




RESEARCH ARTICLE

Preliminary assessment of the utilization of durian peel liquid smoke as a natural preservative for mackerel [version 1; peer review: 1 not approved]

Muhammad Faisal , Asri Gani, Farid Mulana

Chemical Engineering Department, Syiah Kuala University, Banda Aceh, 23111, Indonesia

- v1** **First published:** 01 Mar 2019, 8:240 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.18095.1>)
- Second version:** 22 Jul 2019, 8:240 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.18095.2>)
- Third version:** 20 Aug 2019, 8:240 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.18095.3>)
- Fourth version:** 06 Sep 2019, 8:240 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.18095.4>)
- Fifth version:** 18 Oct 2019, 8:240 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.18095.5>)
- Latest published:** 08 Nov 2019, 8:240 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.18095.6>)

Abstract

Background: Durian peel is a type of biomass waste that contains cellulose, hemicelluloses, and lignin. The pyrolysis of these compounds results in production of liquid smoke which can be used as a natural preservative to replace current synthetic preservatives. This research assessed the ability of liquid smoke produced during pyrolysis of durian peel to preserve fish.

Methods: Dry durian peel waste underwent batch reactor pyrolysis at 340°C and 380°C, resulting in production of liquid smoke (grade 3), charcoal, and tar. This liquid smoke was then distilled at 190°C to produce grade 1 liquid smoke, which was used to preserve mackerel. The preservation process was conducted by soaking the mackerel samples in liquid smoke at 0.5, 1, 2, and 3% concentration levels followed by observations every 6 hours. Tests to determine the total volatile base (TVB) content, antibacterial quality of the liquid smoke and organoleptic quality of the fish were conducted in order to assess the preservation properties of the liquid smoke.







Results: Tests on the antibacterial effects showed that the liquid smoke inhibited the growth of *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus* on fish even at low concentrations. At 54 hours, the TVB values remained below 30 mg nitrogen/g, indicating that the fish was still safe for human consumption. Results from the organoleptic tests showed that the concentration of liquid smoke influenced the preservation effects.


Conclusions: At a concentration of 2–3%, the fish samples possessed acceptable flavor, taste, color and texture for up to 48 hours of soaking. However, the best conditions were obtained with a 3% concentration of liquid smoke (produced with 340°C pyrolysis), as the fish was still considered acceptable for up to 42 hours.

Open Peer Review

Reviewer Status 

Invited Reviewers
1

REVISÉD	
version 6	report
published	↑
08 Nov 2019	
REVISÉD	
version 5	report
published	↑
18 Oct 2019	
REVISÉD	
version 4	report
published	↑
06 Sep 2019	
REVISÉD	
version 3	report
published	↑
20 Aug 2019	
REVISÉD	
version 2	report
published	↑
22 Jul 2019	
REVISÉD	
version 1	report
published	
01 Mar 2019	

1 **Maryam Mahmoudzadeh** , Tabriz
University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Any reports and responses or comments on the article can be found at the end of the article.

Keywords

durian peel, pyrolysis, liquid smoke, natural preservatives, TVB, organoleptic quality

Corresponding author: Muhammad Faisal (mfaisal@unsyiah.ac.id)

Author roles: **Faisal M:** Conceptualization, Data Curation, Funding Acquisition, Investigation, Methodology, Project Administration, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Gani A:** Data Curation, Formal Analysis, Methodology, Resources, Writing – Review & Editing; **Mulana F:** Formal Analysis, Methodology, Writing – Review & Editing

Competing interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Grant information: This research received funding from The Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia.

The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Copyright: © 2019 Faisal M *et al.* This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

How to cite this article: Faisal M, Gani A and Mulana F. **Preliminary assessment of the utilization of durian peel liquid smoke as a natural preservative for mackerel [version 1; peer review: 1 not approved]** F1000Research 2019, **8**:240 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.18095.1>)

First published: 01 Mar 2019, **8**:240 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.18095.1>)

Introduction

Indonesia is located at the equator and is rich in abundant plantation produce as well as other natural resources, such as durian. Although seasonal, durian production in Indonesia continues throughout the year. High consumption of durian can lead to environmental issues because there is no proper management of durian peel waste. In general, durian peel contains a high level of cellulose (50–60%), starch (20%) and lignin¹, and has the potential to be used as a raw material for production of liquid smoke.

A common method to produce liquid smoke is pyrolysis, in which cellulose, lignin, and starch are processed into various chemical compounds². This process occurs in various stages: (i) hemicelluloses are disintegrated at 200–315°C, resulting in formation of furan, acetic acid and its derivatives; (ii) cellulose is disintegrated at 240–350°C, resulting in carbonic acid formation; (iii) lignin is disintegrated at 280–500°C, resulting in production of phenol, phenolic ether and its derivatives². In principle, any wood material can be used in pyrolysis to produce liquid smoke, including palm kernel shells, sugar cane fibers, empty fruit bunches, rice husks, and coconut peel^{3–10}. Previous research^{11–13} has shown that the liquid smoke produced from pyrolysis of palm kernel shells contained phenol, carbonyl and other acids. These compounds have antimicrobial properties that can help preserve food^{14–17}; they inhibit damaging and spoilage microbes and therefore increase the shelf-life of food products. In addition, liquid smoke can contribute a unique flavor, taste and color to foods. Several researchers have studied the effects of liquid smoke produced from palm kernel shells to preserve mackerel¹⁶, fish ball¹⁸ and tofu¹⁹. However, to our knowledge, there is no research reported on the utilization of durian peel biomass as a natural preservative, despite the wide availability and potential usefulness of durian peel waste.

Fish is a staple food for people living in Indonesia's coastal and maritime areas. The fish is usually consumed fresh or as processed products. Fish has highly nutritious and beneficial for health, however, it decomposes easily (in approximately 8 hours) due to the activity of spoilage microorganisms. Traditional fishermen use formaldehyde as a preservative to lengthen the storage life, but this compound is dangerous to human health. In recent years because of concern regarding the use of chemical preservatives, there has been much research conducted on natural antimicrobials to prevent microbial growth and food spoilage. One natural alternative is liquid smoke, which contains antimicrobial properties. The application of liquid smoke to preserve fish is simple, can be used repeatedly and has the potential to replace commonly used harmful man-made preservatives. This research aims to study the potential usefulness of liquid smoke resulting from durian peel pyrolysis as a natural mackerel preservative.

Methods

Liquid smoke production

Liquid smoke was produced in a pyrolysis reactor as explained in previous research^{1,16}. As much as 3 kg of dried durian peel was placed in the reactor set at 340°C and 380°C. The resulting smoke was condensed to produce tar, charcoal and grade 3 liquid

smoke. The next step was distillation at 190°C to separate the liquid smoke from tar, resulting in production of grade 1 liquid smoke. This was then used as the preservative by soaking mackerel in different concentrations: 0.5%, 1%, 2%, and 3%. The following analysis tests were conducted during storage: measurement of TVB, organoleptic quality, antibacterial activities and total aerobic mesophilic counts.

Total volatile base (TVB)

TVB is a method to determine the freshness of fish based on its spoilage due to microbial growth and loss of fats or proteins²⁰. TVB measurement was carried out by placing a Conway petri dish sideways with its lid half open inside an incubator at 35°C for 35 minutes. The petri dish contained the liquid smoke used to soak the fish, and K_2BO_3 , and H_3BO_3 in each partition. After incubation, the dish was covered and shaken, before further incubation at 35°C for 8 hours. Afterwards, 0.1 ml boric acid was exposed to every indicator and left for 2 hours. Titrations with HCl (0.01 N) were performed until the color turned pink.

Organoleptic tests

The organoleptic tests involved examining the samples using the senses of volunteer panelists, including examining the color, smell, taste and texture of the fish meat. These tests were carried out in order to identify how much people liked the liquid smoke preserved mackerel and to determine how long the fish would last. Testing was carried out in compliance with organoleptic testing standard manuals SNI 01-2346-2006²¹. The number of panelists used in this research was 30 people, consisting of 23 non-standard subjects (people who were not trained in performing organoleptic assessment/testing, recruited from the pool of chemical engineering students at Syiah Kuala University) and seven standard subjects (people with high sensitivity towards testing product quality, and possessed knowledge and experience in assessing product quality, recruited from the Health Laboratory, Banda Aceh). The panelists were given briefing and training prior to performing the tests. The resulting values were then processed using hedonic tests.

$$\text{Average quality value: } x = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

Where x = average quality scores, x_i = value of organoleptic quality testing; panels i , and n = number of panelists

Flavor testing on fish was carried out after the samples had been steamed (at 90–100°C for 15 min) without changing the flavor. Table 1 describes the scale used to determine the flavor of fish samples.

Antibacterial activity testing

The antibacterial activity testing was carried out to identify the activity of durian peel liquid smoke against *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria. The method used was the disk diffusion (Kirby–Bauer) assay, as described by Tendencia²², involving the use of Mueller Hinton (MH) media (Merck, KgaA, Germany), performed by the Health Laboratory (Banda Aceh, Indonesia). This method was chosen because of its simplicity and the ability to see the formation of inhibition zones as clear areas around the antimicrobial disks.

Results and discussion

TVB Testing

The TVB values in fish after being treated with liquid smoke are shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2. The higher the concentration of liquid smoke, the lower the TVB value and the greater the antibacterial inhibition produced. The lowest TVB value was observed with 3% liquid smoke. Figure 2 shows that the TVB values resulting from the use of liquid smoke produced at 340°C at 0.5%, 1%, 2%, and 3% concentrations were low at 2.814, 1.407, 1.407 and 1.407 mg nitrogen/g (mgN/g),

respectively. In the meantime, liquid smoke produced at 380°C (Figure 3) at the same concentrations resulted in the following TVB values: 2.814; 1.407; 1.407 and 0.7035 mgN/g within 6 hours. Within 54 hours, the TVB values for each soaking time were still within the safe limits allowed. After 60 hours, the TVB values increased to levels greater than 33 mgN/g, which is above the acceptable consumer standard of 30 mgN/g. These results are comparable to those obtained in previous research¹⁶ using liquid smoke from oil palm kernel shells. A TVB value of 0–30 mgN/g in fresh produce signifies good quality in

Table 1. Organoleptic testing scale used to determine quality of fish.

Scale	Flavor	Aroma/Smell	Color	Texture
1	Very bad	Very smelly	Brown	Very soft
2	Bad	Smelly	Light brown	Soft
3	Average	Average smell	Cream colored	A little chewy
4	Good	A little smell	Light cream colored	Quite chewy
5	Very good	No smell	White	Chewy

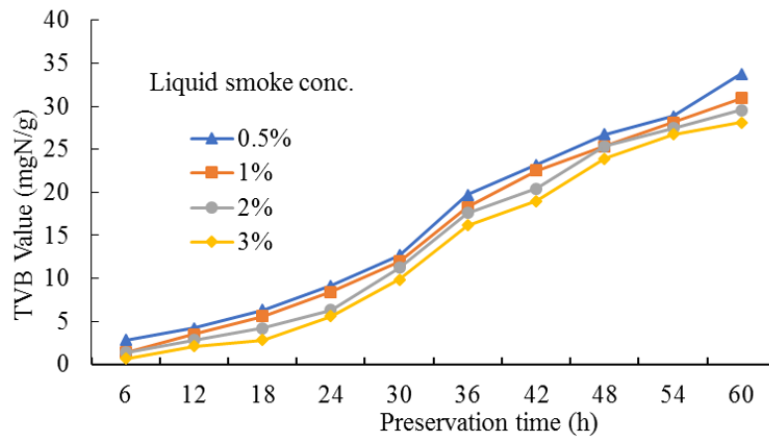


Figure 1. Association between preservation time, liquid smoke concentration and TVB value (liquid smoke was produced at 340°C).

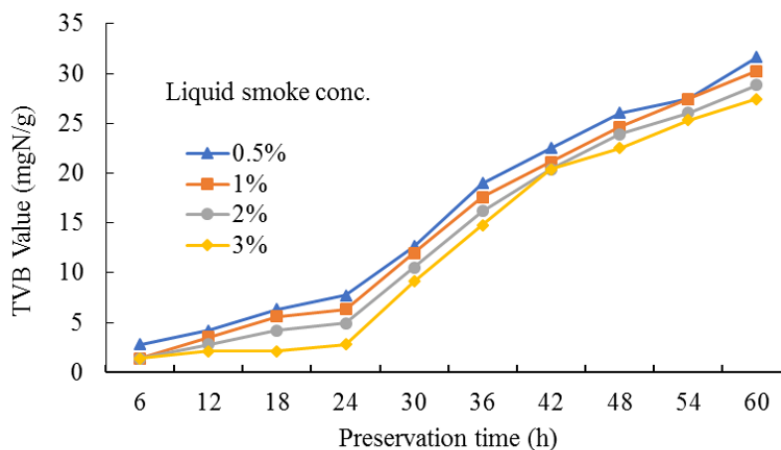


Figure 2. Association between preservation time, liquid smoke concentration and TVB value (liquid smoke was produced at 380°C).

compliance with National Indonesian Standards for food (SNI 01-2729-1992). TVB values increase due to a bacterial enzyme which degrades proteins into amino acids, and short peptide bonds resulting in production of a number of bases including, amine, ammonia, and trimethylamine which produce foul odors in foods²³. Longer soaking periods will result in greater bacterial activities, which in turn produce more bases and increase TVB values¹⁶.

Organoleptic tests

Color. Results from organoleptic testing on color of samples showed that mackerel soaked in various concentrations of liquid smoke changed color depending on the soaking duration (Table 2). With 0.5–3% liquid smoke concentrations produced at 340°C pyrolysis, the color changed from pale white to yellowish–cream in 36 hours. The same concentrations for 380°C pyrolysis caused the color to change from pale white to yellowish cream in 42 hours. A food product that has high nutritional value, good flavor and good taste will have little interest from customers if the product does not also have an attractive color. Fish soaked in 0.5–3% liquid smoke produced at 380°C had the most optimum results, probably due to a high content of phenol and acetic acid, which maintained the freshness of the fish^{16,19}. For comparison, fish samples that did not receive

liquid smoke treatment turned a cream color after only 8 hours. Raw data are available on Zenodo²⁴.

Flavor and aroma. The hedonic test results for flavor and aroma are shown in Table 3 and Table 4. High concentrations of liquid smoke slowed down the occurrence of foul smells and bad flavors in mackerel for up to 30 hours (Table 3 and Table 4). With regards to aroma, the use of 2–3% liquid smoke produced at 380°C maintained a desirable aroma for up to 48 hours of soaking, although the aroma grew thick (similar to the smell of liquid smoke). The smoked scent seeped into the mackerel and grew stronger due to a reduced content of acetic acid in the fish. Production of foul odors can also be used to indicate food spoilage caused by oxidation and fat oxidation lead to production of foul odors in fish²⁵. With regards to taste, liquid smoke produced a smoky smell in the fish but without smoke treatment, the deterioration in changes in taste and smell would have occurred in less than 12 hours. Saloko *et al.*¹⁷ stated that the use of 5% liquid smoke in a nanocapsule from chitosan and maltodextrin had the potential to maintain the freshness of mackerel for up to 24 hours.

Texture. Texture tests can be carried out orally as well as by touching with hands aimed at feeling the texture of a food

Table 2. The organoleptic test results for color of fish during storage.

Pyrolysis temperature (°C)	Liquid smoke conc. (%)	Preservation time (hours)									
		6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
340	0.5	5	5	5	5	4.2	3.7	3	2	1	1
	1	5	5	5	5	4.2	3.8	3.4	2.1	1	1
	2	5	5	5	5	5	4	3.6	2.5	2	2
	3	5	5	5	5	5	4.1	4	3.3	2	2
380	0.5	5	5	5	5	4.5	4	3.8	2.4	2	1
	1	5	5	5	5	4.3	4	3.8	2.9	2	1
	2	5	5	5	5	5	4.3	3.6	3.2	3	2
	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	3.9	3.4	2	2

Table 3. The organoleptic test results for flavor of fish during storage.

Pyrolysis temperature (°C)	Liquid smoke conc. (%)	Preservation time (hours)									
		6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
340	0.5	5	5	5	4.4	4.4	3	3	3.1	3	1
	1	5	5	5	4.7	4.5	4	3	3.1	3	1
	2	5	5	5	4.8	4.7	4	4	3.1	3	2
	3	5	5	5	5	4.9	4	3.7	3.1	3	2
380	0.5	5	5	5	4.1	4	3	3	2.4	1	1
	1	5	5	5	4	3.8	3.4	3	3	2	1
	2	5	5	5	4	4	3.9	3.9	3.2	3	2
	3	5	5	5	4	4	4	3.6	3.5	3	2

product. Table 5 shows that the best texture of mackerel occurred when 3% liquid smoke produced at 380°C was used for up to 48 hours. The fish texture was still quite chewy up to 42 hours in fish treated with 2–3% liquid smoke produced at 340°C. At both pyrolysis temperatures, the fish texture became rigid after 48 hours. At a low concentration (0.5%), the texture of the fish started to change within 36 hours. The change in texture was influenced by the speed of bacterial growth. Fish quality decreased when the texture became tender due to the effects of cathepsin and collagenase enzymes on muscle tissues. Cathepsin in fish degrades protein and causes the meat to become tender, while collagenase degrades polypeptide bonds when protein is not denatured²⁵.

Anti-bacterial activity testing

Table 6 shows the effects of liquid smoke on bacterial growth (*E. coli* and *S. aureus*). A concentration of 0.5% liquid smoke produced at 340°C did not inhibit bacterial growth; however, bacterial inhibiting properties were shown at a concentration of 1%. The same antibacterial properties were seen in liquid smoke produced at 380°C even at lower concentrations. Kim *et al.*²⁶ stated that the use of 0.1–1% liquid smoke produced from rice husks inhibited *Salmonella* growth while Milly *et al.*²⁷ demonstrated that 1.5–9% liquid smoke produced from cinnamon can also inhibit bacteria. In addition, Saloko *et al.*¹⁷ showed that 5% liquid smoke from chitosan and maltodextrin in a nanocapsule inhibited *E. coli* and *P. fluorescens* growth. The type

Table 4. The organoleptic test results for aroma of fish during storage.

Pyrolysis temperature (°C)	Liquid smoke conc. (%)	Preservation time (hours)									
		6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
340	0.5	5	5	5	4.9	3.7	3.4	2.5	2	2	1
	1	5	5	5	4.1	3.4	3.1	2.7	2	1	1
	2	5	5	5	4.1	4	3.2	3.1	2.6	2	2
	3	5	5	5	4.1	4	3.9	3	2	2	1
380	0.5	5	5	5	4	3	3.1	2.8	2	1	1
	1	5	5	5	4	3	3	2	2	1	1
	2	5	5	5	4	4.7	3.8	3.5	3	3	2
	3	5	5	5	4	4.2	3.6	3.2	3	2	1

Table 5. The organoleptic test results for texture of fish during storage.

Pyrolysis temperature (°C)	Liquid smoke conc. (%)	Preservation time (hours)									
		6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
340	0.5	5	5	5	4	4	3.3	2.4	2	1	1
	1	5	5	5	4.2	3.8	3.1	3	2	2	1
	2	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	2	1
	3	5	5	5	4.7	4.5	4.3	4	3	2	2
380	0.5	5	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	2	1
	1	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	2	2	1
	2	5	5	5	4.9	4.4	4.2	4	3	2	1
	3	5	5	5	4	4	4	3.7	3.6	3	1

Table 6. Antibacterial effects (*E. coli* and *S. aureus*) of different concentrations of liquid smoke.

Pyrolysis temperature (°C)	Bacterial activity			
	0.5% liquid smoke	1% liquid smoke	2% liquid smoke	3% liquid smoke
340	Non-inhibitor	Inhibitor	Inhibitor	Inhibitor
380	Inhibitor	Inhibitor	Inhibitor	Inhibitor

of wood biomass used to produce liquid smoke will result in production of different phenol, carbonyl and acid compounds, which in turn will determine the antibacterial properties, as well as the sensitivity of the pathogenic bacteria to the liquid smoke raw material¹⁴.

Number of total bacterial counts

The total number of bacterial counts in the mackerel will determine whether or not the product is acceptable for human consumption. Plate count agar (PCA) was used to determine the total bacterial counts on mackerel samples. The number of microbes present after soaking must fall within the safe limits for consumption, namely 5×10^5 colonies/g, in accordance with SNI 02-2725-1992²⁸. Table 7 shows that 12 hours of soaking did not result in any significant changes in the number of counts; levels ranged from 3.2×10^5 to 3.5×10^5 colonies/g, indicating that the products were considered to be safe. However, after 42 hours the number of colonies increased to levels of 5.02×10^5 colonies/g, making the fish unsafe for human consumption. Liquid smoke can inhibit the growth of bacteria due to the presence of phenols, acids and carbonyl compounds working together to inhibit degradation and spoilage. In

particular, acetic acid can penetrate the cell membrane and neutralize the pH gradient²⁹.

Conclusion

Smoke produced from durian peel pyrolysis had inhibitory effects against bacteria even when applied at low concentrations. This showed that the liquid smoke treatment had the potential to be used as a food preservative, especially for fish. The organoleptic tests carried out showed that the preservation of mackerel depended on the concentration and pyrolysis temperature used during the liquid smoke production. At a concentration of 3% liquid smoke produced at 340°C, the fish stayed acceptable for consumption for 42 hours, based on its color (cream), flavor, aroma and texture, and the total bacterial counts were also acceptable and within the safe limits. Meanwhile, TVB tests showed that the fish remained of acceptable quality for 54 hours, with a TVB value of less than 30 mgN/g.

Data availability

Data associated with this study, stratified by table, are available on Zenodo. Data include raw organoleptic test results for the quality of fish and effects of liquid smoke on bacterial counts. Bacterial count data are provided as mean values, since this is the output generated by the external Health Laboratory. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2556482>.

Data are available under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license](#) (CC-BY 4.0).

Grant information

This research received funding from The Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia.

The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Acknowledgments

The author is grateful to the Syiah Kuala University and the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia for the research funding. Thanks very much to Hera Desvita and A.R Yelvia Sunarti for performing the experiments and analyses.

Table 7. Effects of different concentrations of liquid smoke on total bacterial counts on fish.

Time (hours)	Pyrolysis temperature (°C)	Number of colonies ($\times 10^5$ colony/g)			
		0.5% liquid smoke	1% liquid smoke	2% liquid smoke	3% liquid smoke
12	340	3.48	3.3	3.25	3.15
	380	3.5	3.46	3.37	3.26
18	340	3.44	3.37	3.33	3.10
	380	3.82	3.75	3.69	3.50
24	340	4.44	4.2	4.08	3.92
	380	4.92	4.60	4.36	4.04
36	340	4.64	4.58	4.54	4.42
	380	4.92	4.72	4.44	4.68
42	340	4.98	4.84	4.64	4.58
	380	5.02	5.26	5.12	4.96

References

- Faisal M, Yelvia Sunarti AR, Desvita H: **Characteristics of liquid smoke from the pyrolysis of durian peel waste at moderate temperatures.** *Rasayan J Chem.* 2018; **11**(2): 871–876. [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Shen DK, Gu S: **The mechanism for thermal decomposition of cellulose and its main products.** *Bioresour Technol.* 2009; **100**(24): 6496–6504. [PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Yang YB, Phan AN, Ryu C, *et al.*: **Mathematical modelling of slow pyrolysis of segregated solid wastes in a packed-bed pyrolyser.** *Fuel.* 2007; **86**(1–2): 169–180. [Publisher Full Text](#)
- Faisal M, Gani A, Husni, *et al.*: **Pyrolysis of oil palm kernel shell into liquid smoke and its application to control anthracnose disease on chili (*Capsicum annum* L.).** *J Eng Appl Sci.* 2016; **11**(12): 2583–2587. [Reference Source](#)
- Faisal M, Gani A, Husni, *et al.*: **A preliminary study of the utilization of liquid**

- smoke from palm kernel shells for organic mouthwash. *Int J GEOMATE*. 2017; 13(37): 116–120.
[Publisher Full Text](#)
6. Faisal M, Chamzurni T, Daimon H: **A study on the effectiveness of liquid smoke produced from palm kernel shells in inhibiting black pod disease in cacao fruit in vitro.** *Int J GEOMATE*. 2018; 14(43): 36–41.
[Publisher Full Text](#)
 7. Budaraga K, Marlida Y, Bulanin U: **Liquid Smoke Production Quality from Raw Materials Variation and Different Pyrolysis Temperature.** *Int J Adv Sci Eng Inf Technol*. 2016; 6(3): 306–15.
[Publisher Full Text](#)
 8. Abnisa F, Daud WW, Sahu JN: **Optimization and characterization studies on bio-oil production from palm shell by pyrolysis using response surface methodology.** *Biomass Bioenergy*. 2011; 35(8): 3604–3616.
[Publisher Full Text](#)
 9. Abdullah N, Gerhauser H: **Bio-oil derived from empty fruit bunches.** *Fuel*. 2008; 87(12): 2606–2613.
[Publisher Full Text](#)
 10. Akhtar J, Amin NAS: **A review on process conditions for optimum bio-oil yield in hydrothermal liquefaction of biomass.** *Renew Sust Energ Rev*. 2011; 15(3): 1615–1624.
[Publisher Full Text](#)
 11. Zuraida I, Sukarno I, Budijanto S: **Antibacterial activity of coconut shell liquid smoke (CS-LS) and its application to fish ball preservation.** *Int Food Res J*. 2011; 18: 405–410.
[Reference Source](#)
 12. Kim SJ, Jung SH, Kim JS: **Fast pyrolysis of palm kernel shells: influence of operation parameters on the bio-oil yield and the yield of phenol and phenolic compounds.** *Bioresour Technol*. 2010; 101(23): 9294–9300.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
 13. Abnisa F, Arami-Niya A, Daud WW, *et al.*: **Characterization of Bio-oil and Bio-char from Pyrolysis of Palm Oil Wastes.** *Bioenerg Res*. 2013; 6(2): 830–840.
[Publisher Full Text](#)
 14. Lingbeck JM, Cordero P, O'Bryan CA, *et al.*: **Functionality of liquid smoke as an all-natural antimicrobial in food preservation.** *Meat Sci*. 2014; 97(2): 197–206.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
 15. Guillen MD, Ibargoitia ML: **New components with potential antioxidant and organoleptic properties, detected for the first time in liquid smoke flavoring preparations.** *J Agri Food Chem*. 1998; 46(4): 1276–1285.
[Publisher Full Text](#)
 16. Faisal M, Gani A, Husni: **Utilization of Liquid Smoke from Oil Palm Kernel Shell to Preserve Mackerel.** *Rasayan J Chem*. 2018; 11(3): 1120–1125.
[Publisher Full Text](#)
 17. Saloko S, Darmadji P, Setiaji B, *et al.*: **Antioxidative and antimicrobial activities of liquid smoke nanocapsules using chitosan and maltodextrin and its application on tuna fish preservation.** *Food Biosci*. 2014; 7: 71–79.
[Publisher Full Text](#)
 18. Ginayanti L, Faisal M, Suhendrayatna: **Pemanfaatan Asap Cair Dari Pirolysis Cangkang Kelapa Sawit Sebagai Pengawet Alami Tahu.** *Jurnal Teknik Kimia USU*. 2015; 4(3): 7–11.
[Reference Source](#)
 19. Faisal M, Gani A: **The Effectiveness of Liquid Smoke Produced from Palm Kernel Shells Pyrolysis as a Natural Preservative in Fish Ball.** *Int J GEOMATE*. 2018; 15(47): 145–150.
[Publisher Full Text](#)
 20. Fraser OP, Sumar S: **Compositional changes and spoilage in fish (part II)-microbiological induced deterioration.** *Nutr Food Sci*. 1998; 98: 325–329.
[Reference Source](#)
 21. Standar Nasional Indonesia 01-2346-2006: **Petunjuk Pengujian Organoleptik/Sensori.** Jakarta: BSN.
[Reference Source](#)
 22. Tendencia EA: **Disk diffusion method.** In *Laboratory manual of standardized methods for antimicrobial sensitivity tests for bacteria isolated from aquatic animals and environment*. Tigbauan, Iloilo, Philippines: Aquaculture Department, Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center. 2004; 13–29.
[Reference Source](#)
 23. Farahita Y, Junianto, Nia K: **Karakteristik Kimia Caviar Nilem dalam Perendaman Campuran Larutan Asam Asetat dengan Larutan Garam selama Penyimpanan Suhu Dingin (5-10°C).** *Jurnal Perikanan dan Kelautan*. 2012; 3(4): 165–170.
[Reference Source](#)
 24. Faisal M: **Raw data Faisal for f1000.** 2019.
<http://www.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2556482>
 25. Taher N: **Organoleptic quality assesment of fresh tilapia fFish (*Tilapia mossambica*) with different size during the cold storage.** *Jurnal Perikanan dan Kelautan*. 2010; VI(1): 8–12.
[Reference Source](#)
 26. Kim SP, Yang JY, Kang MY, *et al.*: **Composition of liquid rice hull smoke and anti-inflammatory effects in mice.** *J Agric Food Chem*. 2011; 59(9): 4570–4581.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
 27. Milly PJ, Toledo RT, Ramakrishnan S: **Determination of minimum inhibitory concentrations of liquid smoke fractions.** *J Food Sci*. 2005; 70(1): M12–M17.
[Publisher Full Text](#)
 28. Standar Nasional Indonesia 02-2729-1992: **Persyaratan Mutu Produk Pangan Asapan.** Jakarta: BSN.
 29. Leha MA: **Aplikasi asap cair sebagai biopreservative dalam bahan pangan (Ikan Cakalang Asap).** *Prosiding Basic Science*. 2010; ISBN: 978-602-97522-0-5.

Open Peer Review

Current Peer Review Status: 

Version 1

Reviewer Report 15 July 2019

<https://doi.org/10.5256/f1000research.19788.r50707>

© 2019 Mahmoudzadeh M. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



Maryam Mahmoudzadeh 

Nutrition Research Center and Department of Food Science and Technology, Faculty of Nutrition and Food Science, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

1. What was your grade 1 liquid smoke composition? I think the biggest gap of your work is the lack of any characterization method for liquid smoke.
2. According to which reference you have chosen the TVBN method?
3. As far as I know, "TVBN" is correct, not "TVB".
4. What is the compositional difference between 340°C and 380°C smoke?
5. Figure numbers are inaccurately typed in the text - where is Figure 3?
6. TVBN data reported in the text are equal for 2 temperatures.
7. How long did you soak treatments in liquid smoke?
8. Where is the total count assay in the method and materials section?
9. You should have control samples in all exams, I couldn't see anything like this.
10. If you have done the antibacterial test by discs, why didn't you explain it in method and materials? Also, the reported results in Table 6 are not acceptable (you should report inhibition percent data).
11. There isn't any statistical comparison in your work, and I think a big mistake like this is not acceptable.

Is the work clearly and accurately presented and does it cite the current literature?

Partly

Is the study design appropriate and is the work technically sound?

Partly

Are sufficient details of methods and analysis provided to allow replication by others?

No

If applicable, is the statistical analysis and its interpretation appropriate?

No

Are all the source data underlying the results available to ensure full reproducibility?

Partly

Are the conclusions drawn adequately supported by the results?

Partly

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: Quality control tests in food science

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to state that I do not consider it to be of an acceptable scientific standard, for reasons outlined above.

Author Response 17 Jul 2019

Muhammad Faisal, Syiah Kuala University, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

1. The composition of liquid smoke grade 1 produced at various temperatures has been published in our previous work. Please see reference 1. The composition includes; 2-Propanone, Acetic acid, 2,4-Pentadienenitrile, 2-Oxepanone, Phenolic compound etc. We have added the reference information in the manuscripts.
2. The TVB-N was determined according to the procedure established by Susanto *et al.* with a slight modification. We have added the reference in the manuscript.
3. Thank you very much for your correction, the TVB has been changed to TVB-N.
4. The composition of liquid smoke at various temperature pyrolysis has been discussed in a previous article (see ref. 1). Analyses results showed that the temperature pyrolysis affected the chemical composition of liquid smoke. For example; at 340°C, liquid smoke contains Phenol=0.79 % and Acetic Acid=3.4%, at 380°C, liquid smoke contains Phenol=1.73 % and Acetic Acid=8.51%.
5. Thank you very much for your correction. We have revised the Figure 3 to become Figure 2.
6. The data is correct, because these data are at 6 hours. The TVB-N values are still low for all liquid smoke. The TVB-N then increased with increasing preservation time.
7. We used soaking method for preservation, so the fish were soaked until end of preservation time.
8. We have added the information of total bacterial counts in the method.
9. Without preservation with liquid smoke, the fish can stand only to about 8 hours. This information can be found in the manuscript. I hope this information can be used as a control comparison. We only focused on after treatment.
10. We are very sorry about this matter. We only conducted simple analysis for the antibacterial test. Detailed analysis will be done in the future.

11. We are very sorry for comparison with other researches, because this investigation is still in a preliminary step. And to our knowledge the application of durian peel liquid smoke for fish preservation is not available in the literature. Therefore we only compare our results from a few related references.

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

The benefits of publishing with F1000Research:

- Your article is published within days, with no editorial bias
- You can publish traditional articles, null/negative results, case reports, data notes and more
- The peer review process is transparent and collaborative
- Your article is indexed in PubMed after passing peer review
- Dedicated customer support at every stage

For pre-submission enquiries, contact research@f1000.com

F1000Research