Global Journal of Engineering Innovations & Interdisciplinary Research

Original Article

Garbage Detection Algorithm Based on Deep Learning

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Abstract

Enabling automation technologies such as garbage detection can drastically improve waste management. Understanding the importance of waste disposal management, this paper provides a detailed project on the deep learning approaches for detecting garbage, specifically the Mask R-CNN model through the Tensor Flow framework. Given that Mask R-CNN is the extension to Faster R-CNN, instead of just object detection, it offers instance segmentation too. In this case, the image can segment garbage into multiple types. This was modeled using COCO as the base model. The model will be able to reuse the information from previous learnings and apply it to the new context of garbage detection. The system has shown its potential to locate and cut rubbish even in difficult circumstances which can only be an asset in the automation of waste disposal systems.

- Received Date: 25 May 2025
- Accepted Date: 15 June 2025
- Publication Date: 27 June 2025

Keywords

Deep Learning, COCO model, TACO dataset, Mask R-CNN

Introduction

Waste management and disposal done without control lead to environmental problems that rise all over the world. Statistics on a global scale show that waste amounts to hundreds of thousands of kg per year and that a large part of that waste is either uneducated, landfilled, or disposed of in the streets. Furthermore, this problem leads to human environmental pollution, reduction in animal life, and climate change.

The existing waste management procedures are all manually based sieving which is time-consuming with low efficiency and also involves human bias. To overcome these limitations, emerging technologies including, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Deep Learning (DL) in pathology, an interesting frontier for the approach consists of multiple steps (e.g., data collection, preprocessing, model training, and evaluation). Waste special classes on the COCO dataset are picked according to semi-structured garbage annotated datasets to build the training. A Mask R-CNN model is trained and pre-tuned for waste article detection and § segmentation and robustness, so high performance can be rendered. Concerning field and scalability, the system can simulate and evaluate both.

This report is structured as follows: In section 2 the state of the art as well as waste detection techniques are also reported. Section 3 describes the technique (i.e., the Mask R-CNN, and the pipeline data used to preprocess data). Experimental results are shown in Section 4 of the description of the performance of the proposed system for the different conditions. Automatic waste characterization and classification.

In this work, to take advantage of the Use of the Mask R-CNN DL model (blended high-performance DL-based architecture for object localization and -instance-segmentation), a method for garbage detection is proposed.

The Mask R-CNN is selected for its pixel-level object detection performance and thus can perform both accurate segmentation and classification among different types of waste. The system is trained on the object category, spanning from object classes and object types at the very low level of object categories (i.e., an object and an object belonging to the categories linked to the word waste, as well), up to high-level object categories. With the background that the goal is to use the pre-trained network (Mask R-CNN) for the garbage-induced object detection task, in this paper, an attempt will be made to build a feasible garbage-related application detection system in the actual world.

The objective shared by the current work is the automatic detection and localization of litter on the street, in the recycling plant, in the wild, and litter in the wild. Drug disposal

Citation: Challa N, Gayathri B, Pranavi B, Prasanna BL. Garbage Detection Algorithm Based on Deep Learning. GJEIIR. 2025;5(4):068.

and illicit drug manufacturing, are continuums of the Industrial Revolution and can be addressed through the application of this system, resulting in higher recycling yields, pollution abatement, and the realization of green behaviors. In addition, this paper explores the training of garbage detection systems on field applications, such as smart cameras and drones, to get the panoptic monitoring and disposal of the waste works. Image spatial

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Working principle

The system for waste detection identifies, categorizes, and delineates trash materials in images by employing the method of Mask RCNN that relies on advanced forms of deep learning. In the first stage of the workflow, the input image is processed using the feature extraction backbone network such as ResNet50. This backbone has already been trained on a large dataset such as ImageNet and so is quite adept at locating edges, textures, and shapes of objects within photos. All of these properties that have been retrieved will serve as the basis for the subsequent identification of objects. The other step that remains to be mentioned is the Region Proposal Network, whose function is to identify possible areas in the feature map that definitively contain objects. These patterns, which may be contrast borders or marked boundaries within the image, are what these areas represent proposed or Regions of Interest (ROIs) are There is, however, some recollection of the initial suggestions about the regions defined in the subsequent stage that used the ROI Align method this stage some of the areas are duplicated or misplaced. ROI pools a dimension.

This increases the correct localization of smaller or even more irregularly shaped objects such as pieces of plastic laundry or scrunched-up paper. Once the regions of interest have been finalized for each area, the system simultaneously carries out: mask prediction, bounding box regression, and object classification, all three tasks at once. Learning adjusts previously obtained weights for a general-purpose dataset like COCO to be more applicable to a specific dataset, like landscape datasets. This methodology, if previous information regarding object detection and segmentation is handed over, not only increases the insight of the model but also decreases the time needed for training at the same time. The training pictures were subjected to data augmentation techniques such as rotation, scaling, and flipping to improve variability and help the model cope in real-life settings.

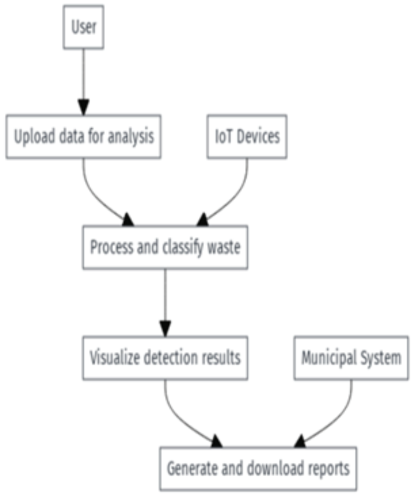

Figure 1. *Use Case Diagram*

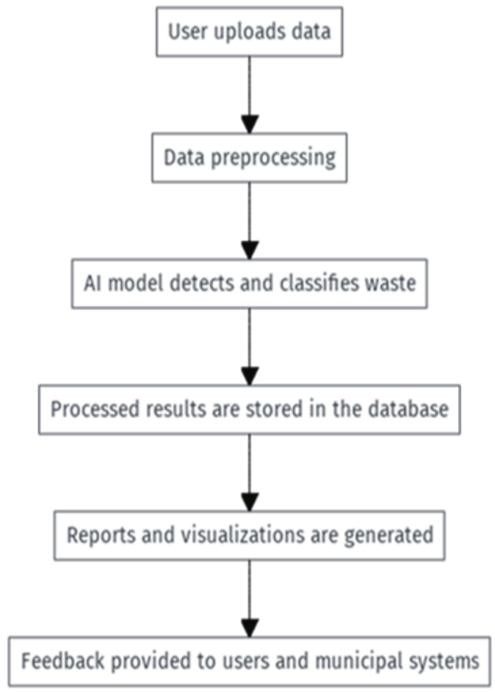

Figure 2. *Activity Diagram Flow map*

This means that the application makes use of the learned model to classify new images. The result includes segmentation masks that characterize the objects, class labels that identify the type of rubbish, and bounding

boxes for the objects indicating their positions. For example, the algorithm will be able to tell that there is "metal" in the trash even if it is a Coke can buried within other trash, and cover the shape correctly.

These combined coarsely, while RoI Align methods to make sure that features truly correspond to outputs can then be utilized in other applications such as automatic sorting of garbage that sorts items by classes, or density monitoring systems that evaluate the littering levels. It provides the features of a customizable system for different waste types, crowded backgrounds, and low-light conditions. This is possible due to automated object recognition where every object is specified in its name which can be either 'plastic', 'metal', or 'organic waste' for instance.

The process of bounding box regression includes adding slight adjustments to the bounding box coordinates that are around the object to boost localization precision. Finally, mask prediction is the process that develops a segmentation mask or a set of masks consisting of pixels that all encapsulate the shape of the object for detailed representation. This kind of information would be beneficial in instances such as garbage sorting where objects intermix or occur on the complex. Backgrounds, and thus the ability to segment objects are critical.

Figure 3

Figure 4

All these steps in the entire process bring us to the contingency that is the system which is the training process. The idea is to take an image database of labeled pictures with bounding boxes and segmented areas formatted in generic but still probably important features and anchor those.

Because of the excellent combination of algorithms, training, and inference, the system provides so many waste classification and control options. Hence, the system can be integrated into robotic waste sorting machines, waste monitoring systems based on IoT technologies, and large recycling enterprises which contribute to greener and clearer.

Results and Outputs

Figure 5

Figure 6

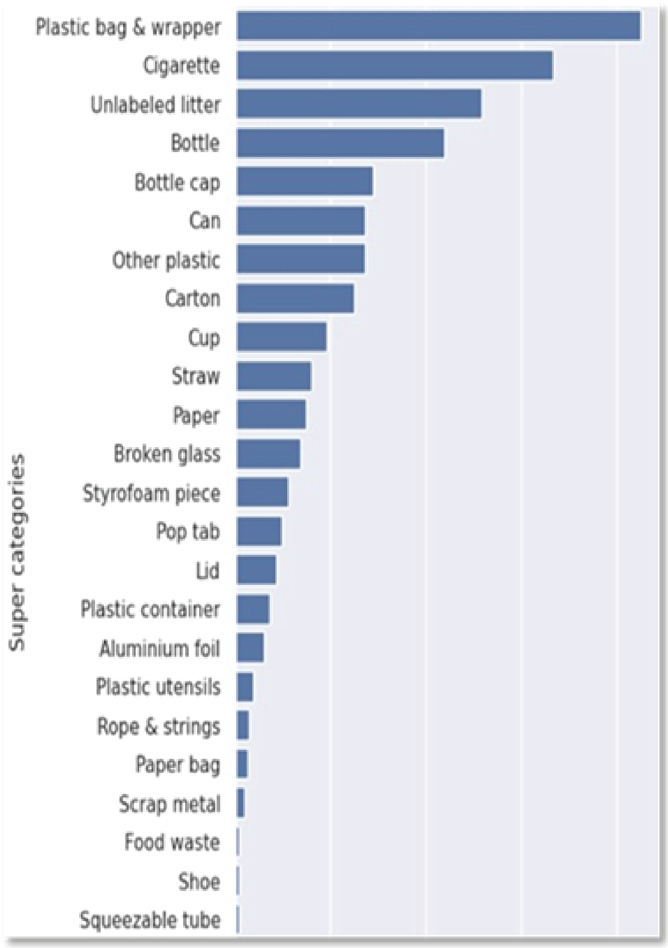

Figure 7

Conclusion

The project's conclusion highlights the enormous potential that deep learning and computer vision provide for addressing the ongoing problems in waste management. By employing the Mask R-CNN method, the system can accurately segregate several types of junk from pictures in addition to identifying them. To reduce human error, increase recycling efficiency, and perhaps play a more sustainable role in trash management, this technology will be an essential part of automation in waste sorting.

The system's performance may be ascribed to the combination of a robust pre-trained model that has been optimized for trash identification and the dataset, which was carefully chosen to encompass a wide range of habitats and waste kinds. Methods such as Region Proposal Networks (RPN), Even when items overlap or show up in busy backgrounds, RoI Align greatly improved the accuracy of the detection. By training the model on real-world data, we were able to optimize it to perform well in a range of real-world circumstances.

However, there were difficulties, such as the need for a varied dataset and the difficulty of distinguishing between different kinds of rubbish. However, encouraging outcomes were demonstrated by the system, which did a good job of identifying and classifying trash under different circumstances, laying the groundwork for future advancements and practical uses.

The development of intelligent waste management systems

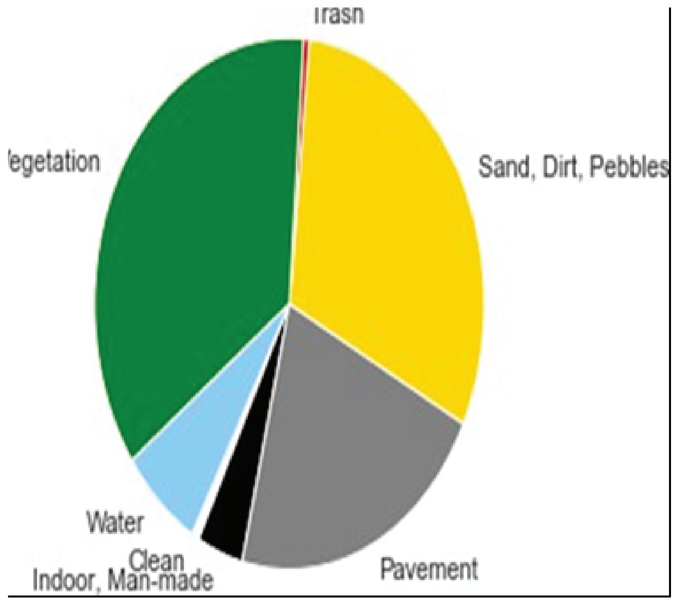

Figure 8

is advancing thanks to this initiative. Waste detection and automated sorting may significantly increase the effectiveness of recycling initiatives, which will ultimately result in cleaner cities and a healthier planet. The development of real-time procedures and expanding the model to handle far more complex scenarios would be the main objectives of the following stages. Last but not least, this work demonstrates how AI-driven solutions may address environmental issues, paving the way for a waste-free, more sustainable future.

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