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Characterization of food additive-potato starch complexes by FTIR and X-ray diffraction

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Abstract

Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) and X-ray diffraction (XRD) techniques were used to

study the effect of four food additives, agar, alginate, lecithin and glycerol, at three different

concentrations, 0.5, 1 and 1.5%, on the molecular structure of potato puree prepared from commercial

potato powder. Vibrational spectra revealed that the amylose-amylopectin skeleton present in the raw

potato starch was missing in the potato powder but could be fully recovered upon water addition when the

potato puree was prepared. FTIR peaks corresponding to water were clearly present in the potato powder,

indicating the important structural role of water molecules in the recovery of the initial molecular

conformation.

None of the studied puree samples presented a crystalline structure or strong internal order. A comparison

of the FTIR and XRD results revealed that the additives exerted some effects, mainly on the long-range

order of the starch structure via interacting with and changing -OH and hydrogen bond interactions.

Keywords: X-ray diffraction, FTIR, structural properties, Starch, Food additives

1. Introduction

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