

## Rapeseed oil based oleogels as promising alternative as deep-frying medium

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# Influence of deep-frying media on deep-fried food Surface properties Texture Release agent Heat transfer into the food Taste

During deep-frying water present in the food is replaced by the frying medium. Therefore, the texture and rheology of the frying medium correlate with the surface properties of the fried goods and can be modified via variation of the frying medium.

#### Characteristics of classic deep-frying media



- + Low amount of saturated fatty acids+ High amount of unsaturated fatty acids
- Oil leakage of the deep-fried product
   Greasy surface

### Palm oil

- + No oil leakage of the deep-fried product
- + Less greasy surface
- High amount of saturated fatty acids
   Environmental and ethical concerns

#### Hydrogenated oil

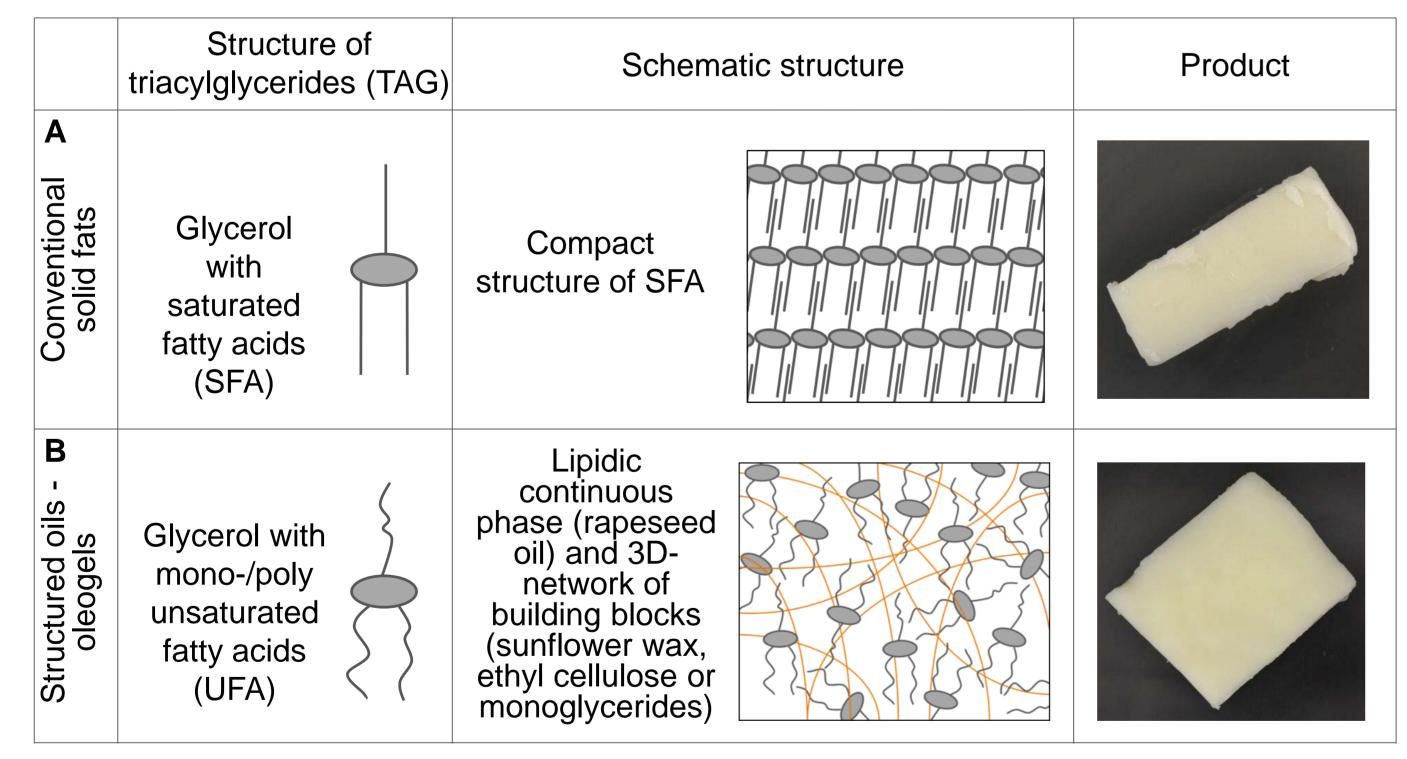


- + No oil leakage of the deep-fried product
- + Less greasy surface
- High amount of saturated fatty acids
   High amount of trans-fatty acids

nttps://eatsmarter.de/ernaehrung/ernaehrungsmythen/rapsoel-gut-fuer-kinder; https://alpe-cos.com/alpe-cos/sunflower-oil-high-oleic-helianthus-annuus-hybrid-oil-refined-500ml; https://www.gesundheit.de/ernaehrung/lebensmittel/saucen-und-oele/palmoel; https://www.euroimmunblog.de/neuer-test-zur-unterscheidung-echter-erdnuss-allergien-und-unbedenklicher-kreuzreaktionen/

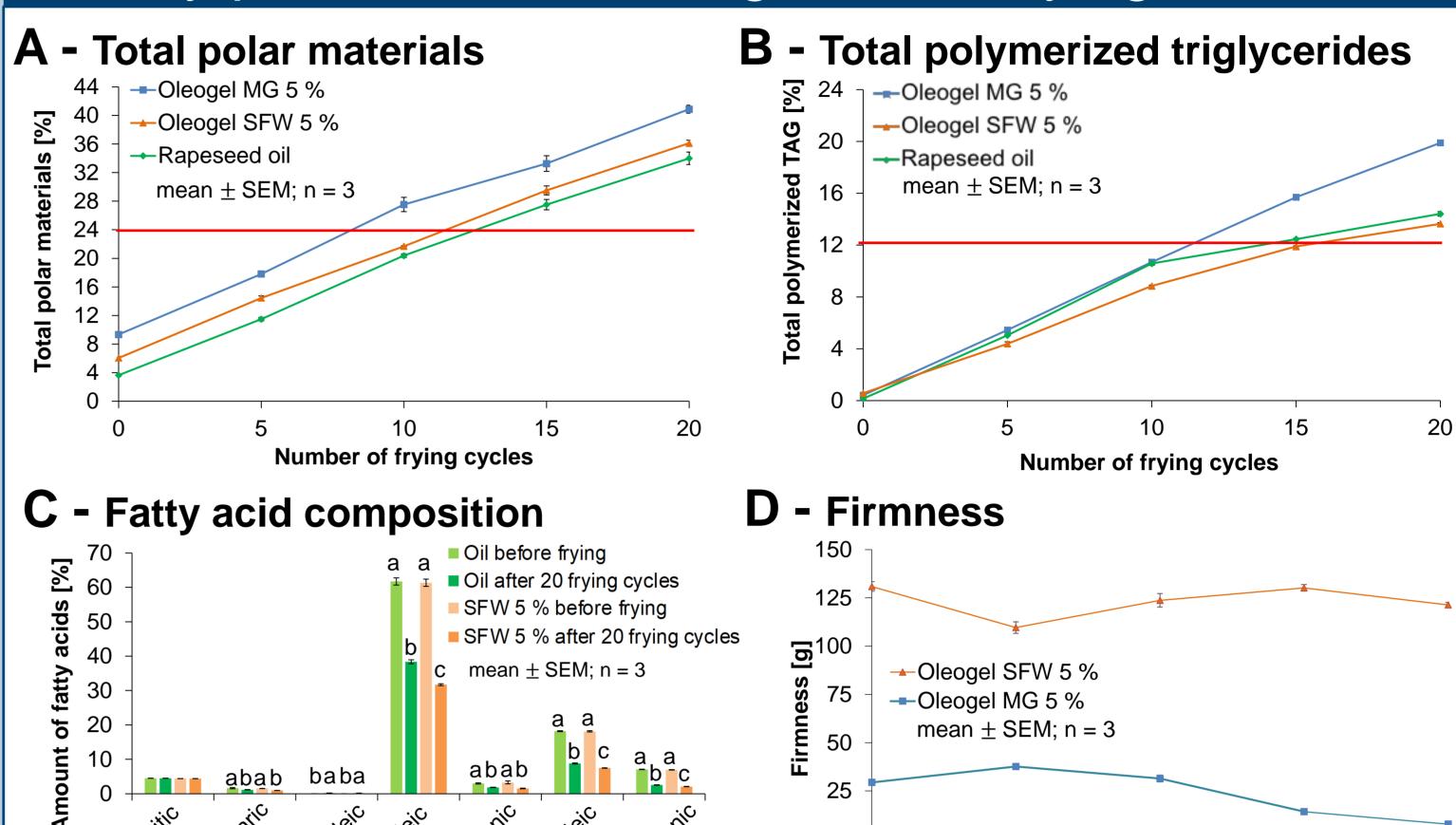
Conventional deep-frying media display a lot of nutritional, environmental and technological disadvantages, resulting in a high demand for solid fats without hydrogenated fats, low amount of saturated fatty acids and palm oil free.

#### Replacement of solid fats via oleogels



Instead of conventional TAG oil structuring, rapeseed oil is used as lipidic continuous phase because of its nutritionally favourable fatty acid composition. To stabilize the rapeseed oil in a gel-like structure, sunflower wax (SFW) or monoglycerides (MG) can be used as structurants, which form a 3D-network of building blocks.

#### Quality parameters of oleogels after frying



> Frying experiment at 175°C.

A - Firmness

Quality parameters: total polar materials (A), total polymerized triacylglycerols (B), fatty acid composition (C) of frying media and firmness (D) of oleogels.

20

Number of frying cycles

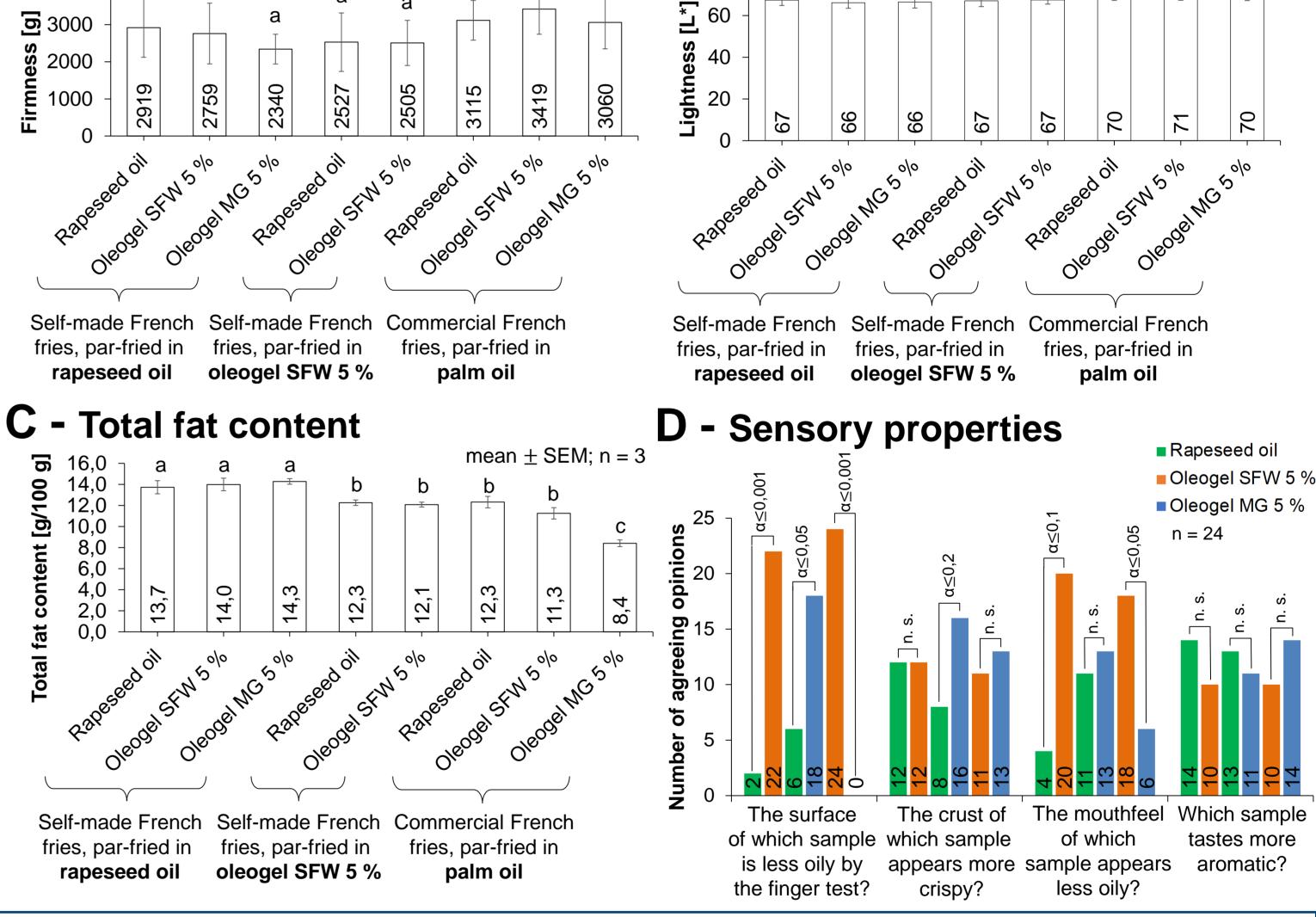
mean  $\pm$  SEM; n = 45

- > Quality parameters of oleogels with 5 % SFW were comparable with rapeseed oil.
- Oleogels with 5 % MG reached the limit values of polar compounds and polymerized triacylglycerols more quickly and were less firm.

**B** - Colour

#### Analysis of French fries deep-fried in oleogels

mean  $\pm$  SEM; n = 24



- ➤ Self-made and commercial par-fried French fries were deep-fried in rapeseed oil (reference) and oleogels based on rapeseed oil with 5 % SFW or 5 % MG.
- French fries produced in oleogels displayed a similar colour (A) and texture (B) compared to the standard product.
- > Par-frying in oleogels slightly reduce the total fat content (**C**).
- ➤ Two-sided pairwise comparison (**D**) confirmed, that oleogel based French fries displayed optimized organoleptic properties, since the surface of the fries was less greasy and almost no oil leakage was observed.

#### Summary

- > French fries deep-fried in oleogels based on rapeseed oil and 5 % SFW or 5 % MG displayed the same colour and texture compared to the standard.
- ➤ Organoleptic properties were significantly improved by the application of oleogels.
- > No oil leakage was observe for French fries deep-fried in oleogels base on rapeseed oil and 5 % SFW or 5 % MG, with advantages for SFW oleogels.
- > Par-frying in oleogels slightly reduce the total fat uptake.
- > Oleogels based on 5 % SFW showed better frying performance (polar compounds and polymerized triacylglycerols) than oleogels based on 5 % MG.

5 % SFW based oleogels represents a promising new alternative as medium for deep-frying