

Evaluation of a new portable device that measures diameter of animal fibres

E.C. Quispe^{1,5,6#}, D. Sacchero², T. Wuliji³ & M.D. Quispe⁴

¹National Autonomous University of Chota, 418 José Osoreo Street, Chota, Cajamarca, Peru

²Textile Fibres Laboratory. National Institute of Agricultural Technology, Bariloche. Argentina

³Department of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences. Lincoln University, Jefferson City, MO 65101, USA

⁴Maxcorp Technologies S.A.C., 855 Los Ruiseñores Street, Office 40, Santa Anita, Lima, Perú

⁵Natural Fibre Tech S.A.C., 796 Felipe de Zela Street, Office 302, Santa Anita, Lima, Perú

⁶National University of La Molina, La Molina s/n Street, La Molina, Lima, Perú

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Abstract

Increasing production of animal fibres has increased the need for a portable instrument that measures fibre diameter and associated characteristics with precision and accuracy. This research evaluated a new portable fibre tester (PFT) by measuring the diameter and related characteristics of tops and scoured fibres of wool, alpaca, and vicuña. The PFT was constructed with integrated mechanical, optical, electronic, and informatic components. Textile tops of sheep wool, alpaca fibres, and mohair goat fibres were used as standard references to calibrate the PFT and determine its accuracy and precision. The results were compared with those from a wool industry standard instrument (OFDA2000) that uses similar technology. The PFT had high accuracy (-0.01, -0.12, and -0.01 μm) for average fibre diameter (AFD) of wool, alpaca, and mohair fibres, respectively. Deviations of standard tops (ST) were within industry-accepted tolerance ranges. Standard errors, indicating precision, were low, ranging from 0.07 to 0.25 μm , 0.02 to 0.44 μm , and 0.09 to 0.024 μm , for wool, alpaca, and mohair fibre tops, respectively. The correlations of measurements of AFD from the two instruments were 0.99 for wool, alpaca, and mohair fibres, but lower for vicuña fibres (0.82). No evidence of bias was observed. Therefore, the PFT may be used as an alternative instrument for measuring fibre diameter and quantifying variation in diameter of wool, mohair, and alpaca fibres. The PFT has appeal for use in the field for practical animal selection and fleece classification based on fibre characteristics.

Keywords: alpaca, fibre diameter, mohair, vicuña, wool

#Corresponding author: edgarquispe62@gmail.com

Introduction

Several instruments have been developed to measure fibre diameter (Qi *et al.*, 1995; Li *et al.*, 2002; Baltuano *et al.*, 2005; Brims, 2006). For example, the optical-based fibre diameter analyser (OFDA) (BSC Electronics, Ardross, Western Australia) and Sirolan Laserscan (AWTA Ltd., Kensington, Australia; Sommerville, 1999) are standard instruments for fibre testing in many countries (Cottle & Baxter, 2015). New instruments that are being developed for fibre testing include FibreLux (FibreLux, Inc., Johannesburg, South Africa) and the portable fibre tester (PFT) (Quispe *et al.*, 2019). The FibreLux micrometer uses light diffraction (Walker *et al.*, 2018) and the PFT uses digital image analysis (Quispe *et al.*, 2017). These instruments quantify the quality traits of fibres objectively (Cottle & Baxter, 2015) within seconds, providing measurements of average fibre diameter, variation in fibre diameter and a prediction of comfort factor.

A projection microscope is currently the only instrument that measures the diameters of fibres directly. However, its use is costly, time consuming and labour intensive (Scobie *et al.*, 1994). All other instruments use methods such as resistance to airflow (ASTM, 2018; James & Bow, 1968.) to measure fibre diameter and associated characteristics indirectly. These technologies require calibration and validation (Hazelton, 2009) and comparison between instruments. Some studies have demonstrated the quality, efficiency, and effectiveness of these instruments (Scobie *et al.*, 1994; Baxter, 1998; Baxter & Marler, 2004; Quispe *et al.*, 2018; Walker *et al.*, 2018) using precision indicators such as standard error, confidence interval, tolerance

and accuracy, which is defined as the deviation of the measurement obtained with a specific instrument from the real value.

The assessment of the accuracy and precision of an instrument that measures fibre diameter must follow procedures approved by the International Wool Textile Organisation or the American Association for Testing of Materials. A comprehensive review of the subject is provided in Sommerville (2017). The IWTO methods are used to establish tolerance ranges for each instrument. The magnitude of a confidence interval (CI) defines the precision of an instrument. The precision of the OFDA2000, Laserscan and the Fleecescan system that cores and washes the sample prior to measuring it with a standard Laserscan instrument assessed as 95% CI ranged between 1.02 and 1.41 μm . The associated standard deviations and coefficients of variation were between 0.6 and 0.8 μm , and 2.2% and 3.5%, respectively (Marler *et al.*, 2002). Other procedures also produced 95% CI of ± 1.04 and ± 1.05 μm from mid-side samples for the Laserscan and the OFDA100, respectively (Marler & Baxter, 2004). Pearson correlations of measurements from a variety of these technologies were found to be approximately 0.99, and there was no evidence of a relationship between the precision and the sample mean AFD (Baxter, 1998; Baxter & Marler, 2004; Heath *et al.*, 2006).

Although instruments that determine fibre diameter have improved over the last forty years, the prices of these instruments and the practical challenges of their use still impose difficulties for real-time analysis of fibres at some centres of production (Walker *et al.*, 2018). The OFDA2000 weighs more than 16 kg and is difficult to transport them to farms. Currently, the FibreLux is the most portable instrument, but it evaluates wool fibres only between 15 and 25 μm .

Thus, the present research was conducted to compare the precision and accuracy of the PFT with those of the OFDA2000 in mode 100. For this, current ST of fibres from sheep, alpaca, mohair, and scoured wool, alpaca, and vicuña were measured by the two instruments. These samples were provided by the International Association of Wool Textile Laboratories.

Materials and Methods

The PFT is designed as a portable lightweight (3.95 kg) instrument of reduced dimensions (21.5 x 21.5 x 27.5 cm) relative to other instruments (Figure 1). It was calibrated and validated at the Textile Fibres Laboratory of the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (TFL-INTA), Bariloche, Argentina, under conditions of 20 ± 2 °C and $65 \pm 3\%$ relative humidity (average \pm standard error) according to the requirements of the IWTO.

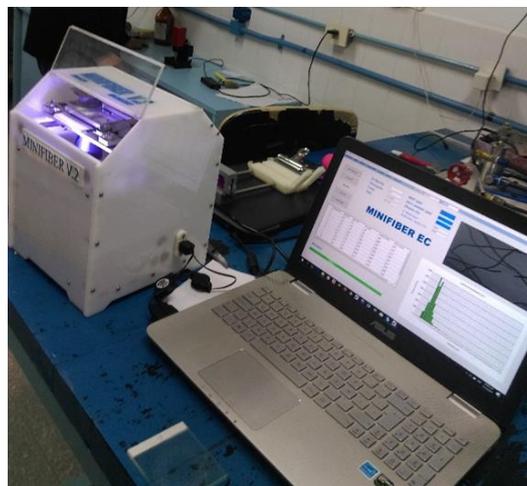


Figure 1 Fibre tester coupled with portable computer to evaluate wool, mohair, alpaca and vicuña fibres

The PFT is based on digital image analysis technology, according to the modified methodology of Deng and Ke (2010). It has four components (optical, mechanical, electronic, and software) that interact to capture hundreds of images via a scan of fibre samples. The images are processed according to the protocol of Quispe *et al.* (2017). The results of the evaluation are provided in approximately 45 seconds and are displayed on a user interface. The PFT records all of the measurements (AFD) and associated information (comfort factor, number of measurements, temperature, humidity, etc.) in a Microsoft Excel document. Figure 1 shows the PFT in operation.

Samples for calibration, validation, and evaluation of the PFT were obtained from TFL-INTA, Bariloche. These standard samples of wool ($n = 7$), alpaca ($n = 6$), and mohair ($n = 7$) fibres had known average diameters. In addition, raw fibre samples from 38 Merino sheep, 40 alpaca, and 36 vicuña of various

ages and both sexes were used. All samples were scoured and cut into snippets. All measurements performed by the PFT and OFDA2000 were performed in snippets mode. Both instruments can measure in this mode, so the same samples were tested. The ranges of the AFD were compared with standard samples (Table 1).

Table 1 Intervals and ranges of average fibre diameters for wool, mohair, alpaca, and vicuña fibres that were used as standards for this to assess the accuracy and precision of the portable fibre tester

Types of sample	N	Minimum fibre diameter, μm	Maximum fibre diameter, μm	Range, μm
Standard wool tops*	28	15.71	35.37	19.66
Standard mohair fibre tops*	14	19.00	36.00	17.00
Standard alpaca fibre tops*	12	22.30	43.10	20.80
Scoured wool samples	38	17.93	23.75	5.82
Scoured alpaca fibre samples	40	17.05	31.72	14.67
Scoured vicuña fibre samples	36	13.27	17.93	4.66

* The standard wool tops samples were divided into four subsamples. The standard mohair and alpaca fibre tops were divided into two subsamples

The PFT was calibrated with four sub-samples of each of the samples in fibre holder slides that were composed of two sheets of glass, 7 x 8 cm x 1.5 mm, and held together with adhesive tape at one end. Two-millimetre snippets of representative samples of scoured fibres or ST were spread over the surface of one glass sheet with a spreader dispositive at a controlled density. This was then covered with the second sheet, according to procedure IWTO-47 (2013). The snippets were prepared from approximately 30 mg samples of ST or fibres scoured with a fibre-cutting instrument. Prepared slides were placed in the holder of the PFT and digital images were captured in pixels. The results of the subsamples of each ST were averaged and matched with the known AFD. A regression analysis was performed, and a prediction equation was obtained, which was considered for calibration. The aim was to obtain the regression equations to calibrate the PFT to measure alpaca, mohair, and vicuña fibres.

Validation of the PFT followed the same procedure Quispe *et al.* (2018) used to evaluate snippet samples of wool. Four sub-samples of each of the seven ST were measured twice to determine precision and accuracy. Precision was evaluated through standard error (SE) and the associated confidence interval which was doubled and expressed as a percentage of the AFD. Accuracy was evaluated based on the difference of the known AFD of each ST and the average of the AFD measurements obtained through the PFT. The same procedure was followed for mohair and alpaca fibres, but only two subsamples from each ST were used. In addition, the samples of Merino sheep wool, alpaca fibres, and vicuña fibres were scoured and fragmented, and then evaluated using both instruments to determine the relationship of the systems of measurement.

Descriptive statistics were calculated using Microsoft Excel and R v 3.1.1 (R Core Team, 2016) software were used in these evaluations. The data were first evaluated for homogeneity of variance and normal distribution with the Levene and Shapiro-Wilk tests before the descriptive and inferential statistics were calculated. The data were plotted, and linear regression analysis was used to related microns to pixels and for the comparison of the systems. Paired sample t-tests were used to compare the measurements, precision, and accuracy of the OFDA2000 and PFT (Appendix B, IWTO-0, 2017). The VCE Program (v. 5.05) program (Neumaier & Groeneveld, 1998) was used to estimate the variance of AFD and its repeatability.

Results and Discussion

Calibration of the PFT entailed the calculation of simple linear regression equations, coefficients of determination, and correlations of measurements made in pixels with known values characterizing wool, mohair, and alpaca ST, in metric units. The coefficients of determination and Pearson correlations are close to 1 ($r = 0.998$) for all measurements (Figure 2). The linear regression equations and diagnostic statistics indicated that the measurement of fibre diameter from the PFT would be accurate, at least within the range of the data used for calibration, that is, between AFD of 15.7 and 35.4 μm , 19 and 36 μm , and 22.3 and 43.1 μm for wool, alpaca, and mohair fibres, respectively.

The results of the validation are shown in Table 2. Measurements from the PFT had ranges in accuracy of 0.73 (0.27 to -0.46 μm), 1.76 (0.92 to -0.84 μm), and 1.84 (0.97 to -0.87 μm) for wool, alpaca, and mohair fibres, respectively. This indicated that the PFT was more accurate in evaluating wool fibres than when it measured alpaca and mohair fibres. Likewise, the PFT had relatively small SE 0.25, 0.44, and 0.24 μm , respectively) which indicated high precision. Twice the CI expressed as a percentage of the mean AFD were 3.06%, 2.47%, and 2.58% for wool, alpaca, and mohair, respectively).

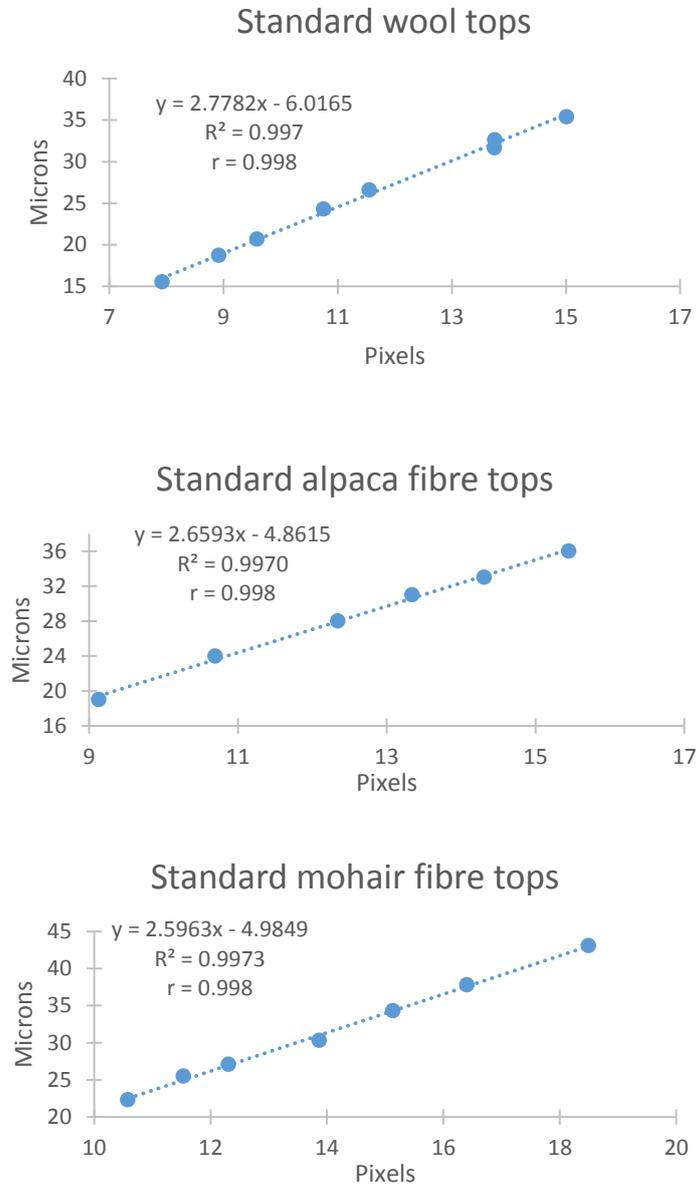


Figure 2 Scatter plot and linear regression of average fibre diameter of standard tops of wool, alpaca and mohair fibres obtained from portable fibre tester

Table 2 Average fibre diameter, accuracy, and precision of portable fibre tester assessed with standard tops of wool, alpaca, and mohair fibre from International Association of Wool Textile Laboratories

Standard tops	n	AFD, μm	Accuracy, μm	SE, μm	$2^*CI^*100/AFD$, %
Wool fibre diameter					
15.71	4	15.95	0.24	0.07	1.73
18.47	4	18.74	0.27	0.07	1.47
20.66	4	20.75	0.09	0.14	2.61
26.57	4	26.40	-0.17	0.09	1.32
31.65	4	31.92	0.27	0.22	2.75
32.60	4	32.31	-0.29	0.25	3.06
35.37	4	34.91	-0.46	0.14	1.62
Alpaca fibre diameter					
19.00	2	19.18	0.18	-0.06	0.58
24.00	2	24.92	0.92	-0.17	1.32
28.00	2	27.84	-0.16	-0.03	0.24
31.00	2	30.16	-0.84	0.31	2.00
33.00	2	32.99	-0.01	-0.02	0.15
36.00	2	35.19	-0.81	0.44	2.47
Mohair fibre diameter					
22.30	2	21.43	-0.87	0.08	1.48
25.50	2	25.88	0.38	0.11	1.71
27.10	2	26.94	-0.16	0.09	1.32
30.30	2	29.87	-0.43	0.13	1.65
34.30	2	34.65	0.35	0.04	0.43
37.80	2	37.04	-0.76	0.24	2.58
43.10	2	44.07	0.97	0.09	0.76

AFD: average fibre diameter; accuracy: difference between AFD achieved with portable fibre tester and standard tops
 $2^*CI^*100/AFD$: twice the confidence interval for AFD expressed as a percentage of the mean

For fibres with diameters in the range of range of 15.71 to 35.37 μm the instruments were highly accurate. When wool, alpaca, and mohair fibres were evaluated the deviations of measured values from the known values were generally close to 0 for fibre tops of sheep, alpaca, and mohair goats (Table 3). Likewise, the PFT was more accurate compared with the OFDA2000 (-0.01 versus -0.98, -0.12 versus 0.99, and -0.07 versus 0.37) in the evaluation of wool, alpaca, and mohair tops, respectively (P -value <0.01). No significant relationship was found between the measurement accuracy and the AFD of the tops. All accuracies were within the range required by IWTO and ASTM.

The relationships between measurements made with the PFT and OFDA2000. are shown in Figure 3. The relationships of the PFT and OFDA2000 measurements were very close with coefficients of determination (R^2) for the linear regression equations that were approximately 0.99 for the evaluations of tops of wool, alpaca, and mohair. However, the R^2 value for vicuña fibre was 0.82. These relationships were corroborated by the regression coefficients being not significantly different from 1.

The comparison of the PFT and OFDA2000 instruments for measurements of the AFD led to the conclusion that the differences were minimal for scoured snippets of sheep, alpaca, and vicuña fibres (Table 4). The statistical evidence indicated that the two instruments produced similar AFD determinations ($P > 0.18$) when evaluating wool and alpaca fibres, but not for vicuña ($P < 0.001$). However, when measurements on wool tops, mohair, and alpacas were compared, the differences between instruments were significant ($P < 0.05$). These findings showed that when tops of wool and mohair, and scoured alpaca and vicuña fibres were measured, the OFDA2000 provided slightly higher values of the AFD than the PFT. However, when alpaca tops and scoured wool samples were evaluated, the OFDA 2000 provided slightly lower values than

the PFT (Tables 4 and 5). The two instruments produced AFD measurements that were highly correlated ($r > 0.91$, $P < 0.01$) for all fibres.

Table 3 Comparison of portable fibre tester and wool industry standard instrument for fibre analysis using standard wool, alpaca, and mohair fibre tops

	Wool standard tops			Alpaca fibre standard tops			Mohair fibre tops		
	Accuracy			Accuracy			Accuracy		
	AFD	PFT	OFDA	AFD	PFT	OFDA	AFD	PFT	OFDA
	15.71	0.24	-0.24				22.3	-0.87	-0.49
	18.47	0.27	-1.28	19.00	0.18	0.70	25.5	0.38	0.33
	20.66	0.09	-0.84	24.00	0.92	1.42	27.1	-0.16	0.15
	26.57	-0.17	-1.28	28.00	-0.16	1.25	30.3	-0.43	0.47
	31.65	0.27	-1.38	31.00	-0.84	0.10	34.3	0.35	0.84
	32.60	-0.29	-0.85	33.00	-0.01	1.23	37.8	-0.76	0.02
	35.37	-0.46	-0.96	36.00	-0.81	1.21	43.1	0.97	1.29
Average		-0.01	-0.98		-0.12	0.99		-0.01	0.37
Difference			0.97			-1.11			-0.45
P-value			0.002			0.006			0.010

PFT: portable fibre tester, OFDA: wool industry standard instrument, AFD: average fibre diameter

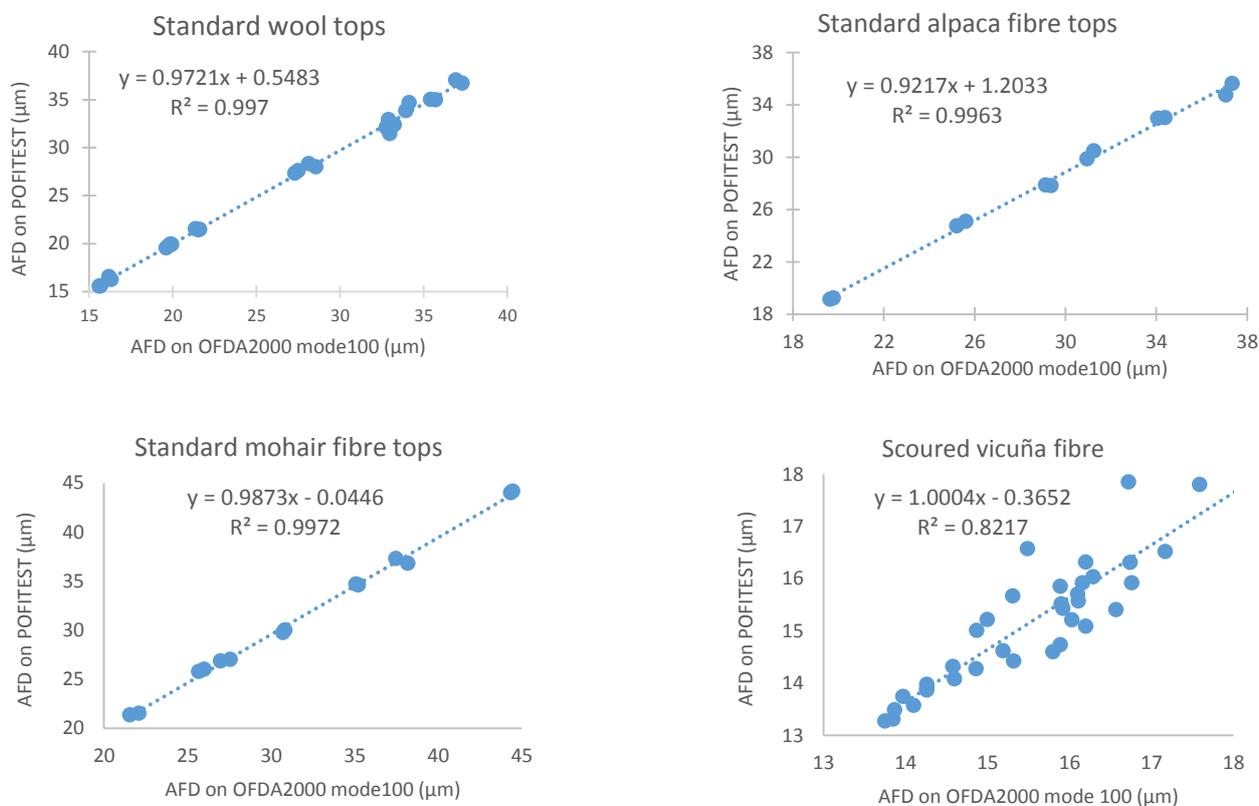


Figure 3 Scatter plots showing the relationships of the measurements of wool, alpaca, mohair tops, and vicuña fibre from the portable fibre tester and OFDA2000

Table 4 Paired t-tests and correlation analysis for average fibre diameter as measured with the portable fibre tester and a wool industry standard instrument using various tops and fibre types

Type of sample	N	Difference, μm	t-test, <i>P</i> -value	r	r = 0, <i>P</i> -value
Standard wool tops	28	-0.20	0.027	0.99	<0.001
Standard mohair fibre tops	14	-0.45	0.001	0.99	<0.001
Standard alpaca fibre tops	12	+1.11	0.001	0.99	<0.001
Scoured wool samples	38	+0.08	0.268	0.91	<0.001
Scoured alpaca fibre samples	40	-0.14	0.187	0.98	<0.001
Scoured vicuña fibre samples	36	-0.36	0.001	0.91	<0.001

Difference: value from the portable fibre tester minus the value from a wool industry standard instrument

Table 5 Evaluation of differences in measurements of raw wool, alpaca and vicuña fibres from the portable fibre tester and a wool industry standard instrument

	PFT	OFDA	Difference	Average
Wool fibres (N = 38)	38	38	38	38
Average	20.05 \pm 0.24	19.97 \pm 0.21	0.08 \pm 0.10	20.01 \pm 0.22
Standard deviation	1.47	1.31	0.60	1.36
Alpaca fibres (N = 40)				
Average	23.27 \pm 0.56	23.42 \pm 0.57	-0.14 \pm 0.11	23.35 \pm 0.56
Standard deviation	3.53	3.62	0.09	3.57
Vicuña fibres (N = 36)				
Average	15.19 \pm 0.21	15.55 \pm 0.19	-0.36 \pm 0.09	15.37 \pm 0.19
Standard deviation	1.25	1.13	0.53	1.16

PFT: portable fibre tester, OFDA: wool industry standard instrument, difference: value from the portable fibre tester minus the value from a wool industry standard instrument

Figure 4 and Table 6 show comparisons of wool, alpaca, and vicuña fibre diameters measured using the PFT and OFDA2000 instruments, according to the methodology of the IWTO-0 (2017). The linear regression shows a slight numerical increase in the difference between measurements of wool fibre from the two instruments as a function of the average ($P = 0.09$). However, a similar finding was not observed for alpaca or vicuña fibres. Consequently, it can be concluded that differences between the measurements of AFD obtained with these instruments do not scale with the diameter of the fibre that is being measured. Finally, measurements of AFD made with both the PFT and OFDA2000 had repeatability values greater than 0.998 ± 0.001 .

Because the PFT measures fibres in an indirect way, the instrument must be calibrated to perform the measurements of the fibres, expressed in microns. Differences in calibration that arise with alternative systems could result from change in the industrial camera, lenses, spacer, and working distance. However, a previously constructed system using the same components as in the PFT was calibrated less accurately than the present system. This difference may have been the result of the previous system being calibrated in two phases rather than one as was done in the present study. The linear regression of pixels on microns provided satisfactory data transformation for the PFT with coefficients of determination close to 1.

The accuracy of fibre diameters measured with the PFT were within the tolerance ranges required for previously tested instruments such as the projection microscope, Sirolan Laserscan, and OFDA (Cotter & Baxter 2015). Thus, it was concluded that the PFT measured AFD with a high degree of accuracy. In addition, the standard errors were small and were similar to those from data collected using the Sirolan Laserscan (IWTO-12, 2012), and OFDA (IWTO-47, 2013). Therefore, the PFT precisely measured AFD of wool, alpaca, and mohair fibres. There were also no substantial differences in the AFD measurements between the PFT and the OFDA2000 which is an industry standard instrument.

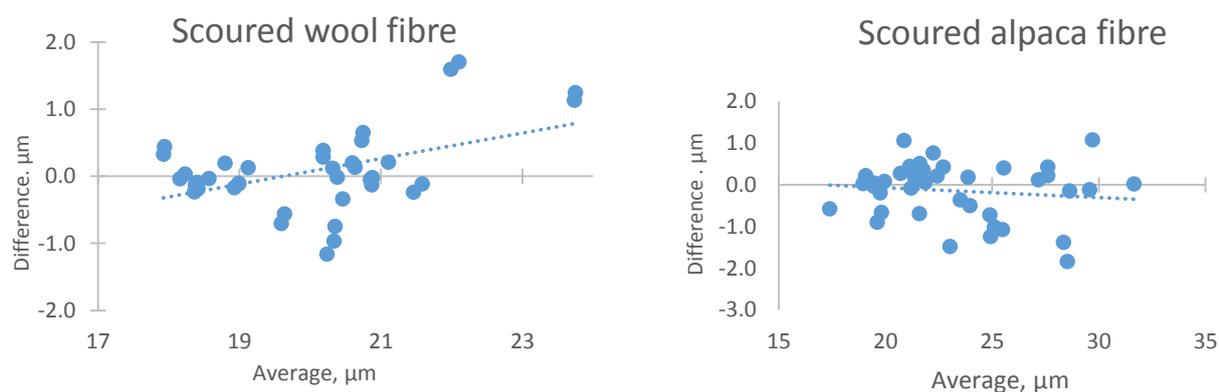


Figure 4 Scatter plot and linear regression of the difference between average fibre diameters measured with the portable fibre tester and a wool industry standard instrument

Table 6 Regression analysis of the difference between average fibre diameter measurements from the portable fibre tester and a wool industry standard instrument on the average measurement from the two instruments

Fibre type	Slope \pm SE	Correlation	t-statistic	P-value
Wool	0.13 \pm 0.07	0.28	1.77	0.09
Alpaca	-0.02 \pm 0.03	-0.13	-0.78	0.44
Vicuña	0.01 \pm 0.07	0.22	1.36	0.18

Walker *et al.* (2018) found differences between instruments when they compared the FibreLux and OFDA in sheep fibres. Likewise, Van Nierkerk *et al.* (2004) found differences in their results of hair and fine fibre cashmere through video image analysis and OFDA measurements. Heath *et al.* (2006) found differences when they analysed wool from South African sheep. Qi *et al.* (1995) reported differences between instruments when they evaluated wool and mohair fibres with OFDA and a projection microscope. These significant differences (Qi *et al.*, 1995; Van Nierkerk *et al.*, 2004; Heath *et al.*, 2006; Walker *et al.*, 2018), might result from factors such as the type of fibre, methodology, sample size, randomness of fibre measurements in the same sample, and number of measurements (Cottle & Baxter, 2015). However, the differences do not necessarily detract from any of these instruments because of their high precision and high repeatability.

Significant differences between AFD from the OFDA2000 and PFT using ST of wool, mohair, and alpaca might be because of the wide range of the data, whereas the wool and alpaca scoured fibres were more uniform in diameter. Qi *et al.* (1994) found similar results with mohair tops that ranged from 22.1 to 36.6 μm , when they compared an OFDA system and projection microscope. The differences between systems observed with vicuña fibre might be because the fibres were finer than those used for calibration of the systems.

Relationships between evaluations performed with the OFDA2000 and the PFT were quantified by the Pearson correlation (r) that ranged from 0.91 to 0.99 ($P < 0.01$). The degrees of relationship that were found in the present research were more accurate than those obtained by Scobie *et al.* (1994) and Peterson and Gherardi (2001) when they compared the Airflow and projection microscope ($r = 0.83$) and OFDA2000 and OFDA100 ($r = 0.83$), respectively. The evaluations of bias (IWTO-0, 2017) also indicated no significant concern for measuring wool and alpaca fibres with the PFT relative to the OFDA2000.

Conclusions

The PFT is proposed to the fibre testing market as a high speed, high accuracy, and precision instrument. Consistent and precise measurement of fibre diameter was demonstrated in this study with performance equivalent to an industry standard instrument. Therefore, the authors would recommend PFT as a rapid fibre testing machine for practical use on-farm for animal selection and classification of wool,

alpaca, mohair, and vicuña fibres. The PFT could be used in practice for fibre classification, commercialization, animal selection, and in the fibre processing industry.

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Authors' Contributions

ECQ and MDQ designed and carried out the studies, interpreted the results, and drafted the manuscript. DS, TW, and ECQ participated in the validation process on-farm and processed the initial data. MDQ designed the mechanical parts of the instrument and wrote the algorithm. ECQ performed the statistical analysis. TW improved the draft manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Conflict of Interest Declaration

Authors declare that there is no conflict of interest in this study.

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