

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9911019468903321
Titolo	The chemical physics of food / / edited by Peter Belton
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford, : Blackwell, 2006
ISBN	9786611069100 9781281069108 1281069108 9780470995792 0470995793 9781405181525 1405181524
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (272 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	BeltonP. S
Disciplina	664.0015
Soggetti	Food - Analysis Food - Composition
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	The Chemical Physics of Food; Contents; Preface; Contributors; About the Editor; 1 Emulsions; 1.1 Introduction; 1.2 Emulsion structure; 1.2.1 Size; 1.2.2 Concentration; 1.2.3 Surface properties; 1.2.3.1 Modified surfaces; 1.2.3.2 Types of interfacial material; 1.2.4 Interdroplet potentials; 1.3 Emulsion dynamics; 1.3.1 Creaming; 1.3.2 Flocculation; 1.3.3 Coalescence; 1.4 Emulsion functionality; 1.4.1 Rheology; 1.4.2 Chemical reactivity; 1.5 References; 2 Physicochemical Behaviour of Starch in Food Applications; 2.1 Introduction; 2.2 Starch composition and chemical structure 2.2.1 Granular structure2.2.2 Molecular composition; 2.2.2.1 Amylose; 2.2.2.2 Amylopectin; 2.2.2.3 Intermediate materials; 2.2.2.4 Minor components; 2.3 Modifications of starch by hydrothermal treatments and shearing; 2.3.1 Gelatinization, pasting and melting; 2.3.1.1 Structural changes; 2.3.1.2 Mechanisms of gelatinization-melting; 2.3.1.3 Functional properties; 2.3.2 Gelation; 2.3.2.1 Structural changes; 2.3.2.2 Mechanisms; 2.3.2.3 Functional properties; 2.3.3 Glass transition and plasticization by water; 2.3.4 Physical ageing; 2.4

Interactions with other molecules

2.4.1 Hydrocolloids and proteins; 2.4.2 Sugars; 2.4.3 Amylose complexation with small molecules; 2.4.3.1 Lipids; 2.4.3.2 Alcohols, aroma and flavours; 2.5 Starch as a nutrient; 2.5.1 Classification; 2.5.2 Resistant starch; 2.6 Conclusions; 2.7 References; 3 Water Transport and Dynamics in Food; 3.1 Introduction; 3.2 Statistical thermodynamics and the microscopic water distribution; 3.3 Experimental probes of the microscopic water distribution; 3.4 The water self-diffusion propagator; 3.5 Experimental probes of the water self-diffusion propagator
3.6 Water transport in nonequilibrium microheterogeneous systems; 3.7 The state of water in nanopores; The colour plate section appears after page 82; 3.8 Experimental probes of water-biopolymer interactions; 3.9 Molecular dynamics simulations of water-biopolymer interactions; 3.10 The dependence of water dynamics on state variables; 3.10.1 Low-water-content systems; 3.10.2 Nonfreezing water; 3.10.3 Diffusion studies of surface water; 3.10.4 Water dynamics under high pressure; 3.11 Conclusion; 3.12 References; 4 Glasses; 4.1 Introduction; 4.2 Glass transitions
4.2.1 Low molecular weight liquids and glasses; 4.2.2 Biopolymer glasses and plasticization; 4.2.3 Colloidal glasses; 4.3 Glassy state dynamics; 4.4 Structural relaxation in low molecular weight organic liquids and biopolymers; 4.5 Mechanical stability -colloidal systems; 4.6 Chemical stability; 4.6.1 Chemical kinetics and the glassy state in single-phase systems; 4.6.2 Chemical kinetics and the glassy state in multiphase systems; 4.7 Glassy carbohydrates as encapsulation matrices and solvents; 4.7.1 Flavour encapsulation in glassy carbohydrates
4.7.2 Solvent properties of amorphous carbohydrates

Sommario/riassunto

This important book covers the main types of materials that food scientists have to deal with. Special attention is given to starch and gluten as being of particular importance in food science and not typical of general classes of substance. The book approaches the subject matter from a physics viewpoint. Based on the fundamental quantitative principles, which must form the basis for any discussion, qualitative or quantitative, about the behaviour of the systems involved, the book thus differs from others currently available. The editor, Peter Belton, currently President of the Institut