

IOT Based Garbage Dustbin Management System Report to Municipal Authorities

A. Narayana Murthy¹, L. Kusuma Sridevi², J. S. S. Durga Prasad³,
M.S.S.V. Prasad⁴, CH. Mamatha⁵

¹Head of the Department, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, VSM College of Engineering, Ramachandrapuram, Andhra Pradesh, India

^{2,3,4,5}UG Students, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, VSM College of Engineering, Ramachandrapuram, Andhra Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

In many places, it can be seen that the Municipal garbage bins are overflowing and they are not cleaned at proper time. It includes overflow of garbage which results in land pollution, spread of diseases. It also creates unhygienic conditions for people, and ugliness to that place. There should be a system that can monitor the bin and can give the information of filling of the bin to the municipality using wireless sensor network so that the bin can be cleaned on time and the environment can be safeguarded. In this ultra-sonic sensors are used to determine the status of the dust bins. The server controlled in the municipality office will read this. In many places, it can be seen that the Municipal garbage bins are overflowing and they are not cleaned at proper time. As a result of which the consequences are severe.

Keywords: Esp32, Ultrasonic sensor HC-SR04, buzzer, liquid crystal display(lcd), IR sensor, servo motor

INTRODUCTION

The Internet of Things (IoT) has emerged as a powerful technology to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of urban management systems. One of the key areas where IoT can make a significant impact is waste management. In this context, an IoT-Based Garbage Dustbin Management System refers to an intelligent system that leverages IoT devices to monitor and manage waste bins in real-time. The core objective is to optimize the process of garbage collection and disposal, thereby improving the overall cleanliness and hygiene of cities while minimizing the costs and inefficiencies associated with traditional waste management systems.

This system utilizes sensors embedded in garbage dustbins to detect the fill levels of the bins. The sensors continuously transmit data to a centralized cloud platform via a wireless network. Municipal authorities can then access this data in real-time, which allows them to make informed decisions about the optimal time for garbage collection and the routes that waste collection vehicles should take. Additionally, the system can generate alerts when a dustbin is nearing its full capacity, ensuring timely pickups and preventing overflow.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Internet of Things (IoT) has gained immense popularity in the past few years for solving various

challenges in smart city management, including waste management. Traditional methods of waste collection and management often suffer from inefficiencies such as irregular collection schedules, overflow of bins, and excessive fuel consumption by garbage trucks.

These inefficiencies lead to increased operational costs and an unhealthy environment. The IoT-based garbage dustbin management system addresses these problems by automating the monitoring and collection process, ensuring timely waste disposal, and optimizing the entire waste management workflow. This literature review explores various works related to IoT in waste management, highlighting the different methodologies, technologies, and findings in this area.

IoT in Waste Management Systems

IoT-based waste management systems use sensors, real-time data collection, and automated decision-making to manage the waste collection process more efficiently. In their paper, Zhang et al. (2017) emphasized the potential of IoT technologies such as ultrasonic sensors, GPS, and wireless communication to enhance the waste management process. They argued that IoT-enabled waste management not only improves the efficiency of waste collection but also supports environmental sustainability by reducing fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions through optimized routes

Technologies Used in IoT-Based Garbage Management

variety of technologies are leveraged in IoT-based waste management systems. Some of the most common ones include: Sensors such as ultrasonic, infrared, and weight sensors are used to monitor the fill level of garbage bins. **Mahajan et al. (2016)** demonstrated how ultrasonic sensors could effectively measure the garbage levels in bins by emitting sound waves and calculating the distance between the sensor and the waste.

Optimization Algorithms for Waste Collection

explored the use of GPS data and real-time information from smart bins to optimize garbage collection truck routes. They developed algorithms that considered real-time data like traffic conditions and bin fill levels to create the most efficient collection paths. Their findings indicated that route optimization reduced operational costs and traffic congestion.

EXISTING METHOD

Before the widespread adoption of Internet of Things (IoT) technologies in waste management, municipalities worldwide used traditional and manual methods to handle garbage collection. While these methods have been effective in some cases, they often face numerous inefficiencies, such as overflowing bins, increased operational costs, and underutilized resources. Here, we will explore the traditional methods of garbage dustbin management, their limitations, and the way IoT-based systems are helping to address these challenges.

Manual Labor: Waste collection is largely labor-intensive. Workers manually lift and dispose of trash bags from the bins into trucks. This increases human effort and operational costs.

Limited Data Utilization: The traditional system does not rely on real-time data, meaning municipalities have limited insight into waste generation patterns or the fill status of bins. This makes it difficult to optimize routes or determine the best times for waste collection.

Challenges with Traditional Methods

- **Overflowing Bins:** The lack of real-time monitoring means that waste may overflow before collection occurs, leading to unsanitary conditions in public spaces.
- **Inefficient Routing:** Since waste trucks follow fixed routes and schedules, they may drive through

areas with empty or half-full bins, wasting fuel, time, and resources.

- High Operational Costs: The need for manual labor, maintenance of a fleet of garbage trucks, and fuel consumption adds significant cost to the waste management process.
- Inconsistent Collection: Without real-time monitoring, the timing of waste collection can be inconsistent, leading to poor sanitation in certain areas.

PROPOSED SOLUTION

An IoT-Based Garbage Dustbin Management System can revolutionize the way waste is managed in urban areas by using smart technologies to monitor, manage, and optimize the waste collection process. The proposed solution addresses many of the inefficiencies of traditional garbage management systems and improves overall city cleanliness, operational efficiency, and environmental sustainability. Below are the proposed solutions for implementing an IoT-based waste management system along with real-time reporting to municipal authorities.

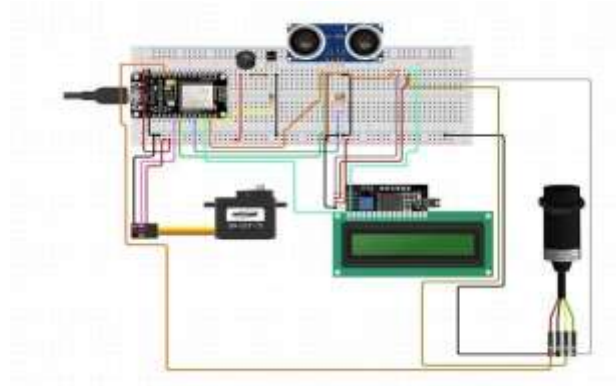


Fig.4.1.1: Block Diagram

HARDWARE COMPONENTS

Esp32 Wifi module



The ESP32 is a popular low-cost, low-power system on a chip (SoC) developed by Espressif Systems. It is widely used in various applications such as IoT (Internet of Things), home automation, and embedded systems due to its versatility, performance, and integrated features like Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, and low-power capabilities. The Matter protocol (formerly known as Project CHIP - Connected Home over IP) is an open-source, royalty-free connectivity standard that aims to enhance the interoperability and security of smart devices. Matter is backed by major companies in the smart home industry, including Apple, Google, Amazon, and Zigbee Alliance..

Servo motor

A servo motor is a type of electromechanical actuator commonly used in applications that require precise control of angular position, velocity, and acceleration. Servo motors are widely used in robotics, automation systems, model vehicles, and other precise motion control applications due to their ability to provide accurate and controlled movement.



A servo motor consists of a DC motor, a gearbox, a feedback device (such as an encoder or potentiometer), and a control circuit. The motor itself is usually a DC motor or sometimes a stepper motor, but it is equipped with additional components that allow it to be controlled with high precision.

Ultrasonic Sensor



It is used to detect the distance of an object by using ultrasonic waves. It consists of 4 pins (Vcc, Gnd, Trigger, Echo). Trigger pin is used to send the ultrasonic waves as input, Echo pin is used to detect the echo signals which are reflected back from the object. It will detect the distance by converting the time taken for sending and receiving the echo's of ultrasonic waves.

ir sensor



An **IR sensor** (Infrared sensor) is an electronic device that uses infrared light to detect objects, measure distance, or detect motion. These sensors are widely used in a variety of applications, including obstacle detection, temperature sensing, remote control systems, and many other IoT and automation systems.

buzzer



A **buzzer** is an audio signaling device that generates sound, typically used to indicate an event or alert the user. Buzzers are widely used in many electronic projects, alarms, indicators, and even toys due to their simplicity and ease of integration into circuits.

Also a buzzer is selected to be ON for approx. 5 seconds each time after the overflow condition whenever any person tries to dump garbage in the bin, which tells the user not to dump here due to overflow.

Accelerometer MPU6050



An LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) is a flat-panel display technology that is used to display text, images, and video in many electronic devices. LCDs are commonly used in digital watches, calculators, mobile phones, computer monitors, and embedded systems (like Arduino projects) due to their low power

consumption, compact size, and clarity.

An LCD display is a type of flat-panel display that uses liquid crystals to create images. It does not emit light directly; instead, it uses a backlight or reflective light to display text or images. The liquid crystal layers control the passage of light to create visible output.

SOFTWARE

Installation of ARDUINO

Step-1: Download And Extract Arduino IDE Software.

Step-2: : Launch Arduino IDE, Open the Arduino IDE from the desktop icon click next to install then click on icon to open the software.

ARDUINO Code Dumping

Step-1: Open your first project.

Step-2: Select your board then, Go to Tools > Arduino nano Boards > Boards Manager.

Step-3: Select your Arduino board Processor then, Go to Tools > Processor > ESP32..

Step-4: Edit Code on Editor Window then, Click on File tab and then open preferences **Step-5:** Compile code.

Step-6: Upload Code into esp32 Board.

ADVANTAGES

An IoT-based Garbage Dustbin Management System offers significant advantages over traditional waste management methods. By integrating Internet of Things (IoT) technology, this system can optimize waste collection processes, improve city cleanliness, and enhance operational efficiency. Below are the key advantages of implementing such a system

Optimized Waste Collection Process

Real-Time Monitoring: IoT-enabled dustbins can monitor the waste level in real time and send this data to the central system. This ensures that municipal authorities only send trucks to collect

Cost-Effective Operations

Reduced Fuel Consumption: By optimizing waste collection routes and schedules based on real-time data, fuel consumption is reduced, leading to cost savings.

Improved Waste Management Efficiency

Data-Driven Insights: Municipalities can gather data on waste generation patterns, such as peak times, high-volume areas, or seasonal variations. This data can be used for better planning and resource allocation.

APPLICATIONS

- Detects the level of trash in the bin.
- It alerts waste management teams when its time to empty.
- To maintain roads hygienic.

An IoT-based Garbage Dustbin Management System offers a wide array of practical applications that streamline waste management processes, enhance efficiency, and improve public services. The system is particularly useful in urban areas where waste management poses challenges related to overfilled bins, inefficient routes, and lack of real-time data for decision-making. By incorporating IoT technology, cities can ensure cleaner environments, optimized operations, and improved sustainability. Below are

some of the key applications of this system

IoT-based waste management systems can integrate with mobile apps or websites that allow citizens to track waste collection schedules, report full bins, or even request special pickups.

The public can directly participate in waste management by providing feedback on waste collection efficiency or reporting problems like overfilled bins.

This fosters greater community involvement in maintaining cleanliness and ensures that waste management services are responsive to the needs of citizens.

EXPERIMENTEL RESULT



The IoT-Based Garbage Dustbin Management System is designed to optimize waste collection, reduce operational costs, and enhance the overall efficiency of waste management. To assess its effectiveness, a series of experimental tests and trials are conducted to measure the system's performance in real-world conditions. These tests typically involve monitoring various metrics such as waste bin fill levels, collection routes, fuel consumption, and the effectiveness of reporting mechanisms to municipal authorities.

FUTURE SCOPE

The IoT-based Garbage Dustbin Management System has already demonstrated significant improvements in waste collection and management processes. However, as technology continues to evolve, the future scope of this system presents exciting opportunities for further innovation, scalability, and efficiency. In the coming years, we can expect to see several advancements and integrations that will enhance its capabilities, making waste management systems even smarter and more sustainable. Below are the potential future developments and scopes for this technology. The potential for IoT-based garbage dustbin management systems extends far beyond basic fill-level monitoring and route optimization. Here's a look at the future scope and potential advancements.

CONCLUSION

This Project makes us easy for Garbage Collection which saves Time, makes place Hygiene which makes to Prevent Diseases Dengue, Malaria, Typhoid which can be caused by Mosquitoes, Flies due to Garbage. This Project works when the Dustbin fills then it sends alert to the Municipal Authorities, then they will come and collect the Garbage. The Alert can be sent through a SMS to the linked Mobile Number from Node MCU.

In conclusion, the development and implementation of an IoT-based garbage dustbin management system offers a promising solution to address the challenges associated with traditional waste management practices. This system enables real-time monitoring of dustbin fill levels, optimizes collection routes, and facilitates proactive maintenance.

REFERENCES

It's important to understand that while a fully standardized, universally adopted "IoT based garbage dustbin management system" doesn't have a single, definitive set of "future references" from others in the same way a scientific paper would. However, we can look at the trends, projects, and research directions from various sources that heavily influence and point towards the future of such systems. These are the "future references" in a broader, evolving tech landscape.

Open-Source Platforms&Communities:

- **Smart City Open-Source Projects:** Explore open-source platforms and communities that are developing tools and resources for smart city applications, including waste management.
- **IoT Development Forums:** Engage with online forums and communities where developers discuss and share knowledge about IoT technologies and their applications.

Where to Find These Resources:

Google Scholar: A comprehensive search engine for scholarly literature.

- **IEEE Xplore:** A digital library of technical literature in electrical engineering, computer science, and related fields.
- **ScienceDirect:** A database of scientific, technical, and medical research.
- **ResearchGate:** A social networking site for scientists and researchers.
- **Specific Companies Websites:** Many companies who produce sensors, or IOT network solutions, will have white papers, and case studies on their websites.

These references provide valuable insights into, IOT based garbage dustbin system IoT applications, and sensor integration, supporting the Smart Helmet project's development. Let me know if you need additional sources.