

# Engineering Properties of Tiger Nut Seeds Relevant to the Design of Cleaning and Sorting Machine

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**Abstract**— In this study, selected physical properties (size and shape, volume and density, surface area, weight, sphericity, coefficient of friction, angle of repose, as well as terminal velocity) of the brown type of tiger nut seed were determined using standard procedures. The average values of the surface area (206.12 mm<sup>2</sup>), geometric mean diameter (7.29 mm), sphericity (74.39 %), coefficient of friction for the three materials used were 0.37, 0.32 and 0.26 respectively (0.32), the mean values of the angle of repose of tiger nut seed for wood (20.5°), glass (17.°5) and metal (14.4°) and terminal velocity of 17.60 mm/s of the tiger nut seed at moisture content of 17 % (wb) were used in this study. These data are important for designing of cleaning and sorting machines of Tiger nut seeds.

**Keywords**— coefficient of friction, sphericity, terminal velocity, tiger nut

## I. Introduction

Tiger nut (*Cyperus esculantus*) is a grass like plant which produces rhizomes from the base and tubers that are somewhat spherical and ranked among the oldest cultivated plant in Egypt. In Nigeria, it is commonly known as “Aya” in Hausa, “Ofio” in Yoruba, and “Akiausa” in Igbo. Tiger nut is one of the cash crops which have not been given due recognition and patronage possibly because not many people know its nutritional benefit. According to (1), it is a known plant food that is common in West Africa especially Northern Nigeria. It is one of the best nutritional crops that can be used to augment the diet of humans (2). Tiger nut produces high quality oil about 25.5 % of its content and protein about 8 % of the nut (3). Other uses of tiger nut are: it has a fairly good essential amino acids composition similar to olive oil and castor seeds and is a potential oil crop for the production of bio-diesel. It is also used in medicine and perfume production as well low fat food and has low anti-nutritional factors especially polyphenols (4; 5; 6).

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Spain is the highest producer of tiger nut with 3,000 metric tons per annum followed by USA and Egypt with 2,700 and 2,000 metric tons respectively. In Africa, Niger Republic is the major producer with 125 metric tons followed by Ghana with 50 metric tons (6). In Nigeria, the production is concentrated in the Northern parts of the country amounting to 36.3 metric tons. In Nigeria, despite the huge economic importance of tiger nut crop, the crop is yet to assume its full potentials. Upon the ever increasing application, little information is available on the basic engineering properties of this material, particularly in Nigeria. This is because there is no or little information available on the basic engineering properties or processing facilities for tiger nut seed (7). It is also essential to determine the engineering properties of oilseeds (for example tiger nut seed) for proper design of agricultural machinery. Therefore, the knowledge of the engineering properties of tiger nut is important in the design of agricultural equipment for its processing. As such this study is to determine some selected engineering properties of tiger nut seeds: (shape, size, colour, seed weight, volume, particle density, bulk density, porosity, surface area, angle of repose and compressive strength).

## II. Materials and Methods

### A. Selection of Materials

The brown type of tiger nut seed was selected as material for this investigation. The seeds were obtained from a local market in Minna, Niger State, Nigeria.

One thousand samples of tiger nut seeds were randomly selected and used in determining the following physical and aerodynamic properties of the tiger nut seeds at 17 % moisture content (w.b).

### B. Determination of the Physical Properties

The physical properties of the tiger nut relevant to design of agricultural machinery (shape, size, volume and density, surface area, specific gravity, weight, coefficient of friction, angle of repose and terminal velocity) were determined using standard engineering principles (8; 9; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14).