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Smart Robot for Efficient Weed Elimination and Crop Maintenance in Agriculture

Dr.N.L. Aravinda[1], M. Chitra Lekha[2], M. Maheshwari[3], M. Jhansi Lakshmi[4]

Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Malla Reddy Engineering Collage for Women, Hyderabad, Telangana, India[1]

UG Scholar, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Malla Reddy Engineering Collage for Women, Hyderabad, Telangana, India[2,3,4]

ABATRACT: The rising interest for productive farming practices has prompted the improvement of creative advancements to upgrade crop the board and weed end. This theoretical presents a shrewd mechanical framework intended for effective weed end and harvest support, using a blend of Arduino, IR sensors, soil dampness sensors, servomotors, water siphons, L293D engine drivers, and HC-05 Bluetooth modules. The robot incorporates these parts to mechanize key rural assignments, working on both efficiency and asset the executives. The framework utilizes IR sensors to distinguish and recognize weed development, empowering exact focusing on and evacuation. Soil moisture sensors keep an eye on how hydrated the soil is, preventing crops from getting too much or too little water and ensuring that crops get the right amount of water. The servomotor and water siphon parts work pair to convey designated water system in view of constant soil dampness information, upgrading water productivity. The L293D motor driver provides dependable and responsive control of the robot's actions by controlling the robot's movement and the weed removal mechanism's operational functions. Farmers are able to manage the robot's operations from a distance using a smartphone or another Bluetooth-enabled device thanks to the HC-05 Bluetooth module, which makes it easier to control and monitor the robot remotely.

I. INTTRODUTION

The backbone of human sustenance, agriculture, faces constant difficulties in optimizing crop yield and resource management. Weed control and crop maintenance are two of the most labor-intensive aspects of traditional farming that can be costly and time-consuming. In light of these difficulties, mechanical progressions are progressively being coordinated into farming to improve efficiency and supportability. One such headway is the improvement of shrewd mechanical frameworks intended to mechanize key rural undertakings, working on both proficiency and viability.An intelligent robotic system designed to address two crucial aspects of contemporary agriculture is presented in this introduction. eradication of weeds and crop upkeep. For precise and automated tasks, the system makes use of a variety of sensors, actuators, and Arduino microcontrollers.

II. EXISTING SYSTEM

Current ways to deal with weed end and yield support in horticulture shift generally, from manual techniques to cutting edge mechanical arrangements. Traditionally, the primary method for controlling weeds has been manual labor with tools like hoes and weeders that require a lot of physical effort and produce inconsistent results. Chemical herbicides are a better option, but they can be harmful to the environment and people's health because they can degrade soil and pollute water through runoff. Mechanical weeding machines that used rotary blades or mechanical arms to remove weeds were among the earliest automation systems. These machines reduced manual labor, but their precision was limited, and they frequently affected crops and weeds in the area. The coming of sensor-based water system frameworks denoted a huge headway, utilizing soil dampness sensors to upgrade water application and further develop water utilization proficiency. Be that as it may, these frameworks normally worked in disconnection, lacking coordinated answers for weed administration.

2.1Disadvantages

- Wear and tear, durability
- limited communication range
- complicated troubleshooting

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- limited adaptability

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed brilliant automated framework for farming incorporates a few cutting edge innovations to improve weed end and harvest support. An Arduino microcontroller serves as the system's central control unit and coordinates the various components. The system is able to effectively identify and target undesirable plants because the robot is outfitted with IR sensors that detect weeds with great precision. The robot uses mechanical or chemical methods to control weeds once they are detected, reducing the need for human intervention and minimizing crop damage. Notwithstanding weed administration, the robot highlights soil dampness sensors that constantly screen the hydration levels of the dirt. This information empowers the robot to arrive at informed conclusions about water system needs. The Arduino activates a water pump that is managed by an L293D motor driver and controlled by servomotors when soil moisture falls below a certain threshold. This pump delivers water precisely where it is required. Crops are given the best possible watering thanks to this automation, which also helps conserve water resources and encourages healthy growth.

3.1Advantages

•Upgraded Weed Administration
•Further developed Work Proficiency
•Controller and Observing
•Constant Information Handlin

IV. LITRATURE SURVEY

4.1 Title: "Using Machine Learning and Computer Vision, an Autonomous Weed Control Robot Using computer vision and machine learning"

Abstract

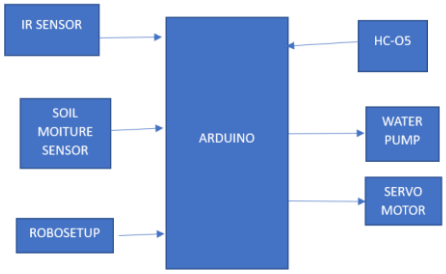
algorithms, a self-driving robot for weed control in agricultural fields is presented in this study. The robot recognizes and orders weeds utilizing camera-based vision frameworks and cycles this information with locally available AI models. The precision with which the system detects weeds significantly reduces the need for herbicides. The paper talks about the joining of different sensors and actuators, including the robot's development and functional systems. The outcomes show that crop health has improved and weed biomass has decreased effectively.

4.2. Title: " A Soil Moisture Monitoring System for Precision Agriculture: Design and Implementation"

Abstract

A soil moisture monitoring system that uses sensors to measure and analyze soil hydration levels in real time is the subject of this study. Soil moisture sensors are incorporated into the system, which is based on an Arduino microcontroller and provides irrigation management with timely and accurate data. The review features the advantages of exact soil dampness control in lessening water wastage and further developing harvest yields. The integration of the monitoring system with automated irrigation mechanisms is the subject of discussion, which demonstrates significant improvements in water use efficiency.

V. BLOCK DIAGRAM



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VI. HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

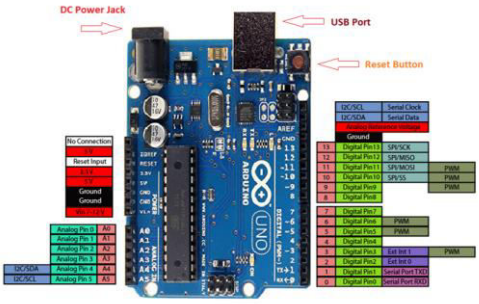
- ARDUINO
- IR SENSOR
- SOIL MITUR SENSOR
- HC-05
- WATERPUMP
- SERVO MOTOR
- ROBOSETUP

VII. SOFTWATE REQUIREMENTS

- ARDUINO IDE

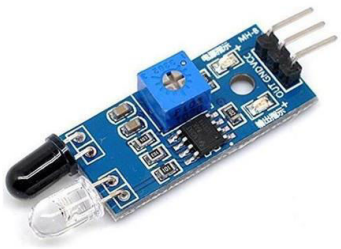
VIII. HARDWARE DISCRIPTION

8.1ARDUINO UNO



Based on the Microchip ATmega328P microcontroller, Arduino.cc developed the open-source microcontroller board known as the Arduino Uno. Sets of digital and analog input/output (I/O) pins are provided on the board, allowing it to interface with various expansion boards (shields) and other circuits. The board has 14 Computerized pins, 6 Simple pins, and programmable with the Arduino IDE (Coordinated Improvement Climate) by means of a kind B USB link. It tends to be controlled by the USB link or by an outside 9-volt battery, however it acknowledges voltages somewhere in the range of 7 and 20 volts. Additionally, it is comparable to the Leonardo and Arduino Nano. By sending a set of instructions to the board's microcontroller, you can instruct your board on what to do. To do so you utilize the Arduino programming language (in view of Wiring), and the Arduino Programming (IDE), in light of Handling.

8.2 IR SENSOR



An electronic device that emits in order to detect some aspects of the environment is known as an infrared sensor. In addition to detecting motion, an IR sensor can also measure an object's heat. A passive IR sensor, on the other hand, measures only infrared radiation rather than emitting it. In most cases, all objects emit some kind of thermal radiation in the infrared spectrum. An infrared sensor can pick up these kinds of radiations, which aren't visible to our eyes but can

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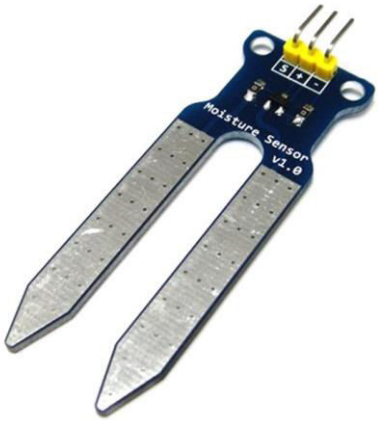
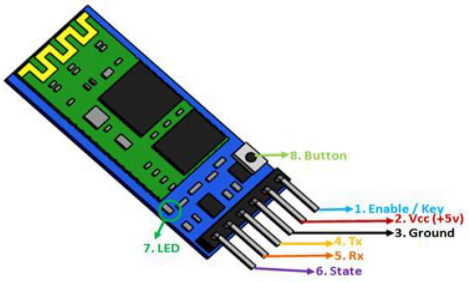
be detected. The detector is merely an IR photodiode that is sensitive to IR light of the same wavelength as the IR LED. The emitter is merely an IR LED (Light Emitting Diode). The photodiode's resistances and output voltages will change in proportion to the magnitude of the received IR light when IR light hits it.

8.3 SOILMOITUR SENSOR



This Dampness Sensor utilizes Drenching Gold which safeguards the nickel from oxidation. Electroless nickel immersion gold (ENIG) has a number of advantages over more conventional and less expensive surface platings like HASL (solder), including excellent surface planarity, good oxidation resistance, and the ability to be used on untreated contact surfaces like membrane switches and contact points. This is especially helpful for PCBs with large BGA packages. The amount of moisture in the soil surrounding this Moisture Sensor can be read. It's a basic sensor that works great for checking the water level of your pet plant or an urban garden. This is a high priority instrument for an associated garden.

8.4 BLUTHOTH



A Bluetooth module called HC-05 is made for wireless communication. This module can be used as either a master or a slave.HC-05 module is a simple to utilize Bluetooth SPP (Sequential Port Convention) module, intended for straightforward remote sequential association arrangement.With its complete 2.4GHz radio transceiver and baseband, the serial port Bluetooth module is fully qualified for Bluetooth V2.0+EDR (Enhanced Data Rate) 3Mbps Modulation. With this module, one can construct a wireless Personal Area Network (PAN). Data is transmitted over the air with the help of frequency-hopping spread spectrum (FHSS) radio technology. In order to communicate with devices, it uses serial communication. It speaks with microcontroller utilizing sequential port (USART).

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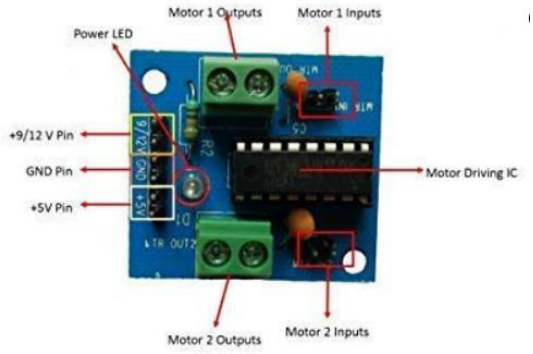
8.5 L293 DRIVER



L293D is a common Engine driver or Engine Driver IC which permits DC engine to drive on one or the other course. The 16-pin IC known as L293D is capable of simultaneously controlling two DC motors in any direction. This indicates that a single L293D IC can be used to control two DC motors. Integrated circuit (IC) with two H-bridge motor drivers.

Check the Voltage Specification at the end to see if the l293d can also drive quiet big and small motors.It deals with the idea of H-span. H-span is a circuit which permits the voltage to be flown in one or the other course. As you are aware, voltage must change direction in order to rotate the motor clockwise or anticlockwise; consequently, H-bridge integrated circuits are ideal for driving a DC motor.

8.6waterpump

In order to push water, a water pump relies primarily on the positive displacement principle and kinetic energy. These siphons use AC power in any case DC power for empowering the engine of the water siphon though others can be stimulated different sorts of drivers like fuel motors in any case diesel.The water siphon is a compact gadget and can be applied in a few family applications. These siphons are utilized for siphoning the tremendous measure of water starting with one spot then onto the next. A water pump's primary function is its adaptability. A quality siphon which can be chosen cautiously might be ideal for emptying water out of a low overflowed district, topping off the pool, and bath, circling pesticides in any case manures.

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8.7 servomotor

The majority of high-tech devices in industrial applications, such as automation technology, make use of the servo motor. It is a self-contained electrical device that efficiently and precisely rotates machine components. Additionally, this motor's output shaft can be rotated to a specific angle. Servo engines are basically utilized in home gadgets, toys, vehicles, planes and a lot more gadgets.A servo machine's definition, types, mechanism, principle, working, controlling, and applications are all discussed in this blog.

IX. SOFTWARE DISCRIPTION

9.1 ARDUINO IDE

Programs composed utilizing Arduino Programming (IDE) are called draws. The file extension.ino is used to save these sketches, which were written in the text editor. The editor has tools for searching and replacing text as well as cutting and pasting. The message region gives input while saving and trading and furthermore shows blunders. The Arduino Software (IDE) outputs text to the console, which includes all of the information, including complete error messages. The base righthand corner of the window shows the designed board and sequential port. You can open the serial monitor, create, open, and verify programs, and upload and upload programs using the toolbar buttons.

X. CONCLUSION

With the help of Arduino, IR sensors, soil moisture sensors, servomotors, water pumps, L293D motor drivers, and the HC-05 Bluetooth module, a smart robot that can effectively remove weeds and maintain crops has been created. Weed control, irrigation management, and crop health are just a few of the issues that need to be addressed in today's farming by means of this integrated system, which brings together a number of technological components.The robot's utilization of IR sensors for exact weed recognition takes into consideration designated weed expulsion, limiting the dependence on physical work and lessening the requirement for synthetic herbicides. The system enhances crop health and contributes to sustainable farming practices by accurately identifying and managing weeds. Moreover, the joining of

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soil dampness sensors guarantees that water system is overseen productively, conveying water just when important and forestalling both water waste and yield pressure.

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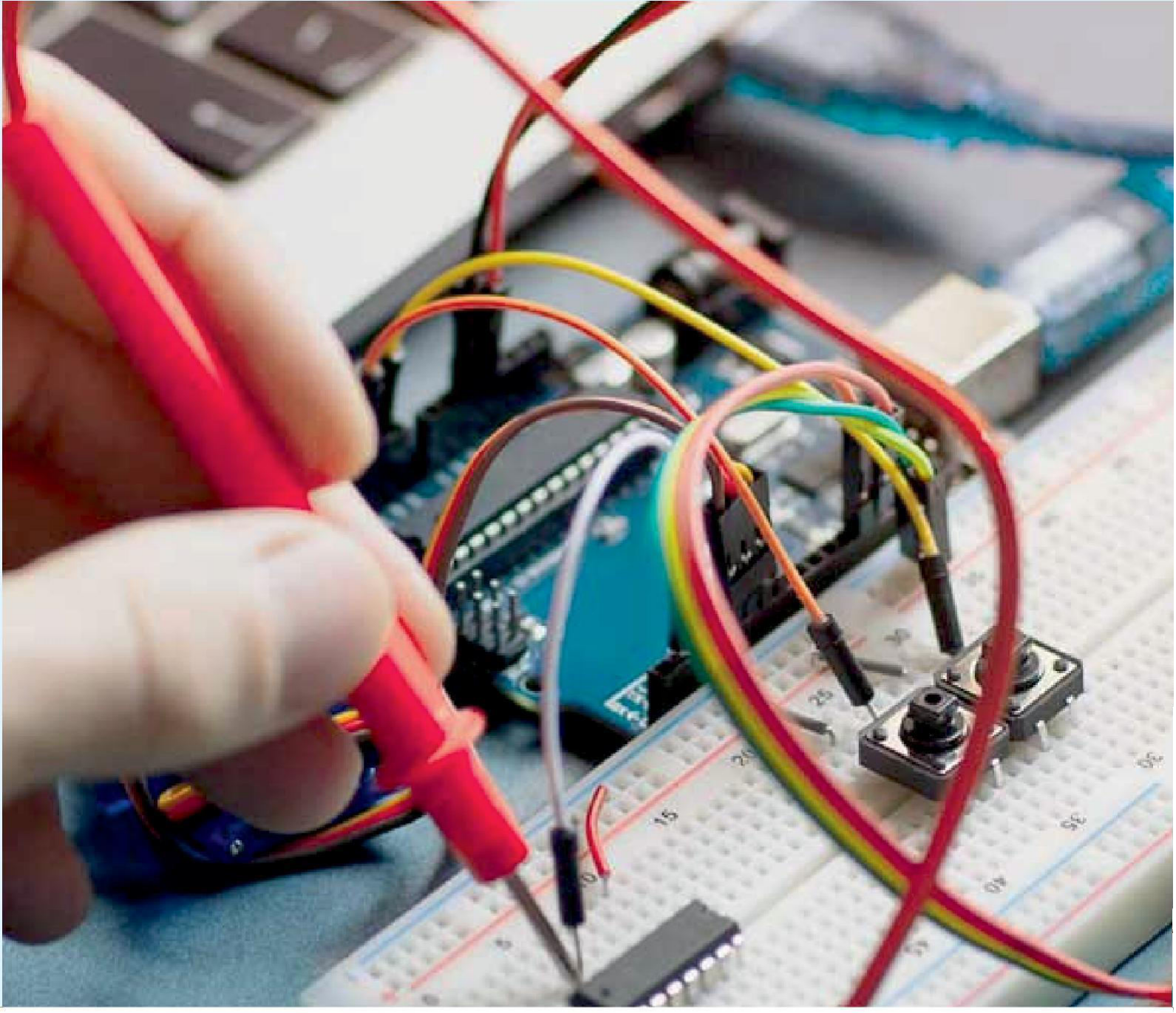

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