Rain Detection Based Automatic Clothes Collector

Prof. Jayshree Gorakh[1], Miss. Shruti Khandezod[2], Miss. Pranali Tarwatkar[3], Miss. Samruddhi Gopewar[4], Miss. Rohini Patle[5]

[1-5]Department Of Engineering and Suryodaya College of Engineering and Technology
[1]prof.jayshreegorakh@gmail.com, [2]shrutikhandezod2003@gmail.com, [3]pranalitarwatkar@gmail.com, [4]samruddhigopewar11@gmail.com, [5]rohinipatle918@gmail.com

Abstract

This project focuses on designing and implementing a rain detection cloth protection system using an Arduino Uno, a rain sensor, and a servo motor. The objective is to automatically project clothes from rain, providing a convenient and efficient solution for outdoor drying areas. The system operates by detecting rain using sensor module, which sends a signal to the Arduino Uno microcontroller upon detecting water droplets. The Arduino processes the signal and activates a servo motor that moves a protective cover over the clothes line. When the rain stops, the system retracts the cover, allowing the clothes to dry naturally. The Rain Detection-Based Automatic Clothes Collector is an efficient and practical solution to protect clothes from unexpected rainfall. By integrating rain sensors, a microcontroller, and an automated motor mechanism, the system ensures that clothes are quickly covered or retracted when rain is detected. This project enhances convenience, reduces manual intervention, and prevents the inconvenience of re-washing and drying clothes. Additionally, its IOT capabilities can provide remote alerts, making it a smart home automation solution. With further improvements, such as solar-powered operation and AI-based weather prediction, this system can be a valuable addition to modern households, contributing to a more automated and hassle-free lifestyle.

Introduction

These systems reduce manual intervention and offer convenience by using automation technology to detect rain and take quick action to prevent garments from becoming saturated. A servo motor attached to a mechanical arm that spreads a cover over the clothing and a rain sensor module for rain detection are two of the components in this project that are integrated and controlled by an Arduino Uno microcontroller. When the rain sensor module detects moisture or rainfall, it signals the Arduino, which in turn causes the servo motor to move the mechanical arm. This automation returns the arm to its natural position and guarantees that clothing is promptly protected during rainy seasons.

Drying clothes outdoors is a common practice, but unexpected rainfall can cause inconvenience, leading to wet clothes, re-washing, and extra effort. The Rain Detection-Based Automatic Clothes Collector is an innovative system

designed to solve this problem by using sensor-based automation. It detects rainfall and automatically retracts clothes to a sheltered area, ensuring protection without human intervention.

LITERATURE SURVEY

AUTHORS	TITLE	PUBLICATION DATE	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Mochamad Subchan Maulud	Modeling and application of rain-light sensor in automatic clothes drying design	April 2024	Integrate rain and light sensors with an Arduino microcontroller to automate the drying process.	Implementation complexity may increase costs.
Janhavi V., Sahana Shankar, Sanjana S.	Automatic Protection of clothes from rain	August 2023	Employs IOT-based technology with rain sensors and DC motors to automatically retract clothes during rain.	Dependence on internet connectivity may limit functionality in areas with unstable connections.
Mazniha Berahim, Siti Nur Aisyah Abdul Hei	Automatic clothes retriever (ACR)	October 2022	Focuses on optimizing sensors and system reliability to retrieve clothes automatically during rain.	The study primarily emphasizes simulation and optimization.
Mohd Nasrulddin Abd Latif	Design and development of smart automated clothes line	June 2021	Features a rain sensor module to automatically retract clotheslines during rain.	Specific publication date is not provided.

Literature Survey Discription

A Rain Detection-Based Automatic Clothes Collector is an advanced system that uses automation to protect clothes from rain. Several studies have been conducted to improve the efficiency and functionality of such systems. The following literature survey provides an overview of key research works in this field, highlighting their contributions, advantages, and limitations.

The literature survey highlights significant advancements in rain detection-based clothes collection systems. Researchers have explored various technologies, including IoT, Arduino, and sensor-based automation, to enhance system functionality. However, challenges such as internet dependency, system complexity, and real-world implementation remain. Future studies should focus on improving sensor accuracy, reducing costs, and ensuring real-world applicability for better adoption of these systems.

Many households and laundries rely on traditional manual methods to dry clothes, making them susceptible to unpredictable weather conditions. Sudden rainfall can lead to inconvenience, additional laundry costs, and wastage of detergent and water. By integrating **sensor-based automation, IoT (Internet of Things), and AI (Artificial Intelligence)**, researchers aim to develop reliable and efficient rain-responsive clothes collection mechanisms.
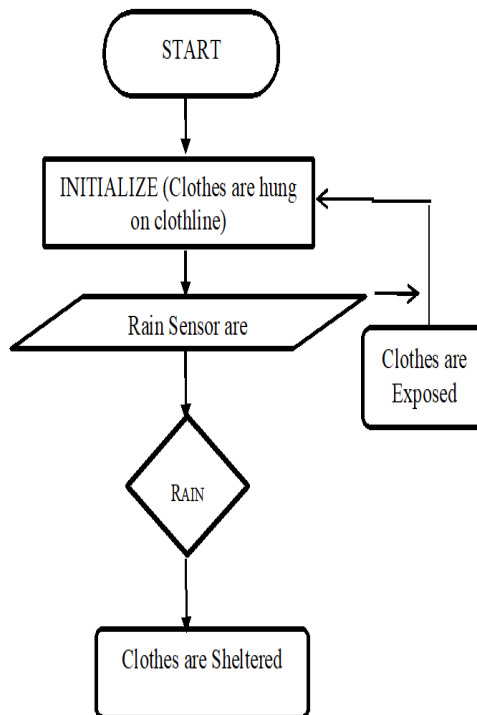
METHODOLOGY

The rain detection and clothing protection system's operation is based on automated reactions to environmental conditions and real-time monitoring. An Arduino UNO serves as the system's primary processing unit, taking in data from the rain sensor and managing the servo motor that moves the clothing. The rain sensor first senses weather changes, particularly the occurrence of precipitation. When the sensor detects rain, it signals the Arduino UNO, which then turns on the servo motor. To save the clothing from becoming wet, the servo motor then transports them to a shelter or other sheltered location. The sensor sends a signal back to the Arduino when the rain stops and it can no longer detect moisture, which causes the servo motor to move the clothing back to the exposed area to dry. In addition to reducing the need for manual intervention and dynamically adjusting to changing weather conditions, this automated procedure guarantees the effective management of outdoor clothing. The combination of the servo motor, Arduino UNO, and rain sensor offers an economical and energy-efficient way to protect clothing in inclement weather. Developing a Rain Detection-Based Automatic Clothes Collector requires a structured approach that integrates sensors, microcontrollers, actuators, and automation mechanisms to efficiently retract

clothes when rain is detected. Below is a comprehensive methodology covering different approaches:

Flowchart

```
                    ┌─────────────┐
                    │   START     │
                    └─────────────┘
                          │
                          ▼
          ┌──────────────────────────────┐
          │ INITIALIZE (Clothes are hung  │◄─────┐
          │        on clothline)          │      │
          └──────────────────────────────┘      │
                          │                      │
                          ▼                      │
          ╱──────────────────────────╲      ┌─────────┐
          ╲     Rain Sensor are       ╱─────►│ Clothes │
           ╲────────────────────────╱       │  are    │
                          │                  │ Exposed │
                          ▼                  └─────────┘
                      ◇ RAIN ◇
                          │
                          ▼
          ┌──────────────────────────────┐
          │    Clothes are Sheltered      │
          └──────────────────────────────┘
```

Experimental Result and Analysis:

This system uses a rain sensor to detect precipitation. When rain is sensed, the system triggers a motorized mechanism that retracts the clothesline or moves a protective cover over the clothes. Once the rain stops, the system extends the clothesline or removes the cover, allowing the clothes to continue drying.

Key Components:
1. Rain Sensor – Detects rainfall and sends signals to the microcontroller.
2. Microcontroller (Arduino/ESP8266/Raspberry Pi, etc.) – Processes the sensor data and controls the motor.
3. Motor & Mechanical System – Moves the clothesline or protective cover based on commands from the microcontroller.
4. Power Supply – Provides energy to the system (e.g., battery, solar panel).
5. Additional Features (optional) – GSM module for mobile alerts, solar panel for eco-friendliness, and humidity/temperature sensors for smart control.

Working Principle:
The working principle of a Rain Detection-Based Automatic Clothes Collector revolves around sensing rain and then activating a mechanism to collect or cover the clothes to protect them from getting wet. Here's a step-by-step explanation of how it works:
The rain sensor continuously monitors for raindrops.
When rain is detected, the microcontroller activates the motor to retract the clothes. Once the sensor detects dry conditions, the system reverses the mechanism, extending the clothesline again.
This project is an eco-friendly, automated solution for households, reducing the need for manual intervention and protecting clothes from unexpected rain.
A rain sensor module (like the YL-83 or YL-83 with a control board) detects water droplets. When rain starts, the sensor detects the moisture and sends a signal (usually LOW) to the microcontroller.
The motor pulls the rack indoors or covers it with a canopy/umbrella mechanism. The mechanism can be sliding, folding, or lifting, depending on the design.
When the rain stops (sensor becomes dry), the microcontroller resets. If the user prefers, the system can be set to automatically extend the

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clothes back outside. The system is powered by a DC power supply, batteries, or solar panels.

A microcontroller (e.g., Arduino, ESP32, etc.) continuously reads the signal from the rain sensor. Once the rain is detected, the microcontroller activates the clothes collection mechanism.
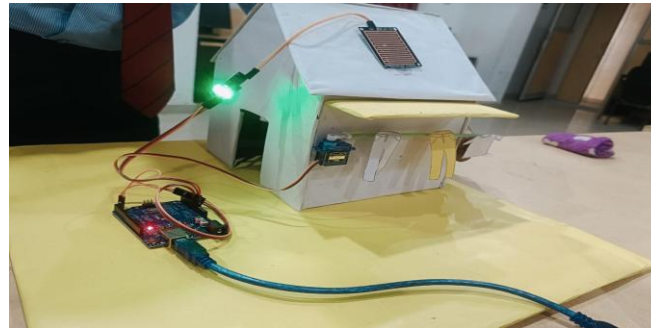
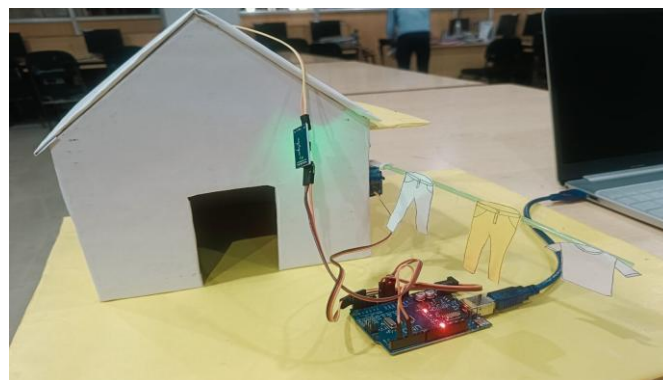**RESULT**

Fig. 1. Automatic Cloth Collection

Fig. 2. Result showing Clothes in Rain

CONCLUSION

In this research, a Rain Detection-Based Automatic Clothes Collector system was designed and developed to address the common issue of clothes getting wet due to unexpected rainfall. The system utilizes rain sensors, microcontrollers (such as Arduino), and a motorized mechanism to automatically retract clothes under shelter when rain is detected. The implementation and testing of this system demonstrated its efficiency, reliability, and responsiveness in protecting clothes from rain. The key findings include: Quick Response Time: The system successfully detects rainfall within seconds and initiates the automatic retrieval process. Energy Efficiency: The prototype operates on low power, making it suitable for household use. User Convenience: Reduces the need for human intervention, particularly beneficial for individuals who are not at home when rain occurs. Scalability: The system can be further enhanced by integrating IoT (Internet of Things) technology for remote monitoring and control via smartphones.

Future improvements may include solar-powered operation, AI-based weather prediction, and smart home integration to enhance efficiency and user experience. By incorporating these advancements, the system can become more intelligent and adaptable to different environmental conditions.

In conclusion, the Rain Detection-Based Automatic Clothes Collector presents a practical, cost-effective, and automated solution for protecting clothes from rain, improving convenience and reducing laundry-related concerns.

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