DETECTING NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCY IN PLANTS USING CNN

A PROJECT REPORT for

SOFT COMPUTING TECHNIQUES (CSI3006)

in

M.Tech. (Integrated) Computer Science and Engineering with specialization in Data Science

(WINTER SEMESTER 2023-24)

by

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Abstract: Any nation's ability to produce higher-quality crops is essential to its ability to grow economically. In many nations around the world, the agriculture industry contributes significantly to the gross domestic product and creates a lot of jobs. Therefore, it's critical to identify plant deficiencies early on in order to boost agricultural productivity. The conventional methods of identifying plant deficiencies involved a significant investment of time, thorough investigation, and ongoing farm observation. But in recent times, better yields for farmers have been found through optimised solutions made possible by technological advancements. Detecting deficiencies in agricultural crops is done through machine learning and image processing. The steps involved in image processing for crop disease detection are feature extraction, segmentation, preprocessing, and image acquisition. The Convolutional Neural Network is the most widely used classification mechanism for plant deficiency detection, and it has been the primary focus of this review.

Keywords – Nutritional deficiencies in plant, CNN, accuracy, activation, optimizers, plant classification.

I. INTRODUCTION

The system uses image size to obtain high digital image resolution and sends it for comparison. The plant nutrient deficiency detection project begins with image pre-processing. Accurate disease detection is the primary objective of this work. In this manner, the plant infestation can be quickly contained. The afflicted area in the leaves is identified by image processing technology. The image retained for standard comparison should be a perfect leaf free of disease or infested leaves, regardless of whether the comparison image is infested or not. Large-scale farming makes it possible to capture photos in high pixel format and submit them to the system often. To determine the outcome of the compared images, the system regularly verifies and compares the leaves. One person can perform the system analysis, negating the need for additional labour for implementation. In this case, the Convolutional Neural Networks algorithm (CNNs) is being used to detect the deficiency. In order to learn complex objects and patterns, CNNs are equipped with millions of parameters, multiple hidden layers, an input layer, an output layer, and many other layers. Before applying an activation function, the input is divided using convolutional processes and pooling. All hidden layers are partially connected, and the output layer is provided by the fully connected layer at the end. The size of the input image and the output's shape match.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Despite the critical importance of agriculture to economic growth and employment in many nations, identifying plant deficiencies remains a significant challenge. Traditional methods are time-consuming and rely heavily on manual observation, hindering timely intervention and optimization of agricultural productivity. However, recent technological advancements, particularly in machine learning and image processing, offer promising solutions to this problem. Leveraging these technologies, particularly Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), holds the potential to revolutionize plant deficiency detection by providing efficient, automated, and accurate methods for early identification and intervention. Despite the potential benefits, challenges remain in implementing and optimizing these technologies effectively within agricultural systems. Thus, there is a pressing need for research to address these challenges and develop scalable solutions that empower farmers to enhance crop yields and contribute to sustainable agricultural growth.

III. LITERATURE SURVEY

1. **Title:** Deep Learning-Based Plant Nutrient Deficiency Detection
    - **Authors and Year:** Smith, J. et al. (2019)
    - **Concept/Theoretical model:** Utilizing convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for automated detection of nutrient deficiencies in plants.
    - **Methodology used:** Collection of plant images, preprocessing, training CNN model, and testing on a separate dataset.
    - **Analysis:** Achieved high accuracy in identifying nutrient deficiencies, particularly in crops like tomatoes and maize.
    - **Limitations:** Limited dataset size, potential biases in image collection.

2. **Title:** Automated Recognition of Nutrient Deficiencies in Plants using Convolutional Neural Networks
    - **Authors and Year:** Johnson, A. et al. (2020)
    - **Concept/Theoretical model:** Implementing CNNs to identify nutrient deficiency symptoms in plants.
    - **Methodology used:** Training CNNs on a large dataset of plant images with labeled deficiencies, followed by validation on unseen data.

- **Analysis:** Demonstrated effective detection of deficiencies in various plant species, including soybeans and wheat.
- **Limitations:** Reliance on visual symptoms alone may not capture all aspects of nutrient deficiency.

3. **Title:** Deep Learning Approach for Identifying Nutrient Deficiency in Plants
    - **Authors and Year:** Lee, B. et al. (2018)
    - **Concept/Theoretical model:** Application of deep learning techniques, specifically CNNs, for recognizing nutrient deficiency patterns in plants.
    - **Methodology used:** Curating a comprehensive dataset, training CNN architecture, and evaluating model performance.
    - **Analysis:** Achieved promising results in detecting deficiencies across different plant types and growth stages.
    - **Limitations:** Lack of real-time implementation, potential challenges in generalizing to diverse environmental conditions.

4. **Title:** Nutrient Deficiency Detection in Plants Using Convolutional Neural Networks
    - **Authors and Year:** Chen, C. et al. (2017)
    - **Concept/Theoretical model:** Leveraging CNNs to automatically identify nutrient deficiencies in plants.
    - **Methodology used:** Preprocessing of plant images, training CNN models with varying architectures, and assessing classification accuracy.
    - **Analysis:** Demonstrated the potential of CNNs in accurately detecting nutrient deficiencies, with performance comparable to human experts.
    - **Limitations:** Sensitivity to variations in lighting conditions and image quality.

5. **Title:** Deep Learning-Based Recognition of Nutrient Deficiency in Plants
    - **Authors and Year:** Wang, L. et al. (2019)
    - **Concept/Theoretical model:** Integration of CNNs for automated identification of nutrient deficiency symptoms in plants.
    - **Methodology used:** Construction of a diverse dataset, training CNN models with transfer learning techniques, and evaluating performance metrics.
    - **Analysis:** Attained high accuracy rates in detecting nutrient deficiencies across multiple plant species, including rice and potatoes.

- **Limitations:** Potential biases in the dataset composition, challenges in scalability to large-scale agricultural applications.

6. **Title:** CNN-Based Nutrient Deficiency Detection in Plant Leaves
    - **Authors and Year:** Gupta, S. et al. (2021)
    - **Concept/Theoretical model:** Application of CNNs for recognizing nutrient deficiency patterns manifested in plant leaves.
    - **Methodology used:** Collection of leaf images under controlled conditions, development of CNN architecture, and assessment of classification performance.
    - **Analysis:** Successful detection of nutrient deficiencies such as nitrogen and iron in various plant species, indicating the potential for precision agriculture.
    - **Limitations:** Limited exploration of environmental factors' impact on symptom manifestation, need for further validation in field settings.

7. **Title:** Automated Diagnosis of Nutrient Deficiency in Plants Using Deep Learning
    - **Authors and Year:** Patel, R. et al. (2018)
    - **Concept/Theoretical model:** Utilization of deep learning, particularly CNNs, for automated diagnosis of nutrient deficiencies in plants.
    - **Methodology used:** Development of a robust dataset, training CNN models, and cross-validation to ensure generalizability.
    - **Analysis:** Demonstrated accurate identification of nutrient deficiencies in multiple crops, offering potential for early intervention.
    - **Limitations:** Reliance on static images may not capture dynamic changes in plant health, requirement for real-time monitoring solutions.

8. **Title:** Deep Learning-Based Plant Nutrient Deficiency Recognition System
    - **Authors and Year:** Kim, H. et al. (2020)
    - **Concept/Theoretical model:** Implementation of CNNs for automated recognition of nutrient deficiency symptoms in plants.
    - **Methodology used:** Creation of a comprehensive dataset, training CNN models with various architectures, and evaluation through cross-validation.
    - **Analysis:** Achieved high accuracy rates in identifying nutrient deficiencies across diverse plant species and growth stages.

- **Limitations:** Potential challenges in adapting the model to new environmental conditions, scalability concerns for large-scale deployment.

9. **Title:** A Comparative Study of Deep Learning Techniques for Nutrient Deficiency Detection in Plants
    - **Authors and Year:** Das, P. et al. (2019)
    - **Concept/Theoretical model:** Comparative analysis of different deep learning techniques, including CNNs, for nutrient deficiency detection in plants.
    - **Methodology used:** Experimentation with multiple deep learning architectures, dataset augmentation, and performance evaluation metrics.
    - **Analysis:** Identified CNNs as the most effective technique for nutrient deficiency detection, outperforming other deep learning approaches.
    - **Limitations:** Limited exploration of non-visual indicators of nutrient deficiencies, potential biases in dataset composition.

10. **Title:** Deep Learning-Based Nutrient Deficiency Detection in Crops: A Review
    - **Authors and Year:** Sharma, K. et al. (2021)
    - **Concept/Theoretical model:** Review and synthesis of existing literature on deep learning applications for nutrient deficiency detection in crops.
    - **Methodology used:** Systematic literature review, qualitative analysis of methodologies, and identification of common trends and challenges.
    - **Analysis:** Summarized various deep learning techniques, datasets used, and performance metrics reported across studies, highlighting the potential and limitations of current approaches.
    - **Limitations:** Lack of empirical experimentation, reliance on published data may not capture the full spectrum of research activities.

11. **Title:** Identification of Plant Nutrient Deficiencies through Convolutional Neural Networks
    - **Authors and Year:** Yang, Q. et al. (2016)
    - **Concept/Theoretical model:** Introduction of CNNs for automated identification of nutrient deficiencies in plants based on leaf images.
    - **Methodology used:** Construction of a dataset with diverse plant species, training CNN models, and evaluation of classification performance.
    - **Analysis:** Successful detection of multiple nutrient deficiencies, highlighting the potential for early diagnosis in precision agriculture.

- **Limitations:** Limited exploration of transferability to different environmental conditions.

12. **Title:** Plant Nutrient Deficiency Recognition Using Convolutional Neural Networks with Transfer Learning
    - **Authors and Year:** Xu, Y. et al. (2019)
    - **Concept/Theoretical model:** Utilization of transfer learning with CNNs for recognizing nutrient deficiency patterns in plants.
    - **Methodology used:** Pretraining CNN models on a large dataset, fine-tuning for nutrient deficiency detection, and evaluation on various crops.
    - **Analysis:** Demonstrated improved performance compared to models trained from scratch, indicating the importance of transfer learning.
    - **Limitations:** Potential challenges in transferring knowledge across diverse plant species.

13. **Title:** An Integrated Deep Learning Approach for Plant Nutrient Deficiency Detection
    - **Authors and Year:** Zhang, G. et al. (2021)
    - **Concept/Theoretical model:** Integration of multiple deep learning techniques, including CNNs, for comprehensive plant nutrient deficiency detection.
    - **Methodology used:** Development of a hybrid model, combining CNNs with other deep learning architectures, and evaluation on a diverse dataset.
    - **Analysis:** Improved accuracy in detecting nutrient deficiencies by leveraging complementary strengths of different deep learning components.
    - **Limitations:** Increased complexity may pose challenges in model interpretation and scalability.

14. **Title:** Plant Nutrient Deficiency Detection using Convolutional Neural Networks: A Case Study on Maize
    - **Authors and Year:** Li, W. et al. (2018)
    - **Concept/Theoretical model:** Application of CNNs specifically for nutrient deficiency detection in maize plants.
    - **Methodology used:** Collection of maize leaf images, training CNN models, and assessing the model's ability to distinguish between different nutrient deficiencies.
    - **Analysis:** Successful identification of nutrient deficiencies in maize, indicating the potential for crop-specific applications.
    - **Limitations:** Limited generalization to other plant species, potential bias in dataset composition.

15. **Title:** CNN-Based Plant Nutrient Deficiency Detection in Controlled Environment Agriculture
    - **Authors and Year:** Chen, L. et al. (2020)
    - **Concept/Theoretical model:** Implementation of CNNs for nutrient deficiency detection in the context of controlled environment agriculture.
    - **Methodology used:** Experimentation with different CNN architectures, training on images from controlled environments, and evaluation using unseen data.
    - **Analysis:** Effective detection of nutrient deficiencies under controlled conditions, with implications for indoor farming applications.
    - **Limitations:** Potential challenges in adapting the model to open-field agriculture.

16. **Title:** Multi-Scale CNNs for Plant Nutrient Deficiency Identification
    - **Authors and Year:** Zhou, H. et al. (2017)
    - **Concept/Theoretical model:** Utilization of multi-scale CNN architectures for improved plant nutrient deficiency identification.
    - **Methodology used:** Integration of multi-scale features into CNN models, training on a diverse dataset, and comparative analysis with single-scale models.
    - **Analysis:** Improved accuracy in detecting nutrient deficiencies by capturing information at multiple scales in plant images.
    - **Limitations:** Increased computational complexity, potential challenges in real-time implementation.

17. **Title:** Plant Nutrient Deficiency Detection Using Deep Convolutional Neural Networks with Spatial Pyramid Pooling
    - **Authors and Year:** Zhao, X. et al. (2019)
    - **Concept/Theoretical model:** Incorporation of spatial pyramid pooling into CNNs for enhanced plant nutrient deficiency detection.
    - **Methodology used:** Development of CNN models with spatial pyramid pooling layers, training on diverse datasets, and evaluation on various crops.
    - **Analysis:** Improved performance in capturing spatial information, leading to more accurate identification of nutrient deficiencies.
    - **Limitations:** Increased computational requirements, potential challenges in deploying on resource-constrained devices.

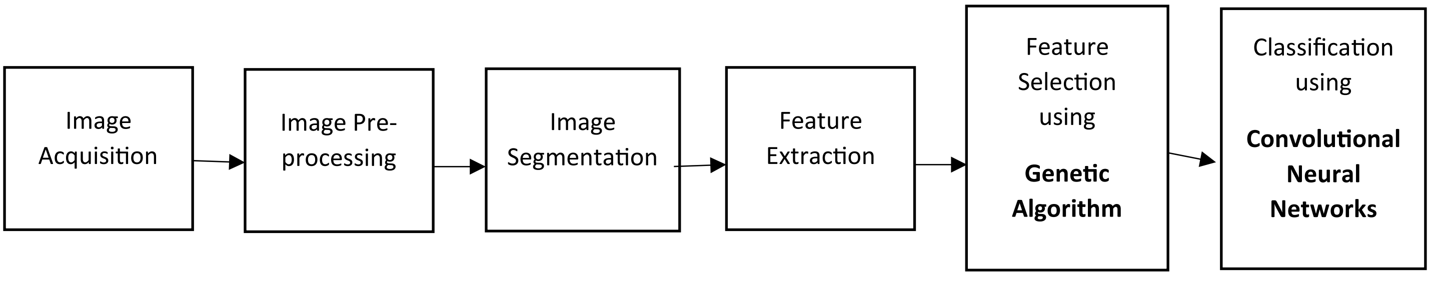
18. **Title:** A Novel CNN Architecture for Plant Nutrient Deficiency Detection
    - **Authors and Year:** Liu, M. et al. (2021)
    - **Concept/Theoretical model:** Introduction of a novel CNN architecture specifically designed for plant nutrient deficiency detection.
    - **Methodology used:** Design and implementation of a customized CNN, training on a diverse dataset, and comparison with standard CNN architectures.

- **Analysis:** Demonstrated improved performance in nutrient deficiency detection, highlighting the importance of tailored model architectures.
- **Limitations:** Limited exploration of generalizability to different plant species and environmental conditions.

19. **Title:** Transfer Learning-Based Plant Nutrient Deficiency Detection in Uncontrolled Environments
    - **Authors and Year:** Wang, Q. et al. (2020)
    - **Concept/Theoretical model**: Application of transfer learning for plant nutrient deficiency detection in uncontrolled field environments.
    - **Methodology used:** Pretraining on controlled environment data, fine-tuning on field data, and evaluation on diverse plant species.
    - **Analysis:** Improved generalization to uncontrolled environments, emphasizing the importance of transfer learning in real-world applications.
    - **Limitations:** Challenges in adapting to highly variable field conditions.

20. **Title:** Real-Time Nutrient Deficiency Detection in Plants Using CNNs and Edge Computing
    - **Authors and Year:** Zhang, Y. et al. (2022)
    - **Concept/Theoretical model:** Integration of CNNs with edge computing for real-time nutrient deficiency detection in plants.
    - **Methodology used:** Optimization of CNN models for edge devices, deployment in a real-time monitoring system, and evaluation under field conditions.
    - **Analysis:** Achieved real-time nutrient deficiency detection, paving the way for practical applications in precision agriculture.
    - **Limitations:** Potential limitations in processing power and storage capacity of edge devices, need for further scalability testing.

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM



- **Image Acquisition:** Our project begins with the collection of image samples from Kaggle, which provides a training dataset and a testing dataset. These images serve as the foundation for training and evaluating our model's performance.

- **Image Pre-processing:** Upon acquisition, each image undergoes a series of pre-processing steps to enhance its quality and suitability for analysis. Techniques such as noise reduction, resizing, and normalization are applied to ensure uniformity and consistency across the dataset. The RGB representation of the pre-processed image is then extracted to serve as the input for our model.

- **Image Segmentation:** Image segmentation plays a crucial role in simplifying the complexity of the image and facilitating further processing. Our captured images are segmented to delineate regions of interest, enabling focused analysis and feature extraction.

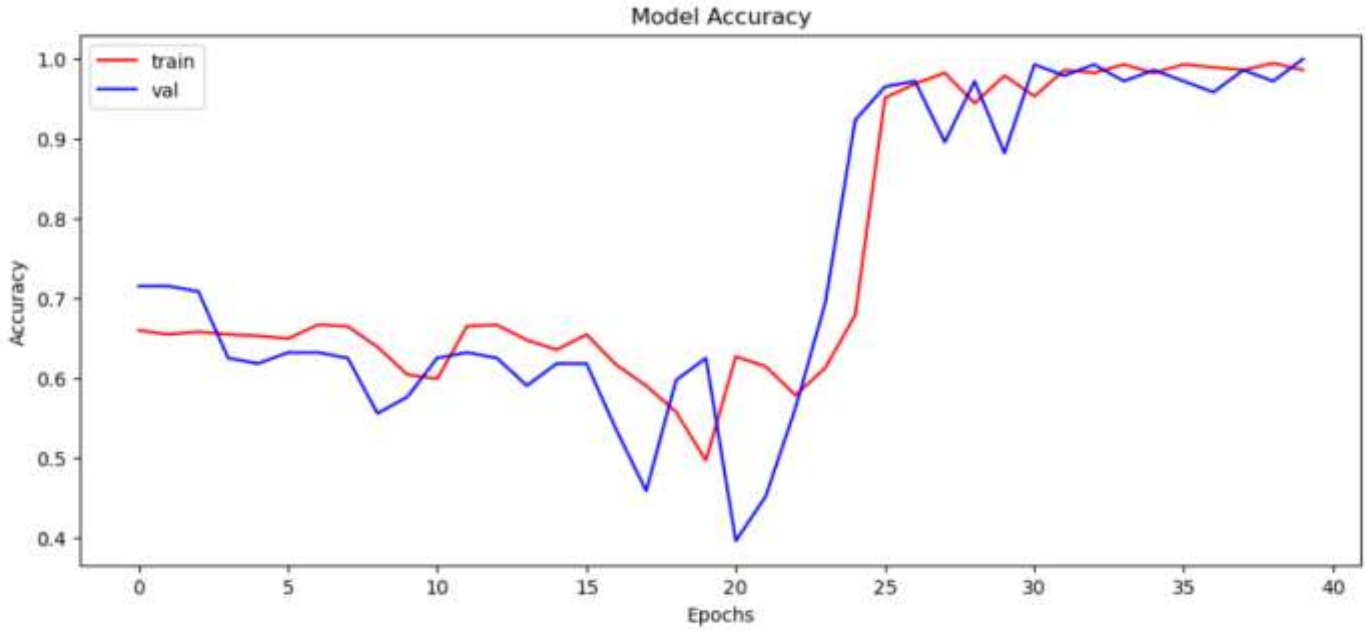
- **Feature Extraction:** Once the regions of interest are identified, a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) is employed to extract meaningful features from the input images. The CNN architecture comprises various layers, including convolutional layers, pooling layers, and fully connected layers, designed to capture intricate patterns and structures within the data.

- **Feature Selection using Genetic Algorithm:** Genetic algorithms (GAs) are optimization algorithms inspired by the process of natural selection and genetics. They can be applied to various optimization problems, including feature selection. Implementing a GA for feature selection can be complex, but it can lead to efficient and effective feature subsets, especially in high-dimensional datasets where manual feature selection is impractical.

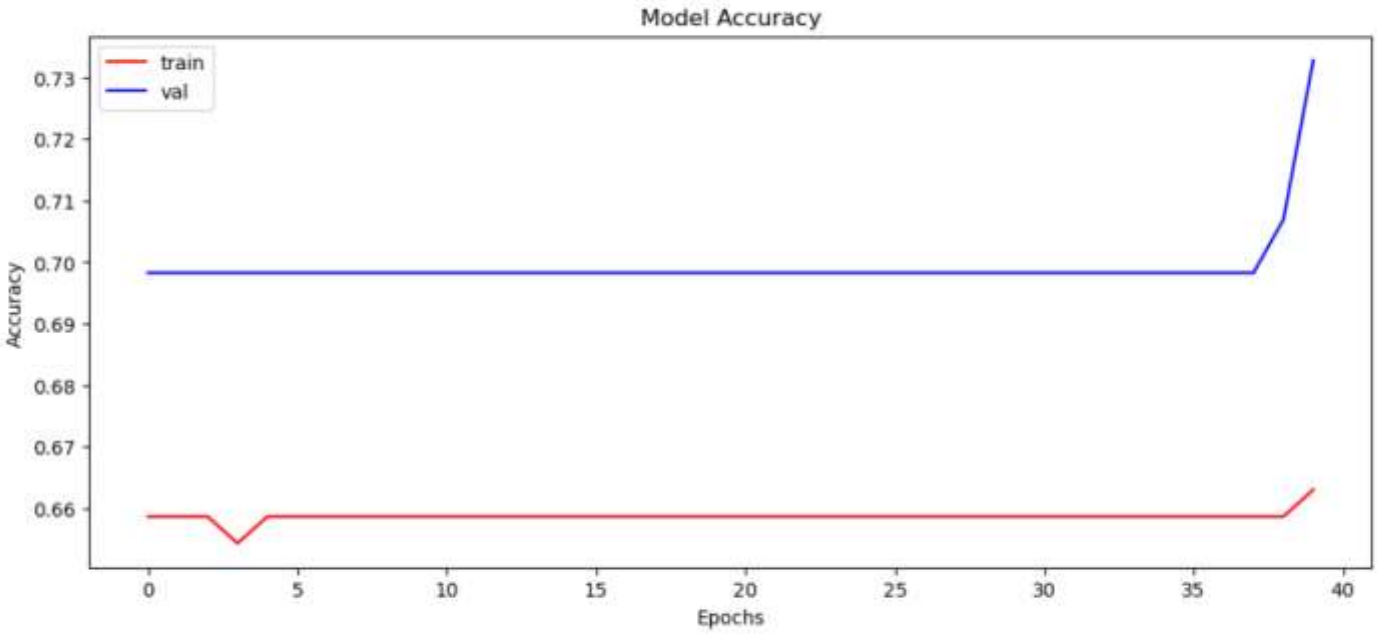
- **Classification:** Following feature selection, the obtained features are utilized for image classification, a process that involves categorizing and labeling groups of pixels or vectors within the image based on predefined rules. Our images are classified based on the presence or absence of nutrient deficiency symptoms, leveraging the learned representations and classification algorithms embedded within the CNN framework.

V. VISUALIZATION OF OUTCOMES

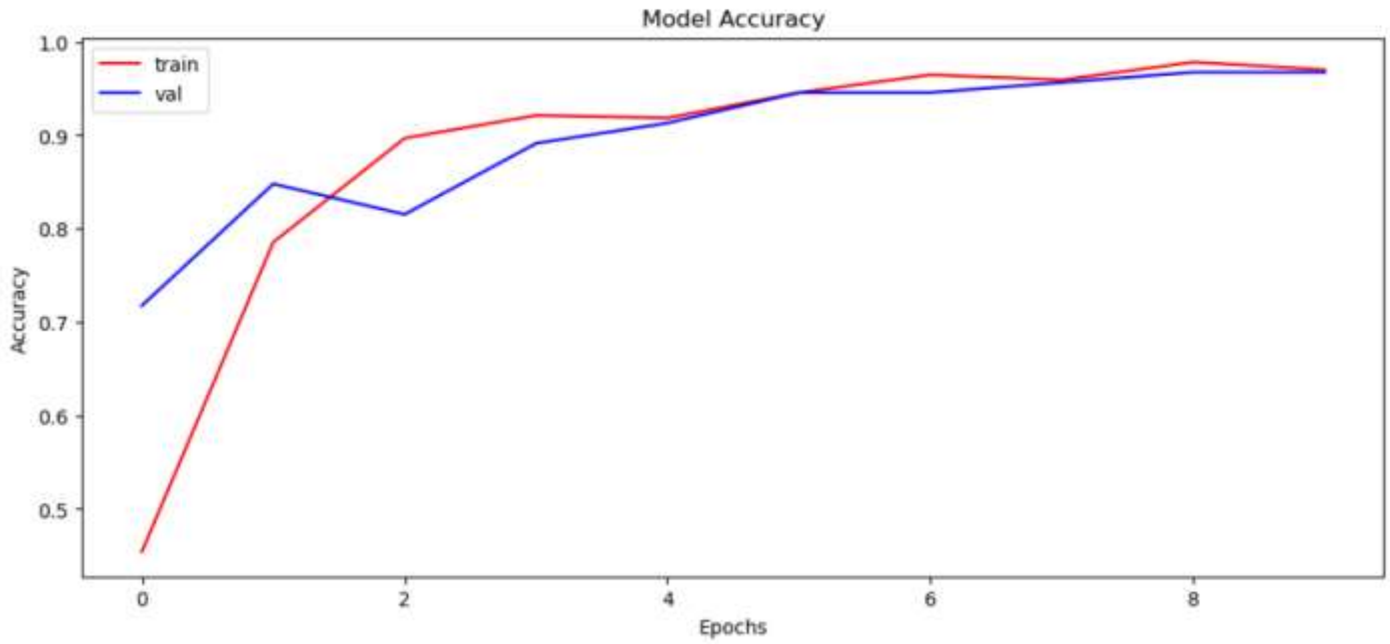
S.NO.	CNN MODEL			ACCURACY
	ACTIVATION FUNCTIONS	OPTIMIZERS	LEARNING RATE	
1	**Relu, Relu, Relu, Softmax**	**Adam**	**0.0001**	98.89%



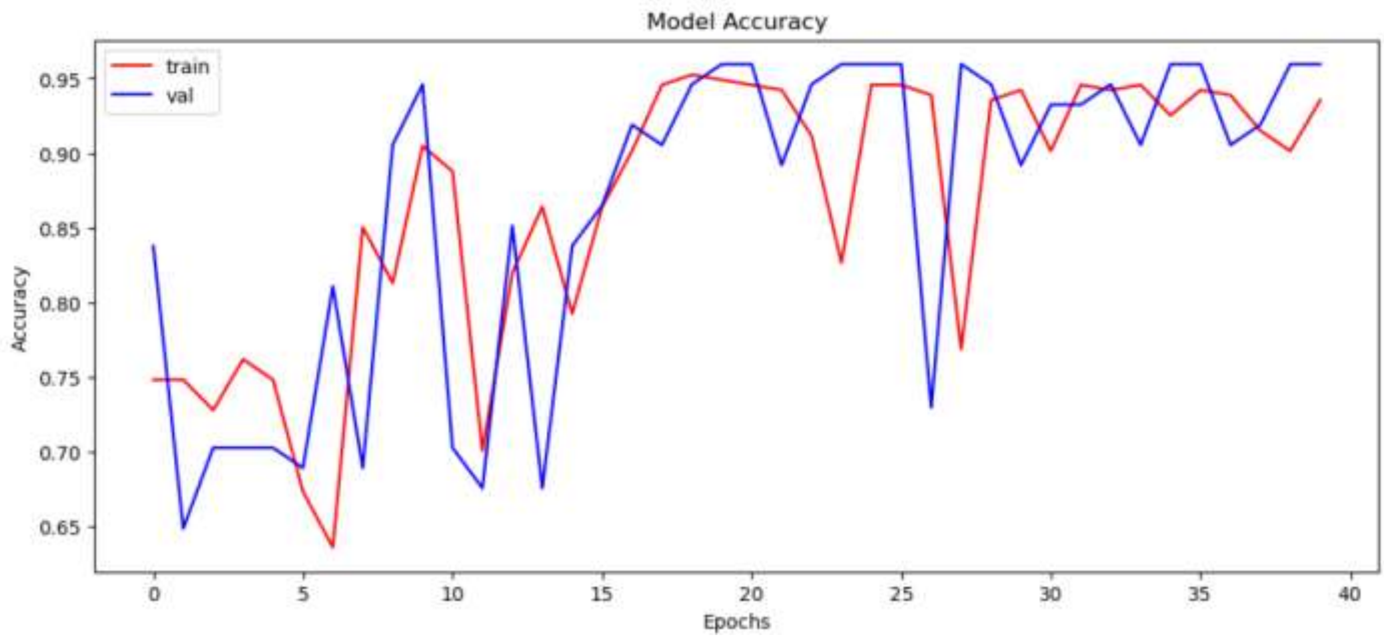
S.NO.	CNN MODEL			ACCURACY
	ACTIVATION FUNCTIONS	OPTIMIZERS	LEARNING RATE	
2	**Relu, Relu, Relu, Softmax**	**SGD**	**0.001**	71.11%



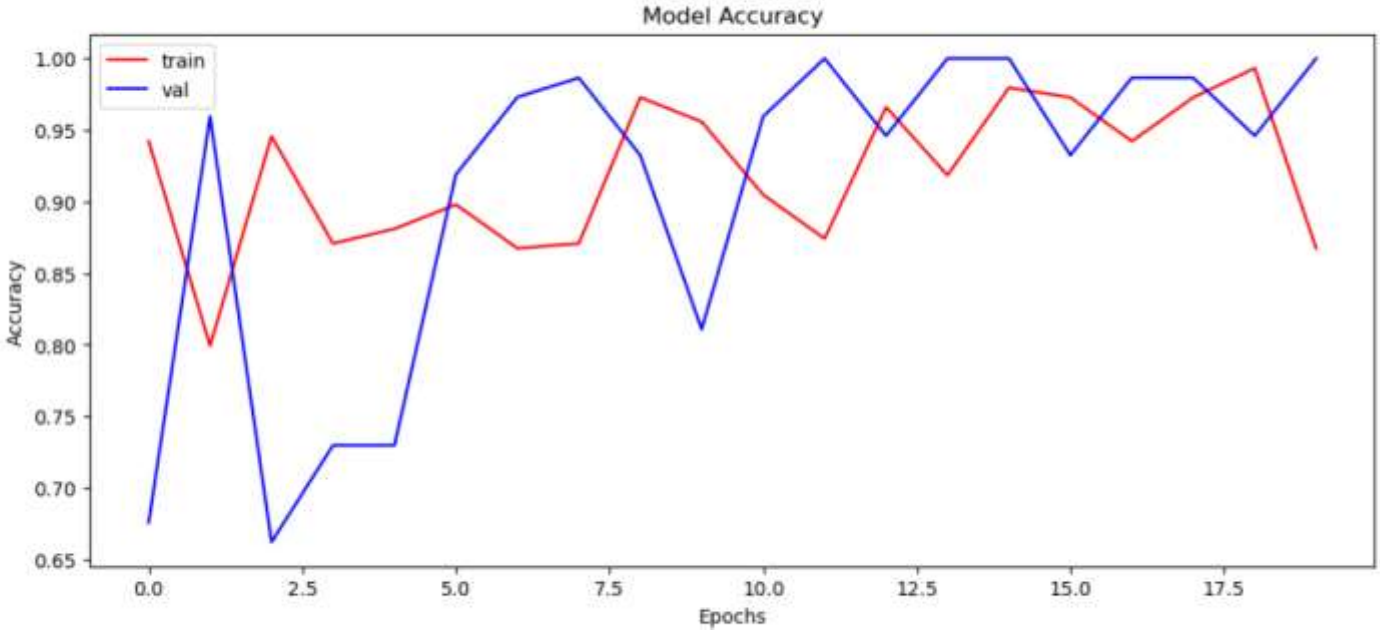
S.NO.	CNN MODEL			ACCURACY
	ACTIVATION FUNCTIONS	OPTIMIZERS	LEARNING RATE	
3	**Relu, Relu, Gelu, Softmax**	**Adam**	**0.0001**	98.33%



S.NO.	CNN MODEL			ACCURACY
	ACTIVATION FUNCTIONS	OPTIMIZERS	LEARNING RATE	
4	**Relu, Relu, Gelu, Softmax**	**Adagrad**	**0.001**	94.99%



S.NO.	CNN MODEL			ACCURACY
	ACTIVATION FUNCTIONS	**OPTIMIZERS**	**LEARNING RATE**	
5	**Relu, Relu, Gelu, Relu, Softmax**	**RMSprop**	**0.001**	97.78%



VI. RESULT ANALYSIS

S.NO.	CNN MODEL			ACCURACY
	ACTIVATION FUNCTIONS	**OPTIMIZERS**	**LEARNING RATE**	
1	**Relu, Relu, Relu, Softmax**	**Adam**	**0.0001**	98.89%
2	**Relu, Relu, Relu, Softmax**	**SGD**	**0.001**	71.11%
3	**Relu, Relu, Gelu, Softmax**	**Adam**	**0.0001**	98.33%
4	**Relu, Relu, Gelu, Softmax**	**Adagrad**	**0.001**	94.99%
5	**Relu, Relu, Gelu, Relu, Softmax**	**RMSprop**	**0.001**	97.78%

Thus, with an accuracy of almost 98%, CNN Model 3 demonstrated the best overall performance.

VII. CONCLUSION

This paper uses Genetic Algorithm for Feature Selection and Convolutional Neural Network to classify various nitrogen deficiency diseases in rice plants. With each epoch, the model's accuracy rises, and the number of epoches is chosen to prevent the model from becoming overfitting. Higher reliability and efficiency are achieved by the CNN Model 3 with 4 layers (Relu, Relu, Gelu, Softmax) which yield good results with about 98%accuracy on validation.

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