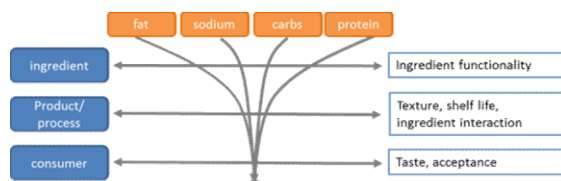
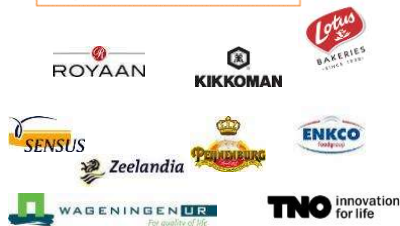




MULTIPLE REFORMULATION, AN OPEN INNOVATION PLATFORM, REACHING FROM INGREDIENT TO CONSUMER 2013-2016

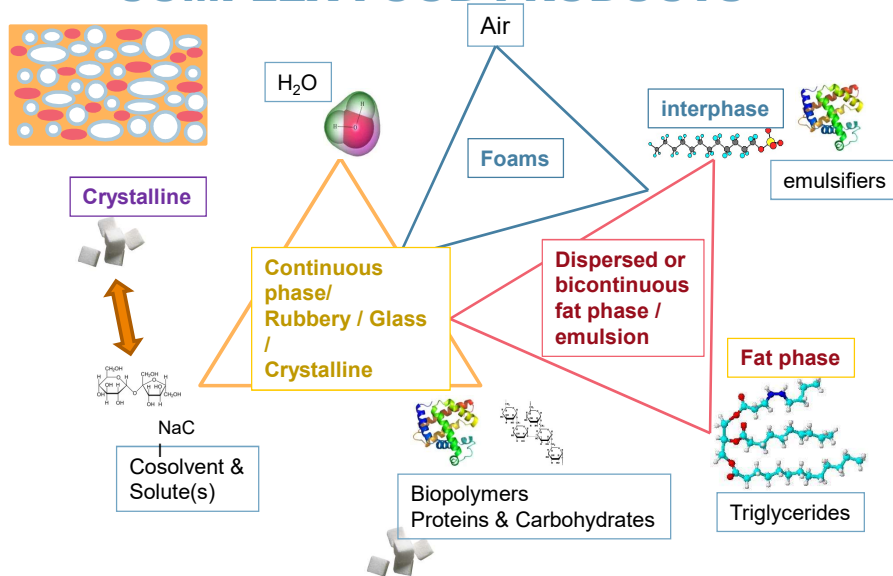


Insight into relationship between ingredient functionality, product quality and consumer acceptance when doing multiple reformulation

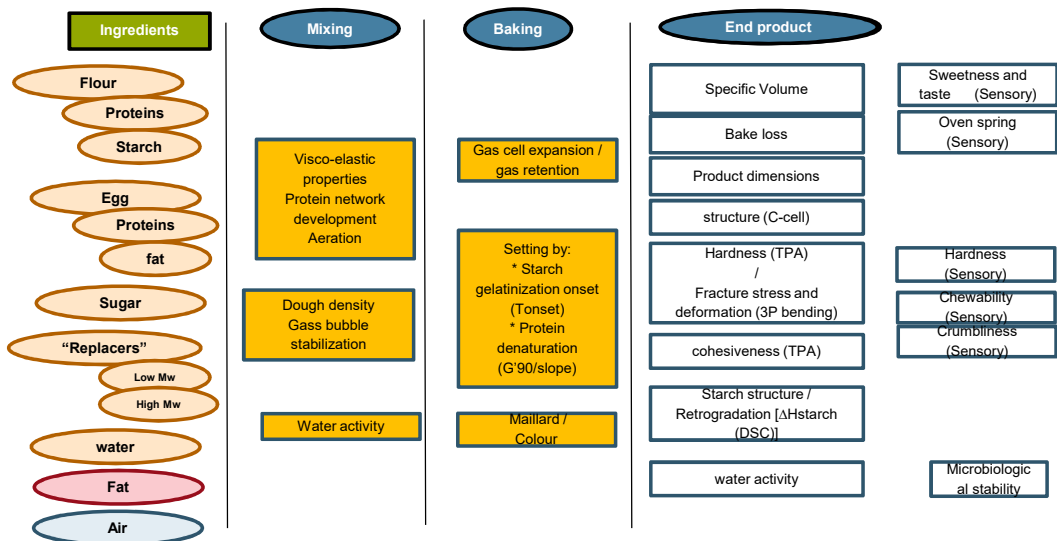


Type	a_w	Products	Multiple reformulation	Model system ingredients
I	$a_w < 0.3$	biscuit	fat, fibers, sugar	flour, fat, sugar, water
II	$a_w 0.7-0.9$	cake, honey cake	fat, protein, sugar, fiber	tbd, wheat & rye
III	$a_w 0.7-0.9$	vegetarian product, filet	protein, salt, (fat)	plant protein, gluten/fibers, water, salt
IV	$a_w > 0.9$	ragout	fat, salt, starch	water, flour, salt, fat

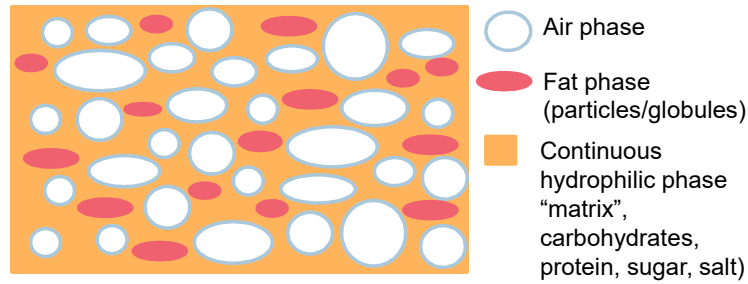
COMPLEX FOOD PRODUCTS



PHYSICAL AND MICROSTRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS IN THE DIFFERENT STAGES FROM INGREDIENT TO END PRODUCT



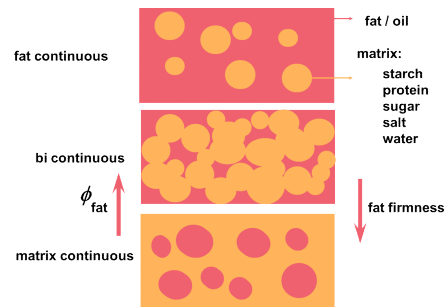
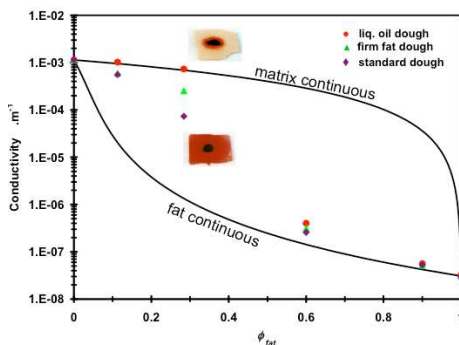
MODELLING COMPLEX FOOD COMPOSITIONS MICROSTRUCTURAL AND RHEOLOGY AND TEXTURE



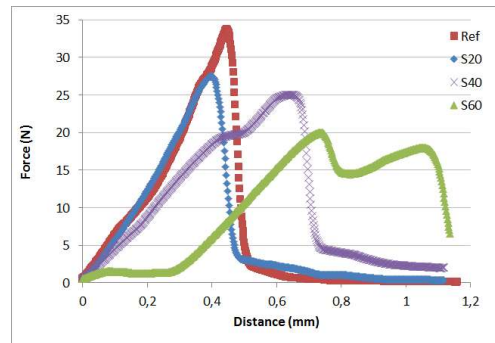
$$Rheology, Texture = \{G/E_{matrix}, \Phi_{air}, \Phi_{fat}, G/E_{fat}\}$$

PHASE BEHAVIOUR OF HIGH FAT IN BISCUIT DOUGH MATRICES THE EFFECT OF FAT VOLUME FRACTION (BRUGGEMAN MODEL)

$$\left(\frac{\kappa - \kappa_d}{\kappa_c - \kappa_d}\right) \left(\frac{\kappa_c}{\kappa}\right)^{1/3} = 1 - \phi$$



BISCUIT TEXTURAL PROPERTIES



➤ Stress: $\sigma (F) = \frac{3FL}{2db^2}$

➤ Strain: $\epsilon (y) = \frac{6by}{L^2}$

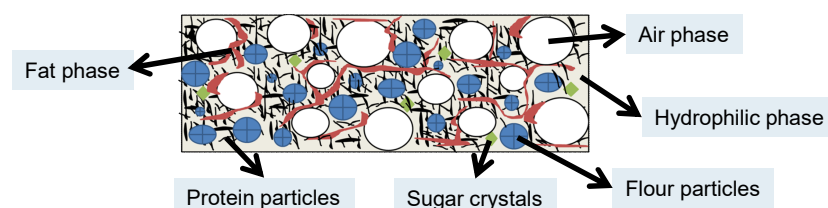
➤ Young's modulus

$$E = \frac{L^3}{4db^3} \left(\frac{dF}{dy} \right)_{y \rightarrow 0}$$

HYPOTHESIS BISCUIT FRACTURE STRESS

From a physical-microstructural viewpoint fracture will depend on

1. Fat volume fraction: dispersed fat in the biscuit weakens the structure, as the fat is softer than the continuous hydrophilic matrix
2. Strength of the hydrophilic phase is affected by the moisture content and sugar and replacers
3. Air volume fraction, expressed in SV. This will be affected by the fat, which is known to stabilize the air bubbles, and by the dough rheology.



FAT AND SUGAR IN SHORT DOUGH BISCUITS



Lubricator: reducing the mixing time to a workable dough



Plasticizer/Anti-plasticizer

Shaper: Increasing spread during baking



Shaper: Increasing spread during baking

Colorant: Browning

Tenderizer: Leads to shorter, softer texture



Texturizer: Leads to harder, crisper biscuits

MULTIPLE REFORMULATION: RESULTS

- Translation to simplified model system
- Quantifying key parameters
- Insights in ingredient-functionality-process interactions
- Predictive modelling
- Select suitable reformulation strategy
- Evaluate the quality effects
- Complexify to real systems



MUTIPLE REFORMULATION ACHIEVEMENTS



› 30% less salt, 20% less fat, 50% less SAFA



› 40% less sugar AND 40% less fat
50% less sugar AND 30% less egg



› 50% sugar reduction AND fiber enrichment



› 30% sugar reduction AND fiber enrichment

BEYOND THE EXPECTED



FINALIST EARTO INNOVATION AWARD



11 October 2017, Brussels

3D food printing

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TNO innovation
for life

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