"ADVANCE MEDICAL WASTE SEPARATION SYSTEM"

"Mohan kumar R [1],Chandan C [1],Deepak pralhad mankale [1],mamatha M V[2]

[1]Student,[2]Faculty, Department of computer Science Engineering Brindavan College of Engineering,Banglore,Karnataka,India-560063"

Abstract: -

Collecting medical waste has become a problem in India. Garbage disposal nerdiness on the outskirts of cities and villages, as well as land overflowing, is. It does, however, require a lot of time and effort, and it can lead to disease transmission and illness among ragpickers. We'll need a system in this case that can plan ahead of time to save a large number of lives while simultaneously enhancing and cleaning up the environment.To deal with these issues, a system is being designed Automatic waste segregators are installed in hospitals. Trash accumulation, as well as the unsightly disposal of rubbish, has been a cause of concern. The importance of an automatic waste segregation system becomes vital at some point. This suffering is reduced, and recycling has become easier. Only by isolating appropriate rubbish can it be properly recycled. Currently, there is no mechanism to tell the difference between dry and wet medical waste.The purpose of this effort is to provide a safe working environment for municipal personnel, reduce illness, and boost rubbish recycling. Proximity sensors, infrared sensors, wet sensors, LCDs, switches, DC motors, and a conveyor belt are all used.

***Key Words*- Proximity sensors, IR sensors, wet sensors, LCD, switches, DC motors, and conveyor belts are some of the key phrases.**

Introduction: - Waste disposal can be a major cause of concern in today's globe. The disposal method, which is a strategy for dealing with large amounts of garbage, has harmed the environment. Open dumping is a major issue at landfills. The current garbage disposal system is harmful to both human and animal health. Trash disposal practises, as well as groundwater contamination, produce surface pollution. It can disseminate disease vectors, which are organisms that transfer disease. As a result, natural resources lose their aesthetic appeal.The environment, as well as the extraction of natural resources, can have an aesthetic impact on a product. Rag pickers are ubiquitous in India, and they play an important role in the recycling of municipal garbage (solid waste). A smart city's purpose is to improve the efficiency of municipal services such as local department information systems, schools, libraries, transit, hospitals, power plants, law enforcement, traffic management, and a range of other municipal services. After that, combine all of the information into one system. The Internet of Things (IoT), which is now being developed and deployed, is becoming increasingly important in realising the goal of transforming a city into a smart city. Humans and things (things) contribute data, which is then analysed in real time with the help of real-time technologies and sensors. Finally, the knowledge and data gathered are used to create keys for dealing with inefficiencies. In this circumstance, waste management includes a large number of garbage containers with large filling swings (over a period of time)

LITERATURE SURVEY

Paper entitled "Automatic Health Care Waste Segregation and Disposal System" which was published in May 2020 by Gayathri Devi, Dhivya Manian, Kishore Balasubramanian.This document outlines the situation. Hospitals generate a significant amount of potentially dangerous waste. The majority of trash sorting is presently done by rag pickers. Needles, glucose drip bottles, plastic sheets, and medical waste pus have all been found in garbage and containers. Hand-separating bandages can lead to tuberculosis, cancer, and infectious diseases, to name a few. As a result, the level of living may be lowered. Children born to such parents will have a decreased life expectancy and will face long-term effects. An automated garbage segregator has been presented as a way to automate the separation of biological waste generated in hospitals. When medical waste is detected, the conveyor belt comes to a complete stop. A separate motor propels the vehicle forward. The garbage will be collected and sent to the sensing station.[1]

Paper entitled "Automatic Waste Segregation" in May2018 by Nimisha S Gupta, Deepthi V.The information in this article is about the Waste growth has been a cause of concern, as has the unpleasant disposal of garbage. Because of the threat that trash poses to the environment, an automated waste segregation system is necessary to avoid this pain while also making recycling more convenient. The worth of the waste is determined once it has been sorted. Currently, there is no way to tell the difference between metal, dry, and wet waste. This program's purpose is to develop on-the-spot garbage segregation technology and thereby provide a solution to this problem. In order to be recycled, metal trash must be sorted. The system is based on a parallel resonance impedance technology and uses capacitive sensors to classify wet and dry garbage. The advantages of doing so[2]

Paper entitled "Design and devlopment of Automated Medical Waste Seperation Using Arduino Micro Controller"in 2020 by Dr.M.Deva Brind. Mr.Sundar.R, Mrs.Deva priya .S.This document outlines the situation. Waste collection, storage, handling, transportation, treatment, and disposal are all part of a procedural chain in medical clinics that includes age and isolation (removal of hazardous waste for treatment), as well as collection, storage, handling, transportation, treatment, and disposal. In addition, there are a number of medical clinics. The emphasis is on executive development and workforce development. The majority of current techniques lack a mechanism for separating rubbish into categories based on the type of substance (metal, plastic, or other). Instead, it classifies On the basis of particle size alone, waste is discarded. The proposed method is used to sort the waste. International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology publishes peer-reviewed research. It also aids in garbage monitoring and counting. Using the software's application, this waste recycling approach might be expanded.[3]

Paper entitled “BIOBIN for Safe handling and disposing of Biomedical waste during COVID ’19” in 2021 by Akila , Gayathri , Avila, Thenmozhi, Rengarajan Amirtharaja and Padma Priya Praveen Kumar —Waste generated during COVID'19 therapy and diagnostic must be handled separately in accordance with the standards outlined in this document. The Rules for Biomedical Waste Management, published by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), give this information (BWM). These biological wastes were gathered from quarantine facilities. Isolation wards, labs, and COVID test centres, among other things, must be constructed and handed over to the Bio-medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility (Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility) as soon as possible (CBWTF). An IoT-enabled BIOBIN has been proposed as a result of this research for continuously monitoring and notifying sanitary staff involved in the collection and disposal of trash about this dangerous biological waste on a frequent basis.[4]

TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

It's a discrete state control system that uses conveyor belts to restrict trash from overflowing into bins and to automatically separate wastes based on the degree of filling in each bin. The infrared detector is used to identify objects arranged in various positions. In each bin, sub conveyor belts will be fitted. The primary conveyor belt of a belt conveyor is connected to all of these secondary conveyor belts. The waste produced by the sub conveyor belts will be collected. The primary conveyor belt is in charge of collecting them. The sewage wastes on the main conveyor belts are classified as dry, moist, or metallic wastes. The Internet of Things (IoT) is useful in this project for determining the number of different garbage classes. As a result, it's also crucial to keep track of how much of each form of trash is there. During the pandemic, we observed the efforts of our frontline workers and BBMP personnel, and we devised an idea called "Automated Medical Waste Segregation" to help them reduce their workload and establish a safe working environment.The Internet of Things (IoT) is useful in this project for determining the number of different garbage classes. As a result, it's also crucial to keep track of how much of each form of trash is there. During the pandemic, we observed the efforts of our frontline workers and BBMP personnel, and we devised an idea called "Automated Medical Waste Segregation" to help them reduce their workload and establish a safe working environment. Our goal is to separate medical waste into various groups based on the type of substance it contains (metal or plastic or other forms). Separating medical waste should be automated. Improving medical waste recycling and preventing disease transmission caused by medical waste are two goals. Our system is primarily intended to avoid inappropriate trash disposal. The system will determine the type of garbage and whether it is wet or dry waste once it is placed on the tray. It will then be classified before being directed to the proper container.Our goal is to separate medical waste into various groups based on the type of substance it contains (metal or plastic or other forms). Separating medical waste should be automated. Improving medical waste recycling and preventing disease transmission caused by medical waste are two goals. Our system is primarily intended to avoid inappropriate trash disposal. The system will determine the type of garbage and whether it is wet or dry waste once it is placed on the tray. It will then be classified before being directed to the proper container.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The Sensing & Classifier Unit and the Disposal Unit are the two components that make up the intended task. The sensing and classification units include a five-step implementation input picture acquisition, pre-processing, median filtering, contrast augmentation, and segmentation. A document might be anything from cotton to bottles to syringes to other stuff. Waste is classified using characteristics derived from the Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM) method. It will be mechanised after the separation procedure. Arduino, relay, buzzer, GSM, UART, and motors make up the disposal unit. Nearby, there is a trash can. The object is identified using an infrared sensor, a water sensor, a gas sensor, and an ultrasonic sensor. Depending on the conditions, there are three motors that drop garbage.

Step 1: To pass the garbage, use the Convery belt.
Step 2: The garbage is processed and classified by the sensor and classifier.
Step 3: The technology is capable of recognising garbage.
Step 4: If the trash is identified as plastic, the motor will begin to run, and the debris will fall into the appropriate container.
Step 5: When moist waste is recognised in the trash, a motor is activated, and the trash is directed to the appropriate container.
Step 6: Motor n will engage if the system identifies garbage that is not medical waste, and the waste will fall into the right container.
Step 7: The system will be turned off once the detecting operation has been completed.

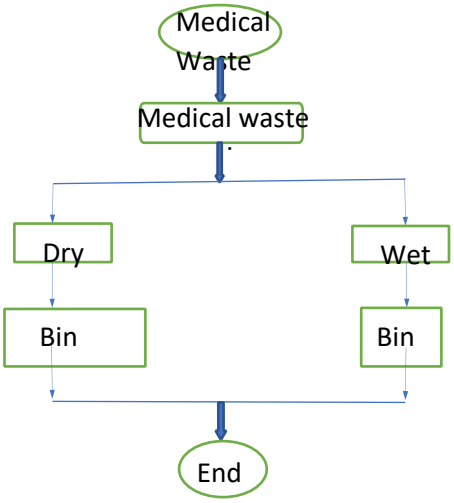
MODULES

The suggested system is made up of two parts.

- Sensing and Classifier Unit
- Disposal Unit.

SENSING AND CLASSIFIER UNIT

This unit distinguishes cotton, plastic, and other materials (such as needles). The steps are: input image, pre-processing, filtering, contrast augmentation and segmentation, and step. Conversion is one of the processes in the pre-processing process. The median filtering shade of grey is applied to the scale converted image represented in column b of figure 2. Grayscale conversion, adaptive histogram equalisation, and median filtering The image's median will equal the pixels' median, and a 3x3 sliding window will be dragged over the image. It's calculated for the sliding window. In the table's middle, the median value is replaced. The GLCM is

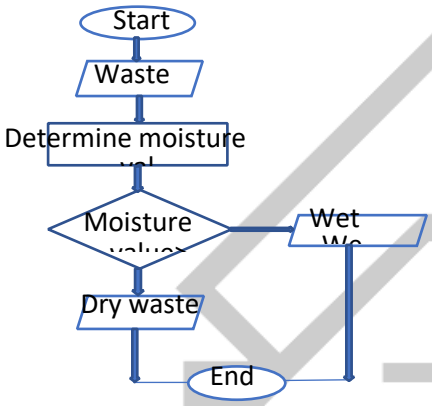


used to examine the texture of a photograph. Aside from that, the Local Binary Pattern (LBP) is calculated. Statistical characteristics and LBP are employed in this proposed endeavour to analyse the texture of the image in order to classify it.

DISPOSAL MODULE

The Sensing and Classifier unit is responsible for separating medical waste and placing it in the appropriate container. A total of four sensors were used in the Disposal Module. A gas detector, ultrasonic, infrared, and rain sensors, as well as a controller, relays, and a motor, are included. Motor 1 will start if the recognised material is plastic, and it will fall into its designated container if it is suitable. If the material is suitable, Motor 2 will start, and it will fall into its proper container if cotton is detected. If the item is suitable and is not identified as plastic or cotton, it is sorted into the proper waste stream. This experiment makes use of a CO2 gas sensor. MQ2 is the case here. There is a risk of contamination as waste decomposes. To find the foul gas, use your sense of smell (stink).

BLOCK DIAGRAM
FLOW CHART



RESULTS

The automatic garbage segregator is both a time saver and a cost-effective waste collecting solution. It involves very little human interaction and presents no danger to human life. All activities, processes, and duties required to manage trash from creation to final disposal are referred to as waste management disposal. This project is designed to be transformed into a system. It gathers information from several sources and classifies it as rubbish. This project suggests a mechanism for enterprises to automatically separate medical waste to prevent disease transmission. It is necessary to employ a sensor and a classification unit. Biological waste is sorted using an automated classification technique in biomedical waste management. The type of substance determines how biomedical waste is categorised.

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