A FRAMEWORK FOR BILINEAR CALIBRATION TRANSFER BASED ON TRANSFER LEVELS

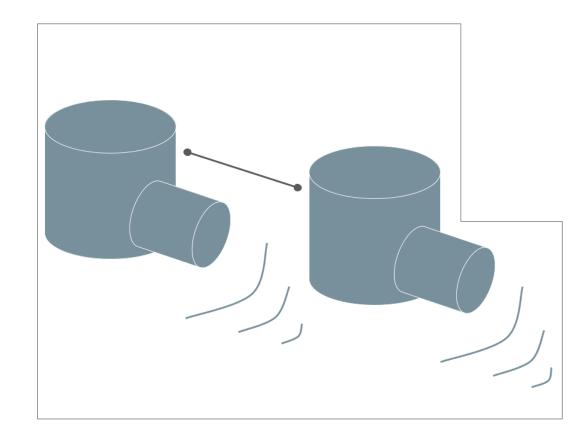
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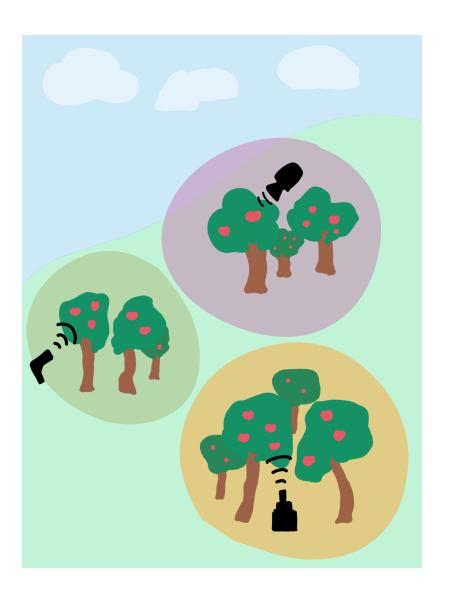
KU Leuven, Belgium

HelioSPIR - November 2021

Classical instrument standardization



Modern calibration transfer

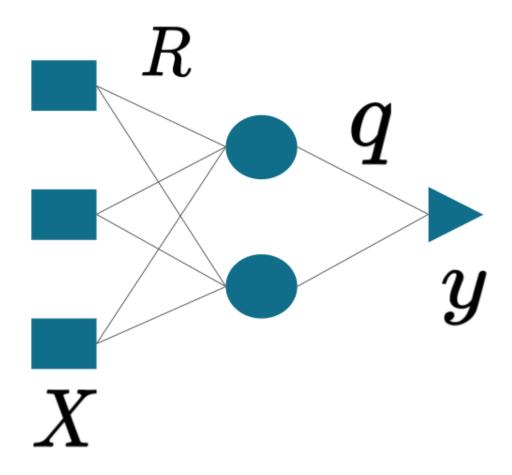


CALIBRATION TRANSFER

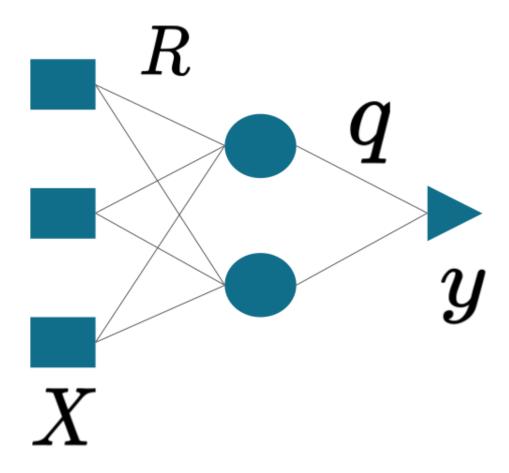
Motivated by transfer learning (Pan, S. et al. 2010)

Calibration transfer may refer to retain and reuse a previous calibration model and adapting it for a new domain (typically an instrument).

Bilinear models: Interpretation of the calibration model (Naes, T. et al. 2004)

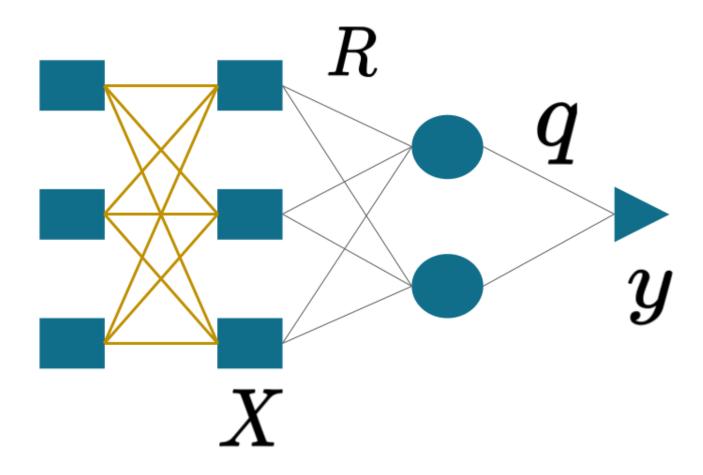


Framework: Calibration transfer can occur at different levels

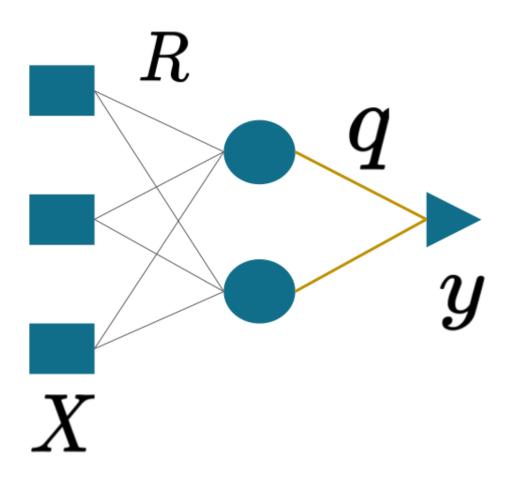


Instrument transfer level: (Piecewise) Direct Standardization (Wang, Y. et

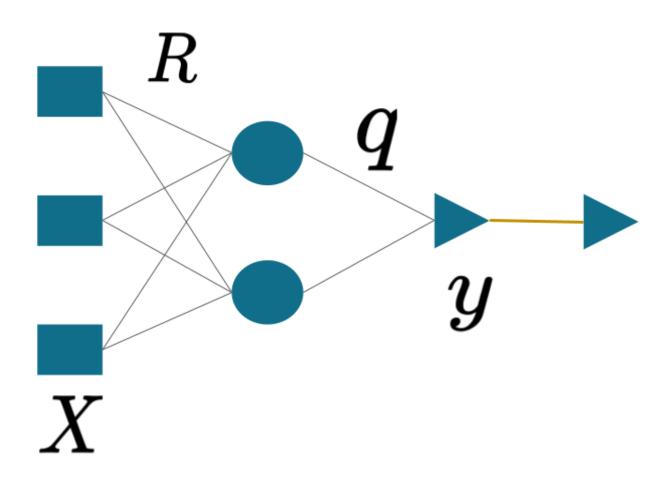
al. 1991), Orthogonalization (Zeaiter, M. et al. 2006. Roger, JM. et al. 2003)



Xy transfer level: Joint Y PLS (Garcia, S. et al. 2005)



Xy transfer level: Slope and Bias Correction (Fearn, T. et al. 2001)



Recalibration using Domain Invariant PLS (Nikzad-Langerodi, R. et al. 2018)

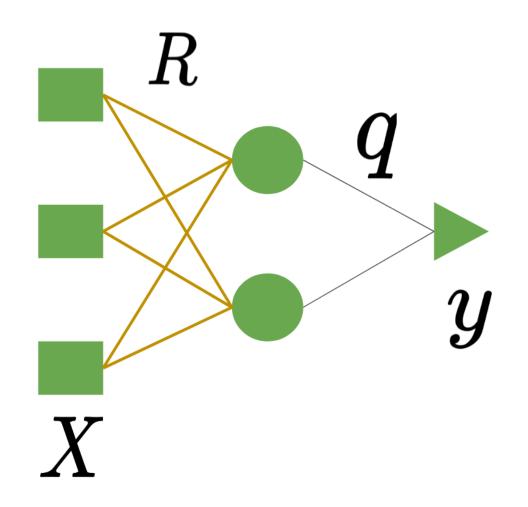
Xy transfer level

$$\min_{w} ||X - yw^T||$$

subject to:

$$|var(\mathbf{t}_s) - var(\mathbf{t}_t)| = 0$$

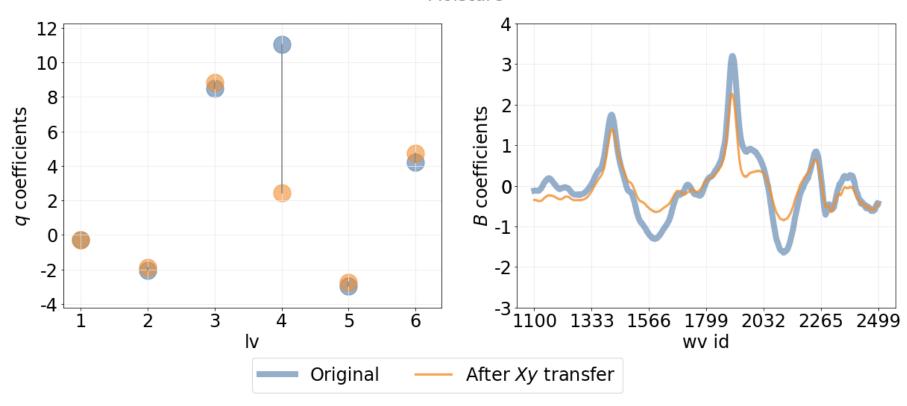
Instrument transfer level



Corn Moisture Content

Original model		Transferred model					
RMSEP	R_p^2	Technique	RMSEP	R_p^2			
0.0354	0.9915	Joint Y PLS	0.1701	0.8029			

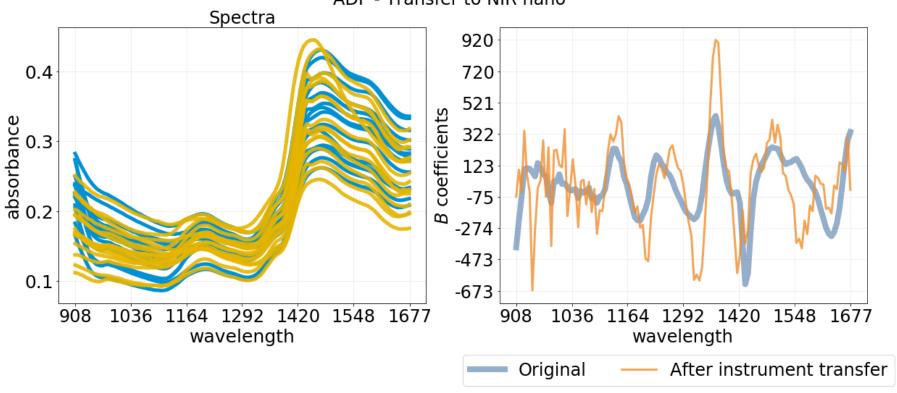
Moisture



Sugarcane Acid Detergent Fiber Fraction (ADF)

Micro NIR 1700		Micro NIR 1700 - NIR nano				
RMSEP	R_p^2	Technique	RMSEP	R_p^2		
3.6304	0.8613	Orthogonalization	4.5343	0.7837		



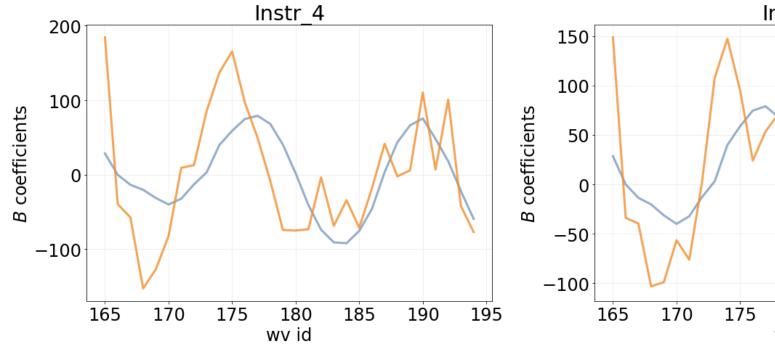


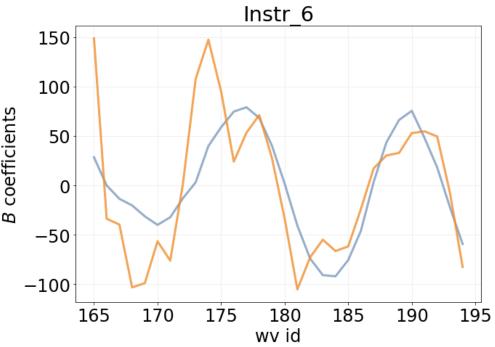
Brix Pears (e-Chimiométrie 2021)

SNV + Orthogonalization

SNV + DIPLS (unsupervised)

Winner		Instr 2		Instr 3		Instr 4		Instr 5		Instr 6		Instr 7	
RMSEP	R_p^2	RMSEP	R_p^2	RMSEP	R_p^2	RMSEP	R_p^2	RMSEP	R_p^2	RMSEP	R_p^2	RMSEP	R_p^2
0.7960	0.8520	0.6554	0.8773	0.5480	0.9042	0.5730	0.9026	0.7244	0.8473	0.5457	0.9205	0.5388	0.9113





RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A SUCCESSFUL TRANSFER

Control transfer or degradation of the model separating bias, slope and variance problems

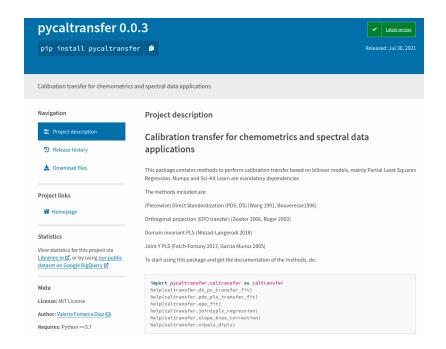
When bias and/or slope are the issue, SBC or Joint Y PLS are helpful methods

Orthogonalization and DIPLS are particularly advantageous when variance is an issue

Instrument standardization is only successful when the relationship between instruments is linear and standard samples are available

SOFTWARE AVAILABILITY

pycaltransfer in Python



rcaltransfer in R

This package contains methods to per [rchemo]{https://github.com/mlesnofi	form calibration transfer based on bilinear models, mainly Partial Least Squares Regression. Packag (<mark>/rchemo)</mark> is mandatory.
The methods included are:	
(Piecewise) Direct Standardization (PE	S, DS) (Wang 1991, Bouveresse1996)
Orthogonal projection (EPO transfer)	(Zeaiter 2006, Roger 2003)
Domain invariant PLS (Nikzad-Langero	di 2018)
Joint Y PLS (Folch-Fortuny 2017, Garci	a Munoz 2005)
1. Install main dependency. Install fi	rst the 'rchemo' package. For this, in R (or Rstudio), run:
<pre>install.packages("devtools") devtools::install_github("mle build_vignettes = TRUE)</pre>	<pre>snoff/rchemo*, dependencies = TRUE,</pre>
2. Install 'rcaltransfer'. After step 1,	run:
devtools::install_gitlab("vfo	nsecad/rcaltransfer")
3. To access documentation of funct	ions, run:
library(rcaltransfer)	
<pre># require(rcaltransfer)</pre>	
?sbc	
?dipls_nipals	
?ds_svd ?epo svd	
?jointy reg	
?pds plsr	

https://gitlab.com/chemsoftware/python/pycaltransfer https://gitlab.com/chemsoftware/rproject/re

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