



# Optimizing Multi-Level Crop Disease Identification using Advanced Neural Architecture Search in Deep Transfer Learning

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**Abstract:** Efficiently managing crop diseases holds immense potential for optimizing farming systems. A crucial aspect of this process is accurately identifying infection levels to enable targeted and effective disease treatment. Despite recent advancements, developing a reliable system for identifying and localizing crop diseases in complex, unstructured field environments remains challenging. Such a system requires extensive annotated data. This study comprehensively evaluates deep transfer learning techniques for identifying the degree of rust disease infection in Morocco's *Vicia faba* L. production systems. A vast dataset captured under natural lighting conditions and various crop growth stages was created to facilitate this research. Ten deep learning models were rigorously assessed through transfer learning, establishing a benchmark for this task. Deep transfer learning achieved high classification accuracy, with F1 scores consistently surpassing 90.0%. Training time for all models was reasonably short, under 2.5 hours. The NVIDIA Quadro P1000, known for its exceptional performance, was pivotal in achieving this outcome. The Neural Architecture Search-based model emerged as the top performer, achieving an impressive overall F1 score of 90.84%. Three models achieved F1 scores near or above 90.0%, highlighting the effectiveness of deep transfer learning for rust infection identification. This research illuminates the potential of deep transfer learning in detecting and diagnosing crop diseases, specifically rust infection in *Vicia faba* L. production systems. The findings contribute to developing robust disease management strategies, improving agricultural practices, and enhancing crop yield.

**Keywords:** Deep Learning, Neural Architecture Search, CNN, Crop Diseases, Real-time Object Detection, Precision Agriculture.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture plays a vital role in many economies, such as Morocco, but it faces risks from temperature changes, insects, and diseases. Conventional disease detection methods are subjective and inefficient, especially given the large areas of agriculture and limited personnel[1]. To combat crop diseases effectively, we are actively developing cutting-edge techniques that harness the power of computer vision, deep learning, and image sensors. By leveraging these technologies, we are creating an intelligent system capable of autonomously detecting and monitoring crop illnesses in real-time. We aim to replace labor-intensive human inspections with an automated solution that offers enhanced accuracy and efficiency in identifying and tracking crop diseases. Additionally, we aim to improve productivity and resource efficiency in agriculture. The study focuses on combating rust disease in the *Vicia faba* L. crop through investigation, accurate identification, and effective detection using deep learning. This revolutionary shift in plant disease diagnostics offers significant benefits in agriculture[2], where quick recognition and careful observation are crucial. Crop diseases may be identified by artificial intelligence

(AI)[3] through data analysis from sensors[4], cameras[5], and microcontrollers[6] in a networked system[7]. Using image recognition techniques, machine learning models analyze this data, which includes variables like temperature, humidity, and leaf color, to identify plant illnesses[8]. By classifying leaf images, deep learning models like Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) may be used to identify crop diseases[9]. These models can differentiate healthy and unhealthy leaves and determine the crop's species[10][11]. Through applying deep learning, we set out to transform the identification of rust disease in the *Vicia faba* L. crop. Our study will use cutting-edge deep-learning models and sophisticated sensors to create an automated system that can quickly and reliably diagnose and categorize rust illness[12]. This innovative strategy will enable prompt intervention and efficient disease control by equipping farmers with the necessary tools to tackle this persistent danger. Exploring deep learning and its use in agriculture can open new avenues for improving crop health and protecting farmers' livelihoods.

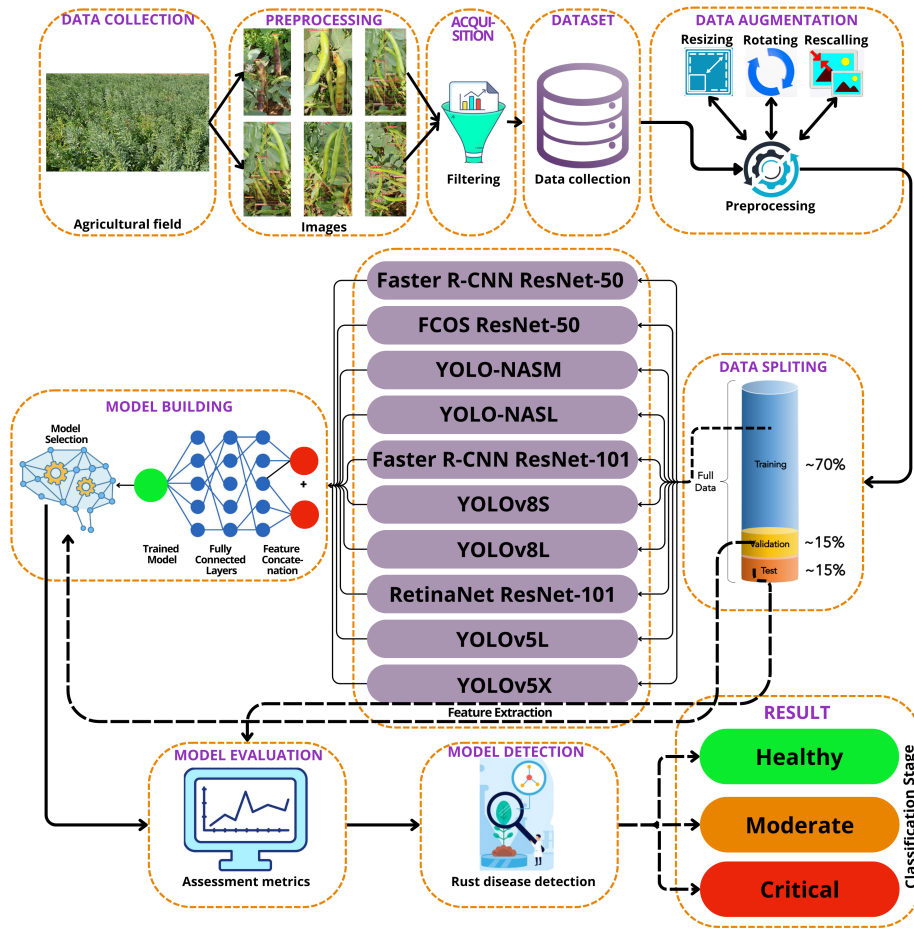


Figure 1. The proposed model is visually represented through a flowchart.

## 2. RELATED WORK

Crop disease identification using different CNN models has been extensively studied. Dingju Zhu et al. proposed a hybrid model called MSCVT that combines the advantages of CNN in extracting local disease information and a vision transformer in obtaining global receptive fields[13]. Orlando Iparraguirre-Villanueva et al. used CNN models such as DenseNet-201, ResNet-50, and Inception-v3 to identify and classify diseases in crop plants[14], achieving high accuracy rates of 98% and 97%. Liu et al. introduced DFF-ResNet, a feature fusion residual block that surpasses baseline models like ResNet in accurately identifying insect pests for maintaining a stable agricultural economy. Their innovative approach acknowledges the crucial role of insect pest recognition in maintaining agricultural stability and food security[15]. Sahil Verma et al. introduced a meta-learning-based framework that recommends suitable models for plant disease detection, improving resource utilization and implementation efficiency[16]. These studies demonstrate the effectiveness of CNN models in crop disease identification and highlight the importance of model selection and optimization for accurate and efficient disease detection.

Agbaje and Tian used pre-trained models such as MobileNetV2, EfficientNet-B5, and InceptionV3, achieving high accuracy in classifying diseased and healthy plants[17]. Kumar, Tyagi, and Poonia compared three CNN architectures, VGG16, ResNet50, and EfficientNetV2, for plant disease identification[18], with EfficientNetV2 achieving an accuracy of 96.06%. Bondre and Patil discussed using deep learning and transfer learning in agricultural disease recognition, highlighting the importance of transfer learning given the existing agricultural disease data tools[19]. A classification scheme for the stages of white scale disease (WSD) infestation in date palm trees was presented by Hessane et al. They assess the performance of the SVM, KNN, RF, and LightGBM algorithms using GLCM texture features and HSV color moments. When GLCM and HSV features are combined, SVM achieves 98.29% accuracy. The framework supports preventive actions for crop productivity and tree protection in oasis agriculture by assisting in the early detection of date palm white scale disease (DPWSD)[20]. This study focuses on the effectiveness of transfer learning algorithms for identifying crop diseases, specifically rust disease in *Vicia faba* L. crops. The aim was

to classify the disease into three levels: healthy, moderate, and severe. The study used the RetinaNet, Fully Convolutional One-Stage Object Detection (FCOS), Faster R-CNN, and YOLO-family architectures, which are one-step object detection approaches using RGB images. The evaluation compared different versions and sizes of these architectures based on various metrics. The proposed architecture showed significant advancements, particularly in precision, enabling accurate diagnosis of crop rust disease and reducing false positives. The real-time effectiveness of the system allows for quick analysis and supports agricultural experts in combating crop diseases. This research highlights the groundbreaking benefits of controlling *Vicia faba* L. rust disease.

### 3. MATERIALS AND EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

#### A. Algorithm structure

This scientific study proposes a new method for diagnosing multi-level rust disease in *Vicia faba* L. crops. It uses a sophisticated image recognition system based on transfer learning, specifically designed for farmers. The system comprises essential components such as parameter configuration, data collection, preprocessing, annotation, and deep learning model training. By utilizing a well-trained model, the system accurately detects the level of infection of rust disease and assesses the effectiveness of the models based on acquired data. This approach shows promise in providing precise information to farmers for effective crop disease management. It is expected to improve decision-making and lead to better disease management methods. Algorithm 1 provides a detailed description of the algorithm. The system flow chart is shown in Figure 1 to visually depict the suggested method's process.

#### B. Dataset Construction

The *Vicia faba* L. rust disease dataset utilized in this study was sourced from a farm in Morocco. To capture the progression of the multi-level rust disease, a Sony DSLR-A230 camera was employed, positioned meticulously between 30 and 50 cm from the crop pods. A systematic approach was adopted, capturing photographs at regular intervals of three to four days throughout March and April 2023. This method ensured a comprehensive photographic timeline depicting the various stages of the rust illness. The dataset was compiled using the Joint Photographic Group (JPG) format to preserve an extensive collection of photographs, deliberately capturing various angles and orientations to introduce complexity and variation. A meticulous selection process yielded 3296 high-resolution photos with a pixel resolution of 3872x2592. These expertly captured images showcase the lesions and external signs of rust disease on *Vicia faba* L. pods. The dataset encompasses three infection severity categories: healthy, moderate, and critical. The healthy pod category includes 1,124 images, while the moderately infected pod category contains 1,279 images and 893 images of the pods with severe infections, providing valuable insights into the advanced stages of rust

disease. Figure 2 illustrates the number of instances of each class.

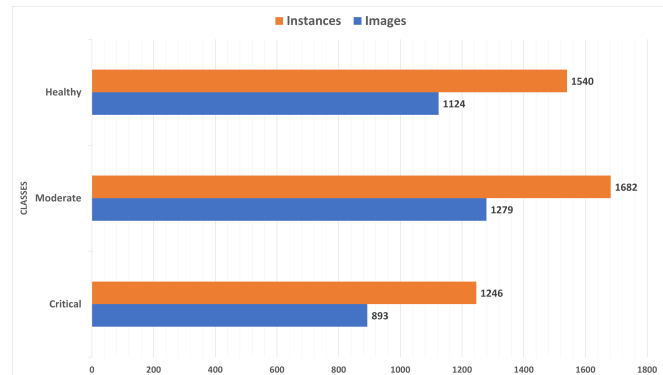


Figure 2. Number of images and instances per class.

The dataset was partitioned into three subsets, ensuring a comprehensive evaluation process. The testing, validation, and training subsets were allocated in a ratio of 4:1:1, respectively. To meet the model requirements while preserving the appropriate aspect ratio, all photographs were uniformly scaled to 640x640 pixels. This standardized resizing enhances the dataset by incorporating specific information about image capture techniques. This results in a more extensive and relatable representation of rust disease progression in *Vicia faba* L. crops. The enriched dataset is a valuable resource for farmers and researchers, empowering them with a precise and effective tool for managing rust disease.

#### C. Data annotation

Before commencing the training process for our model, an essential step awaits—meticulously labeling the images obtained from the resized dataset. This process requires meticulous attention to detail and a particular focus on accuracy[21]. To accomplish this task, we employed a remarkable Python-written tool called "LabelImg" and the open-source "MakeSense." This user-friendly graphical image annotation program proved valuable, facilitating image normalization and streamlining the annotation process. With "LabelImg" and "MakeSense," we meticulously annotated the images in the training, validation, and test sets, adhering to the widely recognized VOC format[22]. Through this meticulous annotation process, we obtained XML and Txt files that captured essential information about each image. These files encompassed crucial details such as image names, sizes, class names, target image positions, and other pertinent data. It demonstrates the depth of information in the dataset, emphasizing the exact locations of the target photographs and offering a thorough rundown of the annotated data. We ensure that our model has the data it needs to learn and generate predictions by taking the time and trying to annotate the dataset precisely.

#### D. Data Augmentation

In deep learning, data augmentation is crucial in mitigating overfitting[23]. It involves introducing artificial per-

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**Algorithm 1:** Multi-Level Disease Recognition with Deep Learning Approach.

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1. Capture images of *Vicia faba* L. crops from the production systems.
  2. Preliminary image filtering (poor quality, blurred, small size, etc.).
  3. Annotate the *Vicia faba* L. pods images with the degree of rust disease infection.
  4. Split the training, validation, and testing sets from the *Vicia Faba* L. images dataset.
  5. Pre-process the annotated images (e.g., resize, normalize) for training and testing.
  6. Apply data augmentation techniques to the training set to improve data variety.
  7. Select a suitable DL model architecture for multi-level rust disease infection detection.
  8. Initialize the selected deep learning model with appropriate parameters.
  9. Train the deep learning model using the training set.
  10. Optimize the model's hyperparameters using techniques.
  11. Validate the trained model using the validation set and evaluate its performance metrics.
  12. Fine-tune the model based on the validation results.
  13. Save the trained Rust Disease Infection Detection Model.
  14. Test the trained model using the testing set.
  15. Apply the trained model to new *Vicia faba* L. pods images for rust disease infection detection.
  16. Analyze the model's classification and assess the accuracy of rust disease infection detection.
  17. Compare the performance of different models (e.g., RetinaNet, Faster R-CNN, FCOS ResNet) regarding accuracy and efficiency.
  18. Select the best-performing model based on the evaluation metrics and requirements.
  19. Fine-tune the selected model further to improve its performance.
  20. Deploy the final Rust Disease Infection Detection Model for practical use in *Vicia Faba* L. production systems.
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turbations and controlled variations to enhance the training dataset, expanding its diversity and generalizability. Various techniques, such as rotation, translation, saturation adjustments, and geometric transformations, were employed to create a diverse and robust training process. To address the class disparity, proactive measures were taken to balance the dataset by adjusting images of healthy and critical pods. Adaptive scaling and filling procedures were also conducted to ensure uniformity in image preparation. With standardized input image size, the model was given a fair and consistent analysis platform[24].

#### E. Proposed and Trained Models

The dataset utilized in this study was partitioned into distinct subsets, namely training, validation, and test, maintaining a balanced distribution with a ratio of 4:1:1. Each image, portraying the condition of *Vicia faba* L. pods, underwent meticulous manual annotation, ensuring comprehensive documentation of relevant attributes. The annotation process was executed precisely, capturing intricate details vital for subsequent analysis. To explore and evaluate various architectural variants for rust disease detection in *Vicia faba* L. crops, we developed ten distinct models: YOLO-Neural Architecture Search (NAS)L, YOLO-NASM, Faster R-CNN ResNet-50, Faster R-CNN ResNet-101, Fully Convolutional One-Stage Object Detection (FCOS) ResNet-50, RetinaNet ResNet-101, YOLOv8S, YOLOv8L, YOLOv5L, and YOLOv5X. Each model underwent a rigorous training process, encompassing multiple batches comprising a substantial number of images. The objective was to conduct an in-depth performance assessment of each architectural variant to identify the optimal model for rust disease detection.

We employed a meticulous assessment and comparison

procedure to compare and select the most proficient model systematically. Performance metrics and evaluation criteria were carefully considered to accurately gauge the models' capabilities. Technical proficiency, precision, recall, and accuracy were among the key performance indicators utilized in this evaluation. Furthermore, the ability of each model to effectively capture and distinguish rust disease symptoms within the *Vicia Faba* L. pod images was of paramount importance. A standout architectural variant emerged through this rigorous evaluation process, displaying exceptional performance in rust disease detection. This model exhibited superior accuracy, showcasing its ability to effectively identify and classify rust disease symptoms within the *Vicia faba* L. crops. Its remarkable performance was a testament to its robust design, encompassing advanced algorithms and innovative methodologies. The optimal model selection culminated in our meticulous evaluation and analysis, driven by a quest for scientific excellence. It represents a significant milestone in rust disease detection in *Vicia faba* L. crops, offering valuable insights and potential solutions for agricultural practitioners and researchers alike. The findings of this study contribute to the body of knowledge surrounding rust disease detection, shedding light on the effectiveness of various architectural variants. Furthermore, the chosen model is a reliable tool for accurately identifying and classifying rust disease symptoms, facilitating improved management strategies and interventions for *Vicia faba* L. crops. Figure 3 depicts the architecture of the top-performing model based on a neural architecture search.

#### F. Experimental setting and configuration environment

Through an extensive training process, ten distinct architectural alternatives were developed, each offering unique capabilities. Among these variants were FCOS ResNet 50,

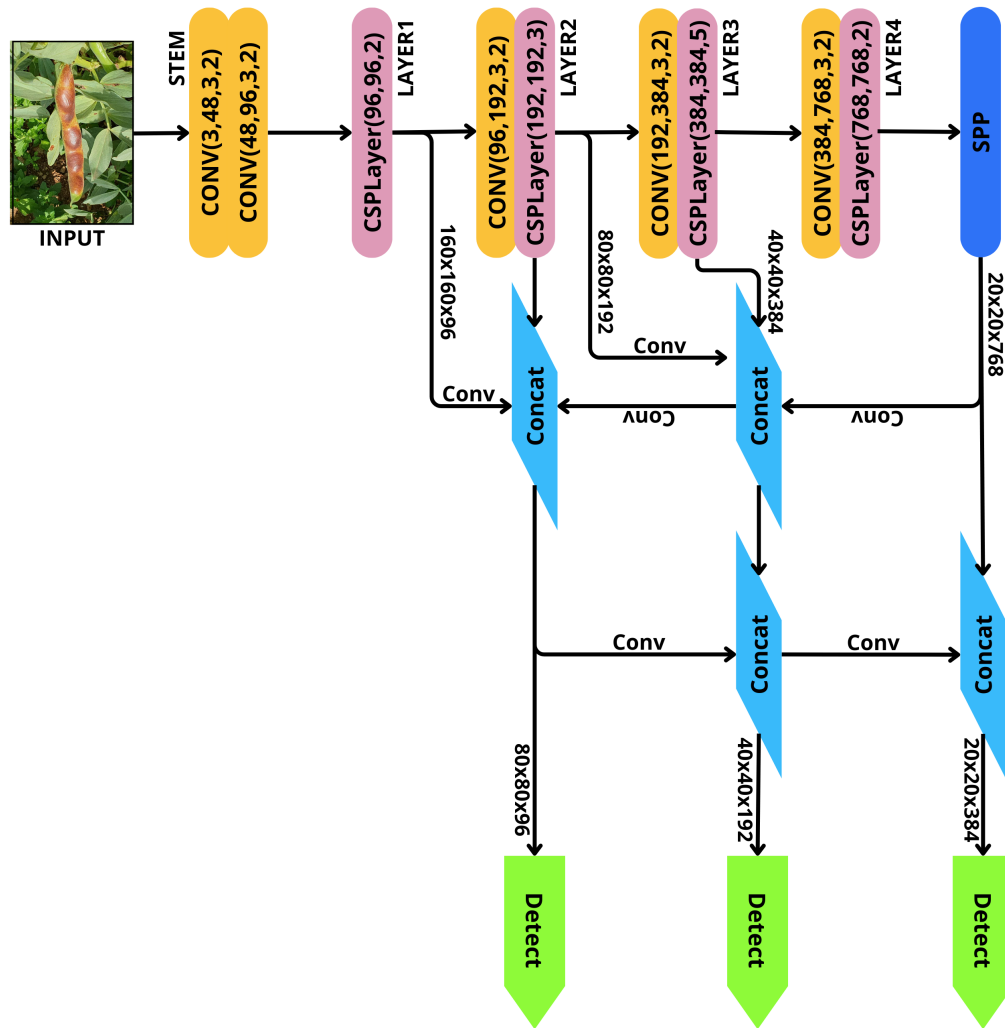


Figure 3. Architecture of the optimal neural network model identified through neural architecture search.

YOLO NAS L, Faster R CNN ResNet 101, YOLO NAS M, RetinaNet ResNet 101, YOLOv8S, YOLOv8L, Faster R CNN ResNet 50, YOLOv5L, and YOLOv5X, each bringing its own set of advancements and features to the table: the training procedure utilized eight and ten batches, each containing multiple photographs. The models were trained on the experimental platform's Windows 10 Professional desktop PC. The system configuration was carefully selected for optimal compatibility and performance, incorporating Python version 3.10.12, CUDA version 11.8, and Torch version 2.0.1. The hardware setup included an Intel® Xeon® W-2223 CPU running at 3.6 GHz, 16 GB of RAM, and an NVIDIA GeForce Quadro P1000 graphics card, leveraging its processing power for efficient model training. Detailed information regarding the specific training strategies employed for each model iteration is provided in Table 1.

This training phase's primary objective was to thoroughly evaluate the performance exhibited by each architectural variant. The ultimate aim was to identify the optimal model to detect rust disease in *Vicia faba* L. crops, showcasing superior precision and recall. A meticulous assessment and comparison procedure selected the architectural variant displaying the highest performance as the best model for rust disease detection. This selection process involved rigorous evaluation metrics, considering accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score. The chosen model demonstrated an exceptional ability to identify and classify rust disease symptoms within *Vicia faba* L. crops. Its selection was based on robust scientific reasoning and precise evaluation methodologies, ensuring the model's reliability and effectiveness.

TABLE I. Training procedures implemented during the training process.

Models	Param.(M)	Train	Val	Test	Opt	Lr	Size	Batch	Epochs
YOLOv5X	86.7	2197	824	275	SGD	0.010	640x640	8	40
YOLO-NASL	66.9	2197	824	275	Adam	0.022	640x640	8	50
RetinaNet ResNet-101	63.7	2197	824	275	SGD	0.012	800x800	10	50
Faster R-CNN ResNet-101	63.4	2197	824	275	SGD	0.015	800x800	10	50
YOLO-NASM	51.1	2197	824	275	Adam	0.022	640x640	8	50
YOLOv8L	43.7	2197	824	275	SGD	0.010	640x640	8	40
Faster R-CNN ResNet-50	41.5	2197	824	275	SGD	0.015	800x800	10	50
FCOS ResNet-50	32.2	2197	824	275	SGD	0.012	800x800	10	50
YOLOv8S	11.2	2197	824	275	SGD	0.010	640x640	8	40
YOLOv5S	07.2	2197	824	275	SGD	0.010	640x640	8	40

### G. Model evaluation index

We used several evaluation measures to evaluate the performance of the suggested designs in this experimental investigation, including mAP, F1 Score, precision, and recall. These metrics are quantitative tools for assessing the performance and precision of the models used in our study. The percentage of accurately anticipated positive cases among all expected positive instances is known as precision. Precision and recall are combined to provide the F1 Score, a fair metric considering coverage and precision. The percentage of accurately anticipated positive cases among the actual positive instances in the dataset is measured by recall. Last, the average precision scores across several groups or categories are shown by mAP. By utilizing these evaluation metrics, we can provide a comprehensive assessment of the performance and capabilities of the proposed architectures.

- 1)  $Precision = \frac{TP}{TP+FP} \times 100\%$
- 2)  $Recall = \frac{TP}{TP+FN} \times 100\%$
- 3)  $F1\_Score = 2 \times \frac{Precision \times Recall}{Precision + Recall} \times 100\%$
- 4)  $mAP = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=1}^3 AP \times 100\%$
- 5) with :  $AP = \int_0^1 P(R) d(R) \times 100\%$

The assessment metrics in this situation might be clarified further: The number of items the model successfully recognized is represented by the True Positives (TP) count, which stands for the count of correctly detected objects. The number of erroneously identified items, or False Positives (FP), is the number of times the model misclassified an object as falling into a specific category. False Negatives (FN) are the number of items the model did not detect and indicate cases in which an object that was supposed to be categorized was missed. The number of categories or classes that need to be classified is indicated by the variable "3".

## 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Metrics for Models Performance

In this section, we rigorously evaluated our trained models using key metrics. These included the number of network parameters, Precision (P), F1 Score, Recall (R), mean Average Precision (mAP), and detection speed. Network parameters gauged model complexity and computational requirements; mAP assessed overall performance in precision and recall, measured accurate identification, minimized false positives, recall ensured comprehensive coverage of relevant objects, and detection speed focused on timely and efficient identification. We maintained consistency with an intersection over union (IOU) threshold of 0.7, ensuring fair model evaluation. This comprehensive approach allowed us to pinpoint model strengths and weaknesses, aiding in selecting the most effective solution for crop disease detection.

### B. Learning and Training Models

Multiple architectures were developed for training, validation, and testing purposes. The training process utilized SGD and ADAM optimizers with a learning rate of 0.01 to 0.022. Several vital observations emerge when evaluating various stage detection models when considering performance metrics, model size, and speed. Percentages are integrated to underscore relative differences and trends among the models. YOLO-NASM, with a 15.6% reduction in model size (256 Mb to 196 Mb), exhibits substantial performance gains compared to YOLO-NASL, boasting an 8.6% increase in precision, a 2.0% boost in recall, and a noteworthy 4.2% gain in mAP. This suggests that YOLO-NASM not only optimizes resources but also enhances overall accuracy. Faster R-CNN ResNet-101, despite a 47.9% increase in model size compared to ResNet-50, does not consistently outperform its counterpart. The marginal improvement in precision (3.4%) is offset by lower recall, mAP, and speed, questioning the added complexity's justification for this specific task. In the YOLOv8 series, YOLOv8L,

TABLE II. Comparative evaluation of trained models.

Model	Weight. (Mb)	Prec.	Rec.	mAP50	F1 Score	mAP50@95	Speed (ms)	FPS
YOLO-NASL	256,0	82,10	94,82	90,90	87,87	79,99	5,67	177
Faster R-CNN ResNet-101	243,0	73,74	79,20	85,14	76,37	65,02	7,82	128
RetinaNet ResNet-101	228,0	73,74	86,40	85,15	79,24	67,75	6,44	156
YOLO-NASM	196,0	84,80	96,96	94,10	90,84	85,13	4,84	207
Faster R-CNN ResNet-50	167,0	75,51	82,80	81,40	78,07	64,29	5,06	198
YOLOv5X	166,0	88,61	87,64	88,72	88,09	69,67	13,81	73
FCOS ResNet-50	123,6	74,88	88,51	82,34	81,12	66,79	5,73	175
YOLOv8L	83,7	95,13	89,52	93,73	92,21	76,53	10,13	100
YOLOv8S	22,3	89,92	90,30	91,81	90,09	72,72	4,80	209
YOLOv5S	14,0	75,25	68,91	74,87	71,91	45,61	2,82	358



Figure 4. Detection results from the proposed model: illustrative examples.

with a 274.5% larger model size than YOLOv5S, delivers superior performance across metrics. However, YOLOv5S is the fastest model, operating at 75.5% more frames per second (FPS). This highlights a balance between efficiency and real-time processing capabilities, with YOLOv5S offering a compelling trade-off. FCOS ResNet-50 outperforms RetinaNet ResNet-101 in speed (28.7% faster) despite the latter's 85.5% larger model size. This indicates that, for this task, the simpler model may be more practical, emphasizing the importance of evaluating efficiency against complexity. In the YOLOv5 series, YOLOv5X, with a 1071.4% larger model size compared to YOLOv5S, demonstrates superior performance but at the cost of speed, running at 72.9% fewer FPS. The decision between these models hinges on the specific application requirements, highlighting the

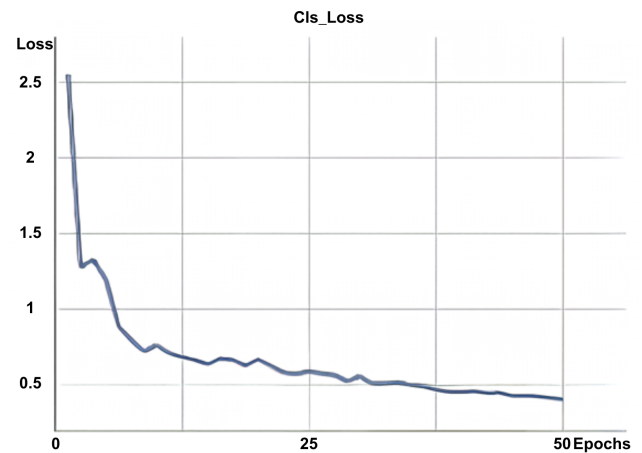


Figure 5. The 'cls\_loss' function for identifying rust disease infection levels.

necessity of balancing accuracy with real-time processing capabilities.

YOLO-NASM is a compelling choice in comparing object detection models, especially when considering the percentage differences compared to other evaluated models. YOLO-NASM is approximately 63.3% smaller than YOLO-NASL, indicating a significant reduction in size while maintaining or improving performance. Compared to Faster R-CNN ResNet-101, YOLO-NASM represents a reduction of approximately 19.1%, emphasizing its potential for efficiency gains, and about 15.7% larger than YOLOv5X but may provide enhanced performance. It demonstrates a favorable balance between compactness and performance, including an 8.6% increase in precision, a 2.0% boost in the recall, and a noteworthy 4.2% gain in mAP. This suggests that YOLO-NASM optimizes resources effectively, offering a more efficient and accurate solution for the given task.

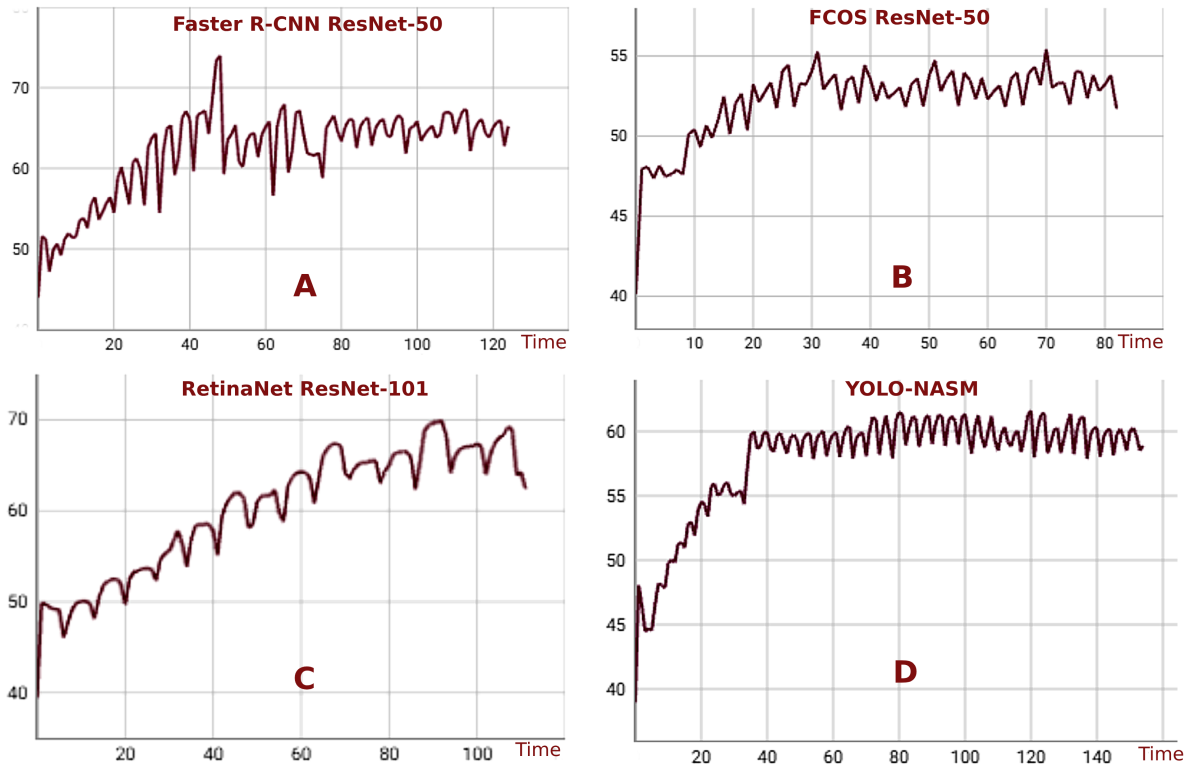


Figure 6. System memory usage curves for various models during training.

The reduction in model size is particularly advantageous for scenarios with resource constraints. YOLO-NASM appears to strike a favorable balance between model efficiency and performance, making it a strong contender among the evaluated models. The YOLO-NASM architecture was explicitly developed to illustrate the dynamic monitoring of training progress and model functionality, enabling an evaluation of the impact of training intervals on model performance. The results of this analysis are presented in Table 2. Notably, as the model underwent iterations from 0 to 14 epochs, its parameters exhibited significant changes. However, beyond the 30–50 epoch range, the model’s performance reached a stable state. The evaluation index demonstrated stability after 30 to 50 model epochs, with the mean Average Precision (mAP) reaching approximately 95.1% before reaching a plateau (refer to Figure 7).

Figure 4 showcases our trained model’s exceptional performance in identifying rust disease on *Vicia faba* L. pods. It accurately locates disease positions, classifies them based on pod state, and avoids missed detections and false positives. The model’s proficiency extends to small and numerous targets, making it a reliable tool for effective disease management. Figure 5 presents a comprehensive analysis of the “Cls\_Loss” function utilized by the best-trained model for identifying and classifying different levels of rust disease infection. The network is optimized through the stochastic gradient descent approach by adjusting its

parameters during the learning process, decreasing the loss function value. This reduction in the loss function value demonstrates a strong correlation with other performance indicators, such as recall rate (refer to Figure 7a) and mean average precision (refer to Figure 7b). Additionally, the graphs demonstrate how the loss values quickly drop during the first few epochs before stabilizing after the model achieves steady performance. This suggests that the model is rapidly gaining knowledge from the data and reaching a sound conclusion. The classification loss plays a crucial role in assessing the algorithm’s ability to predict specific item categories accurately. As the value of the loss function decreases, the classification accuracy tends to increase. Hence, minimizing the loss function value is of utmost importance in achieving higher accuracy levels.

### C. Memory

The proportion of system memory used during the various models’ training times is represented by the curves in Figure 6. Memory usage curves are plots to show the amount of memory a deep learning model consumes during training or inference. To understand the efficiency and scalability of the model, as well as to identify potential bottlenecks or errors. We chose four of the ten models—Faster R-CNN ResNet-50, RetinaNet ResNet-101, YOLO-NASM, and FCOS ResNet-50, to compare from a system memory point of view and found that the YOLO-NASM model curve is the best and the most stable, showing no





Figure 7. Training Progress: (a) Recall, (b) Precision.

sudden spikes or dips, does not change radically over time, indicates that the model uses memory consistently and that there are no memory leaks or fragmentation[25]. We can say that the model uses neither too much nor too little memory and that there are no problems of memory overflow or under-utilization.

Initially, there is a sharp increase in memory usage, from around 40% to just over 55% in a short time (from 0 to about 40 on the x-axis). This rapid increase suggests that a process or set of methods has been launched and has consumed a significant amount of memory. After this initial peak, memory usage stabilizes, fluctuating between 55% and 60%. This pattern could be due to regular processing tasks occurring at regular intervals, causing slight fluctuations in memory usage. We want to choose a deep learning model with low peak, mean, and variance memory usage while maintaining high accuracy and speed. However, these goals may have trade-offs or constraints, so we need to balance them according to our specific needs and preferences.

#### D. Performance Evaluation: Precision, Recall, inference speed, mAP, and F1 Score

Figures 6a and 6b comprehensively analyze recall and precision performance for various models under different conditions in object detection tasks. Recall, which measures a model's ability to detect all relevant objects in an image, is directly linked to effectiveness, with higher recall indicating fewer missed objects. Conversely, precision measures a model's ability to avoid false positives, ensuring that only relevant objects are identified. Higher precision values indicate better model performance. In Figure 7a, the radar chart focuses on recall performance. Ten models are compared across three *Vicia faba L.* pod conditions: Healthy, Moderate, and Critical. The proposed YOLO-NASM model

consistently exhibits the highest recall performance, making it the most effective and reliable model for detecting infection levels. RetinaNet ResNet-101 and YOLOv8L demonstrate similar recall performance under Healthy and Moderate conditions. However, Faster R-CNN ResNet-101 experiences a notable decrease in recall under the Critical condition. Faster R-CNN ResNet-101 and YOLOv5S exhibit the lowest recall performance across all conditions, indicating limited effectiveness in object detection, particularly under Critical conditions. This graph enables users to select the most suitable model based on recall performance and robustness. Figure 7b shifts the focus to precision performance. The radar chart depicts precision values for each model under the same three conditions. YOLOv8L consistently delivers the highest precision across all conditions, accurately identifying relevant objects and minimizing false positives. YOLOv5X consistently outperforms other models, demonstrating superior precision regardless of image quality. YOLO-NASL and RetinaNet ResNet-101 exhibit similar precision performance under Healthy and Moderate conditions. However, YOLO-NASL experiences a significant drop in precision under Critical conditions, suggesting its vulnerability to image degradation and limited performance in challenging environments. In contrast, RetinaNet ResNet-101 showcases more resilience. Faster R-CNN ResNet-101 exhibits lower precision performance across all conditions. At the same time, FCOS ResNet-50 displays the poorest precision, generating numerous false positives, especially under Moderate conditions—these precision insights aid users in selecting models that align with their specific application requirements. Figures 6a and 6b provide valuable information on different models' recall and precision performance under varying conditions, facilitating informed decision-making regarding model selection.

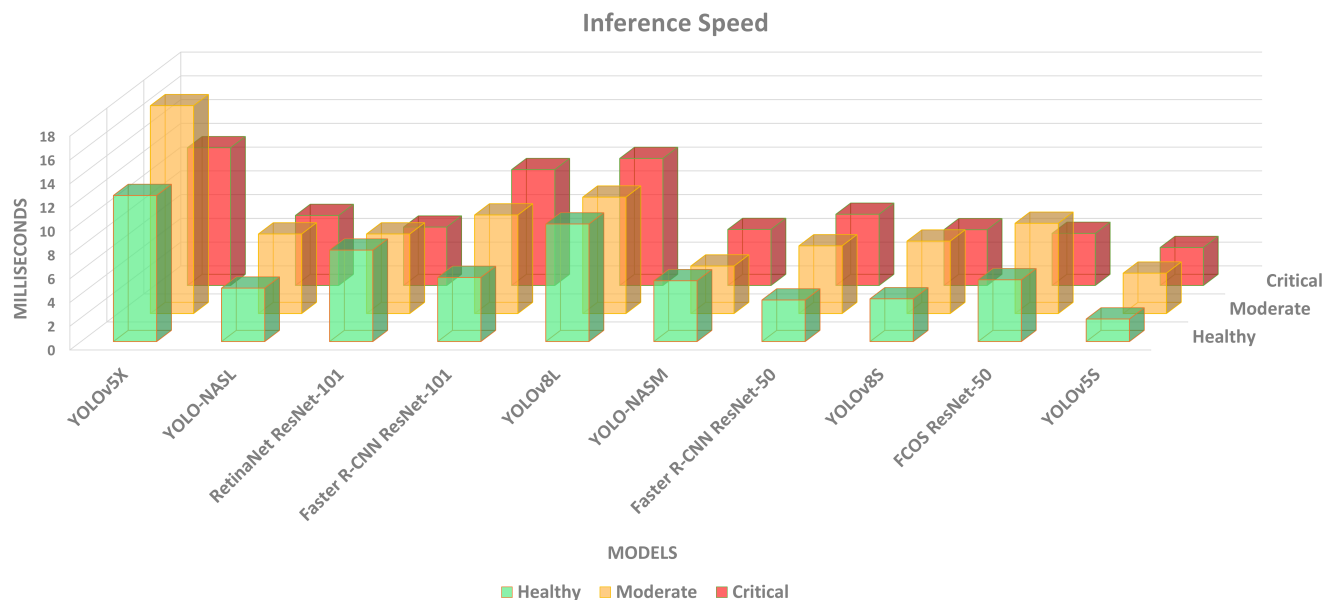


Figure 8. Analysis of inference speed performance in multi-level infection detection.

The analysis of Figure 8, which showcases the inference speed of various models measured in milliseconds, provides valuable insights into the performance of these models. Inference speed, representing the time a model takes to process input and generate output, is critical, with lower speeds indicating faster models. The graph utilizes color coding to represent health status, with green showing healthy, orange for moderate, and red for critical, based on specific thresholds. One notable observation is the significant variability in inference speeds among the different models. Models like YOLOv5S and Faster R-CNN ResNet-50 exhibit high speeds, while YOLOv5X performs slower. This observation highlights the correlation between detection and inference speed, where faster models are generally healthier and more suitable for real-time applications. On the other hand, slower models may struggle to meet performance requirements. Model architecture also plays a role in determining inference speed. This distinction may be attributed to design differences, such as the presence of convolutional layers and attention mechanisms. Several factors influencing the data must be considered. Fluctuations in input data types and sizes have a discernible impact on the speed and accuracy of the models. This necessitates the application of resizing or cropping methodologies specific to each model. Furthermore, the experimental setup employed the NVIDIA Quadro P1000 as the hardware component and a particular software environment, which can influence the overall performance. The implications of these findings are profound and have broad applications. The graphical representation of the data empowers users to make informed choices by selecting models that align with their requirements. By carefully evaluating the results and considering the delicate balance between accuracy and detection speed, the pro-

posed YOLO-NASM model emerges as a recommendation due to its exceptional speed/accuracy ratio. This nuanced analysis equips us with the necessary insights to make well-informed decisions when deploying machine learning models across diverse applications. By considering factors such as inference speed, model architecture, and the specific requirements of the task at hand, users can select the most suitable model that strikes the right balance between speed and accuracy.

The F1 scores of six models across three classes—Healthy, Moderate, and Critical—are depicted in Figure 9a. The F1 score varies significantly between classes, indicating this metric's sensitivity to each class's complexity and characteristics. For instance, the Healthy class may possess more distinct and precise features than the Moderate and Critical classes, making it easier for the models to detect and classify. On the other hand, the Critical class may exhibit more overlapping or ambiguous features, posing challenges for accurate identification and differentiation by the models. Each model demonstrates varying performance across the different classes. YOLO-NASM and YOLOv8L consistently improve the F1 score across all classes, while YOLOv5X experiences a significant drop in the F1 score for the Moderate and Critical classes. Additionally, Faster R-CNN R-101 performs poorly in the Moderate class but emerges as one of the top performers in the Critical class. These observations suggest that Faster R-CNN R-101 may be more susceptible to errors or overfitting in moderate scenarios than other models. The evaluation of F1 scores highlights the importance of assessing the models' performance for each class independently rather than relying solely on the overall score. This approach provides more comprehensive insights

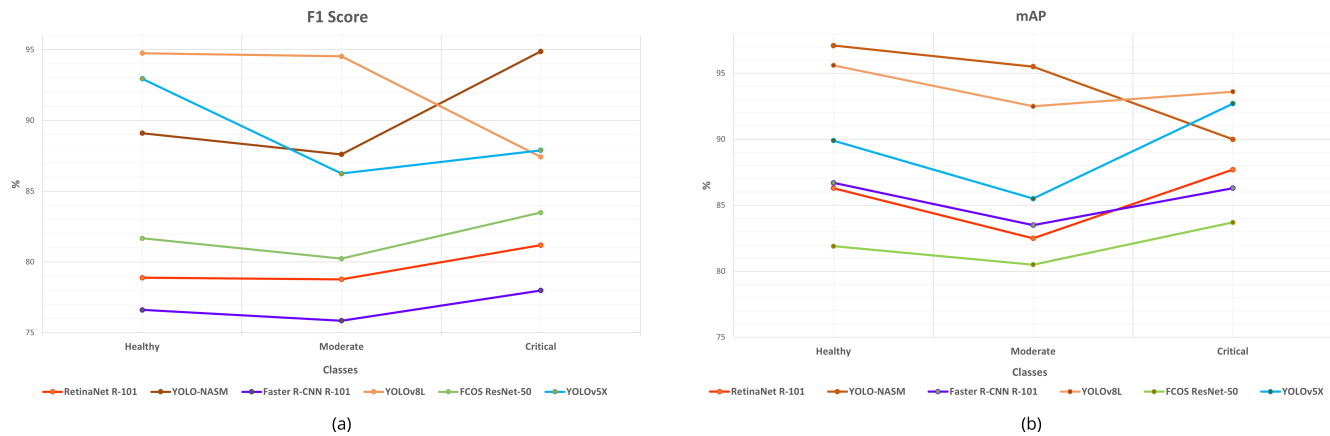


Figure 9. Training progress evaluation: (a) F1 score, (b) mAP.

into the models' strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges. Based on previous findings, the model with the highest performance, as depicted in Figure 9a, belongs to the "Critical" class. This suggests that YOLO-NASM, compared to the other models, is more specialized or finely tuned for complex scenarios. Figure 9b illustrates multi-level infection detection models' Mean Average Precision (mAP) performance across the Healthy, Moderate, and Critical classes. Retina Resnet-50 and Faster RCNN Resnet-101 exhibit modest performance, achieving scores of approximately 86% and 87%, respectively, in both the 'Healthy' and 'Critical' classes. In contrast, FCOS Resnet-50 consistently performs at a lower overall mAP of 77%. However, it shows improvement in the "Critical" class, attaining scores between 80% and 84%. These findings indicate that FCOS Resnet-50 may struggle to distinguish between healthy, moderate, and critical conditions. Conversely, the model based on neural architecture search consistently delivers strong performance across all three classes, with an mAP above 90%. It excels in the "Healthy" class, achieving the highest score of 96%. These outcomes underline the robustness and reliability of the proposed model for multi-level disease detection, positioning it as a preferred choice for general use.

The proposed model based on neural architecture search demonstrated exceptional performance with an important mean Average Precision. This accuracy in disease diagnosis highlights the practical feasibility of implementing deep learning-based approaches in agriculture. The developed models exhibit notable strengths, including high relevance, real-time efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and adaptability to diverse agricultural contexts. These strengths have the potential to revolutionize agricultural practices, increase crop output, and enhance food security. We will focus on specialized disease identification in *Vicia faba* L. and other crops, refining classification algorithms for greater specificity. By incorporating additional data sources such as crop type and environmental variables, we can further enhance the accuracy of disease identification. Furthermore, we plan to

enrich the dataset with new classes that capture essential information on crop infections, disease evolution, spread, and severity.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

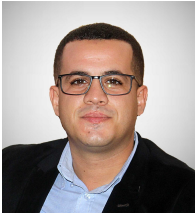
This study represents a significant leap forward in detecting agricultural disease, specifically identifying rust in *Vicia faba* L. pods. Through a comprehensive evaluation and comparison of advanced object identification models, such as Faster R-CNN ResNet-50, FCOS ResNet-50, RetinaNet ResNet-101, YOLOv8S, YOLOv8L, Faster R-CNN ResNet-101, YOLO-NASL, YOLO-NASM, YOLOv5L, and YOLOv5X, we have achieved remarkable progress. The tailored dataset generated in this study holds immense value for practical application in natural agricultural settings, offering valuable insights into the cutting-edge field of disease identification. The compiled dataset serves as an invaluable resource for future research, aiding in identifying agricultural diseases and facilitating the practical training of disease detection models. Notably, our model based on neural architecture search (NAS) exhibited exceptional performance, achieving a mean Average Precision (mAP) of 94.10%. This outstanding performance in precise disease diagnosis underscores the practical viability of implementing deep learning-based approaches in agriculture. Our developed models possess notable strengths, including high relevance, real-time efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and adaptability to diverse agricultural contexts. These strengths have the potential to revolutionize agricultural practices, boost crop output, and enhance food security. Moreover, they contribute to developing more effective disease monitoring systems for the benefit of society at large. We will focus on specialized disease identification in *Vicia faba* L. and other crops, refining classification algorithms for greater specificity. By incorporating additional data sources such as crop type and environmental variables, we can further enhance the accuracy of disease identification. Additionally, we plan to enrich the dataset with new classes that capture vital information on crop infections, disease evolution, spread, and severity. This study marks a significant milestone in



leveraging deep learning for agricultural disease detection. It demonstrates the immense potential of these advanced models to revolutionize farming practices, improve crop management, and contribute to global food security. By continuing our research and dataset enrichment efforts, we aim to make even more significant strides in disease identification and pave the way for a more resilient and productive agricultural sector.

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