

فناوری پس از برداشت ۹

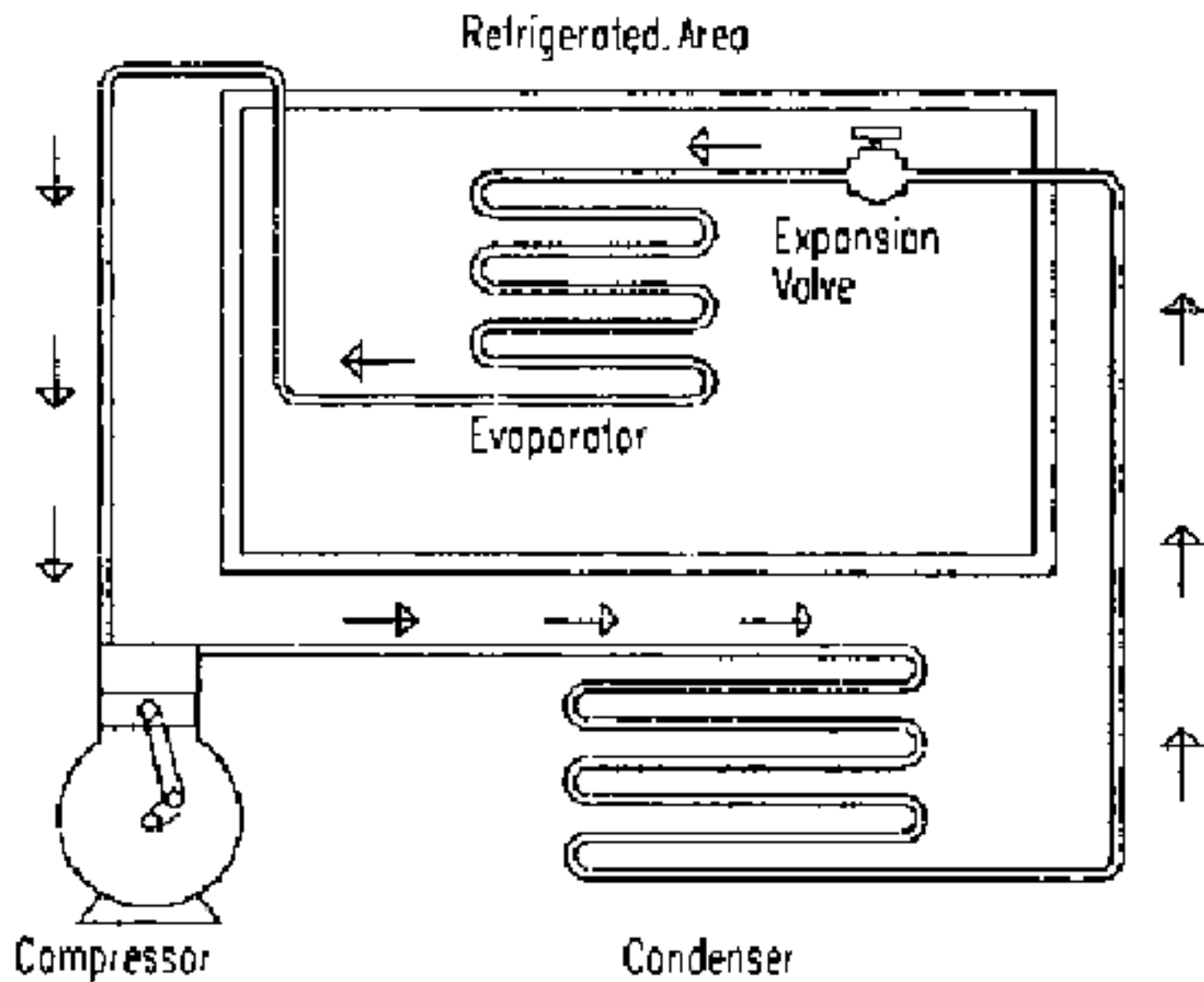
(Storage)

**Table 1.3** Classification of fruits according to their optimal storage temperatures and potential storage-life

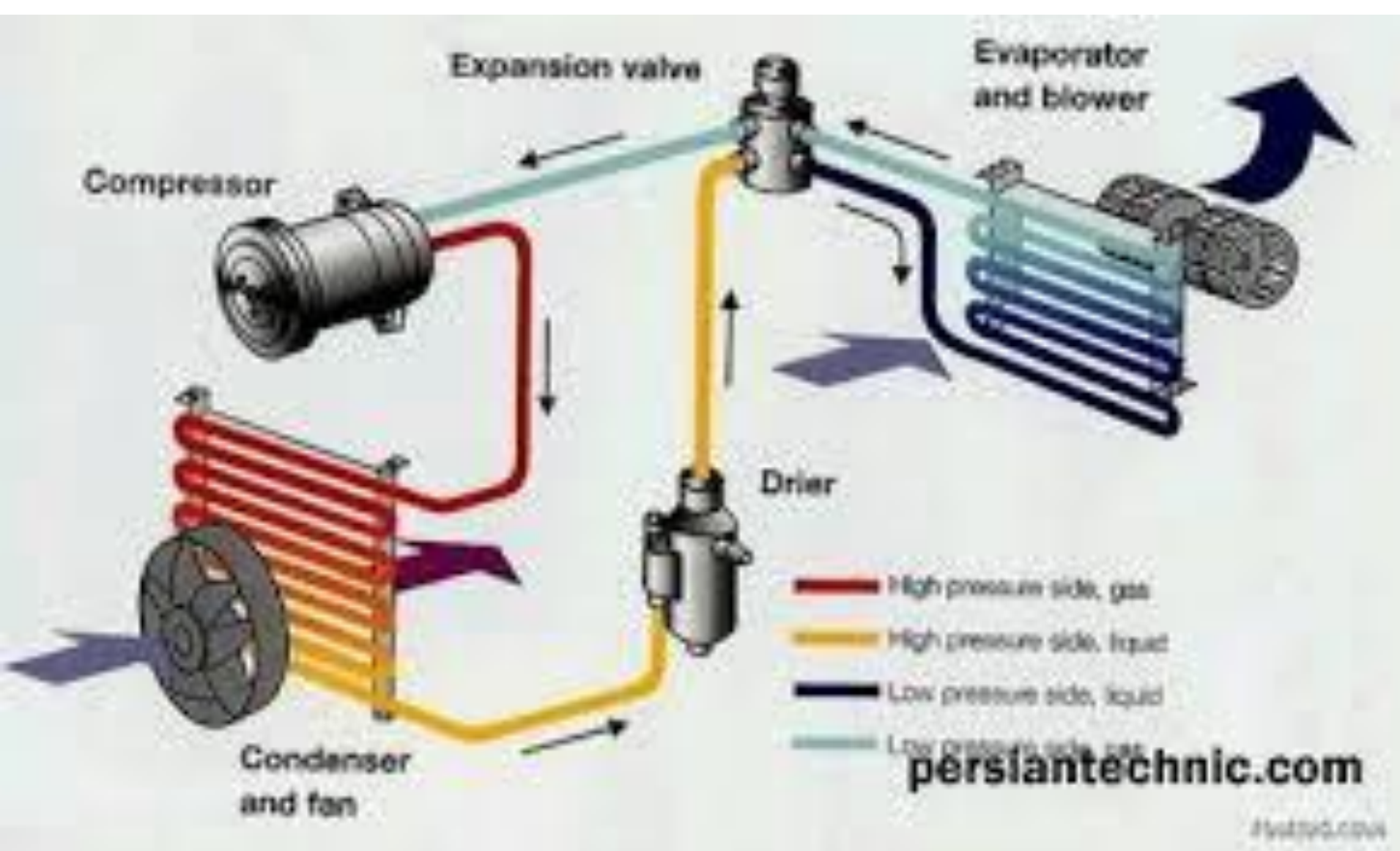
Potential storage-life (weeks)	Optimal storage temperatures		
	0–2°C	4–6°C	10–14°C
<2	Apricot, blackberry, fig, raspberry, strawberry	Avocado (ripe), guava, feijoa	Papaya, rambutan, sapota, soursop
2–4	Blueberry, cherry, currant, gooseberry, loquat, nectarine, peach	Cactus pear, kumquat, longan, lychee, star fruit (carambola)	Avocado, banana, breadfruit, cherimoya, jackfruit, jujube, mangosteen, passion fruit, pineapple
4–6	Cashew apple, plum, plumcot	Mandarin, pepino	Durian, mango, plantain
6–8	Coconut, grape, persimmon	Olive, orange, pomegranate, tamarillo	Grapefruit, lime, pummelo (pomelo)
>8	Apple, Asian pear, cranberry, date, kiwi-fruit, pear, quince, tree nuts	Apple (chilling-sensitive cultivars)	Lemon

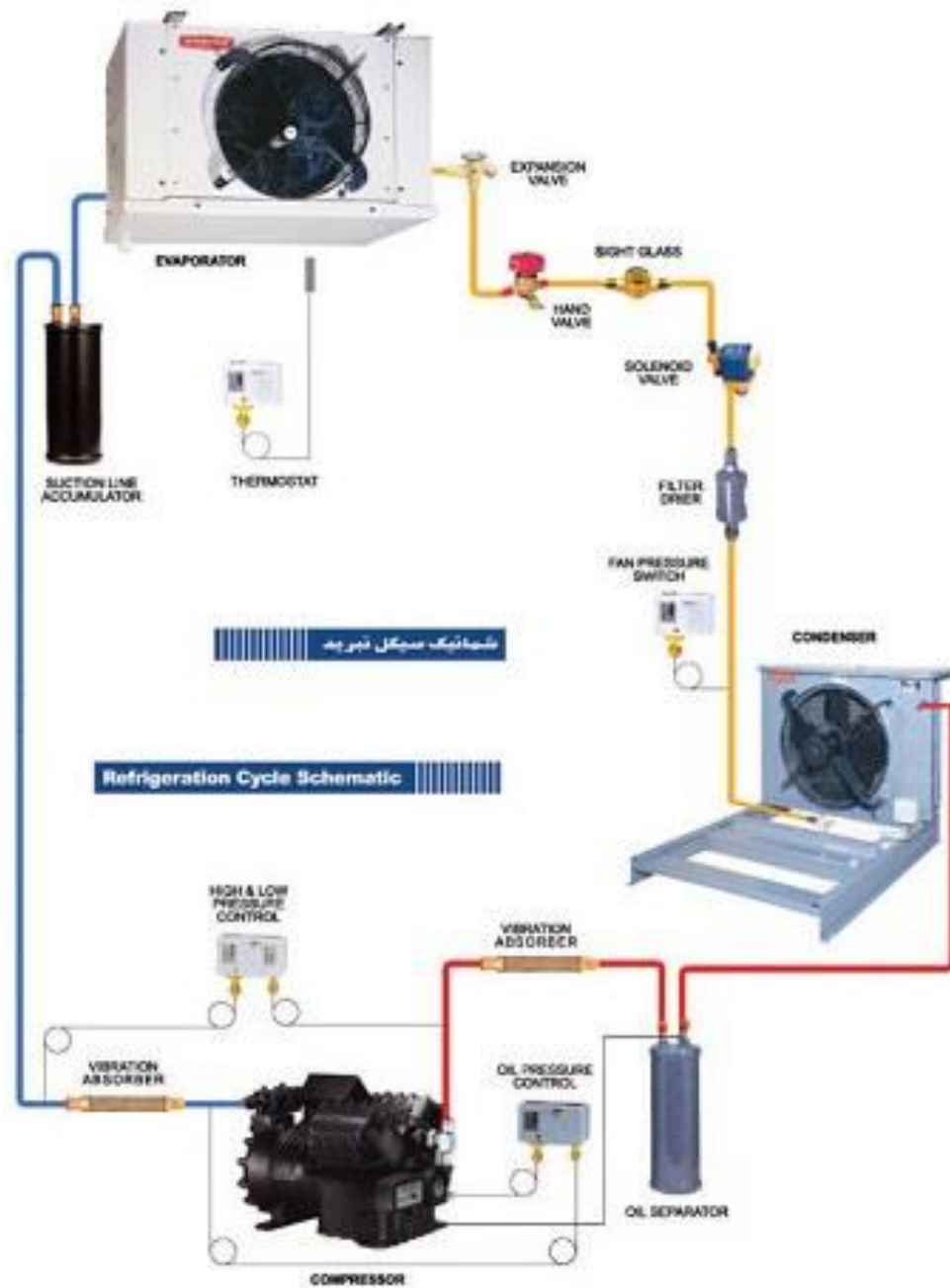
Sources: Hardenburg *et al.*, 1986; Kader, 1992; Ryall & Pentzer, 1982.

# تجهيزات سردخانه ها



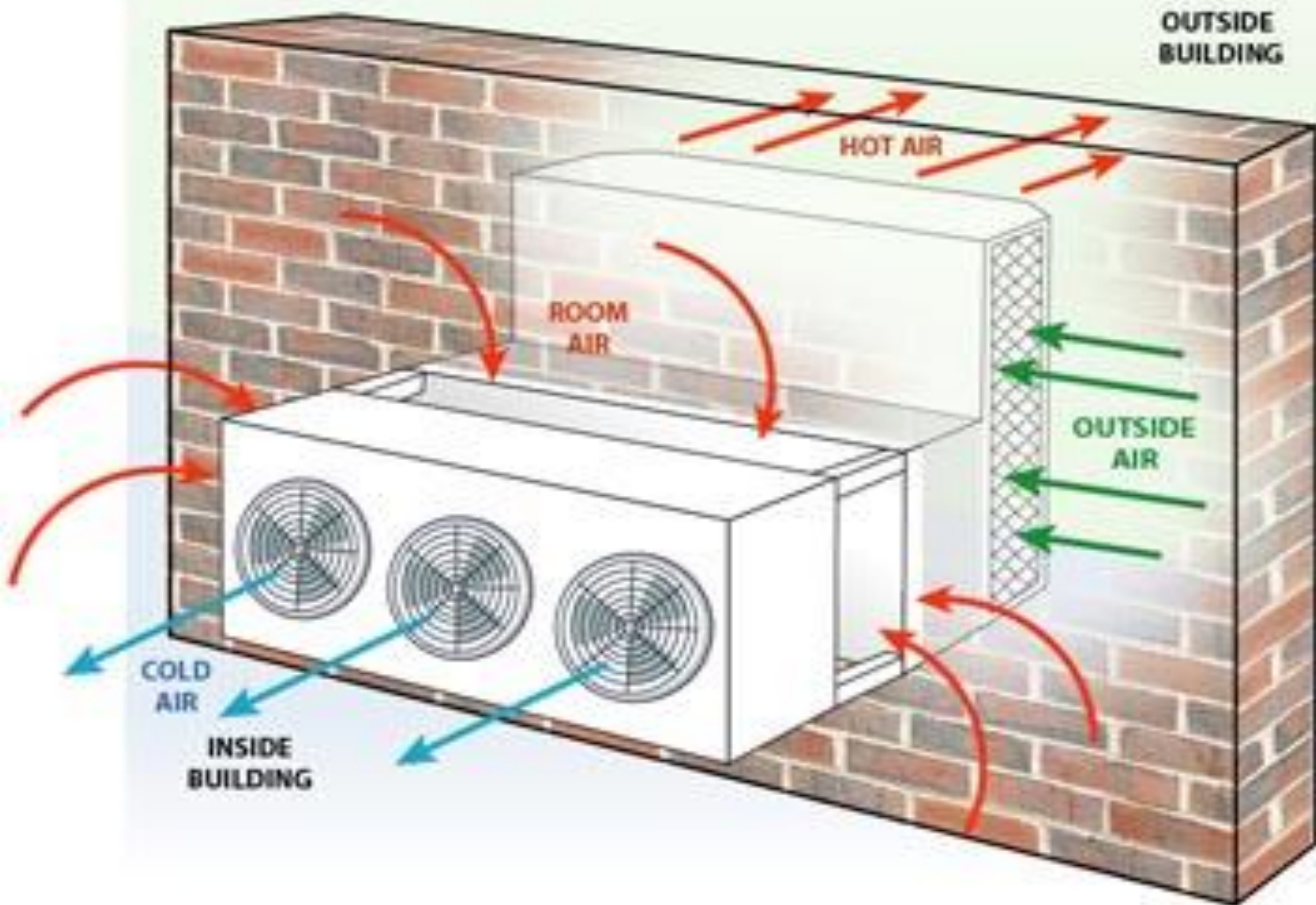
**Fig. 7** Schematic of a vapor recompression refrigeration cycle.





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Refrigeration Cycle Schematic





کندانسور

خط سیال  
کندانسه

خطوط گازهای داغ

سقف

خط تخلیه

گیرنده

خط سیال

بای پس گازهای داغ

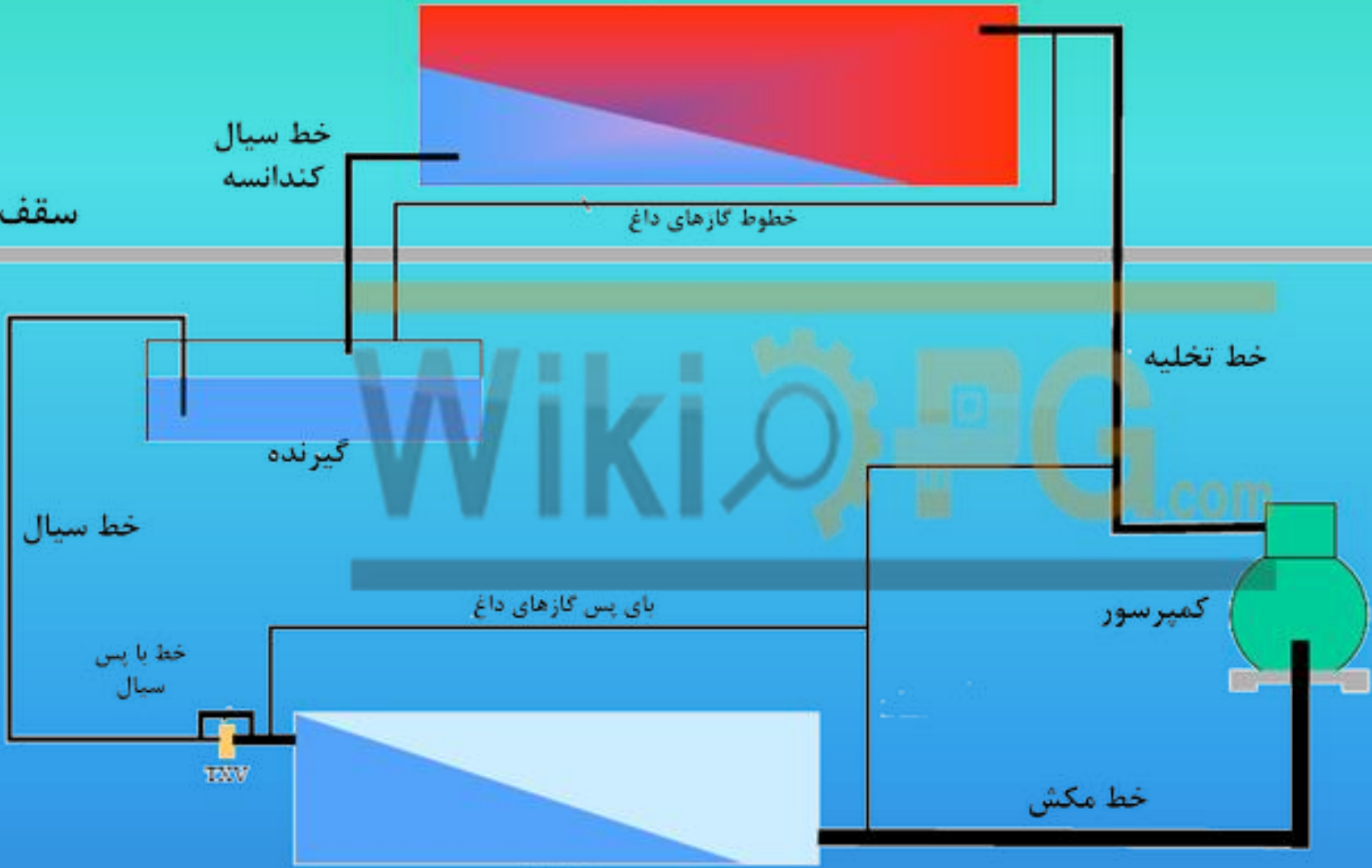
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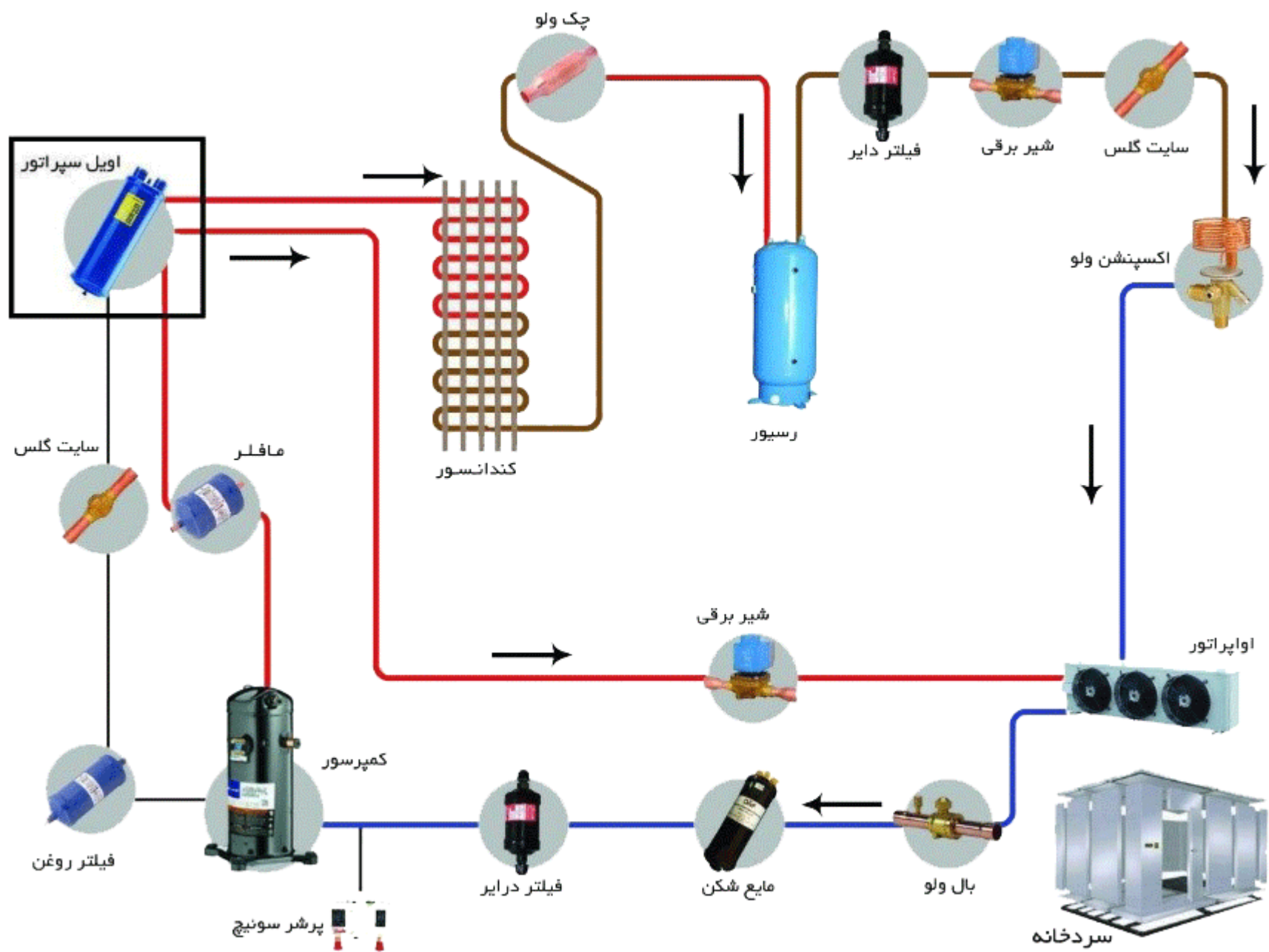
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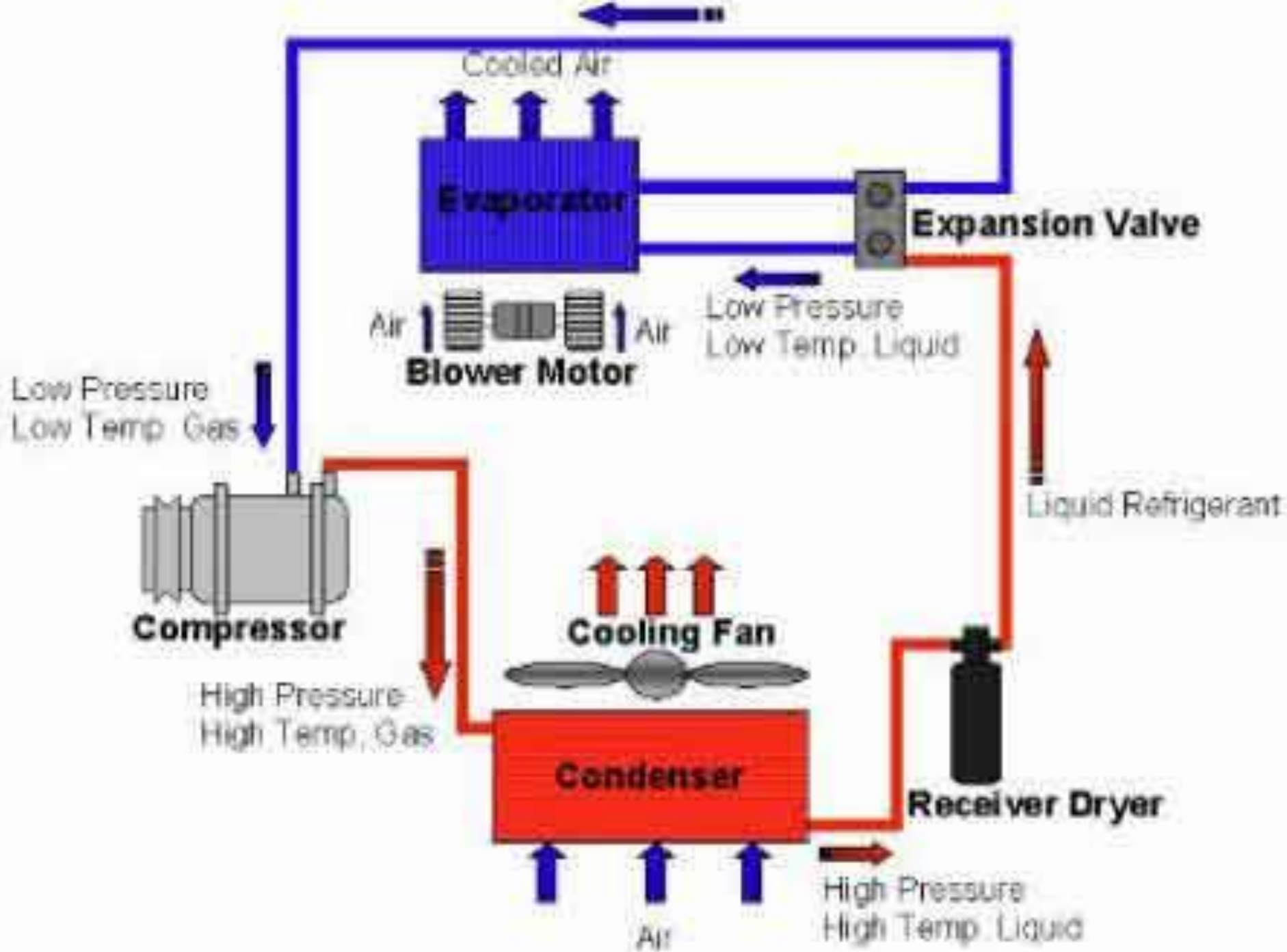
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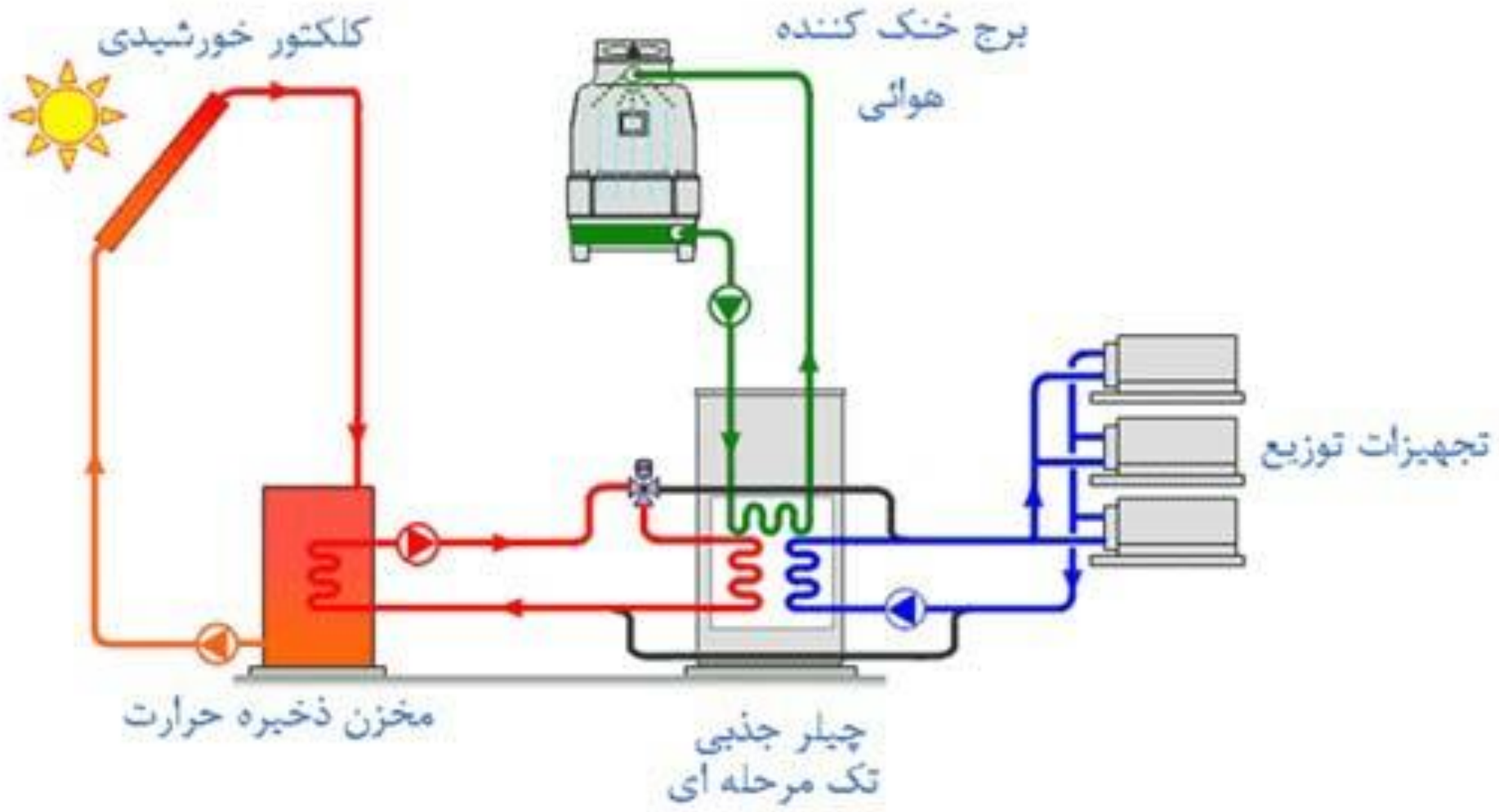
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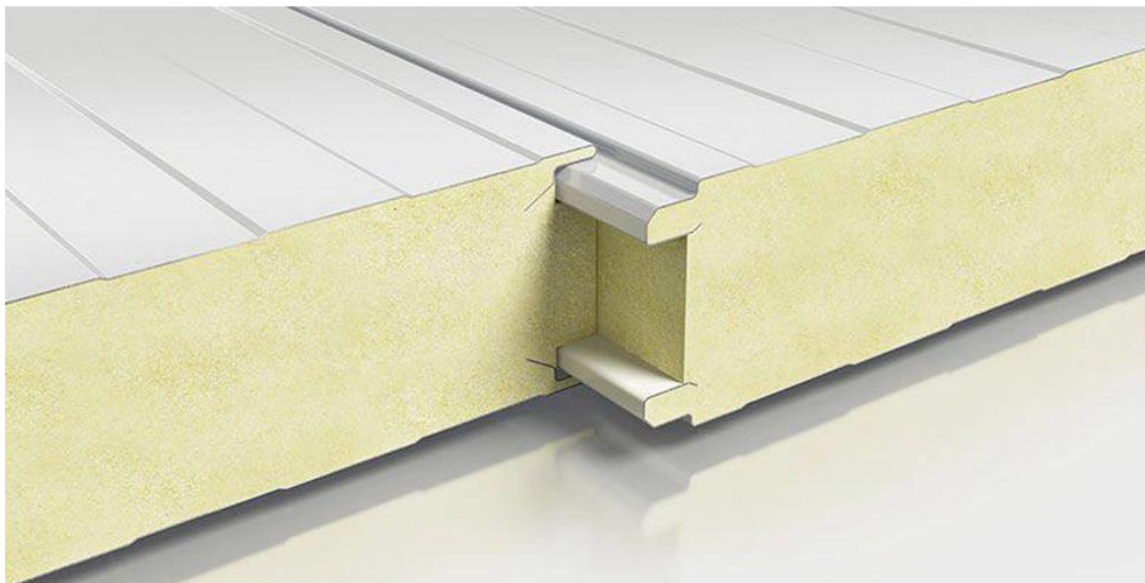










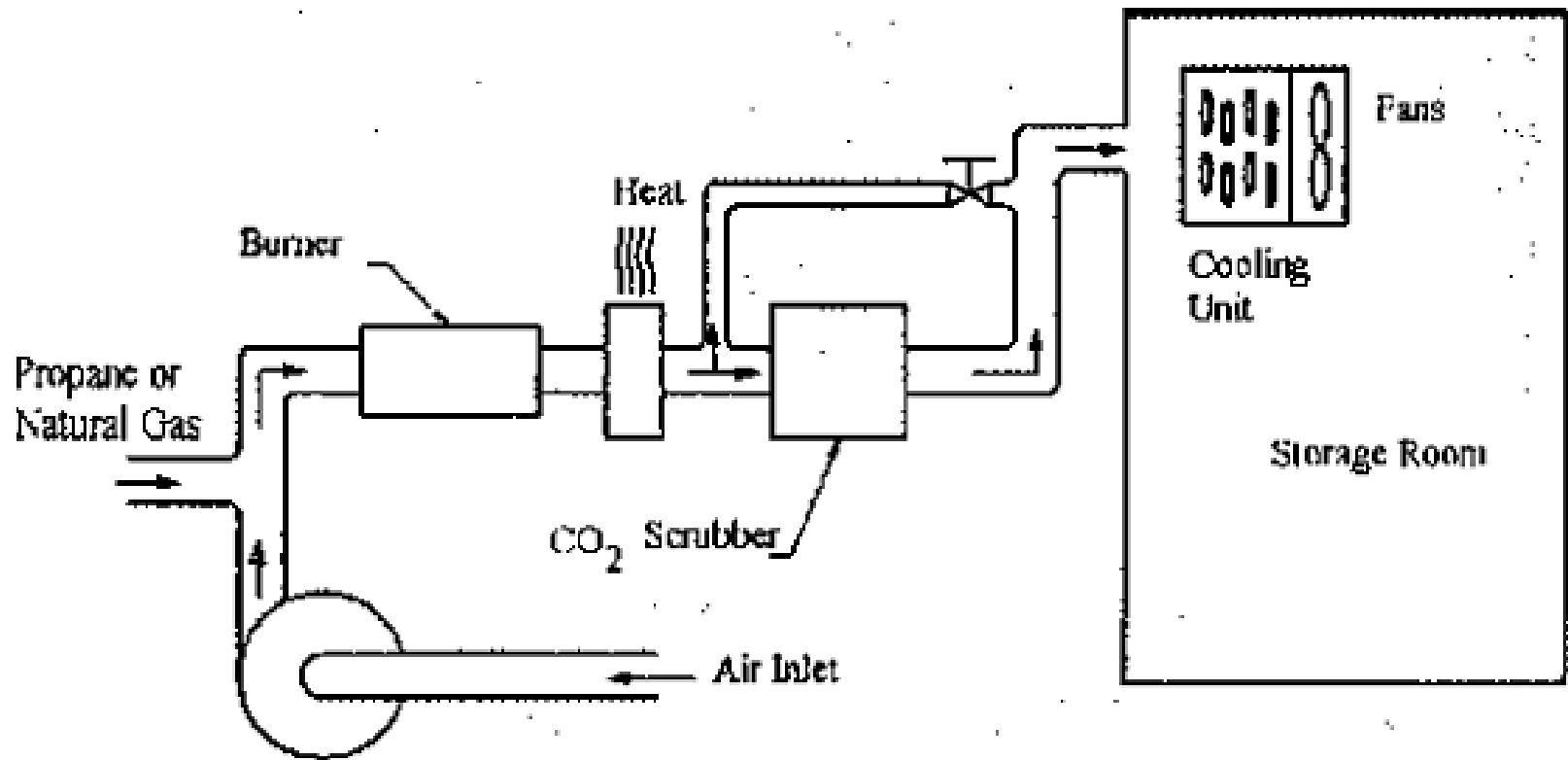




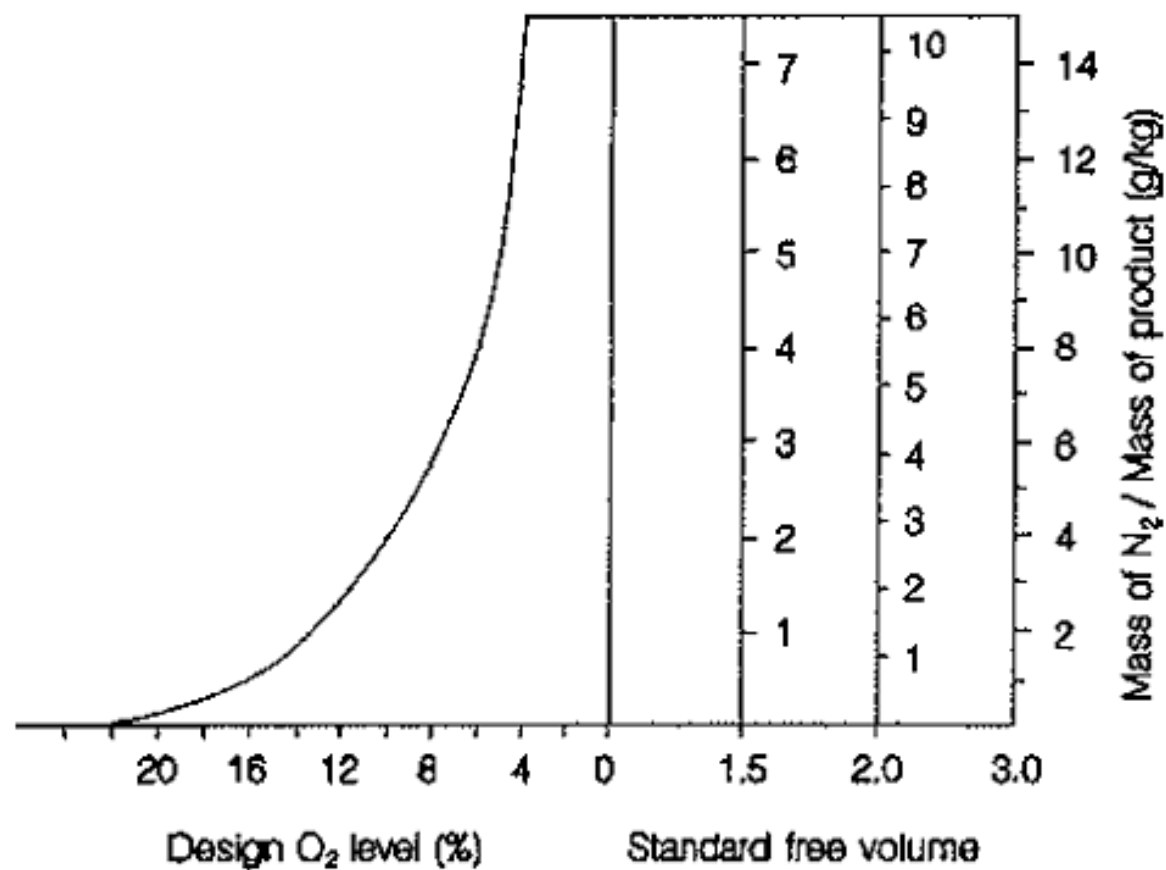




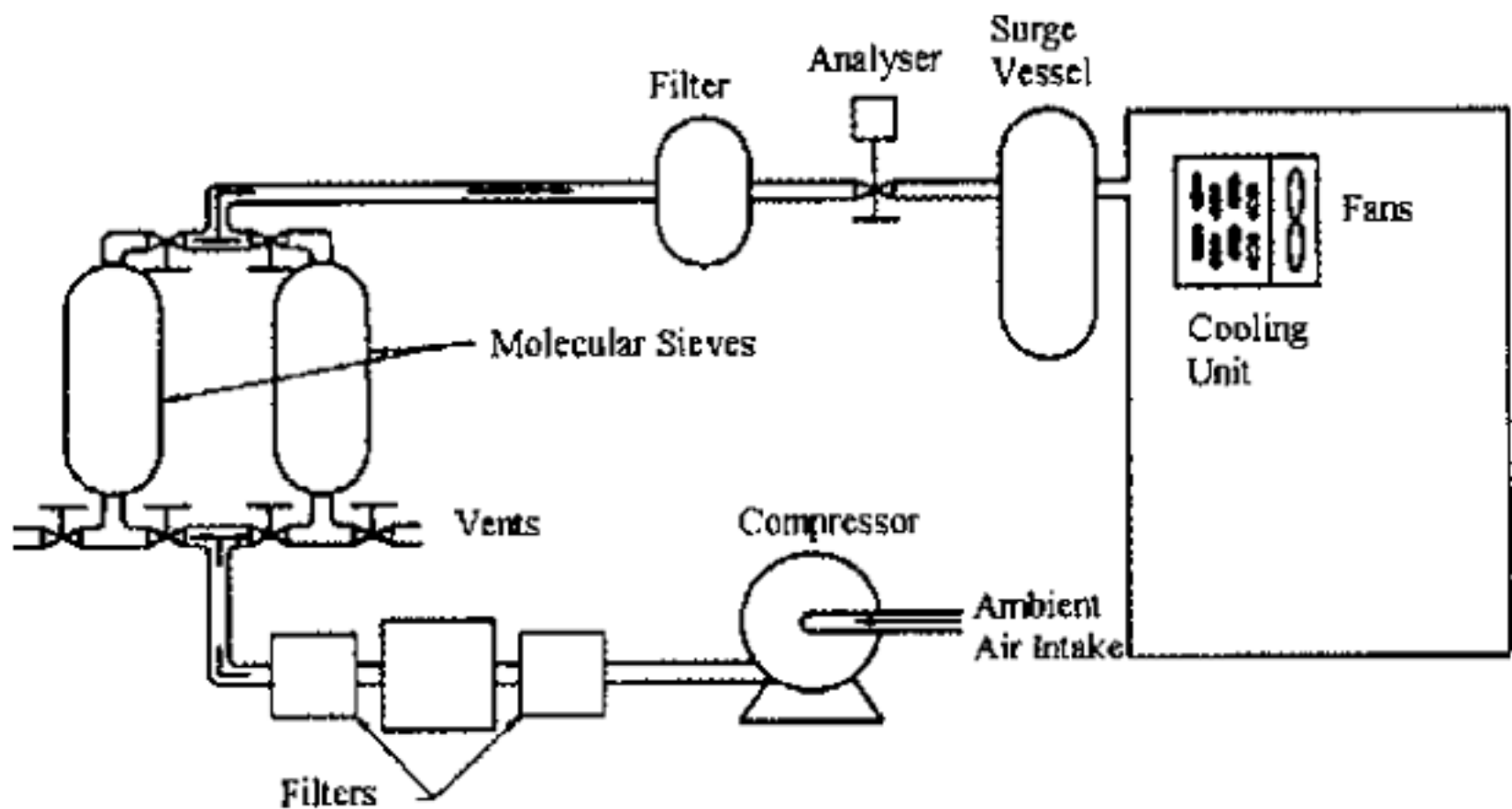
# Controlled Atmosphere Storage



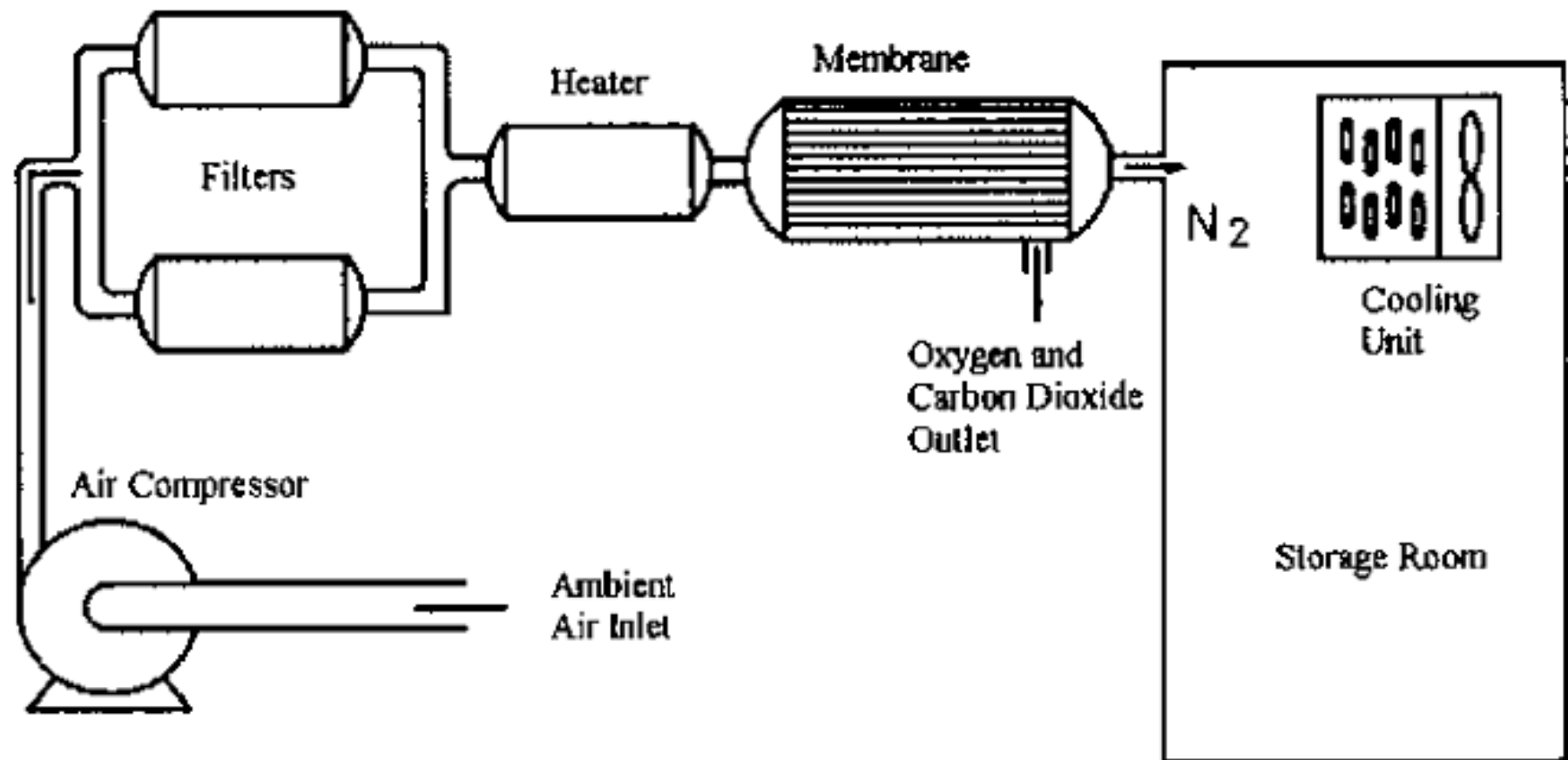
**Fig. 9** Schematic of an external gas generator for an O<sub>2</sub> control system.



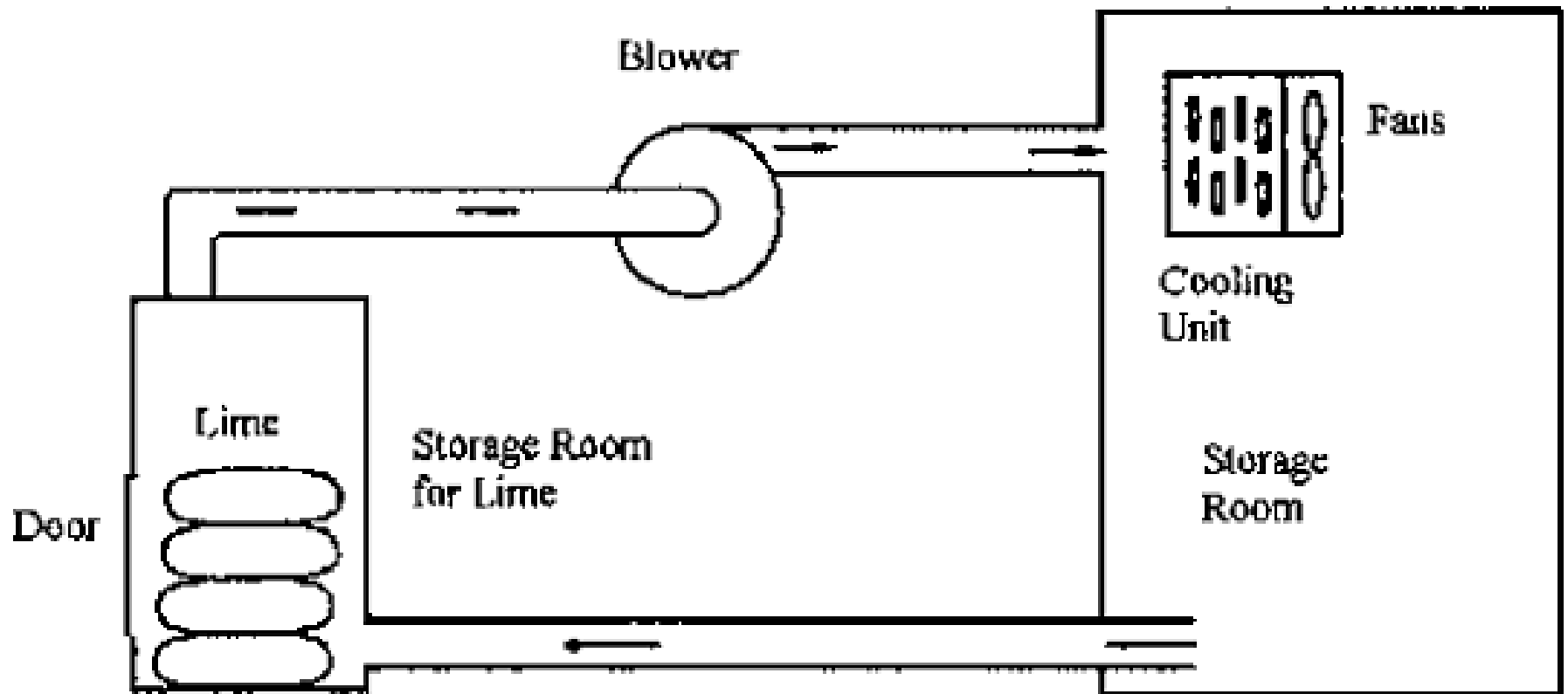
**Fig. 10** Amount of N<sub>2</sub> needed for the flushing of O<sub>2</sub> as a function of the desired O<sub>2</sub> concentration and the standard free volume.



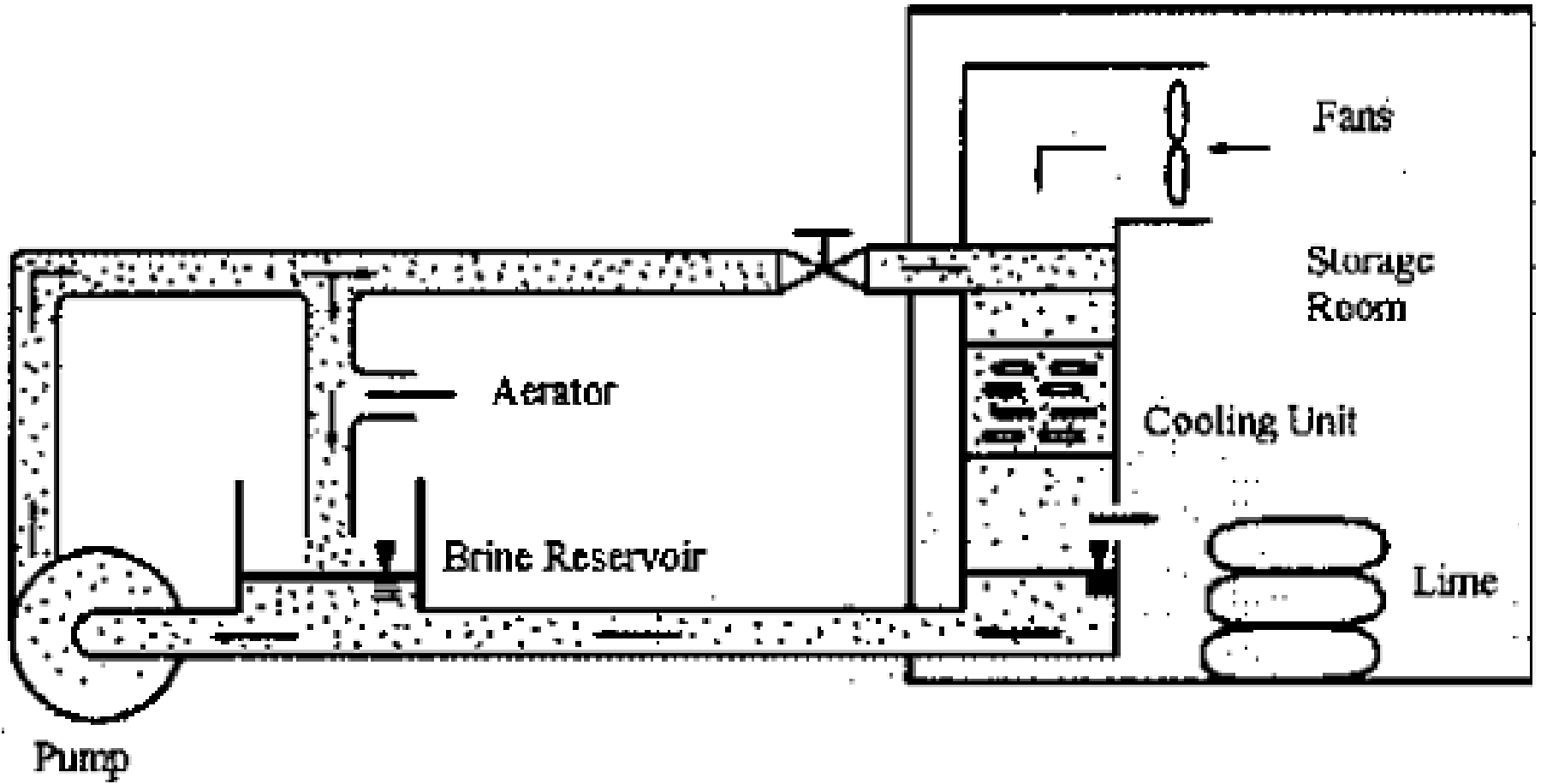
**Fig. 11** Schematic of a pressure swing absorption system.



**Fig. 12** Schematic of a hollow fiber membrane system.

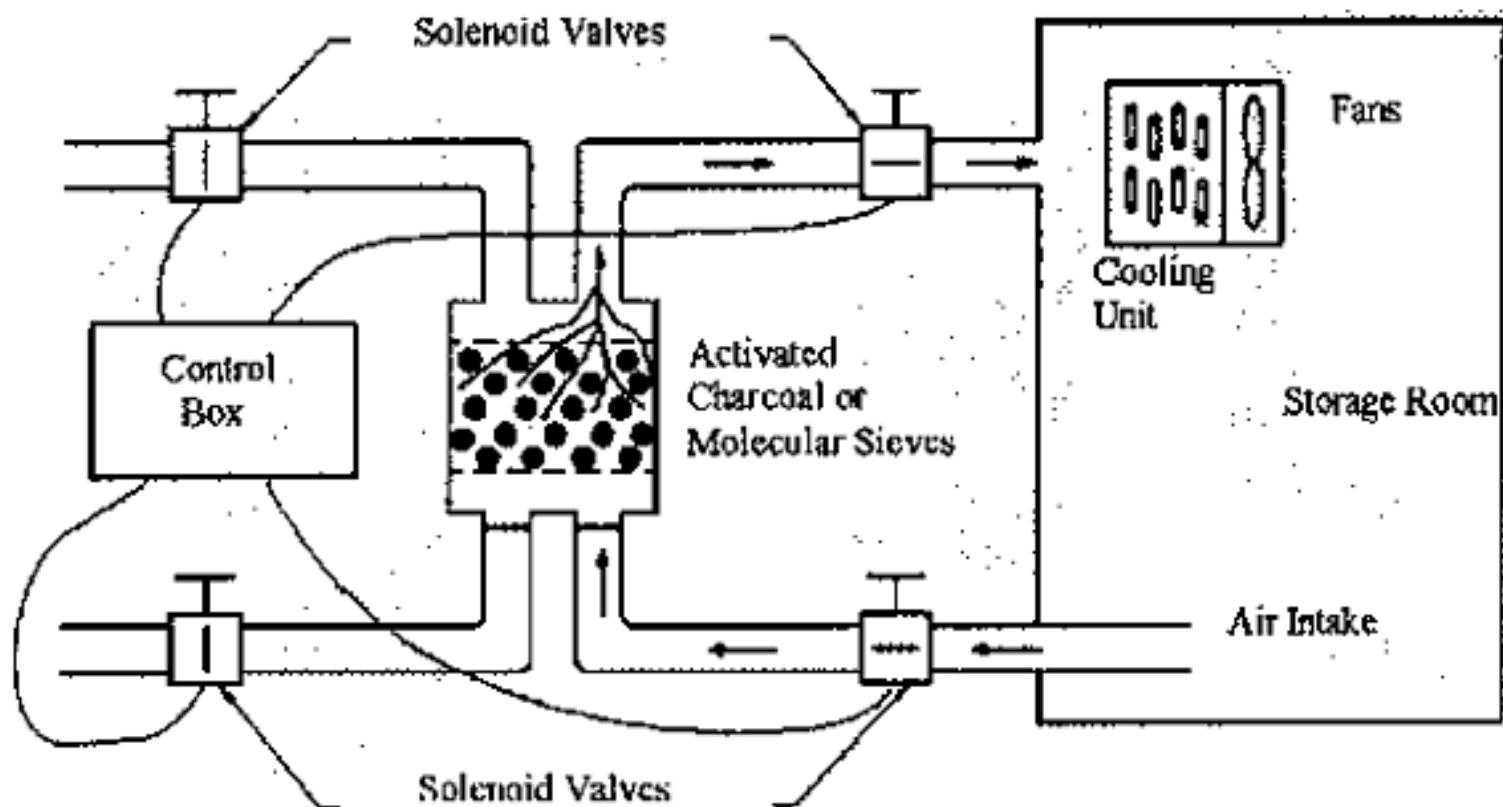


**Fig. 13** Schematic of a hydrated lime system for the removal of CO<sub>2</sub>.



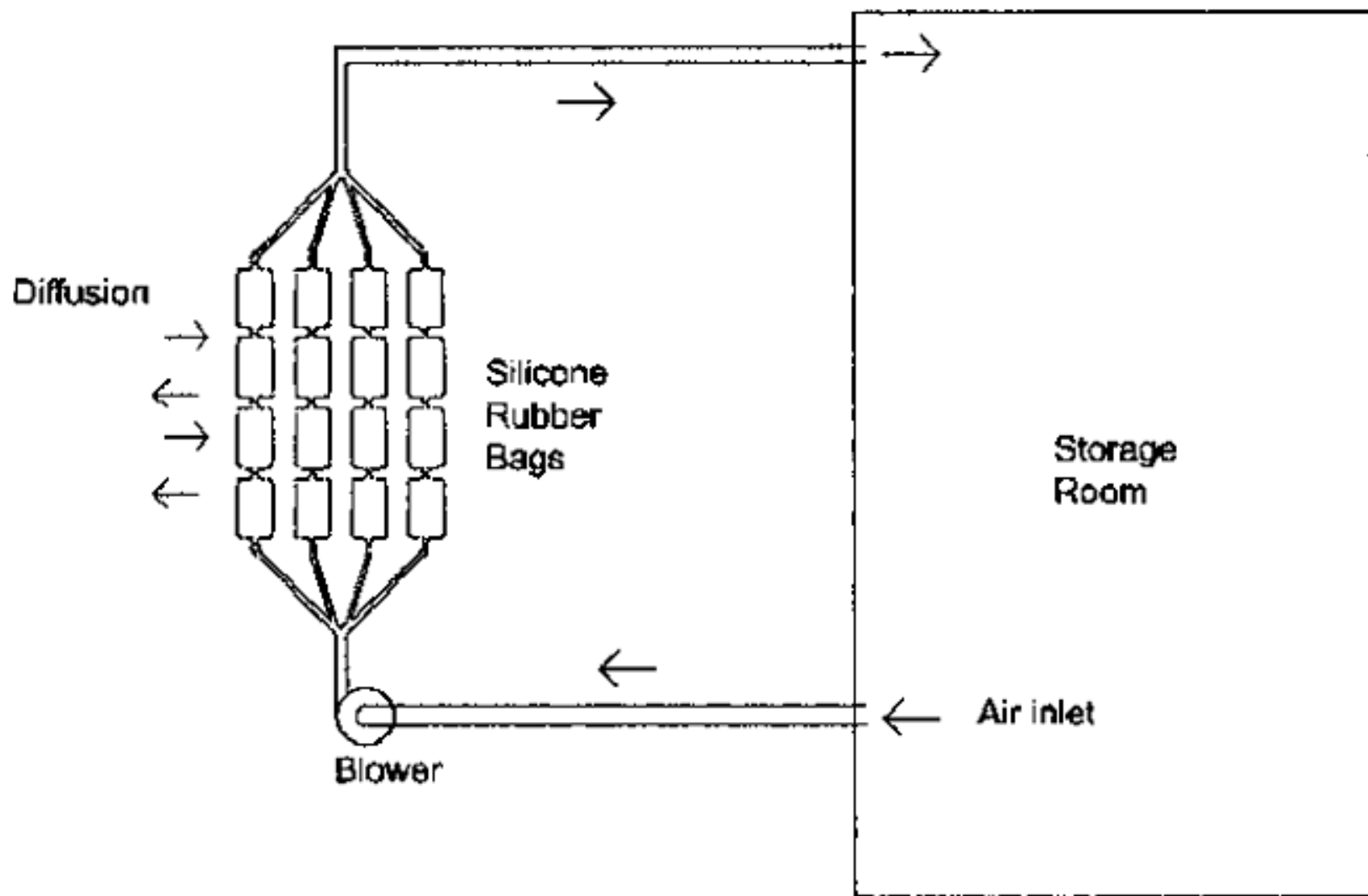
**Fig. 14** Schematic of a water scrubber to remove  $\text{CO}_2$





**Fig. 15** Schematic of an activated charcoal/molecular sieve system for the removal of  $\text{CO}_2$

# Modified Atmosphere Storage



**Fig. 16** The Marcellin system.

**Table 3** Recommended Modified Atmosphere Conditions for Fruits and Vegetables

Commodity	Storage	Atmosphere	
	Temperature (°C)	O <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>
Apple	0–5	2–3	1–2
Apricot	0–5	2–3	1–2
Avocado	5–13	2–5	3–10
Banana	12–15	2–5	2–5
Cherry (sweet)	0–5	3–10	10–12
Grapefruit	10–15	3–10	5–10
Kiwifruit	0–5	2	5
Mango	10–15	5	5
Papaya	10–15	5	10
Peach	0–5	1–2	5
Pear	0–5	2–3	0–1
Pineapple	10–15	5	10
Strawberry	0–5	10	15–20
Asparagus	0–5	20	5–10
Beans, snap	5–10	2–3	5–10
Broccoli	0–5	1–2	5–10
Brussels sprouts	0–5	1–2	5–7
Cabbage	0–5	3–5	5–7
Cantaloupe	3–7	3–5	10–15
Cauliflower	0–5	2–5	2–5
Corn, sweet	0–5	2–4	10–20
Cucumber	8–12	3–5	0
Honeydew melon	10–12	3–5	0
Lettuce	0–5	2–5	0
Mushrooms	0–5	Air	10–15
Bell peppers	8–12	3–5	0
Spinach	0–5	Air	10–20
Tomatoes (mature)	12–20	3–5	0
Tomatoes (partly ripe)	8–12	3–5	0

Source: From Kader (1986).

**Table 6.4** Optimum controlled atmosphere storage conditions for different cultivars of mango.

Cultivars	Country	Recommended CA		Storage temperature (°C)	Storage life (days)
		O <sub>2</sub> kPa	CO <sub>2</sub> kPa		
Alphonso	India	5	5	8–13	30–45
Amelie	Senegal	5	5	10–12	28
Banganapalli	India	5	3	8–13	35–45
Carlota	Brazil	6	10	8	35
Chok Anan	Malaysia	2 or 5	0	15	28
Delta R2E2	Australia	3	6	13	34
Haden	Brazil	6	10	8	30
Irwin	Japan	5	5	8–12	28
Irwin (Tree ripe)	Japan	5	5–10	5–15	30
Jasmin	Brazil	6	10	8	35
Julie	Senegal	5	5	10–12	28
Kensington Pride	Australia	2–4	4–6	13	30–35
Rad	Thailand	6	4	13	25
Sao Quirino	Brazil	6	10	8	35
Tommy Atkins	USA, Chile	3–5	0–5	12–15	21–31

Source: Narayana *et al.* (2012).

**Table 4** Permeabilities of Packaging Films Used in Modified Atmosphere Packaging of Fruits and Vegetables

Film type	Permeability to <sup>a</sup>	
	Carbon dioxide	Oxygen
Polyethylene, low density (LDPE)	7,700–77,000	3,900–13,000
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	4,263–8,138	620–2,248
Polypropylene (PP)	7,700–21,000	1,300–6,400
Polystyrene (PS)	10,000–26,000	2,600–7,700
Saran (PVDC)	52–150	8–26
Polyester (PET)	180–390	52–130

<sup>a</sup> Permeability expressed as cubic centimeters per square meter per mil per day per atmosphere ( $\text{cm}^3/\text{m}^2/\text{mil}/\text{day}/\text{atm}$ ).

*Source:* From Zagory and Kader (1988).

**Table 5** Shelf Life of Selected Fruits and Vegetables Stored Under Modified Atmosphere Packaging Conditions

Commodity	Packaging film	Modified atmosphere environment		Shelf life
		%O <sub>2</sub>	%CO <sub>2</sub>	
Apples + Pears	Sealed PE bags	10–15	0.5–2.5	6 Months
Apples	Sealed PE film tubes	2–5	5–7	4 Months
Blueberries	PE pallet covers	1–2	3–5	~6 Weeks
Peaches	Cryovac PE film	10–15	15–25	NA
Avocados	Sealed PE bags	3–5	7–9	8–10 Days
Kiwifruit	Sealed PE bags	N/A	3–4	6 Months
Banana	PVC overwrap	3	3	15 Days
Cabbage	PVC overwrap	2–3	3–4	2–3 Weeks
Brussels sprouts	PVC overwrap	2–3	3–4	2–3 Weeks
Lettuce	Sealed PE bags	5	10	~12 Days
Beans	Cellophane film	0.5	~30	7 Days
Peppers	PVC film	14	3	NA
	PE bags	6–11	4–6	NA
Sweet corn	PE bags	2–5	5–10	NA
Artichokes	PE bags	3–4	3–6	8 Weeks
Broccoli	PE bags + 4.5% EVA	1–2	8	3 Weeks
Celery	PE bags/liners	5	9	5 Weeks
Carrots	PE bags	17	3	15 Months
Mushrooms	PVC overwrap	2	10–12	5 Days
Mixed salad greens	PVC overwrap	2	10	6–7 Days

Source: Adapted from Prince (1989).