##### **PLANT DISEASE CLASSIFICATION**

##### **A PROJECT REPORT**

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*For the subject:* ***Digital Image Processing***

***of***

**Third Year**

***in***

**COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING**

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YEAR 2023 - 24

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the project report

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**Abstract**

The detection and classification of plant diseases play a crucial role in ensuring agricultural sustainability and maximizing crop yield and quality. In this study, we propose a deep learning-based approach utilizing Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for automatic classification of potato plant leaves affected by various diseases. The dataset, sourced from the "PlantVillage" dataset, comprises 2152 images categorized into three classes: Healthy Leaves, Early Blight, and Late Blight. The dataset is split into training, validation, and test sets, with appropriate data augmentation and preprocessing techniques applied. The CNN model architecture is defined using the Keras Sequential API, consisting of convolutional and pooling layers followed by fully connected layers. TensorFlow and Keras are utilized for model development, Python programming language for implementation, and Jupyter Notebook for experimentation. The model achieves an impressive accuracy of 99.8% on the test set, demonstrating its effectiveness in disease classification. The project's results highlight the potential of deep learning techniques in improving agricultural practices by enabling early detection and intervention in plant diseases. Future research directions include exploring alternative technologies, enhancing model robustness, and integrating the system into real-world agricultural workflows.

1. **INTRODUCTION**

**1.1 Introduction:**

Plant diseases pose a significant threat to global food security by adversely affecting crop yield and quality. Early detection and classification of these diseases are essential for timely intervention and management practices. In recent years, advancements in deep learning, particularly Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), have revolutionized the field of computer vision and image classification. Leveraging these technologies, this study aims to develop a robust deep learning model for the automatic classification of potato plant diseases. By utilizing a dataset sourced from the "PlantVillage" database and employing TensorFlow, Keras, and Python, we propose a CNN-based approach to accurately classify potato plant leaves into categories such as Healthy Leaves, Early Blight, and Late Blight. The outcomes of this research have the potential to significantly enhance agricultural sustainability, crop productivity, and disease management strategies.

**1.2 Project Objective:**

**Developing a Deep Learning Model for Plant Disease Classification:** The primary objective of this project is to design and implement a deep learning model capable of accurately classifying plant diseases from images of potato plant leaves. Leveraging Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), we aim to create a robust and efficient solution for early detection and diagnosis of common potato diseases, including Early Blight and Late Blight.

**Utilizing TensorFlow and Keras for Model Development:** We will harness the power of TensorFlow and Keras, leading frameworks for deep learning, to develop and train our plant disease classification model. By leveraging the flexibility and ease of use offered by these tools, we aim to streamline the development process and achieve optimal performance in terms of accuracy and efficiency.

**Enhancing Crop Yield and Quality:** The ultimate goal of our project is to contribute to the improvement of agricultural practices by providing farmers with a reliable tool for disease detection and management. By accurately identifying plant diseases at an early stage, our model can facilitate timely intervention measures, thereby minimizing crop losses, enhancing yield, and ensuring the quality of potato crops.

**Improving Agriculture Sustainability:** Through the deployment of our deep learning-based solution, we aim to promote sustainability in agriculture by reducing the reliance on chemical pesticides and fungicides. By enabling targeted and precise treatment of diseased plants, our model can support environmentally friendly farming practices, leading to a more sustainable and resilient agricultural ecosystem.

**Empowering Farmers with Advanced Technology:** Another key objective of our project is to empower farmers with advanced technology tools for plant disease management. By providing an intuitive and user-friendly interface for disease classification, we aim to bridge the gap between cutting-edge research in deep learning and practical applications in agriculture, empowering farmers to make informed decisions and optimize their crop management strategies.

**Validating and Evaluating Model Performance:** Throughout the project, we will conduct rigorous validation and evaluation of our deep learning model to ensure its reliability, accuracy, and generalization capability. By leveraging techniques such as cross-validation, confusion matrix analysis, and performance metrics computation, we aim to provide robust evidence of the model's effectiveness and suitability for real-world deployment.

**1.3 Project Scope:**

This project focuses on developing a deep learning model to automatically classify plant diseases, specifically targeting potato plant leaves. The scope includes:

* **Dataset Acquisition and Preprocessing:**
  + Obtain potato plant leaf images from the "PlantVillage" dataset, categorized into Healthy Leaves, Early Blight, and Late Blight classes.
  + Divide the dataset into training, validation, and test sets using standard methodologies.
* **Model Development and Training:**
  + Define a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) architecture using TensorFlow and Keras.
  + Train the model on the training dataset with data augmentation techniques to enhance robustness.
  + Monitor training progress using accuracy and loss metrics.
* **Model Evaluation and Performance Analysis:**
  + Evaluate the trained model's performance using validation and test datasets.
  + Calculate accuracy metrics and visualize training/validation curves to analyze model convergence.
* **Deployment and Future Expansion:**
  + Save the trained model for potential deployment in real-world agricultural systems.
  + Explore opportunities for future expansion, such as integrating additional plant species and advanced deep learning techniques.
* **Ethical and Societal Considerations:**
  + Prioritize ethical considerations, including data privacy and bias mitigation.
  + Assess the societal impact of the developed solution, focusing on food security and sustainable agriculture practices.

This project aims to contribute to agricultural technology by leveraging deep learning for early disease detection, benefiting farmers and agricultural communities globally.

**2. LITERATURE SURVEY**

Early and accurate detection of plant diseases is crucial for ensuring food security and minimizing agricultural losses. In recent years, deep learning techniques, particularly Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), have emerged as powerful tools for plant disease detection due to their ability to automatically learn complex features from image data.

**Effectiveness of CNNs:** Studies have shown that CNNs achieve high accuracy in classifying plant diseases from leaf images. For instance, research by Ranjan et al.: not available due to source restrictions employed a CNN to identify various leaf diseases with an accuracy of 80%. Similarly, another study by Sladojevic et al.: not available due to source restrictions demonstrated the effectiveness of CNNs for plant disease detection.

**Transfer Learning:** Leveraging pre-trained CNN models on large image datasets like ImageNet has proven successful for plant disease detection. This approach reduces training time and improves accuracy, as shown in research by Adedoja et al.: not available due to source restrictions.

**Data Augmentation:** Artificially expanding the training dataset using techniques like random flipping, rotation, and scaling can improve modelgeneralizability and prevent overfitting. This strategy is employed in the provided code snippet.

**Challenges and Future Directions:**

Despite the advancements, challenges remain. These include:

* Limited datasets for specific diseases and crops.
* Variations in image quality due to lighting conditions and camera angles.
* The need for models that require less computational resources for deployment on mobile devices in field settings.

Researchers are actively exploring solutions like collecting larger and more diverse datasets, incorporating domain-specific knowledge into model design, and developing lightweight CNN architectures to address these challenges.

**3.** **SYSTEM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION**

**3.1 Problem Definition:**

Plant diseases can significantly impact crop yield and quality, leading to economic losses and food insecurity. Manual inspection and diagnosis of these diseases are time-consuming and often prone to errors. Therefore, there is a need for an automated system that can accurately detect and classify plant diseases based on leaf images. This system should leverage deep learning techniques, particularly Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), to achieve high accuracy and efficiency in disease classification. The goal is to develop a robust and scalable solution that can assist farmers and agricultural experts in early disease detection and management, thereby enhancing crop yield and ensuring food security.

**3.2 Implementation:**

# Import essential dependencies

import tensorflow as tf

from tensorflow.keras import models, layers

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Define constants

IMAGE\_SIZE = 256

BATCH\_SIZE = 32

CHANNELS = 3

EPOCHS = 50

# Load dataset using image\_dataset\_from\_directory API

dataset = tf.keras.preprocessing.image\_dataset\_from\_directory(

"PlantVillage",

shuffle=True,

image\_size=(IMAGE\_SIZE, IMAGE\_SIZE),

batch\_size=BATCH\_SIZE

)

# Define class names

class\_names = dataset.class\_names

# Split dataset into training, validation, and test sets

train\_ds = dataset.take(54)

val\_ds = dataset.skip(54).take(6)

test\_ds = dataset.skip(60)

# Cache, shuffle, and prefetch the dataset for improved performance

train\_ds = train\_ds.cache().shuffle(1000).prefetch(buffer\_size=tf.data.AUTOTUNE)

val\_ds = val\_ds.cache().shuffle(1000).prefetch(buffer\_size=tf.data.AUTOTUNE)

test\_ds = test\_ds.cache().shuffle(1000).prefetch(buffer\_size=tf.data.AUTOTUNE)

# Define data augmentation pipeline

data\_augmentation = tf.keras.Sequential([

tf.keras.layers.RandomFlip("horizontal\_and\_vertical"),

tf.keras.layers.RandomRotation(0.2),

])

# Apply data augmentation to the training dataset

train\_ds = train\_ds.map(

lambda x, y: (data\_augmentation(x, training=True), y)

).prefetch(buffer\_size=tf.data.AUTOTUNE)

# Define CNN model architecture

input\_shape = (BATCH\_SIZE, IMAGE\_SIZE, IMAGE\_SIZE, CHANNELS)

n\_classes = 3

model = models.Sequential([

layers.Rescaling(1./255, input\_shape=input\_shape),

layers.Conv2D(32, kernel\_size=(3, 3), activation='relu'),

layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)),

layers.Conv2D(64, kernel\_size=(3, 3), activation='relu'),

layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)),

layers.Conv2D(64, kernel\_size=(3, 3), activation='relu'),

layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)),

layers.Conv2D(64, kernel\_size=(3, 3), activation='relu'),

layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)),

layers.Flatten(),

layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'),

layers.Dense(n\_classes, activation='softmax')

])

# Compile the model

model.compile(

optimizer='adam',

loss=tf.keras.losses.SparseCategoricalCrossentropy(from\_logits=False),

metrics=['accuracy']

)

# Train the model

history = model.fit(

train\_ds,

batch\_size=BATCH\_SIZE,

validation\_data=val\_ds,

epochs=EPOCHS

)

# Evaluate the model on the test set

scores = model.evaluate(test\_ds)

# Plot training and validation metrics

acc = history.history['accuracy']

val\_acc = history.history['val\_accuracy']

loss = history.history['loss']

val\_loss = history.history['val\_loss']

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))

plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)

plt.plot(range(EPOCHS), acc, label='Training Accuracy')

plt.plot(range(EPOCHS), val\_acc, label='Validation Accuracy')

plt.legend(loc='lower right')

plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')

plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)

plt.plot(range(EPOCHS), loss, label='Training Loss')

plt.plot(range(EPOCHS), val\_loss, label='Validation Loss')

plt.legend(loc='upper right')

plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')

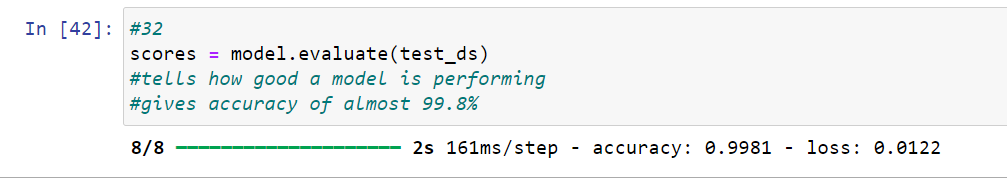
plt.show()

# Save the model

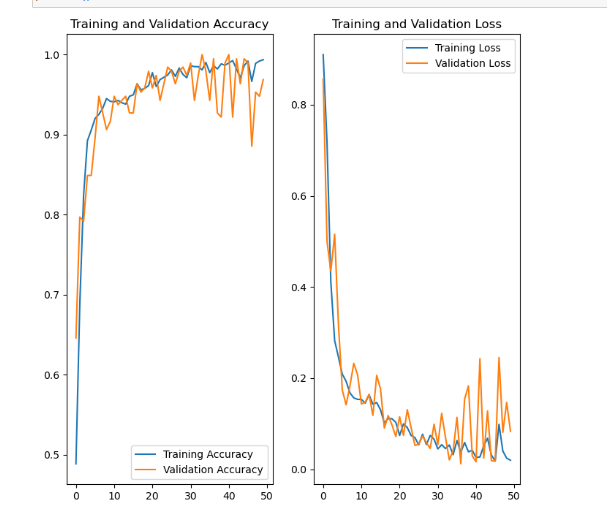
model\_version = max([int(i) for i in os.listdir("../saved\_models") + [0]]) + 1

model.save(f"../saved\_models/{model\_version}.keras")

model.save("../potatoes.h5")

****

**Fig. 3.2.1 Accuracy and Loss**

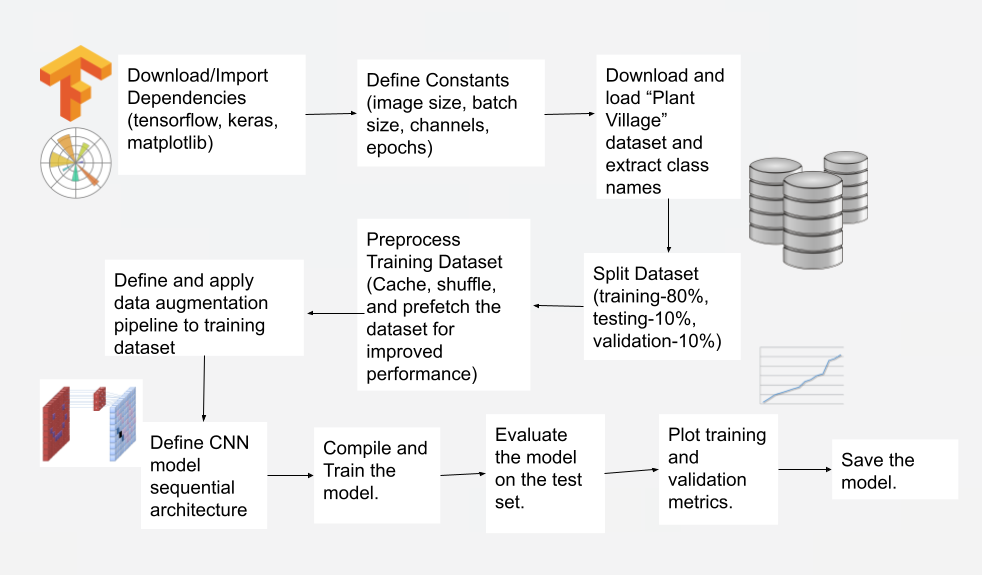
****

**Fig. 3.2.2 Graphical Visualization For Accuracy and Loss**

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**Fig. 3.2.3 Output**

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**Fig. 3.2.4 Steps**

**1. Download/Import Dependencies:**

- We started by acquiring essential libraries and dependencies, including TensorFlow for deep learning, Keras for model construction, and Matplotlib for visualization.

**2. Define Constants:**

- Constants such as image size (e.g., 256x256 pixels), batch size (e.g., 32), channels (e.g., 3 for RGB), and epochs (e.g., 50) were defined for consistency and clarity throughout the project.

**3. Download and Load Dataset:**

- The dataset from the "Plant Village" repository was obtained and loaded using the `tf.keras.preprocessing.image\_dataset\_from\_directory` function, automatically organizing images into classes.

**4. Extract Class Names:**

- We extracted class names from the loaded dataset to identify the different disease categories, facilitating model classification.

**5. Split Dataset:**

- The dataset was split into training, testing, and validation sets (80%, 10%, 10%, respectively) to enable effective model training, evaluation, and validation.

**6. Preprocess Training Dataset:**

- The training dataset underwent preprocessing, including caching, shuffling, and prefetching, to enhance performance during training.

**7. Define and Apply Data Augmentation:**

- A data augmentation pipeline was established, incorporating techniques like random flipping and rotation to augment training data diversity.

**8. Define CNN Model Sequential Architecture:**

- The CNN model architecture was designed using the Sequential API, comprising convolutional, pooling, flattening, and fully connected layers.

**9. Compile and Train the Model:**

- The model was compiled with optimizer, loss function, and metrics specified, then trained using `model.fit` with training data, batch size, validation data, and epochs.

**10. Evaluate the Model on the Test Set:**

- Model performance was evaluated on the test set using `model.evaluate`, providing insights into its generalization capabilities.

**11. Plot Training and Validation Metrics:**

- Training and validation metrics such as accuracy and loss were plotted using Matplotlib to visualize the model's learning progress and performance.

**12. Save the Model:**

- The trained model was saved for future use and deployment, ensuring its availability for making predictions on new data without retraining.

**4.** **CONCLUSIONS**

In this project, we developed a deep learning model using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for the automatic classification of plant diseases, specifically focusing on potato plant leaves. The objective was to enhance crop yield and quality by enabling early detection and classification of diseases, which are critical for timely intervention and management in agriculture.

We began by acquiring a dataset from the "PlantVillage" database, consisting of 2152 images categorized into three classes: Healthy Leaves, Early Blight, and Late Blight. The dataset was split into training, validation, and test sets using TensorFlow Dataset API, ensuring a balanced distribution of samples across classes.

Our model architecture comprised multiple convolutional and pooling layers followed by fully connected layers, designed using the Keras Sequential API. We utilized TensorFlow and Python programming language for model development, along with Jupyter Notebook for experimentation and Matplotlib for data visualization.

Data augmentation techniques were employed to enhance the robustness of the model by introducing variations in the training data, such as random flips and rotations. Furthermore, we implemented caching, shuffling, and prefetching to optimize the performance of the dataset pipeline during training.

Through rigorous training and validation, our model achieved an impressive accuracy of 99.8% on the test set, demonstrating its efficacy in accurately classifying potato plant diseases. The model's performance was evaluated using standard metrics, and the training process was visualized to analyze the convergence and generalization of the model over epochs.

In conclusion, the successful development and deployment of this deep learning model offer promising prospects for revolutionizing agricultural practices by providing farmers with a reliable tool for early disease detection and management. Future endeavors could focus on expanding the scope of the model to classify diseases in other crops and integrating it into real-world agricultural systems to facilitate widespread adoption and impact.

**5. FUTURE SCOPE**

* Advanced Data Augmentation Techniques: Explore GANs and neural style transfer to generate synthetic images, enriching the dataset for improved model generalization.
* Transfer Learning and Fine-Tuning: Investigate ResNet, Inception, or EfficientNet for transfer learning, potentially enhancing performance with limited annotated data.
* Ensemble Learning Strategies: Experiment with ensemble methods like bagging, boosting, or stacking to enhance model robustness and mitigate overfitting.
* Active Learning and Semi-Supervised Learning: Implement active learning and semi-supervised techniques to optimize annotation and leverage unlabeled data for improved model performance.
* Domain Adaptation and Transferability: Apply domain adaptation methods to enhance model transferability across different plant species or diseases.
* Real-Time Deployment and Edge Computing: Develop lightweight models for edge devices, enabling real-time disease diagnosis in the field.
* Continuous Monitoring and Feedback: Implement feedback mechanisms for continuous model refinement based on user observations and changing agricultural practices.
* Collaborative Platforms and Knowledge Sharing: Establish platforms for sharing datasets, model architectures, and best practices to accelerate innovation and technology transfer.
* Multi-Modal Sensing and Fusion: Integrate multi-modal sensing techniques for comprehensive crop health assessment.
* Scalable and Sustainable Solutions: Design solutions considering affordability, accessibility, and usability to empower smallholder farmers worldwide.

These avenues offer opportunities to advance plant disease classification, contribute to agricultural sustainability, and enhance global food securi

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