Effect of Fermentation Condition on the Quality and Yield of Taiwan Sorghum Spirits

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ABSTRACT

In the production of natural block Koji, the amounts of coarse wheat flour, fine wheat flour, and water, in addition to determining the quality of the block Koji, are the major factor in determining the texture of the raw black Koji. It also affects the quantity of Koji microflora produced, the oxygenation, and water activity, as well as producing the characteristic aroma and chemical properties of the Koji. The ideal wheat powder mixture is composed of 30% coarse powder (grainsize > 16 mesh sieve), 40% medium powder (grain size between 16 and 35mesh sieves), and 30% fine powder (grain side < 35 mesh sieve). Sufficient water is then added to the powder mixture until the water content is arround 36-37%. Koji produced under these conditions is better to be molded into blocks, has a texture well-balanced between softness and firmness, and is fluffy and sticks together well. Additionally, the temperature of the culture is more easily controlled to adhere to the ideal culture temperature curve. The resulting product is of better quality, and this process reduces the chances of producing a bad batch. Maintaining the block Koji at a steady temperature is very important when producing high-temperature Koji. For example, the open-shelf method used in making mid-temperature Koji for Taiwanese Kaoliang is inappropriate for high-temperature Koji. As a result of the large spaces between shelves, this method cannot reach the high temperatures achieved by the "gather Koji" method used in China, where the block Koji is covered by hay to increase the temperature. Even when a room is kept warm and moist, the temperature can only reach a high of around 55 . This falls into the upper end of the temperature range for mid-temperature Koji, but cannot meet the high-temperature Koji requirement of 60 above. Many factors affect the resulting alcohol yield and quality: the Sorghum rice characteristics, the water content, the kernel popping rate, the acidity levels in the mash, the initial culture temperature, the quality and quantity of the Koji added, the fermentation container, environmental factors such as bacteria levels and cleanliness, and the mash temperature control during fermentation. Changes in any of these factors will produce changes in the result. In the process of distillation of the fermented mash, newly fermented grain mix should be added with Koji to thrice-fermented mash or spent grain (5% mash, 5-20% spent grains) to promote smooth production in first-time fermentation. The alcohol yield and flavor of the wine is greatly improved over wine made from the distillation of fermented mash or fermented grain alone. Sorghum spirits fermented by the piling up method is characterized by high acidity and high ester content compared to conventionally- fermented Taiwanese Sorghum spirits. It is more suitable for use in blended and is good for stabilizing the quality of Taiwanese Sorghum spirits. By using twice-fermented mash, which contains the correct amount of acid for piling up, the temperature will rise more slowly than if unfermented pure grain is used, and low alcohol yield can be avoided. The wine thus produced also has better flavor and character. By adding the correct amount of Aspergillus oryzae to light-flavor fermented Taiwanese Sorghum spirits mash and putting it through the process of fermentation and distillation, the soy-sauce flavored Sorghum spirits can be obtained. During the fermentation process of 6% mid-temperature type Da qu, the addition of 4% (by weight) Aspergillus oryzae soy bean Koji followed by two months of fermentation at room temperature produces a spirits with a very strong aromatic, soy-sauce flavor, and features high acidity, esters, and higher alcohol. The taste and flavor are similar to the soy-sauce type of Sorghum spirits. Both have taste and flavors obviously different from light-flavor Taiwanese Sorghum spirits.

Keywords: Sorghum

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