A Fuzzy Approach for Relating a Pomegranate Maturity Index with Solar Net Radiation

J. M. Brotons1*, P. Legua1, P. Melgarejo2, F. J. Manera3, F. Hernández2, and J. J. Martínez2

ABSTRACT

Pomegranate fruit maturity status is commonly assessed based on external (skin) colour, juice colour and acidity of juice. Some researchers have studied the correlation between the parameters of the skin colour and acidity, total soluble solids, citric acid and anthocyanins. This study describes the relationship existing between solar radiation and a colorimetric maturity index in the pomegranate varietal group “Mollar de Elche”. We propose a fuzzy methodology. The aim of this kind of study is to obtain an estimation of a range of possible values that reflects reality. Using this methodology four phases were obtained, in which there is no relationship between radiation and the colorimetric Maturity Index (MIc) in phases 1 and 4, but there is such a relationship in phases 2 and 3. Fuzzy math demonstrates the positive relationship between radiation and MIc, confirming that fuzzy regression is appropriate for making estimations that reflect reality among variables showing a weak relationship. There is a high degree of uncertainty in the relationship between the colorimetric maturity index and the incident radiation. The individual values of radiation do not correspond to one sole value of MIc, but to a wide range of the same, due to several factors, such as fruit orientation, luminosity, etc. Fuzzy math reveals the positive relationship between net radiation and MIc in phases 2 and 3. All this shows that the fuzzy regression may be appropriate for making estimations reflecting reality when the variables show a weak relationship.

Keywords: Colour, Fuzzy, Maturity index, Net radiation, Punica granatum.

INTRODUCTION

The importance of pomegranate (Punica granatum L.) has increased very significantly in recent times, especially during the last decade, partly due to the fact that many studies have confirmed the excellent organoleptic and nutritional properties of this fruit (Al-Said et al., 2009; He et al., 2010; Ozgen et al., 2008; Shwartz et al., 2009; Martínez et al., 2012). Moreover, the traditional importance of pomegranate fruit as a medicinal plant is currently the subject of renewed research because of its anti-carcinogenic, antimicrobial and anti-viral properties (Al-Maiman and Ahnad, 2002; Bell and Hawthorne, 2008; Kotwal, 2007; Reddy et al., 2007; Legua et al., 2012; Zhao et al., 2014).

Although our knowledge on the potential importance of pomegranate in human nutrition has increased in recent years, very few papers have been published on the relationship between the external colour of

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the fruit maturity indices and climatic factors (Manera et al., 2012a; Manera et al., 2013; Brotons et al., 2013).

Pomegranate acceptability on the part of consumers and processors depends basically on a combination of several quality attributes, which include rind colour, sugar content, acidity, flavour, etc. (Al-Said et al., 2009). Some researchers have studied the correlation between rind colour parameters (L*, a*, b*, C* and h*ab*) and acidity, total soluble solids, citric acid and anthocyanin content (Dafny-Yalin et al., 2010). Manera et al. (2012a) studied the correlation between pomegranate rind colour parameters and air temperature, and Manera et al. (2012b) studied the relationship between air temperature and the de-greening of lemon peel colour during maturation. Brotons et al. (2013) has described the relationship between air temperature and the loss of greenness in lemon rind and the appearance of the typical yellow colour in lemon varieties. The above authors proposed a fuzzy methodology combining two elements: (a) possibilistic regression by means of trapezoidal fuzzy numbers that provides a range of values which the variable in question could attain for a given mean temperature, and (b) the use of rules of the type \textit{if... then}, which improve the accuracy of the estimation. It should be mentioned that the aim of this kind of study is not to obtain one isolated estimation but rather a range of possible values that reflect reality. In order to get an introduction to this methodology, several publications can be followed, as Ross (2010) or DuBois (1997).

All this underlines the enormous interest and potential of colorimetry and the maturity index as two agricultural tools. Although temperature is an important factor that influences maturation, it is not the only one and other factors such as solar net radiation intervene.

In our case, fuzzy methodology allows us to introduce this uncertainty into a model. In the first place, it enables crisp estimations through de-fuzzification of the results, while bearing in mind the uncertainty; secondly, it permits the range in which the value of the maturity index can vary for each net radiation to be obtained. In this way, an initial range is provided that indicates all the possible values that the maturity index might show, while the second range (included in the first) indicates the values that the maturity index is most likely to reach.

In this work, we use fuzzy methodology to explain the correlation between the colorimetric Maturity Index (MIc) and incident solar net radiation.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Plant Material**

The cultivar was selected according to four main criteria: sweetness, soft-seeds, large fruit size and high yield. The commercial variety “ME14” was selected from the “Mollar de Elche” varietal group, which is one of the most highly valued groups worldwide because of its outstanding flavour and high antioxidant capacity (Calín-Sánchez et al., 2011). Furthermore, it is the most widely grown varietal group in Spain. The selected plant material belongs to the main pomegranate gene bank of the EU, located at the experimental field station of Miguel Hernández University in the province of Alicante, Spain (02º 03´ 50´´ E, 38º 03´ 50´´ N, and 25 m asl).

The orchard was established in 1992. Pomegranate trees were trained to the vase-shaped system and planted at a spacing of 4×3 m. They were drip irrigated, and standard cultural practices were performed (pruning, thinning, fertilisation and pest control treatments).

**Determination of Fruit Colour and Colorimetric Maturity Index**

Colour measurements were made using a spectrophotometer Minolta C-300 Chroma Meter (Minolta Corp., Osaka, Japan) coupled to a Minolta DP-301 data processor.
Colour was assessed according to the Commission Internationale de l’Éclairage (CIE) and expressed as $L^*$, $a^*$, $b^*$ colour values. The coordinates $L^*$, $a^*$ and $b^*$ indicate the lightness of the colour ($L^* = 0$ and $L^* = 100$ represent black and white, respectively), its position between green and red (negative and positive $a^*$ values indicate greenness and redness, respectively) and between blue and yellow (negative and positive $b^*$ values tend towards blueness and yellowness, respectively).

The colorimetric Maturity Index (MIc=$L^* a^* b^*$) was determined, as indicated by Manera et al. (2013), for four years (between 2007 and 2010) in fruits grown in the open air.

The temperatures data and net radiation were collected from a weather station in the same experimental orchard. Net Radiation ($R_n$) is the difference between the incoming and outgoing radiation at long and short wavelengths. It is the balance between the energy absorbed, reflected and emitted by the earth’s surface ($R_b$). $R_n$ is the radiation that remains in the crop and is calculated by deducting from $R_s$ the reflected radiation (which depends on the albedo) and the losses of long wavelength radiation ($R_b$) which depend on the temperature, cloud cover and humidity level. $R_n$ is normally positive during the day and negative during the night (Allen et al., 1998).

$$R_n = (1-\alpha) \times (R_s - R_b),$$

where $R_s$= Incident solar radiation.

### Modeling Procedures

Trapezoidal Fuzzy Number (TrFN) can be defined by its support and its kernel bounds

$$A = (k_A, R_A) = (S_A, [k_A^- , k_A^+], S_A^-),$$

where support:

$$S_A = [S_A^-, S_A^+]$$

kernel:

$$k_A = [k_A^-, k_A^+]$$

(see Figure 1). This means that number $A$ can vary from $S_A^-$ to $S_A^+$, being the most possible values of the range between $k_A^-$ and $k_A^+$. The trapezoidal fuzzy regression proposed by Bissier et al. (2010) will be used. The rules in the fuzzy knowledge base are of the shape “if $x$, then $y$”, with $x$ and $y$ fuzzy sets represented by membership functions.

In order to analyse the evolution of the $MIc$ versus net radiation, we are going to consider several phases:

Phase 1. High net radiation levels, where $MIc$ is not related with net radiation;

Phase 2. Lower levels of net radiation where there is a negative relation between net radiation and $MIc$. We estimated the regression proposed by Bissier et al. (2010) in which the model output can have any kind of spread variation for any sign of $x$ by introducing a shift on the original model input,

$$Y(x) = A_0 \odot A_1 (x - shift)$$

Where the parameters $A_0$ and $A_1$ are trapezoidal fuzzy coefficients, and when the model has an increasing radius, $\text{shift} = x_{\text{min}}$ will be taken, while $\text{shift} = x_{\text{max}}$ will be taken if the model has a decreasing radius.

Phase 3. Lower levels of net radiation where there is a negative relation between net radiation and $MIc$, but with a different slope.

Phase 4. The lowest level of net radiation, where there is no relation between net radiation and $MIc$ and the fruit is mature and has taken on its characteristic colour.

Having made these calculations, the membership functions to each of the four
phases ($\mu_1, \ldots, \mu_4$) must be obtained for each net radiation value, in accordance with Bisserier et al. (2010). The extremes of the aggregated $TrFN \left[A, [B, C], D\right]$ can be obtained by multiplying these membership functions by the corresponding values,

$$A = a_1\mu_1(x^*) + a_2\mu_2(x^*) + a_3\mu_3(x^*) + a_4\mu_4(x^*)$$

(2)

Where, $a_1, \ldots, a_4$ are the estimates for phases 1 to 4. The values of B, C and D are obtained in a similar way.

Moreover, the estimation made by means of fuzzy mathematics shows the range of values for the estimation ($S_-$ and $S_+$), and the most probable values ($K_-$ and $K_+$). If a crisp value $z$ is wanted, de-fuzzification permits such an estimation, which is shown as the central line and obtained from expression.

$$z = \frac{\int \mu(x) \cdot x \cdot dx}{\int \mu(x) \cdot dx}$$

(3)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figure 2 shows the relation between the colorimetric Maturity Index (Mlc) and the daily accumulated net radiation (the mean of 14 days, thus avoiding daily variations in this parameter). As can be seen, on the dates that the colour measurements were made there was a substantial difference between the minimum and maximum values for $Mlc$, a difference that widened as the fruit reached the end of the ripening stage.

It can be seen that, for the four years that the study lasted, the $Mlc$ was unaffected by variations in net radiation above 20-21 MJ m$^{-2}$ d$^{-1}$, while the slope representing $Mlc$ increased as the net radiation fell below this level (Figure 2). The fruit took on its characteristic colour (maximum Mlc) when net radiation had reached suitably low levels, although in some cases it even began to fall as time progressed.

An analysis based on mean values is not always the most suitable because it overlooks the dispersion that occurs in a

Figure 2. Evolution of net Radiation (Rad 14), taken as 14 day mean, and Maturity Index (Mlc) (maximum, mean and minimum values).
series of \( M_{lc} \) values. This is why we propose using possibilistic regression, as described by Tanaka et al. (1982, 1989), using non-linear functions followed by quadratic membership (Tanaka and Ishibuchi, 1991). The tendency of the interval spread was incorporated by Bisserier et al. (2010), who introduced the term “shift”.

It should be remembered that fuzzy regression arises from probability theory, and its application is especially useful when the relation between variables is vague and imprecise, or cannot be defined exactly. In this case, a given net radiation value does not correspond to a sole value of \( M_{lc} \) but to a wide range of the same. As mentioned by Kim (1996), fuzzy regression is especially suitable when the phases under study are imprecisely delimited, as in the case in hand.

As the delimitation of the different phases in \( M_{lc} \) evolution is very difficult, we shall use a fuzzy expert system composed of a knowledge base, an inference engine and a data base, which describes the inference rules, links the data from the data base to the rules and as a result, provides an outcome value. The rules in the fuzzy knowledge base are generally of the shape “if \( x \), then \( y \)”, with \( x \) and \( y \) fuzzy sets.

**Phases analysed**

Figure 3 depicts the evolution of \( M_{lc} \) versus net radiation. Starting from relatively high net radiation values of around 24 MJ m\(^2\) d\(^{-1}\) and \( M_{lc} \) values of between -20 and -30, the maturity index increases as the net radiation falls to below 15 MJ m\(^2\) d\(^{-1}\), although the maximum values increase slightly, the minimum values grow steadily.

In order to improve the \( M_{lc} \) estimations as a function of net radiation, two phases are distinguished in the lower part of the slope for further analysis.

Based on Figure 3 and the evolution for the other years studied, it is practically impossible to delimit different phases, so that we made a partition of the net radiation space, as can be seen in Figure 4, which shows the four phases studied and the “level of belonging” of the net radiation to each phase. Accordingly, we denominate: (i) Phase 1, with high net radiation levels of above 20–22 MJ m\(^2\) d\(^{-1}\) and where \( M_{lc} \) is not related with net radiation; (ii) Phase 2, where net radiation varies between 22 and 14 MJ m\(^2\) d\(^{-1}\) and there is a negative relation between net radiation and \( M_{lc} \); (iii) Phase 3, where net radiation varies between 20 and 11 MJ m\(^2\) d\(^{-1}\) and there is a negative relation

**Figure 3.** Relation between pomegranate Maturity Index (Mlc) and radiation (24 day mean) for 2009.
Figure 4. Representation of the membership functions of regions 1, 2, 3 and 4 as a function of the radiation (14 day mean). α indicates the “level of belonging” of a given temperature to each of the regions indicated.

between net radiation and $M_{lc}$, but with a different slope, and (iv) Phase 4, where net radiation falls below 11-14 MJ m$^{-2}$ d$^{-1}$, there is no relation between net radiation and $M_{lc}$ and the fruit is mature and has taken on its characteristic colour.

As can be seen in Figure 4, the different phases cannot be differentiated exactly since, for example, if we take a net radiation of 21.5 it is seen to belong to phase 1 with a membership function of 0.75 and to phase 2 with membership function of 0.25. The net radiation membership functions of the different phases are shown below.

Net radiation membership function, phase 1.

$$
\mu_1(x) = \begin{cases} 
1 & x > 22 \\
\frac{x - 10}{2} & 22 < x < 20 \\
0 & 20 > x
\end{cases}
$$

(4)

Net radiation membership function, phase 2.

$$
\mu_2(x) = \begin{cases} 
11 - \frac{x}{2} & 22 < x < 20 \\
\frac{x - 14}{6} & 20 < x < 14 \\
0 & otherwise
\end{cases}
$$

(5)

Net radiation membership function, phase 3.

$$
\mu_3(x) = \begin{cases} 
\frac{20 - x}{6} & 20 < x < 14 \\
\frac{x - 11}{3} & 14 < x < 11 \\
0 & otherwise
\end{cases}
$$

(6)

Net radiation membership function, phase 4.

$$
\mu_4(x) = \begin{cases} 
1 & x < 11 \\
\frac{14 - x}{3} & 11 < x < 14 \\
0 & x > 14
\end{cases}
$$

(7)

Estimation of Colorimetric Maturity Index ($M_{lc}$)

Phases 1 and 4

There is no relation between net radiation and $M_{lc}$ during these phases. For each year we take the minimum, mean and maximum $M_{lc}$ for net radiation levels above 20 MJ/m$^2$·day in phase 1 and below 14 MJ m$^{-2}$ d$^{-1}$ in phase 4 (Figure 5). In this way, the
Figure 5. MIc and radiation (14 day mean) for phase 1 (high radiation) and 4 (low radiation) during the four seasons studied. The series maximum, minimum and mean indicate the maximum, minimum and mean values of MIc observed on each of the sampling dates.

In the above section, four estimations, one for each phase, were made. For phase 1 the TrFN was estimated: $A_1 = (34.36, -28.24, -5.09, -0.44)$; for phase 2 the coefficients of the fuzzy regression, $A_0 = (-11.75, -2.93, 13.27, 24.59)$ and $A_1 = (-4.15, -4.15, -4.15, -3.92)$, were obtained; for phase 3 the coefficients $A_0 = (-7.10, 3.53, 20.07, 31.75)$ and $A_1 = (-3.88, -3.88, -3.88, -3.78)$ were obtained and finally, for phase 4 the TrFN was estimated: $A_4 = (0.81, 9.18, 28.66, 44.01)$.

The extremes of the aggregated TrFN $A_1, [B, C], D$ can be obtained according to expression (2). The estimation for 2007-2010 can be followed in Figure 7.
Table 1. Summary of the estimations for the four growing seasons. The coefficients $A_0$ and $A_1$ for the four growing seasons and their average are shown. Also shown are the corresponding centre (M) and Radii (R).

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>$S_{A0}$</th>
<th>$K_{A0}$</th>
<th>$S_{A0}^+$</th>
<th>$K_{A0}^+$</th>
<th>$S_{A1}$</th>
<th>$K_{A1}$</th>
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<td>Average</td>
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<td>24.59</td>
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<td>-4.15</td>
<td>-4.15</td>
<td>-3.92</td>
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<td>31.75</td>
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</table>

Figure 6. Possibilistic regression for 2009 season between colorimetric $MIc$ and radiation (14 day average). The series $S$-(estimated) and $S$+(estimated) correspond to the minimum and maximum values that $MIc$ reaches for each radiation level, and the series $K$-(estimated) and $K$+(estimated) include the mean values of $MIc$.

These estimations were made for the different years, giving the corresponding $TrFN$ of the coefficients of the estimations. In order to avoid great dispersion of the data, the mean values were used (Figure 8). The result shows that, despite the wide dispersion of data, there was a positive relation between net radiation and $MIc$.

CONCLUSIONS

There is a high degree of uncertainty in the relationship between the colorimetric maturity index and the incident net radiation. The individual values of net radiation do not correspond to one sole value of $MIc$, but to a
wide range of the same, due to several factors, such as fruit orientation, luminosity, etc.

Using this methodology we obtained four phases, in which there was no relationship between net radiation and Mlc in Phases 1 and 4, but there was in Phases 2 and 3. In other words, Fuzzy maths reveals the positive relationship between net radiation and Mlc in phases 2 and 3. All this shows that the Fuzzy regression may be appropriate...
for making estimations reflect reality when the variables show a weak relationship. This method will be of great use if the net radiation data necessary for each variety are available since it will be possible to predict, for a given latitude, the most likely date from which the fruit will be ready for harvest. Both growers and distributors should benefit from this knowledge.

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یک روش فازی برای ارتباط دادن یک شاخص بلعوش اتار با تابی خاص کورشیدی

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چکیده

وضعیت بلعوش میوه اتان براساس رنگ پوست خارجی و آب آن و اسیدیت آن ارزیابی می شود.

برخی از محققان ارتباط بین بارامترهای رنگ پوست و اسیدیت، موارد زمان محول، است. سبک، آنتیوکسیدان، مطالعه کرده اند. این مطالعه به بررسی روابط موجود بین تابی خورشیدی و شاخص بلعوش رنگ سنگی در گروه اتان "Mollar de Elche" توصیف می کند. هدف از این نوع مطالعه بررسی توافق میکنن است که منعکس کندنه واقيت و باعث کامل که در این هیچ ارتباطی بين تابی و شاخص بلعوش رنگ (MIC) در مراحل 1 و 4 وجود نداشت، اما در فازهای 2 و 3 بود.

روش فازی نشانگر رابطه مستقیم بین دو میکتبا مفاهیم بودند رگرسیون فازی برای Saha تخمین های منعکس کندنه واقيت بین متغیرهای است که رابطه بسیار ضعیف نشان می دهد.

درجه بالایی از عدم اطمینان در رابطه بین شاخص بلعوش رنگ و تابی وجود دارد. ارزش فردی تابی

679
فقط به یک ارزش تنها MIC وابسته نیست، بلکه به یک طیف گسترده‌ای، به علت فاکتورهای زیادی، مانند جهت گیری میوه، درخشندگی، و غیره وابسته است. ریاضی فاکل رابطه مثبت بین تابش در فازهای ۲ و ۳ را نشان می‌دهد. همه این ها نشانگر مناسب بودن رگرسیون فاکل برای MIC خالص ساخت تخمین های متعکس کننده واقعی وقی بینگ می‌باشد.