

# Surface Level Detection of Aflatoxin B1 Using Sensor in Groundnut

A. Caroline<sup>1</sup>, S. Kalpana<sup>2</sup>, M. Harshini<sup>3\*</sup>, M. Kowsalya<sup>4</sup>, R. Madhumitha<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Food Processing and Preservation Technology, Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore, India

<sup>2,3,4,5</sup>Scholar, Department of Food Processing and Preservation Technology, Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore, India

**Abstract:** Aflatoxin B1 (AFB1) is a member of a group of mycotoxins produced by *Aspergillus flavus* and *A. parasiticus*. Aflatoxin B1 (AFB1) is the most hepatotoxic and hepatocarcinogenic of the aflatoxins and occurs as a contaminant in a variety of foods. Aflatoxins causes both acute and chronic toxicity in humans. Certain farm produces like corn, groundnuts and tree nuts are easily contaminated. Aflatoxins occur mostly groundnuts. International bodies have specified four parts per PPB of Aflatoxin to be acceptable in international market. Aflatoxin accumulating fungi can infect groundnut during the production season as well as during post-harvest handling. If groundnuts are sorted out which are infected by Aflatoxin fungi to 98% it will help farmers to get better prices and export market. Unfortunately, manual sorting is in question because of human exhaustion working for long hours or sorter unable to take decision. In this project aimed at automating sorting based on the RGB values. Decision is taken separate good groundnut from infected groundnuts based on the values of primary colours. The machine is designed and developed in which using servo motor groundnuts are passed below TCS3200 sensor which sends outputs to Arduino Uno for analysis, comparison and deciding whether the groundnut should be rejected or retained. The Arduino is programmed to do the comparison and take decision. This machine will improve the sorting capability which otherwise.

**Keywords:** Arduino Uno, Colour sensor, Colour sorting.

## 1. Introduction

Food contamination is a severe public health problem around the world, resulting in foodborne diseases that affect human beings every year. The most extensively studied mycotoxins are those produced by the moulds *Aspergillus*, *Fusarium*, *Penicillium*. Some of the key mycotoxins produced by these moulds are aflatoxins, ochratoxins, deoxynivalenol. Aflatoxins can occur in all regions across the globe as a result of factors such as changing weather patterns and agricultural practices. (Prietosimon et al., 2007) Microorganisms that grow in foods may cause changes in appearance, flavour, odour, and other features of the foods. Foodborne diseases may lead to long lasting disability and death. Contamination of raw food can also occur due to the sewage, soil, external surfaces, live animals, the internal organs of meat animals. A primary sign of aflatoxin intake is liver damage. Animals consuming aflatoxins may also

have reduced growth performance, intestinal disfunctions, immune suppression, poor reproductive performance and/or poor milk quality. Aflatoxin B1 can convert to aflatoxin M1, which is excreted in milk. Colorimetry is a well-known sensing principle that is also widely used in various fields. It's miles essential to beautify manufacturing pace, lower the labour charge and reduce the breakdown time of production gadget. Merchandise should be taken care of in numerous ranges of manufacturing and manual sorting is time consuming and labour extensive. Measures to stop the infection process by controlling the aflatoxin causing fungi in the field are achieved through use of pesticides and a toxigenic fungus to competitively displace toxigenic fungi, and timely harvest. There is need for efficient monitoring and surveillance with cost effective sampling and analytical methods to reduce risk. Public education and awareness can sensitize the population on Aflatoxins risk and its management.

## 2. Methodology

This venture makes use of a simplified and not steeply priced technique for sorting the substances of a unique colored items, it's far sensing the color of the object and kind out the different colored devices. Servo automobiles are used to manipulate the motion of the skittles are amassed on the hopper. A servo motor is used to pressure the skittles to the sensor and the sensor that is interfaced with ARDUINO identifies the shade of the object and the bottom servo is operated as consistent with the deliver code. The precept goal of the work is to move the object from specific spot to sensor unit. On the factor at the same time as the object is introduced to the sensor a directing rail is made to prevent. Proper here field is the important statistics unit. Field is going to accumulate all the shaded items and drives personally toward the sensor unit with the help of pinnacle servo engine. We are able to make use of any of the shaded gadgets in step with the mechanical factors of the device. The essential hues objects we are going to use right here are colored skittles like gem stones, Marbles and so forth.

The essential employment of this unit is to transport the object shape a gap to sensor unit, while the object goes to the

\*Corresponding author: harshini21murugesan@gmail.com

sensor unit the manual rail desires to prevent. This unit gives pointers at the same time as the item emerges at the directing rail. With the help of servomotor and makes a decision the coloration of the item with the assist of the TCS3200 shading sensor and sends those sign to the control unit for subsequent operational advances. Right here the coping with is virtually relies upon in the deferral gave to the top servo engine.

Thru giving a splendid degree of postpone lets in in best acknowledgment of R, G, B pressure estimations of each deal with. The making prepared is likewise based totally on the interfacing of shading sensor with Arduino UNO. Right here we're able to supplant Arduino UNO with Arduino Nano. The unit is directed with the aid of the manipulate unit for the deciding on and putting of the item from the shipping unit to explicit spot contingent upon the colour of the object. Every shading is accumulated at numerous devices. As an instance, any shading from red, green or blue is stored for discovery in advance than the shading sensor then an appropriate shading drove is grew to emerge as on and the yield of the detecting of shading is visible. Inside the first place, we keep the inexperienced shading paper over the shading sensor, it acknowledges and turns the drove on and further, approach is performed for the alternative two colorings.

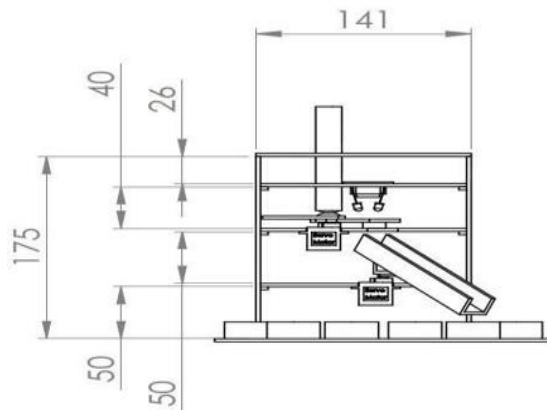


Fig. 1. Layout of AFB1 detector working model

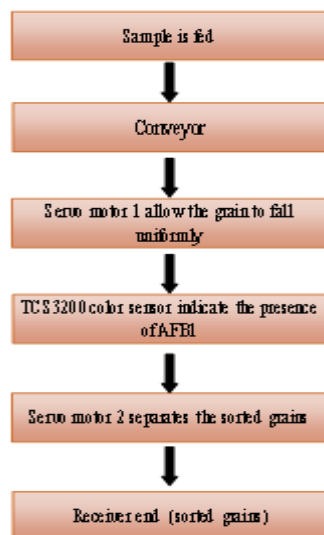


Fig. 2. Flowchart of surface level detection of AFB1 using servo motor and Arduino Uno

### 3. Conclusion

Major contaminants in food processing are identified along with their pathway of production in food chain. Various analytical methods employed in analysis of Aflatoxins in agricultural food crops and feeds have been explored. While chromatographic methods such as TLC and HPLC are considered the gold standard and are thus the most widely used techniques in Aflatoxins analysis, they remain largely cumbersome, requiring extensive sample preparations, let alone very expensive equipment. This makes their routine use in analysis confined to laboratories. It is on the account of such limitations that it was necessary to develop more sensitive and better techniques for Aflatoxins analyses. Due to the risk that the Aflatoxins represent to humans, the researchers all over the world are looking for methods to detect and quantify them. Apparently, the measurement of Aflatoxins in the future tends to be the real time colour sensor, which is based on colour similarity in RGB colour space. According to the shading primarily based the gadgets are selected and hauled to the predetermined field. Those which can be to be isolated can be reinforced into the box. A shading sensor detects the subjects coming in its sight and code for the equal is coded in Arduino in order that solitary the quality article colorings are detected and accumulated within the times toward the give up making use of servo engines. (Label-Free Colorimetric Biosensors Based on Aptamers and Gold Nanoparticles: A Critical Review F Zhang, J Liu - Analysis & Sensing). On the issue at the same time as any shading from red, inexperienced or blue is saved for location earlier than the shading sensor then the correct shading drove is have become on and the yield of the detecting of shading is seen. Initially, we hold completed for the opportunity shading which location is seemed in the inexperienced shading paper over the shading sensor, it acknowledges and turns the drove on and in addition, method is completed for the opportunity shades.

### References

- [1] Ammida, N.H., Micheli, L., and Palleschi, G. 2004. 'Electrochemical immunosensor for determination of aflatoxin B1 in barley'. *Anal. Chim. Acta*, 520: 159–164. Anklam, E. and Battaglia, R. 2001. Food analysis and consumer production. *Trends Food. Sci. Tech.*, 12:197–202.
- [2] Anklam, E., Saroka, J., and Boenke, A. 2002. 'Acceptance of analytical methods for implementation of EU legislation with a focus on mycotoxins'. *Food Control*, 13173–183.
- [3] AOAC Official Method 994.08. (1995). 'Aflatoxins in corn, almonds, Brazil nuts, peanuts and pistachio nuts, Natural Toxins'; Scott, P. (ed.), Chap. 49, 24.
- [4] Carlson, M.A., Bargerion, C.B., Benson, R.C., Fraser, A.B., Philips, T.E., Velky, J. T. Groopman, J.D., Strickland, P.T., and Ko, H. W. 2000. An automated, handheld biosensor for aflatoxin. *Bioelectron.*, 14: 841– 848.
- [5] Blesa, J., Soriano, J.M., Molto, J.C., Marín, R., and Manes, J. 2003. 'Determination of aflatoxin in peanuts by matrix solid-phase dispersion and liquid Chromatography'. *J. Chromatogram*, 1011: 49– 54.
- [6] Chiavaro, E., Dall'Asta, C., Galaverna, G., Biancardi, A., Gambarelli, E., Dossena, A., and Marchelli, R. 2001. 'New reversed- phase liquid chromatographic method to detect aflatoxins in food and feed with cyclodextrins as fluorescence enhancers added to the eluent'. *J. Chromatogr. A*, 937: 34– 40.
- [7] Danila Moscone University of Rome Tor Vergata, UNIROMA2 - Dipartimento di Scienze e Tecnologie Chimiche.
- [8] Farag, R.S., Rasheed, M.M., and Hgger, A.A.A.A., 1996. 'Aflatoxin destruction by microwave heating'. *Int. J. Food Sci.Nutr.* 47:197-208.

- [9] Jemmali, M., and Lafont, P., 1972. 'Evolution de l'aflatoxine B1 au cours de la panification. Cah. Nut. Diet. 7:319-322.corn, almonds, Brazil nuts, peanuts and pistachio nuts, Natural Toxins'; Scott, P. (ed.), Chap. 49, 24.
- [10] Kelly, J.D.; Eaton, D.L.; Guengerich, F.P.; Coulombe, R.J. 'Aflatoxin B sub (1) activation in human lung. Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol'. 1997, 144, 88–95.
- [11] F Zhang, J Liu, 'Label-Free Colorimetric Biosensors Based on Aptamers and Gold Nanoparticles: A Critical Review', Analysis & Sensing, 2021.
- [12] Lamplugh, S.M.; 'Hendrickse, R.G. Aflatoxins in the livers of children with kwashiorkor'. Ann. Trop. Paediatr. 1982, 2, 101–104.
- [13] Shih, C. N.; Marth, E. H. 'Aflatoxin formation, lipid synthesis, and glucose metabolism by *Aspergillus parasiticus* during incubation with and without agitation'. Biochem. Biophys. Acta 1974, 338, 286–296.
- [14] Zhuang, W.; Chen, H.; Yang, M.; Wang, J.; Pandey, M.K.; Zhang, C.; Chang, W. C.; Zhang, L.; Zhang, X.; Tang, R.; 'The *Arachis hypogaea* genome elucidates legume karyotypes, polyploid evolution and crop domestication'. Nat. Genet. 2019.