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DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF FRUIT DISEASES USING IMAGE PROCESSING

R.Navin Kumar M.C.A.,M.Phil.,[1] , R.Manikandan[2]

[1]Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Applications, Nandha Engineering College (Autonomous), Erode, Tamilnadu, India.

[2]Final MCA, Department of Computer Applications, Nandha Engineering College (Autonomous), Erode, Tamilnadu, India.

Email: [1]navinsoccer07@gmail.com, [2]manirkm1998@gmail.com

Abstract :

Fruit conditions are most considerable bone in the agrarian assiduity worldwide. In this design, an image processing approach is proposed for relating passion fruit conditions grounded on convolutional neural network. According to the CNN algorithm, fruit image details are taken by the being packages from the frontal end used in this design. Still, it can take a many moments. So, this proposed system can be used to identify fruit conditions snappily and automatically. This proposed approach is composed of the following main way that getting input image, Image Preprocessing, Relating affected places, punctuate those affected places, Vindicating training set, showing result. Many types of fruit conditions, videlicet bitter spoilage, sooty blotch and fine mildew images were used for this approach. This approach was tested according to fruit complaint type and its' stages, similar as fresh and affected. The algorithm was used for detecting the complaint of the fruit. Images were handed for training, similar as bitter spoilage images, sooty blotch images and fine mildew images. Before the image processing, images were converted to color models, because of find out the most suitable color model for this approach. Local Binary Pattern was used for point birth and Support corrosion system was used for creating the model. According to this approach, fruit conditions can be linked in the average delicacy of 79% and its' stage can be linked in average delicacy 66%.

I. INTRODUCTION

The classical approach for discovery and identification of fruit conditions is grounded on the naked eye observation by the experts. In some developing countries, consulting experts are precious and time consuming due to the distant locales of their vacuity. Automatic discovery of fruit conditions is essential to automatically descry the symptoms of conditions as early as they appear on the growing fruits. Fruit conditions can beget major losses in yield and quality appeared in harvesting. To know what control factors to take coming time to avoid losses, it's pivotal to fete what's being observed.

For illustration, some common conditions of apple fruits are apple spoilage and apple blotch. Apple rot infections produce slightly sunken, indirect brown or black spots that may be covered by a red halo. Apple blotch is a fungal complaint and appears on the face of the fruit as dark, irregular or lobed edges. Visual examination of apples is formerly automated in the assiduity by machine vision with respect to size and color.

Still, discovery of blights is still problematic due to natural variability of skin color in different types of fruits, high friction of disfigurement types, and presence of conditions. The studies of fruit can be determined by apparent patterns of specific fruit and it's critical to cover health and descry complaint within a fruit. Through proper operation action similar as fungicides, pesticides and chemical operations one can promote control of conditions which interns ameliorate quality.

Deep literacy, also called neural networks, is a subset of machine literacy that uses a model of calculating that is veritably important inspired by the structure of the brain. Deep literacy is formerly working in Google hunt and in image hunt; it allows you to image- hunt a term like' clinch.'It's used to getting you Smart Replies to your Gmail. It's in speech and vision. It'll soon be used in machine restatement, I believe." said Geoffrey Hinton, considered the Godfather of neural networks.

Deep Literacy models, with theirmulti-level structures, as shown over, are veritably helpful in rooting complicated information from input images. Convolutional neural networks are also suitable to drastically reduce calculation time by taking advantage of GPU for calculation which numerous networks fail to use. Image Bracket using CNN is most effective. First and foremost, we need a set of images. In this case, we take images of beauty and drugstore products, as our original training data set. The most common image data input parameters are the number of images, image confines, number of channels, and number of situations per pixel.

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Fruit conditions can beget major losses in yield and quality appeared in harvesting. To know what control factors to take coming time to avoid losses, it's pivotal to fete what's being observed. Some complaint also infects other areas of the tree causing conditions of outgrowths, leaves, and branches. For illustration, some common conditions of apple fruits are apple scab, apple spoilage, and apple blotch. Apple scabs are argentine or brown corky spots. Apple rot infections produce slightly sunken, indirect brown or black spots that may be covered by a red halo. Apple blotch is a fungal complaint and appears on the face of the fruit as dark, irregular or lobed edges. Visual examination of apples is formerly automated in the assiduity by machine vision with respect to size and color.

Still, discovery of blights is still problematic due to natural variability of skin color in different types of fruits, high friction of disfigurement types, and presence of stem/ calyx. The studies of fruit can be determined by apparent patterns of specific fruit and it's critical to cover health and descry complaint within a fruit. Through proper operation action similar as fungicides, pesticides and chemical operations one can promote control of conditions which interns ameliorate quality. There are colorful approaches available similar as spectroscopic and imaging technology, applied to achieve better factory complaint control and operation. The increased in quantum of commercialization agrarian granges are always on the look out to reduce man power in whatever way possible without affecting the productivity.

A particular aspect to look upon is to use automatic harvesters which would significantly pinch the entire process. Fruit discovery system has its major operation in robotic harvesting. Still the technology can be custom made to be suitable for other operations similar as complaint discovery, maturity discovery, tree yield monitoring and other analogous operations. Kinds of fruits are being exported all over the world with the development in cold storehouse installations and transportation. It becomes the necessity of maintaining the loftiest position import quality which is substantially carried out by visual checking by experts. This is precious and time consuming due to distant position of granges. Precision Agriculture helps the growers to give with sufficient and provident information and control technology due to the development and exposure in colorful fields.

The objects are agrarian input systemization, profit hike and environmental damage reduction. So, in this work, a result for the discovery and bracket of fruit conditions is proposed and experimentally validated. This system takes input as image of fruit and identifies it as infected or not infected. The fashion which helps the growers to identify complaint duly by using this proposed work. Fruit assiduity is one of the major motorists to grow frugality of

country. There's possibility of incorrect sorting and packaging of fruits due to homemade examination and lack of knowledge of quality evaluation. The growers are on pressure for demand of rapid-fire force due to deficit of professed workers and rising of labour costs.

In such a script, robotization can reduce the costs by promoting productefficiency.In Agricultural image recycling significant exploration have done for identification of fruits and discovery & quantification of conditions. Utmost of the former workshop are grounded on C-Mean, K-Mean and KNN for identification and quality analysis of fruits. In this paper an automatic system is proposed, which is lower time consuming and cost effective for planter to identify the type of fruit and grade according to appearance of blights and complaint.

This exploration considers five type of fruits i.e. apple, mango, orange, pomegranate and tomato with two common appeared complaint i.e. fruit spoilage & anthracnose. The Symptoms of anthracnose feel first as little, circular, hardly depressed blisters on the outside of growing organic products. The spots fleetly expand, turn out to be profoundly discouraged, and make up a water- splashed appearance directly underneath the skin of the foods grown from the ground rings framing in the focal point of the injuries. The organic product spoil malady advances with slow proliferation of sore, causing a vile decay, and bitsy organisms may overflow the epidermis and splits the told region. Side goods can go from shallow flecking to depressed blisters, dark multicolored dark, dry.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

[1]Recently, many people have done researches for detecting fruit and vegetable diseases using image processing and deep learning. According to the research paper, authors had used image processing technology to identify the pomegranate diseases. The size of those images was very large and take more time to process. So that all the pictures were resized to _300_ x _300_ PX. Morphology, colour and CCV features were used for feature extraction. K-means clustering technique was used for partitioning the training dataset according to their features. After the clustering, SVM was used for classification to identify the image as infected or non-infected. An intent search technique was provided to find the user intention. The best result was got using morphology feature extraction. Experimental evaluation of this approach was effective and 82% accurate to identify pomegranate disease.

[2]The authors presented the image processing based approach for fruit disease detection. First, read input image and transformed it from RGB to L*a*b colour space. Because the colour information in the L*a*b colour space is stored in only two channels. Input images were partitioned into four segments using K-means cluster in this research. Because the empirical observations it was found that using 3 or 4 clusters yield good segmentation results. GCH, LBP, CCV and CLBP were used for feature extraction. More accurate results could be taken using CLBP feature extraction technique. K-means clustering was used for segmentation. Those segmented images were extracted to label each pixel in the image. SVM algorithm was used for training and classification of fruit disease. Authors used apple as a test case and evaluated the classification model for three types of apple diseases, which were apple rot, apple blotch and apple scab. The accuracy of this approach was achieved by up to 93%.

[3]The author had used SVM classification for identifying and classifying the grape leaf diseases. Grape leaf images were taken using a digital camera and those were used to both training and testing the system. Collected images included the leaves infected by Powdery Mildew and Downy Mildew. Removing background noise and resizing to 300*300 PX to improve the image quality were done under the image preprocessing. Gaussian filtering had been used to remove noise in the image. Features were extracted based on both colour and texture for taking accurate disease information. Finally, the classification model was used to detect the leaf disease. LSVM was used in this research for the classification of leaf diseases. This system could detect and classify the examined disease successfully. The accuracy of this system was 88.89%.

[4]Authors had used image processing technology for identifying the leaf diseases. First authors selected the plants, which were affected by the disease and then took the snapshot of the diseased leaf. Contrast enhancement and converting RGB to HIS was done under the image preprocessing step. K-means clustering algorithm was used to cluster the object based on the feature of leaf into k number of groups. SVM algorithm had been used in this system for classification purpose. SVM is a statistical learning-based solver. Finally, when entered a diseased leaf image to a system, the system was able to detect the leaf disease successfully.

[5]Authors had presented the image processing based system to identify pomegranate fruit diseases. This fruit is mainly affected by Bacterial Blight, Anthracnose and Alterneria. After capturing the disease images, image resizing, filtering, segmentation, morphological features were used to preprocess the images. Image segmentation is the process of dividing the image into multiple parts. Colour-based segmentation was used in this research, such as clustering, YCbCr, RGB, L*a*b and HSV. However, the best performance in terms of segmentation error was achieved by the HSV and YCbCr. Morphology, texture and colour features were extracted for classification purpose. HIS colour model and colour histogram techniques had been used to colour feature extraction. Under the morphology feature extraction, boundary extraction was used to identify the region and shape. The eroded images were subtracted from the original image to extract a shape from healthy fruit image. Gabor filter was used to texture feature extraction.

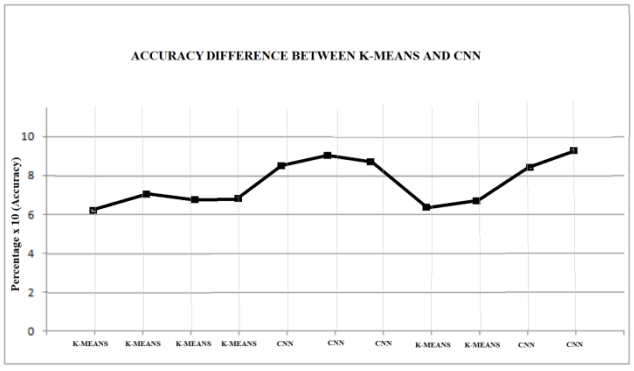

Figure shows the Difference between K-means and CNN

III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

There are six phases in this methodology. Those are Image Acquisition, Image Preprocessing, Image Segmentation, Applying training dataset, Experimental results.

Image Acquisition

In this phase, the sample images are collected, which are required to train the classifier algorithm and build the classifier model. Yellowish or Reddish passion fruit variety was selected to take sample images. Because the yellowish variety is widely cultivated in our site. Perfect and affected fruit pictures are captured by using smart phone digital camera and used for both training and testing the classifier algorithm. Pictures are taken in different angles, under the different environmental and lighting conditions. The standard image format was used to store these images. In this study, images were collected from farms in different regions. Passion fruits infected by scab disease and woodiness virus that had been included in collected images.

Image Preprocessing

After the image acquisition, image processing was done for improving the image quality. All original passion fruit images were stored in one folder. Those images were named as we like our wish can take any value of numbers. Only horizontal images were rotated by 90 degrees and resized by 200x300 pixels. Vertical images were resized by 200x300 pixels and when the width and height of the image are same, those images were resized to 250x250 pixels. When the image size is too large, the processing task takes more time. After that, one of the noise reduction methods was used to remove the noises from images and increase the sharpness of images. Later, all preprocessed images were saved in a folder.

Image Segmentation

The third phase of the methodology is image segmentation. As the first step, all preprocessed images were converted into L*a*b, HSV, Grey color models and kept one in the original way (RGB). Because the identifying suitable color model for preprocessing is one of the outcomes of this research. After that, the image was converted to binary format. This format values were clustered using the CNN algorithm. According to the algorithm used an image segmentation were done.

Applying training set

The fifth phase of the methodology is applying training set images. The segmented output were done, which were created using feature extraction. However, three image sets were created to do experiments. Preparation of those image sets is discussed here. Field expertise support was taken for the categorization of images and each image were selected from the categorized sets of an image randomly.

Experimental Results

After applying the training set images, three base folders were used for identifying passion fruit disease according to its name. These files are called as “3 classes dataset”. Another way is counting number of affected places to identify passion fruit diseases according to its stage. This method is called as alternative method. Every training and testing time, rows of training files were shuffled randomly for increasing the accuracy of the model. Each training file was verified and tested in five times and accuracy was taken. Average of those accuracies was taken as the accuracy of each model. Using this image dataset, three types of diseases were found. Such as bitter rot, powdery mildew and sooty blotch.

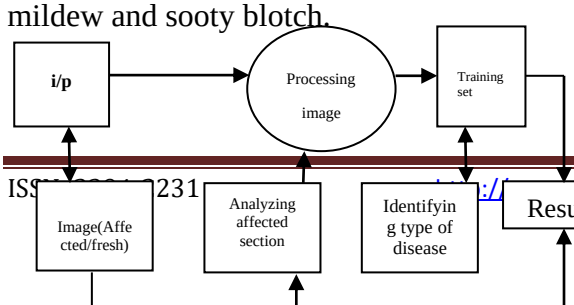

Fig : Block of disease detection

EXAMPLE TRAINING SET IMAGES

Figure 1 – Bitter Rot

Figure 2 – Sooty Blotch

Figure 3 – Powdery Mildew

RESULT

Figure 4: Sooty Blotch

Figure 5: Bitter Rot

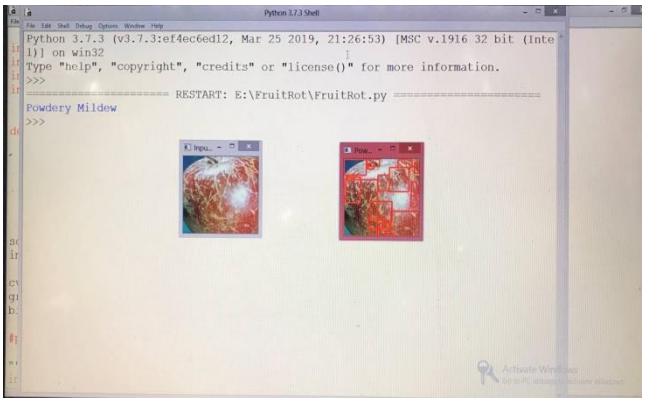

Figure 6: Powdery Mildew

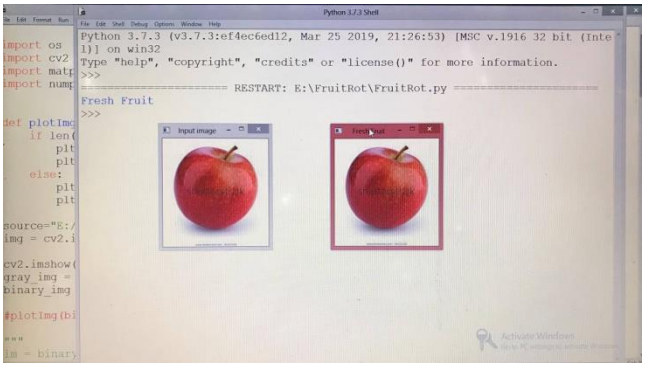

Figure 7: Fresh Fruit

IV. CONCLUSION

An image processing based solution is proposed and evaluated in this project for the detection and classification of fruit diseases. The proposed approach is composed of mainly three steps. In the first step image segmentation is performed using convolutional neural network technique. In the second step affected places are found. In the third step training and classification are performed. It would also promote Indian Farmers to do smart farming which helps to take time to time decisions which also save time and reduce loss of fruit due to diseases. The leading objective of our project is to enhance the value of fruit disease detection.

SCOPE FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Future of this project can be easily updated. To achieve the benefits that expected from the user must understand the overall system and they must be able to carry out their specific tasks effectively. The successful implementation depends upon the right people at the right time.

The application become useful if the below enhancements are made in future.

1. If the application is designed as web service, it can be integrated in many web sites.
2. More accuracy can be detected using various machine learning algorithms

The application is developed such that above said enhancements can be integrated with current modules.

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