

Quantification of odour active compounds and calculation of their orthonasal and retronasal detection thresholds in alcohol-free beer

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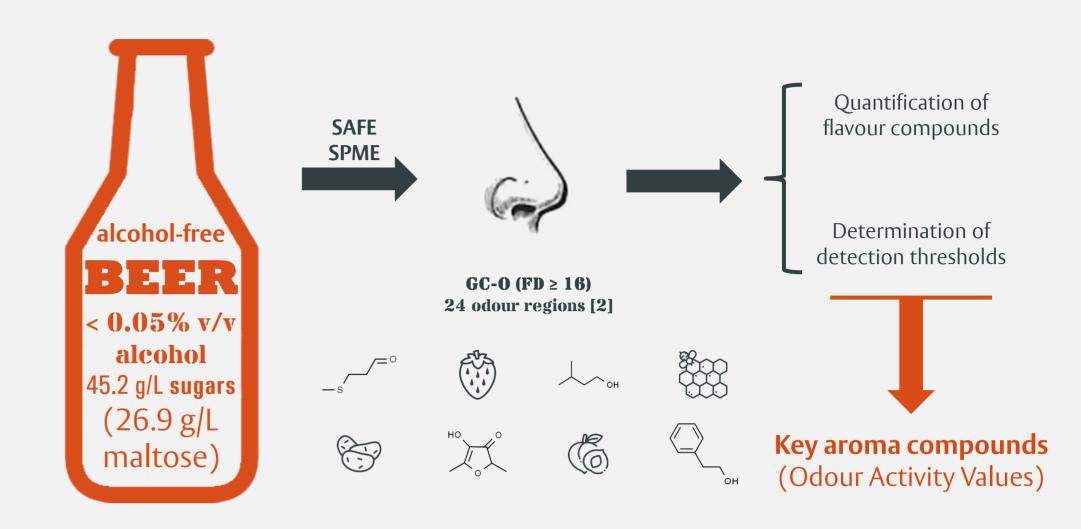
Quantification of odour active compounds and calculation of their orthonasal and retronasal detection thresholds in alcohol-free beer



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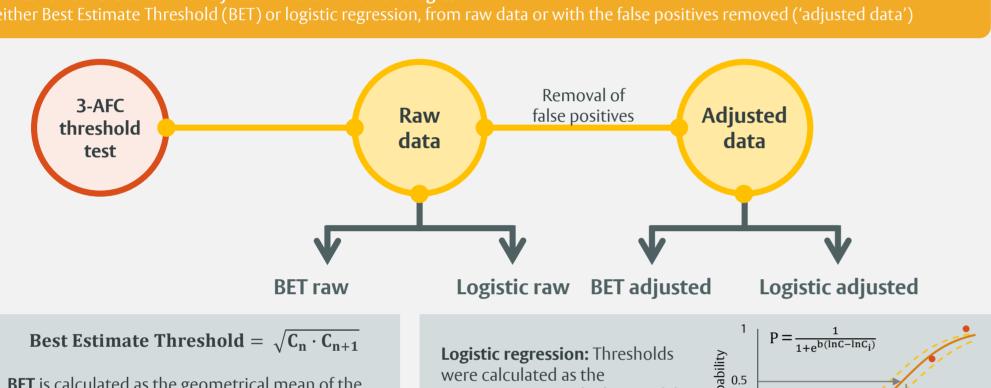
- ¹ Department of Food & Nutritional Sciences, University of Reading ,UK.
- ² Heineken Supply Chain BV, Global Innovation & Research, The Netherlands.
- Alcohol-free beers brewed by cold contact fermentation exhibit a flavour reminiscent of wort [1].
- Their **low alcohol** content (<0.05% v/v) and the high content of **sugars** alter the release properties of these beers, and thus the perception threshold of flavour compounds.
- Different threshold calculation methods were found in the literature, but the effect of the different methods has not been studied yet.

- to determine orthonasal and retronasal detection thresholds of flavour compounds in a model alcohol-free beer.
 - to check the effect of the threshold calculation method.
 - to find their odour activity values (OAV) in a reference alcohol-free beer.



Detection thresholds

hresholds were calculated by four different methodologies:



BET is calculated as the geometrical mean of the concentrations for the higher negative response (C_n) and the next positive one (C_{n+1})

concentration at which 50% of the panellists gave a correct response. Ln (Concentration)

Quantification of flavour compounds

HS-SPME-GC-MS

Acetic acid, butanoic acid, 3-methylbutanoic acid, 3-methyl-1-butanol, 2-phenylethanol, 2-phenylacetic acid, dimethyl sulfide, 2,3-butanedione, 2,3-pentanedione, acetaldehyde. SPME fibre: DVB/CAR/PDMS. GC column: Stabilwax®-DA.

PFBHA-HS-SPME-GC-MS

Methional, methylpropanal, 2-methylbutanal, 3-methylbutanal, phenylacetaldehyde, Z-4-heptenal. The SPME fibre was exposed to O-(2,3,4,5,6-pentafluorobenzyl)-hydroxylamine (PFBHA) prior to be exposed to the sample's headspace. Fibre: PDMS/DVB. GC column: VF17MS.

HPLC-UV

4-Vinylguaiacol. UV detection at 260 nm. LC column: Supelcosil Abz+ (250x4.6 mm).

UPLC-FLR

4-Vinylphenol. Fluorescence detection: excitation at 257 nm, emission at 334 nm. LC column: Acquity UPLC® BEH C18(1.7 μm, 2.1x150 mm).

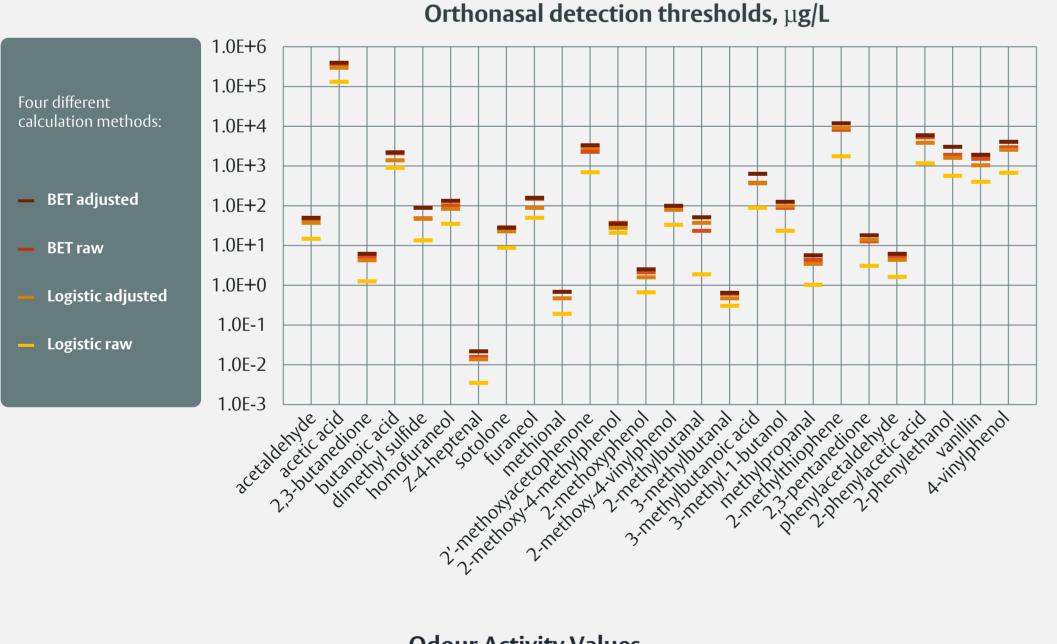
LC-MS/MS

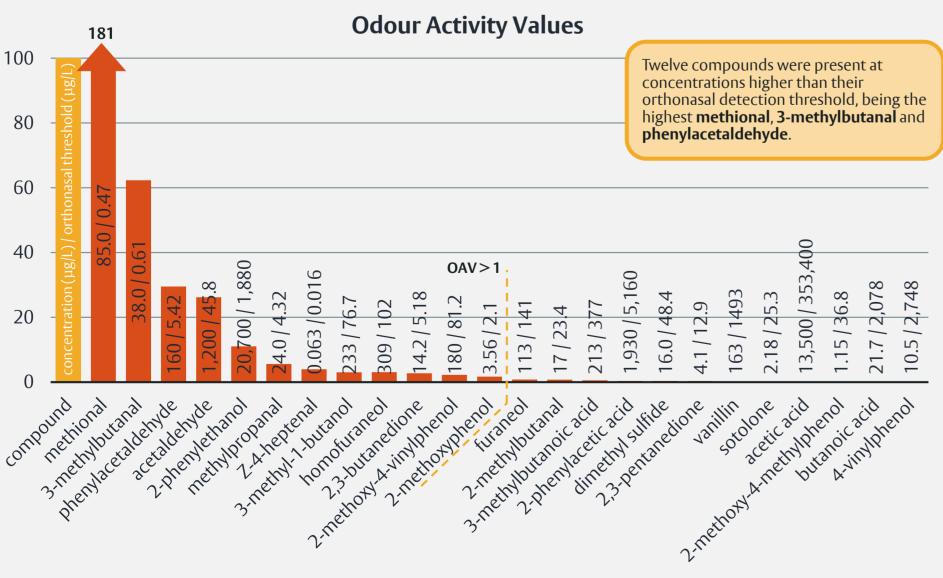
Sotolone (129.13 \rightarrow 82.18), furaneol (129.1 \rightarrow 43.1), homofuraneol (143.13 \rightarrow 69.07), vanillin (153.10→93.10). Numbers in brackets correspond to MS/MS transitions. LC column: Acquity UPLC® BEH C18(1.7 µm, 2.1x150 mm).

Dansylation-LC-MS/MS

2-Methoxyphenol (358.1 \rightarrow 171.1), **2-methoxy-4-methylphenol** (372.1 \rightarrow 171.1). Hydroxyl groups were derivatised with dansyl chloride. MS/MS transitions of the derivatised compounds in brackets. LC column: Agilent Zorbax® SB-18(1.8 μm, 2.1x100 mm).

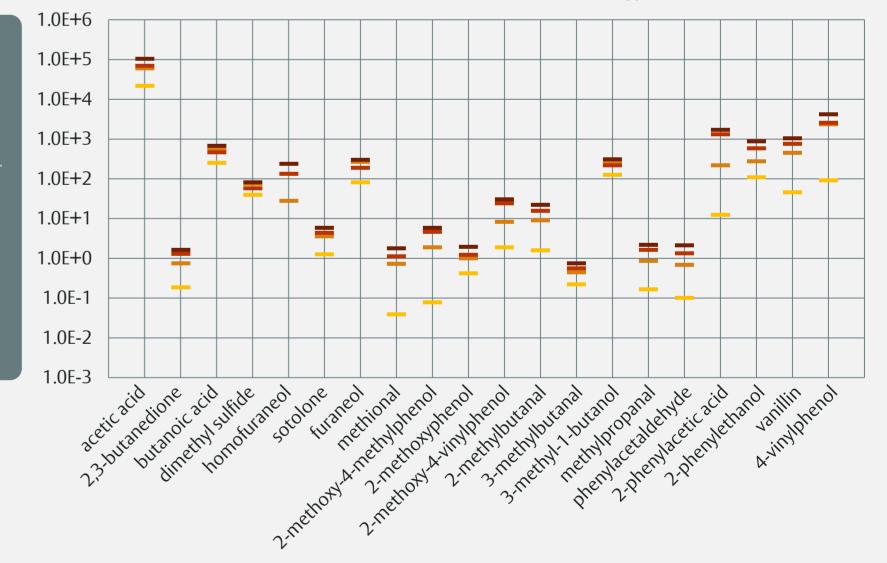
Retronasal detection thresholds, µg/L





The compounds with highest concentrations were **2-phenylethanol** (20,700 μ g/L), **acetic acid** (13,500 μ g/L), **2-phenylacetic acid** (1,930 μ g/L), and acetaldehyde (1,200 μ g/L). On the other hand, the ones with the lowest concentrations were **Z-4-heptenal** (0.063 μ g/L), **2-methoxy-4-methyphenol** (1.15 μ g/L), and **2,3-pentanedione** (4.1 μ g/L).

Both **orthonasal** and retronasal detection thresholds were distributed across a broad range of values. **Differences** between calculation methods were higher for retronasal thresholds due to the higher variability of retronasal outcomes.



Conclusions

- Threshold values were dependent on the calculation method chosen, as well as on the treatment of the data for the removal of false positives.
- Strecker aldehydes were found to be of great importance for the worty, malty aroma of alcohol-free beers brewed by cold contact fermentation.
- The results from our study will help brewers and beer science researchers understand the contribution of aroma compounds to alcohol-free beer, and thus improve quality and consumer acceptance.

Want to know more details of our threshold study? **Check out our last publication!**



