

1. Introduction

Background

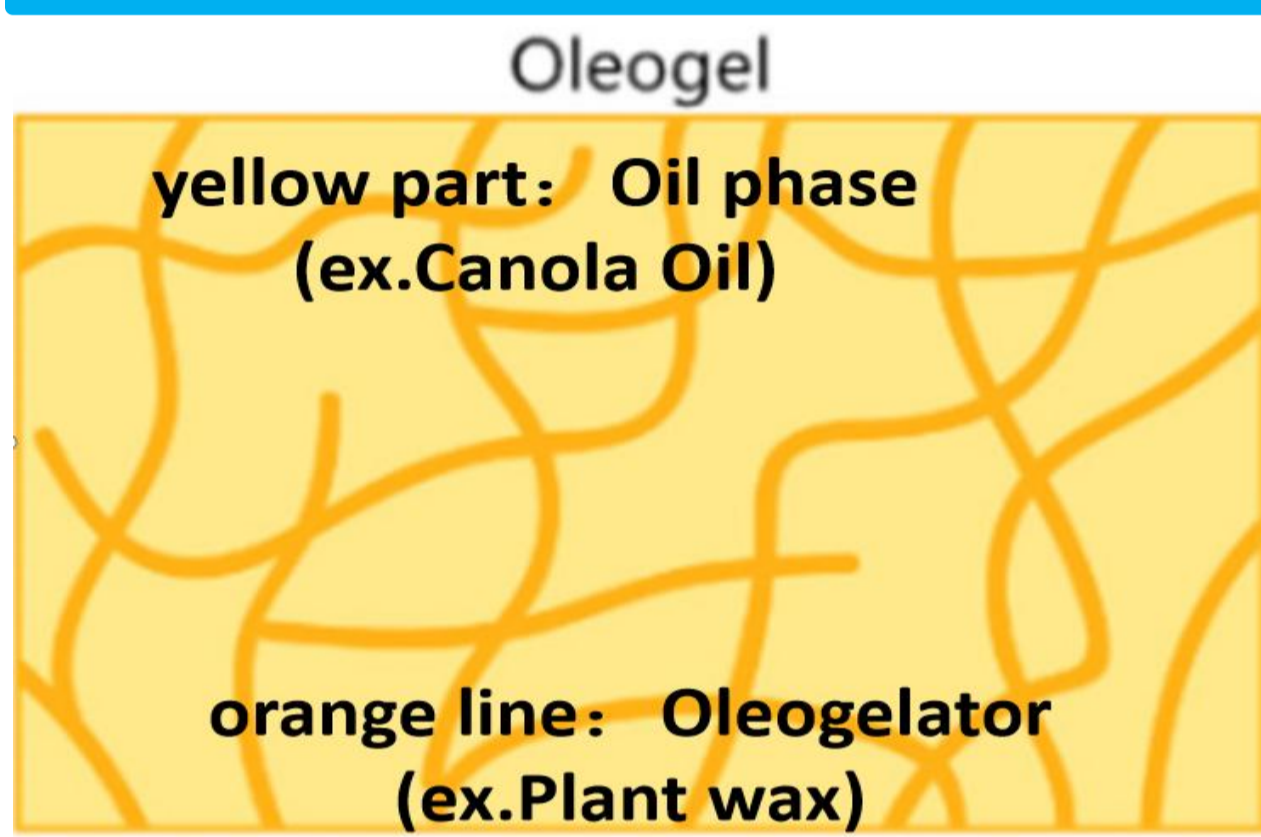
- Excessive intake of **saturated fat** has a significant impact on human health.
- Oleogel** is the **best alternative** because it has a low calorie content. Therefore, oleogel has been widely studied by the food research.
- However, **It is difficult to manufacture the oleogel with high stability.**
- So we want to get more stable oleogels** in our production.

What is more stable oleogels

- The crystals are **denser**. This means the crystals' distance becomes closer, and the formation network of the sample is stronger.
- Higher melting point**. Since crystals are solids, when there are more crystals, it means a higher melting point.

Oleogel

Purpose : To design healthier foods and replace saturated fats to get more unsaturated fatty acids.
Composition:
solid component (oleogelator) + liquid component (oil) = semi-solid state

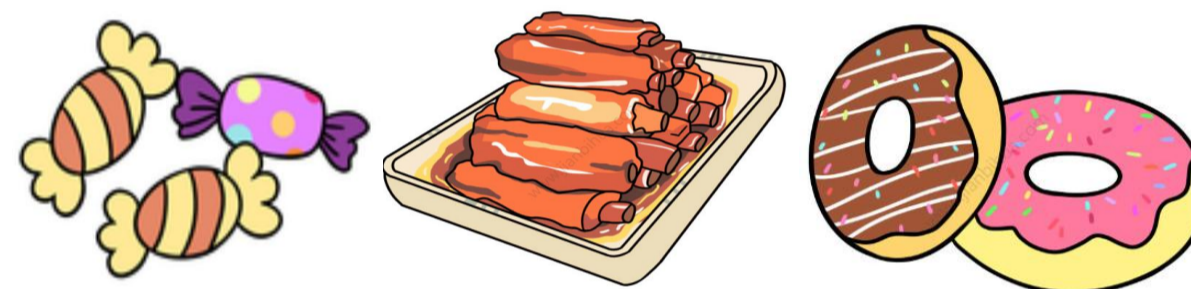


Application

In cosmetics



In food fields



Previous Studies

- Pressure**: High pressure technology in the food industry (*D. Farr -Trends in Food Science & Technology-Volume 1, July 1990, Pages 14-16*)
- High-intensity ultrasound**: Effect of high intensity ultrasound on soybean and avocado oleogels (*A Rumayo-Escobar, M Morales-de la Peña, J de la Rosa-Millán, T Arredondo-Ochoa, E Dibildox-Alvarado- Food Structure volume 10 April 2023, 100315*)
- Shear**: The Effect of **Shear** on the Microstructure and Oil Binding Capacity of Wax Crystal Networks (*Alaxie B.I & Alejandro G. M - Food Biophysics volume 10, pages403-415 (2015)*)

In recent years, it has been reported that the crystallization behavior of protein crystals can be controlled under the application of an external electric field. Temperature (°C)

Crystallization of high-quality protein crystals using an external electric field *H Koizumi- J.Appl. Cryst. 48, 1507-1513 (2015).*

Aim

We focus on the effect of the applied electric field on the crystallization behavior of oleogels.

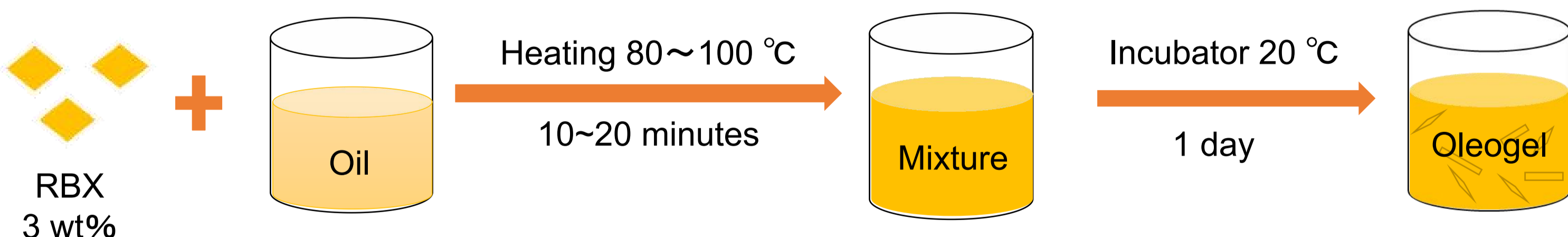
2. Experimental

Materials

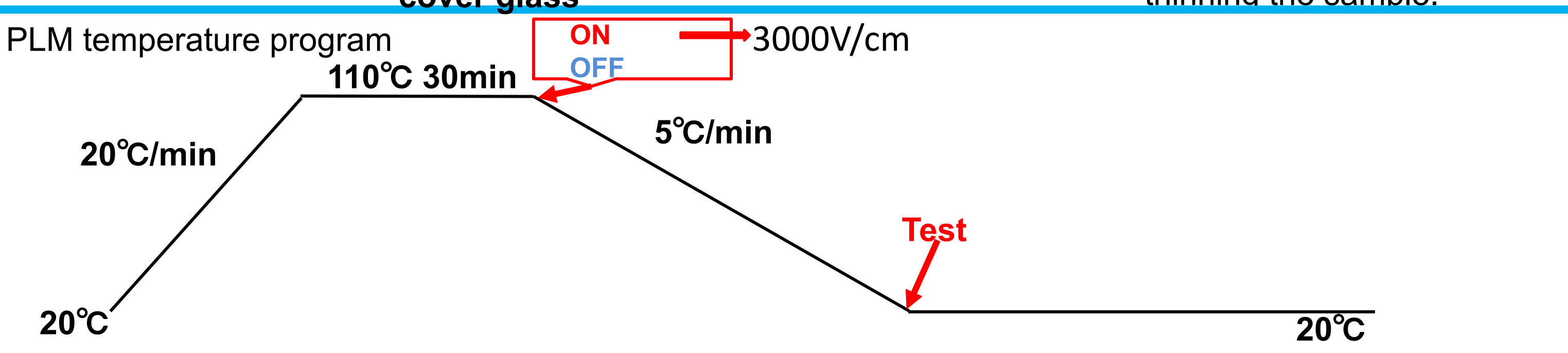
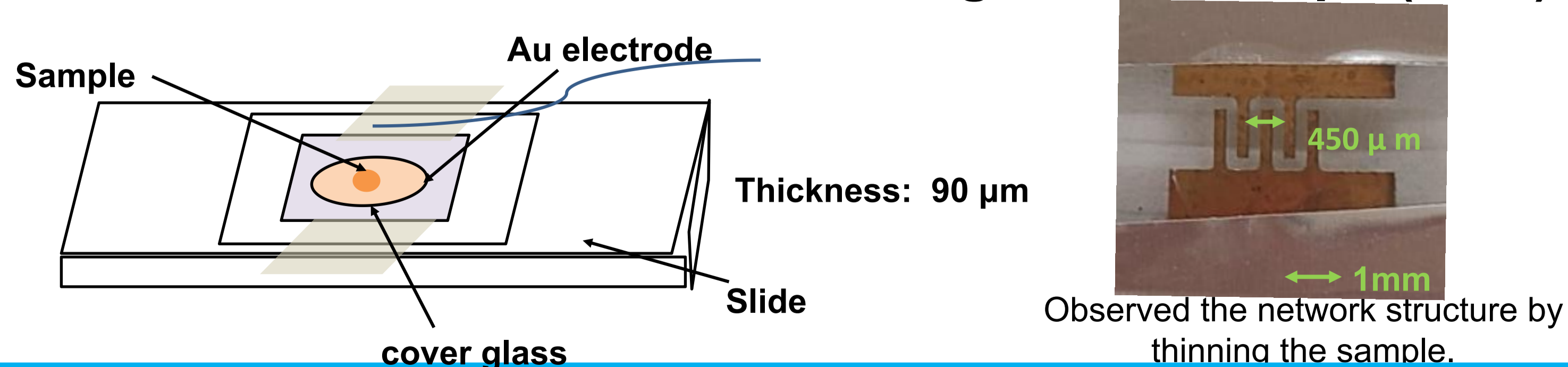
- Oleogelator: Rice bran wax (RBX)
- Oil phase :Sunflower oil, Canola oil



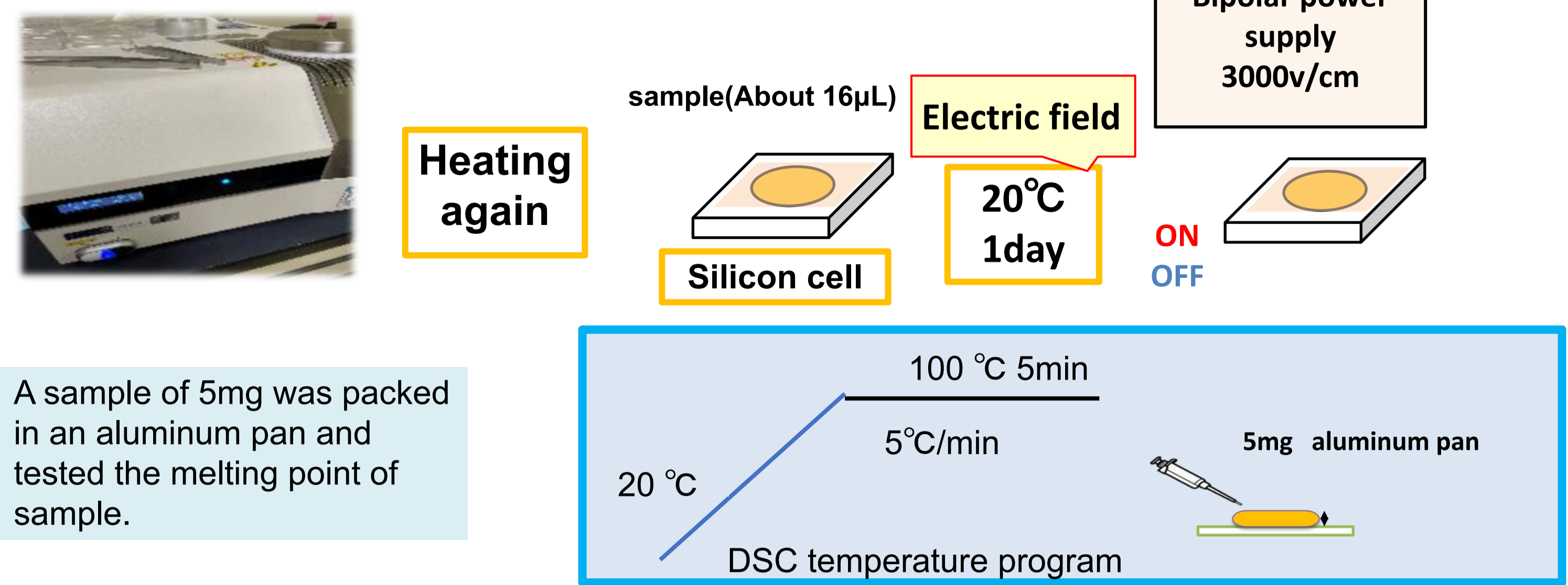
Preparation of sample



Microscope observation <Polarized light microscope (PLM)>

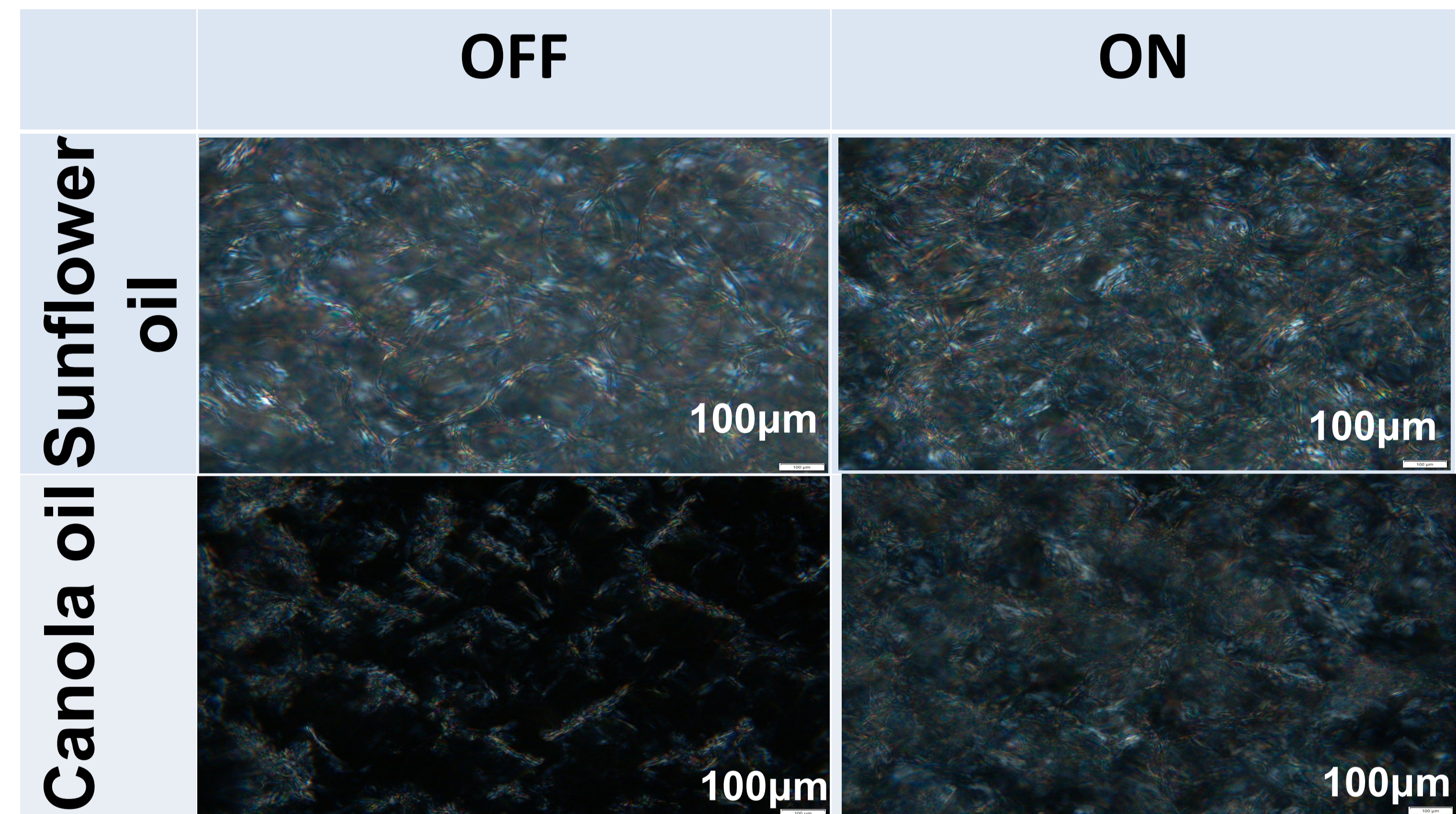


Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC)



3. Results and Discussion

PLM 3wt% RBX oleogel

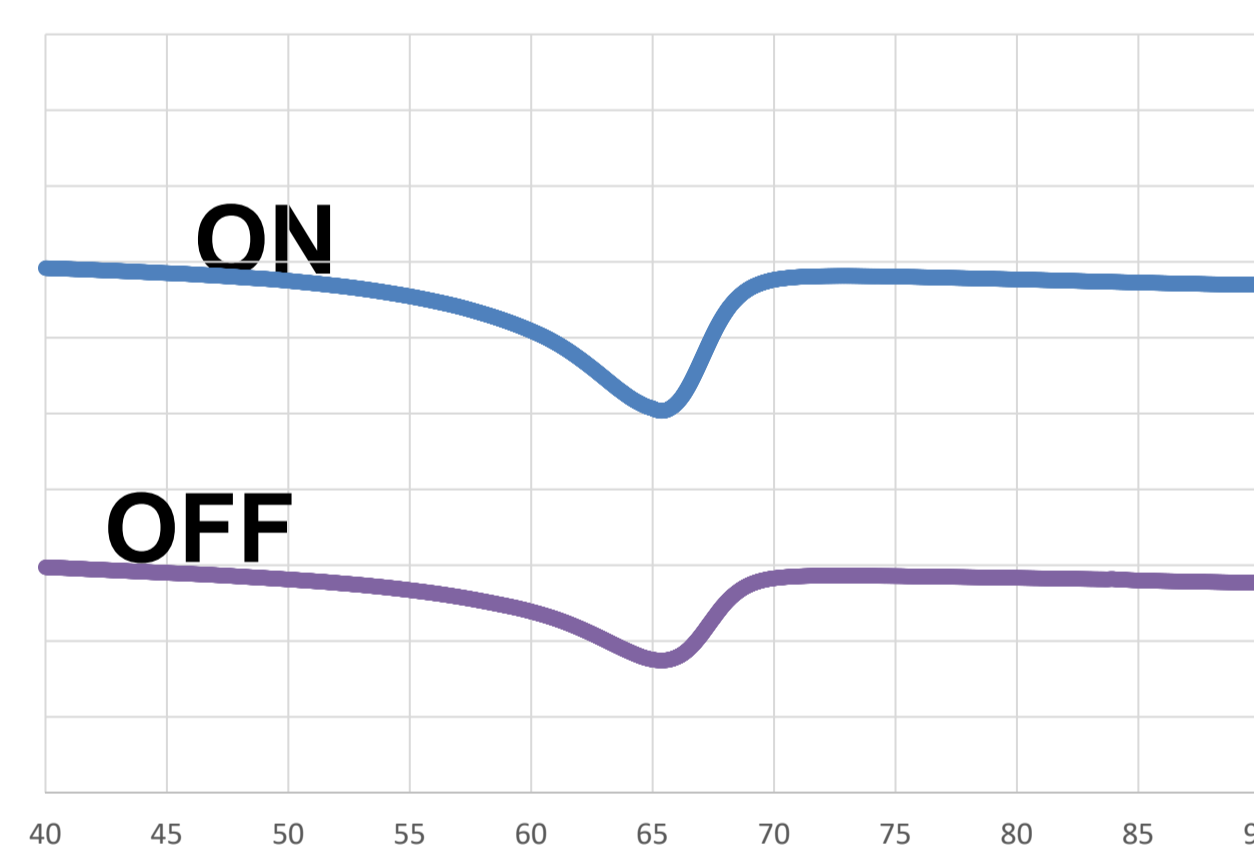


When [ON] :The crystals are denser and the formation network of the sample is stronger

DSC 3wt% RBX oleogel

3% RBX + sunflower oil

*: Melting point - peak top temperature

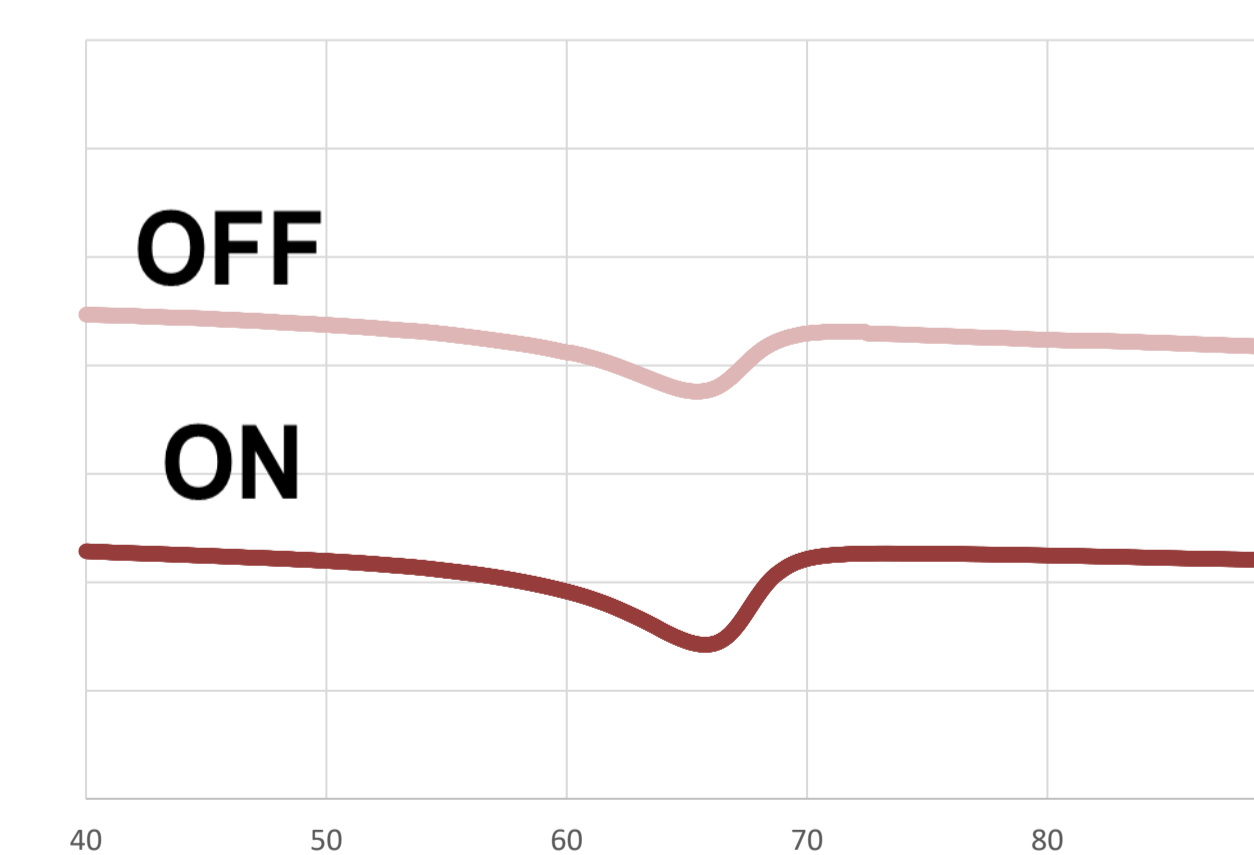


sample	Peak top (°C)	enthalpy (mJ/mg)
ON	65.53 ± 0.18	7.11 ± 0.71
OFF	65.11 ± 0.16	6.16 ± 0.64

Compared with [ON] and [OFF]:When [ON], the melting point and enthalpy were higher. But look similar

3% RBX + canola oil

*: Melting point - peak top temperature



sample	Peak top (°C)	Enthalpy (mJ/mg)
ON	65.92 ± 0.36	7.77 ± 0.47
OFF	65.59 ± 0.43	6.27 ± 0.88

Compared with [ON] and [OFF]: When [ON], the melting point and enthalpy were higher. Specially, the enthalpy data

Discussion

Oleogel has a stronger three-dimensional network and a higher melting point when an electric field is applied. Therefore, Applied electric field promotes crystal growth. We can get more stable samples for better production applications

4. Conclusion

- Applied electric field promotes crystallization of samples
- The crystals are denser when an electric field is applied.
- Make the network stronger and the sample more stable