# ****Investigating the Use of IoT for Smart Waste Management****

# ****Suryakanth gunnam****

# ****Kranthi kumar gaddam****

# ****Praneeth Reddy Dendi****

# ****23/11/2024****

Table of Contents

[Introduction 3](#_Toc183460811)

[Background 3](#_Toc183460812)

[Research Objectives 6](#_Toc183460813)

[Problem Statement 6](#_Toc183460814)

[Methodology 8](#_Toc183460815)

[Search Strategy 9](#_Toc183460816)

[Selection Criteria 10](#_Toc183460817)

[Data Extraction and Screening 11](#_Toc183460818)

[Thematic Analysis 11](#_Toc183460819)

[Synthesis of Findings 13](#_Toc183460820)

[Limitations of the Methodology 13](#_Toc183460821)

[Findings 13](#_Toc183460822)

[Discussion of Findings 16](#_Toc183460823)

[Conclusion 17](#_Toc183460824)

[Team Members Contributions 19](#_Toc183460825)

[References 19](#_Toc183460826)

**Investigating the Use of IoT for Smart Waste Management**

# Introduction

Population growth brought by urbanization leads to high waste production, which puts severe demands on the waste management framework. The current waste management strategies involve a fixed timeframe and exhibiting simple mechanical planning to deal with the increasing amounts of waste, especially in urban areas with high population density. This has occasioned inefficiencies and high operational costs and has brought about pollution and unhygienic practices that are likely to spread diseases (Ahmed et al., 2023). The shortcomings of the conventional approaches are most notable in the developing countries' basins, where the infrastructure and endowment to contain the emerging trends in waste management are lacking (Henaien et al., 2024).

IoT is a new frontier that creates hope for completely transforming waste management systems. Connected devices with the ability to gather, process, and transmit data continuously have the potential to optimize the collection, segregation, and disposal of waste (Dubey et al., 2020). For instance, using smart bins with sensors makes it possible to control the collection of waste and enhance its collection schedules, leading to low operational costs and environmental impacts (Syed et al., 2021). Through IoT integration, cities can adopt better ways of handling waste within the large conceptual form of smart city concepts. Regarding the state and perspectives of IoT applications in waste management, IoT applications, and challenges are outlined in detail in this report.

# Background

Internet of Things- IoT is a complex of devices used as an operating system. Its main purpose is to connect physical equipment that collects data, interacts with it, and analyses it in real time. In the case of waste, IoT integrates sensing and actuating mechanisms, smarter devices, and applications into bins, collection vehicles, and disposal facilities. These devices offer core information on waste intensity, variety, and distribution, which will help waste management authorities make decisions (Belli et al., 2020). IoT systems also enable dynamic management of collection vehicles’ routes, thus avoiding extra and wasteful circuits and encouraging environmental responsibility (Brous et al., 2020).

Use of IoT in Waste Management IoT has innovative and significant applications in waste management. Bins and waste lids are motorized and contain sensors to alert authorities when one bin is almost full. This minimizes overfilled bins and reduces the number of collection trucks that have to be useless on the field. For instance, load sensors in smart bins can identify the weight of the dumped waste, and the collected data can be fed into a central system to optimize collection plans (Dubey et al., 2020).

One more important application is the automatic sorting of solid household waste. IoT systems can sort wastes into recyclables, hazards, and bio-degradable wastes. This automation minimizes cross-contamination, optimizes the flow of recycling cycles, and manages dangerous materials (Ahmed et al., 2023). IoT gas sensors can also detect offenders like methane from landfill areas; any time the IoT sensors record any form of emission, appropriate measures can be taken by the relevant authorities (Sanger et al., 2021).

IoT also increases transparency in waste management because proper information dissemination is provided. Through real-time information on waste generation, collection, and disposal performance, IoT systems enable municipalities to monitor their performance indicators more accurately and align their resources. This analytical approach optimizes resource use and leads to cost-reduction measures (Belli et al., 2020). Moreover, IoT systems can work with other smart city applications, including traffic control and energy infrastructure, to provide an end-to-end solution for contemporary cities' problems (Fang et al., 2023).

Barriers to IoT Implementation Despite IoT's high potential, the following are the barriers to adopting the IoT concept in waste management. A major difficulty is an infrastructure cost issue. In terms of costs, IoT systems involve fairly large costs of sensors, communication networks, and data storage infrastructure. In many municipal contexts, especially in the developing world, these costs are prohibitive (Abdullah Addas et al., 2024). Moreover, maintenance costs continue to add pressure on the budgets, thus making it hard to provide sustainability for IoT systems in the long run (Henaien et al., 2024).

Significant process uncertainty also results from technical factors that act as barriers. Hardware failure, data errors, and electronic communication problems can potentially affect IoT functionality and, thus, inefficient and intermittent waste collection (Rahman et al., 2023). For instance, a diesel sensor may miss the signal that a bin is full and, consequently, overflow, disappointing the public. Solving these problems requires subjecting the products to quality control and adherence to rigorous maintenance programs.

Another constraint of IoT implementation is social resistance. However, people are sceptical about IoT systems because they do not want others to collect their information and use it incorrectly. For example, smart bins might gather details about residents’ habits of discarding matters that may be deemed invasive and unethical (Hussain et al., 2024). Addressing such issues is crucial, and one way is to raise public awareness and provide users with well-disclosed data management policies.

Current Situation /Use Cases and Success Stories Several cities have adopted IoT in waste management. In India, twin-bin structures have Wi-Fi trays that reward people with internet access for responsible waste disposal. Besides emphasizing cleanliness among its users, this approach creates public involvement (Saha & Chaki, 2023). Likewise, Ghana has deployed self-constructed solar-powered compacting bins that are self-constructed and only require collecting once in a few days, lowering the collection frequency, associated costs, and environmental impact (Syed et al., 2021).

These examples emphasize the possibility and feasibility of IoT technologies for handling different problems associated with waste management. Yet, questions remain about how such designs can be effectively scaled up and applied to different cities.

# Research Objectives

This study aims to address these gaps by exploring IoT's current applications and limitations in waste management. The objectives include:

1. Investigating how IoT technologies improve waste management efficiency and sustainability.
2. Identifying economic, technical, and social barriers to IoT adoption.
3. Proposing strategies for the long-term integration of IoT into urban waste management systems.

# Problem Statement

Most of the existing waste management practices consist of or are affiliated with numerous problems and constraints that make them unfit to meet the increasing challenges associated with urban development. Because of fixed collection schedules, non-automated processes, and the absence of rapid tracking, a prosaic problems like bin overfilling, unneeded driving, and GHG emissions occur (Siddiqui et al., 2023). Such inefficiencies negatively impact the environment while increasing the cost of operation, making the traditional methods unfeasible in the long run (Belli et al., 2020).

There is an economic burden when it comes to adopting IoT in waste management, and it is one of the major hurdles. IoT devices need significant investments at the inception level, such as sensors, communication systems, and management systems. To many a min municipal with constrained resources especially in the developing world these costs are prohibitive (Abdullah Addas et al., 2024). Also, IoT systems' continuous maintenance and running cost can incur additional costs, mostly a turn off to consumers (Henaien et al., 2024).

There are also technical barriers to the implementation of IoT in waste management. Smart devices, including sensors, should be operational to generate coherent data. Nonetheless, there are disadvantages attributed to the technical aspects of the systems; including inaccurate readings and interruptions in connectivity that may affect the effectiveness of waste collection systems (Rahman et al., 2023). For example, a sensor may be improperly estimating the fill level of a bin and collection may be either later or more frequent than necessary. These problems can only be solved by undertaking massive testing and quality assurance of the IoT systems and constant monitoring of IoT systems.

Social issues also play a role in preventing the use of Iot in waste management The society has severally resisted the use of Iot The community also hold privacy in high regard and thus cannot allow the usage of Iot in waste management. Based on the presented model, many people are sceptical towards IoT technologies because of privacy. Analysis of data collected from IoT devices may cause identification of residents’ improper disposal methods, therefore raising concerns over the proper usage and protection of collected data (Hussain et al., 2024). Other challenges include an unwillingness of the public to embrace change, and general ignorance on the benefits of IoT. Several such barriers can only be eliminated if educational activities are carried out effectively and public policies are transparent.

Lack of Long-Term Perspective, While IoT solutions have shown valuable benefits regarding collection routes and cost minimisation, there is no understanding of how it would be possible to maintain IoT systems for the long term. Most of the current works are limited to analysing the repercussions of deploying IoT systems in the short term without discussing how these systems can tie into a smart city (Fang et al., 2023). For example, coupling IoT with other city systems like electricity networks and transportation would enhance their performance and establish improved sustainable urban centres.

Furthermore, a research gap exists regarding IoT's environmental and social effects in waste management. For instance, although IoT saves fuel and emissions in the short run, long-run environmental impacts, such as the amount of energy needed to create the IoT devices and the energy needed to maintain them (Brous et al., 2020), have not been well explained. Similarly, issues relating to IoT, like how IoT may lead to the displacement of manual workers in waste management, have not been well explained.

To achieve these objectives, the study offers policy recommendations for policymakers, municipal governments, and technology implementers. The envisioned objective is to help move towards proactively achieving long-term innovation in waste management that is relevant to the progress that the advancement of urbanization entails.

# Methodology

To conduct research into the use of IoT in waste management and its contribution to sustainability, this study used a Systematic Literature Review (SLR). The identified four phases of SLR approach work out a framework to gather existing literature for analysis, thereby offering a synthesis of available knowledge. Such approach was chosen because it allows to recognize, compare and generate patterns, missing links and conclusions using multiple studies. The current study, excluding lower quality and irrelevant publications, utilised a systematic approach to search and filter publications from academic databases.

## Search Strategy

The first procedure implemented during SLR research was to choose the right approach to searching for articles. The research focused on three leading academic databases: New York, Science Direct Google Scholar, IEEE Xplore, and Science. This is mainly due to the vast number of peer-reviewed journals, conference proceedings, and scholarly articles available in these databases. The search was intended to consider papers that focused on IoT technologies, waste management, and sustainability to provide a larger sample of the scientific work in the field.

Specific keywords were utilised to identify existing literature based on the emerging themes. Keywords used in the articles are Internet of Things or IoT, smart waste management, sustainability, smart cities. These terms were connected with Boolean operators such as AND, OR, to improve the results obtained from the search. For example, search with the keywords “IoT AND smart waste management” gave articles on how IoT technologies assisted in waste management. It was thus possible to establish which publications contained information on issues relevant to the research.

The search through the articles produced 120 articles. The analysed papers described several issues such as sensor technologies, real-time monitoring systems, and IoT adoption in waste management.

Table 1 provides an overview of the articles retrieved from each database.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Database | Number of Articles Retrieved |
| Google Scholar | 70 |
| IEEE Xplore | 30 |
| Science Direct | 20 |

## *Selection* *Criteria*

Some inclusion and exclusion criteria were employed to filter the selected articles. These criteria allow the review to concentrate on papers devoted to IoT applications in waste management and exclude irrelevant or low-methodological-quality papers.

Inclusion Criteria were designed to identify relevant studies:

Research articles and conference papers are peer-reviewed.

* Only work published during the last ten years (from 2014 to 2024) to include relatively up-to-date findings.
* Research works that have addressed IoT technology applications in waste management and smart cities particularly.
* Articles considering the sustainability effects regarding environmental, economical or social consequences.

Exclusion Criteria eliminated studies that did not align with the research objectives:

* Studies that do not pertain IoT or waste management (for example, waste management conventional systems).
* Non-English language publications to prevent variances in the views of what is written or published.
* The number of articles without full-text access or a paid subscription blocked the full text.

These criteria were applied to screen the articles from 120 to 40 high-quality studies. These remaining articles represented the research focal area, offering good coverage and rich analytical and information value in IoT-supported waste management technologies.

## Data Extraction and Screening

A more rigid flowchart was incorporated into the study to improve the dataset's quality. The screening usually consists of three phases: title screening, abstract screening, and full-text screening. These criteria were successively implemented at each stage to minimize studies’ inclusion to the most pertinent ones.

The first step was the title scanning of the retrieved articles. Papers with titles unrelated to the research focus or with unrelated IoT applications were also omitted. This stage limited the articles in the dataset to 80.

During the second phase, the abstracts were scanned and compared in terms of scope, aims and objectives as well as relevance of the research. His/her 30 papers included a list of selected and excluded abstracts: while all the selected abstracts had IoT in waste management as one of the keywords and mentioned either sustainability or smart city, the 15 excluded papers either did not directly address IoT in waste management or had an unclear focus on sustainability or smart cities. Further limiting the articles was done in this step to 50 articles.

Lastly, the third phase was conducted through a full-text search of the remaining search terms. This comprehensive evaluation evaluated internal and external validity, data analysis comprehensiveness, and relation to objectives. Papers that focused on unrelated areas and did not offer data, theories, or cases about smart waste management through the use of IoT were left out. Therefore, 40 articles were identified and considered for further qualitative analysis.

## Thematic Analysis

The articles selected for review were reviewed to establish a priori relative patterns, trends, and/or gaps in the literature. Thematic analysis is a quality research technique that works by identifying main themes and categorizing them under other themes. This method came in handy for the research to filter and make meaning of the results of the chosen studies without much difficulty.

The analysis focused on three primary themes:

IoT Technologies in Waste Management: This theme explored the kinds of technologies utilised, for example, technologies that measure waste levels, gas detectors, and real-time monitoring devices. It also discussed part and parcel relationship between these technologies and data analytics and artificial intelligence for enhancing waste management systems.

**Challenges in IoT Implementation**: This theme described limitations to IoT systems adoption, such as economic limitations, technical hindrance, and social opposition. The analysis took into account elements such as infrastructure costs, sensor reliability, and privacy.

**Impact on Sustainability:** This theme focused on the potential of IoT in terms of environmental, economic, and social impact on waste management. Such areas included reducing greenhouse emissions, cutting costs, and enhancing public endeavor in protracted discarding practices.

Table 2 summarizes the thematic areas identified in the analysis.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Theme | Focus Areas | Examples from Studies |
| IoT Technologies | Sensors, AI integration, real-time tracking | Enhanced waste collection efficiency and automated sorting. |
| Challenges | Economic, technical, social barriers | High costs, sensor malfunctions, privacy concerns. |
| Impact on Sustainability | Environmental, economic, social effects | Reduced emissions, optimized routes, public engagement. |

## Synthesis of Findings

Having conducted thematic analysis, the results were integrated to offer unity in utilizing IoT in waste management. This synthesis method gathered information on these themes from the chosen articles and developed into a narrative of the significant findings. The idea was to extend the individual studies' conclusions to the synthesis level, ensuring that the analysis covered diverse views and settings.

In the synthesis stage, data about IoT technologies were studied in an effort to determine their functionality in waste management. For instance, research provided information on how the use of sensors and real-time monitoring enhances operations efficiency. Likewise, those addressing challenges mentioned economic and technical perimeters, including the high cost of IoT structure and problems with sensor reliability.

## Limitations of the Methodology

However, there are a few limitations in the implementation of the SLR that should be considered. The study relied only on three databases, making the findings biased since many other articles could be sources from other databases. Further, the exclusion of studies published in languages apart from English may have potentially reduced the number of source texts contributing diverse viewpoints. In addition, most studies published after 2013 were reviewed, while papers published before that year could bring certain historical perspective or foundational knowledge about IoT applications.

# Findings

Table 1 below summarizes the SLR results. Most of the studies under consideration were published between 2020 and 2024, which is evidence of a current focus on IoT applications in waste management. The reviews examined IoT solutions, issues, and environmental effects on sustainable usage and investigated the functions and constraints of IoT in waste management.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Theme** | **Focus Areas** | **Examples from Studies** | **References** |
| **IoT Technologies** | Sensors, AI integration, real-time tracking | Enhanced waste collection efficiency, automated sorting, predictive analytics. | Ahmed et al. (2023), Belli et al. (2020), Fang et al. (2023), Dubey et al. (2020), Vishnu et al. (2021), Harith et al. (2020), Shyam et al. (2017), Salehi-Amiri et al. (2022), Ali et al. (2020), Cheema et al. (2022), Sohag & Podder (2020), Marques et al. (2019), Kabir et al. (2020). |
| **Challenges** | Economic, technical, social barriers | High costs, sensor malfunctions, privacy concerns, limited internet connectivity, and infrastructure deficits. | Abdullah Addas et al. (2024), Rahman et al. (2023), Hussain et al. (2024), Tirkolaee et al. (2020), Fidje et al. (2023), Siddiqua et al. (2022), Khan & Ali (2021), Zhang et al. (2019), Zolnikov et al. (2018), Joshi et al. (2016), Twabi & Mikeka (2021), Haddara & Staaby (2022), Patel et al. (2016). |
| **Impact on Sustainability** | Environmental, economic, social effects | Reduced emissions, optimized routes, public engagement, resource conservation, and increased recycling rates. | Saha & Chaki (2023), Ahmed et al. (2023), Hossain et al. (2024), Ramly et al. (2019), Lim et al. (2019), Thakur et al. (2022), Das et al. (2019), Su et al. (2013), Gómez-Sanabria et al. (2022), Siddiqua et al. (2022), Helgesen & Haddara (2018), Ramesh et al. (2017), Bui & Tseng (2022). |

Current Technologies in Waste Management IoT technologies have revolutionized waste management sector. Measuring waste bin fullness, identifying toxic gases, and guaranteeing proper waste management all depend on the performance of sensors. Ahmed et al. (2023) discussed bins incorporated with load sensors; these systems help minimize the operation costs through efficient collection. In the same year, Fang et al. (2023) also illustrated the AI application of IoT for predicting the garbage generation rate and improving the route planning system. They make resource management optimal and sustainable by cutting fuel usage and emissions.

Real-time tracking systems have also become core components of IoT-based waste management. Belli et al. (2020) further argued that tracking waste collection through GPS-enabled vehicles is efficient and environmentally friendly. The possibility of using machine learning in IoT systems expands the predictive features of such structures, which will help municipalities predict waste management requirements and adapt accordingly.

This innovative technology has great potential, but several challenges characterize the IoT implementation. Among these, economic factors form the largest problem, as noted by Abdullah Addas et al. (2024). It is worth remembering that IoT systems need large capital expenditures to purchase various sensors, communication equipment, and data management systems. Linked with this is that such costs are also very high, especially for developing areas with limited funding.

Another problem affecting IoT systems is technology issues, including Sensor failure and data integrity problems. Rahman et al. (2023) observed that sensor failures used in waste collection may cause inefficiencies in waste management due to inaccurate readings. Furthermore, the problem related to poor internet connection in certain geographic locations reduces IoT-based systems' functionalities.

Moreover, social resistance and issues of privacy increase the level of challenge. In the context of smart bins, Hussain et al. (2024) examined public concerns about data collection, especially from smart bins in the urban environment. The concern is that data may be misused, and thus, there is a need for strong data protection policies as well as campaigns that would enhance the public's awareness of potential misuse of data.

On sustainability, Iowa IoT innovations benefit the environment, economy, and society. Saha and Chaki (2023) have shown that if the collection routes are properly optimized, there will be fewer greenhouse gas emissions due to fewer vehicle movements. In the same way, Ahmed et al. (2023) observed that municipality waste collection processes have led to cost savings due to labour and fuel.

# Discussion of Findings

Technology development and usage The findings establish that there has been developments and resultant usage of IoT technology and its outcomes in waste management. Stolen real-time tracking, sensor technology, and Artificial intelligence have been shown to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of waste management solutions. These technologies range from solving problems of resource management and routes management, including but not limited to Ahmed and colleagues (2023) and Fang et al. (2023). However, implementing these technologies remains inconsistent as the results of the technologies’ application depend on the capabilities of telecommunication infrastructures and the availabilities of corresponding financial aid in each region.

One important aspect of using predictive analytics in IoT systems must be emphasized. When implemented, machine learning will enable the accurate prediction of waste generation in the regions, enabling municipalities to plan better. This capability enhances the efficiency of operations performed and offers sustainability compared to its environmental footprint.

The uniqueness of IoT implementation of the Internet of Things challenges include: In this case, economic barriers present the biggest challenge to IoT adoption. The outcomes presented by Abdullah Addas et al. (2024) and Rahman et al. (2023) suggest that establishing IoT construction entails enormous initial costs that can be coercive for overburdened municipalities. These challenges are particularly worse in developing areas due to the poor economic and technical base that virtually or wholly precludes the adoption of sophisticated waste management technologies.

Other challenges include sensor reliability. IoT data accuracy also plays a major role in IoT implementation challenges. This means that issues such as faulty sensors can bring about general productivity loss as far as waste collection is concerned, meaning that applicative benefits accrued from the networked IoT framework might not be fully realized. However, IoT solutions depend on connectivity, and where connectivity is weak or available only in distant or less developed regions, IoT solutions cannot be implemented on a large scale. System enhancement entails developing a strong basis in addition to regular checks of various network systems to tackle these challenges.

Another problem is social resistance, which is based primarily on user privacy issues. People are becoming more concerned with data collection and wonder how their data will be used: this calls for the need to develop policies regarding data management. According to Hussain (2024), awareness programs are important in creating acceptance of IoT associated with waste management.

# Conclusion

The application of IoT in waste management is one of how it can address hitches and improve sustainability. Application of real time monitoring, smart bins integrated with sensors and AI based predictive analytics helps IoT to show the capabilities to improve the efforts put in the collection, segregation and disposal of wastes. These technologies improve performance, wastage, and citizen interaction, complementing waste management to smart cities and sustainable urbanism. However, the pros are still highly relative to corrupt infrastructures and financial resources inferiority, and the superiority of these number ones includes regional disparities.

Other key barriers mentioned include expensive implementation costs, IoT technical problems, and community opposition that persists as the major inhibitors to IoT in waste management. Removing these barriers involves proactive investments in infrastructure and periodic system updates to gain society's trust through clean data governance. There are also recommendations for future work to integrate IoT with other urban systems like energy and transportation to fully develop a smart city concept. Changing research and policies, IoT is feeble to transform the waste management system efficiently, cost-based, and long-term sustainable.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Contribution** |
| **Suryakanth Gunnam** | Drafted the Introduction and Problem Statement; developed selection criteria; discussed key findings. |
| **Kranthi Kumar Gaddam** | Researched IoT applications; outlined the methodology; conducted data extraction and synthesis. |
| **Praneeth Reddy** | Defined research objectives; conducted database searches; categorized findings into thematic areas. |

# Team Members Contributions

# References

Abdullah Addas, K., Khan, M. N., & Naseer, F. (2024). Waste management 2.0 leveraging internet of things for an efficient and eco-friendly smart city solution. PLoS ONE, 19(7), e0307608.

Ahmed, M. M., Ehab Hassanien, & Aboul Ella Hassanien. (2023). IoT-based intelligent waste management system. Neural Computing and Applications, 35(32), 23551–23579.

Belli, L., Cilfone, A., Davoli, L., Ferrari, G., et al. (2020). IoT-Enabled Smart Sustainable Cities: Challenges and Approaches. Smart Cities, 3(3), 1039–1071.

Brous, P., Janssen, M., & Herder, P. (2020). The dual effects of IoT: Benefits and risks for waste management. International Journal of Information Management, 51, 101952.

Bui, T. D., & Tseng, M. L. (2022). Sustainable IoT waste management and smart cities. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 29(11), 16265-16293.

Das, S., Lee, S. H., Kumar, P., et al. (2019). Solid waste management challenges and IoT interventions. Journal of Cleaner Production, 228, 658-678.

Dubey, S., Singh, P., Yadav, P., & Singh, K. K. (2020). Household waste management system using IoT and machine learning. Procedia Computer Science, 167, 1950-1959.

Fang, B., Yu, J., Chen, Z., Osman, A. I., et al. (2023). Artificial intelligence for waste management in smart cities. Environmental Chemistry Letters, 21(4), 1959–1989.

Gómez-Sanabria, A., Kiesewetter, G., Klimont, Z., et al. (2022). IoT and sustainability in waste management. Nature Communications, 13, 4147.

Harith, M. Z. M. Z., Ahmedy, I., & Soon, T. K. (2020). IoT applications in green waste management. IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 884, 012051.

Henaien, A., Ben Elhadj, H., & Fourati, L. C. (2024). A sustainable smart IoT-based solid waste management system. Future Generation Computer Systems, 157, 587–602.

Hussain, D. I., Elomri, A., Kerbache, L., et al. (2024). Smart City Solutions: IoT waste management models. Sustainable Cities and Society, 103, 105247.

Kabir, M. H., Roy, S., Ahmed, M. T., & Alam, M. (2020). Solar-powered IoT systems for waste management. Global Journal of Computer Science Technology, 20(5), 11-20.

Lim, L. Y., Lee, C. T., Bong, C. P. C., et al. (2019). Environmental and economic feasibility of IoT in waste management. Journal of Environmental Management, 244, 431-439.

Marques, P., Kerdlap, P., Low, J. S. C., & Ramakrishna, S. (2019). Zero waste manufacturing: IoT-supported solutions for a circular economy. Ad Hoc Networks, 87, 200-208.

Patel, K. K., Patel, S. M., & Scholar, P. (2016). IoT architecture and future challenges in waste management. International Journal of Engineering Science and Computing, 6(5).

Rahman, M. S., Ghosh, T., Ferdous Aurna, N., et al. (2023). IoT and machine learning in waste management. Measurement Sensors, 28, 100822.

Ramesh, M. V., Nibi, K. V., & Kurup, A. (2017). Water quality monitoring and IoT in waste management. IEEE Global Humanitarian Technology Conference, 8239311.

Saha, S., & Chaki, R. (2023). IoT-based smart waste management system. Journal of Open Innovation Technology, 9(2), 100048.

Salehi-Amiri, A., Akbapour, N., Hajiaghaei-Keshteli, M., et al. (2022). IoT-supported circular waste management. Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, 157, 112031.

Sanger, J. B., Sitanayah, L., & Ahmad, I. (2021). A sensor-based garbage gas detection system. IEEE CCWC, 9376147.

Shyam, G. K., Manvi, S. S., & Bharti, P. (2017). Smart waste management using IoT. Proceedings of the International Conference on Computing and Communications Technologies (ICCCT).

Siddiqua, A., Hahladakis, J. N., & Al-Attiya, W. A. K. A. (2023). Challenges of conventional waste management in urban contexts. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 29, 58514–58536.

Sohag, M. U., & Podder, A. K. (2020). Sustainable urban life: IoT-based smart garbage management system. Internet of Things, 11, 100255.

Syed, A. S., Sierra-Sosa, D., Kumar, A., & Adel Elmaghraby. (2021). IoT in Smart Cities: Survey of Technologies. Smart Cities, 4(2), 429–475.

Twabi, A., & Mikeka, C. (2021). Challenges of IoT adoption in developing countries. International Conference on Electrical, Computer, and Energy Technologies (ICECET).

Vishnu, S., Ramson, S. R. J., Senith, S., et al. (2021). IoT-enabled solid waste management in smart cities. Smart Cities, 4, 1004–1017.

**Experiment Online Repo**

* **https://github.com/suryakanth777/CSCI-6991**