LEAFGUARD: SMART PLANTHEALTH DETECTION

Sayed Abdulhayan[1], Ahmed Uvais[1], Fathimath Afreena[1], Ifrath Begum[1], and Mariam Reema[1]

[1]Department of Computer Science & Engineering, P. A. College of Engineering, Mangalore - 574153

*Corresponding Author: Sayed Abdulhayan Email: sabdulhayan.cs@pace.edu.in

Abstract:

Machine learning techniques, including traditional (shallow) ML, deep learning (DL), and augmented learning (AL), are being increasingly utilized for leaf disease classification. These methods involve feature extraction, data augmentation, and transfer learning to enhance model effectiveness and reduce the need for labeled data. The success of machine learning approaches in this domain hinges on the quality and quantity of data available.

1 INTRODUCTION

Machine learning has emerged as a powerful tool for automating the detection of leaf diseases in plants. By leveraging various algorithms and techniques on digital images of leaves, machine learning models can effectively identify the presence and specific types of diseases, facilitating timely interventions to mitigate crop losses. This innovative approach involves acquiring leaf images, preprocessing them to enhance features and reduce noise, extracting key characteristics such as color, texture, and lesion patterns, training models to differentiate between healthy and diseased leaves, and evaluating their performance using metrics like accuracy and precision. While traditional machine learning methods like SVM and KNN have been used, deep learning models, particularly convolutional neural networks (CNNs), have demonstrated superior results by automatically learning discriminative features from raw image data. Despite challenges such as obtaining labeled training data, distinguishing between visually similar diseases, and ensuring robustness to environmental variations, the application of machine learning in leaf disease detection holds immense potential to revolutionize crop management practices, enabling proactive monitoring and control of plant health for improved agricultural outcomes. The application

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of machine learning has revolutionized the field of leaf disease detection, enabling rapid and accurate identification of diseases in plants. Researchers have explored various approaches to tackle this challenge, including traditional machine learning techniques, deep learning models, and augmented learning methods. While traditional algorithms like SVM and K-NN have been utilized for distinguishing between diseased and healthy leaves, deep learning models, particularly convolutional neural networks (CNNs), have demonstrated superior performance by automatically learning discriminative

features from raw image data. These deep learning models reduce the need for manual feature engineering and can effectively learn from large datasets, although they may require more labeled data compared to traditional methods.

2 LITERATURE SURVEY

Qin et al. [1] "A Deep Learning Framework for Smart Agriculture: Disease Detection in Paddy Fields". This research proposes a deep learning framework for rice disease detection. The framework utilizes convolutional neural networks to identify diseases in paddy fields based on unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) images.

P. P. Atul et al. [2] "Automated Plant Disease Detection and Diagnosis Using Deep Learning Techniques". This paper explores the application of deep convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for classifying plant diseases using images. The authors achieved high accuracy in detecting several plant diseases on tomato leaves.

A. Kaur et al. [3] "Detection and Classification of Plant Leaf Diseases Using Image Segmentation and Machine Learning Techniques" This paper proposes a method for plant disease detection that combines image segmentation to isolate regions of interest and machine learning algorithms for disease classification. The study highlights the potential of this approach for early and accurate disease identification.

W. Li et al.[4] "Deep Learning for Smart Agriculture: Transfer Learning for Plant Disease Detection". This research explores transfer learning, a deep learning technique, for plant disease detection. The authors demonstrate the effectiveness of transferring knowledge gained from a large, pre-trained image dataset to a new dataset specifically focused on plant diseases.

P. S. Ahire, "Early Detection of Plant Leaf Diseases Using Machine Learning Techniques and Image Processing". This paper investigates the use of machine learning algorithms like Support Vector Machines (SVM) and K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) for classifying plant diseases based on features extracted from leaf images. The study emphasizes the importance of image preprocessing for improved accuracy [5].

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3 SYSTEM DESIGN

The system design for leaf disease detection using machine learning involves data acquisition, preprocessing, feature extraction, model training, evaluation, deployment, and continuous improvement. It aims to automate disease identification in plants for proactive crop management. This systematic approach leverages machine learning algorithms to analyze leaf images, enabling accurate disease detection. By integrating data acquisition, model training, and deployment, it enhances agricultural practices for improved crop health.

3.1 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The Existing system employs a fuzzy model and expert experience to forecast the best crop for a given piece of farmland. Expert knowledge of land, weather, air, and agronomists is represented by fuzzy sets. Expert expertise aids in the creation of the final rules. The fuzzy method, on the other hand, uses multiple state variables to obtain the desired result.

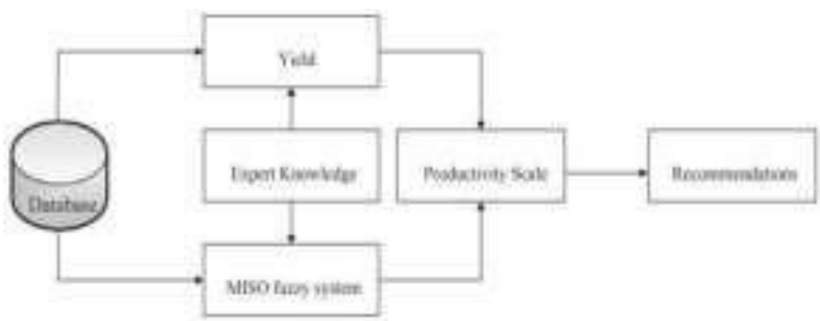

Figure 1: System Architecture

3.2 PROPOSED DESIGN

In this proposed method we are going to use Hybrid ensemble technique to predict the better crop yields. It contains only one process node that generalizes the functions of the entire system in relationship to external entities. In context diagram the entire system is treated as single process and all its inputs, sinks and sources are identified and shown in Figure.

The system uses the only NPK (Primary Nutrients) which is used only for the intimation of the soil fertility. In this proposed method we are going to use Hybrid ensemble technique to predict the better crop yields and the major factor pH, Temperature, Average rainfall, Humidity involves affecting the better growth of crop. This will suggest which type of crop will be suitable for that soil. In this project, have done comparative analysis between most famous

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Classification algorithms to predict the best crop for the soil. The algorithm used for comparative analysis Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, Random Forest Classification, SVM, Naive Bayes Classification. Voltage regulators 7805 and 7833 step down the 9V battery to 5V and 3V, ensuring stable operation of the microcontroller and motors.

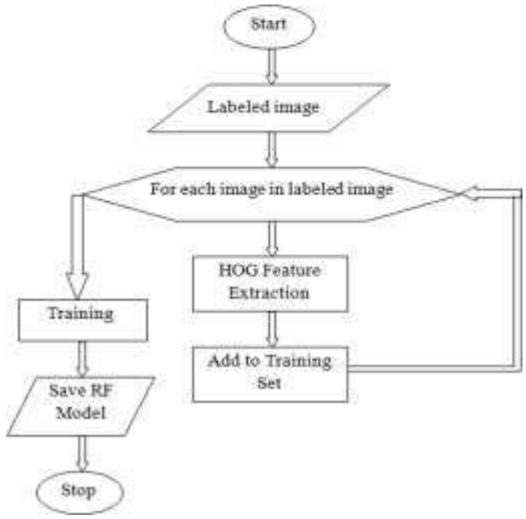

Figure 2: Proposed System

3.3 CONTEXT FLOW

Context flow diagram is a top level (also known as level 0) data flow diagram. It contains only one process node that generalizes the functions of the entire system in relationship to external entities. In context diagram the entire system is treated as single process and all its inputs, sinks and sources are identified and shown in Figure 3. Once connected, the user selects the specific area of the head that is experiencing pain from the available options (front, right, left, top, or back). Following this, the application initiates the therapy session, starting the vibration motors in the helmet at the designated pain area based on the user's input. The duration of the therapy is determined by the intensity of the headache as reported by the user, with options for low (30 seconds), medium (45 seconds), or high intensity (60 seconds). Throughout this period, the corresponding motors.

3.4 USE CASE DIAGRAM

A use case diagram at its simplest is a representation of a user's interaction with the system that shows the relationship between the user and the different use cases in which the user is involved. A use case diagram can identify the different types of users of a system and the

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different use cases and will often be accompanied by other types of diagrams as well.

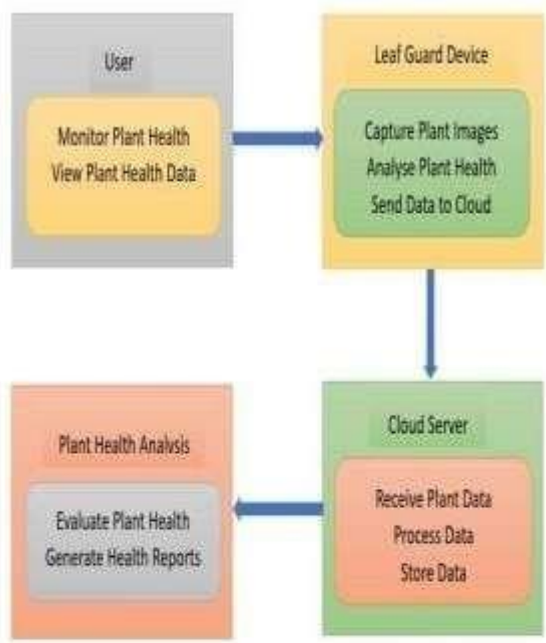

Figure 3: Use Case Diagram

3.5 TRAINING WORKFLOW

A flowchart is a type of diagram that represents an algorithm, workflow or process. The flowchart shows the steps as boxes of various kinds, and their order by connecting the boxes with arrows. This diagrammatic representation illustrates a solution model toa given problem. Flowchart are used in analyzing, designing, documenting or managing a process or program in various fields.

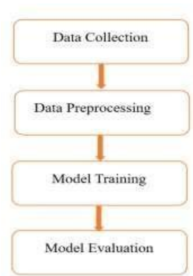

Figure 4: Training Workflow

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3.6 TESTING WORKFLOW

A flowchart is a type of diagram that represents an algorithm, workflow or process. The flowchart shows the steps as boxes of various kinds, and their order by connecting the boxes with arrows. This diagrammatic representation illustrates a solution model toa given problem. Flowchart are used in analyzing, designing, documenting or managing a process or program in various fields.

Structured charts help specify the high-level design of a computer program. They assist programmers in breaking down a large software problem into manageable parts through a process called top-down design or functional decomposition. Functions are represented as rectangles, with hierarchy displayed through linking rectangles with lines. Inputs and outputs are indicated with annotated arrows: an arrow entering a box implies input, while an arrow leaving a box implies output.

Figure 4.1 shows the structured chart diagram of the workflow of our project. The entire project implementation has been decomposed into 4 main stages:

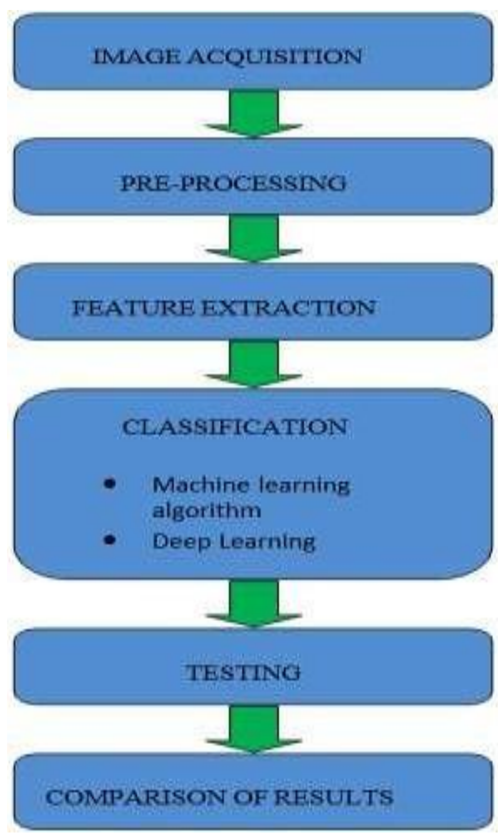

Figure 5: Training Work Flow

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4. RESULT

The research emphasizes the importance of accurate experience pain. Controlled by a sophisticated microcontroller, these motors operate based on detailed user inputs received from the mobile application. This application plays a pivotal role, not only in collecting user data but also in managing therapy sessions and providing additional health recommendations tailored to the individual's needs. By leveraging real-time data and advanced algorithms, the application ensures that the therapy delivered is both precise and effective. The communication interface facilitates seamless interaction between the helmet and the mobile application, ensuring that user preferences and therapeutic adjustments are accurately

conveyed and implemented. Additionally, the robust power supply ensures that the microcontroller and motors operate consistently and reliably, delivering uninterrupted therapeutic benefits.

Figure 6: Normal Leaf Mango

This comprehensive and innovative approach addresses many limitations disease identification for effective crop management. The application of machine learning and deep learning techniques has shown promising results in the field of leaf disease detection. Studies have demonstrated high accuracy in differentiating between healthy and diseased leaves, as well as identifying specific types of diseases.

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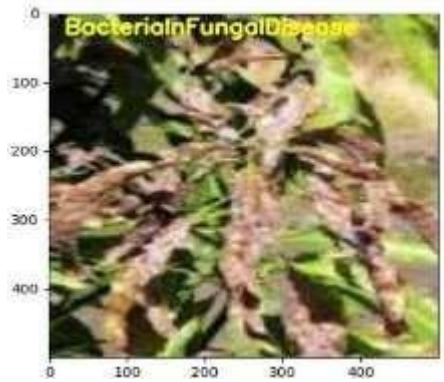

Figure 7: 7. Bacterial Fungal Disease

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have emerged as the most effective deep learning models for leaf disease classification. They can automatically learn discriminative features from raw image data, reducing the need for manual feature engineering. CNN models like VGG and ResNet have achieved state-of-the-art performance, with accuracy rates exceeding 95% in some cases.

Overall, the results of machine learning-based leaf disease detection are highly promising. By enabling rapid, accurate, and automated diagnosis, these techniques can help farmers and agronomists proactively manage crop health and reduce yield losses. As the field continues to evolve, we can expect to see even more advanced and robust models for leaf disease detection soon.

5. CONCLUSION

To develop a leaf recognition system, we begin by creating a dataset of leaf images for training. Instead of face detection, we utilize leaf detection methods powered by machine learning to identify and capture leaf images in real-time using a camera.

During the initial phase, the system prompts for information about the leaf, such as its species or type. Subsequently, the camera captures multiple images of the leaf from various angles and orientations, totaling around 300 images.

Next, the system proceeds to extract texture features from each input leaf image. we employ techniques such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for feature extraction in leaf images.

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