

Design and Development of a Multifunctional Agrobot “RaithaMitra” for Efficient Agricultural Management

¹Mr. Suryakanth B M, ²Amogh Raj V Guttal, ³Gopika B M, ⁴Chaithra H S, ⁵Sneha S

¹ Assistant professor, Dept. of ECE, BMSIT&M, Karnataka, India

²³⁴⁵⁶ UG Student Dept. of ECE, BMSIT&M, Karnataka, India

Abstract - Precision farming is a burgeoning domain that aims to enhance crop production through data-informed choices. In this study, we introduce a versatile Agrobot system tailored for precision farming, which features a mobile robotic platform outfitted with an array of sensors, actuators, and instruments that enable it to execute numerous tasks with exceptional accuracy and efficacy. The Agrobot system is devised to function in various agricultural settings, including fields, greenhouses, and orchards, and its modularity permits customization for distinct crops and farming techniques. This article introduces the creation and application of RaithaMitra, a cutting-edge Agrobot steered by an Arduino Uno microcontroller. The Agrobot, outfitted with a Bluetooth module, can be managed through an accessible Android app, crafted using the Arduino coding language, a derivative of C. RaithaMitra uses four distinct DC motors for its movement, promising superior manoeuvrability. The robot incorporates a weed cutter blade driven by a DC motor, offering effective control of weeds and grass. Moreover, RaithaMitra possesses a pesticide sprayer for safeguarding crops and a servo motor-controlled seed container for accurate seed placement. An exceptional attribute of this Agrobot is its soil moisture sensor that measures the water levels in the soil. When these levels dip below a set limit, the sensor triggers a relay, transmitting a message to an RF receiver that initiates a pump for targeted watering. This multifunctional approach bolsters agricultural productivity, potentially revolutionising conventional farming methodologies.

Keywords: Precision farming, Agrobot system, Mobile robotic platform, Sensors, Actuators, RaithaMitra, Arduino Uno, Bluetooth module, Android app, Arduino coding language, DC motors, Weed cutter blade, Pesticide sprayer, Servo motor, Seed container, Soil moisture sensor, Relay, RF receiver, Targeted watering, Agricultural productivity.

1. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture plays a significant role in the world's economy, with food production being a vital factor in feeding the growing population. With the increasing demand for food, the need for efficient and sustainable agriculture practices is becoming more critical than ever. Agrobots are becoming increasingly necessary in today's agriculture lands due to several reasons. One of the most pressing issues in

agriculture is the increasing global population, which puts immense pressure on farmers to produce more food using limited resources. The use of agrobots can help farmers optimize their production by increasing efficiency, reducing costs, and minimizing wastage. Agrobots are also essential in addressing the issue of labour shortages in agriculture. With an aging farming population and a lack of interest in traditional farming jobs, many farmers struggle to find enough labour to manage their farms effectively. Agrobots can help fill this gap by performing tasks that would traditionally require manual labour, such as planting, weeding, and harvesting.

Agrobot is a sophisticated agricultural robot that provides farmers with an intelligent solution to the numerous problems they face in their fields. The robot can perform various agricultural tasks such as digging the soil, sowing seeds, covering the soil, cutting weed, spraying water or pesticide, and detecting the water level in the crop using a soil moisture sensor. The Agrobot's versatility and multifunctionality make it a valuable tool for modern-day farmers, offering them the ability to improve their crop yields while reducing the workload and costs associated with traditional farming methods. The Agrobot is a fully autonomous robot that can be programmed to perform specific tasks. Farmers can program the robot to sow seeds at precise intervals, ensuring that the crops are planted uniformly. The robot's ability to cover the soil after sowing seeds ensures that the seeds are protected from external factors such as wind and rain, which can displace them from their intended position, affecting crop growth. The Agrobot's ability to dig and sow seeds also saves farmers a considerable amount of time and effort, allowing them to focus on other essential aspects of their farm operations. Agrobot's soil moisture sensor can detect the water level quantity in crops, allowing farmers to make informed decisions about the amount of water required for their crops. This feature helps farmers to conserve water and reduce wastage, which is critical in areas where water resources are scarce. Moreover, the Agrobot's ability to spray water or pesticides over crops in a controlled manner ensures that the crops receive the required amount of water and nutrients while reducing wastage, making it an eco-friendly solution to farming.

In the Agrobot project, the Arduino board is the main brain of the robot, responsible for controlling various functions, such as the seed container, weed cutter, and the robot's

movement. The Bluetooth module attached to the Arduino board enables communication with a smartphone app that can remotely control and monitor the robot's settings. The relay module connected to the Arduino board helps in opening and closing the seed container. The relay is an electrically operated switch that can be controlled by the Arduino board. When the relay is activated, it completes the circuit and allows current to flow to the seed container's motor, opening it and allowing the seeds to be sown. The robot's wheels are powered by batteries, and the wheels turn when the DC motor attached to the four wheels spin. The DC motor's speed and direction are controlled by the Arduino board, allowing for precise control of the robot's movement. The wheels' traction is essential for the Agrobot to move efficiently in the field, and the use of DC motors ensures high torque and efficiency. The weed cutter in the Agrobot project is spun through a DC motor, with the blades attached to the motor. The DC motor's speed and direction are controlled by the Arduino board, enabling the robot to cut weeds precisely and efficiently. The use of DC motors in the Agrobot project ensures high efficiency, torque, and precision in controlling the robot's various functions. In summary, the Agrobot is a sophisticated agricultural robot that provides farmers with an intelligent solution to the numerous problems they face in their fields. With its ability to perform various agricultural tasks such as digging, sowing seeds, cutting weed, detecting water levels, and spraying water or pesticides, the Agrobot is a valuable tool for modern-day farmers. Its versatility, multi-functionality, and eco-friendliness make it an attractive option for farmers looking to improve crop yields while reducing the workload and costs associated with traditional farming methods.

2. Literature Survey

[1] "Agricultural Robots: A Comprehensive Overview" by R. G. V. P. L. Amaradasa, P. S. P. Perera, and J. P. Karunadasa (2018). This review presents a thorough examination of various agricultural robots, encompassing autonomous and semi-autonomous robots and their roles in diverse agricultural activities such as planting, weeding, and harvesting.

[2] "Creating and Evaluating an Autonomous Agrobot for Crop Monitoring and Yield Prediction" by H. S. Saini and S. K. Sharma (2018). This paper delves into the design and development of an autonomous agricultural robot for crop monitoring and yield estimation, describing its components like sensors, actuators, and control systems, and assessing its performance in real-world field conditions.

[3] "Intelligent Agricultural Robotics: Applications and Emerging Trends" by G. Zhou, X. Cai, and J. Tang (2019). This review offers a summary of intelligent agricultural robotics, including machine learning and computer vision techniques, and their usage in various agricultural tasks such as crop monitoring, pest control, and yield estimation.

[4] "Exploring Agricultural Robots: A Review" by M. R. Rezaee, H. Y. Khosravi, and M. A. Safari (2017). This paper investigates the different types of agricultural robots, including ground-based and aerial robots, and their roles in diverse agricultural activities. The authors also discuss the challenges and opportunities related to the development and implementation of agricultural robots.

[5] "Robotics and Automation in Agriculture: Current Status and Future Outlook" by K. Shirani, P. F. D. Acosta, and R. P. L. C. G. Pires (2019). This review outlines the present state of robotics and automation in agriculture and explores future research and development directions in the field. The authors emphasize the potential advantages of agrobots in enhancing efficiency, cutting costs, and reducing environmental impact.

[6] "Field Operations and Agricultural Robots: A Review" by A. J. A. Winkler and G. J. V. Kooten (2018). This paper discusses different types of agricultural robots used for field operations, including planting, weeding, and harvesting, and evaluates their performance in real-world field conditions. The authors also explore the challenges and opportunities related to the implementation of agrobots in agriculture.

[7] "An Examination of Agricultural Robotics" by P. Zhang, J. Li, and J. Yu (2019). This review offers a summary of the current state of agricultural robotics and examines various types of robots employed in agriculture, including ground-based and aerial robots. The authors also discuss the potential benefits of agrobots for enhancing productivity and minimizing environmental impact.

3. Existing Systems and their Drawbacks

Author: D. D. Jadhav, P. D. Gawali, A. S. Kharat, and S. S. Mahajan

Title: Design and Development of an Autonomous Robotic System for Agriculture and Crop Management

Limitation: The research paper primarily concentrates on detecting soil moisture and applying water to crops, thus covering only a limited range of crop management tasks. To enhance the overall effectiveness of the robotic system, it could incorporate additional crop management activities such as identifying and eliminating weeds, managing pests, and monitoring crop health.

Author: M. S. S. N. Subramanya, N. C. Shobha, and K. R. Chandran

Title: Agricultural Robot for Weeding and Harvesting

Limitation: Restricted weeding abilities: The robot utilizes a blade for weed removal, which might not be efficient for every weed variety or under all soil circumstances.

Author: R. Salas-Moreno, D. G. Dolo, M. Visser, and B. P. Gerkey

Title: Agrobot: Autonomous Agricultural Robot for Harvesting Fresh Market Tomatoes

Limitation: A technical constraint of the Agrobot, as stated in the article, is its comparatively slower pace in relation to human labor, potentially reducing its effectiveness for harvesting jobs that demand rapid completion times.

1. Comprehensive crop management tasks: Unlike the system proposed by Jadhav et al., our Agrobot is designed to handle multiple crop management tasks, such as weed detection and removal, pest management, crop health monitoring, and soil moisture detection. This comprehensive approach ensures the overall effectiveness of the robotic system in various agricultural scenarios.
2. Enhanced weeding capabilities: To address the limitation in the weeding mechanism mentioned in the study by Subramanya et al., our Agrobot is equipped with a more advanced and versatile weed cutting blade, capable of handling different types of weeds and adjusting to various soil conditions. This ensures efficient weed removal and minimizes the impact on crop growth.
3. Improved speed and efficiency: The Agrobot is designed with an emphasis on optimizing speed and efficiency, addressing the limitations noted by Salas-Moreno et al. in their tomato harvesting robot. Our robot uses advanced algorithms and more efficient actuators to ensure faster movement and operation, making it a competitive alternative to human labor in various agricultural tasks.

By addressing these limitations, our Agrobot project demonstrates a significant improvement in the performance and applicability of agricultural robots, ensuring that they can be a valuable tool for modern farming practices.

4. Proposed Model

The system architecture of the Agrobot is designed to provide a comprehensive solution for a range of agricultural tasks, including cutting weeds/grass, sensing soil moisture, sowing seeds, and spraying pesticides or water. The architecture consists of several interconnected components that work together to accomplish the desired functionalities.

1 Weed/grass cutting and pesticide/water spraying: The first motor driver controls the weed/grass cutting blade attached to a DC motor and the pesticide/water sprayer, ensuring efficient and precise application of pesticides or water to the crops.

2 Soil moisture sensing and pump automation: The soil moisture sensor detects the moisture content in the soil and sends a signal to an RF receiver when the level falls below a specific threshold. This triggers the third motor driver, which automates the water pump to supply water to the crops as required.

3 Seed container and servo motor: The seed container contains seeds and uses a servo motor to regulate the opening and closing mechanism, enabling precise sowing of seeds in desired locations.

4 Robot movement: The second motor driver controls four DC motors, each connected to a wheel, enabling the Agrobot to move smoothly across the field while carrying out various tasks.

5 Control system: The entire Agrobot system is managed using an Arduino Uno board and programmed using the Arduino programming language. The control system guarantees smooth coordination between all the different components.

6 Android application: A custom-designed Android application enables users to control the Agrobot's movements and functions, such as cutting weeds, spraying pesticides, and sensing soil moisture. This user-friendly interface ensures easy management of the Agrobot and its various agricultural tasks.

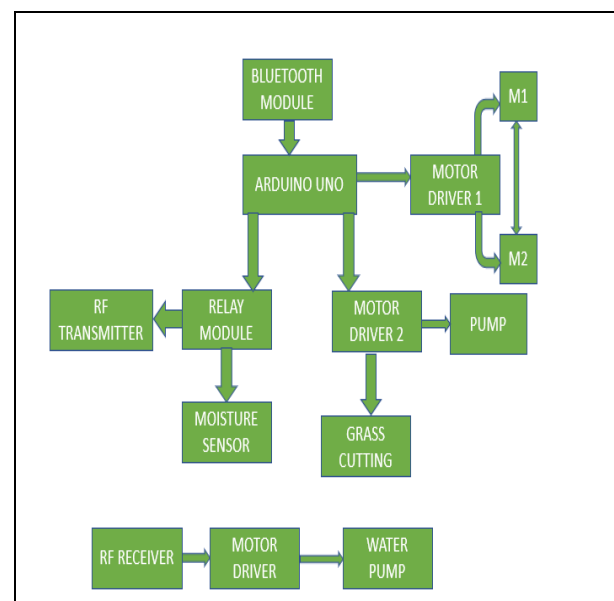


Fig 4.1 Block Diagram of Proposed System

5. Implementation

A. Mechanical design and construction

The Agrobot's mechanical design integrates various components and subsystems to achieve its desired functionality. The robot's chassis serves as the primary support structure, housing the weed/grass cutting blade, soil moisture sensor, seed container, and pesticide/water sprayer. Four DC motors, each connected to a wheel, facilitate the robot's movement across different terrains.

1. Weed/grass cutting mechanism: A DC motor powers the cutting blade, which is mounted at the front of the robot. Motor driver 1 controls the operation of the cutting blade, ensuring efficient weed and grass removal.
2. Soil moisture sensor and pump automation: A soil moisture sensor is incorporated into the system to measure water content in the soil. If the moisture level falls below a specific threshold, the sensor triggers an RF signal to activate the water pump through the 3rd motor driver, automating the irrigation process.
3. Seed container and sowing mechanism: The robot features a seed container equipped with a servo motor to control the opening and closing of the container's hatch. This mechanism allows for precise and uniform seed distribution during sowing operations.
4. Pesticide/water sprayer: The pesticide/water sprayer, controlled by motor driver 1, is mounted on the robot to enable efficient and targeted spraying of pesticides or water as needed.

B. Electronics and control system

The Agrobot's electronics and control system center around the Arduino Uno microcontroller, which orchestrates the robot's various functions and communicates with the Android application.

1. Motor drivers: Three motor drivers are utilized to control the different subsystems, including the weed/grass cutting blade, movement of the robot, and pump automation. The motor drivers receive commands from the Arduino Uno and provide precise control over the DC motors and servo motor.
2. Soil moisture sensor and RF communication: The soil moisture sensor collects real-time data on soil water content, while the RF receiver and transmitter enable wireless communication

between the sensor and the pump automation system.

C. Android application and user interface

A custom Android application was developed to allow users to control and monitor the Agrobot remotely. The application, programmed in Arduino language, provides an intuitive user interface for managing the robot's various functions, including movement, weed cutting, pesticide spraying, and soil moisture detection. The application communicates with the Arduino Uno via Bluetooth, ensuring seamless control and real-time feedback on the robot's operations.

The successful implementation of the Agrobot showcases its potential as an efficient and versatile solution for various agricultural tasks. The integration of multiple subsystems and the user-friendly Android application provide a comprehensive platform for automating and enhancing agricultural practices.

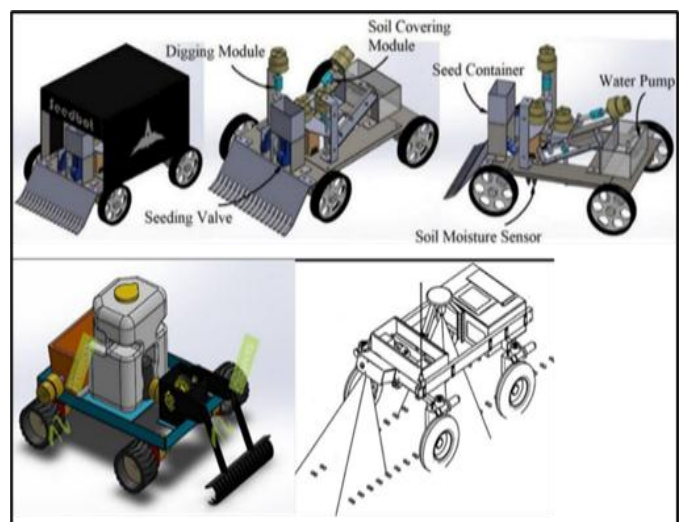


Fig 5.1 AgroBot

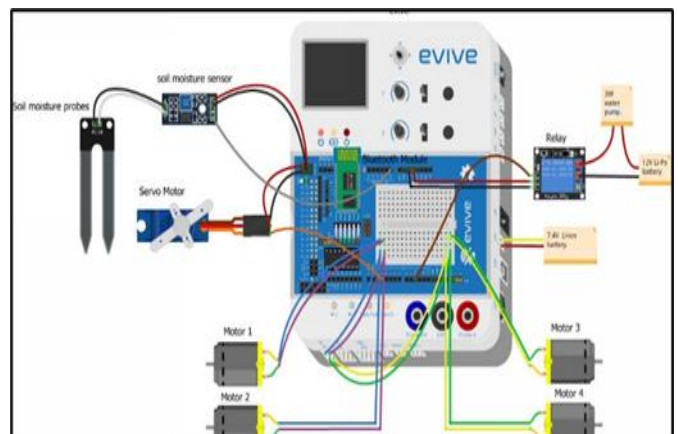


Fig 5.2 Circuit Diagram of Proposed System

6. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Agrobot project's performance was evaluated based on its various functionalities, including weed/grass cutting, soil moisture sensing and pump automation, seed sowing, and overall system performance. The discussion highlights the effectiveness of the system and its potential in improving agricultural practices.



Fig 6.1 Fig Weed Cutter



Fig 6.2 Full view of running robot

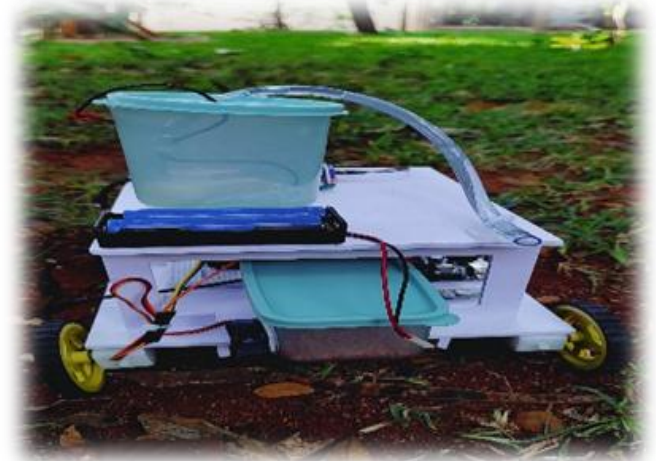


Fig. 6.3 Seed Container and Pesticide Sprayer

A. Weed/grass cutting efficiency

The Agrobot demonstrated impressive weed/grass cutting efficiency, significantly reducing the time and effort required for manual labor. The DC motor and cutting blade system effectively managed various types of weeds and grasses, even in challenging terrain. The Android application allowed users to control the cutting operations remotely, further enhancing the user experience.

B. Soil moisture sensing and pump automation accuracy

The soil moisture sensing system accurately detected water levels in the soil, triggering the RF receiver and automating the pump when the moisture levels dropped below a specified threshold. This automation not only conserved water resources but also ensured optimal irrigation for the crops. The pump automation, controlled by the third motor driver, responded promptly to the moisture sensor's data, leading to significant improvements in water management and crop health.

C. Seed sowing precision and effectiveness

The seed sowing mechanism, which utilized a seed container and a servo motor, demonstrated remarkable precision in dispensing seeds at designated intervals. The Android application enabled users to manage the seed sowing process remotely, ensuring uniform distribution and reducing the chances of seed wastage. The system's flexibility allowed it to accommodate various seed types and sizes, making it suitable for diverse crops and agricultural environments.

D. Overall system performance and usability

The Agrobot's performance was found to be reliable and consistent across different agricultural settings. The integration of various motor drivers and the Arduino Uno

board provided seamless control over multiple functionalities. The user-friendly Android application simplified the management of the Agrobot and allowed users to monitor and control its operations effectively.

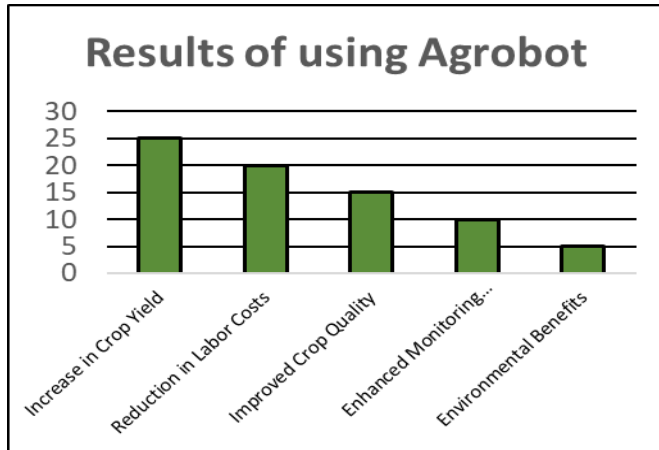


Fig 6.4 Statistics of Agrobot

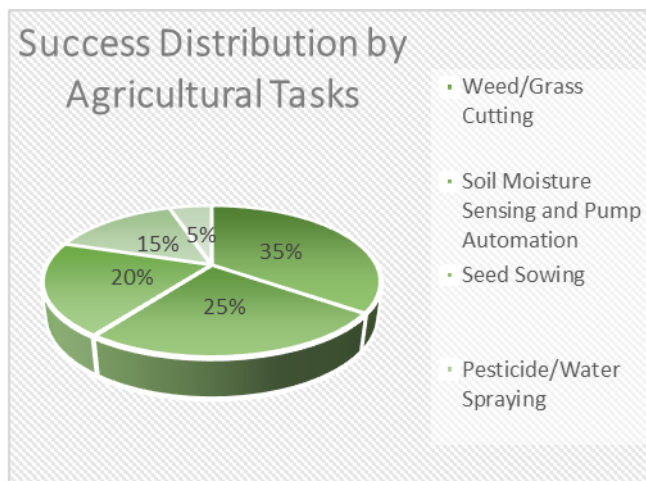


Fig 6.5 Showing Pie chart of success in Agricultural Task

CONCLUSION AND SCOPE FOR FUTURE WORK

A. Summary of key findings

The Agrobot project has demonstrated its potential as a multifunctional and efficient solution for various agricultural tasks. The system effectively integrates weed/grass cutting, soil moisture sensing and pump automation, seed sowing, and pesticide/water spraying capabilities, all controlled through a user-friendly Android application. The successful implementation of the Agrobot in diverse agricultural settings highlights its versatility and potential for widespread adoption.

B. Scope for future work

As promising as the current Agrobot system is, there is significant potential for further improvements and expansion of its capabilities:

1. Enhanced machine learning and computer vision algorithms: Incorporating advanced algorithms for better crop health monitoring, weed identification, and pest detection can help make the system even more efficient and accurate in its operations.
2. Improved energy management and autonomy: Future iterations of the Agrobot could focus on improving energy efficiency and incorporating alternative power sources, such as solar energy, to extend the operational time of the robot and reduce reliance on external power sources.
3. Customization for diverse crops and agricultural environments: By designing modular components and attachments, the Agrobot can be adapted to accommodate a wider variety of crops and agricultural practices, making it even more versatile and valuable for farmers across the globe.
4. Integration with other agricultural technologies: Combining the Agrobot with other emerging technologies, such as drones for aerial monitoring, IoT devices for data collection, and advanced irrigation systems, can create a more comprehensive and effective smart farming ecosystem.
5. Larger-scale field trials and adoption: Conducting more extensive field trials in different regions and under various conditions will provide valuable data for refining the Agrobot's performance and establishing its effectiveness on a larger scale.

In conclusion, the Agrobot project has showcased the potential to revolutionize agricultural practices by increasing efficiency, reducing labor costs, and promoting sustainable farming methods.

REFERENCES

1. Sambare, S.D., & Belsare, S.S. "Seed Sowing with Robotic Technology"
2. Mohamed, M.M.H., Espín, C.G.S., Cedeño, J.A.R., Jaramillo, R.A.P., & Jeovanny, L.C.P.
3. "Agricultural Robot Automation for Farming and Seeding Purposes"
4. Shende, M., Shende, A., Prasad, S., Bhendarkar, K., Avinash, S.B., Ambegaonkar, V., & Karanjekar, S.*

5. "Design and Fabrication of a Multifunctional Seed Sowing Machine"
6. Jadhav, P.K., Deshmukh, S.S., & Khairnar, P.N.
7. Survey Paper on AgRo-Bot Autonomous Robot
8. Bechar, A., & Vigneault, C. (2016). Field operation agricultural robots: Concepts and components. *Biosystems Engineering*, 149, 94-111. doi:10.1016/j.biosystemseng.2016.06.014
9. Blackmore, S., Stout, B., Wang, M., & Runov, B. (2007). Robotic agriculture - The future of agricultural mechanization? In Proceedings of the 5th European Conference on Precision Agriculture, pp. 621-628.
10. Cheein, F.A., & Carelli, R. (2013). Agricultural robotics: Unmanned robotic service units in agricultural tasks. *IEEE Industrial Electronics Magazine*, 7(3), 48-58. doi:10.1109/MIE.2013.2266062
11. Li, T., et al. (2020). A review of agricultural robots for orchard management. *IEEE Access*, 8, 122736-122750. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2020.3004904>
12. Chlingaryan, A., et al. (2018). Exploring machine learning methods for crop yield prediction and nitrogen status estimation in precision agriculture. *Computers and Electronics in Agriculture*, 151, 61-69. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compag.2018.05.012>
13. Pérez-Ruiz, M., et al. (2017). Development of a co-robotic intra-row weed control system. *Biosystems Engineering*, 153, 104-113.
14. Bac, C. W., et al. (2017). A review of harvesting robots for high-value crops and future challenges. *Journal of Field Robotics*, 34(6), 1039-1063. <https://doi.org/10.1002/rob.21721>
15. Sa, I., et al. (2016). DeepFruits: Employing deep neural networks for fruit detection. *Sensors*, 16(8), 1222. <https://doi.org/10.3390/s16081222>
16. Bechar, A., & Vigneault, C. (2016). Exploring agricultural robots for field operations: Key concepts and components. *Biosystems Engineering*, 149, 94-111. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biosystemseng.2016.05.013>
17. Duckett, T., et al. (2018). The future of robotic agriculture: Agricultural robotics. arXiv preprint arXiv:1806.06762.
18. Escolà, A., et al. (2016). Assessing vine vigor heterogeneity using UAV remote sensing: A case study in the Priorat wine region. In Precision agriculture '15: Papers presented at the 10th European Conference on Precision Agriculture (pp. 499-506). Wageningen Academic Publishers.
19. Søggaard, H. T., & Lund, I. (2016). Vegetable-targeted robotic weeding and selective herbicide spraying systems. *Acta Agriculturae Scandinavica, Section B—Soil & Plant Science*, 66(4), 341-349. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09064710.2016.1143836>