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ESP-32 Quadx Drone

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ABSTRACT: The proposed drone system is controlled wirelessly using the built-in Wi-Fi and Bluetooth capabilities of the ESP32 microcontroller. This eliminates the need for additional communication hardware, thereby reducing system complexity and cost. The drone can be operated manually through a mobile application or a web-based interface, allowing the user to control its movement in real time. This approach provides a flexible and user friendly method for interacting with the system. In this design, the ESP32 acts as the main control unit, responsible for generating Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) signals to regulate the speed of Brushless DC (BLDC) motors through Electronic Speed Controllers (ESCs). By varying the speed of individual motors, the drone achieves lift and directional movement.

The system architecture is intentionally kept simple to highlight the core principles of drone operation, including motor control, wireless communication, and basic flight mechanics. One of the key advantages of this model is the significant reduction in hThis makes the system highly suitable for academic environments, laboratory experiments, and prototype development, where affordability and simplicity are essential factors. Furthermore, this project provides fundamental knowledge about drone architecture, embedded system design, and wireless control mechanisms.

It serves as a practical learning platform for students to understand how UAV systems work at a basic level without the complexity of advanced technologies. The outcome of this project demonstrates that a functional drone can be successfully developed using minimal components while still achieving essential flight control capabilities.

KEYWORDS: ESP32, Quadcopter Drone, IoT-Based Monitoring, Aquatic Waste Management, Ultrasonic Sensor, Automated Waste Collection, Wireless Communication

I. INTRODUCTION

This project focuses on the design and development of a low-cost quadcopter drone using the ESP32 microcontroller. The ESP32 is a powerful and versatile microcontroller that offers built-in Wi-Fi and Bluetooth capabilities, making it highly suitable for wireless communication and IoT based applications. By utilizing ESP32 as the main control unit, the need for additional communication modules is eliminated, thereby reducing system cost and design complexity. Most commercially available drones are equipped with advanced sensors such as Global Positioning System (GPS) modules, gyroscopes, accelerometers, cameras, and obstacle detection systems.

While these features enhance performance, accuracy, and automation, they also significantly increase the overall cost, power consumption, and system complexity. As a result, such drones are often not affordable or suitable for beginners, students, and educational institutions that aim to understand the basic concepts of drone technology and embedded systems. In the field of engineering education, there is a growing need for simple, low-cost platforms that allow students to learn and experiment with core concepts such as micomponents while maintaining essential performance. Overall, this work contributes to the field of embedded systems and UAV development by presenting an affordable and accessible solution for educational and experimental purposes. It also opens the door for future enhancements, where additional features such as sensors, autonomous navigation, and stabilization algorithms can be integrated to improve performance and functionality.

1.1 Problem Statement

The increasing accumulation of solid waste, particularly plastic debris, in aquatic environments has become a critical global issue affecting ecosystems, biodiversity, and human health. Water bodies are continuously polluted by waste originating from domestic, industrial, and urban activities, which are often carried by rainwater runoff and drainage systems. Once introduced into rivers and lakes, this waste travels across larger distances and eventually reaches oceans, contributing to large-scale marine pollution. The persistence of plastic materials in water leads to long-term environmental damage, including harm to aquatic organisms through ingestion

Existing aquatic waste management systems are insufficient to effectively address this growing problem. Manual cleaning methods are labor-intensive, time-consuming, and limited in their operational capacity, making them unsuitable for large-scale applications. Mechanical systems such as skimmer boats and floating barriers provide partial solutions but are often associated with high operational costs, limited coverage, and potential environmental disturbances. Moreover, most existing systems lack automation and real-time monitoring capabilities, which are essential for efficient waste management and decision-making.

Another significant limitation is the absence of data-driven approaches in current systems. Without continuous monitoring and analysis, it is difficult to estimate waste accumulation rates, identify pollution hotspots, and optimize cleanup operations. This results in inefficient resource utilization and delayed responses to critical environmental conditions. Therefore, there is a pressing need for an intelligent, automated, and cost-effective system that can not only collect aquatic waste efficiently but also provide real-time insights into pollution levels. Such a system would enable proactive environmental management and contribute to the long-term sustainability of aquatic ecosystems.

1.2 Objectives

The primary objective of this research is to develop an intelligent IoT-based system for the efficient collection and monitoring of aquatic waste, with a focus on improving the overall effectiveness of waste management in water bodies. The system aims to integrate sensing, automation, and communication technologies to create a unified platform capable of addressing the limitations of existing approaches.

One of the key objectives is to design and implement an automated mechanism for detecting and collecting floating waste using sensor-based technologies. Ultrasonic and proximity sensors are utilized to identify waste presence and monitor the level of collected materials, ensuring efficient operation of the system. In addition, the system aims to incorporate a reliable microcontroller-based architecture that enables seamless coordination between hardware components and data processing units.

Another important objective is to enable real-time monitoring and control through IoT integration. By connecting the system to a cloud-based platform, users can remotely monitor waste levels, system performance, and operational status using a mobile or web interface. This facilitates timely decision-making and reduces the need for constant human supervision. Furthermore, the system seeks to implement basic waste segregation techniques to classify collected materials, thereby supporting recycling and resource recovery processes.

The proposed system also aims to minimize human intervention and operational costs while maximizing efficiency and reliability. By automating key processes, the system reduces dependency on manual labor and enhances safety in hazardous environments. Additionally, the integration of data analytics allows for the identification of waste accumulation patterns, enabling predictive maintenance and optimized resource allocation.

Ultimately, the objective of this work is to provide a scalable, cost-effective, and environmentally sustainable solution for aquatic waste management. The system is designed to be adaptable for deployment in various water bodies, including rivers, lakes, and reservoirs, contributing to the reduction of pollution and the preservation of aquatic ecosystems for future generations.

II. RELATED WORK

The increasing severity of aquatic pollution has led to extensive research in the areas of environmental monitoring, waste collection systems, and intelligent automation. Various approaches have been proposed, ranging from IoT-based monitoring systems to robotic and large-scale cleanup solutions.

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Early research in this domain primarily focused on environmental monitoring using IoT technologies. A smart flood monitoring system utilizing ultrasonic sensors and cloud-based communication was presented in [1], where real-time water level data was transmitted using the Blynk platform. Similarly, an IoT-based reservoir monitoring and control system was developed in [2], demonstrating the effectiveness of wireless communication for real-time environmental data acquisition

Further advancements include the use of sensor-based systems for analyzing river characteristics. A drone-assisted river mapping technique using ultrasonic and flow sensors was introduced in [3], enabling remote measurement of river depth and velocity. In addition, an IoT-based coastal alert system was proposed in [4], integrating environmental data and weather conditions to provide early warnings. While these studies contribute significantly to environmental awareness and monitoring, they lack mechanisms for direct waste detection and removal.

Recent studies have explored the integration of IoT with waste management systems. An IoT-based smart waste monitoring system using sensors and cloud platforms was presented in [5], which enabled real-time tracking of waste levels in bins. Similarly, a smart garbage management system using wireless sensor networks was developed in [6], focusing on efficient waste collection scheduling. Although these systems improve waste management efficiency in urban environments, their application in aquatic ecosystems remains limited due to environmental constraints and the absence of water-based collection mechanisms.

Robotics and automation have also been widely investigated for aquatic waste collection. Autonomous surface vehicles (ASVs) equipped with sensors and navigation systems were proposed in [7] and [8], demonstrating the ability to detect and collect floating debris with minimal human intervention. Additionally, AI-based marine debris detection systems using computer vision techniques were explored in [9], enabling accurate identification of waste materials in complex environments. While these approaches offer high efficiency and automation, their implementation is often associated with high costs and computational complexity.

Large-scale solutions for marine pollution have also been developed to address global plastic waste challenges. The concept of ocean cleanup systems using floating barriers was extensively studied in [12] and [13], where debris is intercepted and collected before reaching open oceans. Furthermore, studies on marine plastic distribution modeling using computational techniques were presented in [14], providing insights into waste accumulation patterns in ocean gyres. Although these systems are effective at large scales, they are not easily adaptable to localized environments such as rivers and lakes.

The integration of IoT with cloud computing and data analytics has further enhanced the capabilities of environmental monitoring systems. Cloud-based IoT frameworks for smart environmental applications were discussed in [15] and [16], highlighting the role of real-time data processing and remote monitoring. Additionally, machine learning techniques for predicting waste accumulation and environmental conditions were explored in [17], enabling proactive decision-making. Despite these advancements, the combination of IoT, automation, and waste collection in a single system remains an area requiring further development.

Recent research has also investigated hybrid systems that combine sensing, automation, and communication technologies. Smart aquatic monitoring systems integrating multiple sensors and wireless communication modules were proposed in [18], while multi-robot coordination for environmental cleanup was explored in [19]. These approaches demonstrate the potential of integrated systems; however, challenges such as system complexity, cost, and scalability still persist.

From the reviewed literature, it is evident that existing systems either focus on environmental monitoring, waste collection, or large-scale cleanup independently. Very few studies provide a comprehensive solution that integrates real-time monitoring, automated waste collection, and data analytics within a single framework. Therefore, the proposed system aims to bridge this research gap by combining IoT-based monitoring, sensor-driven waste detection, and automated collection mechanisms into a unified, cost-effective, and scalable solution for aquatic garbage management.

III. EXISTING METHODOLOGY

The management of waste in aquatic environments has evolved through various technological approaches, ranging from traditional manual methods to advanced automated and intelligent systems. These technologies aim to reduce the

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accumulation of floating debris in water bodies such as rivers, lakes, and coastal regions. However, despite significant advancements, each category of technology presents certain limitations that hinder its overall effectiveness in addressing the growing problem of aquatic pollution.

Conventional methods of aquatic waste management primarily involve manual collection techniques and mechanical skimming systems. Manual cleaning operations are carried out using labor forces that collect floating debris using nets or simple tools. While this approach is straightforward and requires minimal infrastructure, it is highly labor-intensive, time-consuming, and inefficient for large-scale applications. Mechanical skimming systems, including boats equipped with conveyor belts or suction mechanisms, have been introduced to improve collection efficiency. These systems are capable of removing significant amounts of floating waste from the water surface within a short period. However, their operation is dependent on human supervision, and they are often limited by high operational costs, fuel consumption, and restricted coverage areas.

To overcome some of these limitations, semi-automated systems have been developed that combine mechanical collection with basic automation. These systems typically include floating platforms or vessels equipped with conveyor mechanisms that continuously collect debris and store it for later disposal. Although semi-automated systems improve operational efficiency compared to manual methods, they still require periodic human intervention for monitoring and maintenance. In addition, these systems lack the capability to adapt dynamically to changing environmental conditions, which can affect their performance in real-world scenarios.

Recent advancements in robotics have led to the development of autonomous and semi-autonomous systems for aquatic waste collection. These systems utilize embedded controllers, sensors, and navigation algorithms to detect and collect floating debris with minimal human involvement. Some robotic systems incorporate advanced technologies such as computer vision and artificial intelligence to identify waste materials more accurately and navigate complex aquatic environments.

In parallel, the integration of the Internet of Things (IoT) has introduced new possibilities for environmental monitoring and waste management. IoT-based systems use networks of sensors and communication modules to collect real-time data on environmental parameters such as water levels, pollution levels, and waste accumulation. These systems enable remote monitoring and data visualization through cloud platforms, allowing for improved decision-making and resource management. However, most IoT-based solutions focus primarily on monitoring and data collection, without incorporating mechanisms for the physical removal of waste. This creates a gap between data acquisition and actionable waste management.

Large-scale technological solutions have also been developed to address marine pollution at a broader level. These systems include floating barriers, interception devices, and large-scale cleanup mechanisms designed to capture plastic waste in rivers and oceans. While such systems are effective in handling large volumes of debris, they are often expensive and require significant infrastructure and maintenance. Additionally, their scalability to smaller or localized water bodies is limited, making them less suitable for widespread deployment in urban and semi-urban environments.

Overall, existing technologies for aquatic waste management demonstrate significant progress in both monitoring and collection capabilities. However, there remains a lack of integrated systems that combine real-time monitoring, automated waste collection, and intelligent data analysis within a single framework. Traditional systems are limited by inefficiency and human dependency, while advanced systems often face challenges related to cost and complexity. Therefore, there is a need for a cost-effective, scalable, and intelligent solution that bridges the gap between monitoring and action, enabling efficient and sustainable management of aquatic waste.

IV. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The proposed methodology describes the design and implementation of an intelligent aquatic garbage monitoring and collection system that integrates sensing, automation, and IoT-based communication.

The system is developed to efficiently detect, collect, and monitor floating waste in water bodies while minimizing human intervention. The methodology is divided into several functional modules to ensure clarity in system design and operation.

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4.1 System Architecture

The overall system is designed using a microcontroller-based architecture that acts as the central control unit. All input and output components, including sensors, actuators, and communication modules, are interfaced with the controller. The architecture follows a modular approach, allowing each subsystem to function independently while maintaining coordination with the central unit. This modularity enhances system flexibility, scalability, and ease of maintenance.

4.2 Waste Detection Mechanism

The detection of floating waste is achieved using sensor-based techniques. An ultrasonic sensor is utilized to measure the distance between the system and objects on the water surface, enabling the identification of potential waste materials. In addition, proximity sensors are used to confirm the presence of debris and improve detection accuracy. The sensor data is continuously monitored and processed by the microcontroller to determine whether waste is present within the operational range of the system.

4.3 Automated Waste Collection System

Once waste is detected, the system activates an automated collection mechanism. A conveyor belt system is positioned at the front end of the platform to collect floating debris. The conveyor lifts the waste from the water surface and transfers it into a storage container. This mechanism operates continuously or is triggered based on sensor input, ensuring efficient waste collection without manual intervention. The design minimizes disruption to the natural flow of water and ensures safe operation in aquatic environments.

4.4 IoT-Based Monitoring and Communication

To enable real-time monitoring, the system is integrated with IoT technology. The microcontroller communicates with a cloud-based platform through a wireless communication module. Data related to waste detection, collection status, and system performance is transmitted and stored in the cloud.

Users can access this data through a mobile application or web interface, allowing remote monitoring and control of the system. This feature enhances operational efficiency and enables timely decision-making.

4.5 Waste Segregation Approach

The methodology also incorporates a basic waste segregation mechanism to classify collected materials. Based on sensor inputs or predefined criteria, the system can differentiate between types of waste, such as plastic and organic materials. This segregation process supports recycling and proper disposal, contributing to environmentally sustainable waste management practices.

4.6 Power Supply and Energy Management

The system is designed to operate using an efficient power supply mechanism. It can be powered by rechargeable batteries, and the integration of renewable energy sources such as solar panels can further enhance sustainability. Energy-efficient components are selected to ensure prolonged operation and reduced maintenance requirements. This makes the system suitable for continuous deployment in remote or inaccessible locations.

4.7 System Workflow

The overall workflow of the system follows a sequential process. Initially, sensors continuously monitor the water surface for the presence of waste. Upon detection, the microcontroller processes the sensor data and activates the collection mechanism. The collected waste is transferred into a storage unit, while system data is simultaneously transmitted to the cloud for monitoring. This integrated workflow ensures smooth and efficient operation, combining detection, collection, and monitoring in a unified system.

V. SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the proposed aquatic garbage monitoring and collection system involves the integration of both hardware and software components to ensure efficient and reliable operation. The system is designed to achieve real-time waste detection, automated collection, and remote monitoring through seamless interaction between embedded hardware and IoT-based software platforms.

5.1 Hardware Components

The hardware architecture of the system is centered around a microcontroller unit that coordinates the operation of all connected components. A NodeMCU (ESP-32) microcontroller is utilized due to its built-in Wi-Fi capability, low

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power consumption, and compatibility with IoT applications. It acts as the core processing unit responsible for acquiring sensor data, executing control logic, and managing communication with external platforms.

To detect the presence of floating waste, an ultrasonic sensor is employed, which measures the distance between the sensor and objects on the water surface. This enables accurate identification of debris within the operational range. Additionally, proximity sensors are integrated to enhance detection reliability and reduce false triggers. These sensors work together to ensure precise and consistent waste detection.

The waste collection mechanism consists of a conveyor belt system driven by a DC motor. The motor is controlled using a motor driver module, which allows the microcontroller to regulate the speed and direction of the conveyor. As the conveyor rotates, it lifts floating waste from the water surface and transfers it into a storage container. Supporting components such as power supply units, connecting wires, and structural frames are also included to ensure system stability and durability.

5.2 Software Components

The software component of the system is responsible for data processing, system control, and remote monitoring. The microcontroller is programmed using an embedded development environment, where control algorithms are implemented to process sensor inputs and trigger appropriate actions. The software continuously monitors sensor data, determines the presence of waste, and activates the collection mechanism when required.

For IoT-based communication, the system is integrated with a cloud platform that enables real-time data transmission and visualization. A mobile application interface is used to display system parameters such as waste detection status, collection levels, and operational conditions. This allows users to monitor the system remotely and receive updates without physical interaction.

The software also supports data logging, which enables the storage of historical data for analysis. This feature can be used to study waste accumulation patterns and improve system performance over time. The integration of hardware and software ensures a synchronized operation, where sensor data drives automated actions and communication modules provide continuous feedback to the user.

VI. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The performance of the proposed IoT-based aquatic garbage monitoring and collection system is evaluated based on its ability to detect, collect, and monitor floating waste efficiently. The system was tested under controlled conditions to analyze its operational behavior, response time, and overall effectiveness in managing aquatic waste. The results demonstrate the feasibility of integrating sensing, automation, and IoT technologies into a unified framework for environmental applications. The waste detection mechanism, implemented using ultrasonic and proximity sensors, was able to identify floating objects with a satisfactory level of accuracy. The sensors continuously monitored the water surface and successfully triggered the collection mechanism when waste was detected within the predefined range. The response time of the system was observed to be minimal, ensuring that the waste collection process was initiated promptly. However, minor variations in sensor readings were noted under certain conditions, such as water surface disturbances and irregular object shapes, which may affect detection accuracy.

The automated collection system, based on a conveyor belt mechanism, demonstrated effective performance in removing floating debris from the water surface. The system was capable of continuously collecting waste and transferring it into the storage container without requiring manual intervention. The mechanical design ensured smooth operation, although the efficiency of collection depended on factors such as waste size, weight, and water flow conditions. Lightweight materials such as plastic were collected more efficiently compared to heavier or submerged objects. From a performance perspective, the system offers several advantages over conventional methods. It reduces human effort, enables continuous operation, and provides real-time monitoring capabilities. The combination of automation and IoT enhances overall efficiency and supports data-driven decision-making. Furthermore, the system is designed to be cost-effective and scalable, making it suitable for deployment in various aquatic environments. Overall, the results indicate that the proposed system provides a practical and efficient solution for aquatic waste management. The integration of sensing, automation, and IoT technologies enables reliable operation and enhances the effectiveness of waste collection processes. The system demonstrates strong potential for real-world implementation, particularly in small to medium-scale water bodies, where cost-effective and automated solutions are required.

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VII. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

7.1 Conclusion

This paper presented the design and implementation of an IoT-based aquatic garbage monitoring and collection system aimed at improving waste management in water bodies. The proposed system integrates sensor-based detection, automated waste collection, and real-time monitoring through IoT technology to address the limitations of conventional methods. By utilizing a microcontroller-based architecture along with ultrasonic and proximity sensors, the system effectively detects floating waste and initiates an automated collection process using a conveyor mechanism. The integration of cloud-based monitoring enables users to remotely track system performance and waste levels, thereby enhancing operational efficiency and reducing the need for manual intervention. The system demonstrates significant advantages in terms of automation, cost-effectiveness, and scalability. It provides a practical solution for reducing aquatic pollution and supports sustainable environmental management practices.

7.2 Future Work

Although the proposed system demonstrates promising performance, there are several areas where further improvements can be made. Future enhancements may include the integration of advanced technologies such as computer vision and machine learning algorithms for more accurate waste detection and classification. This would enable the system to differentiate between various types of waste and improve overall efficiency.The system can also be upgraded to handle submerged waste by incorporating additional sensors or underwater detection mechanisms. Increasing the storage capacity and improving the mechanical design of the collection unit can further enhance system performance and reduce maintenance requirements. Additionally, the use of renewable energy sources such as solar power can be optimized to ensure long-term, energy-efficient operation. Another potential area of development is the implementation of autonomous navigation, allowing the system to move dynamically across water bodies and cover larger areas without manual control. The integration of data analytics and predictive modeling can also enable better understanding of waste accumulation patterns and support proactive environmental management strategies.

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