

苹果切片红外辐射干燥模型建立与评价*

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【摘要】 选择加热温度为 60℃, 辐射功率为 750 W, 辐射距离为 100 mm, 物料厚度为 5 mm 时的红外辐射干燥苹果切片试验数据作为实测值样本, 基于 Matlab 软件, 利用高斯-牛顿算法, 对传统干燥模型进行非线性最小二乘法拟合求解, 确定干燥系数。通过决定系数 R^2 、误差平方和 (SSE) 及均方误差的根 (RMSE) 等拟合优度评价指标对各种干燥模型进行评价。结果表明, 用 Modified Page equation-II 模型能够更好地预测和控制苹果切片红外辐射干燥过程。

关键词: 苹果 红外辐射 干燥模型 回归分析 评价

中图分类号: TS255.1 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1000-1298(2010)06-0128-05

Modeling and Evaluation of Infrared Radiation Drying for Apple Slices

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Abstract

The traditional drying models fitted to experimental data and the drying coefficients were determined by means of nonlinear least square based on the Matlab software using the Gauss - Newton algorithm. The experimental data from infrared radiation drying of apple slices were used as measured samples. The tests were performed with the materials temperature of 60℃, the radiation power of 750 W, the radiation distances of 100 mm and materials thickness of 5 mm. 15 different mathematical drying models were compared by some evaluation targets such as coefficient of determination (R^2), square sum of error (SSE) and root mean square error (RMSE). It showed that the Modified Page equation-II model could sufficiently predict and control the infrared radiation drying process of apple slices.

Key words Apple, Infrared radiation, Drying model, Regression analysis, Evaluation

引言

近年来, 果蔬红外辐射加热干燥技术得到了较快的发展, 实践证明它具有高效、节能、环保等优点^[1]。但果蔬红外辐射干燥是一个复杂的非稳态传热、传质过程, 是热扩散、生物和化学等过程的综合体, 它不仅受干燥条件的影响, 且随物料种类、内部结构、物理化学性质及外部形状的不同存在明显差异^[2-3]。目前, 人们对果蔬红外辐射干燥机理的认识还不够深刻。为了更精确预测和控制苹果片

红外辐射干燥过程, 本文对苹果片红外辐射干燥进行试验并对传统干燥模型进行拟合和评价。

1 干燥模型的发展

在干燥模型研究方面, 本文总结国内外 15 种常用的经验、半经验干燥数学模型, 用于定量地描述物料干燥规律, 如表 1 所示^[4-12]。

传统干燥模型往往都是非线性方程, 为了描述果蔬红外辐射干燥规律, 本文选择加热温度为 60℃, 辐射功率为 750 W, 辐射距离为 100 mm, 物料厚度

表1 干燥数学模型
Tab.1 Mathematical models of drying

| 序号 | 模型方程式 | 模型名称 |
|----|---|---|
| 1 | $M_R = \exp(-kt)$ | Newton/Lewis |
| 2 | $M_R = \exp(-kt^n)$ | Page |
| 3 | $M_R = \exp((-kt)^n)$ | Modified Page equation-I |
| 4 | $M_R = \exp(-k(t/L^2)^n)$ | Modified Page equation-II |
| 5 | $M_R = a \exp(-kt) + c$ | Logarithmic/Yagcioglu et al. |
| 6 | $M_R = a \exp(-kt)$ | Henderson and Papis |
| 7 | $M_R = a \exp(-kt) + (1-a) \exp(-gt)$ | Verma et al. |
| 8 | $M_R = a \exp(-kt^n) + bt$ | Midilli and Kucuk |
| 9 | $M_R = a \exp(-kt) + (1-a) \exp(-kbt)$ | Diffusion approximation |
| 10 | $M_R = 1 + at + bt^2$ | Wang and Sing |
| 11 | $M_R = a \exp(-kt) + b \exp(-k_1t)$ | Two-term |
| 12 | $M_R = a \exp(-kt) + (1-a) \exp(-kat)$ | Two-term exponential |
| 13 | $t = a \ln M_R + b(\ln M_R)^2$ | Thompson |
| 14 | $M_R = a \exp(-kt) + b \exp(-gt) + c \exp(-ht)$ | Modified Henderson and Papis |
| 15 | $M_R = \exp(-ct/L^2)$ | Simplified Fick's diffusion (SFFD) equation |

注: M_R 表示水分比; t 表示干燥时间; k 表示干燥速度常数; a, b, c, g, h, n 表示量纲干燥常数; L 表示被干燥物料的厚度。

为 5 mm 时的红外辐射干燥苹果切片干燥试验数据作为实测值样本, 基于 Matlab 软件, 利用高斯-牛顿算法, 对传统干燥模型进行非线性最小二乘数据拟合求解, 确定干燥常数。通过决定系数 R^2 、平均偏差 (SSE) 及均方误差的根 (RMSE) 等拟合优度评价指标对传统干燥模型进行比较和评价, 确定适合苹果片红外干燥的数学模型, 从而更好地预测和控制干燥过程。

2 材料与方法

2.1 试验材料

试验用的物料为苹果, 采购于淄博市水果批发市场, 选用苹果大小中等, 肉质致密, 皮薄心小, 干物质含量高, 充分成熟的金帅品种。试验之前将苹果切成一定厚度的片状作为样品, 并依次编号, 然后将苹果切片浸渍于浓度为 0.005 mol/L, 温度为 4℃ 的柠檬酸溶液中, 浸泡 30 min 取出, 晾干以备试验。

2.2 测定指标

水分比用于表示一定干燥条件下物料还有多少水分未被干燥去除, 可以用来反映物料干燥速率的快慢, 其值可通过下式计算

$$M_R = (M_t - M_e) / (M_0 - M_e) \quad (1)$$

式中 M_t —— t 时刻的含水率, %

M_e ——平衡含水率, %

M_0 ——初始含水率, %

为了简化计算, 通常用 $M_R = M_t / M_0$ 代替式 (1) 计算水分比的值。

2.3 干燥模型拟合优度评价指标

干燥过程必须合理地选择干燥模型来描述干燥

曲线, 衡量模型的指标包括决定系数 R^2 、误差平方和 (SSE) 及均方误差的根 (RMSE) 等参数对方程进行评估^[13]。

2.3.1 决定系数

决定系数 R^2 的大小决定了试验值与预测值之间的相关程度。当 R^2 越接近 1 时, 表示相关的方程式参考价值越高; 相反, 越接近零时, 表示参考价值越低。 R^2 计算式为

$$R^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (M_{R_i} - M_{R_{pre,i}})(M_{R_i} - M_{R_{exp,i}})}{\sqrt{\left[\sum_{i=1}^N (M_{R_i} - M_{R_{pre,i}})^2 \right] \left[\sum_{i=1}^N (M_{R_i} - M_{R_{exp,i}})^2 \right]}} \quad (2)$$

式中 $M_{R_{exp,i}}$ ——实测水分比

$M_{R_{pre,i}}$ ——预测水分比

N ——试验次数

2.3.2 误差平方和

误差平方和 (SSE) 是预测值和实测值对应点的误差平方和, SSE 越接近于零, 说明模型选择和拟合更好, SSE 计算式为

$$F_{SSE} = \sum_{i=1}^N (M_{R_{pre,i}} - M_{R_{exp,i}})^2 \quad (3)$$

2.3.3 均方误差的根

均方误差的根 (RMSE) 又称为拟合标准误差或回归标准误差, RMSE 的值接近于零表示拟合效果很好。RMSE 计算式为

$$F_{RMSE} = \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (M_{R_{pre,i}} - M_{R_{exp,i}})^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (4)$$

3 基于传统模型建立苹果片红外干燥数学模型

基于 Matlab 软件,利用高斯-牛顿算法,选择加热温度为 60℃,辐射功率为 750 W,辐射距离为 100 mm,物料厚度为 5 mm 时的红外辐射干燥苹果

切片干燥试验作为实测值样本,对 15 种传统干燥模型进行非线性最小二乘数据拟合,确定干燥常数。拟合结果如图 1 所示。求解各模型如表 2 所示。图 1c、1d、1e、1h、1j 的拟合效果较佳,图 1k、1m、1n 与实测值不拟合,无法确定其干燥系数,因此无解。

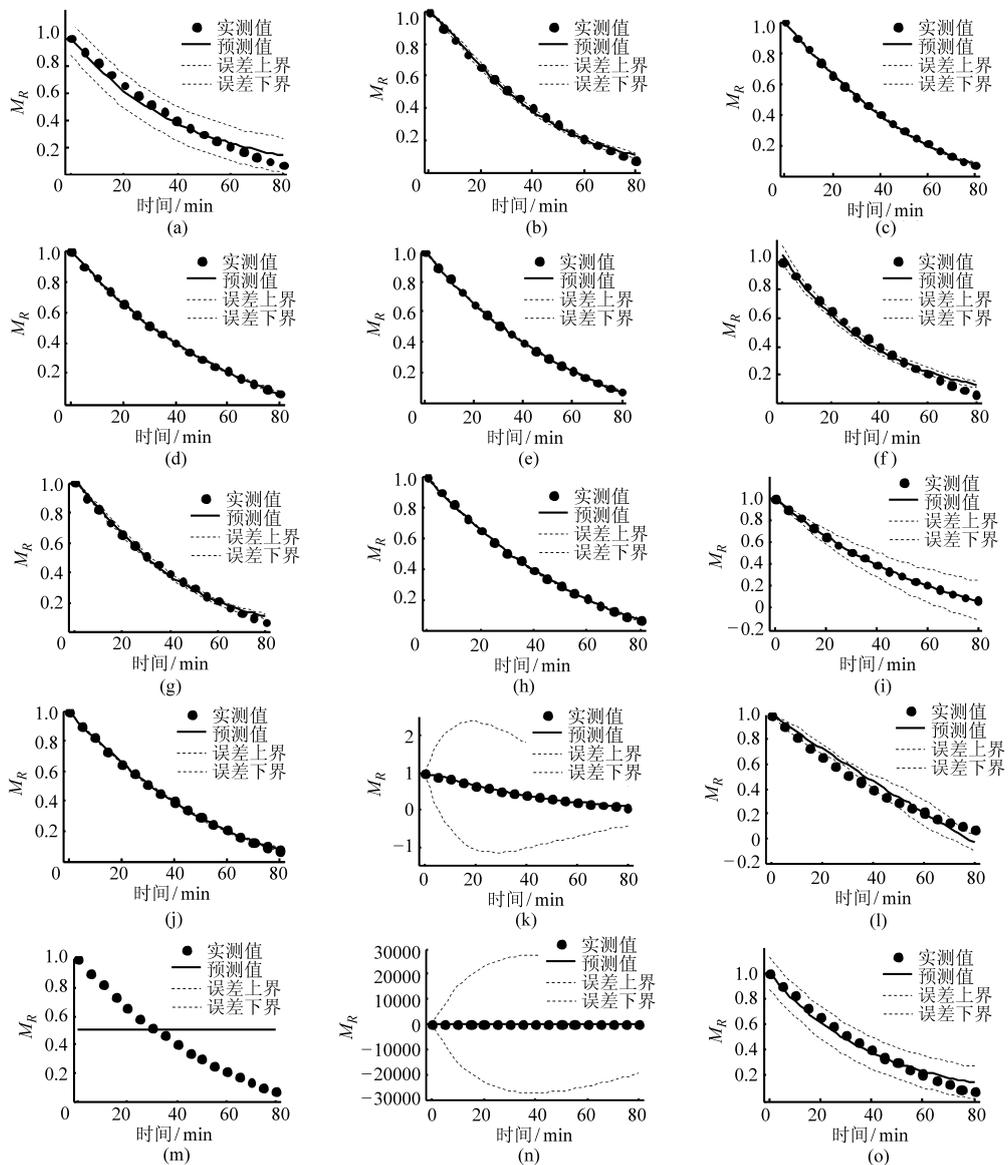


图 1 传统干燥模型预测值与实测值拟合曲线

Fig. 1 Fitting curves between experimental values and values predicted by traditional models of drying

(a) Newton 模型 (b) Page 模型 (c) Modified Page equation-I 模型 (d) Modified Page equation-II 模型 (e) Logarithmic 模型
(f) Henderson and Papis 模型 (g) Verma et al. 模型 (h) Midilli and Kucuk 模型 (i) Diffision approximation 模型 (j) Wang and Sing 模型
(k) Two-term 模型 (l) Two-term exponential 模型 (m) Thompson 模型 (n) Modified Henderson and Papi 模型 (o) SFFD 模型

4 结果与讨论

分别对上述 15 种传统干燥模型进行拟合求解,传统模型的拟合效果均较佳,但为了确定最优的苹果片红外辐射干燥模型,在此运用曲线拟合工具箱提供的统计量评价指标对以上 12 种传统干燥模型的拟合优度进行比较分析,得各干燥模型的拟合优

度统计量值如表 3 所示。通过对各模型的拟合图和拟合优度统计量值综合分析,可得 Modified Page equation-II 的拟合最优,该模型的决定系数 R^2 为 0.999 8,误差平方和(SSE)为 0.000 221 8,均方误差的根(RMSE)为 0.003 98,且模型的拟合图较佳,因此,该模型能够更好地描述苹果切片的红外辐射干燥过程。

表2 干燥数学模型求解结果
Tab.2 Results of mathematical models of drying

| 序号 | 模型名称 | 求解模型 |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | Newton/Lewis | $M_R = \exp(-0.0244t)$ |
| 2 | Page | $M_R = \exp(-0.106t^{1.2232})$ |
| 3 | Modified Page equation-I | $M_R = \exp((-0.09052t)^{0.2691})$ |
| 4 | Modified Page equation-II | $M_R = \exp(-0.5430(t/25)^{1.2232})$ |
| 5 | Logarithmic/Yagcioglu et al. | $M_R = 1.3332 \exp(-0.0150t) - 0.3322$ |
| 6 | Henderson and Papis | $M_R = 1.0456 \exp(-0.0256t)$ |
| 7 | Verma et al. | $M_R = 1.7107 \exp(-0.0131t) - 0.7107 \exp(0.0037t)$ |
| 8 | Midilli and Kucuk | $M_R = 0.9983 \exp(-0.0164t^{1.0376}) - 0.0018t$ |
| 9 | Diffision approximation | $M_R = 2.7646 \exp(-0.0113t) - 1.7646 \exp(-0.0065t)$ |
| 10 | Wang and Sing | $M_R = 1 - 0.01867t + 8.94 \times 10^{-5}t^2$ |
| 11 | Two-term | 无解 |
| 12 | Two-term exponential | $M_R = -2.3503 \exp(0.0014t) + 3.3503 \exp(-0.0033t)$ |
| 13 | Thompson | 无解 |
| 14 | Modified Henderson and Papis | 无解 |
| 15 | Simplified Fick's diffusion(SFFD) equation | $M_R = \exp(-0.6091t/25)$ |

表3 典型干燥模型的拟合优度比较
Tab.3 Comparison of statistical analysis on the typical modeling of drying

| 序号 | 模型名称 | R^2 | SSE | RMSE |
|----|--|--------|---------|---------|
| 1 | Newton/Lewis | 0.9736 | 0.02254 | 0.03754 |
| 2 | Page | 0.9963 | 0.00470 | 0.01769 |
| 3 | Modified Page equation-I | 0.9825 | 0.02254 | 0.03877 |
| 4 | Modified Page equation-II | 0.9998 | 0.00022 | 0.00398 |
| 5 | Logarithmic/Yagcioglu et al. | 0.9864 | 0.01754 | 0.03419 |
| 6 | Henderson and Papis | 0.9834 | 0.05852 | 0.08427 |
| 7 | Verma et al. | 0.9996 | 0.00325 | 0.03972 |
| 8 | Midilli and Kucuk | 0.9968 | 0.00388 | 0.01664 |
| 9 | Diffision approximation | 0.9959 | 0.45541 | 0.58722 |
| 10 | Wang and Sing | 0.9995 | 0.00065 | 0.00659 |
| 11 | Two-term exponential | 0.9815 | 0.02541 | 0.03985 |
| 12 | Simplified Fick's diffusion(SFFD) equation | 0.9836 | 0.02254 | 0.03754 |

5 结束语

借助于 Matlab 软件,运用非线性回归分析的方法分别对各种传统干燥模型进行了拟合、求解和分

析,通过拟合优度评价指标分别对各种模型进行比较研究,结果表明,Modified Page equation-II 模型拟合最优,能够更好地预测和控制苹果切片红外辐射干燥过程。

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