



SMART WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR METROPOLITAN CITIES

IBM-Project-30933-1660192950

NALAIYA THIRAN PROJECT BASED LEARNING ON PROFESSIONAL READLINESS FOR INNOVATION, EMPLOYNMENT AND ENTERPRENEURSHIP

A PROJECT REPORT

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INTRODUCTION:

PROJECT OVERVIEW

- This project deals with the problem of waste management in smart cities, where the garbage collection system is not optimized.
- This project enables the organizations to meet their needs of smart garbage management systems.
- This system allows the user to know the fill level of each garbage bin in a locality or city at all times, to give a cost-effective and timesaving route to the truck drivers.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Smart Waste Management System for Metropolitan Cities are:

- To alert the respective person to collect the overflow bins from the location using mobile application. The binlevel can be monitored and tracked in mobile and there is no need to check the places often hence time consumes effectively.
- Update about the locations where the bin is placed will be sent to the respective person through mobile application.

LITERATURE SURVEY

EXISTING PROBLEM

- Uncollected waste can lead to flooding, insects, rodents, and diseases. Improper disposal of waste can pollute water and air, making it an important environmental challenge.
- This has serious environmental impacts like water pollution, methane
 emissions, and soil degradation. The average density of Indian
 municipal waste at the point of collection varies from 400 to 600 kg
 per cubic metre. At the landfill site, however, the density is much
 higher because of compaction and putrefaction.

REFERENCES

- "Development of automatic smart waste sorter machine", Mahmudul Hasan Russel, Mehdi Hasan Chowdhury, Md Shekh Naim Uddin, Ashif Newaz, Md Mehdi Masud Talukder at International Conference on Mechanical, Industrial and Materials Engineering 1, 2013.
- "Smart waste management using Internet of Things",
 A survey KN Fallavi, V Ravi Kumar, BM Chaithra 2017 International
 Conference on I-SMAC (IoT in Social, Mobile, Analytics and Cloud)(I-SMAC), 60-64, 2017.
- "IoT enabled smart waste bin with real time monitoring for efficient waste management in metropolitan cities", Manju Mohan, R Chetty, Vijay ram Sriram, Mohd Azeem, P Vishal, G Pranav International Journal of Advanced Science and Convergence 1 (3), 13-19, 2019.
- "Smart Garbage Monitoring
 System", Vijayaganth Sanjaykumar D, Ravi Varma K, Yukisedhu R.

PROBLEM STATEMENT DEFINITION

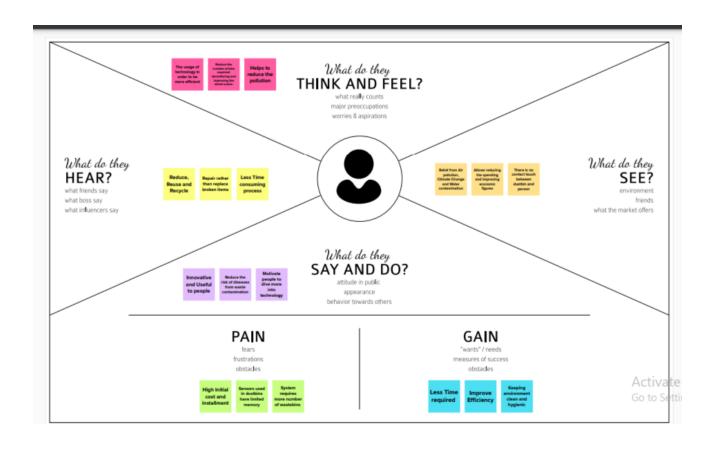
Overflowing Garbage Bins: There is a chance that some days, a few garbage bins are full before their collection date which leads to overflowing.

What does the problem affect?	Overflowing waste causes air pollution and respiratory diseases. One of the outcomes of overflowing garbage is air pollution, which causes various respiratory diseases and other adverse health effects as contaminants are absorbed from lungs into other parts of the body.
What are the boundaries of the problem?	Contamination of Surface Water – Liquid household waste from overflowing trash cans seeps into the ground and impacts the chemical composition of the water.
What is the issue?	One of the outcomes of overflowing garbage is air pollution, which causes various respiratory diseases and other adverse health effects as contaminants are absorbed from lungs into other parts of the body.

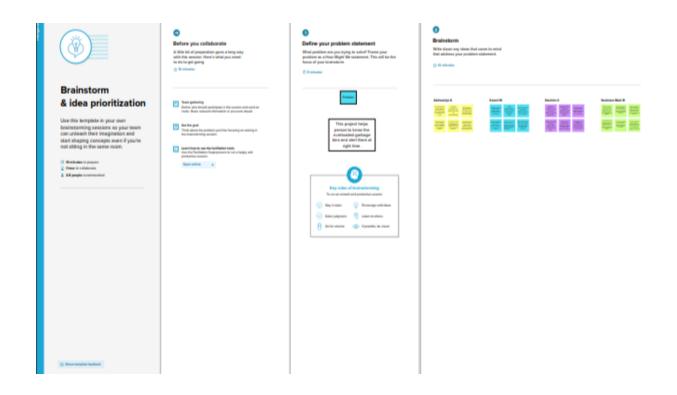
	The toxic substances in air contaminated by waste include carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and methane.
When does the issue occurs?	Overflows can happen when heavy rainfall overloads the sewer system and also because of damage to pipes, power outages, or an equipment malfunction.
Where is the issue occurring?	HYDERABAD: Amid the looming threat of Covid-19 and other vector-borne diseases, heaps of a long the roads and overflowing drains pose risk to the health of people of Old City.
Why is it important that we fix problem?	Overflowing dumpsters and bulky trash piles are breeding grounds for nasty bacteria . As waste decomposes, it creates microbes that can cause diseases and other health issues like gastroenteritis, malaria, typhoid, cholera, as well as stomach pains, vomiting, and chronic diarrhoea.

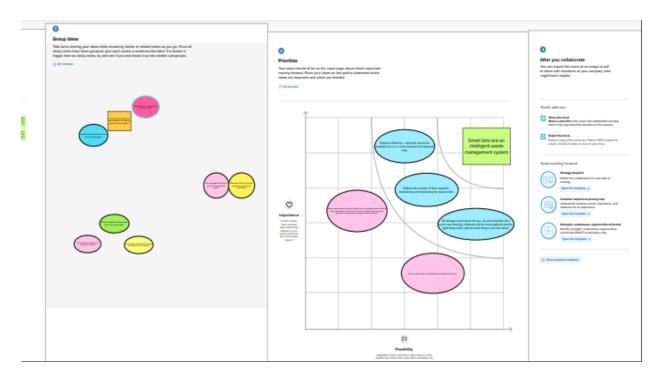
IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

EMPATHY MAP CANVAS



IDEATION AND BRAINSTORMING



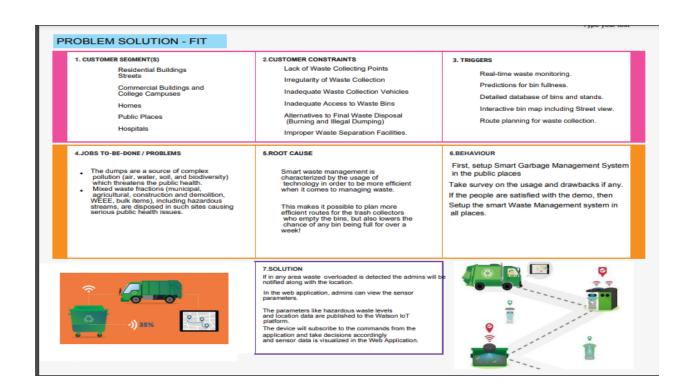


PROPOSED SOLUTION

S. NO	PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	World faces major environmental challenges associated with waste generation and inadequate waste collection, transport, treatment and disposal. Current systems cannot cope with the volumes of waste generated by an increasing urban population, and this impacts on the environment and public health.
2.	Idea / Solution description	The solution is a method in which waste management is automated. Waste management using IoT is an innovative way that will help to keep the cities clean and healthy.
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	loT enables companies to automate processes and reduce labor costs. It also cuts down on waste and improves service delivery, making it less expensive to manufacture and deliver goods, as well as offering transparency into customer transactions.
4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	IoT improves the total efficiency of waste collection and recycling. The most common use in waste management is route optimisation, which reduces fuel

		consumption.
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	Smart Waste Management generates revenue through the provision of various waste management and disposal services and recycling solutions to residential, commercial, industrial, and municipal clients. They generate revenue by means of collecting fee.
6.	Scalability of the Solution	Scalability issues can be sorted out using IoT provided that the wireless network is wide range with high data speed and flexible software infrastructure.

PROBLEM SOLUTION FIT



REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Following are the functional requirements of the proposed solution.

FR.NO	FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS	SUB REQUIREMENTS
1	User Registration	Registration through Form Registration through Gmail Registration through LinkedIn
2	User Confirmation	Confirmation via Email Confirmation via OTP
3	Authentication	The system sends an approval request after the user enters personal information.
4	User Interface	It should be the connector between the various systems or between other part or unit of the system.
5	Software interface	This includes embedded application that will used in supporting the various functions of the system Eg: GPS, Web Server and Database

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Non-functional Requirements

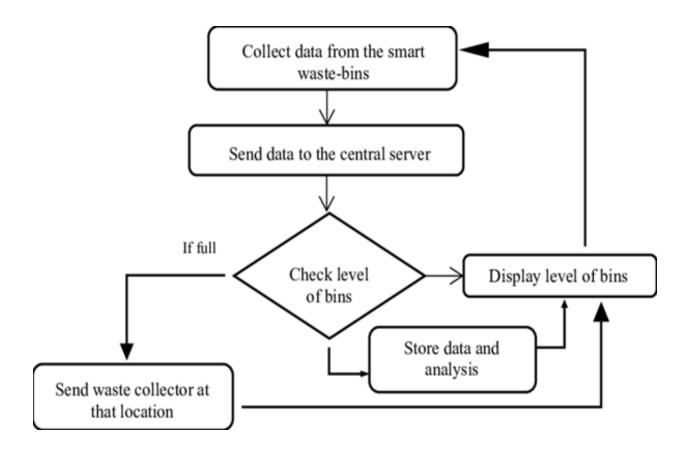
Following are the non-functional requirements of the proposed solution.

NFR.	NON	EXPLANATION
NO	FUNCTIONAL	
	REQUIREMENTS	
1	Usability	Ease with which the user is able to learn,
		operate and prepare inputs and interpret
		outputs through interaction with the system.
2	Security	Extend to which the system is safeguarded
		against deliberate and intrusive faults from
		internal and external sources.
3	Reliability	Extend to which the software systems
		consistently perform the specified functions
		without any failures.
4	Performance	System performance of handling capacity,
		throughput and response time.
5	Availability	Degree to which the users can depend on the
		system to be up during normal operating
		times.
5	Scalability	Degree to which the system is able to expand
		its processing capabilities upward and
		outward with business growth.

PROJECT DESIGN

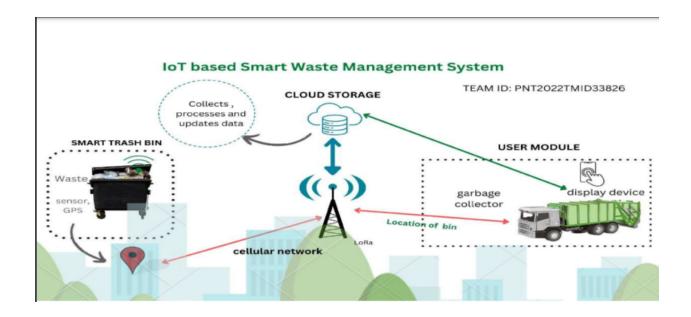
DATA FLOW DIAGRAMS

A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a traditional visual representation of the information flows within a system. A neat and clear DFD can depict the right amount of the system requirement graphically. It shows how data enters and leaves the system, what changes the information, and where data is stored.



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SOLUTION & TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE



USER STORIES

User	Function	User	User	Accepta	Priori	Relea
Type	al	Story	Storey	nce	ty	se
	Requirem	Numb	Or Task	Criteria		
	ent	er				
	(Epic)					
Custom	Registrati	USN-1	As a	I can	High	Spirit-
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			register	account		

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		for the product Throgh mail.			
	USN-2	As a		Medi	Spirit-
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	USN-3	As a		High	Spirit-
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		ure to			
		use			
		product			
	USN-4	As a	I can	Low	Spirit-
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		pp	Login		

	USN-5	As a	I can	High	Spirit-
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		rd to	click		
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		dashbo			
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Custom					
er Care					
Executive		_			
Administr					
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PROJECT PLANNING AND SCHEDULING

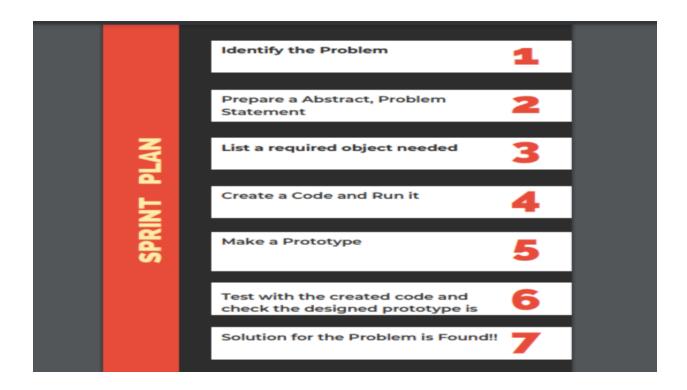
SPRINT PLANNING & ESTIMATION

Product Backlog, Sprint Schedule and Estimation: Functional User Story User Story /Task Story Points Team Members Requirement Number Sprint-1 As a user, I can register for Aishwariya G Registration US1 High the application by entering my email, password, and confirming my password. As a user, I will receive Sprint-1 US2 Kaveri M confirmation email once I have registered for the application. Sprint-2 US3 As a user, I can register for Kavisha U the application through Facebook. Sprint-1 US4 As a user, I can register for 2 Media Varshana Muki B the application through Gmail. As a user, I can log into the Sprint-1 Login US5 High Aishwariya G application by entering email & passw Dashboard US6 Sprint-1 As a user, I can easily High Kaveri M navigate through dashboard and I can use the dashboard to get details about app and instruction to use the app. Sprint-1 Login and US7 Kavisha U As a web app user, I ca Dashboard login into application by using my email and password and I can access all resources same as mobile users CCE1 As a CCE I can login to app Sprint-1 High Varshana Muki B using my id and password and I can interact with user Sprint-1 Dashboard As a CCE I can access High Aishwariya G dashboard using id and password and I can see all user queries, explain app usage and attend their queries. Sprint-1 Login and A1 As an administrator, I can High Kaveri M Kavisha U Dashboard login and access dashboard and manage and direct

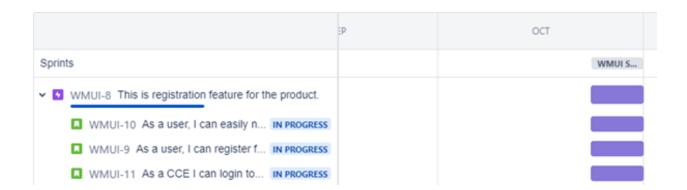
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activities.

SPRINT DELIVERY SCHEDULE



REPORTS FROM JIRA



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CODING & SOLUTIONING

FEATURE 1:

SOURCE CODE:

```
import time
import sys
import ibmiotf.application
import ibmiotf.device
import random
```

```
#Provide your IBM Watson Device Credentials
organization = "3f3tah"
deviceType = "sensor"
deviceId = "123456"
authMethod = "token"
authToken = "1234567890"
# Initialize GPIO
def myCommandCallback(cmd):
    print("Command received: %s" % cmd.data['command'])
    status=cmd.data['command']
```

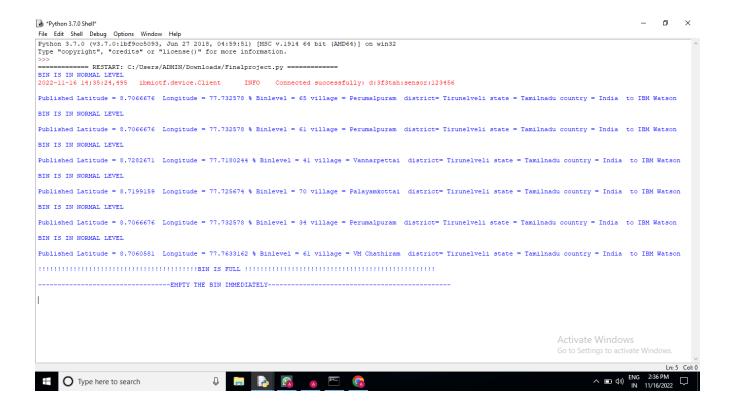
```
if status=="binfull":
    print ("----EMPTY THE BIN IMMEDIATELY----")
#print(cmd)
try:
     deviceOptions = {"org": organization, "type": deviceType, "id": deviceId,
"auth-method": authMethod. "auth-token": authToken}
     deviceCli = ibmiotf.device.Client(deviceOptions)
     #.....
except Exception as e:
     print("Caught exception connecting device: %s" % str(e))
     sys.exit()
# Connect and send a datapoint "hello" with value "world" into the cloud as
an event of type "greeting" 10 times
deviceCli.connect()
while True:
    #USING RANDOM FUNCTIONS TO SIMULATE BINLEVEL
    binlevel=random.randint(10,100)
    locationId=random.randint(1,5)
   district="Tirunelveli"
    state="Tamilnadu"
    country="India"
    if locationId == 1:
      latitude=8.7060581
```

```
longitude=77.7633162
 village="VM Chathiram"
elif locationId == 2:
 latitude=8.7066676
 longitude=77.732578
 village="Perumalpuram"
elif locationId == 3:
 latitude=8.7199159
 longitude=77.725674
 village="Palayamkottai"
elif locationId == 4:
 latitude=8.7282671
 longitude=77.7180244
 village="Vannarpettai"
elif locationId == 5:
 latitude=8.7289086
 longitude=77.6745726
 village="Nellai Town"
else:
  print("No location Found!!")
data = { 'latitude' : latitude, 'longitude': longitude,'binlevel':
```

```
binlevel, village: village, district: district, state: state, country: country }
    #print data
    def myOnPublishCallback():
      print ("Published Latitude = %s " % latitude, "Longitude = %s %%" %
longitude, "Binlevel = %s" % binlevel, "village = %s " % village, "district = %s" %
district, "state = %s" % state, "country = %s" % country, "to IBM Watson\n")
    if binlevel >= 90:
       data={'Latitude':latitude, 'Longitude':longitude, 'Binlevel':binlevel,
'Village':village, 'District':district, 'State':state,'Country':country}
       !!!!!!!!!\n")
       print("-----EMPTY THE BIN IMMEDIATELY-----
  -----\n")
       deviceCli.commandCallback = myCommandCallback
       time.sleep(5)
    else:
      print("BIN IS IN NORMAL LEVEL\n")
      time.sleep(5)
success = deviceCli.publishEvent("IoTSensor", "json", data, gos=0,
on_publish=myOnPublishCallback)
    if not success:
      print("Not connected to IoTF")
# Disconnect the device and application from the device
Cli.disconnect()
```

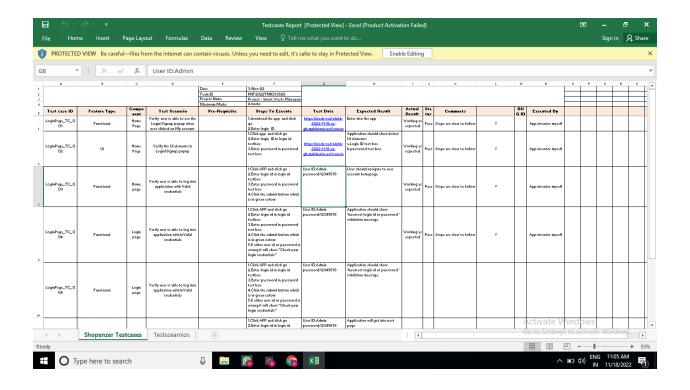
FEATURE 2:

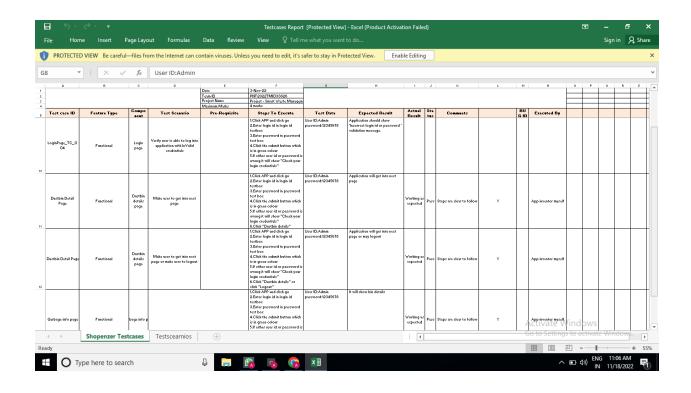
OUTPUT SCREEN

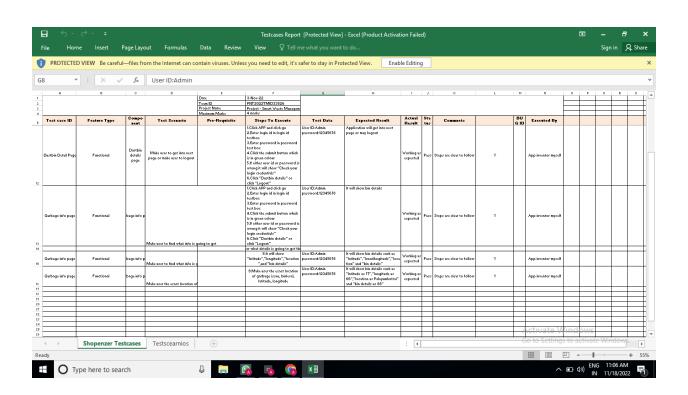


TESTING

TEST CASES







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USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING

Purpose of Document:

The purpose of this document is to briefly explain the test coverage and open issues of the **Smart Waste Management System for Metropolitan Cities** project at the time of the release to User Acceptance Testing (UAT).

1.Defect Analysis:

Section	Total Cases	Not Tested	Fail	Pass
Print Engine	4	0	0	4
Client Application	3	0	0	3

This report shows the number of resolved or closed bugs at each severity level, and how they were resolved

Resolution	Severity 1	Severity 2	Severity 3	Severity 4	Sub Total
By Design	5	9	6	7	27
Duplicate	10	7	6	7	30
External	6	5	3	5	19
Fixed	4	7	8	6	25

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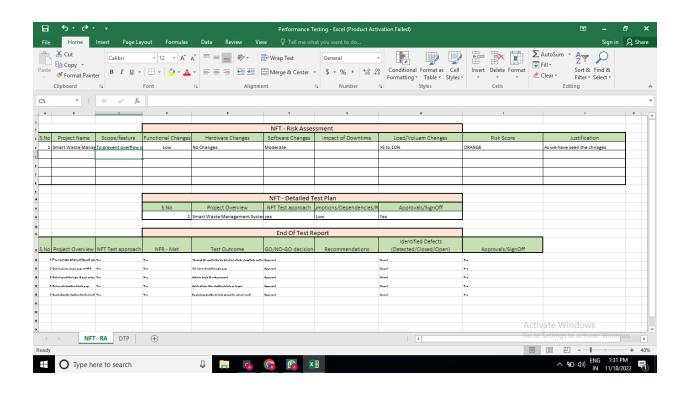
Not Reproduc ed	4	3	2	0	9
Skipped	5	4	3	0	12
Won't Fix	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	34	35	28	26	123

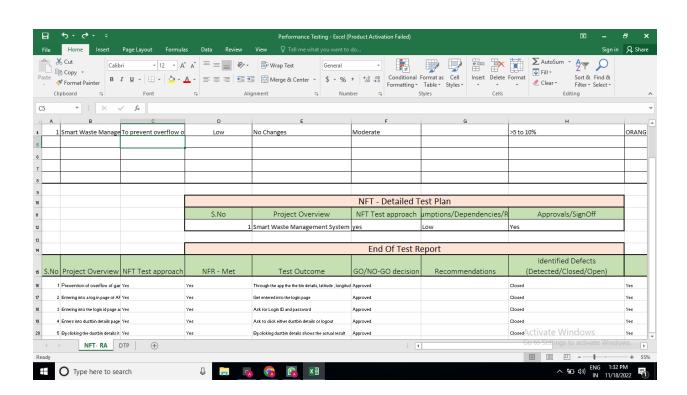
2.Test Case Analysis:

This report shows the number of test cases that have passed, failed, and untested

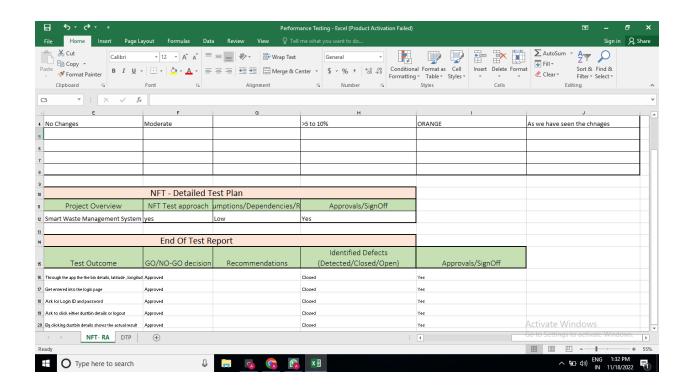
Security	3	0	0	3
Outsource Shipping	2	0	0	2
Exception Reporting	2	0	0	2
Final Report Output	4	0	0	4
Version Control	5	0	0	5

PERFORMANCE METRICS





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ADVANTAGES

Reduction in Collection Cost

 The solution reduces waste collection frequency dramatically, enabling you to save on fuel, labor, and fleet maintenance costs. It has been seen that the solution has reduced the operational cost of municipalities up to 80%.

No Missed Pickups

Using the solution, the managers, as well as the garbage truck
drivers, can see which garbage containers are not picked up and
needs to be picked. So, there will be no missed pickups, keeping the
residents away from the disease which occurs due to bacteria,
vermin and insects prosper from the garbage.

Reduced Overflows

- One of the ill effects of overflowing garbage containers is air
 pollution, which causes lung diseases and numerous health problems
 as contaminants are absorbed from lungs into other parts of a
 human body. Another malicious effect is on the waste collection staff
 and it is the risk of picking up and handling overflowing garbage
 which can cause them infections or chronic diseases.
- The solution takes care of this issue by allowing the waste collectors to keep track of every bin's fill status and schedule the pickup ontime.

Waste Generation Analysis

The solution does not limit to allowing the managers to set up the
pickup routes. The solution also features Advanced Data Analytics
through which the waste collection managers can know the future
waste generation and can plan the resources accordingly.

CO2 Emission Reduction

 The solution decreases the fuel consumption which ultimately reduces carbon emission by up to 70%. This is indeed a huge reduction both in terms of finance and environmental impact.

DISADVANTAGES

- System requires more number of waste bins for separate waste collection as per population in the city. This results into high initial cost due to expensive smart dustbins compare to other methods.
- Sensor nodes used in the dustbins have limited memory size.
- Wireless technologies used in the system such as zigbee and wifi
 have shorter range and lower data speed. In RFID based systems,
 RFID tags are affected by surrounding metal objects (if any).
 It reduces man power requirements which results into increase in

- unemployments for unskilled people.
- The training has to be provided to the people involved in the smart waste management system.

CONCLUSION

- The collection of waste is possibly the most important process for waste management systems.
- Route optimization could be the greatest point to be able to cut costs for the operation of managing solid waste. Operating costs like labor, fuel, and equipment can lower as efficiency increase.

FUTURE SCOPE

- The main aim of this project is to reduce human resources and efforts along with the enhancement of a smart city vision. We have often seen garbage spilling over from dustbins on to streets and this was an issue that required immediate attention.
- The proverb "Cleanliness is next to god and clean city is next to heaven" inspired us to conceptualized the project. Smart dustbin helps us to reduce the pollution. Many times garbage dustbin is overflow and many animals like dog or rat enters inside or near the dustbin. This creates a bad scene. Also some birds are also trying to take out garbage from dustbin.

• This project can avoid such situations. And the message can be sent directly to the cleaning vehicle instead of the contractor's office.
Swatch Bharat Abhiyan (English: Clean India Mission and abbreviated as SBA or SBM for "Swatch Bharat Mission") is a national campaign by the Government of India, covering 4,041 statutory cities and towns, to clean the streets, roads and infrastructure of the country. In our system, the Smart dustbins are connected to the internet to get the real time information of the smart dustbins.

 In the recent years, there was a rapid growth in population which leads to more waste disposal. So a proper waste management system is necessary to avoid spreading some deadly diseases.

APPENDIX

SOURCE CODE

```
import time
import sys
import ibmiotf.application
import ibmiotf.device
import random
```

```
#Provide your IBM Watson Device Credentials
organization = "3f3tah"
deviceType = "sensor"
deviceId = "123456"
authMethod = "token"
authToken = "1234567890"
# Initialize GPIO
def myCommandCallback(cmd):
    print("Command received: %s" % cmd.data['command'])
    status=cmd.data['command']
    if status=="binfull":
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```

```
#print(cmd)
try:
     deviceOptions = {"org": organization, "type": deviceType, "id": deviceId,
"auth-method": authMethod, "auth-token": authToken}
     deviceCli = ibmiotf.device.Client(deviceOptions)
     #.....
except Exception as e:
     print("Caught exception connecting device: %s" % str(e))
     sys.exit()
# Connect and send a datapoint "hello" with value "world" into the cloud as
an event of type "greeting" 10 times
deviceCli.connect()
while True:
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    binlevel=random.randint(10,100)
    locationId=random.randint(1,5)
    district="Tirunelveli"
    state="Tamilnadu"
    country="India"
    if locationId == 1:
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```

```
longitude=77.7633162
 village="VM Chathiram"
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```

```
binlevel, village: village, district: district, state: state, country: country }
    #print data
    def myOnPublishCallback():
      print ("Published Latitude = %s " % latitude, "Longitude = %s %%" %
longitude, "Binlevel = %s" % binlevel, "village = %s " % village, "district = %s" %
district, "state = %s" % state, "country = %s" % country, "to IBM Watson\n")
    if binlevel >= 90:
       data={'Latitude':latitude, 'Longitude':longitude, 'Binlevel':binlevel,
'Village':village, 'District':district, 'State':state,'Country':country}
       !!!!!!!!!\n")
       print("-----EMPTY THE BIN IMMEDIATELY-----
  -----\n")
       deviceCli.commandCallback = myCommandCallback
       time.sleep(5)
    else:
      print("BIN IS IN NORMAL LEVEL\n")
      time.sleep(5)
    success = deviceCli.publishEvent("IoTSensor", "json", data, gos=0,
on_publish=myOnPublishCallback)
    if not success:
      print("Not connected to IoTF")
```

time.sleep(1)

Disconnect the device and application from the cloud deviceCli.disconnect()

GITHUB LINK

https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-30933-

1660192950

PROJECT DEMO LINK

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BtjtMuUAHXUxJETtPLiX4 hgpH1oypMh3/view?usp=sharing