Internet of Things and Smart Systems, 2025, 1(1), 14-17
https://www.hillpublisher.com/Journals/itss/
ISSN Online:

Design of an Automatic Garbage Bin Collection Device Based on Internet of Things Technology

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How to cite this paper: Gang Wei. (2025). Design of an Automatic Garbage Bin Collection Device Based on Internet of Things Technology. *Internet of Things and Smart Systems*, 1(1), 14-17.
DOI: 10.26855/itss.2025.12.004

Received: September 22, 2025
Accepted: October 16, 2025
Published: November 24, 2025

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Abstract

The design of an automatic garbage bin collection device based on Internet of Things technology aims to improve the efficiency of urban garbage management, reduce labor costs, and mitigate environmental pollution. This design integrates a sensor network, an intelligent processing unit, and a communication module to achieve real - time monitoring of the garbage bin status and an automatic notification function when the garbage is full. The study explores the role of different sensors in identifying the amount of garbage, analyzes the security and reliability of data transmission, and proposes a method to optimize the garbage collection route. This design not only enhances the intelligence level of garbage collection but also provides technical support for the development of smart cities. The device can significantly improve the efficiency of garbage collection and has high practical value and broad promotion prospects.

Keywords

Internet of Things; Automatic Garbage Bin Collection; Sensor Network; Intelligent Processing Unit

Introduction

With the continuous expansion of urban scale and population growth, traditional waste collection methods are no longer sufficient to meet the needs of modern urban management. Inefficient waste collection not only increases labor costs but may also lead to environmental sanitation problems. Exploring an efficient and intelligent waste collection method is therefore crucial. The design of an automated waste bin collection device based on Internet of Things (IoT) technology was proposed against this backdrop. It utilizes advanced sensing technology and wireless communication to achieve real-time monitoring and automated management of the waste bin status. This not only allows for timely monitoring of the bin's fullness but also enables dynamic adjustments to waste collection routes based on actual conditions, thereby significantly improving work efficiency. By adopting IoT technology, operating costs can be effectively reduced and environmental impact minimized, providing new ideas and technical support for building green and smart cities.

1. Current Status and Challenges of IoT Technology in Automated Trash Collection

The Internet of Things (IoT) technology has brought revolutionary changes to urban waste management, especially in the area of automated waste collection. Currently, more and more cities are beginning to try using smart waste bins to improve waste management efficiency. These smart devices can monitor the amount of waste in the bins in real time through built-in sensors and upload the data to a cloud server for analysis and processing. Based on this data, the system can automatically plan the optimal waste collection route, thereby effectively reducing the driving distance and fuel consumption of garbage trucks, reducing operating costs and carbon emissions. With the help of IoT technology, managers can also remotely monitor the status of waste bins, promptly identify and resolve potential problems,

Note: The article was originally published in *Journal of Engineering Research*, and this is an authorized translation of it.

such as damaged or misplaced bins, to ensure the smooth operation of waste collection (Wang & Li, 2023; Zhang & Sun, 2022; Zhao & Gao, 2021; Chen & Huang, 2020; Liu & Xu, 2023).

In practical applications, automated trash collection devices supported by IoT technology not only improve work efficiency but also enhance urban environmental management capabilities. However, the application of this technology also faces some challenges. Ensuring the stability of the sensor network and the security of data transmission are among the most pressing issues. In high-density urban environments, interference with wireless signals can affect the accuracy and real-time nature of data, thus impacting trash collection decisions. With the increasing volume of data, efficiently storing, processing, and analyzing this information has also become a crucial issue. To address these challenges, researchers are exploring more advanced encryption technologies and big data processing methods to improve the overall performance of the system.

Despite the challenges mentioned above, the application prospects of IoT technology in automatic garbage collection are still broad. By continuously optimizing the design and layout of sensors and improving data processing algorithms, the reliability and intelligence level of the system can be significantly improved. Combined with advanced artificial intelligence technology, future smart garbage bins will not only be able to achieve self-diagnosis and predictive maintenance functions, but also provide early warning of potential problems to ensure that the equipment is always in the best working condition. These technological advancements help extend the service life of equipment, reduce maintenance costs, and further improve the efficiency and quality of urban management. In addition, this intelligent garbage management system lays a solid foundation for building a smarter and more sustainable urban environment, promotes the development of cities in a green and efficient direction, and better meets the living needs of residents (Yang & Wu, 2019).

2. Design of a Trash Can Status Monitoring System Based on Sensor Networks

This paper designs a sensor network-based trash can status monitoring system to optimize the waste collection process by accurately sensing the internal state of the trash cans. The system relies on a series of high-precision sensors that monitor key parameters such as fill level, temperature, and humidity within the trash cans in real time. This data is crucial for ensuring efficient operation of the waste disposal process. The fill level sensor detects when the trash can is nearing full, triggering an automatic notification mechanism to remind the waste collection service to collect it. Temperature and humidity sensors help prevent odor spread or fire hazards caused by the decomposition of organic waste, providing additional protection for urban environmental sanitation. The sensor network design must consider coverage, energy management, and data transmission reliability to adapt to the needs of different urban environments.

In practical deployments, the effectiveness of the sensor network directly impacts the performance of the entire trash can status monitoring system. Therefore, selecting a suitable communication protocol is crucial. Wireless sensor network (WSN) technology, due to its low power consumption, low cost, and ease of deployment, is an ideal choice for trash can status monitoring. Employing long-range, low-power communication technologies such as Zigbee or LoRa ensures stable data transmission in complex urban environments. To improve system robustness and response speed, the design must also consider redundant paths and self-organizing network capabilities, enabling sensor nodes to maintain basic functionality even under partial failures. The application of data encryption technology is also indispensable; it provides security for data transmission, prevents information leakage or tampering, and ensures the normal operation of the waste management system.

Another crucial component of the system is the data processing and analysis platform. By centrally processing data from the sensor network, it can not only monitor the status of trash cans in real time but also predict potential future problems. Analyzing historical data using machine learning algorithms can accurately predict when trash cans in specific areas will overflow, thereby optimizing trash collection routes and scheduling plans. The data analysis platform can also identify abnormal data patterns, such as sudden high temperatures or abnormal humidity changes in trash cans, which could be early warning signals of fires or other emergencies. In this way, the sensor network-based trash can status monitoring system not only improves trash collection efficiency but also enhances the safety and intelligence of urban environmental sanitation management.

3. Data Processing and Algorithm Implementation for Optimizing Waste Collection Routes

Optimizing garbage collection routes through data processing and algorithm implementation is a key step in improving the efficiency of urban waste management. By integrating real-time data from sensor networks, the system can dynamically adjust garbage collection plans to address changes in the fullness of garbage bins. Data cleaning and preprocessing steps are crucial in this process, ensuring the accuracy of the data input into the route planning algorithm. Removing outliers, filling in missing data, and performing time-series analysis all contribute to improving the accuracy of subsequent decisions. Using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology to combine garbage bin location information with road networks provides detailed driving guidance for garbage trucks. This not only helps reduce unnecessary travel distances but also avoids congested areas, thus saving time and fuel costs.

In terms of algorithm selection, considering the variability and complexity of the waste collection process, intelligent algorithms such as genetic algorithms or ant colony algorithms can effectively solve the path optimization problem. These algorithms mimic evolutionary or foraging behaviors in nature, enabling them to search for optimal solutions in a vast solution space. By setting a fitness function to evaluate the merits of each possible path, and iteratively improving the path according to certain rules, a globally optimal solution is found. To further enhance the system's flexibility and responsiveness, a real-time feedback mechanism is introduced, allowing the algorithm to dynamically adjust its strategy based on the latest data. Combining historical data with deep learning can also predict potential future changes and make optimal decisions in advance. This path optimization method based on real-time data, intelligent algorithms, and predictive analytics is of great significance for improving waste collection efficiency and service quality, ensuring the effective use of resources and sustainable environmental development.

When implementing the aforementioned data processing and algorithm optimization, in addition to considering the system's scalability and compatibility, long-term maintenance and support are also crucial. As cities expand and waste generation increases, the system must be able to seamlessly scale to adapt to new demands. This means not only designing an efficient data architecture to support large-scale data processing but also ensuring good interfaces between software components to facilitate future feature additions and upgrades. Considering the significant differences in terrain and climate conditions among different cities, the optimization algorithm needs sufficient flexibility to adapt to various specific environmental requirements. Continuous technical support and system updates are also key factors in ensuring stable system operation. By continuously optimizing data processing flows and algorithm design, combined with ongoing technical maintenance, waste collection can become more intelligent and efficient, thereby effectively promoting the development of smart cities.

4. Evaluation and Analysis of the Implementation Effect of Intelligent Trash Can Automatic Collection Device

Evaluation and analysis of the implementation effects of intelligent trash can automatic collection devices are crucial steps in verifying their practical application value. Long-term monitoring of the deployed system allows for a comprehensive understanding of its performance in improving waste collection efficiency, reducing operating costs, and enhancing environmental sanitation. Data shows that intelligent trash cans can significantly reduce waste overflow caused by overload, thereby effectively improving the quality of the community environment. With optimized waste collection routes, the travel distance and time of garbage trucks are significantly shortened, reducing both fuel consumption and carbon emissions. These improvements are of great significance for promoting sustainable urban development. By monitoring the status of trash cans in real time, management departments can more accurately allocate resources to ensure that every trash can is emptied promptly (Sun & He, 2021; Li & Luo, 2022).

From an economic perspective, the introduction of intelligent waste collection devices has significantly reduced labor costs. Traditional waste collection methods require extensive manual inspections to determine when bins need emptying, but this process is now automated. Accurate data provided by sensor networks makes waste collection more targeted, avoiding unnecessary resource waste. Furthermore, due to the system's intelligent management, fault detection and maintenance have become more efficient. When a sensor malfunctions, the system immediately issues an alarm, and maintenance personnel can quickly arrive on-site to resolve the issue based on location information, reducing service interruptions caused by equipment failures. This undoubtedly improves the stability and reliability of the entire waste management system, providing strong support for city managers.

Evaluating the social impact of intelligent waste bin automated collection devices is equally important. Beyond the aforementioned environmental and economic benefits, this system can enhance public awareness and support for the smart city concept. The application of smart technology makes urban management more transparent and human-centered, allowing residents to access information about nearby waste bins via mobile applications and participate in urban environmental governance. This interaction not only raises citizens' environmental awareness but also lays the foundation for building a harmonious society. Overall, the implementation of intelligent waste bin automated collection devices has yielded significant results, demonstrating its superiority in multiple aspects and providing valuable practical experience and technical reference for the development of similar projects in the future.

5. Conclusion

This paper explores the design and implementation of an automated trash can collection device based on Internet of

Things (IoT) technology, providing a detailed analysis from multiple aspects, including application status and challenges, sensor network design, trash collection route optimization, and implementation effect evaluation. By integrating advanced sensing technologies and intelligent algorithms, it can not only significantly improve trash collection efficiency but also effectively reduce operating costs and environmental pollution. With the continuous advancement of the smart city concept, such intelligent solutions will bring new opportunities and development space to urban environmental management, driving urban management towards a more efficient and environmentally friendly direction.

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