

Maximizing Success With High-Potency Sweeteners

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Maximizing Success With HPS

- Assessing prototypes fairly
- Sweetener selection
- How much to use
- Dealing with defects

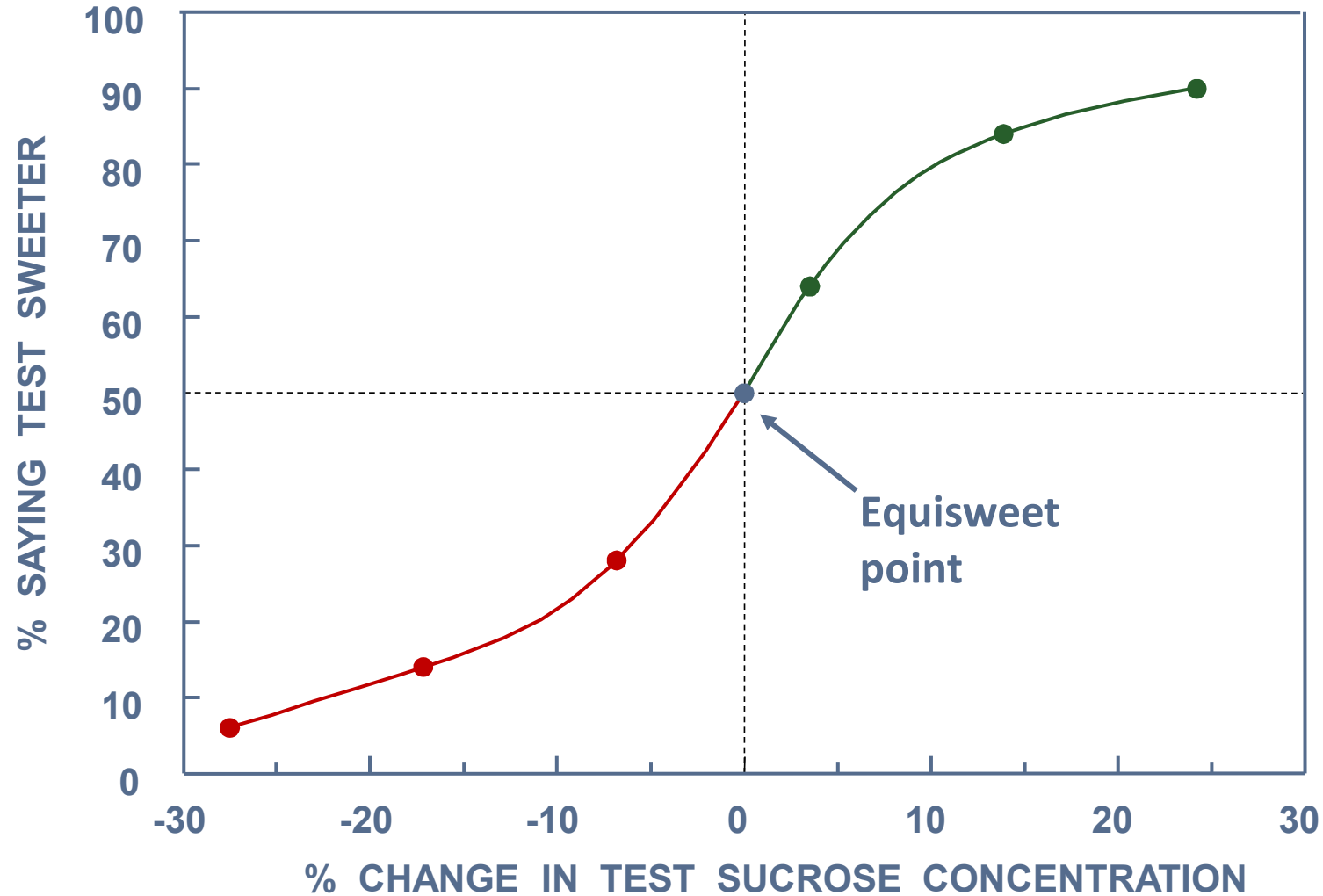


Assessing prototypes fairly

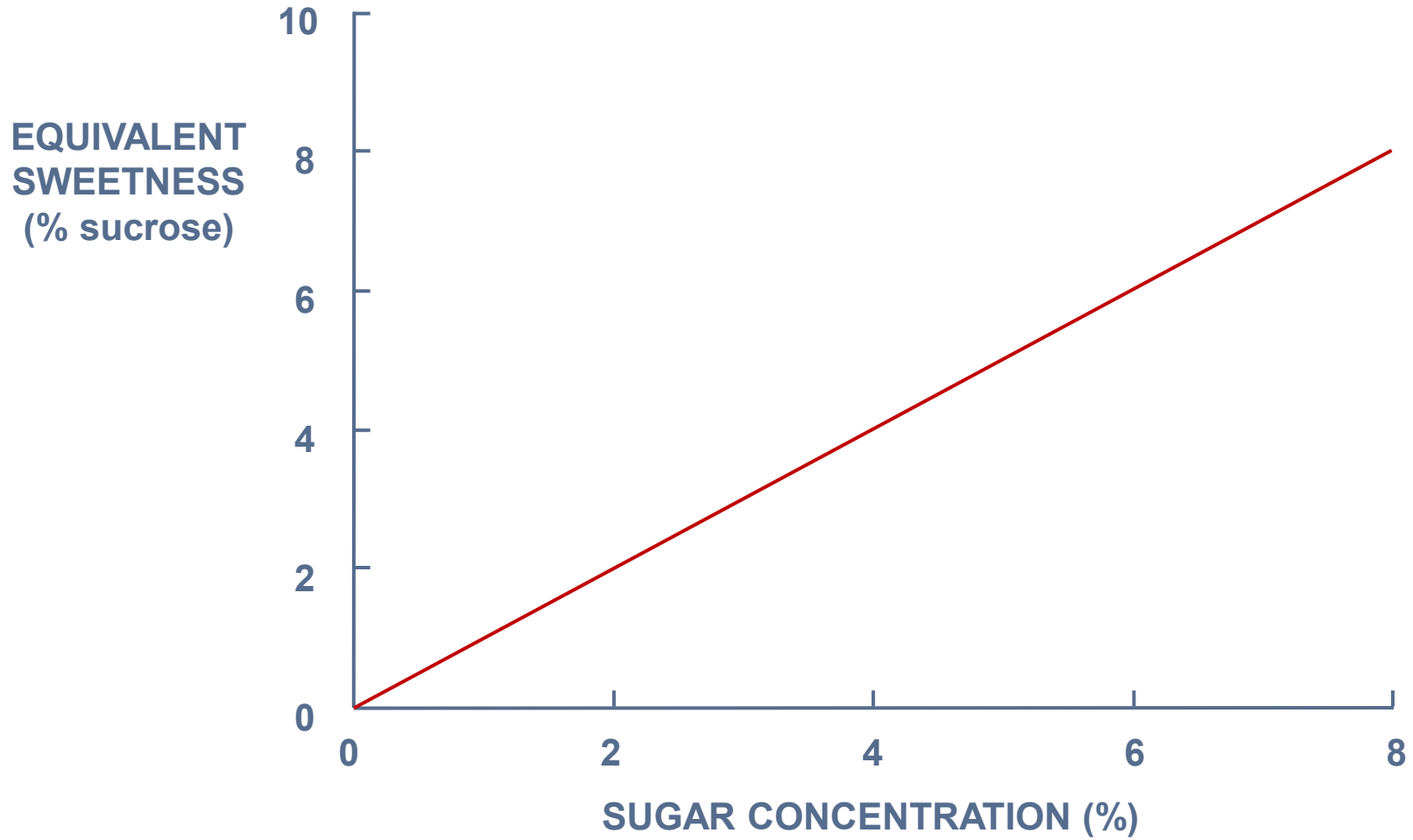
- Human variability
- Realistic sample size



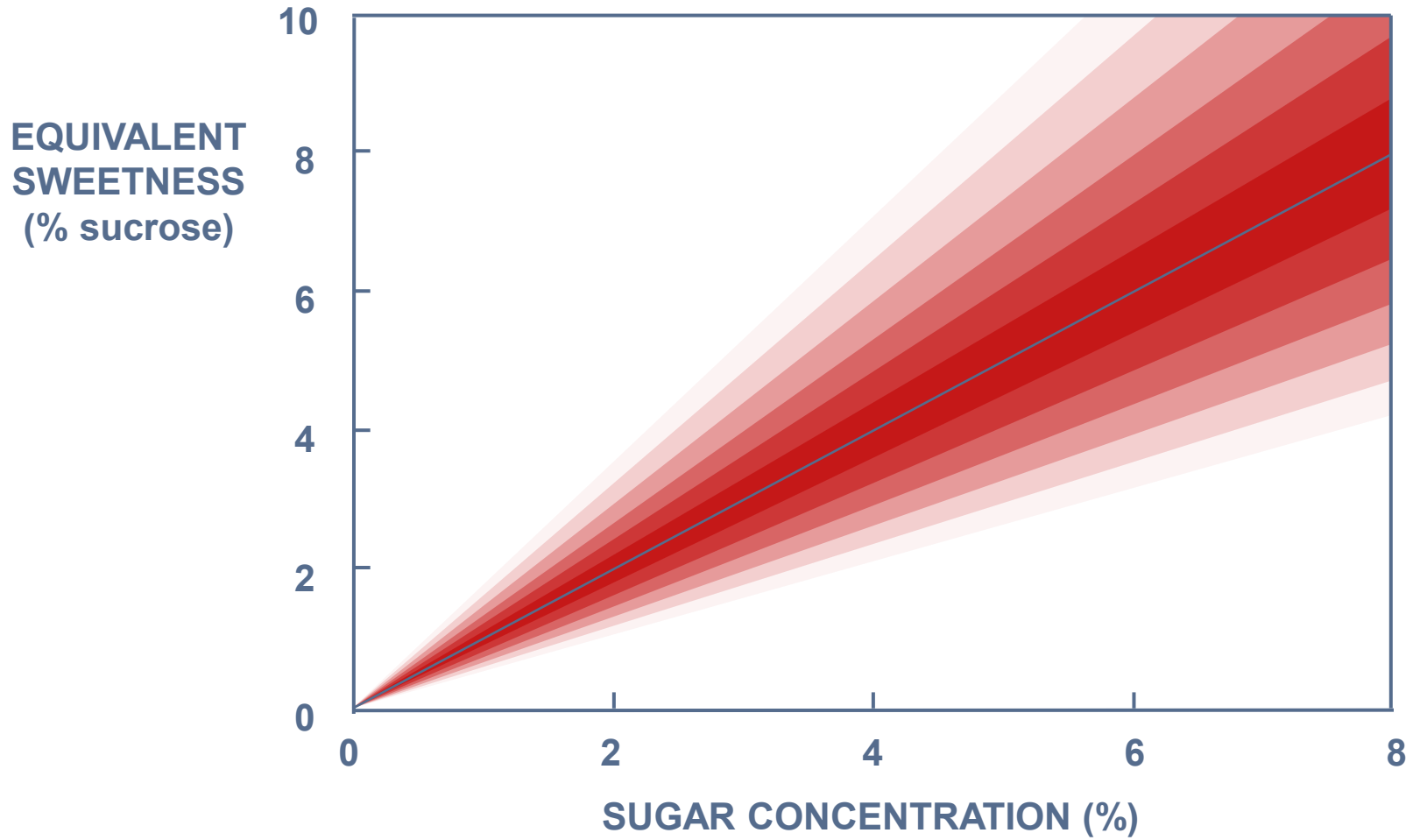
Which is sweeter, a fixed concentration of sugar or a test solution?



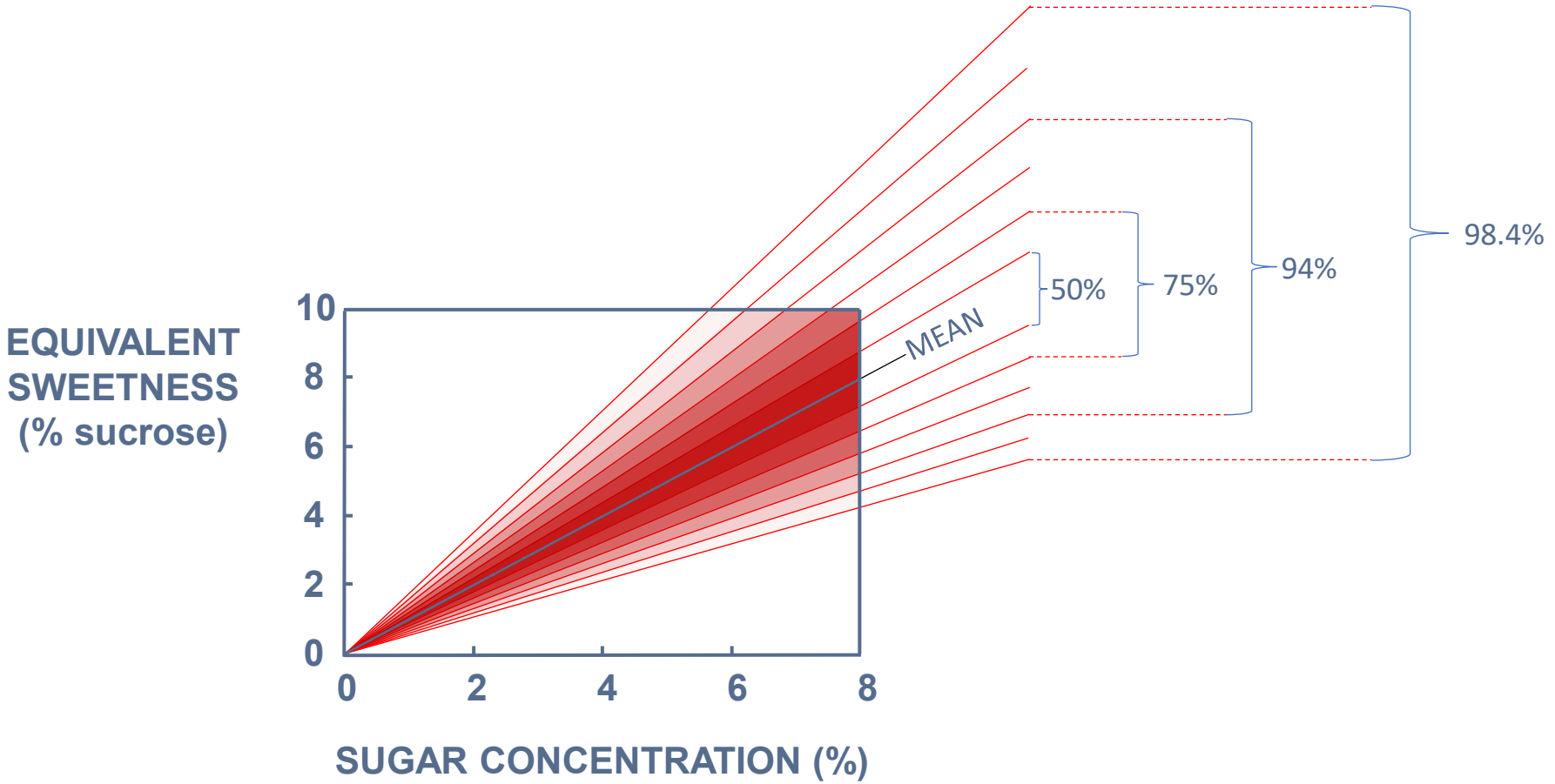
Concentration-response of sucrose (text book)



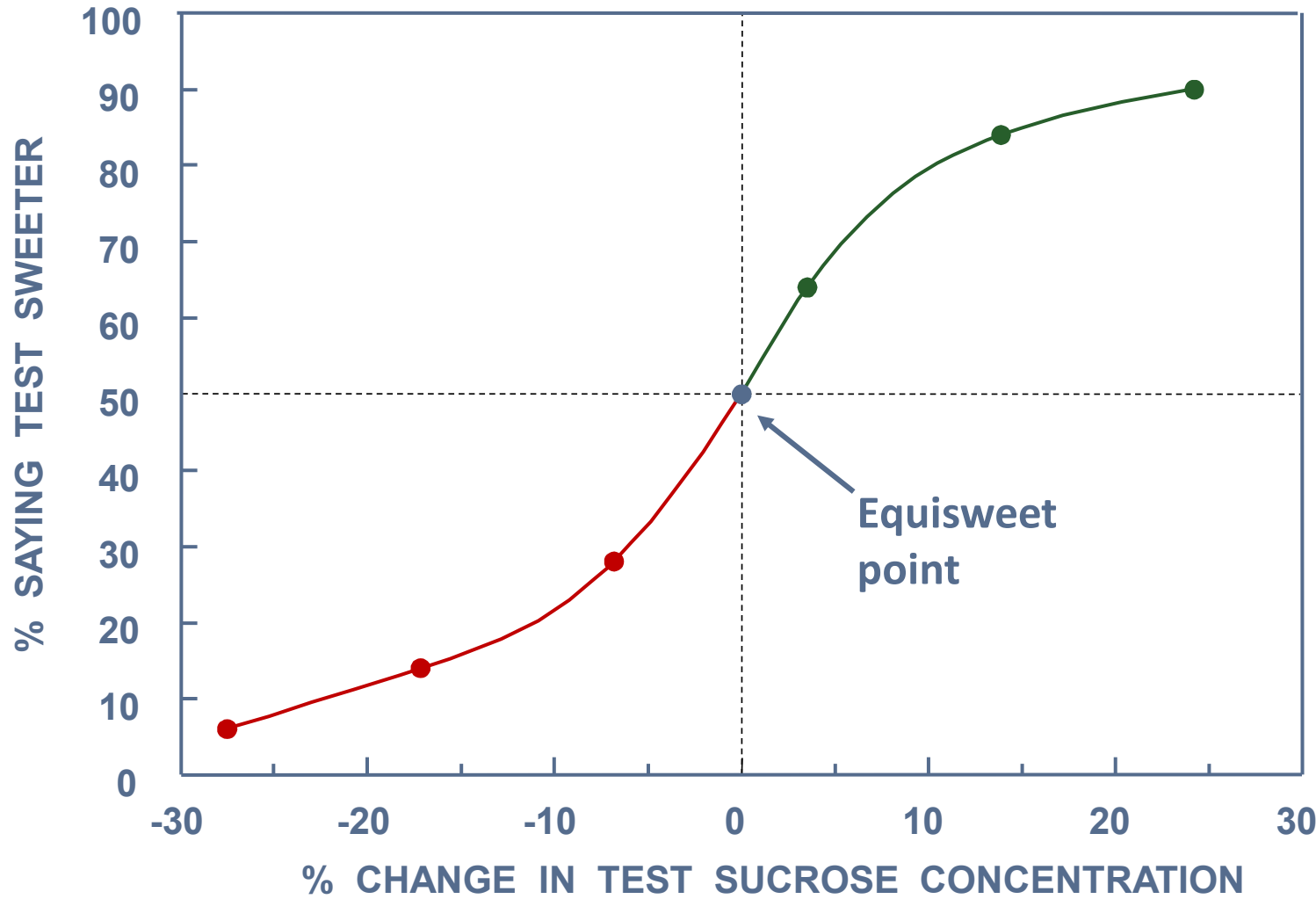
Concentration-response of sucrose (reality)



Concentration-response of sucrose (reality)



Where is your product developer on this curve?

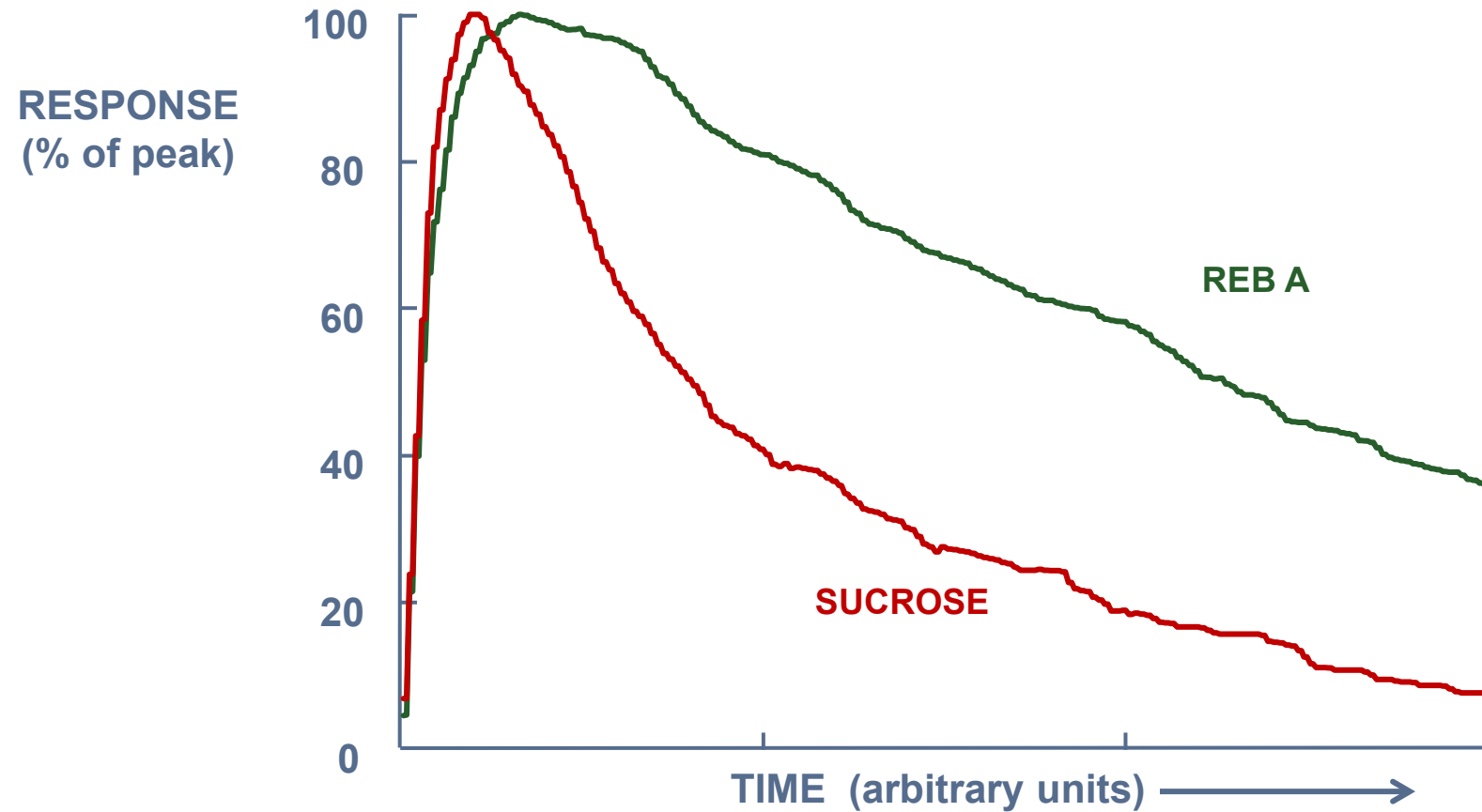


Assessing prototypes fairly

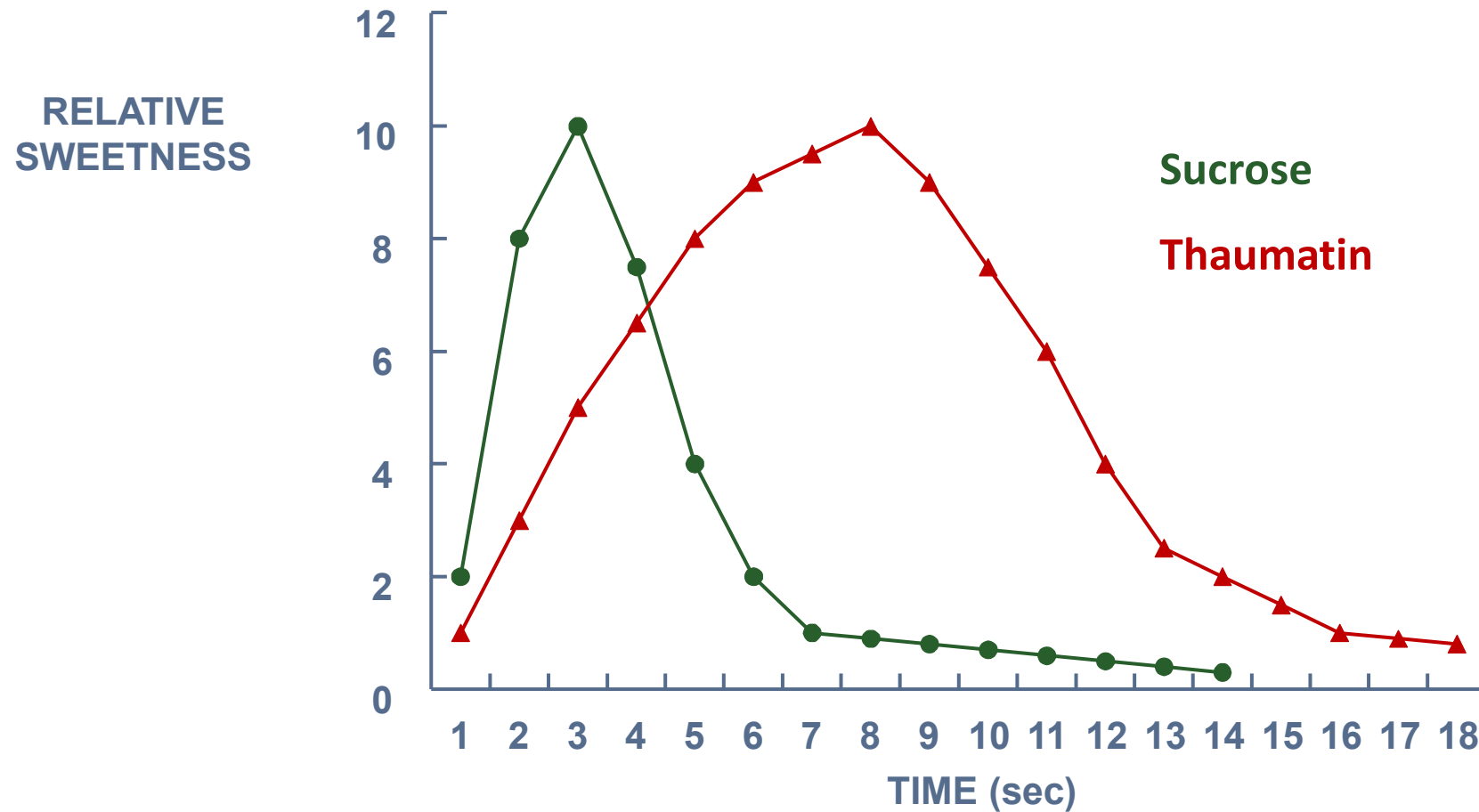
- **Human variability**
Properly constituted panels, not a few individuals
- **Realistic sample size**



HPS typically slower onset than sucrose



Slow onset can be extreme



Assessing prototypes fairly

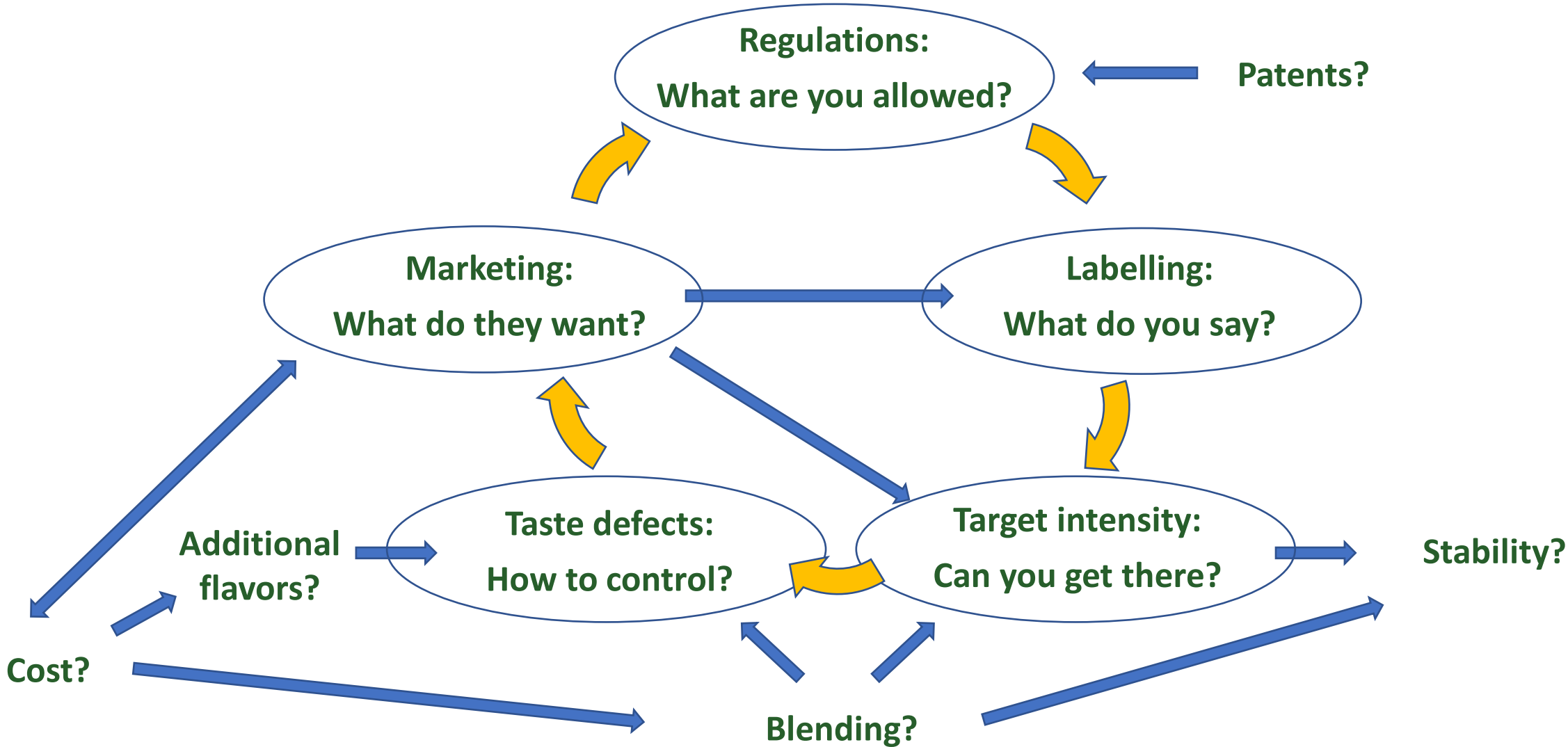
- **Human variability**
Properly constituted panels, not a few individuals
- **Realistic sample size**
Significant volume, not just a sip



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- How much to use
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Sweetener selection

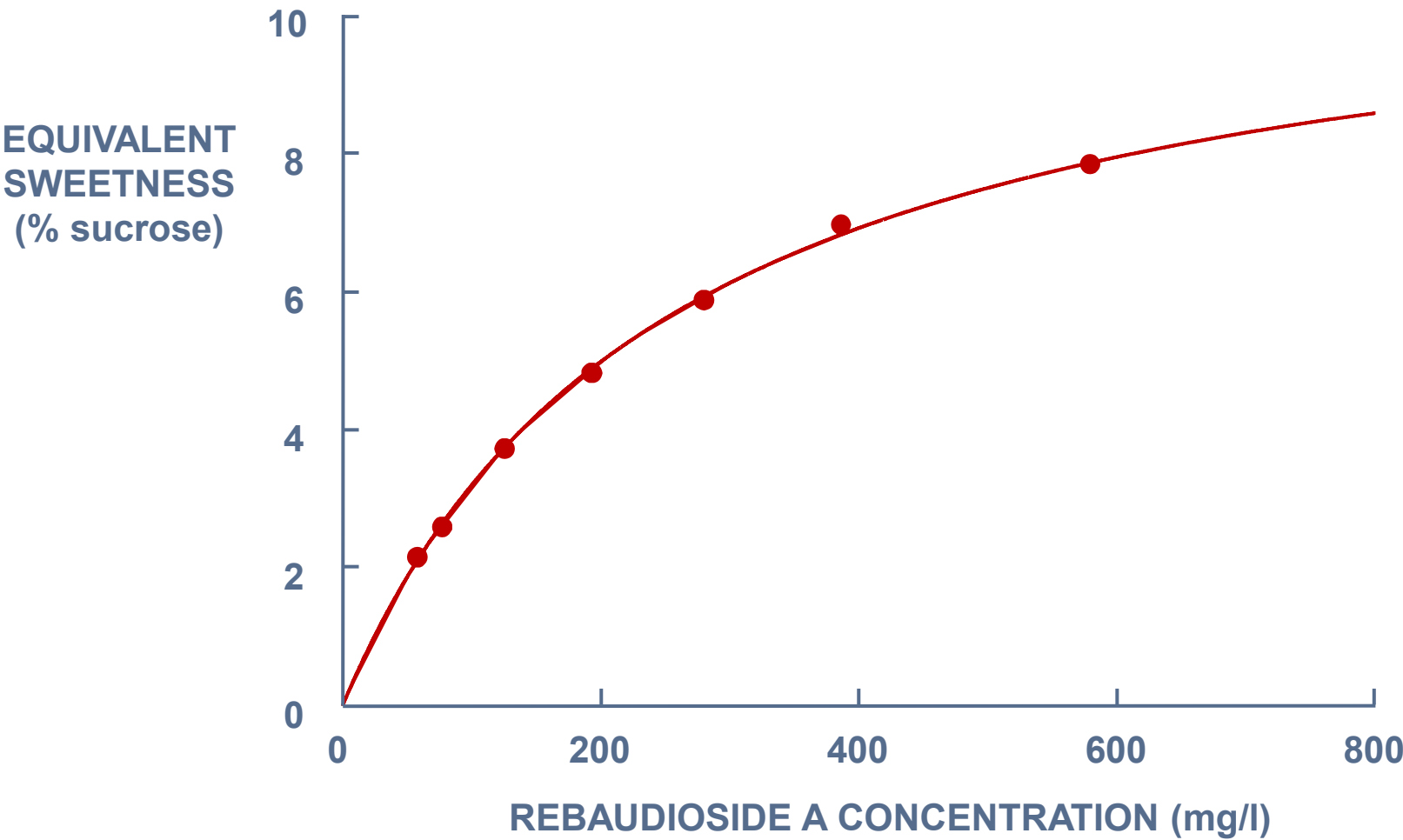


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How much to use

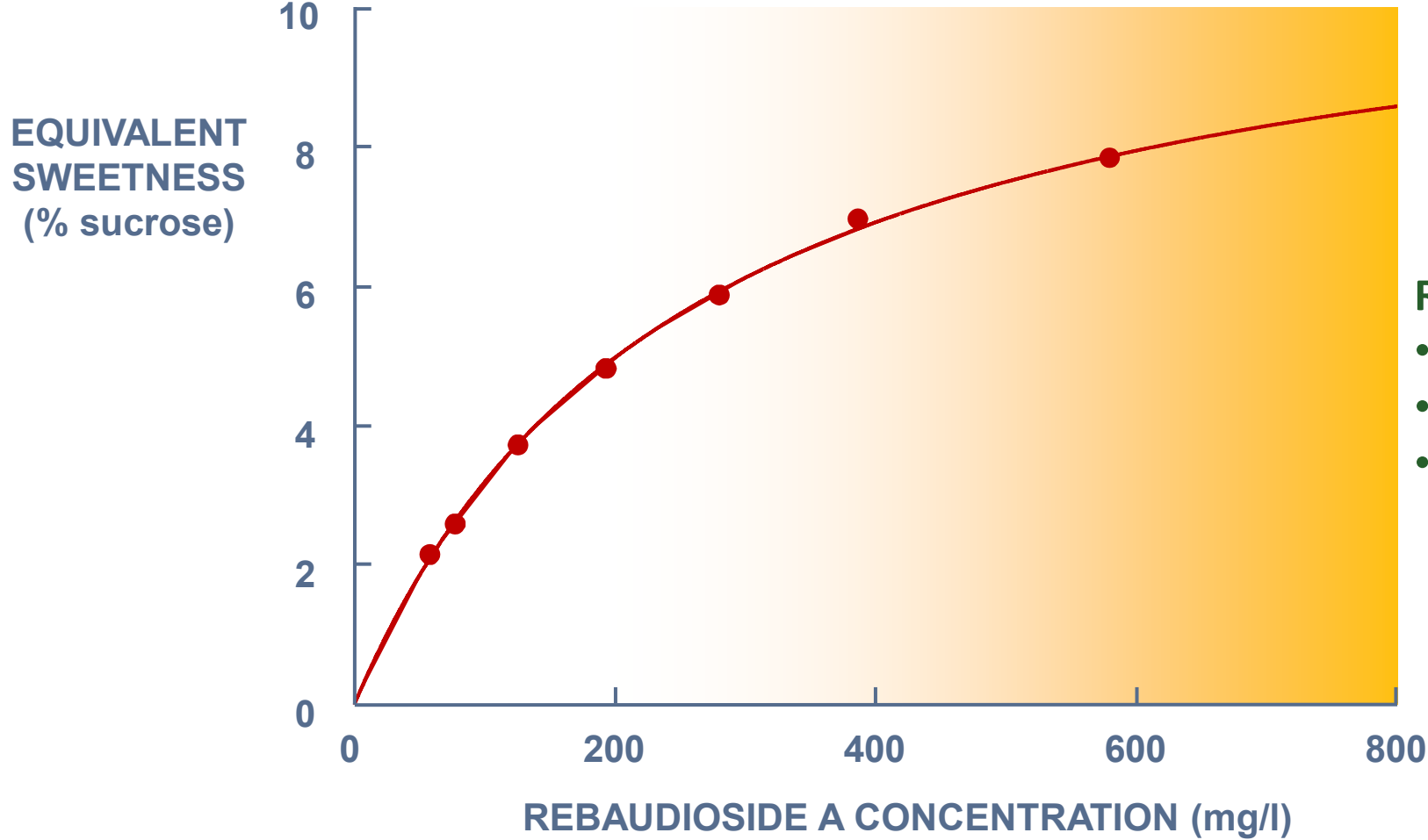
Concentration–response of typical HPS: rebaudioside A



Source: Fry, Yurttas & Biermann, 2011, *J. Food Sci.*, 76(9):545-8

How much to use

Concentration–response of typical HPS: rebaudioside A

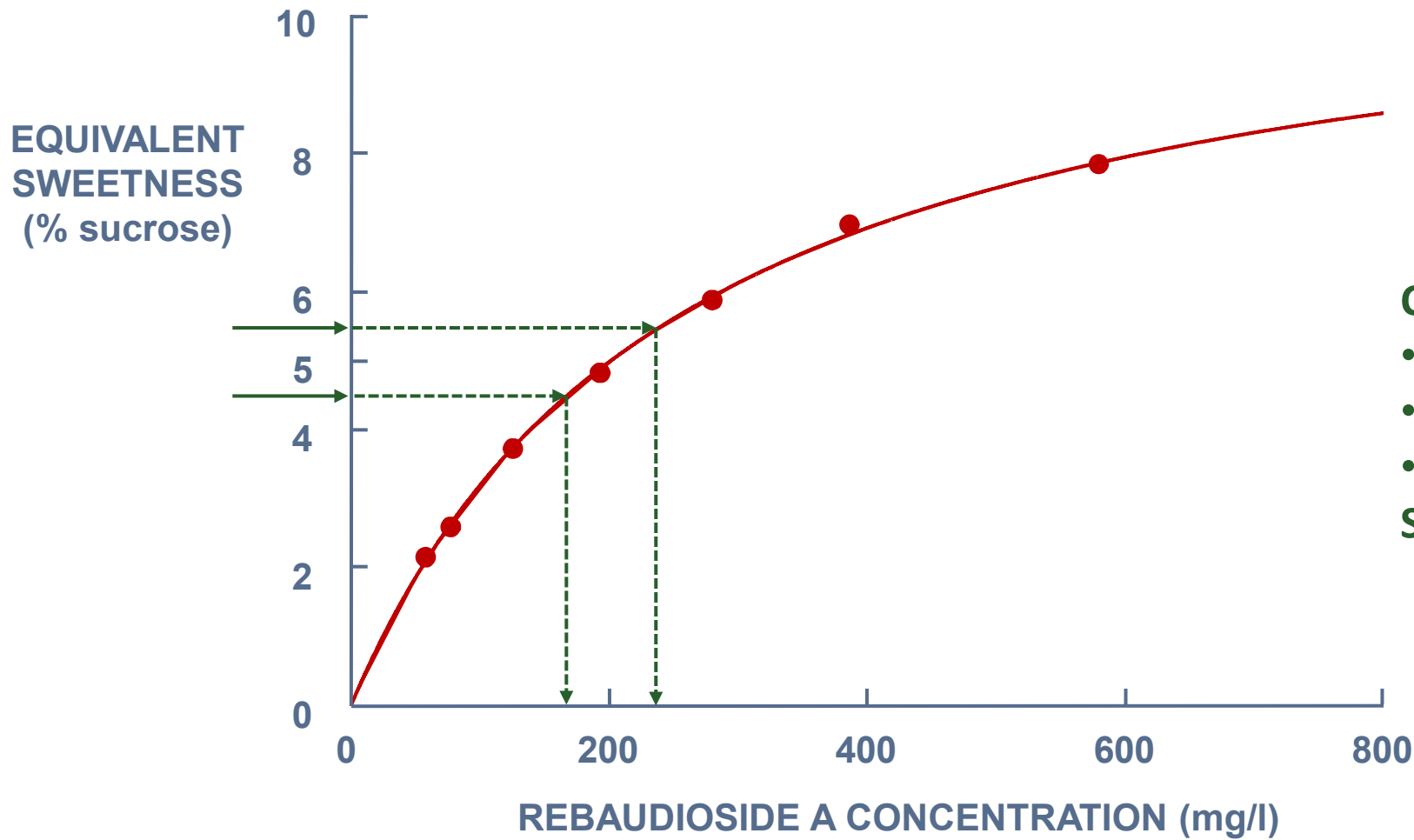


Reasons to avoid high concentrations:-

- low potency, least cost effective
- greater risk of unwanted side-tastes
- may not be legal!

How much to use

Concentration–response of typical HPS: rebaudioside A



C-R only a guide:-

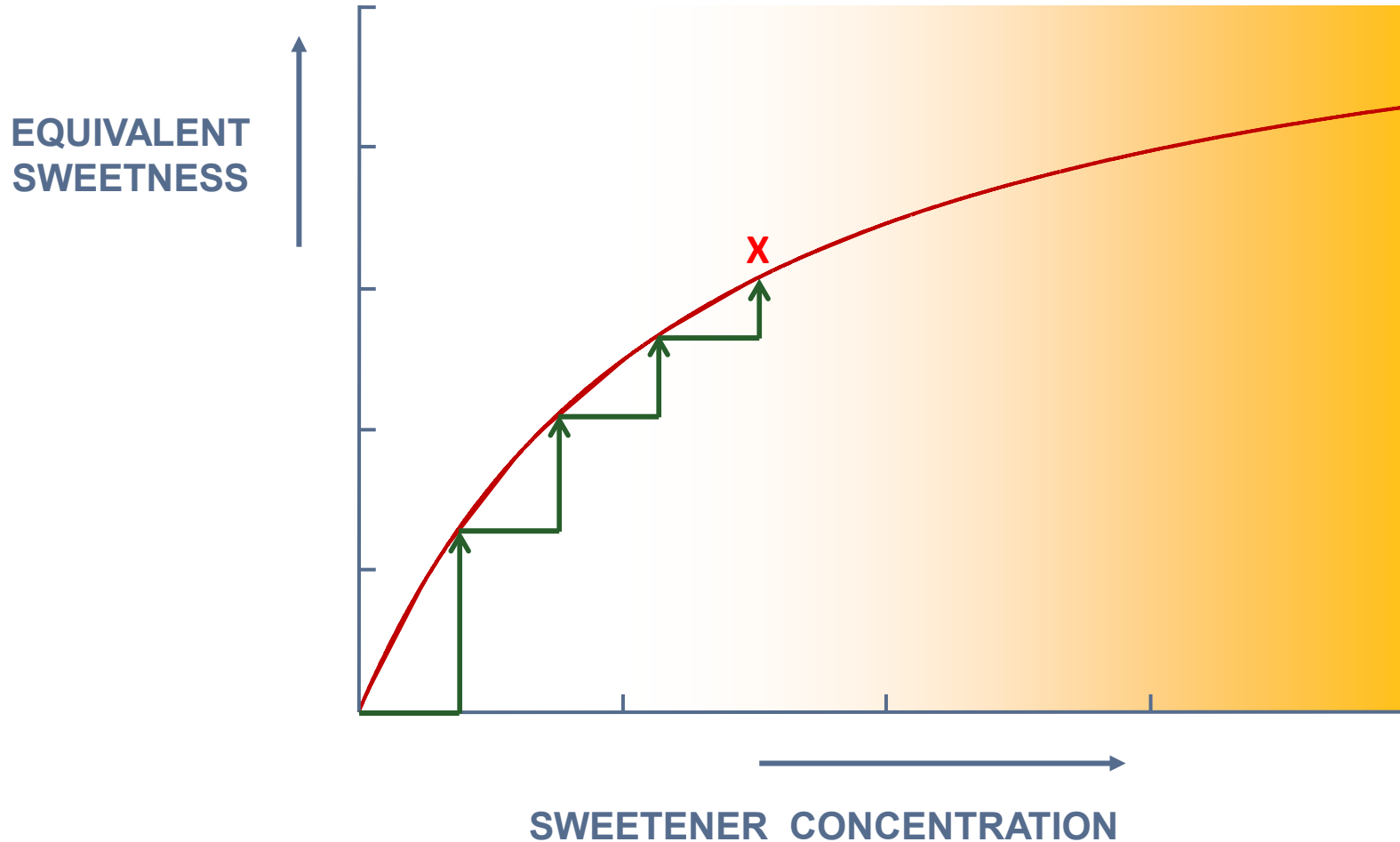
- usually in water
- pH & temperature can affect potency
- original data may not be very good

Solution: bracket target intensity

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Unwanted side tastes:-

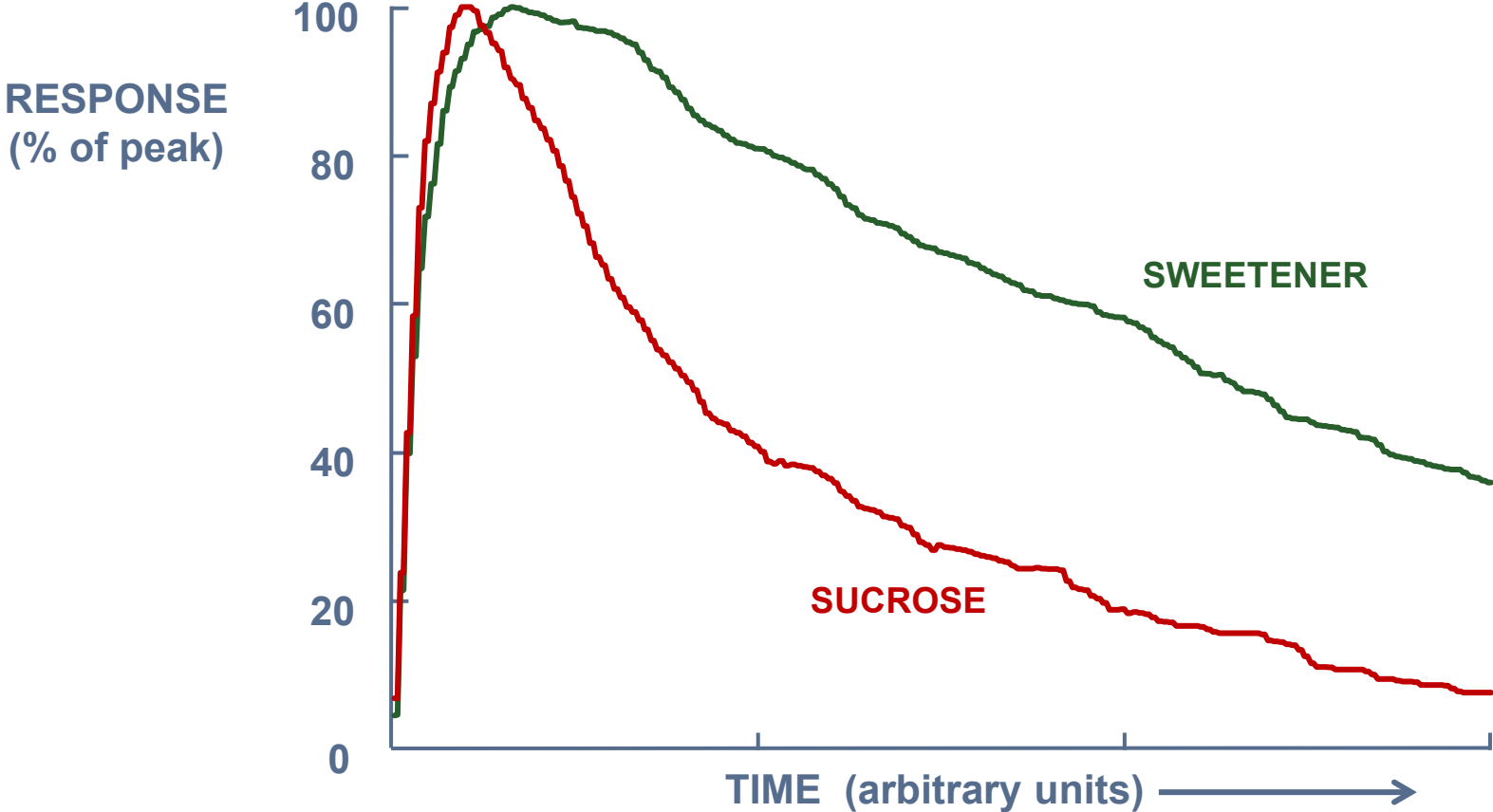
- often bitter, licorice, but also others e.g. fruity (monk fruit)
- more prevalent at higher concentrations

Solutions:-

- build sweetness stepwise
- blended sweetener systems e.g. two HPS each below side taste threshold
- “blockers” e.g. sugar cane distillate

Dealing with defects

SLOW ONSET, LINGER



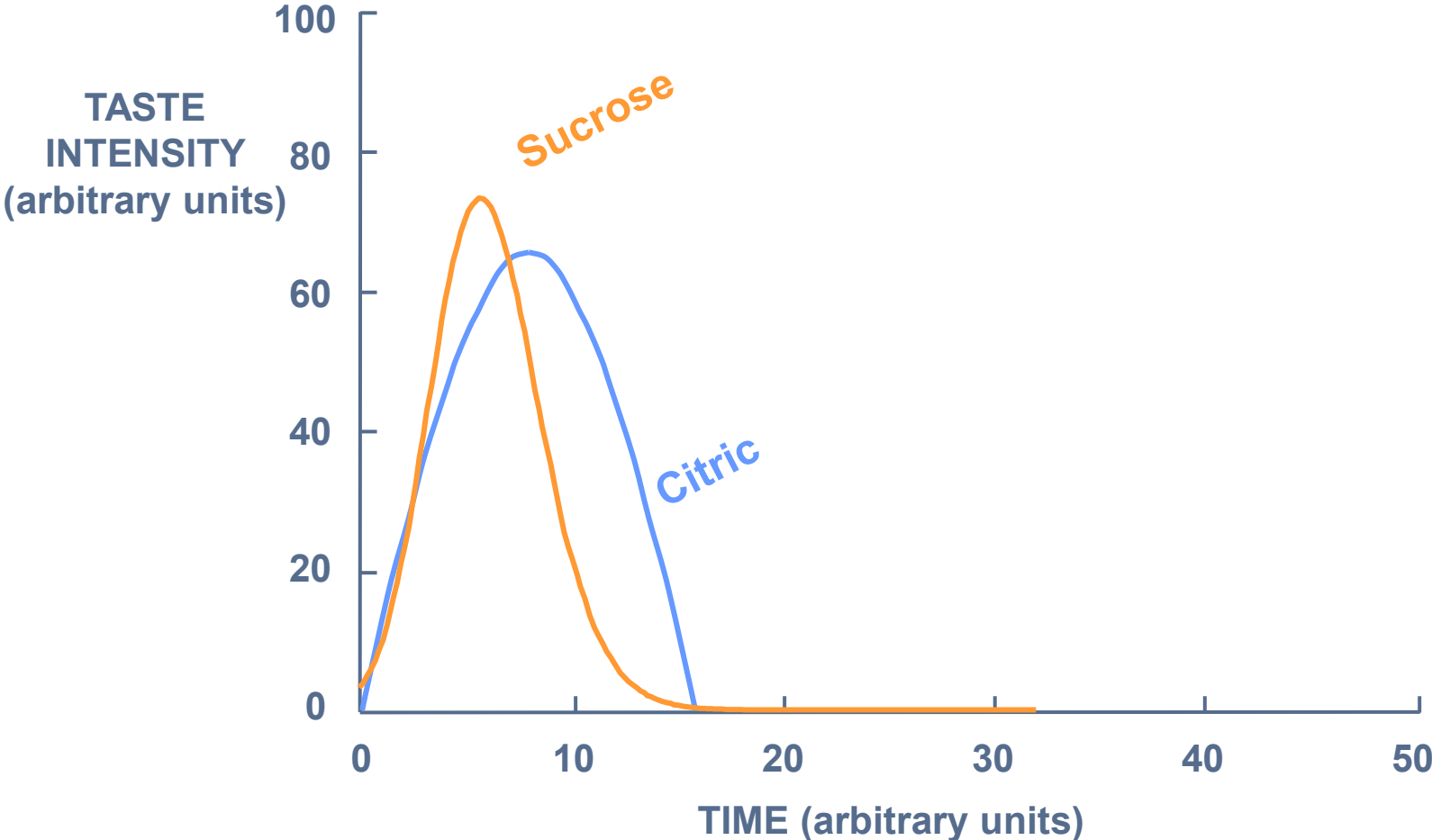
Poor dynamics:-

- most HPS different from sugar
- delayed peak and sweet linger common

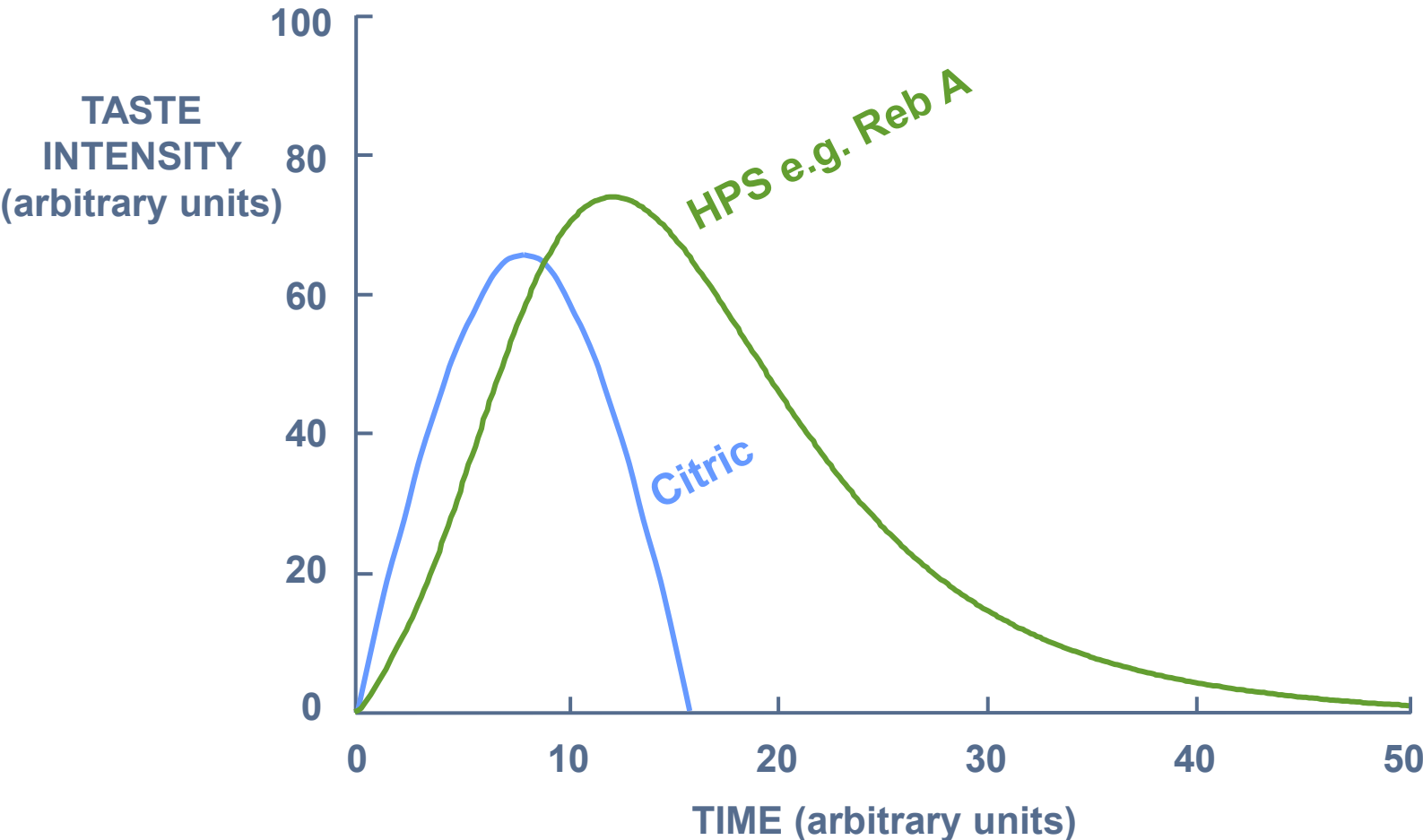
Solutions:-

- blend with fast onset HPS (best are synthetic: saccharin & acesulfame-K, but GSG can help)
- match sweet/sour profile

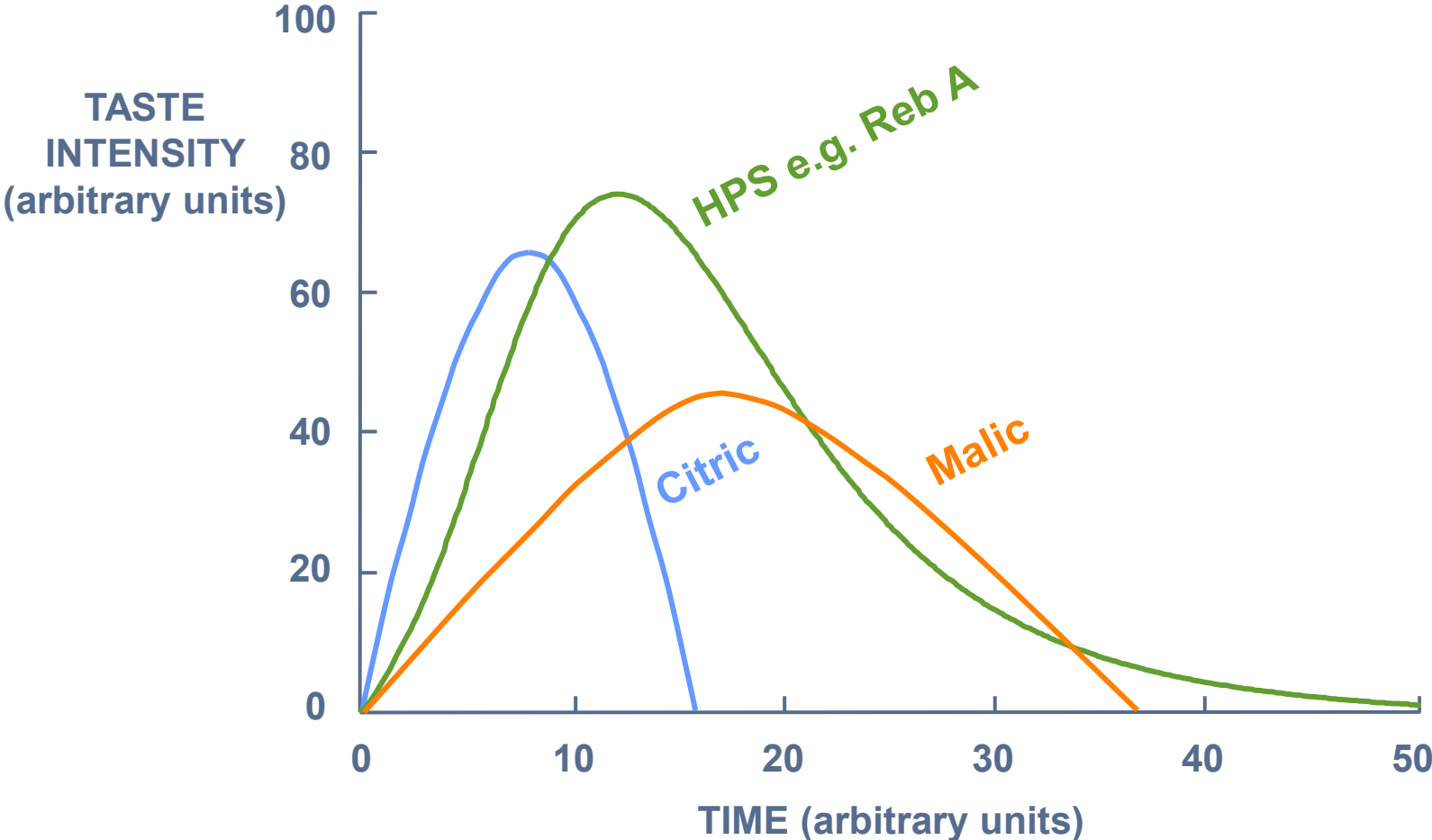
Matching sweet & sour



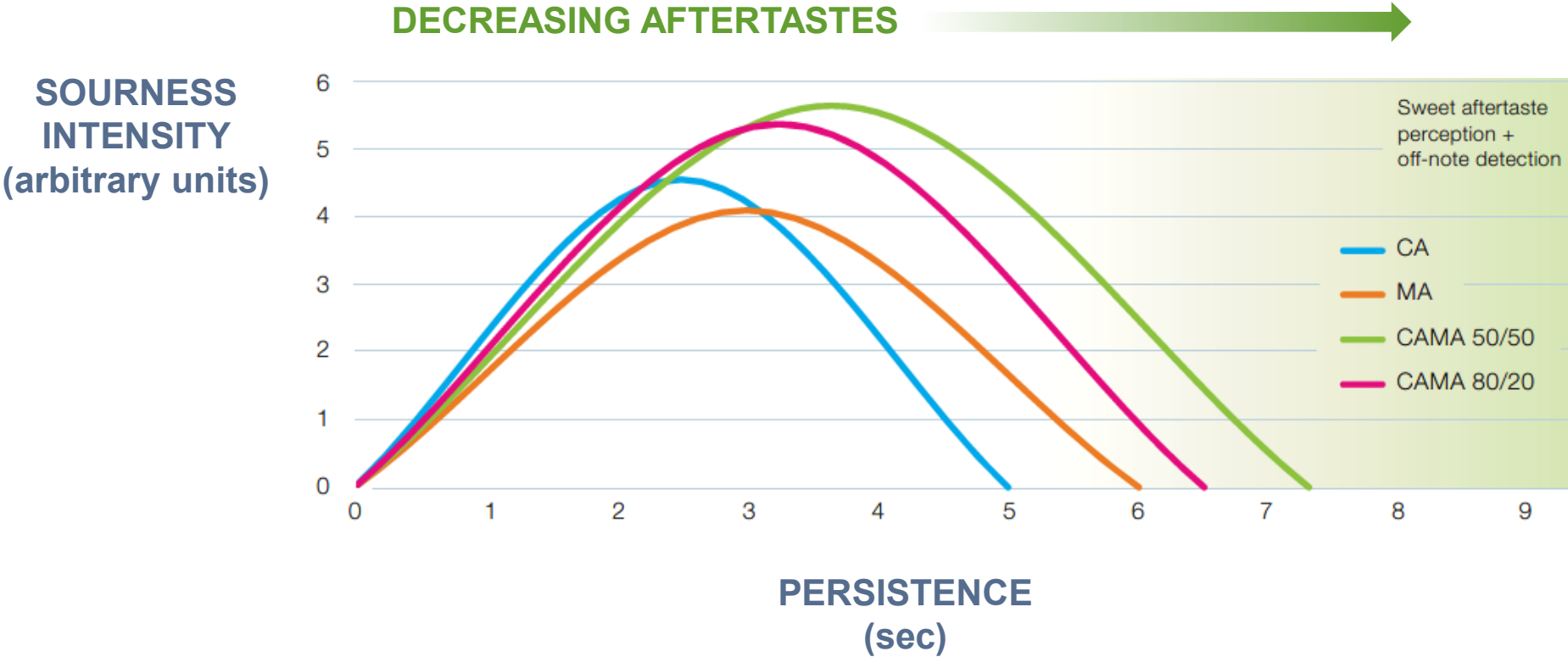
Matching sweet & sour



Matching sweet & sour

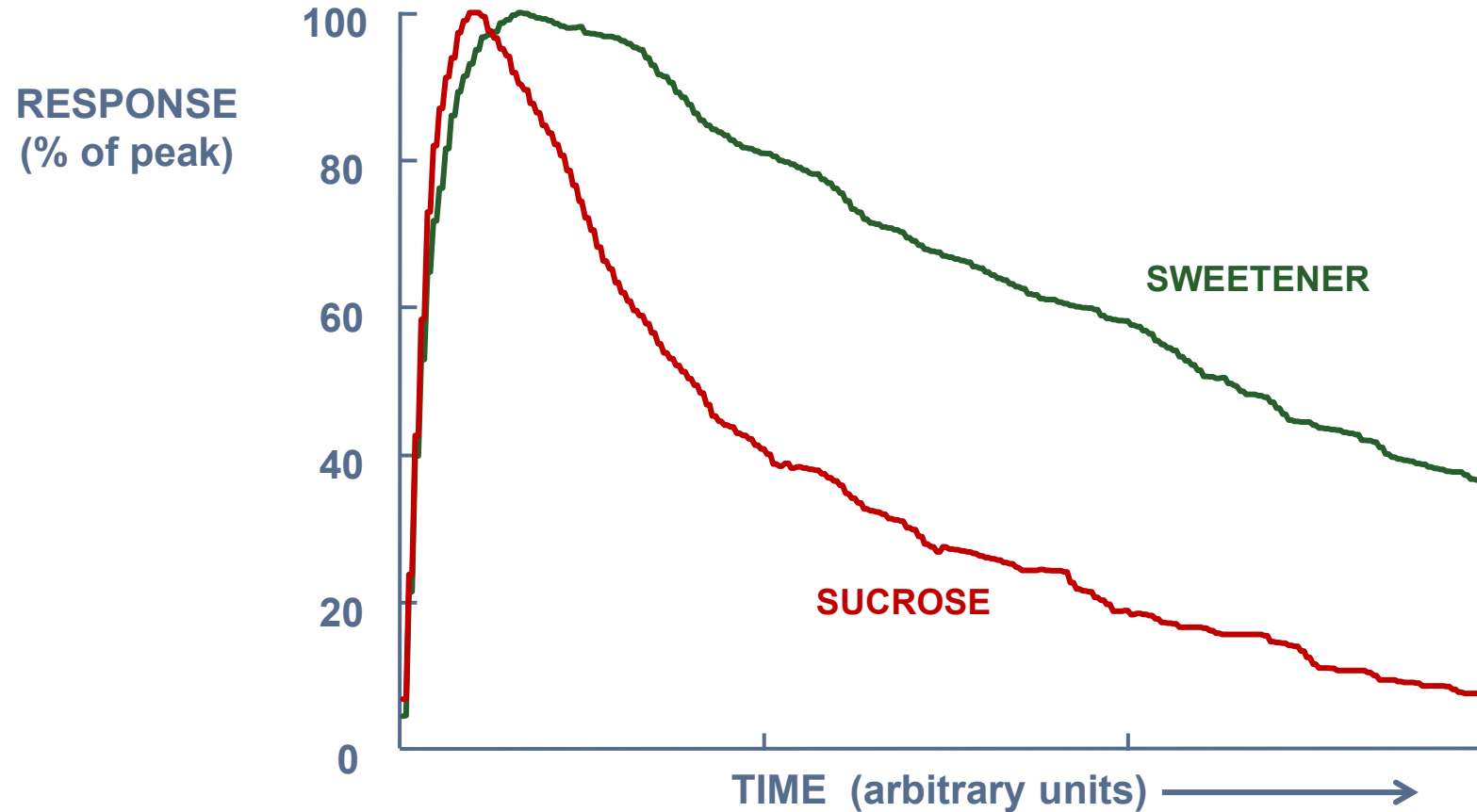


Matching sweet & sour Dynamics of citric acid (CA), malic acid (MA) & blends



Dealing with defects

SLOW ONSET, LINGER



Poor dynamics:-

- most HPS different from sugar
- delayed peak and sweet linger common

Solutions:-

- blend with fast onset HPS (best are synthetic: saccharin & acesulfame-K, but GSG can help)
- match sweet/sour profile
- mineral additions Ca^{++} , Mg^{++} , K^{+}
- solutes to add osmotic pressure

Maximizing Success With HPS

Human variability & panels
Realistic sample size

- Assessing prototypes fairly
- Sweetener selection
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Complex interaction

C/R curve key
Avoid high concentrations
Bracketing

Counter side tastes:
Stepwise build
Blend sweeteners
Blockers

Counter poor dynamics:
Blend sweeteners
Sweet/sour profile
Mineral additions
Solutes

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