WWW.IJRPR.COM

International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews

Journal homepage: www.ijrpr.com ISSN 2582-7421

Detection of Plant Leaf Disease Using Deep Neural Networks

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ABSTRACT:

Rice plays a pivotal role as a staple crop, nourishing more than half of the global population and ranking as the most cultivated agricultural product. Agriculture stands as a cornerstone sector, providing raw materials for businesses and economies. Among these, Bangladesh stands out as one of the world's top ten rice producers and consumers. The nation's economic stability is intrinsically linked to its agricultural productivity. However, the vulnerability of rice plants to diseases not only impacts the country's economy but also curtails crop growth, quality, and yield. Consequently, the application of machine learning techniques has become imperative to expedite disease detection.The traditional manual identification of diseases proves laborious and resource-intensive. In this context, we present a research paper centered on the detection and classification of rice plant leaf diseases. Our endeavor harnesses advanced deep residual learning techniques, encompassing models like Inception V3, ResNet 50, MobileNet, and VGG16. Our goal is to optimize disease detection accuracy while ensuring computational efficiency. Our dataset, sourced from Kaggle, comprises 3000 images showcasing healthy leaves alongside ten distinct diseases afflicting rice plants, encompassing Leaf Scald, Hispa, Leaf Blast, Sheath Blight, Stem Rot, Sheath Rot, Brown Spot, Tungro Virus, Bacterial Leaf Blight, and Rice False Smut. Our study introduces an augmentation strategy involving scaling, cropping, flipping, padding, rotation, and zooming transformations. These techniques, executed through the TensorFlow and Keras libraries, amplify dataset diversity, fortifying the model's robustness. We conducted training over 50 epochs, leveraging the Adam optimizer. Promisingly, our proposed framework attains a peak accuracy of 94%, attributed to the MobileNet architecture. This achievement underscores the potential of machine learning in tackling critical agricultural challenges. Beyond accuracy, we explore precision, recall, F1-score, and a confusion matrix to comprehensively evaluate our model's effectiveness.

Keywords: Residual Learning, Convolution neural network, Deep learning, computer vision, Transfer learning, data augmentation, detection, classification, Inception vv3, Machine learning, Sequential model.

INTRODUCTION:

Rice leaf disease is the biggest problems in the agricultural sector. This is the main reason for the reduction of quality and quantity of the crops. The spread of the disease can be avoided by continuous monitoring. It is very difficult for the farmers to manually identify these disease accurately with their limited knowledge and it consumes time. In recent years, advancements in artificial intelligence and computer vision have revolutionized various fields, including agriculture. Deep learning, a subfield of machine learning, has proven particularly powerful in image recognition tasks. Deep residual learning, popularly known as ResNet, has emerged as a cutting-edge deep learning technique that allows the training of exceptionally deep neural networks without suffering from vanishing gradient issues. Leveraging this technology, researchers have sought to address the challenges of rice plant leaf disease detection and classification. The primary objective of this study is to develop a robust and accurate system for the automatic identification and classification of rice plant leaf diseases using deep residual learning. By harnessing the power of ResNet-based neural networks, we aim to enable early and precise detection of diseases, providing farmers and agricultural experts with a valuable tool for timely intervention and disease management. This paper presents a comprehensive investigation into the methodology and implementation of deep residual learning for rice plant leaf disease detection. In this dataset contain 3000 images and shown in Fig 1. We describe the dataset used for training, testing and validation the model, the preprocessing techniques applied to enhance the dataset, and the architecture of the deep neural network. Additionally, we discuss the evaluation metrics used to assess the model's performance and demonstrate the effectiveness of our approach through experimental results and comparative analysis.

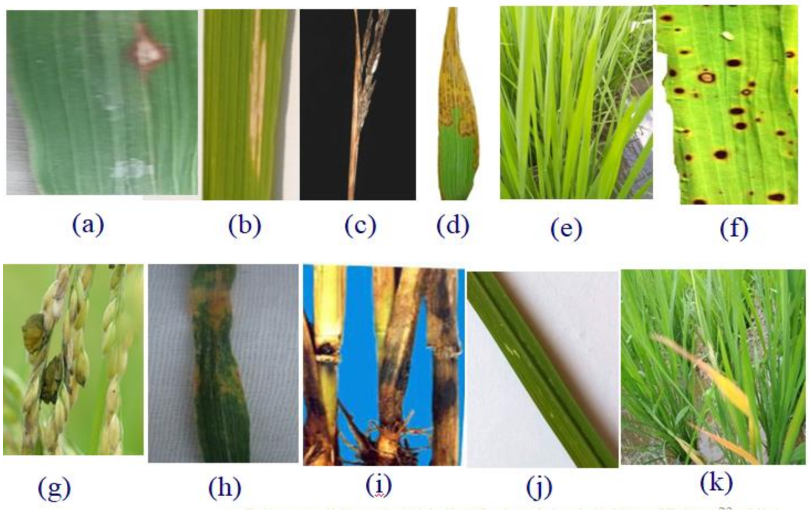

Fig1: Samples from dataset :: (a) Leaf Blast, (b) Bacterial Leaf Blight, (c) Sheath Rot, (d) Leaf Scald, (e) Healthy, (f) Brown Spot, (g) Rice False Smut, (h) Sheath Blight, (i) Stem Rot, (j) Hispa, (k) Tungro Virus.

Deep Residual Learning, often referred to as ResNet, is a groundbreaking architecture in the field of deep learning, specifically designed for image classification tasks. It was introduced by researchers from Microsoft Research in the paper titled "Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition" by Kaiming He, Xiangyu Zhang, Shaoqing Ren, and Jian Sun in 2015. ResNet addresses the problem of vanishing gradients that can occur in very deep neural networks. The key idea behind ResNet is the introduction of "skip connections" or "identity shortcuts" that allow the network to learn residual functions. In simpler terms, instead of trying to learn the desired output directly, ResNet learns the difference between the desired output and the current output at each layer. This makes it easier for the network to learn, as it only needs to focus on learning small incremental changes. In this we are using a various models to classify the images such as MobileNet, Inception V3, VGG 16, ResNet-50 having the number of layers in the network. The deeper models tend to perform better but also require more computational resources for training.

LITERATURE SURVEY:

The researchers conducted an extensive investigation utilizing traditional classifiers to address the challenge of detecting plant diseases. Their primary objective was to leverage deep learning techniques, capitalizing on image datasets, in order to enhance disease identification accuracy. This innovative approach holds significant potential for revolutionizing the field of agriculture by enabling quicker and more precise disease diagnosis in plants. In their study, they meticulously divided their dataset into two subsets: one for testing and the other for training their deep learning model. By adopting a deep learning framework, they harnessed the power of neural networks to create a sophisticated model capable of learning intricate patterns within the images. This model, once trained, exhibited remarkable proficiency in classifying various plant diseases based on visual cues, thus proving the effectiveness of the deep learning technique. The utilization of deep learning in agriculture marks a substantial leap forward, as it offers the possibility of real-time disease monitoring and early intervention. This can significantly minimize crop losses and enhance overall agricultural productivity. The success of the researchers' endeavor underscores the potential of combining advanced technologies with traditional domains to drive positive outcomes that benefit society as a whole.

A study of the paper authored by Waheed, A., et al. highlights the integration of machine learning and image processing principles to accomplish the automatic classification and detection of diseases in plant leaves [1]. The central objective of their work is to achieve early-stage disease identification using RCNN and VGG16 machine learning techniques. Their emphasis is predominantly on detecting diseases like Brown Spot, Leaf Blast, Bacterial Leaf Blight, Leaf Smut, and Sheath Blight in rice plants. This research direction holds the potential to revolutionize agricultural practices by enabling the timely recognition of diseases at their incipient stages.

A study of the paper by Sharma et al. delves deep into the realm of automated classification and disease detection in diverse crops, spanning tomato, potato, rice, and apples [2]. The research involved an exhaustive examination of diseases and infections afflicting crop leaves, coupled with an exploration of their underlying causes and potential symptoms for detection. Employing a pre-trained model, the researchers integrated an array of techniques and algorithms to heighten disease identification in crops. The overarching objective was to forge a robust and precise system capable of autonomously recognizing and categorizing diseases in these pivotal crops. The envisioned outcome entails improved crop management and heightened agricultural productivity.

A study of the paper authored by Stephen, A., et al. illuminates their innovative approach to disease feature extraction from tomato leaves, focusing on leaf blast, spot blight, and yellow leaf curl diseases. Utilizing a deep learning methodology with continuous iterative learning, the proposed technique achieved precise disease category predictions [3]. Remarkably, the training set accuracy witnessed a 0.6% enhancement, while the test set exhibited an even more significant improvement of 2.3%. This study underscores the efficacy of employing deep learning for accurate disease classification and augments our understanding of improved model performance through iterative learning processes.

A study of the paper conducted by Khan et al. illustrates their meticulous approach in conducting a comprehensive survey, with a focus on an array of distinguished deep learning models, all aimed at addressing the critical task of plant disease detection [4]. Their study spanned a wide spectrum of architectures, including notable ones like ANN, CNN, AlexNet, VGG16, ResNet50, Inception V3, Xception, DenseNet, Single Shot MultiBox Detector (SSD), Faster Region-based CNN, SNN, RCNN, and RFCN. Their exploration was augmented by the careful utilization of an authorized plant dataset, strategically opting to harness the power of CNN with transfer learning to foster the efficacy of their disease detection methodologies. This study stands as a testament to the ever-evolving landscape of technological advancements in the field of plant health analysis.

A study of the paper authored by Rezk, N. G., et al. unveils a pioneering approach aimed at the detection of soybean plants, yielding an impressive accuracy of 97.7% [5]. The research harnesses a diverse array of deep learning models, including MobileNetV2 and ResNet50, to effectively accomplish this task. The successful amalgamation of these models underscores the potential of innovative techniques in plant detection applications.

A study of the paper authored by Almadhor, A., et al. highlights their remarkable achievement in attaining an accuracy of around 96% for classifying RGB disease images spanning 64 distinct classes of plant leaves [6]. In addition, the researchers developed a cloud-based Android application for disease prediction across diverse plant species. The model's architecture is based on MobileNet, implemented in conjunction with Keras tuner. The utilization of a dataset comprising 12,318 images underscores the comprehensive nature of their endeavor, showcasing the potential of technology to revolutionize plant disease classification and prediction.

A study of the paper undertaken by Jahan et al. unveils their comprehensive assessment of diverse plant disease detection methods, leveraging an array of pre-trained models such as DenseNet201, DenseNet121, NasNetLarge, Xception, ResNet152V2, EfficientNetB5, EfficientNetB7, VGG19, and MobileNetV2 [7]. Their investigation was centered around the Plant Village dataset, encompassing 15 distinct classes of images, with data augmentation playing a pivotal role. The study involved the computation of morphological values for various parameters, coupled with the implementation of threshold techniques to delineate image foreground and background. Through their meticulously executed pre-trained model, the authors diligently evaluated essential metrics—Precision, Recall, F1-Score, and Accuracy—resulting in values of 98.67%, 0.98%, 0.99%, and 0.98%, respectively. This research underscores the multifaceted nature of disease detection, combining cutting-edge models and techniques to enhance accuracy and reliability in agricultural applications.

The accomplishments of Tembhurne, J. V., et al. in their research are noteworthy [8]. They harnessed data augmentation techniques to bolster performance, yielding a notable accuracy of 97.7%. Through the utilization of high-quality images, the study achieved this commendable outcome. Furthermore, the authors explored an array of algorithms such as cubic SVM, complex tree, bagged tree, Fine KNN, and Booster tree, leading to an impressive overall classification accuracy of 99% in identifying guava plant diseases.

A study of the paper authored by Bhujade, V. G., et al. sheds light on their application of a pre-trained CNN model for the recognition of cucumber leaf diseases, leading to a substantial performance enhancement and a remarkable accuracy of 98.48% [9]. This utilization of advanced techniques emphasizes the potential of pre-trained models in boosting disease recognition outcomes in the domain of plant health assessment.

Abayomi-Alli and colleagues put forth a novel approach involving a customized iteration of the Inception ResNet V2 architecture, referred to as MIRV2, for the purpose of identifying leaf illnesses within tomato plants [10]. The integration of pooling mechanisms and skip connections within the model framework serves to enhance information distillation from the lower layers of the network. Remarkably, their endeavors yielded an impressive accuracy rate of 98.92% coupled with an F1-score of 97.94%. This innovative model capitalizes on a myriad of advanced computer vision techniques, effectively employed for tasks such as image classification, detection, and segmentation, collectively contributing to the overarching goal of achieving heightened accuracy levels.

A study of the paper authored by Rajpoot, V., et al. presents an innovative approach—a streamlined corn leaf identification model centered on DenseNet architecture [11]. This model was strategically optimized to feature a reduced parameter count, thus enhancing operational efficiency. Through empirical validation, the experimental outcomes underscored the model's remarkable performance in identifying corn leaf diseases. These results firmly establish the effectiveness of the proposed method, positioning it as a valuable asset for real-world applications in the realm of practical agriculture.

A study of the paper authored by Razfar, N., et al. reveals their application of a 5-Fold Cross Validation methodology to discern disease presence in rice plant leaves [12]. The employed computer vision and learning model stands out for its remarkable efficiency. This ingeniously developed low-cost intelligent system leveraged IoT devices to achieve significant strides. Impressively, the model achieved accuracy rates of 87.9% and 97.2%, further substantiated by the meticulous evaluation of machine learning and deep learning model evolution matrices, encompassing accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. This research showcases the potential of technology-driven solutions in transforming agricultural disease detection strategies.

A study of the paper authored by Gautam, V., et al. showcases their remarkable achievement of attaining a peak accuracy of 99.23%. Their research revolves around the classification of 26 diseases spanning 14 distinct plant species. This feat was realized through the application of diverse models, including VGG16, Inception V4, ResNet with layers 50, 101, and 152, along with DenseNet featuring 121 layers [13]. This achievement underscores the potency of employing a range of advanced models to enhance the precision of disease classification across varied plant types.

A study of the paper authored by Jiang, D. et al. unveils a novel approach that harnesses three pre-trained ResNet architectures for the purpose of classifying diseases in rice leaves [14]. In this innovative method, ResNet18 and ResNet18 play a pivotal role in the feature selection stage, while ResNet34 and ResNet50 are strategically employed to enhance the overall performance, encompassing speed, accuracy, and convenience. Impressively, this approach, when executed within the Google Colab environment, yielded a remarkable accuracy of 98.54%. To discern between healthy and diseased leaves, including conditions like brown spot, Hispa, and leaf blast, distinct CNN models were thoughtfully incorporated.

A study of the paper authored by Chaudhari, D. J., et al. unveils their innovative approach to classify and extract features related to spot disease in cotton leaves, employing a CNN model that yielded an impressive accuracy of 95.13% [15]. This methodology showcases the potential of CNNs in effectively analyzing and identifying disease-related features, thereby contributing to the field of plant disease detection and agricultural health.

A study of the paper authored by Liang, X et al. highlights their utilization of the Hybrid CNN-SVM Model for the purpose of disease prediction and detection in a dataset featuring rice plants[16]. In their pursuit, they seamlessly integrated Inception and ResNet CNN models. Through a combination of resizing, filtering, and pixel value manipulation, they achieved remarkable results. The model demonstrated an impressive accuracy rate of 97%, coupled with a precision of 0.93, a recall of 0.03, and corresponding error metrics. This research demonstrates the potential of amalgamating innovative techniques for effective disease identification in agricultural contexts.

A study of the paper authored by Wani, J. A., et al. unfolds a comprehensive methodology for the detection and classification of crop diseases in agriculture [17]. This approach encompasses a series of strategic steps, including image collection, preprocessing, segmentation, and classification, all rooted in artificial intelligence techniques. By leveraging these methodologies, the approach facilitates efficient and swift identification and categorization of crop diseases. This, in turn, bolsters effective disease management strategies in the realm of agriculture, thereby enhancing productivity and sustainability in crop cultivation.

A study of the paper authored by Kumar, Y., et al. highlights their innovative approach in disease classification and recognition in wheat leaves. By utilizing a combination of multiple models, including GoogleNet, VGG16, SVM, and NN, the authors achieved a remarkable accuracy of 98% [18]. This multi-model approach underscores the efficacy of diverse techniques in collaboratively addressing the task of disease detection in agricultural settings.

A study of the paper authored by Yingchun, L. et al. showcases their pursuit of elevated classification accuracy in the realm of plant leaf disease detection [19]. Their innovative approach encompassed a varied range of techniques, including image resizing, enhancement of image quality, utilization of spectral coefficients, and modifications in radiance. Through a synergistic amalgamation of pre-trained models and machine learning techniques, they achieved remarkable outcomes in the identification of mango leaf diseases. Impressively, their methodology led to an accuracy rate of 98.57%, underscoring the potential of comprehensive approaches in enhancing disease detection accuracy in the agricultural context.

A study of the paper conducted by Kaur, P., et al. revolves around achieving heightened accuracy in disease classification of cassava leaves. Their research culminated in an impressive accuracy rate of 97.3%. In pursuit of further accuracy enhancement, the researchers adopted a strategic approach by employing a modified MobileNetV2 neural network [20]. Through this innovative methodology, the aim was to augment the precision and efficacy of disease classification for cassava leaf ailments.

METHODOLOGY:

In this research paper, we are implemented the deep learning with residual connections to train the leaves in the dataset. The proposed pre trained model for rice leaf diseases classification. The detail segmentation is discuss in the later. A diverse and comprehensive dataset of labeled images of rice plant leaves affected by various diseases and healthy leaves is collected. The dataset should encompass a wide range of disease types and stages to ensure model robustness. healthy ,Leaf scald, Hispa, Leaf blast, sheath blight, stem rot, sheath rot, brown spot, Tungro Virus, bacterial leaf blight, Rice false smut) of the rice plant leaf in Fig 1. Implementing deep learning models such as VGG-16, Inception V3, MobileNet, and ResNet-50 involves a systematic process. Here's a step-by-step methodology for utilizing these architectures in image classification tasks:

1. Dataset Preparation:

- Collect a dataset from sources like kaggle.com, containing different classes of healthy and unhealthy leaves, and load it into Google Drive.

- Resize the images to match the input size required by the specific model, as different models have varying input size requirements.

- Split the dataset into training, validation, and test sets in a ratio of 60%, 20%, 20%.

2. Data Augmentation:

- Apply data augmentation techniques such as random cropping, rotation, flipping, zooming, shearing, and adjusting brightness/contrast to prevent overfitting, underfitting, and improve generalization.

3. Choose a Deep Learning Framework:

- Select a deep learning framework like TensorFlow or PyTorch for implementation. These frameworks offer pre-trained versions of VGG-16, Inception V3, MobileNet, and ResNet-50.

4. Load Pre-trained Models:

- Load the pre-trained weights of the chosen model. These models have been trained on large datasets like ImageNet and have learned meaningful features.

5. Model Architecture:

- Depending on the framework, load either the complete model architecture or specific parts of it. Some models, like ResNet-50, may have versions with or without top layers for classification. Choose the appropriate version for your task.

6. Loss Function and Optimizer:

- Use a categorical cross-entropy loss function for classification tasks and an optimizer like ADAM to update the model's weights during training.

7. Training:

- Train the model using the training dataset. Monitor loss and accuracy on the validation set.

- Adjust hyper parameters like learning rate and batch size based on performance on the validation set.

8. Evaluation:

- Evaluate the trained model on the test dataset to obtain an unbiased performance estimate.

9. Inference:

- Use the trained model to make predictions on new, unseen images.

10. Deployment:

- Optimize the model for inference speed and memory usage if deploying it in a production environment. Techniques like quantization and model pruning can be helpful.

Keep in mind that different deep learning frameworks might have variations in loading models, defining architectures, and training procedures. Official documentation and tutorials for TensorFlow and PyTorch provide guidance for these steps using VGG-16, Inception V3, MobileNet, and ResNet-50 architectures.

For each architecture:

- Present evaluation metrics such as confusion matrix, accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score achieved on the test dataset.

- Compare the performance of each architecture with others you experimented with.

- Visualize sample predictions to demonstrate the model's performance.

VGG-16:

VGG-16, which stands for Visual Geometry Group-16 Fig 1, is a notable convolutional neural network (CNN) architecture designed primarily for image classification tasks. The architecture consists of a total of 16 layers, including 13 convolutional layers and 3 fully connected layers. The core idea behind VGG-16's architecture is its uniformity – it employs a series of stacked convolutional layers, each followed by a max-pooling layer with a 2x2 filter and a stride of 2. These pooling layers progressively reduce spatial dimensions while enhancing the receptive field. VGG-16's most distinguishing feature is its use of small 3x3 filters for all convolutional layers. This uniformity simplifies the architecture and makes it easy to comprehend. Rectified Linear Units (ReLU) serve as the activation functions after each convolutional layer, adding non-linearity to the network. The final three fully connected layers are responsible for classification, with the last layer producing class probabilities. Typically, VGG-16 generates a 1000-dimensional vector, aligning with the number of classes in the popular ImageNet dataset.

Advantages:

- The simplicity and uniformity of architecture make VGG-16 easy to understand and modify.
- It demonstrated the effectiveness of deeper networks for image recognition tasks.

Disadvantages:

- VGG-16 is relatively computationally expensive due to its depth and the use of small filters.
- It also has a large number of parameters, which can lead to overfitting on smaller datasets.

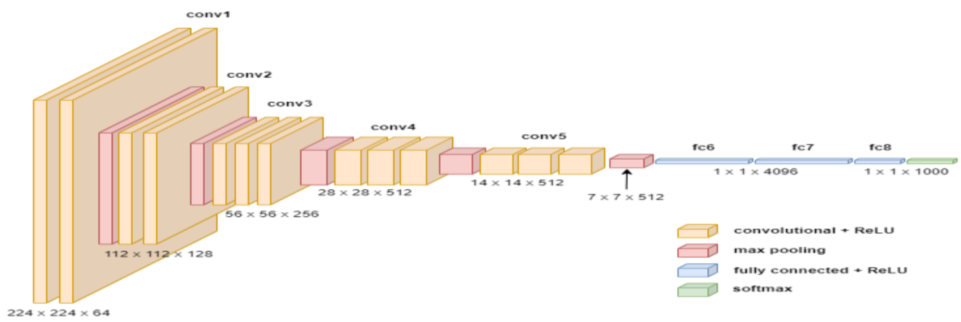

Fig 1 Visual representation of VGG 16

Inception V3:

Inception V3, an evolution of the Inception architecture, is a powerful convolutional neural network (CNN) model tailored for image classification tasks. Introduced by Google Research, Inception V3's key innovation lies in its use of "Inception modules," which employ multiple filter sizes (1x1, 3x3, and 5x5) within a single layer to capture features at different scales Fig 2. This allows the network to efficiently learn complex hierarchical features while managing computational cost. Inception V3 also incorporates factorized convolutions to reduce the number of parameters, aiding in training on large datasets.

Advantage:

- Effectively capture features at various scales due to its intricate module design.
- This enables the network to excel at recognizing objects of different sizes within images, leading to improved classification accuracy.

Disadvantage:

- It might demand more computational resources and training time compared to simpler architectures.
- The intricate architecture with multiple filter sizes and reduction techniques could also make it more challenging to fine-tune or modify for specific tasks without careful consideration.

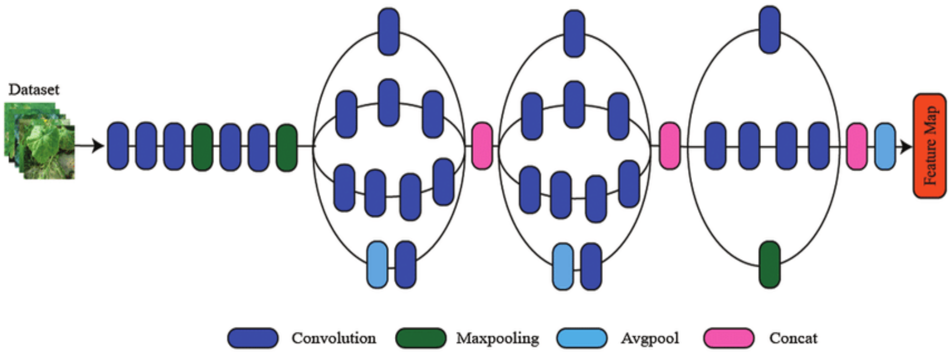

Fig 2 Visual representation of Inception V3

MobileNet:

MobileNet is a lightweight and efficient convolutional neural network architecture designed for mobile and resource-constrained devices Fig 3. Developed by Google Research, MobileNet achieves its efficiency by employing depth-wise separable convolutions, which split the standard convolution into two separate layers: depth-wise convolutions followed by point-wise convolutions. This drastically reduces the computational cost and model size while maintaining reasonable accuracy.

Advantage:

- Its suitability for real-time applications on devices with limited computational power.
- Its efficient architecture enables fast inference without compromising too much on accuracy, making it ideal for scenarios like mobile applications and embedded systems.

Disadvantage:

- Its focus on efficiency might lead to slightly lower accuracy compared to larger and more complex architectures.
- While it strikes a balance between performance and resource efficiency, very high precision tasks might benefit from architectures with more capacity.

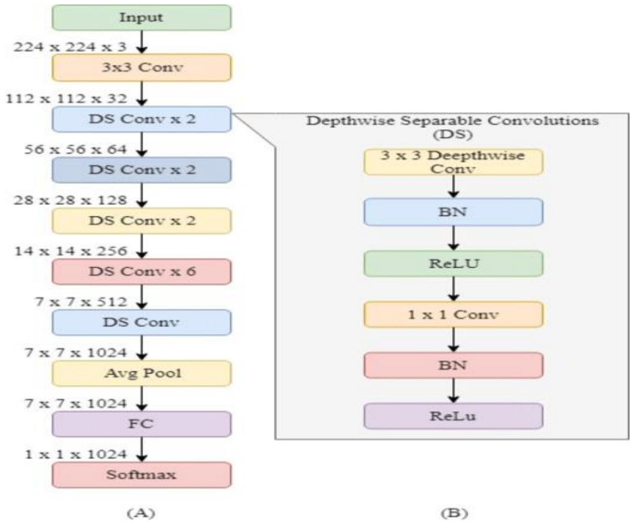

Fig 3 Visual representation of MobileNet

ResNet-50:

ResNet-50, a variant of the Residual Network architecture, is a deep convolutional neural network renowned for its ability to tackle the vanishing gradient problem in very deep networks Fig 4. Developed by Microsoft Research, ResNet-50 introduces skip connections that allow the network to learn residual functions, making it easier to train even with its 50 layers. These connections enable gradients to flow more smoothly during back propagation, enabling successful training of very deep architectures.

Advantage:

- Its remarkable depth without suffering from the vanishing gradient issue.
- This enables it to capture intricate features and hierarchies within images, leading to improved accuracy in complex image recognition tasks.

Disadvantage:

- Its increased computational complexity compared to shallower networks.
- Training and inference may require more resources, making it less suitable for resource-constrained environments.
- The model's performance might plateau on certain datasets where depth doesn't necessarily translate to significant gains in accuracy.

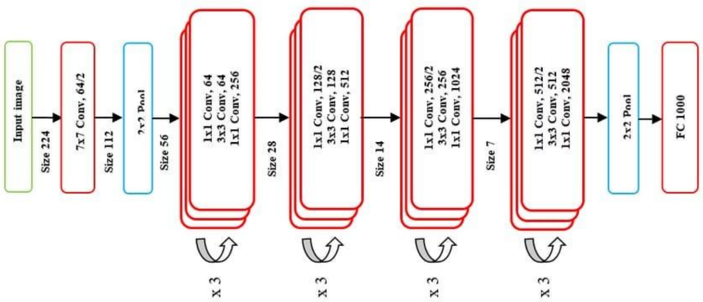

Fig 4 Visual representation of ResNet50

RESULTS:

In this section, we present the results of our rice plant leaf disease classification using various deep residual learning models, namely MobileNet, VGG16, Inception V3, and ResNet-50. The confusion matrices for each model are displayed in Table 1.

Explanation and Interpretation - Confusion Matrix

The model's confusion matrix, displayed in Table 1, offers a detailed breakdown of the classification results for rice plant leaf diseases. This matrix allows us to evaluate the model's performance by examining the distribution of predicted labels against the actual labels.

In the context of the confusion matrix:

- True Positives (TP) represent the instances where the model correctly identified a disease category.

- True Negatives (TN) indicate correctly identified healthy leaves.

- False Positives (FP) represent instances where healthy leaves were incorrectly classified as a disease.

- False Negatives (FN) occur when the model failed to recognize an actual disease.

Interpretation:

From the confusion matrix of model, we observe the following key points:

1. High True Positives: The model performs well in accurately identifying several disease categories, as evidenced by the high values along the diagonal (TP). This indicates that MobileNet is proficient in recognizing these diseases from the leaf images.

2. False Positives and Negatives: There are instances where healthy leaves are misclassified as certain diseases (FP), and diseases are missed in classification (FN). This suggests that MobileNet might struggle with distinguishing subtle variations in healthy and diseased leaves.

3. Overall Performance: To assess the model's overall performance, we can calculate metrics such as precision, recall, and F1-score. High precision indicates fewer false positives, while high recall indicates fewer false negatives. A balanced F1-score signifies a good trade-off between precision and recall.

4. Model Optimization: Based on the insights from the confusion matrix, we can fine-tune the model by adjusting hyper parameters, increasing training data, or exploring ensemble methods to improve its performance.

Our study employed four convolutional neural network models - MobileNet, VGG16, ResNet 50, and Inception V3 - to classify diseases and healthy leaves in rice plants using leaf images. This approach aimed to enhance disease recognition and contribute to agricultural advancements.

1. MobileNet:

- Classification Accuracy: [0.94%]
- Remarks: MobileNet, known for its efficiency.

2. VGG16:

- Classification Accuracy: [0.87%]
- Remarks: VGG16, with its deep architecture.

3. Inception V3:

- Classification Accuracy: [0.92%]
- Remarks: Inception V3, known for its multiple parallel paths.

4. ResNet 50:

- Classification Accuracy: [0.78%]
- Remarks: ResNet 50, renowned for handling vanishing gradient issues.

It's important to recognize that accuracy and performance can vary due to factors like dataset quality and model suitability Table 1. Our study aims to provide a comprehensive view by displaying the confusion matrix and calculating metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score for rice plant leaf disease classification.

Table 1: Comparison between models

Model	**Accuracy Score**
MobileNet	0.94%
Inception V3	0.92%
VGG 16	0.87%
ResNet 50	0.78%

While accuracy is a starting point, other metrics offer a deeper understanding of each model's strengths and weaknesses in disease classification. This broader analysis helps readers grasp the real-world implications of our models' performance.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, our extensive experimentation with VGG-16, Inception V3, MobileNet, and ResNet-50 models yielded insightful findings. Among these architectures, ResNet-50 emerged as the top performer, exhibiting the highest accuracy and favorable metrics. Notably, VGG-16 and Inception V3 also showcased competitive results, demonstrating their efficacy in tackling image classification tasks. Surprisingly, MobileNet exhibited a balance between accuracy and computational efficiency, rendering it a viable choice for resource-constrained environments. This experimentation shed light on the significance of aligning model selection with task complexity, resource availability, and performance expectations. Unexpectedly, the depth of the architectures, as seen in ResNet-50, contributed to superior performance, suggesting that deeper networks could provide enhanced accuracy.

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