

基于文献计量分析稻米油的研究热点和发展趋势

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摘要: 为了促进稻米油产业发展, 利用 CiteSpace 和 VOSviewer 可视化分析工具, 对 1993—2023 年 Web of Science(WOS) 核心合集中以“rice bran oil”为主题词得到的 1 481 篇有效文献的年发文量, 被引频次, 主要发文期刊、研究领域、国家、机构、作者, 以及研究热点和前沿等方面进行了分析。结果显示: 1993—2023 年, 稻米油领域的年发文量和被引频次整体呈现上升趋势; 稻米油研究在食品科技领域发文量最多, 其中 Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society 是发文量最多的期刊; 印度、中国和美国等国家发表论文最多; 印度科学与工业研究理事会(CSIR)、巴西的坎皮纳斯州立大学、美国农业部(USDA)和巴西的圣保罗大学等是主要的研究机构; Meirelles、Rodrigue 以及王兴国是该领域发文量较多的作者; 大多数研究聚焦于稻米油的稳定性、稻米油的提取工艺、稻米油中营养成分的活性、稻米油中活性成分的功效以及酯交换和生物柴油的制备。近年来, 稻米油的综合营养评价以及副产物的开发利用等成为新的研究热点。未来研究可围绕高效、绿色、经济的稻米油加工工艺以及稻米油在不同领域的进一步开发利用等进行深入探索。

关键词: 稻米油; CiteSpace; VOSviewer; 可视化分析; 研究热点

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Analysis of research hotspots and development trends of rice bran oil based on bibliometric

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Abstract: In order to promote the development of the rice bran oil industry, CiteSpace and VOSviewer visualization analysis tools were utilized to analyze 1 481 valid literature on the topic of "rice bran oil" in the Web of Science (WOS) core collection database from 1993 - 2023. The analysis covered annual number of publication volume, citation frequency, major publishing journals, research fields, countries, institutions, authors, as well as research hotspots and frontiers. The results indicated an overall increasing trend in the annual number of publication and citation frequency in the field of rice bran oil

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from 1993 to 2023. The majority of rice bran oil research was published in the field of food science and technology, with the Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society being the most prolific journal. Countries such as India, China, and the

United States had the highest number of publication. Key research institutions included the Council of Scientific Industrial Research (CSIR) India, Universidade Estadual De Campinas, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and Universidade De São Paulo. Meirelles, Rodrigue, and Wang Xingguo were among the most prolific authors in this field. Most of the studies focused on stability of rice bran oil, extraction process of rice bran oil, activity of nutrients in rice bran oil, efficacy of active ingredients in rice bran oil, and transesterification and biodiesel preparation. In recent years, the comprehensive nutritional assessment of rice bran oil and the development and utilization of its by-products have become new research hotspots. Future research can further explore efficient, environmentally friendly, and cost-effective rice bran oil processing technologies, as well as the further development and utilization of rice bran oil in different fields.

Key words: rice bran oil; CiteSpace; VOSviewer; visualization analysis; research hotspots

水稻是全球主要的谷类作物,世界上约有一半的人口以大米为主食,它是仅次于小麦的全球第二大粮食作物。全球大约有 114 个国家种植水稻,每年生产稻谷超过 6.5 亿 t^[1]。米糠是稻谷加工的主要副产品,占稻谷质量的 8%~10%^[2],其主要由果皮、种皮、外胚乳、糊粉层和胚芽组成。据报道,米糠中除了含有丰富的脂质、蛋白质、膳食纤维外,还含有 γ -谷维素、甾醇、角鲨烯和生育酚等活性成分^[3-5]。我国是世界上最大的稻谷生产国和消费国,约有 8 亿人以大米为主食,年产米糠 2 100 万 t 左右,米糠含油率约 18%,若能全部利用,按实际出油率 15% 计算,每年可生产稻米油约 300 万 t,可有效提升我国食用油的自给率^[6]。此外,用米糠为原料制取的稻米油营养价值高,其约含 38% 的亚油酸和 40% 的油酸,两者比例接近 1:1,是美国心脏学会和世界卫生组织的推荐用油,且有许多研究报道了食用稻米油的益处,如抗氧化、抗炎、抗癌、降胆固醇等^[7-9]。但目前我国米糠大多用作饲料,导致米糠的附加值较低。

为了解目前有关稻米油的研究现状与发展趋势,促进稻米油产业的发展提供文献支撑,本文以文献计量学分析为基础,选用 CiteSpace 和 VOSviewer 软件对 1993—2023 年稻米油相关文献进行系统分析,通过数据挖掘总结近年来关于稻米油的研究热

点和趋势,并进行了可视化展示。

1 数据来源及分析方法

1.1 数据来源

基于 Web of Science 核心合集,以“rice bran oil”为主题词,对 1993—2023 年发表的稻米油相关文献进行检索,检索时间截止到 2023 年 4 月 20 日。选择文献类型为“article”或“review”,语言选择“English”,利用 CiteSpace 软件对检索得到的 1 481 篇文献进行去重处理,结果未发现重复,即得到有效文献 1 481 篇。

1.2 数据提取及统计方法

本文利用 CiteSpace 和 VOSviewer 进行数据的多维统计分析,对 Web of Science 核心合集收录的稻米油研究论文数量、出版机构、研究方向、出版物来源、关键词共现情况进行分析,揭示稻米油研究的分布及发展趋势。采用数量综合检验的方法探索稻米油研究的发展,采用数量指标、质量指标和 H 指数(H 指数指有 h 篇论文被引用了不少于 h 次)相结合的方法评价文献的学术影响力。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 发文量和被引频次分析

1993—2023 年稻米油相关研究年发文量与被引频次如图 1 所示。

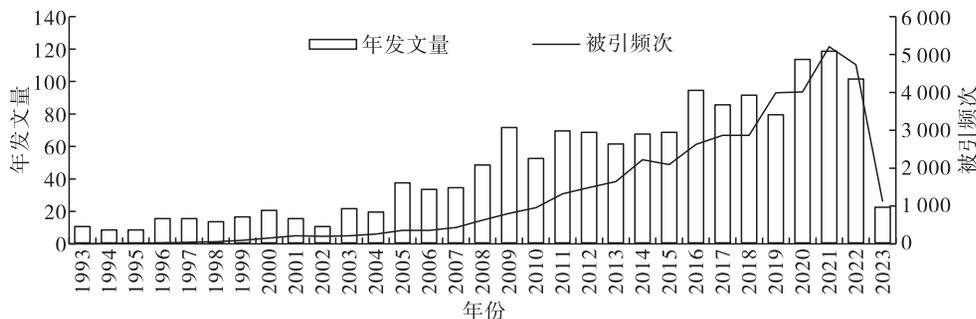


图 1 1993—2023 年稻米油相关研究年发文量与被引频次

Fig. 1 Annual number of publication and citation frequency of rice bran oil research from 1993 to 2023

由图 1 可知,1993—2023 年稻米油相关研究年发文量和被引频次量整体呈现上升的趋势。在 1993—2023 年间,相关研究总被引频次为 41 008,篇均被引频次为 27.69,H 指数为 88。

2.2 期刊和研究领域分析

根据检索结果,1993—2023 年稻米油相关研究共发表在 466 本期刊上。1993—2023 年稻米油研究发文量前 10 的期刊和研究领域如表 1 所示。

表 1 1993—2023 年稻米油研究发文量前 10 的期刊和研究领域

Table 1 Top 10 journals and research areas for rice bran oil research publications from 1993 to 2023

排名	期刊	发文量	占比/%	研究领域	发文量	占比/%
1	Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society	101	6.820	Food Science Technology	658	44.429
2	Food Chemistry	44	2.971	Chemistry Applied	290	19.581
3	Journal of Food Science and Technology Mysore	38	2.566	Engineering Chemical	235	15.868
3	Journal of Oleo Science	38	2.566	Nutrition Dietetics	171	11.546
5	European Journal of Lipid Science and Technology	37	2.498	Energy Fuels	124	8.373
6	LWT - Food Science and Technology	33	2.228	Biochemistry Molecular Biology	92	6.212
7	Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry	23	1.553	Biotechnology Applied Microbiology	89	6.009
7	Journal of Food Engineering	23	1.553	Chemistry Multidisciplinary	87	5.874
9	International Journal of Food Science and Technology	20	1.350	Environmental Sciences	61	4.119
10	Journal of Chemical and Engineering Data	18	1.215	Pharmacology Pharmacy	60	4.051

由表 1 可知,在所有期刊中,Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society 的发文量最高,为 101 篇,占总发文量的 6.820%,发文量前 10 的期刊总发文量占有期刊发文量的 25.321%。在研究领域方面,稻米油相关研究主要集中在食品科技、应用化学和化学工程方面。其中,食品科技领域相关研究最多,占总发文量的 44.429%。

2.3 国家、机构及作者分析

1993—2023 年稻米油研究发文量前 10 的国家、机构及作者分别见表 2、表 3 和表 4。

由表 2 可知:在所有国家中,印度的发文量最高,为 434 篇,占总发文量的 29.305%,总被引量为 9 163,H 指数为 47;排名第 2 的国家是中国,发文量为 224 篇,占总发文量的 15.125%,总被引量为 5 269,H 指数为 35。这是因为亚洲是水稻的主产区,

产量约占全球的 91%,且主要集中分布在中国和印度,所以中国和印度的学者对于稻米油的研究较多,发文量占有所有研究的 44.429%。

表 2 1993—2023 年稻米油研究发文量前 10 的国家

Table 2 Top 10 countries for rice bran oil research publications from 1993 to 2023

排名	国家	发文量	占比/%	总被引量	H 指数
1	India	434	29.305	9 163	47
2	China	224	15.125	5 269	35
3	USA	171	11.546	7 864	51
4	Thailand	147	9.926	2 544	27
5	Brazil	111	7.495	3 466	35
6	Japan	89	6.009	2 064	27
7	Malaysia	71	4.794	3 403	25
8	South Korea	66	4.456	1 264	20
9	Iran	49	3.309	1 499	18
10	Pakistan	28	1.891	784	13

表 3 1993—2023 年稻米油研究发文量前 10 的机构

Table 3 Top 10 institutions for rice bran oil research publications from 1993 to 2023

排名	机构	发文量	占比/%	总被引量	H 指数
1	Council of Scientific Industrial Research (CSIR) India	115	7.765	2 638	31
2	Universidade Estadual De Campinas	50	3.376	1 204	24
3	United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)	35	2.363	1 740	23
3	Universidade De São Paulo	35	2.363	1 227	21
5	National Institute of Technology (NIT) System	32	2.161	682	13
6	Jiangnan University	30	2.026	494	13
6	Universiti Putra Malaysia	30	2.026	952	15
8	Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)	29	1.958	210	9
9	Louisiana State University	28	1.891	1 252	17
10	Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB)	27	1.823	258	9

表 4 1993—2023 年稻米油研究发文量前 10 的作者

Table 4 Top 10 authors for rice bran oil research publications from 1993 to 2023

排名	作者	发文量	占比/%	总被引量	H 指数
1	De Almeida Meirelles	31	2.093	699	18
2	Da Costa Rodrigue	29	1.958	800	18
3	Wang Xingguo(王兴国)	23	1.553	342	12
4	Jin Qingzhe(金青哲)	19	1.283	309	12
4	Krishna, A. G. Gopala	19	1.283	514	11
4	Lokesh B. R.	19	1.283	391	11
7	Govindan, Nagarajan	15	1.013	294	8
7	Subramani, Saravanan	15	1.013	295	8
9	Batista, Eduardo Augusto Caldas	14	0.945	210	9
9	Bhattacharyya, Dipak K.	14	0.945	189	8

由表 3 可知:在排名前 10 的机构中,印度科学与工业研究理事会(CSIR)发文量最高,为 115 篇,总被引量为 2 638;排名第 2 的是巴西的坎皮纳斯州立大学,发文量为 50 篇;排名第 3 的是美国农业部(USDA)和巴西的圣保罗大学,发文量均为 35 篇。

由表 4 可知:在排名前 10 的作者中,发文量前 2 的是来自巴西坎皮纳斯州立大学的 Meirelles 和 Rodrigue 教授,主要聚焦于稻米油提取工艺的研究;

发文量排名第 3 的是来自中国江南大学的王兴国教授,聚焦于稻米油提取以及稻米油中营养成分的活性研究。

2.4 研究热点分析

通过 VOSviewer 对得到的 5 919 个关键词进行分析,将关键词出现的最小次数阈值设置成 10,共有 255 个关键词被提取出来。1993—2023 年稻米油研究相关关键词共现聚类图谱如图 2 所示。

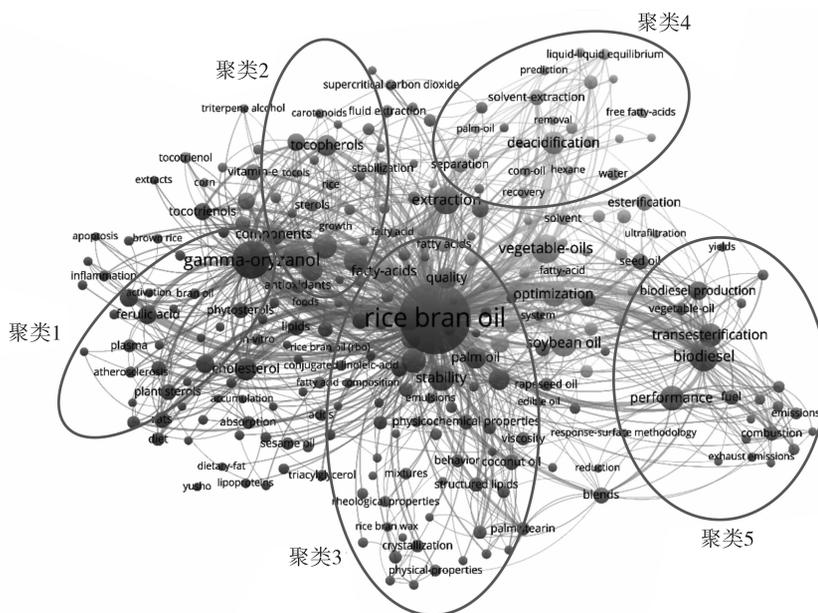


图 2 1993—2023 年稻米油研究相关关键词共现聚类图谱

Fig. 2 Key words co-occurrence clustering map of rice bran oil research from 1993 to 2023

通过 VOSviewer 对得到的 45 082 篇共引用文献进行分析,将共引用文献的最小被引用次数设置成 20,共有 124 篇文献被提取出来。1993—2023 年稻米油研究相关文献共引聚类图谱如图 3 所示。

根据关键词和引用文献的聚类分析,可以将稻米油的相关研究主要分为以下几个主题:①稻米油

的稳定性研究。在稻米油的稳定性研究方面,主要关注点为稻米油的稳定性评价,如不同提取工艺对稻米油营养组成及稳定性的影响^[10-12]。②稻米油的提取与精炼工艺研究。天然绿色溶剂选取、新兴绿色的提取工艺以及适度精炼工艺是当前稻米油提取与精炼工业的发展重点^[13-19]。③稻米油加工中

间,未来几年的研究可以围绕高效、绿色、经济的稻米油加工工艺,稻米油加工副产物的开发,稻米油在食品、化工以及保健品领域的进一步开发利用等方面进行深入探索。

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