Tortilla Wheat Flour Characteristics and Quality

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Baked Goods in the World

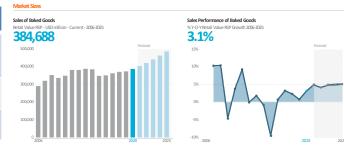
Sales of Baked Goods						
Year	Retail Value RSP	Y-O-Y				
	USD million	Growth, %				
2020	384,688.30	3.1				
2025	485,620.10					

Baked Goods		
Bread		
Cakes		
Dessert Mixes		
Frozen Baked Goods		
Pastries		

Euromonitor International, 2021



BAKED GOODS IN WORLD - DATAGRAPHICS Datagraphics | Feb 2021





Sales of Baked Goods by Category

Category	Category Value, USD million	Current Year Growth	%CAGR {Forecast} 2020-2025
Bread	214,218.1	2.7	4.8
Flat Bread	31,969.9	5.9	6.7

%

There are many different types of tortillas and great variation in manufacturing processes!

Different types of flours are required for different tortilla processes; hot-press, die-cut, and handstretch. Dough preparation and ingredient utilization vary among different operations. Each operation involves a unique dough-forming procedure that then requires specific flour characteristics.

Consequently, tortillas have different properties and end uses.

Bejosano and Alviola, 2015

Wheat flour is the major and most-relevant ingredient used for manufacturing flour tortillas and the quality of the finished product depends greatly on the quality of the flour.

Wheat flour requirements are determined by the desired tortilla characteristics, the formula, processing conditions, and equipment.



Tortilla flour is considered by milling companies to be a specialty type of flour. It is milled for the tortilla industry as a grade separate from bread, pastry, or all-purpose flours.

Enriched, lightly bleached, hard-wheat flour is generally used for tortillas. It is made from proprietary blends of hard red winter wheat.

Bejosano and Alviola, 2015



Hard Red Winter

Versatile, with excellent milling and baking characteristics for wheat foods like hearth breads, hard rolls, croissants and flat breads.



Protein Quantity & Quality



Most flour tortillas are made using all-purpose flours containing intermediate protein content of around 11%. The milling operations use wheat blends in order to obtain the most suitable flours for this application.

Flours with stronger protein quality are used in hand-stretch and die-cut tortilla operations, while a wider variety of flours is used in hot-press operations.

A strong-protein flour makes tortillas with smaller diameter but with longer shelf stability. On the other hand, a weak protein-strength flour makes larger-diameter tortillas that have short shelf stability.

Thus, flour with intermediate protein quality would be appropriate.

Protein Quantity & Quality



WHY?

Protein affects; Size & Shape, Rollability, Appearance (Cracks, Edges, Pillowing, Texture), Stickiness, Less retention of flexibility during storage, Shelf Life!

Flour protein quality appears to have greater impact on tortilla properties than does protein quantity!

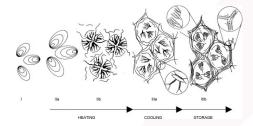
Starch

Damaged starch, Retrogradation, Starch particle size, Amylose content

Starch damage in flour affects the properties of tortillas. As starch damage increased, flour tortillas becomes less stretchable, and firmness and rollability increases. To make a tortilla with acceptable rollability, starch damage should not be too high.

After baking, the starch will tend to partially recrystallize. This phenomenon is called retrogradation and explains why the products become hard (stale).

The faster the starch retrogradation, the faster the tortillas will lose its freshness. As a result, flours with slow retrogradation are favored.

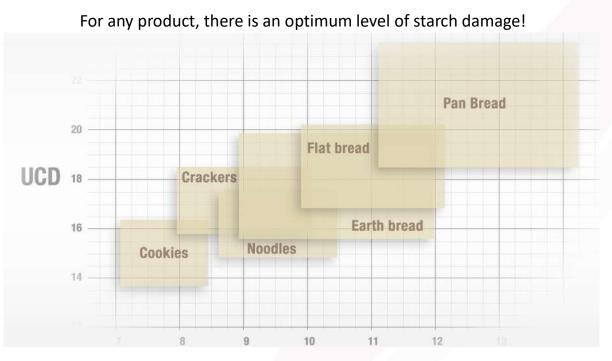


Wang et al 2015



Mao and Flore, 2001

Starch Damaged starch



Damaged starch, Retrogradation, Starch particle size, Amylose content

Flours with larger starch granules, were found to produce better tortilla texture.

Flour amylose content greatly affected tortilla textural characteristics.

Mao and Flore, 2001

Guo et al 2003

WHY? Starch affects; Rollability, Appearance (Cracks, Texture), Stickiness, Shelf Life!



Water Absorption



This is the quantity of water that can be added to the flour to give it the necessary plasticity (firmness, extensibility, elasticity).

The addition of lower or higher levels of water than the optimum results in tough or slack doughs, respectively, that cause problems downstream.

Tortillas require less water compared to bread doughs.

The amount of water that any flour can absorb increases with high levels of protein, damaged starch (particle size) or pentosans.

WHY?

Water absorption affects;

Size & Shape, Appearance (Pillowing), Stickiness (Overhydration), Shelf Life!

Mixing Time

Appropriate dough for tortillas is the result of many factors and is the most important parameter to control in tortilla operations.

The under-and overmixing modify dough texture, gluten development, and tortilla quality.

The goal is to generate optimally developed doughs that will process adequately and generate the bestquality

tortillas.

WHY? Mixing time affects; Size & Shape, Appearance, Stickiness, Shelf Life!



Dough Consistency

Dough consistency depends on the amount of water added and the ability of the flour to absorb it. This consistency changes during mixing, reflecting the formation of the gluten network. For any given level of hydration, the consistency of the dough represents its firmness, its hardness.

This depends, at the moment, on the quantity and quality of the proteins, the starch damage, and the pentosans.



Extensibility



Extensibility is the capacity of the dough to be stretched without breaking. For a given consistency, it depends mainly on the quality of the protein network.

Dough that is not very extensible will not spread during pressing; conversely, dough that is too extensible will not hold shape well enough.

WHY? Extensibility affects; Size & Shape, Appearance!

Elasticity

Elasticity is the tendency of the dough to return to its initial position after its shape is dist such as by pressing.

It takes a certain level of elasticity for the dough to be machinable. If the elasticity is too low, the dough won't hold shape; if it is too high, the dough will tend to retract, which impacts the appearance of the finished product.

WHY?

Elasticity affects; Size & Shape, Appearance!

The rheological properties of dough determine its behavior during dividing, rounding and molding, as well as the quality of the finished products!



Tortilla Quality

The ultimate measure for determining the baking performance of flours for tortillas is the baking test.

- Good quality tortillas are symmetrical, uniform and opaque with toasted spots!
- > They should also be soft, flexible without cracking when folded, and puffed!
- Good quality wheat flour tortillas usually have large diameters (17-18 cm) and more than two weeks of shelf stability!
 de Barros, 2009

Good-quality tortillas have been defined as tortillas that are symmetrical, uniform, opaque, toast-marked, puffed, soft, flexible without cracking, and having a long shelf life.

Brooker, 2015

Diameter, thickness, weight, specific volume, moisture, rollability, flexibility, appearance (crack/break, blisters), pillowing, color, opacity, firmness, ...!



(crack/break, blisters), pillowing, color, opacity, firmness, ...!

Measuring moisture and protein levels by near-infrared analysis (NIR)

The **Infraneo** is a near-infrared (**NIR**) analyzer that works on both whole and powdered grains. It uses transmittance and monochromator technology. Simple, reliable, and precise, it can rapidly measure many parameters, such as moisture and protein content, that affect the **absorption of water**, as well as the **stickiness**, the **consistency**, the **flexibility** and the **appearance**.



The **Spectralab** is an infrared analyzer that operates based on reflectance. With a wider measurement spectrum, it also determines **moisture** and **protein**.



Measuring amylase enzyme activity

Amylab FN measures the amylase enzyme activity of flours, based on the Hagberg falling number principle, the global reference method in the cereal industry.

It boats innovative technology (induction heating, aluminum tube) allowing it to be simpler and safer to use than conventional devices.

The Amylab FN can also be used in a rapid test mode, called the Testogram, which allows it to provide a result in 90 seconds, regardless of the sample.

Amylase enzyme activity impacts the flexibility of tortillas.





How KPM Analytics Can Help You to Measure These Characteristics

Major Flour Constituents Affecting Tortilla Quality

Measuring starch damage



The **SDmatic** allows for simple, fast, safe analysis of starch damage.

Based on the measurement of iodine absorption, it works on 1 gram of flour and provides results in only 10 minutes.

The reliability of the SDmatic has been confirmed in international collaborative studies. It is a standardized method recognized by AACC, ICC, ISO, CEN Afnor, Gost, etc.

Starch damage affects water absorption, stickiness, consistency, flexibility and retrogradation.





Measuring flour functionality

The **SRC-CHOPIN** is a means of measuring hydration based on the increased swelling capacity of the various flour polymers when they are in contact with particular solvents.

It performs 4 measurements in one automated test:

- ✓ Water absorption (Solvent: distilled water)
- ✓ Glutenins (Solvent: Lactic Acid)
- ✓ Damaged starch (Solvent: Sodium carbonate)
- ✓ Pentosans (Solvent: Sucrose)

The SRC-CHOPIN is a method recognized by the AACC. It allows one to measure water absorption and factors influencing the stickiness and consistency of dough.





Measuring dough tenacity, extensibility, elasticity and baking strength.

The **Alveolab** has been an internationally recognized method (AACC, ICC, ISO, CEN, Afnor, Gost, and others) for many years; it measures the characteristics of dough during the swelling of a bubble.

Completely adaptable, the Alveolab directly measures:

- > Tenacity, firmness (the resistance of the dough to deformation, its consistency)
- **Extensibility** (the ability to stretch the gluten network)
- > Elasticity (the tendency of the dough to return to its original position after stress)
- Strength, force (the work required to deform the dough).

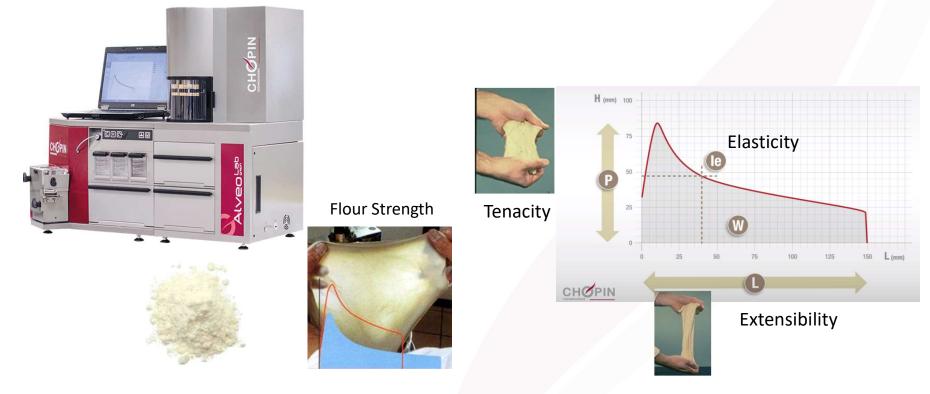
The Alveolab allows one to work with both constant hydration and adapted hydration. It measures water absorption and characteristics of the dough such as extensibility, elasticity, and consistency which also impact the flexibility and appearance of tortillas.



How KPM Analytics Can Help You to Measure These Characteristics

Major Flour Constituents Affecting Tortilla Quality

Measuring dough tenacity, extensibility, elasticity and baking strength.



Measuring the characteristics of dough during mixing, as well as the quality of starch and protein.

The **Mixolab 2** is the only internationally standardized device (AACC, ICC, ISO, CEN, Afnor, Gost, etc.) that can perform a complete analysis of dough that is subjected to temperature increase. It measures **dough hydration**, **mixing behavior** (consistency, development time, stability, and so on). It is the only device that allows you to observe the changes in the dough at the beginning of heating as well as during **gelatinization** and starch **retrogradation**.

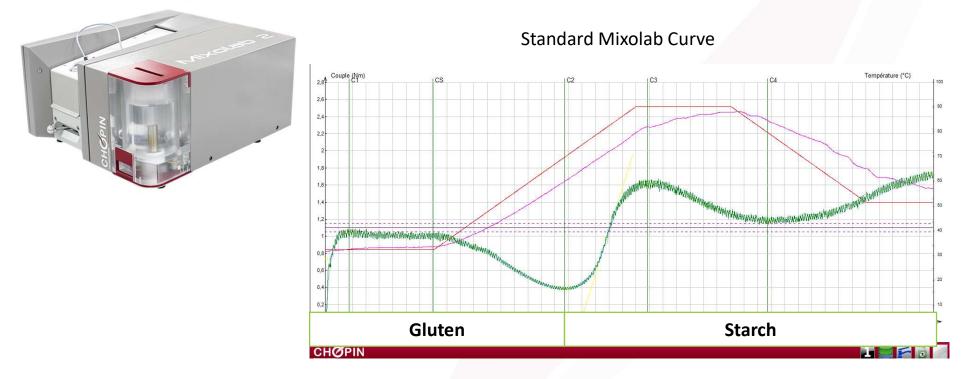
By working on representative doughs, the Mixolab 2 allows one to get as close as possible to the actual conditions of use of the flours.



How KPM Analytics Can Help You to Measure These Characteristics

Major Flour Constituents Affecting Tortilla Quality

Measuring the characteristics of dough during mixing, as well as the quality of starch and protein.



Mixolab Profiler Température (°C) Couple (Nm) 2,8 2.6 2,4 2,2 Mixing **Gluten+** Viscosity **Retrogradation Amylase** and the second states of the s 1,6 Maketan Andrew Andrew ANNW WINK 1.2 **Absorption** Absorption indet 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 10 40 41 42 43 44 CHOPIN Ketrogradation Target Index type Values Significance : the higher the index value the Min. index Inde ABSORPTION . more the flour absorbs water 5-55-543 MIXING more the flour is stable at kneading GLUTEN+ more the gluten resists heat Max. index From 0 to 9 greater the dough's viscosity when heated 7-76-664 AMYLASE Gluten + weaker the amylase activity RETROGRADATION . shorter the cooked product's shelf life will be xabni Mixolab -68-686 SELAUN

How KPM Analytics Can Help You to Measure These Characteristics

Measuring the characteristics of dough during mixing, as well as the quality of starch and protein.

"The Mixolab profiler showed that a good flour for hot-press tortillas had a relatively lower absorption and short dough mix time compared with a bread flour and should have a significantly higher gluten compared with an all-purpose flour.

Compared with bread flour, the tortilla flour had higher retrogradation and viscosity values.

The Mixolab profiler proved to be a good preliminary test to evaluate flours for hot-press tortillas.

This instrument showed that the best performing flours had a relatively lower absorption and short dough mix time compared with bread flour and a high gluten profile within the category of all-purpose flours."

Posner et al 2014



How KPM Analytics Can Help You to Measure These Characteristics

Solut ons Key Point	ti NIR	AMYLAB FN	SDMATIC	SRC- CHOPIN	ALVEOLAB	MIXOLAB 2
water absorption	X		X	X	x	x
Stickiness	(X)		X	X		
Dough consistency	(X)		(X)	(X)	x	X
Extensibility					X	
Elasticity					X	
Flexibility	X	X	X		X	X
Appearance	X				X	
Retrogradation			(X)			X

X: direct measurement. (X): indirect measurement





EXAMPLES Tortilla, Flat Bread, Pizza Crust



PRODUCTS

Corn/Flour Tortilla, Flat Bread, Pizza Crust

LINE CONFIGURATIONS Line Width: 900-2300mm Throughput: up to 1500pcs/min

SYSTEM MODULES Top Side Inspection (Color & 3D) Bottom Side Inspection (Color) Automatic Learning Real Time Statistics Data Collection & Reporting Pneumatic Rejection System Hygienic Stainless Steel Frame MEASUREMENT CAPABILITIES 2D/Shape (diameter, roundness) 3D/Height (peak, mean, slope) Bake Color (Lab & BCU) Topping/Toast Marks Conformity Rim Conformity

DEFECT DETECTION CAPABILITIES Misshapen products Edge Defects (bites, straight edge) Out of spec (e.g. small, too dark ...) Spots (light, dark, foreign mat.) Topping defects (e.g. voids) Holes

EyePro System products are leading the effort for incorporating vision technology in the baking and snack food industry.



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SHAPE/2D CONTROL

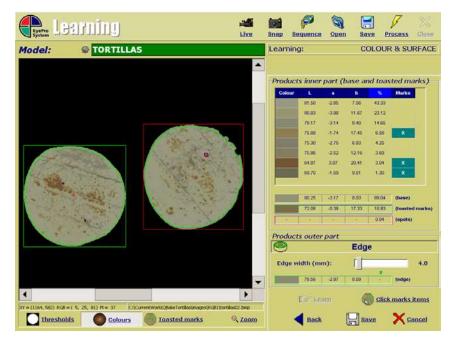


LENGTH / WIDTH DIAMETER / AREA ASPECT / EDGES BITES / TAGS HOLES BURNT SPOTS OVERLAPPING PRODUCTS ROUNDNESS





FULL COLOR ANALYSIS

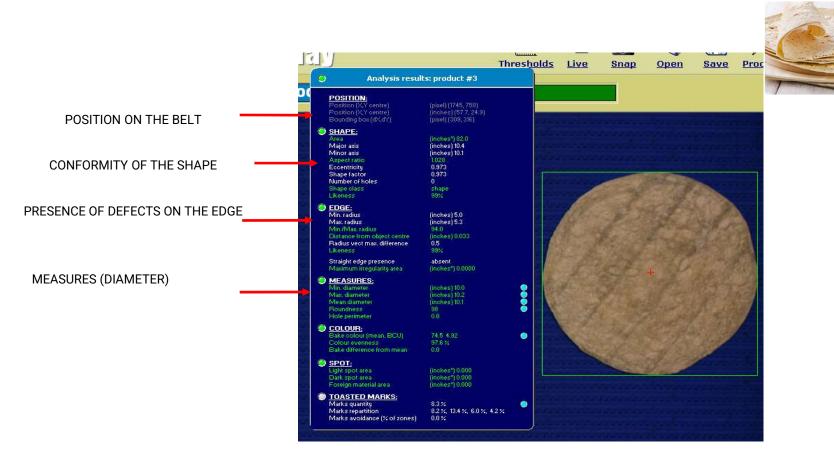


CIE-LAB OR BCU

BAKE COLOR INTENSITY (MEAN/EDGE/CENTRE)

TOPPING (COLOR/DISTRIBUTION) BURNS / RESIDUES SPOTS / HOLES SURFACE DEFECTS (TEXTURE)

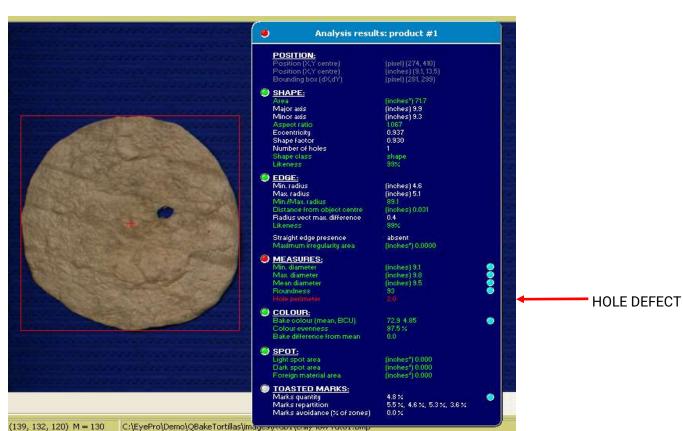






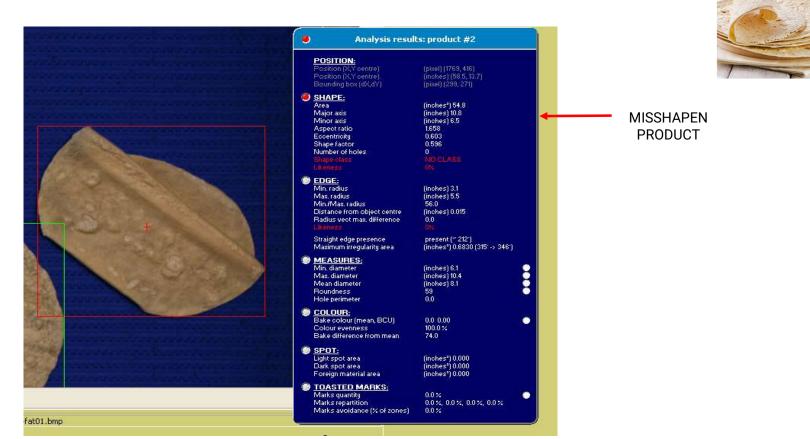






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Vision Technology used to automatically adjust process equipment Example on Tortilla applications



Automatic Process Control Flour tortilla

Vision System measures product diameters and automatically adjust the press settings I sim

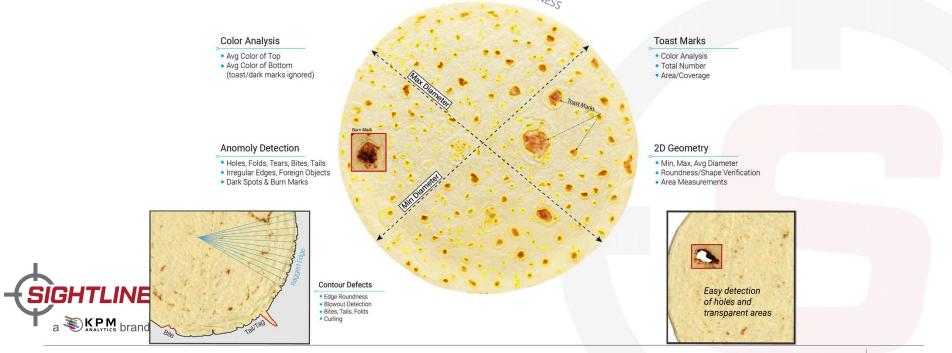
- > Improved product size consistency
- ➤ Waste reduction



Vision Inspection Systems

Tortilla Measurements

Sightline Process Control products are specialized, 3D color vision technologies used in inspection systems and automation solutions for process control.



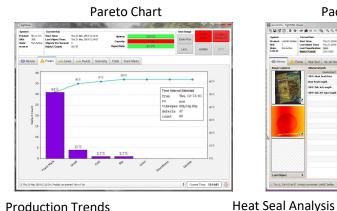
Sightline: a KPM Analytics brand

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measura Inspection Screen Shots

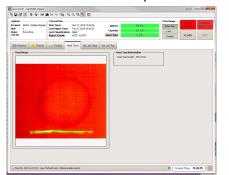


100% INSPECTION SOFTWARE Ensure Product Quality, Optimize Your Process



Production Trends





Package Inspection

Optime Capacity:

Customizable Summary Screen



2D Measurements

Folds

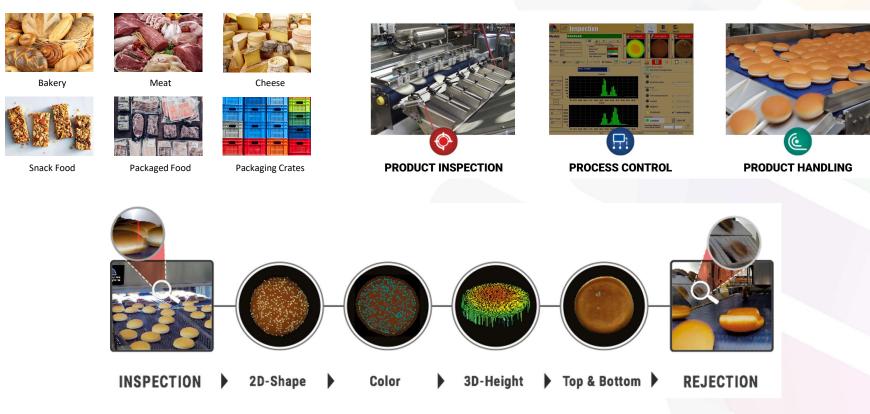




Automated Product Inspection using 3D Vision



Imaging and analysis solutions for food producers that ensure quality standards, reduce production costs, and increase productivity



CONCLUSION





While the tortilla quality depends on other processing variables and the formulation that the manufacturer uses, since wheat flour is the significant and most relevant ingredient used for manufacturing flour tortillas, its quality dramatically affects the final product quality.





The objective methods are reliable, sensitive, and time-saving and replace subjective measurements.

In the baking industry, various objective methods are used to characterize the rheology of wheat flour dough and final products. These objective measurements characterize the rheology of wheat flour dough and tortillas.

There is a need to develop different predictive quality tests for tortillas!









Global Leader in Analytical Instrumentation

KPM Analytics enables companies in agriculture, food, and related industries to effectively manage quality and protect value of their brands

Summary Highlights

- Established in 2015, HQ in Boston, MA, USA
- 7 strong brands located in four countries
- Long term partnership with blue chip customers in various industries around the world
- Wide product range for R&D, quality control and process optimization
- ~50 patents granted or pending, ~40 trademarks
- · Global applications experts with decades of experiences
- Over 15,000 Installs in 100+ countries
- 14 direct sales & service offices globally
- Over 200 sales and service distribution partners worldwide

Industries







Agriculture

Food & Beverage Feed, Forage & Animal food







Environment al Testing

Sensortech Systems

Clinical Diagnostics

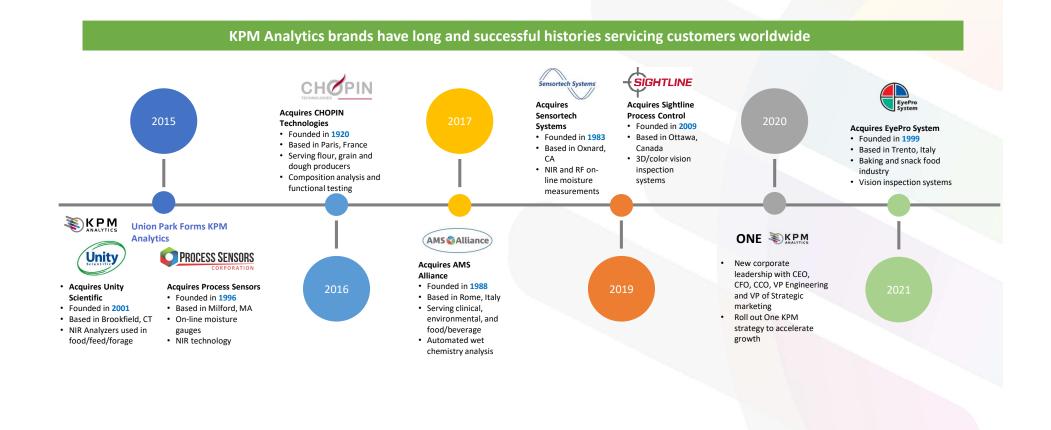
PROCESS SENSORS

Industrial Manufacturin g



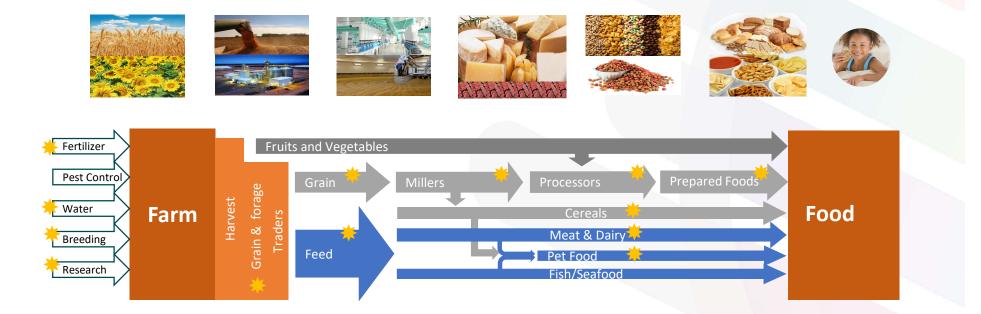


Timeline and Progression of KPM Analytics



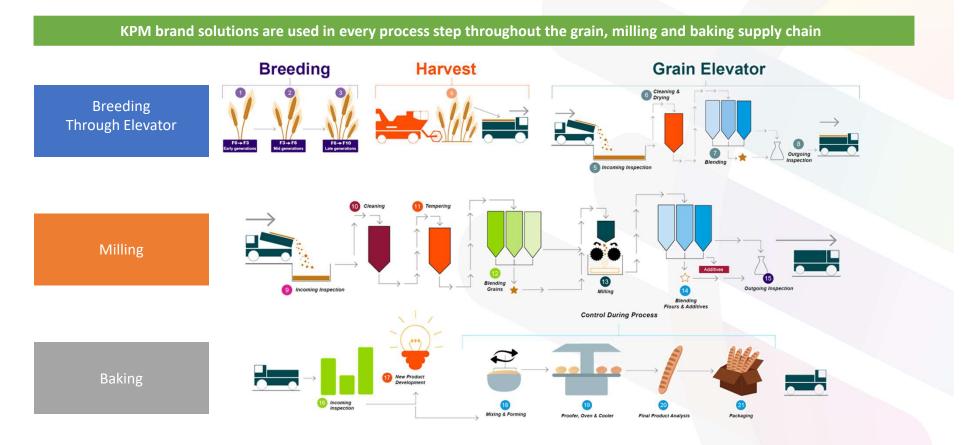
Impacting Quality Across the Entire Value Chain

From raw ingredients to prepared foods, our products rapidly assess critical properties and overall quality

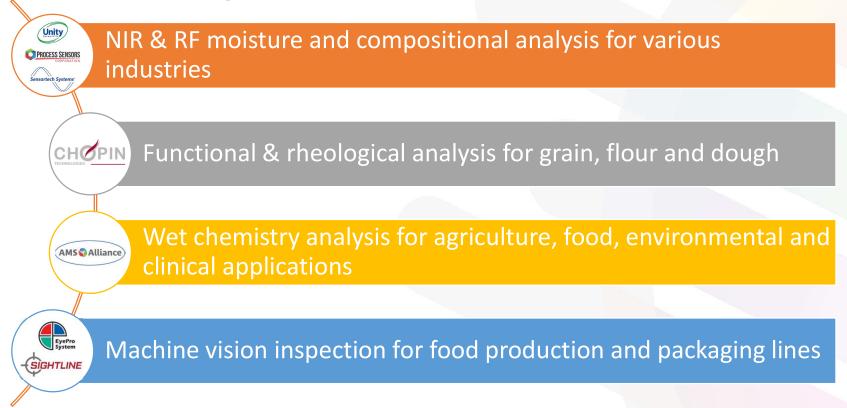


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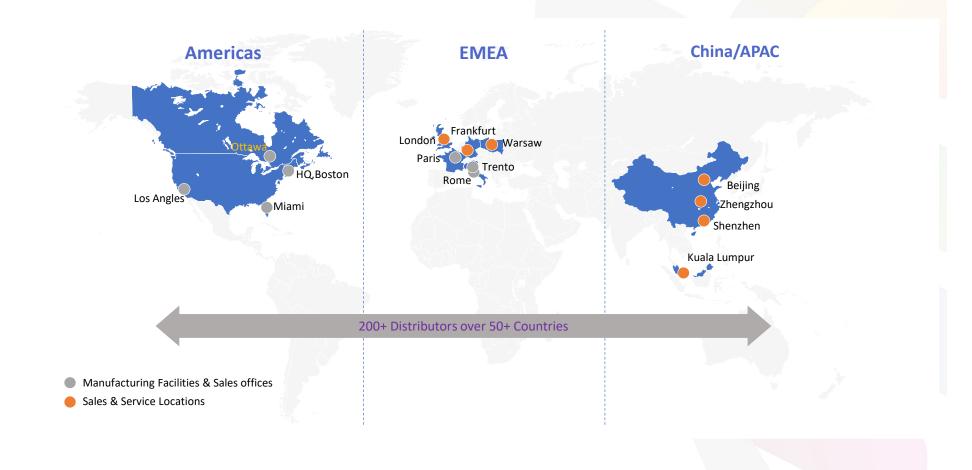
Trusted Partner Supporting Every Step of the Food Production Process



Broad Range of Products and Technologies



Extensive Global Sales and Service Network



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION ANY QUESTIONS ?

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