



Terahertz Based Automated Food Analysis

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THz spectroscopy: basic facts

- Terahertz spectral range: usually defined from 0.1 THz up to 10 THz
- Crystalline phonon vibrations, hydrogen bonding stretches and torsions, and low-frequency bond vibrations within this range
- Non-ionising radiation: THz photon energy $\sim 0.41 \div 41$ meV: 100-10000 times below the ionising level

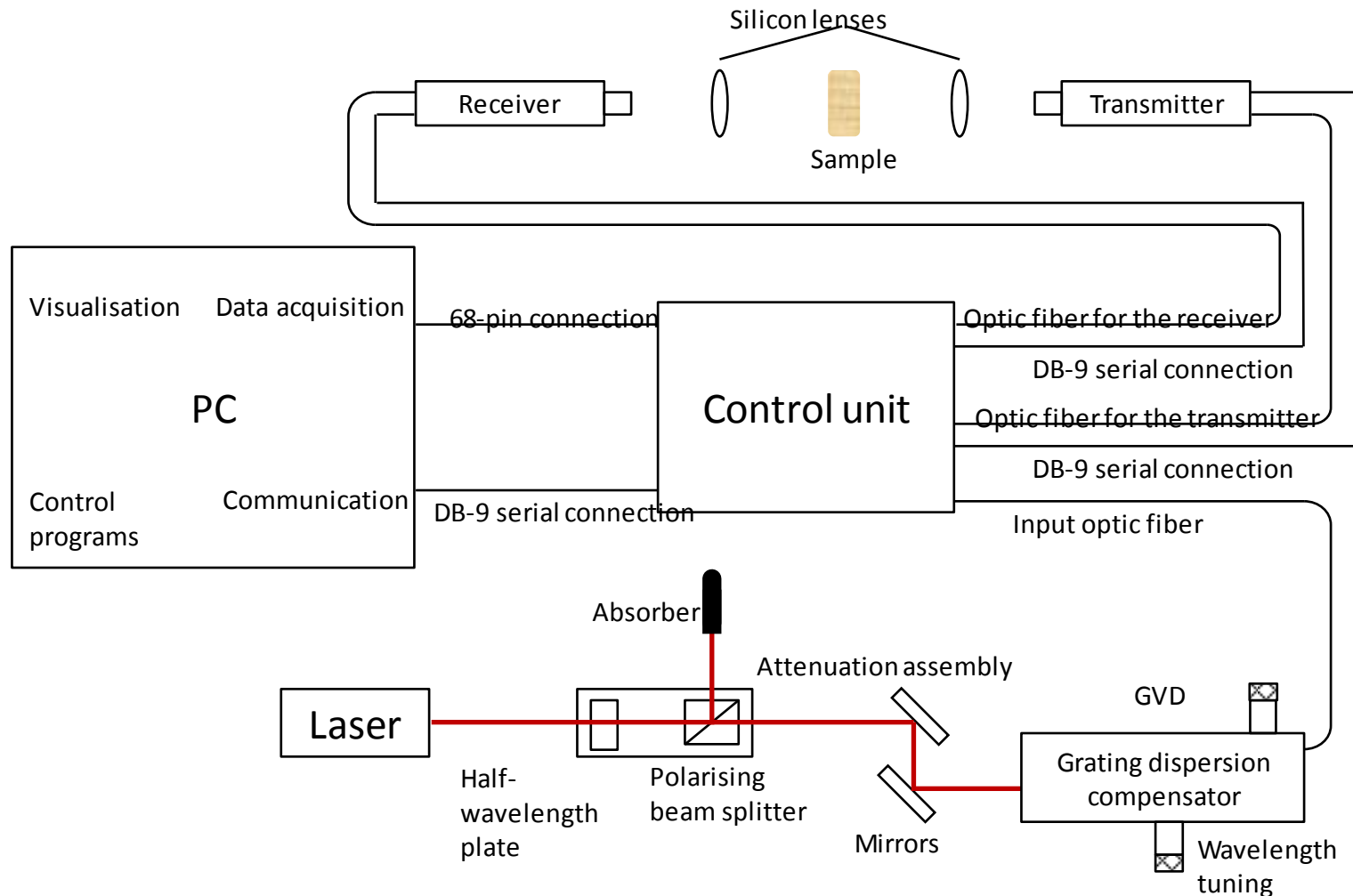
THz spectroscopy modes

- Time-domain spectroscopy (THz-TDS)
- Frequency-domain spectroscopy (THz-FDS)

Investigated foods

- Edible oils
- Sugars, proteins and salts

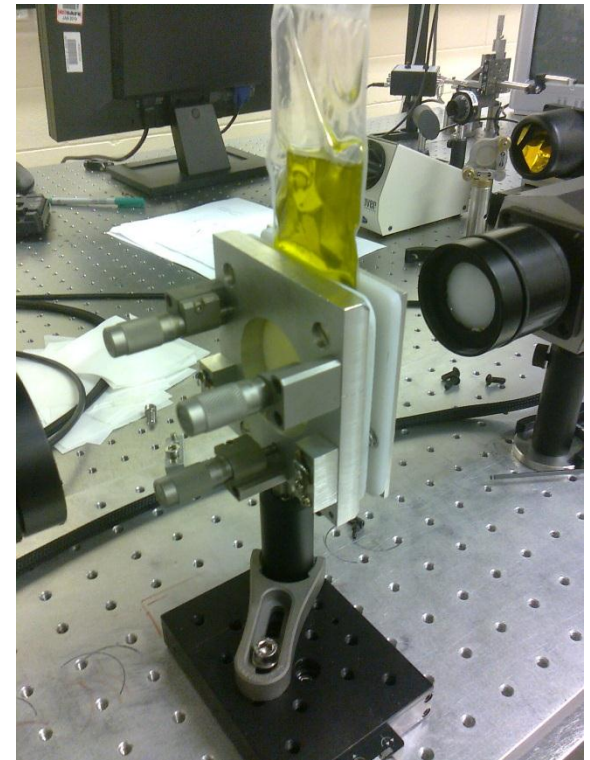
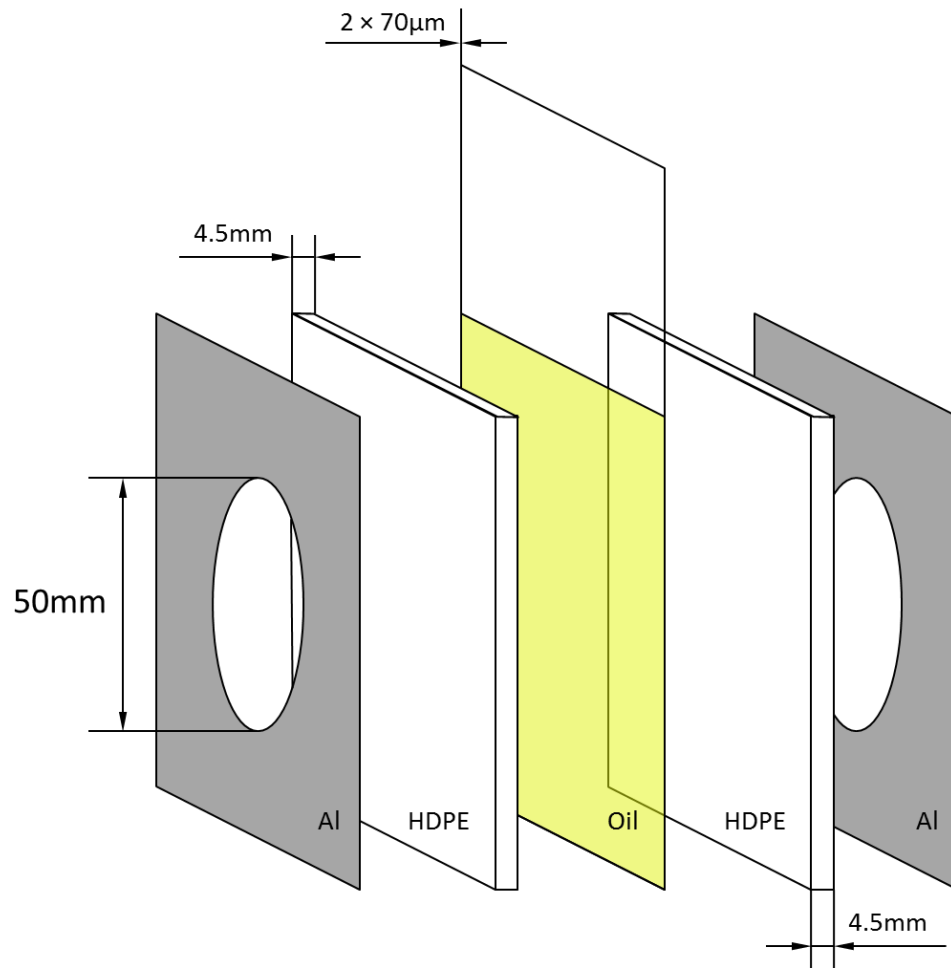
THz TDS experimental setup



Hardware for oil investigation

- Picometrix system with Mai Tai laser
- Collimated THz beam
- HDPE-based sample holder
- LDPE bags for the oil
- Room temperature with humid atmosphere
- Room temperature with nitrogen atmosphere

The sample holder



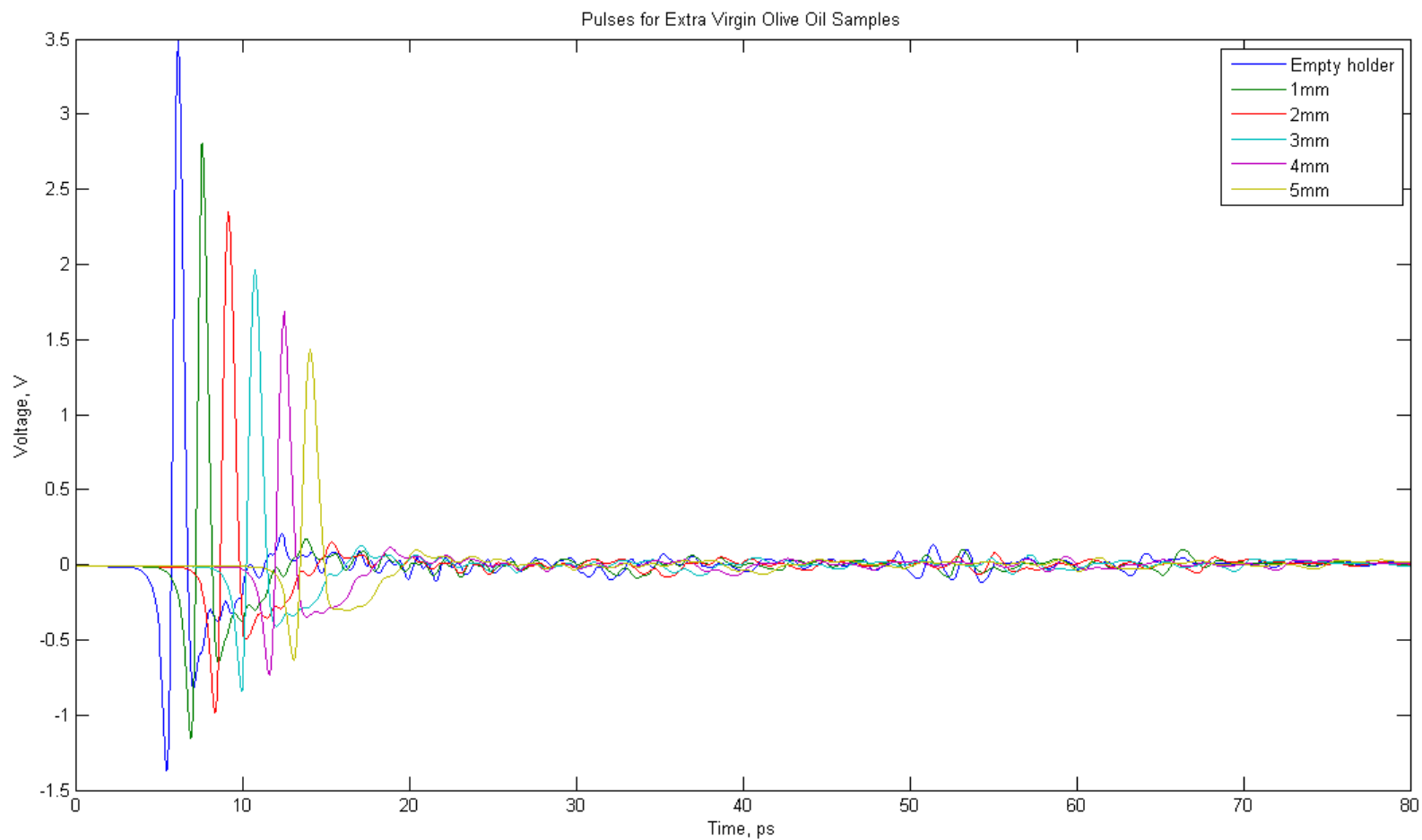
Experiments with oils

- Prolonged heating (1 hour) up to 180°C
- Repeated cooking above the smoke point
- Cooling down to room temperature
- Averaging over 1000 scans
- Sample thickness of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 mm
- Reference signal with sample holder at 0mm
- Reference signals with nitrogen filled bags

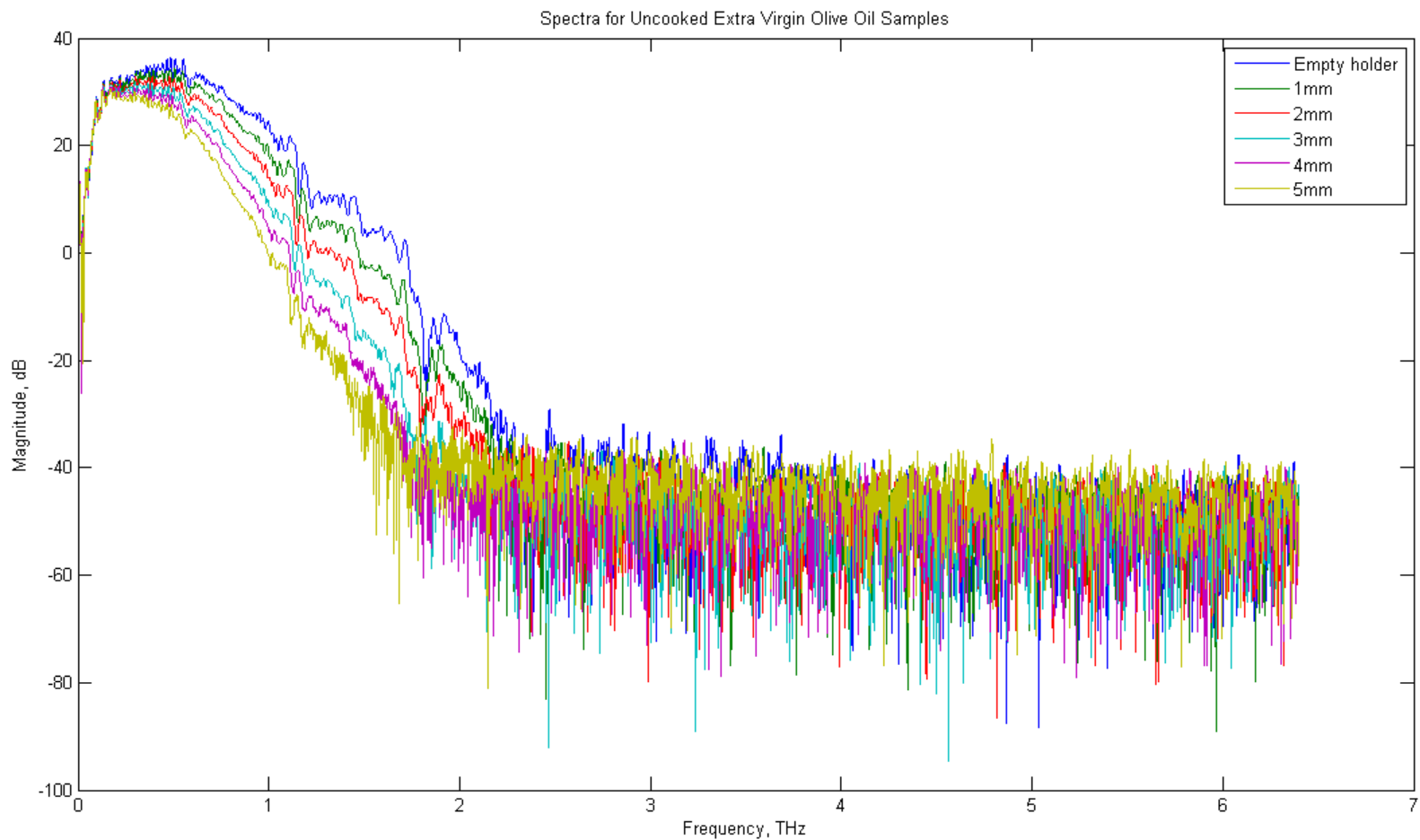
Results

- In the 0-2 THz spectrum, the different edible oils are practically indistinguishable as reported in other literature sources
- Thickness considerations

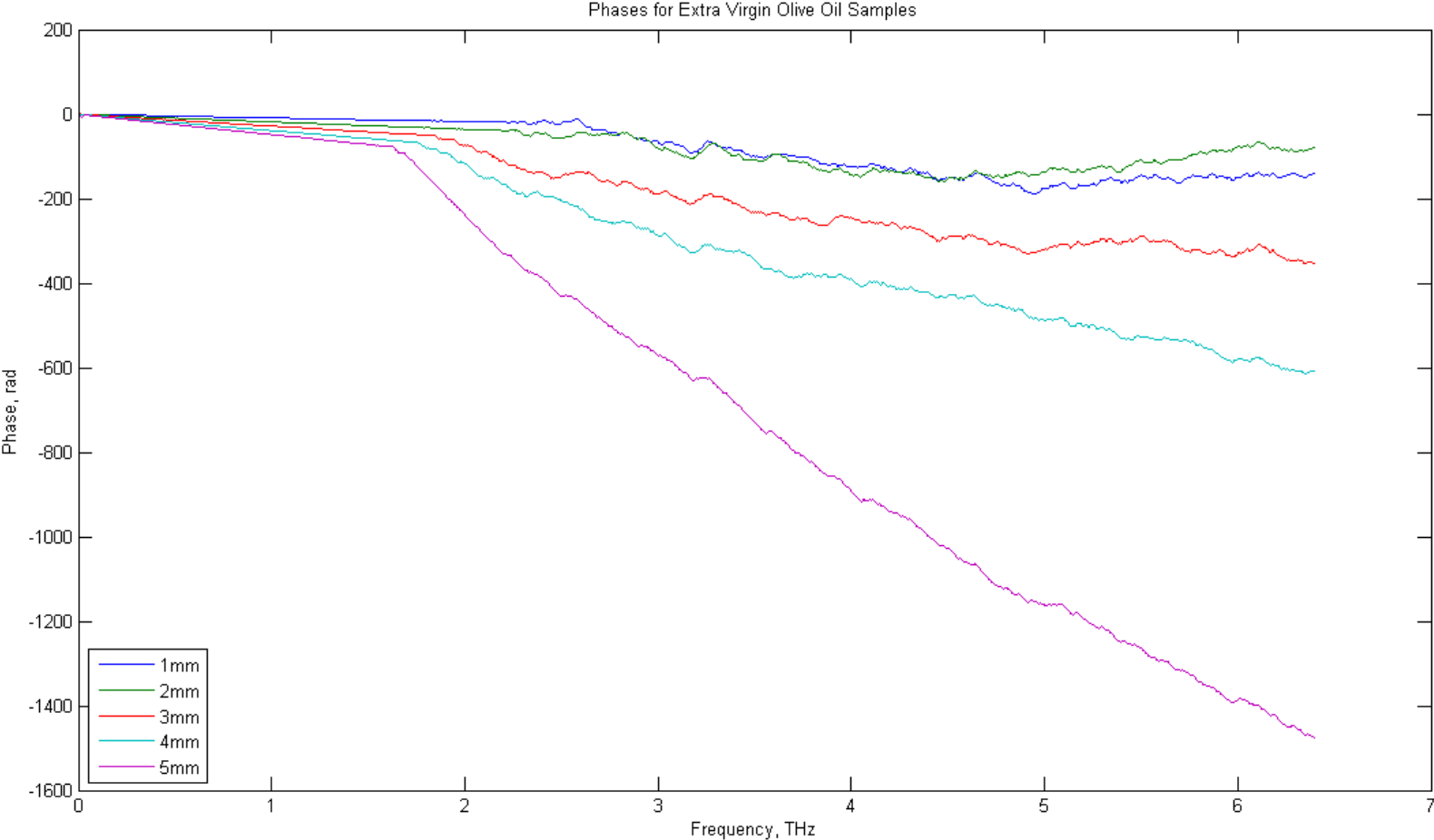
Extra Virgin Olive Oil, humid air



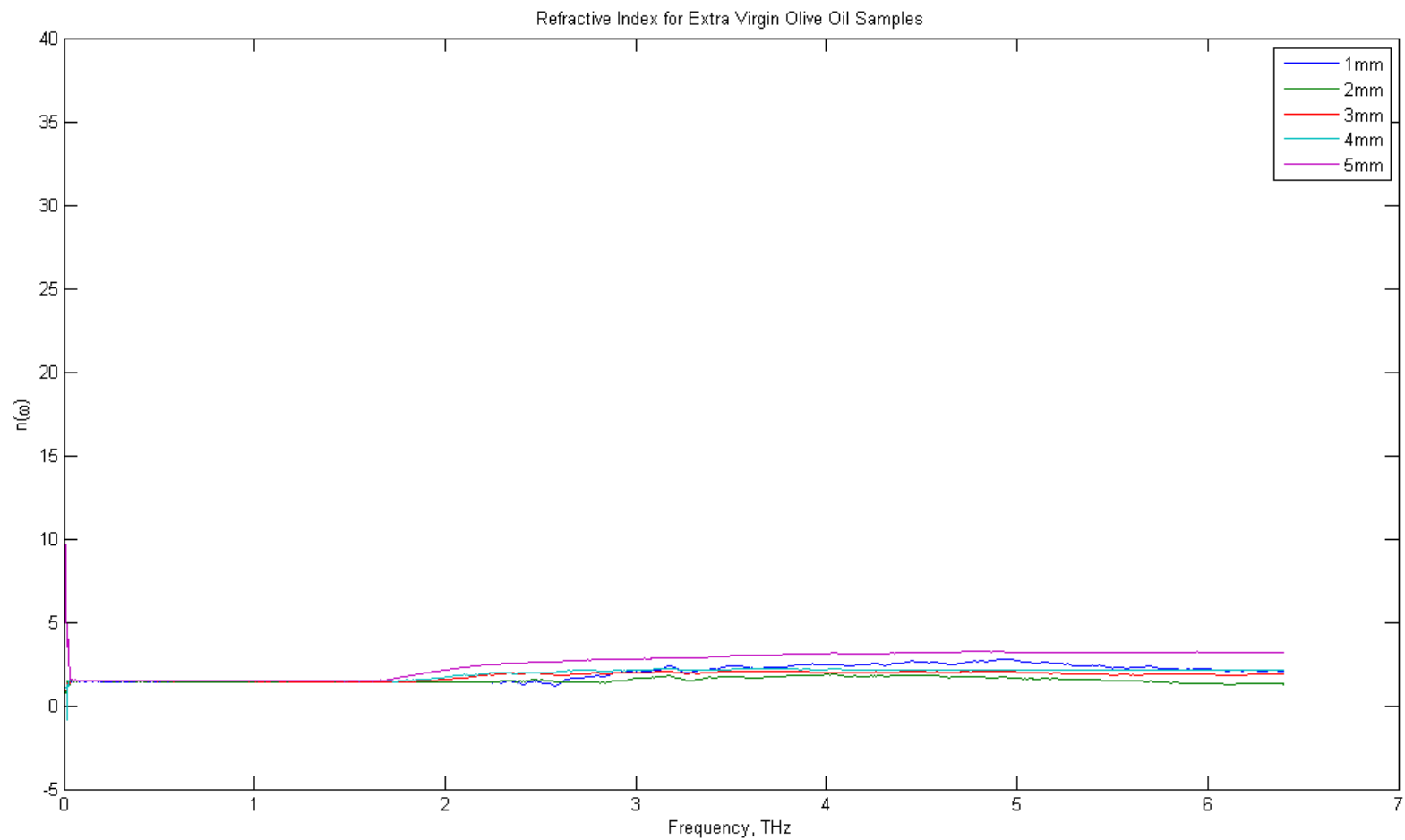
Extra Virgin Olive Oil, humid air



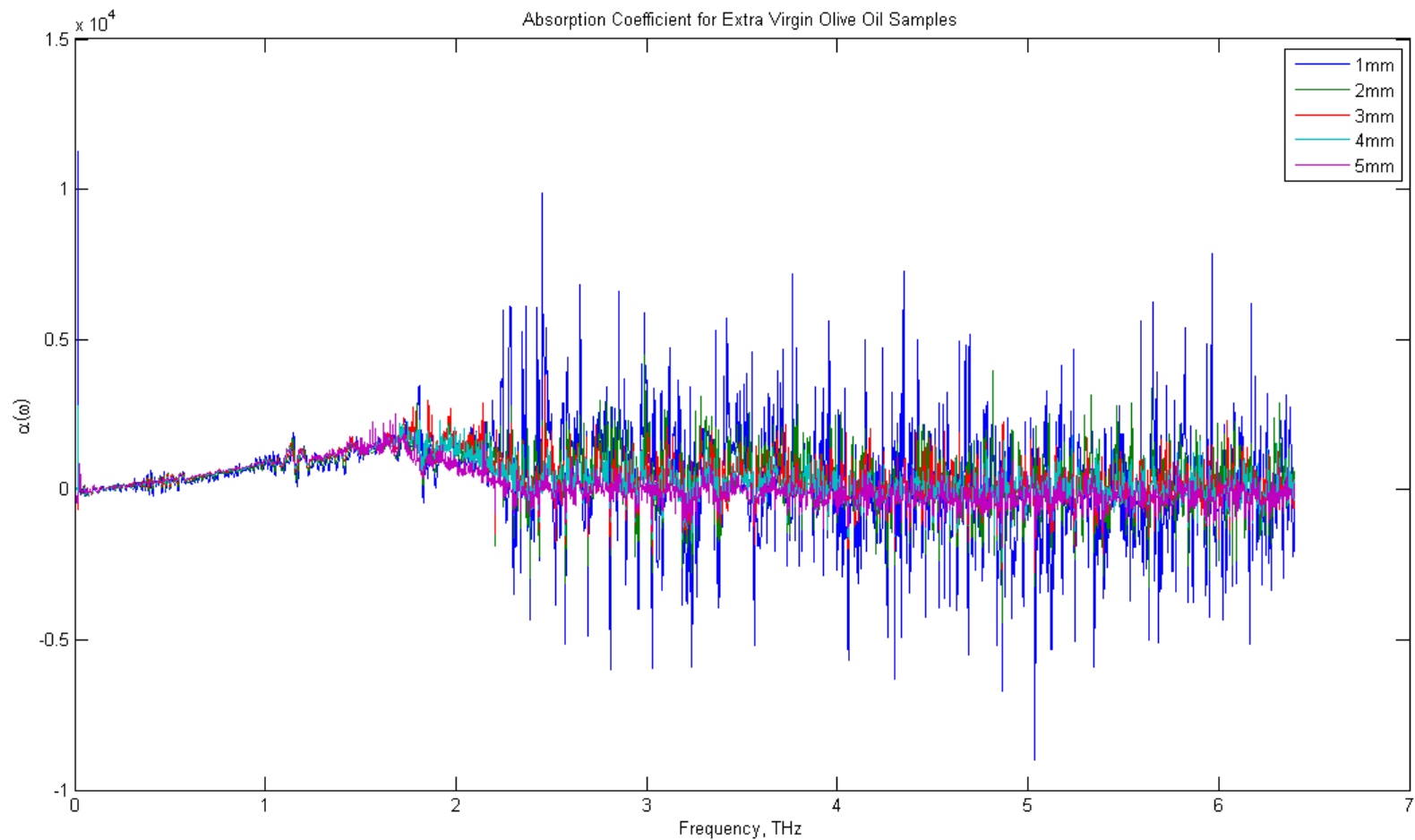
Extra Virgin Olive Oil, humid air



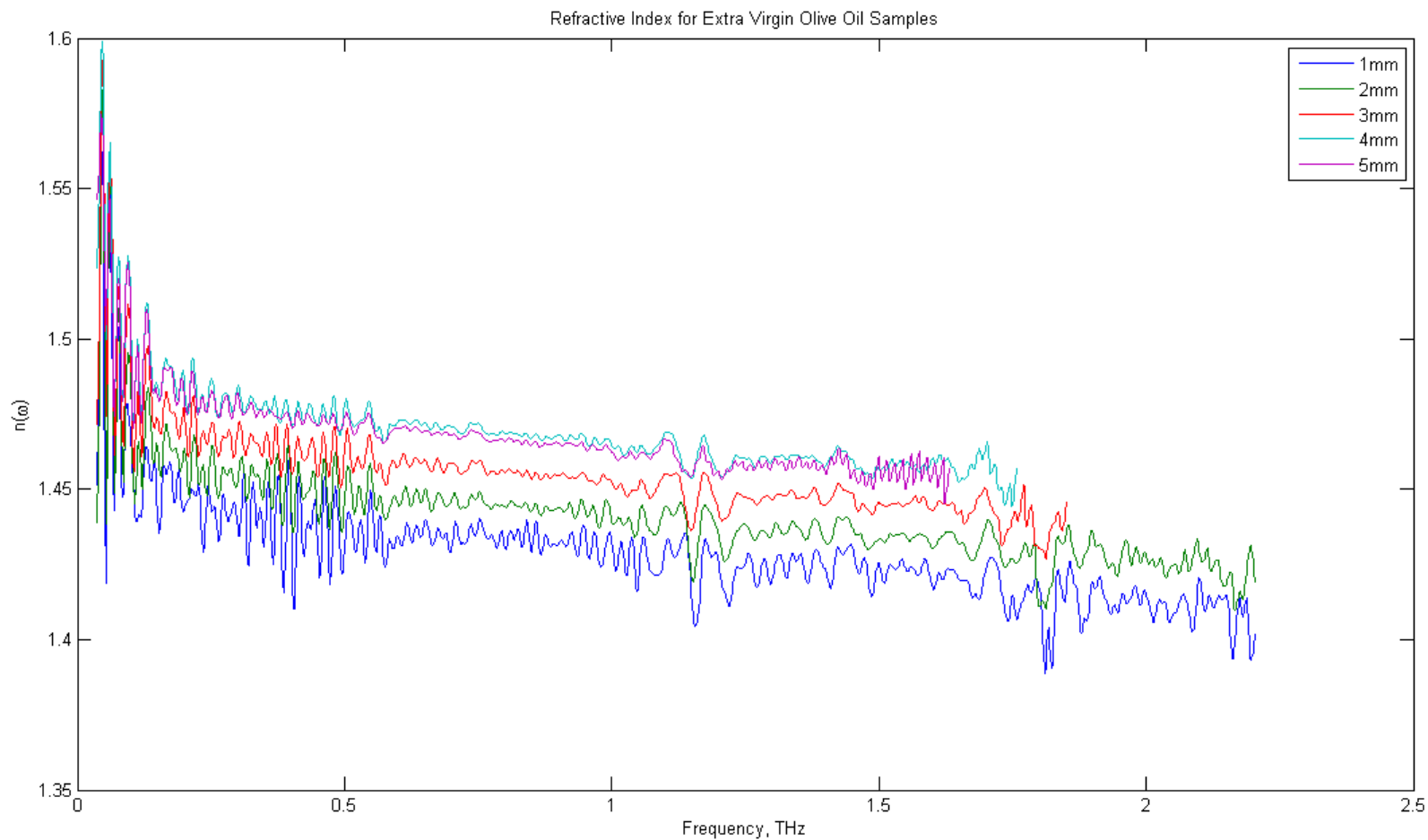
Extra Virgin Olive Oil, humid air



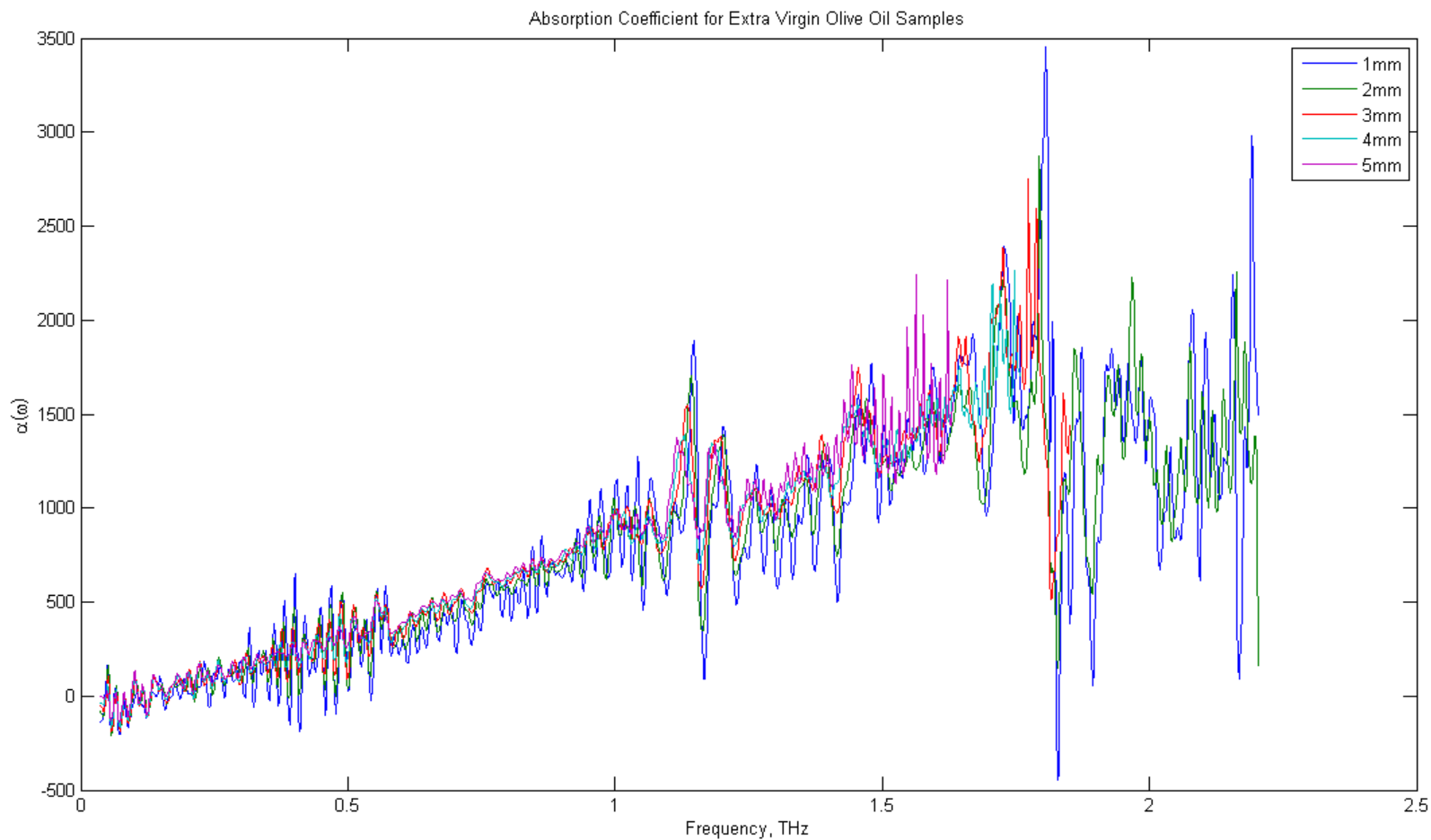
Extra Virgin Olive Oil, humid air



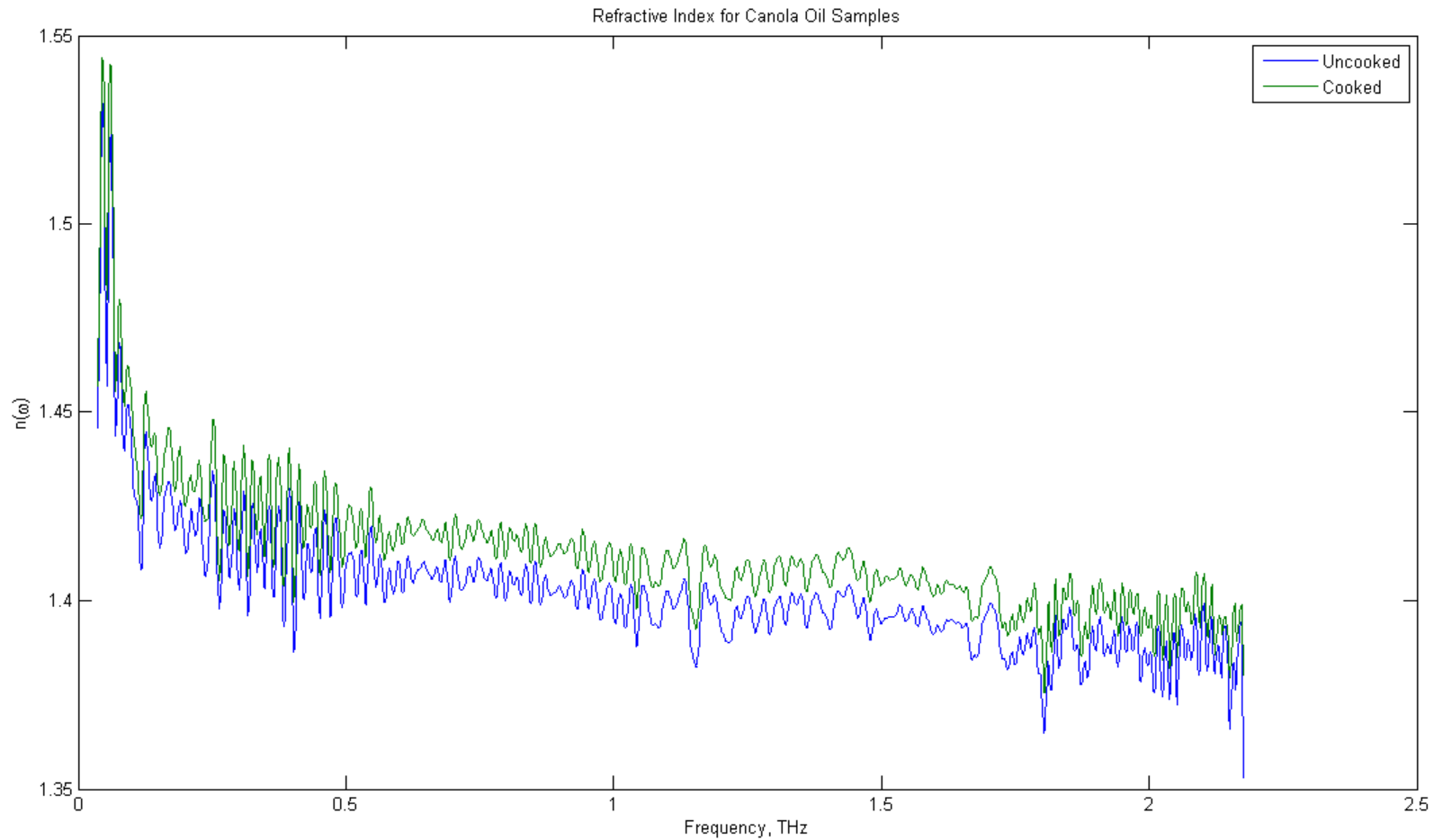
Extra Virgin Olive Oil, humid air



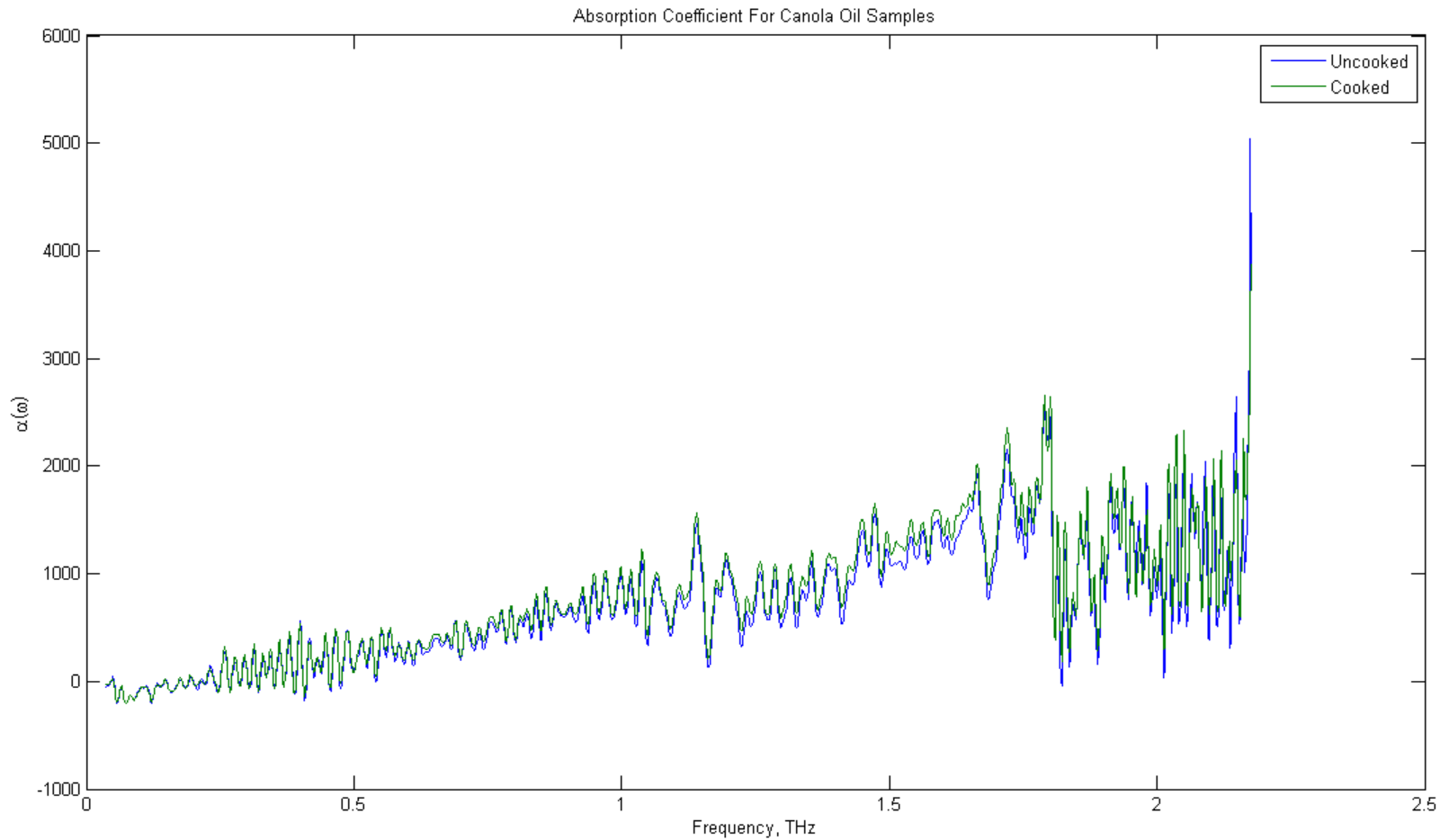
Extra Virgin Olive Oil, humid air



Rapeseed oil, smoke point



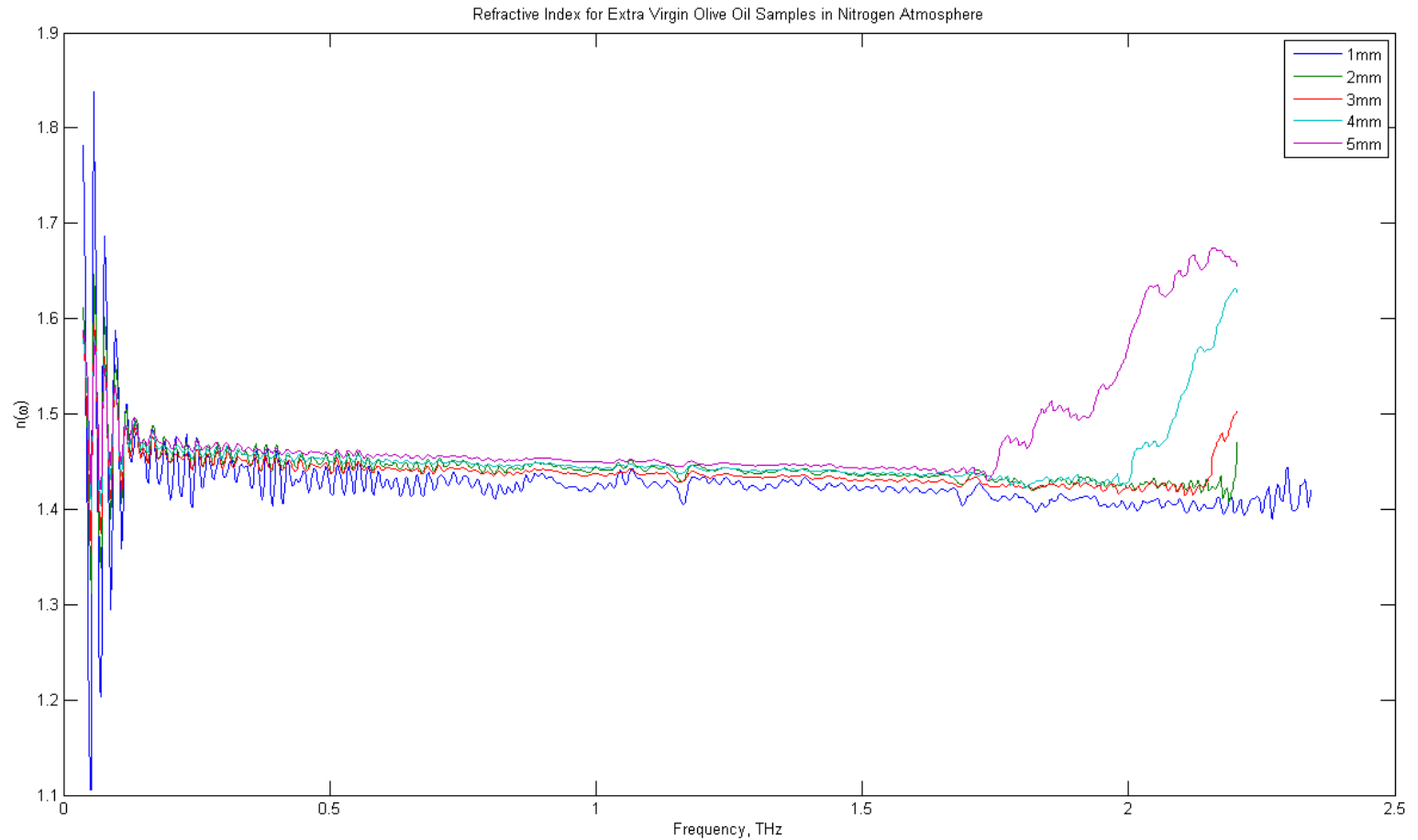
Rapeseed oil, smoke point



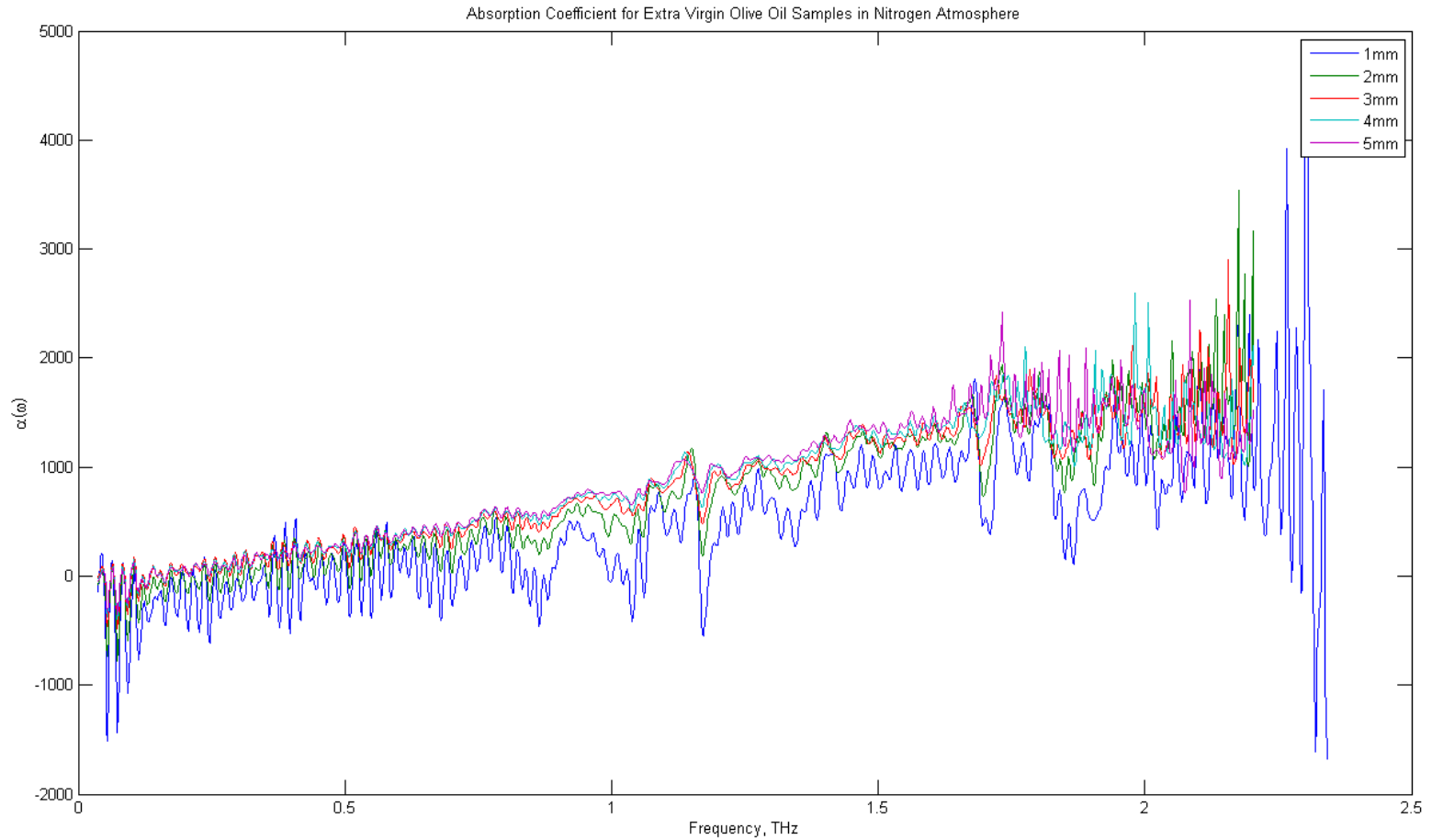
Observations

- The absorption and refraction slightly increase after cooking (experimentally repeatable)
- There are many artifacts caused by Fabry-Perót reflections and water molecules in the air
- Additional signal processing and a “clean air” needed, e.g. nitrogen saturated air

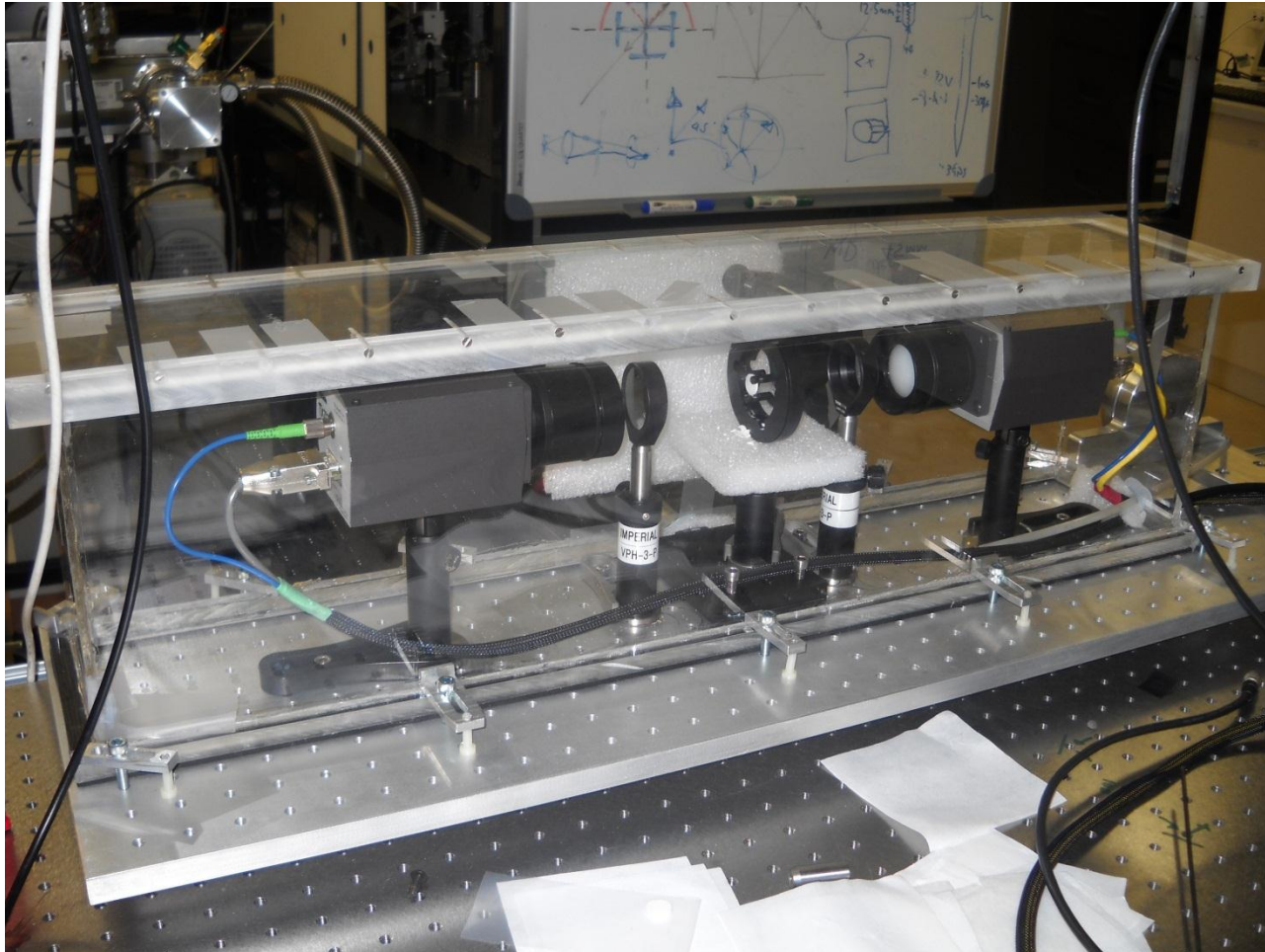
Extra Virgin Olive Oil, Nitrogen air



Extra Virgin Olive Oil, Nitrogen air



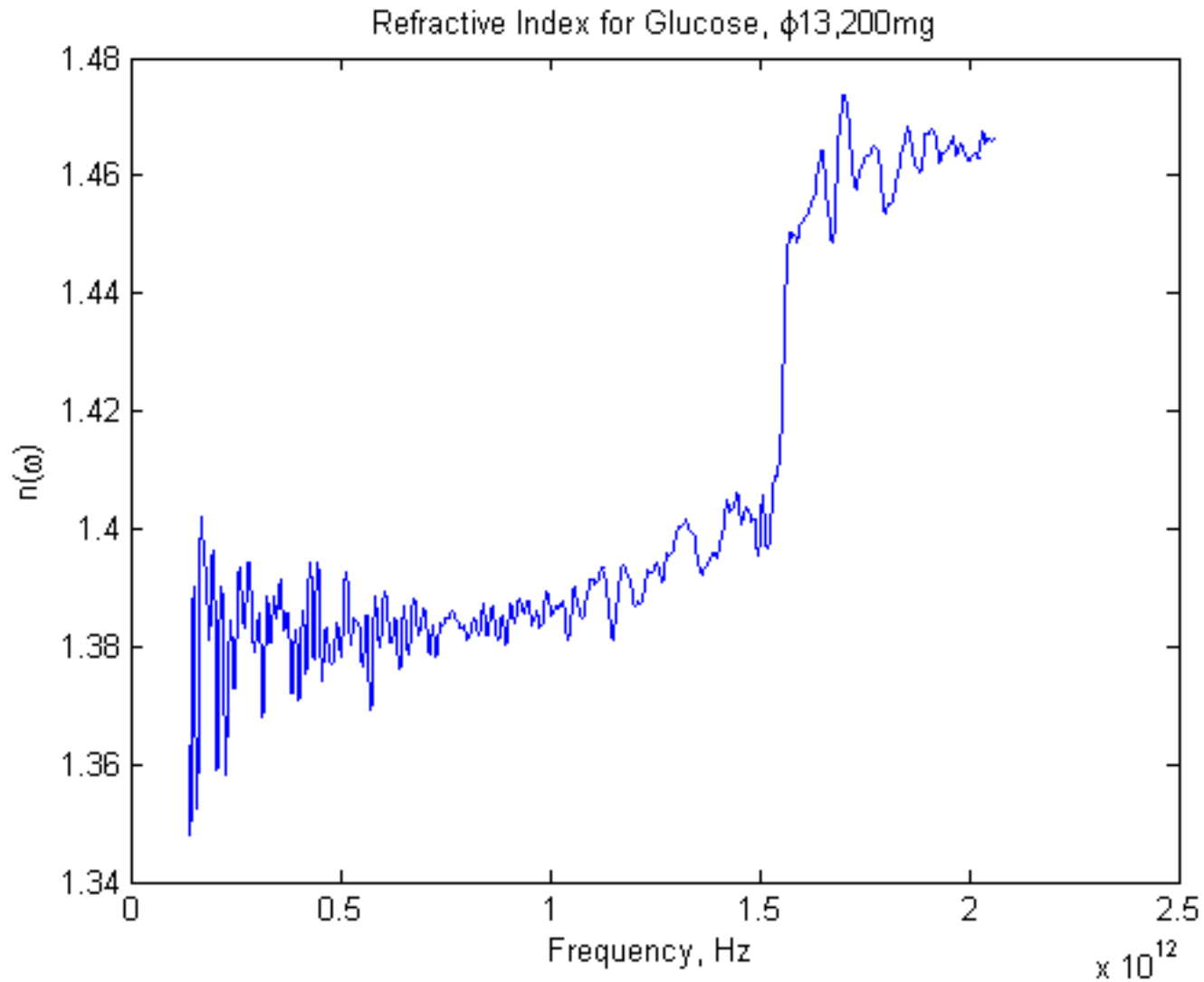
Setup for investigating sugars and salts



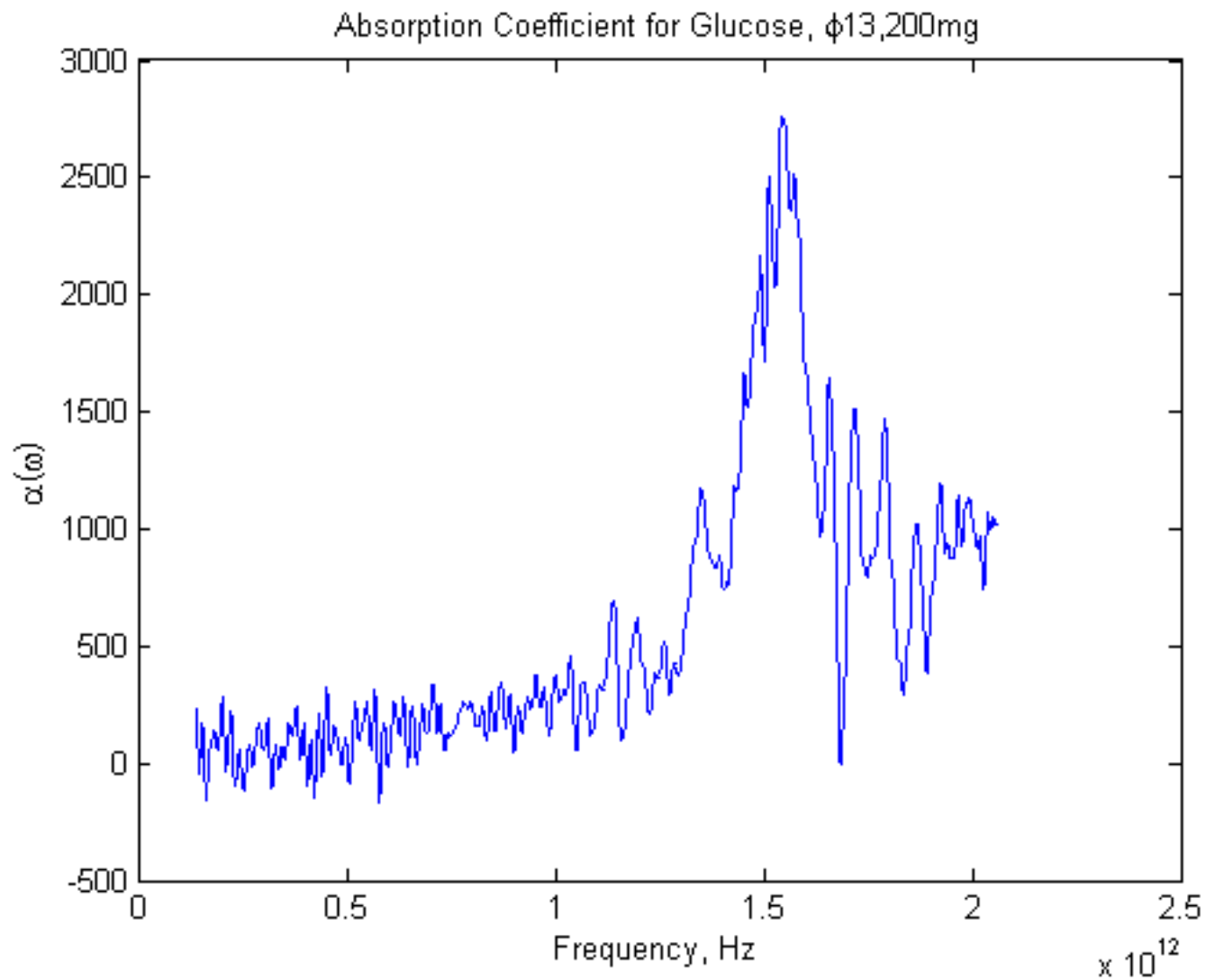
Experimental setup

- The powder is pressed under 10 tons to form a pellet
- The Plexiglas chamber is filled with Nitrogen
- The THz beam is focused with silicon lenses

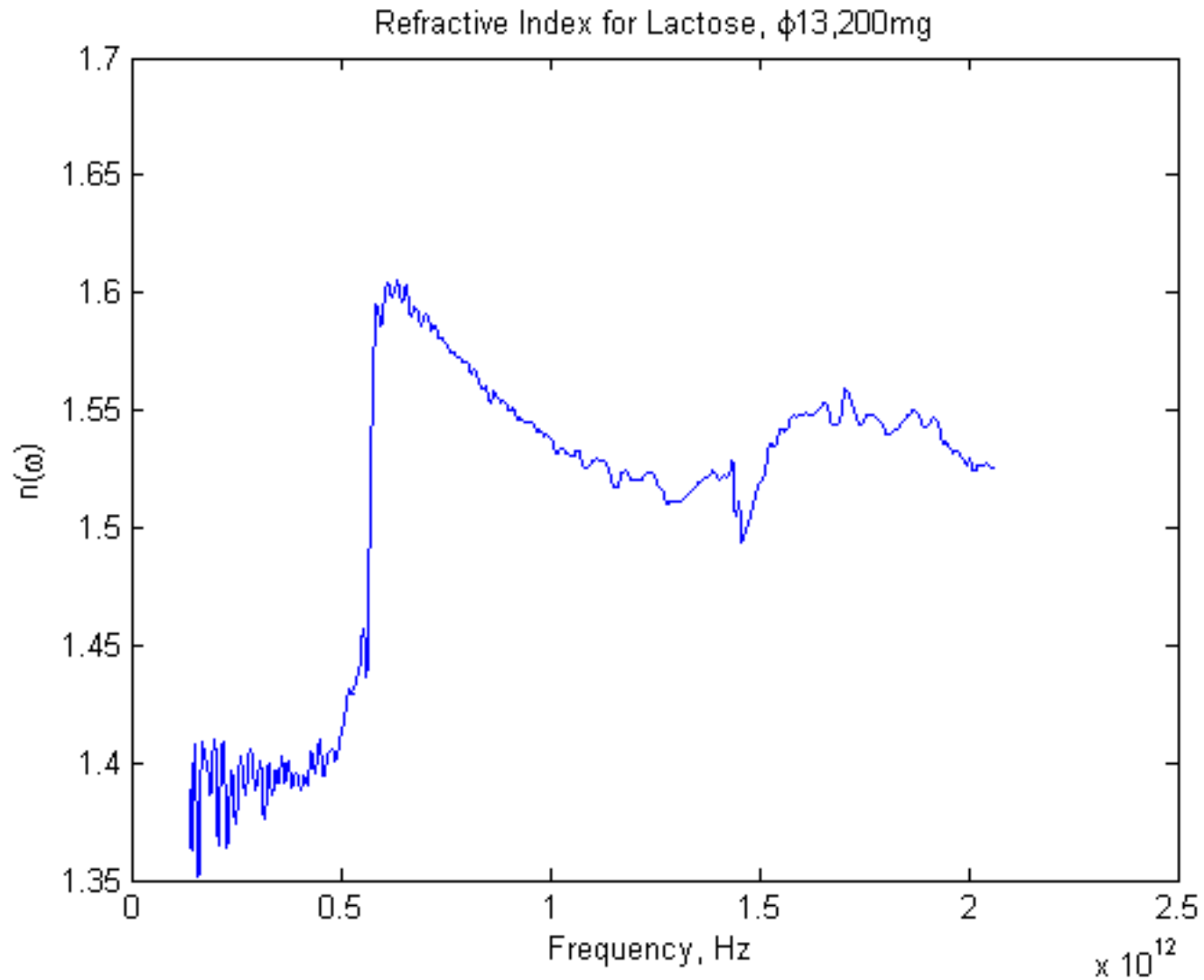
Glucose



Glucose

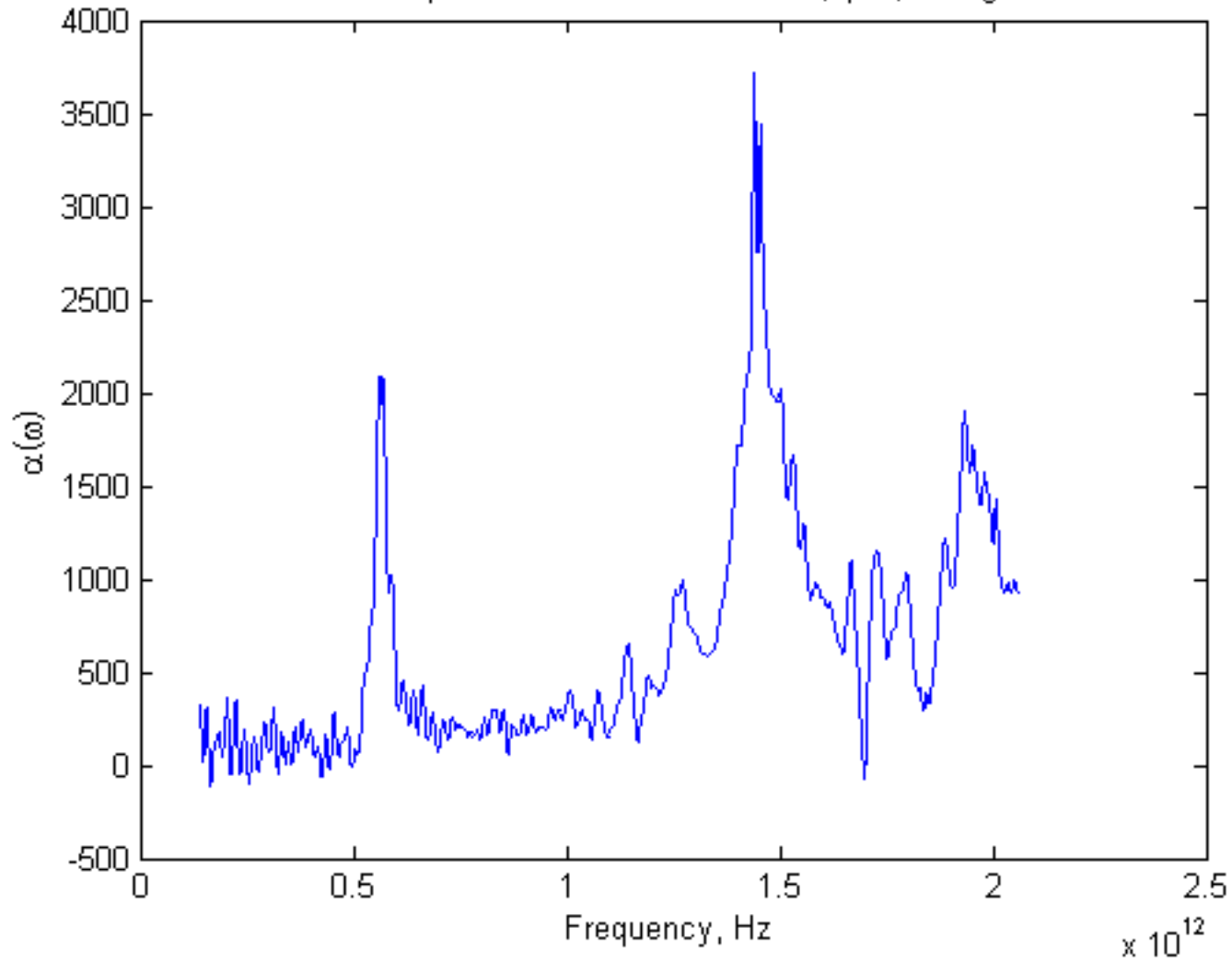


Lactose



Lactose

Absorption Coefficient for Lactose, $\phi 13,200\text{mg}$



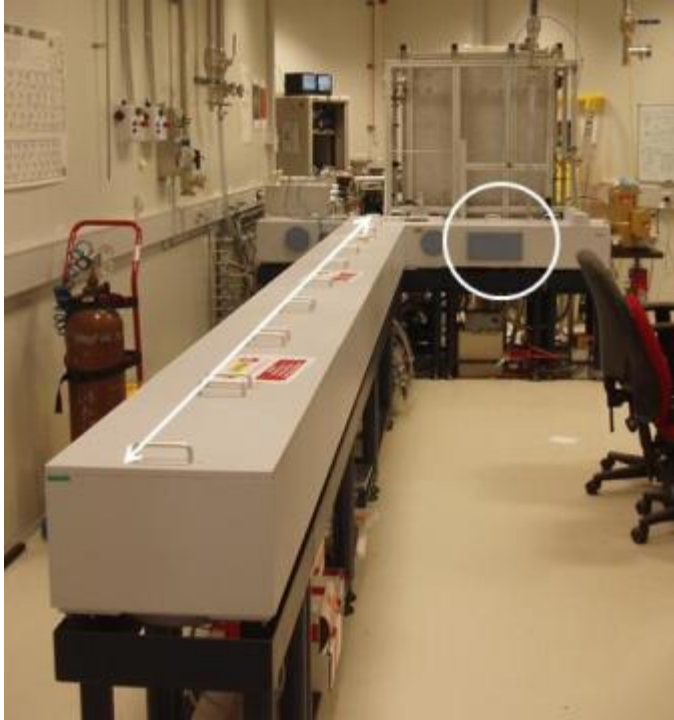
Synchrotrons

- Large machines for accelerating electrons
- Intense wideband tunable polarised light
- Some typical applications: biosciences, medical research, environmental sciences, agriculture, minerals exploration, material science and engineering
- Not so typical (yet) applications: food safety and quality

THz/FIR synchrotron beamline

- Brüker IFS 125/HR interferometer
- Cooling down to -193°C with liquid Nitrogen
- Janis Research cryostat sample holder
- Vacuum conditions
- Bolometer detection at -269°C (liquid Helium)
- Nitrocellulose matrix for the samples

Experimental setup for FDS



The interferometer

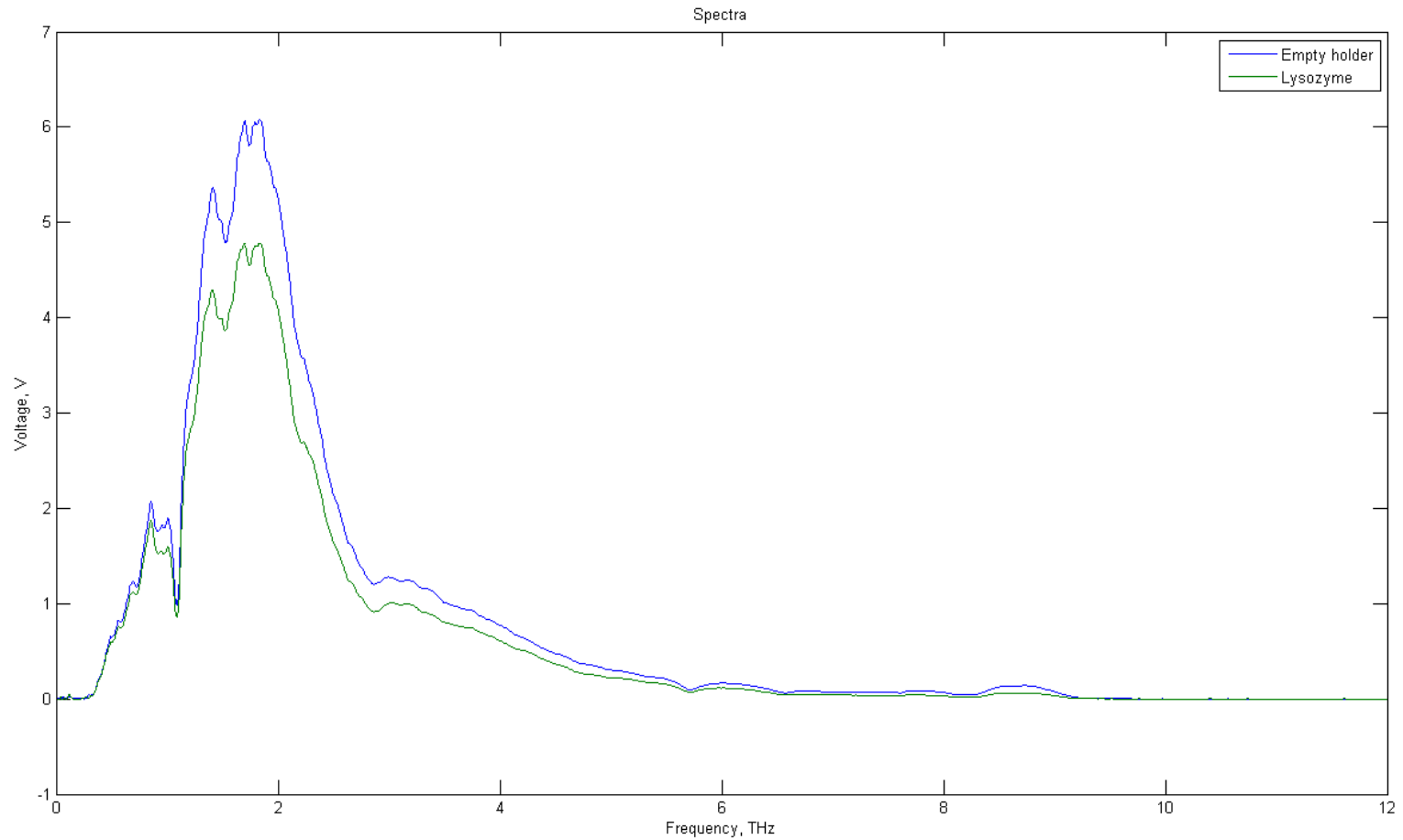


The cryostat

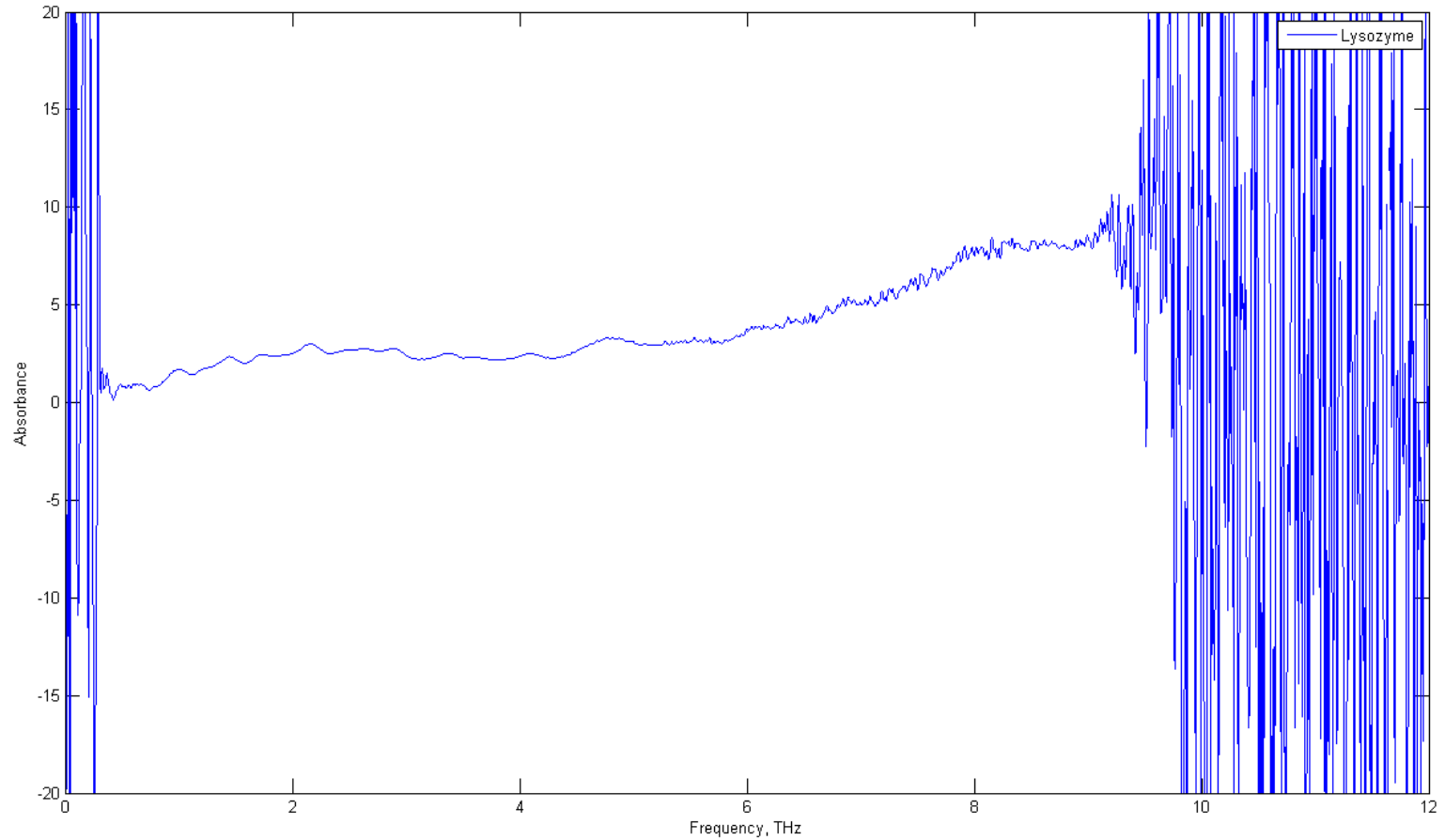


The sample holder

Lysozyme, 600UI



Lysozyme, 600UI



In conclusion...

- THz TDS is a promising mode for investigating food related substances
- Synchrotron-based THz FDS investigation is highly precise but prohibitively expensive to be used only in food industry
- THz TDS and FDS are a valuable complement to other spectroscopic modes for food analysis

Thanks for your attention