

***Caso prático –  
Degradação nos alimentos  
(hortofrutícolas)***

***Cristina L.M. Silva  
Teresa S. Brandão  
Elsa Gonçalves***



# Enquadramento Hortofrutícolas



## Vitaminas

[Vit C,  
pro-vitamina A]

## Compostos protectores

[flavenóides..]

## Minerais

[K, Zn, Ca, Mg,  
Cu...]

## Fibras

[complantix]

## Baixas calorias

## Sabores diversos

## Cores apelativas

Aliados essenciais para a  
prática de hábitos  
alimentares saudáveis



# Enquadramento

## Hortofrutícolas frescos



As características fisiológicas e de composição química, determinam a elevada perecibilidade



| Produtos     | Temperatura (°C) | HR (%) | Tempo       |
|--------------|------------------|--------|-------------|
| Manga        | 12               | 85     | 2-3 semanas |
| Maçã         | 2                | -      | 4 meses     |
| Cereja       | 4                | 90     | 9 dias      |
| Pepino       | 14               | 90-95  | 10 dias     |
| Abóbora      | 10               | 75     | 2-3 meses   |
| Feijão-verde | 5-6              | 90-95  | 7-10 dias   |
| Cenoura      | 2                | 90     | 1-2 semanas |
| Brócolos     | 0                | 60     | 1-2 dias    |
| Couve-flor   | 2                | 90-95  | 30 dias     |
| Beringela    | 8-10             | 90-95  | 10-14 dias  |



# Enquadramento Hortofrutícolas congelados



Disponíveis todo o ano

Maior período de vida

Boa alternativa aos frescos

Mais fáceis de preparar

Variedades de produtos

Sem conservantes

Qualidade controlada e uniforme

Menos desperdícios

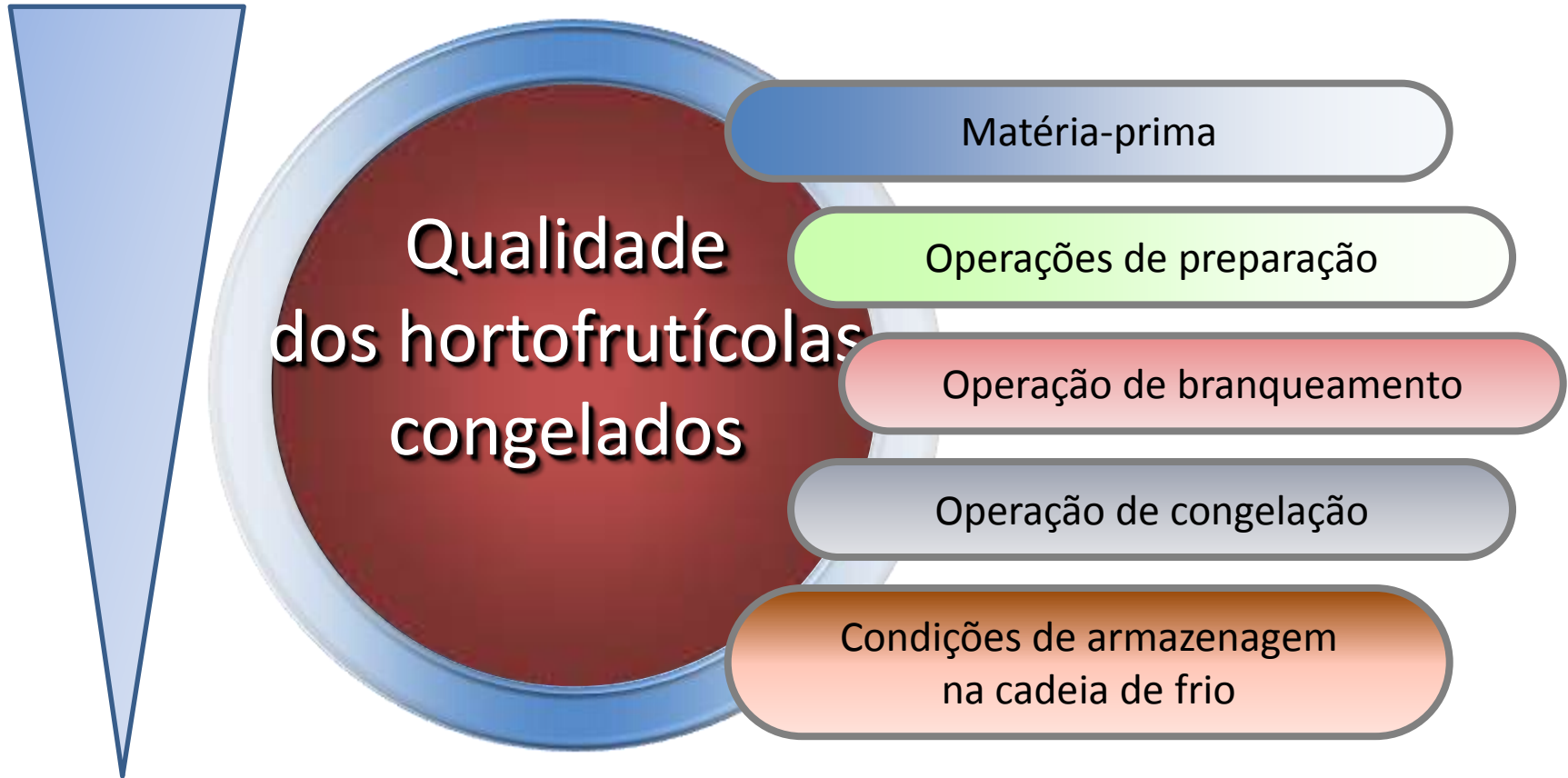


# Enquadramento

## A qualidade dos HF\_Congelados



**+** Qualidade



**-** Qualidade



## No entanto ...

**Afecta negativamente os factores da qualidade...**

## Objectivos:

### Inactivar enzimas degradativas

- Referência: Peroxidase (POD)

## E ainda:

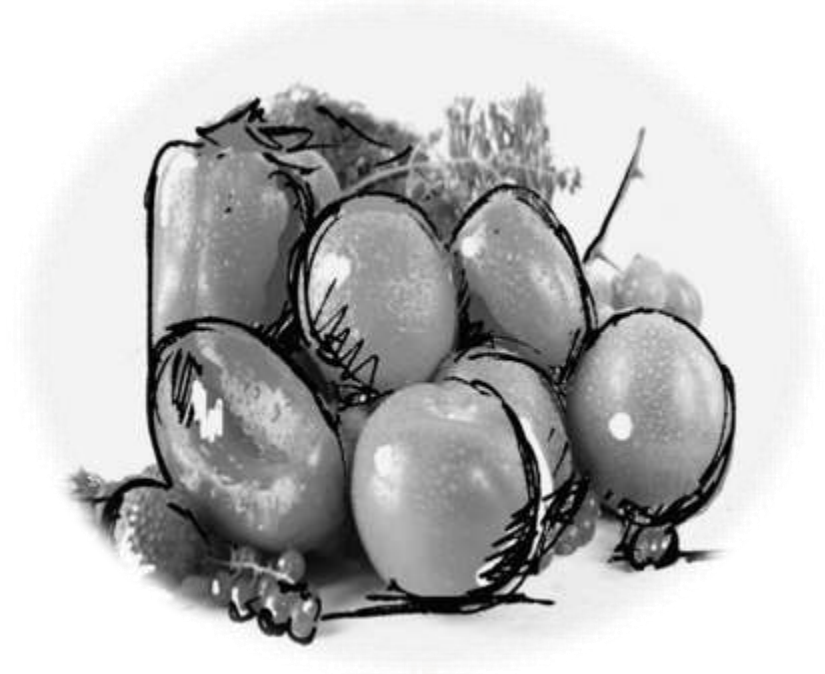
### Eliminar bactérias

### E contaminantes químicos

...



# *Operação de branqueamento*



*Obtenção das cinéticas de inativação e de alteração da qualidade.*

*Obtenção da condição otimizada de branqueamento (90% de inativação da POD e maximização da qualidade).*



## Branqueamento em água

- Cilindros - 50 mm diâmetro e 15 mm altura;
- T (°C) : 75, 80, 85, 90 e 95
- t (min): 0-50

## Tratamento de dados

- ANOVA

## Textura

- Texturómetro TA.HDI
- Célula 500N; sonda 5mm
- Firmeza (N) & Energia (J)

## Cor

- Colorímetro Minolta (iluminante C)
- CIE L\*a\*b\*

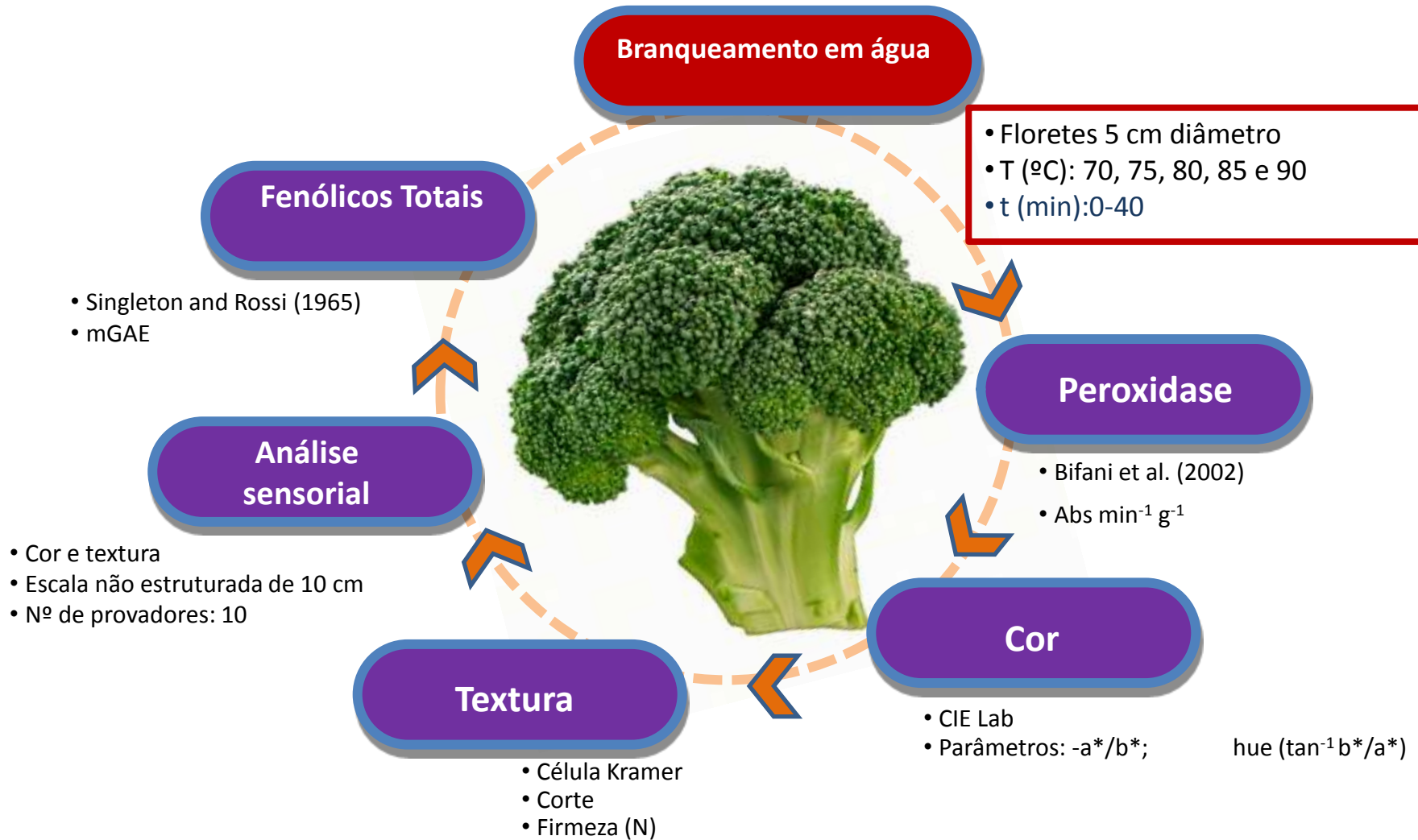
$$C^* = \sqrt{a^{*2} + b^{*2}}$$
$$TCD^* = \sqrt{(L_0^* - L^*)^2 + (a_0^* - a^*)^2 + (b_0^* - b^*)^2}$$

## Peroxidase

- Bifani et al. (2002)
- Método espectrofotométrico
- Abs min<sup>-1</sup> .g<sup>-1</sup>

Abóbora (*Cucurbita maxima* L.)





Brócolos (*Brassica oleracea L. ssp.*)



**Branqueamento em água**

- Rodelas  $5 \pm 1$  mm
- T (°C): 70, 75, 80, 85 e 90
- t (min): 0-40

**Fenólicos Totais**

- Singleton and Rossi (1965)
- mGAE

**Peroxidase**

- Bifani et al. (2002)
- Abs  $\text{min}^{-1} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$

**Textura**

- Texturómetro TA.HDI
- Célula 500N; sonda 5 mm
- Firmeza (N) & Energia (J)

**Cor**

- CIE Lab
- Parâmetros:  $L^*$ ,  $a^*$ ,  $b^*$

Cenoura (*Daucus carota L.*)



# Modelar as condições de TT\_B

**Avaliar o efeito do tempo e temperatura de TT\_B na velocidade de inactivação/degradação dos atributos analisados**

Atributo no tempo t

Valor inicial

## Modelos cinéticos

Ordem zero

$$C = C_0 - k_{(T)}t$$

1ª ordem

$$C = C_0 e^{-k_{(T)}t}$$

Fracçãoário

$$\frac{C - C_{eq}}{C_0 - C_{eq}} = e^{-kt}$$

Tempo

Energia de activação

T. referência

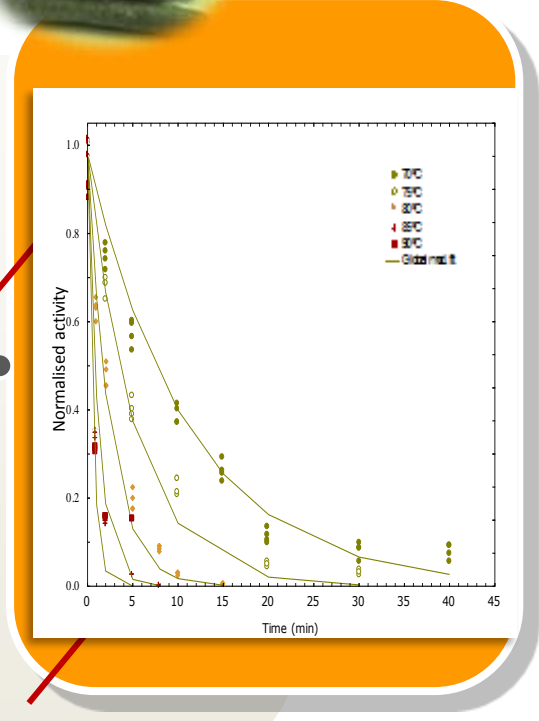
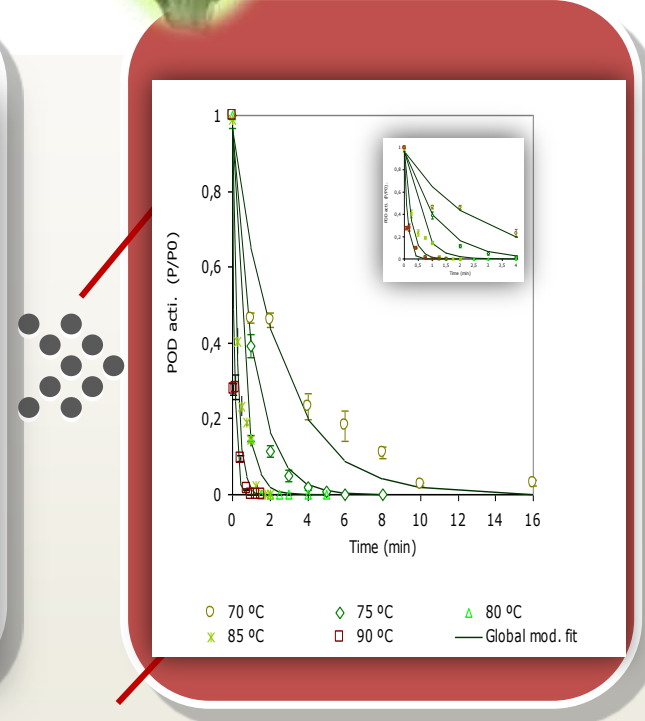
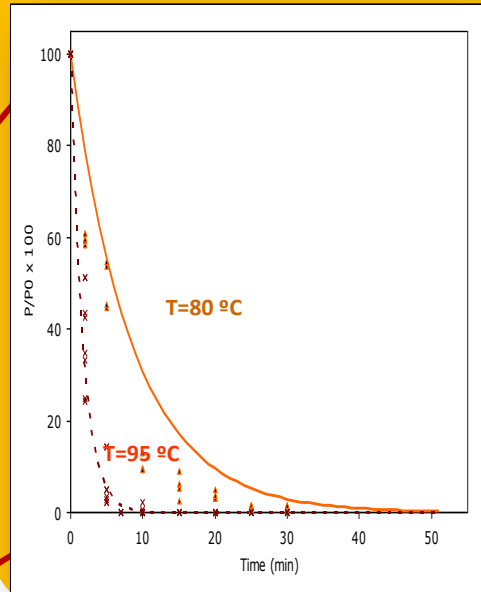
$$k_{(T)} = k_{ref} \exp\left[-\frac{E_a}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{ref}}\right)\right]$$

Const. gases

**Efeito da T em k**  
Lei de Arrhenius

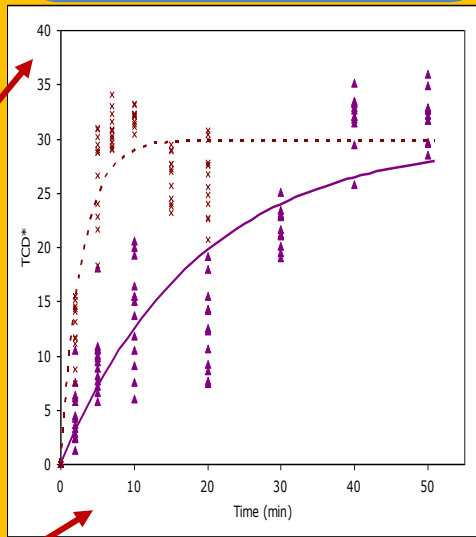
Valor de equilíbrio

# Inactivação da POD

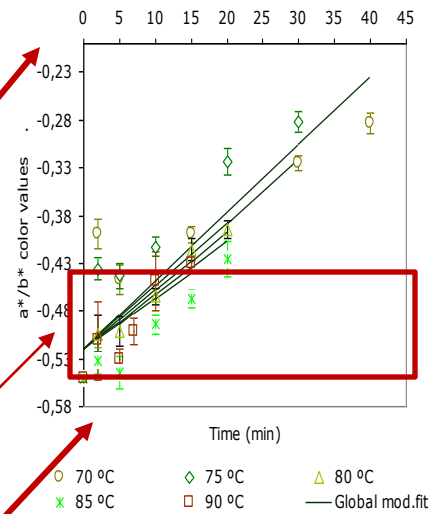




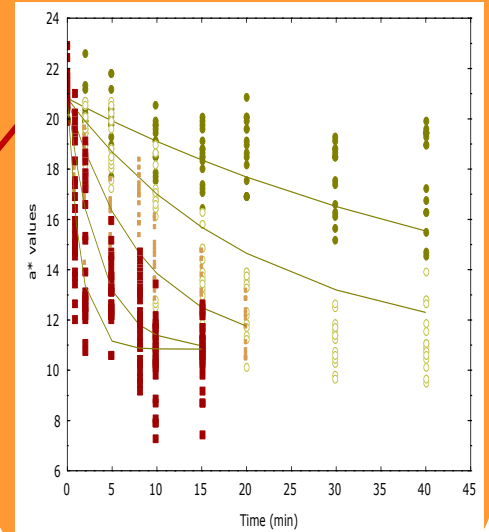
TCD\*



$-a^*/b^*$

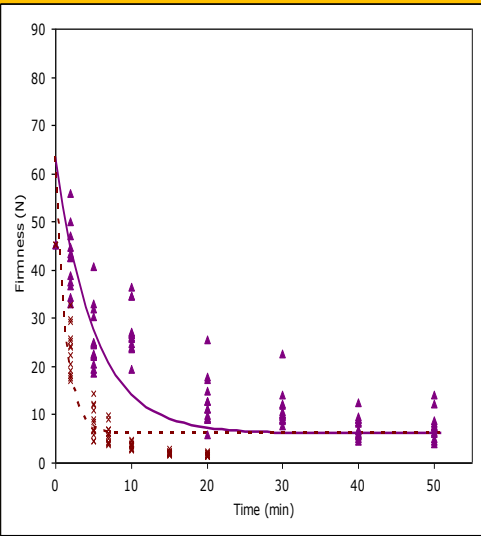


$a^*$

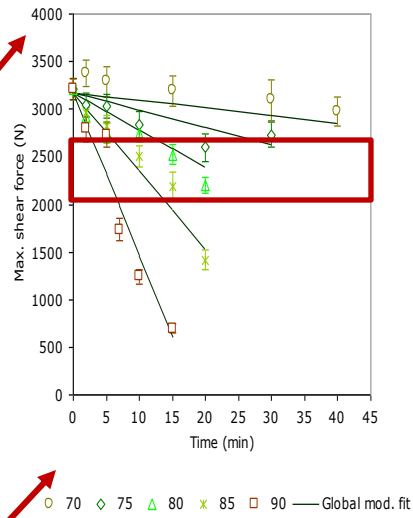




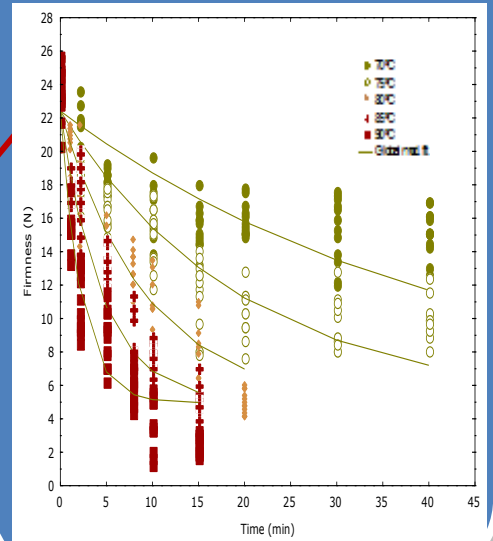
### Firmeza (N)



### Firmeza (N)

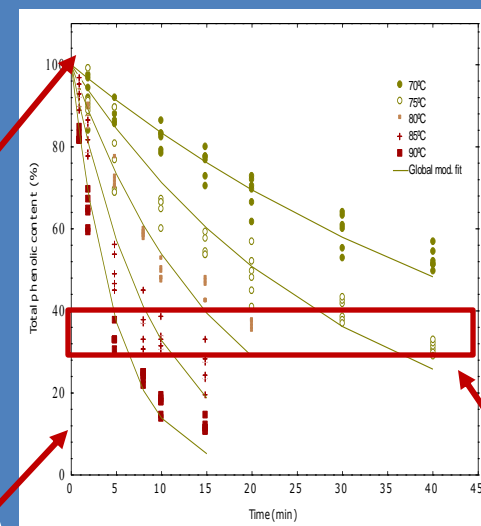
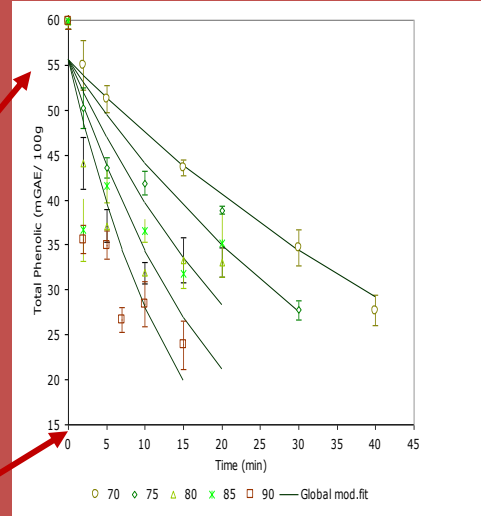


### Firmeza (N)





## Conteúdo em fenólicos totais

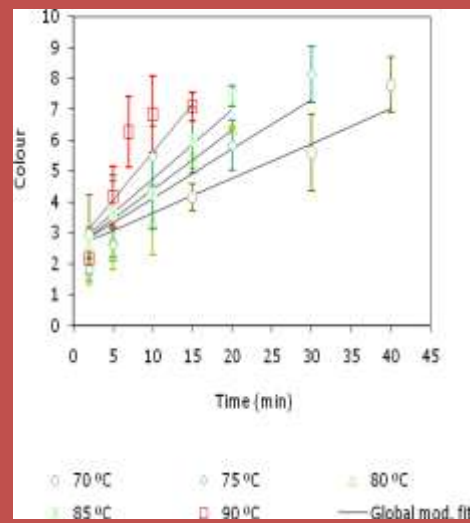




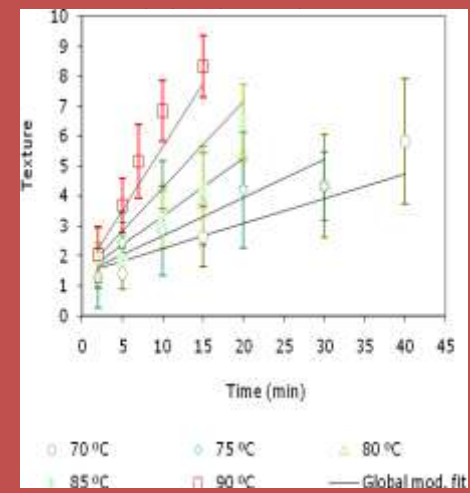
## Análise sensorial



### Cor



### Textura



Boas correlações  
entre os atributos  
físicos e a análise  
sensorial



# Condição otimizada de branqueamento



Condições de tempo-temperatura de branqueamento para atingir 90% de inativação da POD e correspondente perda da qualidade dos diferentes atributos



| Temperatura (°C) | Tempo (min) | Perda da qualidade (%) |                   |      |      |             |
|------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|------|------|-------------|
|                  |             | Fenólicos totais       | Parâmetros de cor |      |      | Textura (N) |
|                  |             |                        | L*                | a*   | b*   |             |
| 70               | 25          | 36.5                   | 2.5               | 21.2 | 10   | 35.4        |
| 75               | 12          | 33.4                   | 3.0               | 24.5 | 13.9 | 36.2        |
| 80               | 6           | 31.1                   | 3.8               | 28.2 | 18.5 | 37.5        |
| 85               | 2.8         | 26.8                   | 4.3               | 30.6 | 22.2 | 36.5        |
| 90               | 1.4         | 24.1                   | 5.1               | 33.3 | 25.8 | 36.7        |

*& verificando a sensibilidade dos parâmetros cinéticos...*



## Abóbora

**Textura**  
atributo mais  
sensível

**Cor**  
atributo  
“indicador”

95 °C – 3.9 min

## Brócolos

**Cor**  
atributo  
“indicador”

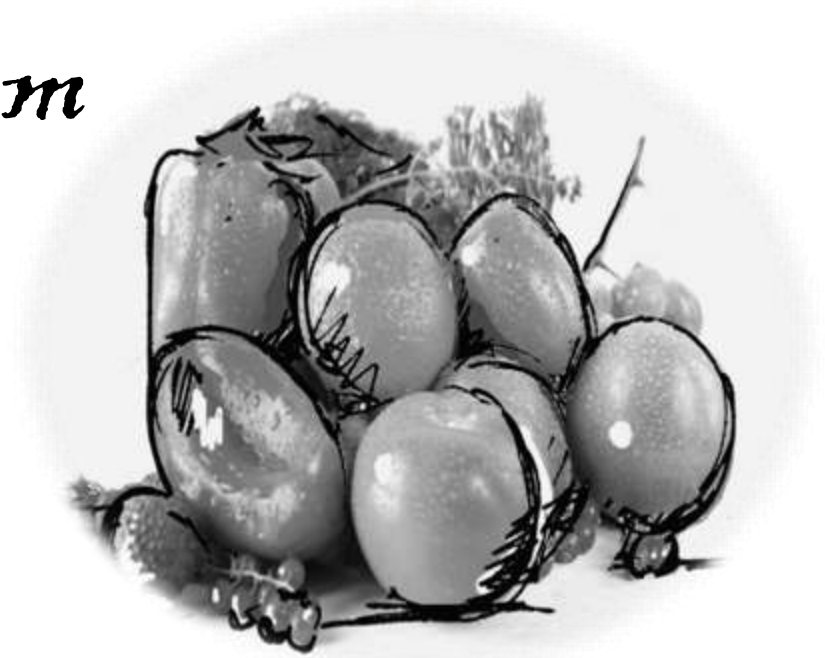
70 °C – 6.5 min

## Cenoura

**Fenólicos**  
atributo  
“indicador”

80 °C – 6.0 min

# *Armazenagem em congelação*



*Obtenção das cinéticas de alteração nos regimes isotérmicos e não-isotérmicos.*

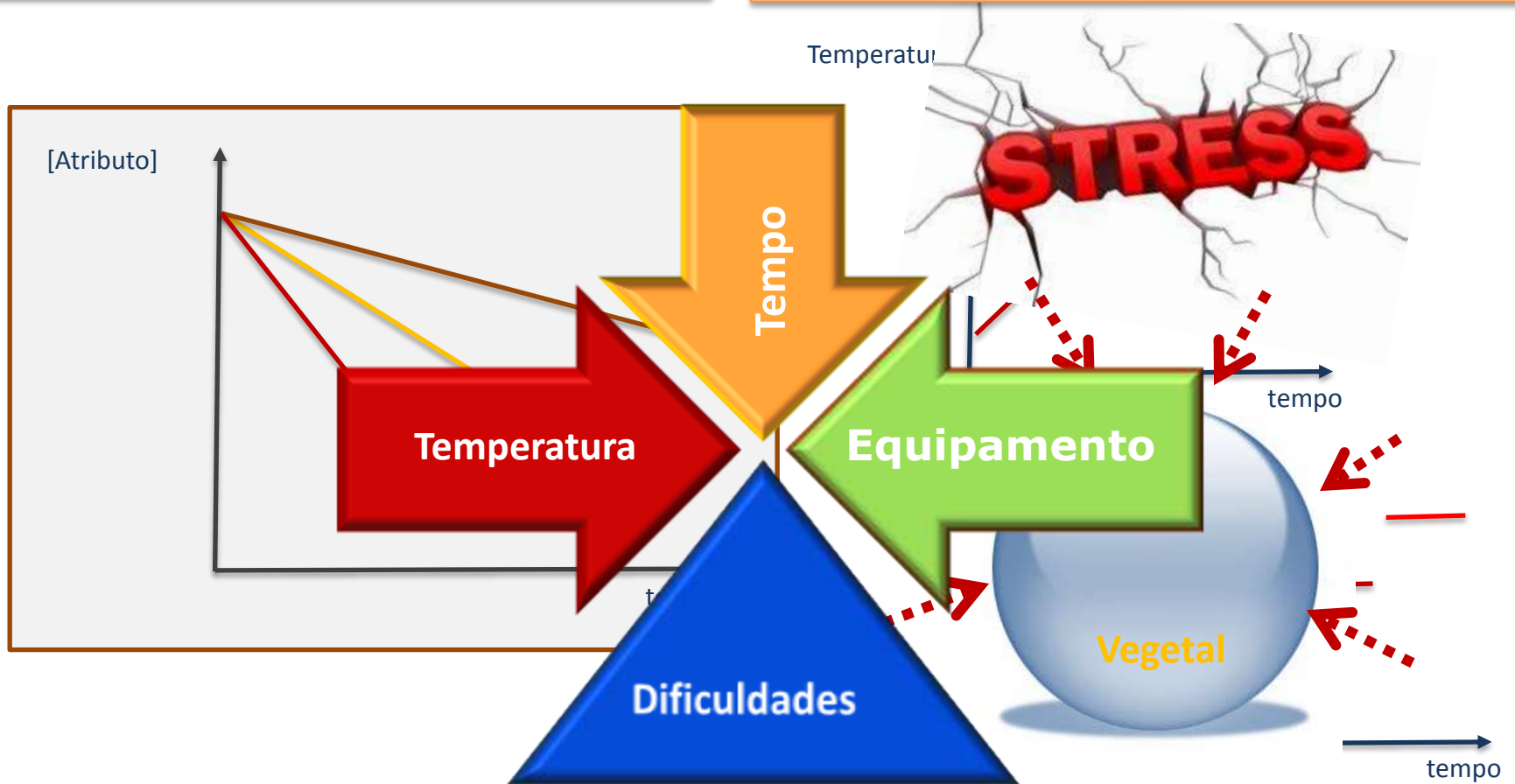
*Obtenção do tempo de vida do produto à temperatura de  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$ .*

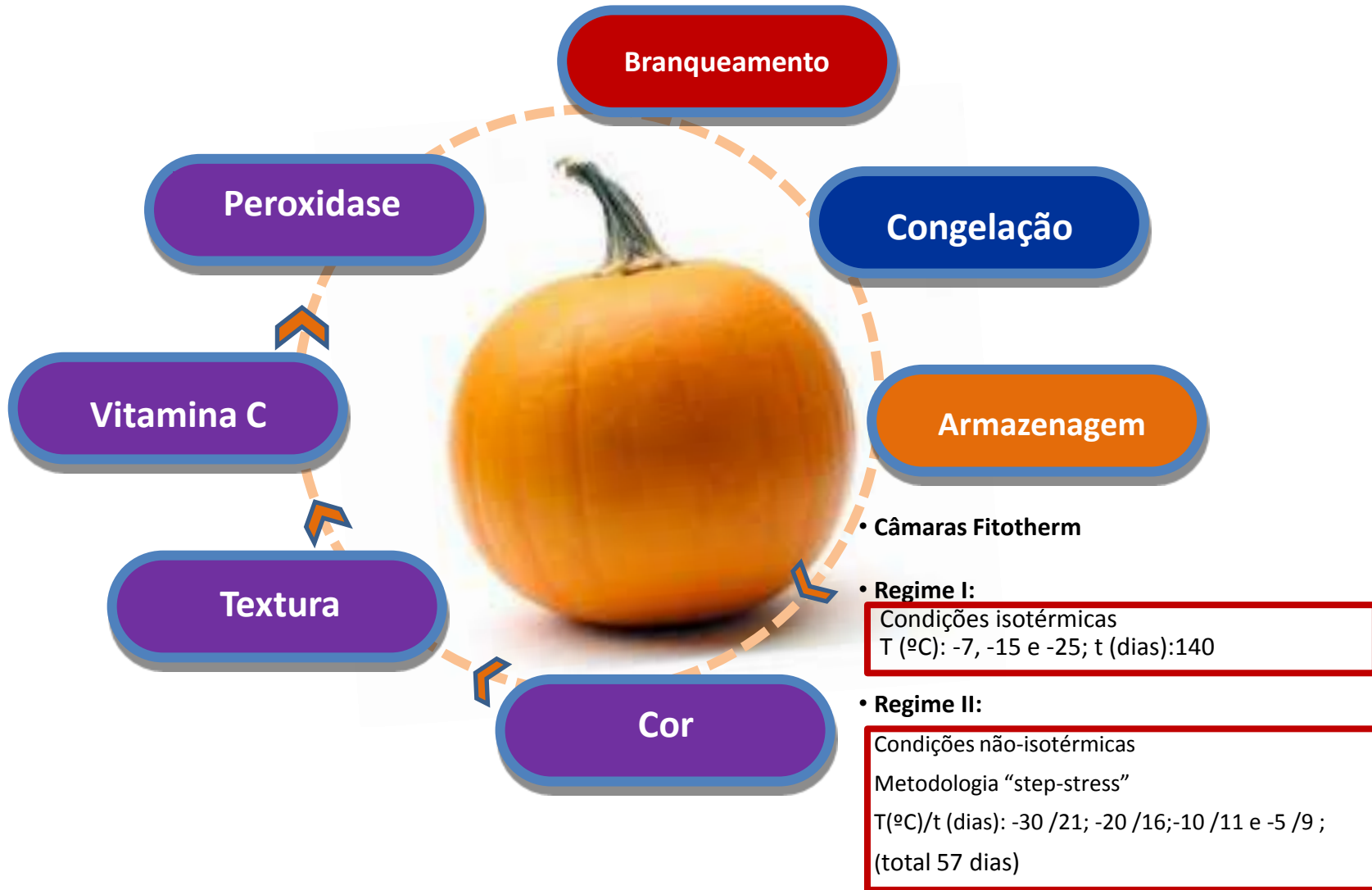
# Condições de armazenagem

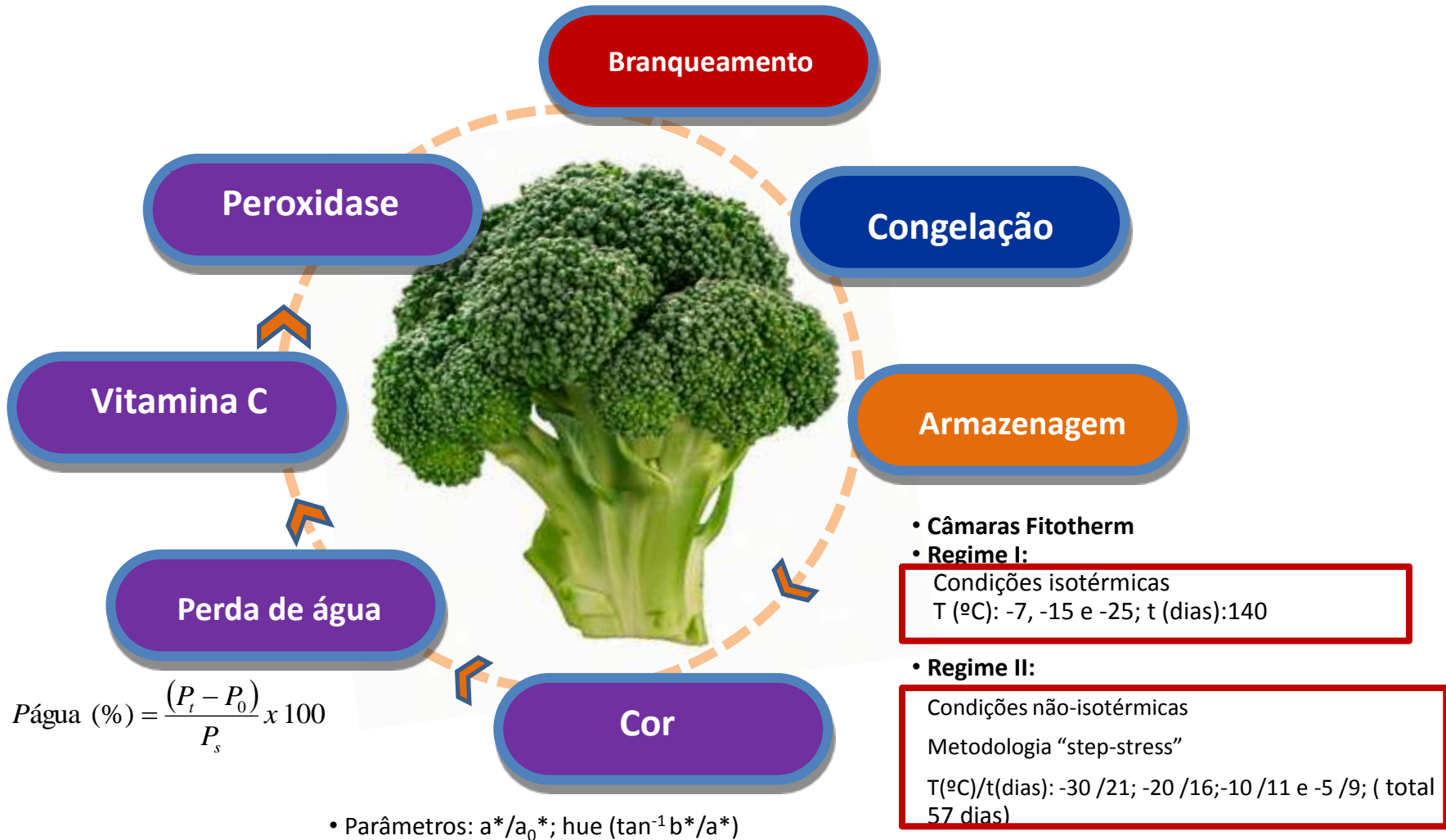


Estudos de Tolerância-Tempo-Temperatura  
(TTT)

Estudos Acelerados de Tempo de Vida Útil

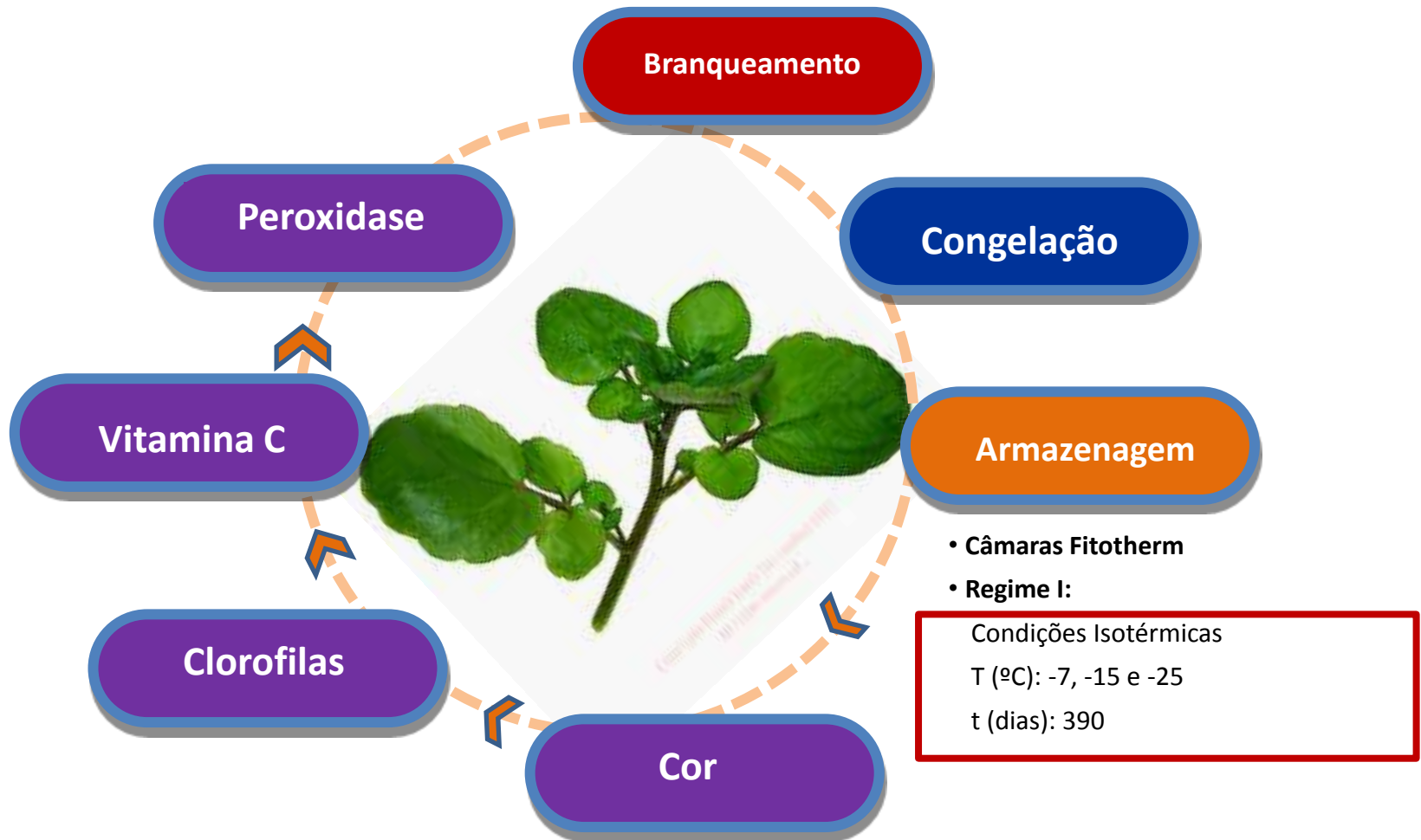








# Material & métodos de análise







# Modelar as condições de armazenagem

Avaliar o efeito do tempo e temperatura de armazenagem na velocidade de degradação dos atributos analisados

## Modelos cinéticos utilizados

### Condições Isotérmicas

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

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

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

### Condições Não-Isotérmicas

$$C = C_0 - \left[ k_{\text{ref}} \int_0^t \exp \left[ -\frac{E_a}{R} \left( \frac{1}{T(t)} - \frac{1}{T_{\text{ref}}} \right) \right] dt \right]$$

$$C = C_0 \exp \left[ -k_{\text{ref}} \int_0^t \exp \left[ -\frac{E_a}{R} \left( \frac{1}{T(t)} - \frac{1}{T_{\text{ref}}} \right) \right] dt \right]$$

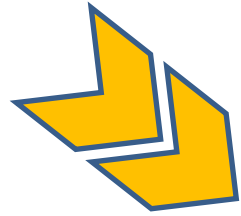
$$C = C_{\text{eq}} + (C_0 - C_{\text{eq}}) \exp \left[ -k_{\text{ref}} \int_0^t \exp \left[ -\frac{E_a}{R} \left( \frac{1}{T(t)} - \frac{1}{T_{\text{ref}}} \right) \right] dt \right]$$

Integração das equações

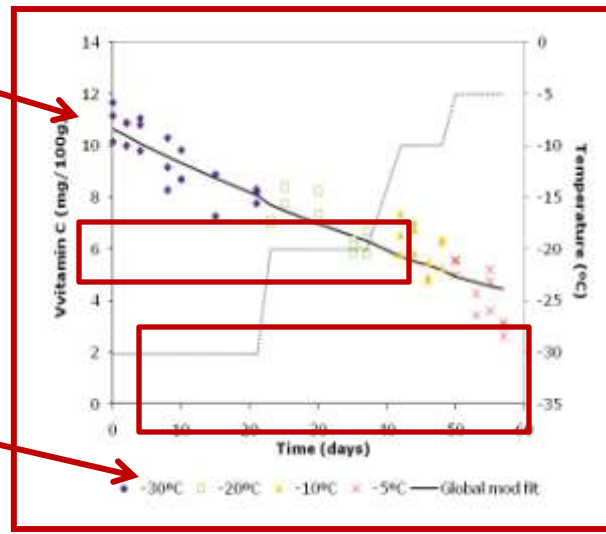
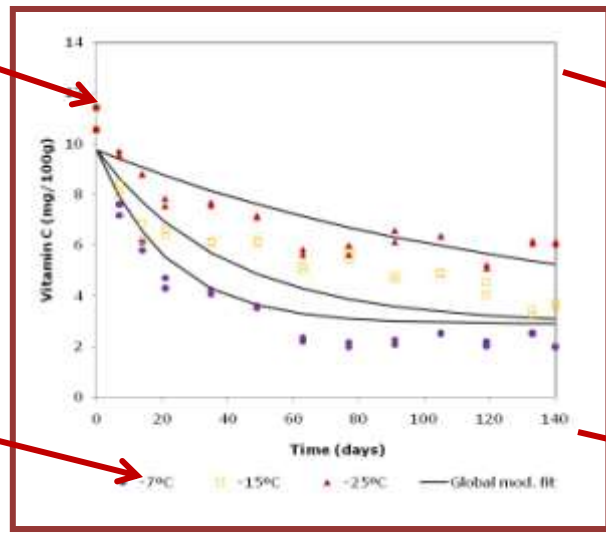
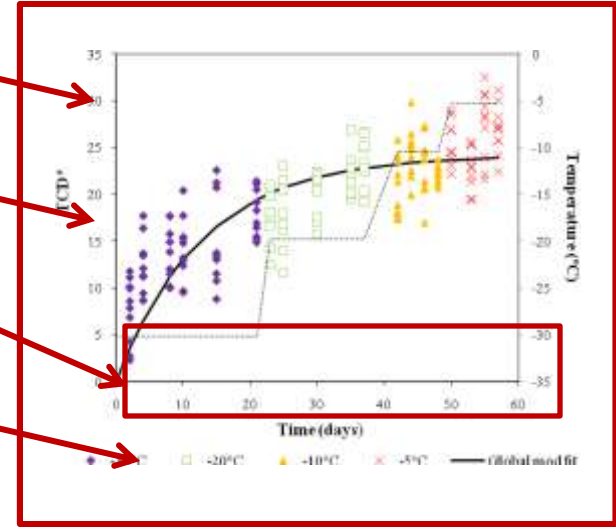
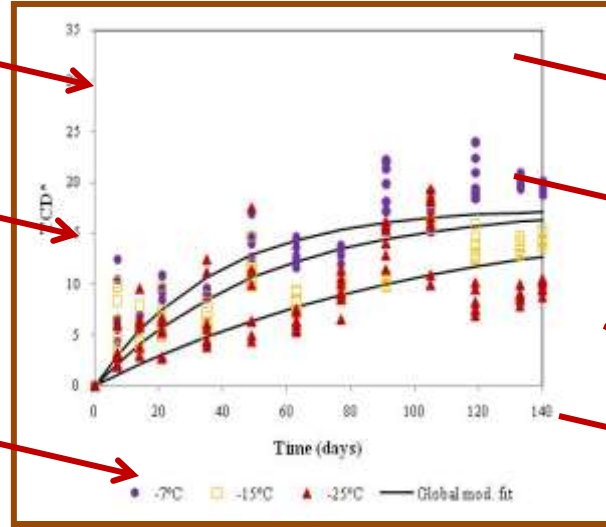
# Abóbora (*Cucurbita maxima* L.)



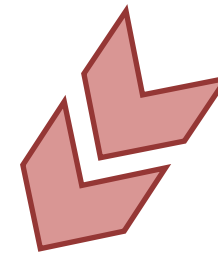
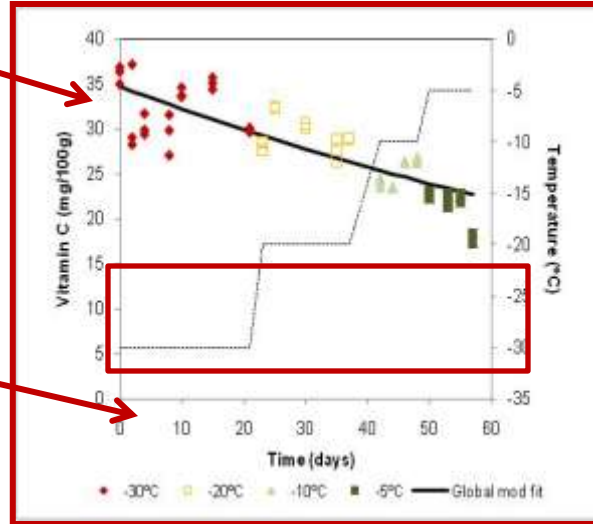
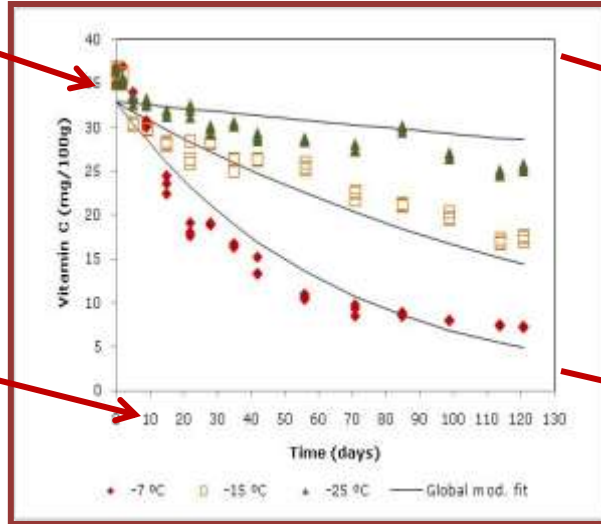
Vitamina C



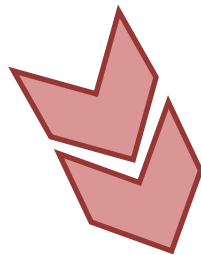
Col\_TCD



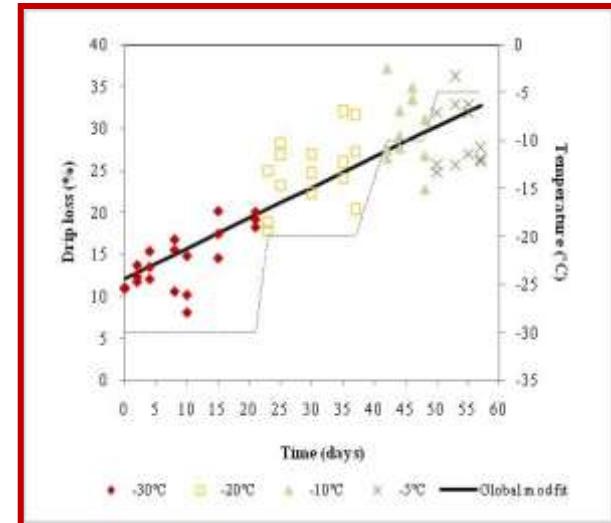
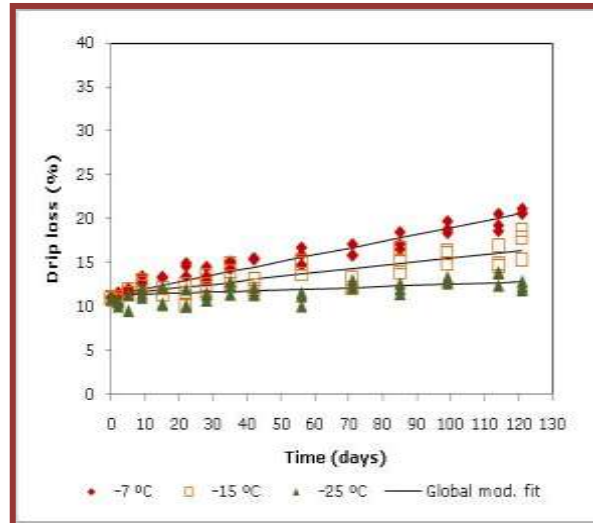
# Brócolos (*Brassica oleracea* L. ssp.)



Vitamina C

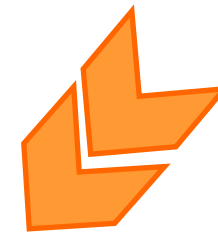
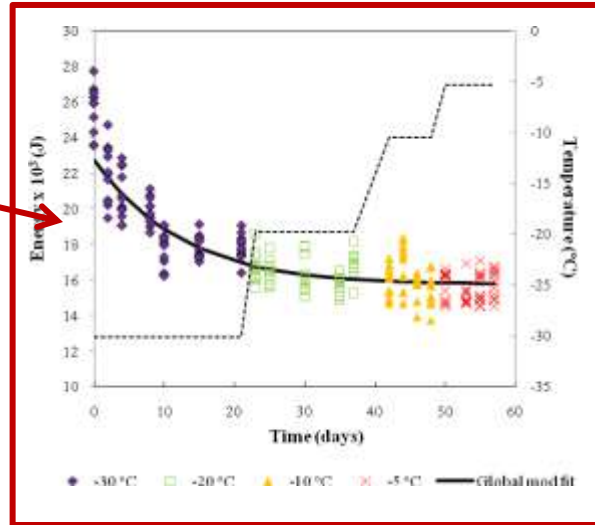
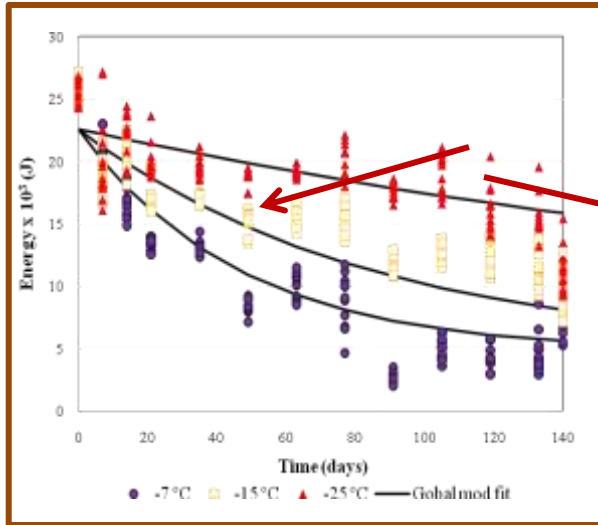


Perda de água





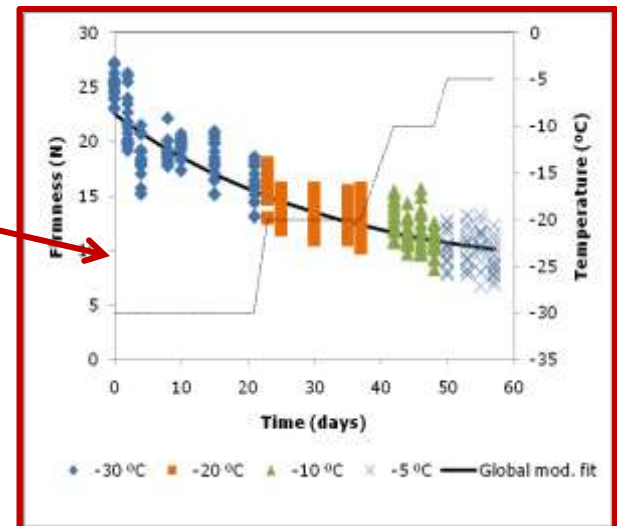
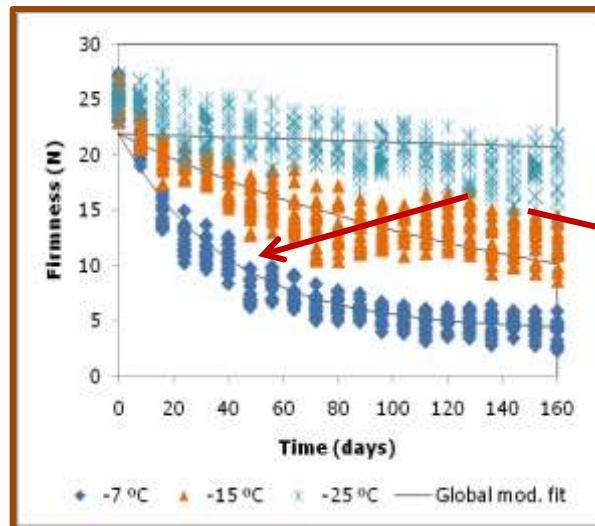
# Textura



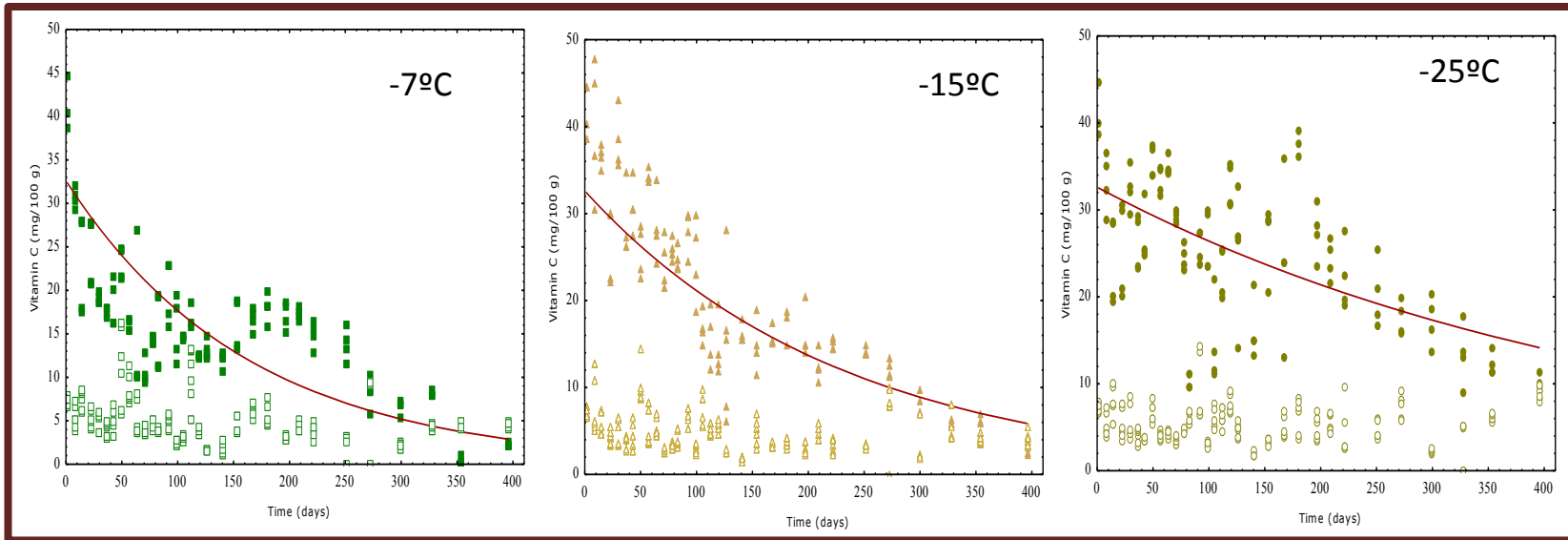
Abóbora



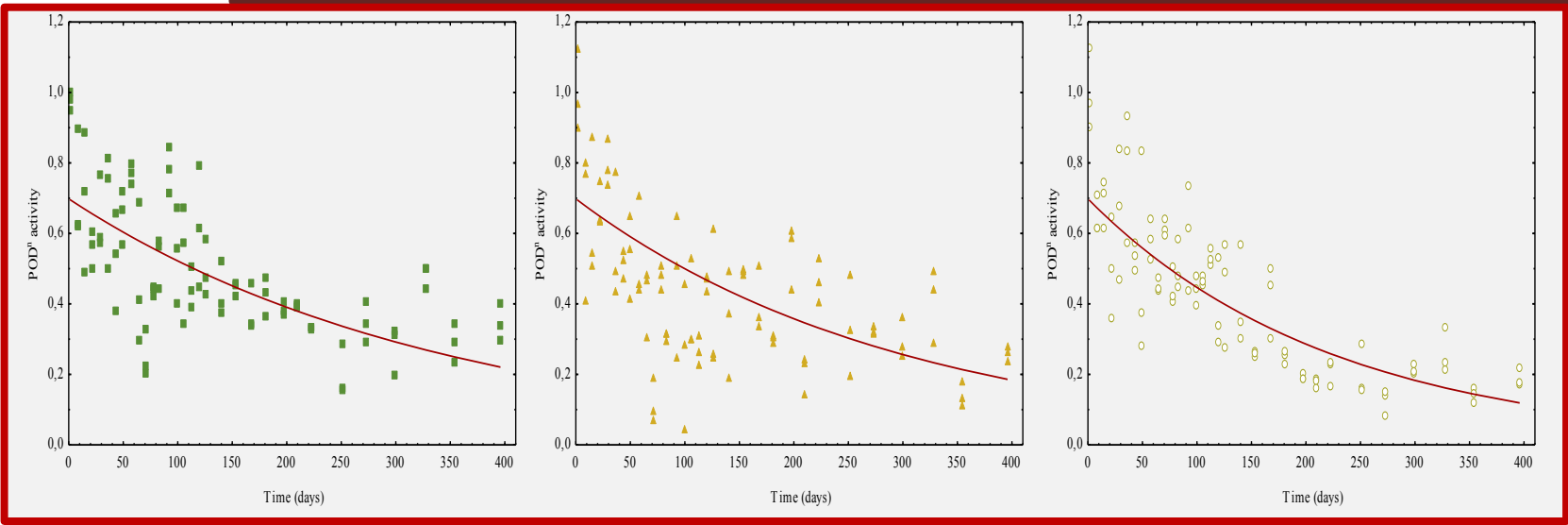
Cenoura



# Agrião (*Nasturtium officinale* R. Br.)



  
Vitamina C  
AA+DHAA

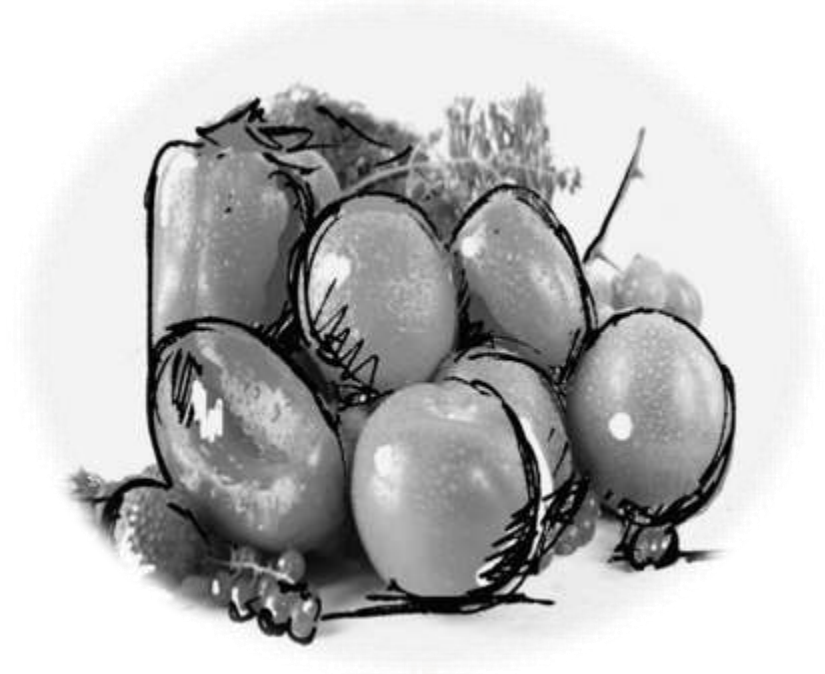


  
POD

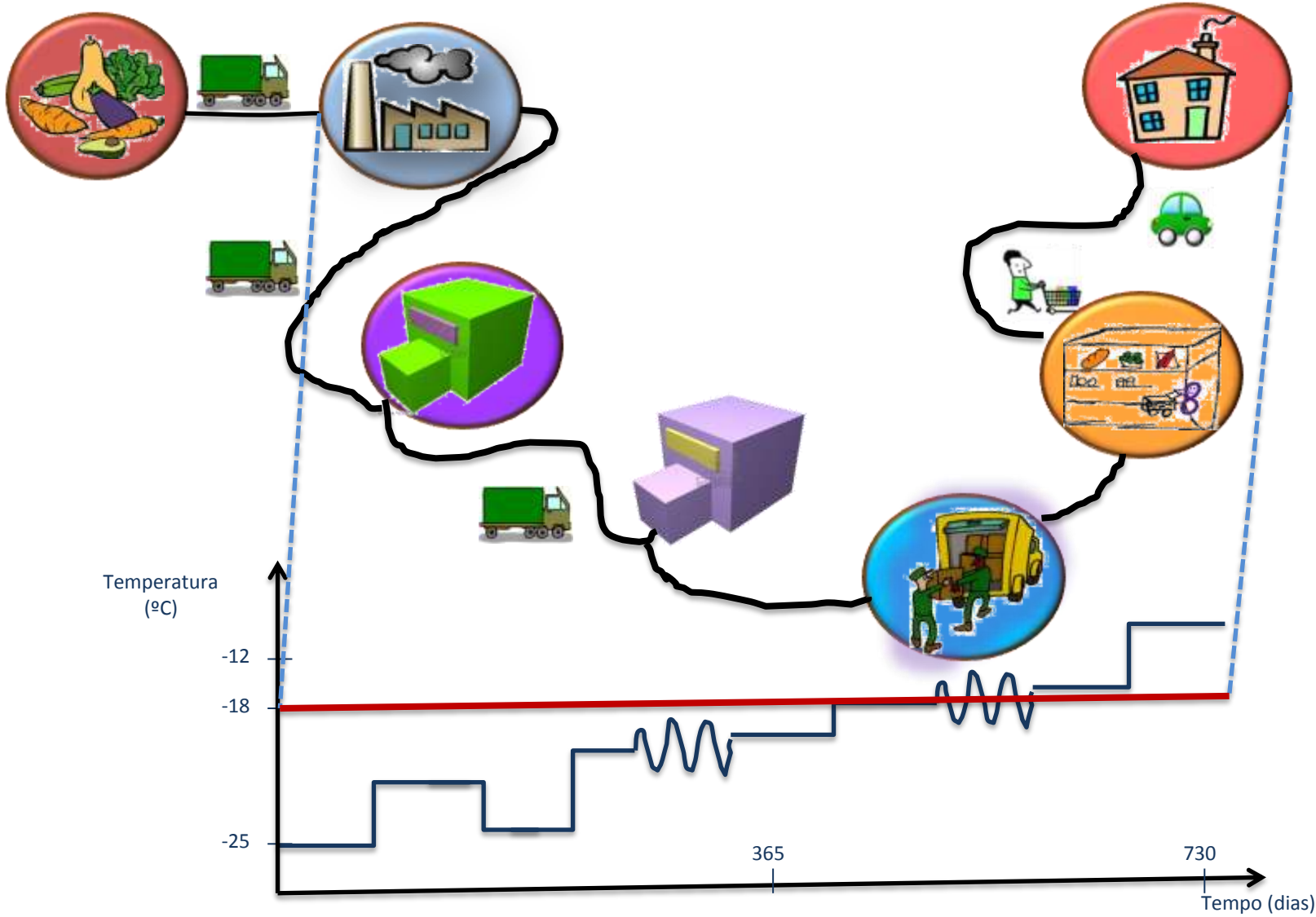


Previsão

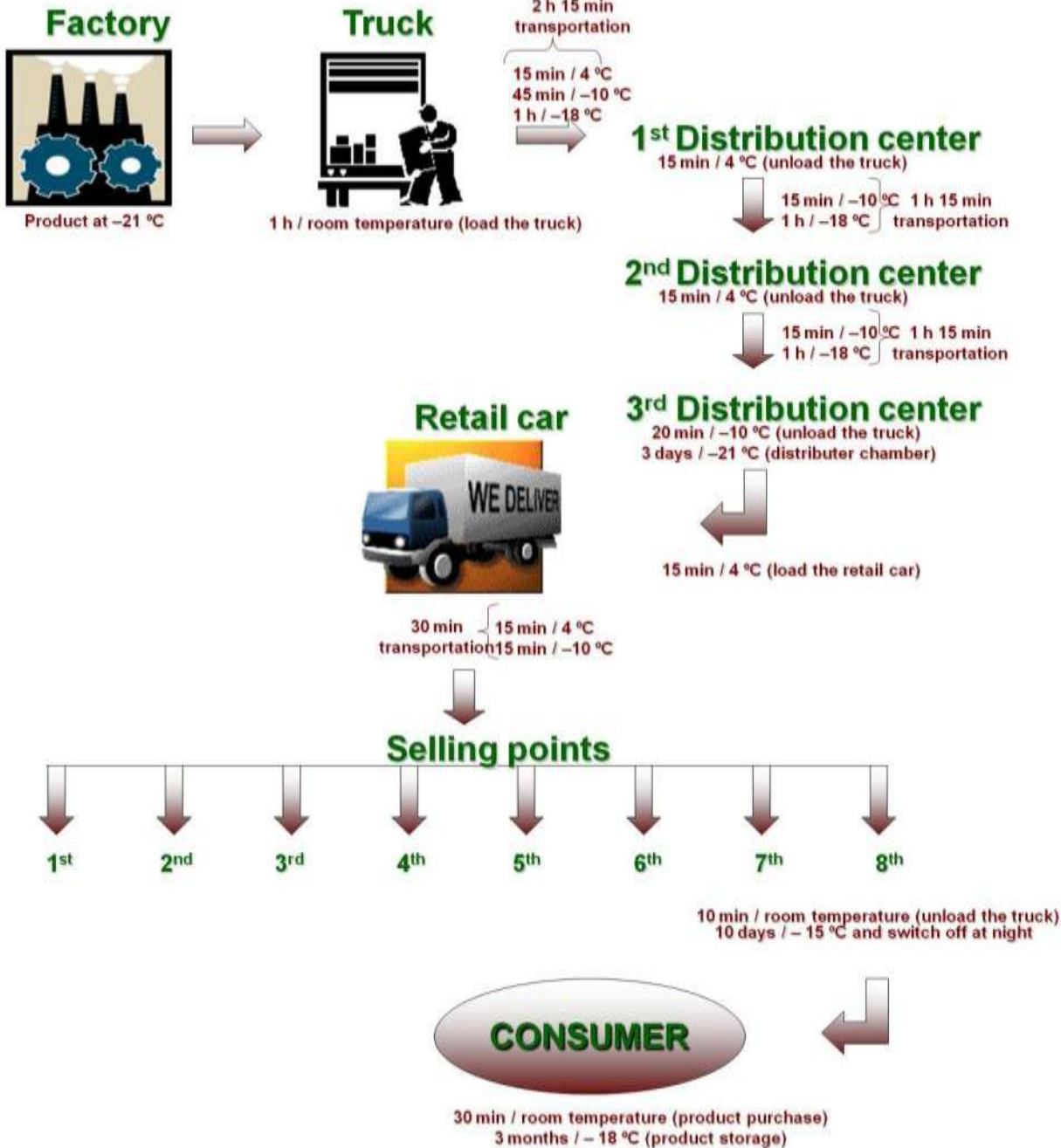
*Armazenagem e  
Cadeia de  
distribuição*



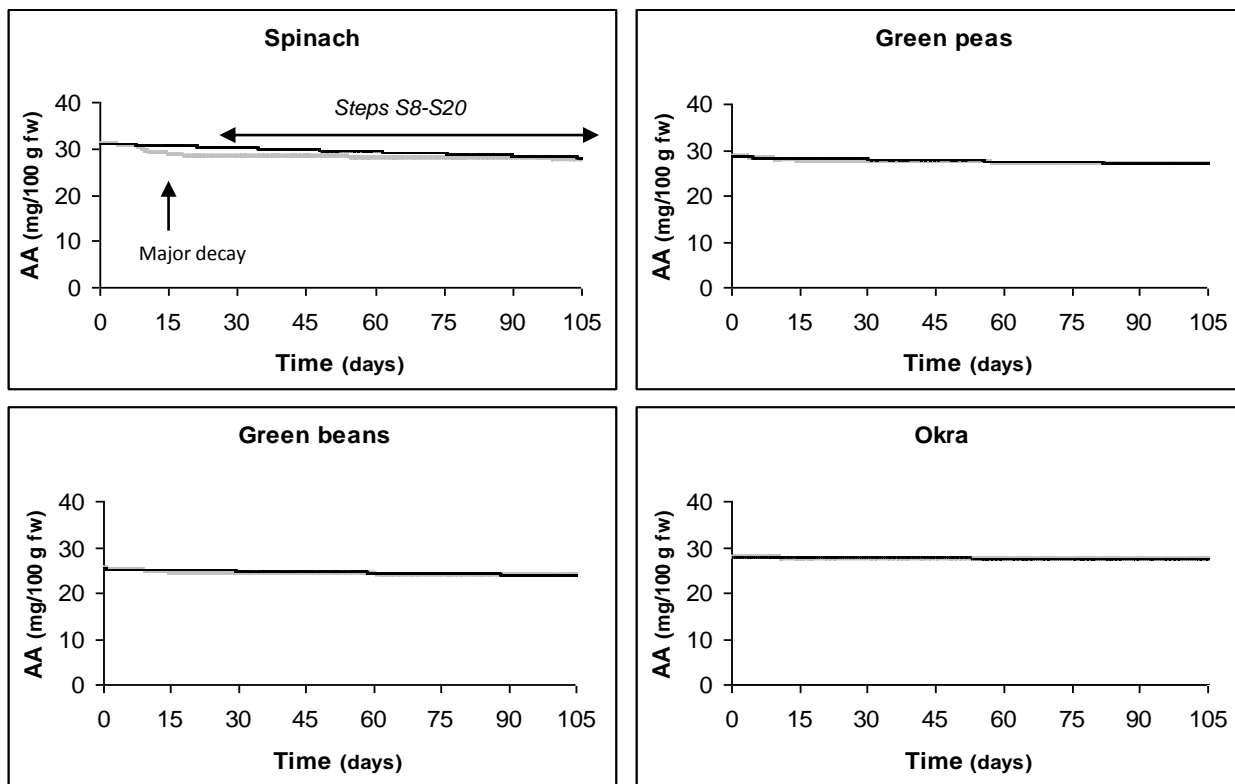
# Enquadramento Armazenagem e cadeia de distribuição





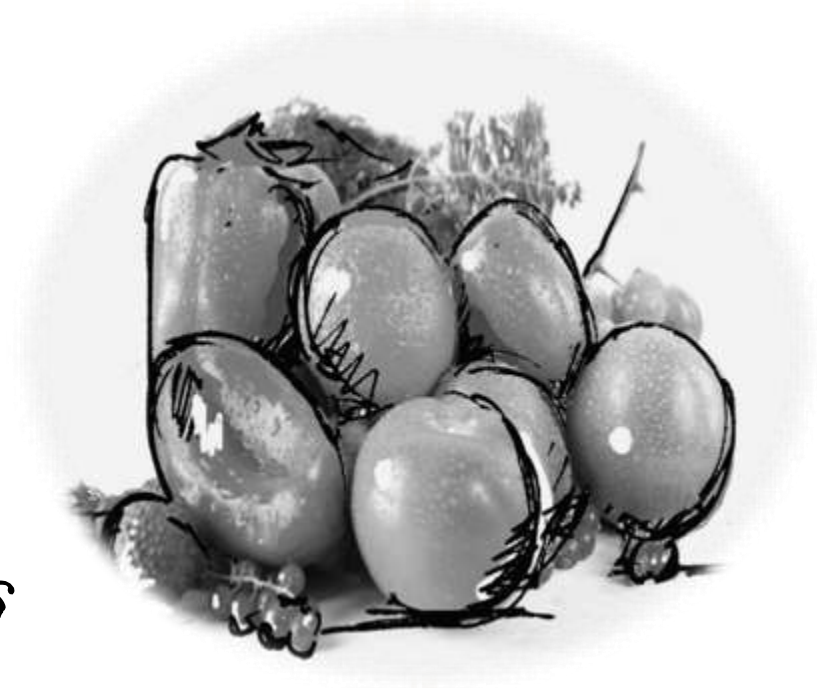


## Plano de Abusos de Temperatura



**Figure 8-** Spinach, green peas, green beans and okra ascorbic acid prediction models for constant temperature (-18 °C; black line) and for temperature abuses following the storage plan (grey line).

*Novas  
Tecnologias  
para  
Produtos Frescos*



# Novas Tecnologias

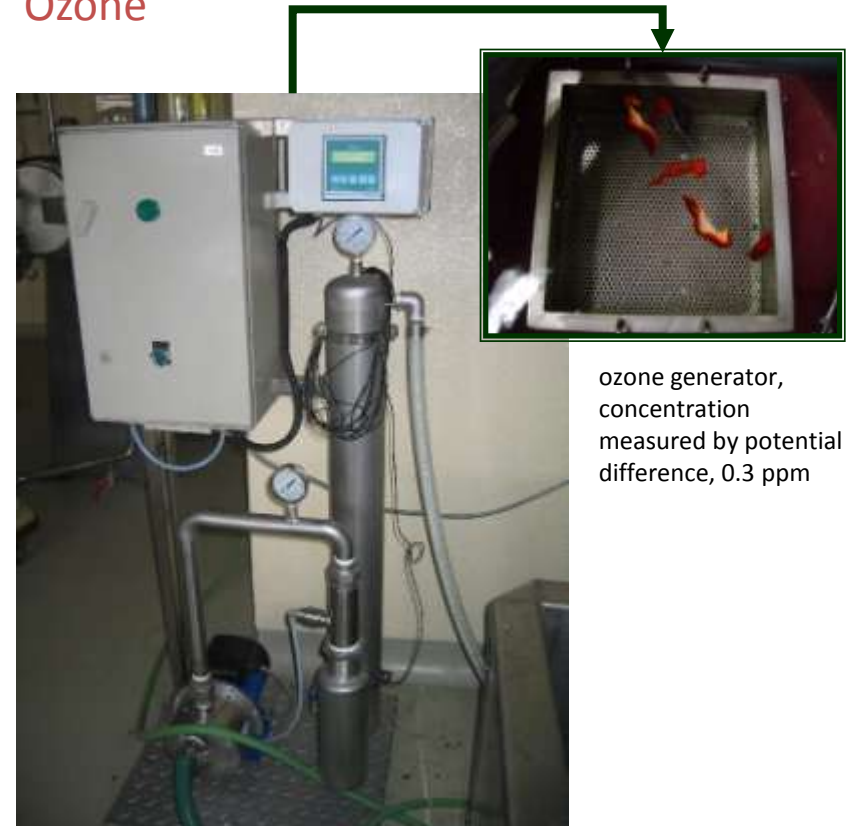
## 2. Combining Heat and other Non-Thermal Technologies to preserve foods

### UV-C radiation

UV-C chamber (University of Algarve), 4 germicidal UV lamps (TUV G30T8, 16 W, Philips, peak emission at 254 nm), average intensity 12.36 W/m<sup>2</sup>



### Ozone



ozone generator,  
concentration  
measured by potential  
difference, 0.3 ppm

### Ultrasonication / Thermosonication



ultrasound equipment (Bandelin Sonorex RK 100H) operating at 32 kHz

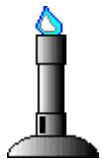
# Novas Tecnologias

## 2. Combining Heat and other Non-Thermal Technologies to preserve foods

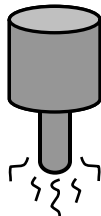
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### Types of combined treatments with ultrasound



+

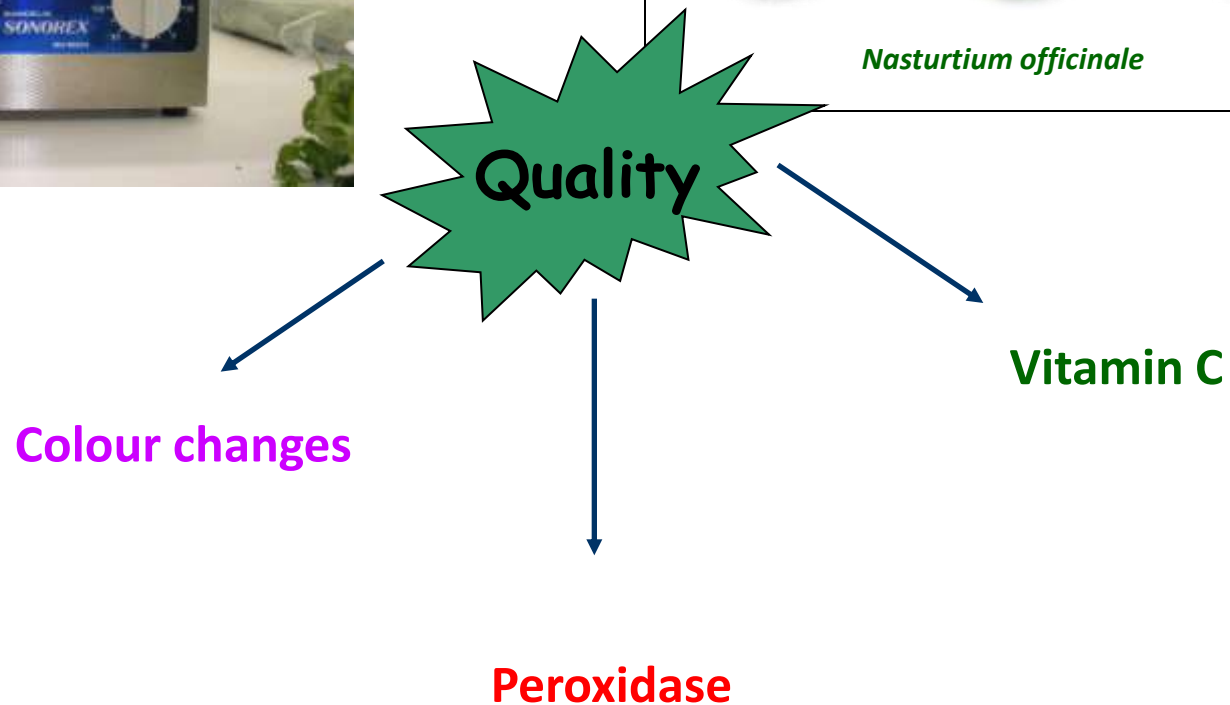


Heat + Ultrasound

**Thermosonication**

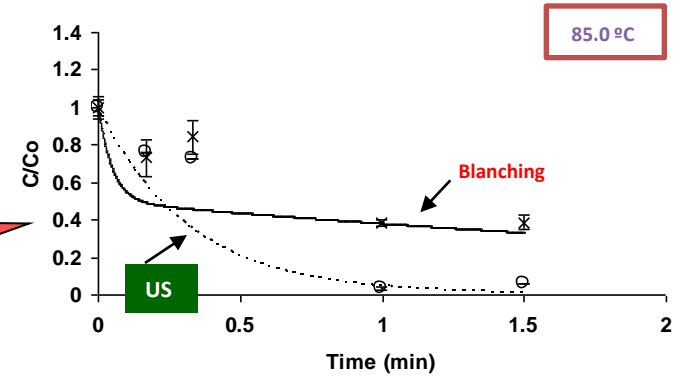
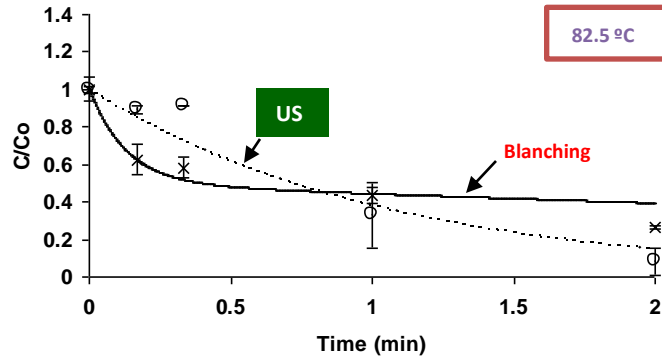
# Novas Tecnologias

## 2. Combining Heat and other Non-Thermal Technologies to preserve foods

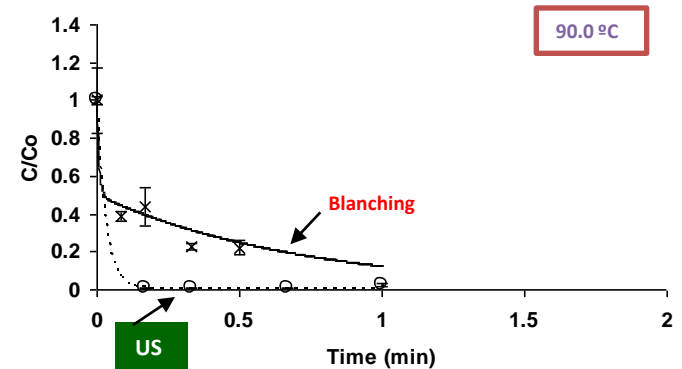
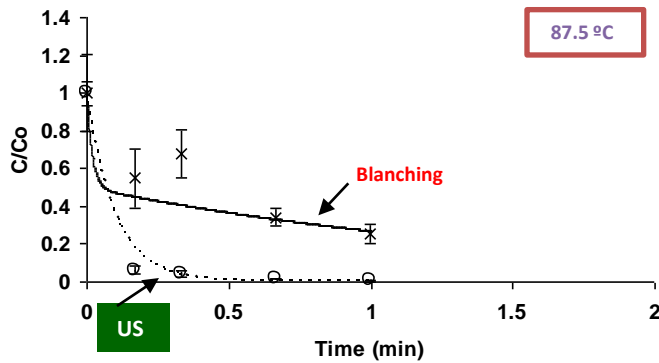


# Novas Tecnologias

## 2. Combining Heat and other Non-Thermal Technologies to preserve foods



**Peroxidase**



# Novas Tecnologias

## 2. Combining Heat and other Non-Thermal Technologies to preserve foods

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### The application of thermosonication



- temperatures above 85 °C and for the same blanching times

led to higher enzyme inactivation when compared to heat blanching processes

Peroxidase

These results allow the application of shorter blanching times at this range of temperatures, leading to a product with a higher quality, or minimized processing

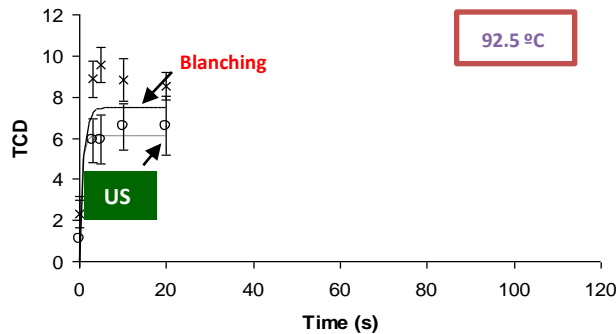
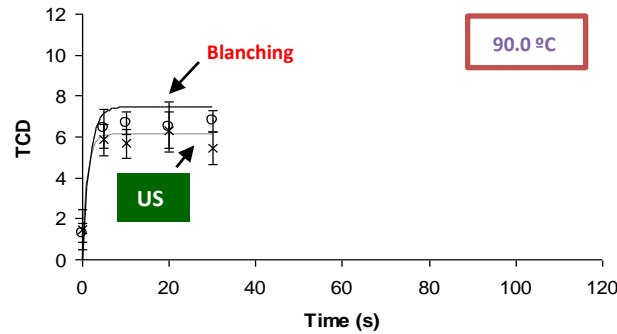
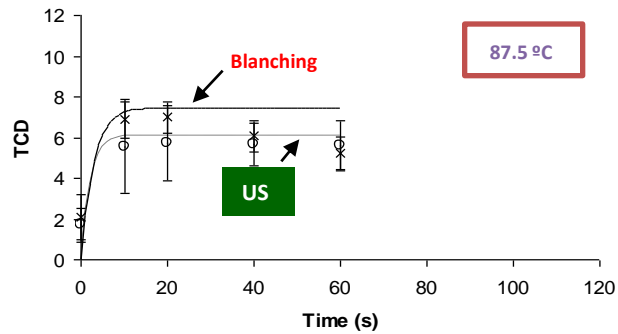
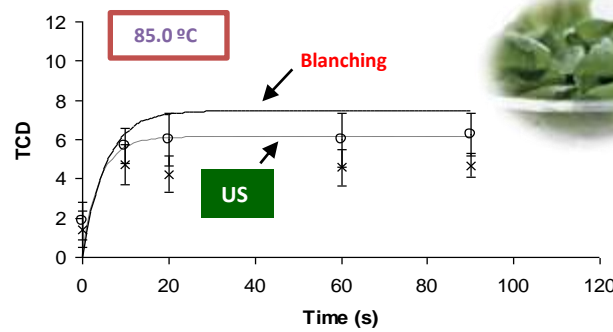
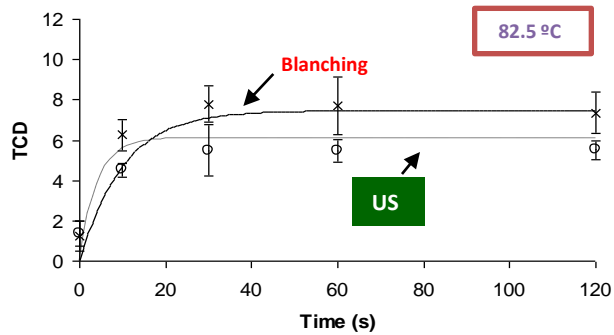


# Novas Tecnologias

82.5 °C

85 °C

## 2. Combining Heat and other Non-Thermal Technologies to preserve foods



# Novas Tecnologias

## 2. Combining Heat and other Non-Thermal Technologies to preserve foods

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### The application of thermosonication

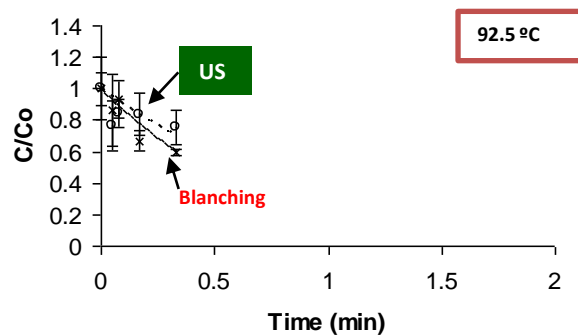
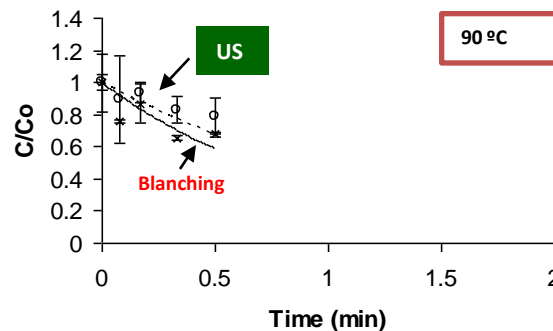
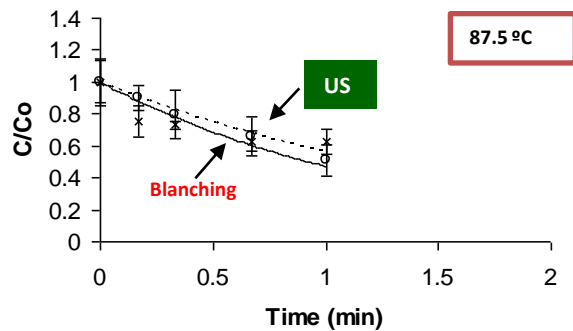
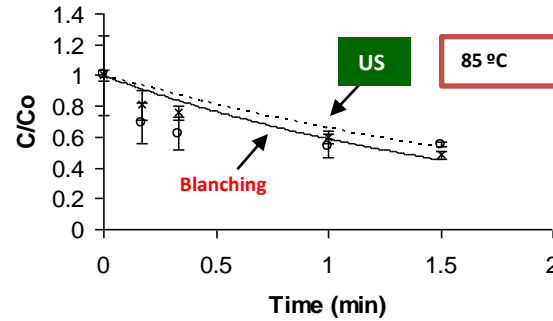
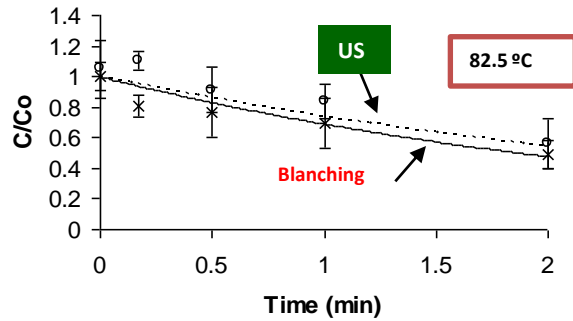


**Colour**

**Reaction rates of watercress colour changes due to heat and thermosonication blanchings were not significantly different**

# Novas Tecnologias

## 2. Combining Heat and other Non-Thermal Technologies to preserve foods



# Novas Tecnologias

## 2. Combining Heat and other Non-Thermal Technologies to preserve foods

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### The application of thermosonication



#### Vitamin C

Results showed no significant differences between heat and thermosonication treatments

The treatment will allow good vitamin C retention

# Novas Tecnologias

## 2. Combining Heat and other Non-Thermal Technologies to preserve foods

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### The application of thermosonication



**Quality**

**The thermosonication treatments can be a good alternative to the traditional heat blanching processes, since higher quality products are attained**

**OBRIGADA**

***Cristina L.M. Silva  
Teresa S. Brandão  
Elsa Gonçalves***

