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Adaptive Multiagent AI-Driven Waste Management

Prabal Trehan[1], Kiran Rawat[2], Santusht[3], Keshav Bhardwaj[4] and Suvidha Agarwal[5]
[1-5]Department of Computer Science and Engineering, JIMS EMTC, Greater Noida, India
Email: prabaltrehan070@gmail.com, 21rawatk@gmail.com, Santusht061@gmail.com, kbhardwaj1802@gmail.com, agsuvidha@gmail.com

***Abstract*—The global waste generation continues to increase at a rapid rate due to the growing population and is predicted to reach 3.4 billion tons annually by 2050. Traditional waste collection systems, which heavily depend on fixed schedule collections, can lead to inefficiencies, high operational costs and overflowing of bins. Sensor-equipped bins have led waste management to be smart with the help of recent advancements, but they still deal with inaccuracies in sensor data collection. The information collected from the ultrasonic and weight sensors contains noise, which makes it difficult to make decisions about fill-level detection. This study proposes a solid framework that integrates filtering techniques and advanced signal processing to reduce noise in data collection for smart waste systems. The architecture combines IoT-enabled bins, data collection, and machine learning models with a hybrid filtering pipeline to provide reliable, real-time insights. The experiments on the three different datasets, that the filtered noise data can increase the classification accuracy from 65%-66% with raw sensor data to over 91%-93% with the filtered signals. These results, consistently obtained across all datasets, confirm that filtering the data enhances the quality and reliability of the sensor data in the waste management system and provides correct waste bin collection status. Such improvement not just strengthens the data results but also builds trust among societies across this rapid-growing urbanization.**

***Index Terms*— Smart Waste Management, Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, Sensor Noise Reduction, Smart Bins, Signal Filtering.**

I. INTRODUCTION

The increasing rate of urbanization is leading to the rapid growth of solid waste worldwide. There is an increased pressure for creating innovative methods for the solid waste management system, which helps in manual monitoring, waste collection for sustainability. The real-time data from IoT-based smart waste management helps municipalities to analyze waste flow, predict routes, and improve overall efficiency [1]. The Urban Development helps in the advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Internet of Things (IoT), which have changed the paths of waste management, like real- time monitoring, optimized waste collection routes, smart bins and sensor networks. Intelligent services act as a leading tool for the collection of data. The service provided by cities is waste management with IoT support [2]. To allocate resources effectively, many ML algorithms studies past data to predict various waste generation patterns [3]. Improved management of different waste types is also achieved by the advancement of AI, which has various benefits [4]. However, from the analysis, there are various challenges we came across in the data, which is gathered from the ultrasonic sensors and load sensors need to be addressed by stakeholders, including many waste management agencies, along with problems of data availability and privacy [5].

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For tracking the bin fullness, the sensors are mostly used where the return time of an echo wave is measured using ultrasonic sensors and the weight of the waste bin is measured by the load sensors, and this data can be used for insights [6]. All the gathered data is open to noise, inaccuracy and errors, which can generate inefficient results and compromise the reliability. The noisy data, when used for training models, hampers their efficiency and accuracy. These challenges in the data of sensor readings not only affect the bin status but also reduce the efficiency of the routing algorithm. Therefore, there is an immense need of noise filtering and data validation techniques for reliable readings, which helps to maximize the benefits of the waste management system. There have been various pilot studies across Lahore that provided comprehensive validation of the end-to-end smart waste management framework, and the findings have told us about various data-driven insights which shows the viability of the data [7].

This research paper presents the software and hardware framework that contains noise reduction techniques, signal filtering, and hybrid AI models with IoT-enabled waste management architecture, like sensors. By establishing this, it provides accurate bin status, accuracy in prediction data, reducing irregular waste collection, reducing fuel consumption and increases the satisfaction among citizens.

Hence, the changing need for AI in waste management systems and noise reduction techniques in sensor readings are the main emphasis of this research paper.

The following are the primary contributions of this work:

- Examine the various architectures for smart waste management systems and gather details about the role of sensor data integrity and noise reduction.
- Reviewing the AI and ML techniques for route optimization, signal filtering, noise reduction and analytics.
- Addressing the challenges for scalability, standardization and integration of data, while also providing the solution to overcome these challenges.

Section II surveys the technologies and literature review on smart waste management, including sensor networks and the challenges of noisy data. Section III details the proposed methodology, including components, architecture, predictive analysis and route optimization. Section IV presents the implementation tools and results from the noise filtering and accuracy.

Section V examines the future scope, which may include blockchain for secure data and digital twins for scenario modelling. Section VI states the conclusion of this research paper.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The growing population has driven the rapid increase in global waste generation, which is caused by the growth, urbanization, industrial activities and various factors. This made it necessary to innovate an effective advancement for the waste management system. Due to a lack of past data, there have been some challenges for air quality data in Recurrent neural networks (RNNs) and long short-term networks (LSTMs), which shows assurance in estimating the air quality in series data [9]. Ultrasonic sensor data is prone to external interference, such as air, wind, humidity, environmental factors, etc. Which leads to inefficient results. Various systematic literature reviews provide valuable insights on how to use IoT for smart waste management systems, with the main focus on sustainability [10].

There is also the limitation of public trust in municipalities because of the traditional management system, which can be improved further. The expanding demand of society for facilities and a lavish lifestyle has increased the solid waste generation, but has also created a sense of Management and Healthcare in consideration. This sub-optimal management of healthcare poses a significant role that can be effectively handled with the help of an IoT solution to enhance trash monitoring and disposal processes [11]. A smart waste management system consists of smart bins that gather information about the bin's fullness status, since the external noise can affect their performance in ML models [12].

The detection of irregularity is an essential task in signal processing because interpreting it can become a risky selection in terms of sensor implementation [13]. Many challenges, like data privacy concerns, limited blockchain scope, system interpretability gaps, sensor reliability, etc., can limit their broader adoption [14].Studies show that improvement in waste burning, carbon emission calculation and energy conversion is done with the unification of AI and chemical analysis, which can be used in gathering real-time insights [15]. From the studies, America is capable of recycling only 75% of its waste, but due to the shortage of waste management systems only recycles 30% of its waste [16].

That is why sustainable development, environmental protection, and the circular economy-related problems are becoming crucial every year [17]. There has been a lot of data collection on trash management, and simulations have provided an overview of the effects of using AI in urban systems [18]. Through various analyses of studies disclosed that AI can play a great role in decreasing carbon footprints and support a zero-waste economy [19]. Models like RL and DL have proven to be more efficient than traditional rule-based systems by performing better operations on real-time sensor data [20]. After the comprehensive review of literature, we have also found the key findings that show machine-learning–based dynamic routing and load planning have been shown to streamline logistics, lowering operational costs by roughly 25–40% and cutting greenhouse-gas emissions by more than 15% through optimized transportation [21]. The studies also depict that the generalized additive model for predictions of bin status excelled among the variety of models with favorable results for MAE and MSE [22].

Many studies depict that refitting of multi-sensor data can reduce costs and improve public-health safeguards, which can be the basis to apply filters for ultrasonic sensors to improve operational costs [23]. The Dynamic Bald Eagle search optimization algorithm (DBESO) and the Kernel Soft Extreme Learning Machine (KSELM) technique are also proven efficient for the prediction of bin status and for its future forecasting [24].

III. Proposed Methodology

The steps, tools, techniques and processes of the Smart waste management system that provide optimal waste prediction and reduction in noisy data from the sensors. The current smart waste management framework proposes real time noise reduction at the data level as show in Fig 1.

A. Problem Overview

Even with the strategies and techniques for the IoT-enabled smart bin for urban waste management, the system continues to face problems, and it is because of the noisy data, which makes the results inefficient. These raw data, when fed into predictive models, lead to inaccuracies in predicting future data, and it can be improved by removing the noise in sensor data.

The major problems that are addressed in the research paper are:

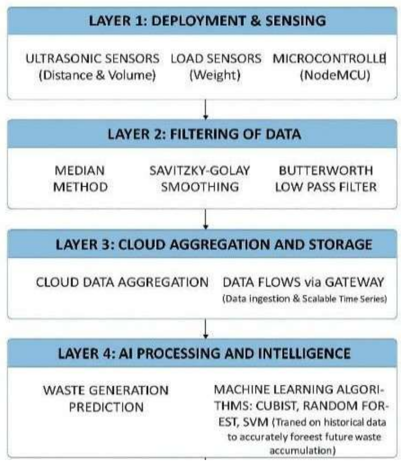
- Overflowing of the Garbage bins: The primary and one of the visible challenges that align with the rapid increase in urbanization and solid waste generation it mainly caused by the absence of real-time monitoring, with the help of ultrasonic sensors and load sensors help in detecting the real-time fill level of the bins so that it can be emptied before overflow.
- Noisy Data: The sensors are essential for determining the smart bins fill level using ultrasonic sensors, but they are prone to noisy data and external interference like temperature, humidity, vibration, wind, etc. These noises in data can give inefficient results, mislead the waste collection routing algorithms, and reduce data quality and reliability.
- Service Quality Trade-offs: In the absence of advanced noise reduction techniques, it can degrade the efficiency of the system. Which leads to inefficient route prediction, High operational cost and dissatisfied citizens. Waste management systems face trade-offs between operational efficiency and timely waste collection. Fixed schedules can save cost, but can delay pickups.

B. System Architecture and Components

- Smart Bin Design: The smart bin architecture contains two sensors (HC SR04) to check the bin fullness level and the load sensors for the weight measurement of the bin, and it is managed by a NodeMCU microcontroller.
- Hybrid Connectivity: Shielded twisted pair cables with differential signaling (RS-485 protocol). These connectives are used to connect with in bin controller to reduce the electromagnetic and environmental noise.
- Data Collection: The controller gathers real-time data. It tracks the timestamps, fill level of the bin, distance and volume from ultrasonic sensors, bin IDs and location (via integrated GPS) data. Batch data transmission guarantees low energy consumption and reliable uploads for the analysis of the data.

Fig. 2 represents the hardware architecture used in the adaptive multi-agent waste management system using a central controller ESP8266 NodeMCU, interfacing with multiple sensors for monitoring waste level and environmental conditions in real time. The DC jack ensures a stable power supply to all the components. Weight is measured using load cells. HX711 is the amplifier module for converting an analogue signal into a digital form for the microcontroller.

HC- SR04 are the ultrasonic sensors that measure the distance and volume. It measures distance between the bin lid and waste surface, and volume for bin fullness. Data can be transmitted wirelessly using ESP8266, while having the option of long- distance wired transmission using the RS-485 module.



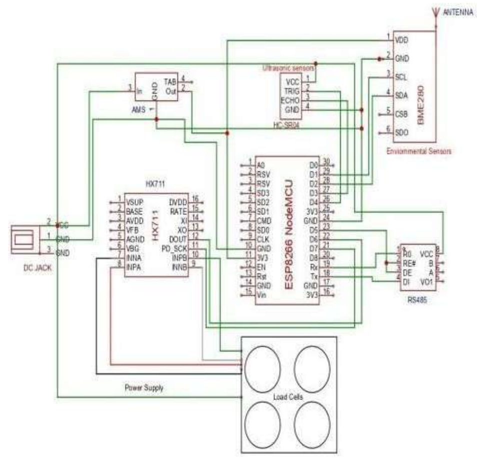


Fig 1: Workflow of Smart waste management system   Fig 2: Hardware Architecture of smart bins

C. Data Collection Process

These are the steps to collect the data efficiently:

- Efficient Data Sampling: Data is collected from the sensors at regular intervals from the smart bins to make samples and form batches of data efficiently to increase battery life and improve accuracy.
- Data Acquisition Points: These points are from where the smart bin collects information using sensors. It includes fill status (0,1), location (via GPS), Distance and volume.
- Connectivity and Encryption: It ensures that the data being transmitted from the smart bins is securely collected. Transmission can be guaranteed when the modules use technology like TLS encryption and access controls.
- Cloud Data Aggregation: Collection of data from multiple smart bins and stored it into the central cloud platform like AWS, Azure, or Google Cloud for monitoring and analyzing.
- For this study we have used the publicly available dataset from: A WASTE GENERATION DATASET FROM THREE RESTAURANT KITCHENS IN PORTUGAL (2021) [25].We have taken 4 datasets from it, each comprising around 20000 rows with the key columns as timestamps, distance and volume.We define a binary classification target,established by thresholding the distance and resulting in classes 0 and 1 to predict the bin status as full or empty according to distance readings.

D. Noise Reduction Pipeline

- Physical Signal Protection: The wiring methods are used inside smart bins to stop the electromagnetic interference (EMI) with sensor readings. This research paper uses the RS-485 shielding layer which reduces the noise due to differential signaling.
- Software Preprocessing: The readings from the sensor are filtered at the real-time using filtering and denoising algorithm before sending the data to the cloud using Mean average filters it breaks the data into frequency and remove the noisy part.
- Noise Filtering: The collected data undergoes a noise reduction filter in the cloud. Filtering (Savitzky-Golay, Median, Butterworth) are used in the data for finding the noise automatically replacing and removing them.

E. Predictive Analysis

- Forecast Modelling: Machine learning models like Random Forest and Logistic regression are used. It takes reduced noise data to predict the bin fullness state, which helps in forecasting the collection status of waste.
- User Interface: Dashboard of the software displays the current bin status and the historical data in displayed in the form of tables. For the backend and the frontend of the software, Express.js and MongoDB is used.

F. Tools and Implementation

- Hardware: NodeMCU microcontroller, Ultrasonic sensors, Load sensors, Shielded twisted pair wiring with RS-485 protocols.
- Software: Data filtering scripts (Python), ML pipelines (scikit learn), cloud dashboards (React), Database (MongoDB).

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The main result of this research paper proposes the successful noise reduction with the help of a denoising algorithm, shielded wiring, preprocessing filters, and AI-based data refinement. Therefore, indicates that the noise reduction is the main improvement in our model, which gives a better accuracy, and a reliable, scalable smart waste management model. This paper handles the prolonged issue of inconsistent and noisy data readings from ultrasonic sensors and load sensors, which is caused by external disturbances like electromagnetic interference, environmental disturbance, and data loss.On raw data, the SVM has achieved accuracy of 0.7500 and Logistic Regression models has achieved accuracy of 0.7474, while the baseline classifier produced the lowest performance with 0.6551. These results indicate that the presence of high frequency noise and signal distortions adversely affects the classifiers' ability to learn discriminative patterns. After applying the filtering methods, there was an improvement observed in all models. Logistics Regression achieving the highest accuracy at 0.9421, followed closely by SVM with 0.9348 and then baseline classifier shows an increase in the accuracy to 0.9321 as shown in Table 1. The improvements in margins 18% to nearly 28% describe the effectiveness of the filtering stages in enhancing signal quality and reducing variance in the input data.

TABLE I. COMPARISON TABLE OF ML PREDICTIVE MODELS

Model	Data Type	Accuracy
SVM	Raw	0.7500
SVM	Filtered	0.9348
Logistic regression	Raw	0.7474
Logistic regression	Filtered	0.9421
Random forest	Raw	0.6551
Random forest	Filtered	0.9321

Fig 3. represents the scalability and latent analysis, depicting how the dataset increases, leading to a change in performance. The table evaluates for four different scales of data. By measuring its results that the number of sample grow proportionally to the time and memory usage, demonstrating computational cost; however, the accuracy remains consistently high at all scales. which shoes that that system provide strong predictive performance and remains stable as data grows. This model i capable of handling large datasets and preserving accuracy. Fig 4. represents the Computational complexity table, which compares three stages of noise filtering and the ML model on raw data and filtered data. It tells how much time, memory and accuracy each stage uses. The image demonstrates that noise filtering is itself fast, uses no memory, ML learning on raw data is slow, memory heavy and less accurate, and ML learning in filtered data is much faster, uses less memory and gives high accuracy.

System scalability and latency analysis:

Scale (x)	Samples	Time (s)	Peak memory (MB)	Accuracy
1	19365	10.047828	16.277344	0.932053
5	96825	30.615979	45.609375	0.998967
10	193650	41.756036	64.089844	0.999401
20	387300	105.326115	91.632812	0.999670

Figure 3. System Scalability and Latent analysis

COMPUTATIONAL COMPLEXITY TABLE

Stage	Type	Time (s)	Peak memory (MB)	Accuracy
Noise filtering	Pre-processing	0.082910	0.003906	NaN
Raw pipeline	ML training+testing	25.503454	111.648438	0.655101
Filtered pipeline	ML training+testing	5.956108	6.308594	0.932053

Figure 4. Computational Complexity

Another dataset Netvox bin sensor data from Melbourne have put it to test to address concerns about the generalization of data and we have seen that our pipeline improved classification accuracy from 71.2% (raw signal) to 77.2% (filtered), confirming that our approach improves predictions outside the Portugal dataset[26].

V. FUTURE SCOPE

The Future scope of this study highlights the great potential of noise reduction AI-IoT smart waste management systems into a more intelligent, resilient framework. It also include adding various types of sensors and strategies, such as air quality, humidity or motion detectors, can make the data more accurate and dependable. It contains advanced multi- modal sensors and an improved noise reduction strategy, which can enhance the quality and reliability. In future work, we aim to fine-tune our noise reduction pipeline further for validation in the cross datasets to give more accurate results. Technologies such as digital twin, blockchain, robotics can further strengthen the system by enabling safe and secure data and by the autonomous waste collection, which can lead to developing the municipal and public trust. The framework can also support the future environmental goals by linking with recycling, composting and other waste management initiatives. These future directions show that the system can evolve into a powerful and practical tool for managing waste efficiently and intelligently. Also, the comparison of our system with other smart management systems that innovates different methods can be a leading topic for future work.

VI. Conclusion

The research paper establishes research AI–driven multi-agent research that innovates the urban waste management system. It combines Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Internet of Things (IoT) to create an architecture that innovates the solution of the waste management system. It helps in reducing the external interference from the sensor data. It concludes that the comparison between the filtered data and raw data tells the effectiveness of the noise reduction model. Across all three machine learning models, that is, logistic regression, SVM and Random Forest. The filtered data has shown a major improvement in classification performance. For raw data, the accuracy was 65-75%, and after applying the Median Filter, Savitzky-Golay filter and Butterworth low-pass filter sequentially, the accuracy jumps to 93-95% for all models. Precision, recall and F1-scores also increase uniformly, confirming that the filtering process successfully enhances the true pattern in the ultrasonic sensor signal. Therefore, the filtering pipeline boost model generalization and reduces error caused by noisy fluctuation and ultimately gives us a reliable classification system for smart waste monitoring. This study also identifies many barriers, such as high implementation costs, limited data security and non-standardized communication protocols. Additionally, there is scope for robotics integration for automatic collection and sorting processes. Overall, this study has laid the conceptual and technical foundation for noise-free smart management systems which have crucial need for smarter decision-making, optimized logistics and data intelligence.

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