# Design And Implementation Of A Microcontroller-Based Automatication System For Making Salted Eggs

Moh Rizqy Al Bana<sup>1</sup>, Hadiwiyatno<sup>2</sup>, Rachmad Saptono<sup>3</sup>

1,3 Program Study of Digital Telecommunication Networks, Department of Electrical Engineering, State Polytechnic of Malang, Malang, Indonesia 2 Program Study Telecommunication Engineering, Department of Electrical Engineering, State Polytechnic of Malang, Malang, Indonesia <sup>1</sup>mohammadrizky5@gmail.com, <sup>2</sup>hadiwiyatno@polinema.ac.id, <sup>3</sup>rachmad.saptono@polinema.ac.id

*Abstract*— Duck eggs are an animal food that can be consumed. In community life, generally there are two ways of salting, namely the first with water, salt, and bricks. The process of mixing water and salt still uses the manual method, namely by hand. Salt is a major factor in the salting process of eggs which functions as a preservative to prevent spoilage of eggs, thereby increasing their shelf life. In order to become salted eggs in general, that is by preservation. The method used is experimental, the purpose of experimental research is to create or develop an existing research. The test results on this tool are to produce specification data or to get certainty whether a tool is functioning properly or not. So that if there is damage to the tool or equipment it cannot run properly, it can be analysed precisely and easily, and we can conclude that the difference in the results obtained from one day to the next.

Keywords— Salted Eggs, Arduino Uno, Node MCU, Water Heater, DC Motor.

### I. INTRODUCTION

There are two ways of salting process in people's lives, namely the first with water, salt, and bricks, and the second with a solution of water and salt [1][2][3]. For mixing water and salt, still use the manual method, namely by hand [4]. Salt is the main factor in salting eggs which serves as a preservative to prevent spoilage of eggs, thereby increasing their shelf life [5]-[8]. Preservation is a way to maintain the quality of duck eggs, keep duck eggs from being damaged and extend the shelf life of duck eggs [9][10].

With the above problems, the idea came up to automatically make a salted egg making system and add to it by making a system that can determine the salt content in water using 2 temperature sensors and a pH sensor [11][12].

#### II. SYSTEM MODEL

The design to be carried out in this study will be shown in Fig. 1.

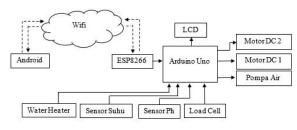


Fig. 1. The proposed system model

Figure 1 describes the system block carried out in the research consisting of the Arduino Uno microcontroller, ESP8266 module, LCD, DC Motor, Water Heater, Temperature Sensor, Ph Sensor, and Load Cell [13][14][15].

Android sends data to ESP8266, and then the data is processed by Arduino Uno. DC motor 1 serves to pour salt into a container containing eggs. The water pump functions so that water can enter the container containing the eggs. The load cell helps read the volume of water and salt-based on the number of eggs. DC motor 1 serves to stir a solution of water and salt. Water Heater to speed up the osmosis process. Temperature sensor to read the temperature of a solution of water and salt. At the same time, the pH sensor determines the level of saltiness in a solution of water and salt.

### III. EXPERIMENT RESULTS

### A. Hardware Implementation

In Figure 2 below shows a circuit looks from outside the LCD which functions to find out the results of the obtained data:



Fig 2. Upper view of the circuit

B. Experiment Measurement Day-1



Fig. 3. Experiment on day-1



Day-3

Day-2

Fig. 4. Experiment on day-2

Suhu :58.4 Ph:9.6 Garam :610 Gram / K9 Air :700 M1 /liter

:7

Telur





Fig. 6. Experiment on day-4

Day-5



Day-6





Fig. 5. Experiment on day-3

M1 /liter Butir

Fig. 8. Experiment on day-6

### Day-7



Fig. 9. Experiment on day-7

Day-8



Fig. 10. Experiment on day-8

TABLE 1. Measurement in 8 days

Day	Number of Eggs	Ph Sensor	Temperature Sensor
1	7	9.6	58.2°C
2	7	9.6	58.4 °C
3	7	9.7	58.4 °C
4	7	9.6	58.8 °C
5	7	9.6	58.7 °C
6	7	9.8	58.8 °C
7	7	9.6	58.8 °C
8	7	9.6	58.9 °C

From table 1, we can conclude that the first is the difference in the results obtained from the first day to the next day. On the first day, we saw the number of eggs 7 with readings from the pH sensor 9.6, which means the level of saltiness is sufficient in making salted eggs and reading the temperature sensor data at a high water temperature of 58.2°C can accelerate the osmosis process—likewise, the second day, the third day to the last day (the eighth day).

## IV. CONCLUSION

The temperature sensor readings and the pH sensor in making salted eggs for 1-8 days show different results. Adding a Water Heater to raise the water temperature to 58 C and a DC

Motor to stir the saltwater solution can speed up making salted eggs, usually 7-14 days to 4-8 days.

#### REFERENCE

- Nuruzzakiah, Hafnati Rahmatan, & Syahfrianti, D. " Pengaruh Konsentrasi Garam Terhadap Kadar Protein Dan Kualitas Organoleptik Telur Bebek". Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Pendidikan Biologi, 1, 1-9, 2016.
- [2] Nuzlya Ramadhan. "Rancang Bangun Sistem Monitoring Konsentrasi Kadar Garam Pada Tambak Ikan Bandeng Menggunakan Android". Jurusan Teknik Elektro, Politeknik Negeri Malang, 2019.
- [3] Amani Fauzi, dkk. "Alat Ukur Kualitas Air Minum Dengan Parameter pH, Suhu, Tingkat Kekeruhan, Dan Jumlah Padatan Terlarut". Jurusan Teknik Elektro, Universitas Trisakti, 2016.
- [4] A. S. P. Pratama, M. A. Anshori, and H. Hadiwiyatno, "Smartphone-based Lovebird Egg Fertility Detection", Jurnal Jaringan Telekomunikasi, vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 81-85, Jun. 2021.
- [5] E. C. Theo, M. A. Anshori, and M. D. Atmadja, "Design of a Conveyor for Monitoring and Sorting System For Consumption Eggs at Karangploso Egg Factory", Jurnal Jaringan Telekomunikasi, vol. 10, no. 4, pp. 162-167, Dec. 2020.
- [6] W. Puspitasari and H. Y. Perdana R, "Real-Time Monitoring and Automated Control of Greenhouse Using Wireless Sensor Network: Design and Implementation," 2018 International Seminar on Research of Information Technology and Intelligent Systems (ISRITI), 2018, pp. 362-366, doi: 10.1109/ISRITI.2018.8864377.
- [7] R. H. Y. Perdana, H. Hudiono and A. F. N. Luqmani, "Water Leak Detection and Shut-Off System on Water Distribution Pipe Network Using Wireless Sensor Network," 2019 International Conference on Advanced Mechatronics, Intelligent Manufacture and Industrial Automation (ICAMIMIA), 2019, pp. 297-301, doi: 10.1109/ICAMIMIA47173.2019.9223386.
- [8] H. Darmono, R. H. Y. Perdana, and W. Puspitasari, "Observation of greenhouse condition based on wireless sensor networks," IOP Conf. Ser. Mater. Sci. Eng., vol. 732, no. 1, 2020.
- [9] R. H. Yoga Perdana, N. Hidayati, A. W. Yulianto, V. Al Hadid Firdaus, N. N. Sari and D. Suprianto, "Jig Detection Using Scanning Method Base On Internet Of Things For Smart Learning Factory," 2020 IEEE International IOT, Electronics and Mechatronics Conference (IEMTRONICS), 2020, pp. 1-5.
- [10] P. K. Almufaridz, M. Kusumawardani, and R. Saptono, "Telecontrolling Smart Fish Feeder Based on Microcontroller And Android Application", Jurnal Jaringan Telekomunikasi, vol. 11, no. 4, pp. 228-237, Dec. 2021.
- [11] N. Ramadhana, "Design of Monitoring System for Salt Concentration in Milkfish Ponds using

Android", Jurnal Jaringan Telekomunikasi, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 42-46, Jun. 2019.

- [12] N. L. Luqyana, F. Arinie, and A. Muzzakhim, "Telemonitoring of Dissolved Solids in Laundry Wastewater Filtration Using TDS Sensor and pH Sensor for Microcontroller-Based Hydroponic Plant Cultivation Media", Jurnal Jaringan Telekomunikasi, vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 67-73, Jun. 2021.
- [13] R. Burchan, F. A. Soelistianto, and K. Koesmarijanto, "Telemonitoring EC Levels, pH and Health Temperature of Contaminated Soil Using a Web-Based Conductivity Sensor", Jurnal Jaringan Telekomunikasi, vol. 10, no. 4, pp. 202-206, Dec. 2020.
- [14] H. R. Afifah, "Design of a Web-Based Garlic Fermentation Process Control System to Become Black Garlic", Jurnal Jaringan Telekomunikasi, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 1-7, Mar. 2020.
- [15] A. Mauliddin, "Design of Monitoring of Water Temperature and pH of Vaname Shrimp Hatchery Ponds Based on Android", Jurnal Jaringan Telekomunikasi, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 9-16, May 2018.