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Multipurpose Agriculture Robot

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Abstract: ***The development and the fabrication of the robot which can dig the soil, put the seeds, leveler to close the mud and sprayer to spray water, these whole systems of the robot works with the battery and the solar power. More than 40% of the population in the world chooses agriculture as the primary occupation, in recent years the development of the autonomous vehicles in the agriculture has experienced increased interest. The vehicle is controlled by Relay switch through IR sensor input. The language input allows a user to interact with the robot which is familiar to most of the people. The advantages of these robots are hands-free and fast data input operations. In the field of agricultural autonomous vehicle, a concept is been developed to investigate if multiple small autonomous machine could be more efficient than traditional large tractors and human forces. Keeping the above ideology in mind, a unit with the following feature is designed:***
Ploughing is one of the first steps in farming. During this process we till the land and make it ready for the seed sowing. By tilling we mean that a plough will be used which will have teeth's like structure at the end and will be able to turn the top layer of soil down and vice-versa. Seed sowing comes next where the seeds need to be put in ground at regular intervals and these needs to be controlled automatically. Limiting the flow of seeds from the seeds chamber is typically doing this.
Mud leveler is fitted to close the seeds to the soil and to level the ground.
Water pump sprayer is used to spray the water)

I. INTRODUCTION

Process The idea of applying robotics technology in agriculture is very new. In agriculture, the opportunities for robot-enhanced productivity are immense - and the robots are appearing on farms in various guises and in increasing numbers. We can expect the robots performing agricultural operations autonomously such as ploughing, seed sowing, mud closing and water spraying. Watching the farms day & Building and construction is one of the major industries around the world. In this fast moving life construction industry is also growing rapidly.

But the labors in the construction industry are not sufficient. This insufficient labors in the construction industry is because of the difficulty in the work. In construction industry, during the work in tall buildings or in the sites where there is more risky situation like interior area in the city.

There are some other reasons for the insufficient labor which may be because of the improvement the education level which cause the people to think that these types of work is not as prestigious as the other jobs.

The construction industry is labor-intensive and conducted in dangerous situations; therefore the importance of construction robotics has been realized and is grown rapidly. Applications and activities of robotics and automation in this construction industry started in the early 90"s aiming to optimize equipment operations, improve safety, enhance perception of workspace and furthermore, ensure quality environment for building occupant. After this, the advances in the robotics and automation in the construction industry has grown rapidly.

A. Scope of Project

The Present project aims at designing an intelligent robotic vehicle which can be controlled wirelessly through RF communication. The main aim for our project has been to develop a solar operated digging machine, which is solar powered. In this machine we used a solar panel to capture and convert solar energy into electrical energy which in turn is used to charge a 12V battery, which then gives the necessary power to a shunt wound DC motor. This power is then transmitted to the rear wheel through gear drives. In this project an attempt is made to make the electric and mechanical systems share their powers in an efficient way. Thus taking into consideration the ever increasing pollution levels and the stringent pollution norms (EURO-II and onwards) set up by the POLLUTION CONTROL BOARDS, and since the fossil fuels are depleting, probably may last within the decades to come or earlier, and to reduce the running cost of the digging machine, we are in an attempt to incorporate the above mentioned features in our Multi Purpose Agricultural robot.

The construction of the Multipurpose Agriculture robot consists of two main parts. They are

1) Mobile Platform
2) Frame stand
3) Wheel
4) DC motor
5) Rocker Switch
6) Battery

B. *Frame Stand And Wheels*

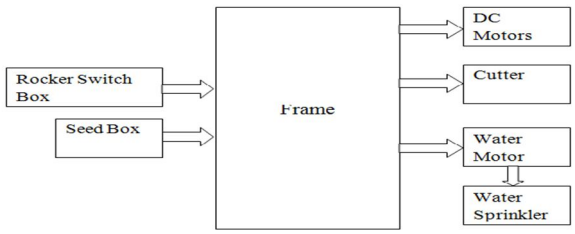
The frame stand is the steel welded in such a way that it can carry the whole equipment. The steels are welded strongly in welding laboratory with an idea to carry the entire robot with the control unit, battery and DC motor in the mobile platform and the IR sensor, solenoid valve and spray gun in the roller shaft .Four wheels are attached to the frame stand in order to move the robot in the direction specified. The movement of these wheels are controlled by the DC motor rotation which is controlled by the microcontroller. Since it is obvious that if either the movement of front or back wheels are controlled automatically the movement of the other one will be controlled. Therefore, in this robot the movement of the back wheels are controlled using the DC motor such that the movement of entire robot is controlled. The arrangement of the frame and wheel is shown in mixer.

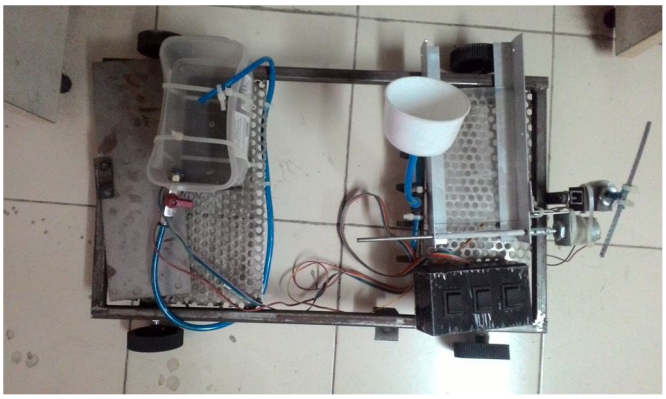
C. *Dc Motor*

DC motors are part of the electric motors using DC power as energy source. These devices transform electrical energy into mechanical energy. The basic principle of DC motors is same as electric motors in general, the magnetic interaction between the rotor and the stator that will generate spin. DC motors are widely used in speed and direction control because control of these motors are easier than other motors. The motion of a DC motor is controlled using a DC drive. DC drive changes the speed and direction of motion of the motor. Some of the DC drives are just a rectifier with a series resistor that converts standard AC supply into DC and gives it to the motor through a switch and a series resistor to change the speed and direction of rotation of the motor. But many of the DC drives have an inbuilt microcontroller that provides programmable facilities, message display on LCD, precise control and also protection for motors.

D. *Sprocket*

A sprocket or sprocket-wheel[2] is a profiled wheel with teeth, cogs,[3] or even sprockets[4] that mesh with a chain, track or other perforated or indented material.[5][6] The name 'sprocket' applies generally to any wheel upon which radial projections engage a chain passing over it. It is distinguished from a gear in that sprockets are never meshed together directly, and differs from a pulley in that sprockets have teeth and pulleys are smooth. Sprockets are used in bicycles, motorcycles, cars, tracked vehicles, and other machinery either to transmit rotary motion between two shafts where gears are unsuitable or to impart linear motion to a track, tape etc. Perhaps the most common form of sprocket may be found in the bicycle, in which the pedal shaft carries a large sprocket-wheel, which drives a chain, which, in turn, drives a small sprocket on the axle of the rear wheel . Early automobiles were also largely driven by sprocket and chain mechanism, a practice largely copied from bicycles. Sprockets are of various designs, a maximum of efficiency being claimed for each by its originator. Sprockets typically do not have a flange. Some sprockets used with timing belts have flanges to keep the timing belt centered. Sprockets and chains are also used for power transmission from one shaft to another where slippage is not admissible, sprocket chains being used instead of belts or ropes and sprocket-wheels instead of pulleys. They can be run at high speed and some forms of chain are so constructed as to be noiseless even at high speed.





II. METHODOLOGY

The basic aim of this project is to develop a multipurpose machine, which is used for digging the soil, seed sowing, and leveler to close the mud and water sprayer to spray water with least changes in accessories with minimum cost. This whole system of the robot works with the battery and the solar power.

The base frame is made for the robot with 4 wheels connected and driven the rear wheel is dc motor.

One end of the frame, cultivator is fitted which is also driven by dc motor and design is made to dig the soil.

Funnel is made by the sheet metal, to store the seeds and the seeds flow through the funnel through the drilled hole on the shaft to the digged soil.

On the end leveler is fitted to close the seeds to the soil, and water pump sprayer to spray the water.

Solar is placed on top of the robot and is connected to the battery for charging the battery.

Thus the max efficiency is utilized from the sun by the solar panel and to the battery

A. Advantages

It collect crop and soil sample easily.

Small in size.

Finding diseases and eliminate them.

No pollution.

B. Disadvantages

Not currently scale neutral.

Better sensors would help.

Energy issues, costly.

III. CONCLUSION

In agriculture, the opportunities for robot-enhanced productivity are immense – and the robots are appearing on farms in various guises and in increasing numbers. The other problems associated with autonomous farm equipment can probably be overcome with technology. This equipment may be in our future, but there are important reasons for thinking that it may not be just replacing the human driver with a computer. It may mean a rethinking of how crop production is done. Crop production may be done better and cheaper with a swarm of small machines than with a few large ones. One of the advantages of the smaller machines is that they may be more acceptable to the non-farm community. The jobs in agriculture are a drag, dangerous, require intelligence and quick, though highly repetitive decisions hence robots can be rightly substituted with human operator. The higher quality products can be sensed by machines (color, firmness, weight, density, ripeness, size, shape) accurately. Robots can improve the quality of our lives but there are downsides. The present situation in our country all the agricultural machine is working on manual operation otherwise by petrol engine or tractor is expensive, farmer can't work for long time manually to avoid this problem, we need to have some kind of power source system to operate the digging machine. To implement a prototype model of drilling and seed sewing machine system within the limited available source and economy. The system can be subjected to further development using advanced techniques. It may become a success if our project can be implemented throughout our country

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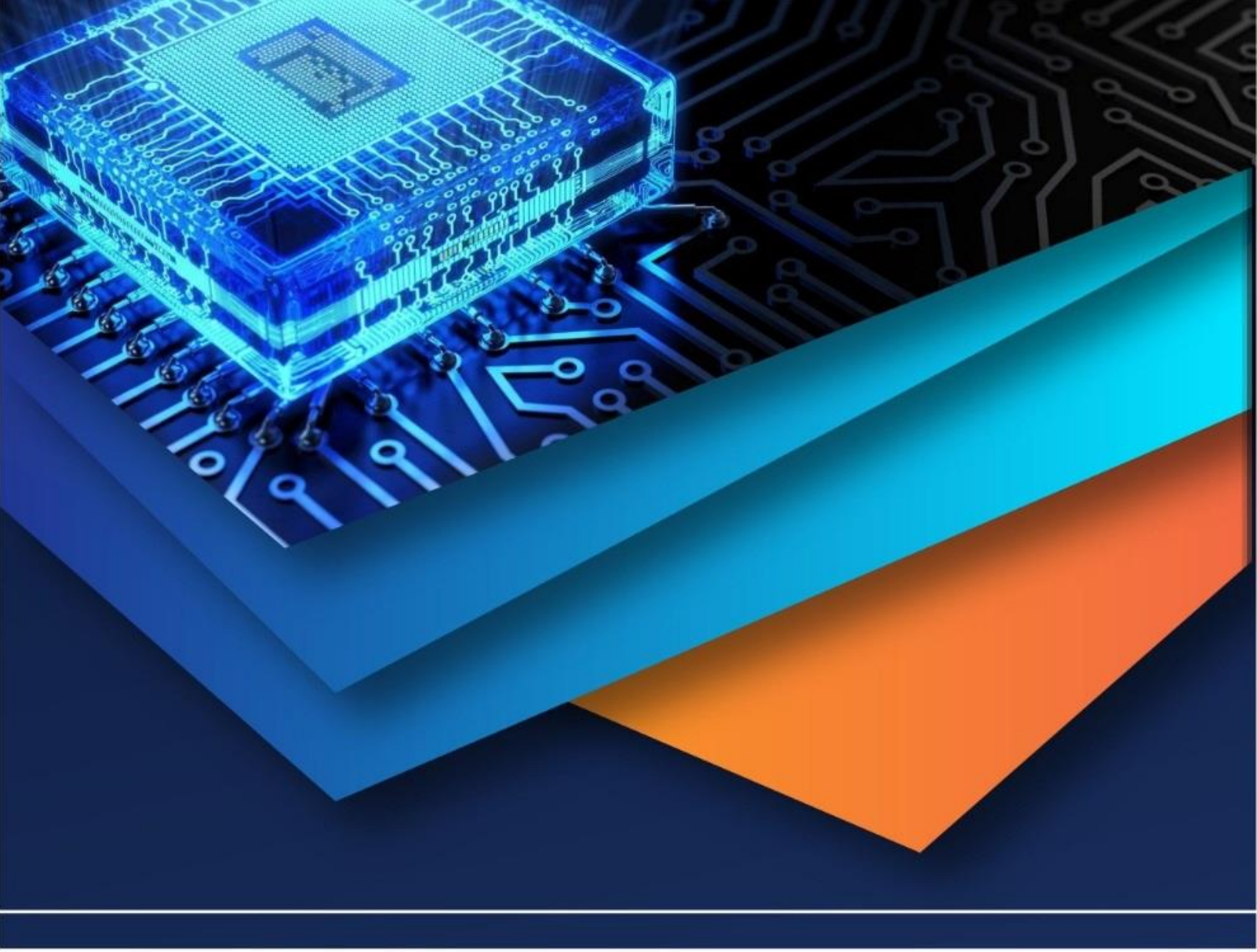

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