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Author: David Villanueva Bermejo Elena Ibáñez Guillermo Reglero Tiziana Fornari



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Effect of cosolvents (ethyl lactate, ethyl acetate and ethanol) on the supercritical CO₂ extraction of caffeine from green tea

David Villanueva Bermejo, Elena Ibáñez, Guillermo Reglero and

Tiziana Fornari*

Institute of Food Science Research CIAL (CSIC-UAM). CEI UAM+CSIC.

C/Nicolás Cabrera 9, Campus de Cantoblanco, 28049 Madrid, Spain

* **Corresponding author:** Tiziana Fornari, Tel: (+34) 9100017900; Fax: (+34)910017905; E-mail: tiziana.fornari@uam.es

Highlights

- Static and dynamic SFE of caffeine from green tea was studied at 30 MPa and 343 K.
- Pure CO₂ and green cosolvents ethyl lactate, ethanol and ethyl acetate were used.
- Higher recovery of caffeine was achieved with ethyl lactate in both extraction modes.
- The overall extraction curves were adjusted using Sovová's model.
- Ethyl lactate fluid phase mass transfer coefficient was the highest.

Graphical abstract

Abstract

This paper reports experimental data to analyze the effect of different green cosolvents, namely ethyl lactate, ethyl acetate and ethanol, on the supercritical carbon dioxide (SCCO₂) extraction of caffeine from green tea leaves.

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