METHODIST COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY
(AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION)
(Approved by AICTE, New Delhi, Affiliated to Osmania University)
Accredited by NBA and NAAC with A+ Grade

A MINI PROJECT REPORT ON

SMART BIN

Submitted By

K.Nithin Kumar Goud **160722735076**

G.Vaishnavi Teja **160722735107**

K.Jaya Krishna **160722735099**

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

IN

ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

METHODIST COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

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Under the guidance of

Dr. Carey John

Asst. Professor

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Abids, Hyderabad, Telangana 500 001

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation work entitled **"SMART BIN"** is

The Work Completed And Submitted By :

K.Nithin Kumar Goud	**160722735076**
G.Vaishnavi Teja	**160722735107**
K.Jaya Krishna	**160722735099**

This report is submitted in Electronics and Communication Engineering from **Methodist College of Engineering and Technology** affiliated to Osmania University, Hyderabad is bonafide project work carried out by them during the academic year 2024-2025.

Dr. CAREY JOHN
PROJECT GUIDE
Ass.Proffesor

Electronics and Communication Engineering
Methodist College of Engineering and Technology, Abids, Hyderabad-500001

Dr. VSrinivasa Baba
HOD
Proffesor

Electronics and communication Engneering
Methodist College of Engineering and Techonology,Abids,Hyderabad-500001

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INTERNAL EXAMINER **EXTERNAL EXAMINER**

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ABSTRACT

The "SmartBin Technology" project is an intelligent waste management system designed to improve efficiency and promote hygiene in waste disposal. It utilizes sensors to enable automatic lid operation, detect waste levels, and alert users or authorities when the bin is full. The system integrates IoT technology, allowing real-time monitoring and notifications through a mobile app or web platform. This minimizes manual intervention, ensuring a more convenient and hygienic waste disposal process.

Additionally, the project incorporates features like optional waste segregation using moisture sensors and eco-friendly materials to support sustainable practices. SmartBin Technology addresses the growing challenges of urban waste management, providing an innovative, efficient, and scalable solution for cleaner environments. It aims to contribute to a sustainable future by encouraging responsible waste disposal and streamlining collection processes.

LIST OF FIGURES

1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Efficient waste management is crucial for maintaining hygiene and sustainability, especially in urban areas where waste generation is high. Traditional methods often face challenges like overflowing bins, delayed collection, and lack of proper segregation, leading to environmental and health issues. Addressing these challenges requires innovative and technological solutions.

The "SmartBin Technology" project aims to modernize waste management by integrating advanced sensors and IoT technology. The system automates waste disposal with features such as automatic lid opening, real-time waste level monitoring, and notifications to authorities or users when the bin is full. These features enhance hygiene and convenience while reducing manual intervention.

Incorporating waste segregation through sensors like moisture detectors allows the SmartBin to separate wet and dry waste, supporting recycling and sustainable disposal practices. Additionally, the use of eco-friendly materials in the bin's design promotes environmental consciousness.

IoT integration enables seamless communication between the bin and a mobile app or web platform, providing real-time updates and ensuring timely waste collection. This makes the system suitable for deployment in residential, commercial, and public spaces.

By combining technology and sustainability, SmartBin Technology addresses inefficiencies in traditional waste management systems. It offers a scalable and innovative solution to create cleaner and greener urban environments.

1.2 OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of the "SmartBin Technology" project is to create a smart waste management system that improves hygiene, efficiency, and sustainability in waste disposal. The system aims to address common issues like overflowing bins, delayed collection, and improper segregation through automation and real-time monitoring.

A key goal is to leverage sensors and IoT technology to enable features such as automatic lid operation, waste level detection, and smart alerts for timely waste collection. This ensures a more hygienic and user-friendly experience while reducing manual intervention.

Additionally, the project aims to promote eco-friendly practices by incorporating waste segregation and using sustainable materials in the bin’s design. By enabling proper disposal and recycling, the system contributes to environmental sustainability.

Overall, the project seeks to provide an innovative, scalable, and sustainable solution to modernize waste management systems and foster cleaner and greener urban environments.

1.3 Motivation

The main motivations behind a Smart Bin are:

The increasing volume of waste in urban areas has highlighted the inefficiencies of traditional waste management systems. Overflowing bins, delayed waste collection, and the lack of segregation often lead to environmental pollution and health hazards. This growing concern served as a primary motivation for developing a smarter and more efficient solution.

Technological advancements in sensors and IoT present an opportunity to address these challenges by modernizing waste management processes. The idea of automating waste disposal, providing real-time monitoring, and enabling better segregation inspired this project to make waste management more effective and sustainable.

Moreover, the need for eco-friendly practices in daily life motivated the incorporation of features like waste segregation and sustainable materials. By combining technology and environmental responsibility, the project aims to contribute to a cleaner, greener future.

2. HARDWARE DESCRIPTION

2. Hardware Description & Specifications:

1. Arduino UNO:

Arduino Uno is a microcontroller board based on the ATmega328P. It has 14 digital input/output pins, 6 analog inputs, a 16 MHz quartz crystal, a USB connection, and a power jack. The board is programmed using the Arduino Integrated Development Environment (IDE) and is widely used for hobby and educational projects, as well as for creating prototypes for commercial applications.

Fig. 2.1.1 Arduino UNO

Arduino Uno is a microcontroller board based on the ATmega328P. It has:

- 14 digital input/output pins
- 6 analog inputs
- 32 KB of flash memory
- 16 MHz clock speed
- USB connection for programming and power
- 5V voltage regulator
- ICSP header for programming with an external programmer
- reset button

2.1.2 HC-SR04 Ultrasonic Sensor

The HC-SR04 is a popular ultrasonic distance sensor used in various applications, including robotics, automation, and object detection. It measures the distance to an object by sending out an ultrasonic wave and calculating the time it takes for the wave to bounce back.

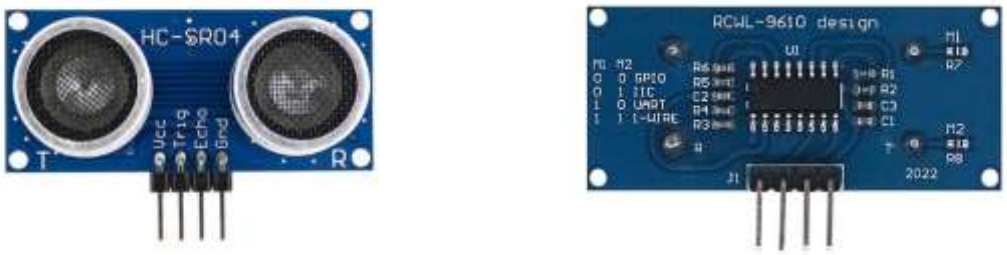

Fig. 2.1.2 HC-SR04 Ultrasonic Sensor

- **Operating Voltage:** 5V DC.
- **MeasuringRange:** 2 cm to 400 cm (0.8 inches to 13.1 feet).
- **Accuracy:** 3 mm.
- **Resolution:** 1 cm.
- **Working Frequency:** 40 kHz.
- **Response Time:** 60 ms.
- **Beam Angle:** 15° (ideal for detecting objects within this range).
- **Operating Current:** 15 mA (standby); up to 30 mA during measurement.
- **Dimensions:** 45mm x 20mm x 15mm
- **Pin Configuration:**VCC , GND , Trig Pin (Trigger) , Echo Pin.
- **Applications:** obstacle avoidance systems, distance measurement projects, parking assistance for vehicles, level measurement in tanks or bins, and home automation applications.

2.1.3 Servo Motor

A servo motor is a small, precise motor that uses a control circuit and gears to rotate to a specific angle, typically between 0° and 180°. It is controlled by a PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) signal, which determines the position of its shaft. Servo motors are commonly used in robotics, automation, and other applications where accurate movement is required.

Fig. 2.1.3 Servo Motor

Key Components and Features:

- **Motor:** Converts electrical energy into mechanical motion.
- **Gears:** Translates motor's rotational motion into desired angle movement.
- **Control Circuit:** Receives PWM signals to control the angle of rotation.
- **PWM Signal Input**: Used to set the motor's position.
- **Rotation Range:** Typically 0° to 180° (varies by type).
- **Torque:** Measured in kg.cm or N.m, indicating the force the motor can exert.
- **Voltage:** Typically operates at 4.8V to 6V for standard servos.

2.1.5 Jumper Wires:

Jumper wires are electrical wires with connectors at both ends that are used to make temporary connections between two points in a circuit. They are usually made of conductive material such as copper and are coated with insulation. The connectors are usually simple and typically consist of metal pins that can be inserted into a breadboard or other connection points. Jumper wires come in different lengths and colors, and they are widely used in prototyping, testing, and educational purposes in electronics.

Fig. 2.1.4 Jumper Wires

- **Wire Gauge:** The gauge or diameter of the wire, usually measured in American Wire Gauge (AWG).
- **Material:** Jumper wires can be made of copper, brass, nickel-plated copper, etc.
- **Length:** The length of the wire, typically measured in inches or centimeters.
- **Connectors:** The type of connectors at the end of the wire, such as male headers, female headers, or bare wire ends.
- **Flexibility:** The level of flexibility of the wire, which can be stiff or flexible.
- **Color:** Jumper wires may come in different colors for easier identification.
- These specifications may vary depending on the specific application and type of jumper wire.

2.1.6 Power Source

Fig. 2.1.5.1 USB Power Supply

Fig. 2.1.5.2 External 9V Battery

A. USB Power Supply:

- **Source:** USB port (5V, 500-1000 mA output).
- **Advantages:** Simple, widely available, Reliable for indoor setups, Provides sufficient current for Arduino and low-power components.
- **Limitations:** Suitable only for stationary or indoor setups, Not ideal for portability.

B. External 9V Battery or DC Adapter:

- **Source:** 9V battery or DC adapter (7-12V input).
- **Advantages:** Can be used when USB power is not available, 9V batteries or adapters are easy to use for portable or semi-portable setups.
- **Limitations**: 9V batteries may not last long when the servo motor and sensors are active ,Requires more frequent battery changes unless using a larger rechargeable battery pack.

3.DESIGN & IMPLEMENTATION

1.Working Principle:

The working principle of a SmartBin using Arduino is based on distance measurement and automated actions when the bin reaches a certain level of fullness. Here's how the system works:

1. Distance Measurement (Ultrasonic Sensor)The ultrasonic sensor (HC-SR04): is placed at the top of the bin, facing downwards.The sensor sends out high-frequency sound waves (ultrasonic waves) and waits for them to bounce back after hitting an object (in this case, the trash inside the bin).The time it takes for the sound waves to return is measured, and this time is converted into distance (in centimeters or inches) using the **formula:\text{Distance} = \frac{\text{Time}}{2} \times \text{Speed of Sound}.**

2. Automated Lid Control (Optional Servo Motor):

If a servo motor is integrated to automatically open or close the bin lid:When the bin reaches a certain fullness level (distance is short), the Arduino sends a signal to the servo motor to open the lid, allowing for easy disposal of trash.When the bin is not full, the lid remains closed to keep it secure.

3. Arduino Control:

The Arduino acts as the central control unit, processing the data from the ultrasonic sensor and executing the appropriate actions (activating the notification system or controlling the servo motor).The Arduino reads the sensor input, compares it with the threshold, and determines whether to trigger the notification or lid control.

Key Components and their Role:

- **Ultrasonic Sensor:** Measures the distance between the sensor.
- **Arduino:** Processes the sensor data and controls the system.
- **Servo Motor:** (Optional) Automatically opens or closes the bin lid based on fullness.

This simple working principle allows the SmartBin to function effectively by automating the monitoring and notification of the bin's status.

3.2 Circuit explanation

Components:

1. Ultrasonic Sensor (HC-SR04)
2. Arduino Board
3. Servo Motor
4. Jumper Wires
5. Power Supply (e.g., 9V battery or USB)

Circuit Connections:

1. **Ultrasonic Sensor (HC-SR04):**

- VCC → Connect to 5V pin on the Arduino.
- GND → Connect to GND pin on the Arduino.
- Trig Pin → Connect to Pin 9 (or any other digital pin).
- Echo Pin → Connect to Pin 10 (or any other digital pin).

Function: The ultrasonic sensor detects the distance of an object (e.g., a hand) near the dustbin.

2. **Servo Motor:VCC :**

- Connect to 5V pin on the Arduino.
- GND → Connect to GND pin on the Arduino.
- Signal Pin → Connect to Pin 11 (or another PWM-capable pin).

Function: The servo motor controls the bin's lid, opening it when the ultrasonic sensor detects an object and closing it after a delay.

3. **Power Supply:**

- USB Cable (if connected to a computer).
- 9V Battery via the Vin and GND pins.

Function: Provides power to the Arduino and connected components

Working Logic

1. Ultrasonic Sensor detects an object (e.g., a hand) within a set range.
2. Arduino signals the servo motor to open the lid.
3. After a short delay, the lid closes automatically when the object moves away.

Fig 3.1: Block diagram

4. ALGORITHM AND SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

4.1. Algorithm for Smart Bin:

1. Start:
Initialize the servo motor (for lid control).
Initialize the ultrasonic sensor (for object detection).
2. Loop (Continuous Process)
➢ **Detect Object:**
Trigger the ultrasonic sensor to emit a pulse.
Measure the time it takes for the pulse to return (echo).
Calculate the distance to the object using the pulse duration.
3. Check Object Proximity:
If the detected distance is less than a predefined threshold (e.g., 15 cm):
➢ **Open Lid:**
Rotate the servo motor to open the bin lid.
Wait for a predefined delay (e.g., 3 seconds) to allow the user to dispose of the trash.
➢ **Close Lid:**
After the delay, rotate the servo motor back to close the lid.
4. Repeat:
Continuously check for objects and perform actions as needed.
5. End:
This process repeats indefinitely as long as the system is powered.

Key Components in the Algorithm:

1. **Object Detection:** Uses the ultrasonic sensor to detect objects within a set distance.
2. **Lid Control:** Servo motor is used to open and close the bin lid.
3. **Timing:** After detecting an object, a delay is used to allow the user to dispose of the trash before closing the lid.

This provides the logic for a simple, automatic Smart Bin system.

Fig 4.1 : Flow chart

4.2 Software Requirements

Software requirements:

1. **Arduino IDE**

- **Purpose:** To write, compile, and upload the code to the Arduino board.
- **Download:** Arduino IDE
- **Features:**Code editor with syntax highlighting.

Integrated compiler to check and upload the code to the Arduino.
Built-in libraries (e.g., Servo library).

2. **Arduino Libraries:**

- **Servo Library:** To control the servo motor.
- **Included by default** in Arduino IDE, but if needed, you can add it via **Sketch > Include Library > Servo**.

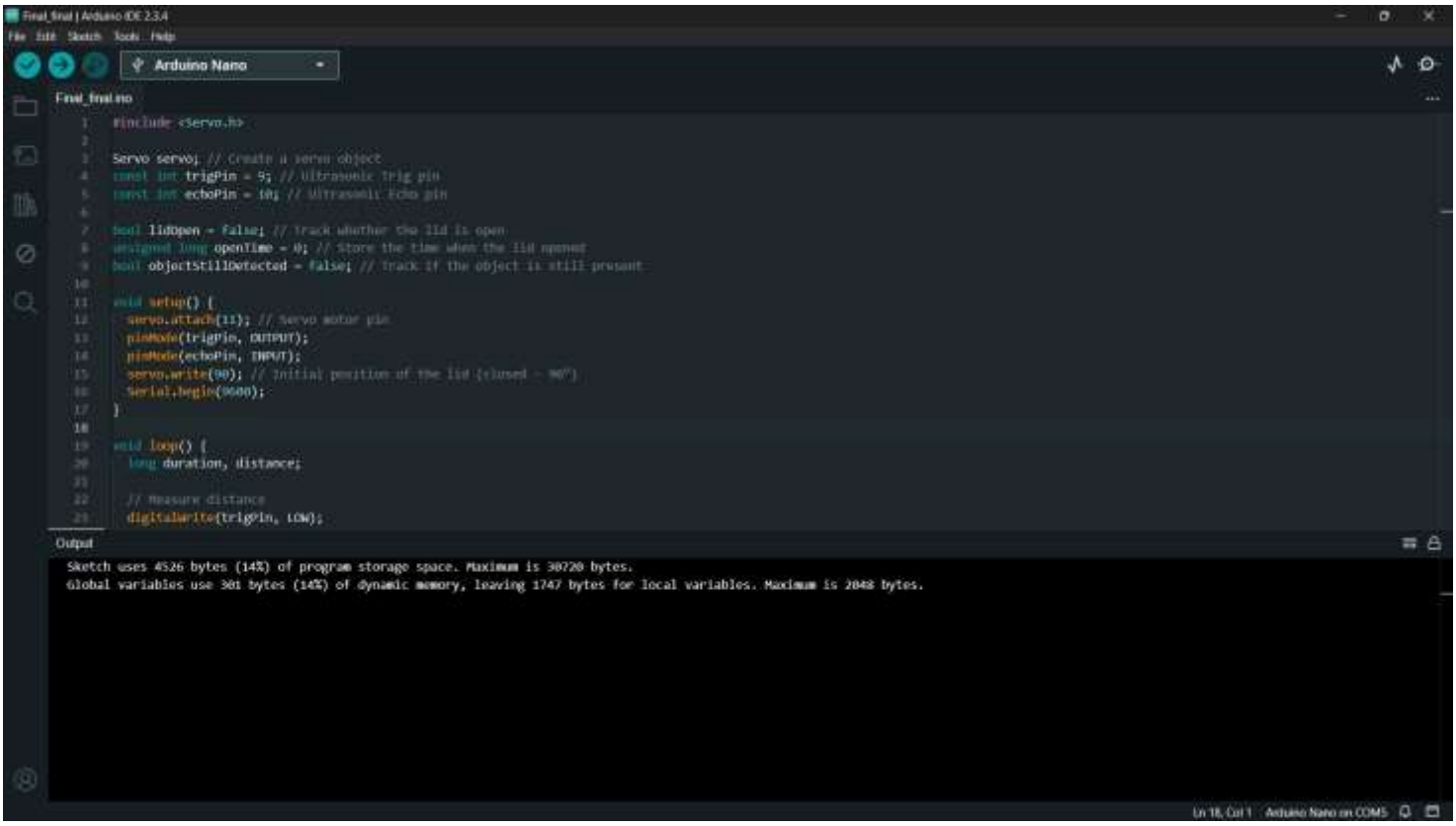

Fig. 4.2 Arduino IDE Interface

4.3 Source code

```
#include <Servo.h>

Servo servo; // Create a servo object
const int trigPin = 9; // Ultrasonic Trig pin
const int echoPin = 10; // Ultrasonic Echo pin

bool lidOpen = false; // Track whether the lid is open
unsigned long openTime = 0; // Store the time when the lid opened
bool objectStillDetected = false; // Track if the object is still present

void setup() {
  servo.attach(11); // Servo motor pin
  pinMode(trigPin, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(echoPin, INPUT);
  servo.write(90); // Initial position of the lid (closed - 90°)
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop() {
  long duration, distance;

  // Measure distance
  digitalWrite(trigPin, LOW);
  delayMicroseconds(2);
  digitalWrite(trigPin, HIGH);
  delayMicroseconds(10);
  digitalWrite(trigPin, LOW);
```

```
duration = pulseIn(echoPin, HIGH);
  distance = duration * 0.034 / 2; // Convert to centimeters

  Serial.print("Distance: ");
  Serial.println(distance);

  // Open the lid if an object is detected within 20 cm, and the lid is not
already open
  if (distance > 0 && distance < 20 && !lidOpen) {
    openLid(); // Open the lid
    lidOpen = true;
    openTime = millis(); // Record the time the lid opened
  }

  // Check if the lid has been open for 10 seconds
  if (lidOpen && millis() - openTime >= 5000) {
    closeLid(); // Close the lid
    lidOpen = false;
    objectStillDetected = true; // Wait for the object to move away
  }

  // Wait for the object to move away before resetting
  if (objectStillDetected && (distance >= 20 || distance == 0)) {
    objectStillDetected = false; // Reset the system
    Serial.println("Object moved away. System reset.");
  }

  delay(200); // Delay to avoid rapid triggering
}
```

```
void openLid() {
  for (int angle = 90; angle >= 0; angle -= 2) { // Move from 90° to 0° in
steps of 2°
    servo.write(angle);
    delay(15); // Small delay to make the movement smooth
  }
  Serial.println("Lid opened");
}

void closeLid() {
  for (int angle = 0; angle <= 90; angle += 2) { // Move from 0° to 90° in
steps of 2°
    servo.write(angle);
    delay(15); // Small delay to make the movement smooth
  }
  Serial.println("Lid closed");
}
```

5.1 APPLICATIONS

1. Public Parks and Recreational Areas.
2. Hospitals and Healthcare Facilities.
3. Educational Institutions.
4. Airports and Train Stations.
5. Shopping Malls.
6. Event Venues (e.g., stadiums, concert halls).
7. Industrial Waste Management.
8. Food Processing Units.
9. Hotel and Hospitality Industry.
10. Construction Sites.
11. Corporate Offices.
12. Transportation Hubs (metro,bus stations)

5.2 ADVANTAGES

1. Efficient Waste Management
2. Cost Reduction
3. Environmental Impact Reduction
4. Real-time Monitoring
5. Improved Hygiene and Cleanliness
6. Optimized Collection Routes
7. Reduced Overflow and Spillage
8. Data-Driven Insights
9. Enhanced User Experience
10. Remote Monitoring and Control
11. Reduced Human Labor
12. Encourages Responsible Waste Disposal
13. Increased Recycling Efficiency
14. Supports Smart City Infrastructure
15. Low Maintenance Costs

6.1 RESULT

1. Timely Waste Collection: Bins are emptied before overflowing, leading to cleaner environments.

2. Optimized Resource Use: Waste collection routes are optimized, reducing fuel and labor costs.

3. Environmental Benefits: Reduction in overflowing waste and more efficient recycling, leading to less pollution.

4. Improved Urban Cleanliness: Better management of waste in public and private spaces.

5. Increased Efficiency: Real-time monitoring and alerts improve overall waste management systems, leading to quicker response times.

6. Cost Savings: Reduced operational costs in waste collection and disposal.

7. Data Analytics: Provides insights into waste patterns, helping to improve future waste management strategies.

8. Better Waste Segregation: Can be used to monitor recycling bins separately, ensuring more effective waste segregation.

9. Sustainability: Encourages eco-friendly waste management practices, reducing landfill use.

10. Smart Integration: Can be integrated with other smart city technologies, enhancing overall urban management.

11. Enhanced Public Awareness: Alerts and notifications can inform users about waste levels and encourage responsible disposal.

12. Proactive Maintenance: Early detection of issues like blockages or malfunctioning components to prevent service disruptions.

13. Scalability: Can be expanded easily for use in large-scale urban or commercial environments.

14. Health Benefits: Reduces the risk of waste-related health hazards by keeping areas clean and waste-free.

Fig 6.1.2: SmartBin Top View

Fig 6.1.3 : SmartBin Front View

Fig 6.1.4 : Gesture control car fornt view

7. CONCLUSION

Efficiency and Cost Reduction: SmartBins optimize waste collection routes, reducing fuel and labor costs while ensuring timely emptying.

Environmental Sustainability: They promote recycling and reduce waste overflow, contributing to cleaner urban spaces and reduced pollution.

Data-Driven Insights: Real-time monitoring provides valuable data to improve waste management strategies and enhance urban planning.

Proactive Maintenance: Early detection of malfunctions or blockages prevents service disruptions and ensures smooth operation.

Smart City Integration: SmartBins can integrate with other smart city technologies, enhancing overall urban management and sustainability.

Health Benefits: Maintaining cleaner environments reduces waste-related health risks, promoting better hygiene and public health.

8.REFERENCE

1. Research Papers and Journals:

"Smart Waste Management System Using IoT" – Various research papers discuss the use of IoT for optimizing waste management, similar to SmartBin technologies.

IEEE Xplore and ScienceDirect for detailed studies and technical papers on smart waste management solutions.

2. Books:

"Internet of Things: A Hands-On Approach" by Arshdeep Bahga and Vijay Madisetti for a technical understanding of IoT systems.

"Waste Management Practices: Municipal, Hazardous, and Industrial" by John P. Paul for insights into modern waste management strategies.

3. Websites and Articles:

Articles on platforms like TechCrunch, IoT for All, and Waste360 often cover new innovations in smart waste management.

Government or municipal websites that showcase smart city initiatives and their waste management solutions.

4. Company Resources:

Companies like Bigbelly or Enevo that specialize in smart waste management solutions often provide case studies and whitepapers that discuss the benefits and implementation of smart bins.