Enrolment No.

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

BE - SEMESTER-IV • EXAMINATION – WINTER • 2014

Date: 02-01-2015

Subject Code: 141405 Subject Name: Principles of Food Engineering Time: 02:30 pm - 05:30 pm Instructions:

Total Marks: 70

- 1. Attempt all questions.
- 2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
- 3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- Q.1 (a) Draw a labeled flow diagram of a single effect falling film evaporator indicating 07 various process streams. A forced circulation evaporator is concentrating pineapple juice from 12% solids to 48 % moisture content. The mass flow rate input to the evaporator is 5 tonne per hour and the steam consumption is 0.75 kg/s at 8 bar. Calculate:
 - (i) Concentrated apple juice output rate
 - (ii) Water evaporation rate
 - (iii) Steam economy and specific steam consumption
 - (b) Define food spoilage and explain the nature of food spoilage caused by yeast and 07 mold.
- Q.2 (a) Calculate the amount of cooling water required to cool a liquid food paste at the rate 07 of 100kg/hr, containing 40% solids from 85 to 20°C in a counter flow heat exchanger. The increase in temperature of water is not allowed to exceed 8°C. The specific heat of liquid food paste is 2.85 and water is 4.18KJ/kg k.
 - (**b**) Write short notes on;
 - a) Requirements for ideal food packaging
 - b) Aseptic processing and packaging of food.

OR

- (b) Define the following terms and write their SI units:
 (i) Enthalpy
 (ii) Specific Heat
 Air is contained in a closed, rigid and well insulated tank of volume 200 liter. The tank is fitted with a paddle wheel which transfers energy to the air at a constant rate of 4 W for 20 minutes. Draw the energy interaction diagram for the system and calculate the change in internal energy of the system in kJ/kg after 20 minutes. The specific volume of air is 0.833 m³/kg.
- Q.3 (a) State the importance of radiation as a method of food preservation and explain the 07 criteria to decide the radiation dose for food irradiation.
 - (b) Draw a diagram and set up a total mass and component balance equation for a 07 crystallizer where 100 kg of a concentrated sugar solution containing 85% sucrose and 1% inert, water-soluble impurities (balance, water) enters. Upon cooling, the sugar crystallizes from solution. A centrifuge then separates the crystals from a liquid fraction, called the mother liquor. The crystal slurry fraction has, for 20% of its weight, a liquid having the same composition as the mother liquor. The mother liquor contains 60% sucrose by weight.

OR

Q.3 (a) Explain the term 'Thermal Death Time' with its importance in food preservation. 07

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- (b) Differentiate between cleaning, grading and sorting. Explain the working of hand 07 operated double screen grain cleaner with diagram.
- Q.4 (a) Enlist various methods of preservation and explain the method to preserve the milk 07 for short period.
 - (b) Write meaningful explanatory notes on the following giving suitable examples for 07 each:
 - (i) Extraction
 - (ii) Centrifugation
 - (iii) Homogenization
 - (iv) Water activity
 - (v) Solid-Liquid Leaching

OR

- Q.4 (a) Discuss the followings in brief;
 - 1. Sensible heat
 - 2. Angle of repose
 - 3. Particle density
 - 4. Importance of physical properties
 - (b) Differentiate between drying and evaporation of food by giving some examples. A 07 food product having an initial moisture content of 80 % w.b. is being dried at a constant rate of 0.2 kg/m²s until its moisture content becomes 24% w.b. Calculate the time required for drying if the product is in the form of a sphere of 4 cm diameter and its initial density is 850 kg/m³.
- Q.5 (a) Give the importance of rheological properties application of TPA in food processing. 07 Define Cohesiveness, Hardness and Chewiness.
 - (b) Describe the factors affecting heat resistance of micro-organisms. 07

OR

- Q.5 (a) Define water activity and explain its role in preservation of food.
 - (b) Write the important characteristics of 'Metals' and 'Plastics' as a food packaging 07 material.

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