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THEORY ASSIGNMENT

**AI-Powered Plant Disease Detection System
Conceptual Framework and Theoretical
Analysis**

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Plant diseases agriculture industry ke liye ek major challenge hain jo crop productivity ko significantly reduce karte hain. Traditional detection methods time-consuming aur expert-dependent hain. Artificial Intelligence aur Deep Learning ki advancement se ab automated systems develop karna possible ho gaya hai jo farmers ko real-time diagnosis provide kar sakein.

1.2 Problem Statement

Current plant disease detection methods ki main problems:

- Manual inspection time-consuming aur error-prone hai
- Expert availability limited hai
- Late detection se significant crop losses
- Treatment recommendations standardized nahi hote

1.3 Proposed Solution

Ek AI-powered mobile application jo plant diseases ko automatically detect kare, instant treatment recommendations provide kare, aur weather-based alerts de. Application EfficientNet-B3 CNN model use karti hai aur TensorFlow Lite se mobile devices par efficient inference provide karti hai.

2 Theoretical Framework

2.1 Convolutional Neural Networks

CNN ek specialized neural network hai jo image processing ke liye design kiya gaya hai. CNN ki main components hain:

Convolutional Layers: Feature extraction through filters/kernels

Mathematical Operation:

$$S(i, j) = (I * K)(i, j) = \sum_m \sum_n I(m, n) \cdot K(i - m, j - n)$$

Pooling Layers: Spatial dimension reduction. Max pooling operation:

$$y = \max_{(i,j) \in R} x_{i,j}$$

Activation Functions: Non-linearity introduce karne ke liye. ReLU most common hai:

$$f(x) = \max(0, x)$$

Fully Connected Layers: Final classification ke liye use hoti hain.

2.2 EfficientNet Architecture

EfficientNet ek novel compound scaling method use karta hai jo network ko efficiently scale karta hai.

2.2.1 Compound Scaling

Traditional methods sirf depth, width ya resolution ko scale karte hain. EfficientNet teenon ko simultaneously scale karta hai:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Depth: } d &= \alpha^\phi \\ \text{Width: } w &= \beta^\phi \\ \text{Resolution: } r &= \gamma^\phi \end{aligned}$$

Constraint: $\alpha \cdot \beta^2 \cdot \gamma^2 \approx 2$

2.2.2 EfficientNet-B3 Specifications

Parameter	Value
Input Resolution	300×300
Depth Coefficient	1.2
Width Coefficient	1.4
Parameters	$\sim 12M$
Top-1 Accuracy	81.6% (ImageNet)

Table 1: EfficientNet-B3 Configuration

2.2.3 MBConv Blocks

EfficientNet Mobile Inverted Bottleneck Convolution blocks use karta hai jo efficient aur lightweight hain:

1. Expansion layer - Channels expand karta hai
2. Depthwise convolution - Spatial filtering
3. Squeeze-and-Excitation - Channel attention
4. Projection layer - Output channels reduce karta hai

2.3 Transfer Learning

Transfer Learning main pre-trained model ko naye task ke liye fine-tune kiya jata hai. Is approach ke main advantages:

- Kam training data required
- Faster convergence aur training time
- Better generalization capability
- Reduced computational requirements

Implementation Strategy:

1. Pre-trained model (ImageNet weights) load karna

2. Top classification layers ko customize karna
3. Initial layers freeze karke training start karna
4. Small learning rate use karna

3 System Architecture

3.1 High-Level Design

System teen main layers par based hai:

1. Mobile Application Layer

- User Interface (Kotlin + XML)
- Camera Integration (CameraX API)
- Local storage management

2. AI/ML Layer

- TensorFlow Lite Model
- Image preprocessing pipeline
- Inference engine
- Result post-processing

3. Backend Services

- Disease information database
- Treatment recommendations
- Weather API integration
- Expert consultation system

3.2 Data Flow

1. User plant ki image capture karta hai
2. Image preprocessing (resize to 300×300 , normalize)
3. TFLite model inference execution
4. Disease classification results
5. Database se treatment information retrieve
6. Weather conditions check for alerts
7. Complete results user ko display

4 Model Training and Optimization

4.1 Training Process

Loss Function - Categorical Cross-Entropy:

$$L = - \sum_{i=1}^N y_i \log(\hat{y}_i)$$

Optimizer - Adam with learning rate scheduling:

- Initial learning rate: 0.001

- Decay factor: 0.5
- Minimum learning rate: 0.00001

4.2 Data Augmentation

Training data ko diverse banane ke liye ye techniques use hui:

- Rotation (± 20 degrees)
- Horizontal aur vertical flipping
- Zoom (0.8-1.2 \times)
- Brightness adjustment
- Contrast variation

4.3 Evaluation Metrics

Accuracy:

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{\text{Correct Predictions}}{\text{Total Predictions}}$$

Precision:

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

Recall:

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

F1-Score:

$$F1 = 2 \times \frac{\text{Precision} \times \text{Recall}}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}}$$

5 Mobile Optimization

5.1 Model Compression Techniques

Quantization: Floating-point weights ko 8-bit integers main convert karna

- Model size 75% reduce ho jata hai
- Minimal accuracy loss (<2%)
- Faster inference speed

Pruning: Unnecessary connections remove karna

- 20-30% parameter reduction
- Maintained accuracy

5.2 Android Implementation

Key Technologies:

- **Kotlin:** Modern, concise Android programming language
- **CameraX:** Consistent camera API across devices
- **Material Design:** Modern UI/UX components
- **Lottie:** High-quality animations

- **Retrofit:** Network communication

Required Permissions:

- Camera access for image capture
- Storage access for saving results
- Location access for weather alerts
- Internet for backend services

6 Performance Analysis

6.1 Model Performance

Metric	Value
Training Accuracy	95.2%
Validation Accuracy	92.8%
Average Inference Time	180ms
Model Size (TFLite)	45 MB

Table 2: Model Performance Metrics

6.2 Comparative Analysis

Model	Accuracy	Size	Speed
ResNet-50	89.5%	98 MB	250ms
MobileNetV2	87.2%	14 MB	120ms
EfficientNet-B3	92.8%	45 MB	180ms
Inception-V3	90.1%	92 MB	220ms

Table 3: Model Comparison

EfficientNet-B3 best balance provide karta hai accuracy, size aur speed ke beech.

7 Challenges and Future Work

7.1 Current Limitations

- Limited plant species coverage
- Internet dependency for full features
- Image quality requirements
- Regional disease variations

7.2 Future Enhancements

- Multi-modal learning (images + sensor data)
- Attention mechanisms for explainability
- Federated learning for privacy
- AR integration for field guidance
- Community platform for knowledge sharing

8 Socio-Economic Impact

8.1 Benefits

For Farmers:

- Early disease detection reduces crop loss
- Reduced dependency on experts
- Cost-effective solution
- Increased yield and income

Environmental:

- Targeted pesticide application
- Reduced chemical waste
- Sustainable farming practices

Economic:

- 10-15% reduction in crop losses
- Lower treatment costs
- Increased agricultural productivity

9 Conclusion

Is project main humne ek comprehensive AI-powered plant disease detection system develop kiya jo EfficientNet-B3 CNN architecture use karta hai. System 92.8% accuracy achieve karta hai aur mobile devices par efficiently run hota hai. Transfer learning aur model optimization techniques se hum ne ek practical aur scalable solution banaya hai jo farmers ki productivity significantly improve kar sakte hai.

Future work main hum is system ko aur enhance karenge multi-modal learning, explainable AI, aur community features ke through. Technology ka agriculture main integration farmers ko empower karta hai aur sustainable farming practices promote karta hai.

10 References

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