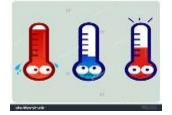


WORLD BREWING CONGRESS August 13–17, 2016 • Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.

# Time, Temperature, and Barrels







#ElevateBeer

And Their Effects on Major Beer Compounds



Molly Browning Trophy Brewing Company



- Post-primary fermentation
- Usually in an used spirit barrel (but not always)
- Typically high gravity
- Goal to obtain "oak" and spirit character and roundness from the wood, not acidity or "sour" character

to this extent, barrels are generally not inoculated with wild yeast, Brettanomyces, or bacteria



The Effects of Temperature on Major Beer Compounds During Barrel Maturation

### Heriot-Watt Brewing and Distilling MSc Project:

Control Beer Parameters:
 8% ABV, pH 4.19, IBU 52.1, Color: 237.5 (EBC)

Two Bourbon Barrels
 Ambient room (avg temp 14.7°C)
 Cold room (avg temp 9.4°C)
 Beer aged for 6 months

#### Tested for:

gravity, pH, colour, esters, higher alcohols, VDKs, acetic acid, aldehydes, total polyphenols, strains of lactobacillus and pediococcus (PCR), taste panel







# Properties of American Oak

### **Properties**

#### Contribution

- Lower polyphenol levels
- Less porous than European oak
- Higher amounts of whiskey lactone (β-methyl-γ- octalactone)
- Higher amounts of ellagic acid and vanillin

- Can change the mouthfeel (whiskey literature)
- Less oxygen diffusion
- Sweet, coconut flavor

Sweet-like flavor



## **Temperature Parameters**

Month	Cold Room Barrel (°C)	Ambient Room Barrel (°C)	Temperature Difference (°C)
February (Month 1)	6.7	8.0	1.3
March (Month 2)	7.1	8.8	1.7
April (Month 3)	9.3	13.8	4.5
May (Month 4)	9.6	15	5.4
June (Month 5)	11.3	18.7	7.4
July (Month 6)	12.2	23.8	11.6







#### **Tested For**

 Iso-amyl acetate, isobutyl acetate, ethyl hexanoate, ethyl butyrate, ethyl octanoate

- Ethyl lactate
  (3.8-4.8ppm Ambient) (3.1-4.0ppm Cold)
- Ethyl acetate
  (60-87ppm Ambient) (57-72ppm Cold)

- All decreased
- Ambient room showed greater rate of decline
- Below flavor threshold
- Increased
- Ambient Barrel showed greater rate of increase
- Ethyl acetate above flavor threshold (30ppm)

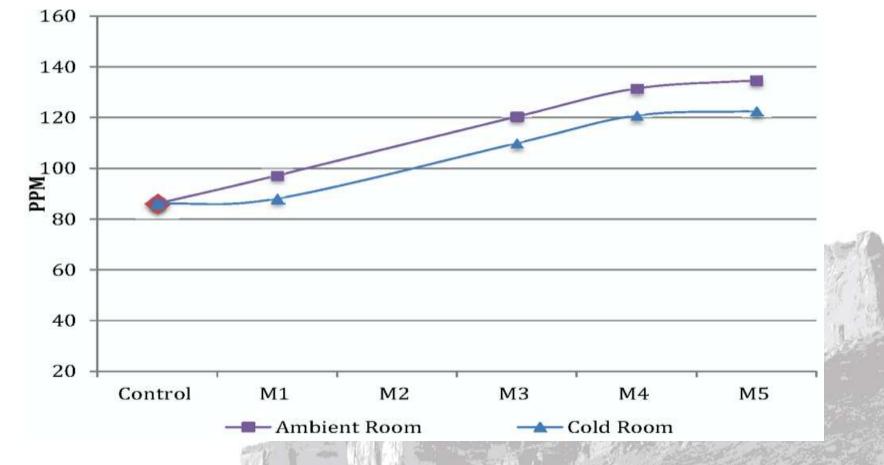


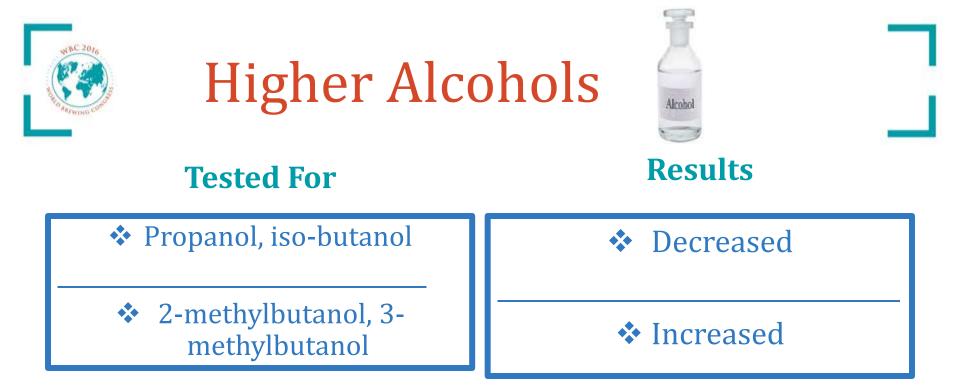
Acetic Acid



Very sensitive to temperature = spikes at 8°C

Below flavor threshold (175ppm)





✤No significant changes until above 10°C

All below flavor threshold

Decrease in propanol and iso-butanol possibly due to limited melanoidin-facilitated oxidation (low porosity of the wood, high alcohol content of the beer)







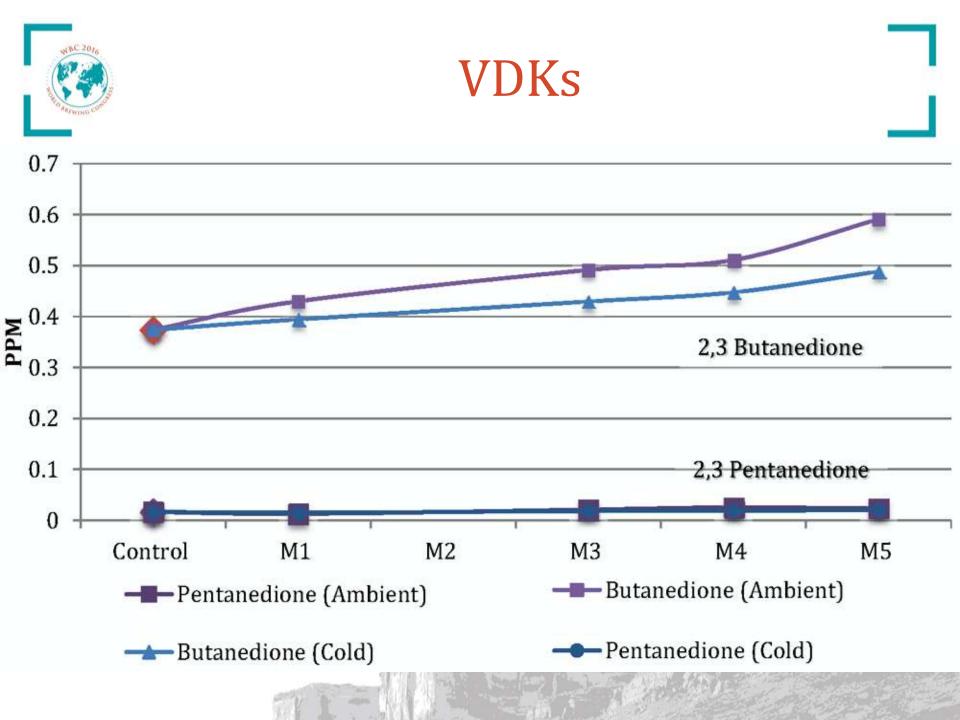
### 2,3 butanedione = great sensitivity to temperature, rises from 10°C

### Possibly the result of Maillard reactions

(Vanderhaegen, et. al, Aging Characteristics of Different Beer Types, 2006).

Maillard compounds can potentially inhibit yeast cell metabolism

Above flavor threshold (0.1ppm for diacetyl)









### **Tested For**

### Contribution

- 2-methyl propanal, 2methyl butanal, 4-methyl butanal, pentanal, hexanal, furfural, acetaldehyde
- All increased, with the Ambient Room showing the greastest increase

- Indicates the degree of aging during maturation
- All of these are above flavor threshold except for furfural
- Potential marker for oxidation



Furfural

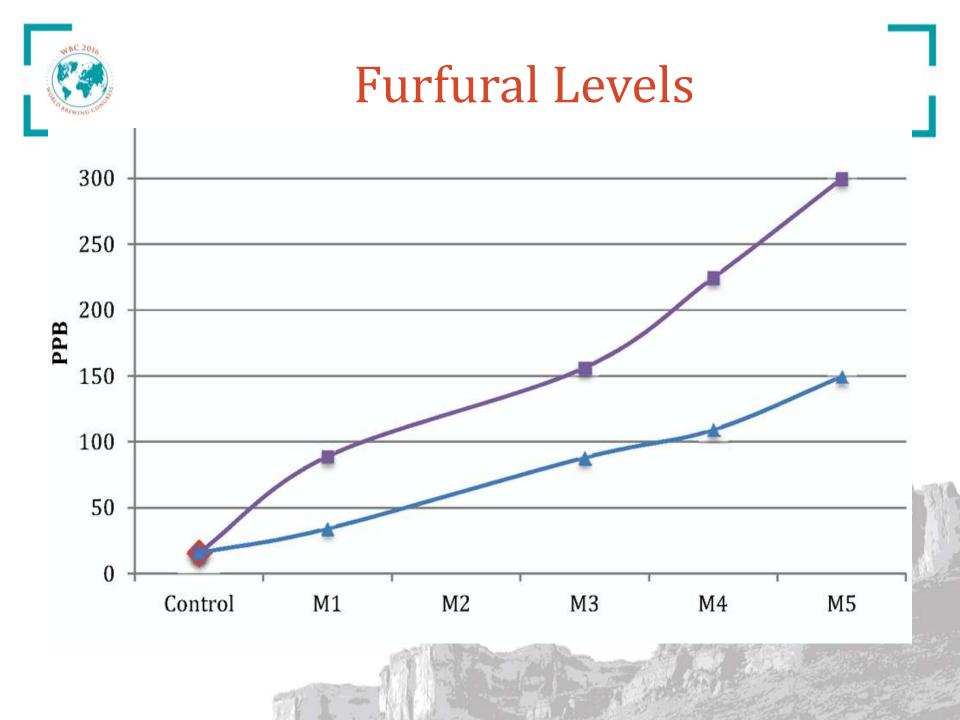
Furfural rise twice as much in Ambient Barrel Room

✤ Steady rise from 10° C

Whiskey studies – aging marker

American oak lower levels, but in charred barrels the furan compounds equal French oak

Both Ambient and Cold Room below flavor threshold (150ppm)

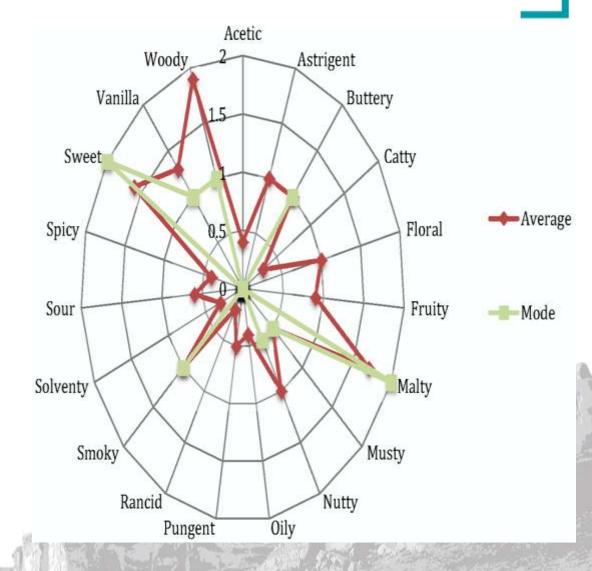




# Sensory and Taste Panel

### Ambient Room

- Vanilla, Chocolate, Woody aroma
- Woody, Oxidized, Alcoholic, Buttery taste
  - Greater sweet and buttery taste

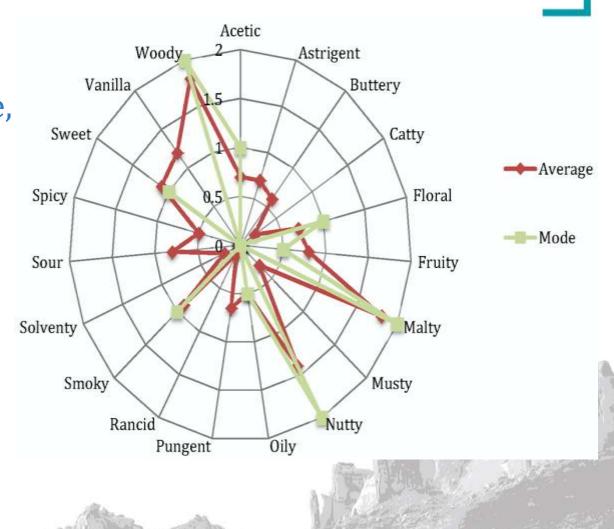




# Sensory and Taste Panel

#### Cold Room

- Woody, chocolate, alcohol aroma
   Greater woody character
- Nutty, chocolate, malty, taste
- Lack of vanilla, buttery taste





# **Temperature Conclusions**

### 10°C crucial temp

# most aldehydes, higher alcohols, esters clear change here

### ✤ 8°C

 ethyl acetate, acetic acid, 2,3 butanedione, furfural – greater degree of sensitivity to temp



# **Reaction Rates**

Oxygen diffusion - increased level in warmer temps ?

- Cold temp maturation antioxidant capability
  Slower reaction rates
- Flavor-active monophenols extracted at a higher temp, low pH, high alcohol content
   Evident in Ambient Room Taste Panel preference

Faster reaction rates, "oxidized" character in ambient temp room



# Practical Take-Aways:



**Wood-Aging Warehouse Conditions** 

- ✤ Looking at 8-10°C ( 46-50°F) for a stable maturation temperature
- Evaporation rate: depends on \* ethanol content, temp, humidity
  - Around 70% humidity = less evaporation, keeps barrels topped up
  - Tend to see a greater evaporation at a lower humidity

- Space Considerations
- Well lit room • Decreases mold growth on barrels
- **Barrel Stacking** Racks vs. pallet racking Height considerations







# Practical Take-Aways: Time Considerations



Degree of protection and flavor contribution (up to a point) from American oak (less oxygen diffusion), active char layer, alcohol

Aging time dependant on temperature, alcohol, woodtype

Practical experience at 12°C and 13% ABV – around 18-24 months sherry-like character becomes evident Le temps ne respecte pas ce qui se fait sons Lui

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# Thank You



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