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Recommendation Machine for Avoiding Health and Environmental Hazards by Segregating Medical Wastes – A Survey

M. Janani [1], M. Saravanan[2], V. Santhiya[3]
[1]*Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, KPR Institute of Engineering and Technology, Coimbatore, India*
[2]*Associate Professor, Department of CSE, KPR Institute of Engineering and Technology, Coimbatore, India*
[3]*PG student, Department of CSE, KPR Institute of Engineering and Technology, Coimbatore, India*

Abstract: ***A growing amount of medical waste needs to be physically segregated. We are recommending a medical waste segregation device for it. The primary goal of this project is to suggest the segregation of waste in municipal offices of India, where the majority of debris is separated using rag pickers which primarily separate the trash from hospitals, which are harmful and dangerous containers made up of toxic metals, by hand. Unfavourable linger leads to health properties such as tuberculosis, tumour, and poisoning metals, which may result in a lower standard of living, decreased longevity, and other side effects. An automated medical waste segregation device is being offered to solve this issue. In medical facilities like hospitals and clinics, this is helpful. India generates 62 million metric tons of waste each year, of which 45 million are disposed of in ways that are dangerous to the environment and human health. Waste management must be effective in intelligent cities. The study proposes an Internet of Things (IoT)-based garbage system that separates waste from various streams, including wet and dry, plastic, paper, metal, and glass. Establish a management system that will improve the chances of recovery and subsequent recycling. The process is simple to control because the system uses an Arduino microcontroller. This separation system's phases include an infrared sensor, an inductive proximity sensor, a raindrop sensor, a photoelectric sensor, and a separation bin. The sensor on each piece of waste detects it and directs it to a specific container for additional processing. The isolated data status will be available in the cloud for monitoring and management.***

Keywords: GSM, Segregation, Buzzer Recycling, Sensors, IoT, Unhealthy atmosphere, Improper waste Segregation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Dealing with the degradation of the environment's cleanliness in line with poor management of waste is the major issue that most cities and municipalities face nowadays. The improper management of rubbish collection is to blame for this. This poor management causes trash to spread across the neighborhood, which in turn leads to an unhealthy environment in the immediate area. Additionally, it damages the area's beauty and encourages the development of a number of harmful ailments in those living nearby. A waste monitoring system is created in order to prevent improper waste management and enhance societal cleanliness. In the suggested system, the sensor used is an ultrasonic sensor to measure waste level, and a GSM is used to send messages to the designated agency for collecting garbage. Better places to live are those with healthy environments. Various factors, including inappropriate garbage disposal, contribute to environmental pollution in the current situation. Ineffective waste disposal techniques, such as depositing waste in landfills, have a negative impact on the environment and people. It is reasonable to assume that the majority of urban issues are caused by inadequate or nonexistent infrastructure.

A recent analysis estimates that 62 million metric tons of municipal solid trash are produced annually in India alone. The total amount collected is just 43 million metric tons, of which 11.9 million are processed, and 31 million are dumped in landfills. The majority of these landfills are situated outside of cities, where they have an impact on local residents. This comprises sorting, recycling, and appropriate disposal. The current disposal techniques used are ineffective. We suggest electronic modes of segregation, which are more hygienic and effective than current techniques, to address these waste management roadblocks. We strive for trash segregation at the source level using modern technology and a user-friendly approach. The biodegradable waste is then put into the composting process, while the non-biodegradable waste is shredded and shredded into containers as needed. When the bin is filled, an alarm will be generated for necessary action to be taken. The suggested remedy is affordable and easy to use.

The system consists of two ultrasonic sensors managed by a node MCU. One of its ultrasonic sensors detects the trash can's amount, while the other detects people approaching the trash can to empty it. This detection is helpful for automatic lid opening and closing. The lid is driven by a servo motor, which it uses to open and close. This technique reports the amount of trash in the bin to the appropriate authorities. The Blynk app is used to monitor and store IoT data. The proposed system is dependable, practical, and simple to operate.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Currently, the garbage disposal system in India relies entirely on human labor [1]. However, our project aims to reduce the amount of work required by humans in comparison to the current situation. It's impossible to quantify the amount of waste produced globally, and it would be a laborious and energy-consuming task to try to reuse it manually [2] [3]. Therefore, waste management is a crucial process in dealing with daily challenges. The waste management process consists of three essential components: 1) waste generators, 2) waste collectors, and 3) stakeholders. Current waste management systems are challenging to manage and are not user-friendly [4]. This project offers several effective ways to create an eco-friendly environment. The waste bins are equipped with sensors and connected to the cloud using push technology. As a result, stakeholders can obtain all of the data from the cloud [5]. Effective waste management and disposal are crucial for maintaining a safe and environmentally friendly atmosphere in many countries [6].

A Solar Powered Electronic Trash Can with a magnetic sensor that scans and categorizes waste as metallic or non-metallic has been developed to improve solid waste management [7]. The control system then opens the appropriate bin for the type of waste and closes automatically after 10 seconds [8]. However, this system has some limitations, including its high cost due to the use of multiple controllers and the possibility of the bin operating unnecessarily when any material passes in front of the scanner [9]. Another system, the Automated Garbage Monitoring System Using Arduino, utilizes an ultrasonic sensor to detect the garbage level and send information to the authorized agency through the GSM system [10]. A PIR sensor is also used to prevent people from adding additional garbage to a full bin and notify them with a speaker [11] [12]. An Arduino microcontroller interfaces with the GSM and peripheral sensors, and a graphical user interface (GUI) is created to monitor garbage bins' desired information at various locations [13] [14]. The article discusses creating solutions for smart cities, specifically for smart buildings, cities, colleges, hospitals, public spots, and bus stands [15][16]. The proposed solution involves using intelligent trash cans equipped with a device to detect the level of garbage/trash in the can [17]. The apparatus comprises an Ultrasonic Sensor, Arduino Uno, GPS, and Wi-Fi module. A mobile app transmits the garbage/trash level and its token ID to the concerned municipal/regional authorities. This enables the rules to clean the trash immediately can once it is complete [19]. An intelligent alert system is also designed to send an alert signal to the municipal web server for immediate dustbin cleaning based on the garbage filling level [20]. An ultrasonic sensor is used to monitor the garbage status in the garbage bin, and once the garbage is 90% full, an alert is sent to the municipal web server via IoT [21]. When the signal is received, the Municipal Corporation takes the initiative to clean it up, and the municipal web server is informed once the garbage can has been cleaned [22].The article also discusses the use of smart dustbins with GSM and Arduino modules to reduce human effort and make waste management more efficient [23]. These smart dustbins can sense when they are full or empty and can instruct the authorities to dump the garbage by sending messages via the GSM and Arduino modules. Overall, the proposed solutions aim to enhance civilization and human coziness in smart cities [24] [25].

III. SEPARATING MEDICAL WASTE

The proposed system involves using sensors for waste detection to create a garbage segregator that can automatically sort waste into appropriate containers based on its type. This system can potentially reduce the cost of garbage disposal and human labor in hospitals or medical facilities. The sensors used in this system include IR sensors, proximity sensors, rain sensors, gas sensors, and ultrasonic sensors, which can detect various parameters of the waste and bins. The proximity sensor identifies the type of garbage on the smart bin, while the IR sensor detects waste in the dustbin. The garbage is then divided into two different trash cans based on its type. Additionally, a rain sensor is being used.

It is able to identify smells, thanks to the gas sensor, and when the scent is coming from waste, the gas sensor threshold value increases. If it reaches the maximum level, a buzzer will begin to buzz to draw the attention of both the public and authorized people. The ultrasonic sensor allows us to determine whether the bins are full or empty. IoT was used to transfer all sensor data to the website. By implementing our solution at the hospitality level, we may spend less on labor-intensive manual labour and waste disposal. It works well for sorting waste at the disposal site itself when it is put in a hospital or medical facility. The primary advantage is no need for manual labour, help stop environmental pollution and prevent the spread of dieses

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IV. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

Details of the proposed and existing systems are included in the system study. The system proposed is developed using the prototype model of an existing system. The existing system had to be carefully examined and analyzed in order to elicit the requirements of the system and identify the elements, inputs, outputs, subsystems, and procedures. When the system effectively manipulates the data, it increases overall productivity and decreases manual labour. Additionally, it lessens the tiresome task of keeping the records in physical files In the current system, waste is manually separated into different bins for the collection of various types of waste, such as wet, dry, and metal waste. In that system, a company representative visits the specific hospital and manually gathers all the trash before dumping it in the dump yard. As a result, some chronic diseases may develop. For instance, the burnt plastic byproduct dioxin can also result in cancer, birth defects, and other issues. Plastics must therefore be disposed of differently from other waste items. The manual labour is used in IT, it contributes to some chronic illnesses and pollutes the environment

V. METHODOLOGY

Two sections make up the Smart bin. Each compartment serves a specific purpose. For example, the first compartment features an IR sensor to detect plastic and metallic garbage, while the second compartment is divided into two bins to collect different types of waste. The Arduino board controls the entire system. With the help of this board, the sensors and every component are connected. The inputs and output ports can be simply defined in the embedded code of C language, which is designed code for controlling the sensors and motors. Then, using the Arduino, we linked a variety of sensors, including IR, proximity, ultrasonic, and rain sensors. These sensors can function similarly to an IR sensor that detects waste in a trash can, and if waste is detected on the can, a proximity sensor can determine the type of waste. The trash will be divided into two distinct trash cans, and the system can tell when a can is full or empty. The trash bin's lid will automatically close when the rain sensor detects raindrops, which it can do.

When the waste in the first compartment is made of metal, an IR sensor will confirm its presence. The proximity sensor either becomes active or remains inactive depending on the output provided by the IR sensor. When waste is identified, a proximity sensor turns on and determines whether the contents are plastic or metal waste. The top of the bins is fortified with a pair of ultrasonic sensors that are used to determine if the rubbish is full or empty. The storage area consists of a revolving disc with two bins, one made of plastic and the other of metal. The rotating table rotates for collecting the appropriate garbage from bin based on the type of waste detected in the first compartments before resetting to the default position. Utilizing the delay or rotation time of the table, the waste collection bin's positioning is programmed. For the purpose of providing the status of the two bins, we have interfaced a node MCU with an internet of things. This will enable us to inform the appropriate authorities on the state of the bins' filling. The block diagram for hardware unit is shown.

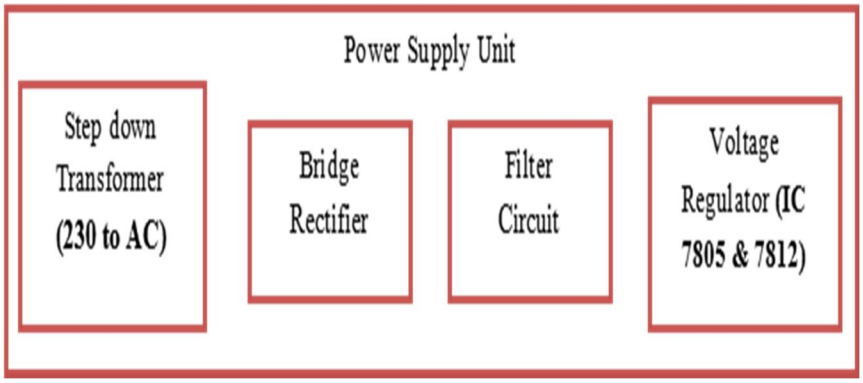

Figure 1. Power supply Unit

When the toxic gas reaches the maximum level, the gas sensor can detect it even if it is not yet in the trash, at which point the buzzer will start to ring to draw attention from the public and officials. When garbage is detected in the first compartment, an IR sensor, a metal detector, and an ultrasonic sensor are installed there to start the segregation process. When waste is found in the compartment, the IR sensor is used to trigger the separation process. When the IR sensor detects waste, the detector activates and checks to see if it is made up of metal wastes. Any time a metal object comes close to a metal sensor, the magnetic flux around it induces current in the metal object, changing the field and causing a loss. When metal is discovered, the contents of the first compartment are directed straight to the storage compartment, where metal and plastic garbage are stored in two distinct bins with labels.

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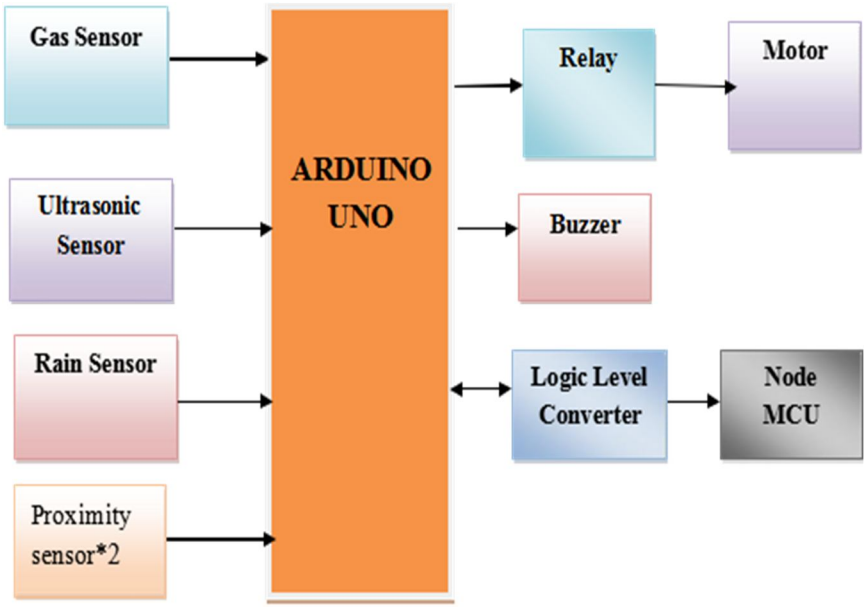

Figure 2. Arduino UNO

VI. POWER SUPPLY UNIT

The expression "power supply" pertains to an electrical energy source. A power supply unit, or PSU, is a device or system that provides electrical or other forms of energy to an output load or group of loads. While the term is typically associated with electrical energy sources, it is sometimes used to describe mechanical and other types of energy sources as well.

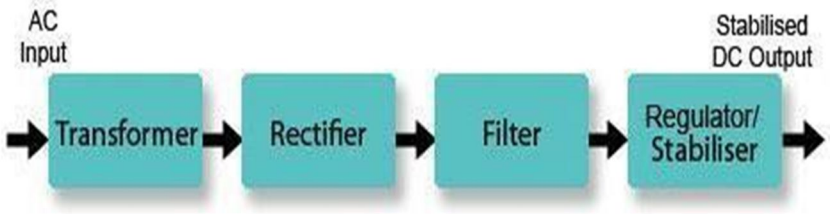

Figure 3. Power supply Unit with Input and Output

VII. *STEP DOWN TRANSFORMER*

Primary Strength The power source is connected to the primary winding of the input power transformer (grid). The secondary winding, which is electromagnetically coupled to but isolated from the primary winding, generates an alternating voltage of appropriate magnitude and, after further processing by the power supply, commands the electronic circuit that will supply it. The required current must be supplied by the transformer stage.If an inadequate transformer is used, the power supply's ability to maintain full performance will most likely be affected by voltage and current. If full load is applied to a transformer that is too small, the losses are significant. Extra care must be taken to balance costs against likely current demand.

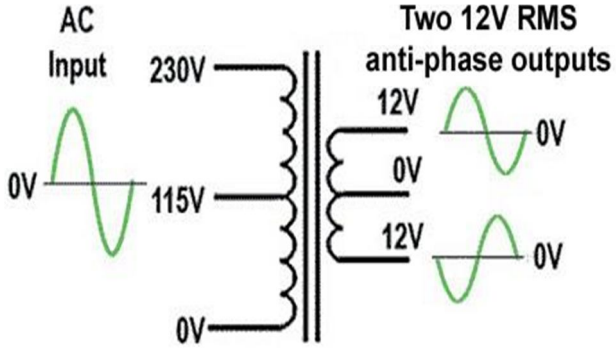

Figure 4. Step down Transformer

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VIII. THE RECTIFIER STAGE

The rectifier circuit converts alternating current to direct current. By utilizing four diodes in a bridge circuit, the full-wave bridge rectifier provides full waveform rectification without the use of a center-tapped transformer. Because both diodes conduct at the same time, the diodes only require half the reverse breakdown voltage of half-wave and conventional rectification diodes. The bridge rectifier is simple to construct using diodes or a combined bridge rectifier. As can be seen, opposing pairs of diodes conduct each half cycle, but the polarity of the current flowing through the load remains constant.

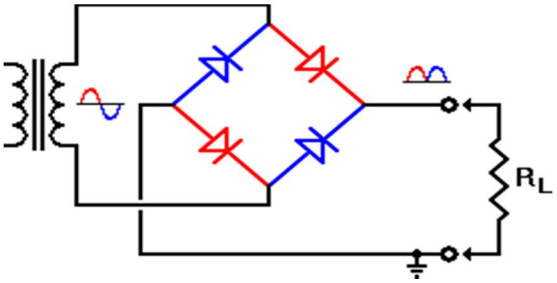

Figure 4. Bridge Rectifier

A. Filter

The capacitor and the low-pass filter can be separated into two parts to better understand a typical power filter circuit. Each of these contributes in a different way to the suppression of residual AC peaks. An electrolytic capacitor called a storage capacitor is used to temporarily store the output current of the power supply. The rectifier diode provides the current to charge the supply capacitor during each cycle of the input waveform. Large electrolytic capacitors, typically hundreds or even thousands of microfarads or more, are used, particularly in line frequency power supplies. A very large capacitance value is required because the backup capacitor must supply sufficient DC current when charged to maintain a constant supply output. When the input surge exceeds Vpk, the rectifier becomes reverse biased, conduction is broken and the rectifier anode voltage falls below the capacitor voltage. The capacitor is now the sole power source for the ground loop. Although the servo capacitor has a high value, its voltage drops only slightly when it discharges from driving the load The rectifier input voltage exceeds the voltage across a partially discharged capacitor during the next mains input cycle, and the tank is recharged to the peak Vpk.

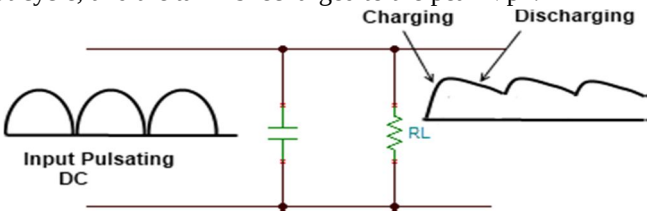

Figure 5. Filter Circuit

B. Voltage Regulator

ICs with variable and fixed output voltage regulators are available. In addition, they are rated according to the maximum loadable current. Negative voltage regulators are available, typically for dual supply use. Most regulators automatically have built-in protection against overheating and over current. Because of their the three clamp regulators in the LM78XX series are available with a wide range of fixed output voltages and are suitable for a wide range of applications. One of them eliminates the distributional problems caused by single point regulation by implementing local regulation in the board. First stage rectifiers Thanks to the available voltages, these regulators can be used in logic systems, instruments, Hi-Fi and other electronic semiconductor devices. Although these the devices are primarily designed as constant voltage regulators, but can also be used in conjunction with external components to generate AC voltage and current. It controls the voltage that is negative. The regulated DC output has no ripple and is extremely smooth. All electronic circuits can use it.

1) A good controller
2) Positive voltage is managed by it.
3) Poor regulator
4) Ground pin.
5) Both the input and the output

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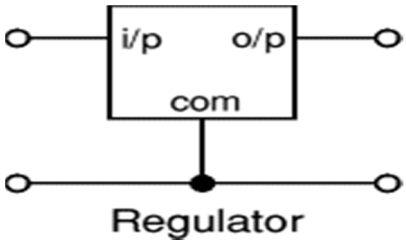

Figure 6. Regulator Circuit

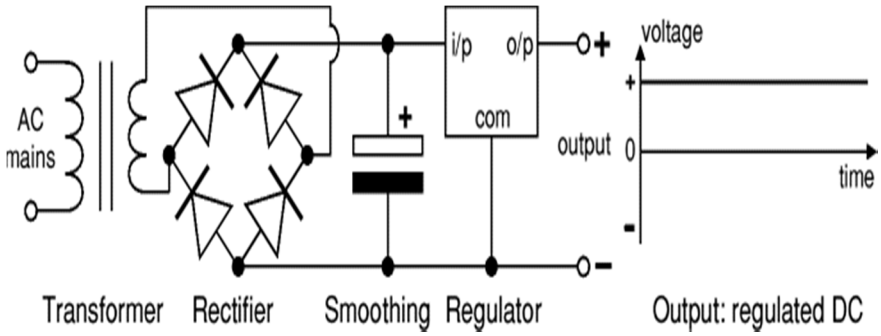

Figure 7. Power Supply Circuit

IX. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

An ultrasonic sensor is built inside the intelligent bin to detect the presence of trash items placed on top of it. The presence of the waste object is shown on the LCD screen once it has been discovered. The moisture sensor is next tested with both types of garbage to determine whether the waste is wet or dry. If moisture is found in the wreckage, the buzzer will ring, notifying the user to take it out and replace it with dry waste to go to the next segregation step. During the segregation phase, the sensor locates the material and uses the left shaft of the motor to separate it to the left. The intelligent bin was tested with various often tossed objects to confirm its effectiveness. Wet tissue, paper, foil, candy wrappers, cardboard, and cartons are the standard items used in the testing to determine the effectiveness of the waste segregation system. They discovered that the mechanism only worked once the trash was on the tray. The materials were appropriately divided into the relevant sub-bins after a two-second wait. When the dry garbage was adequately disposed of in the dry waste sub bin, the moist waste was divided into the wet sub bin. The IR sensor identified the sub bins as nearly complete when they were 80% full, at which point a buzzer alarm will get activated to alert the user by SMS.

X. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

The design of the system emphasizes portability, which makes it easy to use, install, operate, and maintain. The system's capabilities can be enhanced in the future through the use of machine learning and visual processing techniques. The waste management system is an essential aspect of efforts to maintain a clean environment and reduce operational difficulties, particularly as many cities aim to become smart cities and provide more efficient services.

XI. CONCLUSION

This system has been tested and designed successfully. This system can be used to keep tabs on the status of bins, alert authorities with alert instructions, and support efforts to keep the public environment clean and green and retain the city's position as a smart city. The suggested approach facilitates waste segregation at the source level, minimizing human interaction and lowering pollution brought on by inappropriate waste segregation and management at the source level. There are some waste types that are regarded as hazardous and cannot be disposed of without particular processing to prevent contamination. One such instance is wasted medicine. This is available in hospitals and other similar places. This facility has a particular on-site garbage disposal mechanism to get rid of this kind of waste. As you can see, there are a lot of important things to understand about waste management and disposal in order to ensure both your safety and the safety of the environment. It is up to you how you want to reduce waste, but it is always in your best advantage to have a look at all of your options.

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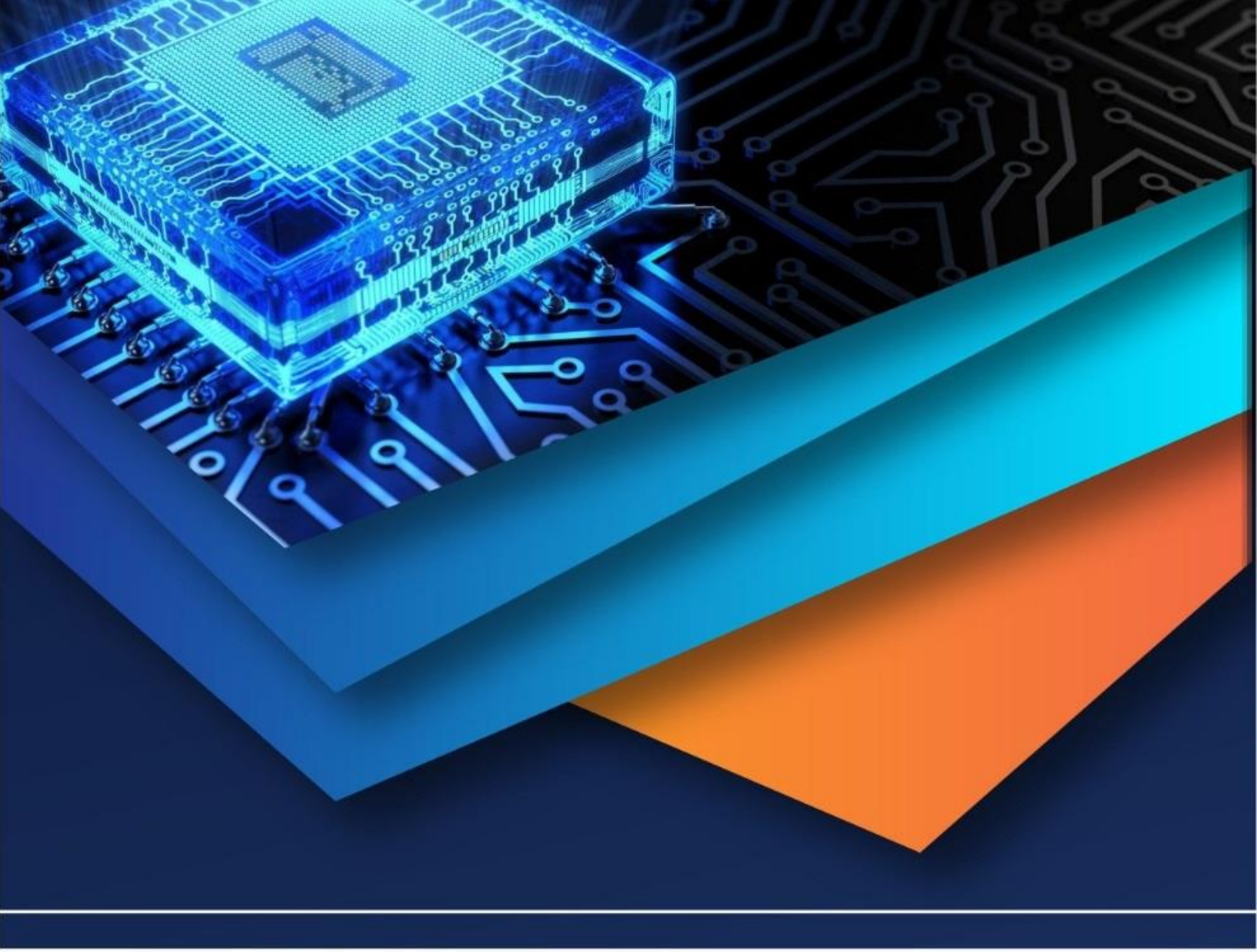

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