



TECH STAR SUMMIT 2024

Name: Ms. Doddarapu Hari Priya Register Number: 192110638 Guided by Dr. M.Ramamoorthy

Predicting the Accuracy of Location-Based Garbage Management by using Convolutional Neural Network with Support Vector Machine

INTRODUCTION

- > Introduce the concept of location-based garbage management and the importance of accurate prediction in optimizing waste collection and disposal processes.
- > Provide an overview of CNN and SVM algorithms and their potential applications in predictive modeling for waste management.
- \gt The study involves two groups, each with a sample size of 10 patterns, using 'outdoor_garbage.csv' data set for Garbage Dtection with deep learning. Prediction settings G-power 90%, CI 95% & α =5%
- > In this research study, Convolutional Neural Network algorithm is compared with the algorithm such that Support Vector Machine to enhance accuracy.
- > The aim of this study is to minimize the environmental impact of waste collection and disposal by strategically planning routes to reduce fuel consumption, emissions, and overall ecological footprint.

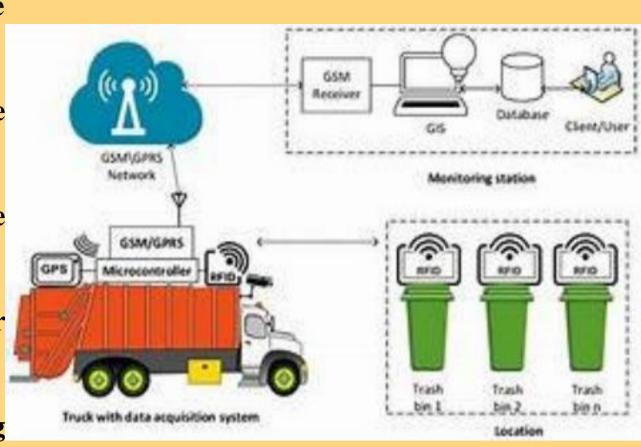
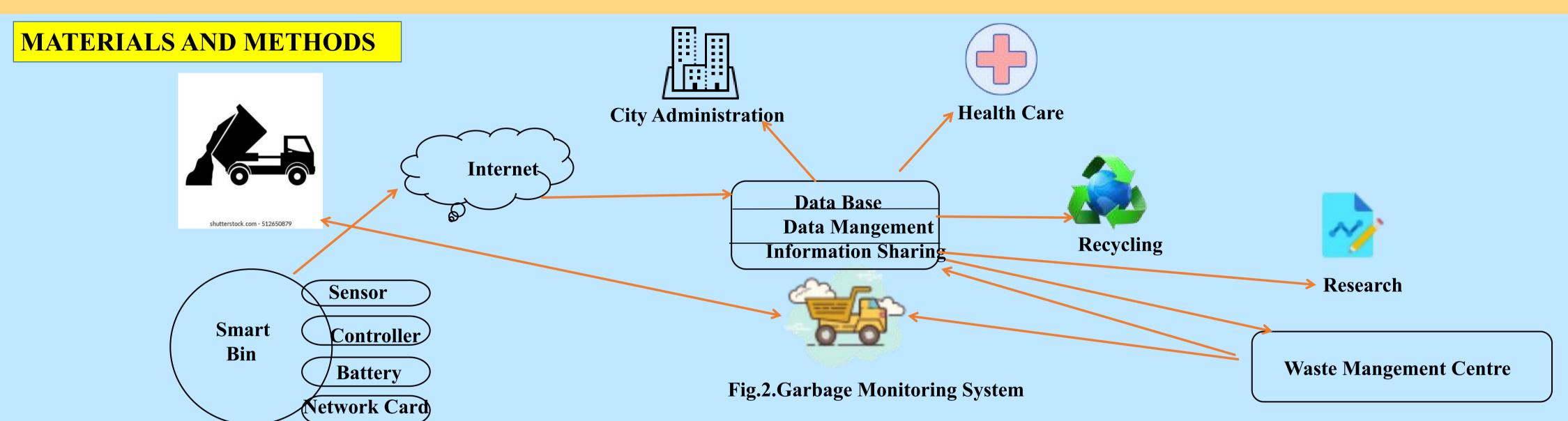
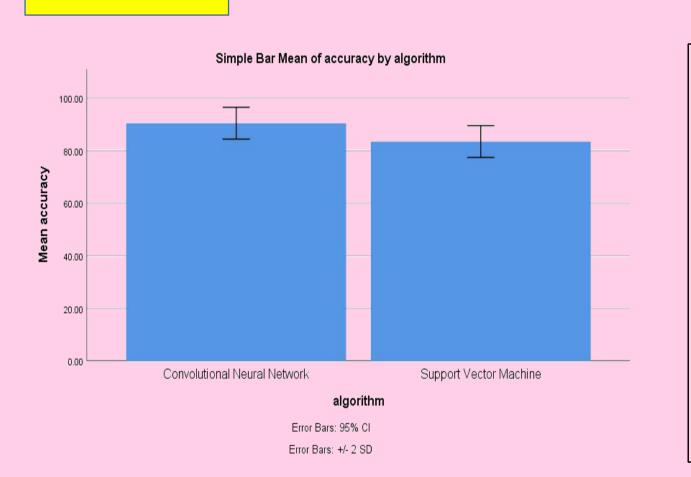


Fig.1.Garbage Monitoring System



RESULTS



Accuracy	Algorithm	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
	CNN	10	90.5000	2.01287	0.95743
	SVM	10	83.5000	2.04785	0.92743



Fig.3.Comparision of CNN and SVM using SPSS

Table 1. To implement the garbage detection using CNN and SVM are used for evaluation

Fig.4.Comparision of CNN vs SVM among dataset

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- ➤ Based on t-test Statistical analysis, the significance value of p=<0.002 (independent sample t test p<0.05) is obtained and shows that there is a statistical significant difference between the CNN and SVM.
- > Overall, the accuracy of the Convolutional Neural Network is 97.2 % and it is better than the other algorithm. Support Vector Machine (SVM) 93%
- > By using GPS and mapping technologies, garbage collection routes can be dynamically optimized based on real-time data such as the location and quantity of waste bins.
- > This minimizes fuel consumption, reduces vehicle emissions, and lowers operational costs for waste management authorities.
- > From the work, it is concluded that the Convolutional Neural Network algorithm attains the high accuracy when comparing with other Deep Learning Algorithms in Garbage management system using SVM.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- > Mahadevia, Darshini. 2008. Solid Waste Management in Indian Cities: Status and Emerging Practices. Concept Publishing Company [doi.org/10.3390/sym14050960].
- > Pardini, Kellow, Joel J. P. C. Rodrigues, Ousmane Diallo, Ashok Kumar Das, Victor Hugo C. de Albuquerque, and Sergei A. Kozlov. 2020. "A Smart Waste Management Solution Geared towards Citizens." Sensors 20 (8) [doi.org/10.3390/s20082380].
- > Park, Kyungwon, Behnam Golestani, Boo Hyun Nam, Juan Hou, and Jongwan Eun. 2023. "Study on the Combined Effect of Municipal Solid Waste Incineration Bottom Ash and Waste Shingle in Hot Mix Asphalt." Materials 17 (1) [doi.org/10.3390/ma17010046].
- > Rajamani, Manju, Jenson Samraj Jeyaprakash, Jagannathan Madhavan, and Bernaurdshaw Neppolian. 2024. "Turning Trash to Treasure: Innovative Use of Exhausted Desiccant Waste Supported Zinc Indium Sulphide for Sustainable Photocatalytic Abatement of Tetracycline." Chemosphere 349 (February): 140969[doi.org/10.3390/s24010050].
- > Hosetti, B. B. 2006. Prospects and Perspective of Solid Waste Management. New Age International[doi.org/10.1016/0377-2217(93)90229-G].