

A 3D Biomimetic Artificial Mouth: Enabling the Predictive Design of Safer Foods

From ingestion to bolus formation
and safe swallowing.

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Pour le Prix Marcel
LONCIN 2025



Project SENSINGTech 101066647



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Why?

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Food texture is not only preference – It is safety



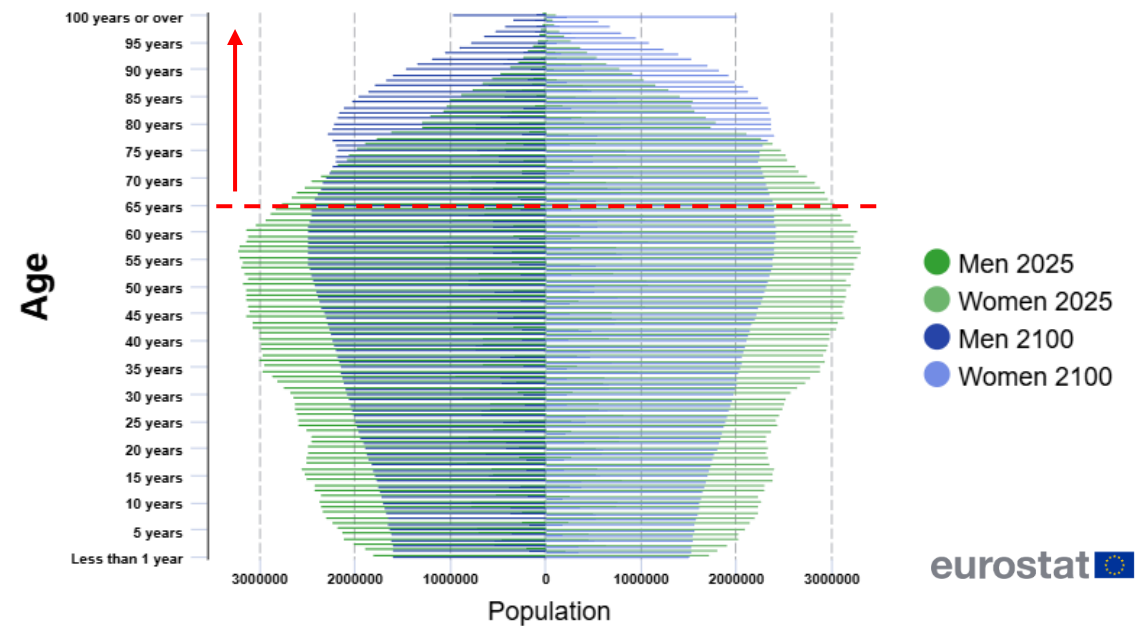
9.7 billion people ^[1]

1 in 6 over 65 y.o. ^[2]

[1] United Nations, 2019. World Population Prospects 2019

[2] United Nations, 2019. World Population Ageing 2019

A major demographic transition



This is a food engineering challenge because ageing affects oral functionality.

Food texture is not only preference – It is safety



Reduced Saliva Production



Progressive Loss of Muscle Mass



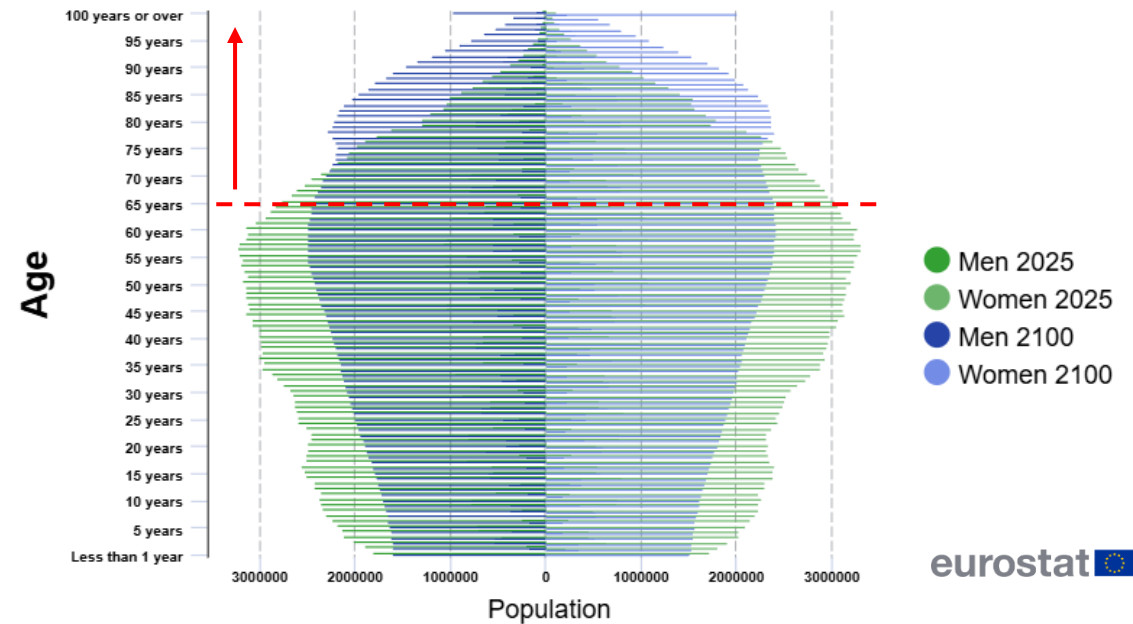
Tooth Loss



Swallowing Difficulties

For millions of older adults, eating presents acute risks of choking, aspiration, and malnutrition if food texture is misaligned with oral capabilities.

A major demographic transition



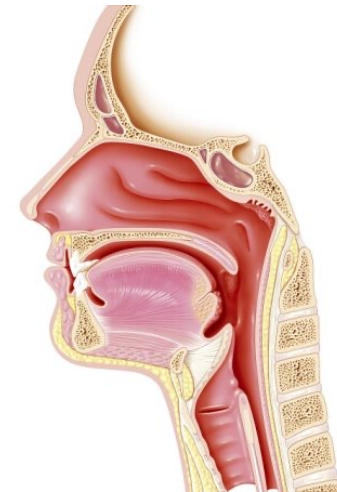
Designing safer foods requires understanding how humans physically transform food inside the mouth.

The blind spot

Standard test cannot replicate human oral biomechanics



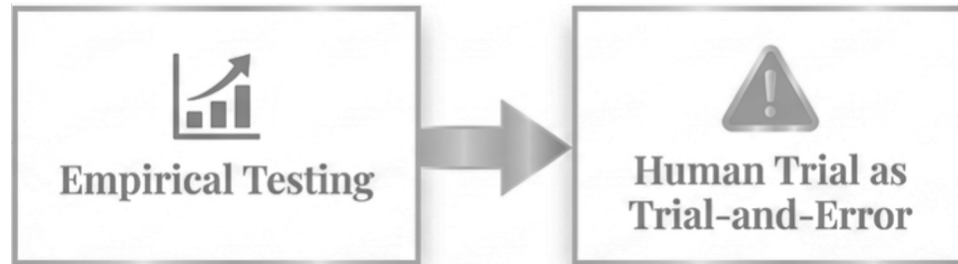
Food formulation & processing



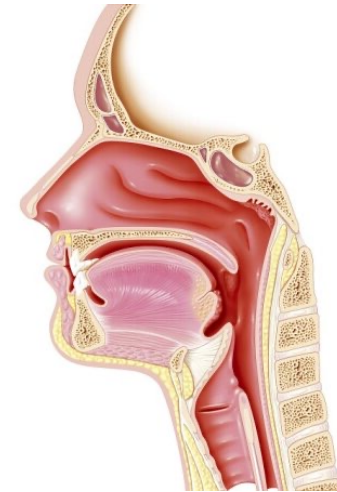
Human clinical trials:
Sensory / Acceptance / Swallowing

The blind spot

Standard test cannot replicate human oral biomechanics



Human testing is used to discover what we cannot predict, exposing vulnerable populations to unsuitable food prototypes



Human clinical trials:
Sensory / Acceptance / Swallowing

Can we move from empirical testing toward predictive food engineering?

The blind spot

Standard test cannot replicate human oral biomechanics



Two first-of-their-kind 3D biomimetic in vitro systems.

The complete transformation of food from ingestion to swallowing.

The biomechanics of food recognition



Hard foods

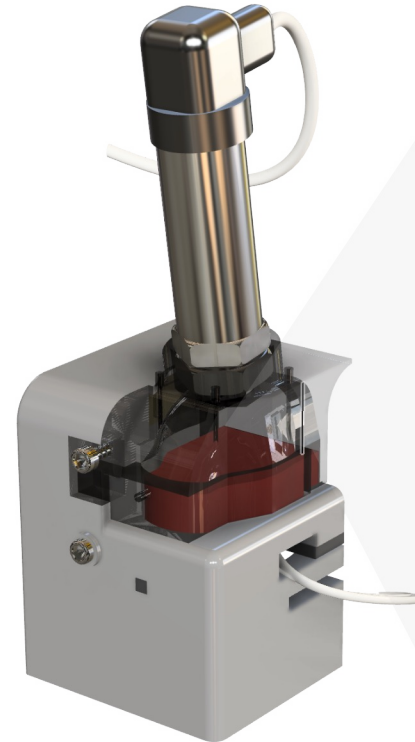
Soft/viscous foods

Teeth driven



Tongue driven

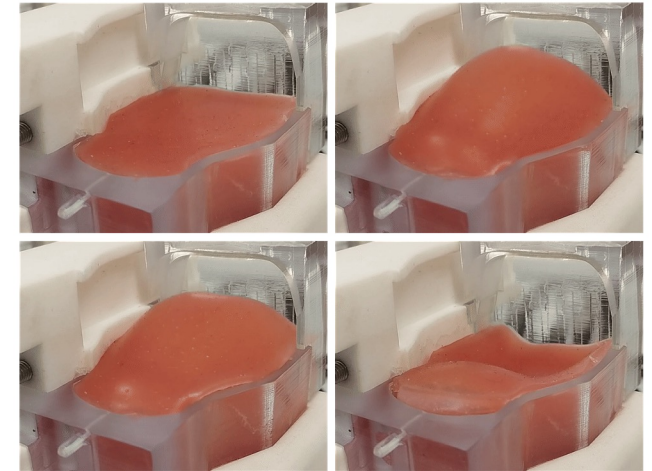
A 3D Biomimetic Artificial Mouth



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SayFood



SENSINGTech ID 101066647



Project SENSINGTech 101066647



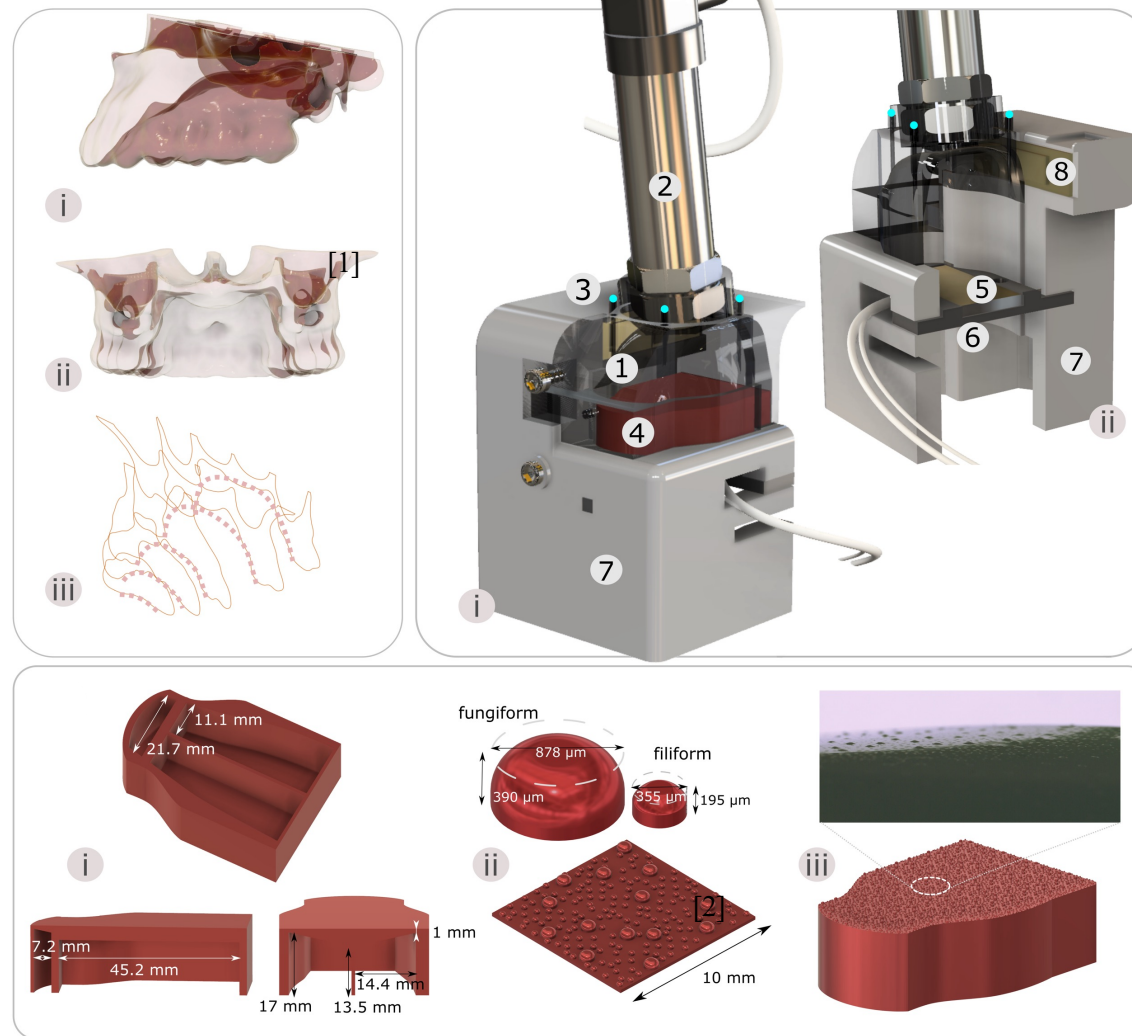
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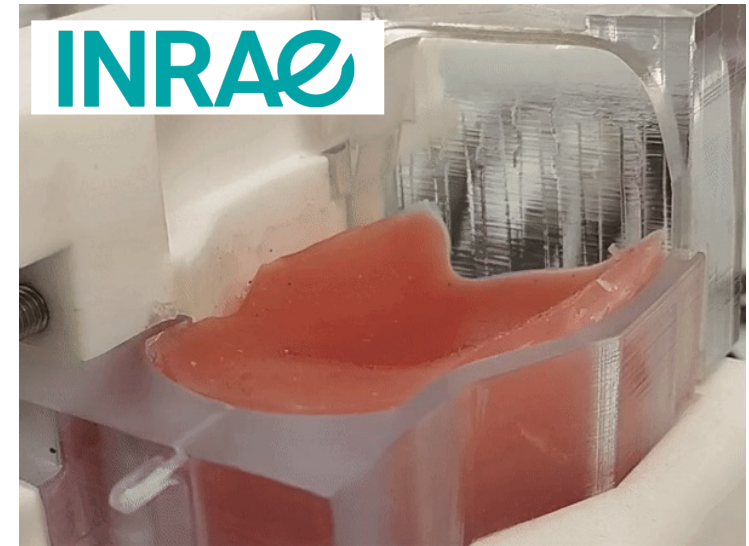
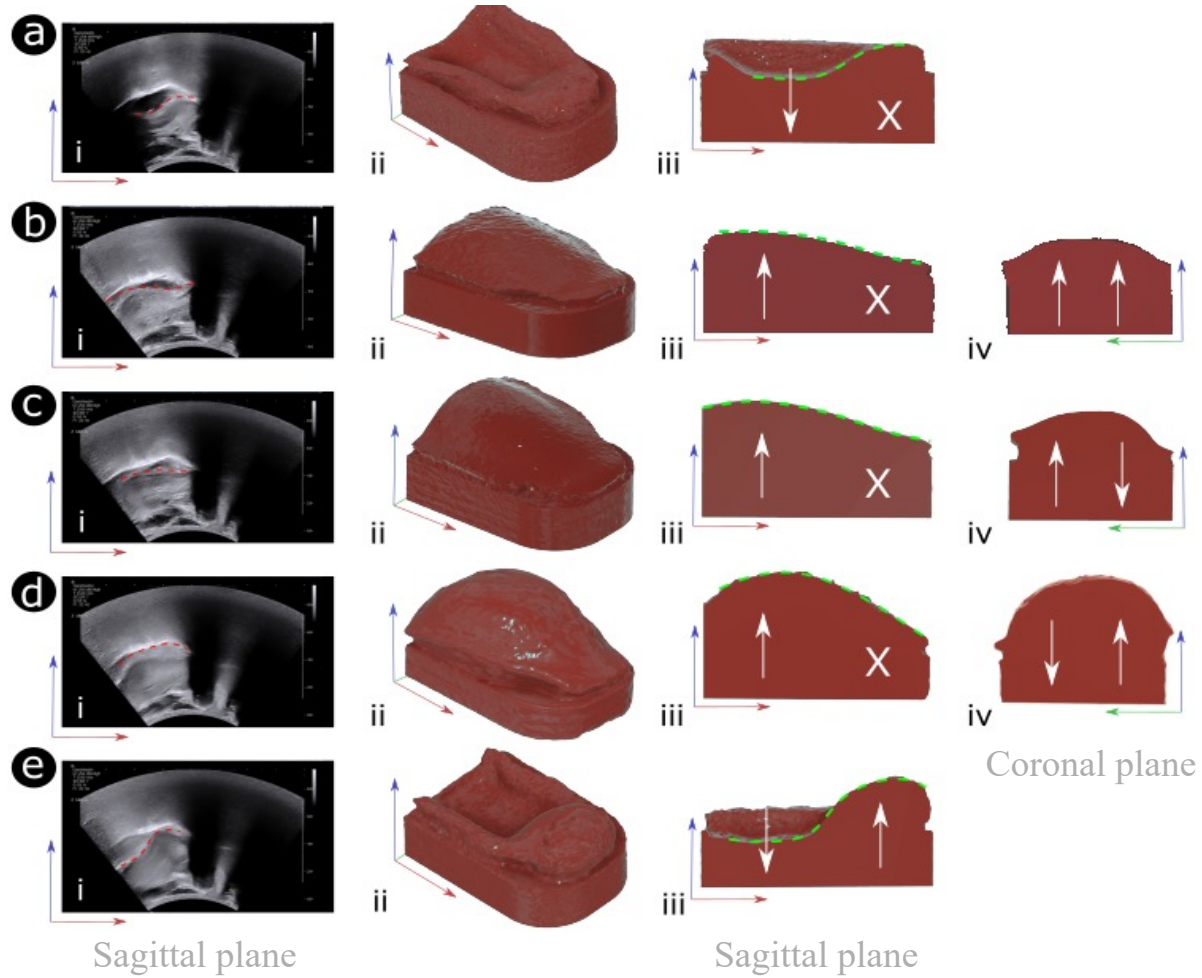
SayFood
Food & Bioproduct Engineering

The in vitro system



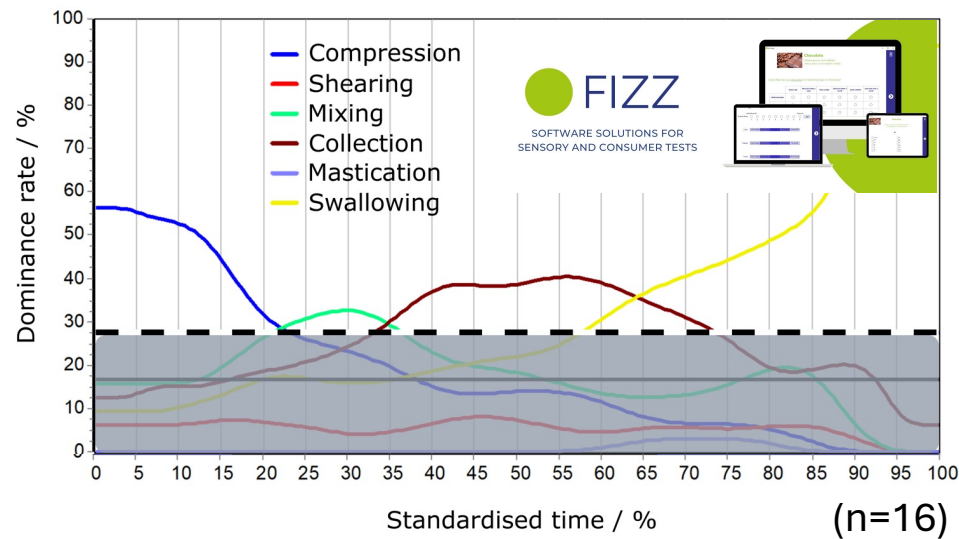
Avila-Sierra et al., 2024. *Scientific Reports*

Representative tongue motions

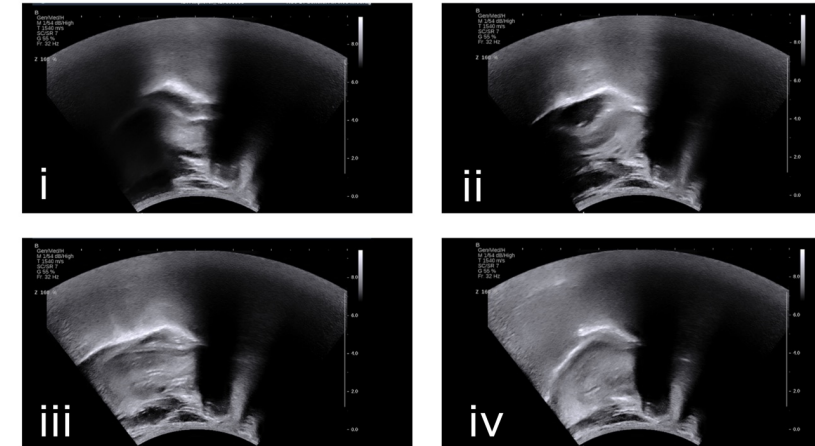


In vivo study: healthy panellists

Temporal Dominance of Motions (TDM) [3]



US imaging technique



Sagittal plane

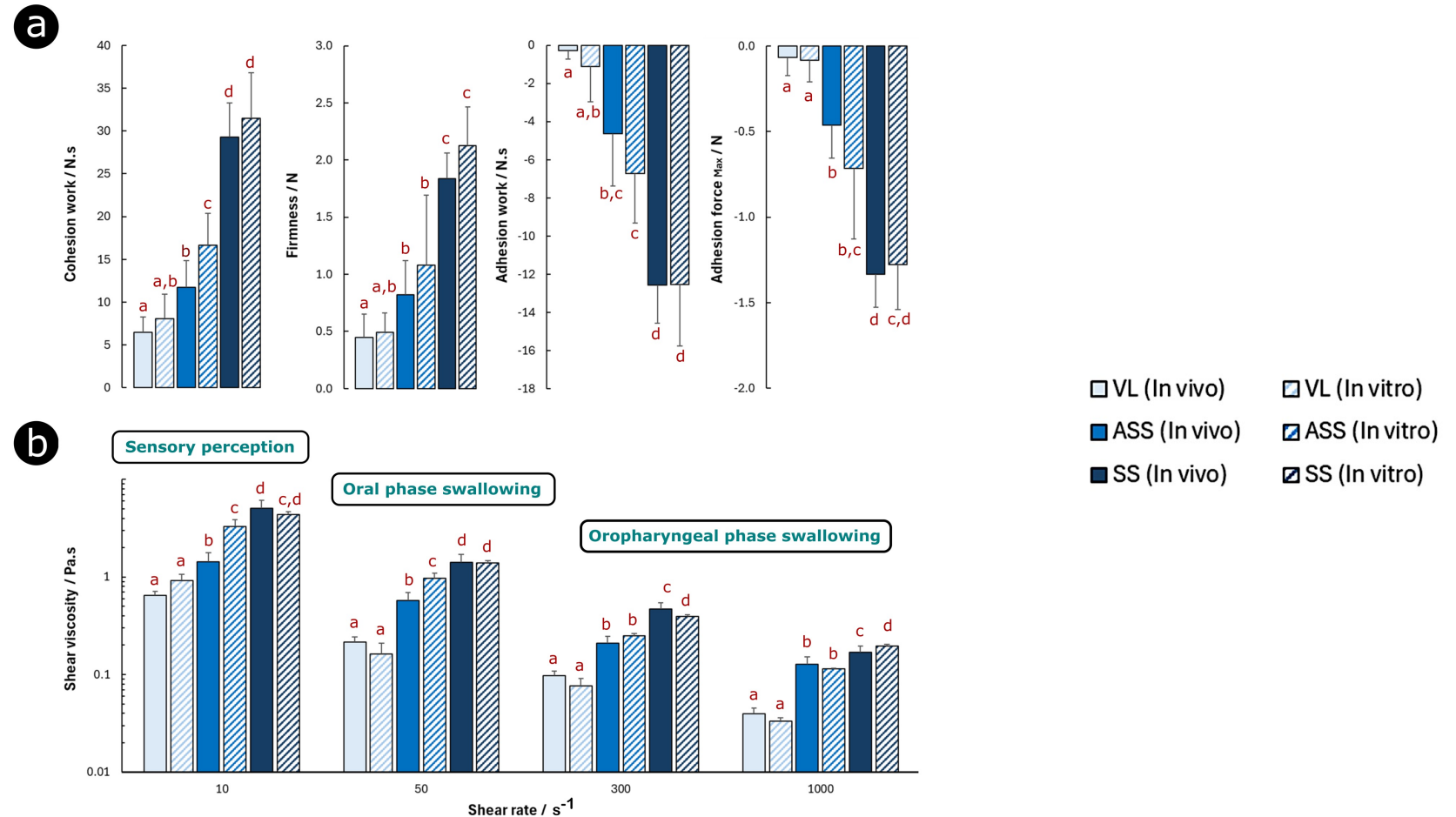
(n=10)

Representative in vitro sequence



Sagittal plane

Assessment of in vitro food oral processing



The system is not only mechanically realistic, it also is physiologically relevant.

The biomechanics of food recognition



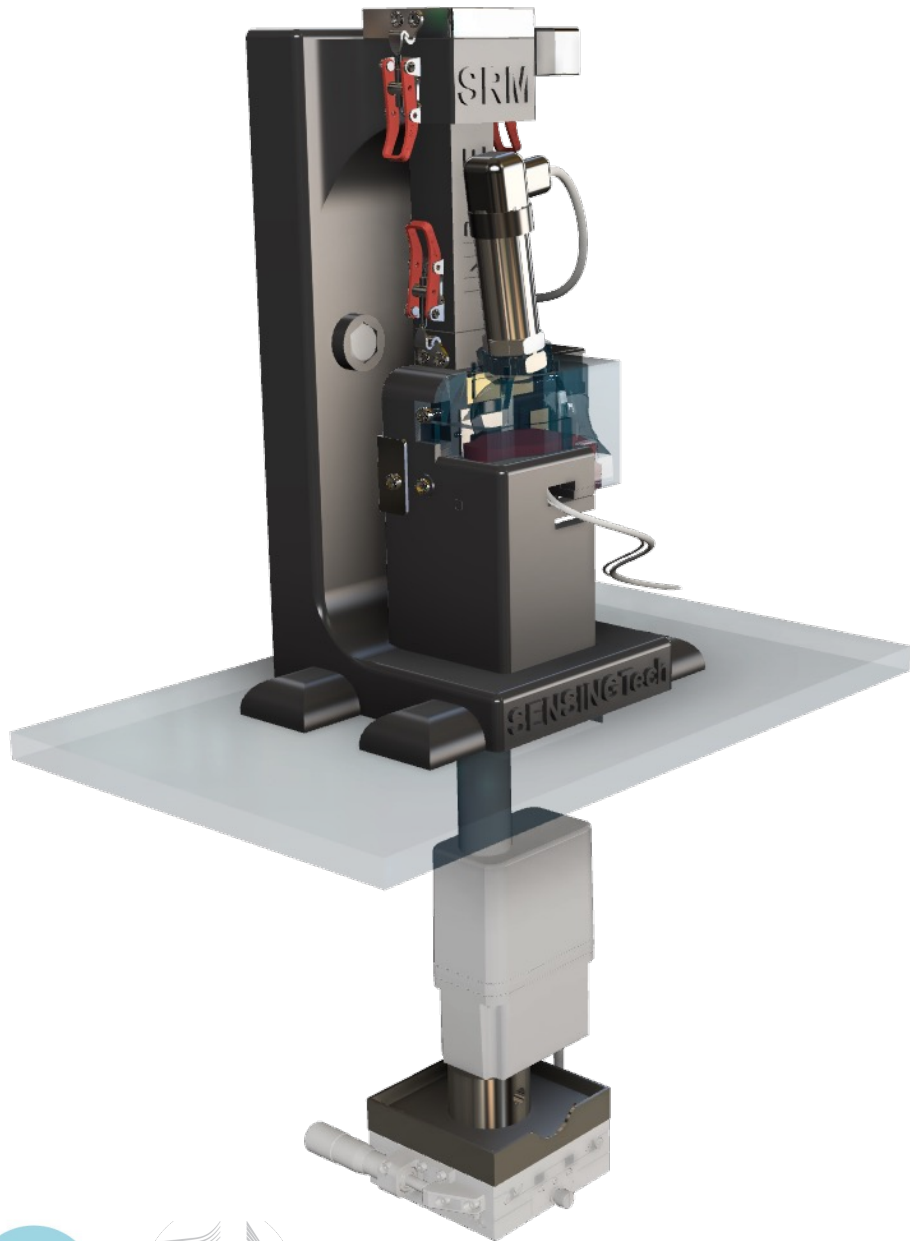
Hard foods

Soft/viscous foods

Teeth driven



Tongue driven



A 3D Biomimetic Hybrid Soft/Rigid Robotic Masticator

Food Intra-Oral Transformation (FIOT)

St1Tr

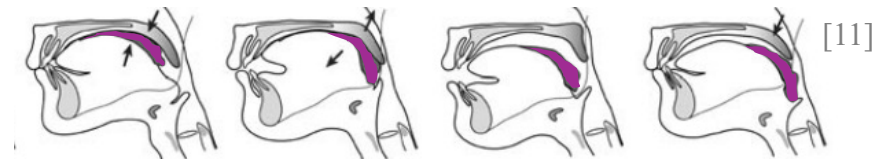
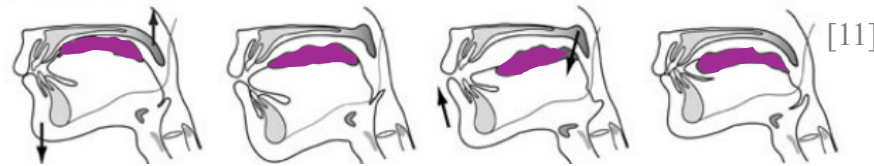
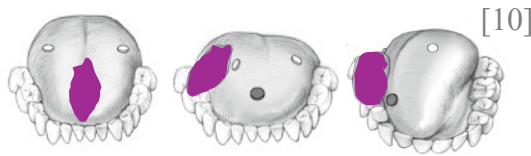
The ingested food is placed on the occlusal plane of the post-canine area using pushing, tilting, and twisting moves [7,8].

Oral processing

OP begins as the teeth close. Each power stroke fragments the food, whilst subsequent reposition cycles of rhythmic tongue and cheek-pushing ensure the food remains on the occlusal surface [8].

St2Tr

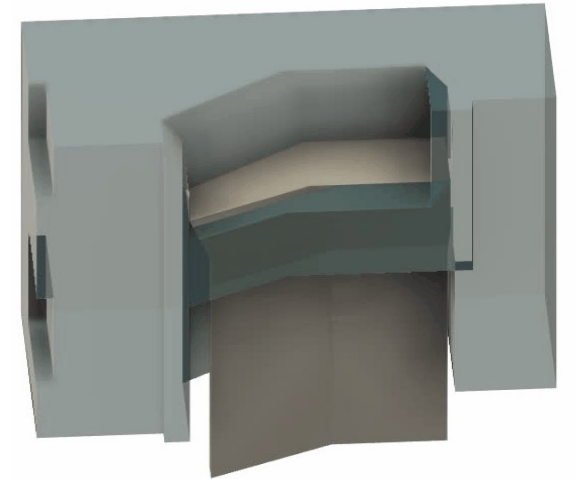
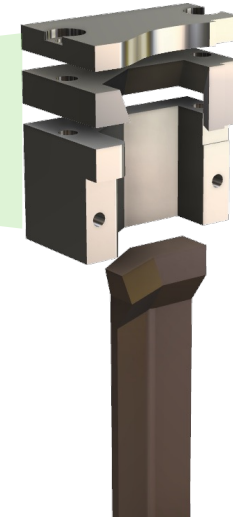
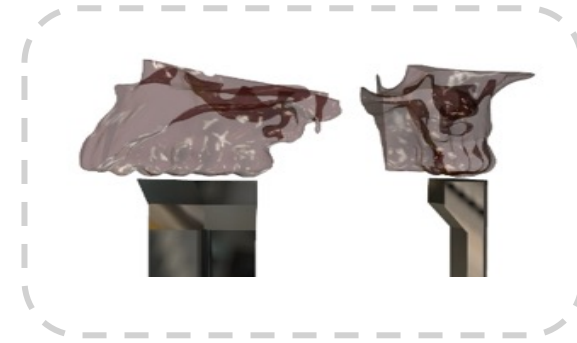
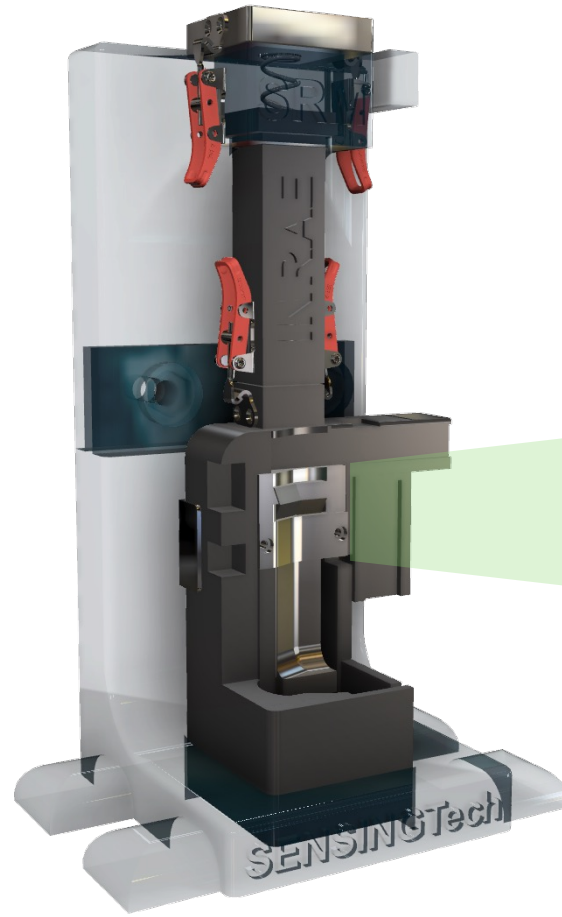
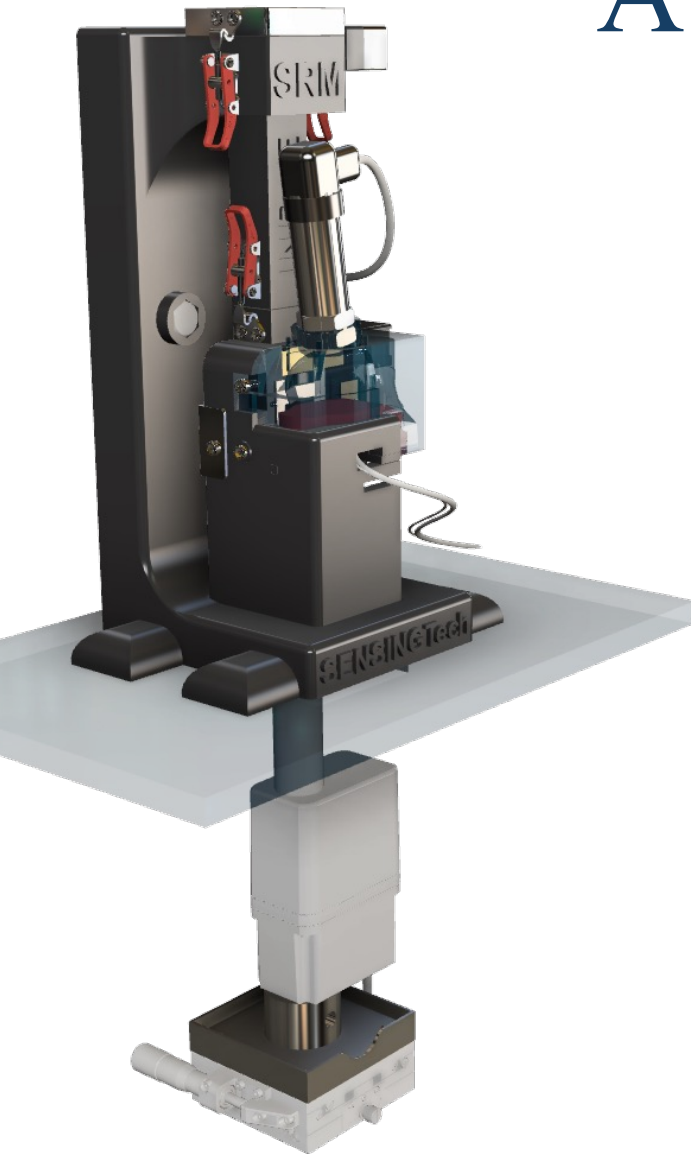
The tongue aggregates ready-to-swallow food and squeezes it back into the oropharynx, repeating this process multiple times until all the ingested food is ready for swallowing [9].



The complete oral transformation sequence

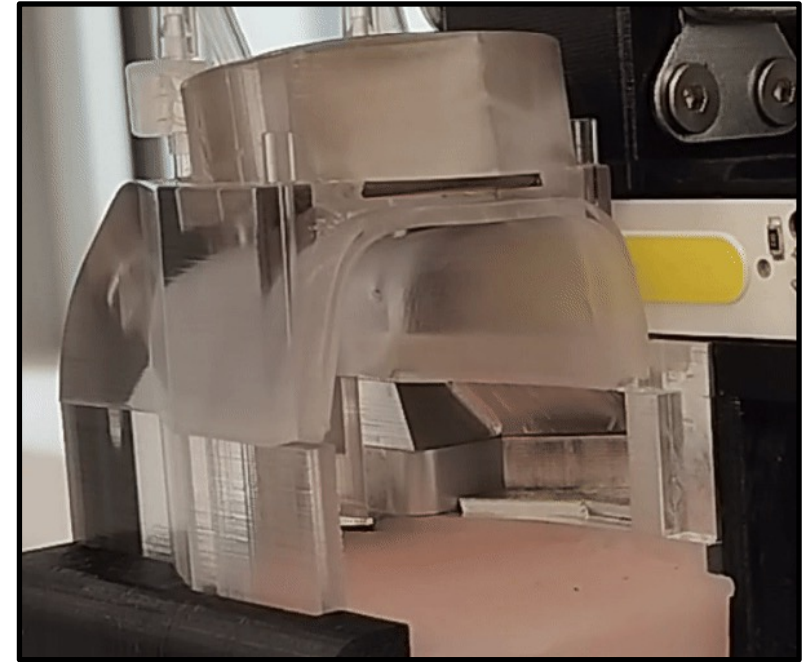
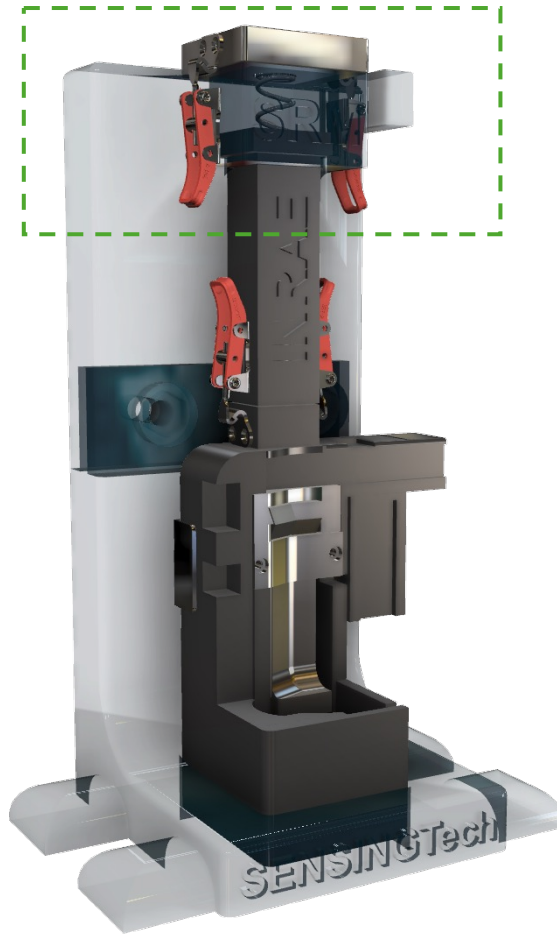
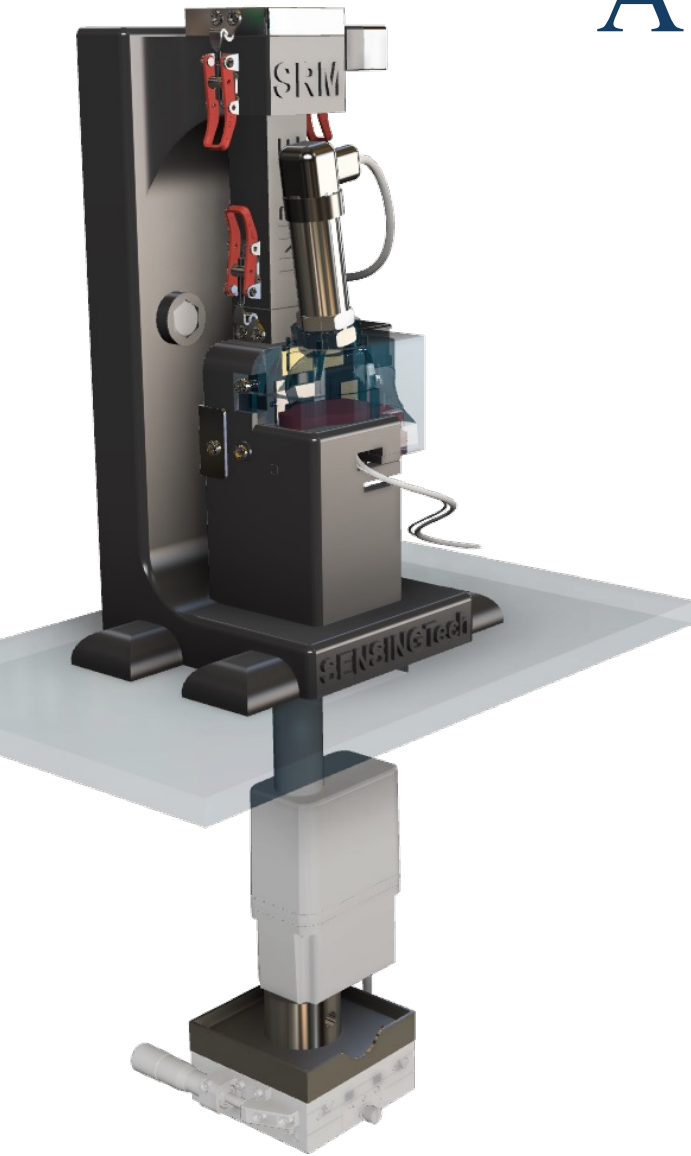
A Unique Robotic Masticator

Masticatory Side (**Unilateral**)



A Unique Robotic Masticator

Masticatory Side (**Unilateral**)



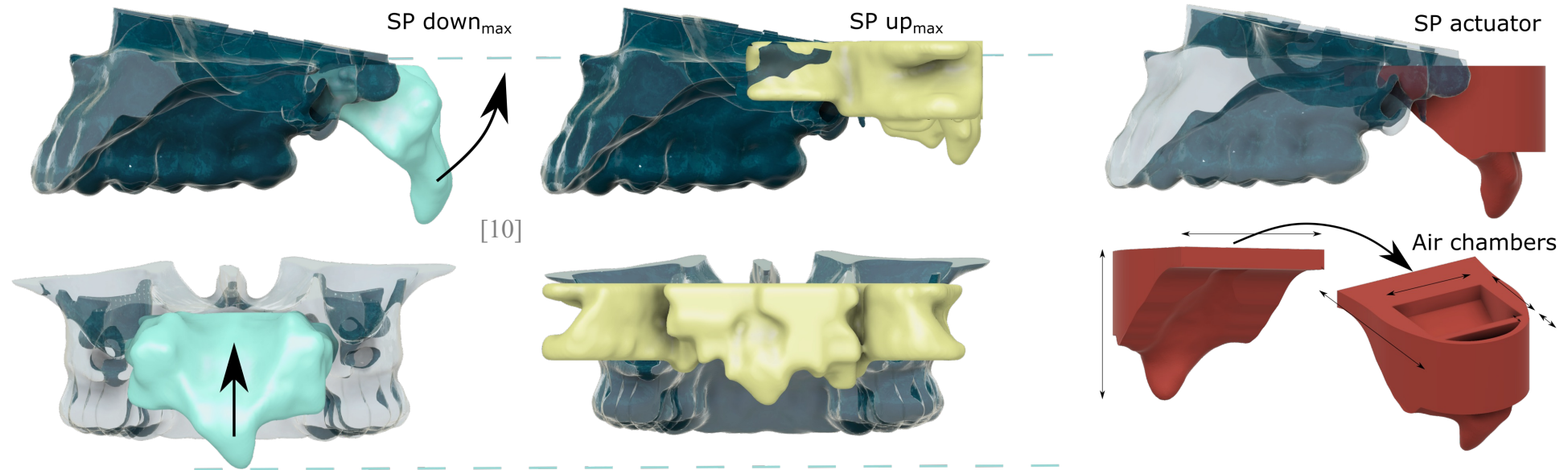
A Unique Robotic Masticator

Oral Cavity (Oropharynx & Epiglottis)



A Unique Robotic Masticator

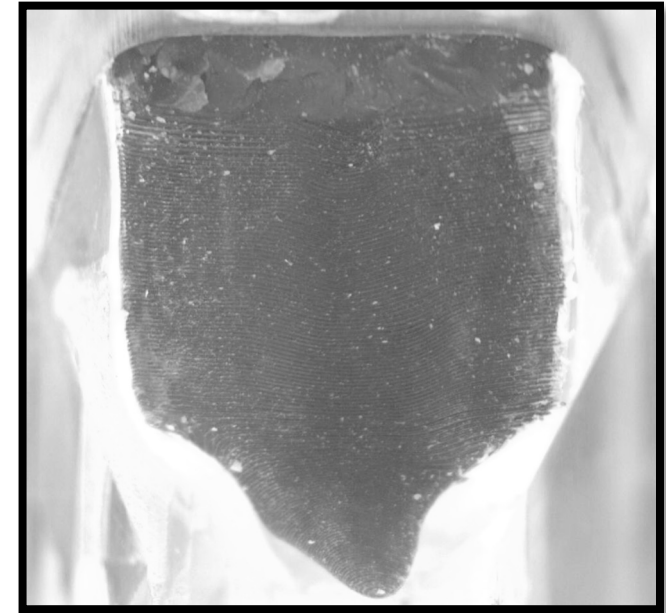
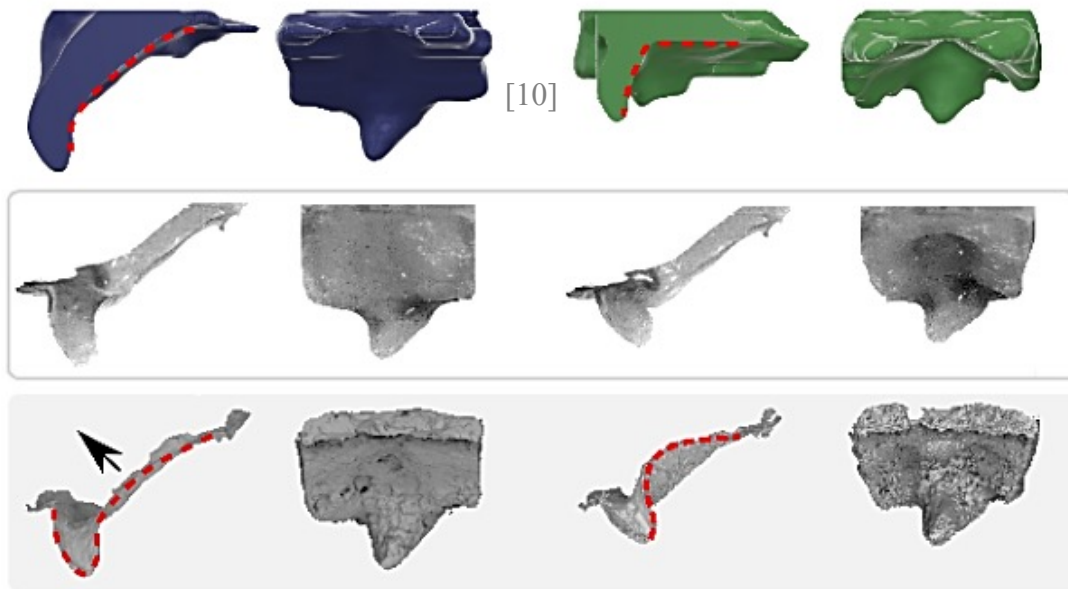
Oral Cavity (**Soft Palate**)



A Unique Robotic Masticator

Oral Cavity (Soft Palate)

Soft Palate Elevation



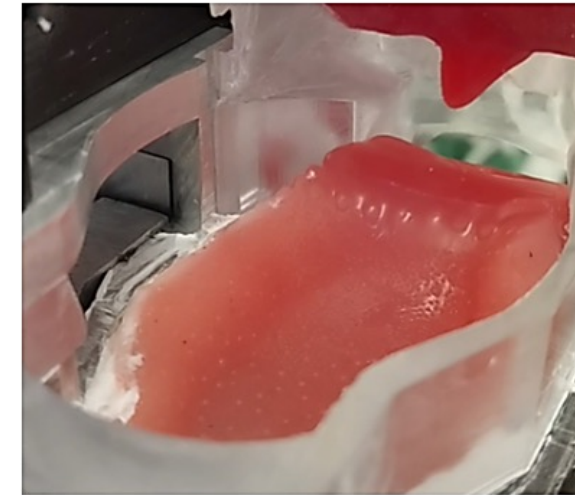
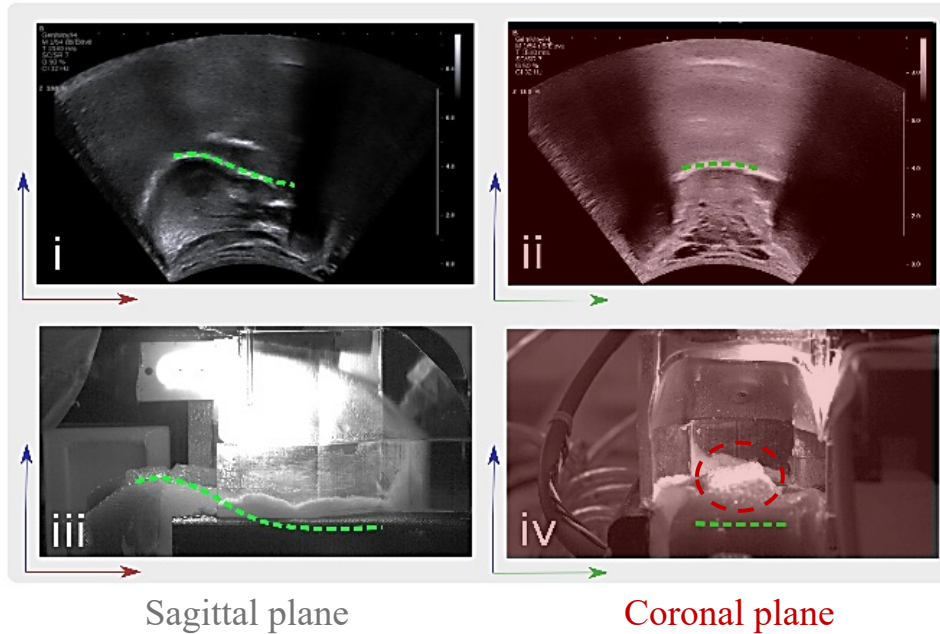
Slow down 10x

Stage I of Transport (St1Tr)

Food intra-oral transformation (FIOT)

Stage I Transport (St1Tr)

Tongue Pull-back (TPB)



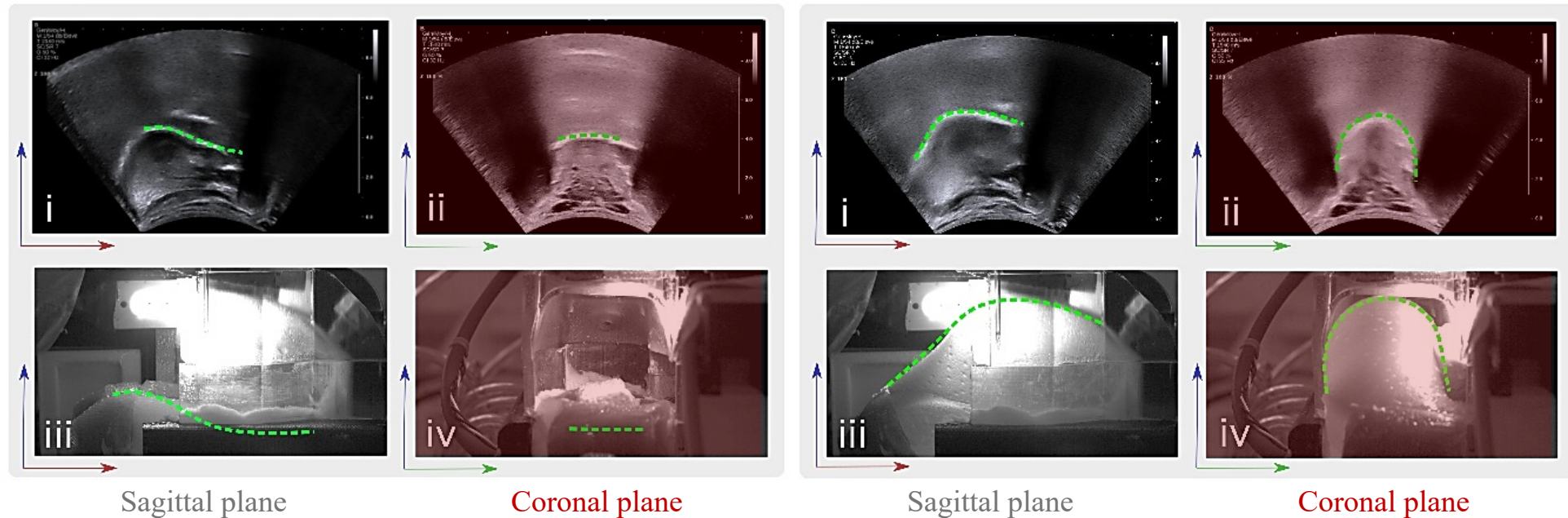
Stage I of Transport (St1Tr)

Food intra-oral transformation (FIOT)

Stage I Transport (St1Tr)

Tongue Pull-back (TPB)

Food Transport (FT)

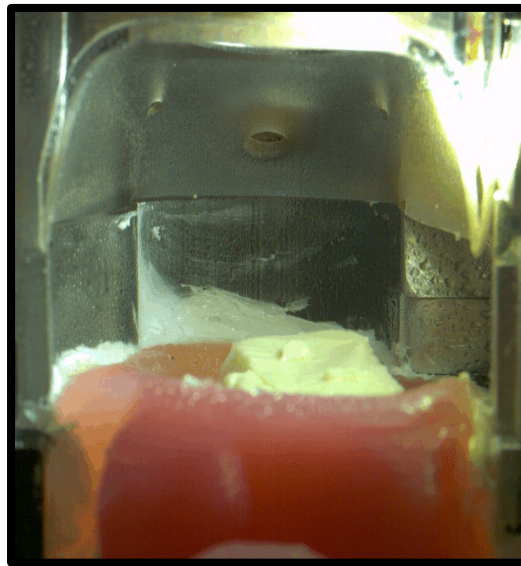


Stage I of Transport (St1Tr)

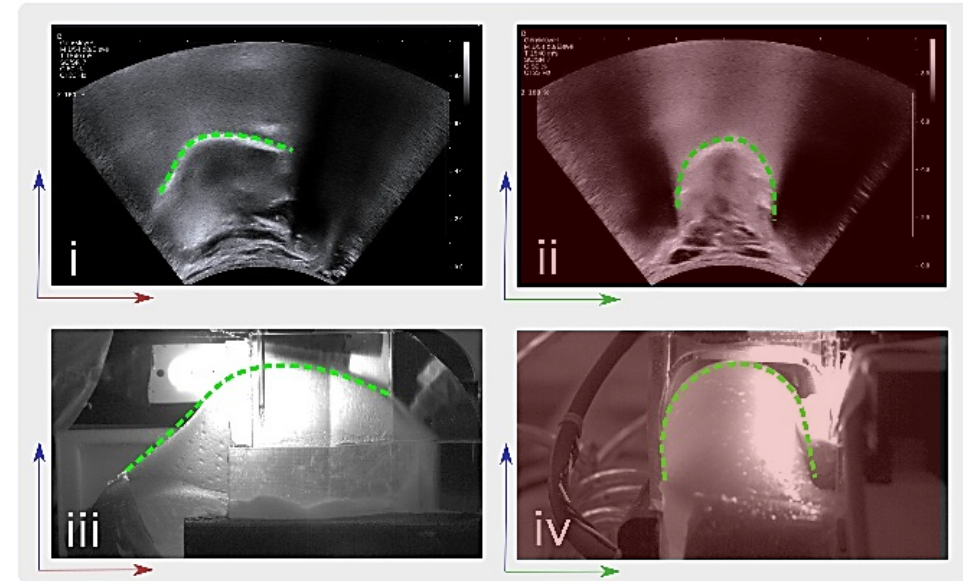
Food intra-oral transformation (FIOT)

Stage I Transport (St1Tr)

Food Transport (FT)



Coronal plane



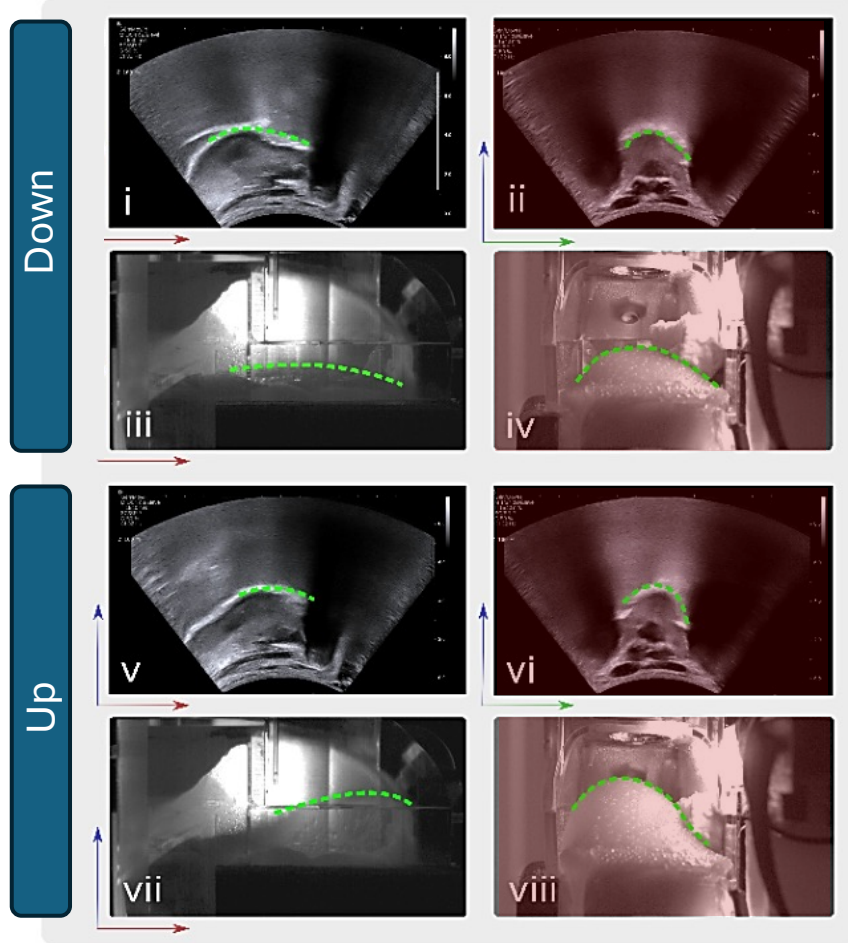
Sagittal plane

Coronal plane

Oral Processing

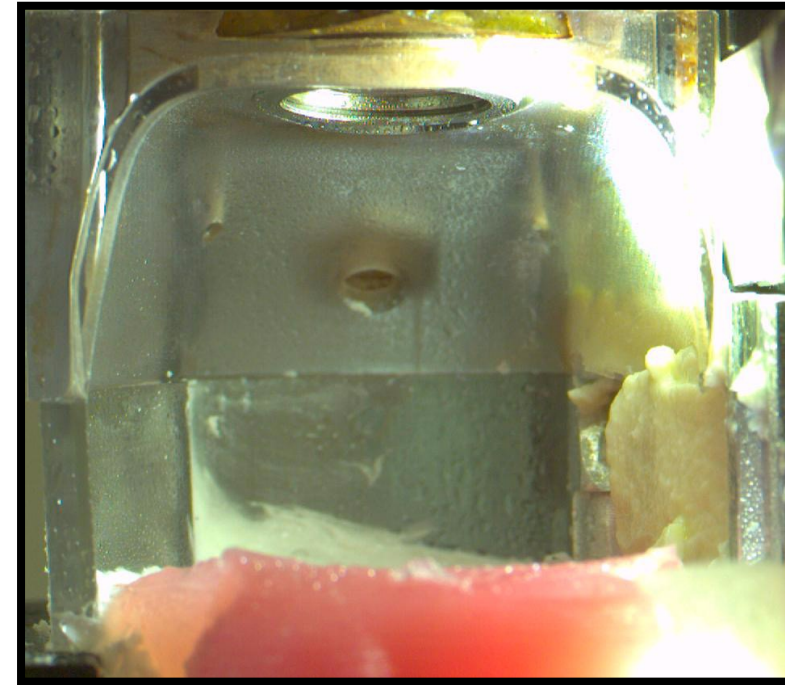
Food intra-oral transformation (FIOT)

Oral processing



Sagittal plane

Coronal plane



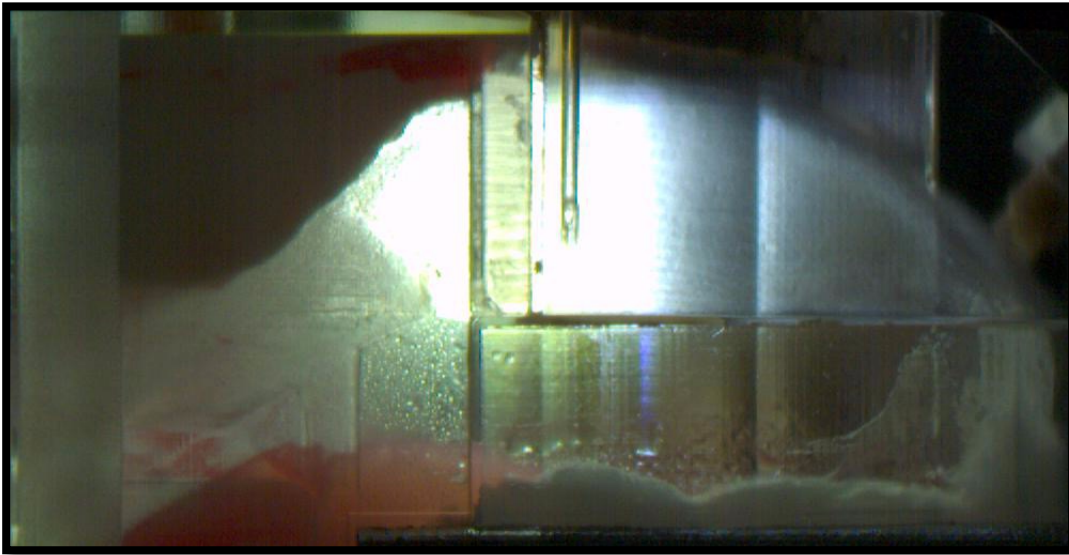
Coronal plane

Stage II of Transport (St2Tr)

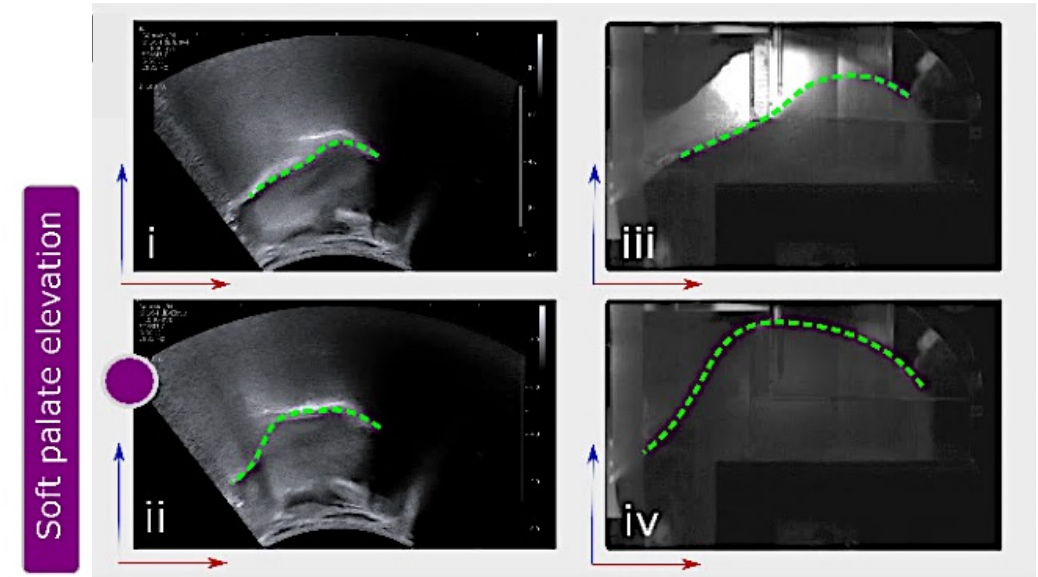


Food intra-oral transformation (FIOT)

Stage II Transport



Sagittal plane



Sagittal plane

Assessment of in vitro food oral processing



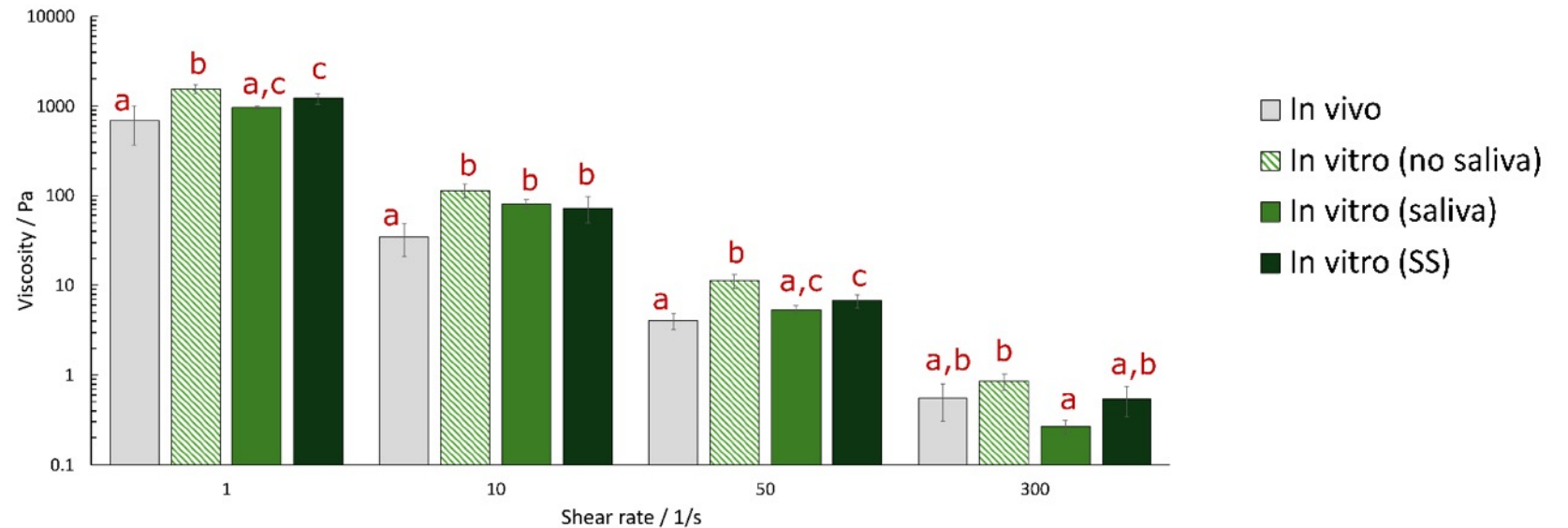
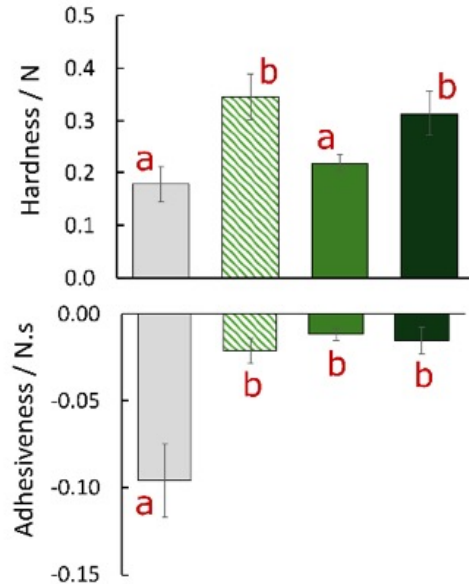
Programming

Number of chews = 9 (*in vivo*: 8 ± 2 chews)

Saliva flow rate = 15 mL/min

Oral lubrication conditions:

- **Dry mouth**
- **Healthy** salivary conditions (human saliva, 37°C)
- **Salivary substitute** (Boots®, 1gr)



Predictive testing for vulnerable populations without exposing them directly to unsuitable foods

Take-home messages:

- 1 **First *in vitro* systems** including tongue biomechanics 
- 2 **First *in vitro* system** simulating oral processing of soft / viscous foods (*Tongue driven oral processing*) 
- 3 **Realistic *in vitro* simulation** of oral processing of solid foods (*Tongue-teeth coordination*) 
- 4 **First *in vitro* system** capable of simulating the **St2Tr** – critical for people with swallowing dysfunctions 

Reproducing how humans transform food before swallowing.

The impact of our work



1. Industry

Faster innovation

Accelerating food formulation
and reducing failed prototypes



2. Society

Safer nutrition

Reducing choking &
swallowing risks for
vulnerable populations



3. Science

Predictive food engineering

From trial-and-error
to mechanistic design

Embodying the spirit of the Prix Marcel LONCIN 2025

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LONCIN 2025

merci!



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