

Rapid and Non-Destructive Detection of Compression Damage of Yellow Peach Using Electronic Nose and Chemometrics

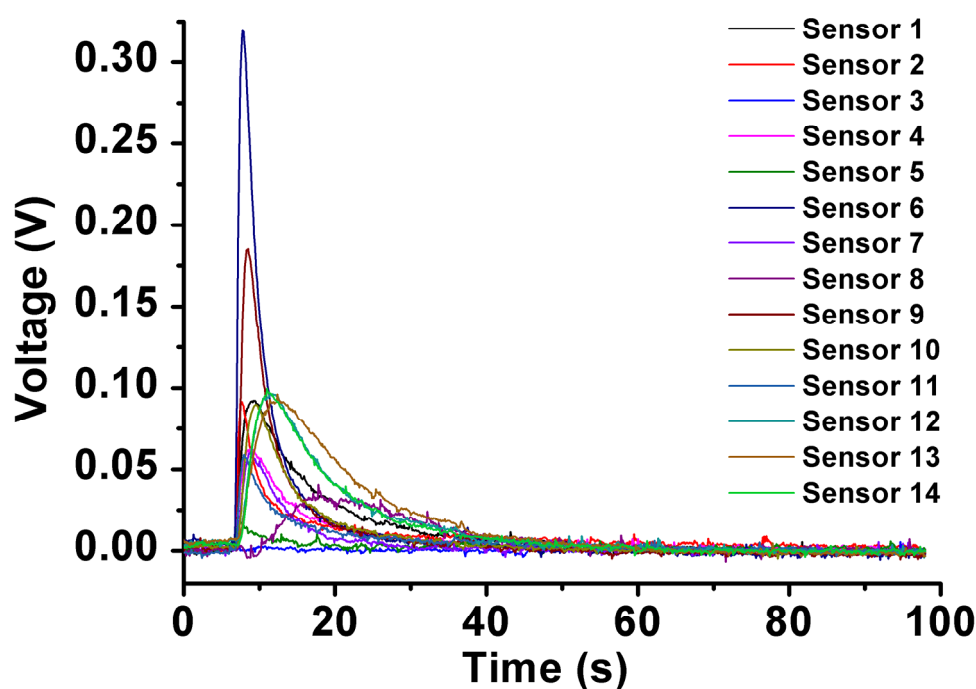
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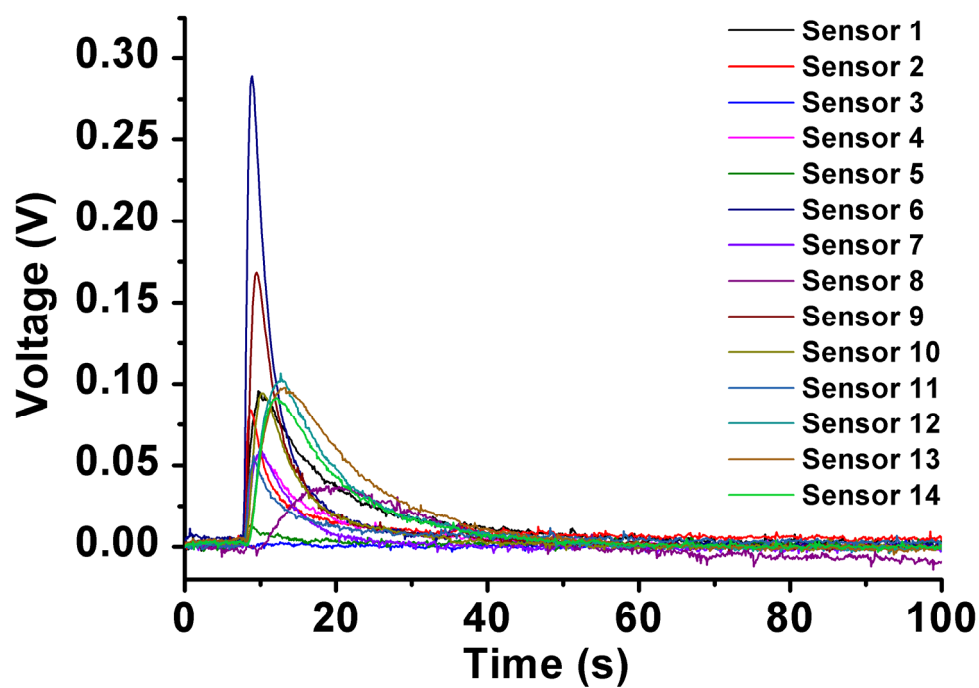
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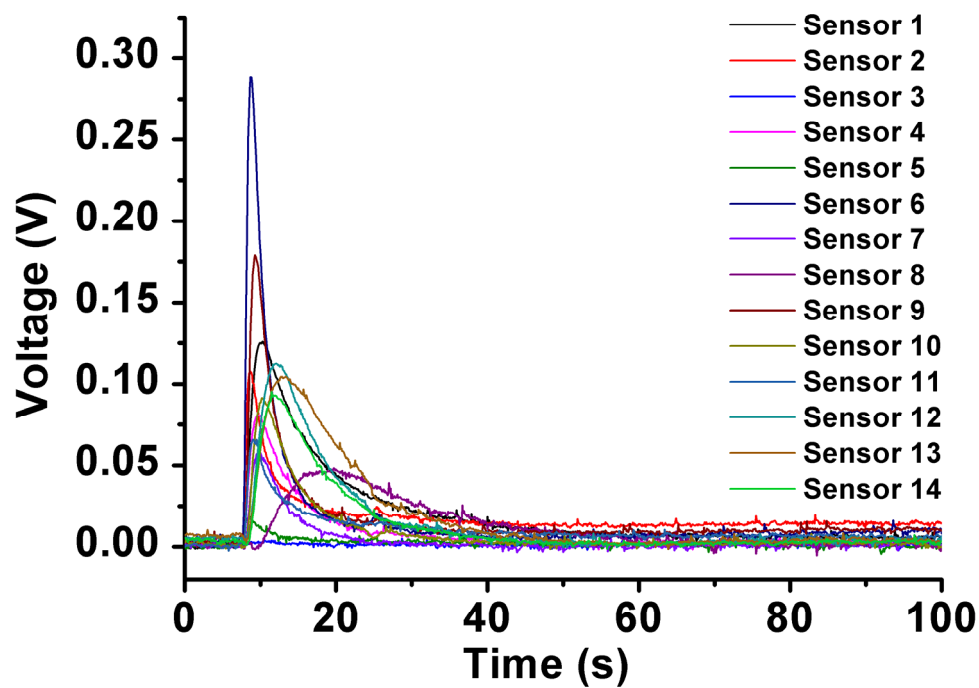
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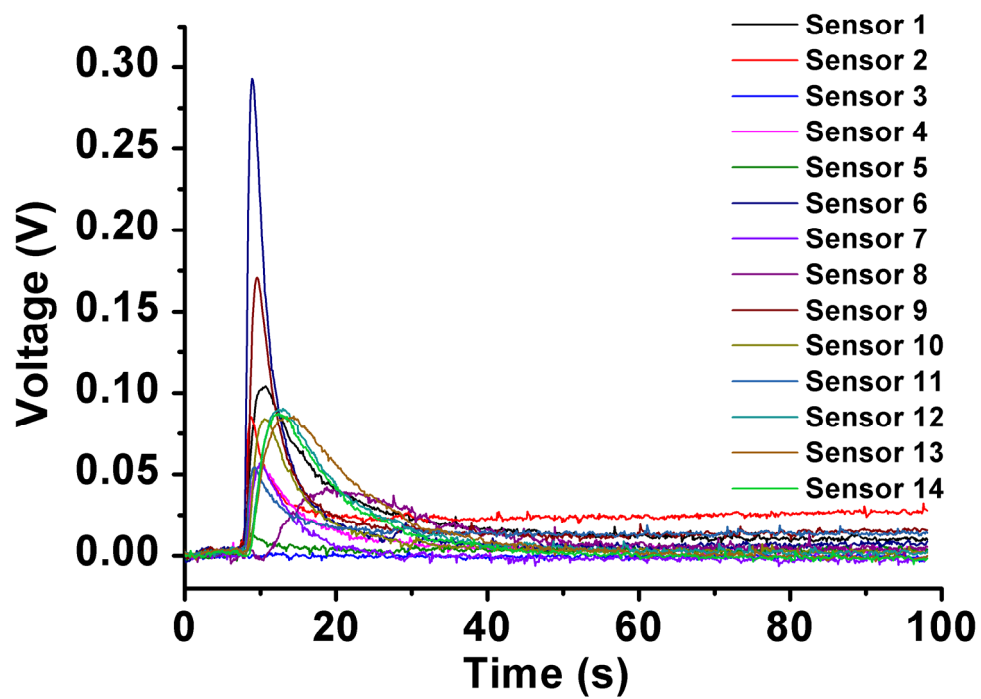
(a) E-nose spectra (4 h-0 mm).



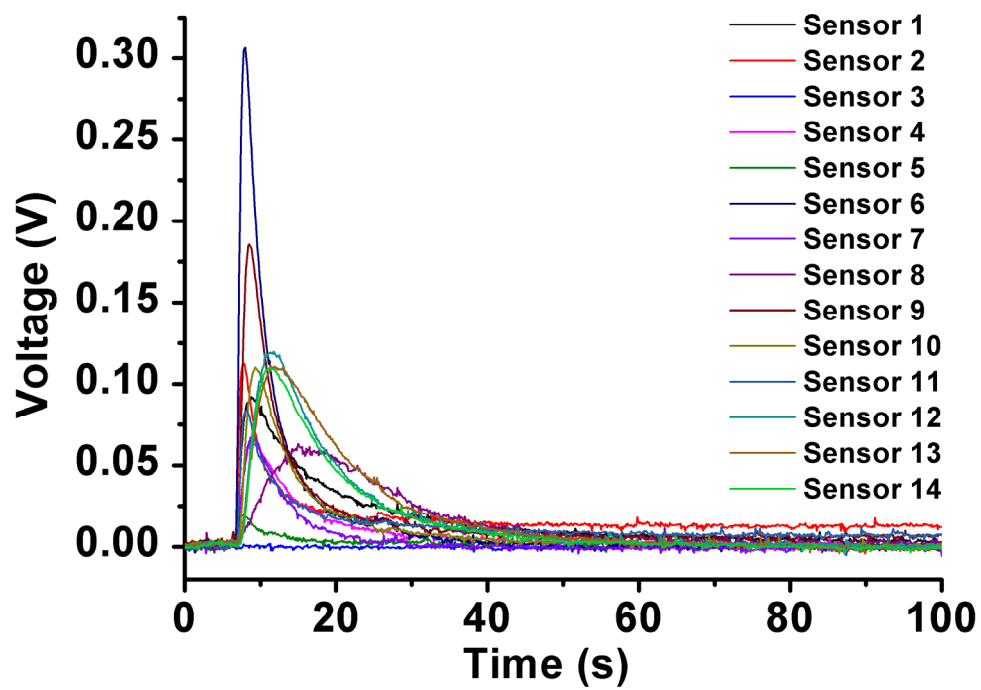
(b) E-nose spectra (8 h-0 mm).



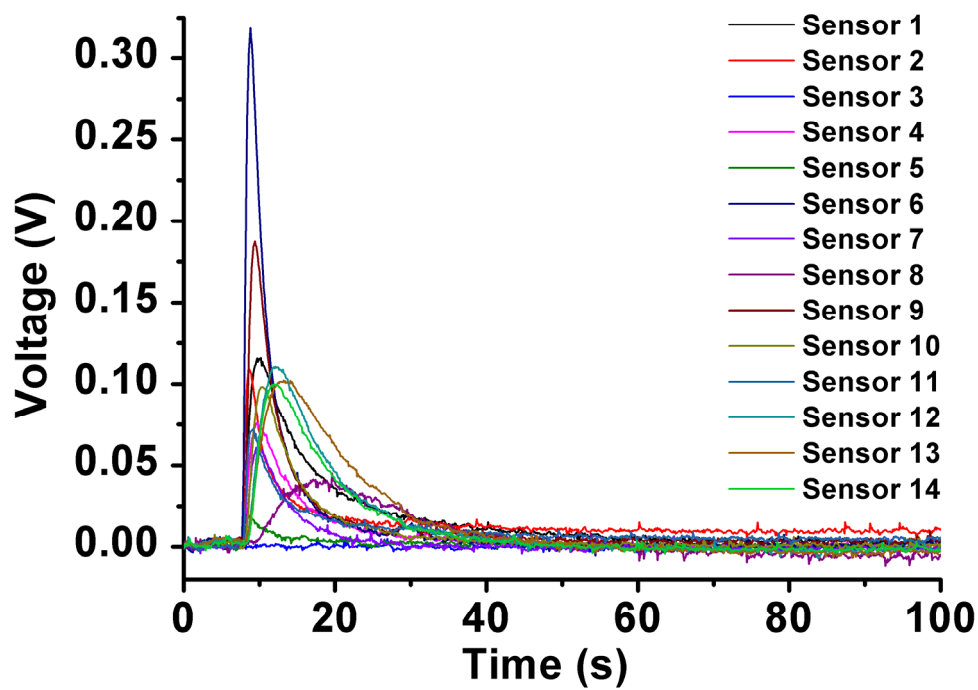
(c) E-nose spectra (24 h-0 mm).



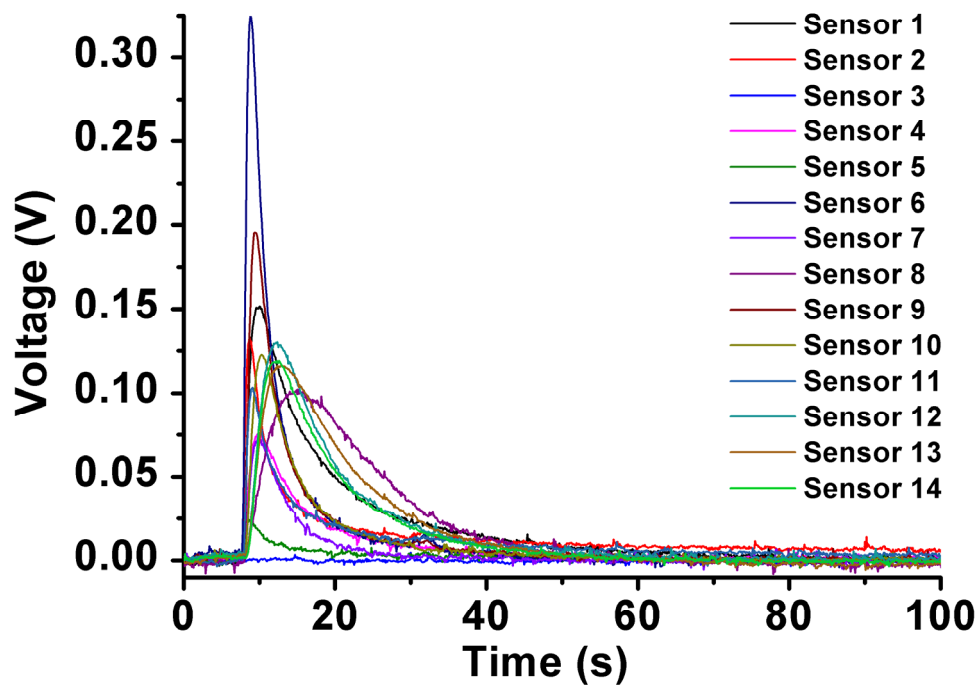
(d) E-nose spectra (4 h-5 mm).



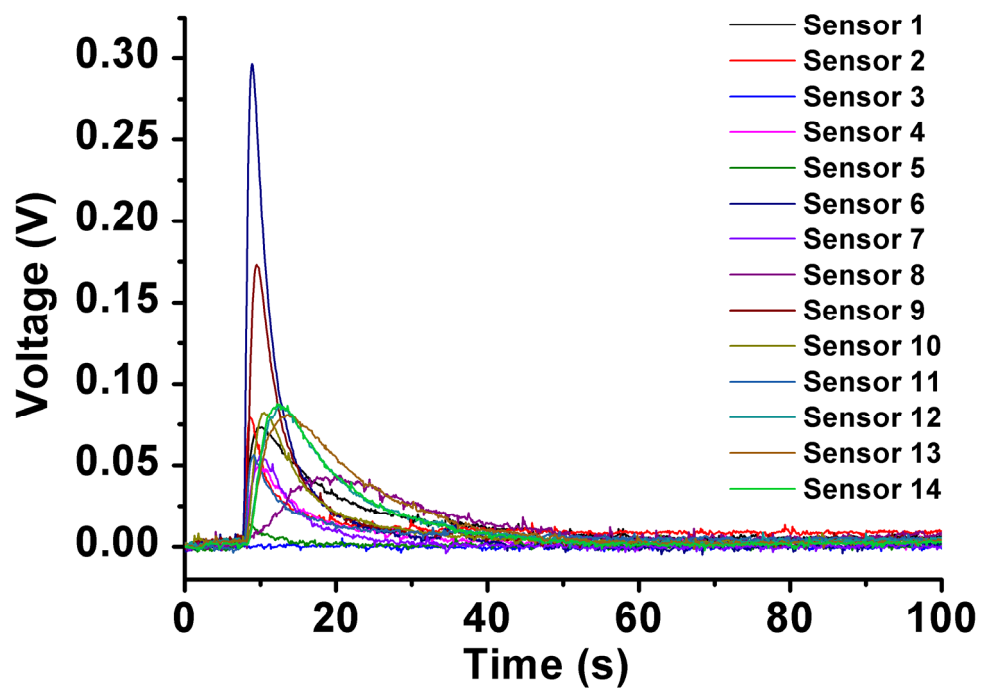
(e) E-nose spectra (8 h-5 mm).



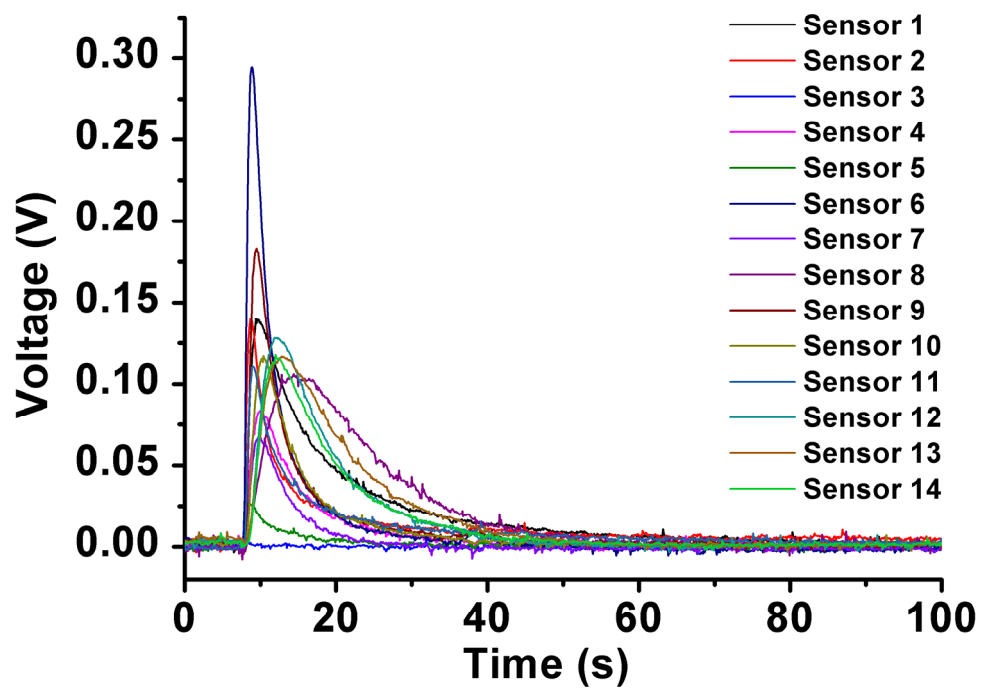
(f) E-nose spectra (24 h-5 mm).



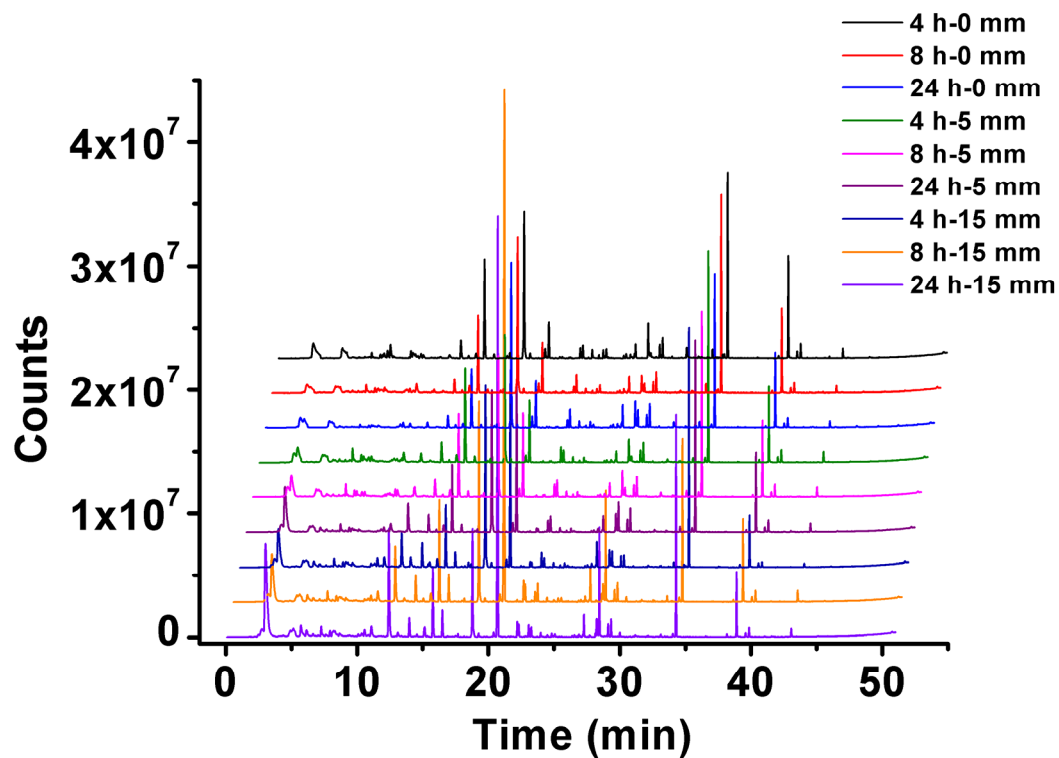
(g) E-nose spectra (4 h-15 mm).



(h) E-nose spectra (8 h-15 mm).



(i) E-nose spectra (24 h-15 mm).



(j) GC-MS spectra.

Figure S1. Electronic nose (e-nose) and gas chromatography-mass spectrophotometry (GC-MS) spectral examples of yellow peach from three groups at 4, 8, and 24 h after the fruit was compressed. 0 mm: fruits without compression damage (Group 0), 5 mm: fruits compressed by 5 mm (Group I), 15 mm: fruits compressed by 15 mm (Group II).