

FOOD PROCESSING TECHNOLOGY TO IMPROVE

Food Quality

The food industry is constantly evolving. Manufacturers are using new technologies to meet the rising demand for high-quality food products while maintaining rigorous safety standards.

FOOD PROCESSING TECHNOLOGIES



High-pressure Processing (HPP)

Transmits pressure to kill pathogens and eradicate any spoiled food

Advantages

Quality, freshness, extends shelf life

Disadvantage

Can't be used for all foods, including cereal, fresh meat, bread and leafy vegetables



Ultrasonic Sealing

Ultrasonic waves are used to seal food packaging

Advantages

Ability to seal through contamination, minimizes leaker rates, provides process feedback for QC, compatible with sustainable materials, reduction of energy consumption

Disadvantage

Higher initial investment compared to heat

ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6210518



Pulsed Electric Fields (PEF)

Uses short pulses of electricity to kill detrimental microbes

Advantages

Has minimal negative effect on food quality, extends shelf life

Disadvantage

High initial cost

intechopen.com/books/structure-and-function-of-food-engineering/ pulsed-electric-fields-for-food-processing-technology



Irradiation with Ionizing Radiation

Applies gamma rays, X-rays or electron beams to foods

Advantages

Eliminates/reduces microorganisms and insects, extends shelf life and freshness

Disadvantage

Some consumers aren't comfortable with radiation used on food

fda.gov/food/buy-store-serve-safe-food/food-irradiationwhat-you-need-know



Ultraviolet Light (aka irradiation)

Uses ultraviolet lights to remove microorganisms and insects

Advantages

Kills many viruses and bacteria, can be used for a variety of foods

Disadvantages

May change texture or taste of some foods, such as milk

light-sources.com/blog/lamps-for-uv-light-food-sterilization-equipment

