



e-ISSN: 2319-8753 | p-ISSN: 2347-6710

# IJRSET

International Journal of Innovative Research in  
**SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY**



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

Volume 13, Issue 5, May 2024

**ISSN** INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD  
SERIAL  
NUMBER  
INDIA

Impact Factor: 8.423

 9940 572 462

 6381 907 438

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# Design and Development of Integrated Robotic Vehicle to Provide Survey in Farming

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**ABSTRACT:** This project involves creating an integrated robotic vehicle designed for surveying purposes in agriculture. The vehicle is equipped with advanced sensors and imaging technology to assess various aspects of farming, such as crop health, soil conditions, and irrigation needs. The development focuses on seamless integration of robotic systems for efficient and autonomous data collection, aiming to enhance precision farming practices. The abstract for a robotic vehicle in agriculture could focus on the integration of autonomous technologies to enhance efficiency, reduce labor, and optimize resource utilization. It may highlight features like precision navigation, sensor integration for crop monitoring, and the potential impact on sustainable farming practices. Additionally, emphasis can be placed on how such robotic vehicles contribute to increased productivity and cost-effectiveness in the agricultural sector. Integrated farming vehicle could highlight its multi functionality, combining features such as precision agriculture tools, autonomous navigation, and efficient resource management. This vehicle aims to enhance farming practices by integrating various tasks, optimizing workflows, and ultimately improving overall agricultural productivity.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The design and development of an integrated robotic vehicle for farming surveys involves combining robotics and sensor technologies. This vehicle aims to enhance efficiency in agricultural data collection and analysis by autonomously navigating through fields, collecting relevant data on soil health, crop growth, and overall farm conditions. The integration of sensors, such as cameras and soil moisture detectors, enables real-time data acquisition, contributing to informed decision-making for farmers. Robotic vehicles in agriculture, often called agribots, revolutionize farming by automating various tasks. These machines are equipped with sensors, cameras, and AI to perform activities like planting, weeding, and harvesting. They enhance efficiency, reduce labor costs, and optimize resource usage, making them a promising solution for sustainable and precision agriculture. Robotic vehicles in agriculture play a pivotal role in revolutionizing traditional farming methods. These machines, equipped with advanced technologies such as GPS, sensors, and artificial intelligence, serve various purposes. From precision planting and harvesting to monitoring crop health, they enhance efficiency, reduce labor costs, and minimize environmental impact. This innovation empowers farmers to make data-driven decisions, ensuring optimal resource utilization and sustainable farming practices. Design and implement an adaptive control system for the robotic vehicle using Artificial Intelligence (AI) or Neural Networks (NN). Utilize AI/NN algorithms to enable the robotic vehicle to adapt to different terrains and navigate efficiently in the farming environment. Implement real-time feedback mechanisms for obstacle avoidance, path planning, and dynamic adjustments based on environmental changes. Prioritize robustness, ensuring the system can handle diverse field conditions. Develop a sophisticated vision system to differentiate between crops, weeds, grass, and other elements in the farming landscape. Implement computer vision techniques, possibly leveraging deep learning models, to analyze visual data collected by onboard cameras. Train the system to recognize and classify various agricultural elements with high accuracy. Integrate sensors for additional data inputs, such as infrared or multispectral imaging, to enhance differentiation capabilities.

## II. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for developing the farming robot with autonomous robotic vehicle capabilities follows a systematic approach encompassing design, development, implementation, and evaluation. Here's a detailed outline tailored to your project:

1. Requirements Analysis:  
Define specific project requirements, objectives, and performance metrics. Gather insights through stakeholder interviews, literature review, and market analysis, focusing on agricultural needs and challenges.
2. Hardware Selection and Integration:  
Research and select hardware components meeting project requirements and budget constraints. Integrate chosen

components like Raspberry Pi, Arduino Uno, Node MCU 8266, camera module, Bluetooth module, relay module, and battery into a coherent system architecture.

3. Software Development:

Develop software algorithms for image processing, plant detection, user interface, and communication. Implement image processing algorithms using Python and Open CV on the Raspberry Pi. Create control software for motor control and data exchange using Python and Arduino IDE.

4. Mobile Application Development:

Design and develop a mobile application enabling remote control and monitoring of the farming robot. Implement intuitive user interfaces and real-time data visualization using frameworks like React Native or Flutter. Integrate Bluetooth communication for wireless connectivity with the robot.

5. System Integration and Testing:

Integrate hardware and software components, ensuring compatibility and functionality. Conduct rigorous testing, including unit testing and system testing, to validate performance and behavior. Address any encountered hardware or software issues through debugging and troubleshooting.

6. Calibration and Optimization:

Calibrate sensors, actuators, and algorithms for accurate data acquisition and processing. Optimize performance parameters such as image processing and motor control algorithms based on experimental results.

7. Field Deployment and Validation:

Deploy the farming robot in actual agricultural settings for field trials. Evaluate plant and weed detection, overall system performance.

8. Data Analysis and Reporting:

Analyze collected data to identify trends and insights regarding crop identification. Generate reports summarizing key findings and suggesting areas for improvement. Use data analysis to inform future iterations of the farming robot.

Documentation and Knowledge Dissemination: Document the design, implementation, and evaluation processes, including hardware schematics, software architecture, and experimental results. Share project findings through technical documentation, research papers, and presentations at conferences and workshops.

Continuous Improvement and Future Work:

It relatively refine the farming robot based on feedback and technological advancements. Seek collaboration and funding opportunities to support further research and development. Explore emerging technologies and applications to enhance the robot's capabilities and scalability in addressing agricultural challenges

B. Proposed Equipment Used

A DC motor with a speed of 30 RPM (Revolutions Per Minute) means that the motor shaft completes one full rotation every 2 seconds. This speed is relatively slow and is suitable for applications requiring precise control or low-speed operations, such as robotics, conveyor belts, or small-scale machinery. The RPM value indicates the rotational speed of the motor and can be adjusted using voltage or PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) signals. By controlling the input voltage or duty cycle of the PWM signal, the speed of the motor can be varied to meet specific requirements. The 30 RPM DC motor offers a balance between torque and speed for various applications.



Fig1: DC Motor

The Arduino Uno is a popular microcontroller board that features an ATmega328P microcontroller, digital and analog input/output pins, USB connectivity, and a power jack. It is widely used for prototyping and DIY projects due to its simplicity and versatility. The Uno can be programmed using the Arduino IDE, allowing users to write and upload code to control sensors, actuators, and other electronic components. With its open-source hardware and software, the

Arduino Uno is accessible to beginners and advanced users alike, making it a valuable tool for learning electronics, programming, and creating interactive projects.



Fig.2: Arduino uno

Raspberry Pi Camera: Raspberry Pi cameras come in various resolutions, ranging from lower resolutions (e.g., 5 MP) to higher resolutions (e.g., 12 MP or more). Higher resolution allows for more detailed images but may require more storage space, animations, etc. Higher frame rates result in more data being generated. Common frame rates range from 30 to 60 frames per second.



Fig.3: Raspberry Pi Camera

Ultrasonic Sensor: The HC-SR04 ultrasonic sensor is a popular module for measuring distance using ultrasonic waves. It features a range of 2cm to 400cm, with high accuracy and reliability. It consists of an ultrasonic transmitter and receiver, and is widely used in robotics, IoT projects, and automation for obstacle detection and proximity sensing.



Fig4: ultrasonic Sensor

Raspberry Pi 4 model B : The Raspberry Pi 4 Model B is a versatile single-board computer with a quad-core ARM Cortex-A72 processor, up to 8GB of RAM, dual 4K HDMI outputs, Gigabit Ethernet, USB 3.0 ports, and support for various operating systems. It is ideal for DIY projects, programming, media streaming, and more.



Fig5: Raspberry Pi 4 model B

Relay module: A relay module is an electronic device that allows low-voltage signals to control high-voltage circuits. It consists of a coil that generates a magnetic field when energized, causing the switch contacts to open or close. Relay modules are commonly used in automation, robotics, and home electronics projects.

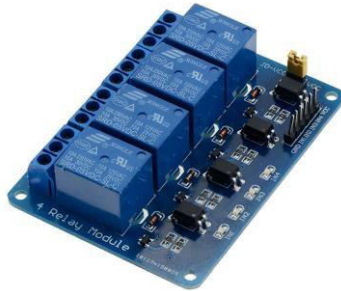


Fig6: Relay module

HDMI 7 Inch LCD Display : The HDMI 7-inch LCD display is a compact and versatile screen that connects to devices via an HDMI port. With high- definition resolution, touch screen capabilities, and compatibility with various devices, it is ideal for use in embedded systems, gaming consoles, and multimedia applications.

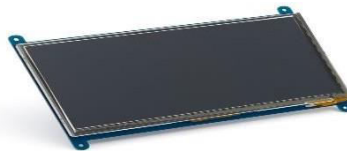


Fig7: HDMI 7 Inch LCD Display

Bluetooth module: A Bluetooth module is a small electronic device that allows devices to communicate wirelessly using Bluetooth technology. It transmits and receives data over short distances, enabling connections for audio, data transfer, and device control



Fig 8: Bluetooth module

Lithium ion battery: A lithium-ion battery is a rechargeable battery type that uses lithium ions to move between the positive and negative electrodes. Known for their high energy density, they power devices like smartphones, laptops, and even electric vehicles.



Fig 9: Lithium ion battery

### III. RESULT

remotely control autonomous vehicles if needed, adjusting their routes, speeds, or tasks based on real- time information. In case of any anomalies or emergencies, operators can intervene to ensure safe



**Plant detection typically involves several steps:**

**Preprocessing:** The image is often preprocessed to enhance certain features or remove noise. This can include techniques such as smoothing, sharpening, or adjusting brightness and contrast.

**Segmentation:** Segmentation divides the image into regions or segments corresponding to different objects. In the context of plant detection, this step aims to separate the plants from the background. Techniques like thresholding, edge detection, or clustering can be used for segmentation.

**Feature Extraction:** Once the plants are segmented, various features are extracted from each segment. These features can include color histograms, texture descriptors, shape characteristics, and more. These features help distinguish plants from non-plants.

**Classification:** Finally, a classification algorithm is applied to the extracted features to determine whether each segment represents a plant or not. Machine learning algorithms, such as support vector machines (SVMs) or convolutional neural networks (CNNs), are commonly used for this task. These algorithms learn patterns from labeled training data and then classify new segment accordingly.

operation.

**Data Logging and Analysis:** Data collected by autonomous vehicles, including sensor readings, navigation paths, and task execution logs, are logged and stored for further analysis. This data can be used to assess vehicle performance, optimize operations, and make informed decisions for future tasks. Overall, the combination of onboard sensors and remote monitoring systems enables effective supervision and management of autonomous moving vehicles in agriculture, ensuring safe and efficient operation while maximizing productivity and yield.

Sl No:	Plants For Testing	Result
1	Tomato	Detecting as Tomato
2	Carrot	Detecting as weed
3	Beans	Detecting as weed

**Operation:**

The operation of the farming robot with autonomous

**Autonomously moving in agricultural field:**

**Onboard Sensors:** Autonomous vehicles in agriculture are equipped with various sensors such as cameras, LiDAR, radar, GPS, and other environmental sensors. These sensors continuously collect data about the vehicle's surroundings, including crop rows, soil conditions, obstacles, and other vehicles or machinery in the vicinity.

**Data Processing:** The data collected by onboard sensors is processed in real-time by onboard computer systems or processors. Machine learning algorithms analyze the data to make decisions about navigation, path planning, and task execution.

**Remote Monitoring:** In addition to onboard processing, autonomous vehicles may also be monitored remotely by farm operators or technicians. Remote monitoring systems receive data streams from the vehicle, providing real-time updates on its location, status, and performance.

**Control and Intervention:** Farm operators can plant detection capabilities involves several interconnected processes, encompassing plant and weed monitoring, plant detection, user interaction.

Here's an overview of how the project functions:

- 1. Initialization and Setup:**  
Powering on the farming robot initializes all hardware components. The Raspberry Pi boots up and initiates the control software, establishing communication with other hardware components.
- 2. Image Acquisition and Processing:**  
The camera module captures images of plant periodically or upon user instruction. Image processing algorithms running on the Raspberry Pi analyze the images. The algorithms detect signs of plant and weeds.
- 3. Disease Detection and Classification:**  
Processed images are analyzed to classify different types of plants status. Machine learning models trained on annotated image datasets assist in categorizing plants and weed. The severity and extent of weeds in between the crop are determined based on classification results.
- 4. User Interaction via Mobile Application:**  
Users interact with the farming robot through a mobile app. The mobile app communicates with the robot via Bluetooth connectivity, sending commands and receiving status updates. Users can direct the robot to perform tasks such as navigation, data collection, and pesticide application.
- 5. Remote Control and Monitoring:**  
Users control the robot's movement using the mobile application, guiding it to specific locations within the crop field. The robot autonomously navigates or follows user-defined paths, avoiding obstacles and terrain variations. Real-time feedback on the robot's position, sensor readings, and plant status is provided through the mobile app.
- 6. Feedback and Adaptation:**  
The robot continually monitors plant status and pest infestation levels during operation. Sensor data, image analysis results, and user feedback are used to adaptively adjust the robot's behavior and treatment strategies. The control software optimizes identification application parameters based on real-time environmental conditions and crop dynamics.
- 7. Data Logging and Reporting:**  
The farming robot logs sensor data, image analysis results, and operational parameters during each mission. Data are stored locally on the robot's onboard memory or transmitted to a centralized database for analysis and reporting. Reports and visualizations are generated to provide insights into crop trends.
- 8. Maintenance and Upkeep:**  
Regular maintenance and calibration of the farming robot ensure proper functionality and accuracy. Components such as sensors, actuators, and batteries are inspected, cleaned, and replaced as necessary. Software updates and improvements are deployed to enhance performance, reliability, and security.
- 9. Continuous Improvement and Innovation:**  
Feedback from users, field trials, and research insights inform iterations on the design and functionality of the farming robot. New technologies, algorithms, and methodologies are integrated to improve plant detection accuracy, treatment efficacy, and overall system performance. Collaborations with agricultural experts, researchers, and industry stakeholders drive innovation and advancement in the field of autonomous agricultural robot.

#### IV. FUTURE SCOPE AND RESULT

The design and development of an integrated robotic vehicle for agricultural surveying holds significant promise for the future of farming. The integration of robotics into farming practices has the potential to revolutionize the industry by introducing efficiency, precision, and data-driven decision-making. The integrated robotic vehicle could be equipped with a range of sensors, such as cameras, LiDAR, and multispectral imaging systems, to gather comprehensive data about crop health, soil conditions, and overall farm performance.

In the future, the scope of such a robotic vehicle could include the ability to autonomously navigate across farmland, collecting real-time data on plant health, soil moisture levels, and the presence of pests or diseases. The vehicle could leverage artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms to analyze the gathered data and provide farmers with actionable insights for optimizing crop production and implementing targeted interventions. Additionally, the integrated

robotic vehicle could be designed with the capability to perform various tasks, such as precision seeding, spraying, and monitoring, thereby reducing the need for manual labor and minimizing the overall environmental impact of farming operations.

Furthermore, the future scope of such a robotic vehicle could involve seamless integration with farm management systems, enabling the vehicle to communicate data and insights directly to farm management platforms, thus facilitating informed decision-making and enhancing overall farm productivity.

## V. CONCLUSION

Overall, the application of the plant detection robot with autonomous moving modern agriculture by integrating robotics, artificial intelligence, and data analytics to address key challenges in crop management and sustainability. It empowers farmers with advanced technologies to optimize crop health, minimize risks, and maximize yields in a rapidly changing agricultural landscape. In conclusion, the development and application of the plant and weed detection robot with autonomously moving represent a significant advancement in modern agriculture. By leveraging robotics, artificial intelligence, and data analytics, this technology offers innovative solutions to address key challenges in crop management. Through image processing algorithms and machine learning techniques, the robot can accurately detect plant, enabling farmers to take timely and targeted actions to protect their crops. The integration of remote monitoring and control features via a mobile application provides farmers with real-time access to critical data and operational insights, empowering them to make informed decisions and optimize resource allocation. Additionally, the scalability and adaptability of the robot allow for deployment in various agricultural settings, offering flexibility and versatility to meet the diverse needs of farmers worldwide.

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