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SMART WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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Abstract: Waste is an imperative issue, which should be handled astutely. The fundamental motivation behind this paper is to build up the framework which utilizes the data gathered from sensors to deal with the waste collection. In proposed framework, Smart waste bins are situated in a few territories of city are associated with Internet remotely, they outfitted with sensors which gathers the information about dimension of gathered waste in waste container. At that point Smart waste container sends this data to focal web-based interface utilizing WIFI module. In the event that the waste canister is topped off to its edge esteem, at that point the message is shown on online interface and the mindful expert make appropriate move and it will demonstrates the all data on to the Smart waste container Application on the clients cell phone.

Keywords: IOT, Ultrasonic Sensors, Arduino, Android Application, GUI.

I INTRODUCTION

Today waste is an issue on which enormous wholes of cash is gone through every year for its gathering and isolation process. India especially creates around 133 760 tons of MSW every day, of which roughly 91 152 tones is gathered, and an immense aggregate of cash is spent on accumulation. World waste generation is relied upon to be around 27 billion tons for each year by 2050, 33% of which will originate from Asia, with real commitments from China and India. Waste age in urban zones of India will be 0.7 kg per individual every day in 2025, roughly four to multiple times higher than in 1999. Generally Environmental contamination might owe the Municipal Solid Leftovers (MSL). A Proper upkeep ends up compulsory for a productive and compelling evacuation of the created Municipal Solid Leftover. The key issue in the waste administration is that the trash canister at open spots gets flooded well ahead of time before the beginning of the following cleaning process. In present situation of digitalizing world everything in our environment have been outfitted with current innovation and web to facilitate our work and increase more effectiveness. Yet, the frameworks existing today for waste administration is equivalent to them were before in the majority of the nations. Presently, for accumulation of waste in a few nations, we have way to entryway gathering

frameworks that require a great deal of endeavors and cash. A waste gatherer needs to visit everyone's place, thumping the entryways, and needs to hold up till every inhabitant conveys the loss to them [1]. Additionally, inhabitants must be accessible so as to get their waste gathered at that specific time which gets a noteworthy weakness of this framework. Additionally in a few nations, frameworks do exist in which waste is gathered from the rubbish containers of every state, except this framework likewise brings a disservice that numerous multiple times dustbins are packed and waste aren't gathered from it. This additionally makes dustbins, a spot encouraging bacterial development, nourishing creatures and a rearing spot for creepy crawlies. Likewise now and again it happens that dustbin accumulation is done in earlier bringing about misuse of fuel and expanding expenses of waste gathering. In this way, at each stage a ton of fuel and cash is contributed superfluous for the procedure.

II LITERATURE SURVEY

Ashiya Malak et al. [1] describe the present day scenario, many times we see that the garbage bins or Dust bin are placed at public places in the cities are overflowing due to increase in the waste every day. It creates unhygienic condition for the people and creates bad smell around the surroundings this leads in spreading some deadly diseases & human illness; to avoid such a situation we are planning to

design “IOT Based Waste Management for Smart Cities”. In this proposed System there are multiple dustbins located throughout the city or the Campus, these dustbins are provided with low cost embedded device which helps in tracking the level of the garbage bins and a unique ID will be provided for every dust bin in the city so that it is easy to identify which garbage bin is full. When the level reaches the threshold limit, the device will transmit the level along with the unique ID provided. These details can be accessed by the concern authorities from their place with the help of Internet and an immediate action can be made to clean the dustbins.

Prof. Indu Anoop et al. [2] describe many times, in our city we see that the garbage bins or dustbins placed at public places are overloaded. It creates unhygienic conditions for people as well as ugliness to that place leaving bad smell. To avoid such situations the proposed project will be implemented for efficient waste management using IOT. These dustbins are interfaced with Arduino based system having ultrasonic wireless systems along with central system showing current status of garbage, on mobile web application with Android app by Wi-Fi. Hence the status will be updated on to the App. Major part of the proposed project depends upon the working of the Wi-Fi module; essential for its implementation. The main aim of this project is to reduce human resources and efforts along with the enhancement of a smart city vision.

Raffaele Carli et al. [3] describe due to the continuous increase of the world population living in cities, it is crucial to identify strategic plans and perform associated actions to make cities smarter, i.e., more operationally efficient, socially friendly, and environmentally sustainable, in a cost effective manner. To achieve these goals, emerging smart cities need to be optimally and intelligently measured, monitored, and managed. In this context the paper proposes the development of a framework for classifying performance indicators of a smart city. It is based on two dimensions: the degree of objectivity of observed variables and the level of technological advancement for data collection. The paper shows an application of the presented framework to the case of the Bari municipality (Italy).

M. Fazio et al. [4] describe smart cities offer a new approach for optimizing services, reducing costs, simplifying the management of Future Cities, enabling new services for citizens. In the Future Internet initiatives, Sensors Networks assume even more a crucial role, especially for making smarter cities. Sensors, becoming smart, will represent the peripheral elements of a complex future ICT world. However, due to the specific application field, smart sensors are very heterogeneous in terms of communication technologies, sensing features and elaboration capabilities. To overcome issues due to the high heterogeneity in this paper we present a new architecture able to make a dual abstraction of complex

sensing infrastructures along with data they collect. An important key of this work is to provide a service at worldwide level that is scalable and flexible. The architecture implementation is based on Sensor Web Enablement standard specifications and makes use of the Contiki Operating System for accomplishing the Internet of Things.

Samir Atkar et al. [5] describe the method of connecting the objects or things through wireless connectivity, Internet called Internet of Things. Nowadays a variety of tasks are based on IOT. Cities in the world are becoming smarter by implementing the things around using IOT. This is a new trend in technology. One of the objectives of smart cities is keeping the environment clean and neat. This aim is not fulfilled without the garbage bin management system. Hence the paper “IOT Based Intelligent Bin for Smart Cities” has been developed. Bin management is one of the major applications of IOT. Here sensors are connected to the all the bins at different areas. It senses the level of garbage in bin. When it reaches threshold a message is sent via GSM to the concerned person to clean it as soon as possible.

Chitra Balakrishna et al. [6] describe smart mobile devices are fast becoming the epicenter of people’s lives. Most smart phones are currently embedded with powerful and programmable sensors such as GPS, gyroscope, microphone, camera, accelerometer etc. These sensor-enabled smart-phones would form an important element of the future networked-infrastructure. A new wave of services is bound to erupt from such connected infrastructure and smart devices that will influence all aspects of our social ecosystem. In the context of Smart Cities, this position paper and the associated invited talk presents the Mobile Technology perspective of the Smart-city architecture by presenting a conceptualized framework and highlights the open and emerging research challenges in this landscape.

III PROPOSED SYSTEM

In proposed framework, Smart waste containers are situated in a few zones of city are associated with Internet remotely, they furnished with sensors which gathers the information about dimension of gathered waste in Smart waste canister. At that point Smart waste canister sends this data to focal web-based interface utilizing WIFI module. On the off chance that the Smart waste canister is topped off to its limit esteem, at that point the message is shown on web-based interface and the capable specialist make legitimate move and it will demonstrate the all data on to the Smart waste container Application on the clients cell phone.

To structure framework for waste authority which will demonstrate the data about dimension of waste in waste gatherer to client and on android application and furthermore demonstrate the all accessible waste authority in close-by territory and way to closest waste gatherer?

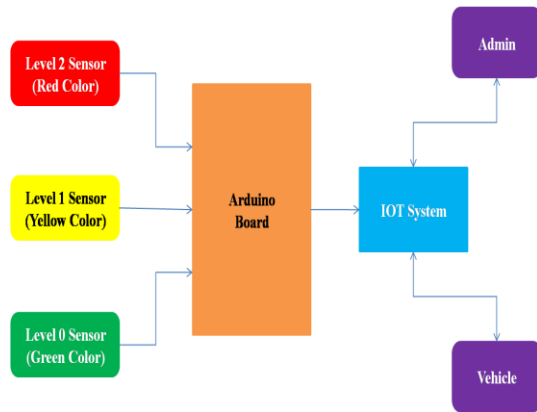


Figure 1 Block diagram

IV METHODOLOGY

Sm = {Ip, Pr, Op}

Sm = System

Ip = Input

Pr = Process

Op = Output

Ip = Ip0, Ip1, Ip2

Ip0 = Bin details

Ip1 = Admin details

Ip2 = Driver details

Pr = Pr0, Pr1, Pr2, Pr3

Pr0 = Receive message from bin to admin

Pr1 = Schedule and Route

Pr2 = Send message to the driver

Pr3 = Receive message from admin

Op = Op1, Op1, Op2

Op0 = Schedule which first bin clean

Op1 = Route to which bin is close to garbage collector truck

Op2 = Clean bin

V ALGORITHM

Input: K- the number of clusters

D: A data set containing n objects

Output: A set of k clusters

Steps 1: Randomly select k data objects from dataset D as initial cluster center.

Steps 2: Repeat.

Steps 3: Calculate the distance between each data object d_i ($1 \leq i \leq n$) and all k cluster center c_j ($1 \leq j \leq k$) and assign data object d_i to the nearest cluster.

Steps 4: For each cluster j ($1 \leq j \leq k$), recalculate the cluster center.

Steps 5: Until no changing in the center of clusters.

The computational complexity of the algorithm is $O(nkt)$

Where, n: the total number of objects

k: the number of clusters

t: the number of iterations

VI RESULT

- **Location of Dust Bins:** Figure 3 showing location of Dust bins on Map.

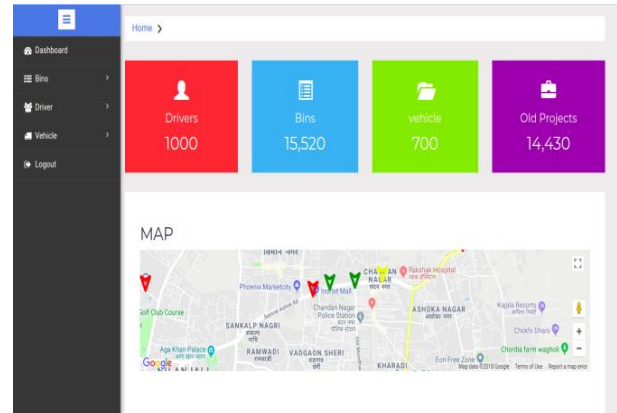


Figure 2 Dust Bin Location

VII CONCLUSION

This proposed methodology can be utilized to keep our city clean. We began from shrewd waste container. By utilizing system condition, the continuous precise information from the executed framework could be utilized for the proficient strong waste administration framework. The framework can gather precise information on ongoing which can be utilized further as a contribution to an administration framework. With burden cell alignment approach, it streamlines the adjustment procedure so it very well may be joined to normally utilized waste-canister without changed or alteration. The dimension sensors likewise can be connected to regular waste-canister. So the model is appropriate for utilizing in regular waste administration foundation.

VIII FUTURE SCOPE

- For future, rather than individual in the vehicle we can make utilization of a line devotee robot which does not require a labour to move the vehicle.
- This way devotee robot can pursue line set apart on differentiating foundation typically dark line on a white surface or white line on a dark surface.
- So utilizing line devotee robot innovation vehicle moves to the specific refuse container region dependent on the data sent from the LoRa Gateway. So this makes the framework progressively dependable.
- In future, some extra highlights will add to this undertaking to pulverize and reusing plastics and different materials naturally.

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