



IOT-Based Container Tracking and Environmental Monitoring System Using Arduino UNO

Khader Basha Sk, Yenikala Sruthi, Vepuri Jayanth, Shaik Abdul Kaleem, Mannava Bala Vignesh

Department of CSE – Data Science, Chalapathi Institute of Technology, Guntur-522016, A.P, India

To Cite this Article

Khader Basha Sk, Yenikala Sruthi, Vepuri Jayanth, Shaik Abdul Kaleem & Mannava Bala Vignesh (2026). IOT-Based Container Tracking and Environmental Monitoring System Using Arduino UNO. International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology, 12(SI01), 1217-1223. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19769957>

Article Info

Received: 12 March 2026; Revised: 07 April 2026; Accepted: 10 April 2026.

Copyright © The Authors ; This is an open access article distributed under the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT
IoT; Arduino UNO; GPS tracking; environmental monitoring; supply chain.	The rapid expansion of global logistics and supply chain networks has created a strong demand for intelligent monitoring and tracking systems. Traditional container monitoring methods often lack real-time visibility and efficiency, leading to potential cargo damage and operational delays. This research presents the design and development of an Internet of Things (IoT) based container tracking and environmental monitoring system using Arduino UNO. The system integrates various sensors such as temperature, humidity (DHT11), and gas sensors to continuously monitor environmental conditions inside the container. Additionally, a gps module is used to provide real-time location tracking.

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid growth of global trade and logistics has significantly increased the dependence on container-based transportation systems for the movement of goods across long distances. Ensuring the safety, quality, and security of these goods during transit has become a critical challenge, particularly for perishable items, pharmaceuticals, and hazardous materials. Traditional monitoring systems are often manual, inefficient, and lack real-time visibility, which can result in product damage, financial losses, and delayed responses to emergencies [1].

With the advancement of the Internet of Things (IoT), it has become possible to develop intelligent systems

capable of real-time monitoring and tracking. IoT technology enables seamless integration of sensors, communication modules, and processing units to collect and transmit data continuously. This improves operational efficiency and supports better decision-making in logistics and supply chain management [2].

Several studies have highlighted the importance of IoT based monitoring systems in modern logistics. Smart container systems equipped with sensors can monitor environmental parameters such as temperature and humidity and provide real-time updates to users[1]. Additionally, IoT enabled tracking systems can ensure safe transportation by continuously monitoring both

environmental conditions and container location [3]. These systems also generate alerts when abnormal conditions occur, thereby reducing risks associated with cargo damage [2].

The proposed system focuses on developing an IoT based container tracking and environmental monitoring solution using Arduino UNO. The system integrates sensors to monitor temperature, humidity, and gas levels inside the container, along with a GPS module for real-time location tracking. The collected data is processed by the controller and transmitted to a remote server, allowing users to monitor conditions from anywhere. Furthermore, alert mechanisms are incorporated to notify users when environmental parameters exceed predefined thresholds.

By providing real-time insights and automated alerts, the proposed system aims to enhance cargo safety, improve transparency, and optimize logistics operations. This work demonstrates how IoT and embedded systems can be effectively utilized to build a reliable, scalable, and cost-effectively utilized to build a reliable, scalable, and cost-efficient solution for modern supply chain challenges.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

The rapid development of IoT technologies has led to significant advancements in container tracking and environmental monitoring systems. Various researchers have proposed intelligent solutions to improve logistics efficiency, cargo safety, and real-time monitoring capabilities.

Harshitha K and Suhas M K (2022) proposed a smart container system that monitors environmental parameters such as temperature and humidity while also providing real-time location tracking [1]. Their system utilizes IoT technology to send continuous data updates to the cloud and generate alerts when abnormal conditions are detected. This approach enhances safety and improves decision-making in logistics operations.

K. Salah et al. (2020) introduced an IoT-enabled shipping container system designed to monitor environmental conditions and track location simultaneously [2]. Their work emphasizes real-time data transmission and alert mechanisms, which help ensure the safe transportation

of goods. The system demonstrates how IoT can improve operational efficiency and reduce risks in supply chain management.

Jabeena Shaik et al. (2023) developed an IoT-based container monitoring system that focuses on tracking both environmental conditions and container location [3]. The system continuously updates data related to temperature and air quality, ensuring safe and reliable transportation. Their research highlights the importance of continuous monitoring in preventing cargo damage.

T. Lakshmi Narayana et al. (2024) presented a real-time environmental monitoring system using IoT sensors [4]. Their study focuses on collecting environmental data and transmitting it to remote users for analysis. The system improves decision-making by providing accurate and timely information about environmental conditions.

Suprava Ranjan Laha et al. (2022) provided a comprehensive review of IoT-based environmental monitoring systems [5]. Their work discusses various sensor technologies and cloud-based platforms used for continuous monitoring. The study highlights the role of IoT in achieving accurate, scalable, and efficient monitoring solutions.

It is evident that IoT-based systems play a crucial role in enhancing container monitoring and tracking. However, there is still a need for cost-effective, scalable, and integrated solutions that combine environmental monitoring with real-time tracking. The proposed system aims to address these gaps by developing a comprehensive IoT-based container monitoring system using Arduino UNO.

3. EXISTING METHOD

In traditional logistics systems, container monitoring is primarily carried out using manual inspection methods or basic tracking technologies. These methods rely on periodic checks rather than continuous monitoring, making them inefficient in detecting real-time changes in environmental conditions. As a result, sensitive goods such as food products, pharmaceuticals, and hazardous materials are highly vulnerable to damage during transportation. The lack of real-time visibility often leads to delayed responses in critical situations, causing financial losses and reduced operational efficiency [1].

The introduction of IoT, several systems have been developed to improve container monitoring. Existing IoT based methods typically use sensors to measure environmental parameters such as temperature, humidity, and gas levels. These systems transmit data to cloud platforms, allowing remote monitoring and analysis. For instance, smart container systems provide real-time updates and generate alerts when abnormal conditions occur, thereby enhancing safety and reliability [2].

Some existing approaches also integrate GPS modules to track the real-time location of containers. This enables logistics providers to monitor both environmental conditions and movement simultaneously. Such systems improve transparency and help in better decision making throughout the supply chain [3].

However, despite these advancements, many existing systems face limitations such as high cost, complex implementation, and lack of scalability. Some solutions require expensive hardware or sophisticated infrastructure, making them unsuitable for small and medium scale applications. Additionally, certain systems focus only on environmental monitoring without integrating location tracking, or vice versa, resulting in incomplete solutions [4].

The reliability issues such as network dependency and delayed data transmission can affect system performance. In some cases, alert mechanisms are not efficient enough to provide immediate notifications, which reduces the effectiveness of the monitoring system [5]. There is a need for a cost-effective, integrated, and scalable solution that combines real-time environmental monitoring with accurate location tracking. The proposed system aims to overcome these limitations by providing a comprehensive IoT based container monitoring solution using Arduino UNO.

4. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The proposed system presents an IoT based container tracking and environmental monitoring solution using Arduino UNO. The main objective of this methodology is to provide continuous monitoring of environmental conditions along with real time location tracking,

thereby improving the safety and efficiency of logistics operations.

The system is designed by integrating multiple hardware components such as sensors, communication modules, and a microcontroller. Environmental parameters including temperature, humidity, and gas concentration are continuously monitored using sensors like DHT11 and gas sensor. These sensors collect real time data from inside the container and send it to the Arduino UNO for processing.

The Arduino UNO acts as the central processing unit of the system. It receives input data from all sensors, analyzes the values, and determines whether the conditions are within safe limits. If any parameter exceeds the predefined threshold, the system activates alert mechanisms such as a relay controlled fan or notification system to maintain safe conditions [1].

To enable real time tracking, a GPS module is incorporated into the system. This module continuously provides location data of the container, which is processed by the Arduino and transmitted along with environmental data. This ensures that both the condition and position of the container can be monitored simultaneously [2].

For remote monitoring, an IoT communication module is used to send the collected data to a cloud platform or web interface. Users can access this data from anywhere, allowing them to monitor container conditions in real time. Additionally, alerts are generated and sent to users when abnormal conditions such as temperature fluctuations or gas leakage are detected [3].

A local display unit (LCD) is also included in the system to provide on site visualization of sensor readings. This helps in quick monitoring without the need for external devices. The system is powered using a regulated power supply circuit that ensures stable operation of all components.

The proposed methodology integrates sensing, processing, communication, and control mechanisms into a single system. This approach provides a cost effective, scalable, and reliable solution for smart container monitoring. By combining environmental monitoring with real-time tracking, the system overcomes the limitations of existing methods and

enhances the overall efficiency of logistics management [4].

BLOCK DIAGRAM & WORKING SYSTEM

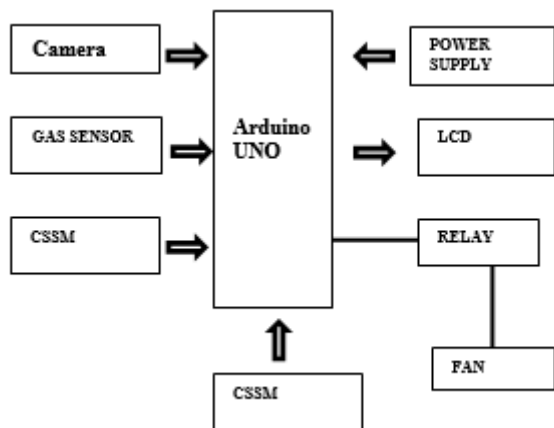


Fig 4.1: BLOCK DIAGRAM

Working System:

The proposed IoT-based container tracking and environmental monitoring system operates through the integration of sensors, a microcontroller, and communication modules to provide real time monitoring and control. The working of the system is continuous and automated, ensuring efficient data collection, processing and transmission. Initially, the system is powered by a regulated power supply, which provides a stable voltage to all components. Once powered, the sensors begin collecting environmental data from inside the container. The DHT11 sensor measures temperature and humidity, while the gas sensor detects the presence of harmful gases. These sensor values are continuously transmitted to the Arduino UNO for processing [1].

The Arduino UNO acts as the central controller of the system. It reads the sensor data at regular intervals and compares the values with predefined threshold limits. If they environmental conditions remain within the safe range, the system continues normal operation. However, if any abnormal condition such as high temperature, excessive humidity, or gas leakage is detected, the system immediately triggers an alert mechanism [2].

The alert mechanism is implemented using relay module connected to external devices such as a fan. When abnormal conditions are detected, the replay is activated, which in turn controls the fan or other devices to regulate the environment inside the container. This helps

in maintaining safe conditions and preventing damage to the goods [3].

Simultaneously, a GPS module continuously tracks the real-time location of the container. The location data is combined with the environmental data and sent to the Arduino controller. This combined information is then transmitted to a remote server or cloud platform using IoT communication module such as ESP8266[4].

Users can access this data remotely through a web or mobile interface, allowing them to monitor both environmental conditions and container location in real time. Additionally, notifications or alerts are sent to users whenever abnormal conditions are detected, enabling quick response and corrective actions [5].

For local monitoring, an LCD display is integrated into the system. It shows real time values of temperature, humidity, gas levels, and system status. This allows on interpersonal to easily observe the system performance without requiring external devices. The working system ensures continuous monitoring, real-time tracking, and automatic response to environmental changes. This improves cargo safety, reduces risks, and enhances the efficiency of logistics operations.

5. RESULTS AND OUTCOMES

The proposed IoT-based container tracking and environmental monitoring system was successfully designed and implemented using Arduino UNO and various sensors. The system demonstrated effective performance in continuously monitoring environmental parameters such as temperature, humidity, and gas levels inside the container.

During operation, the sensors accurately collected real-time data and transmitted it to the Arduino controller for processing. The system was able to detect variations in environmental conditions and compare them with predefined threshold values. Whenever abnormal conditions such as temperature rise or gas leakage were identified, the system responded immediately by activating alert mechanisms, ensuring timely corrective action [1].

The integration of the GPS module enabled precise real time tracking of the containers location. This feature

allowed users to monitor both environmental conditions and movement simultaneously, thereby improving transparency in logistics operations. The data collected from sensors and GPS was successfully transmitted to a remote platform using the IoT communication module, enabling remote access and monitoring [2].

The LCD display provided clear and real-time visualization of system parameters, making it easier for on-site personnel to observe the system status. The relay-based control system effectively operated external devices such as fans to regulate environmental conditions within the container [3].

The overall system proved to be reliable, cost-effective, and efficient for real-time monitoring applications. It reduced the need for manual inspection and minimized the risk of cargo damage by providing continuous monitoring and instant alerts. Additionally, the system improved decision-making by providing accurate and timely information about container conditions [4].

The outcomes of this research highlight that the integration of IoT with embedded systems can significantly enhance logistics management. The proposed solution is scalable and can be extended for advanced applications such as smart supply chains and cold storage monitoring systems [5].

6. CONCLUSION

AN IoT based container tracking and environmental monitoring system using Arduino UNO has been successfully designed and implemented. The system effectively integrates sensors, a microcontroller, and communication modules to provide continuous monitoring of environmental parameters such as temperature, humidity, and gas levels, along with real-time location tracking.

The proposed system addresses the limitations of traditional monitoring methods by enabling real time data collection, remote accessibility, and automated alert mechanisms. The inclusion of a GPS module enhances transparency by allowing users to track the movement of containers, while the IoT platform ensures that data can be accessed from anywhere at any time [1].

The results demonstrate that the system is capable of detecting abnormal conditions and responding promptly through alert mechanisms and control actions. This helps in preventing potential damage to goods, especially in the case of sensitive and perishable items. Additionally, the use of cost effective components such as Arduino UNO and ESP8266 makes the system affordable and suitable for practical deployment [2].

The proposed solution improves cargo safety, enhances operational efficiency, and supports better decision making in logistics and supply chain management. The system is scalable and can be further enhanced with advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence, cloud analytics, and mobile applications for improved performance and usability [3]. The research highlights the potential of IoT and embedded systems in transforming traditional logistics into smart and intelligent systems, paving the way for future advancements in smart transportation and supply chain solution.

Conflict of interest statement

Authors declare that they do not have any conflict of interest.

REFERENCES

- [1] K. K. Kommineni and A. Prasad, "A Review on Privacy and Security Improvement Mechanisms in MANETs", *Int J Intell Syst Appl Eng*, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 90–99, Dec. 2023.
- [2] Kommineni, K.K., Prasad, A. Enhancing Data Security and Privacy in SDN-Enabled MANETs Through Improved Data Aggregation Protection and Secrecy. *Wireless Pers Commun* 139, 855–882 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11277-024-11635-w>
- [3] "Blockchain-Enabled Secure Data Aggregation for SDN-Enabled Ad-Hoc Networks," *International Journal of Intelligent Engineering and Systems*, vol. 18, no. 5, pp. 704–717, Jun. 2025, doi: <https://doi.org/10.22266/ijies2025.0630.49>.
- [4] K. K. Kommineni, P. Anand, "Blockchain-driven key management and privacy-preserving data Aggregation Scheme for SDN-enabled MANETs," *International Journal of Intelligent Engineering and Systems*, vol. 18–18, no. 9, pp. 601–615, 2025, doi: 10.22266/ijies2025.1031.39.
- [5] Kumar, K. K., Kumar, S. G. B., Rao, S. G. R., & Sydulu, S. S. J. (2017, November). Safe and high secured ranked keyword search over an outsourced cloud data. In *2017 International Conference on Inventive Computing and Informatics (ICICI)* (pp. 20–25). IEEE.
- [6] K. K. Kommineni, S. J. Basha, M. Sandeep, P. S. Vadana, T. S. R. Sai and D. S. Kumar, "A Review on IoT-based Defensive Devices for Women Security," *2023 9th International Conference on Advanced Computing and Communication Systems (ICACCS)*, Coimbatore, India, 2023, pp. 99–104, doi: 10.1109/ICACCS57279.2023.10113015.
- [7] Vellela, S. S., & Balamangandan, R. (2024). Optimized clustering routing framework to maintain the optimal energy status in the

- wsn mobile cloud environment. *Multimedia Tools and Applications*, 83(3), 7919-7938.
- [8] Vellela, S. S., & Balamanigandan, R. (2023). An intelligent sleep-awake energy management system for wireless sensor network. *Peer-to-Peer Networking and Applications*, 16(6), 2714-2731.
- [9] Vellela, S. S., & Balamanigandan, R. (2022, December). Design of Hybrid Authentication Protocol for High Secure Applications in Cloud Environments. In *2022 International Conference on Automation, Computing and Renewable Systems (ICACRS)* (pp. 408-414). IEEE.
- [10] Vellela, S. S., Balamanigandan, R., & Praveen, S. P. (2022). Strategic survey on security and privacy methods of cloud computing environment. *Journal of Next Generation Technology*, 2(1).
- [11] Reddy, N. V. R. S., Chitteti, C., Yesupadam, S., Desanamukula, V. S., Vellela, S. S., & Bommagani, N. J. (2023). Enhanced Speckle Noise Reduction in Breast Cancer Ultrasound Imagery Using a Hybrid Deep Learning Model. *Ingenierie des Systemes d'Information*, 28(4), 1063.
- [12] Vellela, S. S., & Balamanigandan, R. (2024). An efficient attack detection and prevention approach for secure WSN mobile cloud environment. *Soft Computing*, 28(19), 11279-11293.
- [13] Polasi, P. K., Vellela, S. S., Narayana, J. L., Simon, J., Kapileswar, N., Prabu, R. T., & Rashed, A. N. Z. (2026). Data rates transmission, operation performance speed and figure of merit signature for various quadrature light sources under spectral and thermal effects. *Journal of Optics*, 55(1), 633-643.
- [14] Vellela, S. S., & Krishna, A. M. (2020). On Board Artificial Intelligence With Service Aggregation for Edge Computing in Industrial Applications. *Journal of Critical Reviews*, 7(07).
- [15] Vellela, S. S., Rao, M. V., Mantena, S. V., Reddy, M. J., Vatambeti, R., & Rahman, S. Z. (2024). Evaluation of Tennis Teaching Effect Using Optimized DL Model with Cloud Computing System. *International Journal of Modern Education and Computer Science (IJMECS)*, 16(2), 16-28.
- [16] Biyyapu, N., Veerapaneni, E. J., Surapaneni, P. P., Vellela, S. S., & Vatambeti, R. (2024). Designing a modified feature aggregation model with hybrid sampling techniques for network intrusion detection. *Cluster Computing*, 27(5), 5913-5931.
- [17] Vuyyuru, L. R., Purimetla, N. R., Reddy, K. Y., Vellela, S. S., Basha, S. K., & Vatambeti, R. (2025). Advancing automated street crime detection: a drone-based system integrating CNN models and enhanced feature selection techniques. *International Journal of Machine Learning and Cybernetics*, 16(2), 959-981.
- [18] Praveen, S. P., Vellela, S. S., & Balamanigandan, R. (2024). SmartIris ML: harnessing machine learning for enhanced multi-biometric authentication. *Journal of Next Generation Technology (ISSN: 2583-021X)*, 4(1).
- [19] Vellela, S. S., Roja, D., Purimetla, N. R., Thalakola, S., Vuyyuru, L. R., & Vatambeti, R. (2025). Cyber threat detection in industry 4.0: Leveraging GloVe and self-attention mechanisms in BiLSTM for enhanced intrusion detection. *Computers and Electrical Engineering*, 124, 110368.
- [20] Vellela, S. S., Varshini, K., Jeevana, M., Kadheer, S. K., & Kumar, T. P. (2024). Iot based smart irrigation and controlling system. *IoT Based Smart Irrigation and Controlling System*, *International Journal for Modern Trends in Science and Technology*, 10(02), 77-85.
- [21] Vellela, S. S., Manne, V. K., Trividha, G., Chaithanya, L., & Shaik, A. (2025). Intelligent transportation systems ai and iot for sustainable urban traffic management. Available at SSRN 5250812.
- [22] Vindhya, A. S., Vellela, S. S., Malathi, N., Vullam, N. R., Vuyyuru, L. R., & Rao, T. (2025, September). Integrating Quantum Computing with Genomic Data Analysis: A Next-Generation Approach for Predicting Disease Susceptibility. In *2025 4th International Conference on Innovative Mechanisms for Industry Applications (ICIMIA)* (pp. 1168-1173). IEEE.
- [23] Vellela, S. S., Rao, M. V., Krishna, C. V. M., Rao, T. S., & Dasthavejula, R. (2026). Piezoelectric and Shape-Memory Materials for Actuators and Energy Harvesting in Mechanical, Electronics, and Biomedical Engineering Using AI-Based Design. In *Advanced Materials for Biomedical Devices* (pp. 195-206). CRC Press.
- [24] Vellela, S. S., Malathi, N., Vuyyuru, L. R., Javvadi, S., Rao, T. S., Bindu, M. N. H., & Rao, K. N. (2025, August). Improving Medical Image Analysis with Convolutional Neural Networks (Cnns). In *2025 International Conference on Intelligent and Secure Engineering Solutions (CISES)* (pp. 579-584). IEEE.
- [25] Roja, D., Jidugu, S. K., Rao, T. S., Vuyyuru, L. R., Vellela, S. S., & Ranjani, B. S. (2025, December). High-Fidelity Image Synthesis using Enhanced Generative Adversarial Networks with Attention Mechanisms. In *2025 International Conference on NexGen Networks and Cybernetics (IC2NC)* (pp. 885-890). IEEE.
- [26] Pakalapati, S., Rani, C. J., Vellela, S. S., Thanuja, N., & Bindu, M. N. H. (2025, November). Progressive GAN-based Framework for Realistic Image Generation and Style Transfer. In *2025 5th International Conference on Evolutionary Computing and Mobile Sustainable Networks (ICECMSN)* (pp. 474-479). IEEE.
- [27] Yanamadala, N., & Vellela, S. S. (2025, June). Ensuring Authenticity and Confidentiality in Images using SHA-ECC Fusion. In *2025 Second International Conference on Networks and Soft Computing (ICNSoC)* (pp. 684-689). IEEE.
- [28] Rao, M. V., Sreeraman, Y., Mantena, S. V., Gundu, V., Roja, D., & Vatambeti, R. (2024). Brinjal Crop yield prediction using Shuffled shepherd optimization algorithm based ACNN-OBDLSTM model in Smart Agriculture. *Journal of Integrated Science and Technology*, 12(1), 710-710.
- [29] Reddy, B. V., Kumar, A. H., Gopi, C., Prasad, Y. V. D., Vellela, S. S., & Roja, D. (2025, April). Machine learning based automated liver fibrosis stage diagnosis with prediction. In *2025 International Conference on Advances in Modern Age Technologies for Health and Engineering Science (AMATHE)* (pp. 1-6). IEEE.
- [30] Burra, R. S., APCV, G. R., & Vellela, S. S. (2024). Enhancing Ddos Detection Through Semi-Supervised Machine Learning: A Novel Approach for Improved Network Security. *International Research Journal of Modernization in Engineering Technology and Science*, 6.
- [31] Vellela, S. S., Vullam, N. R., Gorintla, S., Rao, T. S., & Harinadh, T. (2025, July). Exploring the Anti-Inflammatory Potential of Green-Synthesized Pyrazolines. In *2025 6th International Conference on Data Intelligence and Cognitive Informatics (ICDICI)* (pp. 814-819). IEEE.
- [32] Vellela, S. S., Chandra, S. S., Thommandru, R., Mastan Basha, S., & Sri Ram, D. (2023). Novel Approach to Mitigate Starvation in Wireless Mesh Networks. Available at SSRN 5262254.
- [33] Praveen, S. P., Vellela, S. S., Sharma, K., & Dalavai, L. Quantitative Evaluation of Smart Textile Adoption in Rural Weaving Communities using Machine Learning. *Journal of the Textile Association*, 86(3), 277-284.
- [34] Mandava, R., Dalavai, L., Vellela, S. S., Purimetla, N. R., Mohan, B. K., & Harinadh, T. (2025, June). An In-Depth Study on the Integration of Explainable AI Techniques to Enhance Interpretability in Clinical Risk Prediction Models. In *2025 Second International Conference on Networks and Soft Computing (ICNSoC)* (pp. 43-47). IEEE.
- [35] Rao, M. V., Krishna, C. V. M., Vellela, S. S., Vara, J., Paul, K. J., & Rao, K. N. (2025, March). Enhancement and Blind Image Restoration for Quality Improvements of Camera Captured Pictures/Videos. In *2025 7th International Conference on Intelligent Sustainable Systems (ICISS)* (pp. 791-796). IEEE.
- [36] Vellela, S. S., Anusha, P., Vullam, N. R., Jala, J., Bellapu, V. S., & Vindhya, A. S. (2025, October). Quantum Cryptography and Key

- Distribution for Secure Communication in the Post Quantum World. In 2025 International Conference on Sustainable Communication Networks and Application (ICSCN) (pp. 619-624). IEEE.
- [37] Vellela, S. S., Vuyyuru, L. R., Jidugu, S. K., Rao, M. P., & Srinivas, B. R. (2025, November). The Impact Of Quantum Computing On Blockchain Security And Quantum Resistant Protocols. In 2025 2nd International Conference on Intelligent Systems for Cybersecurity (ISCS) (pp. 1-6). IEEE.
- [38] Kumar, M. S., Vellela, S. S., Gorintla, S., Malathi, N., Rao, T. S., & Rani, N. R. (2025, October). Intelligent Resource Allocation in Wireless Sensor Networks: A Hybrid Optimization Approach for Energyconstrained Environments. In 2025 2nd International Conference on Electronic Circuits and Signaling Technologies (ICECST) (pp. 724-729). IEEE.
- [39] Krishna, T. V., Rani, N. R., Ranjani, B. S., & Vellela, S. S. (2025). Distributed Big-Data Analytics with PySpark for Personalized Restaurant Recommendation Systems. *Journal of Next Generation Technology* (ISSN: 2583-021X), 5(6).
- [40] Harinadh, T., Anusha, P., Roja, D., Vellela, S. S., & Muthukumar, P. (2025). PySpark Orchestrated Machine Learning Paradigms for Advanced Network Intrusion Detection. *Journal of Next Generation Technology* (ISSN: 2583-021X), 5(6).
- [41] Mandava, R., Haritha, K., Vellela, S. S., Purimetla, N. R., Mohan, B. K., & Harinadh, T. (2025, June). Analysing User Perceptions of Trust in Financial Systems Using Explainable AI. In 2025 Second International Conference on Networks and Soft Computing (ICNSoC) (pp. 26-30). IEEE.
- [42] Burra, R. S., APCV, G. R., & Vellela, S. S. (2024). Strategic Insights: Unleashing the Power of Big Data Analytics for Credit Investigation and Risk Mitigation in Commercial Banking. *International Journal of Progressive Research in Engineering Management and Science*, 4(01), 458-464.
- [43] Vellela, S. S., Purimetla, N. R., Vindhya, A. S., Vullam, N. R., Srinivas, B. R., & Vuyyuru, L. R. (2025, October). Design and Simulation of Quantum Error Correction Codes for Scalable Quantum Architectures. In 2025 7th International Conference on Innovative Data Communication Technologies and Application (ICIDCA) (pp. 1570-1575). IEEE.
- [44] Devana, V. K. R., Beno, A., Devadoss, C. P., Sukanya, Y., Ravi Sankar, C. V., Balamuralikrishna, P., ... & Babu, K. V. (2024). A compact self isolated MIMO UWB antenna with band notched characteristics. *IETE Journal of Research*, 70(8), 6677-6688.
- [45] Potti, Dr Balamuralikrishna. "Characteristic Mode Analysis of Two Port Semi-circular Arc-Shaped Multiple-Input-Multiple-Output Antenna With High Isolation for 5G Sub-6 GHz and Wireless Local Area Network Applications." *Int J Commun Syst* (2022): e5257.
- [46] Srija, V., & Krishna, P. B. M. (2015). Implementation of agricultural automation system using web & gsm technologies. *International Journal of Research in Engineering and Technology*, 4(09), 385-389.
- [47] Potti, B., Subramanyam, M. V., & Prasad, K. S. (2013). A packet priority approach to mitigate starvation in wireless mesh network with multimedia traffic. *International Journal of Computer Applications*, 62(14).
- [48] Potti, B., Subramanyam, M. V., & Satya Prasad, K. (2016). Adopting Multi-radio Channel Approach in TCP Congestion Control Mechanisms to Mitigate Starvation in Wireless Mesh Networks. In *Information Science and Applications (ICISA) 2016* (pp. 85-95). Springer Singapore.
- [49] Potti, D. B., MV, D. S., & Kodati, D. S. P. (2015). Hybrid genetic optimization to mitigate starvation in wireless mesh networks. *Hybrid Genetic Optimization to Mitigate Starvation in Wireless Mesh Networks*, *Indian Journal of Science and Technology*, 8(23).
- [50] Devana, V. K. R., Beno, A., Alzaidi, M. S., Krishna, P. B. M., Divyamrutha, G., Awan, W. A., ... & Alathbah, M. (2024). A high bandwidth dimension ratio compact super wide band-flower slotted microstrip patch antenna for millimeter wireless applications. *Heliyon*, 10(1).
- [51] Doss, B., Balamuralikrishna, P., Nagaraju, C. H., Lakshmaiah, D., & Naresh, S. Blockchain-Based Secure Big Data Storage on the Cloud. In *Blockchain Technology for IoT and Wireless Communications* (pp. 11-18). CRC Press.
- [52] Kapileswar, N. and Simon, J., 2025, October. A Hybrid Acoustic-Optical Communication Technique for Ultra-Low Latency Underwater IoT Network. In 2025 2nd International Conference on Electronic Circuits and Signaling Technologies (ICECST) (pp. 468-473). IEEE.
- [53] Simon, J. and Kapileswar, N., 2025, June. Federated deep learning-driven cloud-IoT framework for real-time healthcare monitoring and privacy-preserving anomaly detection. In 2025 3rd International Conference on Self Sustainable Artificial Intelligence Systems (ICSSAS) (pp. 1866-1871). IEEE.
- [54] Kapileswar, N. and Simon, J., 2025, June. Quantum-Resilient Consensus Mechanisms for Scalable Blockchain Networks using Lattice-based Cryptography. In 2025 6th International Conference on Intelligent Communication Technologies and Virtual Mobile Networks (ICICV) (pp. 1849-1854). IEEE.
- [55] Kapileswar, N. and Simon, J., 2025, August. DeepCurrent: An Attention-Driven Graph Neural Network for Energy-Efficient Routing and Data Aggregation in UIoT Networks. In 2025 International Conference on Modern Sustainable Systems (CMSS) (pp. 716-720). IEEE.
- [56] Sathish, K., 2025, February. Dynamic Topology Optimizing Magnetic Circuits for Underwater Systems for Improved Performance and Efficiency. In 2025 International Conference on Electronics and Renewable Systems (ICEARS) (pp. 433-438). IEEE.
- [57] Sathish, K., 2025, September. Adaptive Fusion and Feature Refinement for Visibility Enhancement in Turbid Underwater Scenes. In 2025 3rd International Conference on Intelligent Cyber Physical Systems and Internet of Things (ICoICI) (pp. 456-460). IEEE.
- [58] D. N. Ravikiran and C. G. Dethé, "Improvements in routing algorithms to enhance lifetime of wireless sensor networks," *Int. J. Comput. Netw. Commun.*, vol. 10, no. 2, pp. 23–32, 2018.
- [59] R. Thommandru and R. Saravanakumar, "Performance analysis of circularly polarised MIMO antenna for wireless applications," in *Proc. ICICNIS*, IEEE, Dec. 2024, pp. 513–518.
- [60] D. N. Ravikiran et al., "Secure visual data processing: Image encryption and decryption through reversible logic gates in VLSI design," *Int. J. Mod. Trends Sci. Technol.*, vol. 10, no. 2, 2024.
- [61] R. Saravanakumar et al., "Cross scoop fractal antenna design with notch at 15 degree for emerging applications at 5.2 GHz," in *Proc. RAEUCCI*, IEEE, Apr. 2024, pp. 1–7.