6-second NIR Analysis of Fatty Acid Profile in Intact Canola Rapeseed, Soybeans and Sunflower Seeds

Stefan Tordenmalm Perten Instruments AB



Introduction

- Increased interest in fatty acid profile, but previous instruments were slow and complex
- Diode array-based NIR instruments combine accuracy, speed and ease of use
- Three studies on unground oilseeds:
 - Canola Rapeseed
 - Soybean
 - Sunflower seed
- Fatty acid as % of total oil



Diode Array NIR instrument

DA 7200 from Perten Instruments

- 256 pixel InGaAs array
- 950-1650 nm
- Hg lamp for wavelength check
- 6 s analysis time
- No grinding of samples
- Sample size from a few seeds to 400 ml





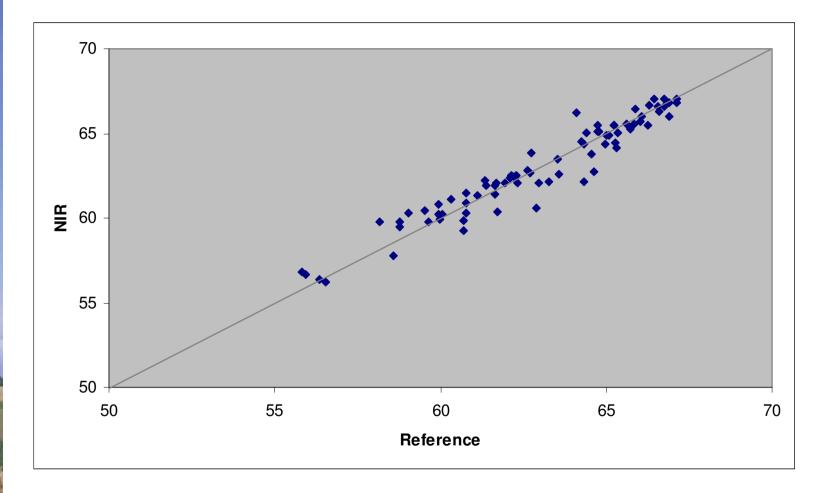
Canola Rapeseed

- ~ 300 samples
- Samples from the USA (Oklahoma State University and North Dakota State University
- Multiplicative Scatter Correction
- Savisky-Golay 1st derivative, 5 points



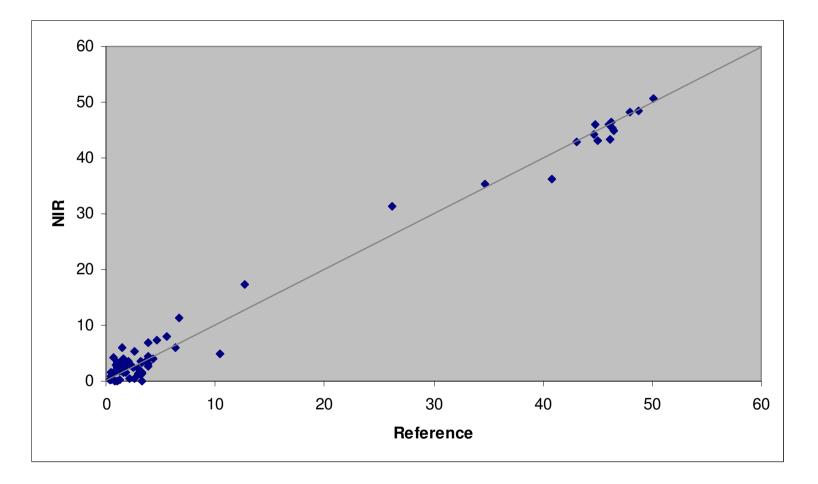


Canola Rapeseed – Oleic acid





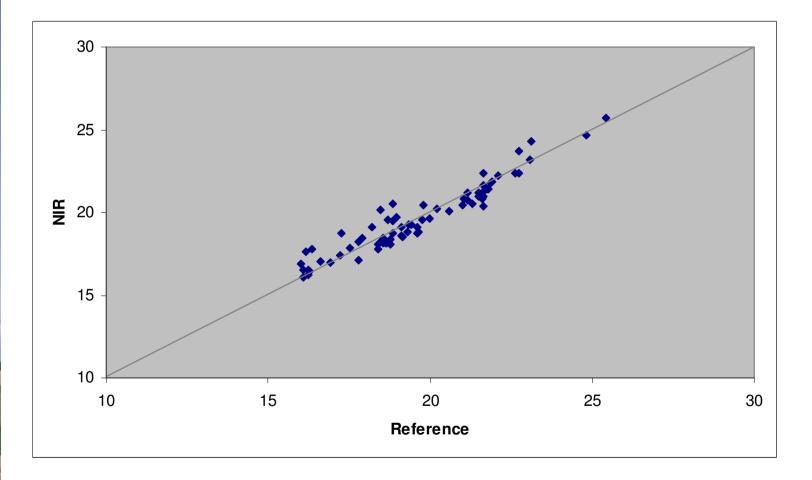
Canola Rapeseed – Erucic acid







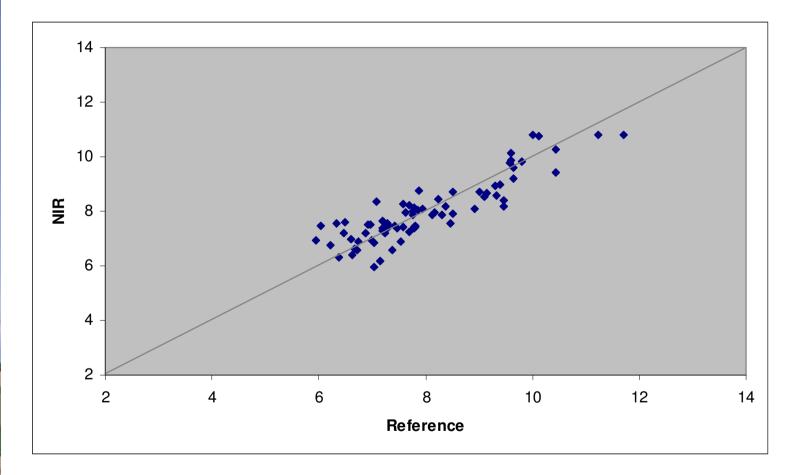
Canola Rapeseed – Linoleic acid







Canola Rapeseed – Linolenic acid





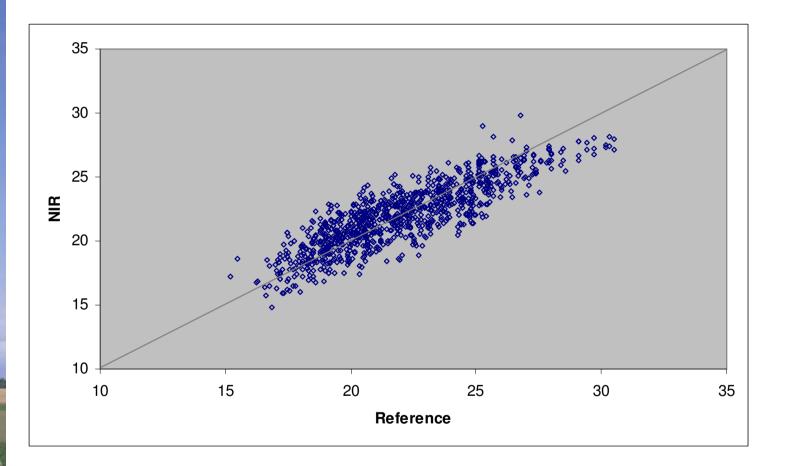
Soybeans

- About 1000 samples
- Samples and reference chemistry by University of Minnesota
- SNV detrending
- Savitsky-Golay 1st derivative, 5 points





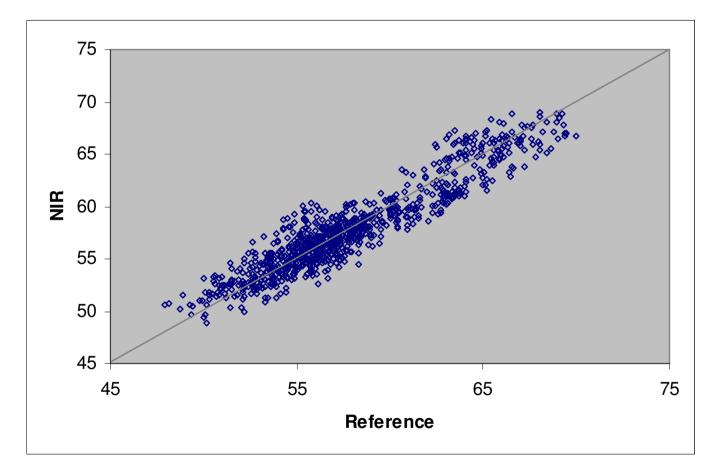
Soybean – Oleic acid





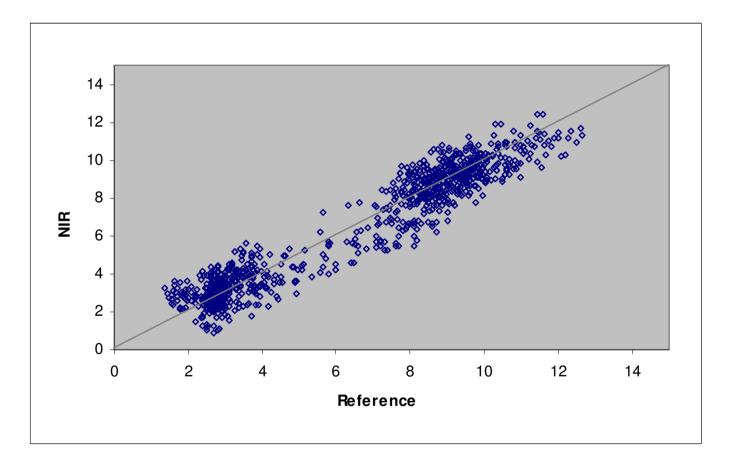


Soybeans – Linoleic acid





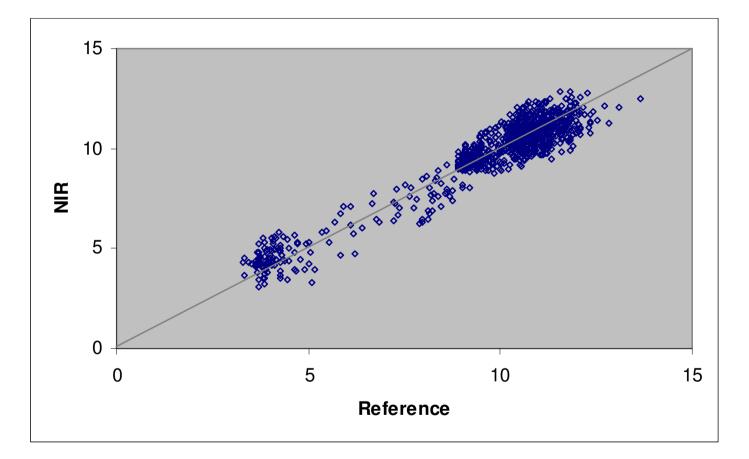
Soybean - Linolenic







Soybean – Palmitic acid





Sunflower seeds

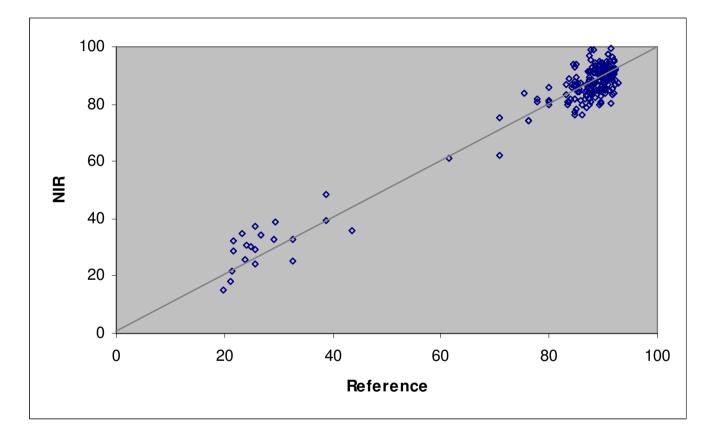
- ~200 samples from France and Czech Republic for oleic acid
- \sim 50 samples from Czech Rep. for linoleic acid
- SNV
- Savitsky-Golay 2nd derivative, 5 points





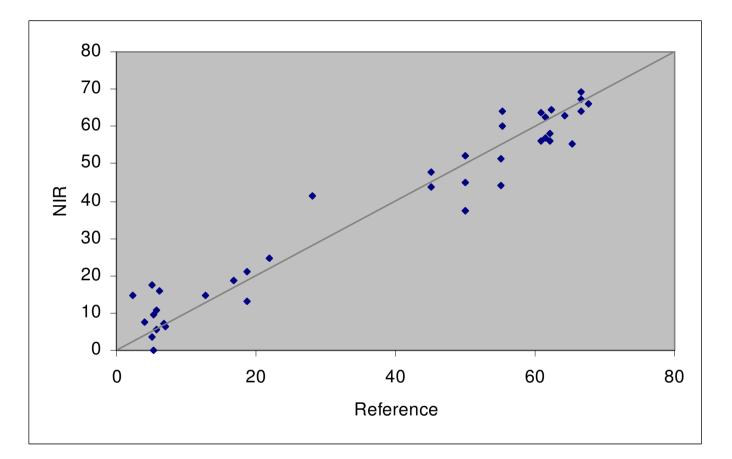


Sunflower seed – Oleic acid





Sunflower seed – Linoleic acid





Conclusions

- Fatty acids can be determined with high accuracy
- No grinding is necessary
- Speed, robustness and ease of use make the DA 7200 suitable for both breeders and processors

