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Teresa Witczak, Mariusz Witczak, Anna Stępień, Agata Bednarz, Mirosław Grzesik

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3 Teresa Witczak^{*}, Mariusz Witczak, Anna Stępień, Agata Bednarz, Mirosław Grzesik

Department of Engineering and Machinery for Food Industry, University of Agriculture in
Krakow, Balicka 122, 30-149 Krakow, Poland

*Corresponding author: Tel./Fax: +48 12 6624762. *E-mail address*: t.witczak@ur.krakow.pl
(T. Witczak).

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12 ABSTRACT

In the present work sState diagrams were established for the candied orange peel obtained by 13 saturation with the sucrose or glucose-fructose syrup. The dDifferential scanning calorimetry 14 was used to determine the freezing points and glass transition temperatures in order to 15 generate freezing curve and glass transition curve. Curves were modelled by the Chen and 16 Gordon-Taylor equations. plot the freezing curve (Chen equation) and glass transition curve 17 (Gordon-Taylor equation) as well as to establish parameters corresponding to the maximal 18 freeze concentration (T_m', T_g', and X_s'). Maximal freeze concentration parameters The (X_w', 19 T_m' and T_g') values were determined from the state diagrams were from in the 0.185 to 0.218 20 kg water/kg sample; from -36.9 to -34.8°C; and from - 54.6 to -53.3°C range., respectively. 21 They aAll values depended on the individual sugar (glucose, fructose, sucrose, and maltose) 22 content. in the products examined. The results obtained for the oOrange peel candied with 23 100% sucrose syrup showed that the glass transition curve can be used to predict a 24 phenomenon of sugar crystallization associated with an increase in moisture content in when 25 the product moisture content increases. The dependence found-between the T_g value and 26 moisture content can be used to control the transformations occurring during storage of the 27 products containing amorphous sugars. The glucose-fructose syrup applied during candying 28 (already at 30% proportion) had reduced completely the prevented sucrose recrystallization. 29

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Keywords: Candied orange peel, State diagram, Freezing curve, Glass transition, Freezable
 water

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34 **1. Introduction**

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