

**vacuum impregnation to modify health-promoting properties of fresh-cut apple  
cv. Granny Smith (wedges, each ca. 10 g)**

| Raw Material   | Composition of Vacuum Impregnation Solutions  | Process Parameters                        | Effect  |
|--|---|---|---|
| fresh-cut apple cv. Granny Smith (wedges, each ca. 10 g) | 50% (v/v) Mexican or 50% (v/v) Argentinean honeys, distilled water (control sample) | $p1$ 70 kPa<br>$t1$ 10 min<br>$t2$ 10 min | less acceptable in terms of sensory qualities than their fresh-cut counterparts, total polyphenol content and antioxidant activity values in vacuum impregnated products were lower than in fresh-cut samples |

**Flow Chart**

fresh-cut apple cv. Granny Smith (wedges, each ca. 10 g)  
Introduced into Vacuum Chamber

Hydrodynamic Mechanism (HDM)  
Vacuum Chamber at = 70 KPA  
Time 1( $t1$ ) = 10 minutes

50% (v/v) Mexican or 50% (v/v) Argentinean honeys, distilled water (control sample)

Deformation Relaxation Phenomenon(DRP)  
Vacuum Chamber at atmospheric pressure  
Time 2( $t2$ )= 10 minutes

Result : less acceptable in terms of sensory qualities than their fresh-cut counterparts, total polyphenol content and antioxidant activity values in vacuum impregnated products were lower than in fresh-cut samples

**Result:**

Less acceptable in terms of sensory qualities than their fresh-cut counterparts, total polyphenol content and antioxidant activity values in vacuum impregnated products were lower than in fresh-cut samples. This procedure may cause an increase in the content of polyphenolic compounds in apple tissue, mainly anthocyanins, thus modifying fruit color as well as vitamin C content, since black currant is a good source of this compound. The authors investigated the effect of extract concentration, the level of pressure and the duration of its application on both mass transfer and nutritive value of apple cubes by applying the response surface method. In the process of vacuum impregnation they used high fructose corn syrup with extract content of 50° Brix and a black currant concentrate mixed in the following proportions [%]: 90/10, 85/15, 80/20 and pressure within the range of 40–80 kPa in time ranging from 15 to 45 min. Higher pressure and longer duration resulted in a greater uptake of extract compounds, but not a high black currant content. A higher antioxidant activity was obtained using medium and high concentrations of black currant concentrate, while the highest content of vitamin C was recorded at a medium content of black currant in the impregnating solution. Optimal parameters of vacuum impregnation were specified based on the analyses, promoting the introduction of such amounts of black currant concentrate, which significantly enhanced the nutritive value of produced apple cubes. Roßle et al. (2011) applied vacuum impregnation of fresh-cut apple wedges in order to enrich them with honey, additionally applying an addition of browning inhibitors and subjecting the enriched fruit to osmotic dehydration

**Vacuum Impregnation Setup**



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