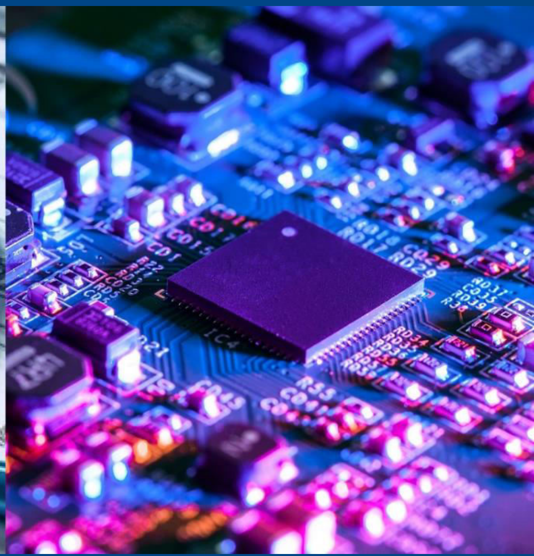
ISSN: 2582-7219

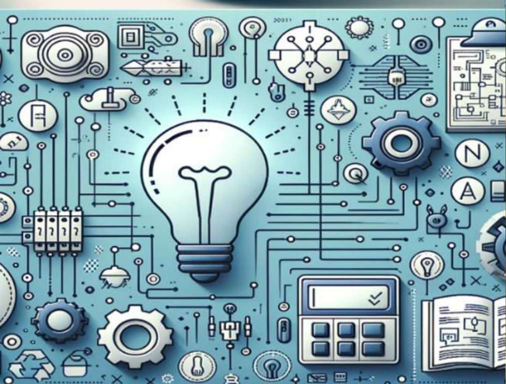




International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

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



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Volume 8, Issue 4, April 2025

© 2025 IJMRSET | Volume 8, Issue 4, April 2025| DOI:10.15680/IJMRSET.2025.0804531

ISSN: 2582-7219 | www.ijmrset.com | Impact Factor: 8.206| ESTD Year: 2018|

International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research in Science, Engineering and Technology (IJMRSET)

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Solar based Agriculture System

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ABSTRACT: The increasing demand for sustainable agricultural practices has led to the integration of renewable energy and advanced technologies in farming. This paper presents a solar-based precision agriculture system designed to enhance crop productivity, optimize resource use, and reduce environmental impact. The system harnesses solar energy to power a network of sensors, automated irrigation units, and communication modules that monitor and manage critical parameters such as soil moisture, temperature, humidity, and nutrient levels in real-time. Utilizing GPS and IoT technologies, the system enables site-specific crop management through data-driven decisions and remote operation. Solar power ensures energy autonomy, making the solution viable in off-grid and resource-constrained areas.

I. INTRODUCTION

- Ensure Energy Independence: By harnessing solar energy, the system operates without relying on traditional power sources, making it ideal for remote, off-grid, or resource-constrained farming areas.
- Optimize Resource Utilization: It enables the efficient use of critical resources like water, fertilizers, and pesticides by applying them precisely where and when needed, reducing waste and minimizing environmental impact.
- Enable Real-Time Monitoring and Control: Through continuous data collection from sensors monitoring soil, weather, and crop conditions, farmers can make informed decisions that improve crop health and yield.
- Increase Crop Yields and Profitability: By providing precise inputs and maintaining optimal growing conditions, the system helps achieve higher agricultural productivity and better-quality produce.

II. LITERATURE

Precision agriculture (PA) has evolved over the past few decades as a vital tool for increasing agricultural productivity while minimizing environmental impact. According to Gebbers and Adamchuk (2010), precision agriculture relies on advanced technologies such as GPS, remote sensing, and sensor networks to enable site-specific crop management, ultimately optimizing the use of inputs like water, fertilizers, and pesticides.

Energy consumption remains a critical challenge in implementing large-scale precision agriculture systems, especially in remote or rural areas with limited access to reliable electricity.

III. TOOLS REQUIRED

Arduino
The Arduino Uno is an open-source microcontroller board based on the Microchip ATmega328P microcontroller (MCU) and developed by Arduino.cc and initially released in 2010.

LCD (Liquid Crystal Display)
LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) is a type of flat panel display which uses liquid crystals in its primary form of operation. LEDs have a large and varying set of use cases for consumers and businesses, as they can be commonly found in

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smartphones, televisions, computer monitors and instrument panels.

Moisture sensor
The soil moisture sensor (YL-69) consists of two probes which are used to measure the volumetric content of water. The two probes allow the current to pass through the soil and then it gets the resistance value to measure the moisturevalue.

Water pump:
The water pump is used to artificially supply water for a particular task . It can be electronically controlled by interfacing it to a microcontroller . It can triggered ON/OFF by sending signals as required. The process of artificially supplying water is known as pumping

Relays :
Relays are switches that open and close circuits electromechanically or electronically. Relays control one electrical circuit by opening and closing contacts in another circuit. Once the controller receives this signal, it generates an output that drives a relay for operating the water pump.

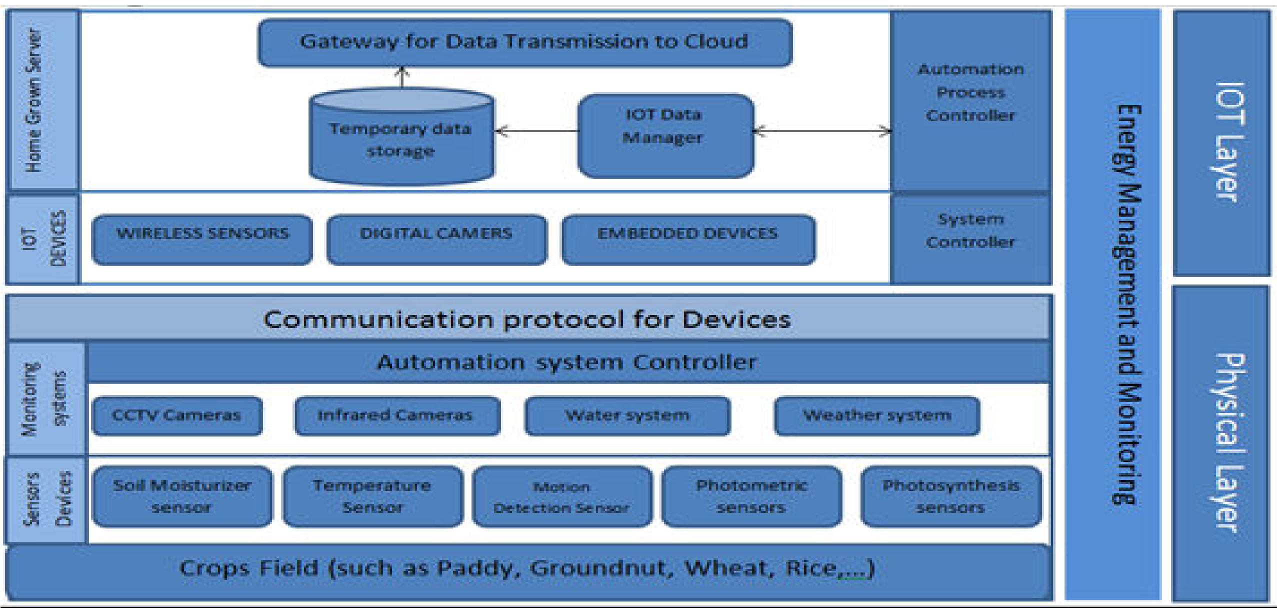
Solar panel and Battery:
Photovoltaic solarpanels absorb sunlight as a source of energy to generate electricity. Battery is charged by solar energy

DHT-11 sensor
The DHT11 is a low-cost, digital temperature and humidity sensor. It uses a capacitive humidity sensor and a thermistor to measure the surrounding air, and outputs a digital signal via a single data pin. This allows for simple interfacing with microcontrollers like Arduino or Raspberry Pi without needing analog input pins.

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

- Operating system: Windows10, Linux, Ubuntu
- Arduino IDE
- Software Serial Library

BLOCK DIAGRAM OF SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



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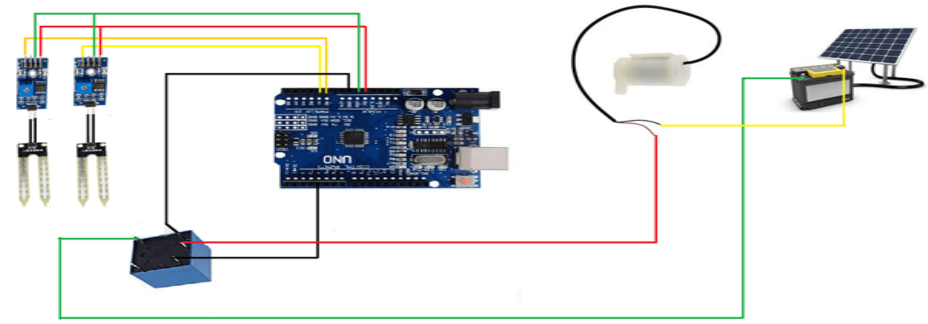
CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

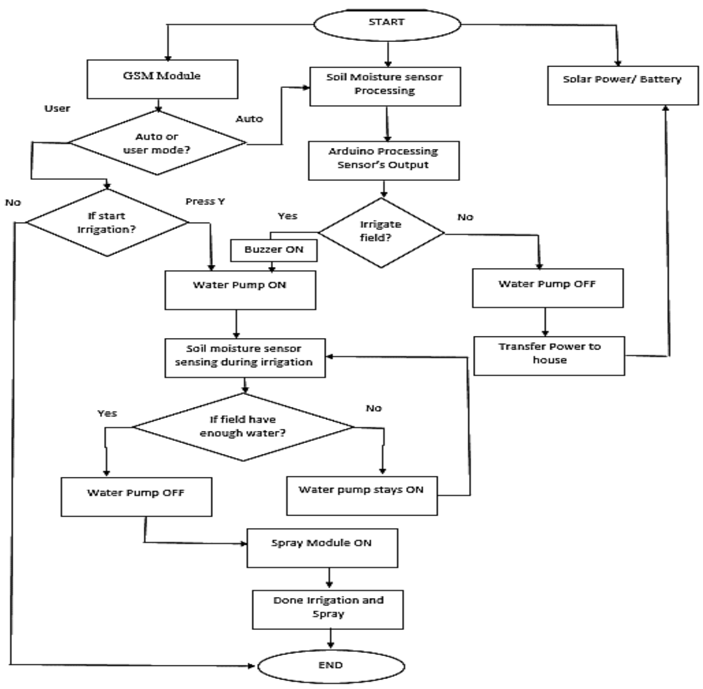


IV. WORKING

A solar-based agriculture system is an innovative and sustainable approach to modern farming that utilizes solar energy to operate essential agricultural processes, especially irrigation and crop monitoring. The system begins with the installation of solar panels, which capture sunlight and convert it into direct current (DC) electricity. This electricity is then regulated by a charge controller to ensure stable power delivery and to prevent overcharging of the connected battery bank. The stored energy in the batteries is used to power the various components of the system, such as microcontrollers, sensors, pumps, and communication modules, allowing the system to function even during cloudy days or at night.

At the core of the system is a microcontroller (like Arduino or ESP32), which acts as the brain of the operation. It receives data from multiple sensors placed in the field—such as soil moisture sensors, temperature and humidity sensors, pH sensors, and light sensors. These sensors collect real-time data about the environmental and soil conditions. The microcontroller processes this information and compares it to predefined thresholds.

FLOWCHART



V. CONCLUSION

A solar-based agriculture system represents a sustainable, efficient, and cost-effective solution to modern farming challenges, particularly in rural and off-grid areas. By utilizing renewable solar energy to power irrigation, environmental monitoring, and automated control systems, it significantly reduces dependency on conventional power sources and manual labor. The integration of sensors and microcontrollers allows for real-time data collection and decision-making, ensuring optimal use of water and other resources. Moreover, the system's ability to be remotely monitored and controlled through wireless communication adds convenience and enhances productivity.

ADVANTAGES

Energy Independence:
Solar panels provide a self-sufficient power source, ideal for remote or off-grid farms.
Cost Savings in the Long Run:
Reduces electricity and fuel costs after initial setup, lowering operational expenses over time.
Environmental Sustainability:
Promotes clean energy use, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, and supports eco-friendly farming.
Optimized Resource Utilization:
Precision technologies ensure targeted use of water, fertilizers, and pesticides, minimizing waste and environmental damage.
Real-Time Monitoring and Automation:
Continuous data collection enables faster, smarter farming decisions, leading to higher yields and healthier crops.

DISADVANTAGES

High Initial Investment:
The cost of solar panels, batteries, sensors, and setup can be significant, especially for small farmers.
Dependence on Weather Conditions:
Solar energy generation drops on cloudy or rainy days, potentially affecting system performance without sufficient battery backup.
Maintenance Requirements:
Solar panels need regular cleaning (dust, bird droppings) and batteries may require periodic replacement.
Technical Complexity:
Farmers may need training to operate and maintain sensor networks, IoT devices, and solar systems effectively.
Energy Storage Limitations:
Batteries have limited lifespan and efficiency, and large storage systems can be expensive.

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

The future of solar-based precision agriculture systems is highly promising, driven by advances in renewable energy technologies, smart farming tools, and the urgent global need for sustainable agriculture. One major area of growth is the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) algorithms, which will allow these systems to predict irrigation schedules, detect diseases early, and optimize resource use even more accurately. As solar panels and energy storage technologies become more efficient and affordable, these systems will be widely accessible to small and marginal farmers, especially in remote and underdeveloped regions.

Additionally, the use of drones and satellite imagery, combined with solar-powered ground sensors, could further enhance large-scale farm monitoring and automated field management.

EXISTING SYSTEM

1. **Solar-Powered Irrigation Systems (SPIS)**
2. **Solar-Powered IoT Sensor Networks**
3. **Solar-Charged Agricultural Drones**
4. **Solar-Powered Smart Greenhouses**

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