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Original Articles

Effects of Ultrasonication and Aqueous Ozonation on Gelatinization and Flow Properties of Potato Starch

馬鈴薯澱粉のゼラチン化および流動性に及ぼす超音波およびオゾン水処理の影響 Senol Ibanoğlu ORCID Icon,Zeynep Tuğba Özaslan ORCID Icon &Esra Ibanoğlu ORCID Icon

ABSTRACT

Ultrasonication and aqueous ozonation were applied to potato starch simultaneously. Flow properties (i.e., flow behavior index, n; consistency index, K; and apparent viscosity, napp) of samples were determined using a rheometer. A differential scanning calorimeter (DSC) was used to measure the gelatinization properties of samples (onset, peak and conclusion gelatinization temperatures and enthalpy of gelatinization). Results showed that ozonation caused a significant increase (p < 0.05) in onset gelatinization temperature (from 54.9 to 59.1 °C) and a significant decrease (p < 0.05) in enthalpy of gelatinization (from 14.6 to 12.2 J/g). There were no significant differences (p < 0.05) between the consistency index (ranged from 4.57 to 4.87 Pas) and apparent viscosity (ranged from 0.10 to 0.13 Pas) of samples treated with ozonation and ultrasonication with no regards of treating sequence. This showed that the order of treatment (i.e., ozonation and ultrasonication) does not have any significant effect on the flow properties of potato starch studied under the conditions applied in this research.

超音波処理とオゾン水処理を馬鈴薯澱粉に同時に適用した。試料の流動特性(流動挙動指数 n、一貫性指数 K、見掛け粘度 η app)をレオメーターを用いて測定した。示差走査熱量計(DSC)を用いて、試料のゲル化特性(ゲル化開始温度、ゲル化ピーク温度、ゲル化終了温度、ゲル化エンタルピー)を測定した。その結果、オゾンによるゲル化開始温度の有意な上昇(p < 0.05)とゲル化エンタルピーの有意な低下(p < 0.05)が認められた(14.6 から 12.2 J/g)。処理順序を問わず、オゾン処理と超音波処理を行った試料の一貫性指数(4.57 から 4.87 Pas)と見かけの粘度(0.10 から 0.13 Pas)の間には、有意な差(p < 0.05)は認められなかった。このことから,オゾン処理と超音波処理の順序は,本研究で適用された条件で研究された馬鈴薯澱粉の流動特性に有意な影響を与えないことが示された。

KEYWORDS: Ozone, Food Polymer, Modification, Oxidation, Rheology キーワード: オゾン、食品用ポリマー、改質、酸化、レオロジー