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Assessment of Quality and Economic Viability of Small Dried Fish Produced under Sun and Heat Pump Drying Technologies

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Two different methods, namely traditional sun drying and heat pump drying were employed to investigate the effect of drying on the quality of dried mola (*Amblypharyngodon mola*), kachki (*Corica soborna*) and chapila (*Gudusia chapra*). Results showed that the sensory characteristics of the dried fish produced under both sun and mechanical drying process found to be excellent in quality and overall acceptability scores. Sun dried fish products rehydrated more rapidly than mechanically dried products. The pH value of mechanically dried products found to be lower than the sun dried products ranged from 6.15 to 6.85. The moisture, protein, lipid and ash content ranged from 9.52% to 10.62%, 59.41% to 70.31%, 9.86% to 22.55% and 7.80 to 11.68% respectively. The fatty acid profile showed no breakdown of the unsaturated fatty acids using heat pump dryer. The Total Volatile Base Nitrogen (TVB-N) value, acid value and per-oxide value ranged from 39.71 to 47.72mg/100g, 16.52 to 17.41mg KOH/g lipid and 15.05 to 18.41meq/kg lipid respectively. The aerobic plate count of dried fish products ranged from 4.09 to 4.85 log CFU/g. Mechanically dried products were found to be more profitable than sun dried products. In conclusion, heat pump drying can be used as an environment friendly method for human consumption which enhances food security.

Keywords: Sun drying, Heat pump drying, Biochemical analysis, free fatty acid, cost benefit analysis

INTRODUCTION

Bangladesh positioned among the top five fish producing countries in the world (FAO, 2016) with the productions of its vast aquatic resources including inland waters, river, brackish and marine water. In the recent time, the fish production from marine sectors is increasing with a steady growth rate of above 5% annually (DoF, 2018). Unfortunately, a great loss has been observed with these huge productions because of its perishable nature and some procedural and preservation complexity of fishes. Globally, fish is known as a quick perishable item (Dewi et al., 2011), immediately after harvest which start to lose its quality (Musa et al., 2010). Because of that emergency it's requires fast and rapid preservation after harvest.

Post-harvest losses have an adverse effect on fishing communities that regularly rely upon post-gather exercises (Siddhant, 2020). The financial existence in addition, detrimentally affected by sun losses of the fishing communities and detract a considerable portion of the population's access to protein (Adeyeye, 2019). To recover such losses fish should be preserved immediately after harvest. There are many methods such as- freezing, drying, salting and smoking that have been practiced all over the world with aimed to extend the shelf life of fish. Sun-drying is the most commonly accepted method of fish preservation although it is the world's oldest preservation methods (Mansur et al., 2013). It increases the shelf life, enhances the quality, provide ease of handling and further processing and sanitation (Mujumdar, 2007). Importantly dry fish is a great source of protein which is preferred most by many peoples of Asia and Europe because of its characteristic flavor,

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texture and taste (Anon, 2001) and longer shelf life without refrigeration (Immaculate et al., 2013). Because of dry fish such supremacy yearly 8% of the total world's catch undergo dry fish processing industry (Patterson et al., 2018). Mechanical drying is a modern method of fish drying that requires little or no sunlight for the drying process. It could be a revolution in the dry fish industry of producing a considerable amount of products. The ultimate benefits of the technique are that "one can produce dried fish any time of the day/year". In addition, complete hygiene procedures, drying parameters and product processing steps can be maintained easily throughout the process. Moreover, the technology would not only reduce the risk of product spoilage but would also improve the quality of the dried fish products. Though, sun drying is the most cost effective drying process with various identical features of the dried products but several issues are faced by the producers during production. The most considerable cost regarding sun-drying is the huge loss of raw material during the rainy season and bad weather condition (Mazid and Kamal, 2005). Moreover, in some cases it is found that the physical and sensory attributes of various traditional sun dried fish products for human consumption were unsatisfactory. There are frequent complaints from consumers about the quality of the products and the major problems associated with this drying procedure fish are the infestations by the house fly and insect larvae, poor sanitation and improper process that often lead to contamination and spoilage and ultimately the use of pesticide to prevent those (Kamruzzaman, 1992). Recently, the dried fish export market of Bangladesh is facing challenges because of unhygienic and traditional drying practices, and the use of prohibited chemicals during the drying of fish (Hasan et al., 2016). All those occur mainly because of the current climatic conditions, the procedural complexity of producing dried fish products, and the lack of modern drying methods. To improve the condition various drying methods have been applied by various researchers from the beginning. This study is aimed at applying a complete mechanical drying process to produce some improved dried fish products. A comparative evaluation will be performed for the mechanically dried products by producing the same products following the standard sun drying method. The perfect execution of the findings could be able to substitute the dry fish demand in the global market beside the sun dried products.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sample collection:

The study was carried out at Institute of Technology Transfer and Innovation (ITTI), Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (BCSIR), Dhaka,

Bangladesh. Mola (*Amblypharyngodon mola*), Kachki (*Corica soborna*) and chapila (*Gudusia chapra*) fish were collected from the nearly available Kawran Bazar fish market (23°45'05.6"N to 90°23'50.4"E), Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Sample preparation for drying:

After collecting the fishes were immediately brought to the study area for sorting according to size & quality and washing carefully to remove waste and unwanted particle. After processing fish were spread on wire mesh trays and the trays were kept in an organized way into drying rack for mechanical drying. For sun drying trays were placed in an open place under sun for drying and covered by fine meshed net to avoid flies and insect infestation.

Mechanical drying:

Heat pump dryer was used for mechanically fish drying process. The temperature was controlled at $45 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ for 6 hours (drying). The relative humidity was maintained $50.20 \pm 0.5\%$ during the drying time. The fish were turned over after 4 hours from the beginning for better drying.

Sun drying:

The fish were kept under proper monitoring to avoid over drying and turned over after 3 hours of placing. The average temperature was $34 \pm 2^\circ$ (8 hours daylight) and relative humidity was $60.28 \pm 3.5\%$ during the experimental time.

Quality analysis:

Physical characteristics

Acceptance test was conducted with ten trained panelist of ITTI sensory panel. Each panelist was asked to evaluate the colour, odor, texture, and insect infestation of each sample by using ten point hedonic scales according to the method described by Roy (2013).

Determination of water reconstitution behavior:

Water reconstitution behavior of the products was investigated following the method described by Hasan et al., (2016).

Determination of pH:

Initially 10g of sample were weighed and placed in a beaker. Then 10 times of distilled water was added and homogenized properly using tissue homogenizer. Finally, the pH of the mixture was measured using CRM multi-parameter (HQ40d, Hach).

Biochemical Composition:

Biochemical composition of the traditionally sun-dried and mechanical dried fishes was determined through following standard method of each.

Moisture content determination:

Moisture content was determined by using Moisture Analyzer Shimadzu, Japan (Moc63u).

Protein determination:

Analysis of protein was done by using the method of Dumas, J.B.A. (1831).

Lipid determination:

Crude fat was determined by following Twisselmann (1923) using petroleum ether as solvent through Fat Extractor E-500 ECE.

Ash content determination:

The determination of ash content of dry fish samples were made according to the method described in the AOAC official method (AOAC, 1995).

Measurement of free fatty acid:

The determination of free fatty acid (FFA) of fish oil samples were made according to the method described in the AOAC official method (O'keefe and Pike, 2010) using GCMS-2014 (Shimadzu).

Determination of TVB-N:

The method of Antonopoulos and Vyncke (1989) was followed to estimate total volatile base nitrogen (TVB-N). The value was expressed as mg/100g of muscle.

Lipid Oxidation Determination:

Determination of peroxide value:

Standard procedure AOAC (1995) was followed to determine peroxide value. Initially 0.5g of fat sample was mixed with 30mL of acetic acid: chloroform solution (3:2) into a conical flask. Then 0.5 mL potassium iodides mix into the solution and kept in dark condition for 10 minutes. Then the mixture was diluted with 30 mL distilled water and added 0.5 mL of freshly prepared 1% starch. Finally, mix the sample vigorously and titrated with 0.01 N sodium thiosulfate. The peroxide value was expressed as meq/kg of lipid.

Determination of acid value:

Standard method AOAC (1995) was followed to determine the acid value. Initially 0.5g of fat sample was

mixed with 100mL of ethanol: diethyl ether solution (1:1 v/v) into a conical flask. A drop of phenolphthalein was used as an indicator. Finally, the mixture was titrated with 0.01N potassium hydroxide. The results were expressed as mg KOH/g lipid.

Microbiological Analysis:

Plate count agar (PCA) (Hi media, Mumbai, India) and physiological saline solution (0.85% NaCl) was used to perform aerobic plate count according to the methods given in Cowan and Steel's manual.

Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR) Analysis:

The benefit cost-ratio (BCR) was calculated considering the products monetary facts. In addition the qualitative and quantitative factors were also considered of the products. The formula used for calculate BCR is-

Benefit cost ratio (BCR) =

Net benefit (NB) = PVB – PVC

Where,

BCR = Benefit cost ratio PVB = Present value of all qualitative and quantitative benefits

PVC = Present value of all types of costs

NB = Net benefit

Statistical analysis:

All the experimental data were analyzed by computer software SPSS (version 21.0). One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and values were presented as the mean \pm standard deviation (SD) of triplicate determinations by t test and the test of significance was defined at $p < 0.05$.

RESULTS

Drying of Fishes:

The traditional sun drying method took almost 8 hours to dry the A. mola, C. soborna and G. chapra fishes respectively where the average air temperature was 34 ± 2 °C and relative humidity was $60.28 \pm 3.5\%$. As the system was totally dependent on environment the time range will vary dependent on the weather condition. On the other hand, the mechanical drying method took almost 6 hours to dry mola, kachki and chapila fishes where the average temperature was maintained at 45 ± 3 °C and relative humidity was $50.20 \pm 0.5\%$. The product quality was found excellent in condition after drying.

Quality analysis:

Physical characteristics:

Table 1: The sensory properties of *A. mola*, *C. soborna* and *G. chapra* dry products produced through mechanically drying and sun drying. Each value is expressed as a mean (scoring 1-10) \pm SD (n=10).

Fish	Drying method	Color	Odor	Texture	Insect infestation	Overall acceptability
<i>A. mola</i>	SD	1.37 \pm 0.09	1.25 \pm 0.13 ^a	1.49 \pm 0.10	1	1.28 \pm 0.08
	MD	1.23 \pm 0.11	1.18 \pm 0.10 ^b	1.38 \pm 0.13	1	1.20 \pm 0.09
<i>C. soborna</i>	SD	1.28 \pm 0.010	1.29 \pm 0.09 ^a	1.31 \pm 0.11	1	1.22 \pm 0.08
	MD	1.22 \pm 0.07	1.19 \pm 0.06 ^b	1.27 \pm 0.09	1	1.17 \pm 0.03
<i>G. chapra</i>	SD	1.26 \pm 0.12	1.22 \pm 0.11 ^a	1.41 \pm 0.14	1	1.22 \pm 0.09
	MD	1.20 \pm 0.0	1.16 \pm 0.07 ^b	1.33 \pm 0.13	1	1.17 \pm 0.07

The dried fish produced by the both drying method was found excellent in quality according to the sensory properties, such as color, odor, texture and insect infestation (Table 1). Significantly ($p < 0.05$) highest value in case of odor was found in sun dried *A. mola*, *C. soborna* and *G. chapra* than mechanically dried products but no significant difference ($p > 0.05$) was found between these two methods in case of other sensory parameters and overall acceptability.

Determination of water reconstitution behavior

The water reconstitution percentage of the produced

dried fishes is shown in Figure 1. These results showed that the sun dried *A. mola*, *C. soborna* and *G. chapra* held 39.11%, 38.65% and 39.22% moisture at room temperature, 55.95%, 55.90% and 56.13% at 40°C and 67.26%, 62.82% and 63.90% moisture at 60°C after 60 minutes respectively. On the other hand mechanically produced dried *A. mola*, *C. soborna* and *G. Chapra* held 35.67%, 38.18% and 38.58% moisture at room temperature, 54.97%, 54.60% and 55.23% at 40°C and 66.36%, 59.47% and 63.47% moisture at 60°C after 60 minutes respectively. Their constitution level was not significantly ($p > 0.05$) increased with the increment of time and temperature.

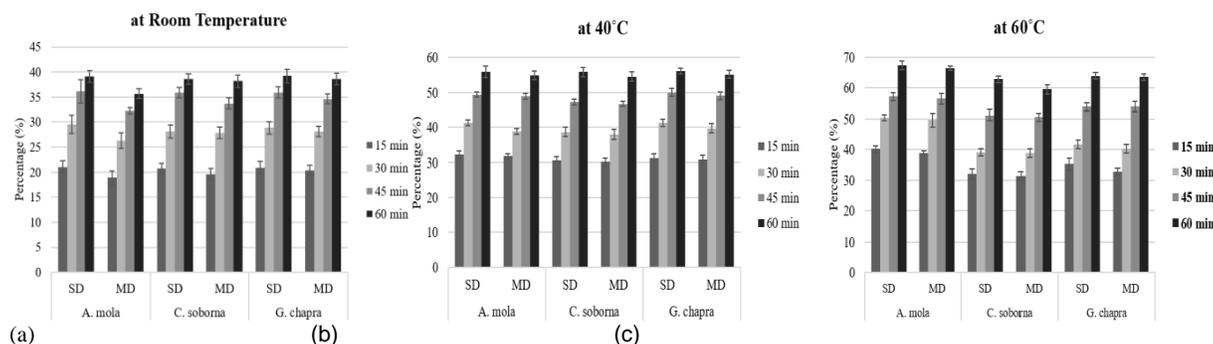


Figure 1: Water reconstitution behavior of sun dried and mechanical dried *Amblypharyngodon mola*, *Coricacoborna* and *Gudusiachapra* (a) Room temperature, (b) 40°C and (c) 60°C

*SD=Sun Dried; MD = Mechanical Dried

pH value of dried fish products:

The pH values of the dry fish products produced by the different drying methods are shown in table 2. The pH value ranged from 6.15 to 6.85. The pH was significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher pH value was observed in sun dried *A. mola* than the mechanically dried fish. No significant difference ($p > 0.05$) in pH was found between sun dried and mechanically dried products of *C. soborna* and *G. chapra*.

Proximate analysis of dried fish products:

The proximate analysis of dried *A. mola*, *C. soborna* and *G. chapra* was performed on a dry weight basis (Table 3). Comparatively the dried products obtained from mechanical and sun drying showed no significant

difference. The moisture content of dried fish ranged from 9.52% to 10.62%. The protein content of dried products ranged from 59.81% to 70.31%. The lipid content of dried fish products ranged from 9.86% to 22.55%. The ash content of dried fish products ranged from 7.80% to 11.68%. Significantly ($p < 0.05$) the highest moisture content in sun dried, highest ash content in mechanically dried *G. chapra* and highest lipid content was found in sun dried *A. mola* compared with the associated drying method and no significant difference ($p > 0.05$) was found in other parameters obtained from two different drying methods.

Fatty acid profile:

The fatty acid profile of both fish products obtained from sun and mechanical dryer are presented in Table 4. Total

Table 2: The pH value of *A. mola*, *C. soborna* and *G. chapra* dry products produced through mechanical and sun drying process. Each value is expressed as a mean \pm SD (n=3).

Fish	Drying Method	pH
Mola (<i>A. mola</i>)	Sun Dried	6.85 \pm 0.18 ^a
	Mechanically Dried	6.41 \pm 0.11 ^b
Kachki (<i>C. soborna</i>)	Sun Dried	6.46 \pm 0.10
	Mechanically Dried	6.15 \pm 0.14
<i>Chapila</i> (<i>G. chapra</i>)	Sun Dried	6.61 \pm 0.20
	Mechanically Dried	6.24 \pm 0.15

Table 3: Effect of drying methods on the proximate composition (%) of *A. mola*, *C. soborna* and *G. chapra*. Each value is expressed as a mean \pm SD (n=3).

Fish	Drying Method	Moisture	Protein	Lipid	Ash
Mola (<i>A. mola</i>)	Sun Dried	10.24 \pm 0.61	59.41 \pm 2.24	22.55 \pm 1.13 ^a	7.80 \pm 1.16
	Mechanically Dried	10.12 \pm 0.52	59.81 \pm 2.11	21.93 \pm 1.35 ^b	8.14 \pm 1.19
Kachki (<i>C. soborna</i>)	Sun Dried	9.91 \pm 0.3	70.15 \pm 1.68	9.86 \pm 0.93	10.08 \pm 1.05
	Mechanically Dried	9.52 \pm 0.26	70.31 \pm 2.25	10.02 \pm 0.77	10.15 \pm 1.11
<i>Chapila</i> (<i>G. chapra</i>)	Sun Dried	10.62 \pm 0.45 ^a	64.35 \pm 1.59	14.34 \pm 1.52	10.69 \pm 1.32 ^b
	Mechanically Dried	10.26 \pm 0.39 ^b	64.49 \pm 1.42	13.57 \pm 1.21	11.68 \pm 1.13 ^a

Table 4: Effect of drying methods on the free fatty acid composition (%) of *A. mola*, *C. soborna* and *G. chapra*

Fatty acid (%)	Mola (<i>A. mola</i>)		Kachki (<i>C. soborna</i>)		Chapila (<i>G. chapra</i>)	
	SD	MD	SD	MD	SD	MD
C12:0	-	-	-	-	1.097	1.242
C13:0	1.214	1.209	-	-	-	-
C14:0	6.557	6.581	4.394	4.493	6.26	6.744
C15:0	4.968	5.025	1.108	1.024	1.686	1.812
C16:0	28.624	29.07	33.795	34.247	33.074	35.356
C16:1	13.028	13.106	7.259	6.584	8.765	9.383
C17:0	2.328	2.399	21.694	21.960	6.882	1.099
C18:0	4.827	4.964	9.545	9.339	9.704	10.362
C18:1n9	19.458	19.818	9.336	9.286	13.449	13.672
C18:2n6	4.283	4.344	3.362	3.242	4.881	5.212
C18:3n3	3.087	3.114	1.287	2.168	2.231	2.378
C20:0	8.86	8.926	3.725	3.564	6.873	7.340
C22:0	2.766	1.444	4.493	4.091	5.098	5.399

*SD= Sun Dried; MD= Mechanically dried

saturated fatty acids (SFA) percentage of the total lipid from sun dried and mechanically dried *A. mola*, *C. soborna* and *G. chapra* ranged from 59.618% to 60.144%, 78.718% to 78.754% and 69.354% to 70.674% respectively. Mono unsaturated fatty acids (MUFA) percentage of the total lipid from sun dried and mechanically dried *A. mola*, *C. soborna* and *G. chapra* ranged from 32.486% to 32.924%, 15.87% to 16.595% and 22.214% to 23.055% respectively. Poly unsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) percentage of the total lipid from sun dried and mechanically dried *A. mola*, *C. soborna* and *G. chapra* ranged from 7.37% to 7.458%, 4.649% to 5.41% and 7.112% to 7.59% respectively. Thirteen fatty acids in muscle lipids from *A. mola*, *C. soborna* and *G. chapra* were classified and evaluated. Important fatty acids found myristic acid (C14:0, 4.394-6.744%), palmitic acid (C16:0, 28.624-35.356%), palmitoleic acid (C16:1n7, 6.584-

13.106%), margaric acid (C17:0, 1.099-21.960%), stearic acid (C18:0, 4.827-10.362%), oleic acid (C18:1n-9, 9.286-19.458%), linoleic acid (C18:2n-6, 3.242-5.212%), alpha linolenic acid (C18:3n3, 1.287-3.114%), arachidic acid (C20:0, 3.564-8.926%) and behenic acid 246 (C22:0, 1.444-5.399%).

Changes of Total Volatile Base Nitrogen Value:

The TVB-N values of the dry fish products produced by the different drying methods are shown in Table 5. The TVB-N value ranged from 35.01 to 47.72. Significantly ($p < 0.05$) the highest TVB-N value was found in mechanically dried *A. mola* than sun dried *A. mola* and sun dried *C. soborna* than mechanically dried *C. soborna*, *A. mola*. No significant difference ($p > 0.05$) was found between the sun and mechanical dried *G. chapra*.

Table 5: Acid value, peroxide value and TVB-N value of dried fish products produced through mechanically drying and sun drying. Each value is expressed as a mean \pm SD (n=3).

Fish	Drying Method	Acid value (mg KOH/g lipid)	Per-oxide value (meq/kg lipid)	TVB-N (mg/100g)
Mola (<i>A. mola</i>)	Sun Dried	17.41 \pm 0.72 ^a	15.05 \pm 0.93	46.21 \pm 0.51 ^b
	Mechanically Dried	16.52 \pm 0.78 ^b	15.21 \pm 0.84	47.72 \pm 1.19 ^a
Kachki (<i>C. soborna</i>)	Sun Dried	10.32 \pm 0.87	12.34 \pm 1.02	36.71 \pm 0.71 ^a
	Mechanically Dried	10.11 \pm 0.93	12.03 \pm 0.96	35.01 \pm 0.76 ^b
Chapila (<i>G. chapra</i>)	Sun Dried	11.59 \pm 0.79	14.41 \pm 1.12	40.35 \pm 1.14
	Mechanically Dried	10.94 \pm 0.57	14.33 \pm 0.92	39.91 \pm 1.06

Table 6: Effect of the drying methods on microbial load of *A. mola*, *C. soborna* and *G. chapra*. Each value is expressed as a mean \pm SD (n=3).

Fish	Drying Method	Aerobic Plate Count (log CFU/g)
Mola (<i>A. mola</i>)	Sun Dried	4.76 \pm 0.16 ^a
	Mechanically Dried	4.09 \pm 0.06 ^b
Kachki (<i>C. soborna</i>)	Sun Dried	4.62 \pm 0.05 ^a
	Mechanically Dried	4.18 \pm 0.15 ^b
Chapila (<i>G. chapra</i>)	Sun Dried	4.85 \pm 0.09 ^a
	Mechanically Dried	4.59 \pm 0.16 ^b

Lipid Oxidation Determination:

The degree of lipid oxidation in dried fish products was measured by determining the acid value and peroxide value. The acid value of dried *A. mola*, *C. soborna* and *G. chapra* ranged from 10.11 to 17.41 mg KOH/g lipid. Significantly ($p < 0.05$) the highest acid value was found in sun dried *A. mola* but other products obtained from sun and mechanically drying process were found not significant ($p > 0.05$). The peroxide value of dried fish ranged from 12.03 to 15.21 meq/kg lipids (Table 5). No significant difference ($p > 0.05$) was found between sun dried and mechanically dried products of *A. mola*, *C. soborna* and *G. chapra*.

Microbiological load of dried fish products:

The aerobic plate count of dried fish products obtained from mechanical and sun drying method ranged from

4.01 to 4.85 (Table 6). Significantly ($p < 0.05$) the highest microbial load was observed in sun dried *A. mola*, *C.*

soborna and *G. chapra* compared with the products produced by the chemical dried method.

Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR):

The shape and size of the dryer was compact and durable with ease of handling and installation. Though the size and shape of the dryer was small, the tray can accommodate 80 kg of raw fish per batch. In addition, the size and shape of the dryer could be increased and modified to accommodate higher number and weight of fish which increased the viability of the project cash flows. BCR is directly dependent on raw and final products price and species types. The production cost varies only depending on the time needed for drying. It is the type of fish and its market demand mainly has direct effect on BCR. But, considering the production cost the technology

Table 7: Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) of Mola (*A. mola*), Kachki (*C. soborna*) and Chapila (*G. chapra*) produced under heat pump dryer and traditional sun dried process

SI No.	Characters	Mola (<i>A. mola</i>)		Kachki (<i>C. soborna</i>)		Chapila (<i>G. chapra</i>)	
		SD	MD	SD	MD	SD	MD
1.	Raw materials cost (BDT/kg dry fish production)	500 BDT/Kg	800 BDT/Kg	500 BDT/Kg	800 BDT/Kg	500 BDT/Kg	800 BDT/Kg
2.	Other Costs (Depreciation cost, Electricity cost, Labor cost, Packaging cost etc.)	15 BDT/Kg	60 BDT/Kg	15 BDT/Kg	60 BDT/Kg	15 BDT/Kg	60 BDT/Kg
3.	Present value of all types of costs (PVC)	515 BDT/Kg	860 BDT/kg	515 BDT/Kg	760 BDT/kg	515 BDT/Kg	860 BDT/Kg
4.	Selling price of the final product (PVB)	650 BDT/Kg	1250 BDT/Kg	650 BDT/Kg	1250 BDT/Kg	650 BDT/Kg	1250 BDT/Kg
5.	Net benefit (NB)	135 BDT/Kg	390 BDT/Kg	135 BDT/Kg	390 BDT/Kg	135 BDT/Kg	390 BDT/Kg
6.	Benefit-Cost Ratio	1.26	1.45	1.26	1.45	1.26	1.45

is not effective for low valued fish. Therefore, the production technology is suitable for high market priced

fishes. Table 7 comprises the BCR of the fresh water and marinemola produced under heat pump dryer.

DISCUSSION

Quality Analysis:

Physical Characteristics:

In this study, the products obtained from sun dried and mechanical dried process found excellent in case of sensory characteristics except the odor. But the mechanical drier produced mild flavor products and the sun dried products found containing their characteristics flavor slightly. The difference of odor was not so high between the products produced from these two methods because of the size of the experimental species. Oven dried *C.punctatus* produced an excellent quality product in terms of odor, color, texture and insect infestation (Jahanand Akhtar, 2019). In another study, traditionally sun-dried fish products showed objectionable color, odor, and texture but comparatively better quality fish products produced through solar tunnel dryer (Rahman *et al.*, 2012); solar tunnel dryer showed comparatively better result than the traditional and improved dryer for dried fish production (Rasul *et al.*, 2018).

Water reconstitution:

In this study, water reconstitution behavior of both mechanical dried and sun dried fish products showed a positive relationship between water absorption and increasing water temperature. Overall, the dried fish produced by sun drying method were rehydrated more rapidly than the dried fish produced by the heat pump drying method. Water temperature opens the internal structure of fish muscle and stimulates the chance of rapid rehydration (Brennan *et al.*, 1990; Tunde-Akintunde, 2008) which indicates that a positive relationship is sustained between physical properties and rehydration ability of dried fish products (Reza *et al.*, 2005). Hasan *et al.*, (2006) showed that the maximum reconstitution capacity in some small indigenous species ranged from 30.69 to 56.66%, 35.62 to 66.24 and 48.46 to 78.94% soaked after 60min on solar tunnel drier at 30°C, 40°C and 60°C temperature respectively, which were more or less similar with the present study. Moreover, the variation of species along with time and temperature are the possible parameters which influences there hydration ability of dried fish products (Nurullah, 2005; Tunde-Akintunde, 2008).

pH:

In this study it has been found that the mechanically dried fish products (*A.mola*, *C. soborna* and *G.chapra*) showed lower pH value than sun dried fish products which denied with Jahan and Akhtar, 2019 who found the highest pH content in oven dried and the lowest in sun dried *C. punctatus* products. The acceptable fish pH range is 6-8

but is considered to be spoiled above 7 (Huss, 1988) and the quality of dried fish improved at low pH value (Farid *et al.*, 2014). In this study, the initial pH value of dried fish were ranged from 6.15 to 6.85 immediately after drying which indicated the better product quality.

Proximate analysis:

In this study, the moisture content was ranged from 9.52% to 10.62%. Lower moisture content cease the mould growth and increase the shelf life of dried products. In a study, it has been reported that when the moisture content of a fish is reduced to 25% is seemed well dried and mould growth will cease and shelf life will increase if the moisture content reduce to 15% (Clucas, 1982).

The protein content of this study ranged 59.48% to 71.31% which supported the results of other researcher. In a study, it has been reported that the sun dried fish products normally contain 60 to 80% protein (Haque, 2004).

The protein content in dried fish ranges from 55.75 to 64.49% (Rahman *et al.*, 1982); 49.23 to 62.85% in three selected dried fish species (Mansur *et al.*, 2013) and 40.69 to 66.52% in fourteen selected dried fish species (Azam *et al.*, 2003). The lipid content of this study was ranged from 9.86% to 22.55%. In fresh water molathelipid content found higher which supports the results of other researchers 18.45% in *A.mola* (ii) (Ullah *et al.*, 2016) and 14.03% (Islam *et al.*, 2013). The Ash content of this study was ranged from 7.80% to 11.68%. The presence of minerals in any sample is described by the ash content which qualitatively indicates the importance of the species and this study matches comparatively with other findings (Hussain *et al.*, 1992; Islam *et al.*, 2003).

Fatty acid:

Among the saturated fatty acids, palmitic acid (C16:0), margaric acid (C17:0), stearic acid (C18:0) found predominant in dried fish products which supports Islam *et al.*, 2018. Important unsaturated fatty acids obtained from the products were Palmitoleic acid (C16:1n7), oleic acid (C18:1n-9), linoleic acid (C18:2n-6), linolenic acid (C18:3n-3). Palmitic acid (C16:0) was found as adominant saturated fatty acid in fish (Visentainer *et al.*, 2007; Guler *et al.*, 2008; Li *et al.*, 2011). Incase of MUFA soleic acid (C18:1n-9) found as dominant in fresh water fish (Gutierrez and Silva, 1993); Palmitoleic acid (C16:1n-7) (Mustafa, 2018) and oleic acid (C18:1n-9) found as adominant MUFA sinmarine fish (Mustafa, 2018; Koizumi & Hiratsuka, 2009; Tanakol *et al.*, 1999; Aydın *et al.*, 2013). Fresh water micro algae contain plenty of Palmitic acid, oleic acid, Linoleic acid, alpha-linoleic acid (Othman *et al.*, 2019). Fresh water fish require linoleic acid (18:2n-6), linolenic acid (18:3n-3) or both (National Research Council, 1993). These fatty acids then

accumulate in the fish via the food chain and abundantly found in fish.

TVB-N content:

The increasing amount of TVB-N in fish indicates progressing the spoilage. It has been reported that the TVB-N value of dried tilapia fillets ranged between 44.27 and 64.39mg/100g of muscle (Gamal *et al.*, 2011) In another study, oven dried and sun dried *C.punctatus* products TVB-N value found 3.85mg/100g and 4.02mg/100g respectively (Jahanand Akhtar, 2019), in different marine fish products TVB-N value ranged from 1.9-25.2mg/100g which were obtained using solar tunnel dryer (Reza *et al.*, 2009). In this study, TVB-N value found lower than there commended value (100-200mg/100g) (Connell, 1995) which determined the freshness of the products.

Lipid Oxidation:

Acid Value:

Sun drying products showed higher acid values compared with dried fish produced by the heat pump drying method. Lower acid values determined the better quality products. In this study, the acid values were ranged from 10.11 to 17.41mg KOH/g of lipid which supported Shah *et al.*, 2009 and Majumdar *et al.*, 2017. Free fatty acids break down by lipid hydrolysis might be the cause of increasing amount of acid value of dried fish products.

The oxidative deterioration of poly unsaturated fatty acid sun fish muscle which causes lipid peroxidation, shortening the shelf-life of food products followed by the production of off-flavor and off-odor (Ramanathan and Das, 1992).

Peroxide Value:

In this study, the peroxide values were observed within acceptable limits ($PV \leq 20$ meq/kg fish lipid) (Connell, 1995) and ranged from 12.03 to 15.21meq/kg lipid which was more or less similar with the results reported by Majumdar *et al.*, 2017. No significant ($p > 0.05$) difference had found regarding heperoxide value between the drying methods.

Microbial Content:

The total bacterial count (CFU/g) of the dried *C.punctatus* found higher in sun dried sample than in oven dried sample (Jahanand Akhtar, 2019) which is agreed with this study. In this study the mechanically dried *A.mola*, *C.soborna* and *G.chapra* showed lower bacterial count than sun dried fish products. The APC of some marine dried fish ranges between 3.27 and 4.49 log CFU/g (Reza *et*

al., 2009) and between 1.84 and 5.3 log CFU/g for some sun dried fish (Mansur *et al.*, 2013), bacterial load of traditional dried SIS products ranged from 1.43×10^8 CFU/g to 2.89×10^8 CFU/g Hasan *et al.*, 2006. The bacterial count of this study were ranged from 4.01 to 6.83logCFU/g. and the acceptable limit of total plate count for fresh fish is 7logCFU/g (Ojagh *et al.*, 2010); 1×10^5 at 37°C temperature for dried fish (Surendran *et al.*, 2006).

Benefit Cost Ratio:

Ali *et al.*, (2008) observed that rural farmers made an appreciable surplus from marketing smoked fish. Most of the Bonga Fish marketers (42.50%) found more fruitful yield selling dry fish (Nwabunike *et al.*, 2019). This indicates that dried fish is more profit able than raw fish. Hence, the authors worked on fish drying process where the products had been found more acceptable and profitable using mechanical drier than traditional sun drying process.

CONCLUSIONS

The results demonstrated that the dry fish products produced by mechanical dryer and sun drying methods are more or less similar in terms of sensory characteristics. It was also observed that no changes in proximate composition were occurred in the final products due to the mechanical drying process. The microbial load, TVB-N value, peroxide value and acid value were found in acceptable limit in case of both methods.

Fatty acid percentage of the final products obtained from mechanically dried products found more or less similar compared to sun dried products. During the drying process, no insect infestation was occurred in dried fish products and so that shelf life of products might be increased.

It can be concluded that the physical and chemical properties of the final products of mechanical dryer remained identical to sun drying products so that mechanical drying method can replace the traditional method of sun drying.

Conflict of interest:

The authors declare that they have no personal relationships or known competing financial interests that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

Ethical clearance:

The ethical clearance for the use of animals in the present research is not applicable.

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