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A study of starch content detection and the visualization of fresh-cut potato based on hyperspectral imaging

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Fresh-cut potatoes are popular with consumers because of their healthiness, hygiene, and convenience. Currently, starch content is mainly detected using chemical methods, which are time-consuming and laborious. Moreover, these methods may cause some side effects in the human body. Therefore, suitable methods are required for the rapid and accurate detection of starch content. In this study, Zihuabai and Atlantic potatoes were used as experimental samples. The potatoes were sliced with stainless-steel blades, and images of these potatoes were obtained through hyperspectral imaging. The images were preprocessed using different methods. Competitive adaptive reweighed sampling (CARS) and the successive projection algorithm (SPA) were used to extract characteristic wavelengths. A partial least squares regression (PLSR) model was constructed to predict the starch content from the preprocessed full spectrum and the spectrum under the characteristic wavelength. The results indicate that the full spectrum model constructed through standard normal variable transformation (SNV) preprocessing had the best performance, with a correlation coefficient in the calibration set (R_c) value of 0.9020, a root mean square error of correction (RMSEC) of 2.06, and a residual prediction deviation (RPD) of 2.33. The characteristic wavelength-based multivariate scattering correction (MSC)-CARS-PLSR model exhibited better performance than the PLSR model constructed using the full spectrum, with an R_c value of 0.9276, RMSEC of 1.76, correlation coefficient in the prediction set (R_p) value of 0.9467, root mean square error of prediction of 1.63, and RPD of 2.95. The starch content in fresh-cut potatoes was visualized using the best model in combination with pseudocolor technology. The results indicate that hyperspectral imaging is effective for mapping the spatial distribution of starch content; thus, a solid theoretical basis is obtained for the grading and online monitoring of fresh-cut potato slices.

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1 Introduction

Potatoes are one of the most nutritious crops in the world. They contain many nutrients, such as vitamin C, vitamin B6, folic acid, potassium, iron, and magnesium, and are an important source of carbohydrates, vitamins, and minerals for the human body.¹ Potato is the fourth most important food crop in the world according to annual production.² Most potatoes are consumed as fresh vegetables, with the remaining potatoes being processed into french fries, potato chips, starch, vermicelli, and puffed foods.^{3,4} In today's fast-paced world, consumers prefer fresh-cut potatoes because of their freshness, convenience, and hygiene.^{5,6}

After potatoes are subjected to mechanical cutting, the structure of the epidermal cell wall is destroyed, the interlayer structure of the cells is changed, and the material of the cell wall

degrades, which results in tissue softening.⁷ These fresh-cut potatoes consume their own nutrients to maintain their metabolic activity, which leads to a continuous decline in their appearance, color, and quality.⁸⁻¹⁰

Mechanical cutting destroys some starch cells. The metabolic activity of starch cells changes the physical properties and content of starch. Moreover, the distribution of starch content in potatoes is uneven, which leads to different starch contents in multiple slices from the same potato. The starch content affects the taste of potatoes; if the starch content is too high, the potatoes will be rough and hard, and if the starch content is too low, the potatoes will not be crisp. With the popularity of science-based diets in modern society, producers and consumers require knowledge on the starch content of potatoes to rationalize their price for potatoes and diet plans, respectively. Therefore, a method for detecting the starch content of fresh-cut potatoes quickly is required to determine the quality of potatoes and to provide a theoretical basis for quality monitoring and food grading.

Starch content is determined through acidolysis, enzymatic hydrolysis,¹¹ and spectrophotometry.¹² Although these methods

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accurately and quantitatively detect starch content, the sample preparation is complicated and the experimental process is time-consuming and laborious.¹³ Moreover, high-level operation skills are required for the experimental process. Therefore, a rapid method is required for detecting the starch content of fresh-cut potatoes.

Hyperspectral imaging (HSI) integrates traditional imaging and spectral techniques. It obtains spatial and spectral information simultaneously. Each pixel in the image contains a one-dimensional spectrum. Each pixel represents different information, which is beneficial for analyzing the content and distribution of components simultaneously, which in turn makes the entire detection process more efficient. HSI, which is a powerful analysis tool, has been widely used for studying aspects such as fruit maturity,^{14,15} crop variety,^{16–19} and meat quality.^{20,21} Currently, HSI is used for inspecting the quality of potatoes. Qiao²² and Jiang²³ predicted the moisture and starch content of potatoes, respectively, by using hyperspectral equipment. Bai²⁴ detected residual sulfur dioxide on the surface of fresh-cut potato chips. Rady²⁵ detected the sugar content in potatoes, and Sun²⁶ predicted the moisture content of purple sweet potato slices during the drying process by using HSI. Su²⁷ used HSI to monitor the moisture content of potatoes during drying in real time. Anders²⁸ predicted the starch, soluble sugar, and amino acid content of potatoes. Also, Xiao *et al.*²⁹ employed HSI to predict the water content in fresh-cut potatoes, and the visualization of water in potatoes was achieved by modelling. Although some progress has been made in the research of potatoes by using hyperspectral equipment, there is no report on starch content prediction and visualization of fresh-cut potatoes.

Therefore, by using hyperspectral image information, we detected the starch content of fresh-cut potato chips quickly. The objectives of this study were as follows: (1) to acquire hyperspectral images of fresh-cut potato, (2) to determine the optimal wavelength by using competitive adaptive reweighed sampling (CARS) and the successive projection algorithm (SPA), (3) to construct a calibration model by using the full spectrum and optimal wavelength, (4) to improve the accuracy and robustness of the model by comparing different spectral pre-processing methods and their combinations, and (5) to observe the distribution of starch content in fresh-cut potato.

2 Materials and methods

2.1 Preparation of experimental samples

Zihuabai and Atlantic potatoes were purchased from the farmers' market in Hohhot, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China. Fresh round or oval potatoes with no rotting, no mechanical damage, and little difference in shape were selected for the experiment and maintained away from light for approximately 24 h in the experimental environment. After washing, the soil on the surface of the potatoes was removed, the water was drained, and the potatoes were cut into approximately 0.2 cm-thick slices with a stainless-steel blade. The starch on the surface was then washed off with distilled water, and the surface was thoroughly dried with absorbent paper. A

total of 96 potato samples were selected for hyperspectral data collection.

2.2 Hyperspectral image acquisition

2.2.1 HSI system. A five-bell optical hyperspectral imaging system was used in the experiment. This system included a hyperspectral image spectrometer (ImSpector V10E, Spectral Imaging Ltd, Oulu, Finland), a charge-coupled device camera (IGVB1620, Imperx, USA), two 150 W halogen lamps (Type 3900, Illuminator, Illumination Technology, USA), one DC adjustable light source (Type 2900, Illumination Technology, USA), a mobile control platform (IRCP0076-1 COM, Taiwan, China), and a computer. The hyperspectral imaging system was turned on and preheated for 30 min before image acquisition. The spectral range of the hyperspectral camera was 382.23–1004.78 nm. The reflection spectrum was used in this study.

2.2.2 Hyperspectral image correction. To minimize and remove dark current noise, the original images were corrected to black-and-white images according to the following equation:³⁰

$$C = \frac{R - B}{W - B} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

where C , R , B , and W are the corrected image, original image, black reference image obtained by completely covering the camera lens with the lens cover (approximate reflectivity of 0%), and white calibration image (approximate reflectivity of 99.99%), respectively.

2.3 Experimental methods

2.3.1 Chemical analysis. The starch content was determined through enzymatic hydrolysis.¹¹ Briefly, the starch content was determined by reducing sugar and converting it into starch.

2.3.2 Spectral data acquisition. The corrected hyperspectral images were imported into the ENVI 5.3 software (ITT Visual Information Solutions, Boulder, CO, USA), and a rectangular region of 100 × 100 pixels was selected as the region of interest (ROI). The average spectra of all pixels in the ROI were extracted as the spectra of the samples. The average spectra of the samples were obtained. The wavelength range, which included 428 bands, was 382.23–1004.78 nm. Spectral data matrices of each of the three regions were obtained using Excel software.

2.3.3 Pretreatment of the spectral data. Because of mechanical noise and baseline drift in the original spectrum, preprocessing had to be performed to eliminate unnecessary information. In this study, the spectral data matrices were preprocessed using standard normal variable transformation (SNV), multivariate scattering correction (MSC), Savitzky–Golay convolution smoothing (SG), SG-SNV, and SG-MSC. SNV is the most widely used spectral data preprocessing method. It helps correct the change in path length and spectral intensity as well as eliminate the interference due to the nonlinear light scattering effect.³¹ MSC is mainly used to eliminate the influence of scattering on the spectrum and effectively enhance the spectral



information related to the content of sample components.³² SG smoothing improves the smoothness of the spectrum and reduces the interference of noise. In this study, spectral data preprocessing was performed using Unscrambler $\times 10.1$ (Camo Software, Oslo, Norway).

2.3.4 Characteristic wavelength selection. Hyperspectral data contain hundreds of continuous wavelengths, which are redundant and multicollinear. Eliminating redundant wavelengths and selecting optimal variables can not only simplify the modeling process and reduce costs and running time but also improve the performance of the model. In this study, the improved CARS method and SPA were selected to extract the optimal wavelengths in the Matlab (Version 2014a, MathWorks, Natick, MA, USA) software.

Li, Liang, Xu, and Cao³³ simplified and improved the original CARS method, which is based on Darwin's theory of evolution. The aforementioned improved CARS method was adopted in this study. In the present study, the subset with the smallest root mean square error (RMSE) was obtained by subtracting the wavelength points with a low regression coefficient from those with a high regression coefficient in the partial least squares regression (PLSR) model. The optimal variable subset was selected using cross-validation. A total of 50 Monte Carlo samples were obtained, and 10 runs of cross-validation were performed.

The SPA is a positive variable selection method that uses a simple projection operation to obtain a subset of variables with the smallest collinearity. Thus, the characteristic wavelength is extracted from the full band, most of the redundant information in the original spectrum matrix is eliminated, and the modeling conditions are improved. The basic principle of the SPA is to simply project a set of wavelength subsets into the vector space and select the wavelength subset with the least redundancy.³⁴ The number of characteristic wavelengths may be set in advance. In this study, the minimum number of variables and the maximum number of variables selected in the SPA were 1 and 30, respectively.

2.3.5 Construction of the PLSR prediction model. In this study, PLSR under a full spectrum and characteristic wavelength spectrum was employed to fit the relationship between the spectrum and the starch content.

PLSR is one of the most widely used linear regression algorithms^{35,36} and is suitable for constructing a prediction model. PLSR considers matrices of the spectral data (x) and starch content (y). In addition, it resolves the problem of the presence of many variables (including collinear variables) in the original data. PLSR analysis is used to transform the original data into several independent latent variables (LVs). The sum of the RMSE values is minimized to determine the optimal number of potential variables and thus prevent overfitting or underfitting of the model. In the present study, the maximum number of LVs was set as 10, and triple cross-validation was used to obtain the optimal number of LVs.

The extraction process of the characteristic wavelength and establishment of the PLSR model were performed using Matlab 2014a (MathWorks, Natick, MA, USA). The PLSR codes used are contained in the libPLS_1.98 toolbox.

2.3.6 Model performance evaluation. To evaluate the performance of the prediction model, we employed the following statistical parameters: the correlation coefficient between the correction (R_c) and prediction (R_p), RMSE of correction (RMSEC), RMSE of prediction (RMSEP), and residual prediction deviation (RPD). In general, an accurate model should yield high R_c and R_p values and low RMSEC and RMSEP values. When the RPD is less than 2, the prediction performance of the model is poor. When the RPD value is greater than 2 and less than 2.5, the model can be used to evaluate the content. When the RPD is greater than 2.5, the prediction performance of the model is outstanding.³⁷

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Spectral characteristics

After correcting the hyperspectral image, we extracted the average spectrum of each ROI in the hyperspectral image. Fig. 1 shows the spectral curves of 96 fresh-cut potatoes. Fig. 1(a) displays the original spectrum, and Fig. 1(b)–(f), depict the spectral curves for SNV, SG smoothing, MSC, SG-SNV, and SG-MSC, respectively, after pretreatment. All of these models retained the original spectral characteristics after pretreatment. Considerable change was not observed in the spectrum after SG pretreatment. The other pretreatment methods made the original spectrum smoother and more convergent.

The visible-NIR spectrum of the samples depends on the vibration of molecular bonds, such as C–H, O–H, and N–H. Therefore, this spectrum can be used to predict the quality attributes of samples quantitatively.³⁸ As displayed in Fig. 1(a), the visible spectrum curve is divided into two parts due to the use of two varieties of potatoes. A large absorption peak is observed at 410 nm. This peak may be attributed to the absorption of carbohydrates.³⁹ Moreover, a small absorption peak is observed at approximately 450 nm. This peak is considered to be caused by a carotenoid.⁴⁰ The two varieties of potatoes used in this study were yellow meat varieties with high carotenoid content. Clear valleys are observed around 980 nm, which may be due to the stretching of the O–H second overtone in water, because the water content in potatoes is over 70%.⁴¹

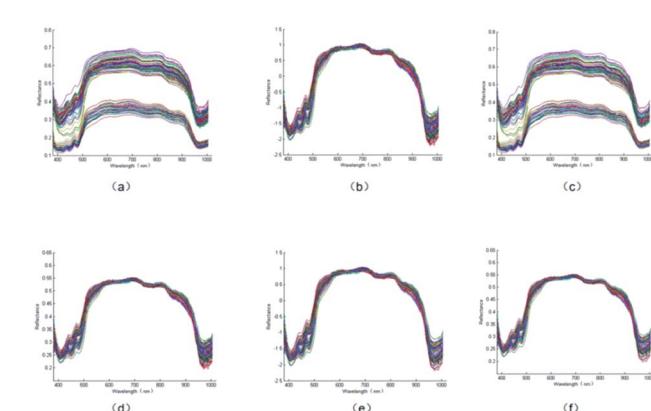


Fig. 1 The raw and pretreated spectral curves of all potato samples via different methods: (a) raw; (b) SNV; (c) SG; (d) MSC; (e) SG-SNV; and (f) SG-MSC.



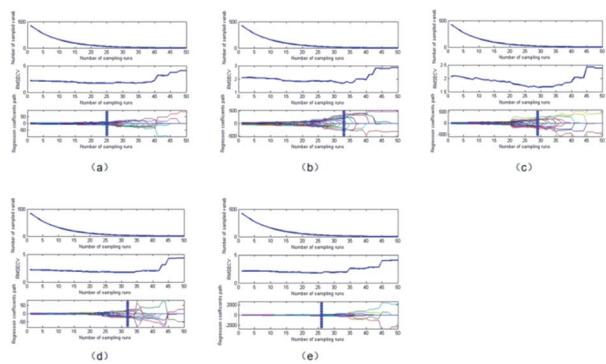


Fig. 2 Wavelength selection results on the pretreated spectral data via the CARS method. (a) SNV; (b) SG; (c) MSC; (d) SG-SNV; (e) SG-MSC.

3.2 Characteristic wavelength selection

To simplify the prediction model, we used CARS and the SPA for filtering characteristic wavelengths. The screening results are shown in Fig. 2 and 3 and listed in Table 1. Fig. 2(a)–(e) and 3(a)–(e) show the characteristic wavelength extraction results for the SNV, SG, MSC, SG-SNV, and SG-MSC models, respectively.

As presented in Fig. 2 and 3 and Table 1, the number of characteristic wavelengths selected by the SPA was lower than that selected using CARS. The SPA outperformed CARS in terms of the screening of characteristic variables. The screening ability of the SPA characteristic variables varied according to the pretreatment method employed. After variable selection, the number of spectral variables in the spectrum reduced by 95.09%, 96.26%, 96.26%, 97.43%, and 97.43% when the SNV, MSC, SG-SNV, and SG-MSC pretreatment methods were employed, respectively. These results indicate the effectiveness of the SPA in dimension reduction. After wavelength selection, spectral reflection values at specific wavelengths were extracted, and a simplified prediction model was constructed to replace the full spectrum as the input for the subsequent regression prediction model.

3.3 Construction of the model for predicting starch content

3.3.1 Distribution of the starch content. Table 2 lists the statistical results of the starch content in the potato samples. The starch content of two potato varieties in Inner Mongolia, namely Zihuabai and Atlantic potatoes, was analyzed. The starch content in the Zihuabai potatoes was between 47.7 and 136 g kg^{-1} , with an average starch content of $100.1 \pm 2.68 \text{ g kg}^{-1}$ (expressed as average standard deviation). The starch content in the Atlantic potatoes was between 172 and 228 g kg^{-1} , with an average starch content of $188.3 \pm 1.29 \text{ g kg}^{-1}$. These results indicate that the starch contents of the two potato varieties was different. After the starch content test, all of the potato samples were divided into a calibration set and prediction set. The calibration set was used to construct the calibration model, and the prediction set was used to verify the accuracy of the constructed prediction model. In this study, all of the potato samples were randomly classified. The middle samples among every three samples were grouped into the prediction set, and the remaining two samples were grouped into the calibration set. Therefore, the calibration and prediction sets comprised 64 and 32 samples, respectively. The statistical results of the starch content in the two sample groups are listed in Table 2.

3.3.2 Construction of the full spectrum model. After pretreating the original spectrum by using different methods, the corresponding full spectrum PLSR starch content prediction model was constructed. The results of this model are listed in Table 3.

As presented in Table 3, different preprocessing methods had different effects on the performance of the model. Only the full spectrum model constructed for MSC after pretreatment had an RPD of less than 2. The models constructed using other pretreatment methods had an RPD of more than 2. The aforementioned results indicate that the model constructed using the full spectrum can suitably predict the starch content. The full spectrum model constructed after SNV pretreatment exhibited the best performance, with an R_c value of 0.9020, RMSEC of 2.06, R_p value of 0.9069, RMSEP of 2.06, and RPD of 2.33. However, 428 spectral bands were predicted with the full spectrum model, which is not conducive to rapid detection. Therefore, we used the characteristic wavelength model.

3.3.3 Characteristic wavelength model. In order to simplify the model, shorten the running time of the model and improve the detection accuracy. We employed CARS and SPA to extract the characteristic wavelengths from the entire spectrum under different pretreatment methods, after which the PLSR model was constructed using the extracted characteristic wavelengths. The performance of the model is presented in Table 4.

As presented in Table 4, the PLSR model constructed after characteristic wavelength extraction exhibited high prediction accuracy. Only the RPD of the SG-SNV-PLSR model was less than 2. The RPD of the other models was greater than 2. Furthermore, the RPD values of the SNV-CARS-PLSR, SNV-SPA-CARS, MSC-CARS-PLSR, MSC-SPA-PLSR, SG-CARS-PLSR, and SG-SNV-CARS-PLSR models were greater than 2.5. This result indicates that the characteristic wavelength extraction algorithm selected in this study can filter out useful information from the entire

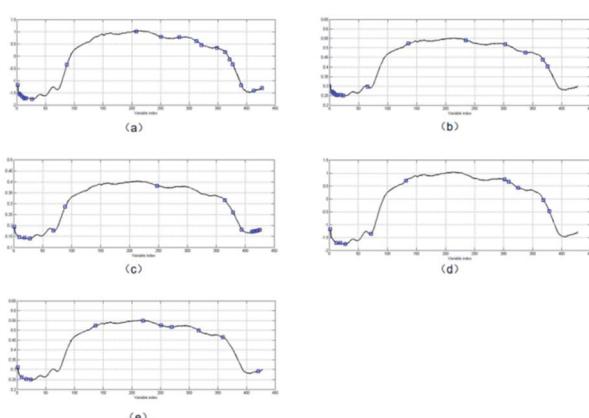


Fig. 3 Wavelength selection results on the pretreated spectral data via the SPA method. (a) SNV; (b) SG; (c) MSC; (d) SG-SNV; (e) SG-MSC.



Table 1 Wavelength selection for starch content prediction in fresh-cut potato

Pre-processing technique	Method	Number of wavelengths	Wavelength
SNV	CARS	31	382, 389, 390, 392, 393, 395, 403, 406, 419, 425, 426, 504, 535, 831, 834, 836, 843, 845, 846, 899, 902, 903, 912, 914, 915, 927, 930, 932, 945, 972, 990 nm
	SPA	21	382, 386, 389, 393, 397, 399, 403, 417, 502, 677, 741, 788, 833, 846, 887, 908, 920, 927, 949, 982, 1003 nm
MSC	CARS	13	386, 389, 392, 395, 403, 406, 425, 485, 864, 914, 915, 927, 964 nm
	SPA	16	386, 389, 390, 392, 395, 399, 401, 408, 414, 473, 572, 717, 818, 870, 915, 927 nm
SG	CARS	20	395, 404, 407, 426, 470, 471, 484, 485, 843, 845, 903, 914, 915, 929, 932, 949, 972, 973, 976, 993 nm
	SPA	16	382, 395, 407, 419, 477, 505, 736, 911, 932, 954, 981, 984, 988, 993, 996, 1000 nm
SG-SNV	CARS	14	395, 404, 407, 424, 426, 504, 843, 845, 912, 914, 915, 932, 973, 979 nm
	SPA	11	382, 397, 407, 418, 481, 567, 817, 827, 851, 917, 932 nm
SG-MSC	CARS	28	382, 389, 395, 404, 406, 407, 421, 484, 505, 666, 667, 668, 670, 842, 843, 845, 846, 900, 902, 903, 905, 906, 912, 914, 915, 929, 932, 933 nm
	SPA	11	382, 392, 403, 414, 574, 695, 741, 769, 839, 902, 994 nm

Table 2 Statistics of measured starch content in different varieties and datasets^a

Dataset	Number of wavelengths	Range (g kg ⁻¹)	Mean (g kg ⁻¹)	SD (g kg ⁻¹)
Purple and white	62	47.7–136	100.1	2.68
Atlantic	34	172–228	188.3	1.29
Calibration set	64	47.7–228	125.6	4.75
Prediction set	32	50.4–202	128.9	4.81

^a N: number of samples; SD: standard deviation.

spectrum and eliminate redundant information. The MSC-CARS-PLSR model exhibited the best performance, with an R_c value of 0.9276, RMSEC of 1.76, R_p value of 0.9467, RMSEP of 1.63, and RPD of 2.95.

As presented in Table 4, the models constructed with the same preprocessing methods but different characteristic wavelength extraction algorithms exhibited different performances. The model constructed using CARS outperformed the model constructed after SPA characteristic wavelength extraction, which indicates that the characteristic band screened by CARS was more accurate than that screened by the SPA in the experiment.

3.4 Model comparison and discussion

In this study, different preprocessing methods were applied to the original spectrum, and the PLSR models of the entire spectrum and characteristic wavelengths were constructed after preprocessing. By comparing Table 3 with Table 4, we find the following.

The model constructed using the full spectrum indicates that SNV is superior to MSC, SG, SG-SNV, and SG-MSC for identifying the starch content of potato slices quickly. Although suitable values of R_c (0.9020), RMSEC (2.06), R_p (0.9069), RMSEP (2.06), and RPD (2.33) were obtained, the full spectrum model is unsuitable for practical application due to the time-consuming and laborious modeling process;⁴² therefore, the characteristic

wavelength model was established. We found that under the same pretreatment conditions, the model based on the characteristic wavelength exhibited superior performance to the model based on the full spectrum, which indicates that developing a model based on the characteristic wavelength is ideal. After constructing the models, we found that although the number of bands filtered through CARS was more than that filtered through the SPA, the number of selected wavelengths by CARS was still greatly reduced when compared with full spectra. However, the performance of the PLSR model constructed using CARS was superior to that constructed using the SPA under any pretreatment method, which indicates that the correlation between the wavelengths extracted through CARS and the starch content is higher than that between the wavelength extracted through SPA and the starch content. Among all the models investigated in this study, the MSC-CARS-PLSR model exhibited the best performance, with an R_c value of 0.9276, RMSEC of 1.76, R_p value of 0.9467, RMSEP of 1.63, RPD of 2.95, and RPD close to 3, which indicates that this model is ideal for starch content prediction.

Currently, researchers mainly use NIR spectroscopy to predict the starch content of potatoes. But few people use hyperspectral technology to study the starch content of potatoes. Wei *et al.*⁴³ used hyperspectral equipment and a random frog PLSR model to detect the starch content of potatoes. This model had an R_c^2 value of 0.8514, RMSEC of 0.3259, R_p^2 value of



Table 3 Results of PLSR models using the full spectrum for starch content prediction^a

Pretreatment method	Parameter	Calibration set		Prediction set		
		R_c	RMSEC	R_p	RMSEP	RPD
SNV	$N = 428$, LVs = 7	0.9020	2.06	0.9069	2.06	2.33
MSC	$N = 428$, LVs = 3	0.8641	2.38	0.8572	2.44	1.97
SG	$N = 428$, LVs = 6	0.8689	2.46	0.8796	2.26	2.13
SG-SNV	$N = 428$, LVs = 3	0.8685	2.36	0.8624	2.4	2.00
SG-MSC	$N = 428$, LVs = 3	0.8651	2.37	0.861	2.41	2.00

^a N : number of spectral variables; LVs: number of latent variables; R_c : correlation coefficient in calibration; RMSEC: root mean square errors in calibration; R_p : correlation coefficient in prediction; RMSEP: root mean square errors in prediction; RPD: residual predictive deviation in prediction set.

Table 4 Characteristic wavelength model data^a

Pretreatment method	LVs	Calibration set		Prediction set			
		R_c	RMSEC	R_p	RMSEP	RPD	
SNV	CARS	6	0.9186	1.87	0.9258	1.81	2.66
	SPA	6	0.8803	2.25	0.9229	1.82	2.64
MSC	CARS	9	0.9276	1.76	0.9467	1.63	2.95
	SPA	10	0.8905	2.17	0.9272	1.82	2.64
SG	CARS	8	0.9076	1.98	0.9242	1.81	2.66
	SPA	10	0.8857	2.21	0.892	2.17	2.22
SG-SNV	CARS	7	0.9250	1.79	0.9259	1.80	2.67
	SPA	5	0.8807	2.24	0.8546	2.49	1.93
SG-MSC	CARS	7	0.9020	2.06	0.9069	2.06	2.33
	SPA	6	0.8637	2.4	0.8970	2.18	2.21

^a N : number of spectral variables; LVs: number of latent variables; R_c : correlation coefficient in calibration; RMSEC: root mean square errors in calibration; R_p : correlation coefficient in prediction; RMSEP: root mean square errors in prediction; RPD: residual predictive deviation in prediction set.

0.8348, and RMSEP of 0.2906. The best model in our study (MSC-CARS-PLSR) had an R_c^2 value of 0.8604, R_p^2 value of 0.8962, RMSEC of 1.76, RMSEP of 1.63, and RPD of 2.95. Thus, the best model in the present study was similar to the model of Wei *et al.* By using hyperspectral equipment, Su *et al.*⁴⁴ predicted the starch content of potatoes and sweet potatoes with the FMCIA-Es-PLSR model. This model had an R_p^2 value of 0.963 and an RMSEP of 0.023. The model of Su *et al.* had a similar detection performance to the best model in the present study. However, the research of the above scholars is aimed at the whole potato, not fresh-cut potato slices. One study

by Xiao *et al.*²⁹ reported the use of HSI for the prediction of water content in fresh-cut potatoes, and the optimal model was established on the full wavelengths, instead of characteristic wavelengths. At present, there is no report on starch content detection in fresh-cut potatoes.

3.5 Visualized distribution of starch

Determining the starch content distribution of fresh-cut potato slices directly with the naked eye is difficult. After determining the best model in our study, it is used to visualize the starch content distribution of fresh-cut potatoes. Using pseudo-color technology, the value of each pixel at the important wavelength is extracted and introduced into the constructed model to determine the starch content and automatically generate a starch content distribution map (Fig. 4). Among them, the starch mass fractions of (a), (b), (c) and (d) are 11.8, 13.5, 19.0, and 21.6 g kg⁻¹ measured by chemical methods, respectively.

Through the distribution map, we can clearly observe the difference of starch content among different fresh-cut potato samples. Different colors displayed on the distribution map represent different starch contents and correspond to different spectral characteristics of pixels. The difference of total starch distribution in different fresh-cut potato samples can be seen in the generated distribution map. Therefore, the content and spatial distribution of starch in fresh-cut potatoes can be predicted by hyperspectral imaging combined with a distribution map, which provides a rapid method for the study of internal component content and storage and preservation methods of fresh-cut potatoes.

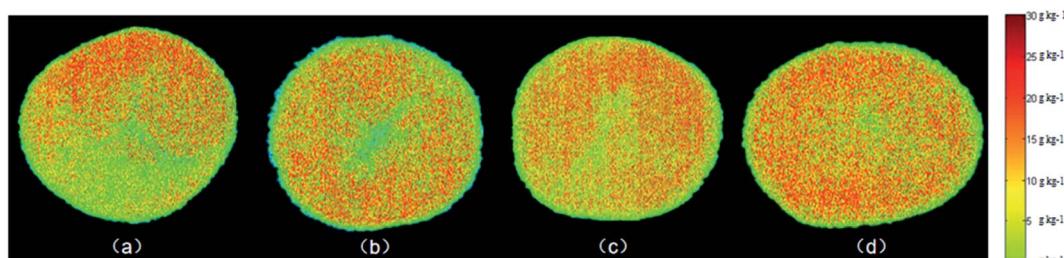


Fig. 4 Distribution maps of the starch content in fresh-cut potatoes: (a) 11.8 g kg⁻¹; (b) 13.5 g kg⁻¹; (c) 19.0 g kg⁻¹; and (d) 21.6 g kg⁻¹.



4 Conclusions

In this study, the starch content in fresh-cut potato slices was predicted using a visible-NIR HSI system from 382.23–1004.78 nm. By using SNV, MSC, SG, SG-SNV, and SG-MSC pretreatment methods, we constructed a PLSR model based on the full spectrum. To improve the performance of the model, CARS and the SPA were used to extract the characteristic wavelengths, after which a PLSR model was constructed for the characteristic wavelengths. The MSC-CARS-PLSR model was found to exhibit the best performance, with an R_c value of 0.9276, RMSEC of 1.76, R_p value of 0.9467, RMSEP of 1.63, and RPD of 2.95. Subsequently, the starch content of fresh-cut potatoes was visualized using the aforementioned model and pseudo-color technology. The results of this study provide a basis for the quality monitoring and preservation of fresh-cut potatoes. In the future, we hope to realize the real-time online detection of starch content.

Author contributions

Fuxiang Wang: conceptualization, data curation, formal analysis, methodology, software, writing-original draft. Chunguang Wang: funding acquisition, resources, reviewers. Shiyong song: data curation, formal analysis.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this study.

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