

# 不同制汁方式对石榴酒品质的影响

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**摘要:**【目的】找到适宜的石榴酒制备前处理方式,为石榴酒加工工艺优化和品质提升提供参考。【方法】以鲜石榴为原料,探究5种制汁方式对发酵石榴酒理化特性、抗氧化能力、风味成分和感官品质的影响。【结果】含隔膜制汁发酵石榴酒的总酚与类黄酮含量较高,并且对2,2'-联氮双(3-乙基苯并噻唑啉-6-磺酸)(ABTS)阳离子、超氧阴离子自由基有较强的清除作用;5种发酵石榴酒中共鉴定出32种风味化合物,酯类和醇类化合物含量最为丰富;异戊醇乙酯、辛酸乙酯、乙酸苯乙酯、癸酸乙酯是石榴酒的主体香味物质,赋予酒体花香、果香以及甜香;去籽制汁发酵石榴酒得分最高,鲜石榴的籽和隔膜会影响发酵石榴酒澄清晰度、香气和口感。【结论】去籽制汁发酵石榴酒感官评分较高,最易被大众接受;含隔膜制汁发酵石榴酒抗氧化能力突出,香气浓郁,工艺简化,是较优的石榴酒制作方法。

**关键词:**石榴酒;制汁方式;抗氧化;风味;感官

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## Effect of different juicing methods on quality of pomegranate wines

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】Pomegranate is one of the most popular fruits because it has an exotic flavor and is a kind of nutrient-rich fruit, with abundant amount of sugars, organic acids, vitamins, amino acids, and polyphenols. Pomegranate wine is one of important products of pomegranate, which is a low-alcohol fruit wine made through fermentation and aging, and retains the original flavor and nutrition of pomegranate. The pomegranate wine is mostly processed from fresh pomegranate with peeling and separating pomegranate seeds. However, the process of removing and separating pomegranate seeds is complicated, requires high-class equipment, and takes a long time. It is vulnerable to microbial pollution so that the safety and health could not be guaranteed. Therefore, it is necessary to figure out a pretreatment method of making pomegranate wine to provide reference for optimizing pomegranate wine process and improving the wine quality. 【Methods】Fresh pomegranates were used as raw materials to investigate the effects of five different juicing methods on the physicochemical properties, antioxidant capacity, flavor components and sensory quality of pomegranate wine. The pomegranate wine was respectively fermented from pomegranate juice without seeds, pressed pomegranate juice with pectinase, pressed pomegranate juice with seeds, pomegranate juice with crushed seeds, and pomegranate juice with inner diaphragm. 【Results】The contents of alcohol, total sugar, reducing sugar, total acid, dry extract and methanol of pomegranate wine fermented by different juicing methods were 12.45%-12.85%, 2.41-6.01 g·L<sup>-1</sup>, 2.16-5.24 g·L<sup>-1</sup>, 3.11-3.77 g·L<sup>-1</sup>, 17.80-25.89 g·L<sup>-1</sup>, 19.84-125.38 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. The alcohol content could meet the requirements of GB15037—2006 “wine”. The methanol content was all lower than the methanol content (≤400 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>) stipulated in GB 15037—2006 “wine”. The contents of reducing sugar (5.24±0.10 g·L<sup>-1</sup>) and total acid (3.77±0.00 g·L<sup>-1</sup>) in wine fermented from pomegranate juice with

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inner diaphragm were significantly higher than those in other fermented wines. The content of dry extract of wine fermented from pomegranate juice without seeds was significantly lower than that of other four kinds of pomegranate wine with seed ( $17.80 \pm 0.71 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ). The phenolic substances in pomegranate wine had a strong antioxidant efficacy, which had an important influence on the quality of pomegranate wine. The contents of total phenols, total flavonoids and anthocyanins in fermented pomegranate wine were  $455.4\text{--}1\ 223.79 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ,  $253.82\text{--}1\ 178.82 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  and  $0.22\text{--}6.03 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ , respectively. The anthocyanin contents of 5 fermented wines were significantly lower than the content of fresh pomegranate juice, because anthocyanins could be degraded or transformed during the fermentation of pomegranate wine. Wine fermented from pomegranate juice with inner diaphragm had higher contents of total phenols and total flavonoids as well as potent scavenging capabilities towards 2, 2-azinobis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulphonic acid)diammonium salt (ABTS) cationic radicals and superoxide anion radicals, which was 4.35-5.60 times and 10.27-12.08 times higher than those of the other four fermented wines, respectively. Aroma component was the direct influencing factor of sensory evaluation of fruit wine, and also a significant index to evaluate the quality characteristics of fruit wine. The flavor substances in five pomegranate wines were identified by headspace solid phase micro-extraction and gas chromatography-mass spectrometry technology. Thirty two flavor components were identified from five pomegranate wines, including 17 kinds of ester compounds, 4 kinds of alcohols, 2 kinds of acids, 3 kinds of aldehydes and ketones, 4 kinds of terpenes, and 2 kinds of aromatic hydrocarbon compounds, with contents ranging from  $0.008 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  to  $26.417 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ , among which esters and alcohols were the most abundant compounds. Different juicing methods had great influence on the types and contents of aroma compounds in fermented pomegranate wine. The wine fermented from pomegranate juice with inner diaphragm contained higher level of esters, whereas the wine fermented from pomegranate juice with uncrushed seeds and crushed seeds contained higher level of alcohols. Based on the odor-activity analysis of pomegranate wine, the contents of isopentyl acetate, octanoic acid ethyl ester, acetic acid phenyl ethyl ester and decanoic acid ethyl ester were higher, which had higher odor-activity value, made a major contribution to the wine aroma, and reflected enjoyable floral, fruity and sweet aroma. Based on sensory evaluation, wine fermented from pomegranate juice without seeds was bright red, clear, transparent and lustrous, with pomegranate aroma, harmonious and pure taste, and good overall balance, which hence got the highest score. The seeds and septum of fresh pomegranate could affect the clarity, aroma and taste of fermented pomegranate wine. Before drinking, wines fermented with seeds and septum needed to be clarified, mixed and subsequently processed. **【Conclusion】** The wine fermented from pomegranate juice without seeds was most acceptable to the consumer, while the wines fermented from pomegranate juice with inner diaphragm had prominent antioxidant abilities, relatively rich aroma, and simple processing technology, which might be more promising for a large scale production of pomegranate wine.

**Key words:** Pomegranate wine; Juicing method; Antioxidant; Flavor component; Sensory quality

石榴(*Punica granatum* L.)果实鲜艳美观、酸甜可口,富含氨基酸、维生素、矿物质及酚类物质等营养物质和生物活性成分,具有抗氧化、预防细胞癌变、动脉硬化、血脂、血糖升高等多种功效<sup>[1-3]</sup>,健康价值极高,因此近年来在我国发展很快,种植面积及产量均持续大幅增加<sup>[4]</sup>。石榴除鲜食外,还被加工成果汁、果酒、果醋等产品。其中,石榴酒是以石榴或

石榴汁为原料,通过发酵、陈酿而成的低度果酒,有果香味,营养丰富,并且其加工工艺及设备要求简单,易于保存,因此成为石榴深加工的重要方向<sup>[5]</sup>。

石榴酒的加工多采用鲜石榴去皮去籽制汁发酵<sup>[6-7]</sup>,然而去隔膜、分离石榴籽过程繁琐,对设备要求高,而且耗时长,易遭受微生物污染,安全卫生得不到保障,适宜的带皮、籽、隔膜加工,有助于简化石

石榴酒生产工艺,改善石榴酒的品质。带皮带籽发酵工艺已经在多种果酒中应用,如葡萄<sup>[8]</sup>、猕猴桃<sup>[9]</sup>、脐橙<sup>[10]</sup>等,并且果皮、果籽对果酒的营养品质及香气物质起到有益作用。目前,国内外学者对石榴酒主要进行了发酵工艺优化<sup>[11]</sup>、发酵和陈酿过程中功能性成分变化<sup>[12-13]</sup>、香气成分分析<sup>[5,14]</sup>、原酒后处理方法<sup>[15]</sup>等方面研究,关于石榴酒酿造前制汁方式研究较少,仅有 Wasila 等<sup>[16]</sup>研究了石榴皮对果汁及酒感官、多酚组成和抗氧化能力的影响,发现带皮整果榨汁使果汁变苦变涩,但对石榴酒的感官品质有较好的改善作用,果皮可以贡献更多的总酚以及类黄酮;李晋丽<sup>[17]</sup>研究了去籽、含籽、和带 1/3 果皮的三种石榴汁发酵酒的基本指标和黄酮,结果表明,含籽石榴汁发酵组酒精度最高,带 1/3 果皮发酵组总黄酮含量最高。以上研究表明,石榴皮中的营养物质同样可以转移到酒中,但是已有研究中石榴的前处理方式相对单一,对香气物质的影响未见报道,有必要研究不同的制汁方式对石榴酒综合品质的影响。笔者以石榴鲜果为原料,以不同的方式制汁、发酵制备石榴酒,对石榴酒的基本理化指标、感官品质、抗氧化能力、香气成分进行分析,以期找到适宜的石榴酒制备前处理方式,为石榴酒加工工艺优化和品质提升提供参考。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料与试剂

石榴:突尼斯,河南荥阳。酵母:实验室保存的

酿酒酵母 (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*); 果胶酶 (26 000 PG/mL): 诺维信(中国)生物技术有限公司; 福林酚试剂、1,1-二苯基-2-三硝基苯肼(DPPH)、2,2'-联氮双(3-乙基苯并噻唑啉-6-磺酸)二铵盐(ABTS)、2-辛醇(纯度 99.5%)、芦丁、没食子酸, Sigma-Aldrich 公司; 维生素 C 标准品(98%), 北京博奥拓达科技有限公司。

### 1.2 仪器与设备

Specord 50 紫外/可见分光光度计, 德国 Analytic Jena 公司; 高速离心机, 德国艾本德股份公司; PH 计, METTLER TOLEDO(梅特勒·托利多公司); 打浆机, 九阳股份有限公司; ITQ 900 气相色谱质谱联用仪, 美国 Thermo Fisher 公司; GC2010 气相色谱仪, 岛津企业管理(中国)有限公司。

### 1.3 方法

1.3.1 石榴酒酿造 (1)石榴酒酿造工艺流程为:石榴→挑选→清洗→前处理→接种→加糖→发酵→过滤→倒罐→陈酿→石榴酒(表1)。

(2)操作要点。剔除霉烂变质果实,清洗石榴表面,剥皮后将石榴按上述处理方法处理,测定石榴汁的可溶性固形物,加入 60 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>亚硫酸;按 5%的接种量接入酵母种子液进行发酵,发酵温度 22 ℃,补加白砂糖使石榴汁的可溶性固形物质量分数达 25%,当可溶性固形物质量分数基本不变时终止发酵;用纱布过滤进行皮渣分离,并添加 60 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>亚硫酸;倒罐去除酒脚;15 ℃陈酿 30 d;

表 1 鲜石榴汁及不同制汁方式发酵酒

Table 1 Fresh pomegranate juice and pomegranate wines fermented by different juice producing process

组别 Groups	石榴前处理方式 Different juicing methods	石榴汁、发酵酒及简称 Pomegranate juice, fermented wine and short name
鲜石榴汁 Fresh pomegranate juice	去皮,去隔膜,去石榴籽,压榨制汁 Remove peel, diaphragm, seeds, and press to make juice	鲜石榴汁 Fresh pomegranate juice (FJ)
处理一 First treatment	去皮,去隔膜,去石榴籽,压榨制汁 Remove peel, diaphragm, seeds, and press to make juice	去籽制汁发酵酒 Wine fermented from pomegranate juice without seeds (W-J)
处理二 Second treatment	去皮,去隔膜,含石榴籽,加果胶酶(60 mg·L <sup>-1</sup> 的添加量)酶解,压榨制汁 Remove peel, diaphragm, and press to make juice with seeds and 60 mg/L pectinase	加果胶酶发酵酒 Wine fermented from pressed pomegranate juice with pectinase (W-JP)
处理三 Third treatment	去皮,去隔膜,含石榴籽,压榨制汁 Remove peel, diaphragm, and press to make juice with seeds	含完整石榴籽发酵酒 Wine fermented from pressed pomegranate juice with seeds (W-JS)
处理四 Forth treatment	去皮,去隔膜,含石榴籽,破碎制汁 Remove peel, diaphragm, and crush to make juice with crushed seeds	含破碎石榴籽发酵酒 Wine fermented from pomegranate juice with crushed seeds (W-JCS)
处理五 Fifth treatment	去皮,含隔膜,含石榴籽,压榨制汁 Remove peel, and press to make juice with seeds and diaphragm	含隔膜发酵酒 Wine fermented from pomegranate juice with inner diaphragm (W-JD)

保持去籽制汁发酵和带渣发酵的所有条件基本一致。

酵母种子液制备:取实验室斜面保藏酿酒酵母菌种,5%蔗糖水22℃下活化24h,再接入石榴汁中,22℃下活化24h,接种时细胞数 $2 \times 10^8$  CFU·mL<sup>-1</sup>。

1.3.2 基本理化指标的测定 将发酵液4℃、10 000 r·min<sup>-1</sup>离心10 min后,取上清液进行测定。酒精度、干浸出物、总糖、还原糖、总酸指标的测定参照GB/T 15038-2006《葡萄酒、果酒通用分析方法》。其中,总糖、还原糖、总酸质量浓度分别以葡萄糖、苹果酸计,单位为g·L<sup>-1</sup>。

1.3.3 甲醇含量测定 气相色谱条件:色谱柱为Rtx1701柱(30 m×250 μm×0.25 μm);升温程序45℃(2 min),以3℃·min<sup>-1</sup>升至200℃(5 min);分流比20:1;进样口温度200℃;检测器温度280℃;载气N<sub>2</sub>(纯度99.999%);配制甲醇标准溶液,标准曲线回归方程: $y=762\ 146x+217.08$  ( $R^2=0.999\ 6$ )。

1.3.4 酚类化合物含量的测定 总酚含量的测定采用福林-酚法<sup>[18]</sup>,以没食子酸当量(gallic acid equivalent, GAE)表示,单位为mg·L<sup>-1</sup>,标准曲线回归方程: $y=0.009\ 5x+0.025\ 7$  ( $R^2=0.999$ );总黄酮含量的测定采用硝酸铝显色法<sup>[19]</sup>,以芦丁当量(rutin equivalent, RE)表示,单位为mg·L<sup>-1</sup>,标准曲线回归方程: $y=0.002\ 4x+0.022\ 5$  ( $R^2=0.998\ 9$ );总花色苷含量的测定采用pH值示差法<sup>[20]</sup>,以矢车菊素-3-*O*-葡萄糖苷当量(cyanidin-3-*O*-glucoside chloride equivalent, CGE)表示,单位为mg·L<sup>-1</sup>。

1.3.5 体外抗氧化能力的测定 DPPH自由基清除能力参照焦中高等<sup>[21]</sup>的方法,以10~100 μg·mL<sup>-1</sup>维生素C清除自由基的能力绘制标准曲线,可得线性回归方程 $y=0.006\ 3x+0.205\ 9$  ( $R^2=0.993\ 9$ ),计算石榴酒的维生素C当量抗氧化能力AEAC(Ascorbic equivalent antioxidant capacity, AEAC),单位为μg·mL<sup>-1</sup>;ABTS阳离子自由基清除率测定参考Xu等<sup>[22]</sup>的方法,以10~100 μg·mL<sup>-1</sup> Vc清除自由基的能力绘制标准曲线,得到线性回归方程为 $y=0.013\ 8x+0.024\ 8$  ( $R^2=0.996$ ),将石榴酒稀释适当倍数,计算其维生素C当量抗氧化能力AEAC,单位为μg·mL<sup>-1</sup>;羟自由基清除能力测定采用水杨酸显色法<sup>[21]</sup>,以300~1 100 μg·mL<sup>-1</sup>维生素C清除自由基的能力绘制标准曲线,可得线性回归方程为 $y=1.416\ 1x-$

$0.180\ 9$  ( $R^2=0.999$ ),计算石榴酒的维生素C当量抗氧化能力AEAC,单位为μg·mL<sup>-1</sup>;超氧阴离子清除能力的测定采用邻苯三酚自氧化法<sup>[23]</sup>,以100~800 μg·mL<sup>-1</sup>维生素C清除自由基的能力绘制标准曲线,可得线性回归方程为 $y=0.001\ x-0.027\ 3$  ( $R^2=0.991\ 8$ ),将石榴酒稀释适当倍数,计算其维生素C当量抗氧化能力AEAC,单位为μg·mL<sup>-1</sup>。

1.3.6 香气物质的测定 准确移取5.0 mL样品置于20 mL顶空瓶中,加入1.5 g NaCl促进挥发性成分的挥发<sup>[24]</sup>,加入2-辛醇作为内标(IS),在酒中的最终浓度为3.10 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>。瓶盖密封。顶空瓶于45℃条件下保温平衡10 min,将已活化好的萃取头(DVB/CAR/PDMS 50/30 μm)刺入顶空瓶,富集40 min,立即进样,解吸10 min。

GC条件:进样口温度250℃;载气He,流速1 mL·min<sup>-1</sup>不分流;DB-5MS色谱柱(30 m×0.25 mm, 0.25 μm);程序升温条件:40℃保持3 min,2℃·min<sup>-1</sup>升至60℃保持2 min,8℃·min<sup>-1</sup>升至230℃保持2 min。

质谱条件:电子电离(electron ionization, EI)源;电子电离能量70 eV;离子源温度230℃;四极杆温度150℃;质量扫描范围m/z 30~500;质谱库为NIST 05;溶剂延迟2 min;扫描模式为全扫描。

香气成分的定性定量分析:运用NIST数据库对结果进行初步检索及资料分析,再结合人工谱图解析,定性确定各种组分。定量采用内标法,计算公式为:

$$X_i = \frac{A_i}{A_s} \times C_s \quad (1)$$

式中: $X_i$ 表示待测物质相对含量(mg·L<sup>-1</sup>); $C_s$ 表示内标物质质量浓度(mg·L<sup>-1</sup>); $A_i$ 表示待测物质峰面积; $A_s$ 表示内标物质峰面积。

1.3.7 香气强度值(Odor-activity value, OAV)的计算 参考李晓颖<sup>[25]</sup>计算方法,根据文献提供的挥发性物香气阈值(Odor threshold),计算香气强度值,计算公式如下:

$$OAV = \omega_i / T_i \quad (2)$$

式中: $\omega_i$ 为香气物质的质量浓度(mg·L<sup>-1</sup>), $T_i$ 是未知挥发物的香气阈值(mg·L<sup>-1</sup>)。

1.3.8 感官分析 采用感官评价定量描述分析(quantitative descriptive analysis, QDA),参照猕猴桃酒感官评价方法<sup>[9]</sup>,分别对石榴酒进行感官分析。选取经验丰富的10人,构成感评小组。将需品尝酒

样进行随机编号,小组成员分别从外观(15分,颜色10分、澄清度5分)、香气(30分,纯正度6分、浓郁度8分、质量16分)、口感(44分,纯正度6分、浓郁度8分、持久性8分、质量22分)及整体平衡性(11分)4个方面对不同制汁方式发酵石榴酒进行比较品尝,打分后对评分表的品尝结果进行均一化处理,结果采用雷达图表示。

#### 1.4 数据分析

采用 Microsoft Office Excel2007 和 SPSS 20.0 软件对数据进行统计分析。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 制汁方式对发酵石榴酒理化指标的影响

由表2可知,不同制汁方式发酵石榴酒的酒精度、总糖、还原糖、总酸、干浸出物含量分别在12.45%~12.85%、2.41~6.01 g·L<sup>-1</sup>、2.16~5.24 g·L<sup>-1</sup>、3.11~3.77 g·L<sup>-1</sup>、17.80~25.89 g·L<sup>-1</sup>;带籽压榨制汁石

榴酒的酒精度最高(12.85%±0.05%),含隔膜发酵石榴酒的酒精度最低(12.45%±0.05%),这两种石榴酒酒精度差异显著,其他几种石榴酒酒精度差异不显著;带籽压榨制汁石榴酒酒的总糖含量显著低于其他四种酒的总糖含量;含隔膜发酵石榴酒还原糖(5.24±0.10)g·L<sup>-1</sup>与总酸含量(3.77±0.00)g·L<sup>-1</sup>显著高于其他几种发酵酒还原糖含量与总酸含量;去籽制汁发酵石榴酒干浸出物含量(17.80±0.71)g·L<sup>-1</sup>显著低于其他4种带籽制汁发酵石榴酒干浸出物含量;鲜果制汁发酵石榴酒甲醇含量为19.84~125.38 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>,均小于GB15037-2006《葡萄酒》中规定的甲醇含量(≤400 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>),如果胶酶制汁发酵石榴酒甲醇含量(125.38±0.94)mg·L<sup>-1</sup>最高,显著高于其他四种制汁发酵石榴酒中甲醇含量,去籽制汁发酵石榴酒甲醇含量(19.84±0.50)mg·L<sup>-1</sup>最低,含隔膜发酵石榴酒的甲醇含量显著低于其他3种带渣发酵石榴酒的甲醇含量。

表2 制汁方式发酵石榴酒的基本理化指标

Table 2 Physicochemical properties of fermented pomegranate wines made by different juicing process

制汁方式 Juicing process	酒精度 Alcohol content/%	ρ(总糖) Total sugar content/(g·L <sup>-1</sup> )	ρ(还原糖) Reducing sugar content/(g·L <sup>-1</sup> )	ρ(总酸) Total titratable acidity content/(g·L <sup>-1</sup> )	ρ(干浸出物) Sugar-free extract content/(g·L <sup>-1</sup> )	ρ(甲醇) Methyl alcohol content/(mg·L <sup>-1</sup> )
W-J	12.65±0.05 ab	5.15±0.89 a	2.16±0.06 c	3.24±0.02 d	17.80±0.71 d	19.84±0.50 e
W-JP	12.75±0.35 ab	6.01±0.25 a	2.66±0.02 b	3.11±0.00 e	23.57±0.47 b	125.38±0.94 a
W-JS	12.85±0.05 a	2.41±0.18 b	2.30±0.02 c	3.50±0.02 b	25.89±0.12 a	43.34±3.23 b
W-JCS	12.72±0.15 ab	5.00±0.57 a	2.41±0.03 c	3.29±0.02 c	22.48±0.25 c	69.05±0.15 c
W-JD	12.45±0.05 b	5.47±0.50 a	5.24±0.10 a	3.77±0.00 a	24.22±1.93 a	23.07±0.47 d

注:同一列数值后字母不同表示差异性显著( $p < 0.05$ )。下同。

Note: The different letters in the same column indicate significant difference at  $p < 0.05$ . The same below.

### 2.2 制汁方式对发酵石榴酒抗氧化特性的影响

2.2.1 制汁方式对石榴酒中酚类物质的影响 由表3可知,鲜石榴汁(FJ)中总酚、总黄酮、花色苷的含量分别为(531.16±5.57)、(478.47±6.36)、(16.46±

表3 石榴酒及鲜石榴汁中酚类化合物含量

Table 3 Content of polyphenol components of different pomegranate wines and pomegranate juice

制汁方式 Juicing process	ρ(总酚) Total phenolics content/(mg·L <sup>-1</sup> )	ρ(总黄酮) Total flavonoids content/(mg·L <sup>-1</sup> )	ρ(花色苷) Total anthocyanins content/(mg·L <sup>-1</sup> )
W-J	455.40±0.61 e	253.82±8.42 e	6.03±0.03 b
W-JP	499.26±4.21 c	349.65±10.69 d	4.38±0.01 c
W-JS	487.68±1.05 d	389.58±11.02 c	2.83±0.03 e
W-JCS	491.54±0.61 cd	384.38±4.17 c	4.13±0.02 d
W-JD	1 223.79±7.59 a	1 178.82±6.01 a	2.67±0.06 f
FJ	531.16±5.57 b	478.47±6.36 b	16.46±0.01 a

0.01)mg·L<sup>-1</sup>,发酵石榴酒中总酚、总黄酮、花色苷的含量分别为455.4~1 223.79、253.82~1 178.82、0.22~6.03 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>。含隔膜制汁发酵石榴酒的总酚与总黄酮含量显著高于鲜石榴汁及其他四种鲜石榴制汁发酵酒中的总酚与总黄酮含量,这可能是由于石榴隔膜中有大量的酚类物质溶于石榴酒中。5种发酵酒的花色苷含量显著低于鲜石榴汁的花色苷含量,这说明花色苷在石榴酒发酵过程中发生了降解或转化。

2.2.2 制汁方式对石榴酒抗氧化能力的影响 采用4种方法测定了石榴酒及鲜石榴汁的抗氧化活性。由表4可知,5种石榴酒的DPPH自由基清除能力、ABTS阳离子自由基清除能力、超氧阴离子自由基清除能力、羟自由基清除率分别在85.03~91.03、

表4 不同石榴酒及鲜石榴汁清除自由基能力

Table 4 Free radical scavenging capacity of different pomegranate wines and pomegranate juice

制汁方式 Juicing process	$\rho$ (DPPH 自由基清除) DPPH radical scavenging activity /( $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ )	$\rho$ (ABTS 阳离子自由基清除) ABTs radical cation scavenging activity /( $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ )	$\rho$ (超氧阴离子自由基清除) Superoxide anion radical scavenging activity /( $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ )	$\rho$ (羟自由基清除) Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity /( $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ )
W-J	85.03±0.12 e	1 929.73±26.28 c	405.61±39.17 b	745.93±2.34 b
W-JP	89.84±0.64 c	1 779.01±31.90 d	474.02±20.59 b	741.78±2.95 c
W-JS	87.19±0.30 d	1 781.02±44.44 d	465.16±25.21 b	737.89±0.90 c
W-JCS	91.03±0.46 b	2 289.43±12.55 b	477.13±43.95 b	746.97±1.19 b
W-JD	87.47±0.29 d	9 969.58±91.30 a	4 900.23±779.52 a	765.40±1.35 a
FJ	98.60±0.18 a	1 768.96±22.82 d	295.10±18.23 b	714.53±3.68 d

1 781.02~9 969.58、405.61~4 900.23、741.78~765.40  $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ ,显著低于鲜石榴汁的DPPH自由基清除能力(98.60±0.18)  $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ ,高于鲜石榴汁的ABTS阳离子自由基清除能力(1 768.96±22.82)  $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 和超氧阴离子自由基清除能力(295.10±18.23)  $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ ,显著高于鲜石榴汁的羟自由基清除率(714.53±3.68)  $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ ,说明石榴被加工成酒后,其清除DPPH自由基的活性降低,清除ABTS阳离子自由基、超氧阴离子自由基、羟自由基的活性升高。

比较石榴酒的抗氧化活性可知,去籽制汁发酵石榴酒DPPH自由基清除能力显著低于其他4种带籽制汁石榴酒DPPH自由基清除能力;含隔膜制汁发酵石榴酒清除ABTS阳离子自由基、超氧阴离子自由基、羟自由基的活性显著高于其他4种鲜果制汁发酵酒相对应抗氧化活性,其中含隔膜制汁发酵石榴酒清除ABTS阳离子自由基、超氧阴离子自由基能力分别高出其他4种发酵酒相对应抗氧化能力4.35~5.60倍、10.27~12.08倍。由表5可知,石榴酒总酚、总黄酮含量与其清除ABTS阳离子自由基、超氧阴离子自由基、羟自由基的活性呈极显著正相关,

表5 石榴酒酚类物质含量与抗氧化能力相关性分析

Table 5 Correlation between polyphenol content and antioxidant activity of pomegranate wines

	DPPH 自由基清除 DPPH radical scavenging activity	ABTS 阳离子自由基清除 ABTs radical cation scavenging activity	超氧阴离子自由基清除 Superoxide anion radical scavenging activity	羟自由基清除 Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity
总酚 Total phenolics	-0.090	0.995**	0.985**	0.757**
总黄酮 Total flavonoids	-0.007	0.982**	0.971**	0.694**
花色苷 Total anthocyanins	0.766**	-0.461*	-0.482*	-0.855**

花色苷含量与石榴酒清除DPPH自由基能力呈极显著正相关,与清除ABTS阳离子自由基、超氧阴离子自由基、羟自由基的活性分别呈显著、极显著负相关。因此,能通过多酚类物质含量预测石榴酒的抗氧化能力。

### 2.3 制汁方式对发酵石榴酒香气成分的影响

2.3.1 石榴酒香气成分与含量比较分析 采用顶空固相微萃取并结合GC-MS技术,对5种石榴酒中的关键风味物质进行了鉴定。由表6可知,总共鉴定出32种风味化合物,其中含有17种酯类化合物,4种醇类化合物,2种酸类化合物,3种醛酮类化合物,4种萜类化合物,2种芳香烃类化合物,含量在0.008~26.417  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 。5种石榴酒中共同含有风味化合物为20种,包含15种酯类化合物,3种醇类化合物,1种酸类化合物,1种醛类化合物,其中乙酸乙酯(4.814~7.120  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ )、异戊醇乙酯(1.667~6.474  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ )、辛酸乙酯(1.839~5.848  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ )、乙酸苯乙醇酯(1.442~3.332  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ )、癸酸乙酯(1.550~5.831  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ )、异丁醇(6.474~14.185  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ )、异戊醇(11.719~26.417  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ )、苯乙醇(0.991~1.749  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ )、4-甲基辛酸(0.553~1.772  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ )含量较高。2-甲基-2-丁烯酸乙酯为含隔膜制汁发酵石榴酒特有风味化合物,甲基丁酸乙酯、2,6-二叔丁基对苯醌、苯乙烯为去籽制汁发酵石榴酒和含隔膜制汁发酵石榴酒特有风味化合物。

由表7可知,石榴酒中酯类化合物和醇类化合物含量最为丰富,分别占香气化合物总量的32.891%~58.678%,35.794%~65.312%,两者总共占比94.472%~98.523%,酸类化合物、醛酮类化合物、萜类化合物及芳香类化合物占比较少。5种石榴酒中,带籽制汁发酵和带籽破碎制汁发酵石榴酒中醇类化合物占比明显较高,分别为65.312%、62.405%,这可能是因为带籽发酵时,产生的 $\text{CO}_2$ 将籽渣顶至

表6 不同类型石榴酒香气成分与含量

Table 6 Flavor components and relative contents of different pomegranate wines

香气成分 Flavor component	保留时间 Retain time/min	W-J/ (mg·L <sup>-1</sup> )	W-JP/ (mg·L <sup>-1</sup> )	W-JS/ (mg·L <sup>-1</sup> )	W-JCS/ (mg·L <sup>-1</sup> )	W-JD/ (mg·L <sup>-1</sup> )
酯类化合物 Ester compounds		36.575	20.118	19.524	15.728	32.728
甲酸丙酯 Propyl formate	1.74	1.564	1.264	1.782	1.207	1.350
乙酸乙酯 Ethyl Acetate	2.09	6.220	5.039	7.120	4.814	6.571
甲基丁酸乙酯 Butanoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester	7.50	0.307	-	-	-	0.247
乙酸异戊酯 Isopentyl acetate	8.92	4.892	3.083	3.905	1.667	6.474
2-甲基-2-丁烯酸乙酯 Ethyl-2-methyl-2-butenoate	12.22	-	-	-	-	0.085
糠酸乙酯 2-Furoic, ethylester	19.52	0.039	0.038	0.020	0.039	0.032
苯甲酸乙酯 Benzoic acid, ethyl ester	27.61	0.339	0.085	0.019	0.025	0.112
琥珀酸二乙酯 Succinic acid, diethylester	28.65	0.129	0.273	0.099	0.258	0.227
辛酸乙酯 Octanoic acid, ethyl ester	29.81	5.553	2.615	1.839	1.861	5.848
苯乙酸乙酯 Ethyl phenylacetate	32.63	0.081	0.073	0.054	0.101	0.059
乙酸苯乙醇酯 Acetic acid, phenyl, ethyl ester	33.44	3.197	1.463	1.561	1.442	3.332
反式-4-癸烯酸乙酯 Ethyl trans-4-clecanoate	42.39	2.680	0.171	0.645	0.362	0.431
癸酸乙酯 Decanoic acid, ethyl ester	42.94	5.118	4.243	1.550	2.137	5.831
肉桂酸乙酯 Cinnamic acid, ethyl ester	46.98	0.107	0.064	0.013	0.038	0.067
2,2,4-三甲基-3-羧酸异丙酯基-戊酸异丁酯 Pentanoic acid, 2,2,4-trimethyl-3-carboxyisopropyl, isobutyl ester	54.21	5.083	0.158	0.359	0.209	0.041
月桂酸乙酯 Lauric acid, ethyl ester	54.85	0.859	1.191	0.383	1.212	1.749
棕榈酸乙酯 Palmitic acid, ethyl ester	71.33	0.407	0.356	0.175	0.354	0.273
醇类化合物 Alcohol compounds		35.681	22.865	38.395	29.841	19.965
异丁醇 Isobutyl alcohol	2.45	14.185	9.554	10.986	11.494	6.474
异戊醇 Isoamyl alcohol	4.00	20.140	11.719	26.417	16.501	12.085
2-甲基-5-己烯-3-醇 2-Methyl-5-hexen-3-ol	5.55	0.128	0.234	-	0.098	0.207
苯乙醇 Phenylethyl Alcohol	23.66	1.229	1.357	0.991	1.749	1.198
酸类化合物 Acid compounds		0.945	1.808	0.553	1.398	1.510
4-甲基辛酸 2-Methyl-5-hexen-3-ol	16.16	0.945	1.772	0.553	1.341	1.454
9,10-二羟基十八烷酸 9,10-Dihydroxyoctadecanoic acid	56.21	-	0.036	-	0.057	0.056
醛酮类化合物 Aldoketone compounds		0.960	0.353	0.125	0.431	0.204
二羟基苯乙酮 Dihydroxyacetophenone	13.46	0.117	-	0.028	-	-
二甲基苯甲醛 Benzaldehyde, 2,4-dimethyl-	30.51	0.671	0.353	0.097	0.431	0.170
2,6-二叔丁基对苯醌 P-Benzoquinone, 2,6-di-tert-butyl-	46.46	0.172	-	-	-	0.035
萜烯类化合物 Terpen compounds		0.029	0.256	0.191	0.343	0.333
$\alpha$ -蒎烯 $\alpha$ -Pinene	22.94	0.029	0.023	0.023	0.034	-
3-葑烯 3-Carene	28.28	-	0.110	0.071	0.120	0.181
柠檬烯 D-Limonene	29.35	-	0.123	0.052	0.142	0.082
反- $\alpha$ -佛手柑油烯 Trans- $\alpha$ -Bergamotene	44.87	-	-	0.044	0.048	0.070
芳香烃类化合物 Aerene compounds		0.229	0.054	-	0.077	1.037
苯乙烯 styene	9.33	0.151	-	-	-	1.037
二叔丁基苯酚 Phenol, 2,4-di-tert-butyl	49.52	0.078	0.054	-	0.077	-

醪液表面,形成很厚的籽渣层和大量的泡沫,发酵醪液温度易过快上升,对发酵不利<sup>[26]</sup>,产生高级醇相对较多所致。去籽制汁发酵和含隔膜制汁发酵石榴酒中酯类化合物占比较高,分别为49.41%、58.678%,酯类化合物主要呈现怡人的果香香气,可使酒体变

得甜香;5种石榴酒中检测到的酸类物质主要为4-甲基辛酸(0.553~1.772 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>),由于酸类化合物的阈值较高,其对酒的香气贡献只起到助香、减少刺激和缓冲平衡的辅助作用。石榴酒中鉴定出的醛酮类化合物种类和含量差异较大,5种发酵酒中共同含

表7 石榴酒主要香气成分统计分析

Table 7 Statistics on main flavor components of different pomegranate wines

香气成分 Flavor component		W-J	W-JP	W-JS	W-JCS	W-JD
酯类化合物 Ester compounds	个数 Number	16	15	15	15	17
	所占总浓度含量比例 Ratio/%	49.147	44.260	33.211	32.891	58.678
醇类化合物 Alcohol compounds	个数 Number	4	4	3	4	4
	所占总浓度含量比例 Ratio/%	47.946	50.304	65.312	62.405	35.794
酸类化合物 Acid compounds	个数 Number	1	2	1	2	2
	所占总浓度含量比例 Ratio/%	1.270	3.977	0.941	2.923	2.707
醛酮类化合物 Aldoketone compounds	个数 Number	3	1	2	1	2
	所占总浓度含量比例 Ratio/%	1.290	0.778	0.212	0.902	0.367
萜类化合物 Terpene compounds	个数 Number	1	3	4	4	4
	所占总浓度含量比例 Ratio/%	0.038	0.562	0.325	0.717	0.597
芳香烃类化合物 Aerene compounds	个数 Number	2	1	-	1	1
	所占总浓度含量比例 Ratio/%	0.308	0.120	-	0.162	1.858

有的为二甲基苯甲醛(0.097~0.671 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>),可能由于醛、酮类化合物性质较活泼,属于不稳定的中间体化合物,在挥发性物质萃取的过程中易被还原成相应的酸或醇。除去去籽制汁发酵酒中只检测出1种萜类化合物,其他4种发酵石榴酒中均检测到3~4种萜类化合物,虽然其含量均较低(< 0.245 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>),但其感官阈值非常低,香气值很高,香味独特,对石榴酒的香气组成起着不可忽视的作用。综上所述,不同的制汁方式发酵对石榴酒香气化合物的种类与含量有较大影响。

**2.3.2 石榴酒特征香气比较分析** 香气值(OAV)是评价果酒挥发性组分对实际香气贡献大小所普遍采用的一个指标,OAV越大对石榴酒的整体风味贡献越大。本文中香气物质的OAV、嗅觉阈值及气味描述详见表8,从表中可以看出,5种发酵石榴酒中共有12种化合物的OAV大于1,分别是甲基丁酸乙酯、异戊醇乙酯、苯甲酸乙酯、辛酸乙酯、苯乙酸乙酯、乙酸苯乙酯、反式-4-癸烯酸乙酯、癸酸乙酯、肉桂酸乙酯、苯乙醇、 $\alpha$ -派烯、柠檬烯,说明这12种香气物质对石榴酒的整体风味贡献较大;特别是异戊醇乙酯、辛酸乙酯、乙酸苯乙酯、癸酸乙酯有较高的OAV,是发酵石榴酒的主体香味物质,异戊醇乙酯有香蕉香、甜香、苹果香、水果糖香,辛酸乙酯有梨子香、荔枝香、水果香、甜香、百合花香,乙酸苯乙酯有愉悦的花香,癸酸乙酯有菠萝香、水果香、花香。

去籽制汁发酵酒、加果胶酶制汁发酵酒、带籽制汁发酵酒、带籽破碎制汁发酵酒和含隔膜制汁发酵酒分别含有10种、10种、7种、9种、10种OAV大于1

的香气化合物,其中去籽制汁发酵酒和含隔膜制汁发酵酒中有7种香气化合物的OAV值大于带籽制汁发酵酒和带籽破碎制汁发酵酒中的相对应的香气化合物的OAV值,分别是异戊醇乙酯、苯甲酸乙酯、甲基丁酸乙酯、辛酸乙酯、乙酸苯乙酯、肉桂酸乙酯、癸酸乙酯,说明前两者石榴酒的香气比后两者石榴酒的香气更浓郁。

#### 2.4 不同制汁方式发酵石榴酒的感官QDA

由图1可知,不同制汁方式发酵对石榴酒的感官品质影响较大。去籽制汁发酵石榴酒颜色鲜红,清亮透明、有光泽,有石榴香气,清新、协调,口感纯正、细腻、舒适,整体平衡性好,得分较高;加果胶酶制汁发酵石榴酒得分次之,与去籽制汁发酵石榴酒相比,颜色稍微发黄,石榴香气欠浓郁度;含隔膜制汁发酵石榴酒的整体得分较前两者次之,石榴酒颜色浅红,稍微浑浊,失光,有石榴香气,口感有涩味,整体平衡性下降;带籽制汁发酵石榴酒和带籽破碎制汁发酵石榴酒整体得分最低,石榴酒颜色浅红,浑浊、失光,香气缺乏协调感,酒体寡淡、口感不佳、不协调。

### 3 讨 论

本实验对不同制汁方式发酵石榴酒的品质进行比较,发现制汁方式对石榴酒的理化品质、抗氧化能力、香气成分、感官品质有显著影响。不同制汁方式发酵石榴酒的酒精度在12.45%~12.85%,均可满足GB15037-2006《葡萄酒》中规定的酒精度的要求( $\geq 7\%$ ),其中带籽压榨制汁石榴酒的酒精度与含隔膜



表 8 不同类型石榴酒特征香气强度值 (OAV) 分析  
Table 8 OAV analysis of aroma characteristics of different pomegranate wines

香气成分 Flavor component	W-J	W-JP	W-JS	W-JCS	W-JD	香气阈值 Aroma thresh- old (mg·L <sup>-1</sup> )	香气描述 Aroma description
乙酸乙酯 Ethyl acetate	0.829	0.672	0.949	0.642	0.876	7.500 <sup>[27]</sup>	菠萝香, 苹果香、水果香 Pineapple, apple, fruity
甲基丁酸乙酯 Butanoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester	17.042	-	-	-	13.711	0.018	水果香 Fruity
异戊醇乙酯 Isopentyl acetate	163.074	102.757	130.160	55.557	215.787	0.030 <sup>[27]</sup>	香蕉香、甜香、苹果香、水果糖香 Banana, sweet, apple, fruit drops
糠酸乙酯 2-Furoic, ethylester	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.002	16.000	脂香 Fatty
苯甲酸乙酯 Benzoic acid, ethyl ester	5.651	1.415	0.312	0.421	1.861	0.060	水果香 Fruity
苯乙酸乙酯 Ethyl phenylacetate	0.809	0.729	0.537	1.013	0.591	0.100	蜂蜜香气、玫瑰花香、果香 Honey, rose, fruity
琥珀酸二乙酯 Succinic acid, diethylester	0.001	0.001	-	0.001	0.001	200.000 <sup>[32]</sup>	果香、奶酪香、泥土、辛辣 Fruity, cheese, earthy, spicy
辛酸乙酯 Octanoic acid, ethyl ester	28.624	13.479	9.478	9.592	30.147	0.194 <sup>[27]</sup>	梨子香、荔枝香、水果香、甜香、百合花香 Pear, lichee, fruity, sweet, greenish lily
乙酸苯乙酯 Acetic acid, phenyl, ethyl ester	12.786	5.854	6.244	5.770	13.327	0.250 <sup>[30,31]</sup>	愉悦的花香 Pleasant floral
反式-4-癸烯酸乙酯 Ethyl trans-4-cleceenoat	17.870	1.142	4.300	2.410	2.871	0.150	蜡香、梨香 Wax fragrant, pear
癸酸乙酯 Decanoic acid, ethyl ester	25.590	21.213	7.748	10.687	29.154	0.200 <sup>[33]</sup>	菠萝香、水果香、花香 Pineapple, fruity, floral
肉桂酸乙酯 Cinnamic acid, ethyl ester	2.148	1.285	0.267	0.770	1.335	0.050 <sup>[32]</sup>	清爽果香 Fresh fruity
月桂酸乙酯 Lauric acid, ethyl ester	0.146	0.202	0.065	0.205	0.297	5.900 <sup>[30]</sup>	似叶和花瓣的清香, 带油脂气 Leaf and petal like faint scent, fatty
棕榈酸乙酯 Palmitic acid, ethyl ester	0.180	0.158	0.078	0.157	0.121	2.260 <sup>[32]</sup>	微弱蜡质甜香 Faint waxy sweetness
异丁醇 Isobutylalcohol	0.355	0.239	0.275	0.287	0.162	40.000 <sup>[27]</sup>	
异戊醇 Isoamyl alcohol	0.671	0.391	0.881	0.550	0.403	30.000 <sup>[27]</sup>	指甲油、威士忌、甜溶剂 Enamel, whisky, sweet solvent
苯乙醇 Phenylethyl Alcohol	1.117	1.234	0.901	1.590	1.089	1.100 <sup>[30]</sup>	玫瑰香、月季花香、花香、花粉香 Rose, China rose, floral, pollen
$\alpha$ -派烯 $\alpha$ -Pinene	4.775	3.806	3.876	5.623	-	0.006	菠萝味, 树脂味 Pineapple, resinous
柠檬烯 D-Limonene	-	12.276	5.220	14.154	8.182	0.010 <sup>[33]</sup>	水果味, 柠檬味 Fruity, lemon

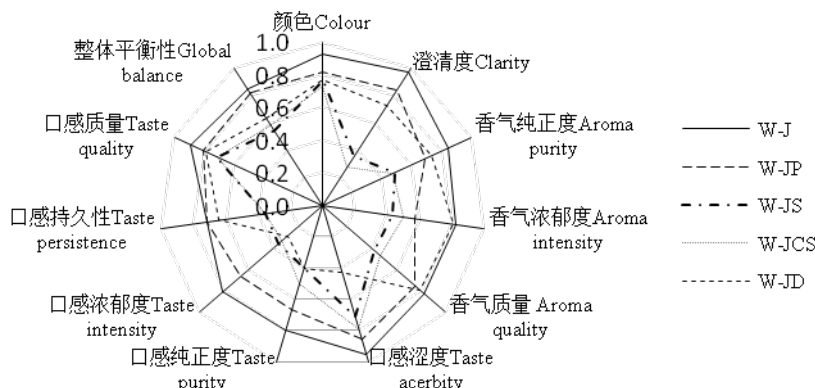


图 1 不同类型石榴酒的感官 QDA 分析  
Fig. 1 QDA analysis of sensory quality of different pomegranate wines

发酵石榴酒的酒精度差异显著,其他几种石榴酒酒精度差异不显著;总糖在 $2.41\sim 6.01\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ,带籽压榨制汁石榴酒酒的总糖含量最低( $2.41\pm 0.18$ ) $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ,属于干型酒,其他四种石榴酒总糖含量在 $4.1\sim 12\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ,属于半干型酒;含隔膜发酵石榴酒还原糖( $5.24\pm 0.10$ ) $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 显著高于其他几种鲜果制汁发酵酒还原糖含量,可能由于含隔膜属于带皮渣发酵,皮渣在果胶酶的作用下释放了一些酵母不能利用的多糖物质<sup>[34]</sup>,导致还原糖含量上升,具体是那些糖类物质,还需进一步研究;带籽发酵石榴酒中的干浸出物含量显著高于去籽取汁发酵石榴酒中的干浸出物含量,可能是渣籽中的营养物质溶于酒中,使干浸出物含量升高所致,所以带籽发酵有利于提高石榴酒中干浸物含量;如果胶酶制汁发酵石榴酒甲醇含量最高,这与程挺良<sup>[35]</sup>在苹果酒中的研究结果一致,这是因为果胶酯酶可随机切除水溶性果胶分子中的甲氧基与半乳糖醛酸之间的酯键,产生甲醇和游离羧基,使酒中甲醇含量升高<sup>[36]</sup>;去籽取汁发酵石榴酒甲醇含量最低,这可能是由于去除籽渣,酒中的果胶含量降低,从而使酒中甲醇含量降低;含隔膜发酵石榴酒的甲醇含量显著低于其他三种带渣发酵石榴酒的甲醇含量,这可能是由于含隔膜发酵石榴酒的酚类物质含量较高,抑制了果胶甲酯酶的活性,从而使甲醇含量降低,有研究显示添加外源类酚酸有助于抑制果胶甲酯酶活性从而降低酒中的甲醇含量<sup>[37]</sup>,抑制机理如何还有待进一步研究。

石榴酒中的酚类物质具有极强的抗氧化作用,对石榴酒的品质有重要影响,与石榴酒的保健效果有紧密的关系<sup>[38]</sup>。有研究显示,总酚与总黄酮在石榴皮中含量最高,其次是内隔膜,含量最低的部位是石榴籽粒,石榴内隔膜的总酚与总黄酮含量分别为 $6.13$ 、 $5.30\text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ <sup>[39]</sup>,皮渣浸渍发酵会将更多的酚类物质转移到酒中,因此,4种含皮渣发酵石榴酒的总酚与总黄酮含量大于去籽制汁发酵石榴酒中总酚与总黄酮含量,特别是含隔膜制汁发酵石榴酒含有较高的总酚与类黄酮含量,这与Wasila等<sup>[16]</sup>的研究结果一致。相对应的,含隔膜制汁发酵石榴酒对ABTS阳离子自由基、超氧阴离子自由基有较强的清除能力,分别高出其他四种发酵酒相对应抗氧化能力 $4.35\sim 5.60$ 倍、 $10.27\sim 12.08$ 倍。发酵酒的花色苷含量显著低于鲜石榴汁的花色苷含量,与石榴酒清除DPPH自由基能力呈极显著正相关,与清除

ABTS阳离子自由基、超氧阴离子自由基、羟自由基的活性分别呈显著、极显著负相关,这与Mena等<sup>[38]</sup>的研究结果,花色苷是石榴酒控制抗氧化活性的主要生物活性物质不一致,可能是由于所使用的石榴品种差异所致。

香气成分是果酒感官评定的直接影响因素,也是评价果酒品质特性的重要指标。5种发酵石榴酒中共鉴定出32种风味化合物,酯类化合物和醇类化合物含量最为丰富,两者总共占有所有香气化合物的 $93.203\%\sim 98.522\%$ 。酯类物质通常是在酒精发酵中形成,常赋予果酒以果类香气,是酒中香气组成的重要物质,影响着酒的香型及风格。异戊醇乙酯、辛酸乙酯、乙酸苯乙酯、癸酸乙酯含量较高,香气强度值高,是石榴酒的主体香味物质,赋予酒体令人愉悦的花香、果香以及甜香。去籽制汁发酵和含隔膜制汁发酵石榴酒中酯类化合物占比较高,且含有高浓度的主体香味物质,香气突出,这与感官分析中这两种酒有浓郁的香气相吻合。

感官分析显示,去籽制汁发酵石榴酒整体得分较高,颜色鲜红,有石榴香气,口感纯正、细腻、舒适,原酒无需后处理即可饮用;鲜石榴的籽和隔膜会影响发酵石榴酒澄清度、香气和口感,需要进行澄清、调配等后续处理饮用,但是含隔膜发酵有益于增加石榴酒的香气,酒中甲醇含量低,酚类物质含量翻倍,抗氧化能力突出,可以作为一种功能性饮品进行开发,并且操作工艺简化,产业化应用前景较好。

## 4 结 论

不同的制汁方式对石榴酒的理化特性、抗氧化能力、香气成分和感官品质有显著影响。压榨去石榴籽取汁发酵石榴酒感官评分最高,最容易被大众接受;含隔膜制汁发酵石榴酒抗氧化能力突出,香气浓郁,操作工艺简化,是较优的石榴酒制作方法。

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