

‘SOFT’ MATTERS IN FOOD

Martin E. LESER

Product Technology Center Marysville, OH, USA

Nestlé Research Center Lausanne, Switzerland

Neutrons & Food
Jan 29 - Feb 1 2012



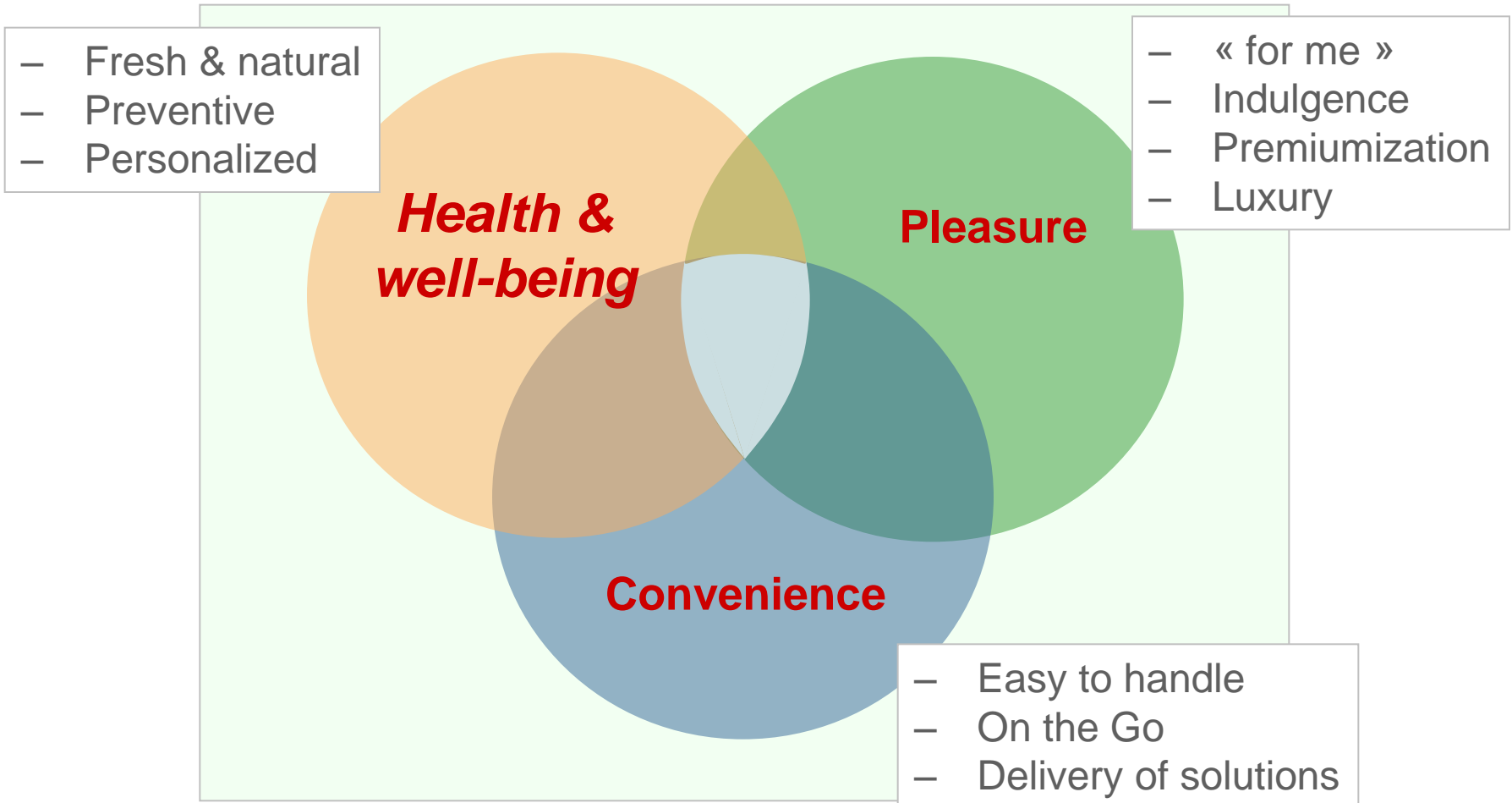
- Current Consumer Trends
- R&D Challenges in Food Industry
- Conclusions, questions to be answered





**Consumer Good Industry Delivering
Nutrition, Health and Wellness**

➤ 3 trends shaping consumer attitudes and behaviours



Food as an Integral Delivery System for Nutrition, Health & Wellness

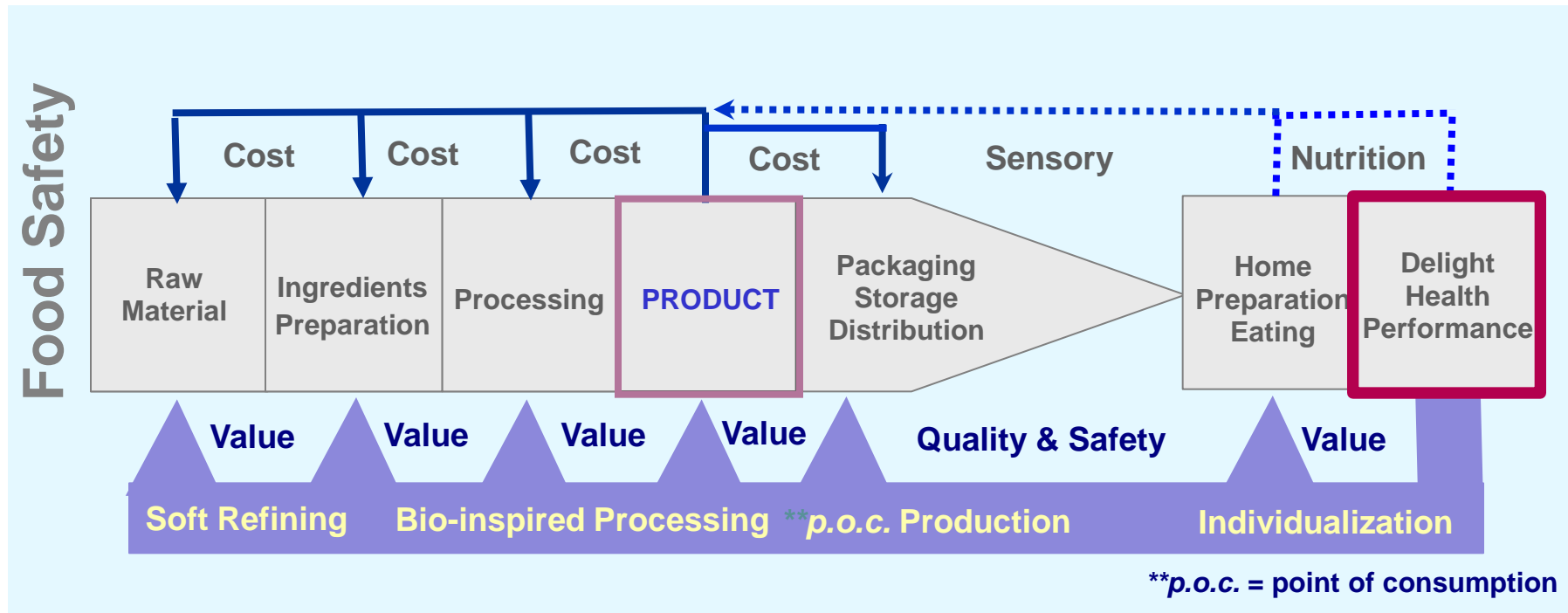
The Basis for R&D on Food and Nutrition From the farm...



...to the table

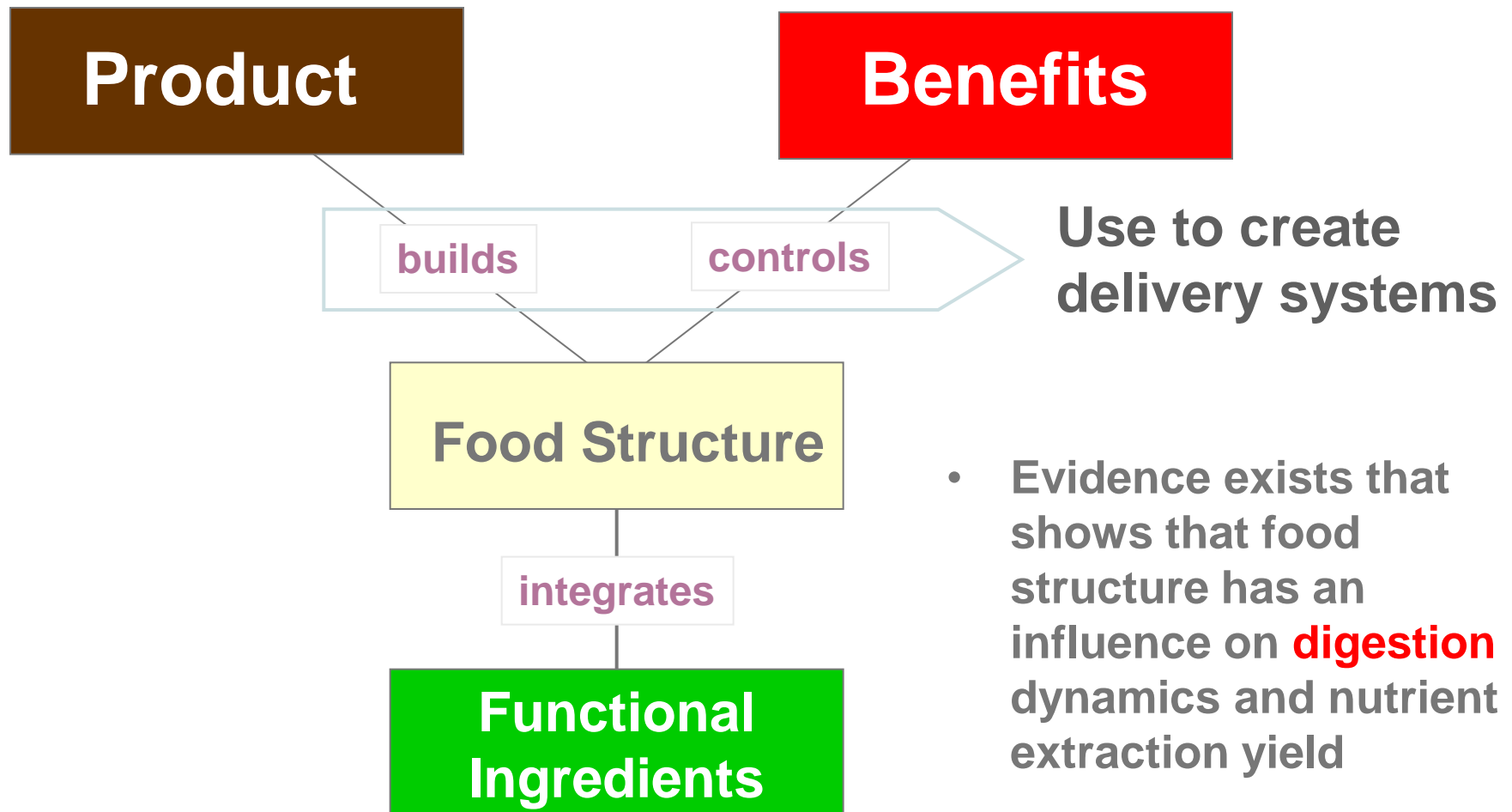
Product-centered / Commodity-driven

“Product matches expectations”



Consumer-centered / Benefit-driven

“Product delivers benefits”



‘Soft’ Matters in Food !

Using Soft Condensed Matter physics concepts allows Food Scientists to significantly better understand the main structural elements building up food materials

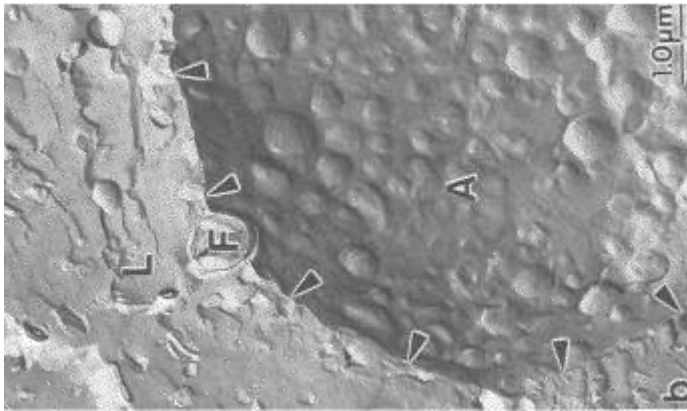
What is ‘Soft Condensed Matter’?

- Materials which are easily **deformable** by external stresses, electric or magnetic fields or thermal fluctuations
- T.A. Witten in Rev. of Modern Physics 1998
‘Soft matter occupies a **middle ground between two extremes**: the fluid state and the ideal solid state. It emerges because the thermal fluctuations that dominate the fluid state coexist with the stringent constraints characteristic of the solid state’.
- P.G. de Gennes in his 1991 Nobel Physics Prize speech
‘Behaviour of ‘soft’ matter’ is dominated by one simple fact: they contain **‘mesoscopic structures’** with sizes between that of a small molecule ($\text{H}_2\text{O} \sim 0.3 \text{ nm}$) and the beaker containing the material’

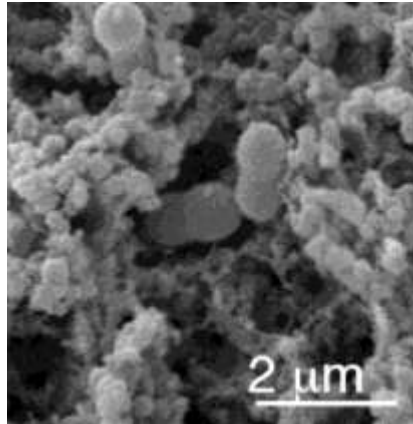
Scattering
methods

R&D Challenges in Food Industry

Food Products are Colloidal Systems, i.e. Soft Condensed Matter



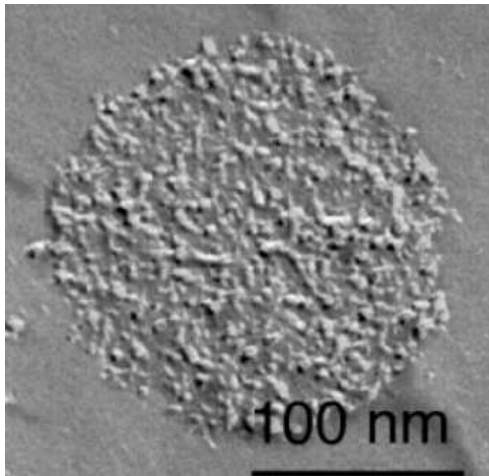
Air Bubble in Ice cream



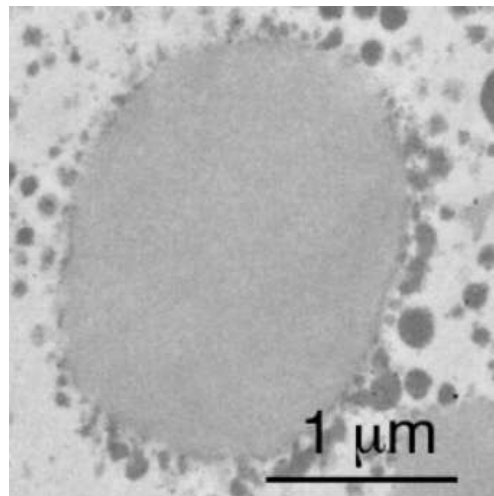
Casein micelle network in Yogurt



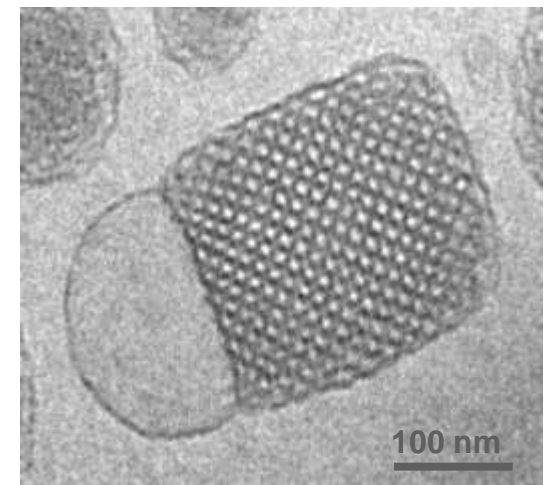
Oil droplet Coffee



Casein micelle in Milk



Emulsion droplet in Milk Stabilized by Protein



Cubosome as is formed during fat digestion

Milk - A Hierarchically Designed Natural Product



Fat droplet (~ 3-5 μ m)



Casein micelle (~ 0.2 μ m)



Whey proteins (~ 0.015 μ m)



Lactose (~ 0.001 μ m)



Fat droplet membrane
lipo-protein - bilayer structures

Protein oligomers
Tetramer aggregation

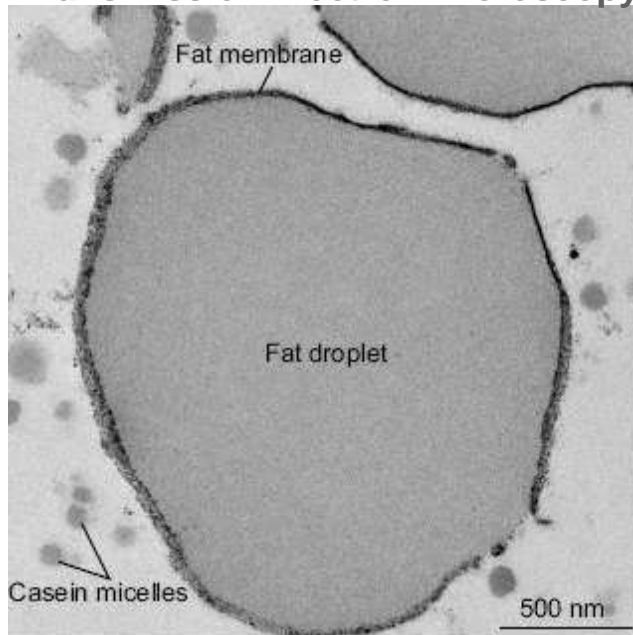
Supramolecular aggregate
Peptide aggregates & Ca phosphate clusters

Lactose molecules
Increase co-solubility of proteins

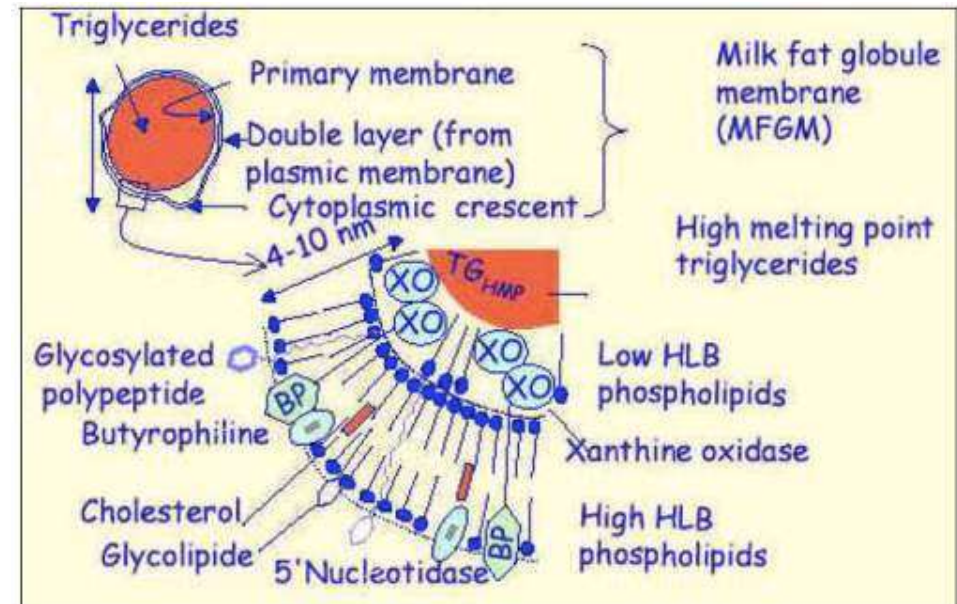
Evolution used hierarchical and integrated structures to control digestive dynamics

To digest fat droplets, the membrane has to be firstly “digested” by phospholipases liberating not only the “fuel” but also membrane building blocks, enzymes, bioactive peptides and nutrients.

Transmission Electron microscopy



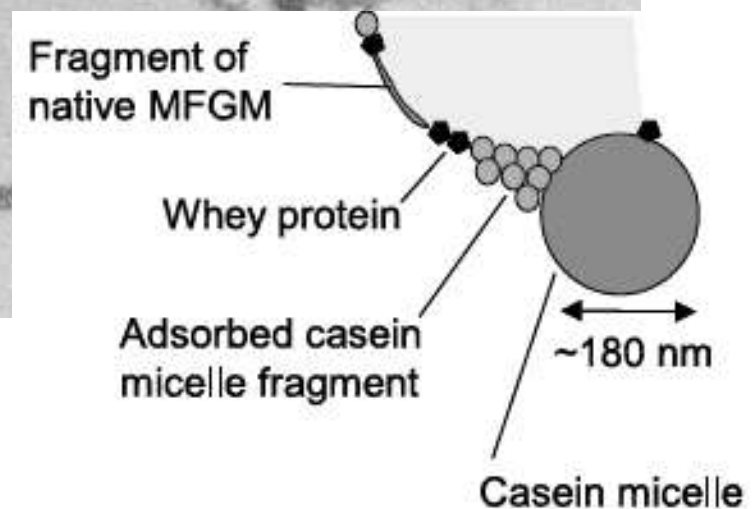
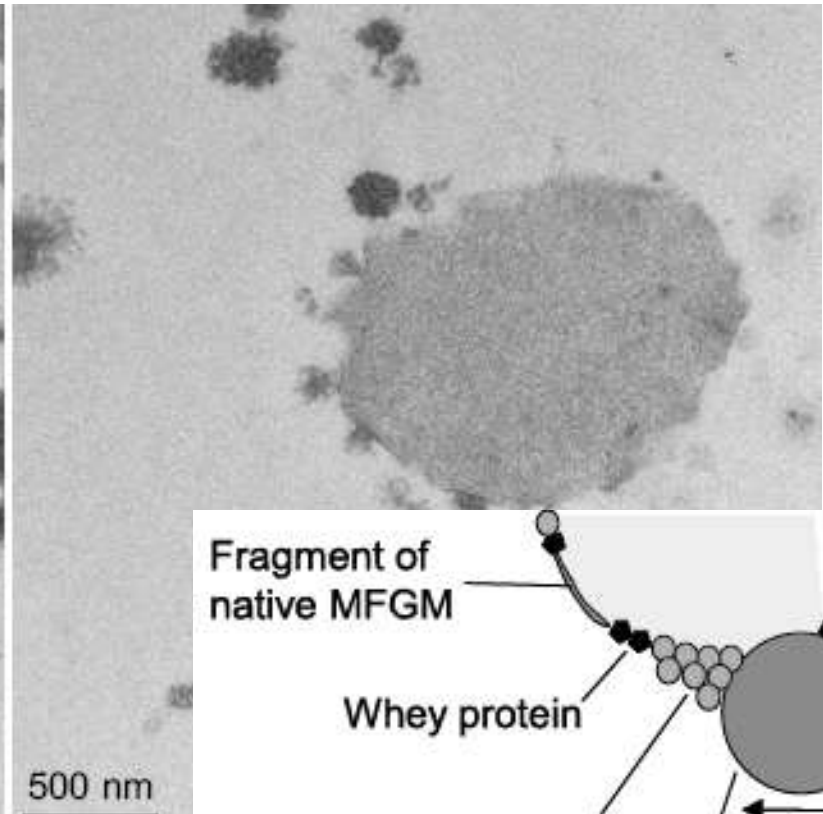
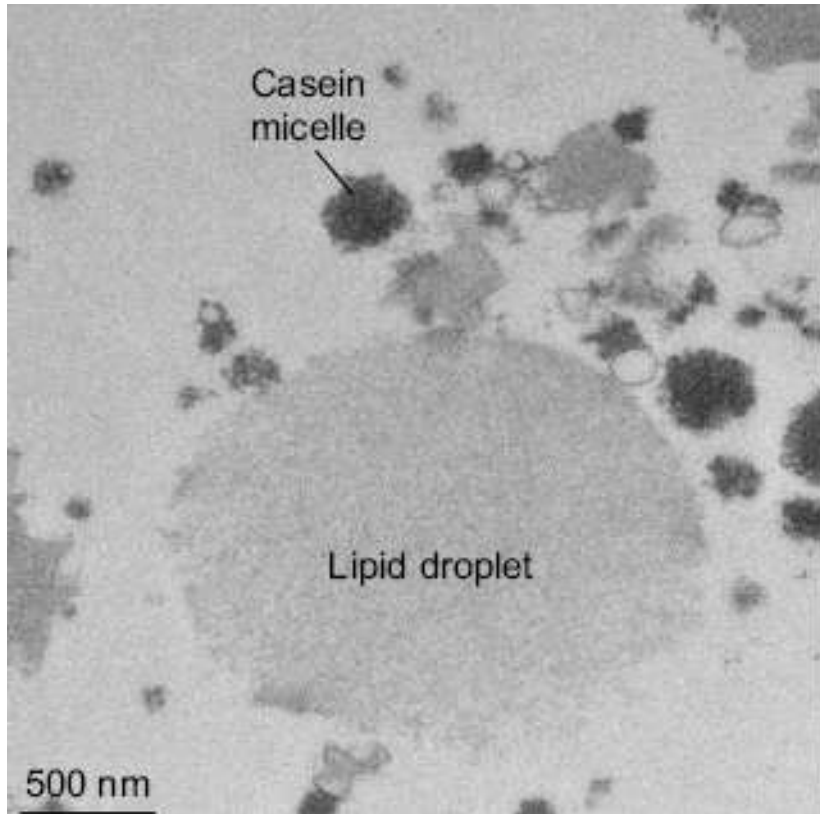
Raw cow milk



Complex bio-membrane around fat globule

Homogenized & Pasteurized Milk

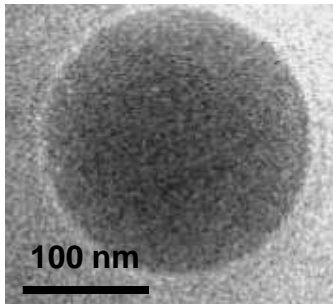
Transmission Electron microscopy



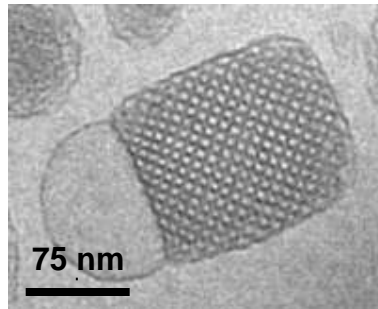
M.-L. Dillmann, Nestlé Research Center

Structure evolution as function of the lipophilicity of 'oily' ingredients

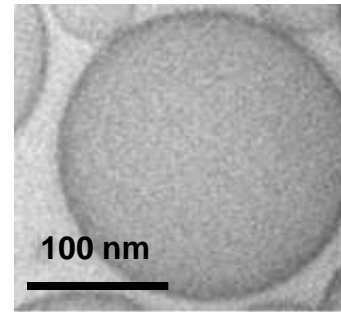
Oil droplet



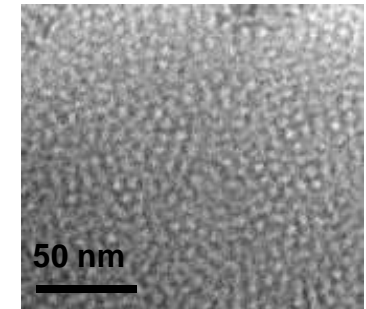
Cubic Phase



Vesicle



Micelle

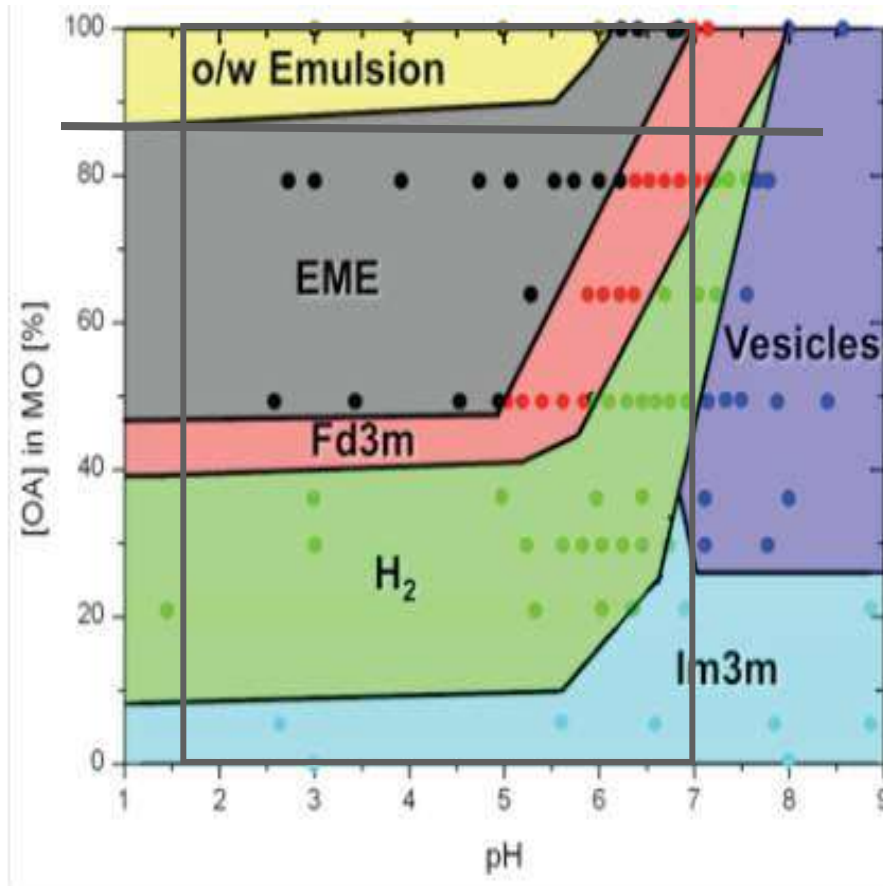


→ Increase hydrophilicity of lipophilic molecules

- Making oil molecules more hydrophilic and amphiphilic self-assembly structures are formed (surfactants)
- Zoo of self-assembly structures can be formed by changing nature of the hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) of surfactants
- Are these structures also formed during Digestion of oil droplets by lipases

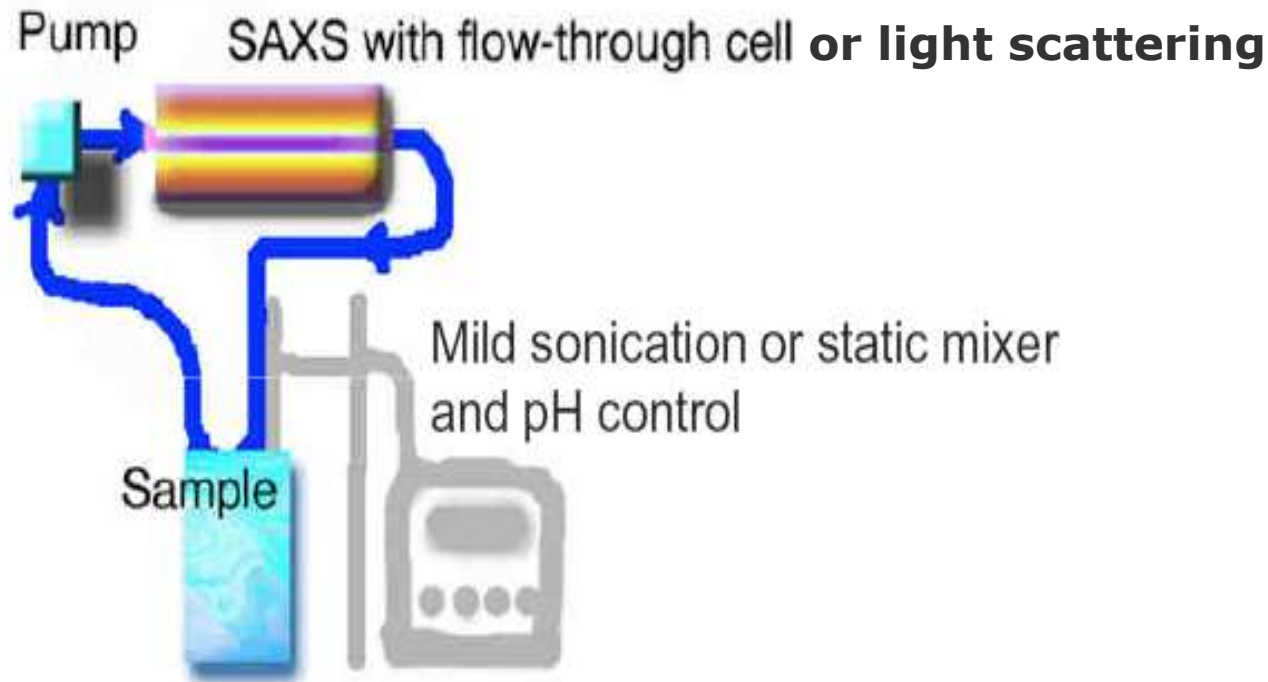


SAXS Experiments



- Oleic acid and monoglycerides can form a variety of different self-assembly structures
- Influence of pH is due to Oleic acid deprotonation
- Final digestion of oil is expected to produce a ratio 2:1 oleic acid-monoglyceride → reversed microemulsion (EME), reversed micellar cubic phase (Fd3m), reversed hexagonal phase (H₂), vesicles.

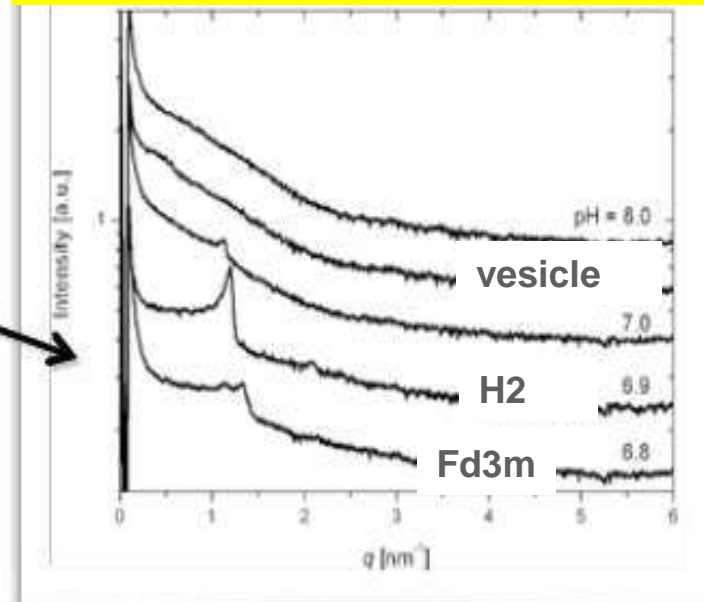
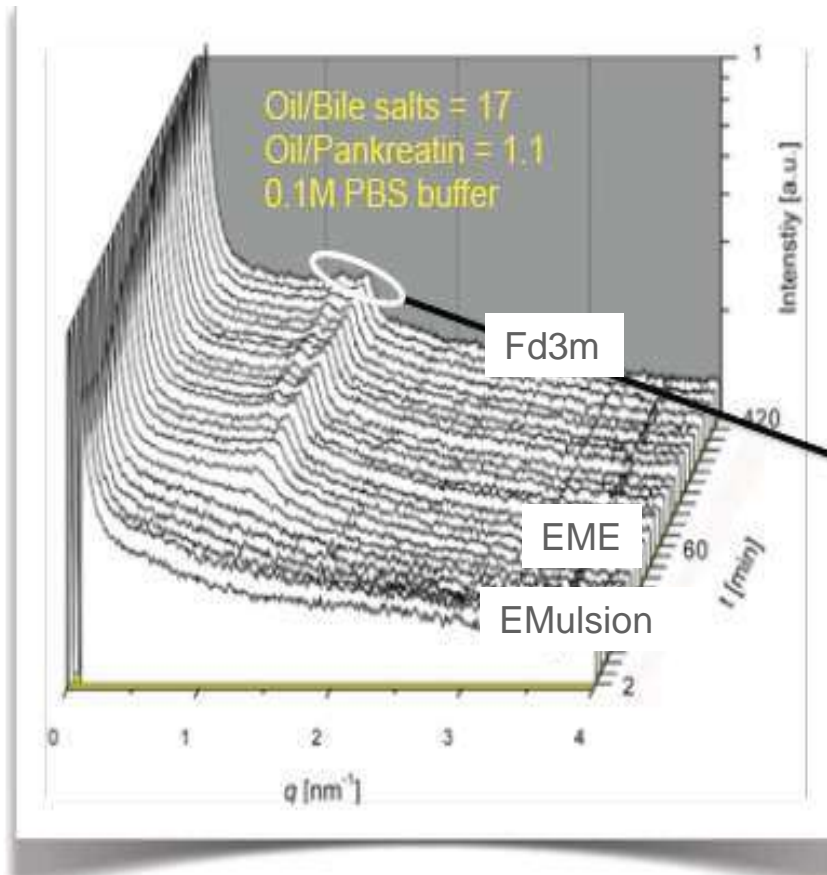
Experimental design: Digestion of Oil followed by Small Angle X-ray Scattering



- Online investigation of Triolein digestion using Time resolved SAXS.
- Influence of lipase, pH and bile salts on formed structures during digestion and kinetics can be measured.

Self-Assembly Structures are formed inside the Oil Droplets During Lipase Digestion

Online investigation of Triolein droplet digestion using Time resolved SAXS.



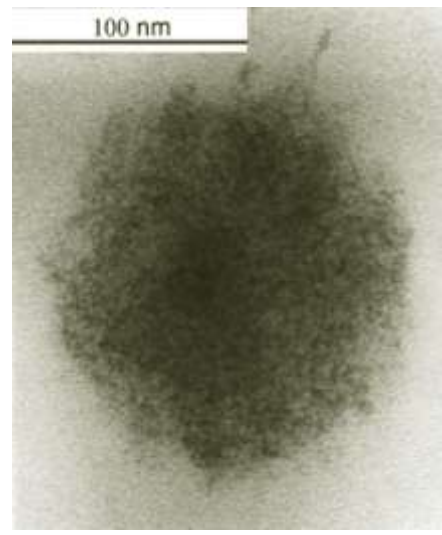
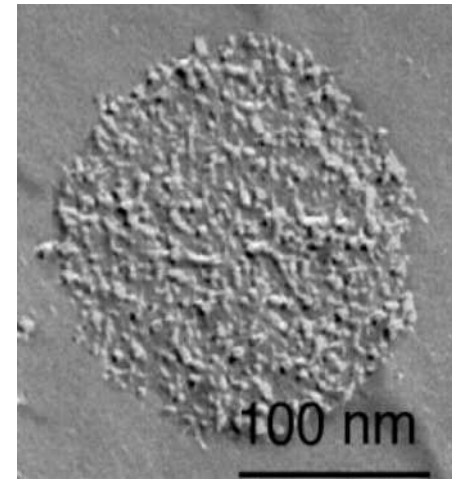
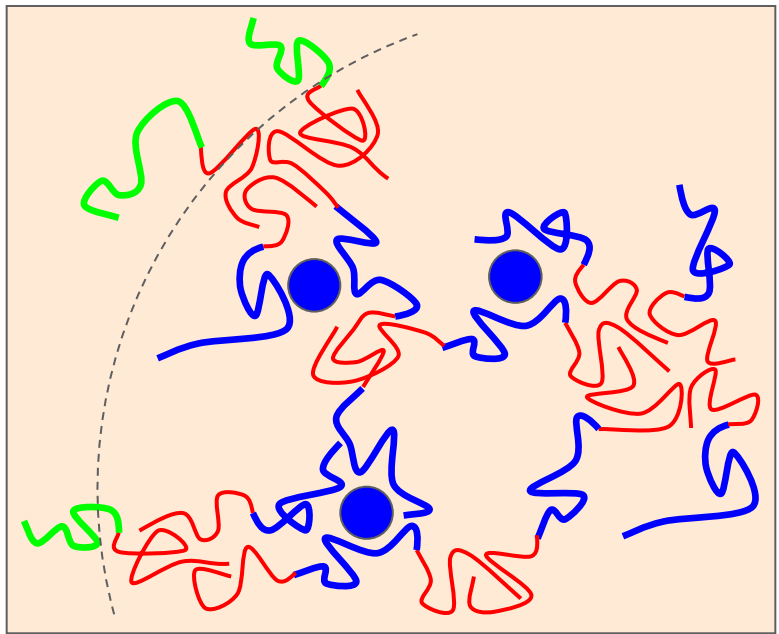
Salentinig Phd, Graz university

- Various self-assembled structures are formed during digestion, i.e, not only vesicles and micelles
- Self-assembly structures (i.e., interface) are formed inside oil droplets; water and hydrophilic components (e.g. bile salts, lipase) are transported inside the oil droplets enabling digestion of triglycerides inside the oil droplets.

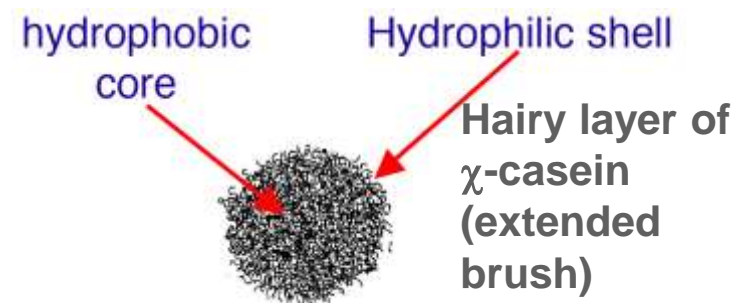
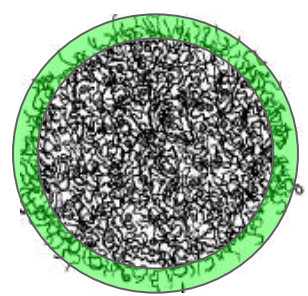
Casein Micelles - Adhesive Colloids

**Casein micelles:
Self assembled particles
with pH-dependent charge density
but mainly sterically stabilized**

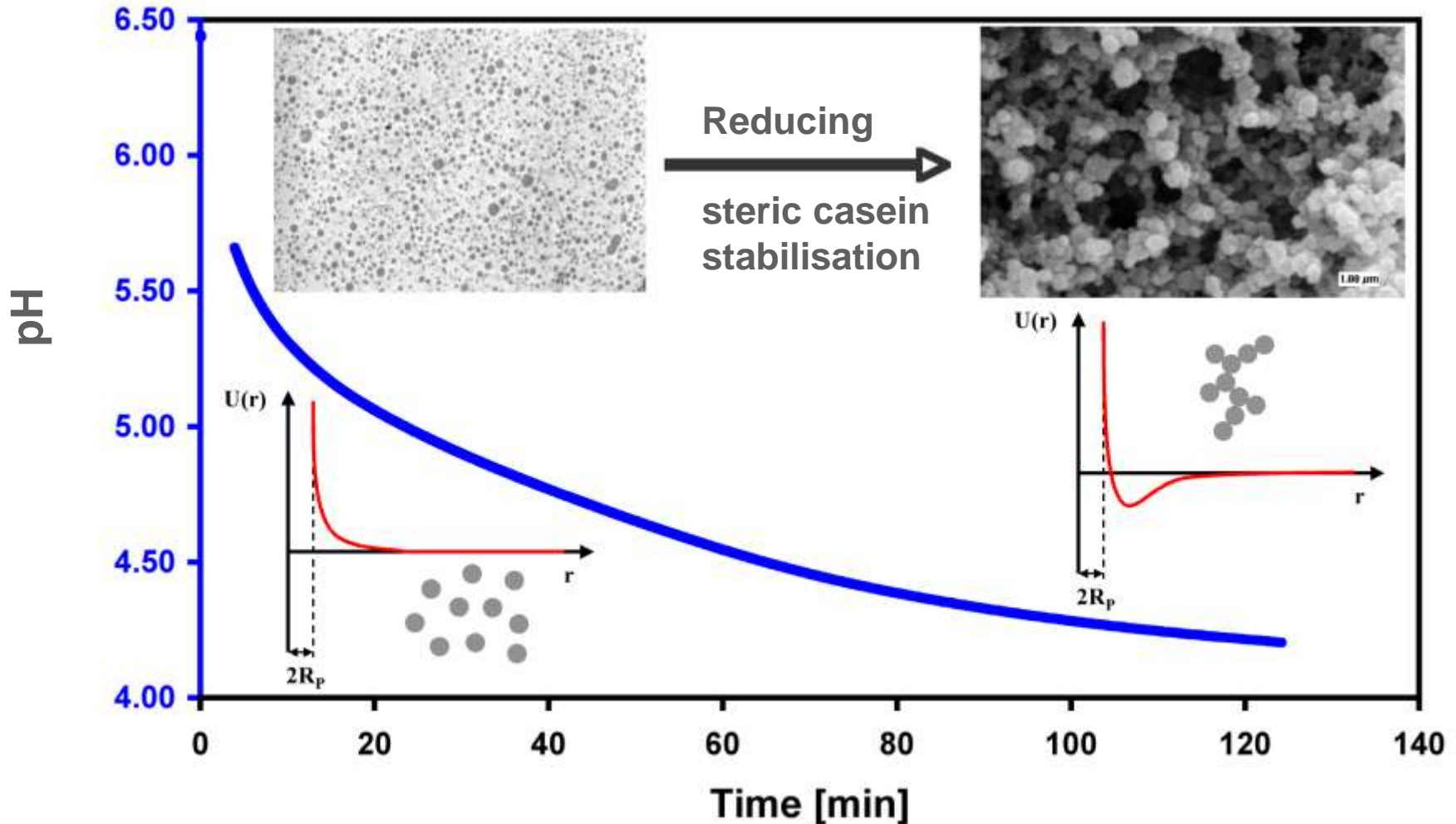
Dual binding model of casein micelles
D.S. Horne, *Int. Dairy J.* **8** (1998) 171



D.J. McMahon, W.R. McManus
J. Dairy Sci. **81**, 2985 (1998)

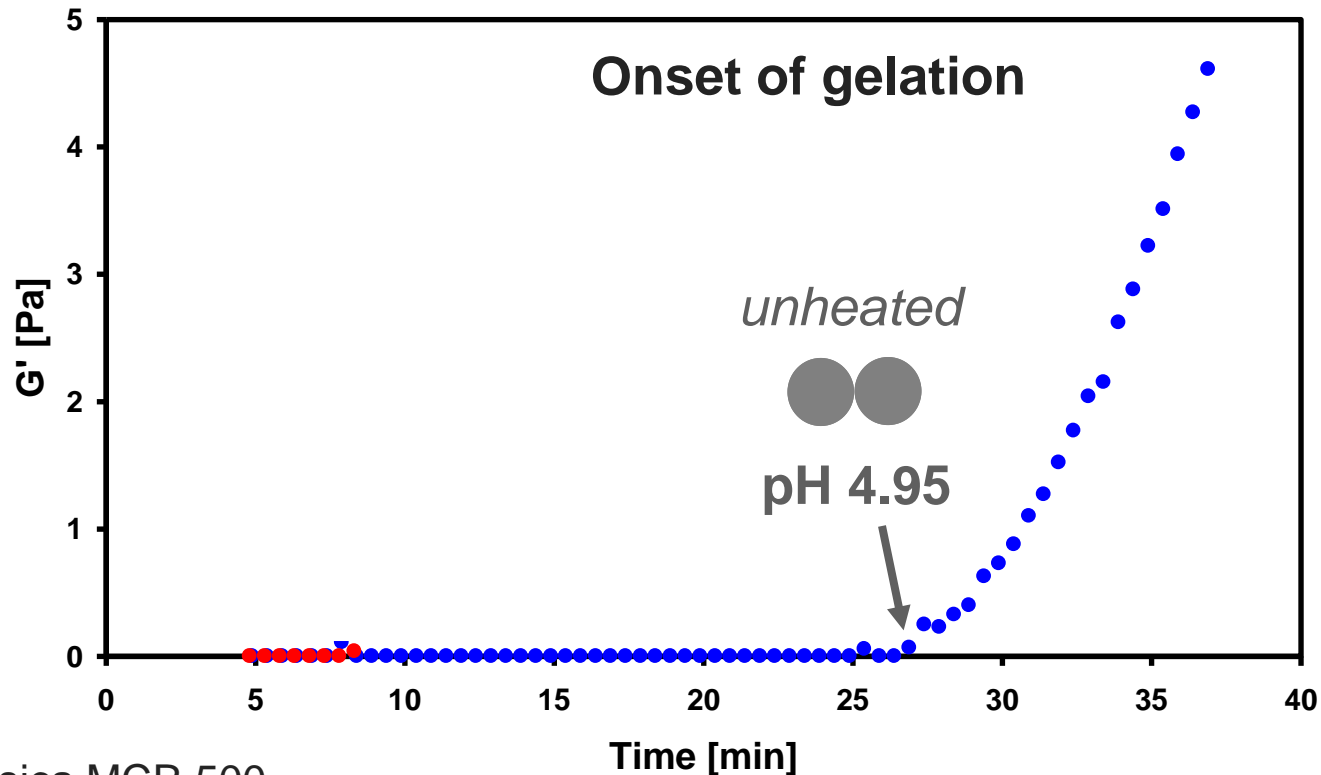
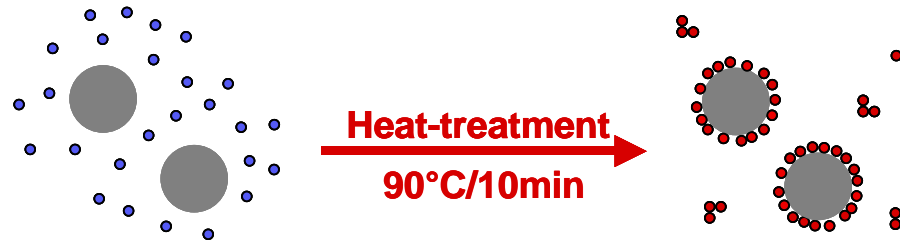


Acid-induced Casein Micelle Aggregation: The yoghurt making process



Influence of Milk Processing

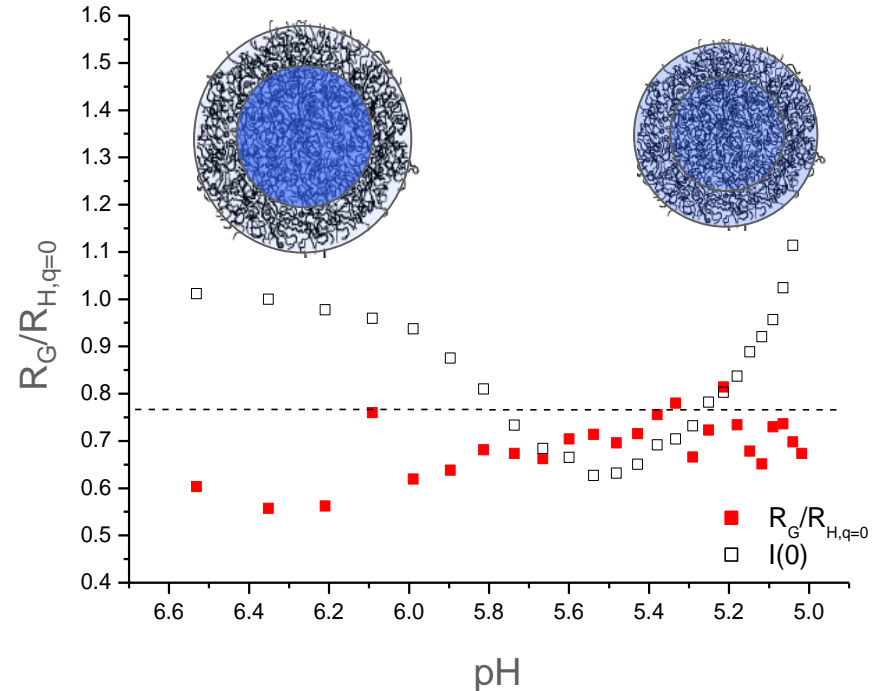
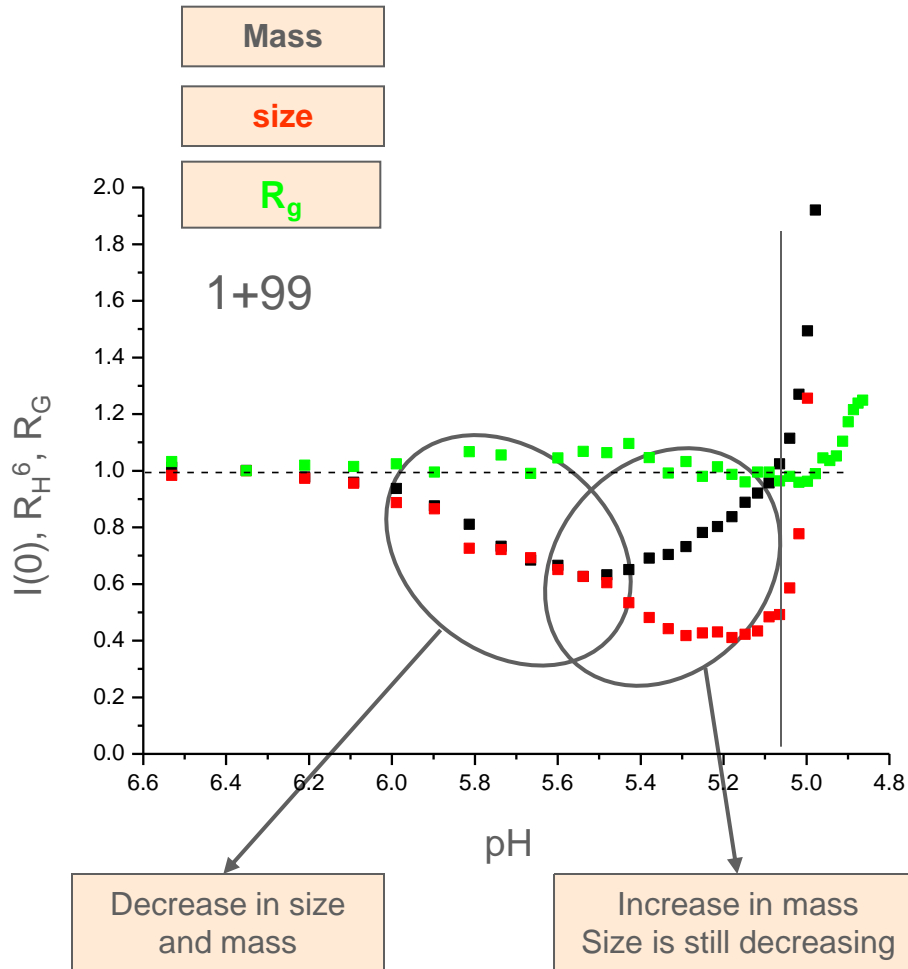
Ph.D P. Aichinger,
Nestlé Research



Paar Physica MCR 500,
CC27, 0.1Hz, 0.04% strain

Gelation conditions: 40° C, 3% GDL

Multi-angle 3D time resolved static and dynamic LS



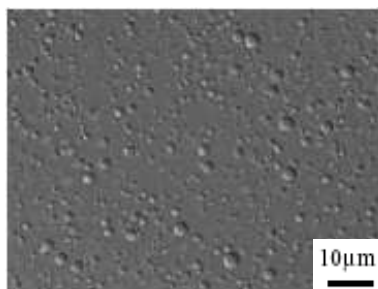
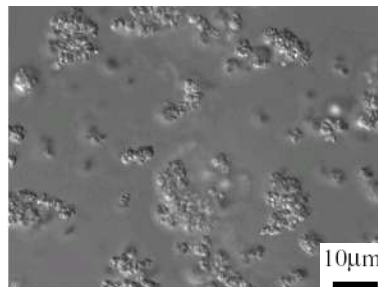
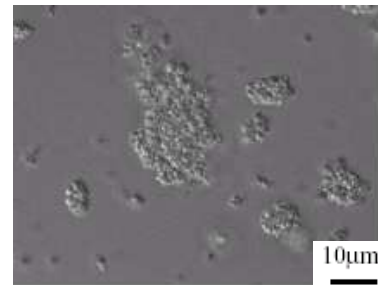
Interpretation:

Casein micelles are getting smaller and more homogeneous with a higher average density

C. Moitzi



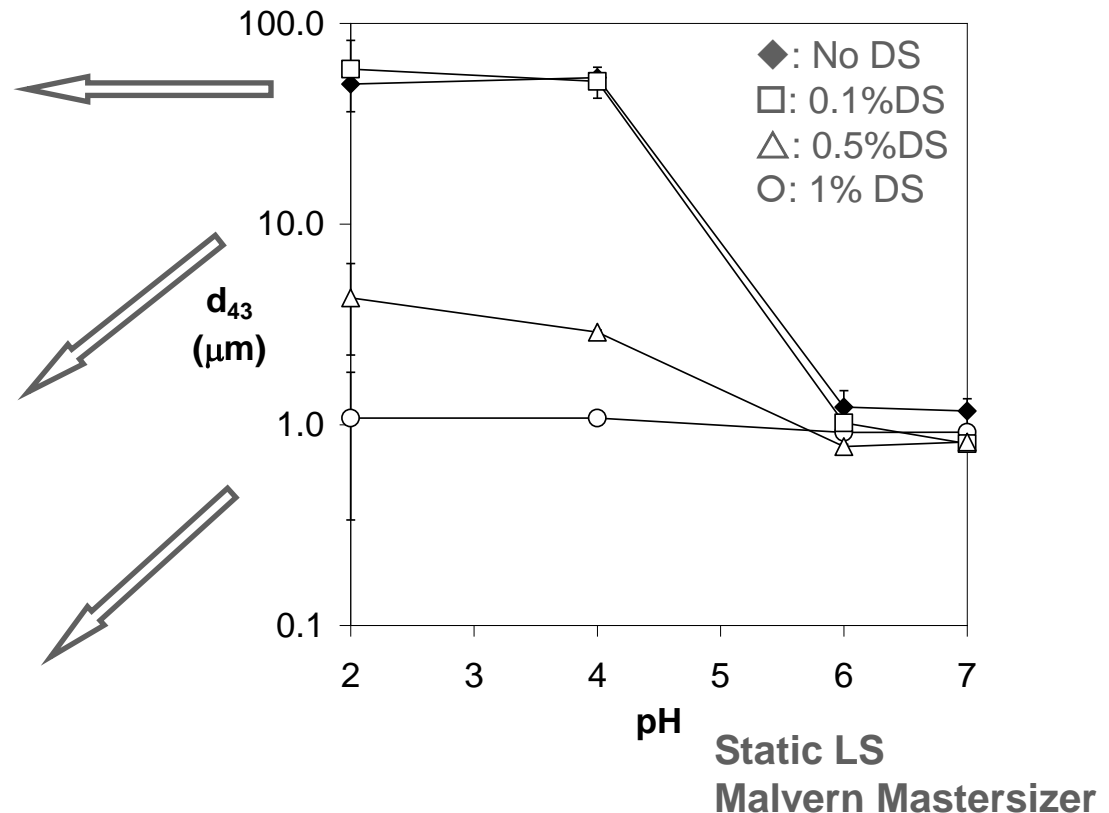
Emulsion resistance to acid-induced Precipitation



No DS

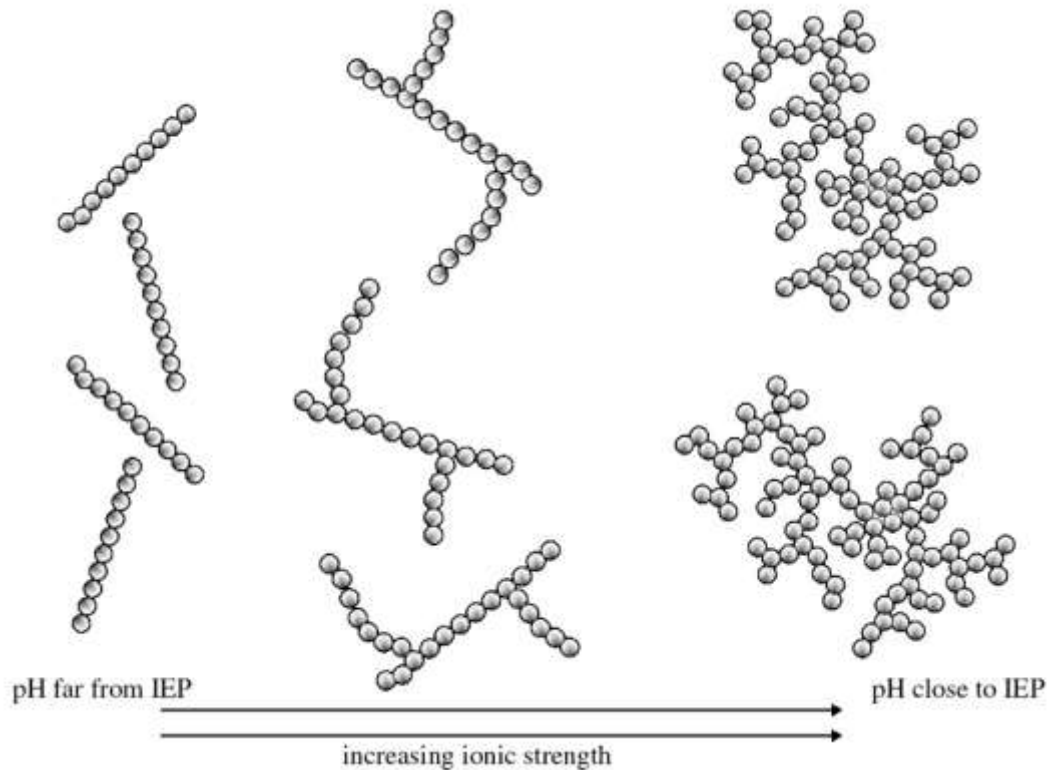
0.1% DS

1% DS

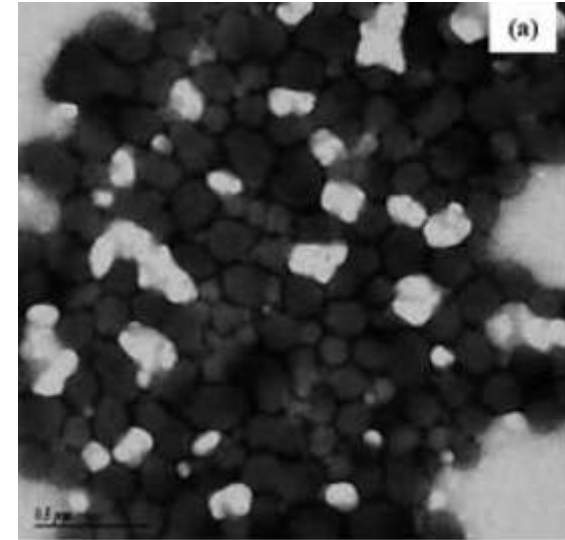


Adsorbed CN-DS complexes protect the emulsion from acid-induced precipitation when $\geq 1\%$ DS

Whey Protein aggregation, Microgels



E.v.d. Linden, P.Venema, COCIS (2007)

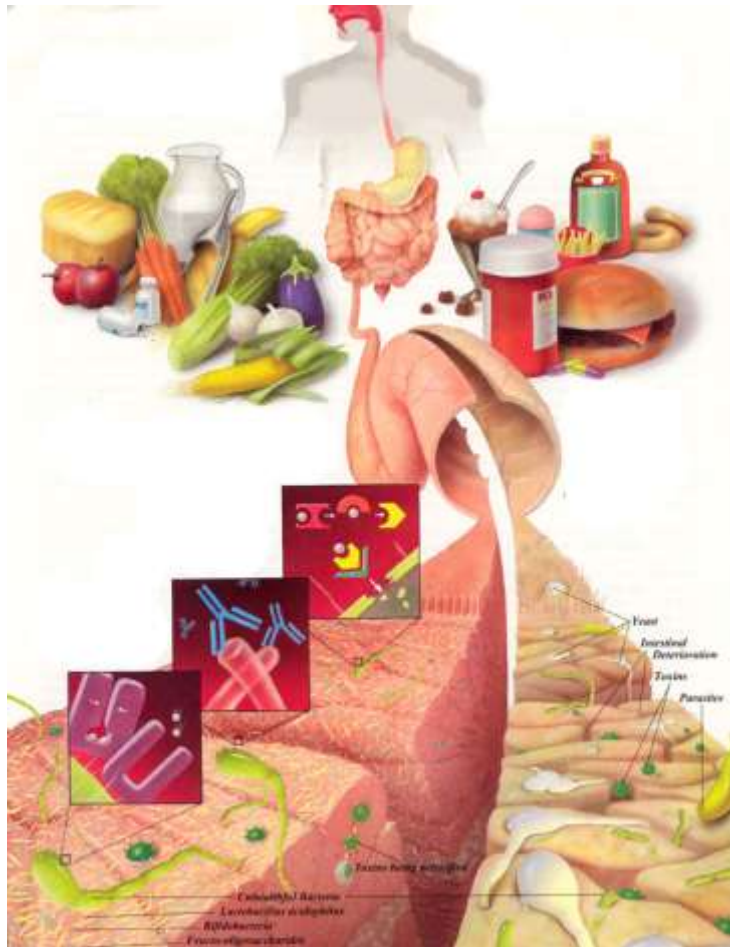


Schmitt et al. Soft Matter 2010

Negative-staining TEM micrograph from a freshly prepared 4 wt% WPM dispersion. Scale bar is 0.5 μm .

Protein structures formed by heat-denatured whey proteins as a function of the ionic strength and difference between the iso-electric point (IEP) of the protein and the pH of the solution.





Soft Condensed Matter Physics concepts help to understand behaviour of Food Raw Materials and their corresponding processed end products

Knowing equilibrium conditions and kinetics of structure (de-structure) formation is essential

Future functional food colloids will be developed in the context of Foods as an integral delivery system

Using Scattering Methods will significantly help to investigate the multi-structural principles (on different length scales using mixtures of different molecules)

M. Michel, A. Syrbe, J. B. Bezelgues, S. Serieye, L. Sagalowicz, H. J. Watzke, M.L.- Dillmann, M. Rouvet, P. Frossard, S. Acquistapace, C. Appolonia-Nouzille, C. Schmitt, P. Reis, L. Jourdain, H.J. Watzke, E. Kolodziejczyk, E. Hughes, S. Acquistapace, V. Clément, C. Tedeschi, C. Milo

- R. Miller (Max Planck Institute, Golm, Germany)
- K. Holmberg (Chalmers University, Gothenburg, Sweden)
- E. Dickinson, B. Murray (University of Leeds, UK)
- S. Salentinig, O. Glatter (University of Graz, Austria)
- C. Moitzi, A. Stradner P. Schurtenberger et al. (University of Fribourg, CH)

What to do now with my new inventions?

