

G1229-0822



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Development for Processing, Utilization and
Storage Technology of Domestic
Citrons (*Citrus junos*)

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1997. 6. 30.

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 : '89 3.6%, '91 10%). , 가
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1 (1995)	○ 가 ○ ()
2 (1996)	○	. · '95 . - Oleoresin - .
3 (1997)	○ ()	. - , . - , Tablet(),

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Semi-log Plot ,
Lag factor 1.007 1.251 , **0.012 0.075 min.⁻¹(R²=**
0.997 0.893) .
 , 15 7
 가 22 23% , 5
 8 10 11% pH 가
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L b
 가 , a
 가 , 5
 1/4 33.74mg CO₂/kg·hr . ,
 5 1
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soluble soild가 **1brix** , pH 2.68 2.84 가
 가 5.83 5.23 . C 50% ,

20 30% ,
 , 0.1 1.0%
 가 . , gas chromatography
 , peak 70 13
 , limonene, terpinene, terpineol, terpi-
 nol ene . , di chloromethane
 Likens-Nickerson 40 70%
 , 1 30 50% ,
 , 10%
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 0.8 0.9 , pH ,
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 , oleoresin ,

가 **oleoresin** , ,
 , **oleoresin** , **methanol** ,
 가 **1:10(w/v)**, **2** , **60** , **di chloromethane**
 가 **1:10(w/v)**, **4** , **20**
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methanol 가, **di chloromethane**
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Hexane ,
Folch , 가, 가,
 , 가 , 3가 , **Folch**
 가 **23.4 %** 가 **7.51%** 가
 , 가 **Folch** , 가 가 ,
 . , **Silicic acid column**
chromatography , ,
89.8 97.6%, 1.9 4.9%, 2.5 4.1% **89%** .
 ,
tablet(), **oleoresin** ,
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SUMMARY

The purpose of this research was to provide fundamental data for processing of citron.

For this study, the experimental equipment was originally designed and constructed to investigate cooling and cleaning effect of hydrocooling system having immersion unit, flood unit and chilling system. And by using harvested citron were investigated in order to survey the effect of this system on the degree of freshness, cleaning and removal efficiency of pesticide residues and storage by washing. It is also expected to offer the fundamental data for manufacturing of hydrocooling system after this.

The results obtained from this study are summarized as follows ;

In hydrocooling, as a result of plotting the nondimensionalized lettuce temperature versus cooling time, its cooling rate coefficient was shown to be -0.012 min^{-1} -0.075 min^{-1} ($R^2=0.997$ 0.893), ranges of 1.007 1.251 in lag factor. In quality changes during storage, rate of weight loss reached 22-23% after 8 weeks of storage at 15°C , but it was 10-11% at 5°C . The changes of pH, acidity and soluble solid content were more affected by storage temperature than by pretreatment condition. Color value (a value) increased slowly in all sample as the storage time increased. The respiration rate of hydrocooled citron at 5°C was $33.74 \text{ mg CO}_2/\text{kg}\cdot\text{hr}$, which is about 25% of those of non-treated citron.

Also, this study was performed to compare the changes in quality between

sample stored at 5 °C for 1 year after extraction and sample immediately made from raw citrons by the belt-pressing extraction method. Compared with sample , the soluble solid of sample was decreased more than 1 brix, while acidity reduced from 5.83 to 5.23. Although it decreased more than 50% in vitamin C and over 20-30% in amino acid, the changes of the other proximate components, amino nitrogen and free sugar content were very little at the range 0.1-1.0%. The volatile components in citron juice between sample and were analyzed by GC and GC-MS. Sample and showed about 70 peaks of volatile flavor components. However, only 13 components were identified by mass spectrometer. Major volatile flavor components were hydrocarbons such as limonene, terpinene, terpineol, terpinolene and so on. Relative amount of volatile flavor components in citron juice depended on the storage period and extraction methods. The recovery of volatile flavor component of citron juice by dichloromethane method was 40-70% lower than that with Likens-Nickerson method, reduced 30-50% after storage for 1 year and the trace component disappeared during storage. The sensory characteristics including color, aroma, taste and overall acceptability by storage for 1 year and sugar recipe were not significantly.

For long-stored of citron juice, Changes of physicochemical properties on citron juice prepared by two different extraction method, rotary-crushing and belt-pressing method were investigated during the storage at 5 °C and -20 °C. Temperature depression of citron juice prepared extracted by

belt-pressing method was faster than that of citron juice prepared by rotary-crushing method and its freezing point was 0.8–0.9 °C. During the storage, pH, acidity, color value and volatile components were not changed significantly during the same storage time. But, changes of soluble solid content, contents of amino nitrogen and vitamin C were reduced remarkably after 6 months of storage by the storage temperature than by the extraction method. It was also observed that changes in the content of both amino acid and fatty acid compositions after same storage condition. Especially, in the case of change of fatty acid composition, content of linoleic acid and linolenic acid were reduced after 6 months storage, while palmitic acid, stearic acid and oleic acid were increased.

Oleoresin was produced from freeze-dried citron peel by various solvents, mixing ratio, extraction temperature and time. As results, optimum extraction conditions of oleoresin were selected that solvent mixing ratio was 1:10(v/w), extraction temperature was 2 hours, and extraction time was 60 min when used methanol, and their dichloromethane were 1:10(v/w), 4 hours and 20 min respectively. At optimum extraction conditions, the yield of oleoresin were shown that 35.79% at hot-air drying materials, 32.04% at freeze-drying materials when extracted by methanol, but shown 5.86% and 6.16% when used dichloromethane respectively. Also, this study examined fatty acid and chemical composition of citron seed oil extracted by various extraction method(hexane, pressing and folch). The extraction yield was the highest in folch method which was 23.4%, and acidity, iodine value, unsaponifiable matter, saponification value and refractive index were 1.96

0.74%, 101.02 96.98%, 0.55 0.49, 202.61 198.73 and 1.470 respectively. Composition ratios of neutral lipid, glycolipid and phospholipid was detected by silicic acid column chromatography were 89.8 97.6%, 1.9 4.9% and 2.5 4.1, respectively. In addition, On the base of those results, these studies developed the processing technology such as citron juice, the dilute beverage, improvement of quality in citron syrup, jam instant powder tea, tablet, oleoresin, soap and capsule for bath using the citron.

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(*Citrus junos*)

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('89 3.6%). 2 가
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(芸香科), (後生柑橘亞屬),
가 (, 1994), (宣昌只)

(四川), (湖北), (雲南), (甘肅省)
(野生) (, 1994).

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2 (840) 가

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(1426) 2 (戶曹) (啓示)

, (損失敬差官) 가

. 가 ,

(續日本紀, 797),

(平安時代) (醫心方, 980) (江戸時代)

(增訂南海包普) (, 1994).

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Table 1-1

가 6 8cm
 7 9 cm 80 150g segment 10
 , 가 20 (中西, 1975).

Table 1-1. Comparison of characteristics of Korean and Japanese citrons

Item	Origin	Korean*	Japanese
Fruit weight (g)		105.8	67.5
Part (%)			
	Fruit peel	44.7	39.8
	Fruit juice	15.8	15.6
	Fruit flesh	26.9	24.6
	Fruit seed	12.6	20.0
	pH	2.68	2.63
	Soluble solid (°Brix)	10.6	9.2
	Total acidity(%)	5.8	4.5
Color	L	55.2	55.1
	a	-2.20	-7.02
	b	27.9	21.7

* Citron from Koheung, Korea

未熟果, 成熟果, 青
 柚子, 10
 가 (中西, 1978).

flavedo, 油胞, albedo 45%
 15%, 27%, 13%
 (中西, 1975).

가, citric acid가
 malic acid, succinic acid, lactic acid가
 (, 1994). aspartic acid, glutamic acid, proline,
 serine, arginine, alanine 70-80% C

가
 精油, 長圓形 油胞,
 1cm² 40 가 (, 1994).

가 α-limonene, λ-terpinene
 , alcohols, aldehyde, ester 8 9% ,
 linalool, α-terpineol
 (, 1994).

, 10 (橙子 橙子
 皮) (hesperidin), , , ,
 , (橙子核) , obacu-
 lactone nomilin , 止嘔惡, 寬

胸膈，解酒毒，解魚·蟹毒

化痰，利膈，消食，止嘔 魚·蟹毒

，
淋病，腰痛
1990).

(圖解鄉藥(生藥)大事典，

가

Table 1-2

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1.

Hydrocooling

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Hydrocooling

(flood type),

(immersion type),

(spray type),

(bulk type)

(hydro-air cooling

type)

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0.7 1.05kg/cm² 가

1/3

500 600

/m² /m²

(Matsuda, 1984).

松田(1973)

, Zahradnik Reinhart(1972)가 In-stack hydrocooling , Bennett(1976)

가 , Hackert (1987)

Brocoli 가 , Henry (1980) Bell pepper ,

Mhamed Sealy(1988)

5 30

cost

가

2.

가.

Hydrocooling

375

(Iwamoto

, 1984).

50%

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(Ishibashi, 1989).

hydrocooler

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20

5

200kg/h

2-1

2-1.

(kgf/m ³)	955.5
(%)	85.5
c (kcal/kg)	0.89
k (kcal/mh)	0.39
(mgCO ₂ /h·kg)	33.74 (5)
	113.87 (20)

(1)

: Q1

$$Q1 = c \times G \times (t1 - t2)$$

c : (kcal/kg)

G : 1

(kg/h)

$t_1 - t_2 :$ ()

$$Q_1 = 0.89 \times 200 \times (20 - 5) = 2,670 \text{ kcal/h}$$

$: Q_2$

1 가 Table 2-1 20 5

,

$$Q_2 = 16.024 \text{ kcal/h}$$

$: Q_3$

5mm , 10mm , 5mm

$$q_1 = K \times A_1 \times (t_o - t_w) = 11.52 \text{ kcal/h}$$

K (kcal/m²h)

$$1/K = 1/h_1 + 1/k_1 + 2/k_2 + 3/k_3 + 1/h_2$$

$h_1 :$, 500 kcal/m²h

$h_2 :$, 19.5 kcal/m²h

$k_1, k_2, k_3 :$, 0.15, 0.029, 0.15 kcal/m²h

1 2 3 : , 0.05, 0.1, 0.05m

$$K = 0.24 \text{ kcal/m}^2\text{h}$$

$A_1 :$, 1.2m²

$t_o - t_w :$ 20 0

$$q_2 = h_{aw} \times A_2 \times (t_o - t_w) = 96 \text{ kcal/h}$$

$h_{aw} :$ 5 kcal/m²h

$A_2 :$, 0.96m²

$$Q_3 = q_1 + q_2 = 107.52 \text{ kcal/h}$$

가 Biot 가 , 가
 , 가 .

Gurney-Lurie .

$$X = k / c R^2 \quad Y = t - t_0 / t_1 - t_0 \quad m = k/hR, \quad n = r/R$$

: kg/m³, : h, R : m r :
 m t : , t1 to :

70mm , Y = 0.25, n = 0,
 h k m = 0 X = 0.32가 .
 = 0.849 () = 50.9 () . 가

, m = 0

60 .

(3) ()

35.28 /min ,
 0.54m² 1m² 65.33 /min가 .
 70 /min .

Lw Ld .

Lw = M · H / 102 × 60 , Ld = K · Lw

Lw : kW, Ld : kW, H : 揚程, 3m

M : m³/min, : (, ,)

) 0.65, K : (V belt) 1.2

Lw = 0.04kW, Ld = 0.08kW

Fig. 2-1

(L 1,000 × W 600 × H 900mm) 3/4inch
 SUS304
 3 100mm
 (SAE Digital Equipment, Model; MC311, Italy)
 (L 500 × W 500 × H 700mm)
 1/4Hp Agitator Air
 compressor 2kg/cm²
 PVC
 (L 450 × W 450 × H 50mm)
 1
 stainless belt(L 1,200 × W 200mm)
 DC motor 가
 (spray) 2 가
 0.3, 0.5, 0.8mm
 가 1 10kg/cm²
 가

pump(1/2Hp, 25) , stop valve

3.

가. Crank-Nicolson

explicit method implicit method 가

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가 . implicit method Crank

-Nicolson scheme fully implicit scheme . explicit scheme

가

. Crank-Nicolson scheme

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가

가 . fully implicit scheme

Crank-Nicolson method

(Patankar, 1980).

Crank-Nicolson method

,

○ 가 :

○ :
$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = a \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right)$$

○ : $T(r, 0) = T_0$

$$\left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right|_{r=0} = 0$$

$$T(r_0, t) = T_0$$

○ :

Node=1,

$$(s+3) T_{1,j+1} - 3 T_{2,j+1} = (s-3) T_{1,j} + 3 T_{2,j}$$

Node=2, 3, ..., N,

$$a_i T_{i-1,j+1} - 2(1+s) T_{i,j+1} + c_i T_{i+1,j+1}$$

$$= -a_i T_{i-1,j} + 2(1-s) T_{i,j} - c_i T_{i+1,j}$$

Node=N+1,

$$T_{N+1,j+1} = T_0$$

$$a_i = (1 - 1/(i-1))$$

$$c_i = (1 + 1/(i-1))$$

$$s = (r)^2/(a \ t)$$

○ 가 :

$$\circ \quad : \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = a \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right)$$

$$\circ \quad : \quad T(r, 0) = T_0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \end{array} \right|_{r=0} = 0$$

$$T(r, t) = T_0$$

○ :

Node=1,

$$(s+2) T_{1,j+1} - 2 T_{1,j} = (s-2) T_{1,j} + 2 T_{2,j}$$

Node=2, 3, ..., N,

$$b_i T_{i-1,j+1} - 2(1+s) T_{i,j+1} + d_i T_{i+1,j+1}$$

$$= - b_i T_{i-1,j} + 2(1-s) T_{i,j} - d_i T_{i+1,j}$$

Node=N+1,

$$T_{N+1,j+1} = T_0$$

$$b_i = (1 - 1/(2(i-1)))$$

$$c_i = (1 + 1/(2(i-1)))$$

$$s = (r^2)/(a \Delta t)$$

FORTRAN77

sphere.exe cylinder.exe

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 - Crank-Nicolson scheme , node

○ :

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Bi ot number가 0.1 , , 가

, , characteristic di me-
nsi on .

$$T = T_f + (T_o - T_f) \exp\left(-\frac{3 h}{b C r} t\right)$$

$$L = 2 r$$

T: t

T_o

Tf

h:

b:

C:

r:

t:

L: characteristic dimension

$$T = T_f + (T_o - T_f) \exp\left(-\frac{2 h}{b C r} t\right)$$

$$L = 2 r$$

(leaf)

$$T = T_f + (T_o - T_f) \exp\left(-\frac{2 h}{b C t h} t\right)$$

$$L = \frac{2 t h}{i} \quad \text{th:}$$

FORTRAN77

lump.exe

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○ : -
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time (Ti - T0) , (T - T0) zero
 = (T - T0) / (Ti - T0)
 Ti = (zero time) ()
 Tc = ()
 T = ()
 가 , (t)
 ()
 = j exp (-C · t) , ln = -C · t + ln j
 j = lag factor, C = (min-1), t = (min)
 0.5 , Z = 0.5
 .
 Z = [ln (j/0.5)] / C
 , , , 가
 , .

. Sphere

Chapman(1960) Fourier

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \text{ ----- (1)}$$

, : (m²/hr), T : ()

o

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial r}(0, t) = 0$$

가 ,

$$T(a, t) = T_f$$

,

$$-k \frac{\partial T}{\partial r}(a, t) = H_c(T(a, t) - T_f) \text{ ----- (2)}$$

o

$$: T(r, 0) = T_0$$

(1) Analytical solution

Apaci (1966)

o constant surface temperature $T(a, t) = T_f$

$$\frac{T(r, t) - T_f}{T_0 - T_f} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \exp\left(-\frac{n^2 \alpha^2 t}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n r}{2}\right) \text{ ----- (3)}$$

○ convection boundary

$$\frac{T(r, t) - T_f}{T_0 - T_f} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin M_n - M_n \cos M_n}{M_n - \sin M_n \cos M_n} \exp\left(-\frac{M_n^2 t}{2}\right) \frac{\sin\left(M_n \frac{r}{M_n}\right)}{M_n \frac{r}{M_n}} \dots (4)$$

$$\frac{M_n}{\tan M_n} = 1 - \frac{h_c}{k}$$

(r=0)

$$\frac{T - T_f}{T_0 - T_f} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin M_n - M_n \cos M_n}{M_n - \sin M_n \cos M_n} \exp\left(-\frac{M_n^2 kt}{c_p}\right) \dots (5)$$

(2) Numerical solution

Keun(1994)

explicit Crank-Nicolson implicit method

(7) Explicit method

$$r_i = (i-1)r, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n+1,$$

$r = \text{distance step size } (= a/n)$

$$t_j = (j-1)t, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$t = \text{time step size}$

$$T(r_i, t_j) = T_{i,j}$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \Big|_{i,j} = \frac{T_{i,j+1} - T_{i,j}}{t} \text{----- (6)}$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \Big|_{i,j} = \frac{T_{i+1,j} - T_{i,j}}{r} \text{----- (7)}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial r^2} \Big|_{i,j} = \frac{T_{i+1,j} - 2T_{i,j} + T_{i-1,j}}{r^2} \text{----- (8)}$$

(6), (7), (8) (1)

$$\frac{1}{t} \frac{T_{i,j+1} - T_{i,j}}{t} =$$

$$\frac{T_{i+1,j} - 2T_{i,j} + T_{i-1,j}}{r^2} + \frac{2}{(i-1)r} \frac{T_{i+1,j} - T_{i-1,j}}{2r} \text{----- (9)}$$

(9) $T_{i,j+1}$

$$T_{i,j+1} = \frac{t}{r^2} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{i-1}\right) T_{i-1,j} + \left(\frac{r^2}{t} - 2\right) T_{i,j} + \left(1 + \frac{1}{i-1}\right) T_{i+1,j} \right] \text{---(10)}$$

$$i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$$

$$(i=1) \quad (1) \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=0} = 3 \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial r^2} \dots \dots \dots (11)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=0} = 0$$

$$i=1 \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{가} \qquad \qquad \qquad i=0 \qquad \qquad (11)$$

$$T_{1,j+1} = T_{1,j} + \frac{6t}{r^2} (T_{2,j} - T_{1,j}) \dots \dots \dots (12)$$

$$(r = a, i = n + 1) \qquad (2)$$

$$T_{n+1,j+1} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{h_c r}{k}} (T_{n,j+1} + \frac{h_c r}{k} T_f) \dots \dots \dots (13)$$

() Crank-Nicolson Implicit method

Fig. 2-3 (i, j+1/2)

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \Big|_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{T_{i+1,j} - T_{i,j}}{t} \dots \dots \dots (14)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \Big|_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{T_{i+1,j} - T_{i-1,j}}{2r} + \frac{T_{i+1,j+1} - T_{i-1,j+1}}{2r} \right) \dots \dots (15)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial r^2} \Big|_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{T_{i-1,j} - 2T_{i,j} + T_{i+1,j}}{r^2} + \frac{T_{i-1,j+1} - 2T_{i,j+1} + T_{i+1,j+1}}{r^2} \right) \dots \dots (16)$$

(14), (15) (16) (1)

$$\frac{1}{2} \mu \left[1 + \frac{1}{i-1} \right] T_{i-1, j+1} - [1 + \mu] T_{i, j+1} + \frac{1}{2} \mu \left[1 + \frac{1}{i-1} \right] T_{i+1, j+1} =$$

$$- \frac{1}{2\mu} \left[1 - \frac{1}{i-1} \right] T_{i-1, j} - [1 - \mu] T_{i, j} - \frac{1}{2} \mu \left[1 + \frac{1}{i-1} \right] T_{i+1, j} \quad \text{--- (17)}$$

$$i = 2, 3, 4, \dots, n$$

$$\mu = \frac{t}{r^2} \quad \text{(i=1)} \quad \text{(4)}$$

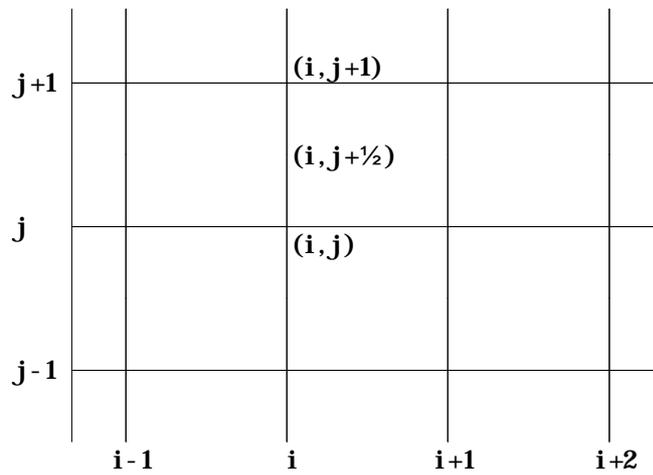


Fig. 2-3. Grids for implicit method

$$(1 + 3\mu)T_{i, j+1} - 3\mu T_{i, j+1} = (1 - 3\mu)T_{i, j} + 3\mu T_{i, j} \text{----- (18)}$$

$$- \left[\frac{k}{r} + h_c \right] T_{np, j+1} + \frac{k}{r} T_{np-1, j+1} = - h_c T_f \text{----- (19)}$$

4.

가.

15 0.20m³
3,000kcal 1
20 0.42m³ 1.5
7,770kcal/h 2

, Fig 2-6

70

4

1

가

2 3

가

, Fig. 2-7 2-8

1.5cm

195

3

75

2.6

가

, Fig 2-9 4

0.15m³

10kg

, energy balance
 가 가
 (ASHRE, 1990).

$$(T - T_c / T_i - T_c) = e^{-hA/mc} t$$

- hA/mc = cooling rate coefficient, A (m^2), h
 (W/m^2K), c ($KJ/kg \cdot K$).

semilog plotting

. lag factor, Fig.
 2-11 .

(R2) Table 2-2 2-3 .

Table 2-2. Cooling parameters and regression coefficients of citron

Condition of sample	J	C	t	R ²
PVC container packing (10kg)				
Surface : $T_i=17.1 \pm 0.1$, $T_c=3.0 \pm 0.1$	1.007	0.028	24.99	0.928
1/2 R : $T_i=17.1 \pm 0.1$, $T_c=3.0 \pm 0.1$	1.133	0.022	37.18	0.989
Center : $T_i=17.1 \pm 0.1$, $T_c=3.0 \pm 0.1$	1.251	0.018	50.94	0.997
W=115.0g : $T_i=17.1$, $T_c=3.0$	1.096	0.114	6.88	0.975
W=125.5g : $T_i=17.1$, $T_c=3.0$	1.123	0.091	8.89	0.976
W=135.5g : $T_i=17.1$, $T_c=3.0$	1.116	0.081	9.92	0.971

T_i : Initial temperature ()

T_c : Cooling water temperature ()

J : Lag factor

C : Cooling coefficients (minute⁻¹)

t : Time to half-cool (min)

R² : Regression coefficient

W : Individual weight (g)

Table 2-3. Cooling rate coefficient for logarithm of nondimensionalized temperature versus cooling time

Samples	Conditions	Slope λ	R ²
D=6.9 (center)	T _i =22.9 , T _c =2.0	- 0.012	0.99
(surface)	T _i =23.3 , T _c =2.0	- 0.075	0.89
D=6.5 (center)	T _i =20.2 , T _c =3.0	- 0.017	0.99
(surface)	T _i =20.2 , T _c =3.0	- 0.033	0.92
D=5.5 (center)	T _i =24.7 , T _c =4.0	- 0.014	0.99
D=7.0 (center)	T _i =24.1 , T _c =4.0	- 0.013	0.99
D=7.5 (center)	T _i =24.1 , T _c =4.0	- 0.013	0.97
D=7.9 (center)	T _i =24.3 , T _c =4.0	- 0.014	0.99
D=8.0 (center)	T _i =24.2 , T _c =4.0	- 0.012	0.99

* Slope equals cooling rate coefficients of Eq. (3) and has units of minute⁻¹

D : Diameter (cm)

T_i : Initial temperature ()

T_c : Cooling medium temperature ()

가

가

Fig. 2-12

Fig. 2-12

30

6.26

6.30

0.6%, 1

4.04

, 3.9

3.6%

가

1/5R

1

4.53

4.80

5.6%

5.31, 5.80 8.4%

가

가

Pham

(1986), Cleland & Earle (1982)

± 10%

, Table 2-4

1

가

Table 2-4. Difference between computed and measured temperature for hydro-cooled citrons

Size		Ti	Tc	tc	Bi	Computed			Mea- sured	Diff- erence
W(g)	D(cm)	()	()	(min)		R(I)	T	T _{av}	T	(%)
115.5	6.10	20.2	3.1	60	1.89	0.0000	5.31	4.50	4.70	+11.49
±	±					0.0075	5.21		-	
0.5	0.05					0.0150	4.94		-	
						0.0225	4.53		-	
						0.0300	4.04		3.70	+8.42
95.5	5.50	24.7	4.0	80	1.73	0.0000	4.83	4.55	4.90	-1.45
±	±					0.0069	4.80		-	
0.5	0.05					0.0137	4.70		-	
						0.0206	4.56		-	
						0.0275	4.39		4.50	-2.51
124.3	7.00	24.5	4.0	80	2.21	0.0000	6.34	5.45	6.10	+3.79
±	±					0.0088	6.24		-	
0.5	0.05					0.0175	5.93		-	
						0.0263	5.48		-	
						0.0350	4.96		5.00	-0.81
130.5	7.50	24.2	4.0	80	2.36	0.0000	6.96	5.80	7.00	-0.57
±	±					0.0094	6.82		-	
0.5	0.05					0.0188	6.42		-	
						0.0281	5.84		-	
						0.0375	5.15		5.80	-12.62
136.3	7.90	24.3	4.0	80	2.49	0.0000	7.54	6.12	7.30	+3.18
±	±					0.0099	7.37		-	
0.5	0.05					0.0198	6.88		-	
						0.0296	6.16		6.10	+0.97
						0.0395	5.33		-	
139.0	8.00	24.5	4.0	80	2.52	0.0000	7.72	6.22	7.60	+1.55
±	±					0.0100	7.54		-	
0.5	0.05					0.0200	7.03		-	
						0.0300	6.27		6.50	-3.67
						0.0400	5.39		-	

2

1.

가

33

가

가

가

가

末永 , 川城 (1965)

가

小野口(1963)

(1968)

가

(出浦, 1972).

Table 2-5

(methi dathi on) 13

5 ,

8 ,

3 5 가

가 가

(methi dathi on),

(omethoate),

(parathi on-ethyl),

(azi nphos-methyl)

Table 2-5.

methidathion			0.3 PPM	
mevinphos			-	
dimethoate	,	"	1 PPM	
benzoximate			-	
dicofol	,	"	1 PPM	"
chlorfenson		"	-	"
amitraz		"	-	"
propargite	,	"	-	"
fenbutatin oxide	,	"	-	"
hexythiazox		"	-	"
omethoate			0.2 PPM	
parathion			0.3 PPM	
Azinphos-methyl			1 PPM	

2.

가.

(1)

1994 11 , ,

가

(2)

1994 11 ,

(3)

(KIRBYCHLOR Tablet,

) 가

KIRBY-

CHLOR Tablet 10 1 10

, 가

(LG Co.) ,

(LG Co.) 1 2g, 1g 1.5 1g 5

Fig. 2-1

'95 11 ,) 5kg 12 (15) 3 ,

Table 2-6

Table 2-6. Treatment method used in storage test of samples

Sample No.	Treatment method
A	Not pre-treatment
B	1st removal by immersion type washing with water
B-1	2nd removal by immersion type washing with water
C-1	Spraying type washing with water (nozzle 0.8mm air velocity 0kg/cm ²)
C-2	(nozzle 0.5mm air velocity 0kg/cm ²)
C-3	(nozzle 0.8mm air velocity 3kg/cm ²)
C-4	(nozzle 0.5mm air velocity 5kg/cm ²)
D-1	Spraying & immersion type washing with KIRBYCHLOR Tablet (nozzle 0.8mm air velocity 5kg/cm ²)
D-2	By Spraying & immersion type washing with 0.2% liquid detergent for kitchen (nozzle 0.8mm air velocity 5kg/cm ²)
D-3	By Spraying & immersion type washing with 0.1% liquid detergent for kitchen (nozzle 0.8mm air velocity 5kg/cm ²)

.

(1) : Gas chromatograph : NPD(Nitrogen Phosphorus Detector)

(2)

:

:

: Omatoate(9.7mg), Parathi on(4.4mg), Methi dathi on(2.2mg),
Azi nphos- methyl (2.4mg) 10Mℓ hexane .

(3)

1kg 30% 100Mℓ 5
30% 50Mℓ 5
400Mℓ , 20% 5%
100Mℓ 1 20%
100Mℓ 100Mℓ .
2Mℓ 40
2Mℓ .
15mm : (1: 10) 5g
5g
150Mℓ . 40
가
1Mℓ .

(4)

$$\text{STD} : \text{STD Area} = X : \text{Peak Area}$$
$$X(\text{ng}/100\text{ng}) = \frac{\text{STD} \times \text{Peak Area}}{\text{STD Area}} \div \text{Sample} \times 100$$

(5)

GC Table 2-7 .

Table 2-7. Conditions of GC for residual pesticides analysis

GC	Hewlett Packard 5890 series
Column	DB-210 capillary column (0.32mm × 30m, J&W Co., USA)
Injector temp.	250
Detector temp.	270
Oven temp.	220 (hold 3min) - 3.0 /min - 230 (hold 45min.)
Carrier gas	Helium 15 psi
Split ratio	1 : 10
Detector	NPD (Nitrogen Phosphorus Detector)
Make-up	He 25Ml/min

3.

(methi dathi on)
 13 (5 , 8)
 3 5
 (methi dathi on), (omethoate,
), (parathi on-ethyl,), (azi nphos-
 methyl,) . Fig 2-13 4

chromatogram .

'94 11 , Table 2-8

가 ()
 , (,)
 . 1
 ,
 10 20 .
 가
 가 2
 가
 가
 가 8.5 , 5 , 8
 ,
 5 , 4 ,
 0.22ppm

, '95 11

Table 2-6

4 chromatogram Fig. 2-14, 2-15,
2-16 2-17 . , Fig. 2-13 chromatogram
4
,
,
, sample A, (:7. 2ppm)
, -
sample B, C-1 D-3 가 가 5. 2ppm
1. 8ppm 0. 7ppm , -
, 未知物質 19. 7ppm .
,
,
, 가 가
가 .

- 1. 20 0.42m³ 1.5
7,770kcal/h
- 2. Semi-log Plot
, Lag factor 1.007 1.251 , 0.012 0.075 min.⁻¹
(R² = 0.997 0.893) 0.005min.⁻¹(R² = 0.999) 가 .
- 3. 球刑
, +11.49% -12.62%
- 4. (methi dathi on,),
(omethoate,), (parathi on-ethyl,),
(azi nphos-methyl,) '94
, 가 ()
, (,)
- 5. 가 ,

가 8.5 ,
5 , 8 ,
6. , ,
가 가 가

Table 2-8. Removal of residual pesticides in citron by washing^{a)}
(Unit : mg/100g)

Pesticides	Samples	Concentration	Tolerance ^{f)}
Omatoate	Fruit ^{b)}	0.040	0.2ppm
	Fruit ^{c)}	0.226	
	Fruit ^{d)}	0.248	
	Juice ^{e)}	0.109	
	Citron-chung	0.174	
Methidathion	Fruit ^{b)}	0.047	0.3ppm
	Fruit ^{c)}	0.195	
	Fruit ^{d)}	0.228	
	Juice ^{e)}	0.126	
	Citron-chung	0.150	
Parathion-ethyl	Fruit ^{b)}	0.039	0.3ppm
	Fruit ^{c)}	0.475	
	Fruit ^{d)}	0.611	
	Juice ^{e)}	0.022	
	Citron-chung	0.257	
Azinphos-methyl	Fruit ^{b)}	0.058	1.0ppm
	Fruit ^{c)}	1.475	
	Fruit ^{d)}	2.342	
	Juice ^{e)}	-	
	Citron-chung	-	

a) Washed by spraying on the conveyer for about 3min.

b) Koheung

c) Keoje

d) Jeju

e) Juice extracted by Belt-pressing type extractor

f) By citrus of Food Sanitation Act

* Juice and Citron-chung was made from Koheung-citron

3

1

가 , , 가 ,
 가 . 가 ,
 가 , , , 가
 . 가

松田(1984)

, Zahradnik Reinhart(1972)

In-stack hydrocooling , Hackert (1987)

broccoli , Henry

(1980) bell pepper ,

Mohammed Sealy(1988)

5 30

가 .

2

1.

(*Citrus junos*) , 1994 11 1 ,
가 15kg PVC

2.

Table 3-1

(15) 3 15 10
, 3 (A) 5 30
(C) 10±0.5kg PVC container
(B)
5 15 .

3.

가.

(CHROMA Meter, CR-200, Minolta Co., Japan)

5 Hunter L, a, b

105 , 0.1N NaOH Mℓ

, 가 (No. 501, N. O. W Co., Japan) , pH pH

meter(720A, ORION Co., Japan)

Table 3-1. Treatment methods for the storage test of citron

Sample	Treatment condition
A	Predrying for 3 days at 15 °C, soaking for 10min in water bath of 15 °C, dried for 1 day at 10 °C, storage at 5 °C and 15 °C
B	No pre-treatment, storage at 5 °C and 15 °C
C	Hydrocooling of 5 °C, removing residual water, storage at 5 °C and 15 °C

(1)

70%

가

0.85%

10g

9Mℓ

cap tube

10

(2)

1Mℓ

PCA(Plate Count Agar)

15Mℓ

35

24 48

1g

Couture (1990)

CO₂

GC 500 μ l , Gas chromatographic(Shimadzu GC- 15A, Japan)

Column	Carbosi eve S- (80 100mesh)
Injector temp.	230
Detector temp.	230
Oven temp.	35 (hold 6min) - 32 /min - 220 (hold 6min)
Detector	TCD
Carrier gas	He
Injection volum	0.5 ml

Hackert (1987)

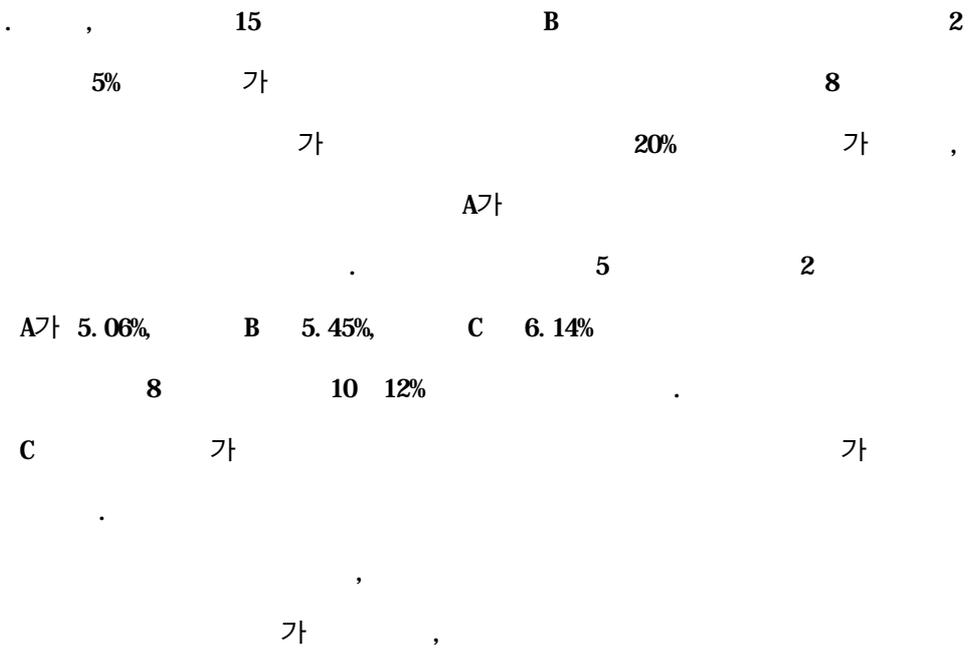
0.3mm copper-constantan , (Data

Logger, Model : DIGI-STRIP , USA) 1

3

1.

Fig. 3-1



2.

(表 B , 1964).

Table 3-2

	A	C		5	1
B	3%				A
C	7	1 2%	가		.
	15	A B	4 3 4%		
		C			.
		A C			
					B
			5		
		가			.

3.

Fig. 3-2 . Hunter L b , a , L , b , C

가 . ,

3

가 , b

B 가 가 2

A C

가 .

a 가

C B A 가

가 .

4.

7 pH 가 Table 3-3

pH , pH

3.24 3.27 , 5 B

7 3.08 C 6

3.24 가 . 15

5

. 5 7 A,

B, C 가 3.55%, 3.83% 3.36% B

가 가

15 .

, 가

, 9.4 9.7° Bx, 5 7 10.0

10.2° Bx. 15 B가

7 12.4° Bx. 가 C A

7 11.6° Bx. B 가 .

, pH 가

,

가 가 가

Table 3-5

	10	5	2.2	15
3.4	4.1			
가	가			
			0	25
가	Q10			4
		Fig. 3-3	15	
184.31mg·CO ₂ /kg·hr	2			가 3
		C	1	
1/2	103.63mg·CO ₂ /kg·hr		가	
				5
가				
			3	73.44mg·CO ₂ /kg·hr
가				
5				pH
				가
	가	2		
가			가	

Table 3- 5. Respiration rate of samples by storage temperature

Temperature()	Respiration rate (mg CO ₂ /kg·hr)
5	33.74a
10	74.85b
15	113.87c
20	138.76d

All values are means of triplicate determinations.

abcd Means with same superscripts are not significantly different (P < 0.05).

4

,

.

15

7 가 22 23% , 5

8 10 11%

,

(A) 5 , 1 3%

(C) 7 1 2% 가

pH ,

, 가

5 가 15

가 7 12.4 ° Bx 가

7 11.6 ° Bx 가 .

가 ,

가

. , 15

1/2 103.63mg·CO2/kg·hr .

4

1

C 4%
가

.

,

1989

1

1 5

가

가

가

1 가

가

(, 1994; ,

1995).

가

가

UR

가

.

(, 1974),

(, 1972),

(小林益男 , 1985),

(近雅代 , 1987) 가

(, 1990) ,

가

(, 1994),

(, 1994)

, , ,

5 -20

2

1.

가.

11 , , , 1994 5

, 1 1994 11 , 5 1

() 1995 11 () , 2 '95 11 5

PET -20

2.

50g 450g 가 10%

Table 4-1

가

3

3

6

Table 4-1. Formula of citron beverage

(unit: g)

Sample	-A	-B	-C	-A	-B	-C
Ci tron juice	50	50	50	50	50	50
Water	450	450	450	450	450	450
Sugar	25	50	37.5	25	50	37.5
Hi gh fructose	50	25	37.5	50	25	37.5

: Juice stored for 1 year at 5 after extraction

: Juice extracted immediately after harvest

3.

가.

AOAC (1990) 가 ,
 Soxhlet , Micro-Kj el dahl , ,
 Somogyi , 가
 (No. 501, N. O. W Co. , Japan), (No. 1856, UC 600-IV,
 SEI SAKU SHO LTD, Japan) . pH pH meter(No. 220
 Corning Co. U. S. A) , 0.1N NaOH pH 8.0
 NaOH (ml) ,
 (,
 1992) .

C
 C
 HPLC(Waters U6K, U.S.A.) , 5% metaphosphoric acid
 . HPLC Table 4-2 .

Table 4-2. Conditions of HPLC for Vitamin C analysis

Column	YMC-Pack Polyamine (4.6x250mm)
Detector	Ultra violet(UV) 254nm
Mobile phase	Acetonitrile/50mM NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄ (70:30 % v/v)
Flow rate	1.0ml/min
AUFS	0.16
Injection volume	20 μ l
Column temp.	40

HPLC(Jasco
 851-AS, Japan) , 50% ethanol
 . HPLC Table 4-3 .

Table 4-3. Conditions of HPLC for free sugars analysis

Column	Carbohydrate analysis column
Detector	Refractive index(RI)
Mobile phase	CH ₃ CN : H ₂ O(80:20)
Flow rate	1.0ml/min
Chart speed	0.5cm/min
Injection volume	10μl

100g methanol : chloroform=1:1
 100ml benzene 0.5N-NaOH/methanol 가
 14% BF₃/methanol
 hexane , gas chromatograph(Varian 3400, U.S.A.)
 Oil Reference Standard Aocs No.3(Sigma, U.S.A.)
 GC Table 4-4 .
 5g ampoule 6N HCl 15ml 가 N₂ gas 30
 110 24 가 50ml
 , 0.45μm membrane filter 20ml
 tube(6x50mm) 50-60mm torr가 (Waters PICO-TAG vacuum
 workstation, U.S.A.) , methanol : water: triethylamine(2:2:1) 30μl

Table 4-4. Conditions of GC for fatty acids analysis

Column	HP20M capillary column (25m x 0.32mm x 0.3 μ m)
Initial column temp.	160
Final column temp.	220
Oven temp.	100 (hold 1min) - 5 /min-220 (hold 15min)
Carrier gas	Helium 12psi
Make-up gas	Nitrogen, 30ml/min
Detector	Flame ionization detector(FID)
Injector temp.	230
Detector temp.	250

가 2 . (methanol : water: Tri ethy- amine:
 phenyl iso-thiocyanate = 7: 1: 1: 1) 30 μ l 가 20 3
 methanol 30 μ l 가 (Sodi um
 acetate buffer, pH 6.4) 300 μ l 10 μ l HPLC(Jasco
 PU-980 Pump, HG-980-30 high pressure gradient module, 851-AS autosampler,
 UV-975 UV/VIS detector, 807-IT integrator, Japan)
 amino acid standard H(Pierce, U. S. A.) HPLC

Table 4-5 .

Table 4-5. Conditions of HPLC for free and total amino acids analysis

Column	Picotag column(Waters, 3.9x150mm)
Detector	Ultra violet(UV) 254nm
Mobile phase A	0.14M sodium acetate buffer(pH 6.4)
Mobile phase B	60% acetonitrile
Flow rate	1.0ml/min.
Column temp.	40

4.

Likens-Nickerson

Dichloromethane Table 4-6

, Likens-Nickerson

400ml 1 round flask

50ml 가 n-pentane/diethyl ether 50ml (2:1, v/v) 2

. 2g 가

12 , 500μl .

1μl gas chromatography(Shimadzu QP-1000A, Japan)

. injector port detector port 230 250

, column 40 3 4 /min 230

. 가 , injector

port 0.9kg/cm² , injector port 1:50

. Detector FID ,

35cc/ min . GC/MS GC 3.5
 × 10⁻⁶ torr, gain 2.5, mass scale 10 chart speed 1cm/min,
 40 300, scan speed 2 .
 index n-alkanes(Aldrich, USA) mass
 spectral data . Di chloromethane 100g
 di chloromethane 100ml 2 10g 가 4
 12 .
 index n-alkanes (Aldrich, USA)
 mass spectral data .

Table 4-6. Operating conditions of GC-MS assay for volatile components in citron juice

GC

Instrument	Shimadzu QP-1000A, Japan
Injector temperature	230
Detector temperature	250
Pressure	0.9kg/cm ²
Column	HICAP(BP-20 Capillary column: 0.22mm i. d. × 50m in length) wall coated with polyethylene glycol, film thickness 0.25μm
Carrier gas	H ₂ (0.7), Air(0.6)

Split ratio 1: 50
 Detector FID
 Oven temperature 40 (hold 3min)- 4 /min- 230

MS

Instrument Shimadzu GC-MS QP-1000A, Japan
 Ion source temperature 250
 Ionization Voltage(EI) 70eV
 Ion source pressure 3.5×10^{-6} torr
 Mass Range 40 - 300m/e
 Scan speed 2 second

5. 가
 , , , 6가 5
 가 .
 30 5
 가 .
 (analysis of variance, ANOVA) Duncan multiple range test
 p<0.05 .

6.

3,000rpm 10

(1)

0.5mm

1600rpm

, 100mesh

(2)

4cm

, 100mesh

(3)

4.5m

(VOLTA FOOD BELTS, Model: FMW 4.0, U. S. A.)

100, 80mesh

3

1.

가.

, ,

Table 4-7 .

, ,

가

가 가

.

, 1

,

, , ,

,

3%

가

0.1%

.

pH

, 가

C

(Table 4-8),

pH

, 가

C

가

. C 가

(, 1989)

(α Brix/acid)

가

가

,

가

가

1

, pH 가 , , 가

,

C

(α Brix/acid)

C

50%

. 1

가

가

.

,

(Table 4-9),

L

b 가 .
 L, b (太田 , 1983)
 가 .

Table 4-9. Color value of raw cirton

Sample	Color	L	a	b
Raw	Keoje	57.0 ± 1.15	-0.500 ± 0.02	30.2 ± 1.74
fruit	Jeju	54.1 ± 2.20	-0.042 ± 0.00	29.6 ± 1.52
	Koheung	55.2 ± 1.30	-2.20 ± 0.10	27.9 ± 1.03

Means of three replication ± S.D.

(Table 4-10), 1
 -A, B, C가 -A, B, C

HPLC (Table 4-11),
 fructose, glucose, sucrose, maltose 가 , fructose glucose
 가 , sucrose 가
 , maltose 0.40 0.42 가 .
 , sucrose가 41% 가 glucose

21% , fructose가 37% sucrose
 20% . fructose, glucose, sucrose가 35%,
 31%, 25% . 가
 , mandarin fructose가 0.9%, glucose 1.4%,
 sucrose 4.7% sucrose가 67% (Shaw,
 1979)
 sucrose 1 sucrose
 glucose 0.06% fructose .

GC (Table 4-12),
 가 linoleic acid .
 linoleic acid, oleic acid, palmitic acid
 , 3 85-90% .
 myristic
 acid, eicosenoic acid, behenic acid 가
 . 1 가
 palmitic acid, oleic acid, linoleic acid, lino-
 lenic acid가 95% .

HPLC Table 4-13 4-14
 , aspartic acid, glutamic
 acid, arginine, alanine proline 5가

가 , .
1 3mg%

aspartic acid, serine, proline

cystine 2.4-3.1mg%

가 , , .
() 가

100mg%

1

Likens-Nickerson

di chloromethane

Table 4-15

di chloromethane

Likens-Nickerson

40 70%

1

30 50%

GC peak 70 , mass spectrometer

13 . limonene, terpinene,

terpineol, terpinolene , alcohol linalool .

α -pinene β -pinene, myrcenol

monoterpene

mandarin sweet orange

가

alcohol 가

가 , di chloromethane

Likens-Nickerson

1

Table 4-12. Fatty acids composition of raw fruit and juice of citron

(unit: %)

Fatty acid	Raw fruit			Juice	
	Keoje	Jeju	Koheung		
Capric acid(10:0)	0.7	1.1	1.3	-	2.8
Lauric acid(12:0)	0.4	0.6	0.7	-	1.1
Myristic acid(14:0)	0.3	-	0.3	-	-
Palmitic acid(16:0)	14.7	13.7	16.8	17.8	20.6
Palmitoleic acid(16:1)	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.7	-
Stearic acid(18:0)	2.8	2.5	2.5	-	1.5
Oleic acid(18:1)	22.6	24.1	23.5	21.6	25.2
Linoleic acid(18:2)	37.9	38.3	34.5	39.7	31.6
Linolenic acid(18:3)	14.7	14.4	14.9	18.2	17.2
Arachidic acid(20:0)	1.7	1.6	1.0	-	-
Eicosenoic acid(20:1)	0.4	-	0.3	-	-
Behenic acid(22:0)	1.2	-	1.0	-	-
Lignoceric acid(24:0)	1.6	1.7	1.5	-	-

: Stored for 1 year at 5 after extraction

: Extracted immediately after harvest

- : Not detected

Table 4-13. Total amino acid contents in raw fruit and juice of citron
(unit: mg%)

	Raw fruit			Juice	
	Keoje	Jeju	Koheung		
Asp	47.14	86.25	79.16	125.27	119.85
Glu	63.26	72.07	62.39	49.94	58.91
Ser	42.62	39.72	37.22	24.87	26.26
Gly	29.76	30.62	25.97	7.16	8.83
His	17.51	9.95	8.19	2.90	4.20
Arg	85.97	82.69	73.99	38.52	32.42
Thr	19.07	24.04	23.44	4.30	5.29
Ala	50.25	56.22	53.62	45.50	41.00
Pro	95.30	128.85	116.18	67.79	92.24
Tyr	23.21	24.50	20.40	9.82	6.56
Val	36.78	41.25	34.89	30.64	9.71
Met	16.14	17.15	14.49	17.63	8.41
Cys	-	-	-	-	-
Ile	30.15	33.62	28.10	7.26	8.96
Leu	50.11	58.72	46.73	8.79	18.18
Phe	44.75	44.84	40.10	6.58	6.61
Lys	42.99	45.04	39.56	6.30	8.71
Total	695.01	798.52	704.41	453.00	456.16

: Stored for 1 year at 5 after extraction

: Extracted immediately after harvest

- : Not detected

Table 4-14. Free amino acid contents in raw fruit and juice of citron

(unit: mg%)

	Raw fruit			Juice	
	Keoje	Jeju	Koheung		
Asp	26.42	46.84	56.79	62.19	94.03
Glu	16.03	17.84	15.21	21.75	36.43
Ser	67.84	66.29	101.68	43.55	53.55
Gly	14.10	7.80	11.68	0.76	1.72
His	4.73	-	-	3.74	2.67
Arg	14.67	16.07	-	8.86	11.72
Thr	2.41	2.50	0.78	4.42	1.97
Ala	11.84	11.77	18.36	11.31	18.70
Pro	61.43	95.14	103.31	33.93	59.37
Tyr	3.88	3.73	3.78	-	1.37
Val	3.22	2.74	2.52	1.22	1.42
Met	4.10	4.54	4.70	5.97	6.12
Cys	2.41	3.12	2.56	2.72	2.90
Ile	-	5.79	4.36	1.47	1.54
Leu	1.43	1.02	0.70	-	-
Phe	2.04	1.60	2.06	-	-
Lys	5.12	2.46	2.35	5.00	19.07
Total	241.67	278.95	331.84	207.35	313.36

: Stored for 1 year at 5 after extraction

: Extracted immediately after harvest

- : Not detected

Table 4-15. Relative amount of volatile flavor components in citron juice

Peak No.	Compounds	L*		D**	
1	α -pinene	++	++	+	+
2	β -pinene	++	++	+	+
3	Limonene	+++++	+++++	++++	++++
4	β -terpinene	+++	++++	++	+++
5	α -terpinolene	++	+++	+	++
6	Myrcenol	+	+	+	+
7	Linalool	++	+++	+	++
8	P-Menth-3-en-1-ol	++	++	+	+
9	β -terpineol	++	+++	+	++
10	α -terpineol	+++	++++	+	++
11	β -patchoulene	-	+	-	-
12	Patchoulene	-	+	-	+
13	Carvacrol	-	++	-	-

* Likens-Nickerson simultaneous distillation extraction method

** Dichloromethane extraction method

: Stored for 1 year at 5 °C after extraction

: Extracted immediately after harvest

2. 가

10% , 가

, , 5

가 . 가 ANOVA Duncun multiple range test

Table 4-16 .

, .

가 가

가 .

,

.

3.

,

Table 4-17 . Table 4-17

12. 60%

24. 49% 2

.

.

.

가 ,

Table 4-17. Yields of juice extracted by centrifugal, pressing and belt type extractors

Sample	Centrifugal	Pressing	Belt
Whole fruit (kg)	1.96	1.99	5.00
Crude juice (kg)	0.52	0.40	0.65
Finished juice (kg)	0.48	0.38	0.63
Yield (%)	24.49	18.09	12.60

4.

가. '95

'95 '94
 (Table 4-7, 4-8), '94 85.3%, 1.08%,
 1.07%, 0.64%, 2.94%, 9.49% '95
 83.75%, 1.44%, 0.99%, 0.59%
 pH ,

가 C , '95 pH 3.17, 가
 10.5 brix, C 60.59mg% '94
 (Table 4-18, 4-19).

Table 4-18. Proximate components of citron harvested on 1995

	Mi sture (%)	Fat (%)	Protei n (%)	Ash (%)
Flesh	85.48	1.22	0.95	0.61
Peel	82.58	0.08	1.02	0.42
Seed	48.20	13.80	7.89	1.44

* Means of three replication

5

-20

가

0.8 0.9 (Fig. 4-4, 4-5).

pH 6 2.6

가 (Fig. 4-6), 가 5 3

-20 (Fig. 4-7), 가 (Fig. 4-8).

C 6

92 82%, 72 43%

(Fig. 4-9, 4-10).

L 6

(Fig. 4-11), 6

1/3

(Table 4-20),

가 (Fig. 4-12).

Likens-Nickerson

n-pentane/diethyl ether 50ml (2:1, v/v)

di chloromethane 2가, GC

peak 80, Limonene 30

5

(Table 4-21).

4

, ,
가

5

.

, , , pH, , C, ,
, 가 ,

1

, 3% 가 soluble soild가 1Brix ,
pH가 2.68 2.84 가 5.83 5.23 .

C 50% , 30% ,

, ,

0.1 1.0%

.

di chl oromethane

Likens- Ni ckerson

40 70% 가 , 1 30-50%
가 1

. , ,

가 ,

.

, ,

12.6%

24.49%

2

-20

5

가

0.8 0.9

pH

, 가

5

3

-20

C

.

,

6

1/3

,

가

5

1

5,000ha , 3 5 , 2
 16,000MT 가 2/3
 가 가 ,
 가 40 50% , 가 20 30%
 가
 () , 가
 , 가
 , 가 .
 가 .
 가

oleoresin .

1. oleoresin

가.

'95 11

SUR-QUICK FREEZING

DRYER(Co.,) -55 48 , 50
48 ball-
mill , 80mesh .

oleoresin

ball miller 100g 5

(hexane, ether, dichloromethane, acetone, methanol) 1 가 , 25

24 .

가 , 30

oleoresin , .

Methanol dichloromethane oleoresin

Oleoresin methanol dichloromethane 1:2

(w/v) 1:30(w/v) 가 24 가

oleoresin

100g di chloromethane 10 가 , 10
50 10 24 . methanol
10 70 10 .

oleoresin

: methanol (1: 10w/v) 60
6 . 30
, di chloromethane 20 24
1 .

Oleoresin

di chloromethane methanol
10ml 0.5µl gas chromatograph(Hewlett-Packard
5890, USA) .
, Table 5-1 .

2.

가.

'95 11

5 , 70 pin-mill , 60
mesh .

Hexane , Folch 3가

Table 5-1. Operating conditions of GC for volatile components analysis

Instrument	Hewlett-Packard 5890, USA
Injector temperature	230
Detector temperature	250
Pressure	0.9kg/cm ²
Column	Supelco wax TM 10 Capillary column : 0.32mm i. d. × 60m in length)
Carrier gas	1.5Mℓ He/min.
Split ratio	1:50
Detector	FID
Oven temperature	35 (hold 5min) - 2 /min - 220 (hold 30min.)

3가 가, 가,
, 가, , AOCs (1989)

Silicic acid column chromatography

3가 silicic acid column chromatography
, , . , silicic
acid 110 6
. silicic acid 50g 250Mℓ
column(2cm, 40cm)
. 500mg 5Mℓ column

800Mℓ 2Mℓ/min
 , 2, 800Mℓ 2Mℓ/min
 , methanol 800Mℓ

benzene 0.5N-NaOH/ methanol 가
 14% BF3/methanol hexane

gas chromatography(Hewlett Packard 5890, U.S.A.)

Oil Reference Standards AOCs No. 3(Sigma, U.S.A.)

Table 5-2

Table 5-2. Operating conditions of GC for fatty acid analysis

Column	HP20M capillary column (25m × 0.32mm × 0.3μm)
Initial column temperature	230
Final column temperature	250
Oven temperature	100 (hold 1min) - 3 /min - 220 (hold 15min.)
Carrier gas	helium 12psi
Make-up gas	nitrogen, 30Mℓ/min.
Detector	Flame ionization detector(FID)
Injector temperature	230
Detector temperature	250

1. Oleoresin

Oleoresin

가
Oleoresin

Oleoresin

Oleoresin

가

60 mesh

100g hexane, ether, dichloromethane, acetone, methanol 5

25

24

Fig. 5-1

5

hexane, ether, dichloromethane

6.12

6.64%

acetone 8.3%, methanol 26.4%

dichloromethane

Oleoresin

가

methanol dichloromethane

. dichloromethane

가

oleoresin di chloromethane 가
 (Kenneth, 1985). , spice 가
 di chloromethane
 가 (Pruth, 1980).

Di chloromethane methanol oleoresin
 Oleoresin 가
 di chloromethane methanol (w/v)
 25 24 oleoresin Fig. 5-2
 . di chloromethane methanol , 1:10(w/v)
 가 가
 . di chloromethane methanol 10 가

oleoresin
 Oleoresin
 , 10 가 10
 90 10 24
 oleoresin Fig. 5-3 . methanol , 60
 가 가 di chloromethane 20
 가 , 가

oleoresin
 1: 10(w/v), 24 , di chloromethane
 20 , methanol 60
 Fig. 5-4 . methanol , 2
 가
 di chloromethane , 4 가
 4 가가
 di chloromethane methanol , 1 oleoresin

oleoresin
 가 1: 10 (w/v), 2 , 60 , methanol ,
 가 1: 10(w/v), 4 , 20 , di chloromethane

Table 5-3 methanol
 가, di chloromethane

, oleoresin
 di chloromethane
 methanol GC GC-MS Fig. 5-5 5-6
 . Fig. methanol 가 di chloro-
 methane peak , total peak area
 , 가 2 .

Table 5-3. Yield of oleoresin from citron peel by optimum extraction condition

(Unit : %)

	Di chloromethane	Methanol
Freeze drying	6.16	32.04
Hot air drying	5.86	35.79

* Extraction Temperature : Di chloromethane ; 20 ,
Methanol ; 60
Extraction Time : Di chloromethane ; 4 hr. ,
Methanol ; 2 hr.
Solvent ratio = 1:10(w/v)

oleoresin
Table 5-4 . oleoresin
terpinene limonene -terpinene 85%
가 ,
sweet orange 83 97%,
mandrain 65 94% .
-pinene, myrcene, terpinolene, -farnesene -elemene
hydrocarbon alcohol linalool , peak
area 2 3% .
-pinene, terpinolene, -myrcene -elemene
,

limonene

. alcohol linalool

, methanol di chloromethane

, oleoresin limonene

terpinene

.

, ,

di chloromethane

가

가

,

oleoresin

가

.

,

(1987)

가

.

2.

hexane

expeller

Folch

3가

3가

Hexane

Folch

가, 가, 가 Table 5-6 . 3가

Folch

가

23.4% 가

7.51% 가

Folch

가

가 Folch

가

가

Silicic acid column chromatography

(Table 5-7).

Silicic acid column chromatography

89.8 97.6%, 1.9 4.9%, 2.5 4.1%

89% . ,
 20% palmitic, oleic
 linoleic , oleic linolenic acid가 70%
 .
 , Folch
 palmitic linoleic linoleic acid가
 hexane linoleic acid가 16.3%
 palmitic acid가 39% .
 palmitic, oleic linoleic .
 , folch linoleic acid가 50% hexane
 17.83% palmitic acid가 59.0%
 , palmitic 47.6%
 가 . Folch ,
 palmitic linoleic acid hexane palmitic acid가,
 palmitic linoleic acid가 .
 ,
 linoleic acid , linoleic acid
 16 36% .

oleoresin ,
 가 ,
 oleoresin , methanol
 , 가 1:10 (w/v), 2 , 60 , di chlor-
 onethane 가 1:10(w/v), 4 , 20
 .
 methanol 가, di chloro-
 methane .
 Hexane , Folch , 가,
 가, , 가 , 3가 Fol ch
 가 23.4% 가 ,
 7.51% 가 , 가 Fol ch , 가 가
 , . , Silicic
 acid column chromatography , ,
 89.8 97.6%, 1.9 4.9%, 2.5 4.1% 89%

6

1

가 1995 , 5 ha ,
1 5 , 10%
가 . 가 가
,
가 , 가
2가 가
가 .

【 가 】

- :
- : 143.5 (473.6m³)
- 1 : 12 (: 700 , 60)
- : '94 5 1
- 가 : 6
- 가 :
- '95 : 2 2 (3) 9 2
- 가 : , (2) ,

【 】

- '93. 6. '94. 6. : 가 가
가 가

○ '94. 5. '94. 11. :

○ 가가

.

가

.

가

가

가 50%

가 ,

가

가

,

가

.

가가

가

가

가

가

.

가

.

2 가

5 花柚 11 黃柚子 青果
的利用法 가 工場的利用法
.
, 2
. 6-1

	1	2
柚子	花柚 實柚子 青柚	青果的 利用法
	黃柚子	加工的 利用法
	罐詰貯藏	
	罐詰貯藏	

果汁酢, ,
- , ,
, , ,
佃煮, , , ,
, ,
, ,
, ,
, 糖菓,
, ,
, ,
, ,

6-1.

, 가 ,
, 靑柚子 , 10
, , , ,
, 가 ,
가 .

6-1. 가

가
10% 가

, , 가 가
, , 가 가
() 가 가
가
가
가

가 ,
.

1.

,

全果

가.

,

spray-dry

,

가

가

.

,

가

低粘度

가

6-2

.

6-2.

(g)	(g)	()	(hr)	(g)	(g/Mℓ)	(m ² /g)
400	8	20	5.5	52	1.524	0.71
400	8	30	4.5	52	1.524	0.71
400	8	40	3.5	52	1.524	0.71

加水 , 6.2%,
11.2%, 0.38, L 35.0, a -4.4, b 10.3

C
2軸 延伸 / 箔/中密度 75

μ 積層

가 (中西, 1975).

. 逆浸透法

1.8

가 가 가
, 가 .
가 ,

, 가
가 . ,
가 .

, cooking flavor가

.

2.

가 精油
 (中西, 1975), , , ,
 가 가 가 가가
 .
 ,
 20% 1 가 ,
 , 123% 가 脫苦味
 脫苦味 .
 ,
 6-3 ,
 (中西, 1978).

6-3.

(%)	pH			(cp)			
	L	a	b	6rpm	12rpm	30rpm	
93	3.8	55.6	4.7	26.5	17,400	11,300	6,120

5 10 3% 가 網
 가 , -20

naringin 可溶化 脱苦味 .
 ,
 (50 60 ,
 4%, 40mg) 5 13.5%
 가 20% .
 albedo部가 ,
 dehydroascorbic acid -
 ,
 10 90%

佃煮原料 . C

6-4 .

6-4.

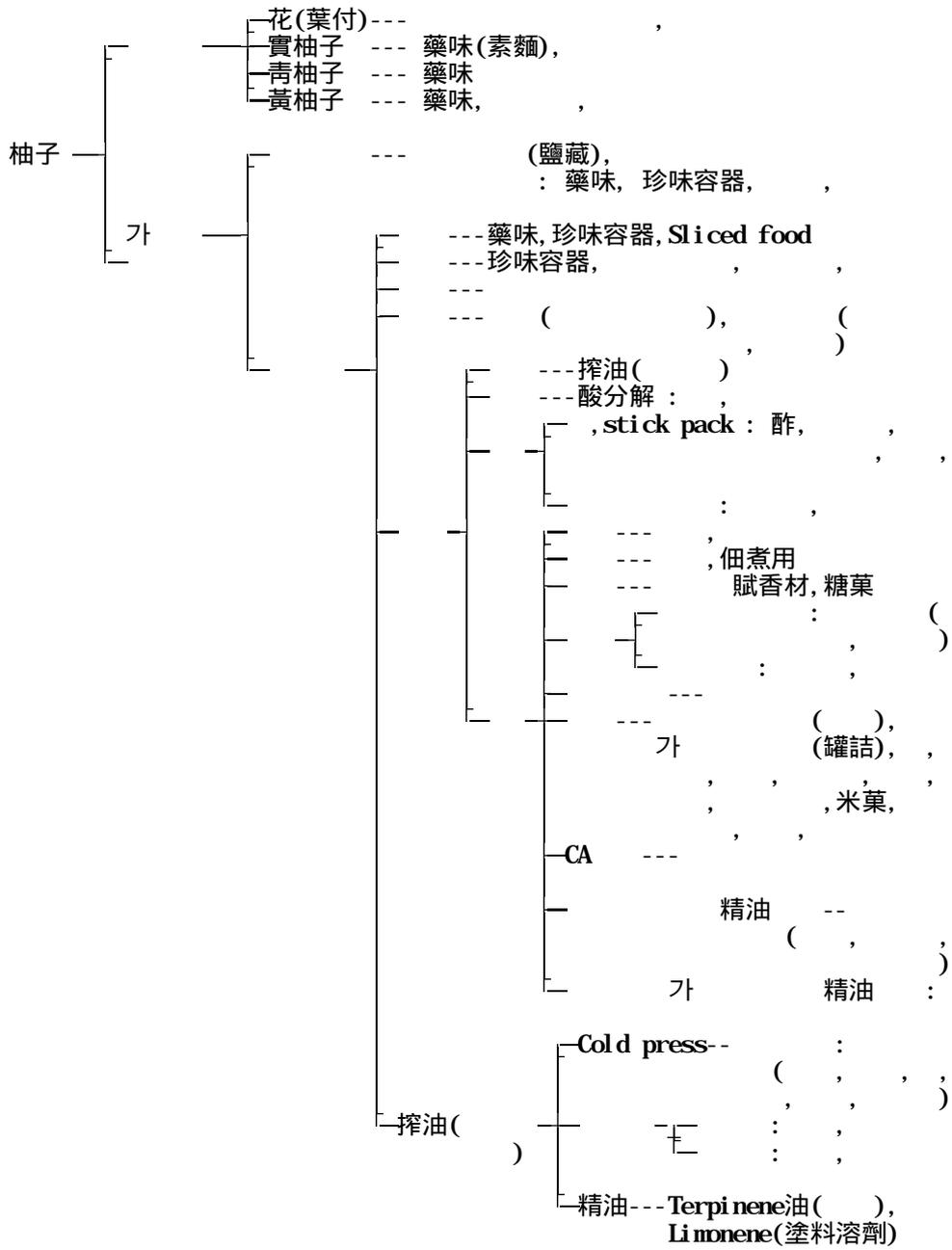
	L	a	b	C (mg%)
	83.8	-2.5	30.1	401.84
	68.3	5.2	29.5	222.74

,
 , 가 2 가 가 .

slice 苦味 , 40
 5% 10%
 糖·酸 吸濕性 ,
 albedo 氣孔 加水
 가

3.

完熟果 浮皮果 12
 80 100g 5 7
 浮皮狀態
 5 7 , 80 85% 12
 가 , 3 5 85 90%가 ,
 18kg PVC 1 2 5cm 通氣性
 軸腐病
 가 ,



4. 가

가 UR ,

가 , 가
가

가 가가 가
가 가

가
imitation flavor 2 가

, 가가
.

가
.

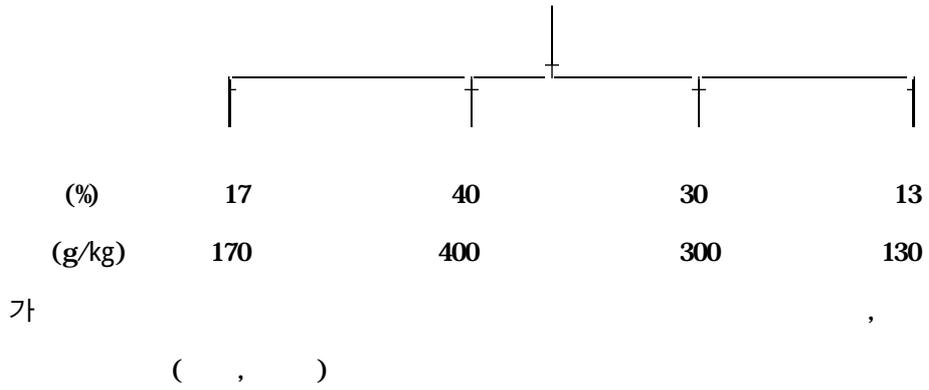
가 가 가

, . ,

가가

6-3 .

(가 : 3,000 /kg)



가

() 10% , 가 50% 가, 가 50% 가, 30g
 170Mℓ 10 400g 300g

가 8,000 6,500 1,800 130
 170Mℓ() 1,200g() 500g() 가
 : 800 : 8,000 : 3,000 : 1,000 /kg

6-3. 1kg 가

3 가

1.

○ 가

○ , 가 , 가 ,

2.

○ 10% .

3.

○ ,

4. ()

○ , , 가 .

5.

○ , , 가 .

6.

○ , , 가 가

7.

○ ,
가 .

8.

○ 가 ,

9.

○ ,

10. Oleoresin :

○ , , 가 ,

11.

○ 가 ,
가 .

가

1.

原料 柚子

原料 投入

Conveyer

1次 洗淨

2次 洗淨
送風乾燥

整 列

搾 汁

Belt
(:12 3%)

濾 過(1次)

(60, 80, 100 mesh 3)

2次 濾過

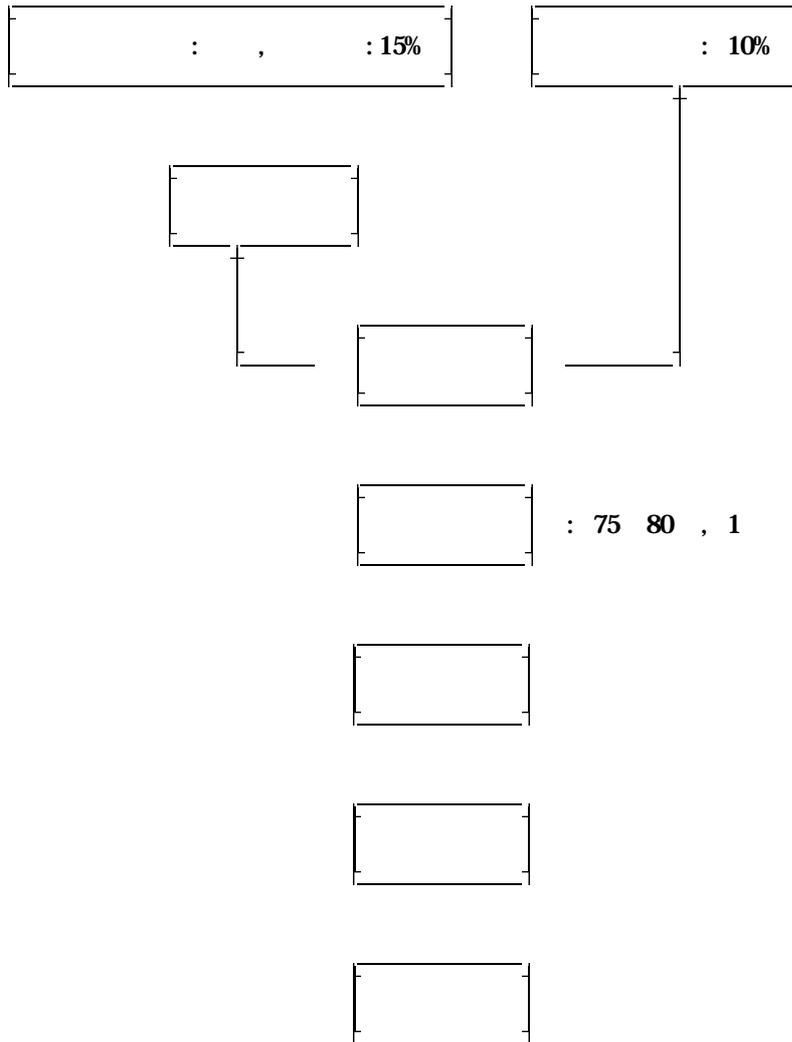
()

(60 65 , 30)

貯 藏

: 5 0 ()

3.



《 》

* : 10% 가(10% , 5%
, 1%) 40 45 ,

*

	10.00%
(55%)	8.62% 가
	5.17% 가
	76.21%
	100 %

《 》

* () : 10% 10% 10% (:
= 3:7) 0.4% C 가 , , 가

* () : 10% 10% (:
: =1:1,) 1:1 , 10% (: =
3:7) 0.4% C 가 , , 가

* ()

10%		6 %	
10%		4 %	
	(55%)	3 %	
		7 %	
	C	0.4 %	가
		79.6 %	
		100 %	

* ()

10%		6 %	
10%		4 %	
	(55%)	10 %	
		3 %	
		7 %	
	C	0.4 %	가
		69.6 %	
		100 %	

4. ()

[原料 柚子] : ,

[洗 淨] : 0.1%

[] :

[搾 汁] :

[]

[가] : 55 60%

[가] : C_가 0.1%

[] : , 1 2

[]

[]

[] : 80 85 , 1 (가)

[]

[]

[]

()

1. : () 50% (55 60% 가) 가 .

2.

○ : () 가

○ (Cysteine) C 가

3.

○ () ,

() C 0.1% 가 .

○ ,
가 , .

5.



: (4)



: 가



: 50



6.

: +

가 : 2 ,

: 가
(65%)

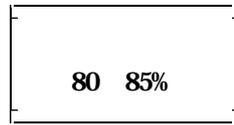
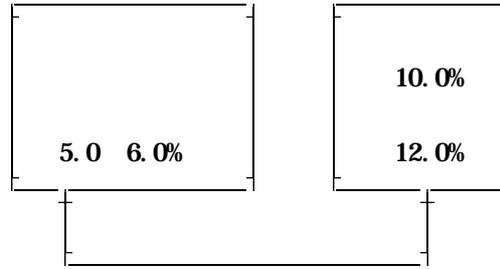
가 : pH

《 》

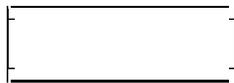
40 %	
58 %	
1.5%	가
0.5%	가

100 %

7.



----- 가
0.01 0.05%



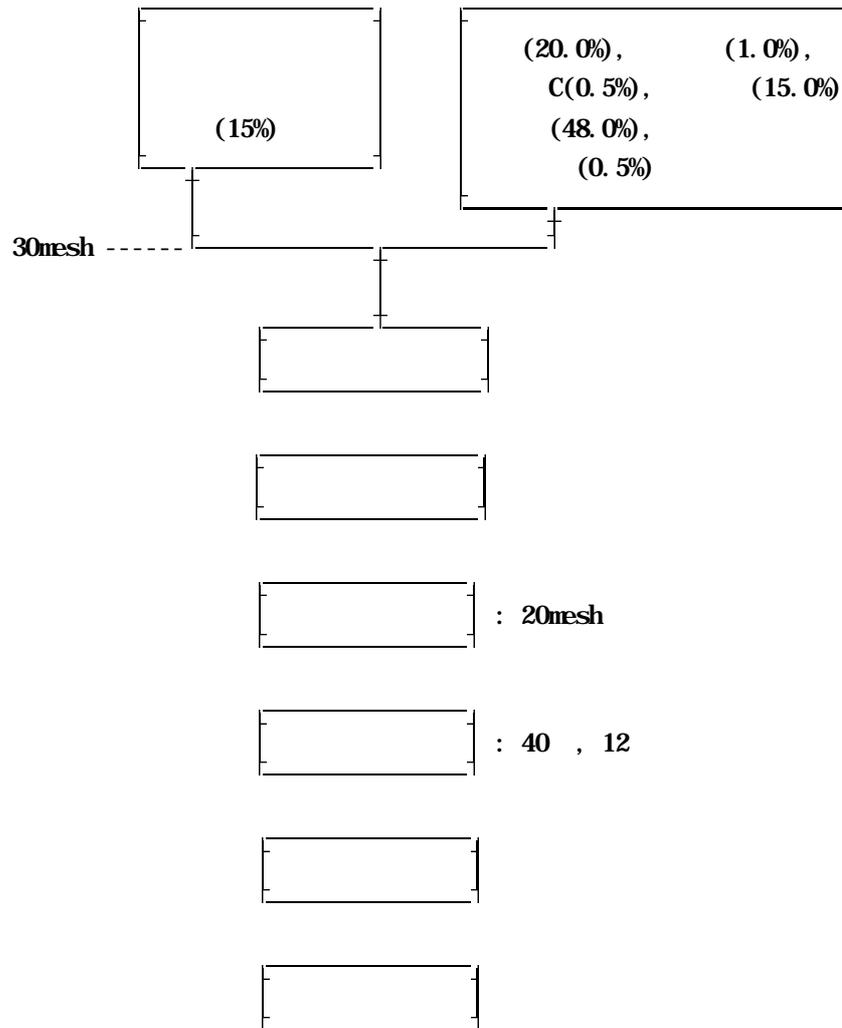
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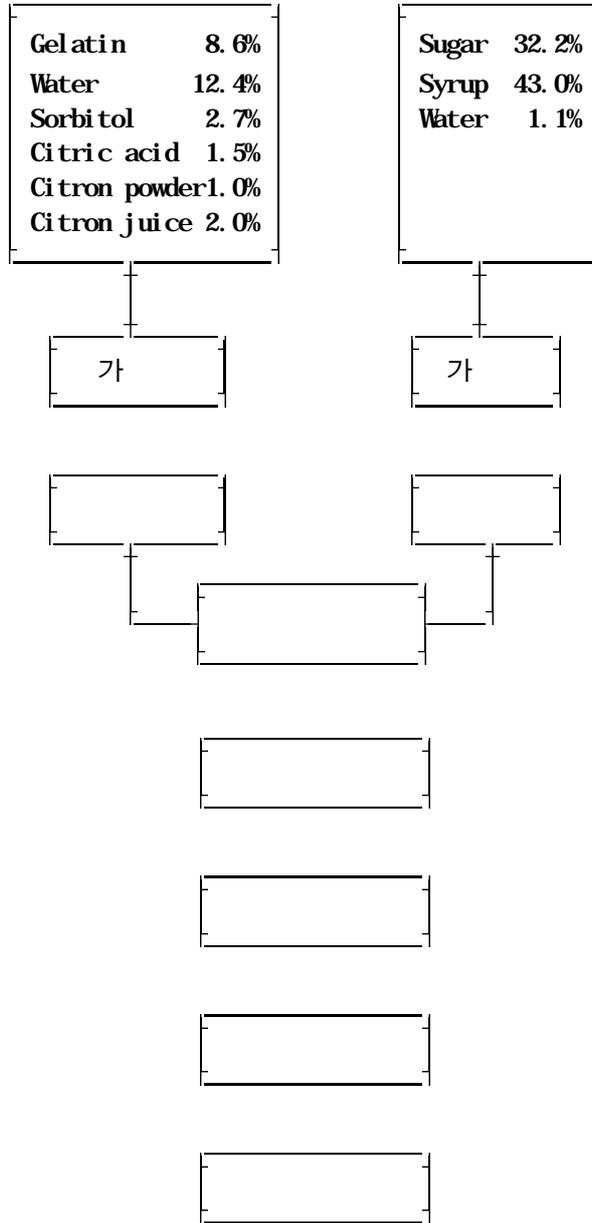
: 50 60



8.



9. Gummy gelly



10.

: 100

: Vacuum cooker
145 155

: , , 가

11. ()

가 : 20 30%

: 7 10

가

12. 酒

麴原料

主原料

(穀物)

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種麴

製 麴
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酒母

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出 麴
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酵母

酒 母
(醱酵)

—————

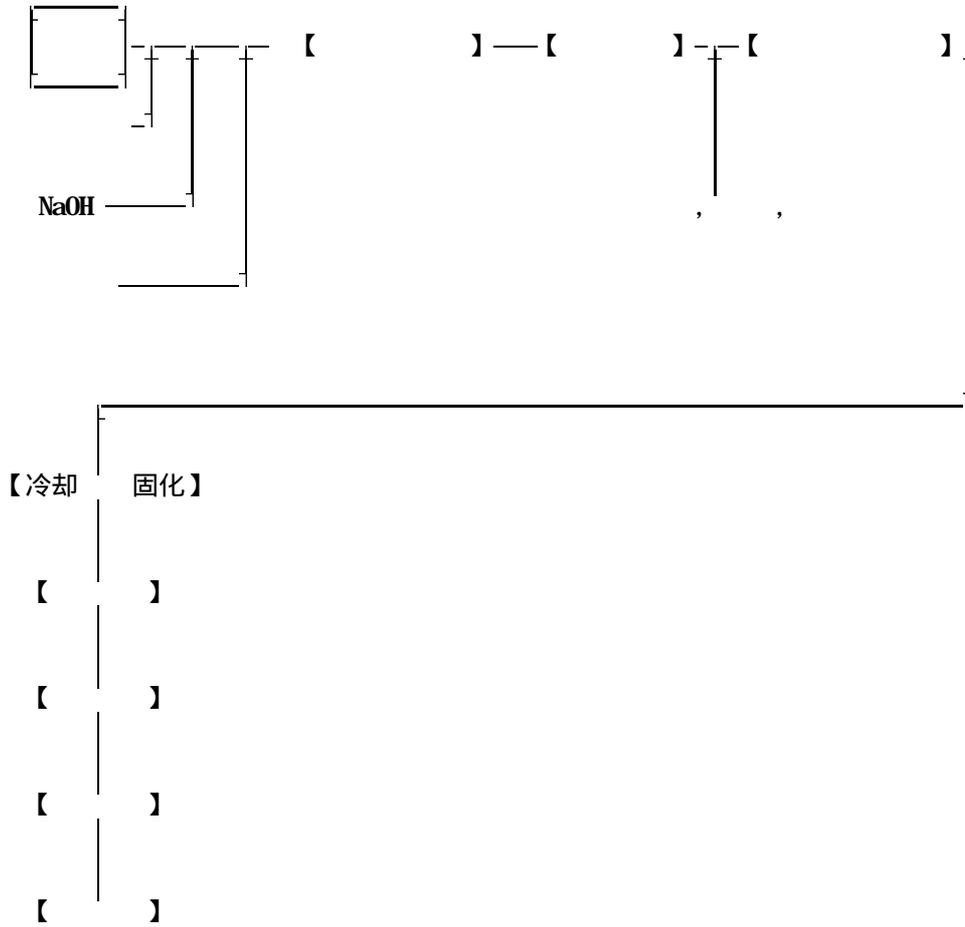
濁酒
(醱酵)

2

1

蒸 留
()

13.



5 牛脂 60%, 20%, 20% 1kg
 beaker 가 , 가
 . NaOH
 .

$$1\text{kg NaOH kg} = SV \times \frac{40}{56} \times \frac{1}{1000} \quad 1)$$

NaOH 5% beaker
 10o Be', 20o Be', 30o Be'
 10o Be' NaOH 가 . NaOH
 가 70 80
 가
 emulsi on . 1% phenol phtal ei ne
 alcohol 가
 20o Be' NaOH 가 90 100
 30o Be' NaOH 가 . 1
 가 가 가 .
 가 (膠)
 water bath .
 100g 가
 가 400g
 가 . , NaCl NaOH 가
 가 NaCl 가 .
 가
 100 1 2 . siphon
 2. 2 glycerin .

1)

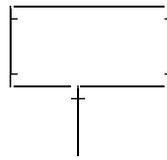
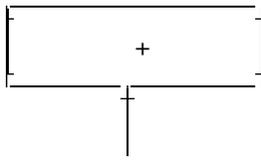
2)

glycerin

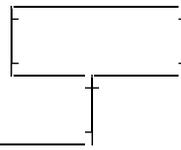
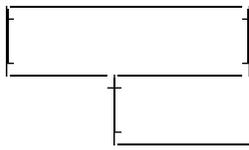
【 】

	(%)	(kg)
(soap chip base)		150
	0.2	
	0.3	
	0.1	
	0.4	
	0.02	
	0.8	
	0.2	
Perfume	0.33	
()	1.1	
	0.33	
	0.55	0.83

14.

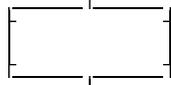
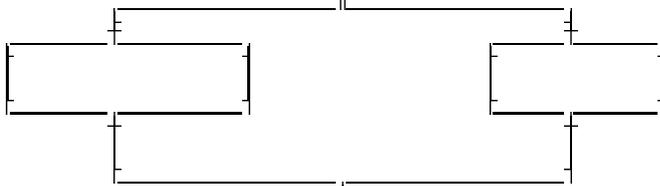


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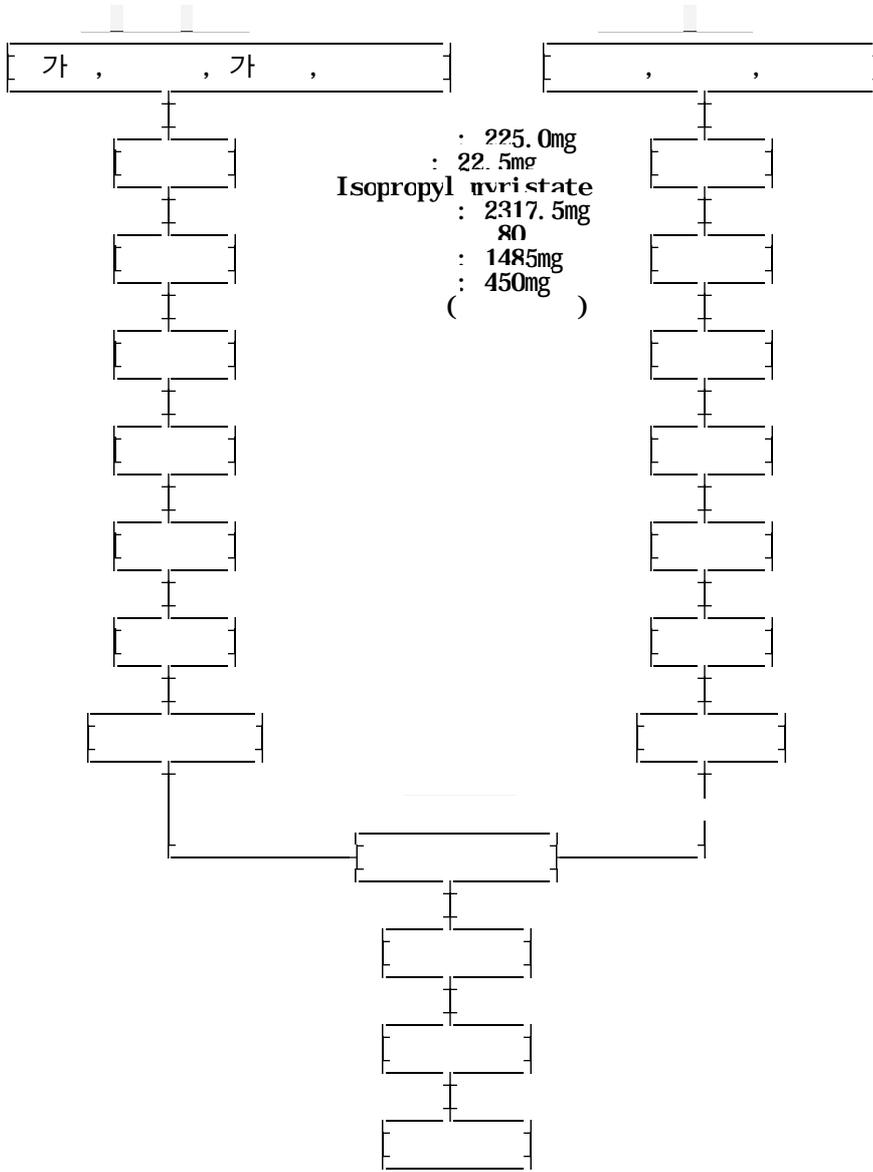


【

: 50 60 ,
3 4]



15.



* 1 : 4900mg (: 4500mg)

LAY-OUT

. '96

Table 1. Chemical properties of raw citron

Moisture (%)	Fat (%)	Protein (%)	Ash (%)	pH	Acidity (%)	Soluble solid (°Brix)	Vit C (ng%)	Brix/acid ratio
84.08	1.19	1.37	0.54	3.58	1.68	9.9	78.2	5.89

Table 2. Free sugar content of raw citron

Fructose	Glucose	Sucrose	Maltose
2.60	2.59	0.69	0.49

Table 3. Fatty acids composition of raw citron

(unit: %)	
Mvristic acid(14: 0)	0.85
Palnitic acid(16: 0)	22.21
Palnitoleic acid(16: 1)	1.69
Margari c acid(17: 0)	0.86
Stearic acid(18: 0)	2.77
Oleic acid(18: 1)	17.02
Linoleic acid(18: 2)	30.32
Linolenic acid(18: 3)	20.45
Arachidic acid(20: 0)	0.64
Behenic acid(22: 0)	1.18
Lignoceric acid(24: 0)	1.61

Table 4. Total and free amino acid content of raw citron

(unit: ng%)		
	Free	Total
Asp	39.0	140.1
Glu	24.5	86.7
Ser	16.0	29.1
Glv	4.1	24.2
His	4.7	25.2
Arg	24.0	44.3
Thr	2.3	24.8
Ala	8.2	47.4
Pro	64.4	96.1
Tvr	4.6	19.5
Val	1.7	30.6
Met	1.3	17.4
Cvs	7.6	19.6
Ile	ND*	30.2
Leu	4.6	41.1
Phe	ND*	18.7
Lys	1.4	35.0
Total	208.4	730.0

ND* : Not detected

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