

제 1 차년도
중간 보고서

현장애로기술개발사업에 관한 연구

두부품질의 최적화 및 저장성 증대에
관한 연구

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농림수산부

1996

.

- : 1. 8
- 2. 가 8
- 3. 1

1996. 11. .

:

: ()

: ()

“ ”

.

1996 11

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

· :

< >

()

·

· ,

가

가 ,

,

·

(Lysine)

가

가

(3 , () ())

()

whey
recycle

()

plant scale

•

, 가 ,

가

• ,

(shift factor)

, -

(master curve)

,

, aerobic

plate count, E. coli, coliform, yeast and mold

, - 가 , 가 .

Chitosan 가 chitin N- acetyl- D- glucosamine - (1,
4) (poly- - 1,4- N- acetyl - D- glucosamine) , ,

, 가 .

가 ascorbic acid .

, , , .

가 , (delay time)

가

Retort Pouch Food

retort pouch

가 .

가 4

pH ,

가 4

pH ,

design

regression model

(CaCl₂, MgCl₂, CaSO₄, GDL) 가 (0.2
 0.6%) , CaCl₂, MgCl₂
 0.3% CaSO₄, GDL
 0.5% 0.3%
 가 CaCl₂, MgCl₂, CaSO₄,
 GDL 가

(Water holding capacity)
 GDL 가 CaCl₂가 가 GDL CaCl₂
 GDL:CaCl₂ = 2:8

15 kgf

가
95

가

가

가

(5 25)

, 가 , 30

15 15

, 15

(master curve)

가 가

. William, Landel and Ferry(WLF) equation

enthalpy

가 , 15 (30)

(reference temperature) 5

6 47

(5 25)

WLF(Williams- Landel- Ferry)

0, 1, 2

Arrehnus equation

가

control
 2.3 x 10⁷ cfu/ml
 0.1% 0.2% 2.0 x 10⁷, 7.8 x 10⁶ cfu/ml , 10 - 15%
 , 0.5%
 4.5 x 10³ cfu/ml 99.9% .
 - , 0.5% , 5% ascorbic acid-
 (Aerobic Plate Count, APC), E. coli
 coliform ,
 가 .
 ascorbic acid
 control 60% ,
 53% . E. coli control 43% , 32%
 . Coliform
 5% ascorbic acid 가 가 .
 ascorbic acid
 pH가 coliform .
 yeast mold .

(5 25) (0 5% NaCl)
 , pH 5 pH가
 가 , 15 25
 pH 가 24

가 . pH
 1%, 3% 가
 5% 15 25 pH
 가 .
 가 가 .
 , 1%, 3% 5%
 가 가 .
 5 , 15 , 25 가 가
 5 0%
 가 . 5%
 가

()
 가
 가
 - 가 Gel (, ,)
 , ,)

, 가 ,

. 0.3% 가 95
가 가

Retort Pouch Food

retort pouch

pouch

, 121 26

retort

가 . 110 , 121 , 130

simple logarithmic curve

가 10-4 CFU/g

retort

121

가

0.5%

, 0.5% fumaric acid, 0.5% lactic acid

4

pH

가

가 21

107

CFU/ml

7

14

. Yeast mold,

E. coli

가

, 0.5%

가

가

가

lag

phase가

pH

0.5% fumaric acid

lactic acid

pH 4.68

pH 5.12

,

, 0.5%

가

pH 7.2

,

가

가

가

107 CFU/ml

0.2

가

가

가

가

chitosan

CaCl2

4 pH ,
 2g 가 21 107 CFU/ml 가 가
 pH
 가
 , 가 107 CFU/ml
 0.2 가 가

, 가
 가
 가 가

가
 가
 가

1. PD가 5% - (MB) 2, 4, 10% 1000,
 2000, 5000 ppm MB가
 , , 가 .
2. MB 가 가 가

- MB 1.5 - 6 .
3. PD가 5% MB 4, 10% 2000, 5000
 ppm 10%
 5000 ppm
 가 MB 가 가 가 .
4. MB 가 가 가 .
- 5.

< 1 >

1 :

1 5

1

2

3

gelation

2 8

1

2

3

4

5

phytic acid

6

가

7

8

9

3 13

4 18

5 21

1

2

pH

3

4

5

6 25

2	:	
1	.....	33
2	.....	34
3	.....	36
1		
2		
3	(Failure stress)	
4	Water- holding area	
5	(Stress- relaxation)	
6	(Stress- relaxation)	
4	.....	42
1		
2	Water holding area	
3		
5	.....	55
6	.....	56
7	.....	59
8	.....	60

3	:		
1		.....	63
2		.....	64
3		.....	66
1			
2			
3			
4		Master curve	
5	WLF		
4		.....	70
1			
2	Master Curve		
3	WLF		
5		.....	82
6		.....	83
7		.....	86
8		.....	87

4 :

1 90

2 91

3 93

1

2

3

4

5

pH

4 95

1

2

3

pH

5 101

6 103

5 :

1 106

2 107

3 108

1

2

3

pH,

4

5

6

4 111

1

pH

2

3

4

5

6

5 141

6 142

7 144

8 145

< 2 >

6

1 151

2 152

3 153

1
2
3
4
5

(Failure stress)

4 157

1 가
2

5 166

6 167

7 169

8 170

7

Retort Pouch Food

1 173

2 174

3 176

1

2

3 Retort Pouch

4 Typical heat penetration curve

5

6 Heat penetration curve

7

4 179

1 Typical heat penetration curve

2

3 Heat penetration curve

4

5 191

6 192

7 194

8 195

8 :

1 198

2 199

3 201

1

2

3

4

5

pH

4 203

1

2

3

4

pH

5 212

6 213

7 215

9 :

1 218

2 219

3 221

1

2

3

4

pH

4 223

1

2

3

pH

5 232

6 233

7 235

10 :

1	238
2	241
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
4	244
1		
2	trace plot	
3		
5	260
6	261
7	262
7	263

11 :

1	266
2	267
1		
2		
3		
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1

1

1

1

가
 .(1) 40%
 가 30% 가 globulin
 . (sedimentation coefficient) 2, 7, 11,
 15S 4 . 7S 11S가 가
 가 .(2)
 7S 11S - helix(- 5%) -
 .(3) 7S globulin 180,000- 210,000
 9 subunit
 .(4) 11S globulin(glycinin) 12 subunit 6
 6 309,000- 363,000 . 7S
 globulin 4 sulphur atom 11S globulin 48
 sulphur atom .

2

90% 가 90% 가 pH4- 5
 .(5) 80%
 90% (globulin) .
 (neutral salt solution) .

가가 .
 (trypsin) (proteolytic enzyme)
 (trypsin inhibitor)
 (hemagglutinin)
 ,
 , 가
 가 가
 (denaturation) 가 가
 가 가 .(6)

3 Gelation

gel 가 (reversible deformation)
 . gel
 , (network)
 . 가 (gelation)
 .
 가 가 gelation (gel strength)
 가 . gel .
 가 gel .
 가
 Ca .

D- glucono- -lacton (GDL)

가 pH 5.3- 5.7

.(7)

2

1

Saio (8) (1) 11S

7S

11S 7S

11S 7S

가

Kamiya (9)

springiness, cohesiveness 11S

gel

7S 11S

2

Smith (10) (11)

,

, ,

18

가

(12)

가

가

가

3

가, ,
(13) ,
가 가 11S
.

4

(14)
가

5 Phytic acid

Saio (8) phytic acid
gel phytic acid 가

6 가

Hasizume (15) 100 가 가
가 가 SH 가 가

가 SH 가

. Saio (8) 가 , ,

가 가 가 , 가

SH 가 가

가 SH 가 가 가

가 SH .

2

7

가 . texture

(16) 가

CaSO4 가 가 GDL,

MgCl2, CaCl2 가 . Chung (17)

GDL 가 Calcium lactate,

CaSO4 glucono- -lactone

rubber texture acetic acid

. Saio (8)

GDL 가 가 Ca

2-4% 가 . (18)

가
가 가

가

3

가

syneresis

. (19) 0.2% 0.8%
가 1.0% 1.2%

. Saio (8)

0.02N

0.04-0.05N 가

8

(20)

(ISP)

가

가

가

가

가

. ISP 2

2-95

가

가 가

가

가

가

가

. 가

3

가

(19)

가 가 .

9

(21)

hardness

, 가 가

plunger가

. Gandhi (22)

, ,

0.186Pa

0.774Pa

82% 60%

2.0Kg

1.2Kg

hardness

가 가

.

3

가

가

가 가

(viscosity) (elasticity) (rheology) (viscoelasticity)

2가
가

가 ,

(23).

(stress-relaxation)

gel polymer

strain

가

가

energy

. Stress relaxation test

가

model

.

viscoelastic

elastic

viscose

rheology

.(24- 26)

(27)

20%

(28)

22%

(29)

(30)

60%

7- element,
model 45%
3- element model

5- element generalized Maxwell
5- element,

가

가

가

,

(29)

(successive residual method)

spring

Maxwell

7-element generalized Maxwell model

가

가

가

(27)

gel

3

Maxwell

6

gel

gel

(28)

가

spring

Maxwell

가 7

가

Maxwell

Masi(32)

가

cross-head

Saio(8) phytic acid

gel

phytic acid

가

100

, 가 가
 . Peleg Normand(41)
 2가 .
 , ,
 .
 Tsai (42)
 가
 , Hashizume
 (43) 가
 . Yamano
 (44) palm oil 가
 . (45)
 가
 , 가
 Saio(46) .

4

가

(47). (time-temperature history)

가

가

가

가 (48).

가

data

가

가 . (shift factor)

(49). Herum (50)

(stress)

(strain) 가 .

가 ,

가

Arrhenius WLF (51).

$$\text{Log } a_T = \frac{H}{2.303R} \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_r} \right)$$

aT (shift factor), H , R

(1.987 cal/mol•K) , T , Tr

(K) .

()

master curve가 .

- (time- temperature

history principle) (49).

T2

T1 , T1

가 .

T1 가

가 T1 T2

가 T_1 t T_2
 t/aT 가 aT

(master curve)

T_r E_a

가

가

(52). Hong (53)

, Katsuta Kinsella(54) whey

가

, Iso (55) surimi

, rubber elasticity

elastic modulus

가 가

. Herum

(50)

soybean

(viscoelastic behavior)

,

soybean

relaxation modulus

,

soybean thermo-rheologically hydro-rheologically simple biological material

1

. Champagene (56) 4

25

. 25

109 CFU/g

, 4

15 108 CFU/g가

가

. Grover (57) 5

5%

6

가

30 5%

1

. (58) 5 , 20 , 37

5 가 37 20

.

2

pH

pH가

. Champagene (56)

pH

pH가 가

pH가

. 25 5

pH

가

25

pH

pH (59) pH가 5.5
7.0 pH 4.0
80 , pH 3.0 가 (60)
가 pH pH
가 가 가
pH가 pH가
peptide amino acid, amine
(61) (62)
pH가
pH가 가 ,
pH 가 2 가
(63)
, lactic acid bacteria pH
가 , pH가
3
가 가
(61) 가 가
K- sorbate 가
가 가 10⁷ cells/ml 가
0.2% 가 가
가

(61) CaCl₂ 가 가 2
 가 23 30 가
 가 가 가 가
 (62) 가 가
 가 가 가

4

(64)
 Coliforms
 104/ml , 가
 105/ml
 가
 2
 (60) 가 ,
 가
 (65) 가
 1 가
 (62) 0
 가 1
 가가 가 ,
 가 가 가 가 (63)
 0.05% 0.1% 10

가가 . (42) 5
가 가 37 20

5 .

5

. (59) 2%
5% 가 가 3 4%
40 50 . Pontecorvo
Bourne(66) lemon juice,
4% 10% lemon juice
. (62) , , 0.05%
, 0.1% 0.1%
가 . Grover
(57) 5% , 2%
. (58) 5%
pH가 1%, 3% pH pH 가
1%, 3%
5% pH

1. , , : 11S 7S , , 21(3), 338(1989)
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. 4, 21(1965)
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24(1), 92(1992)
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. 22(2), 116 (1990)
62. :
10(1), 19(1990)
63. :
(1989)
64. , : (3) Coliforms
. 4, 27(1965)
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2

The changes in the rheological properties of soybean curd upon the processing conditions were measured by failure test, and analyzed by the stress-relaxation data. Soybean curd coagulated with CaCl_2 showed higher failure stress value than other coagulants such as MgCl_2 , CaSO_4 and Glucono- δ -lactone (GDL), whereas addition of 0.3% CaCl_2 produced higher failure stress value than other concentrations (0.2-0.6%). Also, maximum failure stress of soybean curd was shown at the higher heating temperatures (95 °C) and greater molding pressures, respectively. Initial and equilibrium stress at the stress relaxation curves showed the same tendency as those of failure test, and magnitude of elastic elements (E_0 , E_e) and viscous element (η) were numerically expressed through simple Maxwell model analysis.

80- 90% glycinin albumin

가 가

가

gel

.(1)

, ,

(2),

(3),

(4),

(5), phytic acid

(6),

(6),

가

(7)

(8)

(9),

(8) ,

가

(10),

(11),

(12)

(13),

(14),

(15,16),

(17)

gel

.

,

(18)

(stres- relaxation)

가

(14)

Maxwell

(19)

Voigt model

가

가

1

CaCl₂, MgCl₂, CaSO₄, Glucono- delta- lactone(GLD) (Sigma)

2

(300g) 12 , blender 5
가 . 가
10 . 95 10
가 . 가 20
(12 × 12 × 20cm)
(Fig. 1)

3 (failure stress)

(2 × 2 × 2cm) rheometer(Sun.Co.CR- 200D, Japan) 10kg load
cell 200mm/min, (strain) 0.4

4 Water-holding area

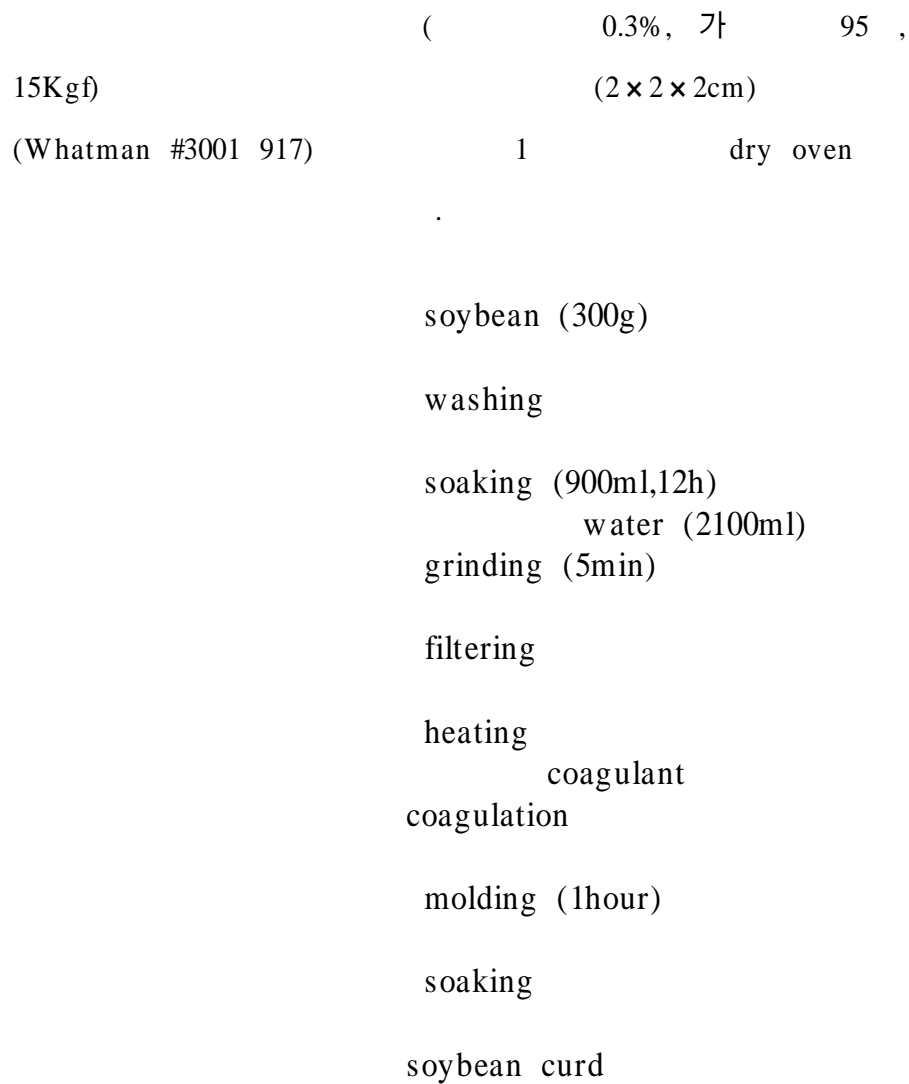


Fig. 1. The processing diagram of soybean curd.

5 (Stress-relaxation)

300mm/min 30 .(Fig. 2)

10kg load cell 200mm/min 가

rheometer 0.2 가

6 (Stress-relaxation)

viscous dashpot 1 가 Elastic spring Maxwell (Fig.3)

data 가

$$\sigma_o = \sigma_o \cdot E \quad (1)$$

$$\sigma(t) = \sigma_o \cdot (e)^{-t/\tau} \quad (2)$$

$$\tau = \left(\frac{\eta}{E} \right) \quad (3)$$

Fig. 4

E

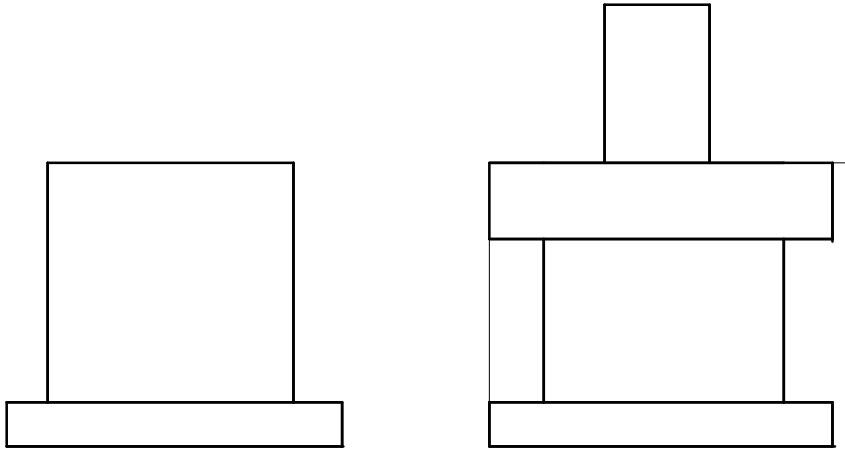


Fig. 2. Schematic view of relaxation test of soybean curd.

Fig. 3. Schematic diagram of 2-element Maxwell model.

Fig. 4. Response of the stress-relaxation for the 2-element viscoelastic solid at the constant strain.

1

(CaCl₂, MgCl₂, CaSO₄, GDL) 가 (0.2- 0.6%)

Table 1

. CaCl₂

	0.2%	0.3%	가	16kPa
33kPa	가	0.3%	가	가
	0.6%			. MgCl ₂
CaSO ₄		0.2%		
	0.3%			MgCl ₂
0.3%		18.9kPa	CaSO ₄	0.5%
		15.95kPa	. GDL	
	0.2%			0.5%
		8.47kPa		가

(20)

.(11) 0.3% 가

CaCl₂, MgCl₂, CaSO₄, GDL 가

GDL, CaSO₄, CaCl₂ 가 Lu(21)

CaSO₄, GDL, MgCl₂, CaCl₂, acetic acid 가

(22) CaCl₂, MgCl₂, CaSO₄, GDL
 가 (8)
 가

Table 1. Effect of coagulant concentrations upon the failure stress of soybean curd made with various coagulants.

Coagulant concentration (%)	Coagulants			
	CaCl ₂	MgCl ₂	CaSO ₄	GDL
0.2	16.07a (1.04)b	- c	-	-
0.3	33.01 (1.87)	18.88 (1.20)	9.18 (1.28)	6.00 (0.40)
0.4	23.08 (3.32)	18.87 (0.60)	8.96 (0.53)	7.56 (1.22)
0.5	12.50 (2.00)	16.70 (0.98)	15.95 (1.29)	8.47 (0.93)
0.6	-	-	6.33 (1.00)	6.77 (1.44)

a The value is the mean value of 5 times measurements.

Unit of a : kPa.

b The value in parenthesis is the standard deviation.

c Coagulation is occurred but molding is impossible.

Table 2. Effect of heating temperature upon the failure stress of soybean curd made with various coagulants.

Heating temperature ()	Coagulants			
	CaCl ₂	MgCl ₂	CaSO ₄	GDL
80	11.11a (0.87)b	4.26 (0.36)	-	-
90	24.21 (1.32)	11.70 (0.86)	- c	-
95	33.01 (1.87)	18.88 (1.20)	9.18 (1.28)	6.00 (0.40)
100	30.45 (1.59)	18.17 (1.39)	2.89 (0.38)	-

a The value is the mean value of 5 times measurements.

Unit of a : kPa.

b The value in parenthesis is the standard deviation.

c Coagulation is occurred but molding is impossible.

가 (80- 100)

Table 2 . CaCl₂ MgCl₂

80 95 가 가 가 가 가

95 . CaSO₄ 80 90 가

가 95

. GDL . 95 가

가 . SH
 가 SH 가
 가 가 가 Saio(6)
 95 가
 CaCl₂
 가 가 . Lee(7)
 cross-linking
 free carboxyl group binding site

Table 3. Effect of molding pressure upon the failure stress of soybean curd made with various coagulants.

Molding pressure (Kgf)	Coagulants			
	CaCl ₂	MgCl ₂	CaSO ₄	GDL
3	19.11a (0.99)b	8.32 (0.55)	-	-
9	26.46 (3.30)	12.29 (0.68)	- c	-
15	33.01 (1.87)	18.88 (1.20)	9.18 (1.28)	6.00 (0.40)
21	36.26 (1.02)	24.08 (1.63)	-	-

a The value is the mean value of 5 times measurements.

Unit of a : kPa.

b The value in parenthesis is the standard deviation.

c Coagulation is occurred but molding is impossible.

Table 3

CaCl ₂	MgCl ₂	가	가	가
	가	가		
		가		
2				가
가	(12)			
	가	Gandhi(23)		
CaSO ₄ GDL		15kgf		
			가	.

2 Water-holding area

0.3%, 가 95 , 15Kgf

Table

4

Table 3

CaCl ₂	MgCl ₂	CaSO ₄	GDL	.
가	GDL	가		CaCl ₂
가			가	
				가
	tetra pak			

Table 4. Comparison of water holding areas of soybean curd made by optimum processing conditions.

Coagulants	CaCl ₂	MgCl ₂	CaSO ₄	GDL
Holding areas (Cm ²)	96.14	114.04	231.07	238.24

3

standard (0.3%, 가 95 ,

15Kg)

Fig.2

Table 5

CaCl₂ MgCl₂ CaSO₄ GDL

101.55kPa, 43.49kPa, 17.15kPa, 16.54kPa

, 가 30
(33.01, 18.88, 9.18, 6.00 kPa)

가 .

가 CaCl₂

MgCl₂ GDL, CaSO₄ 50.78kPa, 21.74kPa, 11.64kPa, 8.58kPa

CaCl₂ MgCl₂ CaSO₄ GDL 888.56kPa sec,

369.64kPa sec, 171.50kPa sec, 78.54kPa sec .

Table 5. Comparison of 2-element model constants derived from stress-relaxation data of soybean curd made by optimum processing conditions.

Coagulants	Constants					
	a	b	c	d	e	f
CaCl ₂	2101.55	19.60	50.78	888.56	17.0	33.01
MgCl ₂	43.49	12.37	21.74	369.64	17.0	18.88
CaSO ₄	17.15	3.80	8.58	171.50	20.0	9.18
GDL	16.54	1.78	11.64	78.54	9.5	6.00

Unit of a : kPa, b : kPa, c : kPa, d : kPa sec, e : sec, f : kPa

a : Initial stress b : Equilibrium stress c : Elasticity

d : Viscosity e : Relaxation time f : Failure stress

가

(15).

CaCl₂

, 가 ,

simple Maxwell model

(1)-(3)

Table 6

Fig. 6 - 8

0.2%

가

30.63kPa

8.64kPa

0.3%

101.55kPa

19.60kPa

0.4%

91.26kPa 21.80kPa 0.5% 34.61kPa 6.40kPa
0.3% 가
0.4%

가
(E) ()

0.3% 50.78kPa, 888.56kPa•sec 0.4%
가 80

35.59kPa 10.112kPa 90 46.551kPa 12.25kPa 95
101.55kPa 19.60kPa 100 62.72kPa 15.93kPa
가 95

3Kg 45.26kPa
13.05kPa 9Kg 57.58kPa 15.93kPa 15Kg 101.55kPa
19.60kPa 21Kg 82.08kPa 22.30kPa
15Kg

(24).

Fig. 5 Stress relaxation curves of soybean curd made at the optimum processing conditions.

*** CaCl₂ □ MgCl₂ ▼ CaSO₄ ○ GDL**

Fig. 6 Stress relaxation curves of CaCl₂ soybean curd made by different coagulant concentrations.

*** 0.2% □ 0.3% ▼ 0.4% ○ 0.5%**

Fig. 7 Stress relaxation curves of CaCl₂ soybean curd made by different heating temperatures.

*** 80 □ 90 ▼ 95 ○ 100**

Fig. 8 Stress relaxation curves of CaCl₂ soybean curd made by different molding pressures.

*** 3kg □ 9kg ▼ 15kg ○ 21kg**

Table 6. Comparison of 2-element model constants derived from stress-relaxation data of CaCl₂ soybean curd made by various processing conditions.

Processing conditions	Constants						
		α	β	E_c	d	e	f
Coagulant concentrations (%)	0.2	30.63	8.64	15.31	160.78	10.5	16.07
	0.3	101.55	19.60	50.78	888.56	17.5	33.01
	0.4	91.26	21.80	45.63	661.65	14.5	23.08
	0.5	34.61	6.40	17.30	250.90	14.5	12.50
Heating temperatures (°C)	80	35.59	10.11	17.79	204.62	11.5	11.11
	90	46.55	12.25	23.28	314.21	13.5	24.21
	95	101.55	19.60	50.78	888.56	17.5	33.01
	100	62.72	15.93	31.36	533.12	17	30.45
Molding pressures (Kgf)	3	45.26	13.05	22.63	294.21	13	19.11
	9	57.58	15.93	28.79	403.02	14	26.46
	15	101.55	19.60	50.78	888.56	17.5	33.01
	21	82.08	22.30	41.04	595.04	14.5	36.26

Unit of a : kPa, b : kPa, c : kPa, d : kPa sec, e : sec, f : kPa

a : Initial stress b : Equilibrium stress c : Elasticity

d : Viscosity e : Relaxation time f : Failure stress

5

(, 가 ,)

. (CaCl₂, MgCl₂, CaSO₄, GDL) CaCl₂가 가
0.3% . 가 95
15kgf

가 .

1. : , , 5(1), (1989)
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12. , : ,
12 , 345(1983)
13. , , : , ,
10(3), 344(1978)
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가 , 26(3), 93(1988)
15. , , : ,
, 26(2), 103(1994)
16. , :
, 24(5), 463(1992)
17. : rheological properties : 가
22(1) , 99(1984)
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, , 5(1), 49(1989)
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Table 1. Effect of coagulant concentrations upon the failure stress of soybean curd made with various coagulants.

Table 2. Effect of heating temperature upon the failure stress of soybean curd made with various coagulants.

Table 3. Effect of molding pressure upon the failure stress of soybean curd made with various coagulants.

Table 4. Comparison of water holding areas of soybean curd made by optimum processing conditions.

Table 5. Comparison of 2-element model constants derived from stress-relaxation data of soybean curd made by optimum processing conditions.

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Fig. 1. The processing diagram of soybean curd.

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Fig. 6. Stress-relaxation curves of CaCl₂ soybean curd made by different coagulant concentrations.

Fig. 7. Stress-relaxation curves of CaCl₂ soybean curd made by different heating temperatures.

Fig. 8. Stress-relaxation curves of CaCl₂ soybean curd made by different molding pressures.

3

The changes in the rheological properties of soybean curd upon the various storage temperature (5 – 25 °C) were measured by the stress-relaxation test and analysed by time-temperature superposition theory. As the storage temperature was lower, higher initial and equilibrium stress of soybean curd were observed. When the stress-relaxation curves were moved horizontally by using the shift-factor on the basis of reference temperature, the master curve was obtained. By applying master curve and shift-factor to the WLF (Williams-Landel-Ferry) equation, activation energy (30kcal/mol) was calculated and storage time at the specific temperature could be predicted, suggesting the equivalent shelf-life of soybean curd texture.

가

(1),

(2), 가

(3) 80 88%

(4)

(5),

(4)

(shelf- life)

(6)가

가 ,

surimi gel(7),

ovalbumin gel(8), whey protein gel(9), (10)

가

(time- temperature history principle)

(shelf life)

가

(shift factor)

(master curve)

,

.

3

1

0.2% (w/w) CaCl₂(Shinyo Pure Chemical Co., Japan)

2

(300g) 12 , blender 5
 , 가
10 95 10
80 가 가 20
(12 × 12 × 20cm) (15 kgf)

3

(stress relaxation)

Rheometer(Sun Co.
CR- 200D, Japan) (2 × 2 × 2cm) 10
kg load cell (20%)
(200 mm/min)
chart speed 120 mm/min 30
(5 25) chamber

elastic modulus data - (time- temperature
superposition) (11). ,

$$(5 \quad 25 \quad)$$

elastic modulus .

, (aT)

$$a_T = \frac{t}{t_{ref}}$$

tref , t

5 WLF Activation
energy

WLF(11,12)

$$\text{Log } a_T = - \frac{C_1 \cdot (T - T_r)}{C_2 + T - T_r} \quad (1)$$

, aT (shift factor), C1 C2 (coefficients)
 , T , Tr . Gel
 (activation energies) viscoelastic
 parameters (13), Log aT 1/T
 (11).

$$\text{Log } a_T = \frac{H}{2.303R} \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_r} \right) \quad (2)$$

H , R (1.987 cal/mol•K)
 Log aT 1/T (H) (2)

$$H = 2.303R \frac{d \log a_T}{d 1/T} \quad (3)$$

(1)

$$- \frac{T - T_r}{\log a_T} = \frac{C_2}{C_1} + \frac{T - T_r}{C_1} \quad (4)$$

C_1 C_2 (coefficients) , T ,
 T_r . $T - T_r$ $-(T - T_r) / \log aT$
 . WLF C_1, C_2 (4) $T - T_r$ $-(T - T)$
 $/ \log aT$. $-(T - T_r) / \log aT$ y
 $(T - T_r)$ x graph $1/C_1$ C_2/C_1

WLF (12). (2) (1)
 . C_1 C_2
 WLF (5) .

$$H = \frac{2.303 \cdot R \cdot C_1 \cdot T \cdot T_r}{C_2 + T - T_r} \quad (5)$$

1

, (5 25)

Fig. 1 . 5

91.26 kPa 21.81 kPa , 10 73.50 kPa

18.35 kPa , 15 62.48 kPa 15.68 kPa , 20

55.13 kPa 13.48 kPa , 25 49.61 kPa 12.62 kPa

가 ,

30 .

Zoon (14) (20 30) skim milk

, 가 ,

Colwell (15) (-1 43)

, 가

, .

가 .

2 Master Curve

•

-

data (11,16,17).

Fig. 1

Fig. 1. Stress-relaxation curves of soybean curd at different storage temperatures.

▲ 5 , ● 10 , ◆ 15 , ■ 20 , ▼ 25

Fig. 2 Stress-relaxation curves of soybean curd during different storage temperatures. Drawn from data in Fig. 1.

-▲ 5 , ● 10 , ◆ 15 , - 20 , ▼ 25

Fig. 3. Stress-relaxation curves of soybean curd drawn from data in Fig. 2. Relaxation curve at 15 was to fix and other curves cut off to move parallel to the X-axis for the overlap with reference curve.

▲ 5 , ● 10 , ◆ 15 , ■ 20 , ▼ 25

Fig. 4. Master curve of soybean curd susperposed on the reference temperature curve(15). Drawn from data in Fig.3.

15 15
 , 15
 (master curve) Fig. 2 4 .
 (aT) , 15 data (11)
 Table 1 . 15 (aT) 1
 , (15) 1 ,
 1 .

Table 1. Shift-factor values at the different storage temperatures (reference temperature : 15)

Temperature	5	10	15	20	25
aT	10.5	3	1	0.42	0.31

Gunugi (18) nylon 6 fibers 가
 , - 325K
 , log t가 -4 8 3 drawn
 up nylon 6 fibers가
 . Pappas (19) cowpea
 - , 가 , cowpea
 . , Katsuta
 Kinsella(20)
 , 가 , 15%
 가 WPI 3

가 .
(viscoelastic behavior)

Herum (21) 가 가

가 가

3 WLF Activation energy

Gel (activation energies)

viscoelastic parameters (12). , Log aT 1/T

3 (Fig. 5).

(Corr. = 0.9836)

H 29.81 kcal/mol

가 가

(12), (34.7kcal/mol)(20),

Pectin (30kcal/mol)(23), alginate gel(19kcal/mol)(24) - carrageenan

gel(20- 40kcal/mol)(25)

5 H 가

(Table 2.), 41.36- 22.24

kcal/mol

30.18kcal/mol aT 1/T (29.81kcal/mol)

.(Fig. 6)

Fig. 5. Relationship between the shift factor(aT) and absolute temperature of soybean curd.(Corr. = 0.9836)

Fig. 6. Effects of temperature on shift factor(aT) of soybean curd.
(Based on modified WLF equation and corr.=0.9128).
■ log aT, ● -(T- Tr) / log aT

Table 2. Effects of Temperature on apparent activation energies of soybean curd.

Temperature ()	Apparent activation energy (kcal/mol)
5	41.36
10	33.72
15	28.62
20	24.97
25	22.24
Mean	30.18

non- covalent 가
cross- link (20)
non- covalent (Table 2).
, gel cross- links
가
(20). covalent cross- links gel,
noncovalent cross- links
(20).
gels viscoelastic constants 가 가 .
viscoelastic constants .
가

가

(9).

(4) Fig. 4 $1/C1$ $C2/C1$ $C1$
 2.28 , $C2$ 30.12가 . $C1$ $C2$
 15 30 modulus
 , 5

5 6.79 .
 15 5 6 47
 Fig. 7

. 5 6 47
 15 ,
 $C1$ $C2$, $C1$ $C2$
 (20) . Peleg(22) $C1$ $C2$

]

Fig. 7. Stress relaxation curves of soybean curds stored at 5 °C for 6.79 hr and at 15 °C for 30 min, respectively. (Based on modified WLF equation)
■: 5 °C storage for 6.79 hrs., ●: 15 °C storage for 30 min

5

(5 25)

-

WLF(Williams- Landel- Ferry)

. 가

(equilibrium stress) , 15

(master

curve)

.

WLF

,

.

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Table 1. Shift-factor values at the different storage temperatures
(reference temperature : 15 °C)

Table 2. Effects of Temperature on apparent activation energies of
soybean curd.

Fig. 1. Stress relaxation curves of soybean curd during different storage temperatures.

Fig. 2. Stress relaxation curves of soybean curd during different storage temperatures. Drawn from data in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3. Stress relaxation curves of soybean curd drawn from data in Fig. 2. Relaxation curve at 15 °C was to fix and other curves cut off to move parallel to the X-axis for overlap with reference curve

Fig. 4. Master curve of soybean curd superposed on the reference temperature curve (15 °C). Drawn from data in Fig. 3.

Fig. 5. Relationship between the shift factor(a_T) and absolute temperature of soybean curd.(Corr. = 0.9836)

Fig. 6. Effects of temperature on shift factor(a_T) of soybean curd. (based on modified WLF equation as described in the text)(Corr. = 0.9128)

Fig. 7. Stress relaxation curves of soybean curd at 5 °C storing for 6.75hr and 15 °C storage for 30min. (based on modified WLF equation as described in the text.)

4

control
 2.3 x 10⁷ cfu/ml , 0.1%
 0.2% 2.0 x 10⁷, 7.8 x 10⁶ cfu/ml , 10 - 15%
 , 0.5% 4.5 x 10³
 cfu/ml 99.9% . 4
 pH 1 pH 5.76 9
 pH 4.98 .
 pH
 1 pH가
 가 . - ,
 0.5% , 5% ascorbic acid-
 (Aerobic Plate Count, APC), E. coli coliform
 , 가
 .
 ascorbic acid
 control 60%, 53% . E. coli
 control 43%, 32% .
 Coliform 5% ascorbic acid 가
 가 . ascorbic acid
 pH가 coliform
 .

가

(1).

glycine albumin

80 - 90%

.

,

가

,

가

(2,3,4).

80 - 88%

가

.

가

(5,6,7).

가

가

가

(6,7),

(8),

가

pH

(9)

가

,

가

(10)

(11), microwave

(12)

가

.

가

Chitosan

가

chitin

N- acetyl- D- glucosamine

- (1, 4)

(poly- - 1,4- N- acetyl

- D- glucosamine)

,

,

,

,

. Chitin France Braconnot

1811 , Odier 1823 가

chitin . Chitin chitosan 1859

Rought 1894 Happer- Seyler chitosan

(13). cuticle

, chitin deacetylation chitosan

(seed treatment, fertilizer, soil treatment) .

가 , 가 .

chitosan

, , 가 .

anticholesterol fat-binding property, inhibition of

lactose intolerance, , 가

가 가

(14,15,16). , - 가

, chitosan

가

1

,
Sigma

2

가 chitosan Horowitz (17)
, chitosan
,
chitosan 가 chitosan

3

2

MW 15,000 - 18,000 fraction
LB stationary
phase E. coli TG1 0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 5% 5
ml LB broth 10 $\mu\ell$ 37 (180 rpm)
LB (aerobic plate count,
APC)

4

control , 0.5%
5% ascorbic acid . Plastic
100g 2 가 100
ml 4 .

5 pH

pH pH meter (Orion, model A-2000)
, (Aerobic Plate
Count, APC), E. coli, coliform, yeast & mold Petri- film (3M
Co.) .

Petri- film
blender 66.7 mM phosphate buffer (14.3g
Na₂HPO₄- 12H₂O, 3.6g KH₂PO₄/Liter) 3 APC, E. coli,
coliform, yeast & mold 1 ml
, 37 , yeast/mold 30
2-3 . colony forming unit
(CFU)/ml .

1

Table 1
 control 2.3 x 10⁷
 cfu/ml 0.1% 0.2%
 2.0 x 10⁷, 7.8 x 10⁶ cfu/ml, 10 - 15%
 , 0.5% 4.5 x 10³ cfu/ml
 99.9% 가 .

Table. 1.

	0	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	5.0
APC	2.3 × 10 ⁷	2.0 × 10 ⁷	7.8 × 10 ⁶	4.5 × 10 ³	1.8 × 10 ¹	0.7 × 10 ¹

chitosan 가 ,
 chitosan fat-binding
 blood cholesterol level
 , 가
 wound healing hemostatic effect, anti- lactose intolerance
 가 .

glucosamine

oligomers가

가

2

pH

4

pH

Table 2

1

pH 5.76

9

pH 4.98

Table. 2. 4

pH

: day

	0	3	5	7	9
APC	5.76	5.72	5.34	5.09	4.98

, pH 37 1

pH가

가

Pontecorvo (9)

15 , 25 , 30

24

pH가 30

가

(6,10)

pH 가 가

peptide

amino acid, amine

pH가

가

4

Table. 3. pH

	0	1	3	5	7
water	5.84	5.88	5.99	5.97	5.98
(0.5%)	6.21	6.24	6.31	6.33	6.41
Ascorbic acid	3.42	3.47	3.41	3.57	3.59

Table 3. pH of water, 0.5% ascorbic acid, and 5% ascorbic acid solution over 7 days. The pH of water was 5.84 at day 0 and increased to 5.98 by day 7. The pH of 0.5% ascorbic acid solution was 6.21 at day 0 and increased to 6.41 by day 7. The pH of 5% ascorbic acid solution was 3.42 at day 0 and increased to 3.59 by day 7.

3

- , 0.5% , 5% ascorbic acid-
(Aerobic Plate Count, APC), E. coli

coliform

Table 4. (Aerobic Plate Count, APC)

	: day				
	0	1	3	5	7
water	3.8×10^4	3.9×10^4	4.7×10^4	8.7×10^4	1.2×10^5
(0.5%)	3.8×10^4	3.1×10^4	2.3×10^4	3.8×10^4	4.9×10^4
Ascorbic acid	3.8×10^4	2.2×10^4	2.4×10^4	3.9×10^4	6.4×10^4

, aerobic plate count (APC), Table 4
 0.5% chitosan 가 가 가
 3.8×10^4 cells/ml, 4 1
 0.5% 5% ascorbic acid
 control 가 .
 , ascorbic acid 가
 Table 2 pH가
 Control 3 가 가 7 1.2×10^5 cells/ml
 ascorbic acid 4.9×10^4 cells/ml, 6.4×10^4 cells/ml
 control
 60%, 53%

E. coli , sample 5.9×10^2 cells/ml
 가 (Table 5).

Table. 5.

E. coli

	: day				
	0	1	3	5	7
water	5.9×10^2	6.1×10^2	8.9×10^2	9.5×10^2	1.9×10^3
(0.5%)	5.9×10^2	3.2×10^2	4.9×10^2	3.8×10^4	1.1×10^3
Ascorbic acid	5.9×10^2	4.0×10^2	ND	7.1×10^2	1.3×10^3

E. coli 0.5% chitosan 가

가 가 . Control 3 가 가 7

1.9 x 10³ ,

ascorbic acid 1.1 x 10³cells/ml,

1.3 x 10³cells/ml control

43%, 32% . Coliform Table 6

5% ascorbic acid 가 가

Table. 6.

coliform

	: day				
	0	1	3	5	7
water	7.5×10^2	5.4×10^2	8.1×10^2	2.5×10^3	4.1×10^3
(0.5%)	7.5×10^2	3.8×10^2	7.4×10^2	1.2×10^3	2.7×10^3
Ascorbic acid	7.5×10^2	4.0×10^2	9.7×10^2	1.0×10^3	2.1×10^3

7.5×10^2 cells/ml , 4 1

가 가 가 . Control 3
 가 가 7 4.1 x 10⁵cells/ml ,
 ascorbic acid
 2.7 x 10³cells/ml, 2.1 x 10³cells/ml
 control 35%, 49%
 ascorbic acid pH가 coliform
 . Yeast & Mold mold가 yeast

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Table. 1.

Table. 2. 4

pH

Table. 3.

4

pH

Table. 4.

(Aerobic Plate Count, APC)

Table. 5.

E. coli

Table. 6.

coliform

5

The changes in the rheological properties of soybean curd stored in various concentration of salt solutions were measured at the different storage temperatures(5 25) by the stress-relaxation and failure test. As the storage temperature was lower, higher stress of soybean curd was observed, but salt solution was not influenced upon the soybean curd texture. Although the changes in the pH of various soaking solution upon 5 storage temperature were continuous decreased, those at 15 and 25 storage temperature were decreased at first time but increased at later. The changes of turbidity of the various soaking solution were increased as storing time was passed. The growth of microorganisms was slow in low temperature, which has the clear effects of low storage temperature. The results of the sensory test, the difference was significant only in hardness and salty taste between samples. When the failure stress and sensory test were compared, hardness of the various characteristics was corresponded.

•

(1) 2

80%

가

(2,3).

, (5,6), (7) 가 pH

(4)

가 ,

가(9) (10) micro wave (8)

(8)

가

가

1

0.2% (w/w) CaCl₂ (Shinyo Pure Chemical Co., Japan)

2

(300g) 12, blender 5, 가
10, 95, 10, 80, 가, 가, 20
(12 × 12 × 20cm)

6 × 6 × 3.5cm, 11 × 11 × 4.6cm
, 1%, 3%, 5% (5, 15, 25, 0, 5)

3

pH,

pH pH- meter (Corning, M220, USA)

(Filter paper, Whatman No.

2)

(Milton Roy, Spectronic 20D, USA) 600nm

(2).

1/15M phosphate buffer (1000Mℓ
Na₂HPO₄ •12H₂O 14.3262g, KH₂PO₄ 3.6292g)
nutrient agar(1000 Mℓ beef extract 3g, peptone 5g, agar 20g,
pH 7.0) 30 2 colony
, 秋山B (1000Mℓ glucose 10g, peptone
2g, yeast extract 1.5g, KH₂PO₄ 1g, MgSO₄•7H₂O 0.4g, agar 20g, pH 5.0)
25 2
CFU(colony forming unit)/ml

4 (stress relaxation)

Rheometer(Sun Co.
CR- 200D, Japan) (2 × 2 × 2cm) 10
kg load cell (20%)
(200 mm/min)
chart speed 120 mm/min 30
chamber
simple maxwell model

5 (Failure stress)

(2 × 2 × 2cm) rheometer(Sun.Co., CR- 200D, Japan) 10kg

1 pH

Fig. 1 4 . 5
 , 15 25
 가 가 .(Fig. 1)
 pH가 15 25
 pH가 가 peptide
 amino acid, amine (12)
 , (5) 30 18 24 pH
 가 30 가 , pontecorvo (13)
 lemon juice 37 1
 pH가 가 .
 , 5 가 pH가
 pH
 1%, 3% 가 5%
 가 15 25 pH
 가 5% pH
 , 1%,
 3% 5% pH 가 (14)

Fig. 1 Changes in pH of water immersing soybean curd at different storage temperature.

....., 5 ; ———, 15 , - - -, 25

Fig. 2 Changes of pH in soybean curd by various NaCl solution during at 5 storage temperature

..... 5 0% NaCl 5 1% NaCl
..... 5 3% NaCl 5 5% NaCl

Fig. 3 Changes of pH in soybean curd by various NaCl solution during at 15 storage temperature
..... 15 0% NaCl 15 1% NaCl
..... 15 3% NaCl 15 5% NaCl

Fig. 4 Changes of pH in soybean curd by various NaCl solution during at 25 storage temperature
..... 25 0% NaCl 25 1% NaCl
..... 25 3% NaCl 25 5% NaCl

Fig. 5 Changes in yeast counts of salt solution immersed soybean curd at different storage temperature
 - ■ -,0% ; - ◆ -,1% ; - ▼ -,3% ; - ● -, 5% NaCl soution
 - - - -, 5 ; —, 15 ;, 25

Fig. 6. Changes in aerobic bacterial counts of salt solution immersed soybean curd at different storage temperature
- ■ -,0% ; - ◆ -,1% ; - ▼ -,3% ; - ● -, 5% NaCl soution
- - - -, 5 ; —, 15 ;, 25

Table 1

가	.			가	(15)
가(2)		가	가	.	가
			가		.
가		3%		가	가 가
					가
가		가		3%, 5%	가
	가		가		가
					5 , 15
, 25		가		가	

Fig. 5 Fig. 6

가	.		5%	1%,
3%	가		1%, 3%	
			5%	
(14)	.	白川武志(15)		
	gram		Acinetobacter	
				. 25

가 . 15
 가 . 5
 가 .
 , 5 가 15, 25

(16).

Table 1. Changes of Turbidity in Soybean curd by the various soaking solutions during at different storage temperature.

(Unit : obsorbance)

Temp.	Days	NaCl solution			
		0%	1%	3%	5%
5	0	0.002	0.007	0.013	0.007
	1	0.003	0.010	0.014	0.008
	3	0.006	0.015	0.017	0.012
	5	0.008	0.019	0.021	0.014
15	0	0.003	0.007	0.011	0.014
	1	0.009	0.016	0.019	0.019
	3	0.197	0.328	0.355	0.110
	5	0.318	0.430	0.498	0.263
25	0	0.005	0.009	0.015	0.011
	1	0.046	0.060	0.066	0.013
	3	0.552	0.620	0.663	0.277
	5	0.865	0.925	1.005	0.825

4 (stress relaxation)

, (5 25)
(Fig. 7-18)

Table 2 -

Table 4

,

가
가

. ,
가

가
,

, 30

가

Zoon (17) (20 30) skim milk
, 가 ,

Colwell (18) (- 1 43)

, 가

,

가

Fig. 7 Stress relaxation curve of 0% NaCl solution of soybean curd during at 5 storage temperature

– □ – 0% 0 day – ○ – 0% 1 day
– ● – 0% 3 day – ▲ – 0% 5 day

Fig. 8 Stress relaxation curves of 1% NaCl solution of soybean curd during at 5 storage temperature

– □ – 1% 0 day – ○ – 1% 1 day

– ● – 1% 3 day – ▲ – 1% 5 day

Fig. 9 Stress relaxation curves of 3% NaCl solution of soybean curd during at 5 storage temperature

– □ – 3% 0 day – ○ – 3% 1 day
– ● – 3% 3 day – ▲ – 3% 5 day

Fig. 10 Stress relaxation curves of 5% NaCl solution of soybean curd during at 5 storage temperature

– □ – 5% 0 day – ✖ – 5% 1 day
– ▼ – 5% 3 day – ● – 5% 5 day

Fig. 11 Stress relaxation curves of 0% NaCl solution of soybean curd during at 15 storage temperature

– □ – 0% 0 day – ✖ – 0% 1 day
– ▼ – 0% 3 day – ● – 0% 5 day

Fig. 12 Stress relaxation curves of 1% NaCl solution of soybean curd

during at 15 storage temperature

- □ - 1% 0 day - ✕ - 1% 1 day

- ▼ - 1% 3 day - ● - 1% 5 day

Fig. 13 Stress relaxation curves of 3% NaCl solution of soybean curd during at 15 storage temperature

– □ – 3% 0 day – ✖ – 3% 1 day
– ▼ – 3% 3 day – ● – 3% 5 day

Fig. 14 Stress relaxation curves of 5% NaCl solution of soybean curd during at 15 storage temperature

– □ – 5% 0 day – ✖ – 5% 1 day
– ▼ – 0% 3 day – ● – 5% 5 day

Fig. 15 Stress relaxation curves of 0% NaCl solution of soybean curd during at 25 storage temperature

– □ – 0% 0 day – ✖ – 0% 1 day
– ▼ – 0% 3 day – ● – 0% 5 day

Fig. 16 Stress relaxation curves of 1% NaCl solution of soybean curd during at 25 storage temperature

– □ – 1% 0 day – ✖ – 1% 1 day
– ▼ – 1% 3 day – ● – 1% 5 day

Fig. 17 Stress relaxation curves of 3% NaCl solution of soybean curd during at 25 storage temperature

– □ – 3% 0 day – ✕ – 3% 1 day
– ▼ – 3% 3 day – ● – 3% 5 day

Fig. 18 Stress relaxation curves of 5% NaCl solution of soybean curd during at 25 storage temperature

– □ – 5% 0 day – ✖ – 5% 1 day
– ▼ – 5% 3 day – ● – 5% 5 day

Table 2. Comparison of 2-element model constants derived from stress-relaxation data of soybean curd at 5 °C.

Temp.	NaCl solutions	Days	Constants				
			a	b	E c	d	e
5	0%	0	11025	2903.3	27.56	111.79	4.06
		1	9738.8	2535.8	24.35	87.23	3.58
		3	9065	1935.5	22.66	75.58	3.33
		5	8452.5	2066.3	21.13	65.71	3.11
	1%	0	11147.5	2901.6	27.86	114.29	4.10
		1	9555	2534.3	23.89	83.97	3.52
		3	10473.8	2903.3	26.18	100.89	3.85
		5	8330	2266.5	20.83	63.82	3.06
	3%	0	11637.5	2964.3	29.09	124.56	4.28
		1	10596.3	2327.5	26.49	103.26	3.90
		3	9187.5	1935.6	22.97	77.63	3.38
		5	8575	2266.3	21.44	67.63	3.15
	5%	0	11392.5	2964.5	28.48	119.37	4.19
		1	11270	2962.3	28.18	116.81	4.15
		3	9126.3	1935.8	22.82	76.60	3.36
		5	8697.5	2266.5	21.74	69.57	3.20

1) Unit of a : Pa, b : Pa, c : kPa, d : kPa•sec, e : sec

2) a : Initial stress, b : Equilibrium stress, c : Elasticity, d : Viscosity, e : Relaxation time

Table 3. Comparison of 2-element model constants derived from stress-relaxation data of soybean curd at 15 °C.

Temp.	NaCl solutions	Days	Constants				
			a	b	E c	d	e
15	0%	0	7962.5	2082.6	19.91	58.31	2.93
		1	9187.5	1935.3	22.27	77.63	3.38
		3	7472.5	2021.3	18.68	51.35	2.75
		5	7350	2021.5	18.36	49.68	2.70
	1%	0	10596	2548.0	26.49	103.26	3.90
		1	9310	1935.3	23.28	79.72	3.42
		3	8085	2082.6	20.21	60.12	2.97
		5	7595	2021.3	18.99	53.05	2.79
	3%	0	10045	2548.0	25.11	92.80	3.70
		1	9065	1935.6	22.66	75.58	3.33
		3	7227.5	2022.1	18.07	48.04	2.66
		5	7105	2021.3	17.76	46.43	2.61
	5%	0	10290	2548.8	25.73	97.38	3.79
		1	9432.5	1935.1	23.58	81.83	3.47
		3	7962.5	2082.5	19.90	58.31	2.92
		5	7533.8	2021.3	18.83	52.20	2.77

1) Unit of a : Pa, b : Pa, c : kPa, d : kPa•sec, e : sec

2) a : Initial stress, b : Equilibrium stress, c : Elasticity, d : Viscosity, e : Relaxation time

Table 4. Comparison of 2-element model constants derived from stress-relaxation data of soybean curd at 25 .

Temp.	NaCl solutions	Days	Constants				
			a	b	E c	d	e
25	0%	0	9187.5	1935.3	22.97	77.63	3.38
		1	10228.8	2548.0	25.57	96.23	3.76
		3	7472.5	1921.3	18.68	51.35	2.75
		5	6002.5	1274.8	15.01	33.14	2.21
	1%	0	9555	2535.8	23.89	83.97	3.52
		1	8207.5	2266.3	20.52	61.95	3.02
		3	6247.5	1274.5	15.62	35.90	2.30
		5	6125	1274.0	15.31	34.50	2.25
	3%	0	9248.8	1935.8	23.12	78.67	3.40
		1	8452.5	2082.5	21.13	65.71	3.11
		3	9065	1935.6	22.66	75.58	3.33
		5	6125	1274.0	15.31	34.50	2.25
	5%	0	9187.5	1931.5	22.97	77.63	3.38
		1	8452.5	2261.3	21.13	65.71	3.11
		3	7717.5	2021.3	19.29	54.78	2.84
		5	6370	1274.1	15.92	37.32	2.34

1) Unit of a : Pa, b : Pa, c : kPa, d : kPa•sec, e : sec

2) a : Initial stress, b : Equilibrium stress, c : Elasticity, d : Viscosity, e : Relaxation time

5

Table 5

5	74.5 kPa	53.1 kPa	, 15	72.1 kPa
46.7 kPa	, 25	63.7 kPa	39.2 kPa	.
	가			
	가			

가

6

5	0%	30	9가
		가	Duncan

Table 6

,		.	,
		9가	

Table 7

3가
67.9%

9가

가

Table 8

>	.	,	>	>
,		,		

가

> > >

.

가

가

.

5 0%

가

. 5%

가

가

.

Table 5. Changes of failure compress modulus in Soybean curd by the various soaking solutions during at different storage temperature.

(Unit : kPa)

Temp.	Days	NaCl solution			
		0%	1%	3%	5%
5	0	74.5	76.3	77.4	75.9
	1	67.5	68.6	72.3	71.3
	3	62.5	63.4	63.8	63.2
	5	53.1	53.9	53.3	56.5
15	0	69.1	71.1	69.5	70.9
	1	65.7	63.7	62.5	63.8
	3	52.8	52.1	50.2	51.5
	5	46.7	47.8	46.6	47.2
25	0	62.7	64.3	64.2	63.7
	1	59.5	52.7	52.9	52.7
	3	49.1	40.7	49.7	46.5
	5	39.2	40.4	40.5	40.8

Table 7. Canonical discriminant function by sensory evaluation result of soybean curd of different storage conditions.

Function	Squared canonical correlation	Eigenvalue	Proportion	Cumulative proportion
1	0.616	1.608	0.679	0.679
2	0.345	0.526	0.222	0.901
3	0.128	0.417	0.099	1.000

Table 8. Standardized canonical coefficients of discriminant function for soybean curd of different storage conditions

Characteristics	CAN 1	CAN 2
	- 0.036	0.017
	- 0.334	0.427
	0.268	0.449
	- 0.061	- 0.032
	0.502	0.556
	0.126	0.408
	0.301	0.189
	1.459	- 0.441
	0.078	0.295

(5 25) (,)
 가 가 ,
 . 5 pH
 , 15 25 pH 가 가 .
 가 . 가

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Table 1. Changes of Turbidity in Soybean curd by the various soaking solutions during at different storage temperature.

Table 2. Comparison of 2-element model constants derived from stress-relaxation data of soybean curd at 5 .

Table 3. Comparison of 2-element model constants derived from stress-relaxation data of soybean curd at 15

Table 4. Comparison of 2-element model constants derived from stress-relaxation data of soybean curd at 25

Table 5. Changes of Failure compress modulus in Soybean curd by the various soaking solutions during at different storage temperature.

Table 6. Analysis of variance & Duncan's range test for sensory evaluation of soybean curd of different storage conditions.

Table 7. Canonical discriminant function by sensory evaluation result of soybean curd of different storage conditions.

Table 8. Standardized canonical coefficients of discriminant function for soybean curd of different storage conditions.

- Fig. 1. Changes in pH of the various soaking solutions of soybean curd during storage at 5 , 15 , 25 .
- Fig. 2. Changes in aerobic bacterial and yeast counts of the various soaking solutions of soybean curd during storage at 5 .
- Fig. 3. Changes in aerobic bacterial and yeast counts of the various soaking solutions of soybean curd during storage at 15 .
- Fig. 4. Changes in aerobic bacterial and yeast counts of the various soaking solutions of soybean curd during storage at 25 .
- Fig. 5 Changes in yeast counts of salt solution immersed soybean curd at different storage temperature at 5 , 15 , 25 .
- Fig. 6. Changes in aerobic bacterial counts of salt solution immersed soybean curd at different storage temperature at 5 , 15 , 25 .
- Fig. 7 Stress relaxation curve of 0% NaCl solution of soybean curd during at 5 storage temperature at 0 day, 1 day, 2 day, 3 day.
- Fig. 8 Stress relaxation curves of 1% NaCl solution of soybean curd during at 5 storage temperature at 0 day, 1 day, 2 day, 3 day.
- Fig. 9 Stress relaxation curves of 3% NaCl solution of soybean curd during at 5 storage temperature at 0 day, 1 day, 2 day, 3 day.
- Fig. 10 Stress relaxation curves of 5% NaCl solution of soybean curd during at 5 storage temperature at 0 day, 1 day, 2 day, 3 day.
- Fig. 11 Stress relaxation curves of 0% NaCl solution of soybean curd during at 15 storage temperature at 0 day, 1 day, 2 day, 3 day.
- Fig. 12 Stress relaxation curves of 1% NaCl solution of soybean curd during at 15 storage temperature at 0 day, 1 day, 2 day, 3 day.

Fig. 13 Stress relaxation curves of 3% NaCl solution of soybean curd during at 15 storage temperature at 0 day, 1 day, 2 day, 3 day.

Fig. 14 Stress relaxation curves of 5% NaCl solution of soybean curd during at 15 storage temperature at 0 day, 1 day, 2 day, 3 day.

Fig. 15 Stress relaxation curves of 0% NaCl solution of soybean curd during at 25 storage temperature at 0 day, 1 day, 2 day, 3 day.

Fig. 16 Stress relaxation curves of 1% NaCl solution of soybean curd during at 25 storage temperature at 0 day, 1 day, 2 day, 3 day.

Fig. 17 Stress relaxation curves of 3% NaCl solution of soybean curd during at 25 storage temperature at 0 day, 1 day, 2 day, 3 day.

Fig. 18 Stress relaxation curves of 5% NaCl solution of soybean curd during at 25 storage temperature at 0 day, 1 day, 2 day, 3 day.

2

6

The texture strength of soybean curd obtained at various processing conditions such as coagulant concentration, heating temperature and molding pressure was determined by using the failure stress and residual delay time of ultrasonic wave.

The maximum failure stress of soybean curd was shown at the addition of 0.3% coagulant, 95 °C heating temperature and higher molding pressure, respectively while the delay time of ultrasonic wave reduced, indicating that the failure stress and the delay time are inverse proportion.

The result of multiple regression analysis with factorial design showed that the model equation consisted with delay time and processing condition variables gave the good prediction of the failure stress which was coincided with failure stress measured.

가
가

가

가

.1)

가 2,3),

2- 5) 6), 7)

(ultrasonic wave)가

20Hz - 20KHz

가

8)

9)

. Miles9) - 50 - 100

Nasoni(10)

. McMaster11)

extruder

가

12)

gel

가

가

가

(delay time)

가

1

Ca
,
Cl2 (Sigma Chemical, Co.) .

2

(300g) 12 , blender 5
가 . 가
10 . 95 10
가 . 가 20
(12 × 12 × 20cm) ,

3 (Failure stress)

(2 × 2 × 2cm) rheometer(Sun. Co. CR- 200D, Japan) 10kg
load cell 200mm/min, (strain) 40%

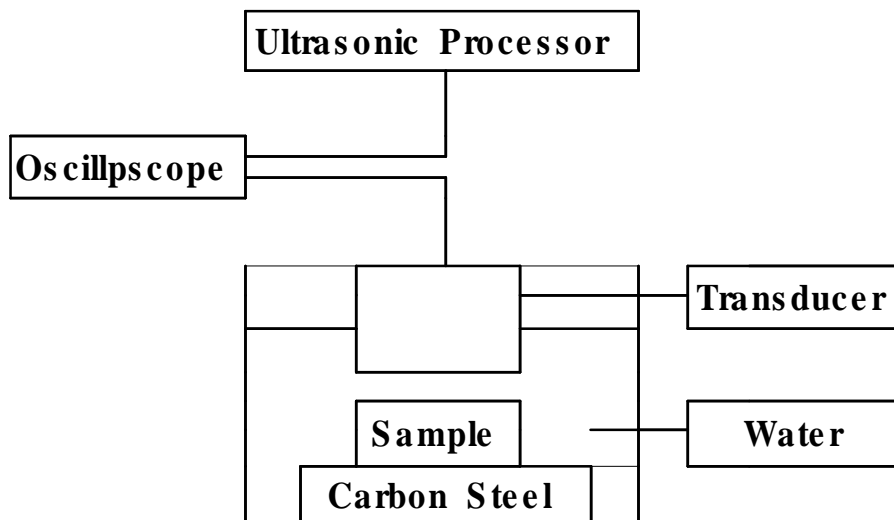


Fig.1. Block diagram of experimental system for ultrasonic wave measurement.

Fig.2. Delay time of two signal reflected from the front surface and back of unloaded specimen.

4

.(Fig.1) 12) 5MHz, 40%

(Oscilloscope)

scanning 가 가

5

noise

scanning

5 5

5

가 delay time

(factorial design)

SAS

(multiple regression analysis)

selection max. R square

delay time

13).

1 가

2, 5, 7, 9cm 가
 16.20msec, 18.60msec, 20.29msec 가
 . sample
 Fig.3 . sample
 8.43msec,
 . sample
 (correlation
 coeff.=0.9673)

. 가 가
 2cm sample .

CaCl2
 Fig.4 . 0.2% 가
 14.89msec 0.3% 가 8.43msec
 0.5% 가
 13.33msec 가 . 0.2%
 16.07kPa 0.3% 가 33.01kPa
 가 가
 0.5% 12.50kPa . Ca

가 0.3% 가
 14) ,

가

15).

가

Fig.5 . 가 80 100 가

80 12.00msec, 90 9.67msec, 95

8.43msec, 100 6.73msec

80 11.11kPa, 90 24.21kPa, 95 33.01kPa

, 100 30.45kPa

. 가 가

16),

,

.

가 8.43msec

.

Fig.6 .

3kg 2kg

가 27.50msec 9.50msec

19.11kPa 36.26kPa 가

가 ,

가

가

(Fig 4- 6)

2

, 가 ,

(Factorial design)

SAS

(Multiple regression analysis)

(Dependent variable)

(Independent variable)

PROC regression

option model

max. R-square

$$\text{Failure stress} = A(\text{delay time}) + B(\text{concentration}) + C(\text{temperature}) + D\alpha(\text{concentration}) + E$$

where A = -0.62 kPa/msec, B = 376.25kPa, C = 1.04kPa,

D = -573.15kPa

R-square=0.8586, Prob > F ; 0.0043

Table 1 . 0.3%

가 18.30kPa	가 16.07kPa	0.3%
31.27kPa	26.99kPa	0.4%
26.99kPa	23.08kPa	

Table 1. Comparison of the real and predicted stress at different processing conditions.

Processing condition		Predicted failure stress (kPa)	Measured failure stress (kPa)	Measured delay time (msec)
Coagulant concentration (%)	0.2	18.30	16.07a (1.04)b	14.89 (1.27)
	0.3	31.27	33.01 (1.87)	8.43 (0.89)
	0.4	26.99	23.08 (3.32)	11.30 (1.06)
	0.5	11.78	12.50 (2.00)	13.33 (0.87)
Heating temperature ()	80	13.46	11.11 (0.87)	12.00 (0.82)
	90	25.30	24.21 (1.32)	9.67 (1.22)
	95	31.27	33.01 (1.87)	8.43 (0.89)
	100	37.52	30.45 (1.59)	6.73 (0.91)
Molding pressure (Kgf)	3	19.45	19.11 (0.99)	27.50 (0.40)
	9	26.89	26.46 (3.30)	15.50 (1.76)
	15	31.27	33.01 (1.87)	8.43 (0.89)
	21	30.60	36.26 (1.02)	9.50 (1.30)

a The value is the mean value of 5 times measurements.

b The value in parenthesis is the standard deviation.

0.5% 11.78kPa 12.50kPa

가

5

, 가 ,

. 0.3% 가 95
가 가

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Table 1. Comparison of the real and predicted stress at different processing conditions.

- Fig.1. Block diagram of experimental system for ultrasonic wave measurement.
- Fig.2. Delay time of two signal reflected from the front surface and back of unloaded specimen.
- Fig.3. The linear relationship between the sample height and the delay time of ultrasonic wave.(corr. = 0.9673)
- Fig.4. Changes in delay time of ultrasonic waves and failure stress of made at various coagulant concentrations.
- Fig.5. Changes in delay time of ultrasonic waves and failure stress of at various heating temperature.
- Fig.6. Changes in delay time of ultrasonic waves and failure stress at various molding pressures.

7

Retort Pouch Food

Heating curve of retort pouch Biji products showed a simple logarithmic curve without relation to solid part. The heating time of Biji product included solid part was 27min and 26min that excluded solid part until F0 value reached 9min. The amounts of living microorganisms in the Biji products sterilized for 26min were decreased 10^{-4} CFU/g, therefore it was estimated that the products were safe. The fh value was ranged from 12.51 to 13.40 with increasing solid contents of product from 10% to 30% and the sterilization time which F0 value reached 9min were 25min(10%) and 27min(30%). The fh value was ranged from 12.51 to 14.38 with increasing solid sizes of product from 7mm to 20mm. F0 value of the Biji products which were sterilized for 94min at 110 °C reached 9.0min, but that was 22min at 130 °C. The fh value ranged from 12.51 to 11.56 with increasing initial temperature of product from 20 °C to 60 °C. As the results of the sensory test, the difference was significant only in overall preference between samples and the Biji product sterilized 121 °C and included solid part was obtained the highest value.

, ,

.

가

(1).

(2)

593% 378%

10%

(3, 4)

acetone

ethyl alcohol

amylograph

가

(5)

(6)

3

가 가

(7)

10%

가

가

10%

가 가

(8) sieving centrifugation

90%

29.2%

retort pouch

가

1

2

(300g) 12 , blender 3

4

NaCl(Sigma Co., USA)

3 Retort Pouch

retort pouch

Fig. 1

1.5

NaCl 1%

100

100

10

가

retort pouch

180g

- 300mb

100

10

가

가

4 Typical heat penetration curve

가 . 가
(Fujimori kogyo Co. Ltd. model UHR- 301, Japan)

. Pouch

(Eellab Instruments, Denmark, 24 FD record)

F0 ,

jh(heating lag factor), fh

. fh 1

, jh . $jh=(T_r - T'_{i'})/(T_r - T_i)$,

T_r 가 , T_i , $T'_{i'}$ 가

. , 가 () 가 120

5

Retort pouch 121 5

1g 1/15M phosphate buffer (1000Mℓ
 $Na_2HPO_4 \cdot 12H_2O$ 14.3262g, KH_2PO_4 3.6292g) petri film
(3M, USA) 1Mℓ 32 2 colony

.
CFU(colony forming unit)/g .

6 Heat penetration curve

15 × 15 × 15mm 10%, 20%, 30% ,
10% size 7 × 7 × 7mm, 15 × 15 × 15mm, 20 × 20 ×
20mm , 10%, 15 × 15 × 15mm
retort 110 , 120 , 130 , 20 , 40 ,
60 . .

7

가 110 , 121 , 130
F0 9
(Multiple comparison test) 가 . SAS
(Anova) Duncan
(9).

petrifilm Fig. 3 .
 , F0 9 26
 8.4×10^1 CFU/g 6.9×10^{-4} CFU/g
 10% 1.1×10^2 CFU/g 2.8×10^{-3}
 CFU/g . (11) retort pouch curry
 120 4 가 F0 9.7
 24 가 1.0×10^{-4} .
 (10) 99.99% 10^{-4}
 , Lee
 (12) retort pouch F0 6.0
 . , retort pouch 121
 26 F0 9 , 6.9×10^{-4}
 3.1×10^{-4} CFU/g .

3 Heat penetration curve

10%, 20%, 30%
 F0 Fig. 4 .
 10% fh 12.51min 25 F0 9.0 .
 20% fh 12.70min 27 F0 9.0 ,
 30% fh 13.40min, 27 F0 9.0
 10% 20% 가
 20% 30% 가 .
 7mm, 15mm, 20mm Fig. 5

. 7mm fh 12.51, jh 1.36 , 15mm fh 12.82, jh 1.38 , 20mm fh 14.38, jh 1.47 7mm 15mm 가 , 20mm 가 가

. (11) cubic 5 15mm jh 1.03 1.13 가 , F0 20 15.2 , Lee (13) 가 가 fh jh 가

Retort (Fig. 6) retort 가 100 , 121 , 130 fh 18.92, 12.83, 12.06min , jh 1.91, 1.63, 1.32 , F0 9 94, 27, 22 retort 가 가 . Retort 121 가 20 , 40 , 60 (Fig. 7) fh 12.52, 12.32, 11.56min , jh 1.35, 1.29, 1.22 가 fh jh 가

. Berry (14) broken heating curve whole kernel corn retort 가 가 fh , 가 가 fh jh 가

4

130 F0 9 110 , 121 ,
가 Duncan Table 1
. , ,
. , 110 130
, 121
가

retort pouch , , , . Retort pouch , 121 26 simple logarithmic curve 가 10-4 CFU/g , , retort , retort 가 . 110 , 121 , 130 , , 121 가 .

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2. , , : 1978,
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Table 1. Analysis of variance & Duncan's range test for sensory evaluation of retort pouch product of different storage conditions

Fig. 1 Processing diagram of Retort pouch Biji product.

Fig. 2 Typical heat penetration curves and F0 values of retort pouch Biji product.

Fig. 3 Changes in aerobic bacteria of the various heating time of retort pouch Biji product.

Fig. 4 Temperature-time profiles and F0 values of retort pouch Biji products with different solid contents.

Fig. 5 Temperature-time profiles and F0 values of retort pouch Biji products with different solid sizes.

Fig. 6 Temperature-time profiles and F0 values of retort pouch Biji products at different heating temperature.

Fig. 7 Temperature-time profiles and F0 values of retort pouch Biji products with different initial temperature.

8

For the effect of water-soluble degraded chitosan on the shelf-life of tofu, sterilized distilled water, 0.5% degraded chitosan, 0.5% fumaric acid and 0.5% lactic acid used as an tofu-immersion solutions were investigated by microbial counts, pH, and turbidity during the periods of storage at 4 °C. After 2 weeks storage, total aerobic microbial counts in tap water and sterilized distilled water used as an immersion solution were 3.8×10^8 and 1.8×10^8 CFU/ml, respectively. In 0.5% fumaric acid and 0.5% lactic acid immersion solutions, the microbial counts were around 10^7 CFU/ml after 2 weeks while the microbial population in 0.5% water-soluble degraded chitosan were, however, 1.6×10^5 CFU/ml after 2 weeks and 1.7×10^7 CFU/ml after 3 weeks. The lag phase of initial contaminated microbes in 0.5% degraded chitosan solution was longer than those of other treatments. The addition of 0.5% fumaric acid and 0.5% lactic acid decreased the initial pH to pH 5.0, while those of tap water, sterilized distilled water and 0.5% degraded chitosan stabilized the immersion solution at around pH 7.2. All initial pH values were decreased during storage and then slowly increased as storage time was increased. The turbidities in all treatments were increased during storage, but the addition of 0.5% degraded chitosan showed the lowest change, compared to other treatments, showing that the water-soluble degraded chitosan has a good antimicrobial effect and has a potential use to extend the shelf-life of tofu product.

(1),
 , 가 (2), 가
 (3) , pH가 (pH 5.8 6.2) 80 88%
 (4 6).
 pH (7) (8),
 (9) Ca micro wave
 (10) .
 , (6) Sorbic acid (0.1%) nitrofrylacryl
 amide (0.001%) 가 100 가
 , (8)
 , Anna (11) potassium
 sorbate 가 4 7 21
 .
 4 10 24 , 11 3 48 , 3
 (12)
 가 .
 가
 , 가
 , . ,
 Knorr (13, 14) chitin chitosan , ,
 가 가 , (15)

chitosan , ,

가

가

가 4

pH ,

1

0.3% (w/w) CaCl₂,
Sigma (USA)

2

(Floanc C,)
25g 4% 10%
가 ,
NaBH₄ (2 /) 가 (Fig. 1).

3

Fig. 2 . (300g) 12
, blender 3 .
, 가 10 . 95
10 80 가 .
가 20 (12 × 12 × 20cm)
6 × 6 × 3.5cm 11 × 11 × 4.6cm

tap water, , 0.5% chitosan, 0.5% fumaric acid, 0.5% lactic acid Al.foil 4 0
28 .

4

1/15M phosphate buffer (1000M \emptyset Na 2 HPO 4 •12H 2 O
14.3262g, KH 2 PO 4 3.6292g) Petri Film (3M
Co.) 1M \emptyset 32 2 colony ,
Yeast Mold 25 5 , *E. coli* 32 2
CFU(colony forming
unit)/ml .

5 pH

pH pH- meter(Corning, M220, USA)

(Filter paper, Whatman No. 2)

(Milton Roy, Spectronic 20D, USA)

600nm (4).

1

가

가

2,5- anhydro- D- mannose

가

. 2,5- anhydro- D- mannose

가

,

2,5- anhydro- D- manitol

.

25g

0.5

2

,

,

.

2

4

Fig. 2 4

.

(Fig. 2)

가

가

,

,

14

3.8×10^8

1.8×10^8 CFU/ml

가

가

가

, 0.5% fumaric acid

lactic acid

107 CFU/ml

가

가

.

, 0.5%

가

14

1.6×10^5 , 21

1.7 × 10⁷ CFU/ml 가

lag phase가

Yeast mold (Fig. 3), E. coli (Fig. 4)

가 가 , 0.5% chitosan 가
가

白川武志(17)

gram Acinetobacter , (6)
30 12 , 20
30 가 , 107
, (16) 37 12 ,
20 18 , 5 120 가 107
가

3 pH

4 pH

Fig. 6 . Tap water pH

가 7 가 ,

0.5% chitosan 14 가

가 , 가 . , 0.5% fumaric acid lactic acid

pH가 4.68, 5.12 , pH
 peptide amino acid, amine (8)
 , (6) 30 18 24
 pH가 30 가 , pontecorvo
 (7) lemon juice 37 1
 pH가 가
 . (16) pH
 5 5 pH가 .

4

(4) (17)
 가 가 .
 가 가 ,
 가 107 CFU/ml 가 0.2
 (Fig. 7). Tap water 14 0.2
 , 0.5% chitosan 14 0.196 가 21
 0.214 . , 0.5% fumaric acid lactic acid 14
 0.2 . 가 가 가 tap water가 0.308
 가 가가 .
 (8) 30
 가 , 가 107
 가 가 0.2% 가

0.5% , 0.5% fumaric acid, 0.5% lactic acid 4
 pH , .
 가 가 21 107
 CFU/ml 7 14
 . Yeast mold, E. coli
 가 , 0.5% 가 가
 가 . lag
 phase가 .
 . pH
 0.5% fumaric acid lactic acid pH 4.68 pH 5.12
 , , 0.5% 가 pH 7.2
 , 가 가 .
 가 가
 107 CFU/ml 0.2 가
 가 . 가
 가

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14. Knorr, D. : Use of chitinous polymers in food. Food Tech., 38, 85 (1984)

15. : chitosan .
(1989)

16. , : .
, 13, 437 (1984)

17. 白川武志: 豆腐の粘性變敗について. 日本食品工業學會誌, 32, 1(1985)

Fig. 1 Tofu

Fig. 2 Changes in aerobic bacteria of the various soaking solution of soybean curd during storage at 4 °C .

Fig. 3 Changes in yeast and mold of the various soaking solution of soybean curd during storage at 4 °C .

Fig. 4 Changes in *E.coli* of the various soaking solution of soybean curd during storage at 4 °C .

Fig. 5 Changes in pH of the various soaking solution of soybean curd during storage at 4 °C .

Fig. 6 Changes in turbidity of the various soaking solution of soybean curd during storage at 4 °C .

9

For the effect of water-soluble degraded chitosan in the storage condition of tofu, CaCl₂-chitosan mixtures were used as coagulants. Microbial counts, pH, and turbidity in tofu-immersion solution were analyzed with the produced tofu during the periods of storage at 4 °C. After 14 days, the total aerobic microbial counts of 0g, 0.5g and 1.0g as the coagulant were 3.8×10^8 , 2.8×10^8 and 1.9×10^8 CFU/ml, respectively. The microbial population in 2.0g water-soluble degraded chitosan mixture coagulant was, however, 1.0×10^6 CFU/ml after 14 days and 1.0×10^7 CFU/ml after 21 days. The pH values were decreased at the beginning and then slowly increased. The changes of turbidity were increase during storage, but the change in 2.0g degraded chitosan mixture coagulant was lower than others and initial turbidity was lower as much as chitosan added to coagulant. These data show that the water-soluble degraded chitosan has a good antimicrobial effect and increases the shelf life of stored tofu.

(1),
 , 가 (2), 가
 (3) , pH가 (pH 5.8 6.2) 80 88%
 (4 6).
 pH (7) (8),
 (9) Ca micro wave
 (10) .
 , (6) Sorbic acid (0.1%) nitrofrylacryl
 amide (0.001%) 가 100 가
 , (8)
 , Anna (11) potassium
 sorbate 가 4 7 21
 .
 4 10 24 , 11 3 48 , 3
 (12)
 가 .
 가
 , 가
 , . ,
 Knorr (13, 14) chitin chitosan , ,
 가 가 , (15)

chitosan , ,

가

가

가 4

pH ,

1

0.3% (w/w)

2

Fig. 1

(300g) 12

, blender 3

, 가

10

95

10

80

가

chitosan

가

CaCl2

chitosan 9 : 0, 8.5 : 0.5, 8.0 : 1.0, 7.5 : 1.5, 7.0 : 2.0

가

20

(12 × 12 × 20cm)

6 × 6 × 3.5cm

11 × 11 × 4.6cm

Al. foil

4

0

28

3

1/15M phosphate buffer (1000Mℓ

Na2HPO4 •12H2O

14.3262g, KH2PO4 3.6292g)

Petri Film (3M

Co.) 1Mℓ

32

2

colony

1

4

Fig. 2 4 . (Fig. 2)

가 가 chitosan 1g 가 가
 가 , 1.5g 가 가 , 2g 가
 가 가 . 가 1g
 가 14 108 CFU/ml 가 가
 가 , 1.5g 가 21 108 CFU/ml 가 ,
 2g 가 21 가 107 CFU/ml
 . 가 chitosan 가
 chitosan 가

. Yeast mold (Fig. 3)

가 가 가
 1.3×10^2 CFU/ml 8.0×10^1 CFU/ml ,
 가 가 chitosan

. *E. coli* (Fig. 4)

102 CFU/ml 14 104 CFU/ml 가 .
 1.5g 2g 가 102 CFU/ml 12 103 CFU/ml
 가 chitosan . 白川武志(17)
 gram

Acinetobacter

, (6)
 30 12 , 20 30

가 , 107 ,
(16) 37 12 , 20
18 , 5 120 가 107 가

2 pH

4 pH
Fig. 5 . pH 7.1 14
가 가 , pH 가 .
pH가 가
peptide amino acid, amine (8)
, (6) 30 18 24
pH가 30 가 , pontecorvo (7)
lemon juice 37 1
pH가 가 .
(16) pH 5
5 pH가 .

3

(4) (17)
가 가 . Fig. 6
가 가 . 가
14 0.216 가 , 1.5g 가 14

0.201 0.2 , 2g 가 21 0.202
 . 가
 가 107 CFU/ml 14 0.2 ,
 2g 가 21 가 1.0×10^7 CFU/ml 가
 0.202 . (8) 가
 30 가 107 가 가 0.2%
 가 , 가
 가 .

		chitosan		CaCl2
4	pH	,		.
2g	가	21	107 CFU/ml	가 가
			pH	
				가
	,	가		107 CFU/ml
0.2	가			가
	,		가	
	.			

1. : . , 15, 40 (1982)
2. Miller, C.D., Denning, H. and Bauer, A.: Relation of nutrients in commercially prepared soybean curd. Food Res., 17, 261 (1952)
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Fig. 6 Changes in turbidity of the various coagulant of soybean curd during storage at 4 °C .

10

1

가

가

(optimization)

가 1%

(high

risk business)

'third generation R & D

(Turner, 1993).

(composition)

(,)

가

가

, 가

가 . ,

가

가 ,

(, 1994; , 1994), (whiteness)

가

(system)

(Arteaga and Nakai, 1993; Yoon et al., 1996a).

가 가

(statistical model)

(Box and Draper, 1987).

(experimental design)

(model)

가

가

1 (100 %)

(mixture design) 가

(Cornell, 1990, Yoon et

al., 1996).

가

가

가

(non-linear)

()

, (response surface methodology)
(Hill and Hunter,
1966; Myers et al., 1989),

(multiple constraints)

, (algorithm)

(Box and Drapper, 1987).

design , regression model

2

1

(
) (1994)
 0.2% (w/w) CaCl₂ (Shinyo
 Pure Chemical Co., Japan)

2

(300g) 12 , blender 5
 , 가
 10 . 95 10
 80 가 . 가 20
 (12x12x20cm) (15 kgf)

3 Measurement of rheological characteristics and whiteness

rheometer (Sun
 co., CD- 200D, Japan) (2x2x2cm)
 10kg load cell 200mm/min 40%
 . Record chart speed
 200mm/min .

(stress relaxation)
 rheometer (Sun co., CD- 200D, Japan) . ,
 (2x2x2cm) 10kg load cell 200mm/min
 20% (instantaneous

stress), (equilibrium stress) (relaxation time)
1/e

4 Experimental design and statistical modeling

, data design expert (Stat-easy
Co., Minneapolis) (constraint)

(central-composite),
(Cornell, 1990).

1 (100 %) canonical model
intercept

(Yoon et al., 1996a). Linear canonical
quadratic model modified least square regression
full quadratic model step wise regression (=0.1) data
model coefficient F- test lack of fit

piepel
(Cornell, 1990) trace plot . Trace plot
가

5 Optimization

Canonical

1 Experimental points and responses

(가)
 14 4
 replicates가 (Table 1).
 75%
 25% 가
 3 가
 0% 75% 가 simplex
 ()

response
 Table 1 response instantaneous modulus
 (Eo), equilibrium modulus (Ee), relaxation time (rel), failure stress ()
 (E) . Table run order
 response
 instantaneous modulus 11.18- 23.1kPa,
 equilibrium modulus 135.7- 288.8Pa, relaxation time 10- 12.5sec, failure
 stress 5.74- 9.58kPa (E) 19.29- 21.64

Table 1. Experimental points and responses based on linear and non-linear model

Obs.	Run		(1)	(2)	Eo	Ee	rel	E	order
1	3	0.75	0	0	15.4	161.72	10.5	7.81	20.43
2	8	0.75	0	0	14.45	173.25	12.0	7.53	20.08
3	1	0	0.75	0	17.36	199.56	11.5	7.05	21.14
4	14	0	0.75	0	23.1	288.8	12.5	8.09	20.96
5	5	0	0	0.75	15.4	139.78	10.0	6.48	19.29
6	7	0	0	0.75	12.92	135.7	10.5	5.84	19.85
7	9	0.375	0.375	0.0	22.47	235.95	10.5	9.58	21.28
8	12	0.375	0	0.375	15.14	151.36	10	6.71	20.79
9	2	0	0.375	0.375	11.18	123.01	11	7.67	21.06
10	5	0.25	0.25	0.25	11.29	112.91	10.0	5.74	21.35
11	7	0.5	0.125	0.125	14.98	157.3	10.5	6.46	21.04
12	13	0.125	0.5	0.125	14.77	147.66	10.0	7.64	21.64
13	7	0.125	0.125	0.5	11.97	119.73	10.0	6.19	21.07
14	6	0.125	0.125	0.5	15.77	173.49	11.0	6.78	21.19

Obs: observation order. Eo: instantaneous modulus;

Ee: equilibrium modulus; rel: relaxation time

: failure stress; E: color difference

2 Analysis of response and trace plot

regression probability
 value lack of fit (Table 2). Linear model
 response 0.041- 0.197 probability quadratic
 model 0.012- 0.396 probability . Step- wised (
 < 0.05) 2 response
 0.001- 0.191 가 probability value 가
 . interaction
 . probability value < 0.01
 . , color difference
 가 probability value < 0.01
 . model lack of
 fit stepwised non- linear model 0.38- 0.970 0.149- 0.970
 0.35- 0.995 quadratic model
 . probability lack of fit ,
 stepwised non- linear model 가 ,
 interaction term .
 non- linear
 canonical regression model (Table 3). Canonical
 (activity) (Arteaga et al., 1993; Yoon et al, 1996a,
 1996b), 가 .
 negative
 interaction term t<0.01 .

Table 2. Probability values of each response from models and lack of fit.

	probability (model)	probability (lack of fit)
—		
Linear	0.057	0.380
Quadratic	0.156	0.350
Stepwised	0.057	0.380
<u>Eo</u>		
Linear	0.118	0.149
Quadratic	0.013	0.525
Stepwised	0.002	0.567
<u>Ee</u>		
Linear	0.041	0.266
Quadratic	0.012	0.676
Stepwised	0.001	0.806
<u>rel</u>		
Linear	0.102	0.493
Quadratic	0.047	0.855
Stepwised	0.027	0.751
<u>E</u>		
Linear	0.191	0.970
Quadratic	0.396	0.995
Stepwised	0.191	0.970

: failure stress; Eo: instantaneous modulus; Ee: equilibrium modulus;
rel: relaxation time; E: color difference

Table 3. Canonical forms for linear and non-linear models

Linear model:

Failure stress= 7.627A + 7.773B + 5.781C

Instan. stress= 15.67A + 18.26B + 11.38C

Equil. stress= 168.0A + 211.7B + 104.0C

Relax. time = 10.73A + 11.40B + 9.910C

Color difference= 17.21A + 16.13B + 42.93C

Stepwised quadratic model:

Failure stress= 7.627A + 7.773B + 5.781C

Instan. stress= 15.48A + 20.96B + 14.08C - 29.37BC

Equil. stress= 165.8A + 244.1B + 136.4C - 352.6BC

Relax. time = 11.13A + 11.77B + 9.890C - 5.59AB

Color difference= 17.21A + 16.13B + 42.93C

Table 4. The relative sorption ability of each component.

Moisture content(%)		1	2
before soaking	9.8	9.2	9.4
after soaking	63.46	53.83	50.32
relative sorption	647	639	642

가 .

가 .

non-linear model

가 trace plot (Fig. 1), Eo (Fig. 2), Ee (Fig. 3), rel (Fig. 4) E (Fig. 5) . Reference blend plot center vertice centroid . Figs. 1-5

Figure

가 (A-A) 가 (B-B, C-C)

(Fig. 1).

Eo , Ee

rel

(Figs. 2-4)

(Fig. 5)

()가

가

2

3 Optimization

가

가 (weight)

가

가

(Table 4).

1 ;

$$= [(\quad) / (\quad)] \times 100 \text{ ---- (1)}$$

Table 4

9.8%	63.46%	647%
,	9.2%	9.4%
639%	642%	53.83%
		60.32%

가 . 9.45 (± 0.35)

가

가

가

()

가

2

$$= \left(\frac{\quad}{\quad} \right) \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

2 0.995 가
가 , 가

가 ,
가 가 .

()

Table 5A, B, C, D

. Table 5A 가

(constraint)

(가)

, Derringer and Suich method desirability
(Yoon, 1996b). desirability가

(converge) . Table 5A ,
desirability가

0.5033 . Table 5B

(yield) 가

48.5 %

0.508 desirability .

Table 5. The results of the optimization process based on Derringer and Suich method.

A. Case 1.

Cost	Function	Objective function
	Goal	Minimize
Yield	Function	N/A
	Goal	N/A
Responses	Function	Constraints
	Goal	Greater than average value
Desirability	Converge	0.4278

Solution		0.0%
	1	57.2%
	2	16.1%

B. Case II.

Cost	Function	Constraints
	Goal	Greater than average value
Yield	Function	Objective
	Goal	Maximize
Responses	Function	Constraints
	Goal	Greater than average value
Desirability	Converge	0.5084

Solution		43.44 %
	1	0.00 %
	2	31.56 %

C. Case III.

Cost	Function	Objective function	
	Goal	Minimize	
Yield	Function	Constraints	
	Goal	Greater than average value	
Responses	Function	Constraints	
	Goal	Greater than average value	
Desirability	Diverge A.	0.4539	
	Diverge B.	0.4542	

Solution		Diverge A.	Diverge B.
		34.02 %	0.00 %
	1	0.00 %	49.09 %
	2	40.97 %	16.59 %

D. Case IV.

Cost	Function	Objective function	
	Goal	Minimize	
Yield	Function	Objective function	
	Goal	Maximize	
Responses	Function	Constraints	
	Goal	Greater than average value	
Desirability	Diverge A.	0.4605	
	Diverge B.	0.4114	

Solution		Diverge A.	Diverge B.
		43.42 %	9.32 %
	1	0.00 %	49.04 %
	2	31.58 %	16.62 %

가

1

0%가 .

가

(Table 5C) 가

가

(Table 5D) ,

(diverge)

. , Table 5D

9%

.

가

(Yoon, 1996b).

4

가 가

가

가

가

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Fig. 1 Trace plot describing the effects of each tofu soybean on failure stress.

Fig. 2 Trace plot describing the effects of each tofu soybean on instantaneous stress.

Fig. 3 Trace plot describing the effects of each tofu soybean on equilibrium stress.

Fig. 4 Trace plot describing the effects of each tofu soybean on relaxation stress.

Fig. 5 Trace plot describing the effects of each tofu soybean on color stress.

11

2

1

MB . Tm 165 (MI)가
 4 95 kg (PD) 5
 kg (L/D) 25
 . 170 - 200 .
 0.5 cm x 0.5
 cm PD가 5% MB . MB MI
 4.9 g/10 min. .

2

SAMPLE 1 : Tm 165 MI가 7.0
 - - 가
 98 kg(98 %), 96 kg(96 %), 90 kg(90 %) PD가 5% MB
 2 kg(2 %), 4 kg(4 %), 10 kg(10 %)
 PD 가 1000 ppm, 2000 ppm, 5000 ppm
 . 15
 350 - 400 IR 가
 (MD) (TD) 4
 (orientation) . 13 um .

CONTROL 1 :

SAMPLE 1

100 kg(100 %)

.

SAMPLE 2 : Tm 165o C MI가 2.0

96 kg(96 %), 90 kg (90 %) PD가 5% MB 4 kg(4 %),
10 kg(10 %) PD 가 2000
ppm, 5000 ppm (L/D)

30 main- Tm 125

MI가 4.0 - 10 kg

(L/D)가 25 sub-

. main- 180 - 250

sub- 200 - 250 .

- 110 - 125 MD

5 165 - 180 TD 7 .

23 um

1 um .

SAMPLE 3 :

SAMPLE 2

-

9.0 kg(90 %) MB 1.0 kg(10 %)

PD 가 5000 ppm

SAMPLE 2

.

CONTROL 2 :

SAMPLE 2

100 kg(100 %)

- 10 kg(100 %)
SAMPLE 2 .

3

가 : (ZENON) 150 S

XE 150-1 60 18

(2.5 cm x 10 cm)

10cm .

0 .

: (10 cm x 30 cm)

1.5 m 45°

8 .

가 PD가 5%가 MB 2, 4, 10%
 SAMPLE 1 MB CONTROL 1
 350 - 400
 ° IR 가 MD
 TD 4 Table1
 SAMPLE 1 CONTROL 1

Table 1. (MB)

	SAMPLE 1 (2% MB)	SAMPLE 1 (4% MB)	SAMPLE 1 (10% MB)	CONTROL 1
(um)	12.8	13.1	13.5	13.6
(kg/m2) MD	12.3	10.6	12.3	12.4
(%) MD	131	107	119	120
(%)	3.4	3.1	3.8	3.1
(%) MD	35	33	38	35
TD	41	35	39	40

Table 1 SAMPLE 1 PD가 5% MB
 10% 5000 ppm MB가 CONTROL
 12.3 kg/m2 12.4 kg/m2

PD MB
 10% 가 119% CONTROL 1 120% 가
 MB 가 2, 4, 10%
 가 4% MB ,
 가
 SAMPLE 1 MB 가
 10% 119% CONTROL 120% 가
 SAMPLE 1 131% MB
 (HAZE)
 가 가
 SAMPLE 1 MB가 10% 가 3.8%
 CONTROL 1 3.1 가 MB 가 가
 가 가 .
 가
 가 “plastic memory”
 SAMPLE 1 MB가 10% CONTROL1
 가 MB
 PD가 5% MB 4 kg(4 %), 10 kg(10
 %) MB가
 MB가 10%
 MD TD가 5 , 7
 SAMPLE 2, SAMPLE 3

MB가 CONTROL 2
 . Table 2 (MB)

Table 2. - **(MB)**

	SAMPLE 2 (4% MB)	SAMPLE 2 (10% MB)	SAMPLE 3 (10% MB)	CONTROL 2
(um)	23.9	23.0	23.1	24.1
(kg/m ²) MD	14.0	14.3	13.1	15.1
(%) MD	192	189	200	150
(%)	2.4	2.3	3.0	1.8
(g/25mm)	125 500	120 430	120 430	125 500

Table 2 PD가 5% MB 4, 10, 10%

SAMPLE 2 SAMPLE 3 14.0, 14.3, 13.1 kg/m²

MB CONTROL 2 15.1 kg/m²

CONTROL 2 13.0 kg/m²

SAMPLE 2 MB가 10%

SAMPLE 3 MB가 10%

MB가 가 가 CONTROL 2

SAMPLE 2 SAMPLE 3가 192, 189, 200%

CONTROL 2 150% 가

PD가 plasticizer MB

Fig. 1 MB가 CONTROL 1 384
 120% 100%
 MB가 2, 4, 10% 192
 384 0 가 가
 MB 10, 4, 2% 가
 SAMPLE 1 MB가 10% 1 - 1.5
 가 MB가 4% 2 - 3 , MB가
 2% 4 - 6 가 MB가
 CONTROL 1 6

Fig. 2
 MB가 CONTROL
 2 가 450 가
 MB가 4, 10%
 450 가
 SAMPLE 3 MB가
 10% 가 242 가 MB가
 10% 가 SAMPLE 2 MB가
 300 가
 가 가
 가

Fig. 2 Fig. 1 MB 가
 가

4

1. PD가 5% (MB) 2, 4, 10% 1000,
2000, 5000 ppm MB가
, , 가 .

2. MB 가 가 가
MB 1.5 - 6 .

3. PD가 5% MB 4, 10% 2000, 5000
ppm 10%
5000 ppm
가 MB 가 가 가 .

4. MB 가 가 가 .

5.

5

Table 1. (MB)

Table 2. - (MB)

Fig. 1 -

Fig. 2 -