

嗅觉可视化技术在食品品质检测中的应用

王媛媛, 杨 杨, 徐 悦, 任丽琨, 范 婧, 边 鑫, 马春敏, 张 娜*

(哈尔滨商业大学食品工程学院 黑龙江省谷物食品与综合加工重点实验室
黑龙江省普通高校食品科学与工程重点实验室 哈尔滨 150076)

摘要 食品的品质与人类健康有着必然的联系,这使食品品质的快速、准确检测一直备受关注。嗅觉可视化技术为一种新型食品检测技术,不仅具有快速、灵敏、不易受环境影响等优点,还可通过颜色变化直观地判断食品的品质,目前被证实多种食品品质的检测中具有可行性。然而,因周围复杂因素的影响,故嗅觉可视化技术还不能作为标准的食品质量检测方法。本文综述国内外嗅觉可视化技术的基本原理、组成及其在肉品、调味品、饮品、粮食等食品检测中的应用。以多维度视角深入分析该技术对它们的影响,总结所面临的主要问题,展望今后的发展趋势。为扩大其应用范围,实现食品安全和质量检测的功能化、智能化、信息化提供理论参考。

关键词 品质; 嗅觉可视化技术; 食品检测; 原理

文章编号 1009-7848(2023)12-0395-12 DOI: 10.16429/j.1009-7848.2023.12.039

随着生活水平的改善和健康理念的日益普及,消费者对食品的要求也由简单的数量型向质量型转变。食品品质作为食品质量与安全的重要参考标准之一,已成为大众关注的焦点。鲜活的食物中营养成分几乎没有被破坏,不仅味道鲜美,还能为人体提供良好的营养补充。然而,加工和储运过程受外界环境的影响,一些保存期较短的食品会发生不新鲜或腐败的现象。蛋白质和脂肪是大部分食品中的主要组分,在食品生产、运输和储存阶段易被酶和微生物分解,发生氧化、酶促反应,生成低级醇、羰、酯、胺、硫化氢等含氮和含硫以及醛、酮等羰基化合物,使食品发生酸败,外观呈现褪色、褐变并产生腐臭味,这是导致食品品质下降的主要原因^[1-5]。研究发现:随着胺类、醛类等挥发性风味化合物含量的增加,一些食品的新鲜程度逐渐下降^[6-7]。挥发性物质的变化可较为直观地反映食品的新鲜程度,是评价食品品质的重要指标^[8]。传统的挥发性风味化合物检测技术有气相色谱-质谱联用、全二维气相色谱-质谱联用技术、气相色谱-离子迁移谱、气相色谱-嗅闻、感官分析和

电子鼻等技术,存在主观性强、操作复杂、耗时、易受环境湿度影响等不足^[9-11]。亟需建立一种高效、快速、稳定的检测新技术。

近年来,嗅觉可视化技术作为一种新型的人工嗅觉模拟技术,被用于检测肉类、调味品、饮品、粮食等食品品质^[12]。嗅觉可视化技术是通过传感器与待测挥发物反应前、后的颜色差异,实现对待测物的定性或定量判别^[13-14],具有成本低、操作简单、灵敏度高、不受环境湿度影响的优势^[15]。最新的研究将嗅觉可视化新鲜度指示器与智能手机摄像头和数字图像处理相结合来监测鸡胸肉、大米等食品状况,让消费者可以轻松、可靠地判断食品质量^[16-17]。然而,目前嗅觉可视化在食品检测领域仍处于探索阶段,加之食品样品的多样性和挥发性成分的复杂性,该技术面临着准确识别待测食品品质的挑战^[18-20]。本文阐述嗅觉可视化技术的基本原理、组成,并系统归纳其在检测肉及肉制品、调味品、饮品、粮食新鲜度及种类鉴别中的应用情况,为该技术在食品品质检测方面的应用提供理论参考。

收稿日期: 2022-12-26

基金项目: 黑龙江省百千万重大专项(2020ZX08B02); 国家重点研发计划课题(2021YFD2100902-3); 国家自然科学基金面上项目(32072258)

第一作者: 王媛媛,女,硕士

通信作者: 张娜 E-mail: foodzhangna@163.com

1 嗅觉可视化技术的基本原理及组成

1.1 嗅觉可视化技术的基本原理

嗅觉可视化技术早在 2000 年由美国 Kenneth S. Suslick 教授课题组提出,之后开发了嗅觉可视化装置并与不同种类的挥发性物质反应^[21-22]。其基

本原理是利用色敏材料与挥发性物质间的高度交叉反应和非特异性发生相互作用,将传感器阵列单元光学性质的变化作为输出信号进行检测。通过多个传感单元的颜色变化组成对挥发性物质特征性识别的阵列,采用数字成像方式进行光学信号的采集^[23],对反应前后采集到的色敏传感单元的颜色图像经计算机进行一系列处理,得到待测体系的“特征图谱”,最后借助模式识别方法进行

分析,从而实现对不同物质的鉴别和区分。嗅觉可视化检测的主要步骤如图1所示,首先将制备好的色敏传感器阵列置于气体反应室中,然后将样品置于气体富集装置中,通入 N_2 并启动真空泵,将样品室的挥发性物质送入反应室与传感器阵列接触并发生颜色反应,通过相机采集反应前后传感单元颜色变化,最后进行图像处理及数据分析^[24]。

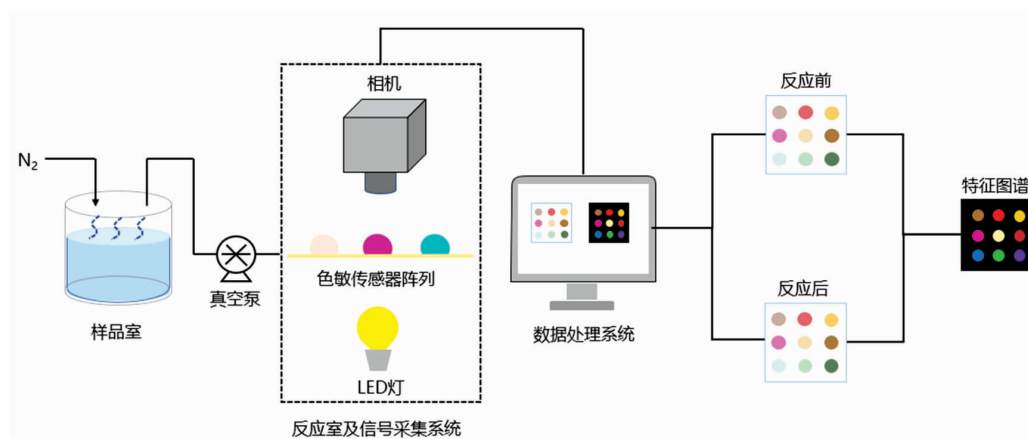


图1 嗅觉可视化系统

Fig.1 Olfactory visualization system

1.2 嗅觉可视化技术的组成

1.2.1 色敏传感器阵列 嗅觉可视化检测系统主要由3个部分构成,包括色敏传感器阵列、信号采集及数据处理和模式识别^[25-26]。其中色敏传感器阵列是一个可以利用化学反应以选择性方式对特定分析目标物产生颜色反应,以便实现定性或定量测定的装置。色敏传感器阵列是嗅觉可视化检测系统的核心装置,主要由色敏材料和基底材料组成。其中色敏材料是色敏传感器阵列的主要传感单元,其作用中心偶联的发色团能与待测体系内目标挥发物通过配位键、氢键和离子键等作用力结合,产生显色效应^[27-30]。基底则是承载嗅觉可视化色敏材料的物质。色敏传感器阵列的设计主要基于色敏材料和基底的筛选以及色敏材料的固定化。

色敏材料是色敏阵列传感器的反应单元的重要组成部分。通常色敏材料包含可强烈地与待测物质发生化学反应的官能团,反应后由于色敏材料的结构或环境pH值改变,颜色发生显著变化。然而食品组分中挥发性物质的多样性使其具有复杂的

化学结构,因此需要选取多个色敏材料的传感响应单元组成色敏传感器阵列,通过传感器阵列与待测物中挥发性物质之间的交叉响应,提高复杂食物组分中每种成分的专一选择性。不同色敏材料组成的色敏传感器阵列对待测物质有整体响应能力,可以形成特征性指纹图谱,便于定性定量检测挥发性物质^[31]。因此,适宜色敏材料的选择对于可视化程度具有重要影响。目前常用的色敏材料主要有卟啉及其衍生物和酸碱指示剂^[32]。如图2所示,卟啉及其衍生物是一种光学敏感型指示剂,主要由吡咯单元通过次甲基键相连产生,呈现出4个生色基团-吡咯环组成的 π 状平面大环共轭结构^[33-34],该结构能与胺、醇、醛等挥发性物质发生配位、氢键、及静电力等分子间相互作用从而产生空间效应,电子发生跃迁能级改变,从而激发其显色基团,最终在宏观上表现为颜色的变化^[35-37]。酸碱指示剂主要与挥发性胺类物质通过强偶极-偶极相互作用, NH_4^+ 使环境的质子酸碱度即pH值发生变化,指示剂颜色随之改变^[38],因其成本低、易于获得和可靠的显色性而被普遍使用。但是食品

中的挥发性物质的系统庞大且复杂,因此通常采用卟啉类化合物和酸碱指示剂结合共同与挥发物作用的方法,分别筛选出对待测物最敏感的一种或多种色敏材料进行颜色反应,从而达到最佳的效果。

基底是色敏传感器的重要组成部分,是色敏材料的载体。样品检测时需要根据基底材料的疏水性能及透明度等特性对基底进行选择。近年国内外使用的基底材料分无机基底和有机基底,常用的无机基底有 C2 反相硅胶板、介孔二氧化硅、纳米多孔有机硅等;有机基底有聚偏氟乙烯膜 PVDF (Poly vinylidene fluoride)、聚四氟乙烯膜、高分子增塑剂薄膜和纸质介质等^[39-40]。它们均满足疏水性良好且为半透明或白色材质的要求,具有不受环境湿度及自身颜色影响的优点,从而提高检测的准确性^[41-43]。无机基底较有机基底稳定性好但易碎,而有机基底更易制成透明薄膜。因此,结合有机材料和无机材料最佳特性的有机-无机复合材料是未来色敏传感器发展的更好选择。

色敏材料的固定化也是色敏传感器阵列制造的主要步骤,它采用相转化法将色敏材料分子通过吸附、包埋、离子交换或共价结合固定在基底上^[44],色敏材料的固定化可用于在潮湿环境中保护色敏材料、防止渗入样品介质、增强其光学性质并有利于分析物向反应中心扩散^[45]。固定化的步骤如图 3 所示,将选定的色敏材料溶于有机溶剂中配置成适宜浓度的溶液,将溶液逐一点样到基板上,使传感单元整齐的排列在传感器阵列上,点样完成后烘干基板以实现溶剂的充分挥发,避免传感器的灵敏度受到影响^[46]。

1.2.2 信号采集及数据处理 信号采集是通过采集由多个传感单元组成的阵列反应前后的颜色变化,经计算机预处理后,以数字成像的方式得到待测体系的“特征图谱”。首先采用平板扫描、相机或智能手机获取传感器阵列的初始图像数据,待传感器与挥发性物质反应发生颜色变化直到饱和,采集反应后的最终图像数据^[47-48],对图像数据进行滤波、二值化、形态学处理,对传感器阵列上每个传感单元进行中心提取并选取特征区域,每个区域都包含红 (Red, R)、绿 (Green, G)、蓝 (Blue, B) 3 个分量,反应前、后 R、G、B 进行点对点作

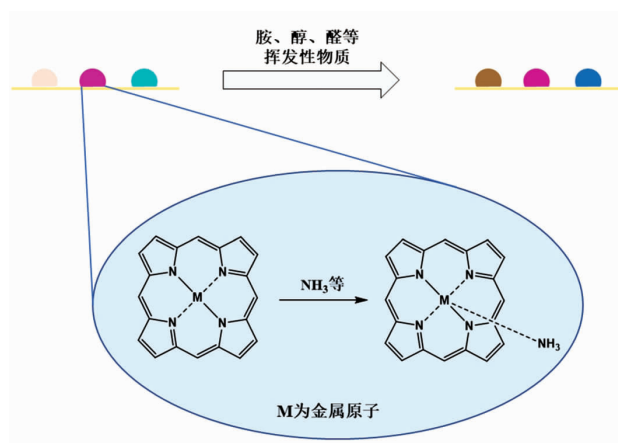


图 2 卟啉类化合物的显色反应

Fig.2 Chromogenic reaction of porphyrins

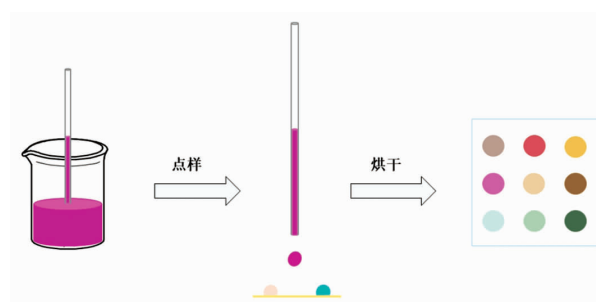


图 3 色敏传感器阵列的固定化

Fig.3 Immobilization of a colorimetric sensor array

差,按式(1)~(3)计算^[49]。

$$\Delta R = |R_a - R_b| \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta G = |G_a - G_b| \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta B = |B_a - B_b| \quad (3)$$

式中: ΔR 、 ΔG 、 ΔB 表示传感器阵列反应前后红、绿、蓝颜色分量差值的绝对值, R_a 、 G_a 、 B_a 表示传感器阵列反应前红、绿、蓝颜色分量值, R_b 、 G_b 、 B_b 表示传感器阵列反应后红、绿、蓝颜色分量值。

通过公式计算可得到反应前后阵列上每个传感单元的差值图像,所有单元的图像组成与不同挥发性成分相对应的特征图谱^[50],借助模式识别的方法构建判别模型以完成对样本挥发物的识别^[51]。

1.2.3 模式识别 嗅觉可视化中的模式识别是利用计算机处理分析经信号采集与数据处理系统预处理之后的特征图谱并对其进行辨认及分类,通过训练集建立合适的识别模型,再应用模型对待测挥发性物质进行定性、定量分析,从而降低数据

维度及模型复杂度,最终以数字的方式呈现。

在嗅觉可视化中最常用的模式识别方式为主成分分析(Principal components analysis, PCA)以及线性判别分析(Linear discriminant analysis, LDA)。PCA是从原始数据的多个变量中除去少数的线性组合,使原始信息的保留程度达到最大,以判断各样本间的聚类特性,是一种简单方便的信息处理手段^[52]。但当几个主成分所占信息总量较小时,会使样本不能被有效区分。此时,可结合LDA统计分析,LDA通过原始数据线性组合,将组间与组内距离的比值最大化,使各个样品集的区别程度达到最大,分析效率高且比较容易实现。但在样本总量过少或选取类型过多时,会导致样本内分散,同一样本的物质划分为不同类别^[53-54]。近年来,为了降低判别分析的误差率并提高灵敏度,引入了新的模式识别方法如层次聚类分析(Hierarchical clustering analysis, HCA)、偏最小二乘法回归(Partial least squares regression, PLS)、K最邻近法(K-Nearest Neighbor, KNN)、反向传播神经网络(Back propagation artificial neural networks, BP-ANN)、支持向量机模型(Support vector machine, SVM)等用于食品的质量检测分析。然而,无论是哪一种模式识别方法,都不是完美的。由于算法本身存在一定程度的缺陷,采用单一型的模式识别算法对数据结果进行分析识别仍存在不足之处^[55],因此应依据实际目标分析物对不同方法间的差异性进行优势互补,综合选用合适的模式识别方式,以实现快速、准确地检测食品品质的目标。

2 嗅觉可视化技术在食品品质检测中的应用

随着社会的发展,消费者对食品的品质提出了更严格的要求。近年来,嗅觉可视化技术在食品品质检测方面的应用取得了较大的进展,表1总结了嗅觉可视化技术在肉类、调味品及饮品、粮食类食品检测中的应用,较高的检测精度、简便及对环境湿度不敏感的特点使嗅觉可视化技术已成为分析和检测食品质量的有力工具。

2.1 肉及肉制品

肉及肉制品是人体获得营养物质的重要来

源^[56]。随着生鲜市场的逐步扩大及人们消费水平的提高,肉的品质逐渐成为消费者关注的方向。然而在加工及贮运过程中,肉极易发生腐败变质,肉类产品中的蛋白质和脂肪被氧化分解产生胺、醇、醛类等挥发性物质,这些挥发性物质能直观反映出产品的新鲜程度^[57-59]。为了实现肉及肉制品新鲜程度的快速、无损、准确检测,研究人员开发出多种新型的食品检测方法,主要有电子鼻、光谱技术等,嗅觉可视化技术即在这两种技术的基础上发展而来^[60]。

由于嗅觉可视传感器阵列对胺类灵敏性高,而胺类是众多肉类及海鲜腐败的特征气体,因此非常适合于肉类新鲜程度的检测分析^[61-62]。由表1所示,吡啶及pH值指示剂作为色敏材料的传感器阵列,结合PCA和BP-ANN模式识别方法,可用于判别鱼和猪肉^[63-64]在贮藏过程中的腐败程度,相较于电子鼻等传统方法,可以识别低浓度挥发性化合物且不受环境湿度影响,准确率达到80%以上,提高了评估肉类新鲜度的灵敏度^[65]。为了继续提高其精确度,Salinas团队^[66-69]开发了以16种显色剂作为色敏材料的色敏传感器阵列,结合PLS建立预测模型,对鸡肉、香肠和水煮火鸡肉在贮藏过程中的新鲜度进行追踪鉴别,其中对水煮火鸡肉的识别率达到100%,对香肠的区分度达90%以上,这些结果有力地表明色敏阵列在无损、快速和有效的肉类新鲜度评估方面的潜力,为检测食品的新鲜程度提供了可行性。鉴于以上经验,利用嗅觉可视化技术与偏最小二乘回归(Partial least squares regression, PLSR)、BP-ANN等方法结合建立预测模型^[70],通过识别挥发性盐基氮对鸡肉的新鲜度进行检测,提高了检测的准确度。此外,鸡肉在变质过程中新鲜度逐渐下降,产生醇、醛、酮、酯等挥发性有机化合物,同时伴随着细菌的增多。因此,细菌总数是评价鸡肉新鲜度的重要指标之一。使用色敏传感器阵列结合自适应Boosting-正交线性判别来定量检测分析鸡肉中的细菌总数,结果表明在校正和预测集上的分类准确率为100%^[71]。以上成果都显示了嗅觉可视化技术在肉及肉制品检测方面具有巨大的潜力和广阔的前景。

2.2 调味品

醋是一种传统的发酵食品,可作为调味品且具有保健功效,已逐渐被国内外消费者所认可。挥发性物质是评价食醋品质的重要指标,其风味主要来自于粮食原料自身及微生物的分解产生醇、醛、酸、酯等挥发性物质^[72-73]。由于不同原料、生产工艺及醋龄的食醋所散发的气味都极为相似,传统的感官评定方法及气相色谱技术主观性强、操作过程繁琐,在评定过程有一定的难度,采用嗅觉可视化技术可以很好地为企业解决这个问题^[74-75]。通过嗅觉可视化技术结合 PCA 和 LDA 系统识别不同来源或批次食醋及米醋^[76-77],识别率最高可达到 100%。此外,将嗅觉可视化技术和 PLS、BP-ANN 模型结合起来进一步对醋醅的理化性质、发酵过程的酒精度以及醋龄进行鉴别及预测,可以准确地检测出醋的酸度、酒精度及年限,识别率均高于 90%^[24,78-79]。

2.3 饮品

酒、茶、咖啡是世界各国消费者喜爱的饮品,其营养物质丰富、口感独特、市场庞大且价格存在较大的差异,为此不少商家通过掺假、假冒等方式生产销售以谋取暴利^[80-81]。由于不同原料、品种及产地的酒、茶和咖啡在口感和风味上具有很大的差别,产生的挥发性物质醇、醛、酸、酯、酮类等可作为鉴别产品品质的重要指标^[82-83]。但传统的检测方法如感官评定无法准确辨别其细微差别,而气相色谱技术操作复杂、耗时长,无法实现产品风味的快速准确检测,因此开发能够准确区分鉴别不同品质酒、茶和咖啡的嗅觉可视化技术具有重要的意义^[84]。如表 1 所示,嗅觉可视化技术与 PCA、HCA 和 LDA 模型结合分别对不同香型的白酒及啤酒进行定性区分、定量预测及实时测试酒精度,使用 LDA 模型的校正集和预测集识别率达到 100%^[85-86]。此外,还对绿茶、红茶和咖啡产生的挥发性物质进行检测,成功区分了不同产地和品质的绿茶、不同发酵程度的红茶及不同烘焙程度的咖啡^[87-89]。由上述研究结果表明,嗅觉可视化技术能够有效对调味品及饮品品质进行检测、区分,在醋、酒、茶和咖啡的无损检测以及品质判别方面具有很好的应用潜力。

2.4 粮食

粮食在储运过程中极易发生陈化、霉变产生异味,是由于蛋白质和脂肪发生水解、氧化反应以及被微生物感染产生醇类、酮类、醛类等挥发性成分^[90-91]。传统的检测方法如感官评定、菌落计数及色谱法操作复杂、成本高、耗时长且准确度不高,无法实现粮食新鲜度的快速无损检测,因此迫切需要开发新的检测技术^[92-94]。

近年来,基于色敏传感器阵列的嗅觉可视化技术研究进展迅速,其使用的色敏材料具有操作简便、专一性好、灵敏度高、对环境湿度不敏感的特点,可以完成对大米陈化及小麦霉变的特征性风味物质迅速、精确检测。以金属卟啉为色敏材料的主体结合 pH 指示剂制备色敏传感器阵列对不同储藏期的大米进行了检测,以大米样品的识别率为评价指标,在试验初期 LDA 模型的正确识别率仅为 85%,且误差主要来自于储藏初期的大米样本中^[95]。大米储藏初期挥发性有机化合物的判别对大米品质劣变的监控至关重要,能够及时避免劣变带来损失,因此研究者亟待解决这个问题。如表 1 所示,在改进 LDA 模型与 K 最邻近法(K-Nearest Neighbor, KNN)后,对大米及小麦的新鲜程度进行判别,结果显示识别率显著提高,其中对小麦霉变最好的预测集识别率为 96.25%^[96-97]。此外,建立了基于智能手机的色敏传感器阵列并结合上述优化后的模型识别方法对大米的新鲜程度进行检测,以 100%的辨别率得到了最佳结果^[17]。因此,嗅觉可视化在粮食制品的检测中具有很好的应用前景,为实现其无损检测提供了可能性。

3 结语

随着技术的不断进步,人们对食品安全提出了更高的要求。传统的食品分析手段感官评定结果的准确度和重复性可信度不高,嗅觉可视化技术因其在食品检测方面具有快速、准确、直观等特点,在未来食品质量检测市场具有无限的潜力。目前,嗅觉可视化技术的色敏材料通常选用金属卟啉材料和 pH 指示剂,并与 PCA、LDA 等模式识别方法结合进行数据分析,可以定性鉴定肉类、调味品及饮品、粮食类食品的新鲜程度。与 GC-MS 等检测方法相比,嗅觉可视化技术虽然缩短了分析

表 1 嗅觉可视化技术在检测食品新鲜程度中的应用
Table 1 Application of olfactory visualization technology in detecting food freshness

组别	产品	化学反应染料	固体基底	检测指标	化学计量学方法	精度/ %	参考 文献
肉及 肉制品	鱼	5, 10, 15, 20-四苯基-21H, 23H-卟啉铜、锌 2, 3, 9, 10, 16, 17, 23, 24-八(辛氧基)-29H, 31H-酞菁、5, 10, 15, 20-四苯-221H, 23H-卟啉铜、5, 10, 15, 20-四苯基-21H, 23H-卟啉铜、2, 3, 7, 8, 12, 13, 17, 18-八乙基-21H, 23H-卟啉铜氯化物、5, 10, 15, 20-四苯基-21H, 23H-卟啉铜、溴甲酚紫、和甲酚红	C2 反相硅胶板	变质程度和新鲜度	PCA, BP-ANN	87.5	[63]
	猪肉	卟啉类化合物以及 pH 示剂	C2 反相硅胶板	新鲜度	PCA, BP-ANN	84.62	[64]
香肠	猪肉	溴甲酚紫、间甲酚紫、孔雀石绿	介孔二氧化硅 UVM-7	新鲜度	PCA, PLS	>90	[67]
	煮火鸡	溴甲酚紫、亮黄、二甲基黄、间苯胺黄、胭脂红酸、间甲酚紫、孔雀绿、百里酚蓝	UVM-7	新鲜度	HCA, PLS	-	[68]
调味品	鸡肉	卟啉/金属卟啉和溴甲酚绿、溴甲酚紫和中性红	C2 反相硅胶板	挥发性盐基氮	OLDA, LDA, BP-ANN	100	[70]
	醋	4-甲氧基苯基卟啉、溴甲酚绿、4-氟苯基卟啉、CH3OTPP	反向硅胶平板	醋龄	PCA, LDA	>90	[24]
饮品	白酒	5, 10, 15, 20-四苯基-21H, 23H-卟啉铜、金属卟啉和 5, 10, 15, 20-四苯基-21H, 23H-卟啉铜	PVDF 膜	酒精度	PCA, LDA, HCA	100	[85]
	啤酒	5, 10, 15, 20-四苯基卟啉、2, 3, 9, 10, 16, 17, 23, 24-八(辛氧基)-29H, 31H-酞菁、2, 3, 7, 8, 12, 13, 17, 18-八乙基-21H, 23H-卟啉铜、5, 10, 15, 20-四苯基卟啉、5, 10, 15, 20-四苯基-21H, 23H-卟啉铜、中性红、5, 10, 15, 20-四苯基-21H, 23H-卟啉铜、亚甲基蓝、5, 10, 15, 20-四(五氟苯基)-卟啉氯化铁、溴酚蓝、溴甲酚绿、5, 10, 15, 20-四苯基-21H, 23H-卟啉氯化铁、甲基红、百里酚蓝、溴甲酚紫、5, 10, 15, 20-四苯基-21H, 23H-卟啉氯化铁	PVDF 膜	鉴别啤酒质量	PCA, HCA, KNN, LDA, BP-ANN, PLS	100	[86]
绿茶	绿茶	甲基红、锌卟啉二聚体、铜卟啉二聚体、溴甲酚绿、锰卟啉二聚体、吡啶橙、靛蓝、胭脂红、亮黄、溴酚红、尼罗红、硝嗪黄、茜素甲基红、甲基紫、间苯胺黄、溴酚蓝、刚果红、孔雀石绿、溴百里酚蓝、荧光素、分散橙、甲酚红、5, 10, 15, 20-四苯基卟啉、百里酚蓝	PVDF 膜	区分产地及等级	HCA, PCA	100	[87]
	红茶	5, 10, 15, 20-四(4-甲氧基苯基)-21H, 23H-卟啉铜、5, 10, 15, 20-四苯基-21H, 23H-卟啉铜、5, 10, 15, 20-四苯基-21H, 23H-卟啉铜、5, 10, 15, 20-四(4-甲氧基苯基)-21H, 23H-卟啉铜氯化物、5, 10, 15, 20-四(五氟苯基)-21H, 23H-卟啉氯化物、5, 10, 15, 20-四(五氟苯基)-21H, 23H-卟啉氯化物、5, 10, 15, 20-四苯基-21H, 23H-卟啉	C2 反相硅胶板	发酵程度	SVM, LDA	98.85	[88]
咖啡	咖啡	溴百里酚蓝、靛酚红、百里酚蓝、甲酚红、溴甲酚紫、溴二甲酚蓝、间苯胺黄、溴酚蓝、中性红	PVDF 膜	烘焙程度	PCA, HCA, LDA	99.2	[89]

(续表 1)

组别	产品	化学反应染料	固体基底	检测指标	化学计量学方法	精度/ %	参考文献
粮食	大米	原卟啉-5, 10, 15, 20-四苯基-21H, 23H-氯化铁-5, 10, 15, 20-四苯基-21H, 23H-氯化锰-5, 10, 15, 20-四苯基-21H, 23H-卟啉-5, 10, 15, 20-四苯基-21H, 23H-卟啉-5, 10, 15, 20-四(4-甲氧基苯基)-21H, 23H-卟啉、四苯基苯并三卟啉-5, 10, 15, 20-四苯基-21H, 23H-卟啉氯化锌-5, 10, 15, 20-四苯基-21H, 23H-卟啉锰氯化物、中性红和尼罗红	PVDF 膜	储存期	LDA, KNN	100	[17]
		小麦	8-(4-溴苯基)-4,4-二氟硼二吡咯甲烷、8-苯基-4,4-二氟硼二吡咯甲烷、8-(4-硝基苯基)-4,4-二氟硼二吡咯甲烷	霉变程度	KNN, LDA	95.83	[97]

时间且不破坏样品,但由于食品样品的多样性和挥发性成分的复杂性,嗅觉可视化技术在粮食新鲜度检测方面识别率和稳定性仍然存在不足。因此,亟需提高嗅觉可视化技术在食品品质检测方面的准确度。此外,在保证食品安全的基础上,使嗅觉可视化技术与传统检测方法相结合,以实现优势互补力全面的食品安全检测,使食品无损检测真正满足功能型、智慧型和信息型的要求,保证其质量的可信度和安全系数,尽早投入市场。

参 考 文 献

- [1] HUIS I V. Microbial and biochemical spoilage of foods: An overview[J]. International Journal of Food Microbiology, 1996, 33(1): 1-18.
- [2] JOHNSON D R, DECKER E A. The role of oxygen in lipid oxidation reactions: A review[J]. Annual Review of Food Science and Technology, 2015, 6(3): 171-190.
- [3] MATINDOUST S, FARZI G, NEJAD M B, et al. Polymer-based gas sensors to detect meat spoilage: A review[J]. Reactive and Functional Polymers, 2021, 165(8): 104962.
- [4] BAI J, BAKER S M, GOODRICH-SCHNEIDER R M, et al. Aroma profile characterization of mahi-mahi and tuna for determining spoilage using purge and trap gas chromatography-mass spectrometry[J]. Journal of Food Science, 2019, 84(3): 481-489.
- [5] 刘杨, 申孟, 杨宏苗, 等. 食品中抗氧化剂检测技术的研究进展[J]. 粮食与油脂, 2020, 33(3): 25-27.
- [6] LIU Y, SHEN M, YANG H M, et al. Research progress on detection technology of antioxidants in food[J]. Cereals & Oils, 2020, 33(3): 25-27.
- [7] LEE K, PARK H, BAEK S, et al. Colorimetric array freshness indicator and digital color processing for monitoring the freshness of packaged chicken breast[J]. Food Packaging and Shelf Life, 2019, 22(4): 100408.
- [8] YANG Y, WANG B, FU Y, et al. HS-GC-IMS with PCA to analyze volatile flavor compounds across different production stages of fermented soybean whey tofuf[J]. Food Chemistry, 2021, 346(11): 128880-128889.
- [9] PLUTOWSKA B, WARDENCKI W. Aromagrams-Aromatic profiles in the appreciation of food quality[J]. Food Chemistry, 2007, 101(2): 845-872.
- [10] HAWKO C, VERRIELE M, HUCHER N, et al. A review of environmental odor quantification and qualification methods: The question of objectivity in sensory analysis[J]. Science of The Total Environment, 2021, 795(21): 148862.
- [11] ALI M M, HASHIM N, AZIZ S A, et al. Principles and recent advances in electronic nose for quality inspection of agricultural and food products[J]. Trends in Food Science & Technology, 2020, 99: 1-10.
- [12] WILSON A D, BAETTO M. Applications and advances in electronic-nose technologies[J]. Sensors, 2009, 9(7): 5099-5148.

- [12] ZAREEF M, ARSLAN M, HASSAN M M, et al. Recent advances in assessing qualitative and quantitative aspects of cereals using nondestructive techniques: A review [J]. *Trends in Food Science & Technology*, 2021, 116: 815–828.
- [13] LONG J, XU J H, XIA S. Volatile organic compound colorimetric array based on zinc porphyrin and metalloporphyrin derivatives [J]. *Energy Procedia*, 2011, 12: 625–631.
- [14] SUSLICK K S. An optoelectronic nose: "seeing" smells by means of colorimetric sensor arrays [J]. *MRS bulletin*, 2004, 29(10): 720–725.
- [15] AZZOUC A, VIKRANT K, KIM K H, et al. Advances in colorimetric and optical sensing for gaseous volatile organic compounds [J]. *TrAC Trends in Analytical Chemistry*, 2019, 118(9): 502–516.
- [16] CHEN Y, FU G, ZILBERMAN Y, et al. Low cost smart phone diagnostics for food using paper-based colorimetric sensor arrays [J]. *Food Control*, 2017, 82(12): 227–232.
- [17] ARSLAN M, ZAREEF M, TAHIR H E, et al. Discrimination of rice varieties using smartphone-based colorimetric sensor arrays and gas chromatography techniques [J]. *Food Chemistry*, 2022, 368(2): 130783.
- [18] JANZEN M C, PONDER J B, BAILEY D P, et al. Colorimetric sensor arrays for volatile organic compounds [J]. *Analytical chemistry*, 2006, 78(11): 3591–3600.
- [19] LI Z, ASKIM J R, SUSKICK K S. The optoelectronic nose: colorimetric and fluorometric sensor arrays [J]. *Chemical Reviews*, 2018, 119(1): 231–292.
- [20] LI Z, SUSLICK K S. The optoelectronic nose [J]. *Accounts of Chemical Research*, 2020, 54(4): 950–960.
- [21] RAKOW N A, SUSLICK K S. A colorimetric sensor array for odour visualization [J]. *Nature*, 2000, 406(6797): 710–713.
- [22] SUSLICK K S, RAKOW N A, SEN A. Colorimetric sensor arrays for molecular recognition [J]. *Tetrahedron*, 2004, 60(49): 11133–11138.
- [23] 贾明艳, 冯亮. 光化学比色传感器阵列的研究进展 [J]. *分析化学*, 2013, 41(5): 795–802.
- JIA M Y, FENG L. Progress in optical colorimetric/fluorometric sensor array [J]. *Chinese Journal of Analytical Chemistry*, 2013, 41(5): 795–802.
- [24] 林颖, 宋奔腾, 金鸿娟, 等. 基于嗅觉可视化与图像处理的食醋醋龄检测 [J]. *农业机械学报*, 2017, 48(1): 275–280.
- LIN H, SONG B T, JIN H J, et al. Age discrimination of vinegar based on artificial olfaction visualization and image processing [J]. *Transactions of the Chinese Society for Agricultural Machinery*, 2017, 48(1): 275–280.
- [25] HUI J, TONG L, PEI H H, et al. Quantitative analysis of fatty acid value during rice storage based on olfactory visualization sensor technology [J]. *Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical*, 2020, 309: 127816.
- [26] 宋奔腾. 食品挥发气味嗅觉可视系统的研制及图像处理研究 [D]. 镇江: 江苏大学, 2017.
- SONG B T. Development of colorimetric sensor array combined with image processing analyses for food volatile compounds [D]. Zhenjiang: Jiangsu University, 2017.
- [27] SUSLICK K S, WATSON R A. The photochemistry of chromium, manganese, and iron porphyrin complexes [J]. *New J Chem*, 1992, 16(5): 633–642.
- [28] DHAS N A, EKHTIARZADEH A, SUSLICK K S. Sonochemical preparation of supported hydrodesulfurization catalysts [J]. *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, 2001, 123(34): 8310–8316.
- [29] FENG L, MUSTO C J, KEMLING J W, et al. A colorimetric sensor array for identification of toxic gases below permissible exposure limits [J]. *Chemical Communications*, 2010, 46(12): 2037–2039.
- [30] CHEN Q S, LIN H, ZHAO J W. Colorimetric sensor technology in food [M]. Springer: *Advanced Non-destructive Detection Technologies in Food*, 2021: 162.
- [31] ASKIM J R, MAHMOUDI M, SUSLICK K S. Optical sensor arrays for chemical sensing: The optoelectronic nose [J]. *Chemical Society Reviews*, 2013, 42(22): 8649–8682.
- [32] JIANG H, LIN H, LIN J J, et al. Non-destructive detection of multi-component heavy metals in corn oil using nano-modified colorimetric sensor combined with near-infrared spectroscopy [J]. *Food Control*, 2022, 133(3): 108640.
- [33] NATALE C D, PAOLESSE R, AMICO A D. Metalloporphyrins based artificial olfactory receptors [J]. *Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical*, 2007, 121(1):

- 238–246.
- [34] MACAGNANO A, SGRECCIA E, PAOLESE R, et al. Sorption and condensation phenomena of volatile compounds on solid–state metalloporphyrin films[J]. *Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical*, 2007, 124(1): 260–268.
- [35] 满忠秀. 基于嗅觉可视化技术的大米储藏期识别研究[D]. 镇江: 江苏大学, 2018.
MAN Z X. Study on storage time discrimination of rice based on olfactory visualization technology[D]. Zhenjiang: Jiangsu University, 2018.
- [36] RUSHI A D, DATTA K P, GHOSH P, et al. Exercising substituents in porphyrins for real time selective sensing of volatile organic compounds[J]. *Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical*, 2018, 257: 389–397.
- [37] LI L Q, LI M H, LIU Y, et al. High–sensitivity hyperspectral coupled self–assembled nanoporphyrin sensor for monitoring black tea fermentation[J]. *Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical*, 2021, 346: 130541.
- [38] HOANG A T, CHO Y B, KIM Y S. A strip array of colorimetric sensors for visualizing a concentration level of gaseous analytes with basicity[J]. *Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical*, 2017, 251: 1089–1095.
- [39] DIEHL K L, ANSLYN E V, AFFILIATIONS S. Array sensing using optical methods for detection of chemical and biological hazards[J]. *Chemical Society Reviews*, 2013, 42(22): 8596–8611.
- [40] CHEN Q S, HUI Z, ZHAO J W, et al. Evaluation of chicken freshness using a low–cost colorimetric sensor array with AdaBoost–OLDA classification algorithm[J]. *Lebensmittel–Wissenschaft und –Technologie–Food Science and Technology*, 2014, 57(2): 502–507.
- [41] SIRIPONGPREDA T, SIRALERTMUKUL K, RODTHONGKUM N. Colorimetric sensor and LDI–MS detection of biogenic amines in food spoilage based on porous PLA and graphene oxide[J]. *Food Chemistry*, 2020, 329(21): 127165.
- [42] BRITO–PEREIRA R, MACEDO A S, TUBIO C R, et al. Fluorinated polymer membranes as advanced substrates for portable analytical systems and their proof of concept for colorimetric bioassays[J]. *ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces*, 2021, 13(15): 18065–18076.
- [43] HUO D Q, WU Y, YANG M, et al. Discrimination of Chinese green tea according to varieties and grade levels using artificial nose and tongue based on colorimetric sensor arrays[J]. *Food Chemistry*, 2014, 145(3): 639–645.
- [44] HUANG X W, ZOU X B, SHI J Y, et al. Colorimetric sensor arrays based on chemo–responsive dyes for food odor visualization[J]. *Trends in Food Science & Technology*, 2018, 81: 90–107.
- [45] LAGASSE M K, RANKIN J M, ASKIM J R, et al. Colorimetric sensor arrays: Interplay of geometry, substrate and immobilization[J]. *Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical*, 2014, 197(5): 116–122.
- [46] 杨梅, 翟晓东, 黄晓玮, 等. 嗅觉可视化技术对啤酒品质的快速检测[J]. *食品科学*, 2021, 42(18): 225–231.
YANG M, ZHAI X D, HUANG X W, et al. Rapid determination of beer quality by using olfactory visualization technology[J]. *Food Science*, 2021, 42(18): 225–231.
- [47] FAN Y J, LI J W, GUO Y P, et al. Digital image colorimetry on smartphone for chemical analysis: A review[J]. *Measurement*, 2021, 171: 108829.
- [48] BALBACH S, JIANG N, MOREDDU R, et al. Smartphone–based colorimetric detection system for portable health tracking[J]. *Analytical Methods*, 2021, 13(38): 4361–4369.
- [49] HUANG X W, ZOU X B, ZHAO J W, et al. Monitoring the biogenic amines in Chinese traditional salted pork in jelly (Yao–meat) by colorimetric sensor array based on nine natural pigments[J]. *International Journal of Food Science & Technology*, 2015, 50(1): 203–209.
- [50] HUANG X W, ZOU X B, SHI J Y, et al. Determination of pork spoilage by colorimetric gas sensor array based on natural pigments[J]. *Food Chemistry*, 2014, 145(15): 549–554.
- [51] 郑振佳, 朱文卿, 梁浩, 等. 指纹图谱在食品分析中的应用研究进展[J]. *食品工业科技*, 2021, 42(12): 413–421.
ZHENG Z J, ZHU W Q, LIANG H, et al. Advances in application of fingerprint technology in food analysis[J]. *Science and Technology of Food Industry*, 2021, 42(12): 413–421.
- [52] ZHU Y H, ZHANG X J, WANG R L, et al. Self–

- representation and PCA embedding for unsupervised feature selection[J]. *World Wide Web*, 2018, 21(6): 1675-1688.
- [53] CHEN Q S, LIU A P, ZHAO J W, et al. Monitoring vinegar acetic fermentation using a colorimetric sensor array[J]. *Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical*, 2013, 183: 608-616.
- [54] 陈远涛, 熊忆舟, 薛莹莹, 等. 基于深度学习的电子鼻食品新鲜度检测与识别技术研究[J]. *传感技术学报*, 2021, 34(8): 1131-1138.
- CHEN Y T, XIONG Y Z, XUE Y Y, et al. Research on electronic nose food freshness detection and recognition technology based on deep learning[J]. *Chinese Journal of Sensors and Actuators*, 2021, 34(8): 1131-1138.
- [55] OUYANG Q, ZHAO J W, CHEN Q S, et al. Classification of rice wine according to different marked ages using a novel artificial olfactory technique based on colorimetric sensor array[J]. *Food Chemistry*, 2013, 138(2/3): 1320-1324.
- [56] 袁波, 王卫, 张佳敏, 等. 人造肉及其研究开发进展[J]. *食品研究与开发*, 2021, 42(9): 183-190.
- YUAN B, WANG W, ZHANG J M, et al. Artificial meat and its research and development progress[J]. *Food Research and Development*, 2021, 42(9): 183-190.
- [57] 李婷婷, 任丽琨, 刘楠, 等. GC-MS结合电子鼻分析不同生物保鲜剂对黑鱼片挥发性气味的影响[J]. *中国食品学报*, 2019, 19(10): 286-299.
- LI T T, REN L K, LIU N, et al. Effects of different biological antistaling agents on volatile compounds of snakehead fish during refrigerated storage by gc-ms technology combined with electronic nose[J]. *Journal of Chinese Institute of Food Science and Technology*, 2019, 19(10): 286-299.
- [58] 张敬平, 钮伟民, 叶扣贯. 肉类分解产物及检测现状[J]. *中国卫生检验杂志*, 2006, 11(16): 1405-1409.
- ZHANG J P, NIU W M, YE K G. Meat decomposition products and their detection status[J]. *Chinese Journal of Health Laboratory Technology*, 2006, 11(16): 1405-1409.
- [59] SHAO P, LIU L M, YU J H, et al. An overview of intelligent freshness indicator packaging for food quality and safety monitoring[J]. *Trends in Food Science & Technology*, 2021, 118: 285-296.
- [60] 刘东红, 许唯栋, 闫天一, 等. 智能感知技术在食品制造过程中的应用研究进展[J]. *中国食品学报*, 2021, 21(3): 1-10.
- LIU D H, XU W D, YAN T Y, et al. The application and research advance of intelligent perception technology in food manufacturing[J]. *Journal of Chinese Institute of Food Science and Technology*, 2021, 21(3): 1-10.
- [61] NICOLESCU C L. Applications of electronic noses and tongues in food analysis[J]. *International Journal of Food Science and Technology*, 2004, 39(6): 587-604.
- [62] 张一冉. 基于气敏传感的鱼肉新鲜度指示卡纸的制备[D]. 无锡: 江南大学, 2020.
- ZHANG Y R. Preparation of paper indicator card of fish freshness[D]. Wuxi: Jiangnan University, 2020.
- [63] HUANG X, XIN J W, ZHAO J W. A novel technique for rapid evaluation of fish freshness using colorimetric sensor array[J]. *Journal of Food Engineering*, 2011, 105(4): 632-637.
- [64] 黄星奕, 周芳, 蒋飞燕. 基于嗅觉可视化技术的猪肉新鲜度等级评判[J]. *农业机械学报*, 2011, 42(5): 142-145.
- HUANG X Y, ZHOU F, JIANG F Y. Evaluation of pork freshness using olfaction visualization detection technique[J]. *Transactions of the Chinese Society for Agricultural Machinery*, 2011, 42(5): 142-145.
- [65] MORSY M K, ZOR K, KOSTESHA N, et al. Development and validation of a colorimetric sensor array for fish spoilage monitoring[J]. *Food Control*, 2016, 60(3): 346-352.
- [66] SALINAS Y, ROS-LIS J Ü, VIVANCOS J L, et al. Monitoring of chicken meat freshness by means of a colorimetric sensor array[J]. *Analyst*, 2012, 137(16): 3635-3643.
- [67] SALINAS Y, ROS-LIS J Ü, VIVANCOS J L, et al. A novel colorimetric sensor array for monitoring fresh pork sausages spoilage[J]. *Food Control*, 2014, 35(1): 166-176.
- [68] SALINAS Y, ROS-LIS J Ü, VIVANCOS J L, et al. A chromogenic sensor array for boiled marinated turkey freshness monitoring[J]. *Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical*, 2014, 190: 326-333.
- [69] CHEN Q S, HUI Z, ZHAO J W, et al. Evaluation of chicken freshness using a low-cost colorimetric sensor array with AdaBoost-OLDA classification al-

- gorithm[J]. *LWT – Food Science and Technology*, 2014, 57(2): 502–507.
- [70] KHULAL U, ZHAO J, HU W, et al. Comparison of different chemometric methods in quantifying total volatile basic–nitrogen (TVB–N) content in chicken meat using a fabricated colorimetric sensor array[J]. *RSC Advances*, 2016, 6(6): 4663–4672.
- [71] CHEN Q S, HU W W, SU J, et al. Nondestructively sensing of total viable count (TVC) in chicken using an artificial olfaction system based colorimetric sensor array[J]. *Journal of Food Engineering*, 2016(1): 259–266.
- [72] GONG M, ZHOU Z L, LIU S P, et al. Dynamic changes in physico–chemical attributes and volatile compounds during fermentation of Zhenjiang vinegars made with glutinous and non–glutinous japonica rice [J]. *Journal of Cereal Science*, 2021, 100: 103246.
- [73] 王颖, 陈力, 汤薇, 等. 凝固型酸豆乳调味醋加工工艺研究[J]. *中国调味品*, 2022, 47(3): 146–149, 153.
- WANG Y, CHEN L, TANG W, et al. Study on the processing technology of solidified soybean yogurt seasoning vinegar[J]. *China Condiment*, 2022, 47(3): 146–149, 153.
- [74] 邹小波, 张建, 赵杰文. 嗅觉可视化技术及其对四种食醋的识别[J]. *农业工程学报*, 2008, 24(6): 165–168.
- ZOU X B, ZHANG J, ZHAO J W. Identification of four vinegars by olfaction visualization technology[J]. *Transactions of the CSAE*, 2008, 24(6): 165–168.
- [75] Al–DALALI S, ZHENG F, SUN B, et al. Effects of different brewing processes on the volatile flavor profiles of Chinese vinegar determined by HS – SPME –AEDA with GC –MS and GC –O[J]. *LWT*, 2020, 133: 109969.
- [76] 管彬彬, 赵杰文, 林颢. 嗅觉可视化技术鉴别不同原料和不同批次的食醋[J]. *农机化研究*, 2013, 35(11): 202–205.
- GUAN B B, ZHAO J W, LIN H. Distinguish the vinegar of different raw materials and different batches by olfactory visualization technology[J]. *Journal of Agricultural Mechanization Research*, 2013, 35(11): 202–205.
- [77] 赵杰文, 管彬彬, 林颢, 等. 基于嗅觉可视技术的食醋气味表征和区分[J]. *农业机械学报*, 2013, 44(10): 188–192.
- ZHAO J W, GUAN B B, LIN H. Characterization and discrimination of vinegar flavor based on olfaction visualization technology[J]. *Transactions of the Chinese Society for Agricultural Machinery*, 2013, 44(10): 188–192.
- [78] 管彬彬, 赵杰文, 金鸿娟, 等. 基于嗅觉可视化技术的醋酸发酵过程中酒精度的检测[J]. *食品与发酵工业*, 2015, 41(12): 191–195.
- GUAN B B, ZHAO J W, JIN H J, et al. Detection of alcoholic strength of vinegar substrate based on colorimetric sensor array[J]. *Food and Fermentation Industries*, 2015, 41(12): 191–195.
- [79] WANG L, XIONG F, HUANG X, et al. Fast monitoring the dynamic change of total acids during apple vinegar fermentation process using a colorimetric IDA sensor array[J]. *Food Chemistry*, 2022, 387(17): 132867.
- [80] 赵琦, 罗霞, 蔡闯. 真假酒鉴别规律与方法研究[J]. *酿酒科技*, 2021(8): 71–75.
- ZHAO Q, LUO X, CAI C. Identification rules and methods of genuine and fake baijiu[J]. *Liquor–Making Science & Technology*, 2021(8): 71–75.
- [81] ALEXANDER Y, YAKOV Y, XIA X Y, et al. Chromatographic methods for coffee analysis: A review[J]. *Journal of Food Research*, 2017, 6(4): 60–82.
- [82] WANG J, YI X, HUANG M Q, et al. Studies on the key odorants in Maopu buckwheat finished Baijiu and the effect of tartary buckwheat extract on its flavor[J]. *LWT*, 2022, 154: 112650.
- [83] ZHANG K, CHENG J H, HONG Q D, et al. Identification of changes in the volatile compounds of robusta coffee beans during drying based on HS – SPME/GC–MS and E–nose analyses with the aid of chemometrics[J]. *LWT*, 2022, 161: 113317.
- [84] YANG Y Q, ZHU H K, CHEN J Y, et al. Characterization of the key aroma compounds in black teas with different aroma types by using gas chromatography electronic nose, gas chromatography–ion mobility spectrometry, and odor activity value analysis[J]. *LWT*, 2022, 163: 113492.
- [85] LIN H, MAN Z X, GUAN B B, et al. In situ quantification of volatile ethanol in complex components based on colorimetric sensor array[J]. *Analytical Methods*, 2017, 9(40): 5873–5879.
- [86] YANG M, ZHAI X D, HUANG X W, et al. Rapid

- discrimination of beer based on quantitative aroma determination using colorimetric sensor array[J]. *Food Chemistry*, 2021, 363(22): 130297.
- [87] HUO D Q, WU Y, YANG M, et al. Discrimination of Chinese green tea according to varieties and grade levels using artificial nose and tongue based on colorimetric sensor arrays [J]. *Food Chemistry*, 2014, 145(3): 639–645.
- [88] LI L Q, LI M H, LIU Y, et al. High-sensitivity hyperspectral coupled self-assembled nanoporphyrin sensor for monitoring black tea fermentation[J]. *Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical*, 2021, 346: 130541.
- [89] KIM S Y, KO J A, KANG B S, et al. Prediction of key aroma development in coffees roasted to different degrees by colorimetric sensor array[J]. *Food chemistry*, 2018, 240(3): 808–816.
- [90] ZHENG H Y, DU X F, LI G, et al. Using NMR to study changes in the characteristic constituents of stored rice[J]. *Journal of Cereal Science*, 2017, 75: 179–185.
- [91] LIU K W, ZHANG C, XU J Y, et al. Research advance in gas detection of volatile organic compounds released in rice quality deterioration process [J]. *Comprehensive Reviews in Food Science and Food Safety*, 2021, 20(6): 5802–5828.
- [92] NATAPORN W, SUKON P, SUGUNYA M, et al. Estimation of retention time in GC/MS of volatile metabolites in fragrant rice using principle components of molecular descriptors [J]. *Analytical Sciences*, 2017, 33(11): 1211–1217.
- [93] HUSSAIN N, SUN D W, PU H. Classical and emerging non-destructive technologies for safety and quality evaluation of cereals: A review of recent applications[J]. *Trends in Food Science & Technology*, 2019, 91: 598–608.
- [94] LI L, CHEN S, DENG M L, et al. Optical techniques in non-destructive detection of wheat quality: A review[J]. *Grain & Oil Science and Technology*, 2021, 5(1): 44–57.
- [95] GUAN B B, ZHAO J W, JIN H J, et al. Determination of Rice Storage Time with Colorimetric Sensor Array[J]. *Food analytical methods*, 2017, 10(4): 1054–1062.
- [96] LIN H, MAN Z X, KANG W C, et al. A novel colorimetric sensor array based on boron-dipyromethene dyes for monitoring the storage time of rice[J]. *Food Chemistry*, 2018, 286(23): 300–306.
- [97] 严松, 林颖. 基于嗅觉可视化技术和气相色谱-质谱联用鉴别霉变小麦[J]. *食品科学*, 2019, 40(2): 275–280.
- YAN S, LIN H. GC-MS of volatile organic compounds for identification of moldy wheat based on olfactory visualization[J]. *Food Science*, 2019, 40(2): 275–280.

Analysis of Olfactory Visualization Technology in Food Quality Inspection

Wang Yuanyuan, Yang Yang, Xu Yue, Ren Likun, Fan Jing, Bian Xin, Ma Chunmin, Zhang Na*
(*College of Food Engineering, Harbin University of Commerce, Heilongjiang Key Laboratory of Grain Food and Comprehensive Processing, Heilongjiang Key Laboratory of Food Science and Engineering, Heilongjiang General University, Harbin 150076)

Abstract The quality of food has a crucial relationship with human health, so the rapid and accurate detection of food quality has always attracted much attention. Olfactory visualization technology is a new type of food testing technology, which not only has the advantages of being fast, sensitive, and not easily affected by the environment, but also can intuitively judge the quality of food through color changes. However, due to the influence of complex surrounding factors, olfactory visualization technology cannot be used as a standard food quality testing method. In this paper, we review the basic principles and components of olfactory visualization techniques and their applications in the detection of meat, spices, beverages, grains and other foodstuffs at home and abroad. The impact of the technology on them is analyzed in depth from a multidimensional perspective, the main problems faced are summarized, and the future development trend is foreseen. It provides theoretical references for expanding its application scope and realizing the functionalization, intelligence and informatization of food safety and quality testing.

Keywords quality; olfactory visualization technology; food detection; principle