

Article

Characterization of Active Edible Films based on Citral Essential Oil, Alginate and Pectin

Valentina Siracusa ^{1,*}, Santina Romani ², Matteo Gigli ^{3,5}, Cinzia Mannozi ²,
Juan Pablo Cecchini ⁴, Urszula Tylewicz ² and Nadia Lotti ⁵

¹ Department of Chemical Science, University of Catania, Viale A. Doria 6, 95125 Catania (CT), Italy

² Department of Agricultural and Food Sciences-DISTAL, Campus of Food Science, University of Bologna, P.zza Goidanich 60, 47521 Cesena, Italy; santina.romani2@unibo.it (S.R.); cinzia.mannozi2@unibo.it (C.M.); urszula.tylewicz@unibo.it (U.T.)

³ Department of Chemical Science and Technologies, University of Rome Tor Vergata, Via della Ricerca Scientifica 1, 00133 Rome, Italy; matteo.gigli@unibo.it

⁴ Universidad Nacional de Rafaela, Bv. Roca 989, Rafaela, 3000 Santa Fe, Argentina; jpcecchini@gmail.com

⁵ Department of Civil, Chemical, Environmental and Materials Engineering, University of Bologna, via Terracini 28, 40131 Bologna, Italy; nadia.lotti@unibo.it

* Correspondence: vsiracus@dmfci.unict.it; Tel.: +39-338-727-5526

Received: 31 August 2018; Accepted: 10 October 2018; Published: 15 October 2018



Abstract: Thermal, structural and physico-chemical properties of different composite edible films based on alginate and pectin with the addition of citral essential oil (citral EO) as an agent to improve barrier properties, were investigated. The obtained films were clear and transparent, with a yellow hue that increased with citral EO addition. All the films displayed good thermal stability up to 160 °C, with a slight improvement observed by increasing the amount of citral EO in the composites. Gas transmission rate (GTR) strongly depended on the polymer structure, gas type and temperature, with improvement in barrier performance for composite samples. Also, citral EO did not exert any weakening action on the tensile behavior. On the contrary, an increase of the elastic modulus and of the tensile strength was observed. Lastly, water contact angle measurements demonstrated the dependence of the film wettability on the content of citral EO.

Keywords: edible film; alginate film; pectin film; essential oil; barrier properties; mechanical properties

1. Introduction

Edible coatings and films belong to an environmental-friendly technology aimed at enhancing food safety, quality and handling properties by creating a biodegradable semi-permeable barrier protection to water vapor, oxygen and carbon dioxide coming from the external environment. Edible coating is a thin edible substance layer, applied in a liquid form directly on the surface of different food products, mainly fruits and vegetables [1–5]. Edible films are a thin layer obtained as a solid sheet, which can be applied as a wrapping on the food product. For fresh fruit and vegetables, the creation of a wrong moisture and gas atmosphere may lead to weight loss and respiration rate reductions, with a consequent acceleration of the senescence process and a worsening of the visual gloss of coated commodities. Several studies have identified the necessity to evaluate mechanical (flexibility, tension), thermal, optical (brightness, opacity), wettability and morphological properties of edible films, as it creates a modified atmosphere that influences the gas transfer and further becomes a barrier for aromatic compound transferring [6,7]. The above-mentioned characteristics depend on several parameters related to the coating and film composition, such as preparation conditions (solvent, pH, components concentration, temperature) and type of added additives (cross-linking agents, antimicrobials, plasticizers, emulsifiers).

Recently, further potential applications were studied in order to formulate edible coatings and films with special functionalities [8]. They could be used as carriers of antioxidants, flavoring and/or coloring agents and antimicrobials to improve food safety and quality [9,10].

Edible coating and film formulations require several components. At least one of them needs to have structural properties. Between the different compounds that could be used in the formulation, alginate and pectin have been widely investigated [1]. They are hydrocolloid compounds coming from respectively seaweed extracts (brown algae) and plant tissue. Both belong to the polyuranoates group and are natural ionic polysaccharides giving rise to a chain–chain association and forming hydrogels. In order to design new films with improved and selective mechanical and barrier properties, it is important to understand their compatibility [1,11,12]. Further, essential oils represent a very interesting ingredient for edible film formulation with the purpose of realizing active and natural packaging materials [13,14]. Due to their natural origin and special functionality (antioxidant/antimicrobial) they could be selected to extend food shelf-life and add value to the product. However, the introduction of edible films for food packaging application may affect several properties such as optical, tensile, permeability and so on [15]. This, in turn, could influence the consumer acceptability. Citral EO was selected since it has been proved to have a positive effect against food spoilage microorganisms, as described by Guerreiro et al. [16].

The objective of this study was to investigate the final properties of edible films based on sodium alginate (SA) and pectin (Pe), with the addition of citral essential oil (citral EO).

The optimization of an edible film composition is one of the most important steps [17,18], as it must be formulated in order to maintain or increase the quality of fruit and vegetables. In this framework, physico-chemical and structural analyses have been performed on the prepared formulations to evaluate the properties of interest for the in-use application.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Materials

Citral essential oil, sodium alginate, glycerol ($\geq 99.5\%$), Tween[®]20 and Pectin from citrus peel (Galacturonic acid $\geq 74.0\%$) were purchased all from Sigma-Aldrich (Darmstadt, Germany, Europe) and used as received.

2.2. Film Preparation

Edible films were prepared using the solution casting method. Three different compositions were tested: 2% (w/w) of SA, 2% (w/w) of Pe and a combination of 1% (w/w) sodium alginate and 1% (w/w) pectin (SA + Pe). 1.5% (w/w) of glycerol and 0.2% (w/w) of Tween[®] 20 were added to each solution, which was subsequently dissolved in distilled water. Moreover, different amounts (0, 0.15, 0.3% w/w) of citral essential oil (citral EO) as antimicrobial agent were introduced in the formulation and homogeneously dispersed. In total, nine different films were obtained, as reported in Table 1.

Table 1. Concentration (w/w %) of the components in the film forming solutions.

Sample	Sodium Alginate	Pectin	Glycerol	Tween [®] 20	Citral EO
SA	2	-	1.5	0.2	-
SA _{0.15}	2	-	1.5	0.2	0.15
SA _{0.3}	2	-	1.5	0.2	0.3
Pe	-	2	1.5	0.2	-
Pe _{0.15}	-	2	1.5	0.2	0.15
Pe _{0.3}	-	2	1.5	0.2	0.3
SA + Pe	1	1	1.5	0.2	-
SA + Pe _{0.15}	1	1	1.5	0.2	0.15
SA + Pe _{0.3}	1	1	1.5	0.2	0.3

All solutions were heated at 70 °C for 30 min under conditions of stirring (until complete dissolution) and homogenized at 5000 rpm for 2 min. Afterwards, about 27 g of solution was used to obtain 1 g of soluble solids in petri dishes (\varnothing 90 mm). Air bubbles were removed by placing the film forming solution under vacuum (60 mbar, 15 min). Films were dried at 40 °C for 5 h to ensure a complete solvent removal, and then stored at room temperature in a desiccator before characterization.

2.3. Film Thickness and Gas Barrier Properties

Film thickness was measured by using a Sample Thickness Tester DM-G, consisting of a digital indicator (MarCator 1086 type, Mahr GmbH, Esslingen, Germany) connected to a PC. The reading was made twice per second measuring a minimum, a maximum and an average value, with a resolution of 0.001 mm. The reported results represent the mean thickness value of three experimental tests run in 10 different positions of each film at room temperature.

The determination of the gas barrier properties was performed by a manometric method using a Permeance Testing Device, type GDP-C (Brugger Feinmechanik GmbH, Munchen, Germany), in accordance with the ASTM 1434, DIN 53536, ISO 15105-1 and with the Gas Permeability Testing Manual-2008. The equipment consisted of an upper and a lower chamber, as previously described [19]. The film sample, of approximately 3 cm \times 3 cm in size, was placed between the two chambers. A film mask was used to cover the remaining section of the permeation chamber. The top chamber was filled with the dry test gases at ambient pressure. The gas permeation was determined by evaluating the pressure increase in the bottom chamber, which had been previously evacuated. Ambient temperature fluctuations during the test were controlled by an automatic temperature compensation software, which minimizes gas transmission rate (GTR) temperature deviations. The following conditions were adopted: gas stream of 100 cm³/min, pure food grade gases with 0% RH, active sample area of 0.785 cm². *Method A* (with evacuation of top and bottom permeation chamber) was employed in the analysis, as reported in the Gas Permeability Testing Manual (2008).

In order to determine the activation energies of the permeation process, the films were tested at three different temperatures (8, 15 and 23 °C), in the same operating conditions as reported above. Chamber and sample temperature were kept constant by an external thermostat HAAKE-Circulator DC10-K15 type (Thermo Fischer Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA). All experiments were done in triplicate and the results are presented as mean values.

2.4. Mechanical Properties

Tensile testing was performed by using a Zwick Roell Texture machine mod. Z2.5 (Ulm, Germany), equipped with a rubber grip and a 500 N load cell. A pre-load of 1MPa with a pre-load speed of 5 mm/min was applied. Stress-strain measurements were performed on rectangular films (5 mm width and 50 mm length) with an initial grip separation of 23 mm and a crosshead speed of 5 mm/min. Five different specimens was analyzed for each film and the results are provided as the average value \pm standard deviation. All measurements have been carried out in accordance with ASTM D882-09.

2.5. Thermo-Gravimetric Analysis (TGA)

Thermo-Gravimetric Analysis (TGA) was carried out under nitrogen atmosphere by means of a Perkin Elmer TGA7 apparatus (Perkin Elmer, Waltham, MA, USA). Gas flow of 30 mL/min and heating scan of 10 °C/min, over a temperature range 40–800 °C, were used for the analyses. Samples mass of 10 mg were used for the experiments.

2.6. Attenuated Total Reflectance Infrared Spectroscopy (ATR-IR) Analysis

Experimental ATR modified absorbance spectra were collected on a Perkin Elmer FTIR (Perkin Elmer 1725 \times Spectrophotometer, Labexchange Gropu, Burladingen, Germany) over the range 650–4000 cm⁻¹, with a resolution of 4.0 cm⁻¹. The results are presented as an average of 10 experimental

tests, run on 10 different samples point. 64 scans were recorded on each sample. The experiments were performed at room temperature, without any preliminary samples' treatments.

2.7. Water Contact Angle Determination (WCA)

Static contact angle measurements were performed on edible films using a KSV CAM101 (KSV Instrument, Helsinki, Finland) instrument at ambient conditions, by recording the side profiles of deionized water drops (4 μ L) deposited on the film surface. The measurement was taken 2 s after the drop deposition to ensure its stabilization, yet to minimize water absorption and evaporation. At least five drops were observed on different areas for each film (both on the top and on the bottom side), and contact angles were reported as the average value \pm standard deviation.

2.8. Color

The color of film samples was measured using a HunterLab ColorFlex EZ 45/0° color spectro-photometer (Hunterlab, Reston, VA, USA), with D65 illuminant, 10° observer, according to ASTM E308. The measurements were made using CIE Lab scale. The instrument was calibrated with a black and white tile (L^* 93.47, a^* 0.83, b^* 1.33) before the measurements. Results are expressed as L^* (luminosity), a^* (red/green) and b^* (yellow/blue) parameters.

The total color difference (ΔE) was calculated using the following equation:

$$\Delta E = [(L^* - L')^2 + (a^* - a')^2 + (b^* - b')^2]^{1/2} \quad (1)$$

where L^* , a^* and b^* are the color parameter values of the sample and L' , a' and b' are the color parameter values of the standard white plate used as the film background ($L' = 66.39$, $a' = -0.74$, $b' = 1.25$). The analyses were conducted in five repetitions. A mean value recorded for the top side and bottom side is reported.

2.9. Morphology Evaluation

The films' morphology was determined by using a Nikon upright microscope (Eclipse Ti-U, Nikon Co, Shanghai, Japan) with a standard light. Samples were observed in black and white and the images were recorded at a 20 \times magnification.

2.10. Statistical Analysis

Significance of the different edible films effects was evaluated by means of one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA, 95% significance level) using the software STATISTICA 6.0 (Statsoft Inc., Tulsa, OK, USA).

3. Results and Discussions

In general, all films appeared homogeneous and transparent, without evident pores and cracks. It can be noticed that SA-based films were visually more transparent than Pe-based ones. Similar observations were made by Galus and Lenart [11] in their study on edible films based on sodium alginate and pectin. Visually, the addition of citral essential oil added a bright yellow color to the prepared films.

3.1. Thickness and Gas Barrier Properties

3.1.1. Thickness

Films thickness ranged from 94 to 127 μ m as reported in Table 2, showing a slight variation of thickness within the different formulations, associated to the film casting technique. This is a crucial parameter for the calculation of mechanical and barrier properties. It depends on the film preparation method, on the flatness of the dish surface and on the film formation during the drying process. Despite the same volume of film forming solutions were used for the film casting, the drying

time for complete solvent evaporation increased with the citral EO concentration (anyway remaining in all cases within 5 h). The homogeneity of the films increased with the solvent evaporation time. Consequently, as reported in literature, the thickness tends to be lower in a well-organized and dense network [20]. Differences in the film structure may be attributed to the effect on the drying kinetics of the liquid film-forming dispersion thickness [21]. Several authors reported the effects of thickness on the permeability of edible matrix [22,23].

The thickness values have been used to calculate gas permeability and tensile properties.

3.1.2. Gas Barrier Properties

As it is well known, oxygen might cause food oxidation, which in turn influences various food properties such as odour, colour, flavour and nutrient content [24,25]. The film ability to retard oxidation or degradation of the product is an important characteristic that affects the final product quality and food shelf-life. Therefore, gas barrier properties should be taken into due account. Furthermore, the incorporation of other compounds, such as essential oils, into the polymer matrix could contribute to the modification of their barrier behavior.

Gas transmission rate (GTR) strongly depends on the polymer structure, gas type and temperature. Edible films barrier properties were examined at three different temperatures [26,27]: 8 °C (home and supermarket refrigerated storage temperature), 15 °C (abusing temperature) and 23 °C (room temperature). As reported by Marklinder and Eriksson [27], a typical recommended storage temperature for perishable food items should not exceed 8 °C, with the exception for minced meat that should be stored at 4 °C maximum. Further, in almost all the refrigerators the temperature ranges between 5–8 °C, but it is not uncommon that in certain zones of the refrigerators the temperature increases to values higher than 12 °C.

Data recorded with 100% pure food grade O₂ and CO₂ are reported in Table 2.

The matrix composition influenced the diffusion of the gas molecules through the polymer, resulting in a substantial variation of the gas transmission. Citral EO caused a modification of the barrier performances, correlated to the compatibility between alginate and pectin, ultimately resulting in effective gas molecule permeation through the films. The impact of lipid addition on the microstructure of the coating films is a determining factor in barrier efficiency. The microstructure of the films is affected by the physical state of the essential oil and its distribution in the polymer matrix. The liquid state of citral EO could favor molecular mobility, promoting the transport of gas molecules through the films. In turn, its distribution is another important factor. The more homogeneous is the distribution, the lower is the GTR. Antarés and Chiralt [28] reported that the addition of essential oil causes an increase of the oxygen permeability due to its hydrophobic character. However, a different trend can be described for the materials object of the present study. Indeed, a GTR decrease, particularly evident at lower temperatures, has been observed. The data here presented are well in accordance with the results reported by Rojas-Graü and coworkers [8]. They observed that the introduction of antimicrobials agents (oregano, carvacrol and lemongrass oil) did not affect the oxygen permeability of the films, while a slight decrease was observed by adding citral EO to alginate-based edible films.

It must be considered that the film barrier behavior at 8 °C is the most crucial for food packaging applications, as it corresponds to home and commercial (supermarket) storage conditions. At this temperature the gas transmission rate of O₂ and CO₂ is very similar: CO₂ permeates maximum 1.4 times faster than O₂, as it can be seen from the perm-selectivity ratio reported in Table 2.

Table 2. Film thickness, O₂ and CO₂ gas transmission rate (GTR) at 8, 15 and 23 °C, with the corresponding perm-selectivity ratio and GTR Activation Energy.

Sample	Thickness (μm)	O ₂ -GTR ($\text{cm}^3/\text{m}^2 \text{ d bar}$)			CO ₂ -GTR ($\text{cm}^3/\text{m}^2 \text{ d bar}$)			CO ₂ /O ₂	CO ₂ /O ₂	CO ₂ /O ₂	CO ₂ E _{GTR} (J/mol K)	O ₂ E _{GTR} (J/mol K)
		8 °C	15 °C	23 °C	8 °C	15 °C	23 °C	8 °C	15 °C	23 °C		
SA	127 ± 13 ^a	102 ± 1 ^a	118 ± 1 ^b	148 ± 2 ^c	110 ± 0 ^c	111 ± 1 ^d	222 ± 1 ^a	1.1	0.9	1.5	33 (0.8)	17 (1)
SA _{0.15}	111 ± 6 ^b	94 ± 1 ^c	112 ± 2 ^{de}	134 ± 1 ^d	99 ± 2 ^d	96 ± 1 ^f	105 ± 1 ⁱ	1.1	0.7	0.8	3 (0.4)	16 (1)
SA _{0.30}	110 ± 4 ^b	70 ± 1 ^f	92 ± 1 ^f	110 ± 0 ^g	99 ± 1 ^d	129 ± 1 ^b	124 ± 2 ^h	1.4	1.4	1.1	10 (0.6)	21 (1)
Pe	110 ± 5 ^b	102 ± 1 ^a	123 ± 1 ^a	159 ± 1 ^b	134 ± 2 ^a	144 ± 2 ^a	195 ± 1 ^b	1.3	1.2	1.2	−16 (0.6)	20 (1)
Pe _{0.15}	107 ± 1 ^{bc}	99 ± 2 ^{ab}	109 ± 1 ^e	119 ± 1 ^f	97 ± 1 ^d	101 ± 1 ^e	176 ± 1 ^d	1.0	0.9	1.6	28 (0.8)	8 (1)
Pe _{0.30}	94 ± 9 ^c	84 ± 2 ^d	117 ± 1 ^{bc}	127 ± 0 ^e	66 ± 2 ^g	110 ± 1 ^d	180 ± 1 ^c	0.8	0.9	1.4	46 (1)	19 (1)
SA + Pe	101 ± 3 ^{bc}	98 ± 1 ^b	117 ± 1 ^{bc}	166 ± 1 ^a	131 ± 1 ^b	117 ± 1 ^c	173 ± 1 ^e	1.3	1.0	1.0	13 (0.5)	24 (1)
SA + Pe _{0.15}	104 ± 1 ^{bc}	75 ± 1 ^e	114 ± 4 ^{cd}	136 ± 1 ^d	94 ± 1 ^e	116 ± 2 ^c	165 ± 1 ^f	1.3	1.0	1.2	26 (1)	27 (0.9)
SA + Pe _{0.30}	104 ± 5 ^{bc}	84 ± 1 ^d	94 ± 3 ^f	117 ± 1 ^e	92 ± 1 ^f	116 ± 1 ^c	150 ± 1 ^g	1.1	1.2	1.3	23 (1)	44 (0.9)

Values with different letters within the same column differ significantly at $p < 0.05$ levels. Values in brackets indicate the R² parameter of the fitting curve. Samples with *a* present the highest value, while samples with *d* the lowest.

As reported in the literature [29], for non-condensable gases the perm-selectivity ratio is relatively constant and is not correlated to the polymer chemical structure. Moreover, CO₂ transmission across the matrix is in general about six times faster than O₂ ones.

Furthermore, the perm-selectivity ratio changes with the temperature, i.e., it usually increases as the temperature decreases. On the contrary, our study evidenced a different trend, as the permselectivity remained almost constant in all cases.

The Arrhenius model was used to describe the permeation dependence on the temperature and to calculate the activation energy of the gas transmission (E_{GTR}) process. In Figure 1, natural logarithm (ln) of GTR has been plotted as a function of the reciprocal of the absolute temperature ($1/T$).

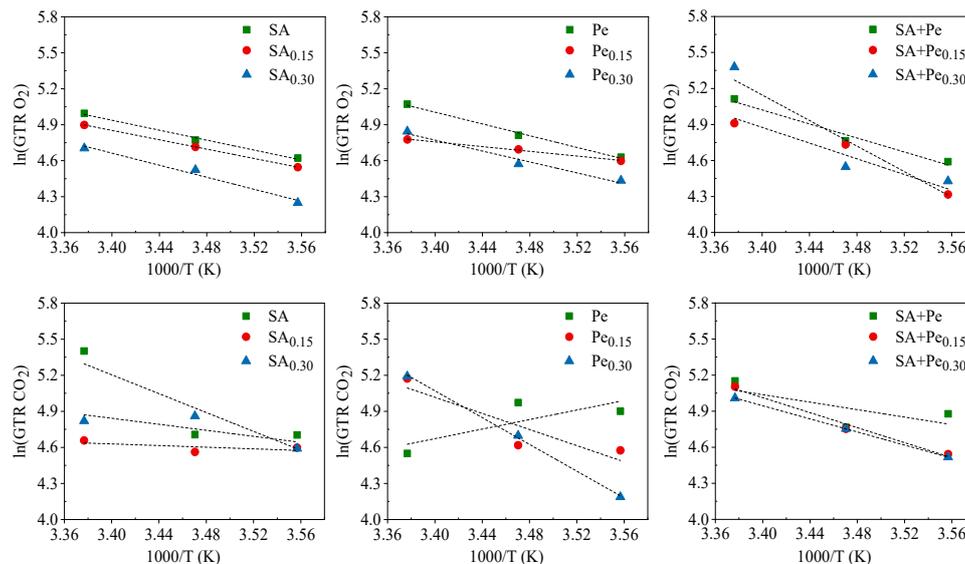


Figure 1. Arrhenius plot of O₂ and CO₂ GTR coefficient for SA, Pe and SA + Pe films.

Data reported in Table 2 well fit the theoretical relation (high R² value) in most cases, indicating a good correlation between permeability and temperature for both CO₂ and O₂. As expected, the higher the temperature, the higher the permeability. In addition, E_{GTR} reflected the dependence of the barrier behavior from the temperature for each polymer matrix. The low activation energy demonstrated a low dependence of the gas transmission process on the temperature.

In conclusion, the GTR data here reported confirm the antioxidant action of citral EO, which is due to the promotion of oxygen barrier capacity, as already reported by Rojas-Graü et al. and Shahbazi [8–30]. The samples containing citral EO showed an interesting improvement of the gas barrier behavior, making them suitable as edible films for food more susceptible to oxidative degradation. As can be evicted from the data reported, the GTR value decreased when citral EO was added. The barrier properties improvement is responsible of the feasibility of formed films to meet the desired functionality for the product to be packed, as was reported also by Avila-Sosa et al. [31] in their study of chitosan and oregano essential oil, as well as their combination, for antimicrobial food packaging application.

3.2. Mechanical Properties

The tensile behavior of the films under study is reported in Table 3. Films were analyzed in terms of their elastic modulus (E), stress at yield (σ_y) and at break (σ_b), and elongation at yield (ϵ_y) and at break (ϵ_b). Generally speaking, the tensile properties of edible films and coatings are dependent on film constituents, relative proportion and preparation conditions [28].

Neat SA and Pe films showed very comparable tensile properties, although the elongation at break of SA was higher, while SA + Pe films displayed the lowest elastic modulus and stress at break and the highest elongation at break among the studied samples. The addition of citral EO caused a significant change of the mechanical properties of all the formulations. A general increase of E ,

σ_y and σ_b can be observed, while no significant differences can be noticed for ϵ_b (Table 3). Also, the introduction of different amounts of citral EO did not influence the tensile behavior of the samples. In all the investigated samples, the yield phenomenon is visible.

Table 3. Mechanical data of SA, Pe and SA + Pe films.

Sample	E (MPa)	σ_y (MPa)	ϵ_y (%)	σ_b (MPa)	ϵ_b (%)
SA	526 ± 52 ^c	14 ± 1 ^d	4 ± 1 ^b	25 ± 3 ^{cd}	30 ± 1 ^b
SA _{0.15}	1102 ± 68 ^{ab}	24 ± 2 ^b	3 ± 1 ^b	44 ± 7 ^{ab}	24 ± 5 ^{cd}
SA _{0.30}	955 ± 74 ^b	17 ± 5 ^c	5 ± 2 ^b	31 ± 11 ^c	30 ± 3 ^b
Pe	492 ± 51 ^c	13 ± 1 ^{de}	4 ± 1 ^b	21 ± 2 ^{cd}	18 ± 2 ^e
Pe _{0.15}	1120 ± 112 ^{ab}	21 ± 2 ^{bc}	3 ± 1 ^b	42 ± 5 ^b	20 ± 1 ^{de}
Pe _{0.30}	1338 ± 115 ^a	32 ± 5 ^a	4 ± 1 ^b	54 ± 7 ^a	20 ± 2 ^{de}
Pe + SA	173 ± 17 ^d	11 ± 1 ^e	12 ± 1 ^a	18 ± 1 ^d	50 ± 1 ^a
Pe + SA _{0.15}	915 ± 109 ^b	19 ± 3 ^c	4 ± 1 ^b	31 ± 4 ^c	18 ± 2 ^e
PE + SA _{0.30}	1171 ± 98 ^{ab}	28 ± 3 ^a	4 ± 1 ^b	50 ± 6 ^{ab}	26 ± 2 ^{bc}

Values with different letters within the same column differ significantly at $p < 0.05$ levels. Samples with *a* present the highest value, while samples with *d* the lowest.

The effect of the essential oil addition on the mechanical properties of edible films is quite complex and conflicting results have been reported in the literature, since both enhancement and weakening of the tensile characteristics have been observed [28]. Specific interactions between the film constituents and the oil, such as crosslinks, different structural arrangements of the components or the formation of heterogeneous biphasic structures, must be taken into consideration [28].

Our study demonstrates that citral EO does not have any detrimental effect on the tensile properties of SA and Pe based formulations. On the contrary, an enhancement of the tensile strength and of the film rigidity has been obtained. The results indicate that not only the film microstructure was preserved, yet citral EO played a reinforcement role. Also, the introduction of a hydrophobic compound may have caused a reduction of the film water absorption, this latter acting as plasticizer and causing a decrease of E and σ_b in the neat films as compared to the composites.

In conclusion, the composite films, in particular those containing a higher amount of citral EO, displayed improved mechanical resistance with respect to the neat films, thus making them more suitable for food wrapping applications.

3.3. Thermogravimetric Analysis

Table 4 reports the thermogravimetric data of the materials under study, i.e., T_{onset} (the temperature at which the degradation starts), T_{max} (the temperature of the maximum degradation rate), and $m_{res,600\text{ }^\circ\text{C}}$ (the residual mass at 600 °C).

Table 4. Thermogravimetric and wettability data of Sa, Pe and SA + Pe films.

Sample	T_{onset} (°C)	T_{max} (°C)	$m_{res,600\text{ }^\circ\text{C}}$ (%)	WCA (°)
SA	163 ± 1 ^e	220 ± 1 ^b	20 ± 1 ^{de}	44 ± 3 ^b
SA _{0.15}	172 ± 1 ^c	221 ± 1 ^{ab}	23 ± 0 ^b	45 ± 3 ^{ab}
SA _{0.30}	178 ± 1 ^{ab}	221 ± 0 ^{ab}	24 ± 0 ^a	49 ± 4 ^a
Pe	171 ± 1 ^c	218 ± 1 ^c	17 ± 1 ^f	35 ± 4 ^d
Pe _{0.15}	176 ± 3 ^b	222 ± 2 ^{ab}	21 ± 1 ^{cd}	38 ± 4 ^{cd}
Pe _{0.30}	179 ± 2 ^a	222 ± 1 ^a	20 ± 1 ^e	42 ± 2 ^{bc}
SA + Pe	163 ± 1 ^e	210 ± 1 ^d	18 ± 1 ^f	43 ± 3 ^{bc}
SA + Pe _{0.15}	166 ± 2 ^d	207 ± 1 ^e	22 ± 0 ^{bc}	46 ± 2 ^{ab}
SA + Pe _{0.30}	173 ± 2 ^c	213 ± 2 ^c	20 ± 1 ^{de}	48 ± 1 ^{ab}

Values with different letters within the same column differ significantly at $p < 0.05$ levels. Samples with *a* present the highest value, while samples with *d* the lowest.

The degradation patterns of the different films are very similar, although a slight improvement of the stability can be seen by increasing the amount of citral EO in the composites (Table 4).

Figure 2 reports the thermogravimetric curves of SA_{0.15}, Pe_{0.15} and SA + Pe_{0.15}, together with their derivative.

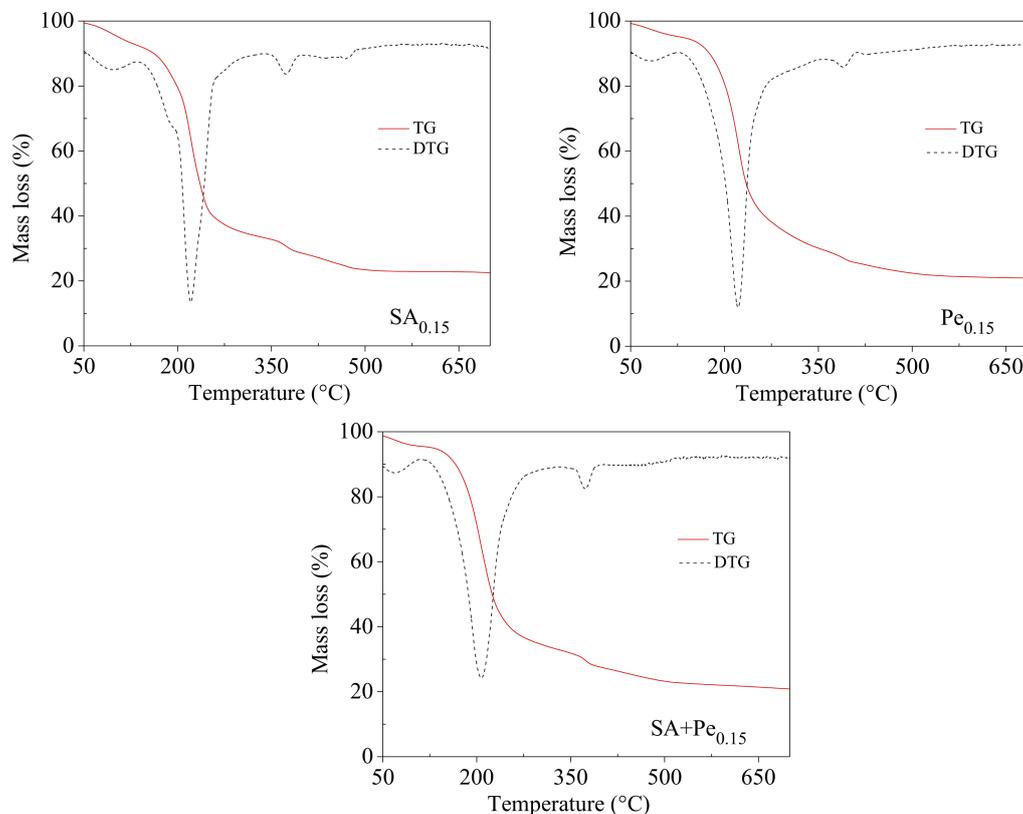


Figure 2. Thermogravimetric curves of SA_{0.15}, Pe_{0.15} and SA + Pe_{0.15} under N₂ flow.

Two main degradation steps can be outlined (Figure 2). The first one, which takes place below 160 °C, is due to film dehydration. The second step, which comprises two distinct peaks (as evidenced by the DTG curves), is related to the decomposition of the film components. In particular, the most evident mass loss (which reached the maximum in the range 210–220 °C), can be ascribed to the degradation of the polymer backbone.

3.4. Water Contact Angle (WCA) Measurements

Surface hydrophobicity is an important parameter to control the sensitivity of the films to water or moisture and it is usually evaluated by measuring the contact angle that forms between the film surface and a water droplet [20,32]. Generally, higher contact angle values correspond to higher surface hydrophobicity, with higher surface water repellent ability. Figure 3 collects, as an example, the images of the water drops deposited on the film surface of SA_{0.15}, Pe_{0.15} and SA + Pe_{0.15}. Water contact angle measurements (Table 4) demonstrated the high wettability of the prepared films, due to the presence of a high amount of ether bonds and free hydroxyl-groups. In fact, WCAs were in all cases below 50°. The addition of citral EO caused a rise of the contact angle. In particular, the higher the content of citral EO, the higher the WCA, because of the hydrophobic nature of this latter. Therefore, the presence of citral EO plays a beneficial role in decreasing the wettability of the edible film, thus improving its protective action towards the wrapped food.

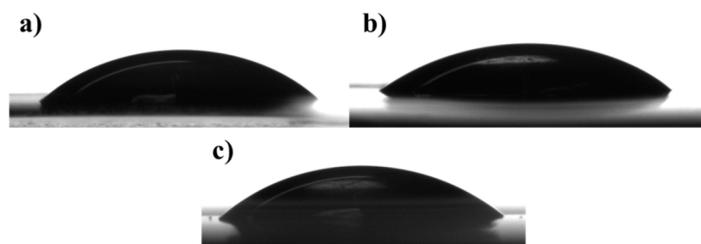


Figure 3. Water drops deposited on the film surface of: (a) SA_{0.15}; (b) Pe_{0.15}; (c) SA + Pe_{0.15}.

3.5. ATR-IR Analysis

The IR pattern of SA and Pe, as well as those of the composites, displayed some common and characteristic peaks (Figure S1). In particular, a broad and intense peak in the range 3270–3300 cm⁻¹ due to the stretching of the OH groups, a smaller peak of the CH stretching at 2920–2930 cm⁻¹, and an intense and sharp peak at 1015–1025 cm⁻¹ due to the C-O-C stretching of the glycosidic bonds linking two galacturonic sugar units were observed [33–35].

Some differences between the SA and Pe profile can also be highlighted. Indeed, the SA spectrum reveals the presence of two intense peaks at 1602 cm⁻¹ and 1408 cm⁻¹, respectively due to the COO-asymmetric and symmetric stretching vibration, and with a weak shoulder at 1298 due to the CO stretching. On the contrary, Pe showed its characteristic band at 1743 cm⁻¹, assigned to the stretching of the methyl esterified carboxyl groups [36]. The peak at 1607 cm⁻¹ (due to the COO- asymmetric stretching) was also clearly visible. The IR pattern of the composites presented the peaks of both SA and Pe.

The identification of the characteristics peaks allowed to confirm for all films the expected structure.

3.6. Color

In Table 5, L*, a*, b*, and total color difference (ΔE) values were reported for each sample.

Table 5. L*, a*, b* and total color difference (ΔE) of SA, Pe and SA + Pe films.

Sample	L*	a*	b*	ΔE
SA	86 ± 2 ^b	-1.56 ± 0.06 ^{de}	5.1 ± 0.4 ^e	9 ± 2 ^c
SA _{0.15}	87.4 ± 0.7 ^a	-1.69 ± 0.02 ^{efg}	6 ± 1 ^{de}	8 ± 1 ^c
SA _{0.30}	87.1 ± 0.3 ^a	-1.75 ± 0.02 ^{fg}	6.9 ± 0.6 ^d	8.5 ± 0.6 ^c
Pe	83.7 ± 0.7 ^c	-0.17 ± 0.03 ^a	10 ± 1 ^b	13 ± 1 ^{ab}
Pe _{0.15}	84.3 ± 1.3 ^c	-1.2 ± 0.2 ^b	13 ± 1 ^a	15 ± 2 ^a
Pe _{0.30}	87.9 ± 0.4 ^a	-1.62 ± 0.08 ^{def}	8 ± 2 ^{cd}	8 ± 2 ^c
SA + Pe	83.7 ± 0.8 ^c	-1.40 ± 0.04 ^c	7.9 ± 0.6 ^{cd}	11.8 ± 0.7 ^b
SA + Pe _{0.15}	85 ± 2 ^{bc}	-1.5 ± 0.2 ^{cd}	11 ± 2 ^a	13 ± 3 ^{ab}
SA + Pe _{0.30}	87.5 ± 0.8 ^a	-1.80 ± 0.03 ^g	8.9 ± 0.9 ^{bc}	10 ± 1 ^c

Values with different letters within the same column differ significantly at $p < 0.05$ levels. Samples with *a* present the highest value, while samples with *d* the lowest. L* (luminosity), a* (red/green index) and b* (yellow/blue index).

All the films were transparent. Since the color of edible films may affect the consumer acceptance, it is of primary importance that its transparency is preserved or that at least they display a color as close as possible to the natural pigment of foods on which the film is going to be applied [37]. SA based films showed slightly higher values of L* (luminosity) as compared with those composed of Pe and SA + Pe, in agreement with Galus and Lenart [11]. The addition of citral EO led to a general enhancement of L*. In particular, the increment was of the same entity in the SA samples containing different amounts of citral EO, while for Pe and SA + Pe films the L* values gradually increased with the increment of citral EO content. In terms of a* (red/green index) and b* (yellow/blue index) parameters, the samples containing Pe (both pure or in combination with SA) tended to a more yellowish color. In this case, 0.15 w/w of citral EO significantly enhanced ($p < 0.05$) the b* values. The obtained ΔE data ranged

from 8 to 15. Pe-based samples showed the highest value, indicating a greater color variation, in agreement with the results reported by Galus and Lenart [11]. Samples displaying higher ΔE values (Pe, Pe_{0.15}, SA + Pe and SA + Pe_{0.15}) appeared also less transparent.

By citral EO addition, only a slight yellowish hue was recorded, making all those films suitable for food application.

3.7. Microstructure

As reported by Antarés and Chiralt [28], while conventional plastics are non-polar materials, edible films are usually hydrophilic. The incorporation of essential oil in the film forming dispersion is usually carried out by emulsification or homogenization of the aqueous solution containing the polymer. When the film is dried, droplets of lipid remain embedded into the polymer matrix, as observed by microscopy. The drying time plays an important role in determining the arrangement of the components during the film-forming step, thus the final microstructure of the edible films.

Morphological analysis of the films under study was carried out by optical microscopy (20× magnification), to evaluate the homogeneity and the structure of the prepared films. Figure 4 shows the surface micrographs of SA (a), Pe (c) and SA + Pe (e) films and of SA_{0.30}, Pe_{0.30} and SA + Pe_{0.30} (respectively (b), (d) and (f)).

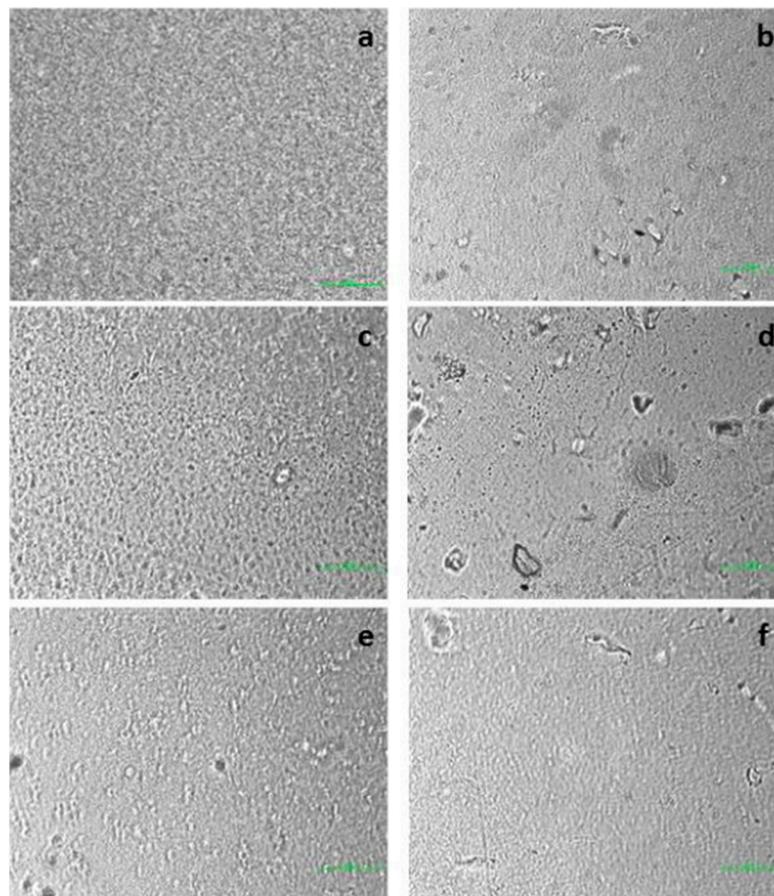


Figure 4. Surface micrographs of: (a) SA; (b) SA_{0.30}; (c) Pe; (d) Pe_{0.30}; (e) SA + Pe and (f) SA + Pe_{0.30} films.

SA films presented a more homogenous and uniform structure than Pe ones, in accordance with Bierhalz et al. [38], who performed the microstructural analysis on alginate and pectin based films with the addition of natamycin as antimicrobial agent. The addition of citral EO caused a mild change in the structure of all films. Furthermore, some agglomerates can be noticed, possibly indicating a non-uniform distribution of citral EO. The most irregular structure was observed in Pe-based films.

The morphology of the films supported the tensile results, evidencing that a different structural arrangement of the components in the film forming dispersion significantly influences both mechanical and gas barrier properties.

4. Conclusions

Citral EO has been incorporated into edible films through emulsification. Film structural, physical, mechanical and barrier properties were evaluated. The combination of citral EO with SA and/or Pe gives continuous and transparent edible films. Samples with citral EO addition showed improved performances with respect to the neat ones. As compared to neat films, no substantial differences were observed in the visual appearance of the composite samples, with the exception of a slight yellowish hue. On the other hand, citral EO addition caused a different microstructure arrangement and some agglomerates. However, the film structure was not weakened as testified by the gas barrier and mechanical tests, rather a reinforcement role was exerted. Furthermore, by increasing the amount of citral EO, a slight increase of the thermal stability as well as of the surface hydrophobicity was recorded.

With the aim to extend the shelf-life of food, the addition of essential oils can provide edible films with antimicrobial properties, depending both on their nature and interaction with the polymer matrix. Further studies are necessary to optimize and verify the suitability of these natural films on food products. The oil type and its interaction with the matrix determine the effectiveness of the edible films as food packaging material. In order to understand the feasibility of edible films to improve the shelf-life of food products susceptible to oxidation or to microbial spoilage, a real food systems needs to be investigated, together with specific tests on antioxidant activity [39,40].

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online at <http://www.mdpi.com/1996-1944/11/10/1980/s1>, Figure S1: ATR-IR spectra of SA 0.15, Pe 0.15 and SA + Pe 0.15.

Author Contributions: V.S., S.R. and N.L. conceived of and designed the experiments; C.M., J.P.C. and U.T. prepared the edible films and performed microscopic examination and statistical analysis; V.S. performed the thickness determination, permeation analyses, mechanical analyses and color evaluation; M.G. and N.L. performed thermogravimetric analyses, infrared spectroscopy and water contact angle determination; all authors analyzed the data; V.S., S.R. and N.L. contributed to reagents/materials/analysis tools; V.S. wrote the paper with the fundamental contribution of all authors for the final revision, especially M.G.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Acknowledgments: V.S. wish to thanks the “Piano della Ricerca di Ateneo 2016–2018”, University of Catania, Italy, for financial support for gas barrier measurements.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. Falguera, V.; Quintero, J.P.; Jiménez, A.; Muñoz, J.A.; Ibarz, A. Edible films and coatings: Structures, active functions and trends in their use. *Trends Food Sci. Technol.* **2011**, *22*, 292–303. [[CrossRef](#)]
2. Mannozi, C.; Cecchini, J.P.; Tylewicz, U.; Siroli, L.; Patrignani, F.; Lanciotti, R.; Romani, S. Study on the efficacy of edible coatings on quality of blueberry fruits during shelf-life. *LWT-Food Sci. Technol.* **2017**, *85*, 440–444. [[CrossRef](#)]
3. Mannozi, C.; Tylewicz, U.; Chinnici, F.; Siroli, L.; Rocculi, P.; Dalla Rosa, M.; Romani, S. Effects of chitosan based coatings enriched with procyanidin by-product on quality of fresh blueberries during storage. *Food Chem.* **2018**, *251*, 18–24. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
4. Pasha, I.; Saeed, F.; Sultan, M.T.; Khan, M.R.; Rohi, M. Recent Developments in Minimal Processing: A Tool to Retain Nutritional Quality of Food. *Crit. Rev. Food Sci. Nutr.* **2014**, *54*, 340–351. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
5. Gomes, M.S.; Cardoso, M.G.; Guimarães, A.C.; Guerreiro, A.C.; Gago, C.M.; Vilas Boas, E.V.; Dias, C.M.; Manhita, A.C.; Faleiro, M.L.; et al. Effect of edible coatings with essential oils on the quality of red raspberries over shelf-life. *J. Sci. Food Agric.* **2017**, *97*, 929–938. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
6. Benbettaïeb, N.; Kurek, M.; Bornaz, S.; Debeaufort, F. Barrier, structural and mechanical properties of bovine gelatin-chitosan blend films related to biopolymer interactions. *J. Sci. Food Agric.* **2014**, *94*, 2409–2419. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]

7. Yoo, S.; Krochta, J.M. Whey protein-polysaccharide blended edible film formation and barrier, tensile, thermal and transparency properties. *J. Sci. Food Agric.* **2011**, *91*, 2628–2636. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
8. Rojas-Graü, M.A.; Avena-Bustillos, R.J.; Olsen, C.; Friedman, M.; Henika, P.R.; Martín-Belloso, O.; Pan, Z.; McHugh, T.H. Effects of plant essential oils and oil compounds on mechanical, barrier and antimicrobial properties of alginate-apple puree edible films. *J. Food Eng.* **2007**, *81*, 634–641. [[CrossRef](#)]
9. Valencia-Chamorro, S.A.; Palou, L.; Del Río, M.A.; Pérez-Gago, M.B. Antimicrobial Edible Films and Coatings for Fresh and Minimally Processed Fruits and Vegetables: A Review. *Crit. Rev. Food Sci. Nutr.* **2011**, *51*, 872–900. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
10. Vargas, M.; Pastor, C.; Chiralt, A.; McClements, D.J.; González-Martínez, C. Recent Advances in Edible Coatings for Fresh and Minimally Processed Fruits. *Crit. Rev. Food Sci. Nutr.* **2008**, *48*, 496–511. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
11. Galus, S.; Lenart, A. Development and characterization of composite edible films based on sodium alginate and pectin. *J. Food Eng.* **2013**, *115*, 459–465. [[CrossRef](#)]
12. Morillon, V.; Debeaufort, F.; Blond, G.; Capelle, M.; Voilley, A. Factors affecting the moisture Permeability of Lipid-Based Edible films: A review. *Crit. Rev. Food Sci. Nutr.* **2002**, *42*, 67–89. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
13. Sánchez-González, L.; Vargas, M.; González-Martínez, C.; Chiralt, A.; Cháfer, M. Use of Essential Oils in Bioactive Edible Coatings: A Review. *Food Eng. Rev.* **2011**, *3*, 1–16. [[CrossRef](#)]
14. Silva-Weiss, A.; Ihl, M.; Sobral, P.J.A.; Gómez-Guillén, M.C.; Bifani, V. Natural Additives in Bioactive Edible Films and Coatings: Functionality and Applications in Foods. *Food Eng. Rev.* **2013**, *5*, 200–216. [[CrossRef](#)]
15. Prommakool, A.; Sajjaanantakul, T.; Janjarasskul, T.; Krochta, J.M. Whey protein-okra polysaccharide fraction blend edible films: Tensile properties, water vapor permeability and oxygen permeability. *J. Sci. Food Agric.* **2011**, *91*, 362–369. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
16. Guerreiro, A.C.; Gago, C.M.L.; Faleiro, M.L.; Miguel, M.G.C.; Antunes, M.D.C. The effect of alginate-based edible coatings enriched with essential oils constituents on *Arbutus unedo* L. fresh fruit storage. *Postharvest. Biol. Technol.* **2015**, *100*, 226–233. [[CrossRef](#)]
17. Bonilla, J.; Antarés, L.; Vargas, M.; Chiralt, A. Edible films and coatings to prevent the detrimental effect of oxygen on food quality: Possibilities and limitations. *J. Food Eng.* **2012**, *110*, 208–213. [[CrossRef](#)]
18. Emmambux, N.M.; Minnaar, A. The effect of edible coatings and polymeric packaging films on the quality of minimally processed carrots. *J. Sci. Food Agric.* **2003**, *83*, 1065–1071. [[CrossRef](#)]
19. Siracusa, V.; Ingrao, C. Correlation among gas barrier behavior, temperature and thickness in BOPP films for food packaging usage: A lab-scale testing experience. *Polym. Test.* **2017**, *59*, 277–289. [[CrossRef](#)]
20. Kokozka, S.; Debeaufort, F.; Lenart, A.; Voilley, A. Water vapor permeability, thermal and wetting properties of whey protein isolate based edible films. *Int. Dairy J.* **2010**, *20*, 53–60. [[CrossRef](#)]
21. Debeaufort, F.; Quezada-Gallo, J.-A.; Voilley, A. Edible films and Coatings: Tomorrow's Packagings: A review. *Crit. Rev. Food Sci. Nutr.* **1998**, *38*, 299–313. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
22. Debeaufort, F.; Voilley, A. Methyl cellulose-based films and coatings I. Effect of plasticizer content on water and 1-octan-e-ol sorption and transport. *Cellulose* **1995**, *2*, 205–513. [[CrossRef](#)]
23. Kurek, M.; Descours, E.; Galic, K.; Voilley, A.; Debeaufrot, F. How composition and process parameters affect volatile active compounds in biopolymer films. *Carbohydr. Polym.* **2012**, *88*, 646–656. [[CrossRef](#)]
24. Wang, X.; Sun, X.; Liu, H.; Li, M.; Ma, Z. Barrier and Mechanical properties of puree films. *Food Bioprod. Proc.* **2011**, *89*, 149–156. [[CrossRef](#)]
25. Bonilla, J.; Atarés, L.; Vargas, M.; Chiralt, A. Effect of essential oils and homogenization conditions on properties of chitosan-based films. *Food Hydrocol.* **2012**, *26*, 9–16. [[CrossRef](#)]
26. Pao, S.; Brown, G.E.; Schneider, K.R. Challenge studies with selected pathogenic bacteria on freshly peeled Hamlin orange. *J. Food Sci.* **1998**, *63*, 359–362. [[CrossRef](#)]
27. Marklinder, I.; Eriksson, M.K. Best-before date—Food storage temperatures recorded by Swedish students. *Br. Food J.* **2015**, *117*, 1764–1776. [[CrossRef](#)]
28. Antares, L.; Chiralt, A. Essential oils as additives in biodegradable films and coatings for active food packaging. *Trends Food Sci. Technol.* **2016**, *48*, 51–62. [[CrossRef](#)]
29. Robertson, G.L. *Food Packaging: Principles and Practice*, 2nd ed.; CRC Press for Taylor & Francis Group: Boca Raton, FL, USA, 2006; pp. 63–64.

30. Shahbazi, Y. Characterization of nanocomposite films based on chitosan and carboxymethylcellulose containing Ziziphora clinopodioides essential oil and methanolic Ficus carica extract. *J. Food Proc. Pres.* **2018**, *42*, e13444. [[CrossRef](#)]
31. Avila-Sosa, R.; Ochoa-Velasco, C.E.; Navarro-Cruz, A.R.; Palou, E.; López-Malo, A. *Combinational Approaches for Antimicrobial Packaging: Chitosan and Oregano Oil in Antimicrobial Food Packaging*; Elsevier Inc.: Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 2016; pp. 581–588.
32. Ramírez, C.; Gallegos, I.; Ihl, M.; Bifani, V. Study of contact angle, wettability and water vapor permeability in carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) based film with murta leaves (*Ugni molinae* Turcz) extract. *J. Food Eng.* **2012**, *109*, 424–429. [[CrossRef](#)]
33. Guillen, M.D.; Cabo, N. Some of the most significant changes in the Fourier transform infrared spectra of edible oils under oxidative conditions. *J. Sci. Food Agric.* **2000**, *80*, 2028–2036. [[CrossRef](#)]
34. Mishra, R.K.; Majeed, A.B.A.; Banthia, A.K. Development and characterization of pectin/gelatin hydrogel membranes for wound dressing. *Int. J. Plast. Technol.* **2011**, *15*, 82–95. [[CrossRef](#)]
35. Rezvanian, M.; Mohd Amin, M.C.I.; Shioh-Fern, N. Development and physicochemical characterization of alginate composite film loaded with simvastatin as a potential wound dressing. *Carbohydr. Polym.* **2016**, *137*, 295–304. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
36. Kurita, O.; Fujiwara, T.; Yamazaki, E. Characterization of the pectin extracted from citrus peel in the presence of citric acid. *Carbohydr. Polym.* **2008**, *74*, 725–730. [[CrossRef](#)]
37. Rhim, J.W.; Gennadios, A.; Weller, C.L.; Hanna, M.A. Sodium dodecyl sulfate treatment improves properties of cast films from soy protein isolate. *Ind. Crops Prod.* **2002**, *15*, 199–205. [[CrossRef](#)]
38. Bierhalz, A.C.K.; Da Silva, M.A.; Kieckbusch, T.G. Natamycin release from alginate/pectin films for food packaging applications. *J. Food Eng.* **2012**, *110*, 18–25. [[CrossRef](#)]
39. Sacchetti, G.; Maietti, S.; Muzzoli, M.; Scaglianti, M.; Manfredini, S.; Radice, M.; Bruni, R. Comparative evaluation of 11 essential oils of different origin as functional antioxidants, antiradicals and antimicrobials in foods. *Food Chem.* **2005**, *91*, 621–632. [[CrossRef](#)]
40. Baschieri, A.; Ajvazi, M.D.; Tonfack, J.L.F.; Valgimigli, L.; Amorati, R. Explaining the antioxidant activity of some common non-phenolic components of essential oils. *Food Chem.* **2017**, *232*, 656–663. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]



© 2018 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).