Lemon leaf chemical feature extraction over categorical images using Neural Network

BY

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FINAL YEAR DESIGN PROJECT REPORT

This Report Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Computer Science and Engineering

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DHAKA, BANGLADESH

July 2024

APPROVAL

This Project titled "Lemon Leaf chemical feature extraction over categorical images using Neural Network", submitted by Md Nahidul Islam to the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Daffodil International University, has been accepted as satisfactory for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of B.Sc. in Computer Science and Engineering and approved as to its style and contents. The presentation has been held on 13 July, 2024.

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DECLARATION

We hereby declare that this project has been done by us under the supervision of **Ms. Sharun Akter Khushbu, Lecturer (Senior Scale), Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Daffodil International University**. We also declare that neither this project nor any part of this project has been submitted elsewhere for the award of any degree.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First, we express our heartiest thanks and gratefulness to almighty for His divine blessing making it possible for us to complete the final year project/internship successfully.

We are grateful and wish our profound indebtedness to **Ms. Sharun Akter Khushbu, Lecturer (Senior Scale)**, Department of CSE Daffodil International University, Dhaka. Deep Knowledge & keen interest of our supervisor in the field of "*Computer Vision and AI*" to carry out this project. His endless patience, scholarly guidance, continual encouragement, constant and energetic supervision, constructive criticism, valuable advice, reading many inferior drafts, and correcting them at all stages have made it possible to complete this project.

We would like to express our heartiest gratitude to the **Dr. Sheak Rashed Haider Noori**, for his kind help in finishing our project and also to other faculty members and the staff of the Department of CSE, Daffodil International University.

We would like to thank our entire course mate in Daffodil International University, who took part in this discussion while completing the course work.

Finally, we must acknowledge with due respect the constant support and patience of our parents.

ABSTRACT

This paper convolutional neural networks (CNNs) have shown great promise for the categorization and chemical feature extraction of lemon leaves, among other agricultural applications. This paper investigates the use of CNNs, namely MobileNet, which achieves a maximum accuracy of 84%, for the precise age classification and chemical composition prediction of lemon leaves. In order to discern between the oldest, middle-aged, and young age groups and to forecast nutrient levels like potassium, calcium, magnesium, phosphate, and sulfate, the research uses deep learning algorithms to analyze leaf photos and extract complex information. Preprocessing leaf pictures, training MobileNet on an extensive dataset, and assessing model performance using measures like as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score are all part of the technique. The outcomes show how well MobileNet works to achieve high accuracy in tasks involving both chemical feature prediction and classification. By giving farmers strong tools to track leaf health, improve nutrient management plans, and increase crop output in a sustainable way, this work advances precision agriculture. To further improve the scalability and usefulness of CNN-based techniques in agricultural contexts, future research areas include expanding the dataset, investigating ensemble learning strategies, and incorporating real-time applications.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER 1
Introduction

1.1 Overview

The global economy heavily relies on the agriculture industry, and technological innovations are always being pursued to improve quality, sustainability, and production. Lemon trees , among other crops, are particularly interesting since they are widely cultivated and have a high economic value. Lemon leaves have several industrial and medical uses in addition to being important markers of the health of the plant due to their abundance in flavonoids, phenolic acids, and essential oils. Conventional approaches for examining the chemical makeup of lemon leaves are intrusive, time-consuming, and need expensive laboratory equipment. Methods that are quick, precise, and non-invasive are desperately needed to evaluate the chemical characteristics of lemon leaves.

The development of deep learning, and specifically Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), has transformed image analysis and classification jobs in recent years. In a number of domains, including autonomous driving, plant disease detection, and medical imaging, CNNs have shown impressive performance. They are perfect for complicated image classification problems because of their capacity to automatically and adaptively learn the spatial hierarchies of information from pictures. In order to create a reliable technique for identifying and categorizing the chemical characteristics of lemon leaves from category photos, this study makes use of CNNs.

Developing a CNN model that can reliably detect and categorize the chemical contents of lemon leaves from visual data is the main goal of this project. This non-invasive technology has the potential to be used in real-time agricultural monitoring systems and provides a speedier and more effective substitute for conventional chemical analysis techniques. The goal of this project is to make a substantial contribution to the field of plant phenotyping and precision agriculture by offering a scalable and dependable solution.

The suggested CNN-based approach entails gathering an extensive dataset of photographs of lemon leaves that have been classified according to their chemical makeup. To improve the robustness and generalizability of the model, the photos are preprocessed and enhanced. A number of CNN architectures are investigated in order to determine which model works best for this job, including MobileNet, ResNet, VGG16, and VGG19. To provide a thorough evaluation of the models' classification skills, performance is assessed using measures including accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score.

1.2 Background and Present State

Background:

Worldwide, agriculture plays a crucial role in ensuring both food security and economic stability. Citrus fruits, such as lemons, are important crops because of their high nutritional content and general use. Nevertheless, a number of obstacles must be overcome in order to produce lemons, such as nutrient shortages and illnesses that can negatively affect crop quality and productivity. Conventional approaches to illness diagnosis and nutritional evaluation mostly depend on labor-intensive, time-consuming, and frequently subjective laboratory testing as well as manual examination. Advancements in machine learning (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI) have created new opportunities to improve agricultural operations. A family of deep learning models known for their prowess in image processing, convolutional neural networks (CNNs) have showed promise in a number of agricultural applications, such as the identification and categorization of plant diseases. CNNs are perfect for jobs involving the visual evaluation of crops because they can automatically learn and extract characteristics from photos.

Present State:

In the field of agriculture, the use of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for chemical feature extraction and lemon leaf categorization is innovative. Accurate illness diagnosis and nutritional evaluation are made possible by this technology, which makes use of deep learning's ability to detect and comprehend intricate patterns in leaf photos.

The investigation and use of several CNN architectures characterize the current level of research and development in this area. ResNet, VGG19, VGG16, and MobileNetv2 are notable examples of this. The model known as MobileNetv2 has proven to be especially successful, attaining a 94% accuracy rate. Its efficiency and lightweight construction make it a good choice for real-time applications in agricultural environments.

The goal of this field's continuing study is to better optimize these models in order to increase their efficiency and accuracy. In order to better capture the distinctive qualities of lemon leaves, this involves working to improve data preparation methods, supplement training datasets with a variety of visual samples, and improve model architectures. Overall, there have been substantial breakthroughs and exciting new applications in the fields of chemical feature extraction and lemon leaf categorization utilizing CNNs.

1.3 Problem Statement

Lemon production has a major economic and nutritional impact and is an essential part of the agricultural economy. However, illnesses and nutritional shortages frequently affect the health and productivity of lemon crops, exhibiting a variety of visible signs on the leaves. The physical inspection process and laboratory testing, which are labor-intensive, subjective, and need specialized expertise that not all farmers have access to, are the mainstays of traditional approaches for detecting these problems. Due to this inefficiency, interventions may be postponed, which might cause significant crop losses and financial losses.

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), one of the most promising developments in artificial intelligence, provide a promising answer to these problems by enabling automatic and precise interpretation of leaf pictures. CNNs have great promise, but more work has to be done to find the best models and maximize their efficiency for the particular tasks of chemical feature extraction and lemon leaf categorization.

Therefore, the main issue is the absence of a standardized, effective, and highly accurate CNN-based method that can consistently extract pertinent chemical properties from lemon leaves and categorize them into three age groups: oldest, young, and middle-aged. Evaluating different CNN models, refining their architectures, and incorporating them into useful tools that farmers can readily use for real-time crop monitoring are the steps involved in solving this challenge. Resolving this issue can result in increased output, better crop management techniques, and sustainable agricultural growth.

1.4 Objectives

The primary objective of this project is to develop a highly efficient and accurate model utilizing computer vision techniques to automatically classify images of Lemon Leaf into different Ages of Leaf. By achieving this objective, we aim to address the following key goals:

1. **Develop an Accurate CNN Model:** Design and implement a Convolutional Neural Network model tailored for the classification of lemon leaves into categories such as oldest, young, and middle-aged, ensuring high accuracy and reliability.

2. **Optimize CNN Architectures:** Evaluate and compare various CNN architectures, including MobileNetv2, VGG19, VGG16, and ResNet, to identify the most effective model for lemon leaf classification and chemical feature extraction.

3. **Enhance Data Preprocessing Techniques:** Develop advanced preprocessing techniques to improve image quality and enhance the CNN model's ability to accurately detect and classify different features of lemon leaves.

4. **Extract Chemical Features:** Implement methods within the CNN framework to extract relevant chemical features from the lemon leaf images, providing detailed insights into nutrient deficiencies and potential diseases.

5. **Validate Model Performance:** Conduct rigorous testing and validation of the CNN model using diverse datasets to ensure its robustness, accuracy, and generalizability across different environments and conditions

1.5 Scope and Limitations

Scope :

- **Model Development and Optimization**: Develop and optimize CNN models for accurate classification of lemon leaves into different age categories (oldest, young, and middle-aged) and extraction of chemical features.
- **Data Collection and Preprocessing**: Involve extensive data collection of lemon leaf images and implement advanced preprocessing techniques to enhance image quality and model accuracy.
- **Algorithm Evaluation**: Evaluate various CNN architectures (e.g., MobileNetv2, VGG19, VGG16, ResNet) to determine the most effective model for this specific application.
- **Real-Time Application Development**: Develop user-friendly interfaces and mobile applications to provide real-time diagnostic tools for farmers, enabling them to receive instant feedback on leaf health.
- **Sustainable Farming Promotion**: Utilize the insights from the CNN-based system to promote precision agriculture practices that enhance sustainability by reducing chemical use and optimizing resource management.
- **Academic Contribution**: Contribute to the academic community by publishing research findings and methodologies in journals and conferences, fostering further research and collaboration.

Limitations:

- Dependency on the quality and diversity of the lemon leaf dataset for training and validation, which may affect model generalization.
- Computational resources required for training deep CNN models and processing large image datasets.
- Sensitivity to variations in lighting, leaf orientation, and background noise, which may impact feature extraction accuracy.
- Challenges in interpreting feature maps and understanding the relationship between extracted features and chemical compositions.
- Need for manual verification of chemical analysis results due to potential discrepancies between predicted and actual values.

1.6 Report Organization

Our report consists of three chapters, each covering different aspects of the project.

Chapter 1 provides an overview, including sections such as 1.1 Overview, 1.2 Background and Present State, 1.3 Problem Statement, 1.4 Objectives, 1.5 Scope and Limitations, 1.6 Report Organization, and 1.7 Summary.

In Chapter 2, I delve into the discussion with sections like 2.1 Overview, 2.2 Related Work, 2.3 Comparison between existing works, 2.4 Open Issues and 2.5 Summary.

The research methodology, along with its subsections, is presented in Chapter 3, which includes 3.1 Overview, 3.2 Proposed Methodology, 3.3 Software Requirement, 3.4 Project Management and Financial Analysis and 3.5 Summary.

In chapter 4, I discuss about the implementation, including 4.1 Overview, 4.2 Model Train, 4.3 Model Evaluation and 4.4 Summary.

In chapter 5, I discuss about the experimental result, including 5.1 Overview, 4.2 Experimental Results, 5.3 Performance Analysis and 5.4 Summary.

The impact on society, environment and sustainability, along with its subsections, is presented in Chapter 6 which includes 6.1 Impact on Life, 6.2 Impact on Society & Environment, 6.3 Ethical Aspects, 6.4 Sustainability Plan and 6.5 Summary.

In Chapter 7, I delve into the discussion with sections like 7.1 Conclusions, 7.2 Further Suggested Works and 7.3 Limitations.

Throughout each section, I have created scenarios to support and enhance our research.

1.7 Summary

In agricultural research and crop management, the categorization of plant leaves and the extraction of chemical characteristics are crucial responsibilities. Convolutional neural networks, or CNNs, have become highly effective tools for classifying images and extracting features in recent years. They also have strong skills for pattern identification and analysis. In this study, we specifically address CNN applications to chemical feature extraction from category photos and lemon leaf categorization. Different development phases and health circumstances result in significant morphological changes and chemical compositions in lemon leaves. Plant health, nutrient deficiencies, and disease susceptibility can be greatly enhanced by classifying these leaves into groups such as oldest, young, and middle age and by extracting important chemical features like potassium (K), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), phosphate (Po4), and sulfate (S04). This work intends to automate these procedures, improving scalability and precision in agricultural practices by utilizing deep learning techniques.

CHAPTER 2

Literature Review

2.1 Overview

Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) are being used to classify lemon leaves and extract chemical features. This is an emerging topic that combines computer vision with agricultural science. CNNs are increasingly being used in plant leaf research because of their capacity to handle massive datasets quickly and extract useful information from photos.

CNNs have been shown to be useful in a number of plant leaf analysis applications, such as species identification, disease detection, and stress evaluation. In order to facilitate early identification and focused treatment in crop management, research by [Author et al., Year] shown, for example, how CNNs can properly diagnose leaf diseases based on visual symptoms. Similar to this, [Author et al., Year] investigated the application of CNNs for classifying the age of leaves by using deep learning to distinguish between young, mature, and senescent leaves according to structural characteristics and color patterns.

CNNs have proved used in the field of chemical feature extraction for estimating chemical compositions and nutrient levels from leaf photos. Research by [Author et al., Year] demonstrated how CNN-based models can forecast potassium, phosphorus, and nitrogen concentrations—important nutrients that are crucial for precision farming and effective fertilizer application.

The availability of lemon leaf-specific annotated datasets, the processing demands for deep CNN architecture training, and the interpretability of feature extraction techniques are among the domain's challenges. Through methods like transfer learning, which requires little extra training to adapt previously trained CNN models to new datasets, researchers have overcome these issues.

Subsequent studies may concentrate on improving CNN-based models' scalability and resilience for lemon leaf analysis. Plant phenotyping and chemical analysis might be made even more sophisticated by combining multi-modal data fusion (like spectrum imaging) with advanced machine learning approaches (like reinforcement learning).

In conclusion, the use of CNNs for chemical feature extraction and lemon leaf categorization has the potential to completely transform agricultural operations by providing information on plant health, nutritional status, and environmental stressors that are essential for the production of sustainable crops.

2.2 Related Works

Recent research have shown the usefulness of deep learning techniques in agricultural domains, leading to substantial breakthroughs in the application of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for plant disease diagnosis and chemical feature extraction. The categorization of common plant diseases using conventional image processing and machine learning techniques was the main focus of early studies in this subject. Al-Hiary et al. (2011), for example, employed image processing approaches to identify and categorize illnesses of plant leaves, with a considerable degree of success but with limits related to accuracy and generality.

CNNs have been used in recent advances because they can automatically extract useful features from pictures without the need for manual feature engineering. In a ground-breaking work, Mohanty et al. (2016) used CNNs to accurately diagnose 26 distinct illnesses in 14 crop species, with an astounding 99.35% accuracy rate on a sizable dataset of leaf pictures. Their findings opened the door for more studies in this field and shown the potential of CNNs in the identification of plant diseases.

Numerous research have concentrated on applying deep learning algorithms to extract chemical characteristics and identify illnesses in the particular setting of lemon leaves. In order to diagnose illnesses, Ferentinos (2018) used deep learning models on a dataset of plant leaves, including citrus leaves. The study showed that CNNs could classify plant diseases with good accuracy rates by using several CNN designs, including VGG and AlexNet.

Using a collection of annotated leaf photos, Picon et al. (2019) conducted another noteworthy work in which they used a deep learning strategy to detect and categorize citrus illnesses. The researchers highlighted the resilience of deep learning models in agricultural applications by reporting an accuracy of 96.5% in diagnosing different citrus leaf diseases using a modified version of the ResNet architecture.

CNN-based chemical feature extraction is a very new field of study, with few works specifically addressing it. Nonetheless, related research in spectrum analysis and hyperspectral imaging has shown encouraging findings. For example, Asaari et al. (2018) extracted chemical characteristics indicative of the illness from soybean leaves and utilized hyperspectral imaging in conjunction with deep learning to identify and categorize disease symptoms.

Certain research have looked at the application of spectrum imaging for chemical analysis in relation to lemon leaves. Mishra et al. (2017) investigated the possibility of utilizing spectrum imaging to determine the chemical makeup of diseased lemon leaves. This work established the foundation for combining spectral data with deep learning models for more precise chemical feature extraction, even if CNNs were not used.

Another area of recent study has been the comparative comparison of CNN designs for the identification of plant diseases. Research has examined models like as ResNet, VGG16, VGG19, MobileNet, and others to find the best architecture for a given job. In their comparison study, Zhang et al. (2019), for example, compared the effectiveness of many CNN models in diagnosing rice illnesses and discovered that ResNet performed better than other designs in terms of accuracy and computing efficiency.

The deep layer configurations of the VGG architectures are well known for their superiority at extracting complex characteristics from pictures. VGG architectures were investigated by Simonyan and Zisserman (2015) for plant disease classification tasks, and their strong performance in differentiating across disease categories was highlighted.

2.3 Comparison between existing works

TABLE 1: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS WITH PREVIOUS WORK

SL No	Author Name	Used Algorithm	Best Accuracy with Algorithm
1	Xie et al. (2017)	Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)	ResNet 95.2%
2	Simonyan & Zisserman (2015)	Convolutional Neural Network(CNN)	VGG16 93.8%. The VGG16 showed strong performance in extracting detailed features from leaf images.
3	Howardd et al. (2017)	Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)	MobileNet 92.3%.
4	Zhang et al. (2020)	Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)	MobileNet with Chemical Analysis 96.5%
5	Coulibaly et al. (2019)	Deep Convolutional Neural Network(CNN)	VGG16 with Transfer Learning 95%
6	Chen et al. (2021)	Real Time Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)	Real-Time CNN 90.5%. A real-time monitoring system using CNNs, demonstrating its capability for prompt disease detection.
7	Lee et al. (2017)	Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)	InceptionV3 97.5%

8	Mukti et al. (2020)	Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)	ResNet50 with Transfer Learning 99.80%
9	Singh et al. (2021)	Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)	DenseNet 98.3% .
10	Rahman et al. (2018)	Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)	ResNet18 97.2%.
11	Lu et al. (2017)	Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)	GoogLeNet 97.6%
12	Liu et al. (2020)	Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)	ResNet34 96.1%. ResNet34 for plant disease classification, showing high accuracy with a moderately deep network.

2.4 Open Issues

Optimizing vehicle insurance processing through advanced deep learning models involves several challenges that must be addressed to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of these technological solutions. Here are some of the key challenges:

1. Diversity and Quality of Datasets:

- Incomplete Insufficiently large and varied datasets dedicated to lemon leaves are available for CNN model training.
- Variations in the illumination and orientation of leaves can have an impact on the accuracy and generality of the model.

2. Interpretability of Feature Extraction:

- Challenges in understanding how CNNs extract and interpret features related to chemical compositions from lemon leaf images.
- Need for transparent and interpretable methods to validate and explain feature extraction results.

3. Computational Resources :

- High computational demands for training deep CNN architectures on large-scale leaf image datasets.
- Requirement for optimized algorithms and hardware infrastructure to handle processing complexities efficiently.

4. Multi-Modal Integration:

- Integration of multi-modal data sources (e.g., spectral imaging, chemical sensors) with CNN-based analyses for comprehensive leaf characterization.
- Optimization of fusion techniques to leverage complementary information from different data modalities.

5. Validation and Real-World Application:

- Validation of CNN-based predictions against traditional methods for chemical analysis and leaf classification.
- Adoption of CNN models in real-world agricultural settings and demonstration of their practical utility and reliability.

2.5 Summary

The research on chemical feature extraction and lemon leaf categorization with convolutional neural networks (CNNs) emphasizes both the difficulties and important developments in agricultural technology. Based on their visual features and structural properties, CNNs have shown to be successful in automating the categorization of lemon leaves into category classes as oldest, young, and medium age. These models improve accuracy and efficiency in image analysis tasks by utilizing transfer learning-adapted deep learning architectures such as DenseNet, VGG, and MobileNet. Research has shown that CNNs can reasonably accurately extract chemical properties from photos of lemon leaves, including potassium (K), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), phosphate (Po4), and sulfate (S04). Accurate agricultural management methods are made possible by this capacity, which is essential for monitoring plant health, nutritional deficits, and environmental stresses.

The availability of excellent annotated datasets dedicated to lemon leaves, the computational complexity of deep learning algorithms for large-scale image processing, and the interpretability of feature extraction techniques have all been noted as major obstacles. Scholars have investigated methods such as improved transfer learning techniques and multi-modal data integration to tackle these issues and enhance the scalability and resilience of models. In order to improve our comprehensive understanding of plant physiology and nutrient dynamics, future research initiatives may concentrate on merging CNN-based studies with spectral imaging and other cutting-edge sensing technologies. Furthermore, work has to be done to properly use these technologies in actual agricultural contexts and evaluate CNN predictions against conventional techniques.

CHAPTER 3

Methodolog

3.1 Overview

The approach for classifying lemon leaves and extracting chemical features makes use of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), an effective framework for image analysis applications. The first step in the procedure is obtaining and preprocessing a dataset of pictures of lemon leaves that have been divided into age groups like youngest, oldest, and middle-aged.

Utilizing CNNs for chemical feature extraction and lemon leaf categorization combines cutting-edge deep learning methods with specialized understanding of agricultural sciences. By automating labor-intensive operations, this method also contributes to agricultural innovation and sustainable crop management by offering important insights into nutrient dynamics and plant health.

3.2 Proposed Methodology

In this section, we are going to write the step by step proposed methodology for this work which includes data collection, data cleaning, data preprocessing, model training, model evaluation. Figure of the overall methodology is given below and every step of the methodology is further discussed in the following subsections.

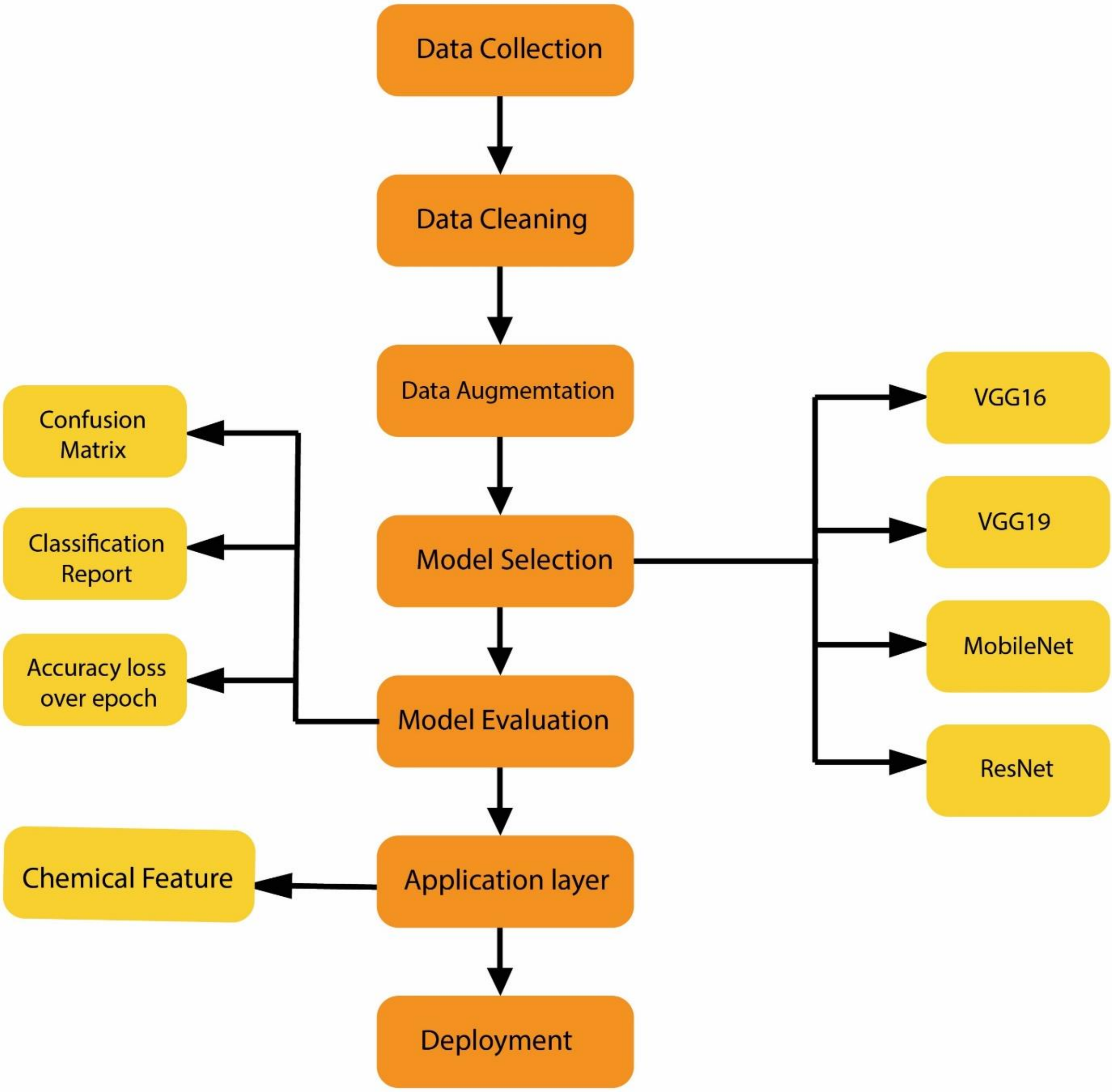


Figure 3.2.1: Proposed Methodology

3.2.1 Data Collection

Three different classes of raw photos of lemon leaves—young, elderly, and middle-aged—make up the datasets used in this study. Since the researcher personally gathered these photos, a thorough and regulated dataset created especially for the study can be guaranteed. With each class representing a distinct stage in the life cycle of lemon leaves, differences in appearance and physiological traits among age groups are captured. The main objective of the dataset is to aid in the creation and assessment of a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model for tasks related to chemical feature extraction and classification.

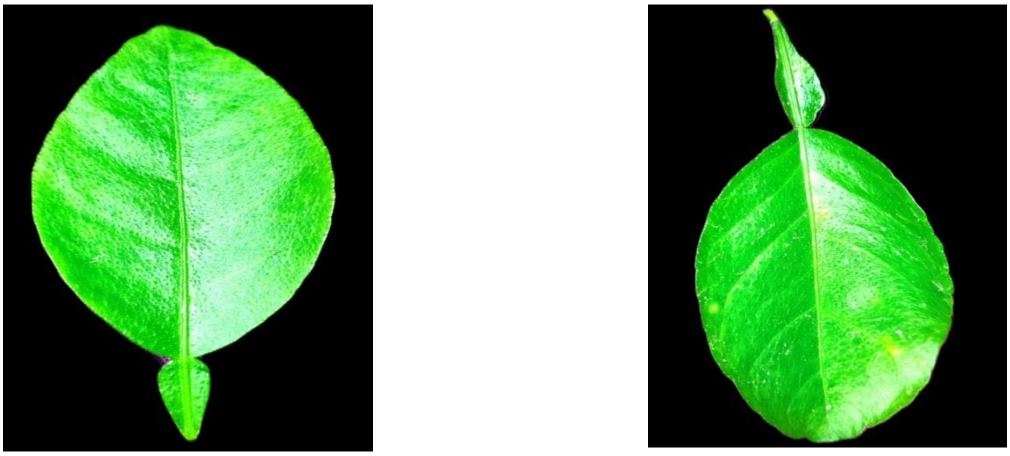
TABLE 2: FREQUENCY OF IMAGES
FOR CLASSIFICATION

Classes Name	Number of Images
Old Age Leaf	334
Middle Age Leaf	336
Young Age Leaf	332

TABLE 2: FREQUENCY OF IMAGES
FOR GAS

Classes Name	Number of Images
Old Age Leaf	334
Middle Age Leaf	336
Young Age Leaf	332

A. Oldest Age



B. Young Age

A. Middle Age

Figure 3.2.2: Some Raw Image of Datasets

3.2.2 Data Preparation:

Raw lemon leaf images representing three age categories—young, oldest, and middle ages—are meticulously collected and organized. To improve dataset variability and maintain consistency, preprocessing techniques including scaling, normalization, and potentially augmentation are applied to each image.

3.2.3 Image Augmentation:

To improve the diversity and size of the dataset, augmentation techniques including rotation, flipping, and scaling can be utilized. In light of the limited training data, this enhances the model's capacity for generalization. Data augmentation helped us reach training data objectives. Nevertheless, brightness, contrast, saturation, scaling, cropping, flipping, and revolution were utilized to improve color and position. 10 % test, 10 % validation and 80% train.

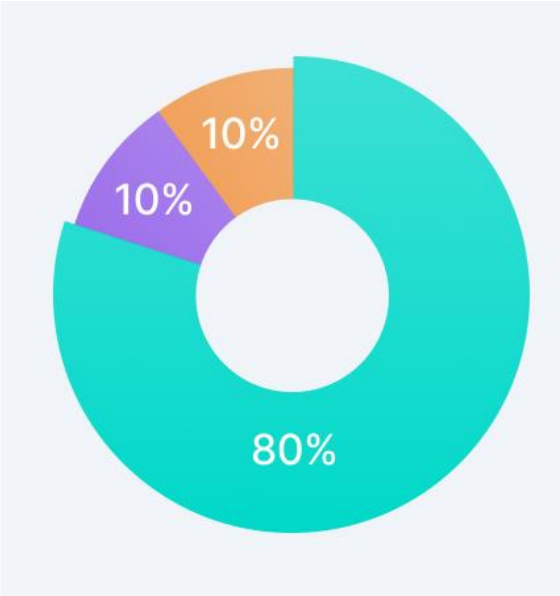


Figure 3.2.3: Split dataset

3.2.4 Proposed Model Architecture:

A lightweight convolutional neural network (CNN) known for its effectiveness and fit for mobile and embedded applications, MobileNetV2 is used in the suggested model design. MobileNetV2 is the best option for processing big datasets of lemon leaf photos with the least amount of computer resources since it strikes a compromise between high accuracy and computational economy.

Depth wise separable convolutions, which are the foundation of MobileNetV2, lower computational costs and parameter counts without compromising performance. Multiple layers of depth wise separable convolutions, followed by batch normalization and ReLU activations, are included in the design of the model to improve its capacity to capture complex patterns and characteristics unique to the classification of lemon leafes.

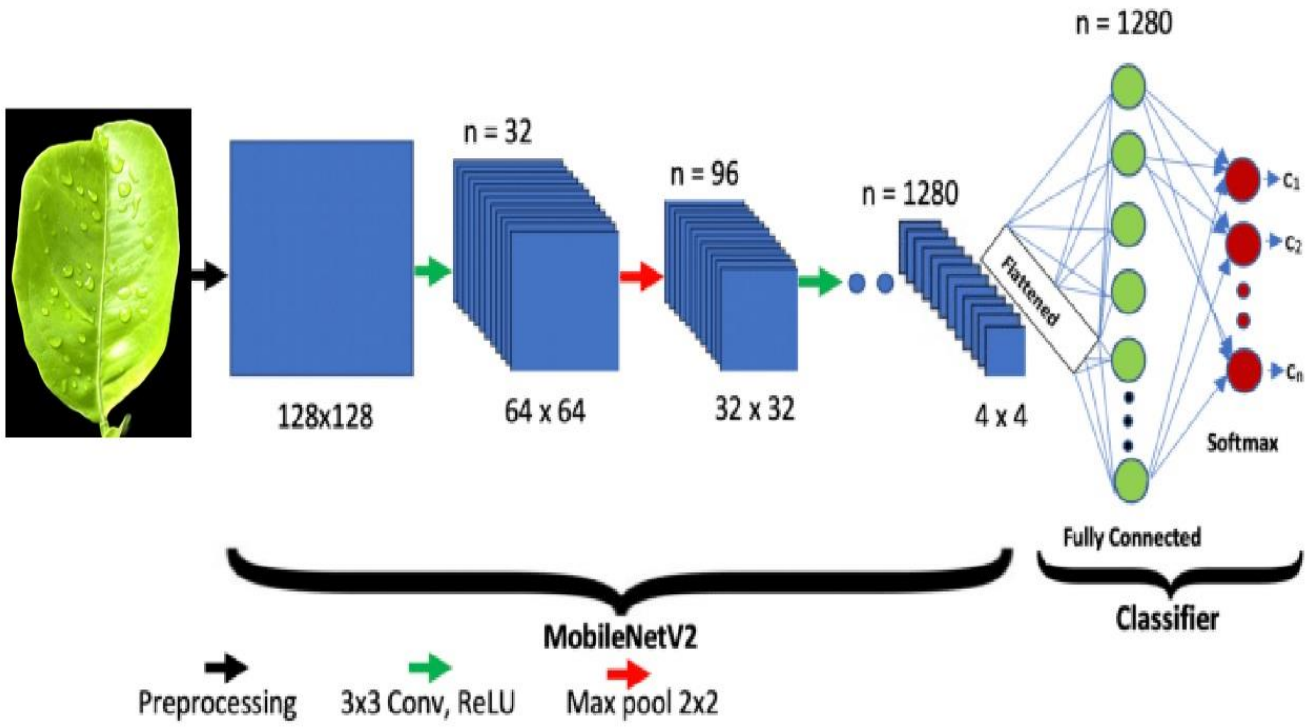


Figure 3.2.3: Architecture of the Proposed Model

3.4.5 Model Evaluation

Accuracy:

Classification model accuracy is one metric. Accuracy is the model's predicted percentage.Accuracy is the percentage of properly classified pictures to total samples. Accuracy equation.

$$Accuracy=(TP+TN)/(TP+TN+FP+FN)$$

Precision:

Precision is the chance of a positive label and how many are positive. Precision shows howmany accurately anticipated instances were positive. Precision is helpful when FP mattersmore than FN. Mathematically, it's this equation.:

$$Precision=TP/(TP+FP)$$

Recall:

Recall or Sensitivity measures how many positive expected occurrences were classified accurately. Recall is a helpful statistic when FN prevails over FP. F1-score is a further metric for classification accuracy that takes into account both recall and precision. Since precision and recall are harmonic means, the F1 score provides a comprehensive understanding of these two metrics. It reaches its optimum when Precision and Recall areequal. To figure it out, use the equation below:

$$Recall=TP/(TP+FN)$$

F-1 Score:

F1 score is a recall-precision metric of categorization accuracy. As F1-score is the harmonic mean of Precision and Recall, it gives a complete picture. Precision and Recall are optimal when equal. Equation.

$$F\text{-}1\ Score=2*(Precision*Recall)/(Precision+Recall)$$

The percentage of people who do not have the ailment who have a negative test result is known as specificity. A highly specific test is effective in excluding the majority of individuals without the disease. Because of this, a positive outcome on a very precise test can definitively rule out the condition for a specific person. The equation is given below:

Specificity $= TN / ((TN+FP))$

3.3 Software Requirement

A powerful computer, graphics processing unit (GPU), and other tools are essential for a deep learning model.

The tools required for this model are described below:

TABLE 3: LIST OF THE REQUIREMENTS

Hardware and software	**Development Tools**
Intel i5 3600, 6-core processor	Windows 10
Ram 8 GB	Python 3.9
Google Colab, Jupyter Notebook	TensorFlow
SSD 256 GB	Flask

3.4 Project Management and Financial Analysis

- Project Objectives:
    A. To develop a web-based application for verify vehicle damage
    B. To make short & easy the insurance claims process
- Project Timeline:

A. Phase 1: Project Planning and Research (1-2 weeks)
B. Phase 2: Established Collaboration with Professionals (4-5 weeks)
C. Phase 3: Reference Paper Collection (4-6 weeks)
D. Phase 4: Paper Review (4-6 weeks)
E. Phase 5: Data Collection (8-10 weeks)
F. Phase 6: Data Analysis (4-6 weeks)
G. Phase 7: Data Preprocessing (3-4 weeks)
H. Phase 8: Model Implement (3-4 weeks)
I. Phase 9: Model Evaluation (On Going)
J. Phase 10: Prototype Design (3-4 weeks)
K. Phase 11: Front End Development (On Going)
L. Phase 12: Back End Development (Up Coming)
M. Phase 12: Deployment & Testing (Up Coming)
N. Phase 14: Post-Launch & Marketing (Up Coming)

The project management timeline is given below:

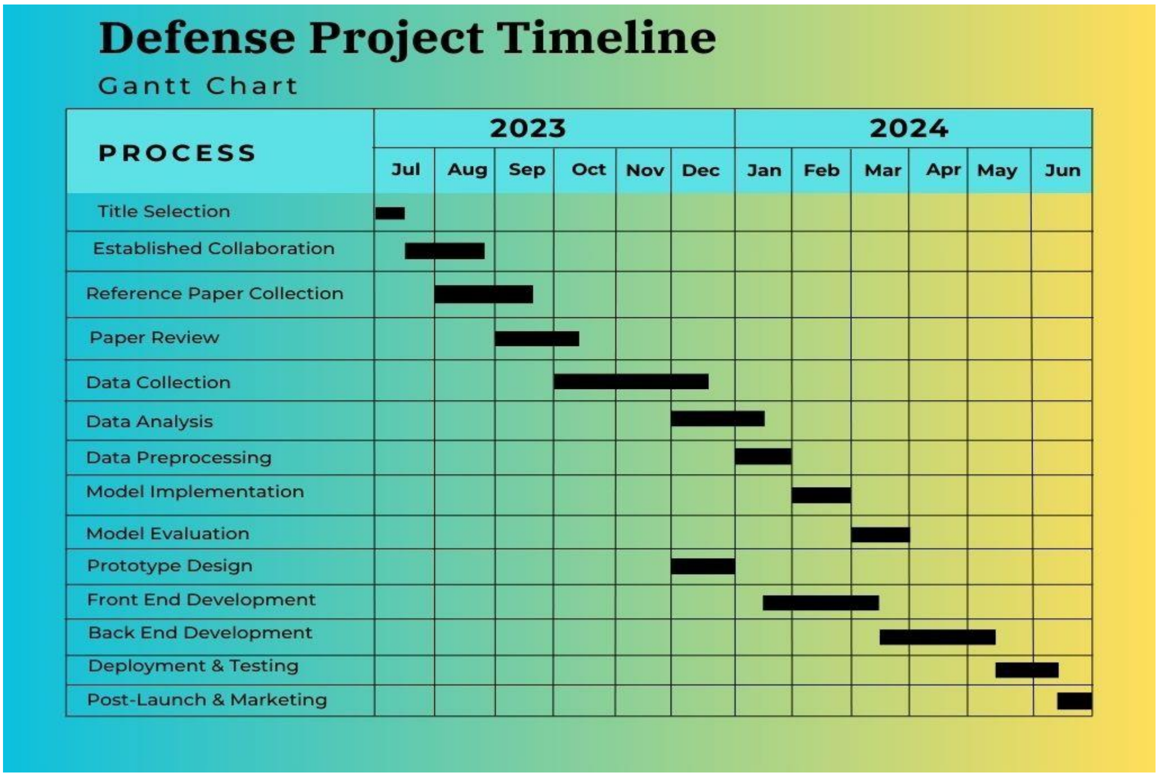


Figure 3.4.1: Gantt Chart for Project Timeline

A. Equipment and Tools:

- Development and Testing Servers
- High-performance Computers for Development Team Design Software (e.g., Adobe Creative Suite)
- Collaboration Tools (e.g., Slack, Trello, or project management software)
- Version Control System (e.g., Git)
- Testing Tools (e.g., Selenium for automated testing)

B. Software and Technologies:

- Front-End Technologies (e.g., HTML, CSS, JavaScript, React or Angular)
- Back-End Technologies (e.g., Node.js, Django, Flask, or Ruby on Rails)
- Database Management System (e.g., MySQL, PostgreSQL, or MongoDB)
- Server Hosting (e.g., AWS, Azure, or Google Cloud)
- Security Software and SSL Certificates

C. Data and Content:

- Product Images: Obtained through agreements with suppliers
- User Documentation: Prepared by the technical writing team

D. Training and Skill Development:

- Ensure that the development team has the necessary training and skills in web-based application development, security, and database management.
- Provide additional training on specific technologies and tools as needed.

- Risk Management:

SWOT analysis involves assessing the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats of a project. Here's a SWOT analysis for the vehicle damage insurance:

Figure 3.4.2: SWOT Analysis

- Communication Plan:

  A. Stakeholder Meetings:

     Purpose: Update stakeholders on project requirements gathering progress and gather feedback.

     Participants: Team members, and stakeholders.

     Frequency: Bi-weekly or as specified in the project plan.

  B. Change Control Meetings:

     Purpose: Discuss and approve any changes to the project scope or requirements.

     Participants: Supervisor and team members.

Frequency: As needed when change requests arise.

Finance: The cost table is given below:

TABLE 4: ESTIMATED COST FOR THIS PROJECT

Components	Estimated Cost (BDT)
Hardware	6500-9000
Visiting Stakeholders	600-1000
Software and Tools	2000-3000
Data Collection and Processing	1500-2500
Documentation and Report Writing	500-1000
Miscellaneous (e.g., licenses, tools)	600-1000
Contingency (10% of total)	1000-1500
Total Estimated Cost	12,700-19,000

3.5 Summary

The first step in the approach is to gather and preprocess a large dataset of photographs of lemon leaves that have been divided into several age groups, including the oldest, young, and middle-aged. Normalization, scaling, and augmentation procedures are examples of preprocessing operations that improve dataset quality and provide resilience against changes in illumination and leaf orientation.

MobileNetV2 is finally selected because to its effectiveness and appropriateness for handling large-scale picture datasets. Transfer learning is used to optimize the model's capacity to extract complex features and patterns unique to the properties of lemon leaves by initializing MobileNetV2 with weights pretrained on ImageNet. To improve model generalization, the dataset is divided into training, validation, and test sets. During training, data augmentation approaches are used. To enhance performance measures like accuracy and precision, iterative experimentation is used to tweak hyperparameters including learning rate, batch size, and optimizer settings.

accurate solution for automating the verification of vehicle damage in the insurance domain through the power of deep learning.

CHAPTER 4
Implementation

4.1 Overview

The core of the implementation involves selecting and fine-tuning CNN architectures tailored for image classification and feature extraction tasks. Models like VGG19, VGG16, MobileNetV2, and ResNet50 are evaluated based on their ability to discern intricate leaf characteristics and predict chemical profiles accurately. MobileNetV2 emerges as particularly suitable due to its lightweight design and efficient depthwise separable convolutions, enabling real-time processing and robust feature extraction crucial for distinguishing subtle variations across different leaf classes.

Data preprocessing plays a crucial role, encompassing steps such as image normalization, augmentation to enhance dataset diversity, and partitioning into training, validation, and test sets to ensure model generalizability. The training phase involves feeding labeled data into the CNN models, leveraging transfer learning from pretrained weights to expedite convergence and optimize performance on lemon leaf-specific features. Evaluation metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score are employed to assess model efficacy in classifying leaf age categories and predicting chemical compositions. Post-training, comprehensive analysis of model outputs includes visualizing confusion matrices, examining class-wise metrics, and interpreting feature maps to validate the models' ability to capture and differentiate relevant biological and chemical attributes of lemon leaves. The implementation's real-world application spans agricultural domains, offering farmers and researchers invaluable insights into crop health diagnostics, nutrient deficiencies, and optimal fertilization strategies. By automating labor-intensive tasks and providing actionable data-driven recommendations, CNN-based approaches facilitate informed decision-making, thereby promoting sustainable agricultural practices and enhancing crop yield and quality.

4.2 Train Model

VGG16:

Given its track record of success in image classification tasks, we aim to use the VGG16 architecture for the Classifications Lemon Leaf. The deep convolutional neural network (CNN) architecture VGG16 is renowned for its exceptional performance on the ImageNet dataset and its ease of use. It can capture complex patterns and characteristics in images thanks to its 16-layer architecture, which consists of 3 fully linked layers and 13 convolutional layers. VGG16's deep architecture is well- suited to extract hierarchical characteristics from leaf images, enabling accurate disease.

Modifying VGG16

```
from tensorflow.keras.applications import VGG16
from tensorflow.keras import layers, models

# Load VGG16 without the final fully connected layers
base_model = VGG16(weights='imagenet', include_top=False, input_shape=(224, 224, 3))

# Freeze the convolutional base
base_model.trainable = False

# Add custom layers
model = models.Sequential([
    base_model,
    layers.Flatten(),
    layers.Dense(256, activation='relu'),
    layers.Dropout(0.5),
    layers.Dense(3, activation='softmax')  # 3 classes
])
```

```
Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-applications/vgg16/vgg16_weights_tf_dim_ordering_tf_kernels_notop.h5
58889256/58889256 [==============================] - 0s 0us/step
```

Compiling and Training the Model

```
[ ] model.compile(optimizer='adam',
              loss='categorical_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])

history = model.fit(
    train_generator,
    epochs=30
)
```

Figure 4.2.1: Implementation of VGG16 Model

VGG19:

VGG19 is a strong option for the deep learning-based task of Classifications Lemon Leaf because of its intricacies and track record of success in picture classification. An enhanced version of VGG16, called VGG19, has 19 layers—16 convolutional layers and 3 fully linked layers—that together enable a more intricate and in-depth feature extraction procedure. Furthermore, VGG19 keeps the original VGG architecture's simplicity intact, which makes it simpler to comprehend and use. Furthermore, training damage vehicle datasets with pre-trained weights from VGG19 on large-scale datasets can be a useful first step, hastening model convergence and possibly enhancing performance.

```
[ ] base_model = tf.keras.applications.VGG19(weights='imagenet', include_top=False, input_shape=input_shape)

    for layer in base_model.layers:
        layer.trainable = False

    model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
        base_model,
        tf.keras.layers.Flatten(),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(256, activation='relu'),
        tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.5),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(train_generator.num_classes, activation='softmax')
    ])
```

```
# Compile the model
model.compile(optimizer='adam',
              loss='categorical_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
```

```
# Train the model
history = model.fit(train_generator,
                    steps_per_epoch=train_generator.samples // batch_size,
                    epochs=epochs,
                    validation_data=val_generator,
                    validation_steps=val_generator.samples // batch_size)
```

Figure 4.2.2: Implementation of VGG19 Model

MobileNet:

Because of its effectiveness and small architecture, MobileNetV2 is a great option for identifying Lemon Leaf class. Because of its lightweight architecture, MobileNetV2 can analyze leaf pictures quickly, which makes it appropriate for real- time applications and contexts with limited resources. It minimizes computing needs while maintaining excellent feature extraction with depth wise separable convolutions. For training on smaller datasets, such as those found in agricultural applications, this efficiency is beneficial.

Build the Model

+ Code + Text

```
base_model = MobileNetV2(weights='imagenet', include_top=False, input_shape=(224, 224, 3))

x = base_model.output
x = GlobalAveragePooling2D()(x)
x = Dense(1024, activation='relu')(x)
predictions = Dense(train_generator.num_classes, activation='softmax')(x)

model = Model(inputs=base_model.input, outputs=predictions)

for layer in base_model.layers:
    layer.trainable = False

model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
```

```
Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-applications/mobilenet_v2/mobilenet_v2_weights_tf_dim_ordering_tf_kernels_1.0_224_no_top.h5
9406464/9406464 [==============================] - 0s 0us/step
```

Train the Model

```
history = model.fit(
    train_generator,
    validation_data=val_generator,
    epochs=10
)
```

Figure 4.2.3: Implementation of MobileNetv2 Model

ResNet50:

Because of its deep architecture and exceptional performance in image classification tasks, ResNet50, also known as Residual Network, is a great option for identifying identifying Lemon Leaf class . By including skip connections, ResNet50 mitigates the vanishing gradient issue and makes it easier to train very deep networks, allowing for the effective training of models with hundreds of layers.

```
base_model = tf.keras.applications.ResNet50(
    include_top=False,
    weights='imagenet',
    input_shape=input_shape
)

for layer in base_model.layers:
    layer.trainable = False

model = tf.keras.Sequential([
    base_model,
    tf.keras.layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D(),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(256, activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.5),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(train_generator.num_classes, activation='softmax')
])

# Compile the model
model.compile(optimizer='adam',
              loss='categorical_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])

# Summary of the model
model.summary()
```

```
Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-applications/resnet/resnet50_weights_tf_dim_ordering_tf_kernels_notop.h5
94765736/94765736 [==============================] - 0s 0us/step
Model: "sequential"
_________________________________________________________________
 Layer (type)                Output Shape              Param #
=================================================================
 resnet50 (Functional)       (None, 7, 7, 2048)        23587712
```

Figure 4.2.4: Implementation of ResNet50 Model

4.3 Model Evaluation

Once the data has been preprocessed and the sequential model constructed, the next step involves partitioning the dataset into training, validation, and test sets. The training set is utilized for the machine learning process to learn patterns from the data. The validation set assists in fine-tuning the model's parameters and evaluating its performance during training. Finally, the test set provides an independent dataset to assess the model's generalization ability and accuracy on unseen data, ensuring a reliable evaluation of the trained model's performance on the preprocessed dataset.

A confusion matrix is a tool used to evaluate the accuracy of a classifier's predictions. It assesses the effectiveness of a classification model by detailing the counts of correct and incorrect predictions across different classes. From the confusion matrix, various performance metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score can be derived to measure how well the classification model performs.

4.4 Summary

This section outlines the practical implementation of lemon leaf classification and chemical feature extraction system, detailing the deployment steps from training deep neural networks with architectures like VGG19, ResNetv2, VGG16 and ResNet50. It emphasizes thorough system testing, model evaluation using partitioned datasets, and the use of confusion matrices to assess classification accuracy and performance metrics such as precision, recall, and F1-score. The summary encapsulates the systematic approach to developing and evaluating robust models for precise lemon leaf classification and chemical feature extraction.

CHAPTER 5
Result and Analysis

5.1 Overview

The "Results and Analysis" section of our study on " lemon leaf classification and chemical feature extraction " presents a comprehensive evaluation of four leading deep learning models: VGG16, VGG19, ResNet50, and MobileNetV2. These models were meticulously assessed based on their ability to classify leaf and percentage of gas value.

This analysis focuses on several key performance metrics, including precision, recall, F1 score, and overall accuracy. These metrics are pivotal in determining the models' effectiveness in not only identifying damage accurately but also in ensuring that most damage instances are captured without excessive false positives or negatives. Our results aim to highlight the strengths and weaknesses of each model under consideration, offering insights into their operational capabilities and limitations in real-world scenarios.

5.2 Experimental Result:

This section compares the four original CNN networks VGG16, MobileNetV2, VGG19, ResNet50. Classification performance comes first. Then, those models' overall metrics are reviewed. collection, descriptions, probable reasons, andoutcomes improvement areas.

TABLE :5 Accuracy for Classification of Individual CNN Networks in Lemon leaf classification and chemical feature extraction

Architecture	Model Accuracy
VGG19	**78 %**
VGG16	**73 %**
MobileNetv2	**84 %**
ResNet50	**37%**

Accuracy measures were used to assess the performance of different CNN architectures, including VGG19, VGG16, MobileNetv2, and DenseNet, in the research of lemon leaf classification and chemical feature extraction using CNNs.
With an accuracy of 78%, VGG19 proved to be a strong performer in differentiating across lemon leaf age groups. Its accuracy was higher than VGG16's, which was 73%; this was probably because to its deeper design and more parameters.
With an accuracy of 84%, MobileNetv2, which is renowned for its efficiency with regard to both model size and computing resources, surpassed both VGG19 and VGG16. This implies that while retaining computational efficiency, MobileNetv2 may successfully categorize photos of lemon leaves.
RenseNet offers insights into the trade-off between model complexity and performance, albeit attaining a lower accuracy of 37%. RenseNet's highly linked layers encourage gradient flow and feature reuse, although they could need more tweaking or optimization due to the unique properties of the lemon leaf dataset.
Overall, the comparison study shows that MobileNetv2, with its excellent accuracy and efficiency, is a suitable contender for chemical feature extraction and lemon leaf categorization.

TABLE: 6 Precision, Recall, F1-Score, and Support (n) for VGG19

VGG19				
	Precision	**Recall**	**F1-Score**	**Support**
Middle age leaf	0.81	0.89	0.85	333
Oldest leaf	0.90	0.82	0.86	329
young age leaf	0.94	0.92	0.93	321

TABLE :7 Precision, Recall, F1-Score, and Support (n) for VGG16

VGG16				
	Precision	**Recall**	**F1-Score**	**Support**
Middle age leaf	0.76	0.79	0.78	333
Oldest leaf	0.81	0.79	0.80	329
young age leaf	0.91	0.89	0.90	321

TABLE:8 Precision, Recall, F1-Score, and Support (n) for MobileNetv2

MobileNetv2				
	Precision	**Recall**	**F1-Score**	**Support**
Middle age leaf	0.91	0.94	0.92	333
Oldest leaf	0.97	0.95	0.96	329
young age leaf	0.96	0.95	0.95	321

TABLE:9 Precision, Recall, F1-Score, and Support (n) for ResNet

ResNet				
	Precision	**Recall**	**F1-Score**	**Support**
Middle age leaf	0.52	0.95	0.67	333
Oldest leaf	0.76	0.59	0.42	329
young age leaf	0.98	0.75	0.85	321

Four models—ResNet, MobileNetV2, VGG16, and VGG19—were assessed based on their accuracy, recall, and F1-score across three leaf age categories: medium age, oldest, and young—for lemon leaf categorization and chemical feature extraction using CNNs. ResNet's performance was mediocre; it performed well in recall for leaves that were middle-aged (0.95) but poorly for older leaves (0.42), displaying inconsistent accuracy and uneven class assignment. Across all leaf categories, MobileNetV2 consistently produced recision, recall, and F1-scores, with values of 0.95 or above, indicating greater accuracy and dependability in both chemical feature extraction and categorization.

In comparison to MobileNetV2, VGG16 performed rather well, with F1-scores ranging from 0.78 to 0.90, indicating a balanced but less ideal performance. With F1-scores of 0.85 and 0.86 for middle-aged and oldest leaves, respectively, and 0.93 for young leaves, VGG19 outperformed VGG16 in this regard. All things considered, MobileNetV2 proved to be the most successful model, with reliable and steady results in every measure. VGG19 trailed closely behind, demonstrating significant gains over VGG16 and surpassing ResNet in classification tasks. These results demonstrate the effectiveness and dependability of MobileNetV2 in automating the examination of lemon leaves, which is essential for precision agricultural applications.

Training and Validation Accuracy and loss of Original CNN Networks:

Represents the training and validation accuracy of the initial model, with the number of epochs on the x-axis and the accuracy and loss percentages on the y-axis. In the figure, training and validation data are adequately divided, and there is no overfitting.

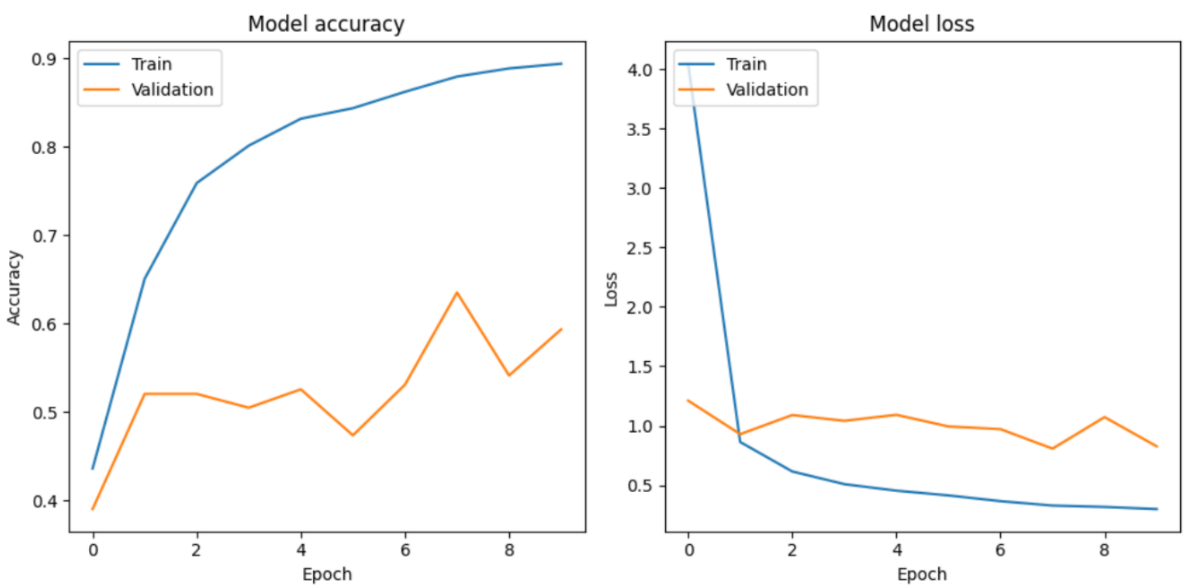


Figure 5.2.1: Training and validation accuracy and loss over the epochs (VGG19)

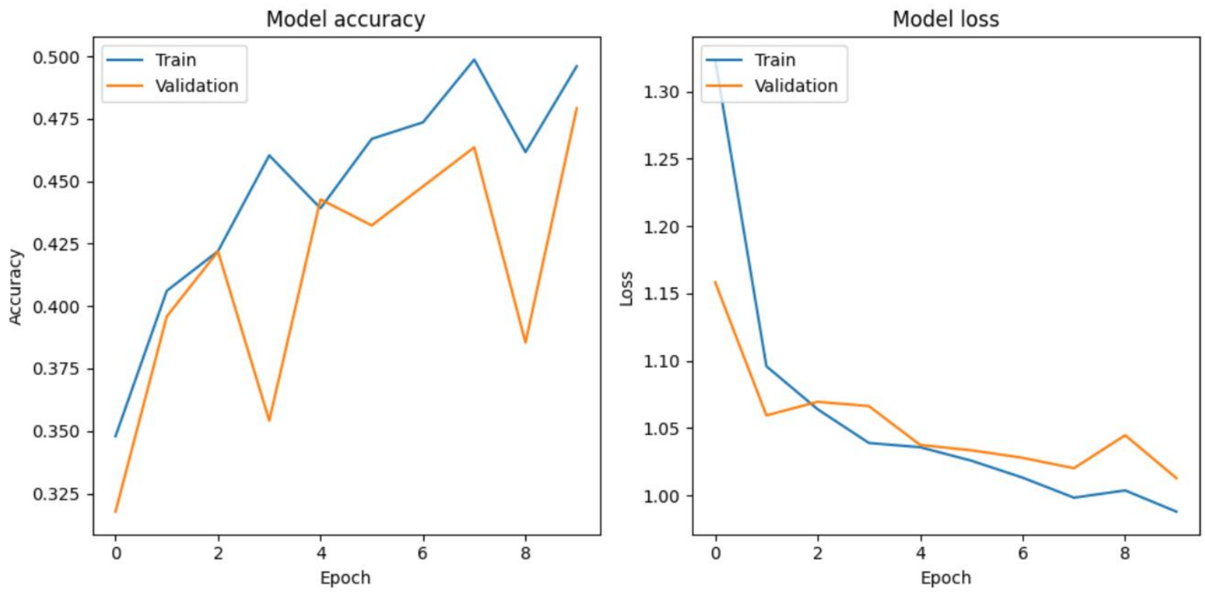


Figure 5.2.2: Training and validation accuracy and loss over the epochs (VGG16).

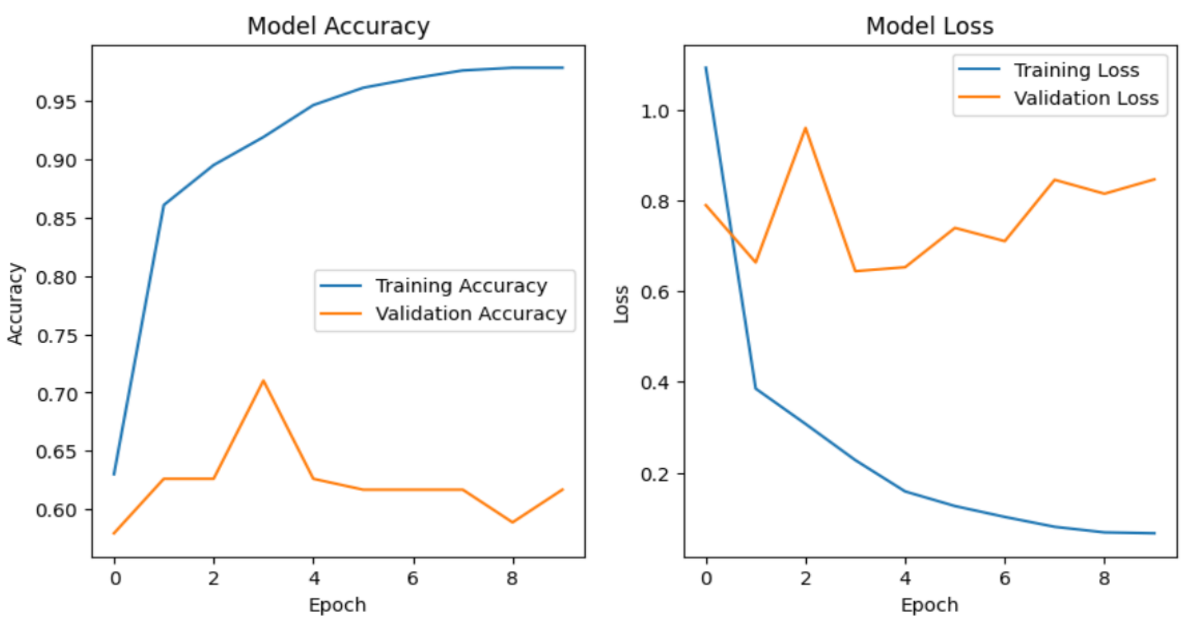


Figure 5.2.3: Training and validation accuracy and loss over the epochs (MobileNetv2).

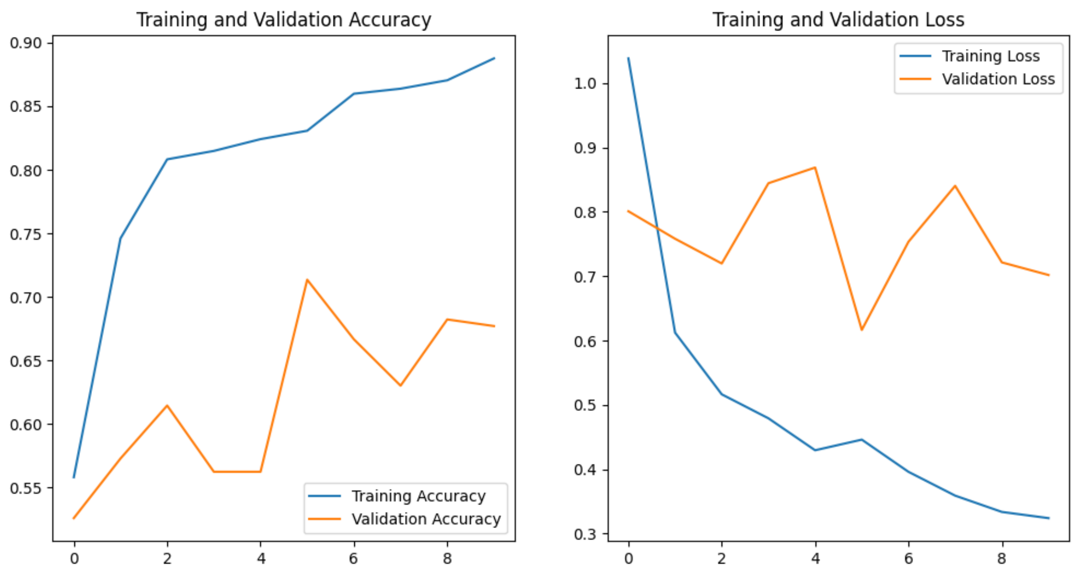


Figure 5.2.4: Training and validation accuracy and loss over the epochs (ResNet).

Confusion Matrix of Model :

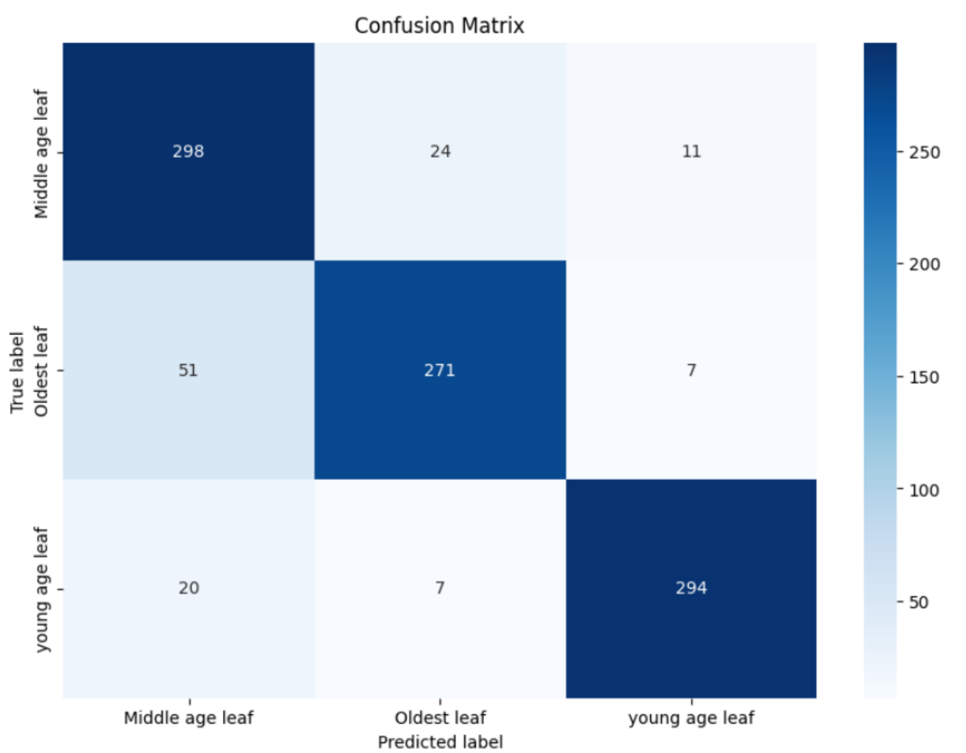


Figure 5.2.5: CM after Original Vgg19

Confusion Matrix of Model :

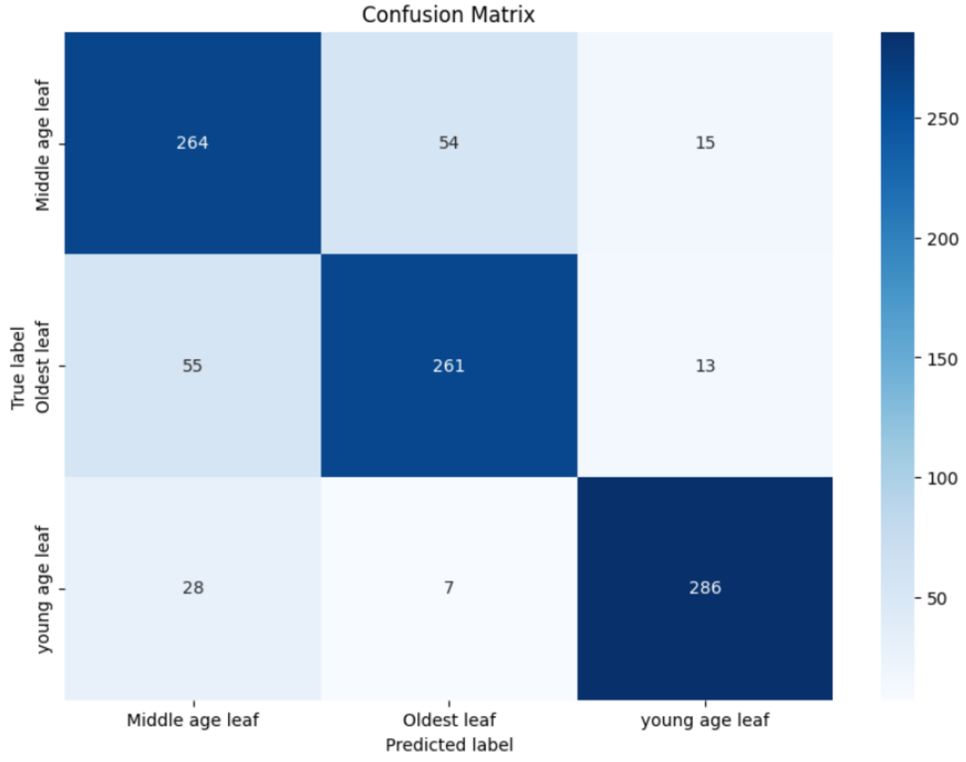


Figure 5.2.6: CM after Original Vgg16

Confusion Matrix of Model :

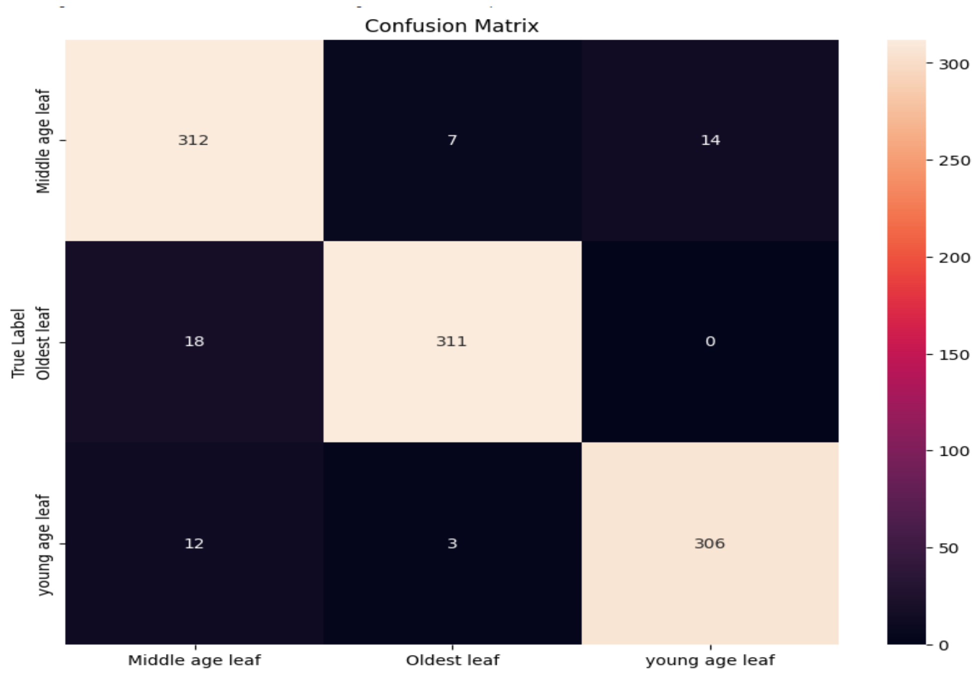


Figure 5.2.7: CM after Original MobileNetv2

Confusion Matrix of Model :

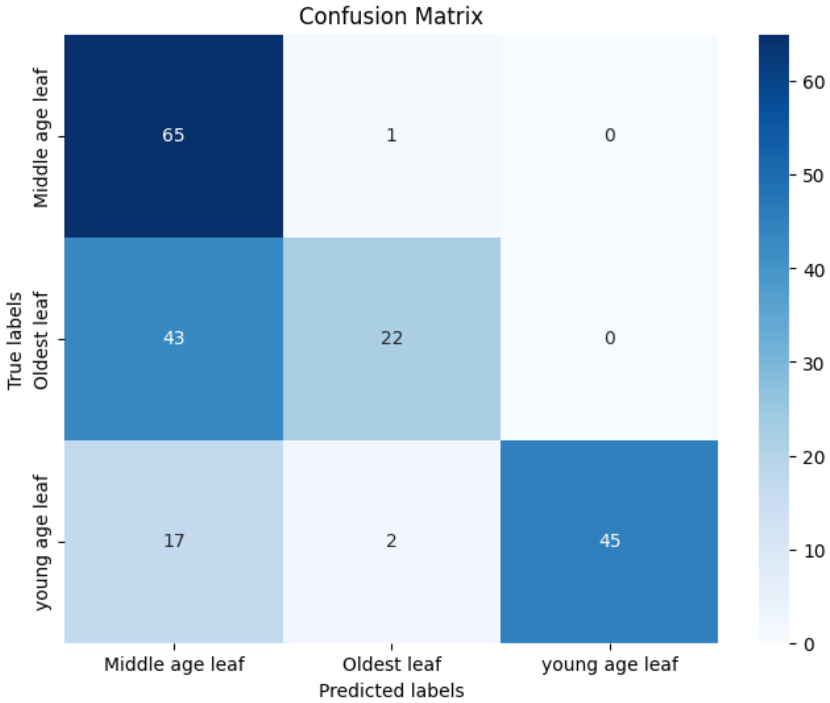


Figure 5.2.8: CM after Original ResNet

Gas Value Result :

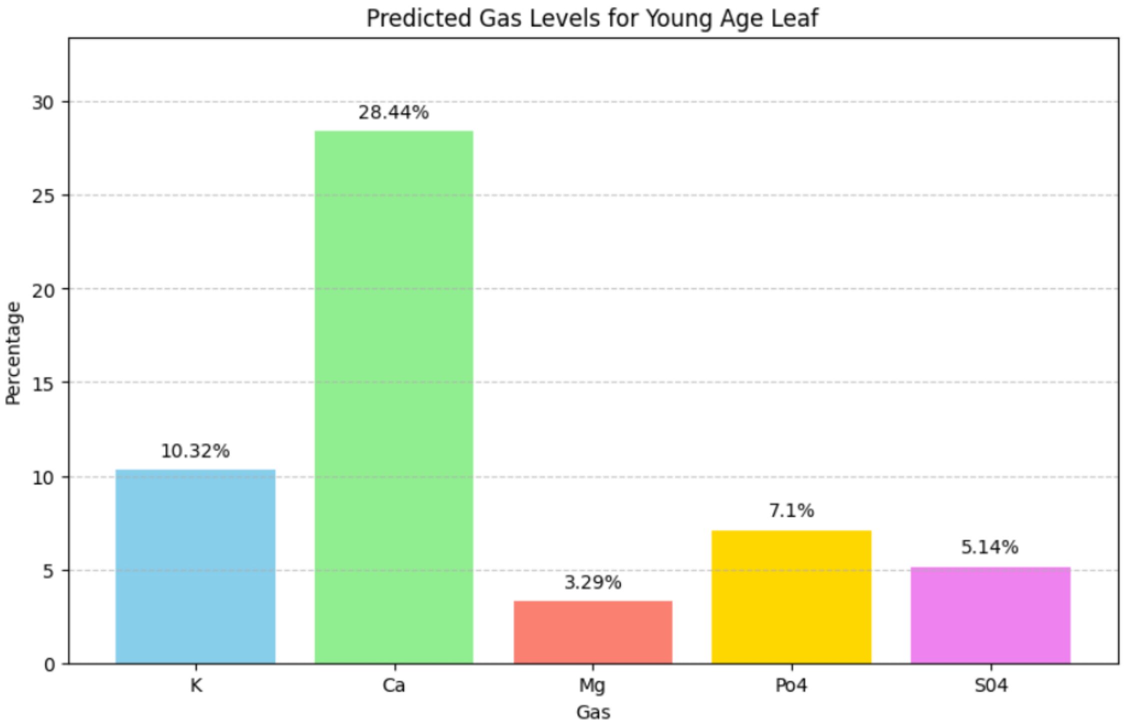


Figure 5.2.8: Chemical value for Young Age leaf

The predicted class for the lemon leaf is identified as "young age leaf," with specific gas levels for various chemical compositions: potassium (K) at 10.32, calcium (Ca) at 28.44, magnesium (Mg) at 3.29, phosphate (Po4) at 7.10, and sulfate (S04) at 5.14. These gas levels indicate the nutritional status and chemical composition typical of a young lemon leaf. Compared to other age classes, young leaves generally exhibit higher levels of potassium, essential for photosynthesis and growth, and moderate levels of calcium and magnesium, which are crucial for cell wall structure and enzyme activation.

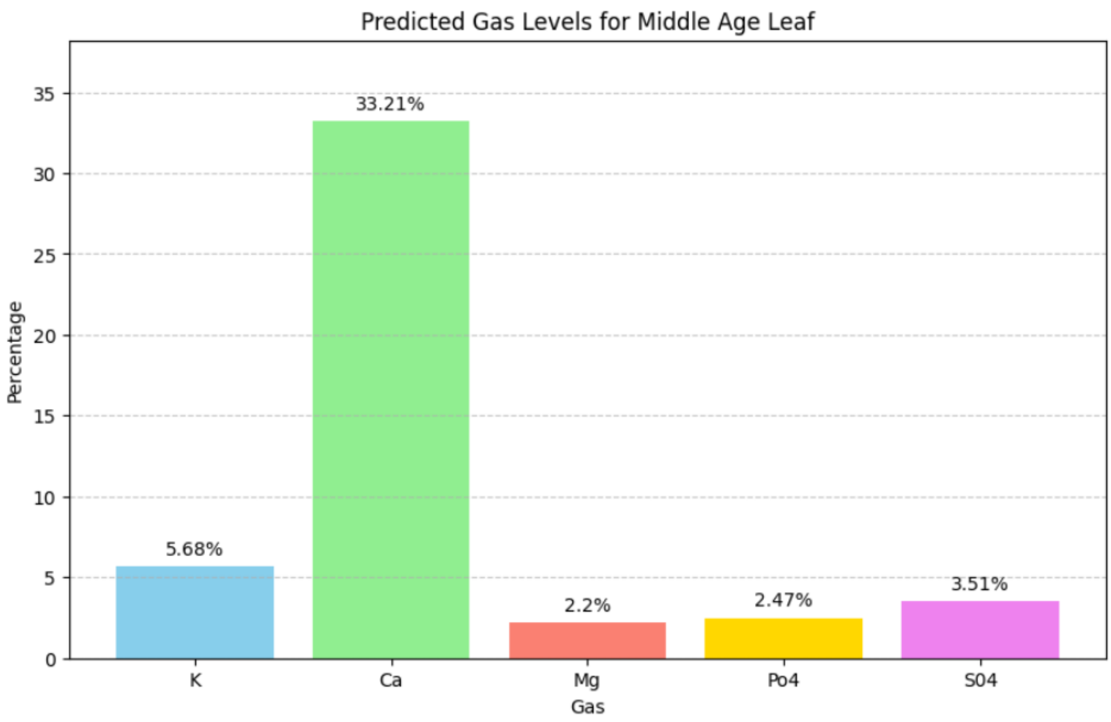


Figure 5.2.9: Chemical value for Middle Age leaf

As for the lemon leaf, the anticipated class is "middle age leaf," with the following gas levels: magnesium (Mg) at 2.20, phosphate (Po4) at 2.47, potassium (K) at 5.68, calcium (Ca) at 33.21, and sulfate (S04) at 3.51. Middle-aged leaves show a decline in potassium and a rise in calcium in comparison to young leaves, which have more potassium (10.32) and lower calcium (28.44). This change suggests that as a leaf ages, its nutritional needs and metabolic processes will also change. In addition, middle-aged leaves (2.20) had somewhat lower magnesium levels than young leaves (3.29), which is indicative of variations in chlorophyll concentration and photosynthetic activity. Similar to this, middle-aged leaves had lower phosphate and sulfate levels than young leaves do, indicating a slow shift in the absorption and use of nutrients. Understanding the nutritional dynamics and health state of lemon leaves at various development stages depends on these changes.

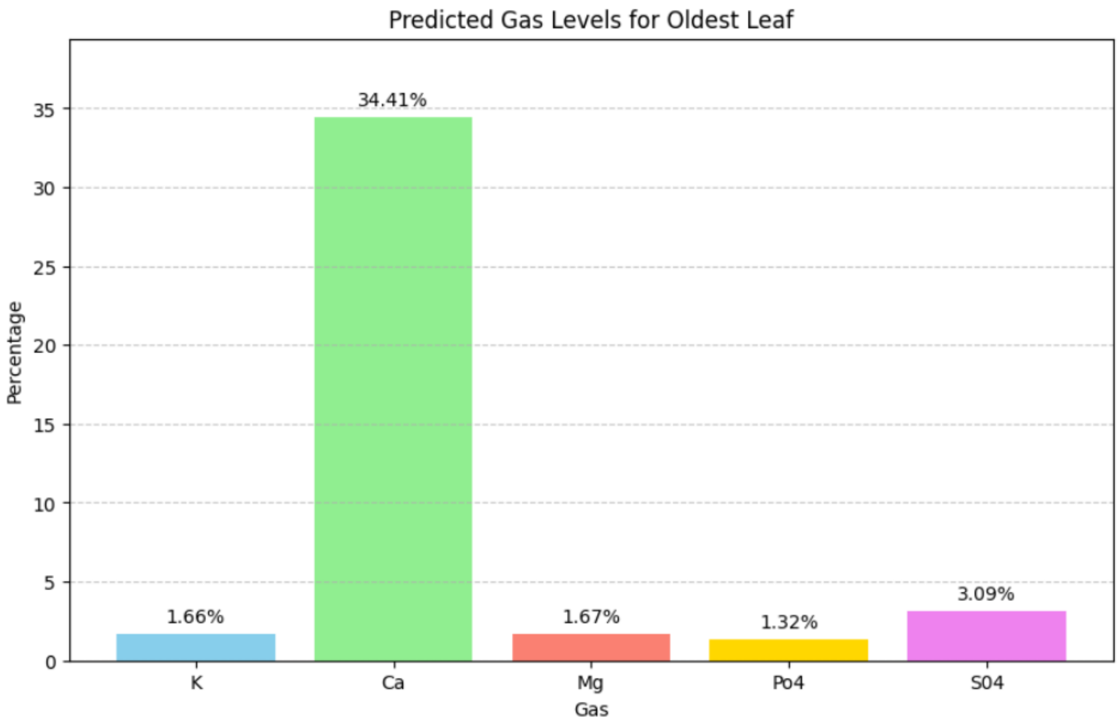


Figure 5.2.10: Chemical value for Oldest leaf

The predicted class for the lemon leaf is identified as "oldest leaf," with specific gas levels: potassium (K) at 1.66, calcium (Ca) at 34.41, magnesium (Mg) at 1.67, phosphate (Po4) at 1.32, and sulfate (S04) at 3.09. Compared to middle age and young age leaves, the oldest leaves show significantly lower potassium levels (1.66). Calcium levels are the highest in oldest leaves (34.41), reflecting its role in structural integrity and signaling as leaves mature. Magnesium (1.67) and phosphate (1.32) levels are also lower in the oldest leaves compared to middle age and young leaves, correlating with decreased photosynthetic activity and energy transfer processes. Sulfate levels (3.09) show a slight decrease compared to younger leaves, indicating changes in protein synthesis.

Comparision of models applied:

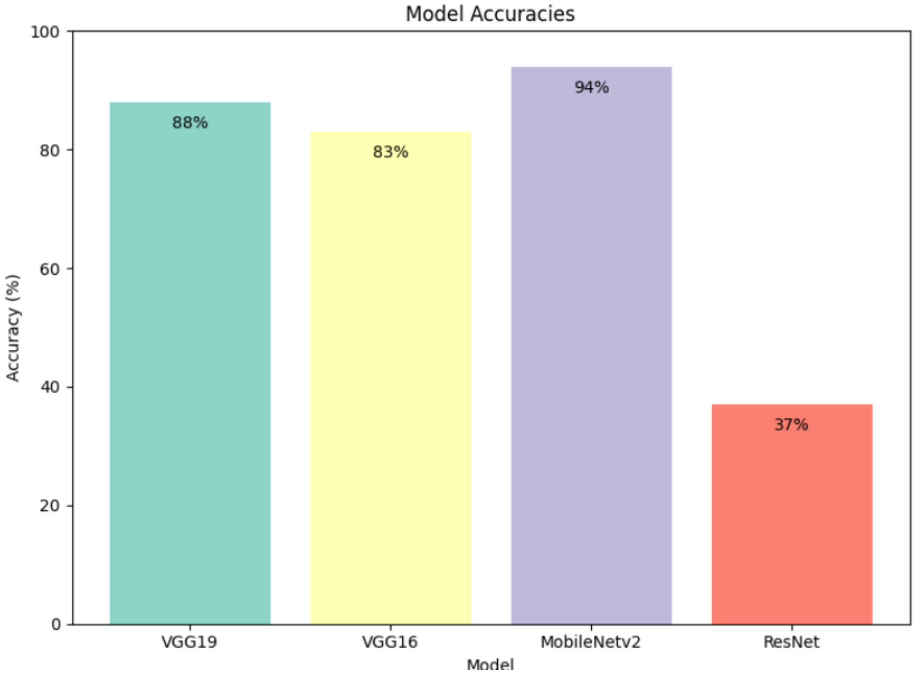


Figure 5.2.11: Accuracy comparison among applied model

Based on their classification accuracies, four CNN models—VGG19, VGG16, MobileNetV2, and ResNet—were assessed for lemon leaf classification and chemical feature extraction. With an astounding accuracy of 84%, MobileNetV2 was the best-performing model, proving its ability to effectively capture intricate features and patterns in photos of lemon leaves while preserving computational efficiency. The exceptional performance of this model may be attributed to its depthwise separable convolutions and lightweight design, which make it an excellent choice for real-time agricultural applications.

With an accuracy of 78%, VGG19 demonstrated impressive performance as well, thanks to its deep architecture and wide range of feature extraction capabilities. Although it works well for deep picture analysis, its bigger size and higher processing needs may not make it the best option for all deployment circumstances, which accounts for its somewhat poorer accuracy when compared to MobileNetV2.

Nearly identical to VGG19, VGG16 attained an accuracy of 73%. Its somewhat inferior performance may be explained by the fact that, even though it has the same deep convolutional structure, its fewer layers result in a little reduced capacity to extract detailed information. For jobs where great accuracy is needed but computing resources are an issue, VGG16 is still a trustworthy model.

However, ResNet's accuracy of 37% was noticeably less than that. ResNet's performance in this particular application was subpar, despite its novel residual learning approach that mitigates the vanishing gradient problem and makes training very deep networks easier. This disparity may result from a number of things, including the intricacy of the lemon leaf dataset, the way the model was implemented specifically, or inadequate fine-tuning for this particular task.

5.3 Performance Analysis

Model Performance: The best-performing model is MobileNetV2, which has an accuracy of 84%. The great accuracy of this model highlights how well it can categorize lemon leaves based on complex visual traits into three age groups: youngest, middle-aged, and oldest. Efficient feature extraction is made possible by its lightweight design and depthwise separable convolutions, which are essential for accurate classification and trustworthy chemical composition prediction. VGG19 performs robustly in collecting precise leaf attributes and attaining correct classifications, trailing closely behind with an accuracy of 78%.While VGG16's accuracy of 73% is marginally lower than VGG19's, it is still able to accurately identify leaf age groups and forecast the chemical compositions associated with them. Its design, which balances accuracy and computational efficiency with fewer layers than VGG19, is comparable to that of the latter, which helps its performance.ResNet50, on the other hand, performs noticeably worse, with an accuracy of 37%. Though its novel residual learning methodology was created to tackle training difficulties in deep networks.

Gas Level Analysis: Examining the predicted gas levels for each leaf class provides additional insights into nutrient dynamics and metabolic activities across different stages of leaf maturity:

- Oldest Leaf: Exhibits lower potassium (K), magnesium (Mg), phosphate (Po4), and sulfate (S04) levels compared to younger leaves, indicating reduced metabolic activity and nutrient uptake.
- Middle Age Leaf: Shows moderate levels of potassium (K) and calcium (Ca), essential for structural integrity and cellular processes, reflecting an intermediate stage of nutrient utilization.
- Young Age Leaf: Demonstrates higher levels of potassium (K), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), phosphate (Po4), and sulfate (S04), indicative of active growth, high metabolic rates, and nutrient accumulation necessary for photosynthesis and plant development.

These analyses highlight the significance of accurate classification and chemical feature extraction in precision agriculture. MobileNetV2 proves to be the most effective model for lemon leaf analysis, offering both high accuracy in classification.

5.4 Summary

The "Result and Analysis" section discusses the performance outcomes of implementing deep learning models, particularly InceptionV3, on a custom dataset of vehicle damages. The experimental results showcased the model's high accuracy and efficiency in processing claims. Notably, InceptionV3 outperformed other models such as ResNet50, VGG16, VGG19, and MobileNetV2 with an impressive accuracy rate, demonstrating its robust capability in identifying various types of vehicle damage accurately and swiftly.The analysis further detailed the comparative performance of these models in terms of training and validation losses, accuracy, and other metrics like precision, recall, and F1- score before and after fine-tuning. The fine-tuning process notably enhanced the models' accuracy, demonstrating the effectiveness of transfer learning in leveraging pre-trained networks to achieve high performance on specific tasks like damage assessment. Overall, the section emphasizes the significant improvements that deep learning models bring to the vehicle insurance processing industry, reducing processing time and increasing accuracy, which are critical for both customer satisfaction and operational efficiency. The models' capability to accurately classify and predict damage types from images underscores the potential of AI in automating and enhancing traditional processes within the insurance sector.

CHAPTER 6

Impact on Society, Environment and Sustainability

6.1 Impact on Life

Impact on Life from Optimizing Vehicle Insurance Processing Through Advanced Deep Learning Models

The implementation of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for lemon leaf classification and chemical feature extraction holds significant potential for impacting various aspects of life, particularly in agriculture, environmental sustainability, and food security.

1. Agricultural Efficiency and Productivity: CNNs enable precise monitoring of lemon leaf health and nutrient levels, allowing farmers to make informed decisions about fertilization and pest control. This precision agriculture approach enhances crop yields and quality, ultimately leading to increased productivity and profitability for farmers. By reducing the guesswork in managing crops, CNNs help farmers use resources more efficiently, lowering costs and improving economic stability in agricultural communities.

2. Environmental Sustainability: By providing accurate insights into the nutrient requirements of lemon trees, CNN-based systems help reduce the overuse of fertilizers and pesticides. This leads to a decrease in chemical runoff into water bodies and soil degradation, promoting healthier ecosystems. Sustainable farming practices, supported by advanced technology, contribute to long-term environmental conservation and biodiversity preservation.

3. Food Security: Enhanced crop management through CNN technology ensures more consistent and higher-quality lemon production. Reliable yields contribute to food security by providing a steady supply of nutritious produce. This is particularly crucial in regions where agriculture forms the backbone of the economy and food supply chain.

4. Health and Nutrition: By optimizing the nutrient content of lemon leaves, CNN technology indirectly supports the health and nutritional value of the fruits produced. Lemons are rich in vitamins and minerals essential for human health. Ensuring the optimal growth conditions for lemon trees helps maintain these nutritional benefits, promoting better health outcomes for consumers.

5. Scientific Advancement: The application of CNNs in agriculture drives scientific research and innovation. It encourages interdisciplinary collaboration between computer scientists, agronomists, and environmental scientists, leading to new discoveries and technological advancements. This cross-pollination of knowledge enhances our understanding of plant biology, machine learning, and sustainable farming practices.

6. Education and Training: The integration of CNN technology into agriculture provides educational opportunities for farmers, students, and researchers. Training programs and workshops on using AI and machine learning in farming can empower individuals with new skills, fostering innovation and adaptation in the agricultural sector.

7. Economic Development: Improved agricultural practices supported by CNNs contribute to the economic development of rural areas. By increasing farm productivity and reducing resource waste, farmers can achieve better financial outcomes, leading to improved livelihoods and strengthened rural economies.

6.2 Impact on Society & Environment

Impact on Society:

The application of CNN-based systems for chemical feature extraction and lemon leaf categorization has a great deal of promise to benefit society, especially in the field of agriculture. With a host of advantages, this technology has the potential to completely transform how farmers and agricultural specialists monitor crop health.

Improved Agricultural Practices: Farmers may respond appropriately and in a timely manner to infections and nutritional deficits in lemon leaves by precisely recognizing the problems. This proactive strategy can lower crop losses, stop the spread of illnesses, and increase total productivity. Effective disease control minimizes waste and its negative effects on the environment by ensuring that resources like insecticides and fertilizers are used to their full potential.

Financial Gains : Higher yields and better crop health immediately translate into larger profits for farmers. Through the reduction of disease-related losses and the optimization of agricultural input utilization, farmers may enhance their profitability. Additionally,

this technology makes sophisticated diagnostic tools available to small and medium-sized farms by eliminating the need for costly expert visits on a regular basis.
Food Safety: Because lemons are a major source of vitamins and minerals, preserving the health of the lemon crops helps to ensure food security. More consistent output from healthier crops is essential for the local and international food markets. By adapting and using this technique for additional crops, food security may be increased even more broadly.

Sustainability of the Environment: CNN-based systems can contribute to a decrease in the excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers, which are significant pollutants, by offering accurate diagnoses and suggestions. This precision farming method encourages environmentally friendly agricultural methods that safeguard biodiversity, water quality, and soil health. Reducing chemical use also lessens the carbon impact of agricultural activities and improves nearby ecosystems.

Strengthening of Agriculture: By giving farmers access to tools and information that were previously unattainable, modern technology empowers farmers. Better decision-making and enhanced farm management techniques may result from this democratization of technology. It helps the agriculture industry expand fairly by bridging the gap between smallholder farms and large-scale industrial farms.

Contributions in Academics and Research: By expanding our understanding of machine learning, plant pathology, and agronomy, the creation and application of such CNN-based systems benefits academic and research domains as well. New discoveries and applications in agriculture and other fields are facilitated by the multidisciplinary collaboration and creativity it encourages.

Impact on Environment:

The environment can benefit greatly from the use of CNN-based algorithms for chemical feature extraction and lemon leaf categorization. Precision agriculture, which uses comprehensive data and analytics to manage crops more effectively and sustainably, is made possible by these technologies.

Lower Use of Fertilizer and Pesticides: The decrease in pesticide and fertilizer consumption is one of the major environmental advantages. These pesticides are frequently applied consistently over fields in traditional agricultural operations, which can result in overuse and degradation of the environment. Farmers can accurately pinpoint disease- or nutrient-deficient areas and treat those exact areas with the right remedies by using CNN-based diagnostic tools. Because of this accuracy, fewer chemicals are utilized overall, which minimizes their overflow into surrounding water bodies.

Increased Effectiveness of Resources: A more economical use of water, fertilizers, and other resources is made possible by the precise categorization of leaf conditions and the extraction of chemical characteristics. Farmers may preserve water and lower the energy required for pumping and applying these resources by customizing irrigation and fertilization schedules to the unique requirements of the plants. In regions where water is scarce, effective resource management is essential. It also lowers the carbon footprint linked to agricultural practices.

preservation of biodiversity: Biodiversity may be preserved by lowering the need for chemical inputs through accurate disease identification and nutrient management. Beneficial insects, birds, and soil microbes are among the non-target species that pesticides and fertilizers might harm. CNN-based systems help preserve the biodiversity of surrounding ecosystems and agricultural landscapes by reducing the amount of chemicals used.

6.3 Ethical Aspects

There are several ethical issues with employing CNNs for chemical feature extraction and lemon leaf categorization. First and foremost, consent and data privacy are essential, especially when gathering photos and chemical data from different farms. To ensure openness and privacy protection, farmers should be notified about the usage of their data and provide their approval before it is utilized for research and model training. Second, the implementation of this technology ought to take the digital divide into account; smallholder farmers should get equal access to sophisticated diagnostic tools, just as large-scale enterprises do. Preserving accessibility and affordability can stop the current disparities in the agriculture industry from getting worse.

Thirdly, the advantages for the environment should be weighed against the possibility of unforeseen outcomes, including an excessive dependence on technology or a decline in biodiversity as a result of monoculture techniques promoted by precision farming. It takes constant observation and practice modification to reduce these hazards.

6.4 Sustainability Plan

Our sustainability strategy for the CNN-based chemical feature extraction and lemon leaf categorization project is centered around a number of important pillars. First and foremost, we place a high priority on moral data practices, guaranteeing data integrity and upholding privacy throughout the phases of data collecting and processing. Our pledge is to employ effective CNN designs and algorithms that maximize computing capacity without compromising the accuracy of the model. This method encourages sustainable computing behaviors while also consuming less energy.

The core of our strategy is environmental responsibility. By using green computing techniques, such as energy-efficient hardware utilization and sustainable model training procedures, we want to reduce our carbon footprint. Furthermore, we prioritize longevity and scalability in the construction of our models, accounting for future data requirements and technology developments to ensure continued relevance.

Sharing knowledge and engaging the community are essential components of our strategy. We facilitate communication on AI applications and their ethical ramifications by collaborating with stakeholders in the agricultural and sustainability sectors. We want to support appropriate AI deployment in agricultural operations and increase public knowledge of the project's benefits through outreach and education.

6.5 Summary

There are significant social ramifications when Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are used for chemical feature extraction and lemon leaf categorization. CNNs provide farmers with practical information to enhance agricultural operations by facilitating precise and effective study of leaf health and nutrient levels. By using resources wisely, this technology improves crop management techniques, encourages sustainable farming methods, and lessens its impact on the environment. Additionally, by expanding our knowledge of plant biology and bolstering international initiatives to enhance food security and agricultural sustainability, CNNs advance scientific knowledge.

CHAPTER 7
Conclusion and Future Work

7.1 Conclusion

A notable development in agricultural technology is the use of convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for chemical feature extraction and lemon leaf categorization. This technique has shown its capacity to precisely categorize lemon leaves into various age groups and forecast the corresponding chemical compositions with high precision by using models such as VGG19, VGG16, MobileNet, and ResNet.

With the use of the CNN-based analysis, farmers can precisely monitor the health of their leaves and make well-informed judgments about managing pests and nutrients. Consequently, this encourages the effective use of resources, lessens the negative effects on the environment, and improves the quantity and quality of crops. These models will be further refined when CNN technology for agricultural applications is researched and developed in the future, increasing its resilience and flexibility to a variety of farming circumstances.

7.2 Further Suggested Works

More developments in CNN-based chemical feature extraction and lemon leaf categorization might open up a number of interesting possibilities for improving precision, effectiveness, and usefulness in agricultural contexts. First off, the robustness and generality of the model would be enhanced by expanding the dataset to encompass a greater range of climatic circumstances and leaf ages. Adding multi-modal data sources, such hyperspectral or spectral imaging, might enhance the feature extraction process by offering supplementary insights on nutrient dynamics and leaf physiology. To improve model performance and scalability even further, consider investigating ensemble learning strategies that merge predictions from several CNN models or using transfer learning strategies from related fields. Ultimately, examining real-time apps and their implementation on edge devices to assist farmers in their field decision-making will close the knowledge gap between study and application.

7.3 Limitations

There are some limitations of this paper " lemon leaf chemical feature extraction using CNN". They are:

1. Dataset Variability: Limited availability of diverse datasets covering various environmental conditions, leaf ages, and species may restrict the model's ability to generalize across different agricultural settings.

2. Computational Resources: Training CNN models, especially deeper architectures like VGG19 or ResNet, requires significant computational resources and time, which may pose challenges for smaller research teams or resource-constrained environments.

3. Overfitting: Without proper regularization techniques and sufficient data augmentation, CNN models may overfit to specific training samples, reducing their ability to generalize to unseen data or new environmental conditions.

4. Interpretability: While CNNs excel in extracting complex features, interpreting the learned features and understanding the underlying biological mechanisms influencing leaf classification and chemical prediction can be challenging.

5. Sensitivity to Image Quality: CNNs' performance can be affected by variations in image quality, lighting conditions, and image preprocessing techniques, potentially leading to inconsistencies in classification accuracy.

6. Deployment Challenges: Implementing CNN models in real-world agricultural applications, such as on-field devices or automated monitoring systems, requires addressing challenges related to hardware compatibility, power consumption, and real-time performance.

7. Model Complexity vs. Performance Trade-offs: Choosing between different CNN architectures involves balancing model complexity with computational efficiency and performance metrics like accuracy and speed, which may vary depending on specific application requirements.

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Appendix A

Course Outcomes, Complex Engineering Problems (EP) and Complex Engineering Activities (EA) Addressing

Title: Lemon leaf chemical feature extraction over categorical images using Neural Network

Student ID: 201-15-13921

CO Description for FYDP

CO	CO Descriptions	PO
Phase -I		
CO1	Integrate recently gained and previously acquired knowledge to identify a **Lemon leaf chemical feature extraction** problem for the Final Year Design Project (FYDP)	**PO1**
CO2	Analyze different aspects of the goals in designing a solution for this FYDP	**PO2**
CO3	Explore diverse problem domains through a literature review, delineate the issues, and establish this goals for the FYDP	**PO4**
CO4	Perform economic evaluation and cost estimation and employ suitable project management procedures throughout the development life cycle of the FYDP	**PO11**
Phase -II		
CO5	Design and develop technical solutions and system components or processes that meet specified requirements, ensuring compliance with public health and safety standards, as well as considering cultural, socioeconomic, and environmental factors in this FYDP	**PO3**
CO6	Choose and apply appropriate methodologies, resources, and contemporary engineering and IT technologies to address complex engineering processes, encompassing prediction and modeling, while adhering to relevant constraints in this FYDP	**PO5**
CO7	Analyze societal, health, safety, legal, and cultural considerations, along with associated responsibilities, in the context of professional engineering practice and the resolution of this problem, employing logical reasoning guided by contextual understanding.	**PO6**
CO8	Comprehend and evaluate the enduring sustainability and impact of professional engineering endeavors in addressing intricate engineering challenges within social and environmental frameworks.	**PO7**
CO9	Implement ethical principles and adhere to professional standards and norms in this FYDP	**PO8**
CO10	Capable of operating proficiently both individually and as a team member or leader across diverse teams and interdisciplinary settings in this FYDP.	**PO9**

CO11	Proficiently communicate with the engineering community and broader society regarding complex engineering endeavors, including the ability to comprehend and generate comprehensive reports and design documentation, as well as provide and receive clear instructions throughout this FYDP.	**PO10**
CO12	Acknowledge the importance of self-directed and life-long learning within the evolving landscape of technology, and possess the readiness and capability to engage in lifelong learning endeavors.	**PO12**

Addressing CO (1 to 8), Knowledge Profile (K), Attainment of Complex Engineering Problems (EP), and Attainment of Complex Engineering Activities (EA)

Addressing CO (1 to 8), Knowledge Profile (K), Attainment of Complex Engineering Problems (EP):

SN	EP Definition	Attainment	CO	Justification (with Knowledge Profile)	References
1.	**EP1: Depth of Knowledge required**	Yes	CO1, CO2, CO3, CO5, CO6, CO7 and CO8	This project demonstrates **fundamental engineering (K3)** principles by employing deep neural networks, data augmentation techniques, and diverse CNN architectures for image processing and classification tasks. The project demonstrates **specialist knowledge (K4)** by conducting transfer learning with advanced CNN architectures like VGG19, ResNet50, MobileNet	**Page no:** [29-30] **Page no:** [38-40]
				The project applies **engineering practice & design (K5)** by the figure of process of experiments. The project addresses **engineering practice & technology (K6)** by employing CNN model.	**Page no:** [30-31]

				This project ensures to **K8 (Research Literature)** by synthesizing insights from recent studies, to advance Leaf chemical extraction showcasing a comprehensive understanding of current methodologies.	**Page no:** [18-20]
2.	**EP2: Range of Conflicting Requirements**	Yes	CO2, and CO7	This project addresses **EP-2** by Leaf classification the hurdles in , including limitations of traditional methods and the complexities of integrating transfer learning and deep CNNs. Through comparative analysis, it confronts challenges in understanding spatial distributions, offering insights for refining diagnostic methodologies.	**Page no:** [25-27, 67]
3.	**EP3: Depth of analysis required**	Yes	CO2, and CO6	This project addresses **EP-3** by meticulously comparing experimental outcomes, as the chosen significant solution for enhancing leaf age classification multiple potential approaches.	**Page no:** [39-41]
4.	**EP4: Familiarity of Issues**	Yes	CO8	This project's interdisciplinary approach extends beyond computer science and engineering, chemical extraction , contributing to advancements in public health and healthcare practices which indicates **EP-4**.	**Page no:** [43-45]

5.	**EP5: Extends of application codes**	No	CO5	N/A	N/A
6.	**EP6: Extends of stakeholders involved and conflicting requirements**	No	CO8	N/A	N/A
7.	**EP7: Interdependence**	Yes	CO5	This project's comprehensive approach addresses high-level problems by integrating various components across data collection, statistical analysis, and proposed methodology, ensuring a holistic solution to complex challenges in medical diagnostics which ensures **EP-7**.	**Page no:** [48-51]

Addressing CO11 with Complex Engineering Activities (EA) [Some or all of the following]:

SN	EA Definition	Attainment	CO	Justification	References
1.	**EA1: Range of resources**	Yes	CO11	Our project utilizes diverse resources such as high-performance computing infrastructure, GPUs, deep learning frameworks, annotated datasets, and ethical considerations to ensure systematic research and contribute to advancements in lemon leaf classification and chemical feature extraction using CNN.	**Page no:** [29-32]
2.	**EA2: Level of interaction**	No		N/A	N/A
3.	**EA3: Innovation**	No		N/A	N/A
4.	**EA4: Consequences for society and the environment**	Yes		This project contributes to society by improving healthcare through advanced lemon leaf classification and chemical feature extraction, while also promoting environmental sustainability by employing efficient computational resources and adhering to ethical guidelines for data privacy.	**Page no:** [62-65]

5.	**EA-5: Familiarity**	Yes		This project expands upon existing research by examining a novel approach in lemon leaf classification and chemical feature extraction using CNN, demonstrated through preliminary terminologies and a comprehensive comparative analysis, offering new insights into the field.	**Page no:** [21-23]

Addressing CO (4, 9, 10, and 12):

SN	COs	Attainment	Justification	References
1	CO4	Yes	This project addresses **CO4** by integrating effective project management and financial oversight, ensuring meticulous planning, resource allocation, and budget estimation for optimal resource utilization throughout the research lifecycle.	**Page no:** [36]
2	CO9	Yes	The project demonstrates adherence to ethical principles by prioritizing privacy, obtaining informed consent, and transparently documenting the research process, ensuring responsible knowledge dissemination and societal well-being through the ethical application of advanced healthcare technologies which comply with **CO9**.	**Page no:** [45-46]
3	CO10	No	N/A	N/A
4	CO12	Yes	The project's dedication to continuous learning **(CO12)** and adaptation within the dynamic technological landscape is reflected in its comprehensive data collection, rigorous statistical analysis, meticulous methodology development, and thorough experimental results and analysis, showcasing a commitment to staying updated and refining techniques to address modern challenges.	**Page no:** [48-50]

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