Accepted Manuscript

A novel method of oil encapsulation in core-shell alginate microcapsules by dispersion-inverse gelation technique

Evandro Martins, Denis Poncelet, Denis Renard

PII: S1381-5148(17)30047-0

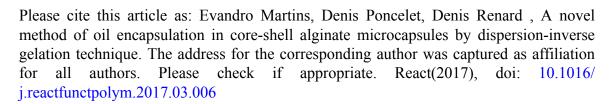
DOI: doi: 10.1016/j.reactfunctpolym.2017.03.006

Reference: REACT 3817

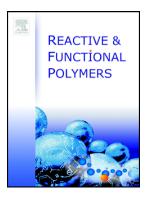
To appear in: Reactive and Functional Polymers

Received date: 22 December 2016 Revised date: 2 March 2017

Accepted date: 7 March 2017



This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.



ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

A novel method of oil encapsulation in core-shell alginate microcapsules by dispersion-inverse gelation technique

Evandro Martins^{1*}, Denis Poncelet², Denis Renard³

¹Departamento de Tecnologia de Alimentos (DTA), Universidade Federal de Viçosa (UFV),

Viçosa, MG, Brasil.; *corresponding author

²Process Engineering for Environment and Food Laboratory, ONIRIS, F-44322 Nantes,

France

³INRA UR 1268 Biopolymères Interactions Assemblages, F-44300 Nantes, France

Abstract

Oil-core microcapsules may be produced by dispersing a calcium solution-oil emulsion into an alginate solution. The release of calcium from the emulsion leads to the gelation of alginate around the oil droplet and therefore to the formation of microcapsules. This work aims to propose a new method of microcapsule production by dispersion-inverse gelation technique. Therefore, W/O emulsions were dispersed in alginate solution and led to the formation of capsules with varying diameters depending on the stirring rate of the alginate bath. The membrane thickness varied between 35 and 200 µm depending on the type of emulsion destabilization treatment used. Oil was encapsulated at a yield of 100% allowing the extrapolation of this method at pilot scale. In addition, microcapsules released hydrophilic dye in few hours while hydrophobic dye was retained in the core due to interaction with the oil phase. Core-shell alginate microcapsules produced by dispersion-inverse gelation technique displayed interesting property suitable for applications where actives need to be retained during long times or for volatile compounds.

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/5209378

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/5209378

<u>Daneshyari.com</u>