

# 食品加工學

蔡敏郎 教授 tsai5122@gmail.com (02)2462-2192#5122

### 大綱

- ●乾燥(dehydration)
- ●濃縮(concentration)
- ●鹽藏(salting)
- ●燻製(smoking)

### 資料取材主要來源

- Potter, N. N. and Hotchkiss, J.H. 1996. "Food Science", 5th ed., AVI Publishing Co., Inc., Westport, Connecticut.
- Ronsivalli, L. J. and Vieira, E. R. 1992. "Elementary Food Science", 3rd ed., Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York.
- deMan, J.M. 1999. "Principle of Food Chemistry", 3th ed., Aspen Publishers, Inc., Maryland.
- ●施明智、蕭思玉、蔡敏郎。2013。「食品加工學」,五南圖書出版公司,台北。
- ●林淑瑗等。2006。「實用食品加工學」,華格那出版社,台中。
- ●王聯輝等。2004。「食品加工」,華格那出版社,台中。
- ●吳清熊。1992。「水產加工技術」,華香園出版社,台北。
- ●賴滋漢、金安兒、柯文慶。1990。「食品加工學 基礎篇、方法篇、製品篇」,精華出版社,台中。

### 成績計算

- 期末考65% (6/25 13:10)
- 作業15% (作業請手寫,每頁寫上姓名學號)
- 報告內容20% (6/3前繳交電子檔)
  - ●與課程相關5年內(2017以後)之research paper,期刊如下頁。
  - ●報告(字數不限)
  - 2 files: Word of Report & PDF of Reference

tsai5122@gmail.com

### 期刊

- Food
- 2. Food Chemistry
- 3. Food Control
- 4. Food Research International
- Journal of Agriculture and Food Chemistry
- 6. Journal of Food Engineering
- 7. Journal of Food Process Engineering
- 8. Journal of Food Processing and Preservation
- 9. Journal of Food Science
- 10. Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture
- 11. LWT- Food Science and Technology

### 報告格式

- ●題目
- ●作者群
- ●出處
- ●班級、姓名、學號
- ●主題分類:乾燥、濃縮、鹽藏、燻製
- ●內容
- ●檔案名:學號姓名

### 為什麼要讀paper (為什麼要一直吸收新知)

美國前教育部長Richard Riley認為,2010年最迫切需要的十種工作,2004年時根本不存在。我們必須教導現在的學生畢業後投入目前還不存在的工作,使用根本還沒發明的科技,解決我們從未想像過的問題。

- 社會快速變化,現在的工作快速消失,未來的工作 尚未產生
- 理論和知識很快變成實務 和常識
- 活到老,學到老

在大學裡,你是來學 能力的

回搜尋資料的能力

**回**篩選資料的能力

回閱讀資料的能力

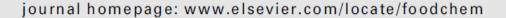
**回**分析資料的能力

**回**創新的能力



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

#### Food Chemistry





## Colour and phenolic compounds in sweet red wines from Merlot and Tempranillo grapes <u>chamber-dried</u> under controlled conditions

Ana Marquez, Maria P. Serratosa, Azahara Lopez-Toledano, Julieta Merida\*

Department of Agricultural Chemistry, Faculty of Sciences, University of Cordoba, Edificio Marie Curie, Campus de Rabanales, E-14014 Cordoba, Spain

#### ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 6 April 2011
Received in revised form 21 June 2011
Accepted 5 July 2011
Available online 12 July 2011

Keywords: Red grapes Red wines Chamber-drying Phenolic compounds

#### ABSTRACT

Chamber drying under controlled temperature and humidity conditions of the red grape varieties Merlot and Tempranillo grown in Andalusia (Spain), and the fortification and maceration of the musts in the presence of skin from both types of grapes, to obtain sweet red wines, has been studied. Changes in colour and in monomeric and polymeric phenols during the vinification process were examined. Chamber drying increased the sugar content to about 31.4 °Brix within 48 h in Merlot grapes and 72 h in Tempranillo grapes. This drying process also causes skin rupture, facilitating the access of phenolic compounds to the pulp. The resulting musts exhibited slight browning and increased red hues, due to a high concentration of anthocyanins; maceration in the presence of grape skins for 24 h provided the best results. The end-product contained highly acceptable tannin, colour and phenolic compounds for marketing as a high quality sweet red wine, in comparison with other commercial sweet red wines.

© 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

- (i) the effect of different sonication conditions (e.g. power input and sonication time) on protein and sugar release from defatted soy flakes with and without temperature moderation, and
- (ii) the optimization of sonication conditions for maximum recovery of protein.

#### 2. Materials and methods

#### 2.1. Soybean samples

Hexane-defatted soy flakes (50 kg) were obtained from the Center for Crops Utilization Research (CCUR), Iowa State University (Ames, IA, USA). The soy flakes were stored in air-tight plastic bags at 4 °C until use. The moisture content of soy flakes was 5.2% on a wet basis.

#### 2.2. Ultrasonic equipment

The ultrasonic system was a Branson 2000 Series bench-scale ultrasonic unit (Branson Ultrasonics Corporation, Danbury, CT, USA), with a maximum power output of 2.2 kW. It was operated at a frequency of 20 kHz. Other components included the booster (gain 1:1.5) and the catenoidal titanium horn (gain 1:2.8), with a flat 13 mm diameter face.

#### 2.3. Sonication of soy flakes

Defatted soy flakes (100 g) were dispersed in 500 ml tap water in a customized a 1.2-L stainless steel sonication chamber with a

shown in Fig. 1. After sonication, the slurry was extracted scribed below.

#### 2.4. Extraction procedure

The details of sonication and soy protein isolate (SPI) tion are summarized in Fig. 2. Sonicated soy flakes slurry were dispersed in additional 500 ml of warm water (~65 beaker to maintain a flakes-to-water ratio of 1:10 (w/v Controls were similarly prepared from unsonicated (i.e., 0 tion) soy flakes. The initial pH of approximately 6.2 was 8.5 by adding 2 N NaOH. The slurry was placed in a 60 bath and stirred for 30 min and the pH was maintaine The samples were then centrifuged at 10,000g for 20 °C. The supernatant was collected for protein and sug mination. All experiments were performed in triplicate.

#### 2.5. Protein determination

Protein content in the supernatant and soy flakes we mined by a combustion-type Rapid Nitrogen Analyzer III (Elementar Americas Inc., Mt. Laurel, NJ, USA) according Dumas method (AOAC, 1995). Liquid samples were collin capsules and sealed. Aspartic acid (A9, 310-0; Sigma-St. Louis, MO, USA) was used as the nitrogen reference call Oxygen dosing for optimal combustion was selected based ple type. Dosing for blanks was 50 ml O<sub>2</sub>/min, whereas disamples was 150 ml O<sub>2</sub>/min. After analysis of 15 samples, at ic acid run-in was analyzed to verify satisfactory system mance. Protein content was calculated from the nitrogen

# 食品加工學的重點

100年公務人員高等考試三級考試試題 代號:34250、36250 全一頁

類 科:農產加工、食品衛生檢驗

科 目:食品加工學

考試時間:2小時 座號:\_\_\_\_\_

※注意: (→禁止使用電子計算器。

二不必抄題,作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在試卷上,於本試題上作答者,不予計分。

- 一、試說明何謂等溫吸濕曲線(water sorption isotherm),與其於熱風乾燥中所扮演的 角色。(15 分)
- 二、通常米分為私米、種米與糯米,請說明這三種米的差異為何?那一種用於米粉絲的 生產?為何?(25分)
- 三、製備冰淇淋時,常會促成冰晶的形成,使口感變差,試說明如何避免大冰晶的形成。 (20分)
- 四、什麼加工方法最容易產生反式脂肪酸(trans fatty acid)?常出現於那些產品?對人 體健康有何影響?(20分)
- 五、罐頭是常見的產品,其相關技術相當成熟,試說明其優點與缺點。(20分)

100年公務人員高等考試一級暨二級考試試題 代號:21230 全一頁

等 別:二級考試

類 科:食品衛生行政

科 目:食品科學與加工學研究

考試時間:2小時 座號:

※注意: (→禁止使用電子計算器。

(二)不必抄題,作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在試卷上,於本試題上作答者,不予計分。

- 一、解釋名詞: (每小題 5 分,共 20 分)
  - (-) intermediate moisture food
  - (=) hysteresis
  - (=) environmental hormones
  - (四) ultrafiltration
- 二、一般食品若含有少量水,测得其水活性(aw)約為 0.3~0.4,此食品在貯藏期間較不易產生油耗味,請說明其理由,並試述降低水活性之方法。(20分)
- 三、以蒸發方法進行食品之濃縮,請說明對食品品質之影響,以及其熱能如何再利用, 以降低生產成本。(20分)
- 四、(一)試述魚貝類較畜禽肉易腐敗之原因。(10分)
  - □魚死後肌肉會發生那三階段之變化?分別說明之。(10分)
- 五、以輻射照射來進行食品之殺菌,說明:
  - (→輻射照射所產生之直接及間接效應。(10分)
  - (二)如何減少輻射照射對食品品質產生之不良影響? (10分)

100年專門職業及技術人員高等考試建築師、技師、第2次 食品技師考試暨普通考試不動產經紀人、記帳士考試試題 代號:02020 全一頁

等 別:高等考試

類 科:食品技師

科 目:食品加工學

考試時間:2小時

座號:

※注意: (→禁止使用電子計算器。

(二)不必抄題,作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在試卷上,於本試題上作答者,不予計分。

一、請說明熱的傳導 (conduction) 與熱的對流 (convection) 之傳熱原理與其在食品加工上之應用。 (20分)

- 二、請說明一般茶葉製造的程序及其操作目的。(25分)
- 三、請討論大蒜精油 (garlic essential oil) 在傳統食品工業與現代食品工業上的應用,及 其常用之製備方法與活性成分。 (20分)
- 四、解釋名詞: (每小題 7 分,共 35 分)
  - (→)何謂食品加工「品質改良劑」?並舉例說明。
  - □何謂「食品殺菌劑」?並舉例說明。
  - (三)何謂「自氧化」(autooxidation)?並舉例說明其用途。

四何謂「冷凍乾燥」?

(五)何謂「擠壓加工技術」?並舉例說明。

100年專門職業及技術人員高等考試引水人、驗船師、第1次食品技師考試、高等暨普通考試消防設備人員考試、普通考試地政士、專責報關人員、保險代理人保險經紀人及保險公證人考試、特種考試中醫師、語言治療師、聽力師、牙體技術人員考試試題

代號:10120 全一頁

等 別:高等考試

類 科:食品技師

科 目:食品加工學

考試時間:2小時

座號:

※注意: (→)禁止使用電子計算器。

(二)不必抄題,作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在試卷上,於本試題上作答者,不予計分。

- 一、圖示解釋蒸氣壓縮冷凍循環系統並解釋各基本元件的功能。(20分)
- 二、說明油脂精製的加工步驟。(25分)
- 三、有關欄柵技術(Hurdle Technology)在食品加工的應用:
  - 一說明欄柵技術的意義。(10分)
  - (二)以中式臘肉製作為例敘述欄柵技術的控制因子。(10分)
- 四、何謂梅納反應(Maillard reaction)褐變?(10分)及其防止方法。(10分)舉一 例有關梅納反應的加工食品之加工程序。(5分)
- 五、比較高甲基果膠與低甲基果膠製作果醬方法的差別。(10分)