

## SMART WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR METROPOLITAN CITIES



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## Introduction

- In general, solid waste is described as garbage from homes, hazardous solid waste from businesses, hospitals, and markets, as well as yard debris and street sweepings.
- In large cities, it is difficult for waste collectors to gather the junk waste. We displayed them on an LCD screen using a garbage can to avoid their difficulties.
- Waste collectors arrived and collected the waste after seeing the LCD allocation in the municipality, therefore we installed cameras in each trash can to measure the volume of waste.

## Motivation

- One of the major issues the globe has faced in recent years is waste management.
- Frequently, we observe in our city or neighbourhood that the trash cans or dustbins located in public areas are overflowing.
- It brings out a negative side.
- There was a bad odour and an unhealthy situation for the locals.
- The proposed Smart Bin concept aids in resolving all waste management-related issues.

## Description

The sensors will continuously monitor the smart trash cans spread out in different locations.

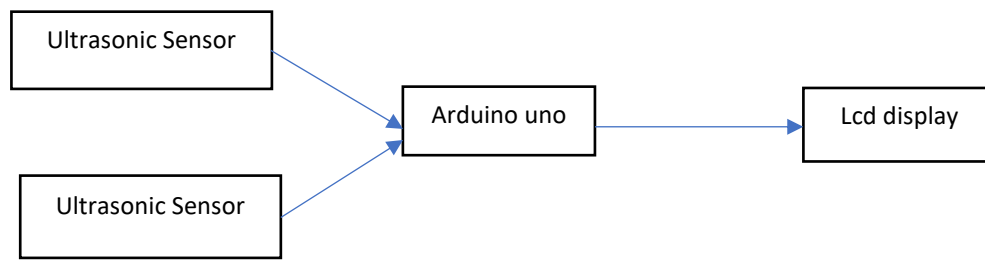
- From all of the surrounding trash cans, the collected data will be routed hierarchically to a gateway node(Arduino uno), which will upload the data into a cloud database.
- A trigger will be set off based on the bin updates (status) received from the lcd, alerting the responsible admin about the allocation of a driver to a specific bin.
- The concerned admin can keep track of the real-time updates for all the bins and driver information via a lcd.

## Problem Overview

The following list summarises the primary issues with the current smart trash collecting procedure and management system:

- Lack of knowledge on the location and timing of the collection.
- Absence of an effective mechanism for tracking and monitoring trucks and trash cans in real time after collection.
- Productivity loss brought on by improper and wasteful use of cars.
- For serious situations like truck accidents, breakdowns, and prolonged idle times, there is no immediate solution.
- In response to complaints from customers regarding uncollected trash, there is no quick solution.

## System Model



## Hardware Requirement

- Arduino Uno
- Ultrasound Sensor
- Lcd

## Arduino Uno

- The DC Current per I/O Pin is 20 mA, and there are 6 analogue input pins.
- The 3.3V pin's direct current is 50 mA.
- The main component of the flash memory for this Arduino is 32 KB, of which 0.5 KB is used by the bootloader.
- It also has 2 KB of SRAM and 1 KB of EEPROM with a clock speed of 16 MHz.
- The Arduino is a microcontroller board called the Arduino Uno is reliant on the ATmega328 (datasheet).
- The operating voltage of the Arduino microcontroller, a Microchip ATmega328P, is 5 volts.
- There are 14 digital I/O pins, 6 of which are used for PWM output, and the input voltage ranges from 7 to 20 volts. millimetres long having a width of 53.4 mm and weighing.

## Ultrasound Sensor

- The four pins on an ultrasound (US) sensor are labelled Vcc, Trigger, Echo, and Ground, respectively.
- This detector might be a widely used of this detected.

- Numerous applications where measuring distance or sensing things is required could make use of this detector.
- The front of the module, which frames the ultra-supersonic transmitter and recipient, has two eyes that resemble those of a robot companion.
- The locator operates using a straightforward secondary school formula that

$$\text{Distance Time} = \text{Distance} \times \text{Speed}$$

- The supersonic wave that the ultrasonic transmitter transmitted.

### Program coding

```
#include <LiquidCrystal.h>
LiquidCrystal lcd(3,4,8,9,10,11);
const int triggerPin1 = 12;
const int echoPin1 = 13;
const int triggerPin2 = 7;
const int echoPin2 = 6;
long duration;
int distanceCm;
int percentage;
void setup()
{
  lcd.begin(16,2);
  pinMode(triggerPin1, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(echoPin1, INPUT);
  pinMode(triggerPin2, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(echoPin2, INPUT);
}
void loop()
```

```

{
digitalWrite(triggerPin1, LOW);
delayMicroseconds(10);
digitalWrite(triggerPin1, HIGH);
delayMicroseconds(10);
digitalWrite(triggerPin1, LOW);
duration = pulseIn(echoPin1, HIGH);
distanceCm= duration*0.034/2;
percentage= (((-10*distanceCm)+100)/9)+100;
lcd.setCursor(0,0);
  if (distanceCm >=100)
  {
    lcd.print("Empty b1.....");
  }
  else if (distanceCm<=10)
  {
    lcd.print("Overload b1.....");
  }
  else if(distanceCm>10 && distanceCm<100 )
  {
    lcd.print("Garbage b1:");
    lcd.print(percentage);
    lcd.print("%")
  }
delay(10);
}
digitalWrite(triggerPin2, LOW);
delayMicroseconds(10);
digitalWrite(triggerPin2, HIGH);
delayMicroseconds(10);
digitalWrite(triggerPin2, LOW);
duration = pulseIn(echoPin2, HIGH);
distanceCm= duration*0.034/2;
percentage= (((-10*distanceCm)+100)/9)+100;
lcd.setCursor(1,1);
  if (distanceCm >=100)
  {
    lcd.print("Empty b2.....");
  }

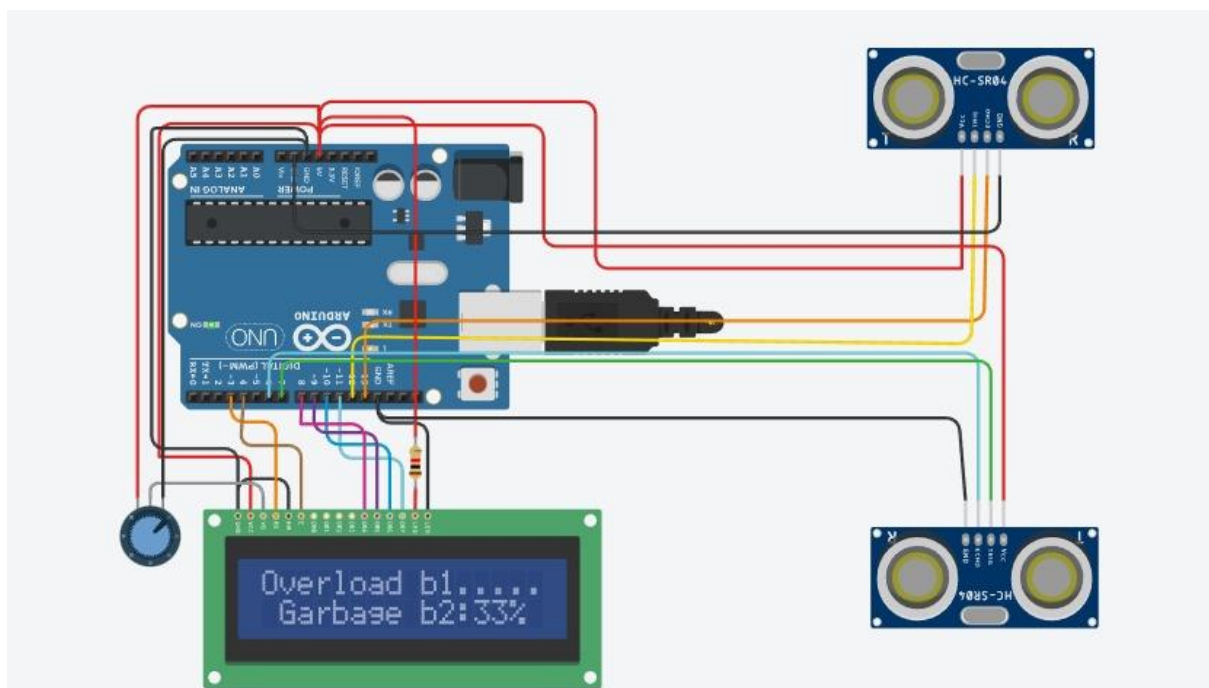
```

```

}
else if (distanceCm<=10)
{
  lcd.print("Overload b2.....");
}
else if(distanceCm<100 && distanceCm >10)
{
  lcd.print("Garbage b2:");
  lcd.print(percentage);
  lcd.print("%");}
delay(10);
}

```

### Connection Output



### Wokwi code

```

#include <time.h>
#include <WiFi.h>
#include <PubSubClient.h>

#define ORG "luugzt"

```

```

#define DEVICE_TYPE "nodemcu"

#define DEVICE_ID "12345"

#define TOKEN "@StVt)+)?pZUwEPT@Q"

char server[] = ORG ".messaging.internetofthings.ibmcloud.com";
char publishTopic[] = "iot-2/evt/data/fmt/json";
char authMethod[] = "use-token-auth";
char token[] = TOKEN;
char clientId[] = "d:" ORG ":" DEVICE_TYPE ":" DEVICE_ID;

WiFiClient wifiClient;
PubSubClient client(server, 1883, wifiClient);

const int trigP = 4; //D4 Or GPIO-2 of nodemcu
const int echoP = 2; //D3 Or GPIO-0 of nodemcu

long duration;
int distance;
String garbage_status="";

void setup() {
    pinMode(trigP, OUTPUT); // Sets the trigPin as an Output
    pinMode(echoP, INPUT); // Sets the echoPin as an Input
    Serial.begin(99900);
    wifiConnect();
    mqttConnect();
}

void loop() {
    digitalWrite(trigP, LOW); // Makes trigPin low
    delayMicroseconds(2);    // 2 micro second delay

    digitalWrite(trigP, HIGH); // trigPin high
    delayMicroseconds(10);    // trigPin high for 10 micro seconds
    digitalWrite(trigP, LOW); // trigPin low

```

```
duration = pulseIn(echoP, HIGH); //Read echo pin, time in microseconds
```

```
distance= duration*0.034/2;    //Calculating actual/real distance
```

```
Serial.print("Distance = ");    //Output distance on arduino serial monitor
```

```
Serial.println(distance);
```

```
delay(3000);
```

```
if(distance <= 60){
```

```
    garbage_status = "Garbage full !";
```

```
}
```

```
else{
```

```
    garbage_status = "Garbage is not full !";
```

```
}
```

```
//json format for IBM Watson
```

```
String payload = "{";
```

```
payload+="\"dist\":";
```

```
payload+=(int)distance;
```

```
payload+=",";
```

```
payload+="\"garbage_status\":"+"\""+garbage_status+"\""}";
```

```
if(client.publish(publishTopic, (char*) payload.c_str()))
```

```
{
```

```
    Serial.println("Publish OK");
```

```
}
```

```
else{
```

```
    Serial.println("Publish failed");
```

```
}
```

```
delay(100);
```

```
if (!client.loop())
```

```
{
```

```
    mqttConnect();
```



```

    }
}

void wifiConnect()
{
    Serial.print("Connecting to ");
    Serial.print("Wifi");
    WiFi.begin("Wokwi-GUEST", "", 6);
    while (WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED)
    {
        delay(500);
        Serial.print(".");
    }
    Serial.print("WiFi connected, IP address: ");
    Serial.println(WiFi.localIP());
}

```

```

void mqttConnect()
{
    if (!client.connected())
    {
        Serial.print("Reconnecting MQTT client to ");
        Serial.println(server);
        while (!client.connect(clientId, authMethod, token))
        {
            Serial.print(".");
            delay(500);
        }

        Serial.println();
    }
}

```

## Wokwi Simulation

The screenshot shows the Wokwi web interface for simulating an Arduino project. The left pane displays the sketch code, which uses an ESP32 to read an HC-SR04 ultrasonic sensor and publish data to IBM Watson IoT. The right pane shows the simulation of the hardware and the serial monitor output.

```
38 digitalWrite(trigP, HIGH); // trigPin high
39 delayMicroseconds(10); // trigPin high for 10 micro seconds
40 digitalWrite(trigP, LOW); // trigPin low
41
42 duration = pulseIn(echoP, HIGH); //Read echo pin, time in microseconds
43 distance= duration*0.034/2; //Calculating actual/real distance
44
45 Serial.print("Distance = "); //Output distance on arduino serial monitor
46 Serial.println(distance);
47 delay(3000);
48
49 if(distance <= 60){
50   garbage_status = "Garbage full !";
51 }
52 else{
53   garbage_status = "Garbage is not full !";
54 }
55
56 //json format for IBM Watson
57
58 String payload = "{";
59 payload+="\"dist\":\"";
60 payload+=(int)distance;
61 payload+="\"";
62 payload+="\"garbage_status\":\""+garbage_status+"\"";
63
64 if(client.publish(publishTopic, (char*) payload.c_str()))
65 {
66   Serial.println("Publish OK");
67 }
```

**Simulation Output:**

```
Publish OK
Distance = 305
Publish OK
Distance = 305
Publish failed
Reconnecting MQTT client to luugzt.messaging.internetofthings.ibmcloud.com
.
```

## Node red simulation

The screenshot shows the Node-RED web interface with a flow named 'Flow 5'. The flow processes data from an 'IBM IoT' node, which is connected to a 'msg.payload' node. The data is then split into two paths: one for 'Space Level' and another for 'Garbage-Lid status'. The interface includes a sidebar with node categories, a top bar with navigation and deployment options, and a right sidebar with flow information and a console.

**Flow 5 Structure:**

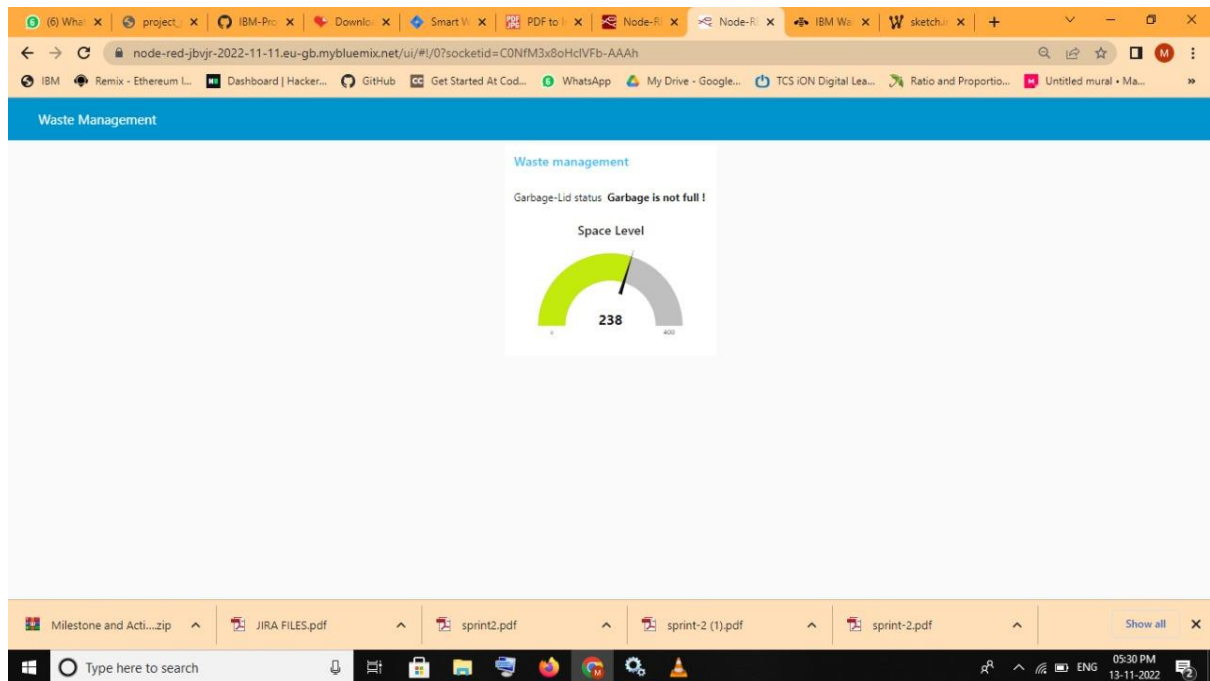
- IBM IoT** (connected) → **msg.payload**
- msg.payload** → **function** (Space Level)
- msg.payload** → **function** (Garbage-Lid status)

**Right Sidebar Info:**

- Flows:** Flow 1, Flow 2, Flow 3, Flow 4, Flow 5, Flow 6, Subflows, Global Configuration Nodes
- IBM IoT**
  - Node: "4020a5519169877f"
  - Type: ibmiot in

**Console:** ctrl-space will toggle the view of this sidebar

## Project Output



## Future Implementation

In the future, when the trashbin overflow. We are planning to set GPS location of trashbin so that the cleaning staff knows and takes away the rubbish

## Conclusion

We can keep ourselves and our surroundings neat and clean. Cleanliness is utterly essential to lead a healthy and peaceful lifestyle. We should not neglect it. Instead, we should encourage other people as well to stay clean and lead a health life.