**JUNDAMENTALS OF FOOD ENGINEERING** 

Biju Dharmapalan Ann Mathew



Ann Mathew and Biju Dharmapalan

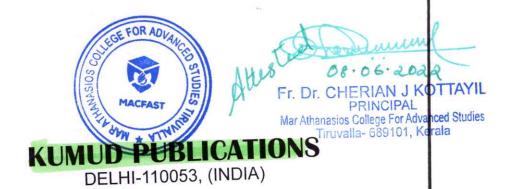




Fr. Dr. CHERIAN J KOTTAYLL PRINCIPAL
Mar Athanasios College For Advanced Studies
Tiruvalla- 689101, Kerala

# Fundamentals of FOOD ENGINEERING

Ann Mathew Biju Dharmapalan



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# **Units and Dimensions**

## 1.1 Introduction

physical represents a dimension qualitatively. It describes 'what' it is. Whereas units represent a physical entity quantitatively, by precisely describing 'how much' it is. Force, mass, length, temperature and time, are all considered dimensions. Magnitude of a dimension is expressed quantitatively by a unit. For example, Newton, kilogram, meter, Kelvin and second are all considered units. Physical quantities are measured using different unit systems. There are seven base units and two supplementary units. All other quantities are represented using derived units. Normally, the dimensional representations of length, mass and time are [L], [M] and [T] respectively. List of all the quantities with their SI units are given in Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3.

### 1.2 Base Units

As per System International (SI), there are seven base units. All other units are derived on the basis of these seven units.



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PRINCIPAL
Mar Athanasios College For Advanced Studies
Tiruvalla- 689101, Kerala

where,

 $\Delta P \Rightarrow$  pressure difference across the membrane

K => membrane permeability constant (kg/[m²kPa s])

A => membrane surface area ( $m^2$ )

#### 7.5.3 Reverse Osmosis

When two solutions of different concentrations are in contact with each other, water moves from the solution of high concentration of water to the solution of low concentration of water, trying to equalize the water concentration on both sides of the membrane. This movement of water across the membrane is called as 'osmosis'.

Consider two solutions A and B. Solution A has higher solute concentration (that is, low water concentration) and solution B has lower solute concentration (or higher water concentration). In order to reach equilibrium, water moves from B to A. This results in an increase in the volume and hence the osmotic pressure of A. Now, if we apply an external pressure to solution A, greater than the osmotic pressure, water flows from A to B. This reversal in the direction of movement of water by the application of an external pressure overcoming the osmotic pressure is termed as 'reverse osmosis'. It is widely used in sea water purification. Unlike electro dialysis membrane, a reverse osmosis system permits water to permeate through the membrane whereas salts and sugars are rejected. A cellulose acetate membrane is widely used as a membrane in reverse osmosis system.



#### **FUNDAMENTALS OF FOOD ENGINEERING**

#### About the Book

The book 'Fundamentals of Food Engineering' provides the most basic concepts of Food Engineering for students who are a novice to the field of food science and technology. It focuses on the elementary principles and ideas essential for understanding the subject in deep. It covers the core concepts and theory on which the food industry functions, in a simple and ensy-to-grasp pattern. The book will be useful for B.Sc., B.Tech, M.Sc. and M.Tech courses in food science and technology. It will be useful for competitive examinations like UGC –NET and ICAR-NET.

#### **About the Authors**



Ann Mathew is a postgraduate in Food Technology from CSIR -CFTRI and an engineering graduate in Dairy Science and Technology from Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, with an excellent academic record. She has cleared UGC-JRF and ASRB NET and has also cracked the all-India Junior Analyst Examination by FSSAL. She is the recipient of the University Gold Medal and has also been awarded the Best Outgoing Student by the Association of Food Scientists & Technologists (India). She has worked as a Teaching Assistant in the College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannarthy, She is an educator in Unacademy and has served as the visiting faculty in various institutions like College of Dairy Science and technology. Kolahalmmedu, Mar Athanasios College for Advanced Studies, Tiruvalla, and Mount Royal College, Munnar.



Biju Dharmapalan is the former Head of Biosciences at School of Biosciences, Mar Athanasios College for Advanced Studies Tiruvalla, Kerala. He has served as an expert committee member in Biosciences (PG), and Chairman Board of Examiners for M.Sc. Plant Biotechnology at M.G. Utiversity, Kottayam. He has authored several text books and is a renowned science communicator. Presently, he is the visiting faculty at Mount Royal College, Munnar.



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Ann Mathew Biju Dharmapalan

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