

STUDIES IN INFORMATICS AND CONTROL

**With Emphasis on Useful Applications
of Advanced Technology**

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**Edited by
National Institute for R&D in Informatics
ICI Bucharest**

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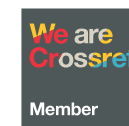
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CONTENTS

1. Generative Adversarial Optimization (GOA) for Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia Detection Tuba M., Tuba E.	245
2. A Novel Extended EDAS in Minkowski Space (EDAS-M) Method for Evaluating Autonomous Vehicles Zavadskas E. K., Stević Ž., Turskis Z., Tomašević M.	255
3. A PLC-based Fuzzy Logic Control with Metaheuristic Tuning Silva J., Marques D., Aquino R., Nóbrega O.	265
4. EA-Based Design of a Nonlinear PID Controller Using an Error Scaling Techniques Gun-Baek So	279
5. Optimization of m-MDPDPTW Using the Continuous and Discrete PSO Harbaoui Dridi I., Alaña E. B., Borne P., Bouchriha H.	289
6. A Fuzzy Approach for the Treatment of the Human Diseases Resulting from Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields Felea I., Lolea M., Dzitac S.	299
7. Group Multi-Attribute Decision Making Based on Interval Neutrosophic Sets Nafei A. H., Yuan W., Nasser H.	309
8. A Smart Assistance Solution for Remotely Monitoring the Orthopaedic Rehabilitation Process Using Wearable Technology: <i>re.flex</i> System Ianculescu M., Andrei B., Alexandru A.	317
9. Fusion Feature Selection: New Insights into Feature Subset Detection in Biological Data Mining Athilakshmi R., Rajavel R., Jacob S. G.	327
10. Robust Object Tracker in Video via Discriminative Model Abdellaoui M., Douik A.	337
11. Water Quality Control in a Miniature Shrimp Embankment Waluyo, Taryana N., Ismaya A.	347
12. INVAR Neuromarketing Method and System Kaklauskas A., Bucinskas V., Vinogradova I., Binkyte-Veliene A., Ubarte I., Skirmantas D., Petric L.	357

Generative Adversarial Optimization (GOA) for Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia Detection Tuba M., Tuba E.	245
A Novel Extended EDAS in Minkowski Space (EDAS-M) Method for Evaluating Autonomous Vehicles Zavadskas E. K., Stević Ž., Turskis Z., Tomašević M.	255
A PLC-based Fuzzy Logic Control with Metaheuristic Tuning Silva J., Marques D., Aquino R., Nóbrega O.	265
EA-Based Design of a Nonlinear PID Controller Using an Error Scaling Techniques Gun-Baek So	279
Optimization of m-MDPDPTW Using the Continuous and Discrete PSO Harbaoui Dridi I., Alaïa E. B., Borne P., Bouchriha H.	289
A Fuzzy Approach for the Treatment of the Human Diseases Resulting from Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields Felea I., Lolea M., Dzitac S.	299
Group Multi-Attribute Decision Making Based on Interval Neutrosophic Sets Nafei A. H., Yuan W., Nasser H.	309
A Smart Assistance Solution for Remotely Monitoring the Orthopaedic Rehabilitation Process Using Wearable Technology: re.flex System Ianculescu M., Andrei B., Alexandru A.	317
Fusion Feature Selection: New Insights into Feature Subset Detection in Biological Data Mining Athilakshmi R., Rajavel R., Jacob S. G.	327
Robust Object Tracker in Video via Discriminative Model Abdellaoui M., Douik A.	337
Water Quality Control in a Miniature Shrimp Embankment Waluyo, Taryana N., Ismaya A.	347
INVAR Neuromarketing Method and System Kaklauskas A., Bucinskas V., Vinogradova I., Binkyte-Veliene A., Ubarte I., Skirmantas D., Petric L.	357



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. [Generative Adversarial Optimization \(GOA\) for Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia Detection](#)
Tuba M. , Tuba E.
2. [A Novel Extended EDAS in Minkowski Space \(EDAS-M\) Method for Evaluating Autonomous Vehicles](#)
Zavadskas E. K., Stević Ž., Turskis Z., Tomašević M.
3. [A PLC-based Fuzzy Logic Control with Metaheuristic Tuning](#)
Silva J., Marques D., Aquino R., Nóbrega O.
4. [EA-Based Design of a Nonlinear PID Controller Using an Error Scaling Technique](#)
Gun-Baek So
5. [Optimization of m-MDPDPTW Using the Continuous and Discrete PSO](#)
Harbaoui Dridi I., Alaïa E. B., Borne P., Bouchriha H.
6. [A Fuzzy Approach for the Treatment of the Human Diseases Resulting from Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields](#)
Felea I., Lolea M., Dzitac S.
7. [Group Multi-Attribute Decision Making Based on Interval Neutrosophic Sets](#)
Nafei A. H., Yuan W., Nasseri H.
8. [A Smart Assistance Solution for Remotely Monitoring the Orthopaedic Rehabilitation Process Using Wearable Technology: *re.flex* System](#)
Ianculescu M., Andrei B., Alexandru A.
9. [Fusion Feature Selection: New Insights into Feature Subset Detection in Biological Data Mining](#)
Athilakshmi R., Rajavel R., Jacob S. G.
10. [Robust Object Tracker in Video via Discriminative Model](#)
Abdellaoui M., Douik A.
11. [Water Quality Control in a Miniature Shrimp Embankment](#)
Waluyo, Taryana N., Ismaya A.
12. [INVAR Neuromarketing Method and System](#)
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 menu

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16

H Index

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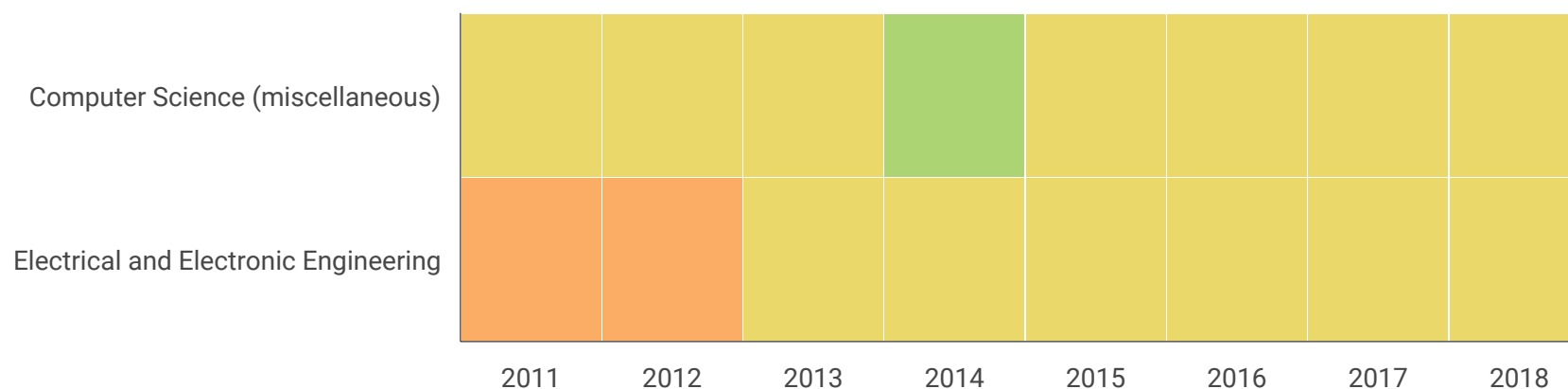
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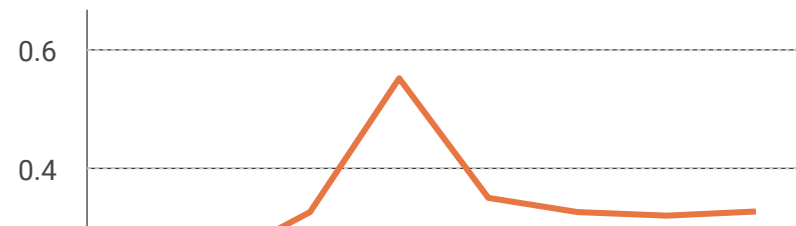
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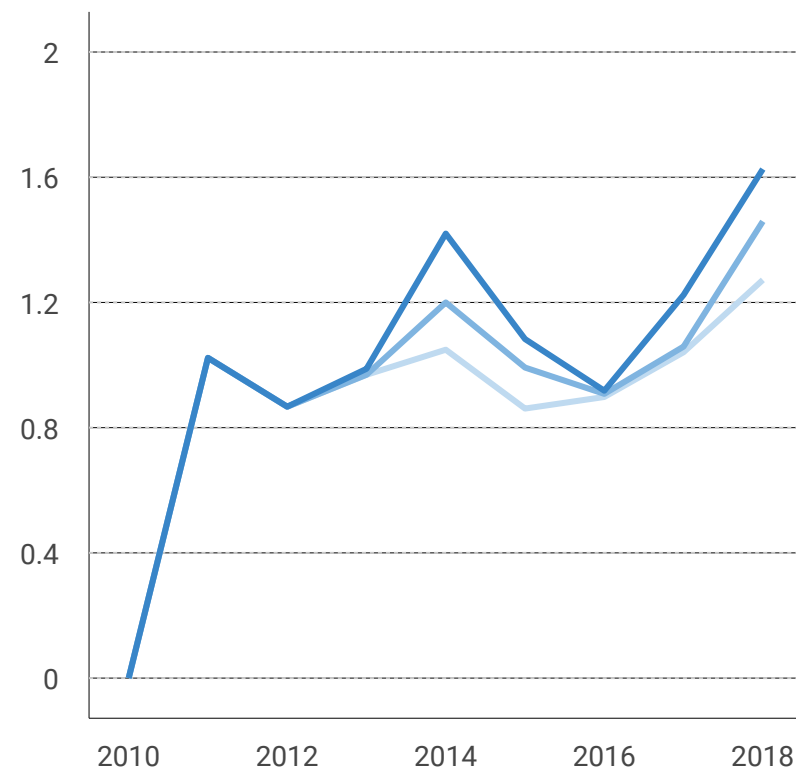


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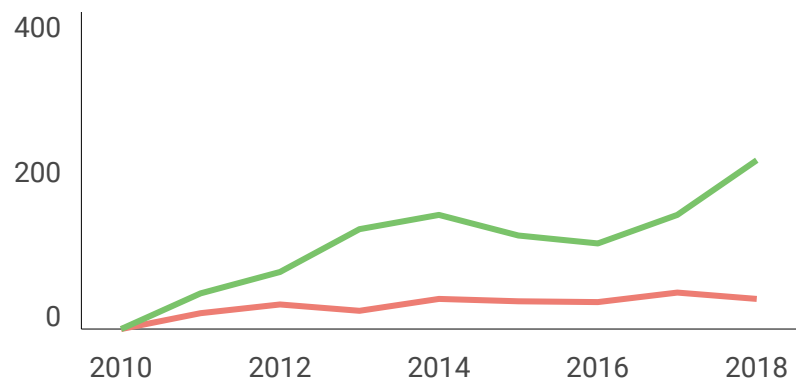


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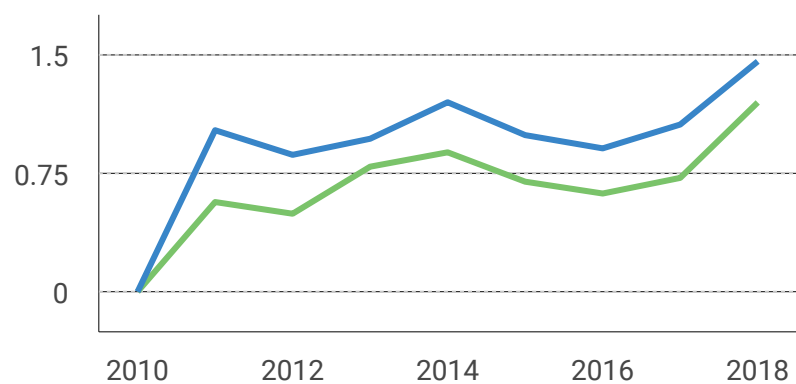


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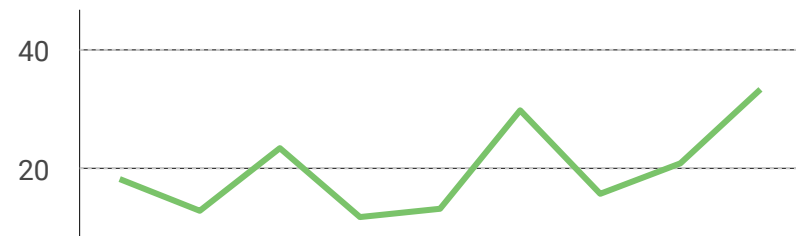
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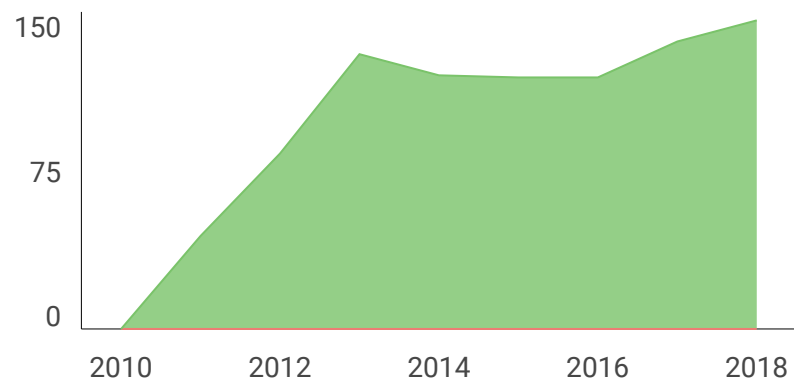
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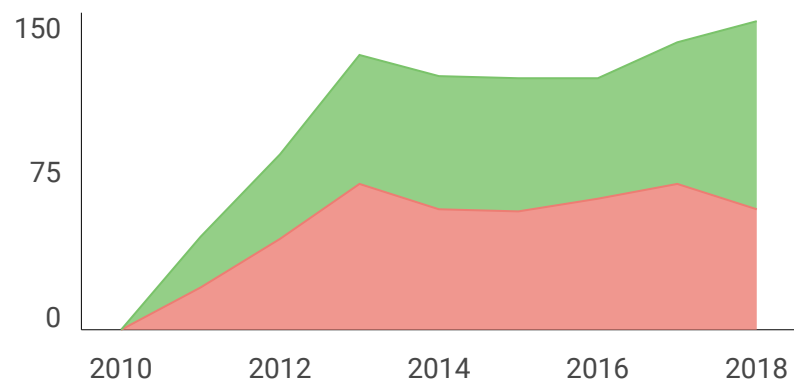
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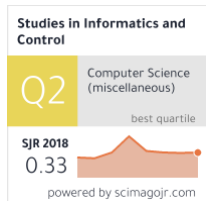


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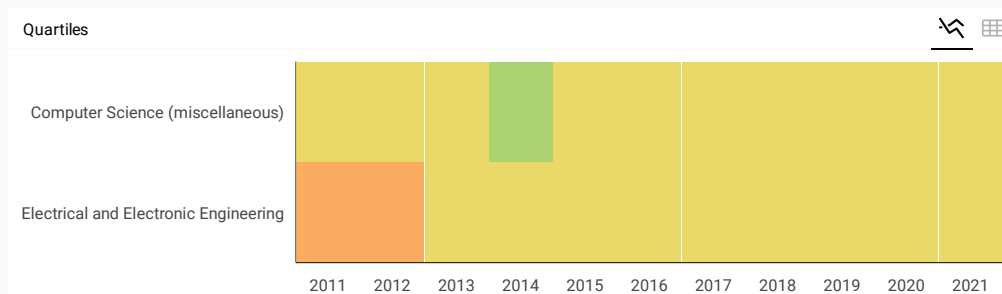
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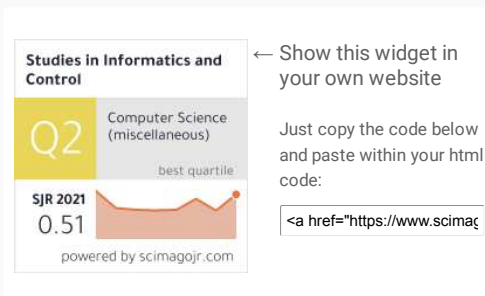
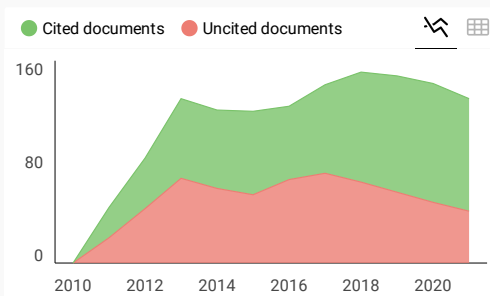
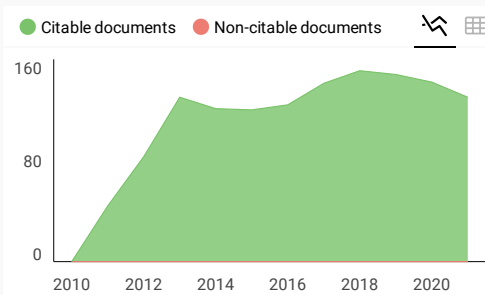
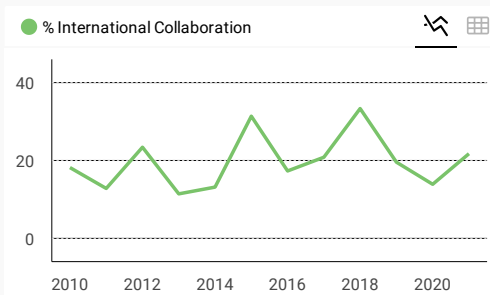
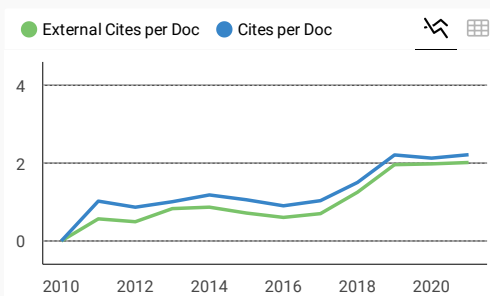
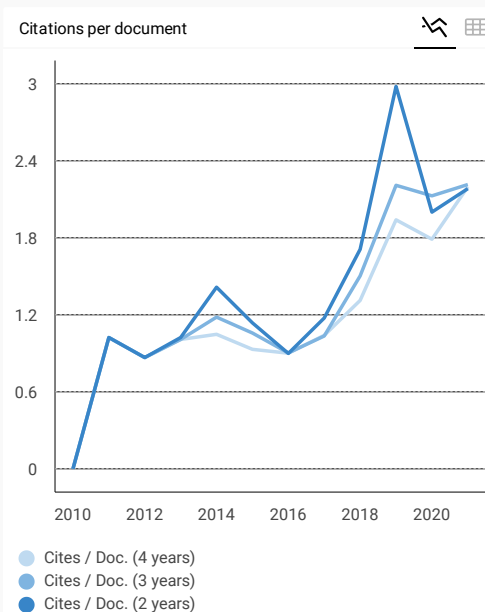
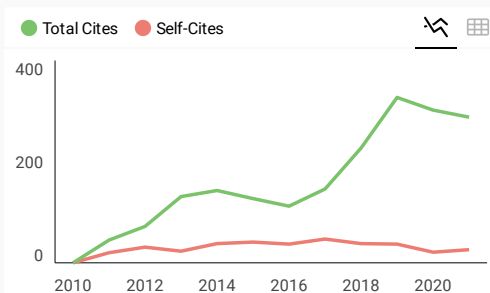
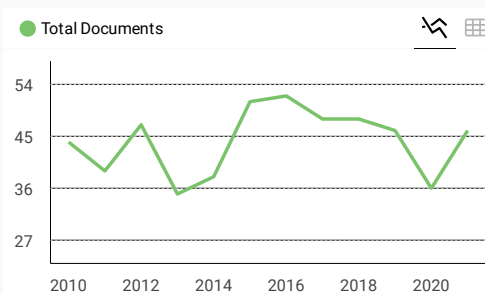
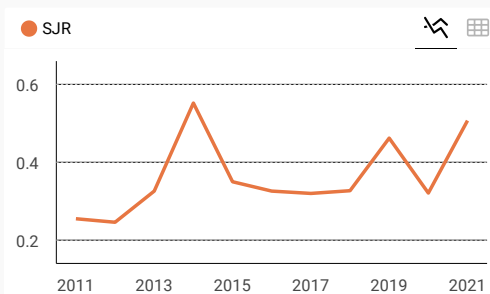


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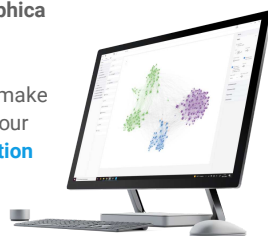
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WATER QUALITY CONTROL IN A MINIATURE SHRIMP EMBANKMENT*

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ABSTRACT: Water quality is an important factor in creating the conditions needed for survival in a pond. The purpose of the research is to design a control system capable of maintaining the required water temperature and pH, as vital parameters of water quality influences for shrimp growth in a miniature pond using a Zelio logic smart relay device. The water condition was controlled with the smart relay by employing the analog and digital inputs, and digital outputs. The control system was made up of two analog sensors for temperature and pH meters. An Arduino Uno microcontroller interfacing between a pH sensor and the Zelio, and the temperature and pH data charts and saved Excel files were the new proposed solutions. According to the results, the utilization of the aerator and water pump as a control method proved to be an effective procedure for keeping the temperature at around 25.4°C. This control system produced the new temperature condition, which was within the specified range of 25-32°C. Also, the pH was effectively maintained at the required range of 7.0-8.0. The system worked according to these parameters-the pH above 7.0, and the temperature maintained below 32°C, which could represent the required conditions of the water from the shrimp embankment.

KEYWORDS: Analog, Digital, pH, Sensor, Temperature.

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Keywords: Analog, Digital, pH, Sensor, Temperature.

1. Introduction

The success in shrimp farming depends mainly on the proper management and quality in terms of water and soil parameters. Various studies have investigated some of the parameters like influence of water quality (Barman et al., 2017; Boyd, 2008; Bui, Van & Austin, 2012; Chuntapa, Powtongsook & Menasveta, 2003; Ferreira, Bonetti & Seiffert, 2011; Habaki, et al., 2016; Milstein et al., 2005; Shaari et al., 2011). Generally, these studies concentrated on investigating the characteristics of water on the growth of shrimps. However, this research went a bit further by investigating water conditions required for the growth of shrimps. Therefore, it sets forth to design a control system capable of maintaining the required water temperature and pH for shrimp growth using a Zelio smart relay device (Schneider Electric, 2018). The Zelio smart relays are simple and easy troubleshooting (Diniş, Popa & Iagăr, 2017), enable programming in Ladder Diagram (LD) and Function Block Diagram (FBD) (Diniş & Popa, 2018).

It also used an LM35; the temperature sensor produced 10 mV°C⁻¹. LM35 is high precision analog IC, wide range temperature sensor, not need additional calibration, economic and feasible (Liu et al., 2011), and proportional temperature to voltage conversion (Mahmud, Alam & Ghosh, 2013; Kiruthika, Raja & Jaichandran, 2017). The error percentage is very small, range from 0% up to 0.62%, 4-30 working voltage (Amri et al., 2017).

The acceptance pH range for aquaculture is between 6.5 to 9.0 (Kayalvizhi et al., 2015). A pH sensor/meter requires a volume reaction and time detection (Li et al., 2015), most common of glass electrode has a voltage output of potential metric (Chandanapalli, Reddy & Lakshmi, 2014).

As a description, Atmega328 could be utilized for generating digital signals (Hakim et al., 2018), laser communication system (Swami & Jarali, 2017), various input and output monitorings and controlling (Chaudhari & Chopade, 2016).

Generally, some researches utilized packet applications and analysis which used an Arduino microcontroller (Kayalvizhi et al., 2015) or ARM processor (Chandanapalli, Reddy & Lakshmi, 2014) as the main component. Some research used ARM processors but limited in the analysis (Kiruthika, Raja & Jaichandran, 2017).

This research involved mainly above devices for the controlling system in a miniature shrimp embankment. It utilized a Zelio smart relay due to simple and easy use, and availability of

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embedded digital and analog modules. A newly proposed solution was an input interfacing between the pH sensor and the Zelio smart relay utilizing an Arduino Uno microcontroller. While an operational amplifier (op-amp) was used as the input interfacing of the temperature sensor. Besides the output controls, the pH and temperature data were displayed in the chart forms and saved in Excel files by utilizing LabVIEW software (National Instruments, 2013). LabVIEW is effective demonstrating presentation (Kebairi, Becherif & Bagdouri, 2015), interactive computer-aided control system design (Keller, 2006), practical (Le, Pietrzak & Shaver, 2014) and real-time tool (Yuan, Na & Kim, 2018).

The research idea was first put forward in Taryana, Waluyo & Ismaya, 2017, while the actual research has been conducted and the in-depth analysis of results has been performed by the current study. Therefore, the full implementation and comprehensive discussion are reported in this paper. Section 1 presents the background, component descriptions, closely related research reviews, and new proposed solutions. Section 2 presents the overall diagram, used component specifications, and both hardware and software designs. Furthermore, Section 3 reveals mainly the testing results and discussion. Finally, Section 4 gives the conclusion of the research results.

2. Design Method

Figure 1 shows the water quality control block diagram (Taryana, Waluyo & Ismaya, 2017). Generally, its design and implementation system is made up of three segments - input, process, and output. The temperature and pH sensors gave commands to the system at the input. The LM35 was used as a temperature sensor. While the pH sensor used an analog pH meter equipped with a conditioning module of Arduino Uno microcontroller which produced voltage signals. The process was done by the Zelio smart relay and computer, both hardware and software. The monitoring data were displayed in chart forms and saved in Excel files by utilizing LabVIEW software in a computer. The output was the last part which related to the plant, the pump and aerator motors which switched by relays.

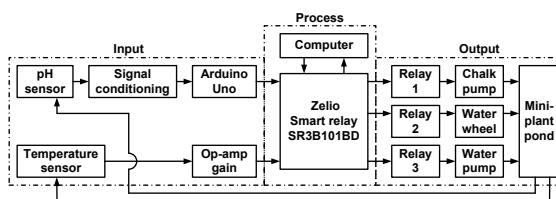


Figure 1. Water quality control block diagram

The system was designed in its temperature below 32°C and the pH between 6.8 and 8.2. Tables 1 to 6 show the lists of components used in the system. These components are the temperature sensor, Zelio smart relay, analog pH meter (DFRobot, 2008), ATmega328 (Atmel, 2010), permanent magnet dc motor and op-amp with their specifications for the design of the mini-plant which controlled the water quality.

Table 1. Temperature sensor

Parameters	Descriptions
Type	LM35
Operating temp.	2-150°C
V_{in}	5 V _{dc}
V_{out}	10 mV _{dc} /°C

Table 2. Zelio smart relay

Parameters	Descriptions
Type	SR3B101BD
Power supply	24 V _{dc}
Input	2 discrete + 4 analog (0-10 V)
Output	4 relays, 24 V _{dc} , 8A (240V _{ac} , 8A)
Battery	Lithium
Language	FBD/LD

Table 3. Analog pH meter

Parameters	Descriptions
Power supply	5 V
Size	43 mm x 32 mm
Measuring range	0-14 pH
Measuring temp.	0-60°C
Accuracy	± 0.1 pH (25°C)
Response time	≤ 1 min

Table 4. ATmega328

Parameters	Descriptions
Operating voltage	5 V
Use	Analog input for pH processing voltage

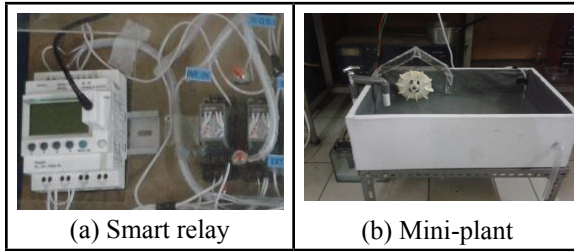
Table 5. Permanent magnet dc motor

Parameters	Descriptions
Supply voltage	3.3 V
Use	Aerator in mini-plant

Table 6. Op-amp

Parameters	Descriptions
IC LM741	+5 V & -5 V
Function	Excitation voltage of LM35 temp. sensor

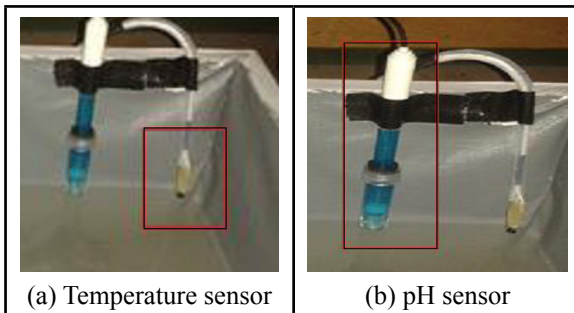
The design of the hardware system consists of the power supply, sensors, data processing unit, display, aerator, and pump subsystems. Figure 2(a) illustrates the Zelio smart relay subsystem while the mini-plant consisting of a mini pond, sensors, pump, and aerator is displayed in Figure 2(b) (Taryana, Waluyo & Ismaya, 2017). The miniature pond dimension is 57 cm x 37 cm x 17 cm, with around 18-liter water.

**Figure 2.** Miniature water quality control module

The temperature sensor subsystem, as shown in Figure 3(a), was designed to use LM35 and the output voltage was linearly measured over the temperature, with 10mV=1°C, or as equation (1).

$$T = \frac{V_{out}}{10 \text{ mV}} \quad (1)$$

This output voltage could supply directly as input to the signal conditioning circuit, such as op-amp. Figure 3(b) shows the analog pH meter sensor (Taryana, Waluyo & Ismaya, 2017).

**Figure 3.** Temperature and pH sensors

The temperature sensor was placed far away from the aerator so that it could receive an

evenly distributed signal through the rotation of the aerator. The output voltage signal of the temperature sensor was very low, as 0.05V/°C. Thus, it was necessary the op-amp for the signal amplification. The used op-amp, in this circuit, was the inverting device, with the magnification of 10 times the input voltage corresponding to what was supplied to the smart relay. The op-amp circuit, made of two pieces of LM741 ICs, as the amplifiers, and the resistors were arranged in such a way as to produce a voltage up to ten times higher than the one of LM35. LM741 op-amp explores some parameters (Latina et al., 2017). Figure 4 shows the hardware of the op-amp IC LM741 circuit.

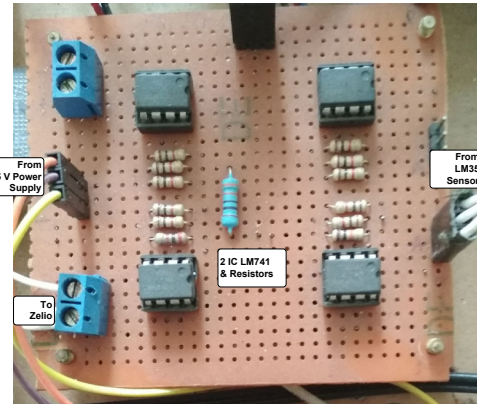
**Figure 4.** The hardware of the op-amp IC LM741 circuit

Figure 5 illustrates the inverting op-amp circuit. The first and second main resistors were 10 kΩ and 1 kΩ respectively, to obtain the ten times output voltage. Moreover, an inverted circuit with a multiplier factor was used to obtain a positive output voltage or written as equation (2), where R_{in1} , R_{f1} , and R_{in2} are 1 kΩ, and R_{f2} is 10 kΩ, in this research.

$$V_{out} = \left(-\frac{R_{f1}}{R_{in1}}\right) \left(-\frac{R_{f2}}{R_{in2}}\right) \quad (2)$$

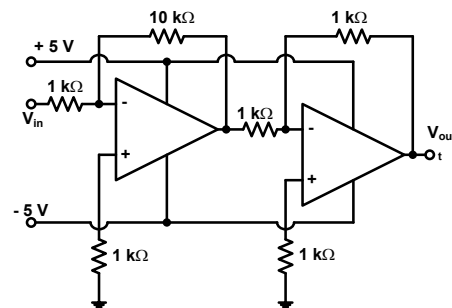
**Figure 5.** Inverting op-amp circuit

Figure 6 shows the analog pH-meter module circuit. The output voltage was the one multiplied based on the sensor condition. Also, the generated voltage from the pH module was processed using the Arduino Uno microcontroller. The microcontroller was used as signal conditioning of pH sensor output signal of 0.059 V/pH entering the Zelio. There was a coding command so that the pH value could be converted to the voltage and could be read by the Zelio.

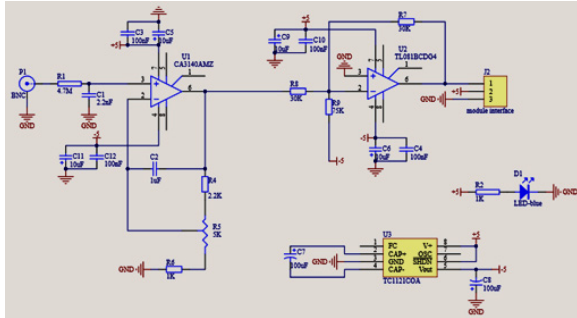


Figure 6. Analog pH-meter module circuit

The pH value could be calculated as equation (3),

$$pH_{meas} = 3.5 \times V_{out} \times Offset \quad (3)$$

The water quality control module was constructed so that the Zelio was the main control component in achieving the desired water parameters. Its utilization was for avoiding a complicated PID control. It processed the input voltage signals from the microcontroller and made them give command signals to be the output signals. The voltage supplied from the power source was 24 V dc and controlled the whole system. The data received from the pH sensor was first processed by the microcontroller, and the measured pH was displayed by the analog pH meter.

The power supply circuits, shown in Figure 7, provided three voltages needed for running the system -5 and -5V for the op-amp with the IC of LM741, 24V for the Zelio logic smart relay device and 3.3V for the dc motor. Figure 8 displays the manner in which the supply circuits actually look like. In general, the 220V AC voltage was lowered using a transformer and then rectified to the 24V dc while the output voltage of 9V ac was rectified to the 5, -5 and 3.3V needed for the system (Texas Instruments, 1999; Texas Instruments, 2003; Texas Instruments, 2016).

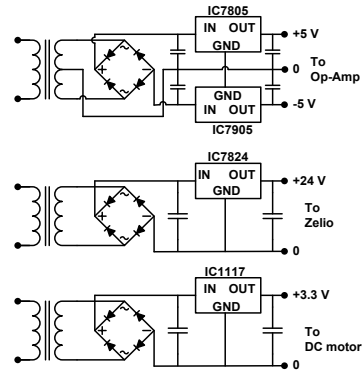
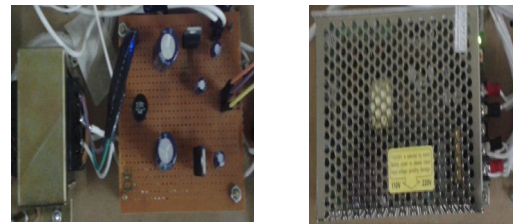


Figure 7. Power supply circuits (Taryana, Waluyo & Ismaya, 2017)



(a) (b)

Figure 8. (a) 5V and (b) 24V power supply circuits

Figure 9 illustrates the flow chart of pH and the temperature sensing subprograms designed in one listing program, which displays the temperature, voltage, and pH values. The algorithm used a proportional control. As the pH and temperature above 7 and under 32°C, the system was standby. If the pH value were equal to 7 or below, the base solution pump motor and aerator would be on. Otherwise, both motors would be off. If the temperature were equal to 32°C or above, the water pump and aerator motors would be on. Otherwise, both motor would be off. Figure 10 shows a part of the sensor listing program of LM35 using the Arduino Uno.

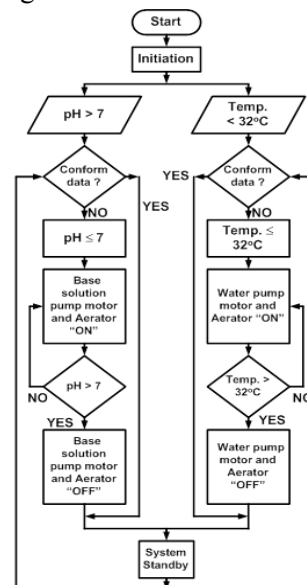


Figure 9. Flow chart of pH and temperature sensors

Figure 10. A part of the LM35 sensor listing program

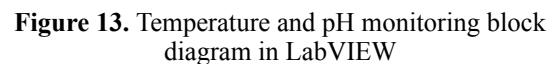
```
{
  pHArray[pHArrayIndex++]=analogRead(SensorPin);
  if (pHArrayIndex==ArrayLenth)pHArrayIndex=0;
  voltage=averagearray(pHArray,ArrayLenth)*5.0/1024;
  pHValue=3.5*voltage+Offset;
  samplingTime=millis();
}
if(millis()-printTime>printInterval)//Every 800 m
of the LED indicator
{
  int analogPin=voltage;
  val=analogRead(analogPin);//read the input pin
  //analogWrite(LED, val/4);//analogRead values go f
```

The constructing program with LabVIEW was to display the temperature and pH data from the microcontroller on a computer. In this research, the role of LabVIEW is for the monitoring of voltage signals from the temperature and pH sensors in the form of charts and saving the data in Excel files.

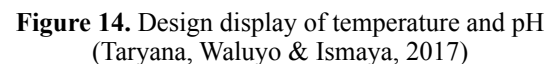
The overall wiring control system is shown in Figure 12. The input is composed of the temperature and pH sensors, with other supporting devices, the microcontroller, and op-amp. The main controller is made up of the Zelio smart relay while the output is made up of the pump and aerator motors.



Figure 13 displays the block diagram created by the LabVIEW program for monitoring and storing temperature and pH data.



The program design in the Zelio software used Function Block Diagram (FBD) language, as shown in Figure 14, with the input in the analog signal forms. The Zelio received the analog input voltage from the transducers, which was then used to control the output system.



The water quality control design and implementation modules were necessary for testing. Also, the testing of the sensor subsystems was conducted to see the sensor response with the required parameters. The testing of the LM35 temperature sensor was carried out because it converted the output temperature to voltage.

The voltage is shown in Figure 15(a) before amplification was 269.9mV. It changed to 2.789V after amplification, using IC LM41, as shown in Figure 15(b). With this voltage, the measured temperature was 26.99°C. The voltage amplification in IC LM741 resulted in the output voltage around ten times the voltage from LM35.

Also, the pH sensor testing was carried out to find out how the sensor responded to variation in pH. This analysis was achieved by adding a large volume of acidic liquid to it and then observing the changes, as shown in Figure 16.

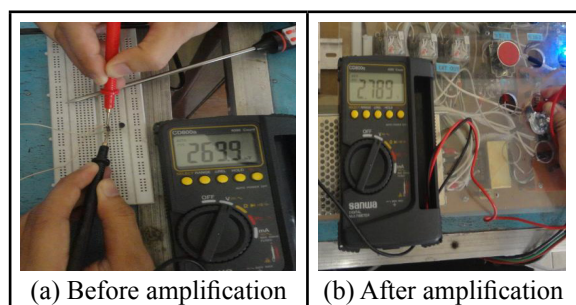


Figure 15. Measurements of LM35

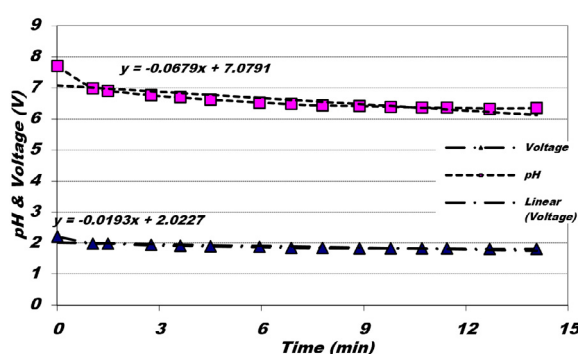


Figure 16. pH sensor testing

The results showed a decrease in the pH and in the generated voltage as it was recorded by the pH sensor. This testing was conducted to determine the response of the sensor when experiencing changes in pH levels in the mini-plant. Moreover, the pH testing of the fish pond was carried out to determine the actual pH levels for further reference. It was found to be above 7.0, meaning it was in normal condition. Figure 17 shows the pH measurement chart from an actual fish pond sample in Ujung Berung, Bandung. The measurements were made for 30 minutes, and the average pH was normal, as 7.904 with 7.586% standard deviation.

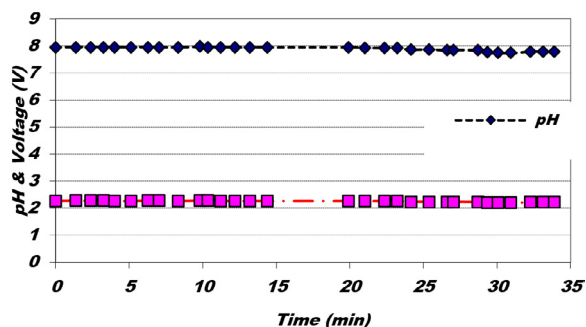


Figure 17. pH Measurement chart of the fish pond

The measurements were directly taken from the pond under sunny conditions, and there was a change in the pH level. This indicated that the condition of the water in the fish pond could change at any time. However, it was still normal, with a value above 7.0. Then, the mini-plant testing was conducted to determine the response of the sensors to changes in the water condition. These were carried out in three stages - the normal condition, the pH, and temperature responses.

The normal condition testing was performed to determine the temperature and pH conditions before the experiments, as shown in Figure 18. The pH was above 7.0, with an average of 7.33, while the temperature was around 25°C, with an average of 25.07°C. The results showed that the changes in pH were still within the normal limits. This was because the water was not completely homogenous, thereby giving slight changes in the pH readings. The temperature was also within the normal limits, although there were some variations of 0.04-0.06°C. These minute changes were caused by the noise generated from using the LM35 sensor, which produced heat, hence, the slight changes from the temperature readings of 25°C. Based on the trend line, the pH and temperature only very slightly increased. This was probably caused by ambient temperature and sensor generated heat.

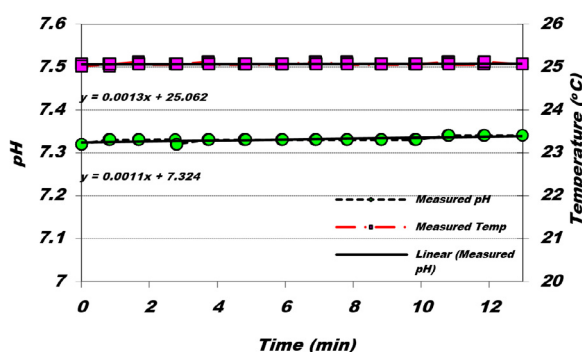


Figure 18. The measured pH and temperature for normal condition

Figure 19 illustrates the responses of pH and temperature sensors when adding an acidic solution. The pH sensor was directly placed in the water of the mini-plant to record any change (Taryana, Waluyo & Ismaya, 2017).

Considering the chart, the initial pH was 7.3 and decreased upon adding an acidic solution. When

the pH was under 7.0, the system automatically worked until it was above the normal value. This decline occurred between 5.33 and 14.33 minutes when the pH was 6.9 so that the control method responded to that value and activated the lime pump motor and aerator to raise the pH. The increase showed at 15.25 minutes until the pH value of the pond was normal. Then, there was a small rise in the temperature of 0.24°C at 17.18 minutes, but it did not affect the normal condition of the mini-plant.

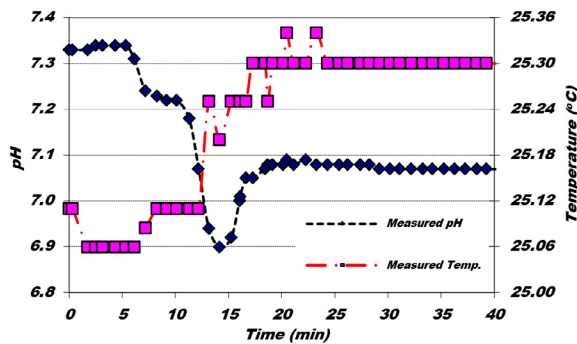


Figure 19. pH and temperature responses due to the addition of the acidic solution

Figure 20 shows the pH responses due to changes in the temperature. The measured pH responses were obtained from the measurements of the temperature changes in the mini-plant. The used LM35 temperature sensor was placed directly in the water of the mini-plant but far from the aerator. The pH value was relatively stable as the temperature slightly increased.

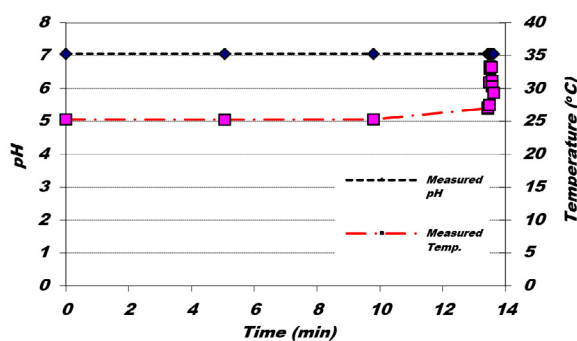


Figure 20. pH responses due to temperature

Figure 21 displays the pH and temperature voltage charts as functions of time. The pH voltage was constant at 2.02 V, while the temperature voltage experienced a slight increase, with the average increment rate of 0.005 V/min. This was probably caused by the heat generated by the sensor.

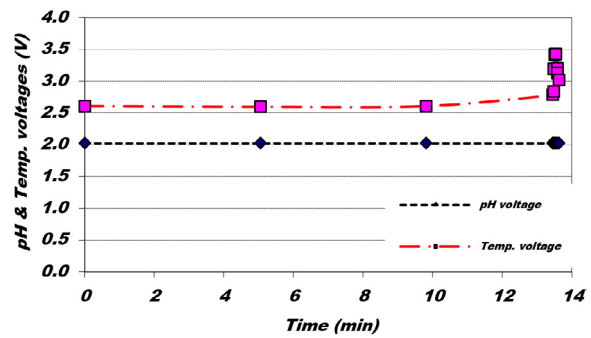


Figure 21. pH and temperature voltages

The temperature testing was conducted when the temperature of the water in the mini-plant increased, concerning the temperature for the normal pond condition. The system was designed such that the water temperature was under 32°C, which is the normal limit for the shrimp habitat as any condition with the value above. This could affect the survival of shrimp in the pond. The temperature of the mini-plant increased at 13.48 minutes till 13.55 minutes when it reached a maximum of 33.25°C and activated the water pump and aerator. After the aeration, the temperature decreased to 31.17°C at 13.58 minutes and then to 29.32°C at 13.62 minutes.

Figure 22 shows the chart of temperature versus the temperature voltage, and since the chart was linear, the voltage was equivalent to the temperature with its average rate of 9.64°C/V.

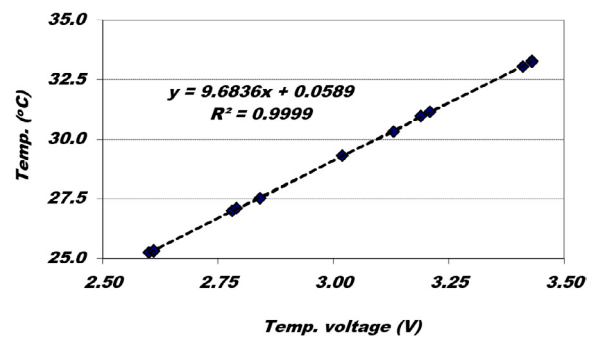


Figure 22. Temperature versus temperature voltage

The rating voltage of the aerator permanent magnet motor is 24 V. Nevertheless, it was supplied by 3.3V dc, and it consumed 2.4 watts to be slow rotation. By this power, the aerator was visually enough for stirring the 18-liter water. Nevertheless, the relation between the consumed power, water volume, and viscosity should be conducted in further research. Besides on the site pond data and revealed in (Kayalvizhi et al.,

2015), as comparisons, Table 7 lists some samples from the previous researches on the temperature and pH ranges or averages on the aquaculture of shrimp habitat.

The temperature and pH of research results ranged from 25.1 to 25.11°C with the average of 25.07°C, and 7.32 to 7.34 pH values, with the average of 7.33 for the normal condition, and 25.085 to 25.34°C, with the average of 25.23°C, and 6.9 to 7.34 pH values, with the average of 7.12 pH value for the addition of the acidic solution. Thus, based on the references, both parameters were generally in the range of shrimp growth, with an assumption that the remaining parameters were almost the same.

Table 7. Temperature and pH values of aquacultures

No	Temperature (°C)	pH	References
1	28.4-28.54 (treatment)	8.5-8.65 (treatment)	(Tahe & Suwoyo, 2011)
2	28.2-28.5 (average)	8.0-8.5 (average)	(Tahe & Nawang, 2012)
3	30.31-33.5	8.51-9.79	(Pirzan & Utojo, 2013)
4	18-26 (range)	5.7-9.1 (range)	(Chandanapalli, Reddy & Lakshmi, 2014)
5	28.7-33.8	7.0-8.3	(Mangampa, 2015)
6	26.03-30.08 (range)	6.42-8.88 (range)	(Makmur et al., 2018)

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The temperature and salinity monitoring implementations were practical because dissolved oxygen partially depends upon both parameters (Kayalvizhi et al., 2015). Nevertheless, the salinity, dissolved oxygen, and other parameters, such as viscosity, should be considered in future researches.

4. Conclusion

This research utilized a Zelio smart relay, as the main component for the water quality control of the miniature shrimp pond. Consequently, the control system needs an Arduino Uno microcontroller for the interfacing between the pH sensor and Zelio. It also used LabVIEW software for monitoring pH and temperature values in chart forms and saving data in Excel files.

The use of the aerator and water pump as the control system was proved to be an effective procedure for keeping the temperature at around 25.4°C. This control system produced the new temperature condition, which was within the specified range of 25-32°C. Also, the pH was effectively maintained at the required range of 7.0-8.0. In general, the system worked according to these parameters - the pH above 7.0 and the temperature maintained below 32°C, which could represent the required conditions of the water from shrimp ponds.

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AUTHOR INDEX

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Abdellaoui, M., 337 | Nafei, A. H., 309 |
| Alaïa, E. B., 289 | Nasseri, H. 309 |
| Alexandru, A., 317 | Nóbrega, O., 265 |
| Andrei, B., 317 | Petric, L., 357 |
| Aquino, R., 265 | Rajavel, R., 327 |
| Athilakshmi, R., 327 | Silva, J., 265 |
| Binkyte-Veliene, A., 357 | Skirmantas, D., 357 |
| Borne, P., 289 | So, G.-B., 279 |
| Bouchriha, H., 289 | Stević, Ž., 255 |
| Bucinskas, V., 357 | Taryana, N., 347 |
| Douik, A., 337 | Tomašević, M., 255 |
| Harbaoui Dridi, I., 289 | Turskis, Z., 255 |
| Dzitac, S., 299 | Tuba, E., 245 |
| Felea, I., 299 | Tuba, M., 245 |
| Ianculescu, M., 317 | Ubarte, I., 357 |
| Ismaya, A., 347 | Vinogradova, I., 357 |
| Jacob, S. G., 327 | Waluyo, 347 |
| Kaklauskas, A., 357 | Yuan, W., 309 |
| Lolea, M., 299 | Zavadskas, E. K., 255 |
| Marques, D., 265 | |