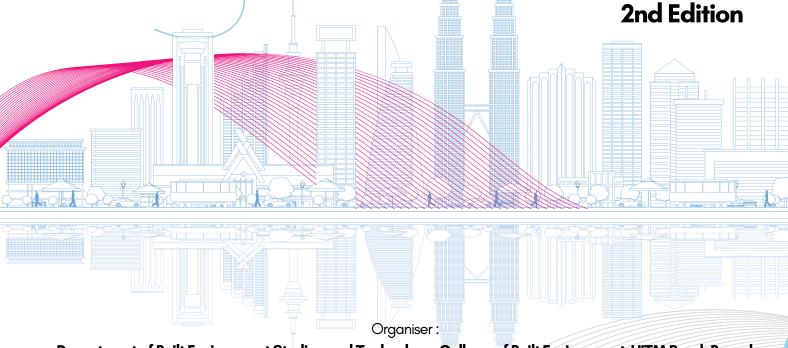


# e - Proceedings



## Proceeding for International Undergraduates Get Together 2024 (IUGeT 2024)

"Undergraduates' Digital Engagement Towards Global Ingenuity"



Department of Built Environment Studies and Technology, College of Built Environment, UiTM Perak Branch

Co-organiser:

INSPIRED 2024. Office of Research, Industrial Linkages, Community & Alumni (PJIMA), UiTM Perak Branch

Bauchemic (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd

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### "4SENS PRO" FOOD'S BIOSENSOR

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#### Abstract

Biosensors can be designed to detect the presence of specific microorganisms associated with spoilage, such as bacteria, yeasts, and molds. These sensors not only identify these spoilage-causing organisms but can also detect changes in the levels of gases like ammonia and carbon dioxide, which are often by products of microbial activity and early indicators of food deterioration. By providing early warnings, biosensors help in maintaining food quality and safety. In addition to biosensors, IoT sensors play a crucial role in monitoring a variety of environmental conditions in realtime, including temperature, humidity, air quality, and more. These sensors continuously track the conditions that affect product quality, ensuring that optimal storage and handling conditions are maintained. By integrating biosensors with IoT sensors, a comprehensive system is created that not only detects spoilage but also prevents it by monitoring and controlling the factors that contribute to it.

**Keywords:** food sensor, date expiration, biosensors, IoT Sensors

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

In the realm of modern biotechnology and healthcare, biosensors have emerged as powerful tools that revolutionize the way we detect and monitor specific microorganisms and bacteria. These innovative devices integrate biological components with elements to convert biological signals into measurable outputs, enabling rapid, sensitive, and selective detection of target microorganisms and bacteria (1). By harnessing the unique interactions between biological recognition elements such as enzymes, antibodies, or nucleic acids, and transducers like electrodes or optical systems, biosensors offer a versatile platform for real-time monitoring of microbial presence in diverse applications ranging from clinical diagnostics to food safety and environmental monitoring. This innovation explores the fascinating world of biosensors tailored for detecting specific microorganisms and bacteria, highlighting its potential to enhance disease diagnosis, ensure food quality, and safeguard public health.

#### 2. METHODOLOGY

Increasing biosensors for sensitization of spoilage microorganisms is a process that comprises the following steps. First, describing the target spoilage microorganisms and then setting up benchmark standards that include the sensitivity of the test and its specificity. Next is, searching journals and scientific databases to discover the existing technologies and other bio-recognition elements, such as antibodies, aptamers, or phages, and physical conversion elements or transducers, including electrochemical, optical, or piezoelectric.



Choosing the bioreceptor and transducer that would be used in designing the biosensor and the interface that would be used in attachment of the bioreceptor to the transducer. Selecting appropriate materials and microfabrication technologies like photolithography, LIGA or through other processes, such as, 3D printing for fabricating the sensor and for immobilizing the bioreceptors use appropriate techniques like covalent immobilization or adsorption.

Performing conditions, enabling physical and chemical alteration of the sensor, including pH and temperature will be the next step. This is followed by describing and monitoring its performance using physical tools such as (SEM, AFM) and biological (ELISA PCR). Creating calibration curves and running tests on actual samples to compare accuracy to standard methods. Checking the arithmetic in making sure they are sound, and the findings reflect the true state of the experiment.

Designing successive working models and performing efficacy tests and field tests to establish principles and practices on the prototypes with assumptions that all actions are adhered while documenting and following related laws and guidelines. The last step is seeking avenues for the commercialization of the technology with clear production, marketing, and distribution strategies.

#### 2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The design to this innovation is as illustrated in Figure 1.1.

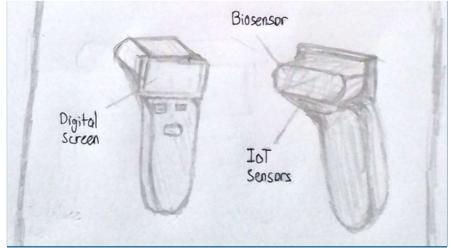


Figure 1.1 Innovation of 4SensPro Concept: A sketch by Muhd Aqif Bin Muzaffar,

Biosensors are designed to detect spoilage-associated microorganisms and monitor gas levels such as ammonia and carbon dioxide, coupled with IoT sensors for continuous real-time monitoring of temperature, air quality, humidity, and other environmental conditions, offer significant advancements in food safety and environmental management. These integrated systems provide timely detection of microbial contamination in food processing and storage, facilitate early intervention to prevent spoilage, optimize environmental conditions in agriculture and industrial settings, and enable data-driven decision-making to enhance product quality and ensure regulatory compliance, thereby improving overall efficiency and sustainability across various industries.



#### 3. CONCLUSION

Biosensors and IoT sensors are playing increasingly vital roles in the food industry, especially in ensuring the safety and quality of products. Biosensors are particularly valuable because they enable rapid detection of spoilage-causing microorganisms, such as bacteria, fungi, and viruses, which can compromise food safety. By providing early warning signals, biosensors help in identifying potential hazards before they escalate, thereby preventing foodborne illnesses and ensuring that the food reaching consumers is safe to eat.

On the other hand, IoT sensors contribute to food safety and quality by offering realtime monitoring of critical environmental conditions, including temperature, humidity, and air quality. These sensors are essential in maintaining the optimal storage conditions required for preserving the freshness and shelf life of food products. For instance, temperature fluctuations in storage facilities can lead to spoilage or degradation of food, but with IoT sensors, such changes can be detected immediately, allowing for prompt corrective actions.

The integration of biosensors and IoT sensors creates a comprehensive system that not only safeguards food safety but also minimizes food waste by ensuring that products are stored in ideal conditions. This technological constructive collaboration enhances the overall quality of food products, leading to higher consumer satisfaction. By reducing the risk of spoilage and ensuring that food remains safe and of high quality throughout its shelf life, these technologies are crucial in maintaining consumer trust and contributing to a more sustainable food supply chain.

#### 4. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to our esteemed lecturer Ts. Muhammad Naim Bin Mahyudin for his invaluable guidance, support, and expertise throughout the completion of this report. Your encouragement and insightful feedback have been instrumental in shaping our work and enhancing our understanding of the subject matter. We would also like to extend my heartfelt thanks to the dedicated team members for their hard work, commitment, and collaboration. Each team member's unique contributions and efforts have truly made this project a success. Together, we have overcome challenges and worked tirelessly to produce a project that we can all be proud of.

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