# SMART WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR METROPOLITAN CITIES

# LITERATURE SURVEY

# 1. Smart Waste Collection Monitoring System using IoT

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Timely cleaning of dustbin is a big challenge and if left unaddressed, it may pose several health risks by making the place unhygienic. Current system for the waste management in local areas of small and highly populated cities is sluggish which leads to a lot of garbage strewn all over the city. The rate of generation of waste is so high that if the garbage collector doesn't visit a place for a couple of days it creates the conditions adverse. In covid-19 pandemic situation, it was very important to monitor and decompose medical waste properly. The handling of normal home garbage was also challenging due to lockdown. In this situation automatic monitoring and controlling of garbage using IOT can play a significance role in garbage management. This paper proposes a smart and fast approach for waste management by creating a network of smart dustbins equipped with sensors and microcontrollers in a city which is monitored by a central control unit to speed up the process in an intelligent and smart way thereby eliminating such hazardous conditions caused by the current sluggish system. The proposed system also takes into account the issue of improper internet connectivity.

2. IoT-Enabled Smart Waste Management Systems for Smart Cities: A Systematic Review

With urbanization, rising income and consumption, the production of waste increases. One of the most important directions in the field of sustainable development is the design and implementation of monitoring and management systems for waste collection and removal. Smart waste management (SWM) involves for example collection and analytics of data from sensors on smart garbage bins (SGBs), management of waste trucks and urban infrastructure; planning and optimization of waste truck routes; etc. The purpose of this paper is to provide a comprehensive overview of the existing research in the field of systems, applications, and approaches vis-à-vis the collection and processing of solid waste in SWM systems. To achieve this objective, we performed a systematic literature review. This study consists of 173 primary studies selected for analysis and data extraction from the 3,732 initially retrieved studies from 5 databases. We 1) identified the main approaches and services that are applied in the city and SGB-level SWM systems, 2) listed sensors and actuators and analyzed their application in various types of SWM systems, 3) listed the direct and indirect stakeholders of the SWM systems, 4) identified the types of data shared between the SWM systems and stakeholders, and 5) identified the main promising directions and research gaps in the field of SWM systems. Based on an analysis of the existing approaches, technologies, and services, we developed recommendations for the implementation of city-level and SGB-level SWM systems.

# 3. Challenges and Opportunities of Waste Management in IoT-Enabled Smart Cities: A Survey

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The new era of Web and Internet of Things (IoT) paradigm is being enabled by the proliferation of various devices like RFIDs, sensors, and actuators. Smart devices (devices having significant computational capabilities, transforming them to `smart things') are embedded in the environment to monitor and collect ambient information. In a city, this leads to Smart City frameworks. Intelligent services could be offered on top of such information related to any aspect of humans' activities. A typical example of services offered in the framework of Smart Cities is IoT-enabled waste management. Waste management involves not only the collection of the waste in the field but also the transport and disposal to the appropriate locations. In this paper, we present a comprehensive and thorough survey of ICT-enabled waste management models. Specifically, we focus on the adoption of smart devices as a key enabling technology in contemporary waste management. We report on the strengths and weaknesses of various models to reveal their characteristics. This survey sets up the basis for delivering new models in the domain as it reveals the needs for defining novel frameworks for waste management.

# 4. A Smart IoT System for Waste Management

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The waste management is one of the challenges in the smart cities. The waste containers are typically placed in the public areas. Without well management, the waste containers may be overflowed or give off unpleasant smell, which affect the public health. This paper proposes a smart waste management system, by using the IoT (Internet of Things) technology.

# 5. Cloud-based smart waste management for smart cities

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With the ever increasing population, urbanization, migration issues, and change in lifestyle, municipal solid waste generation levels are increasing significantly. Hence, waste management becomes a challenge faced not only by the developing nations, but also the developed and advanced countries. The overall waste management involves three main types of entities: 1) users who generate waste, 2) waste collectors/city admin., 3) stakeholders. Waste management directly effects the lifestyle, healthcare, environment, recycling and disposal, and several other industries. Current waste management trends are not sophisticated enough to achieve a robust and efficient waste management mechanism. It is very important to have a smart way of managing waste, so that not only the waste status is notified in-time when to be collected, but also, all the stakeholders are made aware in timely fashion that what type of waste in what quantity is coming up at what particular time. This will not only help in attracting and identifying stakeholders, but also aids in creating more effective ways of recycling and minimizing waste also making the overall waste management more efficient and environment friendly. Keeping all this in mind, we propose a cloud-based smart waste management mechanism in which the waste bins are equipped with sensors, capable of notifying their waste level status and upload the status to the cloud. The stakeholders are able to access the desired data from the cloud. Moreover, for city administration and waste management, it will be possible to do route optimization and select path for waste collection according to the statuses of waste bins in a metropolis, helping in fuel and time efficiency.