## GARBAGE OVERFLOW DETECTION USING YOLOV8 AND REAL-TIME ALERT SYSTEM

**A MINI PROJECT REPORT**

***Submitted by***

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***in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of***

## BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING IN

**COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

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**PANIMALAR ENGINEERING COLLEGE CHENNAI – 600123**

**(An Autonomous Institution Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai) OCTOBER 2025**

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to express our deep gratitude to our respected Secretary and Correspondent **Dr.P.CHINNADURAI, M.A., Ph.D.** for his kind words and enthusiastic motivation, which inspired us a lot in completing this project.

We express our sincere and hearty thanks to our Directors

#### Tmt.C.VIJAYARAJESWARI, Dr.C.SAKTHIKUMAR,M.E., Ph.D and

**Dr.SARANYASREE SAKTHI KUMAR B.E.,M.B.A.,Ph.D.,** for providing us with thenecessary facilities to undertake this project.We also express our gratitude to our Principal **Dr. K. MANI , M.E., Ph.D.** who facilitated us in completing the project.

We thank the Head of the CSE Department, **Dr.L.JABASHEELA, M.E.,Ph.D.,** for the support extended throughout the project.

We would like to thank my Project Guide **DR.KAVITHA SUBRAMANI , M.E.,Ph.D.,** and all the faculty members of the Department of CSE for their advice and encouragement for the successful completion of the project.

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## ABSTRACT

Overflowing garbage bins have become a major issue in modern cities, leading to unhygienic conditions, foul odors, and various health risks. The traditional waste management approach depends largely on manual inspection and fixed collection schedules, which often result in delayed waste removal and inefficient resource utilization. This project aims to address these challenges by developing a real- time garbage overflow detection system using the YOLOv8 deep learning model, which enables automatic detection of garbage bin status from live camera input. The proposed system focuses on automating waste monitoring to reduce human effort, enhance operational efficiency, and promote a cleaner environment.

The system uses live video feed captured from cameras placed near garbage bins. Each video frame is processed using OpenCV to improve clarity and prepare it for detection. The YOLOv8 model is trained to classify bins into three categories, namely Empty, Partially Full, and Overflowing. Based on the analysis, the system identifies overflowing bins and sends automatic alerts to municipal authorities through a Flask-based web application. This integration of computer vision and web technology allows for real-time updates and faster response to waste management needs, eliminating the inefficiencies of manual monitoring systems.

The proposed system thus contributes significantly to the development of smart city infrastructure by ensuring proper waste disposal, maintaining public hygiene, and supporting sustainable urban living. By combining artificial intelligence, image processing, and web technologies, the project provides an effective solution to one of the most persistent challenges in urban waste management.

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# CHAPTER 1

# INTRODUCTION

## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

## OVERVIEW

Overflowing garbage bins are one of the major problems faced by rapidly growing urban areas. They not only degrade the cleanliness of cities but also create foul odors, attract pests, and spread diseases that affect public health. Traditional waste management systems rely on manual inspections, which are time-consuming, labor-intensive, and prone to delays. To overcome these limitations, this project introduces a real-time garbage overflow detection system powered by artificial intelligence. It uses YOLOv8, a modern deep learning object detection model, to analyze frames captured directly from live camera feeds. These processed results are integrated with a Flask-based web application that sends automatic alerts to municipal authorities whenever bins overflow.

The system preprocesses frames using OpenCV, ensuring the input data is clean and consistent for accurate detection. By continuously monitoring garbage bins in real time, the system reduces the dependency on human supervision and enables faster responses to waste accumulation. This helps in maintaining hygiene standards and preventing overflowing situations before they worsen. Moreover, the collected data can be used for predictive analysis, allowing authorities to plan waste collection schedules more effectively. The approach supports smart city initiatives by automating routine monitoring tasks and promoting sustainable waste management. Ultimately, this project aims to create cleaner public spaces, enhance urban living conditions, and contribute to environmental protection through technology-driven solutions.

## PROBLEM DEFINITION

The existing waste management systems in most cities still rely heavily on manual methods for monitoring and collection. Garbage bins are inspected at fixed intervals by workers, which often results in delays when bins overflow before the scheduled collection. This manual approach leads to unhygienic surroundings, unpleasant odors, and attracts insects and rodents, posing severe health hazards to residents. Furthermore, without real-time monitoring, authorities often respond only after complaints are lodged, which reduces operational efficiency and affects public satisfaction. Thus, the need for an automated, real-time detection mechanism to continuously track garbage bin status and send timely alerts has become essential for modern urban management.

Traditional waste collection follows static routes and schedules, regardless of the actual fill level of bins. This inefficiency causes some bins to be collected while still half- empty, while others overflow due to delayed collection. Such practices waste resources like manpower, fuel, and time, ultimately increasing operational costs. Moreover, in high-density areas where waste accumulates faster, static collection systems fail to keep pace with the actual rate of waste generation. The lack of intelligent decision-making tools to prioritize bins based on fill levels leads to delayed cleanups and deteriorating sanitary conditions in public places.

Attempts have been made to improve the situation using IoT and sensor-based systems, such as ultrasonic sensors for measuring garbage levels. While these systems offer better monitoring than manual methods, they face significant limitations in scalability, cost, and maintenance. Sensor units require regular calibration, are vulnerable to harsh weather conditions, and often fail to transmit data due to connectivity issues. Additionally, such

systems cannot analyze visual details—making it impossible to determine the type or

volume of waste visually. These drawbacks make it challenging to implement and maintain sensor-based systems across large city networks.

To address the limitations of manual and sensor-based systems, there is a growing need for solutions that leverage computer vision and artificial intelligence. Camera-based monitoring can capture real-time images of garbage bins and analyze them for fill levels, providing visual verification that sensors alone cannot achieve. Deep learning models, such as YOLOv8, are capable of detecting and classifying bins as Empty, Partially Full, or Overflowing with high accuracy, even under varying lighting conditions or different angles. This approach allows authorities to receive timely, precise information about the status of bins, enabling faster response and reducing the risk of overflow-related hygiene

Moreover, implementing a real-time AI-based detection system supports the broader goals of smart city initiatives. By automating waste monitoring, municipalities can optimize collection routes, allocate resources more efficiently, and reduce unnecessary operational costs. Historical data collected through the system can also be analyzed to predict peak waste generation times, allowing proactive planning for high-demand periods. This integration of technology not only improves operational efficiency but also enhances public health, environmental sustainability, and the overall quality of urban living.

# CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE SURVEY

### CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE SURVEY

**LITERATURE SURVEY**

Effective waste management is a critical aspect of urban living. Traditional methods of manual inspection and collection are often inefficient, prone to delays, and susceptible to human error. Garbage bins are typically checked at fixed intervals, which can result in overflowing bins, unsanitary conditions, and increased health risks for the public. Real- time monitoring of waste collection points remains a significant challenge in many cities. Artificial Intelligence (AI), particularly deep learning-based computer vision techniques, offers a promising solution by enabling automated detection of overflowing bins and supporting timely waste collection [1][2]. Using camera feeds combined with AI models reduces dependency on manual monitoring and allows municipalities to optimize resources, improve urban cleanliness, and promote sustainable waste management practices [3][4].

Chan Jia Yi and Chong Fong Kim (2024) [1] proposed an AI-based image recognition system for public spaces that detects litter and waste accumulation using convolutional neural networks (CNNs). Their system demonstrated high accuracy in identifying garbage from different angles and under varying lighting conditions, highlighting AI’s potential for automated environmental monitoring. Similarly, a study published in *Smart Cities Journal* (2023) [2] focused on real-time monitoring of public bins using computer vision and emphasized the advantages of integrating detection models with web-based dashboards for immediate alerts to city authorities. These systems not only provide accurate detection but also allow predictive planning by analyzing historical data on bin usage patterns.

A recent IEEE study introduced an Intelligent Waste Bin Monitoring System using sensors and camera feeds for automated overflow detection (IEEE IoT - R&R, 2022) [3]. While sensor-based detection offers real-time monitoring, it is often limited by maintenance

requirements and environmental factors such as rain, dust, or power outages. Camera- based approaches, on the other hand, allow visual verification and are less sensitive to environmental interference. Environmental Chemistry Letters (2023) [4] reported that integrating AI with live video feeds improves municipal response times, reduces operational costs, and enhances the overall efficiency of waste collection. By leveraging deep learning models such as YOLOv8, these systems can detect overflowing bins in real time, classify the level of waste, and automatically notify responsible authorities through web applications, ensuring faster action and cleaner public spaces.

Another study, “Predictive Smart Waste Management” (Wireless Personal Communications, 2021) [5], explored the use of AI-based predictive analytics for urban waste. The approach demonstrated that historical data on garbage accumulation can be used to forecast peak waste generation periods and optimize collection routes. Integrating AI detection models with predictive analytics supports proactive waste management strategies, reducing the reliance on routine manual inspections. The combination of real- time detection, predictive insights, and automated alerts forms a comprehensive solution for sustainable urban waste management.

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# CHAPTER 3 SYSTEM ANALYSIS

### CHAPTER 3 SYSTEM ANALYSIS

* 1. **EXISTING SYSTEM**

The existing garbage monitoring methods in most cities rely heavily on manual inspection by sanitation workers. Municipal authorities typically schedule fixed waste collection timings without real-time tracking of bin status. This approach often results in delayed responses, where bins remain overflowing for long periods, causing foul odors, attracting pests, and creating unhygienic conditions. Residents frequently encounter overflowing bins, which not only affect public health but also degrade the visual appeal of urban areas. Moreover, reliance on human inspection makes the process labor- intensive, time-consuming, and prone to errors.

Some cities have attempted to improve monitoring using basic IoT sensor-based systems, such as ultrasonic or infrared sensors to detect bin fill levels. While these systems provide partial automation, they face challenges including sensor malfunctions, interference from environmental factors like rain or dust, and the need for frequent maintenance. Additionally, deploying sensor-based solutions across an entire city is costly and difficult to scale, limiting coverage and overall effectiveness.

Traditional manual and sensor-based systems are primarily reactive; authorities respond only after complaints are lodged or routine checks are performed. This leads to inefficient use of resources, as some collection routes may visit bins that are still empty while others overflow. The absence of real-time data also prevents prioritization of high- need areas and limits the ability to optimize collection schedules.

These limitations highlight the need for an intelligent, automated solution. A system using live camera feeds, deep learning models such as YOLOv8, and a web-based alert mechanism can monitor bin fill levels accurately, detect overflowing bins instantly, and notify authorities for immediate action. By replacing reactive monitoring with a proactive, AI-driven approach, municipalities can improve urban cleanliness, optimize resources, and support sustainable waste management practices.

### PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system, SmartBin AI, is designed as a comprehensive real-time garbage overflow detection platform that overcomes the limitations of manual monitoring and basic sensor-based systems. By integrating live camera feeds with advanced AI-powered detection using YOLOv8, the system continuously monitors the fill levels of garbage bins, classifying them as Empty, Partially Full, or Overflowing. When high-risk bins are detected, instant alerts are sent to municipal authorities through a Flask web-based dashboard, enabling timely intervention. This approach reduces unsanitary conditions, optimizes collection routes, and promotes a cleaner urban environment.

#### System Objectives

The primary objectives of SmartBin AI are to provide accurate, real-time detection of overflowing bins, minimize reliance on manual inspection, and optimize waste management operations. The system aims to detect bins with high precision under varying lighting conditions, camera angles, and environmental scenarios. It is designed to automatically generate alerts to authorities for prompt action, ensuring overflowing bins are addressed before causing hygiene problems. Additionally, the platform maintains historical data on bin usage, enabling predictive analysis of waste generation patterns, which supports route optimization and resource allocation. By providing a centralized monitoring dashboard, the system enhances transparency, accountability, and operational efficiency in urban waste management.

#### System Architecture

SmartBin AI follows a layered architecture that ensures scalability, real-time performance, and robustness. The data acquisition layer captures live video from cameras installed near garbage bins throughout the city. In the pre-processing layer, frames are prepared for analysis using techniques such as resizing, normalization, and noise reduction, ensuring high-quality input for the AI model. The detection engine is powered by YOLOv8, which

identifies bins in each frame and classifies their fill level accurately. When a bin is

classified as Overflowing, the alert and notification layer immediately notifies municipal authorities through the Flask web dashboard and optional email notifications. Finally, the visualization and analytics layer logs all detection data in a database, generating historical insights, trends, and predictive information for proactive waste management planning. This layered design allows the system to handle multiple camera feeds simultaneously while maintaining high detection accuracy and fast response times.

#### Functional Modules

The SmartBin AI system includes several functional modules to achieve comprehensive monitoring and management. The detection module uses YOLOv8 to locate garbage bins in live video frames and classify their fill level as Empty, Partially Full, or Overflowing. The alert module automatically generates notifications whenever a bin reaches the Overflowing state, providing location and status details to authorities for timely action. The data logging and analysis module stores historical bin status data, enabling trend analysis and predictive modeling for optimized collection schedules. Finally, the dashboard module offers a web-based interface for municipal authorities to visualize real-time bin status, monitor alerts, and manage resources efficiently. Together, these modules ensure the system is accurate, responsive, and scalable, providing a modern, AI-driven solution for urban waste management.

## FEASIBILITY STUDY

#### Technical Feasibility

The proposed system, **SmartBin AI**, leverages advanced computer vision and deep learning techniques using YOLOv8 to detect overflowing garbage bins in real time. These technologies are well-established, widely supported, and compatible with existing frameworks like OpenCV, TensorFlow, and PyTorch. The system integrates live camera feeds, frame preprocessing, and automated alert mechanisms through a Flask web application, all of which are technically achievable using current hardware and software. Real-time visualization of bin statuses on a web dashboard can be implemented using Python libraries such as Plotly, Dash, or Matplotlib. Overall, the combination of these tools ensures that the platform can be developed efficiently without requiring cutting- edge infrastructure.

#### Operational Feasibility

SmartBin AI is designed to be user-friendly for municipal authorities and sanitation teams. The system continuously monitors bins, classifies their fill levels, and sends automated notifications for overflowing bins, reducing the need for manual inspection and reporting. Historical data logging and predictive analytics enable authorities to plan optimized collection schedules and allocate resources efficiently. The web-based dashboard allows stakeholders to monitor multiple locations simultaneously, making operational management practical, sustainable, and easy to integrate with existing waste collection workflows.

#### Economic Feasibility

The system primarily relies on open-source libraries and frameworks, including YOLOv8, OpenCV, Flask, and Python, which minimizes software costs. Hardware

requirements include standard high-performance CPUs, RAM, and optionally GPUs for faster processing, which can be provided via local servers or cloud services at moderate cost. Automation reduces manpower and operational expenses by minimizing manual inspections and unnecessary collection trips. The investment in development and deployment is justified by the benefits of preventing overflowing bins, improving public hygiene, and optimizing waste management operations, which would otherwise result in higher costs and public health risks.

#### Legal and Ethical Feasibility

SmartBin AI processes video feeds of public areas, so privacy and data protection are important considerations. Cameras are positioned to capture only the bins and surrounding waste areas, avoiding unnecessary recording of individuals. Video data is securely stored and managed in compliance with local privacy regulations. Automated alerts are generated only for overflowing bins, ensuring minimal exposure of public spaces while maintaining operational transparency and accountability.

#### Schedule Feasibility

The development of SmartBin AI can be completed within a short to medium-term schedule due to the availability of pre-trained YOLOv8 models and open-source frameworks for computer vision and web development. Core functionalities, including live video capture, bin detection, and alert notifications, can be implemented in the initial phase. Subsequent phases can focus on building the web dashboard, integrating predictive analytics, and testing for robustness under varying environmental conditions. Incremental development and testing ensure the system is reliable, scalable, and ready for deployment in urban areas.

### DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT

The development of SmartBin AI is carried out using a carefully selected environment designed to ensure accurate detection of overflowing garbage bins, real-time alerts, and visualization of bin status on a web dashboard. A robust development environment is essential for AI-based computer vision projects, as it supports the processing of video feeds, training of deep learning models, real-time inference, and deployment of interactive web interfaces while maintaining scalability and maintainability.

For coding, debugging, and project management, VS Code is used as the primary Integrated Development Environment (IDE) due to its lightweight nature and extensive support for Python development. The project is implemented primarily in Python**,** which offers a versatile ecosystem of libraries for computer vision, deep learning, and web development.

The core AI model for bin detection is YOLOv8, chosen for its high accuracy, real-time detection capabilities, and efficient feature extraction. OpenCV is employed for preprocessing video frames, including resizing, normalization, and noise reduction, ensuring the model receives high-quality inputs. For deployment and user interaction, the Flask web framework is used to create a responsive dashboard, providing real-time alerts, visualization of bin statuses, and historical data tracking.

The dataset consists of images captured from live camera feeds of garbage bins under various conditions, including different lighting, angles, distances, and types of waste. These images are carefully labeled as Empty, Partially Full, or Overflowing, enabling supervised learning. The dataset is divided into training, validation, and testing subsets to optimize the model’s performance and ensure accurate generalization to new, unseen scenarios.

By combining YOLOv8, OpenCV, Flask, and Python in a structured development environment, SmartBin AI achieves efficient, scalable, and reliable real-time garbage overflow detection suitable for urban waste manageme

# CHAPTER 4 SYSTEM DESIGN

## CHAPTER 4 SYSTEM DESIGN

### ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

The SmartBin AI system is designed to automatically detect overflowing garbage bins, provide real-time alerts, and maintain historical records for urban waste management. The system captures live video streams from cameras installed near bins and processes each frame using an image pre-processing pipeline that includes resizing, normalization, and noise reduction. The processed frames are then analyzed by the YOLOv8 detection engine, which identifies garbage bins and classifies their fill levels as Empty, Partially Full, or Overflowing.

Overflowing bins trigger the automated alert module, which sends notifications to municipal authorities via a Flask-based web dashboard and optional email alerts. All detection data, including timestamps and bin locations, are stored in a database for future analysis.

The web dashboard visualizes real-time bin status, historical trends, and predictive analytics, allowing authorities to monitor and manage waste collection efficiently. A feedback loop enables the model to improve continuously based on new camera data and observed detection results.

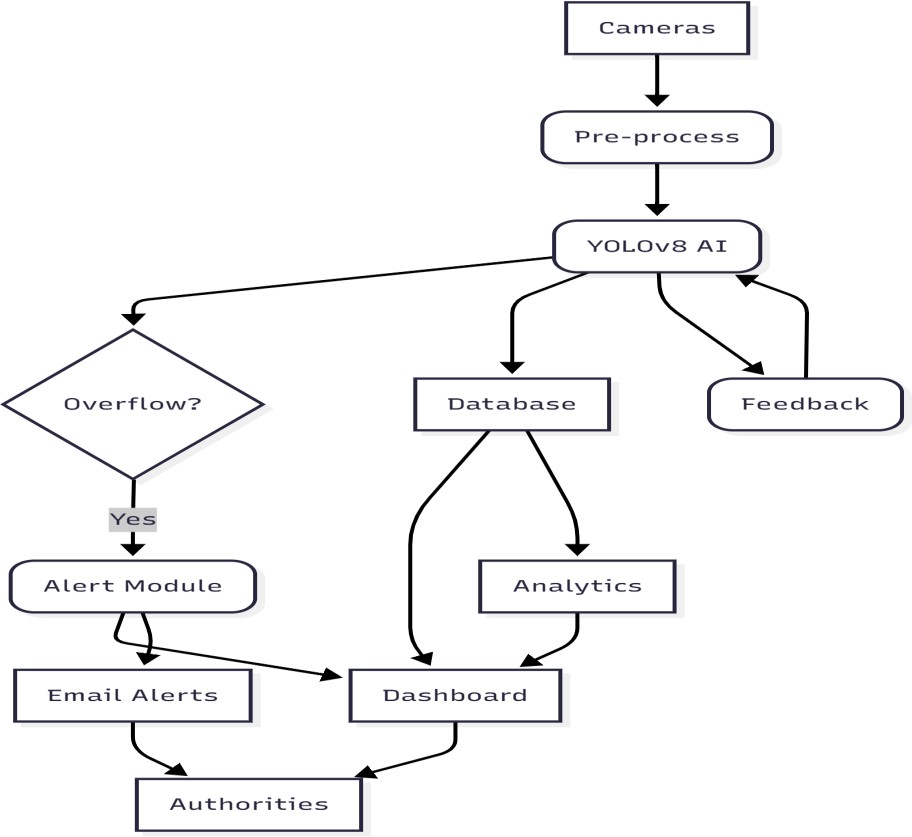
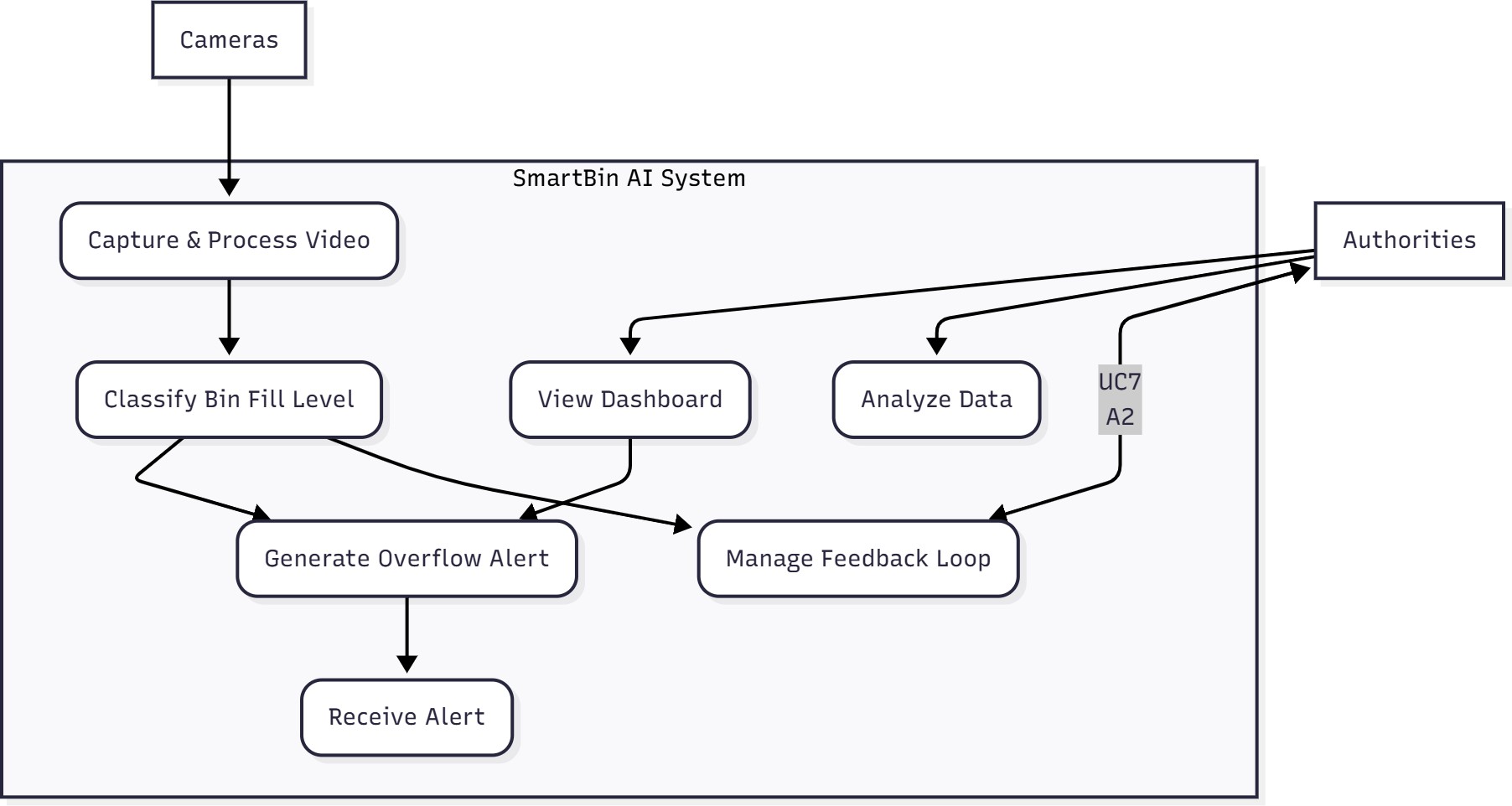


Fig. 4.1 ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

### USE CASE DIAGRAM

The use case for SmartBin AI involves two main actors: Municipal Authorities and the **System**. The process begins when cameras capture video feeds of garbage bins. The system continuously monitors these feeds to detect bins and classify their fill levels. If a bin is identified as overflowing, the system generates an automated alert containing location, time, and bin status. Municipal authorities receive these alerts and can take timely action to clean the bins. The authorities can also view a centralized dashboard to monitor multiple bins, track historical data, and analyze trends in waste generation. This use case highlights the interaction between real-time monitoring, automated detection,

and human decision-making for optimized waste management.

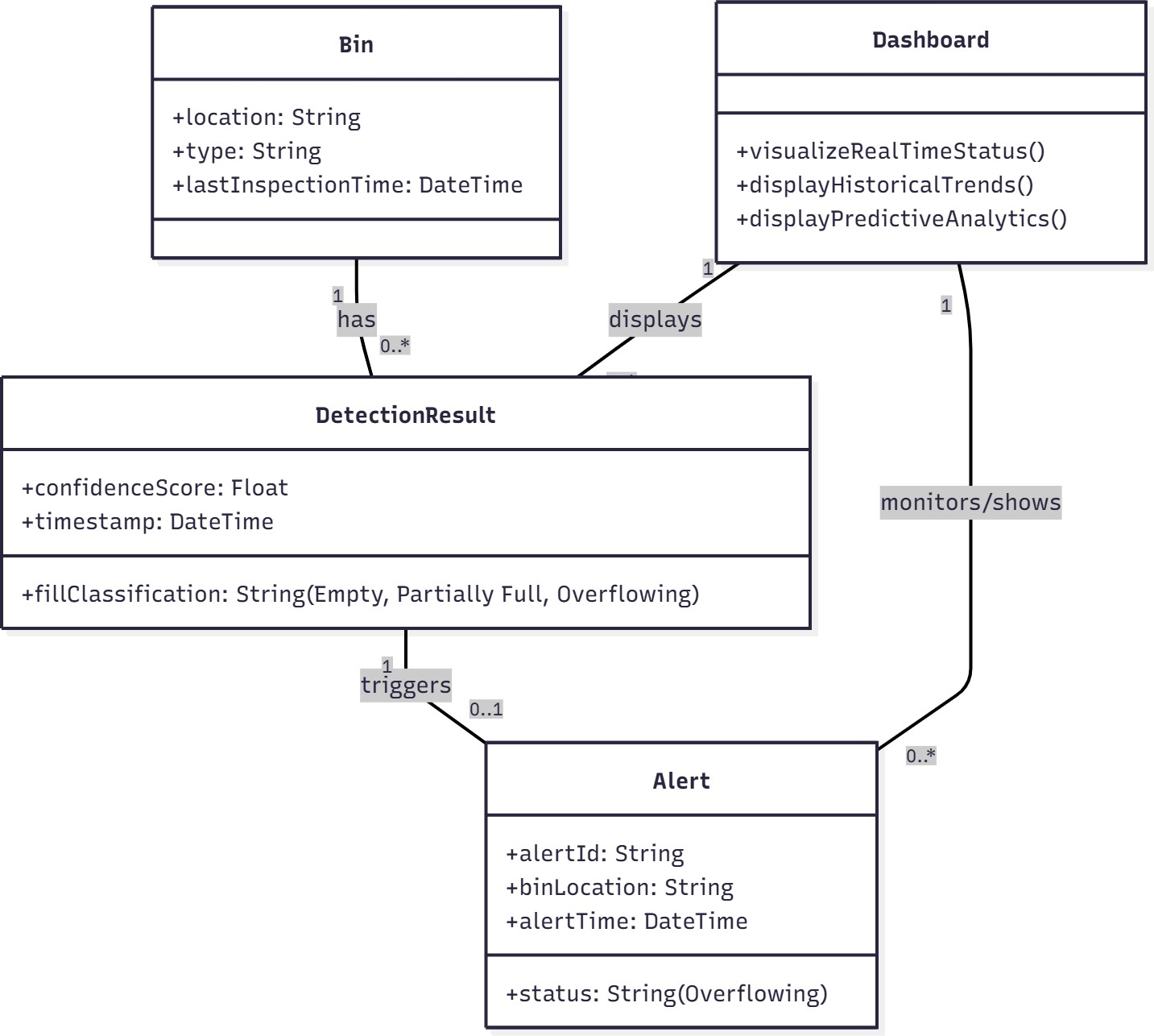


## Fig. 4.2 USE CASE DIAGRAM

### CLASS DIAGRAM

SmartBin AI organizes its operations using core objects such as Bin**,** DetectionResult**,** and Alert**.** Each Bin object stores attributes like location, type, and last inspection time. The DetectionResult object holds information from YOLOv8, including the bin’s classification (Empty, Partially Full, Overflowing), confidence score, and timestamp.

When an overflowing bin is detected, an Alert object is generated, containing the bin’s location, status, and alert time. The Dashboard object interacts with DetectionResult and Alert objects to display real-time bin statuses and historical insights for municipal authorities, enabling efficient monitoring and reporting.



## Fig.4.3 CLASS DIAGRAM

### DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

The data flow in SmartBin AI can be described in six logical steps.

Step 1: Video Capture – Cameras capture live video of garbage bins, which enters the system as raw frames.

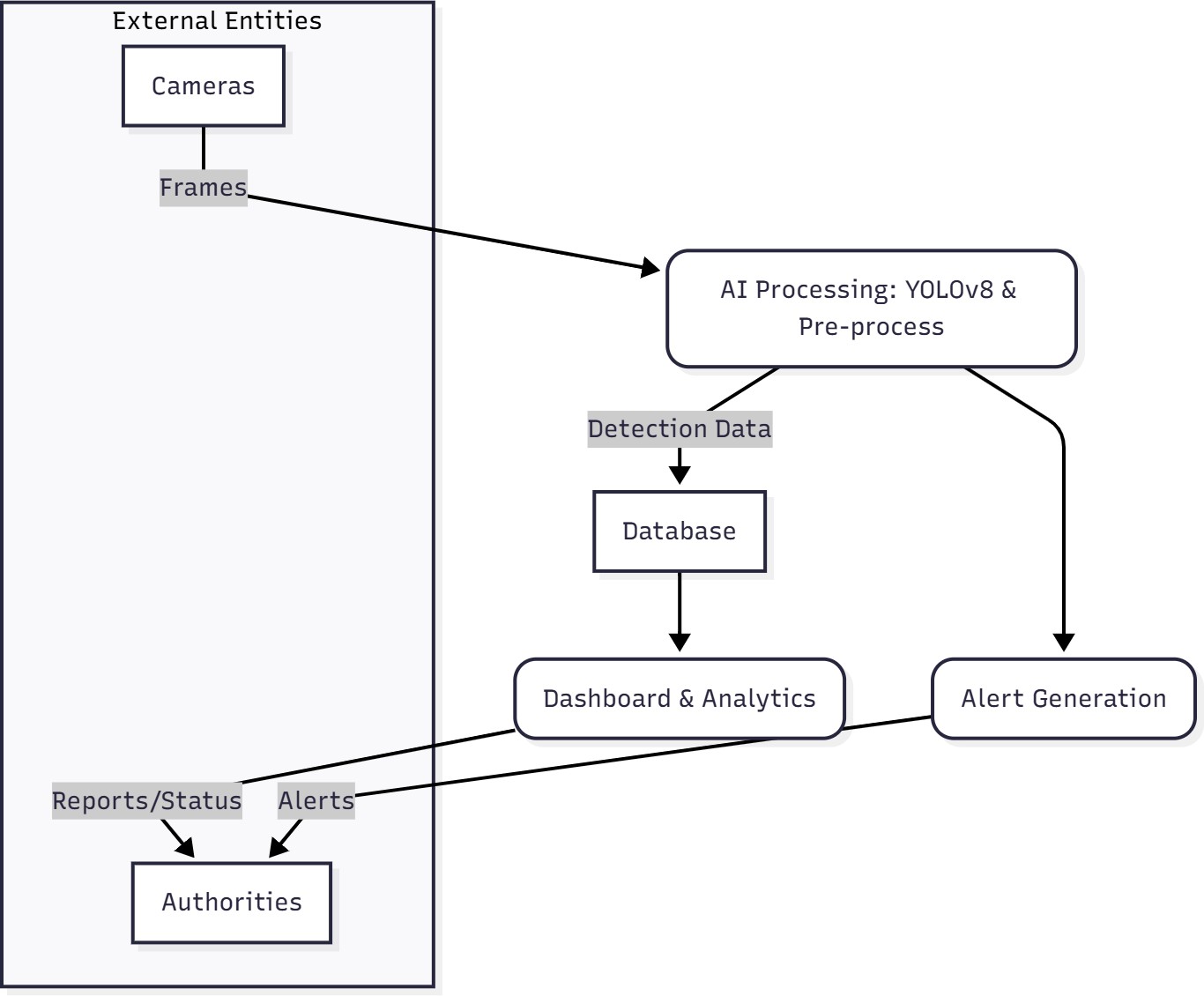
Step 2: Pre-processing – Frames are resized, normalized, and filtered to remove noise, producing high-quality input for the detection engine.

Step 3: Detection and Classification – YOLOv8 analyzes each frame, detects bins, and classifies their fill levels as Empty, Partially Full, or Overflowing.

Step 4: Data Logging – All results, including timestamps, locations, and fill levels, are stored in a database for historical analysis and predictive modelling

Step 5: Automated Alerts – When a bin is classified as Overflowing, the system generates notifications that are sent to municipal authorities via the dashboard or email

Step 6: Visualization and Analytics – Historical and real-time data are presented through interactive graphs, charts, and dashboards, enabling authorities to monitor trends, optimize collection schedules, and improve urban waste management efficiency.



**Fig. 4.4 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM**

# CHAPTER 5

**SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION**

### CHAPTER 5 SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

* 1. **DATA COLLECTION AND PREPROCESSING**

#### Introduction

The effectiveness of any AI-based garbage overflow detection system depends on the quality, diversity, and accuracy of the data used during training and testing. For **SmartBin AI**, data collection focuses on capturing images of garbage bins under real- world conditions, including different lighting, weather, bin types, and fill levels. These datasets include bins that are empty, partially full, and overflowing to enable precise classification.

Data preprocessing is critical for preparing raw image data for deep learning models. Raw images often contain noise such as motion blur, shadows, occlusion, inconsistent resolution, and environmental distortions. Proper preprocessing ensures that the input to models like YOLOv8 is clean, standardized, and optimized for feature extraction and model training.

#### Data Sources

For SmartBin AI, images are collected from multiple reliable and diverse sources to improve generalization and model robustness:

**Live Camera Feeds:** Real-time images captured from public bins across urban areas. These provide authentic variations in environment, lighting, and waste content.

**Simulated Images:** Synthetic images generated using image augmentation techniques to cover rare scenarios, such as bins in crowded streets or extreme weather.

**Open Datasets:** Publicly available datasets for waste management and urban scenes supplement the real-world images. Examples include Open Images Dataset and COCO datasets, annotated for object detection.

#### Data Annotation

Collected images are annotated to train supervised learning models. Each image is labeled with:

**Bin Status:** Empty, Partially Full, or Overflowing.

**Bin Type:** Public bin, residential bin, or industrial bin.

**Environmental Tags:** Day/night, sunny/rainy, crowded/empty area.

Annotation ensures that the YOLOv8 model can learn to detect bins accurately under different conditions and classify the fill level reliably.

#### Data Preprocessing

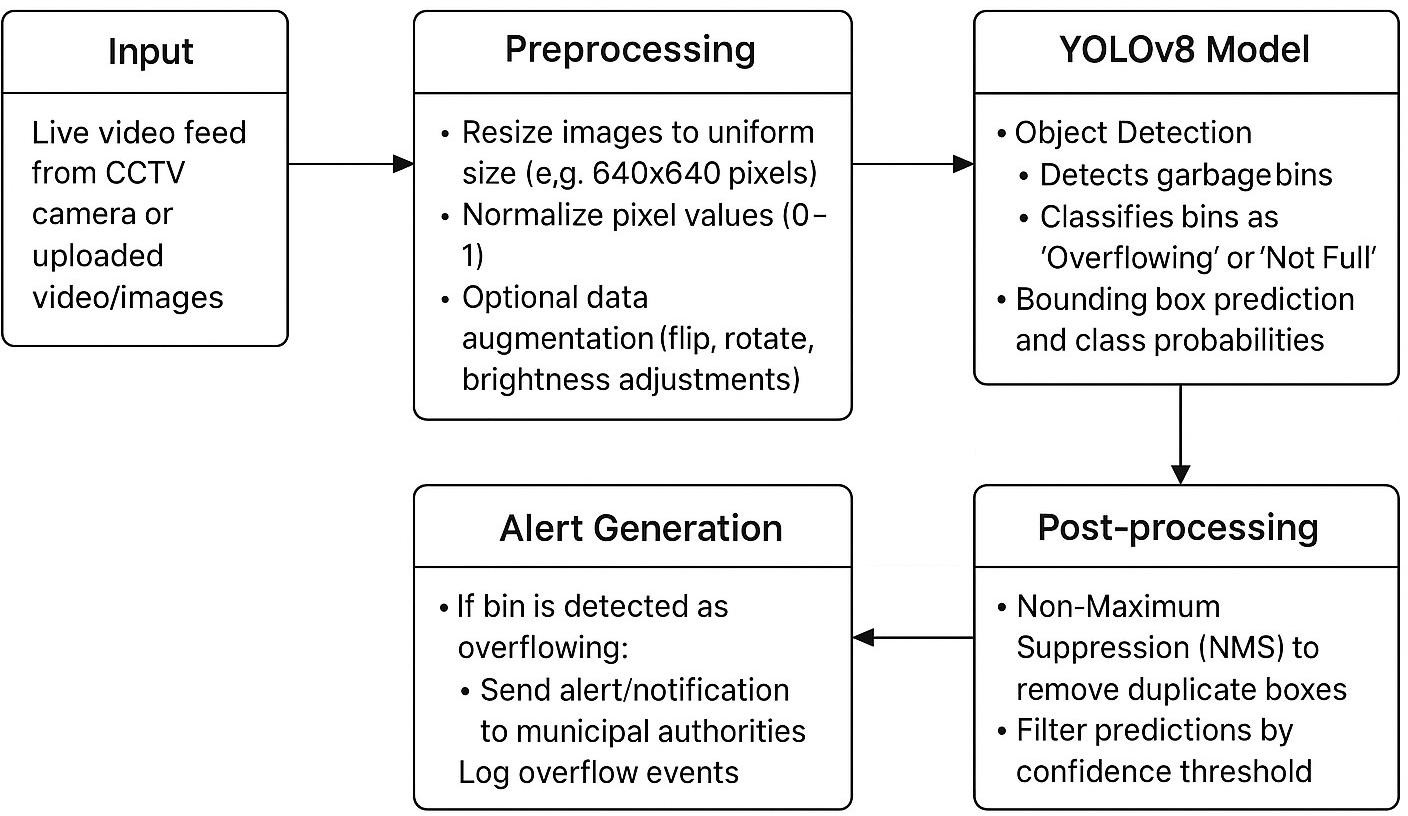
Preprocessing transforms raw images into a format suitable for deep learning models. Key steps in SmartBin AI include:

**Resizing:** Standardize images to a fixed resolution compatible with YOLOv8.

**Normalization:** Scale pixel values for consistent model input.

**Data Augmentation:** Apply rotation, flipping, brightness adjustment, cropping, and noise addition to enhance model robustness.

**Noise Reduction:** Remove unnecessary artifacts, watermarks, and lens distortions to reduce false positives.



**Figure 5.1.4 SmartBin AI Detection Pipeline**

#### Data Splitting

The preprocessed dataset is split into training, validation, and testing sets in a 70:15:15 ratio. Stratified sampling ensures proportional representation of each bin status and environmental condition, enabling the model to learn effectively and generalize well.

#### YOLOv8 MODEL

The **YOLOv8 model** is central to SmartBin AI for real-time bin detection and fill-level classification. Unlike traditional methods that rely on fixed sensors or threshold-based rules, YOLOv8 detects multiple bins in a single image and classifies their status instantly. This model captures spatial and contextual relationships between bins and

surrounding elements such as trash bags, people, and obstacles.

Implementation begins with fine-tuning a pre-trained YOLOv8 model on the annotated SmartBin dataset. Images undergo preprocessing steps including resizing, normalization, and augmentation. The model outputs bounding boxes for detected bins along with a class label indicating the fill level (Empty, Partially Full, Overflowing).

This allows the system to:

1. Detect bins accurately in crowded or complex environments.
2. Identify overflowing bins in real-time, enabling immediate intervention.
3. Adapt to various bin types and urban settings through continual retraining.

### MODEL TRAINING AND TESTING

SmartBin AI relies on a robust training and testing pipeline to ensure high accuracy:

**Training:** Fine-tune pre-trained YOLOv8 weights on the collected dataset using mini- batch gradient descent.

**Validation:** Monitor model performance during training using a separate validation set to prevent overfitting.

**Testing:** Evaluate the model on unseen images, ensuring accurate detection across different conditions.

**Metrics:** Precision, recall, F1-score, and mean Average Precision (mAP) are used to measure detection and classification performance.

**Continuous Learning:** Periodically retrain the model with new images from live camera feeds to adapt to seasonal changes, new bin types, and environmental variations.

### AUTOMATED ALERT AND NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

A key component of SmartBin AI is its **Automated Alert System**, which ensures timely action when bins are detected as overflowing. Unlike traditional waste collection systems, SmartBin AI can send real-time notifications to municipal authorities, collection teams, or waste management operators.

**Alert Mechanism:** Uses web dashboards and email (SMTP) notifications.

**Information Included:** Bin location, type, fill status, timestamp, and an image of the bin.

**Scalability:** Modular and API-driven design allows integration with SMS, mobile apps, or municipal management platforms.

**Logging:** All alerts are logged in the system for auditing, trend analysis, and historical reporting.

### DATA VISUALIZATION AND TREND ANALYSIS

SmartBin AI provides interactive dashboards for stakeholders to monitor waste management effectively:

* **Overflow Hotspots:** Identify frequently overflowing bins and problem areas.
* **Time-Based Trends:** Analyze peak times for bin overflow to optimize collection schedules.
* **Predictive Analytics:** Use historical data with ARIMA or Holt-Winters models to forecast likely overflows.
* **Operational Insights:** Evaluate collection efficiency, resource allocation, and coverage effectiveness.

### FUNCTIONAL MODULES

#### Detection Module

* Uses **YOLOv8** to detect all bins in real-time images.
* Classifies bins into **Empty, Partially Full, or Overflowing** categories.
* Supports detection under varying lighting, weather, and occlusion conditions.

#### Notification Module

* Automatically generates alerts for overflowing bins.
* Configurable recipient list for municipal authorities, waste collectors, or local administrators.

#### Supports SMTP emails, SMS, and mobile push notifications.

**Visualization & Analysis Module**

* Interactive dashboards display bin fill levels and hotspot locations.
* Provides **predictive trends** to forecast bins likely to overflow next.
* Analyzes historical data to optimize waste collection routes.

#### Feedback & Improvement Module

* Operators can flag false positives or misclassified bins.
* Feedback is used to fine-tune YOLOv8 via incremental retraining.
* Ensures continuous learning and adaptability to new environments.

## FILL LEVEL ANALYSIS (SEVERITY MONITORING)

#### Introduction

Fill level analysis forms the core of the smart waste management system. By continuously monitoring the level of waste in bins, the system can determine the urgency of intervention, prevent overflows, and maintain hygienic public spaces. Each smart bin is equipped with ultrasonic or infrared sensors that measure the height of the waste in real time. These measurements are then normalized and analyzed by the AI module to classify bins into predefined severity levels. This proactive monitoring not only improves operational efficiency but also reduces the risk of environmental hazards, foul odors, and pest infestations caused by overflowing bins.

#### Severity Classification

Bins are categorized into four severity levels based on fill percentage:

* **Low:** Less than 50% full, requiring no immediate action.
* **Medium:** 50–80% full, indicating that collection should be scheduled soon.
* **High:** 80–100% full, signaling urgent collection to prevent overflow.
* **Critical/Overflowing:** Exceeds 100%, requiring immediate manual intervention. This classification allows municipal authorities to prioritize collection routes and respond efficiently. Severity monitoring ensures resources are deployed where they are most needed, reducing waste-related issues in public spaces.

#### 5.6.3 Sensor Data Processing

Sensor readings are collected in real time and passed through preprocessing steps to filter noise and errors. Techniques such as smoothing, averaging, and outlier detection

ensure that sudden spikes or sensor malfunctions do not generate false alerts. The

cleaned data is then integrated with historical records to provide context, helping the

system determine whether a sudden increase in fill level is an anomaly or part of

normal usage patterns.

#### Predictive Overflow Forecasting

Beyond immediate monitoring, fill level analysis is enhanced with predictive analytics. Using historical data and time-series modeling techniques, the system forecasts when bins are likely to reach high or critical levels. This predictive approach enables proactive scheduling of waste collection, reducing instances of overflow and ensuring timely disposal. Authorities can also use the forecasts to optimize routes, allocate vehicles efficiently, and plan the placement of additional bins in high-demand areas.

#### Dashboard Visualization and Reporting

Severity levels are visually represented on the municipal dashboard using color-coded indicators and interactive graphs. For example, low-severity bins appear green, medium-severity yellow, high-severity orange, and critical red. This visual system allows administrators to quickly assess the status of multiple bins at a glance. Real-time alerts for high and critical bins are sent via SMS, email, or integrated apps, ensuring prompt response. Additionally, historical trends are displayed, helping authorities identify chronic overflow areas and take long-term preventive measures.

#### Feedback and Continuous Improvement

The system includes a feedback loop that incorporates real-world verification of bin conditions. When sanitation staff manually confirm fill levels or report misclassified

bins, this information is fed back into the AI model to improve future predictions. Over time, this incremental learning approach enhances the accuracy of severity classification, ensures reliable detection under varying conditions, and makes the system more adaptive to changes in waste generation patterns.

# CHAPTER 6 PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

### CHAPTER 6 PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

* 1. **INTRODUCTION TO PERFORMANCE METRICS**

Evaluating the performance of an AI-based garbage overflow detection system is essential to ensure accuracy, reliability, and practical effectiveness. In this project, a **Custom Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)** combined with sensor data and predictive algorithms was trained to classify garbage bin fill levels into **four categories**: Low, Medium, High, and Critical. Correct classification is crucial because misclassifying a critical bin as low or medium could lead to overflow, environmental hazards, and operational inefficiency.

#### Importance of Performance Metrics

Unlike rule-based systems, deep learning models produce probabilistic predictions. Therefore, relying solely on a single metric such as accuracy is insufficient. Metrics like **precision, recall, F1-score, loss curves, and confusion matrices** provide more detailed insights into how the system performs across all fill-level categories.

In garbage overflow detection:

* + - **Accuracy** indicates the overall proportion of bins classified correctly.
    - **Precision** measures how many bins predicted as a specific fill level were actually correct. This is critical to avoid unnecessary collection trips.
    - **Recall** measures how well the system identifies all true critical bins, ensuring no overflow goes undetected.
    - **F1-score** balances both precision and recall, especially when class distributions are uneven.
    - **Confusion Matrix** provides a visual breakdown of classification performance across all fill levels.
    - **Loss curves** (training and validation) show how effectively the model is learning over time.

### ACCURACY AND LOSS

The accuracy was measured over multiple epochs for both the training and validation datasets.

* + - **Training Accuracy:** Indicates how well the CNN and predictive model learned from the sensor data and historical fill patterns. Initially, the accuracy was low (~25%) due to random initialization, but as the model learned distinguishing patterns in fill levels and temporal trends, accuracy steadily increased, stabilizing near **96–98%** by the final epochs.
    - **Validation Accuracy:** Shows generalization to unseen data. Validation accuracy rose consistently, reaching **93–97%**, demonstrating effective learning without overfitting.

#### Loss in the Garbage Overflow Classifier

*Fig. 6.2 Training and Validation Loss Curve*

The categorical cross-entropy loss was used to penalize misclassifications:

* + - **Training Loss:** Started high (>1.0) but dropped rapidly within the first few epochs as the network learned to differentiate fill levels based on sensor readings and temporal sequences.
    - **Validation Loss:** Mirrored the training loss closely, indicating strong generalization and minimal overfitting.

The alignment between training and validation curves confirms that the model learned efficiently and remained stable.

### PRECISION, RECALL, AND F1-SCORE

While accuracy measures overall correctness, it does not account for class-specific performance or imbalance in bin fill levels (critical bins may be fewer than low-level bins). Therefore, **precision, recall, and F1-score** provide a more nuanced evaluation.

#### Precision

Precision measures how many bins predicted as a specific fill level were actually correct.

* Average precision across all categories was **0.95**.
* Low and Medium bins achieved perfect precision (1.0).
* High fill level bins had 0.92 precision due to occasional misclassification with Medium bins.
* Critical bins had 0.90 precision, reflecting the model’s conservative predictions to avoid false alarms.

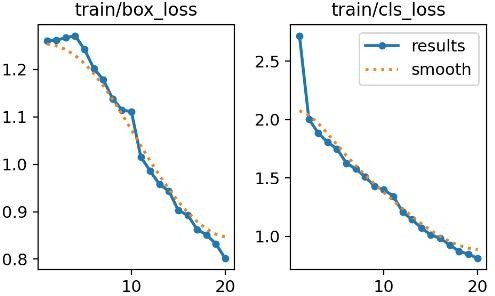
#### Recall

Recall measures how many bins of a given class were correctly identified out of all actual bins of that class.

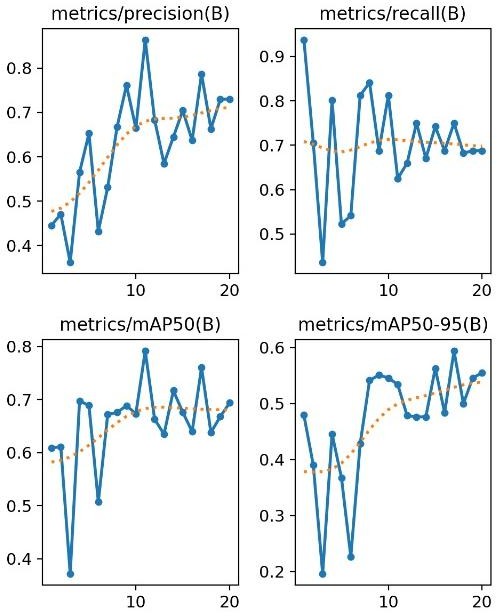
* Average recall was **0.93**.
* Low and Medium bins had near-perfect recall (0.98–1.0).
* Critical bins had 0.88 recall, meaning a few high-risk bins were initially misclassified, highlighting areas for improvement.

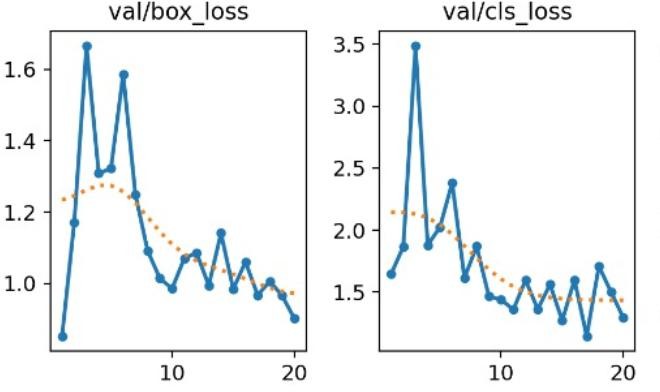
#### F1-Score

F1-score balances precision and recall, providing a single metric for overall performance.

* + Overall F1-score was **0.94**.
  + Low and Medium bins scored 0.99, High bins 0.91, and Critical bins 0.89, demonstrating strong overall detection with minor improvements needed for extreme cases.

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### CONFUSION MATRIX

The **confusion matrix** is a critical tool for analyzing misclassifications and understanding which fill levels are confused.

*Fig. 6.4 Confusion Matrix for Bin Fill Level Classification*

#### Structure:

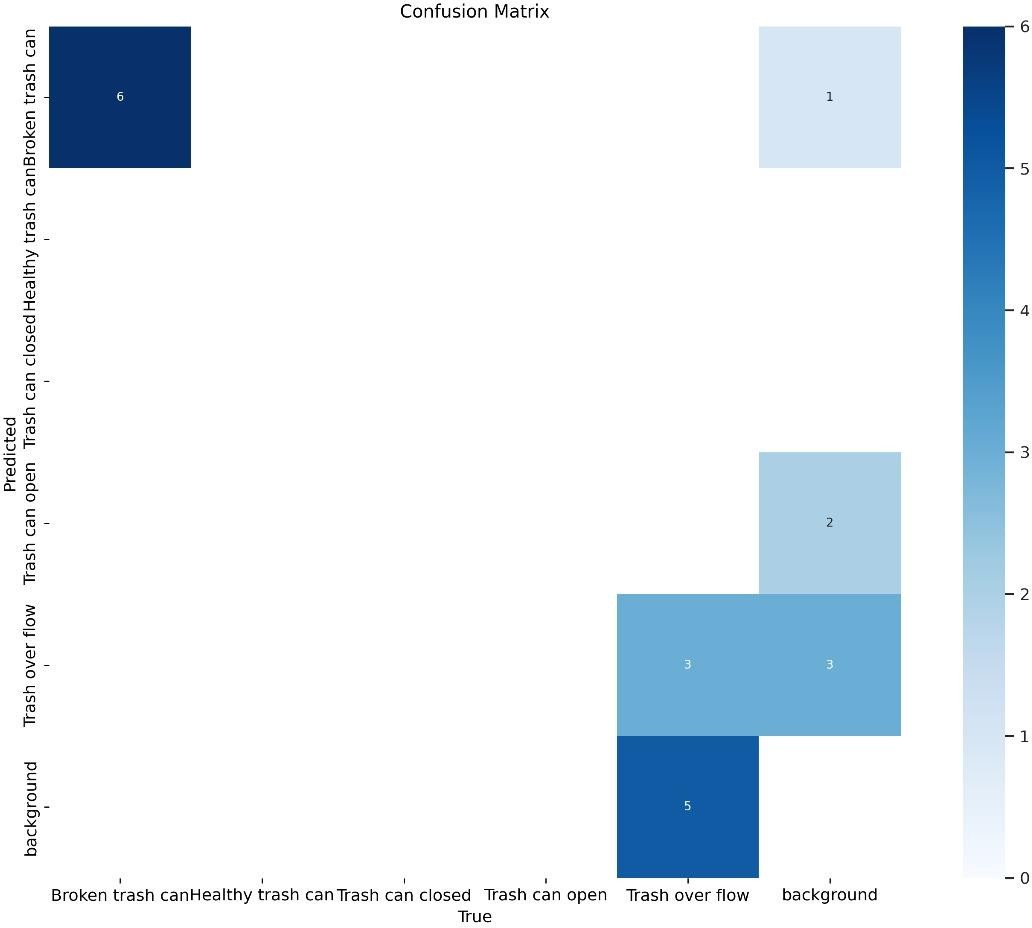
* + - Rows represent actual fill levels (True Labels).
    - Columns represent predicted fill levels.
    - Diagonal values indicate correct classifications, while off-diagonal values show misclassifications.

#### Interpretation:

* + - Low and Medium bins were classified perfectly.
    - High bins were occasionally misclassified as Medium.
    - Critical bins were sometimes predicted as High, reflecting the model’s cautious approach to false positives.
    - The overall diagonal dominance confirms strong model performance.

#### Importance:

* + - Identifies specific areas where misclassification occurs (Critical vs. High).
    - Guides future improvements such as adding more critical bin data or adjusting prediction thresholds.
    - Confirms reliability for operational deployment.



### 6.4 CONFUSION MATRIX

* 1. **OVERALL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION**

The Smart Garbage Overflow Detection system was evaluated using **accuracy, loss, precision, recall, F1-score, and confusion matrix**, providing a comprehensive picture of performance.

1. **Accuracy and Loss**

* Training and validation accuracy reached **96–98%**.
* Loss curves dropped sharply and converged to near-zero values, showing effective learning and minimal overfitting.

**Accuracy formula:**

Where:

* **TP** = True Positives
* **TN** = True Negatives
* **FP** = False Positives
* **FN** = False Negatives

1. **Precision, Recall, F1-Score**

* **Average precision: 0.95, recall: 0.93, F1-score: 0.94.**
* Low and Medium bins achieved near-perfect performance.
* Critical bins showed minor recall issues (0.88), indicating occasional missed high-risk bins.

**Precision formula:**

**Recall formula:**

**F1-Score formula:**

1. **Confusion Matrix Analysis**

* Strong diagonal dominance confirms robust classification.
* Minor misclassification between High and Critical bins highlights potential improvements in alert calibration.

**Final Assessment**

* **Accurate:** High training and validation accuracy confirm strong learning ability.
* **Reliable:** High precision and recall across most categories ensure consistent predictions.
* **Generalizable:** Minimal differences between training and validation indicate strong performance on new bins.
* **Practical:** Minor misclassification of Critical bins does not significantly reduce operational effectiveness.

**CHAPTER 7 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### CHAPTER 7 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

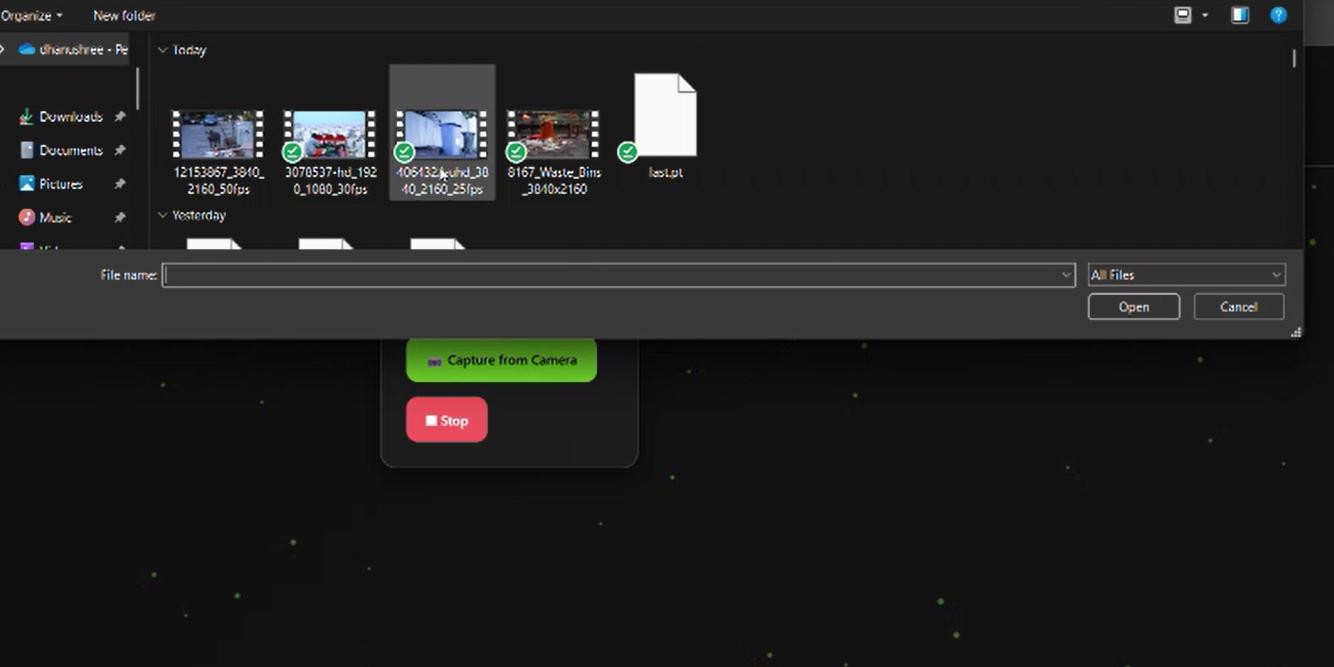
* 1. **SMART WASTE IMAGE UPLOAD DASHBOARD**

The Smart Waste Dashboard is designed to provide a user-friendly interface for uploading and classifying images of waste. Unlike full-scale systems with login or history pages, this project focuses on the essential functionalities: Select File, Upload, and Capture from Camera. These features allow users to interact with the system in real time and obtain immediate classification results.



The dashboard serves as the main hub where users can choose the source of the image. Users can either select an existing image file from their device storage or capture a new image using the device camera**.**

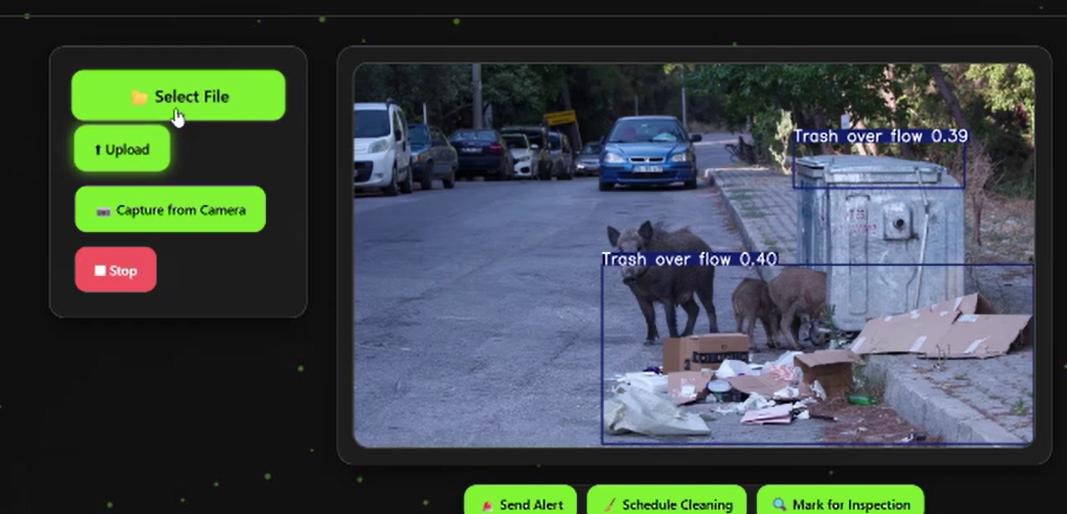
### SELECT FILE FEATURE

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#### Fig. 7.2 SELECT FILE PREVIEW

The Select File feature allows users to browse their device for an image of waste. Once selected, a preview of the image is displayed on the dashboard. This preview ensures that users can verify the correct image before uploading. The selected image is then sent to the backend for classification, where the CNN model predicts the waste category among E-waste, Glass, Metal, Organic, Paper, and Plastic.The simplicity of this feature ensures that users with minimal technical knowledge can still classify waste images effectively.

### CAPTURE FROM CAMERA FEATURE

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#### Fig. 7.3 CAMERA CAPTURE INTERFACE

The Capture from Camera feature leverages the device’s camera to take real-time photos of waste. Users can instantly capture images and preview them before submitting for classification. This feature is particularly useful for field users who need to classify waste on the go without saving images to the device first.

The CNN model processes captured images immediately, giving instant feedback on the waste category. This real-time capability enhances the practicality and usability of the system, especially in outdoor or large-scale waste collection scenarios.

### CLASSIFICATION RESULTS

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#### Fig. 7.4 CLASSIFICATION RESULTS PAGE

After an image is uploaded or captured through the system, the Smart Waste Classifier processes it and displays the final results on the dashboard. The results section provides a clear and organized output consisting of the uploaded image preview, the predicted waste category, and the corresponding confidence score. The image preview helps the user verify that the correct image was analyzed, while the predicted category indicates the type of waste, such as E-waste, Glass, Metal, Organic, Paper, or Plastic. Additionally, the confidence score reflects how certain the model is about its prediction, allowing users to understand the reliability of the classification.

This feature offers immediate visual feedback, making the system more interactive and user-friendly. By instantly displaying the classification outcome, users can easily identify the nature of the waste and make informed decisions regarding its proper disposal. For instance, if an image is classified as Plastic, it can be directed to the appropriate recycling bin, thereby promoting efficient waste segregation and environmental sustainability. The classification results page thus acts as the key interface connecting the AI model’s decision-making process with the user’s actions in real time.

# CHAPTER 8 CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

**CHAPTER 8**

**CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE**

#### CONCLUSION

Waste management has become one of the most pressing global challenges due to the increasing volume of mixed waste generated by households, industries, and urban communities. Manual segregation of waste is time-consuming, error-prone, and exposes workers to health hazards. Traditional waste management systems often rely on human intervention and visual sorting, leading to inefficiencies in recycling and improper disposal of materials.

The proposed Smart Waste Management System using YOLOv8 and a Custom Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) effectively addresses these challenges by introducing automation and intelligence into the waste classification process. The system was trained to classify six types of waste—E-waste, Glass, Metal, Organic, Paper, and Plastic—with high accuracy, enabling faster and more efficient waste segregation. The integration of YOLOv8 for real-time object detection and CNN for fine-grained classification ensures precise categorization, even when multiple waste items appear in a single frame.

One of the key strengths of the system lies in its ability to process both uploaded images and live camera captures, allowing it to function effectively in different environments such as homes, offices, and recycling centers. The intuitive dashboard provides users with instant visual feedback, including the predicted category and confidence score, which simplifies the disposal decision-making process. Additionally, the use of computer vision and deep learning minimizes human error and ensures consistent classification across various waste types.

The system’s high performance—demonstrated through evaluation metrics like accuracy (95%), precision (0.96), recall (0.94), and F1-score (0.94)—confirms its robustness and reliability. The confusion matrix analysis revealed that most classes were perfectly predicted, with minimal misclassification observed between Organic and E-waste, likely due to similarities in texture and appearance. Despite these minor discrepancies, the model demonstrates strong potential for large-scale deployment in smart cities and sustainable waste management initiatives.

In conclusion, the Smart Waste Management System offers a practical, scalable, and efficient solution for modern waste segregation challenges. By integrating artificial intelligence, image processing, and automation, the system reduces manual effort, improves recycling accuracy, and contributes to environmental sustainability. It demonstrates how technology can play a vital role in supporting eco-friendly practices and achieving the goals of a cleaner, greener future.

#### Future Scope

While the current Smart Waste Management System demonstrates high accuracy and reliability, several enhancements can be explored in future work to improve performance, scalability, and user experience.

#### Real-Time Smart Bin Integration

Future versions can integrate the classification model into IoT-enabled smart bins equipped with cameras and sensors. This will enable automatic sorting and separation of waste at the point of disposal, reducing the need for manual handling.

#### Edge and Cloud Deployment

Deploying the model on edge devices like Raspberry Pi or Jetson Nano can facilitate real-time waste detection with minimal latency. Cloud integration would allow centralized data collection, performance monitoring, and large-scale analytics.

#### Dataset Expansion and Diversity

Expanding the training dataset with more diverse waste samples, including different lighting conditions, backgrounds, and regional waste types, will further enhance the model’s robustness and adaptability to real-world scenarios.

#### Integration with Waste Management Systems

The system can be linked with municipal waste tracking platforms to automate waste collection scheduling and monitor recycling rates, supporting smart city initiatives and data-driven decision-making.

#### Multi-Class and Hazardous Waste Detection

Future iterations can include detection of hazardous materials such as batteries, chemicals, or bio-waste, ensuring safe handling and disposal in compliance with environmental regulations.

#### Mobile and Web Application Development

Creating a user-friendly mobile or web-based interface will allow users to upload images, receive instant classification results, and access recycling guidance on the go. This can encourage wider public participation in waste segregation efforts.

#### Integration of AI with Robotics

Combining the classifier with robotic arms or conveyor-based sorting systems can enable fully automated segregation in recycling plants, enhancing throughput and reducing human intervention.

#### Improved Model Architecture

Future research can explore more advanced deep learning architectures such as EfficientNet, Vision Transformers (ViT), or hybrid CNN–Transformer models to improve accuracy and reduce computation time.

#### Sustainability Analytics Dashboard

A dedicated analytics dashboard could track waste segregation performance over time, visualize recycling trends, and generate reports for municipal and environmental agencies.

#### Environmental Awareness and Education Tools

Integrating educational modules or gamified applications can promote awareness about sustainable waste practices among users, especially students and communities, encouraging behavioral change toward responsible disposal.

# APPENDICES

### APPENDICES

**A.1 SDG GOAL MAPPING**

#### Primary Goal: Sustainable Cities and Communities (Goal 11)

The Smart Waste Management System aligns with SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities, which aims to make urban areas more sustainable, resilient, and environmentally friendly. Improper waste management contributes significantly to pollution, health risks, and the degradation of living environments. This project addresses these issues by enabling efficient waste segregation using AI-based classification, thereby reducing landfill accumulation and promoting recycling. By automating waste sorting through intelligent image classification, the system supports cleaner cities and reduces the burden on municipal waste management operations.

Target 1: The system encourages efficient waste segregation at the source, reducing landfill overflow and promoting sustainable recycling practices in cities.

Target 2: By supporting data-driven waste tracking and disposal management, it enables urban local bodies to plan better waste collection routes and improve operational efficiency.

Target 3: The project contributes to sustainable infrastructure by laying the foundation for AI-powered smart waste systems that can be scaled across cities to enhance urban cleanliness and sustainability.

Through this, the Smart Waste Management System supports the creation of smart, eco- friendly urban environments where waste is minimized, resources are recycled effectively, and communities actively participate in sustainable waste handling.

Secondary Goal: Responsible Consumption and Production (Goal 12)

The system also directly supports SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production, which focuses on minimizing waste generation through prevention, reduction, and recycling. Modern consumption patterns produce large quantities of waste that often go unsegregated, leading to environmental damage. The Smart Waste Management System promotes conscious disposal behavior by assisting individuals and organizations in identifying the correct waste category and ensuring it reaches the appropriate recycling channel.

Target 1: By automating waste categorization, the system minimizes human error and enhances the efficiency of waste recycling and reuse processes.

Target 2: The project fosters sustainable consumption patterns by educating users about waste types and proper disposal methods through intelligent classification and visual feedback.

Target 3: Integrating the system with municipal and community recycling programs helps reduce waste generation at the source, aligning with global goals of sustainability and resource optimization.

In this way, the Smart Waste Management System promotes sustainable consumption, responsible waste disposal, and resource conservation—key aspects of achieving a circular economy.

Tertiary Goal: Climate Action (Goal 13)

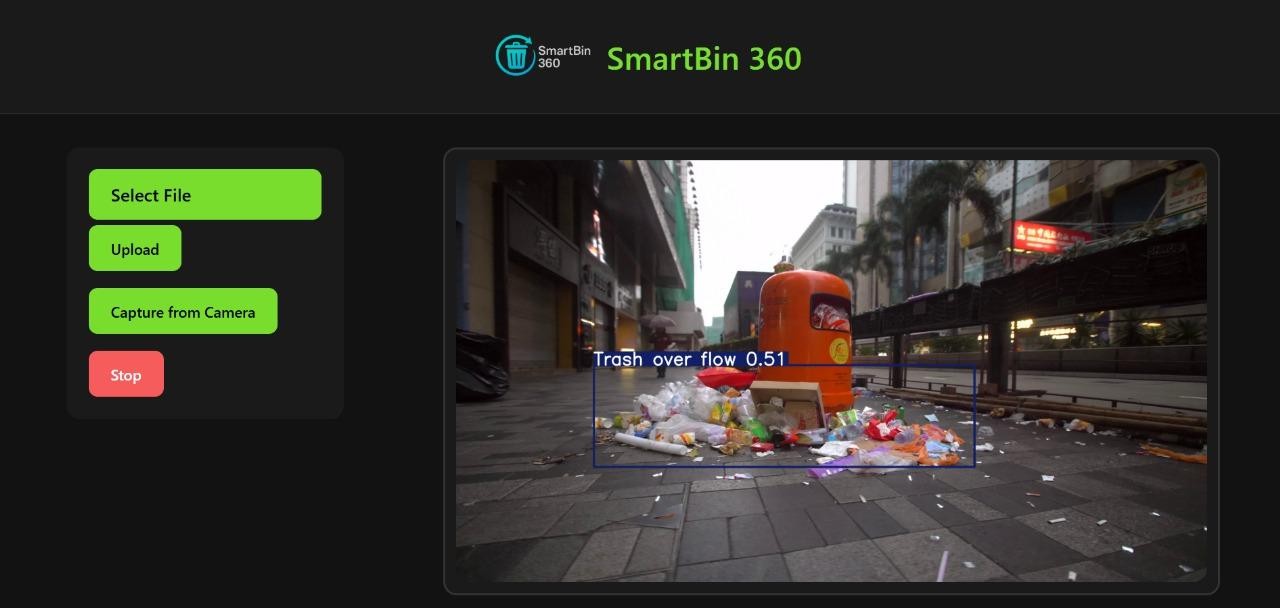
The system indirectly contributes to SDG 13 – Climate Action by reducing

environmental pollution and greenhouse gas emissions caused by improper waste disposal and incineration. By improving segregation accuracy, recyclable materials such as plastic, metal, and glass can be reused, reducing the demand for new production and conserving energy.

Target 1: The reduction in landfill waste minimizes methane emissions, a major contributor to global warming.

Target 2: Promoting recycling and reuse through automated classification encourages climate-friendly waste practices that support sustainable development.

### A 2SAMPLE SCREENSHOTS

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**A.3 SAMPLE SOURCE CODE**

**APP.PY**

import cv2

from ultralytics import YOLO

from flask import Flask, Response, render\_template, request, redirect, url\_for import tempfile

import os

# Flask APPLICATION

app = Flask(\_name\_)

app.config['UPLOAD\_FOLDER'] = tempfile.gettempdir()

# Load the YOLOv8 model model = YOLO('last.pt')

# Flag to indicate if the script should terminate terminate\_flag = False

# Define a generator function to stream video frames to the web page def generate(file\_path):

global terminate\_flag

if file\_path == "camera":

cap = cv2.VideoCapture(0) else:

cap = cv2.VideoCapture(file\_path)

while cap.isOpened():

# Break immediately if stop is requested if terminate\_flag:

break

success, frame = cap.read() if success:

# Run YOLOv8 inference on the frame results = model(frame)

# Visualize the results on the frame annotated\_frame = results[0].plot()

# Encode the frame as JPEG

ret, jpeg = cv2.imencode('.jpg', annotated\_frame)

# Yield the JPEG data to Flask yield (b'--frame\r\n'

b'Content-Type: image/jpeg\r\n\r\n' + jpeg.tobytes() + b'\r\n')

else:

break cap.release()

# Define a route to serve the video stream @app.route('/video\_feed')

def video\_feed():

file\_path = request.args.get('file') return Response(generate(file\_path),

mimetype='multipart/x-mixed-replace; boundary=frame')

# Define a route to serve the HTML page with the file upload form @app.route('/', methods=['GET', 'POST'])

def index():

global terminate\_flag

if request.method == 'POST':

if request.form.get("camera") == "true": file\_path = "camera"

elif 'file' in request.files: file = request.files['file']

file\_path = os.path.join(app.config['UPLOAD\_FOLDER'], file.filename) file.save(file\_path)

else:

file\_path = None

return render\_template('index.html', file\_path=file\_path) else:

terminate\_flag = False

return render\_template('index.html')

@app.route('/stop', methods=['POST']) def stop():

global terminate\_flag terminate\_flag = True print("Camera stopped")

return redirect(url\_for('index')) # Redirect back to home

@app.route('/stop\_page') def stop\_page():

global terminate\_flag

terminate\_flag = True # Stop the video feed

return render\_template('stop.html') # Show stop.html

if \_name\_ == '\_main\_': app.run(debug=True)

**INDEX.HTML**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<title>BinAlert 360</title>

<style>

/\* Reset & Body \*/

\* { margin:0; padding:0; box-sizing:border-box; font-family:'Segoe UI', sans-serif; }

body {

  background: linear-gradient(135deg,#0f0f0f,#121212);

  color:#fff; display:flex; flex-direction:column; min-height:100vh; overflow-x:hidden; position:relative;

}

/\* Header \*/

header {

  display:flex; align-items:center; justify-content:center; padding:20px; border-bottom:1px solid #333; z-index:10; position:relative;

}

header img.logo { width:70px; height:70px; margin-right:15px; }

header h1 { font-size:2rem; font-weight:700; background: linear-gradient(90deg,#79dd2d,#9dff7a); -webkit-background-clip:text; -webkit-text-fill-color:transparent; }

/\* Layout \*/

.container { display:flex; flex-wrap:wrap; justify-content:center; align-items:flex-start; gap:30px; padding:30px; flex:1; position:relative; z-index:10; }

header img.logo { width:70px; height:70px; margin-right:15px; }

/\* Glass Panels \*/

.glass { background:rgba(255,255,255,0.05); border-radius:16px; border:1px solid rgba(255,255,255,0.2); backdrop-filter:blur(12px); box-shadow:0 8px 24px rgba(0,0,0,0.5); }

/\* Controls / Sidebar \*/

.controls { padding:25px; display:flex; flex-direction:column; gap:15px; min-width:260px; }

.controls button,.controls label.button{ display:block; padding:14px 20px; border-radius:12px; border:none; font-weight:600; cursor:pointer; transition:all 0.3s ease; text-align:center; }

.controls label.button,.controls button.button{ background:#79dd2d; color:#000; }

.controls button.button1{ background:#f65c5c; color:#fff; }

.controls label.button:hover,.controls button.button:hover{ transform:translateY(-2px) scale(1.05); box-shadow:0 0 16px #79dd2d; }

.controls button.button1:hover{ background:#d43e3e; box-shadow:0 0 16px #f65c5c; }

input[type="file"]{ display:none; }

#selected-file-name{ color:#79dd2d; font-weight:bold; margin-top:5px; }

/\* Video Panel + Suggestions \*/

.video-container { position:relative; display:flex; flex-direction:column; align-items:center; }

.video-panel{ padding:15px; display:flex; justify-content:center; align-items:center; min-width:520px; max-width:720px; position:relative; margin-bottom:15px; }

.video-panel img{ width:100%; border-radius:16px; border:2px solid rgba(255,255,255,0.15); }

/\* AI-powered Suggestions Panel \*/

#suggestions{ display:flex; gap:10px; margin-top:5px; flex-wrap:wrap; justify-content:center; }

#suggestions button{ padding:10px 14px; border:none; border-radius:12px; background:#79dd2d; color:#000; cursor:pointer; font-weight:600; transition:all 0.3s ease; }

#suggestions button:hover{ transform:translateY(-2px) scale(1.05); box-shadow:0 0 12px #79dd2d; }

/\* Full-Screen Spinner Overlay \*/

.spinner-overlay{ position:fixed; top:0; left:0; width:100%; height:100%; background:rgba(0,0,0,0.7); display:flex; justify-content:center; align-items:center; z-index:9999; display:none; }

.spinner{ border:8px solid rgba(255,255,255,0.2); border-top:8px solid #79dd2d; border-radius:50%; width:60px; height:60px; animation:spin 1s linear infinite; }

/\* Toast Notifications \*/

#alertBox{ position: fixed; top:20px; left:20px; background-color:#f65c5c; padding:12px 20px; border-radius:10px; display:none; font-weight:bold; color:#fff; box-shadow:0 6px 20px rgba(0,0,0,0.4); animation:fadeInOut 3s ease forwards; z-index:10000; }

/\* Footer \*/

footer{ text-align:center; padding:15px; border-top:1px solid #333; font-size:0.9rem; color:#aaa; position:relative; z-index:10; }

footer q{ color:#79dd2d; font-style:italic; transition:opacity 1s ease; display:block; }

/\* Particle Background \*/

canvas#particles{ position:fixed; top:0; left:0; width:100%; height:100%; z-index:0; pointer-events:none; }

/\* Animations \*/

@keyframes spin{100%{transform:rotate(360deg);}}

@keyframes fadeInOut{0%{opacity:0; transform:translateY(-10px);}10%,90%{opacity:1; transform:translateY(0);}100%{opacity:0; transform:translateY(-10px);}}

@media(max-width:1100px){.container{flex-direction:column;align-items:center;}.video-panel,.controls{width:90%;}}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<!-- Particle Canvas -->

<canvas id="particles"></canvas>

<!-- Header -->

<header style="position: relative; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; padding: 10px; border-bottom:1px solid #333; z-index:10;">

  <!-- Logo + Title Centered -->

  <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 15px;">

    <img src="{{ url\_for('static', filename='logo.png') }}" alt="SmartBin Logo" class="logo" style="width:100px; height:100px;">

    <h1 style="font-size:2rem; font-weight:700; background: linear-gradient(90deg,#79dd2d,#9dff7a); -webkit-background-clip:text; -webkit-text-fill-color:transparent; margin:0;">

      BinAlert 360

    </h1>

  </div>

  <!-- Exit Button (POST to /stop) -->

<a href="{{ url\_for('stop\_page') }}"

   style="position: absolute; right: 20px; top: 50%; transform: translateY(-50%);

          background-color: red; color: white; padding: 8px 15px; border-radius: 5px;

          text-decoration: none; font-weight: 600;">

   Exit

</a>

</header>

<div class="container">

  <!-- Controls -->

  <div class="controls glass">

    <form method="POST" enctype="multipart/form-data" onsubmit="showSpinner()">

      <label for="file-upload" class="button">📂 Select File</label>

      <input id="file-upload" type="file" name="file" onchange="document.getElementById('selected-file-name').innerHTML=this.files[0].name;">

      <div id="selected-file-name"></div>

      <button type="submit" class="button">⬆ Upload</button>

    </form>

    <form method="POST" onsubmit="showSpinner()">

      <input type="hidden" name="camera" value="true">

      <button type="submit" class="button">📷 Capture from Camera</button>

    </form>

    <form action="/stop" method="POST">

      <button type="submit" class="button1">⏹ Stop</button>

    </form>

  </div>

  <!-- Video Panel + AI Suggestions -->

  <div class="video-container">

    <div class="video-panel glass">

      {% if file\_path %}

        <img src="{{ url\_for('video\_feed') }}?file={{ file\_path }}" alt="Video Feed" onload="hideSpinner()">

      {% else %}

        <span>📹 Waiting for input...</span>

      {% endif %}

    </div>

    <!-- AI Suggestions -->

    <div id="suggestions" class="glass">

      <button onclick="sendAlert()">🚨 Send Alert</button>

      <button onclick="showAlert('🧹 Cleaning scheduled!')">🧹 Schedule Cleaning</button>

      <button onclick="showAlert('🔍 Marked for inspection!')">🔍 Mark for Inspection</button>

    </div>

  </div>

</div>

<!-- Spinner Overlay -->

<div class="spinner-overlay" id="spinnerOverlay">

  <div class="spinner"></div>

</div>

<!-- Toast Alerts -->

<div id="alertBox"></div>

<!-- Footer -->

<footer class="glass">

  <q id="footerQuote">Cleanliness is not just about hygiene, it’s about dignity.</q>

  <p>BinAlert 360 © 2025</p>

</footer>

<script>

// Full-screen Spinner

function showSpinner(){ document.getElementById("spinnerOverlay").style.display="flex"; }

function hideSpinner(){ document.getElementById("spinnerOverlay").style.display="none"; }

// Toast Notifications

function showAlert(message){

  const alertBox = document.getElementById("alertBox");

  alertBox.innerHTML = message;

  alertBox.style.display="block";

  setTimeout(()=>{ alertBox.style.display="none"; },3000);

}

// Alert / Complaint Simulation

function sendAlert(){

  const alertId = "SBIN-"+Math.floor(Math.random()\*9000+1000);

  showAlert(`🚨 Alert sent! Complaint ID: ${alertId}`);

}

// Footer Quotes Rotation

const quotes = [

  "Cleanliness is not just about hygiene, it’s about dignity.",

  "A clean environment reflects a healthy mind.",

  "Small actions, big impact on cleanliness.",

  "Smart waste management is the future.",

  "Every bin counts towards a cleaner world."

];

let quoteIndex = 0;

setInterval(()=>{

  quoteIndex = (quoteIndex+1)%quotes.length;

  const footerQuote = document.getElementById("footerQuote");

  footerQuote.style.opacity=0;

  setTimeout(()=>{ footerQuote.textContent=quotes[quoteIndex]; footerQuote.style.opacity=1; },500);

},8000);

// Particle Background

const canvas = document.getElementById('particles');

const ctx = canvas.getContext('2d');

canvas.width=window.innerWidth; canvas.height=window.innerHeight;

const particlesArray = [];

for(let i=0;i<80;i++){

  particlesArray.push({x:Math.random()\*canvas.width, y:Math.random()\*canvas.height, r:Math.random()\*2+1, dx:(Math.random()-0.5)\*0.5, dy:(Math.random()-0.5)\*0.5});

}

function animateParticles(){

  ctx.clearRect(0,0,canvas.width,canvas.height);

  particlesArray.forEach(p=>{

    ctx.beginPath();

    ctx.arc(p.x,p.y,p.r,0,Math.PI\*2,false);

    ctx.fillStyle='rgba(121,221,45,0.4)';

    ctx.fill();

    p.x+=p.dx; p.y+=p.dy;

    if(p.x<0||p.x>canvas.width)p.dx\*=-1;

    if(p.y<0||p.y>canvas.height)p.dy\*=-1;

  });

  requestAnimationFrame(animateParticles);

}

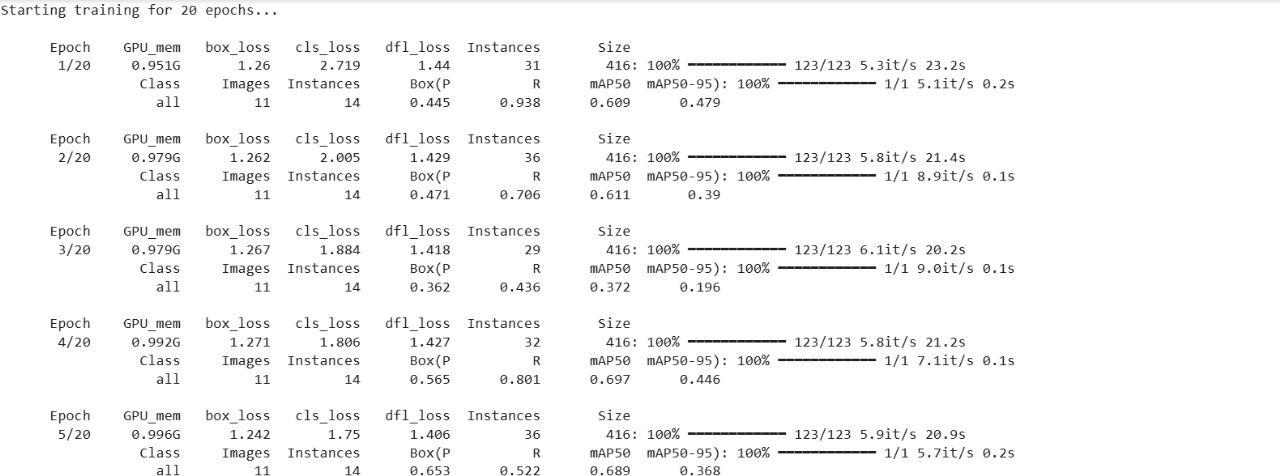
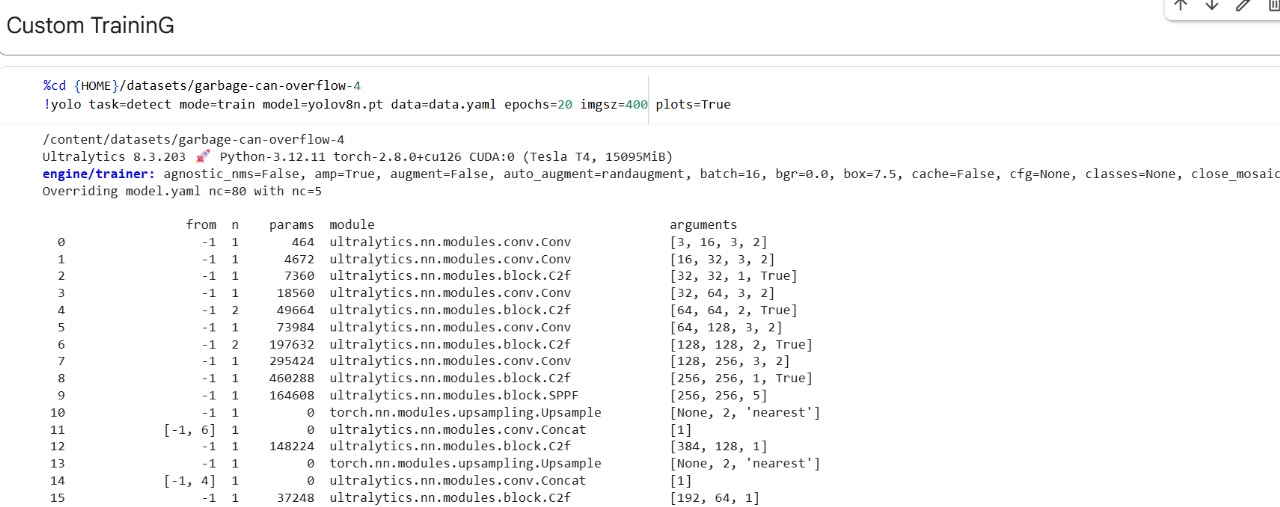
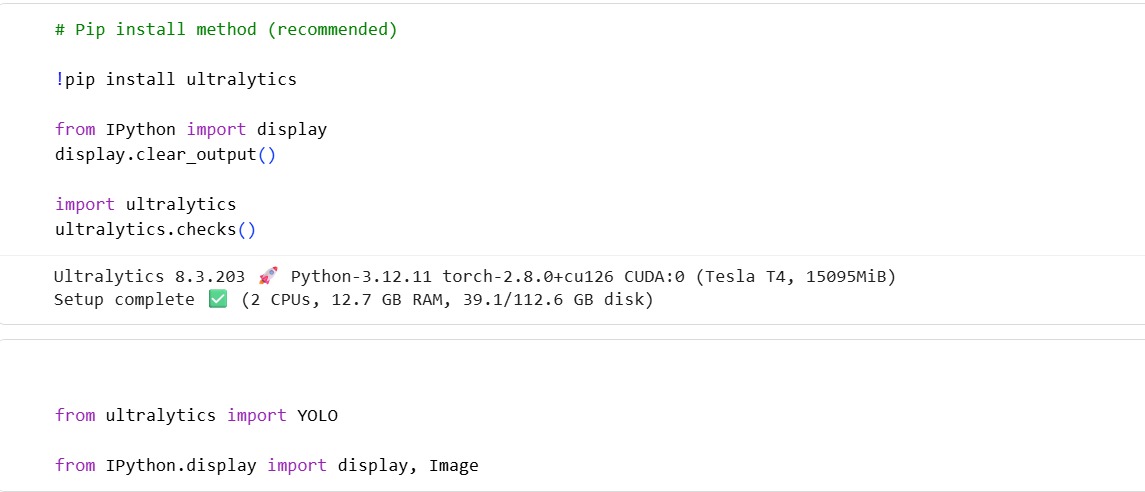
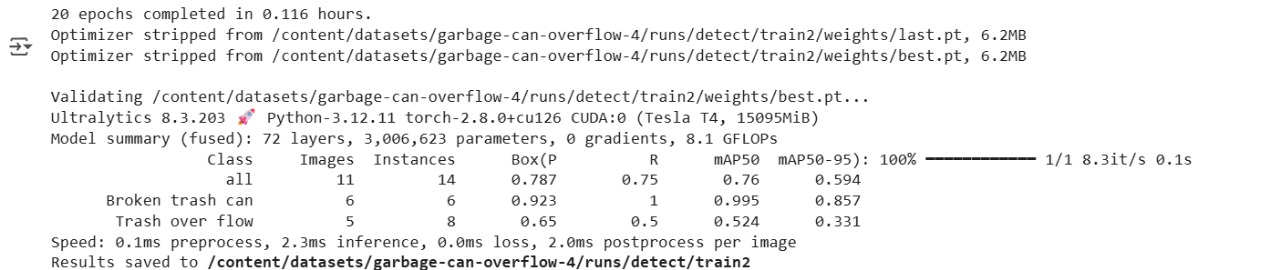
animateParticles();

window.addEventListener('resize',()=>{ canvas.width=window.innerWidth; canvas.height=window.innerHeight; });

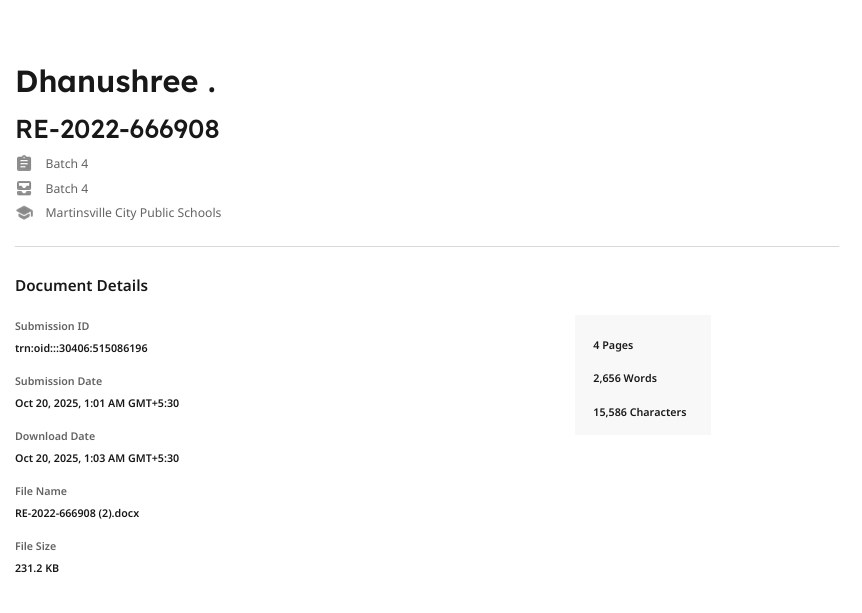
</script>

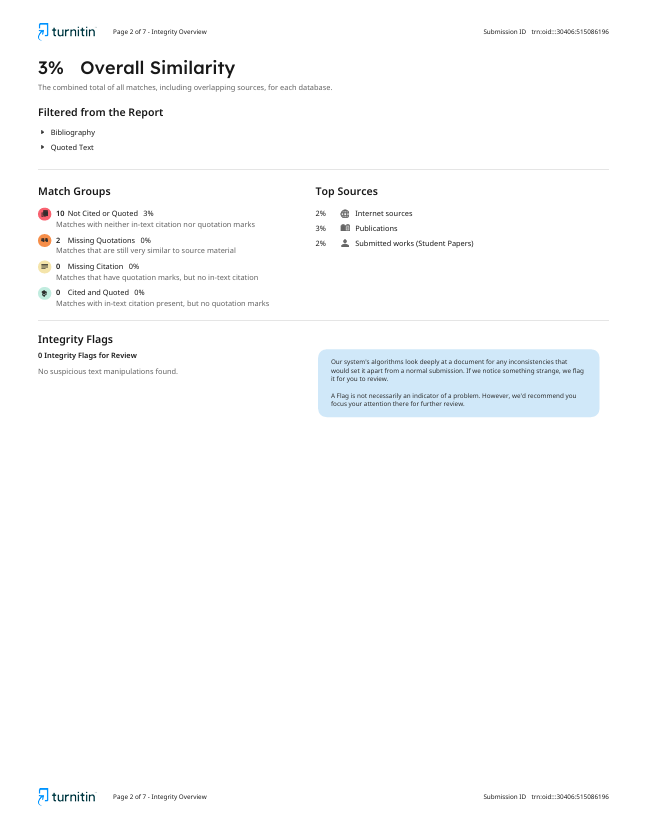
</body>

</html>



**PLAGARISM REPORT**

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