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Short communication

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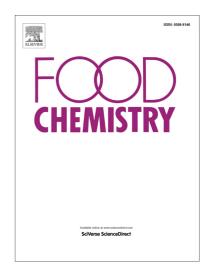
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Discrimination of Brazilian lager beer by ¹H NMR spectroscopy combined

with chemometrics

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Abstract

¹H NMR spectroscopy combined with chemometrics was employed to discriminate lager

beer samples from two different classes, according to their style and information provided

on the label. Partial replacement of barley malt by adjuncts is a common practice adopted by

large breweries, which can lead to a decrease in diastatic power, requiring the use of

exogenous enzymes. For this reason, small variations in the spectral profile can occur in the

carbohydrates region. Many studies have focused on differentiating beers according to type

and brewing process. However, there have no studies concerning the discrimination of beers

of the same type that differ only in style, using ¹H NMR spectroscopy. In this study PCA

(first three components explained 81.5% of the dataset variability), PLS-DA and SIMCA

models proved to be powerful tool with predict power higher than 90% for distinguishing

lager beers based on the raw materials employed in the brewing process.

Keywords: Brazilian lager beer, malt barley and adjunct, NMR, PCA, PLS-DA, SIMCA

1. Introduction

Beer, the world's most popular fermented alcoholic beverage, is made using water,

barley malt, hops, and yeast (Silva, Augusto, & Poppi, 2008). Malt is the main source of

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