

The background image shows a stack of several round, light-colored tortillas resting on a blue denim cloth. In the upper left, a bowl filled with yellow corn is visible. The scene is set on a dark wooden surface with some loose corn kernels scattered around. A large, semi-transparent teal circle is overlaid on the left side of the image, partially covering the tortillas and the bowl.

## Soaking vs. Steaming

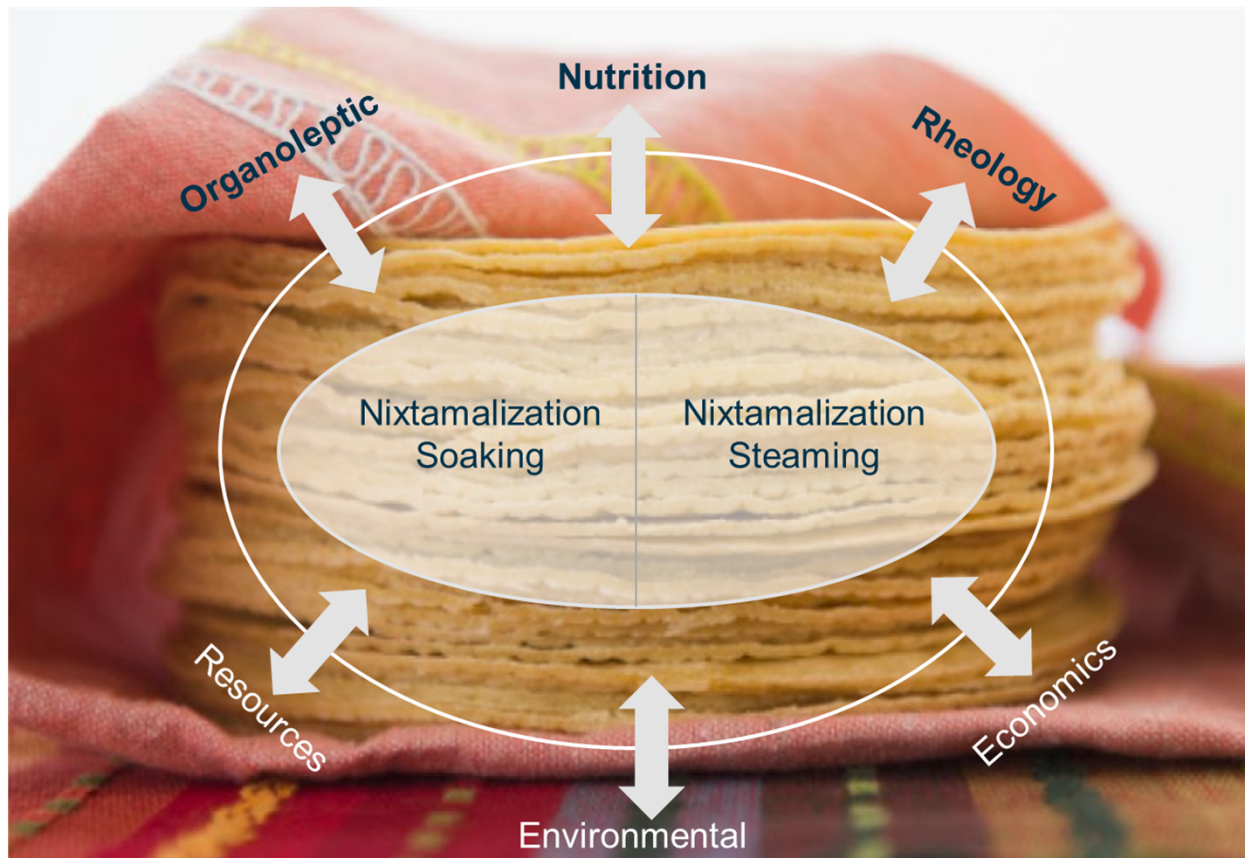
Difference in nutritional value and texture of Nixtamal flour

Daniel Garcia, Process Development Manager Buhler Inc.  
TIA Tech Long Beach, CA

Innovations for a better world.

 **BUHLER**

# Introduction: The benefits of steam technology in nixtamalization process.



## Background:

### Food Application Center Minneapolis, MN

Daniel Garcia  
Process Development Manager

#### Playground of the Food Industry.

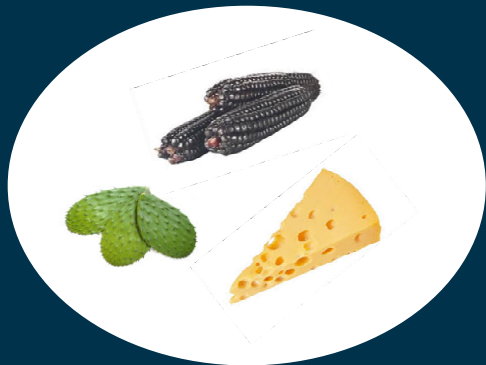
- Process Application Space.
- Process IoT.
- Training Center.
- Analytical Laboratory



# Tortilla Trends Worldwide.

More Dynamics – More Potential.

## MORE DEMAND FROM THE ENVIRONMENT



New flavors and ingredients



Fast food chain expansion



A driver of corn tortillas vs. wheat wraps



Conscious nutrition/ Whole grains/ added vitamins/ GMO banned

# Market potential.

**Maize**  
Crop >1 bn ton  
Food > 175 m ton



fastest growing  
segment within  
the baking  
industry



**Tortillas** – ongoing popularity in  
central and north america

**Tortilla Chips** – Trend of snackification

13 mio ton  
tortilla markets  
in North and  
Central America  
alone

60 mio  
Hispanic  
Population in  
the US today

280 bn tortillas  
are consumed  
yearly in the US

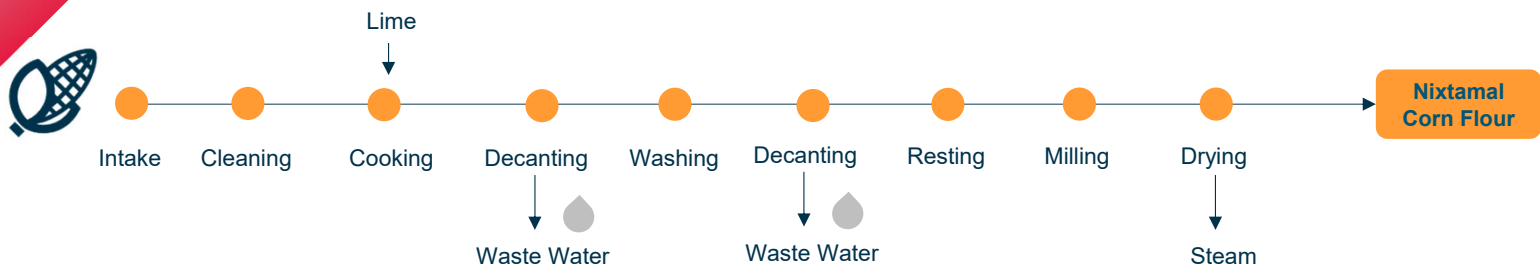
Customer price for  
Tortilla is around  
**\$9 / kg**

Global tortilla  
chips  
consumption  
exceeds  
1.3 m tons  
per year

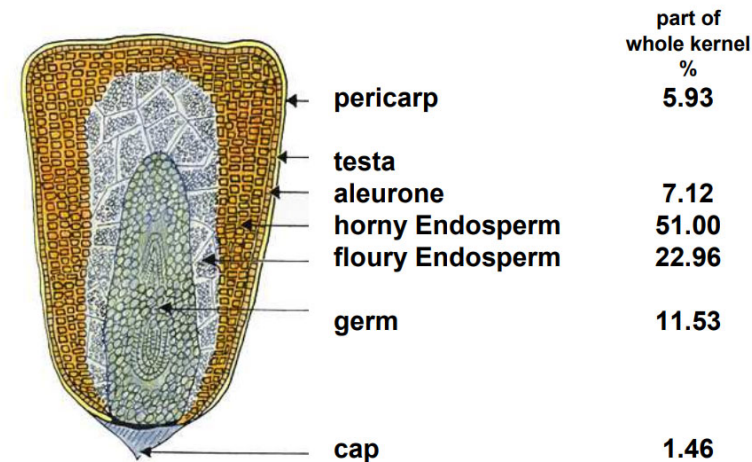


# Nixtamal Flour Production Today

## The **pain** in the Soaking Process



- 1.5 tons of wastewater per ton of flour
- Loss of healthy fibers, nutrients and starch
- Additional energy for cooking and drying required
- Wastewater needs treatment



**Wastewater Nejayote:** diminishing corn nutritional value and consequently, of the foods obtained from it.

### Nutritional Loss : Corn Germ and Pericarp

- Soluble and insoluble solids
- Polysaccharides, Starch, Protein and Lipids
- Bioactive compounds: polyphenols, carotenoids.
- Parts of the endosperm: cellulose and hemicellulose

### Process Complications

- High pH Value, Biological and Chemical Oxygen Demand
- High Temperature, important energy loss
- Water Treatment Needed
- Hard to treat organic-inorganic mixture.
- Waste solids after filtration
- Overloads Cities Wastewater treatment plants
- Spraying on fields creates odor issues.

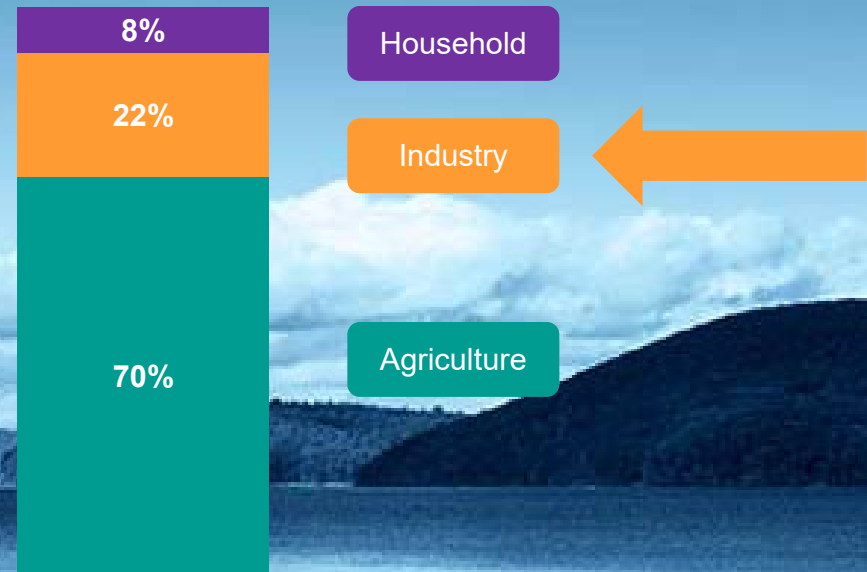
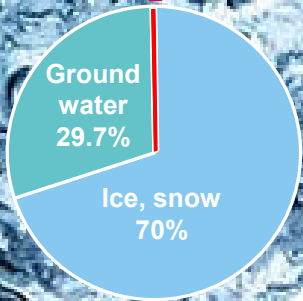


By 2040 we will be using 70% of the potable H<sub>2</sub>O  
Today we are already using 50%

7 bn people will suffer from water scarcity by 2050

Only 2.5% fresh water vs. 97.5% salt water

Only 0.3% lake and river water



\*Source: UNO

# Challenges of the Future Nixtamalization



## Nixtamalization Challenges

Reduce **Water** Consumption

Reduce **Energy** Consumption

Improve **Yield**

Enhance **Nutritional** Value

Eliminate **Wastewater**

Green Forward



# Overview on Nixtamal Technologies Today



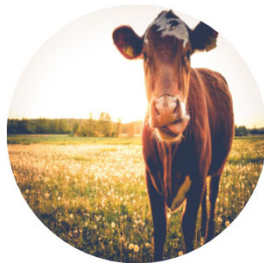
# Overview on Nixtamal Technologies Today

## Revalorization of Waste



### Use in formulation for animal feed

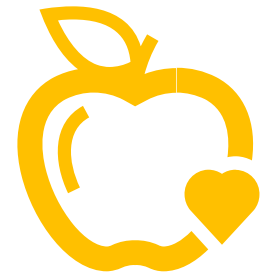
- Nejayote solids combined with soy and sorghum
- Source of calcium for pigs
- Limited % 2-6



### Recovery of Nutritional Value

Extraction, Filtration, etc.

- Carbohydrates
- Calcium components
- Phenolic compounds



# Overview on Nixtamal Technologies Today

## Reducing Waste and Cooking Time



### Substitution of calcium hydroxide for other calcium salts in the process

- $\text{CaCl}_2$ ,  $\text{CaSO}_4$ , and  $\text{CaCO}_3$
- fewer polluting residues as compared to those resulting from Calcium Hydroxide

### Use of Alternative Technologies

- Ultrasound: high-power sound waves at low frequency (20 kHz)
- Microwave: 915 to 2450 MHz generating heat in the food Matrix
- Pulse Electric Fields and Ohmic Heating: food can resist the flow of electric energy.

→ Increase nutritional value, cooking time, energy efficiency.

# Overview on Nixtamal Technologies Today

## Eliminating waste and reducing cooking time



### Extrusion

- Food Pressed through die
- High Pressure and Temperature
- Forced to pass Through a geometrical shape

High Shear Forces → Over Gelatinization

### Steam Technology

- Steam used as the main input of thermal energy
- Flaking used to accelerate and tune gelatinization

Milder Mechanical Forces + easier control of gelatinization



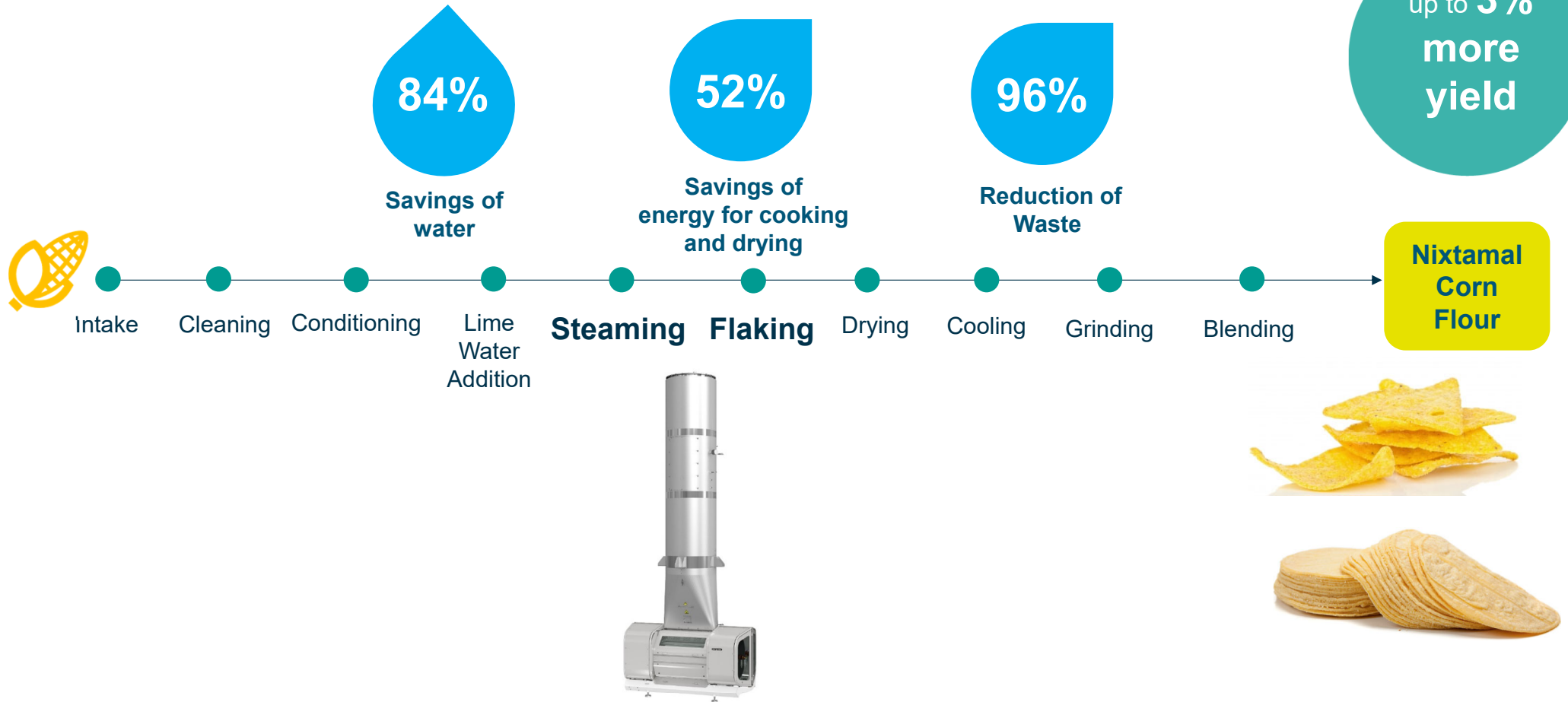
Innovative  
process

# PRIME MASA NIXTAMAL

Innovations for a better world.

 **BUHLER**

# Prime Masa Nixtamal. Sustainable and innovative solution for tortilla flour.





# Savings in the Plant due to Prime Masa Process

# - 26.2%

## Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>e in the Plant



**- 52%**

For cooking and drying compared to traditional process



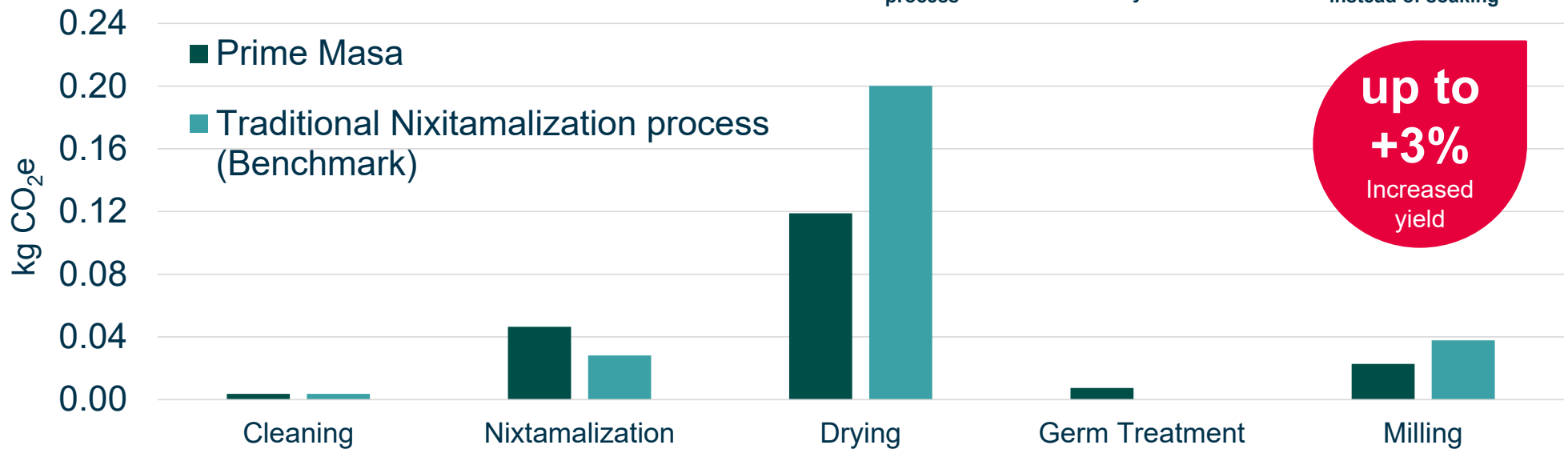
**- 96%**

Due to elimination of waste water and better yield in Maize



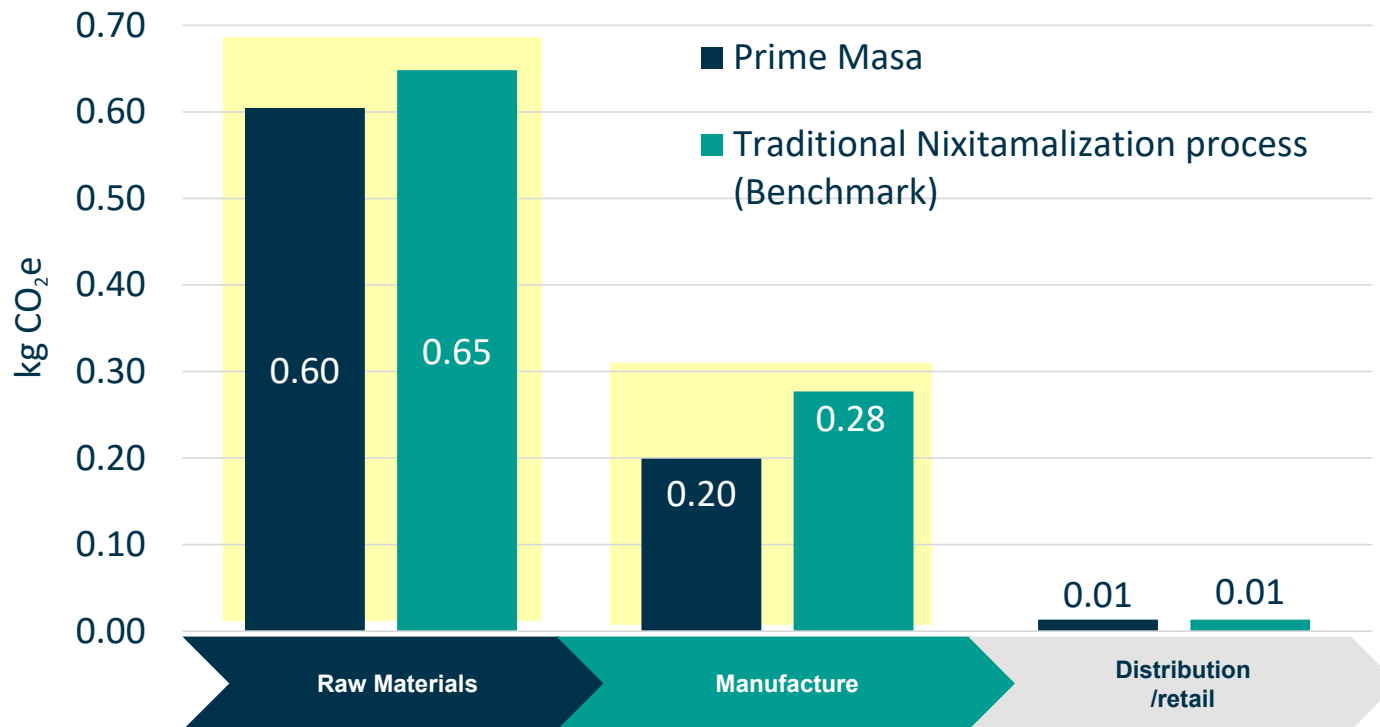
**- 84%**

Due to steaming and flaking technology instead of soaking



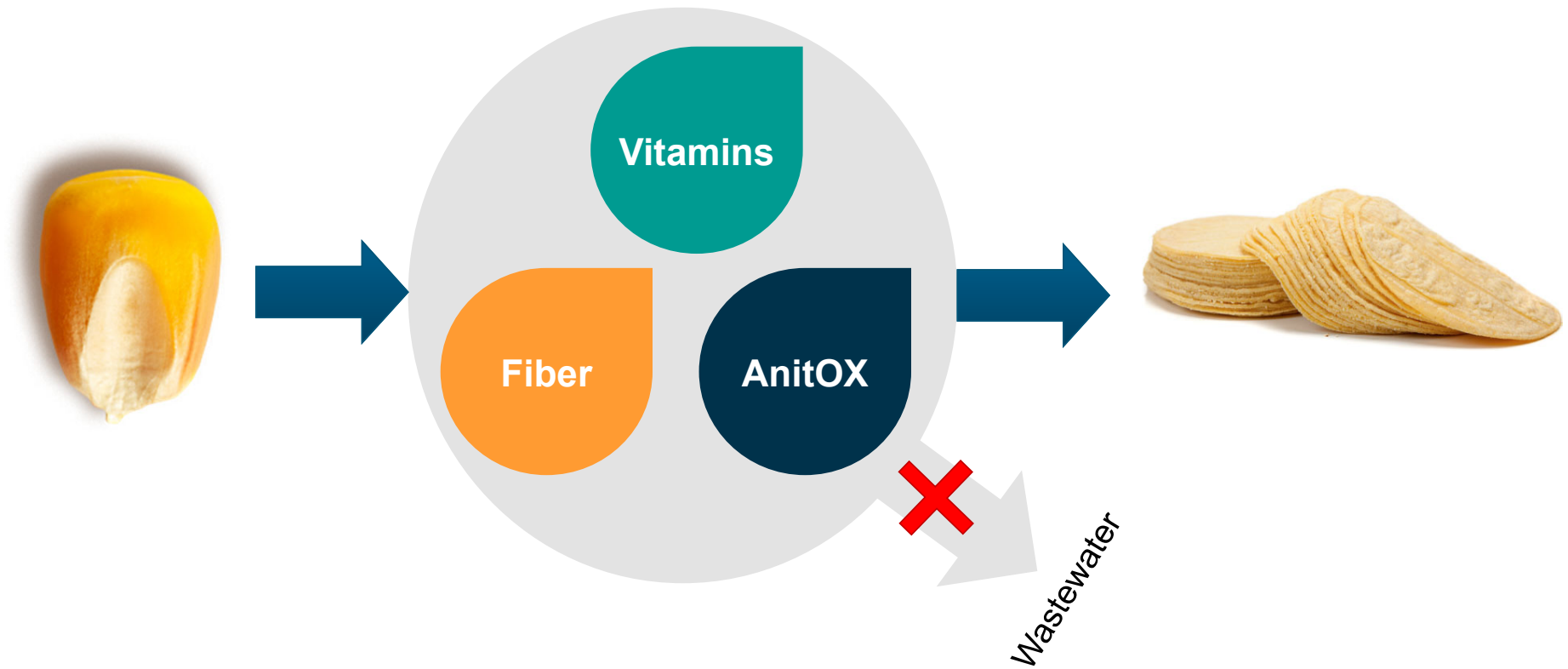
# Savings in Customer's Value Chain

## Comparison of Benchmark & Innovation



**- 12.9%**  
Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>e  
in Bühler's customers' Masa  
Flour Value Chain

# Nutritional Value of Steam Cooked Nixtamal



# Comparison of vitamin content in Steam Processing (Prime Masa) versus Soak Processing (Maseca, Minsa)

Reference used

Steam Processing: Prime Masa\* without fortification.

Soak Processing: Maseca and Minsa after fortification

**Vitamin D:** responsible for increasing intestinal absorption of calcium, magnesium, and phosphate, and many other biological effects



Vitamin	unit	Prime Masa	Maseca	Minsa
D2 Ergocalciferol	µg/100g	1.38	0.49	0.7
D3 Cholecalciferol	µg/100g	1.78	1.03	0.86

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**Vitamin B:** responsible for cell health and overall well being



Vitamin	unit	Prime Masa	Maseca	Minsa
B1 Thiamine	mg/100g	0.69	0.51	0.64
B2 Riboflavin	mg/100g	0.28	0.57	0.7
B3 Niacin	mg/100g	8.32	3.93	3.66
B6 Pyridoxine	mg/100g	0.81	0.25	0.33
B12 Cobalamins	µg/100g	14.63	14.51	22.24

# Comparison of phenolic content

Reference used

Steam Processing: Prime Masa\* without fortification.

Soak Processing: Maseca and Minsa after fortification

**Phenolic Compounds:** important roles in improving human health and may protect against heart disease, cancer, the effects of aging, and membrane damage.



## FREE Phenolics

Compound	unit	Prime Masa	Maseca	Minsa
Cumaric Acid	µg/g	27.2	14.5	20.1
Ferulic Acid	µg/g	7.9	26.9	71
3	µg/g	10.3	53.4	52.5
4	µg/g	44.6	7.9	6.2

# Comparison of phenolic content

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**Phenolic Compounds:** important roles in improving human health and may protect against heart disease, cancer, the effects of aging, and membrane damage.



## BOUND Phenolics

Compound	unit	Prime Masa	Maseca	Minsa
Cumaric Acid	µg/g	61.69	61.56	65.83
Ferulic Acid	µg/g	455.71	206.42	381.66
3	µg/g	57.32	16.22	29.62
4	µg/g	82.84	110.91	35.68

# Comparison of phytosterol content

Reference used

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Soak Processing: Maseca and Minsa after fortification

**Phytosterols:** 2 grams of phytosterols per day can reduce your LDL cholesterol by anywhere from 8 to 10%.



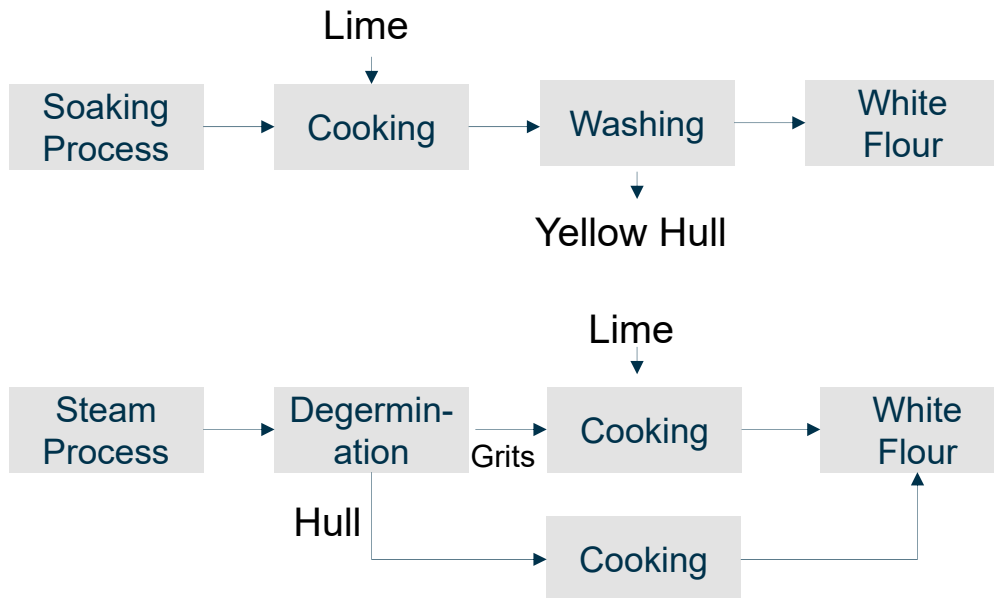
Compound	unit	Prime Masa	Maseca	Minsa
Campesterol	µg/g	267.87	83.94	66.48
Stigmasterol	µg/g	492.65	135.94	98.24
B-Sitosterol	µg/g	215.57	155.46	128.13



# Comparison of Fiber

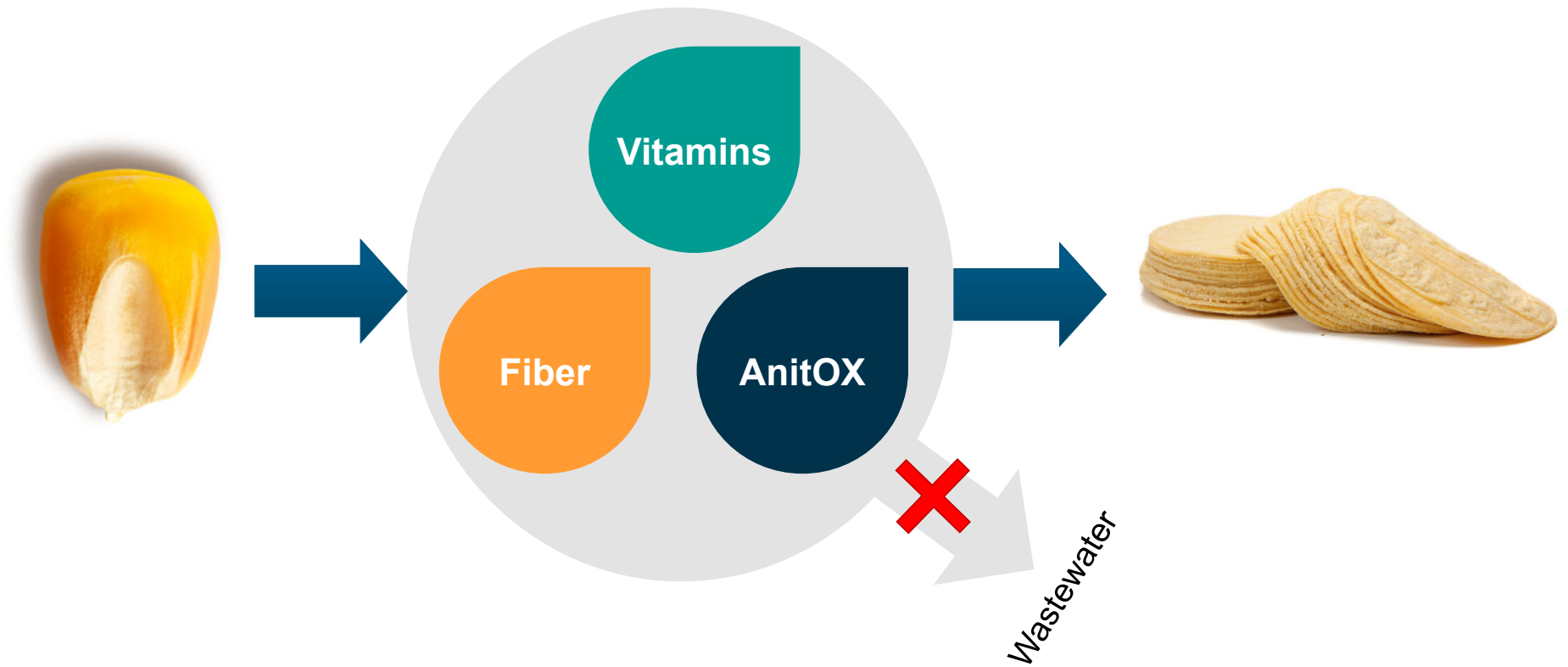
## Fiber

- Most of the fiber content get lost in the nejayote
- Due to a reaction of the hull/pericarp with the lime the color changes from white to yellow.
- Washing Process is used to remove the yellow hull/pericarp



- Control of fiber content
- Specific Fiber Milling possible
- Whole Grain Tortillas

# Nutritional Value of Steam Cooked Nixtamal



# Flour Properties

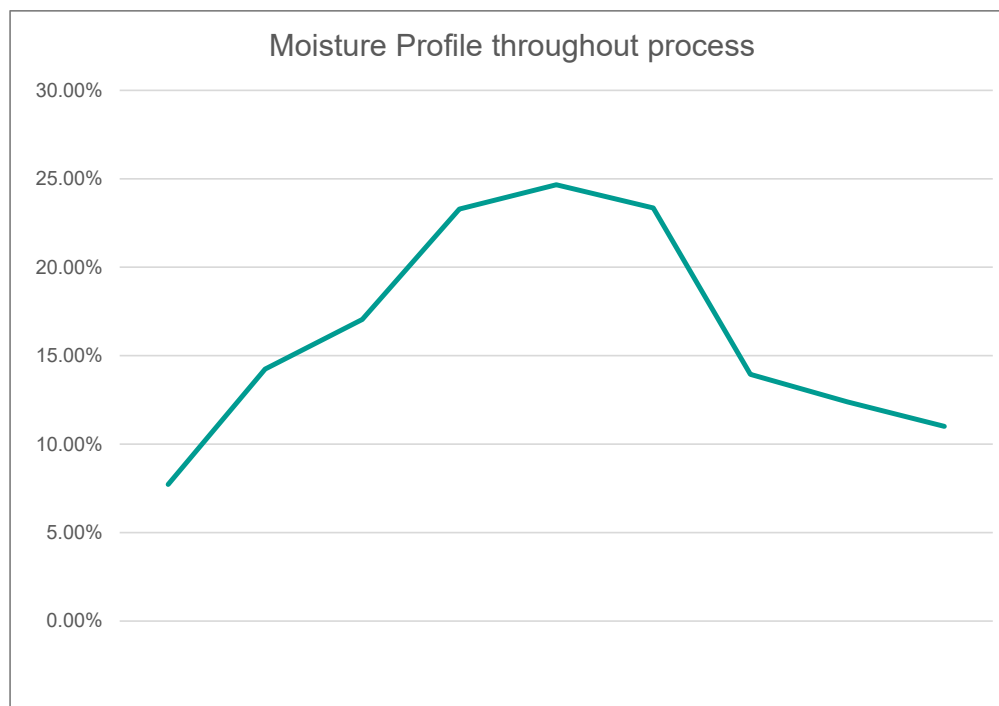
- Moisture 8-12%
- Color
- pH 6-7
- Granulation: Fine for Tortillas Coarse for Frying
- Gelatinization: High for Tortillas, Low for Frying



# Flour Properties

## Characterization of Nixtamal Flour

- **Moisture 8-12%**
- Color
- pH 6-7
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# Flour Properties

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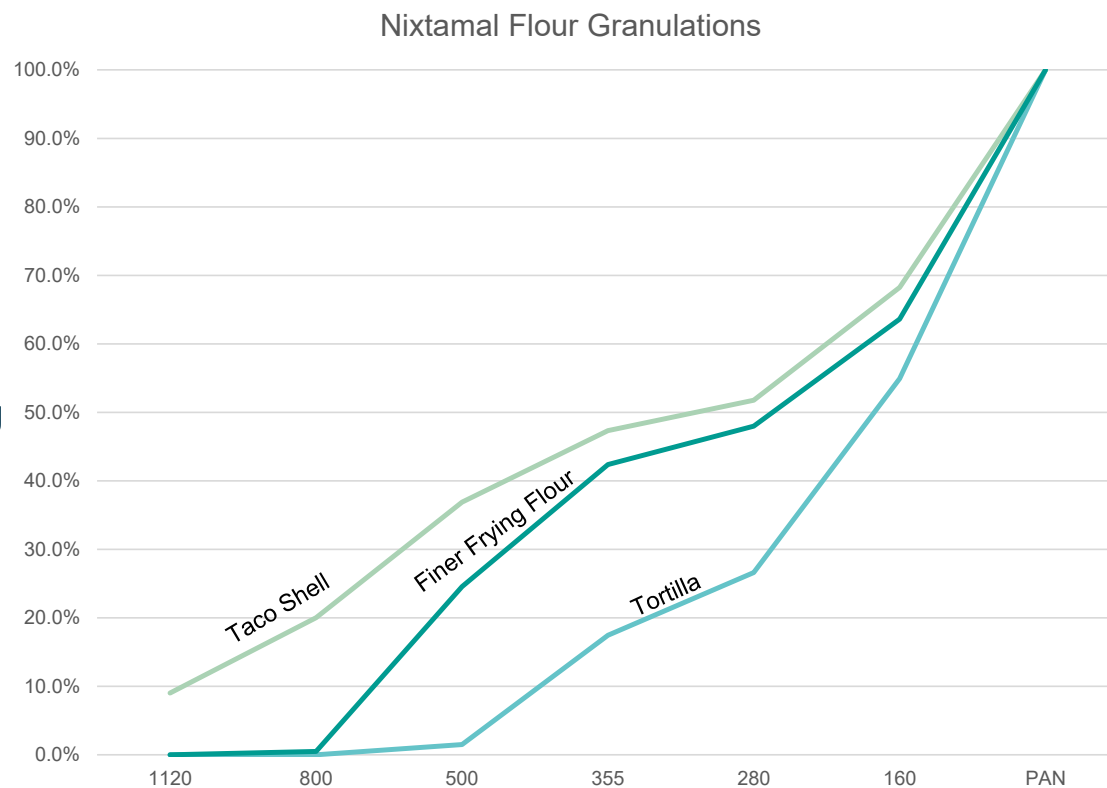
- Moisture 8-12%
- **Color, controlled by lime content**
- **pH 6-7, controlled by lime content**
- Granulation: Fine for Tortillas Coarse for Frying
- Gelatinization : High for Tortillas, Low for Frying



# Flour Properties

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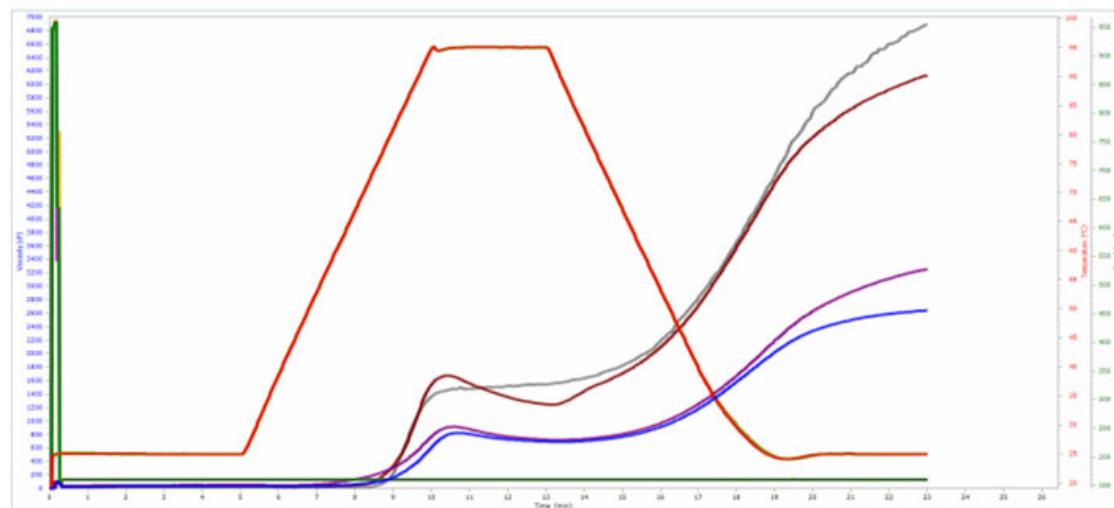
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  - Gelatinization : **High for Tortillas, Low for Frying**
- Most important parameter

## Measured indirectly

- **Rapid Viscosity Analysis RVA**
- Expansion
- Bostwick
- Penetrometer

— = Reference A      — = Prime Masa MX White Corn  
— = Reference B      — = Prime Masa US White Corn



# Flour Properties

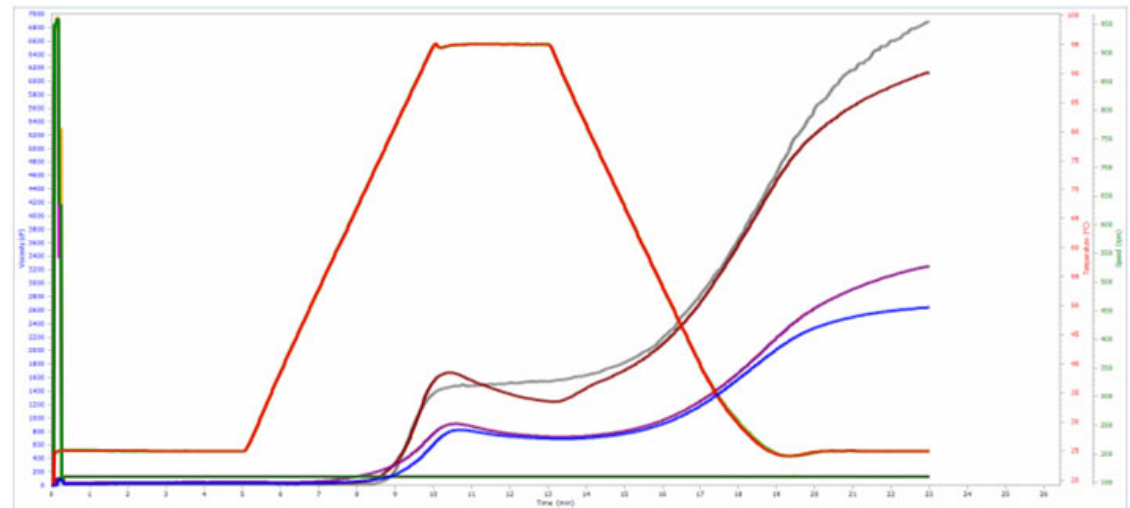
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→ Most important parameter

- In Soaking process controlled by residence time
  - Harder corn varieties need a **longer residence time, slower capacity**
- In Steaming process tunned by **flake thickness**
  - Harder corn does not affect drastically the process

— = Reference A                      — = Prime Masa MX White Corn  
— = Reference B                      — = Prime Masa US White Corn





# Flour Properties

## Characterization of Nixtamal Flour

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- Rapid Viscosity Analysis RVA
- **Expansion**
- **Bostwick**
- Penetrometer



Reference: 19



Prime Masa: 17



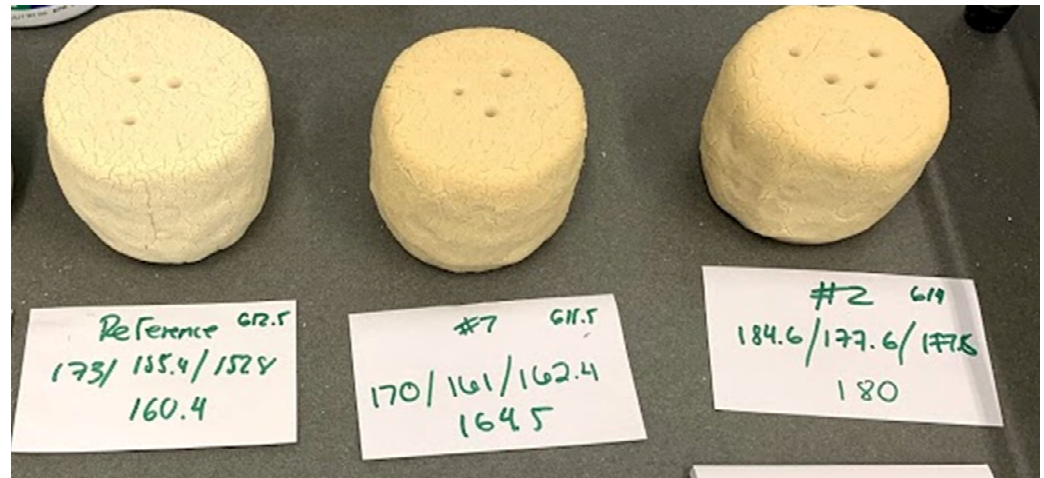
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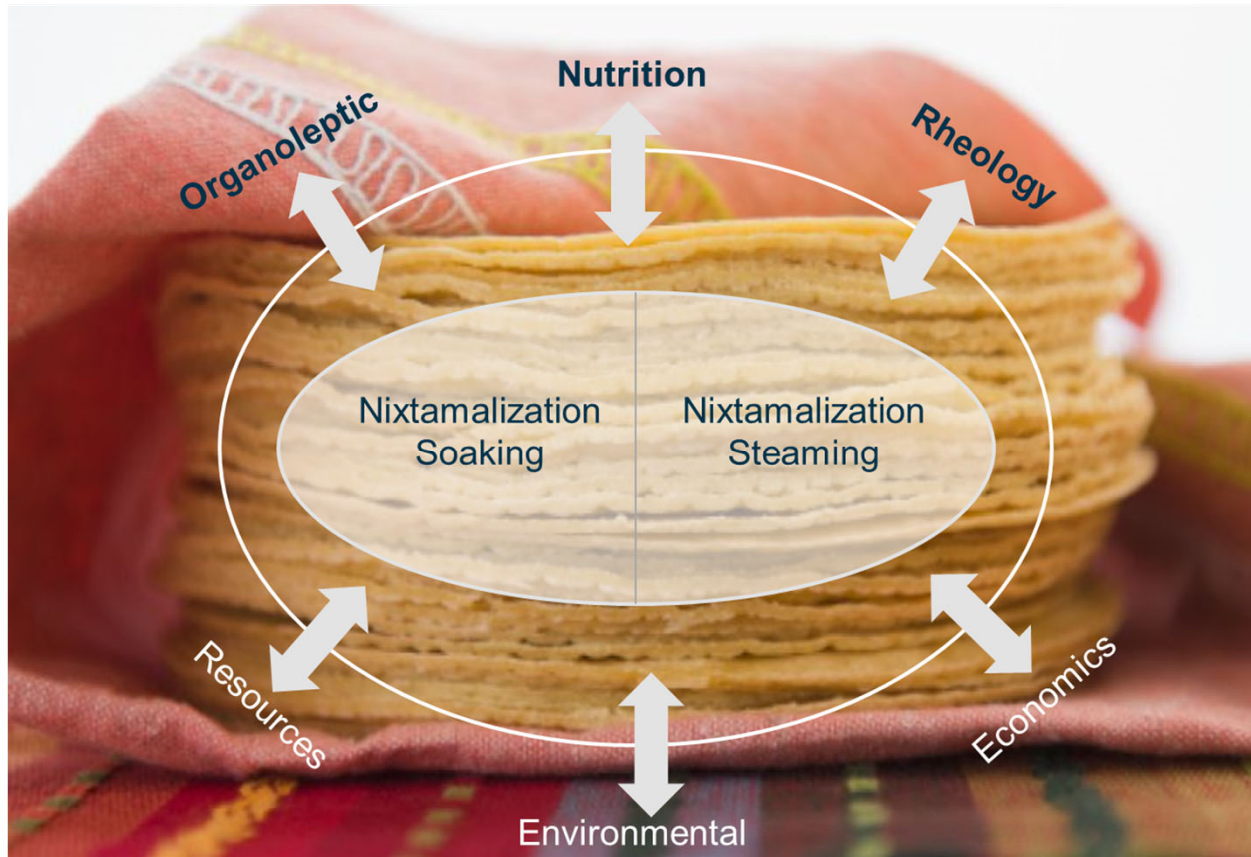
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## Measured indirectly

- Rapid Viscosity Analysis RVA
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## Nixtamalization will evolve



Reduce **Water** Consumption

Reduce **Energy** Consumption

Improve **Yield**

Enhance **Nutritional** Value

Eliminate **Wastewater**

Innovations for a better world.

