



가

**Development of Food Process Technology
by Membrane Separation Technology**

. : 가

.

가

가

가

, 가

(Ultrafiltration, UF),

(Microfiltration, MF)

(Reverse osmosis, RO)

가

가

가

가

가 가
가

가

UF RO

-
-
-
-
-
-
-

Fouling

1. UF RO	1) UF RO	UF RO , UF RO
	2) Pilot plant UF RO	, UF RO
	3)	
	4) fouling	fouling ,
	5) fouling	fouling 가 ,
2.	1)	
	2)	UF RO
	3)	가 UF RO
	4)	
	5) 가	lay-out Pilot-Plant

1.

UF RO

Pilot plant

fouling

UF RO

가

UF

RO

가. UF RO

가

가

가

20 3L/m²hr 12.8L/m²hr , 35
 4.7L/m²hr 16.2L/m²hr , 50 6.7L/m²hr 17.3L/m²hr 1bar

3bar 4
 가 . 가
 가 가 가
 가 가
 3bar, 50
 가

Brix, Titratable acidity, Turbidity
 Brix, Titratable acidity
 Turbidity

가 .
 35bar , 20 40 가
 13.6L/m³hr 18.6L/m³hr 가 .
 pilot plant
 pilot plant 가
 가 pilot plant 30
 가
 가 pilot plant

2 .
 3bar 20 1
 2.34L/m³hr 10.7L/m³hr 가
 , 가
 가 가
 가 가

가 가

50 20

가

Brix, Titratable acidity,

Turbidity . Brix, Titratable acidity

Turbidity

pilot plant

가 가

pilot plant 20 ,

2 3 .

(MCO 30KD, 50KD) (0.1 μ m, 0.2 μ m)

가

가 .

가 2 3 가

3.5bar .

가 가

가 가

가 가

가 가

가 가

2.0bar

가 가 가

fouling

가

가 pilot plant 35bar 13.6L/m2hr , 20 40
 pilot plant 18.6L/m2hr 가 .
 가

pilot plant 가
 pilot plant 25 30 . pilot plant
 가
 pilot plant 1.5 2.5 가

. 「 」
 가 ,
 , 가 가 ,
 가
 , ,
 , ,
 ,
 가
 가

가 , 가 , 가
 . pH 가
 , 가 0.431-0.649 0.177-0.342
 arginine,
 glutamic acid, alanine, threonine, lysine, valine, Isoleucine
 , 3.192mg . 4 2
 L , 가
 L 가 .
 , pH , .
 Hunter L 가 a, b .
 , pH
 . ,
 .
 , 0.2 μ pore size membrane 50Kdalton
 . acetic acid lactic acid ,
 .
 0.2 μ 50KD hollow-fiber module
 10 ,
 가 . L
 가 b ,
 . pH , ,
 80% .
 가 ,
 가
 가

Scale-up

. Hunter L , Hunter a b
가 alcohol , pH total acid 가 .
Turbidity 가 , yeast, fungi, bacteria

2.

가
가

Pilot-plant

가 , ,
가
가 가
가 ,

3.

가.

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- , 30(3), (1999)
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, (1997)
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(1998)
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, (1998)
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11)

(1999)

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SUMMARY

. TITLE

Development of Food Process Technology by Membrane Separation Technology

. OBJECTIVES AND NECESSITY

- High quality of beverages by using membrane separation process.
- Optimization of ultrafiltration process and reverse osmosis process.
- Establishment of manufacturing process of fruit clarified juice and concentrated juice.
- Development of new type juice by using membrane separation process.
- The Standardization of quality of traditional fermented beverages and establishment of storage technology.
- The Standardization of quality of traditional wine and development of technology of extension of shelf life.
- Establishment of optimization condition of membrane separation process and removal method of fouling.
- Enhancement of product quality by advanced membrane technique.

. SCOPES OF THE STUDY

1. Development of high quality technology of fruit juices using membrane separation process

1) Collection of information about UF and RO process and Establishment. of clarification and concentration condition in lab scale system.

Collection of information about UF and RO process and system design.

Establishment of clarification and concentration condition in apple juice and peach juice.

2) Clarification and concentration of fruit juice in pilot plant system.

Examination of permeate flux due to process conditions in apple juice and peach juice.

Examination of components of permeate flux due to process conditions.

3) Establishment of clarification and concentration condition in peach juice.

Filtration characteristics and examination of component in grape juice.

4) Investigation of fouling due to process conditions.

Analysis of fouling and quantification due to process conditions.

5) Establishment of optimal models and fouling models to product high quality productions.

Establishment of optimal models and fouling models to product fruit

juices.

Development of high quality productions, industrialization and utilization.

2. Development of high quality technology of fermented products using membrane separation process

1) Development of high quality technology of *jeotkal* using membrane separation process.

Establishment of process conditions of *jeotkal* and examination of filtration characteristics.

Storage characteristics of permeate.

2) Development of high quality technology of fermented beverages and traditional wine using membrane separation process.

Examination of components and microbiology of permeate flux due to process conditions.

Establishment of process conditions of fermented beverages and traditional wine.

3) Development of quality of persimmon vinegar and traditional wine.

Establishment of process conditions of sokokju and jujube wine.

Establishment of optimal concentration conditions and changes of permeate flux due to process conditions.

4) Study of optimal process in jujube wine, *Sida fructus* wine and persimmon vinegar.

Examination of components and establishment of optimal models of permeate during storage.

5) Development of high quality productions, industrialization and utilization.

System design and investigation of industrial system.

Establishment of industrialization technology by pilot plant scale system.

. RESULTS AND APPLICATIONS

1. Results of this study

1) Results on 「Development of high quality technology of fruit juices using membrane separation technology」

In the clarification of apple juice by using ultrafiltration, the juice quality values such as soluble solid, turbidity at the different operation conditions of pressure, temperature and flux, etc. measured and analyzed. The values of soluble solid and titratable acidity of permeate were decreased or were at the same level, the turbidity was largely decreased. The results showed that permeate flux increased with the increase of operating pressure and temperature. The permeate flux declined continuously as the process time increased. Total resistance decreased with lower temperature and lower pressure.

The performance of a 30K polysulfone membrane for clarification of depectinized peach juice was studied. Ultrafiltration of peach juice could minimize to loss of flavor and many compounds and was expected to effectively remove precipitation and suspended solid. The results showed that permeate flux increased with the increase of operating pressure and temperature. The permeate flux declined continuously as the process time increased. The values of soluble solid and titratable acidity of permeate were decreased or were at the same level, the turbidity was largely decreased. Total resistance decreased with lower temperature and lower pressure.

Grape Juice was clarified in a laboratory ultrafiltration system with

hollow fiber membrane made of polysulfone and MWCO 30,000. Ultrafiltration of grape Juice could minimize loss of flavor and many compounds, and it was expected to remove precipitation and suspended solid effectively. The results showed that permeate flux increased with the increase of operating pressure and temperature. The permeate flux declined continuously while the fouling material accumulated on the membrane as the operation time increased. Resistance decreased with higher temperature and lower pressure, which could be explained by the expansion of pore size at higher temperature and minor compaction of the polarized layer at lower pressure.

The effect of operating variables on permeate flux and changes of contents for the microfiltration of grape juice were studied. The experiments were carried out on a mixed cellulose ester hollow fiber membrane laboratory module. The results showed that flux increased with increasing pressure at low temperature(20). Flux was increased initially and then subsequently decreased with increasing pressure at 35 and 50 . It was because of this consolidated particle or gel layer on the membrane that flux became independent pressure. Increasing the operating pressure merely results in a thicker or denser solute layer. In comparing with content of raw juice and microfiltered grape juice, the values of soluble solid content and titratable acidity of permeate solution were at the same level, whereas the turbidity was largely decreased. The result showed the grape juice by microfiltration was better product quality.

2) Results on 「Development of high quality technology of fermented products using membrane separation process」

Membrane separation technology was applied to prepare high quality sandlance joetkal, persimmon vinegar, jujube wine.

Jeotkal(Salt fermented seafood) is the kind of fish products that fermented with salt, and is used as an important material to make kimchi in Korea. There is much to be desired to develop low salted and high quality jeotkal products. The permeate flux was increased as the operating temperature and pressure were increased and the rate of increase was increased as operating temperature was increased. There was no difference between pH and salt concentration of permeates and retentates. The turbidity of clarified sand lance jeotkal passed through ultrafiltration was decreased from 0.431 to 0.649, 0.117 to 0.342, respectively. The major free amino acids in fermentation sand lance jeotkal after clarification were arginine, glutamic acid, alanine, threonine, lysine, valine, Isoleucine, etc.. and there was no difference between free amino acids composition of low salt concentration sample and that of high concentration sample.

To produce high quality of the persimmon vinegar, a study was analyzed the changes of color, pH, total acid and organic acid. Hunter L value of the filtered samples, while Hunter a and b value of the treated samples were lower than those of untreated samples. Total acidity was decreased and pH was not changed after filtration. Reducing sugar and soluble solid of filtered samples were decreased after treatment. In filtered samples, turbidity was remarkably decreased and soluble tannin slightly decreased. 0.2 μ pore size membrane produced higher turbidity and soluble tannin content than 50Kdalton pore size membrane. Acetate and lactate of filtered persimmon vinegar were lower than untreated samples.

The permeate flux increasing caused the increased operating pressure. The Hunter L value of jujube wine treated MF and UF was increased and that of b value was decreased. The turbidity of jujube wine treated

MF and UF was largely decreased. And the values of pH, ethanol, total acid and soluble solid were decreased or were at the same level comparing with untreated jujube wine, Retention percentage of sugar and organic acid was more than 80% and was not influenced by operating pressure.

Results of sensory evaluation indicated that the color of UF was superior to un-treated and commercial ones. And the flavor and taste were not significantly different with un-treated jujube wine. The quality deterioration of commercial jujube wine could be improved by MF and UF. According to the sensory evaluation, there was also not difference between MF and UF for preference test. Therefore, the quality of jujube wine could be improved by MF having better separation yield efficiency than UF.

The back flushing was conducted to decrease permeate flux of jujube wine in scale- up stage. For jujube wine after the back-flushing, alcohol content and Hunter L were slightly decreased but Hunter a, b, pH and total acid were slightly increased during storage. There was no change on turbidity of that during storage. Yeasts, fungi and bacteria were not detected during storage.

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1.	46
2.	46
3.	47
5	48
1.	48
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3.	53
가.	53
.	53

.	54
4.	54
5.	54
가. pH	54
.	55
.	55
.	55
.	55
6	55
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7	57
8	가	
	58
9	Pilot plant	
가	59
3	..	60
1	가	60
1.	가	60
가.	60
.	60
.	61
2.	가	66
가.	가	66

.	66
3.	가 69
가.	가 69
.	72
4.	75
5.	.....	76
2	Pilot plant	가 79
1.	.....	79
2.	.....	79
3	.....	82
4	.....	85
1	가	..... 85
1.	가	..... 85
가.	.....	85
.	.....	87
.	.....	87
2.	가	..... 92
가.	가	..... 92
.	.....	94
3.	가	..... 96
가.	.....	96
.	.....	99
4.	.....	101

5.		.....	102
2	Pi l o t p l a n t	가	..... 104
1.			
		.....	104
2.			
		.....	104
3		.....	107
5		.....	110
1		가	..... 110
1.		가	..... 110
	가.		..... 110
	1)	MVCO 30, 000	..... 110
	2)	MVCO 50, 000	..... 116
	3)	0. 1 μ m	..... 120
	4)	0. 2 μ m	..... 124
	.		..... 128
2.		가	..... 131
	가.	가	..... 131
	.		..... 133
3.		가	..... 134
	가.		..... 134
	.		..... 140
4.		.....	142
5.		.....	145
2	Pi l o t p l a n t	가	..... 149

1.	.....	149
2.	.....	149
3	.....	152
6	.....	155
1	.....	155
1.	.....	155
2.	.....	156
가.	.....	156
.	.....	156
.	.....	157
.	.....	157
.	.....	157
.	.....	158
3.	.....	159
가.	.....	159
.	.....	163
.	.....	163
.	.....	167
.	.....	168
1)	.....	168
2)	.....	170
3)	.....	172
.	.....	174

1 )	.....	174
2)	.....	174
.	.....	177
1)	.....	177
2)	.....	177
2	.....	179
1.	.....	179
2.	.....	180
.....		180	
가.	.....	180
.	.....	180
.	.....	180
.	.....	182
3.	.....	184
가.	.....	184
.	.....	187
.	.....	190
.	가	190
.	.....	195
1)	.....	195
2) pH	.....	197
3)	.....	197
4)	.....	200
5)	.....	200
3	.....	203
1.	.....	203

2.	.....	204
4	.....	209
1.	.....	209
2.	.....	209
3.	.....	210
4.	.....	210
5.	.....	213
6.	.....	214
7.	.....	215
5	.....	218
1.	.....	218
2.	.....	219
3.	.....	219
4.	220
6	가 ()	223
1.	223
가.	223
.	223
.	223
.	224
.	pH	224
.	가	224
.	224
2.	224
가.	pore size	224
.	227

.	228
.	231
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1.	235
가.	235
.	235
.	236
1)	236
2) pH	236
3) 가	236
4)	237
2.	237
가.	237
.	239
1)	239
2)	239
3) pH	239
4) Total acidity	239
5) Alcohol	.....	240
6) Number of Yeast, Fungi, Bacteria	.....	240
7	.....	244
.	.....	250

1

1

가

가

가

가

(Ultrafiltration, UF)

(Reverse osmosis, RO)

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

UF

RO

가

가

가 가

가

가

가

가

가

UF

RO

○

○

○

○

○

○

○

Fouling

1. UF RO	1) UF RO	UF RO , UF RO
	2) Pilot plant UF RO	, UF RO
	3)	
	4) fouling	fouling ,
	5) fouling	fouling 가 ,
2.	1)	
	2)	UF RO
	3)	가 UF RO
	4)	
	5) 가	lay-out Pilot-Plant

2

1

,
 ,
 , 가 , 가
 , 가 가
 .
 가 ,
 5 , ,
 가 가
 .
 가 ,
 가
 ,
 가
 3 6
 , (異
 味)

fouling

가 , fouling fouling
fouling fouling
fouling .

2

Morgan
,
.
1970
가
가
가 ,
, , ,
,
1988
,

3 가

Cold stability,

가

가 가

가

1

가

가

4

3

가

Table

Table 1. Comparison of traditional process and membrane process

Classification	traditional process	membrane process
	16,000	-
Finishing Agents	13,000	3,200
	6,500	1,200
	1,600	800
	600	250
Filter Pad	-	320
	3,200	-
Membrane	-	8,300
	40,900	14,070

가 가 ,

가

가

가가

가

4

1.

10 200
(proteins, starch, gums) (pigments, paints,
clays, latex particle)

1,000 1,000,000dalton
1,000 kPa .

가 ,
(molecular weight cut-off, MWCO) .

MWCO 90%

. , ,
. , ,
, , 가
, (compaction), fouling .
가 가 .

2.

200,000 dalton
psi 가 . 10 100
가 0.1 10 μ m ,

pore size 0.01 10 μ m .

pore size pore size

pore size .

가

3.

가 .

가

가

dewatering technique (reverse osmosis, RO) .

가 10

1953

Reid

가 .

Sourirajan

1970

dielectric constant 가

RO

(35 100bar)

가 ,

가

가

가 .

가 .

aromatic hydrocarbon

가

가

5

1.

batch system

Fig. 1

stainless steel

가

5 μm

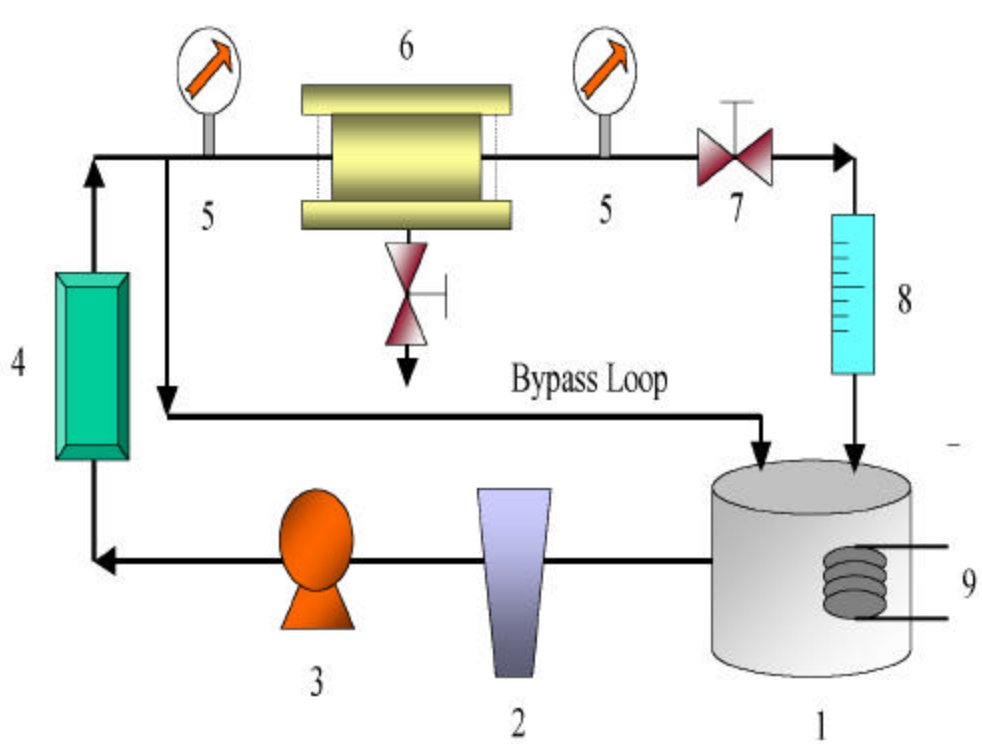


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of lab scale system

- 1. Feed tank 2. Prefilter 3. Pump 4. Damper**
- 5. Pressure gauge 6. Membrane module 7. Relief valve**
- 8. Flowmeter 9. Temp. controller**

Fig. 2

0.1N NaOH

, 20 30

2. Pilot plant

Pilot plant

Fig. 3

가

0.25% P3 ultrasil 11

, 20 30

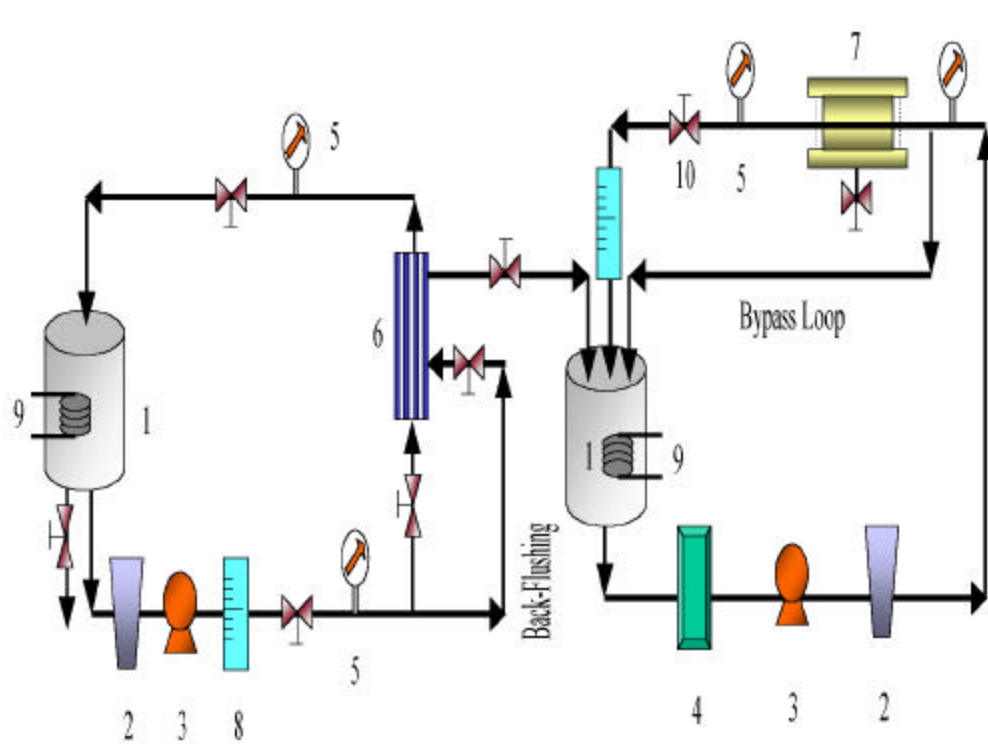


Fig.2. Schematic diagram of ultrafiltration and reverse osmosis experimental system

- 1. Feed tank 2. Prefilter 3. Pump 4. Damper**
- 5. Pressure gauge 6. UF Membrane module**
- 7. RO membrane module 8. Flowmeter 9. Temp. controller**
- 10. Relief valve**

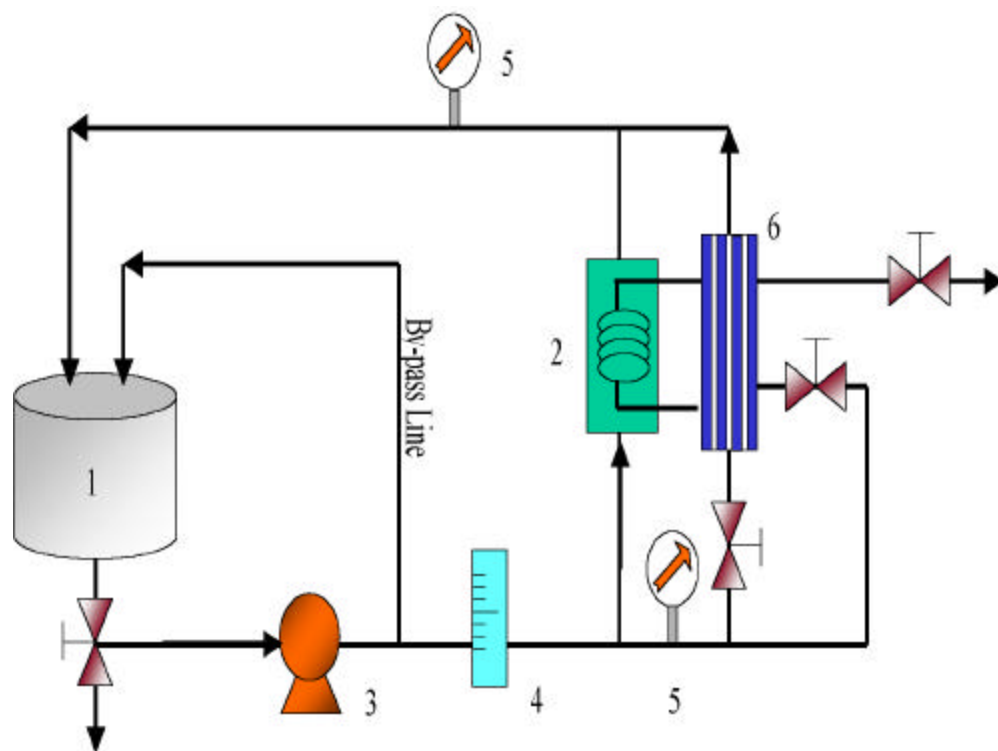


Fig. 3. Schematic diagram of pilot plant scale system
 1. Feed tank 2. Heat exchanger 3. Pump 4. Flowmeter
 5. Pressure gauge 6. Membrane module

3.

가.

Table 2. Specification of the membrane module used in this ultrafiltration system

molecular weight cut-off (dalton)	30,000	50,000
Material	polysulfone	polysulfone
Module Size (O.D*length mm ²)	60*585	90*230
Effective Area (m ²)	0.8	1.7
Max.Pressure(bar)	5	2
Max.Temperature()	80	82
pH	1.0 - 14	1.0 - 14

Table 3. Specification of the membrane module used in this microfiltration system

Pore size (μm)	0.1	0.2
Material	mixed cellulose ester	mixed cellulose ester
Module Size (O.D*length mm ²)	90*230	90*230
Effective Area (m ²)	1.2	1.2
Max.Pressure(bar)	2.0	2.0
Max.Temperature()	82	82
pH	1.0 - 14	1.0 - 14

Table 4. Specification of the membrane module used in this reverse osmosis system

Salt rejection	99.2%
Material	composite polyamide
Module Size (O.D*length mm ²)	61*1016
Effective Area (m ²)	1.2
Max.Pressure(bar)	65
Max.Temperature()	55
pH	3.0 - 10.0

4.

5.

가. pH

20 pH meter (Sunex SP-701)

Brookfield viscometer (RV-DV) 가
water bath

Spectrophotometer (SHIMADZU
UV-1201, Japan) 650nm

(ATAGO N-1E) 20 Brix

0.1N NaOH
malic acid, citric acid,
tartaric acid

6

1. (Intrinsic membrane resistance, R_m)

(standard pore blocking model)
(film theory model),

Hagen-Poiseuille J

$$J = \frac{\epsilon_s D^2 \Delta P}{32 \Delta X \eta}$$

ϵ_s (Surface porosity), D (Skin layer thickness), ΔP (Dynamic pressure), ΔX (Skin layer thickness), η (Dynamic viscosity). R_m (Intrinsic membrane resistance)

$$J = \frac{\Delta P}{\eta R_m}$$

가 가

2. (Total resistance, R_t)

R_p (Polarization resistance), R_c (Cake resistance), R_f (Fouling resistance, R_f). R_m , R_p , R_c , R_f

$$J = \frac{\Delta P}{\eta R_t} = \frac{\Delta P}{\eta (R_m + R_p + R_c + R_f)}$$

3. (Gel layer resistance, R_g)

$$R_g = R_t - R_m$$

가 . 가

가
가 가 , 가
가

가

7

가 semi-empirical model
() exponential power law

$$J_v = J_o t^{-b}$$

$J_o =$, $b =$ Fouling Index .

b가 0

$X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_k$ 가

Y

가

SAS(ststistical analysis system) program

Table 5. Experimental design for prediction of permeate flux

X_i	Experimental condition	Levels		
		- 1	0	1
X_1	Pressure(bar)	1.0	1.5	2.0
X_2	Temperature()	20	35	50

$(x_1), (x_2)$

-1, 0, 1

(Y) 가

2

$$Y = b_0 - b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_{12}X_1 * X_2 + b_{11}X_1^2 + b_{22}X_2^2$$

9

Pi l o t p l a n t

가

p i l o t p l a n t

s c a l e - u p

가

3

1

가

1. 가

가.

. Fig. 1

20 3L/ m²hr 12. 8L/ m²hr , 35 4. 7L/ m²hr 1
 6. 2L/ m²hr , 50 6. 7L/ m²hr 17. 3L/ m²hr 1bar
 3bar 4 가

Fig. 2

가

가

가

가

가

3bar, 50
 가

Brix, Titratable acidity, Turbidity

가

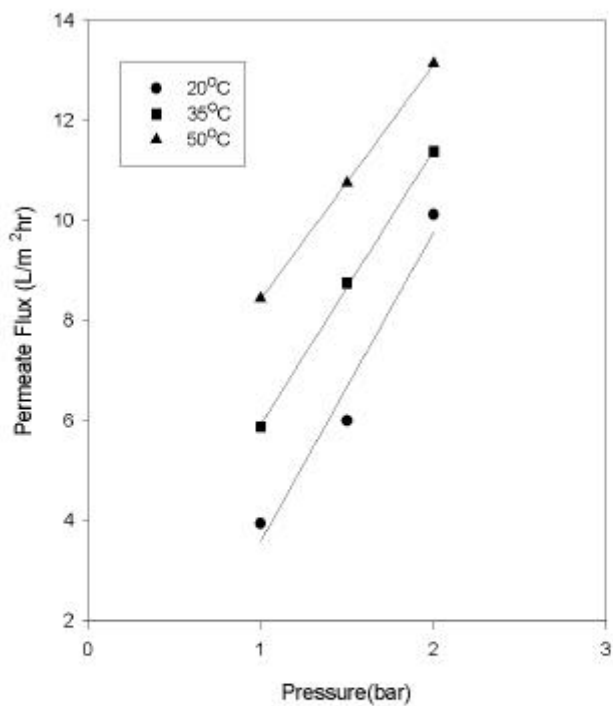


Fig. 1. Influence of pressure on permeate flux of UF system at different temperature from apple juice

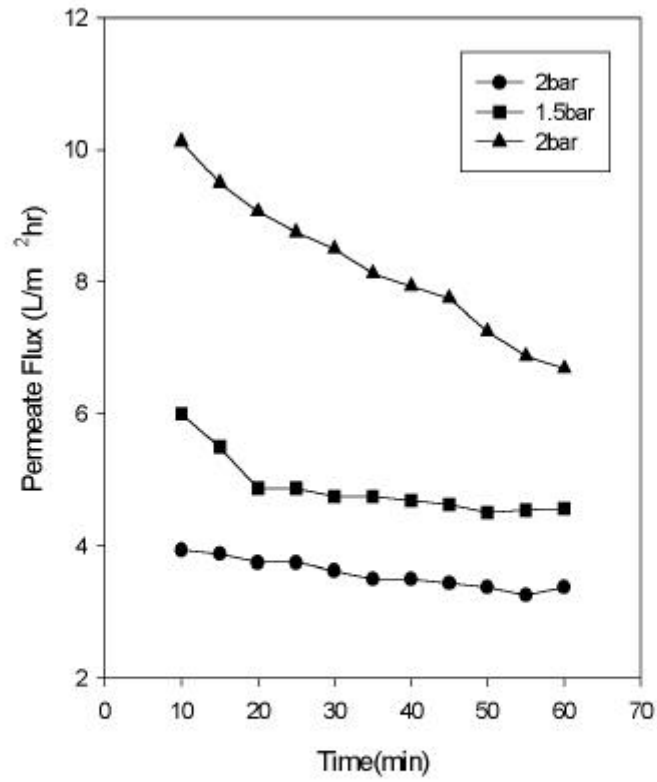


Fig. 2. Influence of time on permeate flux of UF system at different pressure and 20°C

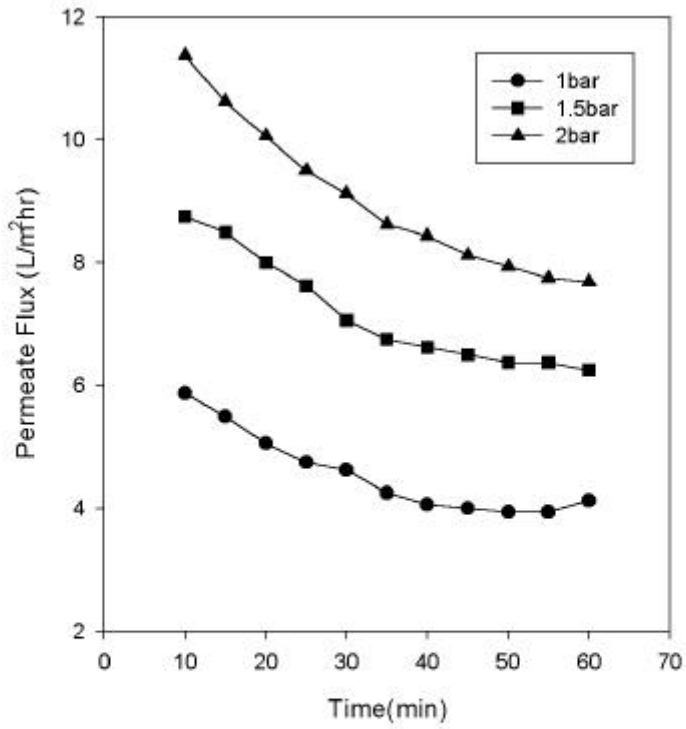


Fig. 3. Influence of time on permeate flux of UF system at different pressure and 35°C

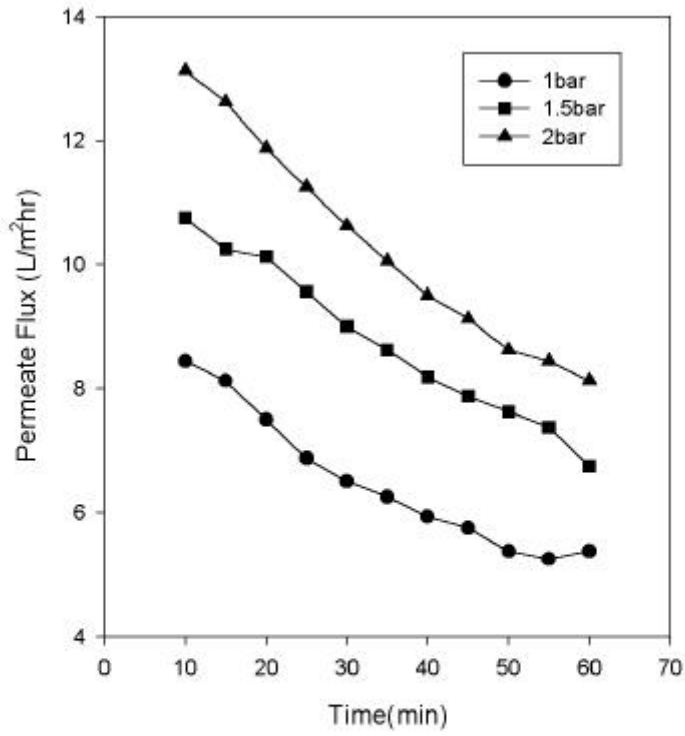


Fig. 4. Influence of time on permeate flux of UF system at different pressure and 50°C

Table 1. Physicochemical properties of raw apple juice and ultrafiltered apple juice

Operating condition		Treatment	° Bx	Titratable acidity (malic acid %)	Turbidity (650nm)
Pressure	Temperature				
1.0 bar	20	raw	14.5	0.67	1.776
		permeate	14.0	0.67	0.013
	35	raw	14.3	0.66	1.774
		permeate	13.9	0.64	0.011
	50	raw	14.5	0.67	1.775
		permeate	13.9	0.63	0.012
1.5bar	20	raw	15.5	0.67	1.814
		permeate	14.0	0.61	0.013
	35	raw	15.3	0.68	1.810
		permeate	14.0	0.61	0.013
	50	raw	15.2	0.67	1.810
		permeate	13.9	0.60	0.012
2.0bar	20	raw	13.0	0.67	1.995
		permeate	12.0	0.47	0.0020
	35	raw	13.0	0.65	1.995
		permeate	12.0	0.60	0.020
	50	raw	13.0	0.65	1.995
		permeate	12.0	0.60	0.019

2. 가

가. 가

Fig. 5

가

35bar , 20 50 가
13.6L/m²hr 18.6L/m²hr 가 .

pH Brix, viscosity

pH

Brix, viscosity

가

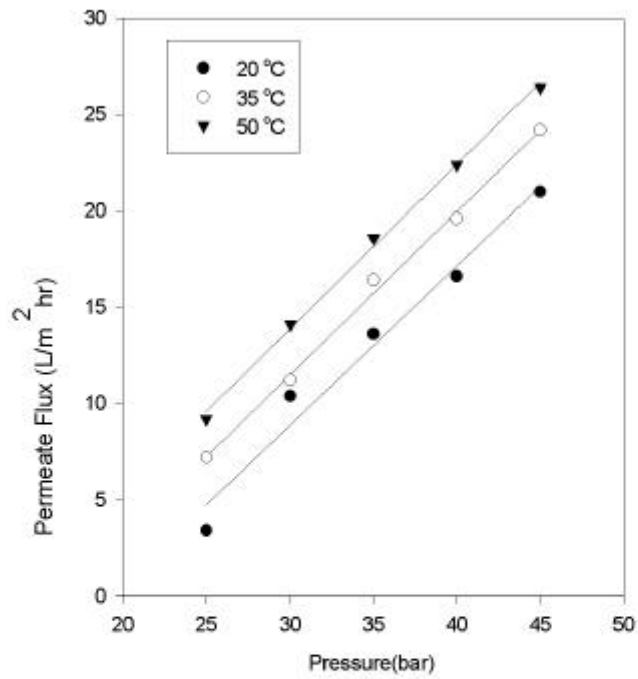


Fig. 5. Influence of pressure on permeate flux of RO system at different temperature from apple juice

Table 2. Physicochemical properties of apple juice using RO system

Operating condition		Treatment	pH	Viscosity (cP)	° Bx
Pressure	Temperature				
25 bar	20	raw	4.15	12.0	14.2
		retentate	4.34	13.2	29.8
	35	raw	3.82	12.1	14.5
		retentate	3.95	13.4	29.0
	50	raw	3.94	12.0	14.0
		retentate	4.12	13.4	29.4
30bar	20	raw	3.91	12.2	14.3
		retentate	4.30	13.7	32.9
	35	raw	4.00	12.0	14.0
		retentate	4.29	13.6	33.6
	50	raw	4.10	12.3	14.2
		retentate	4.32	13.7	34.1
35bar	20	raw	4.12	12.2	14.4
		retentate	4.35	13.9	27.4
	35	raw	4.22	12.1	14.3
		retentate	4.37	13.8	31.5
	50	raw	4.00	12.0	14.5
		retentate	4.33	13.8	33.4
40bar	20	raw	3.95	12.3	14.0
		retentate	4.34	13.7	36.4
	35	raw	3.80	12.1	14.0
		retentate	4.26	14.0	38.2
	50	raw	4.00	12.2	14.3
		retentate	4.42	14.1	39.2
45bar	20	raw	4.00	12.0	14.3
		retentate	4.41	14.0	40.0
	35	raw	3.80	12.1	14.2
		retentate	4.30	14.2	40.1
	50	raw	3.91	12.2	14.0
		retentate	4.22	14.3	39.9

3. 가

가. 가

sol
membrane

gel 가

secondary

MCO

가

. Table

가

가

가

30,00

가

가

가

가

가

Table 3. Various resistance values in ultrafiltration process of apple juice

Operating condition		R _m ¹⁾	R _t ²⁾	R _g ³⁾	R _g / R _t
Pressure	Temp.	(10 ¹³ x m ⁻¹)	(10 ¹³ x m ⁻¹)	(10 ¹³ x m ⁻¹)	
1.0	20	4.00	10.6	6.65	0.62
	35	5.32	12.1	6.82	0.56
	50	6.21	12.2	6.04	0.49
1.5	20	4.37	11.8	7.44	0.63
	35	6.51	12.0	5.51	0.46
	50	6.71	14.6	7.92	0.54
2.0	20	4.55	10.7	6.20	0.58
	35	6.74	13.0	6.29	0.48
	50	5.13	16.2	11.1	0.68

¹⁾ Intrinsic membrane resistance

²⁾ Total membrane resistance

³⁾ Gel resistance

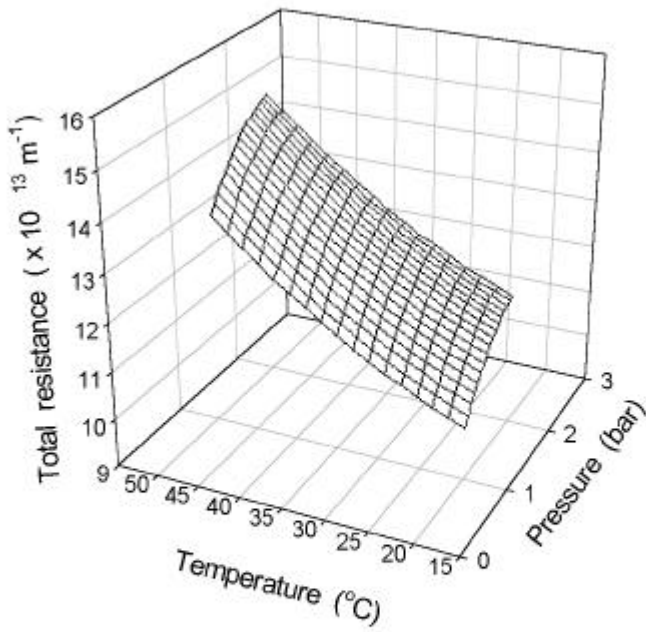


Fig. 6. Effect of pressure and temperature on total resistance in UF system from apple juice

fouling,

fouling

table ,

, Fig. 7

가 가 가 .

Table 4. Various resistance values in reverse osmosis process of apple juice

Operating condition		$R_m^{1)}$	$R_t^{2)}$	$R_g^{3)}$	R_g / R_t
Pressure	Temperature	($10^{14} \times m^{-1}$)	($10^{14} \times m^{-1}$)	($10^{14} \times m^{-1}$)	
25bar	20	2.69	153	150	0.982
	35	4.72	154	149	0.969
	50	6.13	145	139	0.958
30bar	20	3.81	167	163	0.977
	35	5.37	157	152	0.966
	50	7.04	143	136	0.951
35bar	20	4.35	181	177	0.976
	35	6.18	156	150	0.960
	50	8.08	160	152	0.949
40bar	20	4.86	203	198	0.976
	35	6.88	182	176	0.962
	50	8.99	159	150	0.944
45bar	20	5.34	213	208	0.975
	35	7.34	190	183	0.961
	50	9.51	170	160	0.944

¹⁾ Intrinsic membrane resistance

²⁾ Total membrane resistance

³⁾ Gel resistance

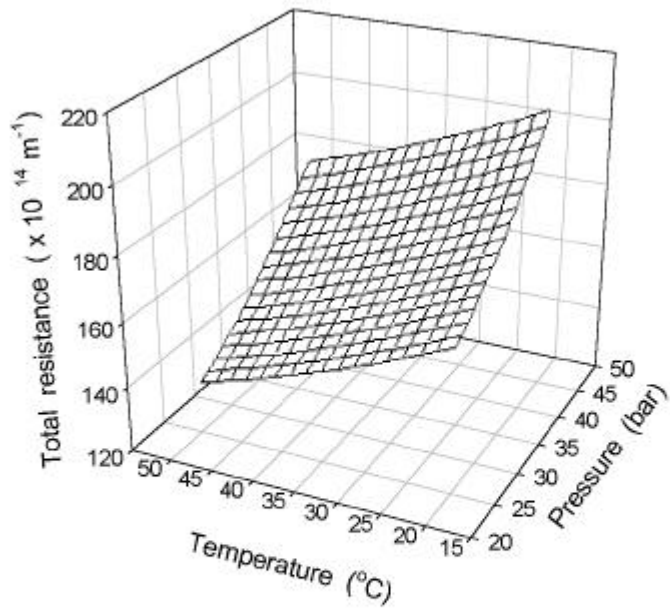


Fig. 7. Effect of pressure and temperature on total resistance in RO system from apple juice

4.

fouling,

semi-empirical model

Table 5. Effect of operating condition on semi-empirical model parameters in ultrafiltration system

Operation condition		Fouling model parameters		
Pressure	Temperature	J_1 (L/m ² hr)	-b	R ²
1.0bar	20	3.938	0.1051	0.9285
	35	5.875	0.2413	0.9499
	50	8.438	0.2902	0.9742
1.5bar	20	6.000	0.1467	0.8852
	35	8.750	0.2113	0.9702
	50	10.75	0.2535	0.9216
2.0bar	20	10.13	0.224	0.9415
	35	11.38	0.2322	0.9924
	50	13.13	0.2854	0.9583

5.

$$R^2 = 0.9$$

2bar,

50

Kirk

가

가

,

가

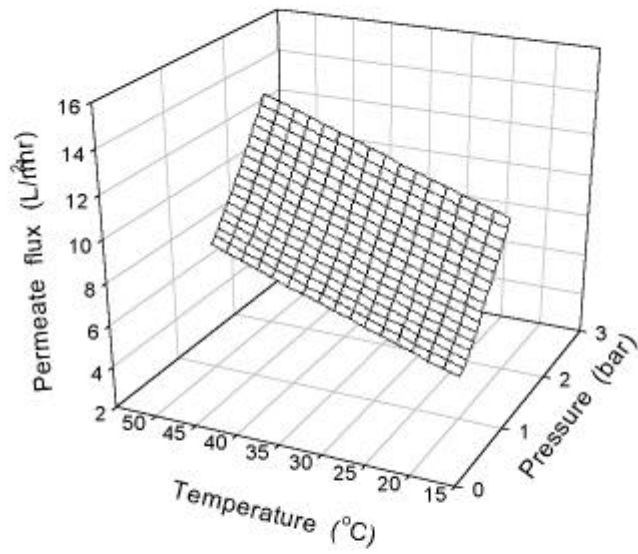


Fig. 8. Response surface for the effects of process conditions on permeate flux by UF system

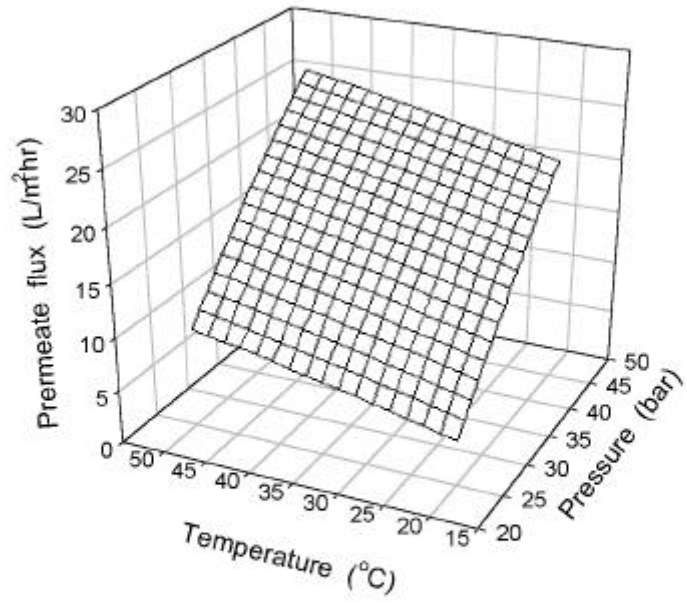


Fig. 9. Response surface for the effects of process conditions of permeate flux by RO system

2 Pilot plant
가

1.

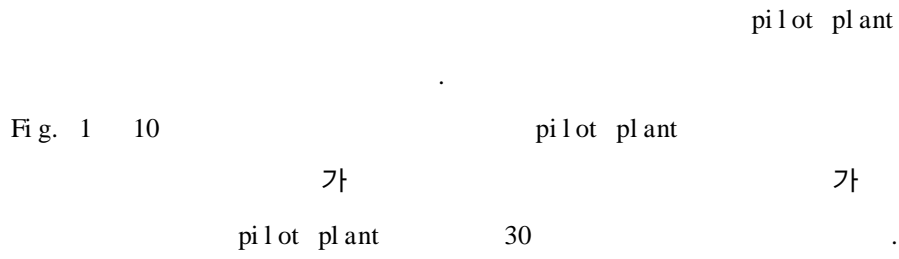


Fig. 1 10

2.



Fig. 5 11

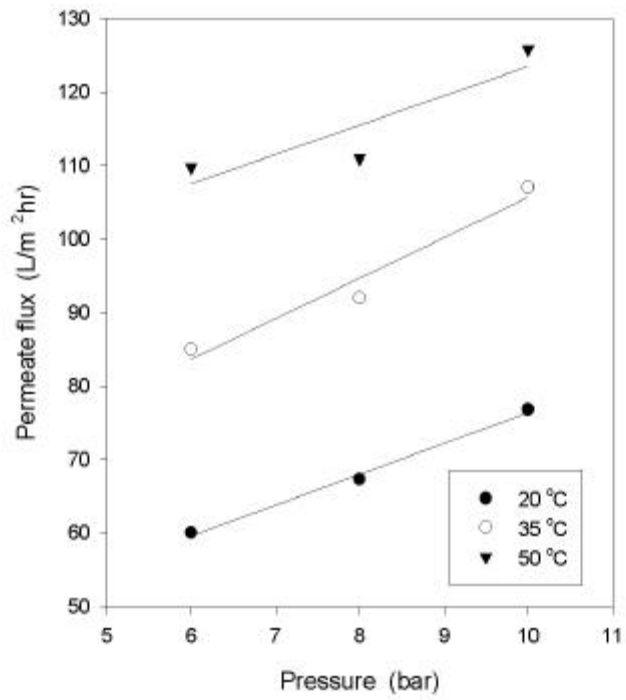


Fig. 10. Influence of pressure on permeate flux of UF pilot plant at different temperature from apple juice

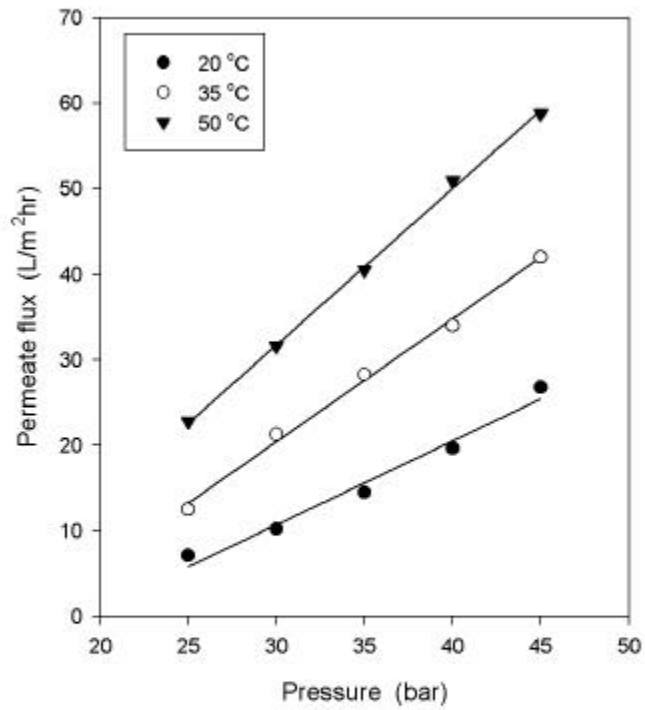


Fig. 11. Influence of pressure on permeate flux of RO pilot plant at different temperature from apple juice

3

pilot plant

pilot plant

scale-up factor

pilot plant

scale-up

scale-up

scale-up

factor

0.7

0.9

Table 6. Estimation of scale-up factor in ultrafiltration system of apple juice

Operating condition		Permeate flux in lab. system	Permeate flux in pilot plant system	Scale-up factor	R ²
Temperature	Pressure				
	1.0bar	3.16	10.0		
20	1.5bar	4.80	12.6	2.2373	0.7836
	2.0bar	7.90	15.4		
	1.0bar	4.70	14.2		
35	1.5bar	7.00	17.3	2.4826	0.7086
	2.0bar	9.10	21.4		
	1.0bar	6.70	18.3		
50	1.5bar	8.20	20.8	2.5068	0.8473
	2.0bar	10.5	25.2		
	1.0bar	6.70	18.3		

Table 7. Estimation of scale-up factor in reverse osmosis system of apple juice

Operating condition		Permeate flux	Permeate flux	Scale-up factor	R ²
Temperature	Pressure	in lab. system	in pilot plant system		
20	25bar	3.40	7.10	1.1919	0.9176
	30bar	10.4	11.2		
	35bar	13.6	14.5		
	40bar	16.6	19.7		
	45bar	21.0	26.8		
35	25bar	7.20	12.5	1.7482	0.9937
	30bar	11.2	21.3		
	35bar	16.4	28.3		
	40bar	19.6	34.0		
	45bar	24.2	42.0		
50	25bar	9.20	22.8	2.2446	0.9917
	30bar	14.1	31.6		
	35bar	18.6	40.5		
	40bar	22.4	51.0		
	45bar	26.4	58.8		

4

1

가

1.

가

가.

Fig. 1

20

1.0

2.0bar

2.93

4.281/m²hr , 35

4.11

6.381/m²hr , 50

4.75

6.981/m²hr

가

1.5

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

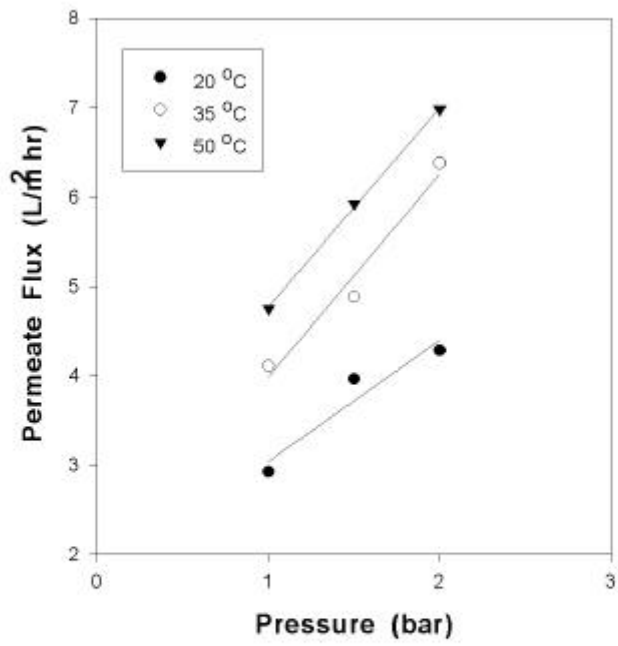


Fig. 1. Influence of pressure on permeate flux of UF system at different temperature from peach juice

가 가 가
가 가 가
50 20
가

brix, titratable acidity, turbidity

brix, titratable acidity, turbidity Table

brix, titratable acidity

가 Turbidity

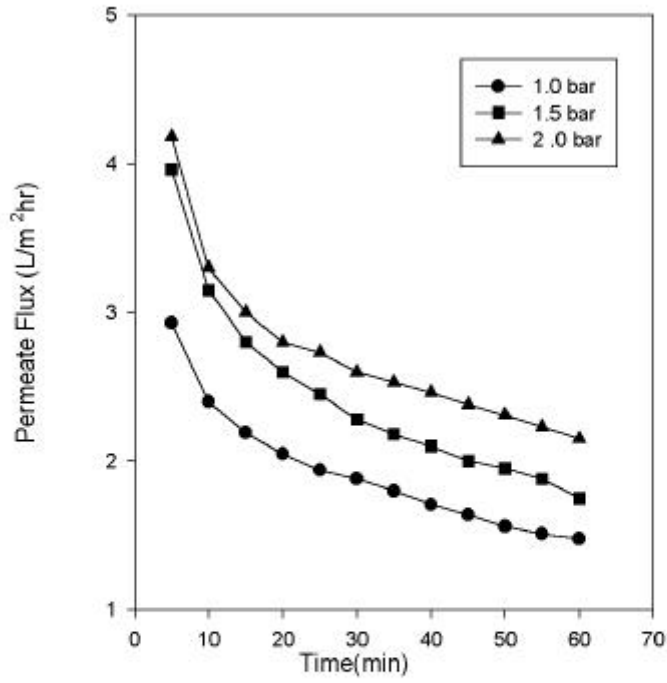


Fig. 2. Influence of time on permeate flux of UF system at different pressure and 20°C from peach juice

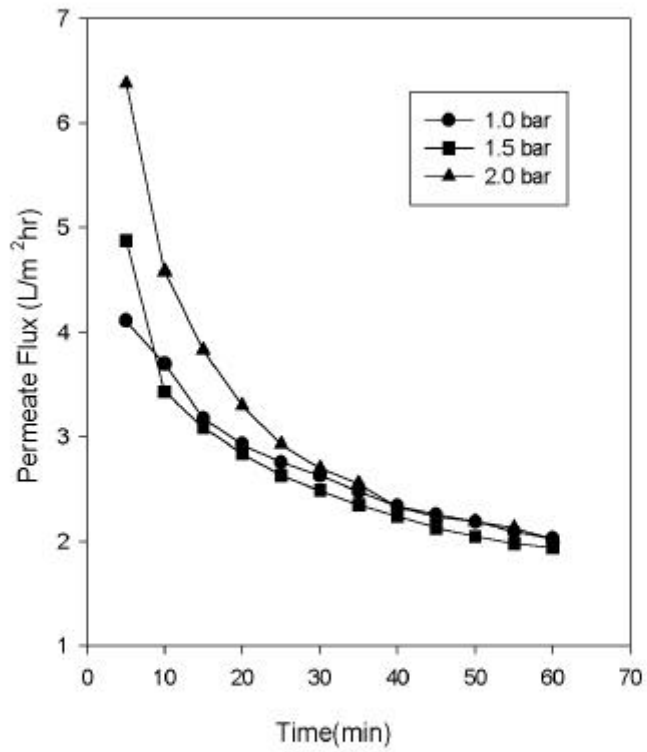


Fig. 3. Influence of time on permeate flux of UF system at different pressure and 35°C from peach juice

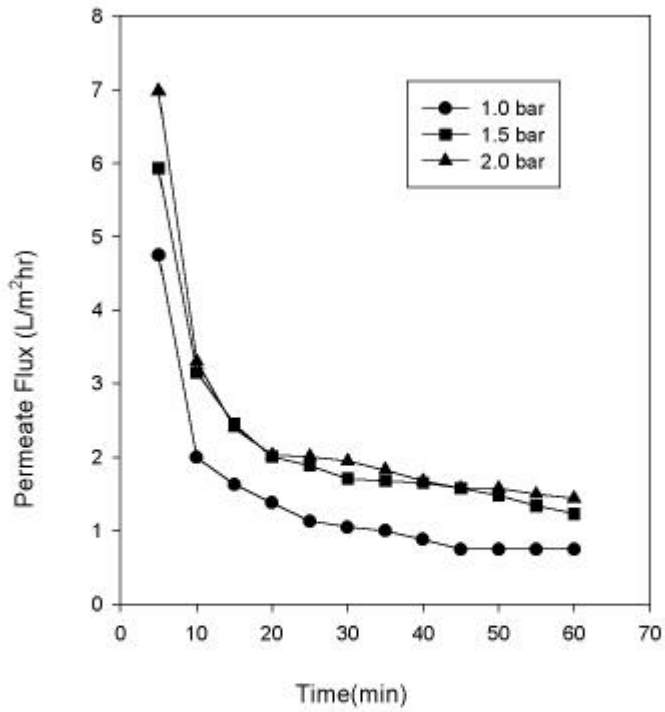


Fig. 4. Influence of time on permeate flux of UF system at different pressure and 50°C from peach juice

Table 1. Physicochemical properties of raw peach juice and ultrafiltered peach juice

Operating condition		Kinds of peach juice	° Brix	Titratable acidity (% citric acid)	Turbidity (absorbance at 650nm)
Pressure	Temperature				
1.0bar	20	raw juice	10.0	0.56	1.389
		UF juice*	9.70	0.53	0.004
	35	raw juice	10.0	0.56	1.389
		UF juice	9.80	0.45	0.006
	50	raw juice	10.1	0.70	1.372
		UF juice	9.6	0.63	0.008
1.5bar	20	raw juice	10.1	0.56	0.0681
		UF juice	9.70	0.49	0.005
	35	raw juice	10.0	0.56	1.683
		UF juice	9.80	0.52	0.008
	50	raw juice	10.0	0.53	1.409
		UF juice	9.7	0.43	0.003
2.0bar	20	raw juice	10.1	0.56	1.687
		UF juice	9.70	0.43	0.005
	35	raw juice	10.0	0.52	1.681
		UF juice	9.70	0.41	0.008
	50	raw juice	9.90	0.56	1.372
		UF juice	9.70	0.52	0.003

* ultrafiltered juice

2.

가

가.

가

Fig. 5

가

36.0L/m³hr , 20 50 가 35bar
 27.7L/m³hr

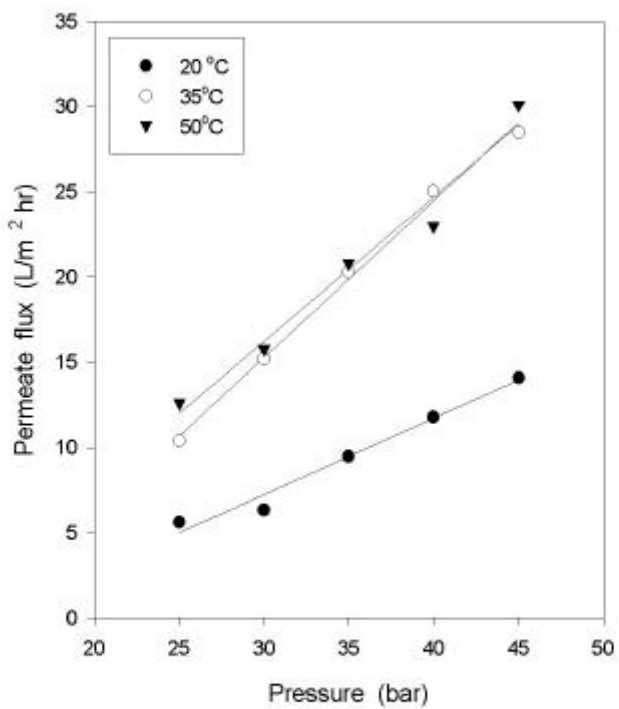


Fig. 5. Influence of pressure on permeate flux of RO system at different temperature from grape juice

pH Brix, viscosity

, pH

Brix, viscosity

가

가

가

Table 2. Physicochemical properties of peach juice using in RO system

Operating condition		Treatment	pH	Viscosity (cP)	°Bx
Pressure	Temperature				
25 bar	20	raw	4.10	11.0	10.2
		retentate	4.24	12.2	24.8
	35	raw	3.73	11.1	10.5
		retentate	3.83	12.4	24.0
	50	raw	3.87	11.0	10.0
		retentate	4.09	12.4	24.4
30bar	20	raw	3.81	11.2	10.3
		retentate	4.21	12.7	24.9
	35	raw	3.95	11.0	10.0
		retentate	4.14	12.6	25.6
	50	raw	4.02	11.3	10.2
		retentate	4.22	12.7	25.1
35bar	20	raw	4.10	11.2	10.4
		retentate	4.27	12.9	26.4
	35	raw	4.12	11.1	10.3
		retentate	4.25	12.8	26.5
	50	raw	4.00	11.0	10.5
		retentate	4.15	12.8	27.2
40bar	20	raw	3.95	11.3	10.0
		retentate	4.24	12.7	28.4
	35	raw	3.98	11.1	10.0
		retentate	4.16	13.0	28.2
	50	raw	4.00	11.2	10.3
		retentate	4.27	12.1	28.2
45bar	20	raw	4.00	12.0	10.3
		retentate	4.31	14.0	29.0
	35	raw	3.70	11.1	10.2
		retentate	4.20	13.2	29.1
	50	raw	3.81	11.2	14.0
		retentate	4.12	13.3	29.9

3. 가

가.

, ,
가 gel 가
secondary membrane .

Table 3

가
가
가
50 가
0.74 0.94
가
가
가

Table 3. Various resistance values in ultrafiltration process of peach juice

Operating condition		$R_m^{1)}$	$R_t^{2)}$	$R_g^{3)}$	R_g / R_t
Pressure	Temperature	($10^{13} \times m^1$)	($10^{13} \times m^1$)	($10^{13} \times m^1$)	
1.0bar	20	5.00	24.3	19.3	0.79
	35	6.30	24.7	18.4	0.74
	50	6.52	87.8	81.3	0.93
1.5bar	20	5.73	30.8	25.1	0.81
	35	7.15	38.7	31.5	0.81
	50	5.71	80.3	74.6	0.93
2.0bar	20	6.53	33.4	26.9	0.81
	35	7.42	49.3	41.9	0.85
	50	5.31	91.4	86.1	0.94

¹⁾ Intrinsic membrane resistance

²⁾ Total membrane resistance

³⁾ Gel resistance

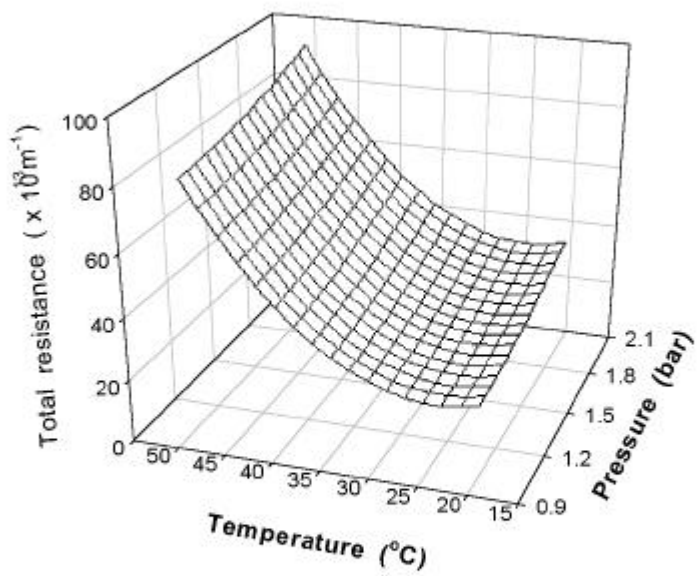


Fig. 6. Effect of pressure and temperature on total resistance in UF system from peach juice

Table 4. Various resistance values in reverse osmosis process of peach juice

Operating condition		$R_m^{1)}$	$R_t^{2)}$	$R_g^{3)}$	R_g / R_t
Pressure	Temperature	($10^{14} \times m^1$)	($10^{14} \times m^1$)	($10^{14} \times m^1$)	
25bar	20	2.43	118	115	0.978
	35	4.46	179	174	0.975
	50	5.87	162	156	0.964
30bar	20	3.55	184	181	0.981
	35	5.11	176	171	0.971
	50	6.78	154	148	0.956
35bar	20	4.09	196	192	0.979
	35	5.92	166	160	0.964
	50	7.82	165	157	0.953
40bar	20	4.60	224	220	0.979
	35	6.62	192	186	0.966
	50	8.73	175	166	0.950
45bar	20	5.08	224	218	0.977
	35	7.08	200	193	0.965
	50	9.25	178	169	0.948

¹⁾ Intrinsic membrane resistance

²⁾ Total membrane resistance

³⁾ Gel resistance

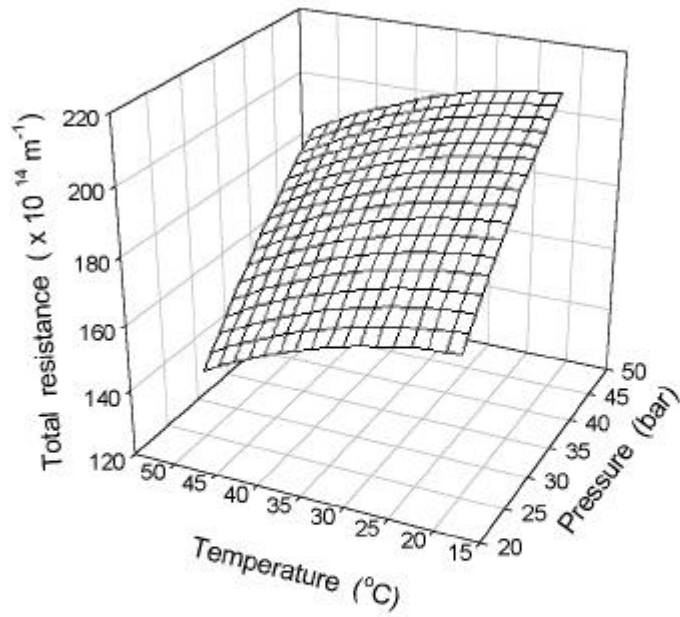


Fig. 7. Effect of pressure and temperature on total resistance in RO system from peach juice

4.

semi-empirical model

Table 5. Effect of operating condition on semi-empirical model parameters in ultrafiltration system

Operation condition		Fouling model parameters		
Pressure	Temperature	J_1 (L/m ² hr)	-b	R ²
1.0bar	20	2.925	0.2683	0.9911
	35	4.113	0.2957	0.9859
	50	4.750	0.7116	0.9650
1.5bar	20	3.963	0.3133	0.9954
	35	4.875	0.3556	0.9919
	50	5.925	0.5618	0.9586
2.0bar	20	4.275	0.2527	0.9846
	35	6.375	0.4659	0.9975
	50	6.975	0.5629	0.9198

5.

$$R^2 = 0.9$$

2bar,

50

45bar,

50

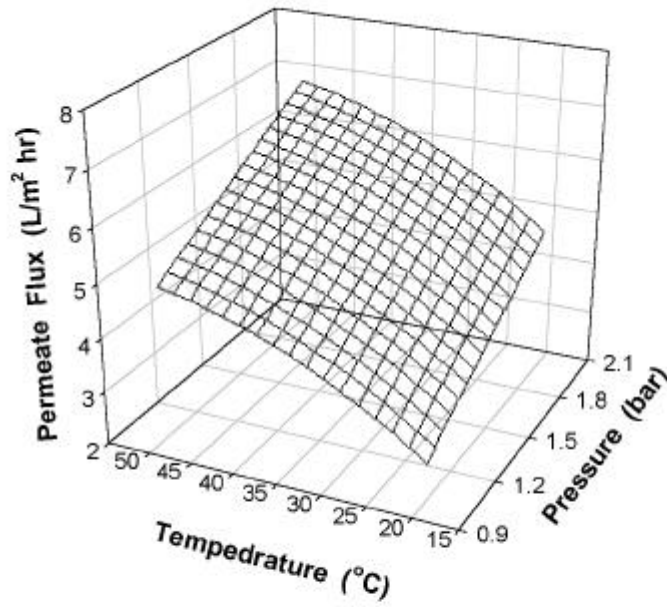


Fig. 8. Response surface for the effects of process conditions on permeate flux by UF system

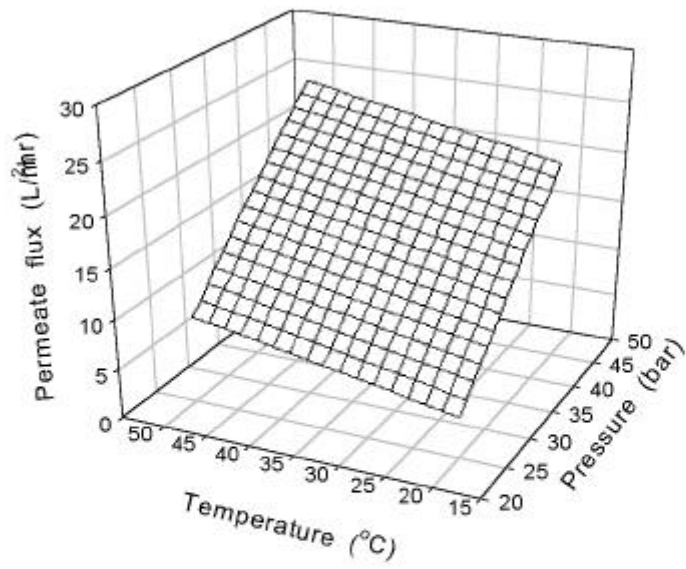


Fig. 9. Response surface for the effects of process conditions on permeate flux by RO system

2 Pilot plant
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1.

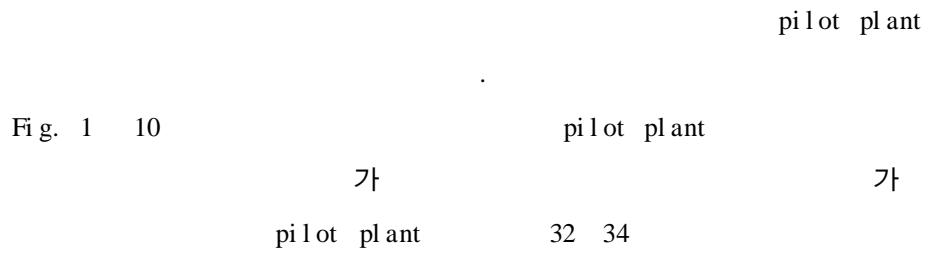


Fig. 1 10

2.

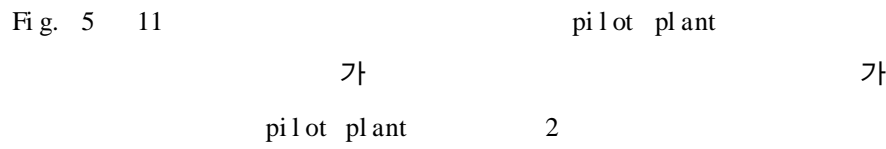


Fig. 5 11

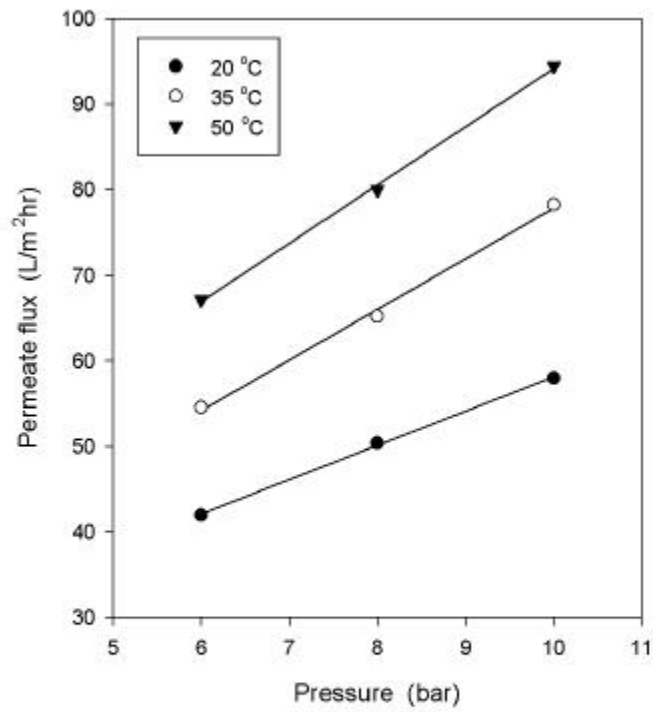


Fig. 10. Influence of pressure on permeate flux of UF pilot plant at different temperature from peach juice

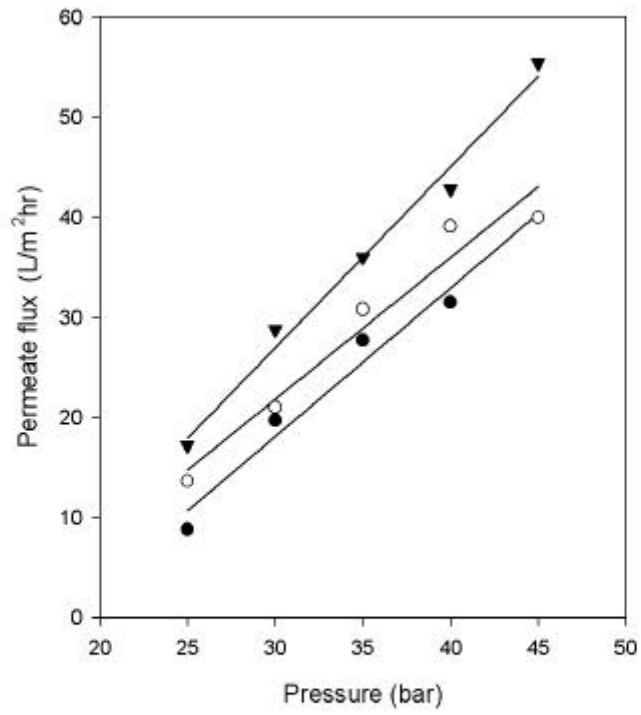


Fig. 11. Influence of pressure on permeate flux of RO pilot plant system at different temperature from peach juice

3

pilot plant

.

pilot plant

scale-up factor

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scale-up

scale-up factor

0.9

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0.99

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Table 6. Estimation of scale-up factor in ultrafiltration system of peach juice

Operating condition		Permeate flux in lab. system	Permeate flux in pilot plant system	Scale-up factor	R ²
Temperature	Pressure				
20	1.0bar	2.34	7.00	3.1596	0.8956
	1.5bar	3.17	9.45		
	2.0bar	3.42	11.6		
35	1.0bar	3.29	9.10	3.0259	0.9553
	1.5bar	3.90	12.23		
	2.0bar	5.10	15.66		
50	1.0bar	3.80	11.20	3.2203	0.9321
	1.5bar	4.74	15.00		
	2.0bar	5.58	18.90		

Table 7. Estimation of scale-up factor in reverse osmosis system of peach juice

Operating condition		Permeate flux	Permeate flux in	Scale-up factor	R ²
Temperature	Pressure	in lab. system	pilot plant system		
20	25bar	4.40	8.80	2.0701	0.9912
	30bar	9.40	19.7		
	35bar	12.6	27.7		
	40bar	15.0	31.5		
	45bar	20.0	40.0		
35	25bar	6.20	13.64	2.0424	0.9943
	30bar	10.0	21.0		
	35bar	15.4	30.8		
	40bar	18.6	39.1		
	45bar	23.0	46.0		
50	25bar	8.20	17.2	2.1285	0.9882
	30bar	13.1	28.8		
	35bar	18.0	36.0		
	40bar	20.4	42.8		
	45bar	25.2	55.4		

5

1

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1. 가

가.

1) MCO 30,000

. Fig. 1

			linear	가
. 20	0.285L/m ² hr	3.375L/m ² hr	35	0.33L/m ² hr
3.45L/m ² hr	50	1.088L/m ² hr	5.888L/m ² hr	가
2 3		가		3.5bar

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. Fig. 2 4

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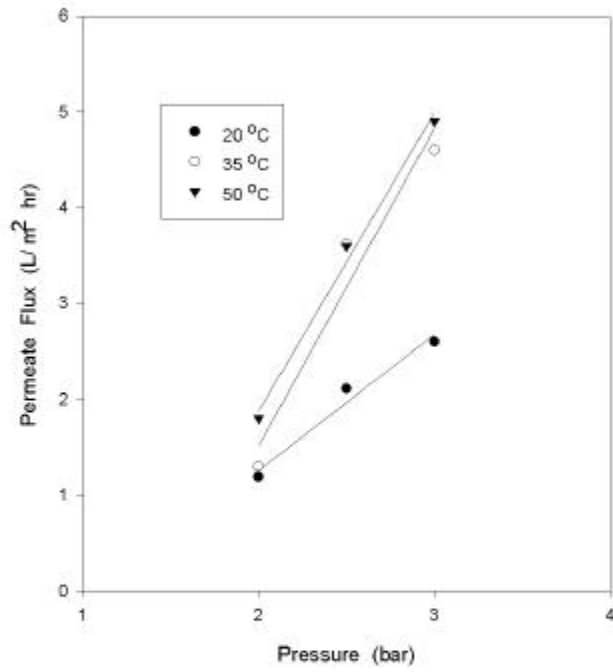


Fig. 1. Influence of pressure on permeate flux of grape juice at different temperatures in 30K UF system

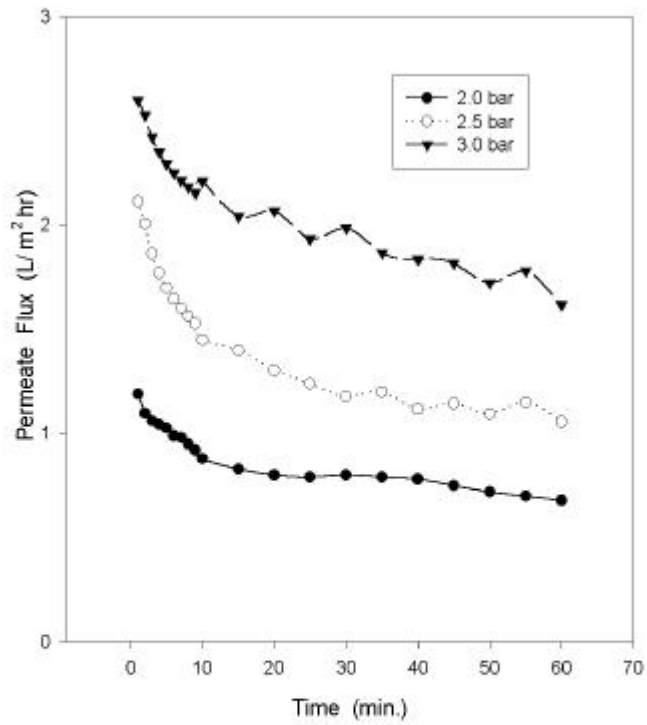


Fig. 2. Influence of time on permeate flux of grape juice at different pressures and 20°C in 30K UF system

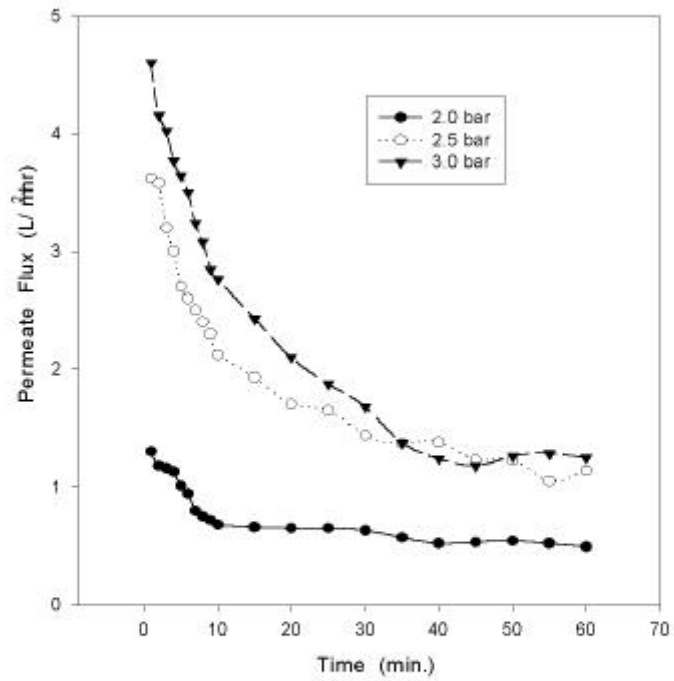


Fig. 3. Influence of time on permeate flux of grape juice at different pressures and 35°C in 30K UF system

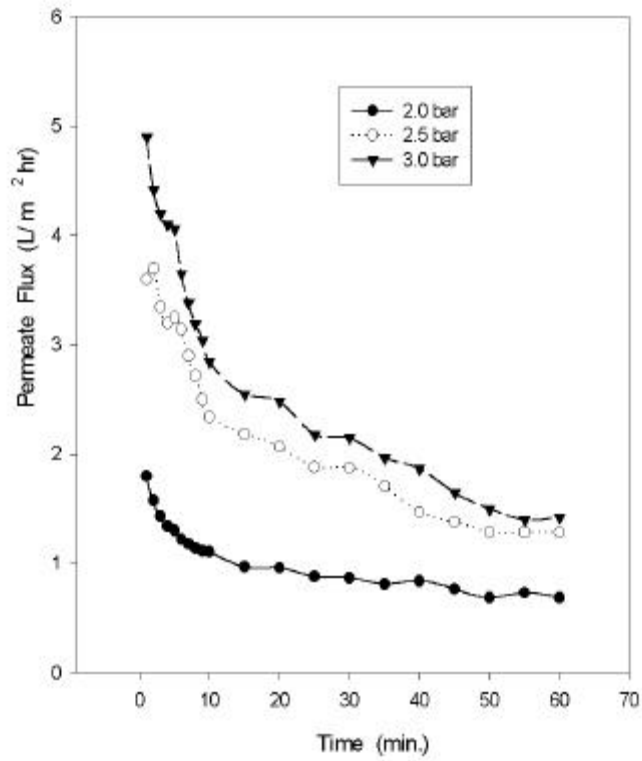


Fig. 4. Influence of time on permeate flux of grape juice at different pressures and 50°C in 30K UF system.

2) MCO 50,000

MCO 50,000

. Fig. 5

linear 가 가 2 3
가 3.5bar

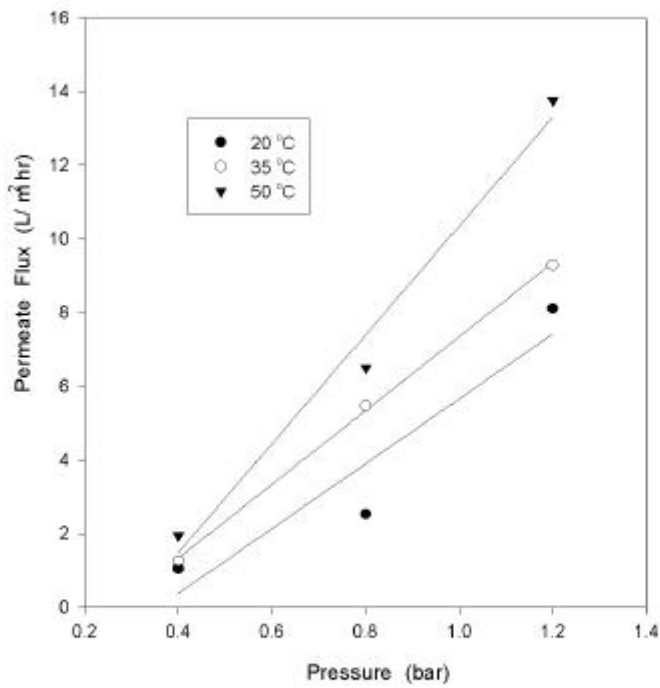


Fig. 5. Influence of pressure on permeate flux of grape juice at different temperatures in 50K UF system

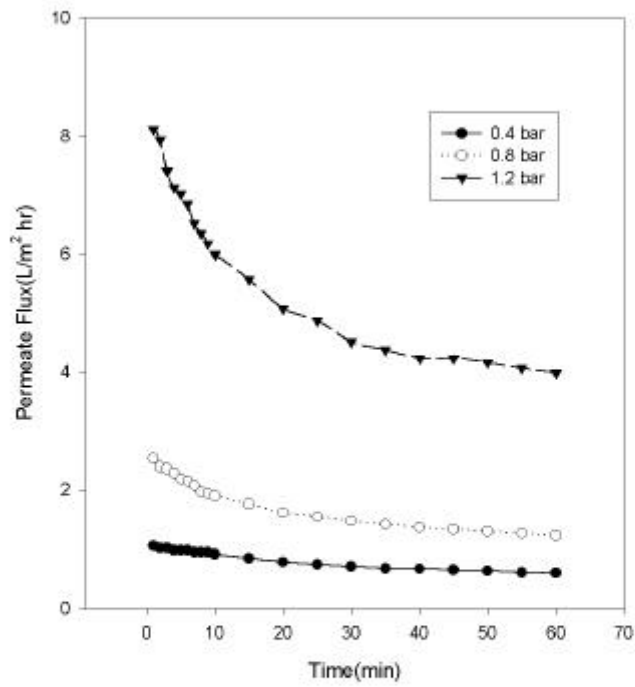


Fig. 6. Influence of time on permeate flux of grape juice at different pressures and 20°C in 50K UF system.

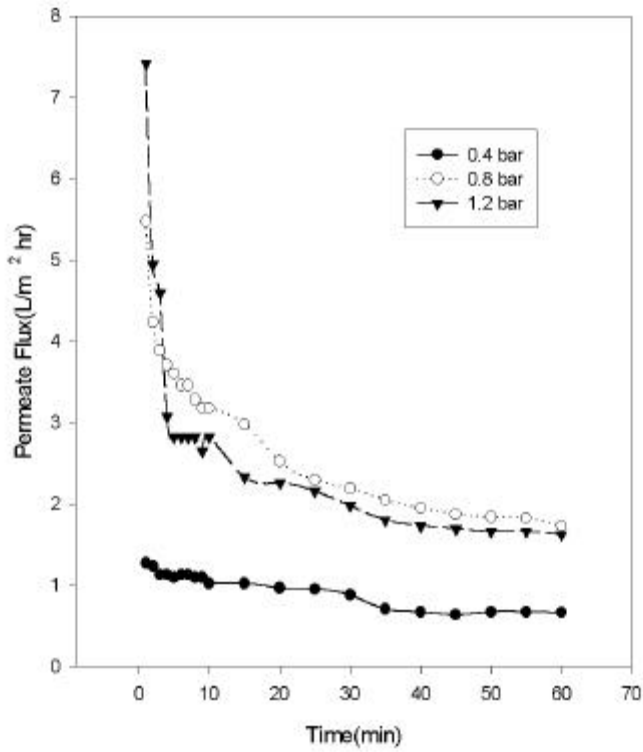


Fig. 7. Influence of time on permeate flux of grape juice at different pressures and 35°C in 50K UF system

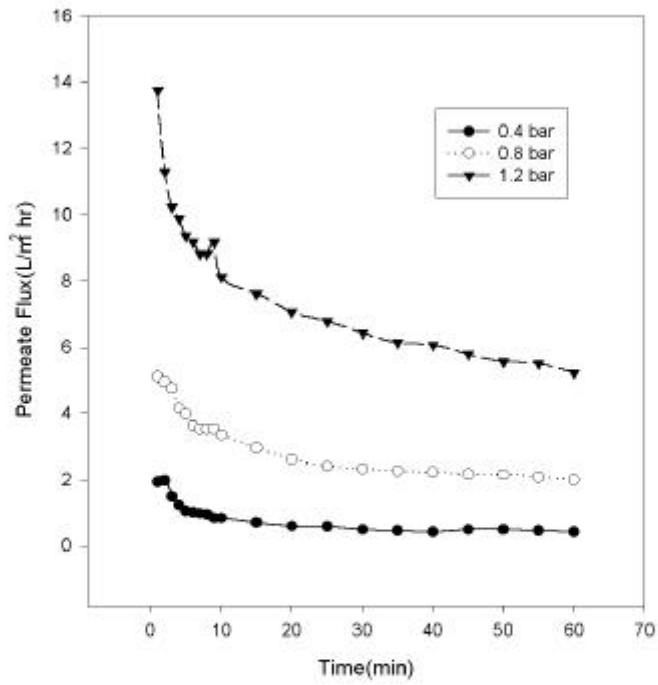


Fig. 8. Influence of time on permeate flux of grape juice at different pressures and 50°C in 50K UF system.

3) 0.1 μm

0.1 μm ,
Fig. 9

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mass transfer-controlled
region

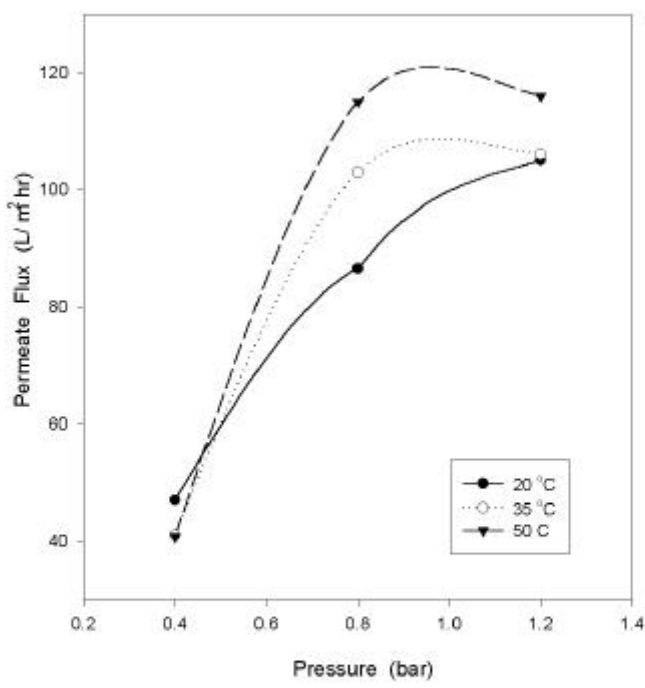


Fig. 9. Influence of pressure on permeate flux of grape juice at different temperatures in 0.1 μm MF system

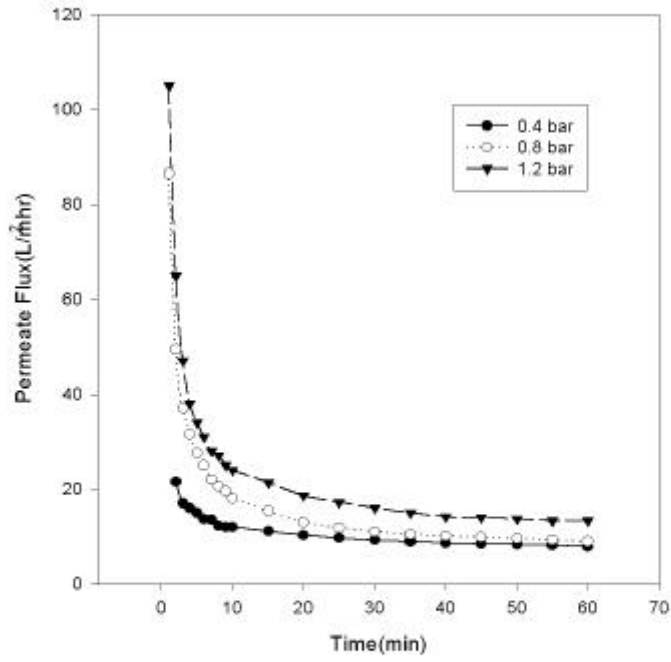


Fig. 10. Influence of time on permeate flux of grape juice at different pressures and 20°C in 0.1µm MF system

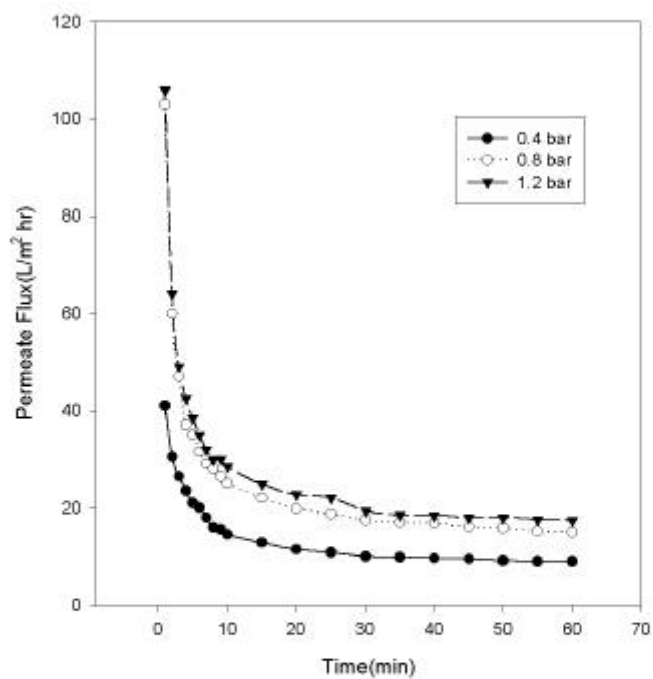


Fig. 11. Influence of time on permeate flux of grape juice at different pressures and 35°C in 0.1µm MF system

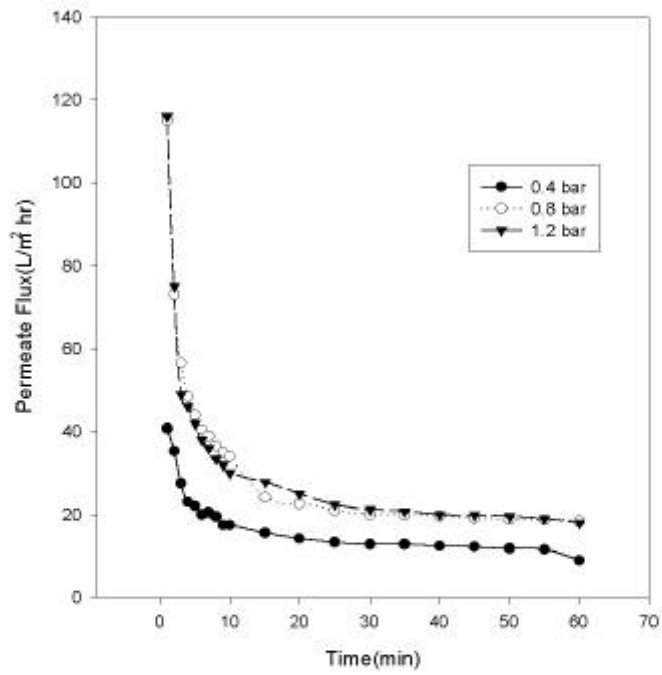


Fig. 12. Influence of time on permeate flux of grape juice at different pressures and 50°C in 0.1µm MF system

4) 0.2 μ m

0.2 μ m

Fig. 13

20

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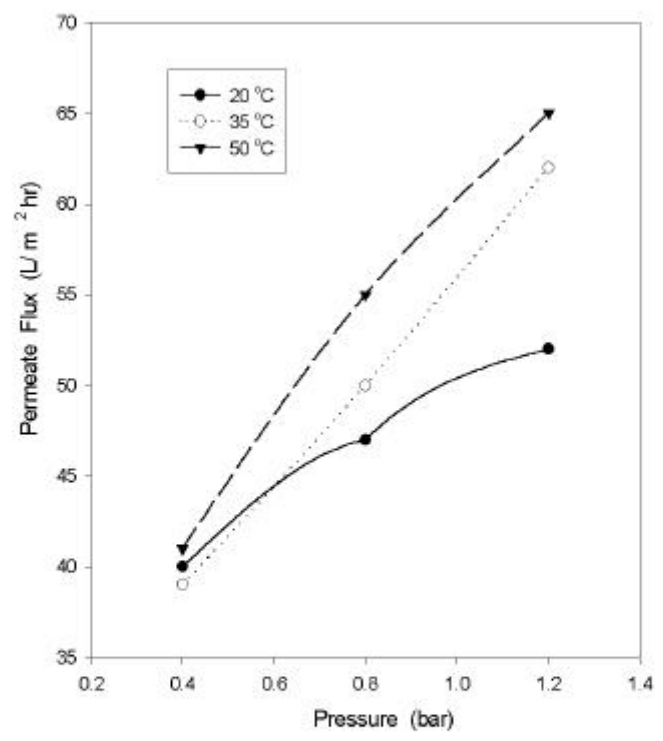


Fig. 13. Influence of pressure on permeate flux of grape juice at different temperatures in 0.2 μ m MF system

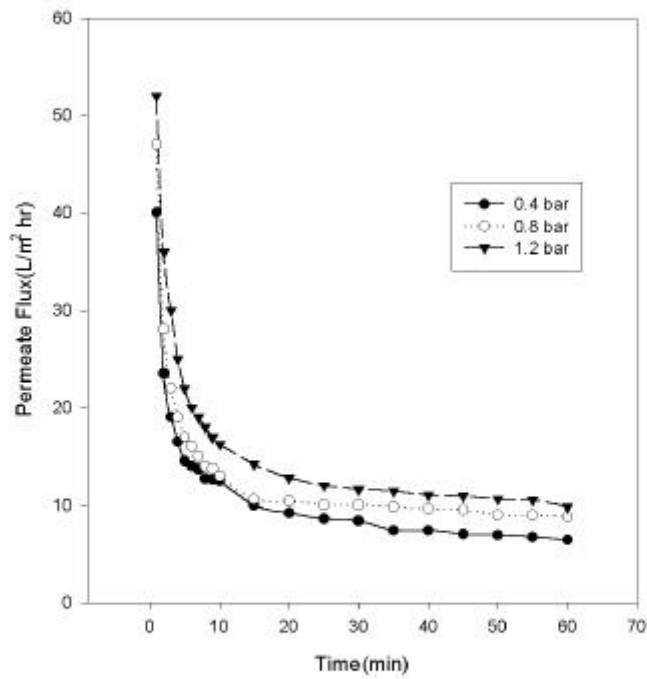


Fig. 14. Influence of time on permeate flux of grape juice at different pressures and 20°C in 0.2µm MF system

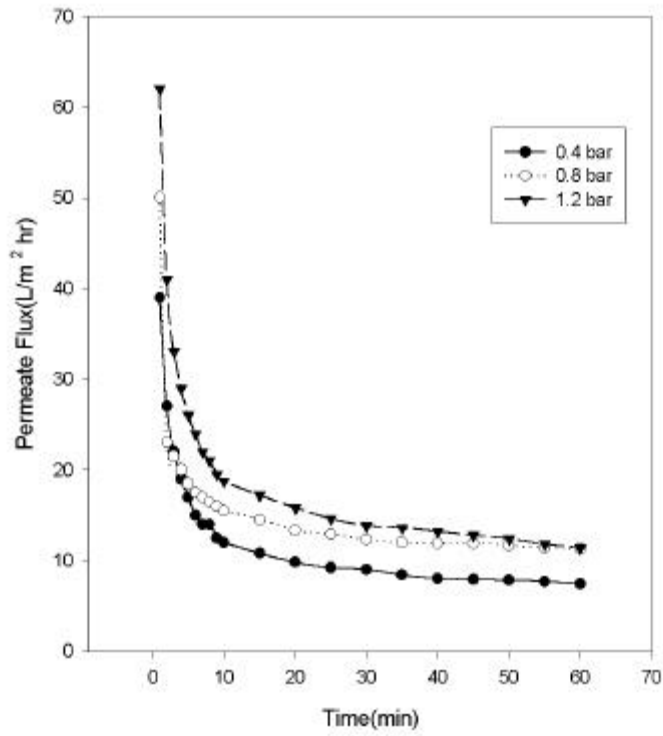


Fig. 15. Influence of time on permeate flux of grape juice at different pressures and 35°C in 0.2µm MF system

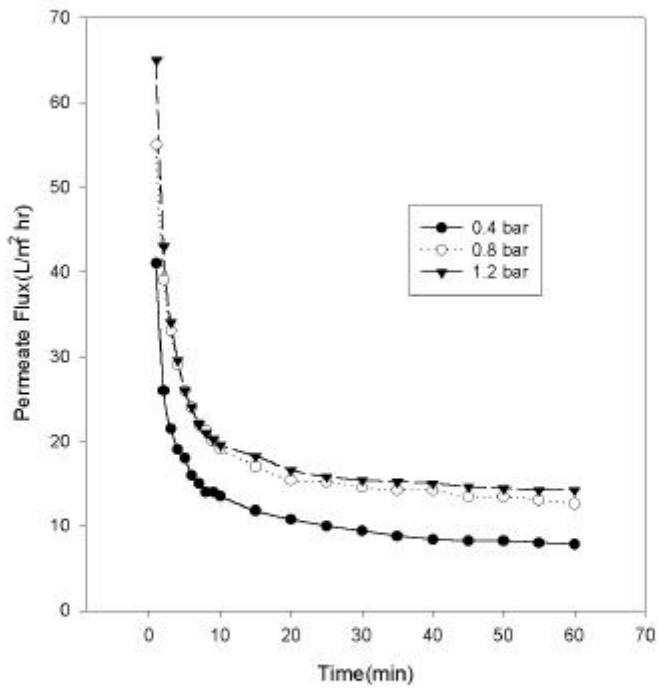


Fig. 16. Influence of time on permeate flux of grape juice at different pressures and 50°C in 0.2µm MF system

Table 1

pH

가

95%

Table 1. Physicochemical properties of raw grape juice and ultrafiltered grape juice

Kinds of membrane	Operation condition		Treatment	°Brix	Titratable acidity (% tartaric acid)	Turbidity (650nm)		
	Pressure	Temperature						
30K	2.0bar	20	raw	10.0	0.30	2.04		
			permeate	7.4	0.19	0.06		
		35	raw	10.1	0.30	2.48		
			permeate	8.0	0.20	0.08		
	2.5bar	50	raw	10.0	0.35	1.98		
			permeate	8.0	0.27	0.1		
		35	20	raw	9.9	0.35	2.06	
				permeate	7.8	0.30	0.1	
	50		raw	9.8	0.41	1.8		
			permeate	7.0	0.30	0.1		
	3.0bar	50	35	raw	9.3	0.38	1.86	
				permeate	7.3	0.24	0.1	
20			50	raw	9.8	0.28	2.26	
				permeate	7.1	0.18	0.1	
		35	raw	10.0	0.30	2.64		
			permeate	7.4	0.22	0.1		
50K		0.4bar	50	raw	10.0	0.31	2.1	
				permeate	7.4	0.21	0.12	
	35		20	raw	10.1	0.31	3.0	
				permeate	8.0	0.19	0.16	
		50	raw	10.2	0.36	2.36		
			permeate	8.0	0.24	0.2		
	0.8bar	50	35	raw	10.0	0.25	2.94	
				permeate	9.0	0.27	0.3	
			20	50	raw	10.2	0.31	2.96
					permeate	9.0	0.22	0.1
		35		raw	9.9	0.29	3.26	
				permeate	8.9	0.19	0.12	
1.2bar		50	35	raw	9.9	0.24	2.32	
				permeate	8.4	0.22	0.18	
	20		50	raw	9.9	0.28	3.54	
				permeate	8.0	0.22	0.1	
		35	raw	10.0	0.48	1.64		
			permeate	8.4	0.25	0.08		
	50	raw	10.0	0.32	1.98			
		permeate	9.4	0.29	1.5			

Table 2. Physicochemical properties of raw grape juice and microfiltered grape juice

Kinds of membrane	Operation condition		Treatment	°Brix	Titratable acidity	Turbidity (650nm)
	Pressure	Temperature				
0.1 μ	0.4bar	20	raw	10.4	0.322	2.06
			perneate	10.0	0.302	0.20
		35	raw	10.0	0.288	2.04
			perneate	9.4	0.318	0.22
		50	raw	10.0	0.302	1.90
			perneate	9.2	0.295	0.34
	0.8bar	20	raw	9.6	0.285	1.86
			perneate	9.2	0.325	0.18
		35	raw	10.0	0.379	0.56
			perneate	10.0	0.352	0.08
		50	raw	9.8	0.693	1.10
			perneate	9.4	0.402	0.08
1.2bar	20	raw	9.4	0.335	0.56	
		perneate	9.0	0.372	0.06	
	35	raw	10.0	0.352	0.62	
		perneate	9.4	0.305	0.08	
	50	raw	10.0	0.348	0.52	
		perneate	9.6	0.352	0.08	
0.2 μ	0.4bar	20	raw	10.2	0.348	1.46
			perneate	9.6	0.258	0.08
		35	raw	10.4	0.365	1.52
			perneate	9.6	0.298	0.20
		50	raw	9.7	0.389	2.58
			perneate	9.0	0.275	0.44
	0.8bar	20	raw	9.5	0.315	2.16
			perneate	9.4	0.238	0.16
		35	raw	10.0	0.328	2.02
			perneate	9.0	0.265	0.28
		50	raw	10.0	0.342	1.88
			perneate	9.4	0.291	0.38
1.2bar	20	raw	9.8	0.288	1.62	
		perneate	8.8	0.271	0.18	
	35	raw	9.2	0.312	1.66	
		perneate	8.9	0.271	0.20	
	50	raw	9.4	0.295	2.20	
		perneate	9.2	0.255	0.62	

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가. 가

Fig. 17

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35bar , 20 40 가
13. 6L/ m³hr 18. 6L/ m³hr 가 .

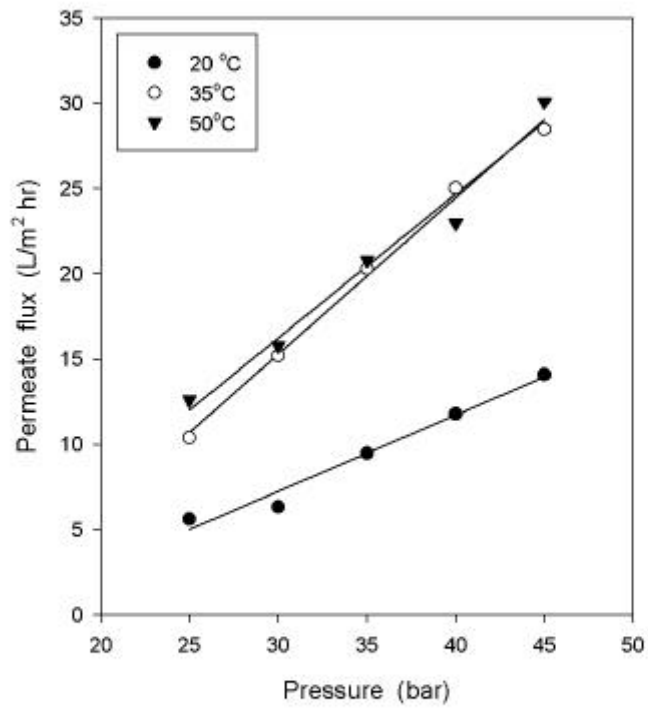


Fig. 17. Influence of pressure on permeate flux of RO system at different temperature from grape juice

pH Brix, viscosity

Table 3. Physicochemical properties of peach juice using in RO system

Operating condition		Treatment	pH	Viscosity (cP)	° Bx
Pressure	Temperature				
25 bar	20	raw	4.20	11.5	10.0
		retentate	4.32	12.7	23.2
	35	raw	4.15	11.6	10.0
		retentate	4.26	12.9	23.5
	50	raw	4.10	11.5	10.0
		retentate	4.25	12.9	23.6
30bar	20	raw	4.22	11.7	10.3
		retentate	4.37	13.2	24.7
	35	raw	4.05	11.6	10.0
		retentate	4.21	13.2	25.8
	50	raw	4.02	11.8	10.2
		retentate	4.22	13.5	25.6
35bar	20	raw	4.10	11.7	10.2
		retentate	4.26	13.6	26.2
	35	raw	4.22	11.6	10.1
		retentate	4.36	13.4	26.3
	50	raw	4.00	11.5	10.2
		retentate	4.18	13.3	27.0
40bar	20	raw	4.13	11.8	10.1
		retentate	4.34	13.2	28.1
	35	raw	4.10	11.6	10.0
		retentate	4.26	13.6	28.2
	50	raw	4.00	11.7	10.3
		retentate	4.27	12.6	28.2
45bar	20	raw	4.00	12.4	10.3
		retentate	4.29	14.4	28.9
	35	raw	4.01	11.8	10.2
		retentate	4.20	13.9	29.0
	50	raw	4.10	11.9	10.0
		retentate	4.22	14.1	29.4

3. 가

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Table 4

Table 4. Various resistance values in ultrafiltration process of grape juice

Kinds of membrane	Operation condition		Resistance(m ¹)			
	Pressure	Temperature	R _m (x10 ¹³)	R (x10 ¹³)	R _g (x10 ¹³)	R _g / R _t
30K	2.0bar	20	2.77	89.7	87.0	0.97
		35	0.75	106.8	106	0.99
		50	0.73	80.9	80.2	0.99
	2.5bar	20	0.87	85.1	84.2	0.98
		35	0.32	64.7	64.4	0.99
		50	0.23	57.5	57.2	0.99
	3.0bar	20	3.49	66.7	63.2	0.94
		35	1.35	70.9	69.6	0.98
		50	0.94	62.9	61.9	0.98
50K	0.4bar	20	0.76	17.9	17.2	0.95
		35	0.67	13.6	12.9	0.94
		50	0.48	25.8	25.3	0.98
	0.8bar	20	0.68	18.4	17.6	0.95
		35	0.38	13.9	12.6	0.90
		50	0.32	12.0	11.7	0.97
	1.2bar	20	0.35	9.03	8.68	0.96
		35	0.35	20.0	19.9	0.98
		50	0.37	62.2	8.38	0.13

MCO 30K, 50K

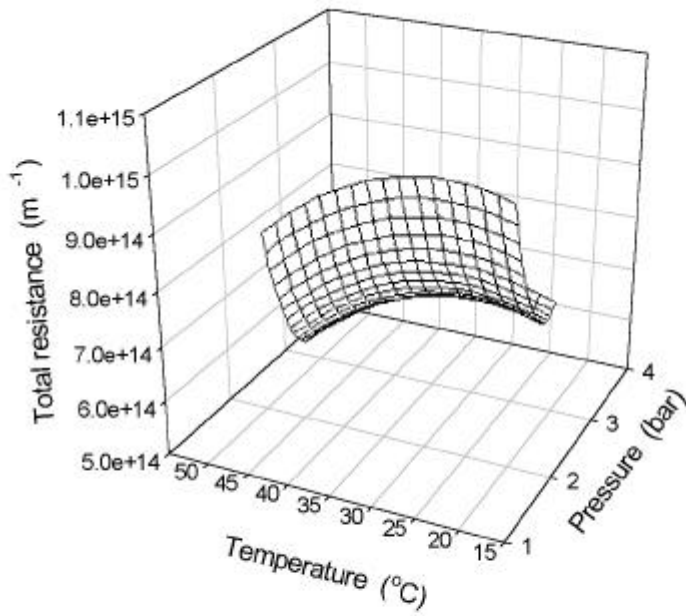


Fig. 18. Effect of pressure and temperature on total resistance in 30K UF system

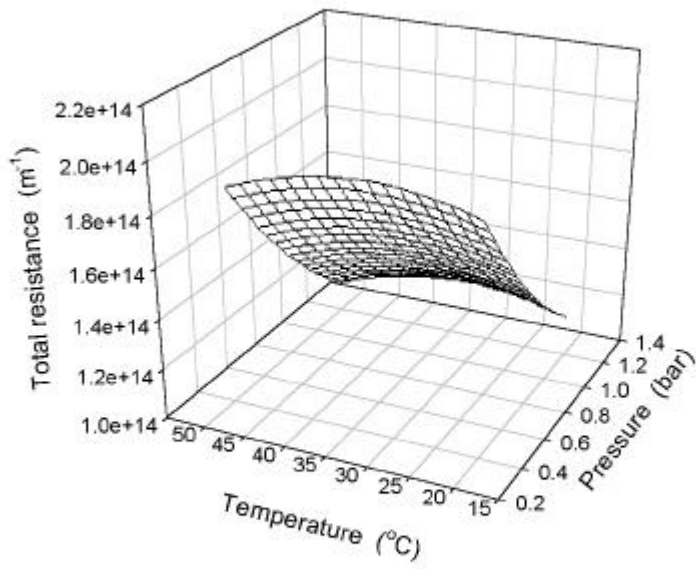


Fig. 19. Effect of pressure and temperature on total resistance in 50K UF system

Table 5. Various Resistance values in microfiltration process of grape juice

Kinds of membrane	Operation condition		Resistance(m ¹)			
	Pressure	Temperature	R _c (x10 ¹³)	R(x10 ¹³)	R _g (x10 ¹³)	R _g / R _t
0.1 μm	0.4bar	20	0.079	1.39	1.31	0.94
		35	0.091	1.21	1.12	0.93
		50	0.12	1.36	1.24	0.91
	0.8bar	20	0.091	2.55	2.46	0.96
		35	0.027	1.61	1.59	0.98
		50	0.020	1.19	1.16	0.97
	1.2bar	20	0.024	2.69	2.67	0.99
		35	0.021	2.09	2.07	0.99
		50	0.027	1.98	1.95	0.98
0.2 μm	0.4bar	20	0.016	1.85	1.84	0.99
		35	0.15	1.53	1.38	0.90
		50	0.031	1.53	1.50	0.98
	0.8bar	20	0.079	2.8	2.72	0.97
		35	0.028	1.89	1.87	0.98
		50	0.013	1.79	1.78	0.99
	1.2bar	20	0.024	3.67	3.09	0.84
		35	0.014	2.94	2.93	0.99
		50	0.015	2.36	2.15	0.91

0.1 μm , 0.2 μm

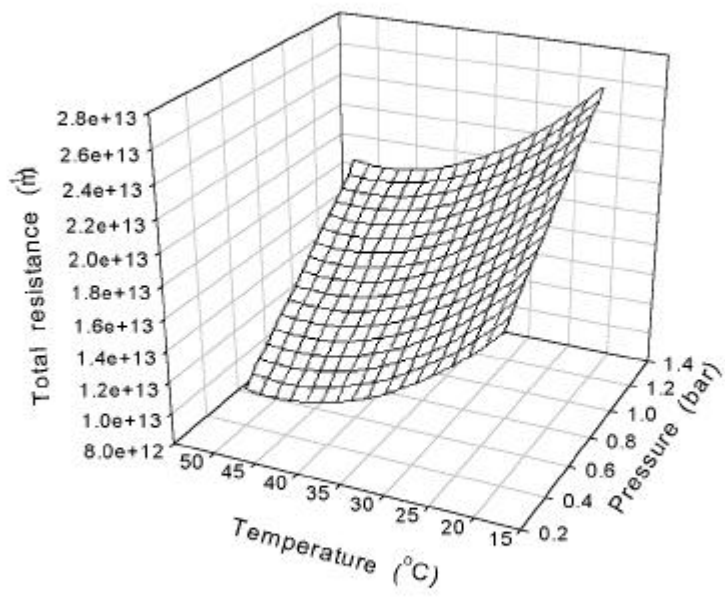


Fig. 20. Effect of pressure and temperature on total resistance in 0.1um MF system

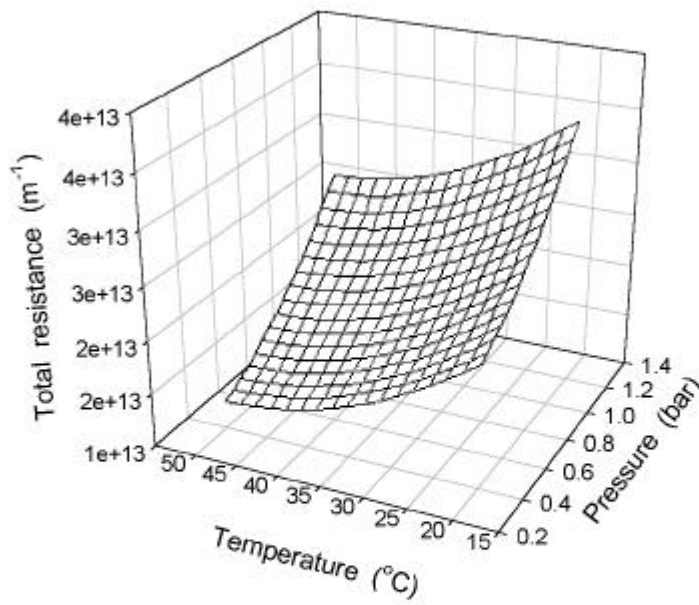


Fig. 21. Effect of pressure and temperature on total resistance in 0.2um MF system

Table 6. Various resistance values in reverse osmosis process of grape juice

Operating condition		$R_m^{1)}$	$R_t^{2)}$	$R_g^{3)}$	R_g / R_t
Pressure	Temperature	($10^{14} \times m^1$)	($10^{14} \times m^1$)	($10^{14} \times m^1$)	
25bar	20	3.89	129	125	0.96
	35	5.32	125	120	0.95
	50	6.73	106	98.9	0.93
30bar	20	4.41	157	153	0.97
	35	5.97	140	134	0.95
	50	7.64	122	114	0.93
35bar	20	4.95	149	144	0.96
	35	6.78	131	124	0.94
	50	8.68	124	116	0.93
40bar	20	5.46	202	197	0.97
	35	7.48	138	130	0.94
	50	9.59	141	131	0.93
45bar	20	5.94	219	213	0.97
	35	7.94	151	143	0.94
	50	10.1	136	126	0.92

¹⁾ Intrinsic membrane resistance

²⁾ Total membrane resistance

³⁾ Gel resistance

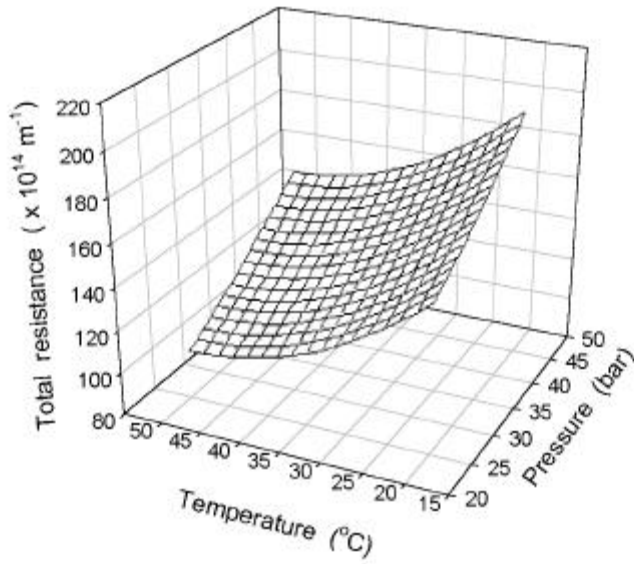


Fig. 22. Effect of pressure and temperature on total resistance in RO system from grape juice

4.

fouling,

semi-empirical model

0.1 0.4

0.9

semi-empirical model

Table 7. Effect of operating condition on semi-empirical model parameters in ultrafiltration system

Kinds of membrane	Operation condition		Fouling model parameters		
	Pressure	Temperature	J_1 (L/m ² hr)	-b	R ²
30K	2.0bar	20	1.19	0.1342	0.9720
		35	1.30	0.2532	0.9445
		50	1.80	0.2315	0.9888
	2.5bar	20	2.12	0.1786	0.9869
		35	3.62	0.3261	0.9702
		50	3.60	0.2968	0.8994
	3.0bar	20	2.60	0.1070	0.9503
		35	4.60	0.3871	0.9301
		50	4.90	0.3295	0.9403
50K	0.4bar	20	1.06	0.1596	0.9038
		35	1.27	0.1823	0.8335
		50	1.94	0.4090	0.9730
	0.8bar	20	2.54	0.1959	0.9647
		35	5.47	0.2756	0.9782
		50	6.50	0.2820	0.9922
	1.2bar	20	8.12	0.2011	0.9687
		35	9.30	0.2736	0.9549
		50	13.76	0.2234	0.9875

Table 8. Effect of operating condition on semi-empirical model parameters in microfiltration system

Kinds of membrane	Operation condition		Fouling model parameters		
	Pressure	Temperature	J_1 (L/m ² hr)	-b	R ²
0.1 μ m	0.4bar	20	47.00	0.3334	0.8843
		35	41.00	0.3795	0.9827
		50	40.75	0.3222	0.9695
	0.8bar	20	86.50	0.5208	0.9777
		35	103.0	0.4181	0.9505
		50	115.0	0.4298	0.9665
	1.2bar	20	105.0	0.4680	0.9646
		35	106.0	0.3988	0.9543
		50	116.0	0.4028	0.9514
0.2 μ m	0.4bar	20	45.00	0.4096	0.9608
		35	39.00	0.3829	0.9712
		50	41.00	0.3737	0.9795
	0.8bar	20	47.00	0.3532	0.9193
		35	50.00	0.2730	0.8657
		50	55.00	0.3366	0.9639
	1.2bar	20	52.00	0.3793	0.9663
		35	62.00	0.3739	0.9684
		50	65.00	0.3316	0.9204

5.

$R^2 = 0.9$

Fig. 23 26

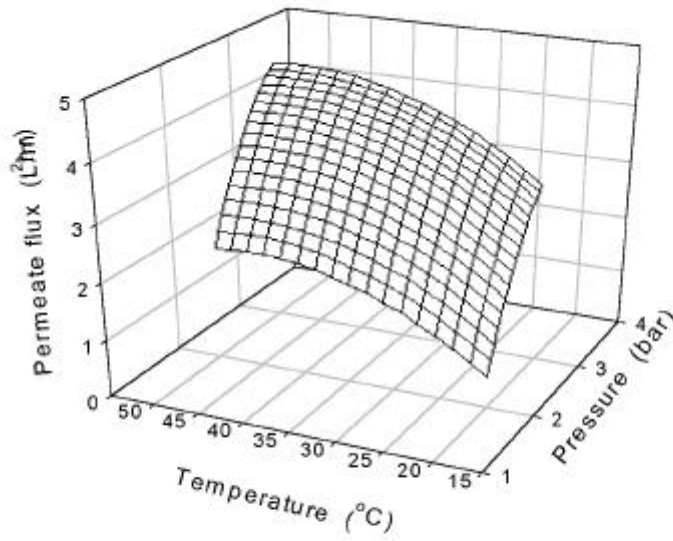


Fig. 23. Response surface for the effects of process conditions on permeate flux by ultrafiltered grape juice(30K)

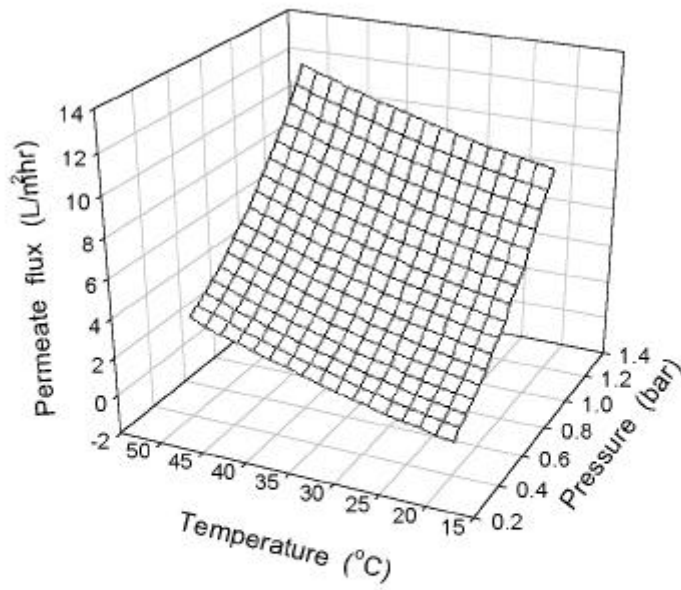


Fig. 24. Response surface for the effects of process conditions on permeate flux by ultrafiltered grape juice(50K)

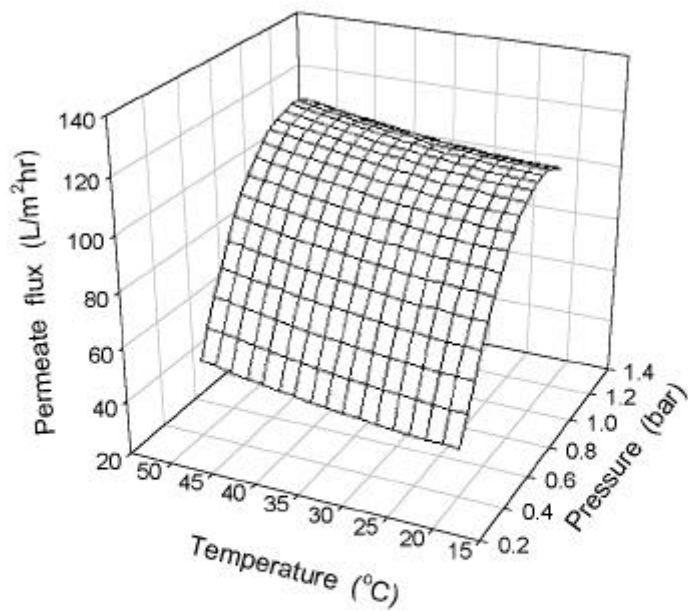


Fig. 25. Response surface for the effects of process conditions on permeate flux by microfiltered grape juice (0.1 μ m)

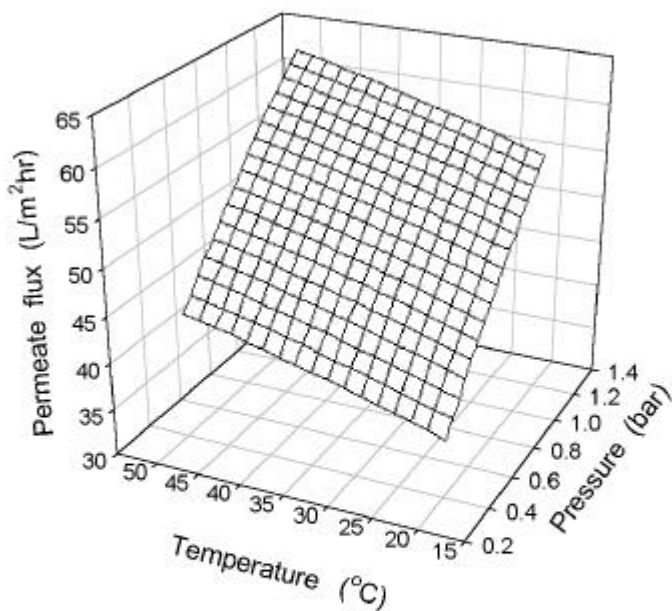


Fig. 26. Response surface for the effects of process conditions on permeate flux by microfiltered grape juice (0.2 μ m)

2 Pilot plant

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1.

Pilot plant

pilot plant

Fig. 1 Fig. 27

pilot plant

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pilot plant

25 30

2.

RO

pilot plant

Fig. 17 Fig. 28

pilot plant

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pilot plant

1.5 2.5

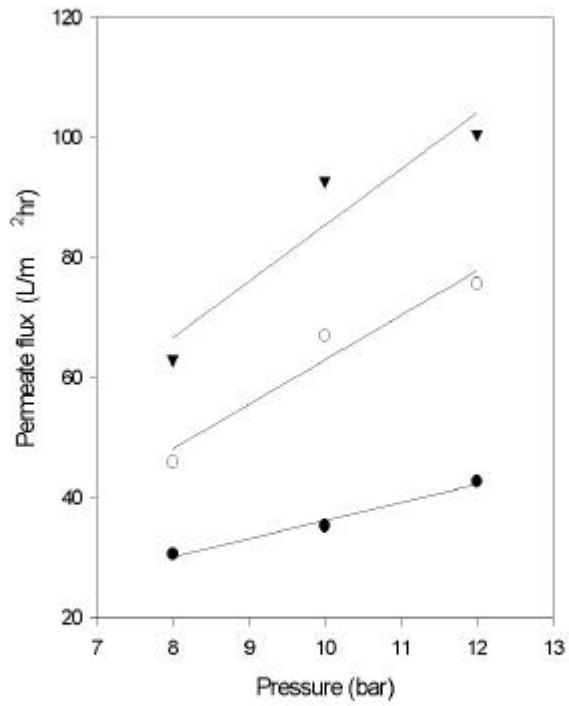


Fig. 27. Influence of pressure on permeate flux of UF pilot plant system at different temperature from grape juice

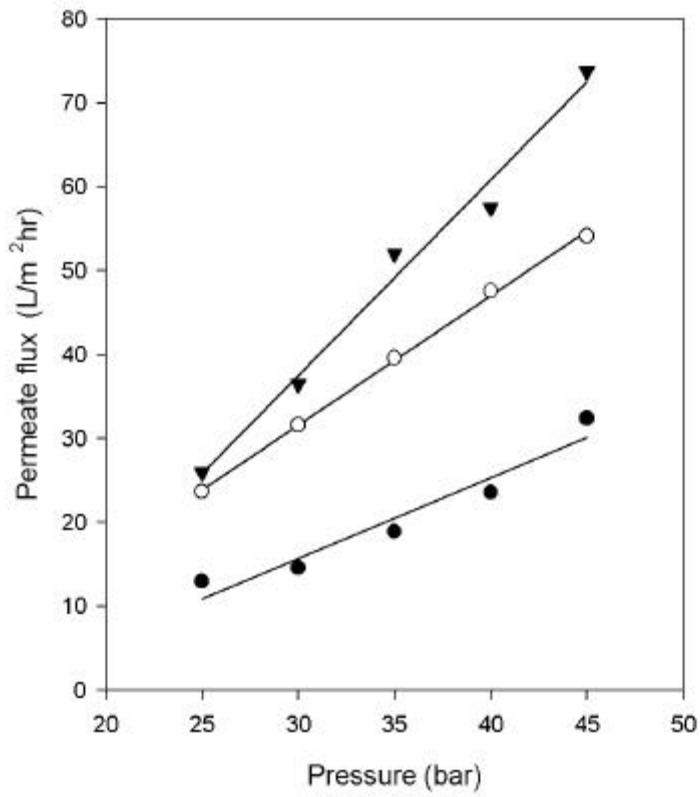


Fig. 28. Influence of pressure on permeate flux of RO pilot plant system at different temperature from grape juice

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0.99, 0.97

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Table 9. Estimation of scale-up factor in ultrafiltration system of grape juice

Operating condition		Permeate flux in lab. system	Permeate flux in pilot plant system	Scale-up factor	R ²
Temperature	Pressure				
20	2.0bar	0.29	1.40	4.8377	0.9999
	2.5bar	1.82	8.83		
	3.0bar	2.21	10.68		
35	2.0bar	0.33	2.25	5.3844	0.9968
	2.5bar	3.19	16.75		
	3.0bar	3.45	18.93		
50	2.0bar	1.09	5.25	5.8780	0.9936
	2.5bar	3.87	23.18		
	3.0bar	4.29	25.13		

Table 10. Estimation of scale-up factor in reverse osmosis system of grape juice

Operating condition		Permeate flux in lab. system	Permeate flux in pilot plant system	Scale-up factor	R ²
Temperature	Pressure				
20	25bar	5.63	12.95	2.1627	0.9546
	30bar	6.35	14.61		
	35bar	9.46	18.92		
	40bar	11.8	23.60		
	45bar	14.1	32.43		
35	25bar	10.4	23.67	1.9469	0.9681
	30bar	15.2	31.60		
	35bar	20.3	39.59		
	40bar	25.0	47.58		
	45bar	28.5	54.15		
50	25bar	12.6	26.00	2.4288	0.9782
	30bar	15.8	36.48		
	35bar	20.8	52.00		
	40bar	23.0	57.50		
	45bar	30.1	73.75		

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2

15% 20% 25%

Protease(P-4755)

25

NH-N

Si gna

0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7%

18

6

15% 20% 25%

15S, 20S, 25S

15P, 20P, 25P

Fi g. 1

System

가
 5 μm 20 μm
 0.7m²
 (中空絲型)

UF
 module , Table 1 polysulphone
 (Hollow Fiber) (module) ,
 가
 가

가
 , ,
 30 , 5
 0 , 70 , 2Kg_f/cm², 3Kg_f/cm², 4Kg_f/cm²

0.1, 0.3, 0.5,
 0.7% . To , 96
 48 100 Water bath 5

, Spiess, T. R. and D. C. Chamber

NH-N

- 1) pH : pH meter (HI 9224, Hanna) 20
- 2) Salinity : SINAL SALT METER (NS-3P, JAPAN) %
- 3) Moisture : 105 가
- 4) Crude Ash :
- 5) NH-N :
- 6) Crude Protein : Kjeldahl method
- 7) TBA value :
- 8) TVN : conway unit
- 9) TMA : conway unit

Table 1. Specification of the membrane module used in ultrafiltration

Type	Configuration	Hollow-fiber
Material	Membrane polymer	Polysulfone
MWCO (Molecular Weight Cut Off)		30,000
Operating condition	Maximum applied pressure	5Kgf/cm ²
	Maximum operating temperature	80
	pH range	1.0 - 14.0
Dimension (mm)	Diameter	50
	Length	580

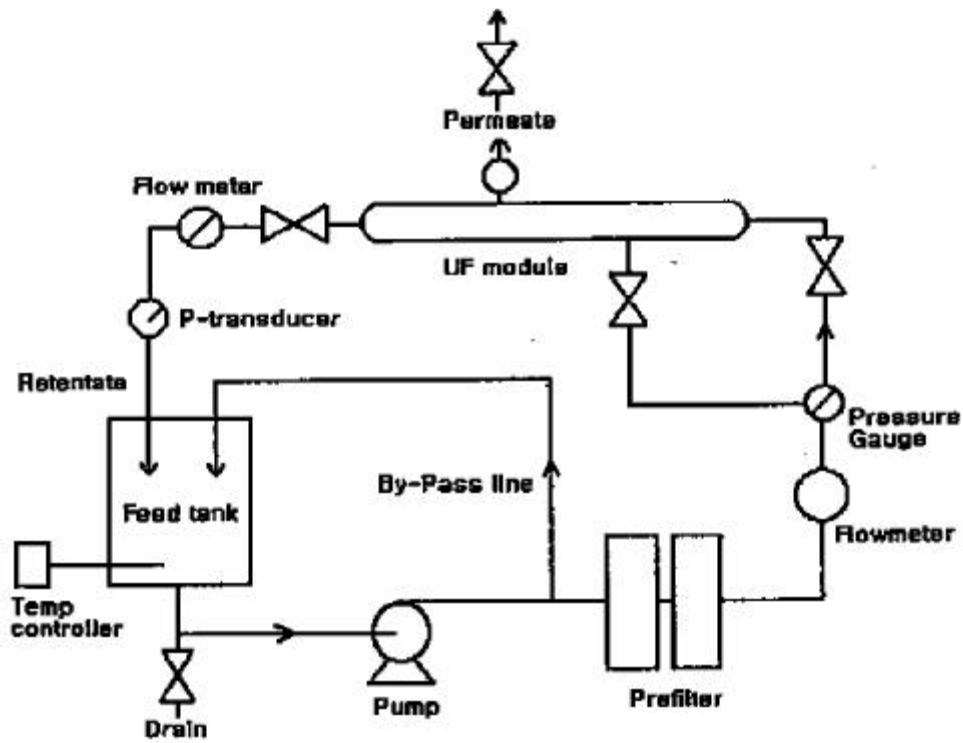


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of ultrafiltration experimental system

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가.

Fig. 2

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15% 가

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가

0.3%

Prot ease

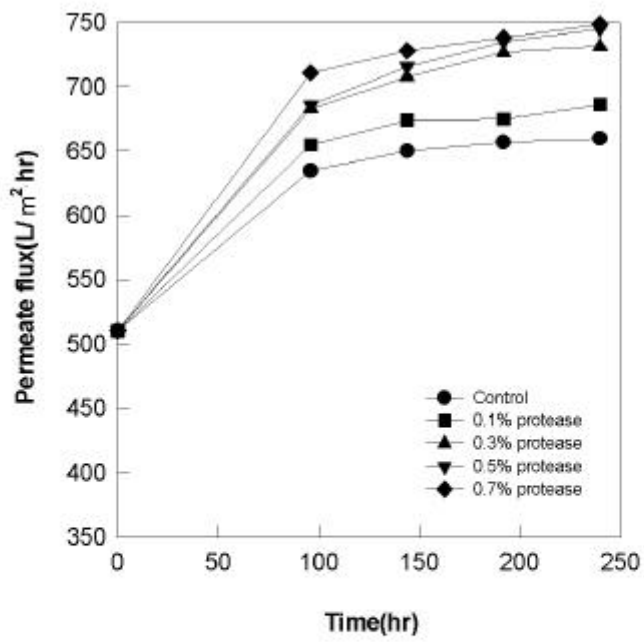


Fig. 2. Changes of amino-nitrogen(NH₂-N) during the fermentation of sandlance at 15% salt concentration.

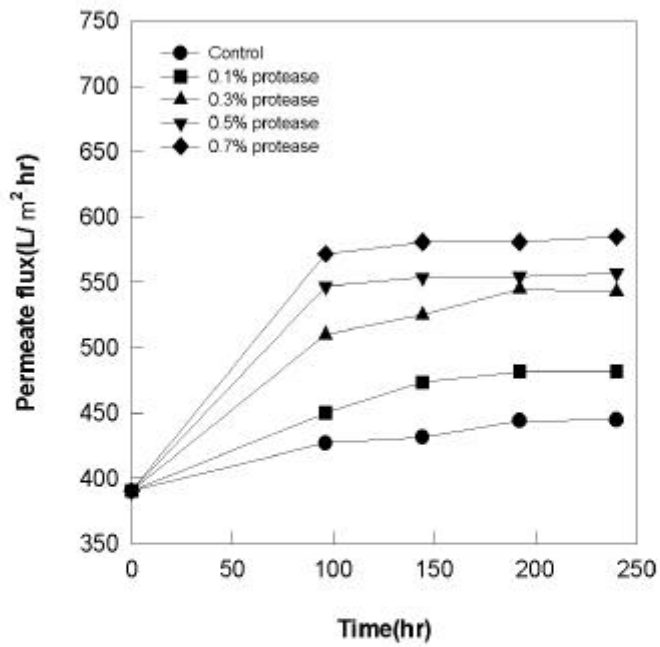


Fig. 3. Changes of amino-nitrogen(NH₂-N) during the fermentation of sandlance at 20% salt concentration.

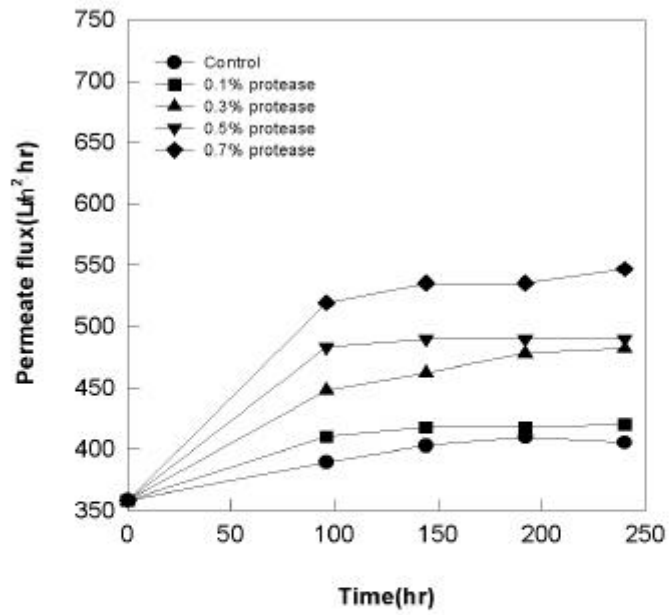


Fig. 4. Changes of amino nitrogen(NH₂-N) during the fermentation of sandlance at 25% salt concentration.

가

가

Table 2

Table 2. physical properties of sandlance-sauce material

Salt Concentration (%)	Mixture (g/100g)	Crude Protein (%)	NH-N (ng/100g)	Crude Ash (g/100g)	Salinity (%)	pH
15	64.7	14.5	222.6	4.1	14.6	6.05
20	62.2	14.2	174.6	3.6	17.4	5.88
25	61.5	13.8	161.4	4.0	22.6	5.6

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Fi g. 5 Fi g. 6 . 3 4
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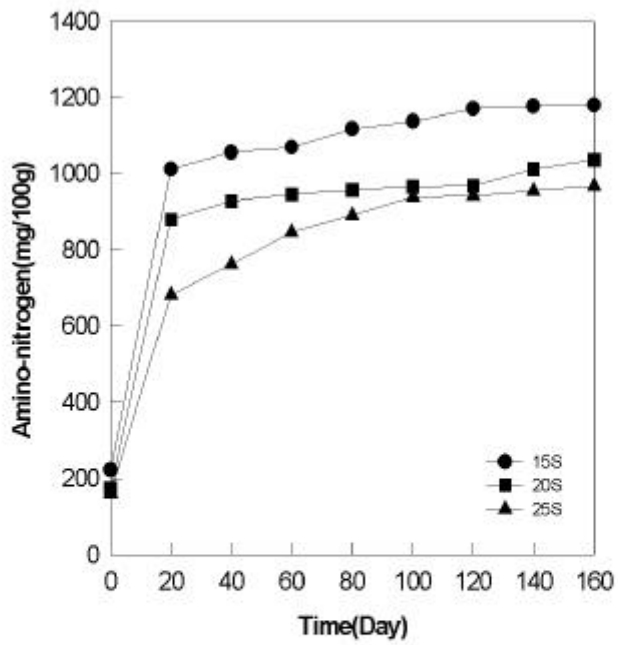


Fig. 5. Changes in amino-nitrogen of the fermented sandlance during aging period.

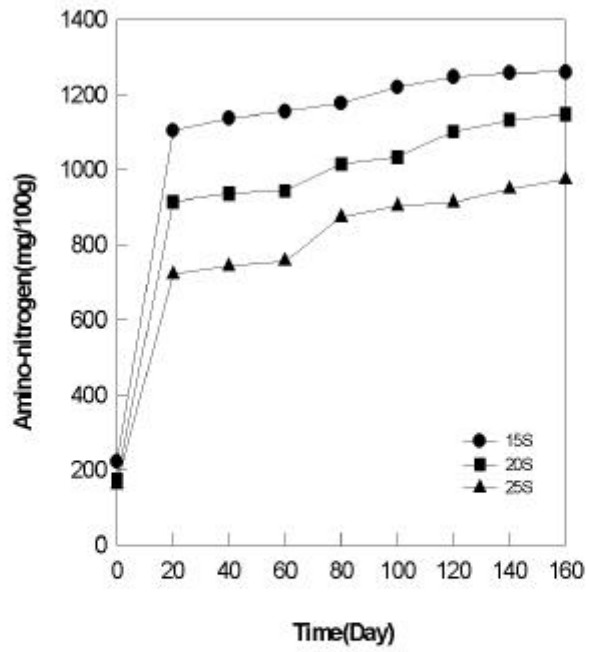


Fig. 6. Changes in amino-nitrogen of the fermented sandlance treated by protease during aging period.

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 Table 3
 가
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 14%
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 7% 50% 가 ,
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, Terrell KCl NaCl
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 TBA

Table 3. Composition of Fermented sand lance

Salt Conc. (%)	Mixture (g/100g)	Crude Protein (%)	NH-N (mg/100g)	Crude Ash (g/100g)	Salinity (%)	pH	TBA (O.D)
15S	73.25	7.94	1178.0	17.82	16.8	6.37	0.31
15P	73.04	8.44	1260.3	15.62	17.75	6.76	0.24
20S	72.29	7.9	1035.9	19.69	19.15	5.87	0.27
20P	70.43	7.78	1148.1	19.64	21.2	5.84	0.192
25S	70.21	7.75	967.7	20.04	21.85	5.74	0.23
25P	70.04	7.8	974.3	21.07	21.85	5.74	0.23

가 , 가 가 , 가

가

1)

1Kg_r/cm², 2Kg_r/cm², 3Kg_r/cm²

Fig. 7 . 50 1Kg_r/cm²

3Kg_r/cm² 가 20% 29.7 L/m²·hr

49.5 L/m²·hr 가

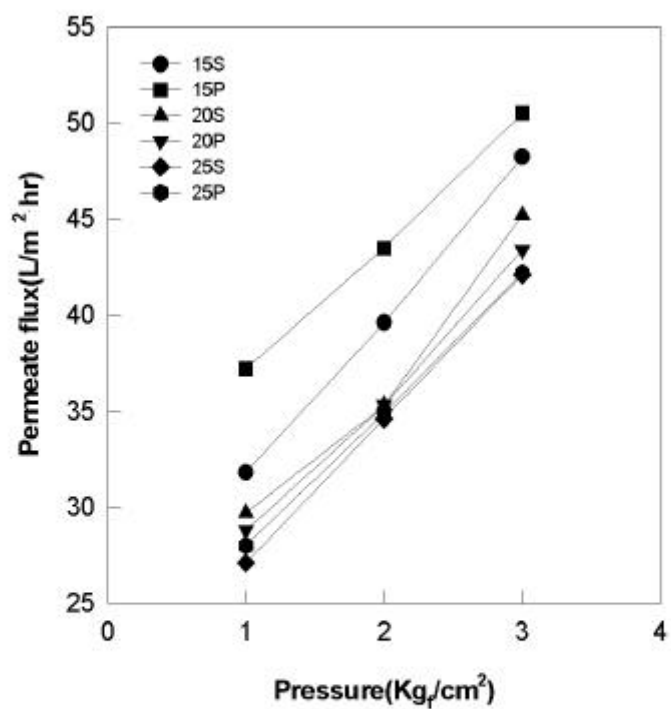
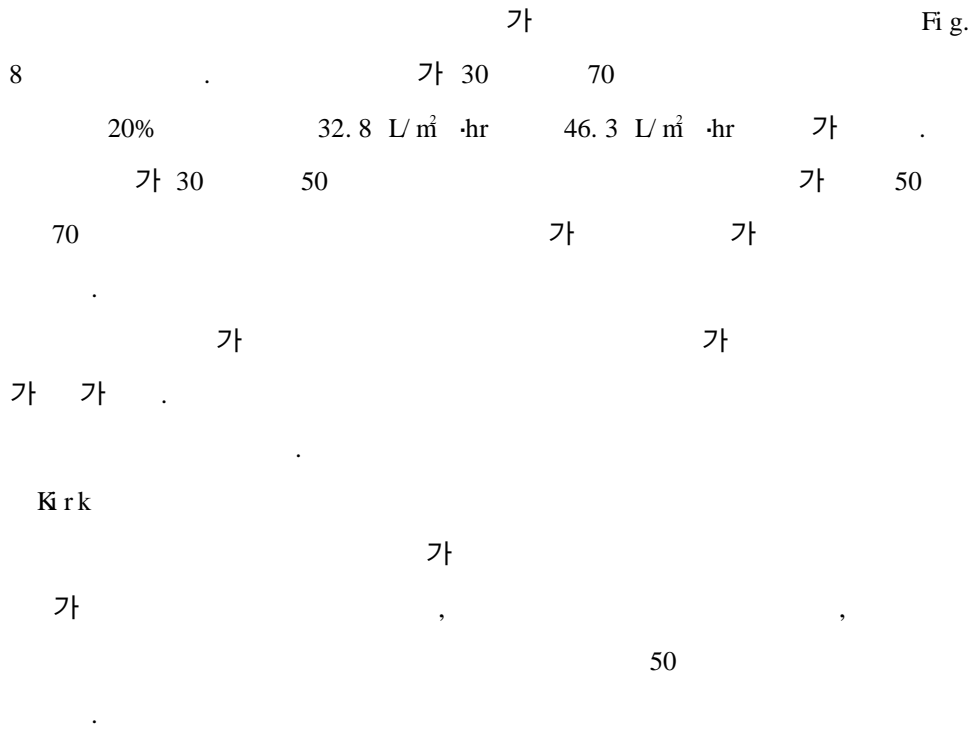


Fig. 7. Effects of pressure on permeate flux of hollow-fiber module at 50°C.

2)



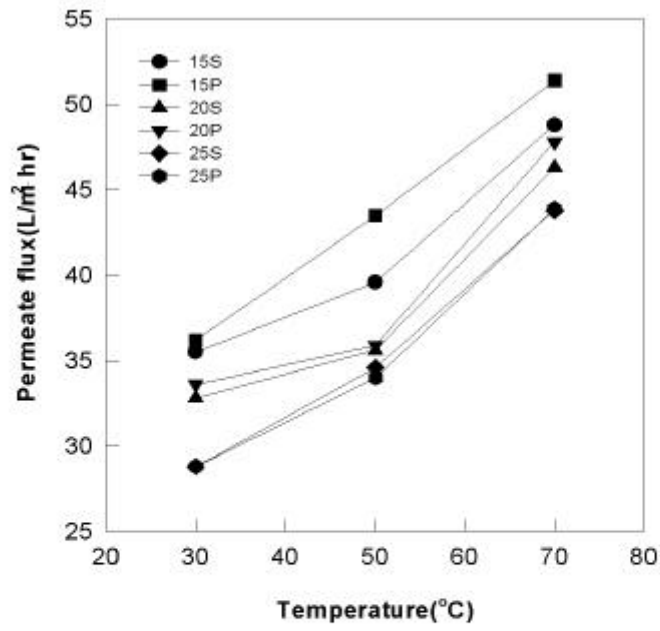


Fig. 8. Effects of temperature on permeate flux of hollow-fiber module at 2kg_f/cm².

3)

Fig. 9 . 50 , 2Kgf/cm²
 20% 28.7L/m² ·hr 14.8L/m² ·hr
 fouling
 boundary layer fouling
 가
 가
 가 0 .
 Chi ang passion fruit
 pectin, organic acid hemicellulose cellulose
 , Peri Cheese whey 가 Casein, -lactalbumin,
 -globulin .
 Whole milk Casein calcium salt
 Wat anabe
 가 protein
 calcium salt gel .

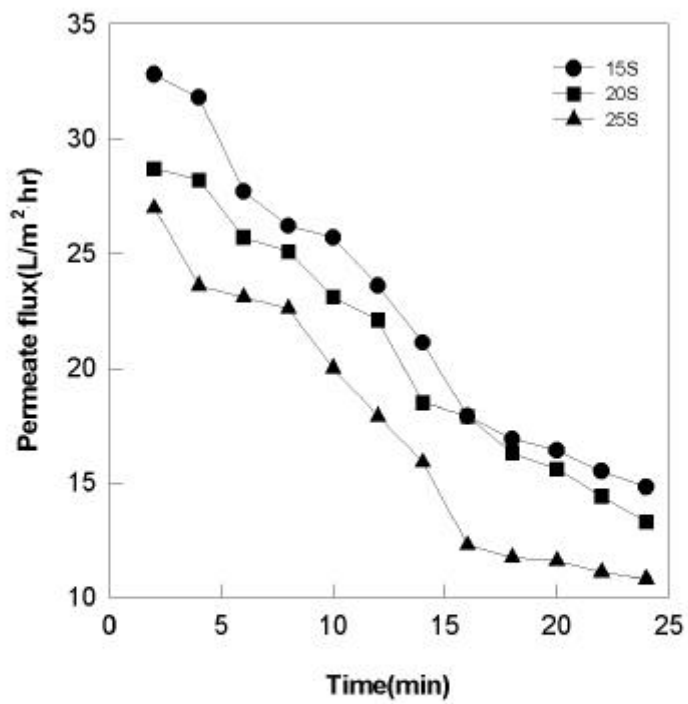


Fig. 9. Effects of time on permeate flux of hollow-fiber module at 2Kg_f/cm², 50°C.

1)

Table 4

pH

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0.342 , 가 가

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L , 가

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phenol pol yphenol oxi das e

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Table 5

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2 가

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Gut amic aci d, Al ani ne, Lysi ne, Leuci ne, Isoleuci ne, G yci ne

, 2, 687 7, 369(4, 295) mg

Arginine, Glutamic acid, Alanine, Threonine, Lysine,
 Valine, Isoleucine, 3,192mg
 가

Table 4. Physicochemical properties of fermented sandlance using by ultrafiltration at 2Kgf/cm²

	Temp. ()	pH	Turbidity (520nm)	Salinity (%)	Color		
					L	a	b
Raw		6.37	0.431	16.8	41.13	+7.03	+28.70
	30	6.26	0.278	15.25	44.74	+4.61	+28.19
15S	50	6.24	0.342	15.85	42.44	+6.18	+29.10
	70	6.40	0.324	16.25	42.59	+6.23	+29.16
Raw		6.76	0.401	17.75	41.33	+7.23	+29.80
	30	6.83	0.259	13.95	43.56	+4.24	+24.67
15P	50	6.73	0.281	16.1	40.50	+6.7	+26.84
	70	6.71	0.264	16.25	39.51	+7.14	+26.79
Raw		5.87	0.546	19.15	46.11	+3.71	+28.87
	30	5.99	0.240	19.15	46.32	+3.19	+29.53
20S	50	6.04	0.221	19.30	46.03	+3.73	+30.58
	70	6.02	0.281	20.1	45.45	+4.37	+31.18
Raw		5.84	0.519	21.2	46.08	+4.07	+29.72
	30	5.93	0.203	19.9	46.13	+3.25	+28.86
20P	50	5.95	0.289	19.6	46.32	+3.99	+30.58
	70	5.945	0.246	20.95	45.05	+4.64	+31.05
Raw		5.74	0.649	21.85	47.42	+2.51	+29.46
	30	5.97	0.193	22.0	47.60	+0.52	+25.29
25S	50	5.93	0.208	22.25	45.58	+1.59	+26.86
	70	5.92	0.235	23.25	44.54	+2.18	+29.0
Raw		5.74	0.595	21.85	47.06	+2.56	+28.66
	30	6.36	0.177	21.2	46.95	+1.87	+28.44
25P	50	6.34	0.227	22.2	44.92	+2.85	+28.78
	70	6.27	0.264	22.85	44.54	+2.78	+28.28

Table 5. Free amino acid of fermented sandlance using by ultrafiltration at 2Kgf/cm²

	15S	15P	20S	20P	25S	25P	Avr.
Cys	13.1	13.7	14.5	14.7	13.8	16.8	14.4
Asp	52.3	7.3	96.8	96.9	66.4	63.7	63.9
Gu	256.8	319.6	316.8	305.9	263.9	238.8	283.6
Ser	137.9	8.2	187.7	180.7	140.8	147.4	133.7
Gy	116.2	152.3	134.7	122.7	108.0	101.8	122.6
His	118.8	232.7	169.4	171.3	119.5	154.3	161
Arg	446.2	176.4	461.1	460.0	403.6	445.9	398.8
Thr	217	303.1	310.2	319.6	219.6	260.8	271.7
Ala	275.3	386.2	283.5	269.6	240.5	244.9	283.3
Pro	126.6	185.2	184.7	187.6	129.1	162.0	162.5
Tyr	45.5	22.1	53.6	46.0	43.6	46.4	42.8
Val	233.7	234.7	253.8	275.7	200.0	235.1	238.8
Met	102.8	93.7	116.5	109.8	92.3	92.8	101.3
Cys2	13.2	25.1	35.0	41.5	25.4	37.1	29.5
Ilu	188.9	153.7	242.3	247.6	255.4	197.5	214.2
Leu	287.0	196.6	23.8	21.7	30.0	22.7	96.9
Phe	140.8	192.9	193.2	214	133.5	183.4	176.3
Trp	77.1	424.6	60.8	68.2	77.7	56.5	127.4
Lys	283.7	208.6	294.8	288.1	296.9	244.9	269.5
Tot al	3132.9	3336.7	3433.2	3441.6	2860.0	2952.8	3192.8

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Table 6

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EMBagar(D fco)

30 , 24hr

10- 1, 10-2, 10-3

Table 6. Changes of color during storage of fermented sand lance

	Temp. (°)	Color					
		L		a		b	
		Raw	Storage	Raw	Storage	Raw	Storage
15S	30	44.74	46.04	+4.61	+1.79	+28.19	+14.49
	50	42.44	44.57	+6.18	+2.60	+29.10	+14.60
	70	42.59	44.67	+6.23	+2.54	+29.16	+14.39
15P	30	43.56	47.02	+4.24	+2.01	+24.67	+11.21
	50	40.50	44.57	+6.70	+2.03	+26.84	+12.70
	70	39.51	42.57	+7.14	+2.42	+26.79	+12.69
20S	30	46.32	50.02	+3.19	+0.21	+29.53	+14.32
	50	46.03	50.58	+3.73	+0.62	+30.58	+15.01
	70	45.45	50.49	+4.37	+0.72	+31.18	+15.18
20P	30	46.13	50.26	+3.25	+0.61	+28.86	+14.56
	50	46.32	50.20	+3.99	+0.86	+30.58	+15.14
	70	45.05	50.72	+4.64	+0.73	+31.05	+15.22
25S	30	47.60	52.34	+0.52	-0.04	+25.29	+13.43
	50	45.58	51.10	+1.59	+0.22	+26.86	+14.10
	70	44.54	51.25	+2.18	+0.32	+29.0	+14.37
25P	30	46.95	52.15	+1.87	+0.01	+28.44	+14.55
	50	44.92	50.46	+2.85	+0.61	+28.78	+14.48
	70	44.50	50.29	+2.78	+0.63	+28.28	+14.78

, pH ,

2.

가.

가 1997 10

Fig. 1

Stainless steel

module

0.2

μm 50 Kdalton

Table 1

가

가

20 , 30 , 40 ,

1Kgf/cm², 1.5Kgf/cm², 2Kgf/cm²

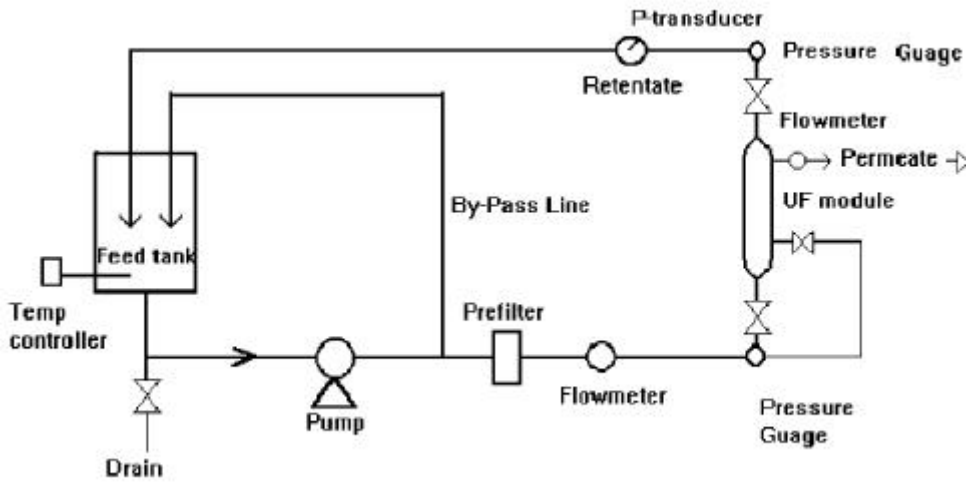


Fig.1. Schematic diagram of hollow-fiber UF system.

Table 1. Specification of the membrane module used in Ultrafiltration

Type	Configuration	Hollow fiber
Material	Membrane polymer	Polysulfone
Membrane pore size		0.2 μ
Operating condition	Maximum Applied pressure	50Kdalton
	Maximum Operating temperature	2Kgf/cm ²
	pH range	80
Membrane surface area (cm ²)	0.2 μ	1.0-14.0
	50Kdalton	925
		3900

pH: pH meter (HI 9224, Hanna) 20 3

Turbidity : Spectrophotometer (Spectronic GENESYS 5, MLTON ROY) 660nm

Color : color difference meter (color technology corporation model JC801) Hunter L, a, b ΔEab value . ΔEab

$$\Delta E_{ab} = \sqrt{(L-L_0)^2 + (a-a_0)^2 + (b-b_0)^2}$$

: 20 (ATACO PR-100) Brix

: Follin Denis

Follin-Denis

760nm

ng%

: 10ml 가
 100ml 20ml 0.1N NaOH
 : Sonogyi - Nelson
 : (Whatman #2) membrane filter (pore 0.45 μ m)
 Sep-pak C18 cartridge (Waters Inc.) Bio-liquid
 chromatography (Dionex-500) Table 2

Table 2. Bio-liquid chromatography conditions for organic acid qualification of persimmon vinegar

Detector	Electro conductivity Detector (ECD)
Column	ICE - AS6 (9 \times 250mm)
Suppressor	Anion-ICE MicroMembrane suppressor
Mobile phase	0.4nM hephal fluorobutyric acid
Post column reagents	5mM tetrabutyl ammonium hydroxide
Flow rate	1ml / min-1

3.

가.

$$J_v = L_p(\Delta P - \Delta \pi) \quad \text{-----} \quad (1)$$

J_v (L/m²·hr), L_p (L/m²·sec·atm), ΔP (atm), $\Delta \pi$ (atm).
 (1)

Fig. 2 membrane pore size가 0.2 μ

가 0 가
 243.3 L·cm²/kgf·m²·hr, 가

Fig. 3 50Kdalton cut-off

20 L·cm²/kgf·m²·hr

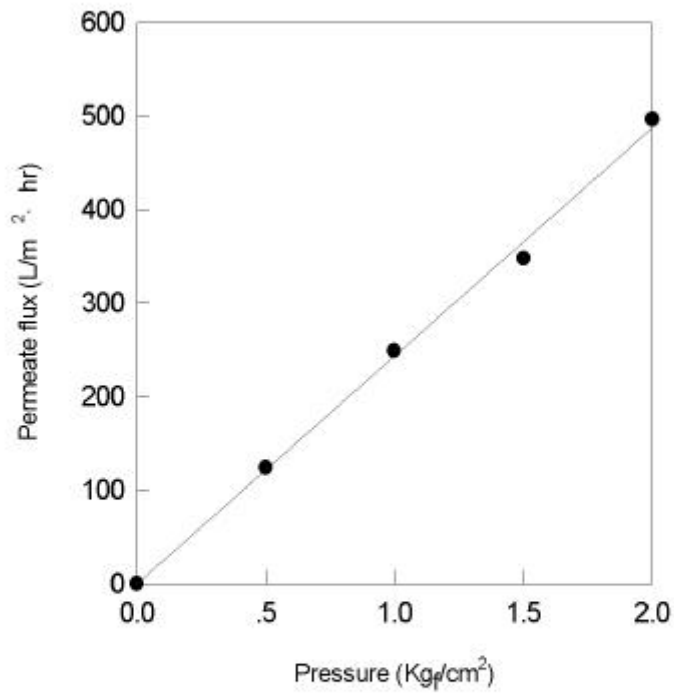


Fig.2. Pure water permeate flux as function of pressure for UF system equipped with 0.2 μ pore size membrane.

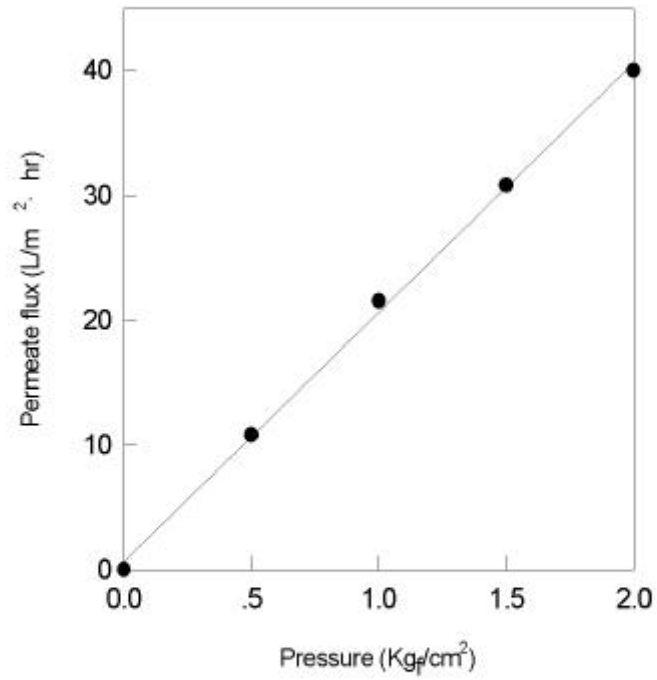


Fig.3. Pure water permeate flux as function of pressure for UF system equipped with 50Kdalton pore size membrane.

. Fig. 4 5 30
 . pore size
 10 가
 . fouling
 . boundary layer
 fouling 가
 , 가
 가
 0 . Yu
 passion fruit pectin,
 organic acid hemicellulose cellulose .

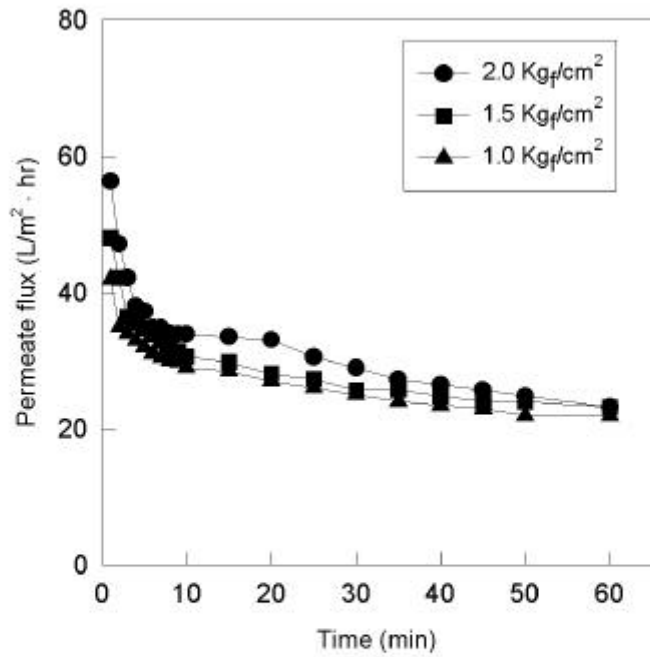


Fig.4. Effects of time on the permeate flux of ultra-filtration of persimmon venegar hollow-fiber UF system equipped with 0.2 μ pore size membrane at 30°C.

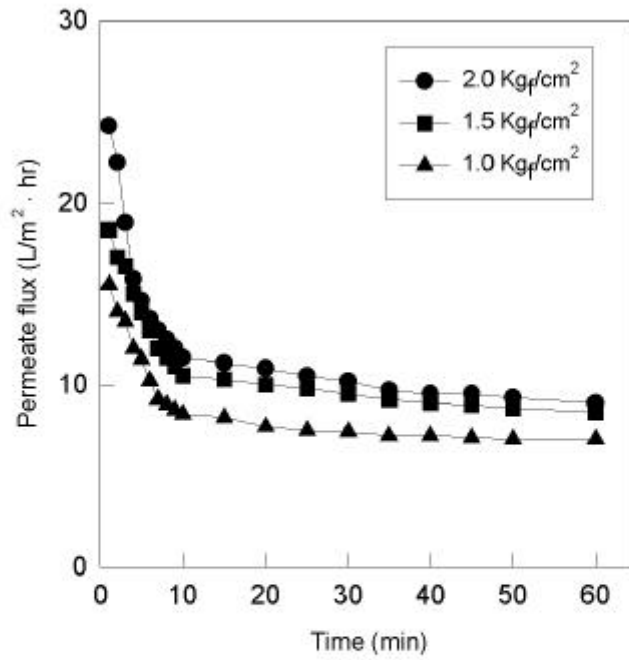


Fig.5. Effects of time on the permeate flux of ultrafiltration of persimmon vinegar hollow-fiber UF system equipped with 50KDalton pore size membrane at 30°C

1Kgf/cm², 1.5Kgf/cm², 2Kgf/cm²

Fig. 6 7 . 가 0.2 μ 50Kdalton pore size
membrane 가 .
, Yu passion fruit juice 가
가 , 12bar 가
,
가

Fig. 8 9 . 가 20 40 가
가 . 가 가
, Thomas 가 가
. Kirk 가
가 ,
, 50
.

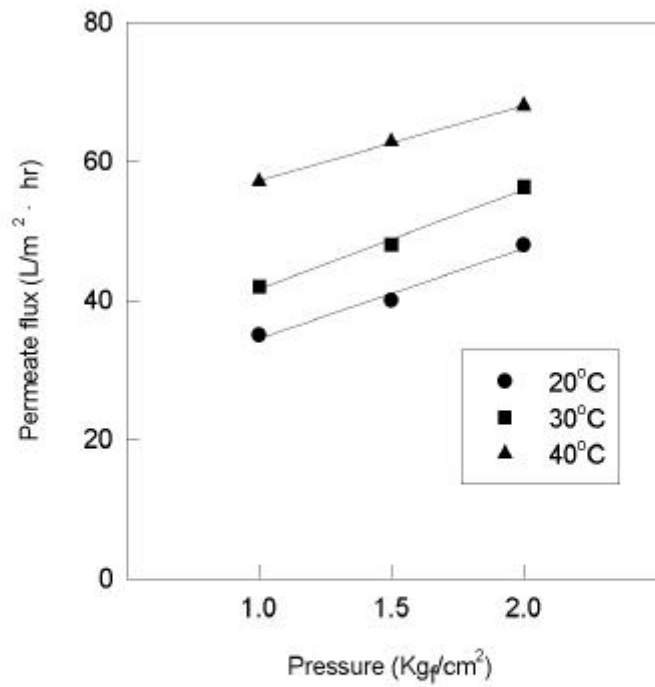


Fig.6. Effects of pressure on the permeate flux of ultra-filtration of persimmon vinegar using hollow-fiber UF system equipped with 0.2 μ pore size membrane.

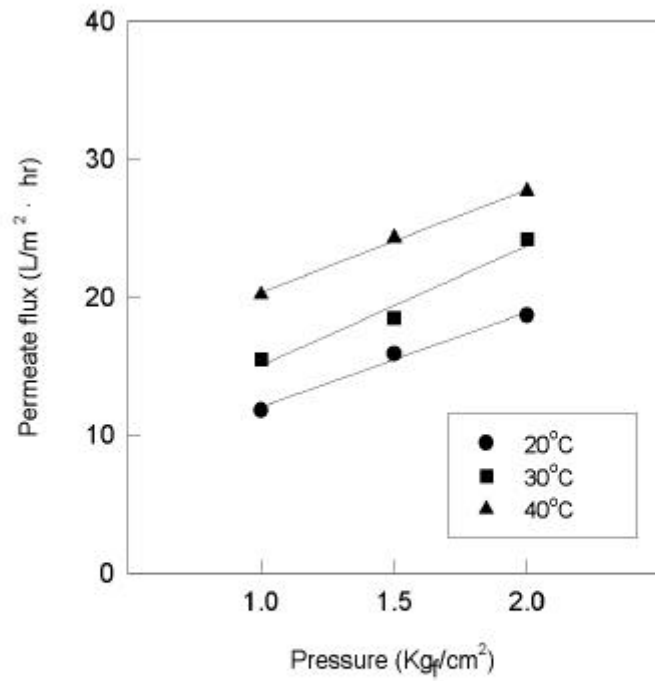


Fig.7. Effects of pressure on the permeate flux of ultra-filtration of persimmon vinegar using hollow-fiber UF system equipped with 50KDalton pore size membrane.

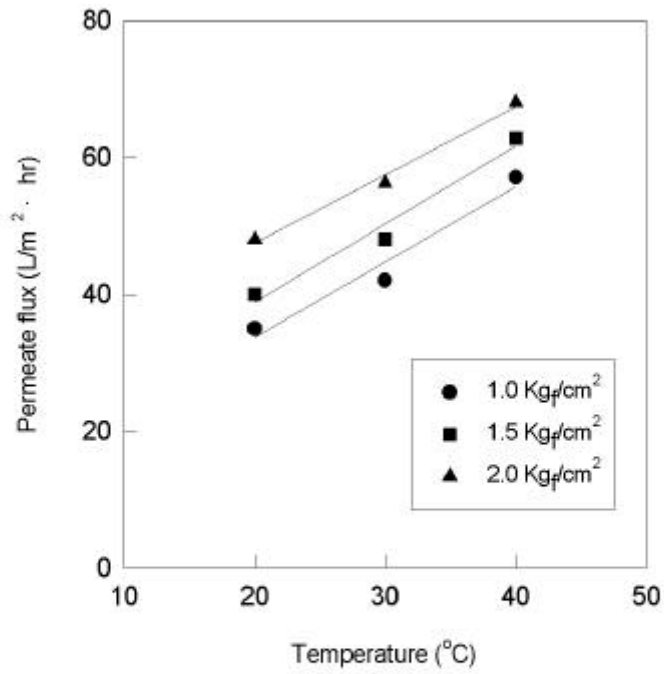


Fig.8. Effects of temperature on the permeate flux of ultrafiltration of pereimmon vinegar using hollow-fiber UF system equipped with 0.2 μ pore size membrane.

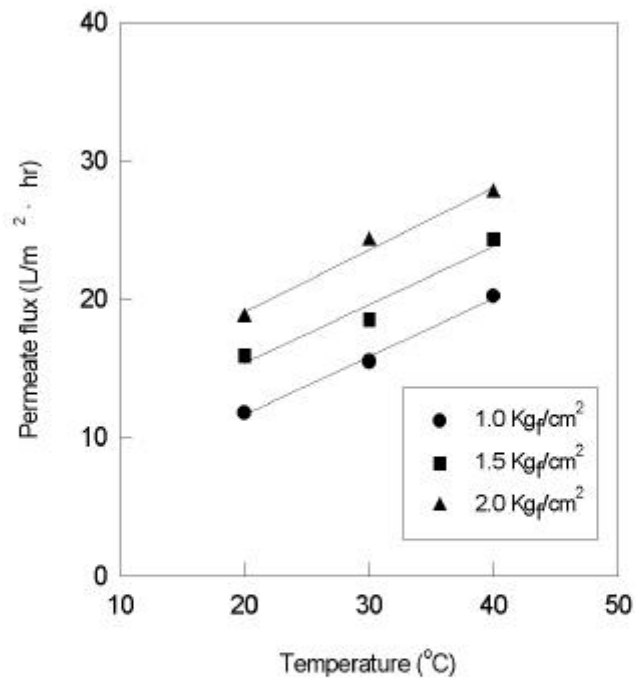


Fig.9. Effects of temperature on the permeate flux of ultrafiltration of persimmon vinegar using hollow-fiber UF system equipped with 50KDalton pore size membrane.

1)

,

가

, Table 3

		Hunter L	52.04	88.53	93.97	가
	Hunter a	b	8.75	2.83,	26.32	16.16
				E		
membrane	pore size	가	50Kdalton			

가

, Padilla

L

Table 3. Influence of membrane separation of color of persimmon vinegar

Me m b r a n e p o r e s i z e	P r e s s u r e (K g / c m ²)	T e m p. (°)	H u n t e r				
			L	a	b	E	
un- t r e a t e d			52.04	8.75	26.32		
		20	88.73	3.19	21.15	37.46	
	1.0	30	89.07	3.16	20.77	37.85	
		40	89.82	3.17	20.84	38.58	
0.2 μ		20	89.12	3.02	22.08	37.75	
	1.5	30	88.63	2.83	22.19	37.29	
		40	89.08	3.00	21.54	37.79	
		20	89.03	3.20	22.26	37.62	
	2.0	30	88.94	3.16	21.55	37.62	
		40	88.53	3.29	21.57	37.20	
		20	91.58	3.01	17.02	41.02	
	1.0	30	92.00	3.11	16.38	41.56	
		40	93.16	2.90	17.12	42.54	
		20	92.80	3.02	17.63	42.07	
	50Kdal t o n	1.5	30	93.97	3.12	18.26	43.07
			40	92.98	3.15	17.23	42.31
		20	93.54	3.16	16.45	43.02	
2.0		30	92.01	3.09	16.16	41.63	
		40	92.21	2.91	16.29	41.81	

2) pH

pH

Table 4

pH	가			
4.20	3.60	3.78	85%	

3)

Table 5

80%	
가	50Kdal ton

Table 4. Influence of membrane separation on pH and total acid contents persimmon vinegar

Membrane pore size	Pressure (Kg/cm ²)	Temp. (°C)	pH	Total acid (%)
un-treated			3.46	4.20
		20	3.46	3.78
	1.0	30	3.47	3.73
		40	3.47	3.74
		20	3.47	3.73
0.2 μ	1.5	30	3.46	3.66
		40	3.47	3.72
		20	3.45	3.66
	2.0	30	3.45	3.74
		40	3.46	3.72
		20	3.46	3.74
	1.0	30	3.47	3.72
		40	3.47	3.60
		20	3.46	3.60
50Kdal ton	1.5	30	3.47	3.74
		40	3.47	3.75
		20	3.46	3.66
	2.0	30	3.47	3.75
		40	3.47	3.74

Table 5. Influence of membrane separation on reducing sugar and soluble solid contents of persimmon vinegar

Membrane pore size	Pressure (Kg/cm ²)	Temp. ()	Reducing sugar (%)	Soluble solid (°Brix)
un- treated	1.0		0.55	6.8
		20	0.47	6.6
		30	0.48	6.5
		40	0.48	6.6
0.2 μ	1.5	20	0.44	6.6
		30	0.45	6.5
		40	0.48	6.7
		20	0.48	6.7
	2.0	30	0.48	6.7
		40	0.45	6.7
		20	0.45	6.5
		30	0.44	6.5
50Kdal ton	1.0	40	0.44	6.3
		20	0.47	6.6
		30	0.45	6.4
		40	0.46	6.5
	2.0	20	0.47	6.5
		30	0.45	6.4
		40	0.45	6.5

4)

Table 6

0.14		0.458	0.02 -
,	pectin		
가			pectin
가	75%		

5)

acetic acid lactic acid가

Table 7

		, 50Kdalton	0.2 μ
pore size membrane	80%		

Table 6. Influence of membrane separation on turbidities and soluble tannin contents of persimmon vinegar

Membrane pore size	Pressure (Kg/cm ²)	Temp. (°C)	Turbidity (O.D. at 660nm)	Soluble tannin (ng%)
un-treated	1.0		0.458	87.48
		20	0.115	74.32
		30	0.112	75.28
		40	0.118	75.92
0.2 μ	1.5	20	0.122	75.21
		30	0.145	73.94
		40	0.111	75.34
		20	0.114	74.24
	2.0	30	0.116	74.33
		40	0.110	71.84
		20	0.027	67.26
		1.0	30	0.021	67.98
50Kdalton	1.0	40	0.025	68.20
		20	0.025	68.18
		30	0.028	67.62
	2.0	40	0.027	68.08
		20	0.027	66.04
		30	0.021	67.26
		40	0.023	67.51

Table 7. Influence of membrane separation of organic acid components of persimmon vinegar

Membrane pore size	Pressure (Kg/cm ²)	Temp. ()	acetate (ng/100ml)	lactate (ng/100ml)
un-treated	1.0		3334.93	891.69
		20	3012.02	772.57
		30	2953.41	780.34
		40	2826.30	795.70
0.2 μ	1.5	20	2964.25	760.22
		30	2727.08	780.42
		40	2705.60	799.17
	2.0	20	2964.25	772.34
		30	2952.67	796.64
		40	2788.00	777.32
	1.0	20	3096.94	765.05
		30	3044.09	728.50
40		2822.40	770.10	
50Kdalton	1.5	20	2729.48	733.84
		30	2823.80	766.65
		40	2828.08	793.54
	2.0	20	2826.97	760.41
		30	2765.85	747.90
		40	2856.34	775.75

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Table 1 2

pH

, et hanol
 , membrane pore size가 50KD yellowness
 Hunter b . Fig. 1, 2, 3
 가 가

Table 1. Influence of physicochemical properties in ultrafiltration of sokokju using hollow-fiber UF system

Membrane pore size	Temp. ()	pH	Turbidity (660nm)	Total acid (%)	Soluble solid (°Brix)	Et hanol (%)	
un-treated		4.70	0.029	0.39	21.1	16	
	20	4.65	0.034	0.42	21.1	18	
	0.1 μ	30	4.66	0.029	0.29	21.0	16.5
		40	4.67	0.042	0.36	21.0	15
0.2 μ	20	4.57	0.040	0.39	20.9	16.5	
	30	4.60	0.030	0.36	21.9	16	
	40	4.65	0.041	0.36	21.0	16	
	50KD	20	4.68	0.033	0.36	20.8	16
30		4.68	0.030	0.35	20.8	18	
40		4.66	0.040	0.33	20.8	15	

Table 2. Influence of membrane separation of color of sokokju

Membrane pore size	Temp. ()	Hunter		
		L	a	b
un- treated		55.06	-0.37	4.11
	20	54.14	-0.58	5.41
0.1 μ	30	54.86	-0.66	5.14
	40	53.96	-0.44	5.30
0.2 μ	20	54.13	-0.54	5.51
	30	54.25	-0.58	5.13
	40	53.64	-0.49	5.25
	20	54.55	-0.25	3.75
50KD	30	54.81	-0.22	3.48
	40	54.60	-0.13	3.46

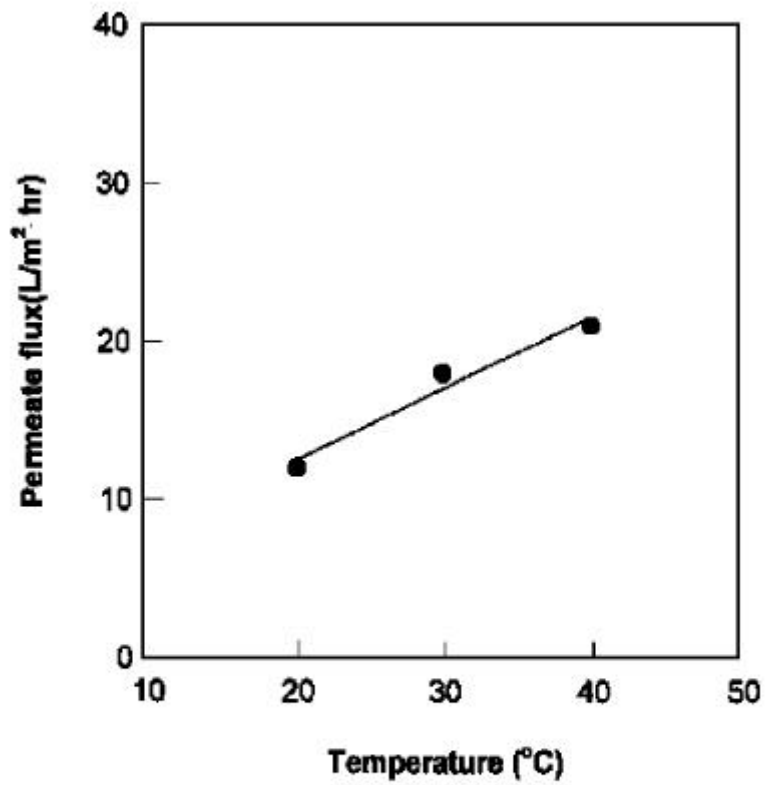


Fig.1. Influence of temperature on permeate flux of hollow-fiber (50KD) module for sokokju.

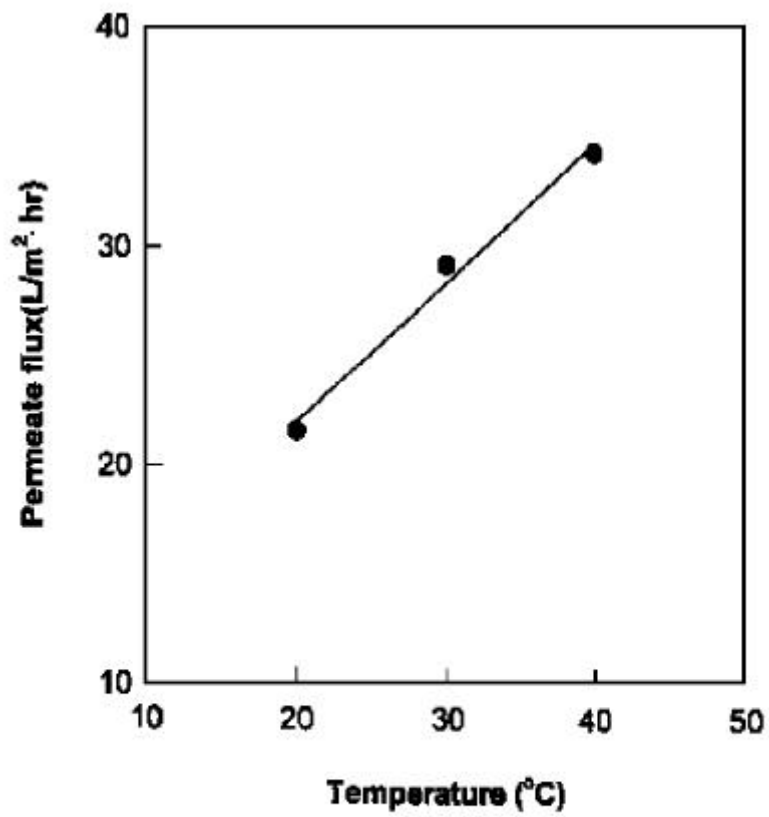


Fig.2. Influence of temperature on permeate flux of hollow-fiber (0.1 μ) module for sokokju.

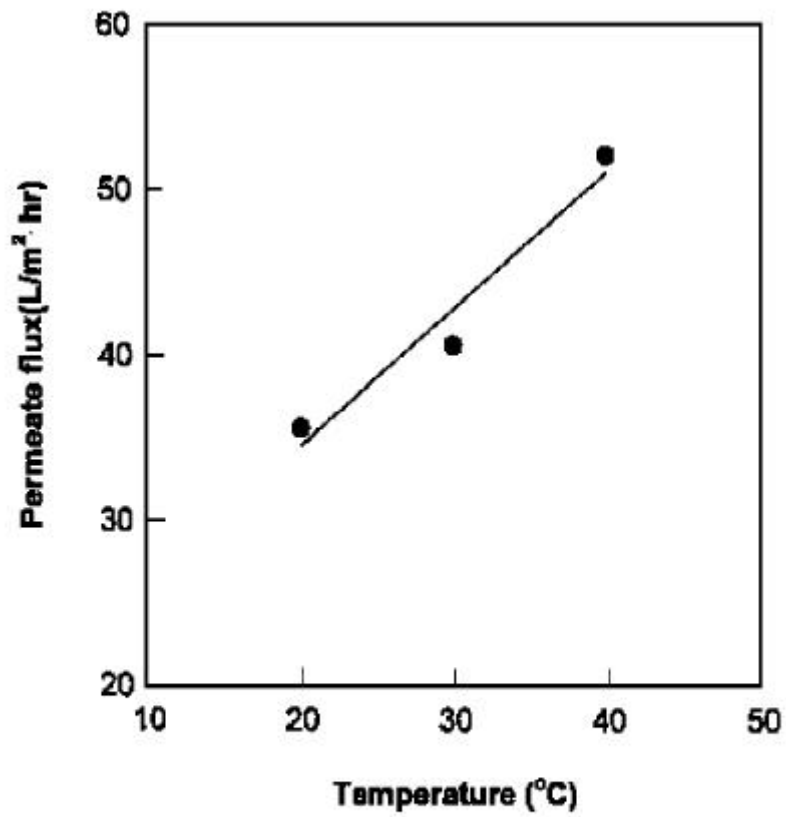


Fig.3. Influence of temperature on permeate flux of hollow-fiber (0.2 μ) module for sokokju.

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· pore size가 2
 , pore size 가
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· Fig. 1 30

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· pore size가

fouling

. Bayindirli

fouling

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가

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pH , ,

가

Table 1 .

, pore size가 50K dalton

가 , (1992)

91%

Table 1

0.077

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.(Table

2)

L 79.25 85-91

ΔE_{ab} 11

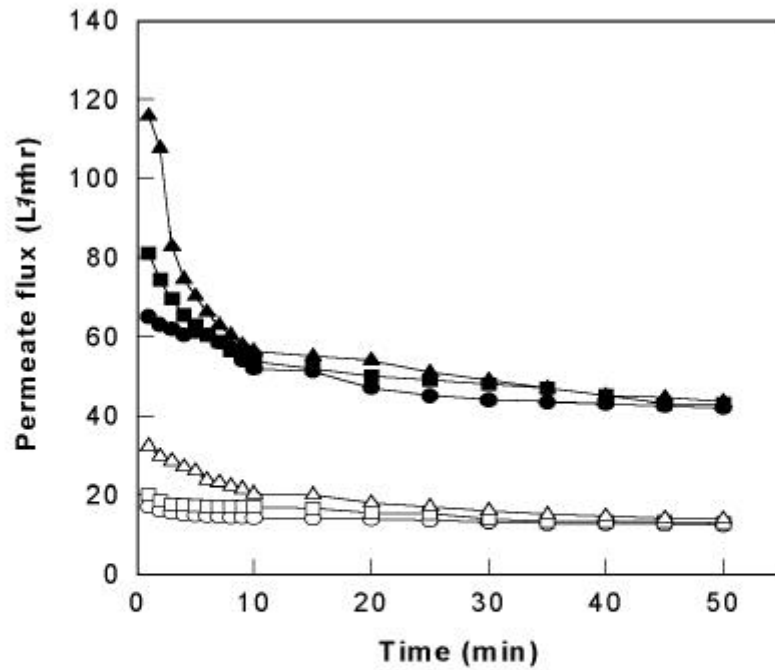


Fig.1. Effects on time on the permeate flux of ultrafiltration of *jujube wine* using hollow-fiber UF system. (:1.0Kg_f/cm²(0.2 μ m), :1.5Kg_f/cm²(0.2 μ m), :2.0Kg_f/cm²(0.2 μ m), :1.0Kg_f/cm²(50 K), :1.5Kg_f/cm²(50K), :2.0Kg_f/cm²(50K))

Table 1. Changes of physicochemical properties in ultrafiltration of jujube wine using hollow-fiber UF system

Membrane pore size	Pressure (Kg _r /cm ²)	pH	Turbidity (660nm)	Ethanol (%)	Total acid (%)	Soluble solid (°Brix)
un-treated		4.39	1.047	14	0.27	14.4
	1.0	4.36	0.068	13	0.27	12.9
0.2 μ	1.5	4.35	0.077	13	0.27	13.7
	2.0	4.36	0.077	13	0.27	13.1
	1.0	4.36	0.022	13	0.27	11.2
50K	1.5	4.36	0.023	13	0.25	11.0
	2.0	4.34	0.022	13	0.24	11.3

Table 1. Changes of color in ultrafiltration of jujube wine using hollow-fiber UF system

Membrane pore size	Pressure (Kg _r /cm ²)	Hunter			
		L	a	b	E
un-treated		79.25	3.62	54.92	0
	1.0	85.16	3.00	44.39	11.80
0.2 μ	1.5	86.81	3.39	45.61	11.74
	2.0	86.20	3.29	45.67	11.57
	1.0	91.79	0.68	45.73	15.63
50K	1.5	91.70	0.78	45.99	15.40
	2.0	91.79	0.66	44.99	16.27

5.

(1997)

glucose 69%

80%

Table 3

Table 3. Changes of sugar contents in ultrafiltration jujube wine using hollow fiber UF system

Membrane pore size	Pressur	Fructose (ng/ml)	Glucose (ng/ml)	Sucrose (ng/ml)
	e (Kg/cm ²)			
un-treated		2.02	63.85	10.69
	1.0	1.63	55.04	8.80
0.2 μ	1.5	1.68	54.72	8.89
	2.0	1.64	54.97	8.93
	1.0	1.62	51.27	8.39
50KDalton	1.5	1.63	51.85	8.46
	2.0	1.63	51.59	8.46

6.

Table 4 (1997)

citrate, malate, succinate, lactate, acetate
 acetate가 0.33 ng/ml 가
 80%

Table 4. Changes in organic acid contents in clarification jujube wine using UF system

Membrane Pressure pore size (Kg/cm ²)	citrate (ng/ml)	malate (ng/ml)	lactate (ng/ml)	acetate (ng/ml)	succinate (ng/ml)
un-treated	0.27	0.26	0.98	0.41	0.39
1.0	0.24	0.22	0.82	0.34	0.33
0.2 μ	0.24	0.23	0.84	0.33	0.35
2.0	0.25	0.23	0.84	0.35	0.35
1.0	0.23	0.21	0.82	0.33	0.34
50K Dalton	0.23	0.21	0.80	0.33	0.34
2.0	0.24	0.22	0.82	0.34	0.35

7.

0.2

μ pore size 50K dalton cut-off

Table 5 6 .

Table 5

50K dalton cut-off

가

L

pore size

(, 1989)

(,

1997) 가

가 가

가

(0.2 μ 50K dalton cut-off)

Table 6

가

pore size

가 가

가

Table 5. Effects of ultrafiltration on characteristics of jujube wine

Characteristics	Means			LSD
	commercial product	0.2 μ	50KDalton	
turbidity	3.67a	2.00b	1.00c	0.397
lightness	7.89a	4.33b	2.33c	1.067
chroma	5.78a	2.33b	1.78b	1.603
sweet (1)	4.778a	4.667a	4.556a	1.6350
sour (1)	5.889a	5.333a	4.778a	1.7872
burnt (1)	8.000a	5.222b	3.667c	0.8782
sweet (2)	4.4444a	5.0000a	5.4444a	1.8465
sour (2)	6.7778a	5.2220b	4.3330b	1.5525
cooling (2)	6.4444a	4.7778b	4.2222b	1.6296

(1): Flavor, (2): Taste

Non-treatment is used as a reference

Means with the same letter are not significantly different.

Mean value from 9 replications.

a-c, Means in the same row not followed by the same letter are significantly

different (p<0.05)

Table 6. Effects of ultrafiltration on overall preference of jujube wine

Sample	Means		
	color	Flavor	Taste
un-treated	-0.868c	0.2622a	-0.1000ab
commercial product	-0.396b	-0.6011b	-0.6533b
0.2 μ	0.706a	0.0622a	0.4911a
50K	0.558a	0.4767a	0.2622a
LSD	0.389	0.6044	0.635

Means with the same letter are not significantly different.

Mean value from 9 replications.

The sample ranked first of four samples is give value of +1.03; the second sample is +.30 ; the third is -0.30 : and the fourth is -1.03.

a-c, Means in the same row not followed by the same letter are significantly different ($p < 0.05$)

5

1.

25

1.0Kgf/cm²

Fig. 1

MF(0.2 μ, 0.1 μ)

20

UF(50KD) MF

fouling

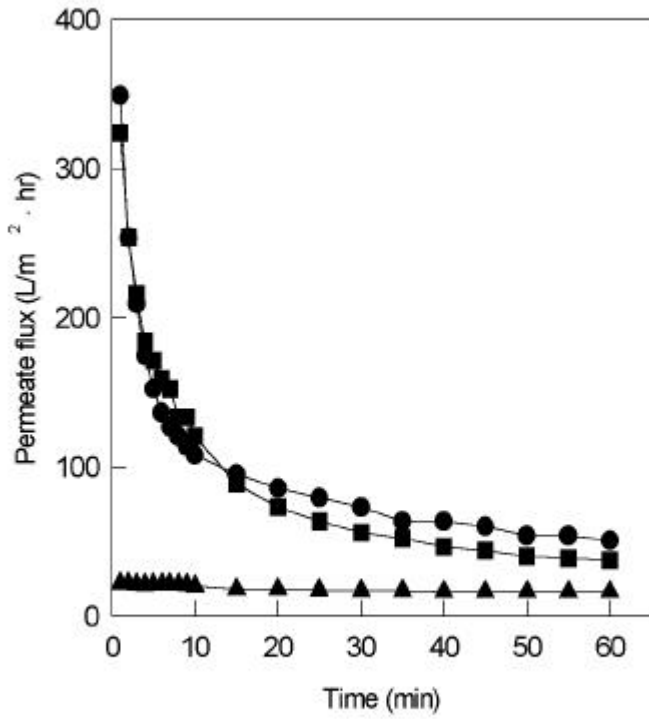


Fig.1. Effects of time on the permeate flux at 25°C.

2.

pH

가

Table 1

3.

(Table

2) Hunter L 73.98 95
, a b

pore size가 가 50KD , membrane
가 Baumann

4.

0.1 μm 0.2 μm 50K dalton pore size

Table 3 4

Table 3

가 ,

가

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가

50KD

Hunter b value

Table 4

0.1 μm

가

가

0.2 μm

가

Table 1. Effects of membrane separation on physicochemical properties of Lycii fructus Wine

Membrane pore size	pH	Ethanol (%)	Turbidity (520nm)	Total Acid (g/100Ml)	Soluble solid (Brix)
untreated	3.923	11.3	3.179	0.87	8.16
0.2 μ m	3.910	11.9	0.174	0.75	8.30
0.1 μ m	3.883	12.6	0.159	0.81	8.53
50KD	4.083	12.4	0.140	0.72	8.10

Table 2. Effects of membrane separation on color of Lycii fructus wine

Membrane pore size	Hunter			
	E	L	a	b
Raw	73.98	67.72	-4.52	29.45
0.2 μ	94.88	89.46	-3.04	31.45
0.1 μ	95.51	90.88	-3.45	29.18
50KD	96.09	92.54	-3.71	25.61

Table 3. Effects of membrane separation on sensory characteristics of Lycii fructus wine

Characteristics	Means				LSD
	commercial product	MF(0, 2 μm)	MF(0, 1 μm)	UF(50KD)	
Sweet flavor	3.80a	4.20a	4.50a	4.70a	1.6955
Sour flavor	3.50b	5.70a	5.30a	4.90ab	1.5534
Sweet taste	2.80a	3.40a	3.80a	4.20a	2.2925
Sour taste	4.40b	5.90ab	6.20a	5.70ab	1.7822
alcoholic taste	4.70a	5.20a	5.90a	5.40a	1.9429
Turbidity	6.10a	4.70ab	4.00b	3.60b	1.8228
Lightness	5.50a	5.70a	5.50a	6.20a	1.6745
Chroma	6.10a	5.90a	5.30ab	3.90b	1.5475

Table 4. Effects of membrane separation on overall preference of Lycii fructus wine

Sample	Means
commercial product	4.40a
0.2 μm	5.30a
0.1 μm	6.10a
50K	4.80a
LSD	1.8328

6 가 ()

1.

가.

가 ‘가’

Table 1. Specification of the membrane module used in Microfiltration and Ultrafiltration

Type	Configuration	Hollow fiber
Material	Membrane polymer	Polysulfone
Membrane pore size		0.2 μ m
Operating condition	Maximum Applied pressure	50Kdalton
	Maximum Operating temperature	2Kg/cm ²
	pH range	80
Membrane surface area (cm²)	0.2 μ m	1.0-14.0
	50Kdalton	945
		1100

가 4 , 15 , 35 3
 pH , , , 가 가 .

color meter (Model JX-777) Hunter L
(lightness), a (redness), b (yellowness)

pH

pH meter (model 230A, Orion)
1ml 0.1N NaOH NaOH

가

20 (PR-100, ATAGO) oBrix

Spectrophotometer (Spectronic GENESYS 5, MILTONROY) 660nm

2.

가. pore size

가

가
2Kgf/cm² 15
0.2μm 0.1μm 50KD
0.1μm 50KD

Fig. 3

15 35 pore size
0.2 μ m 50KD
가 , 0.1 μ m 35
15 가 .

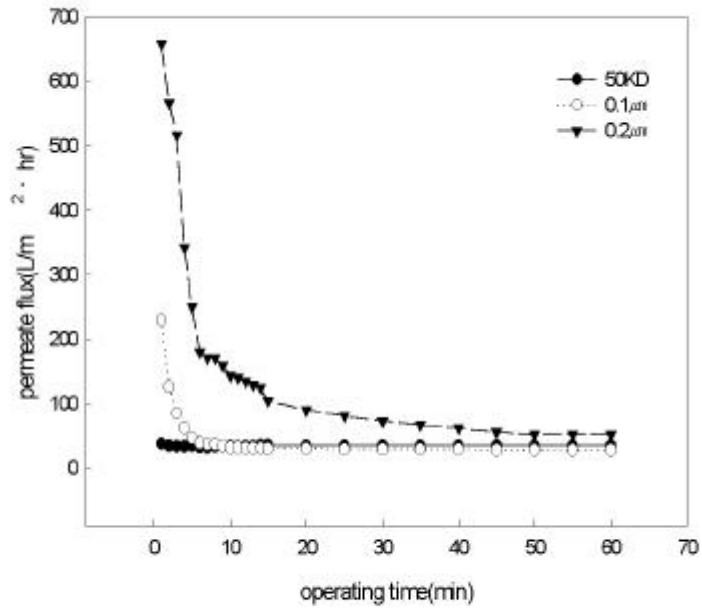


Fig. 1. Effect of time on the permeate flux of microfiltration and ultrafiltration at 15°C

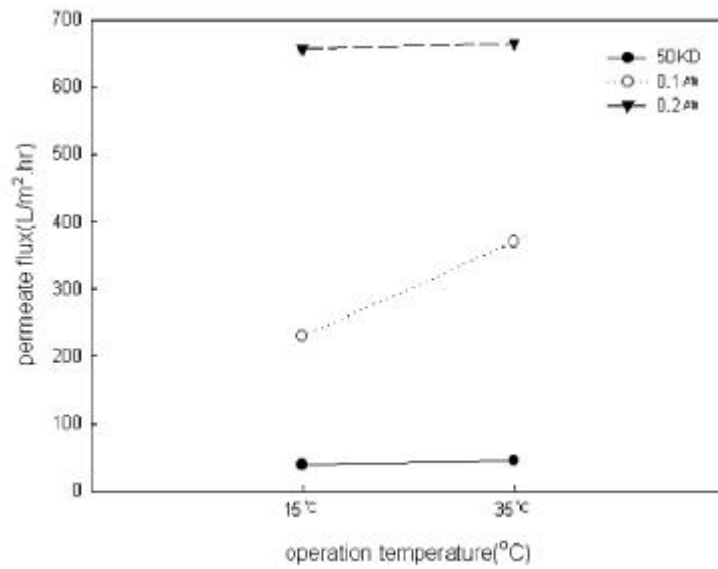


Fig. 2. Influence of temperature on permeate flux of MF and UF

Table 1

Membrane pore size	Operating Temp. (°C)	pH		Total acid (% Brix)		Turbidity (at 660nm OD)	
		untreated	0.2µm	untreated	0.1µm	untreated	50KD
0.90% 가	15	4.09	4.14	15.3	16.0	0.009	0.8
	35	4.14	4.14	16.0	16.0	0.009	0.8

Table 2. Influence of membrane separation on physicochemical properties of Traditional wine by different operating temperature at 15 , 35

Membrane pore size	Operating Temp. (°C)	pH	Total acid (%)	Soluble solid (°Brix)	Turbidity (at 660nm OD)
untreated		4.10	0.86	15.9	0.009
0.2µm	15	4.11	0.86	15.8	0.006
	35	4.14	0.90	16.0	0.006
0.1µm	15	4.12	0.90	15.8	0.004
	35	4.10	0.90	15.7	0.006
50KD	15	4.12	0.90	15.4	0.003
	35	4.09	0.81	15.3	0.006

가
 Hunter L, a, b L
 Fig. 4 가
 15
 35
 0.2 μ m, 50KD 45 L,
 Light ness가 0 4 , 0.2 μ m, 50KD
 75 Light ness가 가 75
 가
 90 50KD 가 light ness가 가 , 0.2 μ m,
 light ness가
 Fig. 7 b (Yellowness) 3
 5 15 Yellowness 가
 15 60
 0.2 μ m 가 0 , 50KD 0.2 μ m
 35 Yellowness
 light ness 가
 4 Yellowness가 90
 가 , 60 50KD
 Yellowness

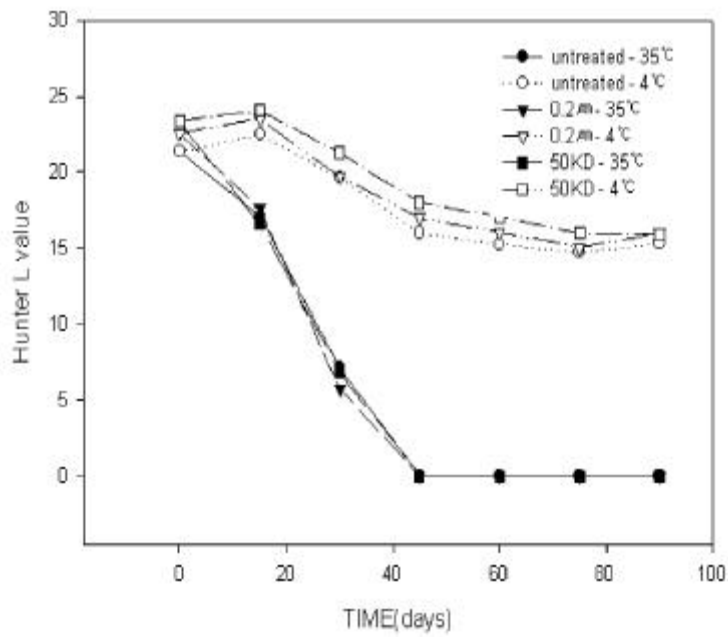


Fig. 3. Change in Hunter L value of traditional wine at operating temperature 15 during storage period

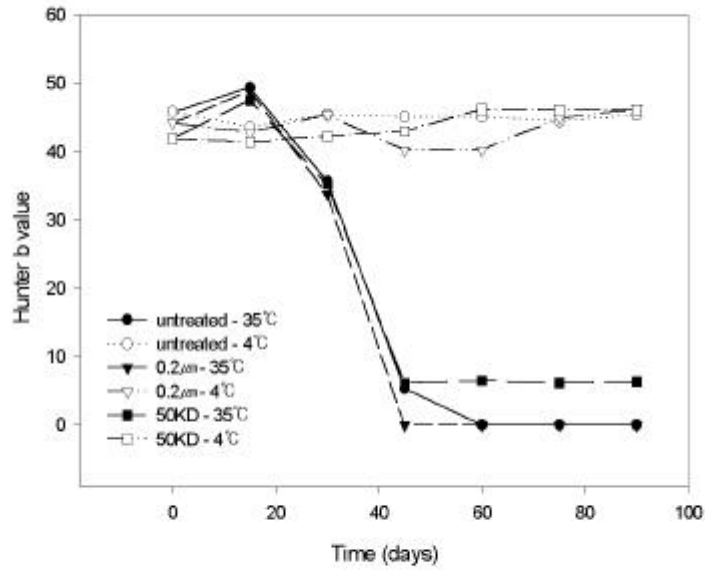


Fig. 4. Change in Hunter b value of traditional wine at operating temperature 15°C during storage period

Table 1, 2, 3, 0.2 μ m, 50KD pH, 가
 , Table 1 pH 4.10 -
 4.57, 35 4 0.81- 1.05% 가
 15.1-15.9oBrix
 , 30 가 가
 , 35 90
 가 , 30 35
 가
 , 가
 (.1992). Table 2 0.2 μ m
 . pH 4.06 - 4.57, 0.81-1.08% 가
 14.4-16.0 oBrix 가 . 35
 15 35 0.006 0.199
 가
 ,
 light ness가
 가 . Table 3 50KD
 . pH 4.09-4.51, 0.81-0.95% 가
 15.1-15.7 oBrix 0.2 μ m
 가 . 0.2 μ m 가 0.003
 0.169 . 4 60
 가 60 35 0.008 0.023 .

Table 3. Change of physicochemical properties of untreated Traditional wine during storage period

pore size	storage days (day)	storage Temp. ()	pH	Total acid (%)	Soluble solid (°Brix)	Turbidity (at 660nm OD)		
untreated			4.10	0.86	15.9	0.009		
	30	35	4.50	0.95	15.7	0.017		
				4.18	1.08	15.4	0.122	
	60	4		4.37	0.81	15.7	0.006	
			35		4.31	0.99	15.6	0.031
				3.76	1.62	15.1	0.054	
			4		4.18	0.99	15.8	0.008
	90		35		4.57	1.05	15.9	0.244
				4.52	1.01	15.8	0.060	
			4		4.39	0.96	15.8	0.029

Table 4. Change of physicochemical properties of 0.2 μ m MF treated Traditional wine during storage period

pore size	Storage days (day)	Operating Temp. ()	Storage Temp. ()	pH	Total acid (%)	Soluble solid ($^{\circ}$ Brix)	Turbidity (at 660nm OD)	
0.2 μ m		15		4.11	0.86	15.8	0.006	
		35		4.14	0.90	16.0	0.006	
		15	35	4.36	0.90	15.7	0.020	
	30				4.32	0.81	15.6	0.008
				4	4.28	0.90	15.7	0.005
			35	35	4.47	0.99	15.9	0.021
					4.37	0.90	15.9	0.009
				4	4.34	0.90	15.9	0.007
			15	35	4.32	0.90	16.0	0.044
	60				4.06	1.35	15.2	0.031
				4	4.18	0.90	15.8	0.008
			35	35	4.33	1.08	15.9	0.045
					4.29	0.90	15.8	0.013
				4	4.20	0.90	15.9	0.009
			15	35	4.57	1.05	15.9	0.244
	90				4.52	1.01	15.8	0.060
				4	4.39	0.96	15.8	0.029
			35	35	4.43	1.05	15.7	0.199
					3.97	1.70	14.4	2.648
			4	4.36	0.90	15.5	0.027	

Table 5. Change of physicochemical properties of 50KD UF treated Traditional wine during storage period

pore size	Storage	Operating	Storage	pH	Total acid (%)	Soluble solid (°Brix)	Turbidity (at 660nm OD)
	days (day)	Temp. ()	Temp. ()				
50KD	30	15		4.12	0.90	15.4	0.003
				4.09	0.81	15.3	0.006
		35		4.40	0.81	15.4	0.023
				4.32	0.90	15.3	0.007
		35	4	4.35	0.86	15.3	0.004
				4.40	0.81	15.2	0.021
	60	15		4.34	0.86	15.2	0.008
				4.31	0.95	15.3	0.005
		35	4	4.22	0.86	15.7	0.039
				4.20	0.72	15.6	0.011
		35	4	4.16	0.90	15.7	0.007
				4.23	0.81	15.3	0.034
	90	15		4.25	0.90	15.4	0.012
				4.18	0.90	15.5	0.008
		35	4	4.39	0.86	15.2	0.159
				4.42	0.90	15.1	0.060
		35	4	4.37	0.90	15.1	0.025
				4.51	0.90	15.4	0.169
4	4	4.33	0.88	15.2	0.052		
4	4	4.36	0.90	15.2	0.023		

7

Scale-up

UF MF

가

Scale-up

Fouling

1.

가.

type	scale-up	MF module	polysulfon	hollow fiber
		1.2m ²	Table 1	

Table 1. Specification of the membrane module used in microfiltration

Type	Configuration	Hollow fiber
Material	Membrane polymer	Polysulfone
Membrane pore size		0.2 μm
Operating condition	Maximum Applied pressure	2 Kg/cm^2
	Maximum Operating temperature	80
	pH range	1.0-14.0
Membrane surface area (m^2)	0.2 μm	1.2 m^2

4, 25 1 pH
 , , , 가 가 .

1)
 Color meter (Model JX-777) .

2) pH
 pH meter (model 230A Orion) ,
 1ml 0.1N NaOH NaOH

3) 가
 20 (PR-100, ATAGO) .

4)

Spectrophotometer (Spectronic GENESYS 5, MILTONROY)

660nm

2.

가.

0.2 μ m pore size membrane

Scale-up

가 10

1.2m² scale-up

fouling

scale-up

가 28 L/m² ·hr

5

Fig. 1

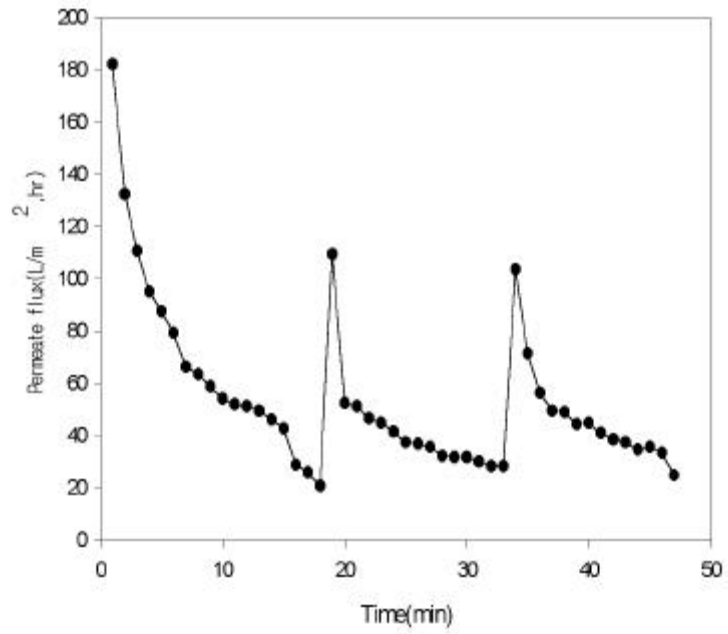


Fig. 1. Effects of back flushing and time on permeate flux of Jujube wine

Scale-up

scale-up

1)

가
(Table 2).

Hunter L a

b 가

2)

(660nm) Table 3
0.006 30 0.009 가
가

3) pH

pH Table 4 4.3
4.4 가

4) Total acidity

가 0.7% 0.8%
(Table 5).

5) Alcohol

Table 6

alcohol

12.0% 11.5%

6) Number of Yeast, Fungi, Bacteria

120 100

0.2µm pore

size membrane

(Table 7).

Table 2. Changes of Hunter L, a, b value in filtered jujube wine during the storage 4 and 25

storage time (day)	storage temp ()	Hunter		
		L	a	b
untreated		63.36	1.53	38.57
0		75.16	6.63	48.16
10	4	70.58	6.95	50.14
	25	68.24	7.16	52.46
20	4	61.87	6.45	56.91
	25	66.54	8.05	55.43
30	4	56.29	8.69	57.46
	25	57.46	8.38	53.75

Table 3. Changes of turbidity in filtered jujube wine during the storage at 4 and 25

storage time (day)	storage temp. ()	Turbidity (660nm)
untreated		1.020
0		0.006
10	4	0.005
	25	0.007
20	4	0.005
	25	0.007
30	4	0.008
	25	0.009

Table 4. Changes of pH in filtered jujube wine during the storage at 4 and 25

storage time (day)	storage temp. ()	Turbidity (660nm)
untreated		4.29
0		4.32
10	4	4.33
	25	4.35
20	4	4.38
	25	4.46
30	4	4.41
	25	4.46

Table 5. Changes of total acidity in filtered jujube wine during the storage at 4 and 25

storage time (day)	storage temp ()	Total Acid (%)
unt eated		0.7
0		0.7
10	4	0.7
	25	0.7
20	4	0.8
	25	0.8
30	4	0.8
	25	0.8

Table 6. Changes of alcohol in filtered jujube wine during the storage at 4 and 25

storage time (day)	storage temp ()	Alcohol
unt eated		11.5
0		12.0
10	4	12.0
	25	12.0
20	4	12.0
	25	11.5
30	4	11.5
	25	11.5

Table 7. Changes of viable cell number of total yeast and bacteria in filtered jujube wine during the storage at 4 and 25

storage time (day)	storage temp ()	Fungi & Yeast (per 1 ml)	Bacteria (per 1 ml)
untreated		100	120
0		0	0
10	4	0	0
	25	0	0
20	4	0	0
	25	0	0
30	4	0	0
	25	0	0

UF RO
Pilot plant
fouling
UF RO 가
RO 가 UF
가 UF RO 가
가
가
가
20 3L/m²hr 12. 8L/m²hr , 35
4. 7L/m²hr 16. 2L/m²hr , 50 6. 7L/m²hr 17. 3L/m²hr 1bar

가 3bar 4
 .
 가
 가 가
 가
 3bar, 50
 가

Brix, Titratable acidity, Turbidity
 Brix, Titratable acidity
 Turbidity

가 .
 35bar , 20 40 가
 13.6L/m³hr 18.6L/m³hr 가 .
 pilot plant
 pilot plant 가
 가 pilot plant 30
 가
 가 pilot plant

2 .
 3bar 20 1
 2.34L/m³hr 10.7L/m³hr 가
 , 가
 가 가
 가 가

가 가

50 20

가

Brix, Titratable acidity,

Turbidity . Brix, Titratable acidity

Turbidity

pilot plant

가 가

pilot plant 20 ,

2 3 .

(MCO 30KD 50KD) (0.1 μ m, 0.2 μ m)

가

가 가

2 3 가

3.5bar .

가 가

가 가

가 가

가 가

가 가

가 가

2.0bar

가 가 가

fouling

가

가 35bar , 20 40
 13.6L/m²hr 18.6L/m²hr 가 .
 pilot plant 가

가

pilot plant 25 30 . pilot plant
 가 가
 pilot plant 1.5 2.5

「

」

가 , 가 가 , 가
 가 가

가

가

가 , 가 , 가
 . pH 가
 , 가 0.431-0.649 0.177-0.342
 . arginine,
 glutamic acid, alanine, threonine, lysine, valine, Isoleucine
 , 3.192mg . 4 2
 L , 가
 L 가 .
 , pH , .
 Hunter L 가 a, b .
 , , , pH
 . ,
 .
 , 0.2 μ pore size membrane 50Kdalton
 . acetic acid lactic acid ,
 .
 0.2 μ 50KD hollow-fiber module
 10 ,
 가 . L
 가 b ,
 . pH , ,
 80% .
 가 ,
 가
 가

Scale-up

. Hunter L , Hunter a b
가 . alcohol , pH total acid 가 .
Turbidity 가 , yeast, fungi, bacteria
.

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