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基于近红外漫透射光谱信息的蚕茧雌雄检测^{*}

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摘要: 采用 Maya2000pro 型近红外光谱分析仪, 以 3 个品种共 491 粒蚕茧为实验对象, 进行了 450 ~ 1 050 nm 波段内的漫反射和漫透射光谱采集和比较。随后对漫透射光谱数据进行了均值中心和一阶求导预处理, 并分别对 3 个品种以及全部样本通过偏最小二乘判别法 (PLSDA) 进行了判性预测分析。结果表明: 相对于漫反射光谱, 漫透射光谱更能反映出雌雄蚕茧组分特性的不同; 基于漫透射光谱的 PLSDA 预测结果显示, 分别针对 3 个品种的鉴别结果 (试东 A·华 3xC·7532 判性真雌性率、真雄性率和精确度分别为 89.796%、92.424% 和 90.854%; 化中 2·华 3xC·7532 判性真雌性率、真雄性率和精确度分别为 96.250%、94.253% 和 95.210%; 9·芙 x7·湘判性真雌性率、真雄性率和精确度分别为 97.260%、91.954% 和 94.375%) 和全部样本混在一起的雌雄鉴别结果 (真雌性率、真雄性率和精确度分别为 94.024%、92.917% 和 93.483%) 都较好。

关键词: 蚕茧 雌雄检测 近红外光谱 偏最小二乘判别法 漫反射 漫透射

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Non-destructive Detection of Male and Female Silkworm Cocoon Based on Transmission Near Infrared Spectroscopy

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Abstract: The diffuse reflection and diffuse transmission spectra of 491 cocoon samples were collected and compared for male and female discrimination. Maya2000pro NIR spectrometer was used in this experiment. Subsequently, diffuse transmission spectra within 450 ~ 1050 nm was approached by the mean center and the first order derivative pretreatment. Finally, partial least squares discriminant analysis (PLSDA) was used to make a predictive analysis for the three species of cocoon samples. As a result, the diffuse transmission spectra were better to reflect the characteristics of the components inside the chrysalis, compared with the diffuse reflective spectra. The diffuse transmission spectra could distinguish male and female well respectively for three species (sensitivity of 89.796%, specificity of 92.424% and accuracy of 90.854% for variety Shidong A·Hua 3xC·7532; and sensitivity of 96.250%, specificity of 94.253% and accuracy of 95.210% for variety Huazhong 2·Hua 3xC·7532; sensitivity of 97.260%, specificity of 91.954% and accuracy of 94.375% for variety 9·Fu x7·Xiang). The identification results of all samples mixed together were also good with sensitivity of 94.024%, specificity of 92.917% and accuracy of 93.483%.

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Key words: Silkworm cocoon Male and female discrimination Near infrared spectroscopy Partial least squares discriminant method Diffuse reflection Diffuse transmission

引言

家蚕有雌雄之分,结茧之后,不同雌雄的蚕茧特性不同。雄蚕茧具有茧丝纤度细,净度优、耐摩擦、弹性好等优点,优于同品种雌蚕茧茧丝,适合于用做缫丝工业的原料茧,缫制高品质生丝^[1]。雌蚕茧也可生产茧丝,并由于可大量产卵,适于蚕种场进行蚕种生产,繁衍后代。因此,对雌雄蚕茧进行无损区分,分别加以利用,对提高生丝产品附加值,降低育种成本,培养优质蚕种具有重要意义。

近红外光是指波长介于可见光和中红外光之间的电磁波,美国材料检测协会(American Society of Testing Materials, ASTM)将近红外谱区定义为 780 ~ 2 526 nm^[2]。近红外光谱分析技术是指利用近红外谱区包含的物质信息,对未知样本定性和定量分析的一种分析技术^[3-5]。

计算机技术的迅速发展以及化学计量学方法研究的日益深入使得近红外光谱技术在农畜产品品质检测领域得到较快发展^[6-18]。利用近红外光谱技术对蚕茧雌雄鉴别的研究在我国已有进行。潘沈元等和李玉品利用近红外光谱技术,对蚕茧样本进行了雌雄的鉴别,正确率达到 90%,并对判别算法以及参数选择进行了深入研究^[6-7,19]。上述实验研究均是采用漫反射光谱采集方式。内部蚕蛹雌雄组分的不同可能是雌雄蚕茧的近红外光谱存在差异的原因之一,而白色的茧壳会影响近红外光充分进入蚕蛹体内,进而影响漫反射光谱携带的信息量。本文拟探究漫透射光谱与漫反射光谱的鉴别效果,以期探索基于光谱技术的蚕茧判性技术的新途径。

1 材料与方法

1.1 蚕茧样本

蚕茧样品全部由华南农业大学茂名市蚕业技术推广中心提供,共有 3 个品种,合计 491 个样本,如表 1 所示。

表 1 蚕茧样本信息						
Tab. 1 Information of cocoon samples						
序号	实验品种	样品数量/个	雄蚕茧数量/个	雌蚕茧数量/个	成茧天数/d	实验时间
1	试东 A·华 3xC·7532	164	93	71	6	2014-06
2	化中 2·华 3xC·7532	167	85	82	7	2014-06
3	9·美 x7·湘	160	78	82	7	2014-06

1.2 实验设备

本实验采用 Maya2000pro 型(Ocean Optics, USA)便携式光纤光谱仪进行光谱检测。Maya2000pro 型是高灵敏度背照式 2DFFT-CCD 光谱仪,具有高达 90% 量子化率,其探测器探测范围是 155 ~ 1 100 nm,光学分辨率为 0.035 ~ 6.8 nm,信噪比为 450,积分时间为 14 ms ~ 10 s。光谱文件以文本或者 Excel 的格式导出,分析软件为 Unscrambler 和 Matlab。

1.3 检测方法

1.3.1 光谱检测

本实验分为漫反射和漫透射 2 种方法采集蚕茧的近红外光谱,实验系统的组成如图 1 所示。

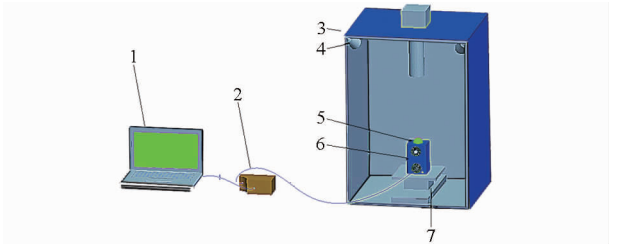


图 1 实验系统组成

Fig. 1 Setup of experiment system

1. 计算机 2. 光谱仪 3. 光箱 4. 光源 5. 蚕茧 6. 积分球
7. 支撑台

漫反射实验设置积分时间为 10 ms,平均次数 4 次,平滑宽度 5,选择波段为 450 ~ 1 050 nm,光谱间隔为 1 nm,积分球与光谱仪之间采用 200 μm 光纤连接;漫透射实验设置积分时间为 250 ms,平均次数 4 次,平滑宽度 5,选择波段范围为 450 ~ 1 050 nm,光谱间隔为 1 nm,积分球与光谱仪之间采用 600 μm 光纤连接。实验中采集的漫反射与漫透射光谱如图 2、3 所示。

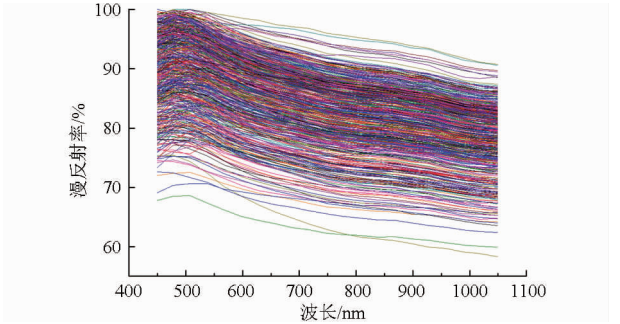


图 2 漫反射光谱图

Fig. 2 Reflection spectra

1.3.2 蚕的雌雄分辨

根据蚕蛹的腹部第 8、9 腹节外部特征,削茧取

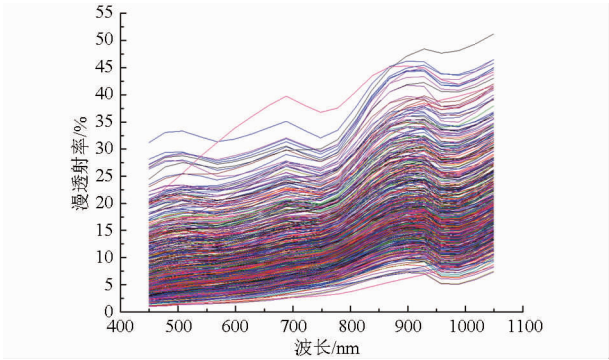


图3 漫透射光谱图
Fig.3 Transmission spectra

蛹进行雌雄辨别,对难以判别的则切开蚕蛹的腹部,以是否有卵来判别雌雄。

1.4 分析方法

本实验的数据经过均值中心与一阶求导的预处理后,采用偏最小二乘判别分析(Partial least squares discrimination analysis,PLSDA)算法进行品种判别。PLSDA方法^[13,17,20]是一种基于特征变量的回归方法,在多元校正中得到广泛地应用。偏最小二乘判

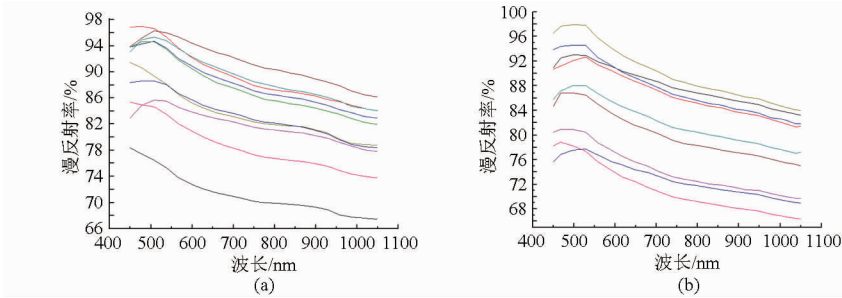


图4 漫反射光谱

Fig.4 Reflection spectra

(a) 整茧 (b) 蚕壳 (c) 蚕蛹

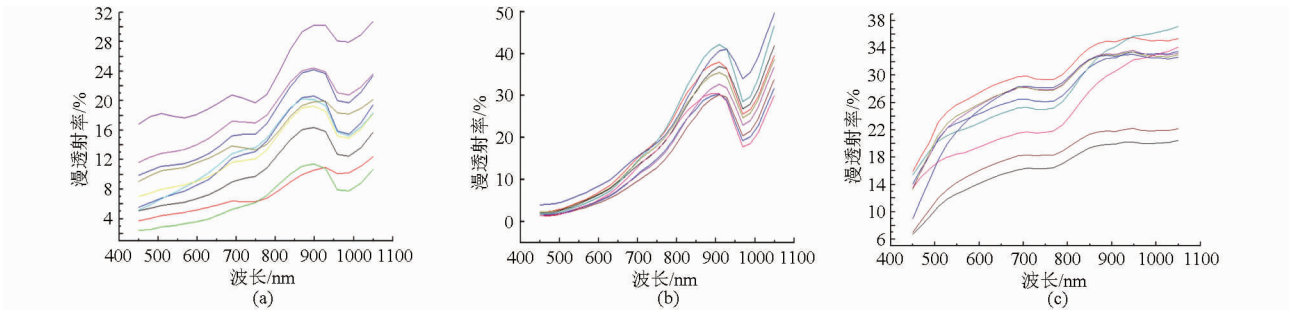


图5 漫透射光谱

Fig.5 Transmission spectra

(a) 整茧 (b) 蚕蛹 (c) 蚕壳

2.2 基于漫透射光谱3个品种分别的鉴别效果

针对实验中的3个品种,分别采用PLSDA判别法进行了预测分析,在本实验的模型建立中,采用留一法进行全交互内部验证,其判别结果如表2所示。

2.3 基于漫透射光谱3个品种混合的鉴别效果

将3个品种的样本全部合在一起,仍然采用

别分析法与主成分分析法的区别在于不仅对量测矩阵进行了正交分解,同时对响应矩阵进行了正交分解,是一种同时进行分解的特征变量回归方法。

2 结果与分析

2.1 光谱采集方法比较

随机选取若干枚蚕茧,其整茧、蚕蛹以及蚕壳的漫反射和漫透射光谱分别如图4、5所示。从图4可以看出,整个蚕茧的漫反射光谱和蚕壳的漫反射光谱很接近,而与蚕蛹的漫反射光谱差异很大,即蚕壳在很大程度上阻挡了入射光进入到蚕蛹内部,整茧的漫反射光谱并没有很好地体现出内部蚕蛹的组分特性差异。而从图5可以看出,整茧和蚕蛹的漫透射光谱在光谱形状和波峰位置特性上有较大相似之处,这大约是由于整茧的漫透射光谱是通过整茧的一侧进入到蚕茧内部,经充分与内部蚕蛹的组织成分相互作用,出射光中携带了较为充足的内部蚕蛹组分特性信息,因此后续分析采用携带信息量较大的漫透射光谱进行。

PLSDA判别法进行了预测分析,实验的模型建立中,采用留一法进行全交互内部验证,以预测结果“1”为雌性,以“0”为雄性,以0.5作为判别阈值,预测结果如图6所示。结果显示全部491个样本,实际有雄性样本238个,正确预测雄性223个,实际有雌性样本253个,正确预测雌性236个,雌雄判断的

表 2 基于光谱信息的蚕茧样本雌雄检测结果

Tab.2 Detection results of male and female silkworm cocoon based on spectra

品种	样本数	真实值		预测值				真雌性 率/%	真雄性 率/%	精确 度/%
		雌性	雄性	雌性		雄性				
				正确	错误	正确	错误			
试东 A·华3xC·7532	164	93	71	88	10	61	5	89.796	92.424	90.854
化中 2·华3xC·7532	167	82	85	77	3	82	5	96.250	94.253	95.210
9·芙 x7·湘	160	78	82	71	2	80	7	97.260	91.954	94.375

真雌性率为 94.024%，真雄性率为 92.917%，精确度为 93.483%。

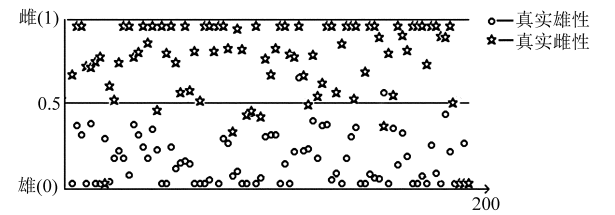


图 6 预测结果

Fig. 6 Prediction result

从图 6 可知,无论是单一品种的蚕茧,还是不同品种蚕茧混合,用漫透射的方法鉴别蚕的雌雄效果都是很好的,因此通过漫透射对蚕的雌雄进行检测是可行的。

3 结束语

通过对 3 个不同品种合计 491 个蚕茧样本进

行光谱检测,得到波长 450 ~ 1 050 nm 的漫反射及漫透射光谱数据,通过比较发现,相对于漫反射光谱,漫透射光谱携带更多蚕茧内部组分特性信息。基于漫透射光谱和 PLSDA 判别分析的结果,分别针对 3 个品种的鉴别结果(试东 A·华3xC·7532 判性真雌性率、真雄性率和精确度分别为 89.796%、92.424% 和 90.854%;化中 2·华3xC·7532 判性真雌性率、真雄性率和精确度分别为 96.250%、94.253% 和 95.210%;9·芙 x7·湘判性真雌性率、真雄性率和精确度分别为 97.260%、91.954% 和 94.375%) 和全部样本混在一起的雌雄鉴别结果(真雌性率、真雄性率和精确度分别为 94.024%、92.917% 和 93.483%) 都较好。实验结果表明,采用漫透射光谱检测蚕的雌雄方法是可行的。

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