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Technology for obtaining of high-protein bread "diabetic" for specific health needs

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SUMMARY

The purpose of the present scientific work is to develop high-protein flour to develop a new technology for "diabetic" high-protein bread intended for specific health needs and to achieve optimal parameters for obtaining it. Rye, pumpkin, sunflower flour, rye kernel, dry yeast, salt, dry gluten and water were used. The physico-chemical and mineral composition in the bread was analyzed.

Pre-conditioning was done as dry rye kernel and dry gluten were poured into 30 ml of water at 38 °C and allowed to dissolve for 10 minutes. The fermentation is carried out in a thermostat for 20 minutes at 36 °C, mixing and fermentation for 30 minutes. The final fermentation is 50 minutes. The baking is 50 minutes at 200 °C.

Rye starter based on spontaneous lactic acid fermentation is used to give

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 30 ml
 38 °
 10
 20
 36 ° ,
 30
 50
 200 ° .

- process stability.

- A new technological regime has been developed with lower fermentation losses compared to the two-phase method used so far. A single-phase mixing method is used.

72 The shelf life is extended from 72 hours to 96 hours.

- High-protein bread type "diabetic" with very good baking properties can be obtained from rye flour with the addition of pumpkin and sunflower meal. This bread is GMO-free, preservative-free and without colouring. High protein bread can be consumed for prophylactic purposes and is intended for people suffering from diabetes, cardiovascular disease and obstruction.

- **Key words:** high-protein bread, diabetes, cardiovascular disease

INTRODUCTION

- Recently, there has been a tendency for increased interest in the production and consumption of various types of bread with increased dietary fibre content such as whole grain bread, bran bread, low calorie bread, etc. The production of these products differs from that of ordinary bread, as the higher fibre content leads to an increase in water absorption, which affects the consistency of the dough and, consequently, the quality of the final product. Fibre is mainly found in plant cell membranes. They are hardly digestible by the body.

- Due to their high swelling capability, plant fibres can bind a large amount of water, significantly increasing their volume. This helps regulate the consistency of food in the stomach and especially in the intestine and plays an important role in the faster passage through the digestive tract.

- Rye flour has advantages over wheat,

8÷15%

1,6%.

100%
(Mihalkova, 2009;
Mihalkova et al., 2013; Mihalkova et al.,
2014).

(Genadiev et
al., 1968; tanasova and Popova, 1977;
Vangelov, 1999; radjov et al., 2007).

because it is more rich in plant health. It contains 8 ÷ 15% of the protein, and the fat in the different types of rye is about 1.6%. Easily hydrolyzable poly-saccharides are water-soluble and contain carbohydrates that are almost 100% digestible to the human body (ihalkova, 2009; ihalkova et al., 2013; ihalkova et al., 2014). This includes mainly starch and soluble fibre. Hardly hydrolyzable polysaccharides are lignins that are very small in the grain. They are unavoidable and water-insoluble fibres. Fibres reduce the mating time, so it is better to knead less than to mix the dough. Fermentation time and temperature should be reduced when increasing the amount of yeast. When produced with yeast dough, yeast activation should be used when the dough is blended. Fermentation time and temperature should be reduced when increasing the amount of yeast. When produced with yeast dough, yeast activation should be used when the dough is blended. Weighted dough and the volume of ready-made bread require special attention. Losses in baking depend on the type of fibre used and the desired calorific value of the cut piece of bread. The baking conditions (time and temperature) should be optimized for high fibre loaves in order to achieve normal browning of the bread crust and to avoid excessive moisture loss. Longer baking times and lower temperatures may result in unnecessary browning of the bark. Cutting is a problem due to the moisture content and the structure of the medium. Bread production for specific health needs accounts for a large share of total production (Genadiev et al., 1968; tanasova and Popova, 1977; Vangelov, 1999; radjov et al., 2007). This is bread that, apart from its normal nutritional value, convincingly shows that it has a healthy effect on one or more functions of the body. There is another large group of people who consume low-carb bread. Diabetics are recommended for bread with increased fibre content and low content of easily digestible carbohydrates, usually so-called black bread – whole

(Stambolova et al., 1978; Sandev, 1979).

wheat, rye-wheat and multi-grain bread (Stambolova et al., 1978; Sandev, 1979). Brewer's formulas often use improvers such as sugar and enzymes that decompose some of the carbohydrates to sugars, and in fact consumption of this bread increases blood sugar. The approach to looking for the most successful formula for this bread should be by increasing the gluten content to reduce the carbohydrate moiety. In order to ensure the production of healthy high-fibre bread and without the use of artificial improvers, the technology for making bread with lactic acid starters can be used.

The production of bread with functional additives such as soluble and insoluble fibre, gluten, minerals and vitamins can play a positive role in the health of the mass consumer if these foods are produced in the required quality and at an affordable price. For the production of so-called black bread, whole wheat and rye flours are used with the addition of correctors, such as enzymes or other artificial improvers.

(Belitz and Crosch, 1991; Antonova and Mangova, 2003; Hadjikinova et al., 2007).

In our past, we have produced dietary bread "Tundzha", in which oatmeal and oatmeal have been added (Belitz et al., 1991; Antonova and Mangova, 2003; Hadjikinova et al., 2007). This type of bread is for diabetics and is enriched with protein and minerals. Food science can provide technological solutions for healthy and functional foods that, over extended use, have a beneficial effect on the human body, stimulate the immune system and play a preventive role against non-communicable diseases.

Epidemiological studies of recent years have shown the protective role of whole grains in certain diseases of modern societies, such as type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and certain types of carcinomas.

1. : , , , , .
 2. : ().
 3. – ISO 2171: 1999.
 4. – (Karadzhov, 2007).
 5. – , Haralampiev (1970).
 6. – (Nx6,25).
 7. – Genadiev (1968).
 8. – AES-ICP "Varian - Liberty II".
 9. – ISO 5498: 1999.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

1. Raw materials: rye flour, salt, water, dry yeast, dry rye starter, dry gluten.
 2. Additives: high-protein flours (pumpkin and sunflower).
 3. Determination of ash content of flour and ready-made bread – BDS ISO 2171: 1999.
 4. Laboratory baking – one-phase method of involvement (Karadzhov, 2007).
 5. Determination of bread volume and colour – method described by Haralampiev (1970).
 6. Determination of Protein in Flour and Prepared Bread – Keldahl Method (Nx6,25).
 7. Determination of fat in flour and ready-made bread – Genadiev (1968).
 8. Determination of the macro and microelements of atomic emission spectrometer – AES-ICP "Varian - Liberty II".
 9. Determination of fibres in flour and ready-made bread – BDS ISO 5498: 1999.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Trial laboratory roasting of high protein bread made of rye flour, rye kernel, dry yeast and dry gluten, and additives of pumpkin and sunflower flour

Dough composition of the dough

/ Control

basic and additional raw materials	structuring elements
/ rye flour – 150,0 g	/ rye starter – 6,0 g
/ salt – 3,0 g	/ dry gluten – 2,0 g
/ dry yeast – 3,0 g	

/ Sample 1

basic and additional raw materials	structuring elements
/ rye flour – 110,0 g	/ rye starter – 6,0 g
/ pumpkin flour – 40,0 g	/ dry gluten – 2,0 g
/ salt – 3,0 g	
/ dry yeast – 3,0 g	

/ Sample 2

basic and additional raw materials	structuring elements
/ rye flour – 120,0 g	/ rye starter – 6,0 g
/ sunflower flour – 30,0 g	/ dry gluten – 2,0 g
/ salt – 3,0 g	
/ dry yeast – 3,0 g	

38 ° , 30 ml
10
38 ° .
-
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,
1 -
,
,
2 -
,
1,
1
36 ° , 20
30
80
2
3

Technological preparation

- Pre-preparation of dry gluten and
- rye starter was made by pouring with 30
- ml of water at 38 ° C, staying 10 minutes
to hydrate. Mix dough from flour and
other ingredients with a water
temperature of 38 °C.

Characteristics of the test after blending

- control – rye flour, rye yeast, dry
yeast
- glue, soft, puffy dough, light beige
colour
- sample 1 – rye and pumpkin flour,
rye starter, dry yeast
- glue, well developed, greenish
colour
- sample 2 – rye and sunflower flour,
rye starter, dry yeast
- normal consistency, less glue than
sample 1, well developed, pale beige
colour
- On Figure 1. is appearance of the kneaded
dough. The fermentation was carried out
for 20 minutes at 36 °C, stirring and
fermentation for another 30 minutes. The
final fermentation is 80 minutes. On
Figure 2 is shown appearance of the bread
and on Figure 3 is shown section of the
bread.



Fig. 1. Appearance of the kneaded dough left to right: control, sample 1 and sample 2



Fig. 2. Appearance of the bread left to right: control, sample 1 and sample 2



Fig. 3. Section of the bread left to right: control, sample 1 and sample 2

1
45,70% 1 2,
2 (259,4 g),
390 cm³,
500 cm³.

Table 1 shows the moisture of control and samples 1 and 2 ranging from 45.70% to 47.54%, with the largest sample being sample 2 (259.4 g), the volume of sample 2 being the highest, low 390 cm³, and sample volume 1 is at most 500 cm³.

1.

Table 1. Qualitative assessment of high-protein bread

High-protein bread	Mass g	Volume cm ³	L mm	W mm	Moisture %	Total solids %	
/ Control	248,4	410	123	50	82	47,54	52,46
/ Sample 1	253,5	500	126	52	82	46,72	53,28
/ Sample 2	259,4	390	122	53	82	45,70	54,30

2

(5,9)

1 (6,1)

Table 2 shows the physico-chemical characteristics of the bread. Concerning the acidity with the highest content is sample 1 (6,1 °H), and with the lowest content sample 2 (5,9 °H). There is no significant difference between the different samples. The highest level of moisture is the control (47.54%), and the

e	(47,54%),	-	lowest content is sample 2 (45.70%).
	2 (45,70%).	-	
	1	-	For protein with the highest content is
	(9,43%),	-	sample 1 with participation of pumpkin
	-	-	flour (9,43%), respectively with the lowest
	(5,95%),	3,48	content is the control without added high
%	-	-	protein flour (5,95%), which is 3,48%
	-	-	less.
1 (6,89%),	-	e	For fat with the highest content, sample 1
(0,66%),	-	10	(6.89%) and the lowest content is the
	-	-	control (0.66%), which is 10 times higher
	-	-	when high-protein flour is added.
	-	-	
2	-	-	For fibre with the highest content is
(6,84%),	-	-	sample 2 with sunflower meal (6,84%),
1	-	-	and the lowest content is sample 1 with
(4,33%),	2,5	-	the participation of the pumpkin flour
-	-	-	(4,33%), which is 2,5 times less. As for
	-	-	ash content with the highest content is
2 (1,92%),	-	-	sample 2 (1,92%) and with the lowest
1 (1,16%).	-	-	content is sample 1 (1,16%). There is no
	-	-	significant difference between the
	-	-	different samples.
	-	-	
(39,96%),	-	-	The highest percentage of carbohydrates
1 (32,07%).	-	-	is the control (39.96%), and the lowest
	-	-	content is sample 1 (32.07%). With the
	-	-	addition of sunflower and pumpkin flour,
	-	-	the carbohydrate component decreases.

2. -
Table 2. Physico-chemical characteristics of high-protein bread

High-protein bread	Acidity (x±sd)	Moisture % (x±sd)	Proteins % (x±sd)	Fat % (x±sd)	Fibres % (x±sd)	Ash % (x±sd)	Carbo-hydrates %
/ Control	6,0±0,01	47,54±0,02	5,95±0,02	0,66±0,01	4,72±0,01	1,17±0,01	39,96
/ Sample 1	6,1±0,01	46,72±0,02	9,43±0,02	6,89±0,01	4,33±0,01	1,16±0,01	32,07
/ Sample 2	5,9±0,01	45,70±0,02	7,10±0,02	6,10±0,01	6,84±0,01	1,92±0,01	32,34

3	-	Table 3 reflects an energy value
	204	ranging from 204 kcal/100g of product to
kcal/100g	357 kcal/100g	357 kcal/100g of product, with the control
,	-	being the lowest and, respectively, of
,	1	sample 1 with the participation of the
,	-	pumpkin flour increased about 2 times.
2	-	

3. (kcal/100 g)
Table 3. Energy value of high-protein bread (kcal/100 g product)

High-protein bread	Energy value	
	kcal/100 g	/ product
/ Control		204
/ Sample 1		357
/ Sample 2		282

4
 -
 (mg/kg)
 1(960 mg/kg OC).
 Na :
 Na – 3,877 g/1000g (1)
 Na – 0,3877 g/100g (0,18 %)
 NaCl – 0,3877 x 2,56=0,99 g/100g
 (0,99 %)
 1,2%.

Table 4 shows the content of macro and trace elements in the bread (mg/kg of original substance). The highest Ca content was found in sample 1 (960 mg/kg OS).
 Recalculating Na in the bread:
 Na – 3,877 g/1000 g OS (sample 1)
 Na – 0.3877 g/100 g OS (0.18%)
 NaCl – 0,3877 x 2.56 = 0.99 g/100g OS (0.99%)
 Acceptable salt concentration in bread is <1.2%.

4. -

Table 4. Content of macro- and trace elements in high-protein bread

High-protein bread	Macroelements, mg/kg				Trace elements, mg/kg				
	Ca	K	Mg	Na	B	Cu	Fe	Mn	Zn
/ Control	267	3181	954	381	1,0	2,7	16,3	37,2	24,2
/ Sample 1	960	4777	1959	388	1,1	5,2	33,8	44,3	48,6
/ Sample 2	32	3996	1196	388	1,0	6,0	22,7	38,0	40,0

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the conducted research and scientific experiments give grounds for the following conclusions:

1. The one-phase method of interfering with the test is used, unlike the traditional two-phase and polyphase.
2. Dry yeast and rye starter have been used, which is a spontaneous lactic acid fermentation to achieve a large porosity and good porosity of the medium of the ready-made bread, as well as spontaneity of the process.
3. Reduce the final fermentation time to 50 minutes.
4. Time for bake is reduced to 50 minutes.

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Comparative characteristic between rye, pumpkin and sunflower flour

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SUMMARY

The objective of this study was to analyze and investigate the chemical and mineral composition of rye and high-protein flour – pumpkin and sunflower. The moisture content of these flours ranges from 4,04% to 10,50%, the lowest in sunflower flour and the highest in rye flour respectively. The ash content of the tested flours has the highest concentration in the pumpkin flour of 3,93% and the lowest in the rye 1,00 %. With regard to protein content, rye flour has the lowest concentration of 8,75 % and the pumpkin with the highest concentration 35,40%. For the fats with the lowest content, rye flour is 1,25 % and the highest content is sunflower flour is 51,40%.

Pumpkin and sunflower flours are high in protein and fat. With regard to the mineral composition, these flours are poor in Ca, K, Zn, Mg, Mn and Na.

Achieved technological features define them as highly energy-efficient and

4,04% 10,50 %
3,93%
1,00 %
8,75%
35,40%
1,25 %
51,40%
, , Zn, Mg, Mn Na.

1,6%.

8÷15%

100%

(Vangelov, 1976; Atanasova and Popova, 1977; Vangelov, 1989).

D.

D.

1

2 (Genadiev et al., 1968; Vangelov, 1999; Karadzhov et al., 2007).

- make them suitable for bread and bakery products to be eaten both for prophylactic purposes and for people suffering from diabetes, cardiovascular and other diseases.

Key words: flour, rye, pumpkin, sunflower, diseases

INTRODUCTION

Rye flour has advantages over wheat, because it is richer in plant health. It contains 8 ÷ 15% of the protein, and the fat in the different types of rye is about 1.6%. Easily hydrolyzable polysaccharides are water-soluble and contain carbohydrates that are almost 100% digestible to the human body. This includes mainly starch and soluble fibre. Hardly hydrolyzable polysaccharides are lignins that are very small in the grain (Vangelov, 1976; Atanasova and Popova, 1977; Vangelov, 1989). They are unavoidable and water-insoluble fibres. Fibres reduce the mating time, so it is better to knead less than to mix the dough.

Sunflower seeds are a rich source of vitamin E, B and D. The amount of sun vitamin is much more than in the liver of fish fever, which is considered one of the richest sources of vitamin D. In addition, minerals have the most significant amount of phosphorus and potassium but are also rich in selenium, magnesium, zinc, sodium, silicon, chromium, copper, cupola and even iron. Sunflower seeds contain many essential amino acids that provide normal body fat metabolism and support cardiovascular and gut function.

Sunflower seeds are an excellent breakfast for those of you who suffer from insulin resistance and type 1 and 2 (Genadiev et al., 1968; Vangelov, 1999; Karadzhov et al., 2007).

After their excellent properties is their ability to maintain stable blood sugar levels. Pumpkin seeds are extremely rich

1962; Sandev, 1979).

(Radoev,

2171:1999.

6,25).

(,1968).

Liberty II".

ISO 5498:1999.

in vitamins, antioxidants and minerals, and the high concentration of priceless and indispensable amino acids, which are definitely glutamate and tryptophan, make seeds a mandatory component of our weekly healthy menu. Pumpkin seeds are undoubtedly tasty and low-calorie – two peculiarities that will not escape you while following a diet. There is a lot of evidence that pumpkin seeds are of great help in treating diabetes. This is clear after animal studies.

For this reason, research in this field is considered to be preliminary (Radoev, 1962; Sandev, 1979). Reducing oxidative stress plays a key role in many studies that show the benefits of pumpkin seeds for diabetic animals. Studies have focused on lignans that have a great antioxidant and anti-estrogenic effect. This can mostly protect you from breast cancer in women and prostate cancer in men. These diseases have received a great deal of attention in the world of research into the administration of pumpkin seeds and it has been shown that the content of lignans is very useful against cancer.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

1. Flour: rye, pumpkin and sunflower.
2. Determination of ash content of flour – BSS ISO 2171: 1999.
3. Determination of protein in flour – Kjeldahl method (N x 6,25).
4. Determination of fats in the flour – by extraction with ether (Genadiev, 1968).
5. Determination of the macro and microelements of atomic emission spectrometer – AES-ICP "Varian - Liberty II".
6. Determination of Fibres in Flour – BDS ISO 5498: 1999.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A physico-chemical analysis of the output flours was made (Table 1). Their mineral composition has been established. The added flours used are high in fat and protein.

Table 1. Physico-chemical characteristics of the source flours

Sample type	Moisture, % (x±sd)	Protein, % (x±sd)	Fats, % (x±sd)	Fibres, % (x±sd)	Ash, % (x±sd)	Carbohydrates, % (x±sd)
Rye flour	10,50±0,02	8,75±0,01	1,25±0,02	8,00±0,01	1,00±0,01	70,50±0,02
Sunflower flour	4,04±0,01	21,20±0,02	51,40±0,02	11,15±0,02	3,23±0,01	8,98±0,01
Pumpkin flour	6,12±0,01	35,40±0,02	41,05±0,02	7,68±0,02	3,93±0,01	5,82±0,01

With respect to the protein in pumpkin flour there are 4 times more (35.40%) than that in rye flour (8.75%). In terms of fat, sunflower meal is 41 times more (51.40%) than rye flour (1.25%). Pumpkin flour holds an intermediate place. In terms of moisture with the highest moisture is the rye the flour (10,50%) and sunflower meal (4,04%) with the lowest moisture content respectively.

The fibres in the sunflower meal (11.15%) are 3.15% more than the rye flour (8.00%). The ash content ranges from 1.00% for rye flour to 3.93% for pumpkin flour.

These flours are high-protein (sunflower and pumpkin), with an energy value of 558 to 614 kcal/100g, which is about 1.5 times more than the rye.

On Table 2 is shown the energy value of the source rye-, pumpkin-, sunflower flours (kcal/100 g product).

These flours are high protein (sunflower and pumpkin), with an energy value of 558 to 614 kcal/100g of product, which is about 1.5 times more than the rye.

With respect to the protein in pumpkin flour there are 4 times more (35.40%) than that in rye flour (8.75%). In terms of fat, sunflower meal is 41 times more (51.40%) than rye flour (1.25%). Pumpkin flour holds an intermediate place. In terms of moisture with the highest moisture is the rye the flour (10,50%) and sunflower meal (4,04%) with the lowest moisture content respectively.

The fibres in the sunflower meal (11.15%) are 3.15% more than the rye flour (8.00%). The ash content ranges from 1.00% for rye flour to 3.93% for pumpkin flour.

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These flours are high protein (sunflower and pumpkin), with an energy value of 558 to 614 kcal/100g of product, which is about 1.5 times more than the rye.

2. (kcal/100 g)
Table 2. Energy value of the source flours (kcal/100 g product)

/ Sample type	kcal/100g	/ Energy value / product
/ Rye flour		352
/ Sunflower flour		614
/ Pumpkin flour		558

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 - Ca
 2,5 -
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 Na e - Mg

On Table 3. is macro- and trace elements content in rye-, pumpkin-, sunflower flours.
 3 Pumpkin flour contains 3 times less Ca from sunflower, or 2.5 times less than rye. These flours are extremely poor in cobalt and rich in manganese and zinc.
 -
 In terms of Mg and Na, pumpkin flour is rich.

3.
Table 3. Macro- and trace elements content in the source flours

/ Type flour	, mg/kg				, mg/kg				
	Macro elements, mg/kg				Trace elements, mg/kg				
	Ca	K	Mg	Na	Cu	Fe	Mn	Zn	
/ Rye	114	2743	401	2,5	9,6	5,2	76,8	111,4	70,4
/ Pumpkin	45	7813	5761	43,0	7,6	11,1	67,6	49,6	102,5
/ Sunflower	148	5621	3535	39,5	6,3	18,6	33,0	27,7	66,9

CONCLUSIONS

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 kcal/100g
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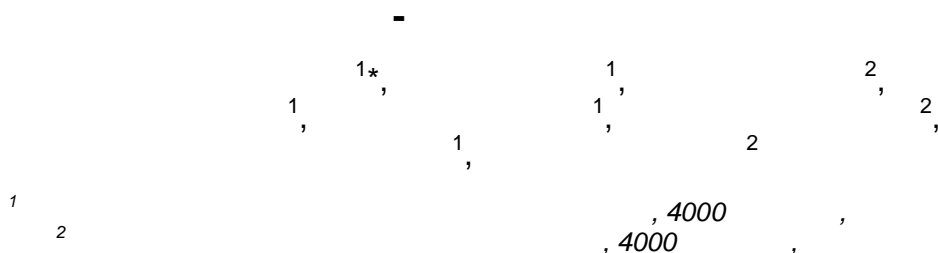
4.

The results of the conducted research and scientific experiments give grounds for the following conclusions:
 1. These flours are high protein, with an energy value of 614 kcal/100g product in sunflower flour, which is 1.5 times more than rye.
 2. Rye flour is low in fat, respectively the pumpkin and sunflower are high in content.
 3. Pumpkin and sunflower flour are high in biologically active substances – proteins, minerals. These flours are high-energy and low-moisture compared to rye.
 4. High-quality breads, bakery and

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,
, –
, , | - confectionery products, with rye-, and
- pumpkin-, sunflower flours can be made,
free from GMOs, preservatives,
, flavourings, colourants and allergens,
, suitable for people suffering from
diabetes, cardiovascular diseases,
- obesity, as well as for active sportsmen
and for prophylactic. |
|----------------------------------|--|

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Optimization of extrusion process for production of legume-cereal extrudates

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SUMMARY

(40%) (10%) (50%),
(Brabender 20 DN,).

A mixture of bean (50%), einkorn wheat (40%), and buckwheat (10%) was extruded in a laboratory single screw extruder (Brabender 20 DN, Germany).
- Central Composite Rotatable Design (CCRD) was used to optimize the extrusion parameters of the mixture for obtaining instant product suitable for preparation of paste or cream soup, by response surface methodology with four variables at five levels.

The criterion established to determine the optimal extrusion conditions of the legume-cereal mixture was to find the conditions leading to high values of sectional expansion index and water absorption index, and low values of specific mechanical energy. Moisture content from 21 to 25%, barrel temperature from 150 to 180°C, screw

21 25%,
150 180°
145 180 min⁻¹
3:1

(Riaz, 2000).

(Berry, 1986).

(Hidalgo et al., 2006).

(12-19%)
(Tomotake
et al., 2002).

speed from 145 to 180 rpm, and screw compression ratio 3:1 could be recommended as optimal extrusion conditions for obtaining instant product suitable for preparation of paste or cream soup.

Key words: optimization, extrusion, legume-cereal mixture, response surface methodology

INTRODUCTION

Extrusion is modern, with proven technical and economic advantages technology for production of different form and size food products. It is applied most widely for processing cereal raw materials (in the form of flour, semolina or starch), such as wheat and corn, whereby receive different types of snacks and structured products. This method of processing is little used for legume seeds, due to the notion that they do not expand well in extrusion (Riaz, 2000).

A wide range of valuable nutrients and biologically active substances are included in the mature beans. Significant is the content of proteins that are highly balanced in terms of essential amino acids. Combining plant proteins, such as cereal legumes, results in the production of high-quality protein that is just as good as that of animal food (Berry, 1986).

Grains are recognized sources of bioactive components and are a valuable raw material for the food industry used in the production of functional foods. They are rich in dietary fibre, proteins, minerals and vitamins (Hidalgo et al., 2006).

Buckwheat contains a wide variety of prophylactic components – phenolic acids, tannins, phytosterols, phagopyritol, etc., has a relatively high protein content (12-19%) and a well-balanced amino acid composition (Tomotake et al., 2002).

18%, 2-3%, 70-75%, (4), (5), (Abdel-Aal et al., 1995; Hidalgo et al., 2014).

(Guy, 2001).

10 35% (Riaz, 2000).

(Riaz, 2000).

a (Guy, 2001).

Spelled is a high nutritional cereal - the carbohydrate content is 70-75%, proteins 12-18%, fats 2-3%. The significant content of minerals – selenium, phosphorus (5 times more than soy), zinc, copper and magnesium (4 times more than brown rice) contributes to the normal physiological state of the organism (Abdel-Aal et al. al., 2014; Hidalgo et al., 2014).

The quality of the extruded product depends on the correct selection of the independent variables, the processing conditions and the strict control of the extrusion process itself. Several factors influence the extrusion process, but most often the independent variables are the moisture content of the extruded material, the extrusion temperature, the compression rate and the rotational speed of the extruder working auger (Guy, 2001).

The moisture content of the extruded material is an important independent variable that affects the properties of the final product. It ranges from 10 to 35% and is a catalyst for ongoing processes. Combined with the other factors of the process, conditions for a more complete penetration of the heat in the processed material are created (Riaz, 2000).

High temperature is a major factor creating the conditions for changing the nativeness of the main ingredients. At higher temperatures, better protein plasticization is obtained and more moisture is released by evaporation upon exit of the matrix material (Riaz, 2000).

The degree of compression of the screw is one of the most important features in the design of the extruders and has a significant influence on the behaviour of the material during extrusion and the properties of the resulting products (Guy, 2001).

Screw speed is a significant independent variable that also influences the quality of the final product - texture, structure, expansion. Increasing the screw

(Guy, 2001).
 - speed results in an increase in the
 - product expansion index (Guy, 2001).

The objective of this study was to optimize the extrusion conditions of a mixture of bean, einkorn wheat, and buckwheat for obtaining instant product suitable for the preparation of paste or cream soup.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Raw materials and preparation of samples

Einkorn wheat and buckwheat are provided and delivered by village of Lomets, municipality of Troyan, Bulgaria. The bean is variety "Bivolare" and it is grown in the Rhodope Mountains, Bulgaria.

Bean seeds, einkorn wheat, and buckwheat were ground using a hammer mill and passed through standard sieves to be obtained homogenized meals. The bean meal, einkorn wheat meal, and buckwheat meal were blended at a ratio of 50:40:10 (w/w/w). Samples of prepared composite meal were mixed with distilled water to be obtained various moisture contents (Table 1). The wet materials were placed and kept in sealed plastic bags for 12 h in a refrigerator at 5°C. The samples were tempered for 2 h at room temperature prior to extrusion.

Extrusion process

The samples were extruded in a laboratory single screw extruder (Brabender 20 DN, Germany). The compression ratio of the screw was 1:1, 2:1, 3:1, 4:1, 5:1 according to the experimental design (Table 1). The extruder barrel (476.5 mm in length and 20 mm in diameter) contained three sections and independently controlled die assembly electric heaters. The screw speed was 120, 140, 160, 180, 200 rpm. Feed zone temperature and metering zone temperature were kept constant at 100 and 140°C, respectively. The temperature of the extruder die was 120, 140, 160, 180, 200°C. The feed screw speed was fixed at 50 rpm and the die diameter was 3 mm.

50:40:10.

(1).

12

5 C.

2

(Brabender 20 DN, Germany).

1:1, 2:1, 3:1,

4:1 5:1

(1).

(476.5 mm

20

mm)

120, 140, 160, 180

200 min⁻¹.

:

50 min⁻¹,

100° ,

140°

3 mm.

120, 140, 160, 180 200°C.

1.

Table 1. Experimental design

Independent variables	/ Levels of variation				
	- 2	- 1	0	+ 1	+ 2
Moisture (W), % – X ₁	16	19	22	25	28
Barrel temperature (), °C – X ₂	120	140	160	180	200
Screw speed (n), rpm – X ₃	120	140	160	180	200
Screw compression ratio (K) – X ₄	1:1	2:1	3:1	4:1	5:1

(SEI)

- Sectional expansion index (SEI),
- the ratio of diameter of extrudate and the diameter of die was used to express the expansion of extrudate. The diameter of extrudate was determined as the mean of 10 random measurements. The extrudate expansion index was calculated as

$$SEI = \frac{D_e}{D_d} \tag{1}$$

: D_e D_d

where D_e and D_d were diameter of the cooled extrudate and diameter of the die, respectively.

Specific mechanical energy

(SME, kJ/kg)
(Chuang and Yeh, 2004):

The specific mechanical energy (SME, kJ/kg) was calculated using the equation (Chuang and Yeh, 2004):

$$SME = \frac{2f \cdot Mn \cdot n}{\dot{m}} \cdot 3,6 \tag{2}$$

: Mn (N.m), n – (min⁻¹), \dot{m} – (kg/h).

where Mn is the corrected torque (N.m), n – the screw speed (rpm), \dot{m} – the feed rate (kg/h).

Water absorption index

500
µm. 0.2 g,
5 ml
30°C 30 min (5

- The extrudates were finely ground using a laboratory hammer mill and sieved through a 500 µm sieve. A 0.2 g sample was placed in a tared centrifuge tube and 5 ml distilled water added. After standing for 30 min at 30°C (with intermittent shaking every 5 min), the sample was centrifuged at 3000 rpm for

(1).

- parameters (Table 1). Regression analyses of the physicochemical properties of the extrudates indicated that all the second order polynomial models correlated well with the measured data and were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

- The resulting models, after removing the nonsignificant terms, were evaluated in terms of uncoded factors and are presented in Table 2.

2.

2.

Table 2. Regression models

	/ Regression equation	R ²
<i>SME</i>	$599.78 + 7.49W + 5.82n - 500.51K + 69.60K^2$, kJ/kg	0.93
<i>SEI</i>	$- 250.185 + 0.23T + 2.04n + 51.42K - 0.55W^2 - 0.23nK$, %	0.86
<i>WAI</i>	$- 7.59 - 1.278W + 0.12T + 0.026W^2 - 0.001Tn - 0.313K^2$, g/g	0.95

(*SEI* > 170%)
(*WAI* > 7.6 g/g)

(*SME* < 370 kJ/kg).

(Do an and Karwe, 2003; Ding et al., 2005; Ding et al., 2006),

2006).

SME

(Ding et al.,

SME

(Altan et

The criterion established to determine the optimal extrusion conditions of legume-cereal mixture was to find the conditions leading to high values of sectional expansion index (*SEI* > 170%) and water absorption index (*WAI* > 7.6 g/g), and low values of specific mechanical energy (*SME* < 370 kJ/kg).

Feed moisture has been found to be the main factor affecting extrudate density and expansion (Do an and Karwe, 2003; Ding et al., 2005; Ding et al., 2006), which is consistent with our work. Increased feed moisture content during extrusion may reduce the elasticity of the dough through plasticization of the melt, resulting in reduced *SME* and therefore reduced gelatinization, decreasing the expansion and increasing the density of extrudate (Ding et al., 2006).

Specific mechanical energy is the amount of mechanical energy dissipated as heat inside the material, expressed per unit mass of the material. Specifically, it is the work input from the drive motor into material being extruded and thus provides a good characterization of the extrusion process. *SME* values indicate the extent of molecular breakdown or degradation the material undergoes

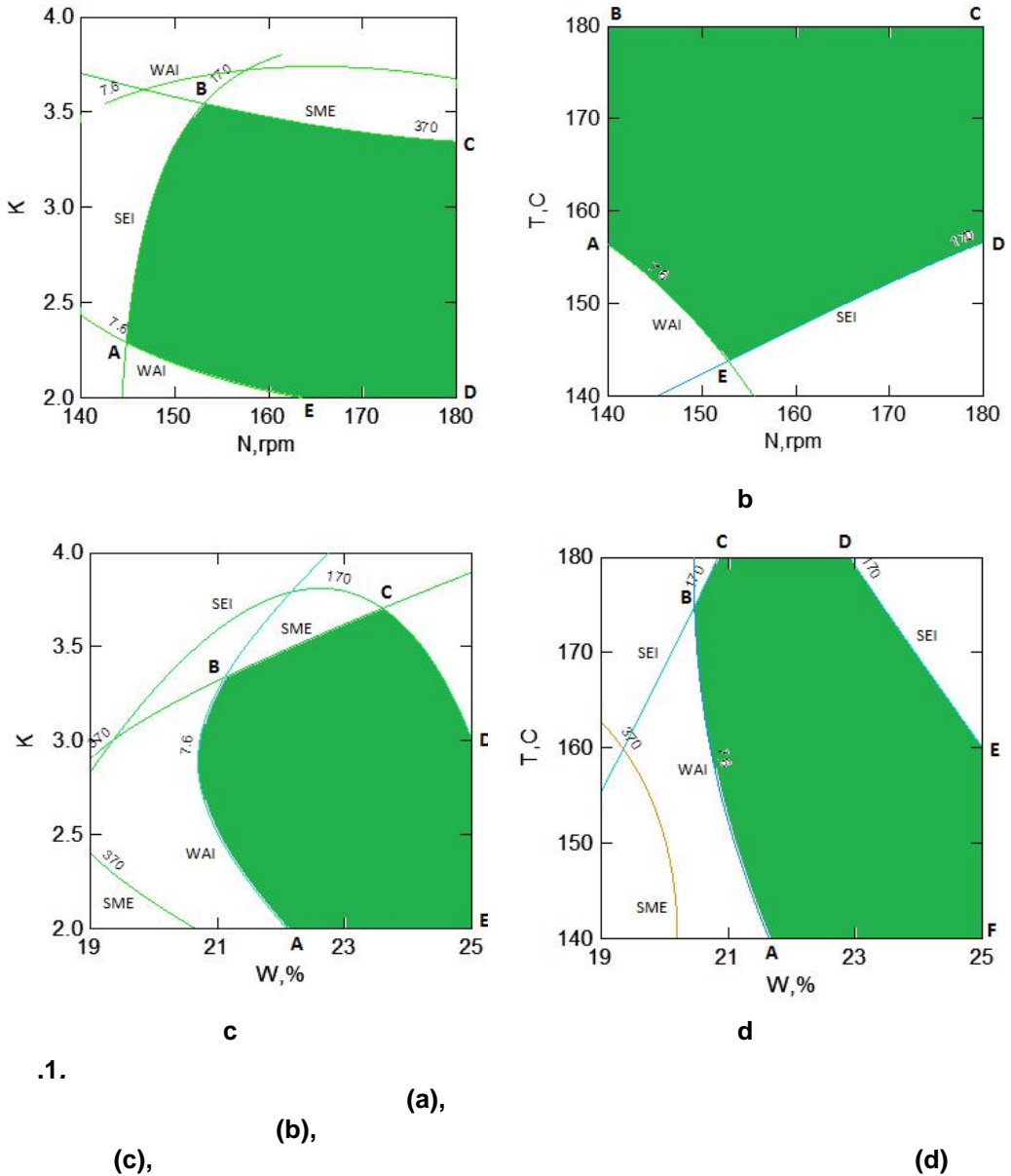


Fig.1 Superposition area of the responses as an effect of the screw compression ratio and screw speed (a), the barrel temperature and screw speed (b), the screw compression ratio and moisture content (c), the barrel temperature and moisture content (d) on the extrusion process of legume-cereal mixture

CONCLUSIONS

- Legume-cereal mixture was
- extruded in a laboratory single screw
- extruder (Brabender 20 DN, Germany).

<p>180° , 145 180 min⁻¹ 3:1</p>	<p>21 : 25%, 150</p>	<p>- Moisture content from 21 to 25%, barrel temperature from 150 to 180°C, screw speed from 145 to 180 rpm, and screw compression ratio 3:1 could be recommended as the optimal extrusion conditions of legume-cereal mixture for obtaining instant product suitable for preparation of paste or cream soup.</p>
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Texture analysis of pepper

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SUMMARY

Experiments were carried out to study the influence of the heat treatment and the chemical composition of marinate on the texture of peeled roasted red pepper (sterilized). It was established that the heat treatment significantly affects the rupture force of the sterilized pepper. The rupture force of the pepper decreases as the sterilization time increases. It was found that the presence of acetic acid in marinate affects negatively the rheological characteristics of the sterilized pepper.

Key words: texture analysis, technological processing, pepper, raw, roasted, sterilized

INTRODUCTION

Pepper (*Capsicum annuum*) is a perennial vegetable plant of the potato family, which is usually grown as one-year. Its native land is the tropical parts of America. The genus *Capsicum* consists of 20 to 27 species (Walsh and Hoot, 2001), of which 5 are home-grown – *C. annuum*, *C. baccatum*, *C. chinense*, *C. frutescens*,

(*Capsicum annuum*)

Capsicum 20 27
(Walsh and Hoot, 2001), 5
– *C. annuum*, *C.*

baccatum, *C. chinense*, *C. frutescens* *C. Pubescens* (Heiser and Pickersgill, 1969).

(Eshbaugh, 1975).

(Almela et al., 1991; Cervantes-Paz et al., 2014; Collera-Zúñiga et al., 2005; Giuffrida et al., 2013; Guil-Guerrero et al., 2006).

4-5

(Kothari et al., 2010; Topuz and Ozdemir, 2007).

0,18 0,36 mg%
(Arimboor et al., 2015).

8%

, 180% C, 2%
2% (Howard et al., 2000; Mateos, 2006; Palma et al., 2009; Martí et al., 2011; Palma et al., 2011).

(Sitthiwong et al., 2005; Ornelas-Paz et al., 2010).

and *C. pubescens* (Heiser and Pickersgill, 1969). Fruits can vary greatly in colour, shape and size as well as among themselves (Eshbaugh, 1975).

Pepper ranks fifth among the vegetables in the world by production and area, and in Bulgaria – second place after the potatoes. The importance for man is due to the valuable nutritional and taste qualities of its fruits, sources of vitamins, organic acids, sugars, essential oil and vegetable oil – oleoresin, alkaloid capsaicin, which is "guilty" for the peppermint of some pepper varieties.

Pepper is rich in vitamins – C, P, A, B, E, polyphenols, carotenoids (Almela et al., 1991; Cervantes-Paz et al., 2006). The pepper varieties are divided into two groups - sweet and hot. By content of vitamin C sweet peppers exceed 4-5 times lemons and oranges and all vegetables. They have more sugars and less capsaicin than cucumbers. The fruits of the pepper also contain many dyes – lycopene, carotene, routine, etc., which have a pronounced antioxidant effect (Kothari et al., 2010; Topuz and Ozdemir, 2007). Lycopene is in the range of 0.18 to 0.36 mg% depending on the variety (Arimboor et al., 2015). A green pepper can provide up to 8% of the recommended daily intake of vitamin A, 180% of vitamin C, 2% of calcium and 2% of iron (Howard et al., 2000; Mateos, 2006; Palma et al., 2009; Martí et al., 2011; Palma et al., 2011).

In Bulgaria, pepper is one of the main vegetable cultures. Pepper is part of many assortments: sterilized canned foods (roasted peeled peppers, marinated peppers, salads, stuffed peppers, etc.), pickles, dried red pepper, chutney, frozen foods and more. Pepper cultivated worldwide is also used as a pharmaceutical ingredient, a natural food colouring agent and flavouring because of its attractive colour and taste (Sitthiwong et al., 2005; Ornelas-Paz et al., 2010).

(Zsivanovits and Iserliiska, 2011).

For food products the texture is one of the most important features. TITS is a general assessment of the external and internal parameters of nutrients that best describe our perceptions of eyes, nose, fingers, mouth, teeth, tongue, ears and throat. These parameters can be obtained through sensory analyzes or using instrumental methods (Zhivanovic and Iserliyska, 2011). A frequent reason for measuring them can be found in the area of quality control in the production of many types of food products. They can give an objective assessment of the behaviour of the products after their thermal, chemical or mechanical treatment.

The aim of the present study is to perform a texture analysis of pepper in various technological processes.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In the present study, red peppers (*Capsicum annum*), purchased from the company "Plastika-85 Nenko Radev" - Sadovo were used.

Pepper is subjected to the following technological operations: inspection, calibration, seed cleaning, roasting (in a thermotune at a temperature of 650 ÷ 700°C and a tunnel time of 40 to 65 s depending on the size of the pepper), inspection, skin removal, filling in glass packaging with hot marinate, closing, sterilization (in autoclave ACXE sterilizer (908-CH-450) manufactured by HYDROPLASTFORM LTD - Haskovo).

Baked peeled peppers are produced in the following variants:

- at a sterilization temperature of 100°C and a real sterilization time of 10, 12, and 15 min;

- with different marinate composition: sample 1 (P01) – culinary salt (3%), sugar (4%), citric acid (0.5%), and calcium dichloride (0.35%); sample 2 (P02) – culinary salt (3%), sugar (5%), acetic acid (1%), and calcium dichloride

(*Capsicum annum*), -85 “ - . : , (650 ÷ 700° 40 65 s), , (ACXE (908-CH-450), - .). : 100° 10, 12 15 min; : 1 (01) – (3%), (4%), (0,35%); 2 (02) – (3%), (5%), (1%) (0,35%); 3 (03) –

(3%), (4%)
 (0,5%);
 (100°
 12 min).
 TA.XT Plus Texture
 Analyser, Stable Micro Systems
 2 mm/s,
 5 mm.
 5

(0.35%); sample 3 (PO3) – culinary salt (3%), sugar (4%), and citric acid (0.5%); sterilized in the same mode (sterilization temperature 100°C and actual sterilization time 12 min).

To analyze the texture of the pepper, TA.XT Plus Texture Analyzer, Stable Micro Systems was used in uniaxial deformation mode, at a constant deformation rate of 2 mm/s, using an aluminum cylindrical piston 5 mm in diameter. A minimum of 5 measurements were made on 5 different halves of each pepper sample.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Most texture parameters can be obtained using different texture analyzer tools or modes.

(TA.XT Plus Texture
 Analyser, Stable Micro Systems)

Texture analyzer (TA.XT Plus Texture Analyzer, Stable Micro Systems) was used to study the influence of the crosslinking agent on the process of iron formation in low esterified pectin (Marudova et al., 2009). It is also used in studying the rheological properties of multilayer beads of chitosan and kappa-carrageenan (Marudova and Zsivanovits, 2009). A texture analyzer was also used to determine the hardness of various extrudates (Petrova, 2011; Ruskova, 2014; Bakalov, 2016; Ivanova, 2017).

(Marudova et al., 2009).

(Marudova and Zsivanovits, 2009).

(Petrova, 2011; Ruskova, 2014 ; Bakalov, 2016; Ivanova, 2017).

Figure 1 shows the variations in the rupture force and deformation values of different processing of pepper. From the experiments conducted, it was found that the highest value of the rupture force has the raw peppers, while the raw materials that have undergone heat treatment have lower rupture strength.

The figure shows that the rupture strength of sterilized peppers is lower than that of roasted peppers. This result is explained by the fact that the sterilized pepper has undergone a subsequent heat treatment (sterilization). From the same figure it can be concluded that there are no significant changes in the values of the rheological

parameter deformation in the various technological processes of the pepper.

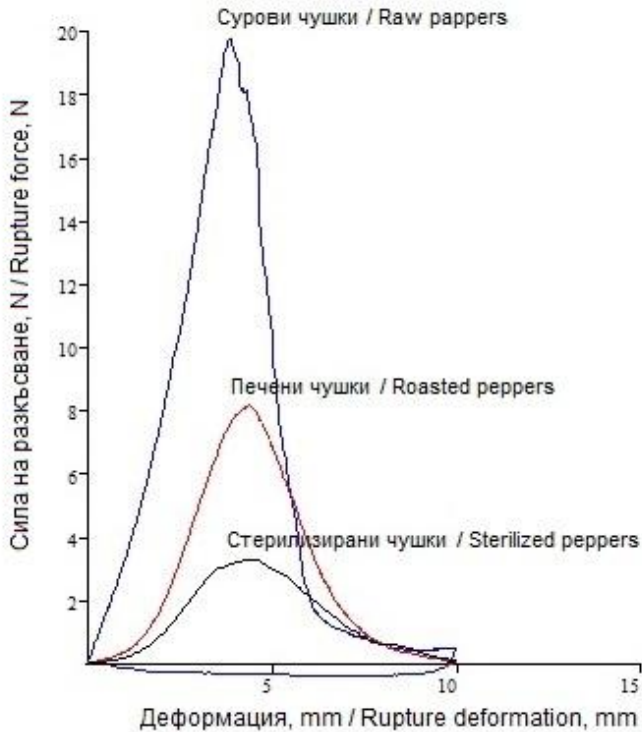


Fig. 1. Structure-mechanical properties of pepper

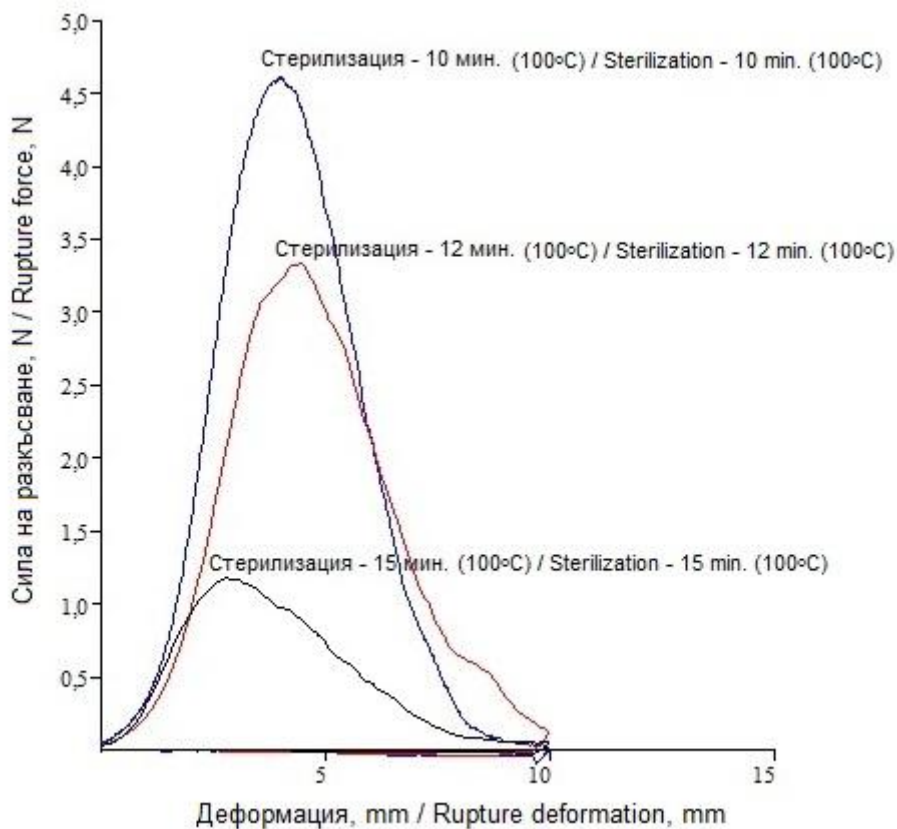
2 (100°) (10, 12 15 min).

Figure 2 shows the variation of rupture force and deformation at the same sterilization temperature (100°C) and different times of actual sterilization (10, 12, and 15 min).

At the same sterilization temperature as the actual sterilization time increases, the rupture force decreases until the deformation changes insignificantly (Figure 2).

(2). 10 12 min 0,7 , 12 15 min 2,6 .

As the sterilization time increases from 10 to 12 min, the rupture force decreases about 0.7 times, and when increasing the actual sterilization time from 12 to 15 min, the rupture force decreases about 2.6 times.



. 2.

Fig. 2. Structure-mechanical properties of pepper under different sterilization regimes

3
()
,
,
P02 (,)
,
) -
P01 (, -
,)
) P03 (,)
,
)
,
,

In Figure 3 is shown the change in the rupture force and deformation of roasted peeled pepper (sterilized) with different marinate composition. As a result of the experiments performed and the results obtained, it was found that the values of the rupture force and deformation of sample P02 (a marinate containing salt, sugar, acetic acid, and calcium dichloride) were lower compared to P01 (a marinate containing salt, sugar, citric acid, and calcium dichloride) and P03 (a marinate containing salt, sugar, and citric acid).

This is probably due to the use of acetic acid in the marinate, which has a devastating effect on the pepper texture. The deflection

P03 - of sample P03 is greatest. Tits could be explained by the fact that no calcium dichloride has been added to the P03 marinate to affect the elasticity of the pepper.

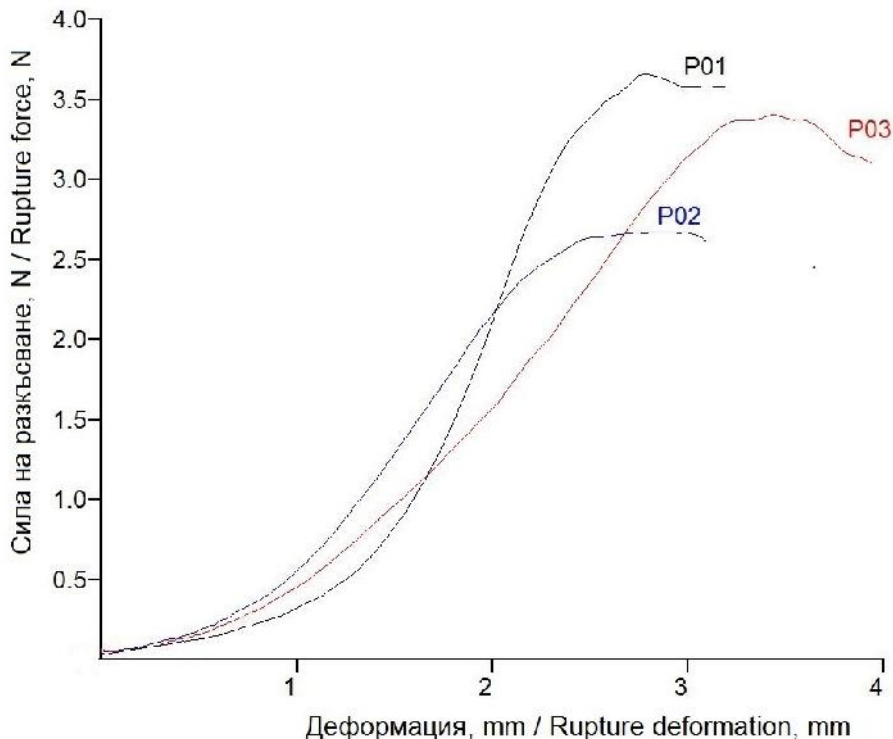


Fig. 3. Structure-mechanical properties of pepper in a different composition of the marinate

CONCLUSIONS

Experiments were carried out to study the influence of the heat treatment and the chemical composition of marinate on the texture of roasted peeled pepper (sterilized). It has been found that the heat treatment of the pepper results in a reduction in rupture force. Sterilization time has a significant effect on the rupture force and has little effect on deformation. The presence of acetic acid in the marinate results in deterioration and in calcium dichloride – to improve the

- rheological characteristics of the sterilized
- pepper.

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Comparative sensory and physicochemical analysis of “lutenitza”

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SUMMARY

Experiments were carried out to compare the sensory and physicochemical characteristics of traditional "Lutenitza" ("Ordinary" type) and "Lutenitza" enriched with extrudates of brewer's spent grain and carrot. From the experiments and the results obtained, it has been established that the enriched "Lutenitza" is characterized by a darker colour, higher total fibre content and texture is thicker compared to the traditional recipe. The added functional components (extrudates of brewer's spent grain and carrot) in the products increase the potential health benefits and its possible application as a functional food.

Key words: "Lutenitza", enriched, brewer's spent grain, sensory analysis, physicochemical analysis

INTRODUCTION

- "Lutenitza" is a natural food product that is present in the life of the Bulgarian people and is a traditional dish for Bulgarian cuisine. Prepared mainly from ground, roasted red peppers (pepper puree), tomatoes (tomato purée), very often with eggplant and carrots. The presence of natural spices, among which the most important are cumin and black pepper, determines the spicy flavour of the "lutenitza".

- Natural "lutenitza", in addition to being very tasty, is also useful because it preserves to a large extent the nutritional properties of the tomatoes and peppers, eggplants and carrots.

- A large part of the Bulgarian population consumes different types of "lutenitza". Especially large consumers of this product in Bulgaria are teenage children. The quality and price of "lutenitza" is largely determined by their chemical composition. It varies widely depending on the type of the "lutenitza" and the manufacturer. Numerous studies in our country over the last few decades have identified the diet as unhealthy, which reflects the dynamics of morbidity and mortality from chronic noninfectious diseases in the country.

- It is associated with severe circulatory diseases, some cancers, type 2 diabetes, digestive diseases, etc. It is believed that the main characteristics defining nutrition as unhealthy are two: on the one hand high consumption of fat, salt and sugar, on the other hand - low consumption of fruits and vegetables (Petrova et al., 2000; Petrova, 2004; Petrova and Altinkova, 2004).

(Petrova et al., 2000; Petrova, 2004; Petrova and Altinkova, 2004).

- The food industry can greatly contribute to creating a healthy eating model by reforming its products and creating new assortments that meet the requirements of healthy eating (Tunland and Meyer, 2002; Santos and Silva, 2011). There are

(Tungland and Meyer, 2002; Santos and Silva, 2011).

products that with little change in composition can acquire more useful properties.

Nowadays, not only the nutritional values of the products but also their functional qualities are taken into consideration. In this respect brewer's spent grain has a special place in the production of functional foods. The composition of brewer's spent grain is not constant but always includes a high content of dietary fibre, protein, essential amino acids, a significant amount of minerals, polyphenols, vitamins and fats (Mussatto et al., 2006). Brewer's spent grain is a source of natural antioxidants (Moreira et al., 2013), which improve the quality of food. The high nutritional content of brewer's spent grain makes them a potential raw material for adding to extrusion mixtures. The resulting malt extrudates are healthier and can be used as prophylactic products (Ainsworth et al., 2007).

(Mussatto et al., 2006).

(Moreira et al.,

2013),

(Ainsworth et al., 2007).

Extrusion is a complex process in which the product is subjected to the combined effects of temperature, moisture, pressure, and shear forces. Through extrusion different products are obtained (Nenov, 2007; Toshkov, 2011; Petrova, 2012).

(Nenov, 2007; Toshkov, 2011; Petrova, 2012).

(Björck et al., 1984).

Thermal treatments can significantly affect the chemical composition and physical properties of dietary fibre (Björck et al., 1984). Extrusion leads to an increase in the amount of soluble fibres (Lue et al., 1991; Rinaldi et al., 2000; Vasanthan et al., 2002; Céspedes et al., 2005), due to mechanical breakage of glycosidic linkages (Lue et al., 1991).

(Lue et al., 1991; Rinaldi et al., 2000; Vasanthan et al., 2002; Céspedes et al., 2005),

(Lue et al.,

1991).

(Unlu and Faller, 1998; Vasanthan et al., 2002),

: 1)

(Unlu and

Faller, 1998) 2)

In other cases, the amount of insoluble components increases (Unlu and Faller, 1998, Vasanthan et al., 2002), which may be due to two facts: 1) gelatinization and dextrinization of starch (Unlu and Faller, 1998), and 2) Maillard reaction (Esposito

(Esposito et al., 2005).

(-09/1974).

12,9%

2,45%

- pH () – 11688:1993;
- () – EN 12145:2000;
- () – 17257:1991;

“GOLORGD 2000”, Gardner Inc., Lab,

- L=100 -), + - , -
- +b - , -b -

11374:1986;

Pro,

SC4-27.

mm

„Brookfield” RV-DV II +

SC4-13R

SC4-27

11,76 mm

33,02

et al., 2005).

- The aim of the present study is to
- make a comparative physicochemical and
- sensory analysis of traditional “lutenitza”
- and “lutenitza” enriched with functional components.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

- This article uses two types of “lutenitza”, namely enriched and traditional (produced under TI II-09/1974). 12.9% carrots and 2.45% extrudates obtained from brewer’s spent grain and wheat semolina are added to the enriched “lutenitza”. The following physicochemical parameters are defined for both types of “lutenitza”:

- pH (active acidity) – according to BDS 11688:1993;
- dry matter (gravimetric method) – according to BDS EN 12145:2000;
- dry matter (refractometric measurement) – according to BDS 17257:1991;
- Gardner colour – instrumental determination, with laboratory apparatus “GOLORGD 2000”, by BYK - Gardner Inc., USA by CIE Lab system, where L is colour brightness (L = 0 - black, L = 100 - a - red, a - green, + b - yellow, - b - blue. The value of the colour tone or the dominant wavelength is represented by the ratio a/b. The saturation of a colour is determined by the index value:

$$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2};$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2};$$

- dietary fibres – according to BDS 11374:1986;

- starch – according to BDS 5713:1984;

- dynamic viscosity – The rheological behaviour of the products was investigated using a Brookfield RV-DV II + Pro rotational viscometer equipped with a small sample adapter including a SC4-13R metal measuring cylinder with water jacket and SC4-27 cylindrical spindle with a conical head. The spindle SC4-27 has a cylindrical part length of 33.02 mm and a diameter of 11.76 mm and a total working

64,77 mm. 19,05 mm 39,29 mm.

1

0,17 0,34 s⁻¹,

2 - 0,03 1,02 s⁻¹.

Microsoft Office Excel 2010.

(0,25)

9

1

(”

length of 39.29 mm. The measuring cylinder has an internal diameter of 19.05 mm and a length of 64.77 mm. The measuring cylinder is filled with a sample, as a requirement that the top conical part of the spindle be covered with the product under test. Once this condition has been met, preliminary experiments are conducted to specify the range of gradients at which the measurement will be performed. The structural and mechanical properties of sample 1 were examined at twenty velocity gradient in the range from 0.17 to 0.34 s⁻¹, those of sample 2 at velocity gradient in the range from 0.03 to 1.02 s⁻¹.

From the data obtained, a graphical relationship between the shear stress and the velocity gradient is established, which determines the rheological characteristics of the product.

The statistical data analysis is accomplished through specialized software Microsoft Office Excel 2010.

The organoleptic evaluation of the finished product is made by a five-point system (step 0.25) by the indicators: appearance, colour, taste, flavour, consistency, sweetness intensity, acidity intensity and aftertaste. After mathematical and statistical processing, the sensory profiles of the products are plotted.

The two types of “lutenitza” are given for an organoleptic evaluation of a 9-member committee, familiar with the characteristics of the analyzed products and the evaluation scale. The conditions for conducting the assessment are standard – room temperature and daylight.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 gives the physicochemical characteristics of the two types of lutenitza: Traditional lutenitza (Ordinary) and enriched with brewer’s spent grain and carrots. As a result of the addition of

12,9% 2,45%

)

7,67%

(, b)

b

28,29%

5,1

(Mussatto et al., 2006).

1

7,6

4,7

12.9% carrots and 2.45% of malt extrudates, the dry matter content (by weight) of enriched lutenitza is increased by 7.67% compared to traditional one, a higher value of the active acidity is also observed. The lower refractometric dry matter of enriched lutenitza than traditional is due to the fact that malt extrudates connect more water and water-soluble components.

The presented results show that the average values of the red and yellow tones (a, b) are higher for traditional lutenitza than for the enriched. The differences in the colour characteristics of indicators a and b are due to the different composition of the two types of lutenitza. The addition of malt extrudates and carrots in the lutenitza results in a lower colour brightness value, as well as a reduction in the colour saturation index of 28.29% compared to the traditional lutenitza.

From the experiments conducted, it was found that the total fibre content of the enriched lutenitza is 5.1 times higher than that of ordinary lutenitza due to the added malt extrudates and carrots. A similar effect was observed in enrichment of cereals with brewer's spent grain (Mussatto et al., 2006).

High fibre diets are especially useful for preventing cardiovascular disease as well as for preventing cancer of the colon. They are degraded relatively slowly, which provides a slower increase in blood sugar and thus are also beneficial for diabetic patients.

From the results obtained in Table 1, it can be seen that the consistency index and the dynamic viscosity of the enriched lutenitza are respectively 4.7 and 7.6 times higher than traditional lutenitza. This is due to the fact that the starch and fibre content leads to an increase in the rheological characteristics – consistency index and dynamic viscosity of the products

(Dhingra et al., 2012; Lesław et al., 2013; Shaari et al., 2017).

(Dhingra et al., 2012, Lesław et al., 2013; Shaari et al., 2017). The higher starch content in the enriched lutenitza is due to the wheat semolina contained in the extrudates.

1.

Table 1. Comparative Physicochemical Analysis of Lutenitza

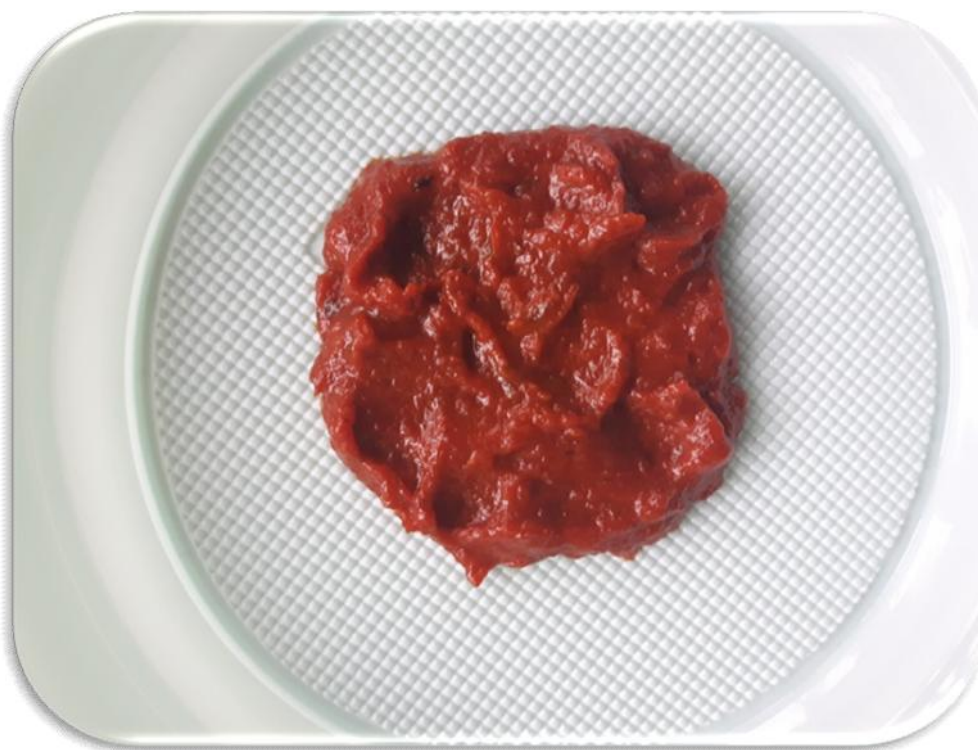
/ Index	Traditional lutenitza	Enriched lutenitza
/ Active acidity	4.45	4.52
() / Dry substance (by weight), %	35.82	38.57
()	22.6	21.5
Dry substance (refractometric), %	a = 31.05 b = 35.11 L = 29.44 a/b = 0.88 ² + b ² = 46.87	a = 21.92 b = 25.48 L = 24.06 a/b = 0.86 ² + b ² = 33.61
/ Colour of Gardner		
/ Common fibres content, %	0.35	1.79
/ Consistency index, Pa.s ⁿ	10.27	48.42
/ Dynamic viscosity , Pa.s	173.5	1310
/ Starch content , %	0.1	1.37

(1) (2). (3) , , - , , - .

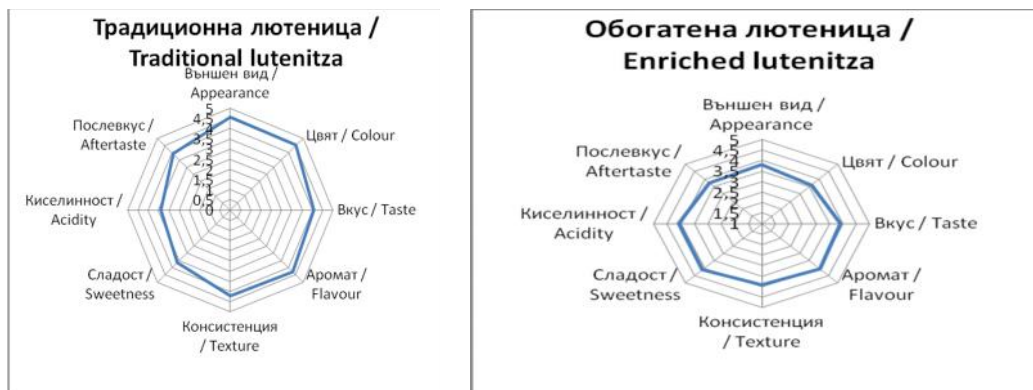
The results of the sensory analyzes showed that the overall sensory evaluation of the enriched with carrots and brewer's spent grain lutenitza (Figure 1) approximates that of the traditional lutenitza (Figure 2). From the sensory profiles (Figure 3), it can be seen that the average sweetness and acidity ratings given by the consumers for enriched lutenitza are higher than traditional ones, while for the other indicators they are slightly lower.



. 1.
Fig. 1. Enriched lutenitza



. 2.
Fig. 2. Traditional lutenitza



3.
Fig. 3. Sensor profiles of lutenitza

CONCLUSIONS

The sensory analyzes showed that there were no significant differences between the organoleptic profiles of traditional "Lutenitza" ("Ordinary" type) and enriched with brewer's spent grain and carrots. As a result of the experiments, it was found that the enriched lutenitza has a higher fibre content, higher values of structural mechanical indices and reduced colour characteristics compared to traditional lutenitza.

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