

Quality Assessment of Fresh and Dried Tropical Fruits

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Introduction to Department of Food Technology, Silpakorn University

and my Expertise











CONTENT I: Quality Assessment of Fresh and Dried Tropical Fruits

FOOD QUALITY ASSESSMENT

In General



Physical properties

Chemical properties

Bioactive compound:

β-carotene

QUALITY ASSESSMENT of FRESH PAPAYA

Bioactive compound:



QUALITY ASSESSMENT of DRIED TROPICAL FRUITS

Production of dried tropical fruits

Quality assessment of dried tropical fruits

Banana

Mango leather

Osmotic dehydrated papaya

Osmotic dehydrated mango



CONTENT II: Dried "Thai Herb Tea" using a Solar Dryer



Solar Dryer

Greenhouse Solar Dryer

call in Thailand

"Parabolar Dom"

PROCESSING of "Thai Herb Tea"

Lemongrass Tea

Bael Fruit Tea

Mixed Herbs Tea (Thai Tom yum tea)

Sensory Evaluation of

Thai Lemongrass Tea + Roselle

Ginger tea

Bael fruit tea

Thai Tom yum herbs tea



Food Quality Assessment:



In General

- ☐ Physical properties: size, shape, color, texture
- ☐ Chemical properties: starch, sugar, acids, pH, volatile compounds
- Microbiological properties: Bacteria, Yeast, Mold, Pathogenic microorganism (Salmonella, Clostridium, E. Coli)
- Nutrients: Carbohydrate, Protein, Fat, Dietary Fiber, Vitamins, Minerals etc.
- Functional properties:
 - Bioactive compounds
 - Antioxidant Capacity
- Sensory Evaluation



Quality Assessment of Fresh Tropical Fruits



- Physical analyses
 - Specific gravity
 - Weight per fruit
 - Size (Length, Width, Diameter)
 - Peel color (Take a Picture or L*a*b* Hunter Lab)
 - Flesh color (Take a Picture or L*a*b* Hunter Lab)
 - Firmness, F







Quality Assessment of Fresh Tropical Fruits

Chemical analyses



- Total soluble solids, TSS
- Titratable acidity, TA
- pH value
- Sugar-acid ratio, TSS/TA
- Glucose, fructose and sucrose contents
- Individual organic acid content: citric, malic, tartaric acid etc.
- Starch content
- Phenolic contents, TPC
- Volatile compounds
- Moisture content, MC
- Water activity, Aw













Quality Assessment of Fresh Tropical Fruits



- ☐ Functional Properties
 - Bioactive compounds
 - Antioxidant capacity

Carotenoids content, Anthocyanins content, Total phenolic content





Rosella

Mango

Papaya



Mulberry

Osmotic dehydrated fruits



Physical Properties



Specific gravity of green mangoes is tested by immersing the fruits in water. The sinkers with a specific gravity exceeding 1 kg/dm³ are matured for optimum ripening process.





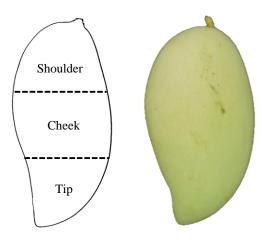
Physical Properties









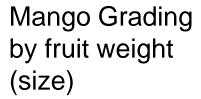


Size and Shape Weight per fruit

Physical Properties











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Quality Assessment of Fresh Mango

Physical Properties









Peel color

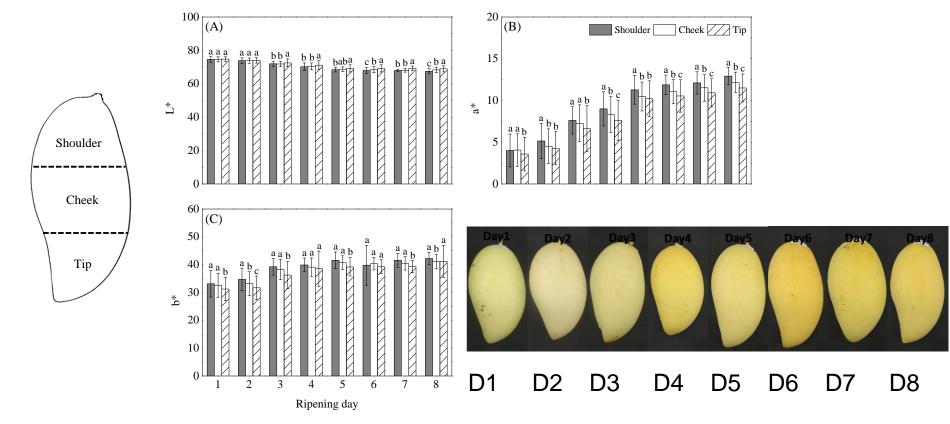
Flesh color

CIE L* a* b* values (L* for lightness, a* for redness and b* for yellowness)



Physical Properties





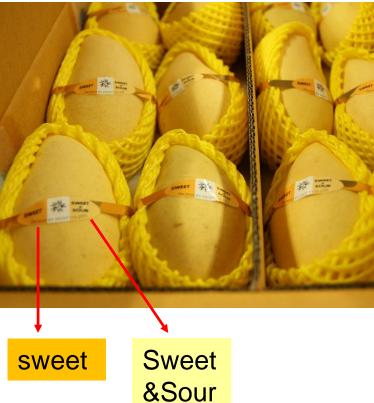
Peel Color of Mango cv. Golden Nam DokMai during Ripening



Physical Properties







Peel Color of Mango cv. Golden Nam DokMai used as Criteria for Ripeness Recommendation



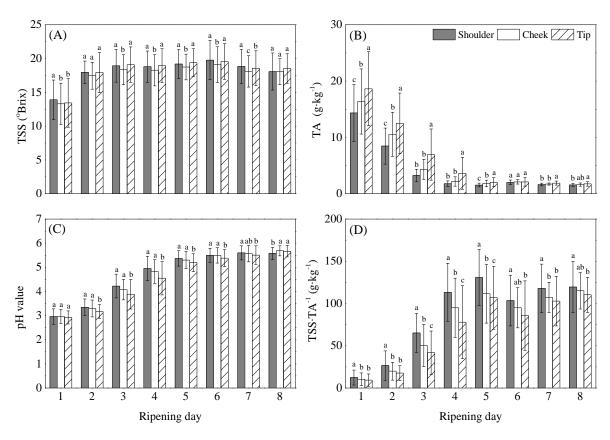
Chemical Properties

- ☐ Total soluble solids (TSS) by digital refractometer
- ☐ Titratable acidity (TA) by sodium hydroxide (NaOH) titration
- pH value by pH meter
- Sugar-acid ratio (TSS/TA)



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Chemical Properties

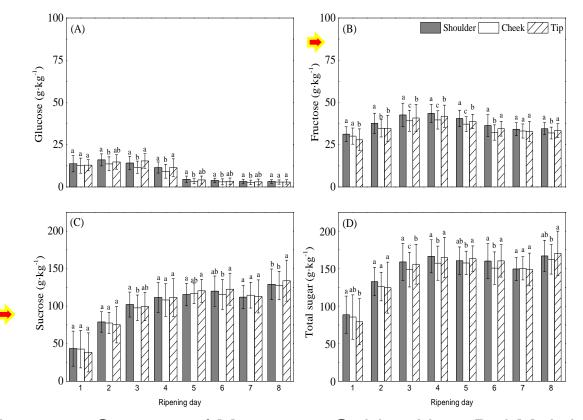


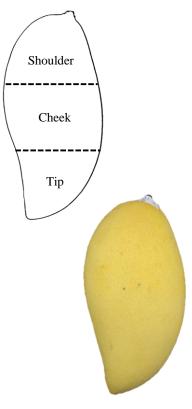
TSS, TA, pH and TSS/TA of Mango cv. Golden Nam DokMai during Ripening



Individual Sugar







Glucose, Fructose, Sucrose of Mango cv. Golden Nam DokMai during Ripening

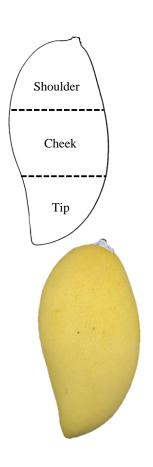


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Individual sugars analysis

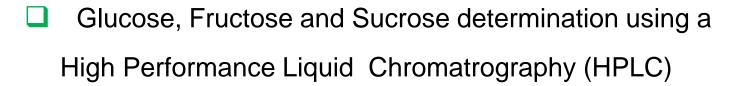
Extraction

Each homogenized sample (2 g) was mixed with 8 mL of distilled water. The mixture was centrifuged at 9000 rpm during 15 min at 4 °C. The supernatant was filtrated through 0.45 µm nylon syringe filter and kept at -18° for further HPLC analysis.



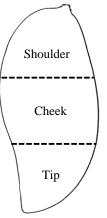


Individual sugars analysis



- Mobile phase: deionized water
- The HPLC system consists of a LC20AD pump, a CTO-10Asvp column oven, a CBM-20A system controller, and a refractive index detector (RDI-10A, Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan). Quantification using certified standards (Sigma Aldrich)









Determination of Bioactive Compounds



β-carotene content (Pro-vitamin A or Vitamin A precursor)









Quality Assessment of Mango

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Bioactive Compounds

β-carotene content

Cultivars	Carotenoids	Contents	Reference
Tommy atkin	Total carotenoids	1400 μg/100g FW	Sogi et al., 2012
Irwin	β-carotene	3700 μg/100g FW	Liu et al., 2013
Keitt	β-carotene	6100 μg/100g FW	Liu et al., 2013
Kaew	All trans β-carotene	8200 μg/100g DW	Vásquez- caicedo et al., 2005
Nam Dokmai#4	All trans β-carotene	11000 μg/100g DW	Vásquez- caicedo et al., 2005



β-carotene analysis

- Extraction
 - Using methanol and mixture of acetone and hexane as solvent extraction
 - Acetone was removed by washing with water and sodium sulfate was added to remove water
 - Hexane was evaporated at 25°C 150 mbar
 - Extract were dissolved in isopropanol



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β-carotene analysis



- Shimadzu HPLC system, UV-VIS detector set at 450 nm
- Column C₁₈
- Mobile phase: methanol:acetronitrile (70:30)



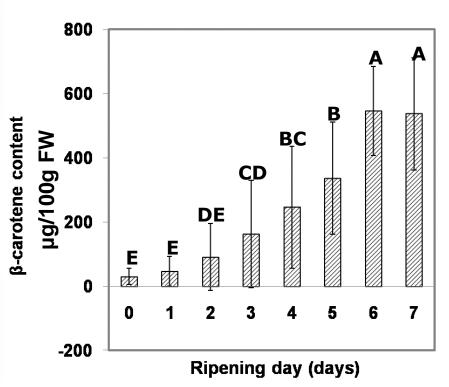




β-carotene content of Mango cv. Golden Nam DokMai during ripening









Quality Assessment of Fresh Papaya

Determination of Bioactive Compounds



Lycopene content







Lycopene

Source: Udomkun et al. 2014

Quality Assessment of Fresh Papaya



Lycopene analysis

- Extraction
 - Sample was homogenized.
 - Using mixture of ethyl acetate and light petroleum (1:1, v/v) as solvent extraction
 - Solvent was evaporated at 25°C using rotary evaporator
 - Extract were dissolved in acetonitrile and tetrahydrofuran
 (THF) (4:1, v/v)

Source: Udomkun et al. 2014

Quality Assessment of Fresh Papaya



Lycopene analysis

- Lycopene determination using a High Performance Liquid
 Chromatrography (HPLC)
 - Shimadzu HPLC system, UV-VIS detector set at 450 nm
 - Column C₁₈
 - Mobile phase: acetonitrile, THF and methanol with 0.1 mol/L ammonium acetate (82:15:3, v/v).



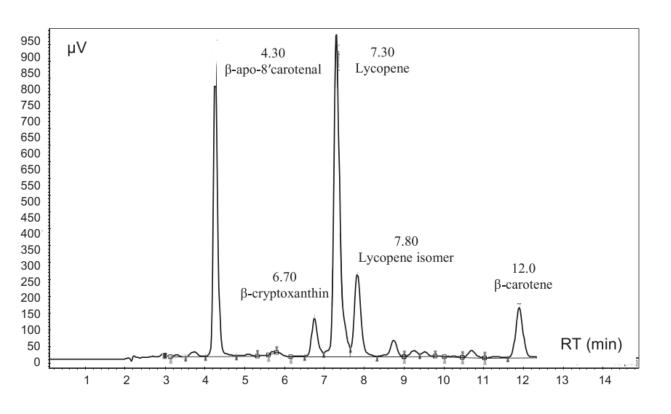
Source: Udomkun et al. 2014



Quality Assessment of Papaya

HPLC Chromatogram







PRODUCTION OF DRIED WHOLE BANANA







Raw materials selection

- optimum variety
- optimum maturity

Ripening

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PRODUCTION OF DRIED WHOLE BANANA

Processing steps

Analysis of TSS of raw materials







Peeling Drying

PRODUCTION OF DRIED WHOLE BANANA









Drying using a tray dryer

PRODUCTION OF DRIED WHOLE BANANA







Drying using a greenhouse solar dryer



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PRODUCTION OF DRIED WHOLE BANANA







Packing

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PRODUCTION OF DRIED WHOLE BANANA

Processing steps







Labeling

Dried Product: water activity, moisture content, microbiological test



PRODUCTION OF MANGO LEATHER

Processing steps

Analysis of TSS, TA, pH of raw materials







Raw materials selection

- optimum variety
- optimum maturity

Ripening

PRODUCTION OF MANGO LEATHER





Peeling



Analysis of TSS, TA, pH of raw materials







overripe mango

sliced mango

blanching







after mashing



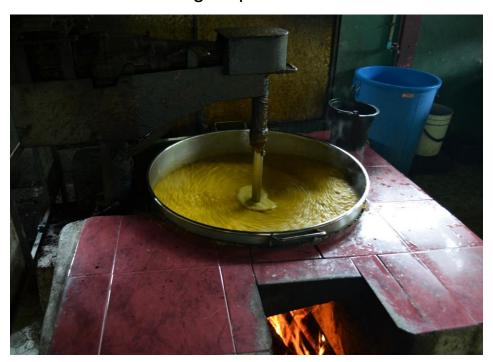




Boiling/ Evaporation/ Mixing

Analysis of TSS







Boiling/ Evaporation/ Mixing

Concentrated mango puree









Sun Drying







Solar Drying

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PRODUCTION OF MANGO LEATHER

Processing steps









Mango Leather

Dried Product: water activity, moisture content, microbiological test

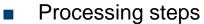


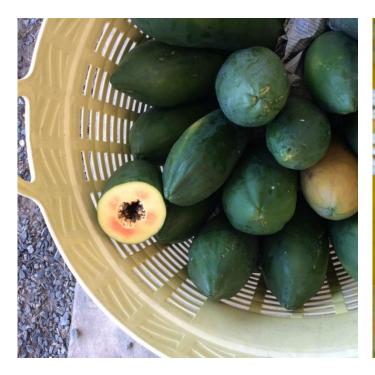
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PRODUCTION OF OSMOTIC DEHYDRATED PAPAYA

Analysis of TSS, TA, pH, texture of raw materials

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Raw materials selection

- optimum variety
- optimum maturity

Ripening



Processing steps







Washing/ Peeling

Cutting/ Deseeding









Cutting in cube

Dipping in mixed solution of calcium chloride and malic acid









Blanching

Dipping in mixed solution of sugar and malic acid



Processing steps





Drying in a Tray Dryer

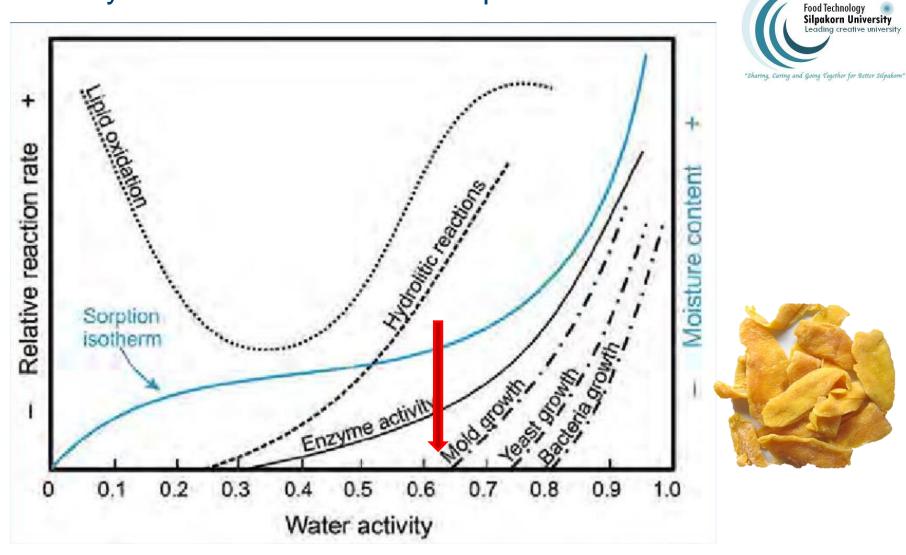


Osmotic dehydrated air dried Product

Dried Product: water activity, moisture content, microbiological test



Quality Assessment of Dried Tropical Fruits





Quality Assessment of Dried Tropical Fruits



Water Activity of commercial dried tropical fruits from Thailand

	•	Sharing, Caring a
Dried Products	Water Activity	Picture
Dried Banana	0.60 - 0.65	
Dried Longan Flesh	0.60	
Dried Mango Leather	0.53 – 0.60	
Dried Osmotic Dehydrated Tropical Fruits	0.50 - 0.60	Ib



Quality Assessment of Dried Tropical Fruits



Moisture content of commercial dried tropical fruits and Herbs from Thailand

Dried Products	Moisture Content, %	Picture
Dried Banana	20-25%	
Dried Longan Flesh	18%	
Osmotic Dehydrated Mango	12- 15%	
Dried Medicinal Plants/ Herbs tea	5 -10%	



PRODUCTION OF OSMOTIC DEHYDRATED MANGO

Osmotic Dehydrated Mango







PRODUCTION OF OSMOTIC DEHYDRATED MANGO







Matured mango at optimum ripening

Peeling









Slicing

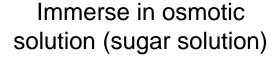
CaCl₂+ Acid pretreatment Blanching



PRODUCTION OF OSMOTIC DEHYDRATED MANGO











Osmotic dehydrated slices





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PRODUCTION OF OSMOTIC DEHYDRATED MANGO









Drying using a conventional tray dryer or a greenhouse solar dryer



QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF OSMOTIC DEHYDRATED MANGO

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- Major quality criteria impact on quality of dried product:
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 - Total sugar/Reducing sugar ratio (TS/RS) of osmotic dehydrated mango slices after sugar immersion and prior to the drying process



Sucrose+fructose+glucose (TS)
Fructose+glucose (RS)

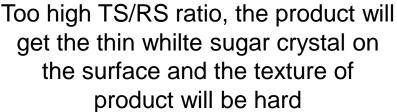


QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF OSMOTIC DEHYDRATED MANGO

Total sugar/Reducing sugar Ratio (TS/RS)











Too low TS/RS ratio, the product will get more sticky and drying time increase



Quality Assessment of Dried Banana

Chemical Properties – Browning Index





















Quality Assessment of Dried Banana

Chemical Properties – Browning Index



The sample was soaked in 50 ml of 2% (v/v) acetic acid for 2 h. Subsequently, the sample was homogenized for 1 min and then centrifuged at 8,000 rpm for 20 min.

The supernatant was extracted and measured the absorbency at 420 nm with UV-vis spectrophotometer and 2% acetic acid was used as a blank.





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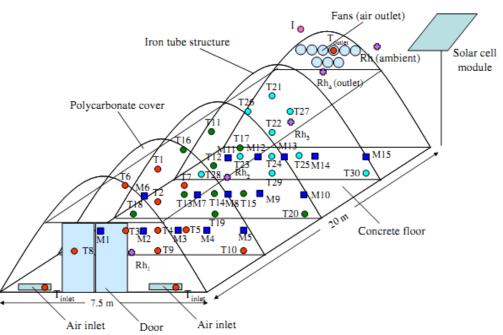




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Dried "Thai Herb Tea" using a Solar Dryer

A Greenhouse Solar dryer





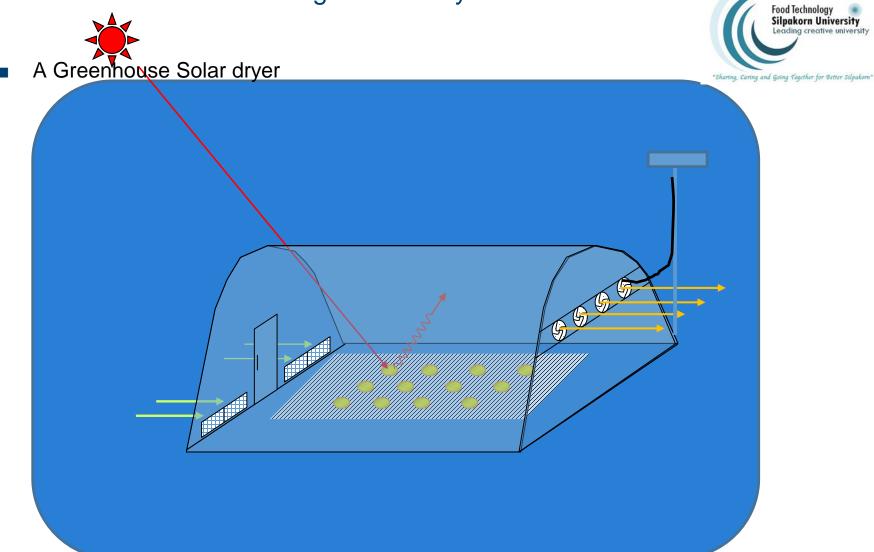






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Dried "Thai Herb Tea" using a Solar Dryer





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Production of Lemongrass Tea + Butterfly pea, Pandan, Rosella, Ginger



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Dried "Herb Tea" using a Solar Dryer

Lemongrass + Rosella Tea





Dried Lemongrass slices 1-2 days



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Dried "Thai Herb Tea" using a Solar Dryer

Lemongrass + Butterfly Pea Tea







Lemongrass + Pandan Tea









Dried Pandan leaf slices in a parabola dome 1-2 days



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Production of Lemongrass Tea+







Thai Tom Yum Infusion Drink





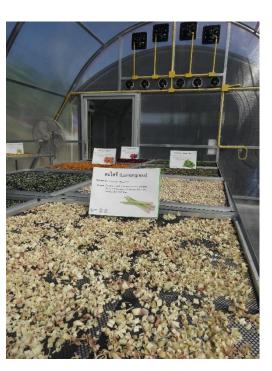


Thai Tom Yum Infusion Drink











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Dried "Thai Herb Tea" using a Solar Dryer

Thai Tom Yum Infusion Drink









Bael Fruit Tea





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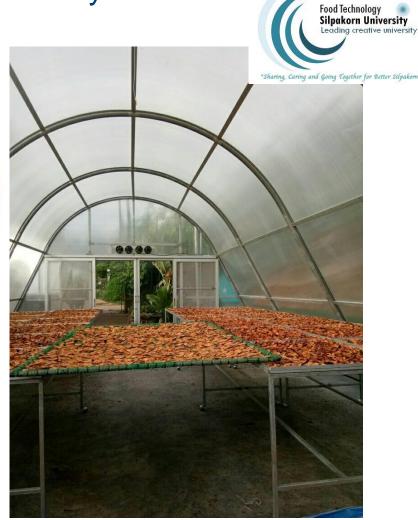
Dried "Thai Herb Tea" using a Solar Dryer

Bael Fruit Tea





Washing, slicing



Drying in a Parabolar Dome





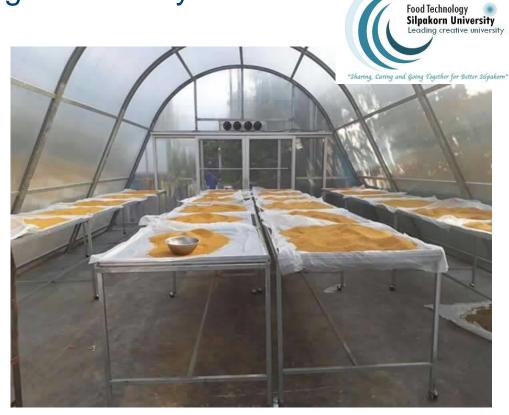
Dried Bael Slices are boiled with water to extraction aroma and bioactive compounds and then concentered.



After that sugar is added and further evaporated until crystallization is occurred.







Drying in a Parabolar Dome

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Dried "Thai Herb Tea" using a Solar Dryer

Ginger Tea









Sensory Evaluation of Dried "Thai Herb Tea"

7-Hedonic scale (liking score)

7 = Like very much

1 = Dislike very much



Attributes

Aroma

Flavor

Taste

Color

Overall Acceptance

References

Patchimaporn Udomkun, Marcus Nagle, Busarakorn Mahayothee, Donatus Nohr, Alexander Koza, Joachim Müller. 2014. Influence of air drying properties on non-enzymatic browning, major bio-active compounds and antioxidant capacity of osmotically pretreated papaya. Food Science and Technology.

Rungpichayapichet Parika, Busarakorn Mahayothee, Pramot Khuwijitjaru, Marcus nagle, Joachim Müller. 2015. Non-destructive determination of β-carotene content in mango by near-infrared spectroscopy compared with colorimeteric measurements. Journal of Composition and Analysis.

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