

Supplementary Information

Appendices

Appendix A

The mathematical equations presented herewith are an integral part of the description that models the phenomenon of mass transfer, considering the first term of the infinite series.

$$W = \frac{1}{b} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi \lambda_1}} \left\{ \frac{D_S}{D_F} \left(\frac{r_0}{r_s - r_0} \right) \left[\sin(\lambda_1) + \left(\frac{\lambda_1 \cos(\lambda_1) - \sin(\lambda_1)}{\lambda_1 \sin(\lambda_1) + \cos(\lambda_1)} \right) \cos(\lambda_1) \right] \right\} \quad (A.1)$$

$$\int_A^1 R^2 \Phi_{1(R)} dR = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi \lambda_1}} \left\{ \frac{1}{\lambda_1^2} [\sin(\lambda_1) - \sin(\lambda_1 A)] - \frac{1}{\lambda_1} [\cos(\lambda_1) - A \cos(\lambda_1 A)] + \frac{[\lambda_1 \cos(\lambda_1) - \sin(\lambda_1)]}{[\lambda_1 \sin(\lambda_1) + \cos(\lambda_1)]} \left[\frac{1}{\lambda_1^2} [\cos(\lambda_1) - \cos(\lambda_1 A)] - \frac{1}{\lambda_1} [\sin(\lambda_1) - A \sin(\lambda_1 A)] \right] \right\} \quad (A.2)$$

$$b = \frac{1}{\pi \lambda_1} \left\{ \left[(1 - A) + \frac{\sin(2\lambda_1 A) - \sin(2\lambda_1)}{2\lambda_1} \right] + \frac{2}{\lambda_1} \frac{[\lambda_1 \cos(\lambda_1) - \sin(\lambda_1)]}{[\lambda_1 \sin(\lambda_1) + \cos(\lambda_1)]} [\sin^2(\lambda_1) - \sin^2(\lambda_1 A)] + \frac{[\lambda_1 \cos(\lambda_1) - \sin(\lambda_1)]^2}{[\lambda_1 \sin(\lambda_1) + \cos(\lambda_1)]^2} \left[(1 - A) - \frac{\sin(2\lambda_1 A) - \sin(2\lambda_1)}{2\lambda_1} \right] \right\} \quad (A.3)$$

$$A_0 = \frac{6}{(1 - A^3)} R_{\lambda_1}^2 \quad (A.4)$$

$$A_1 = \lambda_1^{2.0031} \quad (A.5)$$

wherein

$$R_{\lambda_1} = (B_3 C_3) - (D_3 E_3) + A \lambda_1 (B_3 E_3 + D_3 C_3) \quad (A.6)$$

In addition:

$$B_3 = \frac{\cos(\lambda_1 A)}{\lambda_1} \quad (A.7)$$

$$C_3 = \frac{1}{\lambda_1} [\sin(\lambda_1) - \sin(\lambda_1 A)] + [A \cos(\lambda_1 A) - \cos(\lambda_1)] \quad (A.8)$$

$$D_3 = \frac{\sin(\lambda_1 A)}{\lambda_1} \quad (A.9)$$

$$E_3 = \frac{1}{\lambda_1} [\cos(\lambda_1) - \cos(\lambda_1 A)] + [\sin(\lambda_1) - A \sin(\lambda_1 A)] \quad (A.10)$$

The preceding enables us to derive the mathematical formulas that facilitate the computation of the effective diffusion coefficients in the skin and flesh of cherries.

$$D_F = \left| \ln \left(\frac{a \beta}{\alpha + \beta} \right) \right| \frac{r_0^2}{(\lambda_1^3 - \lambda_1^2) t} \quad (A.11)$$

$$D_S = \lambda_1 \tan(\lambda_1) \left| \ln \left(\frac{a \beta}{\alpha + \beta} \right) \right| \frac{1}{(\lambda_1^3 - \lambda_1^2) t} (r_s r_0 - r_0^2) \quad (A.12)$$

Appendix B

Upon the development of the analytical expressions that model the molecular diffusion behaviour of the substances, the subsequent expressions elucidate each variable inherent in equations (A.11) and (A.12).

$$\alpha = N^o 1 N^o 2 N^o 6 \quad (B.1)$$

$$\beta = N^o 2 N^o 3 N^o 4 N^o 5 N^o 6 \quad (B.2)$$

It is described a mathematical equation that involves six functions, designated as N^o1 to N^o6. These functions are dependent on a variable λ_n , eigenvalues, to clarify, N^o_i = f_i(λ_n):

$$N^o 1 = A_2 B_2 \quad (B.3)$$

$$N^o 2 = C_2 - D_2 + E_2 (F_2 + G_2) \quad (B.4)$$

$$N^o 3 = A_2 H_2 \quad (B.5)$$

$$N^o 4 = I_2 J_2 \quad (B.6)$$

$$N^o 5 = K_2 \quad (B.7)$$

$$N^o 6 = M_2 \quad (B.8)$$

Where:

$$A_2 = \frac{3}{(1-A^3)} \quad (B.9)$$

$$B_2 = \frac{c_i}{b} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi \lambda_1}} \quad (B.10)$$

$$C_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda_1^2} [\sin(\lambda_1) - \sin(\lambda_1 A)] \quad (B.11)$$

$$D_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda_1} [\cos(\lambda_1) - A \cos(\lambda_1 A)] \quad (B.12)$$

$$E_2 = \frac{[\lambda_1 \cos(\lambda_1) - \sin(\lambda_1)]}{[\lambda_1 \sin(\lambda_1) + \cos(\lambda_1)]} \quad (B.13)$$

$$F_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda_1^2} [\cos(\lambda_1) - \cos(\lambda_1 A)] \quad (B.14)$$

$$G_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda_1} [\sin(\lambda_1) - A \sin(\lambda_1 A)] \quad (B.15)$$

$$H_2 = \frac{1}{b} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi \lambda_1}} \quad (B.16)$$

$$I_2 = \left[\frac{\frac{D_S}{r_s - r_0}}{\frac{D_L}{r_0}} \right] = \lambda_1 \tan(\lambda_1) \quad (B.17)$$

$$J_2 = \sin(\lambda_1) + \frac{[\lambda_1 \cos(\lambda_1) - \sin(\lambda_1)]}{[\lambda_1 \sin(\lambda_1) + \cos(\lambda_1)]} \cos(\lambda_1) \quad (B.18)$$

$$K_2 = \frac{A_0}{\lambda_1^2 - A_1} \quad (B.19)$$

$$M_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi \lambda_1}} \quad (B.20)$$