

Smart Garbage Monitoring System with the Help of NodeMCU

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Abstract:

Ordinarily, in our city, we see that the garbage bins or dustbins put at open spots are over-burden. It makes unhygienic conditions for individuals just as grotesqueness to that place leaving a terrible stench. To dodge every single such circumstance we are going to execute a venture called IOT Based Smart Garbage and Waste Collection Bins. As the populace is expanding step by step, the earth ought to be spotless and sterile. In a large portion of the urban areas, the flooded garbage bins are making an unhygienic situation. This will additionally prompt the emerging of various kinds of maladies. This will corrupt the way of life. To beat these circumstances a productive savvy squanders collection framework must be created. As the extent of IOT is creating step by step successful techniques can be discovered effectively. Different plans were proposed and have points of interest just as drawbacks. This paper is a review dependent on Smart Waste Collection System dependent on IOT.

Keywords: Internet of Things, Smart Garbage Monitoring, Smart City, Microcontroller

Introduction:

The garbage collection issue on megalopolis turned into a genuine issue crosswise over numerous urban communities around the globe. One of the incredible regions of concentrate inside Smart City and Internet of Things (IOT), includes the proposition of answers for regular issues of the urban communities, one of these issues is accurately the Garbage Collection. Pointers demonstrate that Brazil has a low exhibition with regards to the collection and transfer of urban waste. The inquiries identified with garbage collection and that should be unraveled are a few, in this work the issue that will be tended to is simply the one that bargains with the collection itself, that is, the age of the courses for the trucks so as to permit decrease in the fuel utilization, CO₂ outflows and city traffic decrease. Taking into account that the courses will be advanced so as to keep away from a truck moving to a vacant waste. For instance, to send a truck to a course in which the whole of the occupations of the dumps don't extrapolate the limit of the truck, which will permit enhancement of the quantity of trucks utilized in a given territory. The metropolitan waste collection has just been streamlined through programming and numerical techniques, anyway the outcomes were not agreeable, because of the substantial measure of factors that brought about an incredible computational time which may make the utilization of remote sensors difficult and reasonable. As per as the Internet and different innovations kept on creating and advance in the principal decade of the twenty-first century, a few arrangements rose up out of monsters showcases that made Internet of Things a suitable alternative for a decent number of urban communities.

The board of waste is a major testing issue in urban regions for the greater part of the nations all through the world and is seen in a large portion of the creating nations than in the created nations. A productive administration of waste is a prerequisite for keeping up a perfect and green condition as there is increment in a wide range of squanders tossed by numerous spots like mechanical, agrarian, home waste, and so on. Squander collection and reusing is done through different innovations. Collection of data is huge and unwieldy. The present development in country with vast local location and an interest for modernization in the city makes a testing undertaking for waste administration individuals.

India specially creates around 1, 33,760 tons of Municipal strong waste (MSW) the executives every day, of which roughly 91,152 tones are gathered, and a colossal entirety of cash

is spent on collection. World waste generation is relied upon to be roughly 27 billion tons for each year by 2050, 33% of which will originate from Asia, with significant commitments from China and India. Squander age in urban regions of India will be 0.7 kg per individual every day in 2025, around four to multiple times higher than in 1999.

In the previous history, since the human populace thickness and dimensions of misuse of characteristic assets were less, the measure of strong waste created was noteworthy. Be that as it may, the expansion in the populace in this day and age has expanded the garbage. To keep nature spotless and solid, there is a necessity of legitimate garbage transfer. Inappropriate garbage transfer raises contamination, medical problems, and different dangers and in result it influences nature. Contamination extremely influences the developing and populated urban communities as it contains contaminants which result in flimsiness, issue and uneasiness to the biological system. Numbness and absence of neatness are ruining nature. The correct waste expulsion and the executives are incredibly viable to improve the wellbeing and prosperity of the city's populace.

The primary objective of this paper is to take a shot at natural issues because of ill-advised waste transfer and unravel them for better wellbeing and cleanliness of the general population. The proposed framework fits into the classification of IOT connected to outer and open situations and it satisfies the accompanying essential prerequisites of IOT administrations:

Unwavering quality: Communication is crucial in IOT for administration provisioning, connected to the outside and open condition. Dependable and solid correspondence is required arranged by completing correspondence between gadgets as this sort of IOT has an extensive administration space. Consequently, the receptacle utilized in the proposed framework associated with one another, in light of a remote work arranges (WMN), giving dependability.

Portability: IOT gadgets might be required to move in the external environment. The proposed framework works with a battery rather than the changeless power source, bringing about an extraordinary dimension of versatility. The versatility of the framework is secured with a power-based power supply.

Administration Continuity: Data communications and administrations ought to be directed flawlessly whenever and any area in IOT with an extensive administration space. Bins are situated at the customary space of separation to guarantee the administration progression.

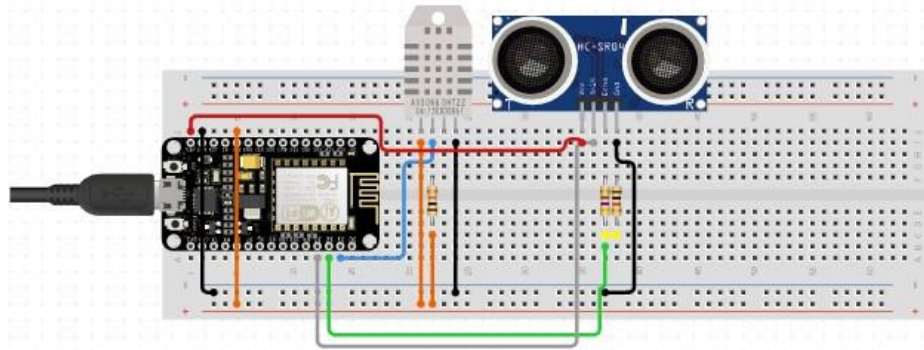
Client Convenience: The presentation of IOT has improved client comfort. For client facilitate, the proposed framework lessens the method postpone the time of the existing garbage gathering frameworks, which empowers clients to set free their garbage without a long pause and auspicious end of filled bins.

Vitality Efficiency: IOT connected to outer and open conditions depends on a dependable on the framework and requires versatility, causing a lot of vitality utilization. To take care of this issue, the sensors work utilizing vitality proficient procedures, expanding their battery lifetimes.

Circuit Diagram:

In this framework, dustbins are organized at level 1 of a building made under savvy city activity. It will gather the misfortune through keen pipe framework set in the building. The perceptive dustbins are interfaced with the web through GSM to get the present status. Two sensors are settled and no more lifted inspiration driving the dustbin to keep up a key Partition from wrong dimension estimation and are interfaced with the microcontroller.

To distinguish awful stench a gas sensor is set at the base of the dustbin and is adjacent to interfaced with the controller to remember it off the waste filled in the dustbin. The two sensors send the signs to the controller. Adriano accumulates information gotten by the gatherer and trade nearby page through the Ethernet shield.



The ultrasonic sensor is utilized to check the dimension status of a dustbin so as to pick whether it is full or passed greatest limit esteem. Dynamic status of dustbin is appeared on the site using relationship through the Ethernet shield. Checking the page will help the waste collection office with following for the correct area and proportion of the junk. The waste vehicles would then have the ability to debilitate the garbage from a specific domain.

The farthest point of GSM module is to establish a connection on the waste social event division when it gets full. The garbage bins put at level 1 of the structures can be effectively emptied utilizing engines to pivot it by 180° while the gatherer truck is at an area under dimension 1 (ground level).

Literature Review:

The garbage the executives in urban communities must be successfully and productively actualized. The different recommendations were advanced and some of them effectively actualized. Be that as it may, it can't be considered as a powerful one. Therefore, an overview was done among various propositions and this review paper incorporates study among various strategies for Waste Collection System dependent on IOT.

The paper proposed waste collection framework depends on waste dimension information from trashcans in a metropolitan territory. The information gathered by sensors is sent over the Internet to a server where it is put away and handled. The creator gathered information is then utilized for checking and enhancing the everyday choice of trashcans to be gathered, figuring the courses in like manner. Consistently, the specialists get the recently determined courses in their route gadgets. The key element of this framework is that it is intended to gain as a matter of fact and to settle on choices on the everyday squander level status as well as on future state estimate, traffic clog, adjusted cost-proficiency capacities, and other influencing factors that from the earlier people can't predict.

Another technique, there are different dustbins situated all through the city or the Campus. These dustbins are furnished with ease implanted gadget which helps in following the dimension of the garbage bins and a one-of-a-kind ID will be accommodated each dustbin in the city so it is anything but difficult to recognize which garbage container is full. The undertaking module is isolated into two sections Transmitter area and recipient segment. Here in the transmitter segment, we are utilizing 8051 microcontrollers, RF Transmitter and sensors these are appended to the dustbin. Where sensor is utilized to identify the dimension in the dustbin whether the dustbin is full or void.

Another strategy is that, when the garbage achieves the edge level ultrasonic sensor will trigger the GSM modem which will constantly alarm the required expert until the garbage in the dustbin is squashed. When the dustbin is squashed, individuals can reuse the dustbin. At customary interims dustbin will be squashed. In this strategy, GSM 900A modem is utilized to send the messages.

Another strategy for garbage the executives is presented as pursues. A dustbin is interfaced with microcontroller-based framework having IR remote frameworks alongside focal framework demonstrating current status of garbage, on portable internet browser with HTML page by Wi-Fi. Consequently, the status will be refreshed on to the HTML page.

In paper Infrared sensor (IR sensor) is utilized which is a multipurpose sensor, which can recognize the dimension of garbage. IR sensor produces the light, which is imperceptible to stripped eye yet the electronic segments can distinguish it.

In Paper System screens the garbage bins and educates about the dimension of garbage gathered in the garbage bins by means of a page. For this the framework utilizes ultrasonic sensors put over the bins to identify the garbage level and contrast it and the garbage bins profundity. The framework makes utilization of AVR family microcontroller, LCD screen, Wi-Fi modem for sending information and a signal.

In paper guarantees the cleaning of dustbins soon when the garbage level achieves its most extreme. In his administration framework IOT as the working in the field for arranged radio-recurrence distinguishing proof (RFID), following the collection vehicle, Dustbin observing and other developing detecting advancements.

Creators in consider dynamic booking over a lot of recently characterized collection trips. The fundamental target of the methodology is to limit the complete operational and fixed truck costs.

A numerical detailing procedure is proposed in building up an arrangement of administrative regions, characterizing directing, and planning booking mulling over conceivable new elective arrangements in dealing with the framework in general.

In creators assess dynamic arranging strategies connected for the waste collection of underground bins. Demonstrate diminishes the measures of carbon dioxide discharged in the earth from trucks by making dynamic steering progressively powerful.

Ultrasonic Sensors: Ultrasonic sensing is one of the best ways to sense proximity and detect levels with high reliability.

Our technical support gets emails all of the time about how our sensors work and what environments our sensors work (or don't work) in.

This guide was created as an introduction to ultrasonic sensing, its principles, and **how ultrasonic sensors work** in your applications.

An ultrasonic sensor is an instrument that measures the distance to an object using ultrasonic sound waves.

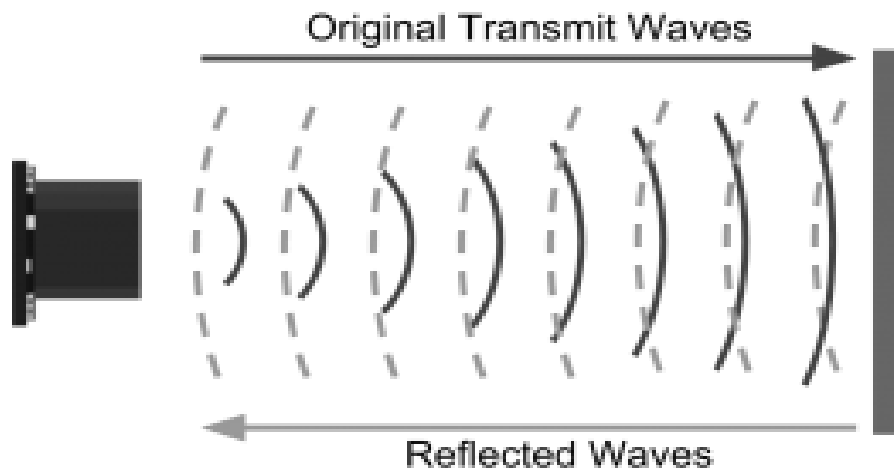
An ultrasonic sensor uses a transducer to send and receive ultrasonic pulses that relay back information about an object's proximity.

High-frequency sound waves reflect from boundaries to produce distinct echo patterns.

Ultrasonic sound vibrates at a frequency above the range of human hearing.

Transducers are the microphones used to receive and send the ultrasonic sound.

Our ultrasonic sensors, like many others, use a single transducer to send a pulse and to receive the echo. The sensor determines the distance to a target by measuring time lapses between the sending and receiving of the ultrasonic pulse.



The working principle of this module is simple. It sends an ultrasonic pulse out at 40 kHz which travels through the air and if there is an obstacle or object, it will bounce back to the sensor. By calculating the travel time and the speed of sound, the distance can be calculated.

DHT11: This DHT11 Temperature and Humidity Sensor features a calibrated digital signal output with the temperature and humidity sensor capability. It is integrated with a high-performance 8-bit microcontroller. Its technology ensures the high reliability and excellent long-term stability. This sensor includes a resistive element and a sensor for wet NTC temperature measuring devices. It has excellent quality, fast response, anti-interference ability and high performance.



Each DHT11 sensors features extremely accurate calibration of humidity calibration chamber. The calibration coefficients stored in the OTP program memory, internal sensors detect signals in the process, we should call these calibration coefficients. The single-wire serial interface system is integrated to become quick and easy. Small size, low power, signal transmission distance up to 20 meters, enabling a variety of applications and even the most demanding ones. The product is 4-pin single row pin package. Convenient connection, special packages can be provided according to users need.

Specification:

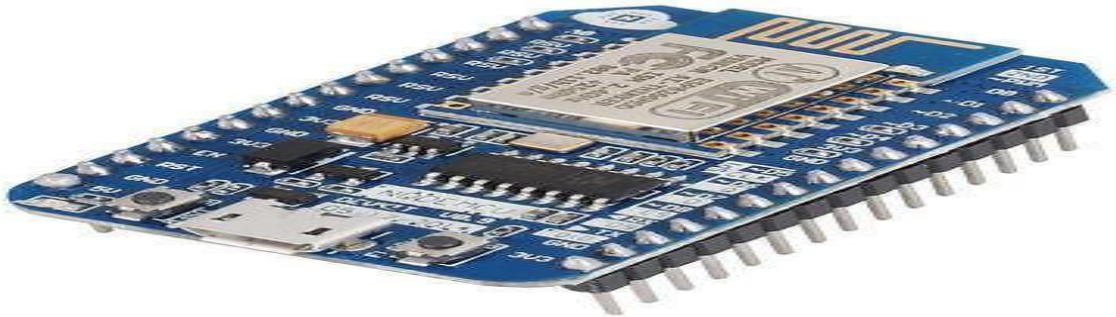
Supply Voltage: +5 V

Temperature range: 0-50 °C error of ± 2 °C

Humidity: 20-90% RH $\pm 5\%$ RH error

Interface: Digital

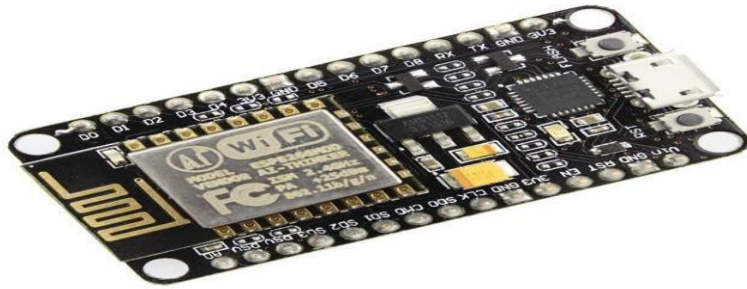
Nodemcu: NodeMCU is an open-source LUA based firmware developed for ESP8266 Wi-Fi chip. By exploring functionality with ESP8266 chip, NodeMCU firmware comes with ESP8266 Development board/kit i.e. NodeMCU Development board.

**NodeMCU Development Board/kit v0.9 (Version1)**

Since NodeMCU is open-source platform, their hardware design is open for edit/modify/build. NodeMCU Dev Kit/board consist of ESP8266 Wi-Fi enabled chip.

The **ESP8266** is a low-cost Wi-Fi chip developed by Espressif Systems with TCP/IP protocol. For more information about ESP8266, you can refer ESP8266 Wi-Fi Module.

There is Version2 (V2) available for NodeMCU Dev Kit i.e. **NodeMCU Development Board v1.0 (Version2)**, which usually comes in black colored PCB.



NodeMCU Development Board/kit v1.0 (Version2)

For more information about NodeMCU Boards available in market refer NodeMCU Development Boards.

NodeMCU Dev Kit has **Arduino like** Analog (i.e. A0) and Digital (D0-D8) pins on its board. It supports serial communication protocols i.e. UART, SPI, I2C etc.

Using such serial protocols, we can connect it with serial devices like I2C enabled LCD display, Magnetometer HMC5883, MPU-6050 Gyro meter + Accelerometer, RTC chips, GPS modules, touch screen displays, SD cards etc.

Methodology:

How to start with NodeMCU?

NodeMCU Development board is featured with wifi capability, analog pin, digital pins and serial communication protocols.

To get start with using NodeMCU for IOT applications first we need to know about how to write/download NodeMCU firmware in NodeMCU Development Boards. And before that where this NodeMCU firmware will get as per our requirement.

There is online NodeMCU custom builds available using which we can easily get our custom NodeMCU firmware as per our requirement.

To know more about how to build custom NodeMCU firmware online and download it refer Getting started with NodeMCU **How to write codes for NodeMCU?**

After setting up ESP8266 with Node-MCU firmware, let's see the IDE (Integrated Development Environment) required for development of NodeMCU.

NodeMCU with ESPlorer IDE

Lua scripts are generally used to code the NodeMCU. Lua is an open source, lightweight, embeddable scripting language built on top of C programming language.

For more information about how to write Lua script for NodeMCU refer Getting started with NodeMCU using ESPlorer IDE

NodeMCU with Arduino IDE

Here is another way of developing NodeMCU with a well-known IDE i.e. Arduino IDE. We can also develop applications on NodeMCU using Arduino development environment. This makes easy for Arduino developers than learning new language and IDE for NodeMCU. For more information about how to write Arduino sketch for NodeMCU refer Getting started with NodeMCU using Arduino IDE

Difference in using ESPlorer and Arduino IDE

Well, there is a programming language difference we can say while developing application for NodeMCU using ESPlorer IDE and Arduino IDE.

We need to code in C/C++ programming language if we are using Arduino IDE for developing NodeMCU applications and Lua language if we are using ESPlorer IDE.

Basically, NodeMCU is Lua Interpreter, so it can understand Lua script easily. When we write Lua scripts for NodeMCU and send/upload it to NodeMCU, and then they will get executes sequentially. It will not build binary firmware file of code for NodeMCU to write. It will send Lua script as it is to NodeMCU to get executes.

In Arduino IDE when we write and compile code, ESP8266 tool chain in background creates binary firmware file of code we wrote. And when we upload it to NodeMCU then it will flash all NodeMCU firmware with newly generated binary firmware code. In fact, it writes the complete firmware.

That's the reason why NodeMCU not accept further Lua scripts/code after it is getting flashed by Arduino IDE. After getting flashed by Arduino sketch/code it will be no more Lua interpreter and we got error if we try to upload Lua scripts. To again start with Lua script, we need to flash it with NodeMCU firmware.

Since Arduino IDE compile and upload/writes complete firmware, it takes more time than ESPlorer IDE.

LED:

A light-emitting diode (LED) is a semiconductor device that emits visible light when an electric current passes through it. The light is not particularly bright, but in most LEDs, it is monochromatic, occurring at a single wavelength. The output from an LED can range from red (at a wavelength of approximately 700 nanometers) to blue-violet (about 400 nanometers). Some LEDs emit infrared (IR) energy (830 nanometers or longer); such a device is known as an infrared-emitting diode (IRED).

An LED or IRED consists of two elements of processed material called P-type semiconductors and N-type semiconductors. These two elements are placed in direct contact, forming a region called the P-N junction. In this respect, the LED or IRED resembles most other diode types, but there are important differences. The LED or IRED has a transparent package, allowing visible or IR energy to pass through. Also, the LED or IRED has a large PN-junction area whose shape is tailored to the application.

Benefits of LEDs and IREDs, compared with incandescent and fluorescent illuminating devices, include:

Program:

Code for smart garbage monitoring system with the help of nodemcu & blynk:

```
#include <SoftwareSerial.h>
```

```
#define DEBUG true
```

```
SoftwareSerial esp8266(10, 11);
```

```

const int trigPin = 8;
const int echoPin = 9;

long duration;
int distance;

String sendData(String command, const int timeout, boolean debug);

void setup() {
    Serial.begin(9600);
    esp8266.begin(9600);

    pinMode(trigPin, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(echoPin, INPUT);

    sendData("AT+RST\r\n", 2000, DEBUG);
    sendData("AT+CWMODE=2\r\n", 1000, DEBUG);
    sendData("AT+CIFSR\r\n", 1000, DEBUG);
    sendData("AT+CIPMUX=1\r\n", 1000, DEBUG);
    sendData("AT+CIPSERVER=1,80\r\n", 1000, DEBUG);
}

void loop() {
    digitalWrite(trigPin, LOW);
    delayMicroseconds(2);
    digitalWrite(trigPin, HIGH);
    delayMicroseconds(10);
    digitalWrite(trigPin, LOW);

    duration = pulseIn(echoPin, HIGH);

    distance = duration * 0.034 / 2;

    if (distance > 400 || distance < 2) {
        distance = -1;
    }

    if (esp8266.available()) {
        if (esp8266.find("+IPD,")) {
            delay(100);
            int connectionId = esp8266.read() - '0';
            String webpage = "<h1>IoT Garbage Monitoring System</h1>";
            webpage += "<p><h2>";
            if (distance != -1 && distance < 5) {

```

```

        webpage += "Trash can is Full";
    } else {
        webpage += "Trash can is Empty";
    }
    webpage += "</h2></p></body>";
    String cipSend = "AT+CIPSEND=";
    cipSend += connectionId;
    cipSend += ",";
    cipSend += webpage.length();
    cipSend += "\r\n";
    sendData(cipSend, 1000, DEBUG);
    sendData(webpage, 1000, DEBUG);
    String closeCommand = "AT+CIPCLOSE=";
    closeCommand += connectionId;
    closeCommand += "\r\n";
    sendData(closeCommand, 3000, DEBUG);
    }
}
}

String sendData(String command, const int timeout, boolean debug) {
    String response = "";
    esp8266.print(command);
    long int time = millis();

    while ((time + timeout) > millis()) {
        while (esp8266.available()) {
            char c = esp8266.read();
            response += c;
            delay(10);
        }
    }

    if (debug) {
        Serial.print(response);
    }
    return response;
}

```

Conclusion:

Despite the fact that online pharmacy is more subject than nearby pharmacy particularly in remote regions, it ought to be planned to build up standards and direction like transfer of filtered solutions. Patients ought to know on utilization of doctor prescribed prescriptions. It is great to embrace the plans and projects of driving nations to structure and build up the e-pharmacy framework.

Garbage Management is very much important towards having clean and smart society. Traditional Garbage management employing human is not very effective with no proper supervision. Research has been done in employing IOT based technology in monitoring the status of bin towards collecting the garbage once threshold reached. There were certain drawbacks in the existing IOT based system, which led to the development of IOT, based Smart Garbage Management System employing ultrasonic sensors. So accordingly, IOT based Smart Garbage Management System been developed as a prototype where ultrasonic sensor fitted in bin for monitoring the depth of bin and accordingly once threshold reached alarm and LED triggered for cleaning the bin. This information updated in webpage of Cloud. In addition, the rate at which bin getting filled is monitored for planning the bin collection dynamically. This information also updated with date, time and rate at which bin getting filled in webpage for municipal authorities for planning the bin collection. The project developed towards smart Garbage Management got lot of scope for future enhancement. One of the enhancements that can be thought about is employing camera sensor for image processing of the cleanliness of the roads and penalizing persons not throwing the garbage properly in the bin. In addition, the real time data of the analysis readings and survey on the cloud to be available on the website. Finally, GSM module to send the notification to the truck driver of the municipal corporation for the dustbin filled and to be cleaned.

Results:

It has following features:

Low power requirement: Most types can be operated with battery power supplies.

High efficiency: Most of the power supplied to an LED or IRED is converted into radiation in the desired form, with minimal heat production.

Long life: When properly installed, an LED or IRED can function for decades.

Typical applications include:

Indicator lights: These can be two-state (i.e., on/off), bar-graph, or alphabetic-numeric readouts.

LCD panel backlighting: Specialized white LEDs are used in flat-panel computer displays.

Fiber optic data transmission: Ease of modulation allows wide communications bandwidth with minimal noise, resulting in high speed and accuracy. **Remote control:** Most home-entertainment "remotes" use IREDs to transmit data to the main unit.

Optoisolator: Stages in an electronic system can be connected together without unwanted interaction.

References:

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