

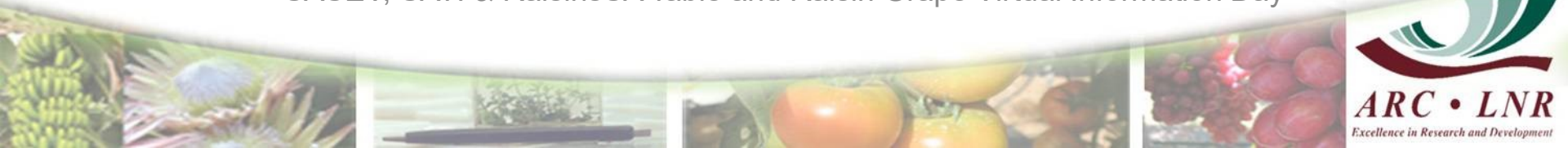
# Technology to predict browning in table grapes



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SASEV, SATI & RaisinsSA Table and Raisin Grape Virtual Information Day



# Introduction



± 24  
to 52  
days





# Levels of table grape quality

Before harvest

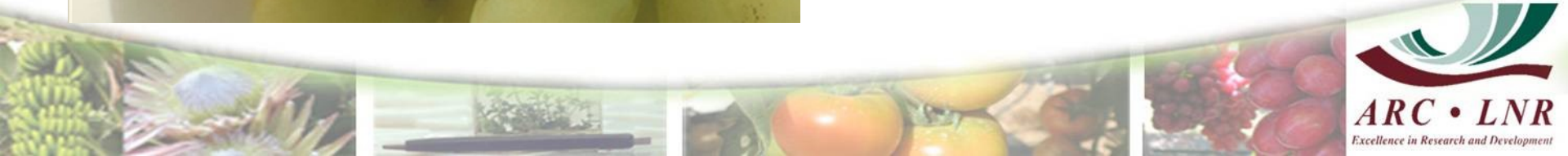
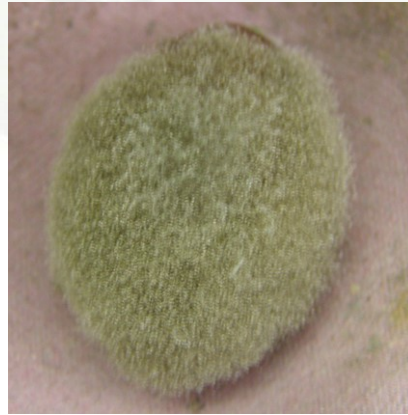


Post harvest



# Quality Defects

- ❖ Grey mould rot
- ❖ Berry crack
- ❖ SO<sub>2</sub> damage
- ❖ Stem browning
- ❖ Berry browning





# Browning in table grapes

- ❖ Browning - **complex** biological process
- ❖ Healthy/unaffected to brown
- ❖ Occurs over gradient



# Problem with old method of measuring qualitative aspects

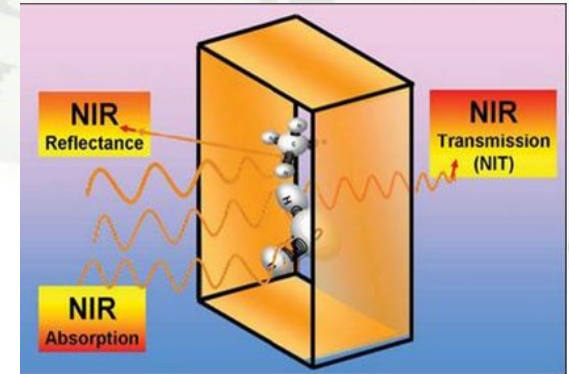
- ❖ Traditionally only preventative measures are put into place to ensure that table grape quality remains the same from harvest up until it reaches the market or the consumer
- ❖ Also, the fact that table grape quality is a multi-faceted aspect that does not just stop at harvest but is followed through postharvest, complicates things further...





# New Method - NIR spectroscopy

Wavelength: [nm]	200	400	800	2,500	12,500
Wavenumber: [cm <sup>-1</sup> ]	50,000	25,000	12,500	4,000	800
Transition:	Electrons in atoms and molecules		Vibration of molecules		Vibration of molecules
Intensity:	Strong		Weak		Strong
Characteristic:	Aromates, Chromophores		CH/NH/OH-bonds		Organic molecules, Water



## ❖ Cutting edge technology

- ❖ Used with great success

- ❖ On different products

- ❖ To determine wide range of attributes

- ❖ Sensors, optical fibers, handheld devices, online instruments

- ❖ Visible + NIR



# Overall aim & Objective

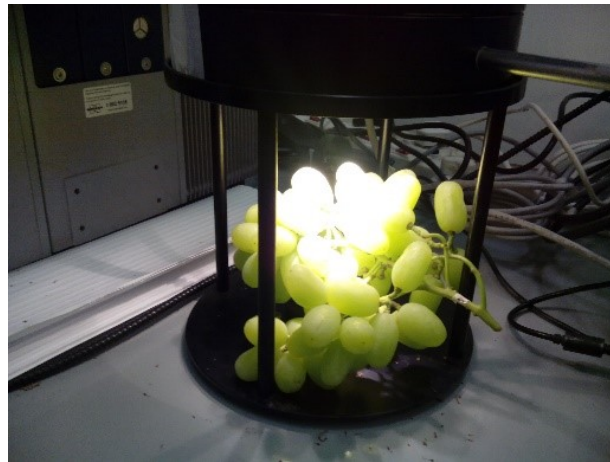
- ❖ To determine as early as possible
- ❖ During which storage week the browning develops
- ❖ See how well the affected and non-affected bunches could be classified
- ❖ Partial least squares discriminant analysis (PLS-DA)
- ❖ Qualitative analysis
- ❖ Grading & classification
- ❖ In the production line





# Materials and Methods

- ❖ Regal Seedless was harvested from two different vineyards
- ❖ The grapes were prepared in the vineyard according to the standard protocol for export table grapes
- ❖ Grapes bunches harvested, placed in individual plastic carry bag and packed in 4.5 kg closed-top corrugated fibre board cartons
- ❖ Spectral data of whole table grape bunches obtained contactless in diffuse reflectance mode with Bruker's MATRIX-F Fourier Transform (FT) NIR spectrometer



# Materials and Methods continued...

- ❖ All 7 boxes from each vineyard were **scanned** immediately after harvest
- ❖ Of the 6 boxes that went into **cold storage**, one box was **scanned again** each week after cold storage
- ❖ That is after one week (W1), two weeks (W2)....(W6)
- ❖ **Evaluation** of each box was done immediately after scanning
- ❖ The evaluation data for W0, 1&2 were pooled together and also those for W3&4 and W5&6
- ❖ Since the level of defect/browning intensity were too low
- ❖ After each bunch had been scanned the loose berries in the carry bag were noted down as loose berries
- ❖ These berries were not evaluated for browning or any of the other defects





# Materials and Methods continued...

- ❖ All berries still attached to the bunch were removed with scissor
- ❖ Evaluated individually for specific defects (browning phenotypes)
- ❖ The incidence of every defect was noted down
- ❖ Contingency table was set up
- ❖ When a specific defect was present on the bunch, the defect was assigned a value of 1,
- ❖ And when it was absent it was assigned a value of 0



# Partial least squares discriminant analysis (PLS-DA)

- PLS-DA - derivative of the standard PLS regression algorithm
- Uses class variables instead of numeric variables
- In PLS-DA, dummy variable Y is used as a response variable
- Set to 1 if the sample is one of either class and 0 if not
- In our case the defects were then scored as
  - 0 = no defect and 1 = defect present
- A cut-off value was set at 0.5, above which the sample is predicted as 1 and below which it is predicted as 0
- In addition,
  - specificity - to correctly identify bunches without the defect
  - sensitivity - to correctly identify bunches with the defect
  - classification error rate (CER) - to evaluate model's performance





# Results:

## PLS-DA Chocolate and Friction Browning

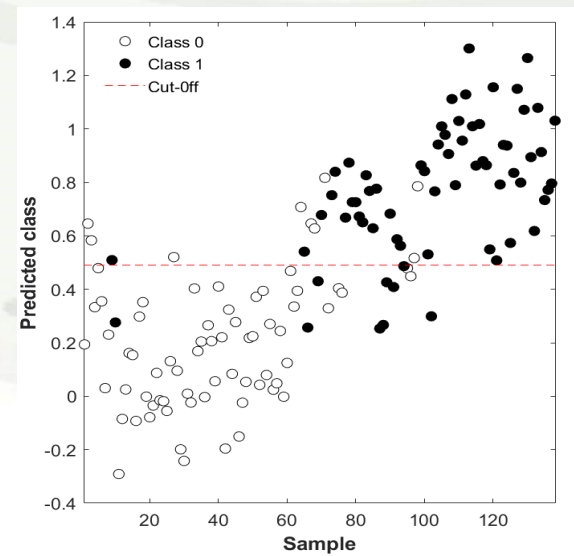
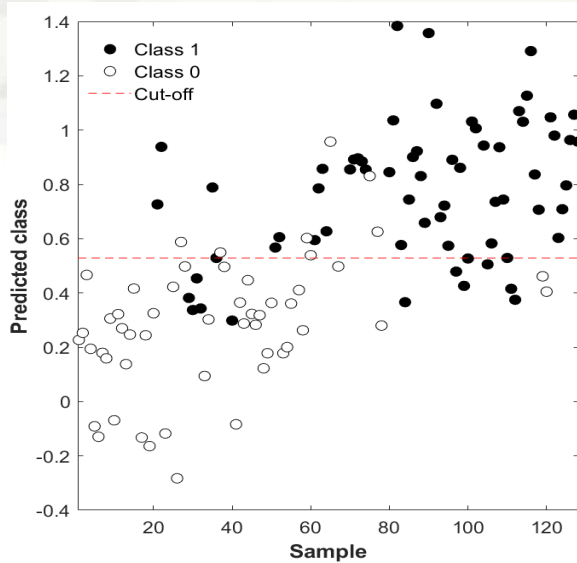
Table 1. The Classification error rate, Specificity and Sensitivity of the PLS-DA models constructed for **Chocolate browning (CB)** and **Friction browning (FB)** of Regal Seedless grapes.

Defect	Sample set	Class 0			Class 1		
		CER <sup>c</sup>	Spec <sup>d</sup>	Sen <sup>e</sup>	CER	Spec	Sen
CB:W3&4 <sup>a</sup>	Calibration	0.15	0.865	0.815	0.15	0.815	0.865
CB: W3&4	CV	0.25	0.808	0.692	0.25	0.692	0.808
CB:W5&6 <sup>b</sup>	Calibration	0.13	0.875	0.864	0.13	0.864	0.875
CB: W5&6	CV	0.22	0.722	0.818	0.22	0.818	0.722
FB: W3&4	Calibration	0.41	0.412	0.757	0.41	0.757	0.412
FB: W3&4	CV	0.46	0.353	0.714	0.26	0.714	0.353

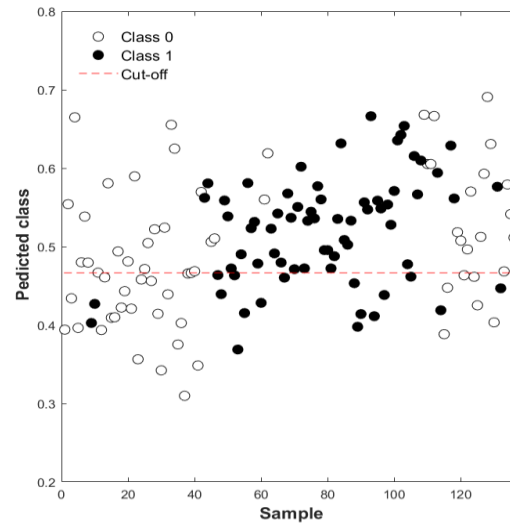
<sup>a</sup> Weeks 3 and 4; <sup>b</sup> Weeks 5 and 6; <sup>c</sup> Class error rate defined as the mean of the false positive and false positive rates;

<sup>d</sup> Specificity; <sup>e</sup> Sensitivity.

# PLS-DA Chocolate and Friction Browning



PLS-DA model for **chocolate browning** Weeks 3&4 (left) and Weeks 5&6 (right). Absence (Class 0, open circle) or presence (Class 1, closed circle)

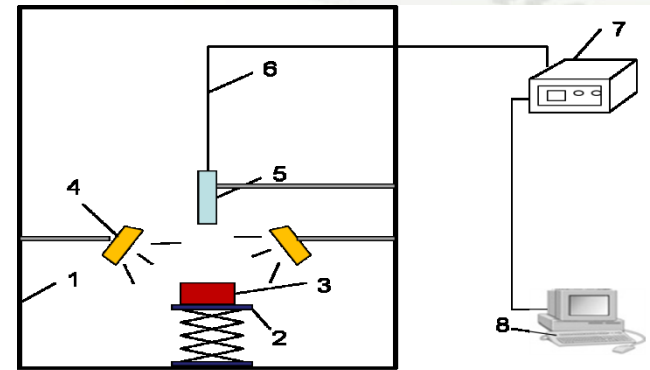
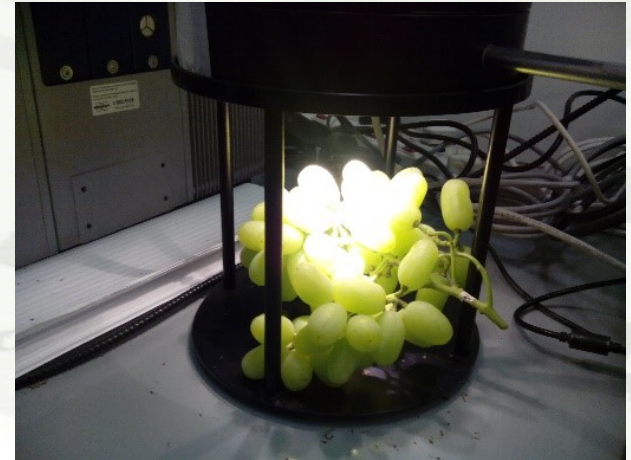


PLS-DA model for **friction browning** Weeks 3&4. Absence (Class 0, open circle) or presence (Class 1, closed circle)



# Conclusion

- Lots of variation in whole bunches
- Implication for setting up instrument in packing shed
- Sample presentation
- Instrument configuration
- Moving speed along conveyer belt
- Increase correct and accurate classification
- Enhance detection of possibility of the defect developing early enough
- Help with marketing decisions
- Technology couple with Machine Vision
- Real-time detection



Limit/Prevent/Stop  
Postharvest losses in table  
grapes throughout the quality  
chain



# Acknowledgements





Thank you 😊

