TO DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE SOLAR POWERD SEED SOWING MACHINE

Atharva Dawkhar, Saurabh Ghadge, Nihal Godase, Sachin MadaneUndergraduate Student Department of Mechanical Engineering

PES Modern College of Engineering Pune, India.saurabhghadge417@gmail.com

sachinmadane068@gmail.com atharvadawkhar9800@gmail.com

nihalgodase@gmail.com

Prof. R. F. DUNDE Department of Mechanical Engineering,
PES Modern College of Engineering

ABSTRACT*—By developing a sustainable and effective technique of seed sowing, the solar power seeds sowing machine initiative seeks to revolutionise the agricultural industry. In this idea, solar energy is used to power a specialised equipment that can spread seeds in fields with accuracy. The project helps to lessen greenhouse gas emissions and farming's reliance on fossil fuels by harnessing the power of the sun. The device is made to increase productivity and efficiency while ensuring ideal seed placement and lowering labour expenses for farmers. Improved farm management is also a result of the integration of cutting-edge technologies like IoT and AI, which enable real-time monitoring, data analysis, and decision-making.texture but will increase the overall crop production. The project has a bright future, with plans to expand into other agricultural endeavours, adopt sustainable agriculture more widely, and integrate smart farming systems. The difficulties of rural electricity are also addressed, and it encourages off-grid farming in isolated locations. The project can gain from research funding, collaborative opportunities, and regulatory support with government support and incentives for renewable energy and sustainable agriculture. Overall, the initiative to build a solar-powered seed-sowing machine provides a creative and sustainable way to advance agriculture while protecting theenvironment.*

I. INTRODUCTION

By offering a viable and effective method for seed sowing, the solar power seeds sowing machine project seeks to address the problems the agriculture industry is now experiencing. Although conventional agricultural practises frequently contribute to environmental deterioration and a reliance on non-renewable energy sources, agriculture is an essential part of feeding the world's expanding population.

The concept suggests using solar energy to power a specialised equipment that can precisely spread seeds in agricultural fields to address these problems. A clean, abundant energy source like solar energy has many benefits for agricultural uses. The project intends to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the farming operations' reliance on fossil fuels by harvesting solar energy. By utilising renewable energy, the solar-powered seed sowing equipment is a step towards attaining sustainable agriculture.

The project's main goal is to increase the productivity and efficiency of seed-sowing operations. The device is made to put seeds precisely, assuring ideal spacing and depth, which have a direct impact on crop yield. Farmers can cut labour expenses and increase operational efficiency by automatingthe seed sowing process.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Solar energy uses in agriculture were thoroughly reviewed by Hossain et al. in Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews in 2019. The study emphasised the necessity for sustainable practises to reduce environmental consequences while highlighting the numerous technologies, such as solar- powered agricultural equipment.

The design and development of a solar-powered seed sowing machine for small-scale farmers was the subject of a study by Saha et al. published in the International Journal of Emerging Technology and Advanced Engineering in 2018. The study concentrated on the technological features of the device, including seed delivery systems, energy storage, and solar panel integration.

The current state and potential development of solar energy in agriculture were discussed by Singh and Adhikary

(Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, 2019). The study looked at how solar-powered machinery might help farms use energy more effectively and cut back on greenhouse gas emissions.

In their 2017 review for the International Journal of Scientific Research in Science, Engineering, and Technology, Kamble and Kulkarni examined the usage of drip irrigation systems driven by solar energy in sustainable agriculture. The study emphasised the value of effective water management and the advantages of using solar energy to run irrigation systems.

III. METHODOLOGY

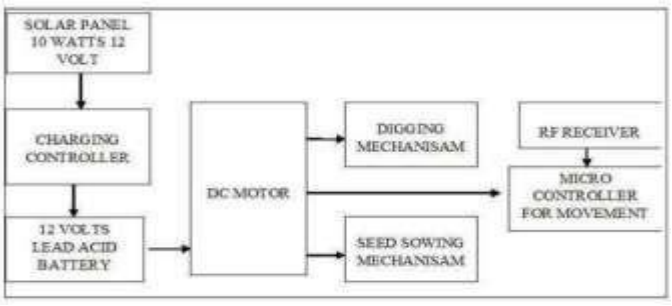
Conduct a thorough investigation of the current state of solar-powered agricultural machinery and related technologies. Determine the particular needs and difficulties of sowing seeds in various farming environments. Take into account elements including seed varieties, environmental circumstances, required levels of precision, and power usage.

Design and engineering: Create a conceptual design for the solar-powered seed-sowing device based on the study and requirement analysis. Take into account elements like seed distribution methods, solar panel integration, energy storage technologies, and control methods. To improve the design and assure its viability, use simulations and computer-aided design (CAD) tools.

Component Integration: Choose appropriate parts and technology for the solar-powered seed-planting machine. Choose batteries, motors, sensors, connectivity modules, batteries, and solar panels of the highest calibre. Include these parts in the design of the machine to ensure their compatibility, effectiveness, and durability.

Build a functioning prototype of the solar-powered seed-sowing device based on the approved design. Create the mechanical parts, put the electrical and electronic systems together, and incorporate the computer control methods. Check and validate the prototype's operation, seed-sowing accuracy, and energy efficiency.

IV. BLOCK DIAGRAM



V. MECHANISM OF OPERATION

Solar power generation: Solar panels built within the device collect sunlight and transform it into electrical energy. To receive the most sunshine, these solar panels are placed on the machine's top surface. Battery or energy storage devices are used to store the electrical energy produced by the solar panels. The gadget is powered by these batteries, which ensure that it keeps working even when sunshine is scarce or nonexistent.

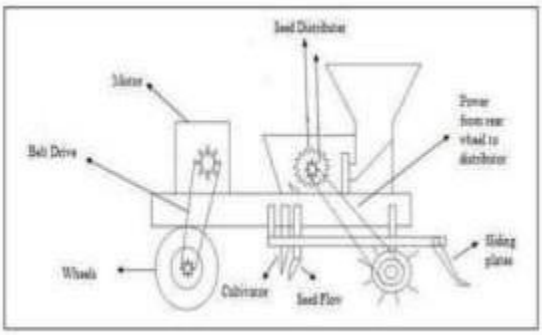
Seed Hopper: The device has a seed hopper that holds a specific number of seeds. This hopper, which is at the top of the device, has controls to regulate the seed flow while it is being sown.

Getting the seeds from the hopper to the ground is the responsibility of a seed delivery system. This system can include devices that transport the seeds from the hopper to the intended planting spot, such as augers, conveyor belts, orpneumatic systems.

Control of Depth and Spacing: The machine has features that allow it to regulate the depth and spacing at which seeds are sown. This guarantees that the seeds are planted at the proper depth and distance apart, ensuring the best growth and yield. Furrow openers or depth wheels that can be adjusted can be used to manage depth, and seed metres can be adjusted to control spacing.

Guidance and Navigation: To achieve precise seed placement, the machine may use guidance and navigational devices. In order to distribute seeds precisely and consistently, this can be done using GPS technology or other positioning systems that direct the equipment along specified lines in the field.

Control systems that oversee the machine's functioning and keep an eye on important parameters are installed. These control systems, which manage seed supply, depth control, and machine operation as a whole, might be microcontrollers or programmable logic controllers (PLCs). Additionally, sensors may be used to track variables like soil moisture, temperature, or seed flow, providing real-time data for planning and decision-making.



VI. FUTURE SCOPE

Future potential for the solar-powered seed-sowing machine project in agriculture and renewable energy is quite positive. The following are some potential directions for this project'sgrowth and development:

Increased adoption of sustainable agricultural practises: As the necessity for sustainable practises becomes more widely recognised, there will likely be an increase in demand for solar-powered farming equipment. Farmers may find solar- powered seed sowing equipment to be a desirable alternative

because it can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reliance on fossil fuels.

Enhanced production and efficiency: Solar-powered seed-sowing equipment can be created to boost agricultural productivity and efficiency with future technological breakthroughs. This includes attributes like exact seed placement, automated processes, and data collection in real-time

Integration with intelligent farming systems: Internet of Things (IoT) and artificial intelligence (AI) integration are key to the future of agriculture. Machines for sowing seeds using solar power can be fitted with sensors and networking features for communication with other systems and equipment. Through real-time monitoring, data analysis, and decision-making, this integration can improve the sowing procedure and overall farm management.

Expansion into other agricultural tasks: Although seed sowing may be the initial focus, solar-powered equipment may be modified for other agricultural tasks like fertiliser application, crop spraying, and weed management. Farmers can gain from a comprehensive and sustainable solution for a variety of farming activities by enhancing the capabilities of these equipment

VII. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the initiative to build a solar-powered seed- sowing machine has enormous potential for the future of agricultural and renewable energy. The idea offers a number of advantages, including less emissions, increased efficiency, and increased output, and it is in line with the rising need for sustainable farming methods. These devices can join a larger smart farming system, providing real-time monitoring, data analysis, and improved decision-making, by combining cutting-edge technologies like IoT and AI. The project's scope and influence might also be expanded to include other agricultural endeavours and to encourage off- grid farming. The project hopes to gain from cooperative opportunities, research funding, and regulatory support as the government increases its support and incentives for renewable energy and sustainable agriculture

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