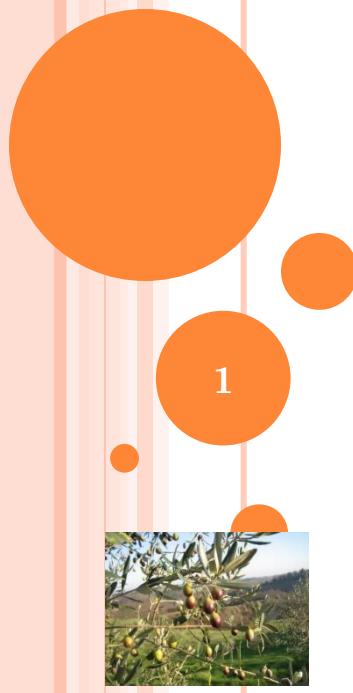
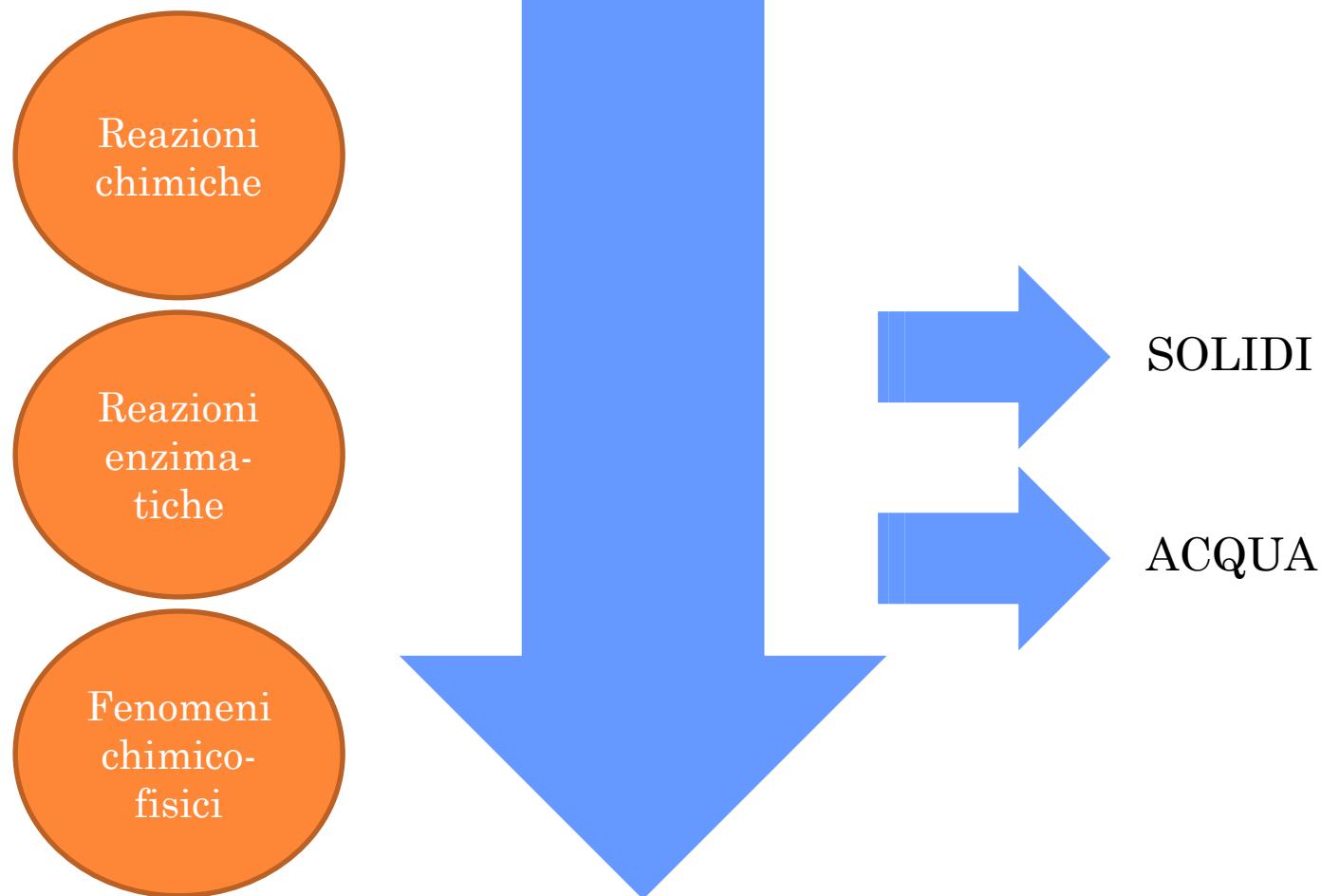


COS'È LA STABILITÀ DI UN OLIO?

PROF. BRUNO ZANONI
(DAGRI – UNIVERSITA' DI FIRENZE)

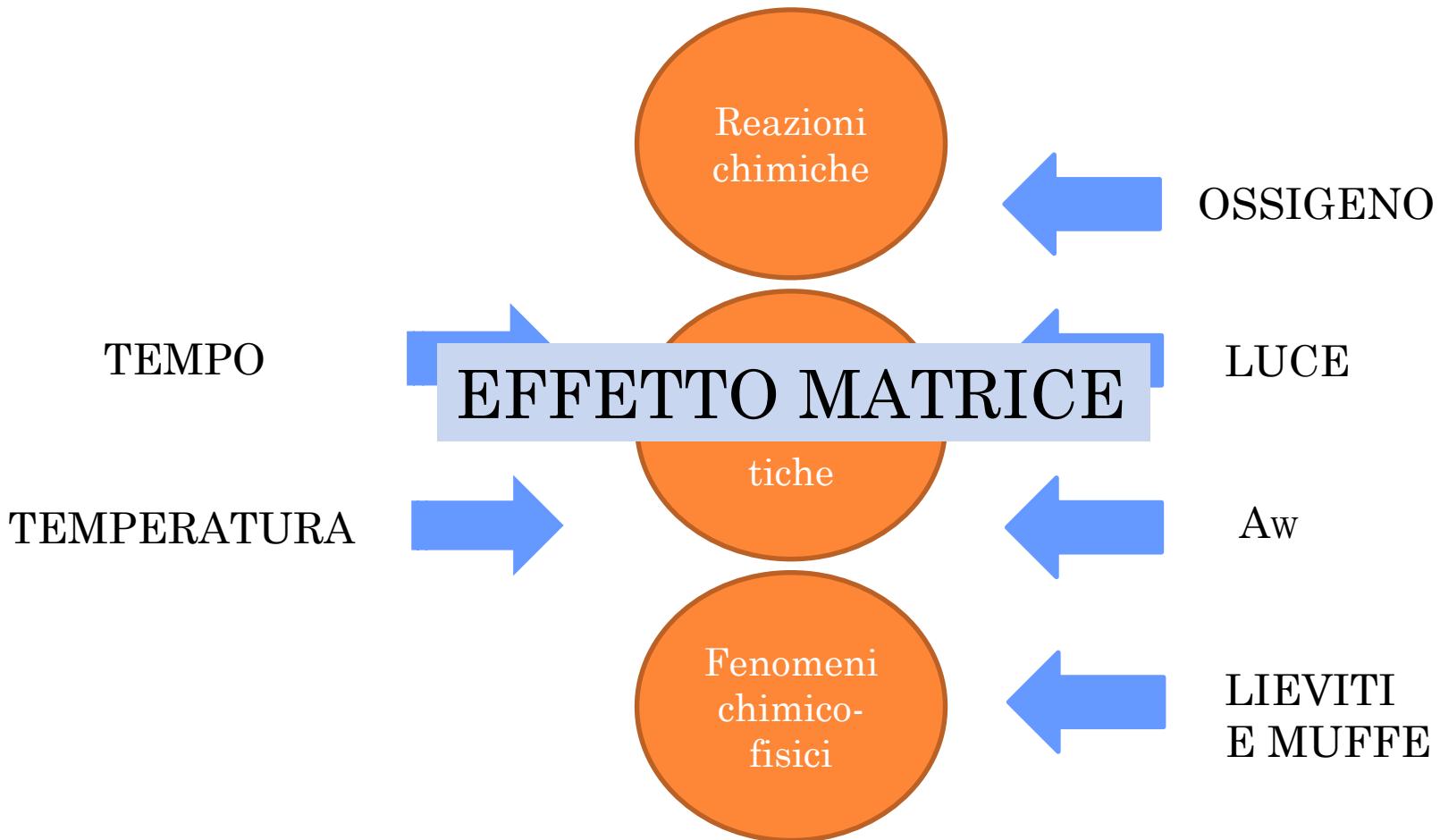


OLIVE: olio (20%), acqua di vegetazione (50%), solidi insolubili (30%)



OLIO EXTRA VERGINE: trigliceridi, composti fenolici, composti volatili





CONTROLLO DELLA STABILITÀ: I TRIGLICERIDI

Ossidazione:
Auto-ossidazione
Foto-ossidazione

Tempo, ossigeno, luce,
temperatura
Acidità, comp. acidica,
composti fenolici

Numero di perossidi,
 K_{232} , K_{270} , Delta K
Difetto “Rancido”
Riduzione composti
fenolici



CONTROLLO DELLA STABILITA' : I SECOIRIDOIDI

Idrolisi
Ossidazione

Tempo, temperatura,
ossigeno, luce, Aw
Ossidazione TG

Incremento
idrossitirosolo e tirosolo
Riduzione composti
fenolici
Variazione "amaro" e
"piccante"



CONTROLLO DELLA STABILITÀ: I COMPOSTI VOLATILI

C5 compounds	C6 compounds	Microbial metabolites compounds	"Rancid" compounds
3-pentanone	hexanal	methanol	heptane
pentanal	E-2-hexenal	propanol	octane
1-penten-3-one	Z-3-hexenal	methyl acetate	heptanal
2-pentanol	hexyl acetate	isobutanol	octanal
E-2-pentenal	E-2-hexenyl acetate	ethyl acetate	2-octanone
1-penten-3-ol	Z-3-hexenyl acetate	2-butanone	2-heptanol
1-pentanol	1-hexanol	methyl propionate	E-2-heptenal
E-2-penten-1-ol	E-3-hexen-1-ol	butanal-2-methyl	5-hepten-2-one-6-methyl
Z-2-penten-1-ol	Z-3-hexen-1-ol	butanal-3-methyl	2-nonenone
	E-2-hexen-1-ol	ethanol	nonanal

TORBIDITA'

2-octanol
E-2-octenal
1-octen-3-ol
acetic acid
1-octanol
butanoic acid
propanoic acid
phenol-2-methoxy
phenylethyl alcohol
phenol
phenol-4-ethyl-2-methoxy
4-ethyl phenol

