Advanced crop quality

Lecture-8

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sugarcane :measuring commercial quality

- There are a number of measurements that contribute to assessing the quality of sugarcane:
- pol (sucrose) percent in juice;
- brix (total soluble solids) percent in juice.
- pol (sucrose) percent in cane.
- brix per cent in cane.
- fibre per cent.
- commercial cane sugar (CCS).
- purity.



The process of determining sugarcane quality requires several measurements.
The diagram below summarises the process.



Pol (Sucrose) percent in juice

Pol (Sucrose) percent in juice:

-It is the percentage of sucrose contained in 100 cm 3 of juice and is measured by a Polarimeter.

Brix (Sucrose) percent in juice:

-It is the percentage of dissolved solids in 100 cm³ of juice, and its value is extracted using a Refractometer.

Table 1.1 Extract of the reference tables for converting Polarimeterand brix readings to a per cent sucrose in juice.

_		BLIX								
		19.0	19.5	20.0	20.5	21.0	21.5	22.0	22.5	
	71	17.16	17.13	17.09	17.05	17.02	16.99	16.95	16.92	
	72	17.41	17.37	17.33	17.30	17.26	17.23	17.19	17.16	
	73	17.65	17.61	17.58	17.54	17.50	17.47	17.43	17.40	
	74	17.89	17.85	17.82	17.78	17.74	17.71	17.67	17.63	
	75	18.13	18.09	18.06	18.02	17.98	17.95	17.91	17.87	
	76	18.37	18.34	18.30	18.26	18.22	18.19	18.15	18.11	
	77	18.61	18.58	18.54	18.50	18.46	18.66	18.39 ⁻	18.35	

Polarimeter reading

Fibre in cane

• To calculate the sucrose in cane or CCS a figure for fibre is also needed.

Method for Determining Fibre Percentage at the Sugar Mill

Over a period of 24 hours samples are collected immediately after the cane has passed through the shredder. These samples are combined, and a 500 gram sub sample taken.

- Sub sample is put through a cutter grinder.
- The ground sample is then placed into a fibre machine where it is washed to remove brix (soluble solids) and fine dirt.
- The sample is then dried using hot air and weighed.

The final weight divided by the initial weight provides a fibre percentage.

Example: Original weight of 500 grams, final weight of 75 grams.

Fibre percentage = (final weight / original weight) x 100

- $= (75 / 500) \ge 100$
- = 15 %

Brix percent in cane

- Brix in cane = brix in 1 e J x (100 (% fibre + 3))/100
- Therefore with brix in juice of 21.0 and fibre of 15% it
- is possible to calculate brix in cane.
- Brix in cane = $21.0 \times (100 (15 + 3))/100$
- = 17.22

Pol in cane = pol in 1 e J x (100 – (% fibre + 5)/100

- Therefore with our brix reading of 21.0, the pol in juice calculated to be 17.95 and fibre of 15% it is possible to
- calculate pol in cane.
- Pol in cane = 17.98% x (100 (15 + 5))/100

= 14.38%

Impurities in cane

Impurities in cane = brix in cane – pol in cane =17.22-14.38=2.84

(CCS) Commercial cane sugar

- Commercial cane sugar (CCS) is calculated knowing both: brix in cane and pol in cane.
- CCS provides an estimate of the percentage of recoverable sucrose from cane.
- \Box CCS = pol in cane 0.5 impurities in cane
- Therefore from the example;
- $CCS = 14.38 (0.5 \times 2.84)$
- = 12.96

Purity of cane

- Cane purity is a measure of the level of sucrose present in
- cane relative to the total level of soluble solids.
- Purity is generally expressed as a percentage.
- **Purity of cane = (pol in cane/brix in cane) x 100**
- **Purity of cane = 14.38/17.22 x 100**
- = %83.5

