

GOVP1199913278

664.02
L2934

최종보고서

농산물 가공공정 핵심 제어기술 개발

Development of New Processing Control technologies
for the Rural Agricultural Processing Industry

주관연구기관: 서울대학교

농림부

“ 가 ”

1998. 12. 27.

:
:
:
:
:
:
:

•

가

•

가

. 가

가

가 가

가

가 . , 가

가

, 가

90%

가

가

가

, 가

가

hardware

software

know - how

가

know - how

가

가

가 know - how

microwave , ohmic , color image
가

1. 가

- 가
- 가
- 가
-
-
-
- 가 pilot

2. 가

- Ultrasound
- Ohmic heat
- Microwave
- Color image analysis system

3. 가

-
-
- 가
- 가
- 가

4.

-
- Annealing(-)
- Sonication()
- 가

5. 가

- CAD
-
-
- PCB
-
- .
- BOX
- m icom
- /
- 가
- 가
-
-
-
-

1.

- 가. 가

1)

가

2)

fluid

, 14

6

Newtonian

pseudoplastic fluid

viscosity가 5

가

3)

가

가

4) spray dryer

가

가

1)

가

2) Ohmic heat

가

가

3) Microwave

40%

4) 가

, :가 1:10 ,

가
 1:15 가 . microwave
 가 conventional water bath system
 가
 가
 가
 1) ,
 가
 2) 가 60
 가 45 가
 60 가
 pH , 30
 가 , 가

1) Annealing
 가 . Annealing 가
 55 annealing (8%)
 33% , 23% 가
 가 8%
 annealing 9% 10%
 2)

가

4) ()

5) ,
가
()

6)
()

7) 60% 66% 가 2.92
3.26kJ/kg 가 , , 0.167
0.306W/m , 0.170 0.331W/m , 0.244 0.383W/m
가 가 , 가 가

explicit method ,

가

1) 가 , ,
10 , 2 ,
2 , 2 , 2 , , , , ,
, , , key

- 2) PCB micom box
- 3) software
- 4)

2.

가 가

가 .

가 .

가 .

가 ohmic heating .

, image .

가

. Microwave 40% .

가 .

. annealing 가

가 가 가

가

SUMMARY

I. Title

Development of new processing control technologies for the rural agricultural processing industry

II. Objectives and Significance

Major products of the rural food processing plants operated by agricultural producers are traditional fermented soybean products, various kinds of kimchi, soybean curds, pickles, dried vegetables and teas. The number of the plants established by the government financial support are approximately 1,200 and their annual sales are over 100 billion Won. For continuing growth of these agricultural food processing industry it is essential to develop new products constantly, to improve distribution and marketing, as well as to manufacture of high quality products through improvement of quality control programs.

These rural plants suffer from operational difficulties due to shortage of high quality technical personnel and inefficient plant operation scheme which is not suited to the rural environment. One of the ways to overcome these difficulties is to make use of modern automation in all phases of the operation in order to keep the product costs in line including labor cost. Although a few machines and equipments for food-processing plant have been automated, the core technologies depend on the foreign manufacturers. In addition, more than 95% of the technologies for process

control essential to uniformity of product output are being imported.

Without having the core process control technologies, rural agricultural food-processing plants with only know-how of the traditional food processing can not compete with large domestic and foreign food companies. Therefore, it is essential to develop core process controllers which are well suited to the process of the rural plants. These controllers should be operable at each stage of the process and linked to the host computer through network.

Development of the process providing superior productivity to the existing processes and the introduction of state-of-the-art processing technology are required for competency of the traditional processed food. Thus, various frontier technologies such as microwave extraction, ohmic heating, color image analysis, and ultrasonic filtration should be applied in traditional food processing.

In order to develop process control technologies, physical properties and processability of starchy foods and protein foods such as rice and soybeans should be studied as they are principal materials for traditional food processing.

Thus, major objectives of this research are to develop core technology of automation using microcontrollers and to apply state-of-the-art processing technologies including image analysis, microwave extraction, ultrasonic filtration and ohmic heating for domestic manufacturing of core control devices and cultivation of competitive power for rural food processing plants.

III. Contents and Scopes of Research

1. Development of process for traditional foods

- Characterization of rural food processing
- Analysis major processes of traditional agricultural food processing
- Studies on frontier unit processes for traditional soybean products
- Technology development for continuous soybean curd production
- Development of manufacturing techniques for instant soybean curds
- Pilot design for rural food processing

2. New technologies for traditional agricultural processing

- Ultrasonic filtration technology
- Application of ohmic heating
- Process development for microwave extraction
- Development of color image analysis system

3. Studies on rheological properties and processability of soy foods

- Characterization of rheological properties of soybean products
- Production of starter culture mass using extrusion technology
- Analysis and quality evaluation of the new products
- Optimization of processing

4. Characterization of traditional starchy foods

- Physical modification of mung bean starch
- Properties of annealed mung bean starch gel
- Physicochemical properties of sonicated starches
 - Effect of cooking conditions on thermal properties of rice and development of a model for prediction of temperature change in

cooked rice

5. Development of core control technologies for rural food processing

- CAD design of control box
- Design of display
- Selection of the parts for controller
- Manufacture of PCB for core controller
- Development of operating programs
- Techniques for measurement and control of processing variables
- Trial manufacture of control box
- Design and manufacture of automatic/manual converter
- Trial operation of the process controller for food processing
 - Measurement and control of process variables with core process controller
- Operation of core process controller
- Manufacture of final process controller

IV. Results and Proposal for Future Application

1. Results

Results of this research are briefly presented in five categories, i.e. process development for traditional food processing, development of new technologies for traditional agricultural processing, studies on rheological properties and processing of traditional soy foods, characterization of traditional starchy foods, and development of core control technologies for rural food processing.

1) Rural food processing has been evaluated for type, process

characteristics and principal processes with a view to thorough analysis of traditional soybean processing and modernization of unit operation. In regard to continuous soybean curd making a new molding technology has been developed which does not require cotton cloth. Techniques for instant soybean curd manufacture have been established as well considering the necessity of developing new products.

2) In the area of developing new technologies for traditional agricultural processing, studies have been carried out on ultrasonic filtration technology, application of ohmic heating, process development for microwave extraction, and development of color image analysis system. Especially, the microwave extraction system have been proved promising as it increases the yield by up to 40% as compared to the conventional extraction method.

3) Basic informations for design and improvement of process have been obtained through the studies on rheological properties and processing of traditional soy foods. Rheological properties of soybean products have been analyzed and starter culture mass for fermented soybean products has been prepared by using extrusion technology. In addition, quality evaluation of the new product and optimization of processing variables have been carried out.

4) Characterization of traditional starchy foods has been accomplished with regard to development of new processing technology and improvement of current process. Physical modification of mung bean starch has been carried out and properties of annealed mung bean starch gel have been determined. Also, physicochemical properties of sonicated starches have

been studied. Prediction model for temperature change of cooked rice has been successfully developed as well.

5) With a view to developing basic technologies for factory automation of rural food processing, process controller has been designed and manufactured employing modern microprocessor. This process controller is of excellent performance providing real-time on-line monitoring, measurement, control, and communication. Operation program has been also developed, and this core technology has been successfully utilized in Koji preparation.

2. Proposal for future application

Newly developed process controller for traditional food processing and frontier technologies should be applied to rural agricultural food processing plants.

1) The developed controller based on microcontroller is designed to be suitable for rural food processing plant. Thus, its application study should be followed.

2) New molding techniques have been developed for soybean curd manufacturing. This molding technology does not require cotton cloth, shortens the processing steps, and improves the sanitation. Assessment in combination with other processing variables is suggested.

3) Further application studies are required for such frontier systems as ohmic heating system and image analysis system for monitoring of process and quality control

4) Microwave extraction increases the yield by more than 40% and is

very efficient for extraction of valuable constituents of the plant. It is especially efficient in soy milk processing, and scale-up studies should be carried out.

5) Annealing starch during Mook (a Korean starch gel food) preparation does not require a complicated process. Therefore, it can be applied easily to the rural processing plant, and be utilized for texture improvement.

6) Sonication of starch after gelatinization can be utilized as a new process for starch food after a further evaluation of its effects on overall functionality in the real food systems.

CONTENTS

Chapter 1. Introduction.....	..1
Chapter 2. Process development for traditional foods.....	3
Section 1. Introduction	3
Section 2. Materials and Methods.....	5
A. Materials.....	5
1) Soybean.....	5
2) Coagulant.....	5
3) Filters for molding.....	5
B. Methods.....	5
1) Preparation of soy milk and soybean curd.....	5
2) Soy milk preparation for instant soybean curd.....	6
3) Preparation of soy milk powder.....	6
4) Measurement of drained water depending upon filtering area of the molder..	7
5) Determination of drained water with mesh size of the stainless steel gauze.	9
6) Measurement of the spray drying temperature of soy milk.....	9
7) Control of feed rate in spray dryer	9
8) Control of spray drying temperature and revolution of atomizer...	10
Section 3. Results and Discussion.....	11
A. Development of continuous process for soybean curd making.....	11
1) Analysis of conventional soybean curd manufacturing process.....	11
2) Design of continuous coagulation process.....	12

3) Design of rotary coagulating tank for continuous coagulation of soy milk.....	13
B. Development of soybean curd molding process without cotton cloth	14
1) Design of soybean curd-press system without cotton cloth.....	14
2) Manufacture of soybean curd molder without cotton cloth.....	15
3) Appearance of soybean curd manufactured with new molder.....	16
C. Development of new manufacturing process for instant soybean curd	18
1) Preparation of soy milk for spray drying.....	19
2) Spray drying of soy milk for instant soybean curd manufacture.....	20
3) Design and manufacture of apparatus for texture analysis of instant soybean curd.....	21
D. Preparation of instant soybean curd for texture analysis.....	27
1) Solubilization and boiling.....	27
2) Coagulation.....	27
3) Molding.....	27
References.....	29
Chapter 3. Development of new technologies for traditional agricultural processing.....	33
Section 1. Introduction.....	33
A. Application of microwave technology.....	33
B. Ultrasonic filtration.....	33

C. Selective heat processing with ohmic heating.....	35
D. Characteristics of microwave soy milk extraction.....	36
Section 2. Theories.....	38
A. Theoretical properties of ultrasound and its action in filtering material	38
B. Principal factors of ultrasonic process.....	40
C. Design factors for ultrasonic filtration system.....	41
D. Characteristics of ohmic heating and selection of frequency.....	44
Section 3. Materials and Methods.....	48
A. Materials.....	48
1) Microwave extraction.....	48
2) Materials for ultrasonic filtration.....	48
3) Materials for ohmic heating.....	48
4) Extraction of soy milk by microwave.....	49
B. Methods.....	49
1) Extraction from agricultural products by using MAE system.....	49
A) Extraction from green tea.....	49
B) Extraction of gardenia pigment.....	50
C) Temperature measurement.....	50
D) Measurement of electric field intensity.....	50
2) Ultrasonic filtration.....	50
A) Filtration method.....	50
B) Test of ultrasonic wave output.....	50
3) Ohmic heating system.....	51
A) Wave generator of ohmic heating system.....	51

B) Measurement of temperature	51
C) Determination of frequency of ohmic heating system.....	52
D) Measurement of voltage, current, and power.....	52
E) Heating method of liquid food	53
F) Heating method for gel.....	53
G) Freezing and thawing of NaCl solution.....	54
4) Characteristics of soy milk extraction process using microwave..	55
Section 4. Results and Discussion.....	58
A. Development of microwave- assisted extraction process.....	58
1) Microwave- assisted extraction system using household microwave oven.....	58
A) Microwave oven cavity.....	58
B) Microwave- assisted extraction system of rectangular cavity type.....	59
2) Microwave- assisted extraction system with cylindrical cavity.....	59
A) Design of microwave- assisted extraction system with cylindrical cavity.....	60
B) Microwave cavity simulation.....	61
C) Comparison of microwave power in different types of cavity...	62
3) Continuous microwave- assisted extraction system.....	63
4) Extraction process of green tea using continuous microwave- assisted extraction system.....	64
A) Design and manufacture of extraction cell.....	64
B) Comparison of green tea extraction between microwave extraction system and water bath extraction system.....	65

C) Comparison of gardenia pigment extraction between microwave extraction system and water bath extraction system	67
B. Development of ultrasonic filtration process.....	68
1) Ultrasonic bath for filtration of food slurry.....	70
2) Manufacture of ultrasonic filtration system.....	71
C. Development of ohmic heating system.....	74
1) Design and manufacture of ohmic heating system.....	74
A) Design of oscillator circuit for sine-wave generator.....	74
B) Power amplifier.....	76
C) Generator.....	77
D) Data acquisition program.....	77
2) Heating of food by using ohmic heating system.....	78
References.....	111

Chapter 4. Rheological properties and processing of traditional soy foods.....	119
Section 1. Introduction.....	119
Section 2. Materials and Methods.....	122
A. Rheological properties of soybean foods.....	122
1) Measurement of soy milk coagulation.....	122
2) Measurement of fluidity of soy milk during coagulation.....	122
3) Texture analysis of soybean curd in molder as a function of compression force.....	122
B. Preparation of soysauce koji by using extrusion and mixed strain	

culture	125
1) Optimization of extrusion conditions.....	125
2) Measurement of physical properties of extrudate.....	125
3) Preparation of koji and measurement of enzyme activity.....	126
4) Preparation of soysauce.....	129
5) Chemical analysis.....	129
Section 3. Results and Discussion.....	130
A. Rheological properties of soybean foods.....	130
1) Rheological properties in continuous coagulation cell.....	130
2) Flow characteristics of coagulating soy milk.....	133
3) Flow rate of coagulating soy milk.....	135
B. Preparation of soysauce koji by using extrusion and mixed strain culture	136
1) Physical properties of extrudate.....	136
2) Microstructure of extrudate	140
3) Comparison of enzyme activity.....	141
4) Changes in proximate composition during aging of soysauce.....	141
References	151
Chapter 5. Rheological properties of traditional starchy foods.....	155
Section 1. Introduction.....	155
Section 2. Materials and Methods.....	159
A. Materials.....	159
B. Methods.....	159
1) DSC analysis of starch.....	159

2) Swelling power, solubility and η_{sp}/c of starch.....	160
3) Analysis of gel texture.....	160
4) Degree of gelatinization of gel.....	161
5) RVA viscosity of starch.....	161
6) Ultrasonic treatment of starch.....	161
7) Rheological properties of starch.....	162
A) Disintegration of starch granules.....	162
B) Apparent viscosity, inherent viscosity and iodine affinity of starch.....	162
C) Viscosity and degree of gelatinization of starch sol.....	163
8) Method of rice cooking.....	163
9) Measurement of characteristics of cooked rice.....	163
A) Temperature.....	163
B) Electric power.....	164
C) Moisture content.....	164
D) Heat capacity.....	164
E) Conductivity.....	164
F) Changes in temperature of cooked rice.....	166
10) Programming.....	167
Section 3. Results and Discussion.....	168
A. Properties of annealed mung bean starch gel.....	168
1) Thermal properties of mung bean starch by DSC.....	168
2) Effects of annealing on swelling power, solubility and η_{sp}/c	169
3) Effects of annealing on texture and retrogradation of mung bean starch gel.....	174

4) RVA viscosity of annealed starch.....	182
B. Physicochemical properties of sonicated mung bean starch.....	184
1) Effects of sonication time.....	185
2) Effects of sonication level and starch concentration.....	187
3) Effects of sonication time on disintegration of starch granules.....	189
4) Apparent viscosity, inherent viscosity, and iodine affinity.....	190
5) Viscosity and degree of gelatinization of sonicated starch sol during storage.....	192
C. Thermal properties of cooked rice.....	196
1) Effect of water ratio on moisture content of cooked rice.....	196
2) Effect of moisture content on heat capacity of cooked rice.....	197
3) Thermal conductivity of cooked rice.....	197
4) Model equation for prediction of temperature change in cooked rice	201
5) Verification of thermal conductivity.....	207
References	209

Chapter 6. Development of core control technologies for rural food processing	215
Section 1. Introduction.....	215
A. Development of process controllers.....	215
B. Application study for automation of koji making process.....	215
Section 2. Materials and Methods.....	219
A. Materials.....	219

1) Microcontroller chip and electronic parts.....	219
2) Raw materials and starter for koji making.....	221
3) CPU and electronic parts of process controller for rural food processing.....	221
4) Facilities for koji making.....	223
B. Methods.....	225
1) Design of microcontroller circuitry and verification.....	225
2) Design of sensors for temperature and humidity measurement.....	226
3) Operating program for process controller.....	226
4) Design and manufacture of PCB for process controller.....	226
5) Preparation of koji.....	227
6) Measurement and control of temperature and humidity during koji making.....	227
7) Real-time on-line monitoring of koji making.....	228
8) Operating program for controller in koji manufacture.....	228
9) Monitoring program for koji making process.....	228
Section 3. Results and Discussion.....	230
A. Design and manufacture of process controller for rural agricultural food processing.....	230
1) Selection of core microcontroller.....	230
A) Erasable program memory.....	230
B) Programmable timer.....	230
C) Analog- to- digital converter.....	231
D) Compatibility of I/O ports.....	231
E) Serial communication interface.....	231

F)	Examination of resistance to environment.....	232
G)	Advanced technology for design of agricultural processing controller.....	232
2)	Design of process controller for agricultural food processing.....	232
A)	Design of port for TMS370C758b.....	232
B)	Circuit for measuring process variables of agricultural processing machines.....	235
3)	Design of PCB for process controller.....	245
4)	Operating program for controller in agricultural food processing..	248
A)	Requirements for development of operating program.....	248
B)	Initializing program and main program.....	249
C)	Subprogram for measuring process variables.....	250
D)	Subprogram for real-time operation.....	253
E)	LCD display subprogram.....	254
F)	Subprogram for key-check and response.....	255
G)	Subprogram for serial communication.....	256
H)	Power detection and battery backup routine.....	257
B.	Application study for automation of koji making process.....	258
1)	Analysis of koji manufacturing process.....	258
A)	Facilities for koji making.....	258
B)	Conventional koji manufacture and control of environmental factors.....	259
C)	Analysis of current koji making process for automation.....	259
2)	Control system for koji making.....	261
3)	Operating program for process controller in koji manufacture.....	262

A) Composition of operating program.....	262
B) Subprogram for process controller in koji manufacture.....	264
C) Operating program for monitoring computer.....	267
4) Application of process controller in koji making.....	273
References.....	277
Appendix A. Top layer of the PCB.....	280
Appendix B. Bottom layer of the PCB.....	281
Appendix B. Operation Program.....	282
Chapter 7. Conclusions.....	292

1	.....	1
2	가	3
1	.....	3
2	.....	5
1.	.....	5
가.	.....	5
.	.....	5
.	.....	5
2.	.....	5
가.	.....	5
.	.....	6
.	.....	6
.	.....	7
.	mesh	9
.	.....	9
.	feed rate	9
.	atomizer	10
3	.....	11
1.	.....	11
가.	.....	11
.	.....	12

.	.....	13
2.	.....	14
가.	.....	15
.	.....	16
.	.....	18
3.	.....	18
가.	.....	19
.	.....	20
.	.....	21
1)	.....	21
2)	.....	24
.	.....	27
1)	.....	27
2)	.....	27
3)	.....	27
.....	.....	29
3	가	..... 33
1	.....	33
1. Microwave	.....	33
2.	.....	33
3. Ohmic heating	가	..... 35
4.	.....	36
2	.....	38
1.	.....	38

2.	.....	40
3.	.....	41
4. Ohmic heating	.....	44
가. Ohmic heating	.....	44
. Twin- T	.....	46
3	.....	48
1.	.....	48
가. Microwave	.....	48
.	.....	48
. Ohmic heating	.....	48
.	.....	49
2.	.....	49
가. MAE	.....	49
1)	.....	49
2)	.....	50
3)	.....	50
4) Electric field intensity	.....	50
.	.....	50
1)	.....	50
2)	.....	50
. Ohmic heating	.....	51
1) Ohmic heater	.....	51
2)	.....	51
3) Ohmic heating system	.....	52
4) Voltage, Current Power	.....	52

5)	가	.....	53
6)	Gel 가	.....	53
7)	重層 NaCl	.....	54
.	가	.....	55
4		.....	58
1.	Microwave	.....	58
가.	Microwave system	.....	58
1)	가 microwave oven system	.....	58
가)	가 microwave oven cavity(, RE- 652N)	.....	58
)	Rectangular cavity in microwave oven	.....	59
.	cylinder microwave system	.....	59
1)	Cylinder microwave system	.....	60
2)	Microwave cavity simulation	.....	61
3)	cavity power	.....	62
.	microwave	.....	63
.	microwave	.....	64
1)		.....	64
2)	microwave water bath	.....	65
3)	microwave water bath	.....	67
2.		.....	68
가.		.....	68
1)		.....	70
2)		.....	71
.		.....	72
.		.....	73

3. Ohmic heating	74
가. Ohmic heating system	74
1) Ohmic heater	74
2)	76
3)	77
4)	77
. Ohmic heating system	78
1) 가	78
2) (agar gel) 가	79
가) 가	79
) 가 가	80
(1) (Sucrose)	81
(2) 가 (NaCl, CaCl ₂)	82
(가) 가 가	82
() Agar gel 가 가	82
) (多層) gel 가	84
) (重層) agar gel 가 가	87
(1) 가 agar gel 가	87
(2) V 가 가	89
(3) N 가 가	92
3) Ohmic heating	95
4.	98
가.	98
.	101
.	103

.	.....	105
가	.....	108
.....	.....	111
4	가	..... 119
1	.....	119
2	.....	122
1.	.....	122
가.	.....	122
.	(fluidity)	122
.	.....	123
2.	koji	125
가. (extrusion)	.....	125
.	.....	125
.	.....	126
1)	.....	127
2)	.....	127
3)	.....	128
.	.....	129
.	.....	129
3	.....	130
1.	.....	130
가.	.....	130
.	.....	133
.	.....	135

2.	koji	136
가.	.....	136
1)	.....	137
2)	.....	139
3)	.....	140
.	.....	140
.	.....	141
.	.....	141
1)	.....	141
2)	.....	141
3) pH	.....	142
4)	.....	142
	.....	151
5	.....	155
1	.....	155
2	.....	159
1.	.....	159
2.	.....	159
가.	(DSC)	159
.	, , max()	160
.	.....	160
.	.....	161
. RVA	.....	161
.	.....	161

.	.....	162
1)	.....	162
2)	(apparent viscosity), (inherent viscosity),	162
3)	.....	163
.	.....	163
.	.....	163
1)	.....	163
2)	.....	164
3)	.....	164
4)	.....	164
5)	.....	164
6)	.....	166
. Programming	.....	167
3	.....	168
1.	- (annealing)	168
가.	(DSC)	168
.	Annealing , , max ()	169
.	Annealing	174
.	RVA	182
2.	.....	184
가.	.....	185
.	.....	187
.	.....	189

·	(apparent viscosity),	(inherent viscosity),	
·	.....	.....	190
·		.....	192
3.	.....		196
가. 가		.....	196
·		.....	197
·		.....	198
1)		.....	198
2)		.....	199
3)		.....	200
·	model	.....	201
·	.....		207
·	.....		209
6	가		..... 215
1		.....	215
1.		.....	215
2.		.....	216
2		.....	219
1.		.....	219
가. Microcontroller chip		.....	219
1) Sensor		.....	221
2) program		.....	221
3) Power supply		.....	221
·		.....	221

.		CPU	.....	221
1)		sensor	.....	222
2)		.....	.....	222
3)		controller box	.....	222
.		.....	.....	223
2.		.....	.....	225
가.	가	Microcontroller	.....	225
.		.....	.....	226
1)		.....	.....	226
2)	sensor	.....	.....	226
.	가	program	.....	226
.	가	PCB	.....	226
.		.....	.....	227
.		.....	.....	227
.		on-line monitoring	.....	228
.		.....	.....	228
.		Monitoring	.....	228
3		.....	.....	230
1.	가	.....	.....	230
가.	가	microcontroller	.....	230
	1)	Erasable program memory	.....	230
	2)	가 timer	.....	230
	3)	ADC(Analog- to- Digital Converter)	.....	231
	4)	port	.....	231
	5)	(serial communication interface)	.....	231

6)	.....	232
7) 가	.....	232
. 가	.....	232
1) TMS370C758b	.....	232
2) 가	.....	235
가) 가	.....	235
)	.....	239
)	.....	240
)	.....	241
)	.....	243
) On- line monitoring	.....	244
) interfacing	.....	245
. PCB	.....	245
. 가	.....	248
1) 가	.....	248
2) 가	.....	249
3) 가 가	.....	250
4) 가	.....	253
5) LCD	.....	254
6) 가	.....	255
7) 가	.....	256
8) Battery backup routine	.....	257
2.	.....	258
가.	.....	258

1)	.....	258
2)	.....	259
3)	.....	259
.	system	261
.	.....	262
1)	.....	262
2)	.....	264
가)	routine	264
)	routine	264
)	Routine	266
3)	monitoring computer	267
가)	.....	267
)	.....	269
)	relay	270
)	timer switch	272
4)	.....	273
	.....	277
Appendix A.	The top layer of the PCB	280
Appendix B.	Bottom layer of the PCB	281
Appendix C.	Operation Program	282
7	.....	292

가 , , ohmic
가
가
가 , 가
가 ,
가

2 가

1

가 .
(, 1994)
가 가

(, 1982).

gel

(Miura Y. *et al*, 1982) (Sato E. *et al*, 1995),
(, 1983 ; deMan *et al*, 1986 ; Kohyama *et al*, 1995 ; Dongwon *et al*, 1994) 가 (Beddows *et al*, 1987) .

가

가

가

가

가

2

1.

가.

(, 97)

($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) () glucono-
- lactone($\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_6$) (Sigma)

stainless steel gauze(30 300
mesh)

2.

가.

300g 2 6 , 3
가 2 10
(cotton bag)
10 가 가

, 100ml 0.5%
가 , 65 20 , 0.05kgf/cm²

2 3 2 가
 10 12 1
 4 가 grinder (AC 220V, 60Hz,
 1.1kW, 1700rpm, 1.5HP)
 6 : 4

pilot spray dryer (Zeus. Co. Korea)

Table 1 spray dryer

Table 2- 1

Table 2-1. The specification of spray dryer

ITEM	SPECIFICATION
Hot air	Inlet 250 , Outlet 80
Air flow rate	120kg/h
Rotary atomizer revolution	5,000 40,000 rpm
Thyrister temperature control	Range : 150 250 ± 5%
Air flow pattern	Parallel
Atomizer	centrifugal
Air properties	Prassure : 760mmHg
	Temperature : 15
	RH% : 70%
	Humidity : 0.0071kg
	Specific gravity : 1.2kg/m3
Power	AC 220V, 60Hz



Fig. 2-1. The experimental set for Spray drying of soy milk

(stainless mesh)

Fig. 2-2

mess

cylinder

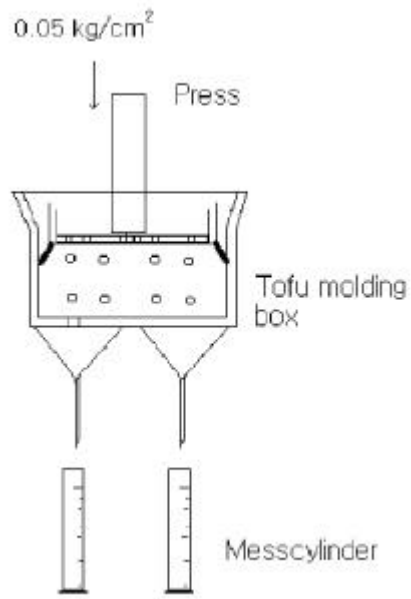


Fig. 2-2. Measurement of Tofu whey at the press operation

4 (6.8mm)
 4
 4 X
 , 4 (A, B, C, D) Fig. 2-3
 , A, B, C, D
 2, 4, 6, 8 가 , 36.32 mm² .
 stainless steel gauze 60mesh

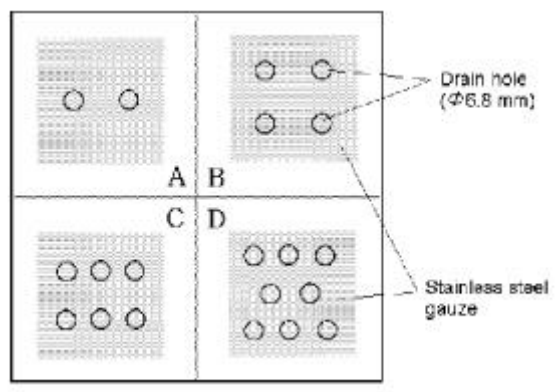


Fig. 2-3. Configuration of drain hole with various filtering areas at the bottom of the mold

mesh
 Stainless steel mesh
 4
 4
 30, 60, 150, 500 mesh stainless steel

hybrid recorder(LE9000, ± 0.1 , Chino, Japan)

feed rate

feed rate peristaltic pump (10

600RPM, Model No. 7523-20, Barnant, USA) .

. atomizer
atomizer control box .

3

1.

가.

Fig. 2-4

$CaSO_4$, $CaCO_3$ 가

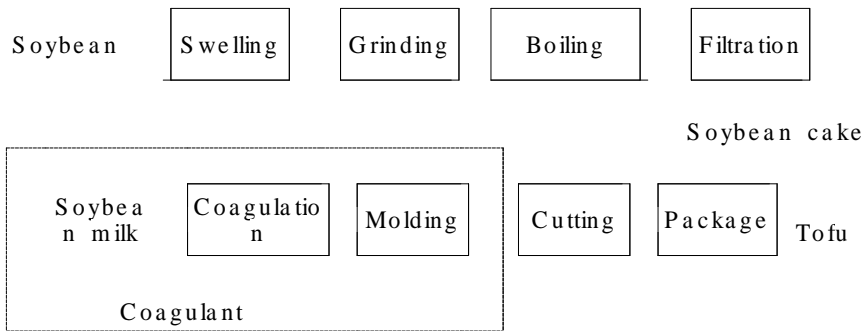


Fig. 2-4. The process flowchart of soybean curd manufacturing factory
 (: process under study)

가

가 가 가 가 가

gel 가

1)

(θ)

(L)가

가

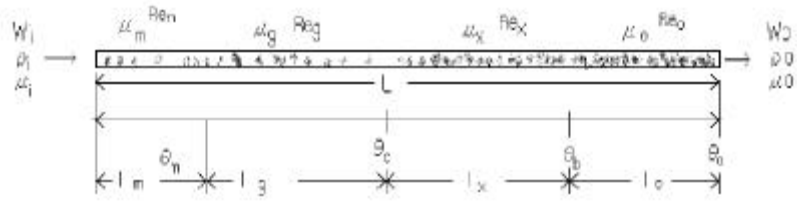


Fig. 2-5. The modeling of the continuous coagulating tube

L Fig. 2-5 4

Lm :

Lg : gel

Lx : gel

Lo :

(1) .

$$L = L_m + L_g + L_x + \dots (1)$$

, $\theta_m, \theta_g, \theta_x, \theta_o$

viscosity가 5
가

Fig. 2-6 4

1, 2, 3, 4

가

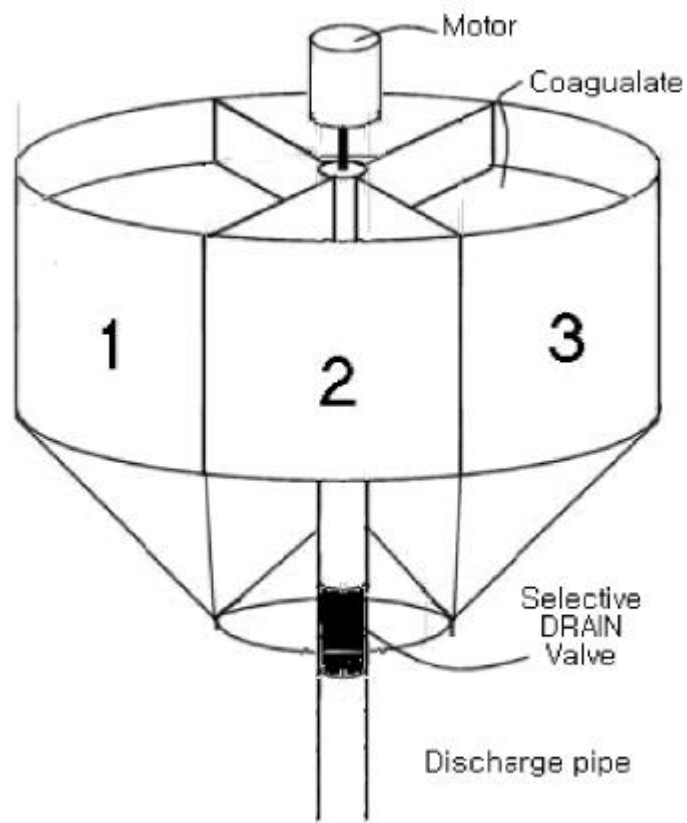


Fig. 2-6. The structure of rotary coagulating tank

2.

4가

stainless gauge

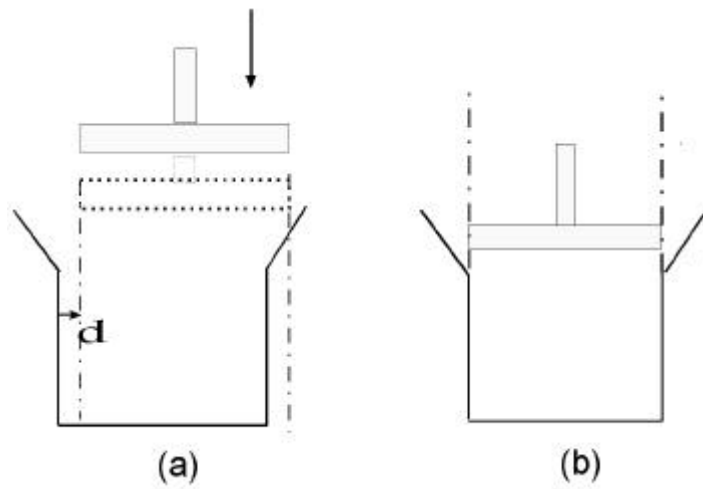
Fig. 2-7

leak

seal

가

Flexible seal press plate molding box



d : Refers the distance to be corrected by the press

Fig. 2-7. Self alignment mechanism of soybean curd-press system by using wide-mouth rectangular molding box

가.

seal

slant band type seal , . Slant band type
 가 가 band가 (P1)
 , (P2) (P3) , 가
 가 , 가

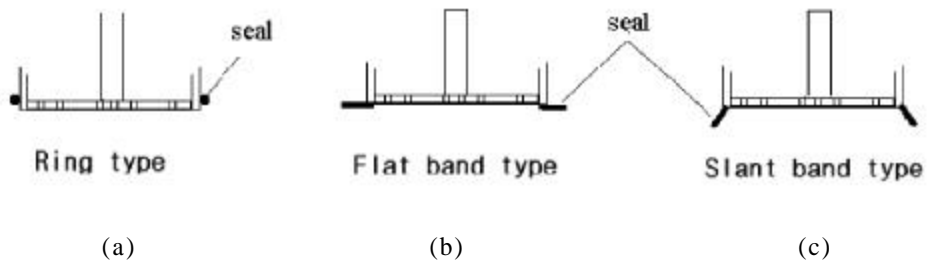


Fig. 2-8. The types of seal of the soybean curd- molding process

acryl plate (5 mm)
 press plate acryl plate .
 0.04 0.10 kg/cm² .
 acryl beam (width 5 mm, thickness
 25 mm) .
 Press plate (W 25 mm × L 190 mm × D 3 mm) polyurethane rubber seal
 nut- bolt .
 urethan tape (0.3 mm) .
 16 drain hole . Fig.
 2- 8 .
 가 가

. Stainless

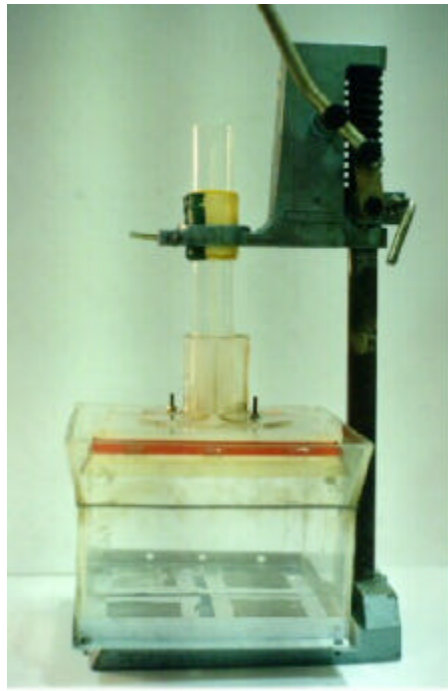


Fig. 2-9. Experimental Tofu-press with the wide-mouth rectangular molding box

stainless steel mesh 가

press

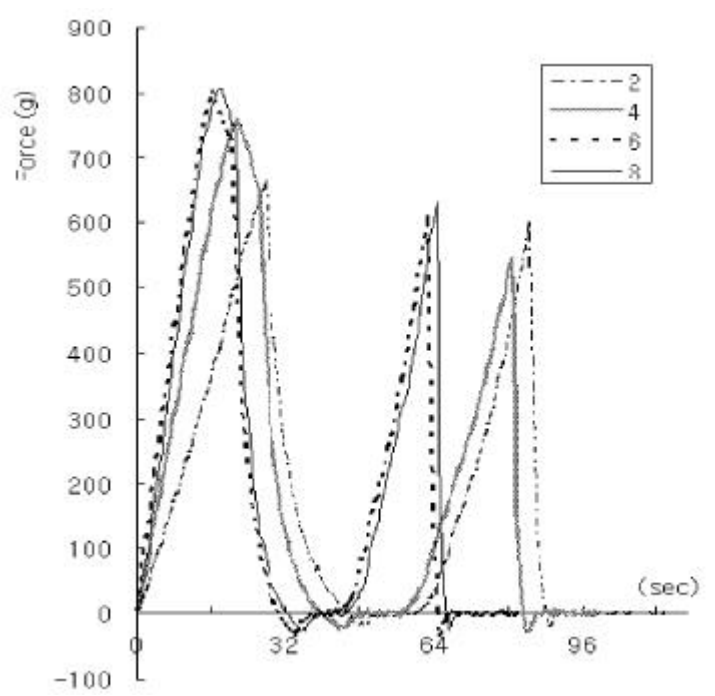


Fig. 2-10. Texture profiles of soybean curd product at various numbers of drain holes

3.

가

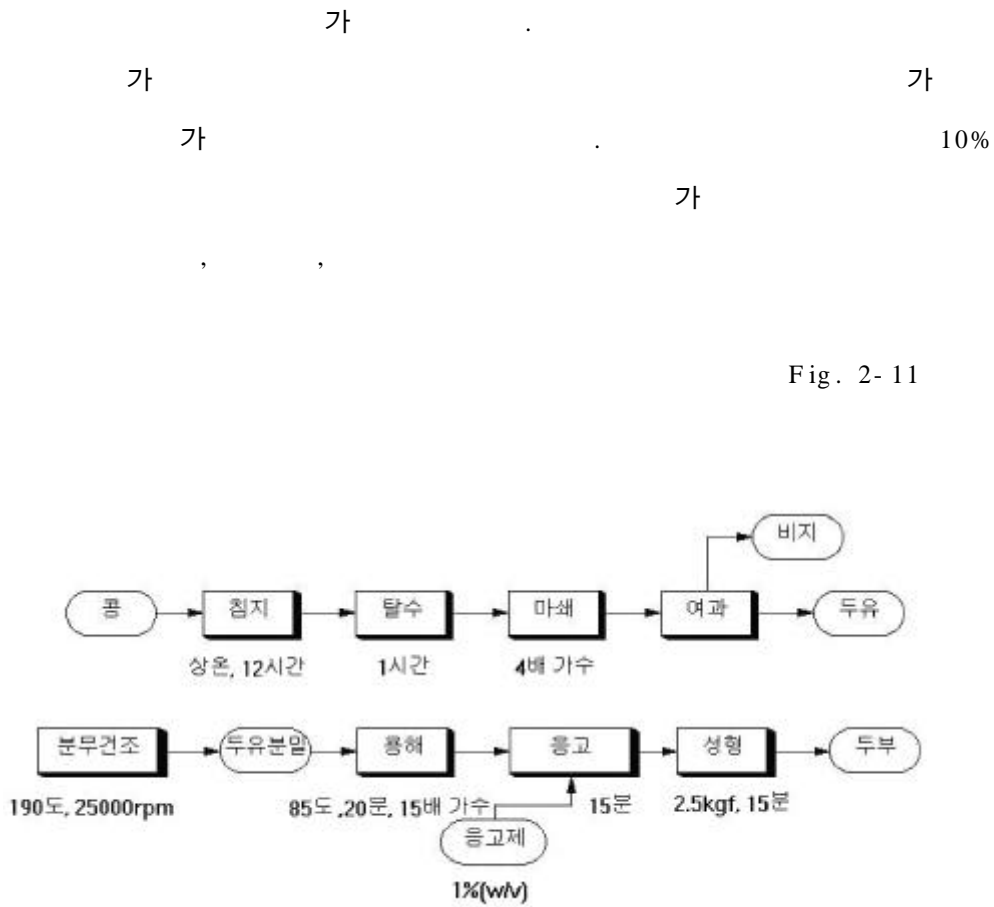


Fig. 2- 11. The flowchart of instant Tofu manufacture

. 4 가

가

170 , 180 , 190 200
, feed rate 100Mℓ/min, 140Mℓ/min, 175Mℓ/min, 200Mℓ/min, 240Mℓ/min, 280
Mℓ/min , atomizer 15000rpm, 17000rpm, 20000rpm,
23000rpm, 25000rpm, 27000rpm, 30000rpm .
170 , 175Mℓ/min feed rate
15000
17000rpm
, 30000rpm
가 , atomizer 23000 27000rpm 가
powder 10
13% wt , product Fig. 2- 12 .

하였다. 성형부 아래에 순물 수거부(d)를 두어 성형시 배출되는 순물을 정량할 수 있도록 하였다. 또한 여판의 설치 및 제거와 시료의 수거가 용이하도록 각 부분은 분리할 수 있도록 하였다.

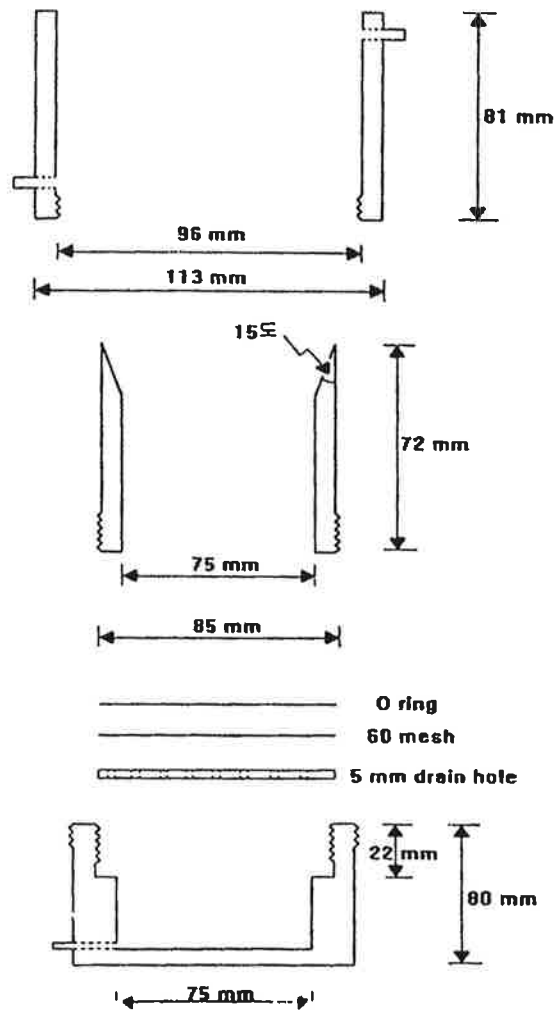


Fig. 2-13. The structure of lower molding frame for instant Tofu
무면포 두부 성형틀은 stainless steel과 Teflon을 원료로 제작하였으며



(a) The parts of lower molding frame

a: jacket b: c: O-ring d:

e: f: stainless steel



(b) The assembled lower molding frame

Fig. 2-14. The lower part of Tofu with thermostatic jacket

2)

Fig. 2- 15

silicon blade(d) ,
(b,c) (e) . ,
Texture Analyser probe
(a).

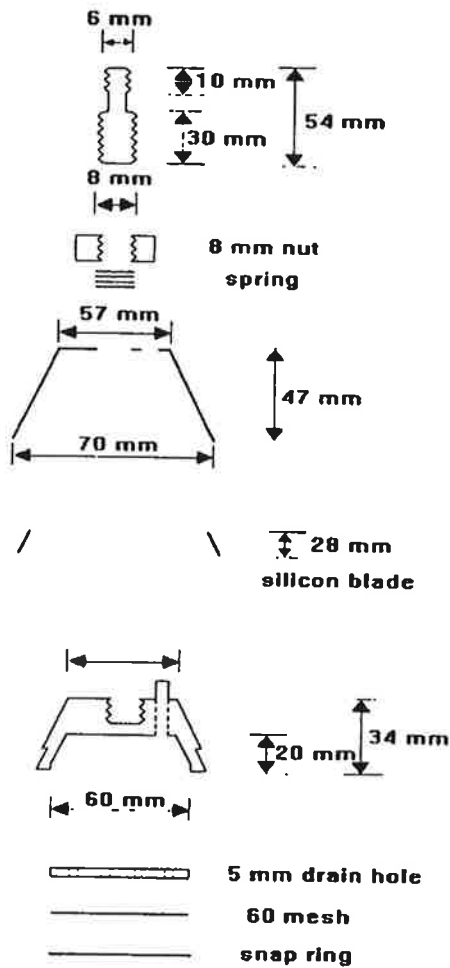
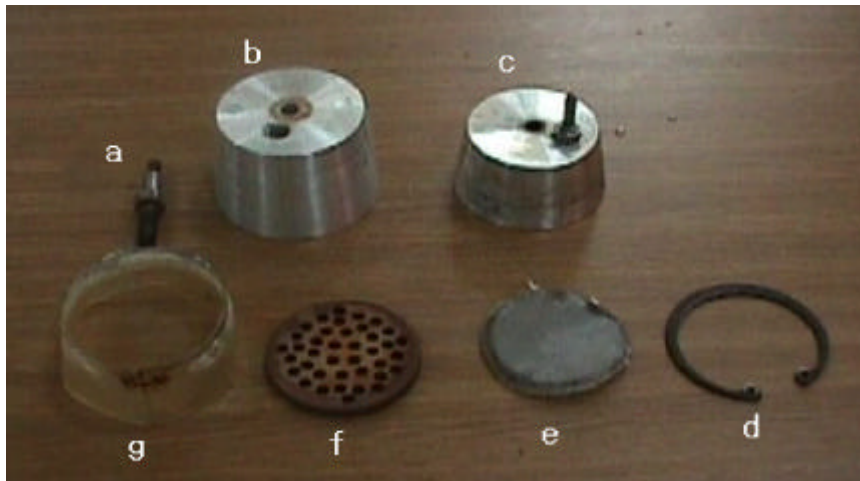


Fig. 2-15. The structure of the upper part of Tofu molder

Fig. 2-16에는 이에 따라 제작된 압축장치 부품(a)과 조립된 압축부를 나타내었다.



(a) The parts of upper molding frame

a: probe connector b: blade c: stainless steel d: snap ring
 e: stainless steel f: perforated metal disc g: silicon blade sealer



(b) The assembled upper molding frame

Fig. 2-16. The photographs of the upper part of Tofu molder

1)

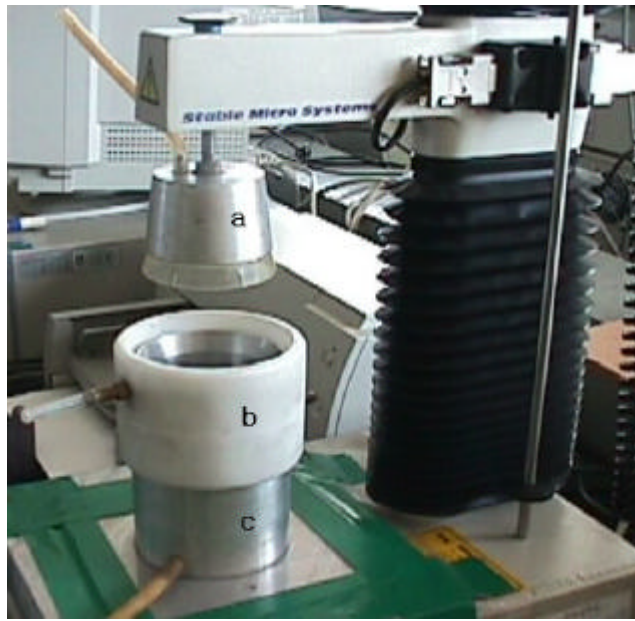
20g 300ml 가 85 가
20 .

2)

85 가 heating , 1% w/v
가 가 가 2 3 가 ,
15 .

3)

가 (Fig. 2- 17b) 50 60g/
cm² (Fig. 2- 17a) .



a: b: c:

Fig. 2-17. The experimental set up equipped with the thermostate Tofu molder

hardness, bending force

- Christie J. G.: Transport process and unit operations, Prentice- Hall International, 3rd ed., 153-158(1993)
- Horvath I.: An original rheological model material. I. Theoretical considerations, *Elelmezesi Ipar*, 43 : 91-96(1989)
- Iibuchi S., Yano T., Kawashima M., Nakagawa K.: Energy analysis of a kori-tofu plant, *J. of Food Eng.*, 1 : 17-29(1982)
- Lin B. F., Miyawaki O., Torikata Y., Yano T.: Energy saving in the extraction-denaturation stage of kori-tofu production and its optimization, *J. of Food Eng.*, 6 : 333-344(1987)
- Ohara T., Kurokouchi K., Ohihinata H., Matsushashi T.: Studies on the coagulation of soymilk in the manufacture of tofu and kori-tofu, VI. Relationships of coagulation characteristics and properties of kori-tofu in a controlled soymilk coagulation system, *J. of Japanese Soc. of Food Sci. & Tech.*, 39, 543-554(1992)
- Ohara T., Kurokouchi K., Ohinata H., Matsushashi T.: Studies on the coagulation of soymilk in the manufacture of tofu and kori-tofu, V. Effect of chemical constituents of soymilk on the optimum concentration of coagulant, *J. of Japanese Soc. of Food Sci. & Tech.*, 39, 586-595(1992)
- Toshimasa Y.: Linkage among unit operation, *Korean Soc. for Industrial Food Eng., Foundation proceeding*, 5-11, Seoul, Korea(1996)
- Mao A. S. L., Hill A. R.: The coagulating and textural characterization of soybean curd (tofu) made with the combined utilization of soy milk and skimmed bovine milk, *J. of Dairy Science*, vol. 73, 116(1990)
- Wang H. L., Hesseltine C. W.: Coagulation conditions in tofu processing, *Process*

- Biochemistry, 17(1), 7-8, 11-12(1982)
- Beddows C. G., Wong J.: Optimization of yield and properties of silken tofu from soybeans. III. Coagulant concentration, mixing and filtration pressure, International J. of Food Sci. & Tech., 22:29-34(1987)
- Zang G. H., Chang K. C.: Optimization of mixing and pressing for small-scale tofu-making, IFT Annual Meeting 1995, poster, 79(1995)
- Kohyama K., Sano Y., Doi E.: Rheological characteristics and gelation mechanism of tofu (soybean curd), J. of Agri. & Food Chem., 43(7):1808-1812(1995)
- Aoki H., Shirase Y., Kato J., Watanabe Y.: Studies on emulsifying properties of soyabean proteins. VII, Viscosity and emulsion stabilizing property of soya protein isolate-sodium caseinate mixture, J. of Japanese Soc. of Food Sci. & Tech., vol 31, 333-338(1984)
- deMan J. M., deMan L., Gupta S.: Texture and microstructure of soybean curd (tofu) as affected by different coagulants, Food Microstructure, 5:83-89(1986)
- James E. B., David F. O.: Biochemical engineering fundamentals, McGraw-Hill, 2nd ed., 501-508(1986)
- Dongwon K., Sunnam K., Woojung K.: Effects of mixed coagulants ratio on SPI-tofu characteristics, J. of the Korean Soc. of Food & Nutrition, 21:8-103(1994)
- Brookfield: More solution to sticky problems : A guide to getting more from your Brookfield viscometer, Brookfield engineering Lab. Inc., 3-21(1989)
- Brookfield: Technical papers on viscosity measurement and control, Brookfield engineering Lab. Inc., 1-10(1989)
- Ohara T., Kurokouchi K., Ohihinata H., Matsushashi T.: Studies on the coagulation of soymilk in the manufacture of tofu and kori-tofu, III. Measurement of soymilk coagulation by a rotational viscometer (viscograph), J. of Japanese Soc. of Food

Sci. & Tech., 39 : 578- 585(1992)

Miura Y., Komeyasu M.: Analysis of rheological properties of soybean milk by the use of a cone- and- plate viscometer, J. of Japanese Soc. of Food Sci. & Tech., 27 : 252- 254(1980)

Hashizume K., Maeda M., Watanabe T.: Preparaton of soymilk for tofu making. II. Relationship of heating and cooling conditions to hardness of tofu, J. of Japanese Soc. of Food Sci. & Tech., 25, 387- 391(1978)

Yasuda M., Hokoma I.: Studies on manufacture of tofuyo in Okinawa. VI. Production of soybean curd for tofuyo manufacturing, J. of Japanese of Food Sci. & Tech., 31: 19 23(1984)

Sato E., Miki E., Gohtani S., Yamano Y.: The effects of preparation conditions on the physical properties and microstructure of gomatofu, J. of Japanese Soc. of Food Sci. & Tech., 42 : 737 747(1995)

Miura Y., Komeyasu M.: Food technological studies on gelation of soybean protein. III. Effects of heating conditions on rheological properties of soy milk, J. of Japanese Soc. of Food Sci. & Tech., 29 : 45- 57(1982)

: , , 5, 1(1989)

, : 가 , 208 220(1994)

, , :

, , Vol 38, No 4 : 325 329(1995)

, :

12 : 345(1983)

: , , 4 , 29 33(1993)

가 , (1992)

3 가

1

1. Microwave

Microwave 300MHz 300GHz ,

2 . Microwave 가

microwave magnetron , ,
(空洞) .

Microwave 가 , , ,

, , .

, , , , ,

microwave

가 .

2.

20KHz

(longitudinal wave) .

가 (transverse wave) (surface wave)

.

1921 Langevin

가 (Frederick, 1965). 1927 Wood

, , , 가 (

, 1989). 1946 가
, , , , ,
,
, ,
(Frederick, 1965, , 1989, , 1989, Steinberg,
1965, Erikson, 1974).
,
,
, (Atkins , 1965,
Heath , 1980, Dawson , 1961, Wang , 1978, 1983, 1984, Schroder,
1953).
,
가
(Azhar , 1979).
,
가
,
(Sarker , 1988).
,
가
(Robinson , 1974).
가 가
.
(Frederick, 1965, , 1989)
가 .

가

3. Ohmic heating 가

가 (Ohmic heating) 가

가 가

가

가

가

가

Ohmic heating 가 가

가 가 , microwave 가

Ohmic heating 가 가

가 가 가

Ohmic heating whitening surimi gel

, , blanching, 가

가 가 가

가 가

가 가 가

가 가 가

가 gel

가

Ohmic heating 가

가

가

가

4.

(Owusu, 1992).

(Maheshwari ,

1981).

가

(Rosenberg and Bogl, 1987)

(Fig. 3-1)

6

conventional water bath system microwave water bath system

6

가

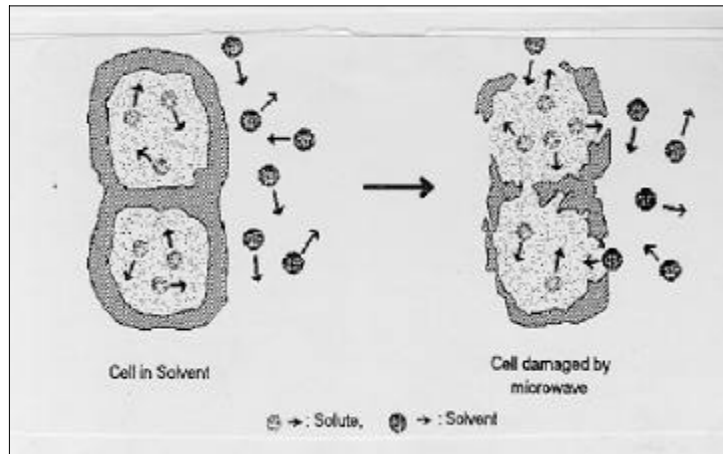


Fig. 3-1. Effect of the microwave heating on microstructure of food tissue

제 2 절 이 론

1. 초음파의 이론적 성질 및 여료내에서의 작용

산업적으로 사용되고 있는 초음파는 20KHz 이상의 세로파로서 500KHz까지 사용되고 있다. 일반적으로 초음파는 매질의 진동에 의해 전달된다. 초음파가 방사됨에 따라 음원의 표면에는 음압이 발생하고, 음압발생의 결과로 음파의 진행방향으로 액체의 흐름, 즉 직진전류가 발생한다. 초음파의 강도는 이러한 유체의 평균흐름 속도를 일으키는 에너지를 의미하며, 초음파의 전달은 매질의 저항을 받게 되는데 임피던스로 정의된다. 이때 임피던스 Z_{ac} 는 다음과 같다.

$$Z_{ac} = \frac{C_r}{P_s} \quad \text{----- (1)}$$

$$= R + jX \quad \text{----- (2)}$$

P_s : 음압의 평균값 Pa

C_r : 방사속도 m/s

R : 음향저항 ρC Pas/m

jX : 매질강도와 관성으로 인한 저항 Pas/m

이때 방사파가 평면 진행과 일시는 방사저항은 매질의 밀도와 음속의 곱으로 나타나고, 경계면에서 반사 및 투과도의 차이가 생기게 된다. 특히 초음파가 경계면에 수직으로 입사시에는 음압반사비(P_r), 음압투과비(P_t), 초음파 강도의 반사계수(I_r) 및 투과계수(I_t)는 다음과 같다.

$$P_r = \frac{P_r}{P_i} = \frac{\rho_2 C_2}{\rho_1 C_1} \quad \text{----- (3)}$$

$$P_t = \frac{P_t}{P_i} = \frac{2 \rho_2 C_2}{\rho_2 C_2 + \rho_1 C_1} \quad \text{----- (4)}$$

$$I_r = \frac{(\rho_2 C_2 - \rho_1 C_1)^2}{(\rho_2 C_2 + \rho_1 C_1)^2} \text{----- (5)}$$

$$I_t = \frac{4 \rho_2 C_2 \rho_1 C_1}{(\rho_2 C_2 + \rho_1 C_1)^2} \text{----- (6)}$$

Pi, Pr, Pt : 입사, 반사, 투과음압(Pa)

초음파는 매질의 방사저항에 의해 매질속에서 흡수되거나 혹은 경계면에서 투과가 일어난다. 특히 고유저항이 1.48×10^6 Pas/m로 동일한 물과 천연고무와 같은 두 매질의 경우 $\rho_2 C_2 = \rho_1 C_1$ 이 되어 음압반사비와 강도반사계수는 0이 되므로 음압의 반사와 강도의 감쇠가 일어나지 않고, 음압과 강도는 물과 고무의 경계면을 통과한 후에도 그대로 보존되어 효율적으로 이용된다. 다른 예로 세포내나 호프 등에서 단백질, 그리고 육류 등에서 지방의 선택적 추출시에도 응용되고 있다. 여과시스템의 경우, 매질은 식물성 및 동물성조직의 혼합체이나, 대부분이 물이므로 $\rho_{\text{food}} \approx \rho_{\text{water}}$ 이다. 따라서 초음파의 여과내에서의 전달은 무난할 것이나 입자사이에서의 명확한 행동은 예측되기 힘들다.

한편 초음파가 입사되는 물질 고유의 방사저항($\rho_2 C_2$)이 클수록 음압투과비와 강도투과비가 커지므로 음압과 강도가 잘 유지되며, 고유저항이 작을수록 매질에 잘 흡수된다. 이로 인해 초음파 흡수 부분에서 국부적으로 에너지를 발산하여 발열이나 압력의 증감을 일으키게 된다. 이는 여과 공정에 응용시 아주 유익할 것으로 추측된다. 여재나 여료를 적절히 선택하여 상대적으로 고유방사저항이 클 것으로 예상되는 여과박부와 고유방사저항이 적을 것으로 예상되는 여재부위를 선택하여 집중적으로 초음파를 흡수, 반사시킴으로써 여과효율을 극대화시킬 수 있을 것이다.

여료는 고체 함량이 적고 액체의 함량이 많아서 액체와 같이 취급될 수 있

다. 액체내 초음파 강도가 3.5kW/m^2 이상이 될 때, 압력진폭이 1기압 이상이 되어 기포가 생성되고 소멸되는 공동화 현상이 일어난다. Webster 등이 발표한 바 있는 공동현상이 발생할 때는 주기성과 밀접한 관련성이 있을 것이다. 기포 생성시에는 핵이 필요한데, 지름 $2 \times 10^{-5} \sim 10^{-6}\text{cm}$ 로 액체중에 이미 존재하던 기포, 용기틈이나 먼지, 그리고 액체격자 사이의 빈 구조가 핵으로 작용하여, 이들이 초음파 조사시 감압측의 반주기로 발생하는 액체를 가르는 힘에 의해 공동(cavity)을 생성한다.

초음파는 몇 번 주기의 진동이 계속되면서 기포의 주위로 부터 기체나 증기를 받아들이고, 평균 직경을 $2 \times 10^{-3} \sim 10^{-2}\text{cm}$ 로 증대시키며 진폭도 커지므로 내부 중심의 압력은 약 7500psi로, 온도는 약 700°C 로 올라가게 된다. 다음의 압력측의 반주기에 기포는 밀려서 일그러지고 순간적으로 붕괴되면서 충격적으로 큰 압력을 매우 국소화된 부위에 방사함으로써 기계적인 작용을 하게 된다. 이러한 공동화 현상이 여과에 있어서는 도움을 줄 것인지 또는 좋지 않은 결과를 초래할지는 예측하기 힘들다. 그러나 여액을 제품으로 생산하는 여과공정에서는 유용하게 활용할 수 있을 것이다. 초음파는 조사시 공동화 현상뿐만 아니라 전도매체를 진동시키며, 용존산소나 기포를 액외로 방출시키는 탈기현상을 일으키므로 이들이 서로 액체와 상호 작용하면서 상승작용을 일으키게 된다.

2. 초음파 공정에서의 주요 요소

여과는 다공성의 여재를 사용하여 고-액 혼합물을 분리하는 공정이다. 일반적으로 여과속도는 여과저항에 크게 영향을 받는데, 이는 주로 여과박에 의한 저항 R_c 와 여재의 저항 R_m 에 기인한다.

$$\frac{1dV}{AdT} = \frac{\Delta P}{\mu (R_m + R_c)} \text{ ----- (7)}$$

초음파가 액체 중에 조사시에는 맹렬한 공동화나 진동 현상이 일어나 여재를 직접 자극하거나 여과박에 작용하여 여과박이 본질적으로 쌓이지 않도록 방사압을 분사하거나 기계적 작용으로 여재를 흔들어 고형물이 막힘을 방지하여 pore의 확보가 가능하다. 이로써 여재 저항성 R_m 과 여과박 저항성 R_c 를 동시에 낮춘다.

또한 초음파 조사시의 강렬한 공동화 현상은 순간적으로 국소화된 부위에 500-1000기압을 방출함으로써 여과 구동력인 압력차 ΔP 에는 영향을 끼치지 않고 국소적으로만 증대시켜 여과박의 구조변경이나 여재를 진동시켜 여재공극을 확보하여 여과속도를 증대시키는 한 요인이 될 수 있다. 공동화 현상으로 인해 고압이 발생시에 기포중심부에서는 약 700℃의 고온이 된다. 기포 하나하나의 열은 크지 않고 다수의 기포가 동시에 생성, 소멸하므로 용기내 액체의 온도는 약 2시간 정도 조사시에 5-10℃ 상승하게 된다. 이러한 온도상승은 여과액의 점도에 영향을 줄 수 있다.

한편 공동화가 발생하면 큰 분자량의 물질은 변형 또는 파괴되므로 응력이 감소하게 된다(1, 13). 이 또한 점도를 감소시키므로 여과속도 증대의 한 요인이 될 수 있다.

이상과 같이 초음파를 식품의 여과에 사용시 공동화를 이용하여 여과속도를 본질적으로 증대시킬 수 있으리라 생각된다.

3. 초음파 여과시스템의 설계요소

초음파 여과에 있어서 중요한 것은 정선된 초음파의 발생 및 이의 감시와

제어이다. 최근 반도체 공업의 발전은 이러한 장치의 설계와 제작을 용이하게 해 주었는데, 특히 Op. Amp., Linear IC 등의 반도체 소자의 기술발전은 이에 기여한 바 크다. Fig. 3-2는 이러한 반도체 소자를 사용한 시스템의 전체 block diagram이다.

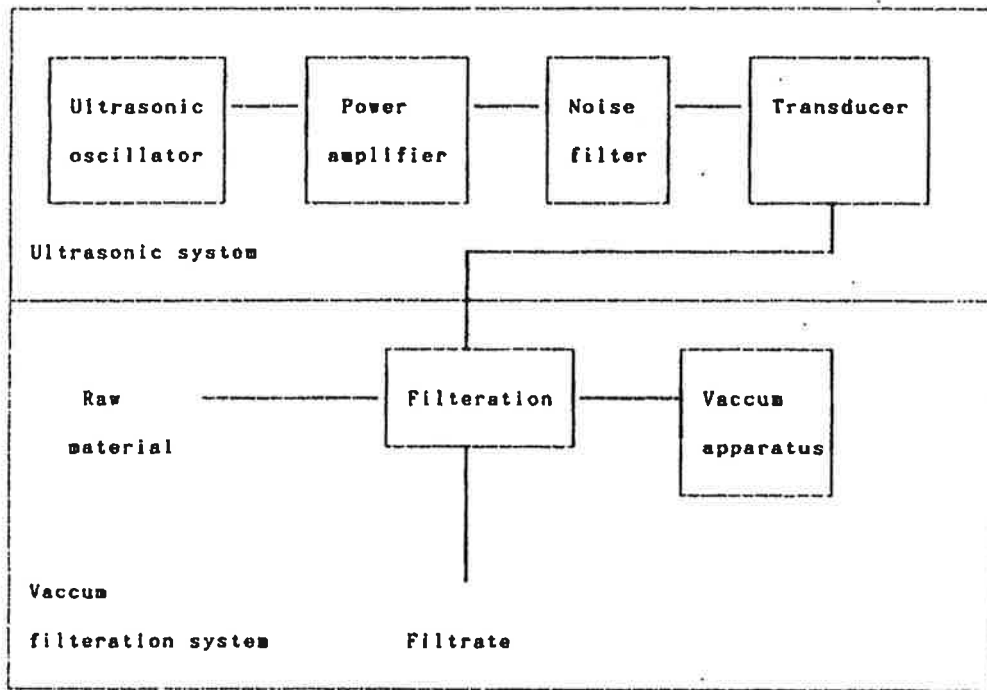


Fig. 3-2. The schematic diagram of ultrasonic filtration system

초음파 발진회로는 정형파 발생장치이면 무엇이든 가능하다. 발진회로는 크게 자러방식과 타러방식(주발진 전력증폭식)으로 크게 나눈어진다. 자러발진방식은 발진부를 출력부와 구분하지 않고, 출력관이나 파워 트랜지스터로 발진시켜 그때 공진점 부근에서 주파수 및 전력이 급상승하는 인입현상을 일으켜서 불안정한 발진을 하고, 이를 보정하기 위해 결합도를 낮추면 충분한 전력을 내기가 어렵고 조정이 까다로운 단점이 있다. 한편 타러방식의 경우

발전부와 출력부가 분리되어 있고, 발전기는 비교적 작은 전력의 소자로 구성되어 그 출력을 전압 및 전력 증폭하는 것이다. 따라서 부하의 상태가 발전부에 영향을 주지않고 발전도 안정하여 인입현상을 일으키지 않으며, 필요시 주파수 변이도 간단하므로 사용목적이 다양한 실험 연구용에도 적합하다.

진동자(transducer)는 발전된 정형파를 상용하는 음압으로 바꾸어 주는 변환기로 압전방식(piezoelectric)과 자왜방식(magnetostrictive)이 있다. 압전방식에는 수정, Rochelle염 등의 전압을 인가시 압축 또는 팽창하는 물질을 사용한 압전식과 Barium titanate와 PZT(lead zirconate-titanate)등의 쌍극자를 지닌 물질을 사용하는 전왜식(electrostrictive)이 있고, 자왜방식은 니켈, 페라이트 등의 자기장하에서 진동하는 물질을 이용하게 된다. 수십 kHz의 낮은 주파수에는 압전방식의 경우 랑지방형을 사용하는 데, 이는 2개의 금속피 사이에 압전형 진동자를 끼워 전체적으로 수십 kHz에서 공진하도록 한 것으로, 최근에는 큰 출력에서 요구되는 기계적 강도에도 견디도록 설계한 볼트 조임 랑지방형 진동자가 널리 사용되고 있다.

발전된 초음파는 여과공정이 일어나는 여재와 여과박 부분에 효율적으로 조사되는 것이 필요한데, 될수록 초음파 투과능이 좋은 용기를 사용하여 손실이 적게 일어나게 하는 것과 용기내 상태에 따라 초음파 강도가 최대가 되는 부분에서 여과가 일어나게 기리틀 조절해 주는 것이다. 일반적으로 용기는 초음파의 공동화에 의해 적게 침식이 일어나고 투과능이 좋은 스텐레스 스틸이 널리 쓰이고 있다. 진동자와의 거리는 통상 가까운 것이 좋으나 용기내에 정재파가 발생시에는 파장의 1/4, 3/4이 방사면과 2/4 파장보다 출력이 커지므로 용기내 물질의 종류, 액체의 높이, 주파수, 주위 온도나 압력에 따라 총괄적으로 조절하여야 한다.

초음파를 여과부에 조사시 직접 여료 속에 조사하여 여과하는 방식과 여과장치를 수조 속에 두고 물을 통하여 간접적으로 조사하는 방식이 있을 수 있

다. 일반적으로 직접조사식은 수직형 여과방식과, 간접조사식은 수평형 여과방식과 잘 정합된다고 할 수 있다.

Fig. 3-3은 전체 개략도이다.

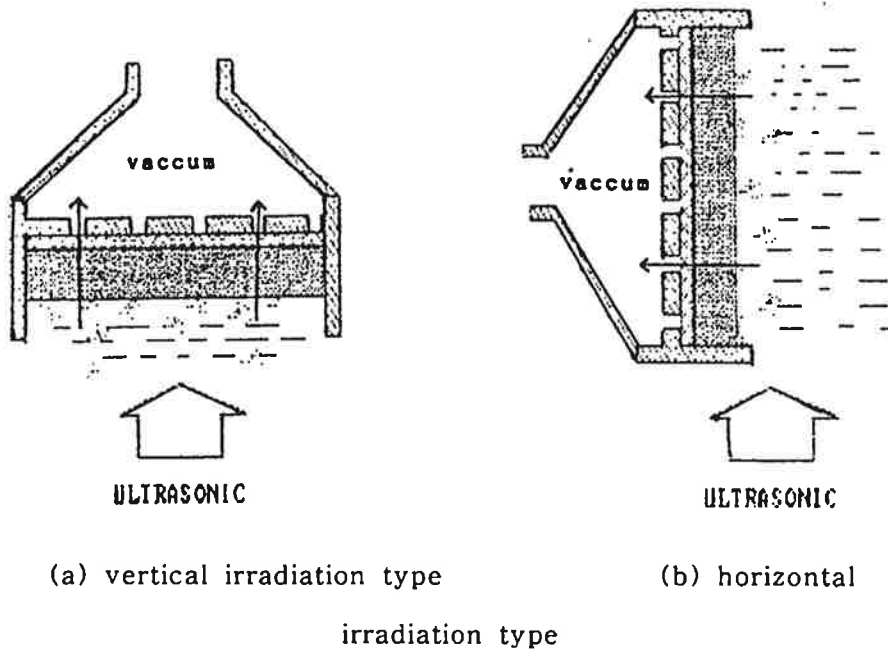


Fig. 3-3. Ultrasonic irradiation method for the vacuum filtration

4. Ohmic heating의 특성 및 주파수 설정

가. Ohmic heating의 특성

식품은 완전한 전도체가 아니므로 식품에 전류가 통과하게 될 때 저항열이 발생하게 되는데 상용교류를 사용할 때 기본적인 에너지 발생은 식 (8)과 같이 Joule의 법칙을 따른다.

$$Q = V \cdot I = I^2 \cdot R$$

또는

$$Q = V^2 \cdot K \quad (8)$$

V : voltage gradient(V), I : current(A), R : resistance(Ω)

Q : energy-generation rate per unit volume (W · h)

K : electrical conductivity

Ohmic heating 현상에서 가열시간(θ)에 따른 품온의 상승속도는 다음 식 (9)와 같이 식품의 통전에 의한 발열량 Q에 비례하며 밀도와 비열에 반비례 하는 것으로 밝혀졌다.

$$\frac{dT}{d\theta} = \frac{Q}{\rho C_p} \quad (9)$$

또는

$$\frac{dT}{d\theta} = \frac{V^2 K}{\rho C_p} \quad (10)$$

식에서

C_p : heat capacity (J/kg · K)

ρ : density (kg/m³)

Ohmic heating은 전압(V)이 구동력이기 때문에 열원과 식품의 온도차이에 관계없이 가열되어 품온이 상승하고 구동력의 감소현상이 발생하지 않는 특징을 갖는다.

Ohmic heating과 같이 저주파교류 가열은 유전체적 관점을 도입하여 전기 저항체적 관점과 접목시켜 해석하고 있는데 가열장치에 쓰이는 양단의 평판 전극은 콘덴서로 보며 가열재료는 유전체로 볼 수 있다. 유전체는 외부에서 가해진 전기장에 의해 분극을 일으키는데 이 분극이 교류전기장에 대해 편기, 편향이 반복되며 이로 인한 마찰과 제동력에 따라 위상차를 일으키며 콘덴서가 가지는 정전용량은 다음과 같이 유전율에 영향을 받는다.

$$C = \epsilon^* \frac{S}{d} \quad (11)$$

ϵ^* : , S : (m^2), d : (m)

(12)

$$\epsilon^* = \epsilon' - i\epsilon'' = \frac{\epsilon_0}{1 + R^2 C^2 \omega^2} - i \frac{\epsilon_0 R C \omega}{1 + R^2 C^2 \omega^2} \quad (12)$$

ϵ' : , ϵ'' :
 R : (Ω), i :

(P)

(13)

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \omega \epsilon'' \frac{S}{d} V^2 \quad (13)$$

60

가

가

가

cold point

가

가

가

(가 25mm)

가

ohmic heating

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

. Twin-T

가

가

가

. Ohmic heating

Twin-T

가

$$f = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{RC}} \quad (14)$$

60Hz

가

(C)

(104pF, 102pF)

ohmic heater

3

1.

가. Microwave

Microwave cavity stainless steel
(thickness: 3mm) 2.45GHz magnetron
() .

MAE(Microwave Aided Extraction)

(- 10 +20 mesh) (- 6 + 8 mesh) .
, 20

2
(: = 2:1) 50g 5L 2 , Waring blender

3
50g 2.5L 2 2.5L

가 , 0.4 2 .
50, 100, 150g

5L 2 Waring blender 3

. Ohmic heating

NaCl agar gel . NaCl
0.0~0.5% , agar gel 2% (w/w) agar NaCl

NaCl

2
6 30 mesh

(conventional water bath system,
KMC-1205SW1 Vision Co., Korea)

microwave oven(RE-390BM,)
microwave power control Green-kit 88(ESD Co., Japan)

Hybrid recorder (HR-2500E, Yokogawa Co., Japan)

microwave thermister
Green-kit hybrid recorder RS232C (serial
communication) software Lab

Windows/CVI (ver 3.1, National Instruments Co., USA)

, ON/OFF duty time

1g

10ml 80 10

2.

가. MAE

1)

Spectrophotometer 270nm

2)

spectrophotometer
440nm .

3)

T - type thermocouple
hybrid record(HR- 2300, Yokogawa, Japan) .

4) Electric field intensity

Cylinder cavity electric field intensity
I- DEAS Master Series 3 : simulation program cavity
simulation .

1)

28.2kHz
0.1- 0.2bar
(Fig. 3- 19, 20). (W hatman
filterpaper No.43) (polyester, , 72x72) .
LED array
(Fig. 3- 18)

2)

(, 0.1mm)

. Ohmic heating

1) Ohmic heater

Twin-T 100Hz, 500Hz, 1kHz, 5kHz, 10kHz, 20kHz 6
150W

STK4048II IC

Ohmic heating

2)

가 thermocouple

(Type T) thermocouple welding epoxy resin
coating Thermocouple multi-channel

recorder(HR2300, YOKOGAWA) GPIB(General Purpose
Interface Bus, IEEE-488) personal computer

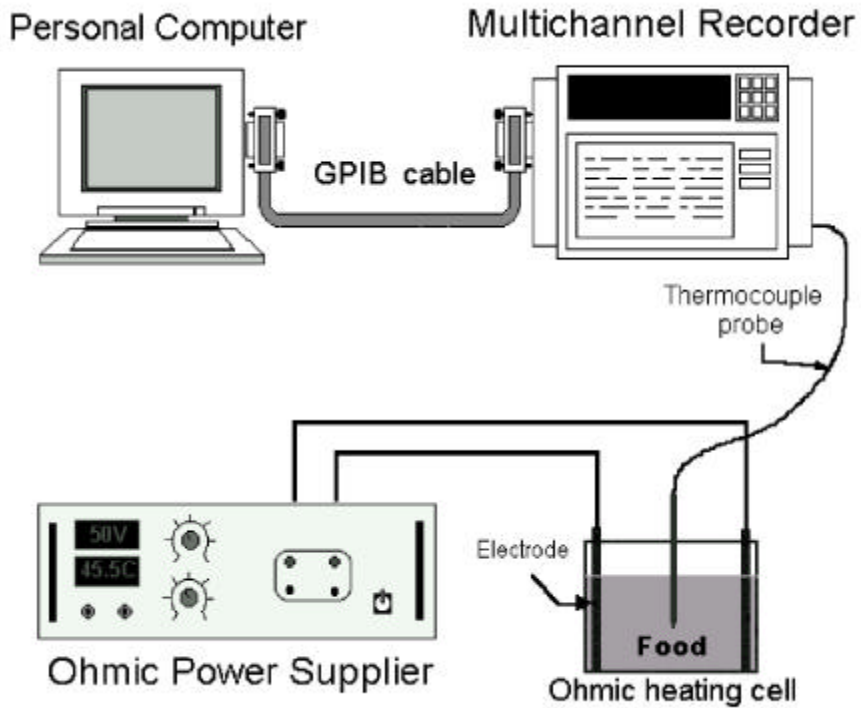


Fig. 3-4 Schematic diagram of salt solution heating system

3) Ohmic heating system

digital oscilloscope (DCS 7020, 10M hz, KENWOOD)

4) Voltage, Current Power

digital powermeter (2533, YOKOGAWA)

Fig 3-5 Ohmic power supplier powermeter
Ohmic heating cell 가

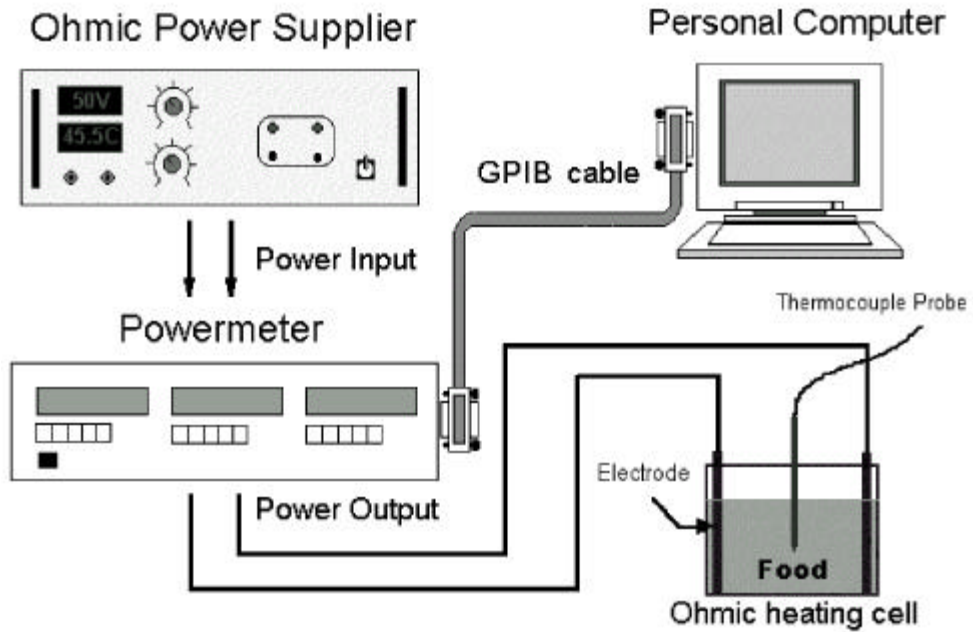


Fig. 3-5 Schematic diagram of power measuring system

5) 가

가 0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5% NaCl 500ml Fig. 3-8

poly propylene (150 × 100 × 80mm³)

Ohmic 가 가

100V, 60Hz

6) Gel 가

gel

(110 × 70 × 35mm³) agar

가

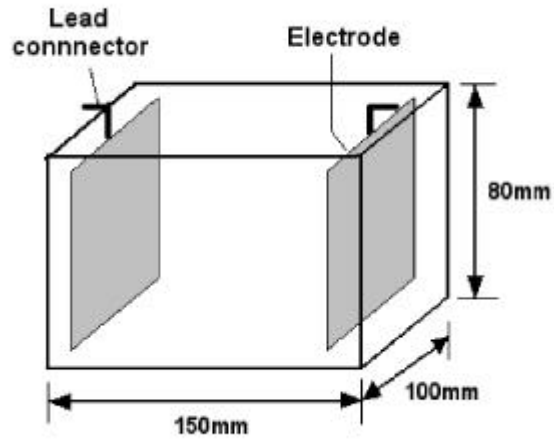


Fig. 3-6. Ohmic heating cell for liquid food of NaCl solution

7) 重層 NaCl

Fig. 3-9 cell

cell NaCl 가

ohmic

acryl pipe(ID:30mm, OD:35mm, L:140mm)

Cell

acryl (ID:10mm, OD:15mm, L:120mm)

Fig. 3-9 (a)

shell

- 20

acryl

pipe

0

2% NaCl

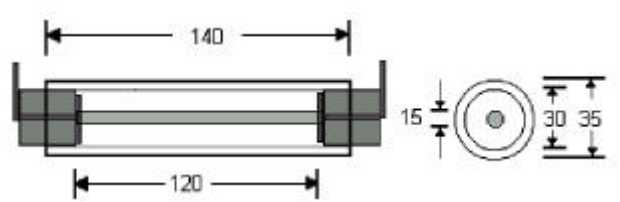
- 20

Fig. 3-9 (b)

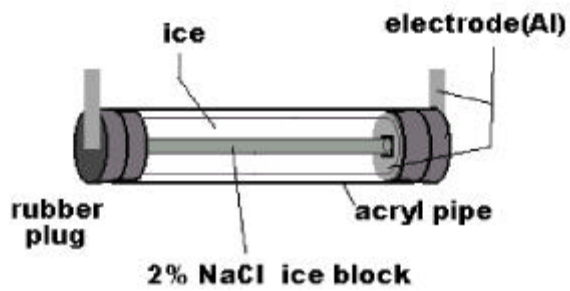
NaCl

가

가



(a) Ice heating cylinder cell (Unit:mm)



(b) Ice cylinder showing co-centric 2% NaCl ice bar

Fig. 3-7. Heating system of ice block

가

. Microwave cavity heat exchanger

- One long coil type : diameter 10mm, length 20 cm (coil 1)
- Two short coil type : diameter 10mm, length 7cm × 2 (coil 2)

- Small cylindrical type : diameter 15mm, length 20cm (cylinder 1)
- Large cylindrical type : diameter 20mm, length 20cm (cylinder 2)

가 1:100, 1:50, 1:20, 1:15, 1:10 5가

(FD- 100, Ketto Co., Japan) , Kjeltec system (Tecator Co., Sweden) , 6.25 × N diethylether Soxtec system (Tecator Co., Sweden) , 550 furnace A.O.A.C. .(Sullivan and Carpenter, 1993)

Acrylamide : bis acrylamide = 19 : 1 5% stacking gel 8% separating gel .(Laemmli, 1970) Protein marker 45 205 kDa . Gel 0.1% Coomassie brilliant blue R-250 10% acetic acid 10% methanol . Polyacrylamide gel densitometer .(Bollg , 1996)

16

가 , 가 , 가

.(Box , 1978)

12

80

10 15 . phosphate buffered saline(PBS)

5% paraformaldehyde 5% glutaraldehyde 가 4

4 . 0.1M PBS 3 2%

OsO4 가 PBS 4 4

.(Mills and Chong ,1977) 0.1M PBS 3

(Scanning Electron Microscope, Model

JSM- 5410LV, JEOL Co., Japan) .(Hayat, 1970)

1. Microwave

가. Microwave system

1) 가 microwave oven system

가) 가 microwave oven cavity(, RE- 652N)

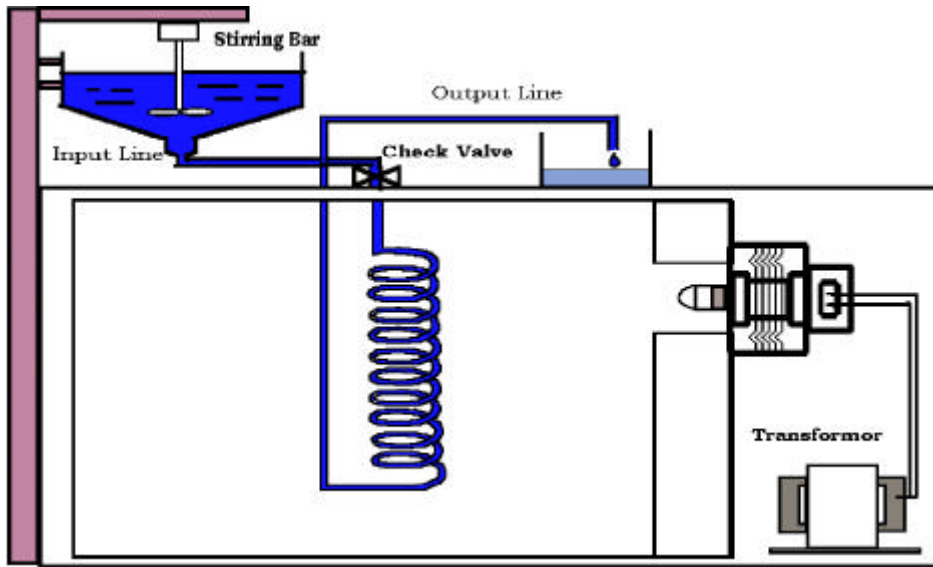


Fig. 3- 8. Microwave assisted extraction system using conventional microwave oven

microwave oven Fig. 3- 8 가 microwave oven . 가 microwave oven microwave power가 . 가 microwave oven cavity

가) Rectangular cavity in microwave oven
 가 microwave oven steel cavity
 microwave power (Fig. 3-9).
 가 가 microwave oven

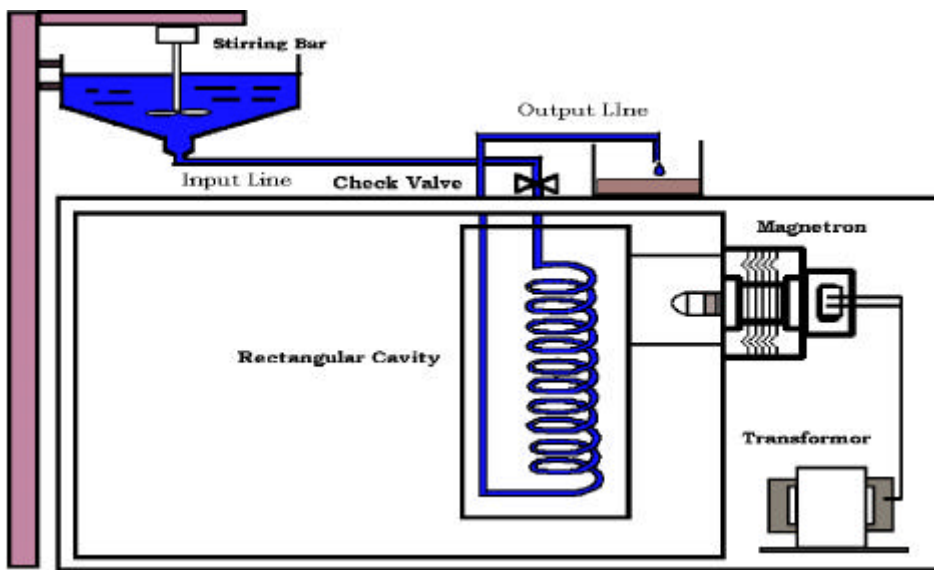


Fig. 3-9 Microwave assisted extraction system of rectangular cavity type

cylinder microwave system
 electric field intensity
 , auto-feeding capability 가 microwave
 oven

1) Cylinder microwave system

가 microwave oven setting impedance matching
microwave oven electric field intensity가
auto-feeding power .
cavity .
cavity .

: WR340 (가 8.64 cm, 4.32 cm, (g) 17.3
cm)

Cavity : cylinder (9.8 cm(g/2 +), 21 cm(g +))
: steel

microwave power(700W) Network Analyzer(HP
8753C, Hewlett Packard, USA) stub .
cylinder microwave system .

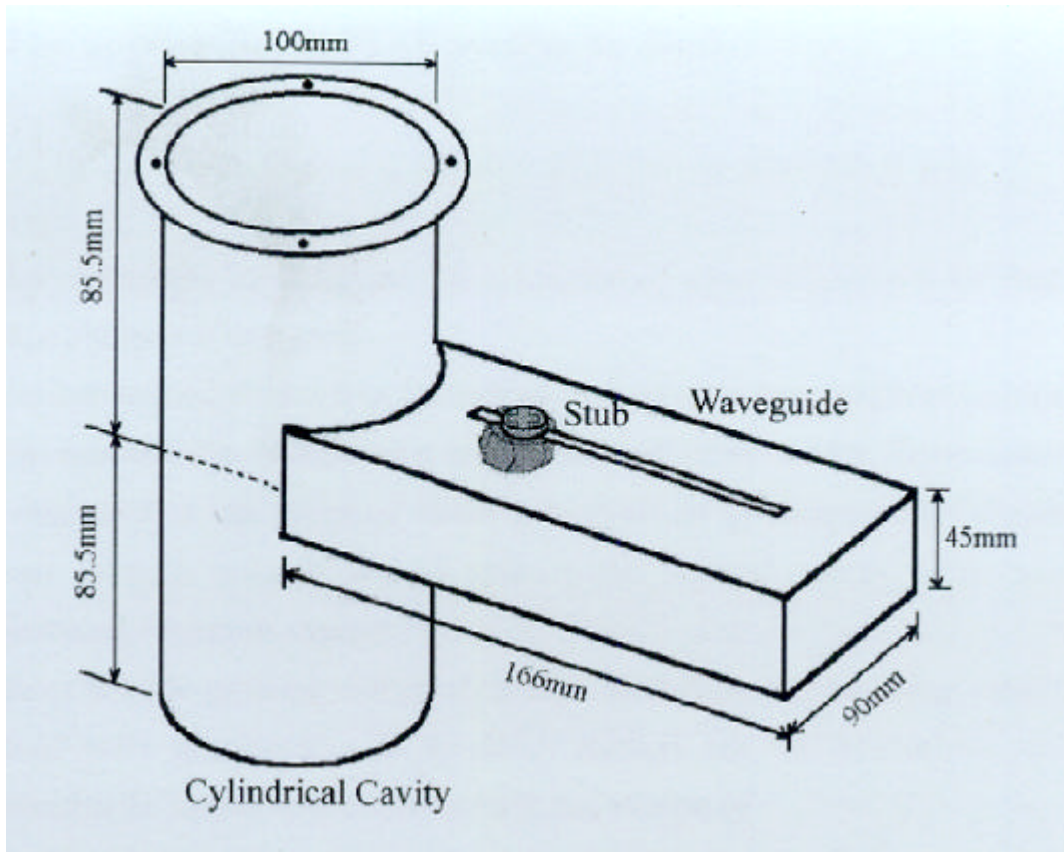


Fig. 3-10. Structures of the cylindrical cavity and waveguide

2) Microwave cavity simulation

Cylinder cavity electric field intensity

I-DEAS Master Series 3 : simulation program

cavity simulation .

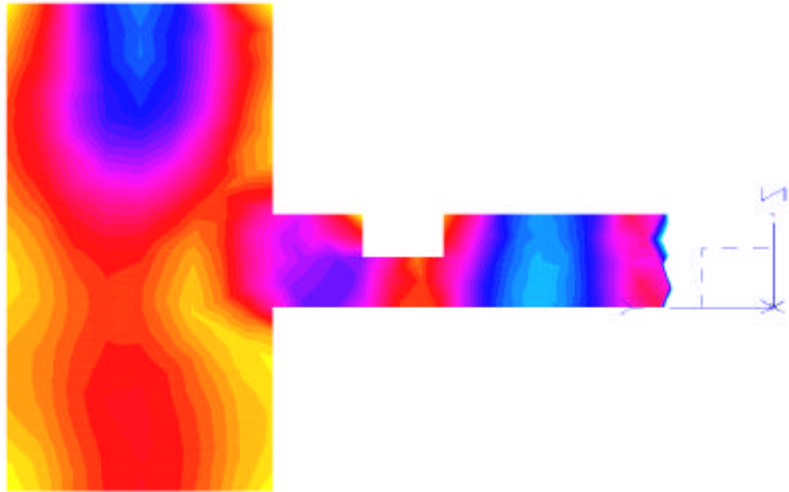


Fig. 3- 11. Side view simulation data of microwave power

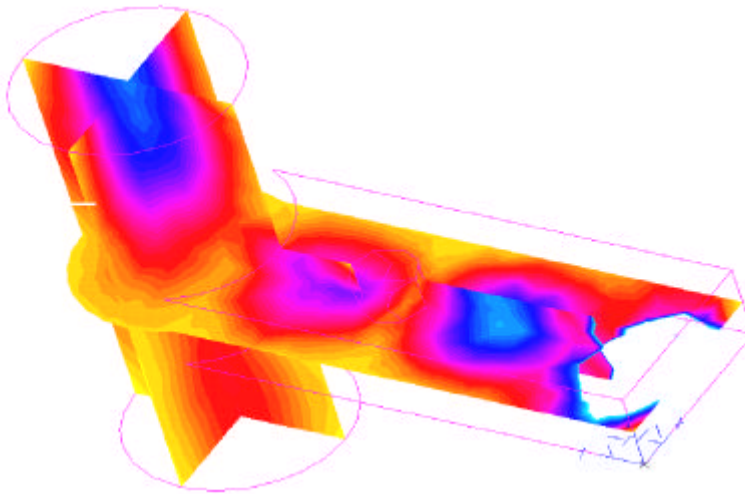


Fig. 3- 12. 3D simulation image of microwave power

3) cavity power

cavity 100M \emptyset 가 heating rate power(W)
 , cylindrical cavity 가 가

Table 3-1

Table 3-1. The comparison of heating rate and power in each cavity

	Microwave cavity		
	Household MW oven	Rectangular cavity	Cylindrical cavity
Heating rate(/sec)	0.9	1.3	1.7
Power(W)	380	541	700

700W 1.7 heating rate
 cavity 가 system
 auto-feeding output velocity . Table 3-2

Table 3-2. The comparison of output velocity in each cavity

	Output velocities at Microwave cavity		
	Household MW oven	Rectangular cavity	Cylindrical cavity
Velocity(mL/min)	40	50	130

microwave
 Microwave cavity , Fig.

3-13

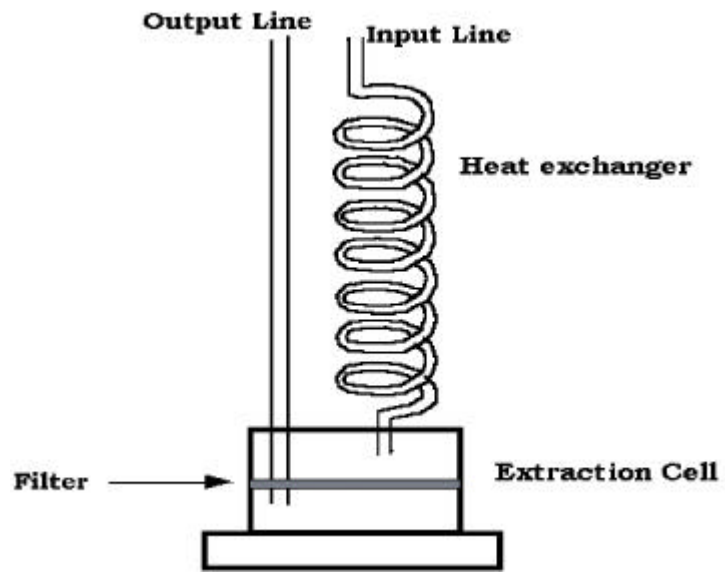


Fig. 3-13. Continuous microwave extraction system

extraction cell

microwave

1)

cavity electric field intensity

simulation data

extraction cell

system

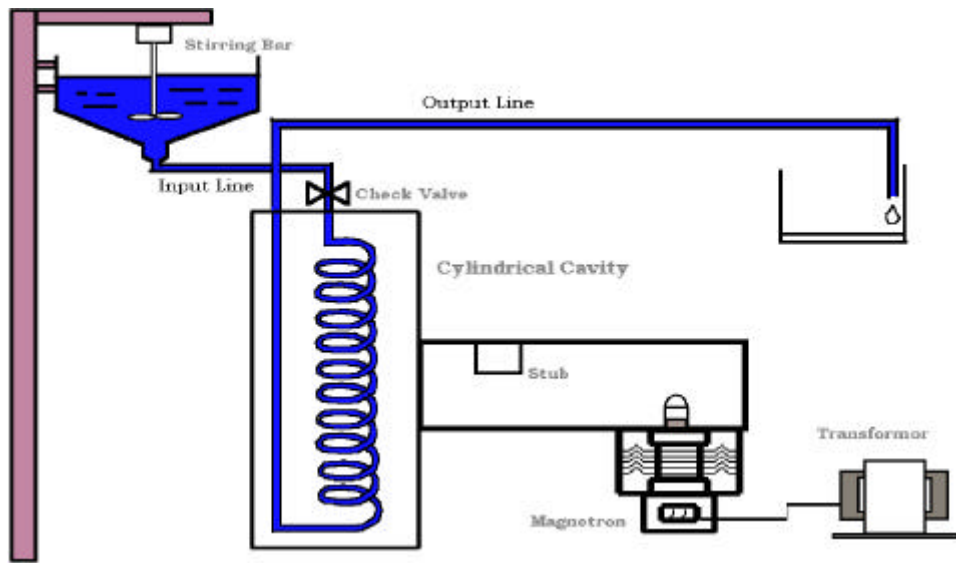


Fig. 3-14. Semicontinuous microwave extraction system

2) microwave water bath

Spectrophotometer wave scan peak

271nm

water bath

microwave

microwave

가 water bath

2.9 (Fig. 3-15).

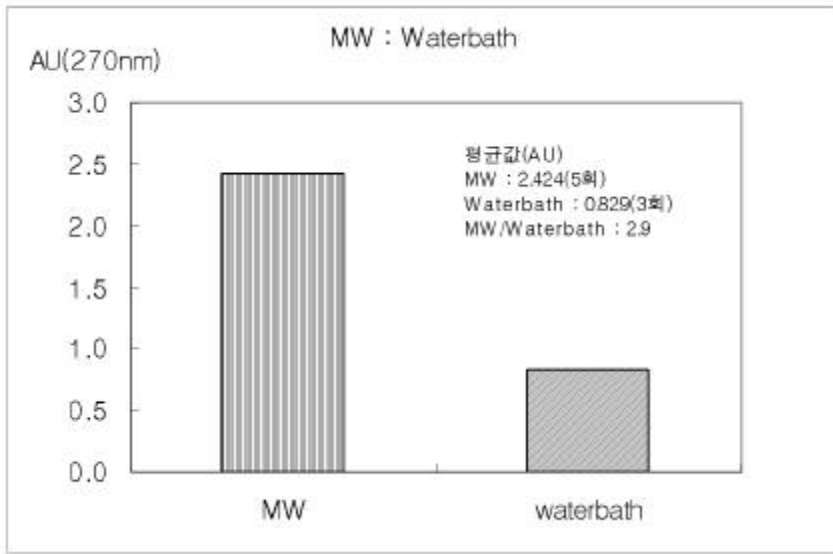


Fig. 3-15. Comparison of yield at MW and WB

microw ave 가

Fig. 3-16 Fig. 3-17 microw ave waterbath profile

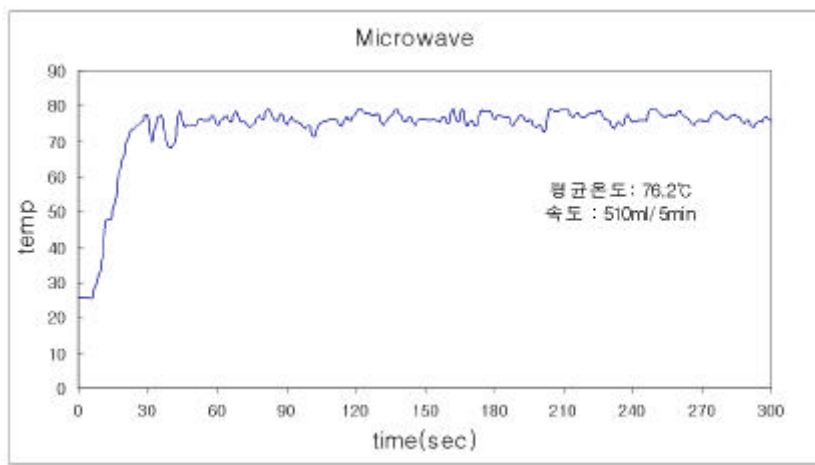


Fig. 3-16. Microwave temperature profile

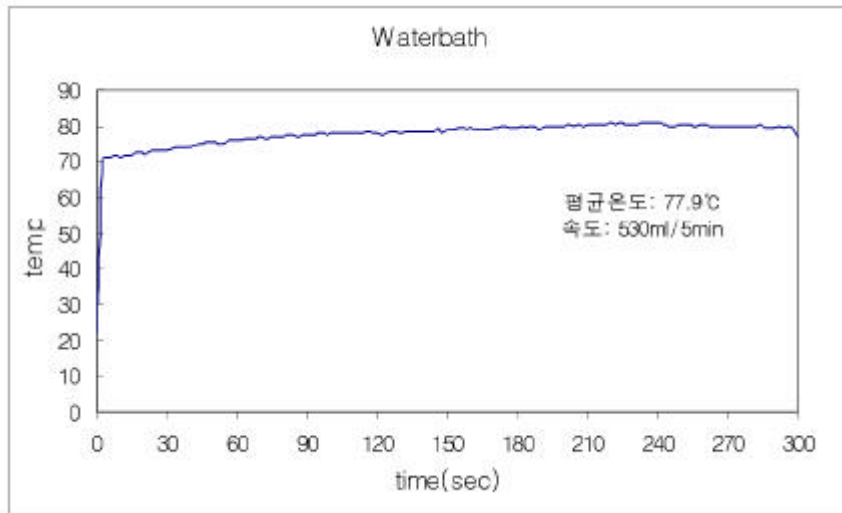


Fig. 3-17. Water bath temperature profile

3) microwave water bath

Spectrophotometer 440nm

water bath

microwave

microwave

가 water bath

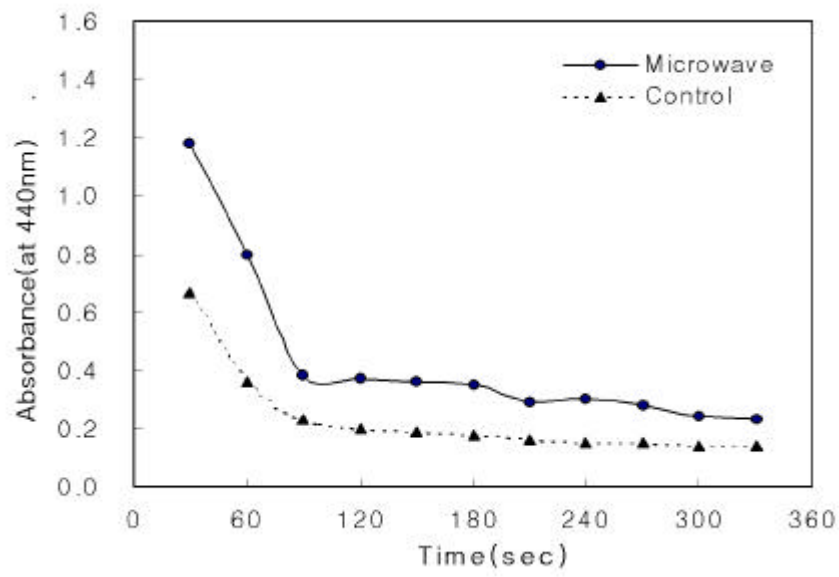
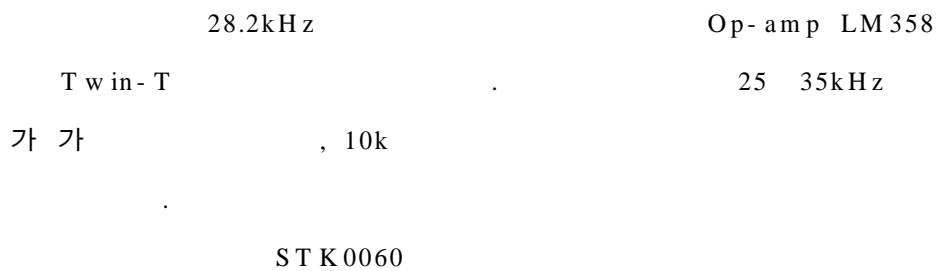


Fig. 3-18. The comparison of extraction yield of gardenia pigment at MW and conventional extraction system

microwave

2.

가.



70V

Fig. 3-19 3, 8

matching transformer

transducer

1k : 8

(70W)

1 1.5 kV

230 μ H

가

EI

0.5 mm

가

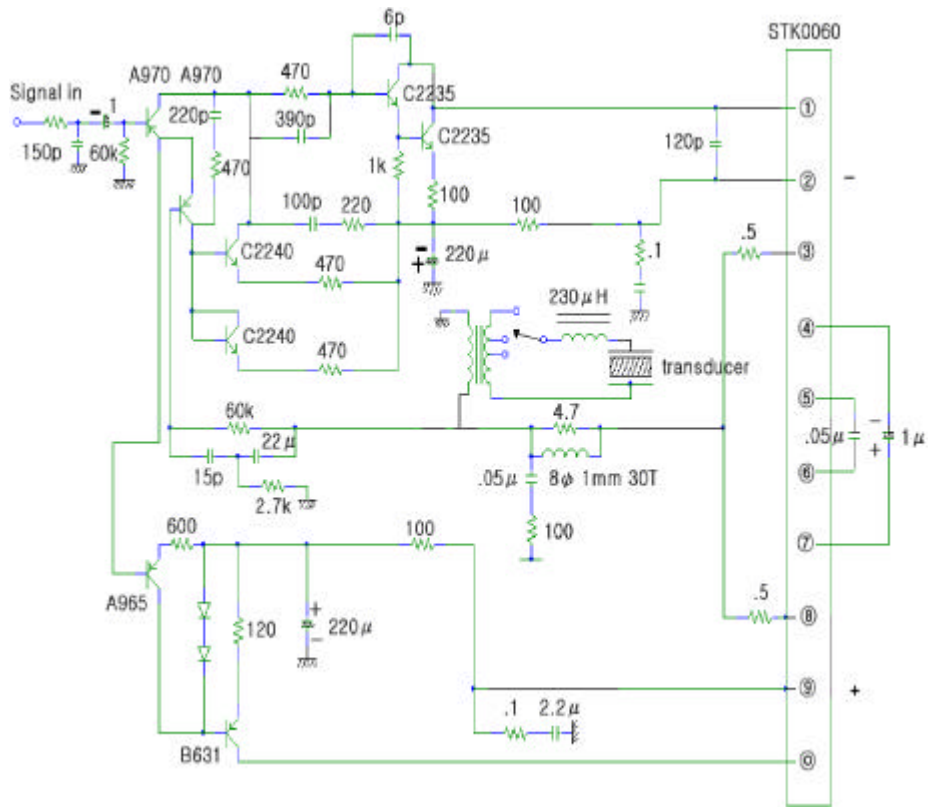


Fig. 3-19. The amplifier circuitry of ultrasonic wave

가

가

28.2 kHz

(Fig. 3-20).

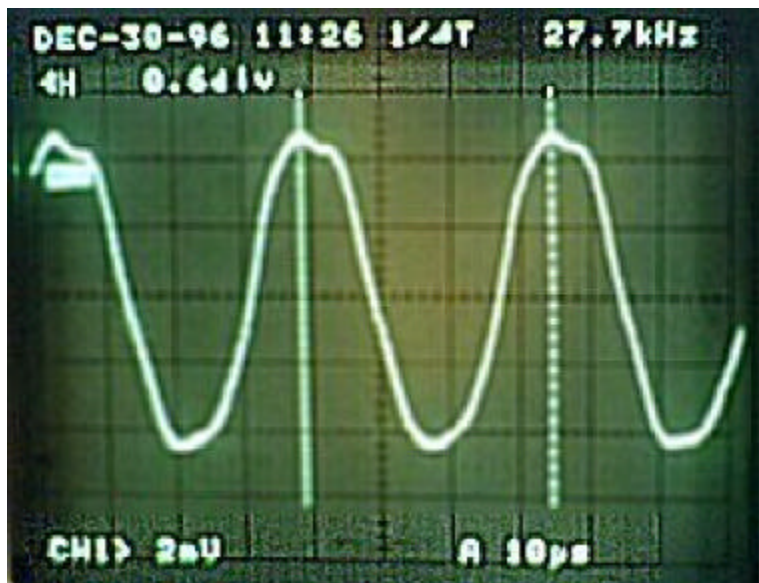


Fig. 3-20. Ultrasonic signal output from ultrasonic device

1)

Fig. 3-21 (19 cm, 0.7 mm, 5L)
epoxy bolt(Φ 8 mm)
(9.5 cm, 3 mm, 110 mm)

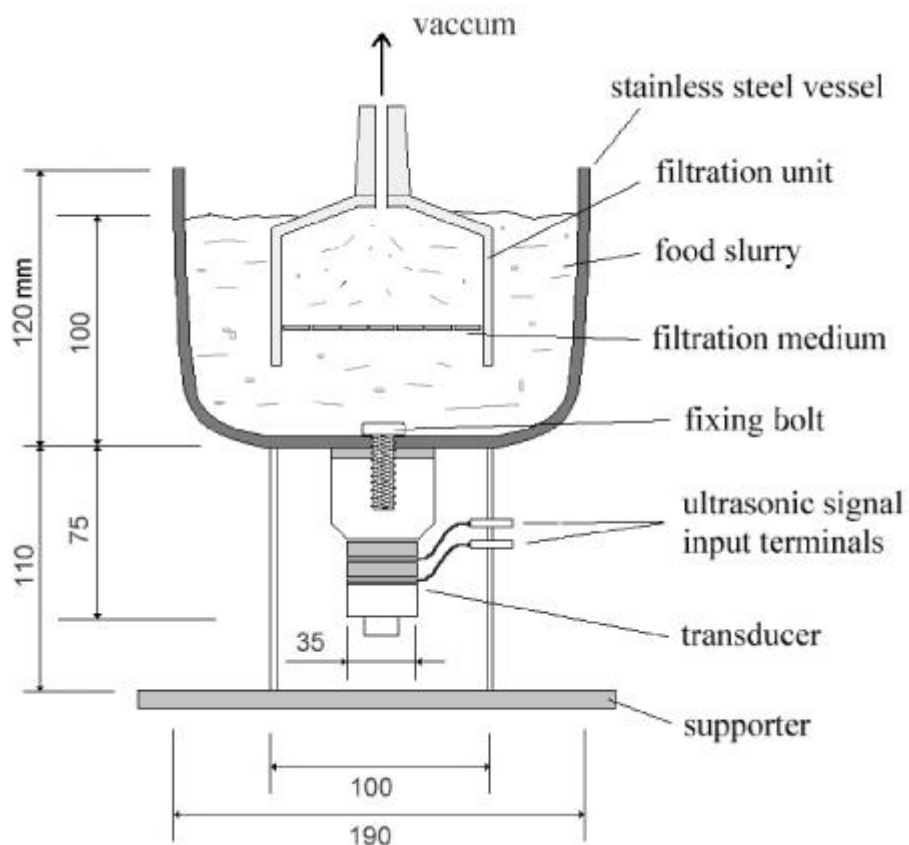


Fig. 3-21. Experimental setup of Ultrasonic bath for filtration of food slurry

2)

가 가

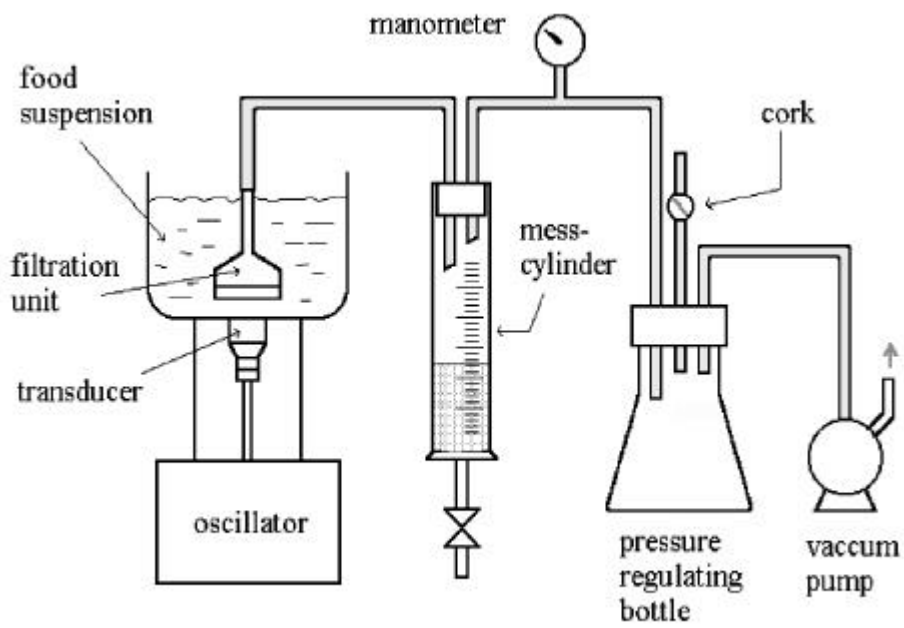


Fig. 3-22. Schematics of Ultrasonic filtration system

0.1 , 56cm², 10m m

Fig. 3-23

가

가

가

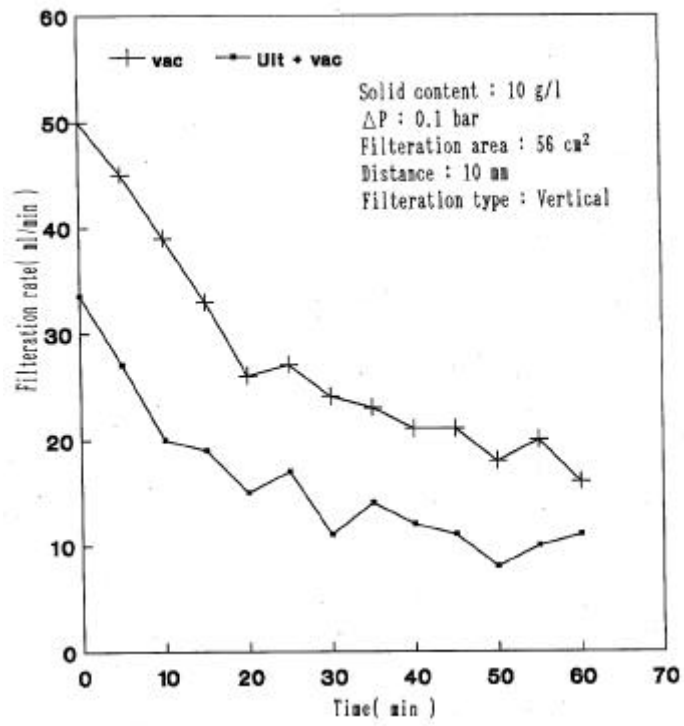


Fig. 3-23. Filtration curve of wheat flour suspension

0.6 2 ,

Fig. 3-24

가

가

가

가

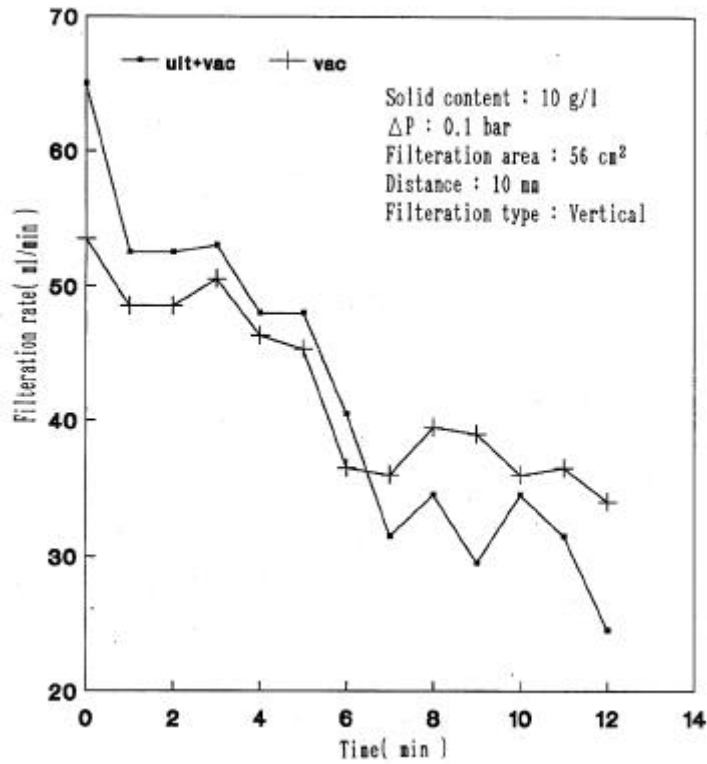


Fig. 3-24. Filtration curve of degassed wheat flour suspension

3. Ohmic heating

가. Ohmic heating system

1) Ohmic heater

100, 500, 1k, 5k, 10k, 20kHz 6 sine wave

operational amplifier Twin-T

(7)

sine

table 1

trimmer

3V

, 1

Table 3-3. Combination values of Resistors and Capacitors to generate sine waves of various frequencies for ohmic heater (Ra : serial connected resistance to trimmer resistance)

Frequency (kHz)		Register(k Ω)					Capacitor (pF)	
Design ed	Measur ed	R	R1	R2	R4	Ra	C1	C2
0.1	0.1	13.3	30	360	5	10	104	224
0.5	0.51	2.7	6.6	67	5	0	104	224
1	1.03	1.33	3	30	2	0	104	224
5	5.2	0.25	0.52	7.5	0.1	0	104	224
10	10.3	11	22	220	5	7.5	102	202
20	19.5	5.2	10	100	5	2	102	202

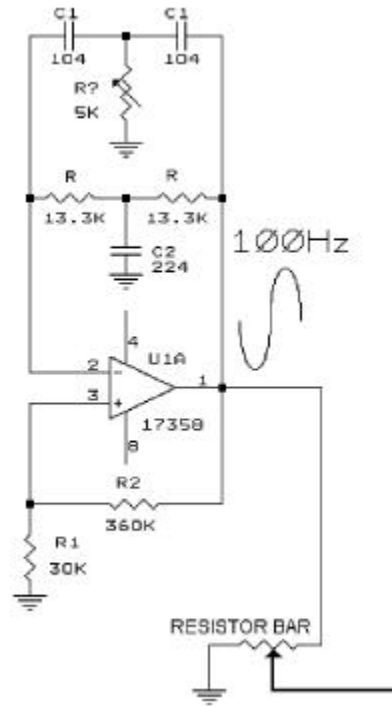


Fig. 3- 25. Twin- T oscillator circuits for sine- wave generator

2)

gain volume

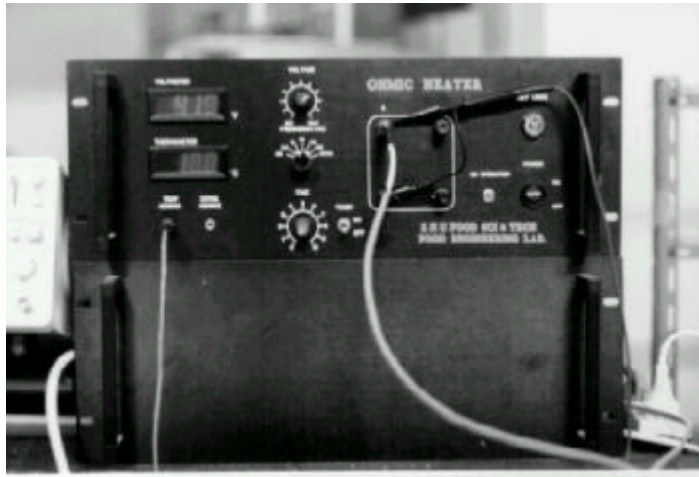
IC audio amplifier STK 4048II

(Vcc max:± 86.0V, Tc max:125 , closed loop gain : 26~45dB,
P0max:150W) . Amplifier 150W

가

IC

system IC 가 40V



(a) Ohmic heating system built (Generator)



(b) Data logging system

Fig. 3-27. Experimental system setup for ohmic heating study

. Ohmic heating system 가

1) 가

(100V, 60Hz) NaCl (0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5% (w/w)) 500ml 가 , (dT/d) NaCl

Fig. 3-28

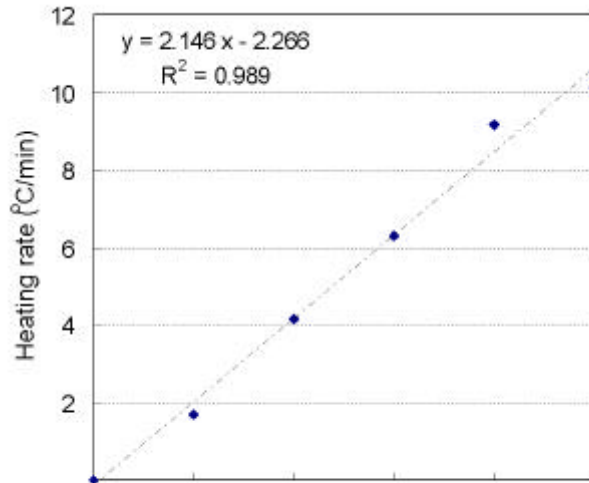


Fig. 3-28. Temperature gradient of various salt concentrations during ohmic heating with 100V, 60Hz power source at working volume of 500ml and electrode distance of 110mm.

2) (agar gel) 가
 가) 가
 NaCl 가 0, 0.5, 1, 1.5% (w/w) 2% gel 50V 가
 0.02, 1.60, 4.69, 7.24(/) .
 NaCl 가 agar gel 가 , 가
 가 가 .

Fig. 3-29

가
agar gel
가 가
가
spring

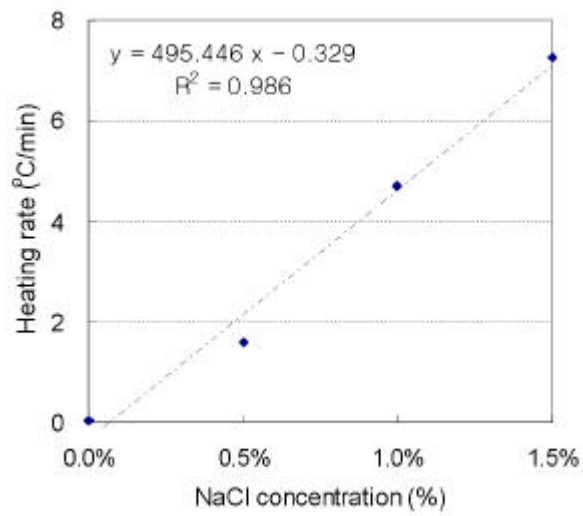


Fig. 3-29. Temperature difference of semi-solid food at various salt concentrations. (50V, 60Hz, 100 × 50 × 20mm³)

) 가 가
Sucrose, NaCl, CaCl₂ 가 가

(1) (Sucrose)
 가 가 sucrose 1.0, 2.0,
 3.0% (w/w) 가 500ml 100V, 60Hz
 Fig. 3-28 0.04, 0.06, 0.09(/)
 가 .

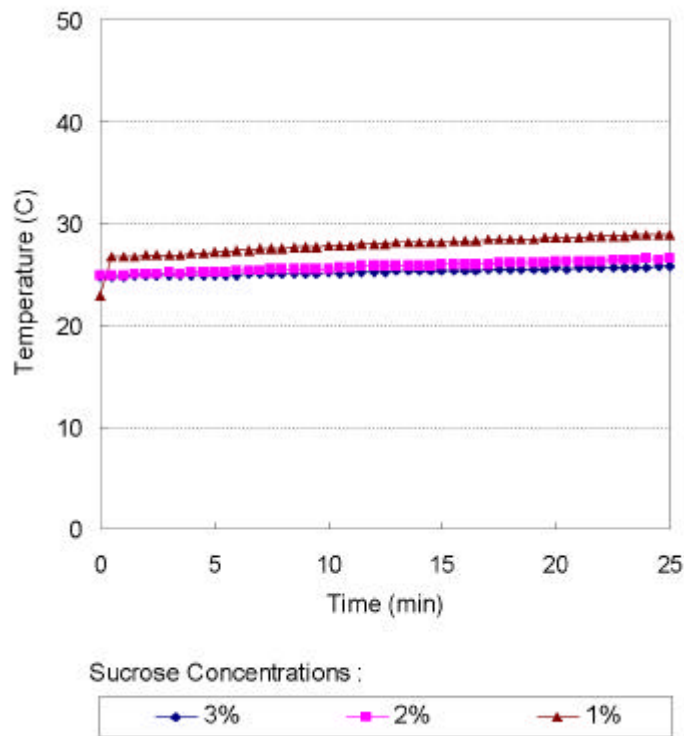


Fig. 3-30. Heating curves of sugar solution at various sugar concentrations (100V, 60Hz, 110 × 100 × 35mm³)

(2) 가 (NaCl, CaCl₂)
 (가) 가 가
 가 CaCl₂ 가 0.1, 0.3, 0.5(M)
 500ml 100V 가 , (dT/d
) Fig. 3- 31 가 .

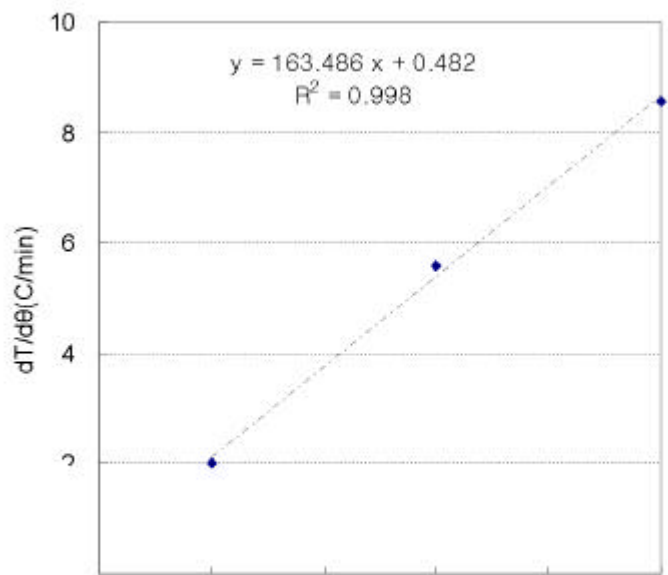


Fig. 3-31. Temperature difference of salt solution at various salt concentrations. (100V, 60Hz, 110 × 100 × 35mm³)

() Agar gel 가 가
 0.1M NaCl CaCl₂ 가 100 × 50 × 30mm³ agar gel
 . ohmic heating system 30V, 5kHz

가 CaCl₂ 가 gel 가
 가 CaCl₂가 NaCl 가 NaCl CaCl₂ mole
 가 CaCl₂가 NaCl Cl-
 , NaCl CaCl₂ 가 NaCl 가
 2% 가
 0.34M (NaCl) 0.18M (CaCl₂)
 NaCl Fig. 3- 32

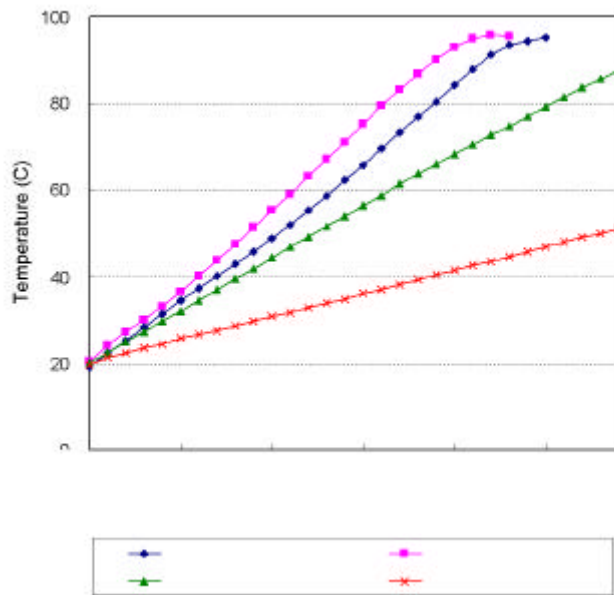


Fig. 3-32. Effect of salts on the heating rate of agar gel (30V, 5kHz, 50 × 30 × 100mm³)

) (多層) gel 가
 가 가
 ohmic heating 가
 가
 (multilayer) agar gel block 가 agar gel
 가 0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5% NaCl
 gel layer 가 NaCl 가
 layer layer
 Fig. 3- 32 , gel layer
 가 Fig. 3- 33 NaCl agar
 gel layer 가
 gel layer 가 gel
 gel layer Fig. 3- 33- (a)
 가
 layer , gel layer
 Fig. 3- 33- (b) 가
 layer

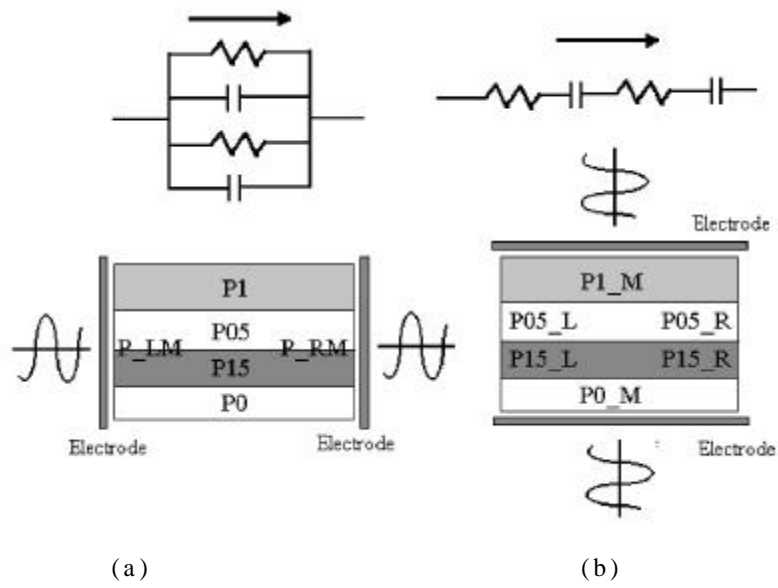


Fig. 3-33. ConFiguRation of 4-phase gel layers in semi-solid food
 (Top View, T:top, B:bottom, M:middle, L:left, R:right,
 Number:% NaCl)

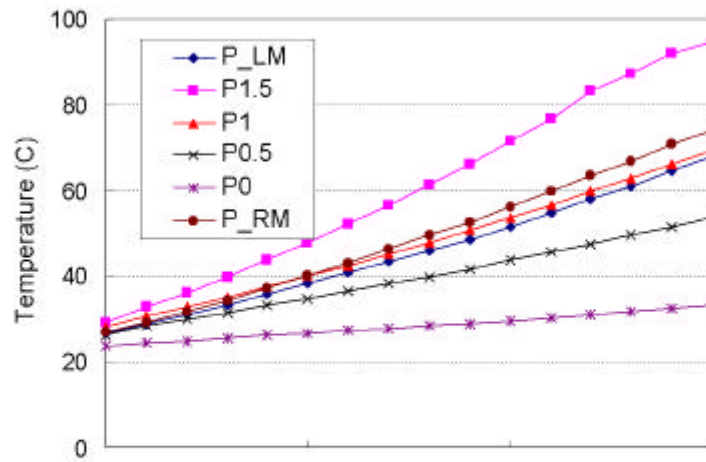


Fig. 3-34. Temperature profile of agar gel layers of different salt concentrations during parallel ohmic heating.

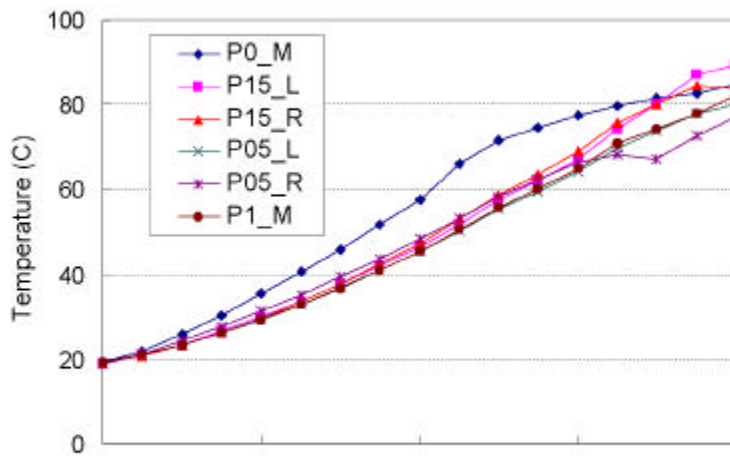


Fig. 3-35. Temperature profile of agar gel layers of different salt concentrations during vertical ohmic heating

) (重層) agar gel 가 가
 Ohmic heating 가
 .
 가 gel block
 가 layer 가
 .
 . agar block 가
 , V , N 가 agar slab
 가 .
 , heating cell 0% (w/w) NaCl
 가 100 × 50 × 25mm³ agar (50) .
 20mm 2% NaCl agar solution
 (, 4) .
 가 . Ohmic heater 50V, 60Hz 가

(1) 가 agar gel 가

Fig. 3-36 가 agar block

block (3/10) 가
 가 block(P0_TL, P0_BR)

Fig. 3-37

가 block(P2_BL,
 P2_M, P2_TR) 가

가 가 block

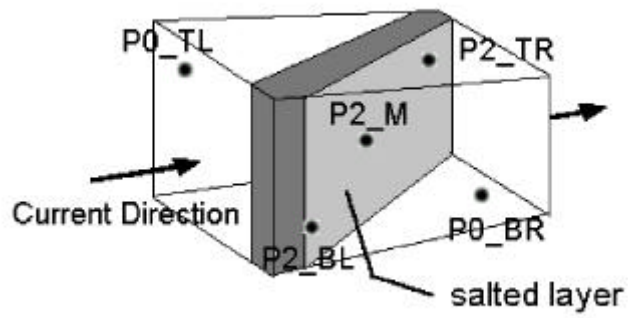


Fig. 3-36. ConFiguRation of slash-type gel layers in semi-solid food (T:top, B:bottom, M:middle, L:left, R:right, Number:% NaCl)

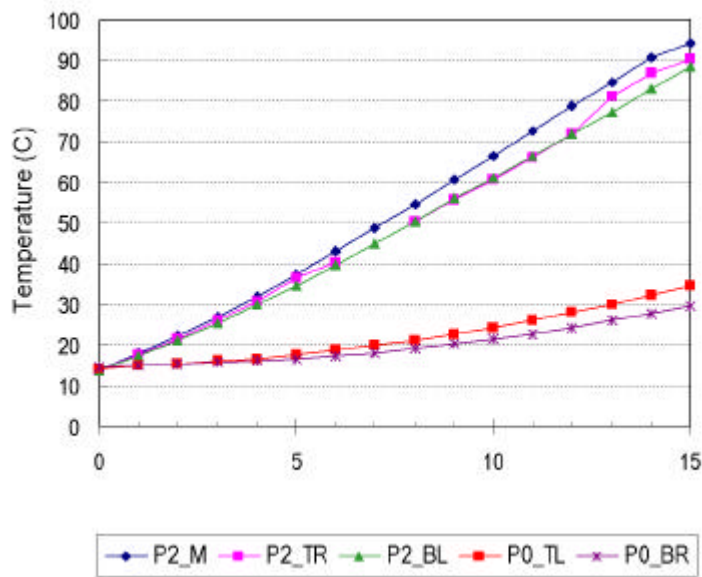


Fig. 3-37. Heating curves of agar gel in slash-type block layers (50V, 60Hz, 100 × 50 × 25m m 3)

(2) V 가 가

Fig. 3-38 V 가

가 33% 가

가 . i, ii, iii gel

3 , 5 , 3 Fig. 3-39

가 (P2_TL, P2_TR) 가 .

가 V (無鹽部) V

가 가 가

가 가 .

V type 2% gel 가

가 0% gel

Fig. 3-40, Fig. 3-41 V type gel

(V-II). gel 가 P2_B가

P0_M .

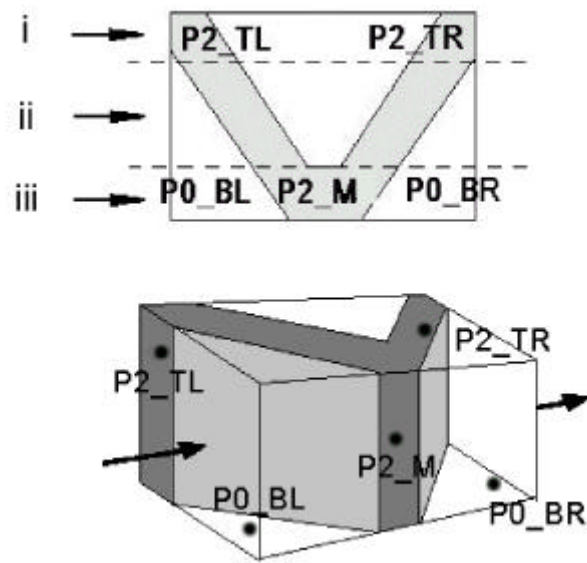


Fig. 3-38. Configuration of V-type gel layers in semi-solid food

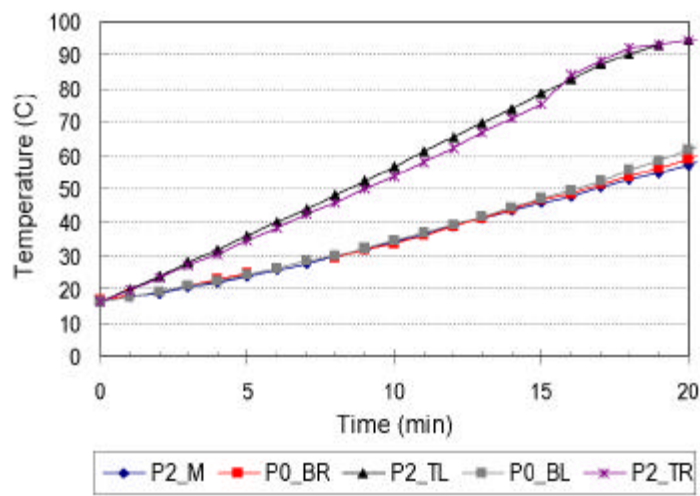


Fig. 3-39. Heating curves of agar gel of V type block layers
(50V, 60Hz, 100 × 50 × 25mm³)

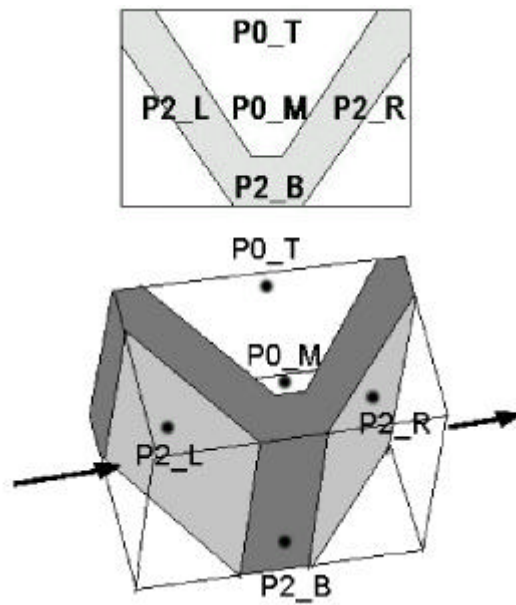


Fig. 3-40. Configuration of V-II type gel layers in semi-solid food

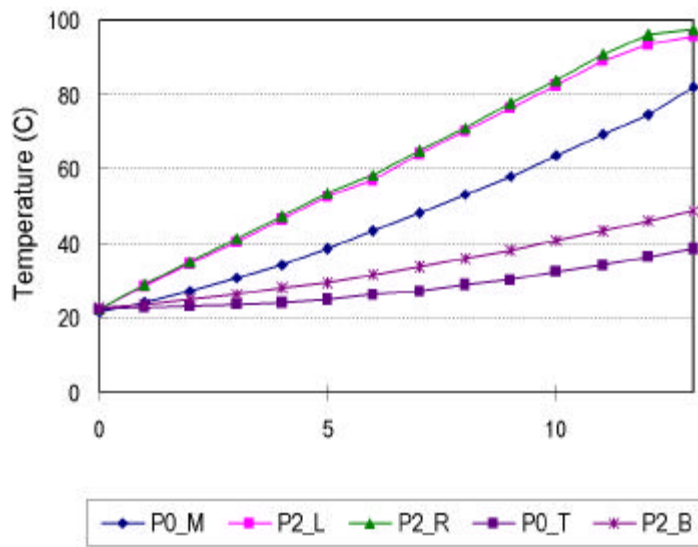


Fig. 3-41. Heating curves of agar gel of V-II type block layers (50V, 60Hz, 100 × 50 × 25mm³).

(3) N 가 가

가 V 가 V

N Fig. 3-46 (c)

N ~

가 (P0_TR, P0_BL) 가

(P2_M, P2_L, P2_R)

(Fig. 3-42). N-II

type block 가

2% 가 (P2_TL,

P2_BR)

(P2_M, P2_R, P2_L)

가

가

(Fig. 3-43).

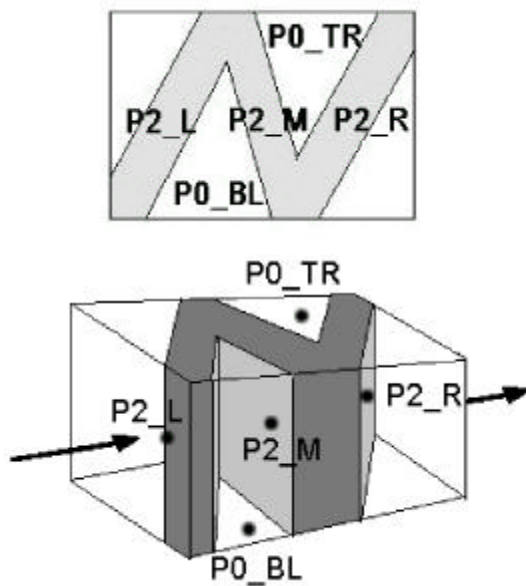


Fig. 3-42. Configuration of N-type gel layers in semi-solid food.

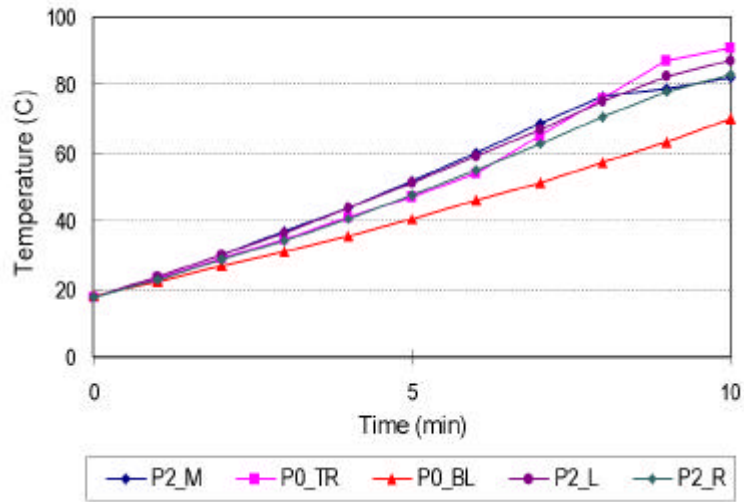


Fig. 3-43. Heating curves of agar gel of N type block layers (50V, 60Hz, 100 × 50 × 25mm³).

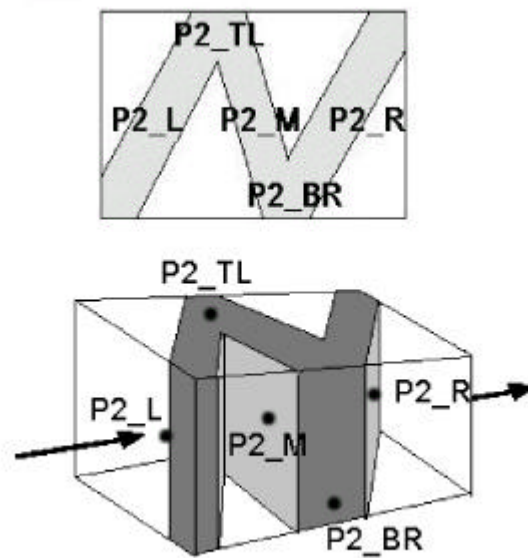


Fig. 3-44. Configuration of N-II type gel layers in semi-solid

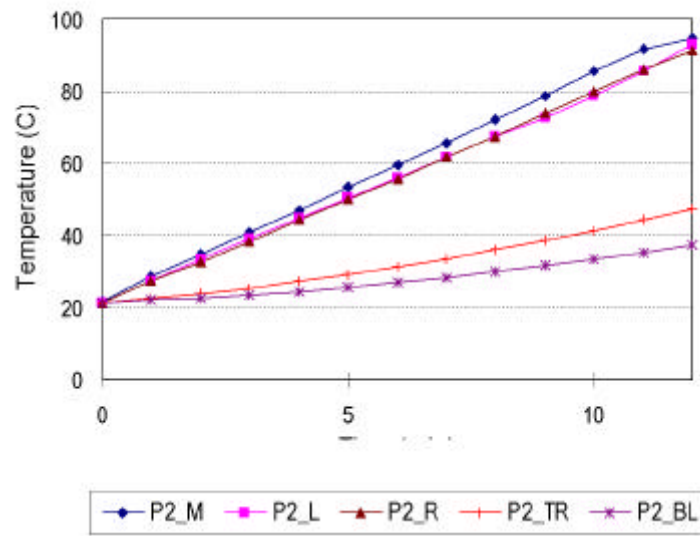
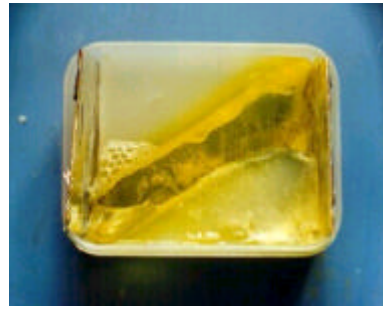


Fig. 3-45. Heating curves of agar gel of N-II type block layers (50V, 60Hz, 100 × 50 × 25mm³)

Before- heating state

Post- heating state



(a) slash type



(b) V type



(c) N type

Fig. 3-46. Pre- heating and post-heating state of manufactured agar gels.

3) Ohmic heating

가

ohmic heating

NaCl 가 0, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0% (w/w) 160ml
100V, 60Hz NaCl 가

Fig. 3-47 가

15kW

가

ohmic heating

Fig. 3-48 가 2% 가

가

ohmic heating 가

hole 가

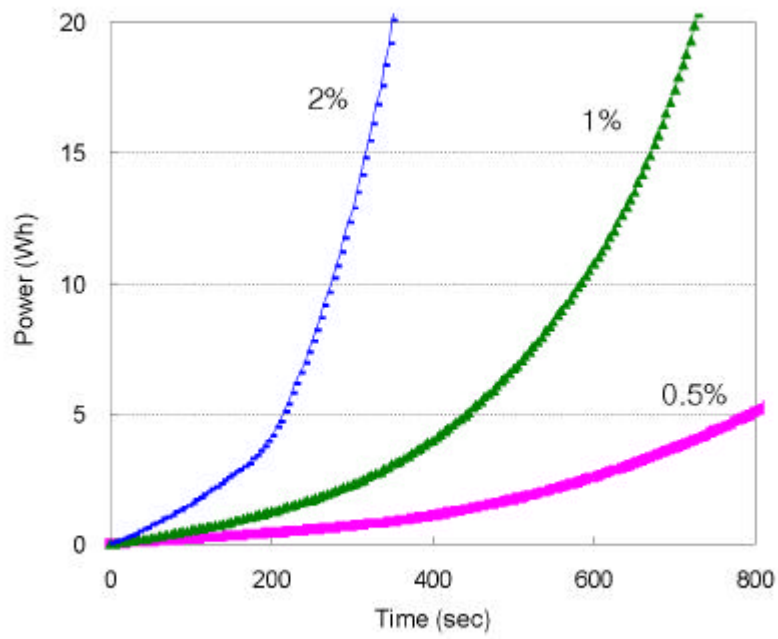
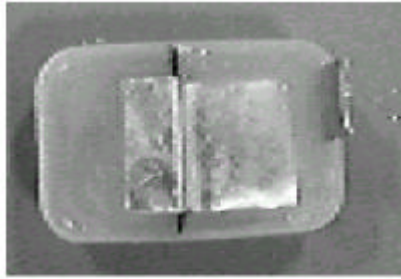
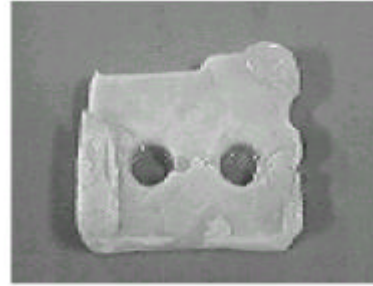


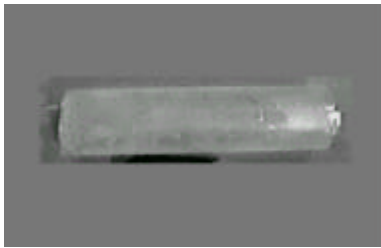
Fig. 3-47. Melting curves of ice block of slat solution during ohmic heating.



Ice slab before
Ohmic heating



holes appeared after
selective Ohmic heating



cylindrical ice bar
containing cocentral
salted ice bar



ice tube produced
by selective Ohmic heating

Fig. 3-48. Selective melting of salted ice block during Ohmic heating.

4.

가.

가 , :가 1:10

(Fig. 3-49),

(Fig. 3-50),

(Fig. 3-51) 가

.

1:15 가 ,

Coil 1 Coil 2

(Fig. 3-52).

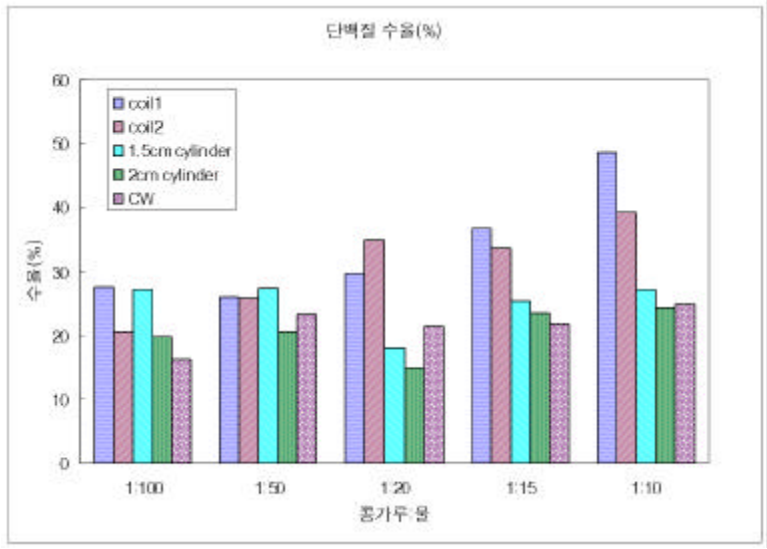


Fig. 3- 49. Yield of soluble protein

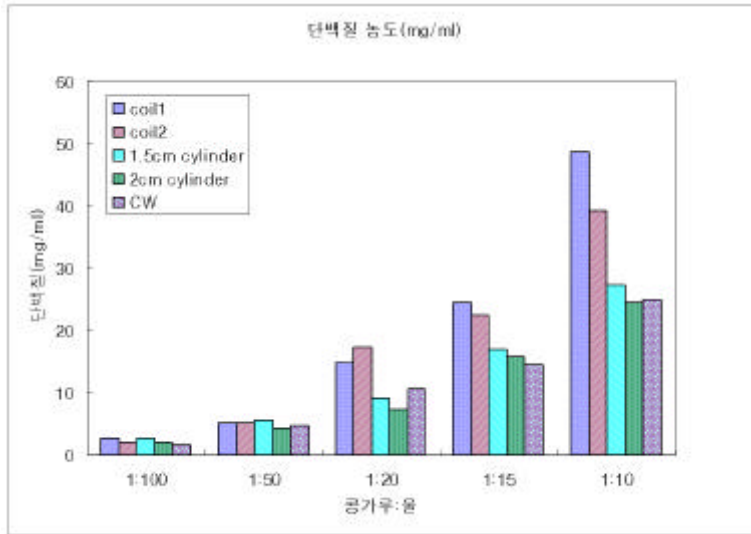


Fig. 3- 50. The concentration of soluble protein (mg/ml)

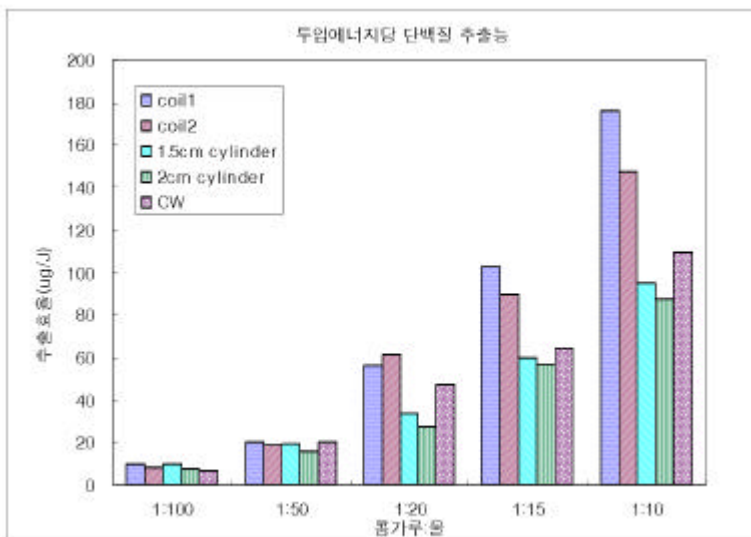


Fig. 3- 51. Amount of protein extracted per energy input

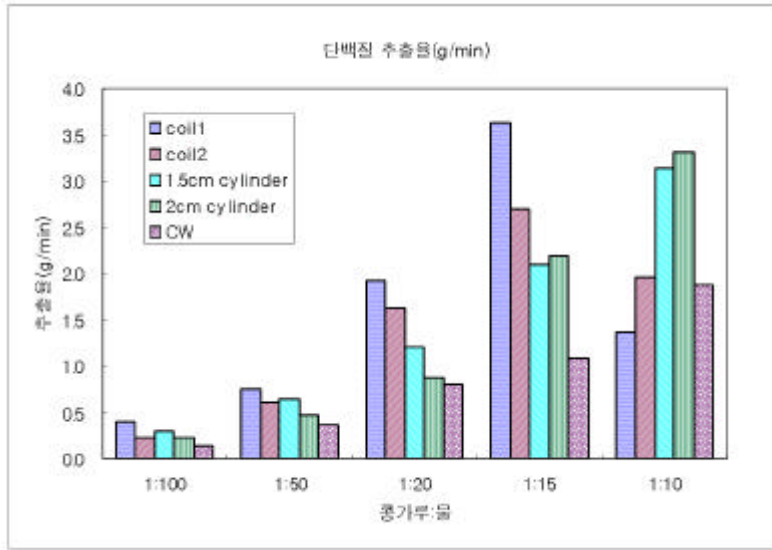


Fig. 3- 52. The extraction rate of soluble protein (g/min)

6

Table 3- 4

.(

1986)
microwave water bath system

conventional water bath system

Fig. 3- 53

가 (P<0.01),

2

.(SAS Institute Inc., 1985)

Table 3-4. Approximate composition of soybean varieties (wet basis)[unit : g/100g]

Varieties	Moisture	Crude protein	Crude fat	Crude ash	NFE*
Hwasungp					
uk	8.6	41.77	24.56	5.71	19.36
Danbaek	9.0	44.41	24.64	5.37	16.58
Duyou	8.1	36.25	23.71	5.59	26.35
Namcheon	7.4	37.74	20.32	5.62	29.92
Shinpaldal	12.9	37.62	19.30	5.45	24.73
2	14.9	36.59	23.48	5.23	19.80
Baekun					

NFE*(nitrogen free extracts) : 100 - others

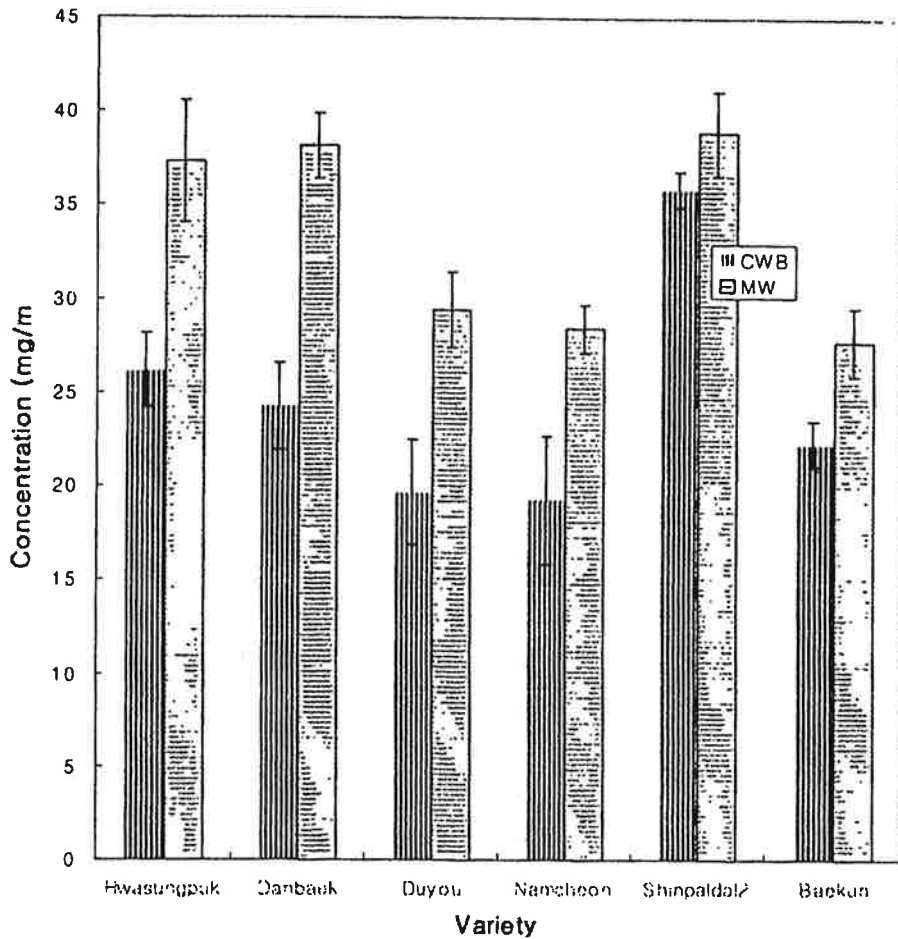


Fig. 3-53. Soluble protein concentration by microwave extraction system and conventional water bath system

다. 수용성 단백질의 전기영동

Polyacrylamide gel에서 분리된 단백질 밴드를 densitometer로 정량하여 단백질의 상대적 농도의 변화 양상을 조사한 결과 수용성 단백질은 19.3kDa

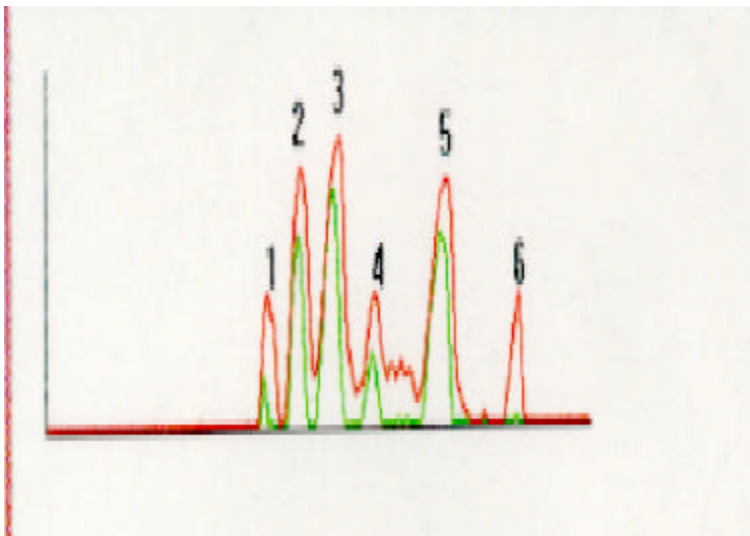
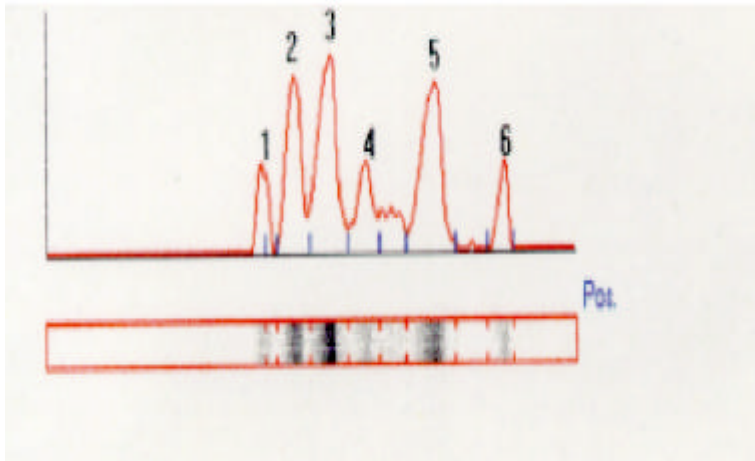


Fig. 3-54. The patterns of soluble protein in SDS- PAGE

2

16

가 , 가 , 가

의 동적 변화를 모니터링한 결과, 온도와 반응 시간은 일차 곡선 효과를 나타내었고 가수량과 기질비는 이차 곡선효과를 나타내었다. 그 결과 온도=60.1℃, 콩:가수량=1:12.6의 임계점을 추정하였고 (Fig. 3-55), 반응 시간은 임계점 없이 30분의 실험 구간내에서는 시간이 증가함에 따라 수율도 증가하는 양상이 관찰되었다.(Fig. 3-56, 57)

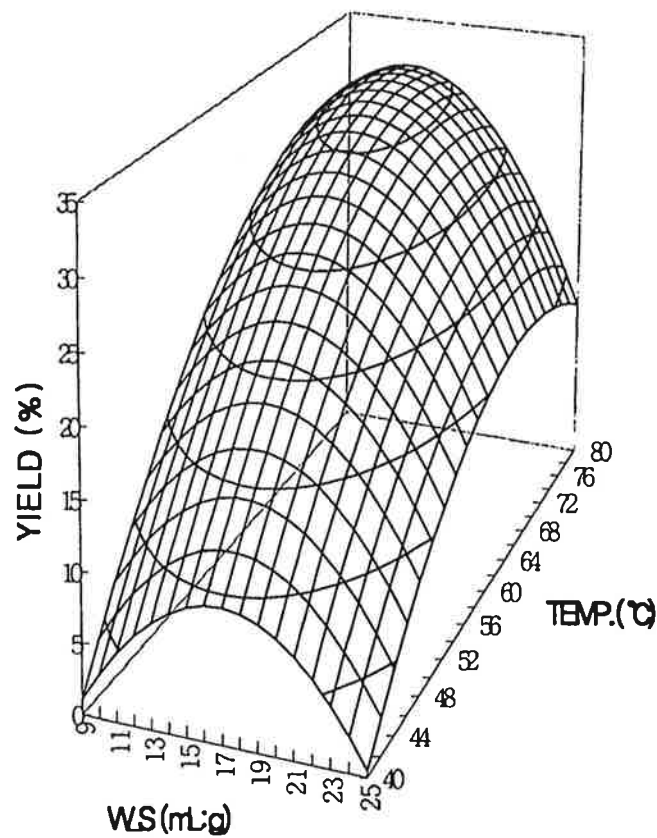


Fig. 3-55. Response surface plot of the effect of W/S ratio and temperature on the yield of soluble protein at 20 min reaction time

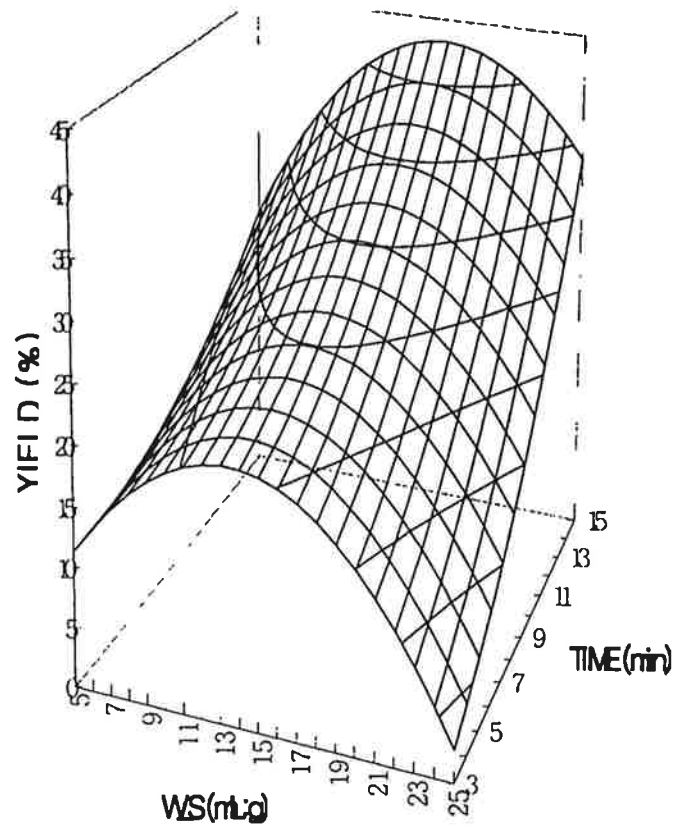


Fig. 3-56. Response surface plot of the effect of W/S ratio and reaction time on the yield of soluble protein at 60°C

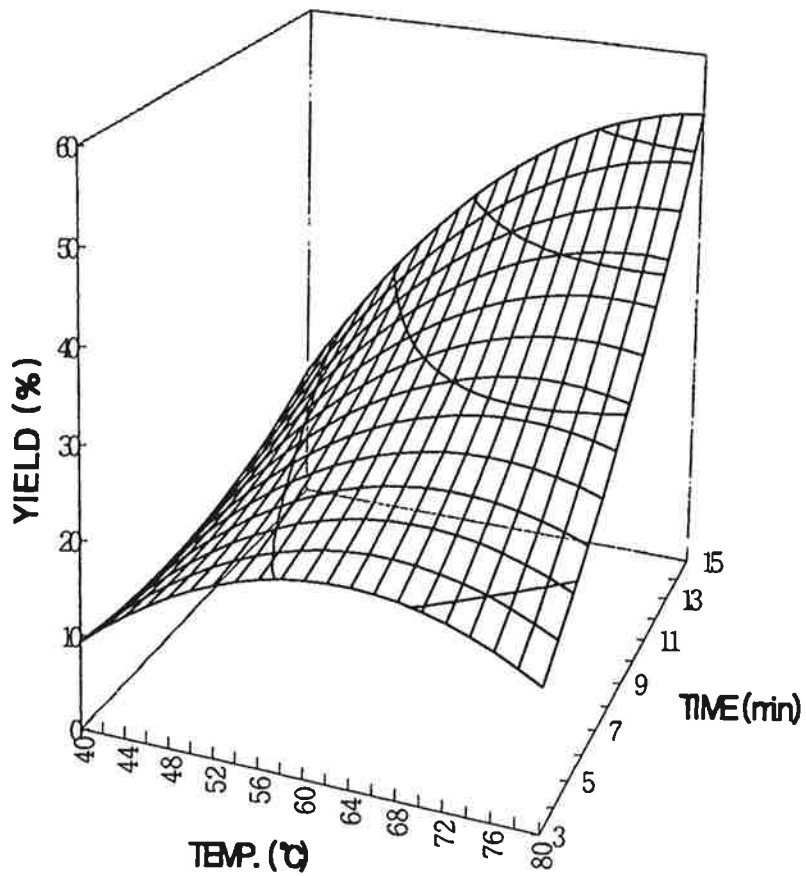


Fig. 3-57. Response surface plot of the effect of temperature and reaction time on the yield of soluble protein at 15 mL:g W/S ratio

마. 초단파가 콩의 세포구조에 미치는 영향

초단파로 처리하지 않은 대조구의 콩 세포벽은 온전하였으나(Fig. 3-58-A) 초단파로 가열 처리하였을 경우 세포벽 파괴 현상이 뚜렷이 관찰되

3-58-B, C, D).

(protein body)가

.(Wolf and Baker, 1972) Fig. 3-58-A 12

Fig.

3-58-B C 10 가

가

.(Tombs, 1967)

가

가

가

Fig. 3-58-D

가

가

가

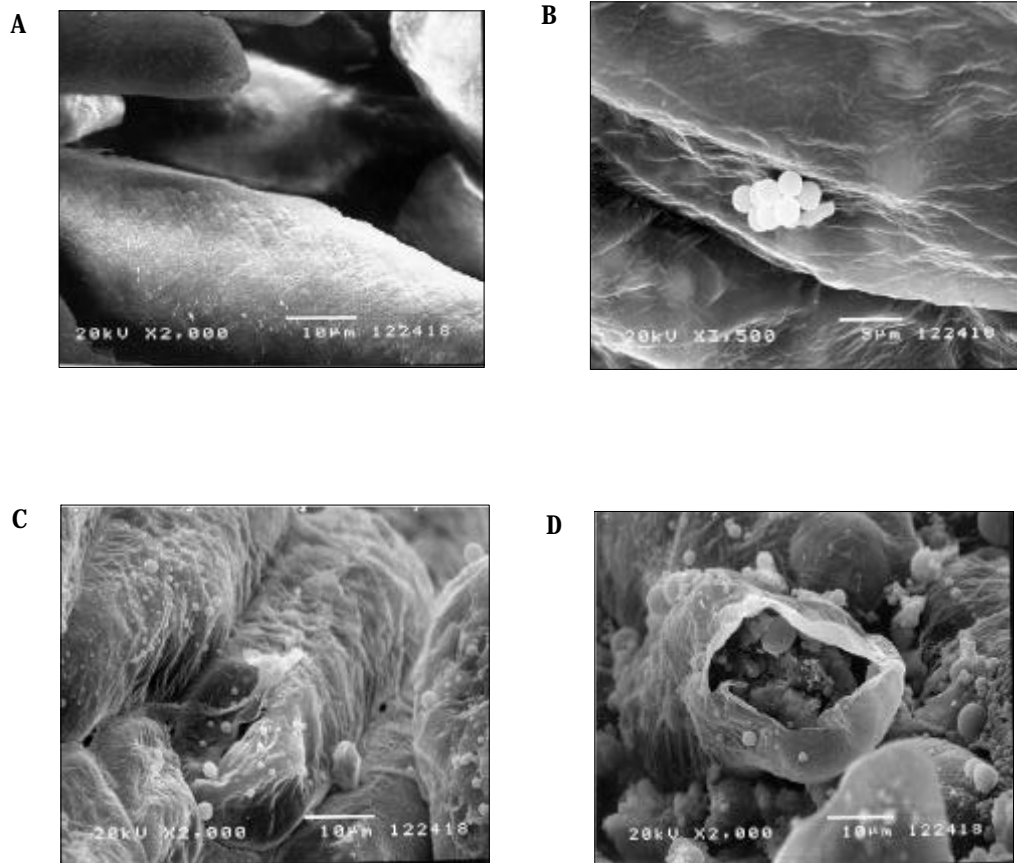


Fig. 3-58. Electron micrographs of microwave-treated soybeans

- A : control,
- B : microwave-treated for 10 min (magnification \times 3500),
- C : microwave-treated for 10 min (magnification \times 2000),
- D : microwave-treated for 15 min (magnification \times 2000)

Spencer, P.(1949) U.S.Patent 2, 480, 679

Spencer, P.(1950) U.S.Patent 2, 495, 429

Charles R. Buffler (1992) Microwave Cooking and Processing, AVI: New York

Robert F. Schiffmann(1986) Food product development for microwave processing.
Food Technology June 1986,Pp 94- 98

Owusu Y.J. (1991) Advances in microwave drying of foods and food ingredients. J.
Inst.Can.Sci.Technol. v.24,Pp. 102- 107

T.Kudra, R.R.Van De Voort, G.S.V.Raghavan and H.S.Ramaswamy, (1991) Heating
characteristics of milk constituents in a microwave pasteurization system. J. Food
Sci. v.56, Pp.931- 937

Ute Rosenberg, Werner Bö .(1987) Microwave thawing, drying, and baking in the
food industry. Food Technol. v.6, Pp.85- 89

Yi Hua Ma, Philippe R.Peltre (1975) Freeze dehydration by microwave energy.
AIChE Journal. v.21, Pp.335- 343

Christie J. Geankoplis (1978) Transport Processes and Unit Operations. Allyn and
Bacon, Inc: Massachusetts

Gonzales A.L., Claudio T.R., Buccat E.F., ManalacG.(1982) Effect of particle size on
the extraction of oil and protein from fresh coconut meat. Philippine-J. Sci. v. 111,
Pp.23- 36

- Genie G.V. (1994) Juice extraction by diffusion. *Int. Sugar Journal* v.96, Pp.124- 128
- Saska M., Ozer E. (1995) Aqueous extraction of sugarcane bagasse hemicellulose and production of xylose syrup. *Biotech. and bioeng.* v.45(6), Pp 517- 523
- Hernandez T., Martinez C., Hernandez A.(1995) Influence of solvent extraction on the dietary fibre fractions of alfalfa protein concentrates. *J. Sc. of Food & Agri.* v. 68(2), Pp.187- 190
- Hye Keong Jun, Ji Sook Kim, Hong Kyoong No (1994). Chitosan as a coagulant for recovery of proteinaceous solids from tofu wastewater. *J. Agr. & Food Chemistry* v. 42(8), Pp.1834- 1838
- Saito K. (1993) An improved technique for the extraction of precarthamin under mild conditions. *Food Chemistry* v. 48(4), Pp.419- 421
- Minuth T., Thoemmes j., Kula M.R.(1995)Extraction of cholesterol oxidase from *Nocardia rhodochrous* using a nonionic surfactant-based aqueous two-phase system. *J. Biotech.* v.38(2), Pp.151- 164
- Aeschbach R., Baechler R., Rossi P., Sandoz L., Wille H.J. (1994) Mechanical extraction of plant antioxidants by means of oils. *Fett Wissenschaft Technologies* v.96 Pp.441- 443
- P.N.Maheshwari, D.W.Stanley, F.R.Van De Voort and J.I.Gray,(1981) Effect of microwave treatment on the microstructure of dehulled rapeseed. *Cereal Chem.* v. 58, Pp.381- 384
- K.S. Yeum and J.K.Chun(1996) Effect of microwave heating in the extraction yield of soluble solid in food. Seoul National University.

- Pominski, J., Vinnett, C. H.(1989) Production of peanut flour from microwave vacuum-dried peanuts. *Journal of food science: an official publication of the Institute of Food Technologists, USA*, v.54(1), Pp.187- 189
- Manabe, M., Baohara, J., Sato, T., Okada, -j,(1988) The extraction of pectin by microwave heating. *Journal of the Japanese Society for Food Science and Technology* v. 35(7), Pp. 497- 501
- Rocca, B., Arzouyan, C., Estienne, J.(1992) Microwave in laboratory extraction techniques [examples: aromatized products, essential oils, coffee]. *Annales des Falsifications de l 'Expertise Chimique et Toxicologique, France* v. 85(911), Pp. 347- 354
- Frederick, J. R.: *Ultrasonic Engineering* 1st Ed., John Wiley & Sons (1965)
- : (1989)
- Steingerg, E. B.: *Ultrasonic in industry* proceeding of the IEEE, 53(10): 1292 (1965)
- Erikson, K. R., Fry, F. J., and Jones, J. P.: *Ultrasonic in Medicine*, IEEE Transaction on Sonics and Ultrasonics, 21(3): 144 (1974)
- Atkins, G., Kor, S. K., and Petrucci, S.: *Ultrasonics in Chemistry*, Proceedings of the IEEE, 53(1): 1379 (1965)
- Heath, J. L., Owens, S. L., and Globe, J. W.: *Ultrasoni Vibration as an Aid in the Acetic Acid Method of Cleaning Eggs*, *Poultry Science*, 59: 737 (1980)
- Dawson, L. E., Hall, C. W., Farmer, E. H., and Mallmann W. L.: *The Use of Ultrasonic Energy for Cleaning*, *Poultry Science*, 41: 620 (1961)

- Wang, L. C. and Wolf W. J.: Soybean Protein Aggregation by Sonication, 48: 1260 (1983)
- Wang, L. C.: Ultrasonic Peptization of Soybean Proteins from Autoclaved Flakes, Alcohol-Washed Flakes and commercial samples, 43: 1311 (1978)
- Wang L. C.: Ultrasonic Extraction of a Heat-Labile 75 Protein Fraction from Autoclaved, Defatted Soybean Flakes, 49: 551 (1984)
- Schroder G. W.: Sound Waves Save Ingredients, Food Engineering, 49 (1953)
- Azhar, A. and Hamdy, M. K.: Sonication Effect on Potato Starch and Sweet potato Powder, 44: 801 (1979)
- Sarker, N. and Wolfe, R. R.: Potential of Ultrasonic Measurements in Food Quality Evaluation, Transactions of the ASAE, 624 (1988)
- Schroeder, G. W.: Food Engineering, 25: 48 (1953)
- Soloff, R. S.: J. Acoust. Soc. Am., 36: 961 (1964)
- Robinson, W. H. and Edgar A.: The Piezoelectric Method of Determining Mechanical Damping at Frequencies of 30 to 200 kHz, IEEE Transactions on sonics and ultrasonics, 21(2): 98 (1974)
- Sarvazyan, A. P.: Some General Problems of Biological Action of Ultrasound, IEEE Transaction on sonics and ultrasonics, 30(1): 2 (1983)
- Bhatia, M. V. and Cheremisnoff, P. N.: Process Equipment Series, 1:1 (1979)
- : , (1987)

Geankopolis, C. J.: Transport Processes and Unit Operation 1st Ed., Allyn and Bacon (1978)

Belter, P. A., Cussler, E. L. and Hu, W. S.: Bioseparations, John Wiley & Sons (1988)

Kroger, M. and Shapiro, R.: Changing Food Technology, Technomic Publishing Co. (1978)

Sastry, S.K., Palaniappan, S. (1992) Ohmic heating of liquid-particle mixture. Food Technol., 46(12):64

Fryer P.J. De-Alwis, A.A.P. Koury, E. Stapley, A.G.F. Zhang, L. (1993) Ohmic processing of solid-liquid mixtures: heat generation and convection effects. J. of Food Eng. 18(2): 101-125

, (1994), 가 (ohmic heating) , , Vol 7(1):91-100

Yongsawatdigul, J., Park, J.W. et al., (1995), Ohmic heating maximizes gel functionality of Pacific whiting surimi, J. of Food Sci. 1(60):10-14

Yongsawatdigul, J., Park, J.W., Kolbe, E. (1995) Electrical conductivity of Pacific whiting surimi paste during ohmic heating. J. of Food Sci. 60(5):922-925, 935.

C. J. Geankopolis (1993) Transport processes and unit operations 3rd ed., New Jersey, Prentice-Hall International.

今井哲哉, (1989), 新しい加熱加工技術 - 通電加熱の食品加工への 応用, Application of Ohmic heating to food processing.

Sastry, S. K., Palaniappan, S. (1992) Ohmic heating of liquid-particle mixtures, Food Technol. 46(12):64

Peter, F., Zhang, L.(1993) Electrical resistance heating of foods, Trends in Food Sci.&Tech. vol.4:364- 369.

Howard, M.B., (1978) Design of op- amp circuits with experiments. p134

Parrott D.L. (1992) Use of Ohmic heating for aseptic processing of food particulates. Food technol. 46(12) : 68- 72

Sastry, S.K., Palaniappan. S. (1991) Effects of electroconductive heat treatment and electrical pretreatment on thermal death kinetics of selected microorganisms. Biotech. and Bio Eng. 39 : 225- 232

Stuart Throne : Mathematical modelling of food processing operations, p261- 265, London, UK

Halden, K., de Alwis, A.A.P., and Fryer, P.J. (1990) Changes in the Electrical Conductivity of Foods During Ohmic Heating. Int.J. Food Sci. Tech. 25 : 9- 25

Cho.W.I., Pyun,Y.R., Kim,D.U., Kim,Y.S. (1994) Ohmic heating characteristics of fermented soybean paste and Kochujang. Korean J. of Food Sci. Tech. 26(6):791- 798

Kim, J.S., Pyun, Y.R. (1995) Extraction of soybean milk using ohmic heating, Korea- soybean- Digest 1(1):33- 38

(1992) 가?,

朴聖炫 (1992) 回歸分析(改訂版),

(1988) GP- IB ,

NI-488.2 Software Reference Manual for MS-DOS, (1992), National Instruments Corp.

, , , , (1991) OrCAD , 가

(1991) Turbo C , 가

Wang, W.C., Sastry, S.K. (1993) Salt diffusion into vegetable tissue as a pretreatment for ohmic heating - determination of parameters and mathematical-model verification, J. of Food Eng. Vol20(4):311- 323

Dinnage, F.D. Aseptic processing-use of ohmic heating, pp29- 41, NewYork, Technomic Publishing Co., Inc.

Biss, C.H., Coombes, S.A., Skudder, P.J. (1989) Process Engineering in the Food Industry-The development and Application of Ohmic Heating for the Continuous Heating of Particulate Food Stuffs. pp17- 25, London, UK

Owusu, Y. J. Advances in microwave drying of foods and food ingredients. J.Inst. Can. Sci. Technol. 24:102.1992

Maheshwari, P. N., Stanley, D. W., Van De Voort, F. R, and Gray, J. I. Effect of microwave treatment on the microstructure of dehulled rapeseed. Cereal Chem. 58:381pp. 1981

Rosenberg, U. and Bögl, W. Microwave thawing, drying, and baking in the food industry. Food Technol. 6:85. 1987

Sullivan, D. M. and Carpenter, D. E. (Ed.). A.O.A.C. International: Methods of Analysis for Nutrition Labelling. 1993

- Laemmli, U. K. Cleavage of structural proteins during the assembly of the head of Bacteriophage T. 4. *Nature*. 227:680. 1970
- Bollag, D. M., Rozycki, M. D. and Edelstein, S. J. *Protein methods*. Wiley-Liss, Inc. 2nd ed. p72. 1996
- Box, G. E. P., Hunter, W. G. and Hunter, J. S. *Statistics for Experimenters*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. New York. 1978
- Mills, J. T. and Chong, J. Ultrastructure and mineral distribution in heat-damaged rapeseed. *Can. J. Plant Sci.* 57:21. 1977
- Hayat, M. A. *Principles and Techniques of Electron Microscopy. Biological Applications*. Van Nostrand Reinhold, Co. Vol 1. New York. 1970
- Hunter, E. E. *Practical Electron Microscopy-Beginner's Illustrated Guide*. Praeger Publishers, Co. New York. 1984
- Meek, G. A. *Practical Electron Microscopy for Biologists*. 2nd ed. Part 3. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. New York. 1976
- . . 3rd ed. p24. 1986
- SAS Institute Inc. *SAS User's Guide to the Statistical Analysis System*. Raleigh, NC. 1985
- Wolf, W. J. and Baker, F. L. Scanning electron microscopy of soybeans. *Cereal Science Today*. 17:125. 1972
- Tombs, M. P. Protein bodies of the soybean. *Plant Physiol.* 42:797. 1967

4

가

1

(, 1991)

가 가

가

가

(, 1982).

(1995)

, Ohara (1993) laser

beam

viscosity(Ohara

, 1992; Miura and Komeyasu, 1980) electrical conductivity(Ohara ,

1992a; Ohara , 1992b) 가

(, 1995; Horvath, 1989).

(, 1971; , 1963, 1969; , 1989).

가

가

가 . (1961)

: :

, (1966)

가

. (1967)

가

,

가

가

.

가

,

,

, 가

.

가 ,

가

.

가

(extruder)

,

, 가 ,

,

.

,

가

(, 1993; Akio , 1980; Hirochumi , 1982).

.

가

.

koji

koji

(twin-screw extruder) (single-screw extruder)
가 ,

2

1.

가.

(Brookfield Digital Viscometer Model

DV- + version 2.0, USA) cP .

spindle (Thermostat cell) SC4-31 .

(acryl tube, 16mm, 2mm,

100mm) .

, 70 250mL CaSO4 0.5% (w/v) 가 2 3

, acryl tube 11 15mL , 2

acryl tube thermostat cell

viscosity .

shear rate (spindle

5 가) shear stress torque .

(fluidity)

acryl tube

tube(2.5mm, 11mm,

1000mm) 0.4 0.6W/m · K Fig. 4- 1

cap 0.9m

(mark) .

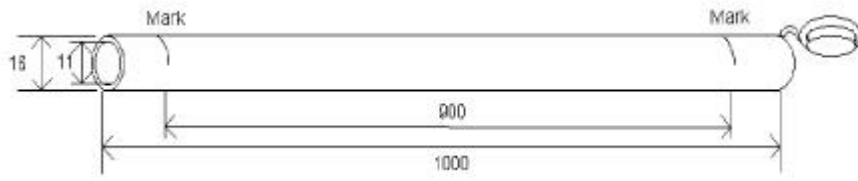


Fig. 4-1. Acryl tube for the measurement of fluidity of soybean coagulator

Acryl 4 400m L 가 ,
 90m L . 5
 1 Fig. 4- 2 (.)
 cap . 가
 (900m m) (sec)
 2 3 .

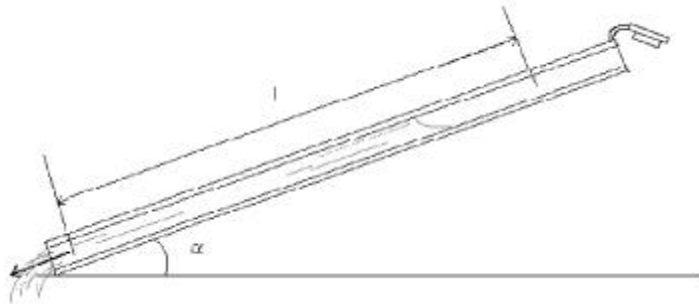


Fig. 4-2. The experimental apparatus for the measurement of fluidity of soy- coagulate

Texture

analyzer(TA-XT2, Stable Micro Systems, software version 3.7A)
 hardness

Texture analyzer probe 20mm flat surface, cylinder
 strain mode 0.5mm/s test speed

(20) 5

, Fig. 4-3

0.3mm

(50 × 50 × 25(H)mm)

3

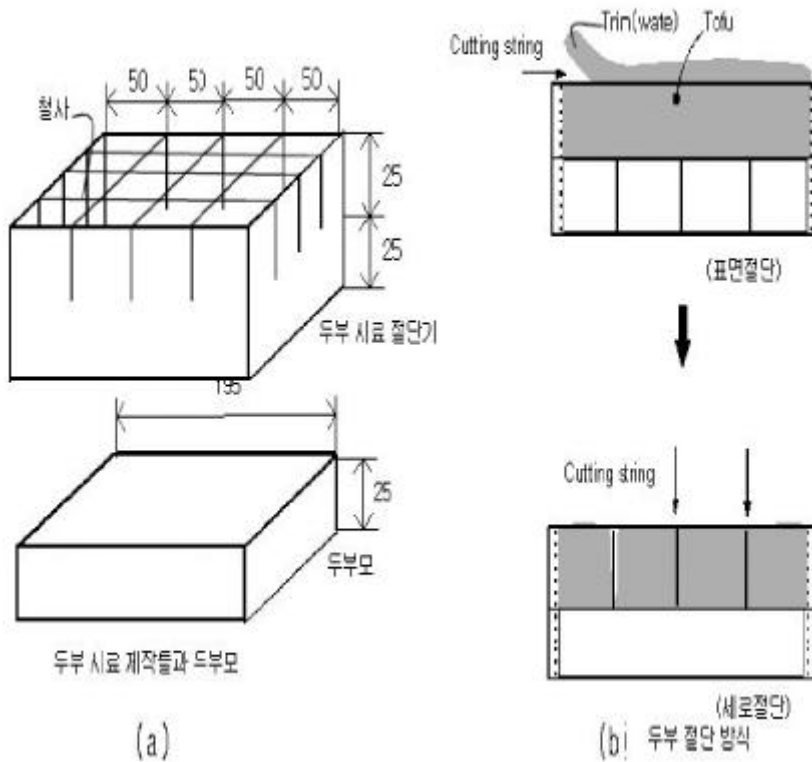


Fig. 4-3. Sample preparation method for texture analysis

2. koji
가. (extrusion) (NSE

25,) ,
(Table 4-1).

2 (response surface method, RSM) Box- Behnken
design screw speed, barrel temperature, feed
moisture content, starch content 4 3 (Table
4-2).

(expansion ratio), (water absorption)
(bulk density) . Statistical Analysis System(SAS)
RSREG RS/1 , ,

,

.

10
extruder die .
5g 250mL 100mL가
1

30mesh
250mL 가

.

gold-palladium (Scanning Electron
Microscope, Model JSM-5410LV, JEOL Co., Japan)

Table 4-1. Proximate composition of soy flour used in extrusion study (Unit : %)

Moisture	Protein	Fat	Carbohydrate	Ash
8.7	36.87	18.74	30.19	5.5

Table 4-2. Experimental design for response surface analysis of extrusion conditions

Level	Screw speed(rpm)	Barrel temp()	Moisture content(mL/min)	Starch content(%)
1	250	160	35	40
0	200	150	30	30
-1	150	140	25	20

Aspergillus

oryzae, Bacillus subtilis, Rhizopus. delemar

가 , 가

Table 3 .

Table 4-3. Combinations of three different microorganism for koji preparation

Control	Optimal expansion ratio	Optimal water absorption
A	A	A
B	B	B
R	R	R
A+B	A+B	A+B
A+R	A+R	A+R
B+R	B+R	B+R
A+B+R	A+B+R	A+B+R

A:*Asp. oryzae*, B:*B. subtilis*, R:*Rhi. delemar*

1)

, (,) , 97% (()) .
Asp. oryzae
B. subtilis *Rhi. delemar* .

2)

44% 가 가 .
 1:1 .
 haematometer
 (2.4×10^7 colony/mL) *Asp.oryzae* 0.5% , *B.subtilis*
Rhi.delemar 20mL 90%
 30 72
 autoclave 121 , $0.8\text{kg}/\text{cm}^2$ 30
 가 44% 가

90% 30 72 .

3)

5g 100mL 가 25 3

Whatman No.2 5%

Protease shoyu (,1993) 1%

casein(Sigma Chemical Co.) , 0.1M sodium phosphate buffer(pH

7) 1% casein 1mL 1mL

30 30 1mL

가 10 0.4M trichloroacetic acid(TCA) 3mL

30 2mL

0.55M sodium carbonate 5mL 3 Folin reagent 3mL

30 30 660nm .

1 tyrosine 1mg 1 unit .

- Amylase shoyu modified method .

1% 0.2M acetic acid buffer 1mL 30 5

30 1mL 가 30 30

0.5M acetic acid 5mL 1/3000N 10mL

700nm . 1mL가

(blank-) unit .

- Amylase dinitrosalicylic acid (Miller,1959)

. 1% 가 0.016M acetic acid buffer 0.5mL 30 5

30 0.5mL 가 30 30

. dinitrosalicylic acid 1mL 가 . 5

10mL 가 540nm
 . Maltose 1mL가
 maltose 1mg 1unit .

: : =1:4:1 .

(total nitrogen content) Kjeltac Auto 1035/1038
 system(TecatorAB, Sweden) ,
 (amino type nitrogen) formal (, 1986) .
 dinitrosalicylic acid method(Chaplin and Kennedy, 1986) ,
 pH pH meter(DMP 400) , tristimulus colorimeter(Croma meter
 CR- 300, Minolta) .

3

1.

가.

gel

Lm : 가

Lg : gel

Lx : gel

가

Lo : gel

gel

가

Reynolds

number

shear rate shear stress

Table 4-4

Fig. 4-4

6

Newtonian fluid

가

10

pseudoplastic fluid

14

pseudoplastic fluid

Table 4-4. Rheological properties of soymilk-coagulate during coagulation process

Coagulation time (min)	Shear stress at various shear rates (N/m ²)					
	0.51 (1/s)	1.02 (1/s)	2.04 (1/s)	4.08 (1/s)	10.2 (1/s)	20.4 (1/s)
0	0.10	0.12	0.20	0.51	0.72	1.10
2	0.10	0.15	0.29	0.49	0.88	1.20
4	0.13	0.15	0.33	0.40	0.79	1.98
6	0.20	0.20	0.50	0.61	1.42	1.98
8	0.30	0.51	0.61	1.02	2.35	3.20
10	0.70	0.81	1.61	2.02	3.04	5.86
12	0.93	1.61	2.82	3.22	5.10	6.90
14	1.60	2.00	3.77	5.10	6.83	8.42
16	3.00	1.95	2.45	5.98	5.01	10.50
18	4.00	4.32	6.45	8.81	10.30	12.90
20	5.12	5.61	5.92	7.24	10.30	12.29

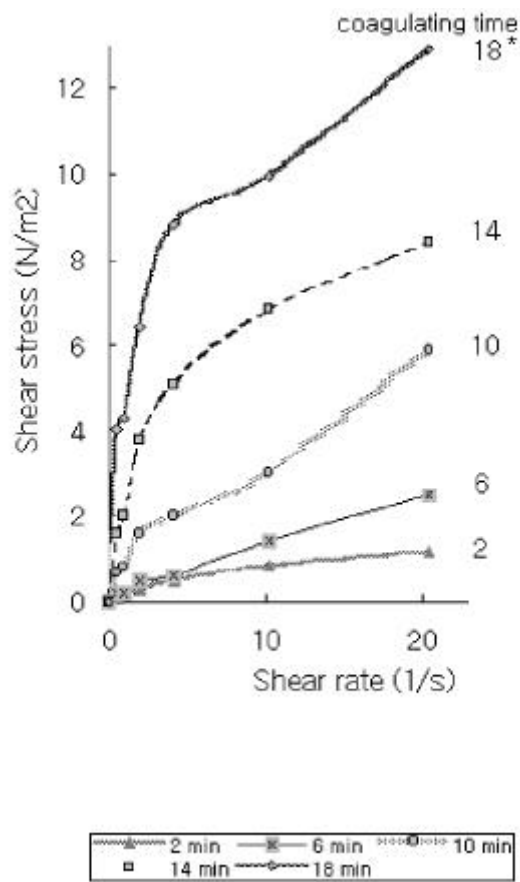


Fig. 4-4. Plot of shear stress at various shear rates during coagulation period

pseudoplastic fluid ((2)) (consistency coefficient, m) (flow index, n) .

$$\tau = m \left(- \frac{dv}{dr} \right)^n \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

τ shear stress, $-\frac{dv}{dr}$ shear rate .

(2) $\log \tau = n \log \left(- \frac{dv}{dr} \right) + \log K$, $\log \tau = x$,

$\log \left(- \frac{dv}{dr} \right) = y$ $\log \tau = 1$ ((3)),

$\log \tau = n \log \left(- \frac{dv}{dr} \right) + \log K$ (3)

n, m

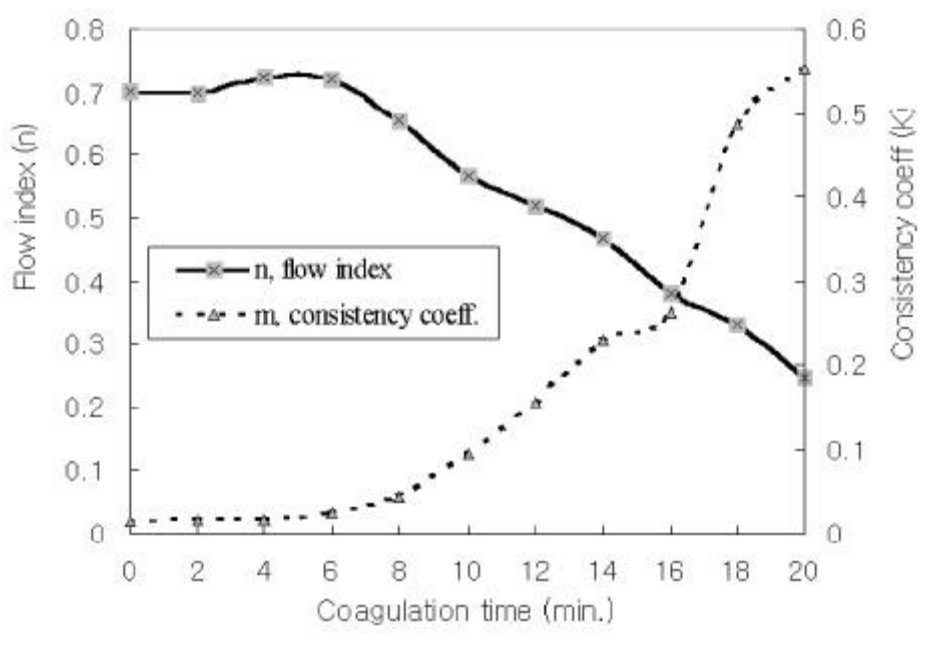


Fig. 4-5. Changes in rheological parameters of soya-coagulate during coagulation period

non-Newtonian fluid

$$N_{Re, gen} = \frac{D^n v^{2-n} \rho}{\lambda_{gen}} \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

D (m), v (m/s), ρ (kg/m³)

λ_{gen} generalized viscosity coefficient non-Newtonian fluid
apparent viscosity (N·s/m²)

$$\lambda_{gen} = m 8^{n-1} \left(\frac{3n+1}{4n} \right)^n \dots \dots \dots (5)$$

m n (5)

Fig. 4-6

가 4 가 8

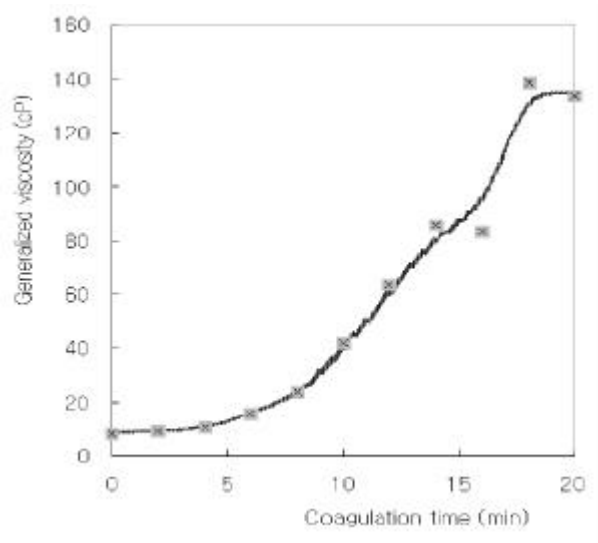


Fig. 4-6. Generalized viscosity profiles of soy-coagulate during coagulation period

gel

Table 4-5

Table. 4-5 The resident time of the coagulation periods

Coagulation periods	Elapsed time* (min)	Resident time (min)
Mixing	3 4	3 4 (θ_m)
Gelation	10 11	6 8 (θ_g)
Agitation	15	4 5 (θ_x)
Outgoing	> 16 (θ)	> 1 (θ_o)

*Time elapsed to arrive each coagulation period

acryl tube

5, 10, 15 ° Fig. 4-7

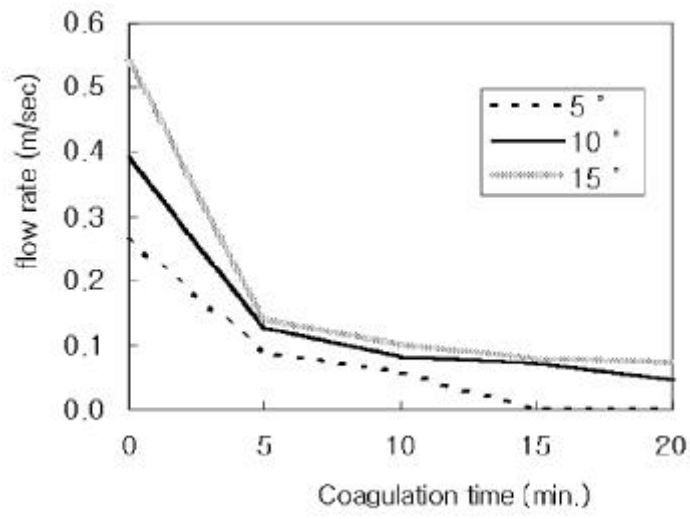


Fig. 4-7 Velocities of soymilk-coagulate during the coagulation process at various slopes

2.

koji

가.

Table 4-6. Experimental data for expansion(ER), water absorption(WAB), and bulk density(DEN) with different combination of screw speed, moisture content, barrel temperature and starch content

	SP	W	T	ST	EXP	DEN	WAB
1	150	25	150	30	1.29	0.45	170.41
2	250	25	150	30	0.20	0.43	208.82
3	150	35	150	30	1.37	0.46	150.38
4	250	35	150	30	1.51	0.46	169.56
5	200	30	140	20	1.20	0.52	217.46
6	200	30	160	20	1.22	0.49	329.78
7	200	30	140	40	1.65	0.50	168.10
8	200	30	160	40	1.71	0.48	219.34
9	150	30	150	20	1.15	0.53	236.43
10	250	30	150	20	1.15	0.51	254.40
11	150	30	150	40	1.73	0.51	187.44
12	250	30	150	40	1.93	0.52	205.07
13	200	25	140	30	1.17	0.46	183.53
14	200	35	140	30	1.30	0.48	161.98
15	200	25	160	30	1.52	0.47	260.04
16	200	35	160	30	1.50	0.51	179.75
17	150	30	140	30	1.44	0.49	164.37
18	250	30	140	30	1.31	0.47	174.06
18	150	30	160	30	1.34	0.47	224.67
20	250	30	160	30	1.45	0.48	168.54
21	200	25	150	20	1.21	0.46	355.01
22	200	35	150	20	1.19	0.51	249.01
23	200	25	150	40	1.62	0.50	201.98
24	200	35	150	40	1.69	0.49	224.23
25	200	30	150	30	1.34	0.51	215.02
26	200	30	150	30	1.34	0.51	215.02
27	200	30	150	30	1.34	0.51	215.02

1)

Fig. 4-8 screw , 가 , barrel , 가 , 가

4가

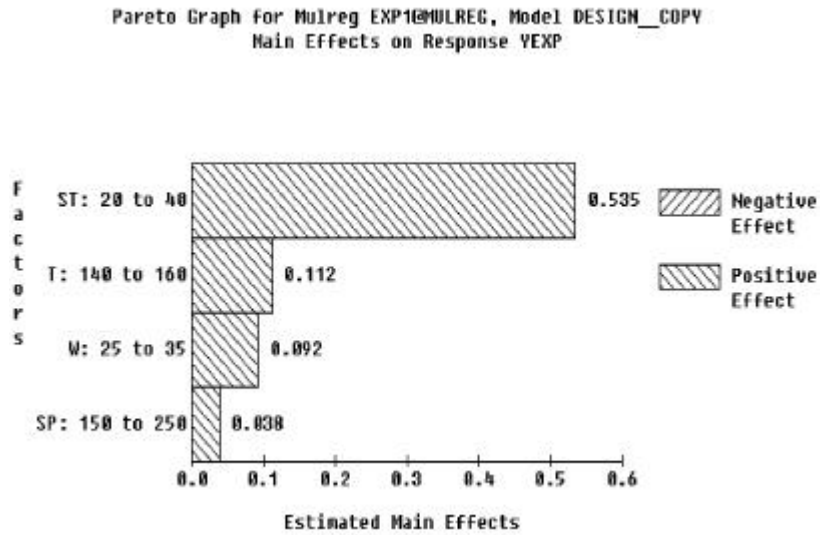


Fig. 4-8. Effect of independent variables on expansion ratio of extruded soy flour

Table 4-7. Optimal conditions of independent variables for maximum expansion ratio

Factor, Response or Formula	Range	Initial Setting	Optimal Value

1 Factors			
2 SP	150 to 250	200	179.85
3 W	25 to 35	30	35
4 T	140 to 160	150	160
5 ST	20 to 40	30	39.997
6			
7 Responses			
8 YEXP	MAX		1.8155

2)

barrel screw
 , 가 가 (Fig. 4-9).
 , screw 212
 rpm, 가 25 mL/min, barrel 160 , 가 20% (Table
 4-8).

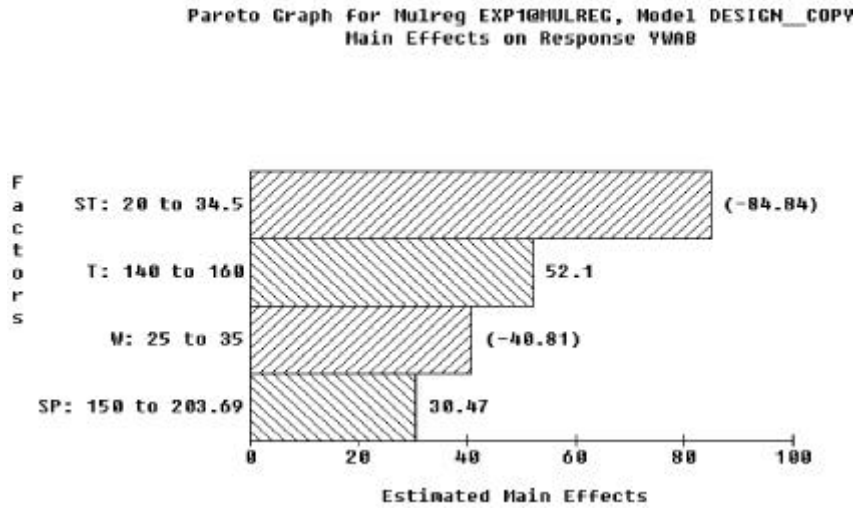


Fig. 4-9. Effect of independent variables on water absorption of extruded soy flour

Table 4-8. Optimal conditions of independent variables for maximum water absorption

Factor, Response or Formula	Range	Initial Setting	Optimal Value
1 Factors			
2 SP	150 to 250	200	211.93
3 W	25 to 35	30	25.002
4 T	140 to 160	150	160
5 ST	20 to 40	30	20
6			
7 Responses			
8 YDEN			0.47519
9 YEXP			1.2012
10 YWAB	MAX		360.4

3)

, 4

5%

가

가

가

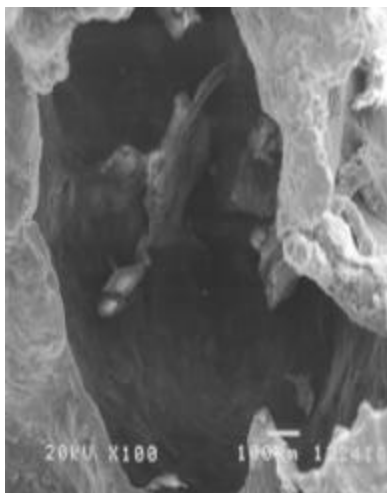
가

matrix

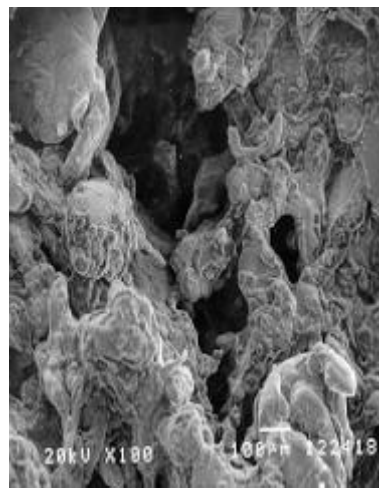
가

가

(Fig. 4- 10).



(a)



(b)

Fig. 4- 10. Scanning electron photomicrographs of the cross section of the extrudate: (a) extrudate at optimal expansion ratio, (b) extrudate at optimal water absorption.

, Fig. 4- 11 Fig. 4- 12
 protease - amylase
 , - amylase (Fig.4- 13).
 koji protease, - amylase - amylase
 60 가 , ,
 가 .
 protease - amylase *A. oryzae* *B. subtilis*
 , - amylase *B. subtilis* 가 .

1)

가
 60
 가 (Fig. 4- 14).
 45 가
 가 (Fig. 4- 15).
 protease *A. oryzae*
B. subtilis 가 가 .

2)

60 가 *B. subtilis*
 가 가 (Fig. 4- 16). 60
 amylase가
 가 , glucose alcohol

3) pH
 pH
 30 가 (Fig. 4- 17). 가
 가 가 alcohol alcohol
 ester B. subtilis가
 deaminase amino acid가 amino acid가
 pH가 4.2- 7.0
 (1983)

4)

Table 4- 9

L- value
 a- value 가 ,
 b- value 가

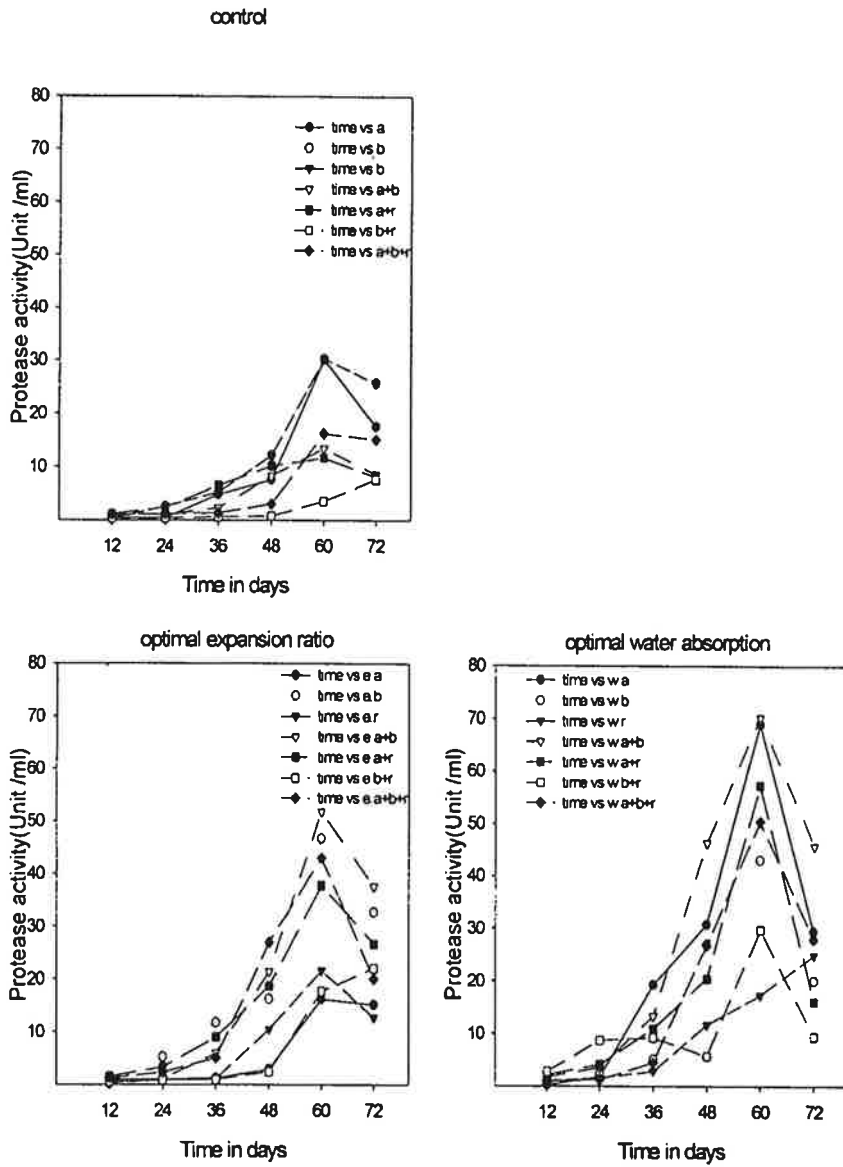


Fig. 4-11. Changes in the protease activity under different conditions during preparation of Koji

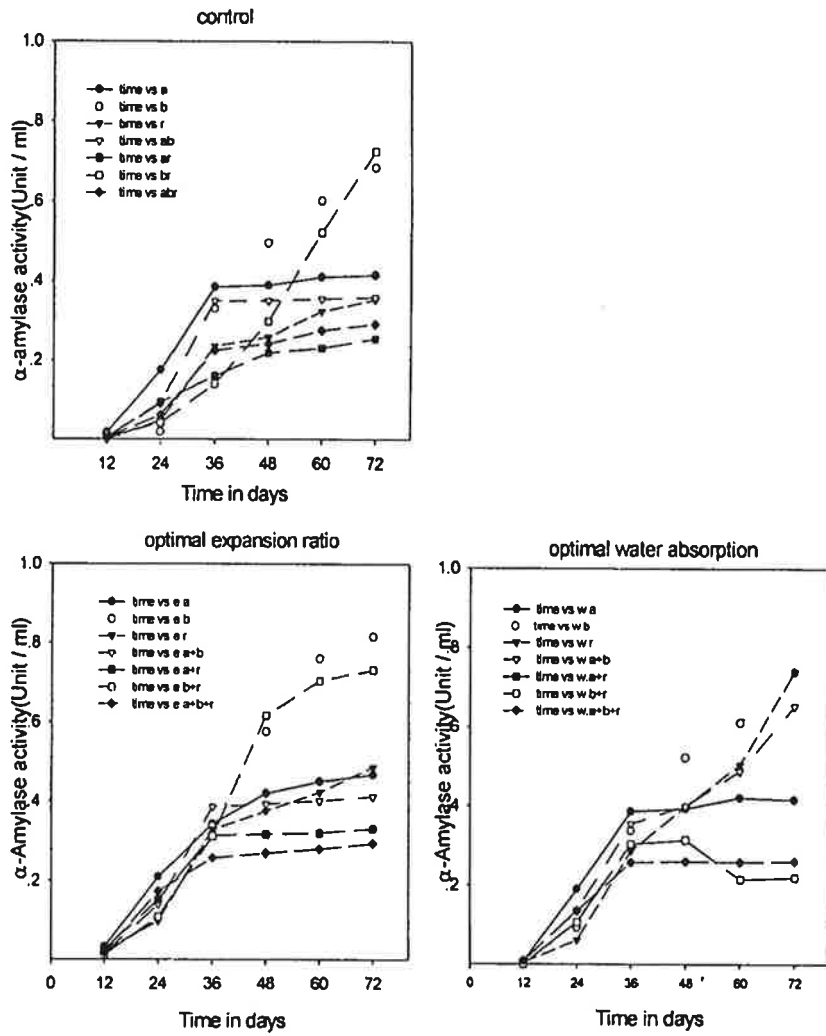


Fig. 4-12. Changes in the α -amylase activity under different conditions during preparation of koji

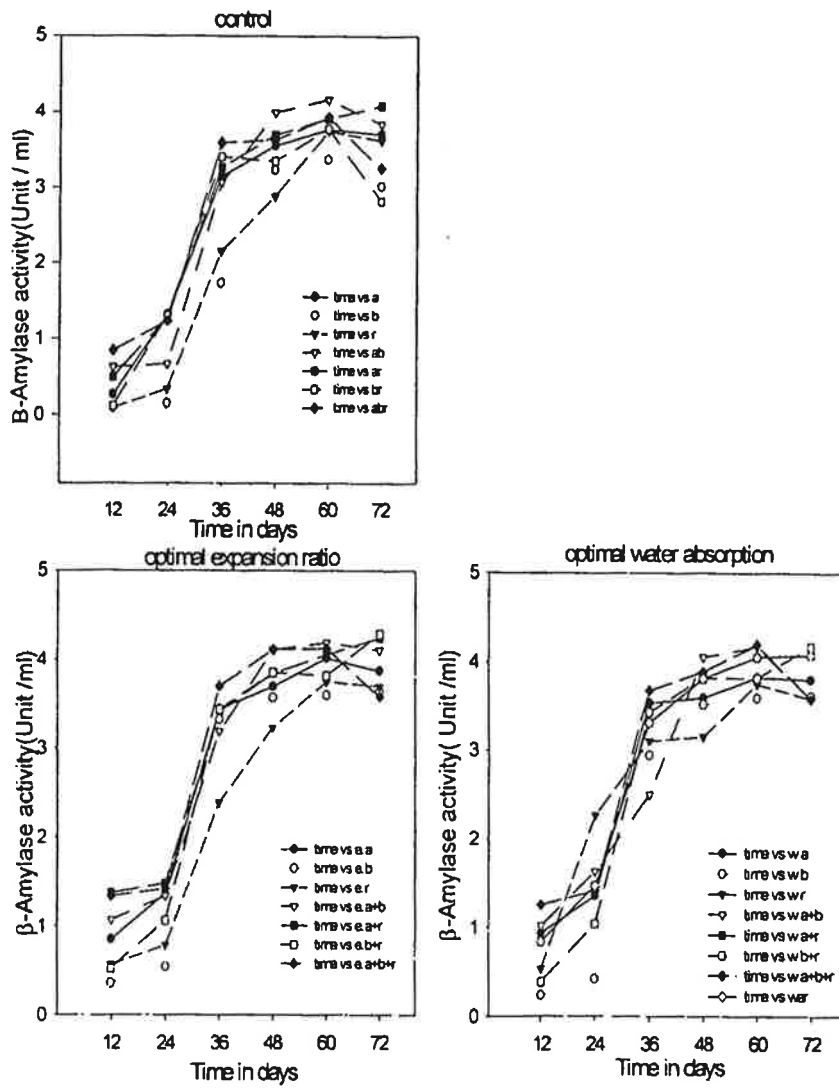


Fig. 4-13. Changes in the β -amylase activity under different conditions during preparation of koji

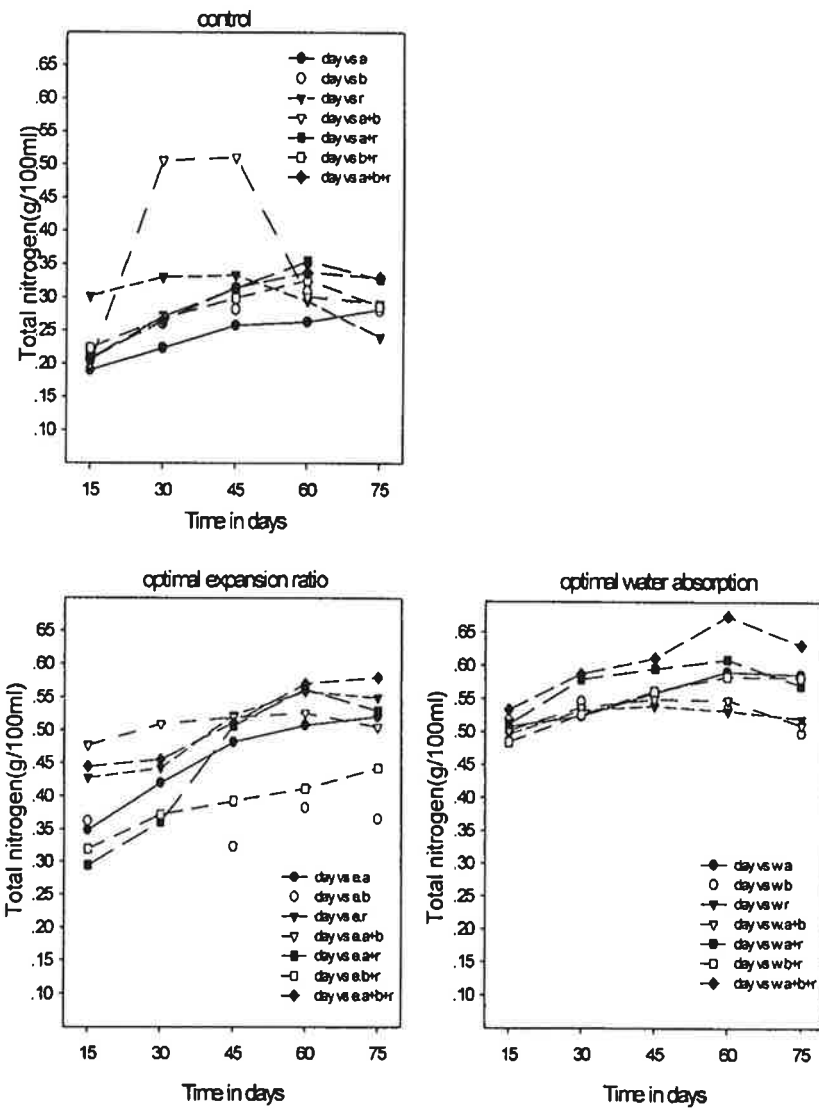


Fig. 4-14. Changes in the total nitrogen of soy sauce under different conditions during fermentation

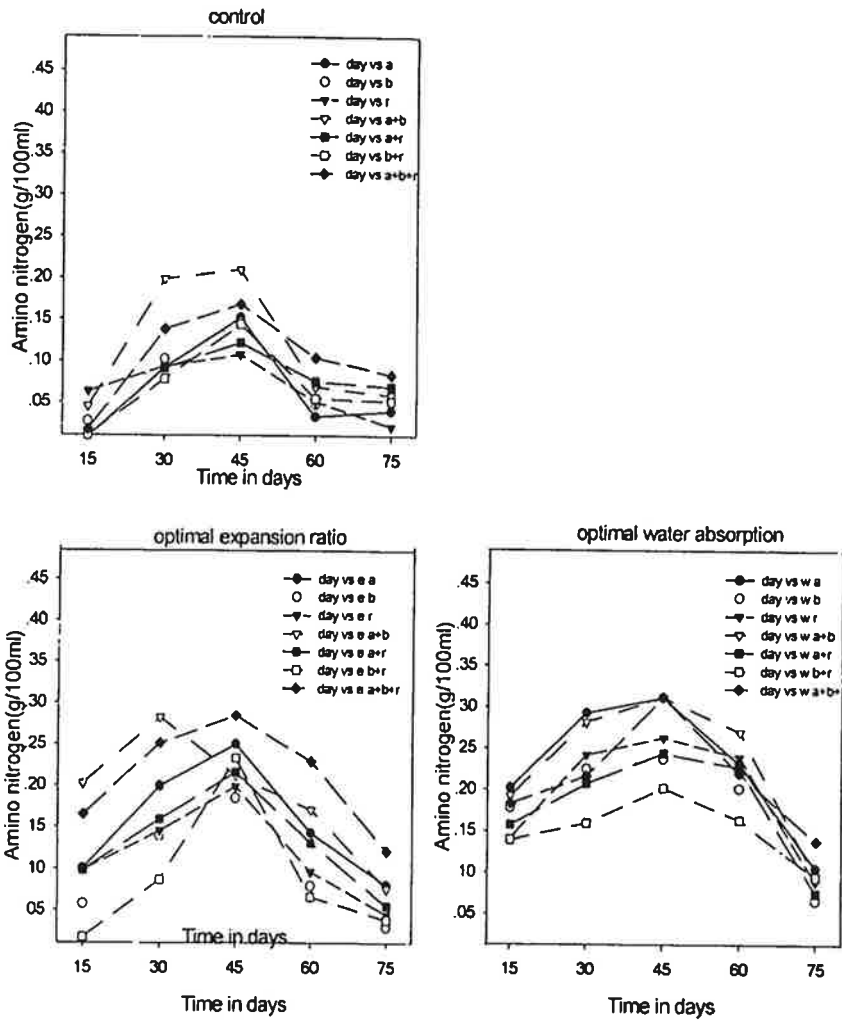


Fig. 4-15. Changes in amino nitrogen of soy sauce under different conditions during fermentation

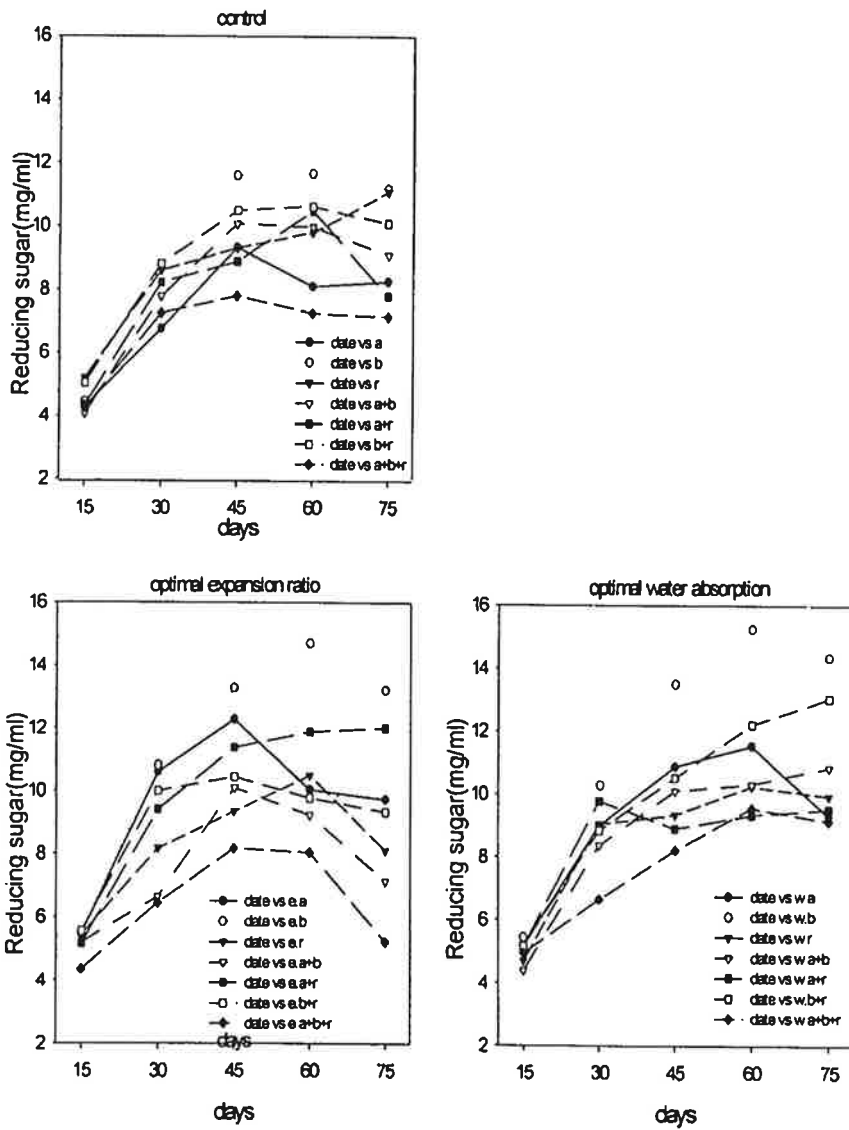


Fig. 4-16. Changes in reducing sugar of soy sauce under different conditions during fermentation

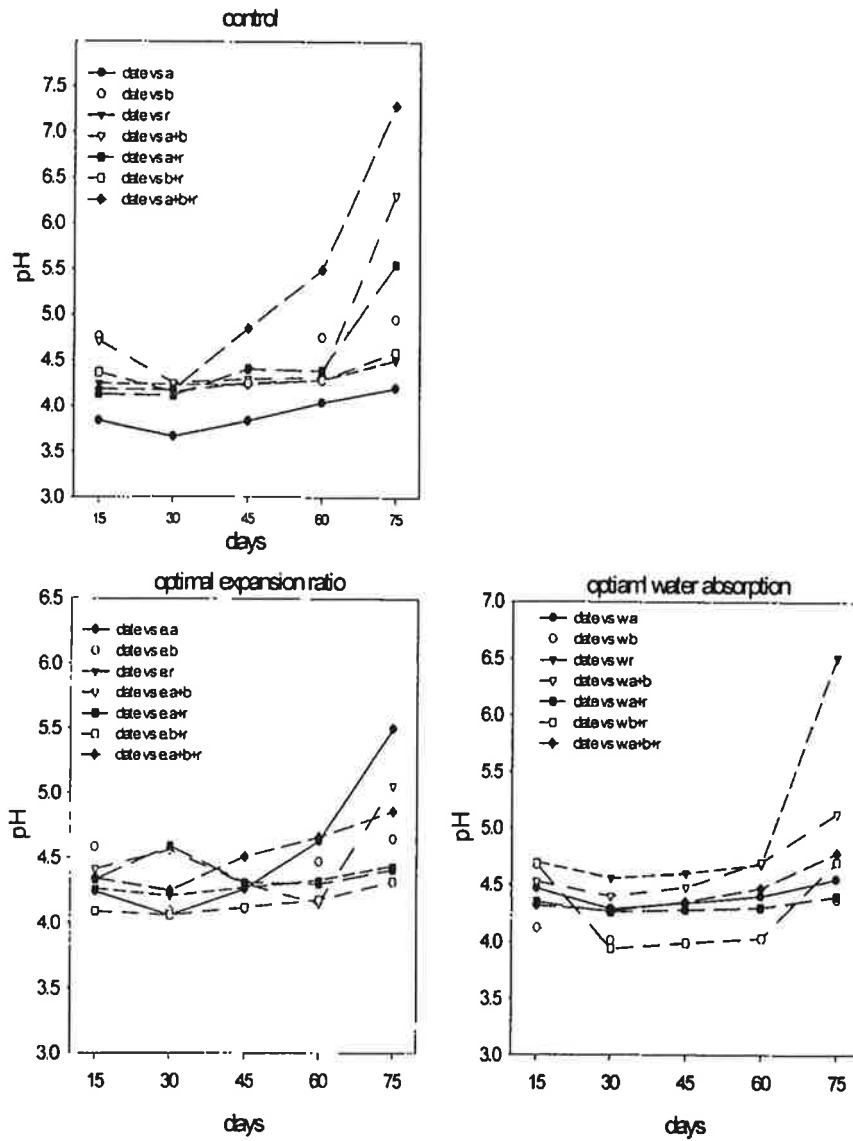


Fig. 4-17. Changes in pH of soy sauce under different conditions during fermentation koji

Table 4-9. Changes in color of soy sauce during aging

	15			30			45			60			75		
	L	a	b	L	a	b	L	a	b	L	a	b	L		
a	24.92	-0.45	2.13	25.16	-0.49	2.32	25.25	-0.55	2.37	25.06	-0.57	2.54	24.85		
b	25.07	-0.40	3.02	26.39	-0.55	3.52	26.10	-0.55	3.69	25.72	-0.56	3.89	24.39		
r	24.81	-0.39	2.54	25.20	-0.52	3.22	24.71	-0.54	3.30	24.49	-0.49	3.75	25.05		
ab	25.32	-0.67	2.47	25.37	-0.60	3.60	25.30	-0.85	4.12	25.22	-0.92	4.23	26.12		
ar	24.71	-0.61	3.07	24.52	-0.67	3.65	24.32	-0.55	3.86	23.98	-0.49	4.37	23.96		
br	24.70	-0.44	2.74	24.79	-0.57	3.15	25.13	-0.60	3.40	24.90	-0.52	3.78	24.04		
abr	25.00	-0.68	3.39	24.52	-0.67	3.92	24.57	-0.69	3.97	24.12	-0.60	4.53	23.96		
ea	25.09	-0.43	2.27	25.19	-0.66	3.02	24.67	-0.65	3.27	24.35	-0.68	3.65	24.58		
eb	25.09	-0.53	2.52	25.69	-0.47	2.49	26.03	-0.47	2.76	25.33	-0.51	3.16	25.59		
er	25.13	-0.56	2.95	25.34	-0.50	3.27	25.31	-0.53	3.30	24.79	-0.53	2.60	25.41		
eab	24.96	-0.48	2.94	24.85	-0.59	3.56	24.49	-0.53	3.71	24.27	-0.49	3.90	24.88		
ear	24.67	-0.41	2.59	25.65	-0.87	3.69	24.81	-0.56	3.39	24.48	-0.53	3.59	25.19		
ebr	25.63	-0.41	1.62	25.78	-0.43	2.13	25.55	-0.42	2.23	25.30	-0.41	2.46	25.08		
eabr	24.92	-0.52	2.43	25.04	-0.64	3.18	24.89	-0.51	3.25	24.17	-0.49	3.87	24.46		
wa	24.61	-0.41	3.44	24.71	-0.54	3.58	24.16	-0.46	3.74	24.28	-0.31	4.05	23.73		
wb	25.89	-0.58	4.00	25.16	-0.49	4.03	24.67	-0.40	4.37	24.77	-0.40	4.64	24.74		
wr	24.76	-0.44	3.13	24.76	-0.47	3.79	24.60	-0.31	4.01	23.41	-0.10	4.30	22.60		
wab	24.63	-0.48	3.83	24.44	-0.32	3.96	23.99	-0.52	4.26	23.97	-0.30	4.35	23.79		
war	24.80	-0.49	3.04	24.75	-0.50	3.61	24.53	-0.45	4.07	24.59	-0.38	4.38	24.79		
wbr	24.99	-0.48	2.95	25.06	-0.43	3.38	24.89	-0.39	3.59	24.64	-0.34	4.13	24.57		
wabr	24.59	-0.38	3.36	24.32	-0.37	3.39	24.10	-0.31	4.12	23.95	-0.24	4.37	23.59		

: , . 461(1971)

: , . (1982)

, : 가 (1991)

, , :

. , 38, 4(1995)

, , : . , 27(1995)

: . , 1998

, :

27(1), 56(1983)

: 1 (1963)

: . 3 (1969)

: . 1989

(1989)

, , : 가

. , 2, 23(1961)

: 가

, 81(1966)

, , , : 가

, p623(1967)

, , , , : 가

, 25(1), 1(1993)

: , 1985

, : , 12, 329(1983)

, , , , :

, 25(5),502(1993)

Ohara, T., Ohhinata, H., Muramatsu, N. and Matsuhashi, T: Studies on the coagulation process of soy milk in tofu and kori-tofu manufacture. . Computerized measurement of minimum coagulant necessary for coagulation of soy milk by electric conductivity meter, J. Japanese Soc. Food Sci. & Tech., 39, 5(1992,a)

Ohara, T., Ohhinata, H., Muramatsu, N. and Matsuhashi, T: Studies on the coagulation process of soy milk in tofu and kori-tofu manufacture. . Relationship between the point of critical concentration of coagulant in electric conductivity measurement and the optimum coagulating conditions in tofu processing, J. Japanese Soc. Food Sci. & Tech., 39, 5(1992,b)

Horvath, Y. and Yano, T: Consolidation of soybean protein coagulate, Agric. Biol. Chem., 43,3(1989)

Ohara, T., Karasawa, H., Kanda, Y. and Kosugi, T: Studies on the coagulation of soymilk in tofu and kori-tofu manufacture. . Changes in particle size distribution during the coagulation reaction of soymilk with added calcium chloride, J. Japanese

- Soc. Food Sci. & Tech., 40, 6(1993)
- Ohara, T., Kurokouchi, K., Ohihinata, H. and Matsubishi, T: Studies on the coagulation of soymilk in tofu and kori-tofu manufacture. . Measurement of soymilk coagulation by a rotational viscometer(viscograph), J. Japanese Soc. Food Sci. & Tech., 39, 7(1992)
- Miura, Y., Komeyasu, M: Analysis of rheological properties of soybean milk by the use of a cone-and-plate viscometer, J. Japanese Soc. Food Sci. & Tech., 27, 5(1980)
- Akio, F., Yasuhisa, W., Keiichi, K., Gengo, O. and Tomozo, Y.: Evaluation of the coextruding process of wheat bran, flour and soy bean meal for making soy sauce koji. Nippon Shokuhin Kogyo Gakkaishi, 27, 482(1980)
- Hirochumi, M., Yasuhisa, W., Keiichi, K and Tomezo, Y.: The studies on the soy sauce fermentation by reducing kochi amounts, using coextruded wheat and soy bean flour(). 醬研, 8, 68(1982)
- Miller, G. L: Use of dinitrosalicylic acid reagent for determination of reducing sugar. Anal. Chem., 31, 426(1959)
- Burgess, L.D. and Stanley, D.W. 1976. A possible mechanism for thermal extrusion of soybean protein. Can. Inst. Food Sci. Technol. J. 9:231
- J.K. Chun, S.C. Shin and I.J. Yoo: Development of Shear Stress Based Sensor to Measure Drying Rate and Its Application to Snack Drying Automation(1990)
- J.K, Chun, Y.J. Lee, N.W. Choi, D.H. Woo and K.M. Kim : Application of a Biogas Bubble Counter to Fermentation Processes, 6th International Engineering and Food

(1994)

Zayas, J.F.: *Functionality of Proteins in Food*. Springer, Berlin(1997)

Kinsella, J.E. 1978. Texturized proteins: Fabrication, flavoring and nutrition. *CRC Crit. Rev. Food Sci. Nutr.* 10:147

Kokini, J.L., Ho, C.-T. and Karwe, M.V.(ed.): *Food Extrusion Science and Technology*. Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York(1992)

Levine, L. Estimating output and power of food extruders. *J. Food Process Eng.* 6, 1-13(1982)

O'connor, C.(ed.): *Extrusion Technology for The Food Industry*. Elsevier Applied Science, London and New York(1987)

SAS: *SAS/STAT User's Guide*, SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC(1985)

Hegiarachy, N.S. and Ziegler, G.R(ed.): *Protein Functionality In Food Systems*. Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York(1994)

5

1

가 가 (Hoover 1995).
가
가 6%
(Biliaderis Zawistowski 1990).
network
(Morris 1990).
가 가
(heat-moisture treatment)
annealing
(100) 가 , annealing
가
. Stute(1992)
(Eerlingen 1997, Hoover 1994, Kawabata 1996a,
1986), (Fisher Thompson 1997, Kawabata 1996b,

1991, Knutson 1990, Krueger 1987, Seow Teo 1993, Stute 1992),
RVA Viscoamylograph (Jacobs 1996,
Kawabata 1996a, 1986, Stute 1992). 가
(Hoover 1994, Kawabata 1996b, Sair 1967),
가 (Hagiwara 1992, Wang 1997).

가 (가) 가
, emulsion
(Branson Sonicator Manual)

(1998).

Jackson (1988, 1989)

DMSO , 가
(1%)

가

가

가

가

가

가

(Rizvi and Mittal, 1992; Singh, 1982). 가
 가 가
 가
 (Sweat and Haugh, 1974).
 , , bulk density 가 .
 mixture
 method 가
 가
 (Hooper and Chang, 1953; Dickerson, 1965; Farall at al., 1970; Zuritz et al.,
 1989; Ladbury et al., 1990; Pongswatmanit at al., 1993).
 가
 가 ,
 line heat source technique
 probe method .
 10 (Barrera and Zaritzky, 1983; Chang, 1986;
 Christenson et al., 1989; Wang and Kolbe, 1990; Yoon, 1994).
 annealing
 , 가
 X-ray 가 (; A ,

; B , ; C) 가 , 가
.
probe method
mixture method ,
explicit method
.

2 .

1.

. 3-4
4 0.1 N NaOH 가 Waring blender 1
100, 200, 400
가
40 100
(Nx6.25)
0.32% annealing 0.02% NaN3
(14% w/w, , Japonica, 1996)
probe glycerol .

2.

가. (DSC)
annealing (Model
DSC- 120, Seiko Instruments Inc., Kawasaki, Japan)
enthalpy (Indium) . (3 mg)
1:2 , 30 130 5 가 .
annealing . 1 g 20
mL 45, 50, 55, 60 6 annealing , 400 mL

가 . G3

. DSC 3 .

. , , max()

annealing , Schoch (1964a)

. annealing 45, 50, 55, 60 1, 6, 24

. max 100

, 10ml 0.2ml (2% KI + 0.2% I2) 가

Milton Roy (USA) .

Annealing . 350 g(8% ,

) 45, 50, 55, 60 1, 6, 24 annealing

30 가 . 가 3-4

가 . 가

paste chamber 20 paste

4 cm, 2 cm paste가

25 1 . Annealing

8, 9, 10%

,

(Model RTM- 500, Orientec corporation, Tokyo,

Japan) 5 mm , (),

(probe가) . probe

2.5 cm ,

probe 100 mm
200 mm 2.5 Kgf 8

(10 g) 200 mL
G 4

- amylase- (Tsuge 1990)

4

. RVA

annealing Rapid Visco Analyzer(RVA

Model 3D, Newport scientific, Sydney, Australia)

8% (w/w), 28 g 50 1 ,
95 12 가 , 95 2.5 , 50 12
, 50 2 . Annealing

2.24 g()

20 mL , 45, 50, 55, 60

24 annealing . RVA

가 28 g .

2 3 .

micro tip Branson Model 450

Sonifier(USA) tip 1 cm
 level 5(micro tip)
 70% , level 7)
 NaN3
 (0.02%)

1)
 (swelling power) (Schoch 1964a)
 , 2 g 100 mL 85 200 rpm 30
 가 , 0, 15 , 30 , 1 , 3 , 5 7,000
 rpm 15

2) (apparent viscosity), (inherent viscosity),
 Rapid Visco Analyzer(RVA Model 3D, Newport scientific, Sydney,
 Australia) 95 5 가

Apparent viscosity 0.5 g() 3 mL 27 mL 1%
 NaOH small sample adapter(SSA 31/13R)가
 Brookfield LVDV-II+ 25 100 rpm (Chung
 Seib 1991). Inherent viscosity 1 g() 100 mL
 100 mL 2 M NaOH 가 , G 1
 No. 75 Cannon-Fenske
 25 (Myers 1964).

Schoch (1964b)

95%

3)

150 g(5% ,) 95 5 가
 level 5 0, 5, 10 60 mL 3 50 mL
 vial 20 mL 35 ,
 25 4 .
 small sample adapter(SSA 31/13R)가 Brookfield LVDV-II+
 50 100 rpm 3 4 .
 - amylase- (T s u g e 1990) 4
 . 4
 5 g 100 mL
 G 4

(NDA- 187A, Samsung, Korea)

. 가

1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7

1.4, 1.5, 1.6 , , .

1)

T - type thermocouple (0.5mm)

hybrid recorder

(HR- 2300, Yokogawa, Japan)

2)

probe powermeter (2533 Digital Power Meter, Yokogawa, Japan)

3)

가 1.3 1.7 105
oven method

4)

mixture method

$$W_s C_s (T_s - T_m) = H_c (T_m - T_i) + W_w C_w (T_m - T_i)$$

where

W, T, C represent weight, temperature and specific heat.

H_c : heat capacity of the calorimeter

subscripts s, m, w, i represent sample, mixture, water and initial respectively.

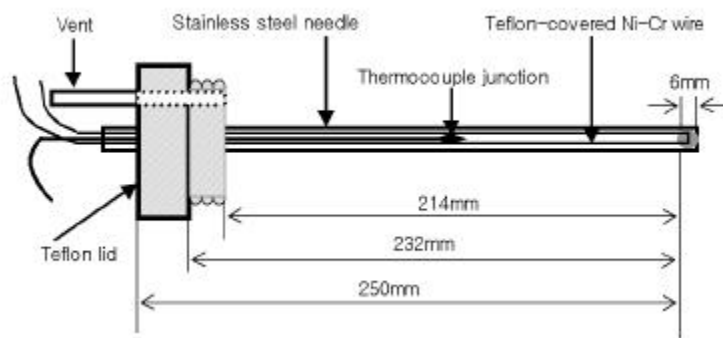
5)

Fig. 5- 1

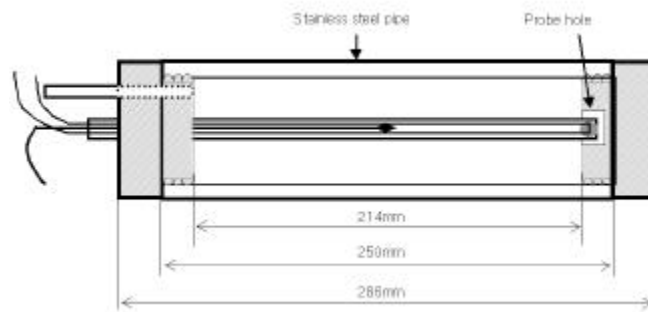
probe sample container

$$k = \frac{2.3 C i^2 R \log\left(\frac{t_2 - t_0}{t_1 - t_0}\right)}{4\Delta T}$$

- C : a calibration constant (probe constant) for the particular probe used
- i : electrical current, A
- R : electrical resistance of heated source per unit length, Ω/m .
- T : Temperature rise
- t_1, t_2 : time
- t_c : time correction factor



(a) Schematic of thermal conductivity probe



(b) Schematic of sample container

Fig. 5-1. The structure of the thermal conductivity probe and container for measurement of thermal conductivity of cooked rice.

Fig. 5-2

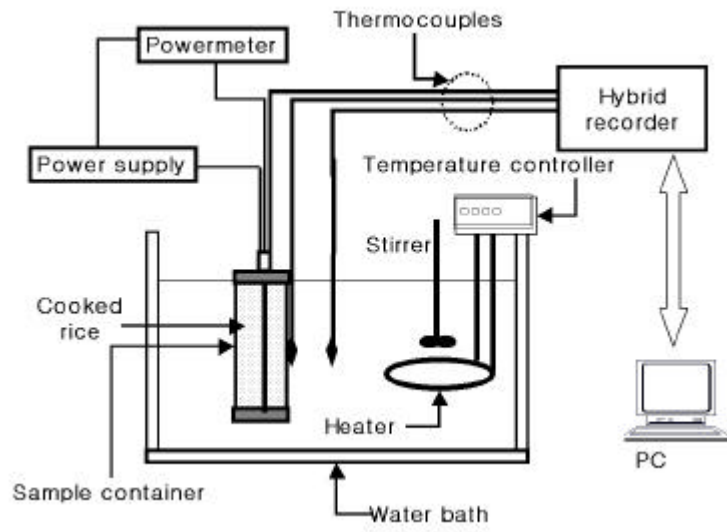


Fig. 5-2. Experimental apparatus for measuring thermal conductivity of cooked rice.

6)

Fig. 5-3

- Vertical cylinder at air(in natural convection)

$$h_c = 1.37(T / L)^{1/4} \quad 104 < Gr.Pr < 109$$

$$h_c = 1.24(T / L)^{1/4} \quad 109 < Gr.Pr < 1012$$

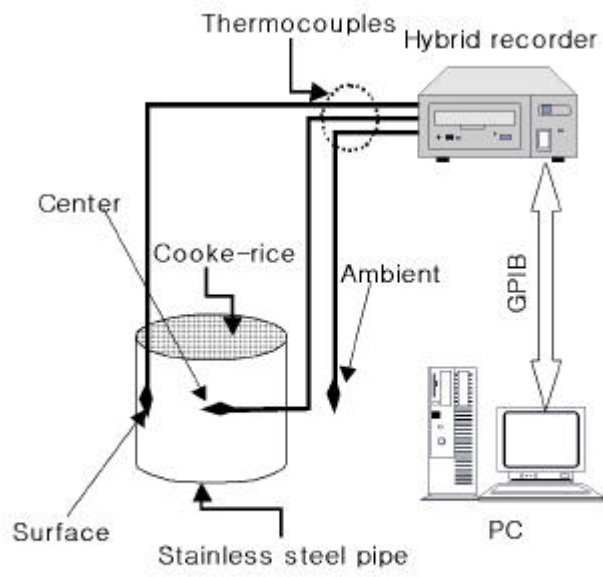


Fig. 5-3. Schematic diagram of the temperature measurement system for the cylindrical cooked rice.

. Programming

C language Lab

Windows/CVI 4.01 .

1. (annealing)

가. (DSC)

DSC (T_o) 52 , (T_p)
 66.5 , (T_c) 85.5 T_c - T_o 33.5
 (Table 5- 1).

Table 5- 1. Annealing (6) DSC a

Annealing ()	T _{ct} ()	T _{pt} ()	T _{ct} ()	H _b (mJ/mg)	T _c -T _c ()
Native	52.0 ± 0.6	66.5 ± 0.2	85.5 ± 0.5	7.1 ± 0.6	33.5
45	55.9 ± 0.2	65.9 ± 0.3	85.7 ± 0.8	10.0 ± 0.2	29.8
50	59.4 ± 0.1	66.7 ± 0.0	85.0 ± 0.3	10.0 ± 0.3	25.6
55	62.8 ± 0.5	68.8 ± 0.1	84.6 ± 0.7	10.4 ± 0.4	21.8
60	66.3 ± 0.1	71.8 ± 0.2	83.2 ± 0.4	8.9 ± 0.3	16.9
LSD(0.5	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.7	-

a3 ± .
 T_c= (Onset temperature),
 T_p= (Peak temperature),
 T_c= (Complete temperature),
 H= .

Annealing , 가 T_o 가

T c . 가 . annealing
Stute(1992)
annealing , . 50
55 가 . annealing
가 .
45, 50, 55 annealing (H)
, annealing
. 60
. 60
가 .
. Jacobs (1995) annealing ,
, , 가 가
가 가 . Krueger (1987) annealing
, 가 가 , Stute(1992) Wang
(1997) annealing sago 가
.
. Annealing , , max ()
Annealing Fig. 5-4 Table
5-2 .

Table 5-2. Annealing

Annealing (, - , hr)		(%)
Native	15.92	15.37
45 - 6	14.83	14.06
45 - 24	14.50	13.09
50 - 6	13.76	11.92
50 - 24	12.62	10.89
55 - 1	12.94	12.71
55 - 6	11.84	11.33
55 - 24	11.29	10.50
60 - 1	11.02	11.74
60 - 6	10.27	10.68
60 - 24	9.90	9.89

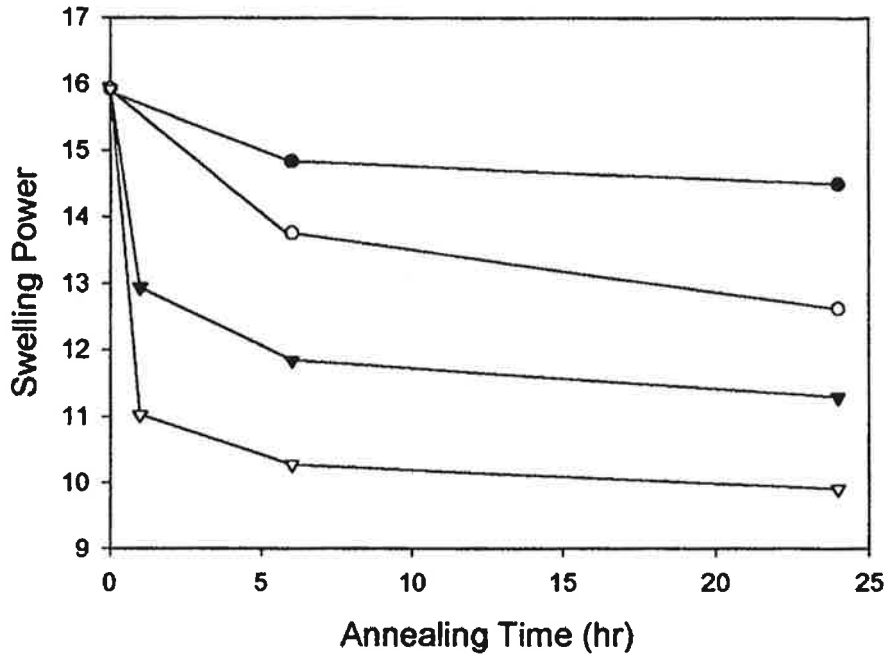


Fig. 5-4. 녹두전분의 annealing 온도와 시간에 따른 팽윤력의 변화

●; 45°C, ○; 50°C, ▼; 55°C, ▽; 60°C

처리온도가 증가할수록 팽윤력은 감소하였으며 시간에 따라서도 감소함을 보여 주었다. 특히 팽윤력은 처음 6시간안에 급격히 감소하였으며 그후에는 약간 떨어지는 정도였다. 생전분의 팽윤력은 15.92였으며 45°C에서는 6시간 구가 14.83, 24시간 구가 14.50이었다. 55°C에서는 1시간 구가 12.94, 6시간 구가 11.84, 24시간 구에서는 11.29였다. 60°C에서는 1시간 구가 11.02, 6시간 구가 10.27, 24시간 구가 9.90이었다.

용해도도 팽윤력과 유사한 경향을 보여 주었다(Fig. 5-5와 Table 5-2). 생

15.37% , 45 6 가 14.06% , 24 가
 13.09% , 55 1 가 12.71% , 6 가 11.33% , 24
 가 10.50% . 60 1 가 11.74% , 6 가 10.68% , 24
 가 9.89% . annealing
 646 nm 653 nm
 (Table 5-3). annealing 가

가 annealing
 . Eerlingen (1997) annealing
 가 가 (1) 가
 , (2)
 가 , (3)
 가 .

Table 5-3. λ_{max} (nm) of solubles

Annealing (Temperature, °C - Time, hr)	λ_{max} (nm)
Native	649
45 - 6	648
45 - 24	648
50 - 6	653
50 - 24	651
55 - 1	647
55 - 6	647
55 - 24	647
60 - 1	647
60 - 6	647
60 - 24	646

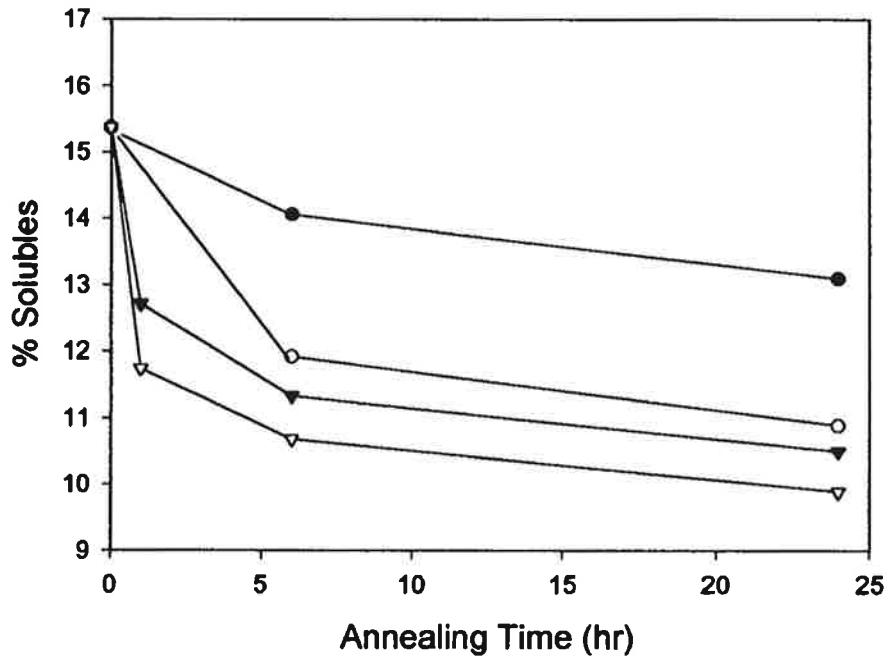


Fig. 5-5. 녹두전분의 annealing 온도와 시간에 따른 용해도의 변화

●; 45°C, ○; 50°C, ▼; 55°C, ▽; 60°C

다. Annealing한 녹두전분 겔의 물성과 노화도

Table 5-4는 생전분과 annealing한 전분 겔의 5mm 깊이에서의 표면강도 항복강도(겔이 깨질 때의 강도), 항복깊이(항복점까지의 깊이)를 나타내었다.

Annealing한 전분 모두 생전분보다 같거나 높은 표면강도를 보였다. 그러나 항복강도와 항복깊이는 처리조건에 따라 달랐다.

전분 겔의 물성은 전분의 팽윤력과 용출된 물질에 따라 다를 수 있다. 왜냐하면 겔은 팽윤된 전분립이 용출된 아밀로오스의 matrix에 파묻혀 형성되

가
가 가

Table 5-4. Annealing

a

Annealing (, - ,hr)	5 mm (Kgf)	(Kgf)	(mm)
Native (8%)	0.084 ± 0.006	1.24 ± 0.06	14.8 ± 0.4
45 - 6	0.084 ± 0.004	1.32 ± 0.11	14.9 ± 0.5
45 - 24	0.088 ± 0.004	1.45 ± 0.09	14.8 ± 0.2
50 - 1	0.097 ± 0.008	1.41 ± 0.07	14.5 ± 0.3
50 - 6	0.087 ± 0.003	1.48 ± 0.04	15.1 ± 0.4
50 - 24	0.102 ± 0.004	1.56 ± 0.06	14.8 ± 0.4
55 - 1	0.112 ± 0.007	1.52 ± 0.12	14.6 ± 0.4
55 - 6	0.113 ± 0.004	1.42 ± 0.04	14.6 ± 0.3
55 - 24	0.119 ± 0.009	1.38 ± 0.06	14.1 ± 0.4
60 - 1	0.120 ± 0.007	1.02 ± 0.07	13.0 ± 0.3
60 - 6	0.118 ± 0.006	1.03 ± 0.05	13.3 ± 0.3
60 - 24	0.124 ± 0.004	0.91 ± 0.07	12.8 ± 0.3
Native (9%)	0.102 ± 0.008	1.40 ± 0.10	13.8 ± 0.3
Native (10%)	0.135 ± 0.011	1.31 ± 0.07	12.8 ± 0.3
LSD _{C5}	0.006	0.08	0.4

a 7 ±

(Fig. 5- 6)

가

가

- 0.94 . annealing

(Fig. 5- 4)

가

. Lii (1996)

(Fig. 5- 7)

가

가

가

가

- 0.79 .

가

. Lii (1996) T sai (1997)

annealing

가

가

,

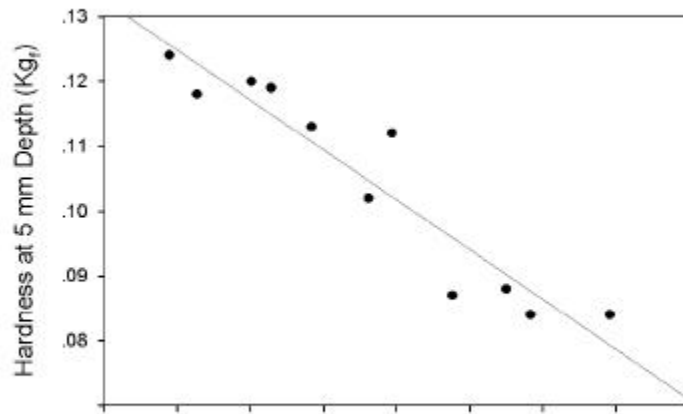


Fig. 5- 6.

(5mm

)

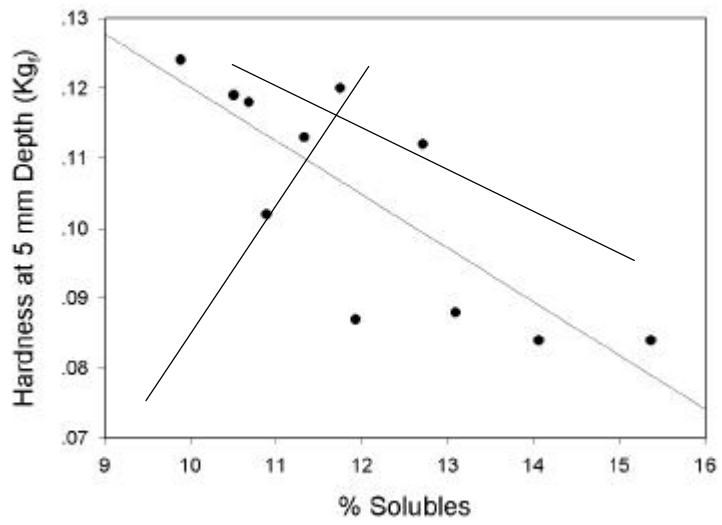


Fig. 5-7. (5 mm)

(Fig. 5-8)

12.5 가 가
 (), 12.5 가 가
 (). (Fig. 5-9) 12

(Fig. 5-10), (Fig. 5-11) 가

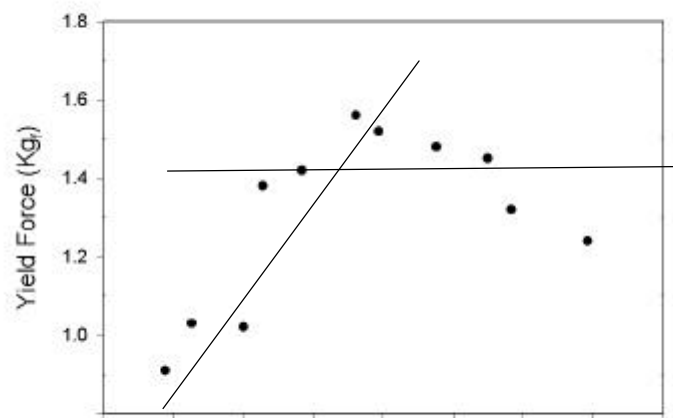


Fig. 5-8.

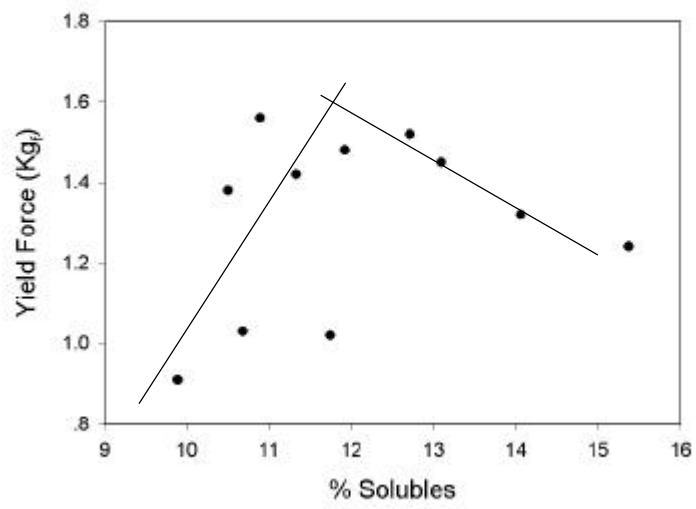


Fig. 5-9.

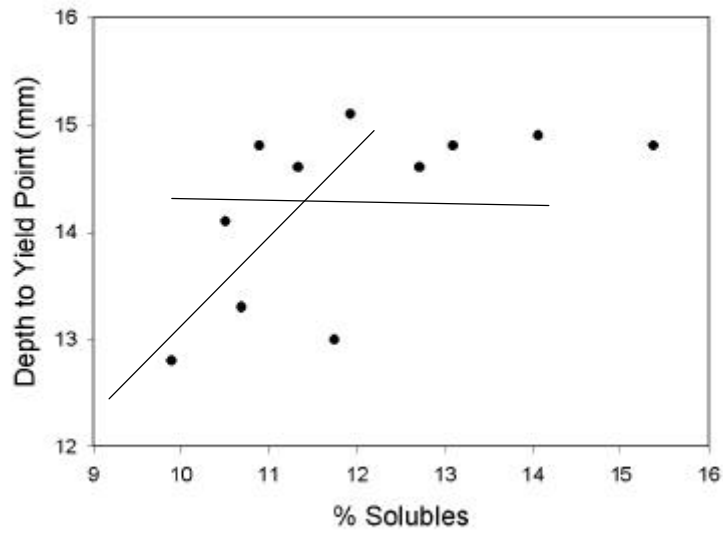
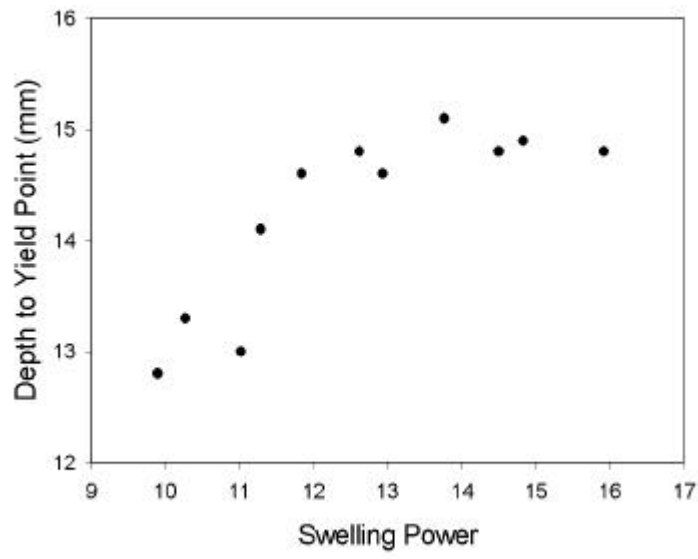


Fig. 5- 11.

12.5

8% . 12.5

12.5

12.5 (annealing 가)
가 가
가 가 (Eerlingen 1997).

12.5 (annealing 가
가 ,
(Eerlingen 1997)
()
probe
가
probe가 (20 mm 12.8mm)
가 .

Annealing 가
가 .

Annealing (8%) 9% 10%
(Table 5-4), 50 - 24 55

9% 10%
annealing (Table
5-5), 가
annealing (100-)

가 . Hagiwara (1992) Wang (1997) annealing
- amylase 가
annealing 가
.

Table 5-5. Annealing

a (25 1)

Annealing (, - , hr)	(%)
Native (8%)	73.4 ± 0.6
45 - 6	72.1 ± 0.5
45 - 24	74.0 ± 0.7
50 - 1	71.5 ± 1.6
50 - 6	74.3 ± 3.0
50 - 24	74.3 ± 2.5
55 - 1	72.1 ± 0.4
55 - 6	74.7 ± 1.4
55 - 24	74.5 ± 2.9
60 - 1	74.0 ± 1.4
60 - 6	76.0 ± 1.0
60 - 24	73.6 ± 0.7
Native (9%)	72.1 ± 0.6
Native (10%)	72.1 ± 0.1
LSD(5)	2.1

a4 ± .

. RVA

Annealing 가 가 가
 (Table 5-6). 45 50 annealing 가 가

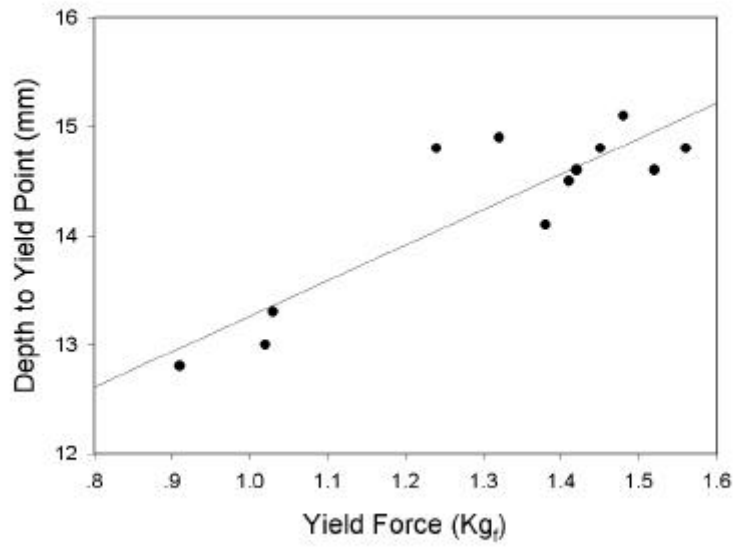


Fig. 5-12.

, annealing

가

, annealing

가

55

1

annealing

(8%)

33%,

23%

가

가

8%

annealing

9%

10%

2.

가

가.

가

가 0, 0.5, 1, 3, 10

Table 5-7

1, level 5, 가 10

가 95 10 g, 5%

가

가 1 maltese cross가

가 가 sol 가

0.5

1 가

가 가

0.5 가

가 1

A 가 B ,

C (1995).

Table 5-7.

a

				b	1
가	()	()	가	()	
0		0	10	X	
0		1	10	X	
0.5		1	9.5	X	
1		1	9	O	
3		1	7	O	
10		1	0	O	
0		0	10	X	
0		1	10	X	
0.5		1	9.5	X	
1		1	9	O	
3		1	7	O	
10		1	0	O	
0		0	10	X	
0		1	10	X	
0.5		1	9.5	X	
1		1	9	X	
3		1	7	O	
10		1	0	O	

a 10g(5%, w/w) 95 가 level 5 .

b Maltese cross .

level 1, 3, 5

Table 5-8

1, 가 10 (5)
 가 95 10 g, 5%
 가 1 가 , 3

Table 5-8.

a

1			
가	()	()	가 ()
1	5	1	5
3	5	1	5
5	5	1	5

a 10g(5%, w/w) 95 가 level 5

Table 5-9

가 10 (5), 가 95 ,
 10 g 가 가
 (7%)
 가 가 가
 가 tip

Table 5-9.

ab

(%)	() 1
4	1
5	1
6	1
7	1
7	3
7	5
8	1

a , 5 가 .

b = 5.

가

가

가

(Morris 1990, Tsai

1997).

Jackson (1989)

가

가

가

Table 5-10

가

30

가

1

3

1

가

3

Table 5-7

1 가

가

Table 5- 10.

a

()	(g)
	20.47
0.25	15.18
0.5	23.55
1	18.08
3	13.79
5	9.16
	13.50
	1.30
	9.84
	6.28

a = 5.

(apparent viscosity),

(inherent viscosity),

가

(Wurzburg 1986).

가

Table 5- 11

가

. Chung Seib(1991)

(acid thinning)

가 75 15 ,

952 522 .

(DP)

(Data not

shown),

가

가

, 5

가 ,

(Jackson 1988)

Table 5- 11.

(apparent viscosity)

	(inherent viscosity)		a
()	Apparent viscosity ^b in 1% NaOH(cp)	Inherent viscosity ^c in 1 M NaOH(dL/g)	d (%)
0	81.6	2.92	6.85 a
1	46.7	2.14	6.98 a
3	19.7	1.59	6.78 a
5	13.3	1.35	6.81 a
0	42.2	2.74	3.50 a
1	12.3	2.28	3.65 a
3	8.4	1.60	3.49 a
5	6.9	1.30	3.22 b
0	59.6	1.85	5.12 a
1	36.9	1.24	4.75 b
3	14.3	1.03	4.90 ab
5	10.1	0.88	4.79 b

a = 5.

Small sample adapter가 Brookfield LVDV-II+ 100rpm .

cNo. 75 Cannon-Fenske capillary .

Means with same letters in a column are not significantly different at =0.05.

가가 .

4
가 (Table 5-12) 4

5

가

가

10

가

Table 5-12.

ab

()	(cp)			
	1	1	2	4
5	219	144	104	75
10	113	88	71	46
5	152	78	58	42
10	127	96	76	58
5	260	364	356	221
10	63	61	56	47

a) small sample adapter가 Brookfield 100rpm(300cp
50rpm(300cp) 35
b = 5.

0, 5, 10

4

25

4

Table 5-13

가 가 ,
25
5 10 가 .
4 가
.

Table 5- 13.

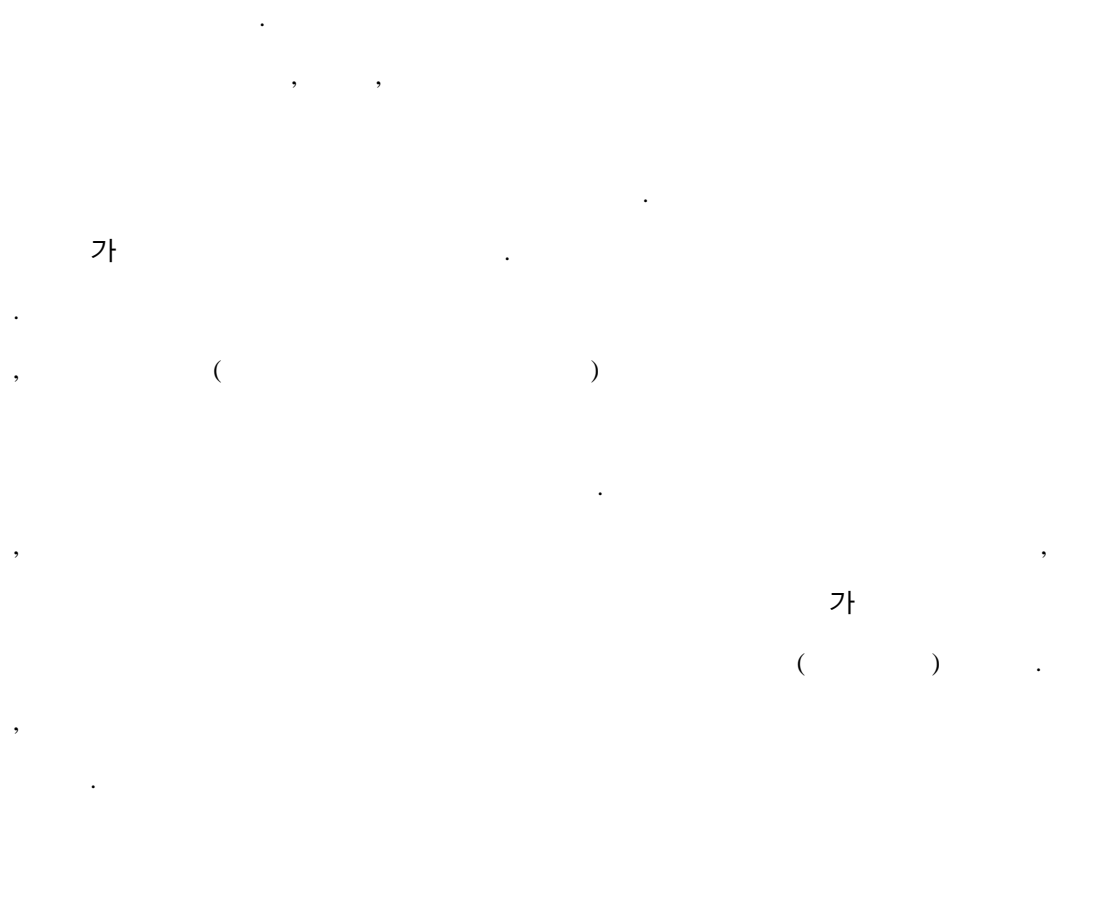
ab

()	()	(%)			
		0	1	2	4
25	0	91.4 a	56.0 b	52.7 c	45.7 c
	5	93.7 a	71.4 a	55.6 b	69.2 a
	10	93.7 a	68.6 b	66.8 a	65.6 b
	0	97.6 a	89.6 c	89.4 c	92.7 a
	5	95.3 b	92.2 b	93.5 b	87.1 b
	10	96.7 ab	94.5 a	95.4 a	93.8 a
	0	99.1 a	84.1 a	82.9 a	83.3 a
	5	99.3 a	83.0 ab	84.1 a	80.8 b
	10	99.6 a	82.3 b	80.9 b	79.0 b
4	0	91.4 a	57.2 a	53.0 b	54.3 b
	5	93.7 a	58.7 a	58.7 a	58.6 a
	10	93.7 a	55.7 a	54.9 ab	54.5 b
	0	97.6 a	84.9 b	80.5 b	72.9 b
	5	95.3 b	88.1 a	88.2 a	85.2 a
	10	96.7 ab	90.1 a	87.6 a	85.3 a
	0	99.1 a	69.5 b	67.2 a	70.3 a
	5	99.3 a	72.9 a	69.6 a	64.9 ab
	10	99.6 a	73.1 a	67.1 a	64.0 b

aMeans with same letters in a column are not significantly different at $\alpha=0.05$.

b = 5.

(4)



3.

가. 가

가 가

가

. Fig. 5-13

가

가

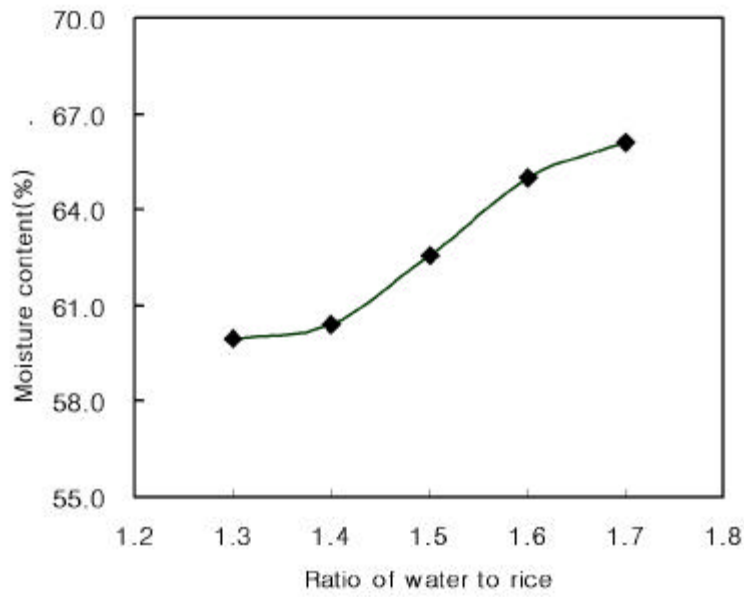


Fig. 5-13. Change of moisture contents of cooked rice at various ratios of water to rice.

(Min et al., 1994),

60
 62% 가 1.35 1.45, 가 1.45 1.55, 6
 2 64% 가 1.35 1.45, 64 66% .

Fig. 5-14

60

66%

2.92 to 3.26 kJ/kg

가

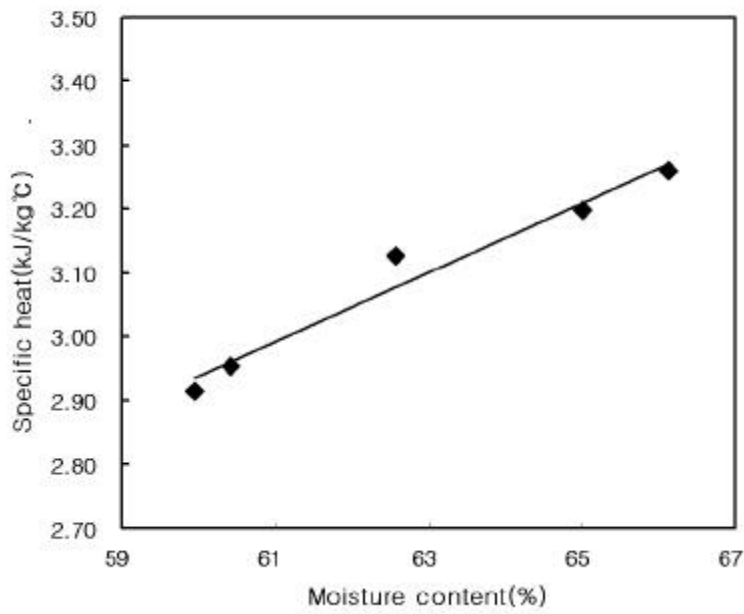


Fig. 5-14. Relationship between specific heat and moisture content of cooked rice.

4.06%

(Chang and

Chun, 1982).

1)

bulk density

Fig. 5-15

bulk density

0.167

0.306 W/m

가

bulk density 가

가

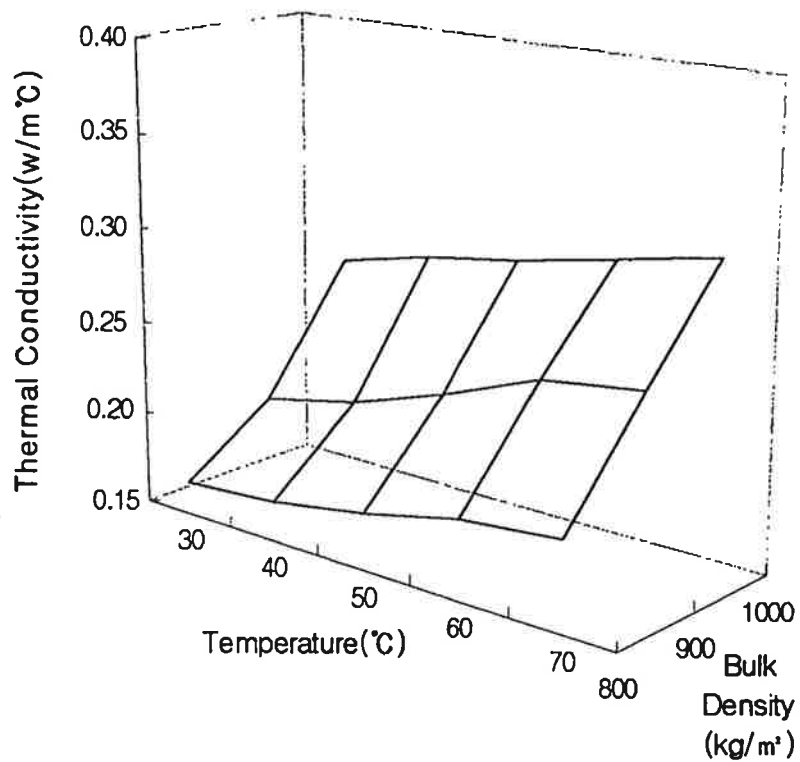


Fig. 5-15. Effect of temperature and bulk density on the thermal conductivity of cooked rice at Deunbob.

2) 밥의 열 전도도

일반적으로 소비되는 밥의 열전도도는 온도와 bulk density에 따라 0.170에서 0.331 W/m°C 로 증가함을 보였다. 된밥에서보다는 전체적으로 높은 값을 보였다.

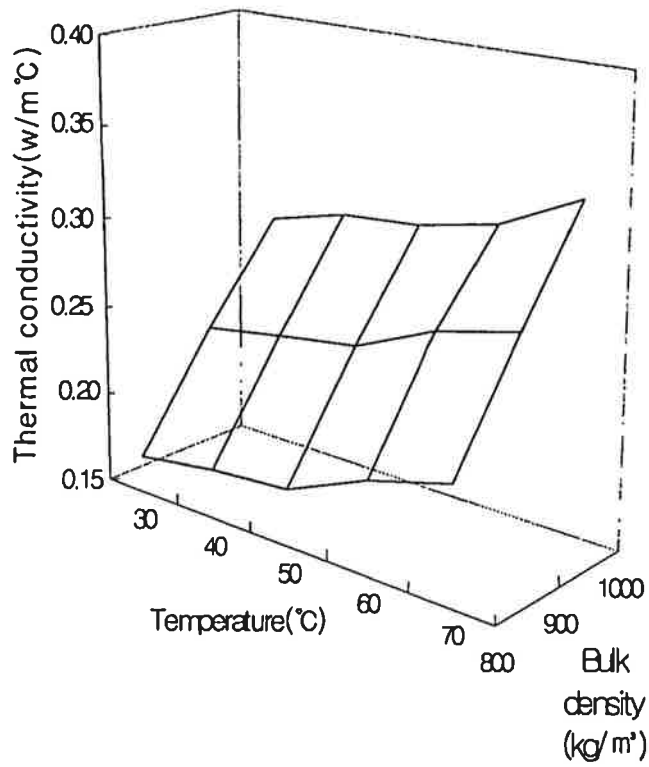


Fig. 5-16. Effect of temperature and bulk density on the thermal conductivity of cooked rice at Bob

3) 진밥의 열 전도도

가장 수분함량이 높은 밥의 열 전도도는 0.244 에서 0.383 W/m°C 로 증가 하였으며 다른 밥들에서보다 높은 측정값을 보였다.

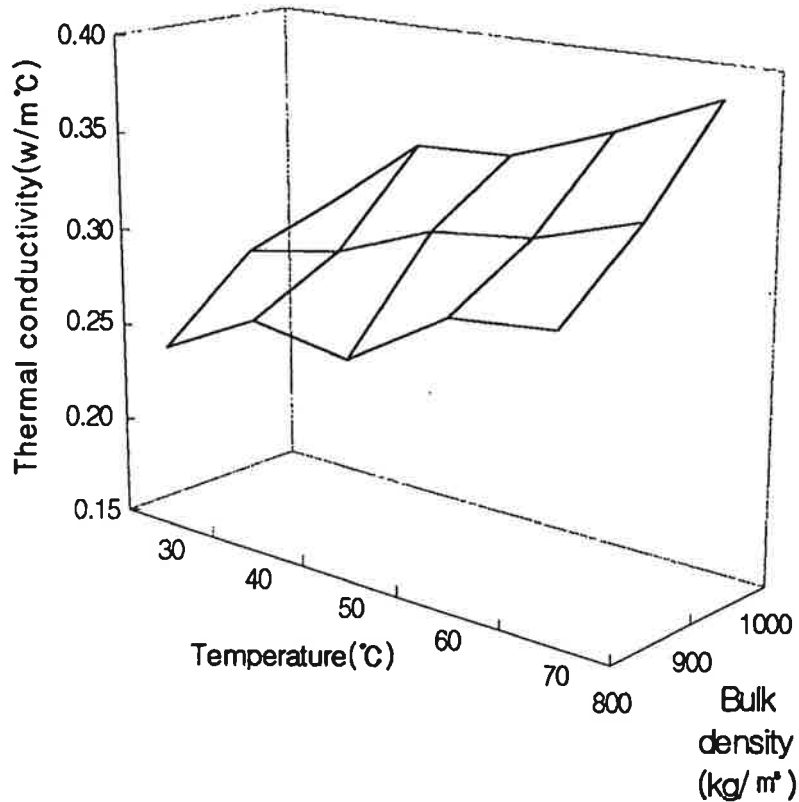


Fig. 5-17. Effect of temperature and bulk density on the thermal conductivity of cooked rice at Jinbob.

Fig. 5-17에서 보는 바와 같이 가수비가 커질수록 bulk density가 클수록 온도가 높을수록 열 전도도가 높아짐을 알 수 있었다. 그리고 이들 인자 중 bulk density의 영향이 가장 크게 미침을 Fig. 5-17에서 알 수 있었다.

라. 밥의 온도변화 예측을 위한 model 식의 개발

밥의 열 특성값을 온도변화 예측 모델식에 적용하고 실제 온도변화를 측정하여 비교함으로써 측정된 열 특성값을 검증하였다. 모델식은 실린더 형의 밥

블록을 기준으로 Fourier의 열전도식을 열저항 요소로 표현하고, purely explicit method를 이용하여 개발하였다. 모델식을 풀기 위한 실린더의 모양과 각 노드의 정의는 다음 Fig. 5-18에서 나타내었다.

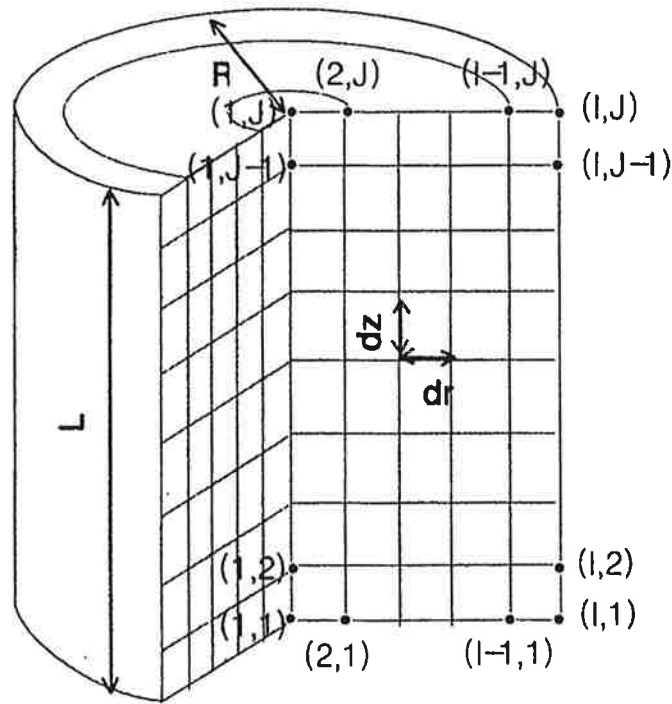


Fig. 5-18. Notation used to discretized cylinder of cooked rice block for two-dimensional model.

위 그림에서 정의된 각 노드의 온도는 다음의 식에 의해 계산되었다.

$$T_{i,j}^{p+1} = \frac{\Delta t}{C_{i,j}} \left(T_{i-1,j}^p \times \frac{1}{R_m} + T_{i+1,j}^p \times \frac{1}{R_m} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T_{i,j}^{p+1} = & \frac{\nabla t}{C_{i,j}} (T_{i+1,j}^p \times \frac{1}{R_{m+}} + T_{i-1,j}^p \times \frac{1}{R_{m-}} \\
& + T_{i,j+1}^p \times \frac{1}{R_{n+}} + T_{i,j-1}^p \times \frac{1}{R_{n-}}) + (1 - \frac{\nabla t}{C_{i,j}} \times \sum \frac{1}{R_j}) T_{i,j}^p \quad (2.7)
\end{aligned}$$

where $\nabla t \leq \frac{C_{i,j}}{\sum (1/R_j)}$ for stability()

Table 5-14 .

Table 5-14. Nodal resistances with different volume elements using capacitance surface nodes for two-dimensional cylinder

Type	node (s)	Nodal resistances	Temperatures
A	i=1 j=1	$\frac{1}{R_{m+}} = \frac{(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{2}) \times \nabla\phi \times k \times \frac{\sqrt{z}}{2}}{\nabla r}$ $\frac{1}{R_{m-}} = 0$ $\frac{1}{R_{n+}} = \frac{(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{2})^2 \times \mathbb{A} \times k}{\nabla z}$ $\frac{1}{R_{n-}} = \frac{(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{2})^2 \times \mathbb{A} \times h}{\nabla z}$	$T_{i-1,j} = T_{i+1,j}$ $T_{i,j-1} = T_{\infty}$
B	i=2...I-1 j=1	$\frac{1}{R_{m+}} = \frac{(r_{i+} - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{2}) \times \nabla\phi \times k \times \frac{\sqrt{z}}{2}}{\nabla r}$ $\frac{1}{R_{m-}} = \frac{(r_{i-} - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{2}) \times \nabla\phi \times k \times \frac{\sqrt{z}}{2}}{\nabla r}$ $\frac{1}{R_{n+}} = \frac{r_i \times \nabla r \times \nabla\phi \times k}{\nabla z}$	$T_{i,j-1} = T_{\infty}$
C	i=I j=1	$\frac{1}{R_{m+}} = h \times 2 \times R \times \mathbb{A} \times \frac{\sqrt{z}}{2}$ $\frac{1}{R_{m-}} = \frac{(r_{i-} - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{2}) \times \nabla\phi \times k \times \frac{\sqrt{z}}{2}}{\nabla r}$ $\frac{1}{R_{n+}} = \frac{(r_{i-}^2 - (r_{i-} - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{2})^2) \times \mathbb{A} \times k}{\nabla z}$ $\frac{1}{R_{n-}} = \frac{(r_{i-}^2 - (r_{i-} - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{2})^2) \times \mathbb{A} \times h}{\nabla z}$	$T_{i+1,j} = T_{\infty}$ $T_{i,j-1} = T_{\infty}$

(continued)

Type	node (s)	Nodal resistances	Temperatures
D	i=1 j=2..J-1	$\frac{1}{R_{m+}} = \frac{(\frac{\Delta r}{2}) \times \nabla \phi \times k \times \Delta z}{\Delta r}$ $\frac{1}{R_{m-}} = 0$ $\frac{1}{R_{n+}} = \frac{(\frac{\Delta r}{2})^2 \times \Delta \times k}{\Delta z}$ $\frac{1}{R_{n-}} = \frac{(\frac{\Delta r}{2})^2 \times \Delta \times k}{\Delta z}$	$T_{i-1,j} = T_{i+1,j}$
E	i=2..I-1 j=2..J-1	$\frac{1}{R_{m+}} = \frac{(r_{i+} - \frac{\Delta r}{2}) \times \nabla \phi \times k \times \Delta z}{\Delta r}$ $\frac{1}{R_{m-}} = \frac{(r_{i-} - \frac{\Delta r}{2}) \times \nabla \phi \times k \times \Delta z}{\Delta r}$ $\frac{1}{R_{n+}} = \frac{r_i \times \Delta r \times \nabla \phi \times k}{\Delta z}$ $\frac{1}{R_{n-}} = \frac{r_i \times \Delta r \times \nabla \phi \times k}{\Delta z}$	
F	i=I j=2..J-1	$\frac{1}{R_{n-}} = \frac{r_i \times \Delta r \times \nabla \phi \times k}{\Delta z}$ $\frac{1}{R_{m+}} = h \times 2 \times R \times \Delta \times \Delta z$ $\frac{1}{R_{m-}} = \frac{(r_{i-} - \frac{\Delta r}{2}) \times \nabla \phi \times k \times \Delta z}{\Delta r}$ $\frac{1}{R_{n+}} = \frac{(r_i^2 - (r_{i-} - \frac{\Delta r}{2})^2) \times \Delta \times k}{\Delta z} = \frac{1}{R_{n-}}$	$T_{i+1,j} = T_{\infty}$

(continued)

Type	node (s)	Nodal resistances	Temperatures
G	i=1 j=J	$\frac{1}{R_{m+}} = \frac{(\frac{\nabla r}{2}) \times \nabla \phi \times k \times \frac{\nabla z}{2}}{\nabla r}$ $\frac{1}{R_{m-}} = 0$ $\frac{1}{R_{n+}} = (\frac{\nabla r}{2})^2 \times \mathfrak{A} \times h$ $\frac{1}{R_{n-}} = (\frac{\nabla r}{2})^2 \times \mathfrak{A} \times k$	$T_{i,j+1} = T_{\infty 1}$
H	i=2..I-1 j=J	$\frac{1}{R_{m+}} = \frac{R_{n-} \times \frac{\nabla z}{2}}{(r_{i+} - \frac{\nabla r}{2}) \times \nabla \phi \times k \times \frac{\nabla z}{2}}$ $\frac{1}{R_{m-}} = \frac{(r_{i-} - \frac{\nabla r}{2}) \times \nabla \phi \times k \times \frac{\nabla z}{2}}{\nabla r}$ $\frac{1}{R_{n+}} = r_i \times \nabla r \times \nabla \phi \times h$	$T_{i,j+1} = T_{\infty}$
I	i=I j=J	$\frac{1}{R_{n-}} = \frac{r_i \times \nabla r \times \nabla \phi \times k}{\nabla z}$ $\frac{1}{R_{m+}} = h \times 2 \times R \times \mathfrak{A} \times \frac{\nabla z}{2}$ $\frac{1}{R_{m-}} = \frac{(r_{i-} - \frac{\nabla r}{2}) \times \nabla \phi \times k \times \frac{\nabla z}{2}}{\nabla r}$ $\frac{1}{R_{n+}} = (r_{i-}^2 - (r_{i-} - \frac{\nabla r}{2})^2) \times \mathfrak{A} \times h$ $\frac{1}{R_{n-}} = \frac{(r_{i-}^2 - (r_{i-} - \frac{\nabla r}{2})^2) \times \mathfrak{A} \times k}{\nabla z}$	$T_{i+1,j} = T_{\infty}$ $T_{i,j+1} = T_{\infty}$

where $\nabla r = \frac{R}{I-1}$; $\nabla z = \frac{L}{J-1}$; $r_1 = 0$; $r_i = r_{i-1} + \nabla r$. $\nabla \phi = 2\mathfrak{A}$

$i = 2, 3, \dots, I-1, I$.

Fig. 5-19 5-20

가 model

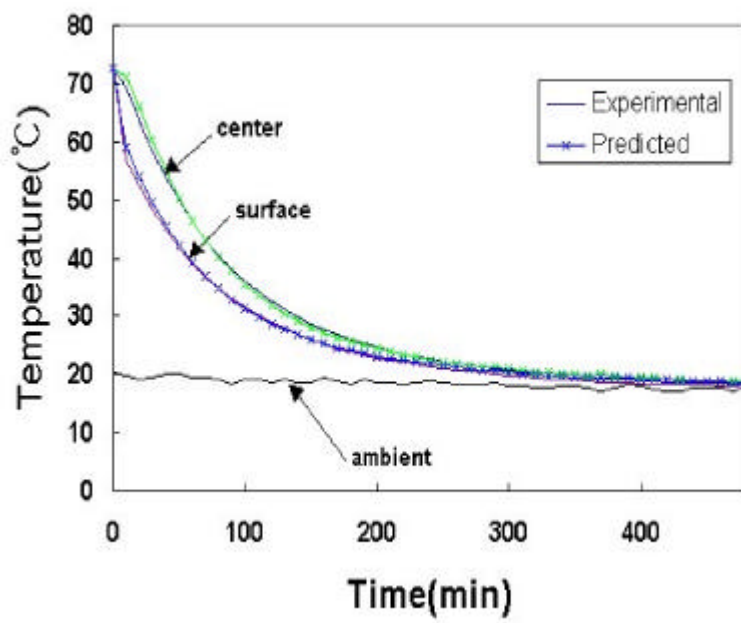


Fig. 5-19. Experimental and predicted temperature change of cooked rice at room temperature

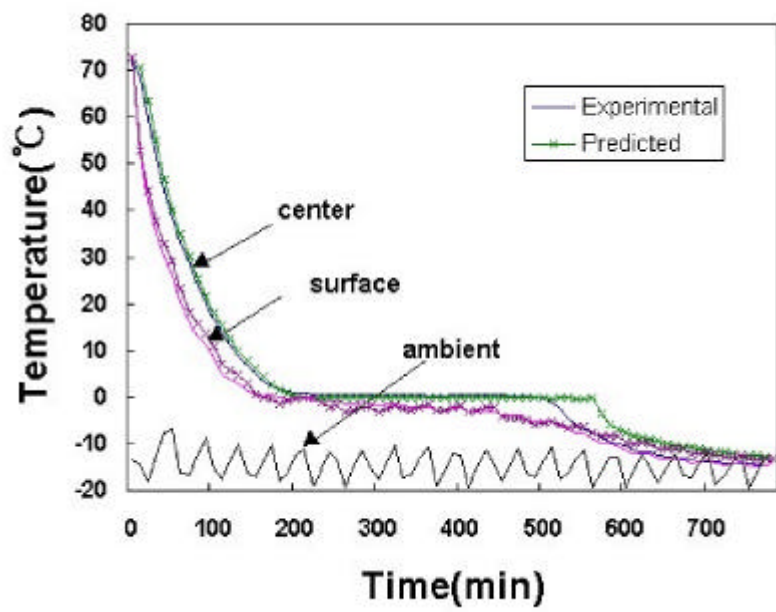


Fig. 5-20. Experimental and predicted temperature change of cooked rice in a refrigerator

- Barrera, M. and Zaritzky, N.E.: Thermal conductivity of frozen beef liver. *J. of Food Science*. 48, 1779(1983)
- Biliaderis, C.G, and Zawistowski, J.: Viscoelastic behavior of aging starch gels: Effects of concentration, temperature, and starch hydrolysates on network properties. *Cereal Chem.* 67, 240- 246(1990) [*Starch* 37, 80(1985)]
- Chang, K.S. and Chun, J.K. Studies on the thermal properties of foods. I. Thermal properties of some Korean foods. *Korean J. Food Sci. Technol.*, 14, 112(1982)
- Chun, J.K., Mok, C.K., and Chang, K.S.: Studies on the measurement of thermal properties of kochujang. *Korean J. Food Sci. Technol.*, 11, 157(1979)
- Chung, K.M. and Seib, P.A.: Thin-boiling and nongelling adhesive prepared from maize and wheat starches. *Starch* 43, 441- 446(1991)
- Dickerson, Jr. R.W.: An Apparatus for the Measurement of Thermal Diffusivity of Foods. *Food Technology*. 19, 198(1965)
- Eerlingen, R.C., Jacobs, H., Block, K., and Delcour, J.A.: Effects of hydrothermal treatments on the rheological properties of potato starch. *Carb. Res.* 297, 347- 356(1997).
- Farrall, A.W., Chen, A.C., Wang, P.Y., Dhanak, A.M., Hedrick, T.I., and Heldman, D.R.: Thermal Conductivity of Dry Milk in a Packed Bed. *Trans. of the ASAE*. 13, 391(1970)
- Fisher, D.K. and Thompson, D.B.: Retrogradation of maize starch after thermal

- treatment within and above the gelatinization temperature range. *Cereal Chem.* 74, 344- 351(1997)
- Hagiwara, S., Esaki, K., Kitamura, S., and Kuge, T.: Physical properties and digestion trial with amylase of heat-moisture treated starch granules. *Denpun Kagaku* 39, 175- 182(1992)
- Hooper, F.C. and Chang, S.C.: Development of the Thermal Conductivity Probe. *Trans. of the ASHVE.* 59, 463(1953)
- Hoover, R., Vasanthan, T., Senanayake, N.J., and Martin, A.M.: The effects of defatting and heat-moisture treatment on the retrogradation of starch gels from wheat, oat, potato, and lentil. *Carb. Res.* 261, 13- 24(1994)
- Hoover, R.: Starch retrogradation. *Food Rev. Intern.* 11, 331- 346(1995)
- Jackson, D.S., Choto-Owen, C., Waniska, R.D., and Rooney, L.W.: Characterization of starch cooked in alkali by aqueous HPSEC. *Cereal Chem.* 65, 493- 496(1988)
- Jackson, D.S., Waniska, R.D., and Rooney, L.W.: Differential water solubility of corn and sorghum starches as characterized by HPSEC. *Cereal Chem.* 66, 228- 232(1989)
- Jacobs, H., Eerlingen, R.C., Clauwaert, W., and Delcour, J.A.: Influence of annealing on the pasting properties of starches from varying botanical sources. *Cereal Chem.* 72, 480- 487(1995)
- Kawabata, A., Akuzawa, S., Yazaki, T., and Otsubo, Y.: Sol-gel transition and elasticity of heat-moisture treated starch. *J. Appl. Glycosci.* 43, 479- 485(1996b)
- Kawabata, A., Takase, N., Akuzawa, S., and Sawayama, S.: Gelatinization

- characteristics of heat-moisture treated potato starches. *J. Appl. Glycosci.* 43, 471-477(1996a)
- Kim, S.K.: Effects of annealing treatment on gelatinization of upland and low land waxy brown rice starches. *J. Korean Agri. Chem. Soc.* 34, 187-189(1991)
- Knutson, C.A.: Annealing of maize starches at elevated temperature. *Cereal Chem.* 67, 376-384.(1990)
- Krueger, B.R., Walker, C.E., Knutson, C.A., and Inglett, G.E.: Differential scanning calorimetry of raw and annealed starch isolated from normal and mutant maize genotypes. *Cereal Chem.* 64, 187-190(1987)
- Ladbury, E.S.D., Currel, B.R., Horder, J.R., Parsonage, J.R., and Vidgeon, E.A.: Application of DSC for the Measurement of the Thermal Conductivity of elastomeric materials. *Thermochimica Acta* 169, 39-45(1990)
- Lii, C., Tsai, M., and Tseng, K.: Effect of amylose content on the rheological property of rice starch. *Cereal Chem.* 73, 415-420(1996)
- Min, B.K., Hong, S.H., and Shin, M.G.: Optimum ratios of added water for rice cooking at different amount of rice contents. *Korean J. Food Sci. Technol.*, 24, 623(1992)
- Min, B.K., Hong, S.H., Shin, M.G., and Jung, J.: Study on the determination of the amount of added water for rice cooking by extrusion test of cooked rice. *Korean J. Food Sci. Technol.*, 26, 98(1994)
- Morris, V.J.: Starch gelation and retrogradation. *Trends Food Sci. Tech.* 1, 2-6(1990)

- Myers, R.: Inherent viscosity of alkaline starch solutions. Pages 124- 127 in: Methods in Carbohydrate Chemistry. R, Whistler, R, Smith, and J. BeMiller, eds. Academic Press: New york(USA)(1964)
- Park, H.H., Lee, K.H., and Kim, S.K.: Effect of heat-moisture treatments on physicochemical properties of chestnut starch. Korean J. Food Sci. Tech. 18, 437- 442(1986)
- Pongsawatmanit, R., Miyawaki, O., and Yano, T.: Measurement of the Thermal conductivity of Unfrozen and Frozen Food Materials by a Steady State Method with Coaxial Dual-cylinder Apparatus. Biosci. Biotech. Biochem., 57, 1072(1993)
- Rizvi, S.S. and Mittal, G.S.: Experimental Methods in Food Engineering. p129- 140. Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York.(1992)
- Sair, L.: Heat-moisture treatment of starch. Cereal Chem. 44, 8- 26(1967)
- Schoch, T.J.: Iodimetric determination of amylose potentiometric titration: Standard method. Pages 157- 160 in: Methods in Carbohydrate Chemistry. R, Whistler, R, Smith, and J. BeMiller, eds. Academic Press: New York(USA). (1964b)
- Schoch, T.J.: Swelling power and solubility of granular starches. Pages 106- 108 in: Methods in Carbohydrate Chemistry. R, Whistler, R, Smith, and J. BeMiller, eds. Academic Press: New york(USA). (1964a)
- Seow, C.C. and Teo, C.H.: Annealing of granular rice starches-Interpretation of the effect on phase transitions associated with gelatinization. Starch 45, 345- 351(1993)
- Singh, R.P. 1982. Thermal diffusivity in food processing. Food Technology. 36, 87(1982)

- Stute, R.: Hydrothermal modification of starches: The difference between annealing and heat/moisture-treatment. *Starch* 44, 205-214(1992)
- Sweat, V.E. and Haugh, C.G.: A Thermal Conductivity Probe for Small Food Samples. *Trans. of the ASAE*. 17, 56(1974)
- Tsai, M., Li, C., and Lii, C.: Effects of granular structures on the pasting behaviors of starches. *Cereal Chem.* 74, 750-757(1997)
- Tsai, M., LI, C., and Lii, C.: Effects of granular structures on the pasting behaviors of starches. *Cereal Chem.* 74, 750-757(1997)
- Tsuge, H., Hishida, M., Iwasaki, H., Watanabe, S., and Goshima, G. Enzymatic evaluation for the degree of starch retrogradation in foods and foodstuffs. *Starch* 42, 213-216(1990)
- Tsuge, H., Hishida, M., Iwasaki, H., Watanabe, S., and Goshima, G.: Enzymatic evaluation for the degree of starch retrogradation in foods and foodstuffs. *Starch* 42, 213-216(1990)
- Wang, D. and Kolbe, E.: Thermal conductivity of surimi- measurement and modeling. *J. of Food Science*. 55, 1217(1990)
- Wang, W.J., Powell, A.D., and Oates, C.G.: Effect of annealing on the hydrolysis of sago starch granules. *Carb. Polymers* 33, 195-202(1997)
- Wurzburg, O.B.: Chapter 2. Converted starches. Pages in 18-23 in: *Modified Starches: Properties and Uses*. O, Wurzburg, ed. CRC Press:Florida, USA(1986)
- Yoon, J.: Effective thermal conductivity of rice starch. *Korean J. Food Sci. Technol.*,

26, 1(1994)

Zuritz, C.A., Sastry, S.K., McCoy, S.C., Murakami, E.G., and Blaisdell, J.L.: A Modified Fitch Device for Measuring the Thermal Conductivity of Small Food Particles. Trans. of the ASAE. 32(2): 711(1989)

: . 7 297-298 . (1995)

: , . 146: 52-68(1998) [Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn. 68, 1851(1995)]

6

가

1

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

1.

가

가

가

host computer

host computer

one-chip microcomputer

one chip microcomputer programmable
 controller , 1 board

(, 1997). TMS73C161
 monitoring computer 가
 one-chip microcomputer 가

가

Inaba(1989) CA
 microcomputer system . Jurado Mohseni(1992) lauter tub
 runoff differential pressure sensors
 programmable controller MC68HC11A8P microcontroller (Motorola)

TMS370C758b(Texas Instruments)
 가
 가 7 seg. LED
 가 LCD
 monitoring computer ,
 thermocouple LCD
 가 ,

2.

가

.

가

가

가

가

, ,

,

가

,

.

Aspergillus oryzae

.

(tray)

(Aidoo, 1982),

(port)

(Underkofler, 1947),

(Arima, 1964)

가

.

.

가

가

가

가

가

PLC

one

chip microcomputer

가

가

가

가

가 가

가

가

2

1.

가. Microcontroller chip

one chip microcomputer TMS370C758b

(Texas Instrument)

6-1 .

Table 6-1. Important features of TMS370C758b

Memory (bytes)		Input/output (pin)		Special devices
RAM	1K	Input	11	Analog-to-Digital Converter (8 bits, 8 channels) Serial peripheral interface Serial communication interface 2 programmable timer 3 external interrupts 6 internal interrupts
EEPROM	256K	Output	1	
EPROM	32K	Bidirectional	46	

Table 6-2. Important features of TMS370C758

Memory (bytes)		Input/output (pin)		Special devices
RAM	1K	Input	11	Analog-to-Digital Converter (8 bits, 8 channels) Serial peripheral interface Serial communication interface 2 programmable timer 3 external interrupts 6 internal interrupts
EEPROM	256K	Output	1	
EPROM	32K	Bidirectional	46	

controller host computer RS-232C level driver
 MAX232 . Channel multiplexing chip DG507A
 (Maximum) . 8 channel multiplexing
 ± 4.5V ± 18V . Switching time 0.6
 μs .
 Thermocouple AD595(Analog Device) .
 ice point 가 K type thermocouple
 . 10mV/ °C +5V
 0 300 (± 1°C) 가 . Analog switch
 ADG201A(Analog Device) , voltage source driver UDN2981, relay
 30825F(Matsushita) .

20 character × 2 line text mode LCD module
(UC-20212-SLATO-H,) .

1) Sensor

sensor K type thermocouple() ,
sensor hybrid (SY-HS-200,) .

2) program

program TMS370 EVM board CDT370
Computer . , target board
emulator cable piggy back program
.

3) Power supply

Target board (5V, 12V, -5V, GND)
power supply (MMC50-3,JAPAN) .

Aspergillus oryzae () .

. CPU
CPU Texas Instrument 社 one chip
microcomputer TMS73C161 .

MC6850, MAX232, multiplexer ADG506A, LED
 12V Driver UDN2981, ground sink KA2657 .

1) sensor
 thermistor(1k Ω ,-20 60 , ± 0.5 :())
 hybrid (990 2940mV,30%
 90% , $\pm 1%$, SY-HS-200, ()) .
 analog Analog-digital CPU
 8-bit ADC .

2) , (1) PCB
 가 .

3) controller box
 controller box . 6-3 Circuit
 breaker , M/C , EOCR
 , Noise filter , OLR , C/P
 . EOCR D-TIME Q-TIME
 가 .

Table 6-3. The electrical part used for controller Box

Name (abbreviation)	Specifications	Quantity
Circuits breaker(CB)	220V, 5A; ABS33	1
Magnetic contact(MC)	220V, 13A; CH3	10
Electric over circuit relay(EOCR)	3 30A; SS, D- TIME:5 30sec Q- TIME:1 10sec	6
Noise filter(NF)	AC220V,6A; TDK	1
Over load relay(OLR)	0.1 13A 2 bimetal type; TH- 3N	8
Circuit protect(CP)	5A; GCP- 32A	1
Relay(RLY)	DC 3.8m A, AC 5m A; MY4N	7

12.5 m² (5m × 2.5m)

31.25 m³ (5m × 2.5m × 2.5m)

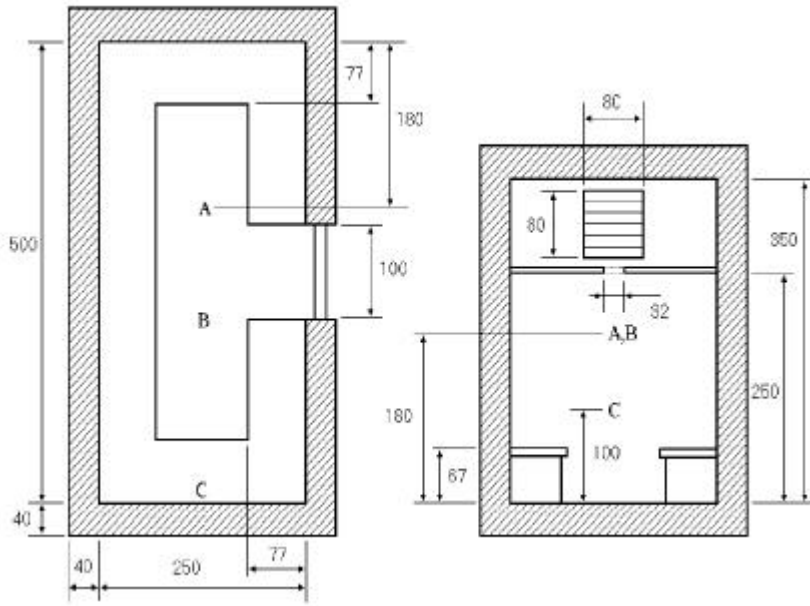
(65cm × 45cm × 8cm) 5

3 2 (T 1), 3

(T 2), 4 (T 3)

1.8m 2 (T 4,T 5)

1m 1 (H)



(a) Top view

(b) Side view

Fig. 6-1 The layout of Koji room

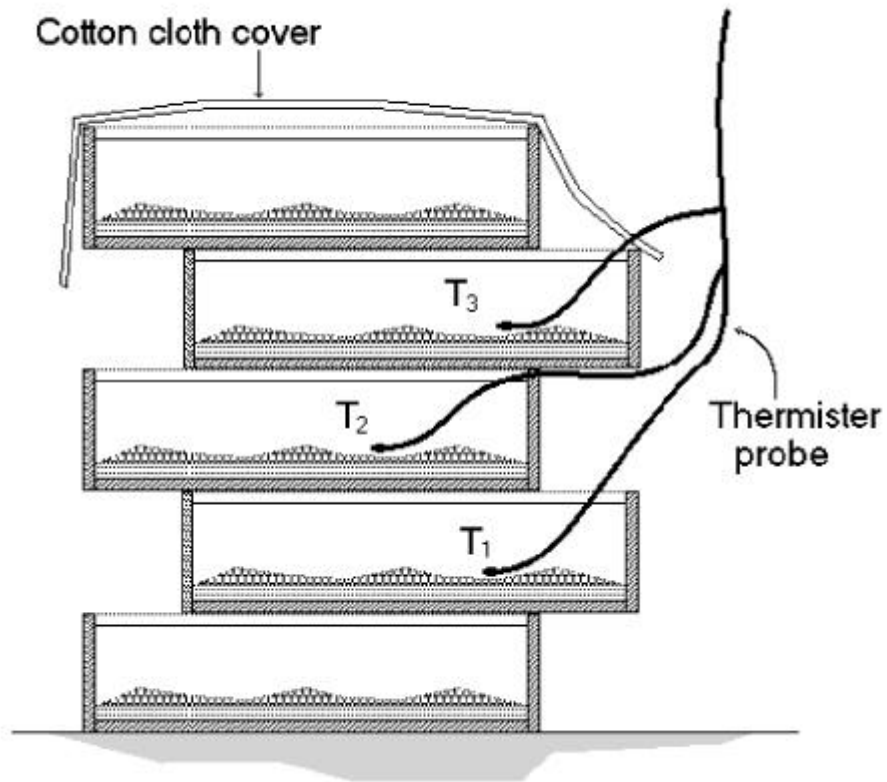


Fig. 6-2 The installation of temperature sensors in Koji boxes

2.

가. 가 Microcontroller
 가
 software OrCAD Capture ,
 bread board test test board .
 noise wrapping

. Test board TMS370 EVM board CDT 370

1)

Thermocouple AD595
OP07 가 . 가 TMS370C758 ADC
channel .
analog multiplexer analog switch 24 sensor ,
. Thermocouple probe

2) sensor

30 90% RH DC 1
3V 가 .

. 가 program
program Texas Instrument one chip
microcomputer program EVM CDT 370
EPROM program . TMS370C758b OTP(one time
programmable) SE370C758b

. 가 PCB

OrCAD™ Capture schematic OrCAD™ Layout plus
 PCB file , PCB .
 GND
 . PCB file
 board

Aspergillus oryzae
 16kg , 2 3 (0.6kg/cm²)
 40 5 3.2kg
 가 25 가 50%
 'In'
 3 2 35
 'Hi' 가

computer
 thermistor
 Op- amp TMS73C161 8bit ADC 256
 . (1.5kW) 2
 on/off .
 가 990 2940mV hybrid
 analog TMS73C161 8bit ADC

256

가 (42W, GH- 600U)

on/off

on-line monitoring

10

, , , 1, 2,

3, 4, 5, ,

relay

, ,

, , relay #1, relay #2

on-line monitoring

Texas

Instrument社 one chip microcomputer program

EVM board(Young Tec. Co.) IBM PC

XTALK

EPROM

piggy back

Monitoring

on-line monitoring

borland Turbo C++ 3.0

2.4 pull-down menu

3

1. 가

가. 가 microcontroller

가

microcontroller

TMS370C758bFNT

1) Erasable program memory

software

가 (erasable memory) 가

EPROM (Erasable programmable read only memory)

microcontroller 가 one-chip

microcomputer memory 가

Texas Instrument TMS370C758b 32kbyte

EPROM

2) 가 timer

가

timer가

TMS370C758b 2 programmable timer

3) ADC(Analog-to-Digital Converter)

analog data
ADC가 가
4 ADC가 TMS370C758b 8
channel

4) port

가 가
port chip , 30
port가 TMS370C758b I/O port가 32
, port I/O
, I/O

5) (serial communication interface)

가 host computer
가 on-line monitoring
protocol
serial interface 가 TMS370C758b chip
156kbps 가 SCI(Serial Communication
Interface) 2.5Mbps 가 SPI(Serial Peripheral

Interface) . SCI interface , SPI
master/slave MCU ,
interface .

6)

, , ,

. TMS370C758b package

가 가

TMS370C758bFNT

가 - 4

0 105 .

7) 가

microcontroller

, chip .

TMS370C758b

Texas instrument

TMS370

.

. 가

1) TMS370C758b

가

MCU TMS370C758b . 6-22

TMS370C758b port pin .

10

,

LCD

module

11

.

data

key

scan .
 thermocouple multiplexing 4 . 3 multiplexing
 data , data latching . Analog
 ADC 4 , thermocouple
 burn-out 3 AD595
 . RS-232C protocol SCI input
 AN7 . Slave MPU
 SPI .
 T2 D 3 . , key가 ,
 buzzer .

Table 6-4. The port assignment for the food machinery controller

Port	I/O Type	Function
		Relay control
A0 A7	O	Relay control
C6 C7	O	LCD data & key scan
B0 B7	I/O	LCD- RS
C0	O	LCD- R/W
C1	O	LCD- E
C2	O	Buzzer output
C3	O	Latching analog switch
C4	O	Multiplexing thermocouples
D0 D2	O	Detection of power failure
D3	I	Key scan signal
D4	I	Analog input from
AN0	I	thermocouples
AN1 AN3	I	Alalog input from external
AN4	I	sources
AN5	I	AD595 alarm_1
AN6	I	AD595 alarm_2
AN7	I	AD595 alarm_3
SCITXD	O	CTS at SCI
SCIRXD	I	TXD at SCI
SCICLK	O	RXD at SCI
T1 timer	×	DTR at SCI
		Real time clock
SPISOMI	O	Interfacing to slave MCU or peripheral devices
SPISIMO	I	
SPICLK	O	
D5 D7	O	Interfacing to the external modules for motor control
T2A IC1/CR	O	
T2A IC2/PW	O	
M	O	
T2AEVT	O	

2) 가

가) 가

가 24

ADC 24

analog multiplexer analog switch 24

analog analog multiplexer ADC

sensor K type

thermocouple linearization AD595C

overload 가 , 0 300 1 10mV

, ± 1 Analog multiplexer

DG507A 8 differential multiplexing 가

switching time 0.6 μs DG507A AD595C

DG507A

AD595C 8 thermocouple 3

24 Fig. 6-3

DG507A AD595C 1 module

Thermocouple +/- 가 connector CON22 SA# SB#

DG507A

analog AD595C +IN -IN pin pin 9 Vo

가

+ALM pin 가 thermocouple

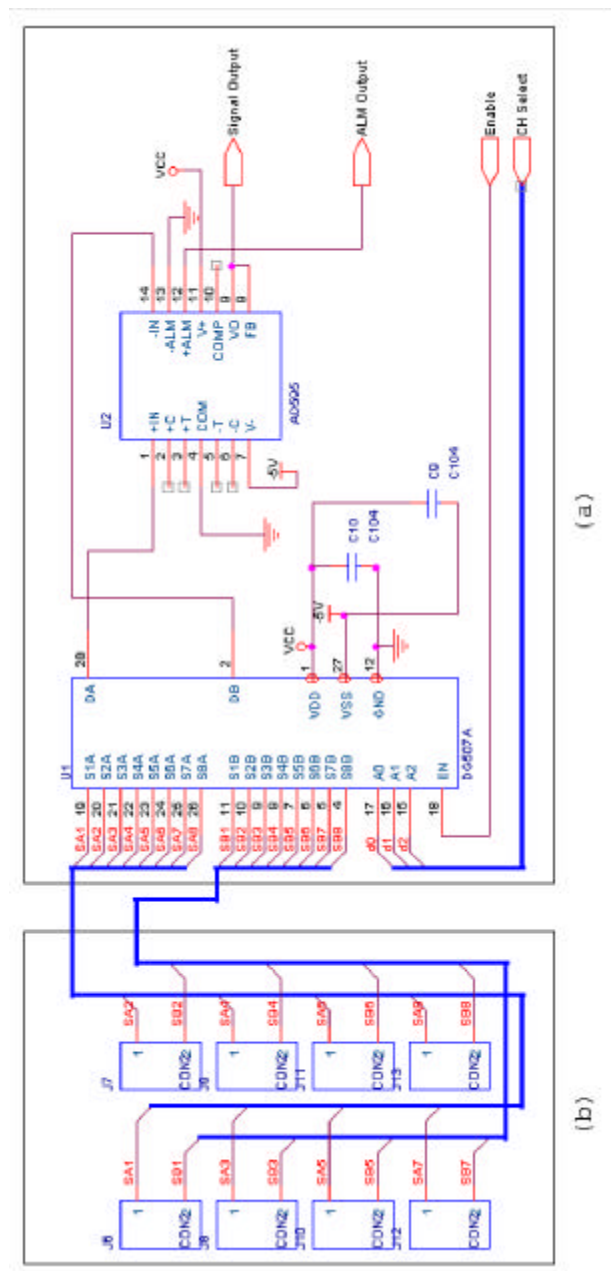


Fig. 6-3 The Circuit of the module for temperature measurement
 (a) Multiplexing & signal processing
 (b) The connectors for thermocouples

TMS370C758b ADC 8 bit 가 . Reference voltage
 0V 5V digital 19.61mV .
 0 100 0 1000mV . 0.5
 1.961 × 2 .

OP07CP Fig. 6- 4 .

gain R4 (R4+R5) R5 10k
 가 gain .

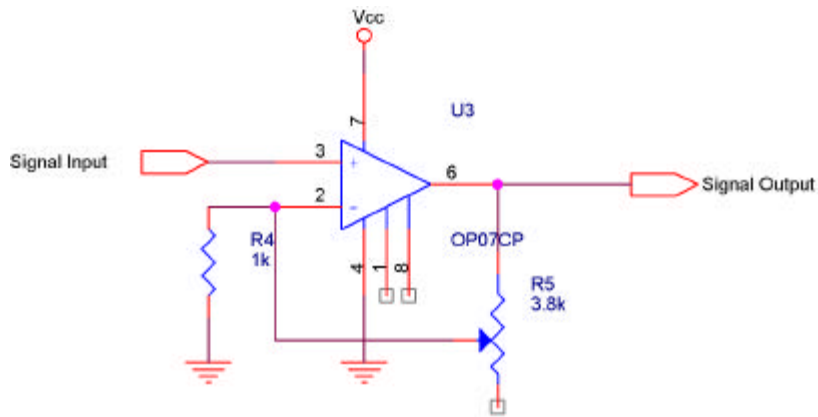


Fig. 6-4 The Circuit of signal processing for the module of temperature measurement

Gain 3.92가 R4 R5 1 kΩ, 2.92 kΩ
 , osilloscope R5 .

Fig. 6- 5 thermocouple 가 AD595

analog switching .

analog switch , ADG201A

0.5nA

switching .

3 가 . multiplexer address

port latch 가 decoder 74ls137

. ADG201A 가 AD595

DG507A inverter 74ls04 enable

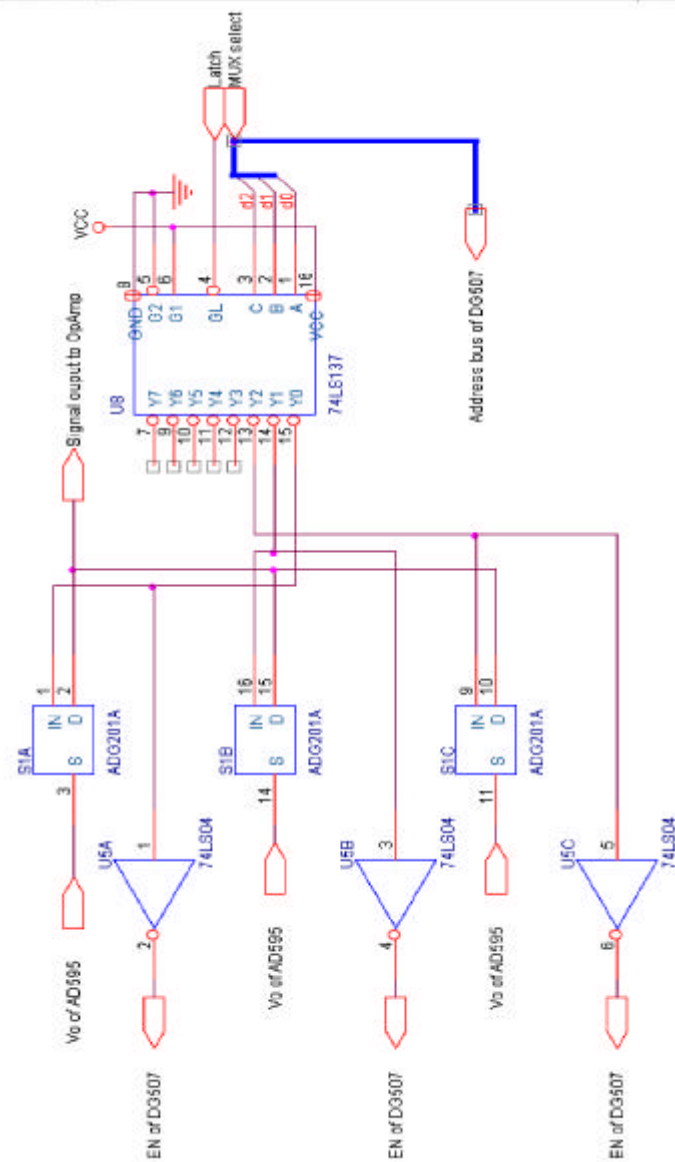


Fig. 6-5 The Circuit for selection of the module of temperature measurement

)

AN1, AN2, AN3 analog
connector
AN port GND
GND

Fig. 6-6 20 character ×
2 line text mode LCD . LCD V_o
가 (R3) V_{ss} . 8bits data bus
push-button switch TMS370C758b
push-button switch chattering
Schmitt trigger

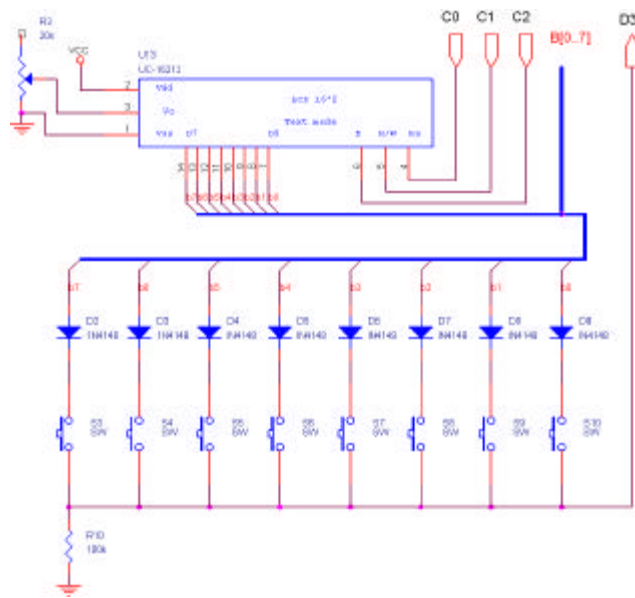


Fig. 6-6 Circuit of the LCD display and key scan for the food machine controller

)

(20) DC 5V, 12V DC -5V

가 -5V voltage regulator

LM7905 . MCU battery

MAX690 가 .

battery PFO

가 High Low . MCU port

가 .

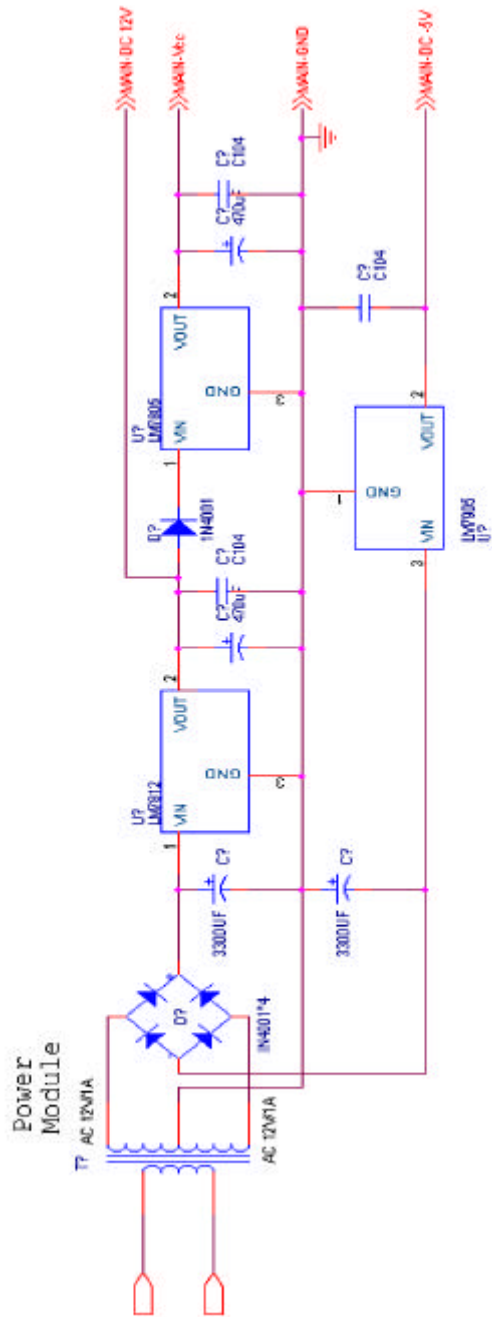


Fig. 6-7 The Circuit of power supply for the food machine controller

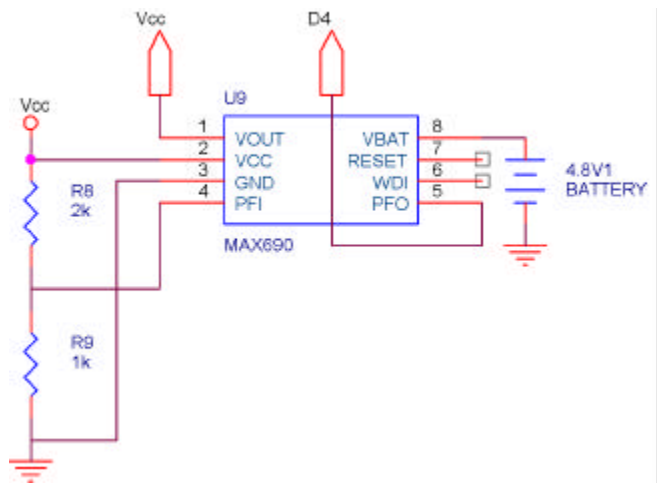


Fig. 6-8 The Circuit for the battery backup for the food machine controller

)

Relay (20) PCB

10 relay 가 spack killer

interfacing

relay LED

LED volatge source driver UDN2981

LED . Fig. 6-9

CON10 relay connector D10 D19가 relay

pilot lamp .

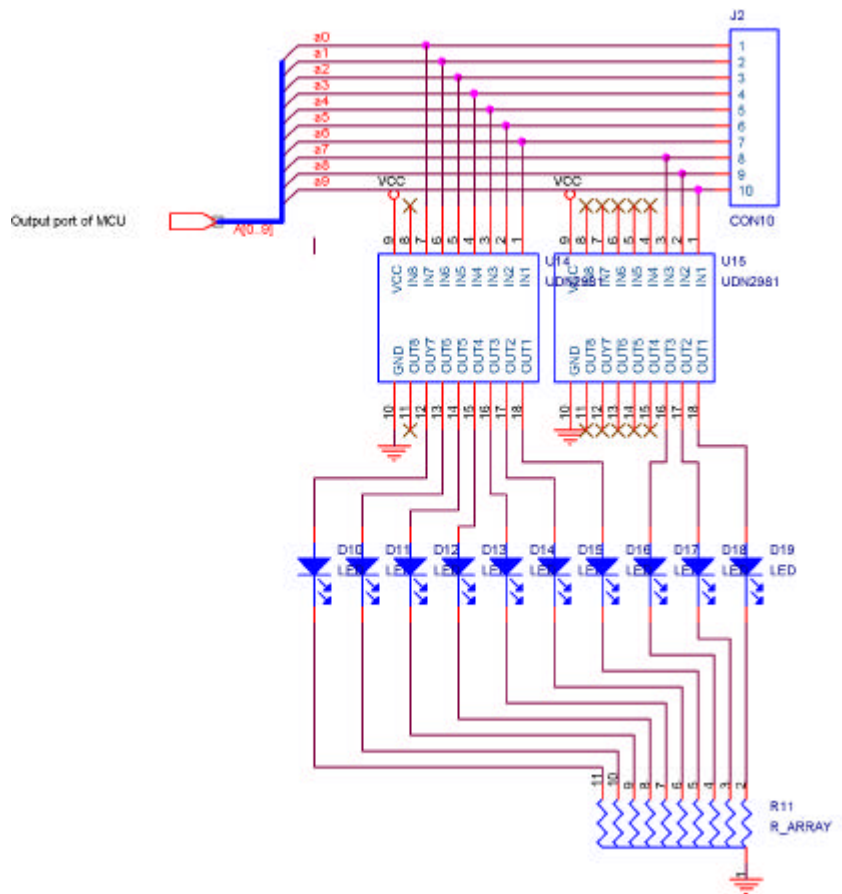


Fig. 6-9 The circuit of control signal output for relay board of the food machine controller

) On-line monitoring

Fig. 6-10 TMS370C758b SCI module serial data
 MAX232 RS-232C PC
 interface . RS-232C
 , 9600bps .

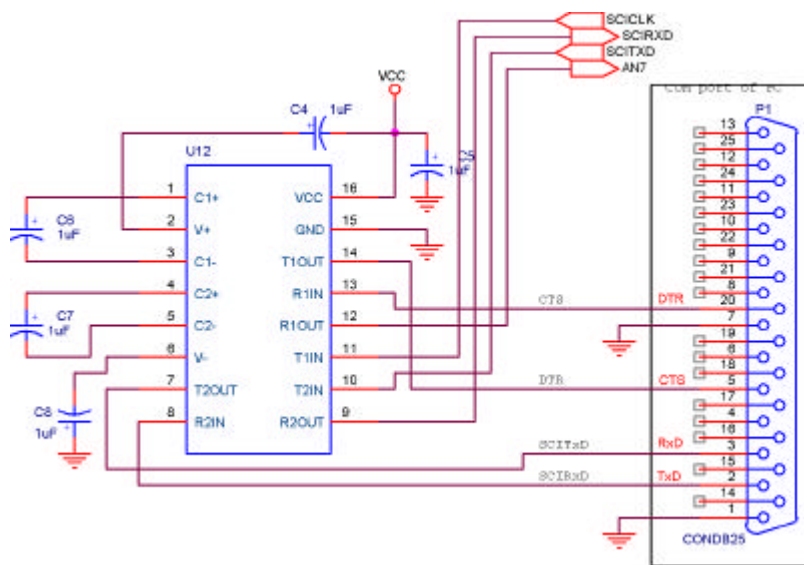


Fig. 6-10 The circuit of communication module with the connector for a monitoring computer

) interfacing
 interface . D5
 D7 T 2 timer port T 2AIC1, T 2AIC2, T 2AEVT .
 . T 2 timer PWM
 PWM . SCI port
 SCISIMO, SCISOMI, SCICLK .
 MCU 가 interface .
 2.5M bps 가 .
 . PCB

가 가 , 6-5
 . DIP IC pin pad 62mil , 38mil
 . grid via grid 50mil grid 100mil
 12 mil .

Table 6-5. The specification of the PCB for the food machine controller

Items	Value(mil)
Pad diameter in DIP IC pin	62
Diameter of drill hole	38
Routing grid	50
Via grid	50
Batch grid	100
Wire interval	12

PCB Fig. 6-11 . LCD
 LCD key .
 Thermocouple connector probe 1 8 3
 . noise noise
 B copper pour GND .
 가 Fig. 6-9

MCU . MCU
 MCU
 key scan , , interface .

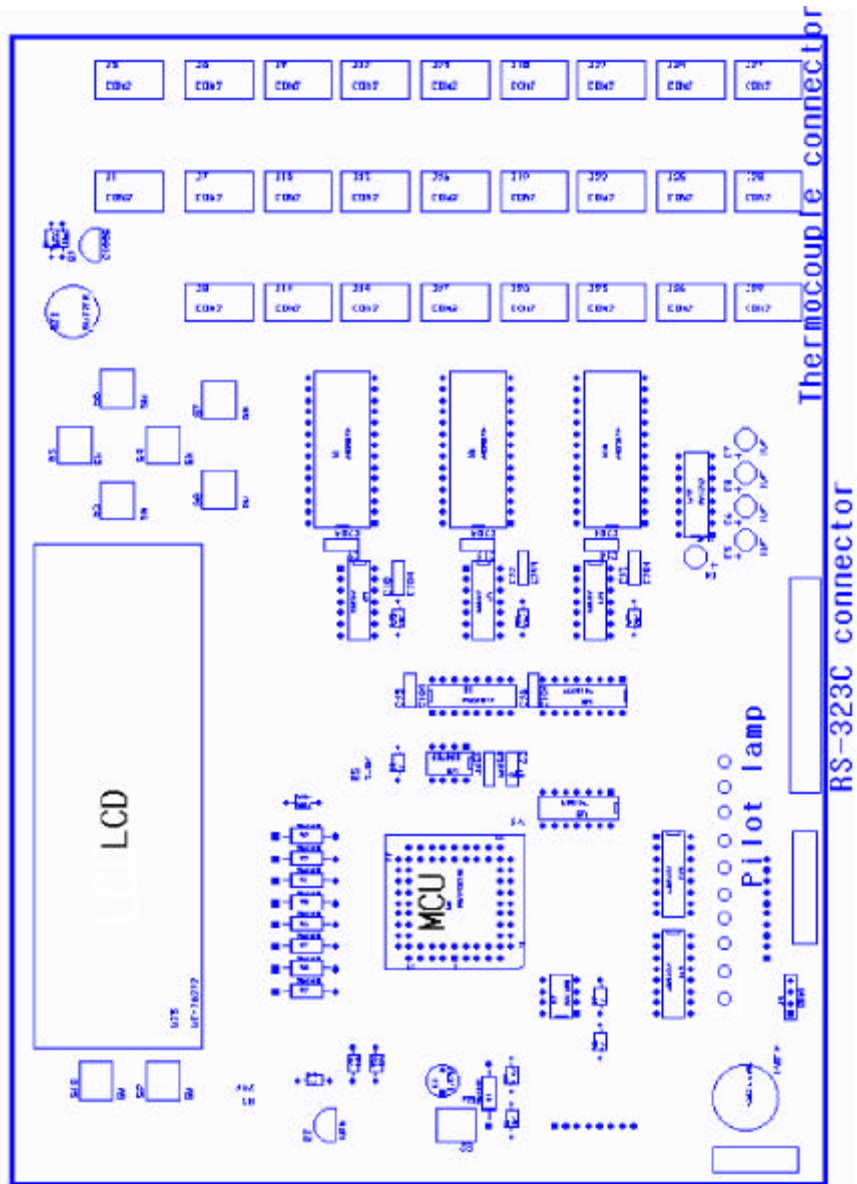


Fig. 6-11 Assembly layout of the components for the PCB of food machine controller

PCB through board PCB
A, B .

. 가

1) 가

가

가

가

가

. routine subroutine .

LCD

subroutine

subroutine

. Table 6-6

subroutine .

, actuator ,

, subroutine .

A .

Table 6-6. Description of subroutines
 ((A) = the content of register A of the MCU)

Subroutines	Description
Initialize:	Initialize the LCD
FunctionSet:	Set the function of the LCD
DisplayOn:	Turn the LCD on
DisplayClear:	Clear the LCD
EntryMode:	Set the entry mode of the LCD
InstructionSet:	Send (A) as an instruction data
H15miliDelay:	Delay time for 15 ms
H4_1miliDelay:	Delay time for 4.1 ms
H100microDelay:	Delay time for 100 μ s
H40microDelay:	Delay time for 40 μ s
CheckBF:	Check the busy flag of the LCD
DataSend:	Send (A) to DD RAM of the LCD
StringDisplay:	Send a string to DD RAM of the LCD
DisplayData:	Display data to the LCD
DspTime:	Display time-of-day to the LCD
KeyScan:	Key scan

2) 가

가

Fig. 6-13

MCU system ,
 , LCD .
 interrupt 가 .
 system configuration register
 , on-line monitoring RS-232C protocol transmit
 , EEPROM .
 가 interrupt service routine

Fig. 6-12

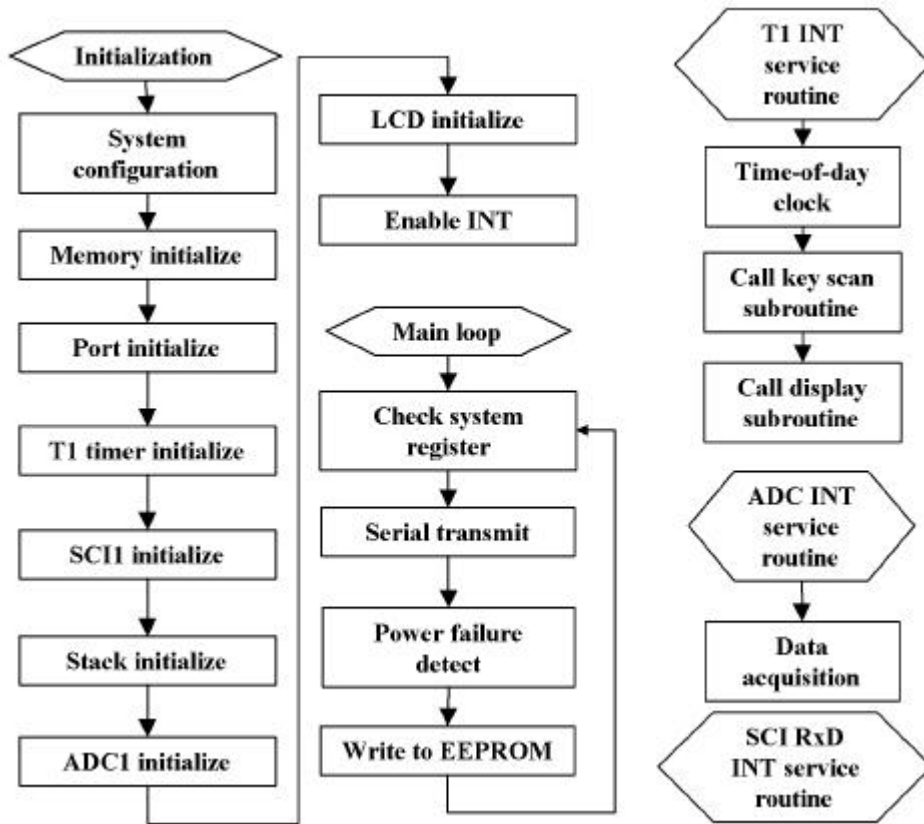


Fig. 6-12 Flowchart of the operating program for food machine controller

3) 가 가
 4 ADC . AN0
 , AN1 ,

Fig. 6-13

Fig. 6-14, Fig. 6-15 . AN0

thermocouple 8
24 , AN1,
AN2, AN3 8 .

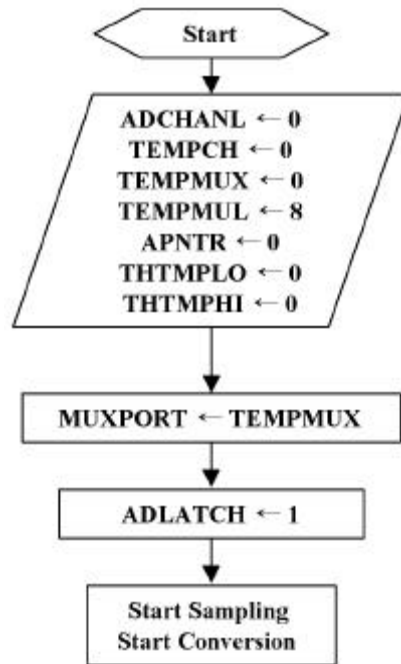


Fig. 6-13 Flowchart of the initialization procedure for analog-to-digital conversion

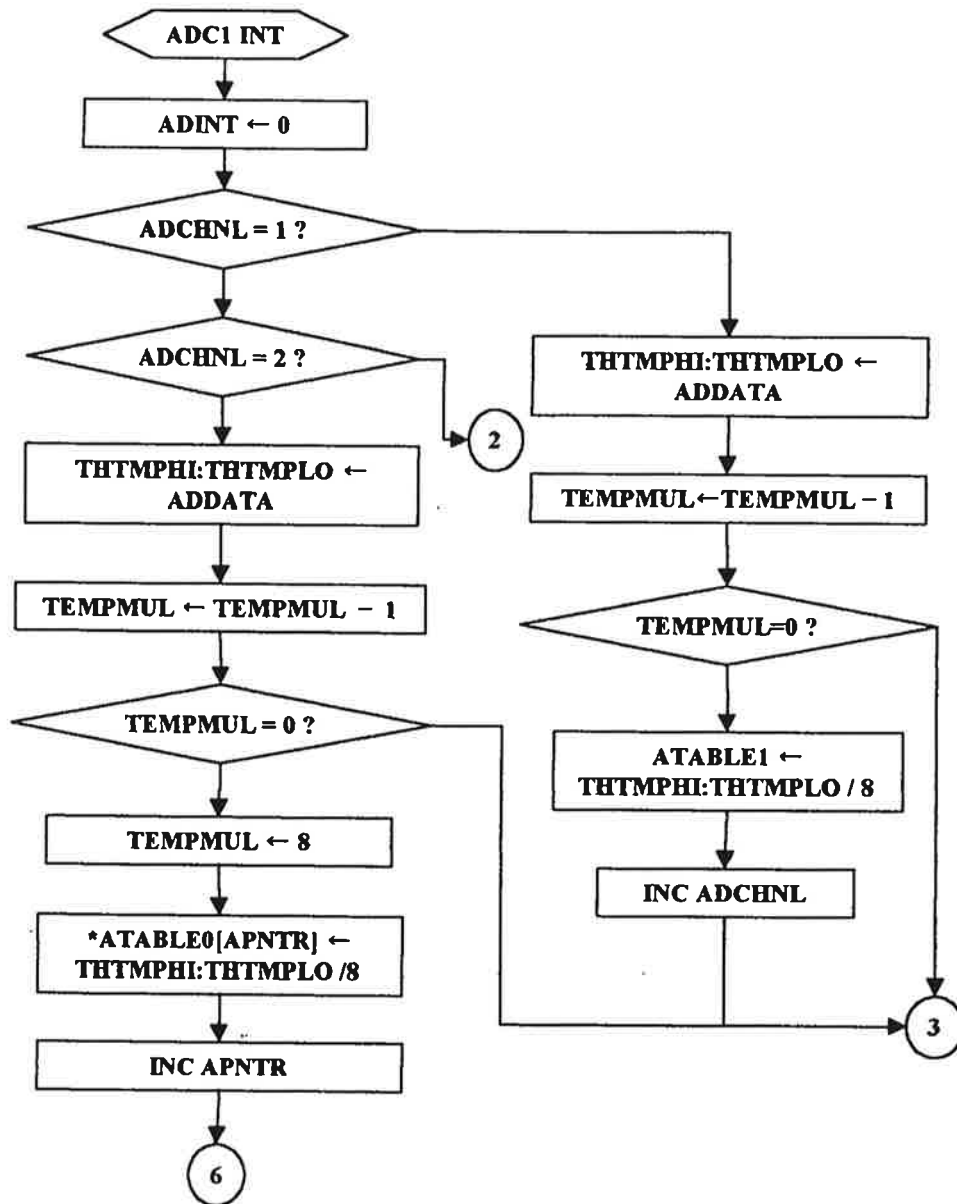


Fig. 6-14 Flowchart of the data acquisition program using on-chip ADC (continued)

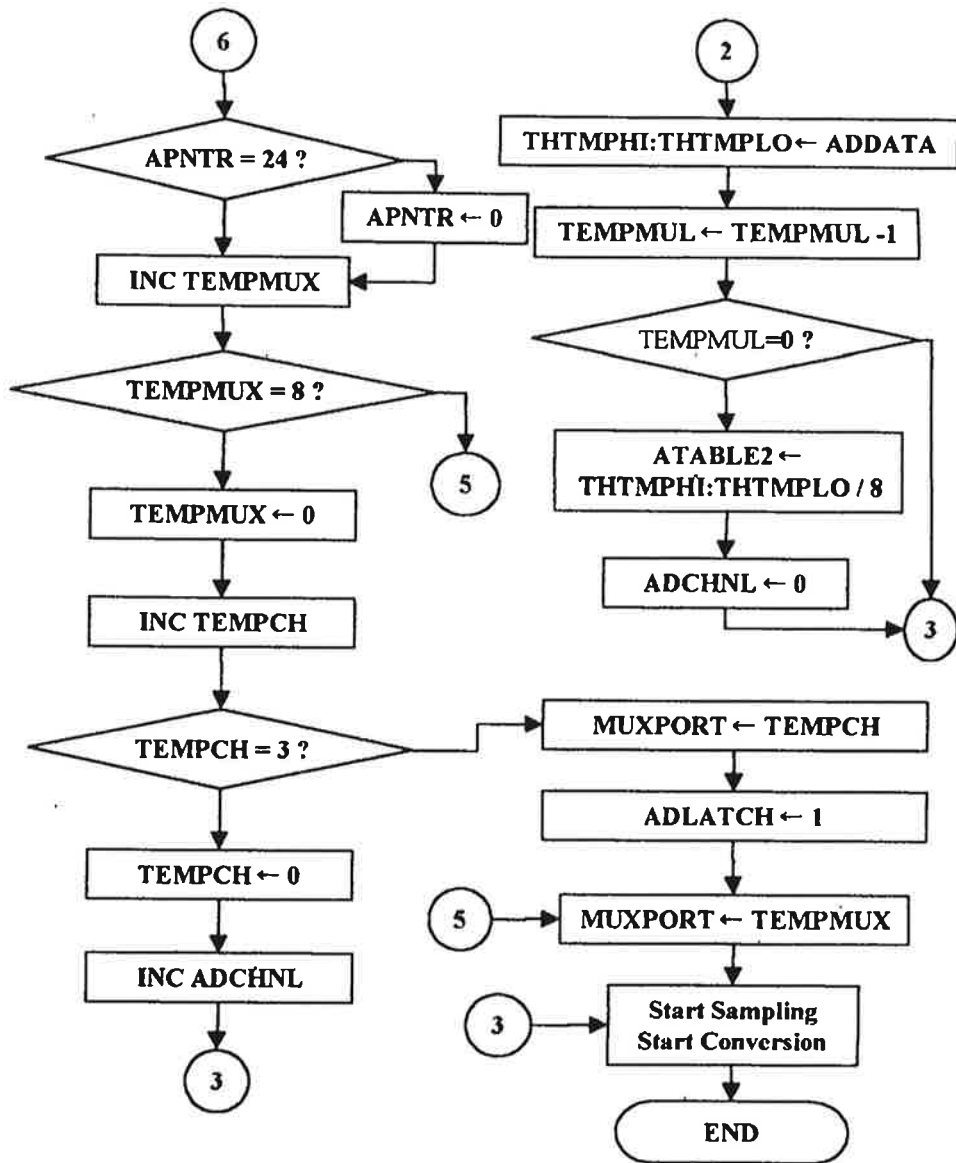


Fig. 6-15 Flowchart of the data acquisition program using on-chip ADC

4) 농산물 가공 공정을 위한 실시간 처리 부프로그램

ADC1 real time control 가 ,
 . ADC1 0.1
 interrupt . ADC1 interrupt가
 16 ISR(interrupt service routine) . 0.1
 key가 scan subroutine , 가
 1 가 LCD subroutine . 60 , 60
 가 .

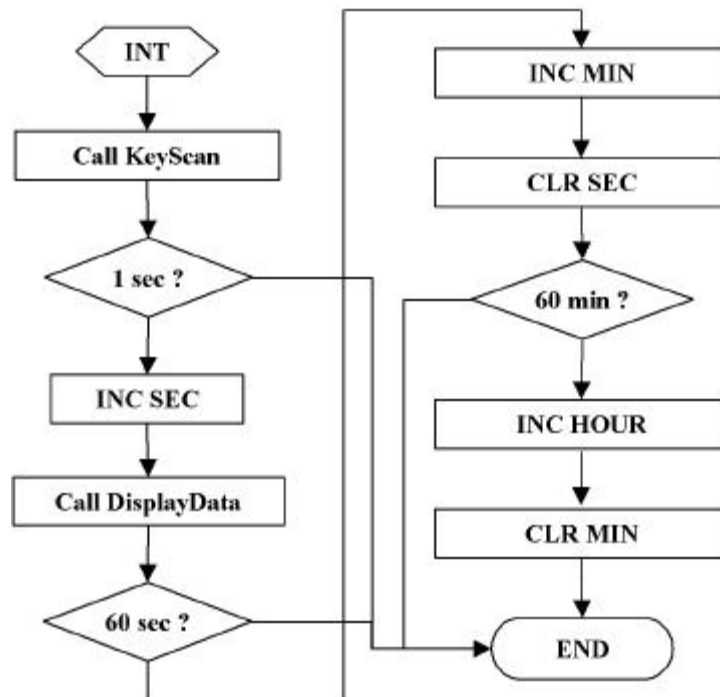


Fig. 6-16 Flowchart of interrupt service routine for the real time clock

5) LCD
 Display routine , ,
 subroutine

Fig. 17 subroutine
 Initialize LCD routine, FunctionSet LCD
 routine, DisplayOn LCD display routine, DisplayClear
 LCD routine, EntryMode LCD
 routine subroutine
 가 가
 subroutine DisplayLogo routine log01
 Display display register
 data LCD

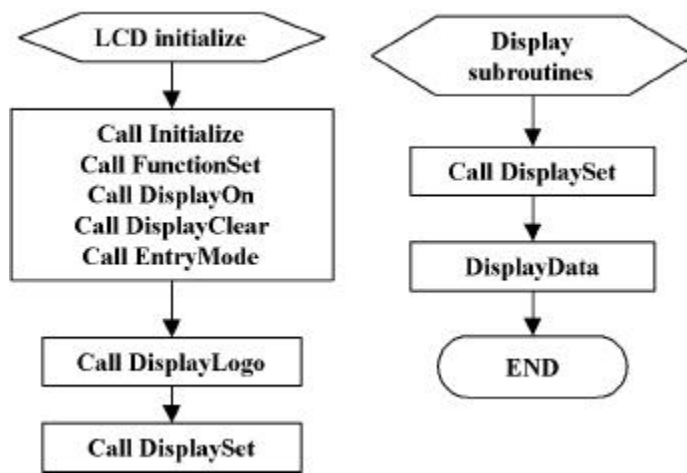


Fig. 6-17 Flowchart of the display routine

6) 가
 key 가 key scan data port 8
 H key scan port
 push-button triggering

routine

valid

register

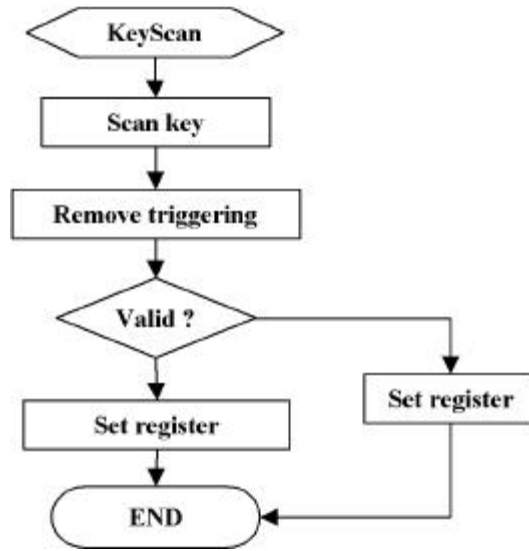


Fig. 6-18 Flowchart of key scan routine

7) 가

routine 가 가 . on-line monitoring

PC , PC remote control

data . PC

. Remote control

routine SCI1 RxD interrupt service routine

. PC data interrupt가 , ISR data

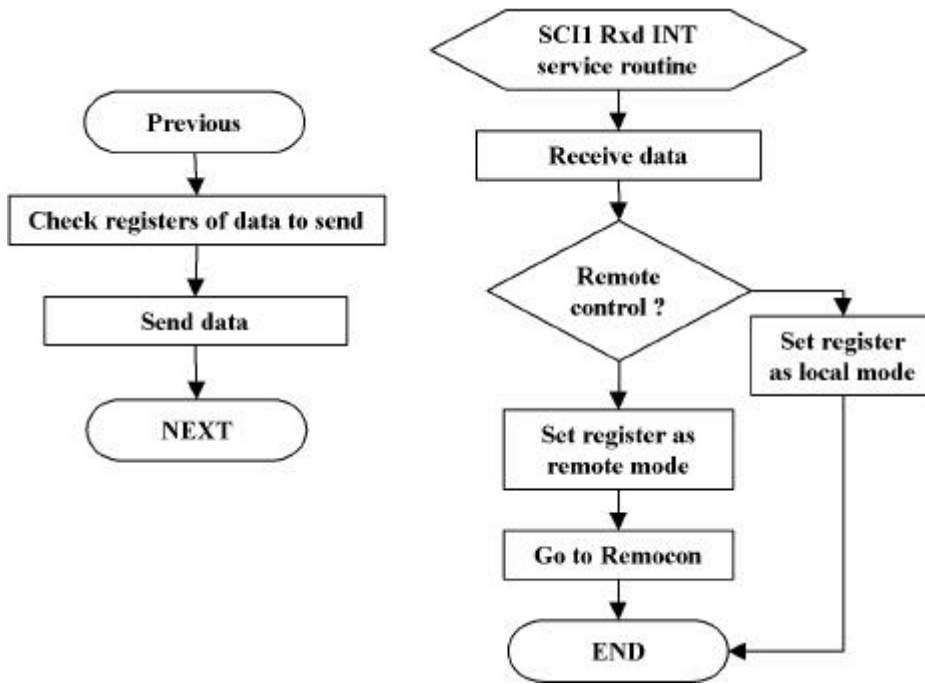


Fig. 6-19 Flowchart of the communication routine

8) Battery backup routine

가 가 가

battery(NiCd 4.8V)

. Battery

가 MCU idle

. Main routine power

failure 가 power failure IDLE

T 1 timer

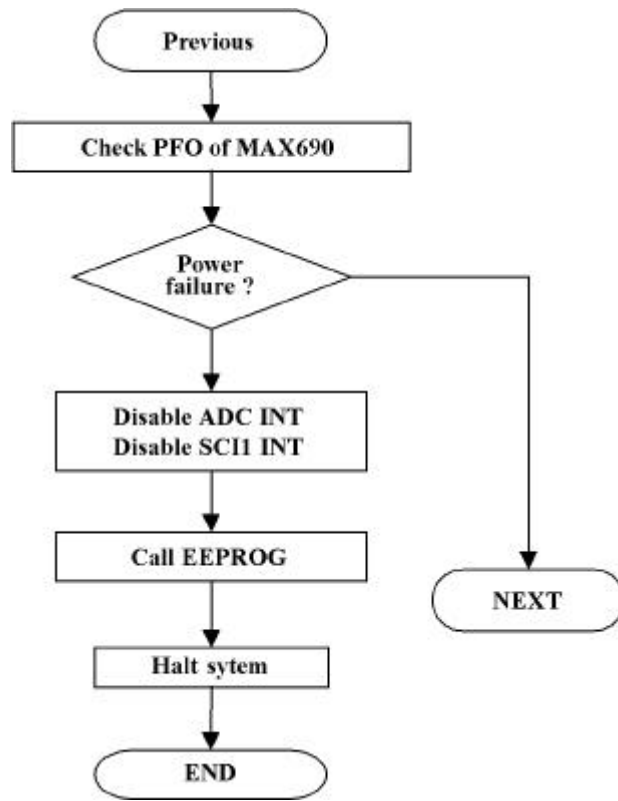


Fig. 6-20 Flowchart for the countermeasure program of power failure

2.

가.

1)

가

가

(20)

10

가

1

500kg

2)

27

90%

가

가

35

(1,500 W)

가

radiator 2 (

3000W) thermostat relay

가 (42 W,

GH- 600U)

10

가

3)

Fig. 6- 21

20

2 3

barley

washi ng

soaki ng

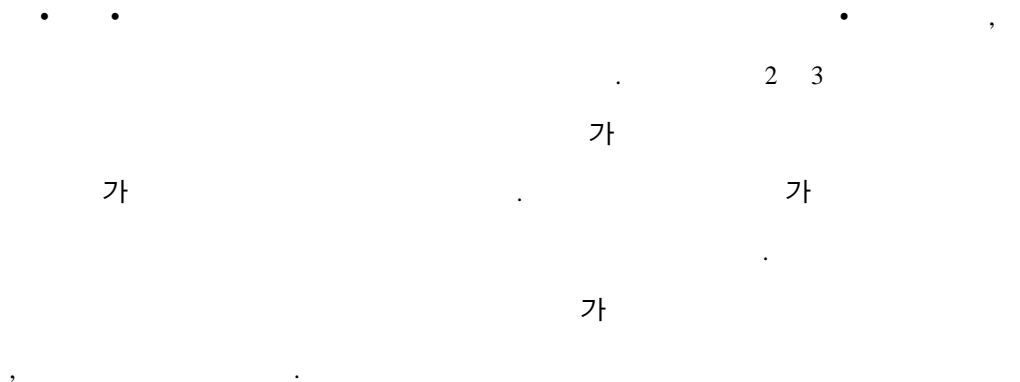
steami ng

i nocul ati on

cul turi ng

Koji

Fig. 6-21 Koji making procedure



system

가 (1) PCB

relay

Fig. 6-22

monitoring computer 1

relay 2 relay 가

One chip microcomputer controller가

가 PCB board relay

board relay board heater, 가 , fan

magnetic contact

5

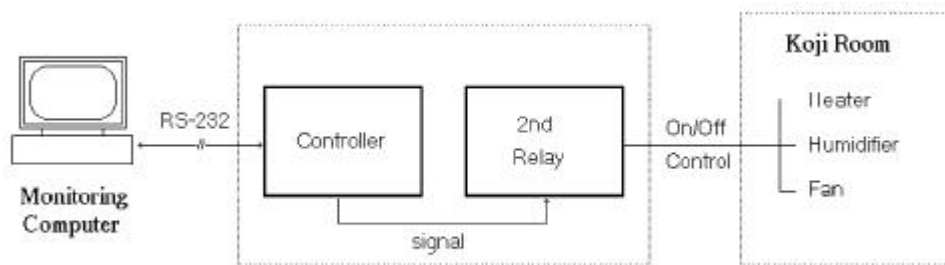


Fig. 6-22 The structure of overall Koji making system

1)

computer hardware monitoring
 one chip micom CPU가
 port register
 routine A/D
 conversion routine control routine main routine
 display, key response, communication routine subroutine

timer switch
 가
 actuator , , , ,
 monitoring computer
 , relay on/off,
 timer switch
 scheduler 가 가
 가
 display
 key . 7-segment LED 7
 , , , , relay on/off
 7-segment LED

TMS73C161 port 가 dynamic display
 . dynamic display key
 . routine
 . 가 'Hi'
 'Lo' 가 display routine
 .

가 routine 가
 . RAM 2byte
 'RELAY1', 'RELAY2' 16bit 10 relay
 . monitoring computer relay
 relay port
 'RELAY1' 'RELAY2' relay on/off .
 monitoring computer
 relay ,
 monitoring computer 15 timer switch scheduler
 . scheduler
 monitoring computer 가
 가
 .
 가 .
 가 3 interrupt routine
 subprogram routine

가 dip- switch

routine

2)

가)

routine

가

'RESET'

가

TMS73C161

stack pointer

• port

0

가

interrupt

real time

prescaler

value

가

monitoring

computer

program

monitoring computer

)

routine

Monitoring computer

1 byte header

tag

(, ,)

relay

가 가

가

Data

Data

% > FF ,

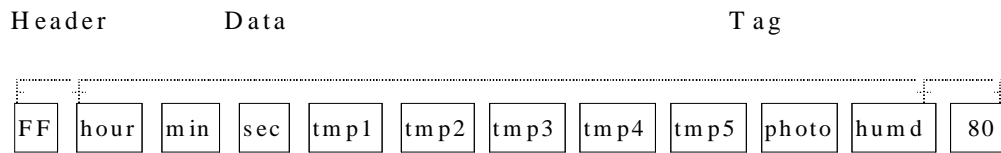
% > FE

10

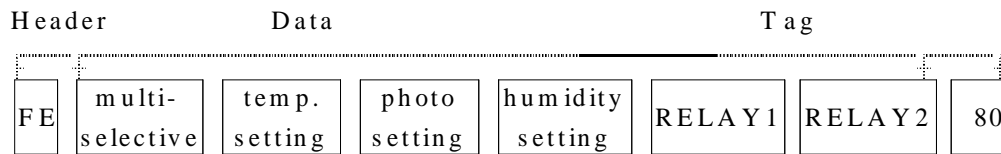
1, 2, 3, 4, ,
 relay 가 ,
 , 'RELAY1', 'RELAY2'
 on-line monitoring . Fig
 6-23 가 1 byte

Fig. 6-24 routine flow chart routine

A .

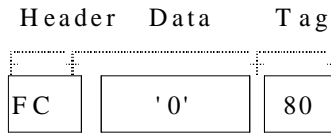


(1) normally every 10 second

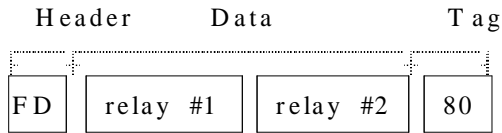


(2) after setting value or relay changing

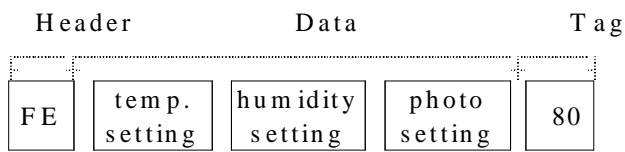
Fig. 6-23 The structure of communication data from controller to monitoring computer (: denotes 1 byte allocation)



(가) fog start signal



() after relay changing



() after sensor setting value changing

Fig. 6-24 The structure of communication data from monitoring computer to controller (: denotes 1 byte allocation)

```

)
Routine
Data routine monitoring computer data
header가 •relay
monitoring computer
data . header가 %>FE
가 sensor 'STEMP', 'SHU',
'SPH' , %>FD relay
'RELAY1' 'RELAY2' , %>FC 가 '0'
OLDSET 0

```

monitoring computer

. Monitoring computer

Fig. 6-24

3) monitoring computer

가)

host computer가

port

computer

IBM

monitoring

computer

, timer switch scheduler

key board software

monitoring computer

가

pull-down menu

'E'

7-segment LED

relay on/off

, 가

가

relay •

relay

3

“Communication Failure”

가

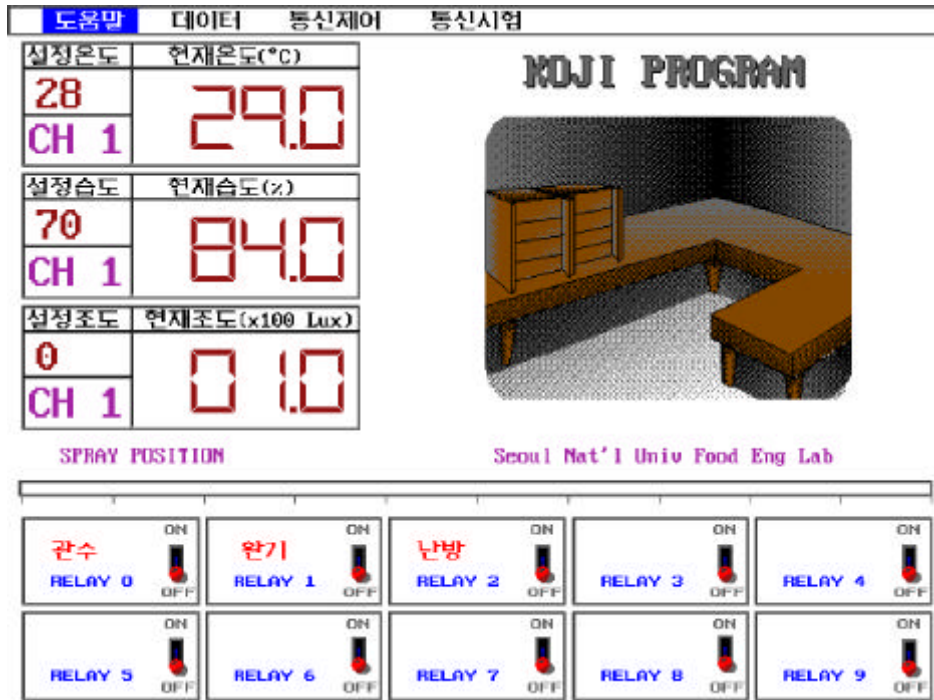


Fig. 6-25 The screen display on monitor of monitoring computer

Monitoring computer

C

Fig.

6-26

monitoring

• • • •

)

1 1

Up- arrow

Down- arrow

Key Temp.1, Temp.2, Temp3,..Temp6, Humidity, Lightness

key

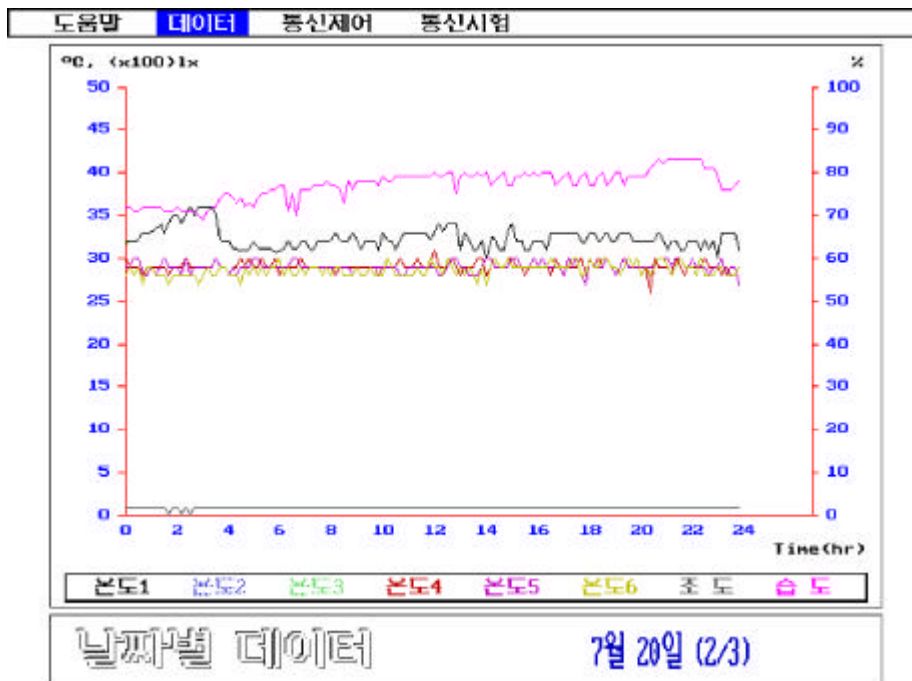


Fig. 6-26 The graphical display of the process variables acquired from thermistors and humidity sensor.

Fig. 6-26

1,
4,5 1
) relay

Fig. 6-27 monitoring computer relay
Home/End key relay
INS/DEL key relay on/off space key toggle
PGUP/PGDN key relay on/off



Fig. 6-27 The screen display at monitoring computer showing the remote changing of

relay

Fig. 6-28 monitoring computer

. Up-arrow/Down-arrow key
'ENTER' key 'ESC' key 가
. 'PGDN' key

가 monitoring computer

relay

Monitoring computer

3

"Communication

Failure"

가

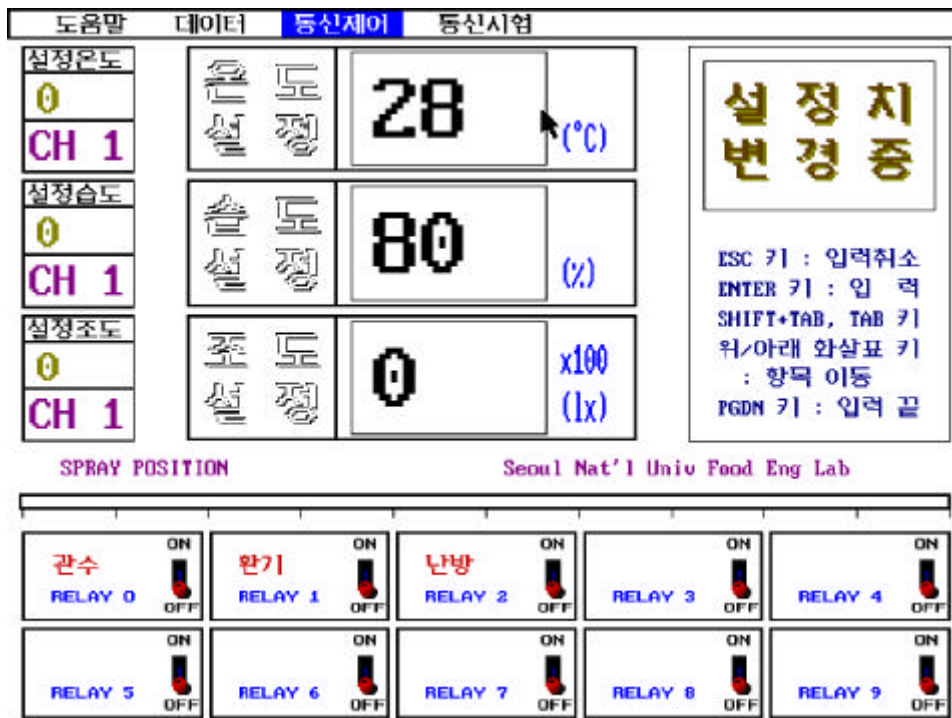


Fig. 6-28 The screen display at monitoring computer showing the remote changing of setting value

) timer switch
switch on/off
scheduler monitoring computer
scheduler
가 on/off
on/off scheduler

가

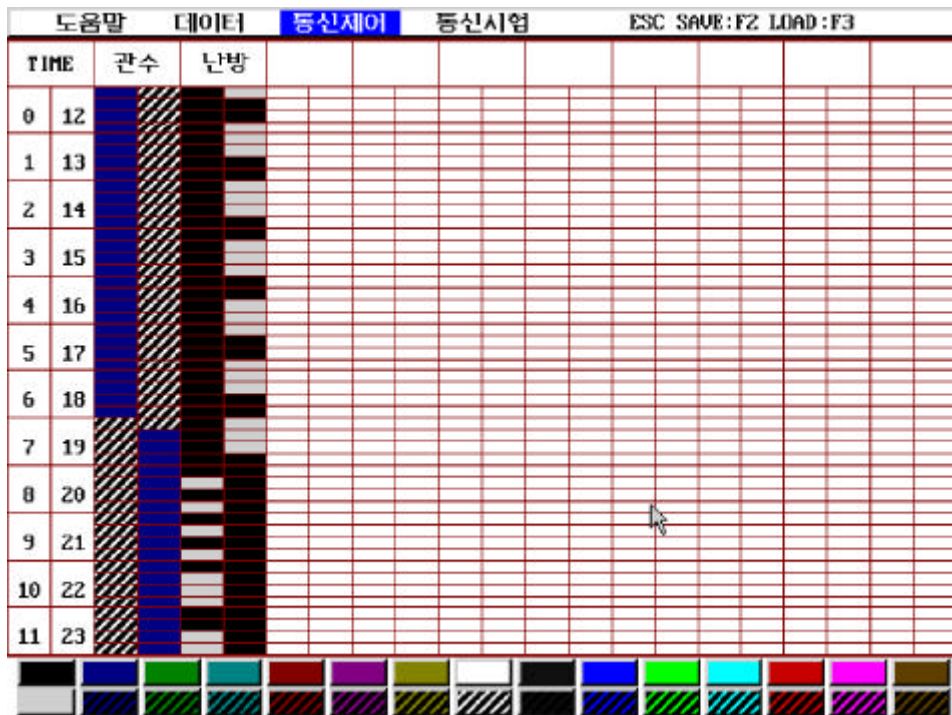


Fig. 6-29 The graphic scheduler for the timer switch of Koji process controller

15 on/off 15
가 가 30
off on 가

Fig. 6-29 가

가

4)

2
10

가
(. 2. 2))
30
가
3

. Fig 6- 30

가
1200
가 .

Table 6- 7

가 Fig. 6- 30, 31 . 28 ,
70% 90%
3 2 10 35
30% 24 .

Table 6-7 The operation data of Koji culturing procedure

operation time	operation	remark
1st day 09:30	steaming of barley	steam at 0.6 kg/cm ²
10:15	curing	
10:30	mixing and cooling	at 30°C
13:00	inoculation of seed	3.4 g
13:33	installation of thermistor in Koji boxes	2nd, 3rd and 4th box
13:40	setting temperature at 28°C and humidity at 70% RH	
17:10	covering of the wet cotton cloth on Koji boxes	preventing from drying
2nd day 07:40	1st re-stacking Koji boxes	
17:15	2nd re-stacking Koji boxes	
3rd day 08:30	3rd re-stacking Koji boxes	
10:30	finish and dry	

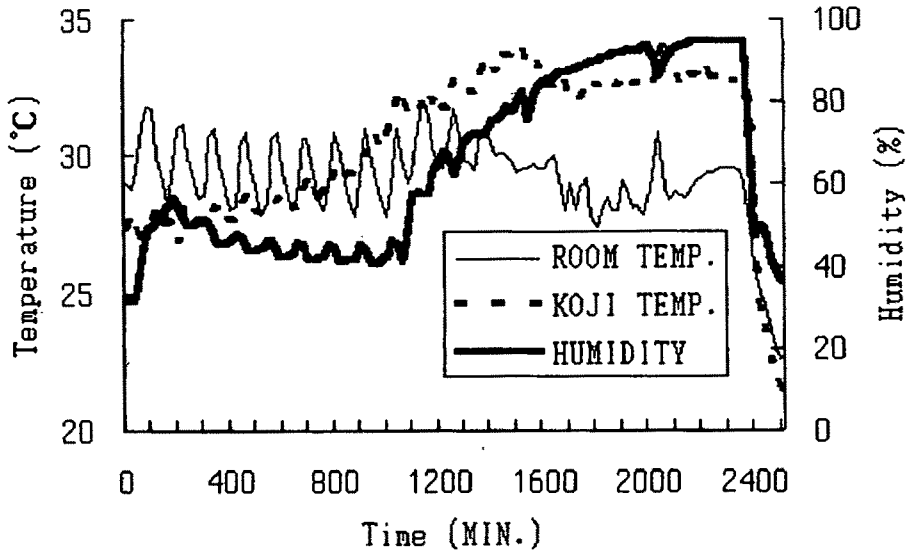


Fig. 6-30 The temperature and humidity profile of Koji culturing manually

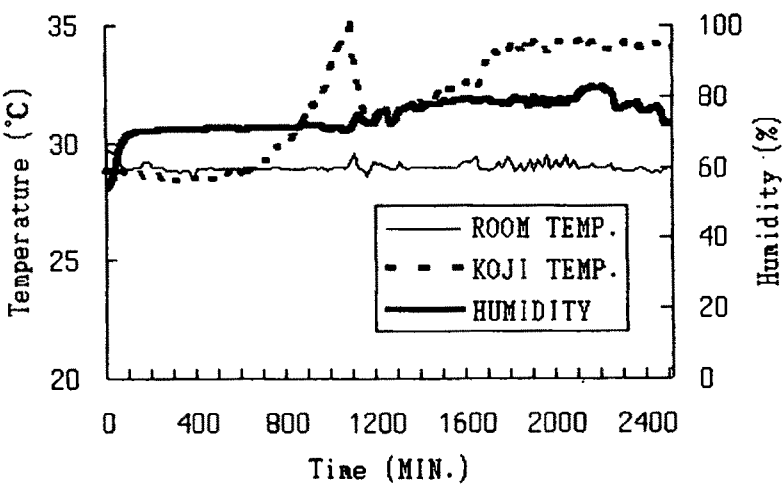


Fig. 6-31 The temperature and humidity profile of Koji culturing by controller

참고문헌

- Aidoo, K. E., Hendry, R. and Wood, B. J. B. ; Advances in Applied Microbiology, vol. 28, 201-237(1982)
- Albert P. Malvino ;Electronic Principles 4th ed. ,McGraw-Hill(1992)
- Albert P. Malvino(1992) Electronic Principles 4th ed., McGraw-Hill
- Arima, K.; In "Global Impact of Applied Microbiology"(M. P. Starr, ed.), Wiley, New York(1964)
- CADSTAR 386 Version 2.41. ,RACAL - REDAC Co.
- Clarence E.Johnson, Edwin A. Dowding, Paul K. Turnquist;Transactions of the ASAE, ASAE, 20:621-622 (1977)
- Howard M. Berlin ; Design of Op-Amp Circuits with experiments, Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc.(1978), 교학사 (1986).
- Inaba A., Kubo Y., Nakamura R.(1989) Automated microcomputer system for measurement of O₂ uptake, CO₂ output, and C₂H₄ evolution by fruit and vegetables. Journal-of-the-Japanese Society for Horticultural Science 58(2):443-448
- James J. Brophy(1991) Basic Electronics for scientists(5th Ed.), McGRAW-HILL
- James J.Brophy ; Basic Electronics for scientists(5th Ed.), McGRAW-HILL (1991)
- Jong Young Lee, Hyun Ah Kang, Kyu Seob Chang, Seok Shin Kim(1995) Drying of onion and ginger using drying system controlled by microcomputer. Agricultural-Chemistry-and- Biotechnology; 38(1):78-82
- Jurado J., Mohseni S.(1992) Design and implementation of a programmable

controller based on differential pressure sensors to control the runoff for a lauter tub. Technical-Quarterly, Master Brewers' Association of the Americas; 29(1):6-10

Kyung Man Kim, Jae Kun Chun(1993) Development of automatic measurement and control method based on single chip microcomputer for tackjoo fermentation. Korean-Journal-of-Food-Science-and-Technology; 25(4):391-394

Mitchell B.W.(1983) Instrumentation and Measurement for Environmental Sciences, 2nd ed., American Society of Agriculture Engineers, St. Joseph, Michigan

Mitchell, B.W. ; Instrumentation and Measurement for Environmental Sciences, 2nd ed., American Society of Agriculture Engineers, St. Joseph, Michigan (1983)

Moreira R.G. Bakker Arkema F.W.(1990) A feedforward/feedback adaptive controller for commercial cross-flow grain driers. Journal of Agricultural Engineering Research 45(2):107-116

Märkl H. M. Mather and W. Witty ; Online monitoring and Control of an Anaerobic Methane Digestion Process with the aid of a Mathematical Model, Third European Congress on Biotechnology, 3:137-144 (1984)

Märkl H. M. Mather and W. Witty(1984) Online monitoring and Control of an Anaerobic Methane Digestion Process with the aid of a Mathematical Model, Third European Congress on Biotechnology, 3:137-144

OrCAD/SDT III ,Release 3.02 ,OrCAD System Co.

Punidades P., Decloux M. Trystram G.(1991) Computer control of a cross

flow microfiltration pilot plant. Food-Control 2(3):152-161

Ralph J, Smith ; Electronics, John Wiley & Sons, (1987)

Ralph J, Smith(1987) Electronics, John Wiley & Sons

Texas Instrument(1996) TMS370 Micorcontroller Family User's Guide

Texas Instrument Inc. Co., Missori

Underkofler, L. A., Severson, G. M., Goering, K. J., and Christensen, L

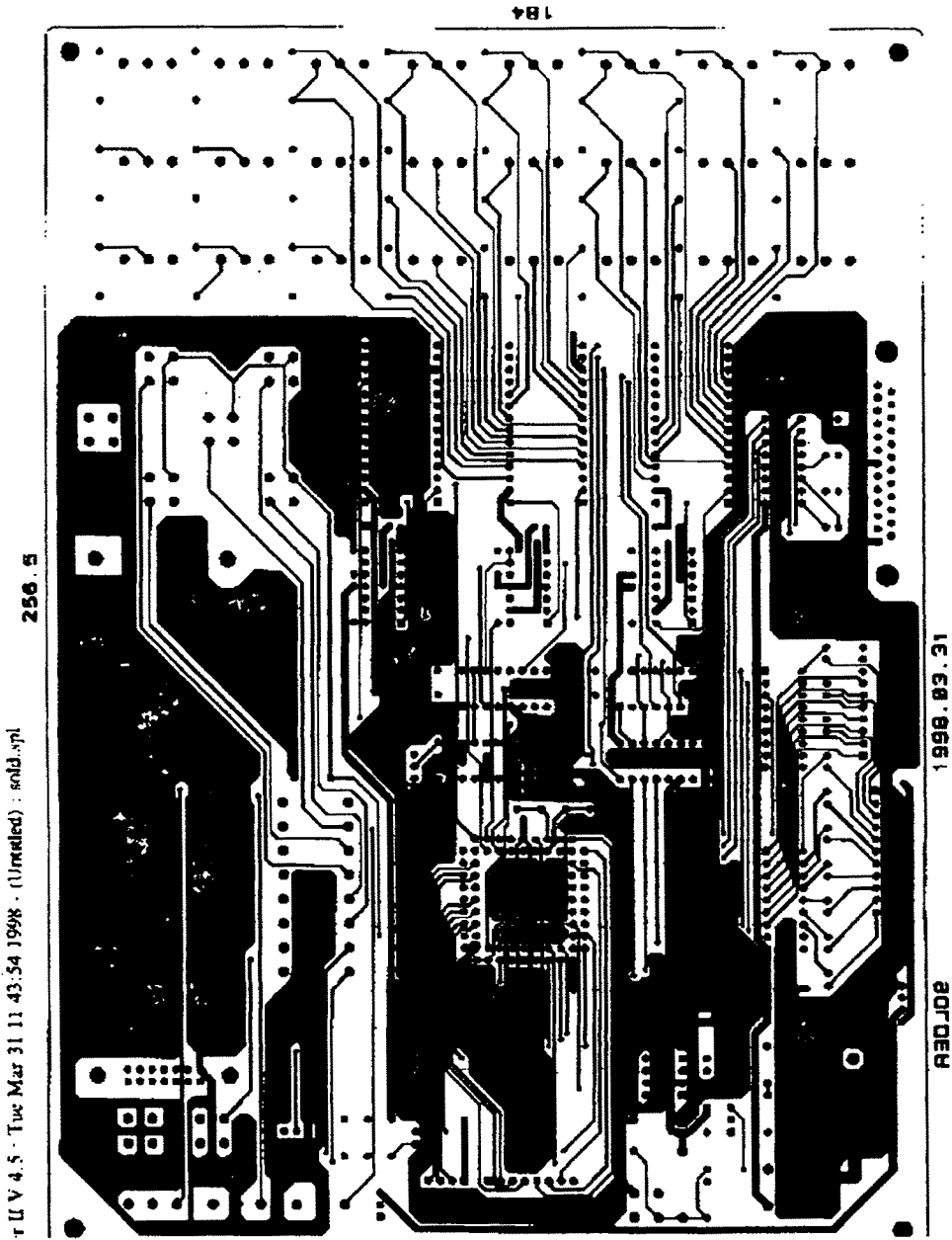
M.; Cereal chem., 24(1):1 (1947)

Underkofler, L. A.; Ind. Eng. Chem., 31:734(1939)

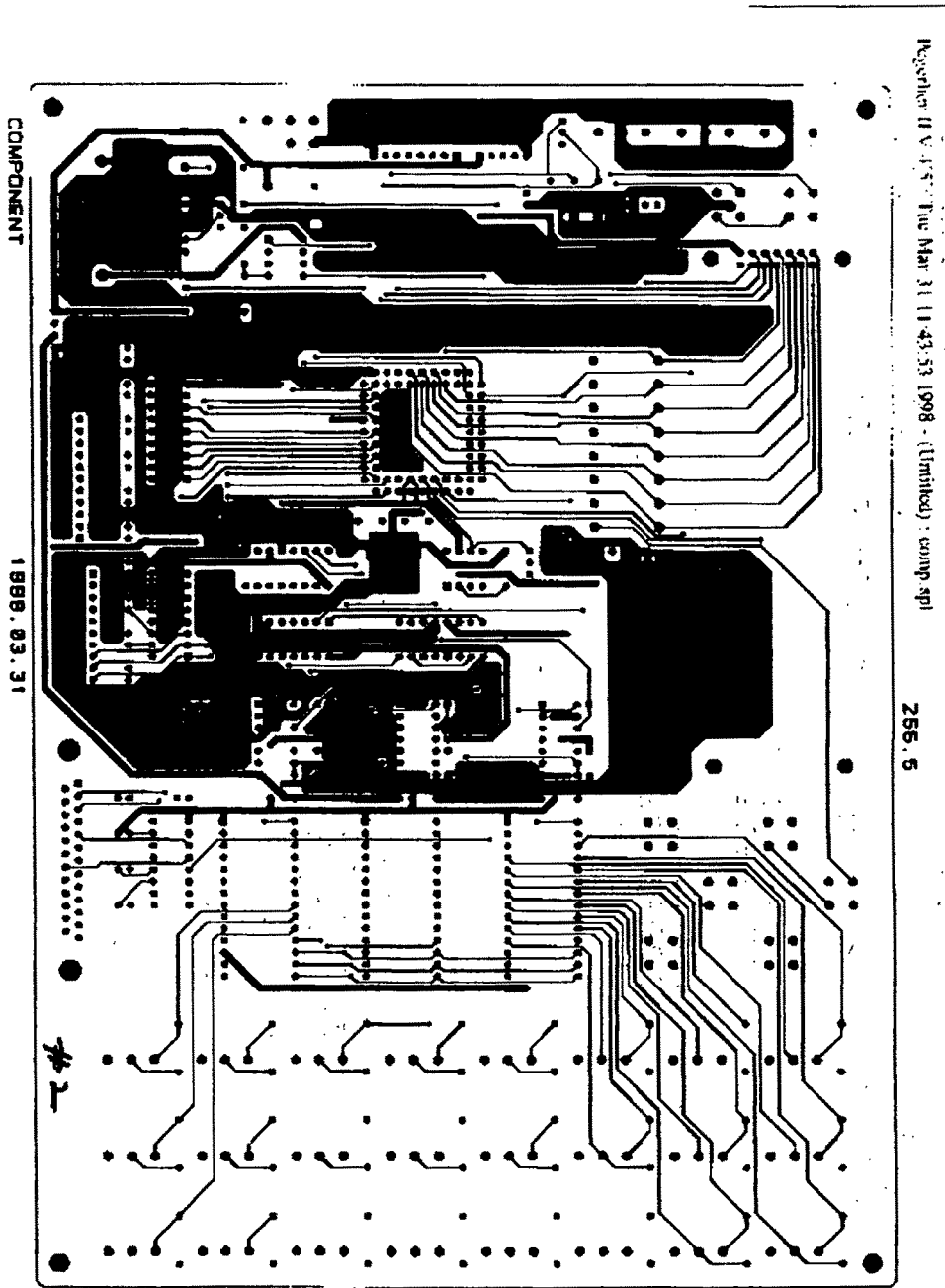
전재근, 서동욱, 김세철(1997) 식품 공정 및 농업 자동화를 위한 선행 작업 기

역 공정 제어기의 개발, 산업식품공학 1(2):143-148

Appendix A. The top layer of the PCB



Appendix B. Bottom layer of the PCB



Appendix C. Operation Program

```

*****
Equates
*****
BIT0      .equ    1
BIT1      .equ    2
BIT2      .equ    4
BIT3      .equ    8
BIT4      .equ   16
BIT5      .equ   32
BIT6      .equ   64
BIT7      .equ  128

;LCD character Font *

CFNUM     .equ   30h
CFALPL    .equ   41h
CFALPS    .equ   61h

;LCD DD ram addr

DDCLR     .equ   00h
DDRCK     .equ   4Ah
DDTIME    .equ   4Ch

;System      configure      control
register

SCCR0     .equ   P010
SCCR1     .equ   P011
SCCR2     .equ   P012
EPCTLH    .equ   P014
INT1      .equ   P017
INT2      .equ   P018
INT3      .equ   P019
DEECTL    .equ   P01A
EPCTLM    .equ   P01C
EPCLTL    .equ   P01E

;digital

APOINT2   .equ   P021
ADATA     .equ   P022
ADIR      .equ   P023
BPOINT2   .equ   P025
BDATA     .equ   P026
BDIR      .equ   P027
CPOINT2   .equ   P029
CDATA     .equ   P02A
CDIR      .equ   P02B
DPOINT1   .equ   P02C

DPOINT2   .equ   P02D
DDATA     .equ   P02E
DDIR      .equ   P02F

; Timer ster initialize

T1CNTRM   .equ   P040

T1CNTRL   .equ   P041
T1CM      .equ   P042
T1CL      .equ   P043
T1CCM     .equ   P044
T1CCL     .equ   P045
T1CTL1    .equ   P049
T1CTL2    .equ   P04A
T1CTL3    .equ   P04B
T1CTL4    .equ   P04C
T1PC1     .equ   P04D
T1PC2     .equ   P04E
T1PRI     .equ   P04F
T2ACNTRMU .equ   P060
T2ACNTRLU .equ   P061
T2ACM     .equ   P062
T2ACL     .equ   P063
T2ACCM    .equ   P064
T2ACCL    .equ   P065
T2AICM    .equ   P066
T2AICL    .equ   P067
T2ACTL1   .equ   P06A
T2ACTL2   .equ   P06B
T2ACTL3   .equ   P06C
T2APC1    .equ   P06D
T2APC2    .equ   P06E
T2APRI    .equ   P06F

; ADC1 COMMON EQUATE
ADCTL     .equ   P070
ADSTAT    .equ   P071
ADDATA    .equ   P072
ADIN      .equ   P07D
ADENA     .equ   P07E
ADPRI     .equ   P07F
ADFLAG    .dbit   1,ADSTAT

*****
Port Assign
*****
LCDDATA   .equ   BDATA
LCDDIR    .equ   BDIR
KEYSCAN   .dbit   3, DDATA
BUZZER    .dbit   3, CDATA
ADLATCH   .dbit   4, CDATA

```

```

*****
R file
*****

.sect "Register"

; Time Display

DTIMEH .EQU R2
DTIMEL .EQU R3

; Time of Day Clock( T1 )

TENTH .EQU R4
HOUR .EQU R5
MIN.EQU R6
SEC.EQU R7
TIMDSP .EQU R8
TFLAG .equ R9
HSECF .dbit 0,TFLAG
SECF .dbit 1,TFLAG
MINF .dbit 2,TFLAG
HOURF .dbit 3,TFLAG
TENTH2 .equ R10

; ADC - measured value from
sensor

AVGCNT .EQU R11
AVGPRB .EQU R12
TMPPRB .EQU R13
TEMPCHANL .EQU R14
TEMPCHANLI .EQU R15
TEMPMUX.EQU R16
DDTEMP .EQU R17

; Key Scan Register

OldKey .equ R20
DB .equ R21
KeyFlag .equ R22
KeyRot .equ R23
KeyNum .equ R24
BuzzNo .equ R25
KeyH .equ R26
KeyL .equ R27
DPTR .equ R28
Tkcount .equ R29
CurLoca .equ R30
KyFlag .equ R31
StFlag .dbit 1,KyFlag

; Binary to BCD

```

```

ARG .EQU R40
ARG100 .EQU R41
ARG10 .EQU R42
ARG1 .EQU R43

```

```
; ADC Display
```

```

DSPADC .EQU R50
DADC100 .EQU R51
DADC10 .EQU R52
DADC1 .EQU R53
CHANLH .EQU R54
CHANLC .EQU R55
CHANLL .EQU R56

```

```
;TEMP. STORE REGISTER
.reg TEMP,24
```

```

*****
System Configuration &
Initialization of Modules
*****
.text 2000h

```

```

START
and #~BIT5, SCCR0
or #BIT4, SCCR1
or #BIT6, SCCR2
or #BIT7, SCCR2
and #~BIT6, SCCR0
or #BIT1, SCCR2
or #BIT0, SCCR2

```

```
* Memory initialize *
```

```

CLEAR mov #254,B
clr A
LOOP mov A,*1[B]
djnz B,LOOP

```

```
* Port initialize *
```

```

mov #0FFh,ADIR
mov #0FFh,BDIR
mov #0FFh,CDIR
mov #11110111b,DDIR

mov #0,ADATA
mov #0,BDATA
mov #0,CDATA
mov #0,DDATA

```

```
* T1 Timer Initialize *
```

```

T1INIT
  clr    SEC
  clr    MIN
  clr    HOUR

  mov    #0ah,TENTH
  mov    #00h,T1PRI
  mov    #7ah,T1CM
  mov    #11h,T1CL
  mov    #00h,T1PC1
  mov    #00h,T1PC2
  mov    #00010000b,T1CTL4
  or     #00000101b,T1CTL1
  mov    #00000001b,T1CTL3
  mov    #00000001b,T1CTL2

* ADC Initialize *

ADINIT  mov    #11110000b,ADENA
call ADSTART

* Timer2a Initialize *

;T2AINIT  mov    #0ah,TENTH2
;          mov    #0c3h,T2ACM
;          mov    #4fh,T2ACL
;          mov    #00000001b,T2ACTL1
;          mov    #00000001b,T2ACTL2
;          mov    #00010000b,T2ACTL3
;          mov    #00000000b,T2APC1
;          mov    #00000000b,T2APC2
;          mov    #01000000b,T2APRI
;          mov    #01,KeyRot

* Stack Initialize:*
  mov    #0DFh,B      ;R223
  ldsp

* LCD initialize *
  call  Initialize
  call  FunctionSet
  call  DisplayOn
  call  DisplayClear
  call  EntryMode

* Send data to lcd dd ram *

  mov    #(80h+DDCLR),A
  call  InstructionSet
  call  H40microDelay

  mov    #54h,A
  call  DataSend
  call  H40microDelay
  mov    #CFNUM,A
  call  DataSend
  call  H40microDelay
  mov    #CFNUM,A
  call  DataSend
  call  H40microDelay
  mov    #(CFNUM+0Ah),A
  call  DataSend
  call  H40microDelay
  mov    #(80h+DDRCK),A
  call  InstructionSet
  call  H40microDelay

  mov    #43h,A
  call  DataSend
  call  H40microDelay

  mov    #4Bh,A
  call  DataSend
  call  H40microDelay

  mov    #(80h+DDTIME),A
  call  InstructionSet
  call  H40microDelay
  mov    #CFNUM,A
  call  DataSend
  call  H40microDelay
  mov    #CFNUM,A
  call  DataSend
  call  H40microDelay
  mov    #(CFNUM+0ah),A
  call  DataSend
  call  H40microDelay
  mov    #CFNUM,A
  call  DataSend
  call  H40microDelay
  mov    #CFNUM,A
  call  DataSend
  call  H40microDelay

```



```

* Enable Interrupt *
  EINT

*****
* Main Routine *
*****
MLoop    djnz
TENTH2,MLoop
        mov    #46h,TENTH2
        call   KyCheck
        cmp    #10000000b,KeyFlag
        jne    DTCHK
        dint
        call   KeyRes
        jmp    MLoop

DTCHK
        jbit1  StFlag,MLoop
        jbit1  HSECF,DT
        jbit1  SECF,DT
        jmp    MLoop

DT    call   DspTime
        call   ADSTART
        call   DspData
        jmp    MLoop

*****
*Subroutines for LCD *
*****
Initialize: ;LCD initialize
        call   H15miliDelay
        mov    #30h,A
        call   InstructionSet
        call   H4_1miliDelay
        mov    #30h,A
        call   InstructionSet
        call   H100microDelay
        mov    #30h,A
        call   InstructionSet
        call   CheckBF
        rts

FunctionSet:
        mov    #00111100b,A
        call   InstructionSet
        call   H40microDelay
        call   CheckBF
        rts

DisplayOn:

```

```

        mov    #00001100b,A
        call   InstructionSet
        call   H40microDelay
        call   CheckBF
        rts

DisplayClear:
        mov    #00000001b,A
        call   InstructionSet
        call   H40microDelay
        call   CheckBF
        rts

EntryMode:
        mov    #00000110b,A
        call   InstructionSet
        call   H40microDelay
        call   CheckBF
        rts

InstructionSet:
        and    #11111000b,CDATA
        or     #00000100b,CDATA
        mov    A,BDATA
        and    #11111011b,CDATA

        rts

H15miliDelay: ;15 ms delay
        mov    #00110000b,A
        mov    #00000000b,B
        djnz   B,$
        djnz   A,$-2
        rts

H4_1miliDelay: ;4.1ms delay
        mov    #00001000b,A
        mov    #00000000b,B
        djnz   B,$
        djnz   A,$-2
        rts

H100microDelay: ;100 us delay
        mov    #01010000b,A
        djnz   A,$
        rts

H400microDelay: ;400 us delay
        mov    #11001000b,A
        mov    #11111010b,B
        djnz   B,$
        djnz   A,$-2
        rts

```

```

H40microDelay::40 us delay
    mov    #00100000b,A
    djnz  A,$
    rts

CheckBF:    ;check busy flag
    mov    #00h,BDIR
chkbf
    and    #11111010b,CDATA
    or     #00000010b,CDATA
    or     #00000100b,CDATA

    mov    BDATA,A
    and    #11111011b,CDATA
    ;E -> L
    btjo  #80h,a,chkbf
    mov    #0ffh,BDIR
    rts

```

```

DataSend:
    ;Send A to DD Ram
    and    #11111001b,CDATA
    or     #00000001b,CDATA
    or     #00000100b,CDATA
    mov    A,BDATA
    and    #11111011b,CDATA

    rts

```

```

StringDisplay:
    clr    A
    clr    B
    add    #(80h+DDCLR),B
    mov    B,A
    call   InstructionSet
    call   H40microDelay
SDLOOP
    mov    *DPTR,A
    cmp    #00h,A
    jeq    SDEND
    call   DataSend
    call   H40microDelay
    inc    DPTR
    jmp    SDLOOP

```

```

SDEND
    rts

```

```

*****
* Interrupt Service Routine
*
*****
* Timer1 (INT 6) Real time

```

```

clock *
T1INT
    push  A
    push  B
    jbitl StFlag,T1END

T1ST
    mov    #01h,T1CTL3
    dec    TENTH
    cmp    #05h,TENTH
    jeq    T1HS1
    cmp    #00h,TENTH
    jeq    T1S1

    jmp    T1END

T1HS1
    sbitl  HSECF
    jmp    T1END

T1S1
    mov    #0Ah,TENTH
    inc    SEC
    sbitl  SECF
    cmp    #60,SEC
    jne    T1END
    clr    SEC

T1M1
    inc    MIN
    sbitl  MINF
    cmp    #60,MIN
    jne    T1END
    clr    MIN

T1H1
    inc    HOUR
    sbitl  HOURF
    cmp    #24,HOUR
    jne    T1END
    clr    HOUR

T1END
    POP   B
    POP   A
    RTI

```

* ADC Service Routine *

```

ADINT
    push  A
    push  B
    clr   TEMPCHANL
    clr   AVGCNT

```

```

        clr    AVGPRB
        clr    TMPPRB
ATOD
    MOV    #08h,AVGCNT
ADC1
    MOV    ADDATA,A
    ADD    A,TMPPRB
    JNC   ADC2
    INC   AVGPRB
ADC2
    DJNZ  AVGCNT,GOCNVRT
    DIV  AVGPRB,A
    MOV  TEMPCHANL,B
    MOV  A,*TEMP[B]
    clr  TMPPRB
    clr  AVGPRB
    MOV  #0,ADSTAT
    JMP  EXIT
GOCNVRT
    mov  #01h,ADSTAT
    or   #40h,B

    mov  B,ADCTL
    or   #80h,ADCTL

    jmp  ADC1
EXIT
    pop  B
    pop  A
    rti

*****
*   Subroutine for call   *
*****

; BCD LOOP (ARG -> ARG100,
ARG10, ARG1)
BN2BCD:
    CLR  ARG100
    CLR  ARG10
    CLR  ARG1
    mov  ARG,A
HUND_LOOP
    sub  #100,A
    jnc  TEN_PROC
    inc  ARG100
    jmp  HUND_LOOP

TEN_PROC
    add  #100,A
TEN_LOOP
    sub  #10,A
    jnc  COMBINATION
    inc  ARG10
    jmp  TEN_LOOP
COMBINATION
    add  #10,A
    mov  A,ARG1
    rts
    nop
ADSTART:
    and  #11111000b,DDATA
    sbit0 ADLATCH
    mov  #01h,ADSTAT
    mov  #40h,ADCTL
    nop
    nop
    nop
    mov  #0C0h,ADCTL
    rts
DspTime:
    jbit1 HSECF,T1HSD1
    jbit1 SECF,T1HSD2
T1HSD1
    mov  #(80h+4eh),A
    call InstructionSet
    call H40microDelay

    mov  #20h,A
    call DataSend
    call H40microDelay

    mov  #(80h+51h),A
    call InstructionSet
    call H40microDelay

    mov  #20h,A
    call DataSend
    call H40microDelay
    sbit0 HSECF
    jmp  DspEnd
T1HSD2
    mov  #(80h+4eh),A
    call InstructionSet
    call H40microDelay

```

```

mov    #3ah,A
call   DataSend
call   H40microDelay

mov    #(80h+51h),A
call   InstructionSet
call   H40microDelay

mov    #3ah,A
call   DataSend
call   H40microDelay

T1SD1
mov    SEC,ARG
call   BN2BCD
mov    ARG10,DTIMEH
mov    ARG1,DTIMEL
mov    #6,TIMDSP
call   SenTim
sbit0 SECF
jbit1 MINF,T1MD1
jmp    DspEnd

T1MD1
mov    MIN,ARG
call   BN2BCD
mov    ARG10,DTIMEH
mov    ARG1,DTIMEL
mov    #3,TIMDSP
call   SenTim
sbit0 MINF
jbit1 HOURF,T1HD1
jmp    DspEnd

T1HD1
mov    HOUR,ARG
call   BN2BCD
mov    ARG10,DTIMEH
mov    ARG1,DTIMEL
mov    #0,TIMDSP
call   SenTim
sbit0 HOURF

DspEnd
rts

SenTim:
mov    #(80h+DDTIME),B
;Display HH:MM:SS
mov    TIMDSP,A
add    B,A
call   InstructionSet

call   H40microDelay

add    #CFNUM,DTIMEH
mov    DTIMEH,A
call   DataSend
call   H40microDelay
add    #CFNUM,DTIMEL
mov    DTIMEL,A
call   DataSend
call   H40microDelay
rts

KyCheck:
clr    A
clr    B

KeyLoop
and    #00000000,LCDDATA
mov    KeyRot,A
mov    A,LCDDATA
jbit1 KEYSKAN,KeyPush
jmp    KeyEnd

KeyPush
mov    LCDDATA,A,B
mov    KeyNum,B
cmp    B,OldKey
jeq    DBCheck
rr     B
cmp    B,OldKey
jeq    DBCheck
mov    B,OldKey
mov    #255,DB

DBCheck
cmp    #01,DB
jeq    DCheck2
dec    DB
jmp    KeyEnd

DCheck2
clr    DB
mov    #10000000b,KeyFlag

KeyEnd
rl     A
mov    A,KeyRot

KyEnd2
btjo  #10000000b,KeyFlag,Buzz

KEnd
rts

```

Buzz	mov	#255,B	StopKy2	sbit1	StFlag
call	KNChk		movw	#LOGO1,DPTR	
Bloop1	djnz	B,Bloop1	sbit1	SECF	
sbit1	BUZZER		call	DspTime	
mov	#100,B		StopKy3	call	StringDisplay
Bloop2	djnz	B,Bloop2	jmp	Tkend	
sbit0	BUZZER		Rv	jmp	Tkend
jmp	KEnd		Right	jbit0	StFlag,Tkend2
KNChk:			inc	CurLoca	
clr	A		inc	CurLoca	
clr	B		inc	CurLoca	
mov	OldKey,A		cmp	#09,CurLoca	
KNChk1	rr	A	jeq	RClr	
rr	NCEnd		jmp	Tkend	
jc	B		RClr	clr	CurLoca
inc	B		jmp	Tkend	
jmp	KNChk1		Lft	jbit0	StFlag,Tkend2
NCEnd			cmp	#00,CurLoca	
mov	B,KeyNum		jeq	LClr	
rts			dec	CurLoca	
KeyRes:			dec	CurLoca	
mov	KeyNum,B		dec	CurLoca	
rl	B		jmp	Tkend	
add	KeyNum,B		LClr	mov	#06,CurLoca
mov	#0ffh,OldKey		jmp	Tkend	
br	*KYTBL[B]		Tkend2	clr	KeyFlag
KYTBL			rts		
br	TmSet		DecKy	jbit0	StFlag,Tkend
br	Rv		cmp	#00,CurLoca	
br	Rv		jeq	HDec	
br	Rv		cmp	#03,CurLoca	
br	Right		jeq	MDec	
br	Lft		cmp	#06,CurLoca	
br	DecKy		jeq	SDec	
br	IncKy		IncKy	jbit0	StFlag,Tkend
TmSet			cmp	#00,CurLoca	
jbit0	StFlag,StopKy2		jeq	HInc	
sbit0	StFlag		cmp	#03,CurLoca	
movw	#LOGO2,DPTR				
clr	CurLoca				
eint					
jmp	StopKy3				

jeq	MInc	clr	KeyFlag
cmp	#06,CurLoca	rts	
jeq	SInc		
HInc	inc HOUR	DspData:	
cmp	#24,HOUR	clr	TEMPCHANL
jne	Tkend	clr	TEMPCHANL1
clr	HOUR	clr	B
jmp	Tkend	TEMP0	mov *TEMP[B],A
MInc	inc MIN	mov	B,TEMPCHANI
cmp	#60,MIN	mov	A,ARG
jne	Tkend	call	BN2BCD
clr	MIN	mov	ARG100,A
jmp	Tkend	mov	A,DADC100
SInc	inc SEC	mov	ARG10,A
cmp	#60,SEC	mov	A,DADC10
jne	Tkend	mov	ARG1,A
clr	SEC	mov	A,DADC1
jmp	Tkend	add	#CFNUM,DADC100
		add	#CFNUM,DADC10
		add	#CFNUM,DADC1
HDec	cmp #00,HOUR	mov	#01h,TEMPCHANL1
cmp	HD1	mov	#04h,DDTEMP
jne	HD1		
mov	#23,HOUR	TEMP2	
jmp	Tkend	mov	TEMPCHANL1,A
HD1	dec HOUR	add	#80h,A
jmp	Tkend	call	InstructionSet
		call	H40microDelay
MDec	cmp #00,MIN	inc	TEMPCHANL
jne	MD1	mov	TEMPCHANL,ARG
mov	#59,MIN	call	BN2BCD
jmp	Tkend	mov	ARG10,CHANLC
MD1	dec MIN	mov	ARG1,CHANLL
jmp	Tkend	add	#CFNUM,CHANLC
		add	#CFNUM,CHANLL
		mov	CHANLC,A
SDec	cmp #00,SEC	call	DataSend
jne	SD1	call	H40microDelay
mov	#59,SEC	mov	CHANLL,A
jmp	Tkend	call	DataSend
		call	H40microDelay
SD1	dec SEC	mov	DDTEMP,A
jmp	Tkend	add	#80h,A
Tkend		call	InstructionSet
sbitl	SECF	call	H40microDelay
sbitl	MINF		
sbitl	HOURF	mov	DADC100,A
call	DspTime	call	DataSend
		call	H40microDelay

```

mov    DADC10,A
call   DataSend
call   H40microDelay
mov    DADC1,A
call   DataSend
call   H40microDelay

rts

```

```

*****
*Tables*
*****

```

```

DDRAM      .byte
80h,87h,8Eh,0C0h,0C6h,0CAh,0CFh

LOGO1.string "Set RealTime!",00h
LOGO2.string "T  :          ",00h

```

```

*****
* Setup Interrupt vectors addresses
*

```

```

*****
.sect "VECTORS", 07FECh
.word  ADINT
.word  START
.word  START
.word  START
.word  TINT
.word  START
.word  START
.word  START
.word  START
.word  START

```

제 7 장 결 론

본 연구의 목적은 농촌식품 가공산업의 경쟁력을 높일 수 있는 핵심가공기술을 경쟁성을 갖도록 하는 것이다. 따라서 우리 나라의 주요 가공제품 중에서 가장 대표적인 쌀과 콩 제품을 주로 대상으로 삼아 관련된 공정과 공정개발에 필수적 요소인 물성 분석 등을 연구하게 되었다.

우선 전통 식품 가공 공정의 개발 분야에서는 농촌형 식품 가공 공정의 종류, 특징과 가공의 주요 공정을 분석하였는데, 그 분석 목적은 전통 두류 가공 공정과 단위조작의 첨단화에 두었다. 그 일례로 연속식 두부 제조 기술과 두부 무면포 성형 공정의 개발하고자 하였는데, 두부압착에 사용되는 면포를 제거하고 두부를 성형할 수 있는 기술을 개발하여 앞으로 두부 산업에서 실용화할 수 있는 기반을 마련하게 되었다.

또한 상품개발의 측면도 고려하여 즉석 두부의 제조 기술도 개발하였다.

다음은 전통 농산 가공 공정 신기술 개발 분야를 들 수 있는데, ultrasound 여과 공정의 개발, ohmic heat 이용 기술의 개발, microwave 추출 공정의 개발, color image analysis system 개발을 시도하고 각 기술을 평가한 결과 microwave, 초음파, ohmic heating 기술들이 활용할 수 있는 여지가 많았으며, 이 중에서 microwave 추출기술은 기존의 추출방법에 비하여 30 - 40%의 수율 증대를 가져온 획기적인 기술로 판명되었다. 또한 microwave 추출장치의 설계기술을 개발함으로써 이 분야의 첨단 가공설비 설계기술을 국산화하는 데 성공하였다. 그 외에도 초음파 여과기술, ohmic 가열장치의 설계기술을 자체 개발하는데 성공함으로써 큰 성과를 거두었다.

전통 두류 식품의 물성 및 가공 분야는 공정의 설계와 개선을 위한 주요 자료를 확보하는 데 모적을 두었다. 그 내용으로서 대두식품의 물성, 압출성형법에 의한 중국 제조, 가공 공정 제품 분석 및 품질 평가, 가공 공정 최적화

등의 연구를 수행하였다.

전통 전분식품의 물성분석 분야에서는 녹두전분의 물리적 변성, 수분-열처리(annealing)를 이용하여 제조한 묵의 성질, 초음파 처리한 전분의 이화학적 성질 등을 연구하였으며, 밥의 가공조건에 따른 열특성 연구를 통해 저장 중 밥의 온도 변화 예측 모델의 개발에 성공하였다.

또 다른 측면은 가공의 생산성과 품질향상을 위하여 농촌 현실에 알맞는 자동화 기술을 개발하는 것인데, 그 이유는 전통식품 산업이 경쟁력을 갖기 위해서는 기존의 공정보다 우수한 생산성을 가져야 하기 때문이다. 농촌 공장의 자동화를 위한 기반기술로는 식품가공용 제어장치를 개발하였는데, 이 제어장치는 첨단 microprocessor로 설계하였으며 실제 제작에 성공하였다. 새로 개발한 제어장치는 기능도 뛰어나 공정의 실시간 on-line monitoring, 계측, 제어, 통신을 원활히 수행할 수 있었으며, 그 운영 프로그램도 개발하는 데 성공하였다. 이 자동화 핵심 기술은 대두가공 공정인 중국 제조 공정에 성공적으로 활용할 수 있었다.

본 연구사업을 통하여 개발에 성공한 식품 가공용 제어 장치와 첨단 가공 기술은 농촌형 가공산업 현장에 적용하여야 할 것이다.

- ① 마이크로컨트롤러형 제어 장치는 농촌형 공장에 적합하도록 개발되었으므로 그 활용 연구가 계속되어야 할 것이다.
- ② 두부 제조 공정의 첨단화에 성공하였는데, 두부의 무면포 성형 기술은 두부 제조 공정의 단계를 줄이고 위생성을 향상시켰으며, 용수량을 획기적으로 감소시켰다. 따라서 생산 현장에 적용하는 연구가 필요하다.
- ③ 첨단 가공 기술의 하나인 ohmic heating 장치를 국내 기술로 개발하였으며, image 분석 기술은 공정의 모니터링 및 품질관리 기술로 활용할 수 있다. 따라서 산업 현장에 적용하기 위한 연구가 계속되어야 한다.
- ④ Microwave 추출 기술은 추출 수율을 40% 이상 획기적으로 높일 수 있

어 농산물 유효성분 추출에 효과적이다. 특히, 두유의 추출에 매우 효과적이므로 지속적 연구가 필요하다.

- ⑤ 목 제조시 전분의 annealing처리는 목 제조 공정에서 가열 전에 손쉽게 할 수 있는 방법이므로 실용화가 가능할 것이며, 목의 물성 개선에 활용될 수 있을 것이다.
- ⑥ 전분의 초음파 처리기술은 추가연구를 통해 효과를 규명한 후 실용화할 수 있을 것이다.