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Develop a 7 Layers Convolution Neural Network and IoT-Based Garbage Classification System

Rakesh Uppala[1]* Dr. Ramya V.[2], Dr. Senthil Murugan V.[3]

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Abstract: To achieve highly accurate biomedical waste classification at the start of a collection of biomedical waste, researchers use a deep learning-based processor in this method along with cloud technology. Humans separate reusable garbage into six categories plastic, glassware, newspaper or cardboard, iron, cloth, and other kinds of recycled products to make the following sewage treatment process easier. The 7-layer Convolution Neural Networks (CNN) with machine learning is utilized to complete the biomedical waste classification project. The researchers studied seven state-of-the-art CNN and information pre-processing techniques for garbage categorization, with accuracy scores ranging from 91.9 to 94.6% in the validation dataset for 9 categories. MobileNetV3 is the system with the best classification performance (95%), smallest storage space (48 MB), and fastest operating time (260 ms). The Internet of Things (IoT) devices that enable the exchange of information between biomedical waste disposal and waste container facilities were made to evaluate the total biomedical waste that is generated in this region and the operational status of any trash bin via a collection of sensors. The facility may arrange adaptable device installation, servicing, garbage collection, and route planning by real-time monitoring is a crucial part of an effective system for handling BWM.

Keywords**:** *Bio-Waste, Recycling, Convolution Neural Networks,Biomedical Waste Classification, Waste Management.*

1. Introduction

The IoT is a network of interconnected devices that encompasses a wide range of low-resource devices including implantable and portable outfits. According to a scientific study, at least one chronic disease affects 80% of persons over the age of 65. It can be challenging for so many elderly adults to take care of themselves [1]. The IoT healthcare program's quick analysis and physicians' and customers' smart interaction seem to be to blame for this long wait [2]. A physician can check the condition of the patient, the physiological device's operation, and its treatment via IoT medical equipment [3]. For wireless devices using network-based sensing devices, the passcode is IoT.

IoT healthcare can be developed using a range of affordable devices [4]. Also, due to their limitation of resources and inadequate safety standards, healthcare systems are vulnerable to a variety of security assaults. As a result, this part concentrates on researching safe authentication mechanisms, and standardized procedures, and enhancing the safety of medical equipment communications [5]. The use of IoT technologies in the concept of a city of the future is essential in resolving the mentioned previously global structural problems in towns, which have been related to the current population increase [6].

Smart nation IoT technologies would make it possible to use a wide range of devices, enhancing both the quality of urban living and also the effectiveness of several 24-hour access including safety, transport, intelligent power networks, monitoring devices, intelligent watershed management, and many more [7]. Information will be gathered by several detecting systems and analyzed to produce workable solutions [8]. To supply consumers with data on any problems, parking places, electrical issues, and even the range of various issues, numerous sensors have been put in smart urban and linked to a variety of devices via the World Wide Web [9].

These technologies will support the creation of intelligent neighbourhoods, smart metering, smart environments; intelligent warehouses, smart biomedical wastewater treatment, and some other smart urban efforts [10]. There are numerous practical issues with the concept of the "smart city" that need to be resolved for a variety of purposes. The most urgent operational difficulties include, among many others, people awareness, the efficient combination of various wearable sensors, the development of an adequate communications infrastructure, and also the investigation of sustainability challenges like carbon footprint [11].

Public and government organizations are actively adopting more actions about BWM to improve the collection and responsible removal of biomedical waste

1Researchscholar, AnnamalaiUniversity,Chidambaram 608001, INDIA ORCID ID:0000-0002-4941-8227
2 Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Annamalai University, Chidambaram 608001, TN, India.ORCID ID:0000-0003-4396-1285
*3 Department of networking& communications, SRM institute of science & Technology, TN,India. * Corresponding Author Email: rakesh.uppala99@gmaill.com*

produced by the city [12, 13]. The costly and labor-intensive method of biomedical waste disposal demands a lot of both. Officials have started the 3 "R" s initiatives and established a recycling bin as part of their attempts to improve garbage management methods. Additionally, the rise of intelligent biomedical waste disposal should be aided by the development of basic infrastructures and also the growing use of advanced BWM methods in advanced economies to utilize expense and disposal costs approaches [14]. Based on its composition and final location, biomedical waste created by various sectors of the community may be divided into distinct categories [15]. This category is crucial because it makes carefully choosing what to gather, reusing it, and then choosing the best goal much simpler.

2. Related Works

The production of an extensive variety of electronic services is going to be made possible by the easy and smooth integration of an enormous number of different final systems via the IoT [16, 17]. One can find implementations for the IoT in business, public schools, transportation, financial markets, medical care, farming, the natural world, and smart towns and cities, to name a few. The IoT depicts a world in which bodily, online, and simulated items all have to be connected in an interconnected manner to support more advanced applications [18]. A current circumstance's or its environment's information is automatically analyzed to develop object knowledge. Then, an analysis component receives these data, evaluates them, and creates adequate achievement characteristics using information gathered from various items [19]. Based on its composition and end location, biomedical waste created by various segments of the community can be divided into distinct categories. This classification is crucial because it allows it to be much simpler to selectively gather, recycle, and decide on the best goal [20].

Cities dump such solid biomedical wastes, which are made up of a wide variety of substances, along with a more uniform load of commercial and medical biomedical waste [21]. Selective collection is presently an essential component of efficient BWM and an extremely popular reuse technique worldwide. A BWM system built around IoT has to first categorize garbage, therefore specialized vessels for every kind of biomedical waste should be taken into consideration [22]. The successful incorporation of multiple sensing methods, the development of an appropriate infrastructure for networks, and outreach to the population, including the investigation of sustainability concerns like carbon footprint, among several others, are the kinds of difficulties that are the most urgent. IoT-based BWM studies are centered on garbage bins that will gather trash and generate information through an IoT system. Given its impact on both the natural world and humanity's wellness, handling solid biomedical waste is the major important challenge relating to applications for smart cities [23]. BWM is produced by animal and human activities and is typically thrown away as useless. According to the inefficient components found in every system, every system has been categorized in the research [24]. In this article, we proposed an innovative design for the BWM system in which an applicationfor mobile phones and the CNN model installed on the cloud computing server are used to precisely classify garbage at the point of origin. CNN for image categorization and several information enhancement experiments were conducted [25]. To categorize biomedical waste into nine different groups for easy disposal, the MobileNetV3 structure performed most effectively, boasting a high precision for classification, minimal storage size, and quick computation speed. Any mobile device with an Internet connection can now use the computational power of a program's server in the cloud to call the categorizing method for a classified outcome thanks to cloud computing [26].

Additionally, a key component of our proposed BWM framework is the IoT device. Smart biomedical wastebaskets have several sensors fixed to them that track both the normal volume of trash produced& the condition of the specific biomedical waste container. The biomedical waste management system gathers current information for daily administration, evaluation, and planning of equipment deployment strategies, maintenance strategies, and collecting plans, including transportation plans [27]. Researchers can use this information for additional Correlational analyses on behaviours like biomedical waste disposal. Government agencies can implement matching policies in light of the findings of the study and study. Information is produced to support the growth of contemporary solid biomedical waste management systems against the backdrop of a brisk growth for big data technology.

3.**Proposed BWM System**

As shown in Figure 1, we proposed a BWM system that uses deep learning to completely transform the current solid biomedical waste management system to fully utilize cloud computing and IoT technology. Flexible in layout, smart trash cans have been placed in municipal streets according to the sorts of recycling that are needed. Residents may use the Smartphone application to check the location of local trash cans and communicate with Bluetooth-enabled smart trash cans. The deep-learning algorithm is performed on a cloud server utilizing photographs of rubbish that require to be disposed of away that have been captured using a mobile device. The recognition precision of the deep-learning system will suffer if it is used on a mobile device. The smart trash cans are equipped with a series of gas sensors and ultrasonic wave sensors to track the level and operation of the bins.

These details, such as the categories, the date and time of biomedical waste delivery, and the remaining capability, including the warning of a high level of toxic gases, are transmitted to the BWM center via WiFi or NB-IoT for examination. These information and analytical findings can be used to improve everyday operations at biomedical waste disposal facilities, including schedules for equipment installation, servicing, garbage collection, including routing of vehicles. Additionally, sound departments might base their policy decisions on the findings of the analysis. Additionally, the system as a whole generates a tone of information that can be used for academic study on local trash production along with additional areas to enhance the BWM system and urban environment. Additionally, by successfully delivering garbage in our framework, residents can get a set number of points towards goods trade, which can tremendously motivate consumers to take part in the BWM scheme.

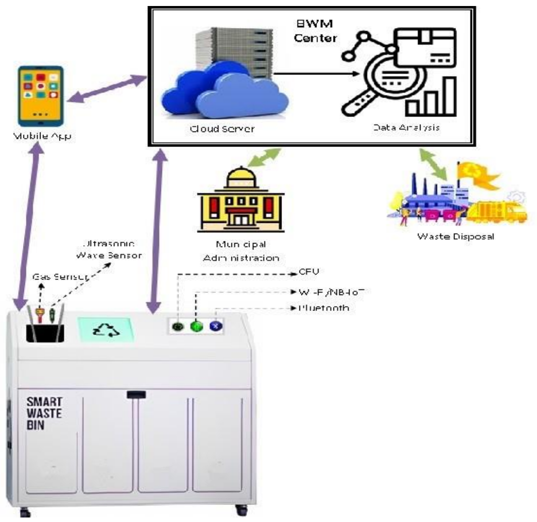


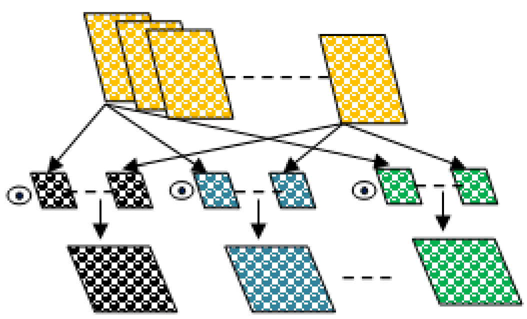
Fig 1: BWM Framework

The technologies that are needed for our proposed BWM system have already advanced significantly in each of their fields as a result of the booming data economy. Many sensor manufacturers focus on the development, design, and production of highly accurate, inexpensive, and simply deployed sensors in the field of technology for sensors. Depending on the requirements of the entire system, we can pick and buy the right sensors. The IoT was created as a result of the growth of sensor technology to meet the demand for continuous surveillance and information collection. The broad spectrum of IoT application scenarios, including those in industries such as agriculture, ecology, transportation, medical care, schooling, financing, and even in the military, successfully promotes intelligent growth of these elements and then enhances the IoT technology's supply chain. The hardware resources, systems, and protocols required to build a system of IoT were well-developed and readily accessible.

Since the cloud computing idea is first put forth in 2006, the technology had advanced quickly and undergone significant adjustments. Today's cloud computing services are established and reliable, and numerous small and medium-sized enterprises use them extensively. The program can be inexpensively and quickly deployed on a cloud server by individuals or companies. Meanwhile, contemporary cell phones with integrated high-definition cameras are very common. Instead of adding a camera to the method, our approach makes use of the Smartphone's built-in camera. In summary, every technology incorporated into our proposed BWM system has been successfully commercialized by multiple manufacturers, secondary developers, and suppliers of services, who have reduced their costs and facilitated their accessibility. The expense associated with system creation and implementation is not significant given the significant contribution that the proposed BWM system will make to the advancement of technological advances and the protection of the environment.

3.1 Deep learning techniques for classifying trash

A branch of machine learning called "deep learning" emerged from studies on neural networks that are artificial. The goal of the study of deep learning is to make it possible for machines to interpret the world as a hierarchy of ideas and learn from experience. Deep CNN has drawn a lot of attention recently, particularly for image identification, and a variety of network architectures have been proposed. In this paper, 7 different CNN architectures—including Incep-tionV3, ResNet50, and others—have been compared. All of the structures' input dimensions are set to 300 x 300 x 3. The standard 7 layers of CNN building pieces used in this study have been illustrated, as seen in Figure 2. Numerous data pretreatment techniques, such as label smoothing, random erasure, rotation, and so forth, have been utilized in addition to the application of various CNN designs to increase method recognition precision.



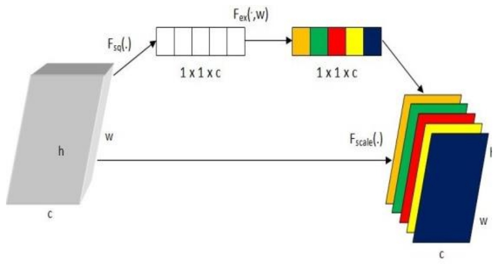


Fig 2: The residual structure and the depth-wise separable convolution

3.2 BWM system with IoT

Cloud computing is the distributed computing type that uses the network's "cloud" to divide large information-processing programs into countless smaller ones, which are then processed and analyzed by a system made up of numerous servers to produce the intended outcomes and send them to users. With this technique, some computationally demanding jobs can be split up into smaller assignments that can be completed by a group of cooperating cloud servers, or they can be carried out entirely by an outstanding performance server in the cloud. The server in the cloud makes it simple for professionals to set up the image classification software and install and upgrade software is seen as the second major technological and financial wave in the history of the data age, following the Internet. Monitoring the state of solid biomedical waste generation, gathering, and removal is a major difficulty when using the old methods of BWM because they are ineffective, out-of-date, and resource-intensive. Because it makes an simple to gather, integrate, and analyze different kinds of data in the BWM network and serves to optimize the entire system, IoT can play a crucial part in BWM systems. It is expected that the IoT (IoT) would significantly alter several aspects of solid biomedical waste management, including strategies for the installation and upkeep of adaptive machinery, and collection of biomedical waste, including routing of vehicles.

3.3 Experimental Setup

Our proposed BWM system is focused on classifying every kind of solid biomedical waste, notably the particular kinds of recyclable trash, to enable the recycling of a significant amount of natural resources. To support the following disposals, strong accuracy and subdivide algorithms for classification must be used, which is a crucial prerequisite for affordable and effective recycling. So, in addition to culinary garbage, recyclable garbage, miscellaneous garbage, and dangerous materials, people also need to be aware of some particularly recyclable elements, such as transparent material, paper, plastic, cardboard as a base, and metal. These five categories of recyclable items are included in the Trash Net information [28].In addition to the TrashNet information set, the developers looked through other biomedical waste image collections from other investigators, combined them, and reclassified them as dangerous garbage, food biomedical waste, other types of biomedical waste, glass, plastic, newspaper, or cardboard as a base metallic material, textiles, and other kinds of biomedical waste that is recyclable, totaling 9 categories. The combined dataset has 17,073 images in nine different groups, with a histogram of the distribution of each category displayed in Figure 3. The initial training information and validation information is split 7:3 in the combined dataset. The dataset was expanded using several information augmentation techniques, including flip, change, randomized eliminate, particularly labeling smoother.

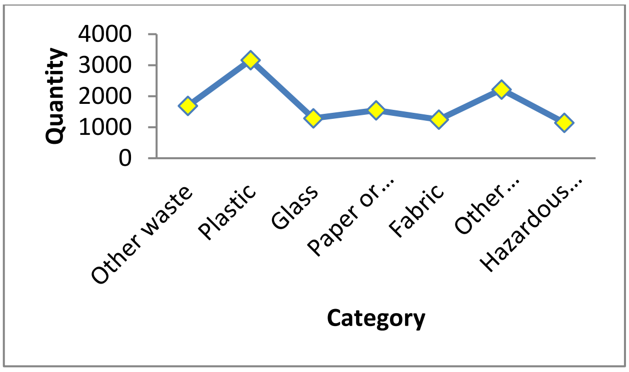


Fig 3: Distribution of trash categories histogram

To replicate the operational state of the computer system in actual use, a collection of proof-of-concept tools was constructed. The testing setup for the system consists of several smart trash cans with instruments fixed to each of them, an STM32F407ZGT6 processing as the processor speed, an Nvidia Jetson Nano as the server for the applications, including an open IoT platform named OneNET. The STM32F4 series Microcontroller Unit (MCU), which had a sizable number of I/O ports, was selected to help with the development of functionalities due to the requirement to communicate with various sensors. The computer's processor could be changed in actual use. MCU with less energy consumption and cheaper pricing, such as the STM32L1 series MCU, can also be good candidates for lowering a cost by using certain peripheral circuits to decrease the number of I/O ports needed.

Figure 4 provides a summary of the proposed system's operational process. First, launch the mobile device's application and scan the Bluetooth address represented by the QR code printed on the trash cans. Secondly, choose a local image or take a live photo. The program transmits the chosen image to the application's servers and waits for the categorization findings after selecting it. Without the use of cloud computing, algorithms for classification can also be implemented on mobile devices. The software manages the process of opening and closing the associated trash can based on its categorization findings.

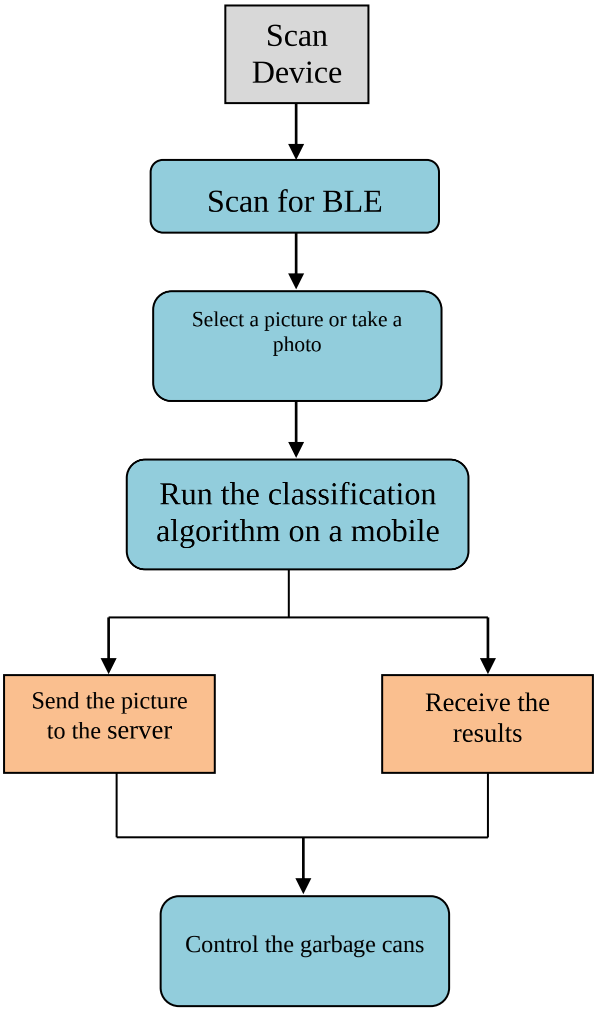


Fig 4: The proposed method's operational process.

4. Results and discussions

For an improved contrast, researchers tested 7 different CNN architectures on five occasions. The initial information and the validation information have been distributed at random in the study in the ratio of 7:3. Table 1 lists the validation and training outcomes of an overall 35 sessions. Exception obtained a 94.44% overall precision on average on the validation data set after 100 epochs of learning phases, then followed through MobileNetV3 at 94.12%. The accuracy of the remaining five architectures of CNN is approximately 92.70%. Further, researchers contrast the macro-precision, macro-ROC-AUC, macro-recall, &macro-Fl-score since with each other macro index is more competent to assess the performance of models than the micro index, which is equivalent to correctness. Researchers find that Xception also performs best in terms of macro-precision, macro recall, macro-F1 score, and macro-ROC-AUC. Similar to how MobileNetV3 came in second place in various assessment indices. The try squeezing-and-excitation block, the system of interest, and depth wise independent processing helped MobileNetV3 strike a compromise between the precision and complexity of the model.

	Origin				Precision in macro (%)	Recall in macro (%)	F1-score in macro (%)	ROC-AUC in macro (%)
	HDF% (Mb)	Time (ms)	Accuracy of the training set (%)	Accuracy of validation set (%)				
InceptionV3	252	381.34	99.98	92.98	92.77	92.53	92.63	99.21
MobileNetV2	266	269.01	99.99	92.79	92.64	92.16	92.38	99.32
MobileNetV3	48.8	262.66	99.96	94.16	93.96	93.71	93.83	99.35
ResNet50	272	398.98	99.99	92.65	92.42	91.90	92.14	99.31
ResNet101	491	614.11	99.98	92.89	92.50	92.24	92.34	99.25
ResNet152	672	814.12	99.98	92.65	92.36	91.93	92.12	99.31
Xception	242	417.09	99.99	94.36	94.39	94.06	94.23	99.45

Table 1: The effectiveness of 7 different CNNs for classifying garbage images.

The original approach, however, must be used only in flute style and cannot be immediately loaded on a mobile phone or any other attached device. A series of experiments were performed on flute format records that were created by turning the TensorFlow simulation into a reduced flat buffer using a TensorFlow Lite Converter to evaluate the reduced structure. It is disheartening that the simulation's reduction severely reduces categorization performance. Even though the shape of the model is shrinking while the processing speed is rising, a significant loss in precision is undesirable for the BWM systems. For this reason, the use of cloud computing as a substitute is taken into account. BAM categorization can be accomplished quicker and more precisely with the use of a program on a cloud server. Figure 5 depicts the degree of validation in the progress of training attained by all of these 35 studies as a line graph with the standard deviation of lines. Due to transmit-learning, Xception and MobileNetV3 displayed the highest efficiency, and their average accuracy levels quickly increased to 92.44% and 92.00% in the first 10 phases. The variances in the standard deviations of MobileNetV3 and Xception, on the other hand, aren't that large.

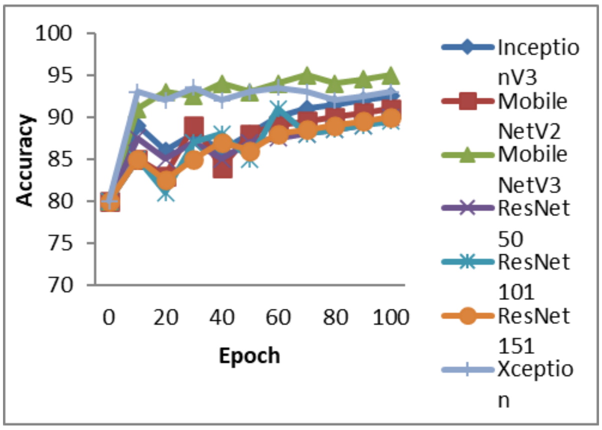


Fig 5: The test's quality varies as the instruction progresses.

We selected MobileNetV3 as the final categorization method in our BWM systems due to its great classification accuracy and lower computational cost. Figure 6 shows the confusion matrix of the MobileNetV3 structure where the rows of data denote the anticipated class and the columns that follow denote the actual class. In the parallel cells, it is shown how many verification specimens were successfully categorized, and in the off-diagonal cells, how many samples were wrongly classified.

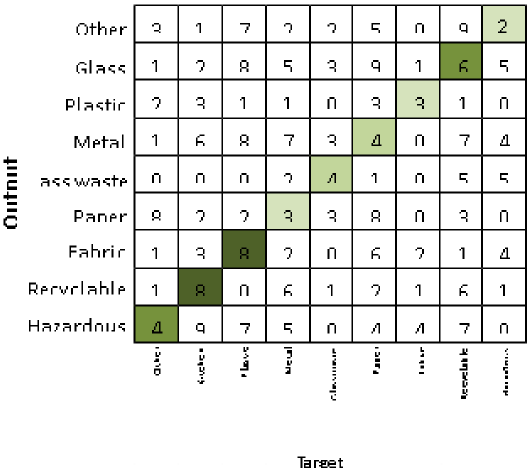


Fig 6: The categorization findings' confusion matrix

For the BWM structure, researchers created a website based on the free platform OneNET including a mobile application, both of which interfaces for users are seen in Figure 7. The web-based program displays biomedical waste bin surveillance information, particularly the amount of gas conditions and bin level. The bin levels can be seen on nine dial plates, and the right side of Figure 7(a) displays alerts for high concentrations of gases. To keep track of food spoiling, the gas sensor MQ9 mounted on the biomedical waste from the kitchen container is very susceptible to the presence of carbon monoxide, gas, and other flammable gases. A gas sensor MQ135 can be placed on kitchen trash and toxic biomedical waste bins and provides a high degree of sensitivity to benzene vapors, sulfide, ammonia,& various other noxious gases to prevent harm to the natural world and the general population from the excess generation of toxic gases. The trash image may be sent to the internet server used by the application on the Smartphone for categorization. Customers may use the appropriate trash bin and distribute garbage when the outcomes of the classification have been obtained and the intelligent trash cans are linked (see Figure 7).

Fig 7: The user interfaces for the OneNET platform and a mobile application

With the support of our proposed BWM system, the government would be able to digitize and educate the handling of biomedical waste, assisting sanitary officials and rubbish disposal and collection businesses to timely gather relevant data. Thus, the creation of policies will be more accurate and timely, and the elimination of biomedical waste will be even faster and simpler to measure. The information gathered by the proposed BWM system can also help the Department of Publicity in displaying the status of a rubbish pickup in every area, showcasing the accomplishments of the Department of Sanitation through data visualization, highlighting the recycling value, and encouraging the locals to make an effort to use the BWM structure. Additionally, the ability to interchange points to redeem garbage may be introduced to this structure, and residents will be able to earn a set number of points for effective biomedical waste distribution in our framework, which will tremendously motivate them to use the BWM method. In addition, it is simpler for a variety of bugs, bacteria, and even toxic substances to breed in mixed garbage, which could be dangerous. The effectiveness of rubbish utilization can be increased and the likelihood of cross-contamination of various refuse during the biomedical waste collecting process can be decreased with our proposed BWM technology. Additionally, because the appliance's gas sensors keep an eye on the status of trash cans, some fire brought on by the flammable object, an excessive buildup of hazardous gases, or a major decline in the condition of the air will be promptly treated. The proposed solution can prevent coming into contact with the bin's exterior, where viruses &germs may be current when trash cans are switched using a program on a mobile device. Additionally, the amount of human discarding work needed for the later rubbish sorting will be decreased as a result of the biomedical waste sorting at the origin. In the meantime, the working conditions for future employees doing garbage disposal jobs will significantly improve.

5. Conclusion

By using cloud computing to divide trash into nine different groups using the IoT to keep track of the entire BWM system, this study proposes an innovative way to change the current BWM system. MobileNetV3 is the classification algorithm used in our proof-of-concept BWM structure, which demonstrated high accuracy in classification, minimal complexity of models, and quick operation. On the Jetson Nano, the classification method is implemented using the Flask web platform. The smart biomedical waste bins have been fitted with a set of gas and ultrasonic sound sensors for continuous surveillance, and every bit of information gathered is transferred to OneNET for evaluation and decision-making. For additional research, we advise implementing instance segmentation and thinking about categorizing various items in a single image. Research on valuing delivered garbage appropriately and rewarding locals for that behavior is crucial for encouraging them to take part in the biomedical waste source classification environmental protection activity.

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