









Establishing a relationship between cherry chemical composition and quality parameters in highly-fermented coffee samples

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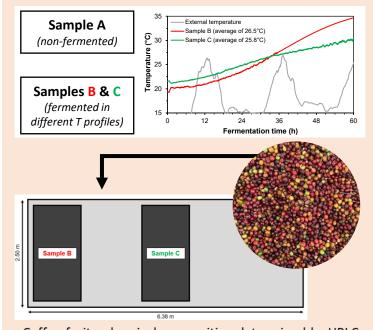
Introduction

- \rightarrow Acetic and propionic acids: commonly attributed to off-flavors (e.g. vinegary, rancid)^[1]
- → In coffee fermentation^[2,3]: high concentrations can indicate lack of process control
- → Impact in chemical composition balance and final quality properties^[4]

OBJECTIVE: To compare fruit and green/roasted bean parameters of coffee samples with different fermentation aspects

Methodology

- → Arabica coffee (cv. Catiguá MG2) cultivated at 1048 m
- → Cerrado Mineiro region (Brazil)
- → Process in a 14000 L steel bioreactor (6.38x2.50x0.87 m)
- → Solid-state fermentation with natural microbiota
- → Fermentation time of 60 h



- → Coffee fruits: chemical composition determined by HPLC
- → Green beans: yellowness index (CIELab colorimeter) and rupture strength (texture profile analysis)
- → Roasted beans: cupping following SCA protocol
- → Statistical differences: ANOVA with Tukey's test (p < 0.05)

Results ■Lactic acid ■Acetic acid coffee d.m.) Ë d.n.) Glucose ■Malic acid ■ Ethanol coffee ogue 40 116 ■ Fructose 12 composition (mg/g 87 composition 58 20 50 Chemical Chemical Sa 29 10 100% brown spice ■Glycerol E ■ Propionic acid coffee sour (mg/g 60% floral dried fruit Chemical composition 40% citrus fruit 20% Sample A (82.5 points) Sample B (79.3 points) 508 strength **ndex** 68 **(23.37%)** 62 436 56 -0.5 0,2 PC1 (76.63%) В Ċ

Conclusions & Perspectives

- → Both fermented samples (B and C) showed presence of propionic acid and high content of acetic acid
- → Sample C fruits showed higher concentration of ethanol and lactic acid
- ightarrow Sample C had lower deterioration on green bean properties and a final beverage with better uniformity and complexity

References:

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