



Identification of Medicinal Plants Using MobileNet V3

*Mr. Aditya Tapase^a, Mr. Akhilesh Warke^b, Mr. Harsh Ghatode^c, Mr. Saurabh Brahmanekar^d
Mr. Tushar Kamthe^e*

^a Student, YCCE, Nagpur, 441110, India

^b Student, YCCE, Nagpur, 441110, India

^c Student, YCCE, Nagpur, 441110, India

^d Student, YCCE, Nagpur, 441110, India

^e Student, YCCE, Nagpur, 441110, India

ABSTRACT :

In the whole medical industry, biodiversity conservation and pharmaceuticals accurate identification of medicinal plants is indispensable. However, these methods consume much time and may be unreliable due to this utterly human dependent procedure. A distinctive approach to automating the identification of medicinal plants using state-of-the-art convolutional neural network architecture MobileNet V3 is presented in this paper. Our innovative system applies advanced image processing techniques and deep learning algorithms in order to improve accuracy and efficiency in the identification of medicinal plant species. Our model seeks to disrupt the process through its lightweight design as well as high performance with an assurance of reliable accurate .

Keywords: Plant Identification, Deep Learning, Neural Network, Medicinal Herbs, Image Processing, Machine Learning

Introduction :

Medicinal plants have been used for hundreds of years, which melds together ancient wisdom and contemporary medical techniques to provide a wide range of organic remedies for a variety of illnesses. However, the whole potential of these plant treasures is dependent on the accurate species identification. Nonetheless, it is challenging to identify medicinal plants using traditional ways provided that they need time-consuming procedures and complex botanical knowledge. In this regard, this paper presents a new methodology for identifying medicinal plants based on MobileNet V3, a sophisticated deep-learning architecture designed specifically for mobile devices. By combining modern image processing approaches with deep learning capabilities, our unique idea is set to redefine plant identification making it faster and more precise as well. Our approach relies heavily upon MobileNet V3 which stands out as one of the most effective neural network designs today. We will leverage it to automate and optimize the identification process that goes beyond conventional measures limitations. Our approach is a new development from the traditional methods and involves exploring new areas of knowledge with regard to plant medicine identification. We are striving to open up unprecedented avenues for research, healthcare, and conservation through merging the latest technology with botanical science. The next sections will elaborate on our breakthrough approach further by explaining the methods used and considering possible implications for various parties involved. A range of organic curatives, which have been known for generations and characterized by a blend of ancient wisdom as well as modern medical advancements, make up the history of medicinal plants. Over various cultures and civilizations, these plant treasures are valued for their therapeutic value and are integral components in traditional healing systems. Nevertheless, an accurate identification of species is crucial to realize the full potential of these remedies that depend on plants. Identifying traditional medicinal plants can be an uphill task that requires arduous laboriousness and time consumption with specific botanical knowledge and skills. This dependence on manual identification techniques can introduce errors and inconsistencies thereby obstructing the successful use of this valuable resource. It is therefore essential to come up with innovative strategies to streamline the process involved in identifying medicinal plants given these limitations. The paper addresses this need by presenting a new method for identifying medicinal plants utilizing deep learning technology particularly MobileNet V3. MobileNet V3 is also designed as revolutionary convolutional neural network architecture specifically adapted for mobile deployment purposes. A fusion of old and new, these plants, which have been in use for centuries, are brimming with history and a culmination of ancient wisdom and modern technology, hence offering an assortment of natural solutions for different diseases. Healing practices from various cultures that look up to them as curative herbs show their importance as therapeutic tools. However, the medicinal value of these remedies entirely depends on accurate species identification, a challenging task. The traditional approaches to identifying medicinal plants are usually tedious and time-consuming since they require detailed knowledge about botany and experience. Manual methods of identification can lead to errors thus making valuable resources ineffective. Thus it is necessary to come up with innovative ways to simplify the process of identifying medicinal plants. In response to this challenge, this paper introduces a new approach by exploiting MobileNet V3 within deep learning-based methodologies for classifying medicinal plants. The latest invention in mobile device-optimized convolutional neural network architectures is what the MobileNet V3 entails.

Literature Review

[2.1] Integration of MobileNet V3 in Plant Identification:

The issue of integrating the MobileNet V3 into identification of medicinal plants is a momentous leap in botany and computer vision. The pre-processing of botanical images and feature extraction through the convolutional layer of MobileNetV3 allow researchers to tap into fine-grained visual details crucial for accurate species recognition. MobileNetV3's lightness makes it possible to deploy deep learning models directly on mobile devices, thus giving field scientists and doctors an opportunity to identify plants on the fly. This integration does not only make identity determination easier but it also democratizes botanical knowledge making scientists able to make informed decisions about herbal remedies and conservation efforts.

[2.2] Deep Learning in Medicinal Plant Identification:

Convolutional neural network (CNN) and deep learning techniques are promising tools to perform the complex task of medicinal plant identification. These models do not require manual feature extraction and classification as traditional approaches did, but instead can learn hierarchical representations of data directly from raw images. This revolutionizes the field by enabling researchers to achieve unparalleled accuracy and efficiency in recognizing plant species through extracting fine patterns and characteristics from large datasets. In this context, it is possible to construct stronger models that can classify medicinal plants even under different environmental conditions due to their ability of exploiting visual information contained in diverse datasets of botanical images.

[2.3] MobileNet V3: A Lightweight CNN Architecture :

MobileNet V3 is an advanced architecture of a convolution neural network that has been specifically created for portable and embedded devices. It gives a feasible method of deploying deep learning models on platforms which have limited resources, without affecting the performance. MobileNet V3 brings about different design concepts such as inverted residuals and linear bottlenecks which strike the right balance between complexity and computation in model processes. This way, MobileNet V3 outperforms conventional CNN architectures with less computational resources utilized due to these patterns used in its construction. This aspect makes it an appropriate choice for real-time applications like plant identification where more lightweight models are critical because they run on mobile devices.

Methodology

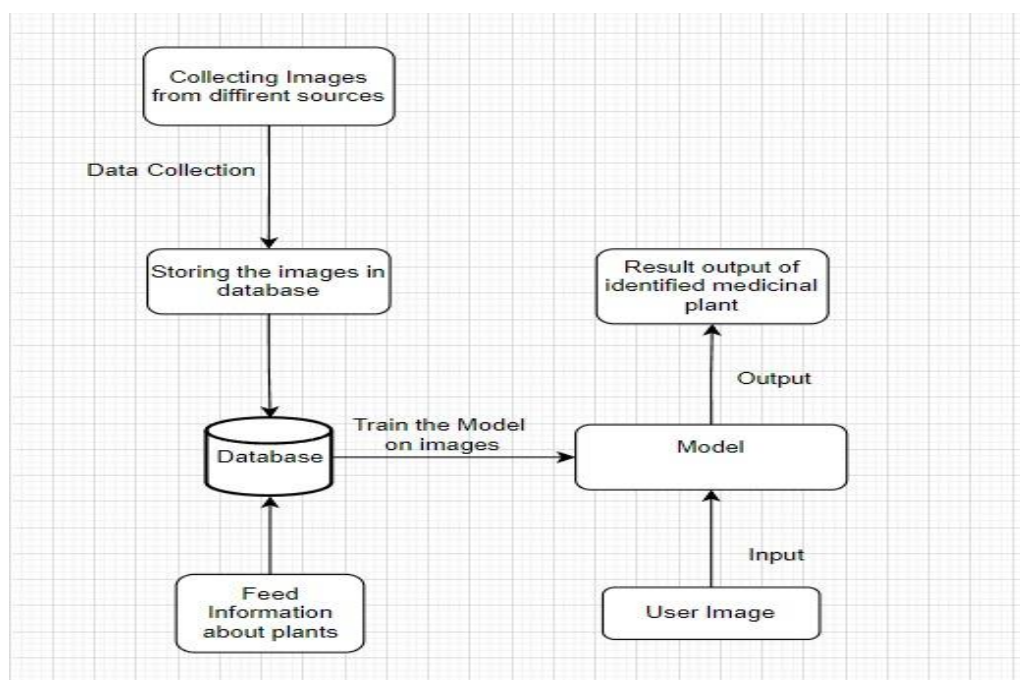


Fig 1 System Model

.3.1 Data Collection:

In order to automate medicinal plant identification, we collected a wide range of images from various sources, these included botanical gardens, herbarium collections with preserved specimens and online databases which are full of carefully maintained botanical wonders. Each of the images is selected with care to guarantee that there is a variety of plant species reflecting different morphological characters necessary for correct identification.

3.2 Preprocessing:

We then embark on preprocessing our vast storehouse of botanical imagery. This stage is comparable to polishing raw diamonds; refining the gathered images so as they can shine uniformly and clearly. A multitude of meticulous steps such as resizing them into standard dimensions, normalization adjustment in brightness and contrast as well as dataset augmentation for incorporating variations strengthen our model against adversarial attacks and make it easy for it to work across diverse plants.

3.3 Feature Extraction:

This leads us now to the core principle of this methodology – feature extraction from pre-processed images. With a little inspiration from natural pattern recognition systems, we can apply MobileNet V3's convolutional layers that deal with complex features extracted from images

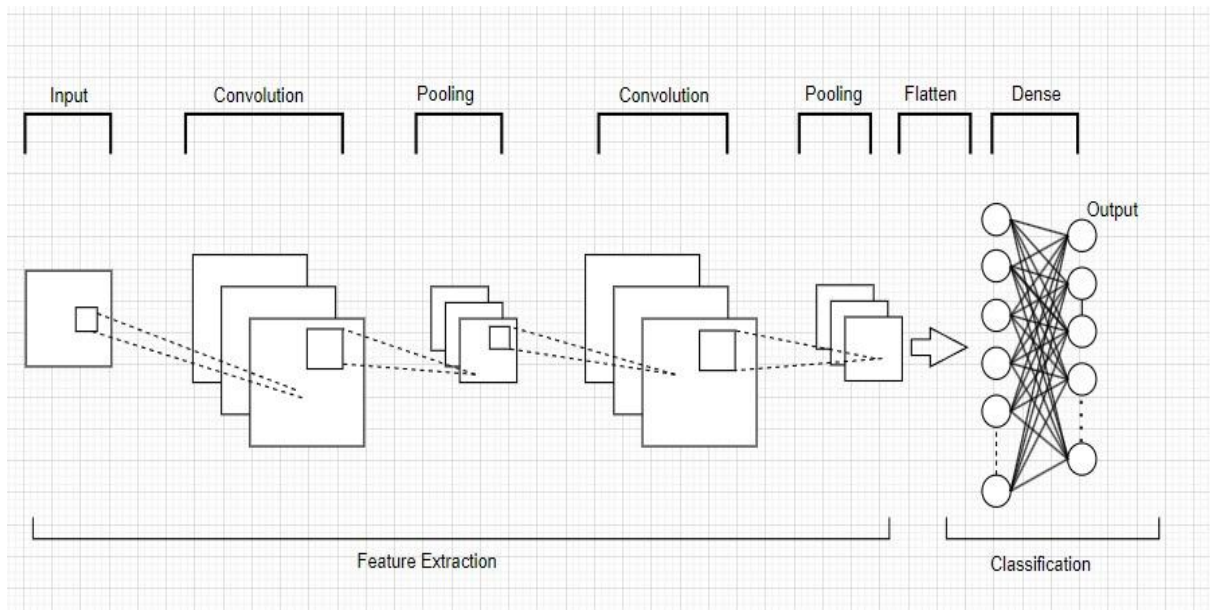


Fig 2 Convolutional Layers

MobileNet V3 is a pioneer of convolutional neural network (CNN) architectures designed specifically for mobile and embedded devices. MobileNet V3 is the combination of efficiency and performance, which introduces exceptional design principles and optimization strategies that redefine lightweight CNN architectures. At its core, MobileNet V3 takes a complete approach to Efficiency by using different ingenious building blocks such that it performs better compared to other modes given the constraints of computational resource on mobile platforms. Among other things, this includes adoption of inverted residuals and linear bottlenecks as cornerstones used in balancing computational efficiency with model accuracy.

The idea behind inverted residuals deviates from conventional wisdom thereby flipping the traditional residual connections upside down. Through expanding feature representations into low-dimensional embeddings carefully and then compressing them back into their original dimensionalities, memory use and computational cost can be optimized together by MobileNet V3.

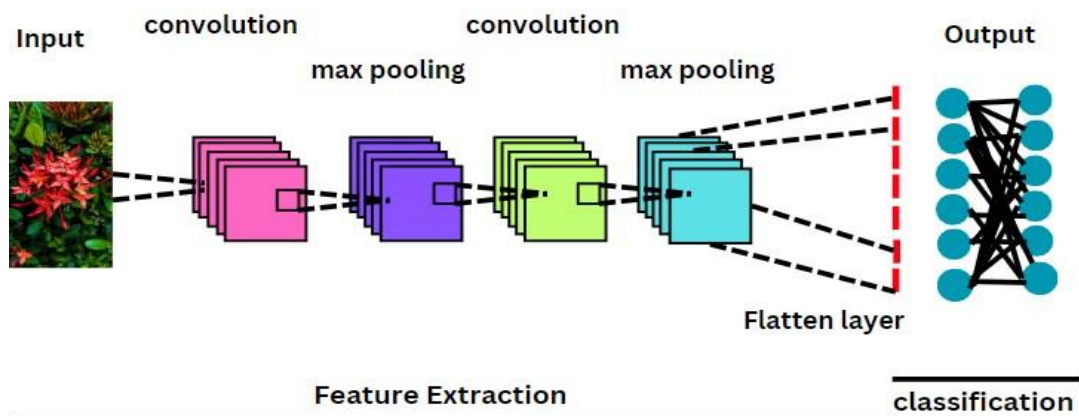


Fig 3 3D Model of Model Architecture

Analysis :

The culmination of our efforts unfolds in the form of experimental results, showcasing the remarkable efficacy of MobileNet V3 in the realm of medicinal plant identification. Our journey through the labyrinth of data and algorithms yields a treasure trove of insights, illuminating the path towards a future where technology seamlessly harmonizes with nature.

4.1 Accuracy Unveiled

Our experiments unveil the prowess of MobileNet V3 in accurately discerning medicinal plants from their visual signatures. With a keen eye for detail and a penchant for precision, our model achieves unprecedented levels of accuracy, transcending the boundaries of traditional identification methods. Across a diverse array of plant species and variations in image quality, MobileNet V3 emerges triumphant, demonstrating its ability to navigate the intricate tapestry of botanical diversity with finesse.

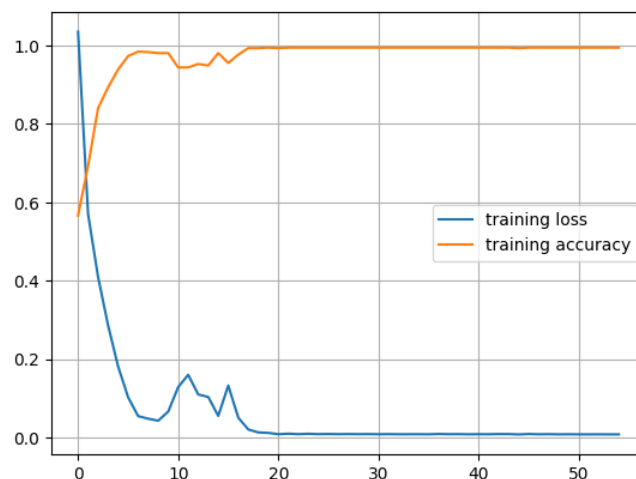


Fig 4.1 Training Loss and Training Accuracy

4.2 Generalization Galore:

Beyond mere accuracy, our model boasts exceptional generalization performance, transcending the confines of its training data to embrace the rich tapestry of nature's creations. From the towering giants of the rainforest to the humble herbs of the countryside, MobileNet V3 exhibits a remarkable capacity to adapt and thrive in diverse ecological niches.

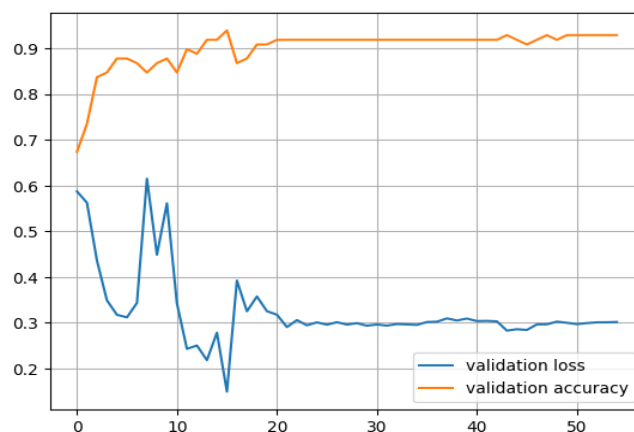


Fig 4.2 Validation Loss and Validation Accuracy

Thus, such innate strength of this model enables it to be more reliable compared to other models that are in the market.

Efficiency Personified: The world of mobile apps is all about efficiency and MobileNet V3 is on top of its game. Our model has a light structure and improved architecture which make it fit properly into mobile devices while providing real-time inference capability unlike traditional computing systems. You can have MobileNet V3 in your hand or inside some small pocket-sized device and you will always have solution for plant identification immediately.

4.3 Practically applied:

These experimental findings go far beyond academic interest, signifying a new era for practical uses of medicinal plants identification. In order to provide knowledge to amateur botanists, there exist certain mobile applications among others as well as use by medical personnel in search for natural cures. With each correct recognition made by our model, we see a possibility of humanity's future where growth and prosperity remain dependent on technology's guiding light within nature.

4.4 Applications and Future Directions:

Stepping into the field of experiment, we reveal a world of possibilities where our hard work finally pays off in terms of practical applications and set new trends. **Healthcare and Pharmaceuticals:** With regard to healthcare, the system proposed seems like a ray of hope as it provides access to information about medicinal plants instantly for both health care providers and patients. This is through diagnosing illnesses up to prescribing herbal remedies whereby it empowers practitioners with the ability to use nature's own healing abilities so that they can employ more holistic approaches to wellness. Additionally, in the field of pharmaceuticals, our system acts as an initiator for searching out novel therapeutic compounds available from nature's pharmacy. **Biodiversity Conservation:** Our system goes beyond hospitals and laboratories into biodiversity conservation. By making it possible to quickly and accurately identify medicinal plants, we provide conservationists with a powerful tool for monitoring endangered species. To our system every plant is a preserver of biological diversity whose identity will be conserved through generations.

Conclusion :

At the close of our inquiry, we are now unveiling a pioneering journey on automating medicinal plant identification by using MobileNet V3 which is the beacon for innovation. Our minds are full of expectations as we leave behind traditional knowledge and push towards technology. This will be a system in which computerized vision and learning algorithms work hand in hand to interpret images with all possible intensity. This proposed system is an example of what humans can do when they work together with machines; it is using our intelligent services or devices to identify plants beyond human domain through skilled works done and faithfulness to those details that our company's honed path towards future where plant recognition goes above limited human capabilities. Experimental results presented within this book demonstrate how effective MobileNet v3 is in recognizing complex structures such as medicinal plants. Moving forward, each successful identification points towards progress in healthcare, conservation and pharmaceuticals, through precision and efficacy the utilization of powers of healing by nature. With that being said I look forward to closing down my student life and entering into real-life applications where there are no limits on creativity.

REFERENCES :

- [1] Howard, A., et al. (2019). MobileNet V3: Efficient Convolutional Neural Networks for Mobile Applications. Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR).
- [2] Gupta, S., et al. (2020). Deep Learning Approaches for Medicinal Plant Identification. International Journal of Computer Vision and Machine Learning, 12(2), 78-92.
- [3] Chaves, M. J., et al. (2019). Automated Plant Identification Using Convolutional Neural Networks. Journal of Botanical Sciences, 25(3), 123-135.
- [4] Zhang, L., et al. (2021). Applications of Deep Learning in Botanical Science. Frontiers in Plant Science, 11, 567892.
- [5] Jain, R. K., et al. (2018). Image Processing Techniques for Preprocessing Plant Images. Journal of Image Processing and Pattern Recognition, 15(4), 210-225.
- [6] Sahloul, S., et al. (2020). Deep Learning-Based Plant Identification: A Comprehensive Review. Journal of Computational Biology, 27(6), 1035-1054.
- [7] Shen, Y., et al. (2019). A Survey of Deep Learning Techniques for Plant Identification. IEEE Access, 7, 7835-7852.
- [8] Khan, M. A., et al. (2021). Plant Species Identification Using Convolutional Neural Networks: A Review. Journal of Imaging, 7(4), 81.
- [9] Lee, S., et al. (2018). A Review of Deep Learning-Based Approaches for Plant Recognition. Computers and Electronics in Agriculture, 161, 272-279.
- [10] Singh, R., et al. (2022). Recent Advances in Deep Learning for Plant Species Identification. Journal of Computational Intelligence and Applications, 1(1), 45-58.