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Development of non-destructive method for quality
evaluation and distribution of apple fruit

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SUMMARY

. Theme

Development of non-destructive method for quality evaluation and distribution of apple fruit

. Purpose and its Importance

Grading of 'Fuji' apple fruit in Korea has traditionally been based on external appearances including such factors as fruit shape, size and peel colors. However, taste(sugar content, acid content) and freshness (firmness, moisture content) are more important factors from a viewpoint of consumer's preference in the market. To increase income profit in apple fruit cultivator and improve distribution, the sorting technique based on the total quality is necessary.

This work is planned to investigate the feasibility of non-destructive evaluation for the quality factors(i.e., sugar content, acid content, firmness, moisture content, color degree) of apple using near infrared spectroscopy(NIRS). Further classification according to apple quality of apple fruits and development of software for grading was attempted. And the possibility of non-destructive monitoring for maturity of apple fruit in tree was investigated.

. Contents and Results

The spectra was measured by InfraAlyzer 500 for harvested apple and infraprober for apple fruit in tree. Data analysis was performed by multiple linear regression(MLR) using the IDAS software.

Calibration equations for these constituents were obtained by regression analysis between the absorption value of NIR spectra and physico-chemical value measured using standard methods.

Reflectance spectra were collected over the range from 1100nm to 2500nm and the temperature of apple sample maintained at 15 .

1. Sweetness presented as brix, soluble solid content, sugar content and sweetness score could be determined non-destructively using NIRS.

2. Acidity was expressed free acid content by titration and malic acid content by HPLC. Calibration models for determination acidity of harvest apple and stored apple was developed. The prediction accuracy was satisfactory for classify of low and high acid content in apple fruit.

3. Firmness of apple was able to evaluate with acceptable error rate when mean value by texture analyser of apple with peel was used as physical data. Further we tried out that water soluble pectin and methoxyl content in apple expressed to firmness.

4. Moisture content could be determined with high accuracy by NIRS.
5. Red color degree could be expressed a-value and determined with high accuracy by NIRS.
6. For making of stable calibration, various factors such as cultivation place, harvest season, production year and storage methods of apple must be considered.
7. Harvested apples could be classified according to quality. Selling time of stored apples could be determined according to change of acid content and firmness using NIR monitoring.
8. The possibility of non-destructive monitoring for maturity of apple fruit in tree was confirmed.

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(Fig. 1.1)

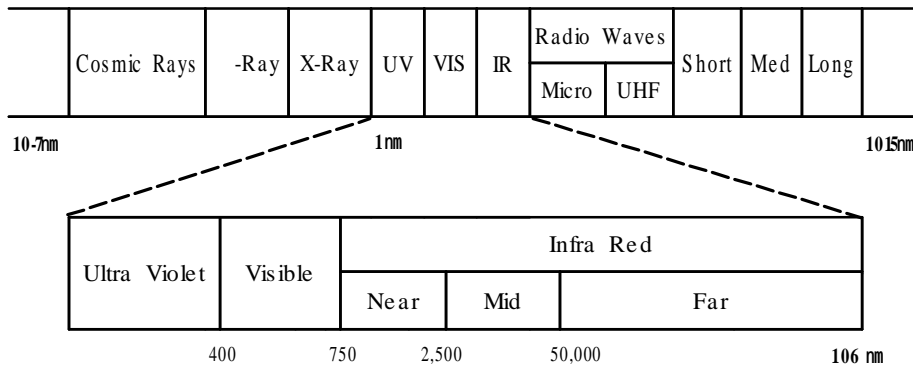


Fig. 1.1. Near infrared region in the electromagnetic spectrum.

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91,92)

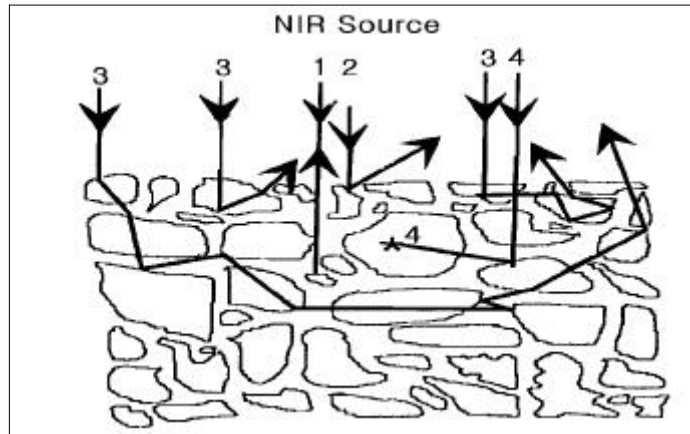
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(Fig. 1.2. 2 3)

(Fig. 1.2. 4)



- 1. Specular(not detected) 2. Specular(detected)
- 3. Diffuse reflections 4. Absorption

Fig. 1.2. Several pathways of diffuse reflection.

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(Fig. 1.3.)

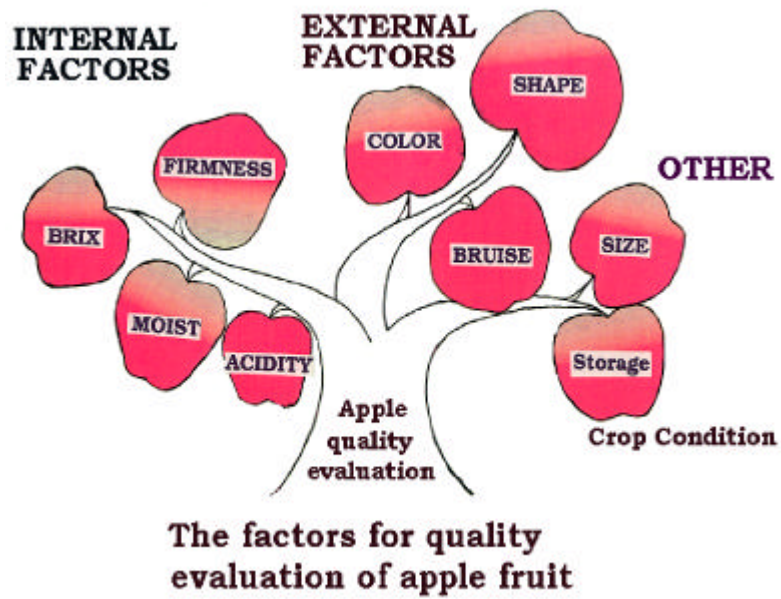


Fig. 1.3. The factors for quality evaluation of apple fruit

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brix 2 12)

13 15)

가

brix

HPLC

2

1.

가.

(Fuji apple fruit)

1995

1997

(10 9 , 10 22 ,

11 5)

(270 300g)

2

5

Kimberly Co.)

(Workhorse,

2.

가.

(PR- 100, Atago Co., Japan)

brix(cBx)

1Mℓ

(SFDSM 12, Samwon

Co., Korea)

48

(%)

20Mℓ

100

water bath

3

가

- 20

10

Sep- pak cartridge(C18, Waters

Co., USA)

0.45μm membrane filter(ø 25mm, Corning Co., U.S.A.)

HPLC

Glucose, fructose, sucrose sorbitol

glucose, fructose, sucrose

sorbitol

Table 2.1. Operating condition of HPLC for sugar analysis in apple fruits.

Items	Condition
Instrument	Waters 600E
Column	Waters Sugar Pak 1
Column Temp.	90
Solvent	0.1% Ca-EDTA
Flow rate	0.6Ml/min
Injection volume	10 μ l
Detector	Waters Associates differential Refractometer RI 410

HPLC (sucrose : 1.0, glucose : 0.62, fructose : 1.36, sorbitol : 0.59)20 (sweetness score)

가 , 가
1cm - 30
tissue tact stage - 30
(Cryocutter 855, America optical Co., USA) 5
30 μ m slide glass cover
glass (CH-2, Olympus Co., U.S.A.)
100 400 . 1 3

1Ml 65% HNO3 7Ml 30% H2O2 2Ml

microwave (CEM, MDS-81D, USA) 2) 8
 M0 (Z-8100, Hitachi Co.,
 Japan) Ca, Na, Mg, K, Fe, Cu, Mn Zn
 (Wako Co., Japan)
 1 3

3.

Fig. 2.1.

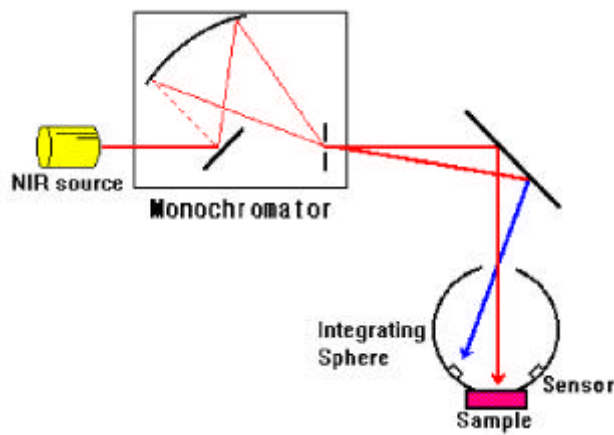


Fig. 2.1. Schematic diagram of monochromatic grating type of NIR instrument.

monochromator 1100 2500nm
 mirror

(PbS)

$\log 1/R$ (R : reflectance)

가.

(InfraAlyzer 500, Bran+Luebbe Co., Germany)

(Fig. 2.2.)

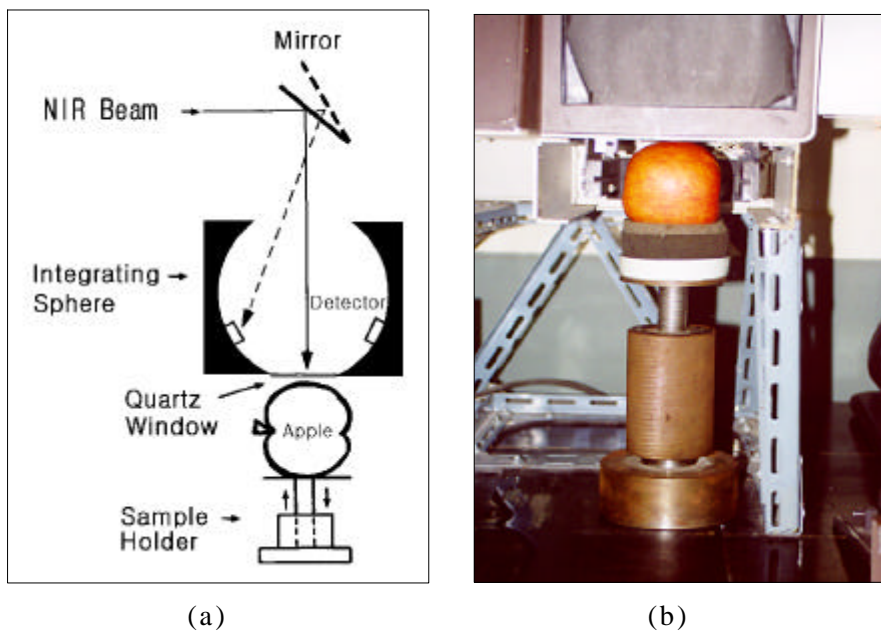


Fig. 2.2. Schematic diagram(a) and photograph(b) for measuring NIR spectrum of whole apple fruits.

(17 ± 3)

(HT - 11, Minolta, Japan)

15

4.

가.

가 (calibration sample set) (prediction sample set) 3:2

IDAS

(Multiple linear regression analysis, MLR)

가

가 가 (stepwise)

$$Y_i = A_0 + A_1X_1 + A_2X_2 + A_3X_3 + \dots + A_iX_i$$

A_0 , A_1 , A_2 , X

($\log 1/R$), Y

(multiple correlation coefficient : R)

(stand error of calibration : SEC) F (mean square of regression/mean square of error : F-value) 가

(stand error of

prediction : SEP)가 가

R , SEC SEP

$$R = \sqrt{1 - \frac{SEC^2(n-k-1)}{SD_{range}^2(n-1)}}$$

$$SEC = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(NIR_value - measured_value)^2}{n - k - 1}}$$

$$SEP = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(NIR_value - measured_value)^2}{n}}$$

- R : Multiple correlation coefficient
- SEC : Standard error of calibration
- SEP : Standard error of prediction
- SD_{range} : Standard deviation of the range
- n : Number of sample
- k : Number of wavelengths

Fig. 2.3.

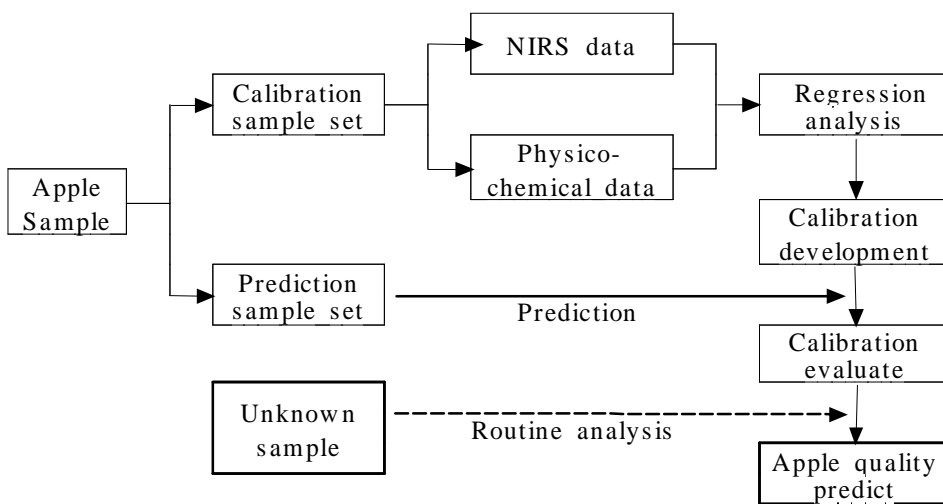


Fig. 2.3. Schematic diagram of NIR analysis for nondestructive evaluation of apple fruit quality.

3

1.

Fig. 2.4.

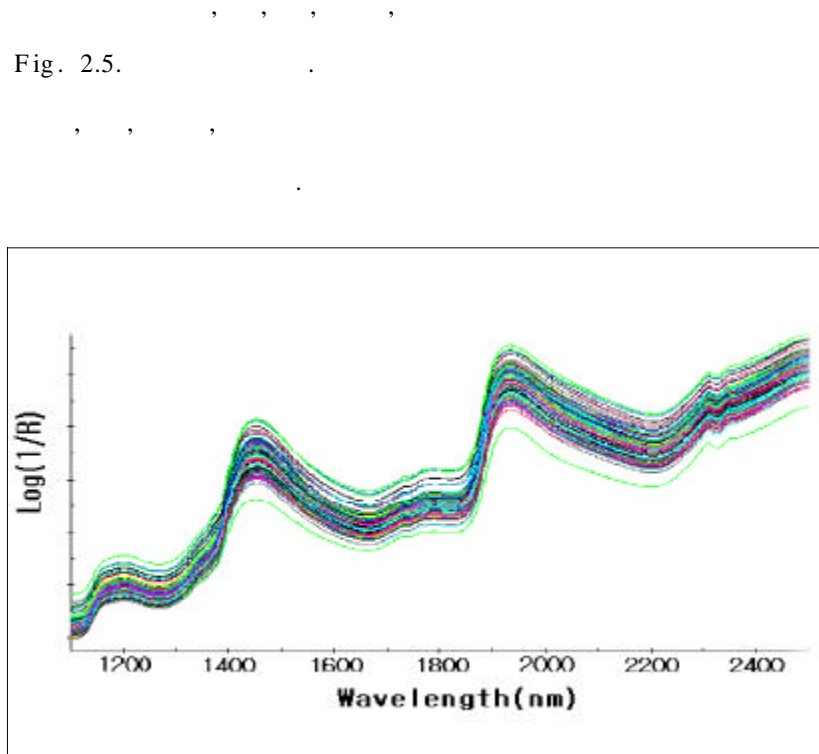


Fig. 2.4. Near infrared reflectance spectra obtained from the surface of a whole apple fruit.

Raw

가 2 2 가
가

raw . 1400 1450nm
1900 1950nm O-H , 1400nm
1900nm 2000nm cellulose O-H, C-H

가

가

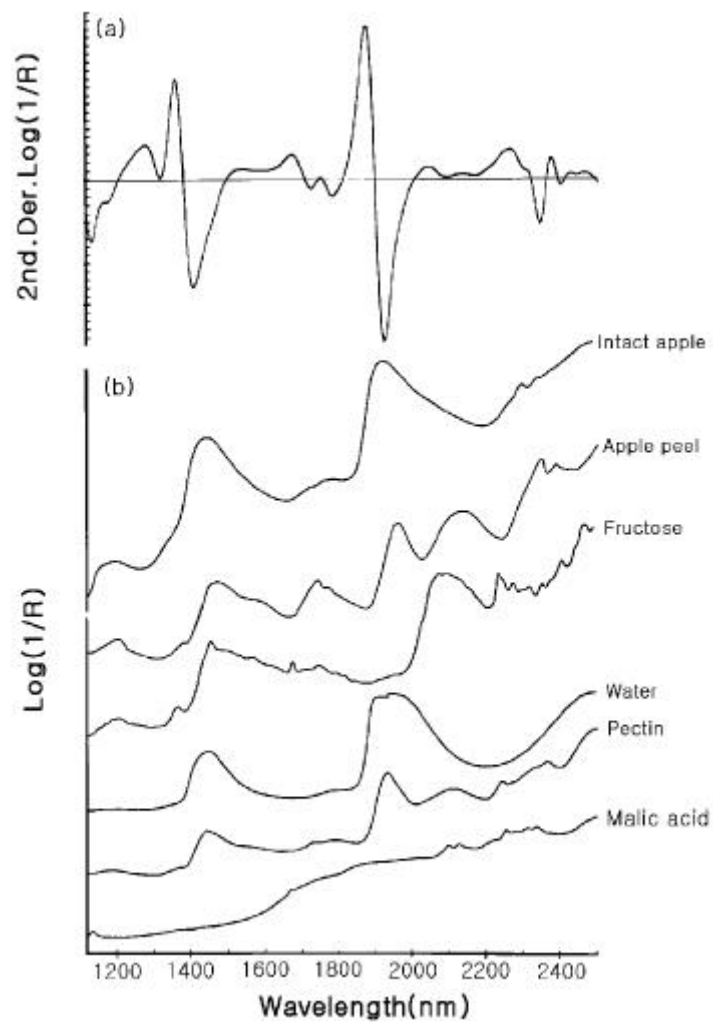


Fig. 2.5. NIR spectra of whole apple fruit and related components therein.

- (a) Second derivative spectrum of whole apple,
- (b) Raw spectra of whole apple and the related components

2.

가.

1 120° 3 (Fig. 2.6. A, B, C),
 (Fig. 2.6. 4), (Fig. 2.6. 2), (Fig. 2.6. 5),
 (Fig. 2.6. 3), (Fig. 2.6. 6)

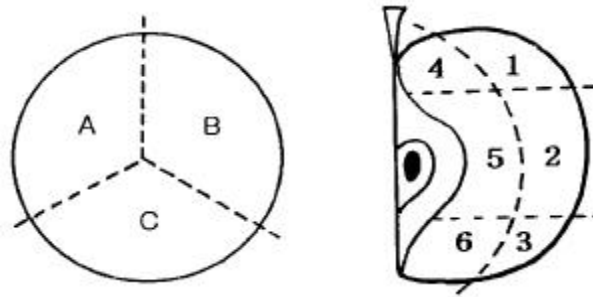


Fig. 2.6. Division of part in apple fruit by position, latitude and depth.

18

Table 2.2.

Table 2.2. Comparison of brix value for different part of apple fruit.

Part	Brix(°Bx)		
	A	B	C
1	15.1	15.8	15.1
2	15.1	15.6	15.6
3	15.0	15.4	15.0
4	14.7	15.1	14.6
5	14.1	14.7	14.3
6	14.7	14.4	14.7

* all value are mean value of 5 samples

0.4 0.7cBx
 0.1 0.6cBx
 가 (A, B, C)
 0.5 0.7cBx

Table 2.3.

Table 2.3. Comparison of firmness value for different part of apple fruit.

Part	Apple condition	Firmness(kg)		
		A	B	C
higha)	with peel	2.4	2.0	2.9
	without peel	0.2	0.3	0.5
middleb)	with peel	3.1	2.4	2.4
	without peel	0.5	0.3	0.5
lowc)	with peel	2.5	2.5	2.5
	without peel	0.5	0.5	0.5

* all value are mean value of 5 samples

a) fruit stalk, b) fruit equator, c) fruit apex

0.9kg/cm²,
 0.3kg/cm² (A, B, C)
 0.7kg/cm², 0.3kg/cm²
 3
 (bagged apple) (nonbagged apple)
 wax

Fig. 2.7.

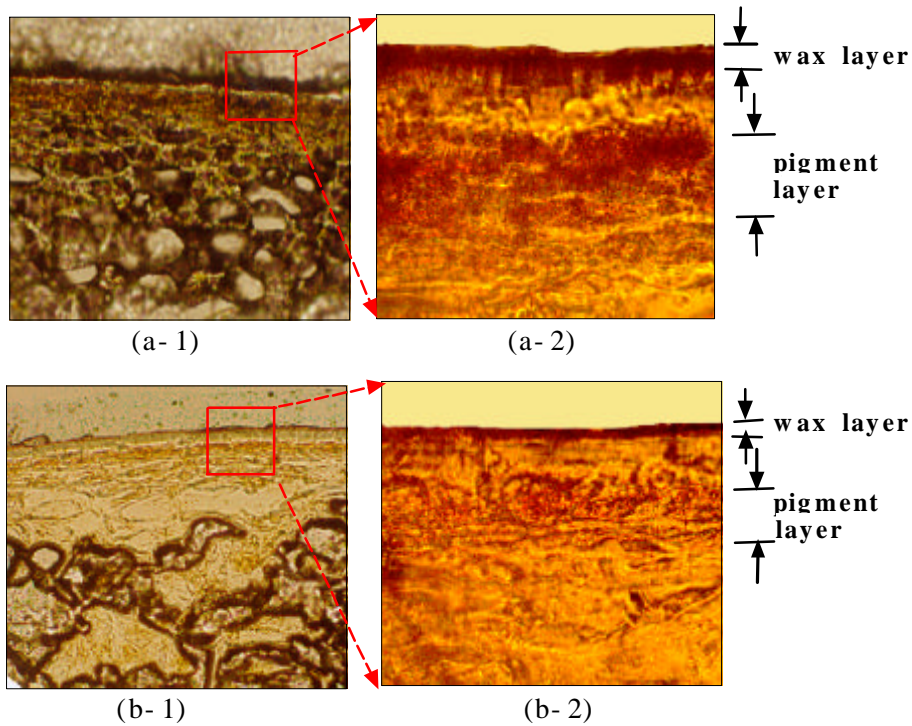


Fig. 2.7. Photograph of peel of nonbagged(a) and bagged apple fruit(b) observed by light microscope.
 (a- 1, b- 1) $\times 100$ and (a- 2, b- 2) $\times 400$

wax		가	
10	wax	,	
Table 2.4.			
5.0	7.5 μm , 12.5	20.0 μm	,
15.0 μm , 25.0	37.5 μm	가	wax
			8.8

Table 2.4. Thickness of wax, pigment and peel layer in apple fruit.

Sample	Thickness (μm)					
	Wax layer		Pigment layer		Peel layera)	
Bagged apple	5.0	7.5	12.5	20.0	32.5	50.0
Nonbagged apple	8.8	15.0	25.0	37.5	42.5	65.0

a) from wax layer begin to pigment layer end

Fig. 2.8.

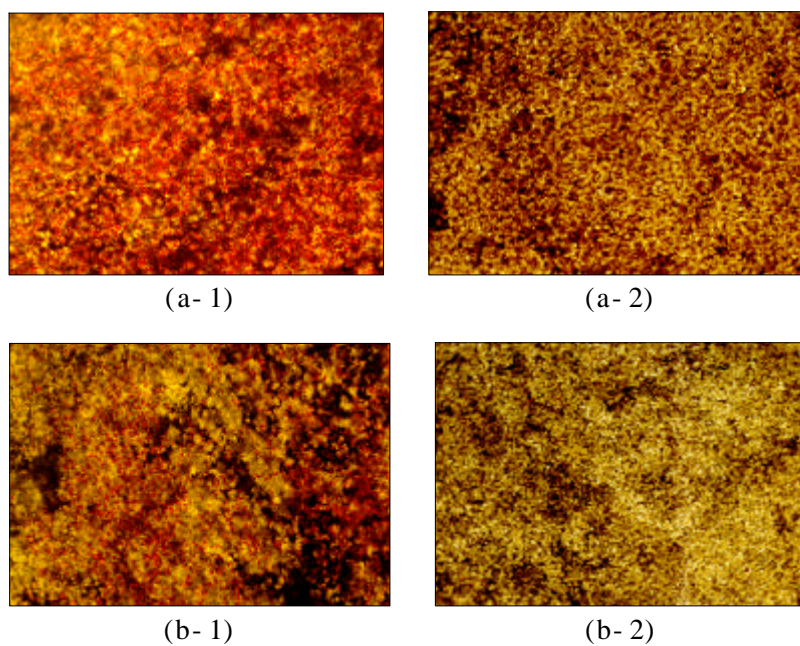


Fig. 2.8. Photography of peel of nonbagged(a) and bagged apple fruit observed by light micrograph ($\times 100$).

(a-1) nonbagged apple fruit before anthocyanin extraction

(a-2) nonbagged apple fruit after anthocyanin extraction

(b-1) bagged apple fruit before anthocyanin extraction

(b-2) bagged apple fruit after anthocyanin extraction

가
 , Fig. 2.9.
 가

wax

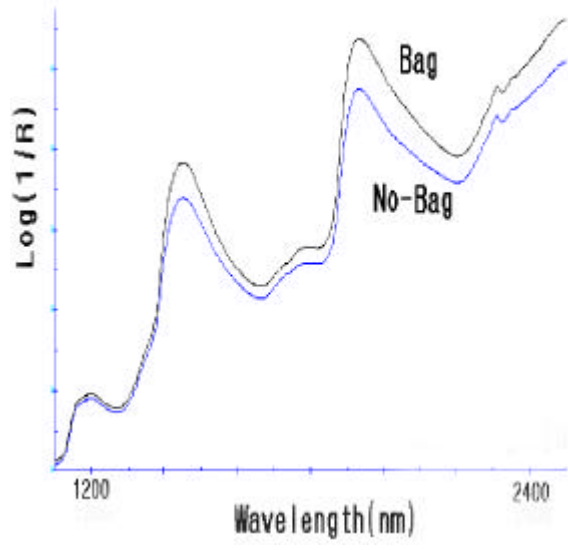


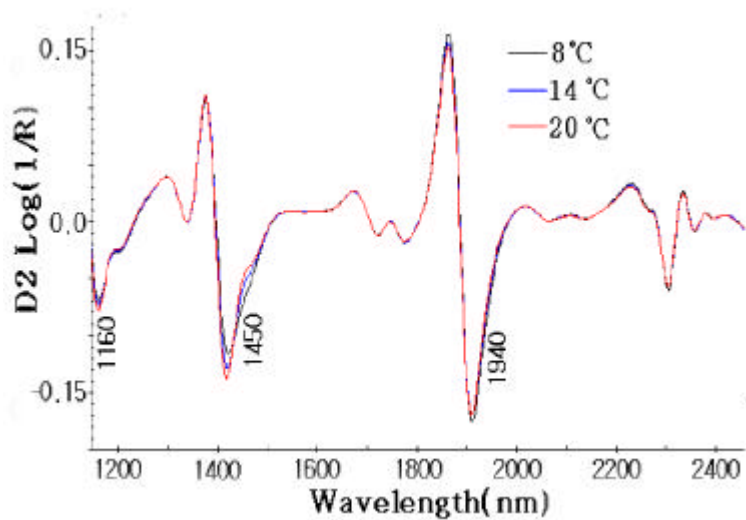
Fig. 2.9. NIR spectra obtained from the surface of bagged and nonbagged apple fruit.

1

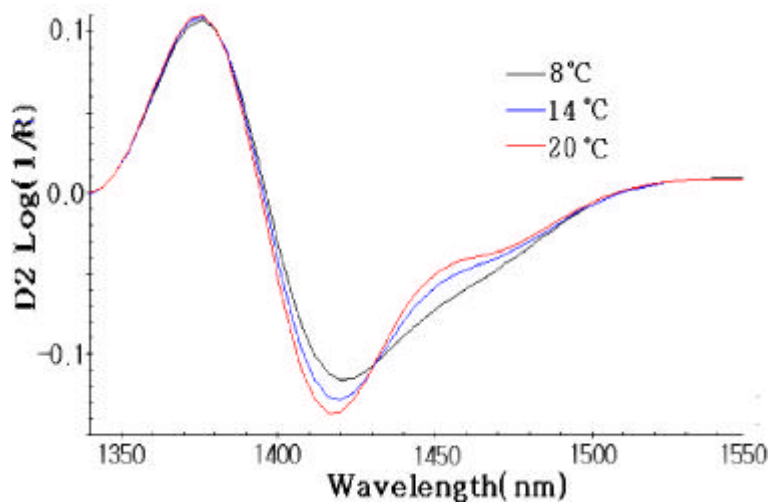
8, 14, 20

2

Fig. 2.10.



(a)



(b)

Fig. 2.10. Second derivative spectra of apple having different temperature.

(a) 1100–2500nm and (b) 1340–1550nm.

1100 2500nm 1160 1200nm, 1417 1450nm, 1910 1960
 nm 1400
 1450nm , 가 가
 1420nm 가 1460nm
 , 가
 Bias

3.

가.

Table 2.5. 196 ,
 11.2 16.1cBx, 13.7cBx
 126 , 11.4 15.9cBx, 13.6cBx

Table 2.5. Number, range and mean of the calibration and prediction sample.

	n	Range	Mean
calibration sample	196	11.2 16.1	13.7
prediction sample	126	11.4 15.9	13.6

n : Number of samples

196

, 126

Table 2.6.

Table 2.6. The results of MLR analysis between NIR spectrum data and brix of apple fruits by refractometer.

Used wavelength(nm)	R	SEC (cBx)	SEP (cBx)	F- value
1808, 1832	0.648	0.673	0.645	69.96
1796, 1836, 1588	0.716	0.619	0.579	67.14
1784, 1836, 1568, 1768	0.768	0.569	0.523	68.83
1784, 1832, 1560, 1768, 1772	0.782	0.555	0.502	59.92
1784, 1832, 1544, 1768, 1772, 1516	0.792	0.545	0.503	53.15
2180, 1832, 2256, 1784, 1768, 1532, 2240	0.820	0.513	0.480	55.08
2188, 1832, 2256, 1784, 1768, 1544, 2240, 1772	0.823	0.510	0.477	49.22
2188, 1832, 2256, 1784, 1768, 1544, 2240, 1772, 1840	0.826	0.507	0.484	44.47

R : Multiple correlation of coefficient

SEC : Standard error of calibration

SEP : Standard error of prediction

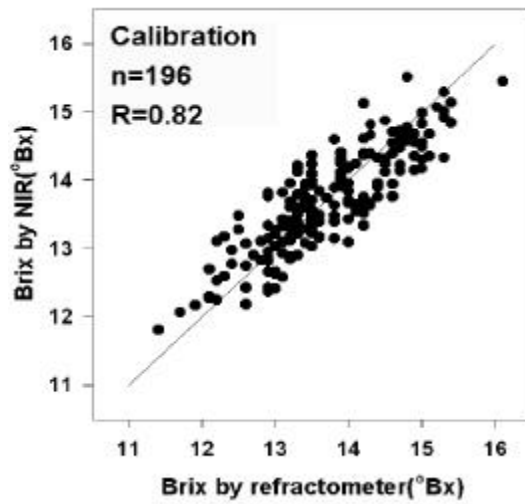
F- value : Mean square of regression/mean square of error

2 9 2188, 1832, 2256, 1784, 1768,
 1544, 2240 1772nm 8 (R)
 0.823, (SEC) 0.510cBx
 (SEP)가 0.477cBx 가

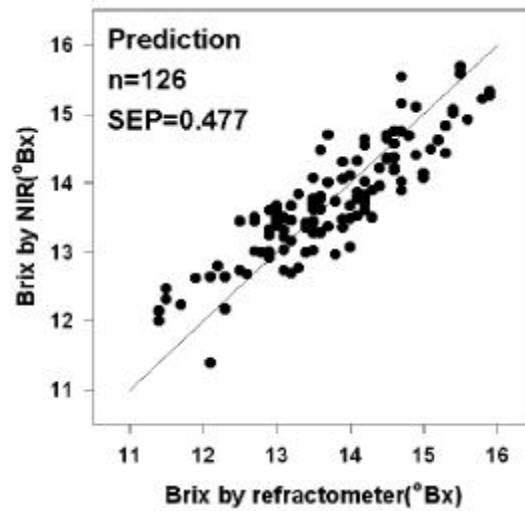
$$\begin{aligned}
 (\text{cBx}) = & 12.09 + 209.00 \times \text{ODat } 2188\text{nm} - 970.22 \times \text{ODat } 1832\text{nm} \\
 & - 183.42 \times \text{ODat } 2256\text{nm} + 1526.87 \times \text{ODat } 1784\text{nm} \\
 & - 1413.14 \times \text{ODat } 1768\text{nm} - 183.08 \times \text{ODat } 1544\text{nm} \\
 & - 382.61 \times \text{ODat } 2240\text{nm} + 1029.65 \times \text{ODat } 1772\text{nm}
 \end{aligned}$$

X , Y

Fig. 2.11.



(a)



(b)

Fig. 2.11. Relationships between the brix predicted by raw NIR spectral data and the brix of apple fruit measured by refractometer.

(a)calibration and (b)prediction

200 13.2 19.0%
 15.5% . 122

78

Table 2.7.

Table 2.7. The results of MLR analysis between NIR spectra data and soluble solid content of apple fruits.

Used wavelength(nm)	R	SEC (%)	SEP (%)	F- value
2184, 2200	0.553	0.953	0.865	26.17
2140, 2192, 2016	0.735	0.778	0.729	46.31
2140, 2192, 2012, 1500	0.752	0.760	0.733	37.99
2140, 2192, 2452, 1512, 1844	0.764	0.748	0.739	32.47
2140, 2192, 2452, 1512, 1844, 2176	0.782	0.726	0.732	30.08
2140, 2164, 2472, 1536, 1652, 1564, 1460	0.832	0.648	0.603	36.61
2140, 2152, 2496, 1536, 1652, 1564, 1460, 1452	0.850	0.618	0.625	36.78
2140, 2152, 2472, 1536, 1652, 1564, 1460, 1452, 1660	0.858	0.605	0.698	34.70

Range : 13.2 19.0%, Mean : 15.5%

R : Multiple correlation of coefficient

SEC : Standard error of calibration(n=122)

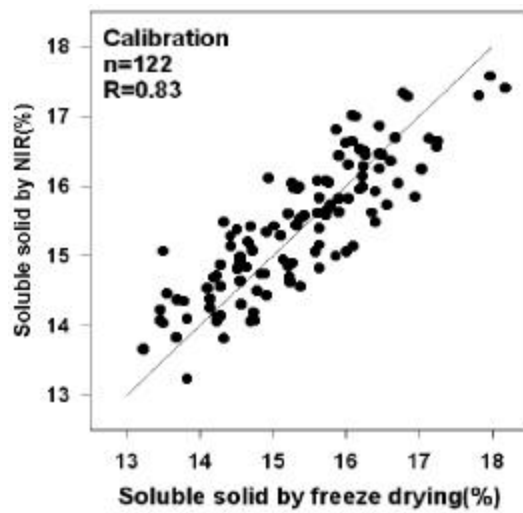
SEP : Standard error of prediction(n=78)

F- value : Mean square of regression/mean square of error

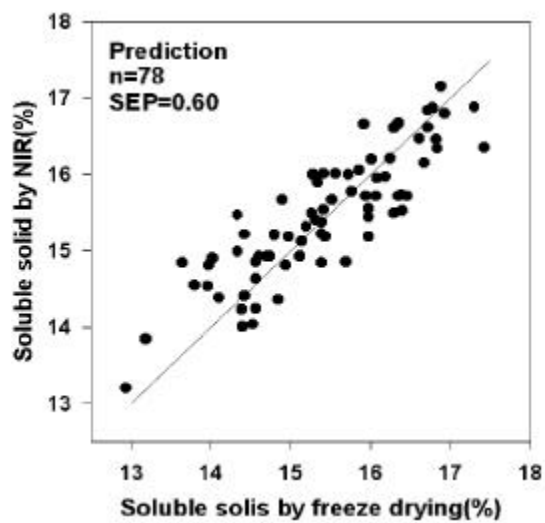
2 9 2140, 2164, 2472, 1536, 1652,
 1564 1460nm 7 R 0.832, SEC
 0.648% SEP 0.603% 가

Fig.

2.12.



(a)



(b)

Fig. 2.12. Relationships between the soluble solid content predicted by raw NIR spectral data and measured data of apple fruits by freeze drying. (a)calibration and (b)prediction

HPLC , dextrin, fructose, glucose, sucrose sorbitol (Fig. 2.13).

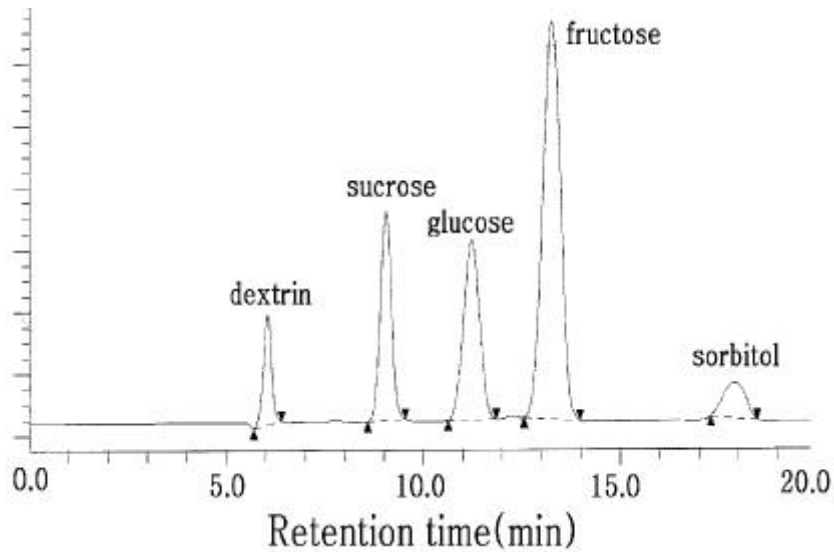


Fig. 2.13. Result of HPLC for squeezed apple juice.

Dextrin 100% fructose가 53%
 glucose sucrose가 22% 18%
 sorbitol 7% (Table 2.8).

Table 2.8. Composition of sugar in apple fruit

Sugar	%
fructose	53
glucose	22
sucrose	18
sorbitol	7

Table 2.9.

Table 2.9. Characteristics of the calibration and prediction sample for developing the calibration equation of apple brix.

Sugar	Calibration			Prediction				
	n	Min.*	Max.*	Mean*	n	Min.*	Max.*	Mean*
fructose	66	6.12	9.20	7.31	40	6.23	8.10	7.40
glucose	66	2.00	3.60	2.72	40	2.00	3.40	2.58
sucrose	66	1.60	4.00	2.85	40	1.58	3.90	2.80
sorbitol	66	0.00	1.84	0.79	40	0.00	1.60	0.83
total sugar	66	11.08	17.44	13.48	40	11.61	16.32	13.54

* in g/100 g squeezed apple juice

66

40

Table 2.10.

Table 2.10. Results of MLR analysis between NIR spectrum data and sugar content of apple fruits by HPLC.

Sugar	Wavelength(nm)	R	F- value	SEC (%)	SEP (%)
fructose	2108, 2200, 2100	0.75	26.62	0.40	0.42
glucose	2108, 2248, 2100, 1540	0.84	37.47	0.19	0.26
sucrose	1672, 2276, 2420, 2400, 2300, 1720, 2396, 2408, 2472	0.86	18.31	0.32	0.33
sorbitol	2248, 2164, 1504, 2312, 2272	0.93	83.26	0.16	0.18
total sugar	1208, 2196, 1216, 1212, 2228, 1864, 2180, 2188	0.84	16.68	0.58	0.81

R : Multiple correlation of coefficient

SEC : Standard error of calibration

SEP : Standard error of prediction

F- value : Mean square of regression/mean square of error

Fructose R 0.75, SEP 0.42% 6.1 9.2%
 13% , glucose R 0.84, SEP 0.26% 2.0
 3.4% 18% sucrose R 0.86,
 SEP 0.33% 1.6 4.0% 13% .
 Sorbitol R 0.93 SEP
 0.18% 0.0 1.6% 11%
 . 1208, 2196, 1216, 1212, 2228, 1864, 2180
 2188nm 8 R 0.84, SEP 0.81%
 11.0 16.7% 14% .
 2000
 nm 2100, 1148, 2276, 2400nm starch
 C-C, C-O O-H , 2200nm C-H C=O
 가
 2 2000nm Fig.
 2.14. 가 가
 2050, 2140, 2270, 2300 2340nm 가
 가 가

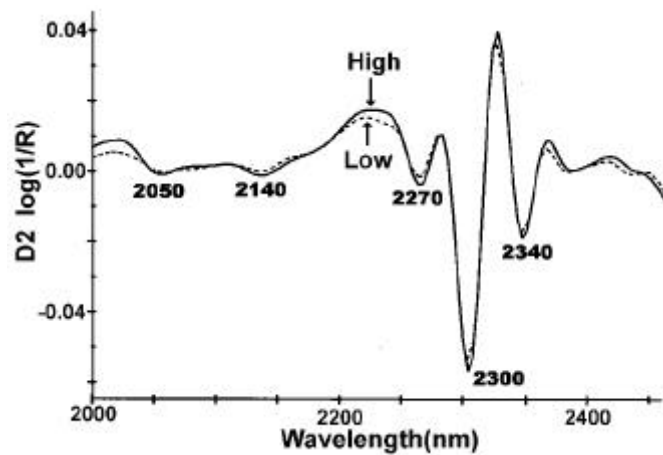


Fig. 2.14. Comparison of second derivative spectrum between the apple fruits with high and low total sugar content.

HPLC

X

Y

Fig. 2.15.

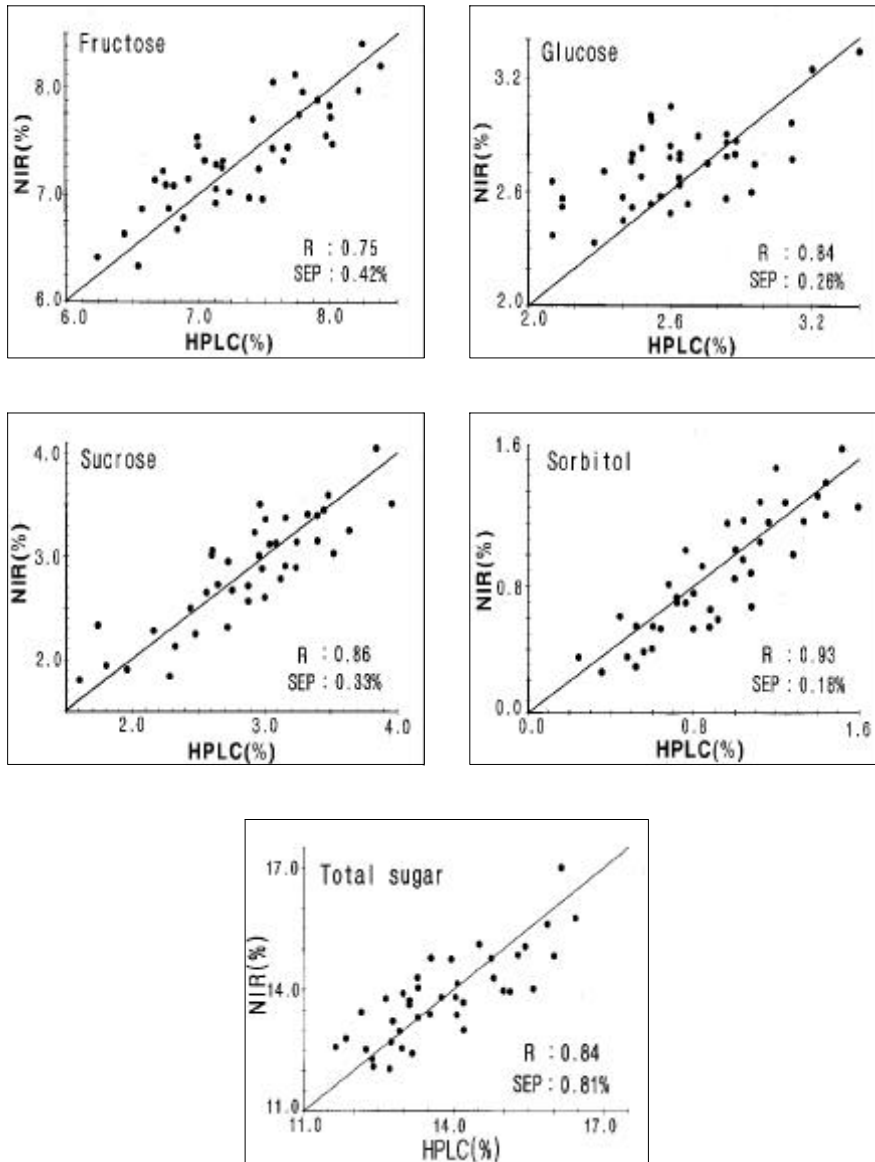


Fig. 2.15. NIR predicted versus measured individual and total sugar content in apple fruits.

4.

가.

(20) 12

(Table 2.11.).

Table 2.11. Results of MLR analysis of calibration and prediction for determining brix of different apple juice types.

Sample type	Range (cBx)		Mean (cBx)	Terms ^a)	R	F- value	SEC (cBx)	SEP (cBx)
intact juice	10.8	15.6	13.26	6 ^b)	0.90	33.12	0.47	0.58
brown juice	11.1	15.9	13.49	2 ^c)	0.77	38.87	0.62	0.69
heat treated juice	11.2	15.6	13.37	3 ^d)	0.76	22.86	0.66	0.65
filtered juice	11.1	15.2	12.99	3 ^d)	0.66	22.86	0.73	0.76

R : Multiple correlation of coefficient

SEC : Standard error of calibration(n = 55)

SEP : Standard error of prediction(n = 35)

F- value : Mean square of regression/mean square of error

a) Terms : number of used wavelength for calibration equation

b) 1692nm, 1832nm, 1448nm, 1460nm, 1816nm, 1328nm

c) 52184m and 2228nm

d) 2176m, 2188nm and 2048nm

10.8 15.6cBx, 13.26cBx

11.1 15.9cBx, 13.49cBx

0.3cBx 가 .

55

35

Table 2.11.

SEP가

(polyphenol oxidase)

11.2 15.6cBx 13.37cBx
R 0.76, SEP 0.65cBx
가 .
12.99cBx R 0.66,
SEP 0.76cBx
가 13.5, 14.2, 16.0 16.7cBx 4
HPLC Table 2.12.
Brix가 HPLC
, brix가 14.2 11.9, 12.4, 13.6,
14.0% 2.1%
brix

Table 2.12. Comparison of individual and total sugar contents by HPLC and moisture contents among the apple fruits represented the same brix.

Sample no.	Brix (cBx)	Fructose (%)	Glucose (%)	Sucrose (%)	Sorbitol (%)	Total sugar content ^{a)} (%)	Moisture (%)
1	13.5	1.8	2.8	7.2	0.0	11.8	84.7
2	13.5	1.8	2.9	7.6	0.0	12.3	85.0
3	13.5	2.3	2.4	7.3	0.4	12.4	83.4
4	13.5	2.9	2.3	6.9	0.0	12.1	83.7
5	14.2	2.4	2.6	6.2	0.7	11.9	83.7
6	14.2	2.9	2.1	6.8	0.6	12.4	82.8
7	14.2	3.0	2.8	7.0	0.8	13.6	82.9
8	14.2	2.5	2.8	8.0	0.7	14.0	83.8
9	16.0	3.6	2.6	7.1	0.9	14.2	81.4
10	16.0	3.4	3.2	7.0	1.1	14.7	80.4
11	16.0	2.7	3.8	8.0	1.0	15.5	81.2
12	16.0	4.0	3.0	7.2	1.4	15.6	81.1
13	16.7	3.5	2.7	7.0	1.2	14.4	78.8
14	16.7	3.5	2.5	6.8	1.7	14.5	78.5
15	16.7	4.0	2.4	7.5	2.1	16.0	79.7
16	16.7	2.5	3.5	8.4	1.8	16.1	78.8

a) Total sugar content : sum of fructose, glucose, sucrose and sorbitol contents

, Table

2.13. 0.9
0.80
0.40 0.25 .

Table 2.13. Correlation coefficient(R) between brix and component factors of apple fruit.

Factors	R
total sugar content	0.80
moisture content	0.90
acidity	0.40
firmness	0.25

1)

Brix Table 2.14. .
Fructose , 53% brix
0.30 glucose 0.34 sucrose 0.39
sorbitol , brix 0.65

Table 2.14. Correlation coefficient(R) between brix and individual sugar content of apple fruit.

Sugars	R
fructose	0.30
glucose	0.34
sucrose	0.39
sorbitol	0.65

2)

Table 2.12. , 가 (13.5cBx)
 83 85% , 가 (16.7cBx) 80%
 . 3 6 ,
 12.4% 13.5cBx, 14.2cBx 가
 83.4% 82.8% brix

Table 2.13. , 0.90 brix

3)

(Table 2.15.),
 970 1300ppm 23) Ca K

Table 2.15. Mineral ion contents of squeezed apple juice.

(ppm)								
Ca	Cu	Fe	K	Mg	Mn	Na	Zn	Total
109 ± 12.3		2.6 ± 1.3		55.7 ± 13.4		14.7 ± 5.2		1189.3 ± 103.2
	0.4 ± 0.3		984.4 ± 142.3		0.6 ± 0.3		0.9 ± 0.5	

K, Ca Na NaCl, KCl CaCl₂ 3

Table 2.16.

Table 2.16. Effect of mineral ion on brix determination of apple fruits by refractometer.

Composition of prepared sample					Brix(cBx)
5.0%	NaCl				5.4
5.0%	KCl				4.4
5.0%	CaCl ₂				7.0
10%	glucose				9.5
5.0%	glucose				4.9
2.5%	glucose				2.4
5.0%	glucose	+	5% NaCl	(1:1)	5.2
5.0%	glucose	+	5% KCl	(1:1)	3.6
5.0%	glucose	+	5% CaCl ₂	(1:1)	4.0
12.2(cBx)	apple juice	+	5% NaCl	(1:1)	8.3
13.3(cBx)	apple juice	+	5% KCl	(1:1)	9.2
15.4(cBx)	apple juice	+	5% CaCl ₂	(1:1)	9.9

5% NaCl, KCl
 CaCl₂ 5.4, 4.4 7.0cBx
 . 10% , 5% 2.5% glucose brix 9.5, 4.9
 2.4cBx brix . 5% glucose
 3 1:1 , brix
 2.5cBx 5.2, 3.6 4.0cBx . brix
 12.2, 13.3 15.4cBx 3 1:1
 brix 6.1, 6.7 7.7cBx
 8.3, 9.2 9.9cBx .

5.

105

12.83 17.63

14.90

67

38

Table 2.17.

Table 2.17. Results of MLR analysis between NIR spectrum data and sweetness score of apple fruits.

Used wavelength(nm)	R	SEC (%)	SEP (%)	F- value
1184, 1288	0.573	0.839	0.972	15.62
1180, 1292, 2152	0.615	0.866	0.870	12.79
1184, 1292, 2132, 2320	0.714	0.775	0.897	16.13
1184, 1292, 2108, 2320, 1424	0.751	0.737	0.878	15.78
1184, 1292, 2108, 2320, 2468, 2100	0.802	0.673	0.822	17.97
1184, 1292, 2108, 2320, 2468, 2100, 2484	0.825	0.641	0.873	18.02
1184, 1292, 2108, 2320, 2468, 2100, 2484, 2480	0.840	0.622	0.890	17.35
1184, 1292, 2108, 2320, 2468, 2100, 2484, 2476, 1940	0.850	0.608	0.915	16.51

Range : 12.50 17.83%, Mean : 14.90%

R : Multiple correlation of coefficient

SEC : Standard error of calibration(n=67)

SEP : Standard error of prediction(n=38)

F- value : mean square of regression/mean square of error

1184, 1292, 2108, 2320, 2468 2100nm 6

R 0.8 SEP 0.82 가

Fig. 2.16.

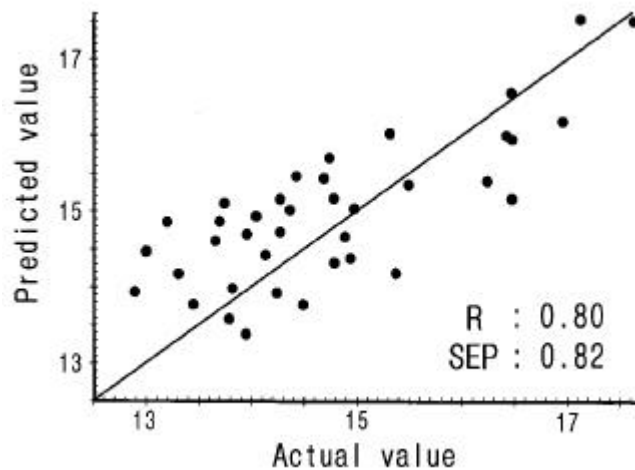


Fig. 2.16. NIR predicted versus calculated sweetness score of apple fruits.

4

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3

1

0.3%

1)

가 .

2)

3)

pH

,

4)

5)

가

20%

. Sinnaeve 6)

가

가

,

가

가

HPLC

2

1.

가.

1996

(1 : 10 30 , 2 : 11 8 , 3 : 11 16) 1997 11

가

(270 300g)

2

(Workhorse,

Kimberly Co.)

2.

가.

20Mℓ

100

water bath

3

가

- 20

2Mℓ

0.005N

0.001N NaOH

1Mℓ

10

1Mℓ

(Acell™ Plus QMA, Waters Associate Co., U.S.A.)

1.0Mℓ

/min

6Mℓ

0.1% phosphoric acid 2Mℓ 1.0Mℓ/min
 0.45μm membrane filter(ø
 25mm, Corning Co., U.S.A.) HPLC
 HPLC Table 3.1.
 malic acid

Table 3.1. Operating condition of HPLC for organic acid analysis in apple fruit.

Items	Condition
Instrument	Shimadzu Class-LC 10
Column	Shodex Ionpak KC-811
Column Temp.	40
Solvent	0.1% phosphoric acid
Flow rate	1.0Mℓ/min
Injection volume	10μℓ
Detector	Shimadzu Refractive Index Detector RID-10A

2.

가.

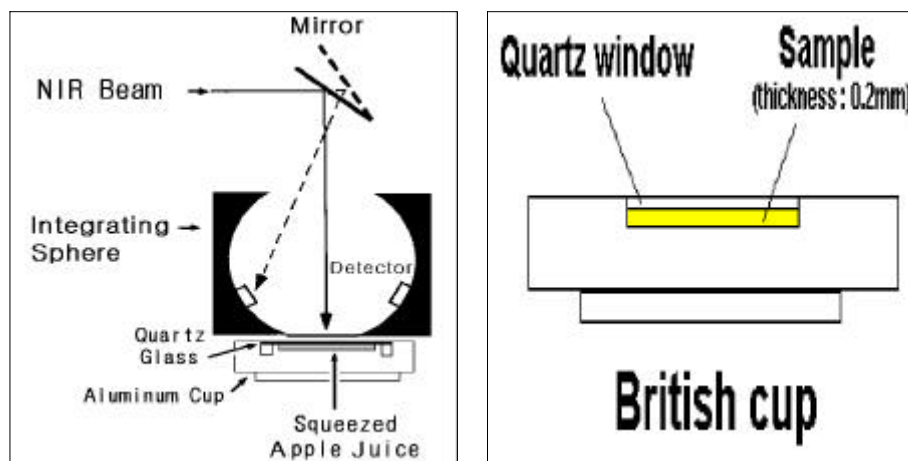
(InfraAlyzer 500) 1100nm 2500nm 2nm
 (17 ± 3)
 (HT - 11,
 Minolta, Japan) 15

가

0.2mm

(InfraAlyzer 500)

(Fig. 3.1).



(a)



(b)

Fig. 3.1. Schematic diagram(a) and photograph(b) for measuring NIR spectrum of liquid sample using the aluminium cell.

3.

가.

IDAS

(MLR)

R, SEC SEP

가

(raw

spectrum, $\log 1/R$) IDAS (InfraAlyzer Data Analysis Software, Bran+Luebbe Co., Germany) smoothing

1 (D1 $\log 1/R$)

segment size gab size 10nm 2 (D2 $\log 1/R$)

segment size 20nm, gab size 10nm

segment size gab size segment

3

1.

가.

1)

0.005N NaOH

가

Table 3.2.

Table 3.2. Results of the MLR analysis between NIR spectrum data and free acid contents of different apple juice types by titration.

Sample type	Range (%)		Mean (%)	Terms ^a	R	SEC (%)	SEP (%)	F-value
intact juice	0.19	0.43	0.28	8 ^b	0.69	0.034	0.035	12.84
brown juice	0.16	0.35	0.25	3 ^c	0.56	0.035	0.039	18.19
heat treated juice	0.18	0.36	0.27	7 ^d	0.67	0.031	0.035	13.25

R: Multiple correlation of coefficient

SEC: Standard error of calibration(n=119)

SEP: Standard error of prediction(n=78)

F-value: mean square of regression/mean square of error

a) Terms : number of used wavelength for calibration equation

b) 1420, 1512, 1876, 2048, 1428, 2240, 1928 and 1992nm

c) 1424, 1512 and 2048nm

d) 1488, 1500, 1392, 2352, 2136, 2140 and 2316nm

0.19 0.43%

0.28% . 119 78

, 8 R 0.69 SEP

0.035% 가 .

, 0.16 0.35%

0.25% 78 , 3

R 0.56, SEP 0.039% 가 .

가 0.03 0.08% R SEP
 0.004% 가 .
 . , 119
 78 , 7 R 0.67,
 SEP 0.035% 가 .

2)

0.005N 0.001N
 180 0.001N 0.005N NaOH

Table 3.3.

0.005N 108 0.17 0.33%
 2 9 72
 , 2 R
 0.46, SEP 0.025% .

Table 3.3. Results of the MLR analysis between NIR spectrum data and free acid contents by titration with 0.005N and 0.001N NaOH.

NaOH concentration	Range (%)		Mean (%)	Wavelength (nm)	R	SEC (%)	SEP (%)	F- value
0.005N	0.17	0.33	0.23	1196, 1300	0.46	0.028	0.025	13.97
0.001N	0.17	0.37	0.25	1776, 1816	0.54	0.028	0.026	21.26

R: Multiple correlation of coefficient

SEC: Standard error of calibration(n=108)

SEP: Standard error of prediction(n=72)

F- value: mean square of regression/mean square of error

0.001N

0.17 0.37%

2

R

0.54

SEP

0.026%

0.005N

가

0.005N NaOH

1)

1998

11

8

180

180

108

, 72

108

0.24 0.38%

0.31%

108

72

Table 3.4.

2

9

6

SEP가 0.032%

가

R 0.54

F- value

Table 3.4. Results of MLR analysis between NIR spectrum data and free acid contents of apple fruits having same harvest date.

Used wavelength(nm)	R	SEC (%)	SEP (%)	F- value
1804, 1836	0.399	0.031	0.037	9.965
1824, 1836, 1100	0.431	0.030	0.036	7.902
1824, 1836, 1184, 1732	0.464	0.030	0.035	7.048
1724, 1836, 1140, 1732, 1840	0.497	0.030	0.036	6.696
1760, 1784, 1360, 1728, 1420, 1936	0.547	0.029	0.032	7.178
1724, 1760, 1348, 1728, 1420, 1936, 1720	0.567	0.028	0.033	6.775
1724, 1760, 1348, 1728, 1420, 1936, 1720, 1932	0.578	0.028	0.033	6.194
1724, 1760, 1348, 1728, 1420, 1936, 1720, 1932, 1768	0.597	0.028	0.032	6.035

Range : 0.24 0.38%, Mean : 0.31%

R: Multiple correlation of coefficient

SEC: Standard error of calibration(n=108)

SEP: Standard error of prediction(n=55)

F- value: mean square of regression/mean square of error

6

Fig. 3.2.

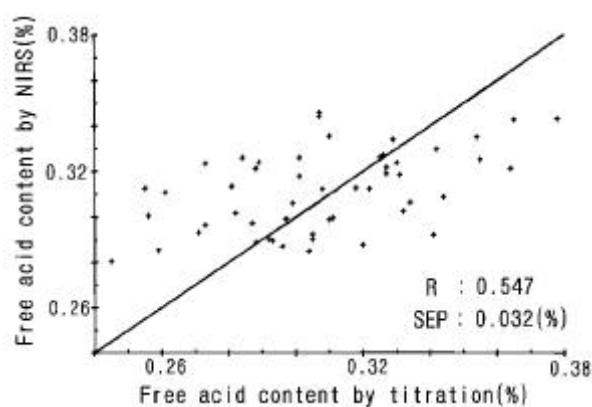


Fig. 3.2. NIR predicted versus measured free acid contents of apple fruits having same harvest date.

		10		11		12	
		1		2		3	
가	11	16	3	10	30	11	8
가	1	2		가			
가			135				0.20
0.42%			0.31%				
81				54			

Table 3.5.

Table 3.5. Results of MLR analysis between NIR spectrum data and free acid contents of apple fruits harvested at different date.

Used wavelength(nm)	R	SEC (%)	SEP (%)	F- value
1188, 1292	0.745	0.029	0.032	48.67
1188, 1292, 1212	0.755	0.029	0.033	34.10
1196, 1296, 1212, 1940	0.773	0.028	0.030	28.26
1188, 1300, 1212, 2132, 2148	0.809	0.026	0.033	28.39
1296, 1300, 1212, 2132, 2148, 1204	0.820	0.025	0.034	25.35
1288, 1300, 1212, 2136, 2148, 1204, 1320	0.853	0.023	0.036	27.92
1288, 1300, 1212, 2136, 2148, 1204, 1320, 1196	0.857	0.023	0.035	24.88
1288, 1300, 1212, 2116, 2120, 1164, 1320, 1204, 1156	0.867	0.023	0.033	23.85

Range : 0.20 ~ 0.42% , Mean : 0.31%

R : Multiple correlation of coefficient

SEC : Standard error of calibration(n=81)

SEP : Standard error of prediction(n=54)

F- value: mean square of regression/mean square of error

2 9

R F-value가 Table 3.4.

1824, 1836, 1184, 1732nm

4

가 0.030%

가

Fig. 3.3.

Fig. 3.2

가

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\%) = & 0.09 + 82.07 \times \text{ODat } 1196\text{nm} - 30.19 \times \text{ODat } 1296\text{nm} \\
 & - 52.31 \times \text{ODat } 1212\text{nm} - 0.21 \times \text{ODat } 1940\text{nm}
 \end{aligned}$$

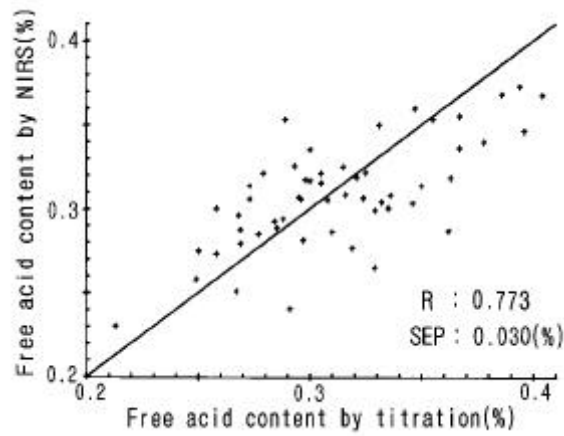


Fig. 3.3. NIR predicted versus measured free acid content by titration and of apple fruits harvested at different date.

2)

Table 3.5.

가

Table 3.6. Results of prediction of free acid content in stored apples using calibration equation established with non-storage apple fruits.

Sample Storage month	n	Range (%)		Mean (%)	Wavelength(nm)	SEP (%)
0	54	0.21	0.41	0.31	1196, 1296, 1212, 1940	0.030
2	55	0.15	0.32	0.23	1196, 1296, 1212, 1940	0.079
4	30	0.08	0.21	0.14	1196, 1296, 1212, 1940	0.253

SEP : Standard error of prediction

Table 3.6.

SEP가 0.030% 2
 가 0.15 0.32% SEP 0.079%
 , 4 0.08 0.21%
 SEP 0.253% .

가

Fig. 3.4.

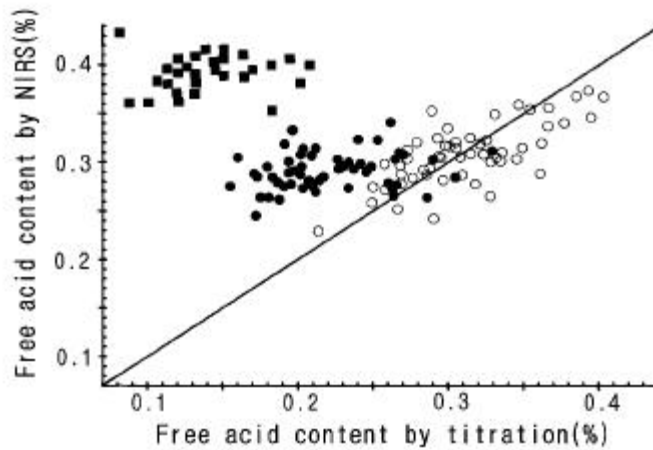


Fig. 3.4. Prediction of free acid content of apples stored for 0(), 2() and 4() months using calibration equation established with non-storage apple fruits.

가

2

4

Table 3.7. . , 9

SEP 0.04% , 2 4
9 SEP 0.043% 0.044%

가

Table 3.7. Results of prediction of free acid content in stored apples using calibration equation established with all determined data of samples a).

Sample set	Storage month	n	Range (%)	Mean (%)	Terms ^{b)}	Used wavelength(nm)	R	F-value	SEP (%)
Calibration	combined	134	0.05	0.40	0.22	2	1168, 1268	0.772	96.78
						3	1164, 1280, 1924	0.815	85.60
						4	1176, 1260, 2160, 1184	0.842	78.81
						5	1176, 1260, 2160, 1184, 2164	0.847	65.20
						6	1176, 1252, 2160, 1184, 2180, 2152	0.856	57.99
						7	1164, 1276, 2160, 1724, 1940, 2140, 1936	0.878	60.53
						8	1188, 1128, 2160, 1700, 1940, 2140, 1936, 1400	0.890	59.38
						9	1180, 1128, 2160, 1696, 1940, 2140, 1936, 1400, 2200	0.895	55.30
						Prediction	0	55	0.24
2	55	0.15	0.32	0.23	9			0.043	
4	30	0.08	0.21	0.14	9			0.044	

a)merge of 0, 2 and 4 month storage apples

b)Terms : number of used wavelength for calibration equation

Fig. 3.5.

Fig. 3.4.

가

가

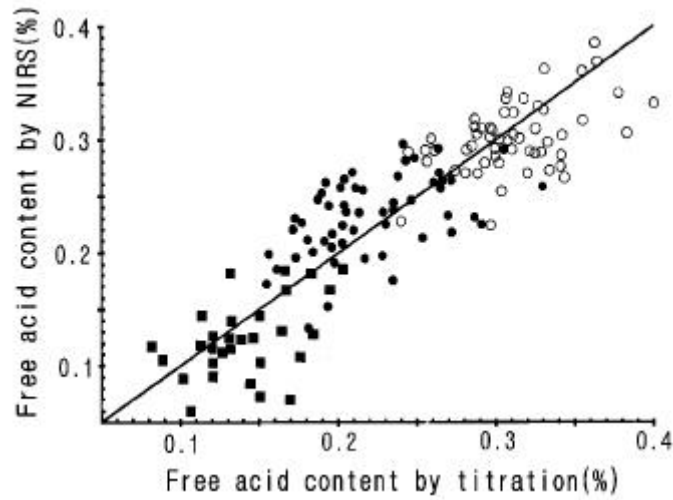


Fig. 3.5. Prediction of free acid content of apples stored for 0(), 2() and 4() months using calibration equation established with all determined data of apple fruits.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\%) = & 0.665 - 7.869 \times \text{ODat } 118\text{nm} + 4.860 \times \text{ODat } 112\text{nm} \\
 & - 83.985 \times \text{ODat } 216\text{nm} + 11.914 \times \text{ODat } 166\text{nm} \\
 & + 36.668 \times \text{ODat } 194\text{nm} + 64.70 \times \text{ODat } 214\text{nm} \\
 & - 37.897 \times \text{ODat } 193\text{nm} - 3.556 \times \text{ODat } 140\text{nm} \\
 & + 15.966 \times \text{ODat } 220\text{nm}
 \end{aligned}$$

4

0.14%

가

2.

가.

Fig. 3.6.

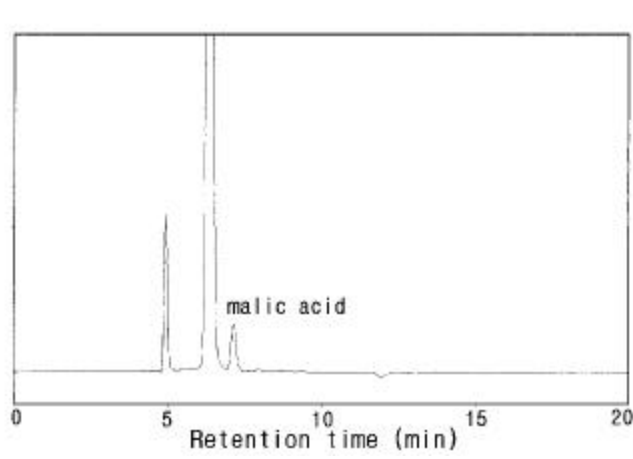


Fig. 3.6. HPLC of malic acid for apple fruits.

0.15 0.47%, 0.32% 30

29

, Table 3.8

1892nm 2084nm

가 가 R F-value가

가

2

4

134

0.07 0.40%

0.27%

Table 3.8. The results of MLR analysis between NIR spectrum data and malic acid contents of harvest apple fruits by HPLC.

Used wavelength(nm)	R	SEC (%)	SEP (%)	F- value
1892, 2084	0.520	0.051	0.043	5.00
1892, 2084, 2372	0.560	0.050	0.046	3.95
2080, 2084, 2372, 2384	0.691	0.044	0.067	5.69
1888, 2076, 2372, 2384, 2360	0.734	0.043	0.064	5.59
1888, 2076, 2372, 2384, 2360, 1400	0.773	0.041	0.071	5.70
2052, 2076, 2372, 2384, 2100, 1388, 1484	0.875	0.032	0.087	10.29
2052, 2076, 2372, 2384, 2100, 1396, 1484, 2308	0.897	0.030	0.085	10.75
2052, 2068, 2372, 2384, 2328, 2464, 1432, 2308, 2468	0.956	0.020	0.074	23.45

Range : 0.15 0.47%

Mean : 0.32%

R : Multiple correlation of coefficient

SEC : Standard error of calibration(n=30)

SEP : Standard error of prediction(n=29)

F- value : mean square of regression/mean square of error

90

Table 3.9.

Table 3.9. The results of MLR analysis between NIR spectrum data and malic acid contents of stored apple fruit by HPLC.

Used wavelength(nm)	R	SEC (%)	SEP (%)	F- value
1776, 1824	0.740	0.048	0.049	79.08
1776, 1824, 2296	0.758	0.046	0.043	58.36
1776, 1824, 2244, 1740	0.777	0.045	0.044	49.08
1776, 1812, 1212, 1744, 1424	0.795	0.043	0.047	44.03
1804, 1820, 1620, 1744, 1384, 1764	0.831	0.040	0.039	47.21
1804, 1820, 1620, 1740, 1488, 1764, 1736	0.838	0.039	0.045	42.39
1804, 1628, 1640, 1792, 1392, 1616, 1620, 1664	0.865	0.036	0.064	46.64

Range : 0.07 0.40%, Mean : 0.27%

R : Multiple correlation of coefficient

SEC : Standard error of calibration(n=134)

SEP : Standard error of prediction(n=90)

F- value : mean square of regression/mean square of error

1804, 1820, 1620, 1744, 1384 1764nm 6
 R 0.83, SEC 0.041 F-value 47.21
 R F-value가 SEC
 . SEP 0.039%

Fig. 3.7.

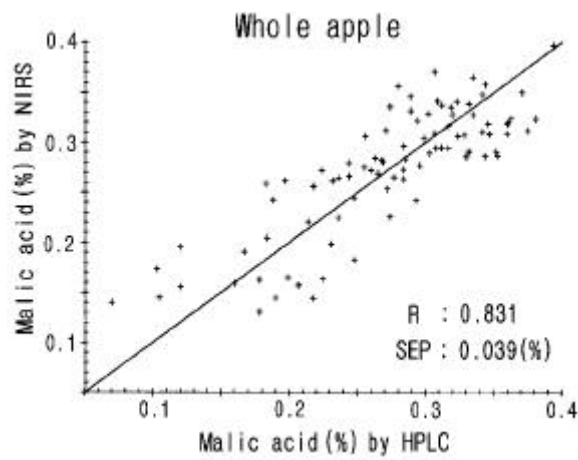


Fig. 3.7. NIR predicted versus measured malic acid contents of stored apple fruits.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\%) = & 0.468 - 163.95 \times \text{ODat } 1804\text{nm} + 101.64 \times \text{ODat } 1820\text{nm} \\
 & + 17.83 \times \text{ODat } 1620\text{nm} - 62.58 \times \text{ODat } 1744\text{nm} \\
 & - 5.35 \times \text{ODat } 1384\text{nm} + 111.76 \times \text{ODat } 1764\text{nm}
 \end{aligned}$$

가

Table 3.10.

Table 3.10. The result of MLR analysis between NIR spectrum data and malic acid contents of squeezed apple juice by HPLC.

Used wavelength(nm)	R	SEC (%)	SEP (%)	F- value
1384, 1584	0.686	0.056	0.065	58.31
1384, 1584, 1748	0.776	0.049	0.052	65.70
1360, 1588, 1752, 1668	0.858	0.040	0.044	90.20
1360, 1588, 2284, 1668, 2196	0.866	0.039	0.042	76.62
1364, 1588, 2284, 1668, 2196, 2464	0.879	0.037	0.040	71.59
1380, 1572, 2296, 1668, 2244, 2460, 1452	0.911	0.032	0.037	87.80
1380, 1572, 2288, 1668, 2244, 2440, 1452, 1804	0.922	0.031	0.035	88.28
1380, 1572, 2288, 1668, 2244, 2440, 1452, 1804, 2240	0.928	0.029	0.036	85.48

Range : 0.07 ~ 0.40%, Mean : 0.27%

R : Multiple correlation of coefficient

SEC : Standard error of calibration(n=134)

SEP : Standard error of prediction(n=90)

F- value : mean square of regression/mean square of error

2 9 1380, 1572, 2288, 1668, 2244,
 2440, 1452 1804nm 8 R 0.92,
 F- value 88.28 SEP 0.035% 가 Table 3.9.
 R F- value가
 SEP 0.004%

가

HPLC

X ,

Y

Fig. 3.8.

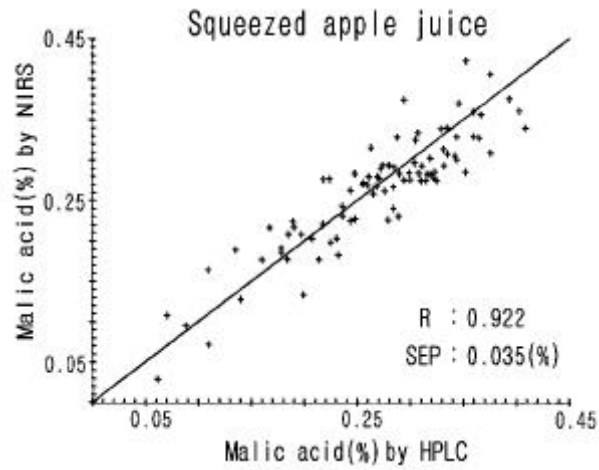


Fig. 3.8. NIR predicted versus measured malic acid contents in squeezed apple juice.

5%, 10% 20%

2

Fig. 3.9.

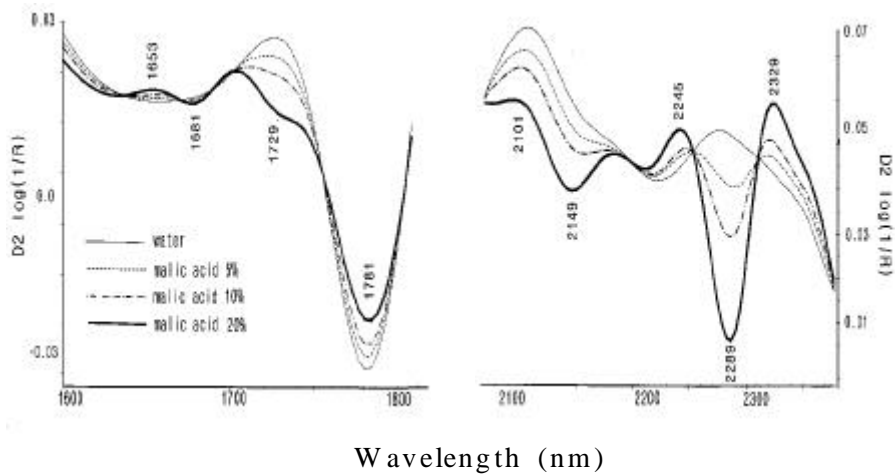


Fig. 3.9. 2nd derivative NIR spectra of the malic acid solution (5, 10, 20%).

가 1400nm 1900nm
 . 1600nm 1900nm 2000nm 2400nm .
 가 . 2
 1165, 1281,
 1333, 1425, 1521, 1653, 1681, 1729, 1781, 1937, 1969, 2101, 2149, 2245,
 2289 2329nm 16

Table 3.11. The result of MLR analysis for determination of malic acid contents in apples using the absorbance at 16 wavelengths selected from observation of 2nd derivative NIR spectrum data of malic acid solution.

Selected wavelength(nm)	R	SEC (%)	SEP (%)	F- value
1165, 1281, 1333, 1425, 1521, 1653, 1681, 1729 1781, 1937, 1969, 2101, 2149, 2245, 2289, 2329	0.84	0.045	0.043	17.98
Range : 0.07 0.40% , Mean : 0.27%				
Calibration set : 134				
Prediction set : 90				

Table 3.11. R 0.84 SEP 0.043%

IDAS

가 .

가

가

4

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1-17, 1997

4

1

galacturonic acid

가

1 14)

가

가

가

가

가

가

2

1.

가.

1995

1997

가 (270 300g)

2

2.

가.

fruit hardness tester(FHM-5형, 5mm diameter, 10mm high, Japan) texture analyser(TA-XT2i, Stable micro systems Co., UK)

. Fruit hardness tester

(Fig. 4.1, a)

lifter

(Fig. 4.1., b) 가

. Texture analyser 5mm needle probe

5mm 20mm

(Fig. 4.1.,

c).

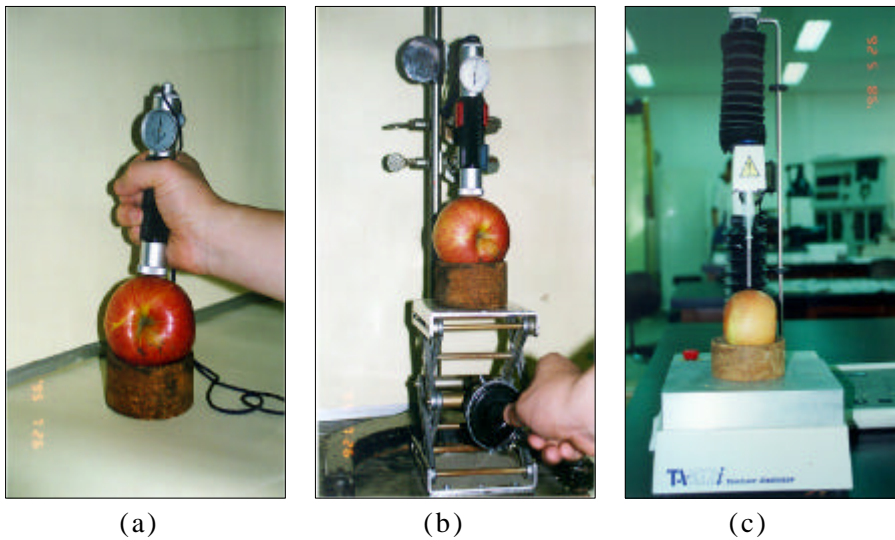


Fig. 4.1. Photograph for firmness measurement of apple with fruit hardness tester(a, b) and texture analyser(c).

TA

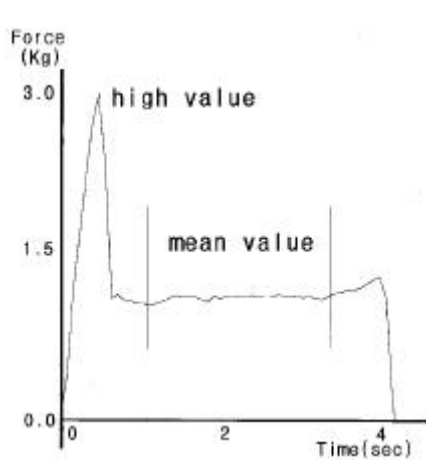
가

(Fig. 4.2., a)

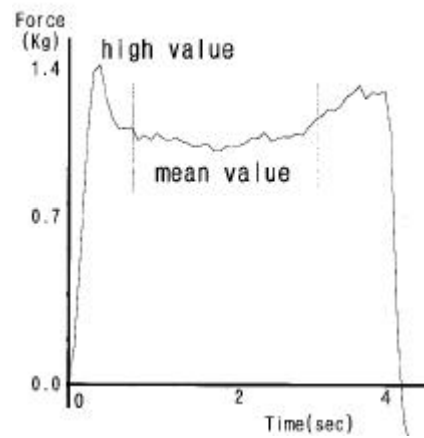
(Fig. 4.2, b)

1cm²

1 3



(a)



(b)

Fig. 4.2. High and mean value on firmness graph of apple fruits obtained by texture analyser.

(a) apple with peel and (b) apple without peel

. Alcohol insoluble solid(AIS)

100g 70% 400Mℓ 10

가 85 1 3

150Mℓ 30 24

AIS

. 가

AIS 0.5g 200Mℓ 가 30 1

2

(water soluble pectin, WSP)

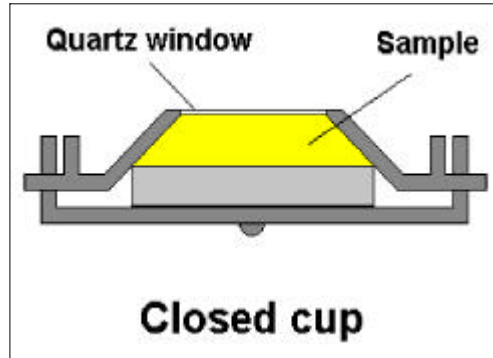
0.05N HCl 가
 (hydrochloric acid soluble pectin, HSP)
 carbazole-sulfuric acid 15) 525nm
 galacturonic acid monohydrate
 16), 17) GC 18)
 Pectinesterase methyl carboxylate 가
 Apple pectin 5g phosphate buffer(pH 7.0) 250Mℓ 12.5
 mg% pectinesterase 6Mℓ 가 30 5
 10Mℓ pectin fraction
 pectin fraction 1Mℓ
 9Mℓ 가

3.

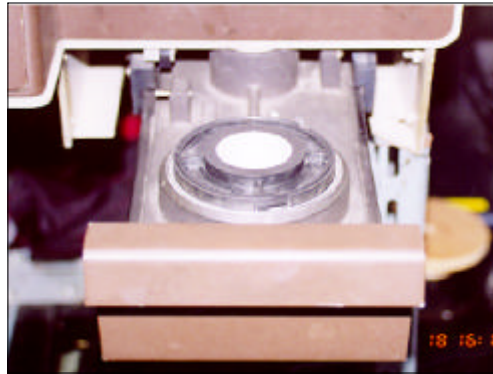
가.

(InfraAlyzer 500) 1100nm
 2500nm 2nm
 AIS (closed cup)

(Fig. 4.3.).



(a)



(b)

Fig. 4.3. Schematic diagram of powder sample packed in closed cup(a) and photography for measuring NIR spectrum(b).

4.

. IDAS

, SESAME

가. (MLR)

가

가

가 (step-wise)

(principle components regression analysis, PCR)

(partial least square regression analysis, PLSR)

3

1.

가.

119

78

가

Table 4.1.

Table 4.1. The results of MLR analysis between NIR spectra data and firmness of apple fruits by instrument(FHT and TA).

Instrument	Range (kg)		Mean (kg)	Terms ^{a)}	R	SEC (kg)	SEP (kg)
fruit hardness tester (non-fixing)	0.61	1.32	0.89	3 ^{b)}	0.66	0.132	0.149
fruit hardness tester (fixing)	0.65	1.64	1.07	9 ^{c)}	0.76	0.147	0.167
texture analyser	0.81	1.62	1.06	8 ^{c)}	0.78	0.101	0.116

R : Multiple correlation of coefficient

SEC : Standard error of calibration(n = 119)

SEP : Standard error of prediction(n = 78)

a) Terms : number of used wavelength for calibration equation

b) 1408, 2076 and 2064nm

c) 1390, 1216, 2404, 2440, 1700, 1228, 1958, 1174 and 2236nm

d) 1754, 1772, 1760, 2314, 2320, 2122, 1390 and 1210nm

FHT , 0.61 1.32kg
 0.89kg 3 R 0.66, SEP
 0.149kg .
 , 9 R 0.76 0.65 1.64
 kg SEP 0.167kg FHT
 가 . TA , 8
 R 0.78 0.81 1.62kg/cm² SEP 0.116
 kg/cm² 가 , 가
 가 . TA
 .
 가 . 110
 TA

, Table 4.2.

2

9

R 0.6

F- value

8.0

Fig.

4.4.

Table 4.2. The results of MLR analysis between NIR spectra data and high firmness value of harvested apple fruits with peel by TA.

Used wavelength(nm)	R	SEC (kg)	SEP (kg)	F- value
1784, 1840	0.354	0.213	0.228	7.65
1780, 1840, 1772	0.381	0.212	0.228	5.99
1780, 1848, 1772, 1760	0.469	0.203	0.213	7.40
1780, 1848, 1772, 1760, 1100	0.504	0.200	0.223	7.08
1780, 1840, 1772, 1760, 1100, 1836	0.527	0.198	0.234	6.60
1780, 1840, 1772, 1760, 1104, 1564, 1108	0.544	0.196	0.228	6.12
1780, 1840, 1772, 1760, 1104, 1564, 1108, 1776	0.566	0.194	0.231	5.95
1780, 1840, 1772, 1760, 1104, 1564, 1108, 1776, 1756	0.574	0.193	0.233	5.47

Range : 2.914 3.93kg, Mean : 3.40kg

R : Multiple correlation of coefficient

SEC : Standard error of calibration(n = 110)

SEP : Standard error of prediction(n = 70)

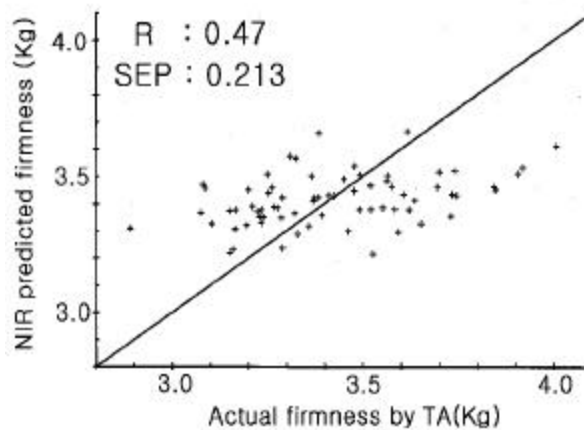


Fig. 4.4. NIR predicted versus measured high firmness value of harvested apple fruits with peel.

2 4 100
 2.91 3.93kg 2 2.2
 4.3kg 4 2.0 3.9kg Table 4.3.

Table 4.3. Changes of firmness* of apple fruits during storage for 4 months at 2 .

Storage time (month)	0	1	2	3	4
Firmness(kg)	3.43	3.40	3.18	3.24	2.93

*firmness was obtained by texture analyser

540 324 216
 , 1748, 1848, 2244, 2252, 2388nm 5
 R 0.72 SEP 0.216kg 가

(Table 4.4.).

Table 4.4. The results of MLR analysis between NIR predicted and measured high firmness value of apple fruits with peel by TA.

Used wavelength(nm)	R	SEC (kg)	SEP (kg)	F- value
1820, 1828	0.620	0.239	0.242	100.07
1656, 1848, 2228	0.659	0.230	0.221	81.85
1748, 1848, 2244, 2252	0.718	0.213	0.217	84.73
1748, 1848, 2244, 2252, 2388	0.720	0.213	0.216	68.44
1740, 1848, 2244, 2252, 2388, 2376	0.726	0.211	0.222	58.81
1740, 1848, 2244, 2252, 2388, 2376, 1900	0.732	0.209	0.219	52.17
1740, 1848, 2244, 2252, 2388, 2376, 1904, 1392	0.734	0.209	0.220	46.08
1740, 1848, 2244, 2252, 2388, 2376, 1904, 1392, 2396	0.736	0.209	0.222	41.34

Range : 2.38 4.13kg, Mean : 3.25kg

R : Multiple correlation of coefficient

SEC : Standard error of calibration(n = 324)

SEP : Standard error of prediction(n = 216)

TA

Fig. 4.5.

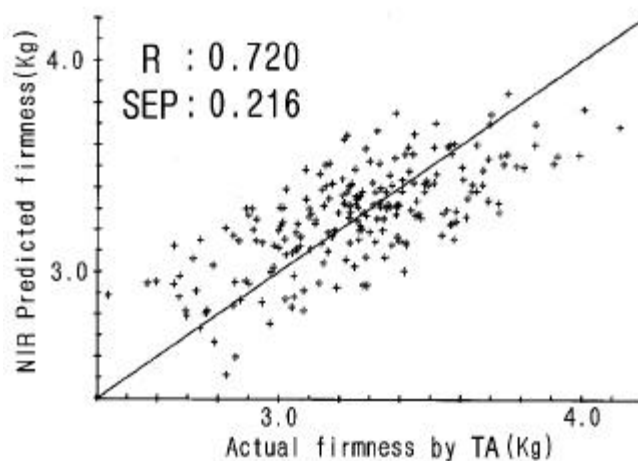


Fig. 4.5. NIR predicted versus measured high firmness value of combined apple fruits with peel.

Table 4.5.

Table 4.5. The results of MLR analysis between NIR spectra data and measured high firmness value of apple without peel by TA.

Used wavelength(nm)	R	SEC (kg)	SEP (kg)	F- value
1820, 1832	0.353	0.164	0.166	22.88
1820, 1832, 1772	0.385	0.163	0.163	18.51
1820, 1832, 1772, 2496	0.399	0.162	0.163	15.12
1824, 1832, 1228, 2496, 2500	0.450	0.158	0.164	16.14
1808, 1844, 1228, 2496, 2500, 1296	0.487	0.154	0.164	16.44
1808, 1844, 1228, 2496, 2500, 1296, 1804	0.508	0.153	0.160	15.72
1808, 1844, 1228, 2484, 2500, 1304, 1804, 1800	0.534	0.150	0.159	15.70
1808, 1844, 1868, 2484, 2500, 1104, 1804, 1800, 1848	0.554	0.148	0.161	15.44

Range : 1.04 ~ 1.98kg, Mean : 1.45kg
R : Multiple correlation of coefficient
SEC : Standard error of calibration(n = 324)
SEP : Standard error of prediction(n = 216)

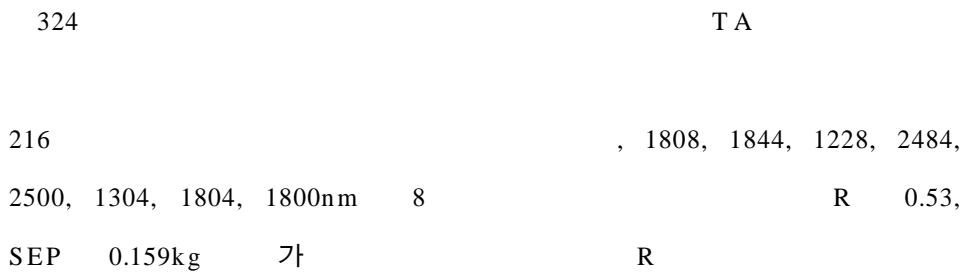


Fig. 4.6.

가

가

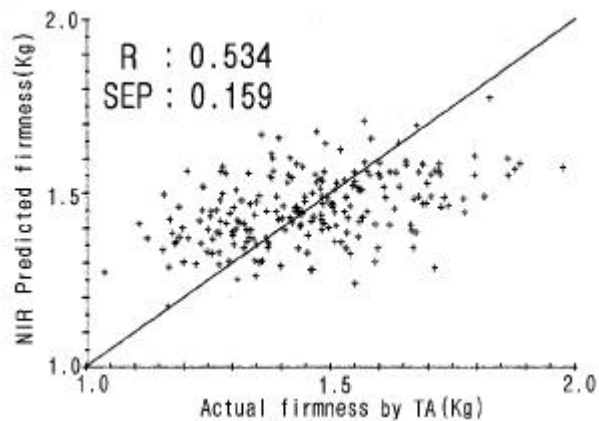


Fig. 4.6. NIR predicted versus measured high firmness value of apple fruits without peel.

Table 4.6. , 8

R 0.84, SEP 0.094kg 가

(Fig. 4.4.)

Table 4.6. The result of MLR analysis between NIR spectrum data and mean firmness value of apple fruits with and without peel.

Sample	Range(kg)	Mean(kg)	Termsa)	R	SEC(kg)	SEP(kg)
apple with peel	0.87 1.68	1.23	8b)	0.84	0.086	0.094
apple without peel	0.73 1.49	1.10	2c)	0.78	0.091	0.097

R : Multiple correlation of coefficient

SEC : Standard error of calibration(n = 324)

SEP : Standard error of prediction(n = 216)

a) Terms : number of used wavelength for calibration equation

b) 1868, 1876, 2468, 1728, 1740, 1436, 2364 and 2312nm

c) 1816 and 1828nm

, 1816, 1828nm 2

R 0.78, SEP 0.097kg 가

(Fig. 4.5.)

Fig. 4.7.

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{kg}) = & 2.658 - 98.016 \times \text{ODat } 1868\text{nm} + 66.856 \times \text{ODat } 1876\text{nm} \\ & - 11.468 \times \text{ODat } 2468\text{nm} - 93.929 \times \text{ODat } 1728\text{nm} \\ & + 131.859 \times \text{ODat } 1740\text{nm} - 4.978 \times \text{ODat } 1436\text{nm} \\ & + 26.069 \times \text{ODat } 2364\text{nm} - 16.146 \times \text{ODat } 2312\text{nm} \end{aligned}$$

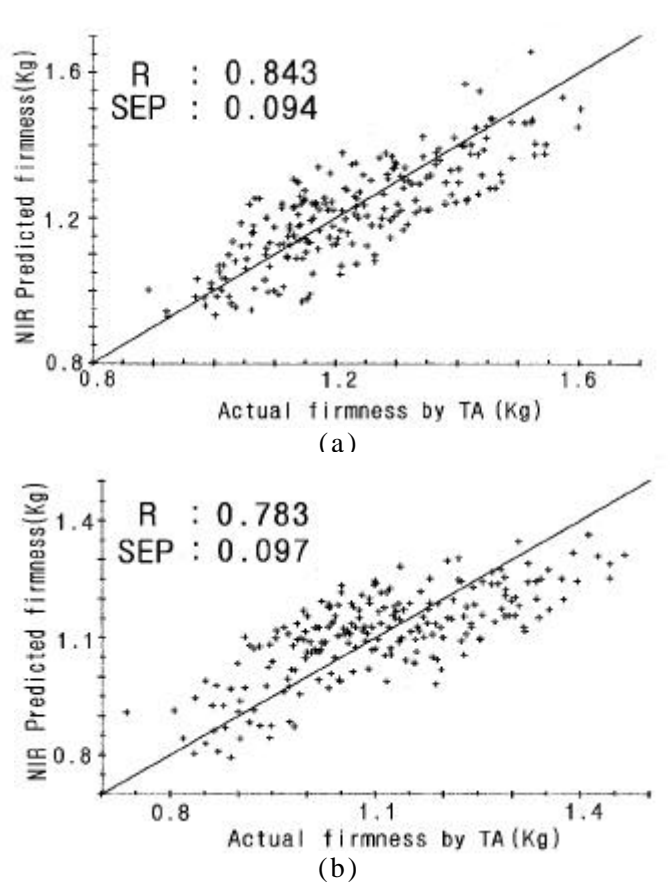


Fig. 4.7. NIR predicted versus measured mean firmness value of apple fruits with(a) and without peel(b).

TA
 가
 30 6 가
 1 TA
 , Fig. 4.8.
 shift

(Table 4.3.) parameter 가

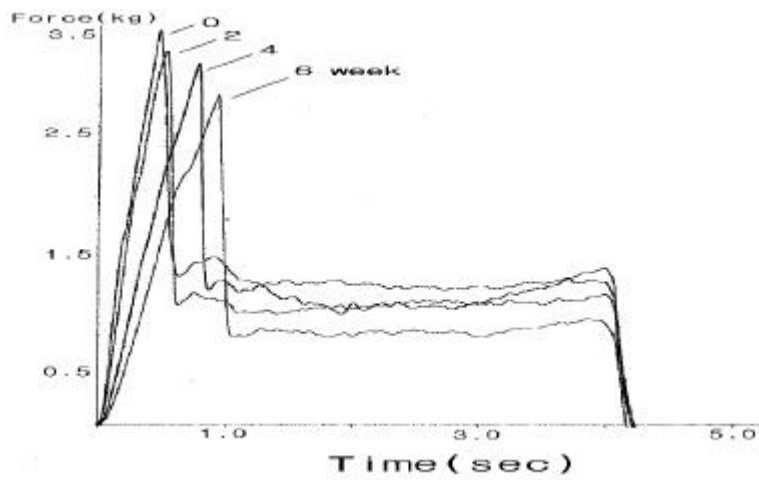


Fig. 4.8. Changes of firmness graph of apple fruits with peel during 6 weeks storage at 30 .

384 230

154

Table 4.7.

Table 4.7. The results of MLR analysis between NIR spectrum data and time for high firmness value of apple fruits with peel.

Used wavelength(nm)	R	SEC (sec)	SEP (sec)	F- value
1924, 1940	0.611	0.046	0.047	67.67
1924, 1940, 2492	0.619	0.045	0.046	46.69
1936, 1972, 1104, 2112	0.700	0.041	0.042	54.16
1932, 1972, 1108, 2136, 2324	0.718	0.040	0.040	47.67
1932, 1972, 1704, 2092, 2332, 2288	0.731	0.040	0.040	42.62
1932, 1972, 1216, 2092, 2332, 2288, 1224	0.737	0.039	0.041	37.73
1932, 1972, 1216, 2092, 2332, 2288, 1224, 2492	0.743	0.039	0.041	34.00
1932, 2492, 1216, 2052, 2332, 2200, 1224, 2016, 1208	0.762	0.038	0.043	33.92

Range : 0.34 0.67sec, Mean : 0.50sec

R : Multiple correlation of coefficient

SEC : Standard error of calibration(n = 230)

SEP : Standard error of prediction(n = 154)

2 9 1932, 1972, 1704, 2092, 2332
 2288nm 6 R 0.74, SEP 0.04sec

.(Fig 4.9.). factor

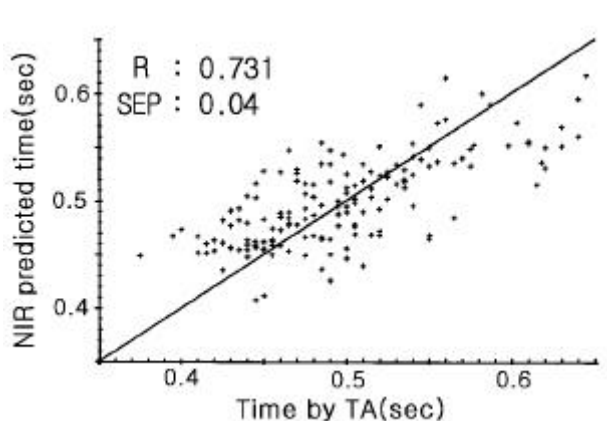
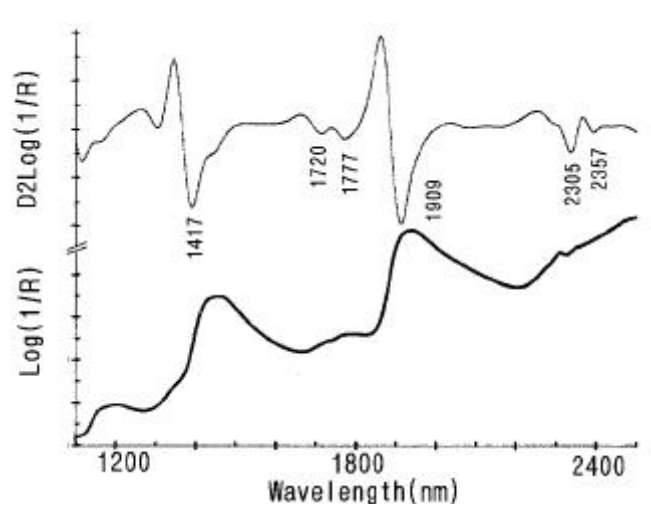


Fig. 4.9. NIR predicted versus measured time for high firmness value of apple fruits with peel.

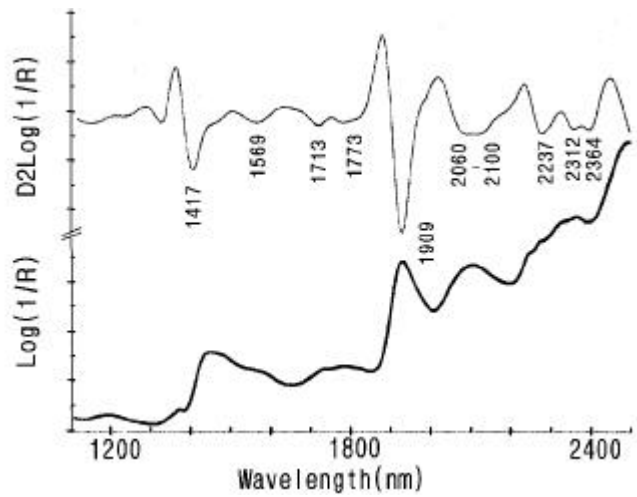
AIS

, Fig. 4.10.

1450nm 1940nm
가 AIS 1569nm 2000 2400nm



(a)



(b)

Fig. 4.10. NIR spectra of whole apple fruits and AIS powder.

AIS 163 98

TA

AIS 65

(Table

4.8.).

Table 4.8. The results of MLR analysis between NIR spectrum data of AIS and high firmness value of apple fruits with peel.

Used wavelength(nm)	R	SEC (kg)	SEP (kg)	F- value
2208, 2224	0.767	0.093	0.103	67.84
2212, 2224, 2032	0.833	0.081	0.088	70.91
2212, 2224, 2244, 2496	0.852	0.077	0.098	61.45
2368, 2224, 2460, 2472, 2196	0.882	0.070	0.097	64.31
2368, 2224, 2460, 2476, 2196, 2048	0.894	0.066	0.102	60.26
2360, 2224, 2460, 2476, 2196, 2044, 1768	0.910	0.062	0.102	62.11
2360, 2224, 2460, 2476, 2196, 2044, 1768, 2204	0.916	0.060	0.112	58.30
2360, 2172, 2460, 2476, 2196, 2044, 1768, 2204, 2176	0.941	0.051	0.163	75.39

Range : 0.89 1.64kg, Mean : 1.22kg

R : Multiple correlation of coefficient

SEC : Standard error of calibration(n = 98)

SEP : Standard error of prediction(n = 65)

2 9 2212, 2224 2032nm 3

SEP가 0.088kg 가 가

R 0.83 .

Fig. 4.11.

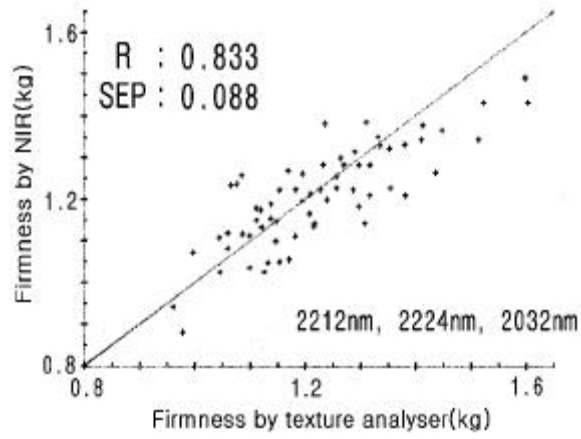


Fig. 4.11. NIR predicted firmness of AIS versus measured firmness of apple with peel by TA.

AIS

2 2000nm

, Fig. 4.12. 2252, 2326 2362nm

가 가 가

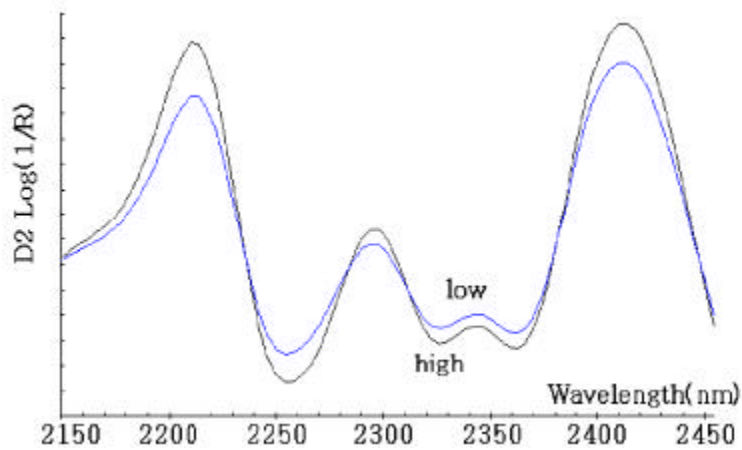


Fig. 4.12. Second derivative NIR spectra of AIS in apple fruits having different firmness.

2.

가

가.

0, 2

4

가

가

Table 4.9.

가

44% : 56%

2

54% : 46%,

4

65% :

35%

가

가

Table 4.9. Change of pectin fraction of apple fruits during 4 month storage at 2 .

Storage month	Pectin fraction	
	WSP(%)	HSP(%)
0	44	56
2	54	46
4	65	35

140

2.75 13.09%

6.43%

. 88

52

, 1160, 1280, 1168, 1212

1248nm

5

0.662

1.52%

14.6%

(Table 4.10).

Table 4.10. The results of MLR analysis between NIR spectrum data and WSP content of apple fruits.

Used wavelength(nm)	R	SEC (% in AIS)	SEP (% in AIS)	F- value
1248, 1276	0.493	0.889	1.985	13.61
1248, 1276, 1156	0.537	0.842	1.949	11.35
1220, 1276, 1168, 1216	0.589	0.774	2.060	11.04
1160, 1280, 1168, 1212, 1248	0.662	0.656	1.526	12.79
1160, 1280, 1168, 1208, 1248, 2308	0.676	0.638	1.976	11.37
1156, 1288, 1168, 1200, 1248, 2308, 2312	0.716	0.563	2.005	12.00
1156, 1288, 1168, 1200, 1248, 2308, 2312, 1904	0.723	0.556	1.986	10.79
1148, 1288, 1168, 1184, 1248, 1232, 2312, 1900, 2316	0.755	0.486	2.165	11.48

Range : 2.75 13.09%, Mean : 6.43%

R : Multiple correlation of coefficient

SEC : Standard error of calibration(n = 88)

SEP : Standard error of prediction(n = 52)

Fig. 4.13.

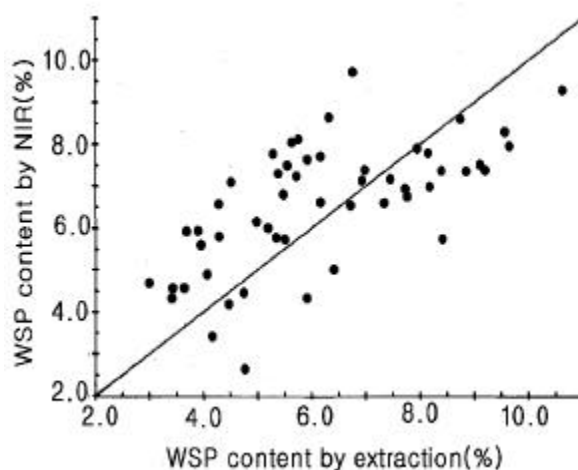


Fig. 4.13. NIR predicted versus WSP content of apple fruit by extraction.

1)

Table 4.11.

GC

Table

4.12.

Table 4.11. Characteristics of the calibration and prediction samples for developing the calibration equation for the methoxyl content in AIS of apple fruits by different measuring methods.

Method	Calibration			Prediction		
	n	Range (% in AIS)	Mean (% in AIS)	n	Range (% in AIS)	Mean (% in AIS)
Colorimetric method	60	3.89 7.98	6.14	40	3.89 7.98	0.823
Titration method	45	3.95 6.79	5.50	30	3.89 7.98	0.588
GC analysis	67	4.26 6.67	5.61	45	3.89 7.98	0.370

Table 4.12. The results of the MLR, PCR and PLSR analysis between NIR spectrum data and methoxyl contents in AIS of apple fruits by different measuring methods.

Method	MLR			PCR		PLSR	
	R	Terms ^a	SEP (% in AIS)	R	SEP (% in AIS)	R	SEP (% in AIS)
Colorimetric method	0.85	2b)	0.823	0.89	1.023	0.90	0.590
Titration method	0.68	2c)	0.520	0.61	0.632	0.60	0.637
GC analysis	0.76	4d)	0.408	0.72	0.480	0.64	0.478

R : Multiple correlation of coefficient

SEC : Standard error of calibration

SEP : Standard error of prediction

a) Terms : number of used wavelength for calibration equation

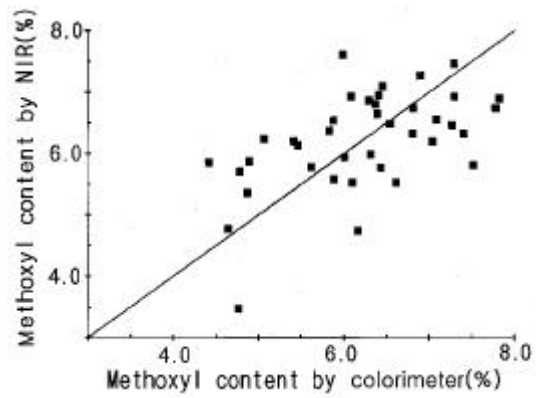
b) 1452nm and 1472nm

c) 2344nm and 2348nm

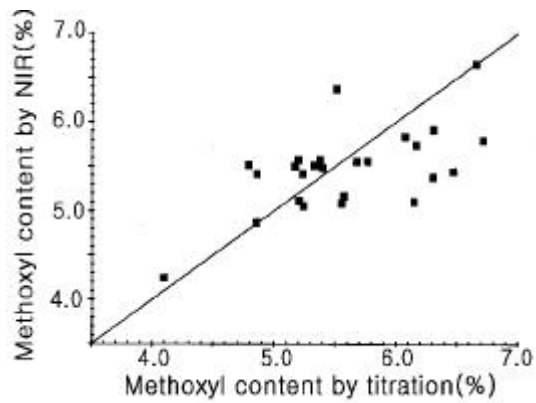
d) 1172nm, 1280nm, 2204nm and 1404nm

	PLSR	가		
GC	MLR	가		. MLR
				1452
1472nm			R 0.851, SEP	0.823%
,	2344	2348nm		R
0.676, SEP	0.52%	, GC		1172, 1280, 2204
1404nm 4			R 0.756, SEP	0.40%
GC	가			.
가				

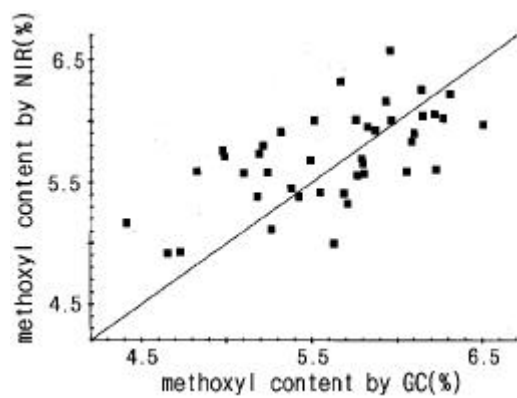
Fig. 4.14. .



(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig. 4.14. NIR predicted versus measured methoxyl content of apple fruits by colorimetric method(a), titrable method(b) and GC analysis(c).

2)	AIS			
AIS 45		GC		
		, 2248nm, 2264nm	2396nm	3
	R 0.872, SEC	0.282	SEP	0.33%

(Table 4.13.).

Table 4.13. The results of MLR analysis between NIR spectrum data and measured methoxyl content in AIS by GC.

Used wavelength(nm)	R	SEC (% in AIS)	SEP (% in AIS)	F-value
2252, 2264	0.833	0.315	0.419	47.71
2248, 2264, 2396	0.872	0.282	0.330	43.38
2248, 2264, 2396, 2112	0.882	0.275	0.383	34.89
2248, 2264, 2380, 2072, 2268	0.896	0.263	0.388	31.58
2252, 2264, 2380, 1116, 2268, 2384	0.906	0.254	0.408	28.86
2252, 2264, 2380, 1116, 2268, 2384, 1140	0.915	0.245	0.390	27.05
2252, 1340, 2144, 1116, 2452, 2380, 1140, 2260	0.934	0.220	0.409	30.54
2252, 1340, 2144, 1116, 2452, 1280, 1140, 2260, 1132	0.938	0.216	0.420	28.48

Range : 4.01 6.53%, Mean : 5.56%

R : Multiple correlation of coefficient

SEC : Standard error of calibration(n=45)

SEP : Standard error of prediction(n=42)

Fig. 4.15.

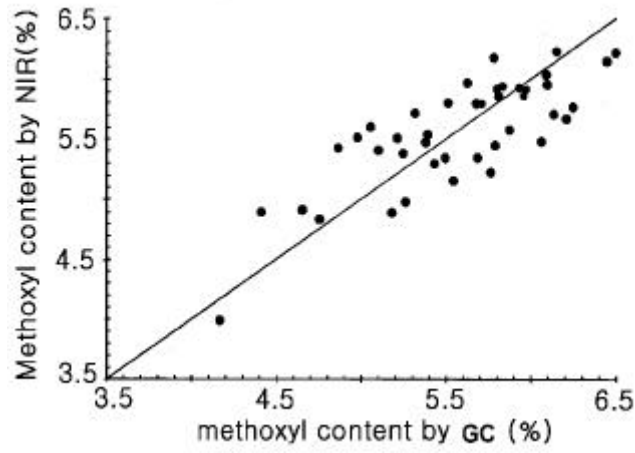


Fig. 4.15. NIR predicted versus measured methoxyl content in AIS by GC.

7.6% , 4.3% , 0%

2 Fig. 4.16.

2244nm

polygalacturonic acid

가

7.6%

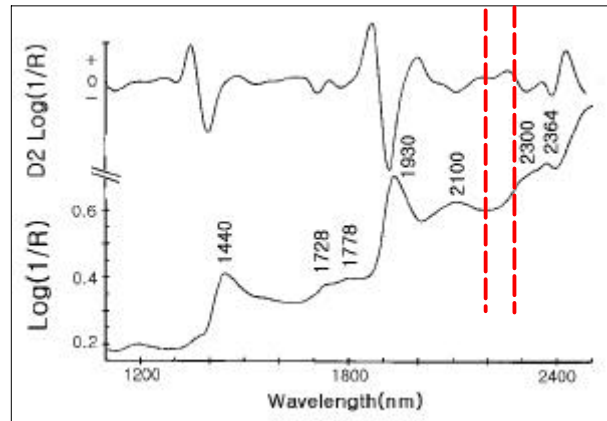
3)

AIS

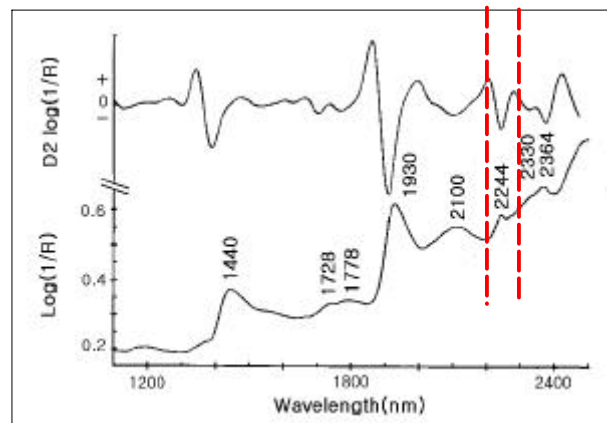
(: 7.6% 1.6%)

2

PGA



**Pectin
(7.6%)**



**Pectin
(4.3%)**

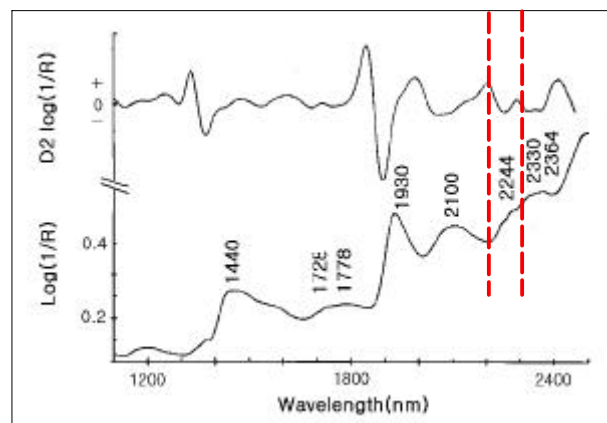
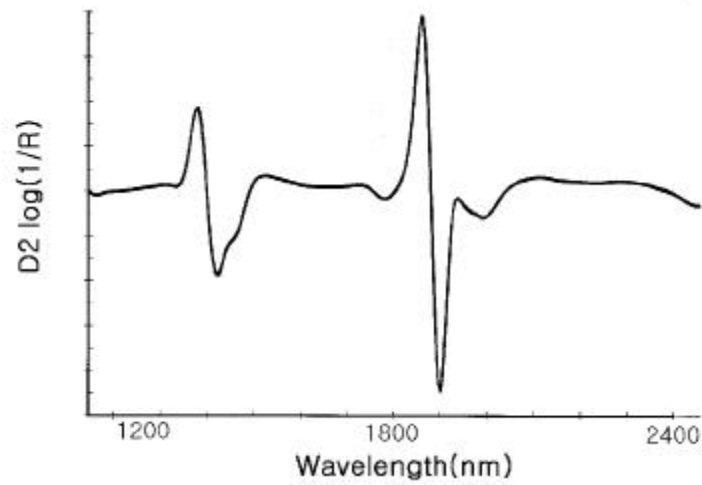


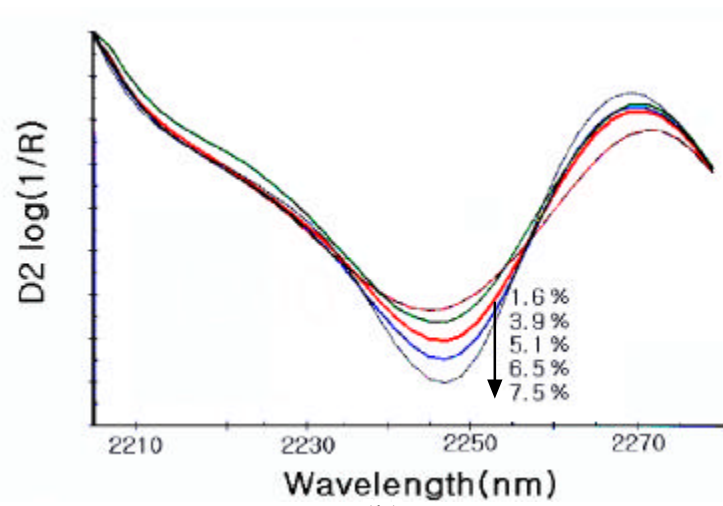
Fig. 4.16. NIR spectra of polygalacturonic acid(PGA), pectin (7.6% Me.) and pectin(4.3% Me.) of apple fruits.

Fig. 4.17.

2250nm



(a)



(b)

Fig. 4.17. Second derivative NIR spectra of pectin fraction with different methoxyl content(1.6 7.6%).
 (a) 1100 2500nm and (b) 2105 2280nm

Table 4.14.

Table 4.14. The results of MLR analysis between NIR spectrum data and measured methoxyl content of pectin fraction by colorimetric method.

Sample type	Used wavelength(nm)	R	SEC (% in AIS)	SEP (% in AIS)	F- value
Liquid	2284, 2352	0.833	0.315	0.419	47.71
	2284, 2352, 2480	0.872	0.282	0.330	43.38
	2284, 2352, 2480, 1924	0.882	0.275	0.383	34.89
Powder	2276, 2284	0.906	0.254	0.408	28.86
	2276, 2284, 2288	0.915	0.245	0.390	27.05
	2276, 2284, 2288, 2256	0.934	0.220	0.409	30.54

Range : 0 7.6%, Mean : 4.88%

R : Multiple correlation of coefficient

SEC : Standard error of calibration(n=11)

SEP : Standard error of prediction(n=11)

22

11

2

4

2284, 2352,

2480 1924nm 2284, 2352, 2480nm 3

R 0.872, SEP 0.330% 가

, 2276, 2284, 2288 2256nm

2276, 2284, 2288nm 2

R 0.915, SEP 0.390% 가

Fig. 4.18.

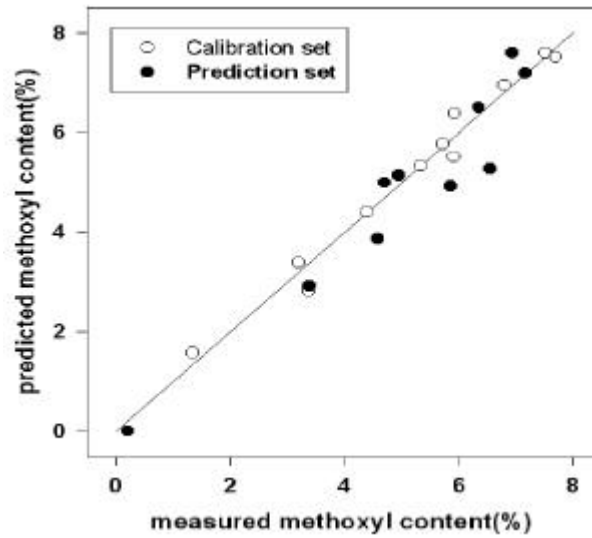


Fig. 4.18. NIR predicted versus measured methoxyl content of pectin fraction.

2256nm

2280nm

4

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 18. McFeeters R. F. and S. A. Armstrong, Measurement of pectin methylation in plant cell walls, *Anal. Biochem.*, 139 : 212- 217 (1984)

5

1

80 85%

가

가

가

가

2

1.

1995

1997

가 270 300g

2

2.

가.

4 5g

(IKEDA

Co., Japan)

(SFDSM 12, Samwon Co., Korea)

72

(%)

3.

(InfraAlyzer 500)

1100nm 2500nm 2nm

IDAS (MLR)

3

106 80.49

87.64% 83.19%

2 9

71

, 9 R

0.85, SEP 0.814% 가 (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1. Results of the multiple linear regression analysis for determining moisture content of apple fruits.

Method	n cal.(pre.)	Range (%)	Mean (%)	Wavelength(nm)	R	SEC (%)	SEP (%)	F- value
vacuum drying	106(71)	80.49 87.64	83.19	1684, 1852, 1700, 1666, 1108, 1942, 1630, 1558, 1078	0.85	0.735	0.814	81.03
freeze drying	295(194)	78.89 85.15	82.11	1772, 1828, 1152, 2116, 1352, 1316, 1512, 2344, 1124	0.92	0.476	0.556	168.01

R : Multiple correlation of coefficient
 SEC : Standard error of calibration
 SEP : Standard error of prediction

79.44 84.75%

82.15% 2 9 9

R 0.92, SEP 0.556% 가

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\%) = & 84.174 - 934.104 \times \text{ODat } 1772\text{nm} + 927.407 \times \text{ODat } 1828\text{nm} \\
 & - 260.949 \times \text{ODat } 1152\text{nm} - 211.879 \times \text{ODat } 2116\text{nm} \\
 & - 304.829 \times \text{ODat } 1352\text{nm} + 458.493 \times \text{ODat } 1316\text{nm} \\
 & + 159.093 \times \text{ODat } 1512\text{nm} + 106.069 \times \text{ODat } 2344\text{nm} \\
 & + 78.149 \times \text{ODat } 1124\text{nm}
 \end{aligned}$$

X Y

Fig. 5.1.

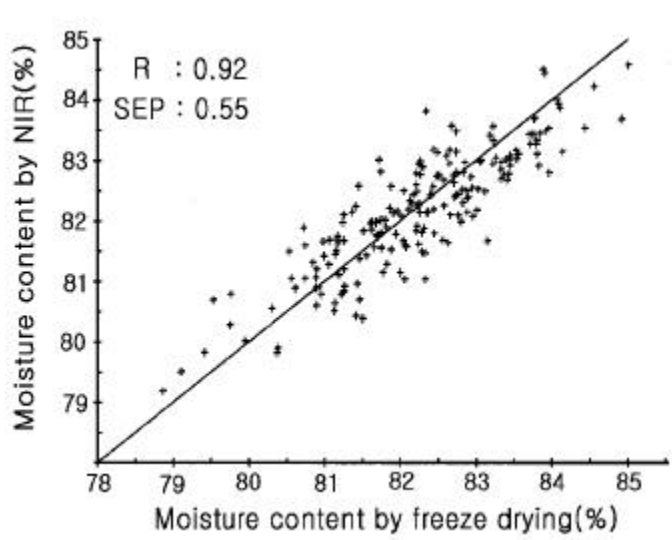


Fig. 5.1. NIR predicted versus measured moisture contents of apple fruits by freeze drying.

Fig. 5.2.

1400 1450nm 1900 1950nm

가

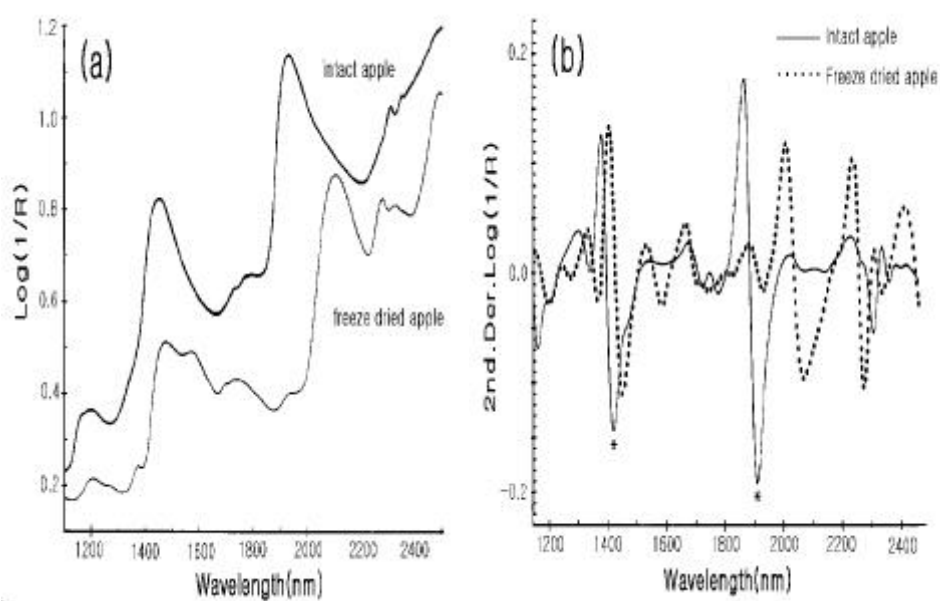


Fig. 5.2. Comparison of raw (a) and 2nd derivative (b) spectra of intact and freeze dried apple fruits.

6

1

anthocyanin chlorophyll 가

1)

2,3)

CCD

a-value

가

2

1.

300g)

2

가 (270

2.

가. a- value

a- value

0.5N HCl 95% (15:85, v/v)

24 4-8. (Advantec, No. 2, Japan) 532nm

anthocyanin

TLC TLC Silicagel

sheet n- butanol, pyridine, 6:4:3(v/v)

orcinol, methanol, c-H₂SO₄ (0.2:9:1, w/v/v)

3.

가. CCD

CCD

(Fig. 6.1.) RGB Red

Red

MFG

RGB

, Red C

Fig. 6.1. CCD measuring method of apple fruits.

(InfraAlyzer 500, Bran+Luebbe Co.)

(InfraAlyzer 450, Bran+Luebbe社)

1100nm 2500nm 2

nm

19

1445, 1860, 1722, 1734, 1759, 1778,

1818, 1940, 1982, 2100, 2139, 2180, 2190, 2208, 2270, 2310, 2336

2345nm

a- value

IDAS

(MLR)

1. CCD

가. Red value

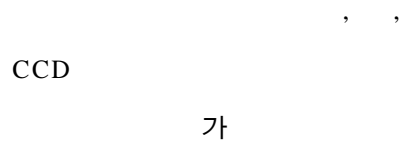


Fig. 6.2.

CCD

가

가

. Red value

3 (, ,)

CCD

Fig. 6.3.

가

가

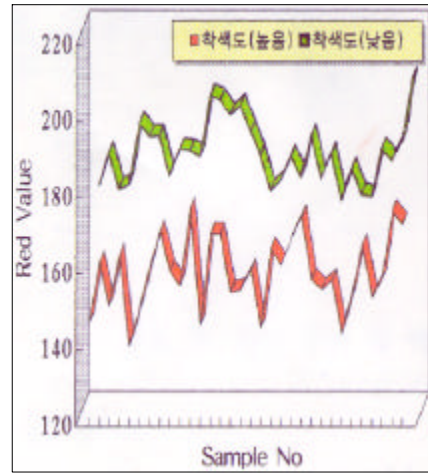
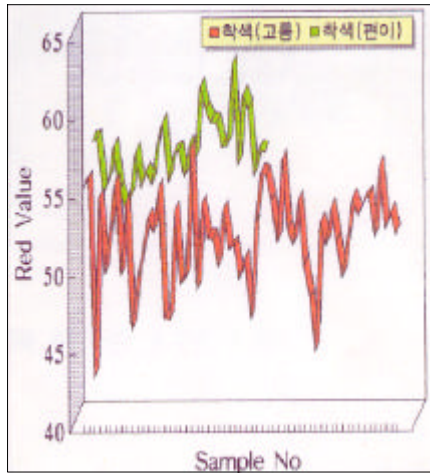


Fig. 6.2. Red value degree of apple fruits measured by CCD.

Fig. 6.3. Red value distribution of apple fruits measured by CCD.

2.

가. a- value

	90	54		36
	54		a- value	3.06 37.10
	21.29			
a- value				36

Table 6.1.

Table 6.1. The results of MLR analysis between NIR spectrum data and a- value of apple fruits by colorimeter.

Used wavelength(nm)	R	SEC	SEP	F- value
1888, 2088	0.688	0.891	8.652	22.88
1888, 2124, 2264	0.784	0.954	7.711	26.54
2076, 2104, 2264, 2476	0.878	0.632	7.458	41.29
2076, 2124, 2264, 2456, 2072	0.893	0.396	7.852	37.95
2076, 2120, 2276, 2488, 2072, 1492	0.913	0.029	4.940	39.34
2076, 2120, 2264, 2488, 2072, 1488, 1404	0.928	0.721	7.650	40.84
2088, 2124, 2264, 2488, 2072, 1488, 1396, 2056	0.937	0.519	8.096	40.76
2088, 2124, 2264, 2488, 2072, 1492, 1392, 2056, 2484	0.943	0.393	8.170	39.46

Range : 3.06 37.10, Mean : 21.29

R : Multiple correlation of coefficient

SEC : Standard error of calibration(n=54)

SEP : Standard error of prediction(n=36)

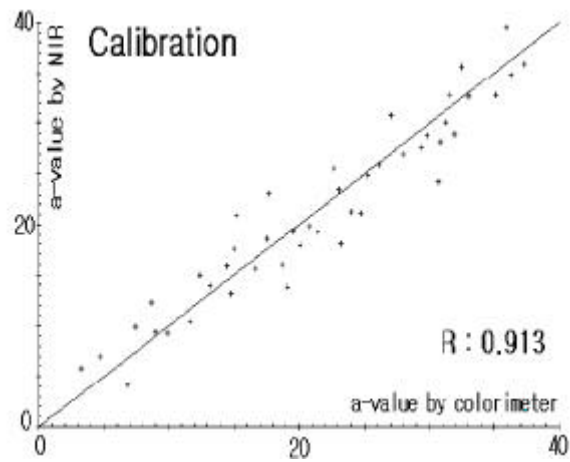
2 9 2076, 2120, 2276, 2488, 2072

1492nm 6 R 0.913, SEC 0.029

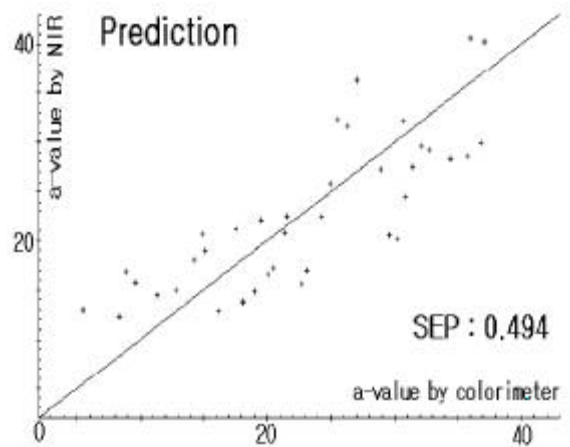
SEP가 4.94 가 a- value 가

6

Fig. 6.4. , a- value
가 .



(a)



(b)

Fig. 6.4. NIR predicted versus measured a- value of apple fruits by colorimeter.

(a) calibration and (b) prediction

1)

Fig. 6.5.

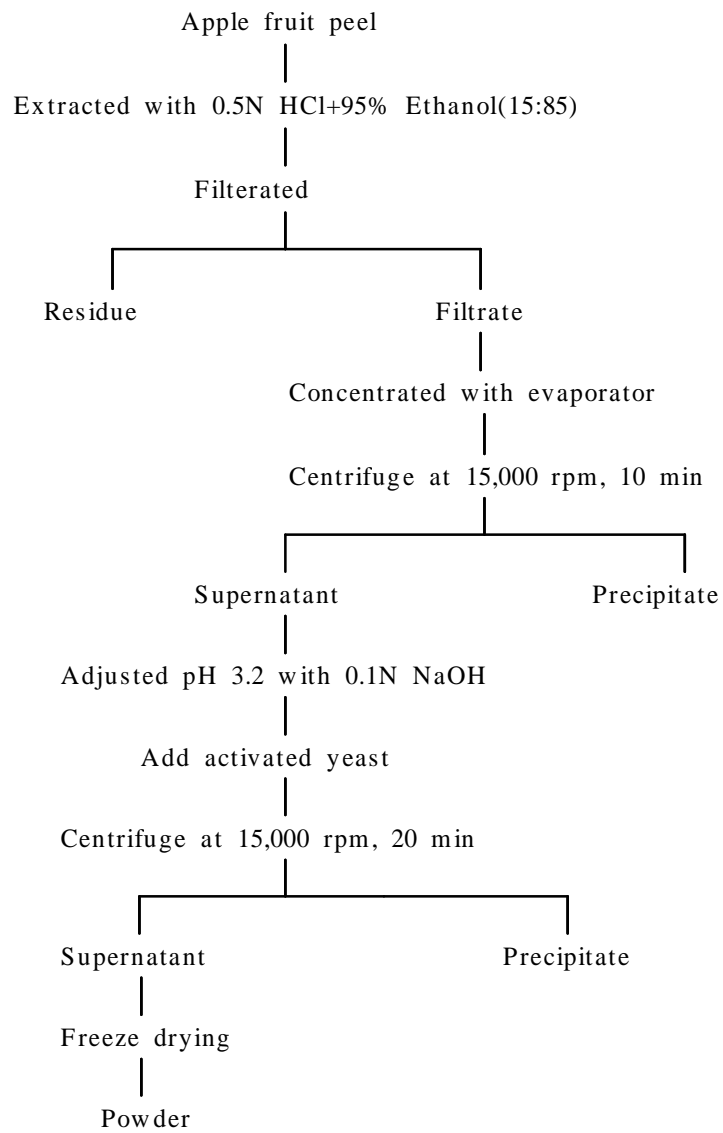


Fig. 6.5. Flow diagram for the extraction and purification of anthocyanin pigment of apple fruits.

Büchher funnel
가
(EYELA, N-1, Japan) 50
wax
pH pH 3.2
가
30 TLC
Fig. 6.6. 가 3

Fig. 6.6. Thin layer chromatography of anthocyanin solution of apple fruits reacted with yeast solution at 30 for 2 days.

Developing solvent : n-butanol:pyridin:water (6:4:3, v/v/v)
A : sucrose, B : glucose, C : fructose
D : anthocyanin solution with yeast for 0 day
E : anthocyanin solution with yeast for 1 day
F : anthocyanin solution with yeast for 2 day
G : anthocyanin solution with yeast for 3 day

3 , Fig.
6.7. 1400 1480nm, 1689nm, 1900nm, 2070 2180nm,
2260 2300nm 가
1890nm 1900
1940nm 가 가
2000nm
2260 2300nm 가
가

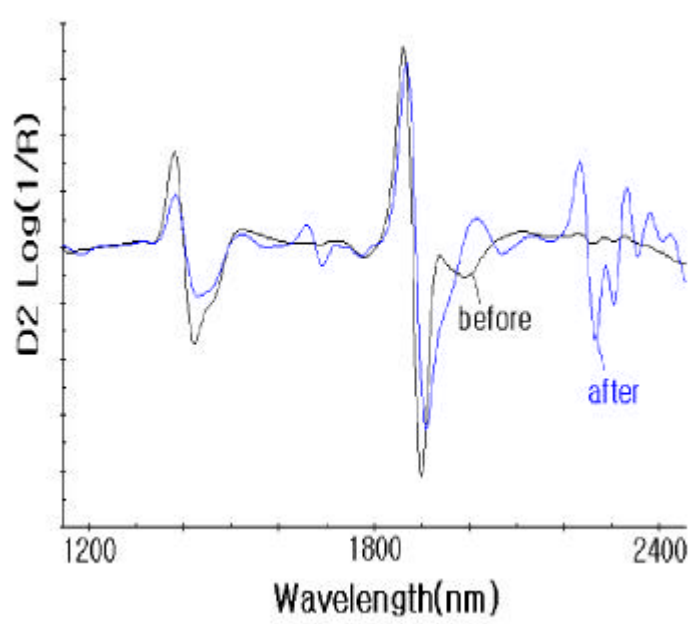


Fig. 6.7. Comparison of 2nd derivative NIR spectra of anthocyanin solution of apple fruits before and after yeast treatment.

2)

Fig. 6.8.

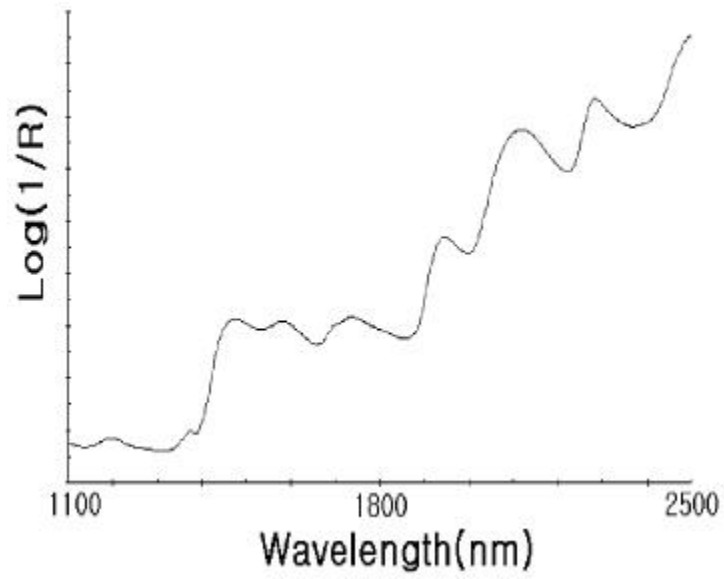


Fig. 6.8. NIR spectra of crude anthocyanin extracted from apple fruits.

3)

269 (cm³)
 0.497 6.184mg 0.201mg/cm³ . 54

36

Table 6.2. 1876, 2252 2176nm 3

R 0.76 SEP 0.943mg/cm³ 가

Table 6.2. The results of MLR analysis between NIR spectrum data by IA 500 and anthocyanin content of apple fruits by extraction.

Used wavelength(nm)	R	SEC (mg/cm ³)	SEP (mg/cm ³)	F- value
1416, 1508	0.580	0.264	1.563	30.73
1876, 2252, 2176	0.761	0.017	0.943	34.47
2236, 2200, 1872, 1416	0.804	0.941	1.432	35.00
2236, 2200, 2180, 1416, 2196	0.826	0.901	1.700	45.13
2236, 2200, 1432, 1428, 2196, 1876	0.852	0.847	1.523	46.07
2236, 2200, 1432, 1428, 2196, 1876, 2188	0.863	0.826	1.569	42.96
2236, 2200, 1432, 1428, 2196, 1876, 2284, 2252	0.875	0.799	1.463	37.73
2236, 2200, 1432, 1428, 2196, 1876, 2284, 2252, 2308	0.886	0.775	1.509	34.92

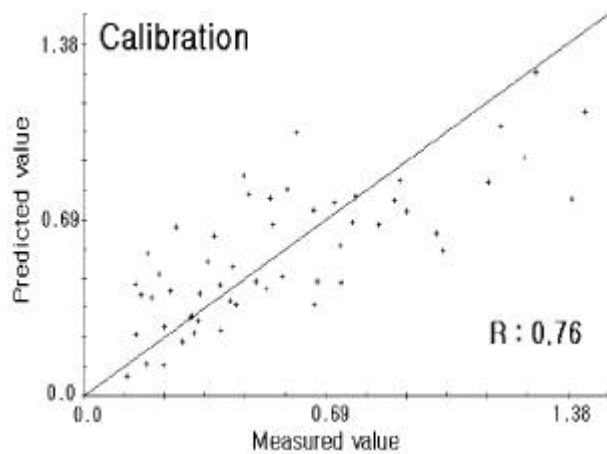
Range : 0.18 2.22mg/cm³, Mean : 0.87mg/cm³

R : Multiple correlation of coefficient

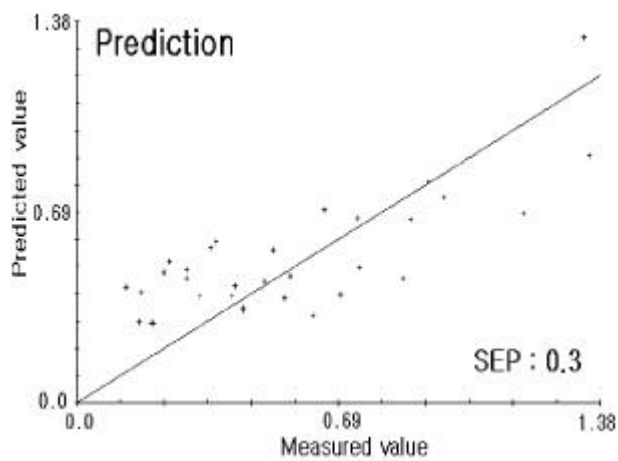
SEC : Standard error of calibration(n=54)

SEP : Standard error of prediction(n=36)

Fig. 6.9.



(a)



(b)

Fig. 6.9. NIR predicted versus measured anthocyanin content of apple fruits using IA 500.

4)

163

106

1759, 1778, 1818, 2139

2345nm

5

R

0.77, SEP

0.73

가

(Table 6.3.)

Fig. 6.10.

Table 6.3. The results of MLR analysis between NIR spectrum data by IA 400 and measured anthocyanin content of apple fruits.

Used wavelength(nm)	R	SEC	SEP	F-value
2190, 2230	0.527	0.905	0.894	30.73
1778, 2100, 2139	0.628	0.851	0.840	34.47
1778, 1818, 2100, 2139	0.685	0.818	0.840	35.00
1759, 1778, 1818, 2139, 2345	0.768	0.752	0.730	45.13
1722, 1778, 1818, 2100, 2310, 2345	0.800	0.719	0.741	46.07
1759, 1778, 1818, 1982, 2230, 2310, 2345	0.812	0.708	0.785	42.96
1759, 1778, 1818, 1982, 2139, 2230, 2310, 2345	0.814	0.708	0.774	37.73
1759, 1778, 1818, 1982, 2139, 2190, 2208, 2310, 2345	0.820	0.697	0.785	34.92

Range : 0.796 4.672mg/cm³ Mean : 2.450mg/cm³

R : Multiple correlation of coefficient

SEC : Standard error of calibration(n=163)

SEP : Standard error of prediction(n=106)

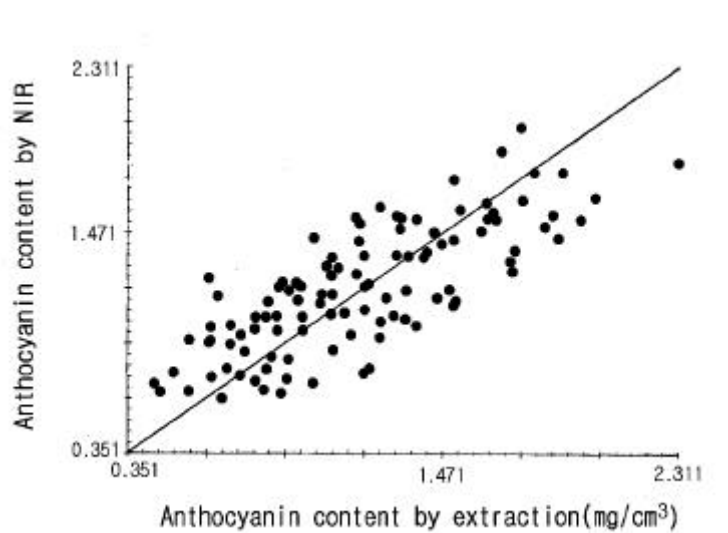


Fig. 6.10. NIR predicted versus measured anthocyanin content of apple using IA 400.

1. Francis, F. J., Colorimetry of liquids, Food Technol., 26(11) : 39-40 (1972)
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7

1

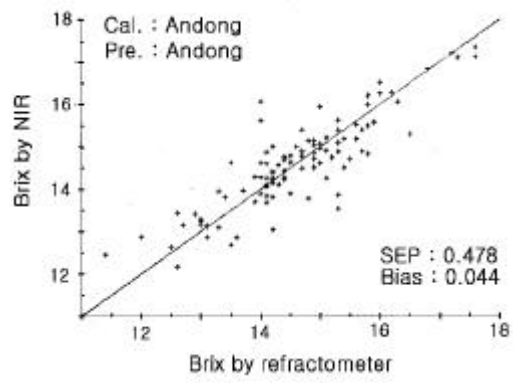
가
 , , , , 1-4)
 가
 가 Bias

2

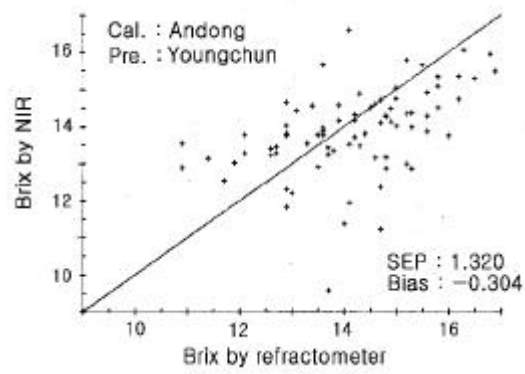
1.
 1995 1997 ,
 1997
 가
 (270 300g)

2.
 가.
 brix(cBx)
 (2) CA

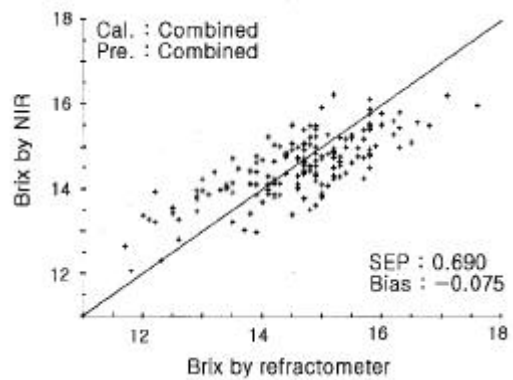
3.
 (InfraAlyzer 500)
 1100nm 2500nm 2nm



(a)



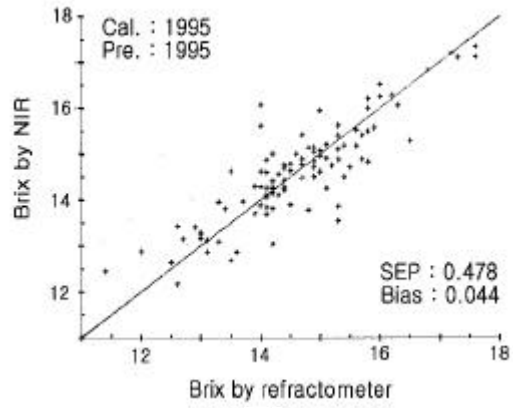
(b)



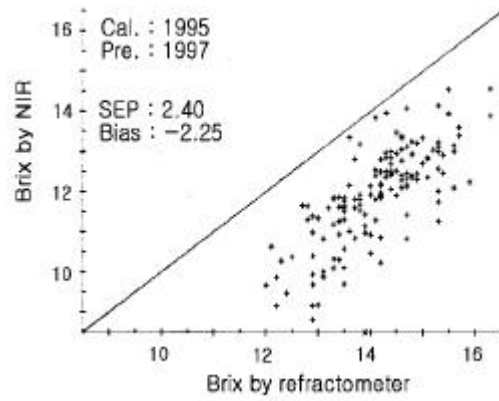
(c)

Fig. 7.1. NIR predicted versus measured brix of apple fruit cultivated at different place.

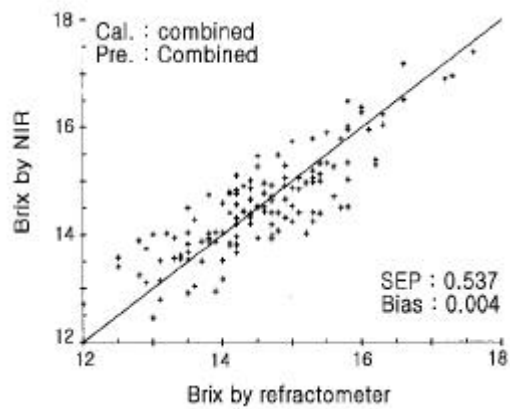
SEP Bias가
 가 가 .
 1995 1997
 1995
 SEP가 0.527 Bias 0.005 , 1996
 SEP 0.472, Bias - 0.117 . 1997
 SEP 0.586, Bias 0.090
 가 가 .



(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig. 7.2. NIR predicted versus measured brix of apple fruits cultivated in different year.

3.

CA 1992 1997

(Table 7.3.). 1304, 1300, 1204 1120nm 4
 R 0.93 SEP 0.56 .

Table 7.3. The results of MLR analysis between NIR spectrum data and measured brix of apple fruits with different sample conditions a).

Wavelength(nm)	R	SEC (cBx)	SEP (cBx)
1304, 1300, 1204, 1120	0.93	0.497	0.560

a)sum of apples with different cultivation places, years, storage method and bagging
 R : Multiple correlation of coefficient
 SEC : Standard error of calibration
 SEP : Standard error of prediction

Fig. 7.3.

가

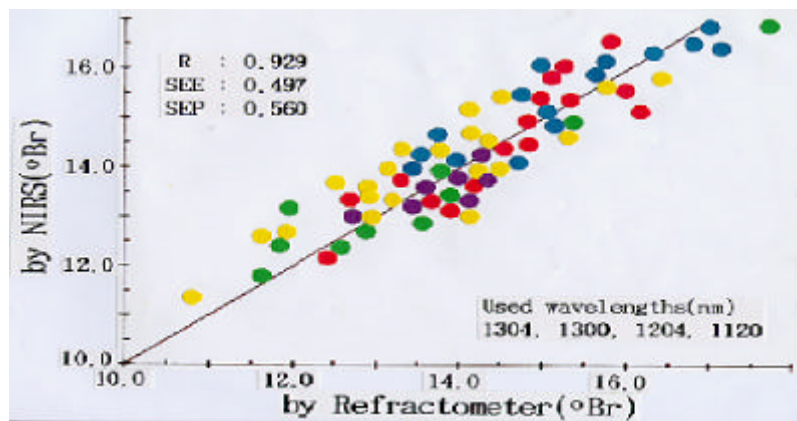


Fig. 7.3. NIR predicted versus measured brix of all determined apple fruits.

가

가

4

1. Miyamoto K. and Y. Kitano, Non-destructive determination of sugar content in satsuma mandarin fruit by near infrared transmittance spectroscopy, J. Near Infrared Spectrosc., 3 : 227-237 (1995)
2. Lovász T., P. Merész, and A. Salgó, Application of near infrared transmission spectroscopy for the determination of some quality parameters of apples, J. Near Infrared Spectrosc., 2 : 213-222 (1994)
3. Choi, C. H., K. J. Lee, and B. S. Park, Prediction of soluble solid and firmness in apple by visible/near-infrared spectroscopy, J. Korean Soc. Agric. Machi., 22(2): 256-265 (1997)
4. Guthrie, J. B. Wedding, and K. Walsh, Robustness of NIR calibrations for soluble solids in intact melon and pineapple, J. Near Infrared Spectrosc., 6 : 259-265 (1998)

8

1

, 가
가가

가

2

1.

2.

가.

社,)

(

3.



3

1.

가. (Fig. 8.1.)

1) :

2) :

가 (water core)

3) 가 (, 가) : 가 ,

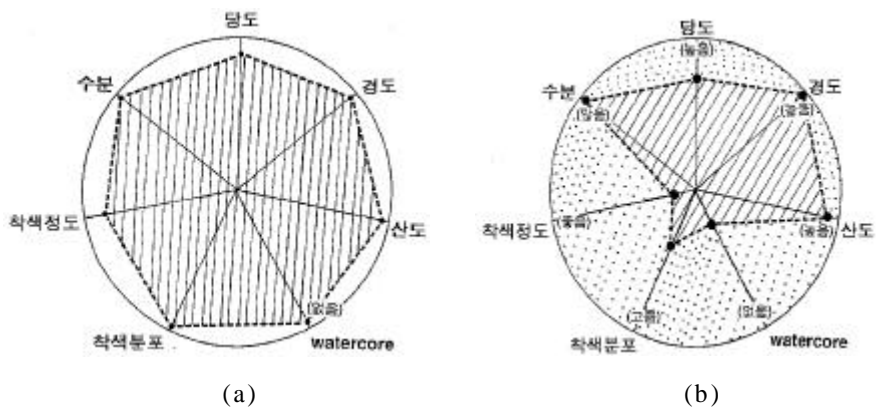


Fig. 8.1. Standard of quality factors for storage and processing of apple fruits.

(a) for storage and (b) for processing

.
가
Library
가
1)

37.3g
198 355g
2)
155
0.79 0.89 0.014

2.

가.

, , 가
Fig. 8.2.

가 가 ,

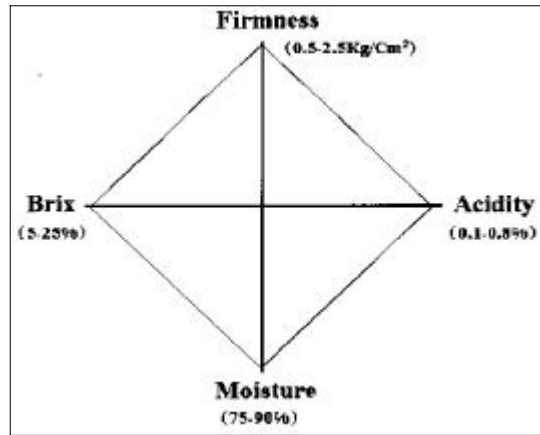


Fig. 8.2. Total expression of quality factors in apple.

TOOL

TOOL

SYBASE SQL Anywhere

Fig. 8.3.

일련	Brix	Firmness	Acidity	Moisture	Comment
1	20.0000	1.2000	0.6000	84.0000	
2	22.0000	1.4000	0.2000	90.0000	
3	10.0000	0.7000	0.3000	91.0000	
4	22.0000	0.5000	0.7000	78.0000	
5	25.0000	0.8000	0.6000	90.0000	
6	9.0000	0.8000	0.8000	90.0000	
7	15.0000	2.0000	0.2000	88.0000	
8	10.0000	2.1000	0.4000	78.0000	
9					
10					

Fig. 8.3. Screen for management of input data.

가
 가
 가
 가
 가
 가 (Fig. 8.4)

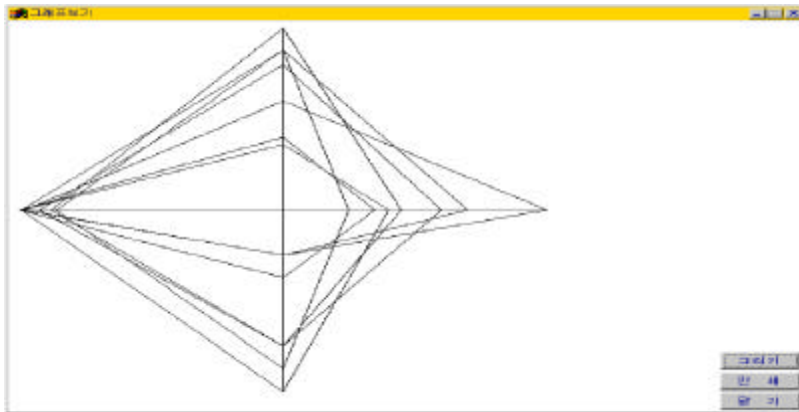


Fig. 8.4. Screen express of measured values.

5% 25% , 0.1%
 0.8% , 0.5Kg/cm² 2.5Kg/cm² , 75%
 90% 가 .
 .
 ,
 가 ,
 .
 가 .
 , , 가 . 500

Fig. 8.5.

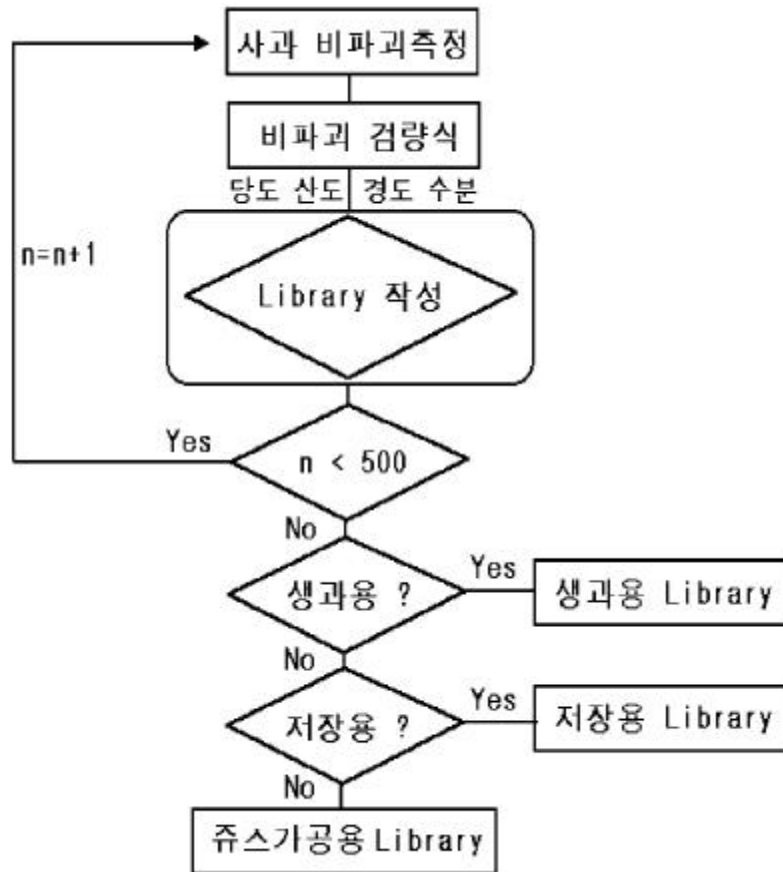


Fig. 8.5. Flow chart for making of library Model.

가

500

가

가

Fig. 8.6

Library

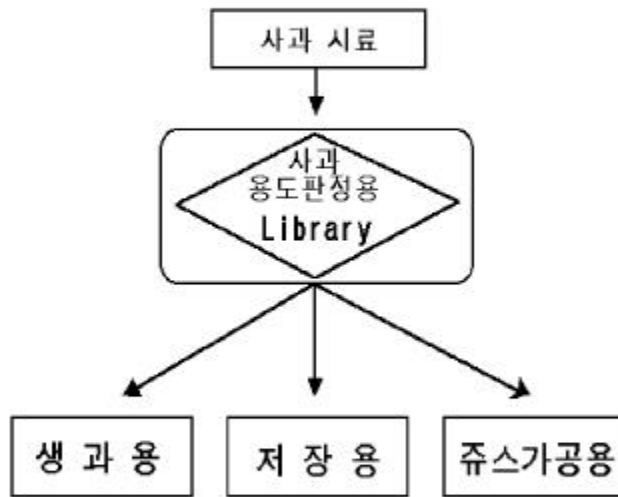


Fig. 8.6. Schematic diagram for auto classification of apple by library model.

가

Library가

가

, , 가 가

Fig. 8.7.

가 (a) , 가
 ,(b) , 가
 (c) , 가
 Library Library
 Library
 Matching , 가
 Library 가
 가

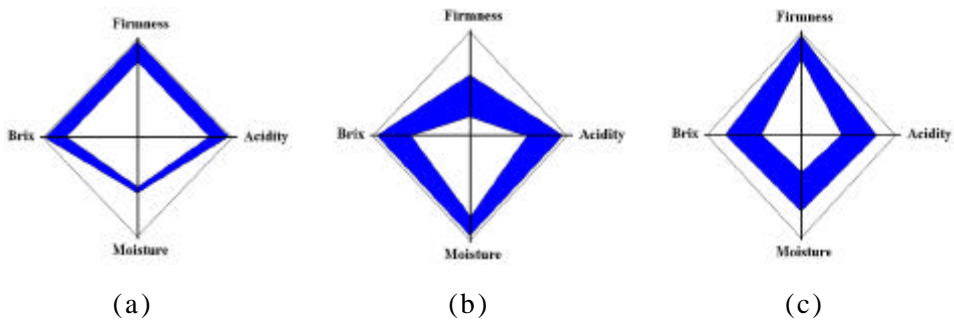


Fig. 8.7. Library Model for classification of apple fruits.
 (a) for storage, (b) for processing, (c) for eating

watercore

가

(Fig. 8.8).



Fig. 8.8. Program for grade classification of apple.

3.
가.

가 .
가 (water core) .
sorbitol fructose
가 critical level
1,2) (dark
browning) 가 가 ,

34).

1)

4

,

(Fig. 8.9., Fig. 8.10., Fig. 8.11., Fig.

8.12.).

가

watercore

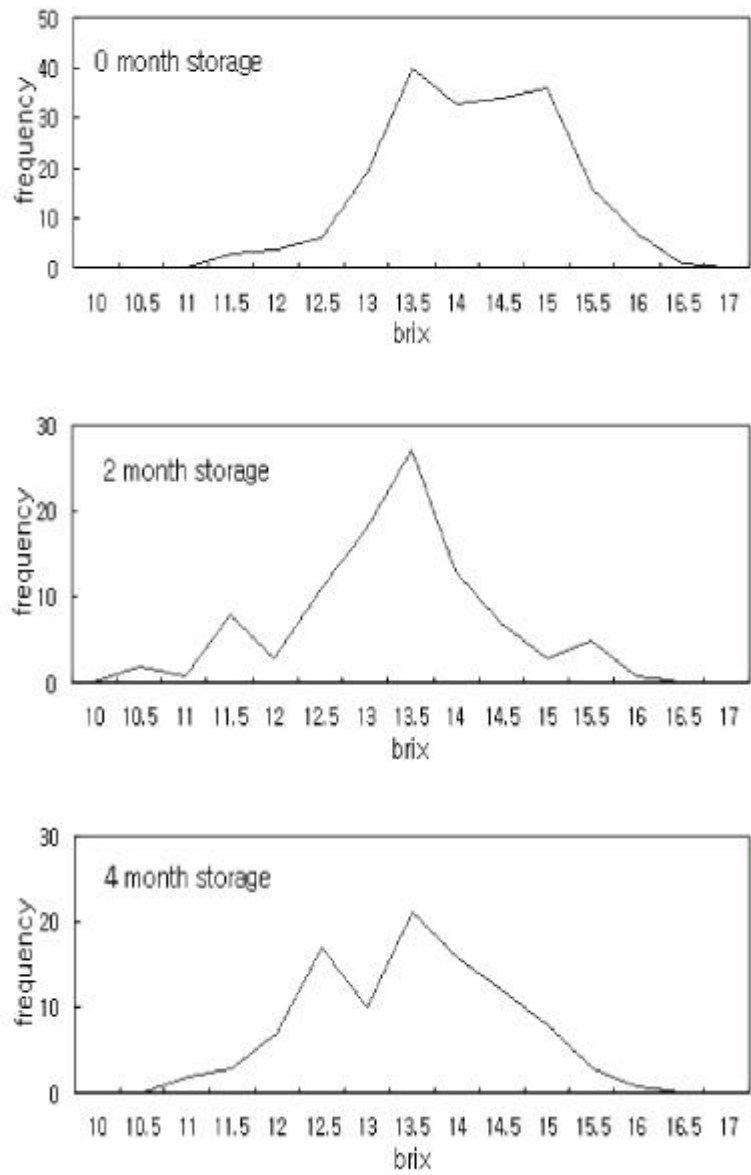


Fig. 8.9. Distribution of brix of apple fruits stored at 2 for 0, 2 and 4 months respectively.

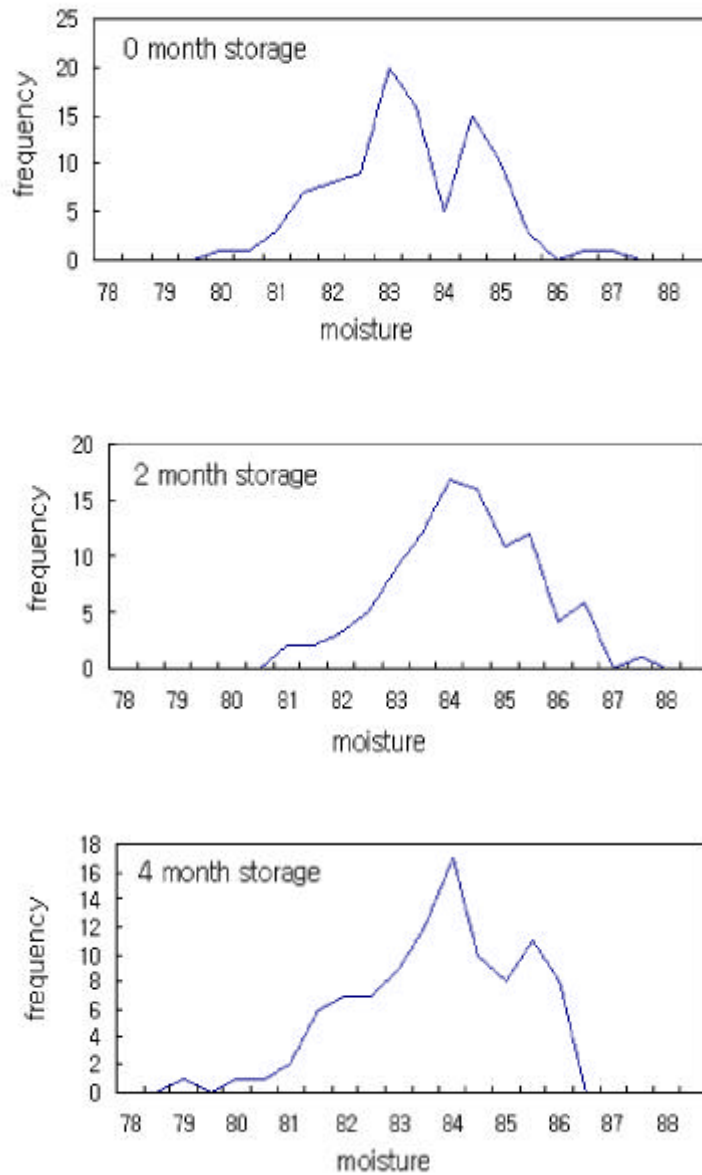


Fig. 8.10. Distribution of moisture content of apple fruits stored at 2 for 0, 2 and 4 months respectively.

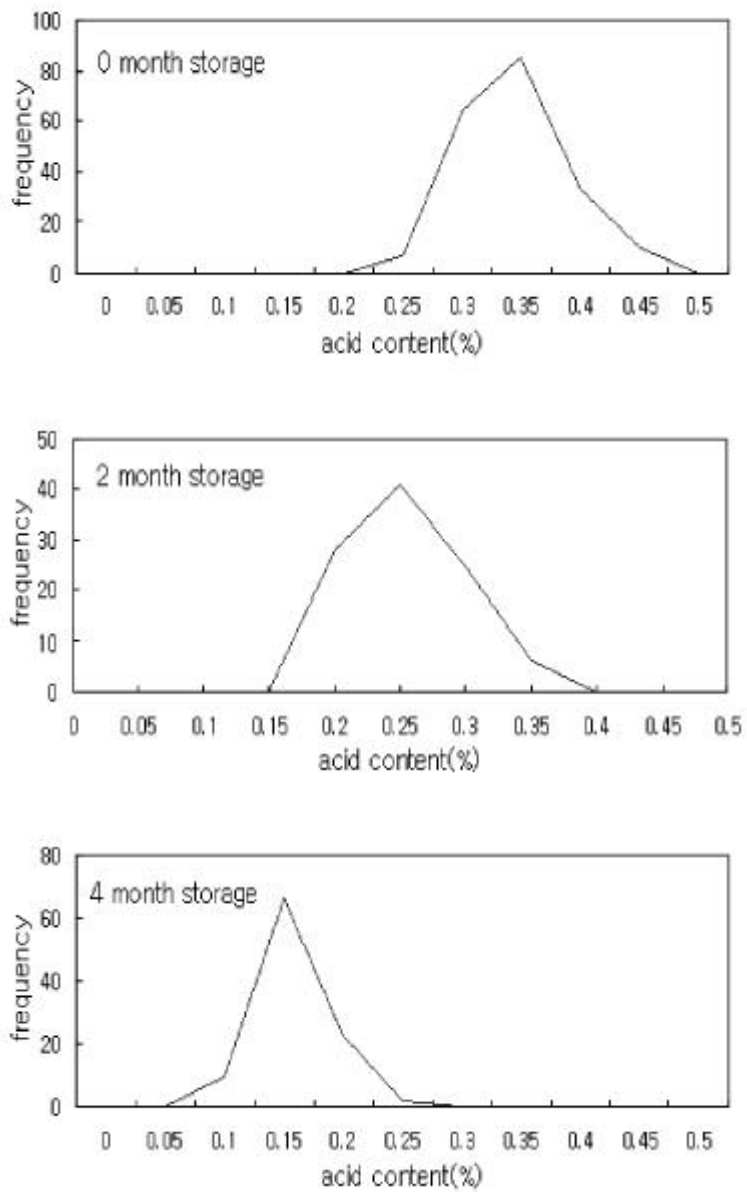


Fig. 8.11. Distribution of acid content of apple fruits stored at 2 for 0, 2 and 4 months respectively.

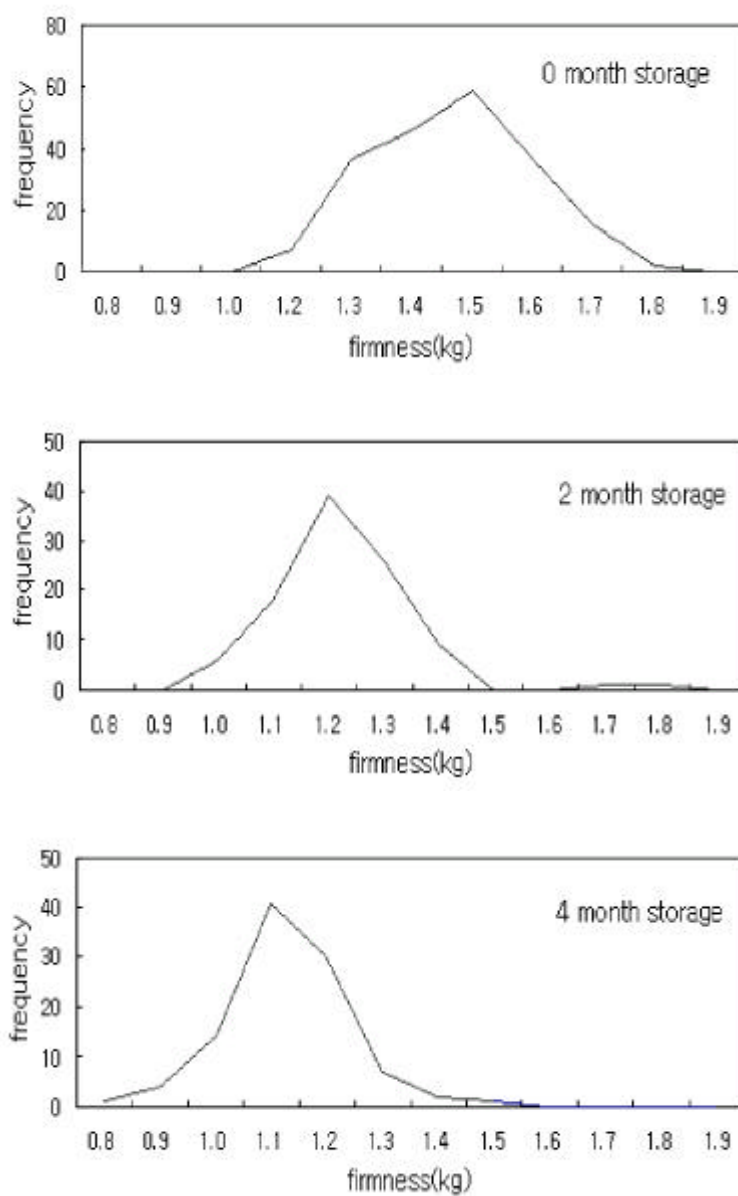


Fig. 8.12. Distribution of firmness of apple fruits stored at 2 for 0, 2 and 4 months respectively.

monitoring

monitoring

Fig. 8.13.

가

가

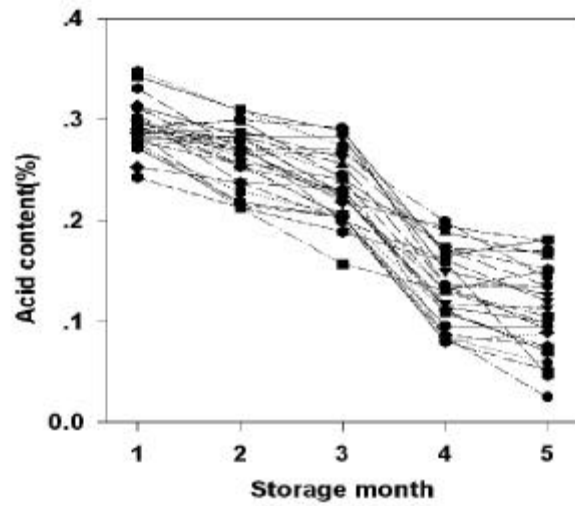
가

가

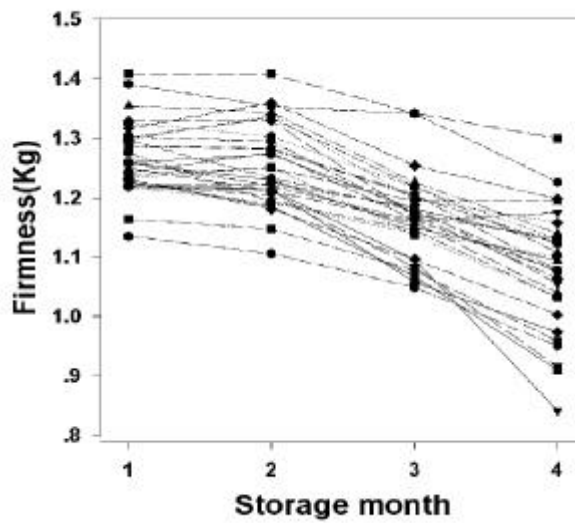
가

가

가



(a)



(b)

Fig. 8.13. Acid content and firmness monitoring of apples fruits using calibration equation.

(a) acid content and (b) firmness

1)

가
 () () 2
 . 가
 , , 3 , 2
 , , 3 , 2

가
 , 가 가
 가 가
 가

가 . 52%
 37%
 가 가
 가
 가

2)

가
 0.35% 2 0.25%, 4 0.15%
 가 0.2%
 가 , 가
 0.2%
 가 0.2%
 가
 가
 가
 가
 monitoring 가
 가 가

4

1. Meheriuk, M., R. K. Prange, P. D. Lidster, and S. W. Porritt, Postharvest disorders of apples and pears, Agricultural Canada Publication, Inc(Canada) LTD, pp.39- 41 (1982)
2. Jones, A. L., Compendium of apple and pear disease, The American

Phytopathological Society Press, U.S.A., p. 91(1990)

3. , ,
(1996)
4. , ,
, 1998

9 樹上 가

1

가

2

1.

가.

1995 3 (10 30 , 11 6 , 11 13)

1996 5 (10 9 , 10 16 , 10 23 , 10 31 , 11 7)

3 (300m , 200 ±
50m, 100m) 2 (350 ±

50g, 250 ± 50g) .

(樹上果)

M 26 7

3

2.

가.

brix(cBx)

3.

(Infraprober)

1100nm

2200nm

2nm

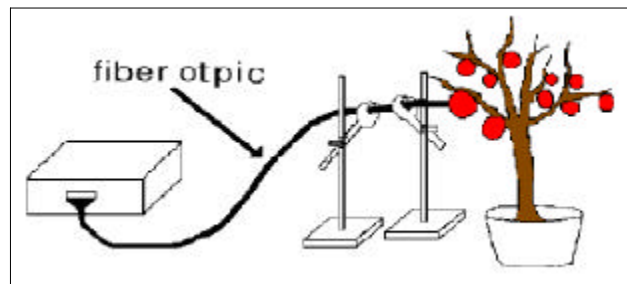
Infraprober

1100nm

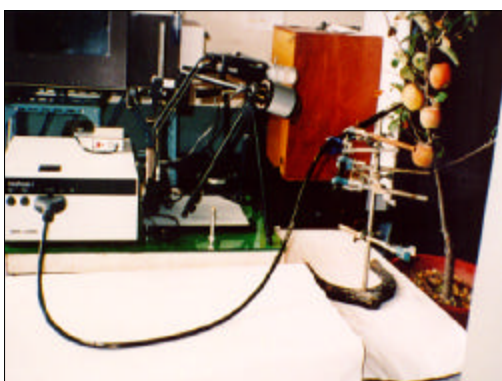
2200nm

(Fig. 9.1).

30



(a)



(b)

Fig. 9.1. Schematic diagram(a) and photograph(b) for measuring NIR spectrum of apple fruits in tree.

4.

ICAP(Bran+Luebbe Co., Germany)

(MLR)

3

1.

1995

1996

Table 9.1. Table 9.2.

Table 9.1. Changes of quality factors of apple fruits^{a)} according to harvest date.

Harvest date	Brix (° Bx)	Acidity (%)	Firmness (kg/cm ³)	Moisture (%)	Anthocyanin (O.D.535)
10.30	13.3 ± 1.28	0.39 ± 0.060	0.94 ± 0.201	83.2 ± 1.68	0.134 ± 0.092
11. 6	14.6 ± 1.16	0.36 ± 0.051	0.98 ± 0.158	83.7 ± 1.59	0.271 ± 0.108
11.13	14.8 ± 1.01	0.32 ± 0.048	0.96 ± 0.189	84.0 ± 1.26	0.307 ± 0.088

a) was cultivated in 1995.

Table 9.2. Changes of quality factors of apple fruits^{a)} according to harvest date.

Factors	Harvest date				
	10. 9	10. 16	10. 23	10. 31	11. 7
Acidity(%)	0.61 ± 0.07	0.55 ± 0.09	0.54 ± 0.07	0.45 ± 0.11	0.41 ± 0.08
Brix(cBr)	12.7 ± 1.03	13.6 ± 1.11	13.1 ± 0.77	13.2 ± 0.81	14.1 ± 0.94
Anthocyanin(O.D.)	0.167 ± 0.08	0.189 ± 0.06	0.247 ± 0.08	0.268 ± 0.09	0.283 ± 0.10
Starch index ^{b)}	3.9	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.0

a) was cultivated in 1996.

b) 1 : mature fruit, 5 : immature fruit.

1995 가 , 가 가

가 .

1996 , 가

가 1995

Starch index .

Starch index가

Starch index가 3 , 1 가 .

가 10 23

(O.D.) 0.24 Starch index

2 가 .

가

2.

(Table 9.3.).

Table 9.3. Changes of quality factors of apple fruits a) according to cultivation latitude.

Latitude (m)	Brix (° Bx)	Acidity (%)	Firmness (kg/cm ²)	Moisture (%)	Anthocyanin (O.D.525)
300	14.9 ± 0.84	0.39 ± 0.049	0.87 ± 0.149	83.6 ± 1.60	0.348 ± 0.096
200 ± 50	14.5 ± 0.97	0.31 ± 0.049	0.84 ± 0.133	84.4 ± 1.01	0.289 ± 0.096
100	14.5 ± 0.63	0.30 ± 0.041	0.87 ± 0.132	84.1 ± 1.27	0.299 ± 0.098

a) was cultivated in 1996

3.

(Table 9.4).

Table 9.4. Changes of quality factors of apple fruits^{a)} according to size.

Size (g)	Brix (° Bx)	Acidity (%)	Firmness (kg/cm ²)	Moisture (%)	Anthocyanin (O.D.535)
Big (350 ± 50)	14.8 ± 1.34	0.34 ± 0.049	0.86 ± 0.159	84.3 ± 1.81	0.339 ± 0.094
Middle (250 ± 50)	13.6 ± 0.93	0.32 ± 0.044	0.87 ± 0.152	85.1 ± 1.68	0.323 ± 0.106

a) Apple sample was cultivated in 1996

4.

가

2 , Fig. 9.2. 1180, 1450, 1930, 2260nm
2400 2500nm

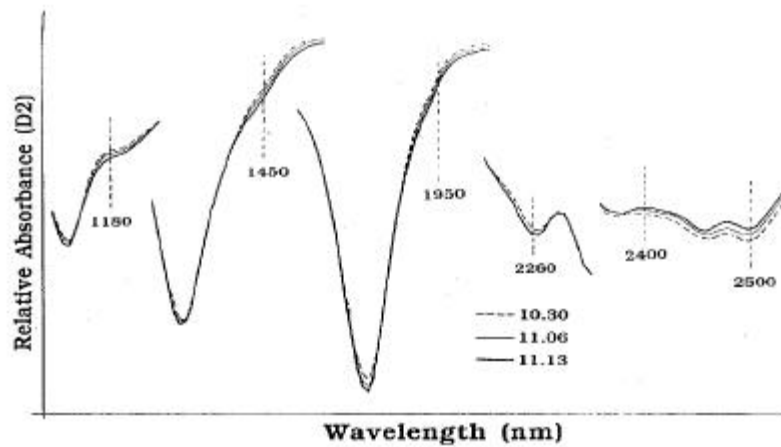


Fig. 9.2. Second derivative spectra of apples with different harvest date

- 1) C-C C-H 가 2400nm 2500nm
가 가
- 2) 가 2260nm
가 가
- 3) 1930nm 1450nm O-H
가 가
가 가
- 4) 1180nm 가

5. 樹上 monitoring

가. Infraprober

가

가

가

(Infraprober)

1996

150

90

60

Table 9.5.

Table 9.5. The results of MLR analysis between NIR spectrum data by Infraprober and measured brix of apple fruits by refractometer.

Used wavelength(nm)	R	SEC (cBx)	SEP (cBx)	F- value
1888, 2088	0.650	0.800	0.973	30.07
1892, 2104, 1524	0.768	0.679	0.869	38.80
1892, 2152, 1524, 2224	0.819	0.612	0.770	40.87
1888, 2152, 1472, 2224, 1444	0.842	0.579	0.711	38.51
1444, 2152, 2056, 1412, 1432, 1480	0.871	0.530	0.616	41.02
1840, 2152, 2060, 1400, 1432, 1472, 1776	0.893	0.489	0.512	43.36
1840, 2152, 2060, 1400, 1432, 1472, 1776, 1444	0.897	0.483	0.503	39.31
1840, 2152, 2060, 1400, 1432, 1472, 1776, 1444, 2092	0.902	0.476	0.529	36.36

Range : 12.9 18.8。 Bx, Mean : 15.1。 Bx
R : Multiple correlation of coefficient
SEC : Standard error of calibration(n=90)
SEP : Standard error of prediction(n=60)

8 R 0.90, SEP 0.503。 Bx
12.5 18.8。 Bx 8%

Fig. 9.3.

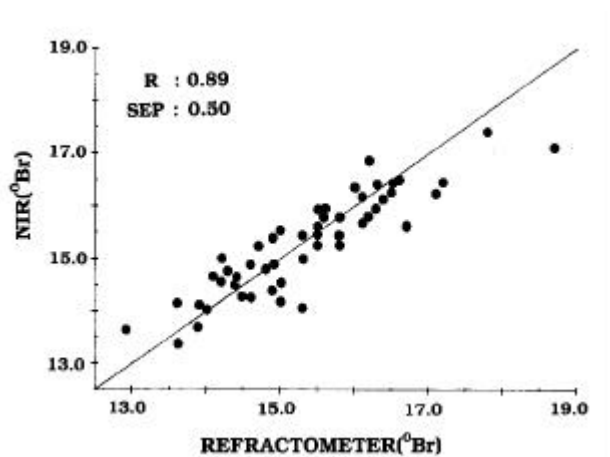


Fig. 9.3. NIR predicted by Infraprober versus measured brix of apple fruits by refractometer.

Infraprober fiber 가
 Infraprober 가
 가
 (monitoring)
 30 1 5 , 13 17 , 26 30
 5

Fig. 9.4.

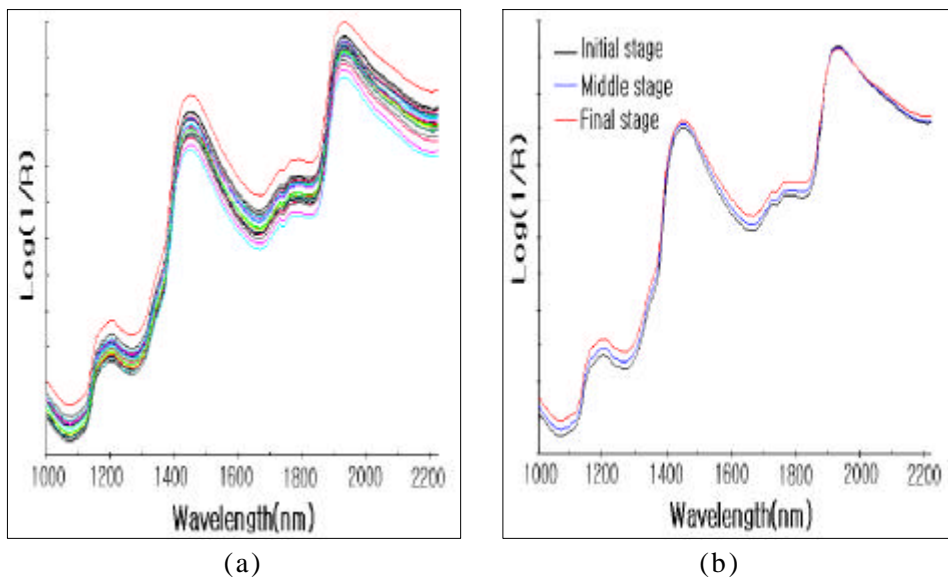
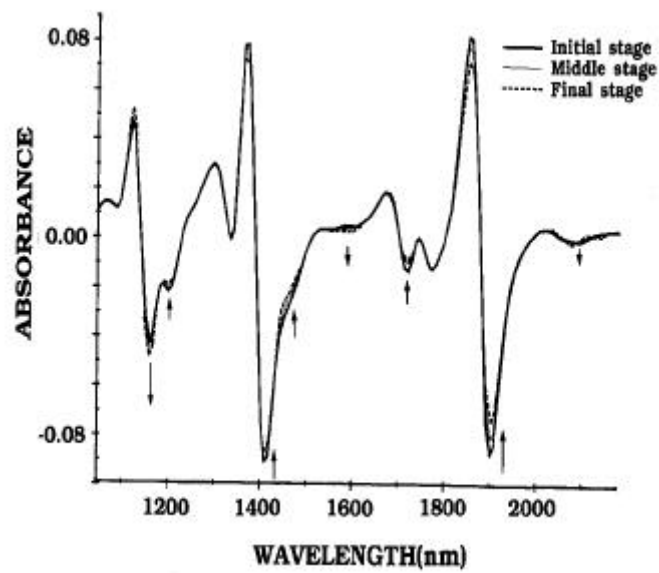


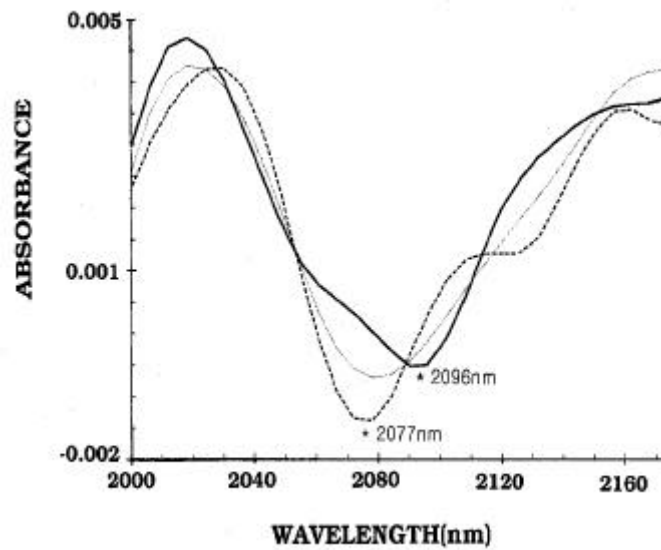
Fig. 9.4. NIR raw spectra of apple fruits in tree for 30 days using Infraprober.

(a) all spectra for 30 days,

(b) mean spectra of initial, middle and final stage



(a)



(b)

Fig. 9.5. Second derivative NIR spectra of initial, middle and final stage of apple fruits in tree using Infraprober. (a) 1100 2500nm and (b) 2000 2160nm

		1411, 1453, 1723	1903nm	
		1159, 1590	2077nm	가
	. 1453nm	1903nm	starch	O- H
	1590nm	2077nm	glucose	sucrose
O- H	.	2100nm		가
			2096nm	
2077nm				
starch가	sucrose	glucose		.
가				가

6.

	가	,	watercore
가		가	

Table 9.6.

Table 9.6. Systems of machine for evaluation harvest time of apple fruits.

System	Composition	Function	Developing Contents
Image System	Lense	Setting of magnification of light source	Developing,
	Slit	Setting of Intensity of radiation	Developing,
	Apparatus	Mechinery apparatus	Developing
	Filter	Setting of wavelength	Developing
Sensor System	Sensor	Signal detector	Developing Purchase
	Electric Current Amplifier	1st amplification	Developing
	Voltage Amplifier	2st amplification	Developing
	D.S.P.	A/D changer	Program developing
	circuit	I/O circuit	Developing
Power System	DC Power	DC +21VDC	Developing Purchase
	S.M.P.S.SYS.	30KHz.10W Supply	Developing
	Peripheral circuit	Peripheral equipment	Developing
Lamp System	Portable	Light source	Developing Purchase