

Route Optimization For Waste Collection

Marut Priyadarshi¹, Meet Maratha², Mohammad Anish³, and Vaibhav Kumar⁴

¹Department of Data Science Engineering, IISER Bhopal

²Department of Data Science Engineering, IISER Bhopal

³Department of Physics, IISER Bhopal

⁴Department of Data Science Engineering, IISER Bhopal

1 Introduction

Solid Waste Management (SWM) is considered one of the critical drivers of urban environmental management systems [1]. It is generally an exercise to collect the combined waste from households, agricultural, industrial, commercial activity, institutional, and miscellaneous, generated from the living community [2]. India is one of the least urbanized countries in the world, yet urban India produces about 42.0 million tons of municipal solid waste annually, i.e., 1.15 lakh metric tons per day (TPD) [2,3]. These figures are bound to increase in the future, as cities are witnessing extreme demographic transfers, immigration, population growth, and consumption rate, which are the key driving factors for the increase in urban waste. This has become one of the most urgent concerns for local agencies in India. During the last decade, the government has launched various programs, e.g., Clean India Mission, Smart Cities, Amruth Cities, and Digital India to improve living standards. Waste management is one of the core infrastructure elements of these missions, which requires empirically driven conclusions to address the SWM related challenges [4].

Solid Waste Collection (SWC) is the most integral activity of SWM [2]. However, the waste collection in developing countries like India is very unorganized, primarily due to resource constraints and poor planning of available resources [5]. Collection Vehicle route Planning (CVRP) is a critical resource component of a waste collection system, whose planning is often not driven by analytics, resulting in poor collection efficiency [6]. Similar scenarios have been reported across cities of developing countries [7–9]. VRP requires modeling many dynamic components such as path planning, consideration of available resources, spatiotemporal demand patterns, and real-time dynamics of waste volume at collection points and collection vehicles (CV). A plethora of literature addresses subsets of these components in solution development across various cities [10–12]. However, the literature has not reported a holistic waste collection system that considers them simultaneously for any region. Hence, the on-ground implementation of the present approaches is still minimal [13]. Hence, the on-ground implementation of the present approaches is still minimal, leading to significant impacts on the operation costs and the environment [14]. Moreover, the components and their interrelationships are very complex for resource-constrained societies and therefore pose new challenges that require the researchers' urgent attention. While a significant number of works focus on CVRP optimization using smart bins and IoT, there is a noticeable lack of literature that integrates the different components of the SWC. The components often lack real-time dynamic route optimization, especially in resource-constrained regions.

To address the challenges stated above, we propose a waste collection framework for cities, intending to find the optimal routes for the available CV paths while considering the dynamic variations in the waste information at collection points and that of the CV. We also discuss the influence of available resources in covering the collection bins, whose dynamic information drives the best path. Finding the best path is formulated as an optimization problem and solved using linear programming. The approach has an advantage over other traditional path planning approaches due to the considerations of field-based activities in the model. Further, the study focuses on resource-constrained societies resulting in a decision-making tool that can be scaled and applied universally. Moreover, being dynamic, our model can calculate optimal routes, replicating the real-time scenarios. Hence, it can help fill the gap between theory and on-ground implementation. The paper has the following major contributions:

- Analysis of CV availability in study regions on waste collection, to demonstrate the total coverage.
- Consideration of quantitatively simulated dynamic waste levels for CV and collection bins for realistic outcomes.
- Detailed sensitivity analysis of various parameters affecting selection of the best path.

2 Background

Much work has been done in different aspects of waste collection, such as route optimization, smart bins, segregation, landfill, and collection depot location optimization. In recent years the most common topic of work in this area has been Vehicle Routing Problem (VRP). The VRP-based studies have mostly addressed the problem of route optimization of collection vehicles for various cases such as landfill and collection sites allocation to minimize distance traveled by collection vehicles [15–17], collection point clustering to increase collection efficiency [18] and calculating the optimal route with a fixed set of collection bins and landfill/depot locations [19–24]. These studies have formulated the problems and solved them through various optimizers [19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26]. The biggest drawback of these models remains their static nature; hence the route is calculated at once, which may not represent the onground scenario. Some studies have also modeled some dynamic aspects in the routing to study their impact on fuel consumption [23]. Other works focus purely on the theoretical part of the problem and test their models on simulated datasets [6–8, 24, 27]. Moreover, various studies have also implemented smart bins to track waste in cities such as Valorsul, Portugal [28], Athens, Greece [19], St. Petersburg, Russia [29, 30], Salamanca, Spain [31], Florance, Italy [32] and Mecca city [9]. However, they lack the integration of real world aspects such as changes in routes based on various other dynamic factors such as real-time waste status of collection vehicles and their coordination with other vehicles. Hence, they are often not implemented in decision-making system. Further, most of such works are developed for the cities of developed nations which are not resource constrained and have fewer challenges as compared to cities of developing nations. Waste collection in resource-constrained societies comes with the additional challenge of allocating insufficient resources to meet the demand. Many studies have been implemented on the cities of developing nations such as India that focus on various aspects of waste collection. [10], [11], and [12] have highlighted the dynamism and lack of awareness as the major issues of dynamic waste collection in India. They implemented IoT based bins to plan the collection routes in real time. Their system didn't do an analysis of constraints related to resource availability, along with their coordination. [33] and [34] utilized Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to calculate optimal waste collection routes in the city of Allahabad and

Durgapur in India, respectively. These studies, however, didn't consider any dynamic considerations. [35] and [25] focused on route optimization in the cities of Onitsha, Nigeria and Ipoh, Malaysia, respectively. [16] focused on optimal bin allocation to maximize the waste collection in the city of Bilaspur, India. [36], [37] and [38] propose using IoT enabled devices and GIS to enable intelligent waste collection in smart cities. These works, however, do not consider any real time data to calculate the optimal routes. Therefore, implementing dynamic scenarios to suit the requirements of resource constraint societies remains an open research problem. The reader can refer to recent reviews by [39–41] for a detailed discussion on the works related to the optimization of waste collection and management systems.

3 Problem Definition and Mathematical Formulation

3.1 Problem Definition

The CVRP problem in dynamic settings is implemented using agent-based modeling approach. A collection vehicle is an individual goal-driven agent that implements an optimization module to achieve its goal of routing on a good path. A path is calculated by minimizing the distance traveled and maximizing the waste collected while considering various real-time considerations. We have considered an Indian city to demonstrate its outcomes. To implement the model we have divided the study area into various regions. The region consists of smart collection bins used to collect waste and generally caters to a large area. These bins are assumed to be located on a road network made from edges and bins. We simulated temporally varying waste values (0-100%) for each of these bins; we call them "smart bins". The simulation helped us overcome the requirement of physical sensor placement at these locations. We incorporated the inputs of stakeholder agency in the simulation purpose to keep the simulation values closer to the actual scenarios.

Input

Agent: Waste collection vehicle.

Agents attributes: Waste fill percentage, distance traveled.

Environment: Road network, bins, depot.

Environment attributes: Waste percentage of bins, route length, distance between each bin.

Outcome

Best path for an agent

An agent is initially assigned to a specific region, and it only collects waste from bins from the assigned region through the calculated optimal route. The "route" in our problem corresponds to path of the agent covering these bins and finishing its trip at a fixed depot. A path is made up of non-directional edges, and two or more edges make an "arc". To make the implementation realistic we have applied limits on the total waste the agents can collect. When an agent collects the waste from a bin, the value of the CV is updated, and the numerical values of the distances are normalized to the same scale as the waste values to avoid any execution bias.

The model is executed after a specific time interval by considering updated bins waste values, CV waste fill status, and CV location to generate a route. The route is updated after every fixed time interval. A priority is given to a bin based on the distance to that bin from the agents current location and the waste value of bin. This implies that a bin with a higher waste value is assigned a higher priority for the same distance value. When an agent collects the waste from a bin the waste fill percentage of the CV is updated.

The execution for any agent terminates when a run is complete or the CV is full. The "run" in our problem signifies the process of agents reaching the depot through calculated routes in various time intervals. As the agents execute in parallel, if an agent, in one-time interval fails to visit a does not visit bin because being full, other agents can cater the bin. We also considered the case when bin waste values could update even when the CV is moving on an edge and hasn't reached the next bin. For such scenarios the model assumes that the CV has completed the current edge and considers the next bin as the starting point in the next time interval.

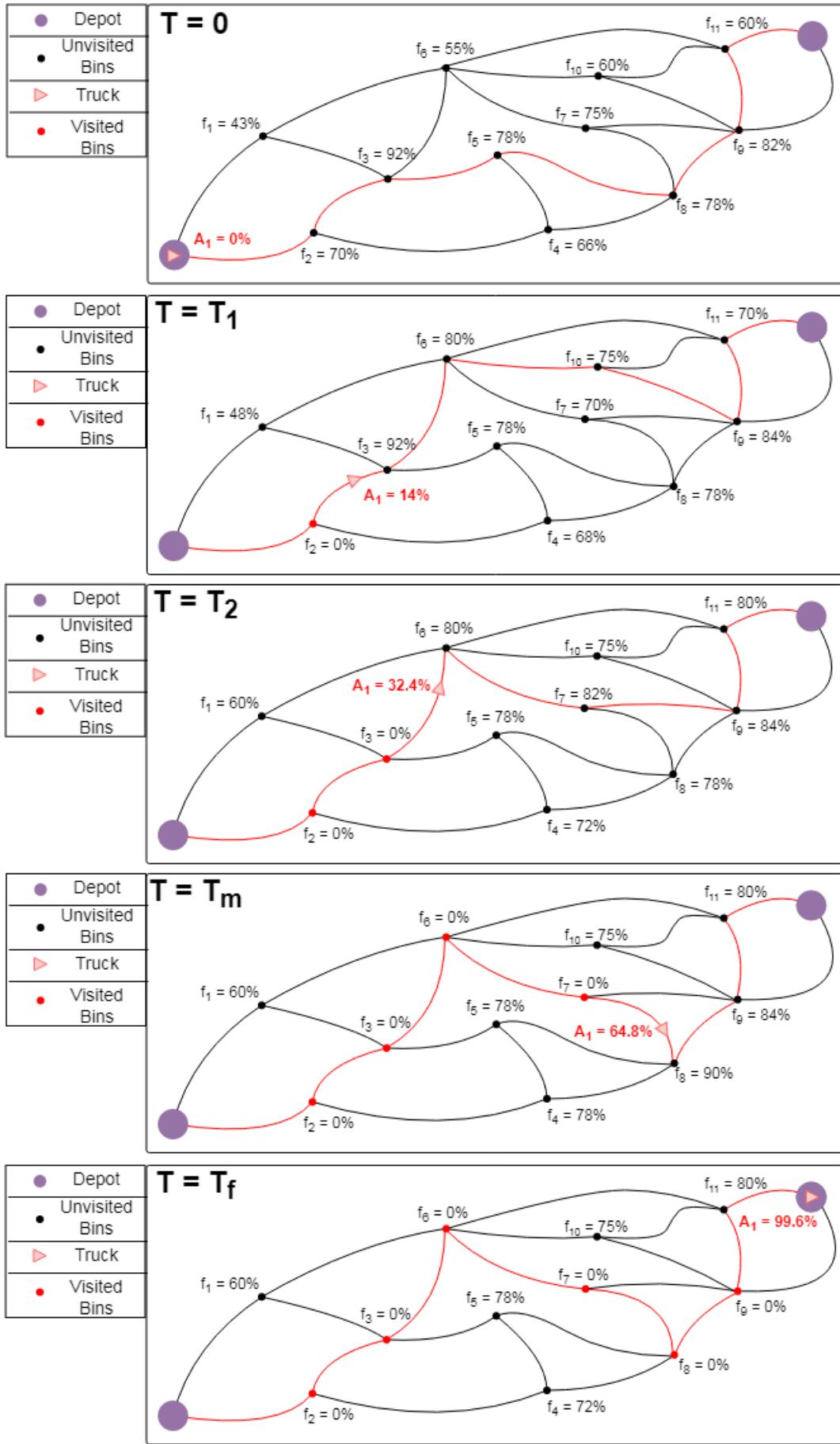


Figure 1: General representation of the dynamism of the process

Figure 1 depicts the discussed problem definition. Figure 1a shows the starting state of the agent at time interval $T = 0$ at depot, and the percentage fill values for various bins, and the agent respectively. Figure 1b-1d illustrate the further time intervals ($T = T_1, T_2, T_m$) and the dynamic changes in the movement of the agent, their updated fill percentages, updates in the bin fill percentage, and updated route after each time intervals i.e., at T_1 and T_2 the routes are different. Figure 1e depicts the last state at time interval $T = T_f$ when the agent finally returns to the depot. Figure 2 depicts a case of multiple agents moving in parallel while working together to gather the waste optimally.

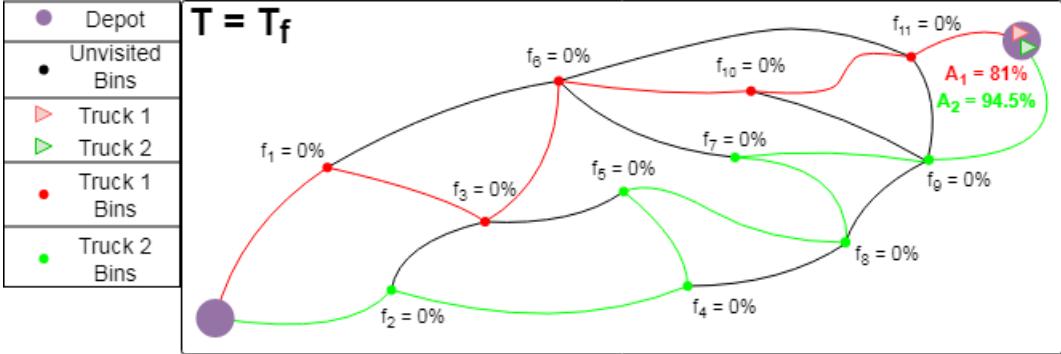


Figure 2: General representation of the process for multiple agents

Three different execution scenarios are demonstrated. The first scenario restricts the available resources, which in our case is the collection vehicles. The second case runs the model without any restriction on available resources. It demonstrates the impact of available resources on waste collection, bins covered, and distance travelled for each region and accumulated at the city scale. Lastly we emphasize the importance of dynamic consideration by comparing the outcome of dynamic model with the static model.

3.2 Mathematical Formulation

The objective of the model to maximize the waste collected while minimizing the total distance traveled by the CV (see Eq (1)). We formulated the model as a mixed integer linear programming problem and solved it using Gurobi optimizer [42] in polynomial time.

Table1 defines all the variables used in the mathematical formulation.

Table 1: The description of variables

| Variables | Description |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $i, j \in D$ | Bin i and Bin j respectively. |
| N | Bins for a particular CV excluding depot. |
| D | Bins for a particular CV including depot. |
| A | Set of all the arcs formed from a bin i to a bin j for $\forall i, j \in V$. |
| $C_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}^+$ | Distance cost from a bin i to a bin j for a CV. |
| $X_{ij} \in \{0, 1\}$ | It is a binary variable that is 1 if a CV is travelling between the bin i and bin j. |
| $Y_i \in \{0, 1\}$ | It is a binary variable that is 1 if a CV is visiting bin i. |
| $u_i \in [0, 100 - P_t]$ | The percentage fill of the CV at bin i following given path, for a specific time interval. |
| $P_t \in [0.0, 100.0]$ | Cumulative fill percentage of CV at a time interval t. |
| $st \in D$ | The starting bin of a CV in a new time interval. |
| $w_1 \in [0.0, 1.0]$ | The weight assigned to the distance objective of the objective function |
| $w_2 \in [0.0, 1.0]$ | The weight assigned to the waste amount objective of the objective function |
| $f_i \in [0.0, 1.0]$ | The fill ratio of bin at bin i. |
| $BT \in \mathbb{R}^+$ | The conversion factor for fill of smart bin to fill of CV. |

As per Dengel et al [29], one of the most common approaches to handle multi-criteria decision problems is the weighted sum approach. This approach aggregates the objectives prior to the optimization by assigning weights to the objective functions. We followed a similar methodology for solving the model, and the weights (w_1 and w_2 in Eq (1)) were decided after a detailed sensitivity analysis and decision makers preferences concerning the objectives.

$$Obj(\text{Maximize}) = \sum_{i,j \in A} w_1 X_{ij} C_{ij} - w_2 Y_i f_i * BT \quad (1)$$

Here, X_{ij} is a binary variable whose value is 1 when an edge (i to j) is selected in a route and 0 otherwise. C_{ij} represents the cost associated with the distance between i and j. The binary variable Y_i is 1 when a bin is served by a collection vehicle, and 0 otherwise. Once a collection vehicle serves a bin and collects the waste (f_i : fill ratio between 0 and 1, where 1 and 0 correspond to full and empty, respectively), the conversion factor "BT" scales the amount in the scale of for the collection vehicle's percentage fill range. The variables w_1 and w_2 are the weights associated with distance traveled and waste collected. These weights sum up to one represented by constraint (2).

$$\sum_{n \in \{1,2\}} w_n = 1 \quad (2)$$

Constraint (3) and constraint(4) ensure that every route deduced after a time interval starts and ends at the depot. This also requires updating the starting bin denoted by variable 'st' in

Eq (3).

$$\sum_{j \in N} X_{st,j} = 1; \forall st \in D; j \in N \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_{j \in N} X_{j,0} = 1; \forall j \in N \quad (4)$$

Eq (5) and Eq (6) insure that visited bins are not covered again in the same run.

$$\sum_{i \in N} \sum_{j \in D} X_{ji} = 1; \forall i, j \in A; j \neq i \quad (5)$$

$$\sum_{i \in N} \sum_{j \in D} X_{ij} = 1; \forall i, j \in A; j \neq i \quad (6)$$

The constraint ((7)) ensures that the waste collected by a CV on an arc (collection of one or more edges) is the sum of the waste collected at every bin present on that arc. The value of the waste inside the CV is updated at the last bin, which is then used in calculating the updated path in the next time interval. This is achieved using a temporary variable u_i is a temporary variable that resets to zero at the beginning of each time interval. It represents the percent the CV is full for each time interval. Constraint ((8)) guarantees that the amount of waste in a CV after reaching a bin is greater than or equal to the previous waste. This constraint helps verify that the CV is collecting the waste from the bins in its route without passing it.

$$u_i + f_j * BT = u_j; \forall i, j \in A \quad (7)$$

$$u_i \geq f_i * BT \quad (8)$$

given:

$$i, j \neq 0$$

$$i, j \neq st$$

$$\forall i \in N$$

Constraint ((9)) confirms that the collection will not collect waste from a bin if collecting from that bin makes the CV exceed its maximum capacity. The constraint utilizes the variable P_t , which stores the cumulative values of u_i over all the previous time intervals.

$$\sum_{i \in N} Y_i f_i * BT \leq 100 - P_t \quad (9)$$

The last constraint ((10)) makes sure that at any point of time CV does not exceed its maximum capacity.

$$u_i \leq 100 - P_t \quad (10)$$

$$\forall i \in N$$

4 Case Studies and Empirical Results

4.1 Data Preparation

To prove the model's effectiveness, we empirically tested the model for the city of Chandigarh in India. The city is located in northwest India's foothills of the Shivalik range of the Himalayas. It covers an area of approximately 149 km². It borders the states of Punjab and Haryana. The

city is known for being the first planned city of India. The city also has various unplanned built-up patches such as Burail, Nayagaon, etc. The mixed built-up typology was suitable to test the methodology. Hence, the city was found expedient to test the methods. We generated the city's various waste collection points (location of smart bins). A total of 300 points were generated randomly using Geographic Information System (GIS) functionalities, with the constraint that the point should fall on the road networks. The road network was extracted from Open Street Map (OSM)¹ database. OpenStreetMap API was then used to calculate the distance between all bins and generate a distance matrix used in the optimization process. We applied K-Means clustering algorithm to cluster these points in a fixed set of clusters (see Figure 1). In this paper we have selected total clusters to be three. The number can be updated based on user requirements. After clustering, region1, region2 and region3 had 95, 111 and 94 points, respectively. The clusters were considered as three regions for which CV had to be allocated. To replicate the actual field activities we have assumed that a CV starts and ends its route at the depot (see Figure) 3)

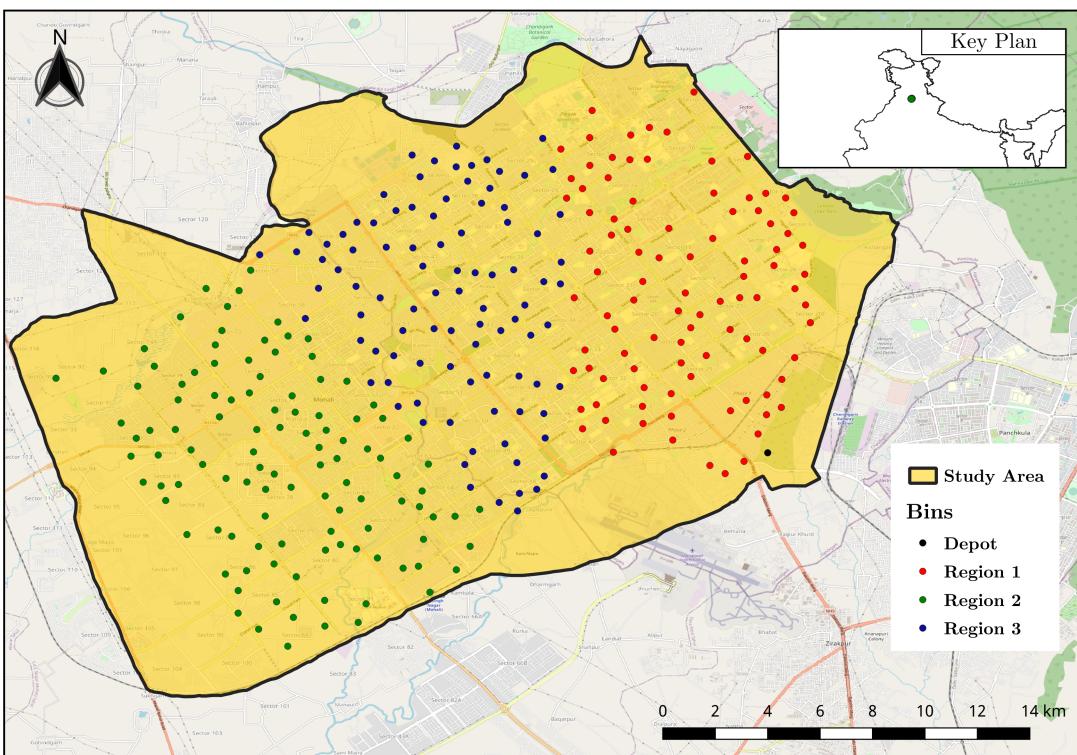


Figure 3: The selected bins and their clusters

4.2 Execution case studies

Experiments were carried out on a AMD A6-9220 processor which runs at 2.5GHz and utilizes 8 GB RAM. The model was implemented in Python 3.10.5 and solved with Gurobi optimizer version Gurobi 9.5.1. A total of four scenarios were implemented and the minimum and maximum solving time was around 67.0618 s having total variable count: 7041 and total constraint count: 7075 for the maximum case. The suggestion of the decision makers (Municipal Corporation Chandigarh) was to provide equal preference to find minimum distance routes and maximizing the waste collection. Hence, we assigned w_1 and w_2 to be 0.5 to execute the scenarios. This means that our optimization model gives equal importance to minimizing the distance and

¹<https://www.openstreetmap.org/>

maximizing the waste collected. To highlight the important of weights a detailed sensitivity analysis of weights on outcomes is discussed later in a subsection. The maximum capacity of a CV (TC) was considered as 1000 Kg, and the maximum capacity of a smart bin (BC) was considered as 100 Kg.

Case 1: Restriction on Resources

We applied restrictions on the available collection vehicles to highlight the importance of strategical usage of available resources in resource constraint societies. The CV values were varied from one to six, and the impact on total distance traveled, waste collected, and bins covered was studied for each region and eventually for the city. The routes were calculated while considering the temporal dynamics of bin and waste level, CV positions in varying time steps.

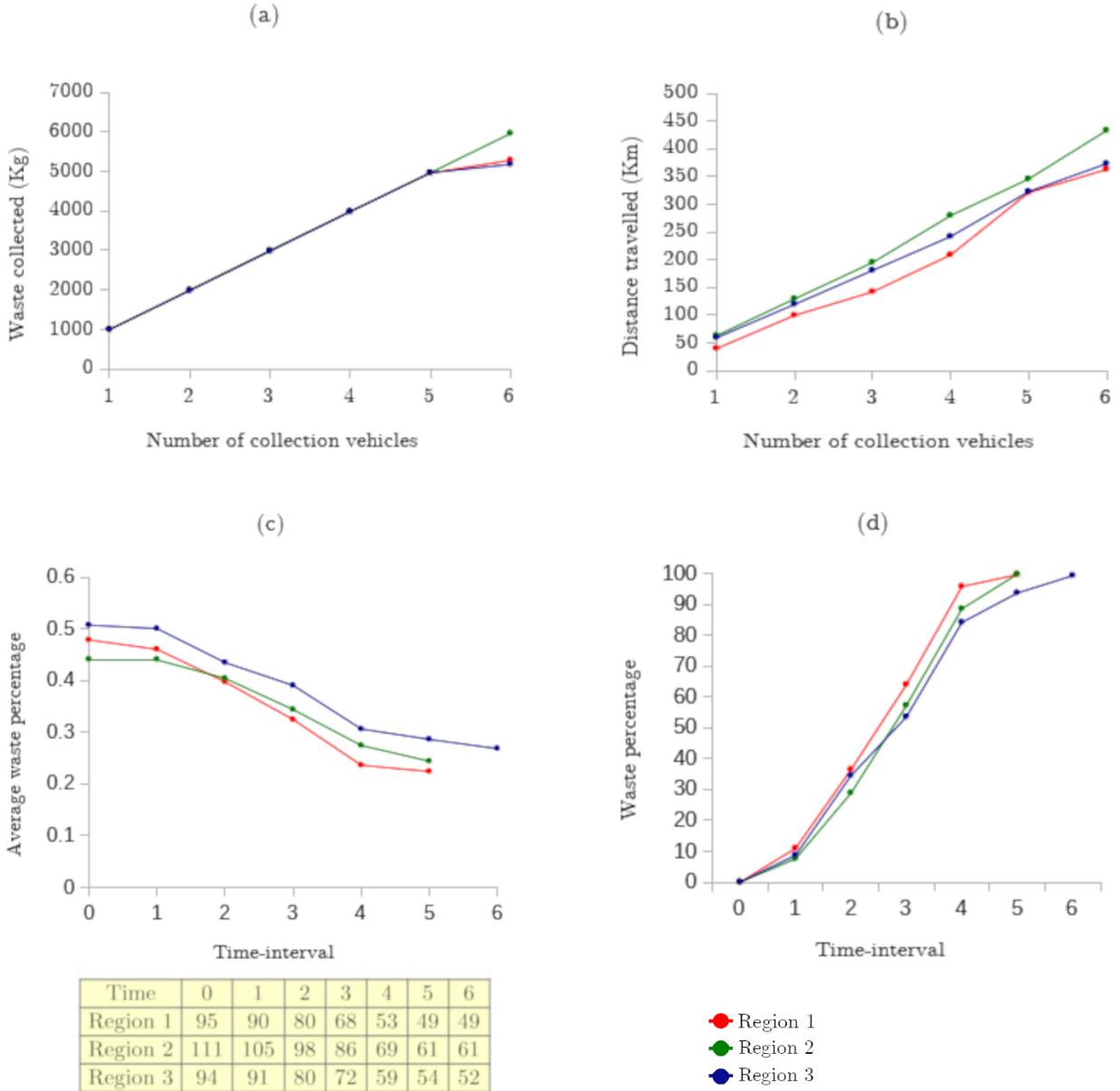


Figure 4: Analysis of real-time restricted case

A significant impact of available CV on collected waste was observed. The increase in collected waste for different numbers of CV per region varied almost linearly w.r.t the total

distance traveled (Figure 4). The increase in distance and collected waste is a direct result of having more CVs running at the same time. For region1 and region3, a sharp drop in the waste collected was observed after five CVs. This means these CVs catered to almost all the smart bins for these regions. On the other hand region2 still required more resources to cater to the demand. This is more evident by Table 2, which details the case of 6 CV per region to determine whether it is sufficient to satisfy the waste collection demand of regions and the city. It can be observed that all bins for regions 1 and 3 were covered by utilizing 6 CV, while the six CV covered only 85% of the bins for region2. This is primarily because the value of waste for the bins in these regions was higher due to the region2 having more bins than region1 and region3.

Table 2: Data for 6 CV per region

| Region | CV | Waste (Kg) | Distance (Km) | Waste/Distance | Percent collected |
|----------|------|------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Region 1 | CV 1 | 999.07 | 38.53 | 25.93 | 14.74% |
| | CV 2 | 990.67 | 47.20 | 20.99 | 13.68% |
| | CV 3 | 994.66 | 43.57 | 22.83 | 15.79% |
| | CV 4 | 998.21 | 72.55 | 13.76 | 20.00% |
| | CV 5 | 977.66 | 121.86 | 8.02 | 24.21% |
| | CV 6 | 322.56 | 39.19 | 8.23 | 11.58% |
| | | | | Total: | 100% |
| Region 2 | CV 1 | 999.71 | 62.64 | 15.96 | 12.61% |
| | CV 2 | 993.32 | 71.67 | 13.86 | 12.61% |
| | CV 3 | 985.38 | 56.82 | 17.34 | 14.41% |
| | CV 4 | 991.47 | 78.51 | 12.63 | 13.51% |
| | CV 5 | 990.43 | 64.48 | 15.36 | 13.51% |
| | CV 6 | 999.31 | 99.06 | 10.09 | 18.92% |
| | | | | Total: | 85.5856% |
| Region 3 | CV 1 | 999.68 | 48.07 | 20.80 | 15.96% |
| | CV 2 | 998.71 | 55.13 | 18.12 | 15.96% |
| | CV 3 | 991.22 | 50.32 | 19.70 | 14.89% |
| | CV 4 | 998.88 | 74.83 | 13.35 | 21.28% |
| | CV 5 | 955.92 | 87.04 | 10.98 | 23.40% |
| | CV 6 | 235.45 | 57.88 | 4.07 | 8.51% |
| | | | | Total: | 100% |

Case 2: Real-time, unrestricted

Often the decision makers want to derive the requirement of resources that could cater to the whole demand. To achieve that, we relaxed the constraint on available resources to deduce the total resource requirement for achieving 100% bin visits, with high waste. In the previous case, six CV would cater to all the bins for region1 and region3. We extended the experiment for region2 by increasing the available CV till we achieved 100% bin coverage. It was observed that region2 was fully covered by seven CVs (see Table 3). Hence, given the existing bins, the city requirements can be fulfilled by 19 CV (see Figure 5a). Figure 6 shows the calculated routes for each CV of regions to the depot. It can be noted that (see Figure 5b) for region2, the rise in the percentage coverage of bins is less than the other two. This is primarily because region 2 is larger than regions 1 and 3, and contains more bins. This can be confirmed as the waste that is collected for equal number of CV are similar in all regions.

Table 3: Data for unrestricted resources

| Region | CV | Waste (Kg) | Distance (Km) | Waste/Distance | Percent collected |
|----------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Region 1 | CV 1 | 999.07 | 38.53 | 25.93 | 14.74% |
| | CV 2 | 990.67 | 47.20 | 20.99 | 13.68% |
| | CV 3 | 994.66 | 43.57 | 22.83 | 15.79% |
| | CV 4 | 998.21 | 72.55 | 13.76 | 20.00% |
| | CV 5 | 977.66 | 121.86 | 8.02 | 24.21% |
| | CV 6 | 322.56 | 39.19 | 8.23 | 11.58% |
| | Total: | 5282.82 | 362.89 | - | 100% |
| Region 2 | CV 1 | 999.69 | 60.89 | 16.42 | 12.61 |
| | CV 2 | 992.96 | 70.29 | 14.13 | 13.51% |
| | CV 3 | 988.65 | 65.86 | 15.01 | 11.71% |
| | CV 4 | 997.20 | 68.30 | 14.60 | 15.32% |
| | CV 5 | 983.61 | 73.17 | 13.44 | 15.32% |
| | CV 6 | 934.99 | 94.22 | 9.92 | 14.41% |
| | CV 7 | 740.36 | 111.69 | 6.63 | 17.12% |
| | Total: | 6637.42 | 544.42 | - | 100% |
| Region 3 | CV 1 | 999.68 | 48.07 | 20.80 | 15.96% |
| | CV 2 | 998.71 | 55.13 | 18.12 | 15.96% |
| | CV 3 | 991.22 | 50.32 | 19.70 | 14.89% |
| | CV 4 | 998.88 | 74.83 | 13.35 | 21.28% |
| | CV 5 | 955.92 | 87.04 | 10.98 | 23.40% |
| | CV 6 | 235.45 | 57.88 | 4.07 | 8.51% |
| | Total: | 5179.85 | 373.26 | - | 100% |

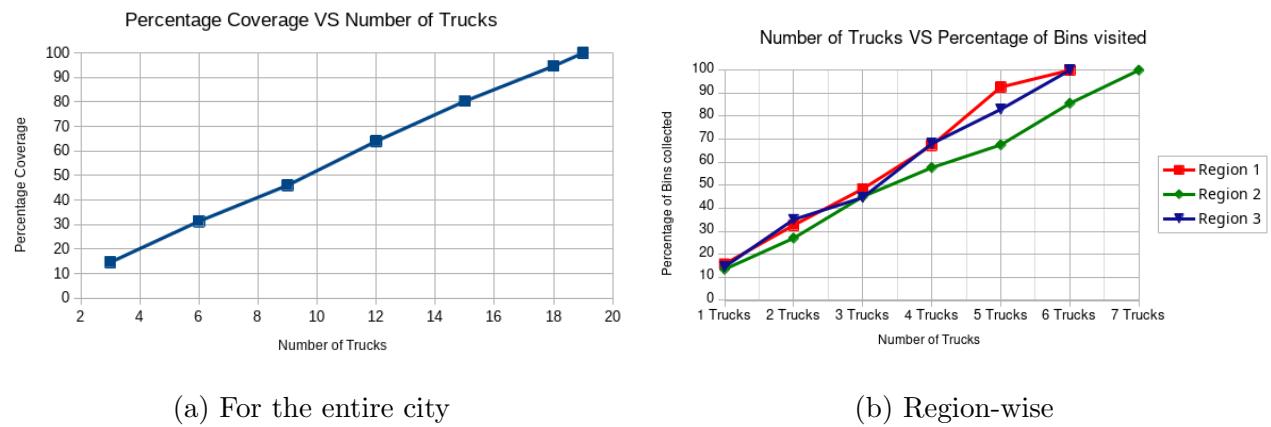


Figure 5: Effect of number of CVs on bin coverage

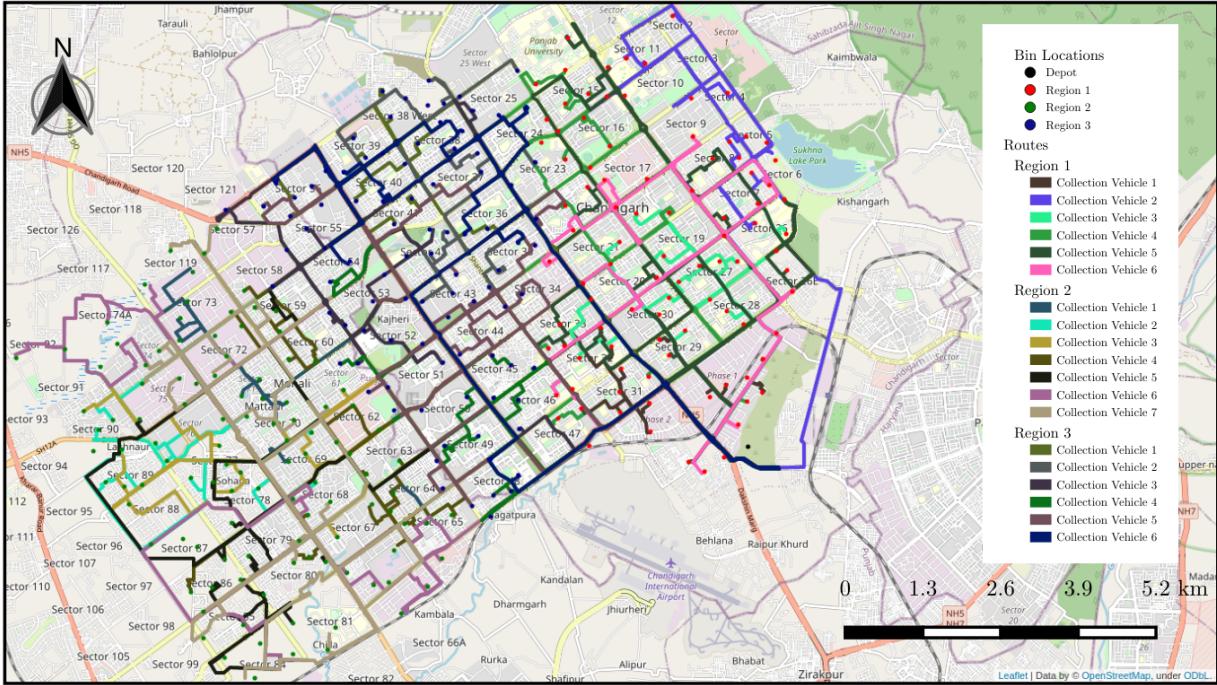


Figure 6: Realtime Unrestricted

Case 3: Comparison of real-time with static route calculation

Our base case of route calculation considers real-time dynamics of waste (bin, CV) and CV's current position in real-time. However, the existing collection system of the city is static. Hence, we compared the real-time route calculation model with static by modifying the eq (10) where the constraint will be less than 100, as shown in (11). In equation (3) and Eq (4), instead of st , the beginning bins will always be 0 ((12)(13)).

$$u_i \leq 100 \quad (11)$$

$$\sum_{j \in N} X_{0,j} = 1; \forall j \in N \quad (12)$$

$$\sum_{j \in N} X_{j,0} = 1; \forall j \in N \quad (13)$$

The above constraints, when implemented result in a fixed optimal route that doesn't change with time. We executed the dynamic and static models for 3 CV per region, for a total of 9 CVs.

The routes (Figure 7 and Figure 8) show the routes obtained for the static and dynamic case for 9 CV. The outcomes demonstrate the consideration of dynamic variables on the routes different from the static model.

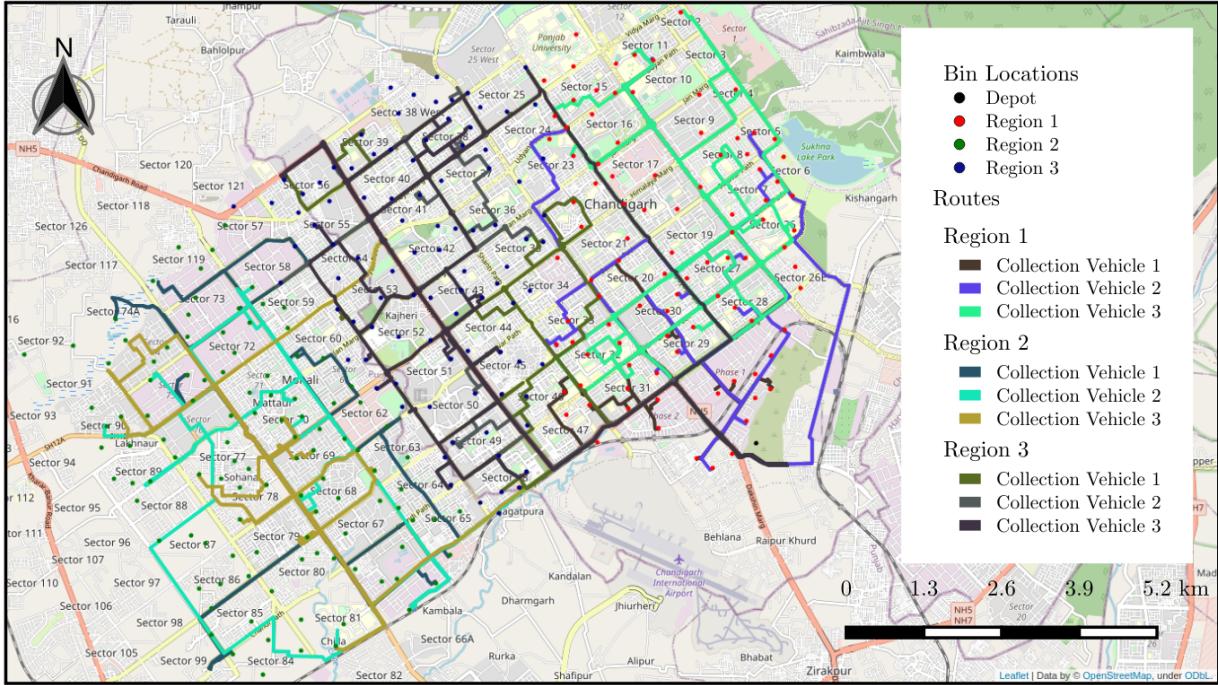


Figure 7: Routes for 3 CV per region as calculated by static optimization

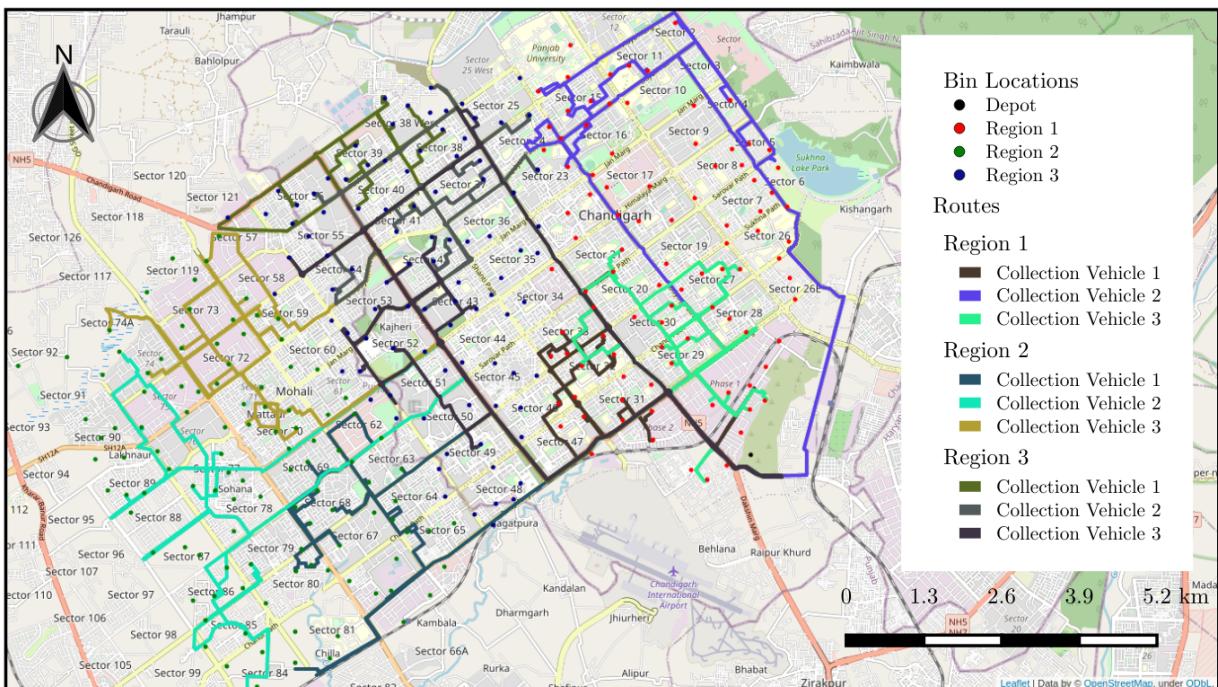


Figure 8: Routes for 3 CV per region as calculated by real-time optimization

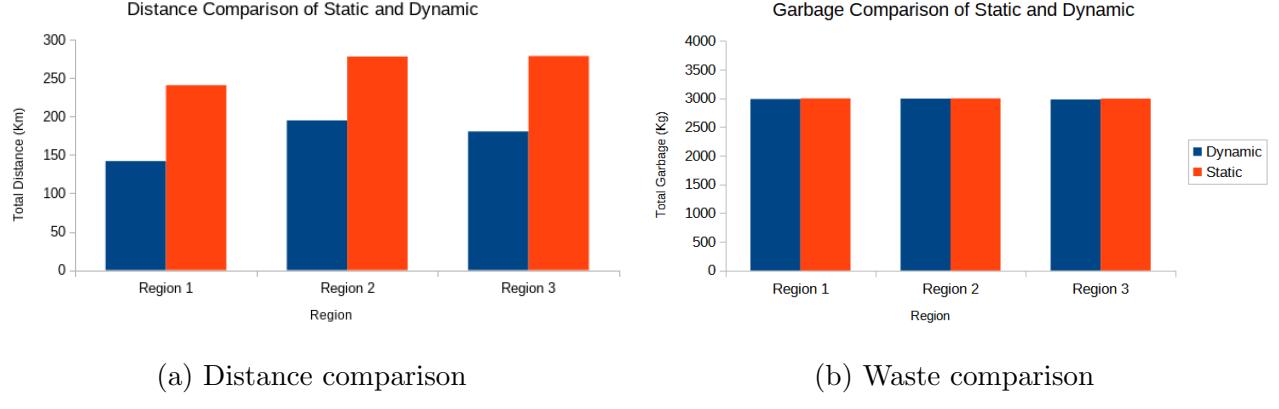


Figure 9: Comparison between static and real-time models

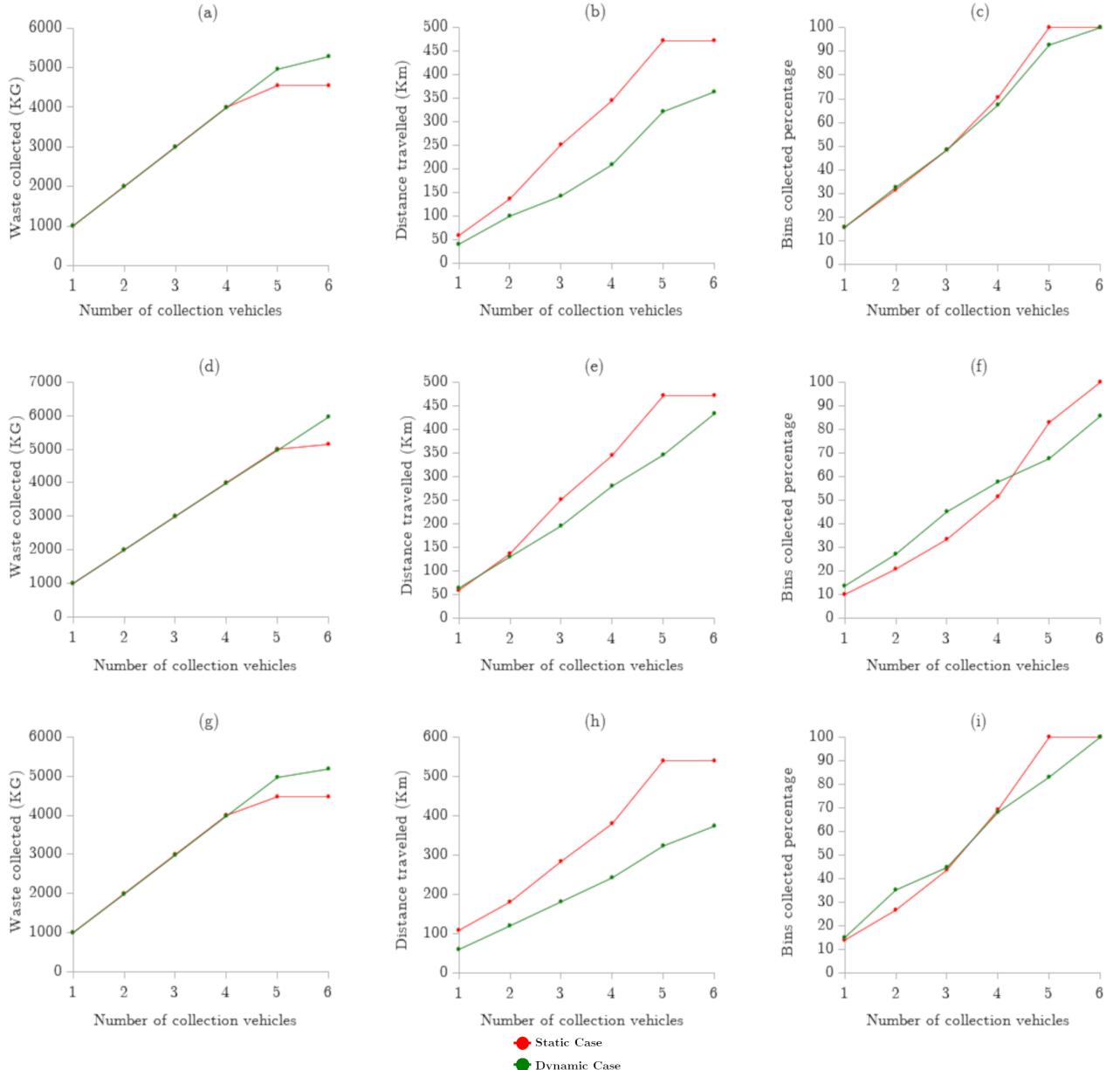


Figure 10: Detailed static vs dynamic performance analysis

We used the case of 3 CV per region to achieve a suitable middle ground to depict the

difference in the routes created by both models, providing enough complexity to the problem for the two models to be fully utilized and compared while also maintaining the resource-constrained aspect of the problem. We observe that the weight of the waste collected is nearly the same for both cases, but the distance traveled by the CV in the real-time case is significantly less than in the static case. This further emphasizes the efficiency of the real-time method over the static method.

We performed a detailed analysis of waste collected, distance traveled and the percentage of bins covered in the three regions. Since this is a resource-constrained region, the waste collected and bins covered is similar in the case of static and dynamic models. It is in the case of distance traveled where the dynamic model shows its advantage Figure 10(b), (e), (h)w. The reduction in distance traveled becomes even more pronounced when more CVs are in use.

Since reducing the distance traveled is one of the most important goals of VRP, this makes real-time optimization the superior model in terms of both efficiency and features. In the static model, there is no accounting for new data. The initial route is the only route that is calculated. This, consequently, also makes it unreliable. On the other hand, the real-time model accounts for new data and creates new optimal routes, making it very adaptable and robust. Since real-time is just a modified and iterated version of the static model, the difference in computational power required between the two methods is insignificant.

Therefore, for real life applications, real-time model is the preferred method as it is able to deal with non-deterministic events that are synonymous with ground use and adapt to them, giving an uninterrupted and reliable service, while also providing greatly efficient results.

5 Discussion

The collection of waste is an essential municipal service that involves large expenditures. Waste collection problems are, however, one of the most challenging operational problems to solve, as it involves a lot of complex dynamic activities. Without modeling these activities a solution often has limited on-ground implementation. Our objective in this paper is to address these challenges by simultaneously modeling the dynamic changes in bin and CV waste values to dynamically update the routes for maximizing the collected waste while covering less distance. Moreover, considering dynamic bin values replicate the realistic scenario. Very limited research has coupled such variations with the dynamically varying routes based on the model objective. The outcomes of various experiments prove that our methodology outperforms the existing static method of waste collection. Our model collected a similar amount of waste in a significantly less traveled distance. This can directly affect the carbon footprint and eventually develop sustainable societies.

Another important aspect of a sustainable system that this study addresses is strategic resource planning. Theoretically, enough resources can solve the problem. However, this can be a challenge for a resource-constrained society, as the resources are limited and their availability may not be sufficient for the amount of waste generated. A way to address this can be using alternative methods such as multiple collection runs per CV. However, this will have time limitations and can also lead to subpar waste collection, considering the dynamics of waste. The outcomes of the model execution show that using a reasonably less number of collection CV a large area can be catered with good efficiency. Further, the performed sensitivity analysis of various objective weights as a decision-making tool can help planners preempt the collection scenarios, which makes this system highly relevant to city managers.

Unlike the currently implemented systems with limited dynamic considerations, our solution:

- is capable of calculating optimal paths based on the dynamic updates (real-time fill levels

of smart bins, priority to bins based on fill values, CV position and its fill levels) that generally happen in real-time.

- significantly improves the performance of the waste collection system in terms of distance traveled and waste collected.
- reduces the distance overheads by removing the need to visit redundant bins.
- being generic can be implemented in any city across the globe by updating the specific objectives and constraints.
- addresses the challenges of decision-makers concerning a system that could be implemented in a realistic environment. Our approach of modeling the problem as a linear programming model with very few variables makes it ideal for integrating it with a real-time system.

The paper put forwards following major policy suggestions that can be implemented to support the vision of creating smart sustainable cities:

- Inclusion of waste collection system in climate resilience plan: Climate resilience-based urban planning is at the centre of major decision-making systems. Waste collection involves trips of collection vehicles, which adds to carbon emissions. Strategic routing of available CV can not only benefit the economic aspects but can also help reduce carbon emissions. To achieve this, the government can include the waste collection system with the climate resilience plan of the city. The methodology proposed in this research can be an important component of such systems.
- Implementation of smart bins for community or regions: Door-to-door waste collection is not practiced in the majority of city/towns. The issue is even more challenging in dense urban areas with narrow lanes where accessibility of CV can be limited. However, smart bins for various unorganized and organized built-up regions can address the challenge. Smart bins with sensors that send fill details can help prioritize them, leading to better collection and routing strategies on similar lines to our method. The information of waste type automatically sensed using smart sensors can further benefit waste segregation which is another major challenge in waste management. [43]
- On-board computation: Future smart cities will be developed using modern technologies as their backbone. Technology can immensely benefit waste collection by implementing numerous technologies in everyday collection practices. One of these valuable pieces of equipment is the on-board computation. The routing module proposed in the study integrated with Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) can be implemented on an onboard computer for generating routes. The driver can follow his route on the system and communicate with the office, notifying them of any important information. Benefits that increase driver efficiency are:
 - Track routes in real-time
 - * relief driver can run route without prior knowledge of it, which can reduce unnecessary time and cost.
 - * the generated trip data can further be used to update the routing model based on future requirements.
 - * brings accountability to the system as stakeholders (decision makers, citizens) can track the CV and plan accordingly. Moreover, the decision-makers can quantify the effectiveness of the collection process.

- Integration with billing systems with smart bins
 - * by integrating the billing system in the routing software with smart bins, customers can be charged for extra collection, thus not missing additional revenue.
 - * customers can also be charged for not segregating waste at the collection point, which can address the segregation process challenges and help bring accountability to the system.

6 Conclusion

Waste collection is one of the essential components of waste management process, comprising various interlinked components such as smart bins, dynamic routing, smart collection vehicles, and their coordination. The existing research is either focused on static models or lacks the integration of these components with realistic objectives. This paper, to fill the gaps implements a flexible real-time route optimization model that accepts and adapts to constantly updating data to provide optimal routes while maximizing the collected waste and minimizing the distance traveled by each CV implemented in an ABM environment. This makes the model suitable for onground implementations as it can take care of unforeseen circumstances and automatically adapt to them. The model was executed for the city of Chandigarh and it was found that the dynamic routes can reduce the distance traveled by around 35% for the same amount of waste collected using existing static methods. Various execution cases to support the waste collection process in resource constrained societies show the model's effectiveness in identifying the required resources to satisfy the demand in dynamic environments.

The outcomes as a planning tool can help make decisions concerning the compromises for limited resources and their impact on waste collection and extra distance traveled to fulfill the demand. One of the study's limitations would be the non-consideration of a bin by any other CV, even if the bin were not full when visited. This can be addressed by relaxing the constraint, and its impact on outcomes can be examined. We have considered simulated smart bins for testing models, which can be replaced with IoT-enabled smart bins in real environments. Further integration of real-time data of accidents, construction work, etc., can provide more accurate routes.

References

- [1] D. Hoornweg and P. Bhada-Tata, “What a waste: a global review of solid waste management,” 2012.
- [2] N. Gupta, K. K. Yadav, and V. Kumar, “A review on current status of municipal solid waste management in india,” *Journal of Environmental Sciences*, vol. 37, pp. 206–217, 2015.
- [3] B. K. Sharma and M. K. Chandel, “Life cycle cost analysis of municipal solid waste management scenarios for mumbai, india,” *Waste Management*, vol. 124, pp. 293–302, 2021.
- [4] V. S. Cheela, V. P. Ranjan, S. Goel, M. John, and B. Dubey, “Pathways to sustainable waste management in indian smart cities,” *Journal of Urban Management*, vol. 10, no. 4, pp. 419–429, 2021.
- [5] P. Soman, R. Navaneethan, and S. Thangaiyan, “Integrated solid waste management in urban india: A mini review,” in *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, vol. 1913, p. 012084, IOP Publishing, 2021.

- [6] N. Akbarpour, A. Salehi-Amiri, M. Hajighaei-Keshteli, and D. Oliva, “An innovative waste management system in a smart city under stochastic optimization using vehicle routing problem,” *Soft Computing*, vol. 25, no. 8, pp. 6707–6727, 2021.
- [7] T. V. Anagnostopoulos and A. Zaslavsky, “Effective waste collection with shortest path semi-static and dynamic routing,” in *International conference on next generation wired/wireless networking*, pp. 95–105, Springer, 2014.
- [8] T. Anagnostopoulos, K. Kolomvatsos, C. Anagnostopoulos, A. Zaslavsky, and S. Hadjiefthymiades, “Assessing dynamic models for high priority waste collection in smart cities,” *Journal of Systems and Software*, vol. 110, pp. 178–192, 2015.
- [9] A. Alwabli and I. Kostanic, “Dynamic route optimization for waste collection using genetic algorithm,” in *2020 International Conference on Computer Science and Its Application in Agriculture (ICOSICA)*, pp. 1–7, IEEE, 2020.
- [10] S. Dugdhe, P. Shelar, S. Jire, and A. Apte, “Efficient waste collection system,” in *2016 international conference on internet of things and applications (IOTA)*, pp. 143–147, IEEE, 2016.
- [11] S. S. Chaudhari and V. Y. Bhole, “Solid waste collection as a service using iot-solution for smart cities,” in *2018 International Conference on Smart City and Emerging Technology (ICSCET)*, pp. 1–5, IEEE, 2018.
- [12] M. Badve, A. Chaudhari, P. Davda, V. Bagaria, and D. Kalbande, “Garbage collection system using iot for smart city,” in *2020 Fourth International Conference on I-SMAC (IoT in Social, Mobile, Analytics and Cloud)(I-SMAC)*, pp. 138–143, IEEE, 2020.
- [13] H. Han and E. Ponce Cueto, “Waste collection vehicle routing problem: literature review,” *PROMET-Traffic&Transportation*, vol. 27, no. 4, pp. 345–358, 2015.
- [14] O. Apaydin and M. Gonullu, “Route optimization for solid waste collection: Trabzon (turkey) case study,” *Global NEST Journal*, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 6–11, 2007.
- [15] T. Kulcar, “Optimizing solid waste collection in brussels,” *European Journal of Operational Research*, vol. 90, no. 1, pp. 71–77, 1996.
- [16] P. Rathore, S. P. Sarmah, and A. Singh, “Location-allocation of bins in urban solid waste management: a case study of bilaspur city, india,” *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, vol. 22, no. 4, pp. 3309–3331, 2020.
- [17] M. Barzehkar, N. M. Dinan, S. Mazaheri, R. M. Tayebi, and G. I. Brodie, “Landfill site selection using gis-based multi-criteria evaluation (case study: Saharkhiz region located in gilan province in iran),” *SN Applied Sciences*, vol. 1, no. 9, pp. 1–11, 2019.
- [18] A. Al-Refaie, A. Al-Hawadi, and S. Fraij, “Optimization models for clustering of solid waste collection process,” *Engineering Optimization*, vol. 53, no. 12, pp. 2056–2069, 2021.
- [19] N. V. Karadimas, N. Doukas, M. Kolokathi, G. Defteraiou, *et al.*, “Routing optimization heuristics algorithms for urban solid waste transportation management,” *wseas transactions on computers*, vol. 7, no. 12, pp. 2022–2031, 2008.
- [20] L. Amal, L. H. Son, and H. Chabchoub, “Sga: spatial gis-based genetic algorithm for route optimization of municipal solid waste collection,” *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, vol. 25, no. 27, pp. 27569–27582, 2018.

- [21] H. Asefi, S. Lim, M. Maghrebi, and S. Shahparvari, “Mathematical modelling and heuristic approaches to the location-routing problem of a cost-effective integrated solid waste management,” *Annals of Operations Research*, vol. 273, no. 1, pp. 75–110, 2019.
- [22] E. de Oliveira Simonetto and D. Borenstein, “A decision support system for the operational planning of solid waste collection,” *Waste Management*, vol. 27, no. 10, pp. 1286–1297, 2007.
- [23] M. Hannan, R. Begum, A. Q. Al-Shetwi, P. Ker, M. Al Mamun, A. Hussain, H. Basri, and T. Mahlia, “Waste collection route optimisation model for linking cost saving and emission reduction to achieve sustainable development goals,” *Sustainable Cities and Society*, vol. 62, p. 102393, 2020.
- [24] M. Akhtar, M. Hannan, R. Begum, H. Basri, and E. Scavino, “Backtracking search algorithm in cvrp models for efficient solid waste collection and route optimization,” *Waste Management*, vol. 61, pp. 117–128, 2017.
- [25] A. Malakahmad, P. M. Bakri, M. R. M. Mokhtar, and N. Khalil, “Solid waste collection routes optimization via gis techniques in ipoh city, malaysia,” *Procedia Engineering*, vol. 77, pp. 20–27, 2014.
- [26] E. Grace Mary Kanaga and L. R. Jacob, “Smart solution for waste management: A coherent framework based on iot and big data analytics,” in *Intelligence in Big Data Technologies—Beyond the Hype*, pp. 97–106, Springer, 2021.
- [27] S. Aleyadeh and A.-E. M. Taha, “An iot-based architecture for waste management,” in *2018 IEEE International Conference on Communications Workshops (ICC Workshops)*, pp. 1–4, IEEE, 2018.
- [28] T. R. P. Ramos, C. S. de Moraes, and A. P. Barbosa-Póvoa, “The smart waste collection routing problem: Alternative operational management approaches,” *Expert Systems with Applications*, vol. 103, pp. 146–158, 2018.
- [29] T. Anagnostopoulos, A. Zaslavsky, I. Sosunova, P. Fedchenkov, A. Medvedev, K. Ntalianis, C. Skourlas, A. Rybin, and S. Khoruznikov, “A stochastic multi-agent system for internet of things-enabled waste management in smart cities,” *Waste Management & Research*, vol. 36, no. 11, pp. 1113–1121, 2018.
- [30] T. Anagnostopoulos, A. Zaslavsky, and A. Medvedev, “Robust waste collection exploiting cost efficiency of iot potentiality in smart cities,” in *2015 International conference on recent advances in internet of things (RIoT)*, pp. 1–6, IEEE, 2015.
- [31] Á. Lozano, J. Caridad, J. F. De Paz, G. Villarrubia Gonzalez, and J. Bajo, “Smart waste collection system with low consumption lorawan nodes and route optimization,” *Sensors*, vol. 18, no. 5, p. 1465, 2018.
- [32] D. Baldo, A. Mecocci, S. Parrino, G. Peruzzi, and A. Pozzebon, “A multi-layer lorawan infrastructure for smart waste management,” *Sensors*, vol. 21, no. 8, p. 2600, 2021.
- [33] S. Chaudhary, C. Nidhi, and N. R. Rawal, “Gis-based model for optimal collection and transportation system for solid waste in allahabad city,” in *Emerging Technologies in Data Mining and Information Security*, pp. 45–65, Springer, 2019.

- [34] M. M. Sk, S. A. Ali, and A. Ahmad, “Optimal sanitary landfill site selection for solid waste disposal in durgapur city using geographic information system and multi-criteria evaluation technique,” *KN-Journal of Cartography and Geographic Information*, vol. 70, no. 4, pp. 163–180, 2020.
- [35] T. Ogwueleke, “Route optimization for solid waste collection: Onitsha (nigeria) case study,” *Journal of Applied Sciences and Environmental Management*, vol. 13, no. 2, 2009.
- [36] T. S. Vasagade, S. S. Tamboli, and A. D. Shinde, “Dynamic solid waste collection and management system based on sensors, elevator and gsm,” in *2017 International conference on inventive communication and computational technologies (ICICCT)*, pp. 263–267, IEEE, 2017.
- [37] A. Medvedev, P. Fedchenkov, A. Zaslavsky, T. Anagnostopoulos, and S. Khoruzhnikov, “Waste management as an iot-enabled service in smart cities,” in *Internet of Things, Smart Spaces, and Next Generation Networks and Systems*, pp. 104–115, Springer, 2015.
- [38] B. Malapur and V. R. Pattanshetti, “Iot based waste management: An application to smart city,” in *2017 International Conference on Energy, Communication, Data Analytics and Soft Computing (ICECDS)*, pp. 2476–2486, IEEE, 2017.
- [39] J. Beliën, L. De Boeck, and J. Van Ackere, “Municipal solid waste collection and management problems: a literature review,” *Transportation Science*, vol. 48, no. 1, pp. 78–102, 2014.
- [40] A. Sulemana, E. A. Donkor, E. K. Forkuo, and S. Oduro-Kwarteng, “Optimal routing of solid waste collection trucks: a review of methods,” *Journal of Engineering*, vol. 2018, 2018.
- [41] M. Abdallah, M. A. Talib, S. Feroz, Q. Nasir, H. Abdalla, and B. Mahfood, “Artificial intelligence applications in solid waste management: A systematic research review,” *Waste Management*, vol. 109, pp. 231–246, 2020.
- [42] Gurobi Optimization, LLC, “Gurobi Optimizer Reference Manual,” 2022.
- [43] Central Pollution Control Board(CPCB), “The National Action Plan for Municipal Solid Waste Management,” 2015.