





Characterization of off-flavors in pulses using descriptive sensory analysis, GC-MS & eNose

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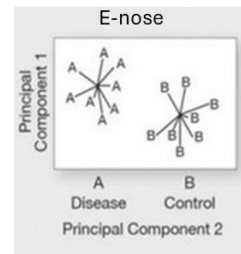
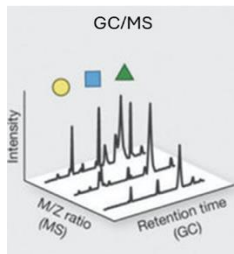
Outline



Explore the motivation and barriers to incorporation of pulse ingredients



Analyze the effect of cultivar and processing on off-flavors using Descriptive analysis (DA)



Compare chemical predictors of off-flavors using GC-MS & eNose

What are the benefits of pulses ?



contribute to
food security



are highly
nutritious



are economically
accessible



have important
health benefits



contribute to
climate mitigation



foster sustainable
agriculture



promote
biodiversity

27%

Reasons for low American pulse consumption

- Approximately 27% of adults consumed pulses lesser than Dietary Guidelines for Americans (DGA) recommendation: 1.5-cup per week in a 2000-calorie day diet.
1. Time consuming due to advanced planning
 2. Lack of knowledge in cooking
 3. Disliking the taste or texture



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Opportunities



(Mitchell, et al., 2009)

(Garden-Robinson, J., & West, R. 2023)

(Vara-ubol, Chambers et al. 2004, Roland, Pouvreau et al. 2017)

Sensory challenges to incorporate pulse ingredients

- Difficult to achieve satisfactory processing and sensory characteristics with pulse flours.
- **Beany-related flavors** found in pulses are described by consumers as **green, grassy, earthy, musty** and **bitter**.



Outline



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Eight pulse cultivar



**Otebo
(Samurai)**



**Navy
(Alpena)**



**Great northern
(Powderhorn)**



**White kidney
(WK-1601-1)**



**Manteca
(Y-1608-07)**



**Mayacoba
(Y-1802-9-1)**

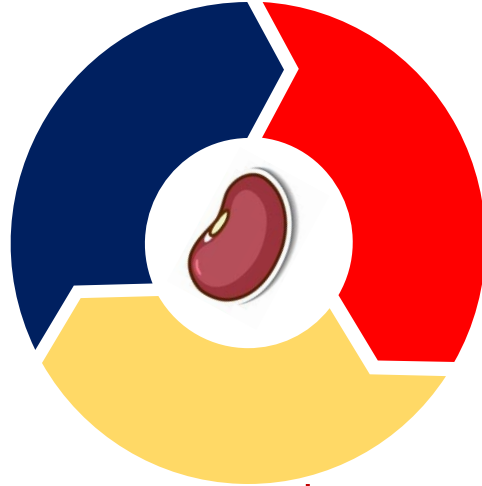


**Cranberry
(CR-1801-2-2)**



**Kabuli chickpea
(Sierra)**

Sample Preparation

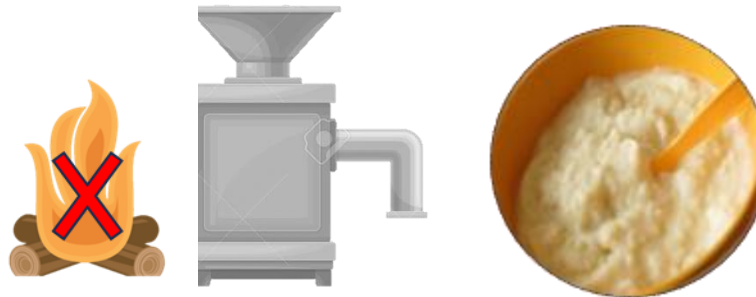


Boiled pulses



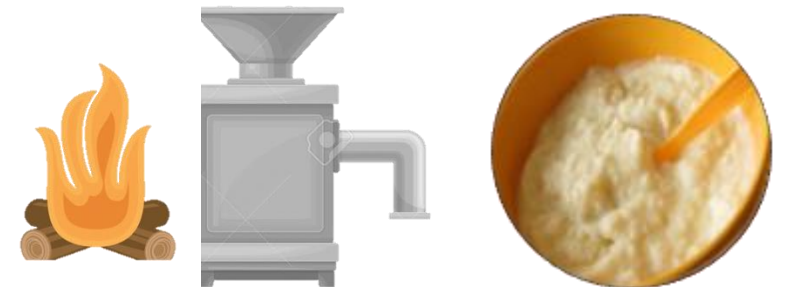
Pulses -> Soaking -> Boiling
Cook time (20-108 min) -> Boiled pulses

Non-roasted flour porridge



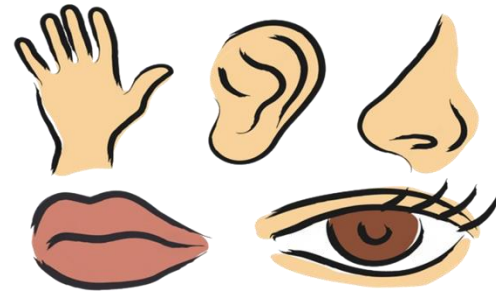
Dry pulses -> Milling
-> Non-roasted Porridge

Roasted flour porridge



Dry pulses -> Roasting -> Milling
-> Roasted Porridge

Descriptive Analysis, Training & Lexicon



- 9 trained panelists
- 27 one-hour training sessions
- Line scale 0-15
- 24 samples; 2 replications

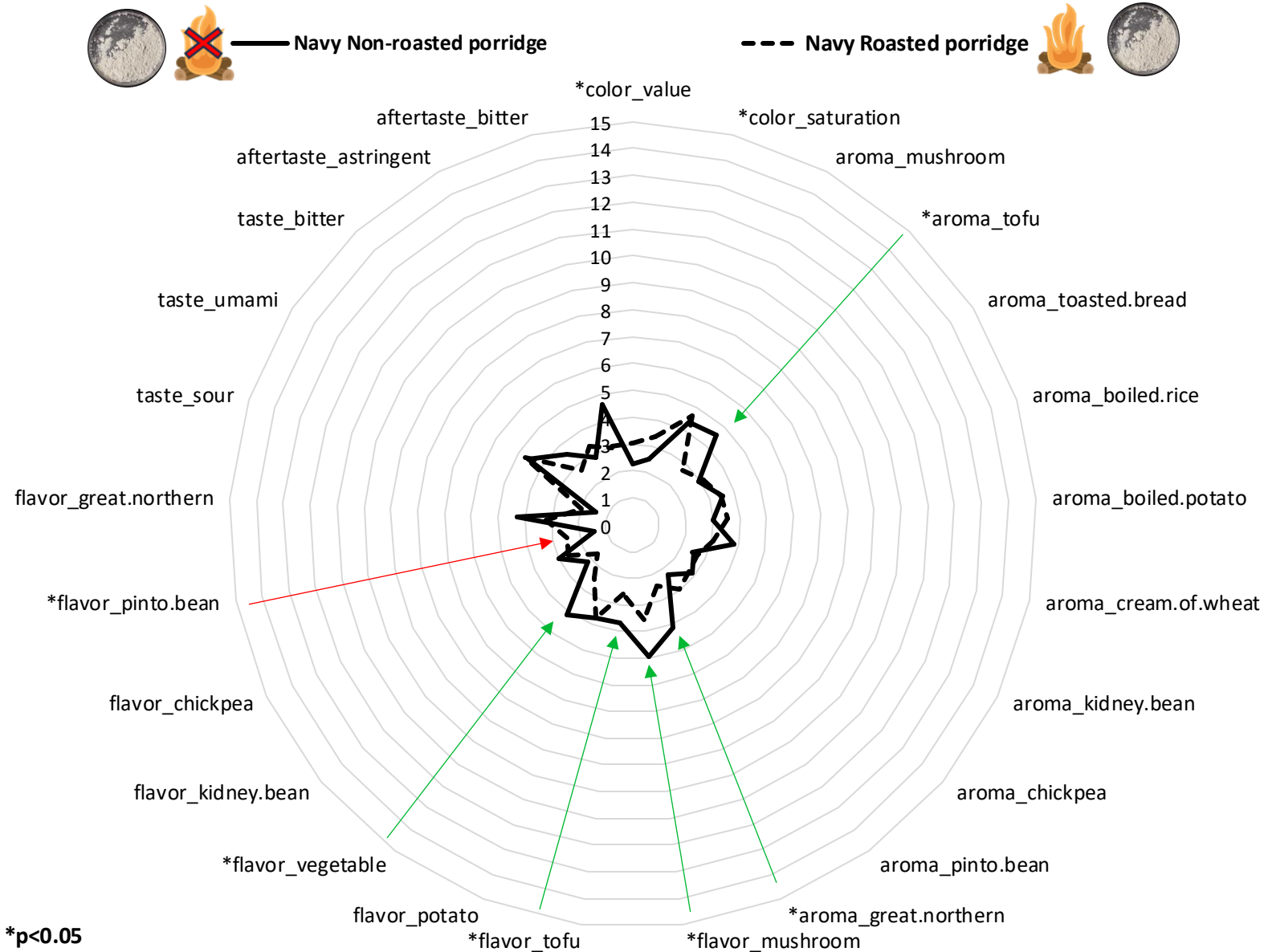
- Appearance
- Aroma
- Aroma-by-mouth/Flavor
- Taste
- Aftertaste

AROMA Descriptor
Kidney bean/Beany
Chickpeas/Beany
Pinto beans/Beany
Great northern beans/Beany
Mushroom/Musty
Boiled Potato
Boiled rice/Starchy
Toasted bread
Tofu
Grainy

AROMA BY MOUTH Descriptor
Kidney bean/Beany
Chickpeas/Beany
Pinto beans/Beany
Great northern beans/Beany
Mushroom/Musty
Boiled Potato
Tofu
Vegetable/Green



Roasting reduced known off-flavors but, increased beany flavor





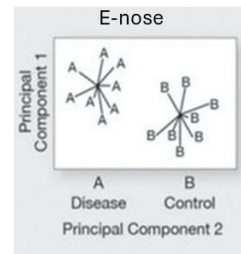
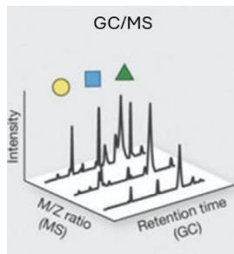
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Targeted GC-MS Analysis



Boiled pulse



Pulse flour



Porridge

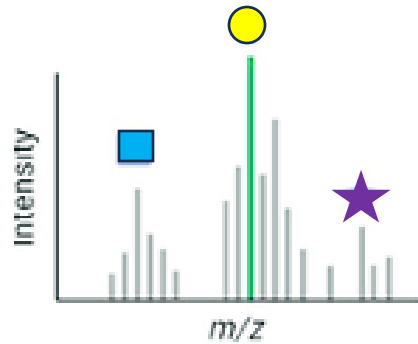
Many peaks



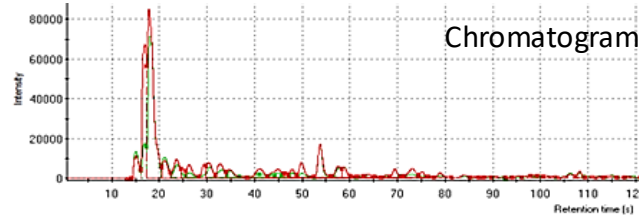
Uses authentic standards to select subset of peaks



Identity of peaks known



Chemical analytical based



Untargeted eNose Analysis



Pulse flour

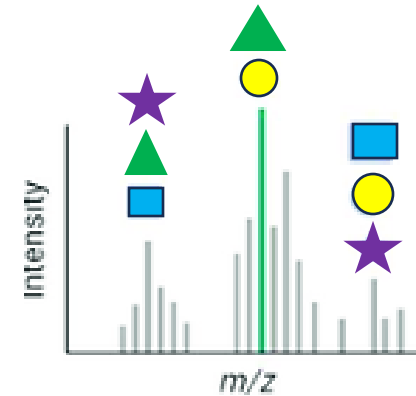
Many peaks



Uses PLS to select subset of peaks integrated with DA flavor ratings



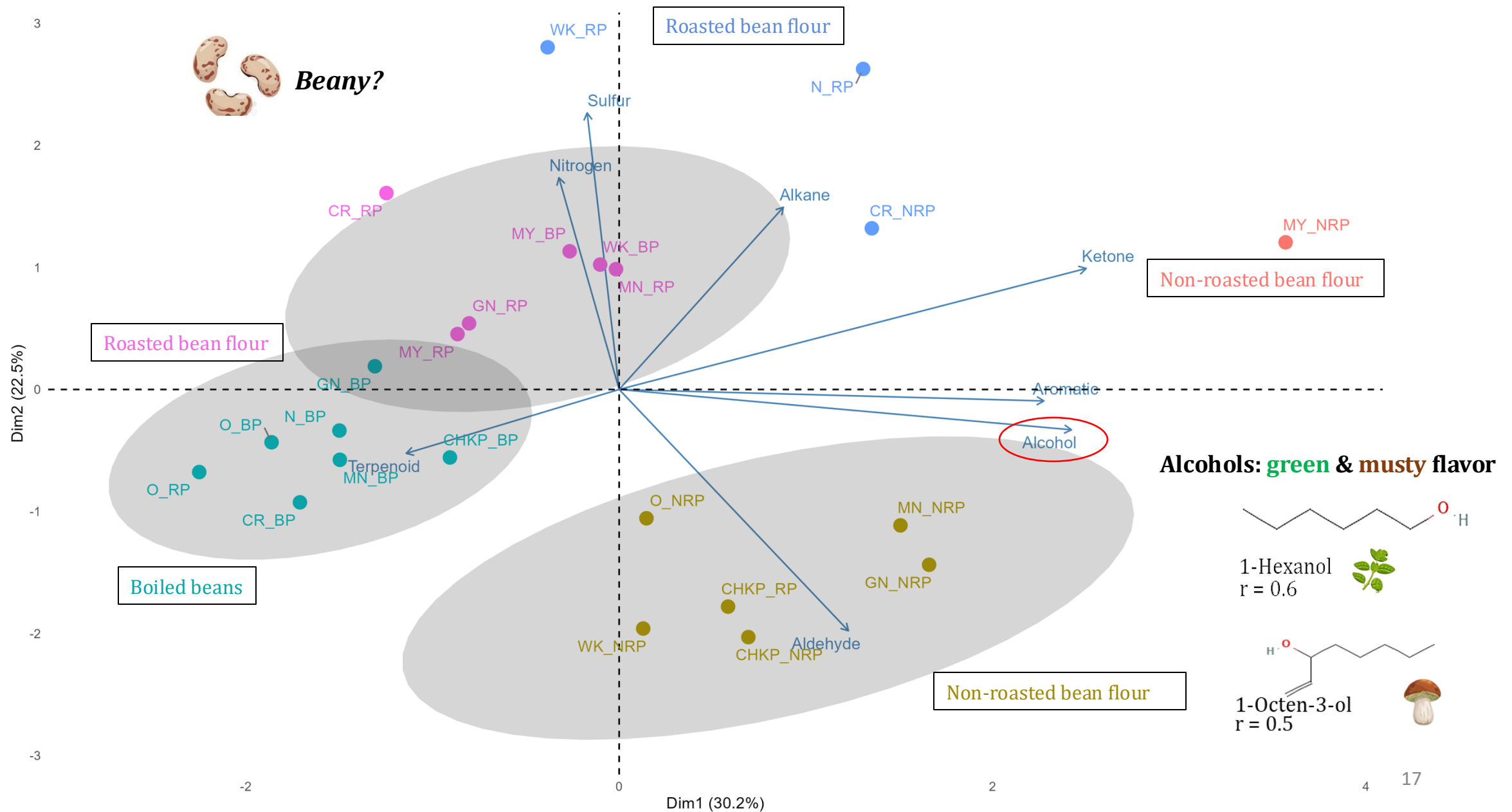
Identity of peaks unknown



Pattern based

**predictive peaks associated to potential compounds*

Volatile markers of off-flavors in pulse flour using GC-MS



Beany?

Roasted bean flour

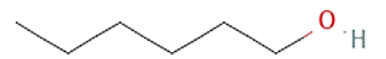
Non-roasted bean flour

Roasted bean flour

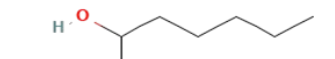
Boiled beans

Non-roasted bean flour

Alcohols: green & musty flavor



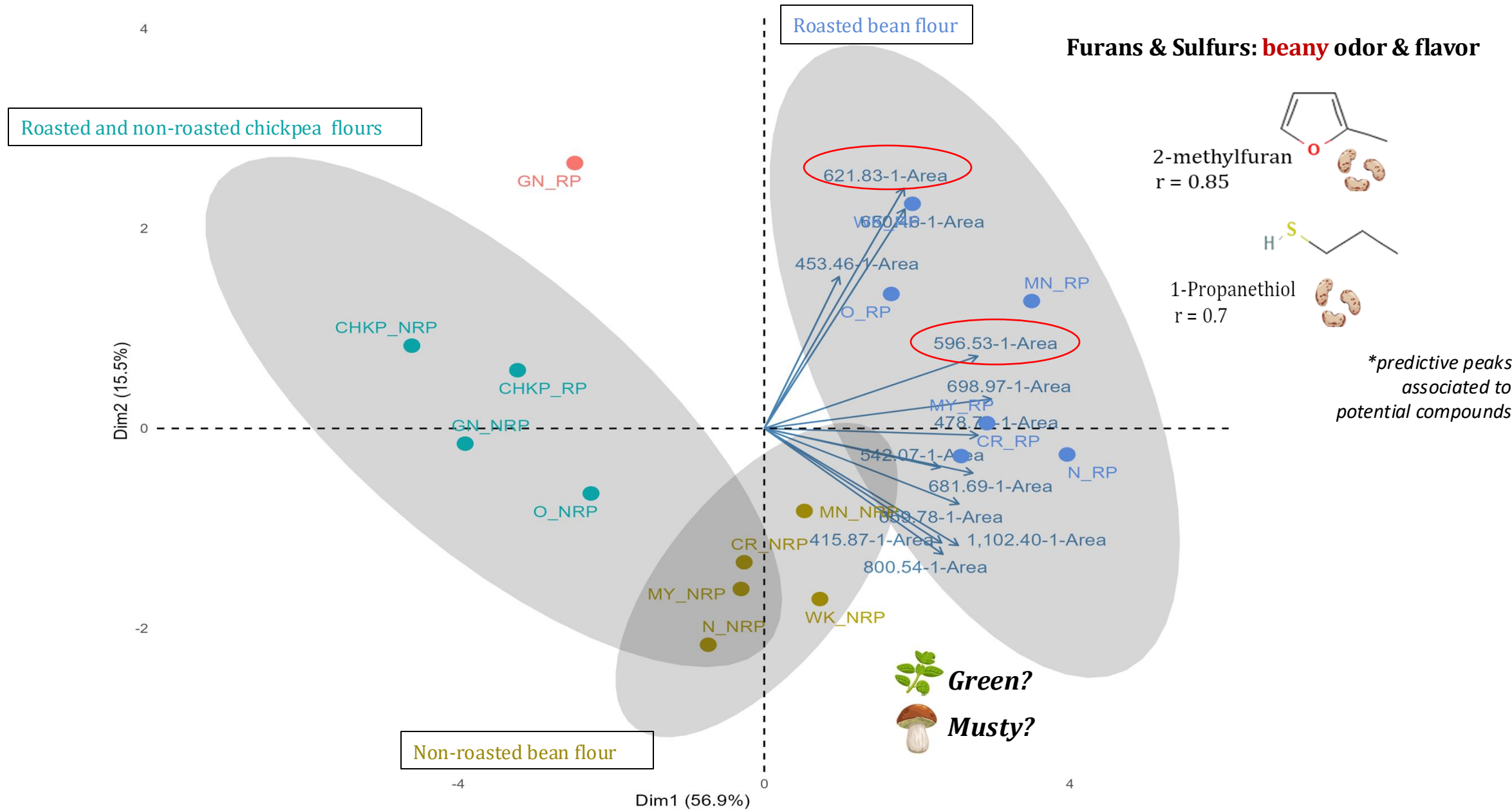
1-Hexanol
 $r = 0.6$



1-Octen-3-ol
 $r = 0.5$



Beany volatile markers identified using eNose



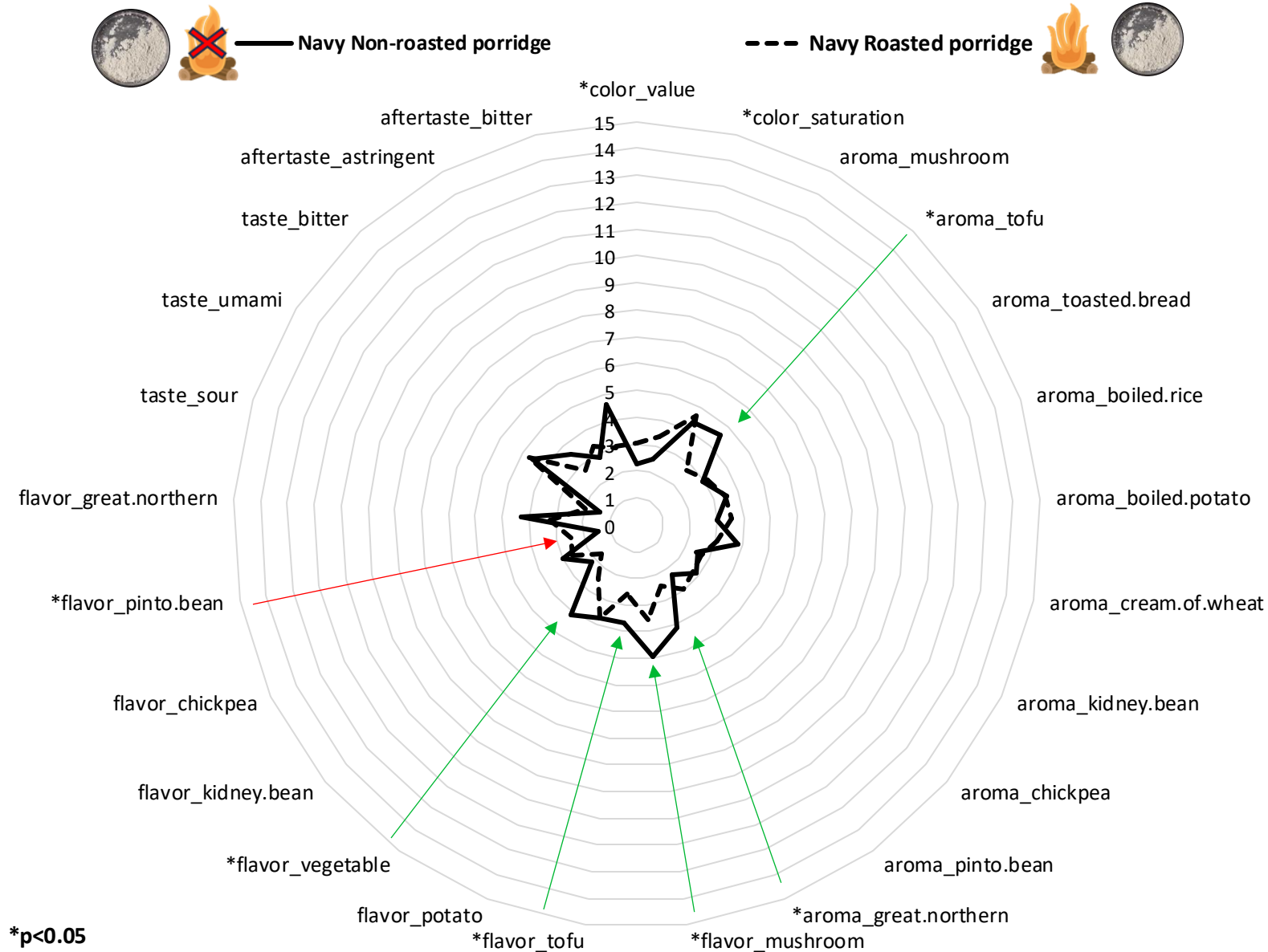
CONGRATULATIONS

YOU DID IT!!

Conclusion

What is the significance?

Roasting reduced known off-flavors but, increased beany flavor





Targeted GC-MS Analysis



Boiled pulse



Pulse flour

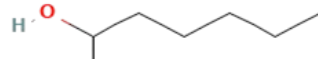


Porridge

Alcohols: **green** & **musty** flavor



1-Hexanol
r = 0.6



1-Octen-3-ol
r = 0.5

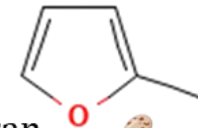


Untargeted eNose Analysis



Pulse flour

Furans & Sulfurs: **beany** odor & flavor



2-methylfuran
r = 0.85



1-Propanethiol
r = 0.7





Acknowledgements

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Thank you!

Roasting had a significant impact on the flavors of the pulses

