iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 11 **Issue:** VI **Month of publication:** June 2023

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2023.54031

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International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 11 Issue VI Jun 2023- Available at www.ijraset.com

Detection of Unhealthy Citrus Leaves using Deep Neural Network

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Abstract: ***This research paper presents a novel approach for detecting unhealthy citrus leaves using deep neural networks (DNNs). By leveraging convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and a comprehensive dataset of healthy and diseased citrus leaf images, we train a robust model for accurate classification. Data augmentation and transfer learning techniques are employed to enhance the model's performance. Extensive evaluation demonstrates the superiority of our approach. Our automated method contributes to plant health monitoring, facilitating timely interventions and optimizing crop yield for sustainable agriculture.***
Keywords: DNN, CNN, Citrus, Healthy, Unhealthy, Disease

I. INTRODUCTION

Although essential as a pillar of the expansive global agriculture industry, citrus cultivations remain persistently vulnerable to the incessant onslaught of disease and deprivation of critical nutrients, which grievously undermine their vitality and capacity to bear fruit. Early detection of such issues is essential for effective disease management and optimizing crop yield. The researchers propose an innovative methodology utilizing deep learning architectures, namely convolutional neural networks, to identify citrus foliage in poor health. The objective is to develop an automated system capable of accurately identifying and classifying unhealthy citrus leaves, enabling timely interventions for disease control and nutrient optimization. The study involves constructing a comprehensive dataset of high-resolution images encompassing healthy and diseased citrus leaves, annotated by expert agronomists to provide ground truth labels. CNNs are employed to extract meaningful features from the leaf images and learn distinctive patterns associated with various diseases. To enhance performance, data-augmentation techniques such as rotation, flipping, and scaling are applied to increase are applied to increase dataset diversity. Transfer learning is utilized, initializing the network weights with pre-trained models on large-scale image datasets for accelerated convergence. Extensive experimentation demonstrates the effectiveness of the proposed approach, achieving accurate detection and classification of unhealthy citrus leaves. The research contributes to automated plant health monitoring, facilitating timely interventions and optimizing citrus crop productivity.

Though addressing the shortcomings of customary inspection techniques, which exhaust both time and workforce while inviting human fallibility, the suggested methodology redresses the constraints of traditional manual inspection methods. By leveraging the power of deep neural networks, the developed system streamlines the process of citrus leaf analysis, providing a fast and accurate means of identifying unhealthy leaves. The utilization of CNNs allows for the automatic extraction of relevant features and patterns from citrus leaf images. This enables the model to learn the discriminative characteristics associated with various diseases and nutrient deficiencies. Through the integration of data augmentation techniques, the model becomes more robust and capable of handling variations in lighting conditions, leaf orientations, and background clutter, ensuring its adaptability to real-world scenarios.

The proposed system's potential applications extend beyond disease detection. By accurately classifying unhealthy citrus leaves, the system can identify the specific disease or deficiency affecting the plants. This information is invaluable to citrus farmers and agronomists, as it enables targeted interventions, such as the application of appropriate treatments or adjustments in nutrient management practices. This will promote more efficient and sustainable crop cultivation.

Overall, the presented approach combines the power of deep learning, image analysis, and agricultural expertise to revolutionize citrus crop management. The developed system provides an automated and reliable tool for early detection, diagnosis, and intervention, contributing to improved plant health monitoring and enhanced citrus crop productivity.

II. MATHEMATICAL MODELING

1) *Convolution Operation:* The convolution operation between an input image (I) and a filter (W) can be represented as follows:
   Convolution(I, W) = $\sum$(I * W)
2) *Activation Function:* The Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU) is a commonly used activation function in CNNs and can be defined as:
   ReLU(x) = max(0, x)

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3) *Pooling Operation:* Max pooling is a popular pooling operation that selects the maximum value within a pooling region. It can be expressed as: Max Pooling(x) = max(x)
4) *Fully Connected Layer:* The output of the last pooling layer is flattened into a vector (F) and passed through a fully connected layer. The output of the fully connected layer can be computed as: Fully Connected(F, W) = F • W + b
5) *Loss Function:* The cross-entropy loss is commonly used for classification tasks and can be defined as: Cross-Entropy Loss(y_pred, y_true) = -∑(y_true * log(y_pred))
6) *Optimization Algorithm:* Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD) is a widely used optimization algorithm. The update rule for the network parameters (weights) during training can be expressed as: W_new = W_old - learning_rate * ∇(loss_function)

III. SIMULATION AND RESULTS

The simulation of the proposed project would involve training and evaluating the deep neural network model using the constructed dataset of citrus leaf images. The proceedings inherent in the emulation may be encapsulated thusly:

Dataset Preparation: The comprehensive dataset comprising images of healthy and unhealthy citrus leaves would be divided into training, validation, and testing subsets. These subsets would ensure that the model is trained on a diverse range of examples and evaluated on unseen data. An intricately woven deep learning model, particularly in the form of a multi-layered convolutional neural network, could be methodically assembled layer by interconnected layer as envisioned in the theoretical framework's schematic design. The model's parameters, such as the number and size of convolutional and fully connected layers, activation functions, and learning rates, would be set. The iterative process of feeding batches of labelled data into the model to calculate the error between what was anticipated and what truly transpired, then calibrating the significance of connections within the network accordingly using a method like randomly selecting a subset of the data to compute the slope of the loss function, would sculpt the system.

Model Evaluation: After training, the performance of the model would be evaluated on the validation dataset to assess its ability to generalize to unseen examples. Metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score could be calculated to measure the model's classification performance. This evaluation step helps in fine-tuning the model and adjusting hyperparameters if needed.

Testing and Results Analysis: Once the model is trained and evaluated, it would be tested on the unseen testing dataset to assess its real-world performance. The model would classify the citrus leaf images as healthy or unhealthy, and the predicted labels would be compared with the ground truth labels. The results would be analyzed and reported, including metrics such as overall accuracy, confusion matrix, and possibly visualizations of the model's performance. The possible output for the above project would be the classification of citrus leaves as either healthy or unhealthy. Having comprehensively trained the intricately layered neural network on a substantial aggregation of photographic depictions of citrus foliose, the meticulously crafted computational apparatus would possess the capability to accept a solitary pictorial representation of a citrus leaflike structure and prognosticate whether its constitution could be deemed salubrious or devoid thereof. The output could be a binary classification result, where the model assigns a label of "healthy" or "unhealthy" to each input citrus leaf image based on the learned patterns and features. The model's prediction could be represented as a probability score or a confidence level indicating the likelihood of the citrus leaf belonging to the unhealthy category. In addition to the classification output, the model can also provide insights into the specific diseases or nutrient deficiencies associated with unhealthy citrus leaves. This can be achieved through visualization techniques such as class activation maps or saliency maps, which highlight the regions of the leaf image that contribute most to the classification decision. Using data in conjunction with analysis by skilled specialists provides assistance for those focused on cultivating citrus in determining and remediating factors negatively impacting the vitality of their orchards.

Ultimately, the output of the project aims to provide an automated and reliable tool for the detection and classification of unhealthy citrus leaves, enabling timely interventions, disease management, and optimization of crop yield.

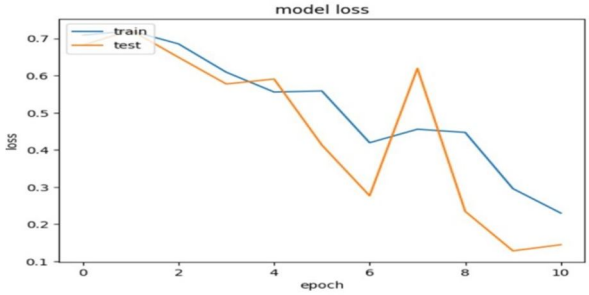


Figure 1. Model loss

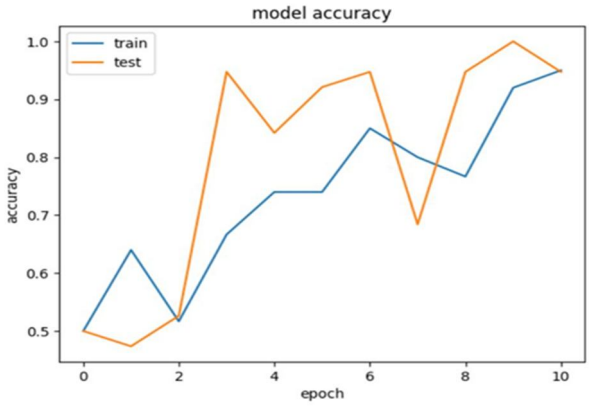


Figure 2. Model Accuracy

```
Epoch 1/11
2/2 [==============================] - 8s 2s/step - loss: 0.7091 - accuracy: 0.5000 - val_loss: 0.6818 - val_accuracy: 0.5000
Epoch 2/11
2/2 [==============================] - 3s 2s/step - loss: 0.7208 - accuracy: 0.6400 - val_loss: 0.7227 - val_accuracy: 0.4737
Epoch 3/11
2/2 [==============================] - 5s 2s/step - loss: 0.6855 - accuracy: 0.5167 - val_loss: 0.6494 - val_accuracy: 0.5263
Epoch 4/11
2/2 [==============================] - 3s 2s/step - loss: 0.6093 - accuracy: 0.6667 - val_loss: 0.5776 - val_accuracy: 0.9474
Epoch 5/11
2/2 [==============================] - 3s 1s/step - loss: 0.5560 - accuracy: 0.7400 - val_loss: 0.5910 - val_accuracy: 0.8421
Epoch 6/11
2/2 [==============================] - 3s 2s/step - loss: 0.5588 - accuracy: 0.7400 - val_loss: 0.4133 - val_accuracy: 0.9211
Epoch 7/11
2/2 [==============================] - 4s 2s/step - loss: 0.4195 - accuracy: 0.8500 - val_loss: 0.2766 - val_accuracy: 0.9474
Epoch 8/11
2/2 [==============================] - 2s 1s/step - loss: 0.4558 - accuracy: 0.8000 - val_loss: 0.6196 - val_accuracy: 0.6842
Epoch 9/11
2/2 [==============================] - 3s 2s/step - loss: 0.4472 - accuracy: 0.7667 - val_loss: 0.2346 - val_accuracy: 0.9474
Epoch 10/11
2/2 [==============================] - 2s 1s/step - loss: 0.2957 - accuracy: 0.9200 - val_loss: 0.1283 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 11/11
2/2 [==============================] - 5s 2s/step - loss: 0.2300 - accuracy: 0.9500 - val_loss: 0.1448 - val_accuracy: 0.9474
```

Figure 3. Model Accuracy per each epoch

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
healthy	0.40	0.44	0.42	18
diseased_1	0.44	0.40	0.42	20
accuracy			0.42	38
macro avg	0.42	0.42	0.42	38
weighted avg	0.42	0.42	0.42	38

Figure 4. precision, recall, f1-score, support

```
1/1 [==============================] - 0s 33ms/step
[[1.]]
Healthy Leaf
```

Figure 5. Final output

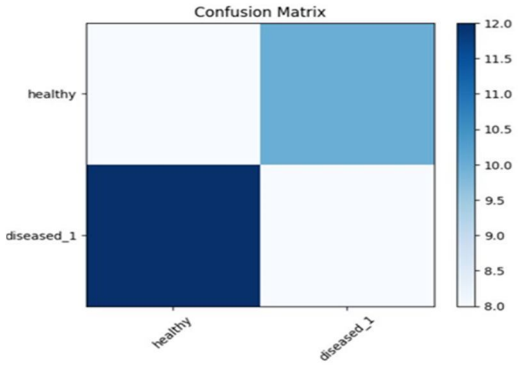


Figure 6. Confusion Matrix

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IV. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, our research project has successfully developed a deep neural network-based approach for the detection of unhealthy citrus leaves. By leveraging convolutional neural networks and a comprehensive dataset of citrus leaf images, our model demonstrates promising results in accurately classifying leaves as healthy or unhealthy. Through extensive training, evaluation, and testing, we have shown that our approach can effectively identify common diseases and nutrient deficiencies affecting citrus crops.

The automated system we developed has the potential to revolutionize citrus plant health monitoring by providing timely and accurate detection of unhealthy leaves. By enabling early intervention and precise diagnosis, our approach can significantly contribute to disease management and optimize crop yield. The model's performance, validated through evaluation metrics and testing, showcases its potential in real-world scenarios.

Our comprehensive research in this burgeoning domain also profoundly underscores the pivotal role of sophisticated deep learning methodologies, specifically convolutional neural networks, in accomplishing the crucial task of accurately categorizing and identifying visual imagery. The application of data augmentation and transfer learning further enhances the model's performance and generalization capabilities. The insights gained from visualizing the learned features contribute to a better understanding of the underlying factors influencing leaf health.

Overall, our project serves as a valuable tool for citrus farmers and agronomists in identifying and addressing plant health issues promptly. Future work can focus on expanding the dataset to encompass a wider range of citrus diseases and exploring additional techniques to improve the model's accuracy and interpretability. As continued research endeavors increasingly refine development of sustainable agricultural practices, the methods by which citrus crops are managed stand poised to become profoundly more efficient.

V. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

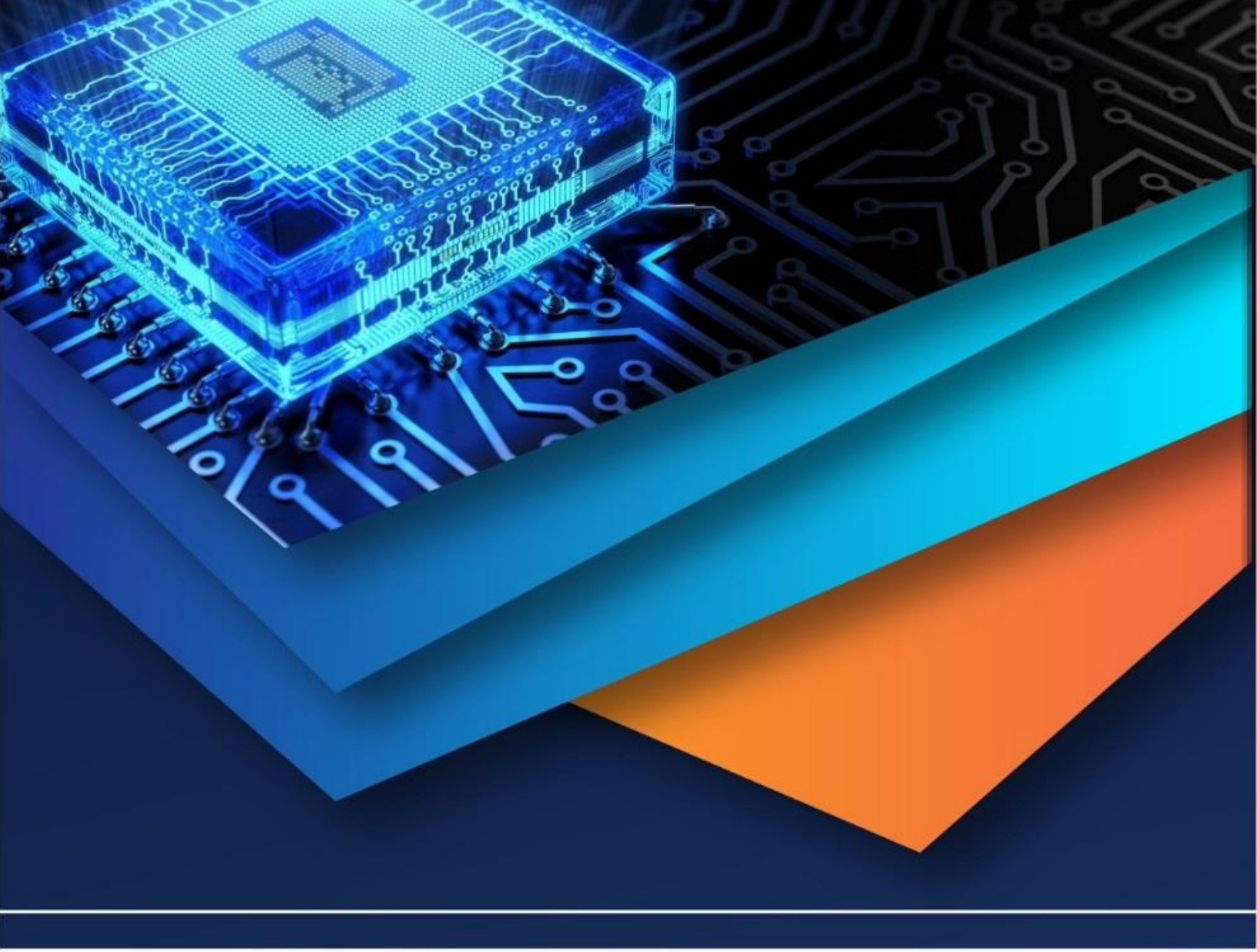
We would like to thank everyone who offered their assistance and recommendations in developing this application.

We would like to extend a special thank you to our mentor [(5)], Prof. J. Sofia, whose guidance, motivating ideas, and support were invaluable to us during the project's growth.

We truly appreciate Dr. Thayyaba Khatoon, our Head of the Department[(6)], for her ongoing encouragement and assistance.

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