

# Classification and quantification analysis of peach kernel from different origins with near-infrared diffuse reflection spectroscopy

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Peach kernels which contain kinds of fatty acids play an important role in the regulation of a variety of physiological and biological functions. **Objective:** To establish an innovative and rapid diffuse reflectance near-infrared spectroscopy (DR-NIR) analysis method along with chemometric techniques for the qualitative and quantitative determination of a peach kernel. **Materials and Methods:** Peach kernel samples from nine different origins were analyzed with high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) as a reference method. DR-NIR is in the spectral range 1100-2300 nm. Principal component analysis (PCA) and partial least squares regression (PLSR) algorithm were applied to obtain prediction models, The Savitzky-Golay derivative and first derivative were adopted for the spectral pre-processing, PCA was applied to classify the varieties of those samples. For the quantitative calibration, the models of linoleic and oleic acids were established with the PLSR algorithm and the optimal principal component (PC) numbers were selected with leave-one-out (LOO) cross-validation. The established models were evaluated with the root mean square error of deviation (RMSED) and corresponding correlation coefficients ( $R^2$ ). **Results:** The PCA results of DR-NIR spectra yield clear classification of the two varieties of peach kernel. PLSR had a better predictive ability. The correlation coefficients of the two calibration models were above 0.99, and the RMSED of linoleic and oleic acids were 1.266% and 1.412%, respectively. **Conclusion:** The DR-NIR combined with PCA and PLSR algorithm could be used efficiently to identify and quantify peach kernels and also help to solve variety problem.

**Key words:** Linoleic acid, multivariate modeling, near-infrared spectroscopy, oleic acid, peach kernel

## INTRODUCTION

Peach is the third important deciduous tree fruits worldwide, ranking after apples and pears. A significant part of the harvested peaches is processed resulting in a substantial amount of waste stones – peach kernel.<sup>[1,2]</sup> Peach kernel is divided into two varieties, one is the kernel of *Prunus persicae* semen (L.) Batsch, the other is the kernel of *Prunus davidiana* (Carr.) Franch. Peach kernel is one of the nine plant ingredients used in a cocktail for cardiovascular disease (cardiovascular protective mix (CVPM)).<sup>[3,4]</sup> Such importance is probably related to its unsaturated fatty acids

composition, linoleic and oleic acids [Figure 1], about 25% and 55% in unsaturated fatty acids, respectively.<sup>[5]</sup> Kinds of fatty acids play an important role in the regulation of physiological and biological functions.<sup>[6,7]</sup> Oleic acid is an 18-carbon monounsaturated fatty acid, essential in human nutrition and helps reducing triglycerides, low-density lipoprotein (LDL)-cholesterol, total cholesterol and glycemic index. Also, the increase in stability over oxidation of vegetable oil is attributed to oleic acid. Linoleic acid, which contains 18 carbon atoms and 2 double bonds, is very important for development and maintenance of the nervous system and the physiological functions in humans, since it reduces total and LDL-cholesterol levels.<sup>[8,9]</sup> Peach kernel oil is nutritionally attractive and has an opportunity of producing high value products from the biowaste in peach industry due to their unsaturated fatty acid and antioxidant constituents.<sup>[10]</sup> Peach kernel can be considered as an important source of essential oil for the

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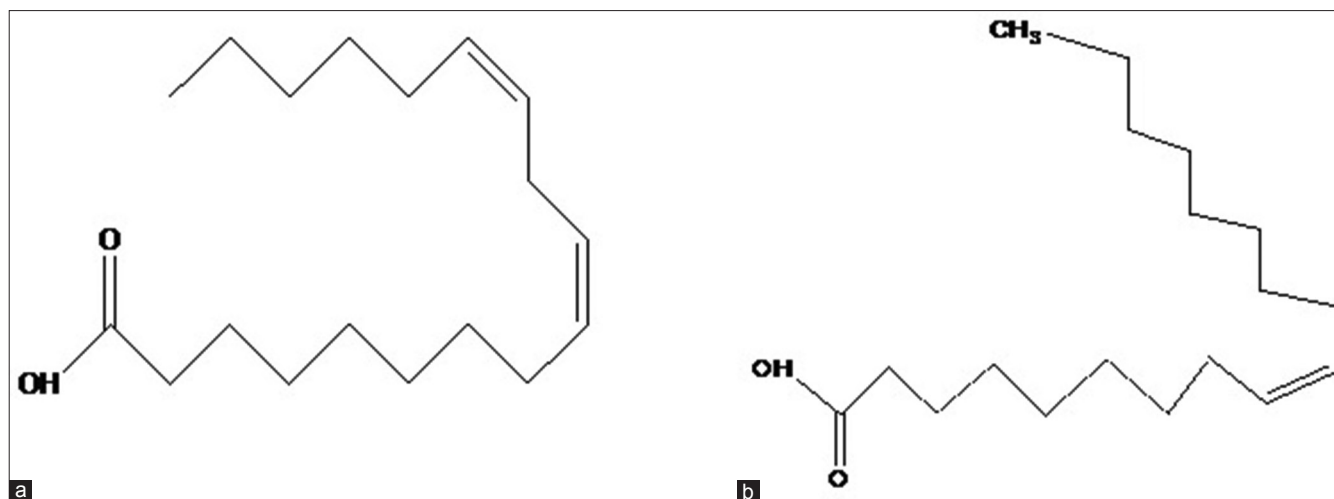
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**Figure 1:** The molecular structures of linoleic acid (a) and oleic acid (b)

food nutraceutical supplement industries and traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) preparations. Therefore, there is great importance to develop an analysis and a quality control method for the raw materials to insure the steady qualities of the related fields. Standard quality analyses like Soxhlet extraction for oil content and gas chromatography for fatty acid composition are not only laborious and time consuming,<sup>[11,12]</sup> but also are destructive method involving complicated sample pretreatment, which make them unfit for industrial application, in which large number of samples need to be analyzed in a reasonably short period of time. Which is why a fast, accurate and non-destructive analytical procedure for standard quality analyses would be desirable.

Near-infrared spectroscopy (NIR) combined with chemometric techniques is a widely used technique in the food, chemical, agrochemical and petrochemical industry, and has also been used in the TCM (and other natural products) researches. The technique appears to be useful for the identification of geographical origin and content determination with successful applications.<sup>[13,14]</sup> Multivariate analyses like principal component analysis (PCA), principal component regression (PCR), PLSR and etc., have been applied to NIR spectrometry for qualitative and quantitative analysis to extract vital information through non-destructive methods.<sup>[15,16]</sup> The principles of NIRS differ from usual conventional analytical techniques such as gas chromatography (GC), high-efficiency liquid chromatography (HPLC) and capillary electrophoresis (CE).<sup>[17,18]</sup> During the calibration process, reference values and corresponding chemometrics techniques are usually required. However, once the calibration models are established, the analysis time would be considerably reduced.

This research has two objectives, one is to establish classification methods to distinguish peach kernel varieties, such as *P. persicae* semen (L.) Batsch or *P. davidiana* (Carr.) Franch; the other is to establish quantitative calibration models for the rapid determination of linoleic and oleic acids in peach kernel. To the best of our knowledge, there is no attempt other than this till now to use NIR along with multivariate regression methods for estimating the quality and quantity of peach kernel.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Sample preparation

To obtain the most representative samples,  $N = 72$  samples of peach kernel were collected from different growth places of China to give increased geographical variations. Moreover, samples of different varieties (*P. persicae* semen (L.) Batsch or *P. davidiana* (Carr.) Franch.) were also included. All the samples were identified by Dr. Feng Li (Liaoning University of Traditional Chinese Medicine). The voucher specimens had been deposited in Jiangsu Kanion Pharmaceutical Co., and the samples information are listed in Table 1. All the samples were milled into powder with a grinder. The final powder samples were prepared by passing the ground powder through a 10-mesh sieve. To ensure that moisture was not an interfering factor, all the samples were dried in an oven of 60°C, until the weight variation was <0.1%.

### Chemicals

The solvents used for chromatographic analysis were HPLC grade and were purchased from Fisher Company Inc., USA. Deionized water was prepared in a Mill-Q academic water purification system (Millipore, Bedford, MA, USA). The reagent used were analytical grade without further purification and provided by Kermel Chemical Co. (Tianjin, China).

**Table 1: A summary of tested samples of peach kernel**

Sample no.	Origins	Varieties
1-6	Xinjiang	<i>Prunus persicae semen</i> (L.) Batsch
7-11	Shandong	<i>Prunus persicae semen</i> (L.) Batsch
12-15	Hubei	<i>Prunus persicae semen</i> (L.) Batsch
16-19	Hebei	<i>Prunus persicae semen</i> (L.) Batsch
20-23	Gansu	<i>Prunus persicae semen</i> (L.) Batsch
24-28	Gansu	<i>Prunus davidiana</i> (Carr.) Franch
29-32	Neimenggu	<i>Prunus davidiana</i> (Carr.) Franch
33-36	Shanxi	<i>Prunus davidiana</i> (Carr.) Franch
36-41	Hebei	<i>Prunus davidiana</i> (Carr.) Franch
42-57	Sanxi	<i>Prunus davidiana</i> (Carr.) Franch
58-64	Beijing	<i>Prunus davidiana</i> (Carr.) Franch
65-72	Shandong	<i>Prunus davidiana</i> (Carr.) Franch

### NIR spectroscopic data collection

With the integrating sphere module of the AOTF-NIR analyzer (Luminar 5030, Brimrose, USA), which was equipped with a diffuse reflection accessory, the NIR spectra were collected in the transmittance mode. The module was rotating to ensure different points of sample can be scanned. Each spectrum was the average of 600 scans with air as the background. The spectra were collected over the range from 1100 to 2300 nm in 2-nm intervals. The peach kernel powder sample, which was measured an exact specified thickness of sample, was deposited in a cuvette with a diameter of 4.7 cm, and then was scanned three times. Between samples, the cuvette was emptied after each scan, then were treated with ethanol (95% v/v) in order to avoid cross-contamination, and refilled with the next peach kernel powder. Due to the near infrared the spectrometer is sensitive to the change of outer environment condition such as temperature and humidity. All the measurements were conducted at an ambient temperature of 23-25°C, and the numerical data of humidity was kept at an ambient level in the laboratory. In the experiment, all the samples were randomly divided into two data sets, one for calibration and the other for validation.<sup>[19]</sup>

### Reference analysis method

All measurements were performed immediately after the NIR measurements. Profile of linoleic and oleic acids were determined by the HPLC method. The peach kernel were saponified with 0.5 mol/mL KOH/ETOH as saponifier. An amount of 0.5g of peach kernel, which was added 60 mL mixed solvent of 20:40 (v/v) 0.5 mol/mL KOH/ETOH and anhydrous ethanol, was refluxed gently with stirring for 2 hours in a thermostat water bath at 90°C. then was cooled and 3 drops of phenolphthalein were added to it. With 6 mol/mL hydrochloric acid solution to red just fade, the solution was transferred to a 100 mL volumetric flask with anhydrous ethanol to

constant volume scale. Precisely transferred 4 mL to a 25 mL volumetric flask from the above extracted solution and added methanol to scale. Subsequently, centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 10 min. The upper liquid phase was analyzed by liquid chromatography.

The Agilent 1200 HPLC system equipped with Chemstation Software (Agilent Technologies, USA) and comprised of a quaternary pump (G1322A), an online vacuum degasser, an autosampler (G1367B), a thermostated column compartment (G1316A) and an ultraviolet detector (G1365D) was used for quantifying linoleic and oleic acids in peach kernel. The mobile phases consisted of acetonitrile (A) and 0.1% phosphoric acid in distilled water (B). The column was eluted at 1.0 mL/min under a isocratic elution A:B (92:8). All separations were carried out on a Waters-Symmetry-RP-C<sub>18</sub> × 250 × 4.6 mm, 5 μm) from Dalian Sipore Co., Ltd (Dalian, China). The flow rate was 1.0 mL/min. The column temperature was maintained at 30°C. The chromatograms were recorded at 205 nm. Sample injection volumes were 10 μL. Standards of linoleic and oleic acids (the Control of Pharmaceutical and Biological Products, Beijing, China) were injected for identification and quantitative analysis.

### Data pretreatment and analysis

The spectra recorded at different positions of each sample used for qualitative and quantitative analysis were averaged before further analyses. NIRS data were combined with the data of the reference analysis. For the classification of peach kernel from different varieties, PCA was applied. For the quantification of linoleic and oleic acid contents, PLSR was adopted. All the obtained spectra pretreatment and chemometrics analysis algorithms were implemented using the SNAP32 software (Brimrose Corporation of America). The averaged sample spectra were preprocessed with the Savitzky-Golay (SG) derivative followed by 1<sup>st</sup> derivative employing 9 smoothing points. Subsequently, PCA and PLS calibration models were generated with the Unscrambler (Camo, USA).

All calibrations were validated using the LOO cross-validation to determine the optimal number of factors to be included in the calibration model. Calibration accuracy was defined in terms of the multiple coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ), that measures the linearity between the modeled and reference values (HPLC), and the variance ( $V$ ), that measures the overall error between modeled and reference values, expressed as the root mean square error of deviation (RMSED). Values ranging from 0% to 5% are considered excellent and acceptable for any NIR application, while values >5% are considered unsuitable for NIR analysis.<sup>[20]</sup>

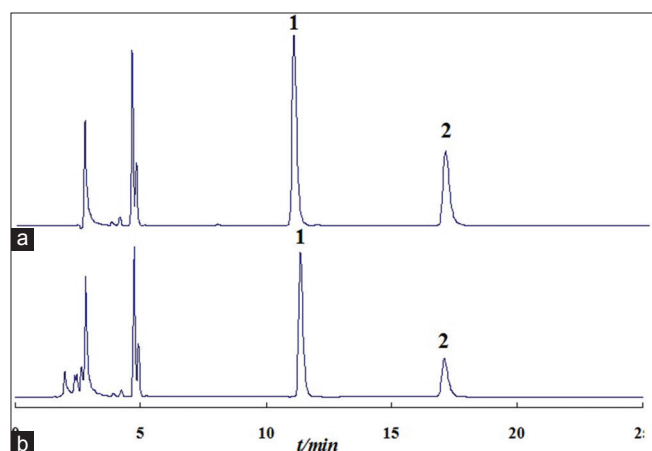
## RESULTS

### Chromatographic studies of peach kernel by HPLC

All the peach kernel samples including *P. persicae* semen (L.) Batsch and *P. davidiana* (Carr.) Franch from nine different growth places of China were determined with the HPLC method. Figure 2 shows characteristic chromatograms of the mixed standards and sample extract solution. It could be seen that the two target compounds were baseline separated, so that they could be quantitatively determined accurately. Before the sample testing, the HPLC method was validated. Due to research priority in this research was the NIR method, a detailed description of the HPLC method was omitted here, but the main parameters of the HPLC method are listed in Table 2.

### Effect of powder sample's granularity on DR-NIR spectra

In diffuse reflectance near-infrared spectroscopy (DR-NIR) spectroscopy, the granularity of powder samples is an



**Figure 2:** Characteristic chromatograms of the mixed standards (a) and sample extract solution (b). (1. Linoleic acid; 2. Oleic acid)

important parameter for spectral measurement.<sup>[21]</sup> Powder samples of peach kernel with different granularities of 10, 20 and 45 meshes were measured three times, respectively, to record DR-NIR spectra [Figure 3].

### Classification of the peach kernel with PCA

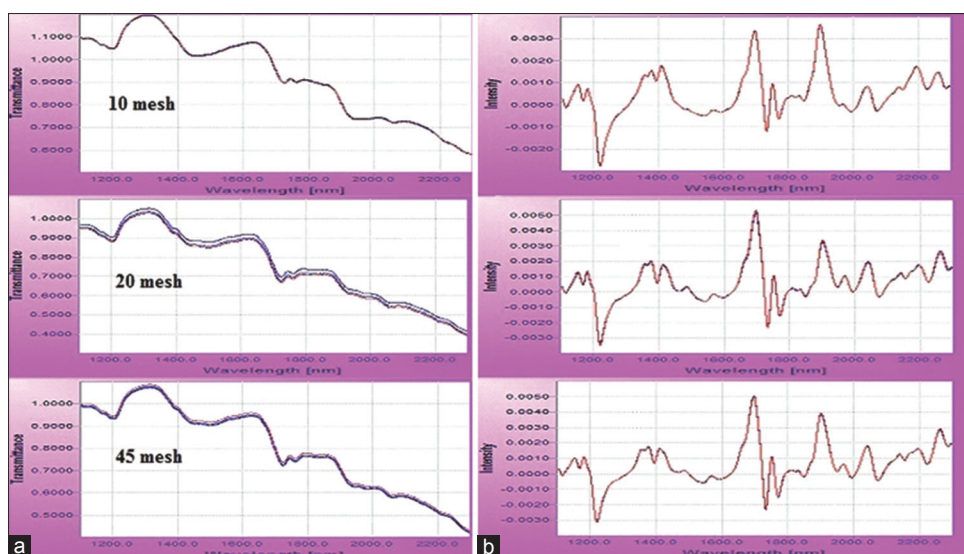
PCA was performed on the full-spectrum data to calibrate and verify the separation of the different peach kernel varieties.<sup>[22]</sup> The obtained spectra were pretreated with Savitzky–Golay filter, and 1<sup>st</sup> derivative, which was selected according to the predictive power of the established models. The PCA was performed and the suitable principal component (PC) scores and leverage values were used to evaluate for setting different samples models. The scores plot of PC1–PC2 displayed the models of *P. persicae* semen (L.) Batsch and *P. davidiana* (Carr.) Franch from different varieties and origins [Figure 4].

### Optimum number of components.

A calibration and quantitative analysis was performed using PCR and PLS methods. 61 samples were used to develop the calibration and 11 independent samples were used as a prediction set for both methods. Figure 5 was optimum PC numbers for linoleic and oleic acids calibration models.

### Comparison of different regression method

To establish calibration models with high performance of fitting and predicting, two regression methods, namely PCR and PLSR, were compared to select the best one. Take the oleic acid for example, under the optimal conditions, both PCR and PLSR models shown, in this study, had very good correlation between the real and predicted concentrations with coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) values equal to 0.9964 and 0.9985, respectively. And the

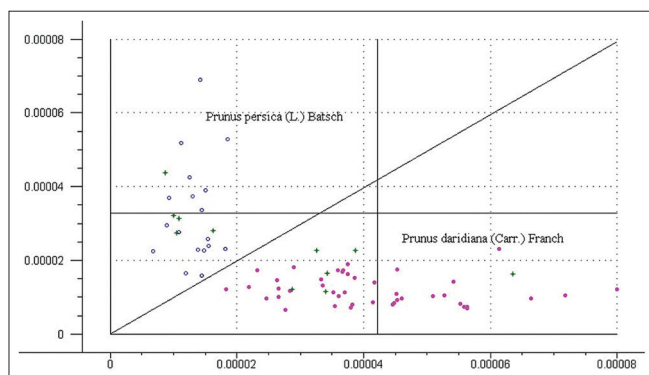


**Figure 3:** Original (a) and pretreated (b) DR-NIR spectra of different granularities

**Table 2: The methodology parameters and the calibration curves of the reference method (HPLC)**

Compounds	tR (min)	Linearity ranges (µg/mL)	Calibration curves	r	Repeatability (RSD %)	Recovery (%)
Linoleic acid	9.08	8.1932~196.64	Y=15.515X+12.706	0.9997	2.7	97.3
Oleic acid	13.11	26.4~633.6	Y=2.613 6X+11.864	0.9995	2.9	98.0

HPLC: High-performance liquid chromatography; RSD: Relative standard deviation

**Figure 4:** PCA result of DR-NIR spectra of different varieties of peach kernel

RMSD value (2.2486 for PCR and 1.4123 for PLSR) for each model was minimum.

#### Model building using pre-processed data

After the spectra pretreated method and the most suitable latent variables numbers were selected, two calibration models for the quantitative analysis of the peach kernel samples were established. Only one sample ( $T_{65}$ ) was eliminated from the calibration. The correlation chart of the actual content and the predicted content and the residuals plot were shown in Figure 6.

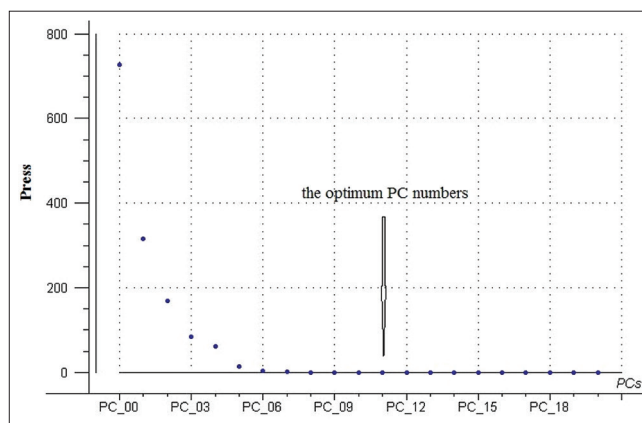
#### Prediction/validation by the models

Spectra of the 11 validation samples which had been pretreated as calibration set were substituted into the calibration model.

And the predicted results were compared with the HPLC results. The statistics of results obtained from the calibration models is shown in Table 3.

## DISCUSSION

The accuracy of the HPLC analysis is highly dependent on the concentration of the component in the sample, and the accuracy in the reference analysis is essential to setting up efficient NIR calibrations.<sup>[23]</sup> From the determined results, it could be found that the reference analyses of 72 samples of linoleic and oleic acids content varied from 13.0% to 6.9% and 21.9% to 33.1%, respectively. The sample set was a high variation in oil content. But there

**Figure 5:** The optimization procedure for linoleic and oleic acids calibration models

was no remarkable difference in the contents of linoleic and oleic acids between the *P. persicae* semen (L.) Batsch and *P. davidiana* (Carr.) Franch.

From Figure 3 one could easily observe the little difference of spectra between samples. The spectra of samples with different granularities weren't deviated from others, but moving block of standard deviation (MBSD) were  $2.65 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $1.45 \times 10^{-5}$ ,  $8.96 \times 10^{-6}$ , respectively. MBSD of 10 meshes was the least. So, in the following study, all the samples were prepared with the same granularity (10 meshes) to eliminate the effect of granularity on spectral measurement and more precise diffuse reflectance spectra could be easily recorded.

Figure 4 revealed that each peach kernel variety formed a well-defined cluster. There was an obvious boundary between *P. persicae* semen (L.) Batsch and *P. davidiana* (Carr.) Franch. *P. persicae* semen (L.) Batsch clustering was formed on the left-hand side, and there was not overlapping between both models. On the other hand, *P. davidiana* (Carr.) Franch clustering was situated on the right-hand side. So the different peach kernel samples were displayed as two classes clearly. The *P. persicae* semen (L.) Batsch samples distributed concentratedly because of spectral information similarity, which indicates that they may have different features with *P. davidiana* (Carr.) Franch. Meanwhile the 11 samples of validation set were all correctly classified by the models of *P. persicae* semen (L.) Batsch (5 samples) and *P. Davidiana* (Carr.) Franch (6 samples), respectively.

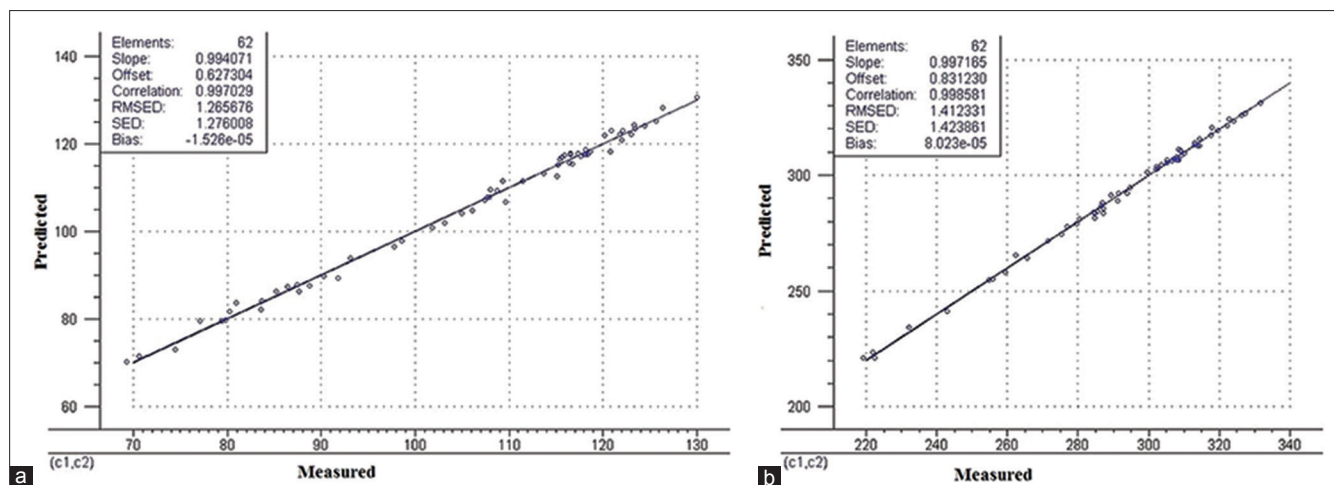


Figure 6: Reference analyses versus NIRS estimations for linoleic (a) and oleic acid (b) contents of peach kernel

**Table 3: Reference analyses of the sample sets and NIRS calibration for linoleic and oleic acids content**

Trait	Origins	Varieties	Measured mg/g	Predicted mg/g	RE %
Linoleic acid	Xinjiang	<i>P. persicae</i>	70.628	71.600	1.38
	Shandong	<i>P. persicae</i>	87.410	87.886	0.55
	Hubei	<i>P. persicae</i>	98.568	97.726	0.85
	Hebei	<i>P. persicae</i>	88.770	87.604	1.32
	Gansu	<i>P. persicae</i>	93.082	93.956	0.94
	Neimenggu	<i>P. davidiana</i>	122.021	120.798	1.01
	Shanxi	<i>P. davidiana</i>	115.916	117.375	1.25
	Hebei	<i>P. davidiana</i>	115.657	116.981	1.15
	Sanxi	<i>P. davidiana</i>	124.393	124.164	0.19
	Beijing	<i>P. davidiana</i>	115.119	112.482	2.30
Oleic acid	Shandong	<i>P. davidiana</i>	113.738	113.112	0.55
	Xinjiang	<i>P. persicae</i>	287.140	285.648	0.52
	Shandong	<i>P. persicae</i>	313.807	312.805	0.32
	Hubei	<i>P. persicae</i>	242.904	241.078	0.75
	Hebei	<i>P. persicae</i>	262.343	265.351	1.15
	Gansu	<i>P. persicae</i>	293.876	292.043	0.62
	Neimenggu	<i>P. davidiana</i>	313.003	314.098	0.35
	Shanxi	<i>P. davidiana</i>	308.41	311.287	0.94
	Hebei	<i>P. davidiana</i>	302.535	303.035	0.17
	Sanxi	<i>P. davidiana</i>	307.062	306.922	0.06
Beijing	<i>P. davidiana</i>	286.705	287.035	0.12	
Shandong	<i>P. davidiana</i>	322.248	321.616	0.20	

NIRS: Near-infrared spectroscopy; RE: Relative error

Whether the establishment of PCR model or PLS model, both should have an optimum PC numbers. If the PC numbers used in the calibration is more or less than the optimum one, the case of ‘overfitting’ or ‘underfitting’ will appear, which mean the established models may have poor performance. Generally, the leave-one-out (LOO) cross-validation was used to determine the optimum PC numbers to be included in the calibration model. The relation diagrams of PRESS values and PC numbers were used to observe whether the PC numbers come to the best

one. Along with the PC numbers increasing, the PRESS value decreased sharply. When the PC numbers reached the best, the curve is tending toward stability. Furthermore, if the PC numbers exceed the optimum one, the PRESS value will remain practically unchanged or increase [Figure 5].<sup>[24]</sup>

The correlation coefficient ( $R^2$ ) is the intensity measure of the correlation between the measured values and the values predicted by the model. This may range from 0 to +1. The closer the value to +1, the higher the correlation between the data.<sup>[25]</sup> The lower RMSED value had a higher degree of accuracy of prediction by the model.<sup>[26]</sup> Both PCR and PLSR gave almost the same  $R^2$  value. On the closest examination of the scores plot, RMSED and  $R^2$  values, the PLSR model was found to be the best.

Generally, lower RMSED and higher corresponding correlation coefficients ( $R^2$ ) are used for evaluating an NIR calibration model.<sup>[27]</sup> From Figure 6, both the correlation coefficients of linoleic and oleic acids were 0.9970 and 0.9985, respectively. and the variance (RMSED) between the model and reference values for linoleic and oleic acid were low ( $V < 5\%$ ).<sup>[28]</sup> The presented work obtained higher correlation coefficients in both the calibration set and the prediction set, which indicated that the established models were able to predict with high accuracy the relative percentage of linoleic and oleic acids components constituting over 80% of the total peach kernel oil.

The  $RE\%$ , calculated with equation  $RE\% = \frac{|Y_{NIR} - Y_{HPLC}|}{Y_{HPLC}} \times 100$  was used for evaluating the predicted results.<sup>[29]</sup> The average  $RE\%$  of the predicted results for linoleic and oleic acids were both less than 5%. The results showed that the established calibration model were able to predict accurately linoleic and oleic acids in the peach kernel. The paired  $t$ -test between the predicted values

and the actual values was done, with the  $P > 0.05$ , which indicated that there was no significant difference between the NIR method and the HPLC method.<sup>[30]</sup> This once again proved that the established models could be used for quantitative analysis of the peach kernel. Coupled with HPLC, as the reference technique, NIR technology is a very fast and reliable method. With the added value of NIR to identify peach kernel varieties and the possible detection of peach kernel oil, for the future NIR spectroscopy becomes a very promising and powerful technique in the field of research and quality control of peach kernel.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the above findings, we obtained NIR spectroscopy through chemometrics as a detection tool for quantitative as well as qualitative analysis of peach kernel only requires minimum sample treatments consisting of drying and cutting procedures. The overall results showed the feasibility of NIRS to be applied in the TCM pharmaceutical enterprises for the quality control of the peach kernel, and can also be consulted to solve varietal problems. To make the models more robust, more representative samples should be added into the calibration sets, which can be viewed as the updating of the calibration models. Therefore, the presented method is extensible, by which it can be used in the long term with more accurate results.

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