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# 基于光谱技术的禽蛋内部品质无损检测研究进展

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**摘要** 禽蛋品质检测是食品安全和消费者权益的重要保障措施, 传统禽蛋品质检测主要依赖人工进行, 存在工作强度大、效率低且准确率波动大等弊端。光谱检测技术具有快速、安全、无损等优点, 近些年来在禽蛋内部品质检测领域发展迅速。本文基于禽蛋的新鲜度、蛋白含量、脂肪含量、血斑肉斑、受精信息、种蛋性别、胚蛋活性等内部品质指标检测的有关研究, 概述了近红外光谱、可见-近红外光谱、高光谱成像及拉曼光谱等光谱检测技术在禽蛋内部品质无损检测中的研究进展, 分析总结了光谱检测技术在禽蛋无损检测中的应用特点与难点, 并展望了其未来发展趋势, 以期为我国蛋品无损检测研究及行业质量安全监管提供参考。

**关键词** 禽蛋; 无损检测; 品质安全; 近红外光谱; 可见-近红外光谱; 高光谱成像; 拉曼光谱

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禽蛋作为人类日常生活中的主要蛋白质来源, 富含多种营养物质<sup>[1]</sup>。我国禽蛋生产和消费量均位居世界前列<sup>[2]</sup>, 但目前蛋品行业生产主体普遍规模不大, 存在流通环节多<sup>[3]</sup>、尚无完善的安全风险评估体系<sup>[4]</sup>等问题。大部分蛋品企业检测与分级工作依赖人工进行, 工作强度大、效率低且准确率波动较大。随着食品安全法规逐渐完善, 消费者对安全、高质量、可持续和高性价比的蛋类产品提出了更高的期望。传统的检测手段已无法满足当前市场的需求, 开发针对禽蛋品质的无损检测系统具有重要的社会意义和经济效益。

近年来, 无损检测技术(non-destructive testing technique, NDT)以其无损化、快速化等优点, 在我国禽蛋品质检测领域发展迅速。常用的无损检测技术主要包括光谱、机器视觉<sup>[5-7]</sup>、电子鼻<sup>[8-10]</sup>、介电特性<sup>[11-13]</sup>、核磁<sup>[14-16]</sup>、声学<sup>[17-19]</sup>等, 其中机器视觉、介电特性、声学等检测技术在禽蛋内部检测中多用于定性检测, 而电子鼻检测所需时间较长, 核磁检测成本较高, 均难以满足工业化需求。

光谱检测具有采样方式灵活、测试速度快以及对样品没有破坏性且无需化学测定等优点<sup>[20-22]</sup>, 因此目前光谱检测技术在禽蛋内部品质无损检测中的

应用研究广泛<sup>[23-26]</sup>。本文着重研究了近红外光谱(near infrared spectrum, NIRS)、可见-近红外光谱(visible-near infrared spectrum, Visible-NIRS)、高光谱成像(hyperspectral imaging, HSI)、拉曼光谱(Raman spectra, RS)4种光谱检测手段在禽蛋内部品质无损检测中的进展情况, 并对光谱检测技术在未来蛋品产业中的应用进行了总结和展望, 以期为我国蛋品产业质量安全监管提供参考。

## 1 常用光谱检测技术简介

### 1.1 近红外光谱技术

近红外区域的主要光谱信息来源于C—H、N—H和O—H等含氢基团的倍频与合频吸收特性<sup>[27]</sup>。禽蛋内部的化学成分在近红外区域有特性表达, 可采用化学标量建立校正模型对鸡蛋的内部品质进行分析。近红外光谱技术具有检测速度快、分析仪成本较低的优势, 可以较好地实现禽蛋内部品质的检测。

### 1.2 可见/近红外光谱技术

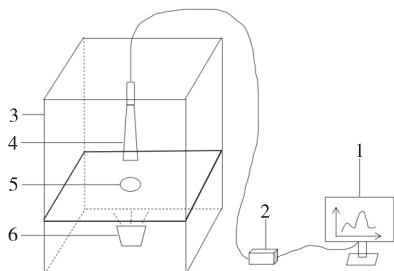
可见/近红外光谱同时包含了可见光波段(400~780 nm)与近红外波段(780~2 526 nm)<sup>[28]</sup>。可见-近红外光谱仪有着体积小、成本低、检测速度

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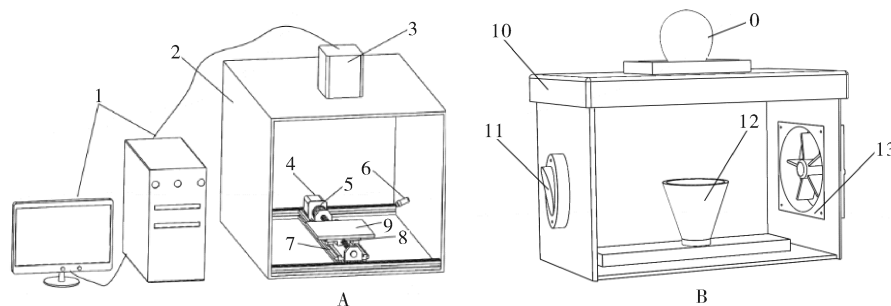
快<sup>[29]</sup>的优点。图1为实验室常见的用于检测鸡蛋的可见/近红外光谱采集装置,以鸡蛋的长轴与地面平行的方式放置鸡蛋,减少漏光,通过光谱仪配套的Specsuite光谱软件采集鸡蛋的可见-近红外光谱,并实时在计算机中观察光谱趋势,目前实验室的光



1.计算机 Computer; 2.光纤光谱仪(USB2000+, Ocean Optics公司) USB2000+ fiber spectrometer; 3.暗箱 Black box; 4.84-UV-25准直透镜 84-UV-25 collimating lens; 5.鸡蛋 Egg; 6.可调光源 Adjustable light source.

图1 鸡蛋检测用可见/近红外光谱采集装置

Fig.1 Visible/near infrared spectrum acquisition device for egg



A:高光谱系统示意图 Schematic of hyperspectral system; B:透射光源箱 Transmission light source box; 0.鸡蛋 egg; 1.计算机 Computer; 2.密封箱 Sealed box; 3.光谱相机 Spectrum camera; 4.步进电机控制器 Stepper motor controller; 5.联轴器 Coupling; 6.光电传感器 Photoelectric sensor; 7.底座 Base; 8.丝杆 Screw; 9.移动平台 Mobile platform; 10.透射光源箱 Transmission light box; 11.光源开关 Light switch; 12.透射光源 Transmission light source; 13.风扇 Fan.

图2 透射光谱图像采集装置示意图

Fig.2 Schematic diagram of transmission spectrum image acquisition device

#### 1.4 拉曼光谱

拉曼光谱分析法是一种散射光谱分析法。拉曼效应起源于分子振动和点阵振动与转动,从拉曼光谱中可以得到分子振动能级、点阵振动能级与转动能级结构的信息<sup>[32]</sup>。目前常用的拉曼光谱仪主要有色散型拉曼光谱仪(简称激光拉曼)和傅里叶变换拉曼光谱仪(简称傅变拉曼)两类。激光拉曼是利用短波的可见光激光器激发光栅分光系统,如Raman Station 400系列拉曼光谱仪(PerkinElmer);而傅变拉曼则采用长波的近红外激光器激发、迈克尔逊干

涉仪调制分光等技术,如工业傅里叶变换拉曼分析仪(Raman Pro FT Analyzer)。拉曼光谱分析法是一种弱信号分析方法,在应用于微量和痕量物质分析时,通常需要采用表面增强和共振增强方式增强拉曼光谱信号<sup>[33]</sup>,由于蛋壳会对蛋内容物造成一定干扰,故该技术对完整禽蛋不适合,因此拉曼光谱多用于蛋液检测。通过查阅大量的文献及笔者所在课题组几十年的研究积累,本文归纳了不同光谱分析技术的检测模式、检测范围、禽蛋检测时的主要指标及主要优缺点,如表1所示。

#### 1.3 高光谱成像技术

高光谱成像技术能同时对物体内部品质、外部特征进行检测,能够将各组分分布情况可视化<sup>[30]</sup>。图2所示为高光谱图像采集装置(Zolix HyperSIS-VNIR-CL),主要是由高光谱成像仪、计算机、透射光源箱、高光谱采集软件(SpectraSENS)等组成。使用时样本放立在自制的高光谱仪中的透射光源箱的孔口,在保证透射光源箱无漏光条件下采集鸡蛋的高光谱透射图像。高光谱成像系统的图像是在特定波长范围内由一系列连续的窄波段图像组成的三维图像数据块,其中包含大量无关信息和噪声,这就造成算法处理复杂且速度慢,难以应用于农产品在线实时检测与分选中,且成体系的高光谱设备价值高,难以推广于大规模商业化生产中<sup>[31]</sup>。

表1 不同光谱检测技术在禽蛋无损检测时的主要检测指标及主要优缺点

Table 1 The detection indicators, advantages and disadvantages of different spectral detection technologies in non-destructive testing of eggs

光谱技术 Spectral techniques	检测模式 Detection mode	波长/nm Wavelength	检测指标 Index of detection	优点/缺点 Advantages/Disadvantages
近红外光谱 NIRS	漫反射 Diffuse reflection 反射 Reflection	780~2 526	新鲜度、蛋白含量、脂肪含量、水分、蛋形指数、品种鉴别等 Freshness, protein content, fat content, variety identification, etc	可靠性高,检测速度快/灵敏度差,检出限高/稳定性差 High reliability, fast detection speed/ Poor sensitivity, high detection limit, poor stability
可见-近红外光谱 Visible-NIRS	透射 Transmission	400~2 526	新鲜度、散黄蛋、血斑肉斑、维生素E、胆固醇浓度、品种、产地等 Freshness, blood spot, vitamin E, cholesterol concentration, poultry egg variety, origin, etc	体积小,成本低,速度快/灵敏度差,检出限高,稳定性差 Small size, low cost, fast speed/ Poor sensitivity, high detection limit, poor stability
高光谱 Hyperspectral imaging	透射 Transmission 反射 Reflection 半透射 Half transmission	400~2 525	新鲜度、蛋白含量、胚胎活性、孵化情况、血斑肉斑、种蛋鉴别等 Freshness, protein content, embryo activity, hatching condition, blood spot and flesh spot, seed egg identification, etc	同时包含有图像信息和光谱信息/数据处理难度大,设备昂贵 Contains image information and spectral information/ Data processing is difficult and equipment is expensive
拉曼光谱 Raman spectra	散射 Scattering	532;785;1 064	三聚氰胺、蛋壳膜、蛋黄液体、新鲜度等 Melamine, eggshell film, yolk liquid, freshness, etc	检测灵敏度极高,可以进行痕级量的定性及定量分析/一定的破坏性,表征谱峰分辨率低 High detection sensitivity, qualitative and quantitative analysis of trace level/ Certain destructive, characterization of the spectrum peak resolution is low

## 2 光谱分析技术在禽蛋无损检测中的应用

### 2.1 基于近红外光谱分析的禽蛋检测研究

近些年,近红外光谱已被广泛应用到鸡蛋内部品质的检测中<sup>[34-38]</sup>(表2)。刘燕德等<sup>[35]</sup>对鸡蛋的哈夫单位、pH值、蛋形指数及存储时间进行了预测,发现近红外光谱对鸡蛋新鲜度品质有较好的预测效果。高佩佩等<sup>[36]</sup>和孙艳文等<sup>[37]</sup>针对鸡蛋中的蛋白质和脂肪酸,通过新鲜鸡蛋的近红外光谱与蛋清总蛋白含量、脂肪酸含量之间的线性关系,建立了无损定量预测模型,结果显示近红外光谱对鸡蛋中部分物质成分有较好的预测效果。王巧华等<sup>[38]</sup>应用机器视觉结合近红外光谱技术,实现了对皮蛋的检测及分级,首次将视觉与近红外光谱技术结合,分级准确率达96.38%。但目前试验都仅停留在实验室阶段,对于环境要求较高,应用尚未得到推广。

### 2.2 基于可见-近红外光谱分析的禽蛋检测研究

可见-近红外光谱技术核心检测器体积较小、成本低、检测速度快,相对更适用于仪器开发。赵杰文等<sup>[39]</sup>与吴建虎等<sup>[40]</sup>使用漫反射的检测模式建立多

元线性回归预测模型,实现了鸡蛋哈夫值、蛋黄指数及失重率的快速识别,对新鲜鸡蛋蛋白质含量有良好的预测效果。更多的研究可见-近红外在禽蛋品质检测上多以透射作为检测模式,以减少蛋壳因素的干扰(表3所示),如Mehdizadeh等<sup>[41]</sup>利用透射检测模式分别以钝端和赤道为检测部位,对鸡蛋新鲜度分类进行了预测;王彬等<sup>[42]</sup>对鸡蛋钝端进行透射检测,以识别其品种及产地,检测准确率达98.33%;付丹丹等<sup>[43]</sup>利用可见-近红外建立了褐壳鸡蛋和白壳鸡蛋的蛋清S-卵白蛋白含量定量预测模型,在2个品种鸡蛋模型中均有较好的预测效果,提高了模型适用性;李庆旭等<sup>[44]</sup>首次将深度学习应用到鸭蛋早期光谱无损检测的雌雄辨别上,搭建了6层卷积神经网络,测试集的准确率达93.83%。

目前,禽蛋光谱检测装置停留在初步探索与研发阶段。如董晓光<sup>[45]</sup>利用建立的鸡蛋新鲜度多指标融合预测模型,基于可见-近红外光谱技术研制了鸡蛋新鲜度无损检测装置。Chen等<sup>[46]</sup>利用透射可见-近红外光谱实现了对人造血斑蛋和正常蛋的在线识别。李小明<sup>[47]</sup>实现了散黄蛋在线动态检测与分级,开发了鸡蛋新鲜度判别可视化软件,整个采集及模型的结果输出时间共为0.256s,满足工业

表 2 近红外光谱分析在禽蛋内部品质无损检测中的应用

Table 2 Applications of NIRS for non-destructive detection of internal quality in egg

禽蛋类型 Species	检测指标 Index of detection	预处理方法 Pretreatment method	最优预测模型 Optimal prediction model	检测模式 Detection mode	检测部位 Detection site	模型性能评估 Model performance evaluation	文献来源 Literature
鸡蛋 Egg	哈夫单位 Hough units	FD+BC				$R^2=0.86$ , RMSECV=7.25	
	酸碱度 pH				尖端 Small end	$R^2=0.84$ , RMSECV=0.17	[35]
	贮藏时间 Storage time	BC				$R^2=0.92$ , RMSECV=1.37	
	蛋清总蛋白含量 Protein content	SD	PLS	漫反射 Diffuse reflection	赤道 Equator 赤道到尖端中间 Small end is about 1/2 the equator	$R^2=0.9746$ , RMSEP=0.152%	[36]
	脂肪酸 Fat content	MSC			赤道 Equator 赤道到尖端中间 Small end is about 1/2 the equator	$R^2=0.9063$ , RMSEP=0.1732	[37]
皮蛋 Preserved egg	皮质检测与分级 Quality classification	MSC+CARS	SVM		钝端/尖端 Big end/Small end	准确率 Accuracy:96.38%	[38]

注 Note:FD:一阶导数 First derivative; BC:基线校正 Baseline correction; SD:二阶导数 Second derivative; MSC:多元散射校正 Multiple scatter correction; CARS:竞争性自适应重加权算法 Competitive adaptive reweighted sampling; PLS:偏最小二乘法回归 Partial least squares regression; SVM:支持向量机 Support vector machine;  $R^2$ :决定系数 Coefficient of determination; RMSECV:交叉验证均方差 Cross validation mean square deviation; RMSEP:预测均方差 Prediction mean square deviation;下同。The same as below.

表 3 可见-近红外光谱分析在禽蛋内部品质无损检测中的应用

Table 3 Applications of visible-NIRS for non-destructive detection of internal quality in egg

禽蛋类型 Species	检测指标 Index of detection	预处理方法 Pretreatment method	最优预测模型 Optimal prediction model	检测模式 Detection mode	检测部位 Detection site	模型性能评估 Model performance evaluation	文献来源 Literature
鸡蛋 Egg	蛋白质含量 Protein content	SG+FD	MLR		赤道 Equator	$R=0.8900$	[39]
	哈夫单位 Hough units			漫反射 Diffuse reflection		$R_p=0.8163$	
	蛋黄指数 Yolk index	FD+MSC	PLS		钝端 Big end	$R_p=0.9081$ , RMSEP=0.0377	[40]
	失重率 Weightlessness rate					$R_p=0.8778$ , RMSEP=0.00543	
	新鲜度分级 Classification of freshness	FFT	Ga		钝端/赤道 Big end/Equator	准确率 Accuracy:94.00%	[41]
	品种及产地 Variety and origin	DOSC+t-SNE	RF	透射 Transmission		准确率 Accuracy:98.33%	[42]
	S-卵白蛋白 S-Ovalbumin	SNV+UVE	PLS		钝端 Big end	$R^2=0.8380$ , RMSEP=0.1116	[43]
鸭蛋 Duck egg	性别辨别 Sex discrimination	SPA	CNN			准确率 Accuracy:93.83%	[44]

注 Note:SG:光谱平滑方法 Savitzky-Golay; FFT:快速傅立叶变换 Fast Fourier transform; DOSC:直接正交信号校正 Direct orthogonal signal correction; t-SNE:t 分布式随机邻域嵌入 t-Distributed stochastic neighbor embedding; SNV:标准正态变量校正 Standard normal variate; UVE:无信息变量消除法 Uninformative variables elimination; SPA:连续投影算法 Successive projections algorithm; MLR:多元线性回归模型 Multiple linear regression; GA:遗传算法 Genetic algorithm; RF:随机森林 Random forest; CNN:卷积神经网络 Convolutional neural network; R:相关系数 Correlation coefficient;下同 The same as below.



在线的速度要求。Zhu 等<sup>[48]</sup>利用可见-近红外光谱技术实现了血斑蛋的在线无损检测。付丹丹<sup>[49]</sup>研制出鸡蛋无损检测装置,实现了 2 个品种鸡蛋的 S-卵白蛋白快速无损检测,结果表明提高模型适应性后,在多品种不同壳色鸡蛋中皆具有较好的预测效果。

近红外光谱和可见-近红外光谱在禽蛋品质无损检测中应用较多,特别是可见-近红外光谱,其体积小、成本低、检测速度快的优势在禽蛋品质检测中具有极大的发展潜力,非常适用于在线分析和小型仪器的开发。但仍有一些问题亟待解决,例如检出限较高,禽蛋各组织之间多重结构相关联,各组分之间的光学参数、成分间的作用机制及生化活动带来的耦合关系过于复杂,导致检测结果不稳定,受环境干扰较大。

### 2.3 基于高光谱成像技术的禽蛋检测研究

目前高光谱成像技术在禽蛋无损检测方面已有较深研究,主要是利用高光谱成像技术中的光谱信息数据建模,实现禽蛋内外部品质无损预测与分类、受精蛋的无损鉴别、禽蛋孵化信息的检测、胚胎发育情况鉴别等。在高光谱成像技术中,由于高光谱数据结构的独特性<sup>[50]</sup>,可视化是目前相关数据研究的

热门方向之一,对于大多数农产品,特别是肉类和蛋类,其内部的化学组成分布是不均匀的,而这些化学组成又直接影响了其品质<sup>[51]</sup>。高光谱成像技术可以通过可视化将禽蛋品质指标值的空间分布状况,以直观的图像形式呈现出来<sup>[52]</sup>。

高光谱成像技术在鸡蛋内部品质无损检测中的应用研究如表 4 所示。王巧华等<sup>[53]</sup>以整蛋为感兴趣区域,对白壳鸡蛋光谱进行了分析,新鲜度判别准确率在 90% 以上。Suktanarak 等<sup>[54]</sup>采集了鸡蛋的反射高光谱图像,对鸡蛋哈夫单位进行了预测,模型的决定系数为 0.910,并结合图像处理算法,用不同的颜色代表预测的哈夫值,实现了鸡蛋新鲜度可视化分析。Zhang 等<sup>[55]</sup>利用高光谱成像技术建立新鲜度检测模型,测定系数为 0.87,且带有气室和散黄的鸡蛋可以通过支持向量分类模型来区分,识别准确率分别为 90.0% 和 96.3%。Fu 等<sup>[56]</sup>利用高光谱成像技术对蛋清 S-卵白蛋白含量进行预测,结合图像处理技术来实现其可视化,如从图 3 可直观地看出鸡蛋蛋白中 S-卵白蛋白含量的高低。除新鲜度等品质外,高光谱在鸡蛋受精信息判别上也有较好的效果。Park 等<sup>[57]</sup>利用线扫描的高光谱成像仪实现了白色受精蛋胚胎活性的快速检测,通过单

表 4 高光谱成像技术在鸡蛋内部品质无损检测中的应用

Table 4 Applications of HIS for non-destructive detection of internal quality in egg

检测指标 Index of detection	预处理方法 Pretreatment method	最优预测模型 Optimal prediction model	检测模式 Detection mode	检测部位 Detection site	模型性能评估 Model performance evaluation	文献来源 Literature
哈夫单位 Hough units	SD	PLS/CARS	透射 Transmission	钝端 Big end	$R=0.93$ , RMSEP=6.44	[53]
	SNV	PLS	漫反射 Diffuse reflection		$R^2=0.91$ , RMSEC=4.58	[54]
新鲜度 Freshness				赤道 Equator	$R=0.87$ RMSE=4.01%	
气室高度 Air chamber		SVM	透射 Transmission		准确率 Accuracy:90.0%	[55]
新鲜度 Freshness	SPA				准确率 Accuracy:96.3%	
S-卵白蛋白 S-Ovalbumin		MLR	透射 Transmission	钝端 Big end	$R=0.911$ RMSE=0.011 9	[56]
受精活性 Fertilization activity	/	PCA	半透射 Half transmitting	赤道 Equator	准确率 Accuracy:99%	[57]
胚胎受精 Embryos fertilized	MNF	PLS		钝端 Big end	准确率 Accuracy :95.8%	[58]
	Nor	RVM	透射 Transmission	赤道 Equator	准确率 Accuracy:96%	[59]

注 Note: MNF; 最小噪声分离变换 Minimum noise fraction rotation; Nor; Normalize 归一化; RVM; 相关向量机 Relevance vector machine.

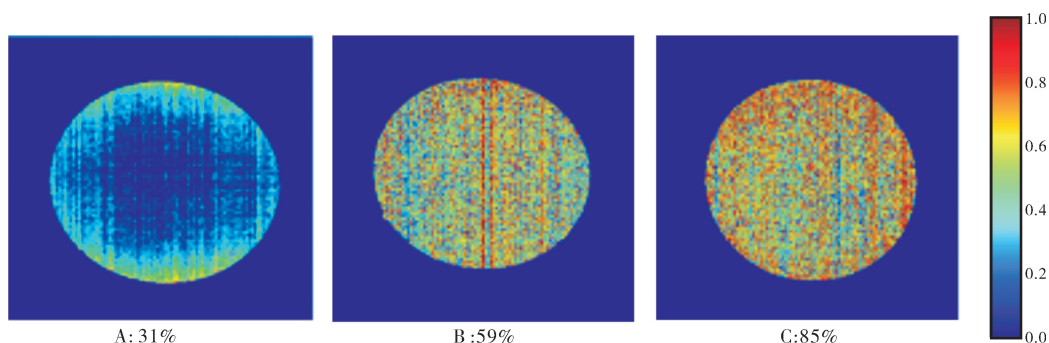


图 3 S-卵白蛋白含量可视化分布

Fig.3 Visualization of S-ovalbumin content distribution in 3 egg samples

波段(560 nm)图像和简单的图像处理方法确定受精蛋的活性,准确率达 99.0%,分析结果表明,窄波段的光谱能够有效应用于内部品质的检测且易于开发,具有快速、自动化和成本低等优点,这一发现对高光谱在禽蛋内部品质检测上意义重大。Lawrence 等<sup>[58]</sup>利用高光谱成像技术获取鸡蛋透射图像,使未孵化的鸡蛋受精信息判别准确率达 95.8%。祝志慧等<sup>[59]</sup>利用高光谱成像技术,建立的图像-光谱融合信息的受精蛋和无精蛋分类判别模型,可以较好地对待受精蛋与无精蛋进行分类判别。

高光谱成像技术同时具备光谱信息和图像信息,可以将禽蛋内部指标值分布状况用图像呈现,可视化这一独特优势使其在禽蛋内部品质和受精状况上均有较好的模型效果。但目前研究基本在实验室条件下或者统计技术下实现的,模型都限制在特定的样品范围内,距稳定运用于实际生产还有一定距离。且因数据量过大导致算法处理复杂、速度慢,且仪器价格昂贵,故难以应用于在线实时检测中。

#### 2.4 基于拉曼光谱技术的禽蛋检测研究

拉曼光谱和红外光谱都发生在红外区,不同的是红外光谱的产生是由于吸收光的能量,引起分子中偶极矩改变的振动;拉曼光谱的产生是由于单色光照射后产生光的综合散射效应,能够弥补红外光谱无法对没有极性的对称分析进行检测的缺陷,拉曼光谱分析技术被广泛用于牛奶、农药残留等方面的定性及定量研究中<sup>[60-62]</sup>。表 5 为拉曼光谱在鸡蛋内部品质中的研究应用,其中,Cluff 等<sup>[63]</sup>在纯净的蛋清液中加入不同量的蛋黄液,比较不同比例的蛋清蛋黄混合液的拉曼光谱峰强差异,测定蛋清被蛋

黄污染的程度,结果表明,拉曼光谱技术可应用于在线工业环境中蛋清发泡特性的把控。王巧华等<sup>[64]</sup>利用表面增强拉曼光谱检测技术结合化学计量学分析方法定量分析了鸡蛋蛋清内三聚氰胺含量的可行性和检测精度,研究结果显示,2 种模型都能有效挖掘出鸡蛋蛋清中三聚氰胺的信息,并且可以达到较好的预测效果。刘莹莹<sup>[65]</sup>对蛋清拉曼光谱的特征峰进行归属分析,发现蛋黄指数、气室高度、蛋白高度和哈夫值的实测值均和蛋清拉曼光谱的 2 个特征峰强度值有良好的线性回归关系。当拉曼光谱应用于禽蛋内部品质检测时,因蛋壳对于光谱的干扰较大,不同的壳色和蛋壳厚度都对光谱建模效果有着一定的影响,所以拉曼光谱用于禽蛋品质检测主要针对蛋液或者对鸡蛋钝端打孔来达到检测效果。而随着光谱技术的不断发展,也有研究发现蛋壳表面的拉曼光谱与鸡蛋新鲜度的理化指标之间存在显著的相关性。Liu 等<sup>[66]</sup>采集鸡蛋尖端的拉曼光谱,利用一阶导数或二阶导数对光谱进行预处理,利用鸡蛋新鲜度的理化指标,建立了全波段 PLSR 模型,该模型具有较好的预测性能,其中,预测模型与哈夫值、蛋白 pH、气室直径的相关系数可达 0.9 以上,与气室高度的相关系数可达 0.8 以上。

拉曼光谱在无损检测领域有着较好的发展态势,已有成型的仪器应用于安防、食品、药品等检测上,其灵敏度极高,能对痕量级物质进行定性或定量检测。但是在禽蛋无损检测中,蛋壳所带来的干扰难以避免,目前的研究手段仅能对禽蛋量级较高的物质进行检测,而微量物质需要对蛋壳进行穿孔,所以说拉曼光谱尚未在禽蛋无损检测中做到真正的“无损”。

表5 拉曼光谱在鸡蛋内部品质检测中的应用  
Table 5 Applications of Raman spectra for internal quality in egg

检测指标 Index of detection	预处理方法 Pretreatment method	最优预测模型 Optimal prediction model	模型性能评估 Model performance evaluation	文献来源 Literature
污染程度 The degree of pollution	SNV	PLS	$R^2=0.900$	[63]
三聚氰胺含量 Melamine content	BC		$R^2=0.947, RMSEP=0.893$	[64]
蛋黄指数 Egg yolk index	WT	LR	$R^2=0.972$	[65]
气室高度 Air chamber height			$R^2=0.919$	
蛋白高度 Height of protein			$R^2=0.947$	
哈夫单位 Hough units	FD/SD	PLS	$R_p=0.925$	[66]
酸碱度 pH			$R_p=0.935$	
气室直径 Air chamber diameter			$R_p=0.915$	
气室高度 Air chamber height			$R_p=0.830$	

注: Note: 标准正态变量校正 SNV; Standard normal variate; BC: 基线校正 Baseline correction; WT: 小波变换 Wavelet transform; FD: 一阶导数 First derivative; SD: 二阶导数 Second derivative; PLS: 偏最小二乘法回归 Partial least squares regression; LR: 逻辑回归 Logistic regression.

### 3 总结与展望

目前,国内外基于光谱技术的禽蛋内部品质检测已经有不少文献报道,大部分集中在基础研究及应用基础研究方面,已经获得了大量有价值的理论结论,但从服务生产的角度出发,目前的研究还未能满足生产实际和消费者的应用需求。因此,针对禽蛋的光谱无损检测技术要逐渐从理论基础研究走向应用研究,随着相关技术手段的不断发展,禽蛋品质的无损检测方法也会更加多元化、自动化。结合近红外光谱、可见-近红外光谱、高光谱、拉曼光谱的光谱技术特点与实际应用要求,目前在蛋品行业最具备应用前景的光谱检测技术是可见-近红外光谱检测技术。对于禽蛋品质的无损检测,我们认为未来主要发展着力点有:一要统一相关标准,在样品的处理方法上以及仪器的操作流程与设置上建立一套统一标准体系,从根源上稳固光谱模型,扩大其应用范围;二要通过多学科技术交叉联合,将光谱技术与其他技术相结合,从技术层面上弥补光谱的自身缺陷,实现高通量、精准、无损检测;三要建立数据处理云平台,共享数据库和模型库,构建一体化检测系统,使模型更好地适应不同产地和不同背景信息,解决模型适用性问题,满足多品种样品的检测需求;四要寻找敏感波段,探寻能表征禽蛋内部不同品质特征的数个离散短波长,以此降低硬件和光学传感器的成本,构建具有更高质量和减少数据量的光谱系统,实现更快速地识别和检测;五是多光谱联用,多种光

谱技术融合互补促进,除在物质的定性定量检测之外,还要在光谱成像方面进一步深入发展。

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## Progress of non-destructive detection of poultry egg internal quality based on spectroscopy

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**Abstract** The quality detection of poultry egg is an important safeguard for food safety and consumer rights.Traditional methods of detection mainly rely on manual labor,which has disadvantages including high intensity of work,low efficiency,and large fluctuations in accuracy.Spectral detection technology has the advantages of fast,safe,non-destructive,so it has developed rapidly in detecting internal quality of poultry eggs in recent years.This article summarizes the progress of near-infrared spectroscopy,visible-near-infrared spectroscopy,hyperspectral imaging technology and Raman spectroscopy in the non-destructive detection of poultry eggs internal quality including freshness,protein content,fat content,blood spot and meat spot,information of fertilization,sex of breeding egg and viability of egg embryo.The characteristics and difficulties of applying spectral detection technology in non-destructive testing of poultry eggs are analyzed.The development trend of spectroscopic technology is prospected.It will provide technical support for supervising the quality and safety of egg industry in China.

**Keywords** eggs; non-destructive detection; quality safety; near infrared spectroscopy; visible-near infrared spectroscopy; hyperspectral imaging; Raman spectroscopy

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