



DANISH
TECHNOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE

Invaluable WP4

Processing and nutrient availability of mealworms



inVALUABLE



Agenda

- What is DTI and who am I?
- Impact of drying method on Crude Protein Digestibility Corrected Amino Acid Score (PDCAAS)
- Defattening of mealworms – experiences and obstacles
- Fatty acid composition of different extraction methods
- Optimization of two-phase extraction methods





About me

- Simon Hvid
- Consultant at DTI – center for Food Technology
- Chemistry and biochemistry engineer – Cand.Polyt
- Working with insects as food ingredient for 3 years





About DTI Food Technology



Product development

New food concepts, applications, novel technologies



Physical and chemical characterisation

Characterisation & analysis



Process development

Microencapsulation, drying and stabilisation of ingredients



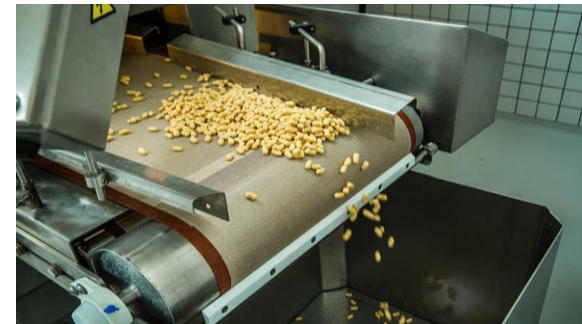
Food safety

Legislation and labelling
HACCP, prevention of food fraud



Sensory & consumer tests

Consumer and market tests
Sensory of food and non-food



Pilot production

Extrusion of food and feed, milling,





How DTI Food Technology can help your business

- Product development of insect food products
- Functionality of insect ingredients
 - Emulsion capacity, water-absorption, foam-stabilising ability
- Insect meal processing
 - Lipid extraction (pilot scale)
 - Protein extraction (pilot scale)
 - Extrusion (pilot scale)





7 methods of meal preparation

Overview of product abbreviations, insect and process.	
Abbreviation	Explanation
TM freeze-dried	Tenebrio molitor, freeze-dried
AD freeze-dried	Alphitobius diaperinus, freeze-dried
AD defatted	Alphitobius diaperinus, freeze-dried, defatted with diethyl ether, filtered and dried
AD enzymes	Alphitobius diaperinus, freeze-dried. Enzymes added to the diet.
AD extruded	Alphitobius diaperinus, extruded and dried (120 °C)
AD hydrolysed	Alphitobius diaperinus, grounded, mixed with water (2:1), hydrolysed with formic acid (pH 3.7) and freeze-dried
AD industrial-dried	Alphitobius diaperinus, dried at two temperature zones (160 °C and 120 °)
AD vacuum-dried	Alphitobius diaperinus, vacuum-dried (40 °C and 10 mbar)





Drying methods

- Freeze drying: Until water content was constant
- Defattening: Stirring flour with diethyl ether, settle, decant, repeat x 3 before drying flour
- Enzymes added to feed: Freeze dried flour, different enzymes added in attempt to achieve chitinase side effects, increasing solubility and availability of proteins
- Extruded and dried: Twin-screw extrudor, dried at 120°C





Drying methods

- Hydrolyzation: Mixed with water, hydrolyzed with formic acid before freeze drying
- Industrial drying: Two zones at 160°C and 120°C
- Vacuum drying: Dried at 40°C and 10 mbar
- All products ground to 1 mm prior to use them in rat studies





Results

- Drying methods or the addition of an enzyme mix had no larger effect on PDCAAS
- Freeze drying had the best protein quality (AD: 0.82, TM;0.76)
- Extrusion and defatting reduced protein quality slightly
- Vacuum drying and hydrolysis had even less quality





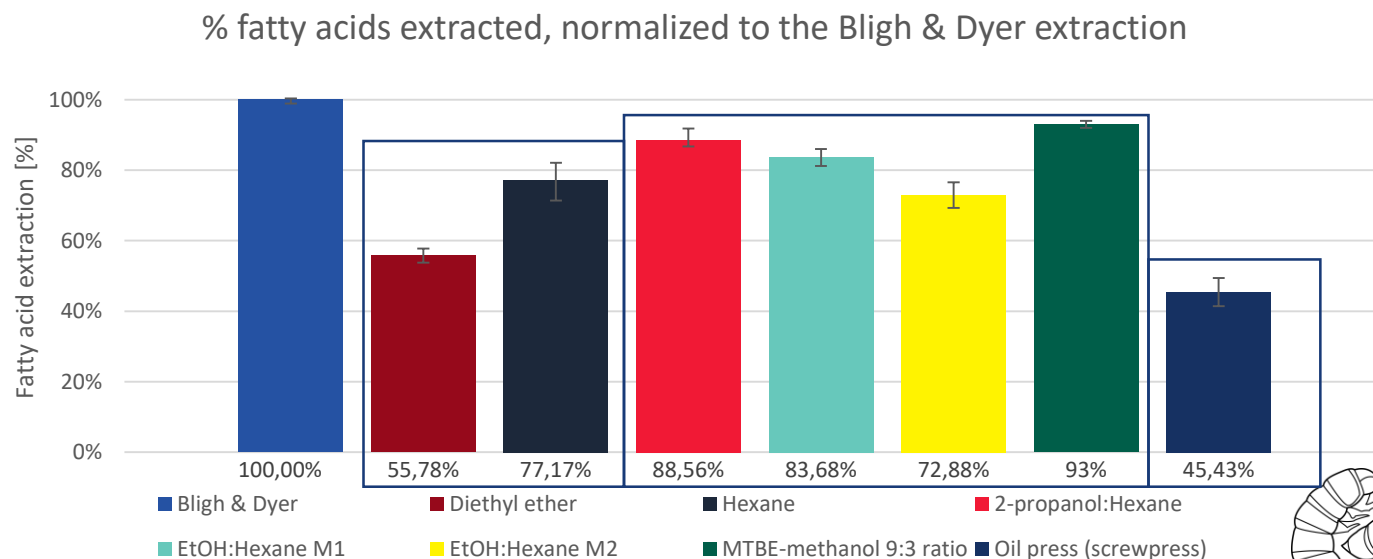
Defatting of Tenebrio Molitor

- Fat content → problems when grinding
 - Tends to create a greasy mass that clog up the grinder
- Possible solutions
 - Freezing to -80°C prior to grinding improve performance
 - Friction in grinder is still a problem
 - Dry ice as method – working, but expensive
 - Slowly decrease pore size in grinder and freeze between each step
 - Time consuming and still not efficient below 2 mm pore size



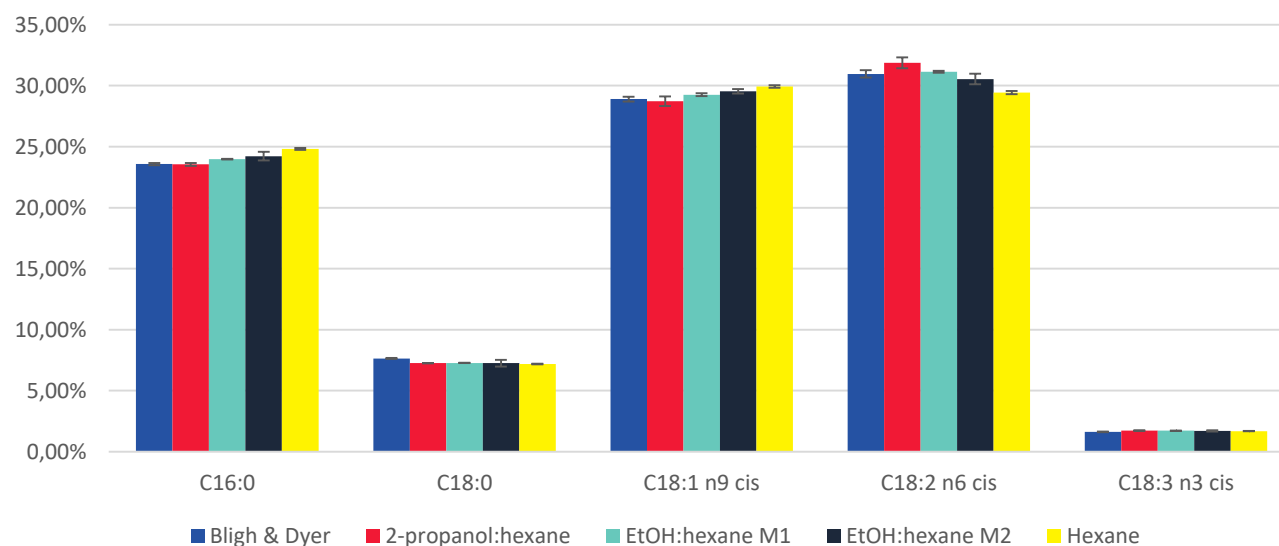
Different lipid extraction methods

- Single phase extraction
 - Diethyl ether
 - Hexane
- 2-phase extraction
 - 2-propanol – hexane
 - Ethanol – hexane
 - Bligh & Dyer
 - MTBE - methanol
- Mechanical extraction
 - Screw press with no temperature control



Fatty acid composition in extracts

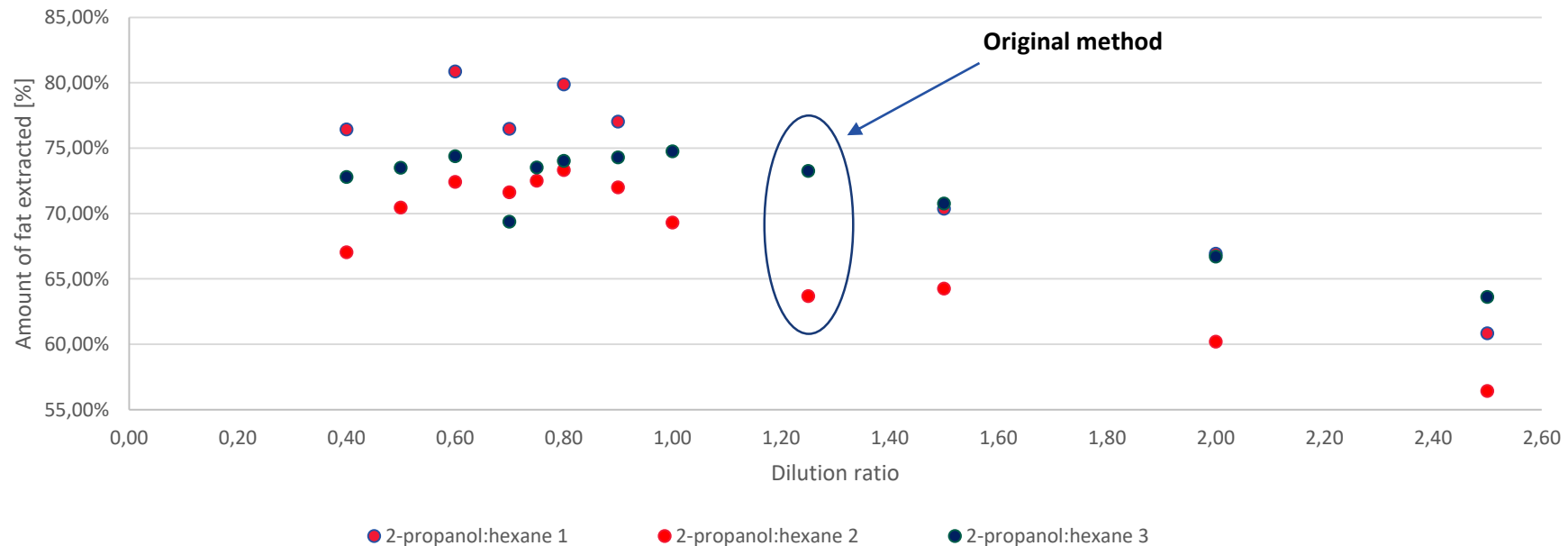
- GC-FID analysis
- No major difference in FA-composition
- <1% of total FA is not displayed
 - 31 identified from C14:0 to C21:5 n3 cis by ECL-values





Different tissue – different solvent ratio

- 2-propanol-hexane – an example





Advantages/disadvantages

	Screw press			1-phase extractions			2-phase extractions		
Pros	No use of solvents	Easy to scale		No drying required	Simpler than 2-phase extraction	Fewer chemicals used	Highest extraction levels	Less chemicals to evaporate	
Cons	High pressure and temperature may impact proteins	Lower output	Require drying prior to lipid extraction	Lower output	Solvents may denature proteins	More chemicals to evaporate	Higher workload to extract phases	Require optimization for each use	Solvents may denature proteins





Conclusion

- Drying techniques did not alter digestibility of proteins in rat studies, even though furosine damage was observed
- Several lipid extraction methods have been applied to *tenebrio molitor*
 - Total amount of lipids extracted vary from method to method
 - Fatty acid composition does not change
 - Most methods are developed for specific tissue and may be optimized





Future works

- Polishing of the oil
- Investigating protein digestibility after different lipid extraction methods
- Optimize mechanical extraction to give higher output



Questions

- Contact details:
 - +45 7220 3558
 - simh@dti.dk

