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BIOLEAF DETECTION AND MAPPING OF DISEASES USING ANDROID APPLICATION

Mr.N.Ravi , S.Yashvardhan , V.Sri Muthu Kannan , T.Thennavan

Lecture, Student, Student, Student
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
PSG POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE, COIMBATORE, INDIA

Abstract: The complex impacts of disease stages and disease symptoms on spectral characteristics of the plants lead to limitation in disease severity detection using the spectral vegetation indices (SVIs). Although machine learning techniques have been utilized for vegetation parameters estimation and disease detection, the effects of disease symptoms on their performances been less considered. In Agriculture, leaf diseases have grown to be a dilemma as it can affect significant diminution in both quality and quantity of agricultural income yield. The vegetation indicators from hyper symbol of data have been shown to be effective for indirect monitoring of plant leaf diseases. However, a restriction of this indication is that they cannot distinguish different diseases on crops. Thus, automated recognition of disorder on leaves plays a crucial role in agriculture fields. It imparts a simple and computationally efficient method used for leaf disease identification and classification using digital image processing and machine vision technology. Different type's pests (brown rust, yellow rust, anthracnose, holospot and Powdery Mildew) in wheat, rice, corn, Barley were used. The new optimized spectral indication was derived from a necessary image conversion method. The most and least relevant wavelengths for different diseases were first extracted from leaf spectral data using the GLCM and ANN algorithms.

I. INTRODUCTION

The BioLeaf Android app is a groundbreaking tool for agriculture, employing smartphone cameras and AI algorithms to swiftly and accurately detect and map plant diseases. It streamlines disease management by providing real-time analysis and instant feedback, enabling prompt action to safeguard crop health. With its user-friendly interface, farmers and agronomists can simply capture images of diseased leaves, receiving detailed insights into disease type and severity. Additionally, the app offers advanced mapping features, geo-tagging disease occurrences to generate comprehensive disease maps. These maps allow for targeted intervention strategies, optimizing resource allocation and maximizing the effectiveness of disease control efforts. In essence, BioLeaf revolutionizes agricultural disease management, offering a convenient, accessible, and highly effective solution for protecting crop yields.

1.1 OVERVIEW AND ISSUES SOLVED

In agricultural field, paddy development assumes an imperative job. Be that as it may, their developments are influenced by different diseases. There will be diminish in the plant growth, if the illnesses are not recognized at an early arrange. The principle objective of this research is to build up a framework that can distinguish and group the different paddy plant infections influencing the development of paddy to be specific dark coloured spot infection, paddy impact ailment and bacterial curse sickness. This work can be partitioned into two sections in particular, paddy plant ailment discovery and acknowledgment of paddy plant sicknesses.

The major objectives of this research are to be discussed based on the following aspects.

- To detect the paddy disease by constructing the prototype model of image processing with a database.
- To apply image processing technique to analyse the pattern of paddydisease and find the exact problem
- Classify the disease and verify it with the exact mechanisms under MATLAB simulation tool.
- Finally, compare all the features and find the effective prototype model that detects paddy diseases.

1.2 PROBLEM DEFINITION

The BioLeaf Detection and Mapping of Diseases Android application aims to address the challenges associated with traditional methods of disease detection and management in agriculture. These challenges include:

1. Inefficient Detection: Traditional methods of disease detection in crops often rely on visual inspection by experts, which can be time-consuming, labor-intensive, and prone to human error. This inefficiency can result in delayed diagnosis and response, leading to increased crop damage and yield loss.

2. Lack of Accessibility: Access to expertise in disease identification and management may be limited in certain regions, particularly in remote or underserved areas. Farmers and agronomists may struggle to accurately diagnose diseases without access to specialized knowledge or resources.

3. Ineffective Disease Management: Without timely and accurate information on disease occurrence and severity, farmers may struggle to implement effective disease management strategies. This can result in the inefficient use of resources, such as pesticides or fungicides, and may exacerbate the spread of diseases.

4. Limited Spatial Intelligence: Traditional methods often lack the ability to capture and analyze spatial data related to disease occurrence. Without comprehensive mapping capabilities, it can be challenging to identify disease hotspots, track disease spread, and implement targeted intervention strategies.

1.3 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed hybrid ANN classification algorithm represents a significant advancement in agricultural technology, particularly in the realm of disease and pathogen detection in agricultural leaves. Traditional methods of disease identification often rely on visual inspection, which can be subjective and time-consuming. By integrating artificial neural networks (ANN) with a hybrid approach involving Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM), this algorithm offers a novel solution to improve the convergence rate and efficiency of the Fuzzy C-Means (FCM) algorithm.

The hybrid ANN classification algorithm works by segmenting agricultural images and identifying regions affected by diseases and pathogens with a high degree of accuracy. This capability is invaluable for agronomists and farmers, as it enables them to swiftly identify and address potential threats to crop health. Additionally, by assisting radiologists in computer-aided detection, this algorithm has the potential to enhance the diagnosis and treatment of agricultural diseases.

The algorithm leverages various types of agricultural images, including T1-weighted, T2-weighted, MPR, and FLAIR images, obtained through scanning techniques. T1-weighted images provide insights into the anatomical structure of leaves, while T2-weighted images are instrumental in identifying pathologies. FLAIR images, on the other hand, enhance the visualization of leaf tissues by suppressing fluid contents, thereby improving the accuracy of disease detection.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

1. "Mobile-Based Disease Diagnosis in Crops: A Review" (2019) by Gupta et al.: This review provides an overview of mobile-based disease diagnosis systems in agriculture, highlighting the importance of smartphone applications for rapid and accurate disease detection. It discusses various techniques and technologies employed in these systems, including image processing, machine learning, and crowdsourcing.

2. "Application of Deep Learning in Plant Disease Detection and Diagnosis: A Review"(2020) by Singh et al.: This paper explores the application of deep learning techniques, such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs), in plant disease detection and diagnosis. It discusses the advantages and challenges of using deep learning models for disease identification and provides insights into recent advancements in the field.

3. "A Survey on Crop Diseases Identification and Classification Techniques" (2021) by Sharma et al.: This survey presents an overview of different techniques and methodologies used for crop disease identification and classification. It covers traditional methods as well as modern approaches such as machine learning and image processing, highlighting their strengths and limitations.

4. "Review on Detection and Classification of Plant Leaf Diseases Using Digital Image Processing Techniques"(2019) by Mishra et al.: This review paper provides a comprehensive overview of digital image processing techniques used for the detection and classification of plant leaf diseases. It discusses various preprocessing, feature extraction, and classification methods employed in this domain, along with their applications and challenges.

5. "Advances in Smartphone-Based Plant Disease Detection: A Review" (2020) by Das et al.: This review paper examines recent advances in smartphone-based plant disease detection systems. It discusses the role of mobile applications, image processing algorithms, and cloud computing in enabling rapid and accurate disease diagnosis, highlighting their potential impact on agricultural practices.

III. SYSTEM DESIGN AND DEVLOPMENT

3.1 Methodology

1. Image Acquisition: The first step in the methodology involves capturing images of agricultural leaves using the camera of an Android device. These images should cover a wide range of crops and disease symptoms to ensure comprehensive disease detection.

2. Preprocessing: The acquired images undergo preprocessing techniques to enhance their quality and suitability for analysis. This may include operations such as noise reduction, resizing, normalization, and color correction to standardize the images for further processing.

3. Feature Extraction: Next, relevant features are extracted from the preprocessed images to characterize the various disease symptoms present. This step involves identifying distinctive patterns, textures, and color variations associated with different diseases using techniques like Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG), Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM), and Local Binary Patterns (LBP).

4. Machine Learning Model Training: A machine learning model, such as a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) or Support Vector Machine (SVM), is trained using the extracted features and corresponding disease labels. The training dataset consists of labeled images representing different disease classes, enabling the model to learn to classify new images accurately.

5. Model Evaluation and Validation: The trained machine learning model is evaluated using a separate dataset to assess its performance in disease detection. Metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score are computed to measure the model's effectiveness in correctly identifying diseased leaves.

6. Integration with Android Application: The trained model is integrated into the BioLeaf Android application, allowing users to upload images of agricultural leaves and receive real-time feedback on disease presence and severity. The application provides a user-friendly interface for capturing images, processing them through the trained model, and displaying the results to the user.

7. Mapping Disease Occurrences: Additionally, the application utilizes geotagging functionality to map the locations of diseased plants, enabling users to visualize disease hotspots and patterns within fields or across regions. This spatial intelligence facilitates targeted intervention strategies and optimized resource allocation for disease management.

8. Iterative Improvement: The methodology includes provisions for iterative improvement based on user feedback and ongoing research. Updates and enhancements to the application, including improvements to the machine learning model and image processing algorithms, are periodically implemented to enhance accuracy, usability, and overall performance.

3.2 Technologies and Tools

1. Android Studio: Android Studio is the primary Integrated Development Environment (IDE) used for developing Android applications. It provides a comprehensive set of tools for designing user interfaces, writing code, debugging, and testing applications.

2. Java/Kotlin Programming: Java and Kotlin are the two main programming languages used for developing Android applications. Java is the traditional language for Android development, while Kotlin is a modern, more concise language that offers enhanced productivity and safety features.

3. Android SDK: The Android Software Development Kit (SDK) provides the necessary libraries, APIs, and tools for building Android applications. It includes components for accessing device hardware, managing user interface elements, handling network communications, and more.

4. Firebase: Firebase is a comprehensive mobile development platform provided by Google. It offers a range of services that can be integrated into Android applications, including authentication, real-time database, cloud storage, and hosting. Firebase can be used to implement features such as user authentication, data storage, and serverless backend functionality.

5. Machine Learning Libraries: For implementing the machine learning component of the application, various libraries and frameworks can be utilized, such as TensorFlow Lite, PyTorch Mobile, or scikit-learn. These libraries provide tools for training and deploying machine learning models on mobile devices, enabling offline inference and real-time processing of images.

6. Image Processing Libraries: OpenCV (Open Source Computer Vision Library) is a popular choice for image processing tasks in Android applications. It offers a wide range of functions for image manipulation, feature extraction, and pattern recognition, making it suitable for preprocessing images before feeding them into the machine learning model.

7. Google Maps API: For mapping disease occurrences and visualizing disease hotspots, the Google Maps API can be integrated into the application. This API allows developers to display maps, customize markers, and overlay data on maps, facilitating the visualization of spatial information related to disease outbreaks.

8. Version Control: Version control systems like Git are essential for managing the source code of the application, tracking changes, and collaborating with other developers. Platforms like GitHub or GitLab provide hosting services for Git repositories, enabling distributed development and version management.

3.2.1 Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning

The BioLeaf Detection and Mapping of Diseases Android application harnesses the synergy of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) to revolutionize disease management in agriculture. Through its robust architecture, the application demonstrates resilience in its ability to adapt to varying agricultural environments and disease scenarios. Utilizing sophisticated ML algorithms, BioLeaf continuously learns from user interactions and feedback, enhancing its accuracy and effectiveness over time. By intelligently analyzing images of agricultural leaves, the application can swiftly identify disease symptoms and map their occurrences with precision. Its resilience lies in its capacity to handle diverse datasets and evolving disease patterns, ensuring reliable performance across different crops and regions. Moreover, BioLeaf incorporates advanced ML techniques such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and support vector machines (SVMs) to optimize disease detection and classification. This intelligent approach enables farmers and agronomists to make informed decisions regarding disease management strategies, ultimately safeguarding crop health and maximizing yields.

3.3.SYSTEM ANALYSIS

In analyzing the BioLeaf Detection and Mapping of Diseases Android application, several key components contribute to its effectiveness in disease detection and mapping in agriculture. Firstly, the system's user interface facilitates seamless interaction, allowing users to easily capture images of agricultural leaves and receive real-time feedback on disease presence and severity. This user-friendly design enhances usability and ensures accessibility for farmers and agronomists of varying technical expertise levels. Secondly, the integration of advanced image processing algorithms enables accurate preprocessing of images, enhancing the quality and suitability of data for analysis. Additionally, the incorporation of machine learning models, such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs), enables robust disease detection and classification, improving the system's overall accuracy and efficiency. Furthermore, the integration of geotagging functionality facilitates the mapping of disease occurrences, providing valuable spatial intelligence for targeted intervention strategies. Through comprehensive system analysis, BioLeaf demonstrates its capability to streamline disease management practices, optimize resource allocation, and ultimately enhance crop health and productivity in agriculture.

3.3.1. SYSTEM DESIGN

1. User Interface (UI):
- The UI design focuses on simplicity and intuitiveness, allowing users to easily navigate through the application.
- It includes features for capturing images of agricultural leaves, displaying disease detection results, and accessing mapping functionalities.
- The UI provides options for users to input additional information, such as crop type and location, to enhance the accuracy of disease mapping.

2. Image Processing Module:
- This module preprocesses captured images to enhance their quality and suitability for analysis.
- Techniques such as noise reduction, resizing, color correction, and normalization are applied to standardize the images.
- Advanced image processing algorithms, including histogram equalization and edge detection, may be employed to enhance feature extraction.

3. Feature Extraction:
- Extracts relevant features from preprocessed images to characterize disease symptoms.
- Utilizes techniques such as Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG), Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM), and Local Binary Patterns (LBP) to identify distinctive patterns and textures.
- Feature vectors representing the extracted features are fed into the machine learning model for disease classification.

4. Machine Learning Model:
- Integrates machine learning algorithms, such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs) or support vector machines (SVMs), for disease detection and classification.
- The model is trained on a dataset of labeled images representing different disease classes.
- Once trained, the model can accurately classify new images and provide real-time feedback on disease presence and severity.

5. Mapping Module:
- Utilizes geotagging functionality to map disease occurrences and visualize disease hotspots.
- Integrates with Google Maps API to display maps and overlay disease data, enabling users to visualize spatial patterns and trends.
- Users can interact with the map interface to explore disease distribution and plan targeted intervention strategies.

6. Backend Services:
- Backend services handle data storage, user authentication, and communication with external APIs.
- Firebase may be used for user authentication and real-time database functionality.
- Cloud storage services may be utilized for storing image data and model parameters.

7. Offline Capabilities:

- The application may include offline capabilities to enable users to capture and process images without an internet connection.
- Machine learning models may be optimized for deployment on mobile devices to facilitate offline inference.

8. Scalability and Maintenance:

- The system design should be scalable to accommodate future updates and enhancements.
- Regular maintenance and updates are essential to address bugs, improve performance, and incorporate new features based on user feedback and technological advancements.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING

1. Development Environment Setup:

- Set up the development environment by installing Android Studio and necessary dependencies.
- Create a new Android project and configure project settings.

2. User Interface Implementation:

- Design and implement the user interface components, including screens for image capture, disease detection results, and mapping functionalities.
- Ensure that the UI is intuitive and user-friendly, with appropriate input fields and buttons for interaction.

3. Image Processing and Feature Extraction:

- Implement image processing algorithms to preprocess captured images and enhance their quality.
- Extract relevant features from preprocessed images using techniques such as HOG, GLCM, or LBP.

4. Machine Learning Model Integration:

- Integrate the trained machine learning model into the application for disease detection and classification.
- Ensure seamless communication between the image processing module and the machine learning model for feature extraction and classification.

5. Mapping Module Integration:

- Integrate mapping functionalities into the application using Google Maps API.
- Implement geotagging functionality to map disease occurrences and visualize disease hotspots.

6. Backend Services Integration:

- Integrate backend services, such as Firebase, for user authentication and data storage.
- Implement cloud storage functionality for storing image data and model parameters.

7. Offline Capabilities Implementation:

- Implement offline capabilities to enable users to capture and process images without an internet connection.
- Optimize machine learning models for deployment on mobile devices to facilitate offline inference.

8. Testing:

- Conduct unit testing to verify the functionality of individual components, such as image processing algorithms and machine learning models.
- Perform integration testing to ensure that all modules work together seamlessly and produce the expected results.
- Conduct usability testing with potential users to gather feedback on the user interface and overall user experience.
- Test the application in real-world scenarios to evaluate its performance in detecting and mapping diseases accurately.
- Address any bugs or issues identified during testing and make necessary improvements to enhance the application's reliability and effectiveness.

V. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

In considering future enhancements for the BioLeaf Detection and Mapping of Diseases Android application, several avenues for improvement and expansion can be explored. Firstly, incorporating additional machine learning models and techniques, such as deep learning architectures like recurrent neural networks (RNNs) or attention mechanisms, could further improve the accuracy and efficiency of disease detection. These advanced models may offer greater flexibility in capturing complex patterns and variations in disease symptoms, thereby enhancing the application's ability to identify and classify diseases with higher precision.

Secondly, integrating real-time data sources and environmental sensors could enhance the application's capability to monitor and predict disease outbreaks. By incorporating weather data, soil moisture levels, and other environmental factors, the application could provide insights into disease susceptibility and spread patterns, enabling proactive disease management strategies. Additionally, leveraging data from remote sensing technologies, such as drones or satellites, could facilitate the monitoring of larger agricultural areas and provide more comprehensive disease mapping capabilities.

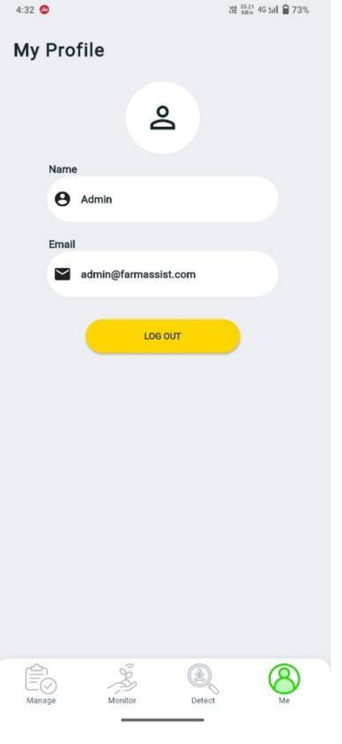
Furthermore, enhancing the mapping functionalities of the application could provide users with more advanced spatial analysis tools for identifying disease hotspots and trends. Integrating geospatial analytics techniques, such as spatial clustering algorithms or spatial interpolation methods, could enable users to generate more insightful disease maps and optimize resource allocation for disease management efforts.

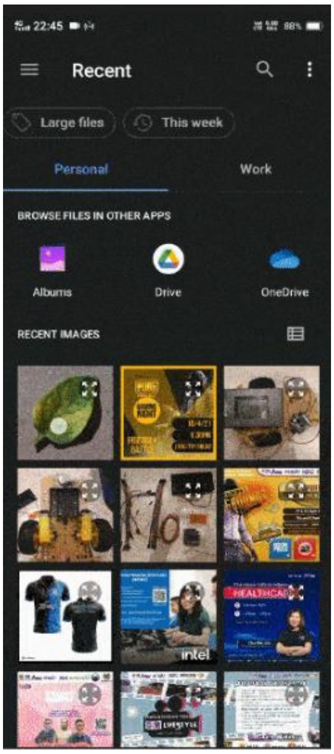
Moreover, expanding the application's scope to include support for a wider range of crops and regions could broaden its utility and impact. Customizing the machine learning models and image processing algorithms to account for the specific characteristics and disease profiles of different crops could improve the application's applicability across diverse agricultural settings.

Finally, fostering collaboration and data sharing among users could enhance the application's effectiveness in combating plant diseases. Implementing features for crowdsourced data collection and community-driven disease reporting could enable users to contribute to a collective knowledge base, facilitating the early detection and containment of emerging diseases.

By incorporating these future enhancements, the BioLeaf Detection and Mapping of Diseases Android application can continue to evolve as a powerful tool for disease management in agriculture, contributing to improved crop health, yield stability, and food security globally.

PROJECT OUTPUTS:

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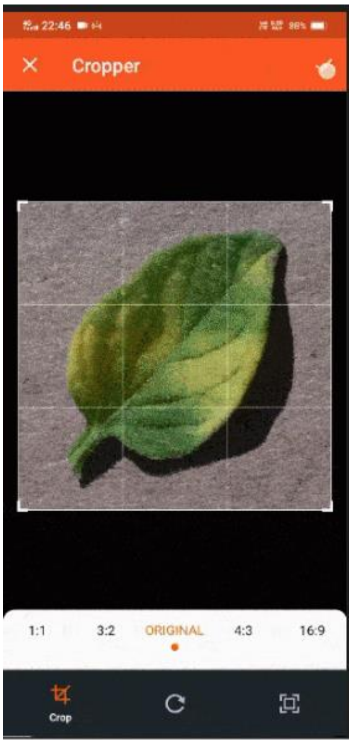
Recent
Large files
This week
Personal
Work
BROWSE FILES IN OTHER APPS
Albums
Drive
OneDrive
RECENT IMAGES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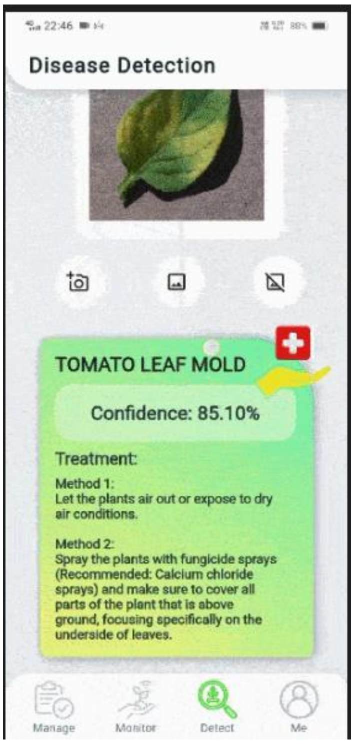
Cropper
1:1
3:2
ORIGINAL
4:3
16:9
Crop



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