

proficient · reliable · analytical · efficient

Atypical Spectra Screening: Applications for Monitoring Infrared Instruments and Model Predictions



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Background



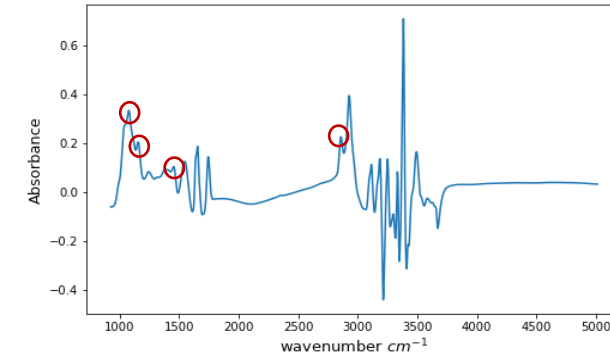
Milk sample



FT-IR spectrometer



FT-IR milk spectrum



- **Fourier-Transform mid InfraRed** spectrometry (FT-IR) of liquid milk
- Composition milk profile predicted (i.e., calculated) from IR spectrum

Mathematical prediction model

4.3% fat
3.4% protein
4.5% lactose

Background



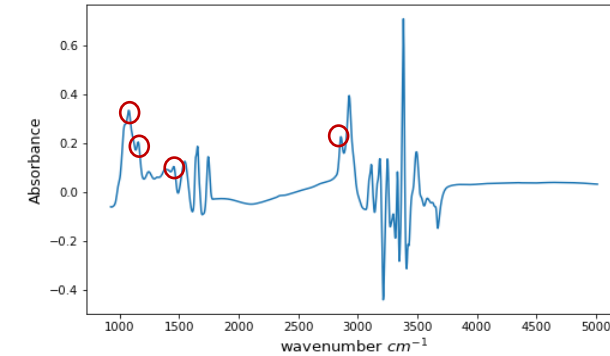
Milk sample



FT-IR spectrometer



FT-IR milk spectrum



- Quality of predictions dependent on:
 - Quality of the model (e.g., robustness)
 - Quality of the spectra (noise and artifacts)



Mathematical prediction model



4.3% fat
3.4% protein
4.5% lactose



Background

- Each spectrum results from **measurement process** performed under...
 - specific conditions
 - using a specific IR instrument



Background

- Each spectrum results from **measurement process** performed under...
 - specific conditions
 - using a specific IR instrument
- Changes in measurement process (e.g., instabilities in the IR instrument) can lead to changes in the spectra
- **Problematic:**
 - ...if this happens in spectral regions containing chemical information used by prediction models
 - ...because the instrument is not working properly



Background

Slope / intercept
correction



- ✓ Fat
 - ✓ Protein
 - ✓ Lactose
-

Background

- Limited use-case for slope / bias corrections

Slope / intercept
correction



✓ Fat	✗ Pasture intake
✓ Protein	✗ Methane emissions
✓ Lactose	✗ NEFA, BHB _{Blood}

*Present in
control milk?*

✓	✗
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Background

- Limited use-case for slope / bias corrections
- **We need a general approach for monitoring the quality of our data (spectra, predictions)**

Slope / intercept
correction



✓	Fat	✗	Pasture intake
✓	Protein	✗	Methane emissions
✓	Lactose	✗	NEFA, BHB

*Present in
control milk?*

✓	✗
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Background

- Limited use-case for slope / bias corrections
- **We need a general approach for monitoring the quality of our data (spectra, predictions)**
- Monitor spectra for systematic deviations due changes in the measurement process (i.e., instrument instabilities).
- Use mathematical models originally developed to screen for non-specific adulteration in milk samples

Slope / intercept
correction

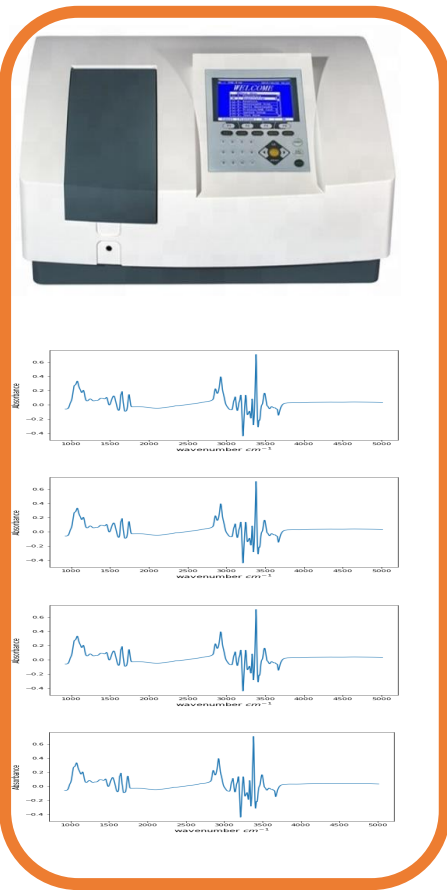


✓	Fat	✗	Pasture intake
✓	Protein	✗	Methane emissions
✓	Lactose	✗	NEFA, BHB
<hr/>			
✓	<i>Present in control milk?</i>		
		✗	

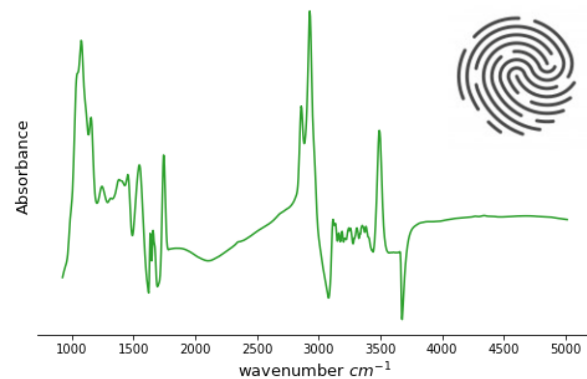
Methods & Results



Milk spectra with
normal variation



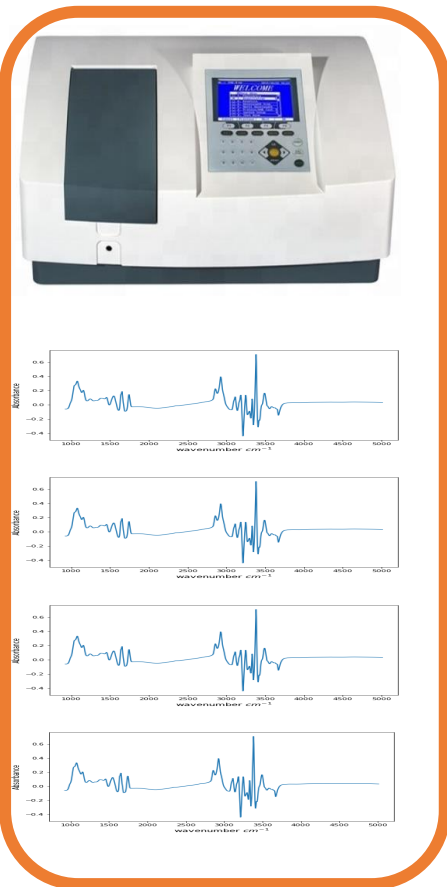
Instrument-specific
milk fingerprint



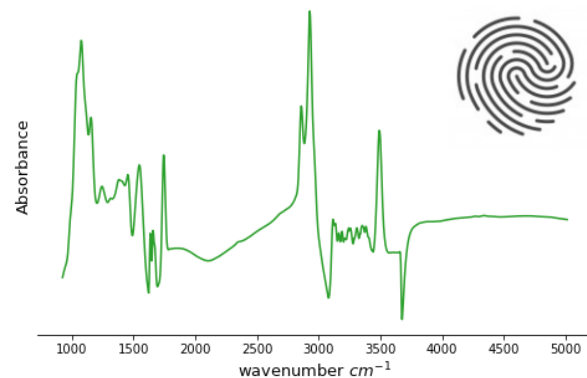
Methods & Results



Milk spectra with
normal variation

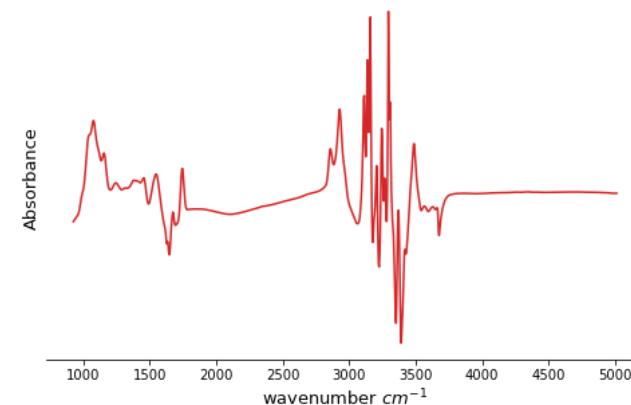


Instrument-specific
milk fingerprint



vs.

New spectrum from
same instrument



Compute anomaly scores for
each spectrum from the same
instrument

Methods & Results

➤ Compute anomaly scores for each spectrum from the same instrument

➤ **Look for patterns over time**

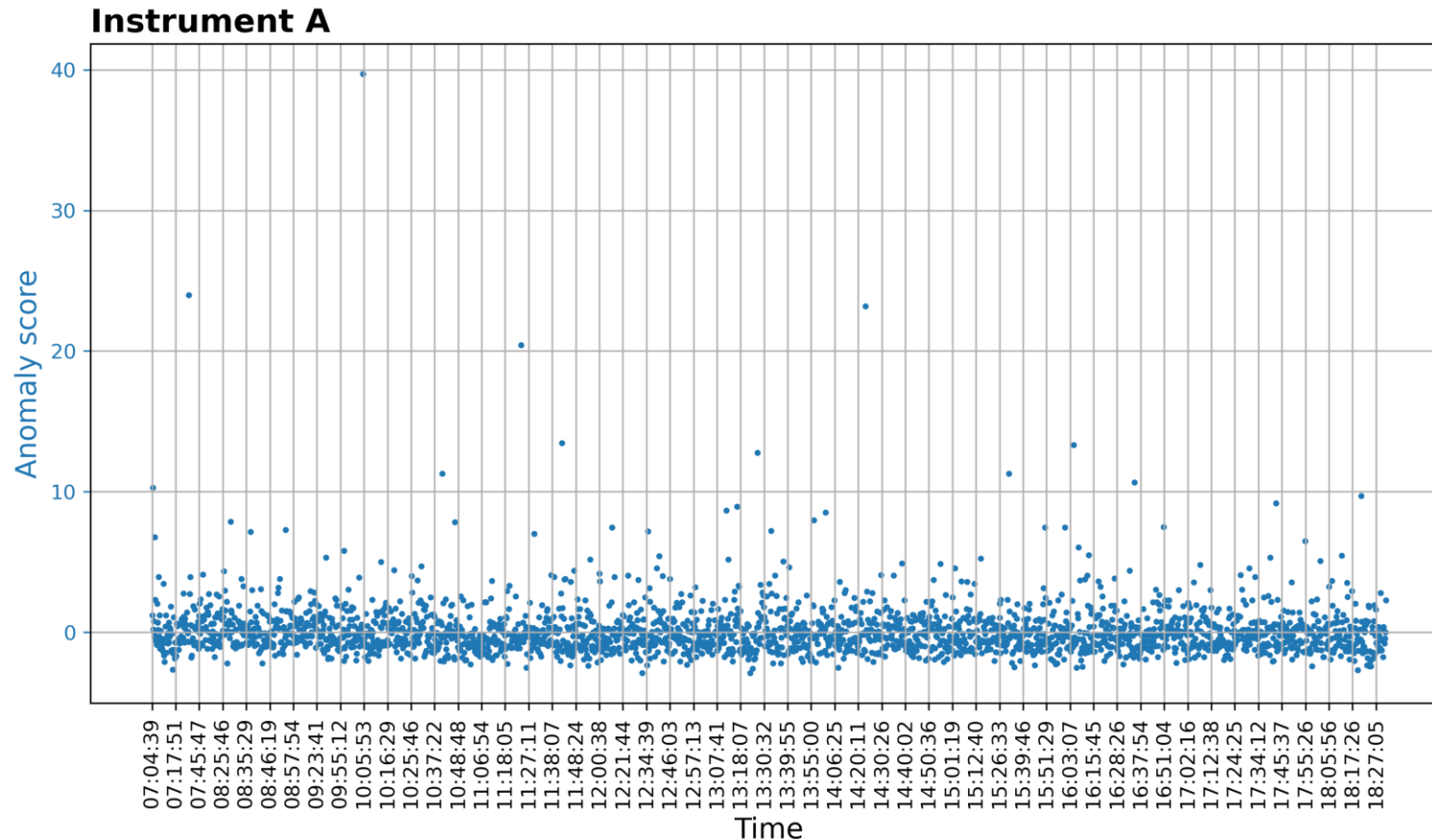


Methods & Results



➤ Compute anomaly scores for each spectrum from the same instrument

➤ Look for patterns over time



No pattern; mostly random noise with zero mean

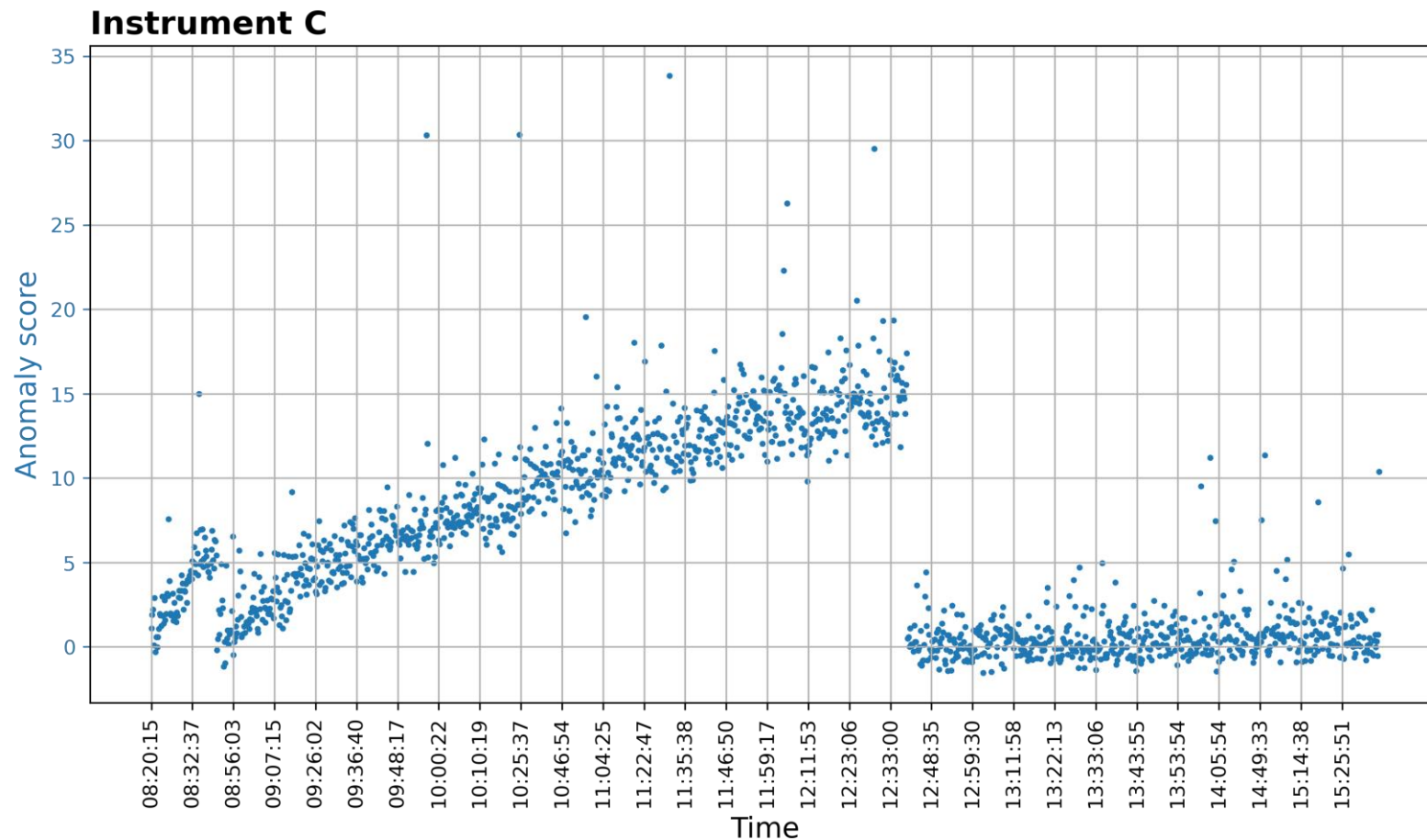


Methods & Results



➤ Compute anomaly scores for each spectrum from the same instrument

➤ Look for patterns over time



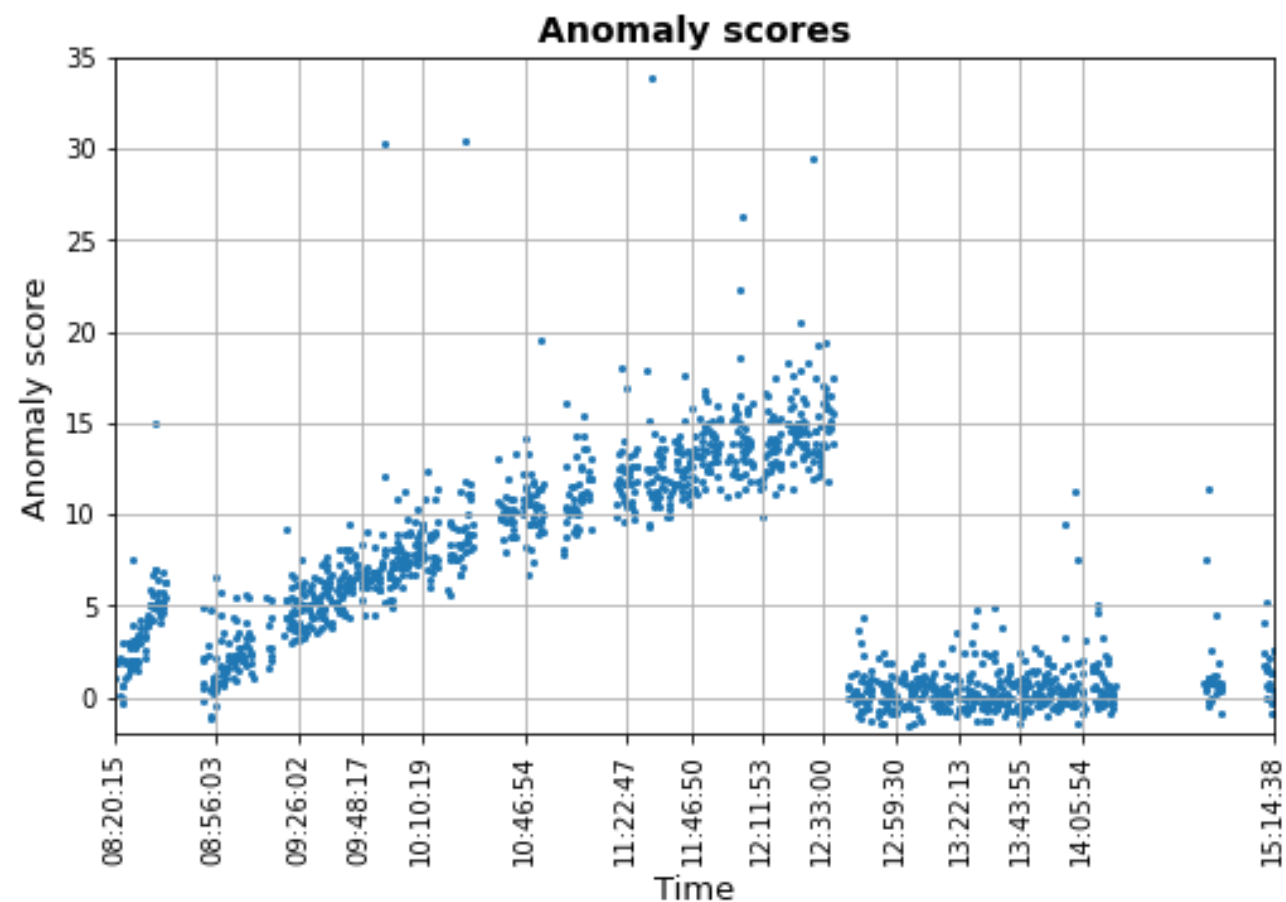
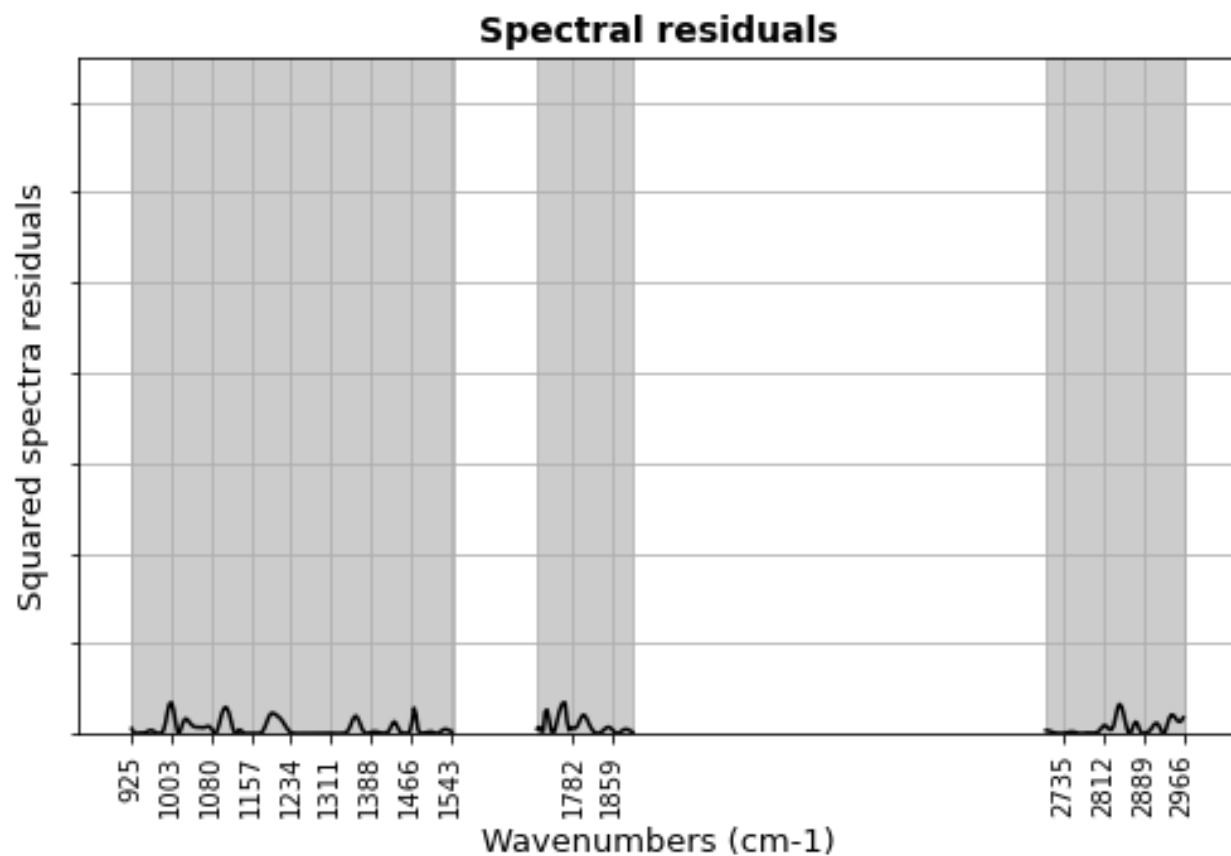
Gradual increase of anomaly scores

Methods & Results



➤ Compute anomaly scores for each spectrum from the same instrument

➤ Look for patterns over time

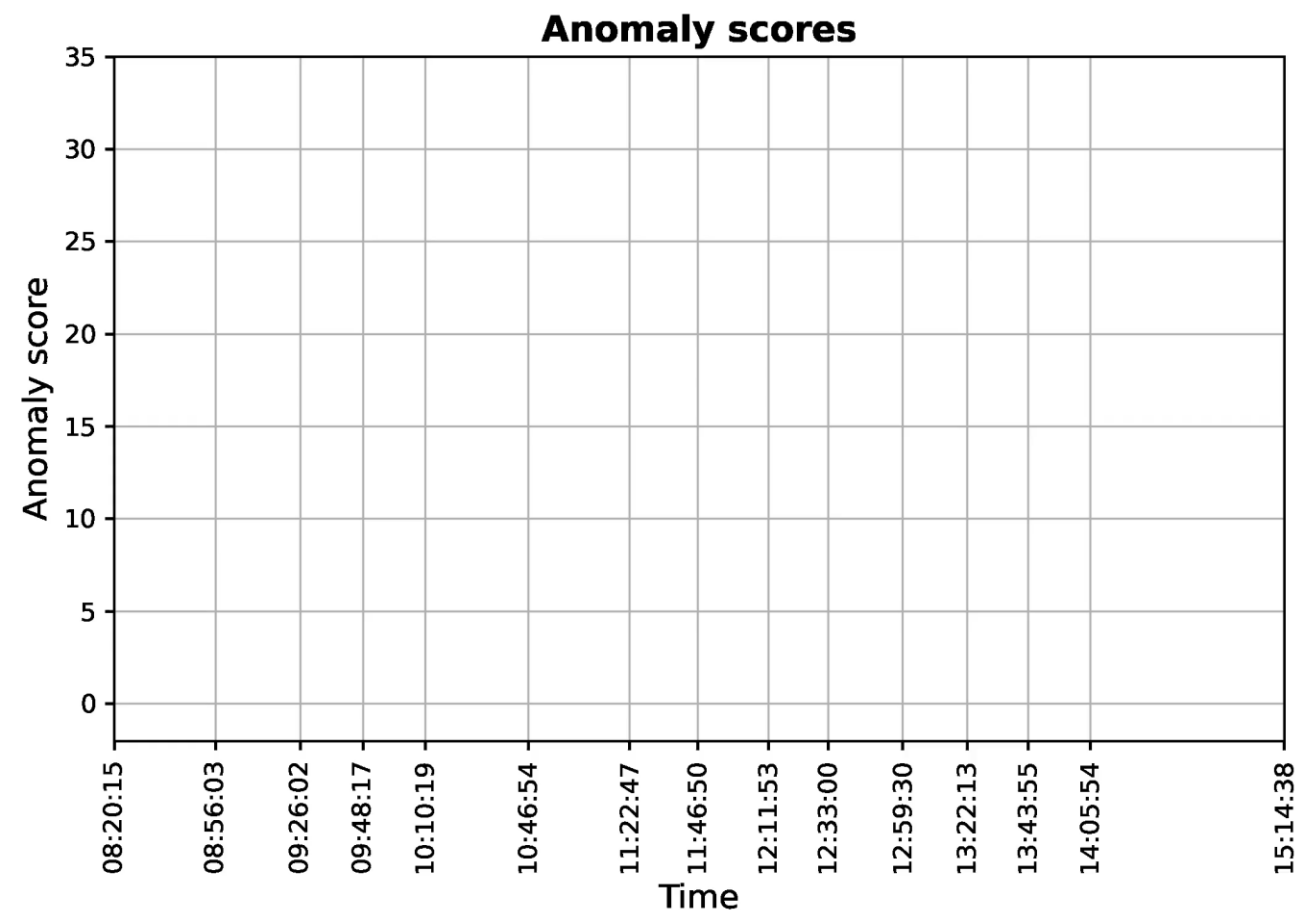
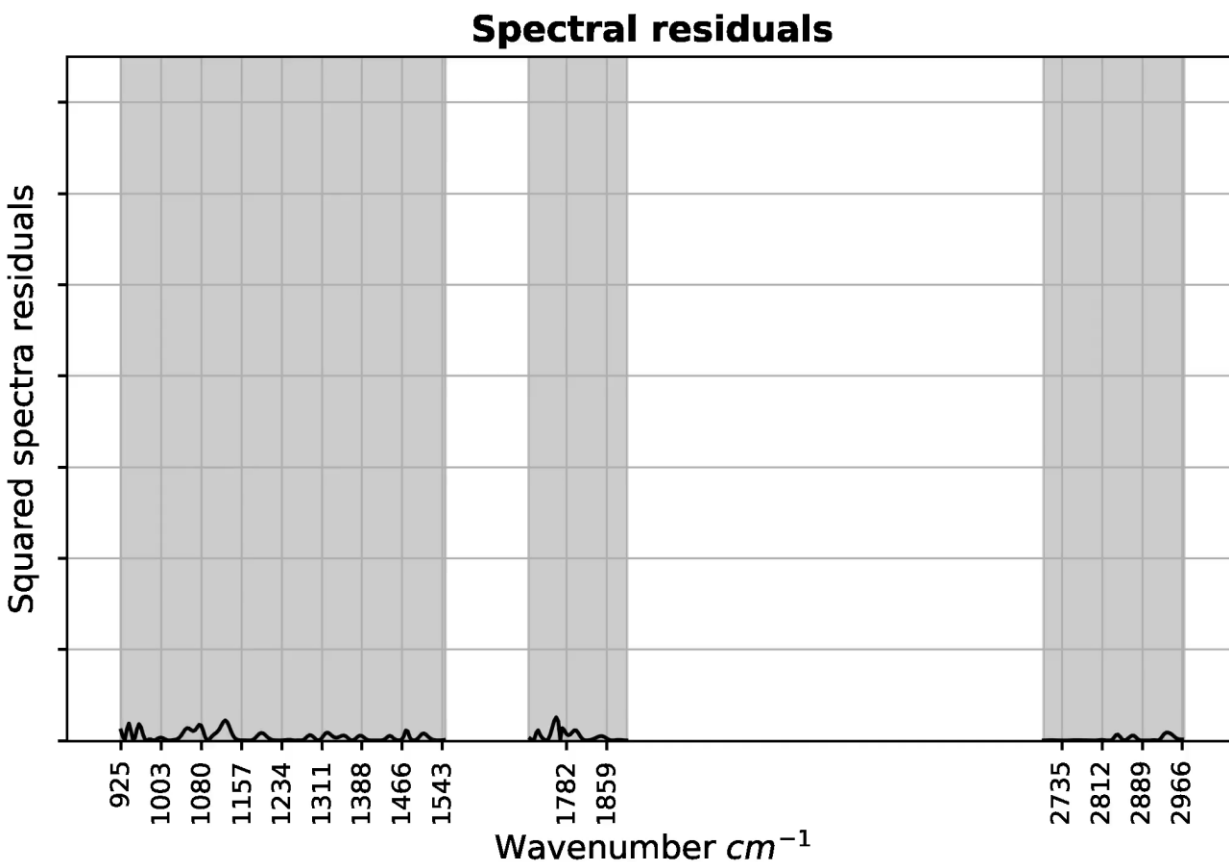


Methods & Results



➤ Compute anomaly scores for each spectrum from the same instrument

➤ Look for patterns over time

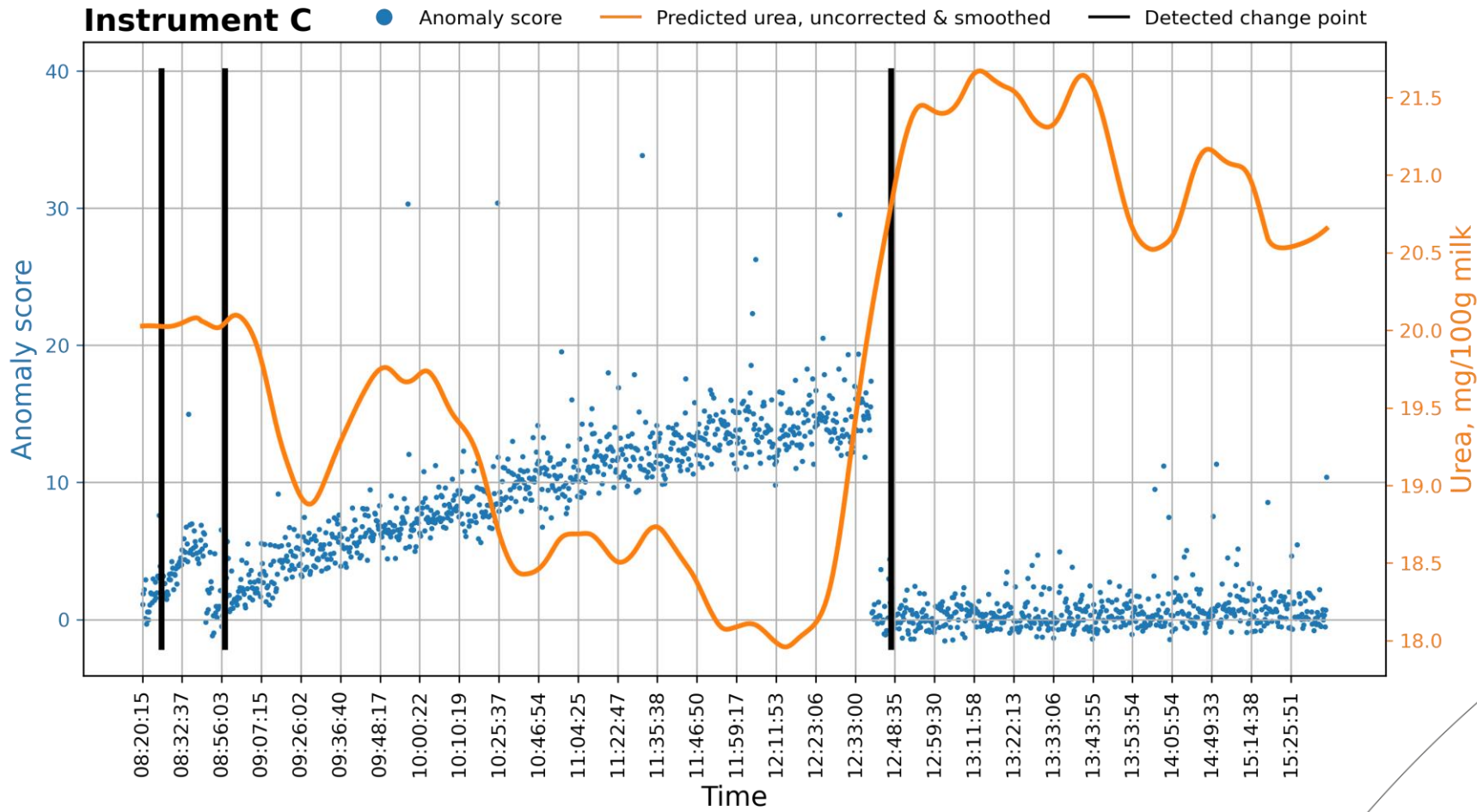


Methods & Results



➤ Compute anomaly scores for each spectrum from the same instrument

➤ Look for patterns over time



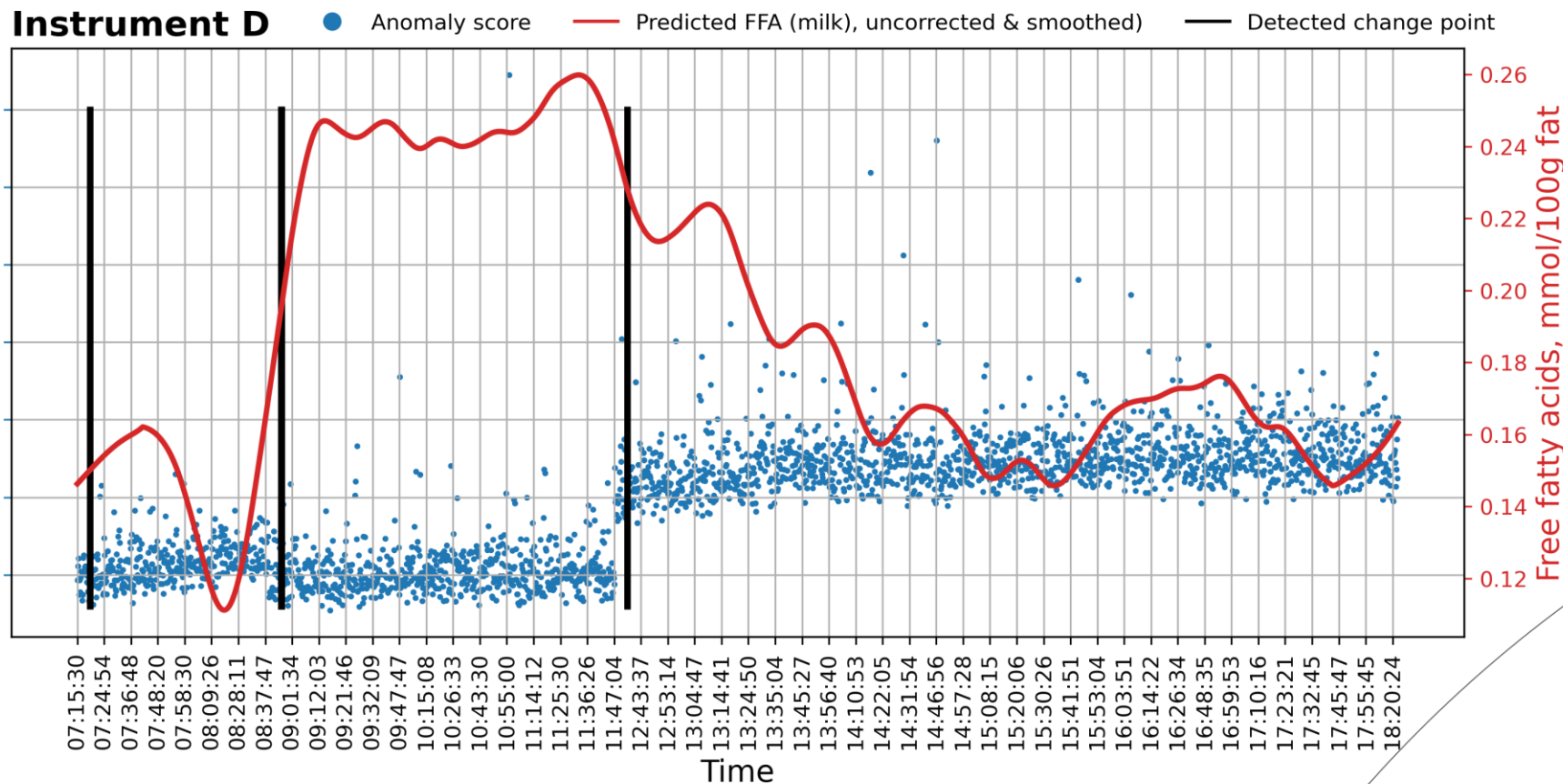
Change in anomaly scores coincides with bias in urea predictions

Methods & Results



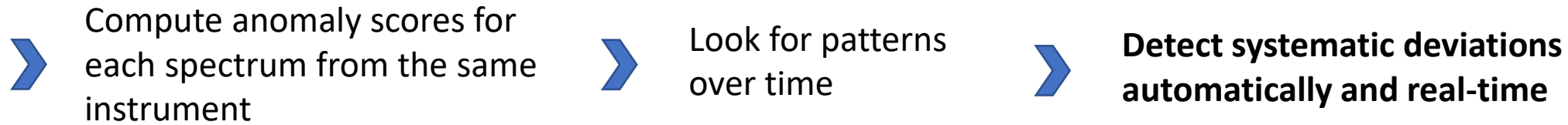
➤ Compute anomaly scores for each spectrum from the same instrument

➤ Look for patterns over time



Change in anomaly scores coincides with bias in free fatty acid predictions

Methods & Results

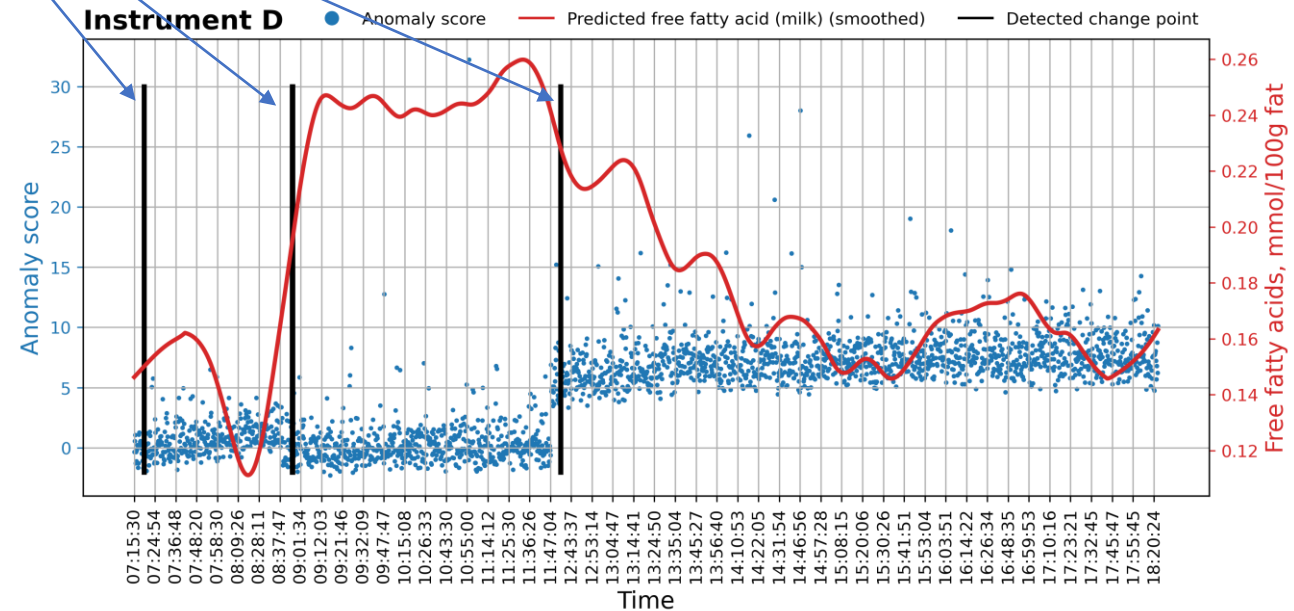
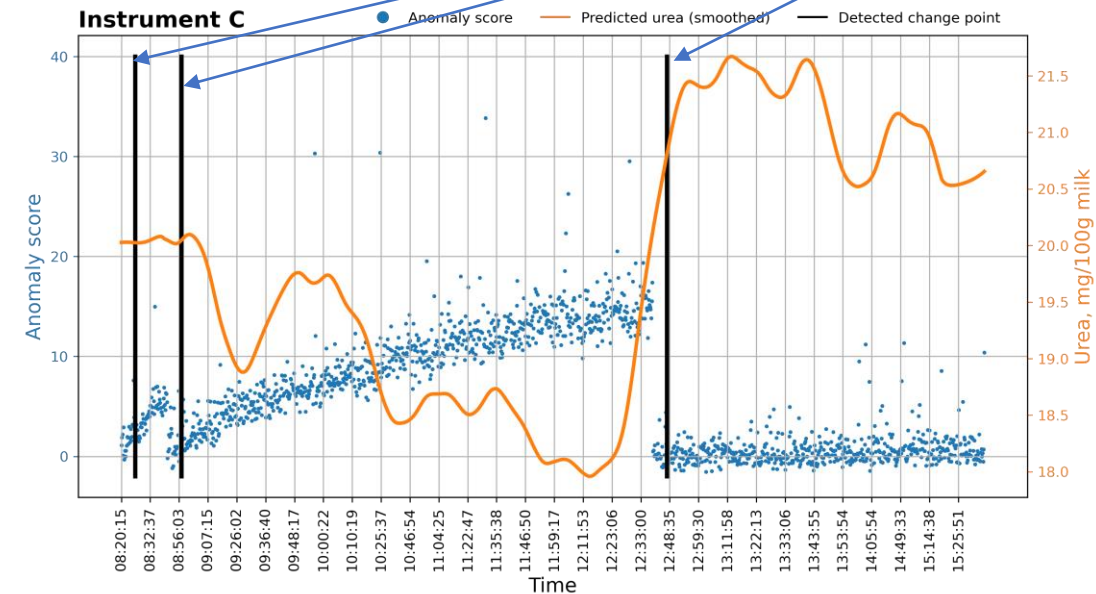


Methods & Results



- Compute anomaly scores for each spectrum from the same instrument
- Look for patterns over time
- Detect systematic deviations automatically and real-time

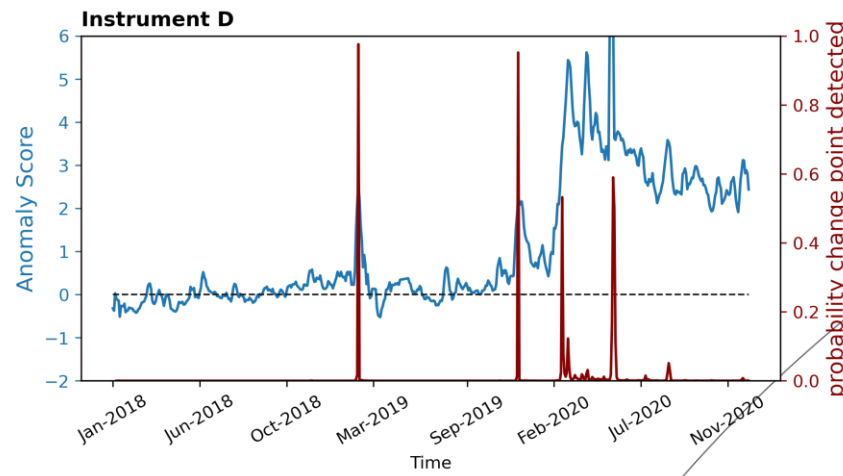
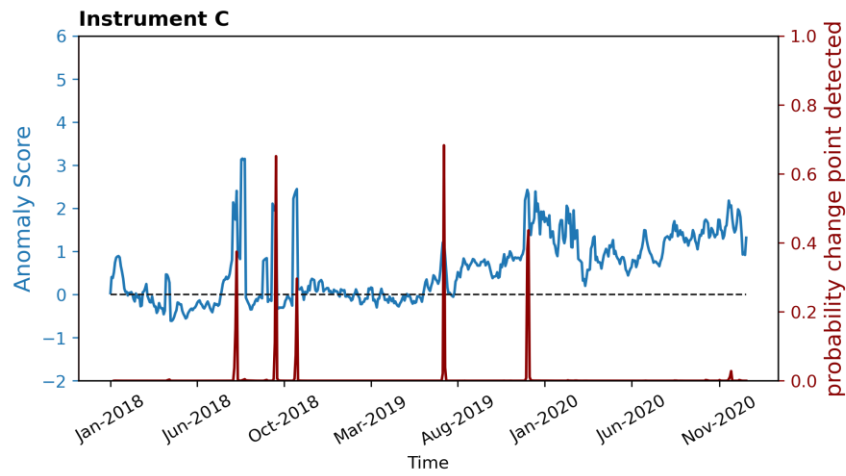
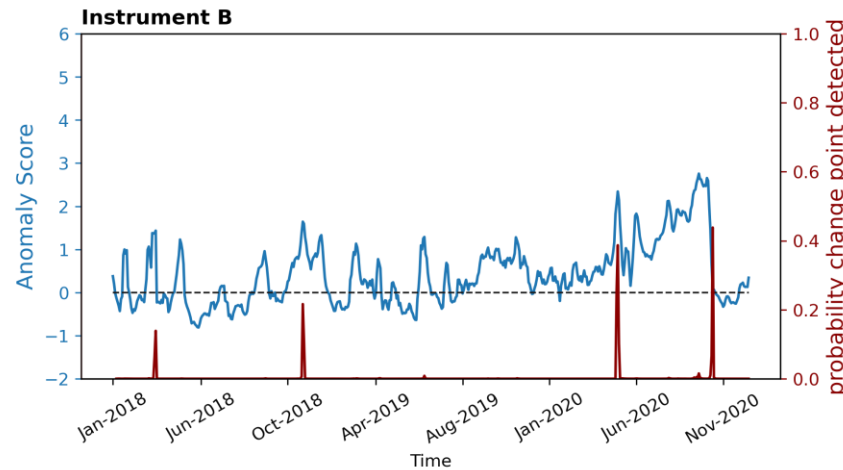
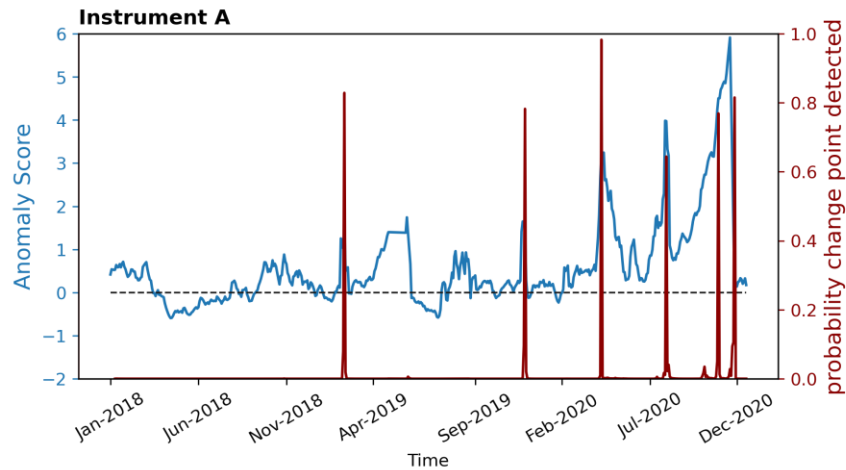
Bayesian online change point algorithm



Methods & Results



Methods & Results



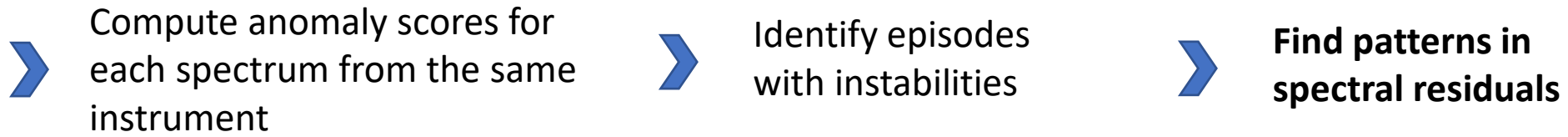
Steady drifts

&

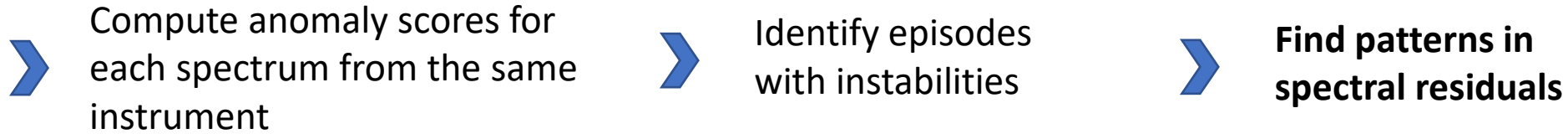


Sudden jumps

Methods & Results



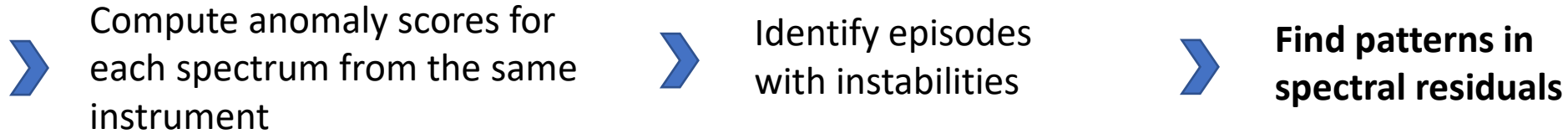
Methods & Results



Collected > 20.000 spectra from 38 episodes with instabilities identified across four instruments within a period of three years (> 5.9 million spectra)

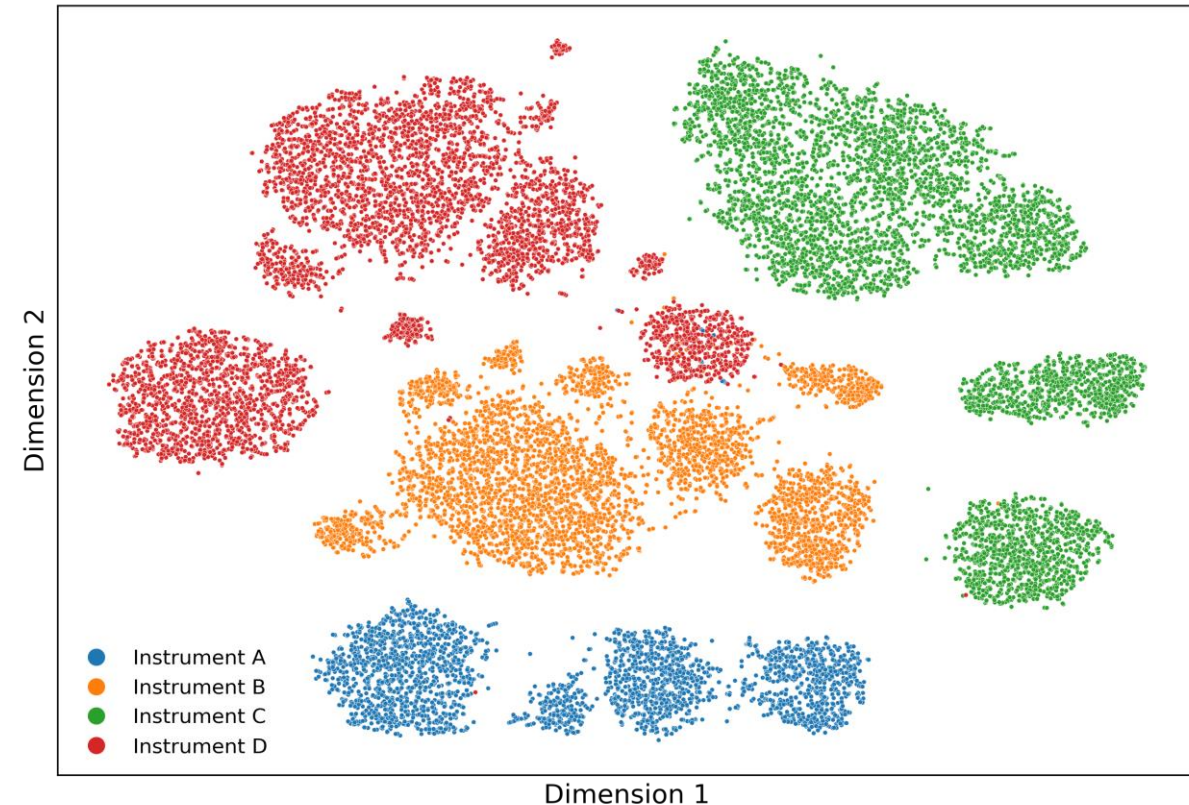


Methods & Results

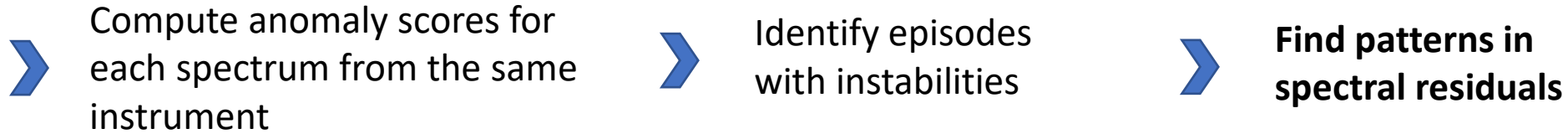


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PCA + t -distributed stochastic neighbor embedding of spectral residuals



Methods & Results

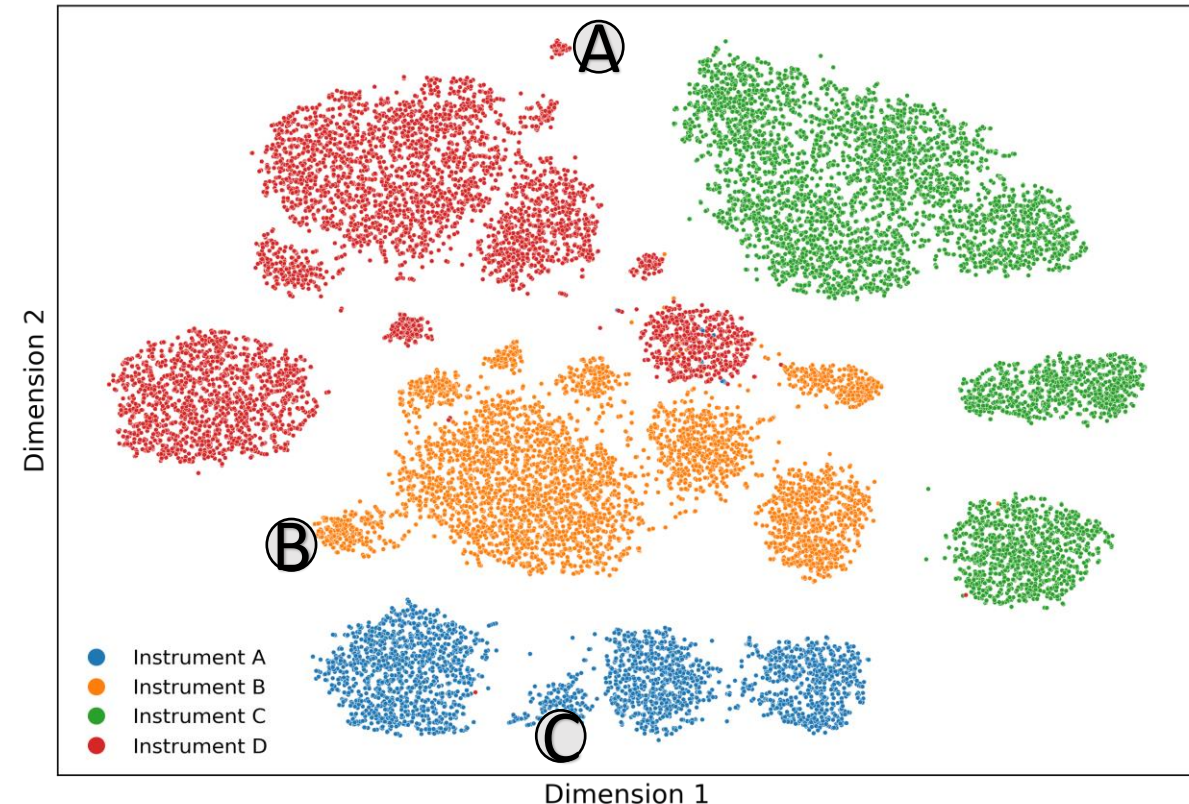


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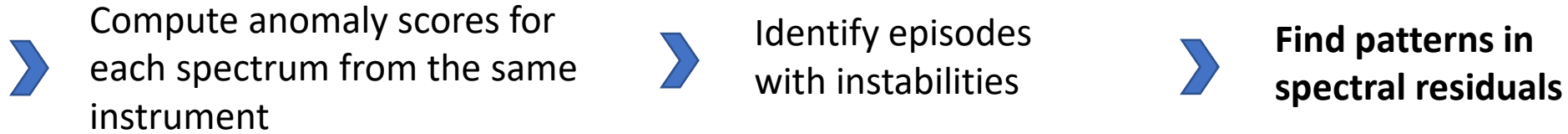
PCA + t -distributed stochastic neighbor embedding of spectral residuals

Many instabilities uniquely occur for short period

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ



Methods & Results

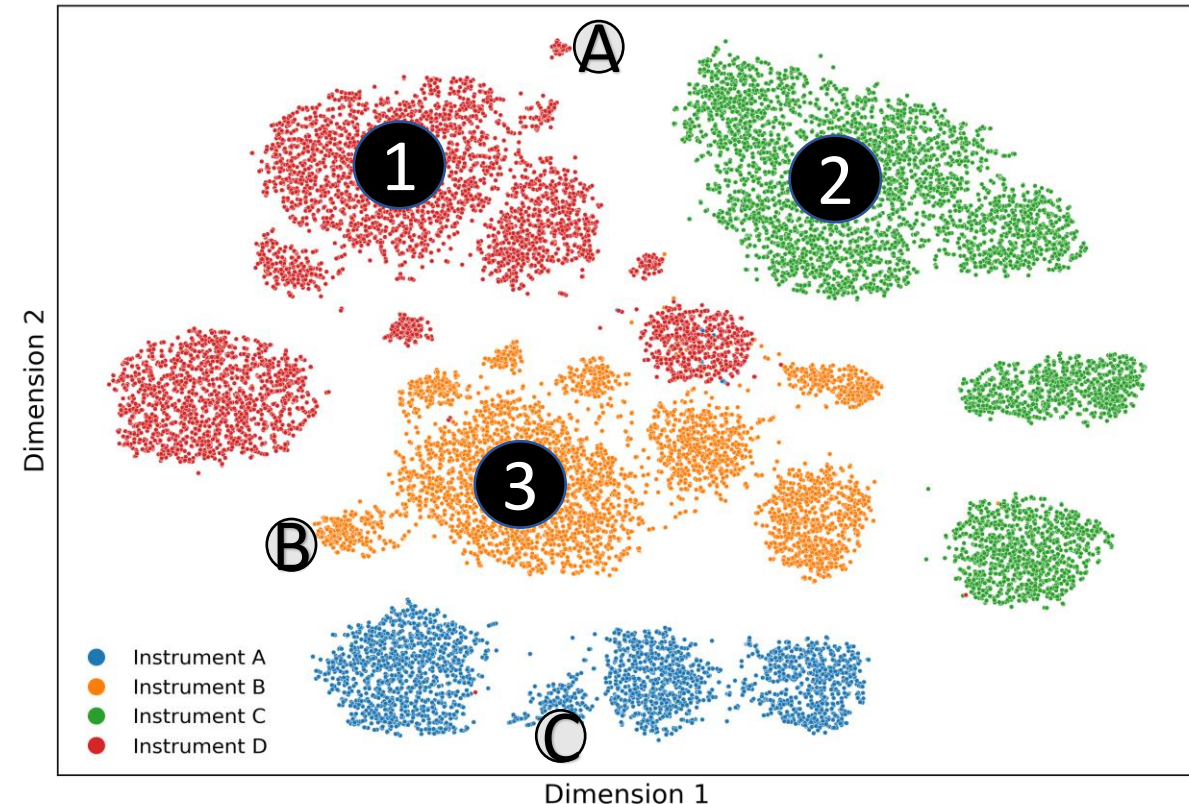


Collected > 20.000 spectra from 38 episodes with instabilities identified across four instruments within a period of three years (> 5.9 million spectra)

PCA + *t*-distributed stochastic neighbor embedding of spectral residuals

Many instabilities uniquely occur for short period (A) (B) (C)

Some instabilities appear more often 1 2 3



Summary



- Our approach can be used as tool for:
 - Monitoring the validity of our model predictions
 - Monitoring the status of our instruments
- Does not rely on expensive chemical reference analyses or control milk samples.
 - Instead, it is based on the spectra that are obtained by routine IR analysis of milk samples
- Can be developed with the tools that already exist
- Can be developed and used by every laboratory



Thank you for your attention!

