

# As cities grow, the Internet of Things can help us get on top of the waste crisis

January 31 2020, by David Teh and Tehmina Khan

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Credit: Andrea Piacquadio from Pexels

Total global waste is expected to double from nearly 2 billion tonnes in 2016 to an [estimated 4 billion tonnes](#) by 2050 as consumer-oriented urban populations grow. As population growth increases consumption

and waste, managing this waste is becoming an ever greater challenge. The [Internet of Things](#) (IoT) can be used to develop smarter and more effective ways of managing and reducing waste.

IoT is a monitoring technology, which enables accurate tracking and collection of real-time data. It can help with problems such as timing of waste collection, and waste treatment and disposal.

## **How a smart city manages waste**

IoT can enable automation, through cyberphysical systems, that changes the way waste management takes place. Some cities are already using a combination of IoT and sensors to operate smart waste management systems.

For example, Songdo in South Korea is a purpose-built [smart city](#) that uses a combination of IoT and sensors to operate its [waste management system](#). Songdo aims to [recycle 76% of its waste](#) by 2020, through its highly efficient and convenient waste management system.

The [city](#) is connected by a [truck-free waste management system](#). Automated waste disposal bins are located throughout the city. Pneumatic [pipes suck waste](#) directly from premises into an underground network of pipes and tunnels.

The system connects to a central waste-processing facility called the "[Third Zone Automated Waste Collection Plant](#)". Waste is automatically sorted and recycled, buried, or burned for energy. Some of the key reported benefits are greater energy efficiency and reduced landfill and energy costs.

## **World is 'off track' on SDGs**

In 2018, 4.2 billion people, or [55% of the world's population](#), lived in cities. By 2050, [two-thirds of the world's people](#) will be urban. Increasing urbanization has serious environmental sustainability implications and creates significant burdens on infrastructure, including waste management.

Sustainability planning is critical—it includes investing in public transport systems, creating green public spaces and improving urban planning and waste management. The scale of the problem of urban waste makes smarter approaches to recycling and resource recovery essential.

Managing waste is a major challenge for cities worldwide. At the United Nations [Sustainable Development Summit](#) last September, UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres called for delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be accelerated.

The summit formally adopted a new sustainable development agenda and [145 SDG acceleration actions](#). Forty-two of these actions are related to [SDG11](#) – Sustainable Cities and Communities.

### **Australia's waste crisis**

Australia, with a fast-growing population population of [about 25.5 million](#), is struggling with a waste crisis.

Australia's fastest-growing city is Melbourne in Victoria. The state has [doubled the amount of waste](#) it generates in the past 20 years. Problems have mounted in [New South Wales](#) and [Queensland](#) too.

In August 2019, SKM Recycling, which has operations in Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia, [went into receivership](#). The company received a [A\\$10 million government bailout](#) to pay for repairs and

maintenance of waste-sorting machines. Nevertheless, councils were forced to [send their recyclable materials](#) to landfill after the Environment Protection Authority ordered the company's glass recycling service to stop operating.

Infrastructure Victoria has proposed a [six-bin rubbish collection system](#) to reduce contamination of recyclable wastes. Single-use plastic bags [have been banned](#) since November 1 2019. The ban is part of state government measures to reduce plastic pollution and the amount of waste going to landfill and to strengthen Victoria's recycling industry. Similarly, e-waste is banned from landfill.

The state government has [invested A\\$135 million](#) in creating a stable and productive waste and resource recovery sector.

Melbourne continues to modernize its waste management. The city council installed [CleanCUBE solar-powered waste compactors](#) in high-density parts of the city in 2018.

Besides reducing the footprint of public litter bins by 49%, the city has greatly reduced the average number of waste collections and therefore of waste trucks roaming the streets. This has eased traffic congestion and reduced carbon emissions. But will such measures be enough to cope with urban population growth?

## What more can be done?

Infrastructure Victoria is advising the state government on how to create a strong and sustainable recycling and resource recovery industry. Its [preliminary report](#) proposes several options, including:

- tackle food waste, which makes up [more than one-third](#) of household rubbish going to landfill

- push manufacturers to use more recycled products
- reform the [landfill levy](#) to create an incentive to reduce disposal of waste to landfills and encourage greater re-use and recycling of resources, with funds raised by the levy able to be used to the support recycling and resource recovery sector
- ban single-use plastics.

The report also proposes a "waste-to-energy" policy—converting food waste to low-emissions electricity.

We suggest Melbourne (and other Australian cities) can further develop its waste-management strategy and policy to promote resource efficiency with IoT. Having IoT embedded in waste-management systems will improve resource efficiency, tracking and measurement. IoT also acts as an accountability mechanism (for waste management governance and reporting) for cities' [waste](#) management.

Using IoT in this way will strengthen recycling industries and specifically enable Australia to be at the forefront of implementing the SDG 2030 agenda.

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