

Πτυχιακή εργασία

ΧΗΜΙΚΗ ΣΥΣΤΑΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΕΛΑΙΟΛΑΔΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΟΞΕΙΔΩΣΗ

ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ ΣΤΡΑΤΗ



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, 2020

Πνευματικά δικαιώματα

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Λέξεις κλειδιά: , ,

ABSTRACT

Since ancient times, olive oil has been extremely important to the human life, since it has various health benefits. This is why until today special emphasis is given to every stage, from the cultivation of the olive trees to its delivery for consumption. A very important stage is that of its production, during which the appropriate check needs to be conducted to avoid any alterations on the product.

Olive oil's ingredients are the fatty acids, which can be divided into two categories (saponifiable and unsaponifiable fraction), affected by various parameters. These parameters can decrease the amounts of ingredients in the olive oil and affect the organoleptic properties. The goal of the present study is the analysis of the alterations observed in olive oil, the hydrolysis and the oxidation and the way they can be analyzed so that they do not negatively affect the quality of the olive oil. In addition, quality indicators will be measured, like the acidity level, the number of peroxides, the indicators K232 and K268 and Δn , which can be characterized as the most important criteria for the quality of the olive oil.

The methods investigated aimed at measuring the degree of oxidation of the olive oil during its maintenance. One of the methods was the Rancimat method which aimed at defining the oxidative stability of the fats and the oils when the induction time of oxidation has been measured. In addition, the DPPH method was used to evaluate the oxidative stability of the olive oils. One more method, the FRAP method, which when conducted on acidic pH relies on the ability of pH to reduce iron. This reduction affects the ionization potential which leads to the transfer of hydrogen atoms and increases the redox potential. The thiobarbituric acid method (malonic dialdehyde) is used to measure the final products of lipid oxidation. Finally, with the EPR method, the goal is to detect molecules or atoms that have unpaired electrons. The radicals that may be created are measured directly by the EPR method and cannot affect the quality of the olive oil (tanning), nor the health of the consumer.

Keywords: olive oil, oxidation, quality