

## INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING Tropics and Subtropics Group

# Improvement of the Drying Performance of Pre-cooked Beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) through Ultrasonic-Assisted Hulling

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#### Introduction

· Beans are among the most important staple foods worldwide,

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		• 30°C		• 30°C
	UHB beans	50°C	HB/UT beans	50°C

containing indispensable nutrients for human wellbeing.

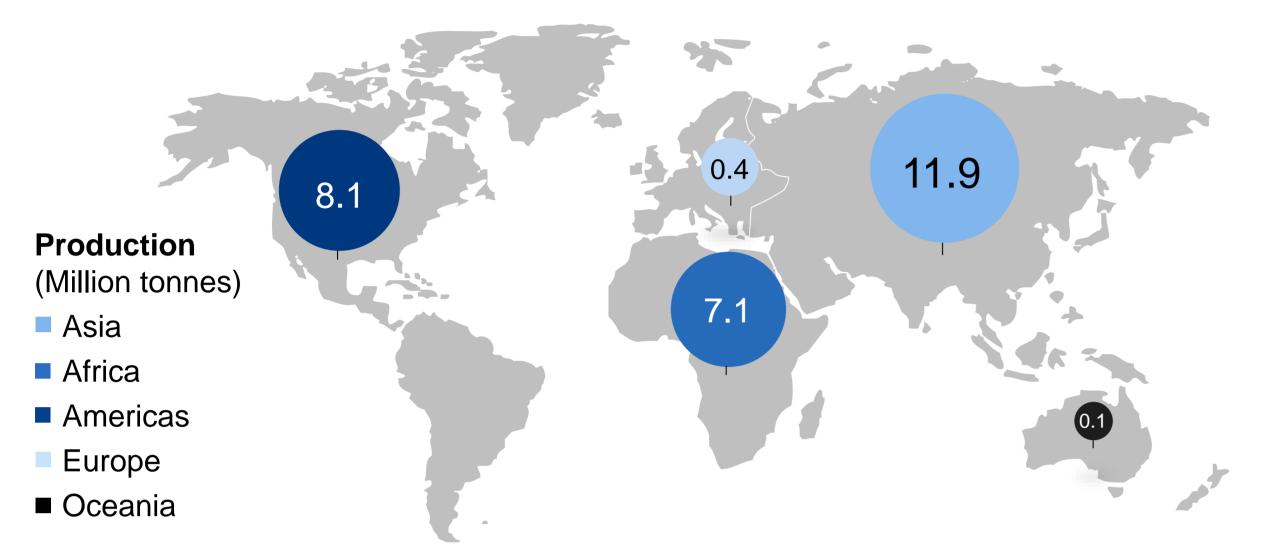
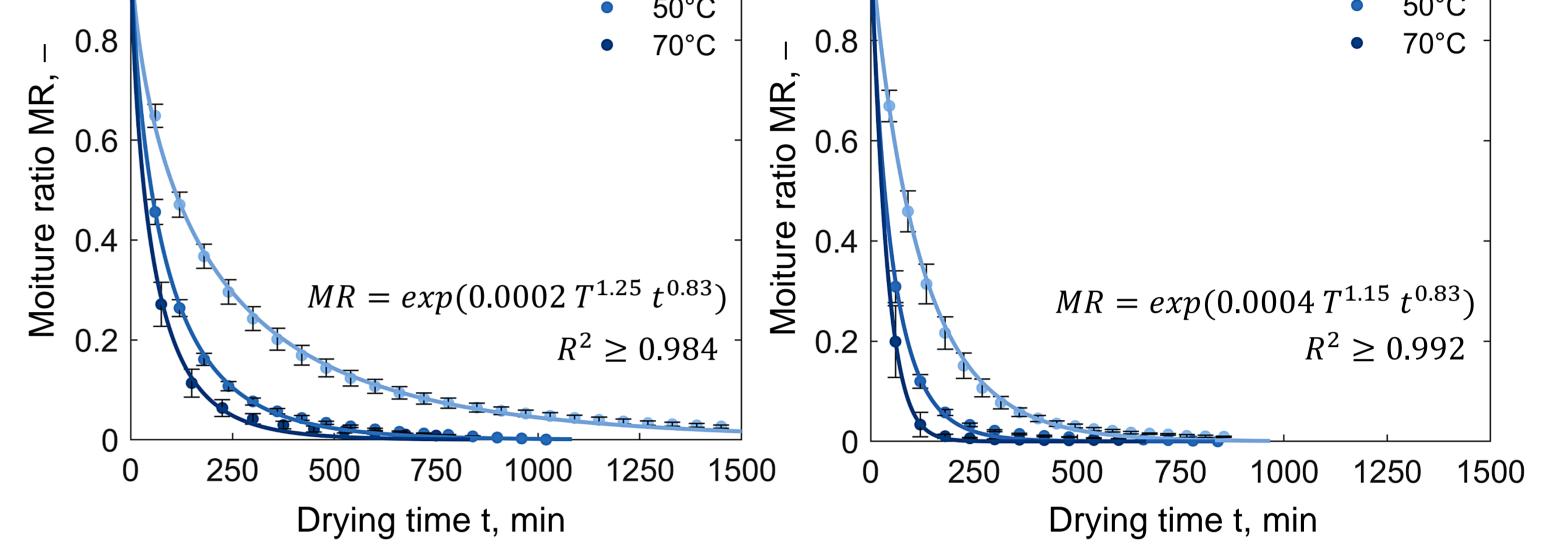


Fig. 1. Bean production by continents (FAOSTAT 2022)

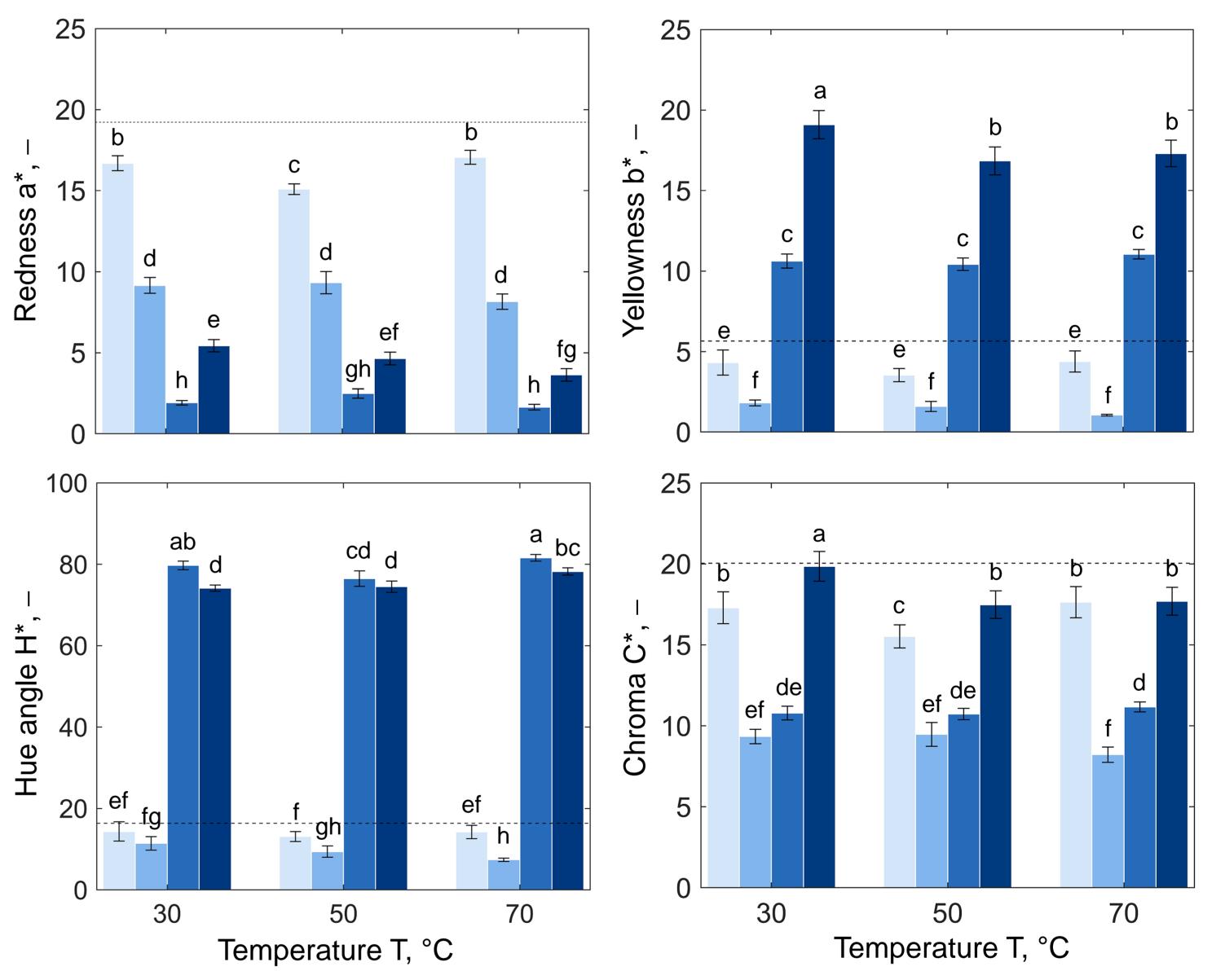
 This study aimed to investigate the influence of ultrasonic-assisted hulling on the drying behavior of pre-cooked beans.

### **Material and Methods**

- Red kidney beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), unhulled (UHB) and hulled via ultrasonication (HB/UT), were used for the experiments.
- UHB and HB/UT beans were cooked and then a sensory evaluation of trained panelists was used to determine the optimal cooking time.
- The pre-cooked beans were dried at temperatures of 30, 50, 70°C



**Fig. 4.** Drying characteristics of UHB and HB/UT beans at temperatures 30, 50 and 70°C. Solid lines indicate fitting using a semi-empirical model.



with an air velocity of 0.2 m·s<sup>-1</sup> and specific humidity of 10 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>.

• The drying characteristics, color and microstructure were investigated.

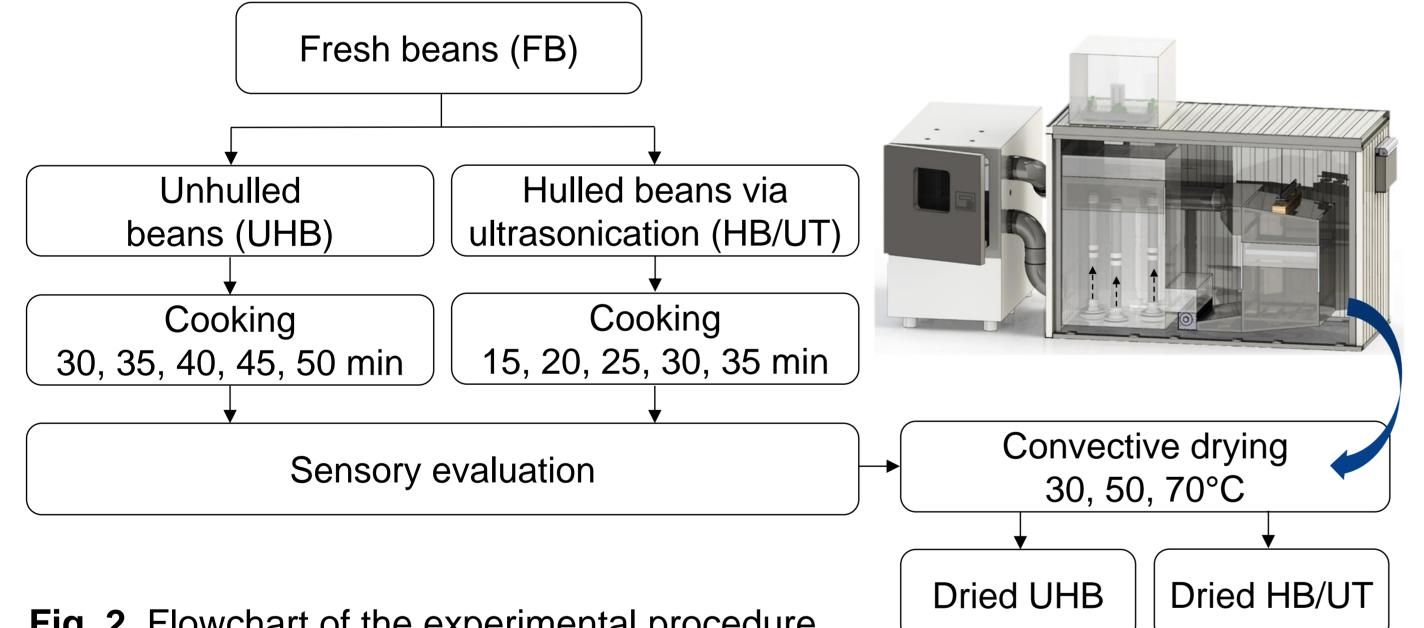
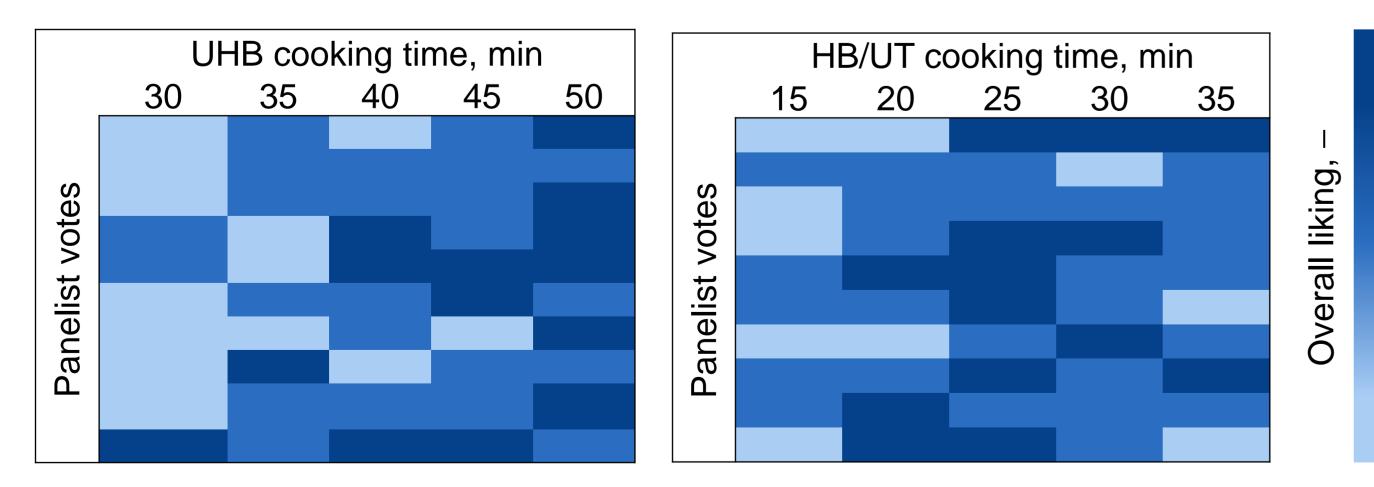


Fig. 2. Flowchart of the experimental procedure

## Results

 The cooking times of 50 and 25 min were found to be optimal for UHB and HB/UT beans, respectively.



-- FB UDH before drying UDH after drying DH/UT before drying DH/UT after drying

Fig. 5. Color changes before and after drying at temperatures 30, 50 and 70°C

- Cooking, hulling and drying had a significant effect on color change.
- Unlike 30 and 50°C, drying temperature 70°C degraded the cellular integrity of beans by breaking down the cell wall boundaries.

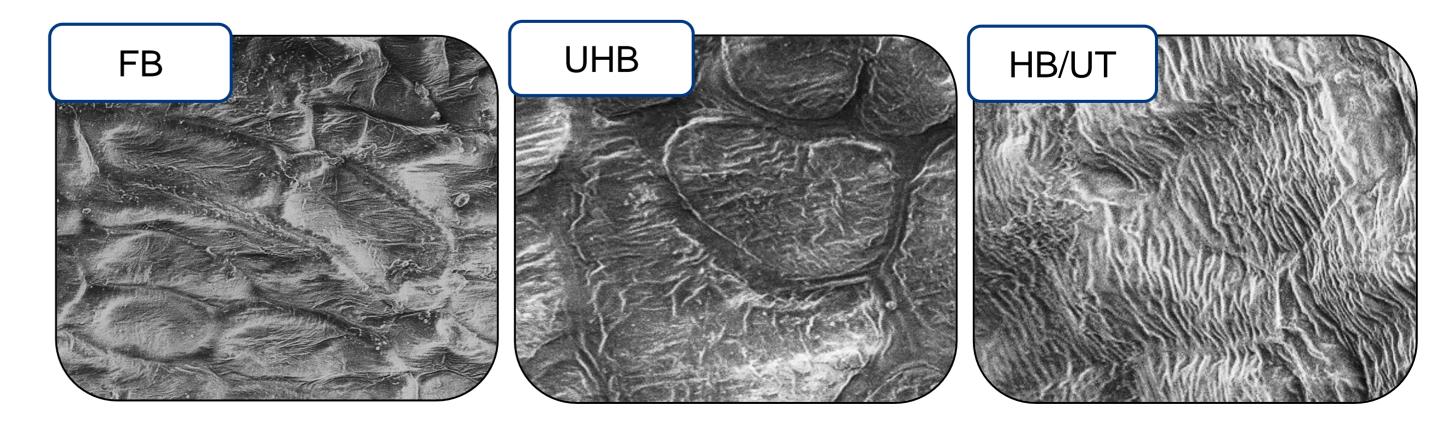


Fig. 3. Sensory evaluation results based on the overall liking of panelists

 A faster moisture transfer was observed for HB/UT compared to UHB beans, which was attributed to the lower resistance to moisture diffusion caused by hull removal. **Fig. 6.** Endosperm microstructure of FB, UHB and HB/UT beans after drying at 70°C, where the most evident changes occurred (magnification  $\times$ 1000  $\mu$ m)

### Conclusions

 Ultrasonic-assisted hulling has demonstrated a great potential for improving the drying performance of beans, thereby making it a viable alternative for practical applications.



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