Automated Waste Management Using CNN Model

Dr. KONDA HARI KRISHNA, M,Tech,Phd. Associate Professor, Dept. of CSE, School of Computing, Mohan Babu University, Tirupati, A.P-517102. khk396@gmail.com Orcid Id: 0000-0002-0244-7055.

Mr. Bala Sreesanth, Postgraduate of MCA, School of Computing, Mohan Babu University, Tirupati, India. Sreesanthrocky79@gmail.com

***Abstract*—One of the various methods existed to decrease the increasing pressure on landfills is recycling of waste from households and public places. Proper recycling is only possible through the proper segregation of waste according to its types since different types of waste require different management technique. The existing separation method as of now still follows a hand-picking process for separation. A method that uses the images of the wastes, builds on machine learning, for the explanation of the wastes into multiple classes (Dry, Wet, Hazard) has been proposed in this paper. In this case, applying machine learning neural networks (convolution neural network).**

Keywords—Garbage, Classification, Machine learning, styling, CNN.

I. INTRODUCTION

The growing amount of trash in the world is overwhelming the garbage and recycling industries. The increasing quantity of waste in the world is becoming too much for the trash and recycling industries to handle. Thus, intelligent environmental monitoring and recycling process improvement solutions are very much needed [1]. Waste disposal directly or indirectly affects humans. Garbage disposal system are beneficial for mitigating the adverse effects of waste materials [2]. At present, trash classification and separation approach can be categorized into two categories automated trash classification using diverse methodologies and manual waste classification. The first thing can be accomplished using human brains and muscle [3], while another version describes the automated search for appropriate waste classification methods.

The prevalent method of disposing organic waste in landfills leads to significant differences not due to the resources lost but in landfills the Organic waste decomposes anaerobically and releases methane. Methane is a greenhouse gas that is several times more impactful than co2 when it is in the environment. But bio waste comes with its own problems as it can leach out contaminants, and produce methane and greenhouse gases. Organic waste is harmful when it gets into water sources[4] and nurtures both bacteria and fungi and if not adequately cleaned and managed it could cause chaos in society. Almost all modern state of the art networks for object detection rely on features from CNN (convolutional neural networks). More systematic approaches enable us to re-route recyclables from landfills.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The Trash Net dataset has been used in paper [5] to classify six types of recyclable waste using a novel deep learning model introduced in this research work, called RWC-Net. The high accuracy rate of 95.01% was possible using the grouped layers of MobileNet-v2 and the element-wise sum layers of DenseNet201. It also employs Score-CAM for visual interpretation and some really advanced data preparation and augmentation methods. Main Task Automated trash disposal can become more effective with this research, despite its limitations including class imbalance and size of the dataset. Future development will include defining categories for new types of trash and to locate them using segmentation and bounding boxes

Paper [6] presents a computer vision-based approach that identifies pollution in recyclable waste from overcrowded environments using new models like YOLOv8, Faster Region based-CNN and Mask-Region based CNN. It presents the novel "Contamination Dataset" that consists of real images of contamination located in garbage situations collected by collection vehicles. The highest map was 0.463 for YOLOv8, a clear advance in detection accuracy using transfer learning. The authors report this approach and note, among other things, that cluttered backgrounds and class imbalances present significant challenges while also proposing improvements such as data augmentation and higher-resolution photography. Future works aim toward robustness of the model and the diversity of dataset to cover a large range of waste management problem domains.

In paper [7], in their work titled Waste Management segregation using CNN, they provide mobile application that helps in the segregation of junk using Faster R-Convolution Neural Network. Polifonia is dedicated to enhancing waste separation for improved recycling outcomes and environmental sustainability. 2) The dataset of 250 images were used to refine and analyze the model (glass - metal - paper - cardboard - plastic). The model gave cardboard and plastic high classification accuracy (97.99% and 95.24% respectively) meanwhile glass and metal had lower scores in confidence. A real-world usability of the trained model was demonstrated with deployment in the form of an Android based application showing its potential future outputs for public and industrial waste management. AI-based waste classification is imperative for future applications, and further improvements may be made in this area with a bigger dataset and optimization of the

The above-mentioned study in Paper [8] presents an automated garbage segregation system using deep learning techniques. The CNN enables the system to categorize garbage into five categories (i.e., dry, Wet, Hazard). The training accuracy acquired through the model was approximately 93%. Real-time garbage segregation system using Arduino garbage segregation, Image processing algorithm, conveyor belt, and hardware. 1. Introduction Addresses In the current scenario, the world is faced with the ever-growing amount of waste due to population growth, industrialization and urbanization, and improper disposal of garbage can have devastating effects on the environment.

In paper [9], a CNN based technique for the semi-automatic sorting and selection of an e-waste was introduced. The proposed CNNB-CL method can provide interesting areas of unknown objects in denser clutter through quality prediction in CNN along with the closed loop controls.

To classify inorganic packaging garbage (such as cardboard glass, metals and plastics) for automated waste separation, the study in Paper [10] uses a convolutional neural network (CNNs) based deep learning model. After the optimization, DenseNet-201 performed better than the other five pre-trained CNN architecture in the evaluation. The model had metrics of 0.96 (all three measures were the same), and a testing accuracy of 95.6%. The overall global approach aims to create a significant improvement in the environmental sustainability and efficiency of waste management.
The paper [11] presents a method for developing a mobile waste classification application based on the Faster R-CNN structure. How will be an app help Users Sort Waste into 5 categories of disposal which are Glass, metal, paper, cardboard and plastic. A trained model on a count of 250 pictures and achieved high confidence values for cardboard (97.99%) and plastic (95.24%). A classification model was trained and deployed on an Android application that allowed users to upload their pictures for classification and provided them with the result to help them dispose of their waste correctly. The study is contributing to the development which were used for deep learning in waste management and further research extending the dataset and the study of other algorithms.
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In Paper [12] CNN applies for the paper waste separation system for classifying waste into recycle, bio and non-ecofriendly categories. This process involves by collecting one or more trash image datasets, normalizing them, and used as the Keres toolkit to train a CNN model. The results of evaluation metrics showed that the deep learning model was very accurate in predicting garbage. This report details possible trends based on literature that focuses on using IoT and real-time data analytics to enhance these waste management infrastructures while also shining light on the benefits of applying CNNs for trash segregation including recovery of resources as well as protecting the ecosystem.
A CNN-based method for automatic WEEE sorting and selectivity was proposed in the paper [13]. CNNB-CL leverages CNN-based quality prediction and closes the loop on control to optimize gripping regions for unknown items in thick clutter. Key takeaways: Dataset Generation: Over 2.3 million synthetic grasps were generated to train the CNN predicting grasp quality. Grasping CNN Model: CNN presented was a 7-layer Convolution Network trained on a variety of WEEE clutters achieving 92% of grasp successes. Closed-Loop Control: Adapts gripper behaviour and optimizes motion of robotic arm based on force-torque sensor input
.
As reported in paper [14], to improve trash management efficiency, the authors proposed a Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for visual identification of waste classes. It likely involves performance optimization for real-world applications such as automated sorting systems and training CNN models to recognize waste from photos. Designs, datasets, and particular results are not available in the document preview.
The study Optimized trash regulation: A global Approach with Knowledge based Co2 Emission Minimization Solution introduces a waste management system along with Co2 emission assessment in balance with advance object identification method. Thus, It has been implemented using a CNN based model i.e., Faster R-CNN along with Inception-ResNet that differentiates the waste from the inputted image and tags it in terms of metals, non-metals, plastics, paper, and textiles. By incorporating a decision-making framework, which takes into account the environmental impact of various means of waste disposal (landfilling, incineration, recycling, composting, and bioremediation), this model increases the accuracy of waste sorting. Using an augmented Trash Net dataset, experimental results showed that classification accuracy of Trash Net could achieve as high as 98%. It is designed to optimize waste processing, which in turn makes the system more sustainable and minimizes their carbon footprint. Future work includes the introduction of predictive models and further generalization of the framework to other environmental metrics.[15]

III. DATASET
the dataset provided by Kaggle contains necessary trained dataset with appropriate model contain approximately 2613 trash images split into orgonic and recyclable

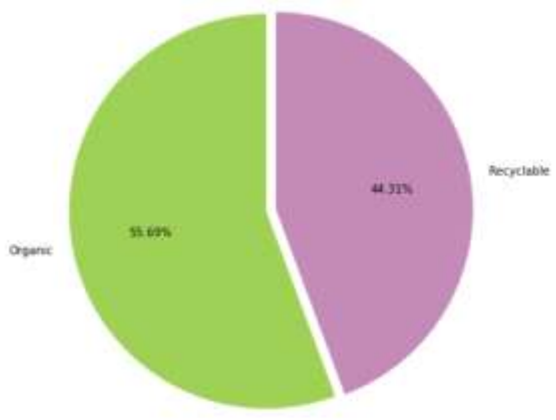
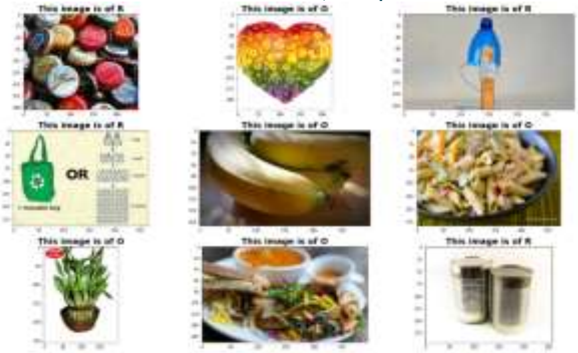


Fig.1. pie chart for organic and recyclable.



- O -> Organic
- R -> Recyclable

Fig.2. category of wastes

IV. METHODOLOGY

1.Problem Statement

Waste management systems have become inefficient as a result of the growing problem of inappropriate waste segregation. In order to promote sustainable waste management practices, this research focal point on using Neural Networks (CNNs) for automate garbage sorting into categories including organic, recyclable, and hazardous.

2.Data Collection and Preprocessing

From publicly accessible sources, a broad and tagged dataset of garbage photos was gathered. Multiple trash categories were included in the dataset to ensure that each type was well represented.

To refine the CNN representation conception capabilities, datasets will be pre-processed for standardizing intake by rescaling the uniform aspects (a.s,128×128 pixels), normalizing bit merits from 0–1, and using like rotation, flipping, and zooming techniques.

3.Model Architecture Design

This consists of image feature extraction, max-pooling to perform dimensionality reduction and fully connected layers to classify the image. For classification were all incorporated into the construction of a proprietary Convolutional Neural Network Non-linearity was introduced using the ReLU activation function, and multi-class classification was made accessing the SoftMax initiation function for the final surface, During training, regularization strategies like dropout were used to avoid overfitting.

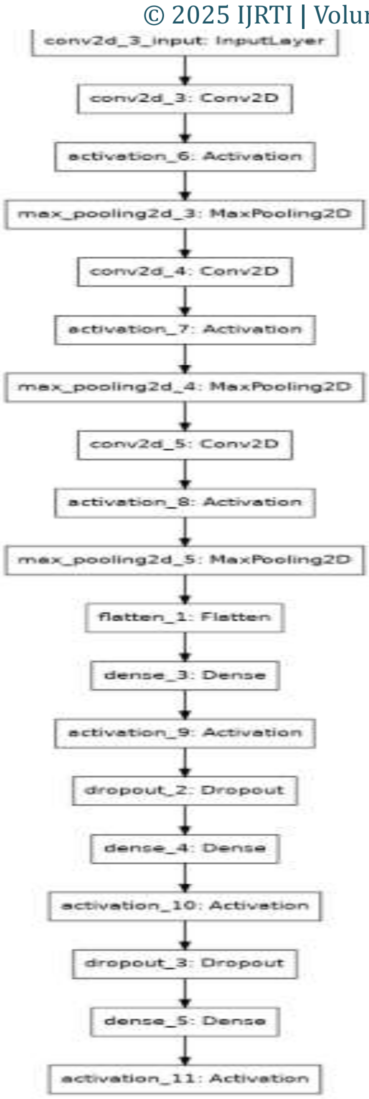


Fig. 3. Proposed architecture of CNN model

4. Learning and Assessment

The conventional proportion (as, 70:20:10) was used multiple functions into dataset like training, validation, and testing sets.To secure the convergence, the prototype was trained across several iterations were used on categorical cross-entropy loss function and the Adamoptimizer.Using visualization tools like Matplotlib, training accuracy and loss were tracked in real time.

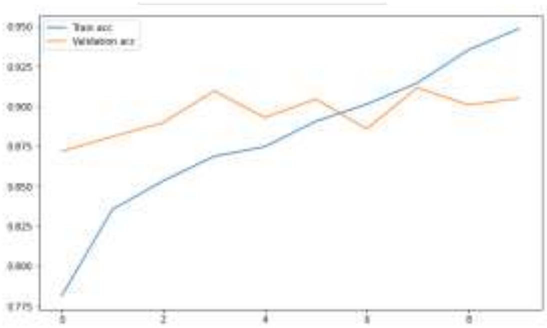


Fig. 4. Training and Validation

5.Performance Evaluation

The model was analyse with unseen sample data using performance metrics. The confusion matrix was created to explore misclassifications and provide insights about model performance across different waste categories.

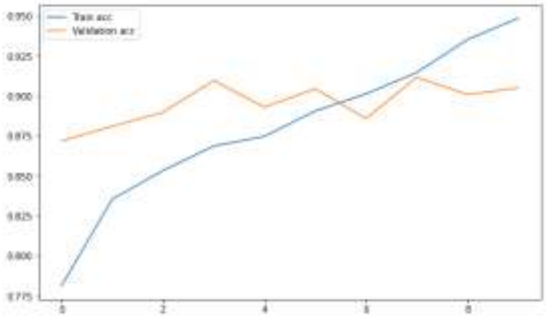


Fig. 5. Training and Validation

Results comparing to K-NN

Metric	CNN	k-NN
Accuracy	**91.00%**	**90.00%**
Precision	**91.50%**	**91.00%**
Recall	**91.00%**	**90.00%**
F1-Score	**91.25%**	**91.00%**
Confusion Matrix	**[30 470]] [30 470]]**	**30 470]] [30 470]]**

Table: Comparing with other Models.

The formulas for each performance metric:

1. Accuracy

Accuracy=TRUEPOSITIVE+TRUENEGITIVETRUEPOSITIVE+TRUENEGITIVE+FALSEPOSITIVE+FALSENEGITIVE\text {Accuracy} = \frac {TRUEPOSITIVE + TRUENEGITIVE} {TRUEPOSITIVE + TRUENEGITIVE + FALSEPOSITIVE + FALSENEGITIVE}

Measures the proportion of correctly classified instances.

2. Precision (Positive Predictive Value)

Precision=TRUEPOSITIVETRUEPOSITIVE+FALSEPOSITIVE\text {Precision} = \frac {TRUEPOSITIVE} {TRUEPOSITIVE + FALSEPOSITIVE}

3. Recall (Sensitivity, True Positive Rate)

Recall=TPTP+FN\text {Recall} = \frac {TP} {TP + FN}

4. F1-Score (Harmonic Mean of Precision and Recall)

F1-Score=2×Precision×RecallPrecision+Recall\text{F1-Score} = 2 \times \frac {\text {Precision} \times \text {Recall}}{\text {Precision} + \text {Recall}}

Balances precision and recall, useful for imbalanced datasets.

5. Confusion Matrix

This table showing the performance of a classification model:

Actual Predicted	Positive (P)	Negative (N)
Positive (P)	TP	FN
Negative (N)	FP	TN

Table: Confusion Matrix

By using the above formulas and the confusion metrics to use convolutional neural networks completely and efficiently

Why C-NN is better than K-NN

Fewer features to extract: While in CNN, the features are learned and extracted automatically from the images in k-NN the features are selected manually, so it can't always get all the big details**.**

Scalability: While CNN is more scalable since it learns hierarchical features and can handle large datasets well, k-NN loses its efficiency in such scenarios as it compares every new sample to all training samples.

The advantage of CNN over k-NN is the understanding of spatial relationship, k-NN treats the images as flat feature vector and does not take in to account the spatial information.

Generalization: CNN uses backpropagation to learn from previous data and adjust weights so it generalizes better while k-NN just all training samples and sometimes can misinterpret noisy data.

Inference: The trained CNN classifies data points easily but requires searching over the whole training set with every new prediction with k-NN which is slow.

V. Presented model

1) CONV Layer: The best thing that the convolutional neural network does is to process the input image using a convolutional layer. This layer takes an input image and extracts high-level features. In a linear process, a series of filters multiplies the input in a convolution.

Unlike previous methods, convolutional layers usually pick up simple features like edges, textures, and patterns. As the layers go deeper, the model starts to understand more complex and meaningful features

2) Pooling Layer: The ReLU function's output is subsequently dimension decreased in the pooling layer and the layers employs a maxpooling techniques for identifying the key attributes that are notable for the features map. The final output of the max pooling layer is more translationally for the rotationally constant. pooling can be utilized to reduce the amount of computer resources needed by filtering out minor and noisy activations.

3) Fully Connected Layer After completing the previous steps, the model reduces the feature dimensions and forwards them to the final fully connected layer. This layer enables the network to capture complex, non-linear relationships from the extracted features through backpropagation. To determine the probability of each class, a SoftMax function is applied to the output, ensuring that the total probabilities sum to one.

4) Activation Layer: The output of the convolutional layer goes through a ReLU activation function before the next layer. ReLU is a more efficient option than sigmoid and tanh functions because it only activates a fraction of non-negative neurons.

VI. RESULTS

These are the results formed by using CNN trained model:

Fig 6: Final Prediction

For the image of a carrot, which is recyclable. The model predicted with high confident.

V. CONCLUSION

Waste management and segregation is a problem faced for a long time by a majority of the ecosystem. When used well, contemporary technology eases waste management. Through this investigation, we find that deep-learning algorithms can provide a solid solution for trash image classification. So, obviously from the accuracies of the three models, we have the suggested deep learning model with the correct one of max 94.9 percent.

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INFORMATION ABOUT AUTHOR:

Dr. KONDA HARI KRISHNA, Associate professor has more than 11 years of teaching experience in the Department of Computer Science & Engineering.

Presently he is working as an Associate professor in Department of CSE, School of Computing, Mohan Babu University, Tirupati, A.P. He received his Doctorate Degree Ph.D. in Computer Science & Engineering from LINGAYA's VIDYAPEETH Deemed to be University, Faridabad, Haryana.

His Research Area is Improvement of Network Lifetime using Clustering and Dynamic Topology Methods in WSN. He is a good researcher & has published 14 Textbooks & 3 Book Chapters and worked mostly on Wireless Sensor Networks, IOT, AI & ML, Ad hoc Networks, Network Security, Software Engineering, Mobile Communications, DBMS, Data Warehousing, Data mining, Big data & Analytics and Cloud computing.

He published Various Patents (16) & 35 Research Papers in Various International Journals of Reputed & Presented Research papers in Conferences & Seminars and Editorial Board member & Reviewer for the various Journals & Conferences.
He is an active member in Academics & Administrative activities & Publication Member in SKRGC Journal & IGI Global chapter & Life member in technical bodies like IE, ISTE, CSI, IAENG, IRED, INSTICC.

He has completed 11 NPTEL, 1 ARPIT & 3 CDAC Certifications on Various latest Technologies. He was Awarded recently with Best Young Faculty, Researcher & Academic & Research Excellence in 2022, 2023 & 2024.

Cell : 7780748899, 9490247527

E-mail: khk396@gmail.com, konda.harikrishna@mbu.asia

INFORMATION ABOUT AUTHOR:

Bala. Sreesanth. Post Graduate in Mca, Mohan Babu University, School of Computer Application, Tirupati, India.

Presently he is pursuing as a Post Graduate in Department of Computer Application, School of Computing, Mohan Babu University, Tirupati, A.P.
He has completed virtual Internships on cloud computing and machine learning, to build and store data on s3 buckets. Using machine learning to detect spam messages, movie genre prediction.
He is an active class representative in Academics and Team lead in books club coordination
He has completed 6 Full Stack web development, 4 cyberlaw and Security & 2 Leadership Essential Certifications on Various latest Technologies.

Cell: 8328455567.
E-mail: sreesanthrocky79@gmail.com