INTRODUCTION

Cleaning is a vital but much forgotten task in our daily lives. In an age when time is a valuable commodity and efficiency is essential, the traditional method of cleaning might feel burdensome and time-consuming. As our lives get more hectic, the value of maintaining a clean and healthy environment cannot be stressed. A clean environment is essential for physical health and considerably improves mental wellbeing and productivity. To solve these issues, great progress has been made in the development of automated cleaning technologies, particularly floor scrubbers. Historically, many of these robots have had constraints, such as inefficiency or dependency on complex wiring, which can impair their usability and efficacy.

However, the launch of the smart floor cleaning system represents a significant advancement in the field of home and business cleaning technologies. This clever floor cleaning device is developed with the user's convenience in mind. Its autonomous control mode enables it to function independently, sparing customers from the tedious task of manual cleaning. This feature not only saves time, but it also saves energy because the machine can do dry cleaning duties simultaneously. By properly managing cleaning procedures, the system allows users to focus on their major activities, such as work, family time, or personal hobbies, without being distracted by housework.

1.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Traditional cleaning processes in modern homes and workplaces may be time-consuming, labor-intensive, and inefficient, particularly when it comes to keeping hard-to-reach areas or huge rooms clean. Manual cleaning methods sometimes struggle to maintain consistent cleanliness across many surfaces, fail to adapt to varied floor kinds, and have difficulties when coping with dynamic environmental factors such as furniture rearrangements or unanticipated impediments. Current automated cleaning systems, while creative, are often expensive, have complicated operating processes, and lack straightforward, user-friendly features.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

`The proposed project is known as the Smart Floor Cleaning system which is intended to conceptualize, design, implement, and promote an improved advanced, smart, and efficient floor cleaning solution that could benefit households and companies. The goals of the project are to design a convenient and easy-to-use interface for the management and remote control of the cleaning service; the user is given the possibility to set up cleanings, to track their progress, or to receive notifications through a mobile application. Meanwhile, one of the objectives of the project is to design the cleaning mechanism for the flooring that can effectively address issues related to cleaning various floor types and cleaning tasks and cleaning operational environment and also to utilize the recent innovation in the navigation algorithm, sensors and cleaning technologies in order to ensure effective and efficient cleaning without compromising much energy and resources. Moreover, it is worth emphasizing that safety and security is an important aspect of the project, with thus, the project having features such as obstacle detection, collision avoidance and securities such as secure data encryption. Finally, the project will implement state-of-art navigation and mapping of cleaning areas and obstacles unto the proposed cleaning robot to enhance efficiency and capability of the floor cleaning robot through the use of sensors and mapping algorithms to create maps of the cleaning areas and obstacles to avoid on the cleaning path, which will make the cleaning robot efficient and a user-centric solution for floor cleaning.

1.3 ADVANTAGES OF THIS MODEL

- Efficient cleaning provides an efficient and effective cleaning experience, reducing time and effort required for cleaning.
- Autonomous operation operates autonomously, reducing human intervention and freeing up time for other activities.
- Remote control and monitoring allows for convenient remote control and monitoring of the cleaning process through a mobile app.
- Safety features includes obstacle detection and collision avoidance, ensuring safe operation and minimizing the risk of accidents.

- Energy efficiency reduces energy consumption with an energy-efficient design, contributing to a sustainable future.
- Modular Design features a modular design, making maintenance and upgrading of individual components easier and adaptable to future advancements.
- User-Friendly Interface offers a user-friendly interface through the mobile app, making it easy to operate and monitor the cleaning process.
- Cost effective reduces labour costs and minimizes the need for manual cleaning, making it cost-effective for households and businesses.
- Improved hygiene improves hygiene by effectively cleaning different floor types and reducing the spread of diseases.

LITERATURE REVIEW

- [1] Kerkar et al., "Automatic floor cleaning robot" Authors of this paper examined an autonomous floor cleaner that incorporates numerous components for efficient navigation and cleaning of indoor spaces. The system uses an Arduino microcontroller to coordinate sensor and actuator motions. As they explained, the ultrasonic sensor is the primary instrument for detecting obstacles and determining distances, while the infrared sensor is used to improve detection of low-lying impediments or surface abnormalities. The project also includes a Bluetooth module to provide wireless connection, allowing customers to control and monitor the cleaner via a smartphone app. Furthermore, the device is powered by a rechargeable battery, ensuring portability and independence.
- [2] Ramalingam et al, "Optimal selective floor cleaning using deep learning algorithms and reconfigurable robot h Tetro" The authors worked on a project focused on a novel selected area cleaning framework for indoor floor-cleaning robots, which solves the limitations of frequent cleaning chores that diminish performance and increase the consumption of cleaning accessories such as brushes and mopping pads. Their research employs RGB-D vision sensor-based CCTV networks, deep learning algorithms, and optimal waypoint path planning to ensure that the robot only cleans filthy areas, rather than the entire region. The authors identified selective cleaning spots by observing human traffic patterns with the Simple Online and Real-time observing (SORT) algorithm and detecting stains and garbage with the Single Shot Detector (SSD) Mobile Net framework.
- [3] Yatmono et al, "Development of Intelligent Floor Cleaning Robot "In this work, the authors described the creation of a smart floor cleaning robot that can travel, clear dust, and polish floors automatically, addressing the time-consuming nature of traditional cleaning operations that frequently result in other responsibilities being missed. The study used Pressman's research and development approach, which included phases of analysis, design, implementation, and testing. The robot, which uses an omni wheel system, comes equipped with a vacuum cleaner and a floor-polishing motor for excellent cleaning. Its control system is based on an Arduino microcontroller, with Bluetooth networking allowing for control from an Android smartphone.

[4] Das et al. in "Robotic Automated Floor Cleaner" discussed their research and development of a Robotic Automated Floor Cleaner designed to provide easy and time-efficient cleaning of indoor spaces while minimizing human labour. Their project emphasizes the growing importance of cleanliness in improving health and the environment, while also addressing the limits of manually operated units that are labour-intensive and time-consuming, as well as fuel-powered machines that are expensive and environmentally destructive. The authors stressed the dangers of dust to human health in a variety of contexts, including homes, hospitals, schools, and hotels, and presented their automated solution as a critical improvement for modern living. Their robotic cleaner promises to reduce labour expenses, save time and money, and meet the unique needs of users.

[5] Yadav et al, "Wireless Automatic Floor Cleaning and Safety Indicator Robot" The authors addressed their invention of a multipurpose robotic floor cleaner meant to deliver efficient cleaning via a stable, rapid, and highly functionalized electronic and mechanical control system that operates totally wirelessly. They underlined the necessity of frequent cleaning, particularly in the home, and the need for approaches that can be adapted to different surface types and applications. Their robot, built with a readily upgradeable Foam Board frame, has several revolutionary characteristics. During operation, a temperature sensor detects temperature anomalies in the room and alerts users to potential disasters such as fires or rapid weather changes using an LED indicator.

[6] Dhole et al, "Smart Multifunction Floor Cleaning Robot" The author, in this paper, discusses the challenges faced in commercial spaces such as airports, train platforms, hospitals, bus stops, shopping malls, and other public venues regarding floor-cleaning solutions. These issues are especially acute in countries such as India, where frequent power outages, particularly during hot weather, render electrically powered gadgets ineffective, providing severe limits at locations such as bus stops. To address these concerns, the authors propose a solar-powered, mobile floor-cleaning machine as a low-cost and practical alternative to conventional cleaning equipment. The authors describe also how to model and analyser the floor-cleaning machine using commercial software. The machine's components are made of common, easily available materials. Furthermore, a finite element study was performed, indicating that the stress levels in the mobile-operated floor-cleaning machine.

[7] Rumane et al, "A Review Paper on Floor cleaning robot" In this work, the author presents the design and operation of a floor-cleaning machine with wireless Bluetooth control. The system is made up of a set of DC motors incorporated into a wheeled plastic container, which has a scrubber linked to one of the motors at the bottom and a reservoir for cleaning solution on top. A CPU fan helps to dry and clean the floor properly. This equipment is intended to be user-friendly, making it appropriate for use in homes, hospitals, schools, and other settings. The system is operated by a Bluetooth module that links to a smartphone app or a remote. Users may easily control and move the machine by directing it via the app. The system is very customizable to user preferences, which increases convenience.

[8] Wayker et al, "Smart Floor cleaning Robot Using Android" The author of this paper analyses advances in robotics technology that have considerably improved the ease and comfort of human living. This study describes a low-cost robot built for people who cannot afford or have access to premium amenities. While there are numerous autonomous robots on the market, each with a unique set of capabilities, the majority are prohibitively expensive. The suggested method bridges this gap by including a transmitter application within an Android mobile app, allowing the robot to smoothly follow user orders. The system is based on a microcontroller (Arduino UNO) with fourteen input/output pins and includes components like a cleaning mechanism and a robotic arm. After receiving instructions from the Android device via a Bluetooth receiver, the microcontroller decodes

[9] Sudam et al, "Wireless Floor Cleaning Robot" The author of this paper outlines the creation of the Wireless Floor Cleaner Robot, a key invention in home automation and robotics that addresses domestic cleaning issues. This self-driving robot can intelligently traverse and clean a wide range of floor surfaces, including hardwood, tile, and carpet. The robot has an array of sensors, including ultrasonic and infrared sensors, that allow it to recognize and avoid obstructions, assuring safe and efficient operation in congested areas. Its wireless connectivity allows for remote control and monitoring, which adds convenience for users. By automating the cleaning process, the robot streamlines household duties while also reducing the risks connected with typical corded vacuum cleaners. Furthermore, its adaptability to diverse space layouts and floor kinds emphasizes its versatility,

[10] Rathee et al, "Automatic Floor Cleaning Robot Using Arduino-UNO" The author of this paper describes the creation of a smart floor-cleaning robot that cleans floors efficiently based on user directions. This unique robot simplifies the cleaning process by allowing for quick and efficient operation, with commands supplied wirelessly via an embedded Bluetooth module. Users may easily operate the robot with their smartphones to accomplish chores like moving in different directions and washing the floor. The author highlights that this system is both cost-effective and low-maintenance, requiring substantially less human work. This makes it a dependable and practical solution for modern households, meeting the demand for automation and simplicity in daily cleaning

[11] Kumar et al, "Arduino Based Smart Vacuum Cleaner Robot"The authors addressed their invention of a multipurpose robotic floor cleaner designed to deliver efficient cleaning through an autonomous, user-friendly, and highly functional electronic and mechanical control system. They emphasized the increasing difficulty of maintaining cleanliness in today's hectic schedules and the limitations of traditional vacuum cleaners, which require human operation. The ultrasonic sensor measures the distance between the robot and obstacles, ensuring effective navigation and hazard avoidance. Powered by a 12V battery, the prototype is suitable for cleaning hazardous areas, thereby reducing risks to human operators. This invention aims to provide a cost-effective and adaptable solution to frequent cleaning requirements across various environments, offering a promising approach to reducing manual intervention in daily chores.

[12] Gholap et al, "Multipurpose Cleaning Robot using IoT and Image Processing "The authors presented their innovation of a smart multipurpose cleaning unit designed to enhance automation in cleaning processes. Highlighting the increasing adoption of automation in modern systems, they explored various path estimation algorithms like gesture control, line-following, and path-following for autonomous movement. The line-following system employs an IR sensor to detect and follow predefined paths, with binary outputs for line detection. The project addresses two key applications: automatic window cleaning and improving solar panel efficiency. For window cleaning, the system employs a wipe mechanism controlled by strings attached to a DC motor. A pump sprays water during the downward stroke, reducing the time and effort typically required for cleaning, especially in office buildings.

[13]Kukde et al, "Automatic & manual vacuum cleaning robot "The authors introduced a human-friendly cleaning robot designed to enhance convenience and adaptability in modern lifestyles. Recognizing the limitations of conventional cleaning robots, which lack synchronization with human needs, this work presents a dual-mode system that operates in both Automatic and Manual modes. The project addresses the demands of busy schedules by automating the cleaning process while maintaining cost-effectiveness. The robot incorporates key components such as DC motors, wheels, a roller brush, a cleaning mop, a garbage container, and obstacle avoidance sensors. A 12V rechargeable battery powers the system, ensuring mobility and operational efficiency. The RF modules enable wireless communication within a 50m range, allowing the user to control the robot manually. The IR sensor facilitates obstacle detection, while the motor driver IC and MOSFETs control the motors and water pump during operation.

[14] Raviraj et al, "Remote Operated Floor Cleaner- An Ease In Floor Cleaning" The authors introduced a manually operated floor cleaning machine as an alternative to traditional electric-powered cleaning devices. This research intends to overcome the issues that arise during power outages, particularly in Indian transportation stands, where electric-powered machinery are frequently rendered ineffective during power outages. The authors created a machine that does not require energy by designing a low-cost and user-friendly alternative. The design approach included modeling and analysis with publicly accessible tools, and the materials utilized for the components were widely used in comparable systems. The finite element study found that the stress levels in the manually operated equipment are within acceptable bounds, assuring its operation and longevity.

[15] Jain et al, "Automatic Floor Cleaner" The authors explain the development of an autonomous floor cleaning system suitable for both household and industrial applications. The device moves autonomously across a surface, such as a floor or any other area, sucking in dust as it goes by. A controller powers the motors and suction unit, while integrated sensors assist the gadget in avoiding obstructions. The advancement of this technology is viewed as a contribution to enhancing the human lifestyle by providing an effective and automated method for cleaning surfaces.

[16] Irawan et al, "Automatic Floor Cleaning Robot Using Arduino and Ultrasonic Sensor" The authors discuss the creation of an autonomous floor cleaning robot that incorporates numerous critical components, including an Ultrasonic Sensor, Motor Shield L298, Arduino Uno microprocessor, Servo, and DC Motor. The robot uses an ultrasonic sensor to identify obstructions along its route. When the sensor detects an obstruction within 15 cm, the robot automatically adjusts direction to avoid it. If the path is clear (distance > 15 cm), the robot will continue cleaning. The technology exhibits an efficient, flexible, and autonomous approach to floor cleaning, assuring continuous operation and avoiding impediments.

[17]Simsek et al, " A Fuzzy Logic Approach and Path Algorithm for Time and Energy Management of Smart Cleaning Robots" The authors investigate the integration of smart home technology (SHM) into vacuum cleaning robots, focusing on their potential to improve house comfort, convenience, and energy management. They cover crucial issues such as limited battery life and the importance of appropriate path design for efficient cleaning. The study used two independent algorithms, the Search algorithm and the CSP algorithm, to determine optimal shortest path lengths, hence reducing dirt levels in the residence. To increase battery efficiency, a fuzzy logic-based inference method is presented that takes into account characteristics such as floor type, filth level, and area breadth when estimating batterychargedurability.

[18] Das et al, "Robotic Automated Floor Cleaner" The authors outline the development of a Robotic Automated Floor Cleaner designed to provide effective, time-saving cleaning solutions for interior environments. To address the limits of manually controlled and fuel-powered devices, which are arduous, time-consuming, and expensive, the authors present an alternate method that reduces human effort and environmental effect. This automated cleaner is intended to address the health dangers caused by dust in a variety of settings, including homes, hospitals, hotels, and schools. The project combines mechanical, electrical, and electronic engineering, making use of rigid components such as chassis, motors, and electromechanical devices. The major objective is to create a low-cost, resource-efficient cleaning machine suited for home usage.

[19]Watkar et al, "Automatic Floor Cleaning Machine" The authors focus on developing an automatic floor cleaning machine that simplifies the cleaning process compared to traditional manual vacuums. The project combines automatic and manual cleaning modes through a phone application, providing users with flexibility and convenience. The system is built using an Arduino UNO, Motor Driver L293D, Geared Motor, Ultrasonic Sensor, and Bluetooth module. The goal is to create a user-friendly automatic floor cleaner prototype, designed to improve household cleaning efficiency while offering an intuitive interface for control. The project aims to contribute to the growing market of home automation devices.

[20]Md Som et al, "Cleaning Robot with Android Application Controller" The authors present the development of a cleaning robot that integrates Arduino technology and an Android application for control. The robot is designed to perform dry cleaning, wet cleaning, and dust collection functions, simplifying the cleaning process compared to handheld vacuum cleaners. The system uses Bluetooth (HC05 module) to enable remote control via an Android smartphone. Two primary modes—dry cleaning and wet cleaning—are activated based on user commands from the app, allowing control of the robot's movements. The research culminated in the creation and testing of a prototype robot vacuum cleaner with an intelligent interface.

[21] Gupta et al, "Electrical Drive Based Floor Cleaning Robot" The authors present the development of a cleaning robot that integrates Arduino technology and an Android application for control. This robot is designed to perform dry cleaning, wet cleaning, and dust collection, offering a more efficient alternative to traditional handheld vacuum cleaners. The system utilizes Bluetooth (HC05 module) for remote control via an Android smartphone. The robot operates in two primary modes—dry cleaning and wet cleaning—based on user commands from the app, which controls the robot's movements. The research resulted in the creation and successful testing of a prototype with an intelligent interface.

[22] Kulkarni et al, "Autonomous floor cleaning robot" The authors present a project focused on the design of an autonomous floor-cleaning robot that integrates both dry and wet cleaning capabilities. The robot aims to simplify the floor cleaning task, which is typically time-consuming and requires manual labor. By incorporating advanced technology, the robot provides a smarter, more automated solution for cleaning homes, schools, and offices. The goal of this project is to make cleaning tasks easier and more efficient by developing a system that combines both dry and wet cleaning in a single design.

[23] Tiwari et al, "Bluetooth Control Floor Cleaner Robot" The authors present a project focused on designing an autonomous floor-cleaning robot that integrates both dry and wet cleaning capabilities. This robot is intended to simplify the floor cleaning process, which is often time-consuming and labor-intensive. By incorporating advanced technology, the robot offers a more automated and efficient solution for cleaning various environments such as homes, schools, and offices. The project aims to make cleaning tasks easier and more effective by combining both dry and wet cleaning in one innovative design.

METHODOLOGY

Components are implemented in the model:

- 1. Arduino uno
- 2. Servo motor
- 3. Moter driver L298N
- 4. Water Pump
- 5. DC Motors
- 6. Bluetooth Sensor HC-O5

3.1 Arduino uno:



Figure 3.1: Arduino UNO

some key components of the Arduino board The on board LED is connected to digital pin 13. It can be accessed externally by the VIN pin, which also supplies power if it is provided via the power jack. The power pins are the ones that provide power out from the board. 5V and 3V3 provide a regulated voltage supply, and GND gives access to ground points on the board. The IOREF pin on some of the boards provides the voltage reference with which the microcontroller operates. The Reset pin is connected with the reset button on the board to add a reset button to shields.

3.2 Servo motor:



Figure 3.2:Servo motor

servomotor is a closed-loop servomechanism that uses linear or rotational position feedback to control its motion and final position; its control input is a signal, either analog or digital, representing the desired position of the output shaft. This motor is fitted with a position encoder, thereby providing position feedback maybe even speed feedback in more advanced designs to enable the controller to compare the measured position with the desired one and generate an error signal; this error signal, when fed back, causes the motor to rotate in the right direction to turn the shaft to the desired position. When the motor comes close to the desired position, the error signal becomes zero, and then it stops. Simple servomotors use normally sensing only by position through a potentiometer. They use bang-bang control; that means either the motor is rotating at full speed or not at all. They are poorly suited for industrial motion control but are perfectly suited for low-price application in radio-controlled models.

3.3 Moter driver L298N:



Figure 3.3:Motor driver

The L298N is an integrated circuit motor driver that provides a robust and well-known interface for driving DC and stepper motors in different applications. It has two H-bridges, which enable it to drive and control the speed and direction of two motors. The operating voltage rating of this driver IC is from 5V to 46V, and it is capable of delivering up to 2 A per channel, which makes it suitable for medium to high-power motor control. It has built-in diodes for back-EMF protection and an on-board 5V regulator, which could be used to power the IC itself or other elements in the circuit.

3.4 Water Pump:



Figure 3.4: Water pump

The design of a small pumping system for efficient water transfer involves choosing a suitable pumping mechanism, such as a submersible or centrifugal pump, depending on the application's demands, and combining it with a power supply, piping system, control valves, and sensors to measure water level and flow rate. The system may also include automation features like timers or remote control to achieve optimal operation. Key considerations include efficiency, reliability, cost-effectiveness, and safety, with the goal of creating a reliable and cost-effective solution for irrigation, domestic water supply, or water management in small-scale applications. The system's components, such as pipes, fittings, and valves, must be durable and corrosion-resistant, and the design should minimize energy consumption, reduce friction losses and pressure drops, and provide redundancy in critical components. By optimizing the system design, it is possible to create a efficient and effective solution for various water transfer applications.

3.5 DC Motor:



Figure 3.5:DC motor

They are available in a variety of types and sizes, such as brushless, servo, and gear motors; each of these types features a rotor and a permanent magnetic field stator is maintained using permanent magnets or by electromagnetic windings. They find very broad applications where variable speed and torque are required. It is one of the largest categories of motion and controls; it includes many miscellaneous components, such as bearings, bushings, clutches, brakes, controls, drives, drive components, encoders, resolvers, integrated motion control, limit switches, linear actuators, linear and rotary motion components, linear position sensing, motors, orientation position sensing, pneumatics, positioning stages, slides-guides, power transmission, mechanical seals, slip rings, solenoids, and springs.

3.6 Bluetooth Sensr HC-O5



Figure 3.6:Bluetooth sensor HC-05

The HC-05 module is a common one that gives any project two-way, or full-duplex, capability wirelessly for communication between any two microcontrollers, such as Arduino, or between a microcontroller and any Bluetooth-enabled device like a phone or laptop. The module works on USART at 9600 baud and hence interfaces

easily with any microcontroller supporting USART. In addition, the default values of this module can be configured under command mode. Looking at the Android, there are many applications that could make it very easy. However, this module is pretty good in the HC-05 to transfer data from a computer or a mobile phone to a microcontroller. If one really wants to transfer multimedia files like images or songs, then this module is not that great, and a CSR8645 module is needed.

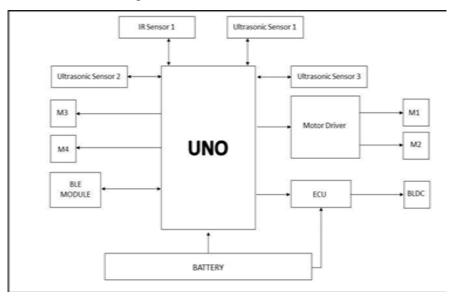


Figure 3.7:Block diagram of the circuit

IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 HARWARE COMPONENTS:

The cleaning robot's hardware components work in harmony to enable its efficient operation. At the heart of the robot lies the Arduino UNO, serving as the brain that controls the robot's movements and actions based on commands received from the mobile app. The Motor Driver L298N is connected to the Arduino UNO and DC motors, empowering the robot to move and perform various cleaning tasks. Wireless communication between the robot and the user's smartphone is facilitated by the Bluetooth Module HC 05, allowing for seamless remote control. The Servo Motors, connected to the Arduino UNO, provide precise driving modes for the robot, while the Water Pump, connected through a relay module, enables the robot to perform wet cleaning tasks. The Wheels and Chassis are assembled to form a mobile platform, granting the robot the ability to move and travel around with ease. Finally, the Battery and Power Supply are connected to the Arduino UNO and driver, providing the necessary power to keep the robot operational.

4.2 SOFTWARE COMPONENTS:

The software components of the cleaning robot are equally essential to its operation. Arduino Coding plays a vital role in controlling the motors, servo motors, and water pump, responding to commands received from the mobile app to ensure precise and efficient cleaning. The Bluetooth Communication Protocol is implemented to guarantee smooth and reliable communication between the robot and the user's smartphone, facilitating seamless remote control. Meanwhile, the Android Application is designed to send control commands via Bluetooth to the Arduino UNO, empowering users to remotely control the robot and perform a variety of cleaning tasks with ease.

4.3 ROBOT CLEANING SOLUTION:

The autonomous cleaning robot is a groundbreaking innovation that transforms the way we approach cleaning tasks, boasting a multitude of features that make it an efficient, effective, and reliable solution for a wide range of cleaning needs. Wireless communication is facilitated through Bluetooth technology, enabling users to control the robot remotely using their smartphone, while the intuitive and userfriendly Android application allows for precise control over the robot's movements, activation of the water pump, and adjustment of the servo motors, providing an unprecedented level of flexibility and convenience. The servo motors themselves provide precise control over the robot's movements, ensuring efficient and effective cleaning, and the robot is capable of performing a variety of tasks, including sweeping, mopping, and vacuuming, making it an ideal solution for cleaning hard floors, carpets, and everything in between. Furthermore, the use of the Arduino UNO and motor driver L298N ensures stable and reliable control over the robot's movements, while the implementation of the Bluetooth protocol guarantees secure and stable communication, making the robot a safe and reliable addition to any cleaning routine. Additionally, the robot's advanced navigation system, equipped with sensors and cameras, enables it to expertly navigate and map out its surroundings, avoiding obstacles and ensuring a thorough and efficient cleaning process. Its compact design and lightweight construction make it easy to transport, allowing users to effortlessly clean even the most hard-to-reach areas, such as stairs, corners, and tight spaces. With its advanced features and capabilities, this autonomous cleaning robot is poised to revolutionize the cleaning industry, providing users with a convenient, efficient, and effective cleaning solution that is unparalleled in the market today.

- The system's modular design allows for easy maintenance and replacement of individual components, reducing downtime and repair costs.
- The use of servo motors enables precise control over the cleaning arms, ensuring thorough and effective cleaning of different floor types.
- The system's energy-efficient design reduces energy consumption, resulting in cost savings for users and a more sustainable cleaning solution.

- The use of Bluetooth technology for wireless communication ensures secure and stable communication between the mobile app and the cleaner.
- The system's ability to optimize water consumption reduces water waste and ensures effective cleaning.
- The Smart Floor Cleaner's autonomous nature reduces human intervention, freeing up time for more important activities and responsibilities.
- The system's user-friendly interface and mobile app make it easy for users to operate and monitor the cleaning process, providing a convenient and hasslefree cleaning experience.
- The Smart Floor Cleaner's safety features, such as obstacle detection and collision avoidance, ensure safe operation and minimize the risk of accidents.
- The system's ability to navigate various floor types, including hardwood, tile, and carpet, while responding to changes in texture, color, and pattern, makes it a versatile cleaning solution for different environments.
- The Smart Floor Cleaner's efficient and effective cleaning capabilities improve hygiene by effectively cleaning different floor types and reducing the spread of diseases.
- The system's cost-effective design reduces labor costs and minimizes the need for manual cleaning, providing a cost-effective solution for households and businesses.
- The Smart Floor Cleaner's use of state-of-the-art navigation and mapping technology enhances its efficiency and capability, making it a user-centric solution for floor cleaning.

4.4 FUTURE DEVELOPMENT:

The Smart Floor Cleaner is a revolutionary device designed to transform the way we approach cleaning tasks, providing an efficient, effective, and reliable solution for various cleaning needs. By utilizing Bluetooth technology, the system enables wireless communication between the robot and the user's smartphone, allowing for seamless remote control and monitoring of the cleaning process. The user-friendly Android application offers precise control over the robot's movements,

activation of the water pump, and adjustment of the servo motors, ensuring a convenient and hassle-free cleaning experience.

Equipped with advanced navigation systems, such as lidar or computer vision, the Smart Floor Cleaner can expertly navigate and map out its surroundings, avoiding obstacles and ensuring a thorough and efficient cleaning process. Its compact design and lightweight construction make it easy to transport, allowing users to effortlessly clean even the most hard-to-reach areas, such as stairs, corners, and tight spaces.

The system's modular design facilitates easy maintenance and replacement of individual components, reducing downtime and repair costs. The use of servo motors enables precise control over the cleaning arms, ensuring thorough and effective cleaning of different floor types. The system's energy-efficient design reduces energy consumption, resulting in cost savings for users and a more sustainable cleaning solution.

The Smart Floor Cleaner's ability to optimize water consumption reduces water waste and ensures effective cleaning. Its autonomous nature reduces human intervention, freeing up time for more important activities and responsibilities. The system's safety features, such as obstacle detection and collision avoidance, ensure safe operation and minimize the risk of accidents.

The Smart Floor Cleaner's modular design facilitates easy maintenance and replacement of individual components, reducing downtime and repair costs. This feature is particularly beneficial for users who rely on the device for regular cleaning tasks, as it minimizes the risk of extended periods of downtime. The modular design also makes it easier to upgrade or replace specific components, extending the device's lifespan and reducing electronic waste.

The use of servo motors in the Smart Floor Cleaner enables precise control over the cleaning arms, ensuring thorough and effective cleaning of different floor types. This feature is particularly useful for homes with multiple types of flooring, such as hardwood, carpet, and tile, where a single device can adapt to each surface. The system's energy-efficient design reduces energy consumption, resulting in cost savings for users and a more sustainable cleaning solution.

CONCLUSION

In this report, we have presented the design and implementation of a Bluetooth-controlled floor cleaning system, the Smart Floor Cleaner. The system utilizes an [Arduino UNO]) microcontroller, motor driver [L298N] servo motors, and a water pump to efficiently clean various types of floors. The system is controlled via a mobile application, enabling users to remotely control and monitor the cleaning process.

The Smart Floor Cleaner addresses the limitations of traditional cleaning methods by providing an efficient, effective, and user-friendly solution.

The implementation of the Smart Floor Cleaner involved the development of a user-friendly interface, efficient and effective cleaning system, safety and security features,. The system's design and development followed the [Agile Methodology] ensuring flexibility, collaboration, and customer feedback throughout the process.

The Smart Floor Cleaner project has successfully addressed the existing gaps in the automated floor cleaning industry, providing a reliable, efficient, and user-centric solution. The system's modular design facilitates easy maintenance and upgrade of individual components, ensuring its adaptability to future advancements.

REFERENCES

- [1] Mr.Roshan kerkar, Mr. Sadguru Rane, Mr. Sanchit Rane, Mr. Jaysing Sawant, Mr. Eliyan Fernandes, Ms. Shweta Jadhav.
- [2] Balakrishnan Ramalingam*, Anh Vu Le, Zhiping Lin, Zhenyu Weng, Rajesh Elara Mohan & Sathian Pookkuttath.
- [3] S Yatmono, M Khairudin, H S Pramono and A Asmara Electrical Engineering Education Department, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.
- [4] Rhutuja Patil1, Mohini Kulkarni2, Sejal Mhadgut3, Prashant Titare4, D.G. Khairnar5 1-5Department of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering, D Y Patil College of Engineering, Akurdi, Pune.
- [5] Nabamita Ramkrishna Das, Rashmi Daga, Sneha Avte, Prof. Kavita Mhatre, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Usha Mittal Institute of Technology, SNDT University, Santacruz. Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.
- [6] Ankit Tejbahadur Yadav, Sushant Anand Sarvade, Rahul Ramesh, Suryamani Yadav, Student, Department of Electronics and Telecommunications Engineering, K. J. Somaiya Institute of Engineering and Information Technology, Mumbai, India,
- [7] Dr. Akash Rathee, shant Jalan, Lakshita Nandwani, Tanya Sharma Associate Professor, ECE Department, ECE (Final Year), Bhagwan Parshuram Institute of Technology, Sector-17, Delhi, India.
- [8] Prof. A.S. Shirkande, Chavan Aniket Nitin, Bhosale Gorakh Sudam, Parekar Datta Ashroba, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Department Of Electronics And Telecommunication Engineering, S.B. Patil College Of Engineering, Indapur, Maharashtra, India.

- [9] Mrs .Shritika Wayker(Asst.Proffesor), Prashant Tiwari, Vishal Kumar, Kunal Limbu, Amay Tawade, Mrs .Shritika Wayker(Asst.Proffesor)1, Prashant Tiwari, Vishal Kumar, Kunal Limbu, Amay Tawade, Deparatment of Electronics and Telecommunication, Dr D.Y. Patil Institute of Engineering Management and Research Akurdi, Pune, Maharashtra, India.
- [10] Priyanka Rumane, Kranti Kshirsagar, Sonawane Akshay, Mr. Bhagvan.Bodke, Electronics and telecommunication Department, Savitribai Phule Pune University
- [11] Prof. Vaishnavi Dhole1, Palash Lakhe2, Vinod Lanjewar3, Mayur Bowade4, Mayuri Jaypurkar5,1Project Guide, 2, 3, 4, 5Projectiles, Department of Electrical; Engineering, Govindrao Wanjari Collage of Engineering and Technology, Nagpur