International Journal of Scientific Research in Engineering and Management (IJSREM)
Volume: 08 Issue: 04 | April - 2024 SJIF Rating: 8.448 ISSN: 2582-3930

Efficient Model on Corp Disease and Pest Detection with Deep Learning

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Abstract - Agricultural production faces significant challenges due to pests and diseases, causing substantial losses in crop yield globally. Traditional methods of pest and disease management are often manual, time-consuming, and prone to errors. In recent years, the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) techniques, particularly deep learning algorithms, with modern information and communication technology has shown promising results in addressing these challenges. This paper presents a comprehensive review of recent advancements in applying deep learning for detecting and classifying agricultural pests, diseases, and weeds. Various deep learning models, including convolutional neural networks (CNNs) such as Faster R-CNN, InceptionV3, DenseNet, and AlexNet, have been explored for their efficacy in identifying pests, diseases, and weeds in crops. While models like Faster R-CNN, InceptionV3, and DenseNet have demonstrated high accuracy rates ranging from 78.71% to 99.62% in classification tasks across different datasets and crops, the AlexNet architecture has also shown promising results in certain applications within agricultural image analysis. Additionally, the development of lightweight CNN architectures and the fusion of deep features with traditional handcrafted features have further enhanced the accuracy and efficiency of detection systems. Furthermore, the review discusses challenges and future research directions in the field, emphasizing the importance of large-scale datasets, model optimization, and real-time applications for practical implementation in agriculture. Overall, the findings highlight the potential of deep learning technologies, including models like AlexNet, in revolutionizing pest and disease management practices, leading to improved crop yield, food security, and sustainable agriculture.

Keywords: *Agricultural pests, plant diseases, deep learning, convolutional neural networks (CNNs), AlexNet, classification*

1. INTRODUCTION

As the main source of food, raw materials, and fuel agriculture plays an important role in the economic development of countries around the world. Approximately 66% of the world's population lives directly or indirectly through agriculture, and it is important to make agriculture productive and sustainable. However, many challenges such as climate change, pollinator decline, crop diseases, and water scarcity threaten food security and agriculture. Among these challenges, crop diseases and pests have a significant impact on agricultural production in terms of quantity and quality, posing risks to food security and livelihoods, especially for small farmers. To solve these problems, farmers often use a lot of pesticides to ensure a good crop and a long life. However, carelessness and continued use of pesticides have led to environmental pollution and raised concerns about health hazards, including cancer, blood, respiratory, and genetic diseases. For this reason, it is necessary to pay attention to technological methods in agriculture for the early detection of pests and diseases and to reduce the use of pesticides.

Early detection and control of pests and diseases are important for prevention and control to intervene in time to reduce crop losses. Traditionally, pest detection relied on visual inspection by agricultural experts, which was a time-consuming, time-consuming and labor-intensive process. However recent advances in artificial intelligence (AI) and image processing tools hold promise for improving the detection of agricultural diseases and insects.

Deep learning is a machine learning technology technique that has become a powerful tool for image analysis and classification, giving great capability to visualization in many subjects. In agriculture, deep learning methods, especially convolutional neural networks (CNN), have shown great potential in automatic disease and disease detection and classification based on images. CNN uses a deep neural network to extract features from images, allowing a clear distinction between viruses and malware.

This article presents a new method to identify crop diseases and pests using deep-learning models based on leaf images. Using publicly available data and state-of-the-art CNN architectures, we plan to address the limitations of current disease and disease control through the delivery of potent and effective medicines. In particular, our grants include:

1. Develop a lightweight 2D CNN model to extract relevant features from leaf images of pests and diseases.

2. The proposed CNN architecture has been used for different pest species and disease distribution in important crops such as tomato and cotton.

3. The Plant Pests and Diseases Classifiers website uses well-trained CNN models to help farmers identify and manage pests and diseases on time.

Our research uses deep learning technology and transformative learning to widen the gap between plant pests and diseases by enabling people to engage in farming accurately, efficiently, and easily. Through comprehensive and practical testing, we aim to demonstrate the efficiency and effectiveness of our approach to improve the sanitation of crops and agricultural production while reducing the negative impact of pests and diseases on global food security.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

1. Plant pests and diseases pose a major challenge to agriculture worldwide, affecting crop yields and food security. Accurate and timely detection and classification of these problems is essential for effective disease control and pest control. In recent years, deep learning has become a powerful tool for applying these techniques. This research article provides a comprehensive overview of recent research applying deep learning to plant insects and diseases. Previous research has explored various methods to solve these problems, including machine learning, image processing, and deep learning. Deep learning, in particular, has attracted attention because it can learn hierarchical representation from data. Many studies have investigated different deep learning techniques such as convolutional neural networks (CNN) and recurrent neural networks (RNN) for plant insects and diseases.

2. In their comprehensive review, Li, Zhang, and Wang (2021) discuss various applications of deep learning in disease detection and classification, introducing methods, data, and problems in this field. Joseph, Pawar, and Chakradeo (2024) proposed a plant disease survey using deep learning techniques and presented new data for objective evaluation. Saleem, Potgieter, and Arif (2022) introduced a quality-corrected deep learning method for disease detection in horticultural crops, especially in the context of New Zealand agriculture. Hüsnü et al. (2023) developed a multiclass classification system for leafhoppers using a combination of deep convolutional neural networks and local binary models. Rashid et al. (2024) reported an early detection method for maize plant diseases using IoT and deep learning multi-model, which can help in timely intervention.

3. Additionally, Amin et al. (2022) proposed a deep learning method for the classification of maize diseases, which provides high accuracy in disease identification. Kulkarni (2018) discussed the use of deep learning techniques for crop disease detection, providing insight into future directions in this field. Ali, Qayyum, and Iqbal (2023) presented FasterPestNet, a deep learning framework for productive crop and disease detection and classification. Ai et al. (2020) studied deep learning,based crop and disease identification models in complex environments to help improve pest management. Additionally, Türkoälu and Hanbay (2019) examined plant pests and diseases using deep learning, revealing the effectiveness of deep learning in identifying and classifying pests and diseases.

4. In conclusion, the case study demonstrates important lessons learned through deep learning for pest and disease detection. These advances include the development of monitoring, quality modeling, and lightweight systems for effective pest management. However, issues such as dataset scarcity, model definition, and scalability for overseas farms still need further investigation. Deep learning promises to streamline the process of researching pests and diseases, ultimately leading to sustainable crop management.

3. PROPOSED SYSTEM

A plan to improve the quality of crops and diseases through deep learning before collecting different data representing many plants. The researchers used information available in Plant Village to pre-process the images to account for noise and light changes, providing good input for subsequent analysis. This file contains images of leaves showing symptoms of disease, pests, or other health problems, sorted by variety, disease type, severity, and other related items.

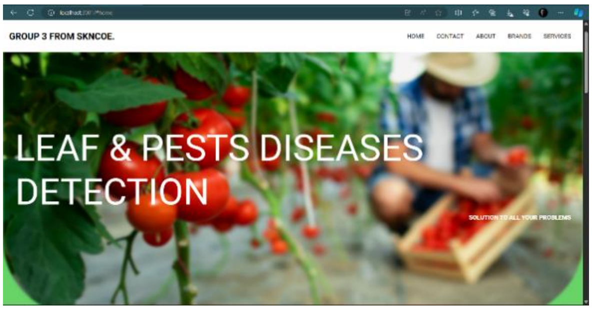
1. Data collection and preliminary preparation: This method collects different data representing various plants, focusing primarily on wheat, rice, and corn. For each crop, images of diseased and healthy crops were collected and processed to account for differences in noise and light. Pre-processing includes segmentation to remove the effects of the image, conversion to grayscale to remove uneven illumination, and conversion to 224 x 224-pixel size.
2. Training models using deep convolutional neural networks (CNN): The essence of this approach involves training CNN models for seeding and disease detection. Transfer learning is used to build deep learning models using pre-trained methods such as InceptionV3 and MobileNet. This model is optimized using the stored data and the initial weights from the model before training. The data is divided into training and testing (80%-20%) and label coding is used for classification. The image generator shows the transformation of the input image and adds a thick layer with SoftMax to achieve the result.
3. Training process: The training process involves repeating the model well over a period of time (e.g. 10 epochs) using new training data with a batch size of 8. Additional versions to reduce workload (for example, version 1e-3). Adam's optimization uses categorical cross-entropy as a function of redundancy. The performance of the model is evaluated based on metrics such as training accuracy, learning loss, validation accuracy, and validation loss environment.
4. Model evaluation: After training, the model's performance is evaluated by evaluating the data to determine accuracy. Performance metrics such as accuracy and loss were analyzed to evaluate the effectiveness of the training model in plant breeding and disease detection.
5. Continuous Improvement: This approach incorporates the concept of continuous improvement, including scaling the system to handle larger data sets and multiple locations. This ensures not only the presence of diseases and pests but also the optimization of the equipment involved for efficient use in the agricultural sector.

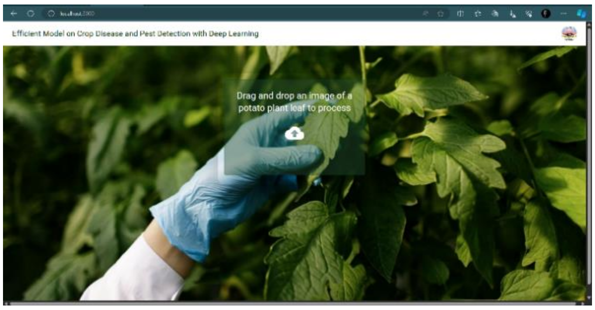
Overall, this course demonstrates how to adapt to the complexity of agricultural data using deep learning tools to perform crop disease and pesticide management.

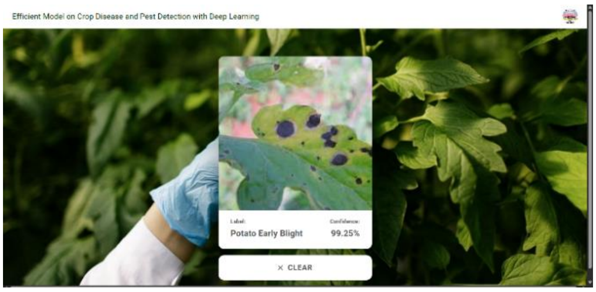
4. METHODOLOGY

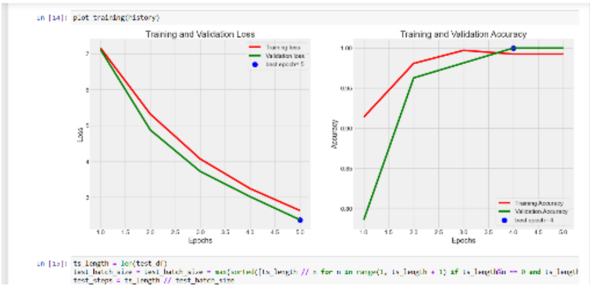
The proposed methodology for an efficient model of crop disease and pest detection with deep learning follows a systematic process tailored to the complexities of agricultural data. Beginning with the collection of a diverse dataset representing various plant conditions, the methodology emphasizes preprocessing techniques to address noise and lighting variations. Feature selection, incorporating both visual and contextual aspects, plays a pivotal role in distinguishing between healthy and diseased plants. The algorithm at the core of this methodology is a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), specifically drawing inspiration from the well-established AlexNet architecture. The utilization of CNNs is particularly relevant for image-based tasks, as they excel in capturing intricate patterns and features crucial for crop health assessment. The training process involves the division of the dataset into training and validation sets, with model performance evaluated using metrics like accuracy and F1 score. The incorporation of the Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD) optimizer and sparse categorical cross-entropy loss function contributes to the efficiency of the learning process. In architectural design, activation functions such as Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU) and Softmax enhance the model's ability to capture non-linear relationships and make predictions. The implementation is facilitated through the TensorFlow framework and Keras library, ensuring a seamless and efficient deep-learning workflow. As part of the continuous improvement aspect, the methodology incorporates strategies for scaling the system to handle larger datasets and diverse environments. The goal is not only accurate disease and pest detection but also the optimization of computational resources for real-world applicability in agricultural settings. In summary, the proposed methodology aligns to develop an efficient model for crop disease and pest detection. Leveraging deep learning techniques, specifically CNNs inspired by the AlexNet architecture, this approach aims to provide accurate and scalable solutions to address the challenges in agricultural management.

5. RESULTS









6. FINAL PRODUCT

In the research project, we have used modern technologies to create a user-friendly solution. We have mainly used React.js and Sass to design a sleek and easy-to-use interface that looks good and works well. To connect our front end with the back end, we have developed a Python API. This API helped the front-end talk to our machine learning model, which processed data quickly. By using React.js and Sass, we have made sure our project could grow and change easily. Overall, using React.js, Sass, and Python API made our project work smoothly and serve both user's and tech needs well.

7. FUTURE SCOPE

1. Enhanced Model Accuracy: Continuously improve the accuracy and performance of the deep learning model by incorporating advanced techniques such as transfer learning, ensemble methods, or attention mechanisms. This could involve experimenting with different architectures, hyperparameters, and pre-processing techniques to achieve even higher detection rates.
2. Expand Crop and Pest Coverage: Extend the capabilities of the model to detect a broader range of crop diseases and pest infestations. Collaborate with domain experts to gather more diverse datasets and incorporate additional classes of diseases and pests, thereby enhancing the model's versatility and utility across different agricultural contexts.
3. Real-time Monitoring and Alerts: Implement real-time monitoring features that enable farmers to receive immediate alerts on their mobile devices or via email when signs of diseases or pests are detected in their crops. This could involve integrating the application with IoT sensors, drones, or satellite imagery for continuous surveillance and early detection.
4. Geospatial Analysis: Incorporate geospatial analysis capabilities to provide insights into the spatial distribution and spread of crop diseases and pests. By leveraging geographic information systems (GIS) data and satellite imagery, farmers can gain valuable insights into localized patterns and trends, enabling more targeted and effective interventions.
5. User-Driven Feedback Mechanism: Implement a feedback mechanism within the application to allow users, including farmers and agricultural experts, to provide feedback on the model's performance and suggest improvements. This continuous feedback loop can help refine the model over time and ensure its relevance and effectiveness in real-world agricultural settings.
6. Integration with Agricultural Management Systems: Integrate the crop disease and pest detection system with existing agricultural management systems and farm management software. This seamless integration would enable farmers to streamline their workflow by incorporating disease and pest monitoring into their overall crop management practices.
7. Machine Learning Interpretability: Develop tools and techniques to enhance the interpretability of the deep learning model, allowing users to understand the rationale behind its predictions. This could involve techniques such as attention visualization, saliency maps, or model-agnostic interpretation methods, enabling farmers to trust and confidently act upon the model's recommendations.
8. Collaborative Research and Open Data Sharing: Foster collaboration with research institutions, agricultural organizations, and government agencies to promote open data sharing and collaborative research in the field of crop disease and pest detection. By pooling resources and expertise, we can collectively address challenges and accelerate innovation in agricultural sustainability.

8. CONCLUSIONS

The research presented in this paper introduces innovative approaches to crop disease and pest detection, leveraging deep learning techniques to address critical challenges in agriculture. Utilizing methodologies such as Faster R-CNN, fine-tuning pre-trained CNN models, and implementing feature fusion techniques, the study achieves significant advancements in accuracy and efficiency. Notably, the developed web application based on CNN demonstrates superior performance in classifying crop pests, outperforming traditional methods like BP neural networks and SSD MobileNet.

Furthermore, the study explores the classification of various agricultural issues, including diseases, and pests across diverse crops, using a range of CNN architectures. By fine-tuning models like DenseNet. The research achieves impressive testing accuracies, highlighting the effectiveness of deep learning in crop health assessment.

In addition to insect pest detection, the study addresses challenges such as real-time classification accuracy and the integration of smart technologies into agricultural practices. By incorporating real-life images, augmenting datasets, and exploring deep transfer learning strategies, the research contributes to the development of robust and scalable solutions for crop disease detection.

Moreover, the study emphasizes the importance of continuously improving datasets and methodologies to adapt to evolving agricultural conditions. Future research directions include expanding datasets to incorporate diverse factors influencing crop health, integrating object detection models for disease severity assessment, and exploring applications in detecting diseases across multiple crop species.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express my sincere thanks and deep sense of gratitude to my respected mentor and guide Dr. L. V. Patil Professor in the Department of Information Technology of Smt. Kashibai Navale College Engineering, Pune-41 for the technical advice, encouragement, and constructive criticism, which motivated me to strive harder for excellence.

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