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Grape Leaf Disease Identification and Classification using Deep Learning

Prof. R. N. Muneshwar[1], Mr. Mahesh Rahane[2], Mr. Abhishek Athare[3], Mr. Tanmay Mungase[4], Mr. Mithilesh Raut[5]
Department of Information Technology[1-5]
Amrutvahini College of Engineering, Sangamner, India

Abstract: *In the Indian agricultural context, where crop quality profoundly influences farmers' profits, safeguarding crops from potential threats is paramount. Our proposed solution employs deep learning, specifically Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), to detect and classify grape leaf conditions accurately. By analysing image datasets, our system efficiently predicts grape leaf disorders and provides actionable recommendations. Through training the CNN with publicly available plant disease images and employing various visualization methods, we observed that neural networks can effectively mimic human decision-making processes in diagnosing issues, thus holding promise for enhancing agricultural practices and minimizing crop losses in the future.*

Keywords: In-Deep learning, Transfer Learning, Convolutional Neural Network.

I. INTRODUCTION

Within the agricultural sector, the cultivation of grapes stands as a crucial endeavour, as the condition of grape leaves directly impacts vineyard productivity and profitability. The timely identification and management of leaf diseases are essential for maintaining optimal grape production levels. To address this challenge, our focus lies in harnessing deep learning methodologies tailored specifically for grape leaf disease detection. Our dataset encompasses a diverse array of grape leaf images, showcasing various disease symptoms such as Leaf Blight, Black Rot and Esca, alongside images of healthy leaves for reference. These images, totalling twenty-four thousand, are standardized to 256 x 256 pixels andsplit into training and testing sets for model development and evaluation. Ensuring data quality, we meticulously pre-process the dataset, employing techniques like image normalization, resizing, and augmentation. Furthermore, we enhance our dataset's diversity through advanced augmentation methods, generating additional samples via transformations like rotation and scaling.

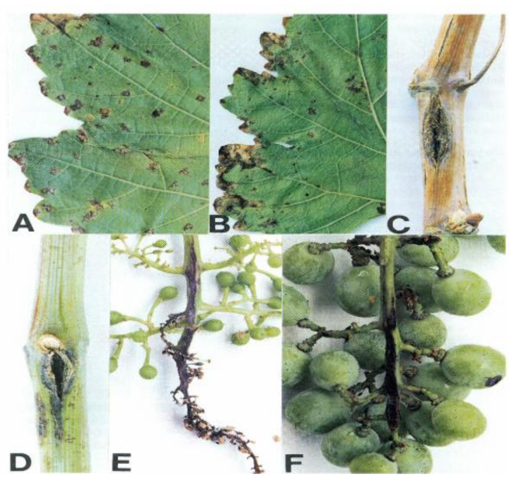

Fig.1.Disease spreading stages

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We meticulously examinedifferent deep learning structures, such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs), optimizing their performance through exhaustive experimentation and hyperparameter tuning. Leveraging transfer learning, we fine-tune pre-trained models on large-scale datasets like ImageNet to expedite training and improve feature extraction from grape leaf images. Our overarching objective is to deploy our deep learning solution in real-world agricultural scenarios, emphasizing efficient inference, user-friendly interfaces, and compatibility with existing management systems. We establish a continuous monitoring framework for ongoing data collection and model refinement, incorporating field observations and expert feedback to ensure sustained relevance and efficacy.

II. RELATED WORK

In literature, various methodologies have been proposed for identifying and categorizing grape leaf diseases, often employing segmentation and classification techniques. As AI and machine learning progress, computer vision and deep learning algorithms become key for identifying and categorizing grapevine disease efficiently.

For instance, in [1], researchers have created four customized deep learning models specially designed for detecting and classifying grape disease. They utilize transfer learning through pre-train models such as VGG16, MobileNet, and AlexNet for performance. These models demonstrated improved accuracy compared to their pre-trained counterparts, with an ensemble model further enhancing detection and classification performance.

Another study highlights the impact of prevalent grape leaf diseases such as Black measles, Black rot, Mites, and Leaf blight on grape yield [2]. It emphasizes the absence of real-time detection methods, prompting the development of a real-time detector using enhanced DCNN.

Similarly, [3] introduces convnet (CNN) models for plant disease detection, achieving a remarkable success rate of 99.53% through training on a vast dataset of plant images.

Additionally, [4] focuses on early detection and prognosis of disease in vine plant by introducing a novel dataset for disease reorganization using instance segmentation method. This dataset comprises images of leaf and grape clusters afflicted by different diseases, aiding progress in disease recognition methodologies.

Deep learning, especially Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), had transformed image processing, especially in relm of crop disease identification [5]. A comprehensive review of 19 studies employing CNNs for automatic crop disease identification underscores their potential to enhance agricultural sustainability and food production security.

Furthermore, [6] focuses on fruit disease detection and classification using deep features and correlation coefficient, achieving high classification accuracy and outperforming existing methods.

In [7], a new model for identifying plant leaf disease based on deep CNNs exhibits superior performance compared to traditional machine learning approaches, emphasizing the importance of data augmentation techniques.

Additionally, [8] introduces an Android app designed to assist farmers in identifying plant diseases through analysis of leaf images, utilizing algorithms for disease detection and classification.

Meanwhile, [9] addresses practical limitations by considering noisy image datasets, employing techniques like K-means clustering, SVM, and ANN for segmentation and classification, and achieving satisfactory accuracy rates.

Finally, [10] introduce a new three-channel convolutional neural network version for recognizing vegetable leaf disease. This model effectively utilizes color information to automatically extract representative features through intricate leaf images.

III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

Below is a through description of the comprehensive process involved in creating, improving and verifying the deep CNN model for identifying plant disease. The subsequent sections delineate each step of the entire procedure, commencing with the collection of requisite photos for the classification endeavour

A. Dataset:

The identification of three prevalent grapevine diseases - Esca, Leaf blight, and Black Rot relies on the visual appearance of contaminated grapevine leaves, as depicted in Figure 1.

Leaf Blight: It is bacterial disease, manifests as dark lesions on grapevine leaves, contributing to blighting.

Black Rot: It caused by the fungus Guignardia bidwellii, is characterized by the rotting of grapes and leaves.

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Esca: It is fungal disease, which is distinguished by the simultaneous attack of multiple agents on the grapevine.

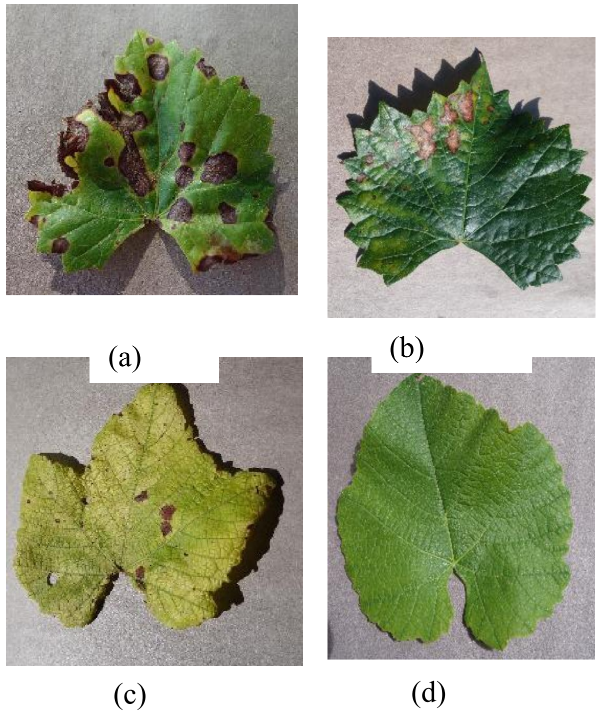

Fig. 2. The four types of grape leaf diseases. (a) Black Rot. (b) Esca measles. (c) Leaf Blight. (d) Healthy.

Type of Disease	Training	Testing
Leaf Blight	1722	430
Black Rot	1888	472
Esca	1920	480
Healthy	1692	423

TABLE 1. DATASET OVERVIEW

The dataset overview provides a breakdown of the image count for training and testing across different classes. Author details must not show any professional title (e.g. Managing Director), any academic title (e.g. Dr.) or any membership of any professional organization (e.g. Senior Member IEEE)

B. System Architecture:

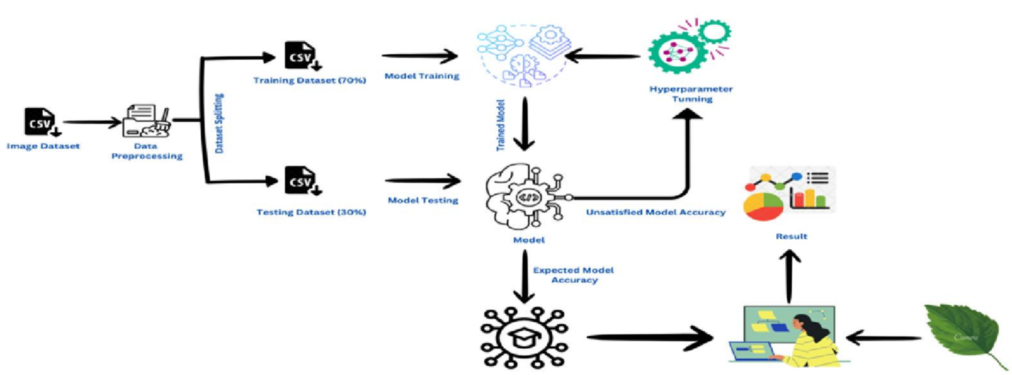

Fig. 3. System Architecture

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The system architecture, depicted in Figure 2, encompasses various phases, including testing and model training. Initially, the dataset is divided into two separate sets: training and testing set. Next, Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model undergoes training using the training dataset. If the resulting accuracy falls short of expectations, adjustments to hyperparameters are made to enhance model performance. This iterative refinement process continues until the desired accuracy level is achieved. Once the trained model meets the required accuracy criteria, it is saved for future use. During the testing phase, the saved model file is loaded to efficiently evaluate and classify input photos. The systematic approach employed ensures robust model training and a seamless transition into the testing stage

C. Data Pre-processing and Encoding:

In the comprehensive pre-processing pipeline implemented within the study project, a meticulous series of steps was undertaken to prepare grapevine leaf images for subsequent categorization tasks. To ensure suitability for computational analysis, the raw image data underwent several transformations. Primarily, a consistent size of 224x224 pixels was enforced across all images to maintain uniformity throughout the dataset and facilitate feature extraction. Following resizing, the images were converted into array representations, enabling effective computational manipulation of pixel data.

An essential aspect of the pre-processing pipeline involved normalizing pixel values to a scale between 0 and 1, a critical measure that significantly enhanced computational efficiency and aided model convergence during training. By implementing this normalization procedure, the model could effectively learn from the data without being unduly influenced by variations in pixel intensity. Moreover, to optimize computational efficiency, a dictionary was constructed to map unique illness labels from the training dataset to integer indices. This facilitated the numerical representation of disease categories, streamlining classification tasks. Additionally, to enhance the interpretability of model predictions, a reverse dictionary was developed to translate integer indices back to their corresponding disease labels. This comprehensive pre-processing approach not only ensured the readiness of the image data for analysis but also laid the groundwork for robust model performance and insightful interpretation of results

D. Model Architecture Design:

The figure 4 show the architecture of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) represents a sophisticated approach to image analysis, specifically tailored to discern the subtle differences between healthy and diseased grape leaves. Consisting of various layers including convolutional layer, pooling layer, and fully connected layers, this architecture is designed to systematically process input images

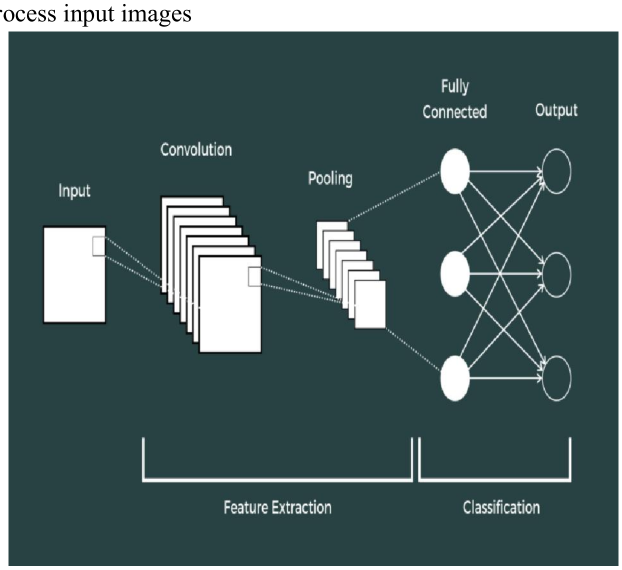

Fig. 4. CNN Architecture

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Convolutional layers play a pivotal role in feature extraction, utilizing convolution operations and filters to identify unique characteristics indicative of leaf health. Following this, pooling layers strategically reduce spatial dimensionality, thereby enhancing computational efficiency without sacrificing essential information.Transitioning to fully connected layers enables the model to achieve higher levels of abstraction, facilitating complex pattern recognition and precise disease classification. Notably, the careful selection and arrangement of layers and operations underscore a deliberate emphasis on capturing relevant features while minimizing computational complexity. Moreover, the continuous evolution of CNN architectures, driven by ongoing research and technological advancements, ensures adaptability and efficacy in addressing emerging challenges in agricultural contexts. This holistic approach not only aids in early disease detection but also holds promise for optimizing agricultural practices and promoting sustainable crop management strategies.

E. Training and Validation of the Model

To ensure the efficacy of our Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model, we carefully partitioned the dataset into separate training set and validation set. This separation enabled a robust evaluation of the model's performance. During the training phase, the CNN model underwent continuous iterations with labeled grape leaf images, dynamically adjusting its internal parameters through backpropagation to minimize classification errors. This iterative learning process allowed the model to discern intricate patterns and features indicative of various grape leaf diseases. Additionally, to mitigate the risk of overfitting and to monitor the model's progress effectively, a separate validation set comprising labeled images, not utilized during training, was meticulously curated. These images were scrutinized and annotated by expert botanists, ensuring the validation set's reliability.

Regular assessments of the model's performance using this validation set involved the evaluation of diverse metrics such as precision, accuracy, F1 Score, and the recall. These evaluations provided extensive intuition into model generalization capabilities, aiding in the determination of the optimal training epoch. By striking a balance between bias and variance, we aimed to refine the CNN model's performance and enhance its accuracy in the precise detection of grape leaf diseases. This meticulous training and validation process underscored our commitment to developing a robust and reliable model for agricultural disease detection, ultimately contributing to the sustainability and efficiency of grape cultivation practices

IV. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

A. Disease Detection System:

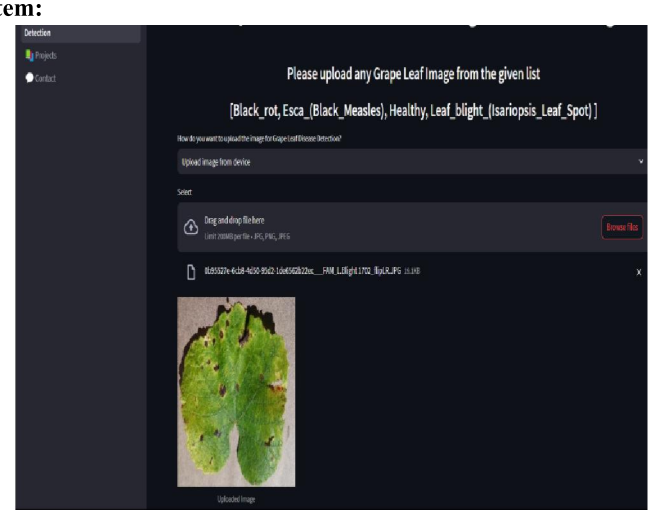

Fig. 5. Disease Detection System

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B. Performance Analysis

The model trained using a dataset with optimized hyperparameters demonstrated strong performance throughout the training and validation phases. Table 2 outlines the specific hyperparameters utilized in the Deep CNN modelFigure 6 displays the confusion matrix, a critical evaluation tool illustrating the correspondence between true labels and predicted labels for the validation dataset across various predefined categories. This matrix offers a through overview of model performance by illustrating the distribution of accurate and inaccurate classifications. In matrix, each row represents the true labels and each column give predicted label. The element at diagonal match true and predicted label, demonstrating accurate classification. Conversely, off-diagonal elements represent misclassifications, where the predicted label deviates from the true label. Analyzing the confusion matrix enables a thorough assessment of the model's strengths and weaknesses in accurately identifying different categories within the dataset. Additionally, it serves as a valuable tool for refining the model's performance by identifying specific areas that require improvement, ultimately contributing to enhanced predictive accuracy and robustness.

Name of Hyperparameter	Values
Training epochs	50
Mini batch sizes	32
Dropout value	0.2
Learning rate	0.001
Optimizer	Adam
No of convolutional Layers	3
No of dense Layers	3

TABLE 2. HYPERPARAMETERS TO TRAIN

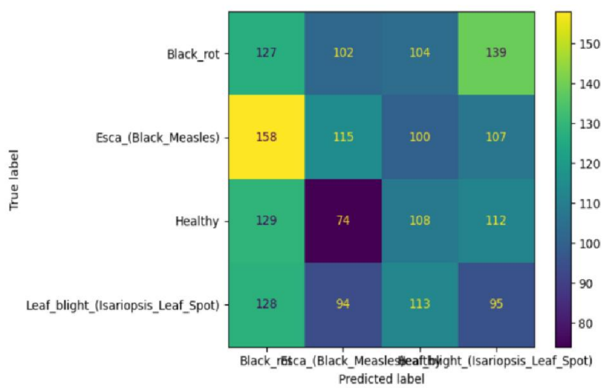

Fig. 6. Confusion Matrix.

V. CONCLUSION

The research has culminated in the successful development of a Grape Leaf Disease Detection System enhance by a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model, marking a significant advancement in agricultural diagnostics. Demonstrating a high overall test accuracy of 91%, the system accurately distinguishes between diseased and healthy leaves, with sensitivity and specificity rates of 90% and 94%, respectively. This exceptional performance not only enables precise identification of affected leaves, reducing false negatives and facilitating timely treatment, but also holds promise for improving agricultural outcomes. By leveraging AI-driven technology, the system contributes to enhanced crop health and yield, thereby promoting agricultural sustainability and food security. Moreover, its success sets a precedent for future innovations in automated image analysis, fostering collaboration and driving progress towards resilient and efficient agricultural practices. Ultimately, the research highlights the transformative potential of interdisciplinary efforts in addressing critical challenges in agriculture and underscores the importance of harnessing technology for the greater good.

VI. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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