iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 **Issue:** VII **Month of publication:** July 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.73170

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue VII July 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

Smart Warehouse Monitoring System using IoT

R. Yuvaraj[1], G. Kiruthikroshan[2], B. Vignesh[3], T. Chinraj[4], S. Dhanush Kumar[5]
Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, R P Sarathy Institute of Technology, Salem, Tamil Nadu

Abstract: ***The rapid growth of e-commerce and global supply chains has necessitated the development of intelligent systems to manage warehouses efficiently. This project presents a Smart Warehouse Monitoring System using the Internet of Things (IoT) to enhance visibility, automation, and real-time control within warehouse environments. The system integrates a network of sensors and devices to monitor critical parameters such as temperature, humidity, motion, light, and inventory levels. Data collected from these sensors is transmitted to a central cloud platform for processing, analysis, and visualization, enabling warehouse managers to make informed decisions and respond to anomalies promptly. Additionally, the system supports automated alerts and remote control features to ensure safety, optimize storage conditions, and reduce operational costs. By leveraging IoT technologies, the proposed solution improves warehouse efficiency, minimizes losses, and contributes to the overall sustainability of logistics operations.***

I. INTRODUCTION

Warehouses play a critical role in modern supply chain and inventory management systems, serving as central hubs for the storage, distribution, and transportation of goods. However, traditional warehouse management often faces challenges such as inefficient resource utilization, delayed responses to environmental changes, and human error. With the increasing demand for automation and real-time data, the integration of the Internet of Things (IoT) into warehouse monitoring offers a transformative solution [1-3]. A Smart Warehouse Monitoring System using IoT involves deploying interconnected sensors and devices throughout the warehouse to continuously monitor key environmental and operational parameters such as temperature, humidity, motion, light intensity, and inventory levels. These sensors communicate data in real-time to a centralized platform, allowing warehouse managers to access live updates, receive alerts, and make data-driven decisions remotely [4]. This system enhances operational efficiency, improves safety, reduces manual labor, and ensures optimal storage conditions for sensitive goods.

The proposed system aims to bridge the gap between manual warehouse operations and modern automation by leveraging the power of IoT [5-7]. Through continuous monitoring and smart analytics, it offers a scalable and cost-effective solution to the challenges faced by contemporary warehouses [8-10].

II. METHODOLOGY

The development of the Smart Warehouse Monitoring System using IoT involves several stages, including system design, hardware integration, data communication, software development, and testing. The methodology adopted for this project is described below:

1) Requirement Analysis
- Identify the key parameters to be monitored in the warehouse, such as temperature, humidity, motion, light, and inventory presence.
- Determine the types of sensors and devices required for monitoring.
- Define user requirements for data access, alert notifications, and system control.

2) Hardware Selection and Setup
- Use microcontrollers such as Arduino or Raspberry Pi to serve as the central processing units.
- Deploy sensors such as DHT11/DHT22 (temperature and humidity), PIR (motion detection), LDR (light intensity), and ultrasonic sensors (inventory level detection).
- Interface sensors with the microcontroller and ensure reliable data collection.

3) Wireless Communication
- Integrate Wi-Fi modules (e.g., ESP8266) or use built-in connectivity (in Raspberry Pi) to enable wireless data transmission.
- Transmit sensor data to a cloud server or IoT platform (e.g., Thing Speak, Blynk, Firebase) for real-time monitoring.

4) Cloud Integration and Data Visualization
   - Develop a cloud-based dashboard or mobile app interface to display real-time data.
   - Implement features for data logging, trend analysis, and historical data access.
   - Set threshold values for different parameters to trigger automated alerts via SMS, email, or app notifications.
5) Automation and Control
   - Design control logic to activate devices such as fans, lights, or alarms based on sensor inputs.
   - Enable remote control features through the dashboard for manual override if necessary.
6) Testing and Validation
   - Conduct unit testing of individual components and sensors.
   - Perform integration testing to ensure smooth communication and operation between modules.
   - Evaluate the system's performance in a simulated warehouse environment and fine-tune thresholds and logic as needed.
7) Deployment and Monitoring
   - Deploy the complete system in a real or model warehouse environment.
   - Monitor system performance over time and collect user feedback for potential improvements.

III. RESULT

The implementation of the Smart Warehouse Monitoring System using IoT has produced several significant outcomes that highlight its effectiveness in enhancing warehouse operations. The system was tested in a controlled environment, and the following results were observed:

1) Real-Time Data Monitoring
   - The system successfully collected and displayed real- time data on temperature, humidity, light intensity, motion and inventory levels.
   - Sensor accuracy was verified, with minimal discrepancies observed between actual values and sensor readings.
   - The dashboard provided a user-friendly interface, allowing warehouse managers to track the status of various parameters at any given time.
2) Automated Alerts and Notifications
   - The system effectively triggered automated alerts when parameters such as temperature or humidity exceeded predefined thresholds, ensuring prompt action could be taken.
   - Alerts were sent via email, SMS, and mobile app notifications, demonstrating the system's ability to provide timely information to warehouse operators.
3) Inventory Management
   - Ultrasonic sensors for inventory detection proved effective in determining the presence or absence of goods in specified locations.
   - The system successfully logged inventory changes and updated stock levels in real time, reducing manual tracking errors.
4) Energy Efficiency and Automation
   - The system's automation capabilities, such as controlling lights based on motion and adjusting fans based on temperature, resulted in noticeable energy savings.
   - The automatic control of environmental parameters improved warehouse conditions, especially for temperature-sensitive products.
5) System Reliability and Stability
   - The IoT-based communication network showed stable and reliable performance over extended periods, with minimal data loss.
   - The system was able to continuously monitor and update data without significant downtime, ensuring uninterrupted operations.
6) Scalability and Adaptability
   - The system demonstrated scalability, with additional sensors and devices being easily added to the existing network to accommodate larger or more complex warehouse setups.
   - It was adaptable to different types of warehouses, whether small-scale or large distribution centers.

7) User Experience

- Feedback from test users indicated a high level of satisfaction with the dashboard interface, ease of use, and the ability to make real-time adjustments.
- The system's mobile accessibility provided warehouse managers with the flexibility to monitor operations remotely.

These results confirm that the Smart Warehouse Monitoring System using IoT enhances warehouse management by providing real-time monitoring, automation, and data-driven decision-making capabilities. The system's ability to improve efficiency, safety, and inventory management makes it a valuable tool for modern warehouse operations.

IV. CONCLUSION

The Smart Warehouse Monitoring System using IoT provides an innovative and efficient solution to modernize warehouse management by leveraging the power of Internet of Things technologies. By integrating real-time monitoring, automated alerts, and remote control capabilities, the system enhances operational efficiency, reduces human error, and ensures optimal environmental conditions within the warehouse. This results in improved safety, reduced inventory losses, and enhanced resource utilization.

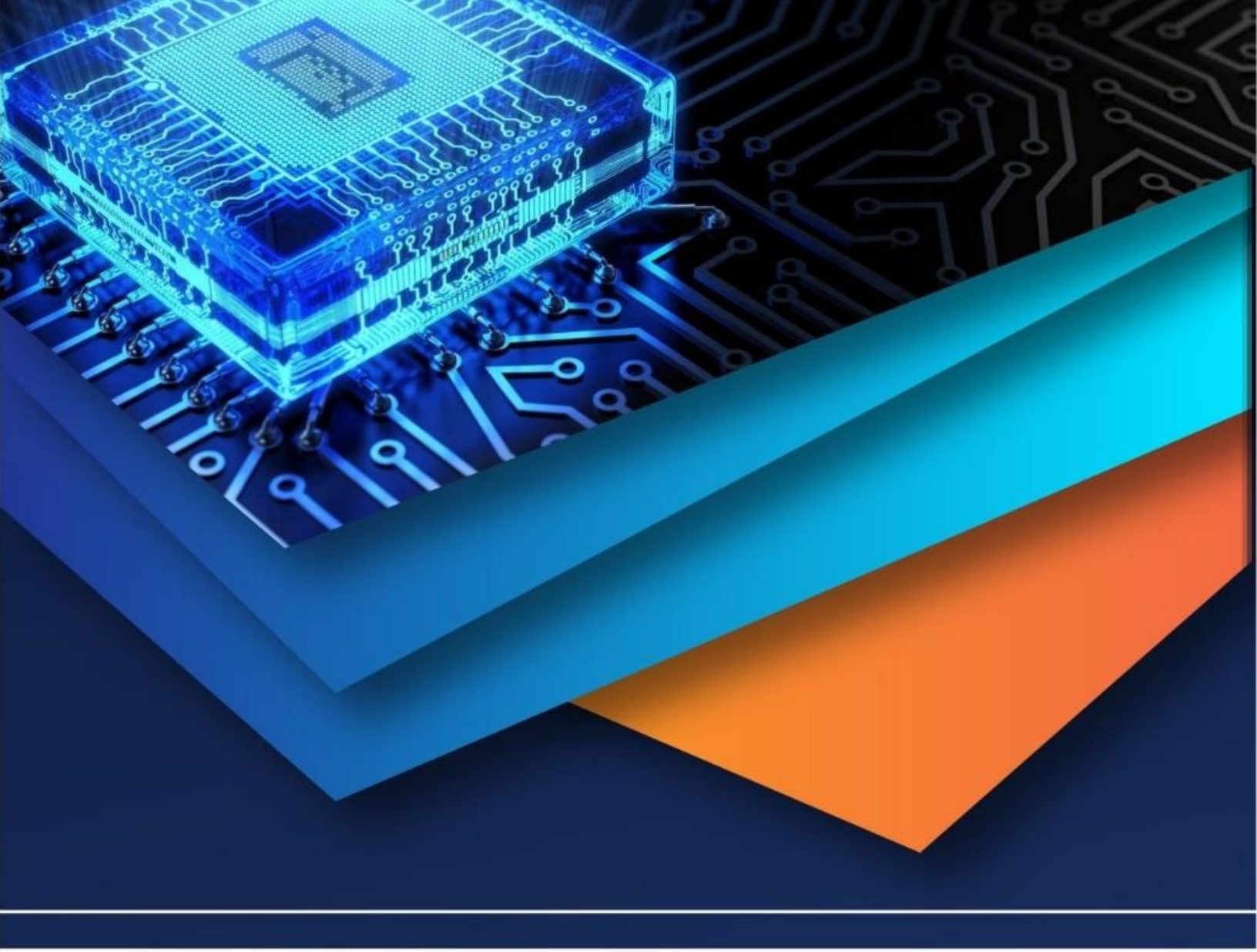
The system's ability to monitor critical parameters such as temperature, humidity, motion, light, and inventory levels in real-time offers valuable insights that enable warehouse managers to make informed decisions and respond promptly to any issues or anomalies. Additionally, the automation of certain processes, such as controlling temperature and lighting, contributes to overall energy savings and reduces the need for manual interventions.

Through its scalable and cost-effective design, the Smart Warehouse Monitoring System can be easily adapted to various warehouse environments, from small-scale storage units to large distribution centers. This system not only meets the demands of modern supply chains but also aligns with the growing trend toward automation and smart technologies in logistics.

In conclusion, the proposed system has the potential to revolutionize warehouse management, driving operational excellence while improving overall sustainability and reducing costs in warehouse operations. Future enhancements may include the integration of advanced machine learning algorithms for predictive analytics, further automating decision-making processes to optimize warehouse efficiency.

REFERENCES

[1] Cortés, C. Urdiales, R. Annicchiarico, C. Barrué, A.B. Martinez, C. Caltagirone: Assistive Wheelchair Navigation: A Cognitive View, Studies in Computational Intelligence: Advanced Computational Intelligence Paradigms in Healthcare – 1, Vol. 48, 2007, pp. 165 – 187.
[2] B. Landi: Update on Tetraplegia, Journal of Hand Surgery, Vol. 28, No. 3, June 2003, pp. 196 – 204.
[3] C.I. Katevas, N.M. Sgouros, S.G. Tzafestas, G. Papakonstantinou, P. Beattie, J.M. Bishop, P. Tsanakas, D. Koutsouris: The Autonomous Mobile Robot SENARIO: A Sensor Aided Intelligent Navigation System for Powered Wheelchairs, IEEE Robotics and Automation Magazine, Vol. 4, No. 4, Dec. 1997, pp. 60 – 70.
[4] D. Bourhis, O. Horn, O. Habert, A. Pruski: An Autonomous Vehicle for People with Motor Disabilities, IEEE Robotics and Automation Magazine, Vol. 8, No. 1, March 2001, pp. 20 – 28.
[5] E. Lankenau, T. Rofer: A Versatile and Safe Mobility Assistant, IEEE Robotics and Automation Magazine, Vol. 8, No. 1, March 2001, pp. 29 – 37.
[6] F. Mazo: An Integral System for Assisted Mobility (Automated Wheelchair), IEEE Robotics and Automation Magazine, Vol. 8, No. 1, March 2001, pp. 46 – 56.
[7] G.A. Yanco: Wheelesley: A Robotic Wheelchair System: Indoor Navigation and User Interface, Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence, Vol. 1458, Assistive Technology and Artificial Intelligence, Applications in Robotics, User Interfaces and Natural Language Processing, Berlin, Springer, Germany, 1998, pp. 256 – 268.
[8] H. Kuo, H.H.W. Chen: Human-oriented Design of Autonomous Navigation Assisted Robotic Wheelchair for Indoor Environments, IEEE International Conference on Mechatronics, Budapest, Hungary, 03 – 05 July 2006, pp. 230 – 235.
[9] I.L. Jaffe: A Case Study: The Ultrasonic Head Controlled Wheelchair and Interface, OnCenter: Technology Transfer News, Vol. 1, No. 2, 1990.
[10] J.M. Detriche, B. Lesigne: Robotic system MASTER, European Conference on the Advancements of Rehabilitation Technology, Maastricht, Pays-Bas, Holland, 05 – 08 Nov. 1990, pp. 12 – 15.



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY