Smart Sensors for Real-time Monitoring in a Sustainable Logistics

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Abstract. The new logistics landscape needs openness, efficiency, and agility. Conventional tracking techniques are unable to keep up with the complex dance of items traveling across countries. Intelligent and communicative smart sensors have changed the game by allowing for real-time process monitoring and revolutionizing the logistics process from start to finish. This study explores how smart sensors can revolutionize the logistics industry. First, smart devices were study in-depth and their various features were equally examined, such as GPS tracking, RFID scanning, temperature and humidity sensors, package integrity assessment, vibration and acoustic sensors, and environmental monitoring. By conducting a comprehensive investigation, this research paper aims to scrutinize the data collecting ability of these sensors. The study will focus on their potential for gathering an abundance of information regarding cargo whereabouts, surrounding environment conditions, physical soundness, and equipment efficiency. This stream of real-time current data helps in active problem-solving, and imparts all the relevant insights one needs to know about the complete sustainable logistics operation. Their critical role toward improving productivity, transparency, and environmental sustainability in the dynamic logistics environment. For this reason, they can offer all perspectives needed (which are the most complete) to foster a proactive analysis and enhance any aspect over time.

1 Introduction

Today, In the context of the modern global economy, logistics is everything because commodities have to move in order for companies to prosper. A report by World Economic Forum [1] indicates a 25% rise in operational costs of companies which can be correlated with the need-of-the-hour lack of competent logistics support. This indicates that it is

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important to streamline supply chain operations in order to become more productive and competitive in the highly dynamic markets of today. Traditional methods of monitoring procedures in logistic may face many issues. Traditional tracking device prone to error and delay hence causing interruption in the flow of goods [2]. Given the importance of speed and precision in today's world, these data highlight the pressing requirement for creative solutions in the field of logistics management. It's like trying to navigate a ship through dense fog when comparing the use of Conventional process monitoring which often struggles with the usage of physical documents, thereby, isolating communication, and manual data entry. In the Absent electricity, lags continue, flaws go unnoticed, and assets are wasted. Investigation on the use of smart sensors in a company can help us better understand how they work, address challenges with adoption process, evaluate the impact on economic growth, and look into more general consequences for the sector [3]. Well informed decisions can be made through the use of intelligence which can provide valuable guidance to researchers, establishments, and administrations, Well informed decisions are made through the use of smart sensors in there full capacity, thereby, transforming and improving logistics procedures.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Evolution of Logistics Monitoring

To put up with the fluctuating necessities and intricate characteristic of supply chain management, logistics surveillance has experienced a notable change over some periods. Based on historical evolutions it was observed that there was a significant shift towards the traditional technological methods from the manual methods, these transitions are accompanied with unique restrictions and challenges.

2.1.1 Manual Methods

The most popular procedure use in the early phase of surveillance was the manual approaches, the encounters linked with these approaches are manual activities such as counting inventories, recording on paper most be maintained and shipments tracking [4]. For precise monitoring and directing of goods, fundamental techniques is very important. However, the supply chain experience direct influence of lack of accurateness and effectiveness due to the inherent limitation encountered. Physical tallying inventory items is one of the inherent limitations of the laborious nature of manual monitoring duties which has led to higher operative expenditures due to longer lead time[5]. To record and uphold Up to date shipment movement and inventory level is difficult when dealing with paper-based recording-keeping methods. During energetic instabilities in demand and supply chain situations making choices and responding effectively becomes very challenging due to lack of speed [6] Probability of inaccuracy and mistakes are sometimes inevitable in the manual tracing of shipment which involves physical scrutiny involving handwritten documentations. The inconsistences experienced in shipping statuses and inventory records are due to recurrent human errors such as lack of precise recording data’s or incorrect interpretations [7]. Constant interconnected and changing logistic environment has set a pace which the manual techniques cannot meet up due to the intricate growth of the supply chain [8]. Though manual methods have made its own impact at the initial stage, however, the set back of slowness, constant errors and lack of adaptability in changing the dynamic supply chain environment has led to a search for more accurate means.

2.1.2 Introduction to Barcodes

There were breakdown leading to a turning point in logistics halfway through the twentieth century, which has brought management capacity and tracking into lamplight leading to an outstanding development [9]. Human errors on data entry where reduced through the introduction of barcode thereby making data entry computerized and product inspection more precise. Product where accurately and swiftly recognized as a result of the barcode with their unique sequence of white spaces and black bars[10].

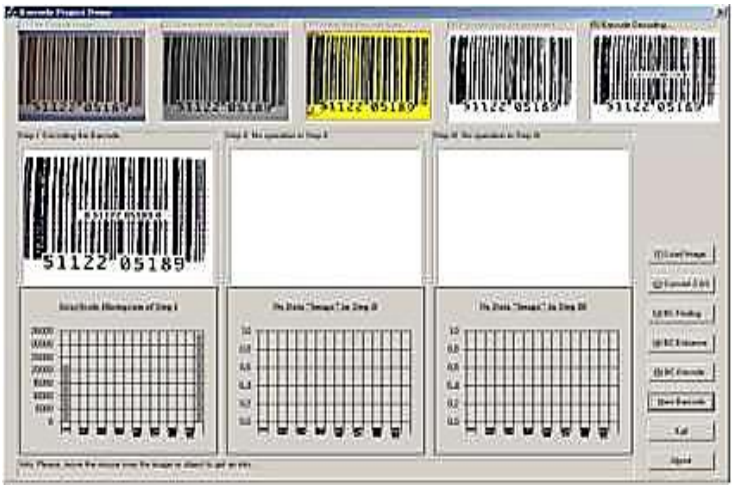

Fig 1. Decoding Barcodes Area

2.1.3 RFID Technology

By late 20th century the use of Radio- Frequency Identification (RFID) became a noticeable alternative because it presents a more accurate way of tracking goods without the use of direct line-of -sight scanning thereby transforming logistics monitoring [11]. Radio frequency signals are used by RFID which serve as an established communication between a reader and a tag affixed to an object, allowing an automated identification without stress or difficulty. However, RFID was generally not accepted because of some problem encountered despite the potential for substantial benefits. Installation of RFID technology into the supply chain operations was expensive when some organization were considering on its incorporation [12]. These hindrances come as a result of the cost of execution of RFID systems which involves the procurement readers and tags, it is also important to put necessary infrastructure for data handling into contemplation. One of the setbacks is that in certain conditions and materials read range was limited in RFID technology. During a longer-range tracking process RIFD effectiveness was limited. Therefore, it is only effective at shorter distance [13].

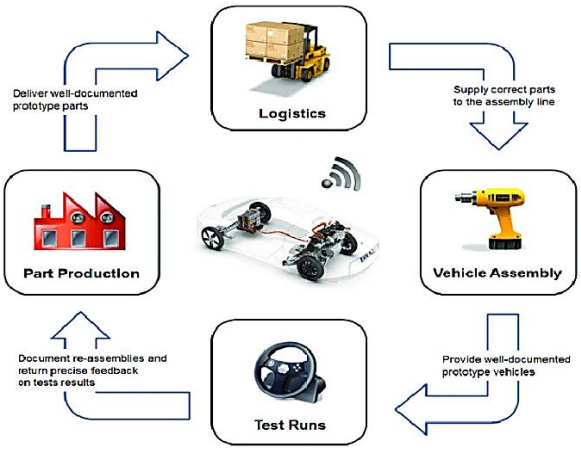

Fig 2. Use of RFID for Monitoring Logistics

2.1.4 GPS Tracking

One of the major accomplishments in monitoring logistics is the Global positioning system (GPS) technology came into lamplight in the late 20th century, particularly in the expanses of vehicle fleets management and transportation [14] [15]. GPS technology enhanced route optimization, facilitated more efficient fleet management, and enhanced real-time vehicle tracking by leveraging a constellation of satellites to deliver accurate location data. GPS largely targeted a certain domain of management, specifically emphasizing on logistics and transportation operations, notwithstanding its benefits in vehicle monitoring. Teodorovic and Tošić [16] stated that the primary objective of the system was to provide up-to-date location information, which facilitated route planning and tracked the movement of goods during transportation. However, this led to deficiencies in the overall transparency of the supply chain, particularly in warehouse environments and during subsequent phases. The limitations of GPS technology became apparent when there was a need for more accurate monitoring and real-time data on objects inside warehouses Major hindrances of GPS is that it cannot provide detailed insight into inventor management, ware house operation and order picking, although they can be use effectively in monitoring vehicles on public roads [17].

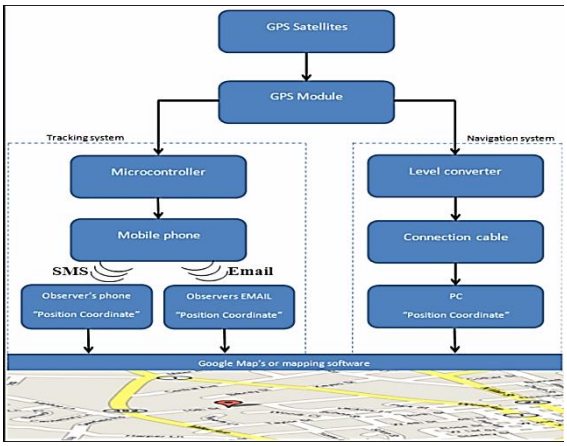

Fig 3. GPS Tracking

2.1.5 Telematics and IoT:

The rise of Internet of Things and telematics came into existence in the 21th century, which has led to an important change in conducting planned monitoring. This monitoring techniques is use for both logistics and vehicle fleets because it involves the blend of informatics and telecommunications [18] [19]. Instantaneous and detailed understanding of supply chain are reached when using Internet of Things (IoT) because it comprises the use of data exchange and communication when connecting networks together [20]. Data-centric and more integrated methods are the technology applied which helps in monitoring logistics. Telematics on the other hand helps to improve route scheduling, greater vehicle upkeep, prompt vehicle tracking and improve fuel proficiency [21]. The use of Internet of Things can be combined into various assets like warehouse equipment and packages which helps to improve continues gathering of data. It is a good tolerance to supply chain visibility, inventory levels and environmental conditions [22]. Monitoring of logistics also encounter some difficulties while using IoT and telematics. Because the technology allows interactions among devices and multiple systems leading to hindrances between the integration, most especially when different technologies are used by different participant [23] [24].

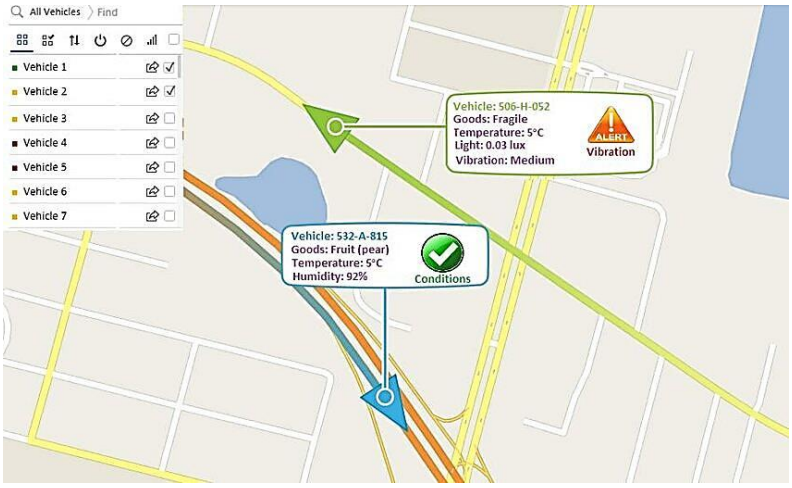

Fig 4. IoT Based Monitoring Application

2.1.6 Cloud Computing and Big Data Analytics :

The incorporation of large data analytics and cloud computing in bringing together surveillance has ushered in a new era and intensely altered supply chain data processing, analysis, and storage techniques [25]. Access to easily scalable computer resources that can be used anytime needed is made possible by cloud computing. Big data analytics is the process of evaluating large, multifaceted databases to glean important insights. Across the logistics network, these technologies made it easier to store and process the massive amounts of data created by several devices, systems and sensors [27]. Large datasets can be safely stored on cloud platforms, and users can easily access the computational power required for analysis and processing and analysis [28].

Fig 5. Big Data Analytics

2.1.7 Machine Learning and AI:

The most current advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning have significantly boosted an organization's capacity to oversee its events. This encompasses utilizing automated decision-making, anomaly detection, and predictive analytics—all of which are now vital components of contemporary supply chain management [29]. Using both past and current data, machine learning algorithms enable computers to find patterns and make predictions, enabling more informed and proactive decision-making in logistics procedures. Businesses can forecast forthcoming incidences and patterns by using predictive analytics, and elementary application of machine learning in logistics. This comprises projects like projecting demand, make best use of inventory levels, and noticing potential interruptions in the supply chain [30]. Algorithms for irregularity findings are decisive in noticing unfamiliar trends or departures from the norm, which helps expose issues like fraud or equipment breakdowns beforehand they get worse. In addition, participants have important questions concerning the ethical complications of using AI in the logistics industry, including algorithmic biases and concerns about job dislodgment [31].

2.2 Introduction to Smart Sensors

Smart sensors are gadgets with a tone of extra roles that go beyond what old-style sensing technology can offer. These gadgets are referred regarded as "smart sensors" in the logistics industry. These sensors are meaningfully contributing to a revolution in the collection, processing, and distribution of data in the arena of supply chain management and logistics. The integration of intelligent sensors into logistical operations facilitates real-time analysis and monitoring, leading to enhancements in decision-making developments, efficiency, and visibility [32]. The various range of features that set intelligent sensors apart from other kinds of sensors spreads beyond their capacity for basic sensing. Unlike conventional sensors, which might basically be able to collect data, smart sensors are made to be able to do extra. To realize this task, smart sensors include features like communication and data processing. Self-governing data collection, local data analysis, and transfer of critical information to central systems or other linked devices are all possible with smart sensors [32]. Data collecting is made easier by this blend of functions. The logistics industry is applying smart sensors due to their capacity to provide precise and timely understandings into several aspects of the supply chain. Smart sensors give data collection and analysis a complete approach. This all-encompassing strategy can be applied to a number of tasks, such as tracking assets in real time, assessing environmental factors that influence product quality, and keeping an eye on the condition of goods while they are in transit.

2.2.1 Categories of Smart Sensors

In the realm of logistics, smart sensors are disconnected into plentiful subgroups, each with a precise determination in mind—all to achieve certain demands and get past challenges come across during supply chain management. Recent technologies are employed by these sensors to enable real-time monitoring and data-driven decision-making. Notable classes in logistics that each accomplish certain tasks are temperature sensors, RFID sensors, and GPS sensors. GPS units engage using satellite signals to precisely ascertain geographical coordinates. These sensors are vital to logistics because they give real-time vehicle, freight, and equipment tracking data. GPS sensors play a crucial role in optimizing logistics operations by enabling effective route planning, reducing delays, and improving supply chain visibility [21 GPS sensors are important for restructuring logistics processes because they facilitate competent route planning, cut down on delays, and boost supply chain visibility [21]. RFID sensors remotely recognize and track objects prepared with RFID tags using radio-frequency identification technology. RFID sensors are recurrently used in logistics to track assets, manage inventories, and make available supply chain visibility. Compared to traditional tracking technologies, they present advantages together with lower manual labor and higher precision [11].

2.3 Application of Smart Sensors for Real Time Process Monitoring in Logistics

2.3.1 Tracking and Real-Time Visibility

Logistics progressively seriously relies on smart sensors, particularly Global Positioning System (GPS) sensors, which enable visualization capabilities and real-time tracking. The study by Zhang et al. [21] looks into how telematics technologies—like GPS—are functional in intelligent transportation systems, which have been around for some time. Studies demonstrated that telematics systems—specifically those with GPS sensors—are critical for refining the usefulness and transparency of logistics procedures. GPS sensors are able to track assets, vehicles, and shipments, in real-time by using satellite signals to pinpoint geographic positions. Real-time monitoring can offer specific and recent information on the flow of possessions and properties, which possibly will entirely transform logistical processes. Within the logistics network, competent route optimization is made conceivable by the accuracy offered by GPS sensors. By frequently bring up-to-date the positions of commodities and vehicles, logistics managers may expand the overall performance of the supply chain. This will permit them to propose the best paths and cut down on travel periods. This is mostly important for accelerated deliveries and to lessen stays in the logistics chain.

2.3.2 Inventory Management:

Logistics depends seriously on RFID (Radio-Frequency Identification) and inventory management sensors have developed a broadly known and suitable technology for making this progression easier. a reduced need for human intervention and Real-time asset tracking in inventory-related procedures are two benefits of RFID sensors. Finkenzeller [11] presents insightful data about the request of RFID technology in logistics, mostly with respect to upgrading asset tracking, inventory control, and supply chain visibility. RFID sensors aid well-organized inventory management by giving prompt visibility into the

movement and condition of products It is likely to improve stock replenishment strategies and demand assessment correctness by putting in place a scheme that tracks inventory levels, keeps trail of item movement in the supply chain, and offers real-time stock information. RFID sensors can be used for more than just inventory control. They intensify the supply chain's general visibility. By including RFID technology, logistics consultants can get information about the location, state, and historical incidences of assets at any point in the supply chain. This degree of data smooths hands-on decision-making, lessens the possibility of surplus or stockouts inventory, and augments the supply chain's overall sensitivity [11].

2.3.3 Condition Monitoring:

Logistics relies on the steadiness and strength of temperature-sensitive commodities during shipment; for this purpose, condition monitoring is serious. In this industry, temperature sensors have turn out to be needed equipment as they are a part of the Internet of Things (IoT). In the setting of IoT-enabled temperature-controlled logistics, Jain [32] delivers discerning evidence about the use of temperature sensors, underlining their position in preserving unpreserved commodities and medications during transit. As part of the Internet of Things (IoT) style, temperature sensors give logistics specialists the capacity to energetically monitor and adjust the temperature of shipments. These sensors provide instantaneous data on temperature variations, permitting for proactive feedbacks in the event that the essential conditions are not met.

3 Challenges And Limitation Of The Adoption Of Smart Sensor In Logistics

Even though using intelligent sensors in logistics has numerous profits, there are a number of blockades and boundaries that need to be addressed. These comprise security issues, economic considerations, infrastructure requirements, and data integration challenges.

3.1 Challenges and Limitation

3.1.1 Cost Considerations:

Cost is the utmost imperative consideration when applying smart sensor technology, and it offers a main difficulty for many businesses, particularly smaller ones. The preliminary outlay of funds required to obtain and implement innovative sensor systems, similar to RFID or GPS, is a significant aspect to ponder on. According to Sheu and Chen [33], pushing these ideas into repetition will cost a lot of money in relations to infrastructure, hardware and software. The primary costs related with smart sensors may serve as a restraining, so controlling their availability to bigger establishments. Minor industries face serious monetary challenges since they commonly have scarcer capital. These companies could find it tough to pledge the essential funds for the procurement and executing of smart sensor technologies, which restricts their capacity to profit from these cutting-edge systems. Thus, many industries may not be able to understand the likely advantages of increased data collection real-time monitoring, and boosted decision-making due to the monetary challenges associated with the execution of smart sensors. Even though larger companies with bigger financial plan might be able to cover the upfront costs, financial limitations

continue to prevent smart sensor implementation across a series of industries. User-friendliness alterations between companies with fluctuating budgets could lead to an irregular spreading of technological benefits, which would delay invention and overall technological advancement in industries where smaller players are more predominant. In summary, the financial parts of smart sensor technologies lead to an inconsistency in their implementation, which disturbs the degree to which businesses can take use of the possible advantages of these innovative systems [34].

3.1.2 Infrastructure Requirements:

A vital requirement for the success of smart sensors in logistics is a hearty and interoperable infrastructure. A diversity of important mechanisms is included in the infrastructure demands that are essential for these sensors to function appropriately. To deliver actual interaction between the sensors and the central monitoring system, a durable network is first and foremost essential. This network serves as the principal means of instantaneous data transfer and helps with logistical operations by simplifying competent decision-making. If smart sensors don't have a fast and dependable network, they won't be as effective at providing precise and appropriate information [36]. Furthermore, the unending procedure of intelligent sensor systems can be subject to the accessibility of steady power provisions. For these sensors to perform at their best, a consistent power source is essential. Unceasing power supply boosts the trustworthiness and overall effect on logistics productivity of the sensors by guaranteeing that they can incessantly spot and transmit data without any interruptions. Recurrent periods of dormancy could be caused by insufficient or unbalanced power sources, risking the steadiness of the entire sensor network and probably unsettling the logistics procedures that the sensors are meant to increase.

3.1.3 Data Integration Complexities:

The complicated web of interconnected systems and activities that support logistics procedures is the source of the complication of data integration. The technique becomes more difficult when struggling to join in data from intelligent sensors into the logistics management systems that are in place today. According to Chen et al. [25], significant changes to the current substructure are essential to enhance competent communication and data transfer. The logistics management systems' conditions must be affiliated with the protocols and data formats produced by intelligent sensors as part of the incorporation procedure. This often means disabling technological encounters, guaranteeing compatibility, and reducing the probability of unsettling existing procedures. Several sensor technologies, respectively with exceptional specifications and communication protocols, are regularly used in the logistics sector. When integration data from numerous sources, compatibility subjects must be fixed and standardized links must be completed in order to form a consistent system. Attaining interoperability is vital to ensuring even information spread across the whole logistics network, which drops disruptions and enhance overall functioning usefulness.

In summary, the difficulties of integrating data in logistics operations springs from the need to amend present systems meaningfully to include evidence gathered from intelligent sensors. Reaching a seamless and operative integration process entails resolving compatibility problems among several sensor technologies and antiquated systems. To completely engage data-driven decision-making in the supply chain, it is authoritative to

resolve the challenges modeled by the procedure of new technologies in logistics operations [36].

3.1.4 Security Concerns:

Given the decisive nature of the data they manage, security deliberations for smart sensors in logistics operations are principal. Getting and loading logistics data, which regularly encompasses secluded and delicate information, is a dangerous role of smart sensors. Such a data crack may have serious penalties, such as processes interruptions and conceivable risks along the whole supply chain. Robust security procedures must be applied in order to successfully lessening these terrorizations, according to Perera et al. [37]. Implementing durable encryption techniques is a vital part of managing security apprehensions. Data is fortified by encryption, which warrants that even in the case of unauthorized entree, the information is incomprehensible and locked. This adds extra grade of protection against possible hacks and illegal invasions. Authentication methods are similarly significant for improving the security of data from smart sensors. Launching robust authentication protocols permits industries to authenticate the validity of people and devices interrelating with the smart sensor network. This precaution guarantees that only approved persons have the essential permissions to see or alter complex logistics data, hereafter helping to avoid illegal entry. In the active world of logistics operations, keeping the loyalty and privacy of smart sensor data requires assurance, which can only be realized through these verification dealings. Square brackets enclose the number 38.

3.1.5 Regulatory Compliance:

The incorporation of intelligent sensors into logistics represents a noteworthy improvement that improves productivity and transparency all over the supply chain. However, preserving monitoring compliance is a major contest, predominantly in sectors that deal with delicate goods like food and drug. Temperature-sensitive materials must be transported stringently in agreement with tight procedures and standards to ensure the products' value and safety. Several features are involved in compliance, including the obligation of data traceability and truthfulness. Pharmaceutical goods often require watchful temperature control when being transported. Regulation charges and diminished product value might result from nonconformity with standards.

Adding more complication to the whole integration of intelligent sensors in logistics is monitoring agreement. Jain [32] places of interest the complicated connection between the transportation of goods and the food and pharmaceutical industries' obedience to precise conditions. Smart sensors used to monitor and uphold optimum environments for transported goods must adhere by supervisory rules in order to assure the correctness of the data collected. Ensuring obedience involves exactly recording and journaling sensor-derived data in agreement with supervisory necessities, in addition to the tangible mechanisms of transportation.

The complications related with observing to procedures encompass outside the tangible elements of logistics management. A decisive constituent that needs to be cautiously measured is data integrity, which helps to avoid errors and disagreements in the evidence collected by intelligent sensors. Traceability ethics present further complication to the distribution of these technologies, imposing the engagement of robust systems proficient at correctly tracking and recording the undertaking of goods along the entire supply chain. In

conclusion, smart sensors hold a lot of possibility for attractive logistical processes. But for their integration to be effective, regulatory compliance must be strictly tracked, specifically in companies that have stringent procedures for shipping gentle and specific goods [32].

3.2 Navigating The Hurdles

In spite of these obstacles, some inspiring results are start to appear that will open the door for a extensive use of smart sensors:

3.2.1 Cost-effective sensor solutions:

Inexpensively priced sensor solutions must be accessible to minor businesses with inadequate funding, as these results are serious to confirming that everybody can use today's technologies. Minor businesses can get around financial restraints by developing trustworthy and practically priced sensor alternatives. These sensor results ought to be explicitly calculated for required tasks like temperature monitoring and tracking. If these technologies stayed more broadly accessible, minor businesses may take advantage from sensor submissions without having to pay extreme costs. This promises equality for all parties entangled and inspires the use of sensor technology across an array of sectors. Commercial restrictions shouldn't stop minor businesses from enlightening their operative efficacy, rearrangement their logistics, and encouraging industry novelty [39]. The affordability and reliability of these sensor systems make this conceivable.

3.2.2 Infrastructure modernization:

To completely exploit intelligent sensor technologies in logistics and other businesses, organizational advancements are important. Investing in the transformation of outdated structures and the postponement of network coverage is vital to construction a robust base that can grip the continuous stream of real-time data fashioned by intelligent sensors. The smooth integration of modern sensor technologies may meet problem halting from outdated legacy systems that are recurrently less flexible and old-fashioned. Besides, this transformation produces the base for a more real and combined network in adding to enlightening the infrastructure's receptiveness and reliability. As a result, smart sensors will function at their best and be relaxed to fit in into bigger logistical systems [40].

3.2.3 Data integration platforms:

Developed software solutions that are effortlessly reachable and user-friendly is important to enable the smooth incorporation of sensor data into existing systems. By serving as a connection sandwiched between several data sources, these platforms smooth easy info distributing among industries. Organizations permit their staff associates, plus those with incomplete technical familiarity, to make effective use of the copious volumes of data formed by smart sensors by assuring usability. This all-inclusive method offers a detailed understanding of the comprehensive data environment, which expands operational productivity and makes up-to-date decision-making easier. In the end, a well-organized data integration platform helps industries to competently influence the potential of their sensor data, inciting revolution and optimization in a number of extents of their operations [41].

3.2.4 Cybersecurity best practices:

In the intelligent sensor technologies world, robust cybersecurity is crucial for promoting trust and shielding sensitive data. Numerous layers of defense must be used in order to instrument strict cybersecurity ethics. It is authoritative that the approval of durable data encryption techniques be given top precedence. These require encrypting data in a way that thwarts illegal parties from understanding it, hence discontinuing interfering and unlawful access. By avoiding undesirable interference and overhearing, the use of secure communication protocols expands the honesty of data flows. Access control measures, which boundary system access to approved workers solely, meaningfully lessen the prospect of illegal users threatening system security. An exhaustive cybersecurity framework is formed by merging these tactics, dropping possible security flaws and furthering stakeholder assurance [42].

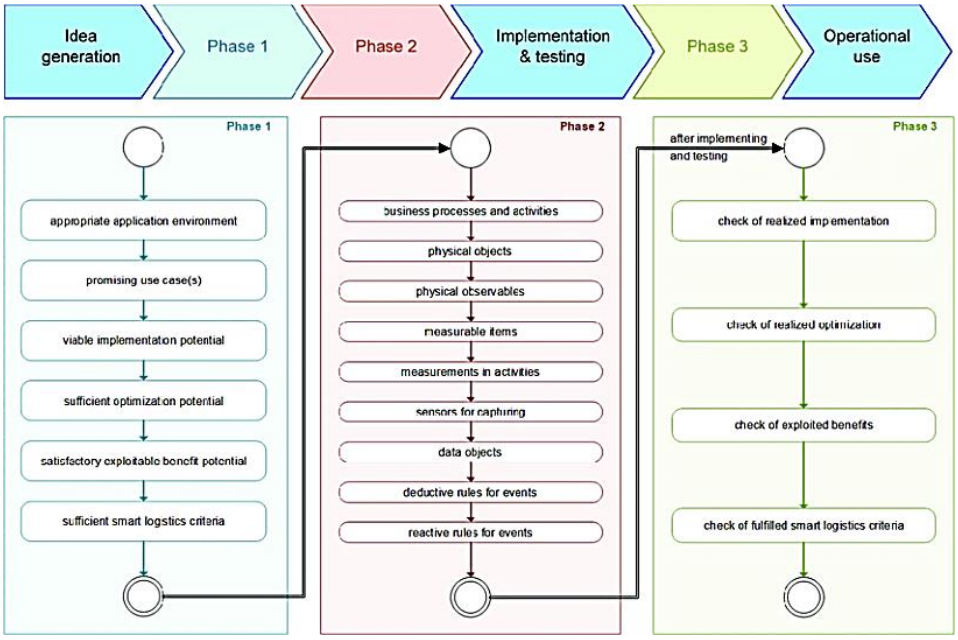

Fig 11. Cybersecurity Measures (source: Cyril Alias, 2018)

3.2.4 Standardization initiatives:

The expansion of standardized protocols and interfaces for smart sensors in logistics is importantly assisted by industry-wide engagement, and standardization inventiveness are crucial to firming up this collaboration. By encouraging a single approach for the formation and application of technology, standardization dispels interoperability uncertainties that could result from the blowout of autonomous, disjointed solutions. A more articulate ecosystem results from the relaxed communication and information conversation across various sensor devices made possible by the insertion of standardized protocols. The system's cohesiveness makes logistics procedures more successful and makes it easier to integrate diverse sensor systems [42].

4 Conclusion

In summary, the learning of intelligent sensors for real-time procedure monitoring in logistics shows how much they may be used to intensify supply chain effectiveness, precision, and overall operative performance. These progressive sensing technologies make available an immediate and full understanding of a variation of processes, from logistics of transportation to inventory control. The information gathered from intelligent sensor data helps to expand logistical operations endlessly and offers a basis for appropriate decision-making. While the reimbursements are obvious, challenges involving the lack of well-defined data formats and protocols for smart sensor transmission must be addressed. The research points out the consequence of establishing industry-wide standards to ensure seamless interoperability amongst various sensors and systems. The results also underline how significant it is to keep evolving sensor technology to intensify its competencies, energy efficacy, and affordability. As the logistics sector regulates improvements in technology, the application of smart sensors is becoming more and more noteworthy. In order to build a supply chain ecosystem that is more tough, compliant, and reactive, smart sensors are crucial. Policymakers, Researchers, and industry stakeholders, must work collectively to effectively incorporate smart sensors for real-time process monitoring in logistics. Supporting the use of new technology requires addressing apprehensions about data security, discretion, and moral problems in addition to generating a satisfactory location. This study donates to the ongoing dialog on smart sensor integration in the logistics sector. It offers substantial data that can stimulate how smart and operative logistics operations are directed in the future.

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