DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH FIBRE BISCUIT FROM UN – BOILED PALMYRAH TUBER FLOUR

BY SHARANIYA SARAVANAPAVAA

Thesis submitted to the University of Sri Jayewardenepura for the award of the Degree of Master of Science in Food Science and Technology on 2015.

DECLARATION

The work described in this thesis was carried out by me under the supervision of Dr.S.B.Navarathne and a report on this has not been submitted in whole or in part to any university or any other institution for another Degree.

S. Suraning

S.Sharaniya

Date; 08 12 2015

DECLARATION

I cert fy that the above statement made by the candidate is true and that this thesis is suitable for submission to the University for the purpose of evaluation.

Dr.S.B.Navarathne.

Senior Lecturer,

Department of Food Science and Technology,

University of Sri Jayewardenepura,

Nugegoda,

Sri Lanka.

Date; 08 112 12015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	j
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	- ix
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	x
ABSTRACT	хi
CHAPTER 01; INTRODUCTION	1
1.1Background	1
1.1 Objectives	4
CHAPTER 02; REVIEW OF LITERATURE	5
2.1 Biscuits	5
2.2 Fiber	6
2.3 Palmyrah palm (Borassus flabellifer)	9
2.4 Palmyrah tuber flour	12
2.5 Bitter taste of un-boiled palmyrah tuber flour	12
2.6 Reduce the bitter taste of un-boiled palmyrah tuber flour	13
2.7 Secome cond	1.4

2.8 Common Ingredients in biscuit manufacturing	18
2.8.1 Sugar	. 18
2.8.2 Salt	19
2.8.3 Milk power	19
2.8.4 Sodium bi carbonate	19
2.8.5 Ammonium bi carbonate	20
2.8.6 Emulsifiers	21
2.9 Sensory evaluation	21
2.10 Proximate analysis	23
2.10.1 Determination of moisture percentage of selected products	23
2.10.2 Determination of fat percentage of selected products	25
2.10.3 Determination of protein percentage of selected products	25
2.10.4 Determination of crude fibre percentage of selected products	26
CHAPTER 03; MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY	27
3.1 Selection and Collection of materials	27
3.2 Debittering of un-boiled palmyrah tuber flour	27

3.3 Mukunuwenna (<i>Alternantherasessilis</i>) stems part powder preparation	. 28
3.4 Sesame seed preparation	- 28
3.5 Materials and Method	28
3.5.1 Preparation of the high fibre biscuit from un – boiled palmyrah tuber flour	28
3.6Process flow diagram	30
3.7 Sensory evaluation of biscuit samples	30
3.8 Analysis of functional properties of flour blends	31
3.8.1 Water absorption capacity	31
3.8.2 Oil absorption capacity	31
3.9 Proximate analysis of selected samples	32
3.9.1 Determination of pH value of selected products	32
3.9.2 Determination of moisture percentage of selected products (AOAC, 2000)	33
3.9.3 Determination of fat percentage of selected products (AOAC, 2000)	34
3.9.4 Determination of protein percentage of selected products (AOAC, 2000)	35
3.9.5 Estimation of reducing sugar (Miller, 1959)	37

3.9.6 Determination of total sugar of selected products

(Pearson, 1976 and Miller, 1959)	- 39
3.9.7 Estimation of crude fibre (AOAC, 2005)	41
3.9.8 Determination of dietary fibre percentage of selected products (AOAC, 1997) -	42
3.9.9 Determination of Ash percentage of selected products (AOAC, 2000)	45
3.9.10 Determination of acid insoluble ash percentage of	
selected products (SLS 256:2010)	46
3.9.11 Estimation of phosphorous by UV visible spectrophotometer	47
(ASEAN manual of food Analyses, 2011)	
3.9.12 Determination of carbohydrate percentage of selected products	49
3.9.13Determination of Total Energy of selected products (AOAC, 1995)	49
3.10 Shelf life Evaluation of best sample	50
3.10.1 Physically Determination	50
3.10.2 Estimation of moisture content	51
3.10.3 Determination of pH value of selected products	51
2 10 4 Parovida valua test (AOCS method 1003)	51

3.11 Cost of production Evaluation for best products	53
CHAPTER 04; RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	54
4.1 Debittering of un-boiled palmyrah tuber flour	54
4.2Determination of organoleptic properties of high fibre un-boiled palmyrah tuber	
flour biscuits	56
4.2.1Colour of the developed high fibre un-boiled palmyrah tuber flour biscuits	56
4.2.2Appearance of the developed high fibre un-boiled palmyrah tuber flour biscuit-	57
4.2.3 Mouth feels of the developed high fibre un-boiled palmyrah	
tuber flour biscuits	- 58
4.2.4Flavour of the developed high fibre un-boiled palmyrah tuber flour biscuits	59
4.2.5Texture of the developed high fibre un-boiled palmyrah tuber flour biscuits	60
4.2.6Crispiness of the developed high fibre un-boiled palmyrah tuber flour biscuits	61
4.2.7 Overall Acceptability of the developed high fibre un-boiled palmyrah tuber	
flour biscuits	- 62
4.3 Determination of functional properties of flour blends	64
4.4 proximate analysis of selected product	66
4.5 Determination of Shelf life of selected samples	68

4.5.1 Determination of Organoleptic properties of selected samples	68
4.5.2 Determination of moisture percentage for shelf life	- 69
4.5.3 Determination of pH value	- 72
4.5 .4Determination of Peroxide value of selected products	- 73
4.6 Cost analysis of the best samples	73
CHAPTER 05; CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	-76
5.1Conclusion	76
5.2 Recommendation	76
REFERENCES	77
APPENDICES	80

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1 - Fiber daily recommendations for adults	8
Table 2.2 - Chemical analysis of palmyra palm parts	10
Table 2.3 - Palmyrah palm based products	11
Table 2.4 - Nutrient composition of un-boiled palmyrah tuber	13
Table 2.5 - Sesame industrial, nutraceutical, and pharmaceutical uses	17
Table 3.1– Formula of 8 biscuit samples	29
Table 4.1 - Bitter taste of un – boiled palmyrah tuber flour	54
Table 4.2 - Colour of the developed eight types of biscuits	57
Table 4.3 - Appearance of the developed eight types of biscuit	58
Table 4.4 - Mouth feel of the developed eight types of biscuits	59
Table 4.5 - Flavour of the developed eight types of biscuits	60
Table 4.6 - Texture of the developed eight types of biscuits	60
Table 4.7 - Crispiness of the developed eight types of biscuits	61
Table 4.8 - Overall Acceptability of the developed eight types of biscuits	62
Table 4.9 – functional properties of flour blends	65

Table 4.10 - Composition of selected biscuit (Sample code 411 and 501)	67
Table 4.11 - Determination of moisture percentage of selected products	
packed in Metalized polypropylene for 2 months	69
Table 4.12 - Determination of moisture percentage of selected products	
LLDPE for 2 months	70
Table 4.13 Determination of pH value of selected products in metalized	
polypropylene for 2 months	72
Table 4.14 Determination of pH value of selected products inLLDPE for	
2 months	72
Table 4.15 – Evaluation of cost of the final biscuit (Sample code 411)	74
Table 4.16 – Evaluation of cost of the final biscuit (Sample code 411)	75

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.1- Flow diagram of the factorial design	29
Figure 4.1- 1 st Extraction	56
Figure 4.2- 2 nd Extraction	56
Figure 4.3- 3 rd Extraction	56
Figure 4.4- Web diagram for 4 treatments	
(Contains high amount un-boiled palmyrah tuber flour)	63
Figure 4.5- Web diagram for 4 treatments	
(Contains low amount un-boiled palmyrah tuber flour)	64
Figure 4.6- Changes in moisture content of sample code 411	71
Figure 4.7 - Changes in moisture content of Sample code 501	- 71

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my deepest appreciation and gratitude to Dr.S.B.Navarathne for the valuable suggestions, encouragement and advices provided through the research study.

With pleasure I would like to express my sincere thanks and gratitude to my all of the lectures for their maximum support and the guidance given me during research period at laboratory of department of food science and technology. I would like to give my special thanks for all technical staff of the department of forestry also.

I have a special thanks to the management of Palmyrah Development Board of Jaffna for giving me this opportunity to carry out my research project at their good firm. My special thanks to Miss. Sangheetha and all staff of PRI for their valuable advices and support to complete my research work successfully.

I am very grateful to my parents and all my friends who give support me.

Development of high fibre biscuit from un - boiled palmyrah tuber flour

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$

S.Sharaniya

ABSTRACT

Value added food products with high nutritional value have become the major choice of customers in the recent years. This research was conducted to develop biscuit that is high fibre using locally available raw materials. The un-boiled palmyrah tuber flour is naturally bitter and it needs to be debittered. Debittering process was carried out to remove bitter compound flabelliferin by soaking the tuber flour in distilled water for three hours and filtered. The water was replaced once every hour. Eight types of biscuit weredeveloped according to the Two factor factorial design using three variables namely palmyrah tuber flour, Alternantherasessilis stem powderand red rice flourat two levels. Then prepared biscuits were subjected to sensory evaluation in order to select best two treatment combination. Selected biscuits were packed in metalized polypropylene (MP) and Lenior low density poly ethylene (LLDPE) bags. These were then monitored for parameters such as moisture, peroxide value and pH withmeasurement taken every month for two months. This was done to determine its shelf life duration. Duo-Trio test was done to determine the organoleptic changes. Moisture content, Fat, Protein, Dietary fibre, Total sugar, Carbohydrate, Ash, Total Energy (MJ), Calcium, Copper, Magnesium, Manganese and Iron of these two treatment combination were analyzed.

Moisture content, Fat, Protein, Dietary fibre, Total sugar, Carbohydrate, Ash, Total Energy (MJ), Calcium, Copper, Magnesium, Manganese and Iron of these two treatments were 1.44±0.19%, 21.89±0.18%, 7.91%, 10.51%, 3.02%, 64.79%, 0.02±0.01%, 20.96±0.14%, 0.35mg/100g, 0.10mg/100g, 1.50mg/100g, 0.01mg/100g, 0.09mg/100g and 1.48±0.74%, 21.89±0.16%, 8.03%, 10.30%, 3.34%, 64.72%, 0.02±0.03%, 20.82±0.05%, 0.33mg/100g, 0.10mg/100g, 1.53mg/100g, 0.01mg/100g, 0.06mg/100g respectively. Shelf life test revealed these two biscuit products can be stored in metalized polypropylene for more than two months