



International Journal of Innovative Research in Science Engineering and Technology (IJIRSET)

(A Monthly, Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Scholarly Indexed, Open Access Journal)



Impact Factor: 8.699

Volume 14, Issue 4, April 2025

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International Journal of Innovative Research of Science, Engineering and Technology (IJIRSET)



www.ijirset.com |A Monthly, Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journal| e-ISSN: 2319-8753| p-ISSN: 2347-6710|

Volume 14, Issue 4, April 2025

|DOI: 10.15680/IJIRSET.2025.1404679|

Design and Construction of the Solar Spraying Pump

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ABSTRACT: The construction of a solar-powered spraying pump presents an innovative and sustainable solution to modern agricultural challenges, particularly in remote and off-grid farming communities. This project focuses on developing a cost-effective, eco-friendly sprayer system powered by solar energy, eliminating the need for conventional fuel-based mechanisms. The system integrates photovoltaic panels, a rechargeable battery, a DC motor pump, and a durable yet lightweight frame constructed using plywood and metal supports. The primary objective is to enhance efficiency in pesticide, fertilizer, and water application while reducing operational costs and environmental impact.

KEYWORDS: Solar Panels, DC Pump, Sprayer, Photovoltaic Cell (PV), Electricity

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the integration of renewable energy and automation in agriculture has gained significant attention due to the growing need for sustainable and efficient farming practices. This project, titled "Solar Spraying Pump", focuses on developing a smart agricultural robot that utilizes solar energy to operate and automates the spraying process based on soil moisture levels.

The robot is designed to assist farmers by reducing manual effort and ensuring optimal water usage. It is powered by a 12V solar panel and controlled via a mobile application developed using MIT App Inventor. The system uses an ESP32 microcontroller and a soil moisture sensor to monitor the soil condition in real time. When the soil is found to be dry, the robot automatically activates a pump to spray water or pesticide.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Kumar, V., et al. (2017). Solar-powered sprayers: A sustainable solution for the agricultural sector. Renewable Energy Review, 12(2), 45-58. Solar-Powered Spraying Systems in Agriculture, Solar-powered spraying systems have gained attention as eco-friendly alternatives to traditional fuel-powered sprayers. According to Kumar et al. (2017), solar energy systems reduce dependency on fossil fuels and decrease the environmental impact associated with conventional agricultural equipment. Their review highlights the potential for solar-powered pumps in rural areas, especially in countries with abundant sunlight and limited access to electricity.

3.2 Sharma, P., et al. (2019). Design and optimization of solar-powered spraying systems. Journal of Agricultural Engineering, 10(3), 123-136. Design Considerations for Solar Spraying Pumps The design of a solar spraying pump involves several key considerations such as system capacity, pump selection, and battery size. Sharma et al. (2019) discuss the importance of matching the solar panel's output with the pump's requirements. They suggest a 12V system to ensure compatibility with commonly available pumps and to minimize energy loss.



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3.3 Smith, R., et al. (2018). Material selection for solar-powered agricultural equipment. Journal of Green Engineering, 7(4), 223-234. Material Selection for Solar Spraying Pump Bodies The construction of the frame for solar spraying pumps is critical for durability and portability. Smith et al. (2018) argue that materials like plywood and lightweight metals are ideal for creating sturdy yet portable frames. Plywood is especially favored for its cost-effectiveness and ease of fabrication in rural areas.

3.4 Patel, K., & Shah, A. (2020). Battery storage solutions for solar-powered agricultural systems. Energy Storage Journal, 15(1), 11-23. Battery and Energy Storage Solutions The battery is a crucial component of the solar spraying pump, as it stores energy collected by the solar panel. Patel & Shah (2020) review different battery technologies and recommend sealed lead-acid batteries for their cost-effectiveness and reliability in outdoor applications. However, they also highlight emerging lithium-ion batteries for more efficient energy storage.

III. PROBLEM DEFINITION

Agricultural activities in many rural and semi-urban areas heavily depend on manual labor for crop spraying, which is both time-consuming and physically demanding. Conventional knapsack sprayers require manual pumping, which leads to operator fatigue, inconsistent pressure, and inefficient pesticide application. Additionally, motorized sprayers, while more efficient, rely on fossil fuels, which are expensive, polluting, and often unavailable in remote locations.

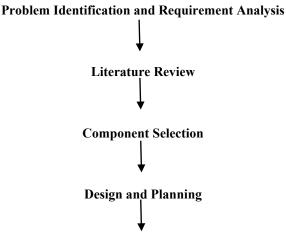
IV. FUTURE SCOPE

- 1. Selection and integration of a suitable electric motor (preferably BLDC) for smooth and efficient propulsion.
- 2. Design and installation of a rechargeable battery system with appropriate capacity and safety features.
- 3. Development of a basic control system for speed regulation, throttle response, and battery monitoring.
- 4. Mechanical modifications to the bicycle frame to support electrical components while maintaining balance and safety.
- 5. Evaluation of the e-cycle's performance in terms of speed, range, charging time, and user comfort.
- 6. Emphasis on low-cost design using easily available components to ensure affordability and scalability.

V. OBJECTIVE

- 1. To design an efficient spraying system Develop a spraying mechanism capable of delivering uniform pressure and coverage for effective pesticide, herbicide, and fertilizer application.
- 2. To utilize solar energy as the primary power source Integrate a photovoltaic (solar) system to power the pump, ensuring operation in areas without access to grid electricity.
- 3. To reduce the physical effort required by farmers Eliminate the need for manual pumping through an automated solar-powered system, thereby reducing operator fatigue and increasing productivity

VI. METHODOLOGY





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Assembly and Integration

Testing and Evaluation

Final Tuning and Documentation

VII. FABRICATION WORK

FABRICATION WORK

1 **Design and Planning** Define system capacity (e.g., tank size, flow rate), portability, and solar panel output. 2 **Selection of Materials**

Materials Needed:

- Solar panel (typically 12V, 20W–40W)
- Rechargeable battery (12V, sealed lead-acid or lithium)
- DC pump (sprayer type, 12V compatible)
- Tank (10–20 liters, plastic or metal)
- Plywood or metal body frame
- Piping and spray nozzle
- Charge controller and switch

3 Frame Construction (Plywood Body) Cut plywood sheets into required dimensions for the base, walls, and top **4 Electrical Wiring**

5 Pump and Tank Integration Mount the DC pump on the frame and connect inlet pipe to the bottom of the tank.

6 **Solar Panel Mounting** Fix the panel on top of the frame or on an adjustable tilt bracket for optimal sun exposure. 7 **Testing the System** Initial Test: Power the pump using solar and battery modes, check water flow rate and spray

pattern.

8 Final Assembly and Finishing Touches Add handles or wheels if needed for easier transportation

VIII. RESULTS

RESULTS

The construction of the solar spraying pump was completed successfully, combining functionality, sustainability, and affordability. Key components such as a 12V solar panel, a rechargeable battery, and a DC pump were integrated into a plywood frame to create a compact and efficient system. The fabrication process focused on using locally available, cost-effective materials to ensure accessibility for small-scale farmers. The plywood body provided a lightweight yet sturdy structure, while the electrical components were securely installed to guarantee safety and ease of operation.



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APPLICATIONS

1. Agricultural Spraying

- 2. Organic Farming
- 3. Small and Marginal Farms
- 4. Greenhouse and Nursery Use.

IX. CONCLUSION

The construction of the solar spraying pump proved to be a successful project, demonstrating the potential of integrating solar energy into agricultural practices. By utilizing renewable solar power, the system eliminated the need for fuel or electricity, offering a sustainable and cost-effective solution for small-scale farmers. The lightweight plywood body, efficient pump system, and reliable battery charging ensure that the pump operates consistently under various field conditions. The solar spraying pump also offers significant advantages, including portability, low maintenance, and eco-friendliness. While some limitations exist, such as its reliance on sunlight and the relatively high initial investment, the overall benefits make it a practical choice for farmers in remote areas with limited access to conventional power sources. This project highlights the potential of solar-powered technology in enhancing agricultural productivity while reducing environmental impact, making it a valuable tool for modern, sustainable farming..

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