Technology and equipment of food production

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Contact information
Tel.: +38 (057) 750-89-90
E-mail: ejeet.kh@gmail.com
Website: http://www.ejeet.kh.ua

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1. Introduction

The pastry products, especially sugar cookies, are in steady demand in the adult and child population according to the marketing research [1]. But the traditional raw materials for preparation of sugar cookies are not full in the biological aspect because of high calorie, high content of saturated fat acids and low nutrition value. The improvement of consumer properties of sugar cookies with fillings is, therefore, acute. The usage of local resources of non-traditional raw materials is most promising and effective in the technological and economical aspects. The unconventional raw materials are a valuable source of healthy nutrients [2]. Therefore, an important task is the rational combination of different sorts of natural raw materials for optimization of the composition and improvement of consumer properties of sugar cookies with fillings [3].

The relevance of researches in this area is that by improving the nutritional value of sugar cookies it is possible to influence on the overall diet of the population because sugar cookies are in high demand according to the researches [1]. The population’s modern nutrition imbalance encourages the creation of new food products with improved consumer properties. The considerable problem which needs to be solved is the improvement of amino acid, fatty acid, vitamin and mineral composition in the pastry products.
bean sprouts, pea grits [11], chickpeas flour and lentil flour in the recipes [12]. The replacement of 30% wheat flour with the okara (mass produced by pressing bean milk on the filter-press) allows to enrich the product with amino acids [13]. As protein preparations for enriching the pastry products, egg whites enriched with proteins can be used. As a result, not only the amino acid composition is improved, the product acquires dietary properties [14].

The issue of the day in the food production is also the balancing of fatty acid composition of products. It is found that the fraction of unsaturated fatty acids increases and the fraction of saturated fatty acids decreases owing to the addition of non-traditional oils to recipes [15]. It is proved that non-traditional oils surpass the margarine in the content of polyunsaturated fatty acids [5]. The linseed oil has a balanced chemical composition and a high amount of polyunsaturated fatty acids. The amount of polyunsaturated fatty acids in the linseed oil is 5.38 times higher than in the margarine. The amount of polyunsaturated fatty acids in the soybean, pumpkin, sea buckthorn oils is 4.69; 4.61; 4 times higher than in the margarine [16]. The search for vegetable oils with high content α-linolenic acid which is useful for the organism is being conducted. These include Sacha Inchi oil, peony oil, sea buckthorn oil, cypress oil, cress salad oil. The content of α-linolenic acid is 50; 45; 35; 30% in these oils [17]. The sea buckthorn oil effect on the fatty acid content of lipids is little known. However, it has been scientifically proven that sea buckthorn oil has a balanced ratio of omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids. The sea buckthorn oil is the next after linseed oil by the content of α-linolenic acid. It allows considering oil as a valuable enricher for fat-containing products [18].

The considerable direction is enriching of confectionery with a limited content of macro- and micro elements and vitamins [19]. This need is dictated by objective environmental factors, which are associated with the change of the composition and nutritional value of products which are used. The next reason is the transformation of the lifestyle related to decreased physical energy expenditure [20].

A special attention from the scientific point of view must be paid to the enriching of fillings of pastry products because some vitamins are thermolabile. It is offered to include processed products of sugar beet [21], sea buckthorn concentrate [22], fruits chokeberry [23], etc. in the composition of fillings. The promising direction in the pastry production is the usage of medical and industrial raw materials and its processed products such as viburnum, hawthorn, buckthorn [24], goji berries [25]. The usage of these ingredients allows to enrich products with vitamins P, P, B2, mineral elements and cellulose.

Alternative kinds of flour, especially soybean and other legume crops have a positive impact on the improvement of nutritional value, particularly vitamin and mineral composition [26]. The soybean protein isolate and the meal of milk thistle in the recipes of custard cakes and cookies improve considerably the protein and mineral composition [27].

The developments using artichoke’s powders [28], moringa and yam powders are proposed for the improvement of consumer properties of pastry products [29].

The scientific developments concerning the improvement of consumer properties of pastry products are varied, but the multifactorial impact of non-traditional oils and fruit and vegetable raw materials on the formation of nutritional and biological value of food products is little studied [2]. Therefore, search for new recipes with non-traditional raw materials for the improvement of protein, fatty acid, vitamin and mineral composition of sugar cookies is relevant. The research presented in the paper aimed at the improvement of consumer properties and nutritional value of products for making better the diet of the population.

3. The purpose and objectives of the study

The purpose of the research is scientific and practical reasoning and developing the recipes of sugar cookies with fillings with the usage of the unconventional supplements to improve its consumer properties.

The purpose can be achieved by solving the following objectives:

– developing of the new recipes of sugar cookies;
– determination of the quality according to the standard;
– study of the amino acid, fatty acid, mineral and vitamin composition of sugar cookies;
– the comprehensive quality assessment.

4. Materials and Methods

The object of the study are the samples of the cookies “Dachne” and “Yasne sonechko” with the usage of the non-traditional raw materials.

The cookies “Dachne” has been produced with the usage of non-traditional raw materials: dried apples powders, dried raspberry leaf powders, dried calendula officinalis powders, pumpkin oil. The cherry plum and zucchini jam enriched with the preparation of the eggshell with lemon juice had been used for the production of fillings.

The cookies “Yasne sonechko” contains lungwort officinalis powders, dried apricot powders, sea buckthorn oil. The sea buckthorn jam with calendula syrup had been used for the production of fillings.

As a check sample, the cookies “Litne” have been used. It is the classic example of sugar cookies according to its recipe. For developing the recipes of sugar cookies, the mathematical modeling of prescription formulations has been used. Restrictions on the total content of ingredients in the recipe are determined by the formula:

\[
\sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i = 1000 ,
\]

where \(x_i, i=1, 2, ..., j\) is the unknown amount of raw materials of the \(i\) type (grams).

Process conditions of the required moisture content of the products are as follows:

\[
0.05 \sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^{10} \lambda_i x_i \leq 0.1 \sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i ,
\]

where \(x_i, i=1, 2, ..., j\) is the unknown amount of raw materials of the \(i\) type (grams); \(\lambda_i\) is the water content in 1 gram of the \(i\) ingredient.

Additional conditions of the projected product enrichment with nutrients were determined as a percentage relative to the daily needs.

The following objective function is advisable
where \( x_i \), \( i=1, 2, \ldots, j \) is the unknown amount of raw materials of the \( i \) type (grams); \( a_n \) is the content of the nutrient of the \( n \) type in the \( 1 \) gram of the \( i \) ingredient (grams).

The task of optimizing the content of the ingredients in the new sugar cookies is the determination of the vector \( X=(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_j) \), maximizing the objective function provided that the coordinates of the vector satisfy the system of inequalities and equations. The solution of the problem is obtained by the simplex method in the MathCAD (Prime 3.0) [31]. The amino acid composition of sugar cookies was determined by ion exchange liquid-column chromatography on the amino acids automatic analyzer T 339 (Microtechnic, Czech Republic) [33].

The amino acid score was determined by the ratio of the relevant essential amino acid in the 1 gram of protein of the cookies to the required content in the "ideal protein" according to the FAO/WHO scale [34].

The fatty acid composition of sugar cookies was determined by gas chromatography method on the gas chromatograph HP 6890 (Agilent, USA) [35].

The mineral composition of sugar cookies was determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry method on the atomic absorption spectrophotometer C-115 PK (Spectral, Czech Republic) [33].

Retinol (vitamin A) was determined by the colorimetric method, which is based on the reaction retinol with antimony trichloride in chloroform with the formation of blue color. The intensity of the color is directly proportional to the content of vitamin A. Ascorbic acid (vitamin C) has been determined by the Tillmans method. Tocopherol (vitamin E) has been determined by liquid chromatography with high isolation capacity [35].

The conventional methods have been used for the study of the toxic elements content in the new cookies. Copper, zinc, lead and cadmium have been determined by the atomic absorption method; arsenic was determined by the colorimetric method, mercury was determined by the flameless atomic absorption method [35].

5. The results of the study of consumer properties of new sugar cookies with fillings

The selection of the formulation was carried out by mathematical modeling method and on the base of product’s organoleptic properties. New ingredients have been selected according to their rational relation. Adjustment of the formulations has reduced the content of wheat flour and sugar in the cookies. The content of traditional and non-traditional raw materials is presented in Table 1. It should be noted that the raw materials which have been used for the production of the new cookies are produced in Ukraine and certified in accordance with current legislation.

According to the results of the tasting assessment of sugar cookies, which was held by the tasting commission consisting of 10 people at the Poltava University of Economics and Trade (Ukraine), it has been found that the developed samples of sugar cookies with fillings are characterized by better organoleptic properties than the check sample. The organoleptic assessment was held using the 50-point scale, developed by the authors.

### Table 1: The content of components in the new samples of cookies, kg/t

| Ingredient                  | «Dachne» | «Yasne sonechko» |
|-----------------------------|----------|------------------|
| Wheat flour                 | 526.03   | 608.07           |
| Sugar powder                | 185.05   | 179.98           |
| Invert syrup                | 28.02    | 29.71            |
| Vegetable-cream mixture     | 102.10   | 106.67           |
| Skim milk powder            | –        | 36.05            |
| Whey protein concentrate    | 52.20    | 63.16            |
| Fat-free whey powder        | 21.36    | –                |
| Melange                     | 25.69    | 23.93            |
| Vanilla essence             | 3.15     | 2.00             |
| Baking soda                 | 4.14     | 4.80             |
| Ammonium carbon salt        | 0.63     | 0.80             |
| Salt                        | 4.14     | 4.18             |
| Dried raspberry leaf powder | 11.72    | –                |
| Langwort officinalis powder | –        | 2.60             |
| Dried apple powder          | 63.31    | –                |
| Dried apricot powder        | –        | 49.52            |
| Dried calendula officinalis powder | 2.86 | – |
| Pumpkin oil                 | 15.14    | –                |
| Sea buckthorn oil           | –        | 22.40            |
| Cherry plum and zucchini jam| 124.45   | –                |
| Preparation of eggshell with lemon juice | 9.43 | – |
| Sea buckthorn jam           | –        | 114.45           |
| Calendula syrup             | –        | 13.08            |

The taste and smell are the most important parameters for consumers [36]. According to these parameters, sugar cookies “Yasne sonechko” have got the most points (4.89 points). Sugar cookies “Dachne” have received the most points according to the parameter of “severity of additives”. Sugar cookies “Yasne sonechko” have had an attractive color. They have received by this parameter maximal 5 points. They have received by the appearance maximal 4.89 points.

![Fig.1. Profilogramm of organoleptic properties of sugar cookies](image-url)

The results of the study of physical and chemical indicators of the samples of sugar cookies (Table 2) show
that they comply with European regulations, especially Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council «Laying down specific rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption».

Table 2

| Indicator                        | Norm                  | Research samples of cookies |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
|                                  | Check sample          | «Dachne»                    | «Yasne sonechko» |
| Humidity, %                      | 10±2                  | 9,00±0,29                   | 9,50±0,27       | 6,10±0,29       |
| Mass fraction of total sugars in terms of dry matter (by sucrose), % | not>27,0               | 25,16±0,05                  | 21,55±0,05      | 22,23±0,05      |
| Fat content in terms of dry matter, % | 10±2                  | 10,84±0,05                  | 10,19±0,05      | 10,54±0,05      |
| Alkalinity, degree.              | not>2,0               | 1,6±0,05                    | 1,4±0,05        | 1,2±0,04        |
| Mass fraction of insoluble ash in solution with mass fraction of 10 % hydrochloric acid, % | not>0,1               | 0,06±0,01                   | 0,02±0,01       | 0,02±0,01       |
| Water absorption, %              | not<150               | 165±7,90                    | 177±9,90        | 177±9,90        |

According to the study, the bacteria Escherichia coli, pathogens, molds and yeasts have not been found in the fresh samples. The amount of mesophilic aerobic and facultative anaerobic microorganisms has not exceeded the norm. The amount of toxical elements has been in full record with the norm.

The nutritional and energy value has improved owing to adjustment of the recipes (Table 3).

Table 3

| Samples of cookies | Content, g/100 g | Energy value, kcal/100 g |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
|                    | Fats | Proteins | Carbohydrates | Humidity | |
| Check sample       | 10,84 | 9,39     | 74,95         | 5,00     | 434,92 |
| «Dachne»           | 10,19 | 9,41     | 70,00         | 9,50     | 409,35 |
| «Yasne sonechko»   | 10,54 | 10,50    | 71,48         | 6,10     | 422,78 |

Table 3 shows significant increase of the protein content in the cookies “Yasne sonechko” (by 1,11 g/100 g) as compared with the check sample. The decrease of the carbohydrates content in all samples owing to the replacement of the main ingredients (wheat flour, sugar powder, invert syrup) with the other components is achieved. Especially it is shown in the cookies “Dachne” (by 4,95 g/100 g) as compared with the check sample. The cookies “Dachne” are characterized by a high amount of amino acids. It contains the whey protein concentrate. The total amount of amino acids is increased by 19,76 % compared to the check sample. The total amount of essential amino acids in the cookies “Yasne sonechko” is increased by 34,83 % as compared with the check sample. The total amount of essential amino acids in the cookies “Yasne sonechko” is increased by 32,54 % as compared with the check sample.

One of the most valuable amino acids is lysine. Lysine deficiency in the diet leads to hemodyscrasia, reducing the number of red blood cells and reduction of hemoglobin in blood, abuse calcification of bones and muscle degeneration. The amount of lysine has increased in the cookies “Dachne” by 67 %, in the cookies “Yasne sonechko” by 68 % as compared with the check sample. The content of valine has increased in the cookies “Dachne” and “Yasne sonechko” by 2 %. The content of isoleucine has increased in the cookies “Dachne” by 21 % and “Yasne sonechko” by 15 %.

The biological value of food protein is characterized by the amino acid score; it is calculated as the ratio of the content of amino acids in the studied protein to their content in the conditionally ideal protein that meets the needs of the body. The amino acid score of new products is presented in Table 4. The increase of the lysine score in the new samples, especially in the “Yasne sonechko” is essential. The significant increase of the limited threonine score in the samples is a positive factor. The values of the score in both samples have exceeded 100 %.

Table 4

| Amino acid          | FAO/WHO scale, g/100 g of protein | Sample |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------|
| Check sample        | «Dachne»                         | «Yasne sonechko» |
| Isoleucine          | 4                                | 65     | 66     | 67     |
| Leucine             | 7                                | 104    | 125    | 122    |
| Lysine              | 5,5                              | 47     | 66     | 68     |
| Methionine + + cystine | 3,5                            | 71     | 77     | 78     |
| Phenylalanine + + tyrosine | 6                               | 102    | 113    | 111    |
| Threonine           | 4                                | 85     | 100    | 102    |
| Valine              | 5                                | 67     | 57     | 59     |

The fraction of saturated fatty acids in all samples has been decreased as compared with the check sample and the fatty acid composition has been approached to “perfect lipid” owing to the usage of alternative oils in the production of new sugar cookies. As seen from Fig. 2, the check sample is rich in saturated fatty acids (46, 95 %) and low in polyunsaturated fatty acids (13, 23 %). The fraction of fatty acids of cookies lipid base is lower (in the cookies “Dachne” by 14,65 %, in the cookies “Yasne sonechko” by 24,77 %) than it is in the check sample. Along with that, the fraction of polyunsaturated fatty acids is higher significantly.

For the normal functioning, the body needs biometals, currently divided into macro- and micronutrients. Due to the change of prescription, the mineral of sugar cookies has been improved (Table 5).
Table 5
The mineral composition of the new sugar cookies

| №  | Mineral elements | Check sample | "Dachne" | "Yasne sonechko" |
|----|------------------|--------------|----------|------------------|
| 1  | Potassium (K)    | 163,02       | 247,03   | 308,97           |
| 2  | Calcium (Ca)     | 90,00        | 278,00   | 206,00           |
| 3  | Silicon (Si)     | 1,95         | 1,58     | 1,82             |
| 4  | Magnesium (Mg)   | 14,75        | 22,56    | 26,80            |
| 5  | Sodium (Na)      | 560,02       | 326,46   | 406,34           |
| 6  | Sulphur (S)      | 45,42        | 38,86    | 42,61            |
| 7  | Phosphorus (P)   | 260,00       | 406,00   | 380,00           |
| 8  | Iron (Fe)        | 900,00       | 2500,00  | 1200,00          |
| 9  | Iodine (I)       | 0,00         | 8,40     | 0,70             |
| 10 | Manganese (Mn)   | 370,00       | 330,00   | 380,00           |
| 11 | Selenium (Se)    | 5,92         | 3,69     | 4,71             |

The determination of the complex quality indicator has been carried out by organoleptic, physical and chemical, microbiological characteristics and the content of toxic elements, nutritional value, energetically value. The values of the complex quality indicator have been significantly increased in the new cookie samples (Fig. 3).

Table 6
Vitamin composition of the new cookies, mg %

| Vitamin    | Check sample | "Dachne" | "Yasne sonechko" |
|------------|--------------|----------|------------------|
| Ascorbic acid | 0,00        | 3,52±0,04 | 4,40±0,05        |
| Thiamin    | 0,08±0,004   | –        | –                |
| Tocopherol | 0,26±0,002   | –        | 9,73±0,60        |
| Retinol    | 0,005±0,01   | 0,08±0,03 | 0,14±0,03        |

Note: «−» – not determined

Thus, the study of consumer properties of new types of cookies suggests that by organoleptic characteristics and nutritional value they exceed the check sample, it influenced the increase of the complex quality indicator. The physicochemical, toxicological and microbiological parameters meet the standard.

6. Discussing the research findings of consumer properties of the new sugar cookies

The results of the study, which are analyzed in the paper are characterized by combining the sea buckthorn jam with the calendula syrup in the fillings (“Yasne sonechko”) and the usage of cherry plum and zucchini jam with the preparation of eggshell with lemon juice for the first time. The unconventional oils usage in the recipes has been also proposed. Due to adjusting the recipes of sugar cookies, the consumer properties of the product have been improved. It is caused by the improvement of organoleptic parameters and increase of the beneficial nutritional compounds in the cookies composition. Satisfaction of the retinol daily needs by the intake of 100 grams of cookies “Dachne” has increased by 16 times compared to the check sample, through the usage of calendula powder and pumpkin oil. Satisfaction of the daily needs of calcium has increased (3 times higher than the check sample) and of the daily needs of iron has increased (2.7 times higher than check sample). The signifi-
The recipes of new sugar cookies, which are characterized by the reduced content of wheat flour, sugar and fat have been developed. These components are replaced partly by the unconventional raw materials. They contain a high amount of beneficial micronutrients. Thus, cookies “Dachne” also contain a vegetable and butter mixture, fat-free whey powder, whey protein concentrate, dried apple powder, dried raspberry leaf powder, calendula powder, pumpkin oil, cherry plum and zucchini jam enriched with the preparation of eggshell with lemon juice has been used for the preparation of the filling. The cookies “Yasne sonechko” along with traditional raw materials contain whey protein concentrate, lungwort officinal powder, dried apricot powder, sea buckthorn oil. Sea buckthorn jam and calendula syrup have been used for the preparation of filling.

2. The new cookies samples have been evaluated by the parameters of taste and smell higher than the check sample especially according to the organoleptic evaluation. The cookies “Yasne sonechko” gained the most points. The developed samples meet the standard by the physical-chemical parameters and safety parameters. The energy value of the cookies “Dachne” and “Yasne sonechko” has reduced by 6 % and 3 % as compared with the check sample owing to partial replacement of high-calorie ingredients with unconventional raw materials. This factor has influenced the improvement of the nutritional value. Studies have shown that the reduction of fats and carbohydrates in all samples is achieved.

3. The determination of the fatty acid composition of sugar cookies allows to assert that the amount of saturated fatty acids decreased in all samples (in the cookies “Dachne” by 4,65 %, in the cookies “Yasne sonechko” by 24,77 %) compared to the check sample. Also, the amount of unsaturated fatty acids has increased in both samples by 20,03 and 29,67 times. These positive changes in the fatty acid composition of the products are due to the inclusion of vegetable pumpkin and sea buckthorn oils in the formulation. Adding of milk-containing products (whey protein concentrate, fat-free whey powder) and preparation of shell eggs has an impact on the increase in the amount of amino acids and improvement of the biological value of proteins. In particular, the amount of essential amino acids in the cookies “Dachne” has increased by 34,83 %. It also managed to improve the essential amino acid composition and to increase their content in the cookies “Yasne sonechko” by 32,54 % compared to the control sample. The content of calcium in new products increased by 2,28–3,0 times, which is also associated with the use of milk-containing products. The chemical composition of the filling has influenced the increase of iron, ascorbic acid, tocopherol and vitamin A in the samples.

4. The cookies “Dachne” and “Yasne sonechko” have higher complex quality indicators (0,83 and 0,84 units) due to significant improvement of the nutritional value and organoleptic characteristic of the developed products as compared with the check sample. The check sample according to the results of the qualitative assessment has had 0,77 units only.

7. Conclusions

1. The recipes of new sugar cookies, which are characterized by the reduced content of wheat flour, sugar and fat have been developed. These components are replaced partly by the unconventional raw materials. They contain a high amount of beneficial micronutrients. Thus, cookies “Dachne” also contain a vegetable and butter mixture, fat-free whey powder, whey protein concentrate, dried apple powder, dried raspberry leaf powder, calendula powder, pumpkin oil. Cherry plum and zucchini jam enriched with the preparation of eggshell with lemon juice has been used for the preparation of the filling. The cookies “Yasne sonechko” along with traditional raw materials contain whey protein concentrate, lungwort officinal powder, dried apricot powder, sea buckthorn oil. Sea buckthorn jam and calendula syrup have been used for the preparation of filling.

2. The new cookies samples have been evaluated by the parameters of taste and smell higher than the check sample especially according to the organoleptic evaluation. The cookies “Yasne sonechko” gained the most points. The developed samples meet the standard by the physical-chemical parameters and safety parameters. The energy value of the cookies “Dachne” and “Yasne sonechko” has reduced by 6 % and 3 % as compared with the check sample owing to partial replacement of high-calorie ingredients with unconventional raw materials. This factor has influenced the improvement of the nutritional value. Studies have shown that the reduction of fats and carbohydrates in all samples is achieved.

3. The determination of the fatty acid composition of sugar cookies allows to assert that the amount of saturated fatty acids decreased in all samples (in the cookies “Dachne” by 4,65 %, in the cookies “Yasne sonechko” by 24,77 %) compared to the check sample. Also, the amount of unsaturated fatty acids has increased in both samples by 20,03 and 29,67 times. These positive changes in the fatty acid composition of the products are due to the inclusion of vegetable pumpkin and sea buckthorn oils in the formulation. Adding of milk-containing products (whey protein concentrate, fat-free whey powder) and preparation of shell eggs has an impact on the increase in the amount of amino acids and improvement of the biological value of proteins. In particular, the amount of essential amino acids in the cookies “Dachne” has increased by 34,83 %. It also managed to improve the essential amino acid composition and to increase their content in the cookies “Yasne sonechko” by 32,54 % compared to the control sample. The content of calcium in new products increased by 2,28–3,0 times, which is also associated with the use of milk-containing products. The chemical composition of the filling has influenced the increase of iron, ascorbic acid, tocopherol and vitamin A in the samples.

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1. Introduction

Governments of many countries are developing and implementing national programmes aimed at improving the nutritional status of population. These programmes include production of everyday food enriched with physiologically functional ingredients. In terms of environmental degradation and economic crisis, such products are essential for the health and working abilities of citizens and for providing a decent future via improved nutrition of children and youth. All population groups are fond of pastries, in particular butter biscuits that are traditionally made of high-quality wheat flour, margarine or other fats, sugar, and egg products. Although such biscuits contain much fat and a lot of carbohydrates and are devoid of biologically active substances. In this regard, introduction of useful ingredients – dietary fibre, polyphenolic compounds, minerals and vitamins – to the composition of biscuits has a beneficial effect on human health. Such components are abundant in raw plant materials, among which especially interesting is grape pomace (wine production waste). Ukraine is a wine-producing state due to favourable for growing grapes climatic conditions of southern regions and Transcarpathia. Annually, wineries of Ukraine accumulate large amounts of grape pomace after

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THE EFFECT OF GRAPE SEED POWDER ON THE QUALITY OF BUTTER BISCUITS

O. Samohvalova
PhD, Professor*
E-mail: sam-ov@mail.ru

N. Grevtseva
PhD, Associate Professor*
E-mail: nataver@yandex.ua

T. Brykova
Postgraduate Student*
E-mail: arizona19@mail.ru

A. Grigorenko
PhD, Chief technologist
Ltd “Charivna mozaika”
Avtosstradna str., 21-A, Kharkiv, Ukraine, 61038
E-mail: anzhegrig@yandex.ru

*Department of Bakery, Confectionary, Pasta and Food Concentrates Technology
Kharkiv State University of Food Technology and Trade
Klochkivska str., 333, Kharkiv, Ukraine, 61051
RESEARCH OF SEDIMENTATION STABILITY OF LIPID-MAGNETITE SUSPENSIONS BY THE METHOD OF SPECTROPHOTOMETRY (p. 4-11)

Alexander Alexandrov, Iryna Tsykhanovska, Tatyana Gontar, Nicholas Kokody

A spectrophotometric method of the assessment of stability and determining of the morphological characteristics of lipid-magnetite suspensions (LMS) was studied. The sizes of the particles of magnetite with a surface-active substance (SAS) were defined. The diameter of the particles is 78 nm. The concentration of the particles of magnetite stabilized by a surface–active substance was determined – the concentration (in 1 cm³) equals N=1.33·10¹⁷ cm⁻³ when obtaining a suspension. A slight decrease in the number of particles of magnetite with SAS in 1 cm³ of suspension was observed over time: during 48 hours, the concentration in 1 cm³ decreased from 1.33·10¹⁷ down to 1.13·10¹⁷ cm⁻³. The concentration decreases by approximately 2.25 % per 1 hour. Different LMS were obtained. The optimum ratios of the components were selected in the suspensions: magnetite, stabilizer and dispersion medium.

It was established that LMS can be used as biological–active additives, which possess comprehensive action: lipid-magnetite suspensions (LMS) on the basis of magnetite during oral introduction into human organism render beneficial biological effect with the period of action within the range of 3–4 hours: when entering LMS into human organism, the iron concentration in blood rises, which brings about:

– a short-term decrease in intracranial CSF pressure;
– activation of gastric and duodenum performance;
– increase in urination.

Due to bivalent iron and its ability to form transition complexes with oxygen and peroxide radicals (and hydro peroxides), magnetite also manifests antioxidant activity, which makes it possible to recommend it as an antioxidant, which facilitates improvement of the quality and prolongation of the period of storage of fat–containing products. Furthermore, LMS contain magnetite (which means digestible Fe²⁺); therefore they can be recommended as anti-anemic agent due to easily digestible bivalent iron. Thus, introduction of LMS into food products increases their quality, nutritional and biological value.

Therefore the studies of LMS are actual and they represent significant theoretical and practical interest.

Keywords: magnetite, suspension, method, SAS, sedimentation, stability, spectrophotometry, particle size, stabilization.

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The model of the formation of the foam emulsion by the emulsion whipping was developed. It was experimentally proved that the yield stress shear of interfacial adsorption layers can be used as a criterion for evaluating the stability of foams, emulsions and foam-emulsion systems. It was found that the introduction of DATEM to the reconstituted skimmed milk increases the yield stress shear of interfacial adsorption layers and stability of foams and emulsions. The introduction of lecithin’s or DATEM reduces the yield stress shear of interfacial adsorption layers and stability of emulsions and emulsions accordingly. Simultaneous use of milk proteins, LACTEM, lecithin’s and DATEM provides 1.3 times higher yield stress shear of interfacial adsorption layers at the water–air interface than at the water-oil interface, which is a thermodynamic condition for the formation of the foam emulsion by the emulsion whipping. It was proved that homogenization of the emulsion based on cocoa butter, milk proteins and surfactants provides destabilization of the emulsion and creates conditions for the flotation of destabilized fat particles.

The results allow justifying the parameters of the technology of the whipped semi-finished product based on cocoa butter, which is the emulsion whipping of which provides the foaming capacity of 450±22 %, the mechanical strength of the foam emulsion of 3200±160 Pa. It was confirmed that the whipping process can be divided into three stages: foaming, emulsion destabilization and adhesion of fat particles to air bubbles, providing high mechanical strength of the foam emulsion.

**Keywords:** interfacial adsorption layer, yield stress shear, whipped emulsion, foaming capacity.

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OPTIMIZATION OF FORMULATION OF THE LOW–CALORIE EMULSION FAT SYSTEMS (p. 20–27)

Nataliia Tkachenko, Pavlo Nekrasov, Tetiana Makovska, Lubov Lanzhenko

Among the promising food products of oil-and-fat industry, special place is held by emulsion fat products, in which vegetable oil is in the dispersed state that increases its assimilation. High taste and nutritional properties, due to the specific character of their structure, are inherent in emulsion fat systems. Therefore, water-fat emulsions are the promising systems, on the basis of which it is possible to create mayonnaises, sauces, dressings, oil pastes, spreads and other food products, including low fat ones, with the balanced composition and health-improving properties.

The work substantiated the optimum content of the concentrate of Jerusalem artichoke “Notos” and the stabilizing system “Hamul-sion QNA” in the emulsification “Jerusalem QNA→10.06 and 0.42 % respectively, as the components of low calorie emulsion fat basis for the production of low fat oil-and-fat products. It is shown that a low calorie emulsion fat system, produced with the use of raw components in the optimal ratio, possesses standardized physical-chemical and microbiological indicators, high organoleptic characteristics and can be used as the raw material for the production of low calorie mayonnaises, sauces and dressings for healthy nutrition.

The recommendations are provided regarding the design of the technologies of the two groups of low calorie mayonnaises, sauces, dressings, enriched with food fibers and prebiotics (or the complexes of synbiotics), on the basis of the developed emulsion fat systems.

Keywords: low calorie emulsion system, Jerusalem artichoke, viscosity, organoleptic indicators, optimization, the response surface.

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TECHNOLOGY OF SPECIALTY FATS BASED ON

PALM STEARIN (p. 27-33)

Ekaterina Kunitsa, Alexis Udovenko, 

Elena Litvinenko, Fedor Gladkiy, Irina Levehuk

New technology of modification of fats was developed, which

allows, by fermentative ethanolysis, obtaining a new type of spe-

cialty fats for use in the food industry (culinary, bakery and dairy

products). We proposed, for the modification of fatty raw materials,

restructuring of the fats, namely, their active parts (acyl groups)

with obtaining of derivatives of fatty acids that have functional

properties. Obtained fats meet the requirements of normative docu-

mentation by the indicators of quality, and are additionally enriched

with physiologically–active ingredients – ethyl esters of fatty acids,

which are better digested and reduce the resynthesis of fat in a hu-

man body. The influence of conditions of fermentative alcoholysis of

palm stearin by ethyl alcohol on the degree of its conversion to ethyl

esters of fatty acids was defined.

It was established that when using ethyl alcohol as a reagent in

the presence of lipolytic enzyme, ethyl esters and incomplete acyl-

glycerols accumulate that causes the change of physical and chemi-

cal indicators (including the melting temperature decrease), the

composition of the reaction mixture, and allows obtaining fats with
given composition and properties. Thus, using this method, selecting

necessary raw materials and varying the conditions of the reaction,

one can obtain a whole range of specialty fats.

Keywords: alcoholysis, palm stearin, ethyl alcohol, enzyme,

ethyl esters, specialty fat.

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THE INFLUENCE OF MECHANOLYSIS ON

THE ACTIVATION OF NANOCOMPLEXES OF

HETEROPOLYSACCHARIDES AND PROTEINS

OF PLANT BIOSYSTEMS IN DEVELOPING

OF NANOTECHNOLOGIES (p. 33-40)

Raisa Pavlyuk, Viktoriya Pogarska,

Tatyana Kotuyk, Aleksey Pogarskiy, Svitlana Loseva

A nanotechnology of protein plant supplements in the form of

puree of peas was developed that is based on the processes of deep

processing of raw materials. Finely dispersed grinding and steam and

thermal processing were used in this work as the innovation. When

using traditional methods of raw materials processing, biological

potential is not used in full.

It was found that during deep processing of plant raw materials

(dried peas), which is based on comprehensive effect of steam and

thermal processing and finely dispersed grinding on the raw mate-

rial in obtaining nanostructured puree, the processes of mechanical

destruction and mechanical chemistry occur. These processes are

accompanied by non–enzymatic biocatalysis – mechanolysis (destruc-

tion) of hard soluble biopolymers and nanocomplexes of biopolymers

(proteins, heteropolysaccharides, namely, pectins, cellulose, starch)

with their transformation to monomers (35...55 %) into soluble eas-

ily absorbed form (almost 2 times higher compared to the original

raw material in a hidden form). The mechanism of protein mechan-

ical destruction and its nanocomplexes, which is associated with

the mechanical cracking, was discovered. It was found that the steam

and thermal processing and finely dispersed grinding of peas, while

obtaining finely dispersed puree, leads to the destruction of polysac-

charides by the non–enzymatic catalysis, namely cellulose and starch

(30...35 %), proteopcin (50 %), to separate monomers. It is shown

that in parallel there is an increase of glucose in nanopuree of peas

and thermal processing and finely dispersed grinding of peas, while

obtaining finely dispersed puree, leads to the destruction of polysac-

charides by the non–enzymatic catalysis, namely cellulose and starch

(30...35 %), proteopcin (50 %), to separate monomers. It is shown

that in parallel there is an increase of glucose in nanopuree of peas

(1.0 g ...10.0 g/100 g, i. e. by 10 times).

Integrated application of these processes is accompanied by

mechanical destruction, mechanical activation and mechanolysis of
biopolymers of nanocomplexes (protein, heteropolysaccharides, etc.) to ε-αmino acids, glucose, etc. (48–55 %).

**Keywords**: nanotechnologies, finely dispersed grinding, mechanoysis, nanocomplexes, biopolymers, heteropolysaccharides.

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**STUDYING THE ACCUMULATION OF NITROGENOUS SUBSTANCES IN BIOFORTIFIED PUMPKIN VEGETABLES (p. 40-46)**

Gregory Deinychenko, Olha Yudicheva

The main purpose of biofortification is obtaining plant products with improved nutritional properties. Plant products are biofortified by means of the classic selection, genetic modification, or with the use of special fertilizers. Food plants have traditionally been enriched with vital minerals and vitamins; lately, they have also been bioenriched with amino acids and proteins. Vegetable protein consumed with the animal one enhances the value of protein nutrition due to the formed biologically active amino acid complexes. The value of vegetable protein increases in vegetarian nutrition, especially hard food, and nutrition of people suffering from celiac disease. We have studied the peculiarities of nitrogenous substances’ accumulation in biofortified pumpkin vegetables grown with the use of the liquid, organic, environment-friendly Riverm fertilizer. The objects of study are biofortified pumpkin vegetables: pumpkins of Oleshkovskijy and Svitven varieties, melons of Olivia and Fortuna varieties, and watermelons of Orphei and Atlant varieties. The reference samples are vegetables grown by the standard technology, without the above mentioned fertilizer. The research findings show that biofortified pumpkin vegetables are characterized by higher contents of total nitrogen and protein nitrogen, as well as contain more protein in comparison with the reference samples: pumpkins – by 15.0–17.6 %, melons – by 6.5–16.4 %, and watermelons – by 8.9–10.1 %. The highest amount of essential amino acids is contained in the protein of biofortified pumpkins, a bit lower – in biofortified melons and watermelons. The protein of biofortified pumpkins is characterized by the content of leucine, valine, and lysine. Biofortified melons and watermelons are dominated by lysine and phenylalanine. The largest shares of replaceable amino acids in all the samples are those of aspartic acid and glutamic acid. Bioenriched with nitrogenous substances (in particular, protein and amino acids) pumpkin vegetables cannot fully satisfy human needs of proteins and essential amino acids, although they can perfectly supplement nutrition with the latter. Such vegetables can be recommended to be used in balanced diets of animal and vegetable proteins, glutenless diets, and vegetarian diets.

**Keywords**: biofortification, fertilizers, Riverm, protein, nitrogenous substances, amino acids, pumpkin vegetables, micronutrients.

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RESEARCH INTO THE IMPACT OF ENZYME PREPARATIONS ON THE PROCESSES OF GRAIN DOUGH FERMENTATION AND BREAD QUALITY (p. 46-53)

Svitlana Olinsky, Olga Samokhvalova, Anna Zaparekno, Elena Shidakova-Kamenyuka, Micol stained text. The important issue of improvement in the technology of grain bread is the development of measures to improve the rheological properties of dough and bread. With this aim we proposed the use of cellulyases, hemicyclases ans oxidoreductases at the stage of dough mixing. It is shown that the application of the studied enzymes for grain emmer and wheat dough contributes to the intensification of non-starch polysaccharides hydrolysis, namely reduction of the content of cellulose by 11 %, hemicyclases – by 14.3 and 13.0 %, and increase in the content of water-soluble fraction of hemicyclases.
Additionally, the presence of enzyme preparations in the grain dough promotes slowing down of the processes of gluten proteolysis and improvement of its rheological properties that predetermines increase of gas-retaining capacity of the studied system. It was discovered that adding the studied enzyme preparations to grain dough contributes to the intensification of acid and gas generation in it. The resulting effect of biochemical and microbiological changes in grain dough under the influence of enzyme preparations of cellulase, xylanase and glucose oxidase is the improvement in the quality of grain bread compared to the samples without their addition.

**Keywords:** enzymes, grain bread, dough preparation, cellulase, xylanase, glucose oxidase.

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**Keywords:** enzymes, grain bread, dough preparation, cellulase, xylanase, glucose oxidase.
in the sugar cookies production has been proved. The study indicates the increased content of essential amino acids by 34.83 % in the cookies “Dachne” and in the cookies “Yase neonechko” by 32.54 % as compared with the check sample. The content of polysaturated fatty acids and minerals has increased. Especially, the content of calcium has increased by 2.8–3 times. The total fraction of carbohydrates and fats has decreased; the fraction of proteins has increased. The new cookies samples have been evaluated by the parameters of taste and smell higher than the check sample especially according to the organoleptic evaluation. The developed samples meet the standard by the physical-chemical parameters and safety parameters. The results can be used for implementation in the confectionery companies for the diversification of products with high nutritional value.

Keywords: pastry products, unconventional raw material, consumer properties, nutrition value, sugar cookies with fillings.

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THE EFFECT OF GRAPE SEED POWDER ON THE QUALITY OF BUTTER BISCUITS (p. 61-66)

Olga Samohvalova, Nataliya Grevtseva, Tatiana Brykova, Anjelika Grigorenko

Biscuits that enjoy stable great demand in all segments of population traditionally contain a lot of fats and carbohydrates versus small amounts of biologically active substances. Enriching butter biscuits with dietary fibre, polyphenolic compounds, minerals and vitamins has a beneficial effect on the human body. These components are abundant in raw plant materials, primarily in powdered grape pomace. Grape pomace is a secondary product of wine manufacturing that is output in large quantities at wineries in Ukraine; it is an available and inexpensive raw stuff with a rich chemical composition.

We have studied the possibility of using grape seed powder in the technology of butter biscuits, in order to increase their biological value. We have found that in comparison with wheat flour, the powder is characterized by a higher water absorption capacity, and adding grape seed powder makes gluten less tensile and more elastic. The study has proved a positive effect of grape seed powder on physicochemical and organoleptic parameters of the quality of butter biscuits that become biologically more valuable.

Keywords: grape pomace, grape seed, powder, gluten, water absorption ability, butter biscuits.

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