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( 가 )

**Technical Assistance for Jujube Processing Factory  
(Development of Processing and Storage Technology  
for Jujube Fruits)**



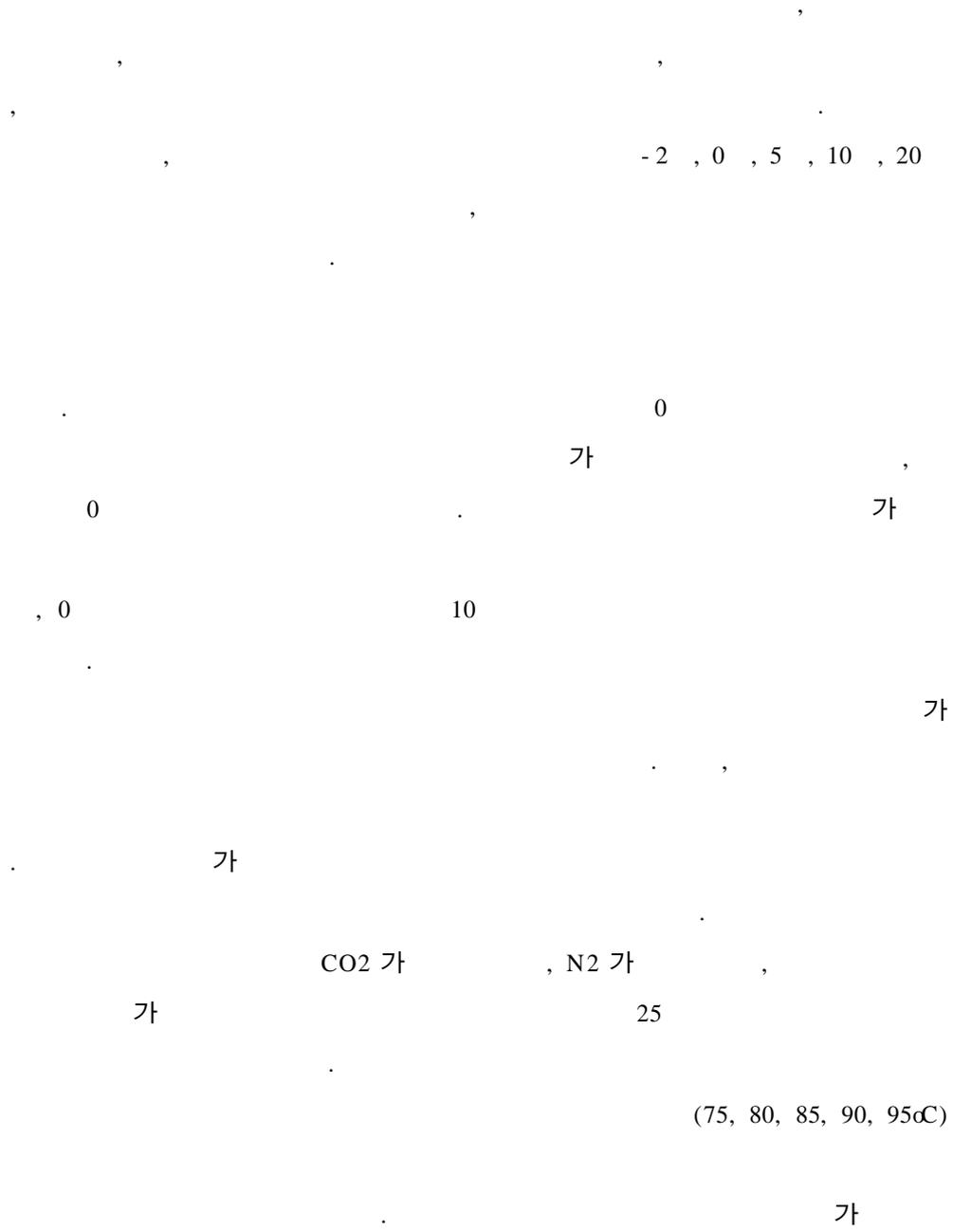
**I.**

가 가  
( 가 )

**II.**

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3  
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가  
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가 가  
가 가  
가 ,  
가 가  
가  
가 ,  
가

III.





10

가

가 maltose gum arabic

가 가 .

, 30 0.42

.

, (OPP/PE)

.

가 ascorbic acid , ,

.

가 .

95°C 3 .

,

pectinase cellulase 가

, 120 15

가 1:1

cheese cloth .

, 가 가 , ,

가, 가 가 , 가

.

93 , 4 .

92.06%

가

86%

25%

가

가

25%

가

(3mm 8 ) 0.05 mm LDPE

0.01 mm LLDPE wrap

가

가

가

가

1998 가

가

가

2

가

가

가

가

## SUMMARY

As a technical assistance program to a local jujube processing factory, packaging and storage conditions for fresh and dried jujubes (*Zizyphus jujuba MILLER*) were established for long term preservation of these products and juice processing conditions were optimized to give high production yield and good quality product. The optimum conditions for the juice production and storage of fresh and dried jujubes were determined experimentally in the laboratory and then applied to the factory level. The scope of this study includes packaging and storage of fresh jujube, development of new dried jujube product and packaged storage of dry jujube, processing of juice from dried and fresh jujubes, and application of laboratory results to factory level.

In the area of packaging and storage of fresh jujube, fresh jujubes of different maturities were packaged in a variety of packaging films and then stored at different temperatures with their qualities being measured. The whitish green mature jujubes showed slower rate of quality changes in softening and decay than red ripe ones, and are thus more suitable for long term storage. Storing the jujubes at -2 resulted in symptoms of chilling injury and storing at higher temperatures above 0 accelerated the decay and softening. 0 was found to be optimal temperature for long term storage, where jujube had the lowest rate of quality changes without suffering from chilling injury. When 200 g of fresh jujubes at whitish green maturity packaged in the film bags of different gas permeabilities stored at 0 and 5 , packages of 30  $\mu\text{m}$  CPP and 60  $\mu\text{m}$  LDPE films resulted in anaerobic conditions of very low O<sub>2</sub> content and high CO<sub>2</sub> content and caused off-flavor at both temperatures. Microperforated film packages could preserve quality of jujubes for 10 and 7 weeks at 0 and 5 , respectively, which were significantly longer than shelf lives for perforated air pack and hermetically sealed packages.

In the area of development of new dried jujube product and packaged storage

of dry jujube, spray dried powdered juice was processed from concentrated extract of jujube. The concentrated extract of 26° Bx was combined with carrier material solution to have a final concentration of 30° Bx, and then spray dried. Proper addition level of carrier solid for physical and flavor quality of the powder product was determined to be 1:1 ratio to jujube solid. Combined use of maltose and gum arabic produced the best quality product among the studied carrier materials. Enzymatic treatment in extraction process could increase the yield by 13.39%, but hurt the sensory quality of powdered juice. As information for designing packaging and storage condition of dry jujube, moisture sorption isotherm was determined for temperatures of 20, 30 and 40 °C, and quality changes were evaluated as function of temperature and water activity. Considering ascorbic acid retention and browning in the storage, dry jujube is desired to be dried to water activity of 0.42 and be stored at temperature below 30 °C. When dry jujubes of water activity 0.55 were packaged in conditions of different water permeabilities and stored at 25 °C and relative humidity of 85%, shrink packaging around paper carton could reduce water permeability significantly compared to control paper carton package, and OPP/PE pouch could result in less water permeation into the package. The packages of reduced water permeability were effective in slowing down the increases of moisture content and water activity of packaged jujubes, and helped to preserve the quality as observed by ascorbic acid retention, browning and surface color change. Modified atmosphere packages could improve quality retention of dry jujubes.

In the area of processing of juice from dried and fresh jujubes, extraction conditions from dry jujube were optimized and a new juice product from fresh jujube was developed. Extraction from dry jujube at 95°C for 3 hours gave the highest yield with proper juice quality. For processing juice from fresh jujube the fruits were steamed at 120°C for 15 minutes and added with the same amount of water to separate seed and peel parts. The paste from fresh jujube may be treated by pectinase and cellulase to increase the juice yield and produce

the clarified product. The jujube paste may be concentrated by evaporation or be added with sugar to produce the product of high soluble solid content, which can be used as ingredient for cake and confectionery. The paste may also be supplemented to soy protein in order to be used for baby foods.

In the area of application of laboratory results to factory level, extraction process for juice processing from dry jujube was optimized and juice processing from fresh juice was undertaken on factory scale. On the factory scale extraction of juice from dry jujube at 93 °C for 4 hours was optimal when its yield and sensory quality were considered. Juice suspended with fruit flesh showed good acceptance from consumer panel. Optimum conditions for jujube paste processing from fresh fruits were steaming at 120 °C for 15 minutes, which gave easy separation of seeds and high yield of 78%. When the paste was used for juice processing, the juice of soluble solid with 10.5 °Bx had the best sensory quality. Economic cost analysis on the juice processing from fresh jujube showed that the juice can be produced at relatively low cost, which is comparable to those of other juice products in current market. When fresh jujubes were stored in the factory refrigeration room of 1-4 °C, whitish green mature fruits can preserve their freshness for more than 50 days.

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2.	-----	50

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6.		-----	54		
7.		-----	54		
8.		-----	55		
3		-----	56		
1.	가	-----	56		
2.		-----	60		
3.		-----	65		
4.		-----	72		
4		-----	78		
		-----	80		
4		-----	83		
1		-----	83		
2		-----	83		
1.		-----	83		
2.		-----	83		
3.		-----	84		
4.		-----	84		
5.	가	가	-----	85	
6.	가	가	-----	85	
7.			-----	85	
3			-----	86	
1.			-----	86	
2.			-----	89	
3.			-----	90	
4.	가		-----	97	
5.	가	가	가	-----	101
4			-----	103	
			-----	103	
5			-----	105	
1			-----	105	
2			-----	106	

1.	-----	106
2.	가                  -----	106
3.	가                  -----	106
4.	-----	107
3	-----	107
1.	가                  -----	107
2.	가                  -----	110
3.	-----	114
4	-----	117



가

3

가

가

가

가가 가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

**2**

가

가

1-1

1-1. “ 가 가 ”

,	- - - - -	,
가	- 가 - - - -	
	- 가 - - (paste) - - 가 - 가	
	- 가 - 가 -	

2

,

1

,

가 가

가

(1, 2)

가  
가

가

가

가

C

(2, 3)

가

가

가

10

10

10

가

(4-7)

Kader (8)

(9, 10)

polyethylene

가 . ,  
 가 가 0 .

2

1.

1995 10 , 1996 10 1997 9 (Zi zyphus  
*jujuba MILLER*) ,  
 가  
 가 (whi ti sh  
 green mature) (red ripe) .  
 가 .  
 가 가  
 . 1  
 5% , 2  
 29%, 3 5% . ,  
 100% .

2.

(11). 260 g 1

L , O<sub>2</sub> CO<sub>2</sub>

. CO<sub>2</sub> 가 3%

O<sub>2</sub> CO<sub>2</sub> 가 ,

mL/kg hr (O<sub>2</sub> CO<sub>2</sub>)

) . mmol/kg hr

. O<sub>2</sub> CO<sub>2</sub> 1 mL 가 syringe

gas chromatography ( , Hitachi , Model 163)

. column Alltech CIR I packed column , carrier gas

, detector TCD . oven temperature 40 , injector

70 , detector 90 .

3 0 5

Lee Lee(12)

(closed system method)

( (1) (2) parameter( $K_{ic}$ ,  $K_{io}$ ,  $K_{nc}$ ,  $K_{no}$ ,  $V_{nc}$ ,  $V_{no}$ ) .

$$r_{O_2} = \frac{V_{no}[O_2]}{K_{no} + (1+[CO_2]/K_{io})[O_2]} \quad (2-1)$$

$$r_{CO_2} = \frac{V_{nc}[O_2]}{K_{nc} + (1+[CO_2]/K_{ic})[O_2]} \quad (2-2)$$

$r_{O_2}$  (mL/kg h);  $r_{CO_2}$  (mL/kg h); [O<sub>2</sub>] (%); [CO<sub>2</sub>] (%) .

3. 가

가 가 가

0 5

Karel (13) quasi-isostatic method

가  
가

mL/m<sup>2</sup> hr atm

micrometer(Mituto Co. )

4.

30 μm

(low density polyethylene)

12 x 20 cm

6 mm 2

200±3 g

가 -2 , 0 , 5 , 10 , 20

가 80 90%

5.

200g

, 0

5

60 μm

(low density polyethylene,

, LDPE)

6

mm

12 x 20cm

200±3g

30 μm

(cast polypropylene, ( )

, CPP), 60 μm

LDPE, 30 μm LDPE, 10 μm

(high density polyethylene,

( ), HDPE), 30 μm CPP

0.3 mm

3

CPP (perforative

CPP), (OTR) 600 3000 grade,  
 James River Co., , P+ PP) 0  
 5 85 90%

6.

O<sub>2</sub> CO<sub>2</sub> 0 200g  
 (2-3) (2-4) O<sub>2</sub> CO<sub>2</sub> ,

$$W_{rO_2} = P_{O_2} A (0.21 - [O_2]/100) \quad (2-3)$$

$$W_{rCO_2} = P_{CO_2} A ([CO_2]/100 - 0.00) \quad (2-4)$$

W (kg); P<sub>O<sub>2</sub></sub> (mL/m<sup>2</sup> h atm); P<sub>CO<sub>2</sub></sub>  
 (mL/m<sup>2</sup> h atm); A (m<sup>2</sup> )  
 가 Lee Renault(23)

0  
 12

× 20cm 50 μm Cryovac PD900 (polyolefin, W.R.  
 Grace, ), 30 μm Cryovac PD961 (polyolefin, W.R. Grace, ),  
 13.7 μm (polyvinyl chloride, ( ) , PVC), 30 μm CPP  
 0.3 mm 2 CPP (perforative CPP)  
 (2g , Del tatrak, ) 가

7.

3 0 5 10 ,

8.

3 가 1 mL  
syringe gas chromatography (Model  
163, Hitachi , ) 02 CO2 ethanol  
가 1 mL syringe gas chromatography  
(Model HP 5890A, Hewlett Packard , )

가 (Atago , ) 5 g 100 mL homogenize 0.1 N NaOH 가 pH  
8.1 pH meter (Model 230A, Orion Research Inc., Boston, MA, )  
% ascorbic acid 5  
g 5% metaphosphoric acid 30 mL homogenize

50 mL . 50 mL 5 mL CB  
Cartridge nylon 66 membrane filter (pore size 0.20 μm  
Alltech, Deerfield, IL, ) Spectra Physics 8800 HPLC (Spectra  
Physics Inc., San Jose, CA, ) . column Nova-Pak CB (3.9×  
300mm, Waters Corporation, Milford, MA, ) 4 μm fused  
dimethyloctadecylsilyl bonded amorphous silica 30 ,  
2% phosphate monobasic (pH 2.7 with H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>) . Spectra 200  
UV-detector 245 nm column ascorbic  
acid

1.

Table 1

ascorbic acid 가 , Kader (8) (9)

가, ascorbic acid 가 가, 가

가 가 ⑨

pH 가

Table 2-1

가 가

ascorbic acid .

Table 2-1. Quality attributes of fresh jujubes with different maturities

Experimental year	Maturity	Weight (g/fruit)	Soluble solid (°Bx)	Titratable acidity (citric acid %)	Ascorbic acid (mg/100 g)
1st year	Whitish green mature	6.4	24.3	0.99	243
	Red ripe	7.8	28.0	0.76	256
2nd year	Whitish green mature	8.9	25.6	1.00	388
	Red ripe	10.5	30.6	0.80	399

Table 2-1                    2                    가                    가  
                                   가                    ascorbic acid                    .  
                                   ,                    , 2  
                                   가                    .  
 2                    가 29%    1                    5%                    .

Table 2-2                    가  
                                   .  
                                   .                    가  
 non-climacteric                    .  
                                   Abbas (4), Al-Niami (5)                    (9) climacteric                    ,  
 Kader (8) non-climacteric                    .  
                                   lemon, strawberry                    non-climacteric  
                                   (14),                    ,  
                                   가                    .  
                                   ,  
                                   가  
                                   가                    .

Table 2-2                    가    가                    가    ,  
 -2                    .                    가  
 0 20                    (2-5) Arrhenius

$$r = r_0 \exp(-E_r/RT) \tag{2-5}$$

$E_r$                     (J/mol),  $R$                     (mmol/kg hr),  $r_0$   
 preexponential factor (mmol/kg hr),  $T$                     (K) .  
                                   57.8    52.9  
 kJ/K mol                    ,  
                                   63.2    62.2 kJ/K mol

추의 호흡특성은 속도에 관계없이 비교적 일정한 수준을 유지하고 온도에 대한 의존성에서도 차이가 없는 것으로 평가되며, 저장이나 포장시에 이러한 특성으로 간주할 수 있을 것이다.

Table 2-2. Respiration rate of fresh jujube as a function of temperature and maturity\*

Temperature (°C)	Respiration expression	Respiration for each maturity (mmol/kg hr)	
		Whitish green mature	Red ripe
-2	O <sub>2</sub> consumption	0.005	0.000
	CO <sub>2</sub> evolution	0.012	0.003
0	O <sub>2</sub> consumption	0.106	0.114
	CO <sub>2</sub> evolution	0.062	0.068
5	O <sub>2</sub> consumption	0.248	0.262
	CO <sub>2</sub> evolution	0.147	0.151
10	O <sub>2</sub> consumption	0.272	0.342
	CO <sub>2</sub> evolution	0.151	0.190
20	O <sub>2</sub> consumption	0.679	0.616
	CO <sub>2</sub> evolution	0.471	0.482

\*All the respiration data are for 1st year samples except at -2°C, which is for 2nd year sample.

Table 2-3. Respiration model parameters of green jujube obtained by closed system method at 0°C and 5°C

Temperature (°C)	Respiration expression	V <sub>mo</sub> or V <sub>mc</sub> (mL/ kg hr)	K <sub>mo</sub> or K <sub>mc</sub> (%O <sub>2</sub> )	K <sub>io</sub> or K <sub>ic</sub> (%CO <sub>2</sub> )
0	r <sub>o2</sub>	5.18	6.40	4.95
	r <sub>co2</sub>	1.80	0.82	15.0
5	r <sub>o2</sub>	12.7	5.80	2.42
	r <sub>co2</sub>	4.65	1.68	6.80

또한 Table 2-3에서는 밀폐계 실험에 의하여 측정된 0℃에서의 녹숙대추의 호흡 모델 parameter (식 (2-1), (2-2))를 보여주고 있다. 이러한 호흡모델 parameter를 이용하여 산소 및 이산화탄소 농도에 따른 호흡속도를 예측할 수 있으며, 이는 생대추의 포장설계에 이용될 수 있다.

## 2. 속도에 따른 저장중 생리적 품질변화

Table 2-4는 대추를 0℃에서 저장할 때 일어나는 품질변화를 나타내고 있다. 저장된 대추에 있어서 육안적인 품질손실로서 연화의 진행이 먼저 나타난 후 부패의 진행이 나타났다. 그리고 적숙 대추의 경우가 녹숙 대추에 비해서 연화와 부패가 빨리 진행되었다. 저장 90일경에서 녹숙 대추는 부패율이 21.4%인데 반해 적숙 대추는 67.4%의 부패율을 나타내었으며 이러한 높은 부패율로 인하여 이때의 적숙 대추에 대해서는 ascorbic acid, 가용성 고형분 그리고 총산의 측정이 불가능 하였다. 녹숙 대추의 경우 저장중 가용성 고형분 농도는 증가하고 총산은 감소한 반면에, 적숙 대추는 가용성 고형분과 총산에서 약간의 증가후 감소를 보였다. ascorbic acid함량은 저장중 감소하고 있으며 그 감소속도는 적숙 대추에서 훨씬 빠른 것으로 나타났다. 이러한 결과는 수확후 저장중에 생리적인 품질변화가 속도에 따라서 달라질 수 있음을 나타내고 있다. Kader등(8)은 중국계 대추의 20℃ 저장 중 가용성 고형분, 총산, ascorbic acid함량의 증가를 보고하였고 최등(10)도 가용성 고형분과 ascorbic acid 함량의 증가를 보고한 바 있다. 반면에 Abbas 등(1)은 인도계 녹숙 대추의 20℃ 저장시 가용성 고형분, 총산, ascorbic acid함량의 감소를 관찰한 바 있다.

저장성의 측면에서 보면 적숙 대추가 녹숙 대추보다 연화와 부패의 진행정도가 아주 빠르고, ascorbic acid 파괴도 빨라서 바람직하지 못한 것으로 나타난다. 0℃이외의 -2, 5, 10, 20℃에서도 연화가 먼저 진행된 후 부패가 일어났으며, 적숙대추의 경우가 부패율과 연화율이 녹숙대추에 비해서 높게 나타났다 (데이타는 생략). 즉, 완숙되어 붉은 색을 띠는 대추는 부패단계에 빨리 도달되므로 장기간 저장이 불가능함을 알 수 있다. 따라서 장기저장을 위해서는 부패와 연화의 진행이 상대적으로 느린 녹숙 대추가 바람직한 것으로 판단되었다. 그리고 녹숙 대추는 저장 중 붉은

색택으로 변하므로 (Table 2-4), 저장후의 외관에서는 문제가 되지 않았다. 과일 품목에 따라서는 약간 덜 익은 상태로 수확해서 저장하는 것이 장기저장에 유리하기때문에 완숙기에 이르기전에 수확하여 저장하는 방법이 광범위하게 도입되어 이용되고 있는 형편이다(15,16). 즉, 녹숙 혹은 약간 미숙의 단계에서 수확해서 적정조건하에서 저장하면서 신선한 상태를 오랜 기간동안 유지시키면서 과일의 숙성을 완결시킴에 의해서 장기간의 저장이 가능하다. 한 예로서 Chambroy등(17)에 따르면 apricot의 저장중 완전히 익은 과일의 부패가 녹숙 과일보다 빨랐다.

Table 2-4. Changes in quality attributes of fresh jujubes with different maturities stored at 0°C (2nd year)

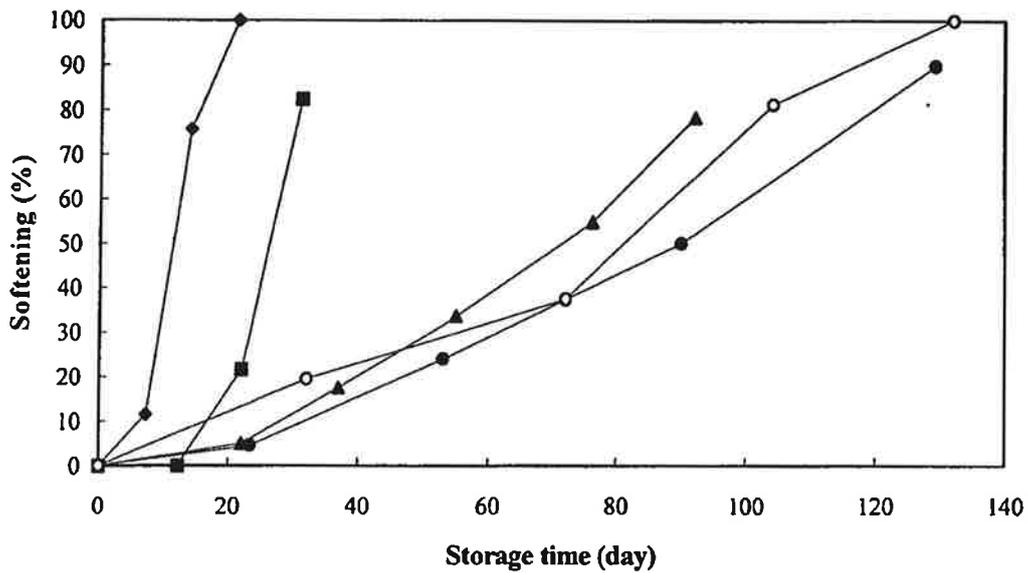
Maturity	Attribute	Storage duration (day)				
		0	23	55	90	129
Whitish green mature	Decay (%)	0.0	4.6	17.4	21.4	89.8
	Softening (%)	0.0	4.6	25.5	50.0	89.8
	Red color development (%)	28.8	50.4	95.1	94.5	100
	Ascorbic acid (mg/100 g)	388	336	271	251	-
	Soluble solids ( °Bx)	25.6	25.8	27.2	28.2	-
	Total acidity (citric acid %)	1.00	0.77	0.77	0.73	-
Maturity	Attribute	Storage duration (day)				
		0	28	61	96	124
Red ripe	Decay (%)	0.0	7.5	26.3	67.4	92.8
	Softening (%)	0.0	7.5	29.9	74.6	95.1
	Red color development (%)	100	100	100	100	100
	Ascorbic acid (mg/100 g)	399	303	249	-	-
	Soluble solids ( °Bx)	30.6	31.5	30.6	-	-
	Total acidity (citric acid %)	0.80	1.08	0.98	-	-

### 3. 생대추의 적정저장온도

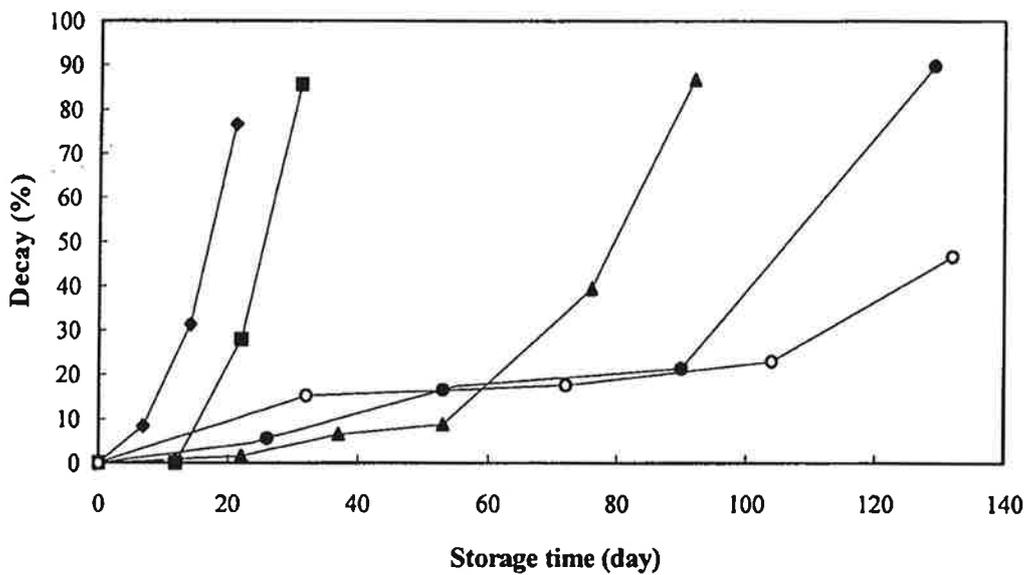
Fig. 2-1은 녹숙 대추를  $-2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ 의 온도조건에 저장하였을 때 연화율과 부패율의 진행정도를 보여주고 있다. 연화율에 있어서  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ 에서 20일에,  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$ 에서는 30일에,  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$ 에서는 90일에 이르러 대부분 과일이 연화되어서 상품성이 없어졌다. 이러한 연화는 곧이어 부패의 진행과 연결되었다.  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ 에서가 저장 90일까지 연화와 부패의 진행이 가장 완만함을 보이고 있다.

$-2^{\circ}\text{C}$ 에서는  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ 조건보다 연화율이 높게 나타났는데 이는 대추가 이 온도에서 저온장해를 받아 표면에 주름이 형성되면서 연화가 촉진되었다.  $-2^{\circ}\text{C}$ 에서 저온장해로 인해 녹숙 대추가 약간 연한 황색빛으로 변하고 대추의 과육이 아삭아삭한 조직감을 잃고 퍼석퍼석하게 되었다. 통상적으로 생대추는  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$ 이하의 온도에서 저온장해를 받는 과일로 분류되고(13), Kader 등(8)은 생대추를  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ 에서 26일간 저장할 때 sheet pitting의 저온장해현상을 관찰한 바 있으나, 본 연구에서는  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ 에서 100일 이상의 저장중에도 저온에 기인한 생리장해는 발견할 수 없었다. 시료로 사용된 무등품종의 대추는 상당한 저온내성을 갖고 있음이 확인되었고,  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ 는 부패와 연화의 억제에 효과적으로 이용될 수 있는 저장적온으로 판단된다. 비록  $-2^{\circ}\text{C}$ 에서 낮은 부패율을 보이고 있지만, 이 온도는 저온장해를 유발시키므로 사용될 수 없는 형편이다.

각 온도에서의 저장가능 기간을 살펴보고자 부패율 10%, 연화율 20%에 이르는 시간을 기준으로 할 때,  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ 에서 5일,  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$ 에서 15일,  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$ 에서 20일,  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ 에서 40일정도이다. 저장적온인  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ 에서도 저장기간이 2 달을 미치지 못하므로, 저온저장의 적용에 의해서만 생대추의 장기간 공급과 이로 인한 소비 확대는 어려운 것으로 생각된다. 보다 장기적인 저장을 위해서는 환경기체조절포장이나 활성포장의 적용이 시도될 필요가 있을 것으로 생각되었으며, 이에 대해서 계속 실험을 진행하였다.



(A) Softening



(B) Decay

Fig. 1. Progress in softening and decay of whitish green mature jujubes stored at different temperature conditions. ○: -2°C, ●: 0°C, ▲: 5°C, ■: 10°C, ◆: 20°C. The data for -2 and 0°C were from 2nd year experiment, while those for 5, 10 and 20°C from 1st year experiment.

4. 가

Table 2-5 가  
 가 ,  
 O<sub>2</sub> CO<sub>2</sub> . 30 μm CPP 가  
 가 가 , 50 μm polyolefin PD900, 60 μm LDPE, 30 μm  
 LDPE, 30 μm polyolefin PD961, 13.7 μm PVC, 10 μm HDPE 가 가  
 , P+ PP 가 가 . P+  
 PP O<sub>2</sub> CO<sub>2</sub>  
 가 1.0 .  
 3 7 , CPP가 가  
 PVC 가 (18).  
 가 가 200 g 0 5

Table 2-6 Table 2-7

. 가 가 30 μm CPP 3 6  
 1% O<sub>2</sub> 15% CO<sub>2</sub>  
 . 5 8 CO<sub>2</sub> 가  
 가 . 60 μm LDPE 5 1%  
 O<sub>2</sub> , 6  
 O<sub>2</sub> 가 CO<sub>2</sub>  
 . 0 60 μm LDPE 10.5% O<sub>2</sub> 9.3%  
 CO<sub>2</sub> .  
 CO<sub>2</sub> 가 가 .  
 가가  
 가 . Table 2-6 0 60 μm LDPE  
 4 , 60 μm LDPE  
 0 5 0.3% O<sub>2</sub> 7.3% CO<sub>2</sub>  
 . 30 μm CPP 60 μm LDPE  
 0

Table 2-5. O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> permeabilities of plastic packaging films at 0 and 5

Temperature ( )	Film	Thickness ( μ m)	Gas permeability(mL/m <sup>2</sup> hr atm)		
			O <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	Ratio of CO <sub>2</sub> permeability to O <sub>2</sub> permeability
0	CPP	30	21.7	64.3	3.0
	Polyolefin PD900	50	25.7	145.7	5.7
	LDPE	60	29.4	151.1	5.1
	LDPE	30	55.5	286.4	5.2
	Polyolefin PD961	30	61.4	239.0	3.9
	PVC	13.7	123.9	833.9	6.7
	HDPE	10	283.0	1023.3	3.6
	P+ PP (OTR 600 grade)	35	928.8	908.9	1.0
	P+ PP (OTR 3000 grade)	55	1371.8	1218.9	0.9
	5	CPP	30	27.3	88.3
LDPE		60	45.5	205.8	4.5
HDPE		10	385.6	1252.6	3.2
10	CPP	30	46.2	132.7	2.9
	Polyolefin PD900	50	51.9	234.3	4.5
	LDPE	30	131.7	645.0	4.9
	Polyolefin PD961	30	109.3	424.1	3.9
	PVC	13.7	290.1	1844.2	6.4

LDPE: low-density polyethylene; HDPE: high-density polyethylene; CPP: cast polypropylene; PVC: polyvinyl chloride P+ PP: microperforated polypropylene; OTR: oxygen transfer rate.

30 μm LDPE 0  
 O<sub>2</sub> 가 CO<sub>2</sub> 가 가 , 8 7.5% O<sub>2</sub>  
 3.2% CO<sub>2</sub>

13		가		HDPE		02	
CO2	0	19	02	11.1%	CO2	30µm	CPP
6.0%	5	12	02	11.6%	CO2	5.5%	
0.3 mm	3						0
5	4		가				02
CO2	0	19	02	16.6%	CO2		
6.2%	5	12	02	16.2%	CO2	6.0%	
가	P+ PP			0	CPP		
					8		
					CO2		가

Table 2-6. Gas compositions inside packages of 200g fresh jujubes stored at 0

Package1)	Storage duration (week)							
	4		8		13.5		19	
	O2	CO2	O2	CO2	O2	CO2	O2	CO2
Control 2)	19.3	0.0	20.2	0.0	19.5	0.4	20.5	0.8
CPP (30)	0.2	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
LDPE (60)	10.5	9.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
LDPE (30)	12.3	1.6	7.5	3.2	-	-	-	-
HDPE (10)	18	0.9	17.5	1.6	11.7	3.5	11.1	6.0
P+ PP (OTR 600)	16.0	3.5	17.7	3.5	16.8	3.5	16.7	5.9
P+ PP (OTR 3000)	18.6	1.0	19.9	0.9	19.1	2.0	18.5	4.1
Perforative CPP3)	18.3	0.98	19.4	1.3	17.1	3.6	16.6	6.2

1)For abbreviation of film name, refer to Table 2-5. Numbers in parenthesis are film thickness in µm. All the packages except those of 30 µm CPP and 60 µm LDPE were for 2nd year experiment. 2)Control package was 60 µm LDPE with 4

perforations of 6 mm diameter. 3)Perforative CPP package had 3 pinholes of 0.3 mm diameter.

Table 2-7. Gas compositions inside packages of 200g fresh jujubes stored at

5

Package1)	Storage duration (week)									
	3.5		6		7		8		12	
	O <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	O <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	O <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	O <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	O <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>
Control2)	20.0	0.3	-	-	20.8	0.8	-	-	20.4	1.2
CPP (30)	0.4	19.0	0.4	15.8	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	-
LDPE (60)	0.4	9.6	2.1	2.7	-	-	11.6	1.3	-	-
HDPE (10)	16.9	1.4	-	-	12.6	3.1	-	-	11.6	5.5
Perforative CPP3)	18.6	1.6	-	-	18.0	4.3	-	-	16.2	6.0

1)For abbreviation of film name, refer to Table 2-5. Numbers in parenthesis are film thickness in  $\mu\text{m}$ . All the packages except those of 30  $\mu\text{m}$  CPP and 60  $\mu\text{m}$  LDPE were for 2nd year experiment. 2)Control package was 60  $\mu\text{m}$  LDPE with 4 perforations of 6 mm diameter. 3)Perforative CPP package had 3 pinholes of 0.3 mm diameter.

5 O<sub>2</sub> 12.3%, CO<sub>2</sub> 8.7% 가  
 가 (10),  
 가  
 가 1 5% O<sub>2</sub> 5 10% CO<sub>2</sub>  
 ,  
 (18), 0 5 가 30  $\mu\text{m}$   
 m LDPE  
 가 . 30  $\mu\text{m}$   
 LDPE 가

CO2 가  
 CO2  
 CO2  
 가

5.

0 5  
 200g 0 5  
 Fig. 2-2 Fig. 2-3  
 CPP P+ PP 가

6 mm  
 가  
 30 μm LDPE 10 μm HDPE  
 가 가  
 HDPE , 0 8 CPP P+ PP  
 (Table 1),

0  
 LDPE HDPE  
 가,  
 13 HDPE LDPE 3 6% CO2 가  
 CPP

P+ PP 가  
 (OTR) 3000 grade 가 OTR 600 grade  
 가 .  
 ,  
 .  
 ,  
 (19, 20).  
 20 Kader (8) 0.1  
 0.2  $\mu\text{L/kg hr}$  , Abbas Saggari(4) 100 1000  $\mu\text{L/kg hr}$   
 가 .  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 P+ PP 가 가 .  
 30 130  $\mu\text{m}$   
 가 (21) 가 가 .  
 CPP 0.3 mm  
 가 가 , Fig. 2-2  
 P+ PP  
 (pinhole)  
 가 (22, 23),  
 가 5 CPP HDPE  
 가 (Fig. 2-3).  
 Table 2-6 Table 2-7 0 19 , 5 12  
 25 dBx 28dBx 가 1.0% 0.7%  
 , ascorbic acid 388 mg/100g 200 mg/100g  
 ( ).



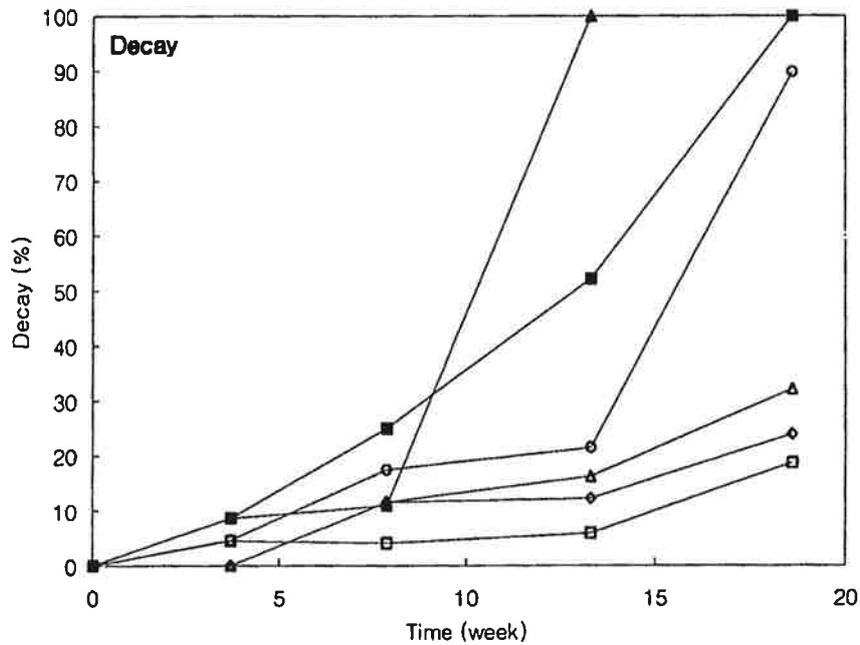
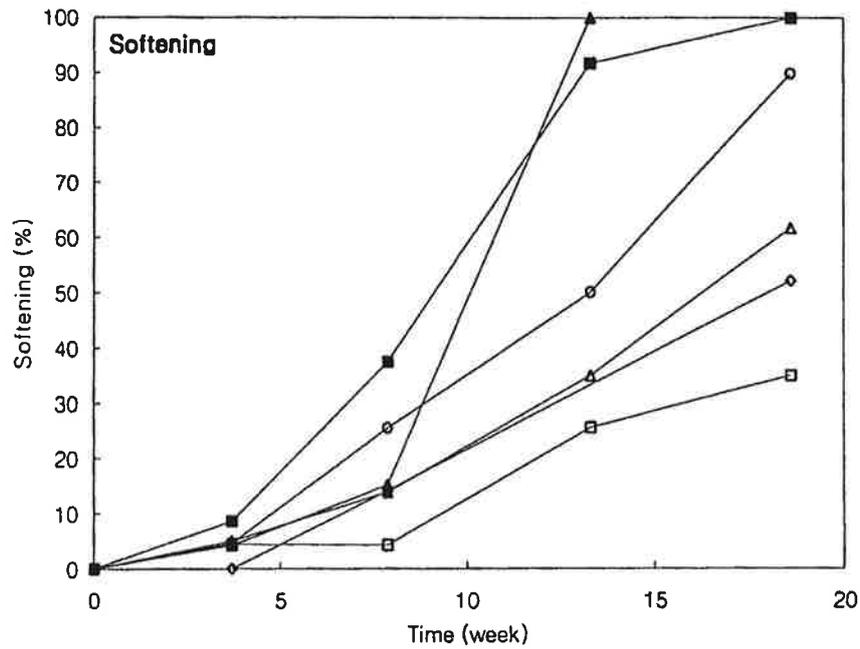


Fig. 2-2. Softening and decay of fresh jujubes packaged in different gas permeability films and stored at 0°C. ○: control (perforated air pack); ▲: LDPE; ■: HDPE; ◇: P+ PP (OTR 600); □: P+ PP (OTR 3000); △: perforative CPP.

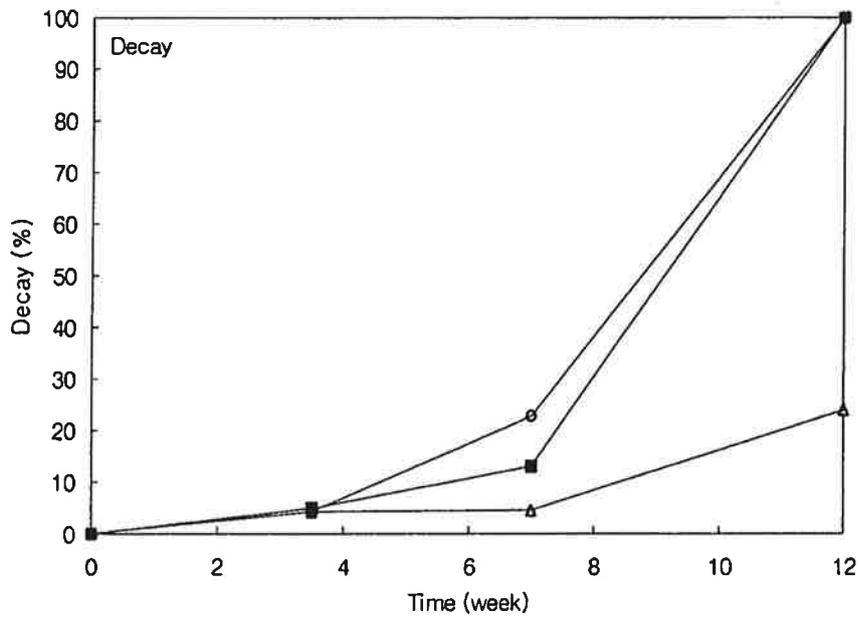
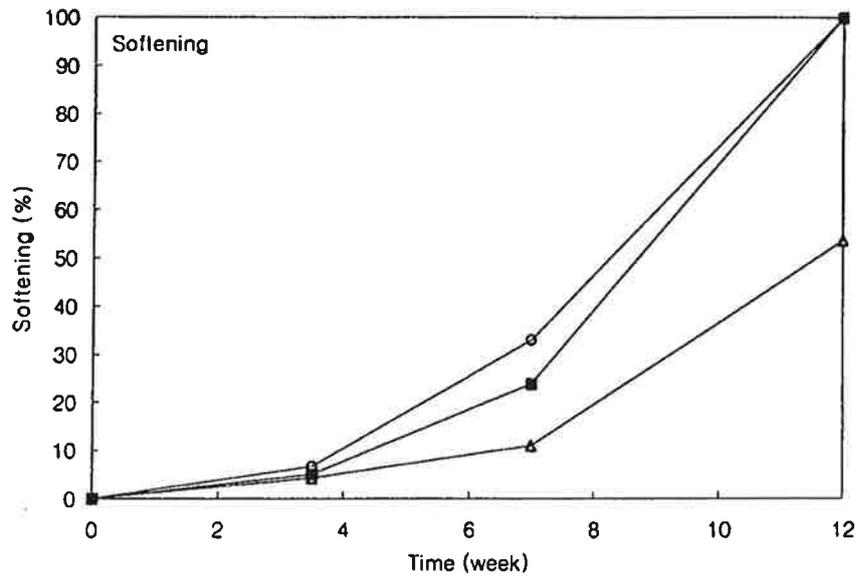


Fig. 2-3. Softening and decay of fresh jujubes packaged in different gas permeability films and stored at 5°C. ○: control (perforated air pack); ■: HDPE; △: perforative CPP.

Fig. 2-3. Softening and decay of fresh jujubes packaged in different gas permeability films and stored at 5 . : control (perforated air pack); : HDPE; : perforative CPP.

20% 가 0 10 , 5 7  
 (Fig. 2-2, Fig. 2-3).  
 0 7 (40 ), 5 3 (20 ) .  
 가  
 가 가 .

6.

(2-3) (2-4) , Lee Renault(23)  
 Table 2-8  
 . 5 , PVC wrap PD 900  
 가  
 stretch wrap . PVC  
 가 PD 900 02  
 . 8 CPP PVC wrap  
 5 02 CO2  
 가  
 가 . 가  
 02 CO2 .  
 Table 2-9 0 8  
 , Fig. 2-2 가 가 CPP  
 . PVC wrap  
 가 .

가  
 8 가  
 가  
 가  
 8  
 ascorbic acid CPP 가  
 , 30 μm LDPE polyolefin PD 961  
 (18),

Table 2-8. Comparison between estimated and experimental atmosphere inside the jujube packages at 0

Package)	Ethylene absorber	Estimated package atmosphere(%)		Storage duration (week)			
				5		8	
		O <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	O <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	O <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>
Control 2)	No	21.0	0.0	21.0	0.0	21.0	0.0
LDPE (30)	No	5.1	2.1	5.8	3.5	12.0	2.1
	Yes			7.0	3.1	10.2	2.1
Perforative CPP3) (30)	No	19.3	1.3	19.1	1.5	19.4	1.4
PVC (13.7)	No	6.6	1.4	16.1	1.1	16.6	1.2
	Yes			17.7	0.7	19.5	0.5
PD-900 (50)	No	-14.2	4.1	2.6	7.0	11.0	3.5
	Yes			7.9	7.3	7.7	3.7
PD-961 (30)	No	6.5	2.5	9.3	2.4	13.8	1.5
	Yes			7.4	2.9	16.0	1.2

1)For abbreviation of film name, refer to Table 2-5. Numbers in parenthesis are film thickness in  $\mu\text{m}$ . All the packages were for 3rd year experiment.  
 2)Control package was 60  $\mu\text{m}$  LDPE with 4 perforations of 6 mm diameter.  
 3)Perforative CPP package had 2 pinholes of 0.3 mm diameter.

Table 2-9. Quality changes of jujubes in different packages at 0

Package <sup>1)</sup>	Ethylene absorber	Storage duration (week)					
		5			8		
		Weight loss (%)	Softening (%)	Ascorbic acid <sup>4)</sup> (ng/100g)	Weight loss (%)	Softening (%)	Ascorbic acid <sup>4)</sup> (ng/100g)
Control <sup>2)</sup>	No	1.6	0	311	2.9	11.7	310.
LDPE (30)	No	0.2	0	340	0.4	13.1	267
	Yes	0.2	0	353	0.3	19.9	287
Perforative CPP <sup>3)</sup> (30)	No	0.1	0	354	0.3	3.9	331
PVC (13.7)	No	12.1	Shrivelled	301	14.0	Shrivelled	312
	Yes	9.1	Shrivelled	319	11.3	Shrivelled	333
PD-900 (50)	No	0.1	0	317	0.3	37.4	175.
	Yes	0.2	0	322	0.4	46.0	246
PD-961 (30)	No	0.2	0	323	0.4	25.9	266
	Yes	0.2	0	347	0.3	11.9	298

1)For abbreviation of film name, refer to Table 2-5. Numbers in parenthesis are film thickness in  $\mu\text{m}$ . All the packages were for 3rd year experiment.  
 2)Control package was 60  $\mu\text{m}$  LDPE with 4 perforations of 6 mm diameter.  
 3)Perforative CPP package had 2 pinholes of 0.3 mm diameter. 4)Ascorbic acid content of initial sample was 355 ng/100g.

7.

Table 2-8

0 5 ,

가 10 10  
 Table 2-10 . CPP  
 가 ascorbic acid  
 가 .  
 ethanol , 0  
 가 .  
 가 .

Table 2-10. Quality changes of the packaged jujubes which taken out after the storage of 5 weeks at 0 and then stored at 10 for 10 more days

Package <sup>1)</sup>	Ethylene absorber	Package atmosphere (%)		Quality			
		O <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	Softening (%)	Decay (%)	Ascorbic acid (ng/100g)	Ethanol (mg/L)
Control <sup>2)</sup>	No	21.0	0.0	50.0	8.8	287	ND
LDPE (30)	No	1.3	5.0	23.6	3.7	269	0.15
	Yes	3.8	5.5	18.0	0.0	287	0.01
Perforative CPP <sup>3)</sup> (30)	No	14.8	6.0	10.6	0.0	307	ND <sup>4)</sup>
PVC (13.7)	No	13.6	2.0	Shrivelled	0.0	344	ND
	Yes	17.0	1.5	Shrivelled	0.0	341	ND
PD-900 (50)	No	0.6	10.4	32.2	0.0	259	0.18
	Yes	0.4	9.4	32.0	0.0	268	0.18
PD-961 (30)	No	1.5	5.4	20.8	0.0	304	0.03
	Yes	1.2	4.9	7.9	0.0	324	0.03

<sup>1)</sup>For abbreviation of film name, refer to Table 2-5. Numbers in parenthesis are film thickness in  $\mu\text{m}$ . All the packages were for 3rd year experiment.  
<sup>2)</sup>Control package was 60  $\mu\text{m}$  LDPE with 4 perforations of 6 mm diameter.

3Perforative CPP package had 2 pinholes of 0.3 mm diameter. 4Not detected.

4

ascorbic acid  
, ,  
.  
non-climacteric . 가  
, 가 ascorbic acid  
가 가  
가  
가 가 ,  
ascorbic acid . -2 , 0 , 5 , 10 , 20  
-2 가 , 5  
가 , 0 가 .  
가 가 200 g , 0  
5 , 가  
30 μm CPP 60 μm LDPE 가 가  
10%, 20%  
가 0 10 , 5 7  
.  
10  
.  
가

1. , : . , , p. 57(1995)
2. : 가 , , 6(1), 32(1993)
3. , , , : . ( ), 5, 1(1993)
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10. , , : polyethylene film . , 9(1), 55(1990)
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  23. Lee, D.S. and Renault, P.: Use of pinhole as a tool to attain optimal modified atmosphere in fresh produce package. *Accepted for publication by Packaging Technol. Sci.*, (1997)



가 가 가 .

.  
,

(3),

가

.

.

.

,

(5).

,

.

(6).

,

.

2

1.

가

.

가

,

(carrier, support)

(maltose) ( ) 55%  
 , dextrin gum arabic Fluka (Switzerland)  
 Sigma ( )  
 ( ) rotary vacuum evaporator 60%  
 가 pectinase  
 cellulase Fluka Sigma .

2.

6 가 100 90 가  
 230 mesh .  
 100 가  
 26. Bx 가 .  
 ,  
 (7), 가  
 26. Bx  
 . ( 45 60. Bx)  
 가 30. Bx가 , (Mini-Spray Dryer  
 B-191, Buchi Labortechnik AG, Switzerland)  
 atomizer nozzle spray air flow 600 l/h, aspirator air flow rate  
 31.5 m<sup>3</sup>/h, feed flow 54 ml/h, inlet temperature 120 .

4% .  
 가 가 1:1  
 Fig. 3-1 . 가  
 가 dextrin 50. Bx, gum arabic 45. Bx,  
 60. Bx 30. Bx  
 가 .  
 가 7 가  
 100 10 가 40 0.25%, 0.5%,  
 1.0%, 1.5% 가 가  
 40 19 , 75 30 가

가 , Fig. 3-1 .

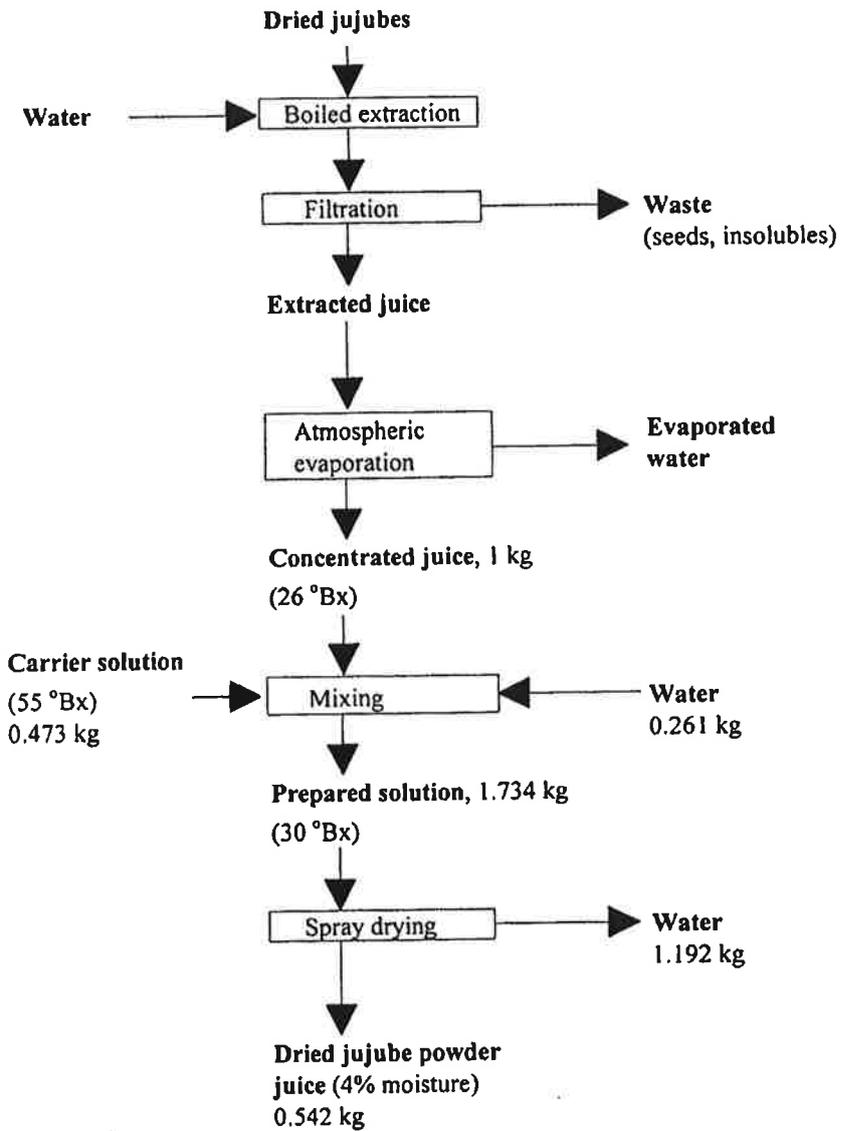


Fig. 3-1. General scheme for processing of spray dried powdered jujube juice(for the case of using maltose as a carrier).

Fig. 3-1. General scheme for processing of spray dried powdered jujube juice(for the case of using maltose as a carrier).

3.

가 가 ,  
 (8). 5 g 30 ml 가  
 14. Bx  
 7  
 5  
 Turkey HSD (honestly significant difference)  
 5% (9).  
 (Model JC801, Color Techno System  
 Corporation, ) (X: 94.25, Y:  
 96.06, Z: 114.26) 3.5 cm 1.5 cm cell  
 Hunter L, a, b .

Table 3-1. Regression equation for predicting water activity of saturated salt solutions

Saturated salt solution	Regression equation*
LiCl	$\ln A_w = 500.95/T - 3.85$
K(CHCOO)	$\ln A_w = 861.39/T - 4.33$
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	$\ln A_w = 303.35/T - 2.13$
K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	$\ln A_w = 145.0/T - 1.3$
NaBr	$\ln A_w = 418.65/T - 1.954$
NaNO <sub>2</sub>	$\ln A_w = 435.96/T - 1.88$
NaCl	$\ln A_w = 228.92/T - 1.04$
KCl	$\ln A_w = 367.58/T - 1.39$

\*A<sub>w</sub> is water activity and T is in Kelvin

4.

20 , 30 , 40 ( )가 10 90%

48

가 . 105

(10-13) Table 3-1

5.

370g Table 3-2 .

(23 x 16 x 3.5 cm : 0.7 mm) ,

30 x 23 cm polyolefin film Cryovac D-955 (W R.

Grace & Co. , Duncan, SC, ) , 110 30

20 $\mu$ m/

20 $\mu$ m (OPP/PE) 20 x 23 cm 370g

50 g (B , ( ) , ) .

25 , 85% 133

(Model HB 105S, , ) .

Table 3-2. Packaging conditions of different water permeabilities

Package type	Condition
Control	Carton of paper board thick 0.7 mm, dimension of 23 x 16 x 3.5 cm
Shrink	Cryovac D-955 film was heat shrink packaged on the same carton package as in control package
Shrink+desiccant	50 g silicagel was inserted into the shrink package
OPP/PE	Flexible pouch package of 20 x 23 cm in dimension
OPP/PE+desiccant	50 g silicagel was inserted into OPP/PE package

6.

PET/Al/PE ( , ) 360g  
 Lovero Impulse Sealer(Model HJ 300, )  
 , 360g Leepak Ultravac  
 ( , ) gas timer 10  
 . CO2 N2 CO2 N2  
 . 가 gas chromatograph(Model 163, Hitachi, Japan)  
 .  
 O2 Zero(( ) , 500cc /pack, 5g) 1  
 가 가 . 25  
 182 가 .

7.

25 ,  
 85% 12 40 가 가 , dW/dt

Fick (3-1) ,  
(WTR) (14, 15).

$$WTR = \frac{(dW/dt)}{A (P_{out} - P_{in})} \quad (3-1)$$

, WTR : (g/m<sup>2</sup> day Pa)  
dW/dt : 가 (g/day)  
A : (g/m<sup>2</sup>)  
P<sub>out</sub> : (0.85 x 3169 Pa)  
P<sub>in</sub> : (0 Pa)

85% KCl  
(13, 16).

8.

가 ascorbic acid  
, , , . , 105  
, Novasina (Mdel  
Humidat-IC, Novasina AG, )  
ascorbic acid 5g  
5% metaphosphoric acid HPLC (Spectra physics 8800 ternary pump)  
. column Nova-Pak C18 (3.9x300mm) 4 μm fused  
dimethyloctadecylsilyl bonded amorphous silica 30 ,  
2% potassium phosphate monobasic (pH 2.7, H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>) . Spectra 200  
UV-detector 245nm column ascorbic  
acid . (6) 5g 50%  
ethanol 50ml 가 24 , blender

(No. 6 ) 420nm  
 . ascorbi c aci d  
 ,  
 5g 10 mL , 90mL  
 가 0.1 NaOH .  
 . Novasi na (Mdel  
 Humi dat-IC, Novasi a AG, ) 10  
 (Mdel JC801, Color Techno System corporation, )  
 . (X: 94.25, Y: 96.06, Z:  
 114.26) , Hunter L, a, b .

### 3

1. 가  
 가. 가  
 가 가  
 (carrier) 가 .  
 (mal tose)  
 가 0.7, 1.0, 1.5  
 Table 3-3 .  
 가 0.7  
 가 . 1.0  
 . 1.5 가

가 가 (17). 가 가 가 . Table 3-3 가 1:1 가 . 가 .

Table 3-3. Effect of the amount of added carrier material (maltose) on spray drying behavior of jujube juice

Ratio of carrier material to jujube juice extract (dry weight basis)	Drying behavior and appearance of dried powder
0.7	Did not give dry powder; produced sticky texture and caramelized flavor for the product.
1.0	Gave dry powder; jujube flavor could be felt from the powder
1.5	Gave dry powder; jujube flavor could be detected very little

가 가 , dextrin, gum arabic, 가가(18) Table 3-4 . 가 L 가 b

가 , dextrin , gum arabic  
 dextrin, gum arabic 가  
 가 Table 3-5  
 gum arabic , ,  
 (18). gum arabic  
 가

Table 3-4. Effect of the carrier material on sensory quality of jujube juice prepared from powdered product\*

Carrier	Sensory score**			Surface color		
	Odor	Color	Taste	L	a	b
Extrated juice (14, Bx)	3.57a	3.43a	4.14a	20.33	-3.57	11.98
Maltose	2.43ab	3.43a	3.29ab	17.57	-3.04	11.06
Dextrin	2.86ab	3.57a	2.71bc	18.52	-2.30	11.85
Condensed milk	1.86bc	1.29b	2.71bc	73.63	-3.11	21.95
Gum arabic	3.57a	3.14a	2.71bc	19.75	-1.84	11.86

\*Juice was prepared by dissolving 5 g powder in 30 ml water to give 14. Bx solution. \*\*Hedonic scaling was used: 5, very good; 1, very bad. Values with different letters in the same column mean significant difference at 5% level of significance.

Table 3-5. Effect of combined use of carrier materials on the sensory quality of jujube juice prepared from the spray dried powder

Carrier materials	Sensory score*			Surface color		
	Odor	Color	Taste	L	a	b
Maltose + Dextrin	2.14b	3.57a	2.86ab	18.35	-2.37	6.91
Maltose + Gum arabic	4.14a	4.00a	3.86a	17.10	-2.30	7.05
Dextrin + Gum arabic	3.29a	3.57a	2.29bc	15.19	-2.45	8.11

\*For the preparation and sensory test procedure, refer to Table 3-4.

가

가

pectinase, cellulase, hemicellulase 가

(19). pectinase cellulase

가

Fig. 3-2 가

가 0.5%

pectinase 가 cellulase ,

0.5%

11 25%

다. 추출시 효소처리가 수율과 품질에 미치는 영향

과일 및 채소류 음료의 제조시 수율향상을 위하여 효소처리가 많이 사용되며 이에 사용되는 효소로는 pectinase, cellulase, hemicellulase 등의 효소가 있다(19). 본연구에서는 pectinase와 cellulase를 대추음료의 추출공정에 사용할 때 얻어지는 수율향상의 효과를 실험하고 이가 분무건조제품의 관능적인 품질특성에 미치는 영향을 살펴 보았다. Fig. 3-2에서 보듯이 효소처리가 추출액의 추출수율을 증가시키고 필요한 처리농도는 일반적으로 농도 0.5% 정도면 충분한 것으로 판단된다. 수율향상의 효과면에서는 pectinase처리가 cellulase처리에 비해서 우수하며, 두 효소의 병용처리에 의해서 더욱 높은 수율을 얻을 수 있었다. 효소농도 0.5%의 처리를 기준으로 했을 때 대조구에 비해 추출수율은 11~25% 향상되고 있었다.

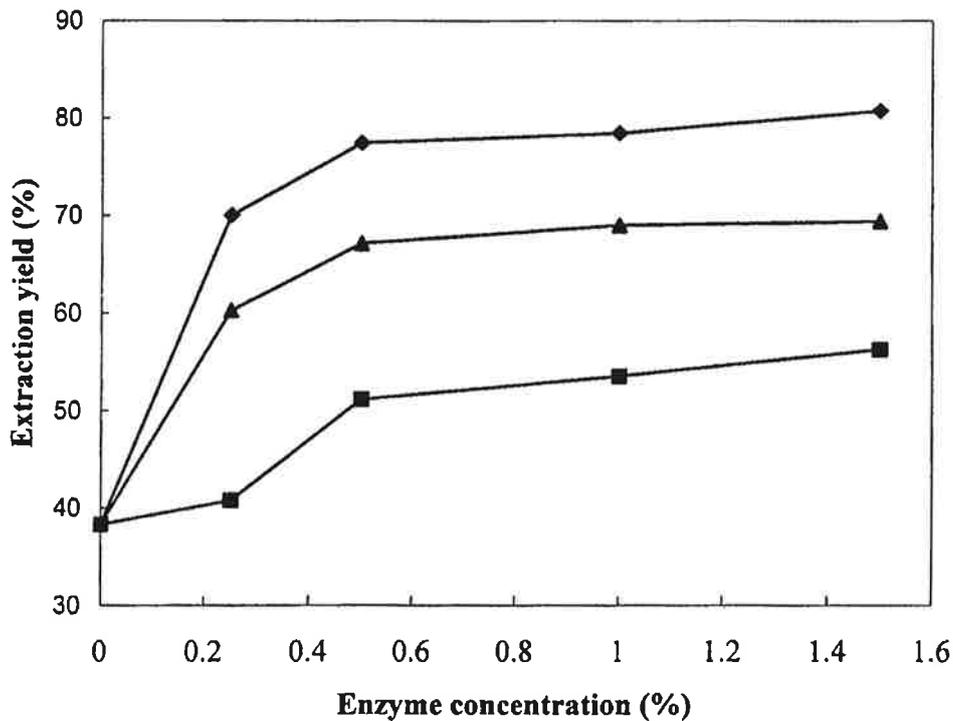


Fig. 3-2. Effect of enzyme treatment on extraction yield of jujube soluble solid Concentration means that of each individual enzyme. ▲, pectinase; ■, cellulase ◆, pectinase+cellulase.

Fig. 3-2. Effect of enzyme treatment on extraction yield of jujube soluble solid. Concentration means that of each individual enzyme. , pectinase; , cellulase; , pectinase+cellulase.

가

Table 3-6

. .

a 가 .

가 pectinase ,

pectinase 0.5% 가 가

.

Table 3-6. Effect of enzyme treatment in extraction process on the sensory quality of jujube juice prepared from the spray dried powder

Treatment*	Sensory score**			Surface color		
	Odor	Color	Taste	L	a	b
Control	4.00a	3.86a	4.14a	16.56	-3.37	9.25
Pectinase	3.43a	3.29a	3.14b	20.59	-1.46	9.35
Cellulase	3.00ab	2.43ab	2.71bc	18.48	-1.75	8.89
Pectinase + Cellulase	2.29bc	2.14bc	1.71cd	18.27	-0.80	8.61

\*All the samples were dried with addition of maltose and gum arabic as carrier material. For enzyme treatment, juices were treated with 0.5 % enzyme solution for 19 hours at 40 . \*\*For sensory score refer to Table 3-4.

가 gum arabic 1:1 가 ,

2.

가.

Fig. 3-3 20, 30, 40

sigmoid

가 ,

(10, 20, 21).

Guggenheim-Anders

on-de Boer model (GAB model)

( (3-2))

fitting

(12, 20), GA

B model

0.1 0.9

(Fig. 3-3).

$$\frac{m}{m_0} = \frac{CkAw}{(1 - kAw)(1 - kAw + CkAw)} \quad (3-2)$$

m (kg /kg ), Aw , C  
 , k , m\_0 (kg  
 /kg ) .

고 있다. 각 등온흡습곡선은 일반적인 sigmoid형의 곡선을 나타내었으며 일정한 수분활성도에서는 온도가 낮을수록 수분함량이 높게 나타나며, 이는 일반적인 건조식품의 특성이다 (10,20,21). 건대추의 등온흡습곡선 데이터를 Guggenheim-Anderson-de Boer model (GAB model) 방정식 (식 (3-2))으로 fitting 한 결과(12,20), GAB model은 수분활성도 0.1~0.9의 전 영역에 대해서 수분함량과 수분활성도의 관계를 잘 표현할 수 있음을 보여주고 있다 (Fig. 3-3).

$$\frac{m}{m_0} = \frac{CkA_w}{(1 - kA_w)(1 - kA_w + CkA_w)} \quad (3-2)$$

여기서  $m$ 은 수분함량 (kg 수분/kg 고형분),  $A_w$ 는 수분활성도,  $C$ 는 단분자층 흡착에 관련된 상수,  $k$ 는 다분자층 흡착에 관련된 상수,  $m_0$ 는 단분자층 수분함량 (kg 수분/kg 고형분)이다.

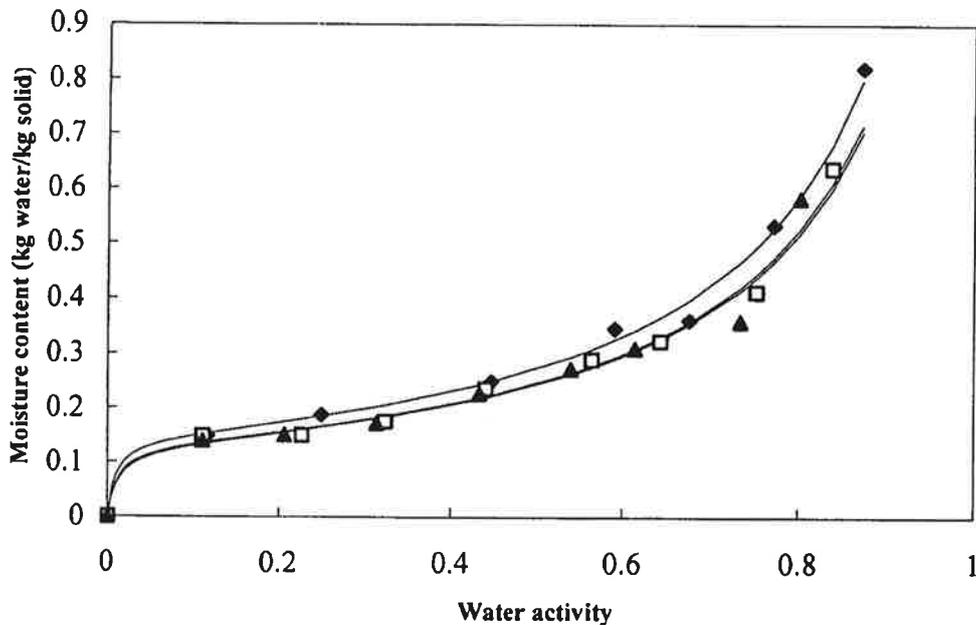


Fig. 3-3. Moisture sorption isotherm of dry jujube. ◆, 20°C; □, 30°C; ▲, 40°C. Solid lines are fitted data from GAB equation with parameters of Table 3-7.

Fig. 3-3. Mixture sorption isotherm of dry jujube. , 20 ; , 30 ; , 40 . Solid lines are fitted data from GAB equation with parameters of Table 3-7.

Table 3-7 GAB parameter .  
 C 가 ,  
 k .  
 m 가 가 Di osady  
 (20) canola meal , Kim (21)  
 k 가 가  
 가 (16).  
 가 .

Table 3-7. GAB parameters of sorption isotherm of dry jujube

Temperature ( )	Parameter		
	C	k	m
20	113.018	0.937	0.146
30	97.578	0.935	0.132
40	86.193	0.933	0.131

		ascorbic acid		Table 3-8	
	ascorbic acid	3.45 mg/100g			
			가		
				ascorbic acid	
	ascorbic acid		가		
가		0.85			
				35	ascorbic acid
		0.42			
ascorbic acid			94		가 3
0	가 0.58			ascorbic acid가	
	141			ascorbic acid가	
		(6)			
ascorbic acid	3	64 % 12	93%가		Table 3
		ascorbic acid			
	(5).	ascorbic acid			
	042				
			가		

Table 3-8. Effect of temperature and water activity on the change in ascorbic acid concentration of dry jujube during storage\*

Temperature ( )	Water activity	Ascorbic acid for each storage time in days (mg/100g)		
		35	94	141
20	0.42	1.78	1.10	0.00
	0.58	2.07	0.20	0.00
	0.73	1.42	0.19	0.00
30	0.42	1.82	0.32	0.00
	0.58	1.44	0.00	0.00
	0.73	1.39	0.30	0.00
40	0.42	1.61	0.04	0.00
	0.58	0.10	0.00	0.00
	0.73	0.28	0.01	0.00

\*Initial ascorbic acid concentration : 3.45 mg/100g dry solid

Table 3-9

Water activity	Temperature (°C)		
	20	30	40
0.42	1.10	0.32	0.04
0.58	0.20	0.00	0.00
0.73	0.19	0.30	0.01

Table 3-9. Effect of temperature and water activity on the browning level of dry jujube during storage\*



Temp. ( )	Water activity	Surface color for each storage time in days											
		35				94				141			
		L	a	b	E	L	a	b	E	L	a	b	E
20	0.42	75.8	-3.5	10.2	2.3	75.5	-4.4	9.9	3.0	75.0	-4.7	8.7	4.0
	0.58	75.9	-3.8	10.1	2.3	76.0	-5.1	10.2	3.1	76.7	-3.8	10.6	1.6
	0.73	78.7	-2.0	12.6	2.2	78.1	-3.8	11.6	1.5	77.9	-3.2	11.7	1.2
30	0.42	74.8	-4.3	9.2	3.8	73.9	-4.9	8.6	5.0	74.6	-5.3	8.0	4.9
	0.58	76.7	-3.9	10.5	1.6	75.6	-4.7	10.1	3.1	76.0	-4.7	9.5	3.0
	0.73	78.1	-3.6	11.4	1.2	76.9	-4.6	10.7	2.1	78.1	-5.4	10.4	2.7
40	0.42	75.3	-4.8	9.1	3.7	74.7	-5.5	8.7	4.7	75.0	-6.2	8.3	4.8
	0.58	76.1	-5.0	9.7	3.1	74.9	-5.6	8.2	4.8	75.0	-7.1	6.9	6.9
	0.73	78.6	-5.7	11.6	3.3	75.0	-5.7	9.1	4.4	72.8	-7.8	4.9	9.2

\*Initial value of surface color : L, 77.9; a, -2.7; b, 10.6

30

0.42

가 ,

가

ascorbic acid

가

3.

가.

Table 3-11

가 가 , polyolefin  
OPP/PE  
370g , + OPP  
/PE OPP/PE+  
가

Table 3-11. Water permeability of packaging conditions applied for the experiment

Package type	Water permeability (g/m <sup>2</sup> day Pa)	Surface area (cm <sup>2</sup> )
Control	1.571 x 10 <sup>-3</sup>	1,009
Shrink	5.572 x10 <sup>-4</sup>	1,009
Shrink+desiccant	5.572 x10 <sup>-4</sup>	1,009
OPP/PE	5.346 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>	920
OPP/PE+desiccant	5.346 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>	920

25

, 가  
가 가 가 (Fig. 3-4; Table 3-11),

56

가 OPP/PE 가가  
(  
26.7%, 0.55 101 28.0% 0.58).  
( + , OPP/PE+ ) 56  
가

가	.			
가		133	31.9%	0.66
가	.			

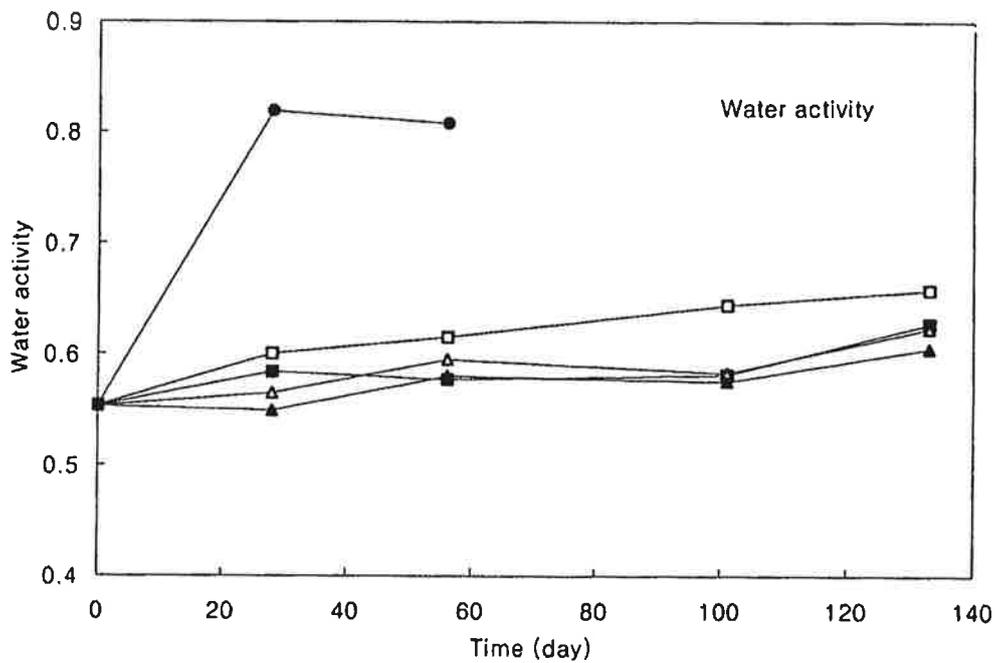
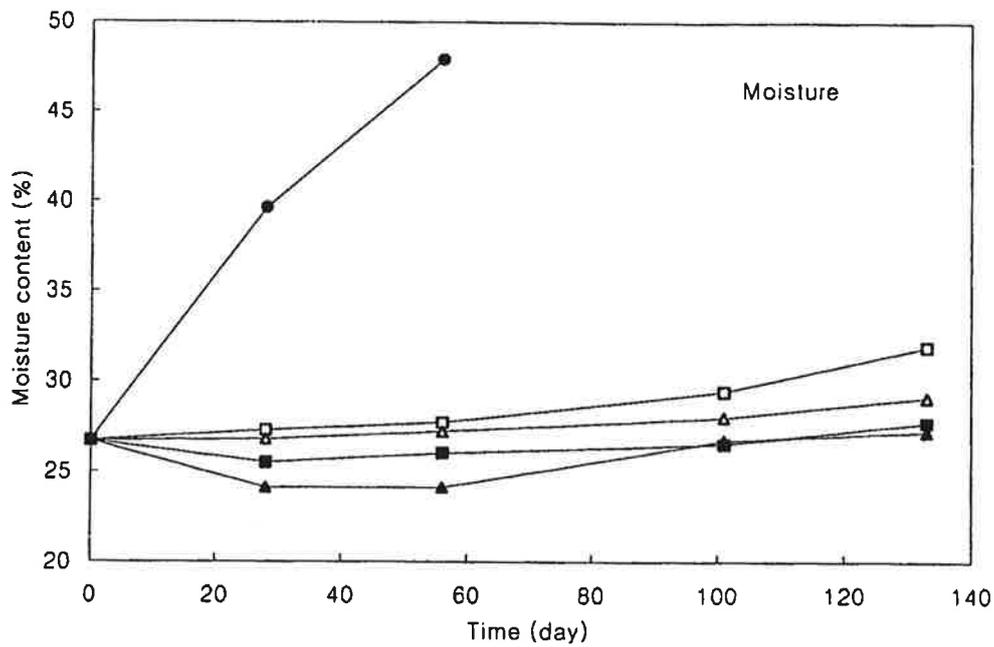


Fig. 3-4. Changes in moisture content and water activity of dry jujube packaged in different water permeability conditions. ● : Control; □ : Shrink; ■ : Shrink+desiccant; △ : OPP/PE; ▲ : OPP/PE+desiccant.

Fig. 3-4. Changes in moisture content and water activity of dry jujube packaged in different water permeability conditions. : Control; : Shrink; : Shrink+desiccant; : OPP/PE; : OPP/PE+desiccant.

Fig. 3-4

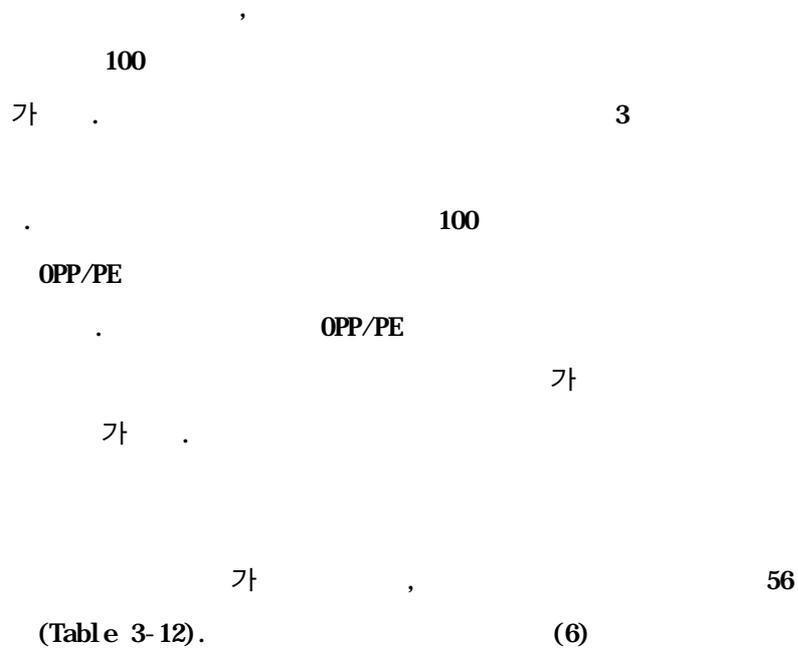


Table 3-12. Change in titratable acidity of packaged dry jujube stored at 25 and relative humidity of 85%

Package type	Acidity for storage time in days (%)				
	0	28	56	101	133
Control	3.1	3.1	-	-	-
Shrink	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.6	5.0
Shrink+desiccant	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.8
OPP/PE	3.1	2.9	3.7	3.9	4.3
OPP/PE+desiccant	3.1	2.9	3.9	4.2	4.0

, + , OPP/PE , OPP/PE+ ascorbic acid  
 acid (Fig. 3-5). OPP/PE ascorbic acid  
 . 가  
 ascorbic acid , OPP/PE  
 56 ascorbic acid .  
 ascorbic acid 가  
 (5) 가가 ascorbic acid  
 가 , 0.55 0.65  
 가 ascorbic acid  
 . 가 가  
 OPP/PE 가 가 ascorbic acid  
 . (6)  
 ascorbic acid 3 64 % 12 93%  
 가

Fig. 3-5가 . , ascorbic

acid

0.42

가

Fig. 3-6

56

OPP/PE+ )

가

가 0.55 0.66

Fig. 3-5. Changes in ascorbic acid content of dry jujube packaged in different water permeability conditions. : Control; : Shrink; : Shrink+desiccant; : OPP/PE; : OPP/PE+desiccant.

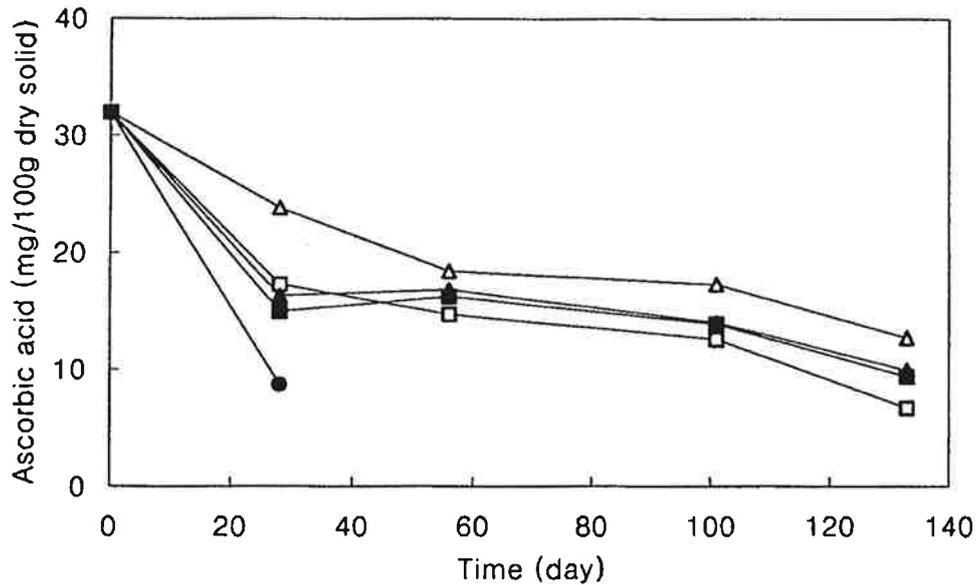


Fig. 3-5. Changes in ascorbic acid content of dry jujube packaged in different water permeability conditions. ● : Control; □: Shrink; ■: Shrink+desiccant; △: OPP/PE; ▲: OPP/PE+desiccant.

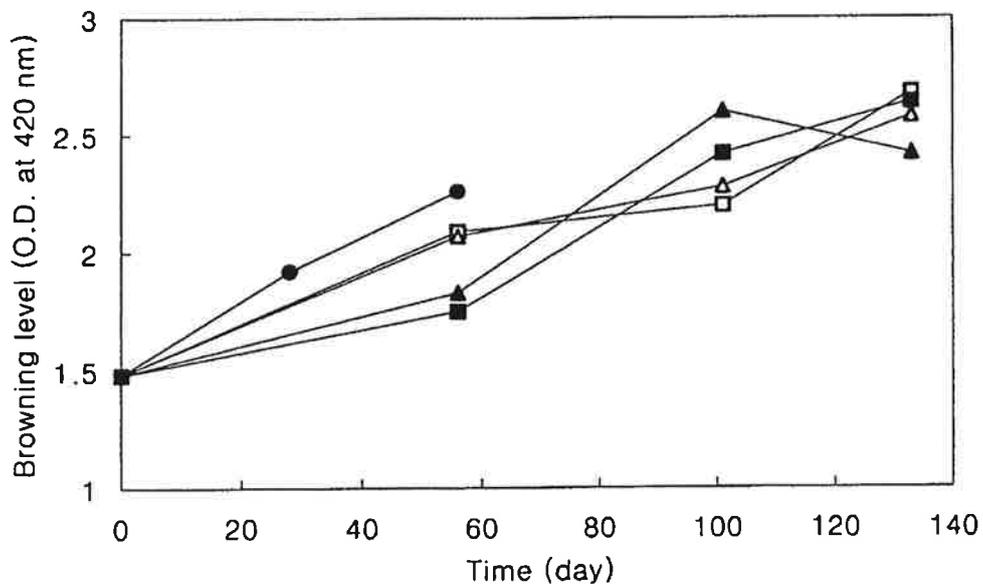


Fig. 3-6. Changes in browning level of dry jujube packaged in different water permeability conditions. ● : Control; □: Shrink; ■: Shrink+desiccant; △: OPP/PE; ▲: OPP/PE+desiccant.

Fig. 3-6. Changes in browning level of dry jujube packaged in different water permeability conditions. : Control; : Shrink; : Shrink+desiccant; : OPP/PE; : OPP/PE+desiccant.

Table 3-13. Change in surface color of packaged dry jujube stored at 25 and relative humidity of 85%

Condition	Initial	Final	ΔE
Control	56	56	
Shrink	56	56	
Shrink+desiccant	56	56	
OPP/PE	56	56	
OPP/PE+desiccant	56	56	

Package type	Hunter value	Surface color for each storage time in days				
		0	28	56	101	133
Control	L	77.04	78.14	75.30	-	-
	a	-3.75	-2.26	-6.16	-	-
	b	11.56	12.42	8.30	-	-
	√E*	0	2.04	4.41	-	-
Shrink	L	77.04	77.35	78.28	77.60	77.93
	a	-3.75	-3.02	-2.57	-4.84	-4.28
	b	11.56	12.05	13.28	13.3	14.60
	√E	0	0.93	2.43	2.13	3.21
Shrink+desiccant	L	77.04	76.99	78.31	76.05	77.57
	a	-3.75	-2.62	-1.97	-5.87	-4.25
	b	11.56	12.14	13.48	11.87	14.32
	√E	0	1.27	2.91	2.28	2.85
OPP/PE	L	77.04	76.87	76.64	78.27	77.19
	a	-3.75	-2.77	-3.02	-4.81	-4.77
	b	11.56	11.88	11.26	14.28	13.41
	√E	0	1.05	0.88	3.17	2.12
OPP/PE+desiccant	L	77.04	77.29	75.43	75.40	77.07
	a	-3.75	-2.78	-4.07	-6.58	-5.41
	b	11.56	12.05	9.77	10.89	13.15
	√E	0	1.12	2.43	3.34	2.30

\*Distance from initial sample color in Hunter color solid, i.e.,  $\sqrt{E} = (\sqrt{L^2 + a^2 + b^2})^{1/2}$

polyolefin

OPP/PE

가

, ascorbic acid , ,

가 . 가

가

4.

가.

26.7% 0.55 가  
ascorbic acid ,  
가 0.55 .

N2 CO2 가 100 %  
, CO2 가  
가 CO2  
CO2 가 가 , CO2  
가 (22).  
42 가 1%  
가  
( ) .

ascorbic acid Fig.  
ascorbic acid 32.0  
ascorbic acid  
3-7 , (6)  
mg/100g ,  
297.4mg %DB ,  
20.0mg%DB 93% .

Ascorbic acid 112 CO2 가  
 , N2 . 02 가  
 ascorbic acid ,  
 . 182  
 ascorbic acid .  
 ascorbic acid 가  
 가 ascorbic acid  
 . 02 가  
 02  
 . 154 CO2 N2 ascorbic acid 가  
 , CO2 . 154 N2  
 ascorbic acid 02 가 ,  
 가  
 ascorbic acid (22).  
 CO2 ascorbic acid 가 CO2  
 . CO2 H2CO3  
 , pH 가  
 (23), ascorbic acid  
 . CO2  
 , Fig. 3-7  
 ascorbic acid 가 .  
 CO2 ascorbic acid  
 가 , 가 가

이 CO<sub>2</sub>에 장기간 노출될 때 일어나는 ascorbic acid 파괴의 촉진현상에 대해서는 보고된 바가 거의 없으며, 그 기작에 대해서는 추가적인 연구가 필요한 것으로 생각된다.

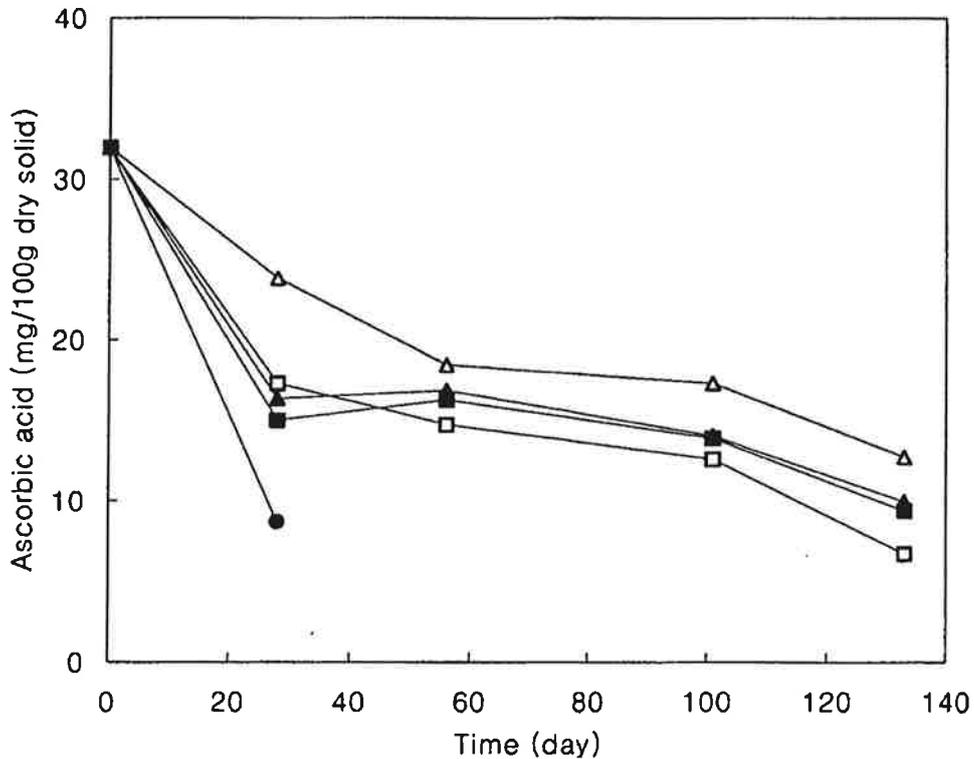


Fig. 3-7. Changes in ascorbic acid content of dry jujube stored at 25°C. ●: Control; □: Vacuum; ▲: CO<sub>2</sub>-modified; ■: N<sub>2</sub>-modified; ◇: O<sub>2</sub> scavenger-added.

건조 대추의 저장 중 갈변도의 변화를 측정한 결과는 Fig. 3-8에 표시한 바와 같다. 420nm에서의 초기 갈변도는 1.48이었음에 비추어 저장기간이 경과함에 따라 갈변도가 지속적으로 증가되는 경향을 보였다. 저장 112일까지는 전반적으로 변형기체 포장이 낮은 갈변도를 나타내었고, 특히 CO<sub>2</sub>치환포장이 현저히 낮은 갈변도를 보였다. 그러나 그 이후 CO<sub>2</sub>치환포장에서는 154일부터 높은 갈변도 증가를 보여주고 있었다. 저장 182일까지의 장기저장시에 CO<sub>2</sub>치환포장을 제외하고는 대조구에 비해서 낮은 갈변도를 나타내고 있어서 포장으로부터 산소의 제거가 갈변억제에 효과적일

수 있음을 제시하고 있었다.

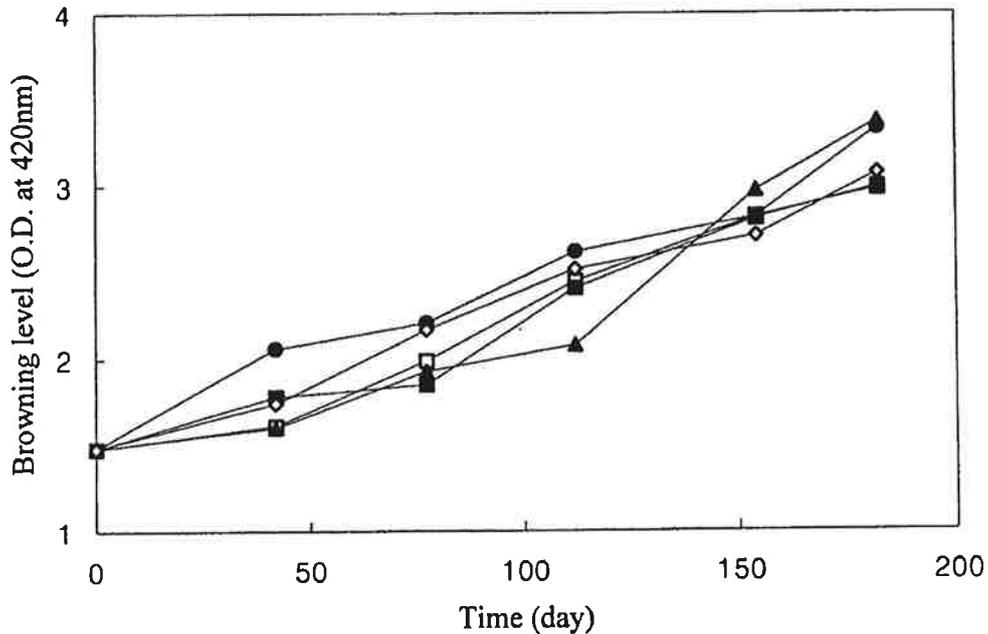


Fig. 3-8. Changes in browning level of dry jujube stored at 25°C. ●: Control; □: Vacuum; ▲: CO<sub>2</sub>-modified; ■: N<sub>2</sub>-modified; ◇: O<sub>2</sub> scavenger-added.

이(6)는 대추를 건조전에 증자처리하여 효소를 불활성화한 경우 화학적 갈변으로 인하여 오히려 저장초기에 높은 갈변을 얻었다고 보고하였으며, ascorbic acid의 파괴가 갈변과 관련될 수 있음을 추론하였다. CO<sub>2</sub>치환포장에서 저장 154일 이후에 높은 갈변도 증가가 ascorbic acid파괴와 동반되어 일어난 것은(Fig. 3-7, Fig. 3-8), ascorbic acid의 산화생성물질이 amino화합물과 결합되어 갈색물질을 생성했다고 추론할 수 있을 것으로 보인다(24). 그리고 산소를 제거한 다른 변형기체포장이 낮은 갈변도를 보인 것도, 낮은 ascorbic acid파괴와 관련된 것으로 해석할 수 있을 것이다. 대추의 갈변은 이(6)가 지적한 바와 같이 주로 비효소적인 Maillard반응에 의하여 이루어지고, 일부 불활성화되지 않은 갈변효소도 관여할 수 있을 것으로 생각되며, 이러한 두 과정 모두에서 산소가 반응물로 관여하고 이산화탄소가 발생하게 되

며, 이 점이 산소를 제거시킨 변형기체포장이 낮은 갈변을 보인 현상에 대한 부분적인 설명이 될 수 있을 것이다(24). 반건조채소의 포장에서는 산소와의 접촉을 차단함에 의하여 갈변이 억제될 수 있음은 이미 알려진 사실이다(25).

건조 대추시료의 포장방법별 총산 함량 변화는 Fig. 3-9에 나타난 바와 같다. 합기포장인 대조구의 총산함량은 시간에 대해 직선적으로 증가한 반면, 변형기체포장은 저장 42일, 혹은 77일까지 아주 빠른 총산의 증가를 보인 후, 감소하다가 다시 증가하는 경향을 보였다. 특히 CO<sub>2</sub>치환포장에서는 저장 44일에서의 총산증가후 급히 감소하였다가 다시 저장 154일이후에 급격히 증가를 나타내었다. 전반적으로 CO<sub>2</sub>치환포장을 제외하고는 모든 변형기체포장이 저장 154일이후에 대조구 포장에 비해서 낮은 총산함량을 보였다. 변형기체하에서의 독특한 총산의 변화에 대해서는 분명한 설명을 얻을 수가 없었으며, 이에 대해서는 추가적인 연구가 필요한 것으로 생각된다. 이(6)는 공기중에서 건조 대추를 저장할 때 구연산 등 대부분의 유기산은 감소하지만 fumaric acid는 증가한다고 보고한 바 있다. 산소를 제거시킨 변형기체포장에서의 유기산의 성분변화는 공기하에서의 경우와 다를 수 있으며, Fig. 3-9의 변화는 유기산의 여러 복합적인 반응의 얻어진 결과로 생각된다. 특히 CO<sub>2</sub>치환포장에서의 급격한 총산함량의 변화는 대추조직내의 용존 CO<sub>2</sub>가 유기산의 동적인 변화에 크게 영향을 주는 것으로 생각되고 이의 해명을 위해서는 보다 구체적인 연구가 요구된다.

건조대추의 표면색도는 저장함에 따라 대체적으로 L값이 약간 감소하고 a값이 -영역에서 감소하고 b값은 증가하였다(Table 3-14). Hunter 색체계에서 초기 색과의 차이를 나타내는 ΔE는 저장시간에 따라서 증가하였고, 전반적으로 포장조건간에 큰 차이를 나타내지는 않았으나, 진공포장이 대체적으로 전체 저장기간 동안 가장 큰 변화를 보여주고 있었다. 그리고 대조구와 N<sub>2</sub>치환포장이 비교적 낮은 ΔE를 보여주고 있었다. 진공포장이 저장중 큰 색차의 변화를 보인 점은 진공으로 인한 밀착에 의한 물리적인 스트레스가 표면색택에 부정적인 영향을 주지 않았나 추측되지만 이에 대한 명백한 설명은 현재로서 얻을 수 없었다.

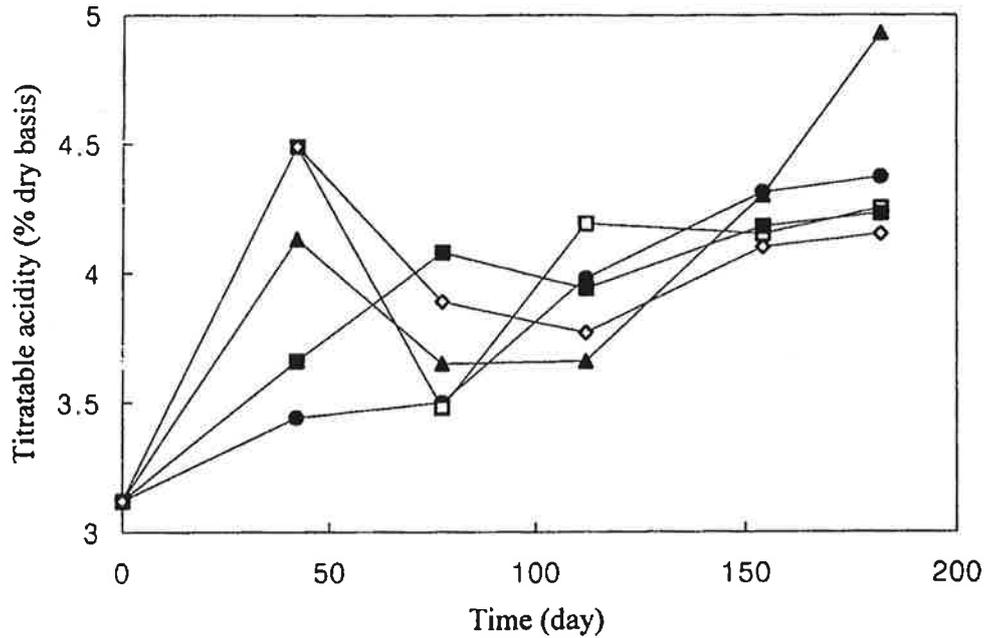


Fig. 3-9. Changes in titratable acidity of dry jujube stored at 25°C. ●: Control; □: Vacuum; ▲: CO<sub>2</sub>-modified; ■: N<sub>2</sub>-modified; ◇: O<sub>2</sub> scavenger-added.

건조 대추의 효과적인 포장 및 저장방법을 모색해 보기 위하여 건조 대추시료를 비투과성인 PET/Al/PE포장재를 이용하여 합기포장, 진공포장, CO<sub>2</sub>치환포장, N<sub>2</sub>치환포장, O<sub>2</sub>흡수제 첨가포장 등으로 나누어 포장하고, 25°C의 항온기에 6개월간 저장하였을 때, 전반적으로 보아 변형기체포장 방식이 건조 대추의 품질 유지에 도움이 되는 것으로 평가되었다. 다만 진공포장은 다른 포장에 비해 저장과 함께 높은 색차를 보였다. CO<sub>2</sub>치환포장은 저장 112일까지는 높은 ascorbic acid 보존, 낮은 갈변을 보여서 다른 포장에 비해서 가장 우수하였으나, 154일 이후에는 ascorbic acid의 높은 파괴와 이와 동반된 높은 갈변을 유발시켰다. 대조구 포장에서는 총산함량이 시간에 대해 직선적으로 증가한 반면, 변형기체포장에서는 저장 전반부에 큰 증가를 보이다가 감소한 후 다시 증가하는 경향을 보였다. 저장 112일까지의 ascorbic acid 잔존량과 갈변도 및 표면색도 등을 고려할 때 CO<sub>2</sub>치환포장과 N<sub>2</sub>치환포장이 가장 우수하였다.

Package type	Hunter value	Surface color for each storage time in days					
		0	42	77	112	154	182
Control	L	77.04	77.90	76.91	76.54	76.57	76.86
	a	-3.75	-3.53	-5.36	-5.08	-5.91	-6.42
	b	11.56	12.73	12.44	12.77	12.78	12.85
	$\sqrt{E}^*$	0	1.47	1.84	1.87	2.52	2.97
Vaccum	L	77.04	75.58	75.91	74.50	76.54	74.82
	a	-3.75	-4.04	-6.34	-6.06	-6.84	-6.81
	b	11.56	10.82	12.00	11.23	13.03	12.12
	$\sqrt{E}$	0	1.66	2.86	3.45	3.46	3.82
CO <sub>2</sub> modified	L	77.04	78.08	78.08	76.33	76.72	76.51
	a	-3.75	-3.73	-4.21	-5.29	-6.03	-5.97
	b	11.56	12.80	13.93	12.47	12.86	11.90
	$\sqrt{E}$	0	1.62	2.63	1.92	2.64	2.66
N <sub>2</sub> modified	L	77.04	78.38	77.29	77.25	77.53	77.35
	a	-3.75	-2.89	-4.31	-4.92	-5.67	-5.61
	b	11.56	13.04	11.50	13.36	13.33	13.83
	$\sqrt{E}$	0	2.17	0.62	2.16	2.66	2.95
O <sub>2</sub> scavenger - added	L	77.04	78.46	78.13	77.42	77.75	77.65
	a	-3.75	-3.62	-4.58	-4.45	-5.66	-5.60
	b	11.56	12.94	14.12	13.71	14.39	14.11
	$\sqrt{E}$	0	1.98	2.90	2.29	3.49	3.21

$$\sqrt{E} = (\sqrt{L^2 + \sqrt{a^2 + \sqrt{b^2}}})^{1/2}$$

4

가

가 가

가 가 가 . 26. Bx  
 30. Bx maltose gum arabic  
 1:1 가  
 . 11  
 25% 가  
 .  
 20 , 30 , 40  
 가 ,  
 가 .  
 GAB model parameter C, k, mo , mo  
 가 가 . ascorbic acid  
 30 0.42  
 .  
 25 , 85% 133  
 , , , ascorbic acid , ,  
 , polyolefin ( )  
 OPP/PE 가  
 ascorbic acid , ,  
 . 가  
 + , OPP/PE+ OPP/PE  
 .  
 , CO2 , N2 , O2 가 25  
 6 ascorbic acid , ,  
 ,  
 가 .

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4

1

가

가

90

가

가

가

가

2 .

1.

가

2.



Gi st-brocades Rapi dase C80, Econase CEPi 5가  
 0. 1, 0. 2, 0. 4, 0. 8% 가 30 12  
 . 5, 000 X g 10

5. 가 가  
 90 가 25 ° Bx, 30 ° Bx  
 . , 25 ° Bx, 30 ° Bx 가  
 가 25 ° Bx  
 35, 40, 45 ° Bx , 30 ° Bx 40, 45, 50 ° Bx

6. 가 가  
 40 가 1%, 2%, 3% 가 10  
 . Protein Technologies International SUPRO  
 500E, SUPRO 590, SUPRO 90 .

7.  
 가 .  
 20g 100 .  
 가  
 , 가 20g 2  
 100 5, 000 X g 10

(4-1)

$$\text{가} = \frac{\text{---}}{\text{---}} \times 100 \quad (4-1)$$

pH digital pH meter(ORION 720A)  
 10g 100ml 가 pH meter pH 8.0 0.1N NaOH  
 . % malic acid (% malic acid = ml NaOH X N  
 NaOH X 0.067meq X 100/ wt of sample).

Krop (1) spectrophotometer  
 535 nm . Pectin McCready (2)  
 galacturonic acid .  
 (Denshouk , TC-1500 MC-88) L, a, b, ,  
 Hunter E .  
 (Cannon-Fenske, No. 100) 25 .  
 Guyer (3) HPLC(Jasco 830-RI) glucose,  
 fructose, sucrose, maltose .

3

1.

Fig. 4-1 가  
 가 가 . 75 90c  
 가 가 95c 가  
 가 가 . ,  
 가 가 , 가가

가  
가

가  
가

.

가

.

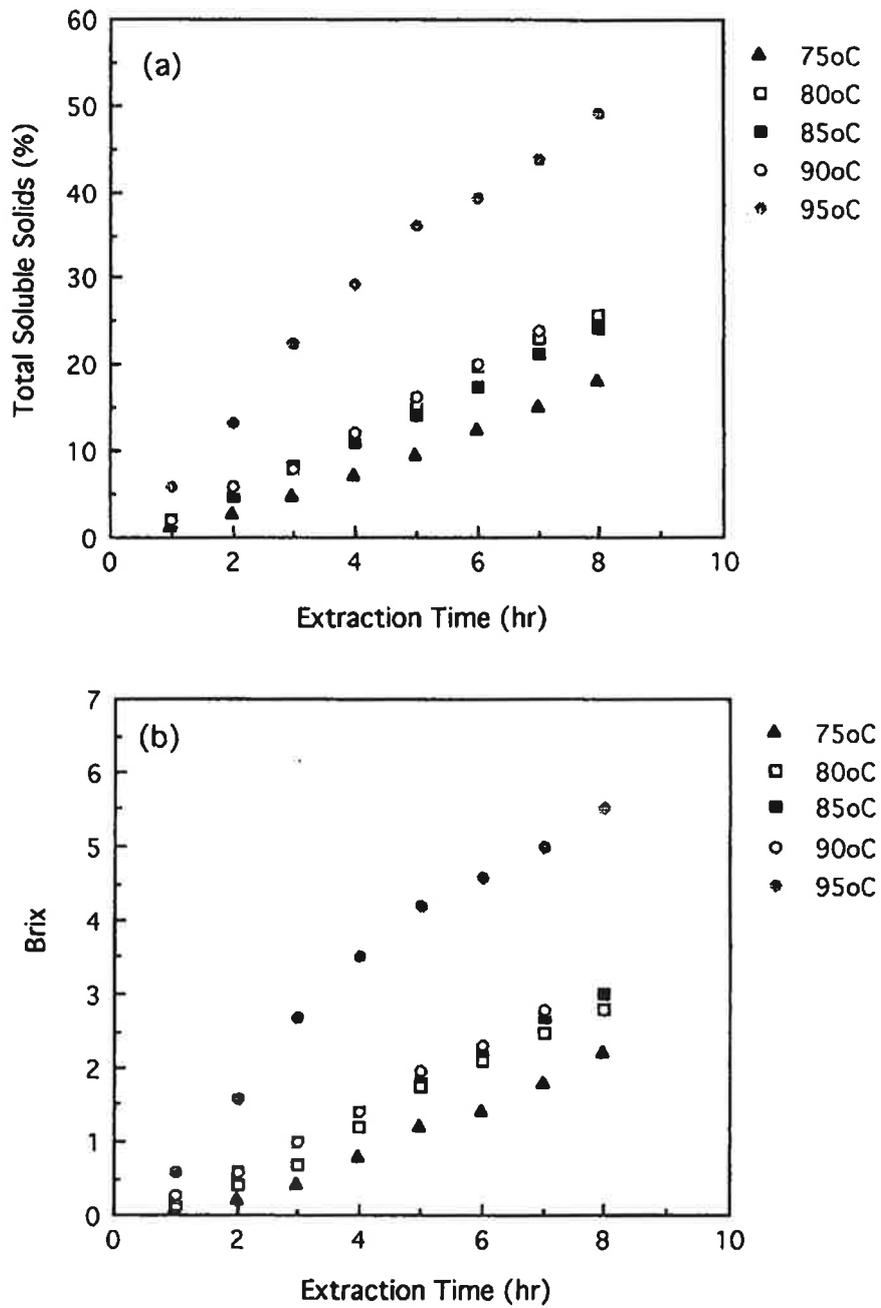


Fig. 4-1 Effect of extraction temperature on (a) total soluble solids (TSS) and (b) Brix as a function of extraction time (t)

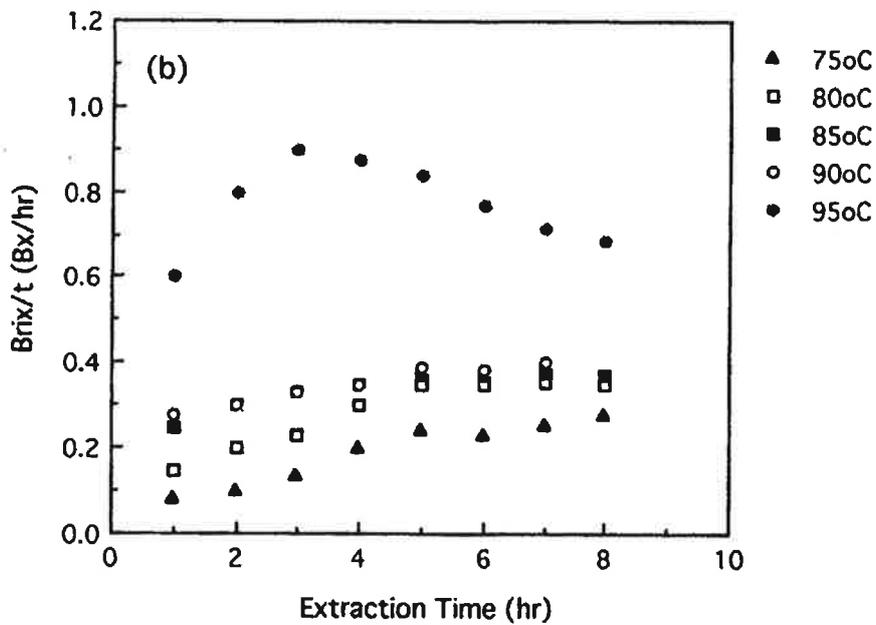
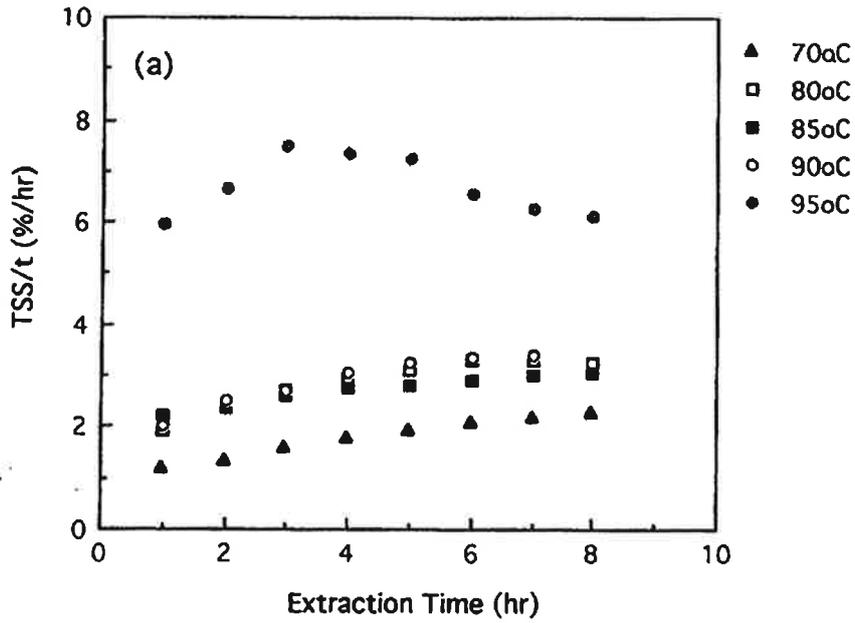


Fig. 4-2 Effect of extraction temperature on (a) TSS/t and (b) Brix/t as a function of extraction time

Fig. 4-2 Effect of extraction temperature on (a) TSS/t and (b) Brix/t as a function of extraction time

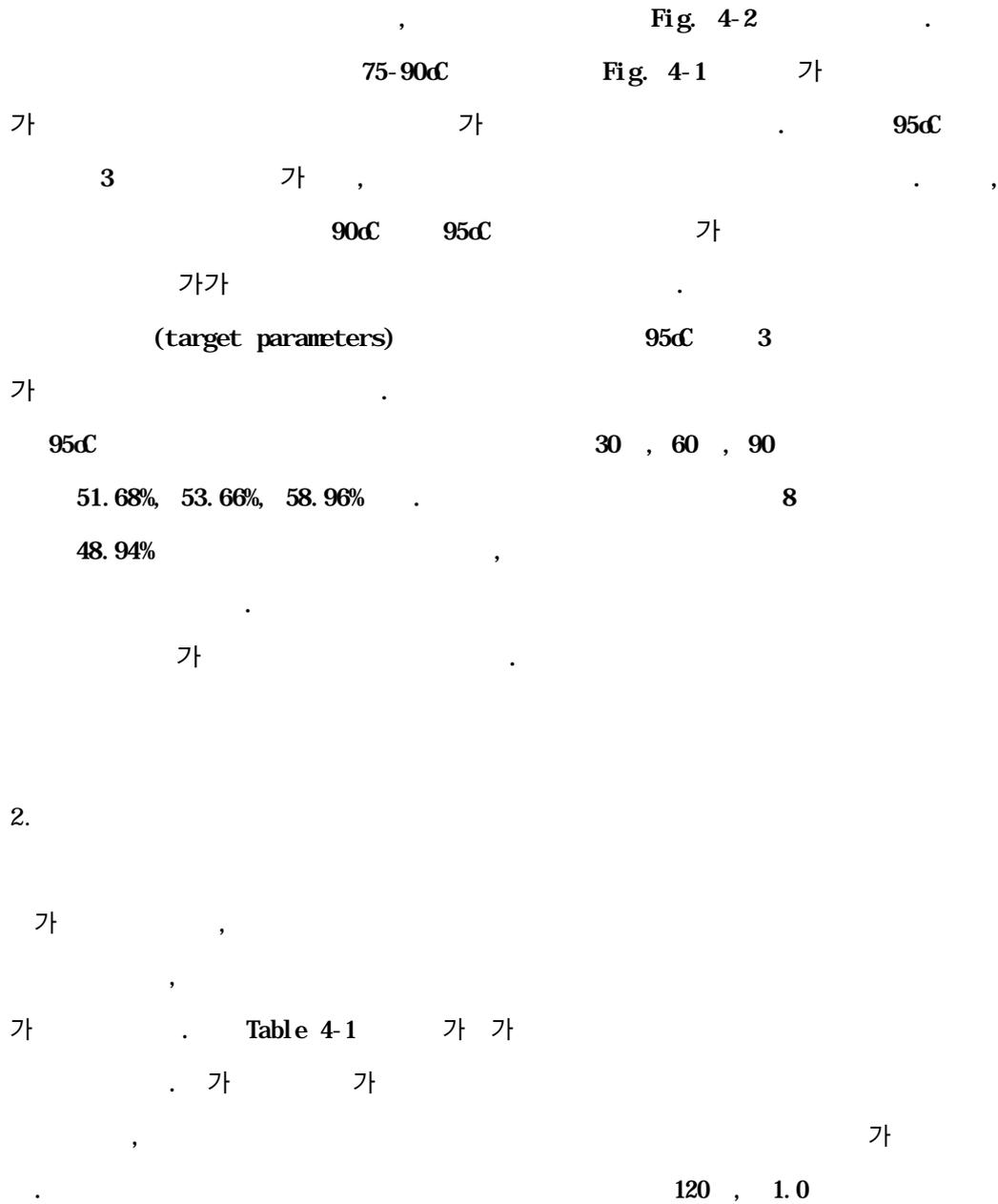


Table 4-1. Solubility of jujube paste for different steamed heating conditions

Temperature ( )	Gauge pressure (atm)	Time (min.)	Solubility(%)
100	0.0	30	42.72
		60	44.56
120	1.0	15	52.11
		30	54.34
		60	58.47
150	3.7	15	56.27
		30	60.84
		60	62.21

3.

가.

가

pectinase cellulase

Table 4-2

52.11%

66.69% 85.39% 가

cellulase가 pectinase

가 가

가

pectinase 152.50%, cellulase 160.43%, pectinase cellulase

163.86% 가

Chang (4)

pectinase

79.48%

84.76% 가

가

pectinase 가

가

pectinase, cellulase

가 cellulase pectinase cellulase  
pectinase .

. pH,

pH, Table 4-3 . pH  
pectinase 가 pH 4.25 가 pectinase 가 가  
가 pectinase 2.50% 가 pH 4.22 . cellulase 가 pH  
가 pectinase+cellulase 가 .  
가 0.11 cellulase 가 pectinase  
pectinase+cellulase 가 100% 가 . pectinase  
가 pectin deesterification

cellulase 가 pectinase

. pectinase cellulase pectin  
가 soluble solid가 가  
pectinase 80%

(5).

Bx/acid pectinase pectinase+cellulase 가  
가가 cellulase Bx 가  
가 . Fellers (6)  
grapefruit Bx/acid 7.0 가  
11.0 가 . Chang (7)  
pectinase 가 Bx/acid 가 가  
. Bx/acid  
Bx/acid  
flavor가 . , Guyer (3) cherry Bx/acid  
가 .

Table 4-2. Effect of enzymatic treatment on yield of jujube juice

	Enzyme concentration (% v/w)	Yield (%)	% Increase
	0.00	52.11	
Pectinase	0.05	66.69	127.98
	0.50	68.82	132.07
	2.50	79.47	152.50
	0.00	52.11	
Cellulase	0.05	71.01	136.27
	0.50	79.94	153.41
	2.50	83.60	160.43
	0.00	52.11	
Pectinase +Cellulase	0.05	72.21	138.57
	0.50	83.49	160.22
	2.50	85.39	163.86
	0.00	52.11	

Table 4-3. Effect of enzymatic treatment on pH, titratable acid,  $\text{dBx}$ , and  $\text{dBx/acid}$  ratio on jujube juice

	Enzyme concentration (% v/w)	pH	Titratable acid (% malic acid)	dBx	dBx/acid
Pectinase	0.00	4.25	0.11	7.2	65.45
	0.05	3.68	0.18	7.4	41.11
	0.50	4.15	0.20	7.8	39.00
	2.50	4.22	0.23	8.8	38.26
Cellulase	0.00	4.25	0.11	7.2	65.45
	0.05	4.26	0.11	7.6	69.09
	0.50	4.66	0.12	8.0	66.67
	2.50	4.63	0.12	9.2	76.67
Pectinase +Cellulase	0.00	4.25	0.11	7.2	65.45
	0.05	3.74	0.16	7.8	48.75
	0.50	4.15	0.20	8.0	40.00
	2.50	4.15	0.23	9.0	39.13

. , Pectin

, Pectin Table 4-4 .

6.1% cellulase 2.5, 3.1,

2.8% cellulase가

, pectin

가 가 . pectinase cellulase

pectin 가 . Brown (9)

52.0% 64.6% .

pectinase 가 4 100% 가

. pectic enzyme

pectin polygalacturonase pectinlyase

가 가 .

pectin 가 가 가

cellulase pectinase 가 . Chang (7)

pectin 54% . pectin

pectin

cellulase 가 pectinase . cellulase

pectin

(hydrodynamic volume) 가 .

. 가 가 b , L  $\nabla E$

(Table 4-5). b L

가 . L

가 . Chang (4)

b hue angle value .

Table 4-4. Effect of enzymatic treatment on transmittance, pectin content and viscosity of jujube juice

	Enzyme concentration (% v/w)	Transmittance (%T)	Pectin (mg/ml)	Viscosity (cp)
Pectinase	0.00	6.1	5.21	1.78
	0.05	52.0	5.83	1.24
	0.50	62.1	4.04	1.20
	2.50	64.6	3.99	1.24
Cellulase	0.00	6.1	5.21	1.78
	0.05	2.5	5.70	1.88
	0.50	3.1	5.01	1.80
	2.50	2.8	4.71	1.65
Pectinase +Cellulase	0.00	6.1	5.21	1.78
	0.05	61.2	5.80	1.27
	0.50	58.1	5.39	1.22
	2.50	65.5	4.66	1.23

Table 4-5. Effect enzymatic treatment on color of juice from jujube

	Enzyme concentration (% v/w)	Color			
		a	b	L	E*
Pectinase	0.00	2.06	12.6	92.4	
	0.05	6.23	21.1	95.3	9.01
	0.50	3.99	2.41	86.6	11.88
	2.50	4.08	6.96	83.9	10.40
Cellulase	0.00	2.06	12.6	92.4	
	0.05	5.05	11.2	91.4	3.45
	0.50	8.22	11.2	89.2	7.08
	2.50	5.31	11.5	88.5	5.19
Pectinase +Cellulase	0.00	2.06	12.6	93.3	
	0.05	6.38	12.4	94.9	4.61
	0.50	3.03	5.16	84.9	11.26
	2.50	5.98	7.17	84.4	11.14

\*  $E = \{ (a-a_1)^2 + (b-b_1)^2 + (c-c_1)^2 \}^{1/2}$

Table 4-6 . glucose, fructose, sucrose 가 maltose pectinase cellulase pectinase+cellulase 1.666, 1.719mg/ml 가 , maltose cellulase 가 . 가 soluble solid가 . Gorsel (10) glucose fructose 가 sucrose . glucose, fructose가 가 , invertase sucrose가 sucrose glucose fructose 가 가 pectinase cellulase glucose, fructose, sucrose가 가 .

Table 4-6. Effect of enzymatic treatment on sugar content (ng/ml) of jujube juice

	Glucose	Fructose	Sucrose	Mal tose
Control	4.348	4.853	2.016	ND*
Pectinase treated juice	5.866	5.262	2.621	ND*
Cellulase treated juice	4.365	4.728	7.329	1.666
Pectinase+Cellulase treated juice	6.291	5.561	3.114	1.719

\*ND : None detected

Norvo Nordisk  
Gist-brocades 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.8% 가  
pH, Table 4-7, 4-8 . pH  
가

Gi st-brocades      Rapidase C80      Econase CEpi  
 가      가      .      3.9      pectin      가  
 Pectinex 100L, Pectinex Ultra SP-L      Rapidase C80  
 가      0.8%      78.4, 71.6, 53.4      가      cellulase  
 Celluclast 1.5L      Econase CEpi      0.8%  
 5.7, 12.3      pectin      .      pectin  
 cellulase      가      .

Table 4-7. Effect of enzymatic treatment on pH, titratable acid and dBx on jujube juice

	Enzyme concentration(%)				
	0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8
<u>pH</u>					
Pectinex 100L	4.17	4.08	4.04	4.01	3.97
Pectinex Ultra	4.17	4.02	3.93	3.99	3.96
Celluclast	4.17	4.30	4.26	4.04	3.97
Rapidase C80	4.17	3.85	3.85	3.96	3.85
Econase CEpi	4.17	3.97	3.97	3.90	3.93
Pectinex 100L + Ultra	4.17	3.99	3.92	3.97	3.93
Rapidase C80+Econase CEP	4.17	3.82	3.71	3.78	3.82
<u>Titratable acid</u>					
Pectinex 100L	0.11	0.11	0.15	0.18	0.23
Pectinex Ultra	0.11	0.12	0.16	0.20	0.23
Celluclast	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13
Rapidase C80	0.11	0.12	0.17	0.21	0.25
Econase CEpi	0.11	0.11	0.15	0.16	0.22
Pectinex 100L + Ultra	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.14
Rapidase C80+Econase CEP	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.22
<u>dBx</u>					
Pectinex 100L	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.2	13.2
Pectinex Ultra	13.0	13.2	13.0	13.0	13.3
Celluclast	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.2
Rapidase C80	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.4
Econase CEpi	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.4
Pectinex 100L + Ultra	13.0	13.1	13.0	13.4	13.4
Rapidase C80+Econase CEP	13.0	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.8



sucrose , 가 glucose fructose  
 Maillard .

Table 4-9. Effect of thermal treatment on physicochemical properties of jujube pastes

	Paste	Heat concentrated to	
		25. Bx	30. Bx
Soluble solids( Bx)	15. 5	25. 0	30. 0
Mi sture content(%)	86. 08	75. 44	70. 20
Total solids(%)	13. 92	24. 56	29. 80
pH	4. 41	4. 34	4. 26
Titratable acidity			
wet basis	0. 26	0. 24	0. 31
dry basis	1. 87	0. 98	1. 04
Pectin(ng/g)			
wet basis	9. 97	15. 42	17. 38
dry basis	71. 58	62. 76	58. 40

Table 4-10. Effect of thermal treatment on content of paste sugars (ng/ml) from jujube

	Paste	Heat concentrated to	
		25. Bx	30. Bx
Glucose			
wet basis	13. 08	28. 76	34. 73
dry basis	93. 94	117. 05	116. 69
Fructose			
wet basis	13. 70	30. 88	37. 76
dry basis	98. 39	125. 70	126. 89
Sucrose			
wet basis	21. 37	33. 08	40. 03
dry basis	153. 42	134. 62	134. 51
Mal tose			
wet basis	ND*	ND*	ND*
dry basis	ND*	ND*	ND*

\*ND : None detected

Table 4-11. Effect of thermal treatment on color of jujube pastes

	Paste	Heat concentrated to	
		25. Bx	30. Bx
L	45.25	43.41	40.03
a	1.36	1.54	1.90
b	6.82	8.20	6.62
E	-	3.70	6.16

가  
 가 30. Bx 가 35, 40,  
 45, 50. Bx Table 4-12 . pH  
 (Table 4-9) 가  
 pectin 가  
 가 가 .  
 가 L ( E) 가  
 가 (Table 4-13).

Table 4-12. Effect of sugar addition on physicochemical properties of jujube pastes

	25. Bx Sugar added to			30. Bx Sugar added to		
	35. Bx	40. Bx	45. Bx	40. Bx	45. Bx	50. Bx
Soluble solids(Bx)	35	40	45	40	45	50
Mixture content(%)	67.87	60.20	55.45	39.52	44.95	49.77
Total solids(%)	32.13	39.80	44.55	39.52	44.95	49.77
pH	4.87	4.83	4.85	4.79	4.84	4.87
Titrateable acidity						
wet basis	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.28	0.27	0.21
dry basis	0.75	0.58	0.49	0.71	0.60	0.42
Pectin(ng/g)						
wet basis	19.18	19.73	21.69	20.94	22.22	22.35
dry basis	59.66	49.53	48.58	52.98	49.32	44.92

Table 4-13. Effect of sugar addition on color of jujube pastes

	25. Bx Sugar added to			30. Bx Sugar added to		
	35. Bx	40. Bx	45. Bx	40. Bx	45. Bx	50. Bx
L	40.59	38.31	37.77	37.17	37.47	35.87
a	2.23	1.02	0.84	1.45	1.24	0.94
b	5.67	4.62	3.72	4.77	3.74	2.79
E	5.99	7.66	8.39	8.80	8.76	10.46

5. 가 가 가

가

가. pH,

가 가 가

pH, Table 4-14 . 가

가 pH 가 . pH 4.90

SUPRO 500E, SUPRO 590, SUPRO 90 가 가 가 3% 5.41, 4.99,

4.82 가 . SUPRO 500E 가 가 , SUPRO 590

SUPRO 90 가 가 .

가 0.08% 0.10 0.12%

가 .

, 17.8 dBx SUPRO 590 SUPRO 90 가 가

가 17.8 18.2 dBx 가 , SUPRO 500E 1, 2, 3% 가

18.0, 18.2, 18.4 dBx 가 .

가 가 가 a, b, L 가 ,

( E) 가 가 (Table 4-15). SUPRO 590 가

가 가 L 43.01 3% 가 53.36

, E 11.17 가 . E SUPRO 500E 가

, 1% 1.89 3, 5% 가 가 5.19, 8.22

. SUPRO 90 1% 가 E가 6.14 가 가

2%, 3% 가 가 .

Table 4-14. Effect of increasing concentration of soy protein on pH, titratable acid and  $\alpha$ x of jujube paste

	Soy protein concentration (% w/w)	pH	Titratable acid (% malic acid)	$\alpha$ x
SUPRO 500E	0	4.90	0.08	17.8
	1	5.14	0.10	18.0
	2	5.28	0.10	18.2
	3	5.41	0.11	18.4
SUPRO 590	0	4.90	0.08	17.8
	1	4.76	0.11	18.0
	2	4.84	0.11	18.0
	3	4.99	0.12	18.2
SUPRO 90	0	4.90	0.08	17.8
	1	4.62	0.11	17.8
	2	4.72	0.12	18.1
	3	4.82	0.13	18.1

Table 4-15. Effect of increasing concentration of soy protein on Hunter color values of jujube paste

	Soy protein concentration (% w/w)	a	b	L	E
SUPRO 500E	0	-2.91	9.79	43.01	-
	1	-2.22	10.83	44.43	1.89
	2	-1.96	12.01	47.60	5.19
	3	-1.75	12.41	50.71	8.22
SUPRO 590	0	-2.91	9.79	43.01	-
	1	-2.83	11.90	46.50	4.08
	2	-2.34	11.47	47.53	4.86
	3	-2.29	13.94	53.36	11.17
SUPRO 90	0	-2.91	9.79	43.01	-
	1	-3.09	13.12	48.16	6.14
	2	-2.59	12.29	49.09	6.58
	3	-2.27	13.42	49.72	7.66

$$E = \{(a-a_0)^2 + (b-b_0)^2 + (c-c_0)^2\}^{1/2}$$

- 가
- 가
- 1) 가 95°C 3
- 2) 120°C 15 가
- 3) 가 pectinase  
cellulase
- pectinase cellulase
- 4) 가  
가가 가 , pH , pectin
- 가
- 5) 가
- 가

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5

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가 가 ,  
가 가 .  
가 가  
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가 , .  
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3

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 가 가  
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가

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가

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2

1.

(*Zizyphus jujuba* MILLER) 1994

1995 가

가

.

가

1996 10

1997 9

.

2.

가

4,000 L

440 kg

가

105

,

가

가

98

가

200 mL

202-2

can

. 가

.

3. 가

120

가

1:1

,

98

가

200 mL

202-2

can

.

4.

0.05 mm, 0.06 mm

(low

density polyethylene, LDPE)

0.01 mm

(linear low density polyethylene, LLDPE)

25 kg, 5 kg

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3 mm

8

.

1

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3

1.

가

가

가

,

가

Table 5-1

.

가

Table 5-1. Quality of dry jujube for processing into juice

Year	Moisture content (%)	Weight per fruit			Soluble solid (dBx)
		Edible part	Nonedible part	Whole	
1994	15	2.06 g (87.3%)	0.30 g (12.7%)	2.36 g (100%)	63
1995	18	1.97 g (85.7%)	0.33 g (14.3%)	2.30 g (100%)	59

1995 가 , , 가 가 , Table 5-2 73.5% 가 57.1% , 가 가 가 .

Table 5-2. Comparison of different grade dry jujubes in economic potential for processing juice

Grade	Weight per fruit (g)	Edible part (%)	Soluble solid (dBx)	Soluble solid ratio (%)	Price ratio (%)
Excellent	3.5	89.1	65.7	100	100
Good	2.3	85.7	59.1	86.5	85.1
Fair	1.4	77.2	55.7	73.5	57.1

88 100 가 1 2 가 (Table 5-3). , 88 ,

가 .  
 ( 4 ) 93  
 4 95 3

Table 5-3. Extraction rate of soluble solid from jujube\*

Temperature ( )	Repeated extraction	Solube solid for extraction time in hour (dBx)								
		0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	5.0
88	1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.5	2.9	3.5	4.3
	2	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4
93	1	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.9	2.5	3.3	4.2	5.0	5.8
	2	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3
100	1	0.4	1.0	1.7	2.5	3.2	3.9	4.7	5.5	6.2
	2	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3

\*Jujube of year 1994

93

1995

가

(Table 5-4).

Table 5-4. Extraction rate of soluble solid from jujube of year 1995

Temperature ( )	Repeated extraction	Solube solid for extraction time in hour (dBx)								
		0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	5.0
93	1	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.8	2.3	3.2	4.0	4.4	4.8
	2	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.4

93

dBx

Table 5-5

1 kg

가 4% 11.8L .  
92.06%

Table 5-5. Soluble solid of extracted jujube juice produce in factory conditions

Repeated extraction	Water used (L)	Extraction time (h)	Soluble solid (dBx)	Remark
1	3,600	4	5	Combined with 1,000L of 3rd extraction juice
2	2,000	4	3	
3	1,000	12	1.5	Heated just after 2nd extraction

\*Dry jujube 440kg at 93

,  
33 58%가  
가  
가  
2. 가  
Table 5-6 가  
가 86% 25% 가 가  
가  
가 25%

(Table 5-7). 가 10% 170  
 mL can , 84.66  
 ( ), 21.25 ( ) 가 가

Table 5-6. Quality of fresh jujube\* for processing into juice

Moisture	Weight fraction (%)			Soluble solid (dBx)
	Edible part	Nonedible part	Whole	
71%	86	14	100	25%

\*Surface redness: 50%

Table 5-7. Comparison between dry and fresh jujubes in economic feasibility for processing juice

Type	Moisture (%)	Soluble solid (%)	Yield in soluble solid (%)	Weight basis yield (%)	Cost of raw material (₩/kg)	Cost of juice product (₩/kg)
Dry	15	63	90	51	3300	4980
Fresh	71	25	98	80	1000	1250

가 가

- 10

, 1

가

가

0.03% C 가 10 kg

100 , 30 가 가

75% , 가

120 1.0 15 가

가 78% .

25. Bx 10, 15, 20% 95

56%가

10%

10.5, 11, 11.5. Bx

60%가 10.5. Bx 가 가

80%

Table 5-8 . pH 4.25,

10.5. Bx .

Table 5-8. Recepte for fresh jujube juice

Ingredient	Fraction (%)
Jujube paste (12.5 . Bx)	20.00
Vit. C	0.05
Citric acid	0.04
Jujube flavor	0.03
Fructose syrup	10.60
Water	69.28

가

.

, : 50% .

: 120 1.0 15 가 .

: 1

, .

: 1 micro miller .

: .

: .

, , ,

가 가 Table 5-9

. 가 가 ,

가 168.62 , 35.93 , 250 , 가 45.45 500

가 . 가

가 가

. 가

가 , 가

, , , 가

가

Table 5-9. Cost analysis of fresh jujube juice.

	Item	Fraction (%)	Weight (g/can)	Unit price (₩/kg)	Cost (₩/can)
Raw material	Fresh jujube	10	21.50	1300	27.95
	Vit. C	0.05	0.11	12000	1.32
	Citric acid	0.04	0.09	1500	0.14
	Jujube flavor	0.03	0.06	22000	1.32
	Fructose	10.60	22.79	356	8.11
	Water	69.28			
	<b>Raw material subtotal</b>				
Package	Can	215ml steel can		78/can	78.00
	Inner box	15 can/box		135/box	9.00
	Outer box	90 can/box		250/box	2.78
<b>Package subtotal</b>					<b>89.78</b>
<b>Processing cost</b>					<b>40.00</b>
<b>Direct production cost</b>					<b>168.62</b>

3.

		25kg	4
		,	,
	( 20%)	( 80%)	,
Table 5-10, 5-11		가	
		(3mm 8 )	0.05 mm LDPE
	0.01 mm LLDPE wrap	,	,



Packaging	Quality attribute	Storage time (day)					
		0	15	30	45	60	75
Perforate dLLDPE (0.05mm)	Weight loss(%)	0.0	1.2	3.0	3.9	4	5.3
	Redness (%)	80	90	96	100	100	100
	Softening(%)	0	0	2	18	29	45
	Decay(%)	0	0	2	9	15	36
Perforate d LLDPE wrap (0.01mm)	Weight loss(%)	0	1.5	5.0	6.6	8.3	10
	Redness (%)	80	90	97	100	100	100
	Softening(%)	0	1	3	22	47	63
	Decay(%)	0	0	2	16	33	56
Control	Weight loss(%)	0	8.3	18	25	30	33
	Redness (%)	80	95	98	100	100	100
	Softening(%)	0	5	10	39	59	90
	Decay(%)	0	0	5	39	70	85

Table 5-12      1997      (      25%)      5 kg

25 kg      LDPE      LDPE      ,      LDPE

가

·      LDPE      3

가      가

5 kg

가      ·      ethylene      60

·      1997      가

가      ,

가

가 가 30% ,  
가 가 5 ,  
가

Table 5-12. Quality changes of fresh jujube of whitish green maturity stored at 1 (jujube of year 1997)

Packaging	Quality attribute	Storage time (day)				
		0	15	30	45	60
Perforated LDPE (0.06mm, 5 kg unit)	Weight loss(%)	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.8	2.3
	Redness (%)	25	38	45	58	69
	Softening(%)	0	0	2	4	17
	Decay(%)	0	0	0	1	13
Perforated LDPE (0.03mm, 5 kg unit)	Weight loss(%)	0	0.3	1	1.6	2.2
	Redness (%)	25	38	46	58	66
	Softening(%)	0	0	1	5	18
	Decay(%)	0	0	0	3	15
LDPE (0.06mm, 5 kg unit)	Weight loss(%)	0	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.5
	Redness (%)	25	33	41	56	63
	Softening(%)	0	0	1	3	15
	Decay(%)	0	0	0	3	13
LDPE (0.06mm, ethylene absorber, 5 kg unit)	Weight loss(%)	0	0.2	0.6	1	1.7
	Redness (%)	25	34	40	55	62
	Softening(%)	0	0	1	3	16
	Decay(%)	0	0	0	1	14
Perforated LDPE liner (0.06mm, 25 kg unit)	Weight loss(%)	0	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.6
	Redness (%)	25	34	43	56	6.4
	Softening(%)	0	0	1	5	17
	Decay(%)	0	0	1	4	15

4

93

4

가

120 , 1.0 15 가 ,  
 가 78% .  
 10.5 dBx .  
 , 가  
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 가 50 .  
 가 ,  
 가 가 ,  
 . 가 , , ,  
 가 가 가

1.

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2.

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3. 가

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