

## NARASARAOPETA ENGINEERING COLLEGE

(Autonomous)

## DEPARTMENT OF CSE (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE) 2023-2024

| Batch Number             | BB20   |
|--------------------------|--|
| Team Members             | . D.HARSHITH - 20471A4310  |
|                          | . P. VISHNU VARDHAN - 20471A4342   |
|                          | . N. JANI BASHA - 20471A4340   |
| Guide                    | B.Veera Brahmam  |
| Title                    | DETECTING PLANT DISEASES WITH DEEP CONVOLUTION NEURO-FUZZY NETWORKS  |
| Domain/Technology        | DEEP LEARNING  |
| Base Paper Link          | https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/10104792  |
| Dataset Link             | https://www.kaggle.com/code/desuharshith/plant-disease-detection/input   |
| Software Requirements    | Browser : Any latest browser like Chrome   |
|                          | Operating System: Windows 7 Server or later  |
|                          | Language : Python , TensorFlow or PyTorch ,OpenCV  |
| Hardware<br>Requirements | Processor : Intel® Dual Core 2.0GHz  |
|                          | Hard Disk : 20 GB or above   |
|                          | RAM: 2GB or above  |
| Abstract                 | When plants and crops are affected by pests it affects the agricultural production of the country. Usually farmers or experts observe the plants with naked eye for detection and identification of disease. But this method can be time processing, expensive and inaccurate. Automatic detection using image processing techniques provide fast and accurate results. Advances in computer vision present an opportunity to expand and enhance the practice of precise plant protection and extend the market of computer vision applications in the field of precision agriculture. Novel way of training and the methodology used facilitate a quick and easy system implementation in practice. All essential steps required for implementing this disease recognition model are fully described throughout the paper, starting from gathering images in order to create a database, assessed by agricultural experts, a deep learning framework to perform the deep CNN training. This method paper is a new approach in detecting plant diseases using the deep convolutional neural network trained and fine-tuned to fit accurately to the database of a plant's leaves that was gathered independently for diverse plant diseases. The advance and novelty of the developed model lie in its simplicity; healthy leaves and background images are in line with other classes, enabling the model to distinguish between diseased leaves and healthy ones or from the environment by using CNN. |