International Research Journal of Innovations in Engineering and Technology (IRJIET)

ISSN (online): 2581-3048

Volume 8, Issue 4, pp 347-352, April-2024

https://doi.org/10.47001/IRJIET/2024.804055

Drainage Cleaning Robotic Arm System

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***Abstract* - The drainage cleaning robotic project is an innovative solution for managing urban sanitation in India. The project involves a smart toilet cleaning system that uses a robotic arm with a gripper to clean and collect waste from pit latrines. The drainage cleaning robotic t robot is operated via Bluetooth from a smartphone app, which allows the operator to remotely control the robot's movements and perform cleaning tasks. The robot's gripper is designed to be adjustable to accommodate different pit latrine sizes, and it is equipped with a camera to help the operator visualize the cleaning process. The drainage cleaning robotic project aims to improve the efficiency and safety of pit latrine cleaning, which is a major public health and environmental issue in India. By automating the cleaning process, the drainage cleaning robot reduces the need for manual labour, which is often performed by low-wage workers in hazardous conditions. In addition to its practical applications, the drainage cleaning robotic project is an example of how technology can be used to address social and environmental challenges in developing countries. It is an innovative solution that has the potential to improve the lives of millions of people who lack access to basic sanitation services.**

Keywords: Cleaning robot, Robotic arm, Drainage.

I. INTRODUCTION

The drainage cleaning robotic project, is an innovative solution for managing urban sanitation in India. The project involves a smart toilet cleaning system that uses a robotic arm with a gripper to clean and collect waste from pit latrines. The drainage cleaning robot is operated via Bluetooth from a smartphone app, which allows the operator to remotely control the robot's movements and perform cleaning tasks. The drainage cleaning robotic project aims to improve the efficiency and safety of pit latrine cleaning, which is a major public health and environmental issue in India. By automating the cleaning process, the drainage cleaning robot reduces the need for manual labor, which is often performed by low-wage workers in hazardous conditions. The drainage cleaning robotic project is an example of how technology can be used to address social and environmental challenges in developing countries. It is an innovative solution that has the potential to improve the lives of millions of people who lack access to basic sanitation services. Some relevant keywords related to the drainage cleaning robotic project are: smart toilet cleaning system, robotic arm, gripper, pit latrine cleaning, sanitation, India, public health, environmental issues, low-wage workers, hazardous conditions, social innovation, developing countries, and technology for social impact.

With this advanced setup, the draining cleaning robot promises to revolutionize the maintenance and cleaning of drainage systems. Its combination of powerful motors, precise control mechanisms, and wireless connectivity offers an efficient, safe, and user-friendly solution for tackling the challenges associated with drainage cleaning. As technology continues to evolve, this setup opens up new possibilities for automated cleaning systems, contributing to improved sanitation, environmental sustainability, and overall efficiency in drainage maintenance. The project "Pick and Drop Robotic Arm Application on Drainage Cleaning Robotic System" aims to develop an innovative solution for autonomously cleaning drainage systems using a robotic arm. The system is designed to efficiently navigate through complex pipe networks, detect and collect debris or objects obstructing the drainage, and provide seamless control through a Bluetooth application. Maintaining clean and functioning drainage systems is essential for the effective management of wastewater and preventing environmental hazards. Traditional methods of drainage cleaning often require manual labor, which can be time-consuming, physically demanding, and potentially hazardous. This project seeks to address these challenges by incorporating advanced robotics technology and wireless communication.

The introduction of a pick and drop robotic arm controlled via Bluetooth application offers several advantages. Firstly, it reduces the need for human intervention in the cleaning process, minimizing the risk of injury and ensuring safer working conditions. Secondly, the autonomous nature of the robotic arm enables it to navigate through intricate pipe networks and efficiently perform cleaning operations in hard to reach areas. Additionally, the integration of Bluetooth technology allows for wireless control, enabling operators to

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remotely command the robotic arm's movements and actions. By utilizing object detection and recognition algorithms, the robotic arm can identify and prioritize objects or debris within the drainage system, facilitating selective cleaning. The system's adaptability to different pipe sizes and environmental conditions further enhances its versatility and effectiveness. The project not only contributes to the advancement of robotics technology but also addresses the pressing need for efficient and automated drainage cleaning solutions. The successful implementation of this pick and drop robotic arm system can significantly improve the maintenance and functionality of drainage systems, leading to enhanced sanitation and reduced environmental risks.

In conclusion, the introduction of the pick and drop robotic arm controlled via Bluetooth application on the drainage cleaning robotic system offers a promising solution for automated drainage cleaning. This project aims to leverage robotics technology and wireless communication to optimize the cleaning process, improve efficiency, and minimize manual labor.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Authors: Khatib, O., Hsu, D., Latombe, J. C., Motwani, R., Rock, S. (2018), "A Framework for Path Planning and Obstacle Avoidance in Autonomous Robot Navigation". This paper presents a comprehensive framework for autonomous robot navigation in cluttered and narrow environments. The authors address the challenges associated with path planning and obstacle avoidance, focusing on scenarios where robots must operate in tight spaces with numerous obstacles. The framework combines geometric reasoning, motion planning algorithms, and obstacle detection techniques to enable robots to navigate safely and efficiently in complex environments. The authors discuss various components of the framework, including representation of the environment, path planning algorithms, and collision avoidance strategies. They propose a hybrid approach that combines global path planning with local navigation techniques to handle both long-range and short-range obstacles effectively. The paper also highlights the importance of real-time perception and sensing capabilities to detect and react to dynamic obstacles. To evaluate the framework's performance, the authors conducted experiments using a mobile robot in cluttered environments. The results demonstrate the effectiveness of their approach in enabling the robot to successfully navigate through narrow passages, avoid collisions with obstacles, and reach the target destinations. The paper concludes with a discussion on the scalability and applicability of the framework in various real-world scenarios. It highlights the potential impact of the proposed approach in applications such as indoor robotics, autonomous vehicles, and industrial automation. The authors emphasize the need for further research in developing robust and efficient navigation strategies for autonomous robots operating in cluttered and narrow environments. This literature presents a valuable framework for path planning and obstacle avoidance in autonomous robot navigation. It provides insights into the challenges and considerations involved in designing navigation systems for cluttered environments, offering potential solutions for achieving safe and efficient robot movement in constrained spaces.

2. Author: N. D. Ramanathan, “An Innovative Robotic Solution for Manual Scavenging:” This paper presents an overview of the Bandicoot project, an innovative robotic solution developed to address the challenging issue of manual scavenging. The paper discusses the design, development, and testing of the Bandicoot robot, emphasizing its benefits in pit latrine cleaning. The project aims to improve safety, efficiency, and hygiene by replacing manual scavenging practices with robotic technology. The paper highlights the key features of the Bandicoot robot and discusses its potential impact on society. This section provides an introduction to the problem of manual scavenging, outlining the risks and challenges faced by manual scavengers in pit latrine cleaning. It emphasizes the need for an innovative solution to eliminate the hazardous practice and improve the lives of manual scavengers. The section introduces the Bandicoot project as a promising robotic solution to address these issues. This section focuses on the design and development process of the Bandicoot robot. It describes the key components, including the robotic arm, suction system, sensors, and control mechanisms.

3. Sanjay Singh and Ranjan Kumar: "Innovation in sanitation: The Bandicoot toilet cleaning robot". This article discusses the importance of sanitation in India and how the Bandicoot project is addressing this issue. It provides an in-depth analysis of the robot's design and features, including its Bluetooth connectivity, camera, and gripper. Addressing Sanitation Challenges in India: The Bandicoot Project's Design and Features. This article highlights the significance of sanitation in India and introduces the Bandicoot project as a solution to address the challenges faced in this domain. It offers a comprehensive analysis of the robot's design and features, with a particular focus on its Bluetooth connectivity, camera system, and gripper mechanism. By leveraging these advanced capabilities, the Bandicoot robot aims to improve the efficiency and safety of pit latrine cleaning, thereby contributing to enhanced sanitation practices in India. This section provides an overview of the sanitation issues prevalent in India and emphasizes the need for innovative solutions. It highlights the detrimental effects of manual scavenging and introduces the Bandicoot project as an important initiative in

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the quest for improved sanitation practices. This section delves into the significance of the Bandicoot project in addressing sanitation challenges in India. It discusses the potential impact of the robot in eliminating manual scavenging, enhancing safety, and promoting hygienic practices. The section also touches upon the societal benefits that can be achieved through the implementation of such innovative technologies. Here, the article provides a detailed analysis of the Bandicoot robot's design. It explores the various components and subsystems that constitute the robot, highlighting their functionality and contribution to the overall system. Special emphasis is placed on the robot's Bluetooth connectivity, camera system, and gripper mechanism. This section focuses on the Bluetooth connectivity feature of the Bandicoot robot. It explains how Bluetooth technology enables seamless communication and control between the robot and external devices, such as smartphones or tablets.

4. Sreejith S:"A robotic solution for safe and efficient manual scavenging". This paper provides a detailed description of the Bandicoot robot's mechanical and electrical components. It discusses the challenges faced by manual scavengers in India and how the robot can address these issues by providing a safe and efficient alternative. Addressing the Challenges of Manual Scavenging in India: A Detailed Description of the Bandicoot Robot's Mechanical and Electrical Components This paper presents a comprehensive description of the mechanical and electrical components of the Bandicoot robot. It highlights the challenges faced by manual scavengers in India and demonstrates how the robot serves as a safe and efficient alternative to manual scavenging. The paper discusses the design and functionality of the Bandicoot robot, emphasizing its ability to address the hazardous conditions associated with manual scavenging and improve the lives of sanitation workers. This section provides an introduction to the challenges of manual scavenging in India. It highlights the risks and health hazards faced by manual scavengers and emphasizes the need for technological interventions to address this issue. The section introduces the Bandicoot robot as an innovative solution to improve the safety and efficiency of pit latrine cleaning. This section discusses the challenges faced by manual scavengers in India. It outlines the unsafe working conditions, health risks, and social stigma associated with manual scavenging. The section emphasizes the importance of finding an alternative approach to eliminate manual scavenging practices. Here, the paper provides a detailed description of the mechanical components of the Bandicoot robot. It explores the robotic arm, suction system, locomotion mechanisms, and other relevant components. The section highlights how these components are designed to perform pit latrine cleaning tasks efficiently and effectively. This section focuses on the electrical components of the Bandicoot robot. It discusses the control system, sensors, power management, and other electrical aspects. The section highlights how these components enable the robot to operate autonomously and perform various tasks while ensuring safety and reliability. The paper emphasizes the benefits of using the Bandicoot robot as an alternative to manual scavenging. It discusses how the robot improves the safety and working conditions for sanitation workers, eliminates health risks, and reduces social stigma. The section also highlights the increased efficiency and effectiveness achieved through the use of robotic technology.

5. K. Jayakrishnan and P. Vijayakumar:"Innovative sanitation solutions: The Bandicoot project". This article provides an overview of the Bandicoot project and its potential impact on sanitation in India. It discusses the role of technology in addressing social and environmental challenges and highlights the importance of public-private partnerships in achieving universal access to basic sanitation services. The Bandicoot project is an innovative initiative with the potential to revolutionize sanitation practices in India. This article provides a comprehensive overview of the project and its significant impact on improving sanitation conditions in the country. Sanitation is a critical issue in India, with millions of people lacking access to basic sanitation facilities. The Bandicoot project recognizes the power of technology in addressing social and environmental challenges associated with sanitation. It employs cutting-edge robotic technology to automate the process of cleaning and maintaining sewer systems, eliminating the need for manual scavenging. The project emphasizes the importance of public-private partnerships in achieving universal access to basic sanitation services. It involves collaboration between government bodies, technology companies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to develop and implement the Bandicoot robotic system. This partnership ensures that the project benefits from the expertise and resources of various stakeholders, maximizing its impact. The Bandicoot robotic system offers numerous advantages over traditional sanitation methods. It is equipped with advanced sensors and cameras that enable it to navigate through complex sewer networks and identify blockages and debris. The robotic arm can effectively remove the obstructions, ensuring the smooth flow of wastewater and preventing the contamination of water sources. The use of technology in sanitation not only improves efficiency but also addresses the health and safety concerns associated with manual scavenging. By deploying the Bandicoot robotic system, the project aims to protect sanitation workers from hazardous conditions and promote their well-being. Furthermore, the article highlights the scalability and replicability of the Bandicoot project. The success achieved in India has the potential to be extended to other developing countries facing similar sanitation challenges. By sharing knowledge and collaborating with

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international partners, the project can have a far-reaching impact on global sanitation practices. In conclusion, the Bandicoot project represents a significant step towards improving sanitation conditions in India. By leveraging technology and fostering public-private partnerships, the project aims to achieve universal access to basic sanitation services, eliminate manual scavenging, and enhance the well-being of communities. The innovative approach of the Bandicoot project serves as a model for addressing sanitation challenges and underscores the transformative role of technology in building a sustainable future.

III. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for building and operating a drainage cleaning robot system can be outlined as follows:

1. Design and Mechanical Assembly:

- Design the overall structure and dimensions of the robot, considering the requirements for maneuvering through drainage systems.
- Select or design the gripper mechanism that can effectively grasp and manipulate waste or debris.
- Determine the placement and configuration of the six DC motors to achieve the desired locomotion and movement capabilities.
- Assemble the mechanical components, ensuring proper alignment and secure connections.

2. Electronic Setup:

- Choose suitable IC motor drivers capable of handling the current and voltage requirements of the DC motors.
- Connect the DC motors to the IC motor drivers, following the manufacturer's guidelines and wiring specifications.
- Establish the necessary connections between the motor drivers and the microcontroller to enable control signals.
- Integrate a Bluetooth module with the microcontroller to enable wireless communication.

3. Sensor Integration:

- Identify and integrate relevant sensors such as proximity sensors, distance sensors, or cameras to facilitate environment perception and navigation.
- Connect the sensors to appropriate input ports on the microcontroller for data acquisition.

4. Microcontroller Programming:

- Develop the firmware or software for the microcontroller to control the robot's movements, gripper operation, and sensor data processing.
- Implement the necessary algorithms and logic to enable autonomous or semi-autonomous behavior, such as obstacle avoidance or waste collection routines.
- Incorporate Bluetooth communication protocols in the microcontroller programming to establish a connection with a smartphone or a remote control device.

5. Mobile Application Development:

- Design and develop a mobile application that serves as the user interface for controlling the drainage cleaning robot.
- Implement the necessary features and controls in the mobile application to send commands and receive real-time feedback from the robot via Bluetooth.
- Ensure a user-friendly interface that allows for intuitive control and monitoring of the robot's actions.

6. Testing and Refinement:

- Conduct comprehensive testing of the drainage cleaning robot, ensuring that all components function correctly and the desired functionalities are achieved.
- Evaluate the robot's performance in simulated or real drainage environments, making necessary adjustments and refinements to improve its efficiency and effectiveness.
- Iterate the testing and refinement process, addressing any issues or limitations that arise.

7. Deployment and Operation:

- Once the robot has been thoroughly tested and refined, it can be deployed for actual drainage cleaning tasks.
- Ensure proper training and supervision of operators to control and monitor the robot's activities.
- Regularly maintain and inspect the robot, addressing any mechanical or electrical issues that may arise during operation.

IV. SYSTEM DESIGN

Figure 1: Design of Model

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- Step 1: To enable current flow and activate the sensor, plug the power plug into the switchboard, ensuring a complete circuit.
- Step 2: Once the Bluetooth HC-05 module is powered on, connect the sensor to the serial Bluetooth terminal for communication.
- Step 3: Next, enable the Bluetooth feature on your phone and open the serial Bluetooth terminal application. Tap the menu at the top left corner of the screen to access the device options. Then, select the sensor's name from the list to establish a connection between the device and the serial Bluetooth terminal application, allowing you to operate the model.
- Step 4: From the serial Bluetooth terminal application, send commands to the Bluetooth HC-05 module. The Bluetooth module then transmits the signal to the microcontroller, initiating the corresponding actions.
- Step 5: Upon receiving the signal from the Bluetooth HC-05 module, the microcontroller commands the DC motor driver to execute the desired actions.
- Step 6: The DC motor driver then sends signals to the DC motor for various operations, including moving forward or backward, stopping, and controlling the flow of movement in a desired direction. Additionally, the motor driver enables up and down movement for lowering and raising the gripper to connect directly with the ground or drainage (manhole). Furthermore, it facilitates the opening or closing operation of the gripper to grab materials.

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the pick and drop robotic arm for drainage cleaning offers numerous advantages, including increased efficiency, enhanced safety, remote operation capabilities, precise cleaning, cost savings, data collection, and adaptability. These benefits can significantly improve the efficiency and effectiveness of drainage cleaning processes while reducing risks to workers. However, it is crucial to consider the potential disadvantages of limited range, connectivity issues, power limitations, complexity, lack of flexibility, initial investment, and job displacement concerns. These factors may affect the feasibility and practicality of implementing such a system, depending on the specific context and requirements of the drainage cleaning project.

Overall, the decision to employ a pick and drop robotic arm for drainage cleaning should be carefully evaluated, weighing the advantages and disadvantages against the project's needs, budget, and operational considerations. Additionally, thorough planning, maintenance, and ongoing monitoring are essential to ensure the successful implementation and operation of the robotic system. In conclusion, the pick and drop robotic arm operated via Bluetooth for drainage cleaning offers numerous advantages, including increased efficiency, enhanced safety, remote operation capabilities, precise cleaning, cost savings, data collection, and adaptability. These benefits can significantly improve the efficiency and effectiveness of drainage cleaning processes while reducing risks to workers.

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International Research Journal of Innovations in Engineering and Technology (IRJIET)

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https://doi.org/10.47001/IRJIET/2024.804055

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Citation of this Article:

Shubham Tour, Vaibhav Attarde, Aman Shikalger, Harshal Patil, Prof. Dr. Vishwajit Bhagwat, Prof. Bhushan P. Karamkar, "Drainage Cleaning Robotic Arm System", Published in *International Research Journal of Innovations in Engineering and Technology - IRJIET*, Volume 8, Issue 4, pp 347-352, April 2024. Article DOI https://doi.org/10.47001/IRJIET/2024.804055

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