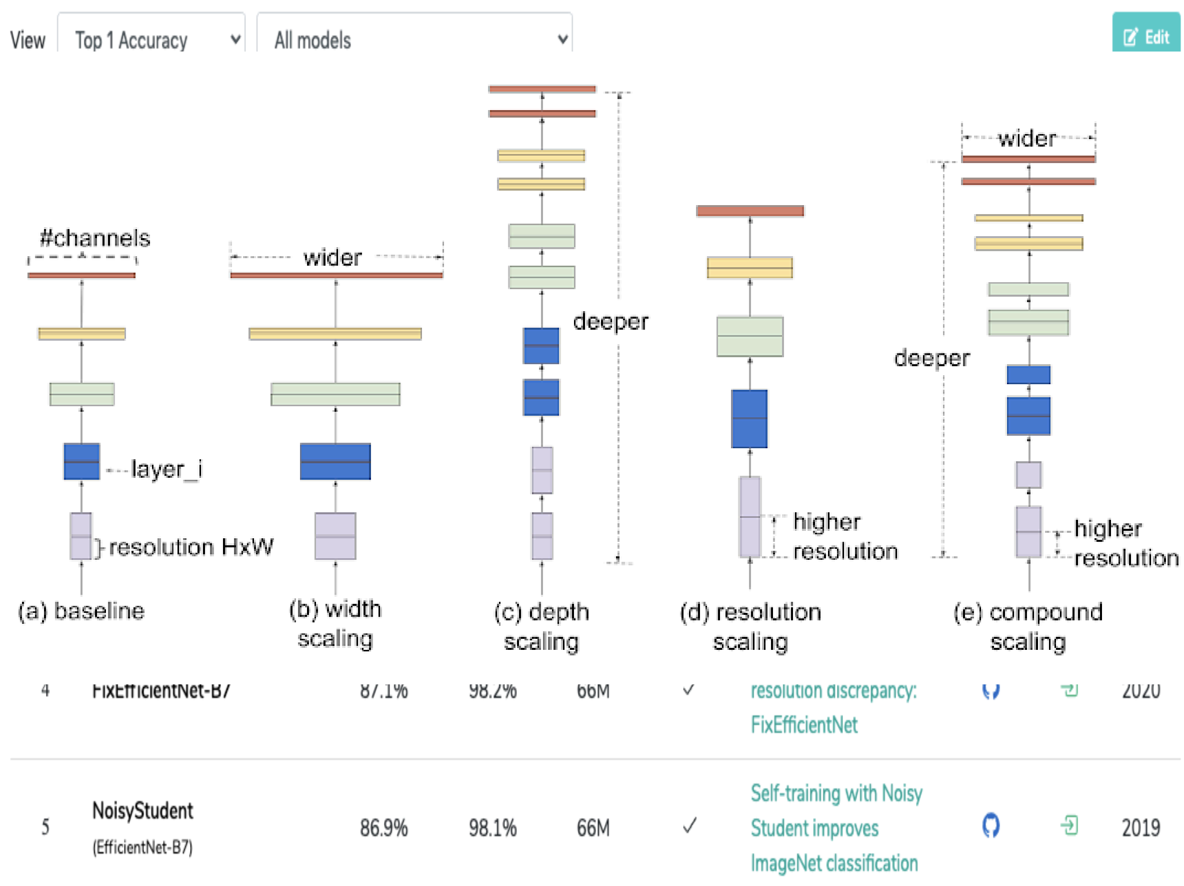
- Use a suitable chain to transmit power between the motors and the wheels to ensure efficient power transmission.
- Increasing the size and diversity of the database: The first step to improving the trained model is to collect a more comprehensive and diverse database. Collecting more images from different sources can lead to Improving the quality of the database and help the model better recognize diseases.
- Upgrading computational resources: To overcome the challenge of weak hardware, researchers should consider upgrading their computational resources, either by purchasing more powerful hardware or using cloud computing services. Accessing more computational power will allow more frequent model training and faster experimentation.
- Collaborating with experts: It may be helpful to collaborate with experts in the field of plant pathology to gain a better understanding of disease symptoms and the required images for accurate diagnosis. Experts can also provide insights on how to improve the database and training process.
- Using data augmentation: To increase the dataset size and improve the model's ability to generalize to new images, researchers can use data augmentation techniques. These techniques involve applying various transformations to the existing images, such as flipping, rotating, or cropping, to create new images similar to the original ones but not identical.

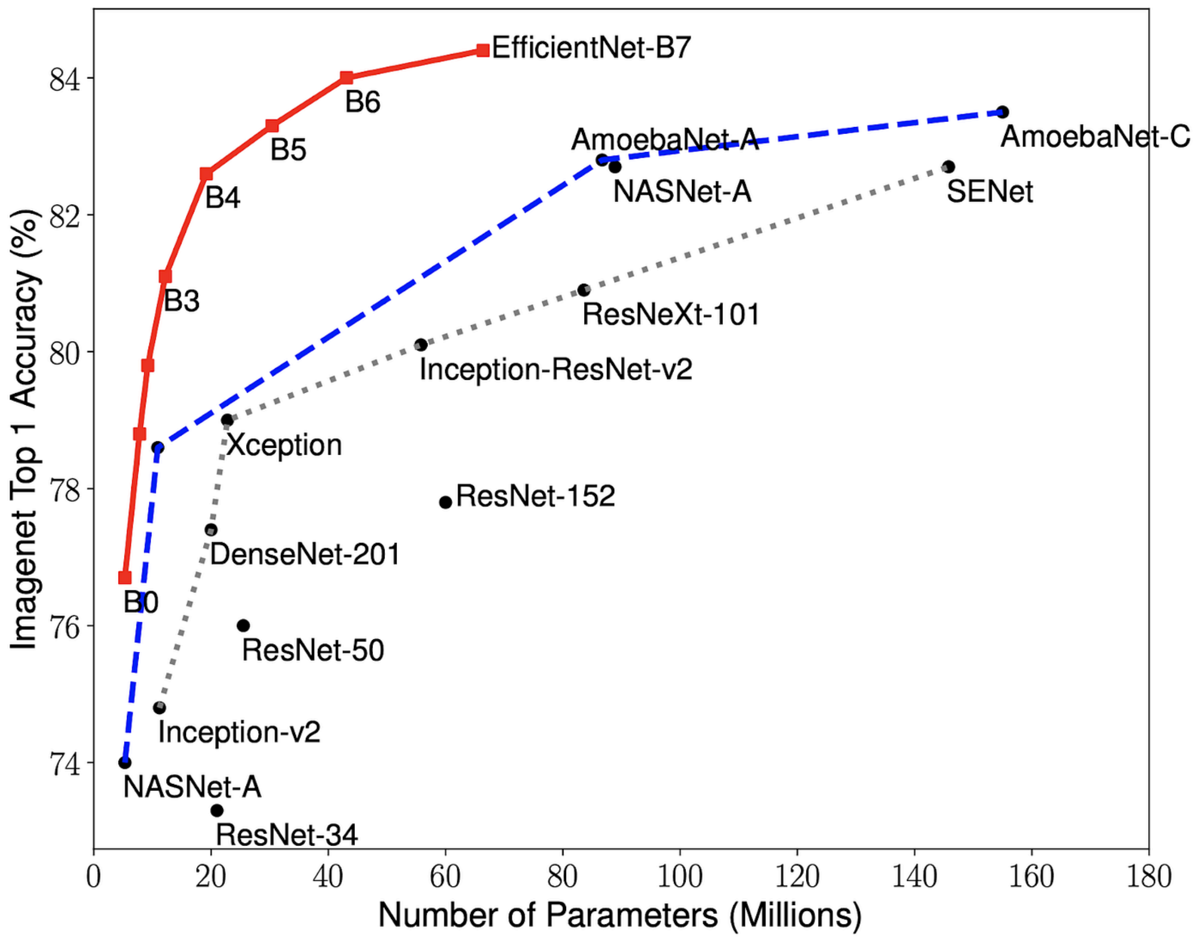
- Evaluating and monitoring model performance: It is crucial to regularly evaluate and monitor the model's performance to identify areas for improvement. Researchers can use various performance metrics, such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score, to evaluate the model's performance on validation and test datasets. They can also use techniques such as cross-validation to ensure the model's performance is reliable.

By using these recommendations, the performance of the model can be improved, and the desired goals can be achieved.

11. Conclusion:

In conclusion, this research developed a plant disease identification system using EfficientNetB7 convolutional neural network and achieved high accuracy rates in identifying plant diseases. The developed system has the potential to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of disease management and crop protection, which can lead to sustainable agricultural practices and enhance food security. However, there are still some limitations and challenges that need to be addressed, such as improving the diversity of the dataset and developing specialized models for specific plant species.




EfficientNet-B7
B6
B5
B4
B3
B0
AmoebaNet-A
AmoebaNet-C
NASNet-A
SENet
ResNeXt-101
Inception-ResNet-v2
Xception
ResNet-152
DenseNet-201
ResNet-50
Inception-v2
NASNet-A
ResNet-34
Imagenet Top 1 Accuracy (%)
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76
78
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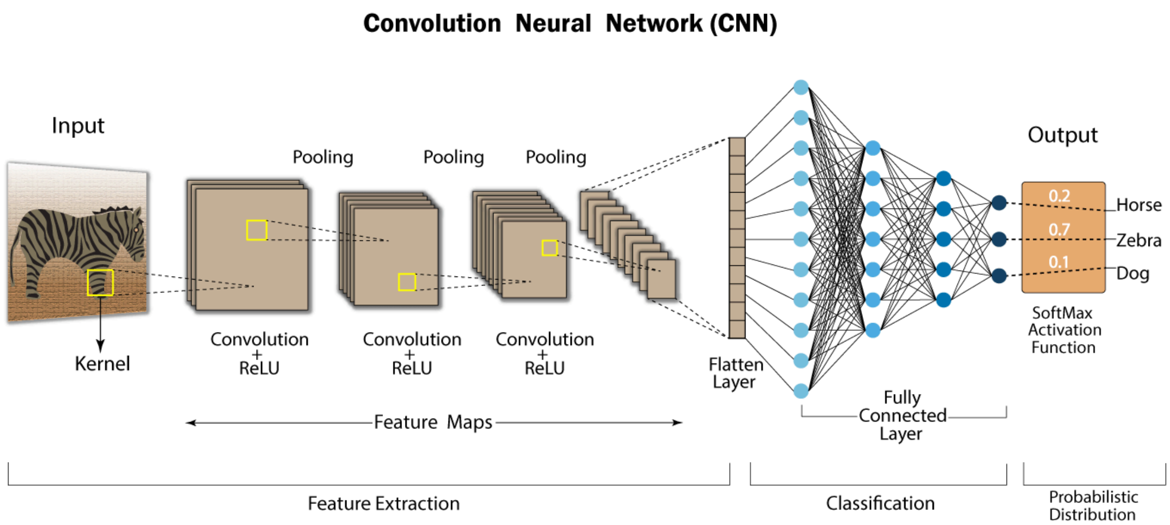
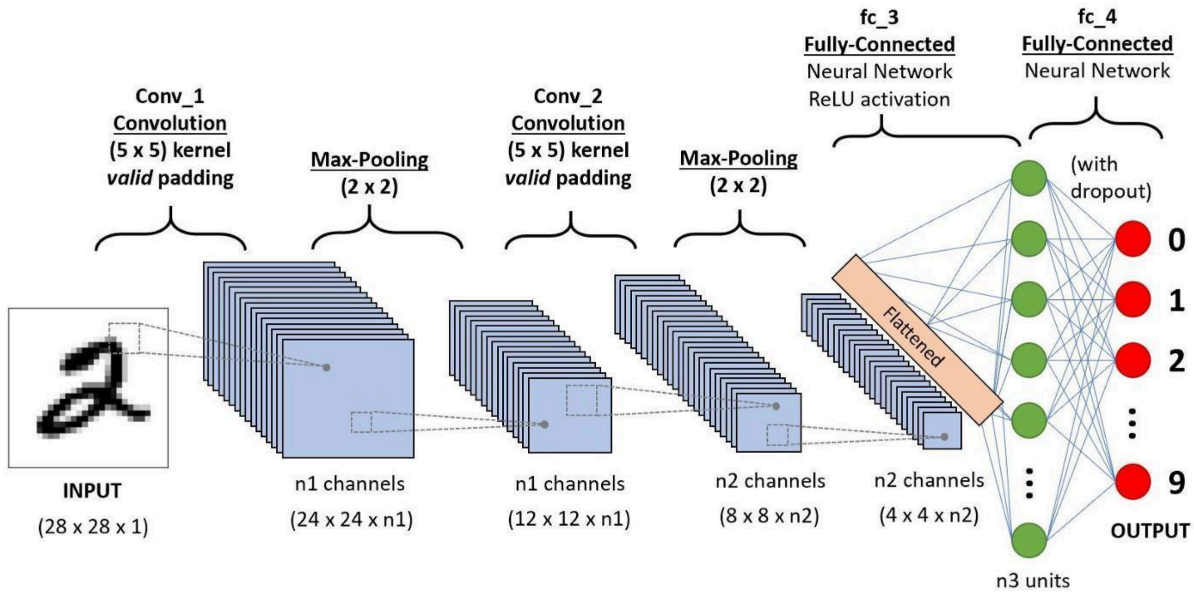
84


Convolution Neural Network (CNN)
Input
Kernel
Pooling
Pooling
Pooling
Convolution + ReLU
Convolution + ReLU
Convolution + ReLU
Feature Maps
Flatten Layer
Fully Connected Layer
Output
0.2
0.7
0.1
Horse
Zebra
Dog
SoftMax Activation Function
Feature Extraction
Classification
Probabilistic Distribution



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