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Chewing mechanisms in the elderly investigated using Finite Element Modelling (FEM) for two soft cereal foods

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Chewing: a major transformation process



- Complex mechanisms: teeth, tongue, saliva involved!
- De-structuring , particle size reduction
- From mechanical point of view:
- Compressive forces
- Deformation, damage → failure



?

Chewing

- In-mouth processing & transformation
- First step of the eating & digestion process
- Flavor & aroma release
- Perception, sensory pleasure

Importance of the mechanical behavior of the food!



Soft cereal foods

- Cellular solids
- Ductile behavior
- Structure properties
- Stress vs Strain response



Understand chewing mechanisms as a tool to develop optimized foods

Aim of the study & methodology

Aim: Predict the mechanical behavior of two ductile cereal foods under compression at high strain levels using FEM

Experimental
data acquisition



Model
Implementation



Model Validation

- Sponge-cake & Brioche
- Mechanical behavior: uniaxial compression
- 3D Structure: X-Ray tomography (ESRF)

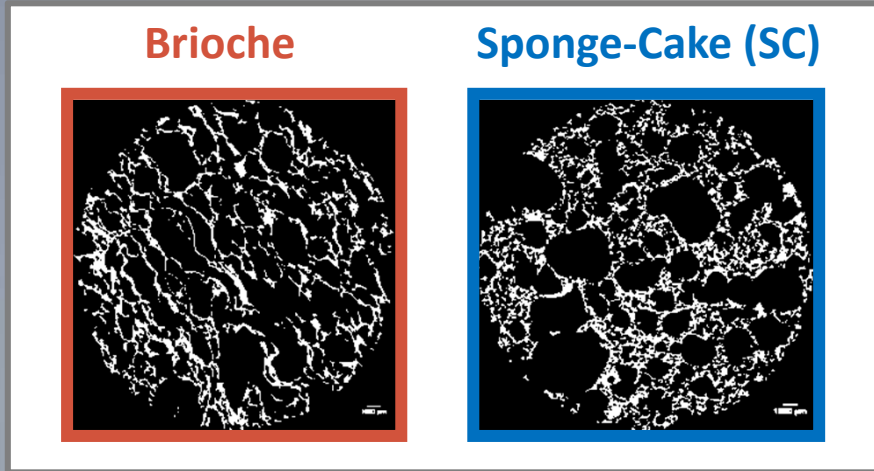
- **COMSOL® Multiphysics v. 5.3a**
- **Structural mechanics module**
- **Geometry building**
- **Meshing**
- **Constitutive laws + stiffening term**

(Guessasma & Nouri, 2015)

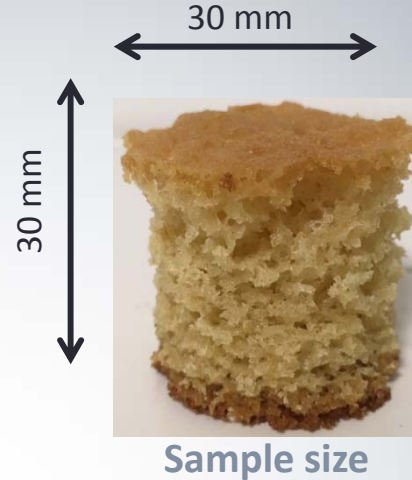
- **Calculation**

- Compare model vs. experimental results
- Optimization: Parametric sweep to find best model parameters

Structure (X-Ray Tomography)



Mechanical test



Results: Stress vs Strain response

Density and water content

WC (%)

30 ± 2^a

28 ± 3^a

$\rho(\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3})$

0.33 ± 0.02^a

0.21 ± 0.02^b

Granulometry

Cell $D_{50} (\mu\text{m})$

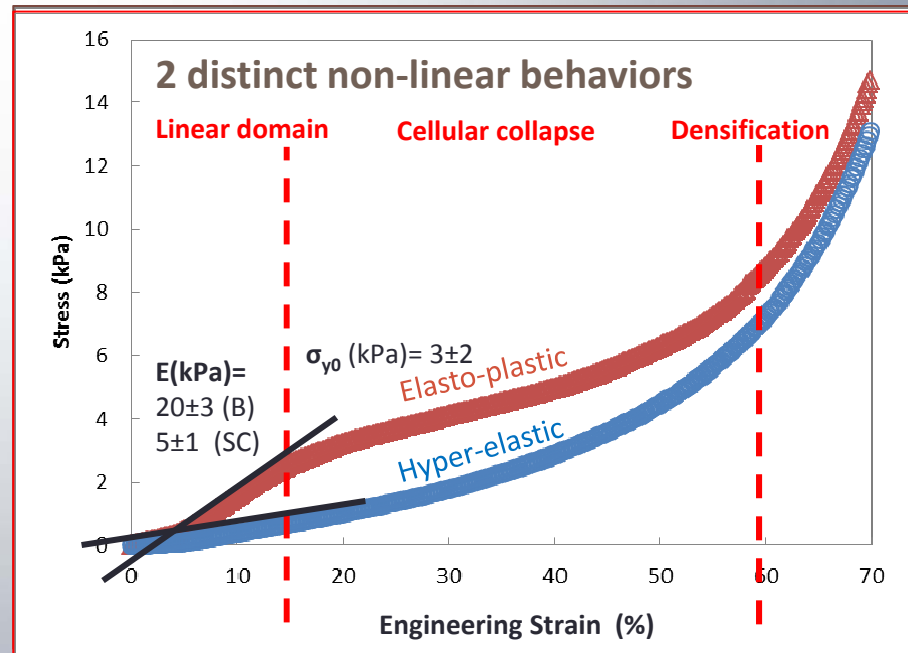
418 ± 79^a

305 ± 14^a

Wall $D_{50} (\mu\text{m})$

101 ± 1^a

73 ± 3^b



Model Implementation

Geometry building

- Based on realistic dimensions
- **Two types of geometries: cylinder and unit cell**
- Cylinder is used to approach the large strain behavior
- **Unit cell takes porosity into account** but is restrained to linear domain due to contact non-linearity

Meshing

- **Tetrahedral elements**
- Number of elements: 2557 domain elements and 508 boundary elements

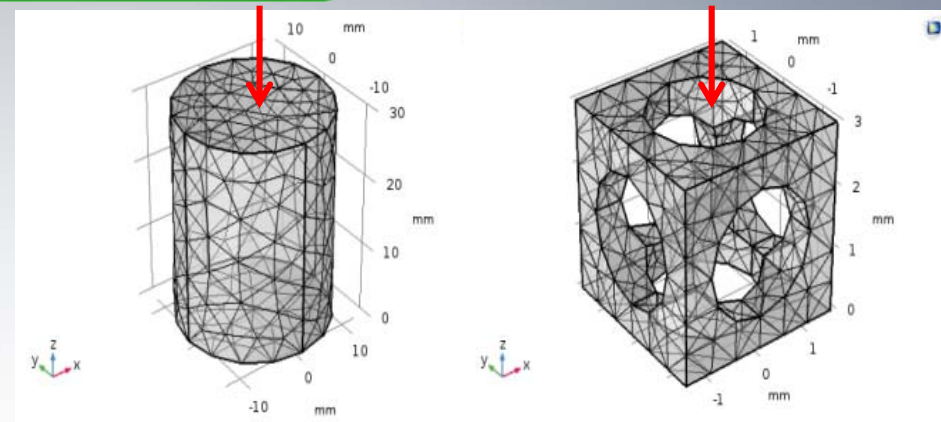
Constitutive laws

- **Elasticity + Stiffening term** (Guessasma & Nouri, 2015)

$$E = E_0 + E_D \times \left(\frac{1 - \exp\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{100}\right)}{1 - \exp(1)} \right)^d$$

- **Plasticity (Voce's hardening rule)**

$$\sigma_Y = \sigma_{Y0} + \sigma_S (1 - \exp[-\beta \varepsilon_p])$$



Homogenized material

Unit cell

Boundary conditions

- **Boundary loading & fixed constraint in z direction**

Where:

E_0 = Young modulus

E_D = Densification modulus

d = Stiffening coefficient

σ_{Y0} = Yield stress

σ_S = Saturation flow stress

β = Saturation exponent

ε_p = Plasticity Strain

Calculation Stationary solver: ε auxiliary sweep 1 to 89 w/ step of 2

Model Validation

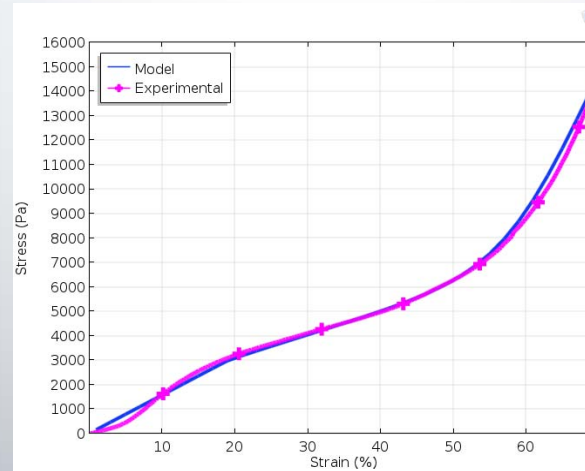
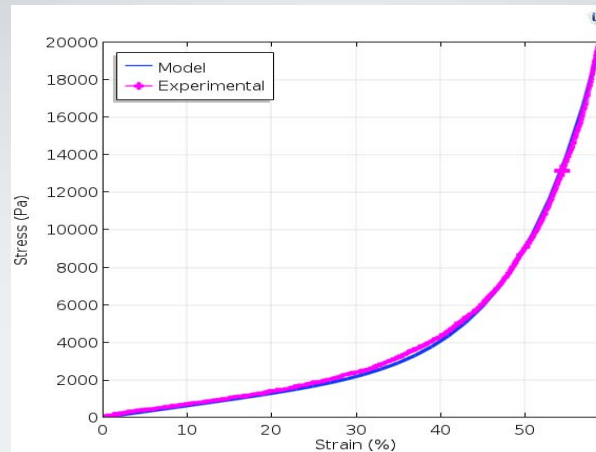
Parametric sweep:
Model parameters
Sponge-cake

(first, step, end)	Best value
E_0	- 5 kPa
E_D	(0.5,0.5,5) 0.5 MPa
d	(0,1,10) 4

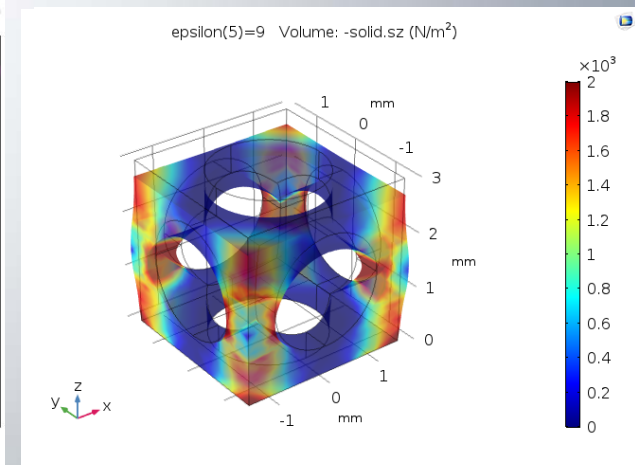
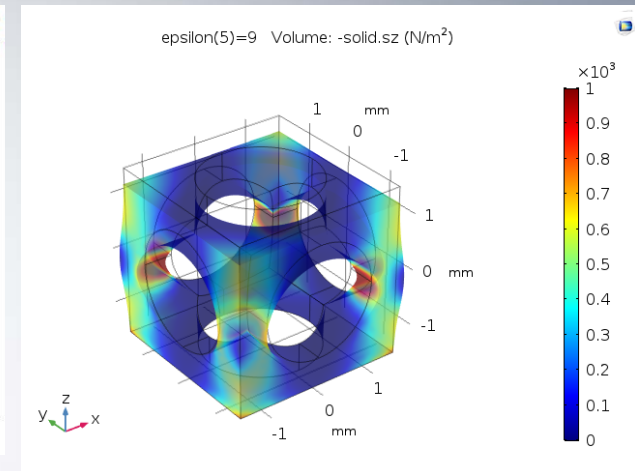
Brioche

(first, step, end)	Best value
E_0	- 20 kPa
E_D	(1,1,10) 4 MPa
d	(0,1,10) 8
β	(0, 5×10^{-4} , 1×10^{-2}) 1.5×10^{-2}
σ_{y0}	- 3 kPa
σ_s	(1,1,20) 14 MPa

Homogenized vs.
Experimental



Unit cell at 10% Strain
Stress field in z component



Cell-wall bending is the leading deformation mechanism

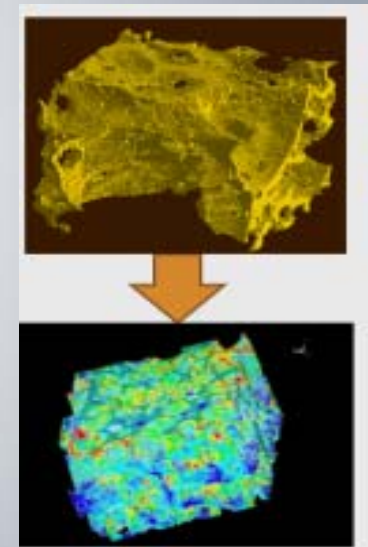
Conclusion & Perspectives

For the two studied food products:

- Use of the stiffening term was an effective way to derive the compression behavior up to the densification stage.
- The models remarkably captured all the deformation stages with a limited number of mechanical parameters.

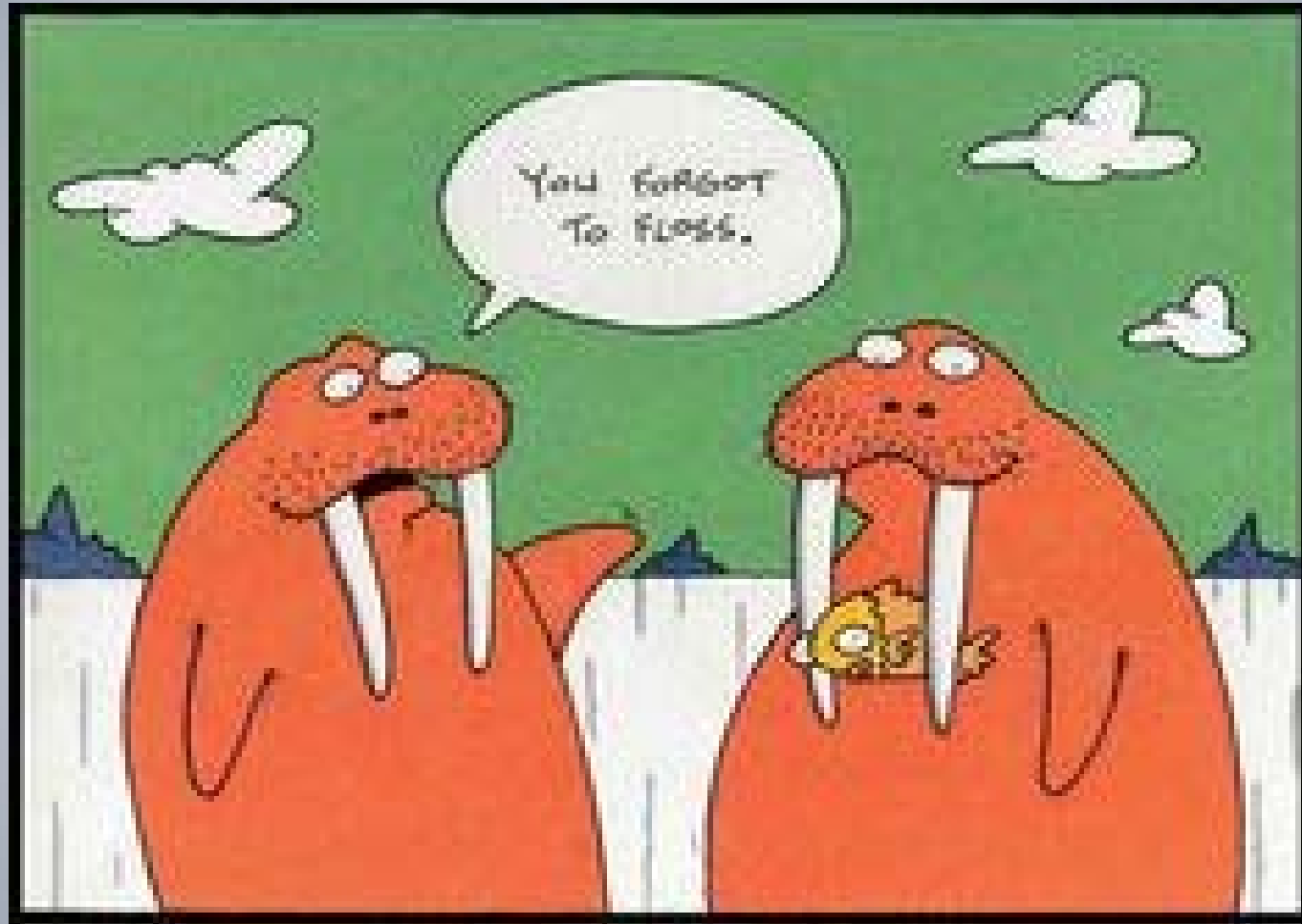
What is next?

- Modelling of mechanical response of the two foods from the 3D cellular structure
- Include physiology criteria
- Take account for viscous effects



- ✓ **First step towards a more accurate description of the mechanical and structural changes that occur during chewing in cereal soft foods.**

Thank you for your attention!



Any questions?