

The 5th International Electronic **Conference on Foods**



28-30 October 2024 | Online

A Comparative Analysis of Cold Brew Coffee Aroma Using the Gas Chromatography–Olfactometry–Mass **Spectrometry Technique: Headspace–Solid-Phase Extraction and Headspace Solid-Phase Microextraction Methods for the Extraction of Sensory-Active Compounds**

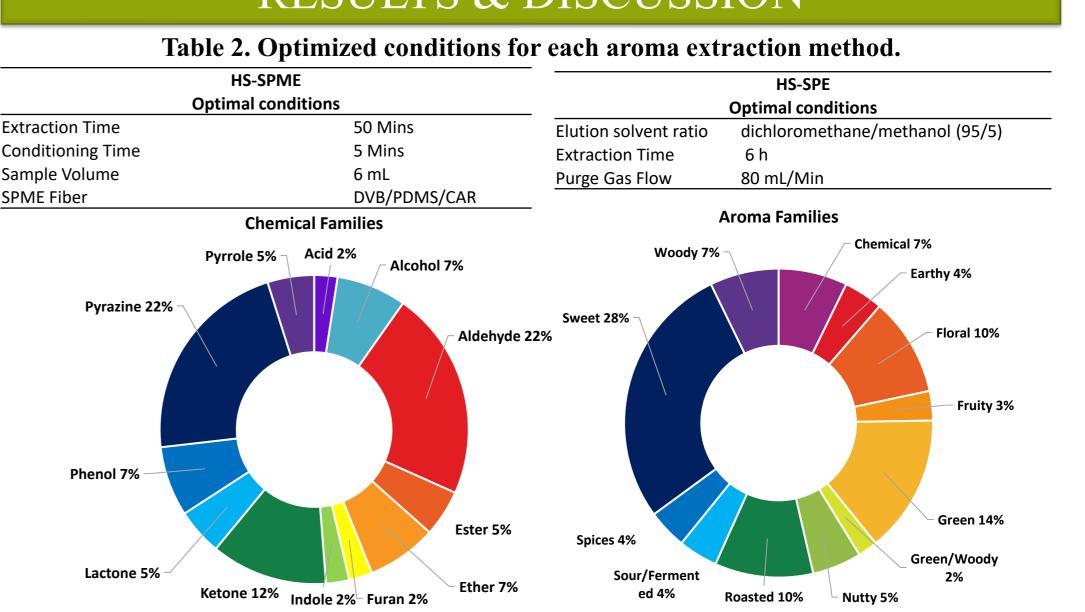
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INTRODUCTION & AIM

Coffee is widely consumed for its aroma, flavor, and caffeine content, leading to the exploration of new preparation methods, such as cold brew (CB). This cold extraction technique is known for its smooth and fresh taste, with lower acidity and bitterness, and higher caffeine content due to prolonged extraction times.

The study aimed to develop a method to identify volatile compounds in CB that contribute to its aroma and sensory profile. Gas chromatography with olfactometry and mass spectrometry (GC-O-MS), along with headspace extraction methods, were used for a more precise characterization of these compounds

TOP 65 COUNTRIES DRINK THE MOST COFFEE IN THEIR **TOP 19 COFFEE-EXPORTING COUNTRIES**



RESULTS & DISCUSSION

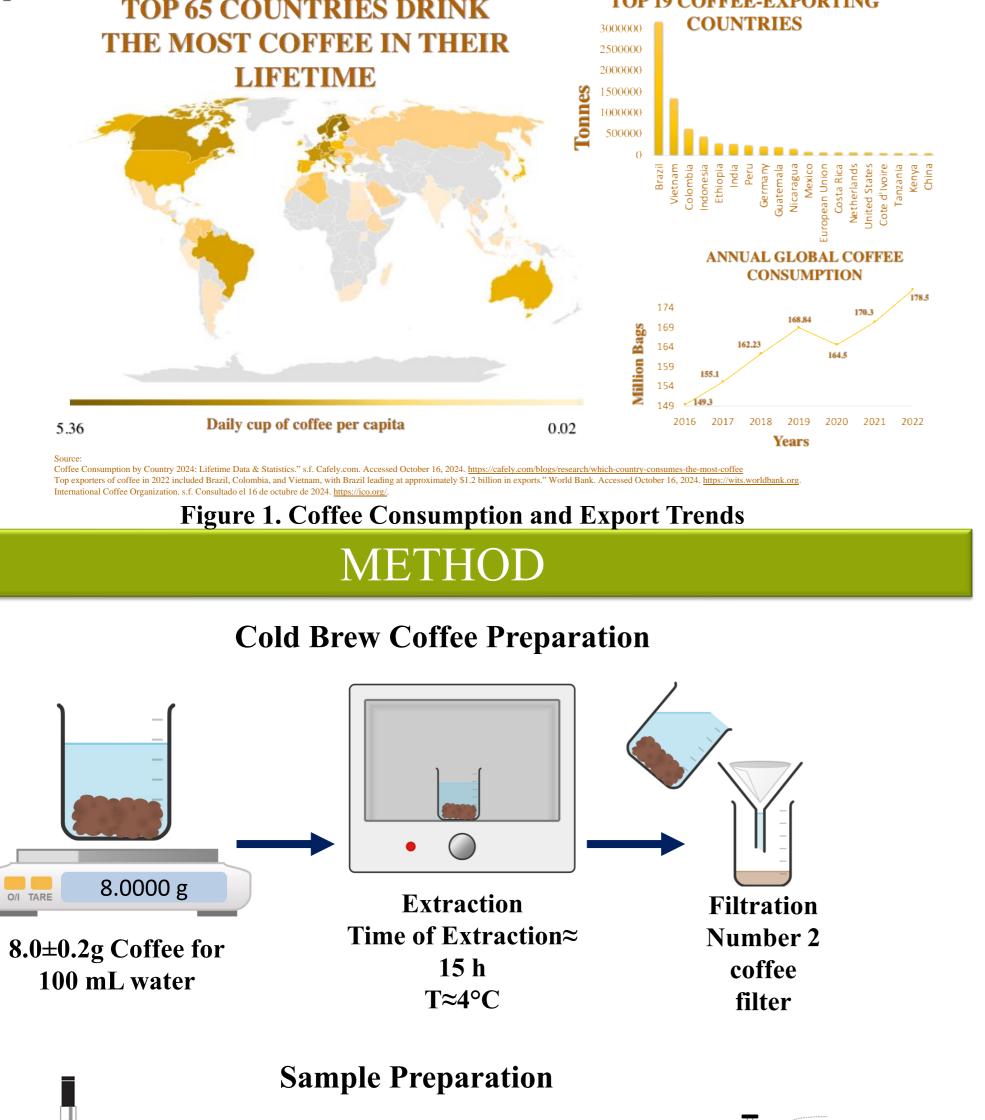


Figure 2. Proportions of chemical and aroma compound families identified in Cold Brew.

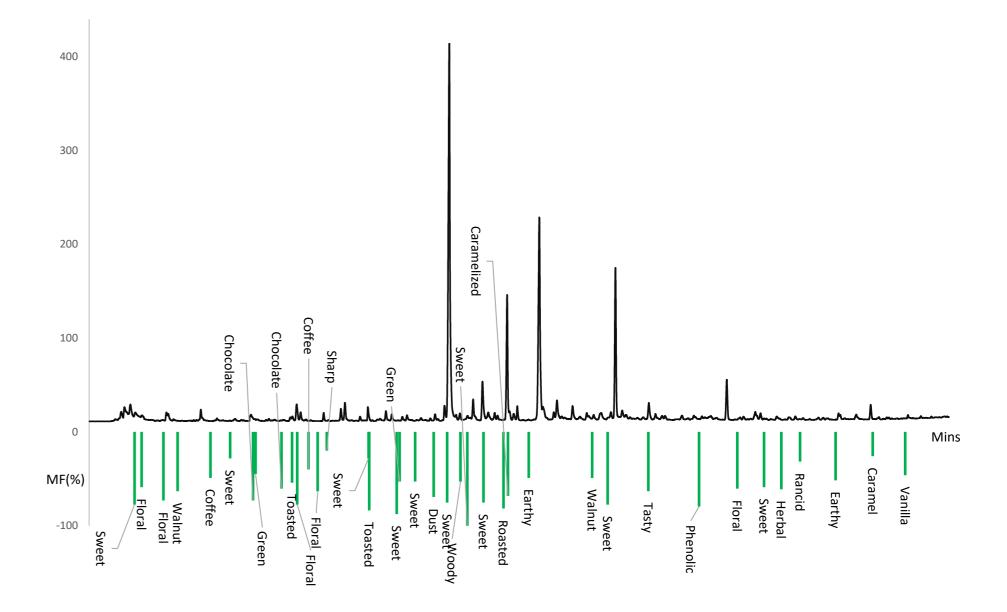


Figure 3. Olfactogram obtained through GC-O-MS with modified frequencies.

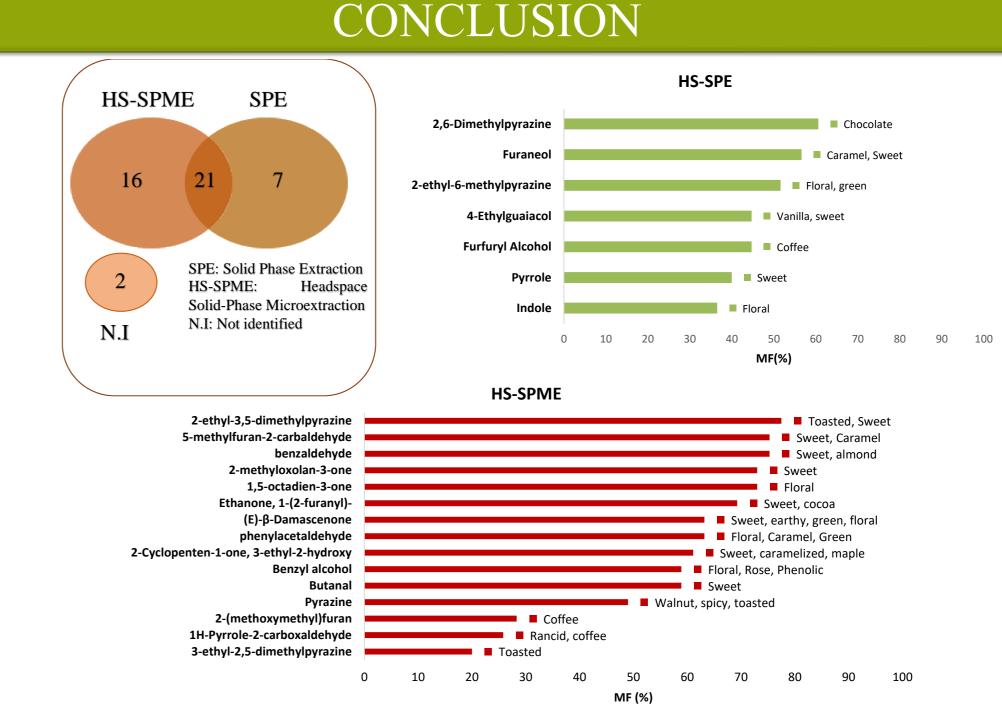




Table 1. Chromatographic Conditions

Column Information				
Name	DB-FFAP column	Oven Program		
Length (m)	60	Ū		_
Internal Diameter (mm)	0.25	Temperature °C	Rate (°C/min)	Time
Film Thickness (µm)	0.25	50	3	3,1
Ec	uipment Information	50	5	
Equipment	GC-O-MS	150	7	36,43
Model	Trace 1300 chromatography system			54.20
Manufacturer	Thermo Fisher Scientific	240	0	51,29
Olfactory Port Type	ODP2, Gerstel, Mülheim, Germany			

Figure 4. The most important compounds for the aroma of Cold Brew in each extraction method

FUTURE WORK / REFERENCES

We are currently investigating how coffee varieties, different roast levels, and qualities affect the final aroma of Cold Brew coffee



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