

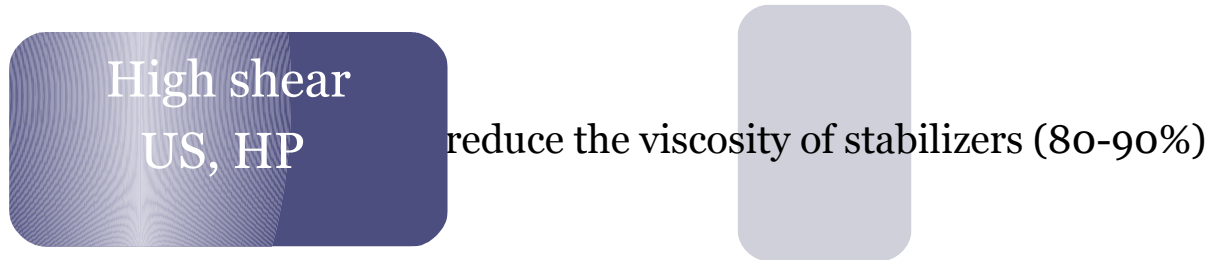
Dept. of Food Physics , WUR, Netherlands

Structure design in products and domains from model systems and quantitative methods to functional properties in real products and according knowledge transfer

**International COST-conference, Action FA1001**

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Lunteren, The Netherlands

# Reducing oil droplet size restrictions



# Effect of sonication on viscosity of Xanthan

- Viscosity properties as affected by sonication treatment

Sonication treatment	k (Pa·s <sup>n</sup> )	n (-)
No Ultra	24.00	0.181
40%-1min	11.16	0.196
60%-1min	4.37	0.309
80%-1min	3.18	0.331
100%-1min	2.58	0.354
70%-1min	4.12	0.308
70%-2min	2.38	0.359
70%-3min	1.49	0.420
70%-4min	0.704	0.503

Annotations: A red arrow points to the 'No Ultra' row. A vertical line with a downward arrow and the number '34' in red spans from the 'No Ultra' row to the '70%-2min' row. A red arrow points to the '70%-4min' row.

## Influence of sonication treatment on the viscosity of 1% XG solutions.

- (100%-1min) similar effect with (70%-2min) □ 10 times reduction of K,
- 3 times increase of n (less shear-thinning)

# Objectives

- Minimize the size of olive oil droplets by WPI-Tween20 combinations/stability at low oil fractions
- Establish a z-potential value that pectin-WP electrostatic interactions could be favored
- Pectin addition: modifying aqueous phase viscosity against creaming/by dilution to overcome viscosity reduction during HP
- Assess the stability of prepared emulsions with different methods/MLS (Turbiscan) (storage),

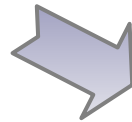
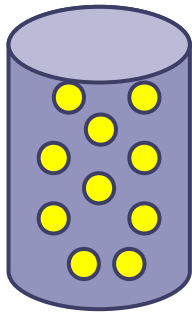
# Emulsion preparation

## Coarse emulsion

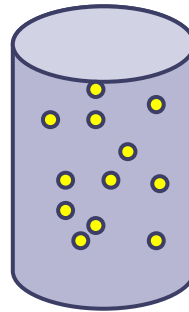
(WPI)-Tween20  
1:0, 3:1, 2:2, 1:3, 0:1  
(1% total emulsifier)

+

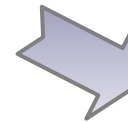
Extra virgin olive oil 10%



## Primary emulsion

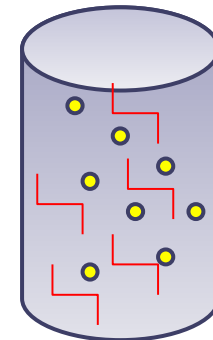


+ Pectin



## Secondary emulsion

0, 0.2, 0.4 and 0.6%  
Pectin  
6% olive oil  
pH 3.3



(high shear 16.800RPM/2min)

(HP 200 bar, 8.5 min)

# Droplet size of primary emulsions

- sub-micron emulsion produced for 2:2, 1:3 & 0:1 ratios ( $D_{90} \sim 600\text{-}700\text{nm}$ )
- Tween20  $\square$  strongly decreased  $D_{32}$
- Monomodal distributions Tween ratios  $< 2:2$
- 1:0 & 3:1 ratios, high polydispersity ( $D_{90} \sim 2\text{-}5\mu\text{m}$ )

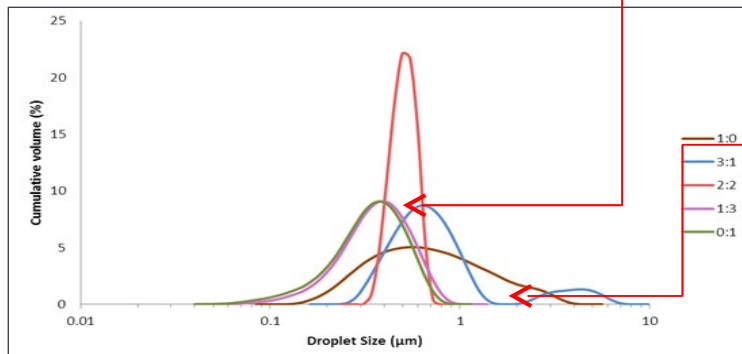
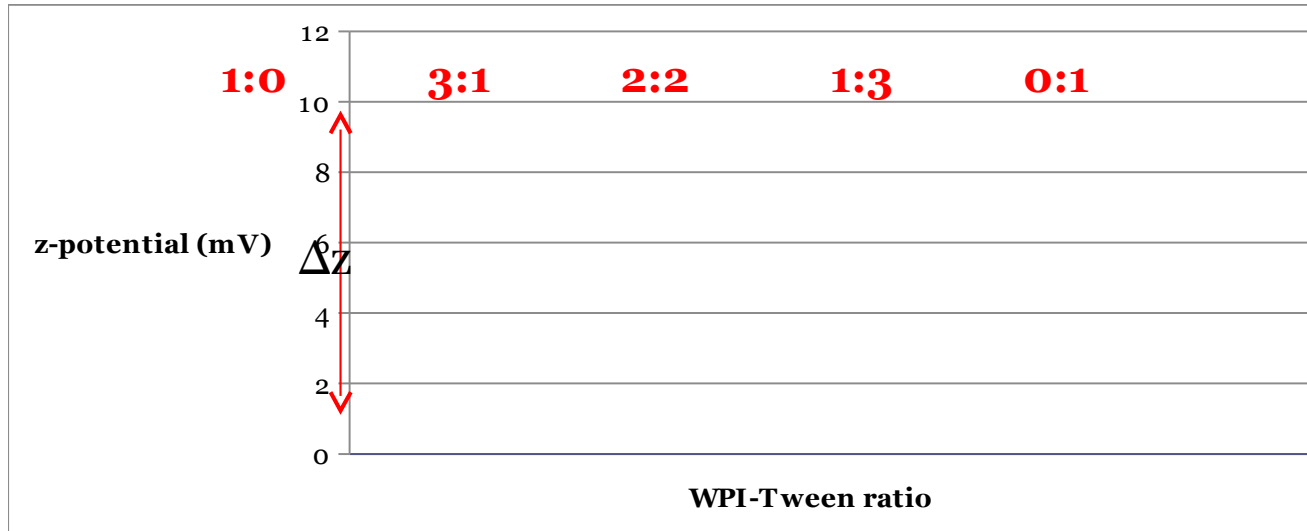


Fig. Influence of WPI-Tween combinations on particle size of primary emulsions

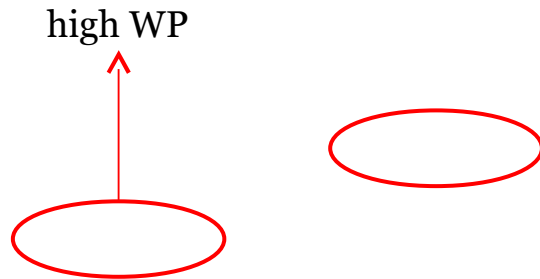
# Surface charge



Influence of pectin concentration on surface charge per combination of WPI-Tween20

- 0% Pectin:WPI decrease  $\square$  z-potential +36.2mV to -2.5
- Pectin addition  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{negative surface charge,} \\ \text{concentration} \square \text{minor influence per ratio} \\ \Delta z \text{ decreased per ratio} \square \text{less pectin attached} \\ \text{to protein} \end{array} \right.$

# Creaming stability (by MLS\*)



Influence of pectin concentration on phase separation

Phase separation evolution during cold storage for 2:2 WPI-Tween20 ratio

·0% pectin  $\square$  creaming =  $f(\text{droplet size \& z-potential})$

·(2:2)  $\square$  max. stability at 0.4% pectin

·1:3 & 0:1  $\square$  high instability depletion flocculation, improved by viscosity increase

\*Multiple Light scattering (Turbiscan)



# Creaming rate (centrifugation)

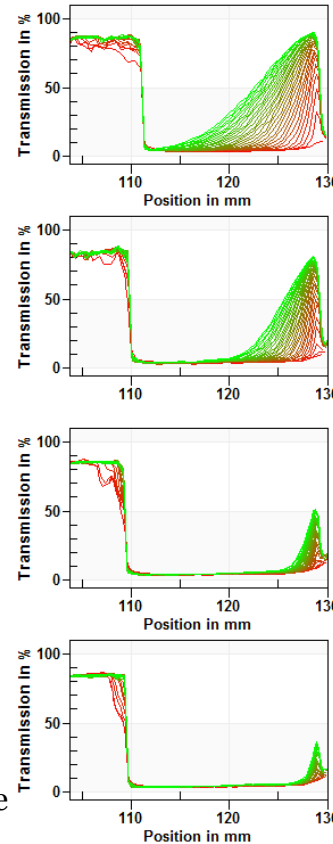
Influence of pectin concentration on creaming rate of 1:0 & 0:1 WPI-tween20 ratios

·1% WPI □ high pectin concentration decreased creaming

·1% Tween20 □ opposite effect, depletion flocculation

# Creaming rate (centrifugation)

WPI-Tween20 (2:2)



Influence of pectin concentration on creaming rate at 2:2 WPI-Tween20 ratio

• 0.6% pectin   
Stability trend **not** in agreement with MLS method

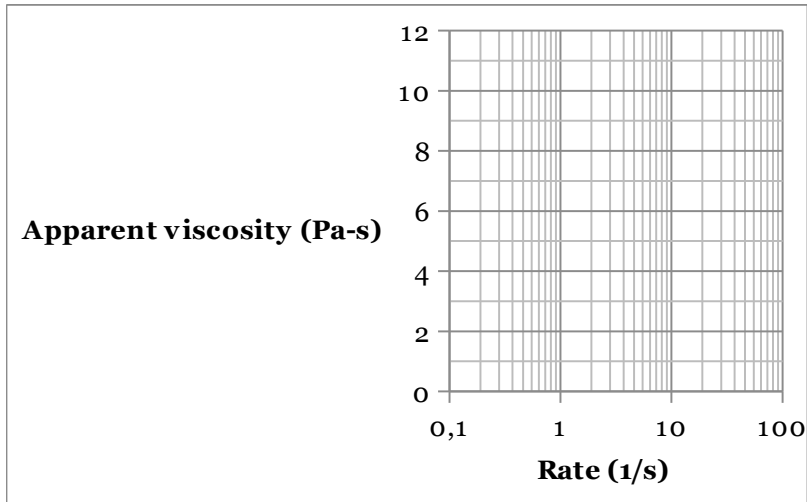


• Centrifugation: good correlation for viscosity increase and depletion flocculation

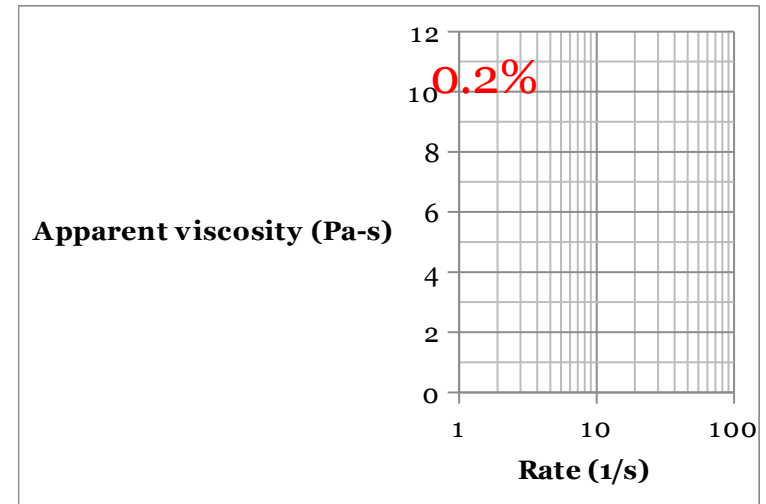


• Is there another phenomenon occurring?

# Bulk rheology



0.4%



0.6%

# Bulk rheology

## WPI-Tween20 (2:2)

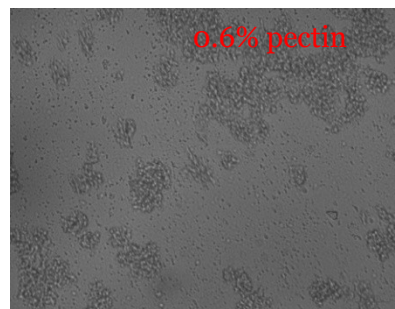
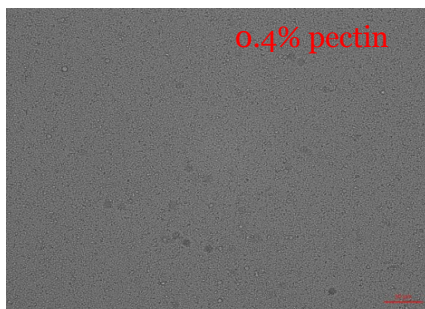
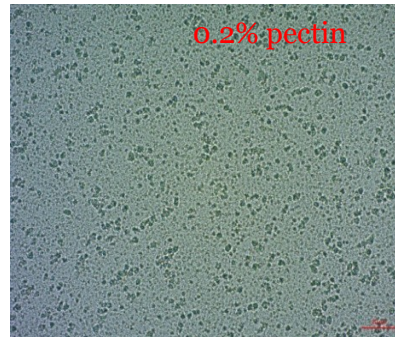
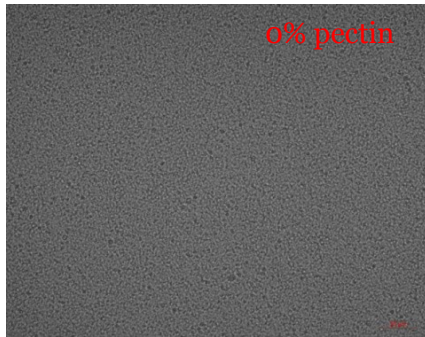
Influence of pectin concentration on apparent viscosity of WPI-Tween 2:2 ratio

- Low pectin concentration □  
high WP ratios, high low-shear viscosity

- 0.6% □ newtonian for 1:0, 3:1 and 2:2, slight increase flocculation for high Tween ratios

- Liquid like- emulsions

# Microstructure



(2:2) ratio

# Conclusions

- Stability significantly decreased at high protein concentrations: (2:1 ratio)

- Best combination for increased stability – reduced droplet size  $\square$  2:2 WPI-Tween, 0.4%

WPI displacement by Tween

(z-potential during storage, protein content at the aqueous phase)

# Thank you!

## Questions?

- This research has been co-financed by the European Union (European Social Fund – ESF) and Greece through the Operational Program "Education and Lifelong Learning" of the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF) - Research Funding Program: Heracleitus II. Investing

