

RAPPORT 85.84

Verslag van het "Eighth International
Symposium on Near Infrared Reflectance
Analysis" en van de Infra Alyzer 500
"User's club meeting".
14-16 augustus 1985 te Tarrytown, USA

R. Frankhuizen

Verzendlijst: directeur, sektorhoofden, direktie Algemene Zaken, DLO,
Afd. Algemene Chemie (3x), sektormappen.

Inleiding

Technicon Instruments Corporation organiseert vanaf de introductie van de nabij-infrarood-reflectie (NIR) apparatuur regelmatig symposia. Op deze symposia worden door eigen en andere experts en gebruikers van NIR-apparatuur voordrachten gepresenteerd met betrekking tot de ontwikkeling en toepassing van NIR in de produktprocessing en kwaliteitscontrole van bepaalde produkten.

Aan dit achtste internationale NIR symposium werd door ca. 150 personen, hoofdzakelijk uit Amerika, deelgenomen.

23 deelnemers afkomstig uit 8 landen en werkzaam zowel in het bedrijfsleven als bij overheidsinstituten verzorgden een lezing. Deze lezingen werden gehouden in het Technicon Science Center, het hoofgebouw van Technicon International. Voor programma symposium zie bijlage 1.

Aansluitend op het symposium werd op vrijdag 16 augustus deelgenomen aan een gebruikers meeting in het Westchester Marriott hotel. Doel van deze meeting was op een informele wijze ervaringen uitwisselen, mogelijkheden bespreken en aan Technicon zonodig wensen kenbaar maken op het gebied van soft- en hardware, service etc. (zie voor de agenda van de IA-500 users' club meeting bijlage 2).

Mijn deelname vond plaats op uitnodiging van Technicon Instruments Corporation Tarrytown, New York.

De titel van mijn lezing was: The use of NIRA for quality control of dairy products (zie voor de volledige tekst van de lezing bijlage 3).

Samenvatting lezingen:

Na een welkom en opening van het symposium door Mr Don Geysel, Vice-president/general manager van Technicon Industrial Systems Division startte het symposium met een lezing van Kemeny; deze vertelde hoe met behulp van kruiscorrelatietechnieken het spectrum van een component in een matrix kan worden bepaald (in de literatuur al beschreven door o.a. Honig en Hirschfeld). Een nadeel van deze methode zou zijn dat er geen enkele onregelmatigheid (piekjes, ruis, etc.) in de ca. 50 benodigde spectra mag zitten.

Stark noemde een aantal behandelingen van de spectra die een beter lineair gedrag van de reflectie opleveren met de samenstelling of eigenschappen. In plaats van de gebruikelijke wet van Lambert-Beer werd genoemd de methode Kubelka-Munk en een speciale behandeling van vloeistofspectra omdat deze andere reflectiepatronen vertonen.

Wetzel besprak hoe met een automatische sampler de IA-400 gebruikt kan worden voor het "sturen" van een meelfabriek.

Lieper had goede ervaringen met Discriminant Analyse: een set van 120 vaste stoffen, 30 vloeistoffen en 30 wassoorten werd probleemloos herkend.

Honigs had zijn IA-500 gesloopt en getracht er transmissie metingen mee te doen. Dit lukte, maar gezien de toestand van de IA-500 na dit experiment is zoiets alleen weggelegd voor kapitaalkrachtige instellingen met voldoende technische kennis in huis. Als Technicon met zo'n applicatie komt, is aanschaf het overwegen waard.

De Textielsessie 's middags liet een paar interessante toepassingen zien. Noemenswaard was o.a. Kradjel, die de hardheid van polymeren snel kon bepalen, iets wat anders met 7 beschikbare methoden slechts moeilijk lukt.

De tweede dag begon met een uitstekend betoog van Anderson, die wees op de aanname van Technicon in de software, dat alle fouten in de nat-chemische bepalingmethode liggen. Met behulp van Composite error analysis kreeg hij betere ijklijnen, omdat hij op andere criteria optimaliseerde.

Rademacker, Crusby en Lego vertelden dat het in hun fabrieken veel beter, sneller en goedkoper ging dankzij NIRA. Wetenschappelijk waren deze lezingen niet van belang.

Mastick kwam met de suggestie de meetcups met een nok in de slede te bevestigen, zodat steeds eenzelfde afstrijkrichting gehanteerd kan worden.

Mark vertelde over produktherkenning met behulp van Mahalanobis afstanden (zie Analytical Chemistry, 1985 (57) 1449) een uitstekend verhaal. Met deze techniek kan ook de beste wijze van monstervoorbereiding geselecteerd worden (kleinste interne Mahalanobis afstand). Harding gaf aan hoe de voorspelfout met behulp van tijdstabellen gevolgd kan worden om te zien of het nodig is de ijklijn bij te stellen.

Workman gaf een goed "review" van alles wat op het terrein van de veevoerders gedaan is met NIR-analyse. Duidelijk was dat alle onderzoekers hun eigen voorkeur voor golflengten, mathematische oefjes en dergelijke hadden. De "universele" calibratie voor veevoeder bestaat nog niet. Met name de invloed van de verschillende fouten werd goed weergegeven.

Benson voorspelde de Joodwaarde van sojaolie (SEP = 0.63%), de voorspelling van de Solid fat index (SFI) was met NIR niet mogelijk.

Wolsink gaf een lezing over de invloed van de verschillende mathematische bewerkingen van de spectra op de SEP. Ook werd de invloed van de laboratorium ("natte") bepaling op de SEP belicht.

Dzwinczyk vertelde dat de Europeanen wat betreft het meten in vloeistoffen ongeveer een jaar voorlopen op de Amerikanen.

"Users meeting"

- 30% van de scannende Infra Alyzer 500-apparaten wordt gebruikt als "stand alone" systeem. Als de netspanning niet goed gestabiliseerd is kunnen hierdoor "phase-lock" problemen ontstaan.
- Nog steeds staat er in het manual niet hoe simpele fouten te herstellen zijn. Technicon zei toe dit te zullen opnemen.
- Eén van de gebruikers vond een dunne verontreinigingslaag op de goudlaag van de detectorbol. Dit is waarschijnlijk verbrand monstermateriaal dat in de buurt van de warme lamp is gekomen.
- Een groot aantal monstercups passeerde de revu. Elk toepassingsgebied krijgt zo ongeveer zijn eigen type cup. De meest universele is een vloeistofcup met ingebouwde thermostaat en rondpompsysteem.
- Het Discriminant analysepakket van Technicon voldoet zeer goed.
- Nieuwe programma's; Picks: selecteert op grond van spectrale informatie subsets uit grote sets.
Recon: Kruiscorrelatieprogramma om aan een component in een matrix een spectrum te kunnen toekennen. Wel is hiervoor een zuiver monster van de component nodig.
- Opgeroepen werd bijdragen te leveren aan een op te richten "Newsletter" met betrekking tot NIRA.
- Mr Spies gaat een NIR-spectra bibliotheek samenstellen van grondstoffen en eindprodukten voor het hele NIRA werkgebied. Opgeroepen werd hieraan bijdragen te leveren.

- Mr Burns maakt een literatuuroverzicht. Na toezenden van een eigen overzicht en/of publicaties worden deze opgenomen in het overzicht waarna men een totaal overzicht krijgt toegestuurd.
- Technicon introduceert een systeem om meer Infra Alyzers met een centrale computer te sturen via telefoonlijnen (Infranet).
- Sommige gebruikers hadden behoefte aan meer vrijheid in de software om zelf iets te doen ("Commando" i.p.v. "menu-driven"). Na stemming bleken de meningen nogal verdeeld. Vice-president Mr Don Geysel benadrukte nogmaals dat Technicon alle wensen serieus bekijkt, maar dat het onmogelijk is om voor één enkele klant soft- en/of hardware te ontwikkelen. Een kleine software applicatie kost al gauw \$ 60.000,-. Voorgesteld werd om van computer te veranderen waardoor gebruikers meer vrijheid zouden krijgen in het zelf schrijven c.q. koppelen van soft- and hardware. Dit ging de meeste gebruikers echter te ver, waardoor het voorstel ingetrokken werd.

Samenvattend

Samenvattend kan gesteld worden, dat zowel het symposium als de "Users meeting" heel wat waardevolle informatie hebben opgeleverd.

Ten aanzien van het verder optimaliseren van de software voor 400 en 500 apparaten zijn grote vorderingen gemaakt, waarin die van de ontwikkeling van Product Identification Discriminant Analysis (PIDA) voor produktherkenning één van de belangrijkste is. Voor wat betreft de ontwikkeling van hardware is mijns inziens sprake van enige achterstand dan wel stilstand. De indruk dat Technicon over de rugen van de sprekers reclame probeerde te maken werd zeker niet gewekt.

N.B. Abstracts van alle presentaties zijn ter inzage op de afdeling Algemene Chemie (automatisering) terwijl Technicon de volledige tekst van de presentaties zal bundelen en beschikbaar stellen.

1985-09-30

R. Frankhuizen



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9:00- 9:15	WELCOME Mr. Don Geysel, Vice President/General Manager Technicon Industrial Systems Division
	PLENARY SESSION Chairman - Mr. Karl Norris, U.S.D.A., Beltsville, Maryland
9:15- 9:45	An External Beam Attachment for the InfraAlyzer® 500 Dr. David Honigs, University of Washington
9:45- 10:15	Structural Considerations Using NIR Spectral Reconstruction Dr. G. J. Kemeny, Kansas State University
10:15- 10:45	How NIRA Adjusts to the Data Treatment Mr. Ed Stark, KES Analysis
10:45- 11:00	Break
11:00- 11:30	Indicator Variables: Update on a Program Feature Dr. D. A. Burns, Technicon Instruments Corporation
11:30- 12:00	Remote On-Line Monitoring: Hardware, Software and Economics Dr. David Wetzel, Kansas State University
12:00- 12:30	Real Time Quality Assessment Using Near Infrared Reflectance Analysis Mr. Ken Lieper, Glaxo Operations (U.K.) Ltd.
12:30- 1:30	Lunch
	TEXTILE/CHEMICAL SESSION Co-Chairman - Mr. Subhas Ghosh, Institute of Textile Technology Co-Chairman - Ms. Katherine Guin, Shell Oil Company
1:30- 2:00	The Use of NIRA for Thin Layer Chromatography Applications Mr. Emil Ciurczak, Sandoz, Inc.
2:00- 2:30	Rapid Identification of Chemical Compounds Using NIRA Dr. Bartels, Ciba-Geigy Ltd.
2:30- 2:45	Break
2:45- 3:15	Cotton Parameter Analysis Mr. Subhas Ghosh, Institute of Textile Technology
3:15- 3:45	Analysis of Organic Polymers Using NIRA Techniques Dr. R. B. Roy, Technicon Instruments Corporation
3:45- 4:15	Analysis of the Degree of Cure Using NIRA Techniques Ms. C. Kradjel, Technicon Instruments Corporation
4:30- 6:00	Wine and Cheese

	FOOD/MEAT/DAIRY SESSION Chairman - Mrs. Mary Lego, McCormick & Company
9:00- 9:30	Sugar Granulation Size Analysis by NIRA Dr. George Anderson, The Pillsbury Company
9:30- 10:00	Quantitative Aspects of NIRA - Its Value as Control Tool Ms. Lana Rademacher, Mead Johnson
10:00- 10:30	Use of Near Infrared Reflectance Analysis for Meat and Meat Products Mr. Alan Grusby, Grusby & Associates
10:30- 10:45	Break
10:45- 11:15	Near Infrared Applications in the Spice and Flavor Industry Mrs. Mary Lego, McCormick & Company
11:15- 11:45	The Use of NIRA for Quality Control of Dairy Products Mr. R. Frankhuizen, R.I.K.I.L.T.
11:45- 12:15	Determination of Moisture and Fat in Cheese Blend Using NIRA Ms. Mary Mastick, Kraft
12:15- 1:30	Lunch
	AGRICULTURE SESSION Chairman - Mr. Ray Harding, Park 500, a Division of Philip Morris, Inc.
1:30- 2:00	Quality Calibrations Mr. Ray Harding, Park 500, a Division of Philip Morris, Inc.
2:00- 2:30	The Identification of Critical Wavelengths for Routine Forage Analysis Using Near Infrared Reflectance Spectroscopy Dr. Jerome Workman, Technicon Instruments Corporation
2:30- 3:00	Analysis of Soybean Oil Using a Technicon InfraAlyzer 500 Monochromator Mr. Rick Benson, Cargill
3:00- 3:15	Break
3:15- 3:45	NIRA in Forages: Influence of Different Mathematical Treatments on Prediction Error Mr. J. H. Wolsink, I.V.V.O.
3:45- 4:15	NIRA in the Brewing Industry Mr. Michael Dzwinczyk, Technicon Instruments Corporation

**Eighth International
 Symposium on
 Near Infrared
 Reflectance Analysis
 (NIRA)**

bi:jlage 1.

TO THE HONORABLE SENATOR
 CHARLES S. MANNING
 SENATE CHAMBER 100
 ALBANY, NEW YORK 12224

RE: NIRA SYMPOSIUM

PLEASE ADVISE ME OF THE
 DATE AND TIME OF THE
 SYMPOSIUM AND THE
 LOCATION OF THE SYMPOSIUM.

VERY TRULY YOURS,
 JOHN J. MANNING

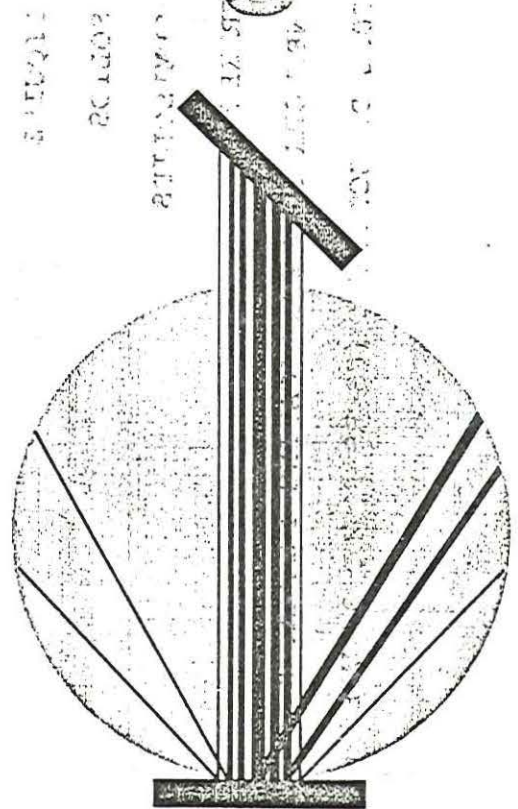
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Program



**August 14-15, 1985
 Technicon Science Center
 Tarrytown, New York**

INFRAALYZYER 500 USERS' CLUB MEETING
FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1985 - 9 A.M. - 4 P.M.
WESTCHESTER MARRIOTT

CHAired BY EMIL CIURCZAK - SANDOZ

The structure of the program of the InfraAnalyzer 500 Users' Club is designed to encourage active participation in the interchange of comments by the users.

AGENDA

I. HARDWARE

- . STAND ALONE OPERATION
- . HOME WAVE LENGTH VARIFICATION
- . ERROR CODES AND DIAGNOSTICS
- . NEW SAMPLE HANDLING DEVICES

II SOFTWARE

- . REVIEW OF OPERATION OF PICKS, RECON, DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS
- . NEW UTILITY PROGRAMS
- . USER INPUT

III SAMPLING HANDLING TECHNIQUES

- . LIQUIDS
- . SOLIDS
- . SEMISOLIDS

IV INFRANET

- . NETWORK OF COMMUNICATING INFRAALYZER

V FUTURE DIRECTIONS (USERS POINT OF VIEW)

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of the following factors on the rate of the reaction of the following reaction:

Reaction of the following reaction: $2H_2O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O + O_2$

The rate of the reaction was measured by the volume of oxygen gas evolved over a period of time. The reaction was carried out at different temperatures and concentrations of the reactants.

The results of the experiment are shown in the following table. The rate of the reaction increases with increasing temperature and concentration of the reactants.

Results and conclusions of the experiment are as follows:

THE USE OF NIRA FOR QUALITY CONTROL OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

Mr. R. Frankhuizen, Analysis Automation Research, State Institute for Quality Control of Agricultural Products, Wageningen, Holland

Part of the activities of the State Institute for Quality Control of Agricultural Products consists of developing and promoting automated methods to measure quality parameters in large series of samples like foods, and other agricultural produce.

In this framework research has been done over the last few years to evaluate the suitability of the InfraAnalyzer 400 to analyze samples for major constituents like moisture, fat, protein, lactose, lactate as well as for minor constituents such as salt, emulsifying salts, ash, pH, phospholipids and glycomacropeptide in dried milks and cheese. For the past year, our laboratory has been equipped with an InfraAnalyzer 500.

One of the projects in hand is a feasibility study of NIR as regards the assessment of the age of some Dutch cheese types. For this purpose, many cheese samples have been analyzed for parameters having an assumed correlation with the ripening state of the cheese.

Results and conclusions of both studies are presented.

The use of NIRA for quality control of dairy products.

R. Frankhuizen - State Institute for Quality Control of Agricultural Products - Wageningen, The Netherlands

SCOPE OF THE WORK

The State Institute for Quality Control of Agricultural Products (with a total staff of 135) supports the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in its policy to inspect, supervise and improve the quality and safety of agricultural products.

The main task of the Institute is to carry out chemical, physical, microbiological, microscopic and sensory analyses.

It also has an important task to develop criteria for the quality of agricultural products and analytical methods to check these.

In connection with direct government supervision we analyse a great number of samples of milk and milk products on composition and quality aspects. This is done in the framework of EEC intervention regulations and control of foods for World Food Programs.

Another part of the activities are:

Developing, improving and promoting automated methods to measure quality control parameters in large series of samples of foods, feedstuffs and other agricultural products.

Some instrumental techniques which are used to measure quality control parameters are:

- Continuous-flow systems
- High Performance Liquid Chromatography

- Kjeltec (for protein determination)

- Fibertec (for crude fibre)

- Infrared instrument for milk analysis (multispec for protein, fat, dry matter and lactose determination)

- NIR instruments for screening large series of solid samples of foods and feeds.

The Infra-Alyzer was chosen, because with this instrument powders can be analysed without sample preparation (one can analyse powder on several components without making a solution). It is working fast and easy and there is a good comparability with the reference methods.

(Sheet 1 shows a diagram of the use of NIR and IR instruments in our laboratory)

An Infra-Alyzer 400 is about 4 1/2 year in the laboratory and is being used for the analysis of milk powders, cheese and feedingstuffs on a routine basis.

Since about 1 year we also have available an Infra-Alyzer 500 which is used for research purposes and as a development system for determining calibrations for filter instruments.

In de last few years we investigated the suitability of NIR to measure the composition of some dairy products like skim milk powder, butter-milk powder, denatured milk powder and cheese. In order to evaluate the suitability 50 to 150 samples were collected for each calibration.

Depending upon composition, production process and production period samples were selected for the calibrations and analysed for moisture, fat, protein, lactose, lactate, ash, salt, processing-salts, pH, phospholipids and glycomacropeptide by reference methods.

On the basis of these results the IA-400 was calibrated after which by use of the calculated regression equations the composition of unknown samples was predicted.

Results

High correlation coefficients together with acceptable standard errors of estimate were observed between protein, moisture, fat, lactose and lactate determined by reference methods and predicted by the Infra-red Alyzer-400 (Table 1, sheet 2).

In contrast with most organic compounds, most inorganic compounds give no characteristic reflection signals in the NIR-region.

The correlation between the ash content determined by incineration at 500°C and the ash content predicted by NIR can only be based on the presence of bound or unbound milk salts.

Likely the ash content predicted by the IA-400 is correlated to the total amount of organic compounds and water, because of the large number of filters (7-11) giving significant information.

When the range in ash content is large quantitative analysis is possible, however with a relative low accuracy (Table 2, sheet 3).

The NIR analysis of salt in cheese seems to be based on the change of the behaviour of the water component in the spectrum. The best cali-

bration of NIR data to salt content occurs at a point in the spectrum where the salt-induced changes in the water spectrum can be mathemati-

cally isolated from other spectral variations. This cannot be done by an IA-400, so it is not feasible to determine these parameters quan-

titatively.

Fosfolipids and glycomacropetides in milk powder

Within the EEC buttermilk (powder) and whey powder may not be incorporated into skim milk (powder) destined for intervention and World

Food Programs.

Presence of buttermilk (powder) can be checked by determination of the phospholipid content, whereas glycomacropeptide content can be used to demonstrate adulteration of skim milk (powder) with rhenet whey (powder).

Calculated SEP of 0.032% resp. 0.071% are too high for the region of 0.16 to 0.24%.

In this region samples are suspected of being adulterated. So it is impossible to determine the content of phospholipids and glycomacropeptides quantitatively by the IA-400 in the region up to 0.24%.

Quality assurance of the analysis

Repeatability and reproducibility of the IA-400 were calculated for the determination of moisture, fat, protein, ash and lactose in skim milk powder.

It can be concluded that the repeatability of the IA-400 for the determination of moisture, fat and protein in milk powder is the same or better than that of the reference methods whereas the reproducibility is the same or better for all components determined by the IA-400.

Control of the Infra Alyzer 400

The coefficients in the multiple regression equations are regularly controlled by analysing at least ten samples, covering the whole range of the calibration set, and comparing the results with those obtained by the IA-400. This could be necessary because of changes in the characteristics of the samples (physical properties and chemical composition) and changes in optical characteristics of the instrument in course of time. When significant differences between the Infra Alyzer 400 and the reference methods were observed, only a bias adjustment was necessary.

The apparatus showed to be trouble-free and therefore dependable.

Two calibrations, one of skim milk powder and one of buttermilk powder were tested on 5 Infra Alyzer 400 instruments, installed at other laboratories. In all cases these calibrations could be used, though with a small loss of accuracy (not more than 20% relative). No slope adjustment was required, only a bias correction.

Conclusions

- The Infra Alyzer 400 has proven to be a reliable instrument for screening samples of milk powder and cheese for the constituents protein, moisture, fat, lactose and lactate.
- The results indicate that the most accurate predictions of the composition of milk powder and cheese are obtained, in case the instrument is calibrated for each specific product variety.
- Denaturation products like grass- and/of alfalfameal have a negative influence on the accuracy of the determination of the constituents of milk powder.
- Determination, even qualitatively, of ash, fosfolipids and glyco-macropetides in milk powder and salt (in dry matter), processing salts and pH in cheese by the Infra Alyzer 400 is hardly possible.
- The precision of NIR is limited to a great extent by the precision of the reference methods used to analyze samples for calibration.
- In general the repeatability of the IA-400 for the determination of moisture, fat and protein in milkpowder is the same or better than that of the reference methods whereas the reproducibility is the same or better for all components determined by NIR.
- It is possible to transfer calibration from one instrument to another with a small but acceptable loss of analytical accuracy, with only a bias adjustment.

Determination of the composition of cheese by the IA-500

Although components such as fat, moisture and protein can be determined properly by the IA-400, also research was done with the IA-500, especially on cheese. On one hand this was done in order to evaluate the accuracy of the IA-500, on the other hand to evaluate the possibility to determine parameters such as salt and pH and parameters such as nitrogen, soluble in water or in TCA (trichloro acetic acid). From preliminary chemical investigations it seems that the last mentioned parameters have a correlation with the ripening stage of cheese.

Determination of this ripening stage by NIR will be investigated.

Therefore about 100 samples of cheese were collected from different producers and of different ripening stages.

For analysis the samples were prepared by removing the rind, if necessary, and grating using a Hobart mill, provided with a cheese head.

For data handling and evaluation, the standard program of the IDAS software was used.

Results

High correlation coefficients were found for fat, moisture and protein, as expected (Table 3, sheet 4).

For fat and moisture the correlation coefficients are almost the same, for protein the IA-500 gives better results. Except for moisture, the SEC-values given by the IA-500 were better than those of the IA-400.

For moisture the same SEC-values were found.

To give optimal results only 3 wavelengths were selected for the IA-500. For the IA-400 at least 6 wavelengths were selected.

For fat the results given in table 3 were obtained with the first derivative method.

Results for the calculated parameters as salt, pH, sol.N/tot.N, TCA sol.N/tot.N and primary NH₂ in water are surprisingly good. For salt the first derivative method gives the best results. This could be expected, since the determination of salt is based on shifts of the water peak in the NIR-spectrum. These shifts can only be isolated from other spectral variations by mathematical manipulation of the NIR data. The low correlation coefficient for the pH is caused by the small pH-range (only 0.6 pH units). Finally it can be concluded that sufficient good correlation coefficients and SEC values are obtained for water sol.N/tot.N, TCA sol.N/tot.N and primary NH₂ in water.

Conclusions

- Based on correlation coefficients and SEC values, for fat, moisture and protein the IA-500 gives better results than the IA-400. Not only better accuracy is obtained, but also better reliability, based on the number of wavelenghts giving significant information.
- It is well possible to determine parameters such as salt, pH and other parameters related to the ripening stage of cheese (water sol.N/tot.N, TCA sol.N/tot.N and primary NH₂ in water) by the

IA-500.

Literature

R. Frankhuizen and N.G. van der Veen

Determination of major and minor constituents in milkpowders and cheese by Near Infrared Reflectance Spectroscopy.

(To be published in Neth. Milk and Dairy Journal).

Table 1.

Product	PROTEIN		MOISTURE		FAT		LACTOSE		LACTATE	
	R ²	SEP	R ²	SEP	R ²	SEP	R ²	SEP	R ²	SEP
Skim milk powder	0.95	0.20	0.97	0.08	0.98	0.09	0.95	0.4	-	-
Butter milk powder	0.97	0.21	0.99	0.10	0.99	0.13	0.99	0.37	0.99	0.21
Denatured milk powder	0.95	0.42	0.96	0.16	0.96	0.24	0.94	0.75	0.97	0.19
Cheese	0.91	0.35	0.96	0.24	0.93	0.27	-	-	-	-

Table 2.

Product	ASH	
	R ²	SEP
Skim milk powder	0.43	0.11
Butter milk powder	0.92	0.23
Denatured milk powder	0.79	0.27

Table 3

Component	R	SEC	number of λ 's
fat	0.99 (0.99)	0.12 (0.26)	3 (6)
moisture	0.99 (0.99)	0.26 (0.26)	3 (9)
protein	0.98 (0.95)	0.23 (0.31)	3 (7)

(....) IA-400 data

Table 4

Component	R	SEC	Range
Salt (% NaCl)	0.94	0.10	1.72-3.47
pH	0.73	0.07	5.07-5.69
Water sol.N/tot.N	0.92	2.5	11.1-36.0
TCA sol.N/tot.N	0.95	1.3	8.4-26.3
Prim. NH ₂ in water (μmol/g protein)	0.90	64	279-855

