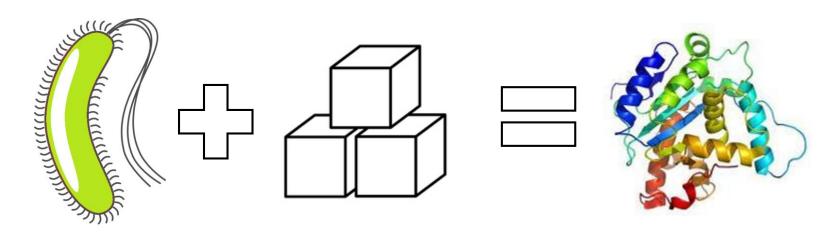


What is a Bio-Process?

Definition: "The conversion of raw materials to value added products using micro-organisms"





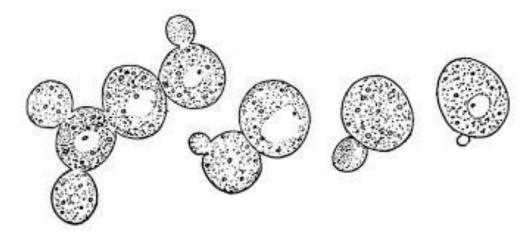
Factory (microorganism)

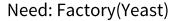
Substrate (raw material)

Product

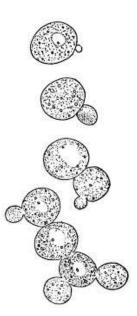






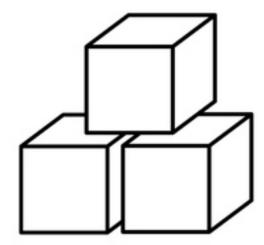




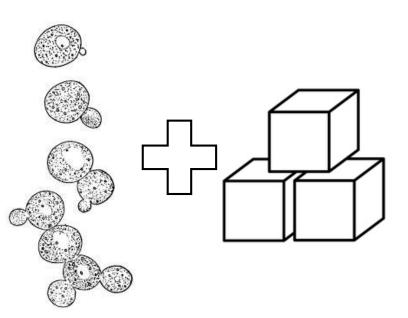




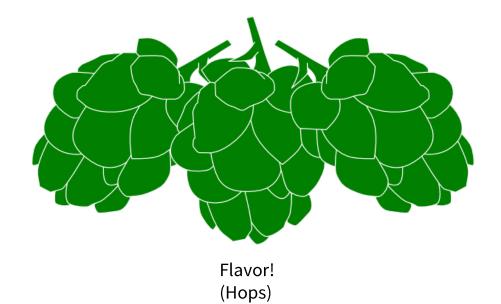




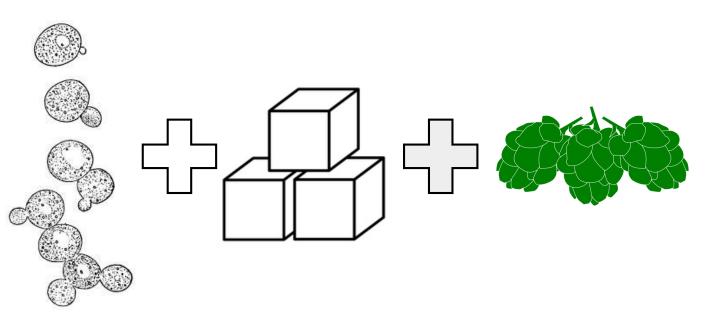
Raw Material & Energy Source (Simple Sugars)



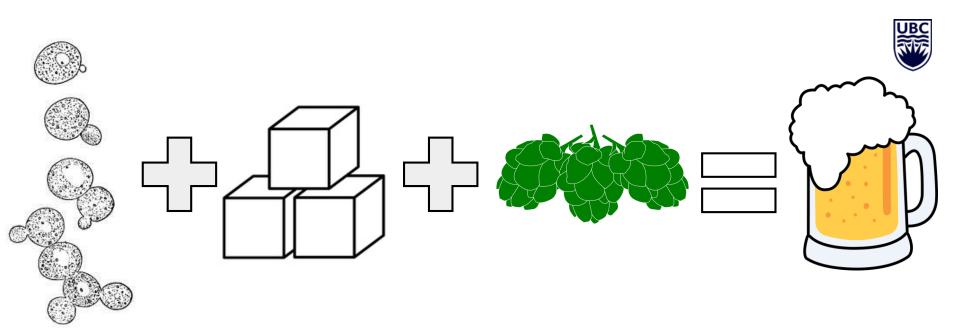






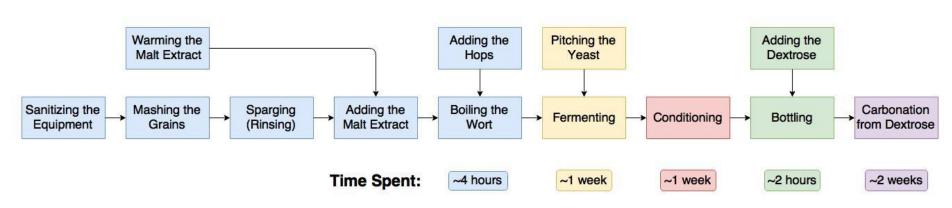






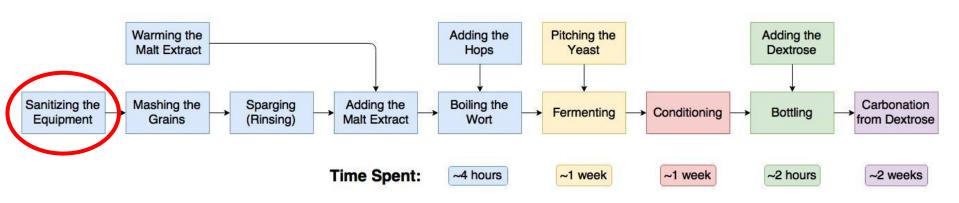
Brewing is a Bio-Process!





Brewing is a Bio-Process!

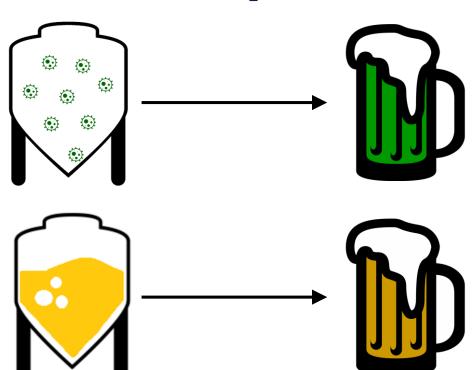




Proper Sanitation is Key!



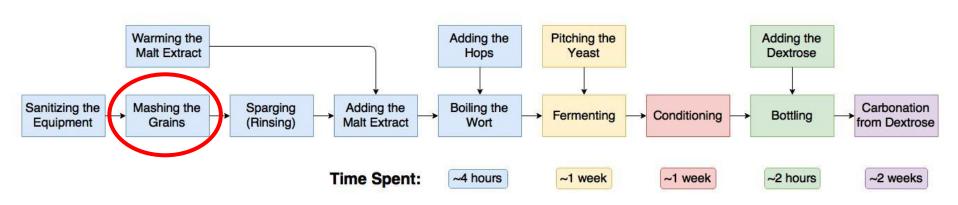
1.5 L of water per Litre of reactor capacity cleaned



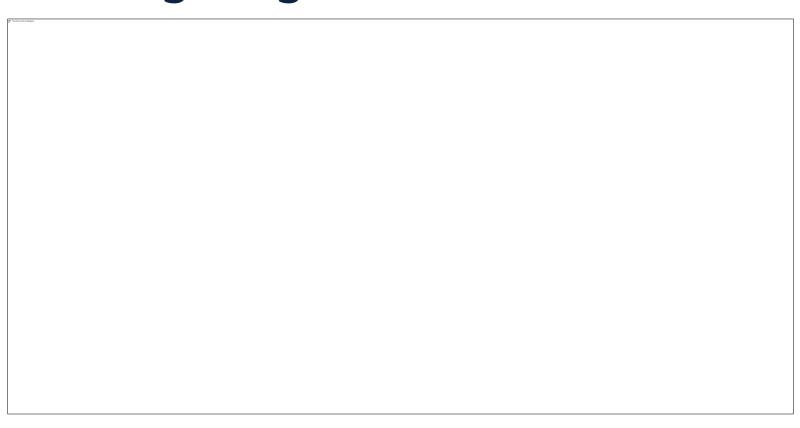


Brewing is a Bio-Process!





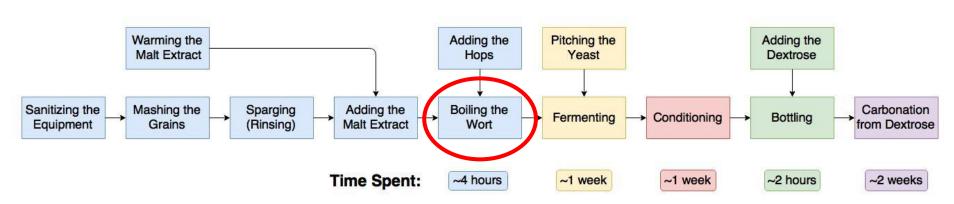
Mashing: Sugar Extraction





Brewing is a Bio-Process!





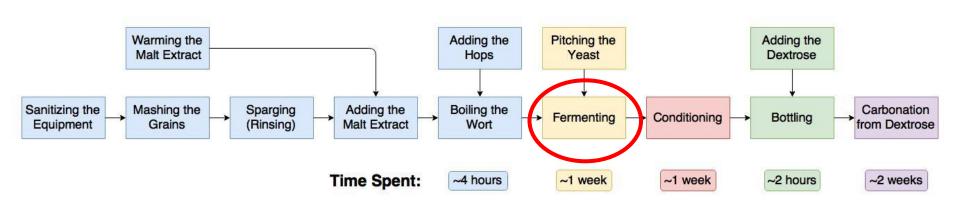
Boiling Wort; Unleashing the

Flavor!



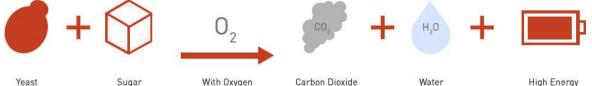
Brewing is a Bio-Process!



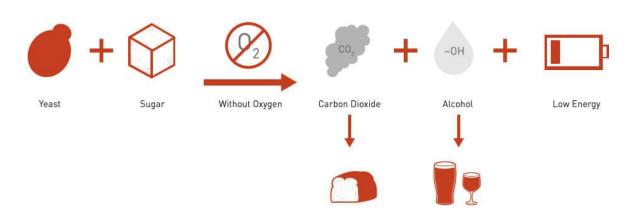


Fermentation Basics: Cellular

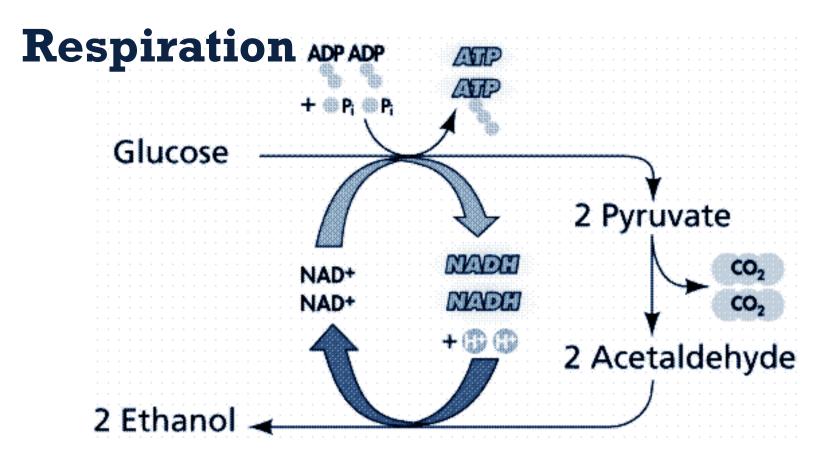
Respiration





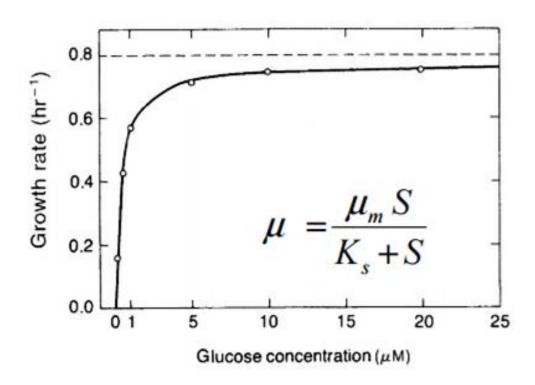


Fermentation Basics: Cellular



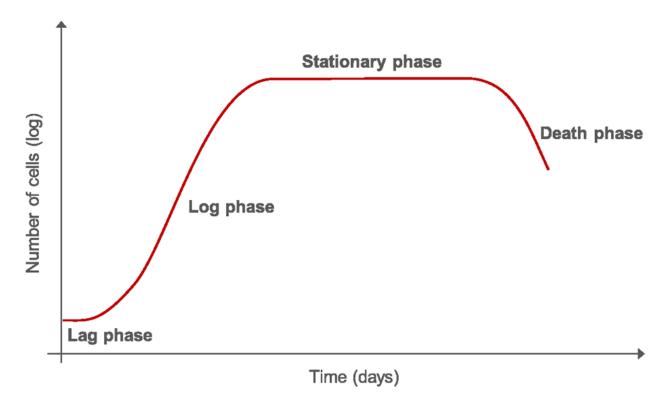


Fermentation basics: The Monod Equation



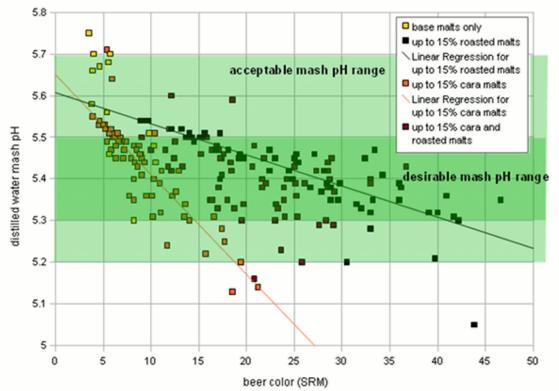


Fermentation basics: Cell Growth Kinetics





Fermentation basics: pH Changes

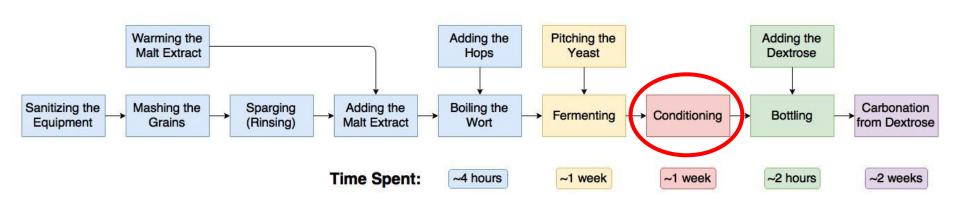






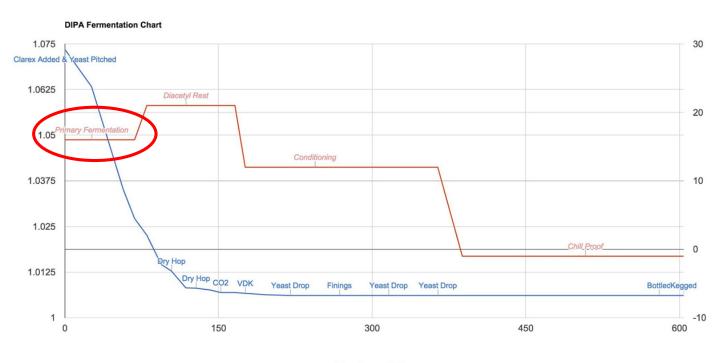
Brewing is a Bio-Process!





pecific Gravity

Temperature Control: Product Quality Optimization



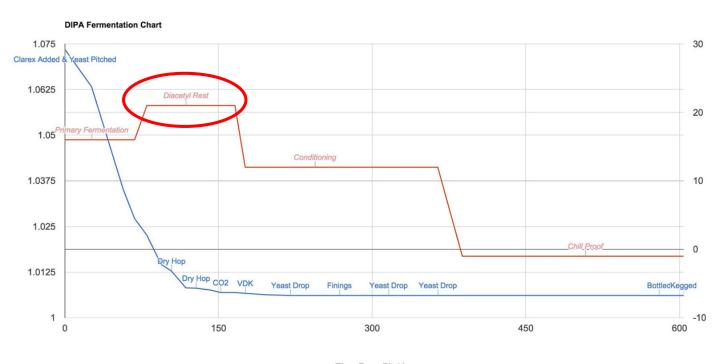


emperature

Time From Pitching

pecific Gravity

Temperature Control: Product Quality Optimization





emperature

Time From Pitching

pecific Gravity

Temperature Control: Product Quality Optimization

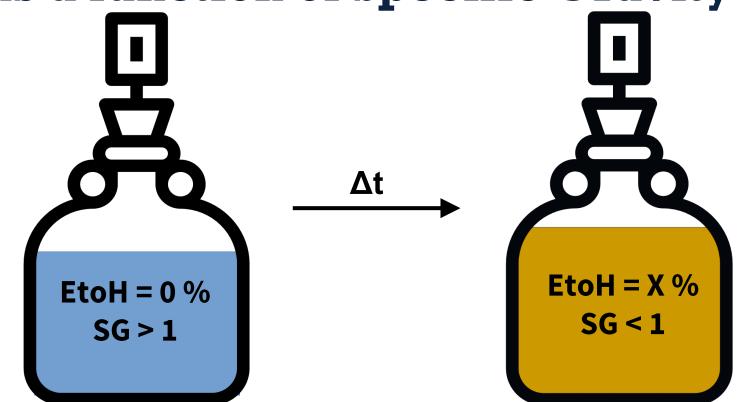




emperature

Time From Pitching

Product Monitor: Measuring Yield as a function of Specific Gravity



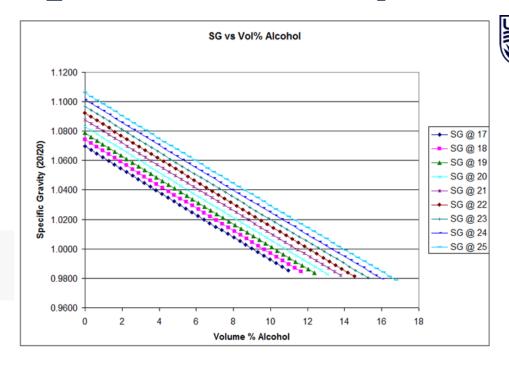


Product Monitor: Measuring Yield as a function of Specific Gravity

$$C_6H_{12}O_6 \rightarrow 2CO_2 + 2C_2H_6O + 2ATP$$

 $glucose \rightarrow carbon\ dioxide + ethanol + 2ATP$

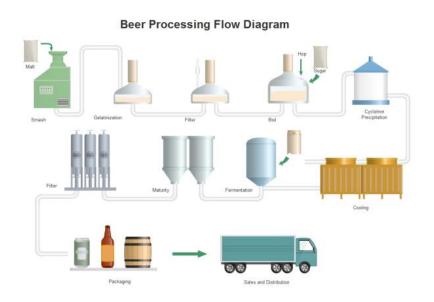
$$\%ABV = \frac{Original\ SG - Final\ SG}{7.36} \times 1000$$





Applications of Process Engineering for Brewing

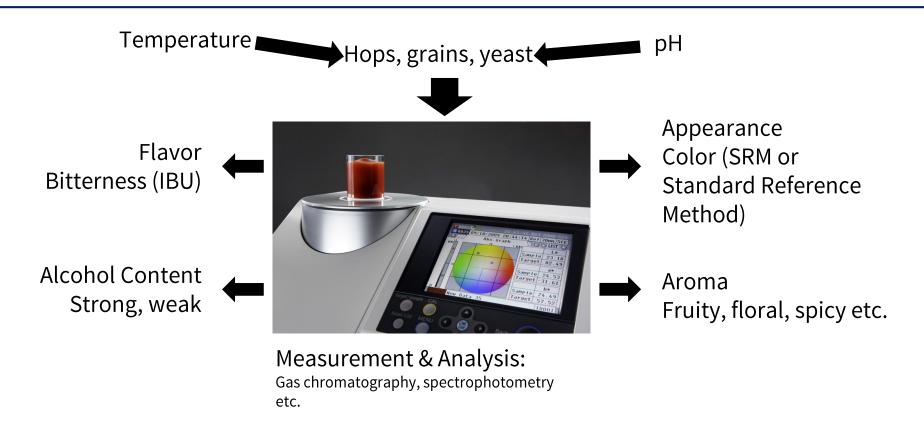
- Unit Operations
 Mashing, Fermentation, Filtration etc.
- Process Control & Automation
 Flow rates, temperatures, product yield
- Biochemistry
 Yeast strains screening, metabolic engineering
- Modelling & Simulations
 Reaction kinetics, reactor sizing, fluid dynamics



Process Control

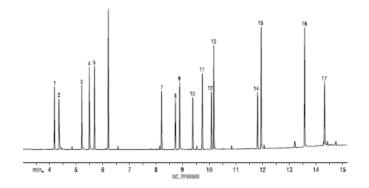
- Quantitatively determine the effects of process variables on beer characteristics
- Mathematically define the process conditions to produce the desired beer style
- Detection of process deviations and faults to increase product reproducibility

Beer Characteristics



Quality Control using Gas Chromatography

- Monitor Alcohol Content
 Determine amount of ethanol and trace amounts of methanol
- Determine Volatile Profile of Product
 Analyze what compounds contribute to aroma and flavor
- Detect Trace Level Impurities
 Determine parts per million amounts of undesired products



Quality Control using Spectrophotometry

 Monitor IBU (International Bitterness Unit) (275 nm)

Detect how bitter the beer will taste

- Measure diacetyl acetate (530 nm)
 Ensure there are low levels of diacetyl in beer
- SRM (430 nm)

 Determine color of beer
- Turbidity (700 nm)

Determine clarity of beer



How Do We Characterize Beer?

				Colour	
Recipe	OG	FG	IBU	(SRM)	ABV
Premium American					
Lager	1.046-1.056	1.008-1.012	15.0-25.0	2°-6°L	4.6%-6.0%
German Pilsner	1.044-1.050	1.008-1.013	25.0-45.0	2°-5°L	4.4%-5.2%
American Pilsner	1.044-1.060	1.010-1.015	25.0-40.0	3°-6°L	4.5%-5.2%
American Stout	1.050-1.075	1.010-1.022	35.0-75.0	30°-40°L	5.0-7.0%
Oatmeal Stout	1.048-1.065	1.010-1.018	25.0-40.0	22°-40°L	4.2-5.9%
Sweet Stout	1.044-1.060	1.012-1.024	20.0-40.0	30°-40°L	4.0-6.0%
American Wheat	1.040-1.055	1.008-1.013	15.0-30.0	3°-6°L	4.0-5.5%
Straight Lambic	1.040-1.054	1.001-1.010	0.0-10.0	3°-7°L	5.0-6.5%
Berliner Weisse	1.028-1.032	1.003-1.006	3.0-8.0	2°-3°L	2.8-3.8%



Industry Collaboration & Opportunities

We reached out to several local breweries to identify their issues and needs in the brewing industry.

Potential side projects & research projects for AIChE student chapters.

Top 3:

- Water & Wastewater Issues
- Product Quality Control
- Low-cost Instrumentation



Water Reduction & Wastewater Treatment

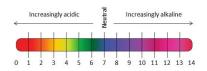
Scenario 1: Operating costs increases with water usage

- Expensive! One of the major expenses in a brewery, because of volume.
- Can we find strategies to reduce water consumption in a brewery?
- Want ideas to streamline operations and increase efficiency from a process engineering viewpoint.



Scenario 2: City of Vancouver is narrowing their wastewater pH range

- Breweries must be careful to keep their wastewater pH within threshold
- Important to them because of hefty fines for violations
- Most breweries are doing this manually, **can they automate this?**Mixing tank contents, collecting samples, measure pH, add chemicals for pH adjustments



Production Quality Issues

Scenario: Maintaining product consistency between batches

- Breweries often have trouble maintaining product consistency, even with the exact same recipe, due to variations in process conditions.
- Very challenging to build a model for large dimensional processes



UBC Data Analytics & Intelligent Systems Lab

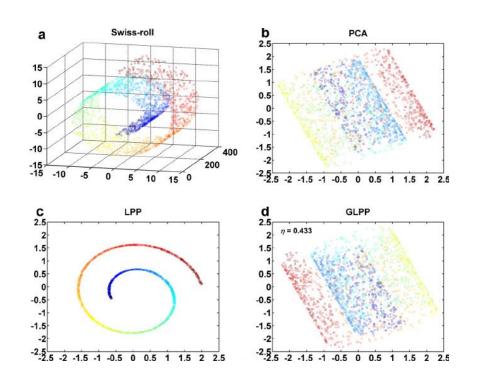
Website: dais.chbe.ubc.ca

- Can we **predict product qualities** from historical process data, without deriving an explicit model? e.g. temperature, pH, yeast strains etc.
- Can we use these predictions to make a **smart**, **self-learning controller** that can drive processes to the desired product?
- **Ongoing research projects** with pharmaceutical and mining companies. Can we **extend these ideas to the brewing process**?



Prof. Bhushan Gopaluni, DAIS Lab, UBC

Machine Learning Algorithms



UBC DAIS Lab: Research on applying machine learning to process data:

- **Dimensionality Reduction**Visualize large-dimensional systems and brewing conditions in a single plot.
 e.g. Principal Component Analysis
- Classification & Regression
 Classify and predict beer styles according to process conditions
 e.g. Neural networks
- Model-Free Controller Design
 Deriving control policies for breweries using historical process data without an explicit model e.g. Reinforcement Learning

Low-Cost Instrumentation

Scenario: Smaller breweries cannot afford expensive lab equipment

- Common equipment in university labs like gas
 chromatography are usually too expensive for smaller
 breweries.
- Smaller breweries might lack employees with technical backgrounds (engineers, chemists, lab technicians etc.)
- Several areas to explore: wastewater pH monitoring system, automated process data collection, document control systems for recipes and brewery inventory, and more!
- There is a **huge market for low-cost, student-built devices** that can replace a commercial product. Smaller breweries will be **very happy** if they can pay \$500 instead of \$50,000 for a useful device.



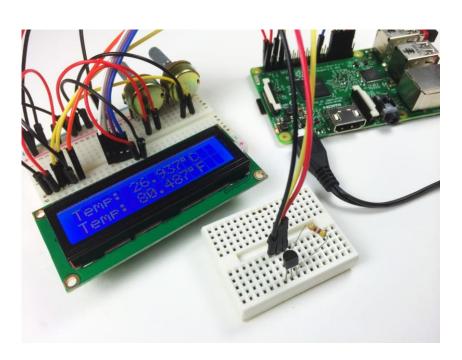






Integration to Internet of Things







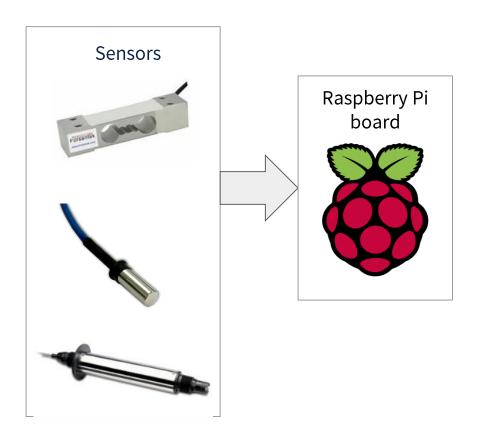
Integration to Internet of Things

- Integrates IOT (Internet of Things) with established engineering technologies to provide a fully automated "smart brewery."
- Models processes accurately and predicts alcohol yield.

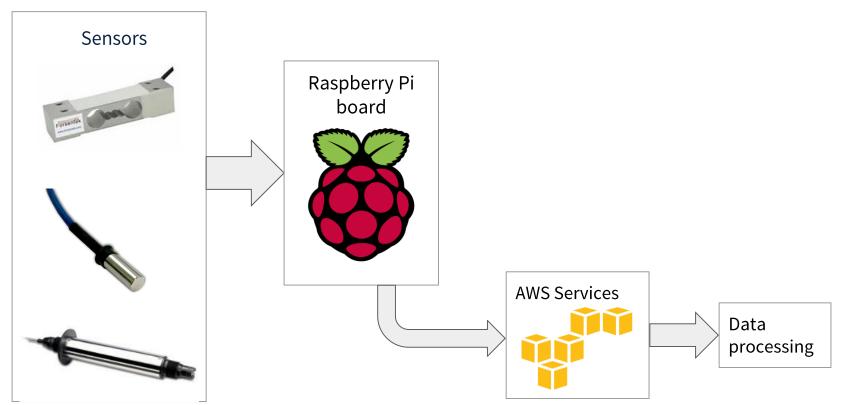






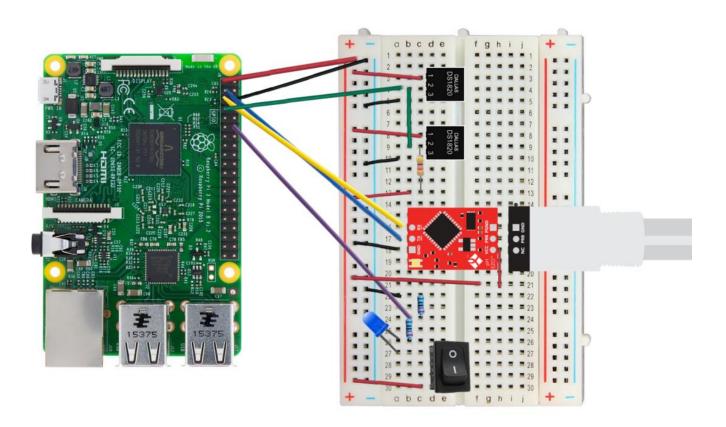




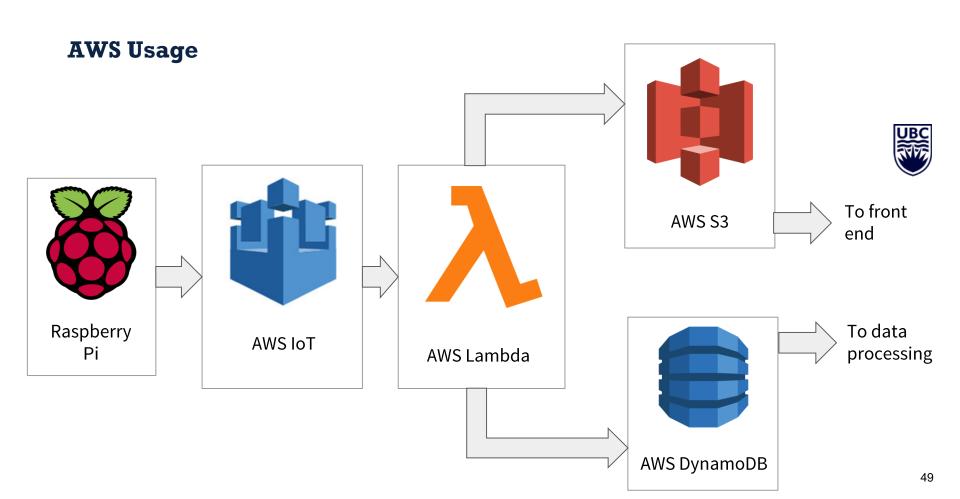




How does it work? Front end development Sensors HTML & Data display Raspberry Pi board **AWS Services** Data processing







We will upload our slides and other resources here







Acknowledgements

- Alan Vilchis
- Ricardo Rivera
- Shannon McInnes
- Kevin Reilly
- Central City Brewers
- UBC Chemical and Biological Engineering









Thank You for Listening!

