



From Last Time:



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Fall 2015 - Bodwin

“Browning”


Different meaning in different foods




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Browning Reactions

Many foods “brown”
Reactions differ by molecules




Images: <http://theculinarybutler.blogspot.com/2010/09/how-to-bake-freezing-bread-baking-bread.html>
<http://www.davidsbovitz.com/2011/05/chili-recipe-with-chocolate/>
<http://www.frenchcuisine.com/food.com/2010/09/franais-maple-brown-sugar-creme-brulee/>
<http://www.foodnetwork.com/recipes/23269>
<http://www.foodnetwork.com/now-to-make-hot-chocolate/>



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Maillard Browning

Proteins (+ reducing sugars)
Produce color and flavors
250°F/120°C



Louis Camille Maillard (1878-1936)

Images: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/foodanddrink/8426388/White-bread-falls-from-favour-as-shoppers-prefer-brown.html>
<http://www.food-info.net/uk/colour/maillard.htm>



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Encouraging Maillard

High heat, little water
Browning before stewing



Images: http://weilfed.typepad.com/weil_fed/2005/12/mahogany_beef_s.html
<http://www.oncuposachef.com/2012/05/roasted-tomato-salsa.html>



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Maillard Reaction

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{H}-\text{C}=\text{O} \\
 | \\
 \text{R}
 \end{array}
 + \text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{R}' \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\ | \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{NH}-\text{R}' \\ | \\ \text{R} \end{array} \rightleftharpoons \begin{array}{c} \text{H}-\text{C}=\text{N}-\text{R}' \\ | \\ \text{R} \end{array} \rightleftharpoons \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \\ | \\ \text{OH}-\text{C}-\text{N}-\text{R}' \\ | \\ \text{OH} \end{array}$$

D-Glucose + D-Glucosylamine + H₂O


$$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ | \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{NH}-\text{R}' \\ | \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \end{array}
 \xrightarrow{\text{H}^+}
 \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ | \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{NH}-\text{R}' \\ | \\ \text{C}=\text{O} \end{array}
 \rightleftharpoons
 \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ | \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{NH}-\text{R}' \\ | \\ \text{C}=\text{O} \end{array}$$

1-amino-1-deoxyketose

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{R}-\text{CH}-\text{COOH} \\ | \\ \text{NH}_2 \end{array}
 \xrightarrow{-\text{H}_2\text{O}}
 \begin{array}{c} \text{R}-\text{C}-\text{COOH} \\ | \\ \text{N} \end{array}
 \rightleftharpoons
 \begin{array}{c} \text{R}-\text{C}-\text{COOH} \\ | \\ \text{N} \end{array}$$

Sticker Aldehyde

Images: <http://www.chem.bris.ac.uk/webprojects2002/rakotomalala/maillard.htm>



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Sugar Browning

Sugar pyrolyzes (burns)
Flavor development
Caramelization
330°F/165°C



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Enzymatic Browning

Phenol oxidase
Polymerizes phenols
Usually undesirable

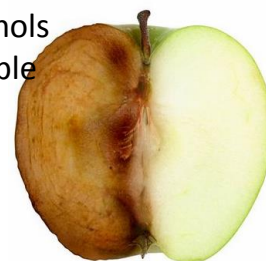
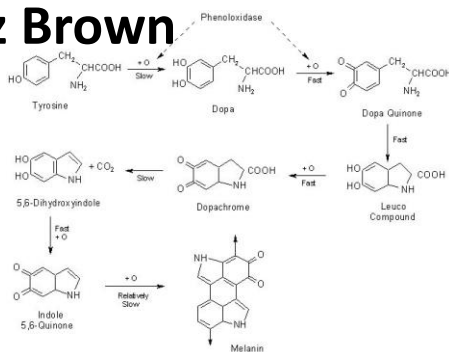


Image: <http://www.oneresult.com/articles/nutrition/what-are-antioxidants-and-how-do-they-help>



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Enz Brown



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Balanced Browning

Control heat
Sugar browning @ higher Temp
Control water
Keeps Temp low



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Cooking Methods

Boiling
Steaming
Pressure cooking
Baking
Frying
Grilling



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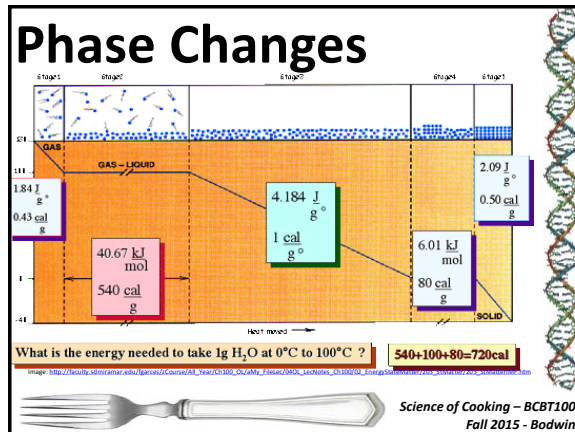
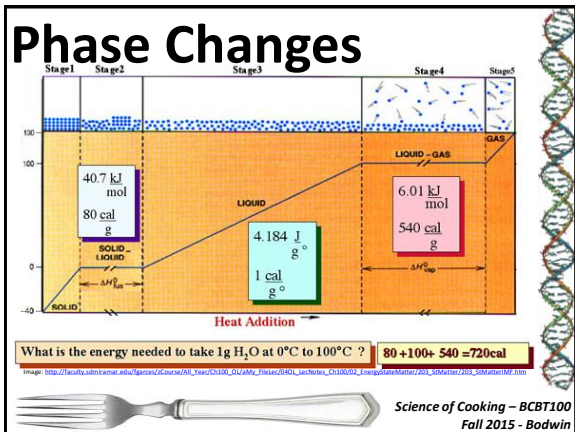
Heat Management

Specific Heat Capacity –
the amount of heat energy required to
raise the temperature of 1 gram of a
substance 1°C.
For water, 1 calorie per gram °C
“Dietary Calorie” vs. calorie

http://www.engineeringtoolbox.com/specific-heat-capacity-food-d_295.html



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Water-based Cooking

Effective heat transfer
High heat capacity

Boiling
Steaming
Pressure cooking

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Boiling

Even heating
Extracts flavors
Good for intense flavors (bitter, alkaloids)
Bad for subtle flavors
Easier to control cooking

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Steaming

Even heating
Less flavor extraction
Easy to control
Retain color
Retain nutrients

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Salting the water

Colligative properties
Vapor pressure
Boiling point elevation

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