

Food Supply Chain Management using Blockchain

Mary Rexcy Asha S¹, Ayshwarya S², Pragathy N A³

¹Associate Professor, Panimalar Engineering College, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

^{2,3}Panimalar Engineering College, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

Abstract— Food adulteration is an expanding matter because of multilevel food supply networks together with tampering of information on the merchandise product packaging. Within the current technique, the meals bundles don't include the appropriate specifics as meals compounds, manufacturing date, supplier details, along with expiry day. Thus, the end-user or maybe the buyer doesn't have some understanding of that particular item's origins. So as to stop this particular, as well as a computer, monitor the quality of the meal together with a rise inside the transparency of administered information, this particular food resource chain control device is suggested to develop a tamper-proof electronic data source of the meals bundles in every amount. Thus, that suggested method presents the idea of Blockchain engineering, placing ahead the use of Blockchain technologies containing info protection on the food supply chain as well as evaluating it together with the conventional source chain program using Radio Frequency Identification (RFID). We have achieved the accuracy level on comparing with existing system.

Keywords—Food supply, Application Access, RFID, Block chain, QR code.

I. INTRODUCTION

As foodborne illnesses consistently raise, numerous customers are becoming much less dependent on meals, therefore producing a dependence on much more comprehensive info on meal generation. Great importance was attached by the government to food security problems and also implemented a bunch of reaction methods, but attaining results that are significant. This product proposed the Blockchain technology and Radio frequency identification (RFID) that offers a cutting-edge alternative for attaining the goals: Firstly, it offers a lasting history for every transaction sector that is classified directly into specific blocks as well as can't be tampered with. Next, it is able to change lengthy standard papers monitoring manual monitoring system and systems, in order to stop the standard means on the supply chain by struggling with the incorrect effect. Quite simply, provide chain monitoring is a great degree to safeguard foods security, advertising food items brilliance as well as foods accreditation. Within the current technique, the meals bundles don't include the appropriate specifics including components, packers specifics, producing day, along with expiry day, etc.. Thus, the end user or maybe buyer doesn't have some understanding of the merchandise specifics. Real-time keeping track of on the foods quality in addition to exposure of that particular quality list would stop the

outbreak of foodborne health problems, economically encouraged adulteration, toxic contamination, food wastage because of myth on the marked expiry dates, along with losses as a result of spoilage, which happen to have wide impacts along the foods protection. Within the suggested method, Blockchain originated as a result of bitcoin, a technological innovation that is a sent out data source along with the constantly improving files viewed as blocks. Furthermore, it's always expanding as brand new blocks are put by miners to it (every ten minutes) to capture the newest transactions. Some papers are surveyed for pointing out the issues in the next section.

II. RELATED WORK

Real-time keeping track of on the quality of the food in addition to the exposure of that particular quality list would stop the outbreak of foodborne health problems, economically encouraged adulteration, toxic contamination, food wastage because of myth on the marked expiry dates, along with losses as a result of spoilage, which happen to have wide impacts along with the protection of the food [1] [2]. To be able to enhance the brilliance and stop food wastage, contemporary IoT based solutions have to keep track of the meal's quality as well as boost the presence of monitored information. You will find a selection of IoT

based monitoring as well as tracing infrastructures, like electric content surveillance (EAS), (RFID), along with QR codes [3] that are largely highly targeted for automated package level monitoring. Nevertheless, the job of the solutions is restricted to determining the meals program plus it doesn't supply some info pertaining to the express on the quality of the food. This particular limitation stops the fast removal associated with defective merchandise by attaining better degrees of the FSC. For instance, whenever a good management lapse is determined together with the FSC, airers4you is made to remember all of the food treatments inside a particular period frame resulting in enormous financial damage that could be mitigated with the accessibility of specific foods deal quality info leading to specific recalls [4]. Within the literature, a selection of realizing methods suitable for current monitoring as well as tracing infrastructure are suggested for checking food items solutions. These receptors could be noninvasive or invasive within overseeing the chemical or physical qualities of meals, for example, ph. [5], conductivity [6], as well as permittivity [7], or maybe the product packaging atmosphere, like climate [8], moisture [9], dampness [10], or maybe fragrance [11]. Generally, the receptors are targeted to stop defective goods by achieving customers. In addition, the receptors assist within determining crucial bottlenecks within the FSC to enhance the complete effectiveness. Presently, small labor continues to be completed in combining the receptors with the monitoring & tracing infrastructures. Furthermore, the gathered up monitoring in addition to realizing information tends to be more centralized and selectively utilized by certain entities of the FSC. The customers need to believe in the caliber of the merchandise according to the created and printed expiry particular date with no extra understanding of the current quality of it. To go beyond an income-centric or traceability-centric to a value centric source chain, a far more decentralized method is required in the terminology of information revealing[12]. Nevertheless, a tradeoff prevails concerning giving adequate info on the customer concerning a private product or service and also simultaneously protecting the functional secrecy on the FSC. Blockchain has emerged being a decentralized public opinion process that provides and also records transactions of activities that are immutable and also can't be falsified [13].

III. PROPOSED APPROACH

So as to stop wastage and adulteration, contemporary RFID based solutions have to keep track of

the quality of the meal as well as boost the transparency of monitored information. Realizing methods suitable for current monitoring as well as tracing infrastructure are suggested for checking food items solutions. These receptors could be non-invasive or invasive within overseeing the chemical or physical qualities of meals like Permittivity, conductivity, or pH or maybe the product packaging atmosphere, for example, heat, aroma or moisture. Generally, the receptors are targeted to stop defective goods via achieving customers. This may be accomplished by including many specifics as vendors, components, particular date of producing within the blockchain. Blockchain technologies was suggested to enhance the traceability of a food product or service and also most of all, making use of RFID, set aside sensor ID. Each packaged food scanner by having a lodged sensor ID journeys through a number of phases of transactions during various terminals beginning with product packaging via commuter routes, storage space and lastly to a customer for purchase. An information obstruct is produced that contains info around the package deal at every appropriate transaction. When the transaction is confirmed, the transaction on the sensor ID is switched right into an obstruct of info and then appended to its pre-existing details blocks as a result, developing a chain of info blocks.

The provider specifics are obtained out of the provider as well as saved as a POJO type. After the transaction between the manufacturer and the supplier happens, the specifics are published into the blockchain. Via there, you will find three locations in which the info is going to be published towards the blockchain (supplier manufacturer, distributor, and then consumer). As soon as all of the specifics are published into the blockchain, the buyer is able to check the QR code as well as see the info on the provider, maker, and then distributor. When the item is unique, the specifics will likely be returned to the client. On scanning an innovative device, pop in place will seem to showcase the expiry day. When the item is duplicated, subsequently the specifics won't be gotten through the buyer, preferably merely a plain cover will probably be shown. The maker goes into the variety of items that are now being constructed within that particular batch. After the quantity of items talked about by the producer is used up, not one other merchandise below that particular product id may be bought. In case a product with exactly the same id is seen, we are able to realize that identical items are being designed. This throws lighting about the criminal stream.

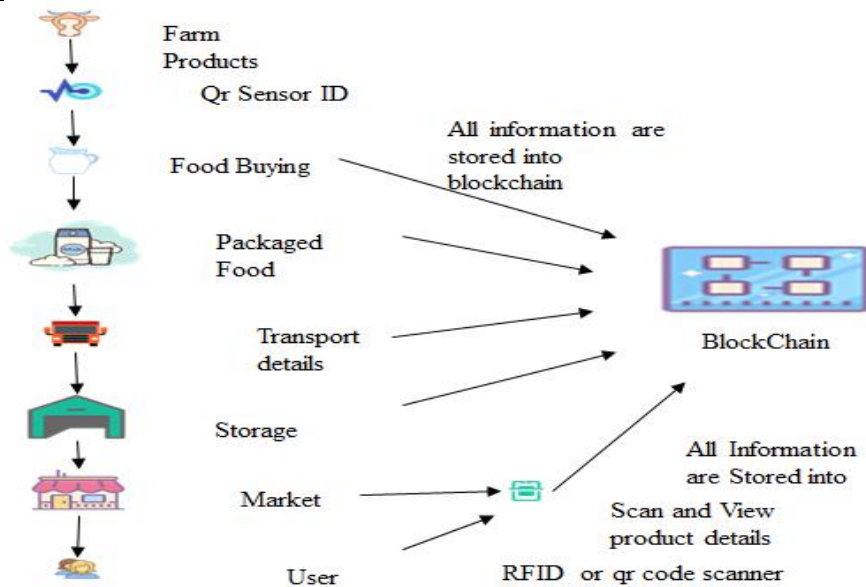


Fig. 1. Architecture Diagram

Evaluate the barcode number according to API:

For every item, it has the barcode quantity in which quantity is transferred in the foods API and after that materials have got utilizing barcode quantity. The very first action is registration. The registration type will get all of the provider specifics. The next thing is to log in. The provider offers the created items on the producer. In fig.1, we can see the step by step process.

The manufacture transmits merchandise specifics to Block chain:

The maker at first generates the bank account. They are going to analyze the raw substances and also the producer will ask for the variety of raw substances on the provider. After that vendors are going to accept the petition from raw material and the manufacturer is going to be put into the producer listing. The manufacture is going to send the merchandise ID, expiry day, quantity of packets, and so on the blockchain after which the produced item is going to be put into the maker's shipment. By the blockchain, the producer is going to retrieve the service.

Distributer getting the product:

The very first action is registration, which includes all of the distributer specifics. The next thing is to log in. The distributer views the item inside the producer cart after which the item is purchased through the distributor. This particular transaction is going to be put into the blockchain.

QR is able to scan code verification & bank account interfacing:

First of all, the person registration is completed. The registration type includes pc user specifics. After that customer's login. The item coming from the distributor is purchased by the consumer. The customer browses the QR scan by utilizing the movable app then see the merchandise information on the movable that includes production day, packing day, and so on. The customer is going to check the item also they will purchase the item through internet transaction. Last but not least, operator transaction ID, item title as well as the expense will additionally be put into the block chain.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The experiments are performed using the TOMCAT 7.0 and MYSQL 5.0 version. The computations are performed using Toolbox that is readily available in TOMCAT. In Fig. 2, Product details according to the QR code or EPC screenshot, here users can see the details with temperature and supply chain environment created using the proposed system. Fig 3 is a distance and tag orientations that was created to test the computation response. Every application access was scheduled with security terms. Every result was satisfied using the program and tested with back end process. We can see the clear comparison.



Fig.2: Product According to Electronic Product code (EPC)

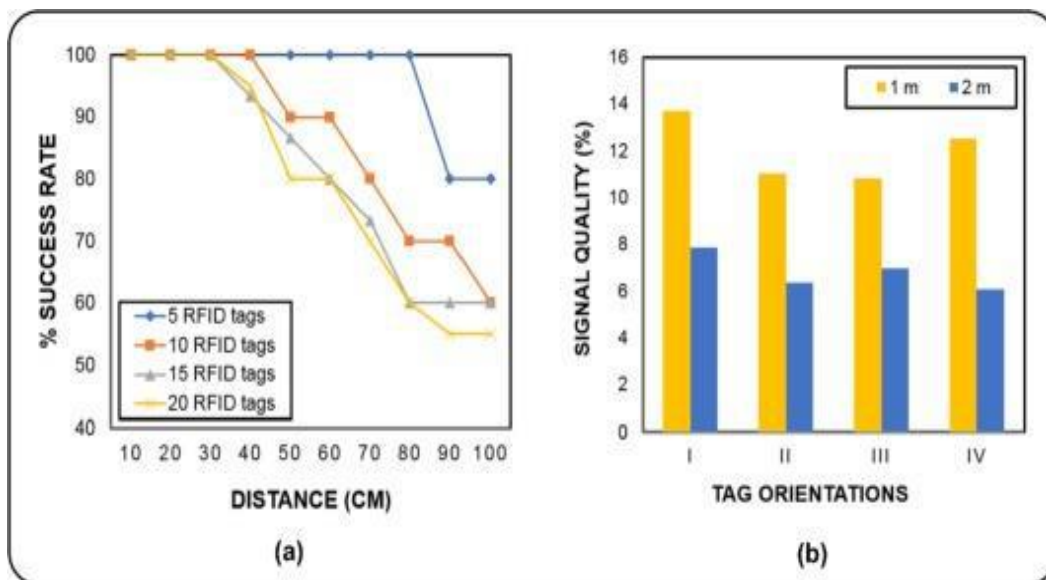


Fig.3: Success Rate and Signal Quality

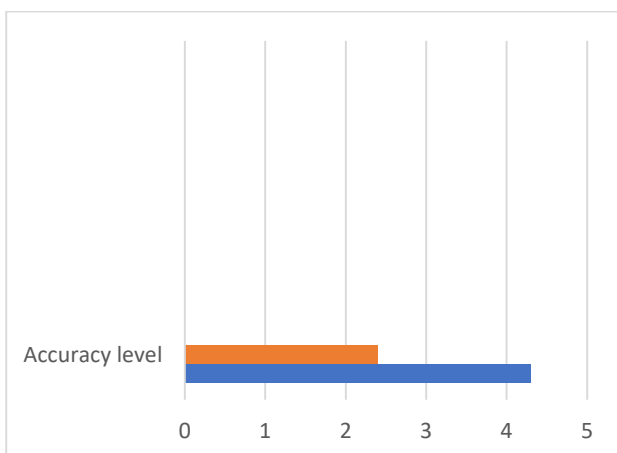


Fig. 4: Accuracy level

Fig. 4 shows the Accuracy level. The data are then trained with a proposed scheme which is widely used for all techniques. Some databases are kept for training and the rest are kept for testing the proposed schemes. Hence the result satisfies the expected output, achieved the Accuracy level on comparing with the existing model.

V. CONCLUSION

The evolved food supply chain control process is designed to improve traceability and transparency inside the food-producing industry. Advertising the blockchain is really worth know-how for supporting the federal government monitor, computer monitor as well as audit the meals supply chain as well as supporting makers to capture the transactions in authenticity. Not merely this particular know-how may benefit the consumers, companies and also

the supervision departments but additionally enhance the effectiveness of the food supply processing as well as blood circulation. Nevertheless, the solutions continue to remain in an idea, not adding directly to training. This makes it possible for the customer to determine the lifecycle on the item and stop foods adulteration as well as tampering.

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