IoT Based Smart Garbage Detection System

Dr. Chinchu MS[1], Ms. Reshma M[2]

[1]Assistant Professor, Dept CSE (AI & ML), Sree Buddha College of Engineering Pattoor, Alappuzha, India

[2]Assistant Professor, Dept CSE IHRD College of Engineering Adoor, Pathanamthitta

Abstract—Efficient waste management is becoming more difficult due to the swift increase in urbanization and population. This system suggests a novel remedy in response: a smart garbage detection system based on the Internet of Things (IoT). By using sophisticated data analytics and real-time monitoring, the main goal is to sensing the fill level of the garbage in the dustbin, foul smell detection, waste segregation and provide cashback.[1]. Our system employs various sensors such as IR sensor,Inductive Proximity sensor,Dispersed water sensor module,odour sensor and weight sensor.First three sensor detect plastic,metal and wet waste,after detection the waste will be segregated to apt bin.We have servomotor for opening and closing the lid of the bin and stepper motor for rotating the three bins.When waste enter into the bin,the Inductive Proximity sensor hold the waste in 2,3 seconds for sensors being detecting the type of waste and weight sensor measure weight of the waste.Then send signal to servomotor and stepper motor,they can assist to dispose the waste in appropriate dustbin.And also have mechanism for sending alert using GSM module ,when dustbin fills upto 50%.Odour sensor is used for detecting foul smell.Get cashback based on the item(weight of the item in grams * price).

Index Terms—IoT, IR Sensor, Inductive Proximity Sensor, Dispersed Water Sensor, Odour sensor, weight sensor and GSM module.

I. INTRODUCTION

A traditional waste bin is a container used for disposing of waste materials in homes, offices, and public spaces. Made of plastic, metal, or other materials, they provide a convenient and sanitary way to dispose of garbage. They are essential in waste management systems, keeping living and working spaces clean and organized. Drawback of traditional dustbin: Overflowing the bins, unpleasant odours, inefficiency in waste management.

With urbanization and population growth, efficient waste management has become a challenge to address this problem, an innovative solution has been proposed. It is IoT based Smart Garbage Detection System. By integrating advanced data analytics and real-time monitoring. The main goal of this proposal is to accurately detect the level of trash in the trash bin and detect bad odours,facilitate waste separation, offer cashback incentives and even wrap the waste automatically in the bin,it helps waste collection authority to collect waste effectively.[1]Goal is to revolutionize waste management by providing: At the heart of this innovative system use variety of sensors, each serving a specific purpose. Infrared sensors (IR), inductive proximity sensors, dispensed water sensor modules, odour sensors, Radioactivity sensor and weight sensors together make up the sensor suite. Together, these sensors contribute to a comprehensive analysis and classification of waste, ensuring optimal separation and disposal. The first three sensors (IR sensor, inductive proximity sensor and dispensed water sensor module) play an important role in identifying the type of waste. Efficiently separates plastics, metals and wet waste, facilitating the subsequent separation process. Once the waste enters the bin, an inductive proximity sensor temporarily holds the waste for a short period of time (2-3 sec), allowing other sensors to detect the type of waste and a weight sensor to measure its weight. Radioactivity sensor detects the hazardous material entering into the bin. This important information activates a servo motor to open and close the lid, and a stepper motor rotates these three bins, ensuring that the waste is properly disposed of in its designated bin. To improve system responsiveness, it integrates a GSM module that sends real-time alerts when the bin reaches 50%. This feature allows waste to be collected in a timely manner, prevents trash bins from overflowing and

contributes to a cleaner environment. Additionally, odour sensors are used to detect unpleasant odors from containers, further improving general hygiene. One of the great features of this smart waste management system is the cashback mechanism. It works according to a simple principle. The redeem token value is calculated from the product of the disposed item's weight (in grams) and its price. This encourages users to actively participate in the waste management process while creating incentives for responsible waste disposal.

II. RELATED WORK

1. Smart Garbage and Waste Collection Bin Using Iot by Aishawarya Dhabadi, Chandrashekar.G, Gopireddy Manvitha Reddy, Leelavathi.B Shilpa.M 2022 [1] Unquestionably, the internet has woven itself into the fabric of our everyday existence. It has developed into an indispensable instrument that affects information access, communication, and a myriad of other uses in all industries. After researchers realized that a computer-based network had its limitations, they branched out and created the revolutionary idea known as the Internet of Things (IoT). This novel approach breaks the pattern of conventional internet communication and ushers in a time when machines can have direct conversations with one another. While the idea behind IoT is not new, its broad commercial implementation is still in its early phases. Certain industries, like home automation and transportation, are seeing tremendous growth driven by IoT despite the paucity of research in this area. Nonetheless, the smooth functioning of these the power of IoT to turn commonplace items into sentient beings is what really makes it magical. As the eyes and ears of the network, sensors are the unsung heroes of this transformation. These little miracles transfer temperature, pressure, fill levels, and other raw physical world data into a language that computers can comprehend. This gives us the ability to remotely control and monitor our surroundings from the convenience of a computer or smartphone, doing everything from tracking deliveries to setting the thermostat at home. The smart garbage can as an example of its potential. This system communicates information on fill levels and offensive scents because it is equipped with weight and odor sensors. By using this data to optimize waste collection routes, cities can become cleaner and more effective. By using this data to optimize waste collection routes, cities can be managed more effectively and longterm. Technology has advanced significantly with the the smart garbage can uses a number of sensors to keep an eye on its contents and fill level. While water sensors can recognize the presence of damp garbage, which may indicate food scraps or other decomposing things, infrared sensors can measure the quantity of rubbish that is present. The garbage can use an LED display that may show the fill level visually as "empty," "medium," "full," or "overflowing." This makes rubbish collection on schedule and monitoring simple. A GSM modem is activated by the system to send an SMS notice to a pre-designated mobile number when the trash reaches 70% capacity. This keeps sanitation workers informed about overflowing bins and enables effective waste collection.help of the Internet of Things. In the future, it shows how our gadgets will easily connect to the internet, forming a network that will collect and distribute data to improve our quality of life. IoT promises to revolutionize a number of areas of our lives, including homes, transportation, environmental management, and more by giving us access to real-time monitoring and remote control.[1]

2. Garbage Management Using Internet of Things,International Conference on Electronics, Communication and Aerospace Technology (ICECA) March 2018 [2] The way we interact with common objects is being revolutionized by the Internet of Things (IoT), which is making them more intelligent and manageable. This essay investigates the use of IoT to develop a smart trash can that facilitates waste management and encourages improved hygiene.The Internet of Things (IoT) has been made possible by developments in miniaturized electronics, remote technologies, micro-electromechanical systems (MEMS), and the internet. Devices and a central server communicate in an Internet of Things system. This provides opportunities for cutting-edge uses, such as the smart garbage can. Human-device interaction was the only means of communication in the past. IoT opens up communication to include interactions between devices and between devices and servers. This opens the door for preventative measures like the smart garbage can, which shields us from overflowing trash cans, possible health risks, and Unplesant smell. The smart garbage can use a number of sensors to keep

an eye on its contents and fill level. While water sensors can recognize the presence of damp garbage, which may indicate food scraps or other decomposing things, infrared sensors can measure the quantity of rubbish.The garbage can use an LED display that may show the fill level visually as "empty," "medium," "full," or "overflowing." This makes rubbish collection on schedule and monitoring simple. A GSM modem is activated by the system to send an SMS notice to a pre-designated mobile number when the trash reaches 70% capacity. This keeps sanitation workers informed about overflowing bins and enables effective waste collection.[2]

III. METHODOLOGY

1.System Overview

The system utilizes smart bins equipped with Ultrasonic sensors that communicate their fill levels to a central system via WI-FI. This real time data is displayed on a mobile application. The sensors will show the various level of garbage in the dustbins. The UV sensors placed over the bin to detect the garbage level and this live data will be sent to our microcontroller. Sensors is used to identify the type of waste. After the detection the waste will be segregated to their respective bins (hazardous, residual, metal bins). The data sensed by the sensors will be passed over to the microcontroller.
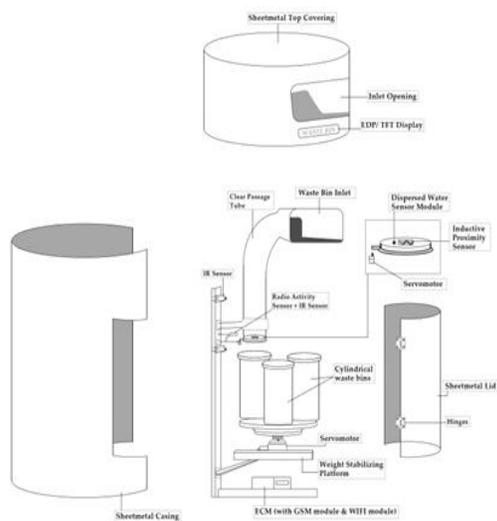
2. System Architecture

Fig. 1 System Architecture

All the metal frameworks, fabrications have to done using aluminium fabrication and sheet metal. The Fig 1 shows the System Architecture Waste enters through inlet opening. In clear passage tube we have various sensors connected to microcontroller (Arduino UNO) for waste segregation. And inside the metal sheet three bins are presented for disposing waste into separate category. And DC motor for opening and closing the lid of appropriate bin, Stepper motor for rotating the three bins. As the waste enters through inlet opening, the inductive proximity sensor holds the waste within 2,3 seconds for detection of type of waste by three sensors and measure the weight of items (in grams) by weight sensors. when metal waste comes, inductive proximity sensor detect, IR sensor detect the plastic waste and Dispersed Research Support Schemes Research Manual A6 sensor module detect the wet waste. The sensor detect the type of waste and send signal to DCmotor and stepper motor. Servo Motor open and close the appropriate bin and step motor rotating the apt bin. And we have mechanism for alerting using GSM module(Global System for Mobile Communication), when dustbin fills up to 50%. UV sensor detect the fill level by emited infrared light. As the waste accumulate in the bin, they block the path of the emitted light. The IR sensor detect the reflected back infrared light and send this information for microcontroller, it uses this data to calculate the fill level of the bin and send alert notification for systemised person for cleaning the bins. Radioactivity sensor is used to detect the hazardous materials entering into the bins. Overflowing the bins makes unsanitary and unsafe condition which attract pest and diseases. This will inversely affect the health and well being of human beings. Our model is build also for overcoming the above fault. And also have odour sensor for sensing the foul smell. Bottom portion contains a weight stabilizing platform for handling and managing the all devices and we have an application for sending notification.

A cashback feature is introduced into the smart dustbin for promoting social hygiene as a practice. The redeem tokens (Fig 1.3) is calculated by the weight of the dispensed waste and market scrap value accordingly. These calculations are then converted into digital points. These tokens will be displayed in our app; these can be used for mobile recharges, in petrol bank and movies as a payment method.
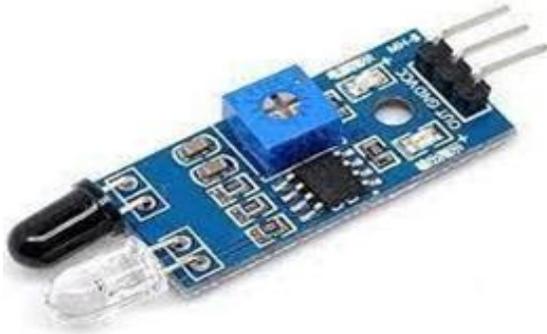
IV. MODULES

1. IR Sensor

Fig. 2 IR Sensor

The IR Sensor (Fig. 2) emits infrared light constantly, forming a baseline for detection. It identifies plastic waste and distinguishes it from wet and metal waste, facilitating efficient waste segregation. By sensing the presence and movement of waste within the dustbin, it allows for real-time monitoring of fill levels and encourages timely disposal and segregation.

2. Inductive Proximity Sensor

Fig. 3 Inductive Proximity Sensor

Inductive proximity sensors are sensors that can detect the presence of metal objects. Inductive proximity sensors can also be used to sort waste into different categories in recycling bins. This can make it easier for people to recycle their garbage. Fig.3 Inductive proximity sensors detect the presence of waste and trigger the opening of the bin lid in IoT-based dustbins. They function by generating a magnetic field that oscillates around a coil. Eddy currents are created when a conductive object, such as a piece of metal, enters a magnetic field. In turn, these eddy currents generate a secondary magnetic field that opposes the original field. When the magnetic field changes, the sensor detects it and sends a signal to the microcontroller.

3. Dispersed Sensor Module

Fig. 4 Dispersed Sensor Module

Dispersed water sensor is used to detect bio-waste and also detect the presence of water. It can detect leaks within the dustbin structure. Water plays a crucial role in the decomposition of organic waste, and excessive moisture can lead to unpleasant odours. A signal is sent by the sensor module. The signal is reflected back by any water present. The Fig.4 Dispersed sensor module determines how long it takes for the signal to return. The sensor module sends a message containing the water level information to the micro controller.The water level information is used by the microcontroller to update the user interface and send alerts. Dustbins in an open or exposed environment may be vulnerable to rain or other forms of water exposure.
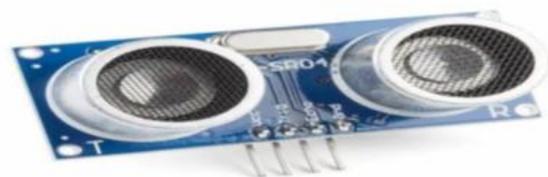
4. Ultraviolet Sensor Module

Fig. 5 Ultraviolet Sensor Module

The sensor sends out high-frequency sound waves toward the waste or the bottom of the bin, which bounce back (echo) when they hit the target surface. The UV sensor (Fig. 5) determines the distance to the waste by measuring the time it takes for ultrasonic waves to travel from the emitter, reflect off the waste surface, and return to the receiver. This distance reflects the amount of waste accumulated in the bin. A microcontroller or specialized circuit processes the measured distance data and determines the waste level percentage or volume. When predefined waste thresholds are exceeded, alerts or notifications are sent to indicate that the bin needs emptied.

5. Arduino UNO

Fig. 6 Arduino UNO

Arduino Uno (Fig. 6), in conjunction with ultrasonic sensors, calculates the distance to the garbage can and displays the fill level. When the distance falls below a predetermined threshold, actions such as displaying a "Bin Full" message on an LCD screen are initiated. Arduino Uno distinguishes between different types of waste using infrared sensors for plastic and nonmetallic waste, dispersed water sensors for wet waste, and inductive proximity sensors for metallic waste. It can start actions like draining liquid waste into designated facilities or diverting metallic items to separate collection areas. Arduino Uno, when combined with a GSM module, sends SMS alerts to sanitation workers when the bin reaches maximum capacity, ensuring efficient waste collection and management.

6. 20*4 LCD Display Module

Fig. 7 20*4 LCD Display Module

The 20*4 LCD Display module require low-power to operate, and low-cost 20*4 LCD display that is commonly used in Internet of Things (IoT) dustbins.These displays are easy to use and program. The display is also very energy efficient.This are known for their compact size,making them ideal for integration into space constrained application.Fig. 7. The 20*4 LCD Display module is typically used to display the following information on an IoT-based dustbin: The level of waste in the bin,The status of the lid (open or closed), Error messages.

V. FUTURE SCOPE

Implementing mapping features within the application can guide civic agencies precisely to the location of reported issues. This enhancement would streamline response times and accuracy in resolving reported problems. Linking the Right to Information (RTI) platform to the application empowers users to escalate complaints if issues remain unresolved for an extended period. This inclusion ensures a mechanism for users to follow up on stagnant cases. Implementing a system where unresolved complaints automatically expire after a stipulated duration if users fail to confirm rectification. This mechanism encourages timely follow-ups and closure of issues. Emphasizing the need for active participation and cooperation from civic agencies is pivotal. Regular addressing of complaints should be ensured, and in cases where immediate rectification is not feasible, the app could educate users about the reasons behind the delay or the complexity in resolving certain issues.

VI.RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The smart dustbin can optimize waste collection roots by monitoring fill level in real time. This reduce unnecessary trips and optimizes the use of resource like fuel and labor. By optimizing waste collection, fewer vehicles are on the road, leading to reduce carbon emissions and environment impact. This dustbin can segregate the wastes like wet waste, plastic and metal wastes.

A cashback feature is introduced into the smart dustbin for promoting social hygiene as a practice. The redeem tokens is calculated by the weight of the dispensed waste and market scrap value accordingly. These calculation are then converted into digital points.These tokens will be displayed in our app; these can be used for mobile recharges, in petrol bank and movies as a payment method.

IoT enabled dustbin can also engage citizen by providing feedback mechanism or incentives for proper waste disposal, Promoting a cleaner environment

VII. CONCLUSION

An IoT-based Smart Garbage Detection System (SGDS) represents a significant leap forward in revolutionizing waste management practices. By amalgamating Internet of Things (IoT) technology with waste disposal methods, this system offers a transformative solution to address the challenges posed by burgeoning urbanization and escalating waste generation. The SGDS leverages interconnected sensors, wireless communication, data analytics, and machine learning algorithms to provide real-time monitoring of garbage levels in bins. This real-time monitoring facilitates optimized waste collection routes, predictive fill-level analysis, and proactive intervention strategies, ultimately leading to a more efficient, cost-effective, and environmentally conscious waste management process. Through the proactive monitoring of fill levels and predictive analysis, the system optimizes collection schedules, minimizes unnecessary trips, and reduces operational costs. Timely alerts and notifications ensure prompt waste collection, averting overflow situations and maintaining cleaner surroundings. Moreover, the data-driven insights garnered from this system empower waste management systemties to make informed decisions, driving continuous improvements in resource allocation and policy formulation. The environmental benefits of the SGDS are noteworthy, as it contributes to reducing carbon emissions associated with inefficient waste collection practices. By streamlining waste collection routes and schedules, this system minimizes the ecological footprint, fostering sustainability and promoting a healthier environment for communities.

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