

New Trends and Challenges in Food Preservation

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Why are foods processed ?



to be preserved



to be safe



to be in more convenient forms



to be appetitive



Evolution of the food industry

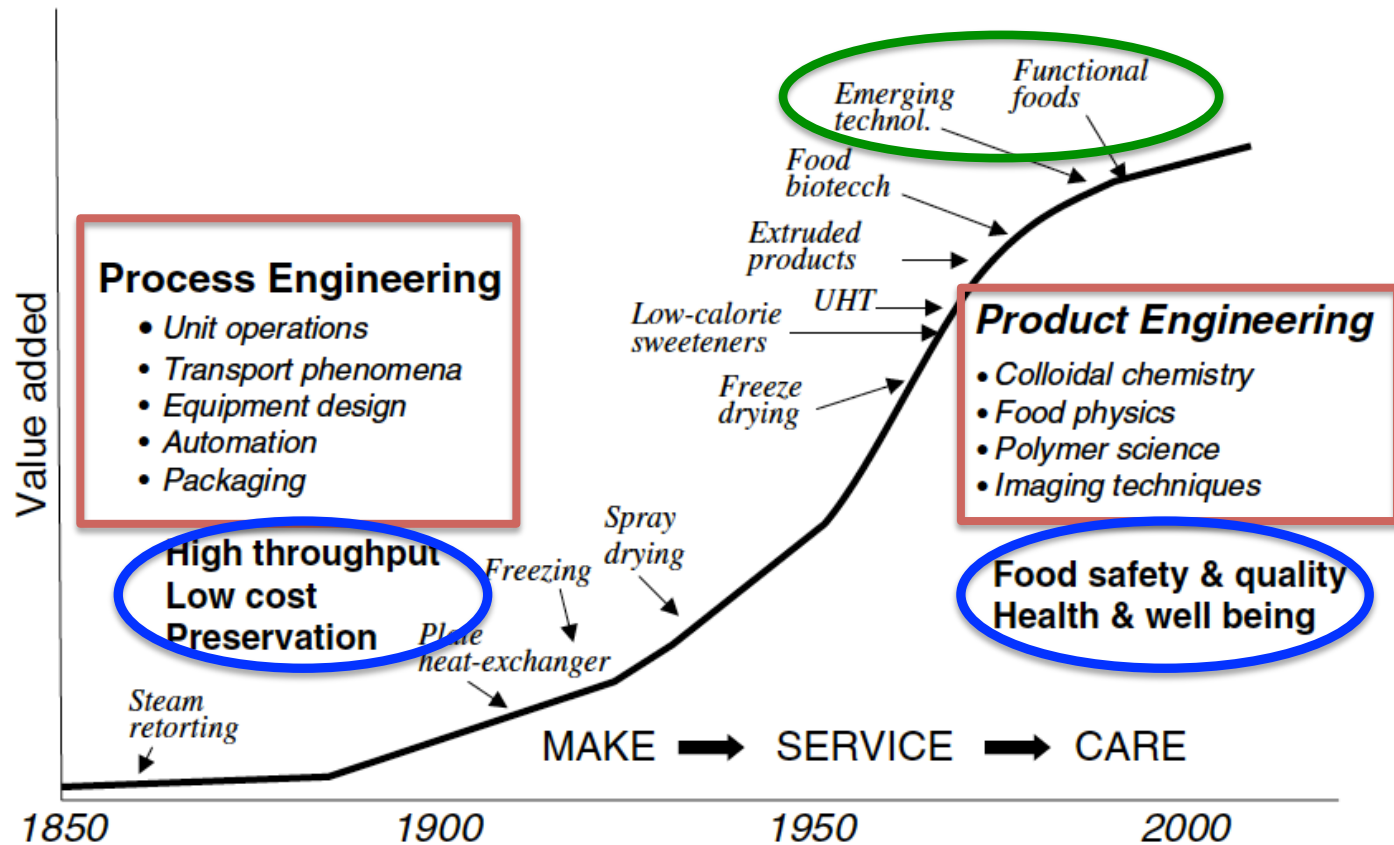
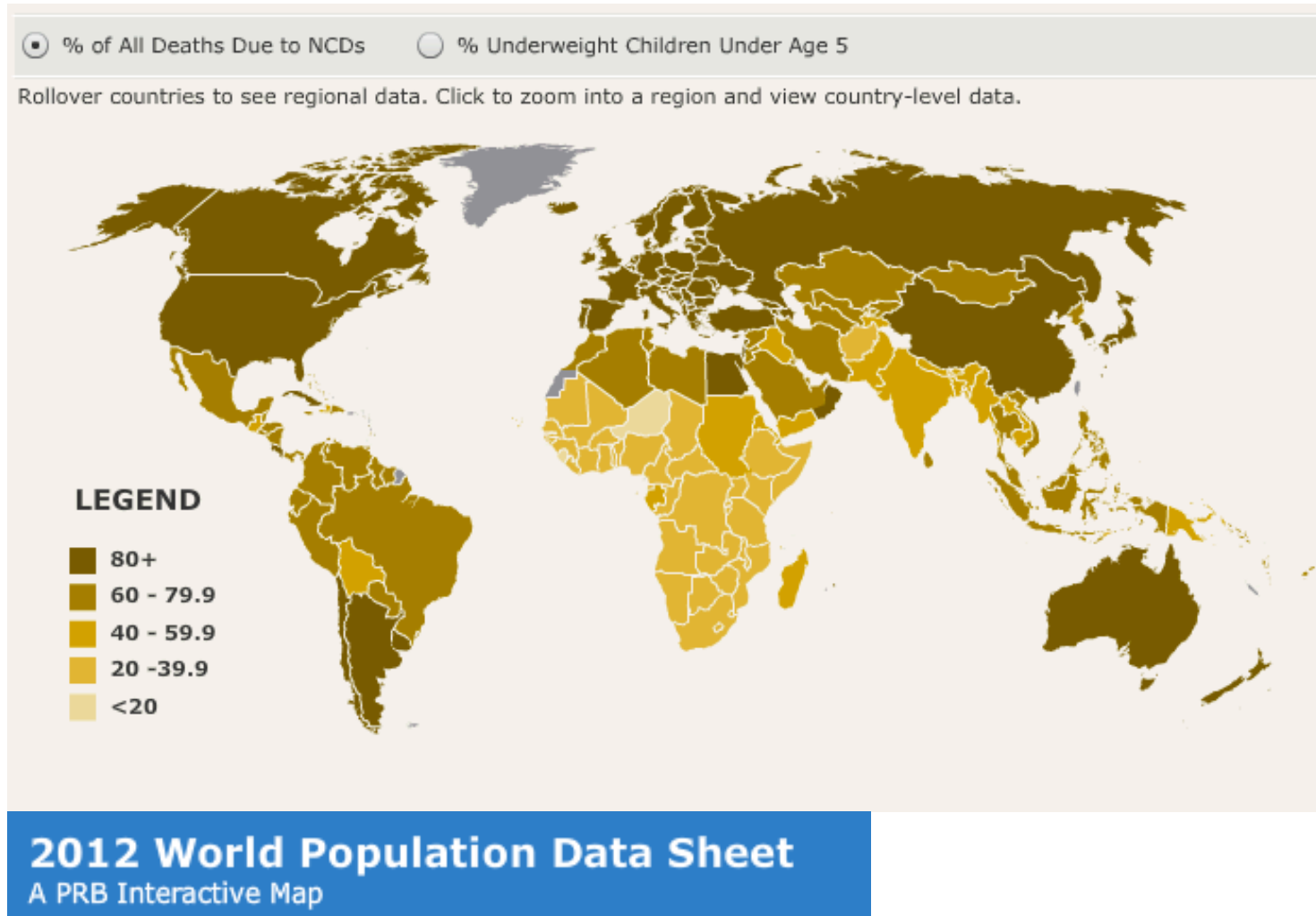


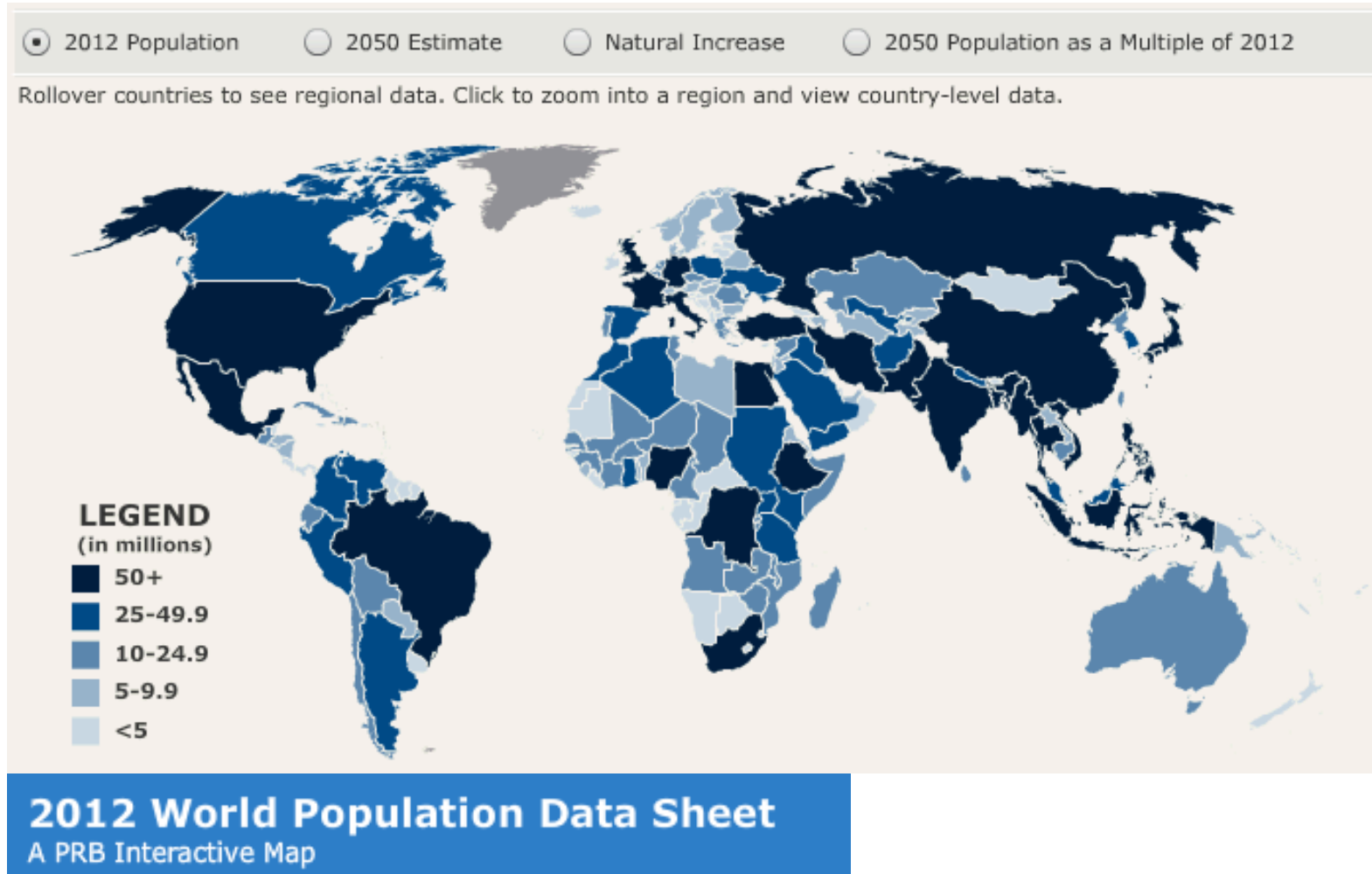
Figure 1. Evolution of the food industry in terms of value added to products and shift in emphasis from process engineering to product engineering. This transition has implied a change in concepts and techniques that support each approach.

¹Aguilera J. (2006). *J. Sci. Food & Agric.* 86(8): 1147-55.

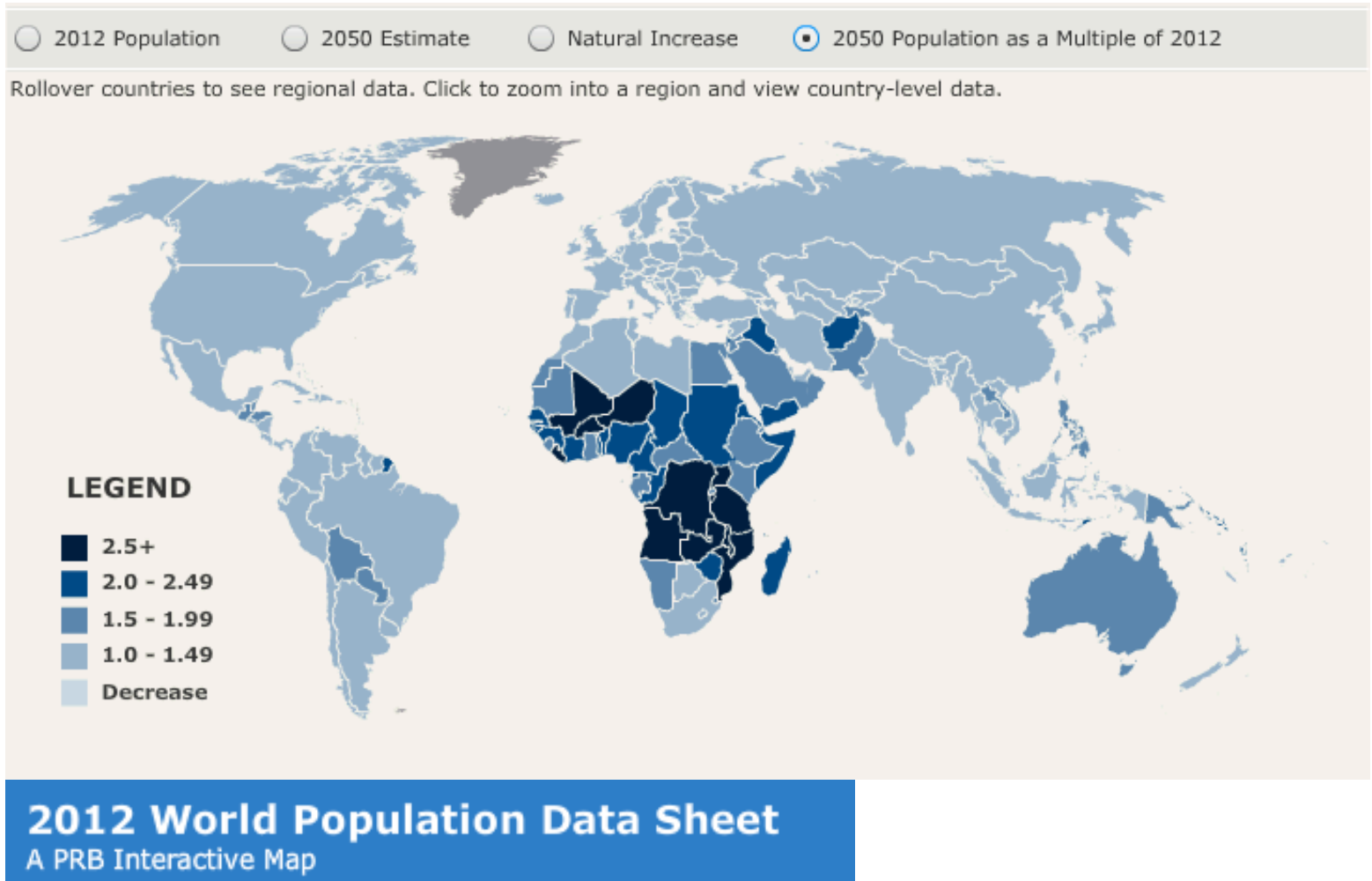
World population ageing



World population growth



World population growth



Environment, Food Security & Sustainability

- **Environment:**
 - **Water scarcity & management** (withdrawal could exceed natural renewal by 60%, by 2030)
 - **Farmland** diminishing
 - **Energy** sustainable supply, storage, transport, renewable & alternative resources
- **Food security:** safe, nutritious food → feed the world (1.3 Bn suffer chronic hunger vs. obesity)
- **Sustainability**, green technologies, processes for less developed regions, waste management.

Sam Saguy 2012, 17th Workshop: Italian PhD Res. On FST & Biotechnology

Consumers Requests

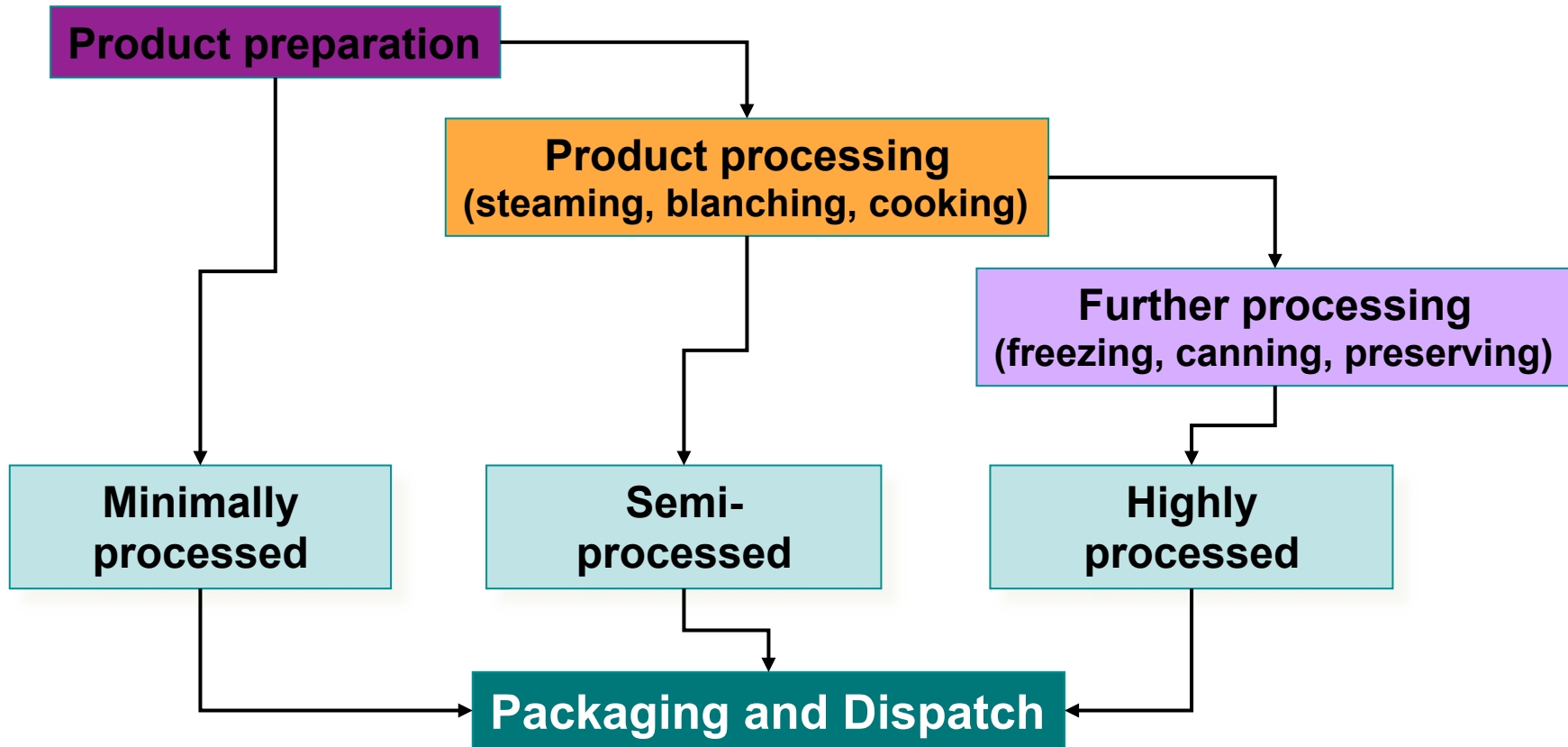
- ✓ Fresh like, convenient, healthy



- ✓ Environmental care



Role of non-thermal processes



Role of non-thermal processes

The problem is... Heating!



Role of non-thermal processes

NON-THERMAL TECHNOLOGIES



little loss of:

- colour
- flavour
- texture
- nutrients

...but still retaining the desired shelf-life and safety!

Non-Thermal processes

Pulsed Electric Fields

Exposure of food to an intense electric field by means of controlled pulses of high voltage

Ohmic Heating

Generation of heat inside the food as a consequence of Joule effect

Radio Frequency

Exposure of food to electromagnetic waves in the radio-frequency range

Microwave

Exposure of food to controlled microwaves

High Pressure

Short-time exposure to extremely high pressure (up to 5000 bar)

Non-Thermal processes

Super Critical CO₂

Contact of food with CO₂ at supercritical pressure

Ozone

Exposure of food to ozone

Ultrasonication

Exposure of foods to ultrasounds (US)
US + mild temperatures (T) → thermosonication
US + pressure (P) → manosonication
US + T + P → manothermosonication

UV-C

Exposure of food to controlled pulses of UV rays

Ozone, Ultrasonication & UV-C

Ozone

Exposure of food to ozone

Ultrasonication

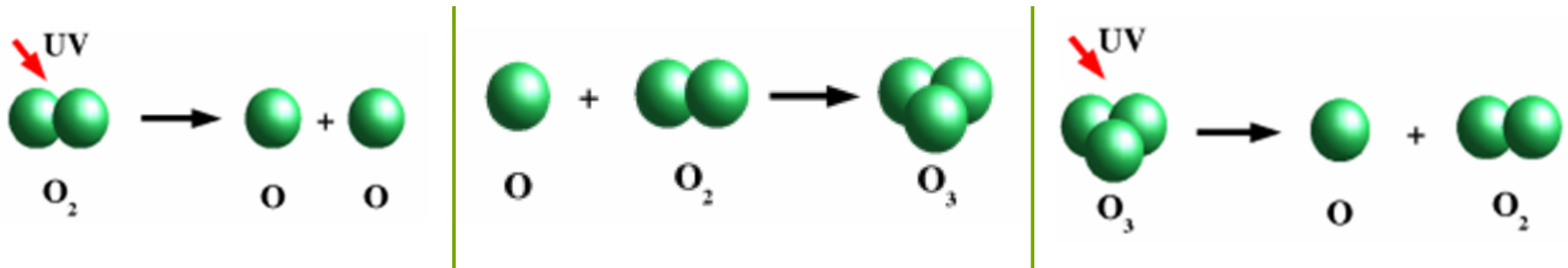
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UV-C

Exposure of food to controlled pulses of UV rays

OZONE

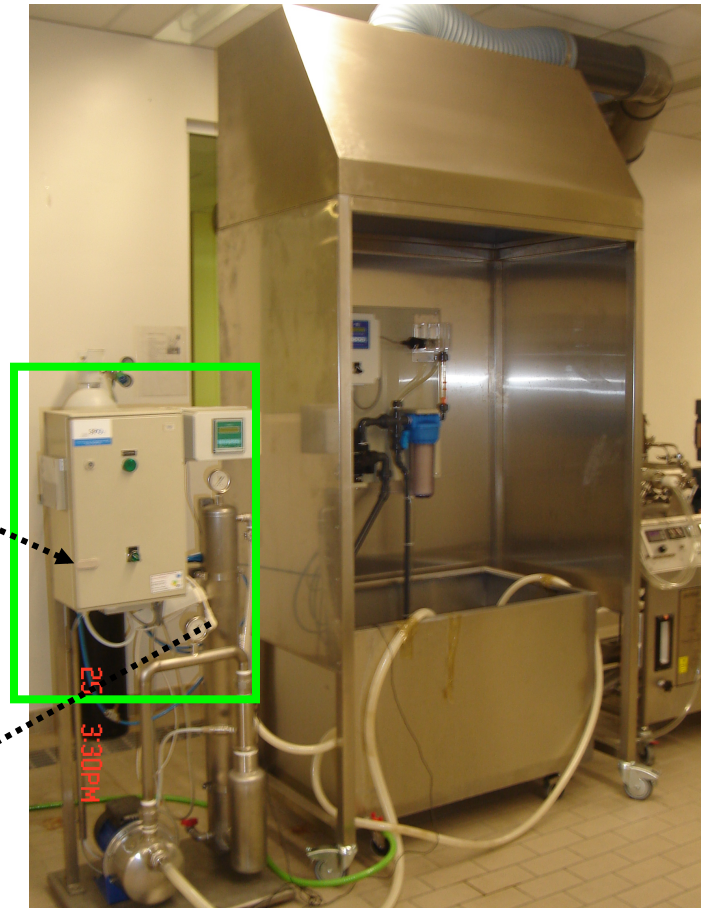
- Gas formed by 3 oxygen atoms
- Highly instable
- In nature it is formed by the action of sun UV light (185 nm)



OZONE

-Commercially:

Ozone generated by
Electrical Discharge



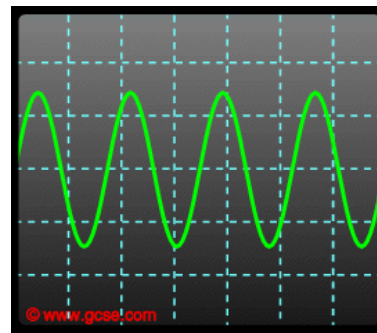
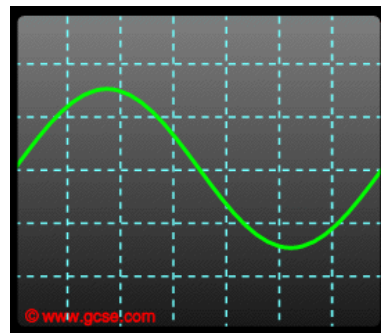
OZONE

- Powerful antimicrobial agent → strong oxidant
- Lethal or inhibitory effect on microorganisms due to its reaction with:
 - intracellular enzymes
 - nucleic material
 - membrane components → destruction of coating of spores and viral capsules



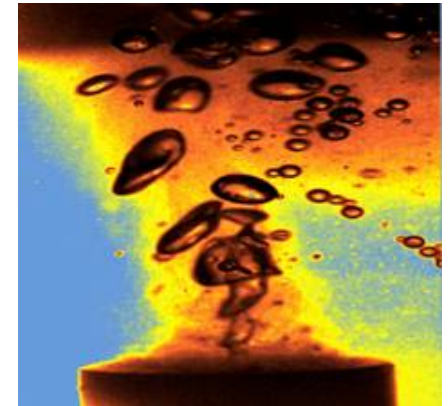
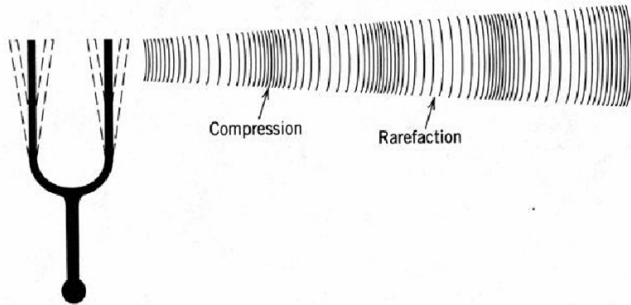
ULTRASOUNDS

- Vibrations similar to sound waves
- Very high frequencies: 18 kHz – 500 MHz → greater than upper limit of human hearing!
- Some animals, such as dogs, dolphins, and bats, have an upper limit that is greater than that of the human ear and thus can hear ultrasound.



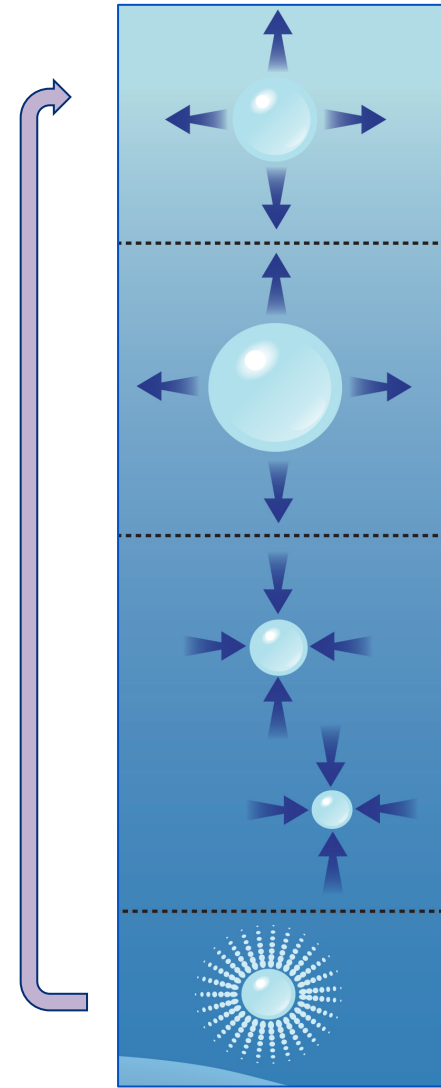
ULTRASOUNDS

- In a biological medium: production of compression and expansion cycles
→ CAVITATION phenomenon



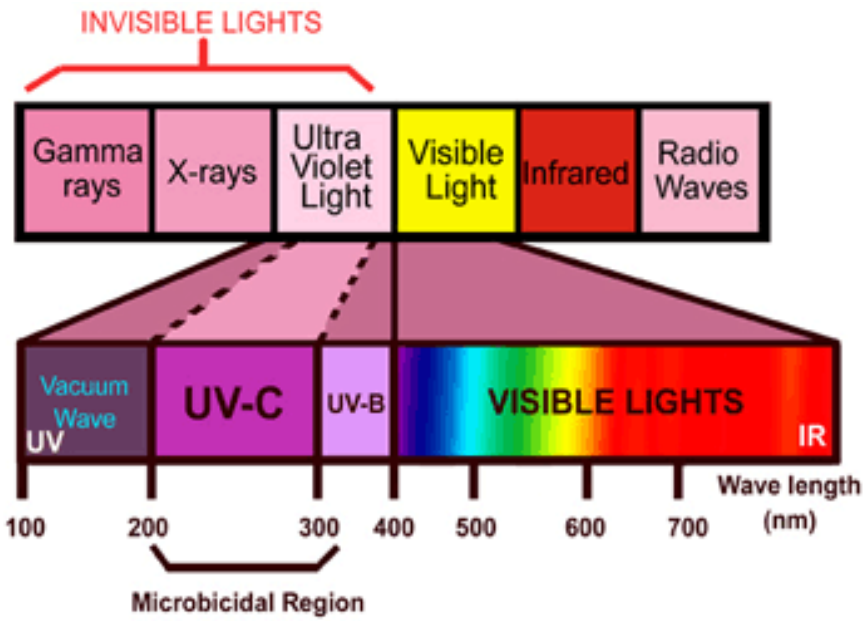
ULTRASOUNDS

- The implosion of gas bubbles → high temperature and high pressure spots
 - Cell disruption → cellular death



ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION

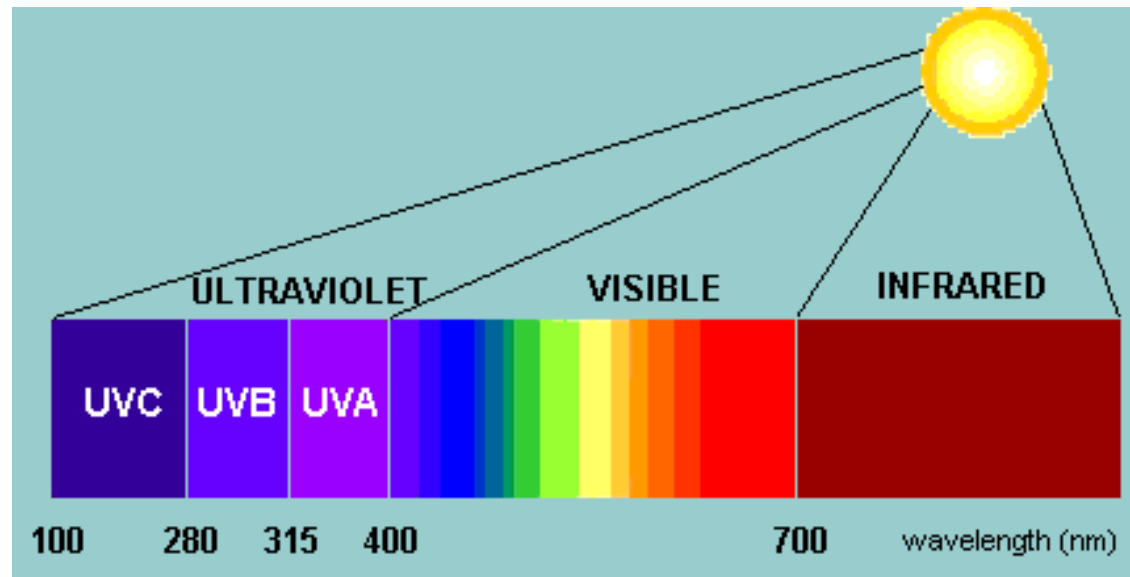
- Ultraviolet light in the non-ionizing region of the electromagnetic spectrum, between X-rays (200 nm) and visible light (400 nm)



ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION

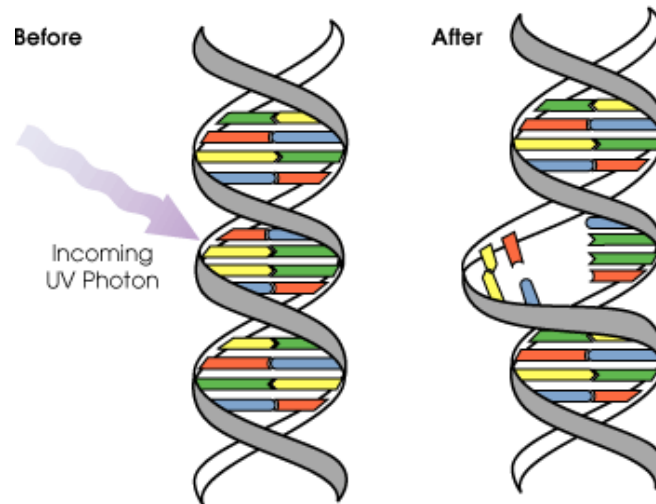
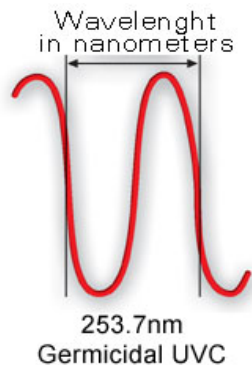
UV light can be divided into three regions:

- **UVA**: 320-400 nm – therapeutic effects (dermatological);
- **UVB**: 280-320 nm – sun burn and plant damage
- **UVC**: 100-280 nm – dangerous to life – maximum lethal effect at 254 nm



ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION - UVC

Lethal effect (254 nm) due to its destroying action on DNA chains → decreasing or inactivation of vital functions of cells



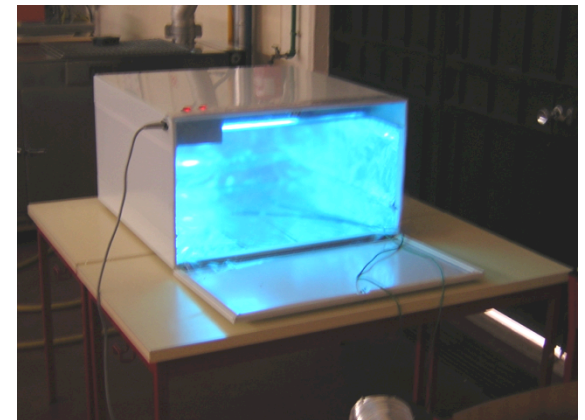
Ozone



Ultrasounds



UV-C



Products



Strawberry



Red bell pepper



Watercress



Brocoli

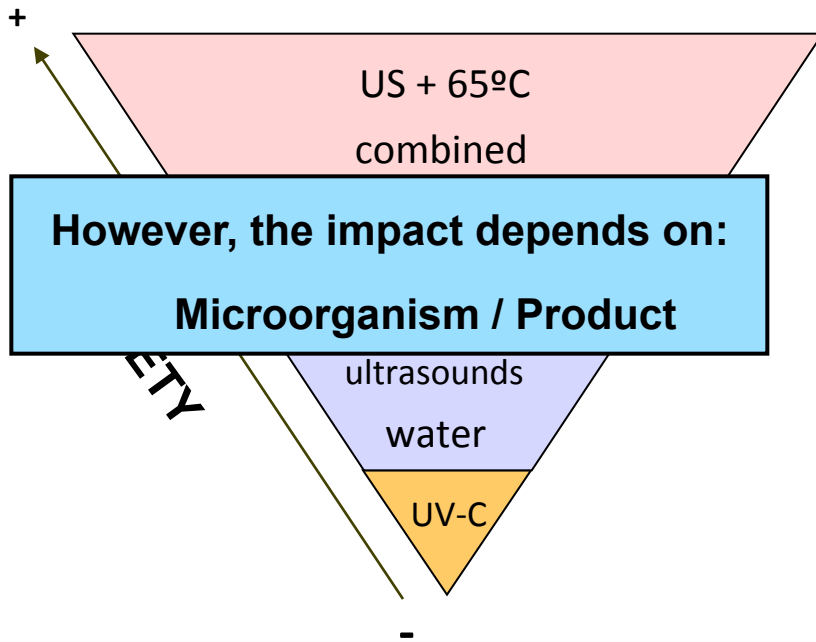


Courgette / squash

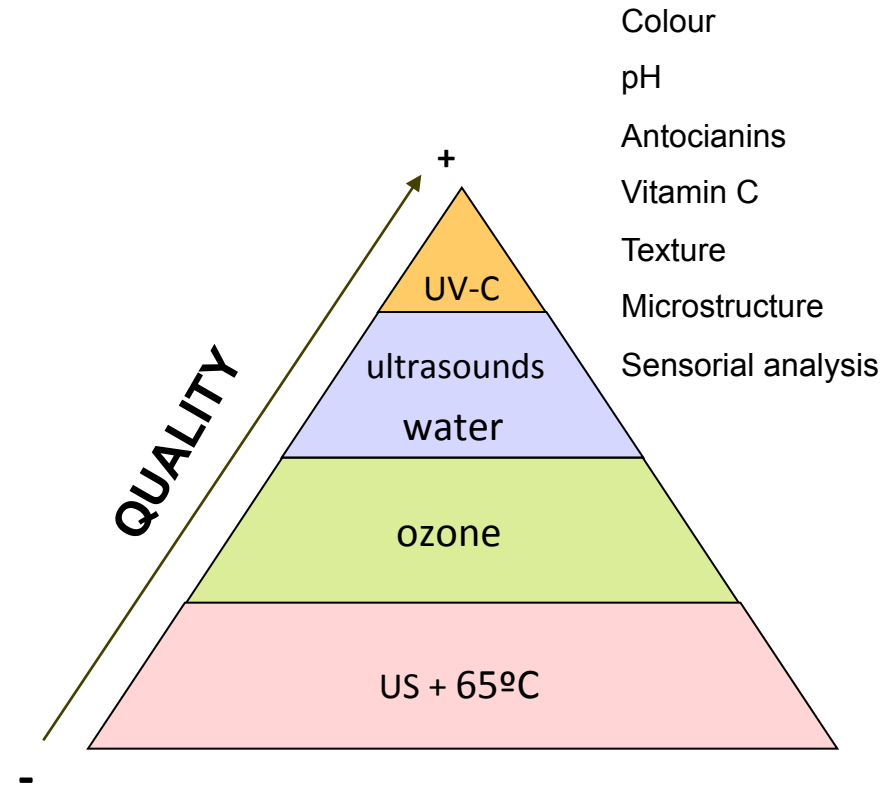


pumpkin

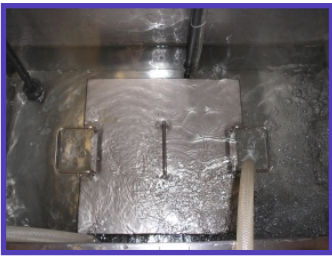
SAFETY



QUALITY



Compromise: safety + quality



15 minutes

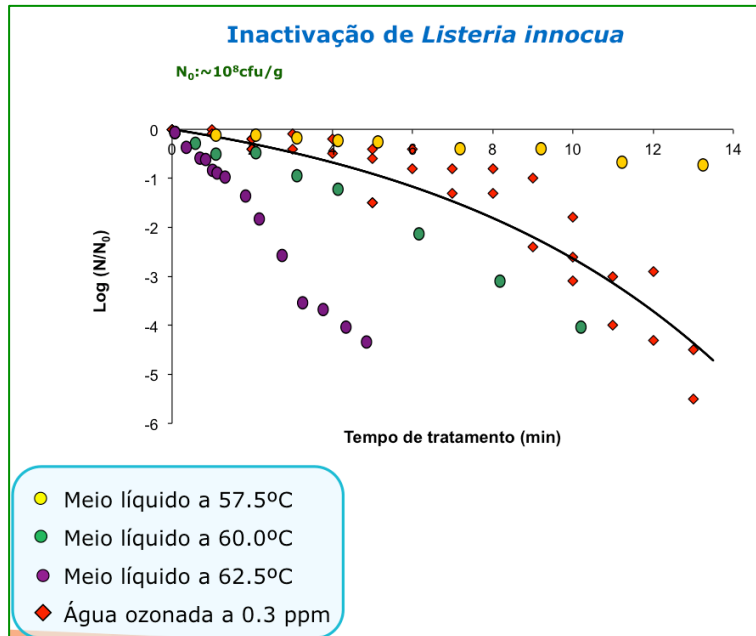


Inumeration

Ozonation



**Weibull
model**



Case Study

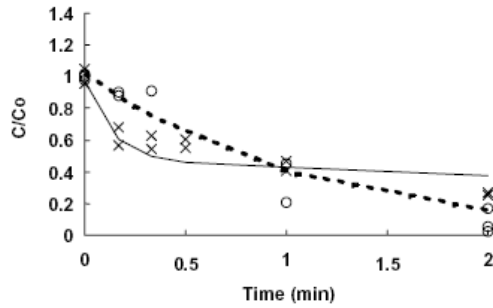
Effect on Peroxidase

Synergetic effect of

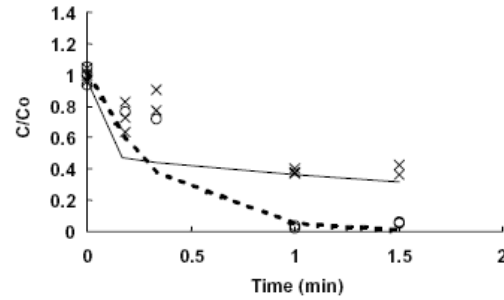
Temperature and ultrasonication



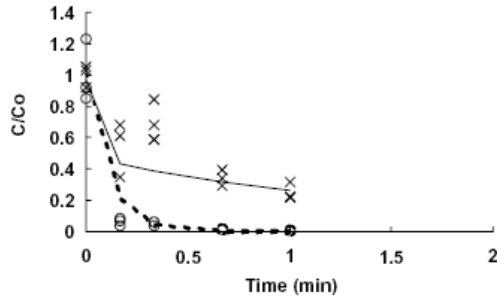
82.5 °C



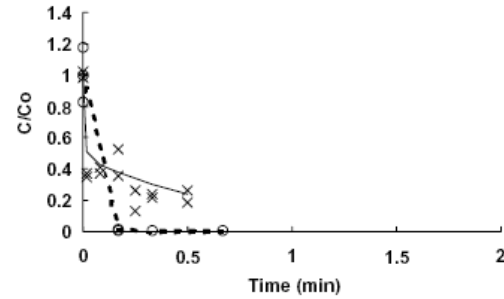
85 °C



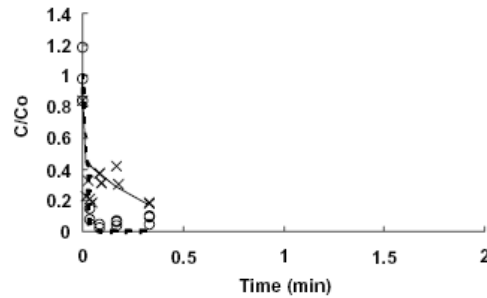
87.5 °C



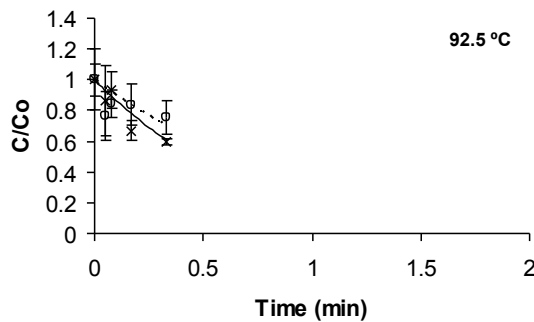
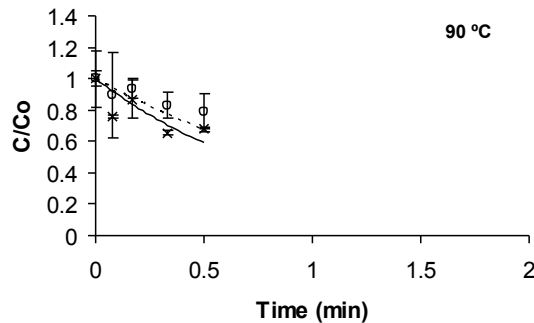
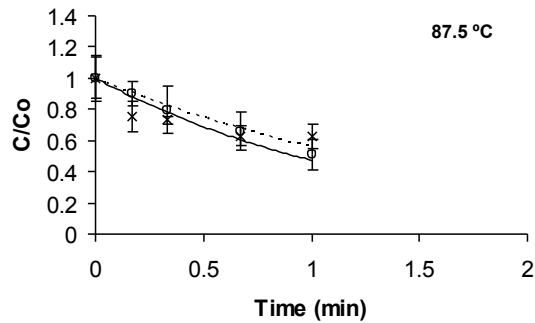
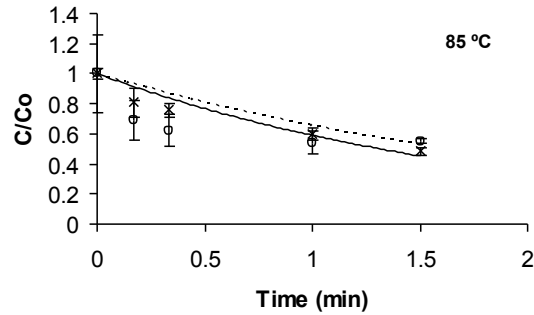
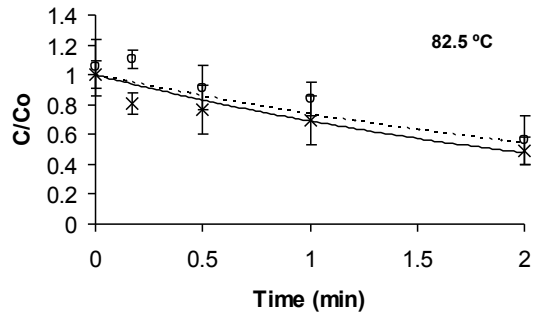
90 °C



92.5 °C



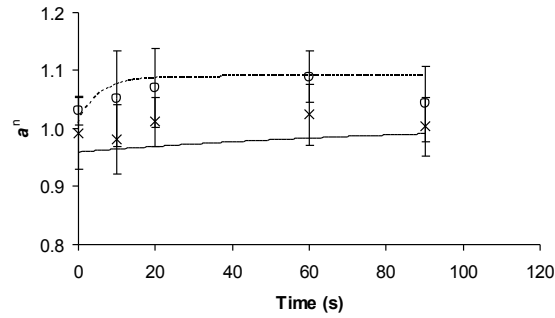
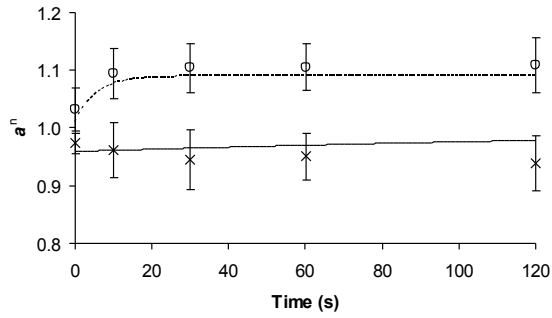
$$C = C_{01} e^{\left[-k_{1ref} e^{\left(\left(\frac{Ea_1}{R} \right) \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{ref}} \right) \right) t} \right]} + C_{02} e^{\left[-k_{2ref} e^{\left(\left(\frac{Ea_2}{R} \right) \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{ref}} \right) \right) t} \right]}$$



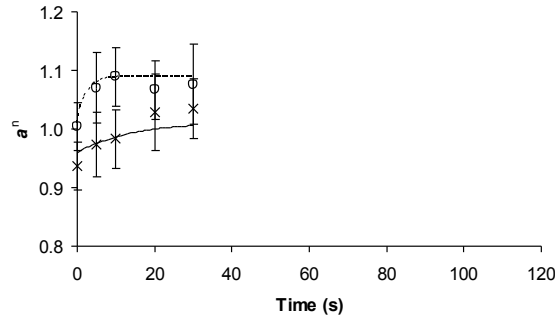
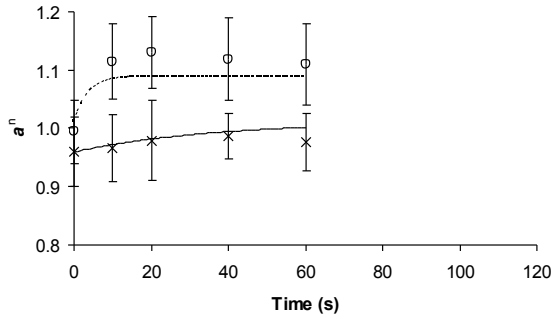
Vitamina C

$$\frac{C}{C_0} = e^{\left\{ -k_{\text{ref}} e^{\left[-\frac{E_a}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{\text{ref}}} \right) \right]} t \right\}}$$

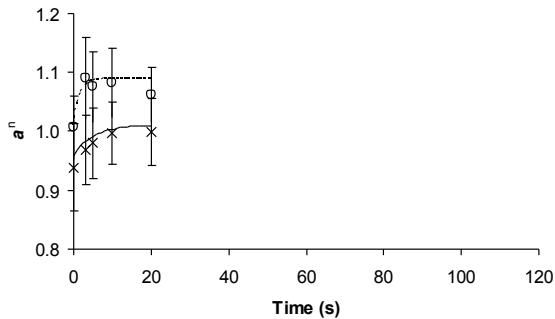




Colour a*



$$\frac{C - C_e}{C_0 - C_e} = e^{\left\{ -k_{\text{ref}} e^{\left[\frac{E_a}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{\text{ref}}} \right) \right]} t \right\}}$$



Role of Mathematical Modelling

Models should:

predict the response variable accurately

adequacy of the model

parameters quality

The complexity of dynamic conditions

Laboratory research



Industrial scale



The complexity of dynamic conditions

Laboratory research

- Studies are often carried out at constant temperatures

Industrial scale

- Time-varying temperature conditions are common

transfer of results is compromised

isothermal

non-isothermal

Horizon 2020

Consumers, societal, industrial & health aspects

Nutrition, diet-related diseases & disorders

Innovative food & feed **processing**

Improved **quality & safety** of food, beverage & feed

Environmental impacts & total **food chain** concept

Horizon 2020



Currently faced with:

Demographic changes (↑ world population, aging)

↑ food-related health problems

↑ environmental pressures

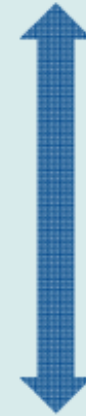
~ competitiveness & resilience of agri-food systems

Horizon 2020

Sustainability

- safe, healthy & affordable food
Brain research/ Nutrition / Quality
- Governance/ relationships
- Resource efficiency
Bio-Resource, Water, Energy

Consumption



Production

Food Chain

Security, resilience

Global drivers

Challenges

- ✓ Europe's strategic 2020 goal is for EU to become smart and sustainable economy.
- ✓ Smarter technologies have to be developed, with the objective to substitute fossil by renewable sources.
- ✓ The actual ageing population, life style diseases, pathologies linked to nutrition and poverty present large challenges for food processing and preservation, and industries require **advanced knowledge** not only on preservation methods, but also nutrition, food safety issues, consumer and behavioural science, information technology as well as management of the food chain.



Thank you