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一、个人申报

（一）基本情况【围绕《浙江工程师学院（浙江大学工程师学院）工程类专业学位研究生工程师职称评审参考指标》，结合该专业类别(领域)工程师职称评审相关标准，举例说明】

1. 对本专业基础理论知识和专业技术知识掌握情况(不少于200字)

在生物与医药专业领域，我具备扎实的基础理论知识，系统掌握生物学、化学、药理学等核心课程，为专业实践筑牢根基。对与本专业知识掌握较为扎实，在日常学习过程中能够熟练运用多种专业技术知识，在研发、生产与质量控制环节表现突出，可以精准操作高效液相色谱仪、质谱仪、质构仪等仪器进行分析，以严谨的实验设计和数据分析能力，为研发提供关键支撑，确保安全性与有效性。并且发表两篇论文以及一篇专利，展现良好的知识掌握与运用情况。

2. 工程实践的经历(不少于200字)

在方太厨具集团的实践中，我参与了“低碳智慧健康厨房关键技术装备研发及产业化”项目，聚焦智能烹饪数字化关键技术的研发。通过探索低碳智慧健康厨房关键技术，我将理论知识与实践相结合，致力于通过技术创新提升厨房电器的环保性能与智能化水平，推动厨房行业的可持续发展。在此过程中，我熟练运用多种专业技术知识，为项目推进提供了有力支持。项目成果在宁波市内外的推广和应用，不仅提升了相关企业的技术水平和市场竞争力，还为其他地区的智慧厨房建设提供了可行的解决方案。通过项目成果的产业化，形成了新的经济增长点，促进了相关产业链的发展，带动了上下游企业的技术创新和协同发展。

3. 在实际工作中综合运用所学知识解决复杂工程问题的案例(不少于1000字)

在团队分工方面，我作为项目团队的一员，主要主要研究内容是与烹饪过程关键技术的数字化设计。我主要研究烹饪过程中食材成熟度的判别。目前的研究对象是虾，主要通过深度学习在机器视觉上的应用来实现。构建一种机器视觉模型，能够由采集的图像信息对南美白对虾在烹饪过程中的成熟度进行识别，对相关参数进行预测。在不需要人工观察及检测的情况下，系统能够提取虾的外观特征，如颜色、形状、纹理等，确定其成熟程度。

在项目开展过程中，我们也遇到了一些问题。例如，在智能识别技术的研发中，我们也发现了一些算法在实际应用中的稳定性和准确性有待提升，主要还是烹饪过程背景比较复杂，这为识别增加了很多难度。

针对上述问题，我建议我们在后续的研发中可以增加数据集的样本，或者与其他公司合作来扩大数据集的复杂性和全面性，进一步提高算法准确度。同时，我也建议我们在产品的设计和开发过程中更加注重用户体验和市场需求，以确保我们的产品能够更好地满足消费者的实际需求。

在参与“低碳智慧健康厨房关键技术装备研发及产业化”

项目期间，我作为团队一员，主要负责与烹饪过程关键技术的数字化设计相关的研究工作，其中核心任务是探究如何利用深度学习技术实现对烹饪过程中食材成熟度的智能判别，当前主要以虾为研究对象。

在项目推进过程中，我们团队运用深度学习在机器视觉领域的先进方法，致力于构建一个能够基于采集的图像信息，精准识别南美白对虾在烹饪过程中的成熟度并对其相关参数进行预测的机器视觉模型。该模型旨在实现无需人工观察及检测的情况下，自动提取虾的外观特征，如颜色、形状、纹理等关键指标，进而确定其成熟程度，为智能烹饪提供关键数据支持。在研究过程中，我充分发挥自身专业知识，从理论层面深入剖析机器视觉模型的构建原理，

结合实际应用场景进行模型设计与优化。同时，我积极参与团队的实践工作，负责数据采集、模型训练与测试等关键环节，确保模型能够有效学习到虾在烹饪过程中的特征变化规律。

在智能识别技术的研发过程中，我们也遇到了一些具有挑战性的问题。例如，部分算法在实际应用中的稳定性和准确性有待进一步提升，这主要是由于烹饪过程的背景相对复杂，例如烹饪环境中的光线变化、油烟干扰以及食材本身的个体差异等因素，这些复杂因素为精准识别增加了诸多难度。

面对上述问题，我通过深入分析问题根源，提出了一系列具有针对性的改进方案。我建议在后继研发过程中增加数据集的样本数量，并注重样本的多样性和代表性。通过与团队成员合作，我们积极扩大数据集的复杂性和全面性，从而为模型提供更丰富的学习素材，使其能够更好地适应各种实际烹饪场景，进一步提高算法的准确度。我也建议在产品的设计和开发过程中更加注重用户体验和市场需求。通过与团队中的产品设计人员和市场调研人员密切沟通，深入了解消费者的实际烹饪习惯和需求，我们对产品进行了优化改进。这不仅提升了产品的实用性和用户满意度，还确保了我们的技术成果能够更好地转化为实际应用价值。

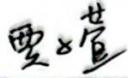
在这个案例中，我充分发挥了自己在生物与医药专业领域的知识背景，将其与智能烹饪技术研究相结合。通过扎实的理论基础和实践能力，我不仅成功解决了项目中遇到的复杂工程问题，还为推动智能烹饪技术的发展贡献了自己的力量。这段经历让我深刻体会到跨学科知识融合在解决实际工程问题中的重要性，也进一步提升了我综合运用所学知识解决复杂问题的能力。

(二) 取得的业绩(代表作)【限填3项, 须提交证明原件(包括发表的论文、出版的著作、专利证书、获奖证书、科技项目立项文件或合同、企业证明等)供核实, 并提供复印件一份】

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Proteomics-based analysis of the stress response of <i>Bacillus cereus</i> spores under ultrasound and electrolyzed water treatment	TOP期刊	2023年07月09日	Ultrasonics Sonochemistry, 2023, 98: 106523	1/5	
Optimization study of vacuum freeze-drying <i>Stropharia rugosoannulata</i> process.	国际期刊	2024年10月14日	Applied Sciences, 2024, 14(22), 10158	1/8	

2. 其他代表作【主持或参与的课题研究项目、科技成果应用转化推广、企业技术难题解决方案、自主研发设计的产品或样机、技术报告、设计图纸、软课题研究报告、可行性研究报告、规划设计方案、施工或调试报告、工程实验、技术培训教材、推动行业发展中发挥的作用及取得的经济社会效益等】

(三) 在校期间课程、专业实践训练及学位论文相关情况	
课程成绩情况	按课程学分核算的平均成绩： 85 分
专业实践训练时间及考核情况(具有三年及以上工作经历的不作要求)	累计时间： 1 年(要求1年及以上) 考核成绩： 83 分
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学位证书号:			毕业证书号:			授予学位:					
学习时间	课程名称	备注	学分	成绩	课程性质	学习时间	课程名称	备注	学分	成绩	课程性质
2022-2023学年秋季学期	智能物联网与嵌入式应用		1.0	85	专业学位课	2022-2023学年春季学期	新时代中国特色社会主义思想理论与实践		2.0	86	公共学位课
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说明: 1. 研究生课程按三种方法计分: 百分制, 两级制 (通过、不通过), 五级制 (优、良、中、及格、不及格)。
2. 备注中“*”表示重修课程。

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Proteomics-based analysis of the stress response of *Bacillus cereus* spores under ultrasound and electrolyzed water treatment

Zixuan Jia^{a,c}, Jianwei Zhou^b, Jingzeng Han^{a,c}, Donghong Liu^{a,c}, Ruiling Lv^{a,c,*}

^a Ningbo Innovation Center, Zhejiang University, Ningbo 315100, China

^b NingboTech University, Ningbo 315100, China

^c College of Biosystems Engineering and Food Science, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310058, China

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ABSTRACT

Ultrasound is a green nonthermal technology with promising applications in microbial inactivation. Electrolyzed water has been investigated and found to have a synergistic inactivation effect of ultrasound on spores. This study used a data-independent-acquisition method to analyze the stress response of *Bacillus cereus* spores following ultrasound combined with electrolyzed water treatment. We identified 197 differentially expressed proteins under ultrasound combined with an electrolyzed water treatment for which the ratio in the metabolic pathway was the highest. Spores downregulated key proteins in energy metabolic and transportation pathways, in particular in phosphotransferase systems and ATP synthase under ultrasound, electrolyzed water, and combined stress. The results of this study revealed that the key proteins in intracellular metabolism decreased after ultrasound treatment, and the expression of small acid-soluble spore protein and cell wall biosynthesis protein increased. Meanwhile, DNA integration, recombination, and inversion protein and small acid-soluble spore protein were upregulated after electrolyzed water treatment. In general, the spores exhibited stress resistance under external stress. The inactivation of spores by further stress was reduced, which we called "cross-protection."

1. Introduction

Spores provide an adaptation strategy under environmental stress. They are not metabolically active, and this enables the microorganism to survive over long periods of time under extreme environmental conditions [1]. Spores are considered to be a major threat in heat-treated food plants [2]. *Bacillus* are major agents of food spoilage and food-borne diseases and are extremely resistant to most killing agents [3]. *Bacillus cereus* is a conditionally pathogenic bacterium that most commonly causes food poisoning through the production of toxins that cause diarrhea and vomiting. Diarrheal toxins and vomiting toxins leading to food poisoning, which lead to food poisoning. Occasionally, infections through the bacterium can cause diseases, such as ocular disease, endocarditis, meningitis, and bacteraemia, in humans [4]. Therefore, an analysis of the stress response of spores holds strong significance.

Nonthermal microbial inactivation technology offers the advantages of microbial inactivation conditions, being easy to control, and being less influenced by external conditions. In the process of nonthermal microbial inactivation technology, foods can be maintained at a

relatively low temperature. This treatment has little effect on the color, flavor, or nutritional composition of the food. These technologies help to maintain the physiological activity of the various functional components in food, which can meet the requirements of consumers for high-quality food [5]. The main nonthermal microbial inactivation techniques used to inactivate spores in the food industry include ultrasound, electrolyzed water, high hydrostatic pressure (HHP) technology, nonthermal plasma (NTP) technology, ultraviolet radiation (UV) technology, and pulsed electric field (PEF) technology.

Ultrasound treatment is a mechanical vibration propagation process in a medium that can be applied to microbial inactivation, extraction, and drying [6]. Ultrasound treatment can reduce the intensity of microbial inactivation, maintain food quality, and reduce the loss of functional components [7]. Ultrasound cavitation is generated by transmitting sound waves in a nonflowing liquid system caused by a dissimilarity in the pressure amplitude [8]. This "cavitation" phenomenon was surmised by Euler in his hypothesis on water turbines. It can ensure a noninvasive, nonionizing, and nonpolluting form of processing technique [9,10]. Sesal et al. found that the particular sonication

* Corresponding author at: Ningbo Innovation Center, Zhejiang University, Ningbo 315100, China.

E-mail address: lvruiling@zju.edu.cn (R. Lv).

李瑞玲

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通讯作者:Lv, RL (通讯作者), Zhejiang Univ, Ningbo Innovat Ctr; Ningbo 315100, Peoples R China.

电子邮件:lvruiling@zju.edu.cn

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Article

Optimization of Vacuum Freeze-Drying Process and Quality Evaluation of *Stropharia rugosoannulata*

Zixuan Jia ^{1,2}, Jianwei Zhou ³, Wenjun Wang ², Donghong Liu ², Xin Zheng ⁴, Mifen Hu ⁴, Yingying Jiang ⁴ and Ruiling Lv ^{1,2,*}

¹ Ningbo Innovation Center, Zhejiang University, Ningbo 315100, China

² National-Local Joint Engineering Laboratory of Intelligent Food Technology and Equipment, College of Biosystems Engineering and Food Science, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310058, China

³ School of Mechatronics and Energy Engineering, NingboTech University, Ningbo 315100, China

⁴ Ningbo Fotile Kitchenware Co., Ltd., Ningbo 315336, China; jiangyingy@fotile.com (Y.J.)

* Correspondence: lvruiling@zju.edu.cn

Abstract: *Stropharia rugosoannulata* is a valuable medicinal and food fungus with high nutritive value. Freeze-drying addresses the storage and transportation challenges of fresh *Stropharia rugosoannulata*, expanding its market while preserving its flavor and quality more effectively than other drying methods. This study optimizes the vacuum freeze-drying process for *Stropharia rugosoannulata* using an orthogonal experiment method. The process parameters were optimized to determine their effects on the quality of the vacuum freeze-dried product, including pre-freezing temperature, pre-freezing time, and freeze-drying time. The optimal conditions were identified as a pre-freezing time of 60 h, a pre-freezing temperature of -80°C , and a freeze-drying time of 72 h. The optimal product exhibited a bright color close to its natural state, with minimal browning and its natural white color maintained post-drying. During the drying process, the internal structure of the raw materials remained intact. After drying, the finished product retained its natural form, making it suitable for sale on the market. The soluble protein content of the vacuum freeze-dried *Stropharia rugosoannulata* reached 68 mg/g. Optimizing the freeze-drying process can better preserve the tissue structure and bioactive substances of *Stropharia rugosoannulata*, providing a reference for high-quality food processing and showing potential for sustainable development.

Keywords: *Stropharia rugosoannulata*; vacuum freeze-drying; process optimization; texture; color



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1. Introduction

Stropharia rugosoannulata, also known as the wrinkled ringed mushroom, the burgundy ballcap mushroom, and the large ballcap mushroom, is commonly referred to as the kidney-benefiting mushroom or thick-stemmed mushroom [1]. *Stropharia rugosoannulata* is an edible fungus cultivated in European and American countries, and its cultivation is recommended by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization to developing countries. It exhibits strong environmental adaptability and has diverse cultivation methods as well as high economic benefits [2]. The fruiting body of *Stropharia rugosoannulata* is nutritionally rich and delicious, making it a typical high-protein, low-fat, and carbohydrate-rich edible fungus [3]. *Stropharia rugosoannulata* can be cultivated on various substrates. As a medicinal and edible fungus, it smells fragrant, tastes soft, and has a crispy texture and good palatability. *Stropharia rugosoannulata* contains various bioactive components, including polysaccharides, lectins, peptides, steroid compounds, and other active substances. The polysaccharides in *Stropharia rugosoannulata* are light brown powders, and the primary component is pyranose, with a hydroxyl radical scavenging rate of 50%.

Stropharia rugosoannulata offers significant health benefits, and regular consumption can effectively prevent hypertension, diabetes, and other diseases; it helps restore energy,

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作者:Jia, ZX(Jia, Zixuan) Zhou, JW(Zhou, Jianwei) Wang, WJ(Wang, Wenjun) Liu, DH(Liu, Donghong) Zheng, X(Zheng, Xin) Hu, MF(Hu, Mifen) Jiang, YY(Jiang, Yingying) Lv, RL(Lv, Ruiling)

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地址:[Jia, Zixuan; Lv, Ruiling] Zhejiang Univ, Ningbo Innovat Ctr, Ningbo 315100, Peoples R China; [Jia, Zixuan; Wang, Wenjun; Liu, Donghong; Lv, Ruiling] Zhejiang Univ, Coll Biosyst Engn & Food Sci, Natl Local Joint Engn Lab Intelligent Food Technol, Hangzhou 310058, Peoples R China; [Zhou, Jianwei] NingboTech Univ, Sch Mechatron & Energy Engn, Ningbo 315100, Peoples R China; [Zheng, Xin; Hu, Mifen; Jiang, Yingying] Ningbo Fotile Kitchenware Co Ltd, Ningbo 315336, Peoples R China

通讯作者:Lv, RL (通讯作者), Zhejiang Univ, Ningbo Innovat Ctr, Ningbo 315100, Peoples R China.; Lv, RL (通讯作者), Zhejiang Univ, Coll Biosyst Engn & Food Sci, Natl Local Joint Engn Lab Intelligent Food Technol, Hangzhou 310058, Peoples R China.

电子邮件:jiangyingy@fotile.com; lvruiling@zju.edu.cn

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