

Uso de Espectroscopía de Infrarrojo Cercano (NIRS) para Medición de Calidad en Materia Prima Agroindustrial

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Enfoque para Uso y Desarrollo de NIRS

Utilizar sensores NIRS para determinar parámetros de calidad

- Método rápido
- Bajo costo
- Precisión comparable con métodos tradicionales
- Oportunidad para análisis *in situ*

Agenda



- Tecnología NIRS
- Aplicaciones en Agro-industria
- Oportunidades y Retos

Esquema Básico de un Espectrofotómetro

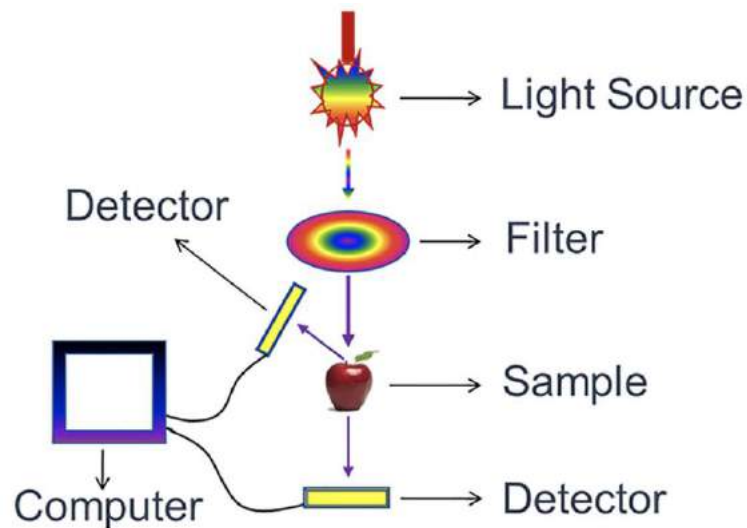
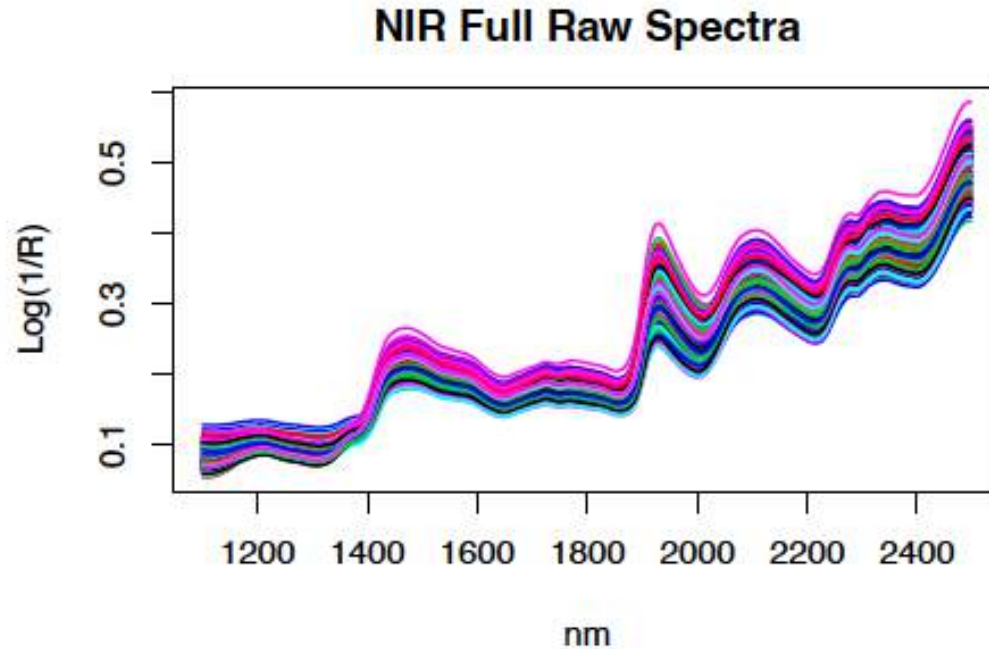


Fig. 1 Schematic of the near-infrared spectrophotometer

- Infrarrojo Cercano (NIRS: 700 – 2500 nm)

Los Sensores Proveen Firma Espectral



Relación NIRS-Biología

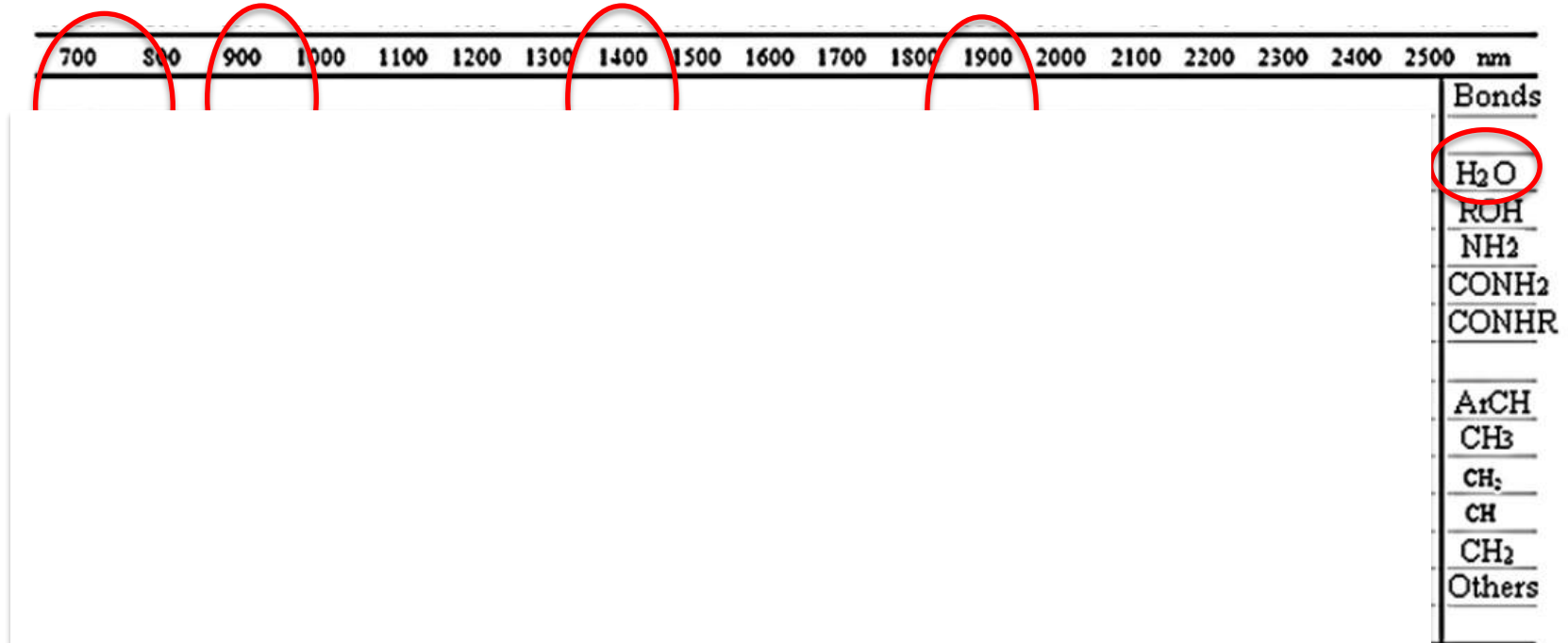
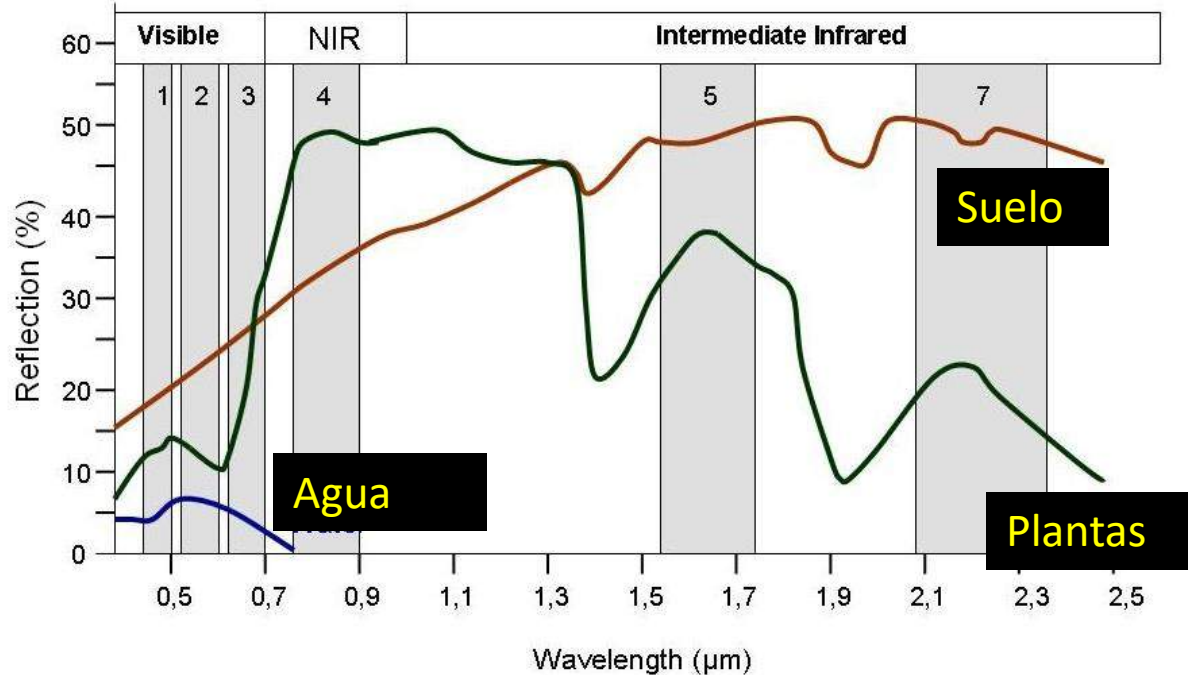
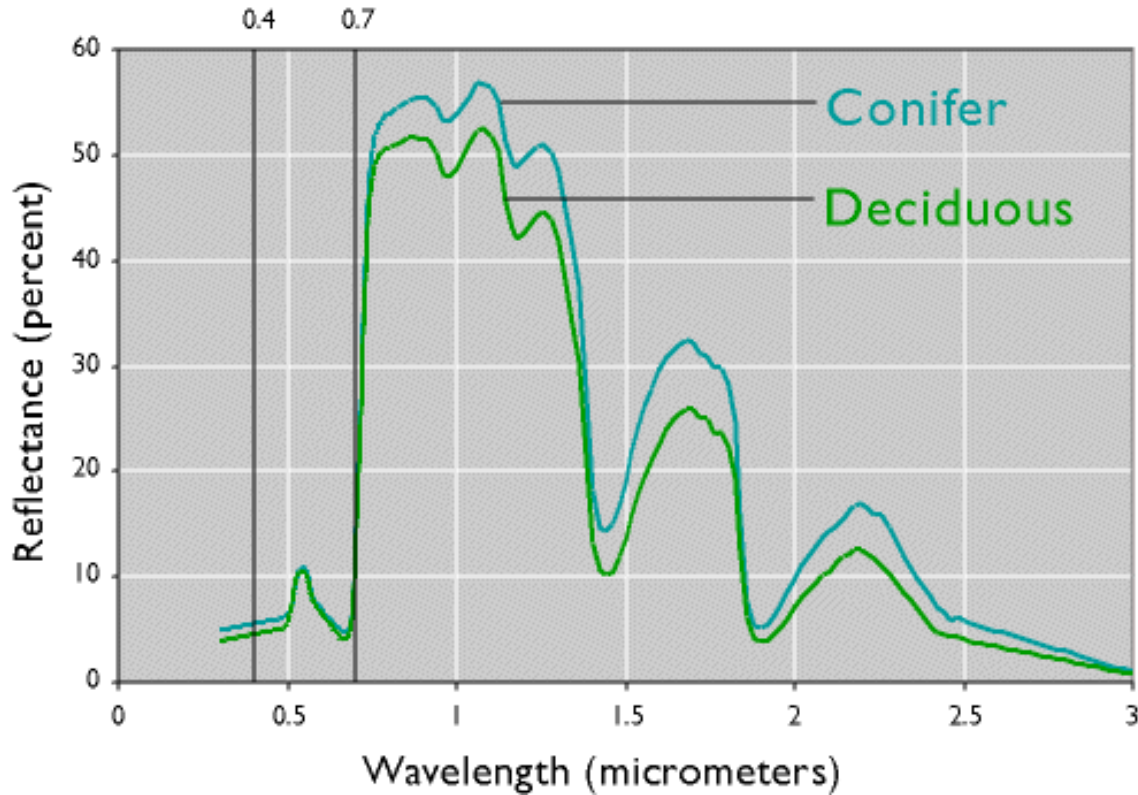


Fig. 1. The distribution of overtone and overtone combination of main organic bonds in electromagnetic wave. “=”: absorption position of bonds, “C”: tone combination, “2C”: overtone combination, “ArCH”: bond CH on the aromatic groups, “2, 3, 4, 5”: first, second, third and fourth overtone. Food Science & Technology 18 (2007) 72e83

Patrones Espectrales Diferentes por Tipo de Material

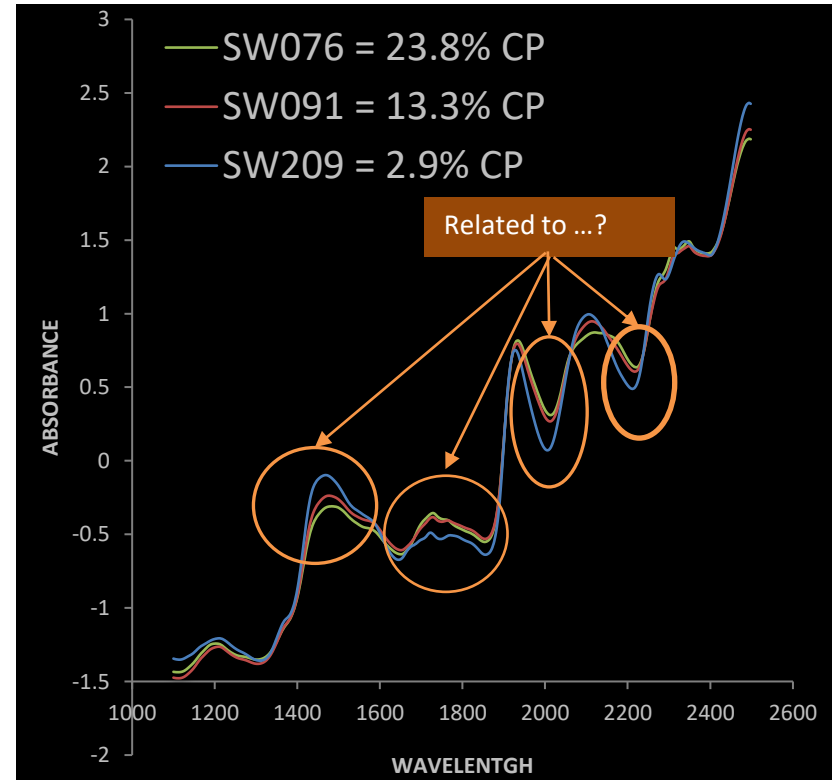


Patrones Espectrales Diferentes por Material Vegetativo



Patrones Espectrales Diferentes por Composición del Material

- Muestras del mismo cultivar de forraje con diferente concentración de proteína cruda



Desarrollo y Uso de Tecnología NIRS

Desarrollo de modelos

Firma espectral

+

Química humeda

Modelo NIRS

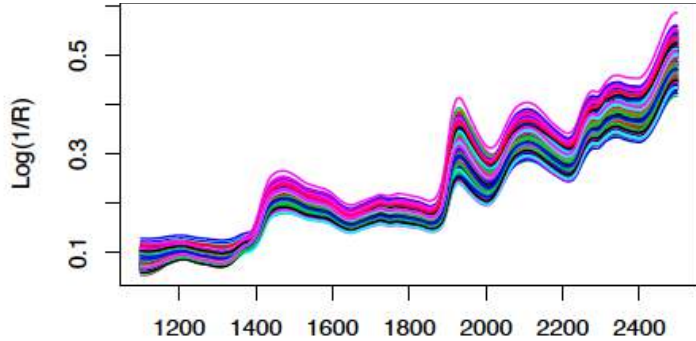
(calidad de modelos es crítico)

Uso de modelos

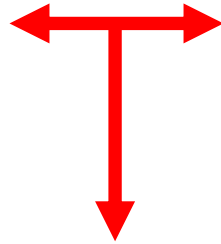
Valores de calidad de materia prima de nuevas muestras es determinada a partir de firmas espectrales

(reducir/eliminar química húmeda)

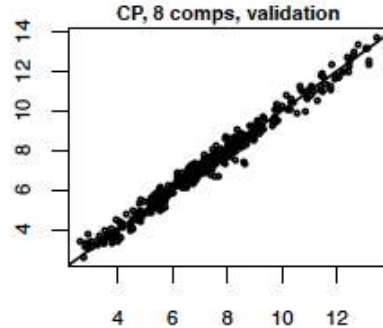
Desarrollo de Modelos NIRS



Response Variables
(Ag., Environ., Food Sci.)

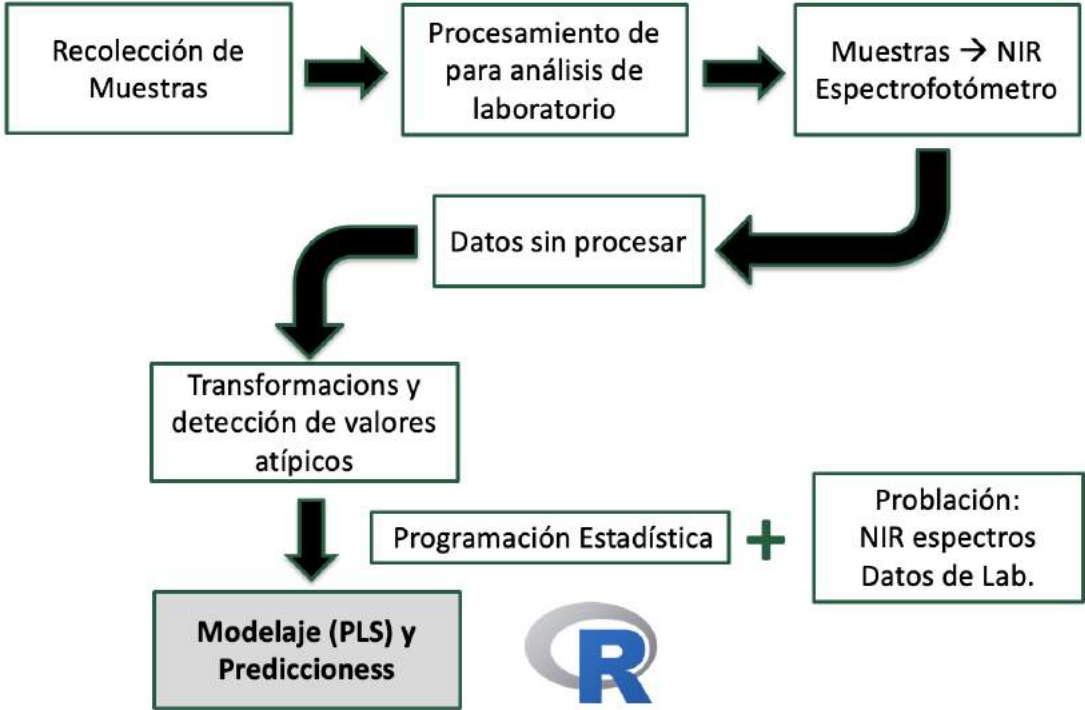


Modeling (development, calibration, validation)



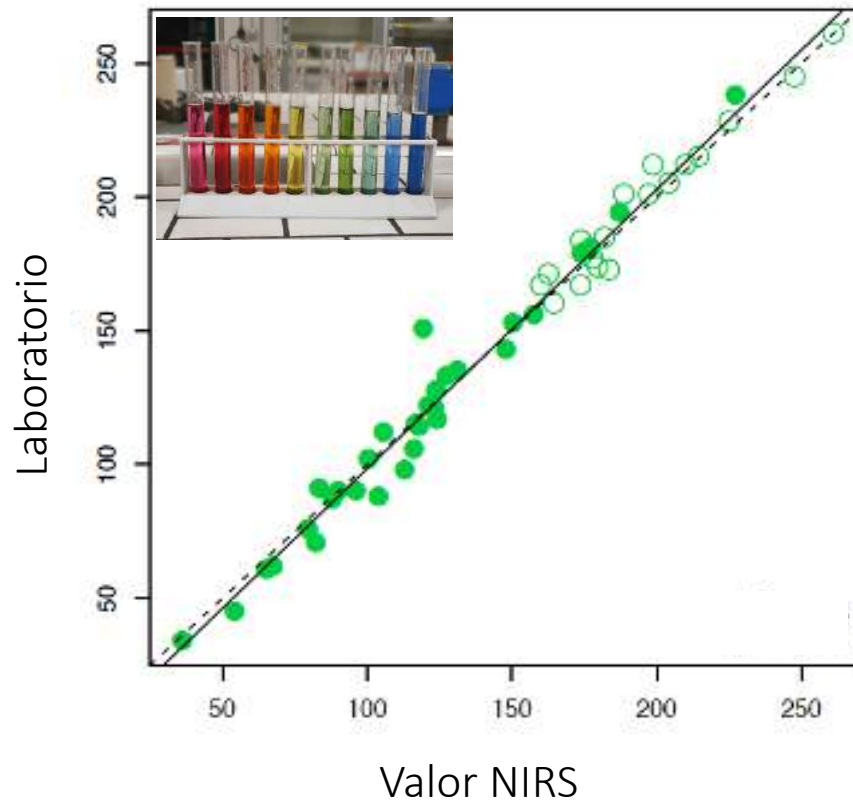
Desarrollo de Modelo

NIR Data Analysis Pipeline



Modelo NIRS Adecuado

- Coeficiente de determinación alto (r^2 cercano a 1)
- Errores de predicción bajos (cercano a 0)
- Pendiente de regresión cercana a 1



Diversidad de Equipos NIRS

(precio, tamaño, resolución)



Foss 6500



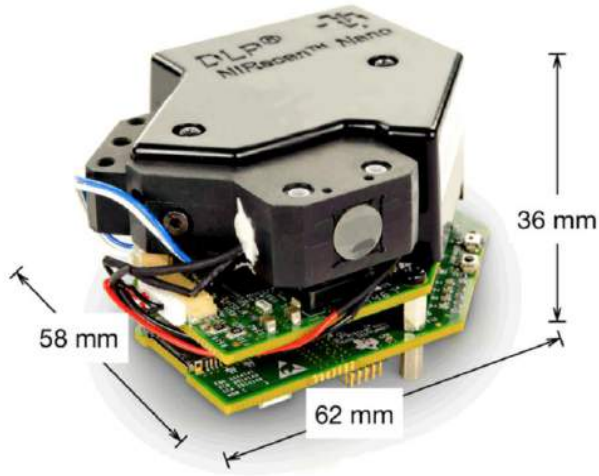
- Spectra: 1100-2500 nm
- Interval: 2 nm
- 700 wavelengths
- Cost (USD \$): +100,000

microPHAZIR (Thermo Fisher)



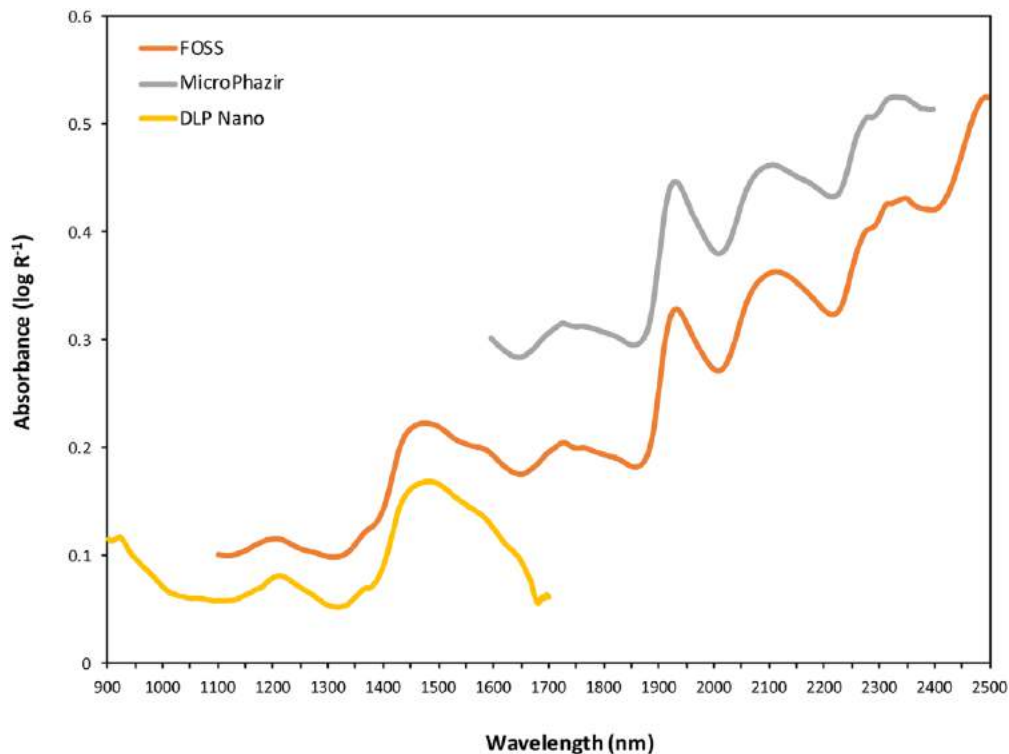
- Spectra: 1600-2400 μm
- Interval: 8 μm
- 100 wavelengths
- Cost (USD \$): $\sim 30,000$

DLP NIRscan Nano (TI)



- Spectra: 900-1700 nm
- Interval: 5 nm
- 160 wavelengths
- Cost (USD \$): ~1,000

Firma Espectral Varía por Equipo NIRS



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Aplicaciones NIRS en Agro-industria



Calidad de Biomasa

- **Calidad:**
 - Proteína, energía, digestibilidad (nutrición animal)
 - Fibra, ceniza (bioenergía)
- **Materias primas:**
 - Forrajes, residuos o byproducts (e.j. bagazo)



Crop Science Journal, 2020.

Acosta, J.J., Castillo, M.S., & Hodge, G.R. . [Comparison of benchtop and handheld near infrared spectroscopy devices to determine forage nutritive value](#). Crop Sci. doi.org/10.1002/csc2.20264.

Proteína

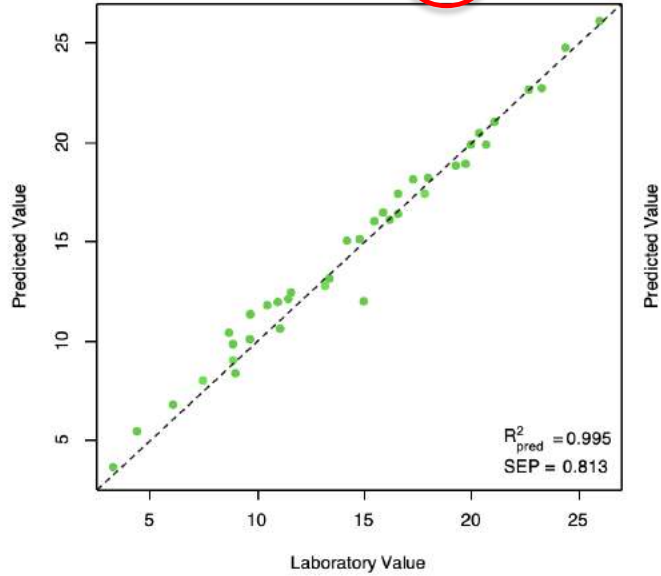
Crude Protein - Foss

Crude Protein - MicroPhazir

Crude Protein - DLP Nano

Proteína

Crude Protein - Foss

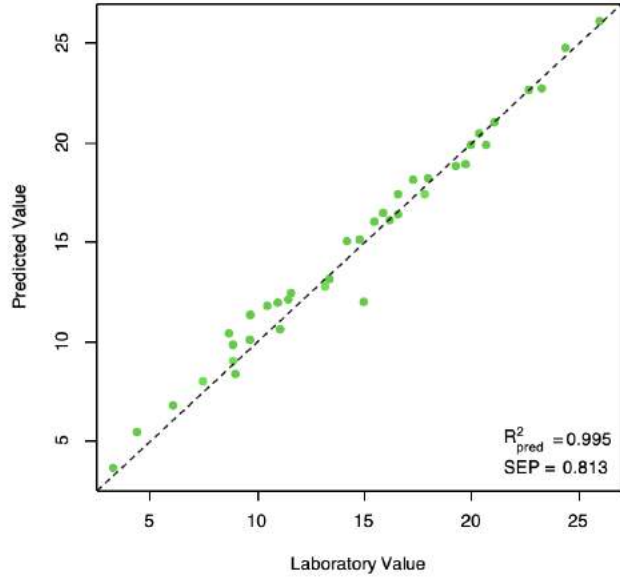


Crude Protein - MicroPhazir

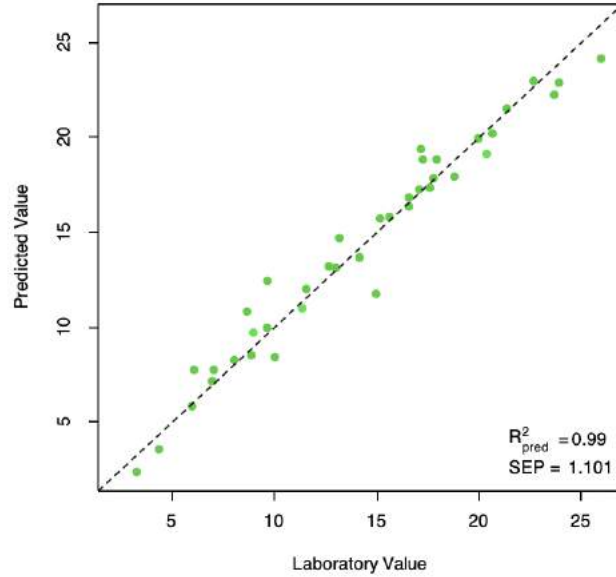
Crude Protein - DLP Nano

Proteína

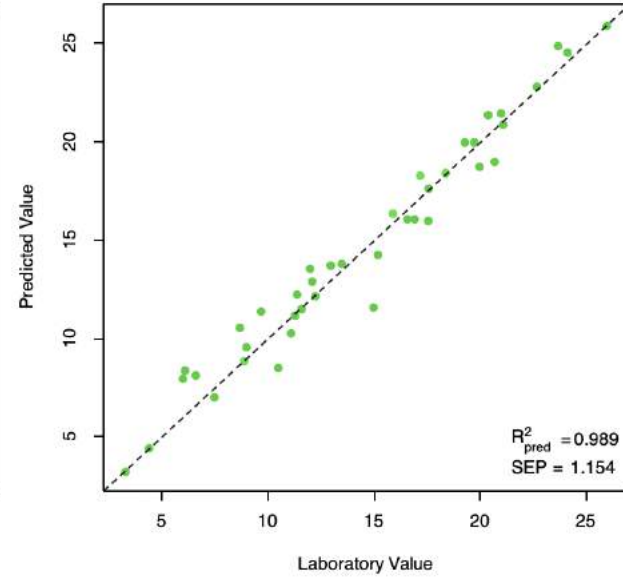
Crude Protein – Foss



Crude Protein – MicroPhazir

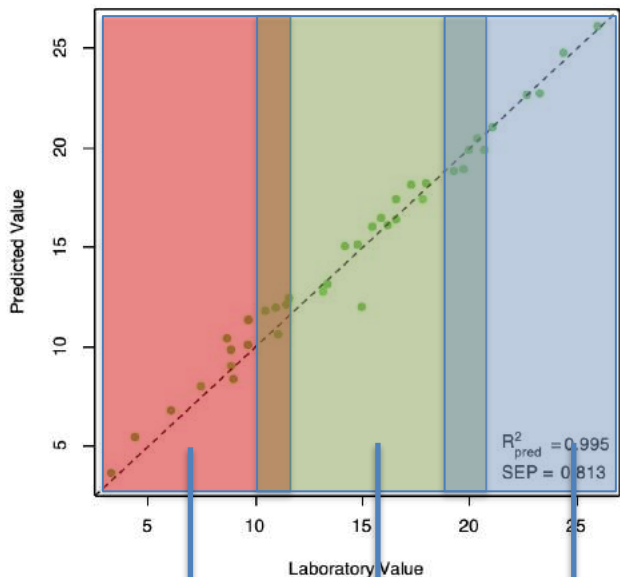


Crude Protein – DLP Nano

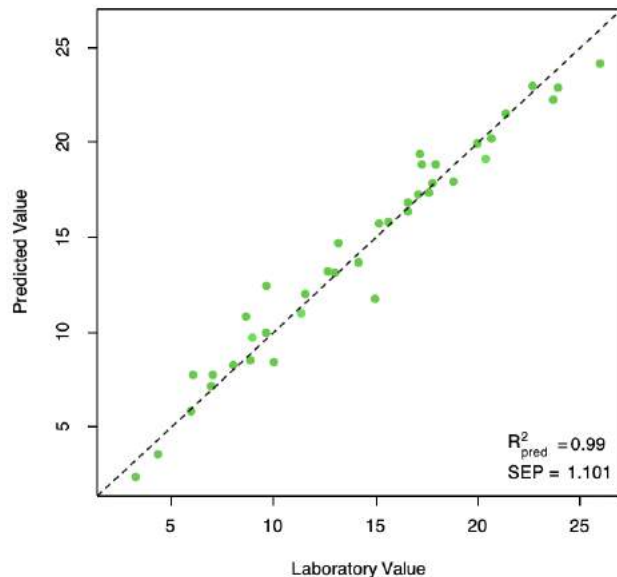


Proteína

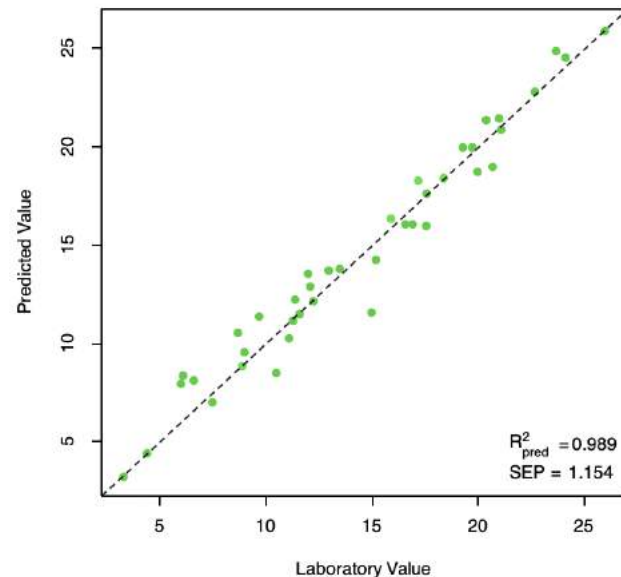
Crude Protein – Foss



Crude Protein – MicroPhazir



Crude Protein – DLP Nano



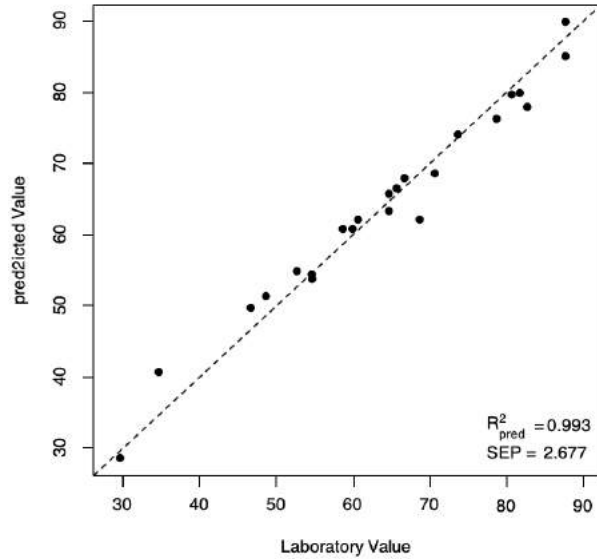
Bajo

Optimo

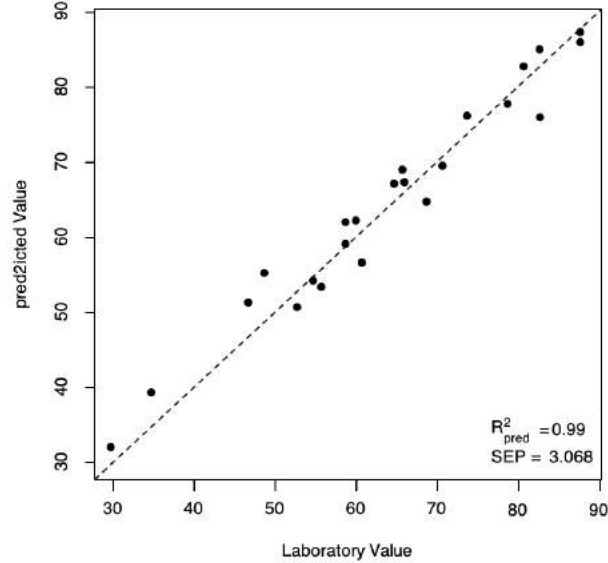
En exceso

Digestibilidad (Energía)

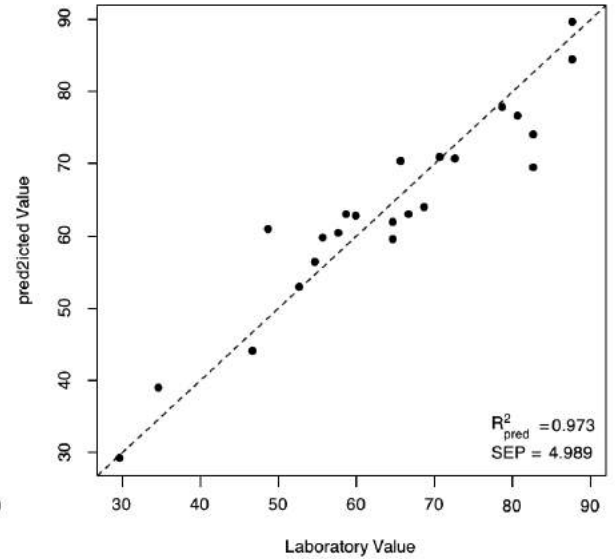
In Vitro True Digestibility – Foss



In Vitro True Digestibility – MicroPhazir

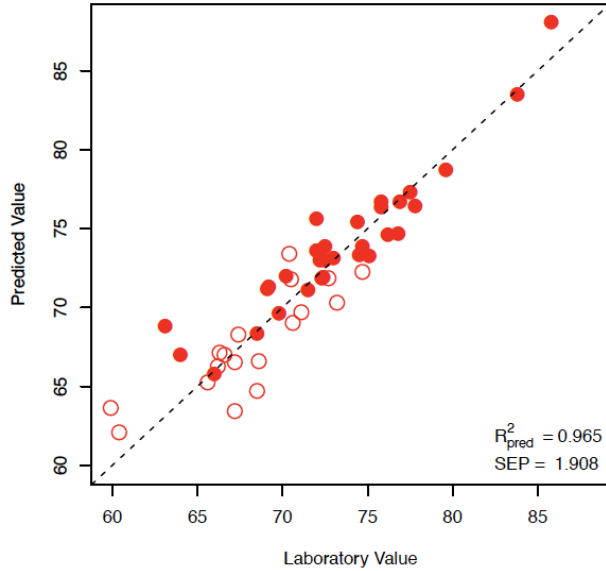


In Vitro True Digestibility – DLP Nano

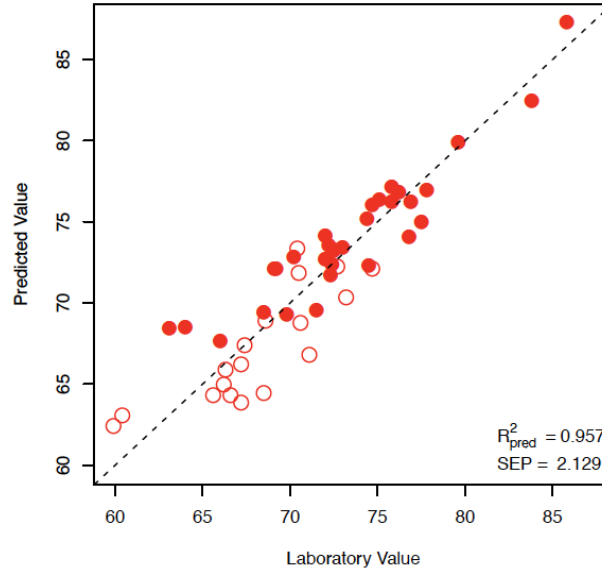


Fibra Neutro Detergente

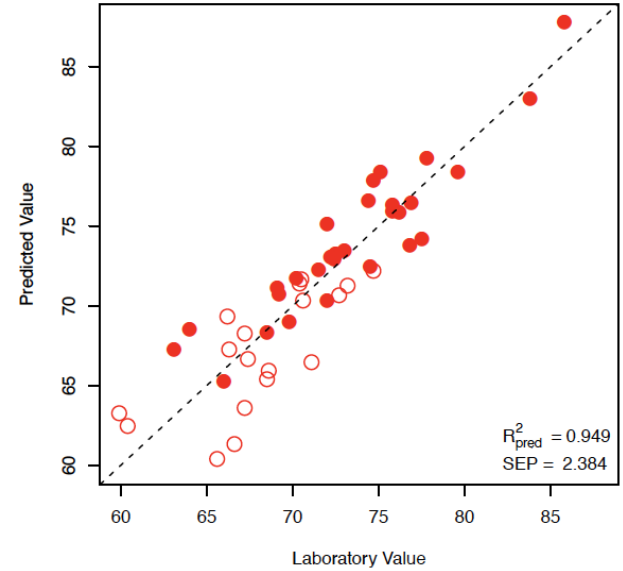
Neutral Detergent Fiber – Foss



Neutral Detergent Fiber – MicroPhazir

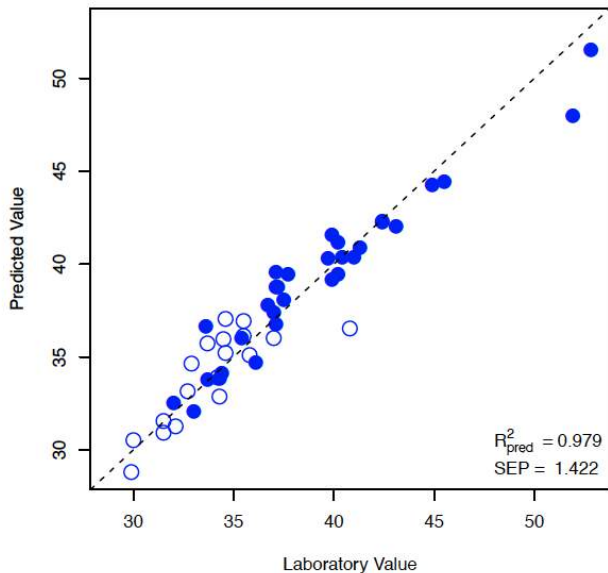


Neutral Detergent Fiber – DLP Nano

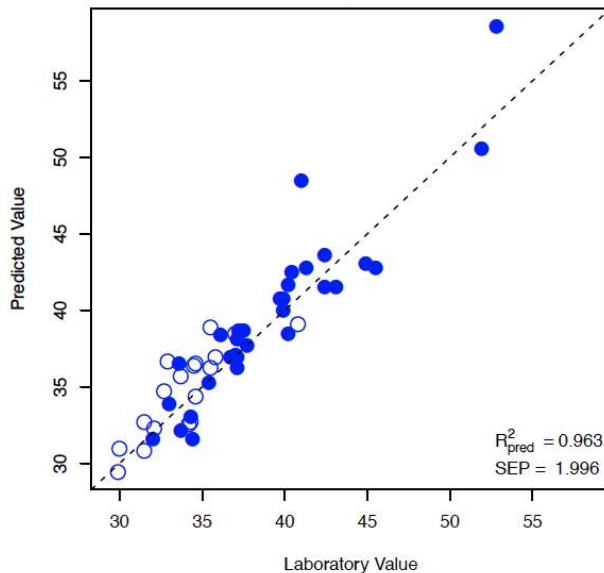


Fibra Acido Detergente

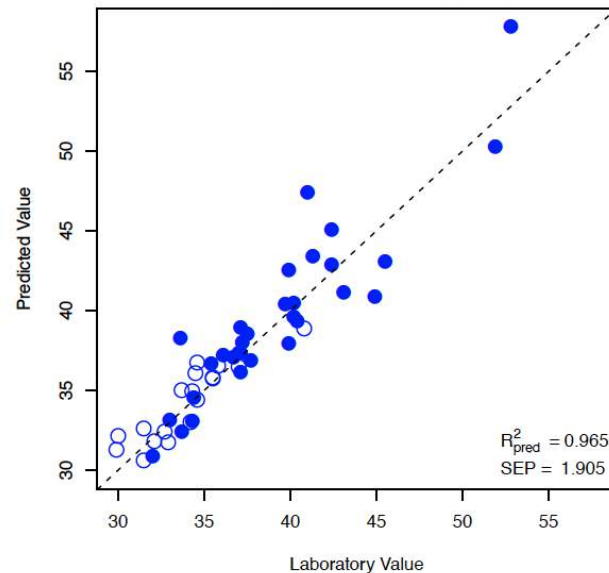
Acid Detergent Fiber – Foss



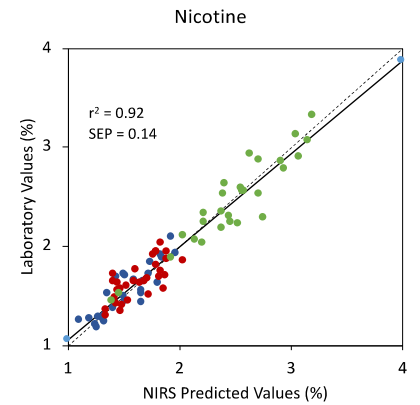
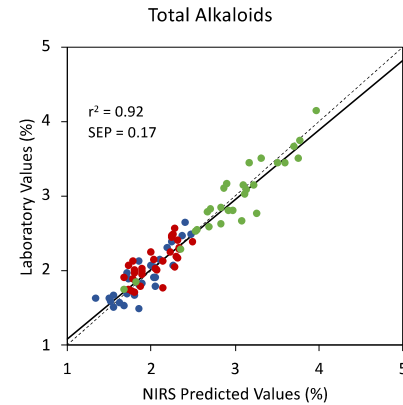
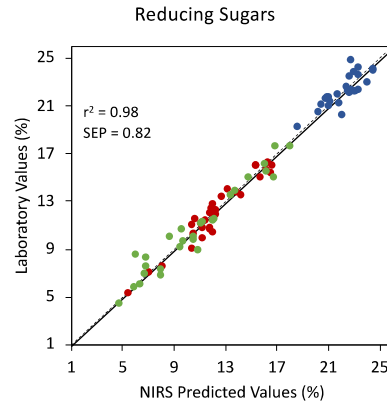
Acid Detergent Fiber – MicroPhazir



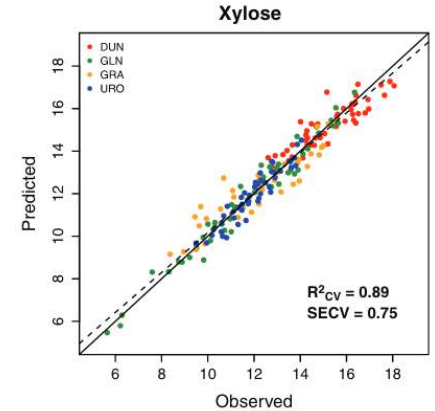
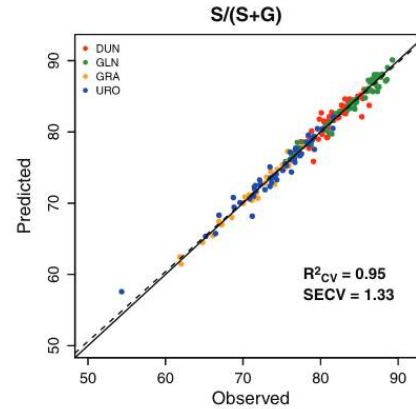
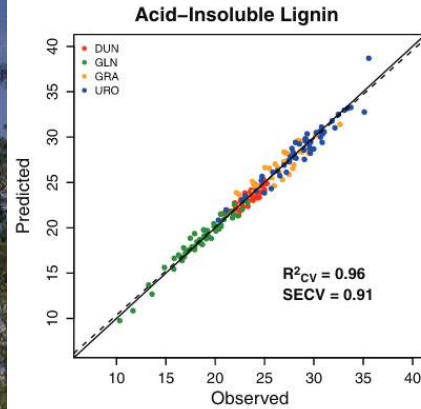
Acid Detergent Fiber – DLP Nano



Tabaco



Trees - Eucalyptus



The use of near infrared spectroscopy to predict foliar nutrient levels of hydroponically grown teak seedlings

William Andrew Whittier¹ , Gary R Hodge¹, Juan Lopez¹, Carole Saravitz² and Juan Jose Acosta¹



Table 6. Fit statistics for foliar nutrient level NIR calibration models for FOSS 6500.

Trait	Wetlab			FOSS 6500 NIR Model						
	Mean	StDev	Range	Transformation	Factors	R ²	SEC	r ² _{cv}	SECV	RPD _{cv}
Nitrogen (%)	3.3	0.9	1.2-6.0	SNV	10	0.96	0.15	0.96	0.18	5.00
Phosphorus (%)	0.5	0.2	0.2-1.4	NIR	15	0.94	0.069	0.90	0.092	2.17
Potassium (%)	3.2	0.7	1.4-5.0	DT_SG7	9	0.94	0.19	0.83	0.30	2.33



Near infrared spectroscopy: a rapid and non-destructive technique to assess the ripeness of oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) fresh fruit

Divo Dharma Silalahi,^{a*} Consorcia E. Reaño,^b Felino P. Lansigan,^b Rolando G. Panopio,^c Nathaniel C. Bantayan,^d Fabrice Davrieux,^e J.P. Caliman,^a Yong Yit Yuan^a and Sudarno^a

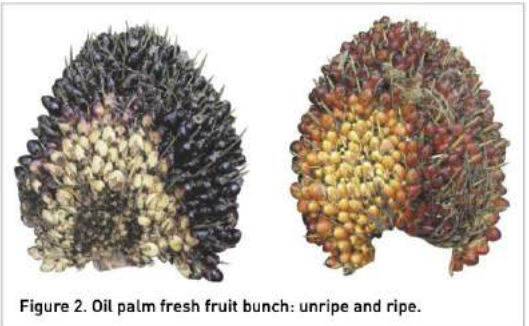


Figure 2. Oil palm fresh fruit bunch: unripe and ripe.

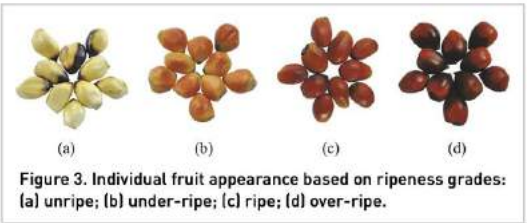


Figure 3. Individual fruit appearance based on ripeness grades: (a) unripe; (b) under-ripe; (c) ripe; (d) over-ripe.

Table 2. Ripeness grades based on oil to dry mesocarp and moisture content.

Oil to dry mesocarp (%)	Moisture content (%)	Grade
<30	≥80	Unripe
30–75	45–80	Under-ripe
75–85	35–45	Ripe
≥85	<35	Over-ripe

NIRS: Análisis de Plantas

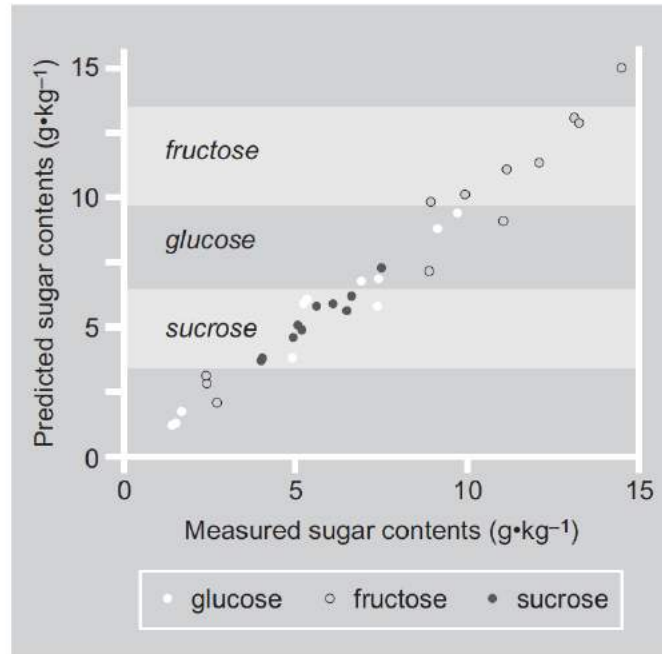


Figure 6. Correlation of banana sugar contents measured chemically as well as non-destructively by means of NIR spectroscopy.

NIRS: Análisis de Plantas

Analytical
Methods



PAPER

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Check for updates

Non-destructive prediction of the hotness of fresh pepper with a single scan using portable near infrared spectroscopy and a variable selection strategy†

Cite this: *Anal. Methods*, 2022, 14, 114

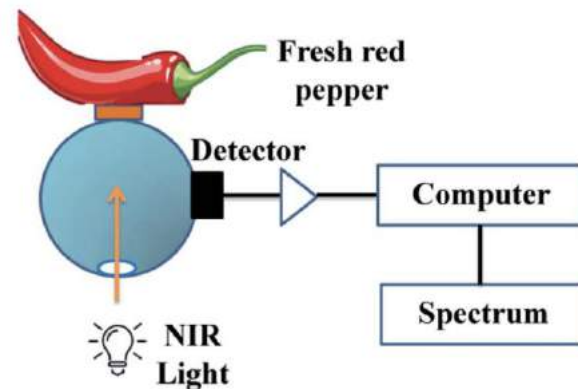


Fig. 1 Structure of the portable NIRS device.

NIRS: Análisis de Plantas

Food Analytical Methods (2018) 11:1510–1517

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12161-017-1137-2>

Quality Control of Commercial Cocoa Beans (*Theobroma cacao* L.) by Near-infrared Spectroscopy



Food Analytical Methods (2020) 13:50–60

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12161-019-01503-w>

Quality Control Parameters in the Roasted Coffee Industry: a Proposal by Using MicroNIR Spectroscopy and Multivariate Calibration



NIRS: Análisis de Plantas

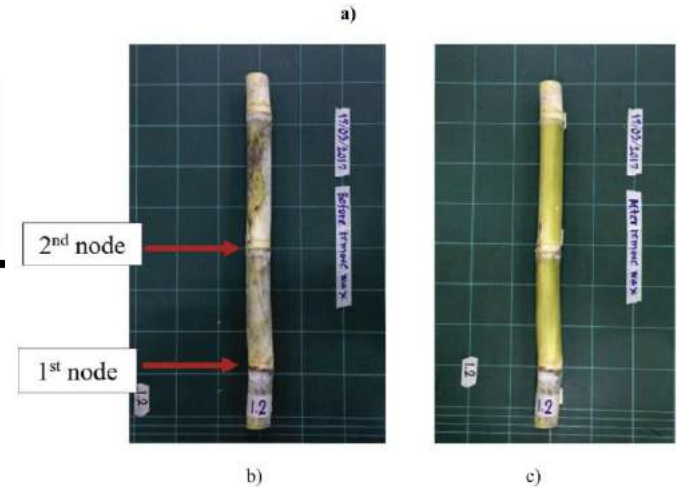


Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

Sensing and Bio-Sensing Research

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/sbsr

A portable near infrared spectrometer as a non-destructive tool for rapid screening of solid density stalk in a sugarcane breeding program



NIRS: Análisis de Plantas

Azúcares totales ($r^2 = 0.94$; medido en jugo)

Glucosa y fructosa en jugo

Brix

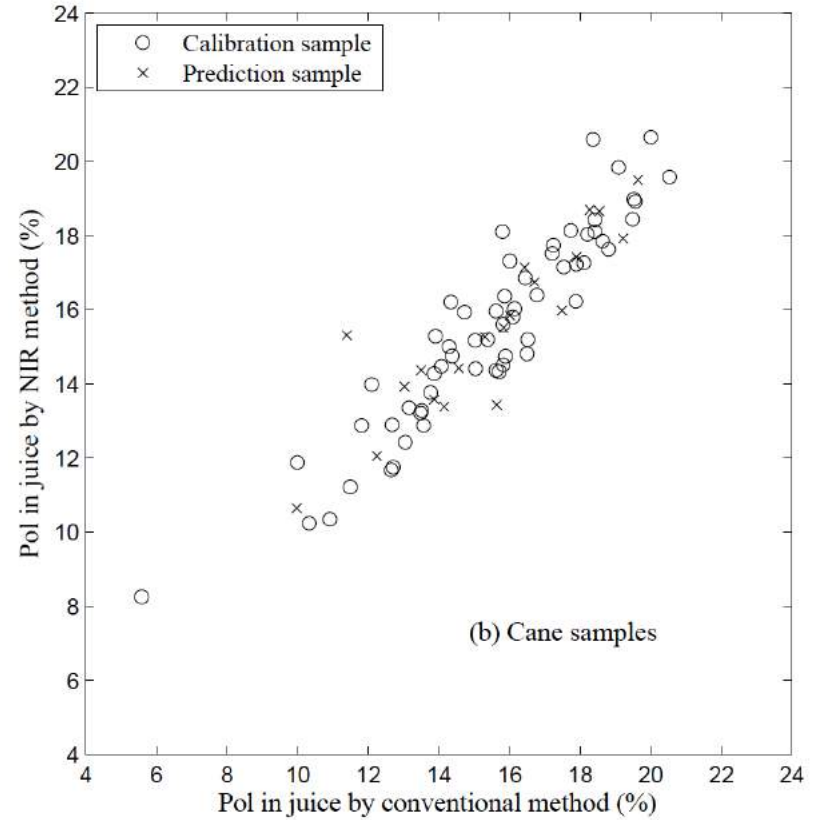
Fibra (celulosa, hemicelulosa, lignina)

Humedad





Figure 1. Non-destructive cane measurement using a portable NIR (near infrared) spectrophotometer in transmittance mode.



NIRS: Análisis de Plantas

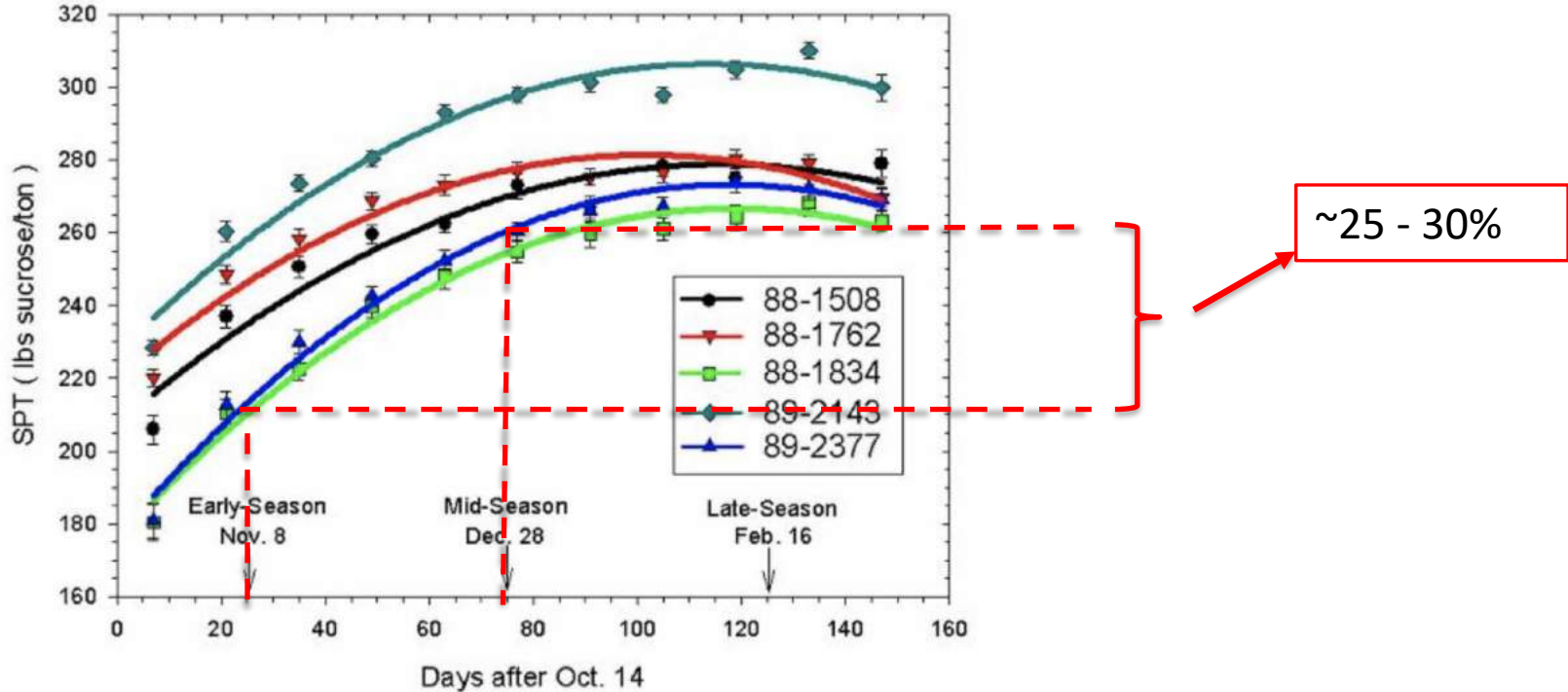


Figure 4. Sugar per ton (Y) versus harvest date (X) for CP clones 88-1508, 88-1762, 88-1834, 89-2143, and 89-2377.

Agenda



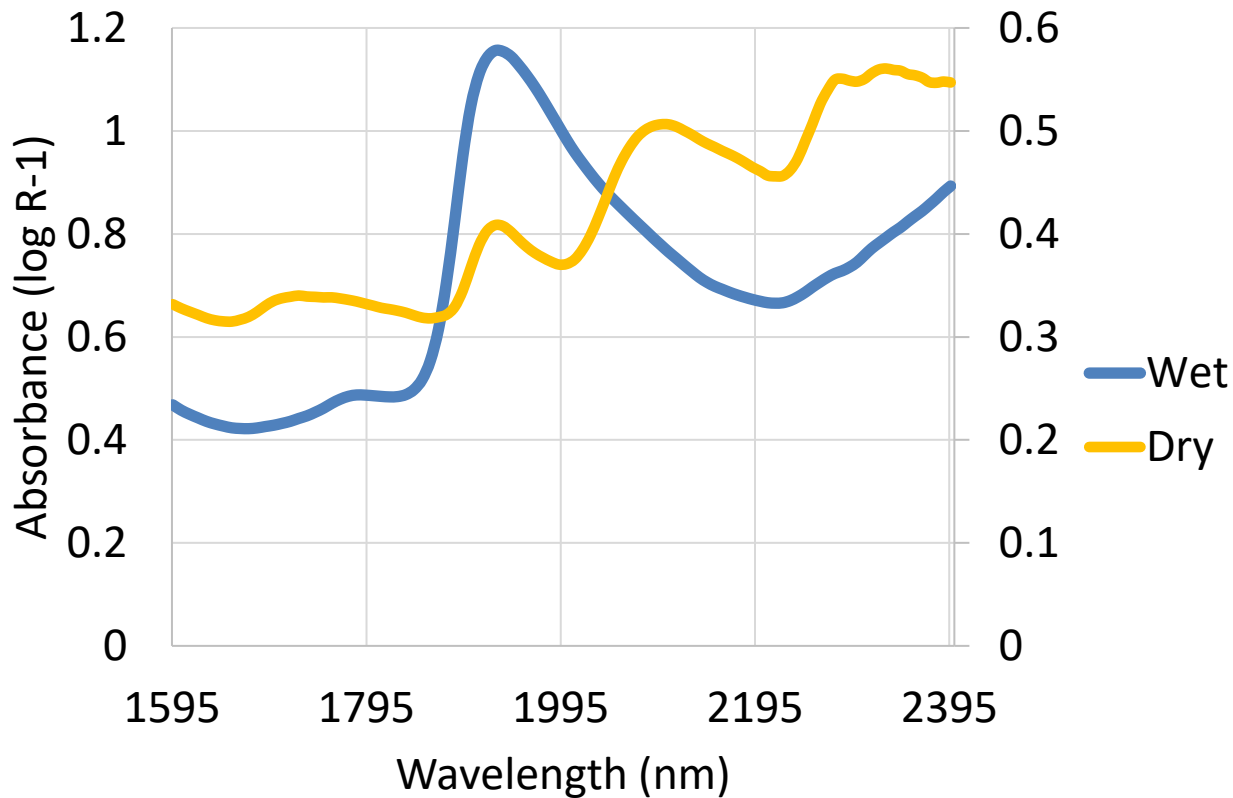
- Tecnología NIRS
- Aplicaciones en la Agroindustria
- Oportunidades y Retos

Oportunidades y Retos

- “Llevar el laboratorio al campo, y no la muestra al laboratorio”

Retos: humedad, tamaño de muestra, muestreo representativo

NIR (Raw) Spectra







Area effective de muestreo del dispositivo de mano

Oportunidades y Retos

- “Llevar el laboratorio al campo, y no la muestra al laboratorio”
- Desarrollar protocolos estándares de muestreo

Adaptar (no adoptar) Tecnología a Procesos Establecidos



Toma de muestra:

- Cuando...?
- Cómo...?
- Representativo...?

Oportunidades y Retos

- “Llevar el laboratorio al campo, y no la muestra al laboratorio”
- Desarrollar protocolos estándares de muestreo
- Resultados en tiempo real



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“Technology should improve your life, not be
your life” B.C.

Gracias.

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