

DETECTION OF FOOD SPOILAGE USING IOT

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ABSTRACT

Food safety plays important role in countries economy and human health. The integrated IoT-based online monitoring approach using smart logistics can address the critical needs of reducing food waste, increasing transportation efficiency, and tracking food contamination. Majority of consumers only pay attention to the ingredients used and their nutritional value. The parameters like humidity, bacteria, and temperature are major factors on which the rate of decomposition of food depends on. If the temperature of the storage is between 40F to 140F, it is a danger zone because, bacteria grow rapidly, doubling its number in 20 min. Similarly, the humidity in the food storage room should be around 50-55%. So in this IoT project, a Food Monitoring device is implemented to monitor the real-time values of the temperature, humidity, and methane gas, which are prime measures in food quality, will be measured and displayed.

Keywords— Food safety, IOT, Food monitoring, Food quality

I. Introduction

In this project, a similar food quality monitoring device will be designed that will keep watch of environmental factors like temperature, humidity, gas content and exposure to light The device is built on Arduino UNO which is a popular prototyping board. The Arduino board is interfaced with various sensors like DHT-22 to monitor temperature and humidity, MQ3 to detect gas content and LDR to measure exposure to light. This is an IoT device and sends the measured sensor data to an IoT platform. The ESP8266 Wi-Fi Modem is interfaced with the Arduino to connect it to the internet via Wi-Fi router. The sensor data is also displayed on a character LCD interfaced with the Arduino UNO. The IoT platform used for logging and monitoring of sensor data is Freeboard.io. With the power of Internet of Things, the environmental factors affecting the food storage can be monitored from anywhere, anytime and from any device.

II. Materials Used

1.ARDUINO UNO:

The Arduino Uno is a microcontroller board based on the ATmega328 (datasheet). It has 14 digital input/output pins (of which 6 can be used as PWM outputs), 6 analog inputs, a 16 MHz ceramic resonator, a USB connection, a power jack, an ICSP header, and a reset button.

2.POWER

Power The Arduino Uno can be powered via the USB connection or with an external power supply. The power source is selected automatically. External (non-USB) power can come either from an AC-to-DC adapter (wall-wart) or battery. The adapter can be connected by plugging a 2.1mm center-positive plug into the board's power jack.

3.MEMORY

The ATmega328 has 32 KB (with 0.5 KB used for the bootloader).

4. NODE MCU

The ESP8266 is the name of a micro controller designed by Espressif Systems. The ESP8266 itself is a self- contained WiFi networking solution offering as a bridge from existing micro controller to WiFi and is also capable of running self-contained applications. This module comes with a built in



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USB connector and a rich assortment of pin-outs. With a micro USB cable, you can connect NodeMCU devkit to your laptop and flash it without any trouble, just like Arduino. It is also immediately breadboard friendly.

4.MQ3 GAS SENSOR

Power requirements: 5 VDC @ ~165 mA (heater on) / ~60 mA (heater off)

Current Consumption: 150mA

DO output: TTL digital 0 and 1 (0.1 and 5V)

AO output: 0.1- 0.3 V (relative to pollution), the maximum concentration of a voltage of about 4V Detecting Concentration: 0.05-10mg/L Alcohol

5.LDR SENSOR

The Light Dependent Resistor (LDR) is just another special type of Resistor and hence has no polarity. Meaning they can be connected in any direction. They are breadboard friendly and can be easily used on a perf board also. The symbol for LDR is just as similar to Resistor but adds to inward arrows as shown above. The arrows indicate the light signals.

6.DHT22 SENSOR

DHT22 output calibrated digital signal. It utilizes exclusive digital-signal-collecting-technique and humidity sensing technology, assuring its reliability and stability. Its sensing elements is connected with 8-bit single-chip computer.

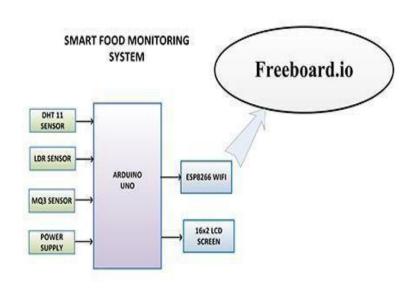
III. METHDOLOGY

There is a sensor unit to monitor the critical environmental parameters like temperature, humidity, light, gas content etc.

The DHT-22 sensor which is a digital sensor will sense the humidity and temperature of the food and give it to the Arduino. MQ3 alcohol sensor is an analog sensor module which is used to detect the presence of ethanol. Ethylene is a natural gas given off by fruits that causes in ripening. Apples and Bananas give off more ethylene than other fruits at the stage of ripening.

LDR is used to sense the intensity of light. LCD [Liquid Crystal Display] is 16x2 dipaly which displays the values from the sensors.

The values from these sensors are given to the Arduino UNO [ATmega328 based microcontroller board]. It has 14 GPIO pins, 6 PWM pins, 6 Analog inputs and an on board UART,SPI and Interface. The values from the Arduino are given to NODE MCU. NODE MCU is an open source firmware and development board which has an in built Wifi module and this uploads the data into the cloud and the data from the cloud is taken by the BLYNK application.

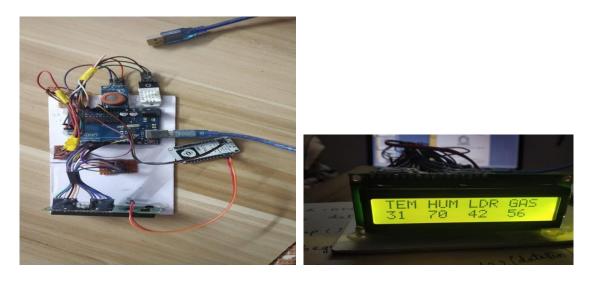




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I.RESULTS & DISCUSSION

This picture represents the final product of the machine.



S.no	Condition of Banana (At room temperature)	Gas Value (as shown by the MQ3 sensor) in meter cube
1		Banana is edible [50-58]
2		Banana is edible [60-68]
3		Banana is about to spoil [70-75]
4		Banana is spoiled [More than 75]



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CONCLUSION

The integrated IoT-based online monitoring approach using smart logistics can address the critical needs of reducing food waste, increasing transportation efficiency, and tracking food contamination. The experimentation was a success and from this experimentation we can understand how to measure the temperature and humidity, LDR values, and the ethane gas data given off during the spoilage of food, especially in "BANANAS". Ethylene is a natural gas given off by fruit that helps in ripening. Too high a temperature destroys enzymes, and too low a temperature can break down the cell walls of the fruit so the contents mix and the fruit oxidizes, browns and softens abnormally. The optimum temperature and humidity conditions for ripening are 62 to 68 degrees Fahrenheit and 90 to 95 percent relative humidity. The food is monitored at different conditions and evaluated on a daily basis. Many such devices can be installed at a location for better monitoring and quality control. So in this IoT project, a Food Monitoring device is implemented to monitor the real-time values of the temperature, humidity, and methane gas, which are prime measures in food quality, will be measured and displayed. If the temperature is at the critical value, user will receive a notification through an app

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Future Enhancements

Food poisoning has been the source of innumerable diseases, to reduce and avoid illness we use biosensors and electrical sensors to determine the freshness of household food items like diary, fruits, to expend the device for more items by adding new sensors and by using existing sensors. User can also get output in the form of notification and also through the lcd display.

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