

Application of spectral analysis to feed and food quality monitoring

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SPECTRAL ANALYSIS:

Raman Spectroscopy

Mid Infrared Spectroscopy (FT-IR)

Near Infrared Spectroscopy (NIRS)



Near Infrared Spectroscopy (NIRS)

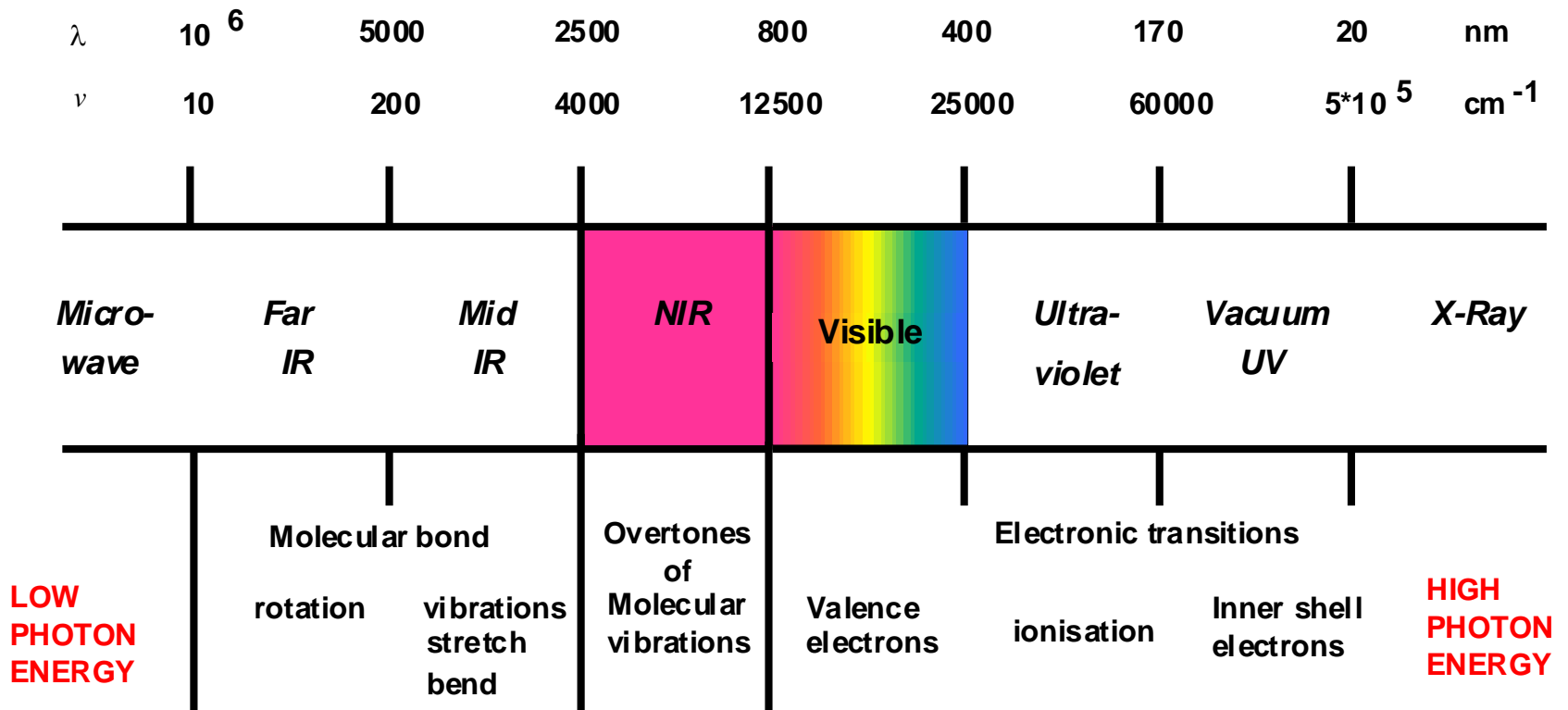
Instrumentation

Chemometrics & Calibration

Applications



The Electromagnetic Spectrum



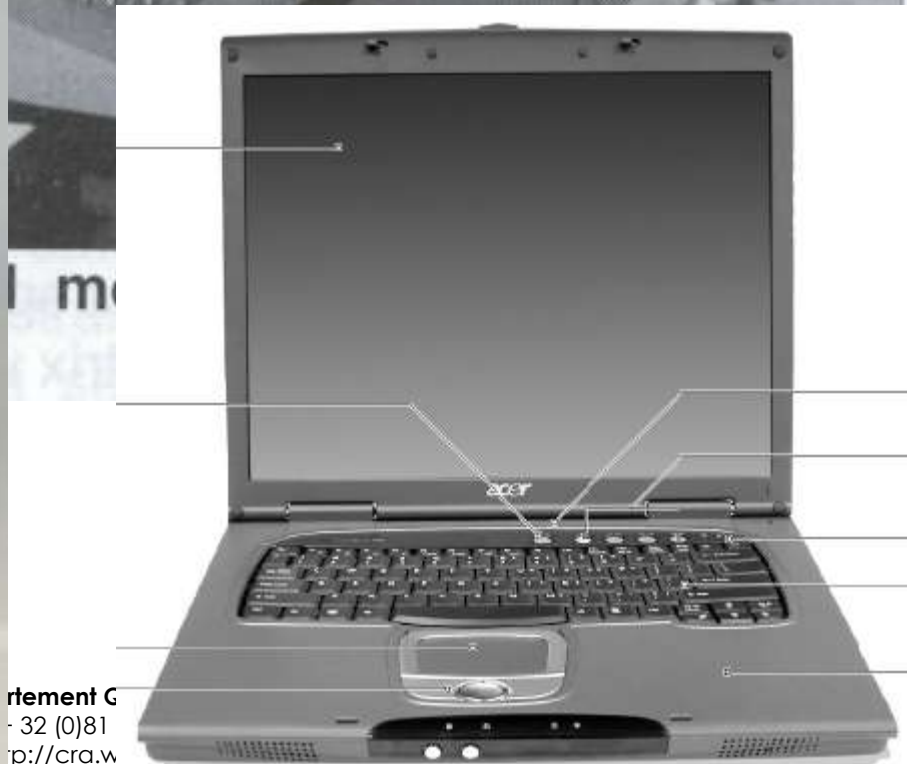
$$\lambda \nu = c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$E_{\text{photon}} = h\nu$$

$$h = 6.6 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$$

1980

The first commercial monochromator instrument,
the Neotec 6350.



ement C
- 32 (0)81
p://cra.w

INSTRUMENT IMPROVEMENTS:

- Sources
- Optical components
- Detectors
- Electronics (communication)

Sample presentation:

- large cups
- slurries
- liquids
- on-line (belts, pipes, ...)
 - fibre optics
 - remote scanning



INSTRUMENTATION TRENDS:

miniaturization → portable

imaging



Near Infrared Spectroscopy (NIRS)

Instrumentation

Chemometrics & Calibration

Applications



The questions are:

How long does it last to complete a calibration?

How many samples are needed to obtain a robust model?



NIR EQUATION STABILITY OVER TIME

Product: WHOLE PLANT MAIZE SILAGE

Constituents:

PROTEIN
(1600)

CRUDE FIBER
(1700)

STARCH
(1950)

OMD
(2400)

	90	91	92	93	94	95
Model 1	Calib	Validation				
Model 2	Calibration		Validation			
Model 3	Calibration			Validation		
Model 4	Calibration				Validation	
Model 5	Calibration					Valid

Validation is INDEPENDENT

Dardenne *et al.*, NIR News vol.7 N°5 (1996)

STARCH

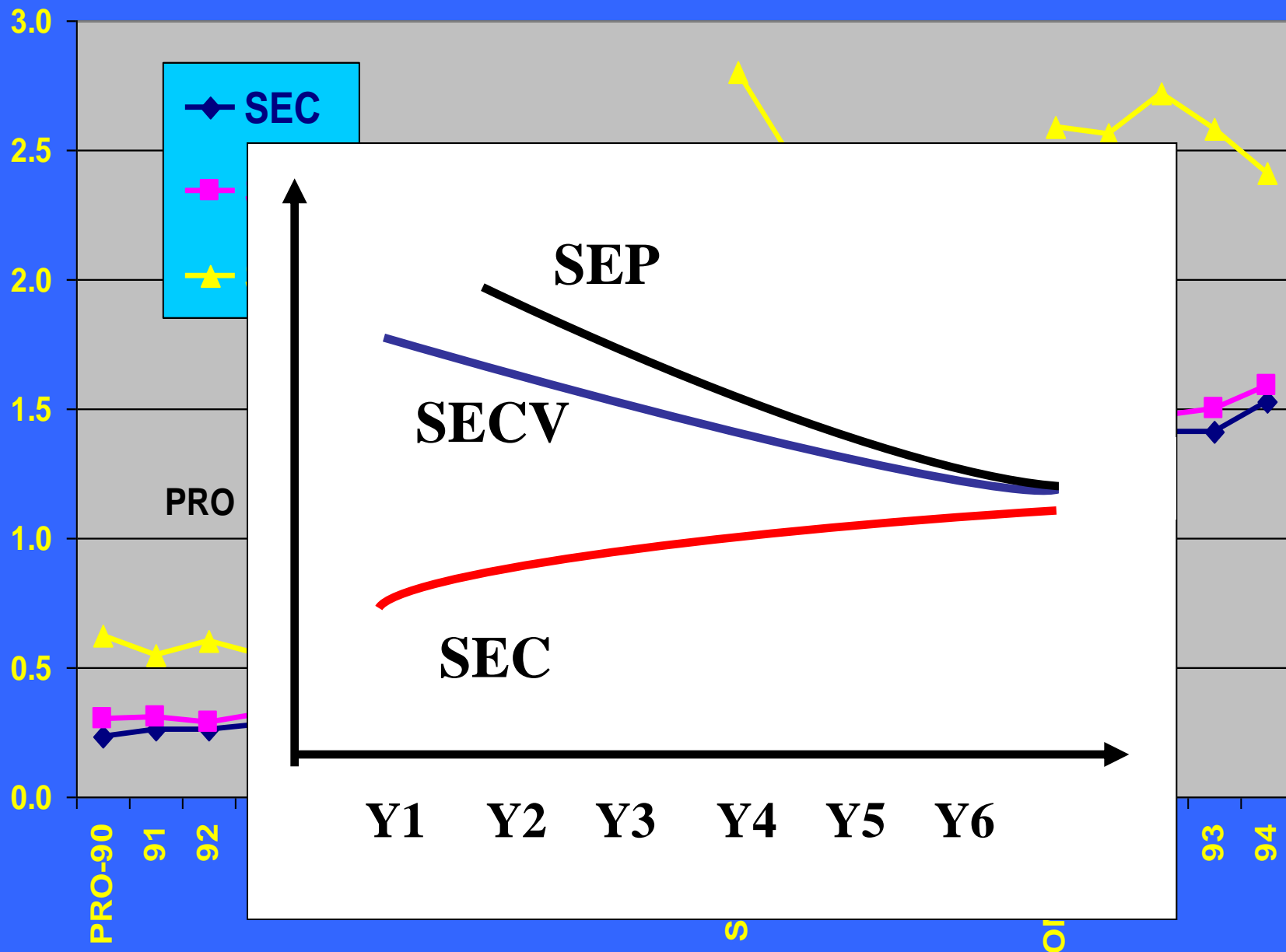


Mod	N	Min	Max	SEC	R ² C	SecV	R ² V	Tpls
90	198	2	48	1.26	.99	1.69	.98	8
91	245	2	48	1.37	.98	1.70	.97	9
92	522	2	53	1.37	.98	1.62	.98	13
93	709	2	53	1.59	.98	1.74	.97	10
94	1125	2	53	1.61	.98	1.74	.97	11



Model	Val	N	SEP	%H>3
90	91-95	1779	2.80	22
91	92-95	1733	2.47	21
92	93-95	1448	2.41	13
93	94-95	1259	2.31	11
94	95	831	1.89	10

NIR EQUATION STABILITY OVER TIME



In NIR models

ADD NEW INFORMATION (new samples) & RECALIBRATE:

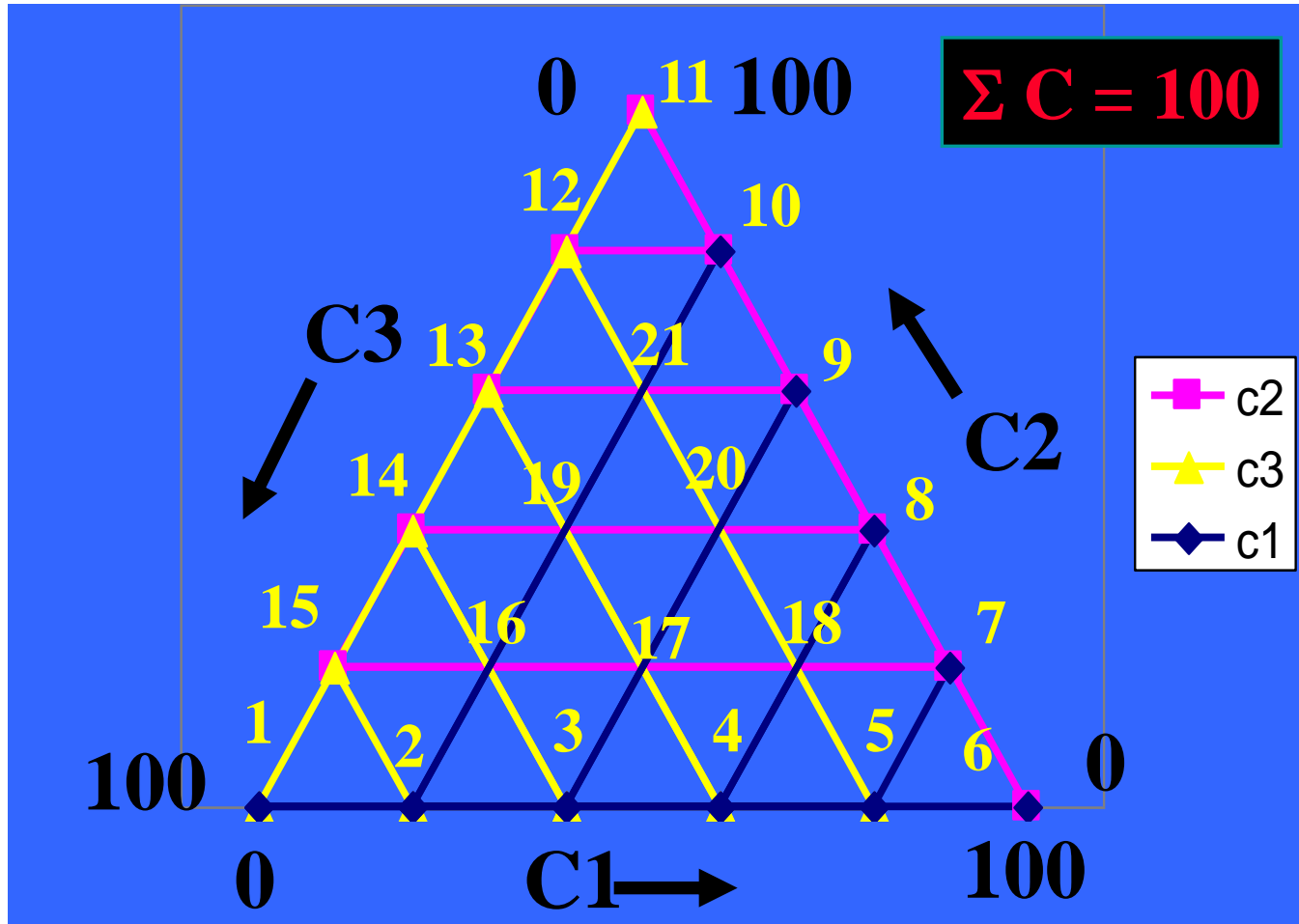
- 1) While **SECV** # **SEC**
- 2) While **SEP** # **SECV**

Shenk & al., Agriculture Handbook, N°643



3 Constituents : 2 dimensions

N=21

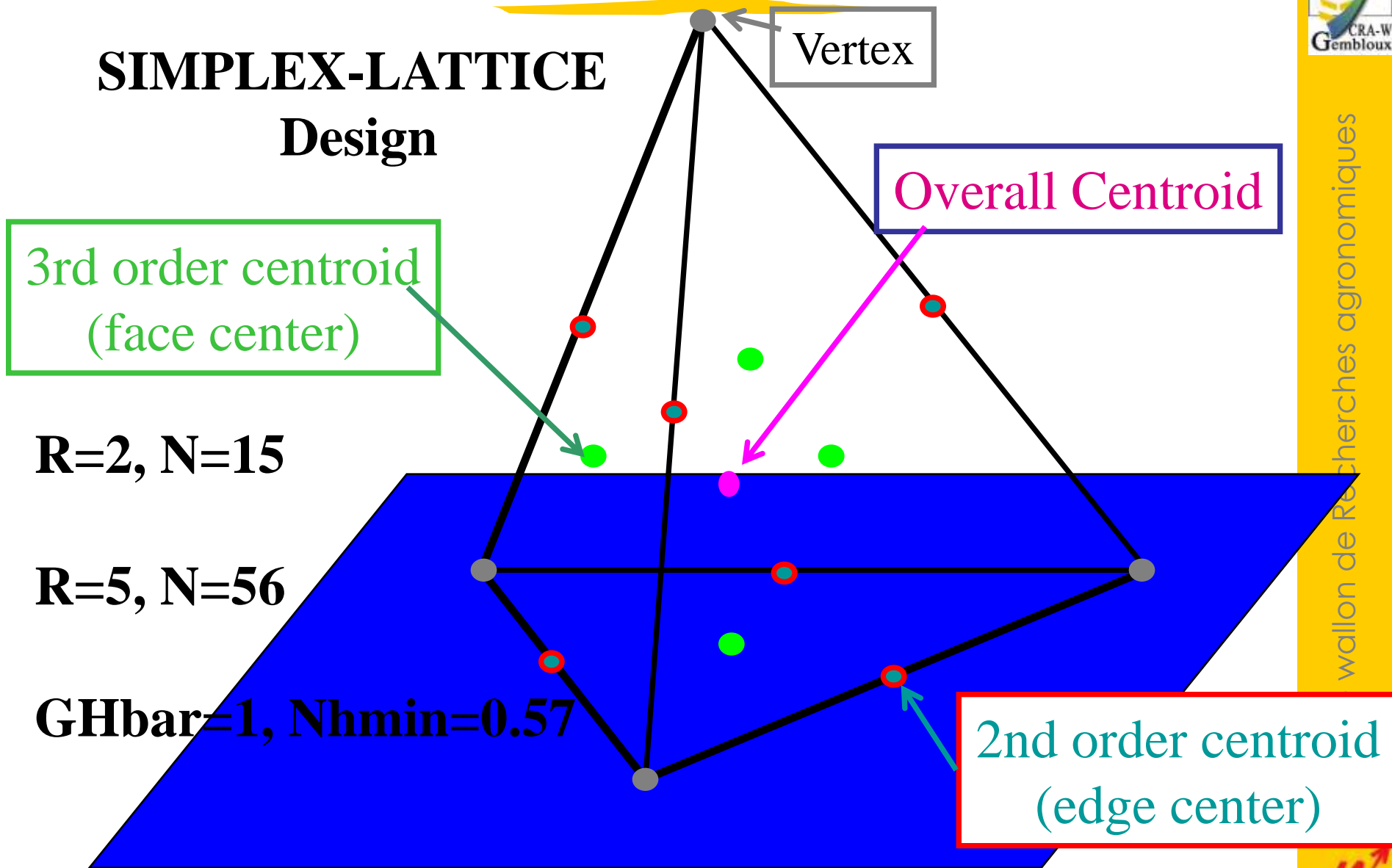


GHbar=1, NHmin=0.60

4 Constituents : 3 dimensions

SIMPLEX-LATTICE

Design



$R=2, N=15$

$R=5, N=56$

$\overline{GH}=1, N_{\min}=0.57$

p Constituents :

***p*-1** dimensions

Ranges /5 → r=5

$$Nspl = C_{r+p-1}^{p-1}$$

$$C_{r+p-1}^{p-1} = \frac{(r+p-1)!}{r!(p-1)!}$$

GHbar=1, NHmin=0.57

Const.	Dim.	Nspl
3	2	21
4	3	56
5	4	126
6	5	252
7	6	462
8	7	792
9	8	1287
10	9	2002
11	10	3003
13	12	6108
15	14	11628
:	:	:
25	24	118755

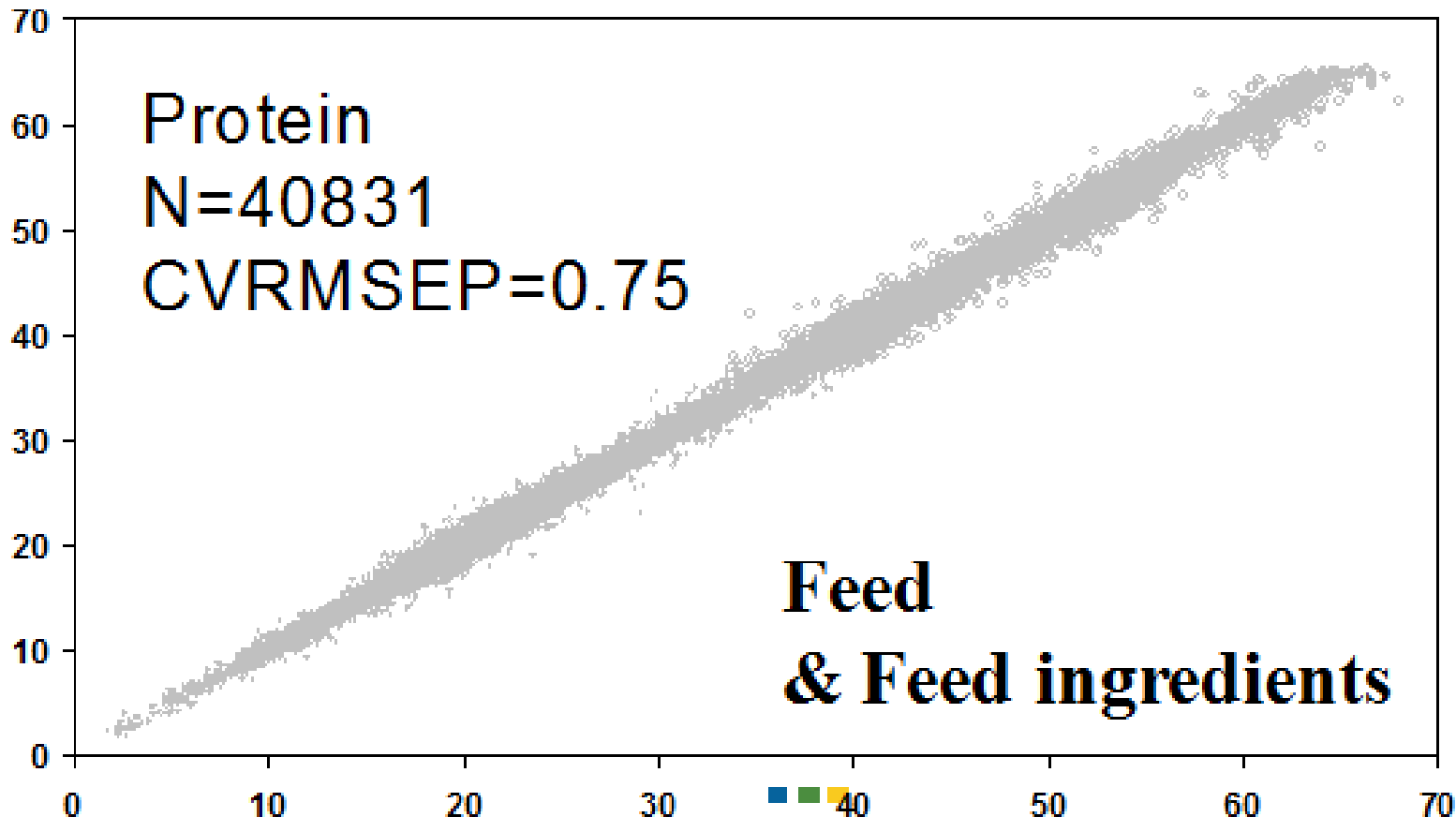
Merging data base: CRA-W & Central Laboratories, UK

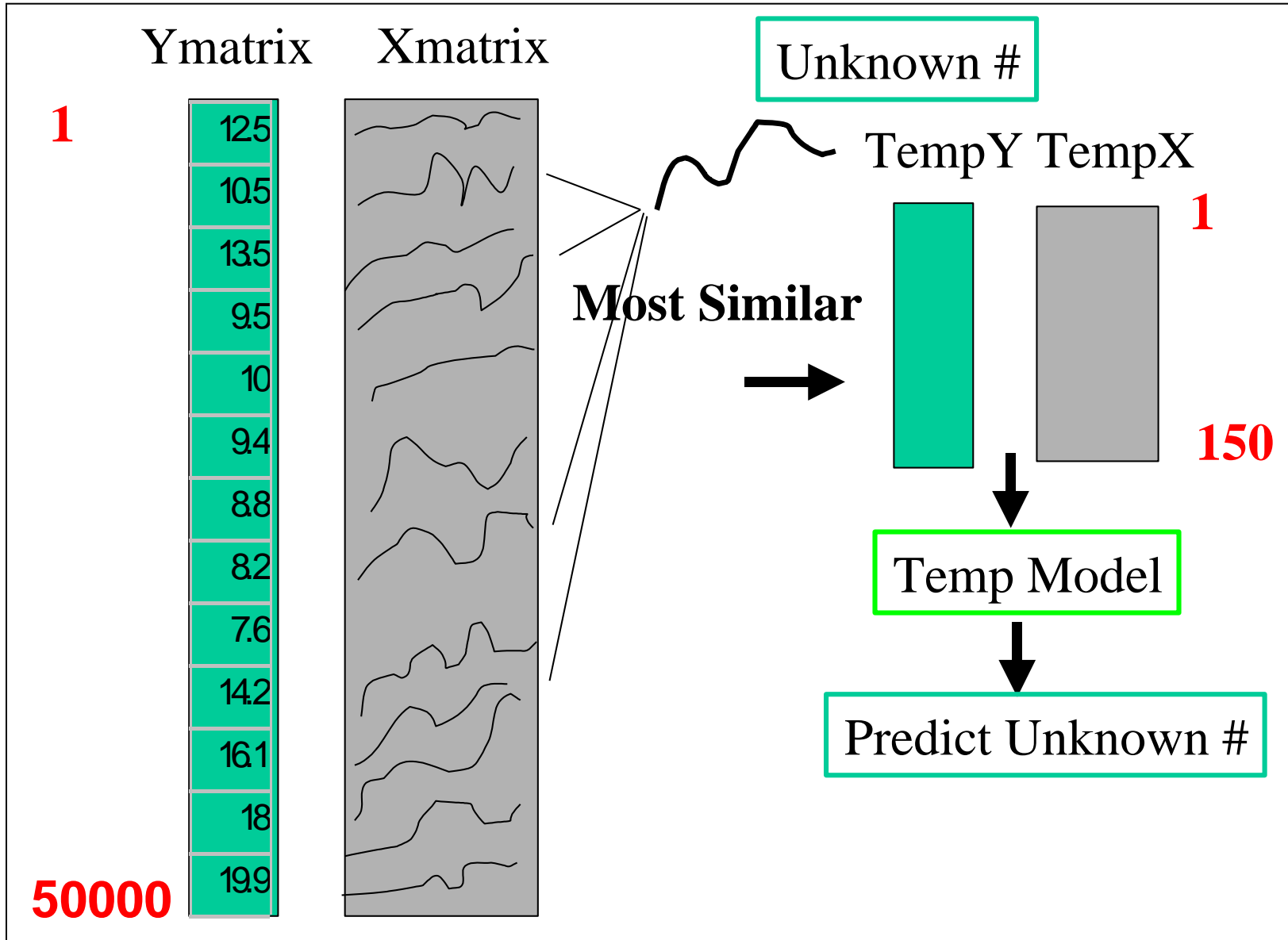


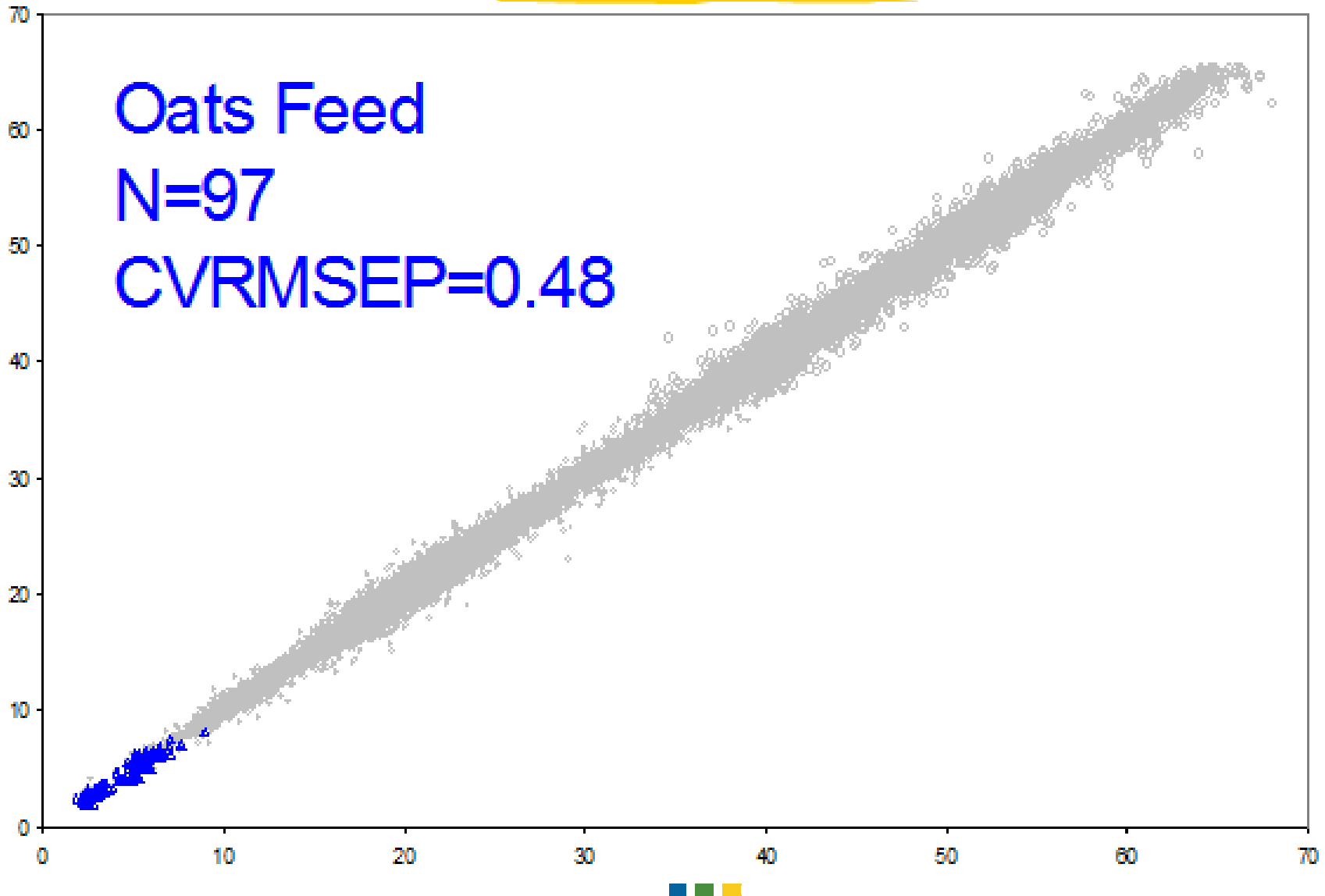
Example : **PROTEIN**

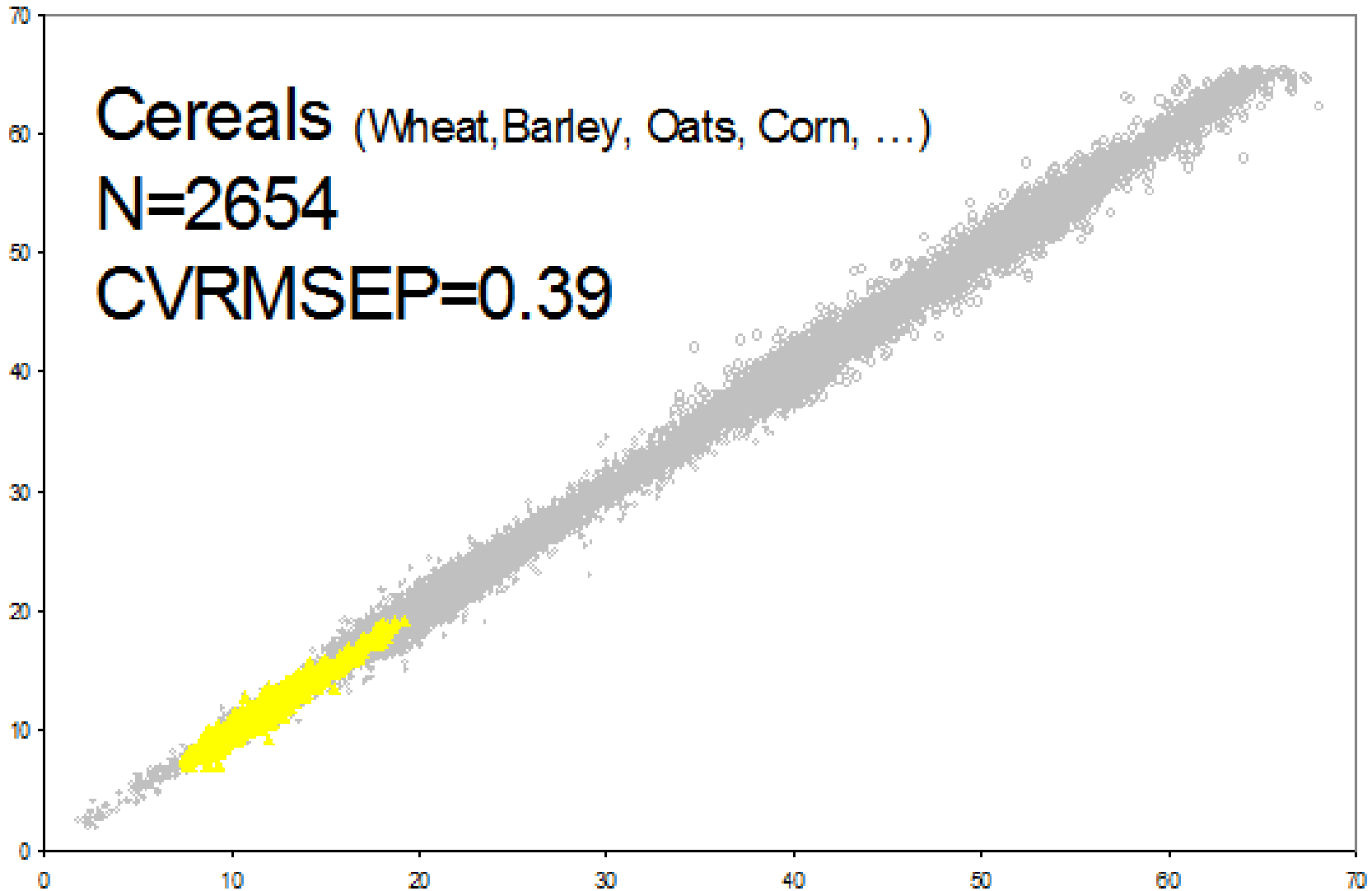
N=40831 by LOCAL WinISI III®

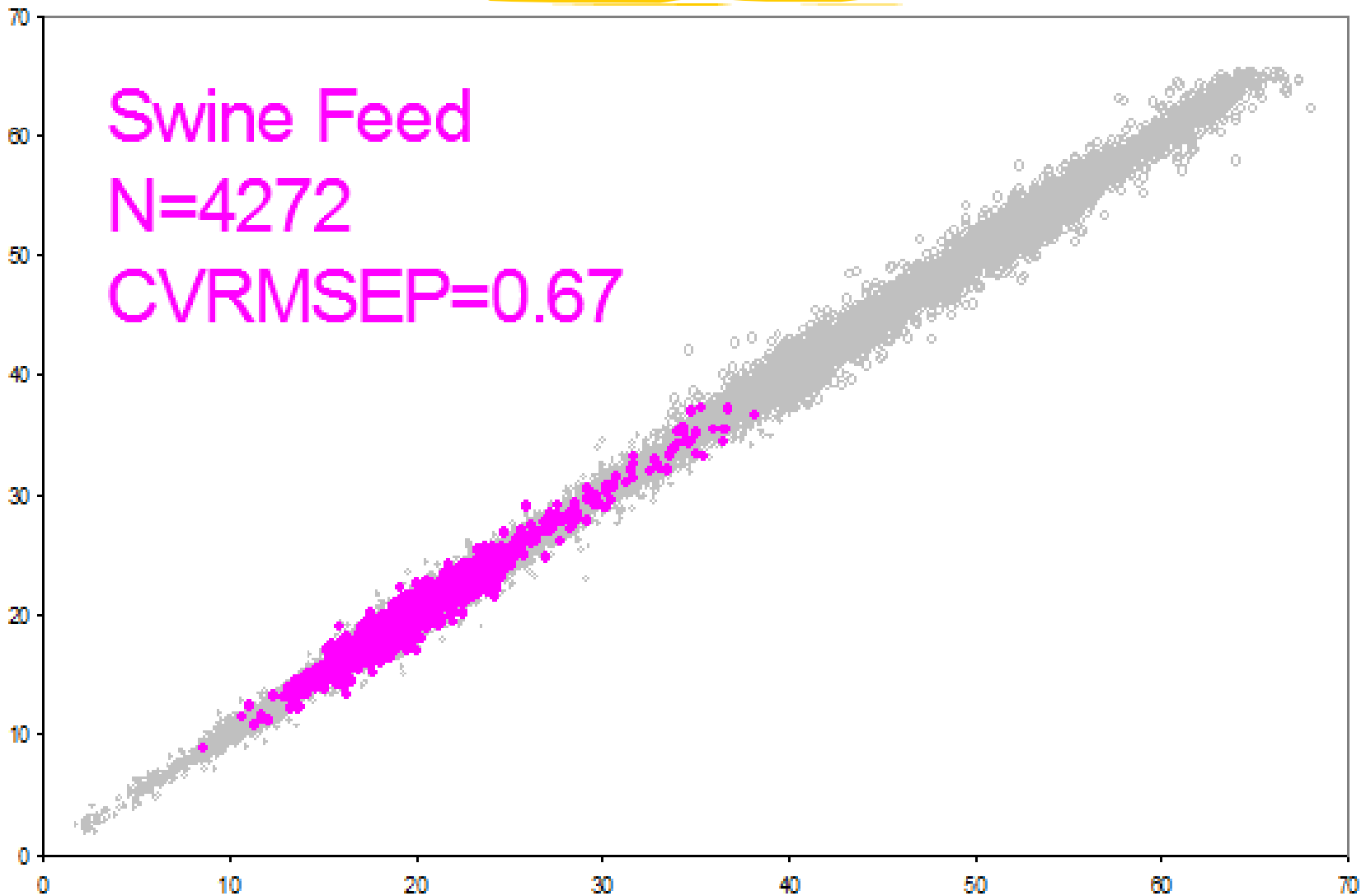
Neighbours samples = 250, Factors ignored=3,
Max factors=33, SNVD 1,4,4 1100-2498/12

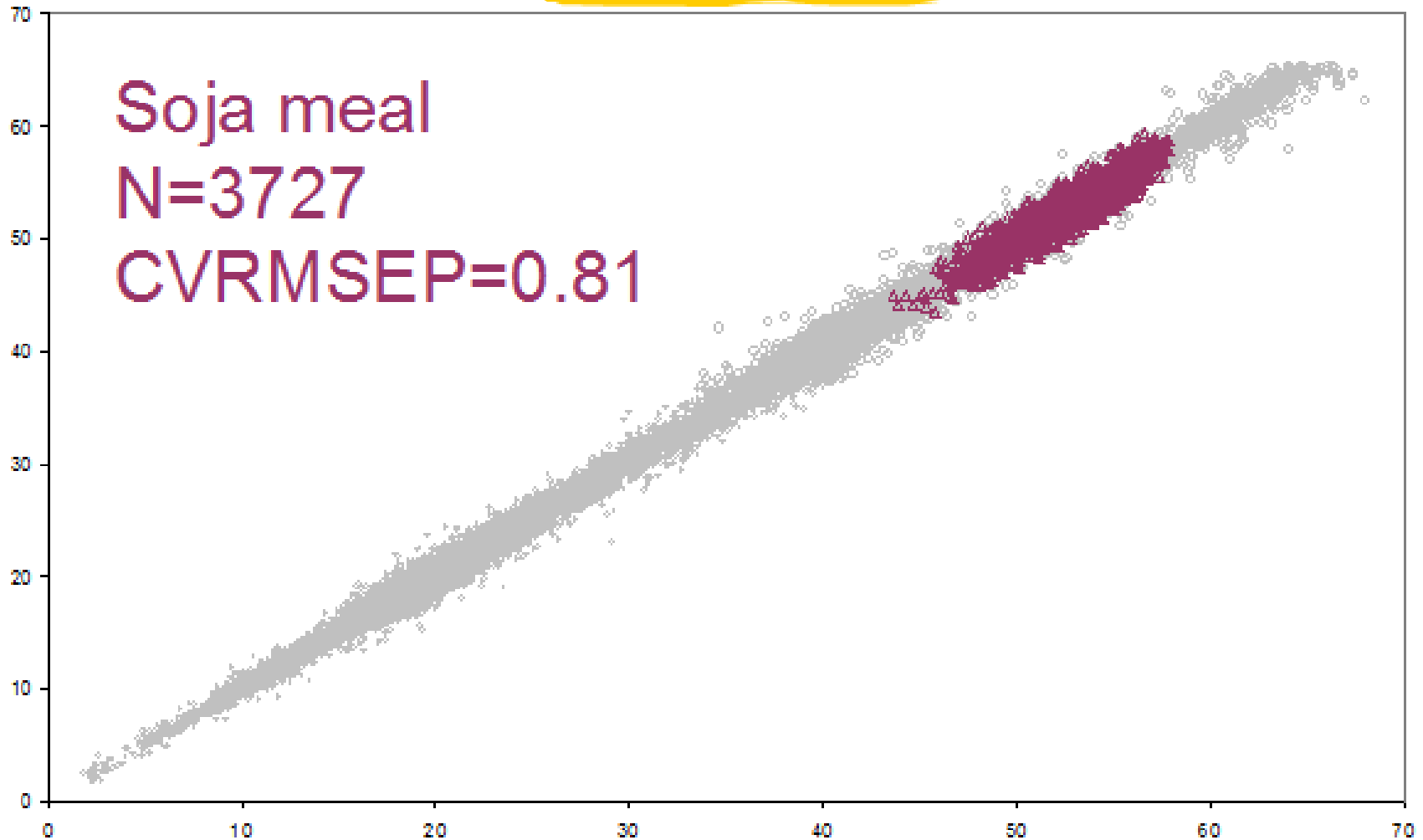
















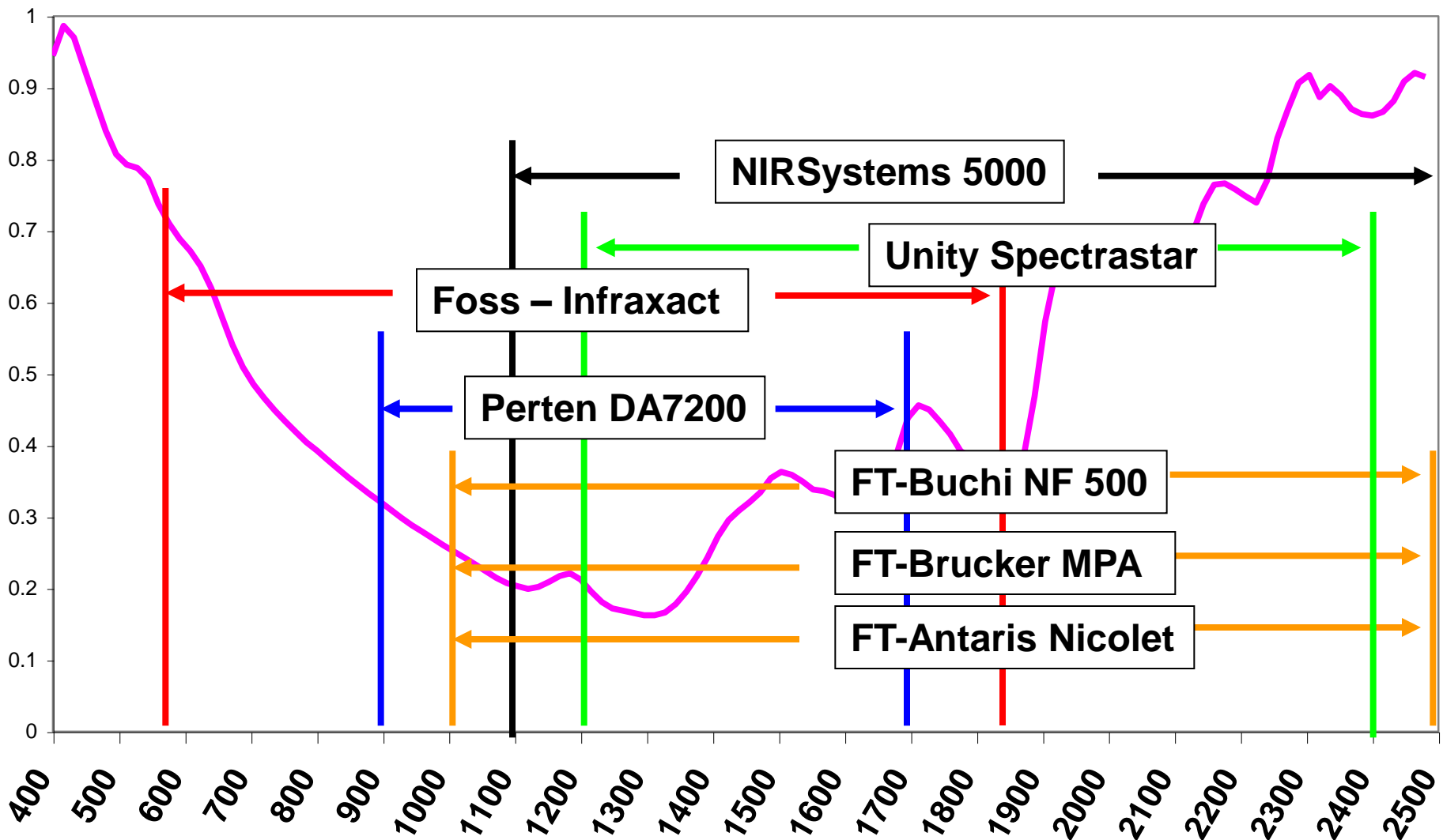




INSTRUMENTS POWERED BY INGOT®

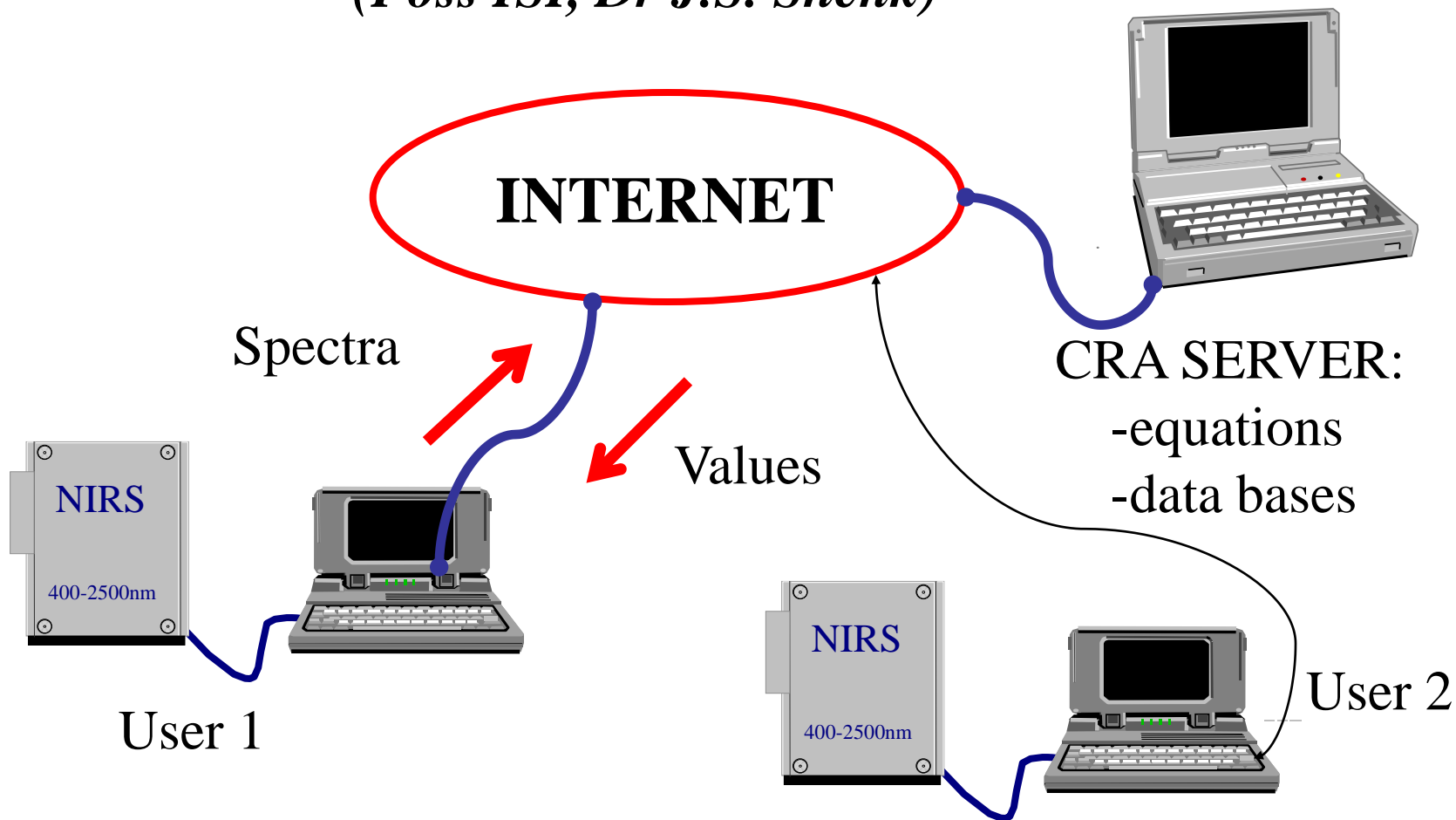


<http://www.central-labs.co.uk/>



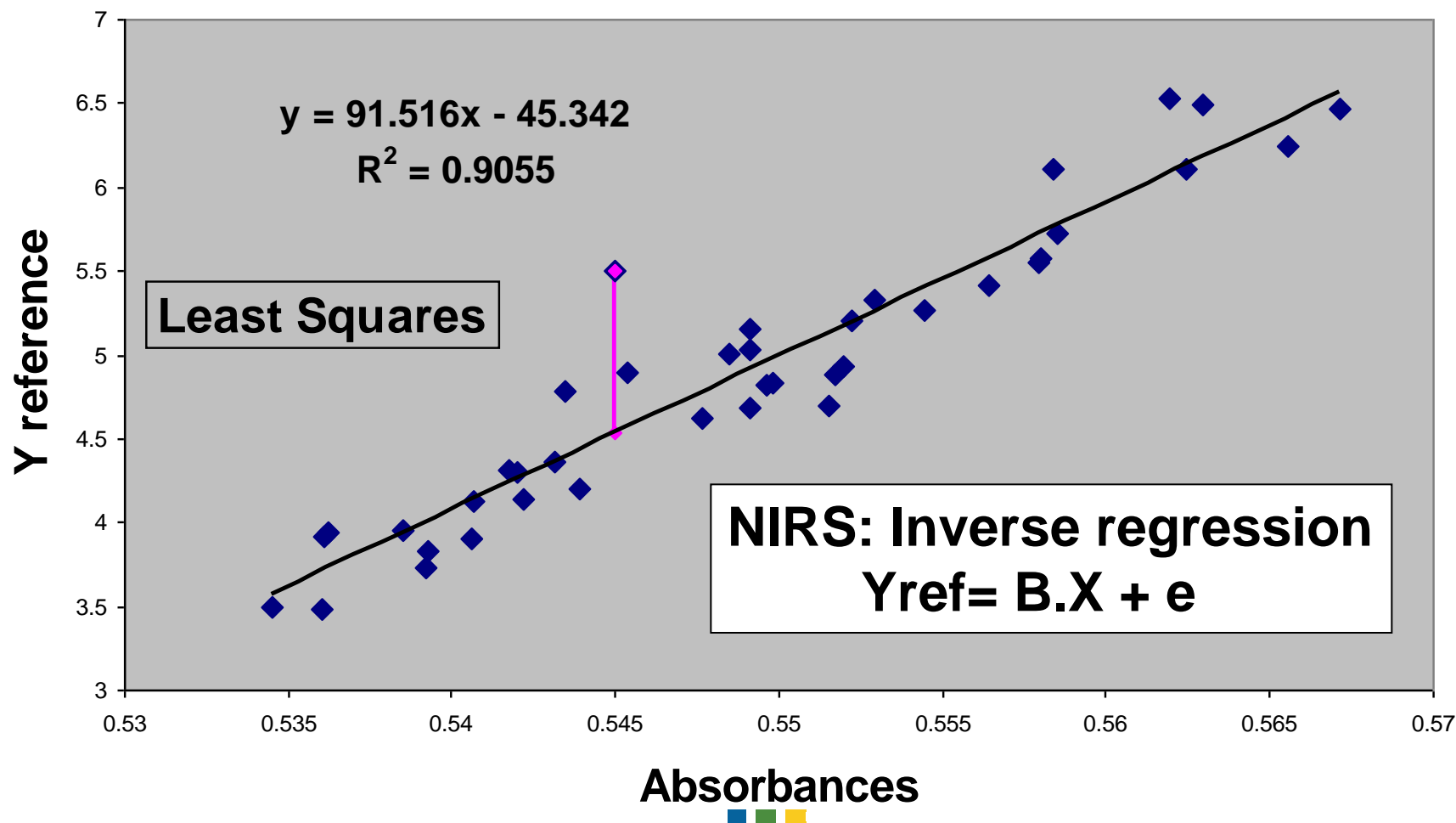
• Networks of instruments (2000)

RINA[®] : *Remote Instrument Near Analysis* (Foss ISI, Dr J.S. Shenk)



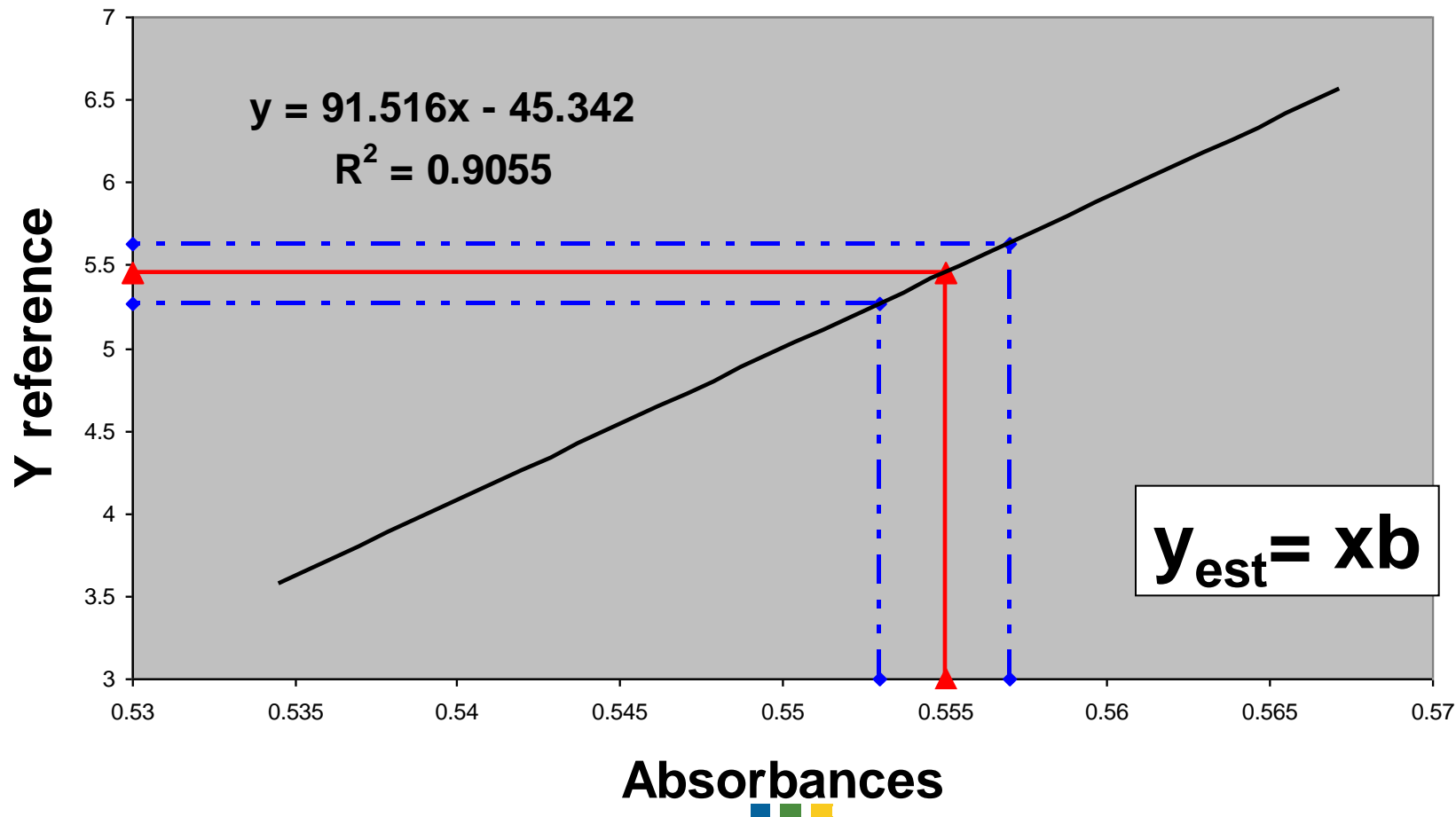
Chemometrics : uncertainty

CALIBRATION



Chemometrics : uncertainty

PREDICTION



Uncertainty

of the NIR analyses

$$s(\hat{y}_i - y_i) = \left[(1 + h_i) \cdot SEC^2 - S_{ref}^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

Faber and Bro, *Chemom., Intell. Lab. Syst.* 61, 133 (2002)

Fernandez Pierna & al., *Chemom., Intell. Lab. Syst.* 65,281 (2003)

$$SEP_{actual}^2 = SEP_{observed}^2 - SEL_{ref}^2$$



Near Infrared Spectroscopy (NIRS)

Instrumentation

Chemometrics & Calibration

Applications



APPLICATIONS developed at CRA-W



- Fertilizers
- Soils
- Seeds & Phyto-sanitary Protection
- Crop monitoring (N)
- Precision Agriculture
- Nutritive value (feed & forages)
- Technology (flour, baking quality,...)
- Authentication (olive oil, meat, honey,...)
- Fruits
- Transformed Products (meat, dairy, juices,...)
- Bio-fermentation monitoring



• NUTRITIVE VALUE OF FEED

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION & DIGESTIBILITY



- **Moisture – DM**
- **Ashes – OM**
 - + P, Ca, K, Mg
- **Fat**
 - + FA profile
- **Proteins (N)**
 - + AA profile
- **Fibres**
 - (cellulose, NDF, ADF, ADL)
- **Starch**
 - + amylose - amylopectin
- **Total Sugar**
 - + sugar profile
- **OMD**
 - in vivo, in vitro, enzymatic*

Feed Ingredients

Cereals & by-products
Wheat bran
Soyameal
Sugarbeet pulp
Animal protein (MBM)
.....

Complete feed

Cattle
Swine
Poultry
Pet food



•FRUITS

Collaborations: Unité de Techno. des IAA, FUSAGx
Dpt Biotechnologie et Phyto. et ressources génétiques



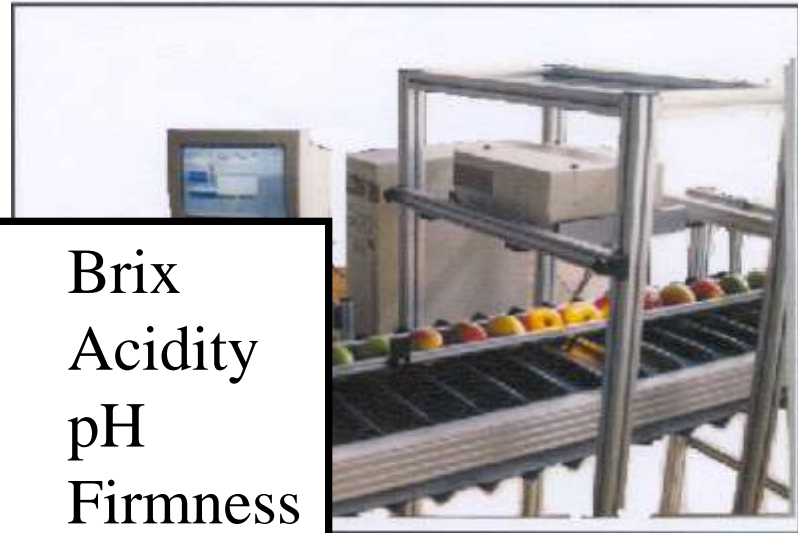
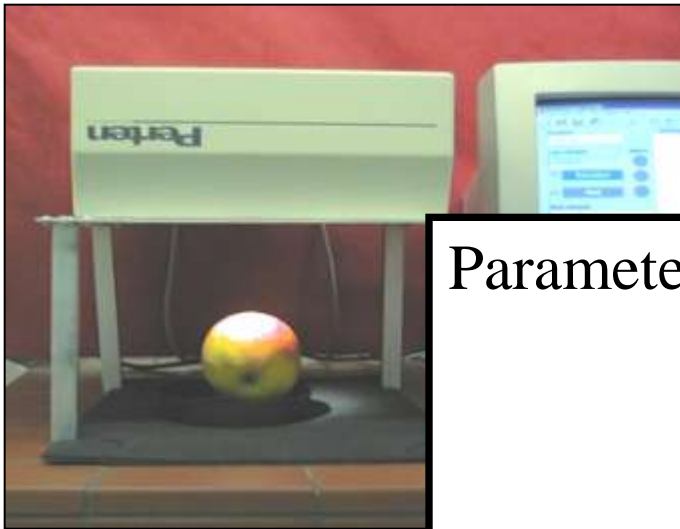
Diode array – apple sorting

Static Mode :

Scan : 1 sec
4 scans / apple

Dynamic Mode

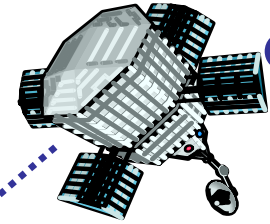
1 scan / apple : 0.3 sec
3 apple / sec



Parameters: Brix
Acidity
pH
Firmness



**NIR
Spectrometer**



GPS

Precision agriculture



Precision agriculture



Breeding companies: *Pioneer, Limagrain, KWS, Syngenta, Monsanto, RAGT, Caussade, Euralis, R2N, Maisadour, NPZ, DLF and Euro-Grass*

1 site : 10000 plots

Oven drying : time consuming, energy cost, ...

DM SEP ~ 1.0 - 1.3 %

+ Protein, Starch, OMD, ...



Forage Harvester at CRA-W



Embedded SPECTROMETER – Precision agriculture

Collaboration

Dpt Production Végétale CRA-W



DM forage yield & quality

Parameters:

DM

....

Protein

Fibre

OMD

•

•



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*Next: Feb 2007
FAL, Germany
Christian Paul*

2nd International Conference on "Embedded Near Infrared Spectroscopy"

CRAW - Gembloux – Belgium 18th and 19th November



Applications & Instrumentations

Low cost spectrometer – farm level





Courtesy of Dr John Schenk



Centre wallon de Recherches agronomiques - **Département Qualité des productions agricoles**
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dptqual@cra.wallonie.be - <http://cra.wallonie.be>

Are you tired of wasting valuable time and money shipping turfgrass samples to a lab for analysis and then having to wait for results?

What if you were able to get the results you needed **FAST** – in the time it took you to walk across your golf course green.

It's possible with **Mobile Turf**, the newest turfgrass analyzer in the industry. On the cutting edge of technology, **Mobile Turf** allows the golf course superintendent or sports turf manager to **measure the essential nutrients in turfgrass (N, P, K, Ca, Mg, and micronutrients) plus moisture**, quickly and easily.



Mobile TURF

HOW IT WORKS:

Mobile Turf is a portable, lightweight instrument that uses the visible and near-infrared (NIR) spectrum of light to analyze the turfgrass it contacts.

The operator simply pulls the instrument over the turf that he wishes to analyze and the results are **INSTANTLY** recorded in the hand-held PDA.

ADVANTAGES:

Because of all the capabilities of **Mobile Turf**, the advantages are numerous.

- **Fast results**/No waiting
Results when you need them.
- **More accurate results** because it actually measures the nutrients in the **living plant**.
- **More convenient**
Allows you to take measurements in the field. Measure specific areas or average results across an area.
- **Portable/Hand-Held/Lightweight**
Weighs less than 5 lbs.
- **Easy to Use and Operate**
No complicated system to learn.
- **Allows you to fine tune your fertility management**
Eliminates guesswork and the possibility of over or under-fertilizing.
- **Helps with irrigation water management** because it measures the moisture content of the turfgrass.
- **Reduces pesticide costs** because healthy turf is less susceptible to disease.
- Finally **Mobile Turf gives you peace of mind, confidence, and assurance** that you are growing quality turf, tournament turf.
- Best of all, **Mobile Turf is affordable** and will quickly pay for itself.

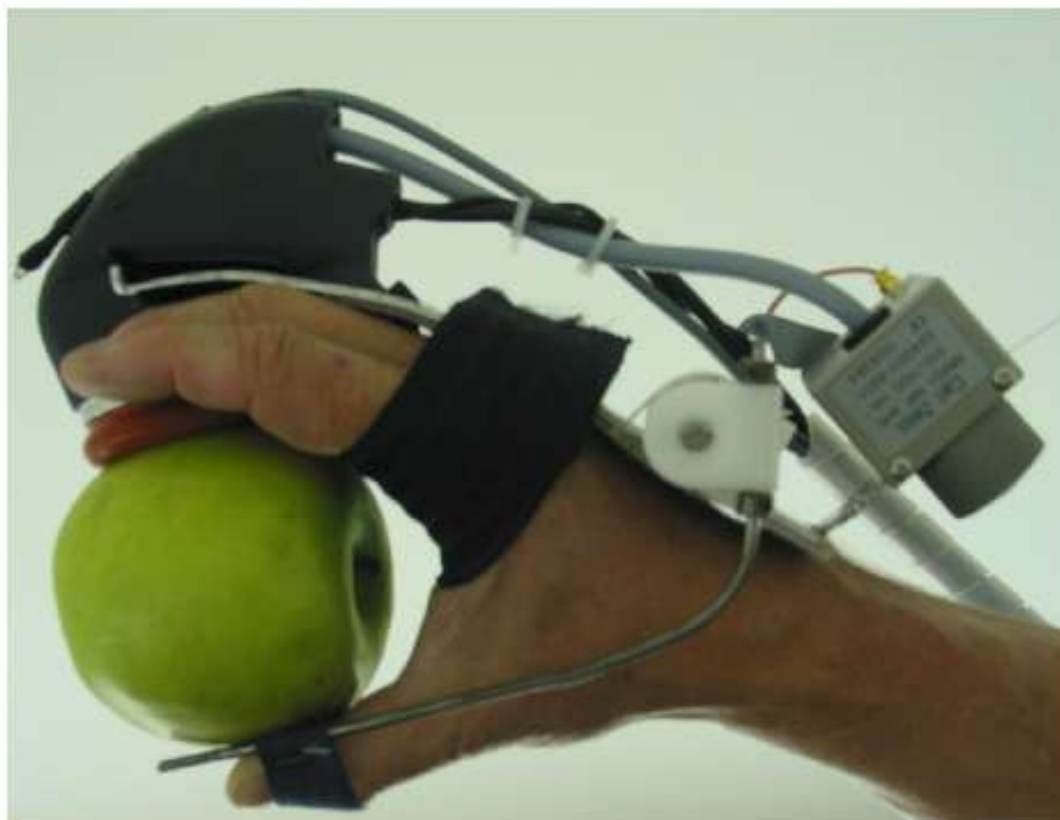


Figure # 1. NIR Hand-held Analyzer is taking readings for Brix, pH, TA in vineyard without removing it from vine

Brimrose Corporation, USA

Centre wallon de Recherches agronomiques - **Département Qualité des productions agricoles**
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dptqual@cra.wallonie.be - <http://cra.wallonie.be>

Partenaires : (Belgique) ; APOFRUIT (Italie); Institut für Agrartechnik Bornim e. V. (Allemagne) VERHAERT (Belgique);
Katholieke Universiteit Leuven - sous la coordination du CEMAGREF - UR Giqual



Hyperspectral imaging and support vector machines for the trace back of compound feeds



P. Dardenne¹ , V. Baeten¹ , J. A. Fernández Pierna²

¹Walloon Agricultural Research Centre (CRA-W), Quality of Agricultural Products Department, Chaussée de Namur n°24, 5030 Gembloux, Belgium

²Scientific collaborator F.N.R.S. Statistics and Informatics Department, University of Agronomical Sciences, Avenue de la Faculté 8, 5030 Gembloux, Belgium

**12th International Conference on
Near Infrared Spectroscopy**

<http://www.nir2005.com/>

10 - 15 April 2005
Sky City Auckland, New Zealand



State Official Laboratory (ROLT, Belgium)

3 methods:



Agricultural Research Centre of Gembloux (CRAGx, Belgium)

Dr P. Dardenne, Dr V. Baeten, Ir Ph. Vermeulen, Dr. R. Oger, Dr G. Berben

- Management
- PCR method
- NIR Microscopy method
- Data Base Development
- Graphical Query Module Development
- Web Site Creation

Gembloux Agriculture
Prof D. Portetelle
- PCR method

1. Classical Microscopy

of Agricultural Products (RIKILT, The Netherlands)

- Dr J. de Jong, Dr L. van Raamsdonck, Dr. H. Aarts
- Classical microscopy method
 - PCR method
 - NIR Spectroscopy method
 - Expert system development

des sciences agronomiques 10 Partners

Scottish Agricultural
Dr I. Murray
- NIR Spectroscopy method

2. NIR:

2.1 Classical "Macro" NIRS

2.2 NIR & Microscopy (NIRM)

Laboratory of the Autonomous
Dr J. Bosch
- Classical microscopy
- NIR Spectroscopy



Materials and Measurements

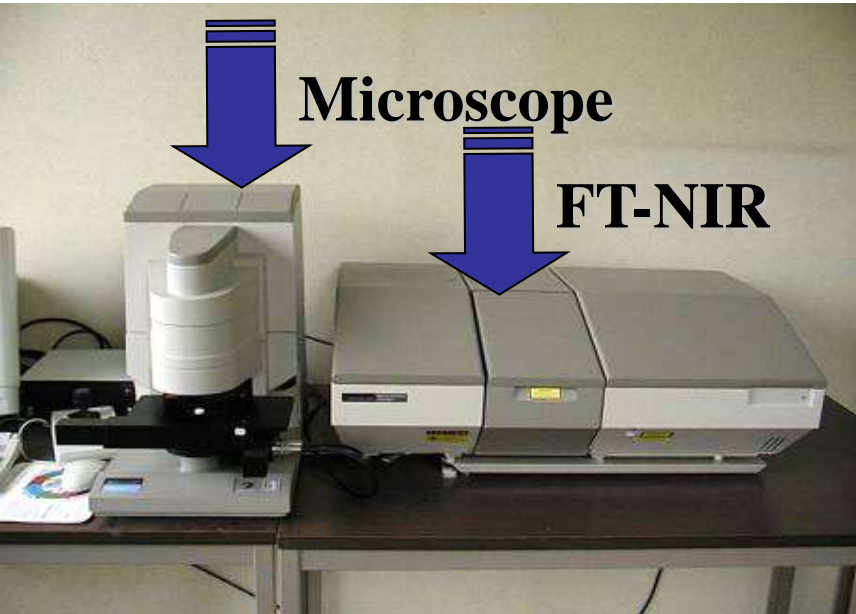
School of Agriculture and Forestry

3. PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction)

- NIR Spectroscopy method

Instrument : microscope coupled to a FT-NIR

NIR microscope (NIRM)



Sample particles

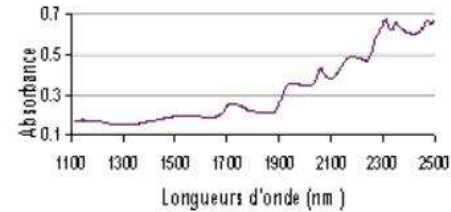


One spectrum / particle

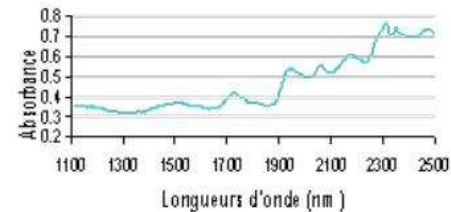
Sample holder with particles



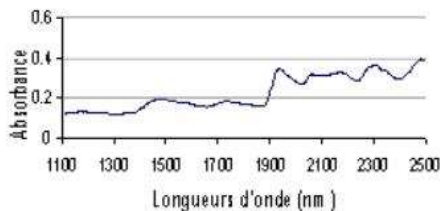
Spectre de farine de poisson



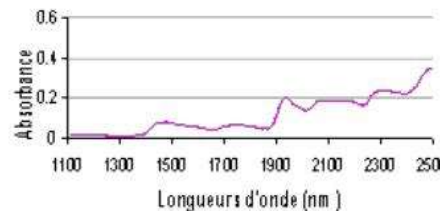
Spectre de farine animale



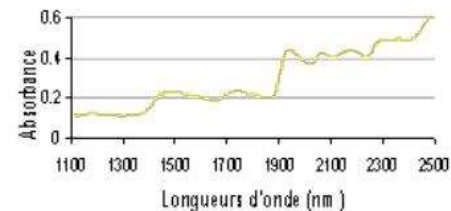
Spectre de lin



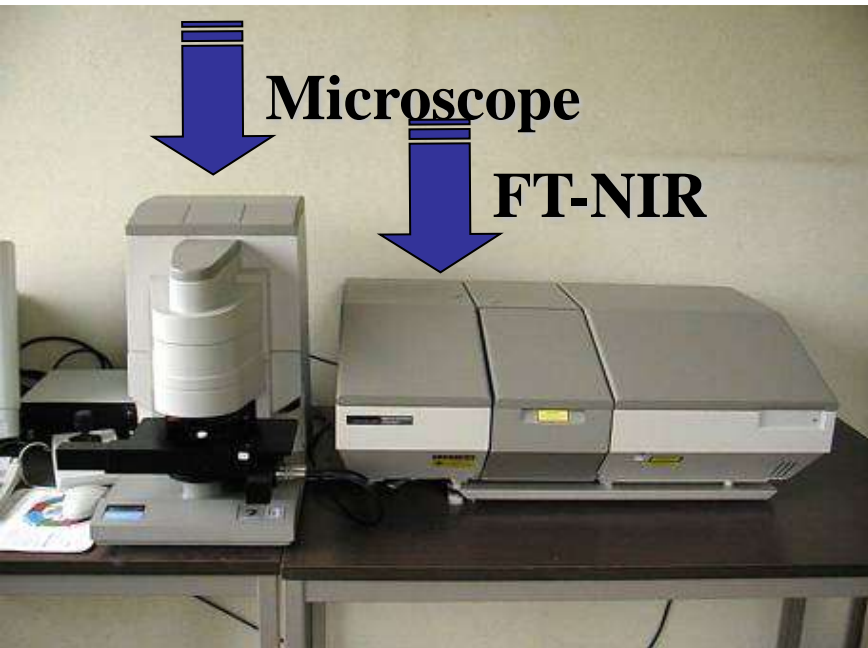
Spectre de maïs



Spectre de soja



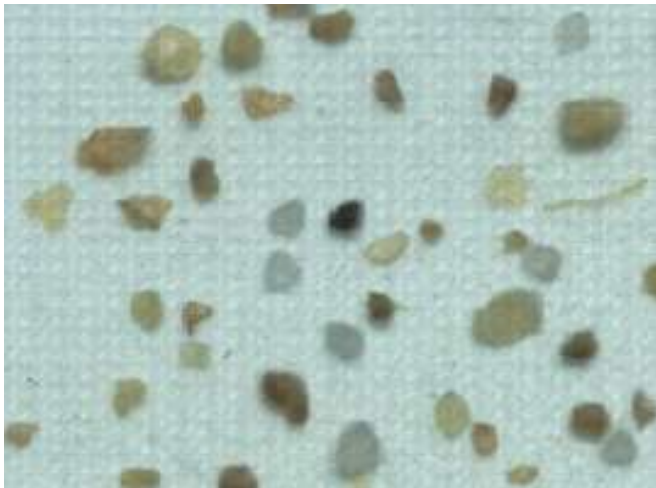
NIR microscopy (NIRM)



**Good results but
too slow :
spectrum acquisition time
particle by particle**

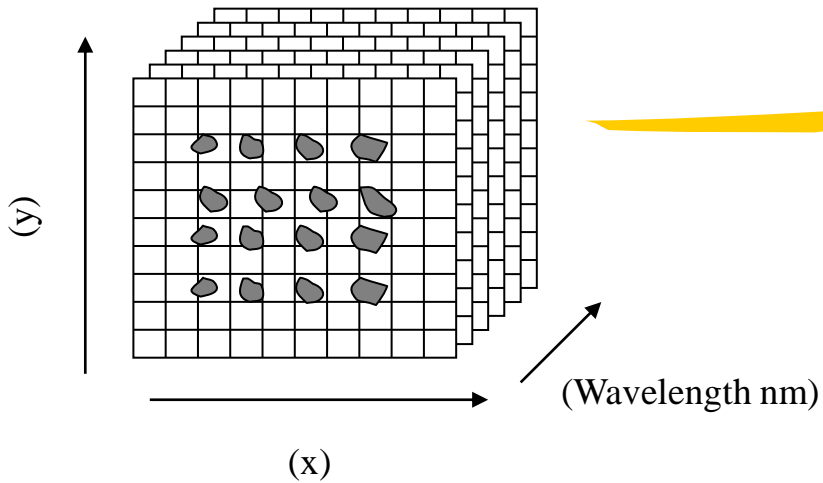
**At 0.5% contamination,
600 particles must be analyzed
to get at least 1 with $P=.95$**

At 0.1% , 3000 particles



NIR Camera

Matrix NIR,
Spectral Dimensions, Inc.



- **Camera InGaAs**
- **900 - 1700 / 10 nm**
- **240 x 320 pixels**
- **Each pixel: 70 μm *70 μm**
- **Analyzed surface : 5 cm²**
- **76 800 spectra 24 MB**
- **300 - 350 particles**
- **Analysis time : +/- 5 min**

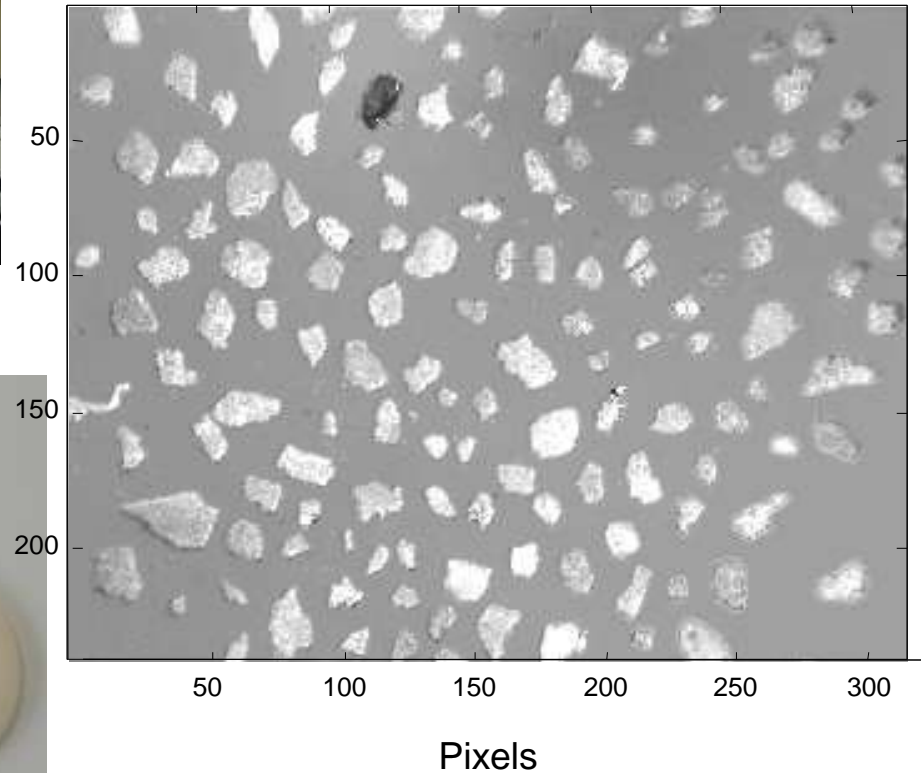


NIR Camera

Matrix NIR,
Spectral Dimensions, Inc.



Pixels



Des - Département Qualité des productions agricoles

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dptqual@cra.wallonie.be - <http://cra.wallonie.be>

Learning data base

2233 animal particles:

- meat & bone meal
- fish meal
- poultry meal

3288 plant particles:

- cereals (wheat, oats, barley, corn, ..)
- protein sources (*rapeseed meal, peas, soya meal, ...*)
- tropical by-products (*peanuts, cocoa, coconut, manioc, palm kernel*)
- other vegetal meals (*sugar beet by-products, bakery by-products, chicory, lucern, potatoes by-products, ..*)



DISCRIMINATION METHODS :

- PLS**
- LDA & QDA**
- ANN**
- SVM**

J. Near Infrared Spectrosc. 12, 93–100 (2004)
**Least-squares support vector machines for
chemometrics: an introduction and evaluation**
R.P. Cogdill and P. Dardenne



Support Vector Machines, V.N. Vapnik (The Nature of Statistical Learning Theory, Springer-Verlag, New York, 1995)

J. Chemometrics 2004; 18: 341–349

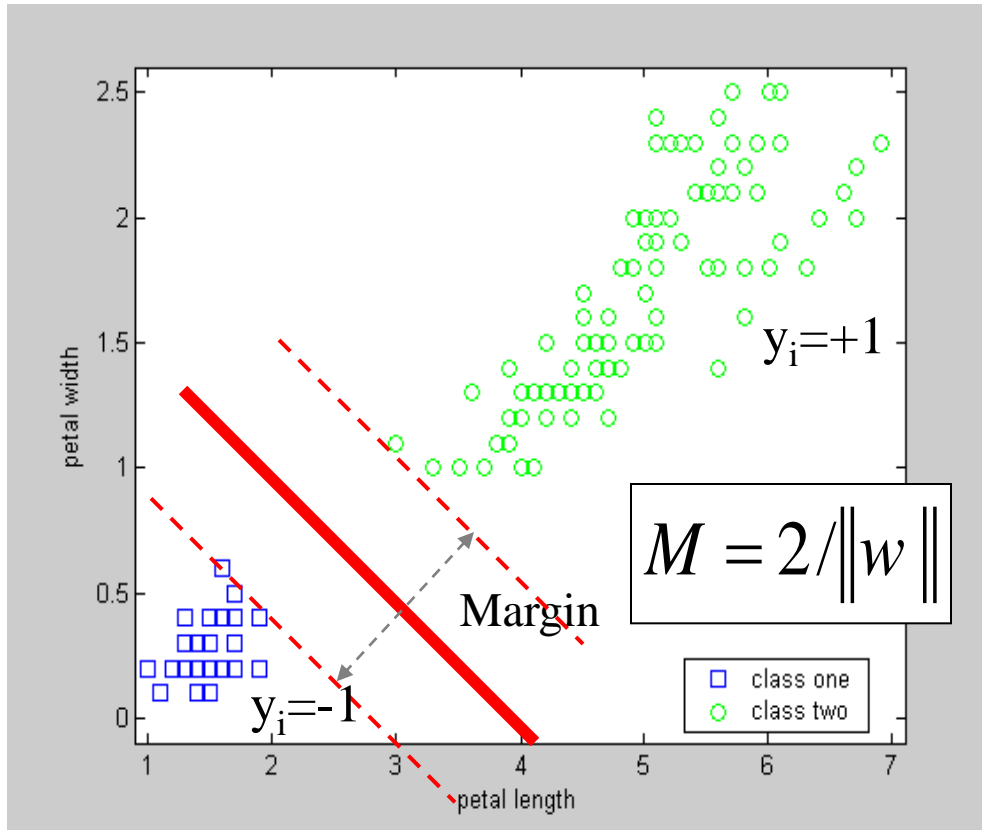
Combination of support vector machines (SVM) and near-infrared (NIR) imaging spectroscopy for the detection of meat and bone meal (MBM) in compound feeds.

J.A.Fernandez Pierna¹, V.Baeten¹, A.Michotte
Renier¹, R.P.Cogdill² and P.Dardenne^{1*}



SVM (Support Vector Machine)

The linearly separable case



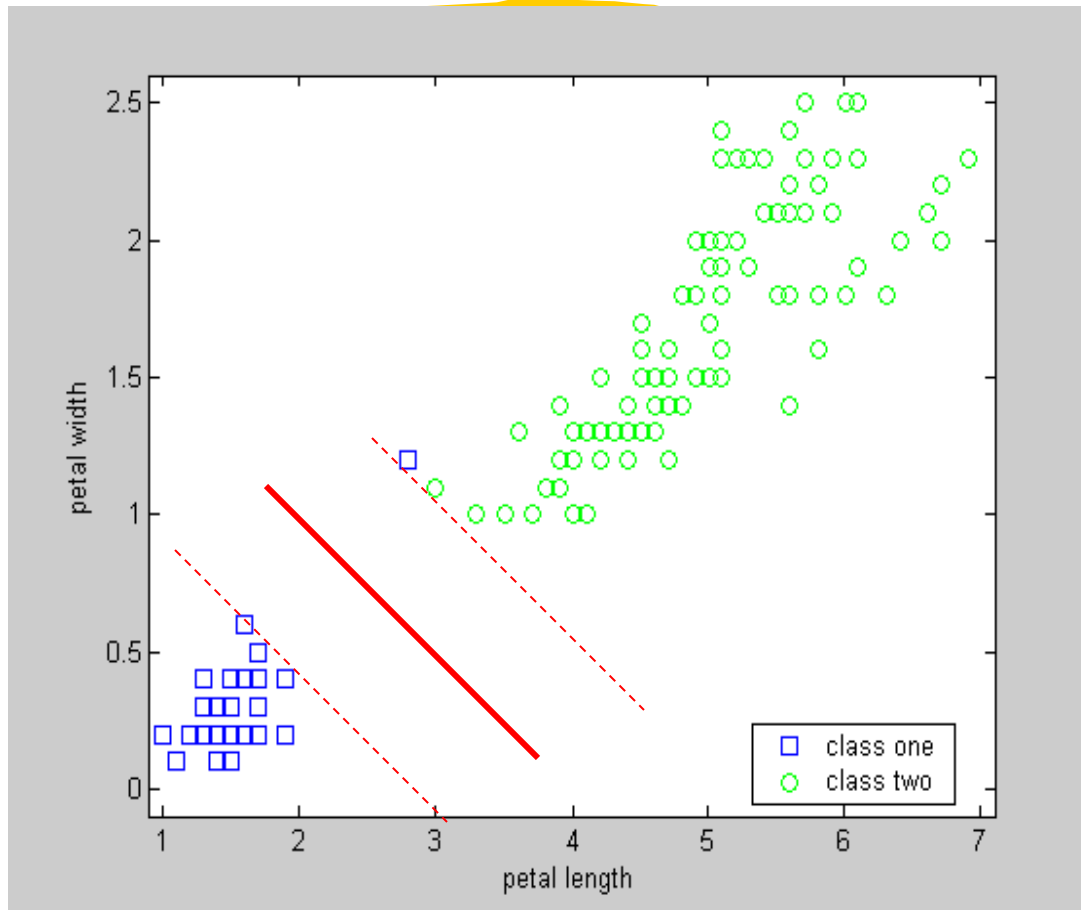
$$f(x) = w' \cdot x + b$$

$$M = 2 / \|w\|$$

**Classifier that maximises the margin → Optimal separating hyperplane
→ good generalization is expected**



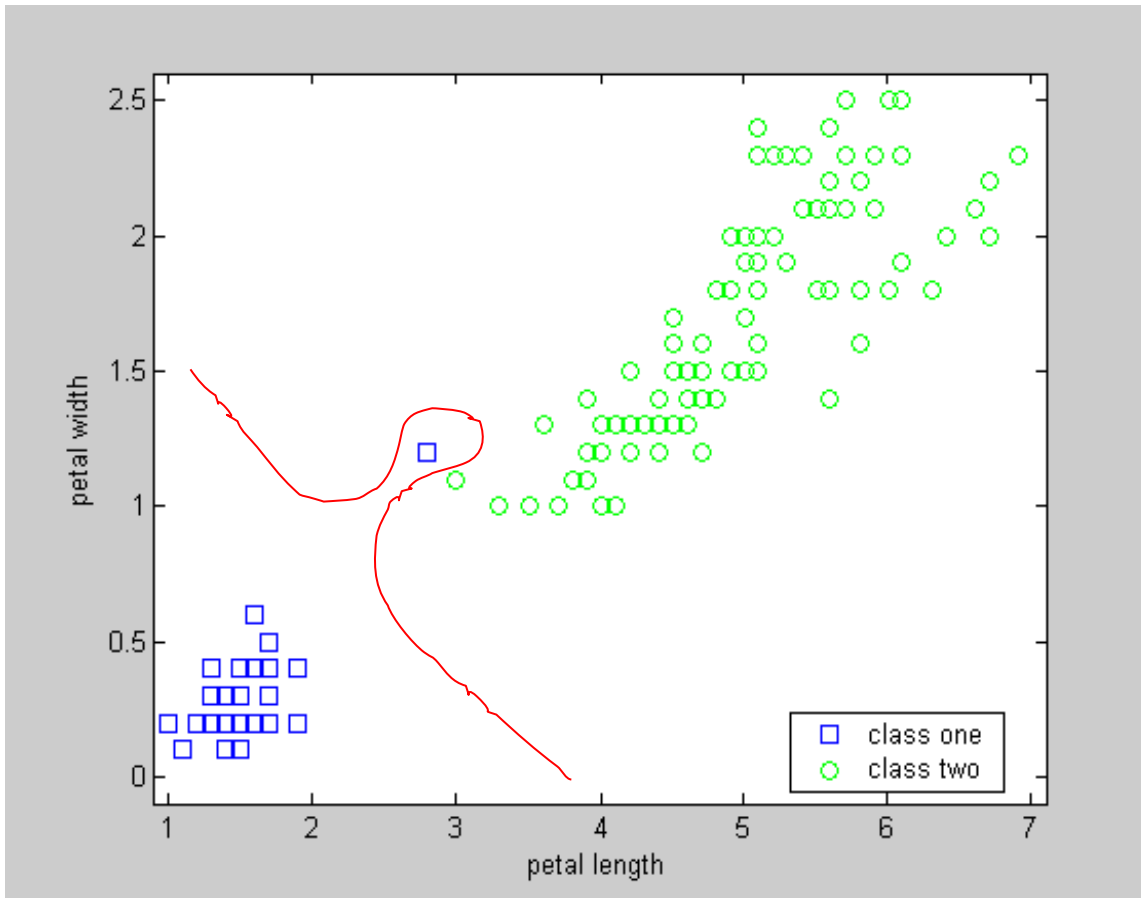
The non linearly separable case



Linear separation → more prediction errors, but better generalization

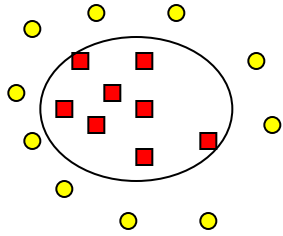


The non linearly separable case

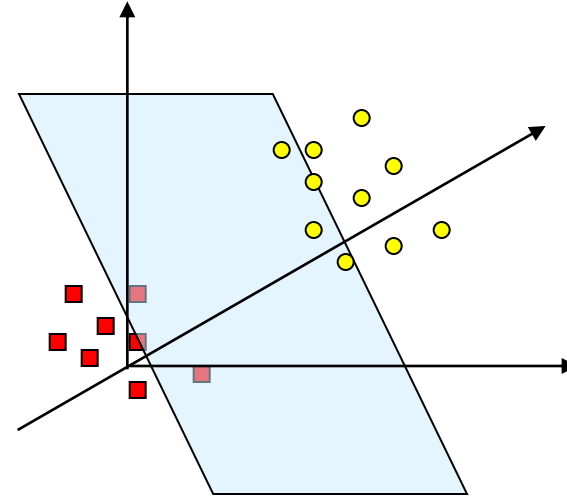


Non linear separation → less prediction errors, but poorer generalization ■ ■ ■

The non linearly separable case: Linearisation in a higher dimensional space



mapping
 Φ



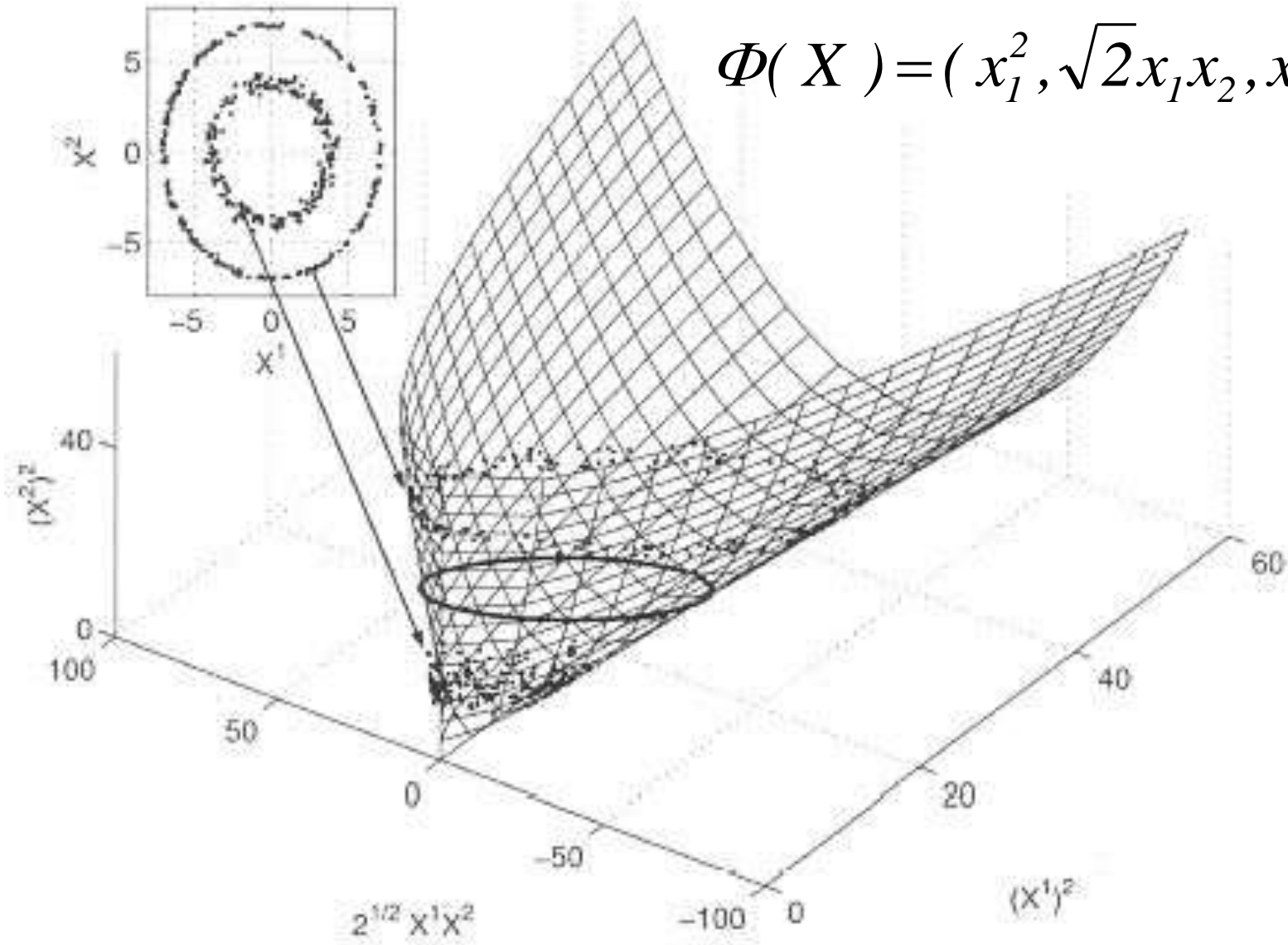
$$\Phi : \mathcal{R}^d \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^D \quad (D \gg d)$$

$$x \rightarrow \Phi(x)$$

**Separating hyperplane
with maximal margin**



$$\Phi(X) = (x_1^2, \sqrt{2}x_1x_2, x_2^2)$$



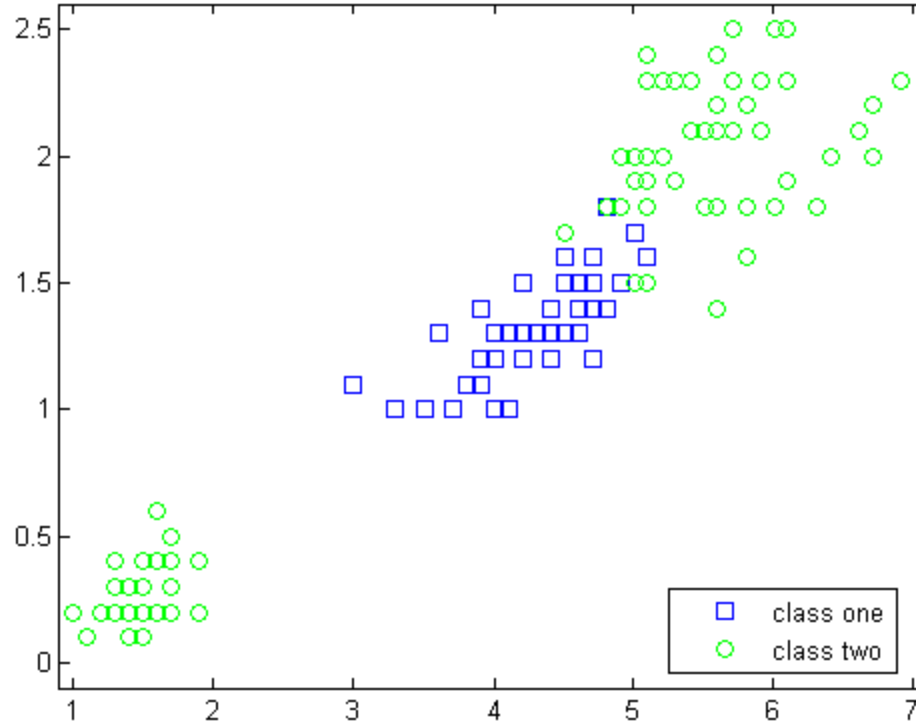
Source: Belousov et al.

Mapping is done with Kernels

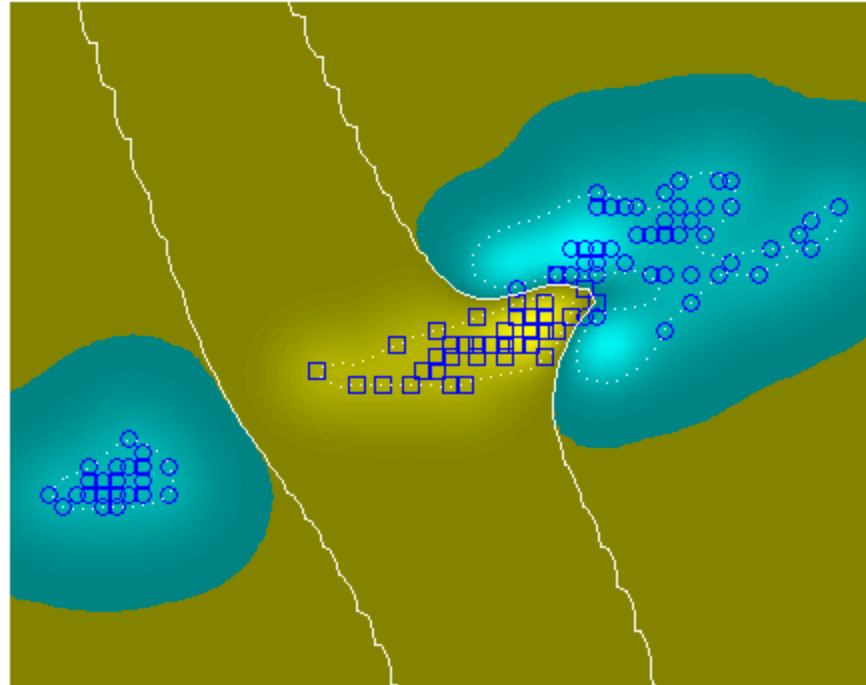
Linear	$K(x_i, x_j) = x_i \cdot x_j$
Polynomial	$K(x_i, x_j) = (x_i \cdot x_j + c)^n$
Gaussian Radial Basis Function	$K(x_i, x_j) = \exp\left(-\frac{\ x_i - x_j\ ^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$
Sigmoid Function	$K(x_i, x_j) = \tanh((a(x_i \cdot x_j) - b))$

- RBF:
- Simple
 - Large ability to model data of arbitrary complexity
 - Computationally easy
 - Only one parameter sigma to be optimized

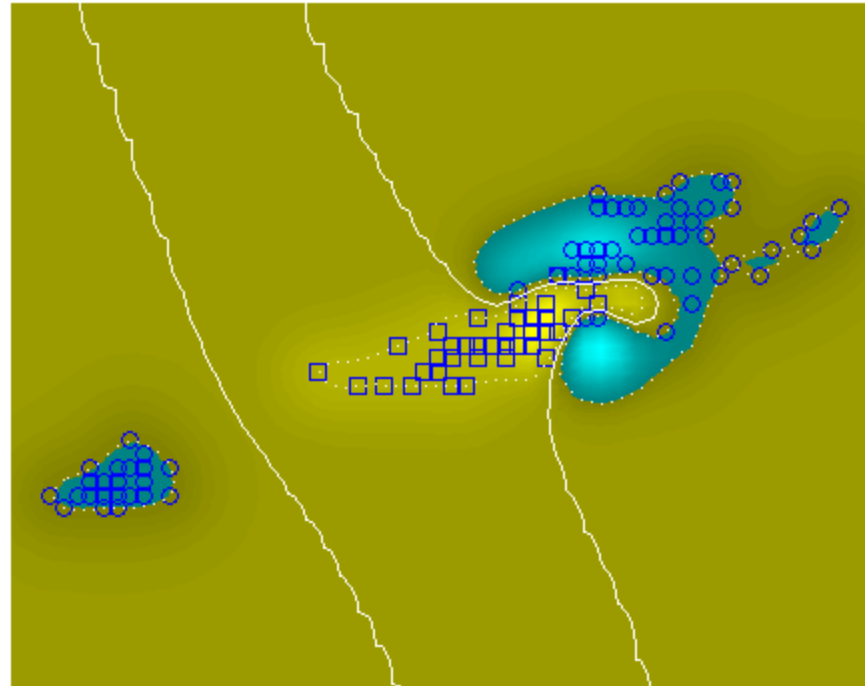
Fisher's Iris data set



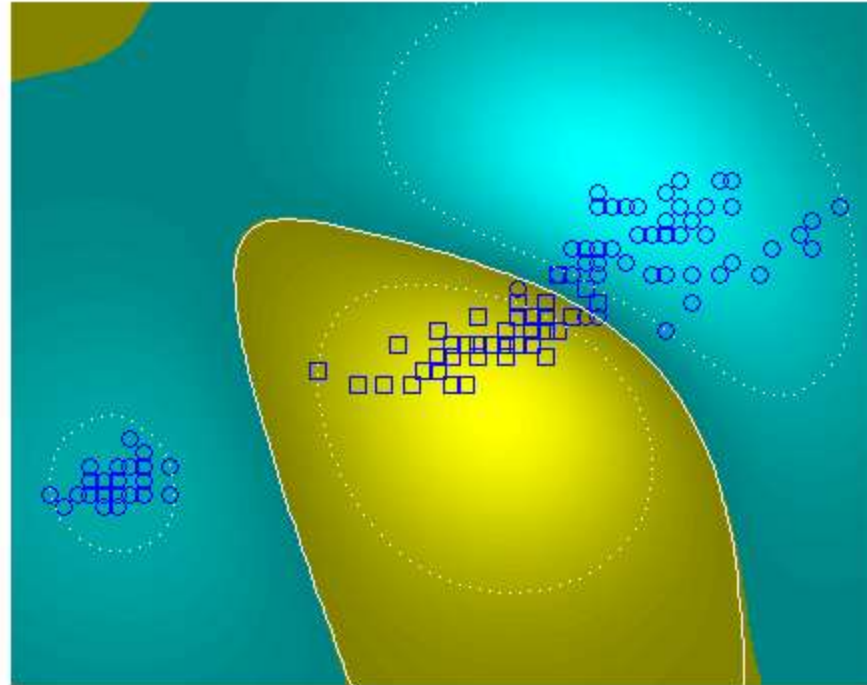
SVM & RBF Gaussian Kernel $C=10$ / $\sigma = 0.25$



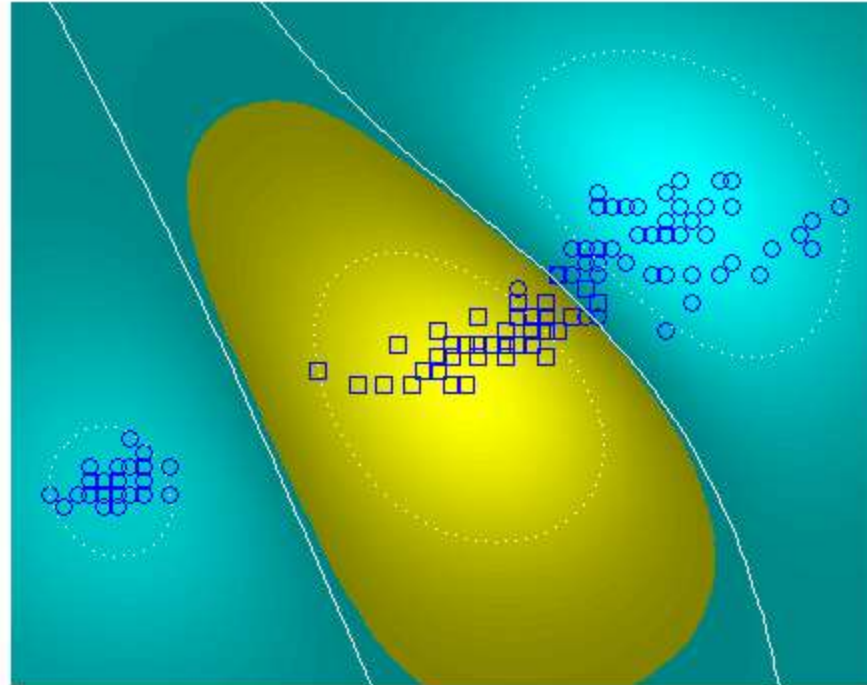
RBF Gaussian Kernel $C=100$ / $\sigma = 0.25$



RBF Gaussian Kernel $C=10$ / $\sigma=1$



RBF Gaussian Kernel $C=1 / \sigma=1$



Learning data base

2233 animal particles:

- meat & bone meal
- fish meal
- poultry meal

3288 plant particles:

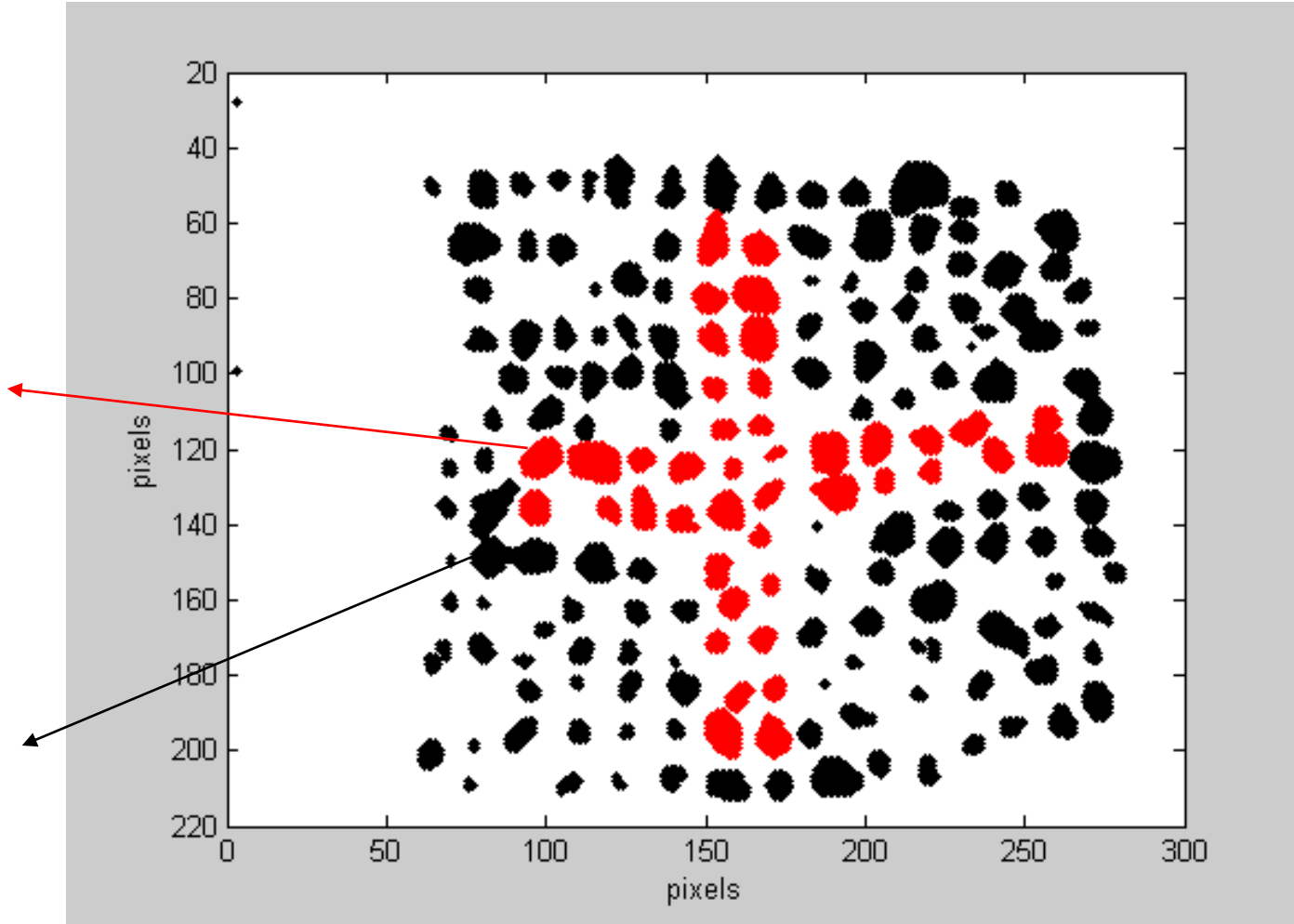
- cereals (wheat, oats, barley, corn, ..)
- protein sources (*rapeseed meal, peas, soya meal, ...*)
- tropical by-products (*peanuts, cocoa, coconut, manioc, palm kernel*)
- other vegetal meals (*sugar beet by-products, bakery by-products, chicory, lucern, potatoes by-products, ..*)

to compute the
SVM model
by optimisation
of
C : regularisation factor
 σ : width of the Gaussian



Test image : data set with separated particles

Animal
particles



Vegetal
particles

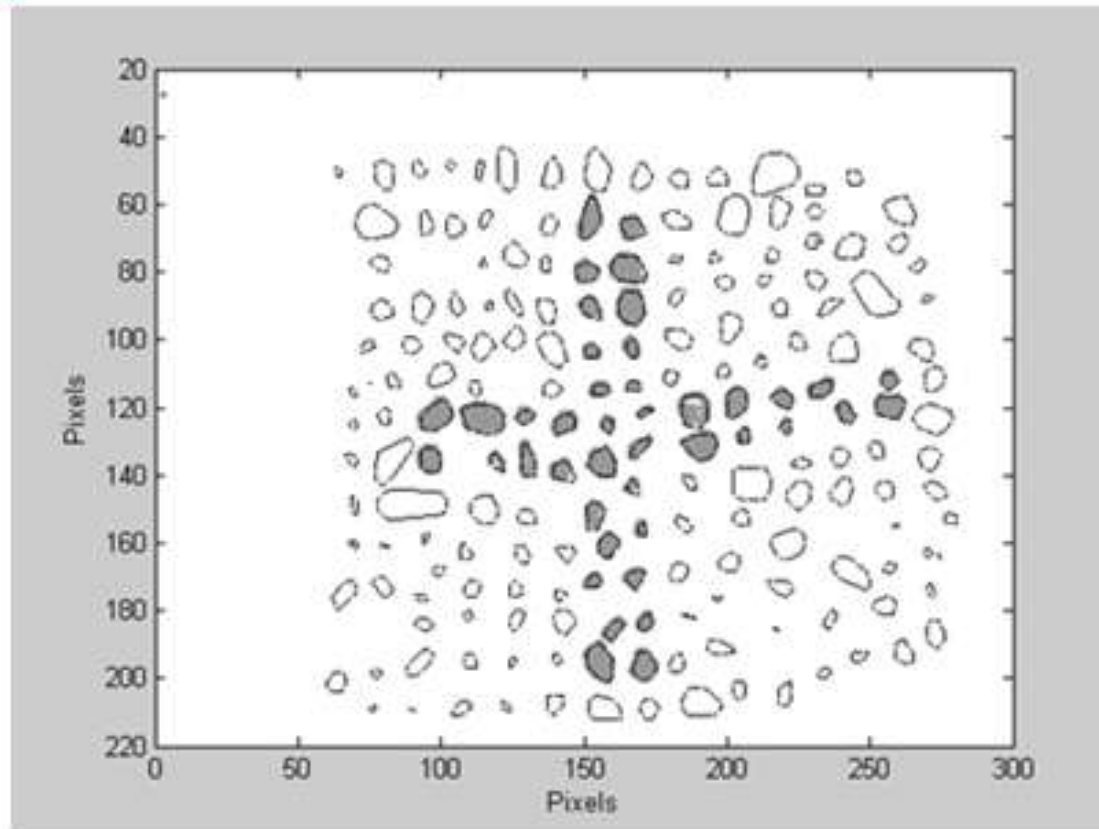


Prediction by SVM

Grey=animal

White=vegetal

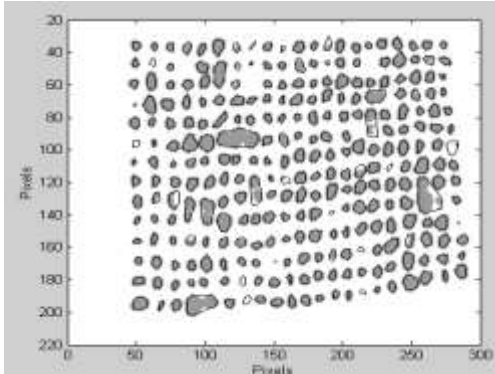
($C=1000$, $\sigma=25$)



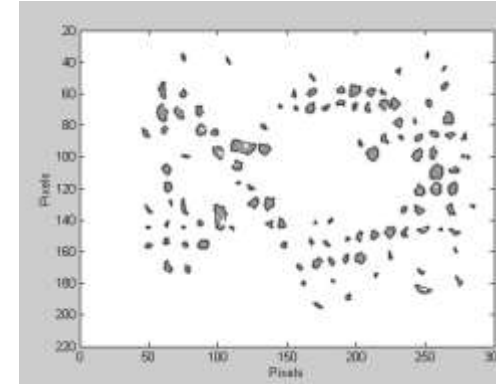
84,88 % of pixels -> 100% animal particles



Detection of Fish meal in MBM

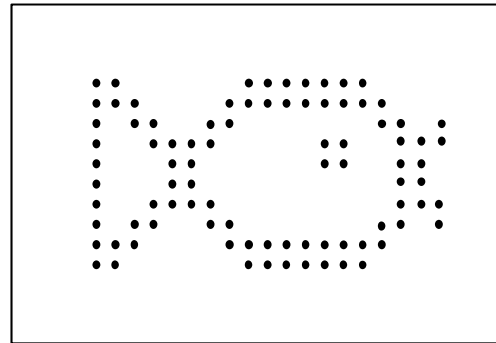


Discriminant models



**Animal vs. Vegetal
Fish vs. Terrestrial animal**

**Distribution of
the fish particles**



Hyperspectral imaging and support vector machines for the trace back of compound feeds



Plant \leftrightarrow animal : easy, LOD : 0.1%

Fish \leftrightarrow terrestrial animal : OK, but difficult

Mammalian \leftrightarrow Poultry : even more difficult

Bovine \leftrightarrow Pig : impossible by NIR microscopy



Screening of plant ingredients in feed



This research is decisive in the support of the Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive amending Directive 79/373/EC on the marketing of compound feedstuffs.

In this document, the Commission underlines the advantages of the labelling provisions of compound feedstuffs for production animals in order to facilitate the trace back of compound feed.

**Not only : composition percentage, Protein, Fat, ...
Energy, ...**

+ % of ingredients (cereals, soyameal, ...)

↔ Industry interests;

- secret formulas,**
- many types of feed,**

NIRS in food and Agriculture

- use of 'universal' and recognized data bases (models)
(+ wireless & internet)
- chemometrics (new algorithms & computing power)
- increase of on-line installations
- new low cost portable spectrometers
- new applications for imaging spectroscopy



Merci bramin p'o m'awès choutè





Today's Needs for Tomorrow's Hardware

- Sensitivity
- Dynamic range
- Stability and ruggedness
- Spectral reproducibility
- Spectral resolution
- Speed
- Portability
- Reduced cost

Ed. Stark
12th ICNIRS
Auckland, April 05

Conflicting needs require tradeoffs



12th International Conference on Near Infrared Spectroscopy

<http://www.nir2005.com/>

10 - 15 April 2005

Sky City Auckland, New Zealand



* Time Resolved Spectroscopy, *Véronique Bellon-Maurel*

- A laser pulse of a few pico-seconds irradiates the sample
- The light signal reflected by the sample at a given distance from the irradiation point is then temporally recorded



12th International Conference on Near Infrared Spectroscopy

<http://www.nir2005.com/>

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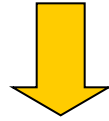
Sky City Auckland, New Zealand



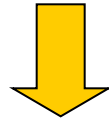
- * **Time Resolved Spectroscopy**, *Véronique Bellon-Maurel*
- * **Surface Plasmon Resonance NIRS**, *Akifumi Ikehata*
- * **Infrared Micro-spectrometers based on MEMS**,
Adrian Keating
- * **Hadamard Coding with mechanical shutters**,
Robert Burling-Claridge
- * **Near Infrared Emission Spectroscopy (NIREs)**,
Celio Pasquini

The background

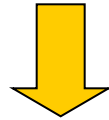
Mad cow crisis (BSE) —



‘Processed animal proteins (meat and bone meal (MBM)) are totally banned in feedingstuffs destined to farmed animals which are kept, fattened or bred for the production of food’
(Council Decision 2000/776/EC – 4/12/2000)



lots of legal decisions to ensure the safety
and quality of feedingstuffs



DETECTION METHODS

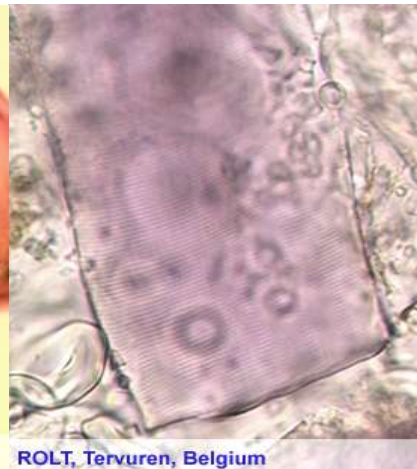
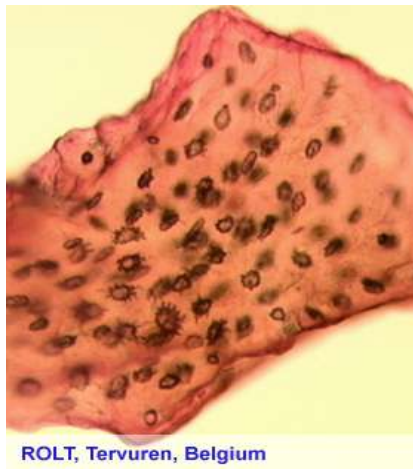
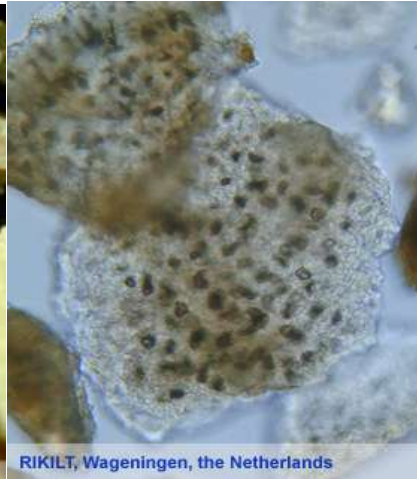
<http://stratfeed.cra.wallonie.be>



EU Reference method : classical microscopy



Classical Microscopy is based on visual observations of the morphological characteristic of the particles of bones.



- time consuming
- well trained microscopists
- subjectivity
- quite poor reproducibility



- *Classical microscopy is based on the visual observation of morphologic features of ingredient particles*
- *NIR microscopy is based on the organic composition of ingredient particles*
- *Our objective => replace the eyes of the analyst (i.e. visible detectors) **by infrared detectors** and the expertise of the microscopist by **discriminant equations***



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