Journal of Nutrition & Food Sciences
ISSN: 2155-9600

Al-Hilphy, J Nutr Food Sci 2012, 2:10
DOI: 10.4172/2155-9600.1000177

Research Article Open Access

Electrical Field (AC) for Non Thermal Milk Pasteurization

Asaad R. Saeed Al-Hilphy*

Food Science Department, Agriculture College, Basrah University, Basrah, Iraq

Abstract

Using of traditional milk pasteurization methods caused fouling by heat, particularly rapid pasteurization by ohmic heating at 220 volts resulted protein denaturation, when milk holding of 15 seconds under ohmic heating at 72 °C. So to control these properties a Non-thermal treatment by different electrical fields at 20, 27.5, 55 V/cm (80, 110, 220V, AC) and quickly milk pass between poles in a long narrow tube during less than 0.8 seconds. The study focused on applying different electrical fields in milk pasteurization as a non thermal treatment and calculates the electrical conductivity, viscosity of milk, final output milk temperature, holding time, productivity, performance coefficient, pH, acidity, chemical composition, microbiological characteristics and storage periods for the pasteurized milkat 20, 27.5, 55 V/cm. The obtained results indicated that the final output milk temperature was reached 40 °C at 55 V/cmand electrical conductivity was increased and viscosity was decreased with increasing temperature and productivity and performance coefficient were 1140 L/h, 99.8 respectively. More over pasteurized milk chemical composition and its pH were not influenced in electrical field. Resulting of bacteria elimination and alkaline phosphatase was inhibited by the electrical field as well. The results showed that the electrical field at 55 v/cm is better than other electrical fields (20, 27.5 V/cm) .

Keywords: Milk pasteurization; Electrical field; Non-thermal treatment

Introduction

Manufacture of virtually all milk and dairy products involves heat treatment, which is mainly aimed to kill microorganisms and inactivation of enzymes or to achieving some other, mainly chemical changes. This depends on the intensity of the treatment, i.e., the combination of temperature and duration of heating. Consequently heat treatment may also cause undesirable changes, although desirability may depend on the product involved or on its intended use, such on browning, development of a cooked flavor, loss of nutritional quality, inactivation of bacterial inhibitors, and impairment of rennet ability [1].

Pasteurization is a mild process, designed to inactivate the major pathogenic and spoilage bacteria found in raw milk. It should produce minimal chemical, physical and organoleptic changes in the product [2]. Range of thermal treatments were used to reduce the bacterial population of milk, which include thermisation, batch and HTST pasteurization, high temperature pasteurization (ESL), UHT treatment and in-container sterilization [3] as well as microwave pasteurization [4-6]. Virgiliu [7] stated that the next methods of pasteurization are used may be slow pasteurization or low pasteurization at the temperature of 62-65°C for 30 minutes, respective 20 minutes, where as midst pasteurization or shorten pasteurization is performed at the temperature of 72-78°C for 15 seconds, known as, High Temperature Short Time pasteurization (HTST) is performed between 85-90°C, for a few seconds, followed by sudden cooling at 10°C.

There are several non-thermal treatments can be used to destroy microorganisms in foods which including high-pressure treatment, pulsed electric field technology, ultra sonication, centrifugation and microfiltration; however, only the last two technologies are used commercially for milk [8,9]. There is other milk pasteurization method; it's called solar milk pasteurization, in this method the solar energy was used to milk pasteurization [10]. Ohmic heating is a thermal process in which heat is internally generated by the passage of alternating electrical current (AC) through a body such as a food system that serves as an electrical resistance [11]. The main advantages of ohmic processing are the rapid and relatively uniform heating achieved [12]. Direct ohmic heating has problems with fouling and corrosion. Fouling creation of milk was studied by Ayadi [13].

In fact using ohmic heating for milk pasteurization at 72°C for 15 sec. with 220 volt AC produce low quality pasteurized milk because of the whey proteins are became denatured and occur reaction between poles and milk and constituted deposits on the poles and fouling. The aim of this study is to milk pasteurization by different electrical fields at 20, 27.5, 55 V/cm (80, 110, 220 V, AC) as a non-thermal treatment to improvement pasteurized milk quality.

Materials and Methods

Apparatus of milk pasteurization by electrical field

The apparatus was designed and manufactured in the Food Engineering Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Basrah, Iraq. The device consists of a reservoir made of stainless steel 316 double wall. Its capacity 25 liters, pump its discharge 20 liters / min and a heat plastic tube with internal diameter 1 cm and a length of 3 m. Its fixed on it 20 electrodes and the distance between the electrodes of 4 cm It is made of stainless steel 316, electrode diameter 0.3 cm and 2 cm long figure 1 and 2.

This design doesn't need holding tube, thermal valve, heat exchanger and high pressure pump, but it depends on the electrical field (AC) generated between electrical poles. The apparatus is doesn't has complicated parts, and its parts are simple as tank, heat plastic pipe, stainless steel electrical poles, pump and valve. Electrical conductivity is calculated according to equation (1): [14,15].

***Corresponding author:** Asaad R. Saeed Al-Hilphy, Food Science Department, Agriculture College, Basrah University, Basrah, Iraq, E-mail: asaadrehman@yahoo.com

Received November 17, 2012; **Accepted** November 28, 2012; **Published** November 30, 2012

Citation: Al-Hilphy ARS (2012) Electrical Field (AC) for Non Thermal Milk Pasteurization. J Nutr Food Sci 2:177. doi:10.4172/2155-9600.1000177

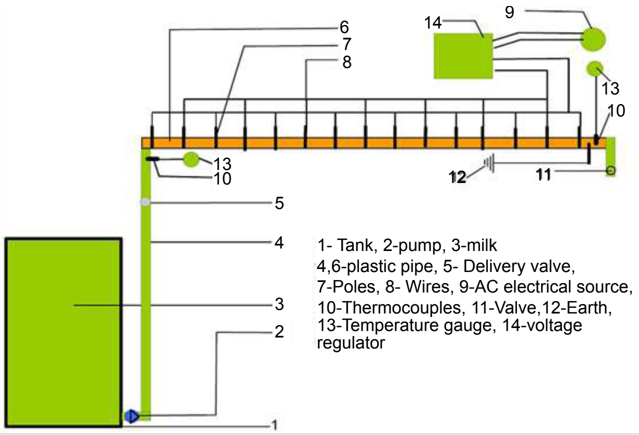

Figure 1: Schematic diagram of Milk pasteurizer by electrical field.

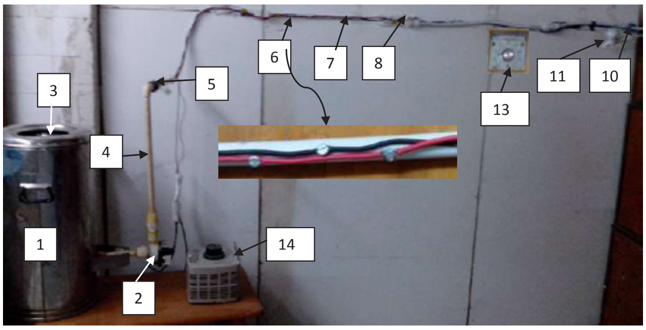

Figure 2: Photograph of Milk pasteurizer by electrical field.

Time of the holding milk in the apparatus is calculated from the equation (2): [16].

$$\sigma = \frac{IL}{VA} \quad (1)$$

I: current (A), L: distance between poles (m), V: voltage (V), A: section area (m^2) and: electrical conductivity (S/m).

$$t = \frac{\rho A L_d}{m} \quad (2)$$

t: staying time (sec.), A: section area (m^2), Ld: pipe length (m) and m: milk mass flow (kg/sec.)

The apparatus productivity was calculated through the total milk output from apparatus (L/h).

While system Performance Coefficient (SPC) is calculated from equation (3): [17,18].

$$SPC = \frac{Q_t}{E_g} \quad (3)$$

Where:

$$E_g = Q_t + E_{loss} = \sum \Delta VIt$$
$$Q_t = mc_p(T_{in} - T_w) \quad (4)$$

M: mass (kg), Tw: final temperature (°C), Tin: primary temperature (°C), Eg: amount of given energy (J) and Qt: the amount of taken heat (J).

In which the electric field strength, E (V/cm), is calculated by equation (5): [19].

$E = \frac{V}{d}$ Where d is the inter-electric distance (cm). (5)

The glass Ostwald (Size A) is used in estimating the viscosity of raw milk and pasteurized milk in the electric field by the method of [20] to estimate the viscosity. By using of tables [21] for the extraction of specific gravity and viscosity of water at different temperatures are calculated throughout the equation:

$$\frac{\rho_1 t_1}{\rho_2 t_2} = \frac{v1}{v_2} \quad (6)$$

The milk density was determined by the method that mentioned by Pearson [22] by using Pyknometer.

Chemical tests included determination of moisture where estimated percentage of moisture was recorded according to the method described in the AOAC [23]. Each of protein, fat, lactose and ash are estimated by the method of Egan [24]. Acidity and pH of the raw milk and pasteurized milk are measured and then after the storage period amounting 21 days, according to the method applied by Egan [24]. Phosphatase enzyme in the raw and pasteurized milk is detected according to the enzyme method that included commercial treaty (kit) that described in the Ryan [25].

Microbiological tests are conducted on raw milk and pasteurized and after a period of storage for 21 days casting method are used to calculate the number of dishes microbiology in milk samples [26]. Estimation included total bacteria count and estimate yeasts and molds, staphylococcus.

Statistical analysis: One way ANOVA and post–hoc comparison statistical analyses which performed by using SPSS 11.0 statistical packages are applied [27].

Results and Discussion

Electrical conductivity is the measurement of a substance transmits electric charge, expressed in Siemens per meter, which is a ratio of the substance density to electric field strength and is affected by the chemical composition of a substance [28]. Results showed that the electrical conductivity was increased with increasing milk temperature for all electrical fields (55, 27.5 and 20 V/cm) respectively. As evident from figure 3, which show the relationship between electrical conductivity and temperature of milk at different electrical fields. When temperature were 10°C, 40°C the electrical conductivity were 0.798, 0.858 S/m respectively at 55 V/cm. The increasing in the electrical conductivity with temperature is caused by to the increasing of current with increasing temperature, as Kong [29] whom stated that the current increase with increasing temperature. Data in figure 3 showed the

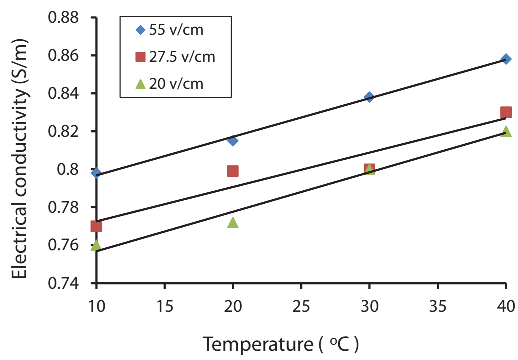

Figure 3: Electrical conductivity of milk as a function of temperature.

Citation: Al-Hilphy ARS (2012) Electrical Field (AC) for Non Thermal Milk Pasteurization. J Nutr Food Sci 2:177. doi:10.4172/2155-9600.1000177

relationship between electrical conductivity and temperature of milk was linear equation for all electrical fields such as σ=0.002T+0.7765 at 55 V/cm and determination coefficient is R^2=0.997. The dependence of the electric conductivity of milk on temperature is very important and the relationship between them is linear equation as stated [30,31]. Consequently, the results showed that electrical conductivity was increased with increasing electrical field.

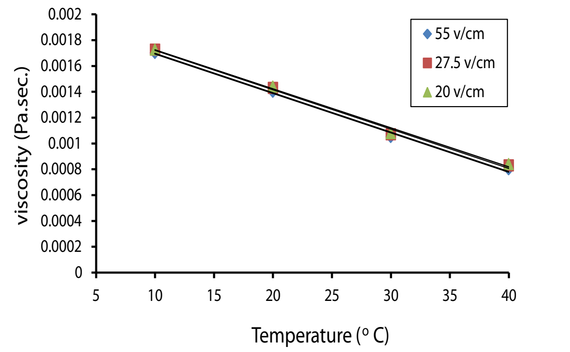

Figure 4: Viscosity vs. Tempeture of milk at electrical field pasteurization.

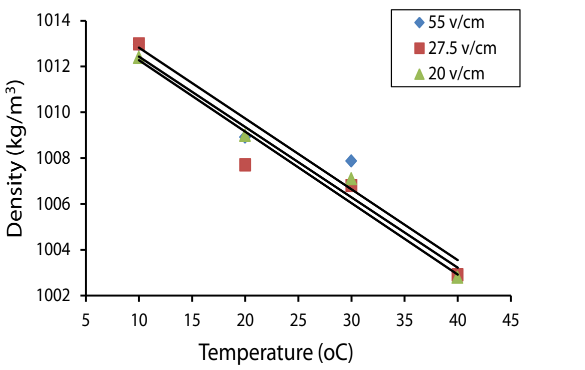

Figure 5: Density vs. Temperature of pasteurized milk by electrical field.

Electrical field (V/cm)	Final Output milk temperature	Holding time (sec.)	Productivity (l/h)	System Performance Coefficient
55	[a]40 ± 1.49	[a]0.708 ± 0.0042	[a]1140.2 ± 1.31	[a]99.8 ± 0.015
27.5	[b]37 ± 1.68	[a]0.707 ± .0051	[a]1139.4 ± 1.28	[a]98.96 ± 0.018
20	[c]35 ± 1.39	[a]0.706 ± 0.008	[a]1139.2 ± 1.5	[a]98.90 ± 0.013

Table 1: Final Output milk temperature, Staying time, Productivity and System Performance Coefficient of apparatus.

On the other hand the results showed in figure 4 that the viscosity of milk decreased with increasing temperature and this because the increase in temperature leads to lower milk fatty blocs responsible for the high viscosity of milk. The relationships between viscosity and temperature is first-order equations for all electrical fields such as in the 55 V/cm the relationship between temperature and viscosity is υ=-3E-05T + 0.002, where $10 \leq T \leq 40$. The coefficient of determination R= 0.9963. Results also showed that the differences in viscosity between electrical fields are not significant at all temperatures.

Milk density was reduced with increasing milk temperature as shown in figure 5. This reducing due to the rising of milk temperature up to 40°C as Muhsin, [32] stated that milk density reduced with increasing temperature and electrical field. The results also showed that the differences in the density between electrical fields were not significant at all temperatures.

Final Output milk temperature was 40 ± 1.49°C at 55 V/cm and 35 ± 1.39 at 20 V/cm significantly reduced by reducing electrical field, this reducing is due to reducing electrical conductivity. That temperature (40°C) is very necessary in milk filling and packaging processing (Table 1). The results showed that the holding time doesn't significantly affected by electrical field. The holding time is 0.708 ± 0.0042 (sec.) at 55 V.cm, wish to prevent formation of fouling and deposits on the poles because the high voltage (220 volt) cause whey protein denaturation and milk overheating closed to poles and poles corrosion. This result was agreed with Ayadi [33]. So there is a strong effect of electrode material and significant effect of the current density, numerical simulation showed that even a relative thin layer of deposits can be over heated, and could accelerate change in whey proteins leading to the final growing phase of fouling [34].

The results in table 2 has showed a slight reduction in moisture content (%), fat, lactose and ash when milk pasteurized by electrical field. This decline due to the slight rise in temperature which caused of the low percentage of fat in pasteurized milk may be due to some fatty globule adhesion with device in the pipeline because of the non-homogenized milk. All of the protein, acidity and pH are not significantly affected by the electrical field pasteurization process, as well.

Results in table 3 showed the total count bacteria in raw milk was 154,000 CFU/ml The number of colonies after a pasteurization process by electrical field at 6400, 8000 and 9600 CFU/ml at 55, 27.5 and 20 V/cm respectively. This result was less than the minimum Iraqi standard specification, which stated that the total count bacteria in pasteurized milk of good quality are 10000 CFU/ml and 50000 CFU/ml with acceptable quality milk. Moreover, these results are less than

Electrical field (V/cm)	Moisture content	Fat	Protein	Lactose	Ash	Acidity	pH
Raw milk	86.4 ± 0.385	3.7 ± 0.007	3.7 ± 0.006	5.6 ± 0.012	0.59 ± 0.006	0.15 ± 0.004	6.6 ± 0.007
55	86.01 ± 0.480	3.6 ± 0.028	3.7 ± 0.035	5.5 ± 0.028	0.58 ± 0.001	0.15 ± 0.003	6.6 ± 0.007
27.5	86.3 ± 0.510	3.6 ± 0.009	3.6 ± 0.06	5.7 ± 0.04	0.60 ± 0.003	0.14.8 ± 0.005	6.6 ± 0.005
20	86.4 ± 0.61	3.2 ± 0.01	3.58 ± 0.03	5.6 ± 0.05	0.59 ± 0.004	0.15 ± 0.003	6.59 ± 0.009

Table 2: Chemical composition (%), acidity (%) and pH for raw and pasteurized milk by electrical field.

Electrical field (V/cm)	Total count (CFU/ml)	*Enterobactor*	*E-coli*	staphylococcus	Yeasts and molds count	Alkaline phosphatase enzyme
Raw milk	154×10^3	6×10^2	86×10^3	61×10^3	-	+
55	64×10^2	0	0	0	-	-
27.5	80×10^2	2×10^1	0	1×10^2	-	+
20	96×10^2	9×10^1	0	3×10^2	-	+

Table 3: Microbiological data for raw and pasteurized milk by electrical field.

Citation: Al-Hilphy ARS (2012) Electrical Field (AC) for Non Thermal Milk Pasteurization. J Nutr Food Sci 2:177. doi:10.4172/2155-9600.1000177

the minimum of the Australian standard specification for the year 2007, which showed that the total count of pasteurized milk be between 50000 – 100000 CFU/ml. Coliform bacteria *Enterobacter* task in milk as the presence in pasteurized milk evidence of the inefficiency of the pasteurization process. The results also showed that total count bacteria *Enterobacter* in raw milk was 600 CFU/ml and the number of colonies are reduced to zero after a pasteurization process at electrical field of 55 V/cm, this results are considered less than Iraqi and Australian standard specification which showed that the total number of coliform *Enterobacter* in pasteurized milk must be at least 10 CFU/ml. While the numbers of colonies were reduced to 20 and 90 CFU/ml at electrical fields 27.5 and 20 V/cm respectively. The presence of fecal bacteria in the milk denotes contaminated animal feces and therefore their presence in pasteurized milk evidence of the inefficiency of the pasteurization process. Also, total count for *E. coli* bacteria in raw milk is 86000 and number of colonies is reduced to zero after a pasteurization process by electrical field and these results are in accordance with Iraqi and Australian standard specification. Staphylococcus is reduced to zero at electrical field 55 V/cm. as well. Results indicated that and presence of alkaline phosphatase in raw milk and its absence in the electrical field pasteurized milk, and all living cells contain cell membrane. These membranes are comprised of lipids (fatty molecules) and proteins [35]. Electroporation occurs because the cell membrane has a specific dielectric strength, which can be exceed by the electric field. The dielectric strength of a cell membrane is related to the amount of lipids (acting as an insulator) present in the membrane itself. The formed pores can vary in size depending on the strength of the electric field, and can reseal after a short period of time. Excessive exposure causes cell death due to the leakage of intracellular components through the pores [36]. Therefore electroporation is highly damaging to a cell. Results showed the absence of any growth of yeasts and molds before and after the process of electrical field pasteurization, as well as for the impact of the storage period for pasteurized milk. Sterile taken samples and under hygienic conditions has been archived sample at room temperature for two days as observed undesirable changes in milk as a result of the pollution. The second sample was preserved in the refrigerator at 4°C for a period of 21 days has been conducted tests the microbiological every seven days. The results of the impact of storage periods for pasteurized milk indicated the minimum standard specification Iraqi and Australian for counting bacteria total since reached after 7, 14, and 21 days of storage 6925, 7534 and 8435 CFU/ml at 55 V/cm. As for the two types of coliform bacteria staphylococcus, yeasts and molds did not show any growth which shows the efficiency of the pasteurization process (Figure 6). The total microbial count at 55 V/cm was less than at 27.5 and 20 V/cm, and located within the minimum standard specification Iraqi and Australian specification.

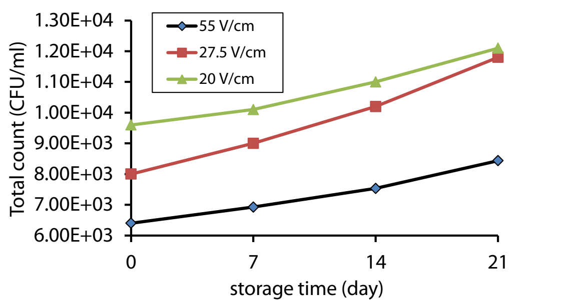

Figure 6: Total microbial count vs. storage time at different electrical field.

Conclusions

Throughout the results of the study, can pasteurization of milk by electrical field at 55 V/cm (220 V, AC) and milk temperature are not more than 40°C. The device proved highly efficient in eliminating microorganisms and pasteurized milk storage good results. The chemical composition and acidity are not affected by electrical field. Pasteurized milk quality was improved. Alkaline phosphatase was absent in the pasteurized milk at 55 V/cm but its present in the pasteurized milk at 27.5 and 20 V/cm. Stopping use the electrical fields 27.5 and 20 V/cm for milk pasteurization in this study.

References

1. Walstra P, Geurts JT, Noomen A, Jellema A, van Boekel MA, (1999) Dairy Technology: Principles of Milk Properties and Processes
2. Smit G (2003) Dairy processing Improving quality. CRC Press: England.
3. Kelly A, Datta N, Deeth HC (2005) Thermal processing of dairy products
4. Wang Y, Wig TD, Tang J, Linnea MH (2003) Hallberg, Dielectric properties of foods relevant to RF and microwave pasteurization and sterilization. J Food Engineering 57: 257-268.
5. Albert CS, M´andoki ZS, Csap´o-Kiss ZS, Csap´o J (2009) The effect of microwave pasteurization on the composition of milk. Acta Univ Sapientiae Alimentaria 2: 153–165.
6. Al-Hilphy ARS, Al-Temimi ABR, Al-Seraih AA (2010) Milk pasteurization by microwave and study its chemical and microbiological characteristics during different storage times. Basrah Res J, Volume No 3.
7. Negrea VD, Gavrilescu O, Gomboş D, Bococi D (2007) New Approach regarding for milk pasteurization from geothermal source. Case study. Fascicle of Management and Technological Engineering 6: 1-4.
8. Datta N, Deeth HC (2002b) Alternatives to heat treatment: other non-thermal technologies.
9. Deeth HC, Datta N (2002) Alternatives to heat treatment: pulsed energy technologies. Academic Press, London.
10. AlRubaiy HHM (2010) Designing and manufacturing milk pasteurization device by solar energy and studying its efficiency. MSc thesis, Food Sciences, Agri College, Basrahuniv.
11. Shirsat N, Lyng JG, Brunton NP, McKenna B (2004) Ohmic processing: Electrical conductivities of pork cuts. Meat Science 67: 507-514.
12. Zareifard MR, Ramaswamy HS, Trigui M, Marcotte M (2003) Ohmic heating behaviour and electrical conductivity of two-phase food Systems. Innovative Food Science and Emerging Technologies 4: 45-55.
13. Ayadi MA, Bouvier L, Chopard F, Berthou M, Leuliet JC (2004) Heat Treatment Improvement of Dairy Products via Ohmic Heating Processes: Thermal and Hydrodynamic Elect on Fouling. Heat Treatment Improvement of Dairy Products.
14. Icier F, Yildiz H, Baysal T (2008) Polyphenoloxidase deactivation kinetics during ohmic heating of grape juice Journal of Food Engineering 85: 410-417.
15. Wang WC, Sastry SK (1993) Diffusion into vegetable tissue as a Pre-treatment for ohmic heating : determination of parameters and mathematical model verification. Journal of Food Engineering 20: 311-313.
16. Maroulis ZB, Saravacos GD (2003) Food process Design. Marcel Dekker Inc, USA.
17. Icier F, Ilicali C (2004) Electrical Conductivity Of Apple And Sourcherry Juice Concentrates During Ohmic Heating. Journal of food process engineering 27: 159-180.
18. Icier F, Ilicali C (2005) The effects of concentration on electrical conductivity of orange juice concentrates during ohmic heating. European Food Research and Technology 220 : 406-414.
19. Floury J, Grosset N, Leconte N, Pasco M, Madec M, et al. (2006) Continuous raw skim milk processing by pulsed electric field at non-lethal temperature: effect on microbial inactivation and functional properties. Lait 86: 43-57.
20. Satche SK, Salunkhe DK (1981) Functional Properties of the Great Northern

Bean *(Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) Proteins: Emulsion, Foaming, Viscosity, and Gelation Properties. Journal of Food Science 46: 71-81.

21. Weast RC, Melvin JA (1986) Hand book of chemistry and physics. CRC Press, Boca Raton.
22. Pearson D (1976) The chemical analysis of food chemical publishing company. INC, New York, USA.
23. AOAC (1980) Official methods of analysis. 13th edition, Washington, DC, USA.
24. Egan H, Kirk RS, Sawyer R (1988) Peasor chemical analysis of food. 8th edition, Reprinted Longman scientific and technical, UK.
25. Ryan Y, Barbano D, Galton M, Rudan A, Boor K (2000) Effect of somatic cell count on quality and shelf-life of pasteurized fluid milk. J Dairy Sci 83: 264-274.
26. Al-Sharifi HR, Muhammed SH (1992) A practical Dairy microbiology. Dar Alhikmah press. Basrah,Iraq.
27. SPSS (2001) SPSS statistical package for windows. Chicago: SPSS, Inc.
28. Anderson DR (2008) Ohmic heating as an alternative food processing technology. MSc Thesis, Food science institute Agriculture College, Kansas State University.
29. Kong YQ, Dong Li, Wang LJ, Bhandari B, Chen XD, et al. (2008) Ohmic Heating Behavior of Certain Selected Liquid Food Materials, International. Journal of Food Engineering 4: 1556-3758.
30. Uemura K, Isobe S (2002) Developing a new apparatus for inactivating Escherichia coli in saline water with high electric field AC. Journal of Food Engineering 53: 203-207
31. Novy M, Zitny R (2005) Identification of fouling model in flow of milk at direct ohmic heating. 265-298.
32. Muhsin GF (2012) Ohmic milk pasteurizer design, manufacture and studying its pasteurization efficiency. MSc thesis Food Science Department of Agriculture College, Basrah University, Iraq.
33. Ayadi MA, Leuliet JC, Chopard F, Berthou M, M Lebouche (2004) Continuous ohmic heating unit under whey protein fouling. Innovative Food Science & Emerging Technologies 5: 465-473.
34. Stanc J, Zinty R (2005) Ohmic heating and fouling of food. U12118.
35. Alberts B, Johnson A, Lewis J, Raff M, Robertand K, et al. (2002) Molecular Biology of the cell (4thEdn), Garland Science.
36. Lee CH, Yoon SW (1999) Effect of ohmic heating on the structure and permeability of the cell membrane of Saccharomyces cereviisae. IFT Annual meeting. Chicago 24-28.