QUALITY OF SPECIALTY COFFEE: BALANCE BETWEEN AROMA, FLAVOUR AND BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE COMPOUND COMPOSITION: REVIEW

Ilze Laukalēja, Zanda Krūma
Latvia University of Life Sciences and Technologies, Latvia
ilze.laukalēja@gmail.com

Abstract
Specialty coffee, according to Specialty Coffee Association of America (SCAA) standards, is coffee which has been standardized from the coffee plantation process until its delivery to the consumer, in compliance with all quality standards, to highlight the characteristics of the beverage. With increasing coffee consumption, more attention is focused not only on the flavour and texture of the drink, but also on the impact of coffee on health. The beneficial effects of coffee on human health are mainly based on a wide range of biologically active components. The coffee composition of the biologically active compounds and flavour compounds are influenced differently by almost all technological processes. The aim of this review was to summarize recent scientific developments about composition of aroma, flavour and biologically active compounds in specialty coffee and evaluate the best possibilities to balance health promoting and flavour attributes. Specialty coffee mainly focuses on fruity, floral, sweet and acidic notes in coffee, which are opposite to phenolic compound aroma characteristics during roasting process. In conclusion, roasting temperature significantly influences all biologically active compounds and important aroma, flavour volatiles in coffee. All compound concentration, except coffee melanoidins, decreases during roasting process. Light-medium roast level could provide stability among floral, fruity aroma, flavour notes and biologically active compounds (phenolic compounds and coffee melanoidins) in coffee.

Key words: specialty coffee, volatile compounds, biologically active compounds, coffee quality.

Introduction
Coffee consumption is significantly increasing each year. With increasing coffee consumption, consumers pay more attention to the quality of the coffee – taste, appearance and information about coffee origin, post-harvesting process, roast level, grind size and preferred brewing technique. The highest quality coffee is characterized by a fruity, nutty flavour and pleasant acidity, bitterness that defines the composition of the specialty coffee volatile compounds (Sepúlveda et al., 2016).

Specialty coffee is coffee which has been standardized from the coffee plantation process until its delivery to the consumer, in compliance with all quality standards, to highlight the characteristics of the beverage. The main criterion for specialty coffee is to provide the taste, aroma and texture qualities to the coffee beverage (Sepúlveda et al., 2016; Kim et al., 2018;).

With increasing coffee consumption, more attention is focused not only on the flavour and texture of the drink but also on the impact of coffee on health. The beneficial effects of coffee on human health are mainly based on a wide range of biologically active compounds (Caprioli et al., 2014; Nuhu, 2014).

Specialty coffee quality is focused on the texture, aroma and taste of the drink, but focusing mainly on the flavour compounds, the balance of biologically active compounds is disrupted. The coffee composition of the biologically active compounds and flavour compounds are influenced differently by almost all technological processes (Vignoli et al., 2014). The aim of this review was to summarize recent scientific developments about composition of aroma, flavour and biologically active compounds in specialty coffee and evaluate the best possibilities to balance health promoting and flavour attributes.

Materials and Methods
This research was proceeded by using the monographic method, summarizing actual researches of specialty coffee chemical composition. This review summarizes differences between volatile and biologically active compound composition in specialty coffee, and theological processes, which influences them most.

Results and Discussion
Non volatile compound composition of coffee
Chemical composition of lipid, protein and carbohydrates in coffee contains the precursors function for developing flavour, aroma composition of the coffee beverage. It is also one of the reasons why specialty standards are significantly higher for green coffee. Specialty coffee standards for green coffee quality (environmental factors, post-harvesting process) can ensure high sensory qualities to roasted coffee and coffee brew (Joët et al., 2010; Somporn et al., 2011).

One of the main chemical components is coffee lipid (coffee oil). In Coffea arabica coffee lipid content varies between 15%, but in Coffea canephora only 10% from dry matter (Aleriana et al., 2011). Lipid composition in coffee mostly consists of triglycerides, diterpene alcohols and esterified sterols. The diterpenes kahweol and cafestol are the main...
Coffee oils. C. arabica coffee has higher kahweol and cafestol concentration than C. canephora. Both diterpenes are relatively rare in free form and are mainly found in esterified form with fatty acids, for example, linoleic acid, which also gives the bitterness to coffee. It has been reported that fatty acids composition in specialty coffee is important to bring mouthfeel characteristics (body, texture) and essential aroma, flavor compounds to the coffee beverage. Saturated fatty acids have proven positive correlation with sensory qualities of specialty coffee. Coffee with higher content of stearic and arachidic fatty acid shows more intense body, texture of coffee, but coffee with higher myristic fatty acid content has a positive correlation with acidity (Fassio et al., 2017). Unsaturated fatty acids have negative correlation with sensory criteria like aroma, flavour, acidity, body, which are important specialty coffee criteria. Unsaturated fatty acids tend to oxidize and the oxidation process leads to unpleasant aroma and essential oils. The oxidation process creates ‘rested coffee flavour’ and increases free fatty acid content, one of the reasons could be associated with elaidic acid content in coffee (Figueiredo et al., 2015; Fassio et al., 2017).

Carbohydrates make the largest part of coffee bean chemical composition (~ 60% of green coffee bean dry matter). Carbohydrates have one of the crucial roles in coffee quality – forming aroma, flavour and colour in the roasting process. The most important compounds are sucrose and polysaccharides. In green coffee beans polysaccharides, like arabinogalactans, galactomannans, create an insoluble polysaccharide complex, whose function is to straighten the cell walls of coffee bean (Fischer et al., 2001; Steen et al., 2017). In the process of roasting, these qualities are reduced because of polysaccharide degradation and falling formation of reduced sugars like mannose, arabinose or glucose. Reduction of sugars further forms a wide range of aroma compounds (Fischer et al., 2001; Geromel et al., 2008; Figueiredo et al., 2015; Toledo et al., 2016). C. arabica contains 5 – 9% sucrose and 48 – 55% total polysaccharides, while C. canephora contains 4 – 7% sucrose and 38 – 48% total polysaccharides. Sucrose content in coffee positively correlates with acidity and sweetness (Figueiredo et al., 2013; Fassio et al., 2017). It has been proven that coffee with higher organic acid content and sucrose content has a higher final sensory score of coffee quality. In sucrose degradation process, reducing sugars are formed, which are important elements in Maillard reaction (Borém et al., 2016). Sucrose composition in coffee bean is highly associated with coffee cherry maturation. The slower maturation process of the coffee fruit is associated with formation of many complex sugars. It is one of the reasons why Specialty coffee standards are the highest for harvesting and post harvesting process (Geromel et al., 2008; Joët et al., 2010).

Coffee proteins in C. arabica are in a slightly lower concentration than in C. canephora (10 – 13% from dry matter). Coffee proteins consist of amino acids and peptides. In C. arabica and C. canephora are three main amino acids – glutamic acid, aspartic acid and γ-aminobutyric acid (GABA) (Rendón, Salva, & Bragagnolo, 2014; Bressanello et al., 2017). All amino acid concentration rapidly decreases after roasting temperature over 180 °C. In the roasting process amino acids react with reducing sugars (Maillard reaction) and form pyrroles, pyridines, pyrazines, but reducing sugars can also react with free amino acids (Strecker reaction) forming aldehydes (Toci et al., 2013). Coffee proteins work as precursors for coffee aroma, flavor, it is because of protein-aroma compound or protein-flavor compound binding. Proteins have a positive correlation with phenolic compounds and coffee melanoids, which can be explained by protein and phenolic compound involvement in coffee melanoidin formation (Coelho et al., 2014).

Melanoids are formed in roasting process as Maillard reaction final products (Coelho et al., 2014). There has been reported that polysaccharides, chlorogenic acid and proteins are involved in melanoidin formation (Moreira et al., 2012). Melanoids have a positive influence to sensory qualities of coffee and positive impact to health. Melanoids have an important role in coffee crema (layer of foam found on the surface of a shot of espresso coffee) formation in espresso coffee. Coffee melanoids are associated with bitter sweet roast flavor, which is increasing with the roasting process. A higher melanoids concentration tends to decrease unpleasant sulfury/roasty flavor of coffee beverage, which is explained by coffee melanoids and thiol covalent binding (Quintanilla-Casas et al., 2015; Kim et al., 2018).

Trigonelline concentration is higher in C. arabica than in C. canephora. Trigonelline has a positive correlation with sensory qualities as acidity, sweetness and flavour (Fassio et al., 2017; Worku et al., 2018). In the roasting process trigonelline degradates to pyrroles, pyrazines, which have positive aroma, flavour qualities (Oliveira Fassio et al., 2016).

Aroma compound composition of coffee

It has been proven that green coffee has approximately 100 different volatile compounds and 950 volatile compounds in roasted coffee. However, only about 20 of them can significantly affect the formation of flavour and aroma (Kim et al., 2018).
Specialty coffee high demands on the quality of sensory factors is confirmed in several studies, showing that specialty coffee detects almost all 20 volatile compounds that significantly affect the aroma composition (highlighting chocolate, fruit, caramel flavour notes). These coffee quality defining characteristics have positive association with coffees which have the closest quality standards to the specialty coffee guidelines. For example, Alex and co-authors (2016) analysed the relationship between three different regions of coffee in Brazil and sensory quality attributes, and the aroma of fruit, caramel and pleasant acidity was found in coffee whose quality standards were the highest in accordance with the SCAA standards.

Generally, the volatile compounds found in coffee are furans, ketones, phenols, aldehydes, acids, esters, pyridines, anhydrides, and nitrogen and sulfur compounds. According to research data, furans and their compounds are the largest class after concentration, but pyrazines, aldehydes and ketones are classes with the most commonly known compounds, some of which have strong odourant properties (Moon & Shibamoto, 2009; Piccino et al., 2014; Yang et al., 2016; Steen et al., 2017). Almond, cherry flavour is associated with benzaldehyde, strawberry and citrus flavour with 2-phenylacetaldehyde (Piccino et al., 2014). If the fermentation process is not controlled during coffee bean harvesting and the roasting process, the desired aldehyde and ketone compounds can easily convert into spirits and negatively change the aroma of the coffee composition. Aldehydes and ketones are among the most sensitive compounds and their changes influence sensory evaluation; therefore, the concentration of some aldehydes and ketones is an indicator of the quality of coffee quality.

Volatile aromas are obtained during the roasting process, for example, 2-methoxy-4-vinylphenol (a bitter cloves aroma) is formed from two types of reactions involving the decarboxylation of 4-vinylguaiaicol as ferric acid (Moreira et al., 2012; Cheong et al., 2013). Consequently, when ferric acid decreases, the concentration of volatile compounds in roasted coffee increases. Specialty coffee mainly focuses on fruit, floral and sweet acidic notes in coffee, which are opposite to phenolic compound aroma notes (Piccino et al., 2014).

The sweetness and acidity is highly influenced by organic acid balance – malic, citric and phosphoric acid. Malic and citric acids have positive correlation with sucrose content in coffee (Jham et al., 2007; Borém et al., 2016). Malic acid has apple flavour, but a sensory assessment has often been characterized also with plum, pears and apricot flavour notes and has been associated with a sensory quality, especially, with a pleasant acidity (Borém et al., 2016). Citric acid is

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Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classes</th>
<th>Compounds</th>
<th>Type of aroma</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Furans</td>
<td>2-furfurylthiol</td>
<td>roasted coffee</td>
<td>Piccino et al., 2014; Somporn et al., 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aldehydes</td>
<td>(e,e)-nona-2,4-dienal</td>
<td>citrus (fruity)</td>
<td>Piccino et al., 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aldehydes</td>
<td>3-methylbutan</td>
<td>chocolate</td>
<td>Mestdagh et al., 2014; Piccino et al., 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrazines</td>
<td>2-ethyl-3,5-dimethylpyrazine</td>
<td>hazelnut</td>
<td>Mondello et al., 2005; Piccino et al., 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aldehydes</td>
<td>2-phenylacetaldehyde</td>
<td>floral (rose)</td>
<td>Piccino et al., 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrazines</td>
<td>2,3-dimethyl-5-ethylpyrazine</td>
<td>hazelnut, cacao</td>
<td>Yang et al., 2016; Piccino et al., 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furanones</td>
<td>4-hydroxy-2,5-dimethyl-3(2h)-furanone</td>
<td>strawberry, caramel</td>
<td>Piccino et al., 2014; Toledo et al., 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohols</td>
<td>linalool</td>
<td>floral, fruity</td>
<td>Piccino et al., 2014; Toledo et al., 2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
known for citric fruit flavour notes (lemon, lime), and phosphoric acid is associated with a grapefruit. Lactic acid and hexanoic acid have buttery, creamy flavour and provide pleasant acidity (Jham et al., 2007; Moon & Shibamoto, 2009). Various research have proven that the amount of chlorogenic acid is lower in high-quality roasted coffee than in low-quality roasted coffee (Coelho et al., 2014; Tolessa et al., 2016). Chlorogenic acid in the process of roasting is converted into lactones which give the coffee a pleasant bitter taste (Moreira et al., 2012; Cheong et al., 2013). If the roasting process continues from light – medium roast to medium-dark chlorogenic acid lactones are transformed to phenylindanes which give strong bitter, burning taste (Yang et al., 2016; Tolessa et al., 2016). However, studies have been found to confirm that it is possible to provide high-quality coffee without losing significant levels of chlorogenic acid. For high-quality coffee, it is necessary to ensure that defects are turned off before roasting and chooses a light-medium degree of roasting. The exclusion of defects reduces the removal of unfavorable derivatives of chlorogenic acid, but in light-medium roasted coffee, compounds that highlight pleasant bitterness (Zanin et al., 2016). Oliveira Fassio and co-authors (2016) confirmed that roasted coffee from Catigua cultivar can contain high final sensory score and higher 5-caffeoylquinic acid concentration.

Furans, mostly associated with caramel and a spicy flavour at light roasted coffee and bitter, spicy flavour with increasing roast and serving temperature, for example, furaneol is associated with sweet caramel, but only in light roasted coffee (Somporn et al., 2011; Cheong et al., 2013; Bressanello et al., 2017). Overall, furans have high odor thresholds, but high furan concentration sets them as important flavours for the sensory quality. Except 2-Furfurylthiol is highly important compound for volatile composition of coffee, because of very low odor thresholds and high concentration in roasted coffee, with chocolate, roasted flavour notes (Moon & Shibamoto, 2009; Piccino et al., 2014; Kim et al., 2018).

Pyrazine compounds are characterized by nutty flavour in roasted coffee and herbal flavour in green coffee. The quality of coffee has a significant effect on the pyrazine compounds, since some of the compounds have a pleasant nutty flavor, but some of the compounds have distinct odor characteristics with a grass, wood flavour that affects the overall sensory rating (Yang et al., 2016; Piccino et al., 2014). Specialty coffee has a distinctly higher amount of pyrazine compounds with positive flavour notes, such as ethylpyrazine with peppermint flavour, 3-ethyl-2,5-dimethyl-5-ethylpyrazine and 2,3-dimethyl-5-ethylparazine with a coconut flavor (Piccino et al., 2014; Steen et al., 2017).

Biologically active compounds

Health benefits from coffee consumption are associated with a wide range of biologically active compounds. Biologically active compounds in coffee are mainly caffeine, diterpenes and phenolic compounds. Moderate coffee consumption is associated with reduced mortality, cardiovascular disease risk, depression and migraine (Somporn et al., 2011; Nuhu, 2014).

Chlorogenic acid has been demonstrated both in vitro and in vivo studies that the antioxidant activity and the ability to reduce the oxidative stress in disease cells. For example, in vitro study, chlorogenic acid form coffee eliminates DNA damage in breast cancer cells (Nuhu, 2014). Caffeine is equated with a reduced risk of developing metabolic syndrome based on the fact that caffeine boosts metabolism, energy consumption, promotes lipid oxidation and lipolysis and promotes the thermogenesis of the body (Ludwig et al., 2012; Nuhu, 2014). Danish scientists concluded that cafestol can improve insulin secretion when glucose is added and increases glucose uptake in muscle cells at the same level as exposure anti diabetic medicines (Carman et al., 2014; Nuhu, 2014).

Trigonelline has shown hypoglycaemic, neuroprotective and antibacterial effects. In vitro studies have shown that trigonelline is able to stimulate glucose metabolism and use in the synthesis of ATP in hepatic cells (Ludwig et al., 2012). Melanoids in coffee brew have antibacterial activity against gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria (Moreira et al., 2012). The research author concluded that melanoids have probiotic function and could regulate gut micro biota, promoting good gut bacteria growth (Carman et al., 2014). The antibacterial and antioxidant functions can be explained by the melanoidin composition of insoluble polysaccharides and phenolic compounds. Polysaccharides function as fiber elements and phenolic compounds as antioxidants, though coffee melanoids have a lower antioxidant activity than phenolic compounds like chlorogenic acid. It is proven that antioxidant activity stays at the highest point in light-medium roast level, when coffee melanoids start to form and the chlorogenic acid is still at high concentration (Coelho et al., 2014; Vignoli et al., 2014).

Technical process influence on chemical composition

It is known that every physical-chemical process, especially post-harvesting, roasting, brewing process, can influence differently chemical composition of coffee. Table 2 shows the most influential technical processes to specialty coffee composition. The harvesting and post-harvesting process is proven to set the basic chemical composition to the green coffee bean and also to the coffee beverage (Rendón et al., 2014; Figueiredo et al., 2015; Fassio et al., 2017).
Kahweol and cafestol concentration in *C. arabica* are increasing with altitude, but *C. canephora* coffee kahweol and cafestol concentration is negatively associated with altitude (Aleriana et al., 2011; Kitzberger et al., 2013; Sridevi & Giridhar, 2016). Increasing roasting temperature decreases caffeine, chlorogenic acid, trigonelline kahweol and cafestol concentration and decreases all important specialty coffee volatile compounds (Geromel et al., 2008; Somporn et al., 2011; Sridevi & Giridhar, 2016).

Some of phenolic compounds in roasting process are formed in coffee melanoidins, which is the reason why coffee melanoidins concentration is increasing with roasting temperature. Coffee melanoidins have a lower antioxidant activity than phenolic compounds like, chlorogenic acid. It is proven that an antioxidant activity remains at the highest point in light-medium roast level, when coffee melanoidins start to form and the chlorogenic acid is still at high concentration. It also slows down the bitter phenolic compound formation (Coelho et al., 2014; Vignoli et al., 2014). From volatile compound point of view fruity, floral flavour notes with pleasant acidity is more in coffee with serving temperature between 31 °C – 44 °C, phenylethanal (floral flavour) and 3-hexanone (sweet citric flavour) is highly volatile at 45 °C in coffee serving temperature (Kim et al., 2018). But by increasing serving temperature from 44 °C to 56 °C chlorogenic acid content is decreasing and forming phenolic compounds with bitter flavour notes (Somporn et al., 2011; Steen et al., 2017; Worku et al., 2018) Also floral, fruity flavour notes could be influenced by extraction time of coffee brew. Mestdagh and co-authors (2014) confirmed that (E)-β-damascenone, 2-phenylacetaldehyde and (E,E)-nona-2,4-dienal compounds release their aroma flavours slower than compounds with chocolate, roasted flavour notes. It also approves that espresso coffee has a stronger roasted aroma, but filtered coffee presents more fruit, acidity and floral notes to the coffee drink (Mestdagh et al., 2014; Parenti et al., 2014).

### Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Type of aroma</th>
<th>Biological active compounds</th>
<th>Important specialty coffee volatile compounds</th>
<th>Technical process</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorogenic acid</td>
<td>bitter</td>
<td>([↑]* increasing roast temperature ([↓] increasing serving temperature)</td>
<td>([↑] longer coffee extraction period ([↓] increasing roast temperature ([↓] increasing serving temperature</td>
<td>Piccino et al., 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigonelline</td>
<td>bitter</td>
<td>([↓]) increasing roast temperature</td>
<td>([↑]) longer coffee extraction period ([↓] increasing roast temperature ([↓] increasing serving temperature</td>
<td>Mestdagh et al., 2014; Piccino et al., 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caffeine</td>
<td>bitter</td>
<td>([↓]) increasing roast temperature</td>
<td>([↑]) longer coffee extraction period ([↓] increasing roast temperature ([↓] increasing serving temperature</td>
<td>Mestdagh et al., 2014; Piccino et al., 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee mellanoids</td>
<td>bittersweet</td>
<td>([↑]**) increasing roast temperature</td>
<td>([↑] longer coffee extraction period ([↓] increasing roast temperature ([↓] increasing serving temperature</td>
<td>Coelho et al., 2014; Vignoli et al., 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahweol, cafestol</td>
<td>bitter</td>
<td>([↓]) increasing roast temperature</td>
<td>([↑] longer coffee extraction period ([↓] increasing roast temperature ([↓] increasing serving temperature</td>
<td>Coelho et al., 2014; Vignoli et al., 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E,E)-nona-2,4-dienal</td>
<td>fruity</td>
<td>([↑]*) increasing roast temperature ([↓] increasing serving temperature)</td>
<td>([↑] longer coffee extraction period ([↓] increasing roast temperature ([↓] increasing serving temperature</td>
<td>Piccino et al., 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E)-β-damascenone</td>
<td>floral (rose)</td>
<td>([↑]*) increasing roast temperature ([↓] increasing serving temperature)</td>
<td>([↑] longer coffee extraction period ([↓] increasing roast temperature ([↓] increasing serving temperature</td>
<td>Mestdagh et al., 2014; Piccino et al., 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-Methylbutanal</td>
<td>chocolate</td>
<td>([↓]) increasing roast temperature</td>
<td>([↑] longer coffee extraction period ([↓] increasing roast temperature ([↓] increasing serving temperature</td>
<td>Mondello et al., 2005; Steen et al., 2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-phenylacetaldehyde</td>
<td>floral, fruity (rose, citrus)</td>
<td>([↑]*) increasing roast temperature ([↓] increasing serving temperature)</td>
<td>([↑] longer coffee extraction period ([↓] increasing roast temperature ([↓] increasing serving temperature</td>
<td>Mestdagh et al., 2014; Piccino et al., 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malic acid</td>
<td>apple, pear</td>
<td>([↑]*) increasing plant growth altitude ([↓] increasing serving temperature)</td>
<td>([↑] longer coffee extraction period ([↓] increasing roast temperature ([↓] increasing serving temperature</td>
<td>Borém et al., 2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,3-dimethyl-5-ethylparazine</td>
<td>coconut</td>
<td>([↓]) increasing roast temperature ([↑]) increasing serving temperature</td>
<td>([↑] longer coffee extraction period ([↓] increasing roast temperature ([↓] increasing serving temperature</td>
<td>Piccino et al., 2014; Steen et al., 2017</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*(↓) concentration of compound is decreasing ** (↑) concentration of compound is increasing.
Conclusions

Correctly choosing post-harvest process and coffee bean maturity could provide a stability in non-volatile compound composition. Roasting temperature significantly influences all biologically active compounds and important aroma, flavour volatiles in coffee. All compound concentration, except coffee melanoids, decreases during roasting process. Light-medium roast level could provide stability among floral, fruity aroma, flavour notes and phenolic compounds and coffee melanoids in coffee.

References


