

Study of vacuum evaporation by using ohmic heating

車志遠、王維麒

E-mail: 9318506@mail.dyu.edu.tw

ABSTRACT

Vacuum evaporation is one of the most popular processing methods for juice concentration; however, non-uniform thermal treatment cause the processing time longer, which means quality loss. In this project ohmic heating was applied in vacuum evaporation, critical operation variables such as material temperature, vacuum pressure, concentration ratio was studied, and juice concentrates from different procedures were compared by both quality determination and sensory evaluation. The results showed that if vacuum chamber was kept at 25mmHg, materials were boiled at room temperature; current and conductivity were found very low, which indicated ohmic heating was not appropriate here. However, if the vacuum chamber was kept at 30 or 50mmHg, the material temperature could reach at 30 or 35 °C, respectively. This range seems to be appropriate for ohmic heating. Electrical conductivity was found increased during the process, due to the increasing electrolyses. This result indicated that the thermal effect increased during evaporation, which was totally different than traditional process. In comparison study, concentrated products by ohmic heating were found better than tradition process, which meant there contained potential for this new process.

Keywords : ohmic heating ; vacuum evaporation ; juice

Table of Contents

封面內頁 簽名頁 授權書..	iii	中文摘要 v	英文摘要 vi	誌謝 vii	目錄 viii	圖目錄 x	表目錄 xii	第一章 緒論 1	第二章 文獻回顧 4
2.1 果汁濃縮之方法 4	2.2 真空濃縮操作因子之分析 9	2.3 加工程序之果汁品質指標 12	2.4 真空濃縮技術之改良	17	2.5 電阻加熱技術之發展 18	2.6 電阻加熱原理 21	2.7 電導度於電阻加熱中所扮演之角色 24	2.8 電阻加熱應用於濃縮之潛力 28	
第三章 研究方法 29	3.1 實驗材料 29	3.2 實驗設備 29	3.3 產品品質分析設備 31	3.4 實驗方法 32	第四章 結果與討論 43	4.1 電阻加熱應用真空濃縮之控制條件探討 43	4.1.1 電導度計算 43	4.1.2 不同條件下之探討 43	4.1.3 電阻加熱真空濃縮與傳統真空濃縮之速率比較 52
4.2 產品品質分析之探討 53	4.2.1 柳橙、鳳梨 55	4.2.1.1 色澤 55	4.2.1.2 糖度 59	4.2.1.3 pH值 62	4.2.1.4 維生素C 62	4.2.1.5 香氣 65	4.2.1.6 官能品評 68	第五章 總結與未來展望 74	5.1 總結 74
					5.1 未來展望 74	參考文獻 76	附錄 84		

REFERENCES

1. 王家仁 (1975)。鳳梨皮汁濃縮之研究。食品科學, 2 (2) :100-101。
2. 王維麒 (1999)。電阻加熱技術之原理及影響因子。食品工業, 31 (2) :8-14。
3. 王豐洲 (1978)。談果(菜)之內外銷。食品工業, 10 (7) :7-12。
4. 王德男、朱添進、洪清煌 (1992)。果樹。地景企業股份有限公司出版部, 台北。
5. 王峻禧 (1998)。果汁電導度與含顆粒兩相系統電阻加熱之研究。國立台灣大學食品科技研究所博士論文, 台北。
6. 王正方、王惠珠、李嘉展、孫芳明、陳政雄、劉世銓、駱錫能、韓建國、蘇正德 (2001)。新編食品化學。p. 149-193, 367-511, 華格那企業, 台中。
7. 余哲仁 (1985)。利用過濾及減壓蒸發法濃縮百香果汁之研究。國立海洋大學食品科技研究所碩士論文, 基隆。
8. 李錦楓 (1971)。果汁的濃縮。工業簡訊, 1 (6) :27-30。
9. 李錦楓 (1974)。鳳梨果汁。食品科學文摘, 2 (9) :5-8。
10. 李錦楓 (1974)。橙子果汁。食品科學文摘, 2 (12) :13-18。
11. 李金星 (1984)。百香果的加工及濃縮。食品工業, 15 (12) :29-36。
12. 徐進財 (1988)。實用食品加工手冊。復文書局, 台北。
13. 許千堯 (1972)。濃縮果汁。食品工業, 4 (2) :7-8。
14. 張為憲、張基郁、張永和、陳怡宏、林志城、李敏雄、陳昭雄、林慶文、呂政義、孫路西、顏國欽 (1995)。食品化學。華香園出版社, 台北。
15. 陳肅霖 (1974)。百香果汁濃縮過程中香味回收與黏度降低之研究。國立台灣大學食品科技研究所碩士論文, 台北。
16. 康有德 (1992)。水果與果樹。黎明文化事業公司, 台北。
17. 陳雅珠 (1996)。淺談濃縮果課程理論。資優教育, 58:23-28。
18. 陳清泉、林欣榮、陳素月、曾淑滿、程竹青 (1990)。柳橙汁熱加工條件之探討。食品工業發展研究所研究報告。
19. 郭晟贊 (1999)。組織結構對蔬菜電導度的影響。國立台灣大學食品科技研究所碩士論文, 台北。
20. 華啟欣 (2002)。以電阻加熱技術應用於食品解凍。大葉大學食品工程研究所碩士論文, 彰化。
21. 程竹青 (1984)。果汁的冷凍濃縮。食品工業, 15 (12) :38-43。
22. 馮臨惠 (1989)。柔軟包裝之發展趨向。食品工業, 21 (2) :27。
23. 彭秋妹、王家仁 (1991)。食品官品檢查手冊。食品工業發展研究所, 新竹。
24. 彭志輝 (2001)。固液比例在兩相系統電阻加熱之研究。國立台灣大學食品科技研究所碩士論文, 台北。
25. 王正財 (1978)。從品質方面探討果汁製造技術發展之動向。食品工業, 10 (7) :19-20。
26. 黃錦城 (1992)。最新果汁飲料加工技術。長達印刷有限公司, 台北。
27. 張炳揚 (1978)。食品在濃縮和乾燥過程中香氣汁回收和保留。食品工業, 8 (9) :16-23。
28. 溫紹功、方組達、許明仁 (1992)。梅汁加工之研究蒸發濃縮對梅汁品質的影響。食品科學, 19 (2) :177-187。
29. 楊炳輝 (1995)。電阻式加熱技術在食品加工之應用。食品工業, 27 (10) :13-17。
30. 楊炳輝 (1998)。食品電阻加熱技術之應用及其發展。化工技術, 59 (2)

) :146-152。 31. 楊炳輝 (1999)。食品電阻加熱技術之應用及其發展。食品工業 , 31 (2) :15-20。 32. 廖貴燈、吳碧鏗 (1992)。鳳梨、桶柑及梅子濃縮果汁之製造研究。食品工業 , 10 (7) :23-28。 33. 蔡本南 (1990)。真空濃縮鳳梨果汁製造之探討。檢驗月刊 , 23:9 (273) :17-24。 34. 趙先文 (1991)。百香果濃縮與香氣回收之研究。國立台灣大學園藝學研究所碩士論文 , 台北。 35. 蔡宇妍 (2001)。多重顆粒食品之電阻加熱。私立大葉大學食品工程研究所碩士論文 , 彰化。 36. 賴滋漢、金安兒 (1991)。食品加工學加工篇 。pp.81-122 , 富林出版社 , 台北。 37. 謝奇璁 (1998)。歐姆加熱異相食品之溫度分佈。國立台灣海洋大學水產食品科學研究所碩士論文 , 基隆。 38. 蘇秦法 (1992)。真空濃縮及殺菌貯藏條件對蕃茄汁品質之影響。國立台灣大學食品科技研究所碩士論文 , 台北。 39. 蘇文君 (2001)。以微波預熱增進蔬菜滲透脫水乾燥效率之研究。大葉大學食品工程研究所碩士論文 , 彰化。 40. Anderson, A. K. and Finkelstein, R. (1991) A study of electropure process of treating milk. *J. Dairy Sci.*, 2: 374-406 41. Ashoor, S. H. and Zent, J. B. (1984) . Maillard browning of common amino acids and sugars. *J. Food Sci.*, 49:1206. 42. Biss, C. H., Coombes, S. A. and Skudder, P. J. (1989) . The development and application of ohmic heating for the continuous processing of particulate foodstuffs. *Process Engineering in the Food Industry*. Eds. R. W. Field and J. A. Howell. Elsevier Applied Science Publishers, Essex, England. 43. Beveridge, T. and Harrison, J. E. (1984) . Nonenzymatic browning in pear juice concentrate at elevated temperatures. *J. Food Sci.*, 49:1335. 44. Boskovic, M. A. (1979) . Fate of lycopene in dehydrated tomato products: carotenoid isomerization in food system. *J. Food Sci.*, 44(1):84. 45. Chan, H. T. and Cavaletto, C. G. (1986) . Effects of deaeration and storage temperature on quality of aseptically packaged guava puree. *J. Food Sci.*, 51:165. 46. de Alwis, A. A. P. and Fryer, P. J. (1992) . Operability of the ohmic heating process: electric conductivity effects. *J. Food Engng.*, 15:21-48. 47. de Moura, SCSR., de Vitali, A. A. and Hubinger, M.D. (1999) . A study of water activity and electrical conductivity in fruit juices: influence of temperature and concentration. *Brazilian J. Food Technol.*, 2:31-38. 48. Deshpande, S. S., Bolin, H. R. and Salunkhe, D. K. (1982) . Freeze concentration of fruit juices. *Food Technol.*, 36:68. 49. Halden, K., De Alwis A. A. P. and Fryer, P. J. (1990) . Changes in the electrical conductivity of foods during ohmic heating. *International Journal of Food Science and Technology*, 25:9-25. 50. Jones, F. (1897) . Apparatus for electrically treat liquids. US Patent., 592-735. 51. Halden, K, de Alwis, A. A. P. and Fryer, P. J. (1990) . Changes in the electrical conductivity of food during ohmic heating. *Int. J. Food Technol.*, 25:9-25. 52. He, H. and Hosney, R. O. (1991) . A critical look at the electric oven. *Cereal Chem.*, 68 (2) :151-155. 53. Hernandez, E., Chen, C. S., Johnson, J., and Carter, R. D. (1995) . Viscosity changes in orange juice after ultrafiltration and evaporation. *J. Food Engng.*, 25:387-396. 54. Khalaf, W. G. and Sastry, S. K. (1996) . Effect of viscosity on the ohmic heating rate of solid-liquid mixtures. *J. Food Engng.*, 27:145-158. 55. Kermasha, S., Goetghebeur, M., Dumont, J., Couture, R. (1995) . Analyses of phenolic and furfural compounds in concentrated and non-concentrated apple juices. *Food Research International*, 28 (3) :245-252. 56. Kohn, S. (1937). Frankfurter cooker. US Patent, 2 083 717. 57. Larkin, J. W. and Spinsk, S. H. (1996) . Safety considerations for ohmically heated, aseptically processed multiphase multiphase low-acid food products. *Food Technol.*, 50:242-245. 58. Mannheim, H. C. and Kopelman, J. (1964a) . Evaluation of two methods of tomato juice concentration. I. Heat-transfer coefficients. *Food Technol.*, 18:121 59. Mizerahi, S., Kopelman, I. J. and Perlman, J. (1975) . Blanching by electroconductive. *J. Food Technol.*, 10:281-288. 60. Naveh, D, Kopelman, I. J. and Mizrahi, S. (1983) . Electroconductive thawing by liquid contact. *J. Food Technol.*, 18:171-176. 61. Palaniappan, S. and Sastry, S. K. (1991a) . Electrical conductivities of selected solid foods during ohmic heating. *F. Food Proc. Eng.*, 14:221-236. 62. Palaniappan, S. and Sastry, S.K. (1991b) . Electrical conductivities of selected juices: influences of temperature, solids content, applied voltage, and particle size. *J. Food Proc. Eng.*, 14:247-260. 63. Parrot, D.L. (1992) . Use of ohmic heating for aseptic processing of food particulates. *Food Technol.* 46(12):68-72. 64. Ramteke, R. S. and Eipeson, W. E. (1991) . Studies on concentration of pineapple juice-evaluation of suitability of different types of evaporators. *Indian Food Packer*, 45:7-11. 65. Ramos, A. M., Ibarz, A. (1998) . Density of juice and fruit puree as a function of soluble solids content and temperature. *J. of Food Eng.*, 35:57-63. 66. Peley, M. and Mannheim, C. H. (1970) . Production of frozen orange juice concentrate from centrifugally separated serum and pulp. *J. Food Sci.*, 35:649. 67. Rice, J. (1995) . Ohmic adventures. *Food processing*, 56:87-91. 68. Sargeant, R. G. (1969) . U. S. Pat., 3385711. 69. Sastry, S. K. and Palaniappan, S. (1992b) . Mathematical modeling and experimental studies on ohmic heating of liquid-particle mixtures in a static heater. *J. Food Proc. Eng.*, 15:241-261. 70. Sastry, S. K. and Li, Q. (1996) . Modeling the ohmic heating of foods. *Food Technol.*, 50:246-248. 71. Weelden, V. G. (1994) . Freeze concentration: the alternative for single strength juices. *Fruit Processing*, 4:140-143. 72. Vaillant, F., Jeanton, E., Dornier, M., O , Brien, G. M., Reynes, M., Decloux, M. (2001) Concentration of passion fruit on an industrial pilot scale using osmotic evaporation. *J. Food Eng.*, 47:195-202. 73. Wang, W.—C. and Sastry, S. K. (1993) Salt diffusion into vegetable tissue as a pretreatment for ohmic heating : Electrical conductivity profiles and vacuum infusion studies. *J. Food Eng.*, 20,:299-309. 74. Yongsawatdigul, J., Park, J.W., Kolbe, E., Abu Dagga, Y. and Morrissey, M.Y. (1995a) . Ohmic heating maximizes gel functionality of pacific whiting surimi. *J. Food Sci.*, 60(1):10-14. 75. Yongsawatdigul, F., Patk, J.W. and Kolbe, E. (1995b) . Electrical conductivity of pacific whiting surimi paste during ohmic heating. *J. Food Sci.*, 60(5): 922-925,935.