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### **► To cite this version:**

Ikbal Zarguili, Zoulikha Maache-Rezzoug, Catherine Loisel, Jean-Louis Doublier. Influence of DIC hydrothermal process conditions on the gelatinization properties of standard maize starch. *Journal of Food Engineering*, 2006, 77 (3), pp.454-461. <10.1016/j.jfoodeng.2005.07.014>. <hal-00413508>

**HAL Id: hal-00413508**

**<https://hal.science/hal-00413508v1>**

Submitted on 4 Sep 2009

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# INFLUENCE OF D.I.C HYDROTHERMAL PROCESS CONDITIONS ON THE GELATINIZATION PROPERTIES OF STANDARD MAIZE STARCH

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## ABSTRACT

Standard maize starch was hydrothermally treated at residual moisture content (~12 %) by Instantaneous Controlled Pressure Drop for various pressure levels and processing times. In order to examine the homogeneity of the starch treatment, three thicknesses (1.5, 1 and 0.5 cm) were tested at 3 bar of steam pressure. For the three thicknesses, the temperature and the moisture content of starch were measured during the treatment at the bottom and the surface. The results showed an absence of gradient of temperature and moisture content only for a thickness of 0.5 cm. Gelatinization transition temperatures ( $T_o$ ,  $T_p$ ) increased after hydrothermal modifications. The change in the gelatinization temperature range was observed after DIC treatment when pressure level or processing time increased. For a high pressure ( $\geq 4$  bar) associated with low processing time (2 minutes) a total gelatinization of starch was observed. It also occurs when the processing time is important (~15 min) and pressure lower than 4 bar.

Keywords : DIC hydrothermal treatment, maize starch, pregelatinized starch, DSC

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Starches are used in food industries for their various properties and have many industrial applications as a thickener, colloidal stabilizer, gelling agent and bulking agent. In a native state, they do not have all the required properties for food industries in terms of resistance to thermomechanical treatment and storage stability. Many methods are used to modify starch such as, drum dryer (Vallous, Gavrielidou, Karapantsios & Kostoglou, 2002), extrusion cooking (Mercier, 1987; Barron, Buleon, Colonna & Della Valle, 2000; Brümmer, Meuser, Van Lengerich & Niemann, 2002), annealing (Jacobs, Mischenko, Koch, Eerlingen, Delcour & Reynaers, 1998; Tester, Debon & Sommerville, 2000), and heat moisture treatment (HMT) (Kulp & Lorenz, 1981; Hoover & Manuel, 1996; Collado & Corke, 1999; Lim, Chang & Chung, 2001; Gunarante & Hoover, 2002). HMT, discovered by Sair & Fetzer in 1944, is considered as a method for physical modification of starch. It refers to starch exposure to higher temperatures ( $\approx 120^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), commonly above gelatinization temperature, at very restricted moisture content (18-30%) during 16 h and in some cases shorter than 16 h (Collado & Corke, 1999 ; Lim, Chang & Chung, 2001). For HMT, pressure is often required to assure sufficient heating, but uniform heat distribution and penetration into the starch is not easy to accomplish (Maruta, Kurahashi, Takayano, Hayashi, Yoshino, Komaki & Hara, 1994).

The general effects of HMT are loss of birefringence, increased gelatinization temperatures, changes in gelatinization range (narrowing or broadening of the DSC endotherm), X-ray diffraction patterns, swelling volume and solubility, with consequent changes in functionality (Sair & Fetzer, 1944; Kulp & Lorenz, 1981; Donovan, Lorenz & Kulp, 1983; Hoover & Manuel, 1996; Collado & Corke, 1999; Takaya & Nishinari, 2000; Gunarante & Hoover, 2002; Adebawale & Lawal; 2003). Hoover & Vasanthan (1994) and Hoover & Manuel (1996) reported that the extent of starch chain associations within amorphous regions and the degree of crystallinity are altered during heat-moisture treatment of wheat, oat, normal maize,

waxy maize, high amylose maize, potato and lentil starches. The magnitude of these changes was found to be dependent upon the moisture content during heat treatment and upon the starch source.

The purpose of the present work is to characterize the hydrothermally-treated starch by a recent hydrothermal process: the Instantaneous Controlled Pressure Drop (DIC) developed for some years in our laboratory (Rezzoug, Maache-Rezzoug, Mazoyer & Allaf, 2000). This technique is based on a hydro-thermo-mechanical effect induced by the abrupt transition from a high steam pressure level to a vacuum. We applied this process for starch heat treatment in order to obtain its gelatinization and to modify its functional properties. In this paper, a preliminary study was performed to optimise the thick layer of starch which leads to a homogeneous treatment. After this optimisation, the effect of the processing parameters (pressure and processing time) on the thermal properties of starch was evaluated.

## 2: MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 2.1 : RAW MATERIALS

Standard maize starch (SMS) was supplied by Roquette Frères (Lestrem, France). The moisture content was 12.5% wet basis.

### 2.2 : DIC APPARATUS

The general DIC apparatus presented in figure 1 is constituted of four major parts:

1. A processing vessel (2), in which products are treated at high temperature/high steam pressure (up to respectively 160°C and 6 bar).
2. A pneumatic valve (3) (complete motion in less than 1/10<sup>th</sup> of a second), in order to realise an abrupt pressure drop. This valve is opened rapidly connecting the processing vessel to the vacuum tank.
3. A vacuum tank (4), its volume is 130 fold greater than the processing vessel.

#### 4. Manual and automatic control panel and acquisition system.

#### 2.3 : EXPERIMENTAL PROTOCOL

The Standard maize starch (12.5% wb) disposed in circular containers (diameter: 20 cm; height: 5 cm) was treated in a processing vessel in which a vacuum of 50 mbar was established through a short communication with the vacuum tank (figure 2b). The initial vacuum is carried out to facilitate the diffusion of steam into product. Consequently, the time necessary for the temperature of the starch to reach that of the steam is reduced. Saturated steam was then introduced into the vessel at fixed pressure level (figure 2c) and maintained for a predetermined time (figure 2d). This step is followed by a sudden decompression towards vacuum (figure 2e). After the vacuum phase, an atmospheric air is injected to return to atmospheric pressure (figure 2f) and to recover the product for various measurements.

#### 2.4 : MOISTURE CONTENT

The starch moisture content was determined by air oven at 105°C during 24 h, according to the A.F.N.OR standard method.

#### 2.5: DIFFERENTIAL SCANNING CALORIMETRY

Thermal characteristics of treated starch were studied by using a DSC Q10 (TA-instrument, France). Starch samples (10 mg) were placed in a stainless pan; distilled water was added to get a ratio of 1:9 (w/w) starch:water, mix, and then the sample pan was sealed. The DSC analyser was calibrated using indium and the thermogram was recorded with water as reference. Sample pan was heated at a rate of 10°C/min from 25 to 120°C. Thermal transition of starch samples were defined as  $T_o$  (onset temperature),  $T_p$  (peak temperature) and  $\Delta H$  was referred to as the gelatinization enthalpy. The gelatinization temperature range (R) was calculated as  $2 (T_p - T_o)$  as described by Krueger, Knutson, Inglett & Walke (1987). The degree of gelatinization of treated starch was also calculated by the following equation (Marshall, Wadsworth, Verma & Velupillai, 1993).

$$SG(\%) = (1 - \frac{\Delta H_t}{\Delta H_{raw}}) \times 100 \quad (\text{Equation 1})$$

Where SG is the gelatinization degree,  $\Delta H_t$  the transition enthalpy of DIC treated starch and  $\Delta H_{raw}$  the transition enthalpy of native starch.

## 2.6 : MICROSCOPIC OBSERVATIONS

The samples were examined visually using a phase contrast microscope equipped with a CCD camera. Small amounts of sample were suspended in distilled water to 1/20 and observed using a magnification of 400 under polarised light.

## 3: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1: TEMPERATURE AND MOISTURE CONTENT PROFILES IN STARCH DURING THE DIC TREATMENT

When the steam is in contact with the layer of starch it is ultimately absorbed as liquid water. Consequently, the latent heat of condensation is absorbed and the temperature of the product increases until reaching the surrounding steam temperature or equilibrium temperature. In this study, the temperature was measured on-line, during DIC treatment, by two thermocouples placed at the surface and the bottom of starch. Figure 3 (a)-(c) presents the evolution of temperature with processing time at pressure of 3 bar for three thicknesses of 0.5 (a), 1 (b) and 1.5 cm (c). The results show the existence of a temperature gradient between the surface and the bottom of the three thick layers, which increases with the thickness. For a thickness of 0.5 cm, the temperature gradient is eliminated in 40 seconds (figure 3-a), while it needs, under similar conditions, 170 and 300 seconds for the 1 cm and 1.5 cm thick layers (figures 3-b and 3-c), respectively. The equilibrium temperature at 3 bar of steam pressure is 136°C. According to figure 3, the time to reach the equilibrium temperature at this pressure is shorter when the thickness of products layer is low. The equilibrium temperature is reached after 60, 300 and 400 seconds for 0.5 cm, 1 cm and 1.5 cm, respectively.

Figure 3(d)-(f) presents the variation of the moisture content of starch during the hydrothermal treatment. In consideration of the standard deviation, this figure shows that there is no marked difference between the moisture content near the surface and at the bottom for a thickness of 0.5 cm (figure 3-d). The moisture content increases from 12.5 % (initial moisture content of starch, wet basis) to a maximum of 18.5 % during 400 seconds, due to absorption of condensed steam during the treatment. On the other hand, for the other thicker layers (1 and 1.5 cm), the moisture gradient is more marked (figures 3-e & 2-f).

A slight decrease of the moisture content at the bottom is observed for 1.5 cm thickness. This reduction may be caused by water evaporation resulting from the heating of the cupel. This evaporation enables the moisture content to increase on the upper surface of starch. After 600 seconds, the moisture content recovers its initial value caused by water diffusion from the upper surface to the bottom. In order to avoid heterogeneity of treatment, we retained a thickness of 0.5 cm.

### 3.2: EFFECT OF PROCESSING TIME

#### 3.2.1: *Gelatinization properties*

The results of thermal properties, measured by DSC, of treated starch at various processing times and for 3 bar steam pressure and 0.5 cm thickness are shown in table 1 where the raw starch properties are included for comparison. From this table it appears that the DIC process influences onset temperature ( $T_o$ ), peak temperature ( $T_p$ ) and the enthalpy of gelatinization ( $\Delta H_t$ ).  $T_o$  and  $T_p$  increased with the processing time and shifted to higher values. For the sample treated during 15 minutes, these temperatures shifted respectively from 63.3°C (native) to 80.0°C and from 69.9°C (native) to 84.2°C. Similar results were observed by Hoover & Manual (1996) for standard maize starch heat treated at 100°C for 16 h at moisture content of 30%. They also found a shift towards higher temperature for standard maize starches: 66 (untreated) against 71°C. The increase in  $T_o$  and  $T_p$  has been attributed by Hoover

& Vansanthan, (1994) to structural changes within the starch granules, which involves mainly amylose-amylose and amylose-lipid interactions. The broadening of temperature range (R) reaches a maximum value (3.6 °C) for the sample treated at 2 minutes. R value shifted from 13.4 °C to 17.0°C for native and starch treated at 2 minutes, respectively. R decreased for higher processing times and beyond 5 minutes, the temperature range narrowed below the value of the native starch. Hoover & Manual (1996) observed an increase in gelatinization temperature range for standard maize starch (6°C). The authors suggested that amylose-lipid interactions during heat-moisture treatment may lead to the formation of crystallites of different stabilities. The gelatinization enthalpy of native maize starch was 11.6 J/g, whereas  $\Delta H$  of treated DIC starch decreased strongly to 0.57 J/g for 15 minutes processing time. From table 1, it can be seen that SG depends strongly on the conditions of DIC heat treatment. A partial and rapid gelatinization was observed during the first minute of treatment, while it became increasingly slow with time.

### 3.2.2 : Microscopic observations

The observation of native starch granules in the optic microscope with polarized light, shows the existence of the cross polarization (figure 4-a) for sample treated during 30 seconds (figure 4-b). The polarization cross is still clear, although a gelatinization degree of 59 % (table 1). For samples treated during longer times, the polarization cross disappears and after 15 minutes (figure 4-d), it completely disappears, which indicate that the starch is almost completely gelatinized.

### 3.3: EFFECT OF DIC PRESSURE LEVEL

For the studied pressures, the temperatures profiles were on-line measured on the surface and the bottom of starch. The results presented in figure 5 show that the time to reach the equilibrium temperature is low when the pressure is high. It is respectively of 80, 60, 45 and 20 seconds for starch treated at 2, 3, 4 and 5 bar. Thus, 2 minutes was selected as processing



time for studying the effect of pressure level on starch properties. This time allows reaching the equilibrium temperature for all samples.

### *3.3.1: Gelatinization properties*

The influence of pressure level during DIC treatment on the gelatinization transition temperatures ( $T_o$ ,  $T_p$ ,  $R$ ) and gelatinization enthalpy ( $\Delta H$ ) are presented in table 2 and figure 6. The DSC analysis showed that increasing steam pressure increased substantially  $T_o$  and  $T_p$  and decreased  $\Delta H$  of all treated samples. The heat treatment caused a broadening of 3.6°C and 4.7°C of gelatinization temperature range for the starch treated at 3 and 4 bar, respectively, in comparison with native starch. However, no significant change in  $R$  for starch treated at 2 bar was found. Similar results were obtained by Lim, Chang & Chung (2001) for heat moisture treated maize and potato starches (120°C/30 % and 130°C/25 %). The gelatinization range of treated maize starch increased by 3.9°C and 4°C for treatments at 130°C/25% and 120°C/30%, respectively.

From table 2 and figure 6, it can be seen that increasing steam pressure causes the reduction in  $\Delta H_t$  until disappearance for sample treated at 5 bar. Kudo (1993) observed that the value of endothermic enthalpy of the gelatinization decreases with the severity of the heat-moisture treatment. The reduction of enthalpy when the steam pressure increases is related to heating effect associated to this increasing. When the saturated steam pressure increases, the temperature inside the processing vessel increases. The equilibrium temperature of the saturated steam at 2 bar is 122°C, whereas it is of 153°C at 5 bar. Lim, Chang & Chung (2001) observed a reduction in enthalpy during HMT. The authors argued that this reduction may be attributed to the transformation of the intercrystalline amorphous parts, and thus the crystalline regions could melt more easily, i.e. with lower energy. Concerning the gelatinization degree, a substantial decreasing was observed when processing pressure

increases. SG(%) is of 23.4% for starch treated at 2 bar whereas it was estimated at 100% for starch treated at 5 bar, indicating a total loss of crystallinity.

### *3.3.2: Microscopic observations*

Microscopic observations under polarized light of treated starch at different pressures (figure 7), showed obvious polarized cross for starch granules treated at 2 bar (figure 7-a), and that the intensity of the cross of polarization is almost identical to that of the native starch (figure 4-a), indicating the preservation of the crystallinity. The intensity decreases slightly for the sample treated at 3 bar. However the cross polarisation disappears for the samples treated at 4 and 5 bar. This confirms the loss of crystallinity for the two last treatments.

## CONCLUSION

The standard maize starch was hydrothermally treated at residual moisture content (~12 %) by Instantaneous Controlled Pressure Drop process. The study of the variation of the moisture content and the temperature profiles during DIC treatment for various thick layers of treated starch showed that it is necessary to work with a thin layer of 0.5 cm. This thickness allows to avoid the heterogeneity of the treatment and to ensure a uniform heat distribution and homogeneous diffusion of steam into starch layer. The thermal properties of DIC treated starch depends on the processing time and the steam pressure level. Increasing these two parameters induces an increasing in temperature transition ( $T_o$  and  $T_p$ ) and a reduction in gelatinization enthalpy. The occurrence of a partial or total gelatinization was clearly attested by the decreasing of enthalpy and a loss of birefringence under polarized light.

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## Figures captions

Figure 1. Schematic diagram of DIC reactor. 1: Steam generator; 2: Processing vessel; 3: Quick motion valve; 4: Vacuum tank; 5: Vacuum pump; 6: Recuperation tank of the condenser.

Figure 2. Typical pressure-time profile of a DIC processing cycle. (a) sample at atmospheric pressure; (b) establishment of a vacuum; (c) steam injection to reach the selected pressure; (d) treatment time; (e) pressure drop; (f) atmospheric pressure for the recovery of sample.

Figure 3. Evolution of temperature and moisture content versus processing time for DIC treated starch at pressure of 3 bar for three thick layers (a and d = 0.5 cm ; b and e = 1 cm ; c and f = 1.5 cm). The symbols ■ and ▲, represent respectively the temperature and the moisture content on the surface and on the bottom of product.

Figure 4. Microscopic observations of native starch (a) and DIC treated starch at 3 bar during 0.5 min (b), 10 min (c) and 15 min (d).

Figure 5. Evolution of temperature on the surface and bottom (thickness = 0.5 cm), versus processing time for different pressures. (a): 2 bar ; (b): 3 bar; (c): 4 bar and (d):5 bar.

Figure 6. DSC thermograms for native and DIC treated starch at different pressures.

Figure 7. Microscopic observations of DIC treated starch during 2 minutes at different pressures: (a): 2 bar ; (b): 3 bar; (c): 4 bar and (d):5 bar.

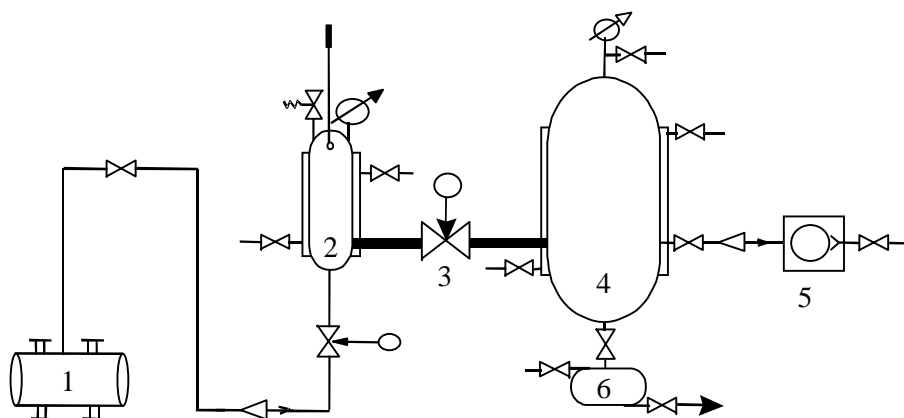


Figure 1.

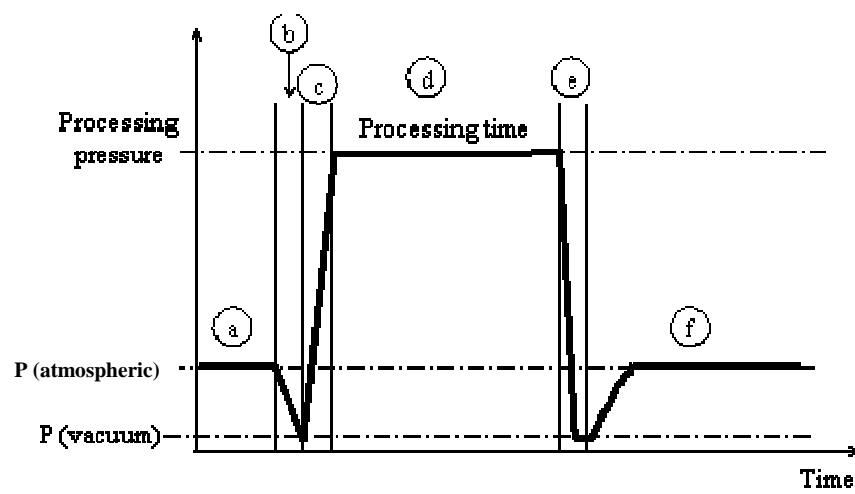


Figure 2.

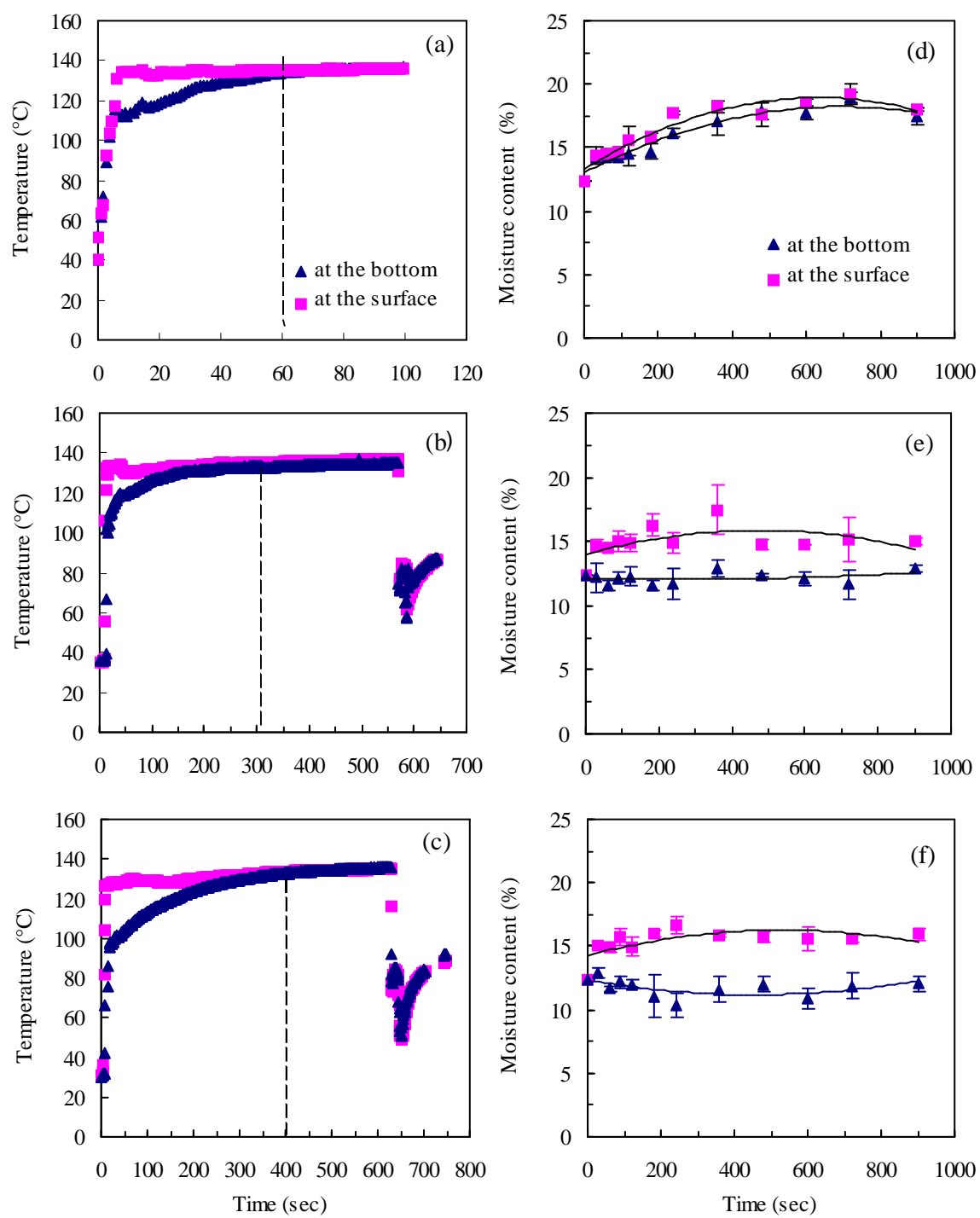


Figure 3.



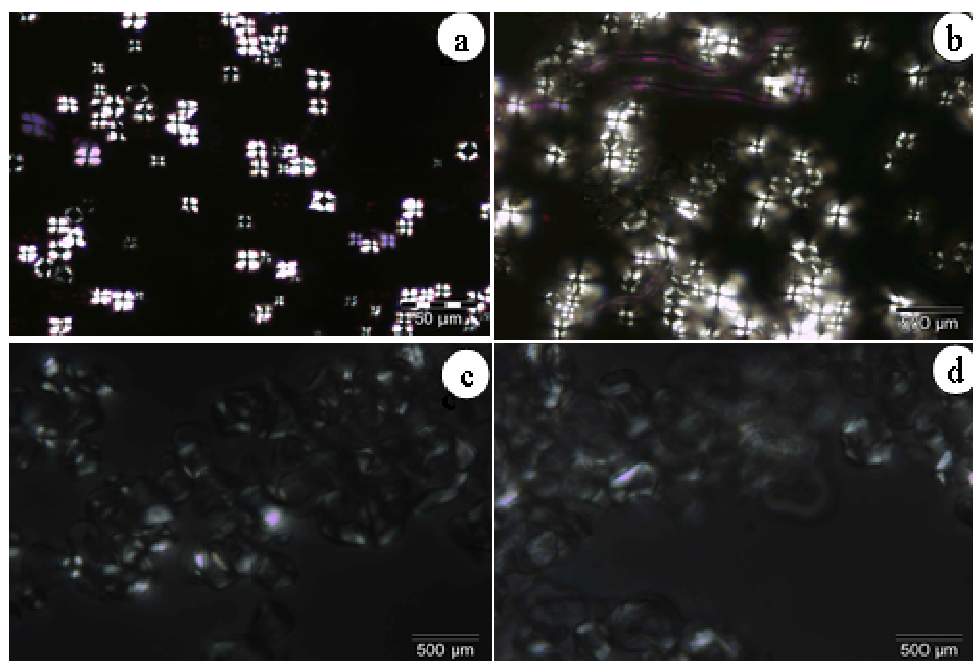


Figure 4

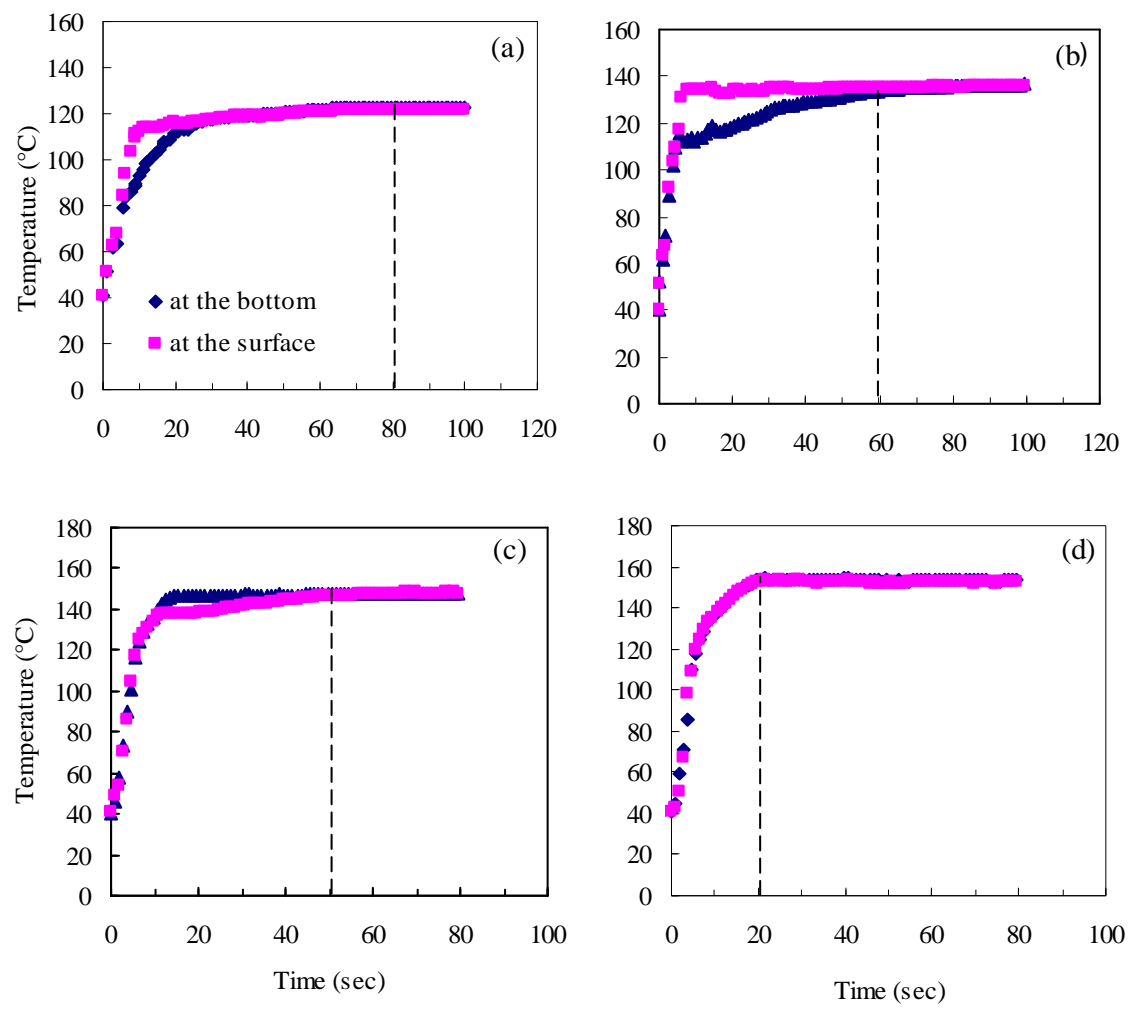


Figure 5.

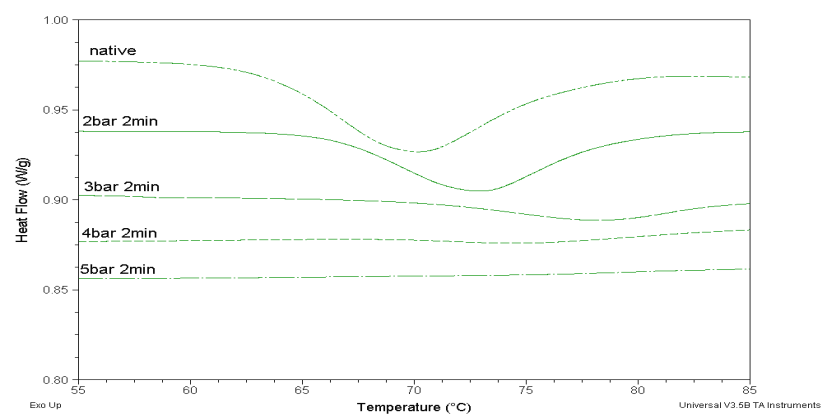


Figure 6.

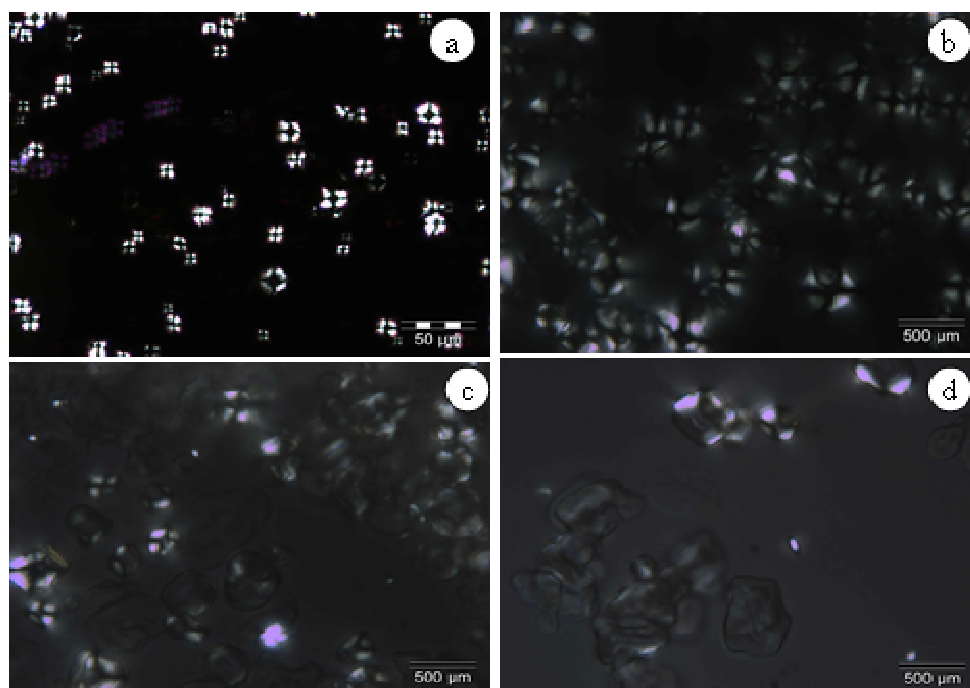


Figure 7.

Table1: Thermal transitions characteristics of native and DIC treated starch at 3 bar and 0.5 cm thickness.

Processing time (min)	T <sub>o</sub> (°C)	T <sub>p</sub> (°C)	R (°C)	ΔH <sub>t</sub> (J/g)	SG (%)
Native starch	63.3	69.9	13.2	11.60± 0.31	0
0.5	64.9	73.1	16.4	4.77±0.35	58.9
1	67.3	75.1	15.6	3.95±0.20	65.9
2	69.4	77.9	17.0	3.12±0.28	73.1
5	72.7	78.2	11.0	2.10±0.32	81.9
10	75.4	81.0	11.2	1.79±0.35	84.6
12	77.2	82.5	10.6	0.70±0.15	94.0
15	80.0	84.2	8.4	0.57±0.09	95.1

*Values are means of triplicate determinations: T<sub>o</sub>: onset temperature; T<sub>p</sub>: peak temperature; R: temperature range, calculated as 2 (T<sub>p</sub> – T<sub>o</sub>); ΔH<sub>t</sub>: enthalpy of gelatinization; SG: gelatinization degree of DIC treated starch.*

Table2: Thermal transitions characteristics of native and DIC treated starch at various steam pressures during 2 minutes and 0.5 cm thickness.

Pressure level (bar)/ Equilibrium temperature (°C)	T <sub>o</sub> (°C)	T <sub>p</sub> (°C)	R (°C)	ΔH <sub>t</sub> (J/g)	SG (%)
Native starch	63.3	69.9	13.2	11.70±0.31	0
2/122	66.6	72.9	12.6	8.90±0.33	23.9
3/136	69.4	77.9	17.0	3.12±0.28	73.3
4/147	72.1	81.1	18.0	0.63±0.10	94.6
5/157	-	-	-	0	100