

红外光谱在牛奶生产和检测方面的研究进展

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摘要: 红外光谱不仅可以反应物质的结构组成, 还能够随着成分含量变化形成不同响应值, 红外技术也被广泛应用于畜产品的化学成分含量检测和质量评估。牛奶是人类膳食结构中的重要组成部分, 对其营养成分和质量的准确评估有着非常重要的生产意义。该文介绍了红外光谱技术牛奶生产中各个环节中的应用, 通过测定牛奶成分的含量, 红外技术被用于产品定价和品质评价; 掺假物质在牛奶中会引起光谱的变化, 定性和定量模型的建立为牛奶质量快速鉴别诊断提供了便捷途径; 牧场生产中, 光谱被用于诊断奶牛酮病、机体能量状态。该文对近年来国外利用红外光谱技术在牛奶成分和凝集性能预测、掺假和质量检测、奶牛健康养殖等方面文献进行综述, 重点介绍乳蛋白成分、脂肪酸、凝集性能等牛奶性状红外光谱模型以及牛奶光谱特征, 对不同研究中模型性能进行比较, 以较为全面的评估光谱技术在牛奶性状、质量和奶牛养殖等方面的应用, 并为今后的检测和研究发展提供参考。

关键词: 光谱分析; 无损检测; 红外光谱; 牛奶性状; 掺假; 牧场管理

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0 引言

相对于耗时耗力的实验室化学方法, 光谱学的快速无损检测越来越受到人们的青睐。红外光谱(infrared spectrum, IR)是分子基团对红外辐射吸收变化而产生, 根据波段可以分为近红外(near-infrared spectrum, NIR, 14 000~4 000 cm⁻¹)、中红外(mid-infrared spectrum, MIR, 4 000~400 cm⁻¹)、远红外(400~50 cm⁻¹), 前两者常被用于确定物质成分和含量。NIR是含氢官能基团基本振动跃迁倍频区和合频区的吸收变化的结果, 其条带信号相对较弱, 适用于无需前处理的高吸收或强散射样品直接分析^[1-2]。MIR是由特定官能基团基本振动而引起的吸收条带, 可用于鉴定有机物成分的结构, 指纹区含有脂肪、蛋白等成分丰富的结构信息, 并且条带密度与官能团的比例关系可用于定量分析^[1,3]。傅里叶转换

(fourier transform, FT)装置通过解析重叠光谱条带、降低带宽和增加峰高等方式提高了光谱技术的分析速度和准确性^[4]。衰减全反射(attenuated total reflection, ATR)技术改善了傅里叶红外(fourier transform infrared spectrum, FTIR)验证和鉴定数据精确性, 因为驻波的产生使得光谱对样品的反应成倍增长^[1]。

NIR广泛用于乳和乳粉中成分检测^[5-8]、掺假评判^[9-11]和质量监测^[12-14], 并且可用于生乳生产实时在线监测^[15-17]。MIR不仅能准确测定乳成分, 还可以预测乳中脂肪酸、蛋白组分, 以及牛奶的凝集性能^[18], 并用于相应性状遗传参数估计^[19-22]。能量负平衡、繁殖障碍、酮病等严重影响着奶牛的生产性能, 是牧场管理中的重点, 光谱技术结合采食量、脂肪酸组成和酮体水平能够为奶牛的机体状态提供参考信息, 提高了牧场管理的效率^[19,23]。通过算法的演变, 还可以实现不同仪器间光谱数据的标准化, 从而建立跨区域的大数据库, 推进牧场网络化管理^[24]。本文重点关注近些年来国内外有关IR在牛奶成分(性状)、质量掺假和牧场管理方面的文献, 为红外在牛奶中应用下一步研究提供参考。

1 光谱数据处理和模型建立

光谱数据准确性受多方面因素的影响, 如基团吸收光谱的复杂性和特异性、样品介质颗粒散射和分子互作、检测环境条件和设备性能差异等, 需要通过波段选择和数据预处理等方法来降低搜集数据的差异, 提高模型的

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可靠性^[18,25]。常见波段选择方法有人工选择、多元线性回归 (multiple linear regression, MLR)、连续投影算法 (successive projections algorithm, SPA)、无信息变量消除算法 (uninformative variable elimination, UVE)、人工神经网络 (artificial neural network, ANN)、遗传算法 (genetic algorithm, GA) 等。数据预处理方法则主要包括散射校正和求导^[25]。

整个数据集应用交互验证技术会过高估计 IR 的预测能力, 因此需要利用较小的额外测试集进行验证, 校正集的样品数量应占总数据量的 50%或 75%^[26]。定性模型根据光谱对样品进行分类, 基于相关性、距离、判别分析等模式识别方法再对光谱进行鉴定^[27], 常用的评价参数有假阳性率、假阴性率、敏感性、特异性等^[28-29]。定量模型则是根据校正集光谱和因变量关系所得出的回归模型, 对预测集的因变量进行预测, 通过预测值和测定值计算预测均方根误差 (root-mean-square error of prediction, RMSEP)或标准误 (standard error of prediction, SEP)和拟合系数 (R^2), 从而对模型进行评价^[25], 性能偏差率 (ratio to performance deviation, RPD)、范围误差率 (range error ratio, RER)、相对预测误差 (relative prediction error, RPE)和一致相关系数 (concordance correlation coefficient, CCC)也是重要的评价参数^[18]。定性分析方法有马氏距离、偏最小二乘判别分析 (partial least square-discriminant analysis, PLS-DA)、簇类独立软模式法 (soft independent modeling of class analogy, SIMCA)、主成分分析 (principal component analysis, PCA)等, 而定量模型常用偏最小二乘法 (partial least square, PLS)、支持向量机 (support vector machine, SVM)和 ANN^[1,30], 如图 1 所示。

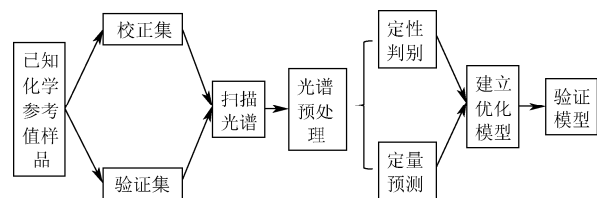


图 1 红外光谱的化学计量学方法
Fig.1 Chemometrics methods of infrared spectroscopy

2 牛奶成分检测

NIR 的波长、样品厚度和光谱形式都会对模型产生影响。当样品厚度为 1 mm 时, NIR 的长波段 (1 100~2 400 nm) 预测脂肪和蛋白准确度较高, 短波段 (700~1 100 nm) 要获得相似的预测准确性, 脂肪和蛋白测定需要的样品厚度分别为 10 和 1 mm, 而乳糖预测受样品厚度和光谱波段影响较小^[31]。反射光谱预测牛奶中脂肪和蛋白的准确度较高 ($R^2>0.95$), 但对乳糖的预测准确度低 ($R^2<0.75$); 相比之下透射光谱能够实现对三者较为准确的预测, R^2 分别为 0.99、0.93 和 0.88^[8]。但有研究认为近红外 (851~1 649 nm) 的反射光谱对与乳中脂肪、蛋白和乳糖的预测效果要接近于或优于透射或透反射光谱^[32]。漫反射光谱不仅可以对牛奶中的脂肪、蛋白、乳

糖做出准确预测 (R^2 分别 0.99, 0.98 和 0.92, SEP 分别为 0.09, 0.05 和 0.06), 也获得了对尿素和体细胞数对数值较好的预测性能, R^2 和 SEP 分别为 0.82、0.85 和 19.3、0.18^[16]。不同研究中 NIR 模型对牛奶主要成分的预测参数如表 1 所示, 漫反射光谱应用较为广泛。NIR 模型较好地预测性能使得其可以实时评估鲜奶质量, 为牧民提供牛奶成分和奶牛生理状况等信息, 有助于提高生产效率^[33]。

表 1 近红外模型对牛奶主要成分预测性能
Table 1 Model prediction of near-infrared spectroscopy for major milk components

光谱形式 Spectral patterns	脂肪 Fat		蛋白 Protein		乳糖 Lactose		参考文献 References
	R^2	RMSEP	R^2	RMSEP	R^2	RMSEP	
漫反射 Diffuse reflection	0.977	0.154	0.960	0.134	-	-	[34]
透射 Transmission	0.998	0.001	0.998	0.001	-	-	[35]
傅里叶转换 Fourier transformation	0.995	0.136	0.975	0.195	-	-	[36]
透反射 Transmission/ reflection	0.903	0.225	0.959	0.048	0.902	0.044	[37]
漫反射 Diffuse reflection	0.998	0.09	0.98	0.05	0.92	0.06	[16]
漫反射 Diffuse reflection	0.95	0.25	0.83	0.26	0.72	0.15	[33]
漫反射 (乳糖为透 射光谱模型) Diffuse reflection (lactose model was transmission)	0.997	0.047	0.959	0.099	0.883	0.115	[8]

防腐剂的添加和均质等前处理会对 MIR 的预测性能产生一定的影响。0.02%重铬酸钾的添加对测定结果几乎没有影响, 而溴硝丙二醇则对蛋白的测定结果影响最大; 冷藏条件下, 未校正的 MIR 读数会随着储藏时间的延长而增加, 原奶的增长速率大于均质奶, 并且生奶的仪器 0 点稳定性弱于均质牛奶^[38]。ATR 对乳成分的预测结果要优于高通量透射光谱, 均质可以改善光谱模型对于脂肪的预测结果, 但对于蛋白、乳糖等成分预测性能无影响^[39]。IR 不仅可以预测乳成分, 还可以对蛋白成分、脂肪酸组成和乳中其他微量物质进行测定。

2.1 蛋白成分

牛奶中蛋白浓度与光谱 1 700~1 500 cm^{-1} 处的酰胺基吸收区和 1 100~1 060 cm^{-1} 处酪蛋白结合磷酸基团吸收区有关, 但牛奶中的脂肪、乳糖等成分, 以及蛋白颗粒都会影响 PLS 模型对牛奶蛋白的预测性能^[40]。适宜的波段选择算法模型结合 IR 可以定量预测牛奶中蛋白多肽链上的次级结构, α 螺旋和 β 折叠的预测值和测定值之间的相关系数为 0.86~0.98^[41]。预处理后 MIR 对牛奶中酪蛋白 (casein, CN) 总量、 $\alpha_{s1}\text{CN}$ 、 $\alpha_{s2}\text{CN}$ 、 βCN 、 κCN 、 γCN (g/L 牛奶) 预测模型的 R^2 分别为 0.77、0.66、0.49、0.53、0.63、0.60, 而对牛奶中乳清蛋白、 α 乳白蛋白、 β 乳球蛋白 (g/L 牛奶) 预测模型中 R^2 分别为 0.61、0.31、0.64^[42], 另外一些研究利用未处理的光谱得到了与上述研究相似的乳清蛋白及其组分预测模型性能, 而酪蛋白及其组分的模型预测性能较弱^[43-44]。然而, 也有模型对 CN 总量的预测 R^2 高于 0.97^[45-46], 这可能与测定蛋白成分的

化学方法精密度有关^[18]。MIR 对牛奶蛋白成分的预测值可用于估计育种值,改良牛奶蛋白成分^[43]。FTIR 结合 PLS 能够分辨 CSN1S1 两条弱单倍体山羊个体所分泌的乳汁,从而选育酪蛋白表达量较高的山羊^[47]。IR 对 β 乳球蛋白基因型检测的重复率为 0.85, 结合族谱信息、基因型可对牛奶中 β 乳球蛋白进行群体改良^[48]。

2.2 脂肪酸组成

脂肪在红外波段的吸收峰有两段, 5.73 μm 处的 FatA 和 3.48 μm 处的 FatB, 分别为 C=O 和 C-H 的伸缩振动区段^[49]。随着脂肪酸链长的增加, 红外的 FatB 脂肪预测值

增加, 而 FatA 脂肪预测值降低; FatB 不仅与脂肪酸链长呈正相关(相关系数为 0.42~0.89), 也与样品不饱和度相关;饱和度校正后的 FatB 和 FatA 在 45:55 的配比后, 脂肪预测值最接近于测定值^[50]。油酸和亚油酸在中红外光谱上有着明显不同光谱, 油酸在 1 119 和 1 091 cm^{-1} 处有两处特征峰, 而亚油酸的特征峰则出现在 1 048、1 102、1 121 cm^{-1} 处^[51]。不同研究中脂肪酸 IR 模型如表 2 和表 3 所示, 不饱和脂肪酸中, 含量较高的油酸的预测准确度较高; 类似的, 饱和脂肪酸、单不饱和脂肪酸的预测准确度也会大于多不饱和脂肪酸。

表 2 红外光谱模型对牛奶脂肪酸(饱和脂肪酸)的预测性能
Table 2 Model prediction of infrared spectroscopy for milk fatty acids (saturated fatty acid)

样本量 Sample size	预测参数 Prediction parameter	C4:0	C6:0	C8:0	C10:0	C12:0	C14:0	C15:0	C16:0	C17:0	C18:0	参考文献 References
267 ¹	交互验证相 关系数 (RMSE)	-	-	0.74(0.07)	0.73(0.19)	0.75(0.25)	0.77(0.6)	0.63(0.07)	0.7(1.59)	0.56(0.03)	0.65(0.75)	[58] ^A
600 ¹	交互验证拟 合系数(SD)	0.51(0.08)	0.52(0.04)	0.59(0.02)	0.64(0.04)	0.74(0.02)	0.82(0.05)	0.4(0.01)	0.82(0.17)	-	0.69(0.13)	[52] ^A
600 ²	验证集拟合 系数(相对偏 差)	0.39(1.6)	0.41(0.98)	0.46(0.5)	0.53(0.9)	0.64(0.53)	0.67(1.14)	0.53(0.2)	0.5(3.5)	-	0.09(2.77)	
517 ¹	验证集拟合 系数(相对偏 差)	0.94(0.01)	0.97(0)	0.97(0)	0.96(0.01)	0.96(0.01)	0.97(0.02)	-	0.95(0.08)	0.89(0)	0.9(0.05)	[59] ^A
3 660 ¹	验证集拟合 系数(相对偏 差)	0.91(0.1)	0.96(0.2)	0.94(0.5)	0.92(0.1)	0.85(0.3)	0.94(0.3)	-	0.94(0.1)	-	0.82(0.7)	[60] ^A
3660 ²	验证集拟合 系数(相对偏 差)	0.55(0)	0.73(0.3)	0.73(0.6)	0.75(0.2)	0.68(0.3)	0.73(0.3)	-	0.71(0)	-	0.51(1.2)	
238~241 ^{1a}	验证集拟合 系数(残差)	0.93(0.006)	0.96(0.003)	0.96(0.002)	0.95(0.007)	0.95(0.008)	0.94(0.024)	-	0.94(0.066)	-	0.84(0.041)	[54] ^A
98~104 ^{1b}		0.61(0.01)	0.86(0.004)	0.89(0.003)	0.85(0.011)	0.82(0.018)	0.84(0.03)	-	0.82(0.111)	-	0.49(0.054)	
135~140 ³		0.93(0.01)	0.97(0.005)	0.96(0.008)	0.93(0.041)	0.97(0.019)	0.96(0.045)	-	0.94(0.091)	-	0.83(0.061)	
215~229 ⁴		0.96(0.004)	0.95(0.004)	0.97(0.004)	0.98(0.013)	0.92(0.013)	0.93(0.023)	-	0.96(0.042)	-	0.86(0.034)	
154 ¹	交互验证拟 合系数(SD)	0.87(0.009)	0.97(0.003)	0.97(0.002)	0.95(0.008)	0.95(0.011)	0.83(0.040)	0.67(0.005)	0.91(0.087)	0.74(0.002)	0.75(0.048)	[61] ^A
1 167~ 1 187 ¹	交互验证拟 合系数(SD)	0.93(0.008)	0.96(0.005)	0.96(0.003)	0.96(0.008)	0.95(0.01)	0.95(0.028)	-	0.97(0.068)	0.89(0.003)	0.9(0.045)	[62] ^A
279~344 ⁵	验证集拟合 系数(预测标 准误差)	0.66(0.42)	0.88(0.21)	0.9(0.13)	0.91(0.34)	0.89(0.41)	0.88(1.07)	0.53(0.14)	0.91(2.2)	0.65(0.08)	0.8(1.31)	[55] ^B

注: A 为中红外光谱模型, B 为牛奶蒸干后扫描光谱的近红外光谱模型; 各文献中脂肪酸的表示单位: 1 为每 L 牛奶中的脂肪酸含量(g), 2 为每 kg 脂肪中的脂肪酸含量(g), 3 为每 L 绵羊奶中脂肪酸含量(g), 4 为每 L 山羊奶中的脂肪酸含量(g), 5 为每 kg 总脂肪酸的脂肪酸含量(g); a 源于 milkoscan FT6000 扫描牛奶的数据, b 源于 Bentley FTS 扫描牛奶的数据; 下同。

Note: A represents the model of mid-infrared spectroscopy, B represents the model of near infrared spectroscopy, spectra scanned over oven dried milk. Units of fatty acids in different literatures list as followed: 1 means grams of fatty acids per liter of cow milk, 2 means grams of fatty acids per kilogram of milk fat, 3 means grams of fatty acids per liter of sheep milk, 4 means grams of fatty acids per liter of goat milk, 5 means grams of fatty acids per kilogram of total fatty acids. a data comes from milkoscan FT6000, b data comes from Bentley FTS; the same as below.

牛奶中的脂肪酸有 2 种表示方式, 即牛奶中的脂肪酸浓度(g/L 牛奶或 g/kg 牛奶)和脂肪中脂肪酸含量(g/kg 总脂肪酸)。MIR 模型中, 脂肪酸浓度要比脂肪酸含量的预测质量要好^[52], 这与 NIR 模型对液体奶的预测性能相似^[53]。乳中含量较高的脂肪酸, 如偶数链脂肪酸能够通过 MIR 获得较佳的预测性能, 并且不会受表示方式的影响^[52]。近红外能够较好的预测牛奶中的多数脂肪酸组合($R^2>0.7$), 但模型性能受牛奶状态影响较大: 水分蒸干后, 模型预测精度提高, “含量”的近红外模型的性能要优于“浓度”的模型, 一些脂肪酸甚至会优于相应的中红外模型^[55]; 牛奶解冻使得 NIR 预测模型性能下降, 但对 MIR 预测模型影响却不明显^[53]。红外模型不仅可以对阿尔卑斯山羊和萨能奶山羊乳中的脂肪酸含量进行测定, 还可以对其遗传力和相关性进行预测^[56]。校正集和验证集的样本数量与 R^2 相关性强: 随着样本数量的增加,

验证集 R^2 和遗传相关系数的变化范围逐渐变窄, 当样本量大于 1 000 时, 遗传相关系数的变化范围仅为 0.1^[57]。

2.3 其他成分

IR 可用于预测牛奶加工后的固体奶酪和新鲜奶酪产量(R^2 分别为 0.95 和 0.83), 其对蛋白、总固形物和能量恢复量预测也较准确(R^2 分别为 0.81、0.86 和 0.76)^[63]。短波 NIR 通过预测牛奶中的菌落总数和 pH 值(R^2 均为 0.99, SEP 分别为 0.34 cfu/mL 和 0.031), 可用于表征牛奶质量^[14]。FT-MIR 也能准确测定乳中的滴定酸度, 预测集 R^2 为 0.96, 交互验证集的 RMSE 为 0.72 吉尔涅尔度($^{\circ}\text{T}$), RPD 为 5.1^[64]。牛奶中较高的体细胞数会影响 NIR 模型的预测性能, 因此需要将牛奶的按体细胞数分级处理, 并从中得到可靠的校正方程式^[65]。初乳的 NIR 结合多元回归模型可以建立乳中 IgG 预测模型, 校正集和交互验证集 R^2 分别达到 0.95 和 0.94^[66]。MIR 也可以

对牛奶中乳铁蛋白做出较为准确的预测, $R^2>0.7$, 并且乳铁蛋白与体细胞数之间呈正相关, 而与产奶量之间呈负相关^[21,67-68]。MIR 结合原子吸收法测定牛奶中的微量元素 Ca、K、Mg、Na、P 时, 仅有 Ca、Na、P 能满足预测方程的需要, 交互验证 R^2 分别为 0.80、0.70 和 0.79,

经过外部验证, Ca 和 P 的预测方程能够满足应用, R^2 分别为 0.97 和 0.88^[69], 这些元素的含量还与牛奶凝集性状之间有着密切的联系^[70]。可见光-FTMIR 可以预测牛奶中的四环素水平, R^2 达到 0.85~0.89, 检测范围为 4~2 000 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, SEP 为 89~387 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ ^[71]。

表 3 红外光谱模型对脂肪酸(不饱和脂肪酸和脂肪酸组合)的预测性能
Table 3 Model prediction of infrared spectroscopy for milk fatty acids (unsaturated fatty acid and fatty acids groups)

样本量 Sample size	预测参数 Prediction parameter	c9C14:1	c9C16:1	c9C18:1	c11C18:1	c9c12C18:2	C18:3n-3	c9t11C18:2	SCFA	MCFA	LCFA	SFA	MUFA	PUFA	UFA	参考文献 References
267 ¹	交互验证 相关系数 (RMSE)	0.68 (0.08)	0.6 (0.11)	0.73(1.13)	0.59 (0.04)	-	0.51 (0.04)	0.58(0.04)	-	0.73(2.66)	0.76 (1.94)	0.72 (2.97)	0.74 (1.39)	0.64 (0.22)	0.71 (1.57)	[58] ^A
600 ¹	交互验证 拟合系数	0.07 (0.01)	0.65 (0.02)	-	-	0.62 (0.02)	0.14 (0.01)	0.07(0.02)	-	-	-	0.94 (0.2)	0.85 (0.22)	0.39 (0.04)	0.66 (0.34)	[52] ^A
600 ²	(SD)	0.23 (0.28)	0.37 (0.37)	-	-	0.11(0.44)	0.2(0.2)	0.34(0.37)	-	-	-	0.63 (3.75)	0.52 (4.1)	0.1 (0.74)	0.63 (3.75)	
517 ¹	验证集拟 合系数(相 对偏差)	0.68 (0.01)	0.71 (0.01)	0.97(0.05)	-	0.74(0.01)	0.71 (0.01)	0.74 (0.01)	0.98 (0.02)	0.98(0.09)	0.98 (0.09)	1 (0.05)	0.99 (0.04)	0.85 (0.02)	0.99 (0.04)	[59] ^A
3 660 ¹	验证集拟 合系数(相 对偏差)	-	-	0.92(0.3)	0.27(0.1)	0.36(0.9)	0.45(3.3)	0.58(1)	0.95(0)	0.97(0)	-	-	-	-	-	[60] ^A
3 660 ²	对偏差)	-	-	0.84(0.5)	0.22(0.4)	0.28(0.6)	0.38(2.8)	0.56(1.1)	0.82(0.3)	0.77(0.1)	-	-	-	-	-	
238~241 ^{1a}	验证集拟 合系数(残 差)	-	-	0.96 (0.039)	-	0.77 (0.006)	0.85 (0.004)	0.82 (0.003)	-	-	-	1(0.035)	0.97 (0.037)	0.76 (0.01)	0.98 (0.038)	[54] ^A
98~104 ^{1b}		-	-	0.86 (0.063)	-	0.75 (0.006)	0.81 (0.003)	0.64 (0.003)	-	-	-	0.96 (0.09)	0.89 (0.068)	0.6(0.01)	0.83 (0.1)	
135~140 ³		-	-	0.97 (0.057)	-	0.49 (0.012)	0.74 (0.007)	0.91 (0.011)	-	-	-	1 (0.049)	0.99 (0.044)	0.96 (0.015)	0.99 (0.048)	
215~229 ⁴		-	-	0.95 (0.037)	-	0.89 (0.007)	0.79 (0.003)	0.71 (0.003)	-	-	-	0.99 (0.043)	0.96 (0.037)	0.92 (0.01)	0.97 (0.039)	
154 ¹	交互验证 拟合系数 (SD)	-	-	-	-	0.76 (0.006)	0.85 (0.003)	0.66 (0.004)	-	-	-	0.99 (0.045)	0.97 (0.044)	0.62 (0.010)	-	[61] ^A
1 167~ 1 187 ¹	交互验证 拟合系数 (SD)	0.78 (0.007)	0.78 (0.011)	-	-	-	-	-	0.96 (0.02)	0.98 (0.086)	-	1 (0.051)	-	-	-	[62] ^A
279~344 ⁵	验证集拟 合系数(预 测标准误)	0.57 (0.22)	0.44 (0.25)	0.93 (1.77)	0.29 (0.13)	0.34 (0.28)	0.48 (0.16)	0.73 (0.87)	-	-	-	0.97 (1.94)	0.97 (1.81)	0.85 (0.87)	0.97 (2.23)	[55] ^B

注: SCFA, 短链脂肪酸; MCFA, 中链脂肪酸; LCFA, 长链脂肪酸; SFA, 饱和脂肪酸; MUFA, 单不饱和脂肪酸; PUFA, 多不饱和脂肪酸; UFA, 不饱和脂肪酸
Note: SCFA, short chain fatty acids; MCFA, medium chain fatty acids; LCFA, long chain fatty acids; SFA, saturated fatty acid; MUFA, monounsaturated fatty acids; PUFA, polyunsaturated fatty acids; UFA, unsaturated fatty acids.

3 奶酪制作性能评判

由于奶酪的需求量和生产量不断增加, 因此牛奶的凝集性能以及相应的加工指标评判至关重要。近红外建立的动力学模型能够较为准确 ($R^2>0.99$) 的拟合牛奶凝集过程中的 3 个阶段: κCN 的水解、蛋白胶束聚合、胶体形成^[15]。NIR 预测牛奶凝乳酶凝集时间 (rennet coagulation time, RCT) 和凝乳酶添加 30 min 后凝乳块硬度 (a_{30}) 时, 测定值和预测值间的遗传相关分别为 0.97 和 0.92^[72]; 而 MIR 模型对 RCT 和 a_{30} 的预测值与测定值之间的遗传相关估计值分别为 0.91~0.96 和 0.71~0.87^[73]。不同研究中牛奶凝集指标的 MIR 模型 R^2 和交互验证标准误 (standard error of cross validation, SECV) 如表 4 所示, 不同的检测方法, 计算机凝乳尺 (computerized renneting meter, CRM) 和 Formagraph (FOR) 对 RCT 预测模型的 R^2 影响较小 (0.63、0.64 和 0.61~0.76), 而对 a_{30} 预测模型的 R^2 影响较大 (0.36、0.35 和 0.50~0.70)。IR 中的 1 600~900、3 040~1 700 和 4 000~3 470 cm^{-1} 可分别用于改善牛奶 RCT、 a_{30} 和 pH 值的预测性能, 滴定

酸度的预测模型可以进行大致预测 ($R^2=0.66$), 而 RCT 和 pH 的预测模型只能用于判定区分 (R^2 为 0.59~0.62)^[74], 同时, IR 也无法准确区分凝集乳和非凝集乳^[75]。外部检验的预测模型中, 由 pH、RCT、加热凝集时间解释的变异比例分别为 71%、55%和 46%; 所有回归模型均不能用于分析性状 (回归系数均小于 1, RPD 均小于 2), 但外部验证模型的 CCC 为 0.63 (加热凝固时间)~0.84 (pH 值), 这意味预测模型可以作为一种筛选工具^[76]。牛奶中添加溴硝丙二醇能够提高光谱预测模型的预测能力, 添加和未添加防腐剂的乳样冷冻保存 4 和 8 d 后 RCT 模型 R^2 分别为 0.73、0.55 和 0.41、0.29^[77]。利用 MIR 对牛奶凝集指标的预测值替代真实值分析发现, RCT 和凝块凝集时间 (k_{20}) 遗传力分析接近于文献报道, 而 a_{30} 的遗传力偏高^[78]。MIR 预测模型对 RCT 和 a_{30} 预测的重复性为 92.8%和 95.8%, 接近于检测方法 FOR, 但再现性仅分别为 67.3%和 71.9%^[79], 而另一篇研究中利用 CRM 作为检测方法, 不同保存条件下 RCT 和 a_{30} 的预测重复性为 95.7%和 77.3%, 再现性则分别为 93.5%和 64.6%^[77], 这说明检测方法的不同对模型预测性能也有很大影响。

表 4 不同文献中牛奶凝集指标红外模型性能

Table 4 Milk coagulation properties of infrared spectroscopy in different references

样本数量 Sample size	检测方法 Test methods	RCT		a ₃₀		k ₂₀		参考文献 References
		R ²	SECV	R ²	SECV	R ²	SECV	
1 049	CRM	0.63	2.36	0.36	6.86	-	-	[74]
79	CRM	0.64	2.16	0.35	6.82	-	-	[77]
147~319	FOR	0.76	7.05	0.70	7.68	0.72	3.54	[75]
250	FOR	0.65	2.77	0.68	5.11	0.49	1.81	[78]
378~450	FOR	0.61	5.64	0.50	11.32	0.59	0.39	[76]

注: RCT: 凝乳酶凝集时间; a₃₀: 凝乳酶添加后 30 min 后凝乳块硬度; k₂₀: 凝块凝集时间; CRM: 计算机凝乳尺(Polo Trade, Monselice, 意大利); FOR: Formagraph (Foss Electric A/S, Hillerød, 丹麦); SECV: 交互验证标准误。
Note: RCT: rennet coagulation time; a₃₀: curd firmness 30 min after rennet addition; k₂₀: curd-firming time; CRM: computerized renneting meter (Polo Trade, Monselice, Italy); FOR: Formagraph (Foss Electric A/S, Hillerød, Denmark); SECV: standard error of cross validation.

4 牛奶质量检测

短波 NIR 能够将储存 30 h 以上和不同温度储存的牛奶与对照样品区别开来, 准确度约为 90%^[14], FT-NIR 结合主成分分析能够准确区分不同品牌的牛奶, 准确率达到 100%^[80], 而其结合 Fisher 多类线性判别分析可以判定奶中植物奶油、植物蛋白和淀粉的掺假, 准确率也达到了 94%以上^[81]。相对于中红外 1 704~1 400 cm⁻¹, 近红外 4 800~4 200 cm⁻¹ 对乳中的尿素掺假更为敏感, 对未知样品预测 R² 达到 0.999, RMSEP 为 0.219 g/L^[82]。根据牛奶 52 h 内脂肪和蛋白含量的变化, 近红外可用于检测牛奶的质量变化^[83], 基于对羊奶 pH 值和酸度的预测, 近红外也可以实现对羊奶新鲜度的变化的判定^[84]。由于牛奶中酚类化合物在加工过程中较为稳定, NIR 可据此识别乳中的益生菌成分, 鉴定产品的稳定性^[85]。NIR 的识别掺假能力随着掺假浓度的增加而提高, 而结合非线性模式识别更适用于乳中复合掺假物的鉴别^[86]。MIR 系统比 NIR 系统能够更有效检测乳中水、乳清蛋白、合成乳、合成尿素、尿素和过氧化氢掺假^[17]。有研究从 FTIR 检测的牛奶指标中筛选出综合指数 Q, 以总固形物-脂肪、冰点-乳糖参数对为主要变量, 能够确定牛奶中外源黄油(>0.058 g/(100 g))、明胶水解产物(>0.020 g/(100 g))、氯化铵(>0.395 g/(100 g))、三聚氰胺(>0.310 g/(100 g))、尿素(>0.443 g/(100 g))、蔗糖和麦芽糖糊精(>0.024 g/(100 g))、乳清(>0.072 g/(100 g))、乳粉和水(>0.500 g/(100 g))的添加^[87]。FTIR 能够定量检测牛奶中的小苏打、柠檬酸钠和乳清蛋白的掺假, R² 均大于 0.91, 检测限分别为 0.015%、0.017%和 3.9%^[88]。ATR-MIR 结合 PLS-DA 能够同时检测牛奶中水、淀粉、柠檬酸钠、甲醛和蔗糖掺假, 检测范围为 0.5%~10.0% (w/v)^[28]。ATR-MIR 还能检测牛奶中乳清蛋白、过氧化氢、合成尿、尿素和合成奶的掺假, SEP 分别为 2.33、0.06、0.41、0.30 和 0.014 g/L, 检测限分别为 7.5、0.019、0.78、0.78、0.1 g/L^[89]。单光束 ATR-FTIR 能够快速预测牛奶中的三聚氰胺含量, 检测限和定量限分别为 2.5 和 15 mg/kg^[90]。IR 结合多元算法能够预测液态奶中三聚氰胺, 检测限低于 1 mg/kg, 并且三聚氰胺的含量与 IR 呈非线性关系^[11,30]。

FTIR 能够定量检测牛奶、山羊奶和绵羊奶之间的相互混合, 对于 2 种乳混合量的预测集 R² 为 0.91~0.98, RMSEP 为 3.95%~8.03%; 3 种乳混合量的预测集 R² 为 0.92~0.97, RMSEP 为 3.36%~6.40%^[91]。FTIR 模型根据光谱 1745 cm⁻¹ 处糖羧基甲酯酯化的程度来区分山羊奶和绵羊奶的差异^[92]。豆奶与牛奶以及不同比例混合样品的区分波段集中在 1 680~1 058 cm⁻¹, 主成分聚类发现牛奶中豆奶 5%水平的添加便会有显著差别, 基于 1 472~1 241 cm⁻¹ 波段的多元线性回归对豆奶掺假水平预测验证集 R² 为 0.92, SEP 为 7.56^[93]。

5 牛奶光谱遗传特征和奶牛饲料的影响

牛奶光谱在 5 000~930 cm⁻¹ 中绝大多数波段是可遗传的, 并且连续的 FTIR 光谱透射率与表型的相关性高于其与基因型的相关性; 其中 SWIR-MWIR (3 669~3 052 cm⁻¹) 和 MWIR2 (1 698~1 586 cm⁻¹) 透射率存在样品间较大的谱内变异性, 这与该区域水的干涉有关, 而 SWIR (5 000~3 673 cm⁻¹)、MWIR1 (3 048~1 701 cm⁻¹) 和 MWIR-LWIR (1 582~930 cm⁻¹) 的透射率则存在较高遗传力, 其中 SWIR (5 000~3 673 cm⁻¹) 区域透射率的遗传系数呈现循环模式^[94]。对牛奶光谱中的 1 060 个数据点降维分析发现, 光谱可以表示为 46 个性状, 其中 8 个性状的遗传力大于 0.1, 25 个性状的永久环境效应大于遗传效应, 3 个红外区域的遗传力中等偏上^[95]。山羊奶光谱变量的遗传力为 0.018~0.408, 永久环境效应方差占表型变异方差的 0.002~0.184, 在与乳成分(脂肪、乳糖和蛋白)相关的光谱区域 1 300~1 030、1 600~1 500、1 800~1 700 cm⁻¹, 以及 3 000~2 800 cm⁻¹ 区段有较高的遗传力, 一些光谱区域受畜群采样日变异影响较大, 可用于监测畜群管理^[96]。与间接测定(乳成分的光谱预测值结合系谱信息计算遗传参数)相比较, 直接测定(由光谱变量进行遗传分析)降低了脂肪、乳糖和蛋白预测误差变异, 分别为 3.73%、4.07%和 7.04%, 相对遗传增益分别为 2.99%、2.98%、4.85%, 因此, IR 遗传组所估计的育种值要比传统的动物模型更加精确^[20]。

与其他因素相比较而言, 牛奶光谱的差异在奶牛日粮之间表现较为明显。日粮的类型对于 NIR 预测乳中脂肪并无影响, 但对乳中蛋白的预测影响较为明显^[97]。NIR 能够将牛奶按照牧草或青贮的类型进行分类, 即使牧草只占日粮的 30%, 并且分类性能稳定, 但不能对牛奶生产的地理环境进行溯源^[98]。NIR 结合化学计量学可以将来自不同饲养系统(放牧、舍饲)的绵羊奶分开^[99]。波段 3 000~2 800 和 1 500~900 cm⁻¹ 可根据日粮中的豆粕和苏格兰豆粕区分绵羊乳, 然而光谱却无法分辨不同泌乳阶段间乳的差异^[100]。FTIR 结合 PLS-DA 模型的外部验证集中, 日粮中是否含有新鲜牧草的判定灵敏性和特异性分别为 88%和 83%, 有机牧场和传统牧场样品的分类正确率分别为 80%和 94%, 放牧奶牛与舍饲奶牛的乳样仅在全样品集才能得到准确区分^[101]。MIR 可以根据奶牛的基础日粮干草-牧草和玉米青贮-牧草区分牛奶, 但无法分辨牛奶之间的奶牛品种、牧场海拔的差异^[102]。

6 奶牛能量摄入、健康状态和甲烷排放诊断

NIR 结合 SIMCA 分析双重 SCC 阈值将奶牛分为了健康、过渡和乳房炎 3 种状态, 较单阈值分析方法提高了特异性和灵敏度^[103]。奶牛的直接能量平衡、机体能量水平和能量摄入情况的光谱预测值和测定值之间的相关系数分别为 0.47~0.69、0.51~0.56、0.76~0.80, 但测定方法中较大的随机误差直接影响了 MIR 模型预测精度^[104]。奶牛体况评分和体重日变化量的测定值与光谱预测值之间的相关性分别为 0.77 和 0.70, 两指标预测值的遗传力和测定值遗传力估计值相近 (0.07、0.06 和 0.07、0.08), 这意味着 IR 有助于改善奶牛能量摄入和能量平衡^[23]。剩余采食量和能量平衡之间的相关性为 0.85, 而两者的 MIR 预测值之间相关性为 0.65, 因此, IR 可应用于奶牛个体的能量状态和采食效率的管理^[105]。

MIR 可以快速测定牛奶中的丙酮, 测定范围 0~2.8 mM 时, R^2 为 0.81, RMSE 为 0.27 mM^[106], 丙酮的特征吸收波段为 1 450~1 200 cm^{-1} , 若以 0.4~1.0 mM 为亚临床酮病的阈值, 诊断敏感性和特异性分别为 95%~100%和 96%~100%, 当流行发病率为 10%~30%时, 阳性预测值和阴性预测值分别为 $\geq 76\%$ 和 $\geq 98\%$ ^[107]。牛奶中 β 羟丁酸和丙酮的光谱预测值和测定值之间相关系数分别为 0.85 和 0.79, 若以 0.15 mM 丙酮和 0.10 mM β 羟丁酸作为亚临床酮病阈值, 模型对高浓度的丙酮和 β 羟丁酸的诊断灵敏性为 69%~70%, 特异性均为 95%, 假阳性 25%~27%, 假阴性 6%~7%, 有效的克服了两种酮体在泌乳前期牛奶中浓度不一致的现象^[29], IR 能够比脂肪/蛋白更准确的预测奶牛泌乳早期的酮病, 但其较高的假阳性率限制了实践应用^[108]。

奶牛肠道排放甲烷量与 1.5 d 后牛奶光谱呈现较好的拟合性 ($R^2=0.79$), 并且光谱要比脂肪酸组成能更好预测甲烷排放, 校正集 R^2 分别为 0.87 和 0.76^[109]。MIR 结合泌乳阶段信息可以较好地拟合奶牛 CH_4 排放随泌乳日龄的变化 (残差值更小), R^2 为 0.75, 标准误为 63 g/d ^[110]。

7 研究展望

IR 技术作为光谱技术家族中的一员, 其分析在最近几十年得到了长足的发展。与传统的检测方法比较, 其具有以下优点:

- 1) 快速无损检测: 非常适用于牛奶实时在线监测, 可随时了解牛奶各成分信息和奶牛个体的生理状态。
 - 2) 群体规模化检测: 光谱技术分析的快速使得其可以在短时间内完成大量样本的分析, 使得生产者可以从牧场或奶牛群体角度掌握生产信息, 及时进行调整; 结合遗传学分析, IR 还可用于群体规模的性状筛选, 极大的便利了育种工作的进行。
 - 3) 多性状同时检测: 红外光谱众多的波段信息中同时包含了许多化学键的倍频区和合频区, 也就意味着红外光谱能够同时反映不只一种性状的信息, 这也有别于传统化学分析方法只能对某一指标进行测定。
- 但作为一种方法学, 由于其在模型构建的特殊性 (如

图 1 所示), 预测 (测定) 性能和技术的应用会受到光谱仪器、数据库构建、化学计量学方法等数学算法等诸多因素的限制, 主要体现在以下几个方面:

1) 光谱解析技术和仪器装置: MIR 的指纹区和 NIR 波段上有许多化学基团特征吸收区相互重叠的现象, 虽然 FT 技术和 ATR 装置为解析光谱提供了一条途径, 但光谱复杂性仍然需要在分析中加以克服; 光源在不同环境条件下的稳定性的差异会造成不同程度的光谱的偏移, 因此需要不断对光谱仪器进行校准; 仪器各种光学设备零件的老化也会造成信噪比增加, 影响仪器的使用性能。

2) 数据库的构建: 样品化学值的测定方法对数据库的可靠性至关重要, 采样和检测方法直接关系到用于建模数据的准确性^[18,104], 数据单位之间的换算也会间接降低模型的性能^[52,60], 数据库的容量也直接关系到模型的预测准确性^[57], 数据库之间兼容性^[24]也极大地阻碍了 IR 方法的普及和数据间的比较。

3) 数学算法在模型构建中具体体现在 3 个方面, 光谱的预处理、波段选择、光谱数据和测定值的联立。各种光谱的预处理的适用条件尚未可知; 基于已知化学成分吸收峰特征的波段筛选能够极大程度避免其他杂波的干扰, 但对于新性状预测的开发, 还需要相应性状特征对波段选择予以指导; 光谱与数据库关系建立有多种算法, 高级算法得到的结果优于通用算法^[11], 但其复杂性不利于方法的推广。

8 结 论

光谱技术的发展为解析复杂的牛奶成分提供了一种快速简捷的途径, 通过与化学计量学的紧密结合, 其被广泛用于产品高通量无损检测。光谱在未来的牛奶检测中可能会在以下几个方面得到发展: 1) 光谱拥有预测牛奶中矿物元素和活性物质的潜力, 因此结合相应的实验室分析方法和优化的数学模型, 可以实现对乳中微量营养物质的测定, 并进一步表征牛奶质量的变化过程; 2) 检测方法和表示单位的不同对 IR 模型预测性能影响较大, 这会阻碍不同实验室红外模型预测结果之间比较及其推广应用, 有必要统一检测方法和表示单位; 3) 光谱也可以作为牛奶的一项表征性状, 有些波段拥有固定的遗传效应, 而另外一些波段会随环境变化, 这可作为奶牛养殖的环境特征, 或者饲料对牛奶影响的证明; 4) IR 还可与牧场的疾病诊断和繁殖性状同时分析, 寻找奶牛病理状态下和生殖器官活动对应的光谱变化, 为疾病的快速诊断和繁殖障碍的早期发现提供可能的方法。这些都要求光谱学仪器精密度不断改善, 以及相应的数学算法优化和指标化学分析方法准确度的提高, 以改良光谱模型的稳定性和可靠性。

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Research advances in milk production and detection by infrared spectroscopy

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Abstract: Infrared spectrum (IR) reflects the molecular structure of unknown material, and responds with varied chemical bonds. So it is used to determine chemical composition contents and evaluate product quality in livestock products extensively. Milk is a key part in human nutrition intake. And the exact determination of nutrients and the proper evaluation of quality have important significance for milk production. This paper introduced the application of IR in each link of milk production. Fat and protein contents in milk vary in different dairy farms, and many factors affect milk quality, which contribute to the final price of raw milk in acquisition. Milk composition determination using IR is likely to give a quick and comprehensive evaluation for milk quality. Unknown and undeclared adulterants of milk threaten consumers' health seriously. Qualitative and quantitative analysis models provide a convenient identification method for milk adulteration based on spectrum variation of adulterants. Milk trait related to cow health and robustness is very important for dairy farm management. Diagnosis of ketoacidosis and body energy status using IR instruments is helpful for accurate breeding in dairy farm. This paper reviewed recent literatures in order to evaluate the general trends of infrared spectroscopy application on milk production. On the basis of introducing the data processing and model building, this paper presented a review of the overseas and domestic researches on milk composition and milk coagulation properties using IR, especially for milk protein fraction and fatty acids composition. We compared the model performance of optical spectroscopy from different research reports. The effects of reference method, sample size and unit on model parameters were discussed in particular. Moreover, IR was efficient for phenotypes assessment and genetic selection based on these models. The variances of absorption on IR caused by adulterants spiked in milk not only indicated the appearance of milk adulteration, but also displayed the difference between cow milk and soy milk. Milk spectrum was proved to be heritable in specified wavelength, while some other bands varied with different environmental factors. And many literatures confirmed the correlation between cow's feed and milk optical characteristic. Although nonnegligible random error and data variability existed in sampling, IR reflected energy status of dairy cows with moderate accuracy. Mid-IR has been also studied as a potential tool to predict several milk traits related to cow health, such as ketone bodies, which were closely related to cow fertility and production. IR was also used to predict methane emissions from cow digestive tract. The advantages of infrared spectroscopy analysis were emphasized, and we also listed potential challenges existing in instrument setting, data collection and model building. The objective of this paper was to highlight the application of infrared spectroscopy on milk traits, which was related to milk composition and quality, and dairy farm management. Considering the overall trends, we proposed some future research directions of this methodology on milk production, including prediction of trace nutrients, uniformity of references methods and units, possibility of spectrum assessment, and diagnosis of disorder and fertility. With the future developments in these areas, infrared methods would be more popular in milk composition determination, quality control, and dairy farm managements, with higher accuracy, efficiency and convenience.

Keywords: spectrum analysis; nondestructive detection; infrared spectroscopy; milk traits; milk adulteration; dairy farm management