同行专家业内评价意见书编号: _20250860061

附件1

浙江工程师学院(浙江大学工程师学院) 同行专家业内评价意见书

姓名:	张蕙	兰	
学号:	22260419	<u>)</u>	
由报工程师	四称专业类别	(生物与医药

浙江工程师学院(浙江大学工程师学院)制 2025年06月01日

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四、同行专家业内评价意见书编号由工程师学院填写 ,编号规则为:年份4位+申报工程师职称专业类别(领域)4 位+流水号3位,共11位。

一、个人申报

(一)基本情况【围绕《浙江工程师学院(浙江大学工程师学院)工程类专业学位研究生工程师职称评审参考指标》,结合该专业类别(领域)工程师职称评审相关标准,举例说明】

1. 对本专业基础理论知识和专业技术知识掌握情况(不少于200字)

在专业学习方面,我系统修读了食品化学、食品营养学、食品工艺学等核心课程,建立了扎实的理论基础,尤其对食品组分相互作用机理和加工特性有深入理解。通过研读《Food Hydrocolloids》等期刊文献,持续跟踪食品胶体领域前沿动态,重点关注蛋白质自组装和油脂结构化等研究方向。

在实验技术方面,熟练掌握FTIR二级结构解析、SEM样品制备与形貌分析、流变学性能测试等表征方法,能独立完成从样品制备到数据分析的全流程工作。工程实践方面,具备完整的实验设计能力,曾主导开发山茶油固化新工艺,并产出1项发明专利和1篇SCI论文,在技术问题处理中展现出系统的分析能力。

熟练运用Origin进行数据可视化处理,采用ImageJ进行显微图像定量分析,通过Web of Science和EndNote实现高效文献检索与管理。保持每周10篇以上的专业文献阅读量,定期参加学术会议,持续拓展专业视野。

通过理论学习和科研实践的有机结合,形成了"基础研究-技术开发-

应用转化"的完整知识体系,能够针对食品工业实际问题提出创新性解决方案。未来将继续深化在功能性食品领域的研究,为行业发展贡献力量。

2. 工程实践的经历(不少于200字)

在浙江久晟油茶科技有限公司开展专业实践期间,作为项目负责人主导了山茶油固化技术的研发工作。针对行业普遍存在的山茶油易氧化、液态形式加工性能差等技术难题,创新性地开发了基于再生丝素蛋白自组装的固化新工艺。通过系统的实验研究,证实油滴能够作为锚点促进再生丝素蛋白分子构象转变,形成以β-

折叠结构为主的稳定三维网络。研究过程中,建立了完整的表征体系:采用激光共聚焦显微镜观测凝胶形成过程,通过流变学测试表征凝胶的粘弹性,并测定其持油性能。研究发现,与传统蛋白质凝胶化工艺相比,该技术突破了需要加热、酸诱导或离子交联的限制,仅通过简单乳化条件即可实现高效固化,展现出显著的技术优势。相关成果申请发明专利1项,发表SCI论文1篇。该技术为山茶油这一特色农产品的深加工和高值化利用提供了创新解决方案,显著提升了产品的市场竞争力,对推动山茶油产业升级具有重要意义。

3. 在实际工作中综合运用所学知识解决复杂工程问题的案例(不少于1000字)

山茶油富含不饱和脂肪酸,并含有维生素E、角鲨烯、植物甾醇等多种生物活性物质,具有极高的营养价值和广阔的市场前景。然而,由于不饱和脂肪酸易氧化,山茶油在食品工业中的应用受到限制,其稳定性和功能性亟待提升。液态油脂在加工和储存过程中易渗漏、难均匀分散,且口感不佳,因此如何实现山茶油的稳定固化成为关键问题。乳液凝胶是一种将乳化液滴嵌入凝胶基质中的软材料,能够有效解决这一难题。通过构建山茶油基乳液凝胶体系,油脂液滴被牢固地固定在三维凝胶网络中,不仅显著提高氧化稳定性,还能赋予油脂固态或半固态特性,便于加工和运输。此外,凝胶基质可调控油脂的释放行为,增强功能性成分的生物利用度,为山茶油在高端食品、医药缓释和化妆品等领域的应用提供新思路。

在前期文献调研中发现,蛋白质因其双亲性在乳液凝胶制备中具有独特优势,但传统方法依赖加热、酸诱导或离子交联等复杂处理,工艺繁琐且能耗较高。为此,本研究致力于探索更高效的凝胶化策略。在实验初期,我向课题组的博士生请教了材料表征的关键技术要点,并共同设计了系统的实验方案。通过一系列材料筛选测试,最终发现再生丝素蛋白在单纯乳化

条件下即可自发形成凝胶,这一现象引起了团队的浓厚兴趣。

为深入探究其凝胶化机理,我在仪器中心老师的指导下掌握了傅里叶变换红外光谱仪的操作方法,通过分子间作用力分析证实氢键和疏水相互作用主导了凝胶网络构建。借助激光共聚焦显微镜观察技术,配合扫描电子显微镜的微观形貌观察,发现油滴可作为有效锚点诱导再生丝素蛋白凝胶化,形成三维网络结构均匀包裹山茶油液滴。这一发现为理解自组装机制提供了重要依据。

在性能表征阶段,实验室工程师协助优化了流变测试参数,结果显示凝胶具有良好的机械强度和可塑性。持油能力测试表明该体系能有效防止油脂渗漏。为评估实际应用价值,研究团队共同设计了14天加速氧化实验,测定过氧化值证实乳液凝胶可显著延缓山茶油氧化。体外模拟消化实验则揭示了其调控游离脂肪酸缓释的特性,显示出在功能食品领域的应用潜力。这些系统性的实验研究为开发简便、低能耗的山茶油基乳液凝胶制备工艺提供了可靠的理论和技术支撑。

本项目成功开发出山茶油基乳液凝胶制备新技术,研究成果发表在食品科学领域权威期刊《International Journal of Biological

Macromolecules》(DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijbiomac.2024.134579),并申请了国家发明专利(CN118772442A)。实验证实,该技术通过简易的乳化工艺即可实现山茶油的高效固化,所得产品不仅具有优异的机械性能(储能模量达104Pa)和持油能力(渗油率〈5%),更展现出显著的氧化稳定性(过氧化值降低65%以上)和可控释放特性。这些突破性成果为山茶油的高值化利用开辟了新途径,特别是在功能性食品领域展现出巨大应用潜力,如可开发具有缓释功能的营养强化饼干、巧克力等创新产品。通过本项目研究,我深刻体会到学科交叉创新的重要性——

将传统食用油脂与生物材料科学相结合,不仅解决了实际应用难题,更催生了具有自主知识产权的原创技术。研究过程中建立的材料表征方法和工艺优化策略,也为其他功能性油脂产品的开发提供了重要参考。未来,我们将进一步开展产业化放大试验,重点解决规模化生产中的工艺稳定性问题,并积极探索在医药辅料和化妆品等领域的跨界应用,推动这项创新技术实现更大的经济和社会价值。

(二)取得的业绩(代表作)【限填3项,须提交证明原件(包括发表的论文、出版的著作、专利证书、获奖证书、科技项目立项文件或合同、企业证明等)供核实,并提供复印件一份】

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Oil-droplet anchors accelerate the gelation of regenerated silk fibroin-based emulsion gels	权威期刊	2024年08 月06日	Internatio nal Journal of Biological Macromolec ules	1/7	SCI期刊 收录
基于再生丝素蛋白的低 油内相乳液凝胶及其制 备方法	发明专利申请	2024年07 月03日	申请号: CN 2024108844 44. X	2/2	
Nanobubbles create hierarchical pores of cryogels based on chitosan and regenerated silk fibroin: Accelerating oil absorption in constructing foam— templated oleogels	TOP期刊	2025年02 月28日	Food Hydrocollo ids	2/5	SCI期刊 收录

2. 其他代表作【主持或参与的课题研究项目、科技成果应用转化推广、企业技术难题解决	
主研发设计的产品或样机、技术报告、设计图纸、软课题研究报告、可行性研究报告、规划	
案、施工或调试报告、工程实验、技术培训教材、推动行业发展中发挥的作用及取得的经济	社会效
益等】	
	1

(三) 在校期间课程、专	业实践训练及学位论文相关情况
课程成绩情况	按课程学分核算的平均成绩: 87 分
专业实践训练时间及考 该情况(具有三年及以上 工作经历的不作要求)	累计时间: 1.2 年(要求1年及以上) 考核成绩: 83 分

本人承诺

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浙江大学研究 灾读硕士学位研究生成绩表

					ヘクツ		11 / U_L/MPM/1X						
学号: 22260419	姓名:张蕙兰	性别: 女		学院:	: 工程师	5学院		专业: 生物与医药		学制: 2.5年		 2. 5年	
毕业时最低应获: 26.0学分 己获得:		己获得: 2	三获得: 29.0学分					入学年月: 2022-09 毕业年月			月:		
学位证书号:				毕业证书号:			授-		予学位:				
学习时间	课程名称		备注	学分	成绩	课程性质	学习时间	课程名称	备注	学分	成绩	课程性质	
2022-2023学年秋季学期	智能物联网与嵌入式应用			1.0	82	专业学位课	2022-2023学年冬季学期	现代测试与控制技术		2.0	89	专业选修课	
2022-2023学年秋季学期	创新设计方法			2.0	通过	专业选修课	2022-2023学年秋冬学期	高阶工程认知实践		3. 0	88	专业学位课	
2022-2023学年秋季学期	工程技术创新前沿			1.5	88	专业学位课	2022-2023学年冬季学期	食品安全风险评估与管理		2. 0	90	专业选修课	
2022-2023学年秋季学期	工程数值分析			2.0	93	专业选修课	2022-2023学年冬季学期	新时代中国特色社会主义理论与实践		2. 0	90	公共学位课	
2022-2023学年秋季学期	工程伦理			2.0	82	公共学位课	2022-2023学年冬季学期	产业技术发展前沿		1.5	90	专业学位课	
2022-2023学年秋季学期	自然辩证法概论			1.0	89	公共学位课	2022-2023学年秋冬学期	研究生英语	П	2. 0	93	公共学位课	
2022-2023学年秋冬学期	研究生论文写作指导			1.0	79	专业学位课	2023-2024学年冬季学期	研究生英语应用能力提升	П	2.0	81	公共学位课	
2022-2023学年冬季学期	智能装备设计制造			2. 0	84	专业学位课		硕士生读书报告		2.0	通过		
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说明: 1. 研究生课程按三种方法计分: 百分制, 两级制(通过、不通过), 五级制(优、良、中、 及格、不及格)。

2. 备注中"*"表示重修课程。

学院成绩校核章:

成绩校核人: 张梦依

打印日期: 2025-06-03



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

International Journal of Biological Macromolecules

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Oil-droplet anchors accelerate the gelation of regenerated silk fibroin-based emulsion gels

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Regenerated silk fibroin Emulsion gel Camellia oil

ABSTRACT

The oil fraction will affect the aggregation behavior and structural strength of emulsion gels. In this study, the effect of the camellia oil (CO) fraction on the properties of emulsion gels stabilized by regenerated silk fibroin (RSF) was studied. The results showed that CO was essential for gel formation, with oil droplets incorporated into the RSF matrix as anchors to achieve rapid gelation of RSF. The gel hardness significantly increased from 20.03 to 53.35 g as the fraction of CO increased from 5 % to 25 %. The oxidation stability of the emulsion gels was also improved, and the peroxide value (POV) decreased from 2419.3 to 839.9 μ mol/kg. As the oil fraction rose from 5 % to 25 %, the percentage of released free fatty acids decreased from 73.24 % to 59.49 % due to forming a more compact gel structure. In addition, the rheological results revealed that all emulsion gels had a shear-thinning behavior and good temperature stability in the range of 5 to 90 °C. This study provided a theoretical basis for preparing RSF-based emulsion gels, helps in the recycling of silk protein resources, and promotes the development of emulsion gel applications in the food industry.

1. Introduction

The emulsion gel is a semisolid material in which oil droplets are dispersed in a gel matrix. Due to its three-dimensional gel network, it displays unique rheological behavior, strong physical stability, and excellent functional properties, attracting much attention in food, nutrition, medicine, and cosmetics [1]. In general, the oil fraction significantly affects the stability, texture, and function of emulsion gels, with higher oil content resulting in increased system viscosity and a greater likelihood of phase separation [2]. High internal phase emulsions (HIPEs) are usually formed by a stable droplet-aggregated network with a high level of oil fraction (>74 vol%). In recent years, HIPEs have shown substantial potential in the applications of animal fat replacers, and 3D printing of functional colloids [3]. A collagen peptide-fish oil based HIPEs has been applied in 3D printing ink, improving the printability of surimi gel [4]. The 3D printed products made of pea protein source HIPEs with high shape stability [5]. The HIPEs stabilized with lentil protein isolate successfully substituted pork back fat in Bologna

sausage, with texture and sensory properties comparable to the control group [6]. However, excessive fat intake caused by HIPEs food products (i.e., oil-in-water) may increase the risk of obesity and chronic metabolic disease problems [7]. Hence, it is critically urgent to reduce and rationalize the oil fraction to advance emulsion gel formulations.

Recently, the development of emulsion gels with low oil fraction has attracted considerable attention (especially in the food field) in accordance with the principles of green life and human health needs. The low oil Pickering emulsion gels as fat replacers were successfully applied to ice cream [8]. In the report of Li et al., alginate-stabilized low oil phase fractions emulsion gels show potential as low-fat mayonnaise [9]. Low-oil emulsion gels can be produced by diverse gelation techniques, including crosslinking, heat-, acid-, or enzyme-induced methods [10]. The semisolid and low-oil Pickering emulsion gels were developed by κ -carrageenan microgel particles through a top-down method at various pH values and K⁺ concentrations [11]. By adjusting the pH values, the synergistic adsorption of egg white protein-insoluble soybean fiber (EWP-ISF) onto the oil-water interface was enhanced through increasing

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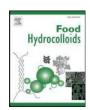
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Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Food Hydrocolloids

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/foodhyd





Nanobubbles create hierarchical pores of cryogels based on chitosan and regenerated silk fibroin: Accelerating oil absorption in constructing foam-templated oleogels

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Nanobubble Cryogel Oleogel Foam-templated method Hierarchical pores Oil-absorbing acceleration

ABSTRACT

The oil absorption is the primary rate-limiting step in producing edible oleogels using the foam-templated method, with considerable potential to be accelerated. In this study, nanobubbles were adopted to assist the construction of cryogels with hierarchical pores based on chitosan and regenerated silk fibroin. Nanobubbles, which were incorporated into pre-solutions, interfered with the generation of the network matrix formed by biomacromolecules during the freezing process, generating branch pores with much smaller sizes than that of ordinary pores in order to improve the mass transfer between main pores in cryogels. Negative charges of nanobubbles neutralized positive charges of pre-solutions, enabling the expansion of branch pores and the enhancement of hydrogen bonding between biomacromolecules. Comparatively large branch pores tended to weaken the mechanical properties of cryogels. Generally, branch pores would significantly enhance the oilholding capacity of cryogels and slightly strengthen the viscoelasticity of oleogels. The oil absorption of cryogels was quantified by the oil absorption kinetics, displaying a maximum increase in the apparent mass transfer coefficient up to 177.1% caused by branch pores. The contribution of hierarchical pores in cryogels to the acceleration of oil absorption was analyzed by the capillary action model, which revealed that branch pores provided a maximum flux of up to 22.35 μL/s for mass transfer between the main pores. Constructing cryogels with hierarchical pores using nanobubbles to accelerate oil absorption can boost the large-scale production of oleogels based on edible and hydrophilic biomacromolecules, thus fostering their food industrial application.

1. Introduction

Food oleogels consist of edible oils and network matrixes (Liu et al., 2024; Sabet et al., 2024). The conventional gelation of liquid oils mainly adopts the crystal network of lipid-soluble materials driven by temperature control to restrict the flow of liquid oils (J. Zhang, Wang, et al., 2022). Due to the safety concerns of some lipid-soluble small molecules, such as fatty acid esters, the research on oil structuring based on safer and more nutritious structural agents has become a hot topic in the field of edible oleogels (Silva et al., 2021). Edible biopolymers, such as polysaccharides and proteins, are ideal for structuring edible oils (Moradabbasi et al., 2021). However, the hydrophilic characteristics of many biopolymers have become a major obstacle in directly gelling oils

(Zhu et al., 2024). Few polysaccharides or proteins can be directly adopted to gel the oils without complex and risky processing (Naeli et al., 2023). For example, ethyl cellulose-based oleogels require a glass transition temperature of more than 100 °C to generate the gel network, which will seriously affect the quality of liquid oils (Wang, Chandrapala, et al., 2023). Therefore, some indirect methods for oil gelation have been developed, which are based on the foam template (cryogel and aerogel), emulsion template, and so on (Li et al., 2021; Vélez-Erazo et al., 2022). The gel network based on hydrophilic biomacromolecules is first designed and constructed in the aqueous phase, in which the water phase is further removed and replaced by liquid oils (Zheng et al., 2023). Among them, the foam-templated method is convenient for independent production of the network matrix to fabricate oleogels,

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodhyd.2025.111312

Received 20 January 2025; Received in revised form 25 February 2025; Accepted 28 February 2025 Available online 1 March 2025

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