

热加工结合添加抗坏血酸对酸味西瓜制汁品质的影响

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摘要:【目的】探究酸味西瓜品种SW制汁适应性及热加工技术。【方法】以6个品种的酸味西瓜为原料制汁,对其进行感官评价,后采用热加工结合添加抗坏血酸(Vc)对筛选出来的酸味西瓜品种制汁处理,分析热加工前后西瓜汁色泽、感官品质及风味物质变化。【结果】酸味西瓜品种黄瓤SW-20、SW-27和红瓤SW-14制汁感官评分较高。添加Vc有助于红色鲜榨西瓜汁的色泽保持;热加工后的红瓤和黄瓤西瓜汁色泽明显变暗,添加Vc有助于两种颜色热加工西瓜汁的色泽保持。添加Vc的热加工西瓜汁色泽、形态、滋味、气味及感官总分均显著高于未添加Vc的($p<0.05$)。热加工前后西瓜汁总共鉴定出47种风味物质,醇类和醛类化合物种类最多,相对含量较高。热加工使西瓜汁风味物质种类增多,具有不良气味的呋喃类、6-壬烯醛相对含量增加,呈现清香味的2,6-壬二烯醇、3-壬烯醇相对含量减少;添加Vc使西瓜汁风味物质种类减少,呋喃类、6-壬烯醛相对含量减少,2,6-壬二烯醇、3-壬烯醇相对含量增多。【结论】SW-20、SW-14分别为较适宜制汁的黄瓤和红瓤西瓜品种,添加Vc有助于西瓜汁色泽保持,并能减轻热加工后西瓜汁产生的不良蒸煮风味,提升其感官品质。

关键词:酸味西瓜;西瓜汁;热加工;抗坏血酸;色泽;风味

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Effects of thermal processing combined with adding ascorbic acid on the quality of sour watermelon juice

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Abstract:【Objective】Watermelon is one of the most popular fruits in summer because it has an exotic flavor and is a nutrient-rich fruit, with abundant lycopene, carotene, sugars, vitamins, minerals, amino acids, et al. Watermelon juice is one of important products of watermelon. However, watermelon is a heat-sensitive fruit, heating and sterilization could lead to browning, precipitation and strong “cooked taste” of the watermelon juice, and seriously affect the sensory quality. The research on quality control technology of watermelon juice before and after hot processing is particularly important for the production of watermelon juice. A series of sour watermelon varieties have been bred by Zhengzhou Fruit Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences. There has been little research on the processing of sour watermelon. It is necessary to investigate the adaptability and thermal processing technology of watermelon juices from different varieties of sour watermelon. 【Methods】In this study, 6 varieties of sour watermelon were used as raw materials to make juice. The selected sour watermelon juices were treated with thermal processing and ascorbic acid. The color, sensory quality and flavor substances of watermelon juices before and after thermal processing were analyzed. 【Results】From the perspective of sensory evaluation, the quality of the fresh processed and hot processed watermelon juice made by SW-

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20, SW-27 and SW-14 were excellent. The sensory quality of the yellow flesh watermelon juice was better than that of the red watermelon juice. The brightness L^* , color saturation C^* and hue angle h of 2 color watermelon juice decreased or significantly decreased ($p < 0.05$) after thermal processing. The b^* , C^* and h of watermelon juice added with ascorbic acid (Vc) were significantly higher than those without Vc ($p < 0.05$) before and after heat treatment. The addition of Vc contributed to maintaining the color of the red fresh processed watermelon juice and the hot processed watermelon juice. The color, form, taste, odor and sensory total scores of the hot processing watermelon juice added with Vc were significantly higher than those without Vc ($p < 0.05$). The flavor substances of the watermelon juices of two color varieties SW-14 and SW-20 were identified by headspace solid phase micro-extraction and gas chromatography-mass spectrometry technology. 47 flavor compounds of the watermelon juice were identified before and after hot processing. The types and contents of alcohols and aldehydes were the highest. Among them, 2, 6-nonenol, 3-nonenol, 6-nonenal and 2, 6-nonenal were the main components. The thermal processing and the addition of Vc had great influence on the types and contents of watermelon juice flavor substances. There were 41 kinds of flavor substances in the juice of SW-14 without treatment of Vc and 30 kinds of flavor substances in the juice of SW-14 with Vc treatment, and after hot processing, there were 46 kinds and 40 kinds of flavor substances in the above two juices. The flavor substances in the four kinds of watermelon juices of SW-20 were 34, 30, 39 and 31, respectively. This indicated that hot processing increased the variety of flavor substances in the watermelon juice, while adding Vc reduced the variety of flavor substances in the watermelon juice. The proportion of furans and 6-nonenal leading to bad odor in the watermelon juice increased after hot processing, while the proportion of 2, 6-nonadienol and 3-nonenol leading to sweet cucumber odor decreased. The proportion of furans and 6-nonenal leading to bad smell in the watermelon juice with Vc treatment decreased, while the proportion of 2, 6-nonadienol and 3-nonenol increased. 【Conclusion】The watermelon varieties SW-20 and SW-14 were suitable for making juice. Thermal processing and adding Vc had great influence on the quality and flavor of the watermelon juice. Adding Vc could help to maintain the color of watermelon juice, reduce the cooking odor of the watermelon juice after hot processing, and improve the sensory quality. This study would provide theoretical basis and technical reference for the processing of watermelon juice.

Key words: Sour watermelon; Watermelon juice; Thermal processing; Ascorbic acid; Color; Flavor

西瓜 [*Citrullus lanatus* (Thunb.) Mansum. & Nakai] 属于葫芦科西瓜属 1 年生蔓性草本植物, 在世界园艺产业中始终占有重要地位^[1]。西瓜不仅瓤甜多汁, 清凉爽口, 而且含有丰富的番茄红素、胡萝卜素、糖类、维生素、矿物质、必需氨基酸等生物活性物质^[2-3], 是深受人们喜爱的时令水果。西瓜成熟季节性很强, 不便于贮藏运输, 多用于鲜食, 其加工制品主要有西瓜汁、西瓜霜、西瓜提取物、西瓜酱等。西瓜的含水量大, 占西瓜质量的 90% 以上, 西瓜汁饮料是一种最具潜力的西瓜加工产品^[4]。但由于西瓜属于热敏性水果, 加热灭菌会使其产生褐变、沉淀及强烈的煮熟味, 严重影响感官品质。因此, 西瓜汁热加工前后品质控制技术的研究对于西瓜汁的生产尤为重要。

目前种植的西瓜作物基本上是以甜味为主的品种, 随着人们生活习惯的改变, 不同的消费者对酸甜口味有不同的偏好, 当果实的含糖量较高时, 酸含量较高的果实更受喜爱^[5]。中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所通过杂交得到一系列酸味西瓜品种, 丰富了西瓜品种资源^[6-7]。关于酸味西瓜加工方面的研究尚为空缺。以不同品种的酸味西瓜为原料, 进行制汁评价, 筛选适宜制汁品种, 对西瓜品种资源的筛选具有指导作用, 同时能促进西瓜产业的发展。

通常认为西瓜的风味主要是亚油酸或亚麻酸在裂解酶、氧化酶、异构酶等酶促反应下形成的 C₆ 和 C₉ 的醛类、酮类、醇类以及其他一些碳氢化合物^[8]。Yajima 等^[9]、Pino 等^[10]认为 C₉ 醇和醛类(如 1-壬烯醇、顺-3-壬烯醇、顺-6-壬烯醇、顺, 顺-3, 6-壬二烯醇、反,

顺-2,6-壬烯醇、壬烯醛、顺-3-壬烯醛、顺-3,6-壬二烯醛、反,顺-2,6-壬二烯醛)是西瓜中最重要的呈味化合物。这些热敏性挥发性物质具有挥发温度低、挥发浓度高的特点^[4],在加热过程中会产生浓重的煮熟气味,影响西瓜汁的纯正风味。维生素C(Vc)能使产品的pH值降低,降低多酚氧化酶的活性;Vc具有还原性,可将酶促褐变产生的醌类物质还原成无色的酚类物质,通过自身氧化消耗体系中的氧气,从而有效抑制褐变的发生^[11]。张中义等^[12]报道用柠檬酸调整西瓜汁酸度使其pH为4.2~4.3,同时添加0.03%(φ)Vc,经80℃、3 min热处理可以使过氧化物酶完全失活。目前有关西瓜汁的研究多集中在西瓜汁的工艺研究^[12]、非热加工对西瓜汁品质的影响^[13-14]、鲜榨西瓜汁风味成分^[15]等,缺少对热处理后西瓜汁风味的关注,仅有杨潇等^[16]、Aboshi等^[17]和Yang等^[18]研究了热处理西瓜汁风味物质变化和关键异味成分,关于热加工结合添加Vc对西瓜汁品质和风味成分的影响研究还未见报道。笔者在本研究中以不同品种酸味西瓜为原料制备西瓜汁,通过感官评价筛选出适宜制汁品种,采用热加工结合添加抗坏血酸对西瓜制汁处理,分析热加工、Vc添加前后西瓜汁色泽、感官品质及风味物质的变化,以为酸味西瓜制汁适应性及热加工西瓜汁生产提供理论依据和技术参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

供试材料SW-4、SW-5、SW-12、SW-14、SW-20、SW-27由中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所多倍体西瓜课题组提供,于2019年采自河南新乡综合试验基地。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 不同品种酸味西瓜制汁评价 西瓜基本指标测定:可溶性固形物含量采用手持折光仪(ATAGO-PAL-1)测定;总酸含量参照国家标准GB/T 12456—2008《食品中总酸的测定》中的酸碱滴定法测定;pH值采用梅特勒实验室pH计测定。每个指标测定3次重复。

制汁工艺流程:酸味西瓜→清洗→去皮→切块→破碎→取汁→灌装→热处理→冷却→西瓜汁。

主要操作要点:选取九成熟以及无腐烂、变质和虫蚀的SW西瓜3个,经清洗、去皮、切块,取1.3 kg

瓜瓢,榨汁机轻度破碎,离心(4000 r·min⁻¹)取汁,得约1 kg西瓜汁,将其装入300 mL玻璃饮料瓶中,得鲜榨西瓜汁;置于95℃恒温水浴锅中加热,待西瓜汁中心温度达到95℃开始计时,处理1 min,立刻拧紧瓶盖,冷却至室温,得热加工西瓜汁。对不同品种酸味西瓜鲜榨汁(放置30 min后)及冷却至室温后的热加工西瓜汁进行感官评价,评价标准如表1所示,筛选出适宜制汁的酸味西瓜品种。

1.2.2 热加工结合添加Vc处理西瓜汁 工艺流程:酸味西瓜→清洗→去皮→切块→添加Vc→破碎→取汁→调配→均质→灌装→热处理→冷却→西瓜汁。

选取红瓤、黄瓤酸味西瓜各一个品种制备西瓜汁,与1.2.1制备工艺流程相比,增加了添加Vc、调配、均质三个过程,主要是在切块后向西瓜块中添加3%(φ ,后同)Vc,离心(4000 r·min⁻¹)取汁后,添加蔗糖,调整西瓜汁糖度至11.5%,添加1%黄原胶,均质2 min,将其装入玻璃饮料瓶中,分别得鲜榨西瓜汁(Fresh watermelon juice, FWJ)、添加Vc鲜榨西瓜汁(Fresh watermelon juice added with Vc, FWJ-Vc),按1.2.1方法热处理得热加工西瓜汁(Heat-treated watermelon juice, HWJ)、添加Vc热加工西瓜汁(Heat-treated watermelon juice added with Vc, HWJ-Vc)。比较热加工、添加Vc前后西瓜汁感官品质、色泽、风味物质变化。每个处理3次重复。

1.2.3 西瓜汁色泽的测定 色差仪开机后,用黑白板进行校正,校正结束后开始测定西瓜汁L*、a*、b*、C*、色调角h。L*称为明度或亮度指数,L*=0表示黑色,L*=100表示白色;a*为红度,+a*方向颜色接近红色,-a*方向颜色接近绿色;b*为黄度,+b*方向颜色接近黄色,-b*方向颜色接近蓝色。C*表示果汁的色彩饱和度,C*值越大则食品的颜色饱满;色调角h是散点(a*, b*)与原点(0,0)的连线与a*轴所构成的角,表示样品的不同颜色(从0°~90°依次为紫红、红、橙、黄,其中h=0°,紫红色;h=90°,黄色)^[19]。每组西瓜汁样品色泽测定3次重复。

1.2.4 香气物质的测定^[20] 准确移取5.0 mL样品置于20 mL顶空瓶中,瓶盖密封。顶空瓶于25℃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,在磁力搅拌器转速500 r·min⁻¹下富集40 min,立即进样,250℃解吸10 min。

GC 条件:进样口温度 250 °C;载气 He,流速 1 mL·min⁻¹,分流比 20:1;DB-5MS 色谱柱(30 m×0.25 mm,0.25 μm);程序升温条件:40°C 保持 3 min,2 °C·min⁻¹升至 160 °C,保持 2 min,8 °C·min⁻¹升至 230 °C,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 °C;传输线温度 250 °C;质量扫描范围 m/z 30~500;质谱库为 NIST 05;扫描模式为全扫描。

香气成分的定性定量分析:运用 NIST 数据库对未知化合物进行初步检索,再结合人工谱图解析及资料分析,定性确定各种组分,按峰面积归一法求得各种香气成分的相对百分含量。每组样品 3 次重复。

1.2.5 西瓜汁的感官评价 西瓜汁处理结束后,请 7 位有品评经验的感官评价人员(4 名女性,3 名男性,平均年龄 35 岁,平均品评经验 9 a),从色泽、形态、滋味、风味 4 方面,按表 1 的评价标准对处理过的西瓜汁进行评价打分。

表 1 西瓜汁感官评价标准

Table 1 Sensory evaluation criteria of watermelon juice

指标 Index	评价标准 Evaluation criterion	评分值 Score
色泽 Color	跟瓜瓢相近,色泽鲜明 Color bright, similar to flesh	14~20
	色泽较鲜明 Color bright	7~13
	色泽暗淡 Color dim	0~6
形态 Form	浑浊均匀,无分层,无沉淀,无杂质 Turbidity uniform, no stratification, no precipitation, no impurities	14~20
	浑浊均匀,稍有分层,稍有沉淀和杂质 Turbidity uniform, slightly stratified, a little of precipitation and impurities	7~13
	浑浊不均匀,分层,较多沉淀和杂质 Turbidity non-uniform, stratified, lots of precipitation and impurities	0~6
滋味 Taste	酸甜适宜,有较浓的天然西瓜味,清凉爽口,口感协调	20~30
	Sweet and sour suitable, strong natural watermelon taste, cool and refreshing, taste coordination	10~19
	酸甜基本适口,有天然西瓜味,清凉爽口,口感基本协调	0~9
风味 Odor	酸甜不适口,无天然西瓜味,粘稠感强,口感不协调	0~9
	Sour and sweet not palatable, no natural watermelon taste, strong sense of viscosity, taste not harmonious	20~30
	风味较突出,有较轻煮熟味,异味不明显 Prominent flavor, no cooked taste, no peculiar smell	10~19
	风味不突出,煮熟味较重,异味明显 Flavor not prominent, cooked taste heavy, peculiar smell obvious	0~9

1.3 数据分析

采用 Microsoft Office Excel 2007 和 SPSS 20.0 软件对数据进行统计分析,显著性分析采用 Duncan 检验。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同品种酸味西瓜制汁评价

如表 2 所示,共选取 6 个品种酸味西瓜,其中 4 个瓢色为红色,2 个为黄色。可溶性固形物含量(w,后同)为 7.2%~8.87%,总酸含量为 0.92~2.35 g·kg⁻¹,pH 在 4.75~5.54 之间。甜瓜果实高酸(酸性状)与低酸(非酸性状)的划分没有统一的标准,划分标准受不同的分析群体、不同的栽培地区等因素的影响,因此标准不同,张红^[21]以 pH=5.6 为划分标准,Danin-Poleg 等^[22]以 pH=5.4 为划分标准,本文中的 6 个西瓜品种 pH 均小于 5.6,以张红的标准来划分,属于高酸性状。如表 3 所示,6 个品种酸味西瓜鲜榨汁感官评

价总得分排序为:SW-20 > SW-27 > SW-14 > SW-4 > SW-5 > SW-12,热加工感官评价总得分排序为:SW-20 > SW-27 > SW-14 > SW-5 > SW-12 > SW-4。从感官评价来看,黄瓤西瓜品种(SW-20、SW-27)鲜榨与热加工西瓜汁均排名靠前,优于红瓤品种,特别是热加工后,红瓤西瓜汁普遍颜色偏暗,煮熟味重,黄壤西瓜汁颜色较鲜亮,煮熟味轻,更适宜制备热加工西瓜汁。SW-14 红瓤鲜榨与热加工西瓜汁优于其他红瓤品种,因此 SW-20、SW-14 分别为较适宜制汁的黄瓤和红瓤西瓜品种。

2.2 热加工结合添加 Vc 对西瓜汁色泽的影响

由表 4 可知,与鲜榨西瓜汁相比,两种经过热加工 SW-14 红色西瓜汁的 L*、C*、h 均下降或显著下降($p < 0.05$),未添加 Vc 的热加工 SW-20 黄色西瓜汁 L*、b*、C*、h 显著下降($p < 0.05$),表明热加工使这三种西瓜汁的颜色变暗、色彩饱和度下降、变深。鲜榨西瓜汁中,添加 Vc 的 SW-14 红色西瓜汁 L* 显著低于

表2 不同品种酸味西瓜基本指标

Table 2 Basic indexes of different varieties of sour watermelon

品种 Variety	瓤色 Flesh color	w(可溶性固形物) Soluble solid content/%	w(总酸) Total acid content/(g·kg ⁻¹)	pH
SW-4	粉红色 Pink	8.27±0.06 b	1.23±0.02 c	4.86±0.01 c
SW-5	粉红色 Pink	7.80±0.00 c	2.35±0.05 a	4.75±0.00 e
SW-12	大红色 Bright red	8.87±0.06 a	0.92±0.01 e	5.19±0.01 b
SW-14	桃红色 Peach	7.20±0.00 e	1.48±0.04 b	4.75±0.01 e
SW-20	橙黄色 Aurantium	7.57±0.06 d	1.02±0.02 d	5.54±0.01 a
SW-27	浅黄色 Pale yellow	6.33±0.06 f	1.50±0.01 b	4.78±0.00 d

注:同一列不同小写字母表示差异显著($p < 0.05$)。下同。

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

表3 不同品种酸味西瓜制汁感官评价及得分

Table 3 Sensory evaluation and scores of different varieties of sour watermelon juice

品种 Variety	鲜榨西瓜汁 Fresh watermelon juice		热加工西瓜汁 Hot-processing watermelon juice		得分 Score
	感官评价 Sensory evaluation	得分 Score	感官评价 Sensory evaluation	得分 Score	
SW-4	色泽鲜明,稍有分层,酸甜适宜,口感协调,风味突出,无异味 Bright color, slightly layered, sweet and sour suitable, taste coordination, prominent flavor, no peculiar smell	76± 1.75 c	色泽暗淡,分层明显,有沉淀,酸甜基本适口,风味不突出,煮熟味重 Dim color, stratification obvious, precipitation, sweet and sour basic palatable, flavor not prominent, cooked taste heavy	28± 1.77 c	
SW-5	色泽鲜明,稍有分层,偏酸,风味突出,无异味 Bright color, slightly layered, slightly acidic, prominent flavor, no peculiar smell	74± 1.75 c	色泽暗淡,分层明显,有沉淀,偏酸,风味不突出,煮熟味重 Dim color, stratification obvious, precipitation, slightly acidic, flavor not prominent, cooked taste heavy	30± 1.75 c	
SW-12	色泽鲜明,稍有分层,偏甜,异味不明显 Bright color, slightly layered, sweet, peculiar smell not obvious	68± 1.77 d	色泽暗淡,分层明显,有沉淀,酸甜基本适口,风味不突出,煮熟味重 Dim color, stratification obvious, precipitation, sweet and sour basic palatable, flavor not prominent, cooked taste heavy	29± 1.77 c	
SW-14	色泽鲜明,不分层,酸甜适宜,口感协调,风味突出,无异味 Bright color, not layered, sweet and sour suitable, taste coordination, prominent flavor, no peculiar smell	81± 2.64 b	色泽较鲜明,分层明显,稍有沉淀,酸甜基本适口,煮熟味稍轻 Bright color, stratification obvious, a little precipitation, sweet and sour basic palatable, cooked taste slightly	38± 1.64 b	
SW-20	色泽鲜明,不分层,酸甜适宜,口感协调,风味突出,无异味 Bright color, not layered, sweet and sour suitable, taste coordination, prominent flavor, no peculiar smell	86± 2.75 a	色泽较鲜明,分层明显,稍有沉淀,酸甜基本适口,煮熟味稍轻 Bright color, stratification obvious, a little precipitation, sweet and sour basic palatable, cooked taste slightly	47± 1.25 a	
SW-27	色泽鲜明,不分层,偏酸,口感协调,风味突出,无异味 Bright color, not layered, slightly acidic, taste coordination, prominent flavor, no peculiar smell	82± 1.64 b	色泽较鲜明,分层明显,稍有沉淀,偏酸,煮熟味稍轻 Bright color, stratification obvious, a little precipitation, slightly acidic, cooked taste slightly	46± 0.75 a	

表4 热加工前后西瓜汁的色泽

Table 4 Color changes of watermelon juice before and after hot processing

品种 Variety	处理 Treatment	L*	a*	b*	C*	h
SW-14	FWJ	17.96±0.04 e	4.60±0.04 d	5.28±0.02 f	7.00±0.01 e	48.89±0.42 g
	FWJ-Vc	17.30±0.01 f	8.48±0.07 a	11.10±0.04 a	13.97±0.05 a	52.60±0.21 e
	HWJ	17.22±0.05 f	5.80±0.21 b	3.34±0.14 g	6.70±0.25 e	29.91±0.19 h
	HWJ-Vc	16.86±0.29 g	5.42±0.13 c	6.82±0.21 d	8.71±0.22 d	51.50±0.69 f
SW-20	FWJ	20.60±0.11 b	-2.23±0.10 g	8.90±0.13 c	9.18±0.15 c	84.10±0.46 a
	FWJ-Vc	19.33±0.15 c	-1.97±0.04 f	9.00±0.25 c	9.22±0.25 c	82.36±0.10 b
	HWJ	19.02±0.10 d	-0.49±0.08 e	5.98±0.02 e	6.00±0.02 f	75.71±1.01 c
	HWJ-Vc	22.05±0.22 a	-2.41±0.08 g	10.73±0.14 b	11.00±0.16 b	82.65±0.25 b

未添加Vc的 L^* ($p < 0.05$)、 a^* 、 b^* 、 C^* 、 h 显著高($p < 0.05$),表明西瓜汁的亮度下降,但红度、黄度、色彩饱和度均明显升高,颜色偏橙红色,添加Vc有助于红色鲜榨西瓜汁色度保持;添加Vc的SW-20黄色西瓜汁 L^* 、 h 显著低于未添加Vc的 L^* 、 h ($p < 0.05$),但 b^* 、 C^* 差异不显著($p > 0.05$),表明西瓜汁的亮度下降,但黄度、色彩饱和度差异不明显,添加Vc效果不显著。热处理后,添加Vc的SW-14红色西瓜汁 L^* 、 a^* 显著低于未添加Vc的 L^* 、 a^* ($p < 0.05$), b^* 、 C^* 、 h 显著高($p < 0.05$),黄度、色彩饱和度、色调角升高,颜色偏橙红色;添加Vc的SW-20黄色西瓜汁 L^* 、 b^* 、 C^* 、 h 显著高于未添加Vc的 L^* 、 b^* 、 C^* 、 h ($p < 0.05$),亮度、黄度、色彩饱和度、色调角升高,表明添加Vc有助于热加工西瓜汁的色度保持。

2.3 热加工结合添加Vc对西瓜汁感官品质的影响

由表5可知,8种西瓜汁中感官总分排序依次为:SW-20 FWJ-Vc>SW-20 FWJ>SW-14 FWJ-Vc>SW-14 FWJ>SW-20 HWJ-Vc>SW-14 HWJ-Vc>SW-20 HWJ>SW-14 HWJ,前4种鲜榨西瓜汁感官总分差异不明显,显著高于热加工西瓜汁的感官得分,添加Vc的鲜榨西瓜汁滋味得分显著高于未添加Vc的,酸甜更适口。热加工后,未添加Vc的SW-14红瓢西瓜汁感官得分最低,色泽呈暗红色,有沉淀,酸甜不适口,无天然西瓜味,口感不协调,煮熟味较重;添加Vc的SW-14红瓢西瓜汁和SW-20黄瓢西瓜汁感官得到较大改善,颜色鲜亮,浑浊均匀,酸甜适口,有西瓜味和轻微煮熟味,色泽、形态、滋味、气味及总分均显著高于未添加Vc的热加工西瓜汁($p < 0.05$),说明添加Vc有助于改善热加工后西瓜汁的色泽、形态、滋味和气味,提高其感官品质。

表5 热加工前后西瓜汁的感官品质

Table 5 Sensory quality of watermelon juice before and after hot processing

品种 Variety	处理 Treatment	色泽 Color	形态 Form	滋味 Taste	气味 Odor	总分 Total
SW-14	FWJ	17.50±1.38 a	18.33±0.52 a	21.83±0.75 c	28.00±0.63 a	85.67±1.75 a
	FWJ-Vc	17.83±1.17 a	18.00±0.63 ab	24.50±1.05 b	27.33±0.52 a	87.67±1.75 a
	HWJ	5.33±0.52 d	11.83±0.75 d	7.67±1.03 f	6.00±1.67 d	30.83±2.64 e
	HWJ-Vc	11.86±1.07 b	16.71±1.11 b	13.86±1.07 de	12.71±1.38 b	55.14±1.77 c
SW-20	FWJ	17.50±1.05 a	18.33±0.82 a	24.33±1.75 b	27.83±0.75 a	88.00±1.67 a
	FWJ-Vc	17.33±1.21 a	18.00±0.89 ab	26.33±1.37 a	27.33±0.52 a	89.00±2.53 a
	HWJ	9.33±2.16 c	13.33±1.63 c	12.50±2.81 e	9.67±0.82 c	44.83±6.55 d
	HWJ-Vc	16.14±1.57 a	17.14±1.57 ab	15.57±1.27 d	13.43±1.27 b	62.29±3.04 b

2.4 热加工结合添加Vc对西瓜汁风味物质的影响

对热加工前后西瓜汁中风味化合物相对含量及种类的统计见表6、表7。总共鉴定出47种风味化合物,包括5种含氧杂环类、6种烃类、10种醛类、13种醇类、5种酯类、4种酮类、2种酸类和2种其他化合物;SW-14西瓜汁中各类风味化合物相对含量分别在2.21%~11.19%、0.78%~1.90%、4.65%~20.83%、61.59%~84.08%、0.87%~2.54%、1.30%~2.49%、0.08%~2.27%和0.20%~1.71%之间;SW-20西瓜汁中各类风味化合物相对含量分别在3.06%~15.29%、0.61%~1.57%、19.62%~49.41%、33.17%~65.72%、0.36%~4.72%、0.91%~1.61%、0.13%~3.05%和0.12%~3.92%之间。2个品种西瓜汁中醇类化合物占比最高,其次是醛类,这2种化合物分别占西瓜汁风味化合物总量的82.41%~91.93%、80.84%~90.09%,其中2,6-壬二烯醇(清香黄瓜味)^[23]、3-壬烯醇(清香蘑菇味)

^[23]、5-己烯-2-醇(青草味)^[16]、莰烯醇(茴香味)^[26]、6-壬烯醛(少时为清香、黄瓜味,多时为臭味,刺激味)^[23]、2,6-壬二烯醛(清香黄瓜味)^[23]相对含量占比较高,其次是含氧杂环类,烃类、酯类、酮类、酸类等物质占比相对较低。2个瓢色品种西瓜风味物质相对含量差异较大,这与在不同瓢色小型西瓜成熟果实挥发性风味物质分析中的发现一致^[28]。

热加工结合添加Vc对西瓜汁风味物质种类及相对含量的影响较大。由表7可知,SW-14未添加Vc和添加Vc的鲜榨西瓜汁风味物质种类分别为41和30种,热加工后分别为46和40种,SW-20四种西瓜汁风味物质种类分别为34、30、39、31种,说明热加工使西瓜汁风味物质种类增多,添加Vc使西瓜汁风味物质种类减少。SW-20黄瓢西瓜风味物质种类比SW-14红瓢西瓜少,4种西瓜汁中均未检测出2,4-己二烯、2,4,6-三甲基-1,3,6-三庚烯、3,6-壬二

表 6 热加工前后西瓜汁中风味化合物相对含量

Table 6 Relative content of flavor compounds in watermelon juice before and after hot processing

化合物名称 Compound name	保留时间 Retention time/min	SW-14			SW-20			气味特征 Odor characteristics
		FWJ	FWJ-Vc	HWJ	HWJ-Vc	FWJ	FWJ-Vc	
杂环类 Heterocycles								
2-甲基呋喃 Furan,3-methyl	2.06	0.38±0.02 e	0.79±0.01 b	1.01±0.03 a	0.98±0.02 a	0.13±0.01 g	0.51±0.01 d	0.21±0.02 f
2-乙基呋喃 Furan,2-ethyl	3.01	1.06±0.04 b	0.41±0.03 d	1.67±0.01 a	0.53±0.02 c	0.41±0.02 d	0.31±0.01 e	1.06±0.08 b
2-戊基呋喃 Furan,2-pentyl	13.43	4.67±0.13 c	0.44±0.04 e	6.28±0.21 b	0.58±0.05 d	6.32±0.04 b	—	11.57±0.33 a
反式-2-(2-戊烯基)呋喃 <i>Trans</i> -2-(2-pentenyl)furan	13.85	0.38±0.02 ef	0.30±0.01 f	1.71±0.03 c	0.39±0.02 e	0.22±0.09 g	1.98±0.04 b	2.13±0.06 a
3,9-环氧-薄荷-1,8-二烯 3,9-Epoxy-p-mentha-1,8-diene	18.72	0.39±0.04 d	0.26±0.02 f	0.51±0.01 c	0.79±0.02 a	0.27±0.03 f	0.42±0.01 d	0.33±0.01 e
烃类 Hydrocarbons								
二氢月桂烯 Dihydromyrcene	5.10	0.78±0.05 e	1.24±0.04 c	1.49±0.09 b	1.90±0.08 a	1.02±0.05 d	0.84±0.04 e	0.61±0.18 f
3-甲基-2-戊烯(Z)-3-Methyl-2-pentene	11.34	0.09±0.01 b	—	0.10±0.02 b	0.09±0.01 b	0.09±0.01 b	—	0.12±0.01 a
2,4-己二烯 2,4-Hexadien	16.53	0.15±0.01 b	—	0.45±0.02 a	0.2±0.02 b	—	—	0.07±0.07 c
1,9-十二二烯 Z-1,9-Dodecadiene	23.96	0.26±0.01 e	0.36±0.02 cd	0.54±0.02 b	0.76±0.02 s	0.70±0.01 s	0.37±0.01 c	0.28±0.09 de
2,4,6-三甲基-1,3,6-三庚烯 2,4,6-Trimethyl-1,3,6-heptatriene	24.88	—	—	0.04±0.01 b	0.63±0.02 a	—	—	—
6-甲基正十八烷 6-Methyl octadecane	40.76	0.15±0.01 d	0.888±0.02 a	0.15±0.01 d	0.21±0.02 c	0.23±0.02 c	0.47±0.03 b	0.13±0.01 d
醛类 Aldehydes								
3-甲基-丁醛 Butanal,3-methyl	4.49	13.73±0.44 e	4.65±0.21 g	20.83±0.82 d	11.61±0.54 f	36.24±0.96 b	19.62±0.19 d	49.41±0.97 a
2-甲基丁醛 Butanal,2-methyl	15.32	0.21±0.02 c	0.82±0.02 a	0.13±0.01 d	0.37±0.02 b	0.1±0.01 d	0.05±0.00 e	0.06±0.01 e
反式-2-戊烯醛 <i>Trans</i> -2-Pentenal	2.57	0.38±0.03 c	1.13±0.08 a	0.19±0.00 d	0.52±0.03 b	0.40±0.03 c	0.13±0.09 d	0.15±0.01 d
2-甲基-4-戊烯醛 4-Pentenal,2-methyl	4.16	—	—	0.29±0.02 a	—	0.03±0.02 b	—	0.32±0.02 a
4-甲基-3-环己烯基甲醛	16.43	0.24±0.04 b	—	0.37±0.01 a	0.4±0.01 a	—	0.26±0.01 b	—
3-Cyclohexene-1-carboxaldehyde,4-methyl-	18.63	0.41±0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,6-壬二烯醛(Z,Z)-3,6-Nonadienal	21.36	3.75±0.21 e	1.15±0.05 g	7.00±0.02 c	2.93±0.15 f	8.35±0.22 b	5.30±0.05 d	14.80±0.08 a
2,6-壬二烯醛 2,6-Nonadienal,(E,Z)-	21.75	7.08±0.04 f	0.99±0.02 g	10.84±0.10 e	6.75±0.25 f	23.88±0.50 c	12.43±0.00 d	28.86±0.6 a
6-壬烯醛 6-Nonenal,(E)-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

果 植 物

坚果味,咖啡味
Nutty, coffee^[23]

坚果味、泥土味
Nutty, earthy^[23]

清香、蔬菜味
Vegetable flavor^[23]

果 植 物

清香,草莓味
Fruity, strawberry flavor^[16]

果 植 物

清香,杏仁味
Cocoa, almond flavor^[23]

果 植 物

清香,草香味
Grass fragrance^[24]

果 植 物

清香,黄瓜味
Fresh cucumber flavor^[23]

果 植 物

少时为清香、黄瓜味,多时为臭味,
刺激味
Fresh cucumber flavor initially,
stimulating smell too much^[23]

续表 Continued Table

化合物名称 Compound name	保留时间 Retention time/min	SW-14			SW-20			气味特征 Odor characteristics
		FWJ	FWJ-Vc	HWJ	HWJ-Vc	HWJ	FWJ-Vc	
醇类 Alcohols								
环柠檬醛 Cyclohexal	24.42	0.44±0.01 c	0.28±0.01 e	0.45±0.02 c	0.33±0.03 d	—	1.65±0.03 a	0.60±0.02 b
1,4-戊二烯-3-醇 1,4-Pentadien-3-ol	2.82	72.36±1.32 c	84.08±0.42 a	61.59±1.02 e	80.32±0.87 b	44.16±1.59 g	65.72±0.39 d	33.17±0.34 h
5-己烯-2-醇 5-Hexen-2-ol	5.40	0.26±0.01 b	—	0.11±0.02 c	—	1.00±0.03 a	—	0.22±0.01 b
2,4-己二烯-2,4-Hexadien-1-ol	7.27	17.45±0.00 a	8.19±0.08 d	17.73±0.00 a	9.09±0.08 c	15.93±0.50 b	6.51±0.02 e	15.25±0.00 b
3-庚烯-1-醇 3-Hepten-1-ol	9.32	0.46±0.02 d	0.30±0.03 e	0.77±0.01 b	0.51±0.05 c	0.29±0.02 e	0.19±0.01 f	1.10±0.03 a
2-亚甲基环己醇 2-Methylenecyclohexanol	11.83	0.17±0.01 c	—	0.64±0.02 a	0.10±0.01 d	0.20±0.01 c	—	0.56±0.03 b
莰烯醇 Camphenol	13.20	8.04±0.05 b	6.63±0.06 c	9.10±0.05 a	11.73±0.10 a	1.78±0.03 d	0.43±0.02 e	—
3-丙基-2,4-戊二烯-1-醇 3-propyl-2,4-Pentadien-1-ol,3-propyl]	16.78	0.16±0.00 de	—	0.66±0.03 b	0.13±0.01 e	0.53±0.03 c	—	1.47±0.03 a
3-乙基-2,4-戊二烯醇 2,4-Pentadien-1-ol,3-ethyl-1-	18.56	0.55±0.02 b	0.25±0.01 d	0.03±0.01 f	—	0.48±0.01 c	1.08±0.05 a	0.15±0.01 e
2,6-壬二烯醇 2,6-Nonadien-1-ol	18.95	20.48±0.22 c	34.56±0.15 a	13.78±0.65 e	30.28±0.34 b	5.88±0.01 f	20.89±0.25 c	3.52±0.06 g
3-壬烯-1-醇 3-Nonen-1-ol	19.11	24.48±0.89 e	33.69±0.06 b	17.03±0.03 g	27.28±0.22 d	17.98±0.90 f	36.32±0.04 a	9.90±0.07 h
顺式-2,8-薄荷二烯醇 Cis-p-menth-2,8-dienol	25.36	0.12±0.01 d	0.46±0.03 a	0.23±0.02 c	0.21±0.02 c	—	0.30±0.00 b	0.08±0.01 e
3-戊基-2,4-戊二烯醇	26.52	—	—	0.18±0.08 a	—	—	—	0.21±0.01 a
2,4-Pentadien-1-ol,3-pentyl-(2z)-	26.74	0.20±0.01 b	—	0.33±0.02 a	0.31±0.01 a	—	—	—
反式-2,8-薄荷二烯醇 Trans-p-Menth-2,8-dien-1-ol	46.75	0.08±0.00 c	—	2.54±0.12 c	1.60±0.07 e	0.87±0.05 f	3.66±0.08 b	4.72±0.15 a
酯类 Esters								
14-羟基-14-甲基-十六碳-15-烯酸甲酯 14-Hydroxy-14-methyl-hexadec-15-enonic acid methyl ester	48.64	—	—	0.15±0.01 b	0.16±0.02 b	0.76±0.01 a	0.07±0.01 c	0.04±0.01 c
6,9,12,15-二十碳四烯酸甲酯 6,9,12,15-Docosatetraenoic acid, methyl ester	49.21	0.65±0.04 c	0.77±0.05 b	0.33±0.01 d	0.30±0.01 d	0.66±0.03 c	1.76±0.06 a	0.08±0.01 e
邻苯二甲酸,2,7-二甲基-7-烯-5-炔-4-羧酸,是丁-醇酸 Phthalic acid,2,7-dimethyl oct-7-en-5-yn-4-yl isobutyl ester	51.19	0.80±0.01 d	1.03±0.03 c	0.74±0.01 e	0.27±0.02 f	1.34±0.02 a	1.12±0.03 b	0.23±0.00 g
抗坏血酸,2,6-二棕榈酸醋 1-(+)-Ascorbic acid-2,6-dihexadecanoate	54.66	0.91±0.03 b	0.74±0.04 c	0.20±0.01 d	0.08±0.01 e	—	1.71±0.05 a	—
异丙酯基邻苯二甲酸辛基醋 Phthalic acid,isopropyl octyl ester	26.09	0.11±0.00 d	0.22±0.06 b	0.11±0.01 d	0.24±0.02 b	0.34±0.01 a	—	0.15±0.01 c
酮类 Ketones								
7,7-二甲基-3,4,5,7-四氯化-3-氯-苯并呋喃酮 7,7-Dimethyl-3a,4,5a-tetrahydro-3H-benzofuran-2-one	34.57	1.83±0.03 b	0.85±0.02 e	2.05±0.05 a	1.24±0.02 d	0.87±0.06 e	1.33±0.02 c	0.44±0.04 g
香叶基丙酮 Geranyl acetone α-紫罗兰酮 α-Ionone	35.70	—	0.25±0.02 b	0.15±0.01 d	—	—	0.28±0.01 ab	0.22±0.03 bc 甜花香 Flower flavor ^[1,5,16,23]

续表 Continued Table

化合物名称 Compound name	Retention time/min	SW-14				SW-20				气味特征 Odor characteristics
		FWJ	FWJ-Vc	HWJ	HWJ-Vc	FWJ	FWJ-Vc	HWJ	HWJ-Vc	
豚草素 Ambrosin	48.42	0.11±0.01 c	0.23±0.02 b	0.08±0.01 d	0.07±0.01 d	—	0.29±0.04 a	0.05±0.02 d	0.25±0.02 b	
酸类 Acids		1.12±0.04 e	2.27±0.06 c	0.63±0.03 f	0.08±0.03 g	2.44±0.07 b	3.05±0.07 a	0.13±0.01 g	1.59±0.07 d	
9,10-二羟基硬脂酸	41.62	0.54±0.01 e	1.87±0.02 a	0.25±0.02 f	—	1.47±0.04 c	1.7±0.03 b	—	1.05±0.05 d	
9,10-Dihydroxyoctadecanoic acid										
2-(3-乙酸基-4,4,14-三甲基-8-雄甾烯-17-醇)-丙酸	51.75	0.58±0.03 c	0.40±0.03 d	0.39±0.01 d	0.08±0.03 f	0.98±0.04 b	1.35±0.03 a	0.13±0.01 e	0.54±0.02 c	
Propanoic acid,2-(3-acetoxy-4,4,14-trimethylandrostan-8-en-17-yl)-										
其他 Others		0.64±0.06 d	1.71±0.04 b	0.20±0.02 fg	0.23±0.02 f	3.92±0.02 a	1.22±0.04 c	0.12±0.09 g	0.47±0.03 e	
3-磺酰苯基-3-氟-2-三氟甲基-丙烯腈	4.42	0.11±0.01 b	0.17±0.02 a	0.09±0.01 c	0.08±0.01 c	—	0.14±0.02 b	0.07±0.09 c	0.17±0.01 a	
3-Benzylsulfanyl-3-fluoro-2-trifluoromethyl-acrylonitrile										
3,5-二叔丁基-4-羟基苯甲酰胺	41.41	0.53±0.05 d	1.54±0.02 b	0.10±0.01 g	0.17±0.01 f	3.92±0.02 a	1.09±0.03 c	0.05±0.00 h	0.29±0.02 e	
3,5-Di tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzamide										

注:同一行数值后不同小写字母表示差异显著($p < 0.05$);标记“-”表示未检测出。Note: The different small letters in the same row indicate significant difference at $p < 0.05$. The mark “-” indicates no detection.

表 7 热加工前后西瓜汁中风味化合物种类统计

Table 7 Statistical analysis of flavor compounds in watermelon juice before and after hot processing

化合物种类 Compound type	SW-14				SW-20			
	FWJ	FWJ-Vc	HWJ	HWJ-Vc	FWJ	FWJ-Vc	HWJ	HWJ-Vc
杂环类 Heterocycles	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4
烃类 Hydrocarbons	5	2	6	5	3	2	4	3
醛类 Aldehydes	9	6	9	8	7	6	9	7
醇类 Alcohols	11	7	13	10	10	7	11	7
酯类 Esters	4	3	5	5	4	5	3	2
酮类 Ketones	3	3	4	4	2	2	4	4
酸类 Acids	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
其他 Others	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
总计 Total	41	30	46	40	34	30	39	31

烯醛、反式-2,8-薄荷二烯醇。

与热加工前相比,SW-14热加工后西瓜汁增加了2,4,6-三甲基-1,3,6-庚三烯、反式-2-戊烯醛、2,4-己二烯-1-醇、3-戊基-2,4-戊二烯醇、6,9,12,15-二十二碳四烯酸甲酯、 α -紫罗兰酮6种物质;杂环类、烃类、醛类、酮类相对含量占比增加,特别是使西瓜汁呈现坚果味、泥土味、蔬菜味^[23]的呋喃类(2-甲基呋喃、2-乙基呋喃、2-戊基呋喃)以及6-壬烯醛相对含量增加较多,6-壬烯醛含量较少时为清新黄瓜味,加热后含量增大,超过了感官人员鼻子耐受值,呈现臭味、刺激味^[23],热加工后未添加Vc和添加Vc西瓜汁的相对含量分别增加了1.55倍、5.80倍;醇类、酯类、酸类相对含量占比减少,特别是使西瓜中呈现清香味的2,6-壬二烯醇、3-壬烯醇,热加工后未添加Vc和添加Vc西瓜汁的相对含量分别减少了32.69%、30.46%和12.39%、19.04%。热加工后SW-20西瓜汁增加了3-甲基-2-戊烯、3,4-二甲基-3-环己基甲醛、3-戊基-2,4-戊二烯醇、 α -紫罗兰酮4种物质,莰烯醇、14-羟基-14-甲基-十六碳-15-烯酸甲酯未检测出;醛类、呋喃类相对含量占比增加,热加工后未添加Vc和添加Vc的西瓜汁中2,6-壬二烯醛、6-壬烯醛相对含量分别增加了0.77倍、0.21倍和0.03倍、1.12倍;醇类、酯类、酮类、酸类、其他类相对含量占比减少,热加工后未添加Vc和添加Vc西瓜汁的2,6-壬二烯醇、3-壬烯醇相对含量分别减少了40.07%、44.92%和14.28%、15.90%。

相较于未添加Vc的西瓜汁,SW-14热加工前后

添加Vc的两种西瓜汁中均未检测出3-甲基-2-戊烯、1,4-戊二烯-3-醇;烃类、醇类、其他类相对含量占比增加,添加Vc的鲜榨西瓜汁和热加工西瓜汁比未添加Vc的2,6-壬二烯醇、3-壬烯醇相对含量分别增加了0.69倍、0.38倍和1.20倍、0.60倍;呋喃类、醛类、酮类相对含量占比降低,添加Vc的鲜榨西瓜汁和热加工西瓜汁比未添加Vc的2,6-壬二烯醛、6-壬烯醛相对含量分别减少了69.26%、85.98%和58.09%、37.74%。SW-20热加工前后添加Vc的2种西瓜汁中未检测出2-戊基呋喃、反式-2-戊烯醛、1,4-戊二烯-3-醇、2-亚甲基环己醇;醇类、酯类、酮类、酸类相对含量占比增加,添加Vc的鲜榨西瓜汁和热加工西瓜汁比未添加Vc的2,6-壬二烯醇、3-壬烯醇相对含量分别增加了2.55倍、1.02倍和4.08倍、2.08倍;呋喃类、醛类、其他类相对含量占比减少,添加Vc的鲜榨西瓜汁和热加工西瓜汁比未添加Vc的2,6-壬二烯醛、6-壬烯醛相对含量分别减少了36.56%、47.95%和63.19%、8.84%。

3 讨 论

果蔬汁的色泽是评价其感官品质的重要指标,保持天然的色泽有助于吸引消费者。与鲜榨原汁比,添加Vc有助于红色鲜榨西瓜汁的色度保持;热加工后的红瓤和黄瓤西瓜汁色泽明显变暗,添加Vc有助于两种颜色热加工西瓜汁色度保持。在红瓤西瓜汁中显色的物质以反式番茄红素和番茄红素为主,主要存在细胞壁中。在番茄红素的结构中存在大量的不饱和双键,氧、光、热及酶的存在会导致番茄红素氧化降解褐变,并使番茄红素随着细胞壁的沉淀而沉淀,从而引起西瓜汁色泽的变化^[29]。橙色果肉西瓜中富含β-胡萝卜素,黄色果肉西瓜中主要积累紫黄质和叶黄素^[30]。李大婧等^[31]研究显示,一定时间内,预煮处理可以提高罐装甜玉米籽粒中类胡萝卜素含量,且预煮5 min后罐装甜玉米中β-胡萝卜素和叶黄素含量最高,预煮时间超过20 min含量差异不显著。这说明β-胡萝卜素和叶黄素具有较强的热稳定性,这可能是黄瓤西瓜鲜榨汁及热加工汁色泽变化比红瓤西瓜汁小的原因。在西瓜汁中添加Vc后,降低产品的pH值,降低氧化酶的活性,并且Vc具有还原性,可将酶促褐变产生的醌类物质还原成无色的酚类物质,通过自身被氧化消耗体系中的氧气,从而有效地抑制了鲜榨西瓜汁及热加工西瓜

汁色泽变化。感官评价显示,热加工后添加Vc的西瓜汁较鲜亮,色泽得分显著高于未添加Vc西瓜汁的得分,并且形态和气味均得到改善。

风味是西瓜的重要品质指标,通常认为西瓜风味的形成是酶促反应过程,果肉一旦接触到氧气,立刻通过酶促反应形成风味化合物^[4]。西瓜中的香气成分主要为C₆~C₉的醛类和醇类,此外还有酯类、萜类、酮类和挥发酸^[32~33]等。笔者在本研究中采用顶空固相微萃取结合气相色谱质谱联用技术对热加工前后西瓜汁风味物质进行鉴定,总共鉴定出47种风味化合物,烯醇类和烯醛类化合物种类最多,相对含量最高。这些稀醇和稀醛化合物的阈值极低,通常约为十亿分之一级别,使西瓜中呈现强烈清香味和黄瓜清鲜气味,都是西瓜的典型风味物质,这与前人研究结果一致^[34~35]。

热加工对西瓜汁风味物质种类及含量的影响较大。热加工后SW-14、SW-20西瓜汁风味物质种类分别增多6、4种。SW-14两种西瓜汁以及未添加Vc的SW-20西瓜汁热加工后呋喃类相对含量占比增加,大量文献表明,呋喃类存在于各种各样的受到过高温热处理(如烤、煎、罐装等)的食品中^[36~37]。2-乙基呋喃具有强烈的烧焦味、甜味和类似咖啡的气味,常被用来描述高脂食品中脂质氧化的程度,2-戊基呋喃被认为是大豆油不良气味的来源之一^[38]。2种颜色西瓜汁热加工后6-壬烯醛相对含量增加较多,超过了感官人员鼻子耐受值,呈现臭味、刺激味;使西瓜中呈现清香味的2,6-壬二烯醇、3-壬烯醇减少较多。因此推测热加工使西瓜汁具有不良蒸煮风味的呋喃类、6-壬烯醛相对含量增加,以及使西瓜汁呈现清香味的6-壬二烯醇、3-壬烯醇相对减少,可能是热处理西瓜汁出现不愉快风味的主要原因。这一结果与杨帆等^[23]分析的6-壬烯醛为热处理西瓜汁关键风味化合物之一的结果一致,与杨潇等^[16]鉴别的热加工后的6种关键异味成分不一致,这可能是所用的西瓜品种不同或者鉴定所用仪器及柱子不同所致。本试验热加工后西瓜汁的整体风味尚在感官可接受的范围内,特别是添加Vc后热加工西瓜汁不愉快风味明显减轻。添加Vc使热加工前后西瓜汁风味物质种类减少,并且使西瓜汁产生不愉快风味的呋喃类、6-壬烯醛相对含量占比减少,使西瓜中呈现清香味的2,6-壬二烯醇、3-壬烯醇相对含量占比增多。这可能是由于添加Vc能使西瓜汁的pH值降

低,多酚氧化酶的活性减弱,并且Vc氧化时消耗体系中的氧气,从而抑制了西瓜风味物质在氧化降解过程中产生的不愉快风味,从而使热加工后西瓜汁异味减轻。

4 结 论

SW-20黄瓤酸味西瓜和SW-14红瓤酸味西瓜制汁感官品质较优,分别为较适宜制汁的黄瓤和红瓤西瓜品种,黄瓤西瓜更适宜制备热加工西瓜汁。热加工结合添加Vc对西瓜汁的品质及风味物质的影响较大,呋喃类、6-壬烯醛相对含量增加,2,6-壬二烯醇、3-壬烯醇相对含量减少可能是热加工西瓜汁不良蒸煮风味的主要原因,添加Vc有助于西瓜汁的色度保持,并能减轻热加工后西瓜汁的不良蒸煮风味,提升其感官品质。

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