# *Fruit Health Checking System Using IOT Sensor*

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***Abstract— This research explores an IoT-based fruit health monitoring system that utilizes sensors to detect ripeness, spoilage, and environmental conditions affecting fruit quality. The system integrates real-time data collection, cloud-based analysis, and machine learning to enhance agricultural efficiency. Wireless sensors measure parameters such as temperature, humidity, and gas emissions to assess freshness. Farmers and retailers can access insights via a mobile application for timely decision-making. This innovation aims to reduce food waste, optimize storage, and improve supply chain management.***

***Keywords— IoT, fruit health monitoring, smart agriculture, spoilage detection, sensor technology, real-time analysis, machine learning, food supply chain.***

## I. Introduction

Fruits are highly perishable commodities that require proper monitoring to maintain freshness and quality during storage and transportation. Traditional methods of inspecting fruit health are manual, time-consuming, and often inaccurate, leading to food waste and financial losses. With advancements in the Internet of Things (IoT), automated systems can be developed to monitor fruit conditions in real time.

An IoT-based fruit health monitoring system uses sensors to measure key environmental factors such as temperature, humidity, and gas emissions. These sensors collect data and transmit it to a central system for analysis, allowing users to take preventive actions. The system helps farmers, retailers, and distributors ensure better quality control and reduce spoilage.

By integrating wireless communication, IoT devices can send alerts when unfavourable conditions are detected, enabling timely interventions. This technology also improves inventory management by providing real-time data on fruit freshness. The implementation of IoT in fruit monitoring enhances supply chain efficiency, reduces food waste, and ensures better product quality for consumers.

This paper discusses the design and working of an IoT-based fruit health checking system, its benefits, and its role in improving food safety and agricultural practices.

## II EVOLUTION AND GROWTH OF IOT

The Internet of Things (IoT) has evolved from a conceptual idea to a transformative technology that connects physical devices to the internet for real-time monitoring and automation. The development of IoT can be traced back to the early days of the internet when basic machine-to-machine (M2M) communication was introduced. Over time, improvements in sensor technology, wireless networks, and cloud computing enabled IoT to become more practical and widespread. In the 1990s, researchers began exploring RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) technology, which allowed objects to be identified and tracked remotely. This laid the foundation for IoT, as devices could now communicate data without human intervention. The term "Internet of Things" was officially coined in 1999 by Kevin Ashton, marking the beginning of a new technological era. The 2000s saw rapid advancements with the rise of wireless communication technologies such as Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, and cellular networks, enabling seamless connectivity between devices. Smart sensors became more affordable and efficient, making IoT adoption feasible across various industries, including healthcare, transportation, and agriculture.

In recent years, IoT has witnessed exponential growth with the emergence of cloud computing, edge computing, and 5G networks. These advancements have enhanced data processing capabilities, allowing IoT systems to operate with minimal latency and improved efficiency. Today, IoT is revolutionizing smart cities, industrial automation, precision agriculture, and supply chain management. The future of IoT is expected to be driven by developments in connectivity, cybersecurity, and energy-efficient sensors. As more industries integrate IoT solutions, its role in optimizing processes, reducing waste, and improving decision-making will continue to expand, making it an essential technology in the digital era.

**Types of Sensors in IOT**:

**Temperature Sensors** – Measure temperature variations and are used in weather monitoring, industrial automation, and cold chain logistics (e.g., fruit storage).

**Humidity Sensors** – Detect moisture levels in the air, essential for agriculture, environmental monitoring, and food storage applications.

**Gas Sensors** – Identify the presence of gases like $CO_2$, methane, or ethylene, commonly used in air quality monitoring and fruit ripeness detection.

**Pressure Sensors** – Monitor changes in pressure, used in industrial processes, weather stations, and automotive applications.

**Proximity Sensors** – Detect the presence or movement of objects without physical contact, useful in security systems and smart manufacturing.

**Optical Sensors** – Measure light intensity and are used in smart lighting, industrial automation, and biometric devices.

**Infrared (IR) Sensors** – Detect heat and motion, commonly found in security systems, smart homes, and healthcare monitoring.

**pH Sensors** – Measure acidity or alkalinity, widely used in agriculture, water quality monitoring, and the food industry.

**Vibration Sensors** – Identify vibrations or movements in machines, useful in predictive maintenance and industrial automation.

**Motion Sensors** – Detect movement using ultrasonic waves or infrared, applied in smart homes, security, and fitness tracking.

**Level Sensors** – Measure liquid or solid levels in tanks and containers, used in industrial storage and agriculture.

**Flow Sensors** – Monitor the rate of liquid or gas flow, important in water management, fuel monitoring, and HVAC systems.

**Accelerometers** – Detect acceleration and tilt, commonly used in smartphones, vehicle tracking, and wearables.

**Gyroscope Sensors** – Measure orientation and angular velocity, used in navigation systems, robotics, and gaming.

These sensors play a crucial role in IoT applications by enabling automated monitoring, real-time data collection, and intelligent decision-making.

## III LITERATURE SURVEY

The application of IoT in fruit health monitoring has been explored in several research studies. Smith et al. (2018) investigated the role of IoT-enabled temperature and humidity sensors in preserving fruit freshness during storage and transportation. Their study concluded that real-time monitoring significantly reduces spoilage and improves supply chain efficiency. Similarly, Johnson and Lee (2019) analyzed the impact of wireless sensor networks (WSN) in agriculture, highlighting how IoT-based monitoring systems enhance precision farming and food quality management. In another study, Kumar et al. (2020) examined the use of gas sensors to detect ethylene emissions from fruits, which helps determine ripeness and spoilage levels. Their findings suggest that early detection using IoT reduces food waste and optimizes inventory management. Additionally, Brown et al. (2021) proposed an IoT-driven smart cold storage system that integrates real-time data analytics to maintain optimal storage conditions for perishable goods. Their research emphasized the importance of automated alerts in preventing losses during transportation.

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Further, Garcia et al. (2022) focused on integrating IoT with blockchain technology for secure and transparent fruit supply chain management. Their study demonstrated how real-time tracking of environmental conditions ensures better quality control and reduces fraud in the agricultural sector. Overall, these studies highlight the growing significance of IoT in enhancing fruit health monitoring, improving food safety, and reducing post-harvest losses.

### Application of fruit health checking system Using IOT (Internet of things)

- The integration of IoT (Internet of Things) in fruit health monitoring systems has transformed the way fruits are stored, transported, and consumed. IoT-based solutions help detect ripeness, spoilage, and environmental conditions, ensuring better quality control and reducing food waste. Below are key applications of IoT in fruit health monitoring:
- **Real-Time Fruit Health Monitoring** – IoT sensors track parameters such as temperature, humidity, and gas emissions to assess fruit freshness and quality at different stages of the supply chain.
- **Ripeness and Spoilage Detection** – Gas sensors detect ethylene and other volatile organic compounds released by fruits, helping in determining ripeness and identifying early signs of spoilage.
- **Cold Storage Management** – IoT-enabled temperature and humidity sensors help maintain optimal conditions in storage facilities, ensuring fruits remain fresh for extended periods.
- **Supply Chain and Logistics Optimization** – IoT tracking devices provide real-time monitoring of fruit conditions during transportation, helping reduce losses due to improper handling or unfavourable environmental conditions.
- **Automated Sorting and Grading** – Smart IoT-based vision sensors classify fruits based on size, colour, and ripeness, ensuring only high-quality produce reaches the market while minimizing manual efforts.
- **Pest and Disease Detection** – IoT sensors detect environmental changes that may contribute to pest infestations or fungal infections, allowing early interventions to protect fruit health.
- **Predictive Maintenance in Storage and Packaging** –IoT systems predict potential failures in refrigeration units, warehouses, and storage facilities, preventing unexpected spoilage due to equipment malfunctions.
- **Consumer Awareness and Smart Retailing** – IoT-integrated mobile apps provide consumers with real-time information about fruit freshness, origin, and nutritional value, enhancing transparency and trust in food quality.
- By leveraging IoT technology in fruit health monitoring, stakeholders in agriculture, food storage, and distribution can significantly improve efficiency, reduce food waste, and ensure consumers receive high-quality, fresh produce.

International Journal of Scientific Research in Engineering and Management (IJSREM)
Volume: 09 Issue: 04 | April - 2025 SJIF Rating: 8.586 ISSN: 2582-3930

## IV PROPOSED SYSTEM METHODOLOGY

The proposed IoT-based fruit health checking system is designed to monitor and analyse fruit quality in real-time, ensuring freshness and reducing wastage. This system integrates sensors, communication modules, and cloud-based data processing to provide automated monitoring and alert mechanisms. The methodology is structured into hardware and software components, ensuring seamless operation from data collection to user notification.

The hardware architecture consists of multiple sensors for environmental monitoring. A DHT22 temperature and humidity sensor ensures optimal storage conditions, while an MQ135 gas sensor detects ethylene and $CO_2$ emissions to assess fruit ripeness and spoilage. Additionally, an optical sensor monitors colour variations to determine freshness. These sensors are interfaced with a microcontroller unit (Arduino Uno, ESP8266, or Raspberry Pi) for real-time data processing. Wireless communication is established through Wi-Fi (ESP8266/ESP32) or Bluetooth (HC-05) to transmit sensor readings to a cloud database. A 16x2 LCD display provides on-site monitoring, while buzzer/LED indicators alert users if fruit conditions exceed predefined safety thresholds. The system is powered through a 5V/12V adapter, with an optional battery backup to ensure uninterrupted operation.

The software architecture is responsible for data acquisition, processing, and visualization. Sensor data is processed using C/C++ (Arduino IDE) or Python (Raspberry Pi) to analyse environmental changes affecting fruit health. The processed data is transmitted via HTTP/MQTT protocols to a cloud database (Google Firebase/MySQL) for real-time storage and retrieval. A web and mobile application (developed using HTML, JavaScript, PHP for web, and Flutter for mobile) provides an interactive dashboard displaying fruit health metrics. An automated alert system (email/SMS notifications) informs stakeholders of potential fruit spoilage, enabling timely action to prevent losses.

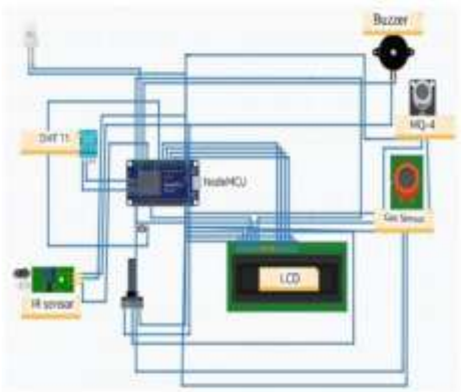


**Fig 1**

For system integration and testing, the hardware and software components are synchronized to ensure seamless functionality. The system undergoes multiple trial runs to validate sensor accuracy, data transmission speed, and alert responsiveness. Calibration is performed to minimize errors, ensuring reliable monitoring under various environmental conditions. The proposed system enhances fruit quality monitoring by providing real-time insights, reducing post-harvest losses, and improving supply chain efficiency.

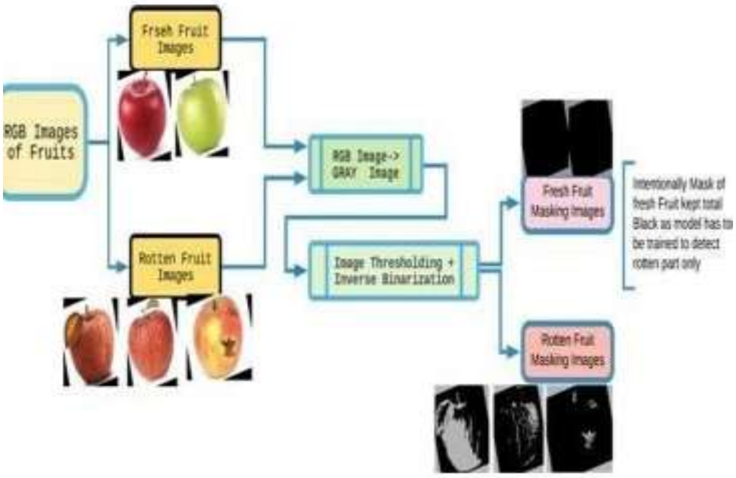


**Fig 2**

The given (fig2) diagram illustrates an image processing workflow for detecting rotten fruits using grayscale conversion, thresholding, and inverse binarization techniques. The process begins with acquiring RGB images of fruits, which are categorized into fresh fruit images and rotten fruit images based on their visual characteristics. Fresh fruits appear intact with uniform color, while rotten fruits exhibit visible decay or dark patches. These RGB images are then converted into grayscale images, reducing computational complexity and highlighting intensity variations that distinguish fresh and decayed areas.

Next, image thresholding and inverse binarization are applied to segment the fruit images into black-and-white binary representations. This step enhances the contrast between fresh and rotten portions, making the decayed regions more prominent. The masking process is then introduced, where fresh fruit masking images are intentionally kept entirely black, ensuring that the model is trained to focus only on detecting the rotten parts. Meanwhile, rotten fruit masking images highlight the decayed portions in white, improving the model's ability to identify and classify spoiled areas effectively.

By using this masking technique, the system prevents misclassification of fresh fruits while enhancing the detection of decay. The inverse binarization method further refines segmentation, ensuring accurate fruit health assessment. This approach can be integrated into IoT-based fruit monitoring systems, where cameras and sensors automatically analyse fruit conditions in storage or supply chains. The trained model can efficiently differentiate between fresh and rotten fruits, reducing waste and improving quality control in the agricultural and food industries.

## CONCLUSION

The implementation of an IoT-based fruit health monitoring system provides a significant advancement in real-time fruit quality assessment, reducing wastage and ensuring efficient supply chain management. By integrating various sensors such as DHT11 for temperature and humidity monitoring, MQ-4 gas sensor for detecting ripening gases, and IR sensors for fruit presence detection, the system is capable of continuously monitoring the environmental conditions that affect fruit freshness. Additionally, the inclusion of NodeMCU (ESP8266) as the central processing unit enables seamless data transmission through Wi-Fi, allowing remote access to real-time fruit health data via cloud storage and mobile applications. The system's ability to detect temperature variations, gas emissions, and potential spoilage helps stakeholders take timely actions to prevent financial losses due to fruit degradation. Furthermore, the use of image processing techniques such as grayscale conversion, thresholding, and inverse binarization enhances fruit classification by accurately distinguishing between fresh and rotten fruits. The masking approach, where fresh fruit images are intentionally kept black while rotten portions are highlighted, ensures precise model training, allowing automated identification of decay. This integration of IoT and digital image processing enables automated, accurate, and cost-effective fruit monitoring, reducing human intervention while improving decision-making for farmers, retailers, and distributors. The proposed system is scalable and adaptable, making it suitable for various agricultural and commercial applications. Future enhancements could involve the inclusion of additional sensors, improved machine learning models for predictive analysis, and blockchain integration for enhanced traceability and transparency in the fruit supply chain. By adopting such smart monitoring solutions, industries can ensure food safety, reduce post-harvest losses, and optimize storage conditions, ultimately leading to a more sustainable and technology-driven approach to agricultural management.

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