

Iot Based Hybrid Plant Disease Detection For Yields Enhancement

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Abstract –

Agriculture is the establishment of economy of Indian government. There Is need of a lot of making of harvests to fulfil the need of Indian masses. Considering sicknesses, gigantic proportion of yield age is decreased. There are various sorts of contaminations on the plant leaf that causes issue being created of yields. Natural eyes are less more grounded to see the leaf diseases so individuals don't watch assortment in the polluted bit of leaf. These sicknesses a portion of the time may not be unquestionable to natural eyes and they honestly impacting to the collect. The customized illness distinguishing proof system is used to modified area and perceive the tainted part on the leaf pictures and it describe plant leaf infection using picture getting ready methods. Some huge advances are used for acknowledgment like component extraction, division and gathering leaf pictures for powerful contamination revelation by using IOT and for portrayal of pictures we are using the innate computation. This paper talked about the methods which are used in detecting the plant disease using its leaves image. This paper likewise incorporates some segmentation and feature extraction algorithm for the recognition of plant infection. Hybrid Plant Disease Detection for Yields Enhancement (HPDDYE) is a Proposed model helps to reduce the efforts or hard work of farmers in the field and recognise the disease and send the disease name with its required medicine through SMS.

Keywords – *Image processing, plant disease, MATLAB, IOT, Zigbee*

1. INTRODUCTION

India is mainly depending on the agriculture around seventy percent population of India is fully dependent on the agriculture. Particular states have their own growths of crops which is helpful for the need in the India. Most of the crops are exported from India to the foreign countries. The crops are grown better only when the plant is healthy. If the plant is affected with diseases then the growth of the crops gets disturbed and it can ruin the crops. Plant disease is the problem which all the farmers around the globe is facing [1]. Most of the disease to the plant occurs due to not knowing the disease of the plant. If the farmer is not

knowledgeable then these types of phenomenon will be continued and the growth of the crops [2] gets decreased. So, for the betterment of the crops the farmers need to understand the disease and according to it action should be carried out [3]. For these the farmer has to learn the all disease and has to get the knowledge and physically need to be present in the field and monitor each and every plant during each season [4]. These makes more complexity to the farmer and increase the work of the farmer. For the betterment of the crops and to help the farmer the IOT come to play an [5] important role. IOT is a network of internet connected objects able to collect and exchange data. Now a days IOT used in agriculture is more demandable and more user friendly. It is because the IOT has reduce the Human effort in the field and also shows the betterment of the crops. Most of the farmer consider IOT in many ways like in irrigation, Fertilization, plant disease detection, etc [6]. Many IOT components used by the farmers are for monitoring the field through sensors and predict the betterment of the crops [7]. Image processing technique has also built its scope in the agriculture where the images of such plant disease or the leaves disease is carried out to detect the disease [8] and get the name of the disease. Image processing technique is carried out using MATLAB using the feature of image processing like image acquisition, pre-processing, image segmentation, feature extraction and classification [9,10].

Cost of the structure depends endless supply of parameters to be evaluated [11]. Plant sickness watching systems should be quickly recognize any modification in the idea of plant illness and report the [12-14] equivalent to the experts for brisk action. The structure is planned fordetermined on the spot distinguishing and steady specifying of malady [15] data where the specialists can get to the data on the propelled cell/PC through web [16-18]. Our proposed framework work on recognising the different types of disease in the plant leaves and also propose the required remedies to be taken for the particular disease [19].And it also required less labour work and also reduce the human effort in the field [20].

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Course of action framework is acquainted with educating and testing the leaves of the plants. The Random woods classifier is used for portrayal. Depiction of remotely recognized information is utilized to name differentiating levels concerning packs and homogeneous qualities, to confine different articles from one another inside the picture. The level is called class. Solicitation will be executed on the base of horrendous or obnoxiously depicted highlights, for example, thickness, surface, and so on in the fragment space. Nilam R. Thorat et al have checked the maladies at beginning time by utilizing the sensors like temperature, humidity and soil moisture after that it will give suggestion about ailment and its manures. They utilized train and test dataset. In train dataset there are number of pictures were taken for preparing and some example pictures for testing. In the wake of testing stage, they attempted to coordinate the train dataset picture with the tried example pictures.

After that malady pictures foreword to the pre-preparing stage. In the Pre-handling stage k-implies grouping is utilized for bunch the picture into number of parts and afterward that parts will be ordered by utilizing SVM classifiers. Edge recognition is finished by utilizing the hereditary calculation and afterward it will give compelling outcomes. They have assessed three destinations of this way of thinking work like observing, identification and nature of administrations [1]. Shading pictures have hues like red, green and blue. It is difficult to apply the uses of RGB in view of their range that is 0 to 255. For that They convert the RGB pictures into the dim pictures for better precision and better reaction from the framework. AbiramiDevaraj et al they have utilized the picture handling procedures for identification of illness and the organic product reviewing in plant. They likewise use K-Means bunch

philosophy and GLCM (dark level co-event framework) for removing the component and finally they have utilized Random backwoods calculation is utilized for picture order. They give less time taking arrangement [2]. ApekshaThorat et al conveyed the sensors like soil dampness sensor, Temperature sensor, Humidity sensor. They sent the camera for finding the illnesses on a leaf. Data got from the sensors are send to the Raspberry PI. They made a server where the information is checked and contrasted and the qualities got from an information like a temperature, moistness and soil dampness sensor esteem [3]. On the off chance that any distinction staged from the given edge esteem, at that point SMS is sent to the rancher on cell phone. The rancher gets full data about the yield and even the environment of the homestead from any place required [4]. Rajesh Yakkundimath et al The information gathered from these sensors are sent to the Arduino UNO unit from which the data stage for investigation. They have utilized the www.thingspeak.com as a cloud stage. The information gathered are contrasted with the dataset all together with get whether the leaf is typical or influenced [5]. Muhammad HanifJumat et al [6] they have structured the framework utilizing the blend of the Raspberry PI and Arduino UNO where Raspberry PI is associated with a camera that can be utilized to distinguish and analyze the plant malady in the nursery. The information gathered are moved to the cloud and they have built up an online framework where the rancher can screen [7] the status of the plants in nursery. The most significant component of this framework is its capacity in sorting the Septoria plant malady by utilizing the AI calculation, for example, bolster vector machine (SVM), KNN classifier, Random woods classifier, Naïve Bayes and coordination's relapse. Sachin D. Khirade et al [8-11] utilizes the method of picture preparing for identifying the sickness on the plant leaf. The pictures are gotten by camera and the pictures will be as RGB (Red, Green and Blue). As the picture is caught, to expel noise or [12-15] another item expulsion. They have utilized the condition for changing over the RGB picture into the Gray picture: $f(x)=0.2989*R+0.5870*G+0.144*B$... (1) picture division segments the picture into various parts with same element [16]. They have utilized the strategies like Otsu' technique, k-implies bunching, changing over RGB pictures into HIS model. They likewise use K-Means group procedure and GLCM (dark level co-event network) for removing the element and finally they have utilized Random backwoods calculation for picture order [17-20].

3. PROPOSED SYSTEM

HPDDYE is a proposed model of programming and equipment-based framework which recognizes the sickness on the tomato leaf. The proposed illness recognition is finished utilizing MATLAB programming. The image pre-processing is the method which is applied to process the advanced data from the leaf pictures. In this work, procedure is applied which depends on textural highlight extraction, division and grouping. The GLCM calculation is applied which extricates textural highlights from the picture. The k-mean bunching calculation is utilized for the division of malady parts in pictures. The SVM classifier is applied in the current calculation which will order just two classes. To improve execution of existing calculation the SVM classifier is supplanted with KNN characterization. This leads in an improved exactness of right ailment location, additionally arranging the information into various classes. likewise, the proposed framework recommend compost for the sicknesses. Additionally, the rancher can get it as a message utilizing GSM with required compost.

1. MATLAB:MATLAB is a logical programming language and gives strong logical and numerical assistance for the execution of advanced algorithm calculations. It is along these lines that MATLAB is commonly used by the image getting ready and PC vision arrange.

New estimations are most likely going to be completed first in MATLAB, to be certain they may simply be available in MATLAB.

2. **Arduino UNO:** Arduino might be a microcontroller table in context of the ATmega328P. It needs 14 impelled information/yield pins (of which 6 could make utilized as PWM yields), 6 essential information sources, A 16 MHz quartz pearl. It holds all that normal to help those microcontrollers. Arduino altering (IDE) were those reference versions about Arduino, Right away impelled with fresher releases.
3. **USB to TTL:** The USB TTL Serial links are an extent of USB to successive converter joins which give organize among USB and consecutive UART interfaces. An extent of connections is open commitment accessibility at 5V, 3.3V or customer showed signal levels with various connector interfaces.
4. **Zigbee Transmitter and Receiver:** ZigBee is an IEEE 802.15.4-based assurance for a suite of huge level correspondence shows used to make a singular area frameworks with little, low-power propelled radios, for instance, for home motorization, clinical device data arrangement, and other low-power low-information move limit needs, planned for little extension adventures which need remote affiliation.
5. **GSM Module:** GSM GPRS Modules are one of the typically used correspondence modules in embedded structures. A GSM GPRS Module is used to enable correspondence between a microcontroller (or a microchip) and the GSM/GPSR Network. The SIM900A is an instantly available GSM/GPRS module, used in various

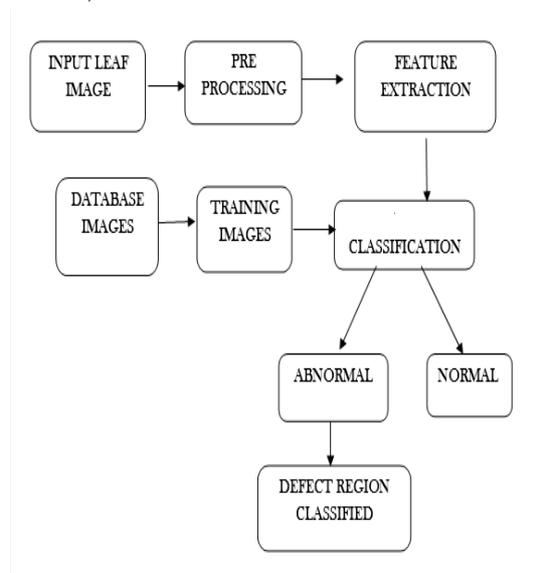


Figure 1:Software Diagram

There are four main stages in detecting disease in plant are:

1. First stage the colour conversion of the images like from colour image to grey image is done.
2. Second stage the image is segmented by using k-means clustering algorithm.
3. Third stage it calculates the texture feature from the segmented parts.
4. Forth stage by using image processing technique fast and automatic detection of disease is done of the leaves.

Infection acknowledgment at starting time is logically critical now a days. There is need of structure which recognize the sickness at starting period. Distinguish the disease from the amazed and hyper absurd pictures of plants which can be painstakingly gotten. It gives faster and continuously accurate course of action; picture method and remote frameworks

organization picture is gotten for testing reason. Bundling, portrayal, edge recognizable proof, dull scale change and HSV of picture is done in the pre-getting ready stage. Picture division disconnects the different parts or regions with exceptional criticalness in the image, these regions don't cross each other.

3.6 Types of disease

Most of the disease are mainly spot due to Bacterial disease, Viral disease and Fungal disease. The main disease in plant are because of this diseases only. According to this there are many disease in plant. Here, we have taken 10 disease in the system for the detection and find the disease in the plant leaves.

3.6.1 Bacterial Spot

Bacterial spot is brought about by four types of *Xanthomonas* and happens overall any place tomatoes are developed. Bacterial spot causes leaf and natural product spots, which prompts defoliation, sun-burnt organic product, and yield misfortune. Because of decent variety inside the bacterial spot pathogens, the infection can happen at various temperatures and is a danger to tomato creation around the world. Sickness advancement is supported by temperatures of 75 to 86 °F and high precipitation.



Figure 2:Bacterial Spot

3.6.2 Early Blight

Indications of early scurge happen on organic product, stem and foliage of tomatoes and stem, foliage and tubers of potatoes. Introductory side effects on leaves show up as little 1-2 mm dark or earthy colored sores and under favorable natural conditions the sores will grow and are frequently encompassed by a yellow radiance. Sores more prominent than 10 mm in distance across frequently have dim pigmented concentric rings. This alleged "bullseye" type sore is exceptionally normal for early curse.



Figure 3:Early Blight

3.6.3 Curl

Peach leaf curl is a particular and effectively recognizable parasitic sickness, and the seriousness of the manifestations relies upon how early disease has happened. Infected leaves can for the most part be distinguished not long after they rise up out of the bud, because of their red shading and turned shape. As the leaves create, they become progressively misshaped, and at last thick and rubbery contrasted with typical leaves. The shade of the leaves changes from the ordinary green to red and purple, until a whitish sprout covers each leaf.



Figure 4:Curl

3.6.4 Late Blight

Late blight, additionally called potato curse, infection of potato and tomato plants that is brought about by the water shape *Phytophthora infestans*. The infection happens in damp districts with temperatures extending somewhere in the range of 4 and 29 °C (40 and 80 °F). Blistering dry climate checks its spread. Potato or tomato plants that are contaminated may decay inside about fourteen days.



Figure 5:Late Blight

3.6.5 Leaf Mold

The most established leaves are tainted first. Pale greenish-yellow spots, generally under 1/4 inch, with no distinct edges, structure on upper sides of leaves. Olive-green to brown smooth shape frames on the lower leaf surface underneath leaf spots. Leaf spots become together and turn earthy colored. Leaves wilt and pass on however regularly stay joined to the plant. Infected blooms turn dark and fall off. Fruit diseases start as a smooth dark sporadic region on the stem end of the natural product. As the ailment advances, the tainted region gets depressed, dry and rugged.



Figure 6:Leaf Mold

3.6.6 Leaf Spot

The central manifestation of a leaf spot illness is spots on foliage. The spots will fluctuate in size and shading relying upon the plant influenced, the particular life form included, and the phase of improvement. Spots are frequently caramel, however might be tan or dark. Concentric rings or dim edges are frequently present. Parasitic bodies may show up as dark dabs in the spots, either in rings or in a focal bunch. After some time, the spots may consolidate or grow to frame blotches.



Figure 7:Leaf Spot

3.6.7 Spider Mite

First side effects are generally groups of yellow spots on the upper surface of leaves, which may likewise seem chlorotic. This gives the leaf a spotted or mottled appearance. Taking care of by creepy crawly parasites may prompt a difference in leaf shading in certain plants, for example, okra, cotton, espresso, tea and a few ornamentals. Assaulted leaves turn bronze, or corroded, purple or yellow earthy colored shading. Bug parasites and webbing are available on the lower leaf surface, which may seem tan or yellow and have a dried up surface. Taking care of by the cassava green parasite prompts hindered and twisted cassava leaves. Serious assaults cause the terminal leaves to bite the dust and drop, and the shoot tip appears as though a "candle".



Figure 8:Spider Mite

3.6.8 Target Spot

All over the ground portions of the plant may get tainted. Side effects start on leaves as small injuries, which quickly expand and form into light earthy colored sores with unmistakable yellow radiances. Frequently, the sores develop together, making the tainted tissue breakdown. Indications on stems additionally start as little injuries, which quickly expand and stretch. These sores may in the long run become huge enough to support the stem, bringing about the breakdown of the tissues over that point. At the point when sickness is extreme, various leaf and stem injuries structure on plants, causing broad breakdown of tissues and, in the long run, the demise of the plant.



Figure 9:Target Spot

3.6.9 Mosaic Virus

Mosaic side effects are variable however ordinarily incorporate unpredictable leaf mottling (light and dim green or yellow fixes or streaks). Leaves are regularly hindered, twisted, or puckered; veins might be lighter than ordinary or grouped with dull green or yellow. Plants are frequently predominated, with products of the soil less than expected, disfigured, and hindered. Mosaic side effects might be covered or dormant, particularly at temperatures over 27 °C (81 °F), and are some of the time mistook for supplement lack or herbicide injury. The causal infections are spread by aphids and different bugs, parasites, organisms, nematodes, and contact; dust and seeds can convey the disease too.



Figure 10:Mosaic Virus

3.6.10 Black Rot

Dark spoil manifestations at first show up as yellow to light brown patches at leaf edges; veins later obscure in contaminated leaves. Contaminated leaves later turn earthy colored and dry out, leaving rakish molded injuries on the leaf edge. Broad putrefaction creates as the microbes spread inside the leaf cutting edge. Vascular tissues become earthy colored as microscopic organisms move all through the plant. In serious cases, the malady can incite an off flavor to create in the cauliflower curd that can cause it be dismissed in the market. Plants contaminated in the seedling stage are hindered and may bite the dust.



Figure 11:Black Rot

4.METHODS

Affected crops is distinguished through picture handling. Depending upon the seriousness the arrangement was done KNN is utilized for characterization malady. The proposed framework comprises of three primary advances to be specific component extraction, division and grouping. The k-mean grouping is applied to fragment input pictures. GLCM calculation is utilized to extricate the textural highlights. The SVM classifier is supplanted with the KNN classifier in the proposed work to order information into different classes. Image features, for example, size, shading, shape and surface are removed from the ailment and give arrangement, which will be meet to explicit conditions. SVM and K-NN utilized for order of pictures and its ailments. This exhaustive control framework fundamental estimates diminishing the event of plant infection and guarantee quality and exactness of location

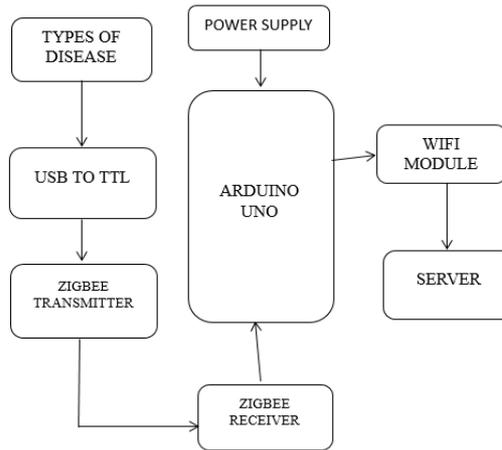


Figure 12: Architecture Diagram

Utilization of IoT can consequently distinguish and record the territorial climatic data, temperature, moistness, dampness, and more data identified with natural data and to procurement of plant ailing leaf pictures. Recognition, solid transmission, smart handling are essential thorough highlights of IoT. The past framework will exclusively decide the sort of disease which influences the leaf. This task is going to give an answer with less time and lead you all through the venture. The consistently arranged strategy comprises of leaf picture data grouping, pre-handling of these photos; fragment of these photos utilizing k-implies bunch philosophy. In the Pre-handling stage k-implies grouping is utilized for bunch the picture into number of parts and afterward that parts will be arranged by utilizing SVM classifiers. Edge location is finished by utilizing the hereditary calculation and afterward it will give viable outcomes.

4.1 Modules

Agricultural image processing is one of the tremendously creative and essential pictures dealing with areas see. Since there is a massive extent of related in subdomain it is having the thought of the investigates. Similarly, as it is moreover examined the affirmation model with an increasingly broad view. Methodologies used in picture preparing are:

4.1.1 Image Acquisition

Stacking of a picture is that the foremost course of action of bleeding edge picture strategy and it's tended to as getting the picture through electronic camera and stores it in front line media for extra MATLAB works out. it's similarly a development of recovering an image from equipment, so it will be capable further framework. In our work, utilizing camera we tend to get solid and cleared out pictures of leaf and common thing as appeared two for MATLAB picture dealing with framework.

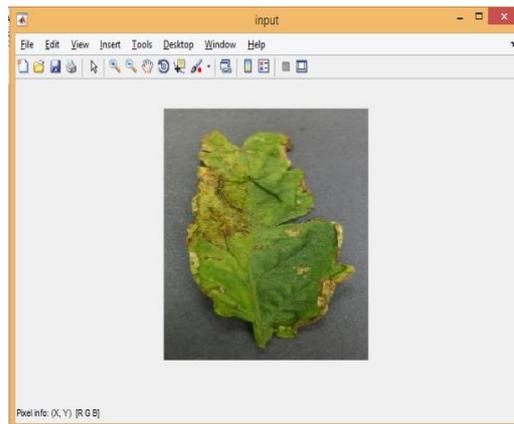


Figure 13:Input of image

4.1.2 Image Pre-Processing

Picture smoothing is finished utilizing the smoothing channel. Picture update is done for expanding the multifaceted nature. the RGB pictures into the lessen pictures utilizing hiding change utilizing condition. By then the histogram night out which appropriates the forces of the photographs is applied on the picture to improve the plant infection pictures. The combined dissipating limit is utilized to disperse power respects. The focal point of view of picture pre-preparing is to improve the picture data contained annoying turns or to fortify some picture highlights for any dealing with. Pre-dealing with method utilizes different strategies like mind boggling picture size and structure, separating of change, picture change, improving picture and morphological endeavors. in this work, we utilized distinctive MATLAB code to change size of the picture, to improve partition and RGB to grayscale change for extra assignments like creation packs in division." In the central stage, the plant leaf picture is given which is changed over to grayscale.

4.1.2.1 RGB to Grey Conversion

- Read RGB shading picture into MATLAB condition
- Concentrate Red, blue and green shading parts from RGB picture into 3 diverse 2-D frameworks
- Make another framework with a similar number of lines and segments as RGB picture, containing every one of the zeros.
- Convert each RGB pixel esteems at area (I, j) to grayscale values by shaping a weighted entirety of the Red, Green, and Blue shading parts and allocate it to relating area (I, j) in new network.

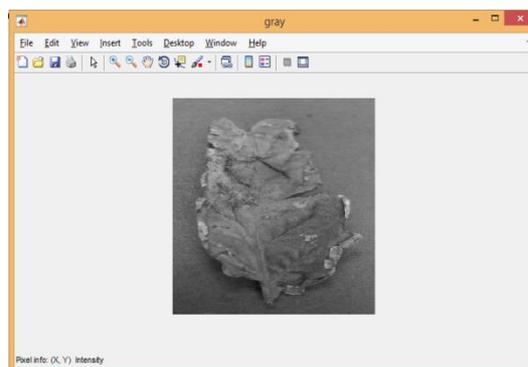


Figure 14: RGB Image to Grey Image

4.1.2.2 Resize of Image

Picture resize changes the size of a picture. There are two different ways of utilizing the imresize segment. on the off chance that the info picture has multiple measurements imresize just resizes the initial two measurements.

- $J = \text{imresize}(I, \text{scale})$: The technique accepts the information picture I as info and a scaling component and scales the information picture with that factor.
- $J = \text{imresize}(I, [\text{numrowsnumcols}])$: The techniques takes the quantity of lines and segments and fits the first information picture to a yield picture having the predefined number of lines and segments.

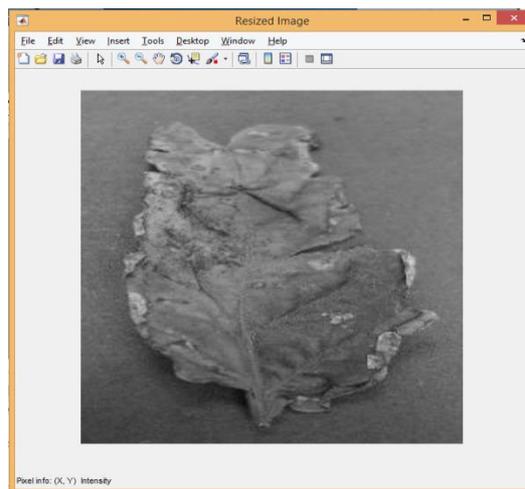


Figure 15: Resize of Image

4.1.2.3 Noise Image

Salt-and-pepper noise is a type of clamor now and then observed on pictures. It is otherwise called motivation clamor. This clamor can be brought about by sharp and unexpected unsettling influences in the picture signal. It introduces itself as inadequately happening white and dark pixels. A successful clamor decrease technique for this kind of commotion is a middle channel or a morphological channel.

- Store the pixel estimations of info picture in an exhibit.
- For every pixel esteem on the off chance that it contains 0(black) or 255(white) at that point register the normal estimation of its neighbor pixel esteems, else that pixel esteem is put away in another exhibit.
- Pixel estimations of the new exhibit are utilized for yield document.

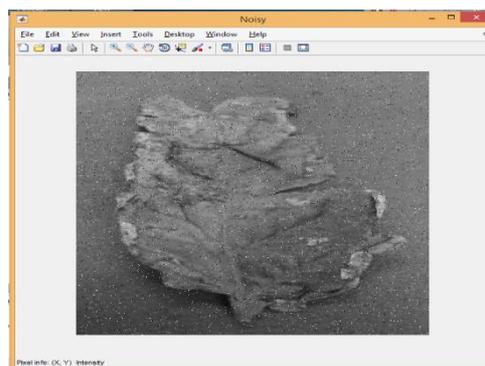


Figure 16: Noisy Image

4.1.2.4 Median Filter

Median filtering is a nonlinear procedure helpful in decreasing hasty, or salt-and-pepper commotion. The middle channel is likewise used to protect edge properties while decreasing the commotion. Additionally, the smoothing systems, as Gaussian haze is likewise used to diminish commotion however it can't save the edge properties. The middle channel is broadly utilized in computerized picture preparing in light of the fact that it jellies edge properties.

- Store the pixel estimations of information picture in a cluster.
- For every pixel esteem store all the neighbor pixel esteem remembering that phone for another exhibit (called window).
- Sort the window exhibit.
- Middle of window exhibit is utilized to store yield picture pixel force.

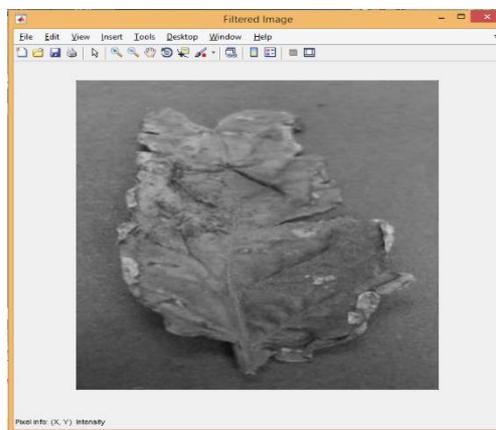


Figure 17: Median Filter

4.1.3 Image Segmentation

Image segmentation is that the method of parting the modernized picture into various pieces and transforming a picture into something for all the clearer investigation. contain picture with basic space of deplorable part. The k-implies pack algorithmic rule is applied to engineer the things into K assortment of classes per set of highlights. The course of action is finished by limit the preminent sq. of divisions among data substances and in this way the specific group.

4.1.3.1 K-Means Clustering

k-means is one of the least unpredictable independent learning estimations that deal with the extraordinary gathering issue. The philosophy seeks after a direct and straightforward way to deal with mastermind a given educational list through a particular number of bundles (expect k gatherings) fixed Apriori. After we have these k new centroids, another coupling must be done between comparable instructive gathering centers and the nearest new core interest. A circle has been made. Due to this circle we may see that the k centres change their zone a little bit at a time until no more changes are done or so to speak centers don't move anymore.

- First, we introduce k focuses, called implies, arbitrarily.
- We sort everything to its nearest mean and we update the mean's directions, which are the midpoints of the things ordered in that mean up until now.

- We rehash the procedure for a given number of emphases and toward the end, we have our groups.

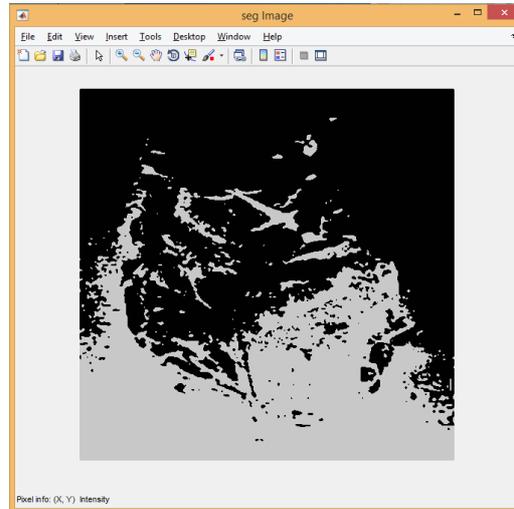


Figure 18: Segmented Image

4.1.4 Feature Extraction

Feature extraction anticipate an enormous movement for ID of a thing. In different employments of picture managing highlight extraction is utilized. Disguising, surface, morphology, edges, and so forth are the highlights which can be utilized in plant disease territory. contemplates hiding, surface and morphology as a segment for disease unmistakable verification. They have discovered that morphological outcome gives supported outcome over different highlights. Surface construes how the covering is scattered in the picture, the cold-bloodedness, hardness of the picture. It can comparatively be utilized for the region of ruined plant areas. Highlight extraction a sort of dimensionality decay that proficiently addresses spellbinding bits of a picture as a restricted part vector. This methodology is helpful when picture sizes are huge and a decreased part delineation is required to rapidly finish attempts, for example, picture sorting out and recovery.

4.1.5 Classification and Detection

After feature extraction is done, the learning database pictures are portrayed by utilizing neural make. These segment vectors are considered as neurons in ANN. The yield of the neuron is the constraint of weighted aggregate of the wellsprings of information. The back-causing figuring, adjusted SOM; Multiclass Support vector machines can be utilized. The level is called class Grouping will be executed on the base of apparition or shockingly depicted highlights, for example, thickness, surface, and so on in the part space. It may be said that course of action separates the part space into two or three classes dependent on a choice guideline. All around, solicitation will be gotten a handle on utilizing a PC, with the use of numerical approach systems.

4.1.5.1 SVM (Support Vector Machine)

An SVM model is a portrayal of the models as focuses in space, mapped with the goal that the instances of the different classifications are separated by a reasonable hole that is as wide as could reasonably be expected.

It is additionally one of the directed learning models that are non-probabilistic. Given a lot of preparing models, each set apart as having a place with either of two classes, a SVM preparing calculation assembles a model that relegates new guides to one class or the other, making it a non-probabilistic parallel straight classifier (despite the fact that strategies, for example, Platt scaling exist to utilize SVM in a probabilistic characterization setting).

4.1.5.2 KNN (K-Nearest Neighbor)

K-Nearest Neighbors is one of the most fundamental yet basic order calculations in Machine Learning. For this circumstance, the classifier gives back the normal estimation of the real esteemed related with the k-Nearest neighbors of the obscure example. It is generally dispensable, all things considered, situations since it is non-parametric, which means, it doesn't make any basic presumptions about the circulation of information (rather than different calculations, for example, GMM, which expect a Gaussian appropriation of the given information).

Qualities of service	Algorithm
Precision, recognition of diseases	k-Means, Feature classification, Neural N/W
Matching percent and Misclassification rate	Segmentation, threshold Methods
Classification rate	KNN, Adaptive Bayes Classification,
Disease matching Accuracy	Analytical discriminative techniques
Accuracy in detection	SVM Classifier, Minimum distance criterion
Accuracy in classification	SVM and spectral vegetation indices
Precision of classification and detection, time speed for computation	Otsu's Method, KNN clustering and classification
Analysis, identification, precision, recall	IOT, Hidden Markov Model (HMM)
True noise calculation	Gamma coefficient calculation, Robust procedure method
Detection of plant disease	k-Means algorithm, ANN, SVM
Monitoring and Recognition rate	Fuzzy reasoning and fusion, Apriori, IOT

Table 1: Methods to detect disease

5. RESULT

After all the process completed in MATLAB like getting the input image then converting image into grey image after the image is converted to grey the image gets resize for better accuracy then the salt and pepper algorithm is used for adding noise in the image and then the median filter is used for removing the noise in the image that image get sharp and bright with the algorithm used during the process and due to that the accuracy for the result get increase

and show the correct form of the output. When the image gets filtered the image will get segmented in pixel form and as per the texture the white area will be shown as infective as per shown in the fig. after the image is segmented the result will be form as shown in fig.

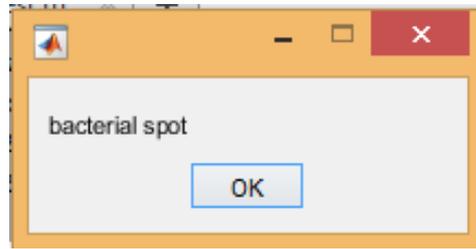


Figure 19: Output in PC

As soon as the result is got in the PC. Same information will be sent as SMS to the particular person. The output will be in the form of disease name with its required fertilizer. As shown in fig. this all process is automatically carried out by the system after giving input of an infective leaves.

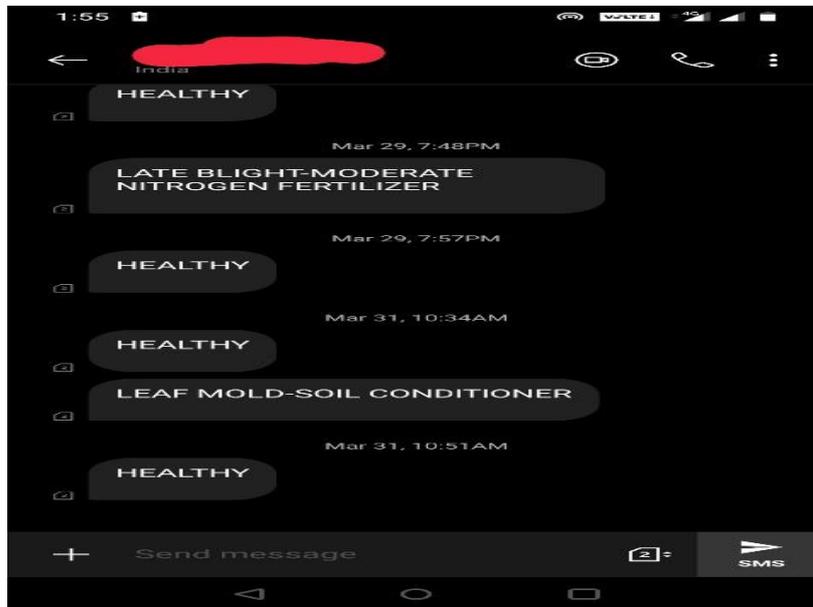


Figure 20: SMS to the phone

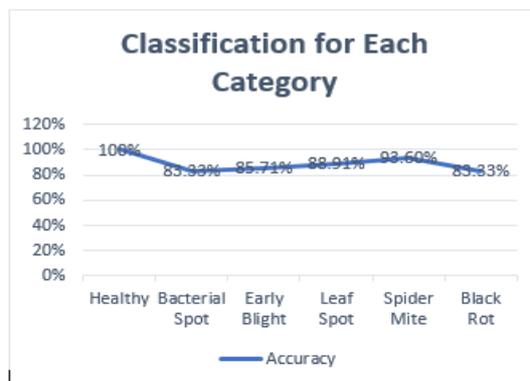


Figure21:Classification for Each category

For the exploratory work, a HPDDYE database of 500 pictures is made. The RGB picture is pre-processed with the (3*3) median filter and afterward K-Means segmentation portions the picture into 4 bunches. Here, k=4 is considered in light of the fact that it gives appropriate groups than k=3 or 5. From these pictures, the surface highlights are separated utilizing GLCM technique. From these highlights, K-mean division and SVM and KNN is prepared and it assists with separating the pictures into various classifications to be specific, Healthy, Bacterial Spot, Early Blight, Black Rot, Spider Mite and Leaf Spot. Five example pictures of every classification are utilized for testing reason and one from every classification is appeared in the fig.

The healthy or good leaves gives 100% result, bacterial spot gives 83.33%, early blight gives 85.71%, leaf spot and spider mite disease give 93.60% and Black rot gives the result accuracy of 89.33%.

	Proposed Technique	Accuracy
1	K-Mean	89%
2	KNN	86%
3	SVM	91%
4	HMM (Hidden Markov Model)	87%
5	NN (Neural Network)	83%
Proposed Method	HPDDYE	96%

Table 2: Methods used and Detection accuracy

In table 2 it is shown the accuracy between the existing system and the proposed system. where the existing system has given the different accuracy with using their algorithm. Compare to the existing system our system gives the 96% of accuracy while we have used the algorithm like GLCM for texture analysis. K-mean for segmenting the image, and for classification KNN and SVM is playing crucial role.

As per the precision and recall accuracy algorithm the proposed system has the better accuracy then the other system. Due to these our system has the better recognition image disease and has the tendency to show the required accuracy and the proper disease to the farmer. And also, it helps farmer to get the disease name with its required fertilizer in the phone itself by SMS. For the better understanding as shown in figure 20 graph of the comparison between the accuracy. Where the accuracy of the existing system is been calculated and has shown using the graph.

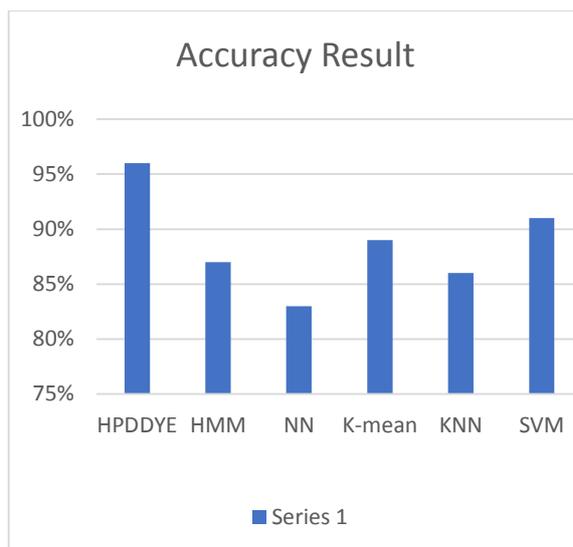


Figure 22: Comparison between Accuracy

The above graph shows the detail of accuracy with the existing system. Our system accuracy has better requirement compare to the others. Images of the disease in plant is directly send to the MATLAB for further work like to get the actual disease and the actual accuracy of the disease.

6. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we examined image processing and IoT-based framework which can consequently perceive, recognize and identify plant leaves maladies. The outcomes show that a contrast between solid leaf zones and tainted plants leaf territory. Sensor gadgets assumes a significant job in gathering information as picture of plants and plant leaves for the framework. It encourages ranchers to improve the nature of cultivating and increment the creation of yields. The methodology depends on picture handling and exceptionally dependent on K-Mean clustering and furthermore Support vector Machine (SVM) and KNN. HPDDYE approach is important approach and can assist with perceiving the malady. Because of this work ranchers get the data about what sort of sickness is tainted to their yields and due to realizing the infection name, ranchers get the thought regarding required composts for the specific harvests through SMS in their phone.

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