# **CHAPTER THREE**

# **METHODOLOGY**

# **INTRODUCTION**

# I applied deep learning techniques to classify plant diseases in maize and cassava images using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and transfer learning. The goal of this work was to build a robust deep learning model capable of distinguishing between healthy and diseased maize and cassava plants to aid in early disease detection, which is vital for crop management and food security.

* 1. **DATASET The "Dataset for Crop Pest and Disease Detection" (Mensah Kwabena et al., 2023)**
* Multi-crop coverage: Includes cashew, cassava, maize, and tomato.
* Size: 24,881 raw images and 102,976 augmented images.
* Classification: 22 categories/ classes of diseases and pest infestations.
* Validation: All images validated by expert plant virologists.
* Accessibility: Freely available for research purposes.

The raw and enhanced photos are the two formats in which the Cashew, Cassava, Maize, and Tomato (CCMT) dataset is displayed. Raw Data.zip, a 1.22 GB zip file, contains the raw photographs. The four (4) folders are in the CCMT Dataset subdirectory of the Raw Data folder after it has been unzipped. In the meantime, CCMT Dataset.zip, a 6.81 GB zip file, contains the expanded dataset. Following unzipping, the four (4) folders are in the main folder which has 22 classes in total. Focusing on maize and cassava, Cassava has (5); Bacterial Blight, Mosaic, healthy, Brown Spot, and Green Mite while maize has (7) subfolders, Fall armyworm, Grasshopper, healthy, Leaf beetle, Leaf blight, Leaf spot, and Streak virus (Mensah Kwabena et al., 2023). A high-resolution camera was used to gather the crop pest and disease datasets. The images were captured using a Canon EOS Rebel T7 DSLR EF-A 18-55mm high-resolution rear camera. All images were captured, separated, and saved in their respective folders according to the plant type (Mensah Kwabena et al., 2023). The images were gathered from October 2022 till December 2022 and was published in 2023. The initial JPEG files came in a variety of sizes, including 400 x 400, 487 x 1080, 1080 x 518, 3024 x 4032, and 4032 x 3024. The photographs were taken in a variety of settings and with a range of backgrounds, including genuine, dark, white, and lighted (Mensah Kwabena et al., 2023).

# **DATA PRE-PROCESSING**

## **Data source**

The Mendeley site provided the dataset in this project. To guarantee that the model is successfully trained and verified on unseen data to evaluate generalization performance, the entire dataset is divided into training (80%), validation (10%), and test (10%) sets after data collection.

* **Location:** University of Energy and Natural Resources

P.O. Box 214, Sunyani – Ghana

Website: [http://https//www.uenr.edu.gh](http://https/www.uenr.edu.gh)

African Technology Policy Society Network (ATPSNET)

8th Floor – The Chancery – Valley Road - Nairobi

P.O. Box 10081-00100, Nairobi, Kenya

Website: http://www.atpsnet.org

Data accessibility Repository name: Dataset for Crop Pest and Disease Detection

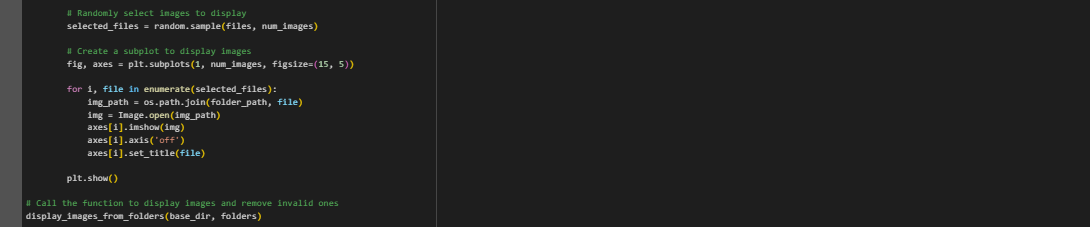
DOI: 10.17632/bwh3zbpkpv.1

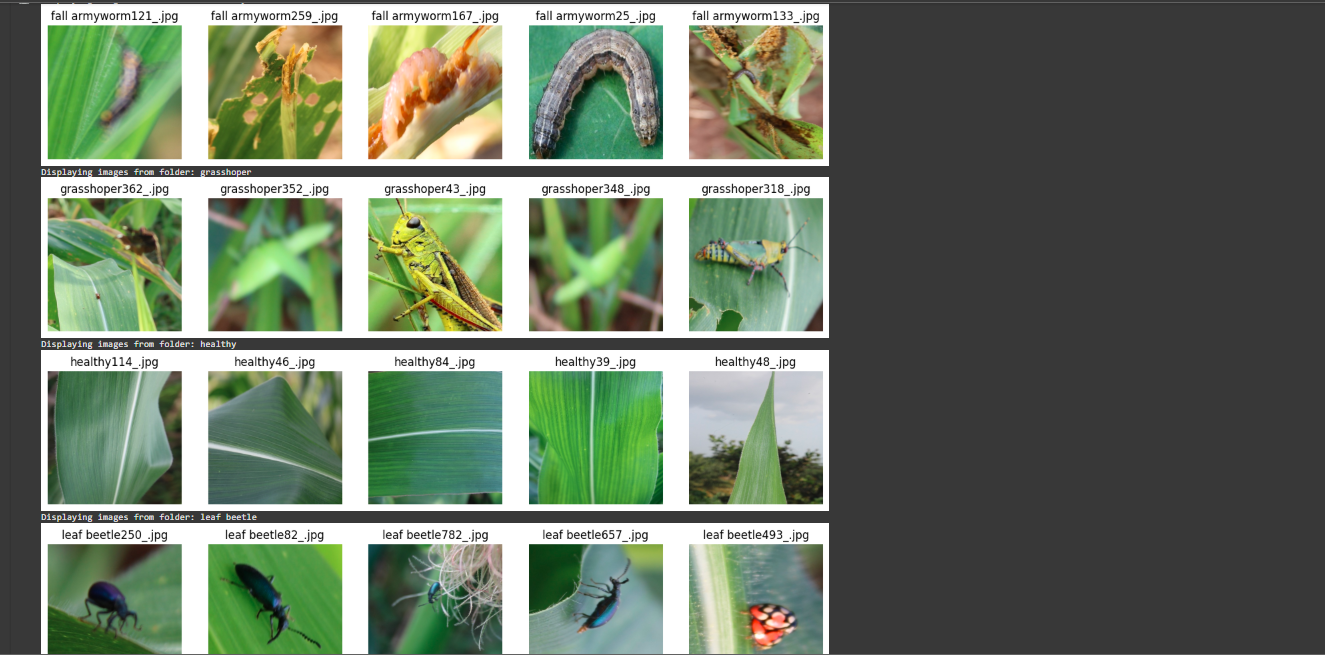
Direct URL to data: <https://data.mendeley.com/datasets/bwh3zbpkpv>

Source: (Mensah Kwabena et al., 2023)

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Figure 3.1: loading of maize folder dataset.

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A collage of green leaves

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A collage of green leaves

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Figure 3.2: loading cassava folder dataset

After I loaded the dataset separately, I firstly merge them together then, I divided the entire dataset into three subsets: training (80%), validation (10%), and test (10%) sets. This division ensured that I could train the model on one subset and evaluate its performance on unseen data to assess generalization.

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A screen shot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

A close-up of a leaf

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Figure 3.3: merging both the maize and cassava dataset together.

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Figure 3.4: splitting (maize and cassava) dataset into 80%, 10%, 10%

## **Data cleaning**

I performed a cleaning process to ensure the quality of the images used for model training. The cleaning steps included removing irrelevant or corrupted images and ensuring that the dataset only included high-quality, relevant data. This resulted in the following cleaned dataset sizes:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Maize | Cassava |
| original | 5,389 | 7,508 |
| After cleaning | 5,361 | 7,950 |

## **Data pre-processing**

I applied several preprocessing steps to raw image data before training:

* **Cleaning:** I removed any noisy or irrelevant parts of the images and eliminated low-quality images to focus on the regions of the plants where diseases were visible.
* **Resizing**: I resized all images to a consistent size of 150x150 pixels to ensure they could be processed by the deep learning model.
* **Normalization:** I normalized the pixel values of the images to the range [0, 1] to aid in faster model convergence during training.
* **Data Augmentation**: To improve the generalization ability of the model and prevent overfitting, I used several data augmentation techniques, such as random rotations, zooms, flips, and brightness adjustments. This artificially expanded the dataset and increased its diversity, especially for the minority classes.

## **Class Distribution**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Category | Maize | Category | Cassava |
| Leaf spot | 1,249 | Bacterial blight | 2,772 |
| Streak virus | 1,002 | Brown spot | 1,506 |
| healthy | 206 | Healthy | 1,283 |
| Leaf blight | 998 | Mosaic | 1,235 |
| Leaf beetle | 938 | Green mite | 1,154 |
| Grasshopper | 638 |  |  |
| Fall armyworm | 285 |  |  |

**NB:** Because python is case sensitive, I changed the spelling of healthy in cassava to “Healthy” to avoid merging mixing healthy for maize to cassava.

# **DISEASE CLASSIFICATION MODEL**

## **Model Selection**

In this research project I used 4 different models which include the following architectures.

1. **Custom CNN Architecture:**

A simple, straightforward CNN is flexible and allows customization based on the dataset.

**Layout:**

* **Convolutional Layers**: These layers are responsible for feature extraction. The filters (32, 64, 128) progressively capture more complex patterns such as edges, textures, and shapes.
* **Max-Pooling Layers**: These layers reduce the spatial size of the image and help the model focus on the most important features, thus improving the model's ability to generalize.
* **Flatten Layer:** Converts the 2D feature maps into a 1D vector that can be fed into fully connected layers.
* **Fully Connected Layers:** These layers perform the classification task by learning high-level features extracted by the convolutional layers.
* **Dropout Layer**: Reduces overfitting by randomly disabling a fraction of neurons during training, preventing the model from memorizing the training data.
* **SoftMax Output Layer**: Outputs the probability of each class for classification, with the class having the highest probability as the predicted label.

1. **VGG16 (Transfer Learning):**

known for its deep architecture, allows to capture complex hierarchical features. Great for tasks that require a deeper level of understanding of the images. Also has a strong track record in image classification tasks, especially when pre-trained on ImageNet, which made it suitable for fine-tuning in plant disease classification.

**Layout:**

* **Deep Convolutional Layers**: VGG16 has 16 layers (13 convolutional and 3 fully connected) and is known for its simplicity and depth. It uses small 3x3 filters and max-pooling layers to reduce dimensionality.
* **Global Average Pooling**: After the convolutional layers, Global Average Pooling is applied to average the features across all spatial locations, resulting in a fixed-size output irrespective of input size.
* **Fully Connected Layers**: These are used to make predictions based on the extracted features.
* **SoftMax Output Layer:** Final classification layer for multi-class classification.

1. **MobileNetV2 (Transfer Learning):**

Optimized for mobile and edge devices, making it an excellent choice for real-time applications with limited computational resources.Despite being lightweight, it performs well on image classification tasks due to its use of depth wise separable convolutions.Pre-trained on ImageNet as a good transfer learning approach, provides good feature extraction backbone, enabling faster training on specialized tasks (e.g., plant disease classification).

**Layout:**

* **Depth wise Separable Convolutions**: MobileNetV2 uses more efficient form of convolution, each input channel is processed separately in two steps: depth wise convolution followed by pointwise convolution (1x1). This reduces the number of parameters and computations, making it lightweight.
* **Pre-trained on ImageNet**: The base model was pre-trained on ImageNet, so it already knows how to extract features from a wide variety of images, including plants. This allows fine-tuning on the plant disease classification task.
* **No Fully Connected Layer**: It’s used as a feature extractor by removing the top classification layer and adding custom layers after it.

1. **Hybrid Model (Ensemble Approach):**

Each model (ResNet50, EfficientNetB3, and MobileNetV2) has different strengths. By combining them, I can create a model that captures diverse patterns and features, improving robustness and accuracy. Ensemble models are often more powerful than single models because they combine the strengths of different approaches, which can lead to better performance, especially on complex datasets. Each of the base models might capture different aspects of the image data (e.g., texture, edges, fine details), and merging their features gives the hybrid model an advantage in handling different types of plant diseases.

**Layout:**

* **Base Models**: I used the pre-trained models ResNet50, EfficientNetB3, and MobileNetV2 as feature extractors. These models were frozen to preserve their pre-trained weights.
* **Global Average Pooling**: After extracting features from each model, the output is pooled globally, reducing the dimensionality and retaining only the important features.
* **Concatenatio**n: I pooled features from all three models and are concatenated into a single vector, combining the strengths of each model’s feature extraction.
* **Fully Connected Layers**: These layers help me in learning the final decision based on the combined features.
* **SoftMax Output Layer**: This layer handles multi-class classification.
  + 1. **LAYOUT SUMMARY**
* **CNN**: Basic, customizable architecture for simpler tasks and learning from scratch.
* **MobileNetV2**: Chosen for its lightweight design and efficiency, making it ideal for resource-constrained devices.
* **VGG16**: Used for deeper feature extraction and better performance on more complex tasks.
* **Hybrid Model**: Combines multiple models' strengths, using ensemble learning to improve robustness and accuracy by learning from diverse feature extraction perspectives

# **TRAINING THE MODEL**

## **Model Training Process**

The training process involved feeding labeled data into the model and allowing it to learn the distinguishing patterns between healthy and diseased plants. For training:

* **Learning Rate**: I used a moderate learning rate of 0.001, balancing between fast convergence and the risk of overshooting the optimal solution.
* **Batch Size**: I set the batch size to 32 for efficient training, ensuring that the model was exposed to enough images before updating the weights.
* **Epochs:** The model was trained for a total of 10, 20 and 30 epochs, allowing enough time for the model to learn and adjust its weights appropriately.

## **Loss Function and Optimization**

For multi-class classification, I used categorical cross-entropy as the loss function, which is standard for tasks involving multiple classes. The Adam optimizer was employed to improve convergence speed and model performance due to its adaptive learning rate.

## **Model Evaluation Metrics**

* Accuracy: The percentage of correct predictions. It measures overall performance
* Precision: The percentage of true positive predictions among all positive predictions. It understands how many of the predictions labeled as positive are correct ensuring that false positives are minimized, which is critical in applications like disease detection.
* Recall: The percentage of true positive predictions among all actual positive cases. It shows how many actual positives were correctly identified. This is important for ensuring that the model detects as many positive cases (e.g., diseased plants) as possible.
* F1-Score: The harmonic means of precision and recall, providing a balance between the two and assess the trade-off between the two, especially when the data is imbalanced.

Metrics were calculated on both the validation and test datasets

* + 1. **Overfitting Prevention Techniques (Regularization)**
* Dropout: A dropout rate of 0.5 was applied to randomly disable neurons during training, which helps improve generalization.
* Early Stopping: Training was stopped if the validation accuracy started to degrade, ensuring that the model didn’t over fit the training data.

# **ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN**

This refers to the overall structure and flow of the deep learning process, from the initial dataset collection to the selection of the model.

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Figure 3.5 Architectural diagram

# **3.6 FLOW CHART**

Below is the flowchart that illustrates the sequence of steps **I** followed during the research project. It outlines the entire process from data collection to model evaluation.

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Figure 3.6 Flow chart for the research project