iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 10 **Issue:** VI **Month of publication:** June 2022

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2022.44961

www.ijraset.com

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

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 10 Issue VI June 2022- Available at www.ijraset.com

Measurement of Urea Adulteration with Impedance Spectroscopy in Cow Milk

Jyothi G[1], Kruthi Gowda K[2], Madhu V[3], Manu V[4], Mrs. Anjana H S[5]
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]*Information Science and Engineering, East West Institute of Technology*

Abstract: ***Cow milk assumes a significant part in nourishment of person, particularly in newborn child stage. An endeavor is conveyed out to evaluate urea debasement in cow milk with assistance of impedance spectroscopy. Planned sensor and sign molding circuit switches impedance of milk over completely to voltage. These adjustments of impedance thus changes in stage point of the result sign of sensor, empowers recognizing milk tainted with various level of urea. Subsequent to affirming recurrence utilized for identification, the impact of level of defilement on opposition, impedance and stage point are researched with created technique. Trial and error invest location and evaluation of urea in Cow milk with estimation of impedance as well as stage point of result signal. basic plan of sensors and sign molding circuit, the framework permits urea recognition up to 70mg in 100ml of milk. The assessment of debasement in milk with created framework is conceivable in 45 seconds or less. This time expected to settle down the temperature of the milk because of expansion of urea. The impact of temperature after expansion of urea can additionally be considered.***

Index Terms: impedance, spectroscopy, framework, sensor, urea, sensor, temperature.

I. INTRODUCTION

Milk which comprises of around 87% of water and other significant constituents like fats, proteins, lipids, lactose, nutrients, minerals, catalysts. This multitude of variables make the milk particularly invigorating extraordinarily to youthful ones. Numerous synthetic specialists are included milk for various reasons which incorporate improving the flavor, timeframe of realistic usability, consistency, or thickness. Corruption in the milk is one of the best dangers extraordinarily emerging nation like India. In a cross-country study directed in India 2016 by Food Safety also, Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) states that around 68.7% of milk and its items are sullied by contaminating fixings.

The defilements utilized are glucose, cleansers, urea, burning pop, white paint, refined oil, hydrogen peroxide, formaldehyde and water being most normal This large number of debasements can be checked for their presence by unmistakable old-style procedures like Liquid Chromatography (LC), High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (HPLC), Mass Spectroscopy (MS), Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) Spectroscopy or even Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR), Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis. Time, cost, furthermore, talented labor supply expected for these recognition methods confines the utilization of the procedure other than research centers.

Additionally, these instruments are likewise extremely weighty and can't be utilized as versatile instrument. Fresher strategies like optical fiber, biosensors, capacitance gas pressure location estimation are moreover being illustrated. Urea is likewise normal constituent of milk which by and large goes from 20 mg to 70 mg in 100 ml of milk, contingent upon breed, grain of cow and a few different reasons.

This urea contents are comprising around 55% of non-protein nitrogen in milk. Expansion of urea increments nitrogen content in milk so in basic scientific estimation strategy, the nitrogen contents are estimated as proteins. That is the justification for why urea contaminated is finished.

Urea measurement in milk is by and large finished by HPLC where the urea is changed over in urea subordinate containing chromophore before HPLC investigation. Close to Infra-red spectroscopy is additionally being utilized to recognize urea. In later methods, gas sensor in view of FET, optical wave guide sensors, piezo-electric based sensor, electrolyte protector semiconductor capacitor, potentiometric biosensors are been created for urea discovery. Notwithstanding these strategies referenced, Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS) is another strategy which is demonstrated as extremely helpful in evaluation of urea in the milk. The sensor proposed can accomplish the Level of Detection (LOD) according to FSSAI guidelines. The related signal molding circuit needs straightforward electronic parts. This contributes towards minimal expense and versatile instrument.

ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 10 Issue VI June 2022- Available at www.ijraset.com

II. SENSOR DESIGN BASICS

Sensor framework is concocted with fundamental impedance sensor, signal molding circuit and estimating instrument. This gathering empowers detecting the variety of impedance of electrolyte because of contaminated. The variety in impedance, capacitance and stage point can evaluate the defilement in milk. In a straightforward potentio-static variant of EIS, a little sufficiency sine wave will be going about as improvement and the reaction of that is AC current. This ongoing will vary in ease point in regard of AC voltage. The proportion of AC voltage and current is called as impedance. The reaction of electrochemical cell is pseudo-direct which depends qualities of electrolyte. The current reaction to the applied potential will accompany same recurrence be that as it may, change in stage.

The applied potential can be addressed numerically,

$$E_c = E_0 \sin(\omega t) \quad (1)$$

Thus, the current can be given as,

$$I_c = I_0 \sin(\omega t + \emptyset) \quad (2)$$

Where, ω = 2Πf. So,

$$Z = \frac{E_c}{I_c} = \frac{E_c = E_0 \sin(\omega t)}{I_c = I_0 \sin(\omega t + \emptyset)} = Z_0 \frac{\sin(\omega t)}{\sin(\omega t + \emptyset)} \quad (3)$$

In Eq. (3) Z0 is greatness and Ø is stage shift One more method for composing this Eq. (3) is,

$$Z(\omega) = Z_0 \exp(j\emptyset) = Z_0(\cos\emptyset + j\sin\emptyset) \quad (4)$$

This Eq. (4) is included genuine and nonexistent part which can be plotted with Nyquist plot. For the information portrayal on Nyquist plot, impedance is addressed as vector of length |Z|. The point between this vector and X-axis where nonexistent part is plotted is called as stage point. The plot of identical circuit of just electron moves shows as crescent. The plot will change if adsorption and dissemination is viewed as in comparable electrical circuit.

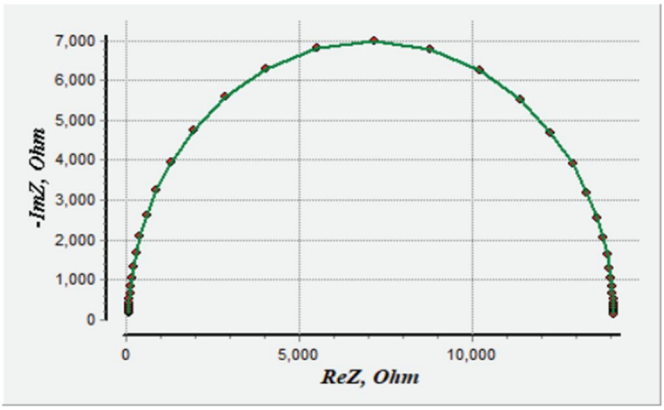


Fig 1. Nyquist plot for Simple identical circuit with R and C in equal mix

One more method of EIS information portrayal is Bode plot, here impedance is planned with log recurrence with mode values of impedance i.e., |Z|. along with plot of stage Vs log recurrence. As in Fig 2, the two resistors contribute for two level regions in plot at start and end. The focal area with incline - 1 is because of capacitor. At high frequencies, capacitance goes about as short circuited with exceptionally low opposition also, at high frequencies, it behaves like open circuited. In Nyquist plot it is absurd to expect to know the recurrence of applied signal however Bode plot offers greatness of impedance with various recurrence values.

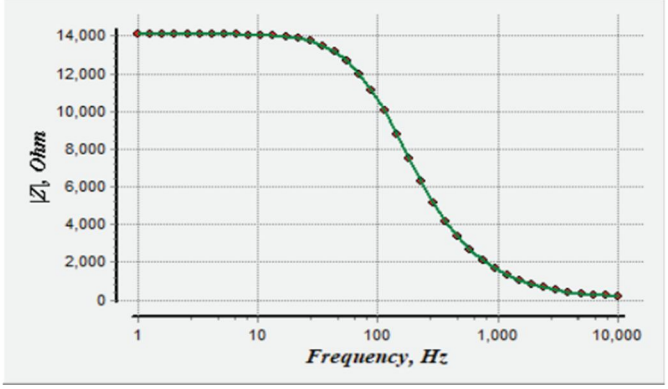


Fig 2. Bode plot |Z| Vs log recurrence for straightforward identical circuit with R and C in equal blend

Information of Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS) is by and large dissected by recognizing electrical comparable circuit. The essential resistor gives impedance without stage shift and which isn't reliant of recurrence. Impedance of capacitor diminishes with expanding recurrence while for inductor is precisely inverse. If there should be an occurrence of unadulterated capacitance stage shift is +90o and unadulterated inductor is - 90 o. Opposition of the electrolyte is additionally significant variable which relies upon which relies upon centralization of particles, temperature, and aspects of electrolyte. A significant number of the times the ongoing dispersion isn't uniform for explicit regions. These are the purposes behind not computing the electrolyte opposition and on second thought utilizing EIS information to figure out that. All these consequences of examination will prompt identify changes in constituents of electrolyte. This is the premise of recognizing the debasement in milk as electrolyte.

III. EXPERIMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS

The trial and error are made arrangements for recognition of urea in milk in two unique ways:

A. Impedance Measurement with LCR meter

The impedance sensor utilized in trial and error, is made up of two equal bars of SS 316 with two terminals. Measurement of the pole is 1.5 mm and the distance between the two poles is kept 10mm during estimation. The bars are lowered inside an electrolyte which is cow milk least up to 20mm. This sensor isn't covered with any material. The sensor impedance in the electrolyte is determined with the assistance of Aplab make 4910 LCR meter. The opposition and capacitance are estimated and with the assistance of Eq. (5), impedance is determined at various upsides of frequencies.

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + Xc^2} \qquad (5)$$

Option of urea in the progression of 7 mg is added to crude milk furthermore, comparing impedance values are determined by noticing the upsides of obstruction and capacitance. The recurrence of applied voltage to sensor was 1 KHz. Comparable varieties are made in debased amount of urea and pH upsides of milk are recorded. pH of the crude milk estimated is viewed as 6.6. These qualities increment later expansion of urea as the arrangement turns increasingly more fundamental in nature.

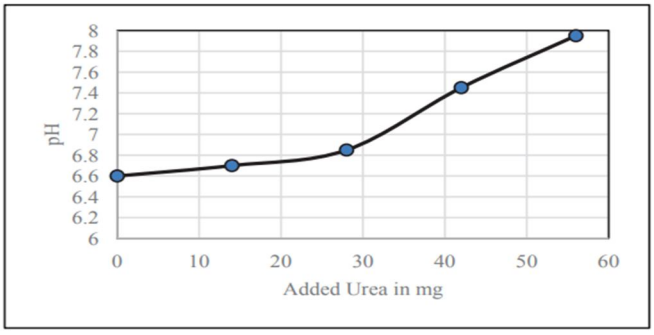


Fig. 3. Response of pH with urea adulteration

B. Phase Angle Measurement

According to Eq. (3), impedance is subject to recurrence of the applied voltage. The result voltage of sensor framework, which is sign of stage shift, will differ according to properties of electrolyte. The stage point is changes when milk test is debased with various corruption material. Through the meter, equipment assessments were performed at frequencies changing from 10 kHz to 10 MHz, at controlled room temperature. These trials at various frequencies empower to recognize the ideal recurrence. The examinations at various frequencies will assist with finding out the transfer speed of sensor and responsiveness. For these ordered trials, RIGOL make, 6½ digit multimeter DM 3068 is chosen for estimation of opposition and capacitance. With these upsides of opposition and capacitance, worth of impedance is determined. As procedural part in the trial and error, impedance estimation/estimation of crude (unadulterated) endlessly milk tainted with 14 mg and 42 mg urea is done at various frequencies of info signal. The charts plotted uncovers the ideal recurrence/frequencies where most extreme and stable awareness can be accomplished. The Fig 4 demonstrates the steady and ideal sensor reaction at frequencies around 100KHz for the crude unadulterated milk. Likewise, sensor reaction of debased milk with 14mg and 42mg of urea is likewise plotted in Fig 5 and 6 and noticed. Those diagrams additionally show the sensor yield is steady and ideal for the Frequency around 100KHz. This makes sure the sensor reaction will be greatest and stable at 100 KHz.

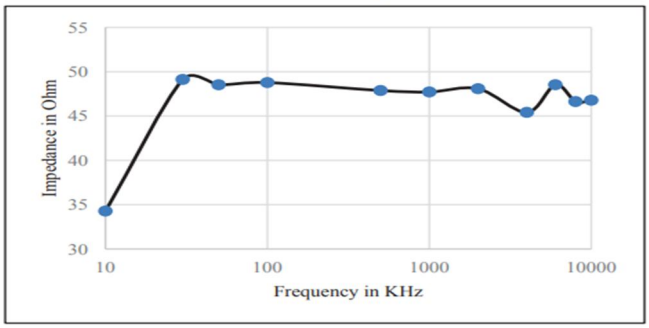


Fig. 4. Frequency response of raw (pure) milk

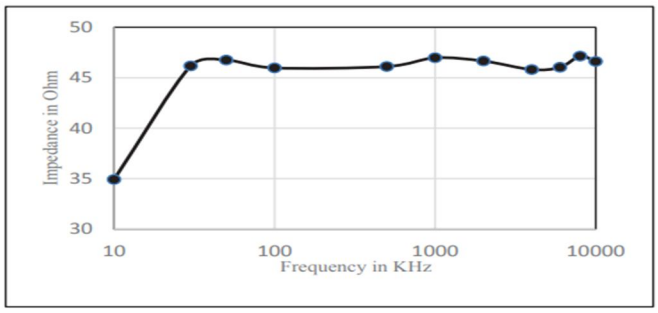


Fig. 5. Frequency response of adulterated milk with 14 mg urea

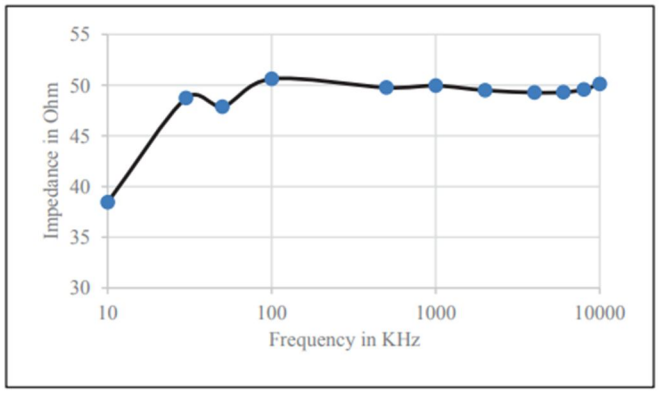


Fig. 6. Frequency response of adulterated milk with 42 mg urea

The technique for discovery of urea contaminated by computing upsides of impedance subsequent to estimating opposition what's more, capacitance with assistance of LCR meter, restricts the discovery in research center as it were. LCR meter is likewise an expensive instrument. Also, not all LCR meter won't have recurrence determination. Likewise, it is realized that impedance esteem contrasts if the info signal recurrence is changed. Consequently, choice of recurrence is significant for accomplishing most extreme conceivable awareness of the sensor framework.

For the altered arrangement, the ideal recurrence is distinguished as 100 KHz. To conquer the issue of convenientce and simplicity to estimation, the stage point between the info signal and yield signal from sensor is estimated with regards to voltage. Extraordinarily created signal molding circuit which incorporates stage indicator circuit and enhancer which helps for transformation. The stage point and the voltage produced changes because of variety in the amount of urea included milk.

A functional speaker is utilized in the stage locator circuit. The sign from sensor and the info signal is associated with differentiator and afterward open circle gain speaker. This produces two different square waves which are then taken care of to Ex-OR door IC to produce voltage relating to stage shift of the information sign and sensor yield signal in the wake of passing through RC circuit. The sign created by sensor framework is associated with microcontroller board so it can show the urea contaminated in mg.

The voltage produced from the sensor gathering is recorded for various degrees of urea contaminated. The information voltage provided to the sensor is of 1mV top to top AC signal. The recurrence of the sign is 100KHz. The sensor can be approved for no upsides of contaminated with unadulterated milk. The sensor yield sign can be seen with assistance of Digital Signal Oscilloscope (DSO). The stage point changes because of corruptions of milk which can be trailed by the result signal from the sensor. These progressions are changed over into voltage by signal molding circuit which is named as a stage identifier circuit. A low-pass channel (LPF) is associated in the circuit to create AC voltage corresponding to the width of the beat. The tests are inspected by looking at the result of the sensor with a stage identifier circuit. It has been seen that the voltage is straight. As the level of milk contaminated expands, the voltage esteem from the stage indicator circuit diminishes.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Various preliminaries and trial and error directed for milk with

what's more, without corruption of urea. Impedances of the sensor are recorded for a huge recurrence range. Consequences of such tests show that the impedance of sensor balances out around 100KHz for the chose set up. From Fig 5,6, it affirms that the results unadulterated milk and tainted milk affirm a similar recurrence. Subsequently, the recurrence of 100 kHz is utilized in additional preliminaries for portrayal of sensor framework with Impedance estimation and stage estimation. The records of variety of urea contaminated in milk and impedance processed from LCR meter, uncover the normal for sensor. The Fig 7 affirms the progressions in defilement has showed up in impedance of the sensor. The stage estimation set up results likewise approve the reality that stage point changes with level of urea defilements of milk. Because of expansion of urea, the resistive part of electrolyte is expanding adding to increment in impedance of the sensor. At that point, the capacitance of the sensor diminishes because of higher ionic focus in electrolyte. This likewise contribute for expanding impedance of the sensor. It is seen that as the % of milk contaminated increments the voltage esteem from the stage indicator circuit additionally increments. Fig 12 shows that as the milk corruption increments, voltage esteem diminishes. The chart displayed in Fig:8 is plotted with all crude readings without utilization of any linearisation technique.

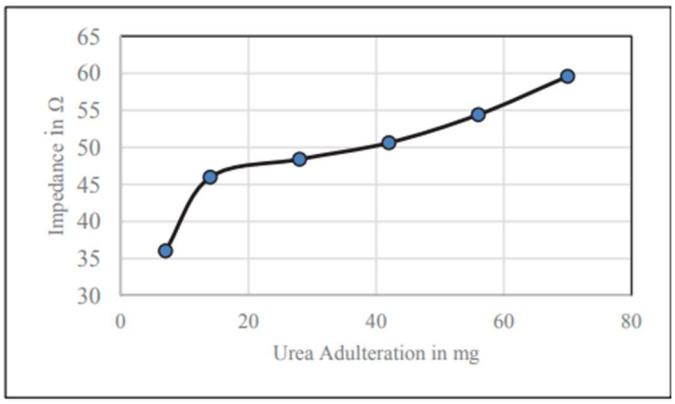


Fig.7. Response of impedance with urea adulteration

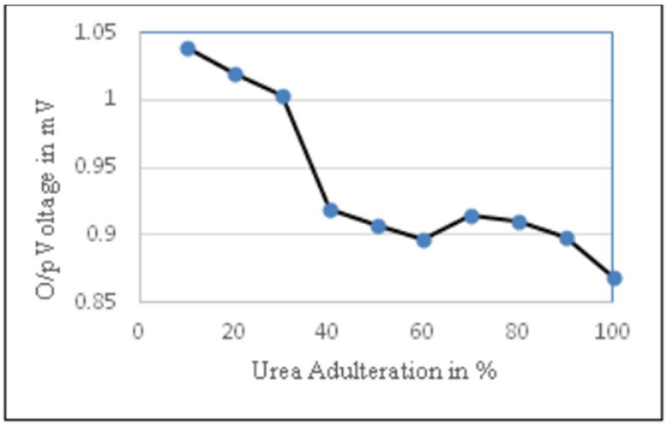


Fig.8. Phase Angle indicated by voltage and % Adulteration

Table I. Pure and Adulterated Milk with Urea At 100 Khz

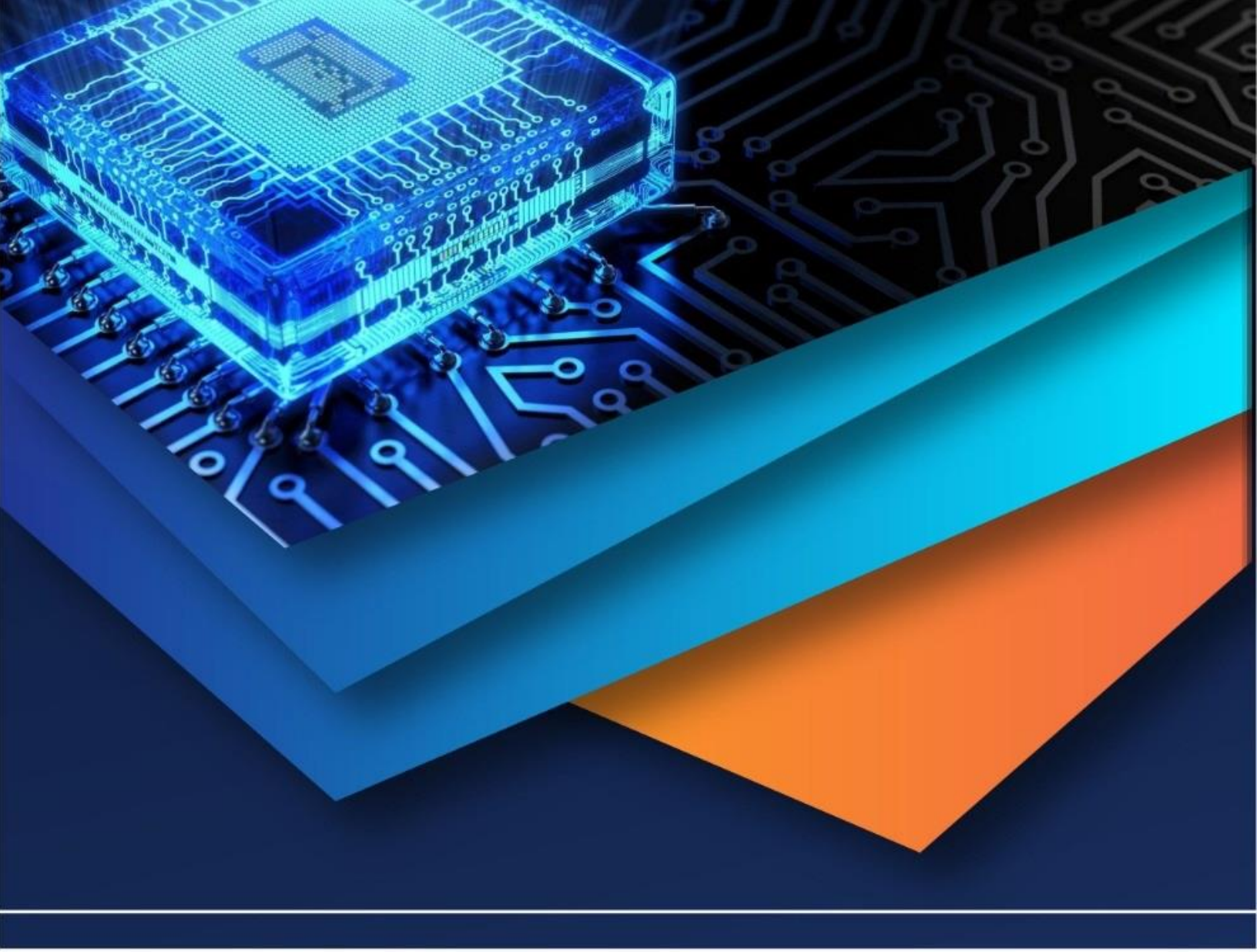
Sample	Output voltage (v)	Impedance in Ω
Pure milk	1.423	34.169
Milk with 7 mg urea	1.041	36.029
Milk with 70 mg urea	1.345	59.583

V. CONCLUSION

The introduced work here, is adjustment approach for identifying urea contaminated utilizing electrical impedance is performed. Tests demonstrates input voltage recurrence around of 100 kHz is the best reasonable reach for concentrating on the contaminated of the milk. Impedance and stage point investigation checks the location urea in milk is practical with sensor framework planned. It too demonstrates that temperature of milk is a boundary, which can influence the aftereffects of defilement evaluation. In this way, it is presumed that the proposed framework presents pragmatic outcomes connected with urea contaminated measurement.

REFERENCES

[1] R. G Jensen, Handbook of Milk Composition, Academic Press, 1995.
[2] T. Azad and S. Ahmed, “Common milk adulteration and their detection techniques,” International Journal of Food Contamination, vol. 3, no. 1, dec 2016
[3] S. Das, M. Siva Ramakrishna, K. Biswas, and B. Goswami, “A low-cost instrumentation system to analyze different types of milk adulteration,” ISA Transactions, vol. 56, pp. 268–275, may 2015.
[4] X. Zhao, H. Zhuang, S.-C. Yoon, Y. Dong, W. Wang, and W. Zhao, “Electrical impedance spectroscopy for quality assessment of meat and fish: A review on basic principles, measurement methods, and recent advances,” Journal of Food Quality, vol. 2017, pp. 1–16, 2017.
[5] R. Gupta, S. Wadhwa, A. Mathur, and A. K. Dubey, “Designing of a microelectrode sensor-based label free milk adulteration testing system,” IEEE Sensors Journal, vol. 17, no. 18, pp. 6050–6055, sep 2017.
[6] S. Das, B. Goswami, and K. Biswas, “Milk adulteration and detection: A review,” Sensor Letters, vol. 14, no. 1, pp. 4–18, jan 2016.
[7] G. Durante, W. Becari, F. A. S. Lima, and H. E. M. Peres, “Electrical impedance sensor for real-time detection of bovine milk adulteration,” IEEE Sensors Journal, vol. 16, no. 4, pp. 861–865, feb 2016.
[8] A. Bose and K. Biswas, “Perfomance study of urease-PMMA-based aqueous urea sensor,” IEEE Sensors Journal, vol. 17, no. 21, pp. 6850– 6858, nov 2017.
[9] M. Grossi, C. Parolin, B. Vitali, and B. Ricco, “Electrical impedance ` spectroscopy (EIS) characterization of saline solutions with a lowcost portable measurement system,” Engineering Science and Technology, an International Journal, vol. 22, no. 1, pp. 102–108, feb 2019.
[10] M. Chakraborty and K. Biswas, “Limit of detection for five common adulterants in milk: A study with different fat percent,” IEEE Sensors Journal, vol. 18, no. 6, pp. 2395–2403, mar 2018.
[11] A. M. Lopes, J. A. T. Machado, E. Ramalho, and V. Silva, “Milk characterization using electrical impedance spectroscopy and fractional models,” Food Analytical Methods, vol. 11, no. 3, pp. 901– 912, oct 2017.
[12] S. Das, M. Siva Ramakrishna, M. Dey, B. Goswami, and K. Biswas, “Performance of a constant phase element (CPE) sensor to detect adulteration in cow-milk with whey,” in 2009 IEEE Sensors. IEEE, oct 2009.



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY