

Symposium S3: Process Analytical Technology at the Service of Food Protection; The "DITECT" Approach

Wednesday May 4, 2022 Holiday Inn Munich, Germany



Process Analytical Technology in the Food Industry: Principles, Methods and Applications

<u>Alexandra Lianou¹ & George-John Nychas²</u>

¹Department of Biology, University of Patras, Greece (alianou@upatras.gr) ²Department of Food Science and Human Nutrition, Agricultural University of Athens, Greece (gjn@aua.gr)



Process Analytical Technology (PAT)

- Basis for the fulfillment of "Quality by Design" (QbD)
- Processing: focus on product quality
- From post-manufacturing controls to integration of quality into processes
- Main objective: compliance with quality standards
- Joseph M. Juran: "...quality can be designed..."
- Application of QbD in manufacture:
 - 1. Identification of critical quality parameters
 - 2. Process design
 - 3. Control interventions
 - 4. Validation and record-keeping
 - 5. Continuous monitoring





Basic principles of PAT









Munich GERMANY4-6 May Mariana 2022

Basic principles of PAT



"Systems for analysis and control of manufacturing processes based on **real-time process monitoring of critical quality parameters and performance attributes of raw materials and inprocess products**, to assure acceptable end-product quality at the completion of the process"







Systematic framework

Basic principles of PAT

- Important differences among industries
- Key points in industrial applications:
 - Interpretation of PAT among distinct production units
 - Analytical equipment and data processing
 - Deviation from initial objective: real-time quality assurance via a holistic and systematic approach
- Transition from Process Analytical Chemistry (PAC) to PAT: understanding of the chemical, physical and biological parameters







Application of PAT in the food industry

- F. van den Berg et al. (2013)*:
 "PAT represents a silent revolution in industrial quality control in food processing"
- Strict regulatory requirements in safety, quality and traceability issues
- Important limitations and challenges:
 - ✓ Food products: complex and multifactorial systems
 - Food systems: extensive "natural" variability (biological)

- Incompetency of "traditional" technologies (based on off-line laboratory measurements)



Application of PAT in the food industry

- Goal: end-product quality assurance in an efficient, traceable and environmentally responsible manner
- Development of novel sampling methods/analytical tools allowing for timely measurements of critical parameters



https://gmpua.com/



Benefits of PAT in the food industry

- Supproved utilization and control of raw materials
- Seduction of the variability in end-product quality
- Reduction/elimination of food loss
- Seduction of the duration of process cycles
- 𝔅 Time efficiency
- ✓ Cost reduction
- ✓ Ongoing knowledge update
- Process and product innovation
- ✓ Assisting HACCP strategies



Application of PAT in the food industry



Van den Berg et al., 2013; https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tifs.2012.04.007

"Traditional" food industry processes...



Nychas et al., 2016; http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cofs.2016.06.005

Proposed food industry processes...



Nychas et al., 2016; http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cofs.2016.06.005



Application of PAT in the food industry

Basic components of PAT application:

- Understanding of critical quality parameters of products
- Understanding of process dynamics in relation to sampling
- Analytical instruments for in-line/on-line measurements
- Massive flows of process (multivariate) data

Tools for PAT application:

- (I) Process monitoring using spectroscopy-based methods
- (II) Statistical analysis of multivariate data
- (III) Information/data management and ongoing improvement





(I) Non-invasive analytical technologies based on spectroscopy and/or image analysis



(I) Non-invasive analytical technologies based on spectroscopy and/or image analysis



http://www.myfoodsniffer.com/



https://tellspec.com/



(II) Multivariate statistics and data mining



(III) Information/data management and ongoing improvement





PAT concept applications in foods

- ✓ Microbiological quality
- ✓ Milk coagulation
- ✓ Cheese ripening
- ✓ Emulsification
- ✓ Physicochemical parameters
- ✓ Food additives
- ✓ Antioxidants

Food risk matrix*



*Spink and Moyer, 2011; https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1750-3841.2011.02417.x



Spectroscopy in Tandem with Support Vector Machine Analysis

Alexandra Lianou¹ · Christos Malavazos² · Ioannis Triantafyllou² · George-John E. Nychas¹ · Efstathios Z. Panagou¹

Alexandra Lianou ¹, Arianna Mencattini ², Alexandro Catini ², Corrado Di Natale ², George-John E. Nychas ¹, Eugenio Martinelli ^{2,*} and Efstathios Z. Panagou ^{1,*}

Cream by Means of Multispectral Imaging



PAT concept applications in foods

Food risk matrix



✓ Biological hazards

- ✓ Chemical hazards
- ✓ Environmental contaminants

Spink and Moyer, 2011; https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1750-3841.2011.02417.x





Review Recent Advances and Applications of Rapid Microbial Assessment from a Food Safety Perspective

George Pampoukis ^{1,2}, Anastasia E. Lytou ¹, Anthoula A. Argyri ³, Efstathios Z. Panagou ¹ and George-John E. Nychas ^{1,*}

Technique	Microorganisms	Purpose	Data Analysis	
Fluorescence spectroscopy	E. coli O157:H7, S. Typhimurium, L. monocytogenes	On-site detection in lettuce samples	Savitzky–Golay filter, WA Multiscale Peak Detection, Linear regression	
THz-TDS	S. aureus, E. coli, P. aeruginosa, A. baumanii.	Detection and alive/dead cells discrimination in culture media	Fourier transformation, standard algorithm	
LIBS	P. aeroginosa, E. coli, S. Typhimurium	Detection in culture media	Neural network	
3D SERS and LIBS	S. aureus, S. Typhimurium, E. coli	Direct quantification in water	PCA, HCA, Voigt profile fitting	
ETLIBS	ETLIBS S. Typhimurium		Voigt profile fitting, Log-log linear regression	
LTRS	LTRS 14 microbial species Di		Convolutional neural network (ConVet), Occlusion-Based Raman Spectra Feature Extraction ORSFE) tool	
SR-FTIR microspectroscopy	10 foodborne bacteria	Discrimination in bacterial suspensions	PCA	
HSI	E. coli O157:H7 and Staph. aureus	Quantification in pork samples	Voigt profile fitting, 2nd derivatives, SNV VCPA, IRIV, GA	

https://doi.org/10.3390/s22072800



PAT concept applications in foods

Food risk matrix



✓ EMA (detection of adulterants)
 ✓ Misbranding (authentication)

Spink and Moyer, 2011; https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1750-3841.2011.02417.x





Article

Detection of Meat Adulteration Using Spectroscopy-Based Sensors

Lemonia-Christina Fengou ¹,*, Alexandra Lianou ²,*^(D), Panagiotis Tsakanikas ¹^(D), Fady Mohareb ³ and George-John E. Nychas ¹^(D)

Food Control 125 (2021) 108002



Check for updates

Rapid detection of minced pork and chicken adulteration in fresh, stored and cooked ground meat

Lemonia-Christina Fengou^{*}, Panagiotis Tsakanikas, George-John E. Nychas^{**}



Check for updates

OPEN A machine learning workflow for raw food spectroscopic classification in a future industry

Panagiotis Tsakanikas[⊠], Apostolos Karnavas, Efstathios Z. Panagou & George-John Nychas[©]



https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-68156-2

Digital TEChnologies as an enabler for a conTinuous transformation of food safety management systems (EU-CHINA project 861915)



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 861915. Coordinated by George-John Nychas gjn@aua.gr

WP1 Project Management



WP2 Tracking Hazards & Contaminants WP7 Pilots, trial, monitoring and evaluation Product ID is added origin, cultivation details, Insecticides The DITECT's developments, services and tools will be tested and demonstrated in concretely defined piloting activities through: a. Detailed plan for the execution of the piloting sessions roducts b. Ensuring that all relevant data and resources are timely available Define the experimental protocols and Ċ. processes across all four product use-/s products cases shown on the left **Decision Support** WP6 Safety System h product Decision-support models are built based on non-invasive techniques implemented WP3 Real-time Hazards Monitoring Tools & Sensors across the chain Monitoring biological, chemical Hazard(s) & Environmental Prediction of the safety indices of a given contaminants with non-destructive sensors product at any given point of time. Primary Processing. Phenotyping and Access to the platform will be made production and Manufacturing & field-level hazard available over several information access Food Miles animal monitoring Distribution monitoring Safety Profile layers according to the user type, for example: system administrator, ********** Predictive safety (e.g. using 'anaiss's = 1 production manager, distributer, retail WP4 Data Management manager, and consumer. DITECT *********** Blockchain-enabled **Cloud Data Storage** Information Access Layer smartphone Com & food (meat) Distribution products Product Origin Reviews ***** WP5 Risk Assessment & Intervention Nutrition Value: Food Miles For the retail managers/QC authority: Using their Safety Profile Tracking information smartphones/ tablet PCs retail product information can be Predictive Hazard e.g. retrieved through scanning the product. This takes them **High Throughput Sequencing** (mycoloxin, pathoger straight to the product information page on the online server. For Food Value-chain Actors (FVA): They can **Classification models** contribute to user generated content through expanding the platform using customised Apps For consumers: A customer assess will also be developed with limited accessibility to the product background, origin and details.

WP8 Dissemination, Exploitation and Training







Assessing microbiological quality of chicken burgers using spectroscopy-based sensors

Experimental design		Chicken burgers' ingredients:	Sensors:	Microbiological	Partial least squares discriminant analysis (PLSDA) and
Six chronically independence	lent batches	whole boned chicken (76%),	The second second	analysis:	Support vector machines (SVM) classification models were
purchased from a local for	od industry.	 fresh onion, fresh pepper 			developed and externally validated (split: 75-25%).
The <u>chicken burgers</u> we	re stored at:	 soy vegetable protein, 	All and a second	- CO Standy I	······
0, 4, and 8°C.		 flavourings, 			Microbiological quality groups:
Duplicate chicken burgers	analyzed at	 Gried breadcrumb, sunflower oil, 		C	A (satisfactory): 4-7 logCFU/g
regular time intervals u	intil spoilage	 salt, 			B (acceptable): 7-8 logCFU/g
was pronounced.		 veast extract, and sodium caseinate 			C (unacceptable): 8-10 logCFU/g

Table 1. Confusion matrices for PLSDA and SVM model classification for the external validation (n= 68) using FTIR data.

True class	Pr	edicted cla	ass	
SVM	Α	В	С	Recall %
Α	15	0	0	100.00
В	2	14	2	77.78
С	0	3	32	91.43
Precision %	88.24	82.35	94.12	89.71
PLSDA				
Α	15	0	0	100.00
В	2	12	4	66.67
С	0	4	31	88.57
Precision %	88.24	75.00	88.57	76.19

Table 2. Confusion matrices for PLSDA and SVM model classification for the external validation (n= 67) using MSI data.

True class	Pre	SS		
SVM	Α	В	С	Recall %
Α	13	1	0	92.86
В	1	11	6	61.11
С	0	3	32	91.43
Precision %	92.86	61.11	91.43	83.58
PLSDA				
Α	14	0	0	100.00
В	3	11	4	61.11
С	0	3	32	91.43
Precision %	82.35	78.57	88.89	85.07



Fengou et al., 17th Annual Conference of the Metabolomics Society. Metabolomics (online), June 2021

Assessment of the microbiological quality of beef using spectral data





Zegna et al., 9th Conference of MIKROBIOKOSMOS, Athens, Greece, 16-18 December 2021

Multispectral imaging for estimating the microbiological quality of chicken fillets stored under different packaging conditions



Performance metrics of the PLS-R models correlating total mesophilic microbial populations based on MSI data

Packaging	Dataset	Slope	Offset	R ²	RMSE
AIR	Training	0.88	0.91	0.88	0.54
	Cross-validation	0.85	1.09	0.82	0.66
	Testing	1.04	-0.35	0.87	0.57
VACUUM	Training	0.81	1.33	0.81	0.51
	Cross-validation	0.80	1.37	0.72	0.62
	Testing	0.80	1.33	0.83	0.57







Tsekos et al., IAFP's European Symposium on Food Safety 2022, P2-30

PAT concept applications in food quality assessment and adulteration detection

P1-22 - Estimation of the **Microbiological Status of Chicken Burgers** through Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FT-IR)

P1-23 - Fourier-Transform Infrared Spectroscopy Coupled with Support Vector Machine Analysis for Chicken Liver Spoilage and Safety Assessment

T4-05 - Detection of **Adulteration in Raw and Cooked Beef** Using Multispectral Imaging

T6-04 - Volatilomics in Tandem with Machine Learning for the **Quality Assessment of Chicken Meat**



Actual application of PAT in the food industry

- Scientific literature: considerable potential
- Actual industrial-scale applications: limited
- Sensors: substitutes of off-line analytical procedures
- Gap between potential and actual applications
- Knowledge dissemination and close cooperation between researchers and food industry stakeholders



Grassi and Alamprese, 2018; https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cofs.2017.12.008

Outlook...

- © Enrichment of current scientific knowledge: further development and improvement of non-invasive analytical technologies and sensors
- ^C Better understanding of the PAT concept by regulatory authorities and stakeholders
- © Extension of the PAT framework to food protection issues beyond quality (safety, authenticity, adulteration)
- ^C Significant contribution of MEMS and IT in the provision of integrated approaches

looking ahead



Process Analytical Technology in the Food Industry: Principles, Methods and Applications

Alexandra Lianou & George-John Nychas

thank

