



Microwave and Ultrasound Pretreatments for 'Rocha' Pear: Impact on Drying Kinetics and Selected Quality Attributes

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INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION







Dried snacks, currently available at market





DRYING PROCESS AN OVERVIEW

- Drying is very important technology to improve food preservation.
- Hot air drying is very complex process characterized by two phenomena occuring simultaneously:



✓ Advantages

- Improved the food stability and storage life
- Reduced the water and microbiological activity
- Minimized transportation cost and storage

(Doymaz et al., 2010; Brasiello et ., 2013)

Physico-chemical, structural, nuritional

changes

- Texture and firmness
- Shape and size
- Shrinkage
- Colour
- Nutritional properties
- Sensorial characteristics





PRE -TREATMENTS BEFORE DRYING

Common Pre-treatments

•Immersion in chemical solutions (i.e sulphates, ascorbic, citric acid etc.) (Doymaz et al.,2010, Vega Galvez et al., 2008)

- ✓ Osmotic solutions (Azoubel et al., 2009; Novakovic et al., 2011)
- Physical pre-treatments
- ✓ Hot-water blanching (Niamnuy et al., 2014)
- ✓ Abrasive (Di Matteo et al., 2000; Adiletta et al., 2016)

Innovative Pre-treatments

Ultrasound application as a pre-treatmentMicrowave application as a pre-treatment

Why do we use these pretreatments before drying?

Preservation colour and flavour Minimization nutrient loss Inhibition of enzymatic reactions Reduced drying time Good quality dried product

LAYOUT -OBJECTIVES





'Rocha' Pear



PRE-TREATMENTS

✓ Control Pear Slabs







Drying Kinetics







Drying Modeling: Emprical Models

Table 1. Model parameters of control, microwave and ultrasound pre-treated 'Rocha' pears dried at 60°C.

| | | SAMPLES | | |
|------------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Model Name | Parameters | Control | Microwave | Ultrasound |
| Newton | k | 0.604 ± 0.013 | 0.851 ± 0.035 | 0.608 ± 0.007 |
| Henderson and Pabis | a | 1.074 ± 0.009 | 1.090 ± 0.016 | 1.041 ± 0.005 |
| | k | 0.646 ± 0.014 | 0.925 ± 0.038 | 0.632 ± 0.008 |
| Page | k | 0.188 ± 0.008 | 0.223 ± 0.011 | 0.314 ± 0.010 |
| | Ν | 1.220 ± 0.010 | 1.258 ± 0.011 | 1.124 ± 0.007 |





Drying Modeling: Emprical Models

Table 2. Correlation coefficients of control, microwave and ultrasound pre-treated 'Rocha' pears dried at 60°C.

| | | SAMPLES | | |
|------------------------|---|---------|-----------|------------|
| Model Name | Correlation Coefficients | Control | Microwave | Ultrasound |
| Newton | R ² | 0.986 | 0.974 | 0.994 |
| | S | 0.204 | 0.210 | 0.128 |
| Henderson and Pabis | R ² | 0.901 | 0.983 | 0.996 |
| | S | 0.161 | 0.173 | 0.107 |
| Page | R ² | 0.999 | 0.999 | 0.999 |
| | S | 0.064 | 0.054 | 0.005 |











SColour

Table 3. Colour parameters for fresh, control (C), microwave (MW) and ultrasound (US) pre-treated 'Rocha' pears dried at 60°C.

| Sample | L* | WI | ΔΕ |
|---------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Fresh | $78.60\pm0.90^{\text{e}}$ | $72.11 \pm 1.00^{\rm f}$ | - |
| C60 °C | $75.06\pm0.80^{\text{cde}}$ | 64.96 ± 0.67^{d} | 8.13 ± 0.71^{bc} |
| MW60 °C | 60.53 ± 0.68^{b} | $52.88\pm0.95^{\text{b}}$ | $14.91\pm0.8e^{b}$ |
| US60 °C | $79.05 \pm \mathbf{0.25^{e}}$ | $70.96 \pm \mathbf{0.21^{f}}$ | (3.86 ± 0.23^{a}) |

L* - Lightness WI - White index ΔE - Total colour difference















Fresh 'Rocha' Pear Slab

Control

Microwave

Dried 'Rocha' Pear Slabs at 60 °C

Ultrasound





<u>Shrinkage</u>



Fig.3. Shrinkage of control (C), microwave (MW) and ultrasound (US) pre-treated pears dried at 50, 55 and 60 $^{\circ}$ C

✓ The lower drying temperature resulted in the increasing of shrinkage in pear samples.

✓ Ultrasound treated pears at drying temperature of 60 °C produced less shrunk (79. 62%) pears, showing that that this combined drying method (US 60 °C) may be more effective on the shrinkage phenomenon due to protection of dried pear cell wall and tissue structure.









Fig.4. Total phenolics of fresh, control, microwave (MW) and ultrasound (US) pear samples dried at 60 °C

 \checkmark The experiments demonstrated that drying temperature and microwave and ultrasound pre-treatments had remarkable effect on the total phenolic content of pear samples.

✓ Based on these results, the combination of ultrasound pre-treatment with higher drying temperature of 60 °C affected positively on the total phenolic content of pears.





DPPH radical scavenging activity



Fig.5. Antioxidant activity of fresh and dried pears at 60 °C) (The lowest EC₅₀ values correspond to higher antioxidant activity)

✓ In this case, this proper combined drying method (ultrasound treatment and higher drying temperature of 60 °C) may be efficient, which can preserve the antioxidant activity and phenolic compounds in 'Rocha' pear samples.





<u>Texture</u>

Table 4. Textural attributes of control (C), microwave (MW) and ultrasound (US) pre-treated 'Rocha' pears dried at at 50, 55 and 60°C.

| Sample | Hardness (g) | Springiness | Cohevesiness | Chewiness (g) |
|---------|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| C50 °C | $2163.35 \pm 148.8^{\text{bc}}$ | $0.751\pm0.01^{\rm a}$ | $0.655\pm0.04^{\text{ab}}$ | 1037.33 ± 60.96^{abc} |
| MW50 °C | $3222.27 \pm \mathbf{113.3^d}$ | $0.800\pm0.01^{\rm a}$ | $0.615\pm0.03^{\text{ab}}$ | 1571.30 ± 71.09^{d} |
| US50 °C | $2354.18 \pm 73.13^{\circ}$ | $0.796\pm0.01^{\rm a}$ | $0.666\pm0.91^{\text{ab}}$ | 1279.54 ± 61.18^{cd} |
| C60 °C | 1437.14 ± 113.60^{a} | $0.760\pm0.01^{\rm a}$ | 0.670 ± 0.00^{b} | 736.91 ± 9.01^{ab} |
| MW60 °C | 2217.86 ± 223.77^{bc} | $0.790\pm0.00^{\rm a}$ | $0.610\pm0.01^{\text{ab}}$ | 1098.64 ± 167.61^{bcd} |
| US60 °C | 1859.20 ± 145.03^{ab} | $0.750\pm0.00^{\rm a}$ | $0.630\pm0.02^{\text{ab}}$ | 885.69 ± 105.20^{ab} |





<u>Rehydration</u> Capacity



Fig.6. Rehydration kinetics of control (C), microwave (MW) and ultrasound (US) pre-treated pears dried at 60 °C

• Rehydration is an important property used for understanding the quality of dehydrated products.

Re-hydrated Products

> Milk products

•Yogurt

- •Ice-cream
- •Smoothie
- Bakery products
- Instant products
- Fruit tea Infusion
- Liqueur





After Rehydration Process







Control

Microwave

Ultrasound

Dried 'Rocha' Pear Slabs at 60 °C



Rehydrated 'Rocha' Pear Slabs at 30 °C





 \checkmark The choice of appropriate pre-treatments and drying methods are one of the most important key factors of obtaining the high quality dried snacks in dehydrated food industry.

 \checkmark The impacts of each pre-treatment and drying method are depend on the food product and its market value.

 \checkmark From this viewpoint, the optimization of pre-treatment and drying conditions contribute to improve the overall quality attributes of evaluated fruits.

 \checkmark 'Rocha' pear <u>drying process</u> were influenced by used **different pre-treatments** and **drying temperatures**.





FINAL REMARKS for 'Rocha' Pear

✓ Microwave pre-treated samples had shorter drying time at each investigated drying temperatures.

 \checkmark On the other hand, microwave pre-treated dried samples indicated the lower overall quality attributes.

 \checkmark The combined application <u>ultrasound pre-treatment</u> and higher drying temperature of 60 °C seems to be promising technique for the overall better quality dried pear snacks.





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Many thanks for your attention.