



**Title** The Development of Test Kit for Aged Rice Analysis

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**Abstract**

Aged rice is preferred by most consumers as it provides better cooking qualities.

Determination of fresh-aged rice index usually applied sensory evaluation technique. This method is time consuming and the results cannot be scientifically compared. This research investigated the

efficiencies of two chemical methods used for determination of fresh-aged rice index. Method 1 is made of mixed indicators, and the principle is based on indicators' color which will be changed in

according to lipid oxidation by lipase during the storage of rice. Method 2 is based on peroxidase activity which will be deteriorated during storage of rice. They were used for determination of fresh-

aged rice index of 6 rice cultivars, 4 from non-waxy rice cultivars (KDML 105, Chai Nat 1, Chai Nat 2 and Phitsanulok 2) and 2 from waxy rice cultivars (San-pah-tawng and RD 6). Rice samples were

kept in the forms of paddy and polished rice. Fresh-aged rice index of the samples was determined by using the mentioned methods every 2 weeks over the storage period of 24 weeks (6 months). At

room Temperature(25 – 30 Degree Celsius)it was found that both methods were capable of detecting fresh-aged rice index. The color of chemical solutions from both methods changed with

regards to the age of rice and it can be detected by a spectrophotometer. Rice which has been kept in the paddy form provided more consistent results. Moreover, method 1 gave acceptable results.

Thus, it is recommended for industrial application as it is inexpensive, simple and fast.

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