Conceptual Process Design of Mushroom Processing

E.Paudel, RGM Van der Sman, RM Boom Food Process Engineering Group, Wageningen University, The Netherlands





Background

2. Mushroom blanching

Blanching condition: Temp: 90°C

Canning of mushroom contains processing steps such as blanching and cooking at which they are exposed to high temperature for a long time . This has an adverse effect on the yield.

As mushrooms contain high protein, their thermodynamic behavior can be expected to be analogous to that of meat which is described using Flory-Huggins' theory¹. We assume that the Flory-Rehner theory equally applies to white button mushrooms.

With a proper understanding of thermodynamics involved in the yield, this project aims at a complete redesign of the mushroom processing.

Objective

Redesign of mushroom processing to get

Higher Yield of processed mushroom

□ More sustainable process



Figure 4. Yield of blanched (hydrated and fresh) mushroom. "Blanched hydrated" shows the yield of "fresh blanched" after they were vacuum hydrated



Approach

Results



Figure 1: Conceptual process design approach in mushroom processing

Storage condition: RH: 99% Temp: 4°C Non-blanchhed Blanched

Figure 5. Elasticity in non-blanched (vacuum hydrated) and blanched mushroom cap

3. Blanching: Changes in water holding capacity



Centrifugation speed (g force)

Figure 6. Mass fraction of polymers in mushroom cap that are subjected to various centrifugation speed at equilibrium

1. Biological activity in mushroom



Figure 2: Change in weight of mushroom during storage

Figure 3. Change in density of mushroom cap during storage as determined by liquid displacement technique

Conclusions

- Mushroom are very active biological entities
- Blanching destroys the porosity and elasticity of polymers in mushroom
- Blanching reduces the WHC of mushroom

Reference

1. R.G.M. van der Sman., *Thermodynamics of meat proteins*. Food Hydrocolloids, 2012. **27**(2): p. 529-535.

