

Effect of dextrose equivalent (DE) of maltodextrin (MD) on the morphology of spray-dried powder containing emulsified fish oil

YOSHII H. (1), SULTANA A. (2), TAKASHIGE S. (3), HERMAWAN A. (4)

1 Department of Food Science and Human Nutrition, Setsunan University, 45-1 Nagaotouge-cho, Hirakata, Japan

2 Department of Food Processing and Engineering, Chattogram Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Chattogram, Bangladesh

3 Department of Applied Biological Science, Kagawa University, Miki-cho, Japan

4 Department of Industrial Chemical Engineering, Vocational School of Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia

Functional food compounds such as fish oil are unstable against light, heat, and oxygen. Stability of those compounds can be imparted by encapsulating them with sugar or protein into a powder. Spray-dried powders of fat-soluble functional compounds are produced by preparing the emulsion solution of functional oil using wall material and emulsifiers, and then spray-drying them. Dextrose equivalent (DE) of maltodextrin (MD) as wall material affects significantly the morphology of spray-dried powder. In this study, effect of DE of MD on the morphology of spray-dried powder was investigated. Fish oil as core material (40wt% in the solid), sodium caseinate as emulsifier (3wt%), MD (57wt%) at various DE were used to form the encapsulant of emulsified fish oil in spray-dried powder. This solubilized solution was emulsified with polytron homogenizer and/or high-pressure homogenizer. The emulsified solution was spray-dried with the spray dryer under the following conditions: an atomizer speed of 10,000 rpm, air flow rate of 110 kg/h, the temperature and flow rate of the infeed solution at 50 °C and 30 mL/min, inlet-air temperature 160 °C. The spray-dried powder was washed with hexane. The surface oil in this washed hexane of spray-dried powder was measured with an TLC-FID. Surface and cross-sectional images of the microcapsules were taken using a scanning electron microscope (SEM). The vacuole diameters were measured using more than 30 the cross-sectional photographs. The number of vacuoles in the spray-dried powder was determined by analyzing CLSM images of over 300 fluorescent stained spray-dried powders. The vacuole size and number significantly depended on the DE of MD. The vacuole size and the number of vacuoles in the spray-dried powder were smaller when MD with large DE was used. The surface oil ratio (surface-oil content to total oil) was correlated with the ratio of vacuole diameter to particle diameter.