

ELP 305: Design and Systems Lab

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Week 2 Report



Submitted by: Tribe D (Demantors)

Submitted to: Prof. Subrat Kar

```
// Motor A connections
int enA = 9;
int in1 = 8;
int in2 = 7;
// Motor B connections
int enB = 3;
int in3 = 5;
int in4 = 4;

void setup() {
    // Set all the motor control pins to outputs
    pinMode(enA, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(enB, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(in1, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(in2, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(in3, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(in4, OUTPUT);

    // Turn off motors - Initial state
    digitalWrite(in1, LOW);
    digitalWrite(in2, LOW);
    digitalWrite(in3, LOW);
    digitalWrite(in4, LOW);
}
```

```

void loop() {
    directionControl();
    delay(1000);
    speedControl();
    delay(1000);
}

// This function lets you control the spinning direction of motors
void directionControl() {
    // Set motors to maximum speed
    // For PWM maximum possible values are 0 to 255
    analogWrite(enA, 255);
    analogWrite(enB, 255);

    // Turn on motor A & B
    digitalWrite(in1, HIGH);
    digitalWrite(in2, LOW);
    digitalWrite(in3, HIGH);
    digitalWrite(in4, LOW);

    delay(2000);

    // Now change motor directions
    digitalWrite(in1, LOW);
    digitalWrite(in2, HIGH);
    digitalWrite(in3, LOW);
    digitalWrite(in4, HIGH);

    delay(2000);

    // Turn off motors
    digitalWrite(in1, LOW);
    digitalWrite(in2, LOW);
    digitalWrite(in3, LOW);
    digitalWrite(in4, LOW);
}

// This function lets you control the speed of the motors
void speedControl() {
    // Turn on motors
    digitalWrite(in1, LOW);
    digitalWrite(in2, HIGH);
    digitalWrite(in3, LOW);
    digitalWrite(in4, HIGH);

    // Accelerate from zero to maximum speed
    for (int i = 0; i < 256; i++) {
        analogWrite(enA, i);
        analogWrite(enB, i);
        delay(20);
    }
}

```

```

}

// Decelerate from maximum speed to zero
for (int i = 255; i >= 0; --i) {
    analogWrite(enA, i);
    analogWrite(enB, i);
    delay(20);
}

// Now turn off motors
digitalWrite(in1, LOW);
digitalWrite(in2, LOW);
digitalWrite(in3, LOW);
digitalWrite(in4, LOW);
}

```

1. Week 2 Report: Requirements + Specifications

1.1. Our Tribe

SN o.	Name	Roll No.	Position	Email	IF
1	Ayush Dudawat	2021EE10694	Tribe Coordinator	ee1210694@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
2	Ayush Sharma	2021MT10244	Tribe Coordinator	mt1210244@maths.iitd.ac.in	1
3	Nitesh Singh	2021MT10250	Documentation Activity Coordinator	mt1210250@maths.iitd.ac.in	1
4	Vansh Jain	2021MT10234	Research and Business Development Coordinator	mt1210234@maths.iitd.ac.in	1
5	Sharesth Thakan	2021EE30730	Fabrication and Testing Coordinator	ee3210730@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
6	Abhas Porov	2021EE10781	Electrical Design and Simulation Coordinator	ee1210781@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
7	Tanisha	2021MT10927	Research Team Member	mt1210927@maths.iitd.ac.in	1
8	Shreyansh Jain	2021MT10930	Research Team Member	mt1210930@maths.iitd.ac.in	1
9	Rishika Arya	2021MT10926	Research Team Member	mt1210926@maths.iitd.ac.in	1

10	Sarmistha Subhadarshini	2021MT10261	Research Team Member	mt1210261@maths.iitd.ac.in	1
11	Anshika Prajapati	2021MT60961	Research Team Member	mt6210961@maths.iitd.ac.in	1
12	Rupam Kumawat	2021MT60267	Research Team Member	mt6210267@maths.iitd.ac.in	1
13	Sakshi Magarkar	2021MT60965	Research Team Member	mt6210965@maths.iitd.ac.in	1
14	Aniket Pandey	2021MT60266	Research Team Member	mt6210266@maths.iitd.ac.in	1
15	Nancy Kansal	2021MT10905	Research Team Member	mt1210905@maths.iitd.ac.in	1
16	Diyvansh Agarwal	2021EE10035	Research Team Member	ee1210035@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
17	Mukund Aggarwal	2021MT60939	Research Team Member	mt6210939@maths.iitd.ac.in	1
18	Tanishk Singh	2021EE10167	Research Team Member	ee1210167@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
19	Akshansh Rajora	2021MT10933	Research Team Member	mt1210933@maths.iitd.ac.in	1
20	Ayush Madhur	2021EE10161	Research Team Member	ee1210161@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
21	Keshvi Tomar	2021EE10682	Research Team Member	ee1210682@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
22	Kanak Kumar Singh	2021EE10163	Research Team Member	ee1210163@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
23	Aravind Udupa	2021MT60940	Research Team Member	mt6210940@maths.iitd.ac.in	1
24	Arpit Rathore	2021MT10920	Research Team Member	mt1210920@maths.iitd.ac.in	1
25	Vandit Srivastava	2021EE10640	Electrical Team Member	ee1210640@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
26	Ankita Meena	2021EE10173	Electrical Team Member	ee1210173@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
27	Aditya Gupta	2021EE30713	Electrical Team Member	ee3210713@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
28	Aditya Bhalotia	2021EE30698	Electrical Team Member	ee3210698@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
29	Ayush Shrivastava	2021EE10632	Electrical Team Member	ee1210632@ee.iitd.ac.in	1

30	Harshit Nagar	2021EE10155	Electrical Team Member	ee1210155@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
31	Shreyansh Jaiswal	2021EE10154	Electrical Team Member	ee1210154@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
32	Akshar Tripathi	2021EE10980	Electrical Team Member	ee1210980@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
33	Muskan Yadav	2021EE10686	Electrical Team Member	ee1210686@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
34	Pavan Bharadwaj	2021EE10630	Electrical Team Member	ee1210630@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
35	Aluka Mokshavi	2021MT10909	Electrical Team Member	mt1210909@maths.iitd.ac.in	1
36	Palle Sathvika	2021MT10928	Electrical Team Member	mt1210928@maths.iitd.ac.in	1
37	Shubham Anand	2021EE10674	Electrical Team Member	ee1210674@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
38	Kumar Sanu Singh	2021EE31213	Electrical Team Member	ee3211213@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
39	Rahul Kumar	2021MT10893	Fabrication Team Member	mt1210893@maths.iitd.ac.in	1
40	Manav Garg	2021EE30017	Fabrication Team Member	ee3210017@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
41	Kushagr Goyal	2021EE10634	Fabrication Team Member	ee1210634@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
42	Champak Swargiary	2021MT10263	Fabrication Team Member	mt1210263@maths.iitd.ac.in	1
43	Ajay Naik	2020MT60888	Fabrication Team Member	mt6210888@maths.iitd.ac.in	1
44	Aryan Sharma	2021EE10141	Fabrication Team Member	ee1210141@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
45	Bhavik Garg	2021EE10657	Documentation Team Member	ee1210657@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
46	Ishu	2021EE30735	Documentation Team Member	ee3210735@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
47	Alvakonda Sashidhar	2021EE30744	Documentation Team Member	ee3210744@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
48	Harshdeep Shakya	2021EE30745	Documentation Team Member	ee3210745@ee.iitd.ac.in	1

49	Abhinava Anwasha Mohanty	2021EE10136	Documentation Team Member	ee1210136@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
50	Atishay Aggarwal	2021MT60941	Documentation Team Member	mt6210941@maths.iitd.ac.in	1
51	Srinath K S	2021MT10912	Documentation Team Member	mt1210912@maths.iitd.ac.in	1
52	Kshitij K Gautam	2021MT60269	Documentation Team Member	mt6210269@maths.iitd.ac.in	1
53	Chandan Kumar	2021MT60268	Documentation Team Member	mt6210268@maths.iitd.ac.in	1
54	Naunidh Singh	2021MT60956	Documentation Team Member	mt6210956@maths.iitd.ac.in	1
55	Vipul	2021EE30731	Documentation Team Member	ee3210731@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
56	Amit Singh	2021MT10921	Documentation Team Member	mt1210921@maths.iitd.ac.in	1
57	Sumanth Mandala	2021EE10153	Documentation Team Member	ee1210153@ee.iitd.ac.in	1
58	Prabhat Babu	2021MT10255	Documentation Team Member	mt1210255@maths.iitd.ac.in	1
59	Vadlapudi Manoj	2021MT10245	Documentation Team Member	mt1210245@maths.iitd.ac.in	1

1.2. Team members with IF less than 1

2. Body

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2.4. List of Abbreviations

Table 1. Some Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Stands for
IF	Involvement Factor
ID	Identification
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
mg	milligram
AC	Alternating Current
dB	Decibels
Kg	Kilograms
ABS	Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene

2.5. Index ? at end with pg no. ?

2.6. Mind Map

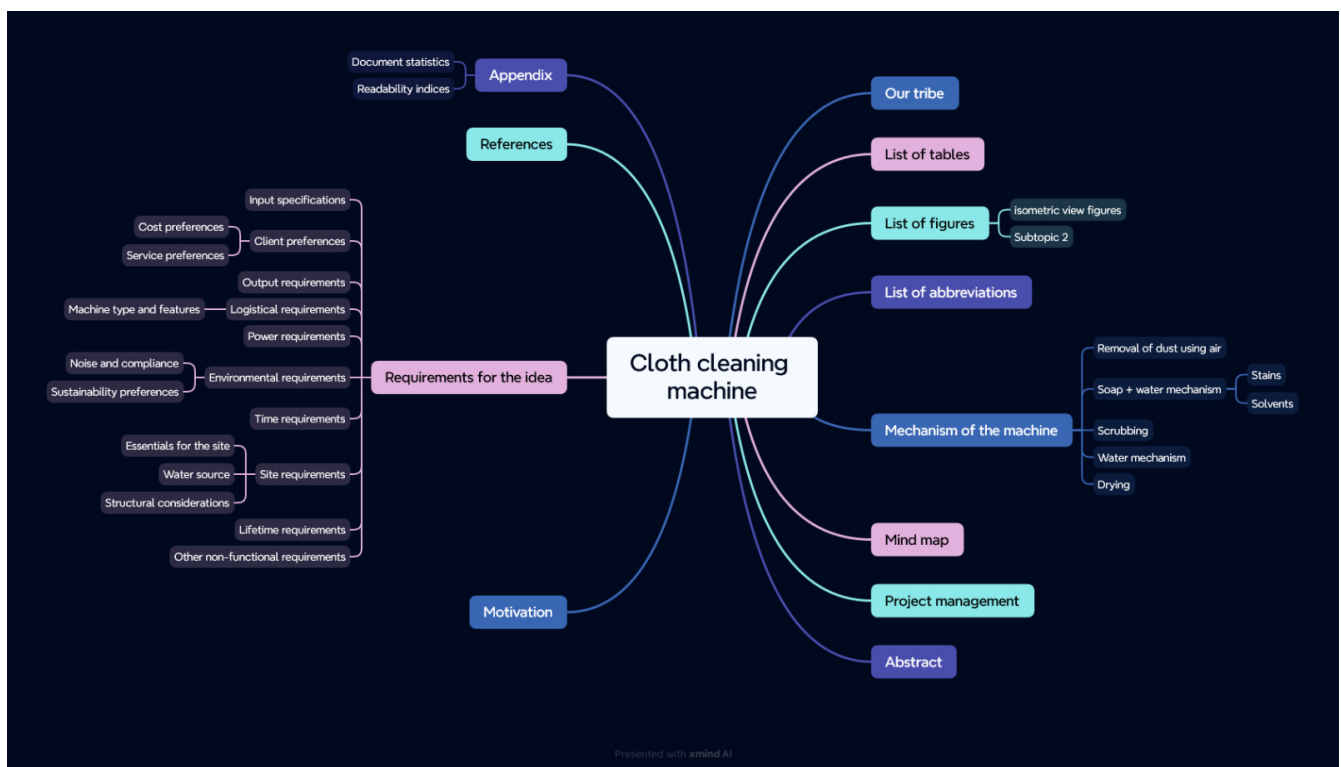


Figure 1. Outline Mind Map



Figure 2. Requirements Mind Map

2.7. Project Management

- Network Chart
- WBS
- Gantt Chart
- Resource Breakdown

Abstract

This project revolves around developing a user-centric washing machine, which involves a comprehensive analysis of the features an average user looks for. Through extensive research, we will identify key elements that resonate with the needs and preferences of the general population when searching for a washing machine.

Our initial design focuses on building a basic model, which in further iterations can incorporate more advanced features as a result of extensive surveys and research done across the course of the project to satisfy the contemporary users' needs.

2.8. Motivation ? edit acc to ques given

Our motivation for developing this innovative washing machine stems from a desire to redefine the conventional norms in the industry. We aim to go beyond the traditional boundaries and create a product that caters to the diverse needs of the broad market. Our product will heavily rely on user feedback at each stage of the design, making it user-friendly to ensure that our product becomes very accessible. This model is committed to going above and beyond the ordinary, surpassing user expectations, and setting new benchmarks in washing machine technology. We believe in creating a product that not only fulfills practical needs but also enhances the overall user experience, elevating the standard for what a washing machine can achieve.

2.9. Mechanism of the Machine

2.9.1. Removal of Dust using Air

To secure the cloth in place and prevent it from being carried away by the wind, lay it flat and affix it to the surface. Utilize an air blower by directing the airflow over the cloth, with the attached blower expelling air from the top onto the fabric. For smaller pieces of fabric, a 500W mini blower, priced at Rs 500, is an effective solution. Alternatively, a manual approach involves installing a high-speed fan within a pipe for a similar effect.

2.9.2. Soap + Water Mechanism

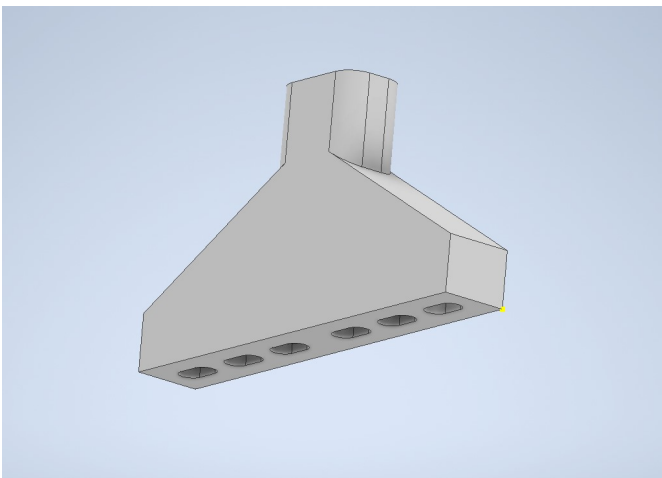


Figure 3. Isometric view of Sprinkler

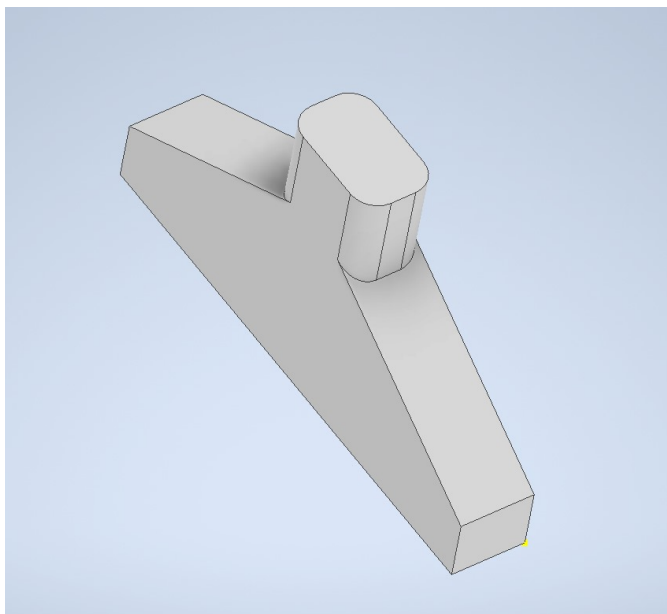


Figure 4. Isometric view of Sprinkler

The fundamental concept behind this method is to ensure comprehensive cleaning by spreading the soap solution evenly on both sides of the fabric. To execute this, a soap solution is meticulously prepared above the targeted cloth. This solution with a predetermined ratio of soap to water facilitates effective cleansing. Employing a specialized nozzle mechanism, the soap solution is methodically sprinkled onto the fabric evenly in both directions making it more effective in removing dirt, stains. The end result comes out to be a thorough and uniform cleaning mechanism.

Stains

In our research on fabric stains encountered during the manufacturing process, we identified common culprits such as oil-based stains, dye, and rust stains. For tackling oil-based stains like grease and wax, we recommend using petroleum-based cleaning agents or robust detergents such as ABS. Paint stains can be effectively removed with turpentine or a detergent pretreatment. Rust stains, on the other hand, respond well to a combination of detergents and scrubbing. While vinegar can be used for stain removal, it may require more time, leading us to consider alternative solutions. For oil stains, a mixture of 50% water and 50% white vinegar, along with a hot water detergent solution, proves effective. Spot cleaning for odors and stains can be achieved using a solution of white vinegar and water or a paste of baking soda and water. Bleaching, if needed, can be accomplished with bleaching powder, although caution is advised to prevent potential damage to the fabric fibers. Our comprehensive approach addresses various stains, providing practical solutions for effective cloth cleaning in the manufacturing process.

Solvents

In our exploration of stain removal methods, we categorized stains into organic and inorganic types. Organic stains, such as those absorbed from lubricating oil, dyes, grease, and tannin, respond well to organic solvents. These solvents, such as ABS, effectively target and break down organic compounds, making them suitable for various manufacturing stains. On the other hand, inorganic stains, including adsorbed substances like muddy soil, inorganic salts, and contaminants, require a different approach. For these stains, the use of non-polar and volatile solvents is recommended, ensuring efficient removal without leaving residues. Additionally, high-pressure jet machines prove effective in the scouring process, providing a thorough cleaning method for a range of stains. This

comprehensive strategy incorporates specialized solvents and techniques tailored to address the diverse nature of stains encountered in the manufacturing of fabrics.

2.9.3. Scrubbing

For a washing machine assembly line, we've prioritized effective scrubbing for optimal cloth cleaning. Recognizing the fabric's thickness, we've implemented a two-step scrubbing approach. As the cloth advances between the conveyor belts, a circular scrubber is strategically positioned to vigorously scrub one side. To enhance the scrubbing effectiveness, we've incorporated a rough platform opposite to the scrub, acting like a 'washboard' for improved friction and cleaning. This meticulous scrubbing process is crucial, as without the platform, the scrubbing efficiency is compromised. After cleaning one side, we reverse the positions of the scrubber and platform to ensure a thorough scrubbing action on the other side. Our design emphasizes the importance of robust scrubbing for a comprehensive and efficient cleaning process on the assembly line.

2.9.4. Water Mechanism

The scrubbed fabric retaining traces of soap, undergoes exposure to high-pressure water from a nozzle. Subsequently, the cloth is guided through a wiper to eliminate any surplus moisture and soap solution. The combined unit, comprising both the nozzle and wiper, moves back and forth across the fabric for several iterations, with the exact number determined during the testing phase.

2.9.5. Drying

The device produces warm air directed towards damp surfaces using a hot air-drying method. The same mechanism can be understood as the one used in a hair dryer. This targeted application of heat speeds up the evaporation process of water molecules. The elevated temperature boosts the energy of the water, facilitating its swift transition from liquid to vapor. This mechanism effectively eliminates moisture, making it a fast and efficient technique for drying fabrics.

2.10. Requirements for the Idea

2.10.1. Input Specifications

- **Material Specifications:** Newly manufactured white unbleached cotton with single-ply, Denier 60, and a thread count 400.
- **Dimensions:** 10 meters in length and 2 meters in width.
- **Cloth Characteristics:** Free from foul odour, slightly damp, and without buttons, zippers, or attachments.
- **Cleaning Limitations:** Maximum weight for cleaning is set at 11 kg dry, with stains limited to those occurring during manufacturing.
- **Cost and Service Preferences:** Preference for the washing machine to be offered at zero cost, requiring no servicing time and no maintenance. Actual prices are expected to depend on the provider, with alternatives considered if costs are excessively high.

2.10.2. Outputs Requirements

- **Desired Output:** A cleaned and dry cloth wound on rollers.
- **Client Responsibilities:** Treating discharged graywater, managing lint, and ensuring the returned cloth is wrinkle-free and bone-dry.

2.10.3. Power Requirements

- **Voltage and Phase Requirements:** The washing machine should operate on 220VAC 15A, with the option for 440VAC 3-phase available at an additional cost.
- **Operational Expectations:** They are expected to run continuously, 24/7, with an emergency shutdown initiated using a 1-button process.

2.10.4. Logistical Requirements

- **Machine Type and Features:** An automatic washing machine is preferred with minimal water usage and no need for portability or a programmable timer.
- **Washing Medium Features** There are no restrictions on the washing medium, but costs may be incurred for using rare solvents, focusing on overall cost-effectiveness.

2.10.5. Environmental Requirements

- **Noise Restrictions:** Noise levels should not exceed 75 dB.
- **Compliance:** Must comply with local regulations, including those set by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).
- **Sustainability Preferences:** Preference for cold water washing, sustainable components, and optimization of energy consumption, robustness, and durability.

2.10.6. Site Requirements

- **Essentials for the Site:** Adequate power supply, suitable drainage, and specific design parameters.
- **Water Source:** The water source was specified as having 60 mg CaCO₃/l hardness, with an overhead tank and a 50,000-liter refillable capacity at 35 meters.
- **Structural Considerations:** Structural considerations include material selection and the ability to withstand the maximum cloth weight.

2.10.7. Time Requirements

Design Time Requirements ? heading doesnt match with points ?

- **Cleaning and Drying time:** Atmost 45 minutes.
- **Use Rate:** ?
- **Setup Time:** As little time as possible, no more than 1 day.

Time to Market Requirements

Lifetime Requirements

- **Expected Lifetime:** The machine is expected to last atleast 6 years.
- **Service Hours and Cost:** No more than 6 hours per year and there isn't an explicit cost constraint for the servicing.

End of Life Requirements

- **Replacement for Old Machine:** Client could be interested in replacing the old machine for a new one at a discounted price.
- **Parts' Availability:** Parts of the machine should be available for 10 years to enable servicing.

2.10.8. Other Non-Functional Requirements

- **Miscellaneous Considerations:** Dimensions and the inclusion of a stand or wheels are left to the designer's discretion.

Glossary

ABS (Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene)

A strong and durable thermoplastic polymer used in manufacturing.

Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS)

A common thermoplastic used to make light, rigid, molded products such as pipe, automotive body parts, wheel covers, enclosures, and protective headgear.

Affix

Securely attach or fasten.

CPCB (Central Pollution Control Board)

A regulatory body in India that sets standards for environmental pollution control.

- **Denier:** A unit of measurement for the linear mass density of fibers. It is the mass in grams per 9000 meters of the fiber.
- **Desizing:** The removal of sizing agents, such as starch or other chemicals, from fabrics to prepare them for further processing.
- **Gantt Chart:** A visual representation of a project schedule that shows the start and finish dates of various elements of the project.
- **Graywater:** Domestic wastewater that does not contain fecal matter, often reused for irrigation or other non-potable purposes.
- **Isometric View:** A three-dimensional representation of an object, showing all three spatial dimensions in one view.
- **Mercerizing:** A textile finishing process that increases the luster and strength of fabric, typically cotton, by treating it with a caustic soda solution.

- **Nozzle:** A device for controlling the direction or flow of a fluid.
- **Nozzle mechanism:** The nozzle and flapper mechanism are a displacement type detector which converts mechanical movement into a pressure signal by covering the opening of a nozzle with a flat plate called the flapper. This restricts fluid flow through the nozzle and generates a pressure signal.
- **Petroleum-based cleaning agents:** Solvents effective for oil-based stains (e.g., mineral spirits, naphtha).
- **Pretreatment:** Applying cleansing agent before washing.
- **Resource Breakdown:** A breakdown of resources required for a project, often detailing labor, equipment, and materials.
- **Robust Scrubbing:** Strong, sturdy, and effective scrubbing.
- **Rust stains:** Formed by oxidation of iron.
- **Scour:** To clean or rub using a stiff brush or abrasive.
- **Setup Time:** The time required to prepare the washing machine for operation.
- **Singeing:** The process of burning off protruding fibers or impurities from the surface of a fabric, often using a flame or hot surface.
- **Syrup:** In the context of the report, it may refer to a concentrated solution of a sugar or sugar substitute in water.
- **Tannin:** bitter, astringent substance found in plants.
- **Testing Phase:** A stage in the development process where the functionality and performance are evaluated.
- **Thermoplastic Polymer:** A type of polymer that becomes pliable or mouldable when heated and solidifies upon cooling.
- **Thread Count:** The number of threads woven together per square inch in a fabric. A higher thread count is generally associated with a finer and more luxurious fabric.
- **Traces:** small amounts or remnants.
- **Turpentine:** solvent used for thinning, cleaning paint and varnish removal.
- **User-Centric:** Designed with a primary focus on meeting the needs and preferences of users.

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A: Appendix (to be changed)

A.1. Document Statistics

Table 2. Document Stats

Number of words	2318
Average Word Length	5
Average number of words per sentence	15
Total Number of characters with spaces	17,983
Total Number of character without spaces	14,254
Total Number of Letter characters	11,719
Total Number of Sentences	141
Number of Unique Words	940
Number of Repeat Words	2087
Number of Syllables	3874

A.2. Readability Indices ? explain a bit about ranges

Table 3. Readability Stats

Readibility Index	Score	Difficulty
Flesch Reading Ease	63	Standard
Gunning Fog Readibility	11.3	Fairly Difficult
Coleman Liau Readibility Index	10.51	Fairly Difficult
Flesch Kincaid Grade Level	6.96	Average
Automated Readibility Index	11.01	Fairly Difficult