International journal of imaging science and engineering

ISSN: 1934--9955 www.ijise.net
Vol-20 Issue-01 April 2025

SMART WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM LEVERAGING DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES TO CLASSIFY WASTE TYPES FOR OPTIMAL RECYCLING AND DISPOSAL

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Abstract:

The need to distinguish between organic and non-organic images has gained prominence in various fields due to its significant implications for automating processes and decision-making. Conventional systems for organic and non-organic image classification typically involve the design of rule-based or feature-engineered algorithms, often based on colour, texture, or shape features. These approaches have several drawbacks. Firstly, they require substantial domain knowledge and manual feature extraction, making them labour-intensive and prone to human bias. Secondly, they may not handle the inherent variations and complexities in real-world images, as objects or scenes can exhibit diverse characteristics. Additionally, these systems tend to struggle with generalization to unseen data and often necessitate frequent re-engineering for adapting to evolving image categories. The proposed deep learning model represents a breakthrough in organic and non-organic image classification. It utilizes multi-layer perception based neural networks (MLPNNs), which are well-suited for image analysis, and leverages transfer learning, enabling the model to harness pre-trained networks for feature extraction. This approach significantly reduces the need for manual feature engineering and enhances adaptability. The model will be trained on a large, diverse dataset of organic and non-organic images, encompassing various environmental and industrial scenarios. Through the proposed system, we aim to contribute to more efficient and scalable solutions for image classification, with potential applications in recycling, environmental monitoring, and beyond.

Keywords: Organic and Non-Organic Image Classification, Automating Processes, Decision-Making, Rule-Based Algorithms, Feature Engineering, Colour and Texture and Shape Features, Domain Knowledge, Manual Feature Extraction, Generalization, Deep Learning Model, Multi-Layer Perceptron Neural Networks (MLPNNs), Image Analysis, Transfer Learning, Pre-Trained Networks, Feature Extraction, Large Diverse Dataset, Environmental and Industrial Scenarios, Recycling, Environmental Monitoring.

1.INTRODUCTION

The research topic, "ML-Driven Waste Classification for Effective Organic and Non-Organic Waste Management," stands at the forefront of addressing one of the world's pressing environmental challenges: efficient waste management. As urbanization accelerates and global populations burgeon, waste generation has reached unprecedented levels, straining our ecosystems and natural resources. In this context, this research harnesses the power of Machine Learning (ML) to revolutionize waste management practices by automating the classification of waste into organic and non-organic categories [1]. The motivation behind this research is grounded in the urgent need to develop sustainable waste management solutions that mitigate environmental degradation, reduce landfill waste, and optimize resource utilization. Conventional waste sorting methods often rely on manual labour and human judgment, which are not only time-consuming but also prone to errors [2]. This research addresses these limitations by leveraging ML algorithms to analyse and classify waste items based on their composition, characteristics, and recyclability. To achieve this goal, the research delves into the development and training of ML models capable of processing images, sensor data, or other inputs to distinguish between organic waste (such as food scraps and yard trimmings) and non-organic waste (including plastics, metals, and glass). The outcome is an automated waste classification system that enhances waste sorting efficiency, enabling municipalities, recycling facilities, and individuals to manage waste streams more effectively [3].

Furthermore, the research emphasizes the ethical dimension of technology deployment. It underscores the importance of responsible AI usage, data privacy protection, and sustainability in waste management practices to ensure that the benefits of ML-driven waste classification are aligned with environmental stewardship and ethical considerations [4]. In this introductory overview, we will delve into this research's key components and objectives. We will explore the challenges posed by escalating waste generation, introduce the role of ML in waste classification, and underline the transformative potential of this research in optimizing waste management strategies. Additionally, we will highlight the ethical considerations and real-world applications of this research, which extend across municipal waste management, recycling facilities, and sustainable urban planning [5]. The "ML-Driven Waste Classification for Effective Organic and Non-Organic Waste Management" signifies a pioneering effort to harness the capabilities of ML in addressing the global challenge of waste management [6]. By automating waste classification processes, this research aims to enhance resource recovery, reduce environmental impact, and promote sustainable waste management practices while adhering to ethical standards and responsible technology use.

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ISSN: 1934--9955 www.ijise.net
Vol-20 Issue-01 April 2025

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

Fogarassy, et al. [11] proposed Composting Strategy Instead of Waste-to-Energy in the Urban Context. The objective of this work is to identify the barriers to organic waste management solutions from an actor's perspective and to explore their causal relationships to overcome the organic waste management problem from a system perspective. Several key challenges were identified regarding organic waste management solutions, the current intervention overview indicates that promoting and tracking attention towards "value to waste" would be an effective solution approach.

Kharola, et al. [12] proposed Barriers to organic waste management in a circular economy. The objective of this study is to identify the barriers to organic waste management solutions from an actor's perspective and to explore their causal relationships to overcome the organic waste management problem from a system perspective. Several key challenges were identified regarding organic waste management solutions, the current intervention overview indicates that promoting and tracking attention towards "value to waste" would be an effective solution approach.

Loganayagi, et al. [13] proposed An Automated Approach to Waste Classification Using Deep Learning. The study developed a custom inception model by adding additional layers and compares the performance through accuracy against the basic Inceptionv3 model. The study used SGD (stochastic gradient descent) with liner regression algorithm for classification and categorical cross-entropy for loss estimation. The current study uses the ReLU function to overcome the under-fitting and over-fitting issues.

Mookkaiah, et al. [14] proposed the Design and development of a smart Internet of Things–based solid waste management system using computer vision. The proposed model identifies the type of waste and classifies them as biodegradable or non-biodegradable to collect in respective waste bins precisely. Furthermore, observation of performance metrics, accuracy, and loss ensures the effective functions of the proposed model compared to other existing models. The proposed ResNet-based CNN performs waste classification with 19.08% higher accuracy and 34.97% lower loss than the performance metrics of other existing models.

Alvianingsih, et al. [15] proposed an Automatic garbage classification system using arduino-based controller and binary tree concept. The proposed design consists of an automatic door, garbage sorter, user interface, and capacity observer. The main components of the system are Microcontroller Arduino Mega 2560, ultrasonic sensor HCSR04, servo motor MG996R, Inductive Proximity Sensor, and Capacitive Proximity Sensor. From the performance test result we can obtain that HC-SR04 ultrasonic sensor as an object detector has an error in distance stabilization of 33.3%, inductive proximity sensors as metal detectors have a 100 % success rate, while capacitive proximity sensors as organic garbage detector has a success rate of 85.7 %.

Saptadi, et al. [16] proposed the Modeling of Organic Waste Classification as Raw Materials for Briquettes using Machine machine-learning approach. Machine learning techniques were developed for technological applications, object detection, and categorization. Methods with artificial reasoning networks that use a number of algorithms, such as the Naive Bayes Classifier, will work together in determining and identifying certain characteristics in a digital data set. The manufacturing method goes through several processes with a waste classification model as a source of learning data.

Tasnim, et al. [17] proposed Automatic classification of textile visual pollutants using deep learning networks. The proposed automated classification system is expected to create future visual pollution ratings for the textile industries. Consequently, the corresponding stakeholders (industry owners, government authorities, factory workers, etc.) can introduce regulatory frameworks and control the proliferation of visual pollution. The EfficientDet framework achieved the best performance with 97% and 93% training and test accuracies, respectively. The YOLOv5 approach exhibits acceptable precision with a considerably lower number of epochs.

Saptaputra, et al. [18] proposed a Mobile App for Digitalisation of Waste Sorting Management. The focus of this research is on households, beginning with the selection of household waste. Waste sorting is divided into 4 categories, namely organic waste, non-organic waste, B3 or e-waste, and sanitary waste. Using mobile app technology as a solution to encourage individual households, especially housewives, to participate in household waste sorting, the 'Pilahin' prototype app was introduced. The selection of media apps on smartphones is because the app has been widely used by urban communities. The app is packed with features that help users scan and detect trash and provide trash categories to identify and sort, as well as the option to find nearby trash banks.

Hemati, et al. [19] proposed Municipal Waste Management: current research and future challenges. The amount of waste production in undeveloped countries is about 0.4–0.6 kg per capita. However, this rate for developed countries is about 0.7–1.8 kg per capita. In general, solid waste sources are domestic, commercial, municipal, industrial, open areas, treatment houses and agriculture. Waste identification is done by their compounds, aggregates, water content, organic and mineral content and specific heat capacity.

Madden, et al. [20] proposed Estimating emissions from household organic waste collection and transportation. The aim of this study is to estimate emissions associated with kerbside organic waste collection from households and transportation in the Greater Sydney area in 2018–19. High-resolution road network and property-lot waste generation data was utilised in a GIS-integrated route optimisation model. Our model considered transport of collection vehicles 'to' and 'from' transfer stations and kerbside collection areas across the 43 council areas, as well as transport of waste collected to reprocessing and landfill facilities.

Wijayanto, et al. [21] proposed to create a device that can help sort organic and non-organic waste with Computer Vision-based Artificial Intelligence technology using the Eigenface method and the Internet of Things. Eigenface is a method that has a working principle by using XML files in performing face recognition. The result of testing in this system can run well, where the system detects organic objects the door of the chopping machine can open and if it detects nonorganic, the machine door is closed.

Fadil, et al. [22] proposed a Waste Classifier using Naive Bayes Algorithm. The aim of the research is to calculate the accuracy of the Naïve Bayes algorithm in classifying waste classifiers. The design of this waste classifier using Arduino aims to apply the naive Bayes algorithm in classifying organic, inorganic, and hazardous waste, the naive Bayes algorithm is an algorithm for classification with quite a bit of data training.

International journal of imaging science and engineering
ISSN: 1934--9955 www.ijise.net
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This tool is designed using Arduino uno r3 with a capacitive proximity sensor, $16\mathrm{x}2$ LCD, and a data table to look for opportunities or data training.

Nasirly, et al. [23] proposed Identification the Structure of the Waste Supply Chain for Circular Economy. This study uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The study found that the town of Pangkalan Kerinci Environmental service have serve 72% of the town area, using 19 vehicles (dumping truck), 19 routes for trash collection, 4 collapsible vehicles (bin container truck), and motorcycles for non-accessible locations. Problems found in waste management in Pangkalan Kerinci are; the lack of waste banks and garbage bins, lack of personnel in transporting and sorting, lack of excavators in the landfill facility, and the short supply of dump trucks and trash collecting vehicles.

Aarthi, et al. [24] proposed A vision-based approach to localize waste objects and geometric features exaction for robotic manipulation. A method is proposed for real-time automatic waste material detection and segregation for easier recycling. The proposed approach uses the State-of-the-art deep learning architecture Mask RCNN to locate and classify waste objects from the natural environment. Further, the geometric features like centroid, orientation, and clamping points of the objects are extracted to aid the robotic arm in grasping the waste object.

Achmad, et al. [25] proposed Waste management an Islamic perspective. The primary goal of the study is to pinpoint the elements that determine the community of Batu Bantar Gebang's involvement in the creation of a waste bank. Methods of qualitative research were applied in this study. Interviews, field observations, and a review of relevant books and periodicals were all used to gather data

.3. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The Proposed Methodology includes image preprocessing, such as resizing and noise reduction, to enhance data quality. The dataset is split into training (80%) and testing (20%) subsets for evaluation. MLP and CNN models are trained to classify waste into organic and non-organic categories. The CNN model extracts spatial features for improved classification accuracy, using hyperparameter tuning and transfer learning. Performance is assessed using accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score, ensuring an efficient and scalable waste management.

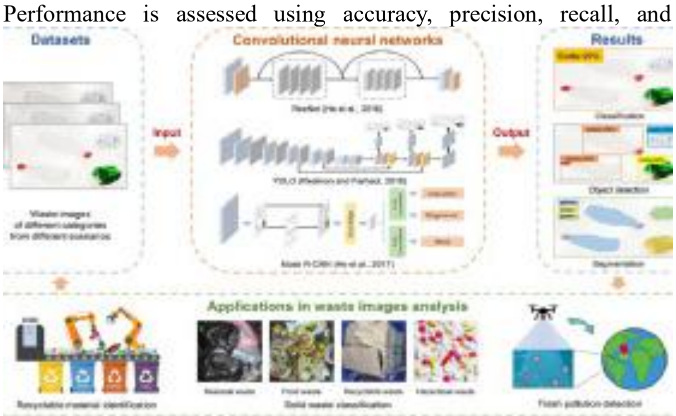

Figure 1: Proposed CNN model.

The proposed Smart Waste Management System consists of multiple stages, ensuring accurate classification of waste using Deep Learning models. The main components include:

- Image Preprocessing: Images are resized, normalized, and denoised to ensure consistency and improve model efficiency. Data augmentation techniques like rotation and contrast adjustment enhance dataset diversity. These steps help deep learning models generalize better for accurate waste classification.
- Dataset Splitting: The dataset is divided into 80% training and 20% testing to optimize learning and evaluation. Training data fine-tunes the model, while testing data measures its real-world performance. A balanced split prevents overfitting and ensures robust classification.
- Classification Models: MLP is a basic neural network trained using stochastic gradient descent (SGD) for classification. CNN extracts spatial features using convolutional layers, improving accuracy in complex image recognition tasks. CNNs outperform MLP in waste classification due to hierarchical feature learning.
- Model Training and Evaluation: Models are trained using optimized hyperparameters and transfer learning for better accuracy. Performance is evaluated using accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and confusion matrix. These metrics ensure the model is efficient, reliable, and scalable for real-world waste management.
- Output: The system provides a classified output indicating whether the waste is organic or non-organic based on deep learning predictions. The results are displayed in a graphical interface or stored in a database for further analysis. The model also generates performance metrics, such as classification accuracy and error rates, to assess reliability.

Applications:

Smart Waste Management System can be used in a wide range of applications, including:

International journal of imaging science and engineering
ISSN: 1934--9955 www.ijise.net
Vol-20 Issue-01 April 2025

- Municipal Waste Management
- Recycling Facilities
- Industrial Waste Management.

Advantages:

The Smart Waste Management System leverages deep learning and image processing to automate waste classification, making waste disposal and recycling more efficient. It offers several advantages, making it a valuable solution for various applications:

- High Accuracy & Efficiency: The system significantly improves the accuracy of waste classification using deep learning models, reducing errors compared to manual sorting.
- Cost Reduction: Automation in waste segregation reduces labour costs, enhances recycling efficiency, and optimizes resource allocation.
- Scalability & Adaptability: The model can be expanded to support multi-class waste categorization, including hazardous, biodegradable, and recyclable materials.
- Real-time Processing: When integrated with IoT-based smart bins or edge computing, the system enables real-time waste classification and optimized collection processes.
- Environmental Sustainability: Proper waste segregation leads to better recycling, reduced landfill usage, and a lower carbon footprint, contributing to eco-friendly waste management.
- Automation & Smart City Integration: The system can be integrated into smart city initiatives, improving waste collection efficiency and reducing environmental pollution.
- Data-Driven Insights: The model can generate useful data for waste management authorities to improve recycling strategies and optimize waste disposal.

4. EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS

Figure 1 presents original images of various waste types from households, public bins, and industrial sites. These serve as input for the smart waste classification model. The dataset includes organic, recyclable, hazardous, and general waste for diverse analysis. The model processes these images to classify and optimize waste disposal. This ensures efficient waste management using AI-based categorization.

Figure 2: Sample Images

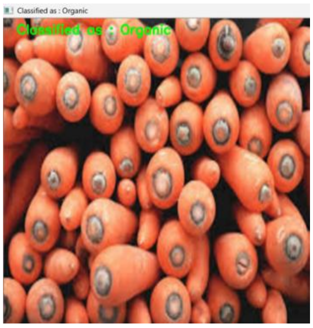

Figure3: Prediction results 1

International journal of imaging science and engineering

ISSN: 1934--9955 www.ijise.net
Vol-20 Issue-01 April 2025

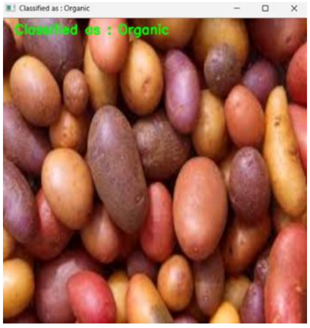

Figure 4: Prediction results 2

Figure 5: Prediction results 3

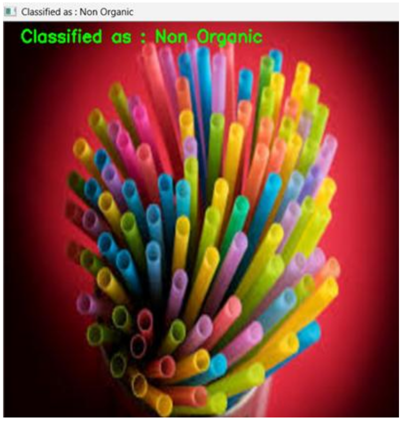

Figure 6: Prediction results 4

Figure 2 shows the processed waste images using the AI-based Smart Waste Management model. The system enhances, categorizes, and identifies different waste types. Image processing and deep learning techniques improve segmentation and classification. Waste objects are separated from cluttered backgrounds for accurate identification. Categories include biodegradable, non-biodegradable, recyclable, and hazardous. This ensures efficient and automated waste sorting.

5. CONCLUSION

This groundbreaking work signifies a substantial leap forward in the field of waste management and deep learning-driven automation. The Smart Waste Management System, with its advanced deep learning-based waste classification, presents a transformative solution that not only enhances waste segregation but also promotes sustainability. By harnessing the power of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Multilayer Perceptrons (MLPs), this initiative effectively addresses key challenges in waste classification, including inaccurate sorting, inefficient recycling, and excessive landfill waste.

A key highlight lies in the remarkable efficiency and scalability exhibited by this system. This innovative solution grants municipalities, industries, and recycling centres the flexibility to automate waste classification, ensuring seamless integration with existing waste management processes. Furthermore, the incorporation of robust performance evaluation metrics, such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score, facilitates a quantitative assessment of the system's classification capabilities. This meticulous approach ensures that the classified waste not only meets recycling standards but also contributes to environmental conservation and resource optimization.

The far-reaching impact of this Smart Waste Management System extends beyond waste classification, finding applicability across multiple domains. In municipal waste management, it optimizes collection processes and reduces landfill accumulation. In recycling plants, it significantly enhances material recovery and sorting efficiency. Furthermore, in industrial applications, this system ensures compliance with environmental regulations by accurately identifying hazardous and non-hazardous waste. Additionally, smart city initiatives can benefit from this system's ability to integrate with IoT-based smart bins, leading to data-driven waste management strategies that optimize collection routes and reduce operational costs.

While this project has achieved significant success, several promising avenues for future research and development exist. First and foremost, optimizing the model for real-time waste classification using edge computing and IoT integration is a priority. Enhancing adaptability by incorporating a multi-class classification system for hazardous, biodegradable, and recyclable waste can further improve efficiency. Additionally, implementing automated feedback loops that allow the model to continuously learn and adapt based on new waste patterns will enhance long-term performance.

This work represents a vital step toward sustainable waste management, paving the way for intelligent, data-driven, and eco-friendly waste disposal solutions that can be seamlessly implemented across diverse sectors worldwide. This research presents an AI-powered Smart Waste Management System that automates waste classification using deep learning models. The CNN model demonstrated superior accuracy, making it a robust and scalable solution for real-world applications.

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