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# National Assessment and Accreditation Council

# AQAR 2020-21

## NAAC CRITERIA-3: Research, Innovations and Extension

## 3.2 Research Publication and Awards

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| 3.2.1 | Number of research papers per teacher in the journals notified on UGC website during the year |

Criteria-3: Research, Innovations and Extension

## Metric No. 3.2.1

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3.2.1.1 Number of research papers per teachers in the Journals notified on UGC website during the year

| Sr. No. | Title of the Paper | Name of the Author | Department of Teacher | Name of the Journal | Year of Publication | ISSN Number |
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| 1 | Crop Yield Prediction by Hybrid Technique with Crop Datasets | Dr. S. S. Khan | Department of Computer Science & Engineering | ADBU-Journal of Engineering Technology | 2021 | ISSN:2348-7305 |
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Nagarjuna Institute of Engineering Technology & Management

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# Crop Yield Prediction by Hybrid Technique with Crop Datasets

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***Abstract*: Agriculture is one of the intense domains across the globe which has greater impact on the development of a country. There are various tools and techniques developed for the farmers and they are taking advantages of it by collaborating with leading government and public and private organizations. Also, the power of artificial intelligence is realized in agriculture field with the application of machine learning and deep learning algorithms. Numerous models have been proposed using the conventional algorithms, but still it is needed to improve the prediction accuracy. Therefore, in this proposed model a hybrid technique is designed by combining the Machine learning, deep learning algorithms and optimization with particle swarm optimization PSO methods to improve the prediction accuracy. In the proposed model, SVM is used as Machine leaning algorithm and RNN-LSTM is used as deep learning algorithm. The crop data sets of Maharashtra for previous years are used as input to the model and prediction is done for 10 years. The proposed model has potential in improving the yield prediction for various crops like onion, grapes, cotton etc. produced in the Maharashtra State of India.***

***Keywords*: Hybrid, SVM, RNN-LSTM, PSO, accuracy, agriculture**

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## I. INTRODUCTION

India is the largest producer of various crops and other agricultural items. The agricultural output has a main contribution to the Indian economy. The crop yield is one of the most influential parameters in the agricultural sector. According to this crop yield parameter the various other related activities like crop insurance, storage, market development is planned and monitored. This field requires most attention as the population of the country is increasing day by day and food security is a big challenge [1]. The crop yield mainly projected on the weather (Climatic) and non-weather (soil, irrigation, seed, fertilizers, etc.) factors.

In this area of study many authors, institutes and agencies are working with the aid of artificial intelligence, machine learning, deep learning algorithms. The concepts of machine learning and deep learning belongs to artificial intelligence domain. Various techniques and models have been proposed in the favor of farmers with the help of machine learning and deep learning algorithms. These techniques have enhanced performance over the conventional statistical technique. Machine learning is the innovative approach to solve the complex task in order to obtain the optimal preferred results. Machine learning practices the concept of statistics to build models, the key motive is to find out the interpretations from a sample dataset. After a machine learning model is finalized, its illustration and algorithmic explanation for understanding is very important. The machine learning is also measured in terms of classification accuracy in various applications. Machine learning is used in numerous areas, including credit card fraud detection, biomedical data analysis, forecasting as a recommendation support system. Generally, many complex issues that involve decision-making can also be considered problems designed for machine learning. These scenarios can be tackled with learning from past experiences, observations to find out the solutions for the problems. Machine learning is widely applied in everyday problems which are impossible to solve with the conventional techniques. The main applications of machine learning are listed as below:

- Credit Card fraud detection
- Online Product recommendations
- Sentiment analysis
- Weather forecasting for agriculture
- Stock market prediction
- Customer categorization
- Breakdown analysis and findings
- Image processing
- Healthcare patient data analysis
- Anomaly detection and solution
- Virtual assistants
- Business intelligence

In the digital era and cloud environment a large amount data is accessible to study and transform it to beneficial results. This study of this data is possible by



(2)

applying machine leaning algorithms to find out the relations between the variables. The main goals of machine learning are to develop computer algorithms & models to deal with real world scenarios. Machine learning has a prime role in all innovative applications created for humans. The machine learning is basically classified into supervised, unsupervised and semi supervised techniques. Further supervised learning is classified into two types namely classification and regression. The classification is suitable where we need to predict a category or class based on values. The best example of classification is mail account where mails are classified into social, spam etc. This type of supervised learning is not suitable for predictions having the values like distance, weight etc. The second type of supervised technique i.e. regression is suitable where we need to predict the continuous values like age of a person, salary of employee etc. On the other hand, unsupervised is classified into three types namely clustering, association and dimension reduction (Generalization) [2]. The main concept behind unsupervised is that only input data variables are known and output variables are not known. Clustering type of machine learning divides the data into some clusters having similar patterns. Association type of machine learning applied to large datasets to find out the relations between various variables. Dimensionality reduction can be seen as a data preparation method applied on data prior to modeling. It can be performed after data cleaning before training a model. Dimensionality reduction is a technique to reduce the no. of input variables in a dataset. Semi-supervised learning or reinforcement learning uses a small amount of labeled data reinforcing a larger set of unlabeled data. The main concept behind reinforcement learning is that there is no training labeled datasets and the agent learns from past experience.

The traditional machine learning techniques are not capable to handle the complex task and not calculating the accurate predictions, hence evolution of Deep Learning (DL) ideas come in the artificial intelligence space. The deep learning is a subcategory of machine learning in artificial intelligence domain [3]. It has potential of learning from unstructured or unlabeled data i.e., unsupervised. Nowadays DL approaches are very much required because of effective learning, precision, and accuracy. Deep learning models are having enhanced performance as compared traditional models in the field of prediction of various real-life things. DL algorithms are deep neural networks, recurrent neural networks and convolution neural networks etc. The various authors applied machine learning and deep learning algorithms in the area of crop yield prediction across the globe but the prediction accuracy is not optimal [11].

Hence in this paper, we will discuss the new technique known as hybrid technique. In the conventional yield Prediction techniques only one machine learning algorithm is used to build a model. On the other hand, in the hybrid technique various algorithms can be combined in order to get the optimal results. The detailed illustration of the both the techniques is shown in Fig 1 and Fig 2. In this paper, a hybrid machine learning technique/model is created using the SVM approach as a traditional machine learning and RNN-LSTM as a deep learning [15][16]. Further the output is obtained by PSO optimization technique is done Testing and training of both the algorithms are done independently. This hybrid technique will enable the farmers and governments to get the preferred output which will further boost the Indian economy [23].

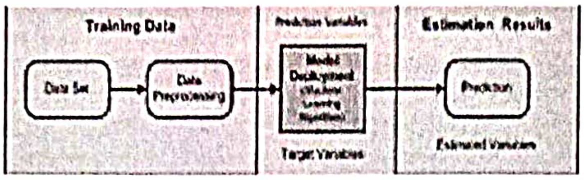


Fig 1. Conventional machine learning workflow

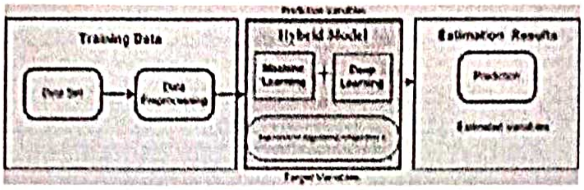


Fig 2. Hybrid technique workflow

## II. RELATED WORKS

In this section related work done on crop yield prediction using hybrid machine learning algorithms is discussed. The researchers tried to enhance the accuracy by with different combinations of machine learning algorithms to construct the hybrid algorithms for crop yield prediction.

Sonal Agarwal, Sandhya Tarar [1] 2021 proposed a hybrid approach for crop yield prediction using machine learning and deep learning algorithms to predict the best crop production. This approach will analyze the given data and help the farmers in forecasting a crop to increase the revenues. In this research, the authors have done the experiments on given crop dataset like current atmosphere, soil with its constituents, climate and soil parameters. The authors have collected the data from kaggle.com and this dataset contains the various parameters such as temperature, rainfall, pH value, relative humidity and also an area. In this dataset, a number of crops are taken like wheat, rice, maize, millet, pea, pigeon pea, sugarcane and green gram etc. In the machine learning, Support vector machine (SVM) algorithm is used while in the deep learning long short-term memory (LSTM) and recurrent neural network (RNN) is used for execution of the dataset. This proposed model estimates and assesses the different parameters for the available crops that should be grown on the land with less expanses. The various techniques studied in this model to get the best accuracy. Firstly, the authors have applied artificial neural network (ANN) and random forest (RF) algorithms for a set of crops and find out the accuracy i.e., 93%. Secondly, they have applied long short-term memory (LSTM), support vector machine (SVM) and recurrent neural network (RNN) and find out the accuracy i.e., 97%. Therefore, the authors have concluded that the use of both machine learning algorithm and deep learning algorithm plays an essential role in predicting the improved crop yield with upgraded accuracy.

U. Muthaiah, S. Markkandeyan, Y. Seetha [2] 2019 proposed a classification model and hybrid feature selection method to improve crop performance on Mango and Maize dataset. The selection of important features is done with the Particle Swarm Optimization–Support Vector Machine



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(PSO-SVM) classification algorithm for the Mango and Maize datasets. In Particle Swarm Optimization, a particle is considered as each solution of the optimization problems and for the selection of significant features authors have made use of PSO-SVM. The authors have exhibited the several experiments on these datasets and it's also giving more generated rules and features selection with PSO-SVM algorithm and fuzzy decision tree. In this research, the authors concluded that the proposed methodology achieves the great accuracy for the classification using Maize and Mango datasets with less error and high positive rate. Although the methodology used here brings efficient outcomes as compared to the other existing techniques.

Saeed Nosratabadi, Karoly Szell, Bertalan Beszedes, Felde Imre, Sina Ardabili, Amir Mosavi [3] proposed a novel hybrid machine learning model for crop yield prediction. In this research, the performance of artificial neural networks-imperialist competitive algorithm (ANN-ICA) and artificial neural networks-gray wolf optimizer (ANN-GWO) models are estimates for the crop yield prediction. The research study is done in a large irrigated area in Kerman, Iran. The dataset consists of the numerous attributes like rainfall, solar radiation, temperatures and agricultural products like wheat, barley, potato and sugar beets are taken from 1998-2006 in this research study. This dataset is divided into two parts i.e., training and testing. For the years 1998-2005 is taken for training phase whereas the dataset for 2005-2006 is taken for testing phase. The system was evaluated using different performance criteria such as RMSE, MEA, R matrices are applied to check the accuracy for the ANN-ICA and ANN-GWO in the crop yield perdition. The accuracy and performance of ANN-GWO is better than ANN-ICA. In the meantime, a different set of features affect the performance of the model, it is suggested that future research perceive a different set of features and do the comparison for suitable outcomes. In future, the improvement of various hybrid and ensemble machine learning algorithms are done using deep learning models.

Shivi Sharma, Geetanjali Rathee, Hemraj Saini [4] 2018 presents big data analytics for crop prediction mode using optimization technique. The data comprises of the soil and environment features i.e., average temperature, average humidity, total rainfall and production yield are used in predicting the two classes. The classes can be termed as good yield and bad yield. The proposed approach is divided into three segments like the data pre-processing, grey wolf optimization-based feature selection and SVM_GWO with the support vector machine (SVM) and also a hybrid classifier model is used to enhancing the features. The data set used here comprises of historical data, agricultural equipment and sensor data, social and web-based data, streamed data and business, industries and external data. The authors tried their best to attain the best accuracy of prediction models via different parameters for the future precision agriculture. A combinational approach is used to improve the classification accuracy, precision, recall and F-measure by selecting the optimal constraints. The result shows that the proposed SVM_GWO method is better as compare to the SVMs classification algorithm. In the future, one can apply the various machine learning techniques for the different kind of challenges like artificial neural network (ANN), random forest (RF) and use the hybrid algorithms to select the best features.

Ms. Shreya V. Bhosale, Ms. Ruchita A. Thombare, Mr. Prasanna G. Dhemey, Ms. Anagha N. Chaudhari [5] done the analysis on the crop yield prediction using data analytics and hybrid approach. The authors have made use of various techniques like K-means clustering, Apriori algorithm, Naive Bayes algorithm etc. This research work will consist of the various attributes such as district, land area, soil type, season, crop name, production and rainfall. The database is used for analysis and after that pre-processing takes place. The authors have studied the various problems faced by the farmers in India and help the farmers to increase the yield for their crops. Therefore, authors have created a system which will predict the name of crop and the yield for particular farm [5].

## III. SYSTEM MODEL

Crop yield prediction very important for farmers and governments in order to plan the various agriculture related activities. Farmers are trusting on the traditional way of crop management and crop yield prediction based on belief, physical visits and reports. Many techniques have proposed for crop yield prediction using machine learning but the accurate predictions are not achieved. With the motive to help the farmer's community it is entrusted to develop some model to optimize the predictions. This section covers the system model required to realize the hybrid technique for crop yield prediction. The algorithms used in this technique are described as below:

### *A. Machine learning and deep learning algorithms*

#### *1) SVM*

A support vector machine (SVM) is a supervised machine learning algorithm that uses classification algorithms for two-group classification problems. The SVM classifier is used to recognize the classes, which are nearly associated to the known classes. Support vectors are nothing but they are the points that is actually passing through the marginal plane that we have actually created in parallel to the hyperplane. It may be having number of points like two, three and any number points that are passing through this particular marginal plane. We'll be considering those as support vectors. So, this helps us to determine the maximum distance of the marginal plane. If the hyperplane is having the massive distance to nearest features of any type of class, then it'll be considered as the good separation. Here, SVM splits the data into decision surface and decision surface further divides that data into hyperplane of two classes. So, the ultimate goal of SVM is to increase the margins between the hyperplane of two classes [7]. Primarily, SVM can only solve the problems related to binary classification but now they can also solve the multi class problems. SVM (Support Vector Machine) is a machine learning algorithm that comes under the supervised category and is used for binary classifications problems. The objective of this algorithm is to plot a hyper plane in an N-dimensional space, where N is the



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number of features that are going to be in a dataset, that distinctly classify the datapoints [13].

Maximal Margin Classifier: The distance between the line and closest data points is called a margin whereas the best line that can separate the two classes as the largest margin is called as Maximal-Margin hypeiplane. This is a hypothetical classifier used to describe how SVM works. Like, if we have two input variables then it'll form a two-dimensional space and hyperplane is a line used to splits the input variable space. SVM consists of the two classes such as class 0 and class 1. So here to select the best separate points for the input variable space by their class one can create the hyperplane. This can be signified as in equation 1:

$$B0 + (B1 * X1) + (B2 * X2) = 0 \quad (1)$$

Now, B1 and B2 regulate the slope of a line and B0 is intercept. X1 and X2 are two input variables. By using this line one can make the classifications. We can make the use of these input variables in the line equation and estimate whether a new point is above or below the line.

Soft Margin Classifier: In real life problems, the two class datasets are only rarely linearly separable. The data in the real life is smudged and this data cannot be easily separated with the hypeiplane. There are two types of deviations: An instance may lie on the wrong side of the hyperplane and be misclassified. Secondly, an instance may be on the right side but may lie in the margin i.e., not sufficiently away from the hyperplane.

Support Vector Machines Kernels: SVM algorithms make the use of set of mathematical functions called as kernel. The purpose of kernel is to take data as input and convert it into the required form. SVM algorithms are implemented using a kernel. In linear SVM, the learning of linear hyperplane is done by transforming the problems through the linear algebra. Linear SVM can be restated using the inner product of any two given observations. This is calculated as shown in equation2:

$$f(x) = B0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n}(a_i * (x * x_i)) \quad (2)$$

This is an equation used to calculate the inner product of a new input vector (x) with all support vectors in the given training data. B0 is the coefficient and $a_i$ for each input values must be assessed after training data by learning algorithms.

Linear Kernel SVM: Linear kernel is used where the data is linearly separable and can be separated by using a single line. This is the one of the most useful kernels used in SVM. This is used where it'll comprise of large number of features for a certain dataset. In this linear kernel, the training of SVM is faster as compare to other kernels. This can be shown as equation 3:

$$K(x, x_i) = \sum(x * x_i) \quad (3)$$

Polynomial Kernel SVM: Polynomial kernel signifies the similarity of vectors for the training set of data in a feature space over polynomials of the original variables used in kernels. The degree of polynomial is given to the learning algorithms. This is same as linear kernel. This polynomial kernel is used for the curved lines in the input space.

Radial Kernel SVM: This is commonly used in support vector machine classifications. This kernel is a type of function which is used to approximate the other function as shown in equation 4:

$$K(x, x_i) = e^{-gamma * \sum(x - x_i^2)} \quad (4)$$

Here, gamma is used as parameter that specify the learning algorithm and the default value for gamma is 0.1 i.e., 0<gamma<1.

### 2) RNN-LSTM

Recurrent neural networks are the type of neural network which is designed to captures the information about the sequences or the time series data. They can take variable size inputs and gives us variable size outputs and these RNN works really well with time series data. RNN were designed to work with when the input data and output data is in the form of sequences like text of natural languages. Recurrent neural network has input layer, one or more recurrent layers and output layer. This recurrent layer depends upon the previous layer's output [6]. RNN includes some examples of sequence prediction problems like One-to-One, One-to-Many, Many-to-One and Many-to-Many etc. The RNN is used to assess the current feature on the basis of previous features.

Long short-term memory (LSTM) is special type of deep RNN comprises of multiple layers. Traditionally, the recurrent neural networks are difficult to train. The Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM), network is the most successful RNN because it overcomes the problems of training a recurrent neural network and in turn has been used as a wide range of applications. LSTM remember the past data in memory. The problem of vanishing gradient of RNN is fixed in the version [16]. Back-propagation is used to train the model. The LSTM network has three gates i.e., input gate, forward gate and output gate.

### 3) PSO(Particle Swarm Optimization)

PSO is a population based stochastic algorithm inspired by social behavior of bird flocking or fish schooling. Dr. Kennedy and Dr. Eberhart introduced the PSO algorithm in 1995. Particle is nothing but a small localized object which has some property like physical and chemical. Swarm is the collection of something that moves somewhere in large numbers and optimization is the action of making the best or most effective use of a situation/resource. We can consider it as possible solution to a given problem. PSO can solve the computationally hard optimization problems. This is a computational method that optimizes a problem by iteratively trying to improve a candidate solution with regard to given measure of quality. It solves a problem by having population of candidate solutions. There are two common swarm inspired approaches in computational intelligence areas i.e., Ant colony optimization (ACO), Particle swarm optimization (PSO)

PSO gives optimal solutions from a set of given solutions where each participating element represents a solution itself. Each participant has its own position and velocity vector associated with it. In PSO algorithm, we need to calculate the fitness function to maximize or number of features that are going to be in a dataset, that distinctly classify the data points [13].

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(6)

minimize the positing of particles [23]. This is an iterative algorithm for each particle calculates the fitness and update if fitness function is better than the previous one.

### B. Data Set

Dataset is obtained from the website https://data.gov.in and other govt. of Maharashtra websites. In these websites the agricultural datasets are uploaded by government agencies containing data for previous years. The data set file has the huge records of various crops of districts of Maharashtra state of India. The dataset is having variables like temperature, humidity, rainfall, crop yield, and soil etc. Generally, the data sets used in prediction of crop yield may be Historical datasets, Remote sensing datasets, GPS based datasets, social datasets.

### C. Proposed Model

The proposed model is fundamentally a combination of three machine learning techniques i.e., SVM, RNN-LSTM and PSO. Initially the data set is divided into two parts in order to train and test the model. The proposed model is simulated as below[8]:

*Step-1: Data Pre-processing Phase- Prepare the data to test the model.*
*Step-2: Train and test SVM-Input the data to SVM model*
*Step-3: Train and test RNN-LSTM-Input the data to RNN LSTM2*
*Step-4: Combine the output of SVM and RNN-LSTM using Hybrid function.*
*Step-5: Apply PSO algorithm for final yield prediction*
*Step-6: Recommendation to farmers based on model output*

The complete illustration of the proposed model is shown in Fig3.

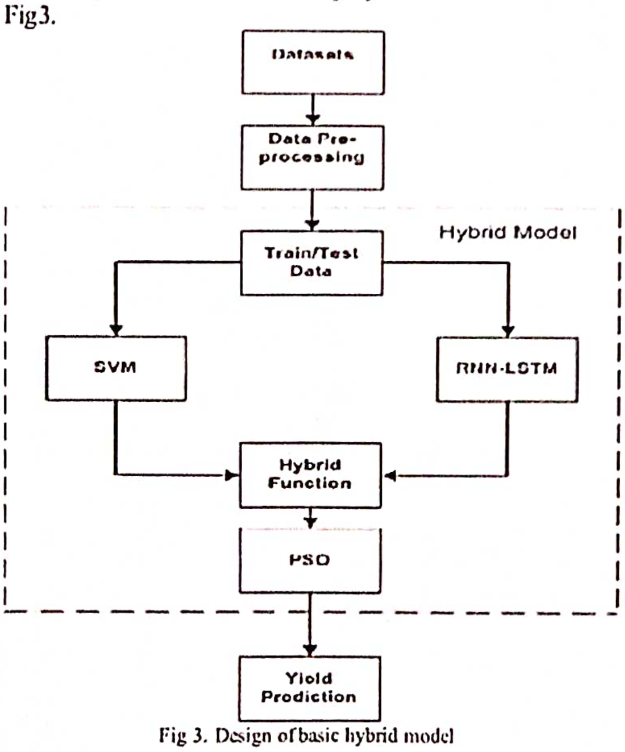


Fig 3. Design of basic hybrid model

The SVM Model is trained with three kernel functions. The kernel function may be linear, polynomial and radial basis functions. The outcomes of the functions are treated as outputs. Similarly, the RNN-LSTM model is trained with the same datasets. After the training of both the models separately, the output of both the models is average by hybrid function as below:

$$f(x) = \sum_{i} w_i \int_{i} x$$

Here, i represent the index for an algorithm and w represents the weight of f(x). The weighted average output is calculated by this hybrid function in order to make the accurate predictions. This output will be the input to the PSO algorithm. The PSO will declare the final prediction.

The main objective of this model is to predict the yield for the forthcoming years to facilitate the farmers and other stake holders in the agriculture domain. Also, the importance of the variables like temperature, rainfall etc. can be formulated for various crops.

## IV. Experimental Results

The proposed model is realized on dataset obtained from various government agencies. After cleaning the last 10 (2010-2020) year's data of crop yield of Maharashtra State of India. The data which we have collected consists of the crop details and it contains the 10,000 rows and the data is stored in the csv format as shown in table 1. In order to analyze the data it is necessary to clean the data because the raw data is unstructured data, noisy and also consists of missing data. So, data preprocessing is done as the first step in machine learning models. With the preprocessed data, we can easily find out the dependent and independent factors for our model.in this model production factor is dependent factor and it changes with the various available independent factors like temperature, crop name, season and area.

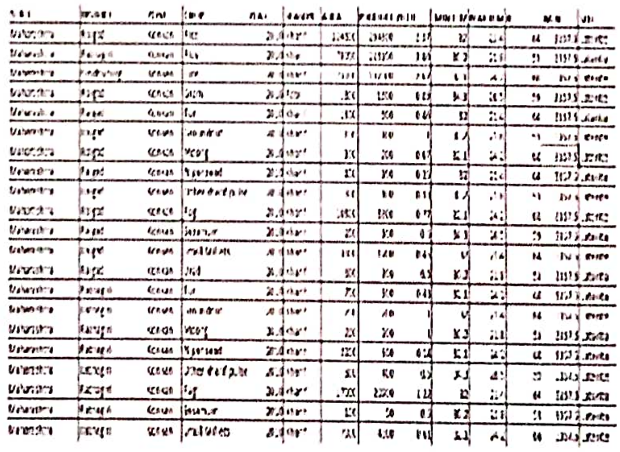

Table 1. Crop Dataset

### A. Yield Prediction using Test Data:

The main objective is to predict the yield for various crops cultivated across the Maharashtra, India. For



(9)

the processing of the given model, the 70% of data is used for training and 30% is used for testing dataset. The predicted values for the test data for the years 2010 to 2020 is shown in table and graph in table 2:

Table 2: Percentage error for Kharif crops using Hybrid Model

| Crop Year | Actual Yield (AY) | Predicted Yield (PY) | Difference (DF) | Percentage Error |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2010 | 314.64 | 320.21 | 5.57 | 1.77 |
| 2011 | 297.16 | 312.86 | 15.7 | 5.28 |
| 2012 | 251.44 | 276.66 | 25.22 | 10.03 |
| 2013 | 300.53 | 314.45 | 13.92 | 4.63 |
| 2014 | 186.51 | 190.32 | 3.81 | 2.04 |
| 2015 | 150.44 | 167.98 | 17.54 | 11.66 |
| 2016 | 302.86 | 325.23 | 22.37 | 7.39 |
| 2017 | 243.83 | 260.34 | 16.51 | 6.77 |
| 2018 | 200.31 | 226.83 | 26.52 | 13.24 |
| 2019 | 45.02 | 49.67 | 4.65 | 10.33 |
| 2020 | 28.95 | 32.75 | 3.8 | 13.13 |

Based on above table it is found that the average percentage error is 7.84 for kharif crop using hybrid model. The year wise actual and predicted yield is shown in fig.4.

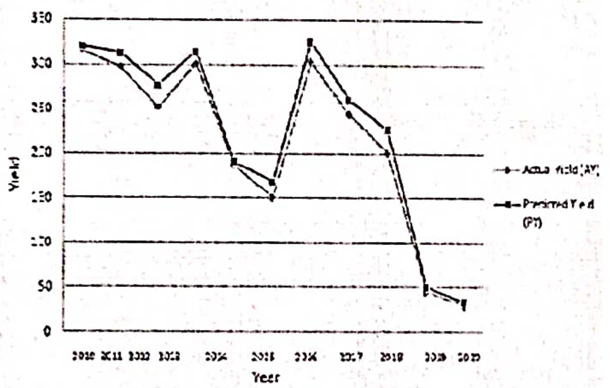


Fig.4. Percentage error for Kharif crops using Hybrid Model

Similarly, for rabi crops predictions are made using the hybrid model is described in Table 3. as shown below:

Table 3: Percentage error for Rabi crops using Hybrid Model

| Crop Year | Actual Yield (AY) | Predicted Yield (PY) | Difference (DF) | Percentage Error |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2010 | 253.50 | 261.65 | 8.15 | 3.21 |
| 2011 | 208.86 | 214.45 | 5.59 | 2.68 |
| 2012 | 157.02 | 163.11 | 6.09 | 3.88 |
| 2013 | 179.24 | 184.18 | 4.94 | 2.76 |
| 2014 | 154.74 | 159.46 | 4.72 | 3.05 |
| 2015 | 149.78 | 155.23 | 5.45 | 3.64 |
| 2016 | 798.38 | 815.23 | 16.85 | 2.11 |
| 2017 | 216.58 | 224.78 | 8.2 | 3.79 |
| 2018 | 156.11 | 159.67 | 3.56 | 2.28 |
| 2019 | 68.97 | 75.11 | 6.14 | 8.90 |
| 2020 | 46.14 | 50.34 | 4.2 | 9.10 |

Based on above table it is found that the average percentage error is 4.13 for rabi crops using hybrid model. The year wise actual and predicted yield is shown in fig. 5.

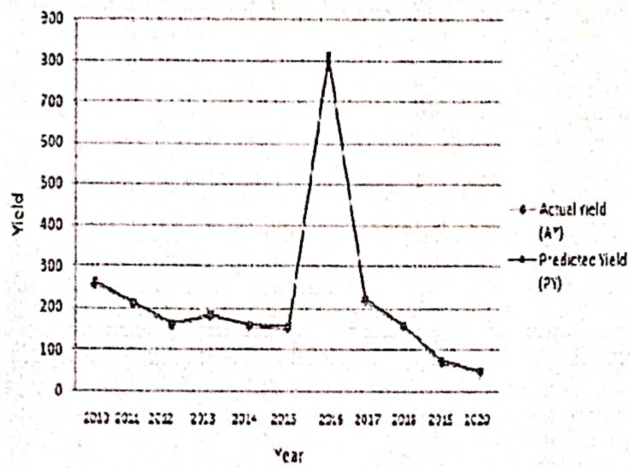


Fig 5. Percentage error for Rabi crops using Hybrid Model

## V. DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The outcome of the proposed model is evaluated with the traditional machine learning algorithms like SVM, KNN and RNN-LSTM in order to check the effectiveness. The metrics used to measure the performance of the model are stated in Table 4. These matrices envisage about the accuracy and strength of the model.

Table 4: Performance Metrices

| S.No. | Matrices | Equations |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mean Error (ME) | $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(P_i - A_i)}{n}$ |
| 2. | Mean Percentage Error (MPE) | $\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\frac{P_i - A_i}{P_i}$ |
| 3. | Mean Absolute Error (MAE) | $\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\lvert P_i - A_i\rvert$ |
| 4. | Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) | $\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\frac{\lvert P_i - A_i\rvert}{P_i}$ |
| 5. | Coefficient of Determination ($R^2$) | $\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(P_i-\hat{P}_i)\sum_{i=1}^{n}(A_i-\hat{A}_i)}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(P_i-\hat{P}_i)2\sum_{i=1}^{n}(A_i-\hat{A}_i)2}}\right)$ |
| 6. | Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) | $\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(P_i - A_i)^2}$ |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7. | Accuracy | $\frac{TN+TP}{TN+TP+FN+FP}$ |

Where, n denotes the length of testing datasets, $P_i$ is the predicted data and $A_i$ is the actual data. $\bar{P}_i$ and $\bar{A}_i$ are the mean values for the predicted and actual datasets. The hybrid model always outperforms than the machine learning model and the same way this proposed model will have great accuracy as compared to other models. The overall accuracy is shown in below table 5 and figure 6.

| Machine Learning Model | Overall Accuracy |
|---|---|
| SVM | 84 |
| KNN | 75 |
| RNN-LSTM | 82 |
| HYBRID (SVM+RNN-LSTM) | 89 |

Table 5. Accuracy of Machine Learning Models

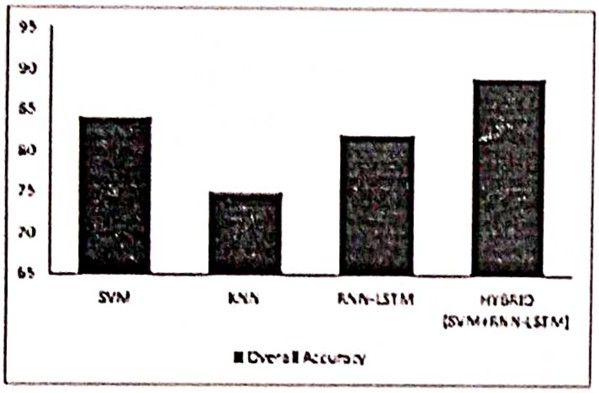


Fig. 6 Accuracy of Machine Learning Models

## VI. CONCLUSION

The early and accurate crop yield prediction is having great importance for various stakeholders like farmers, governments, agencies etc. to plan the activities associated with yield i.e., market planning, insurance, storage, food security etc. The two-machine learning and deep learning model are combined and further optimize with PSO to visualize the hybrid model. It is entrusted that the hybrid model is more powerful than the individual models. The algorithms used in this study are having innumerable advantages, thus performance is excellent. The motive of this research is that the efficient algorithms and multidimensional dataset can entrust farmers with early crop yield predictions and recommendations. The various combinations of model can be combined and tested for complex prediction problems. We will implement these algorithms in future for crop yield predictions to strengthen the farmers by creating a simple GUI.

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# Automatic early cotton plant leaf disease detection using machine Learning

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## Abstract

India is second larger producer for cotton in the world. Cotton is important crop in India where 80 to 90% diseases are on its leaves. Early leaf disease detection is important and initial stage to control the losses due to different diseases. In this work, cotton plant leaf diseases detection on Alternaria, Grey mildew, Bacterial Blight, Cercospora leaf spot. All of these diseases belong to fungal, viral or bacterial type of the diseases. In our proposed solution, images are captured from the farm of north Maharashtra. Cotton plant information such as area, production and losses, diseases name, and symptoms are verified from Agriculture Development Office Zilla Parishad, Nashik. Initially input images are transformed from RGB color space to HSV color space with fixed scale resolution then affected area is found using thresholding algorithm and identify the disease using machine learning classifiers. Our approach provides the result in minimum time span with maximum precision and accuracy in comparison to other existing approaches.

**Keywords:** classification, detection, thresholding, machine learning

## Introduction

The growth of crops in agriculture producing are reduced due to diseases, which may effect on quality and yield of crops product. Now a days, farmers and experts are detecting and diagnosis the diseases on manual recognition strategy with judging the symptoms with their own experience. This manual recognition method requires continuous observation on crops. This is not rapid, correct, and automatic method for huge yield area. There are 80 to 90% diseases on cotton plant on its leaves. So leaf is major source of diseases. Computer image processing system has characteristic such as image recognition, high accuracy, reliability. Machine learning algorithms such as k-means, support vector machine, K nearest neighbour's, decision tree, linear discriminant analysis and neural network algorithm such as convolutional neural network are used to detect the diseases on cotton plant.

Annual survey of the cotton corporation of India limited shows that as much as 25% of cotton production is reduced due to numerous diseases. The production of cotton is reduced due to fungal and bacterial diseases with contribution are 40% and 30% respectively.



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**Diseases on cotton plant:**

In proposed system, the following diseases are detected and classified on the leaves of cotton plant.

| Types | Name of the Diseases |
|---|---|
| Bacterial | Bacterial blight, Crown dall, Lint degradation |
| Fungal | Alternaria, Leaf spot, Fusarium wilt, White spot. |
| Viral | Leaf curl, Herbicide, Leaf crumple, Leaf roll, Zinc deficiency. |
| Due to insects | White flies, leaf insects. |

## 1.1. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

There are five main steps used for detection of cotton plant leaf diseases as shown in fig. The proposed system consists of image acquisition through digital camera, image pre-processing includes image color space conversion and image segmentation where the affected and useful area are segmented, feature extraction and classification. Finally the presence of diseases on the cotton plant leaf is identified.

Proposed System work as follows:

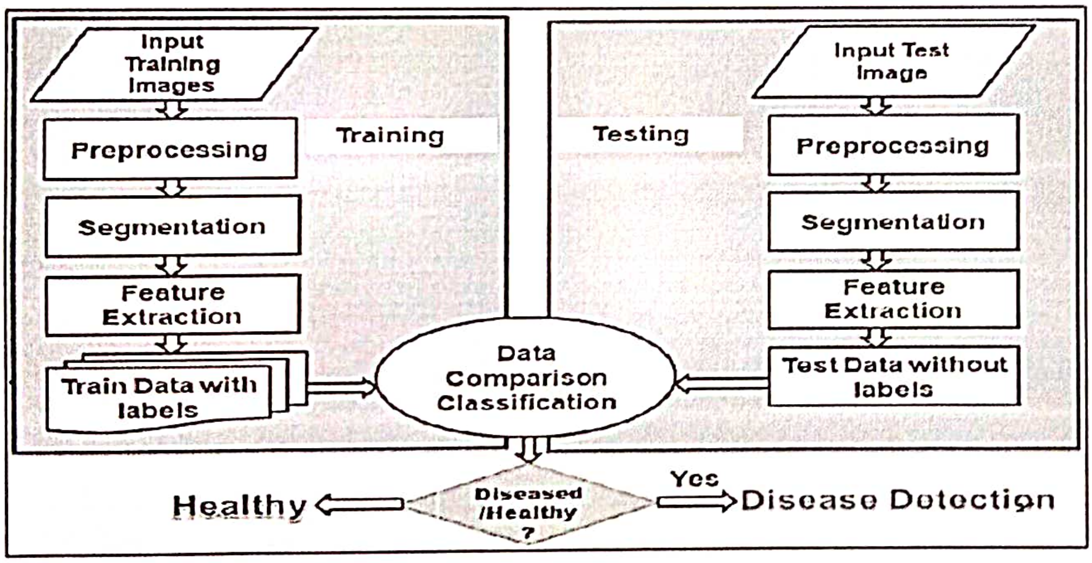


*Figure 5: Proposed System*

Python is used to implement all proposed algorithms in this work. The PyCharm Community 2019 3.5 is used for implementation.

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1. **Image Acquisition:**

Images are collected from Nashik and Dhule region of Maharashtra. We have collected more than 700 images for each disease. In the first phase, the images of various infected leaves are taken by using digital camera. Images are saved in system in the RGB color space. Images are manually separated with each other and give unique name and number.

2. **Image pre-processing :**

Image pre-processing operations such as resizing, color transformation, filtering, removing noise and background are required for finding meaningful contents from infected images. To find the infected region, it is necessary to convert RGB color space into the device-independent color space. In the RGB color space, the actual color is produced on the basis of tools used in the system. Whereas in a device dependent color space, the co-ordinates specify the color and produce the same color regardless of the device used to draw it. Therefore, convert RGB to HSV device dependent color space. In HSV color space, H is hue the color portion of the model. S is the saturation, describes the amount of grey in a particular color, V indicates value, works in a conjunction with saturation and describes the brightness or intensity of the color[2].

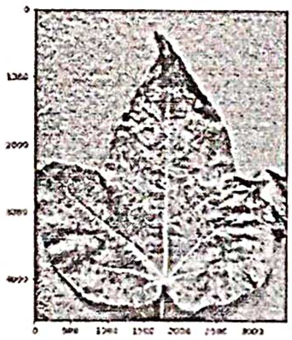

*Figure 6. Original RGB Image*

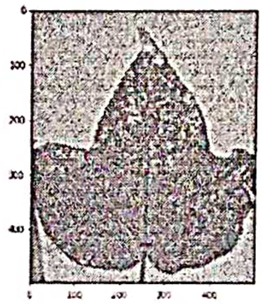

*Figure 7: HSV Image*

3. **segmentation:**

To find the infected region thresholding technique is used. Set the threshold value for upper part and lower part of image and mask the image accordingly.

## Mask the infected part of diseased image

Step 1: Update the lower brown and upper brown part of the image

Step 2: Find the Diseased mask image using the thresholding upper and lower part

Step 3: Show the image using matplotlib

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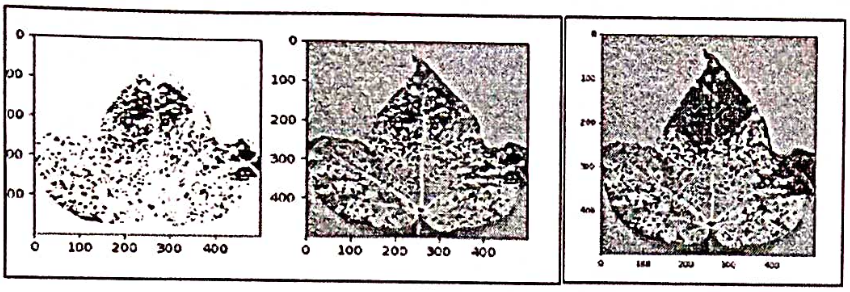

*Figure 8: Segmented Image*

## 4. Feature Extraction:

After segmentation, set of features are extracted to describe the infected region. In this step, significant features are extracted, and those features can be used to determine the meaning of a given image. Color features are calculated using histogram. Texture features such as Hu moments, Harlick moments are calculated and stored in H5 file. H5 is open-source file to stored complex, huge data. Hu Moments (or rather Hu moment invariants) are a set of 7 numbers calculated using central moments that are invariant to image transformations. Haralick texture features are calculated from a Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix, (GLCM), a matrix that counts the co-occurrence of neighboring gray levels in the image. Haralick described 14 statistics that can be calculated from the co-occurrence matrix with the intent of describing the texture of the image.

### Following are the features are extracted from image:

Table 2: Summary of Feature Extraction

| Feature | Formula | Features | Formula |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mean | $\mu = \sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{1}{N} Pij$ | Homogeneity | $\sum i,j \frac{GLCM(i,j)}{1+\|i-j\|}$ |
| Variation | $\sigma i = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{N}\sum_{j=1}^{N}(Pij-\mu i)^2\right)}$ | Dissimilarity | $\sum_{i=1}^{I-1}(i-j)\ GLCM(i,j)$ |
| Skewness | $\sigma 1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{I-1}(Zi-\mu)^3}{\sigma^3} P(zi)$ | Contrast | $\sum_{i=1}^{I-1}(i-j)^2\ GLCM(i,j)$ |
| Chroma | ch= $\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$ | Sum | $\sum_{i=1}^{I-1} GLCM(i,j)$ |
| Hue Angle | H0= $\tan^{-1}\frac{b}{a}$ | Correlation | $\sum_{i=1}^{I-1}\frac{(i-\mu i)(j-\mu i)}{\sigma i\sigma j}GLCM(i,j)$ |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entropy | $\sum_{i=1}^{I-1} GLCM(i,j) \log GLCM(i,j)$ | Energy | $\sum_{i=1}^{I-1} GLCM(i,j)^2$ |

532 statistical features are calculated for each disease and healthy image. All these features are stored in H5PY file. Target values and labels are stored in global feature vector array.

Target labels are [0,1,2,3,4] where 0 label indicates Bacterial Blight, 1 indicates Alternaria, 2nd label indicates grey mildew, 3rd label indicates leaf spot and 4th indicates healthy images.

## 5. Classification and Diagnosis:

It is final phase using image processing for detecting the diseases where we used different machine learning classifiers. Different machine algorithms have used to detect the diseases. 97% accuracy is got through the random forest. Train model accuracy is shown using following boxplot:

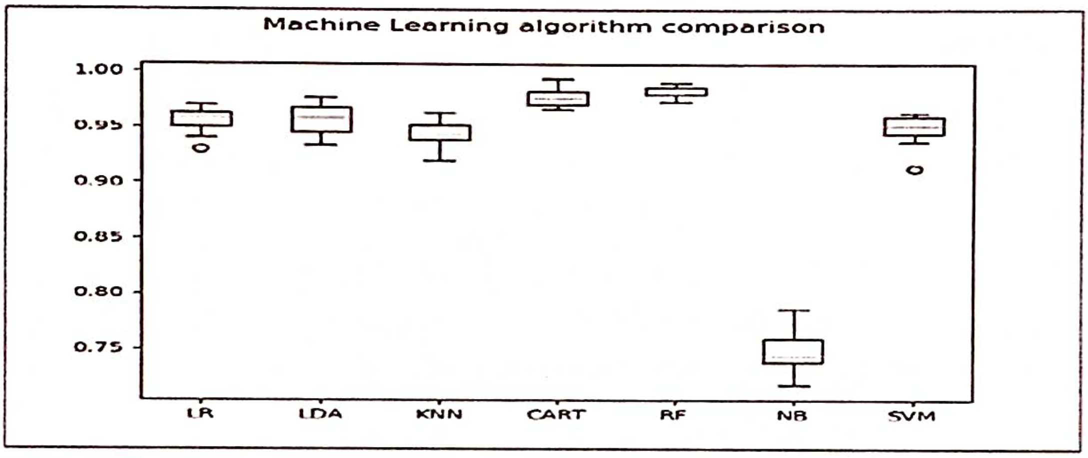


*Figure 9: Algorithm Comparison*

## Conclusion:

Automatic diseases detection on cotton plant leaf is tested for four diseases which majorly effect on cotton plant, such as: Bacterial Blight, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Alternaria Leaf Spot, Grey Mildew and healthy leave. The infected images are preprocessed and segmented using thresholding technique. Color, texture and edge features are extracted, and segmented images are passed through different machine learning classifiers with 97%. In future it will be useful to detect other plant leaf disease detection.

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