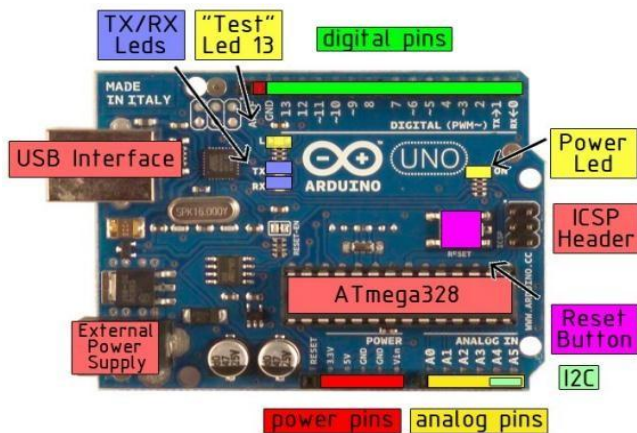


ATmega328p is the ATmel Microcontroller on which Arduino board is based. The Atmel 8-bit AVR RISC-based microcontroller combines 32 KB In-System Programmable Flash (ISP) memory with read-while-write capabilities, 1KB EEPROM, 2 KB SRAM, 23 general purpose I/O lines, 32 general purpose working registers, three flexible timer/counters with compare modes, internal and external interrupts, serial programmable USART, a byte-oriented 2-wire serial interface, SPI serial port, 6-channel 10-bit A/D converter (8-channels in TQFP and QFN/MLF packages), programmable watchdog timer with internal oscillator, and five software selectable power saving

modes. The device operates between 1.8-5.5 volts. The device achieves through put approaching 1 MIPS per MHz Serial data to the MCU is clocked on the rising edge and data from the MCU is clocked on the falling edge. Power is applied to VCC while RESET and SCK are set to zero. ATmega328 is commonly used in many projects and autonomous systems where a simple, low-powered, low-cost microcontroller is needed.



**Fig-2: Arduino pin description**

The Arduino Uno is a microcontroller board based on the ATmega328. It has 14 digital input/output pins (of which 6 can be used as PWM outputs), 6 analog inputs, a 16 MHz crystal oscillator, a USB connection, a power jack, an ICSP header, and a reset button. It contains everything needed to support the microcontroller; simply connect it to a computer with a USB cable or power it with an AC-to-DC adapter or battery to get started. The Uno differs from all preceding boards in that it does not use the FTDI USB-to-serial driver chip. Instead, it features the ATmega8U2 programmed as a USB-to-serial converter.

### Ultrasonic sensor (SC-H04):

Ultrasonic ranging module HC - SR04 provides 2cm - 400cm non-contact measurement function, the ranging accuracy can reach to 3mm. The module includes ultrasonic transmitters, receiver and control circuit.

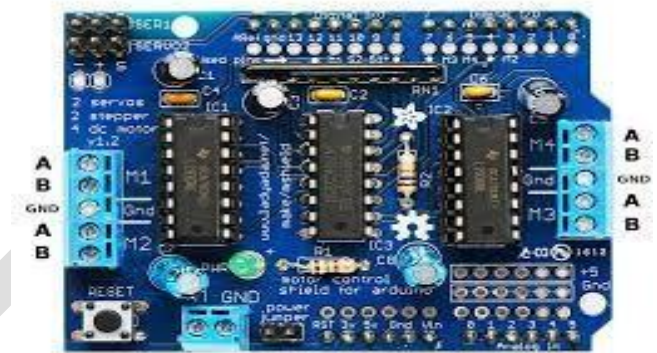


**Fig-3: Ultrasonic Module**

The basic principle of work:

- (1) Using IO trigger for at least 10 us high level signal.
- (2) The module automatically sends eight 40kHz and detects whether there is a pulse signal back.
- (3) If the signal back, through high level, time of high output IO duration is the time from sending ultrasonic to returning. Test distance = (high level time) \* (velocity of sound (340M/S)/2).

### Motor driver (L293D):



**Fig-4: Motor driver shield**

- a) Four H-Bridges: Two L293D Motor driver chips
- b) L293D is rated at 0.65A per bridge (1.20A peak) with thermal shutdown protection, Motor Voltage from 4.5VDC to 16VDC. (up to 36V if C6 and C7 are upgraded)
- c) Up to 4 bi-directional DC motors with individual 8-bit speed selection (256 speeds)
- d) Up to 2 stepper motors (unipolar or bipolar)
- e) Pull down resistors keep motors disabled during power-up
- f) Separate Logic and Motor power connections
- g) Terminal block connectors for motors and power
- h) 2 connections for 5V 'hobby' servos

### Suction unit (vacuum):

The suction unit in the project has a dirt bag attached and it sucks all the dirt into it, for this purpose it will also have a DC motor which will be synchronized with the DC motor used for rotating purpose (i.e. wheels). The propeller is made up of steel and it has a diameter of 5 cm which is divided into 8 equal plates, each rotated at an angle of 22 degrees. It requires the current of 0.4 amperes. It has a narrow nozzle which is 1 cm wide. The vacuum assembly is enclosed in the rigid plastic chamber, in order to prevent dust from entering this section. It is made waterproof against splash water. It rotates and sucks in the dust and which can further be removed by detaching the unit.

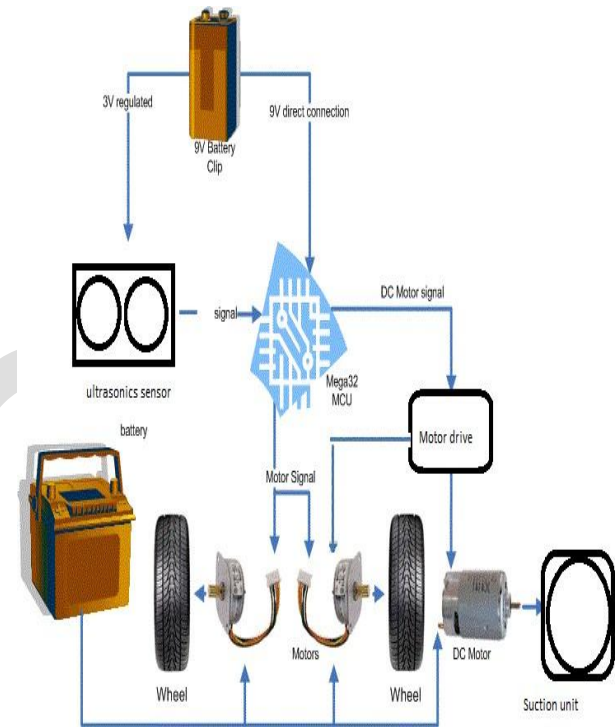
## B. SoftwareDescription

To program the Arduino the Arduino IDE is used which is free software that enables programming in the language that the Arduino understands. In the case of the Arduino, the language is based on C/C++ and can even be extended through C++ libraries. The IDE enables writing a computer program which is a set of step-by-step instructions that is then uploaded to the Arduino. Arduino will then carry out those instructions and interact with whatever it has been connected to. In the Arduino world, programs are known as "sketches".

**Table-1: Software and Hardware Specifications**

SR. No.	Requirement	Specification
1.	Battery Life	2 hours
2.	Mopping	At least 90%
3.	Storedust	Maximum storage 64cm <sup>3</sup> s
4.	Weight	Max 5kg
5.	Cleaning Time	Approximately 25 Minutes
6.	Software	Arduino IDE
7.	Communication Protocol	UART

## 1.2 WORKING



**Fig-5: Working Diagram**

The automatic floor cleaner is intelligently programmed to clean a specific area through a Mop cleaning assembly. The cleaner is cost effective, convenient, environmentally friendly that saves the valuable time of any person. The vacuum cleaner is made on a circular piece of board that has wheel beneath it and brushes attached at its side in order to collect the dirt as it passes over the surface. DC motor is used to change direction of wheels which is connected to the platform. If the enough current is produced then DC motors can be operated directly otherwise a motor driver is required so as to provide it a high current i.e. upto 0.7 to 1.2 ampere. Driver Used is named as L293D with H-Bridge Configuration. The cleaner is handy and can spin anywhere in any direction.

Sensors are basically used to set up a communication link between the outside world and the digital device and to fulfil the purpose use two Ultrasonic Sensors (HC-SR04) are incorporated in the project. One of it is used to detect the obstacles or hurdles in front of the cleaner so it moves back and change its path or lane and the other is used

A self-build suction unit is attached to the brushless DC motor rotating at a very high speed. It suck in the dirt as soon as it is turned on. It can be detached and the dirt can be removed from it.

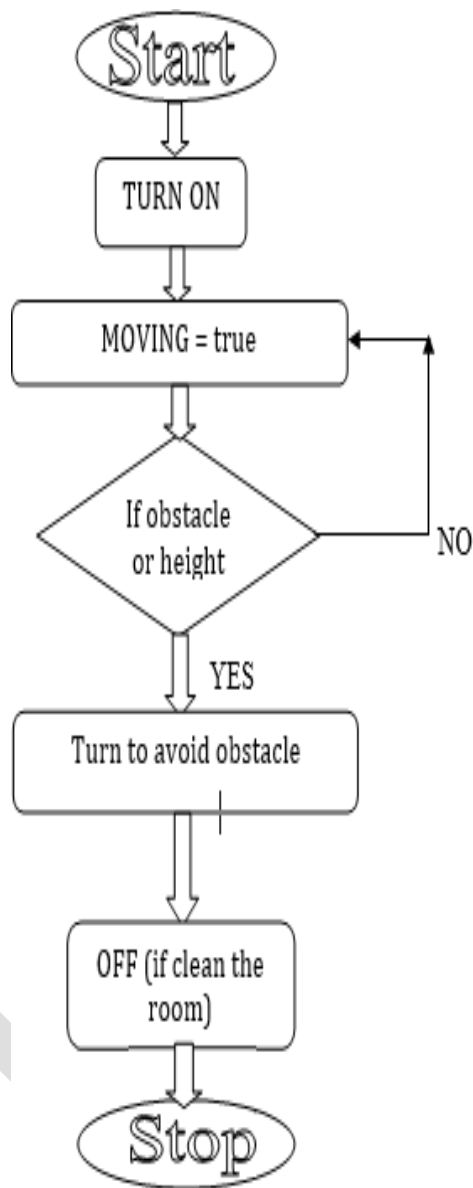


Fig-6:FlowChart

## 2. FUTURESCOPE

In today's era, 95 percent of the cost of cleaning

a floor is labor. Naturally, the high cost of this simple task has inspired alternative solutions and that is *Automatic Floor Cleaner*.

From industries to homes automatic floor cleaner is used and is becoming a very important part of life as it saves time, money and reduces human efforts to a great extent. Its approximate cost is 5000 INR. It is the future of cleaning in our fast moving life. It is no surprise that they would probably be more reliable than manual sweeping.

## 3. CONCLUSIONS

This research facilitates efficient floor cleaning. Since in project the floor cleaner is incorporated with different devices like DC motor(s), ultrasonic sensors etc., so it will be easy to handle it also saves time and will work automatically for cleaning purpose at homes and offices. With simple algorithm and program, the cleaner will be able to cover large floor areas as well as find its way into and out of small corners. As the cleaner traverses the room, the sweeper installed in it will manage to pick up a significant amount of dirt. Manual Sweeping might not be that effective as it will not be picking up everything in as it is not in sight but using the automatic floor cleaner it can be done easily.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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