

# Versuchs- und Lehranstalt für Brauerei in Berlin (VLB) e.V.

Scale up/down

New possibilities to close the gap between lab, pilot brewery and industrial scale



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# Overview



- + Challenges of scale up/down
- + How is the normal process
- + Our Approach - construction Nanobrewery
- + Trials/optimization Nanobrewery
- + Downstream process
- + Scale up/down trials
- + Outlook



## Challenges of scale up/down



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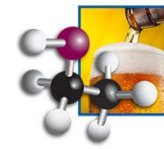
# Challenges of scale up/down



- + Scaling down leads higher surface to volume ratio
  - + changed mass transfer ( $O_2 \uparrow \downarrow$   $CO_2 \uparrow \downarrow$  volatiles  $\uparrow$ )
  - + changed heat transfer ( cooling, heating)
- + Transfer problems by thinner pipelines
- + Unequal distribution
- + Different flow dynamics
- + Hygienic design, cleaning challenges



# Challenges of scale up/down



2017

ASBC Annual Meeting

June 4-7 ■ Fort Myers, Florida

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$V = 1\text{ l}$

$$A = \pi * r^2$$
$$A = \pi * (5\text{ cm})^2$$
$$A = 78,5\text{ cm}^2$$
$$\frac{A}{V} = 78,5\text{ cm}^2/\text{l}$$

$V = 0,02\text{ l}$

$$A = \pi * r^2$$
$$A = \pi * (2\text{ cm})^2$$
$$A = 12,56\text{ cm}^2$$
$$\frac{A}{V} = 628\text{ cm}^2/\text{l}$$

# Scale up/down in brewing



- + Scale up/down step lead to:
  - + Unknown oxygen uptake (mash/ wort/ beer transfer)
  - + Unknown effectivity of DMS evaporation
  - + Unknown hop yields
  - + Risk of blockage during mash transfer, lautering, wort cooling
  - + Undesired dilutions by residual water in pipes/hoses
  - + Control of wort flow during lautering
- + Typical steps in a ratio 1:100

# Typical work flow



- + Lab scale (??? ml- 5l)
  - + Open vessel- Erlenmeyer flask
  - + Microtiter plats
  - + Untypically brewing and fermentation conditions
- + Pilot scale (1hl – 10 hl)
- + Industrial scale (100 hl – 1000 hl)



## Our approach



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# Our approach



- + Full automatization (minimize brewer's impact)
- + Nitrogen gas and degassed water application (reduces oxidation)
- + Heat supply and adjusted thermal load by oil bath (circulates in heating jackets)
- + Regulation of the lauter flow by pressure difference
- + Adjust evaporation rate by reflux condenser
- + Usage of available miniplant vessels

# Construction Nano-brewhouse

- + Grist load: up to 1,2 kg
- + Cast wort: up to 5l
- + Oxygen free wort production
- + Mainly made of glass
- + automated



# Mashtun

- + Capacity: 6l
- + Oxygen free mashing
- + Temperature control by oil bath and heating jacket
- + Measuring instruments: level, temperature

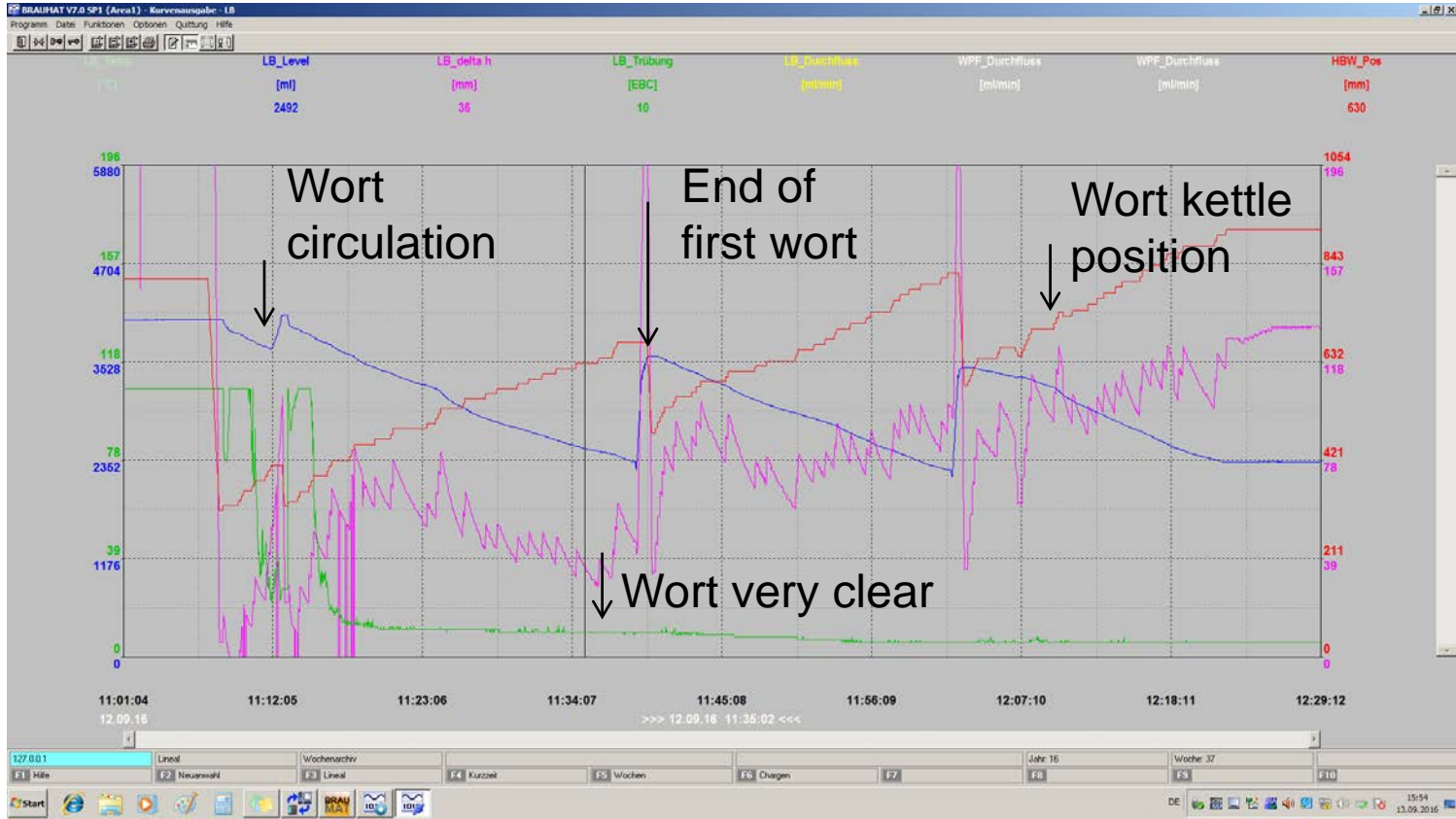


# Lautertun

- + Capacity: 6l
- + Oxygen free lautering
- + Temperature control: oil bath and heating jackets
- + Measuring instruments: level, temperature, lauter turbidity
- + Control of wort flow: adjusting the height of wort kettle
- + Specific false bottom load: 100-150 kg/m<sup>2</sup>
- + no raking machine (avoid influence on filter layer)
- + Lautering without pump or control valve (avoid blocking, oxygen entry)
- + Regulation by setting difference pressure



# Lauter process





# Wort kettle

- + Capacity: 6l
- + Oxygen free wort boiling
- + Temperature control by oil bath and heating jackets
- + Measuring instruments: level, temperature
- + Possibility to reduce evaporation by reflux condenser



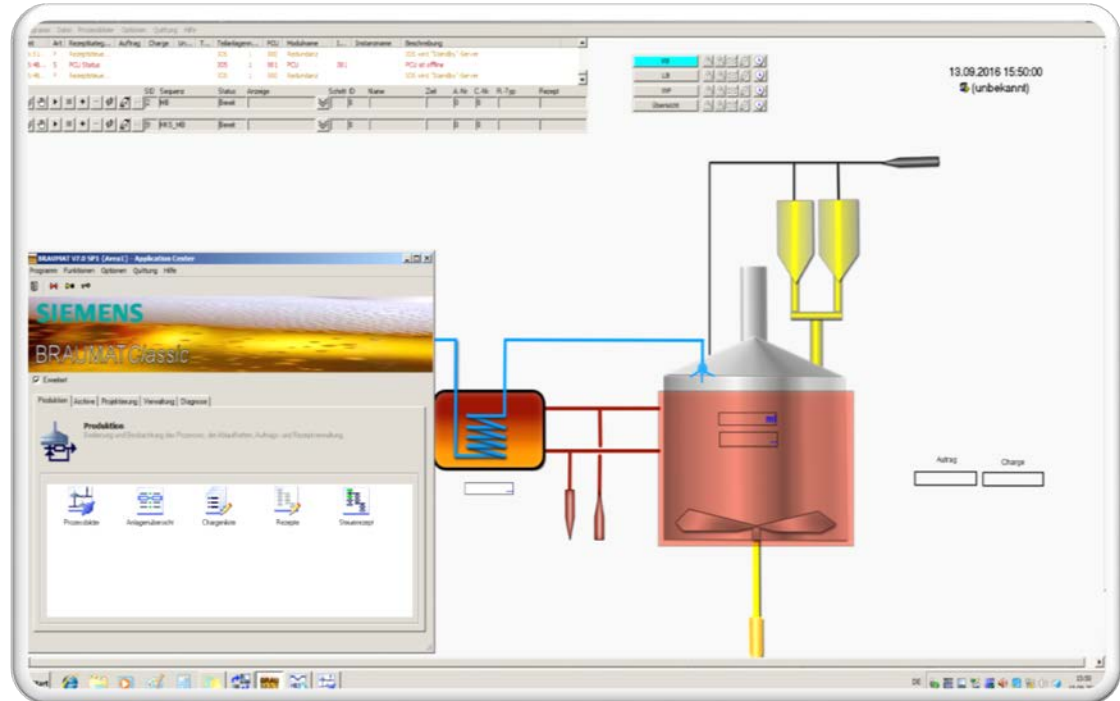
# Whirlpool and Cooling

- + Capacity: 6l
- + Oxygen free
- + Insulated
- + Measuring instruments: temperature of cooled wort, wort turbidity
- + Counterflow wort cooler



# Automatization

- + Braumat (Siemens)
- + Visualisation of process
- + Steps programmed with Step7
- + Order and recipe control
- + Improved Reproducibility by automatization
- + Save measured data

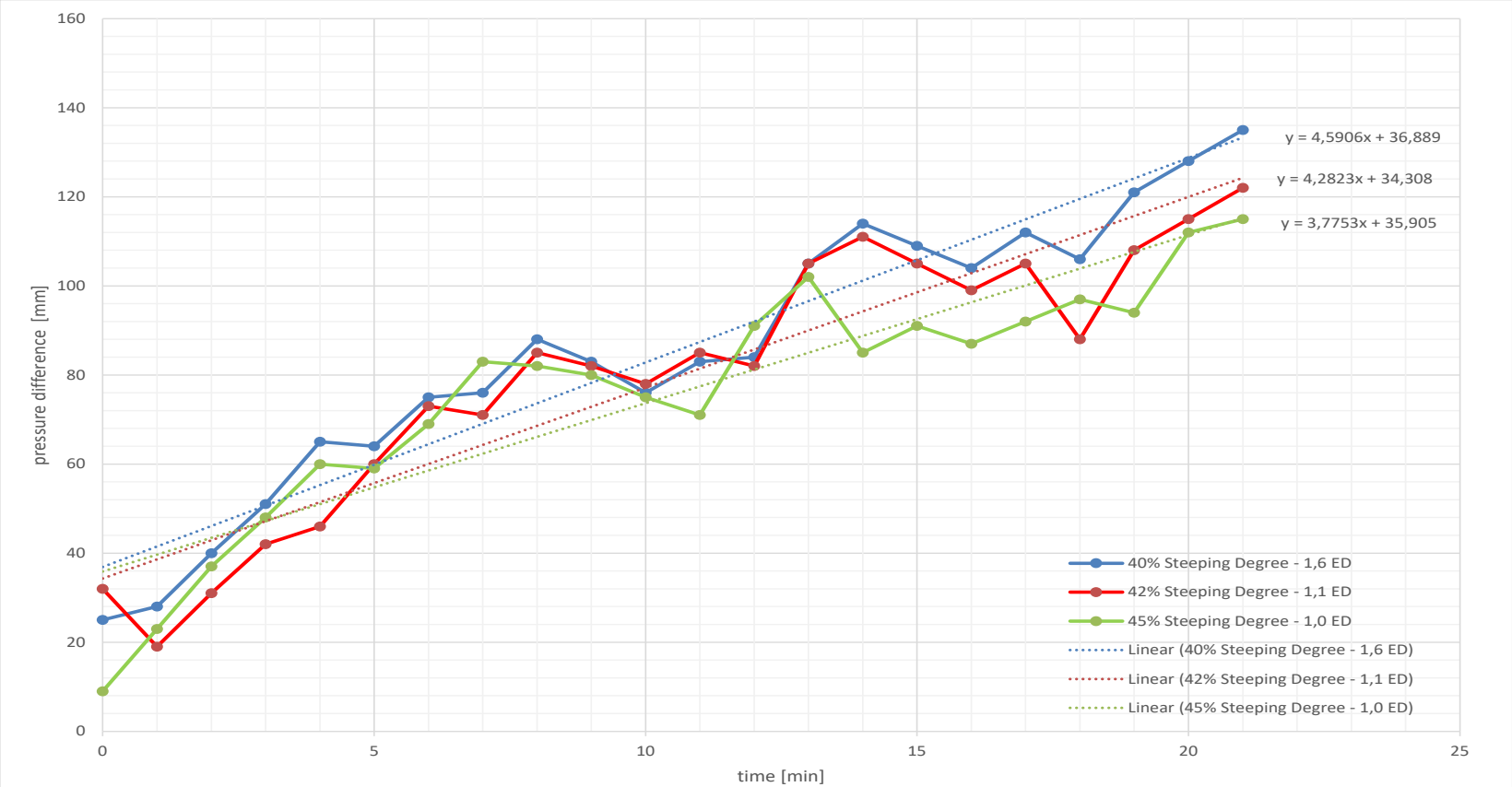


# Influence of oxygen on wort colour



Wort colour [EBC] at 12% original extract	Without N <sub>2</sub> atmosphere	With N <sub>2</sub> atmosphere
Without oxygen free brewing water	18-20	14-16
With oxygen free brewing water	8-12	7,5-8,1

# Lautering performance- pressure difference





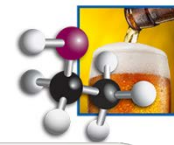


## Downstream process



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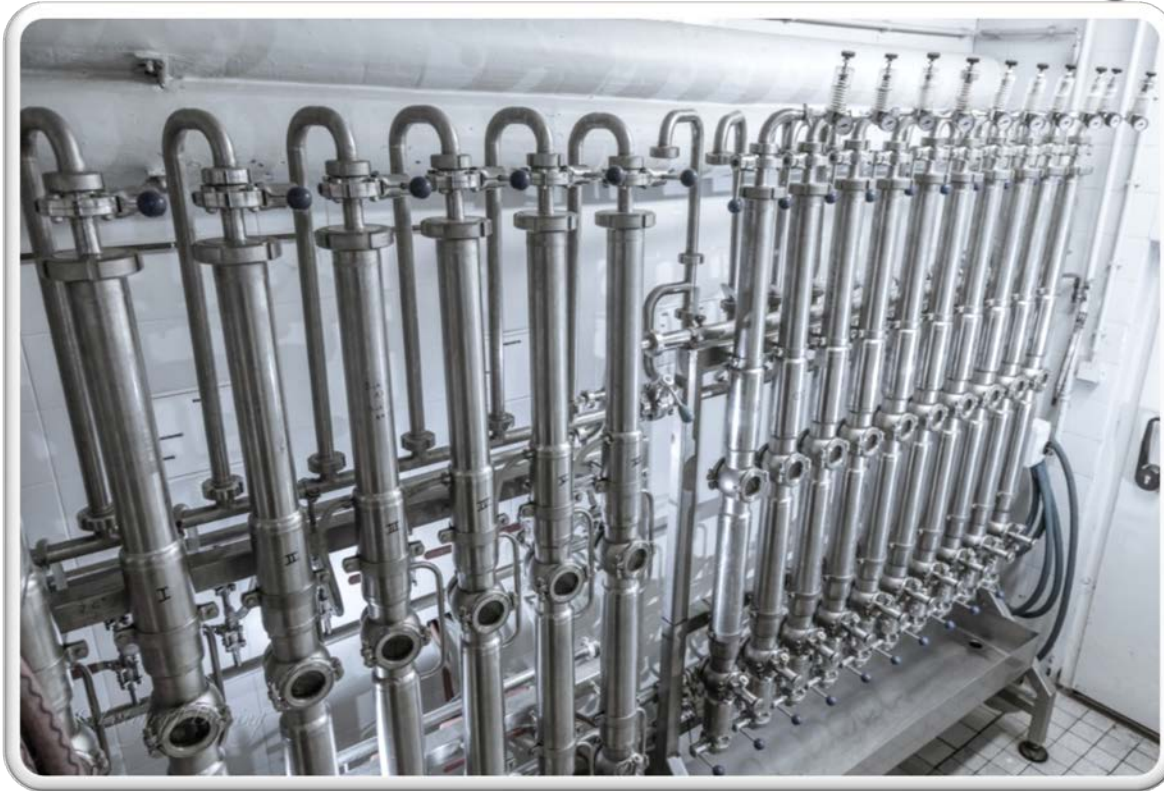
# Downstream process



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# Fermentation tubes- details

CIP



Sampling



Pressure Fermentation



Yeast harvest







## Scale up/down trials



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# Recipe adaption

- Ratio Malt: Water → Changed
- Mash program → Slower heating up
- Mash acidification → More acid used
- Wort acidification → More acid used
- Fermentation → Different vessel

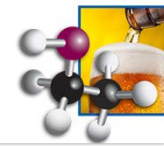


# Analytical Results



	OG [°P]	pH	Es [%GG]	Colour [EBC]	BU	ABV. [%v/v]	Free Diacetyl [mg/kg]	Total Diacetyl [mg/kg]
VLB Std	11,51	4,15	2,30	6,19	28	4,88	0,100	0,100
Minibrau	11,91	4,22	2,04	6,88	25	5,24	0,067	0,085
Difference [%]	3,48	1,69	12,75	11,15	12,00	7,38	49,25	17,65

# Tasting Results

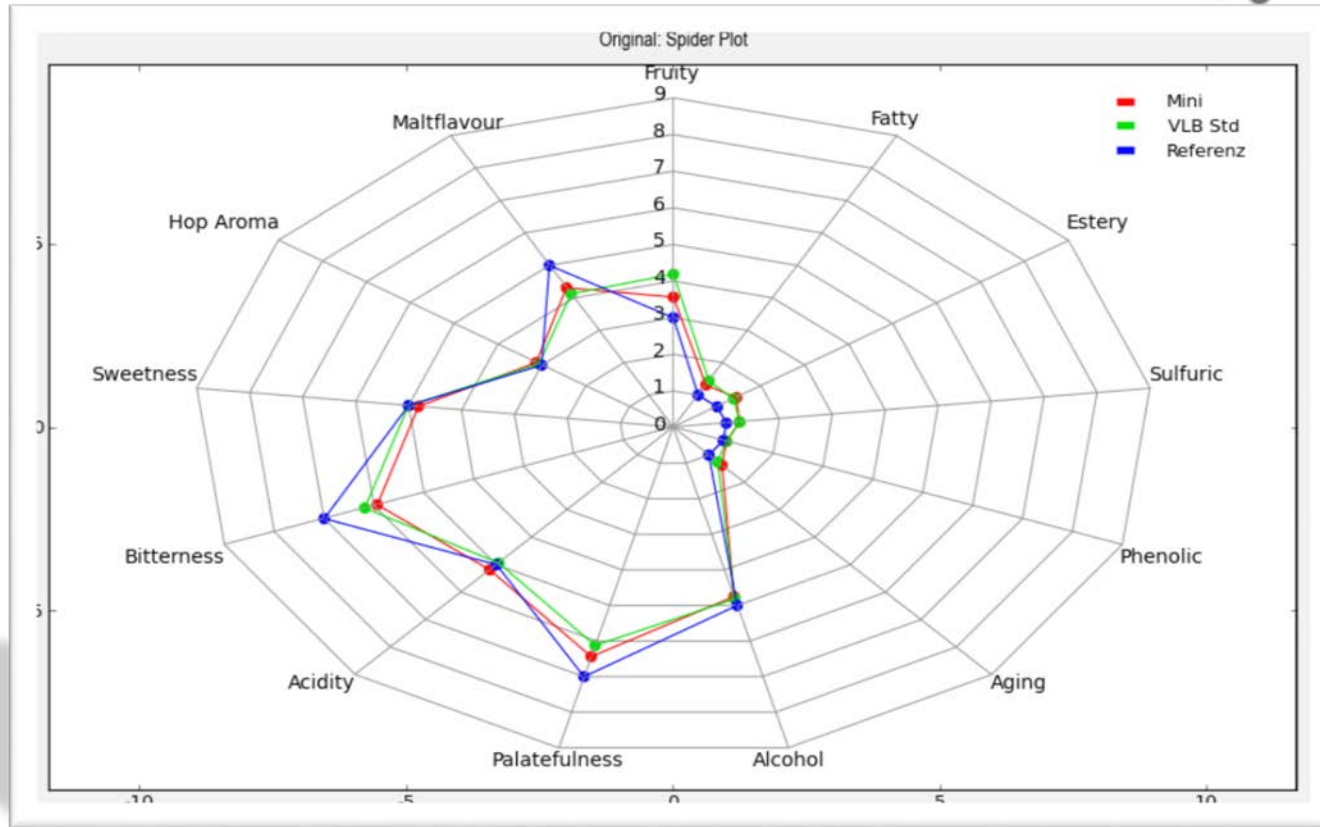


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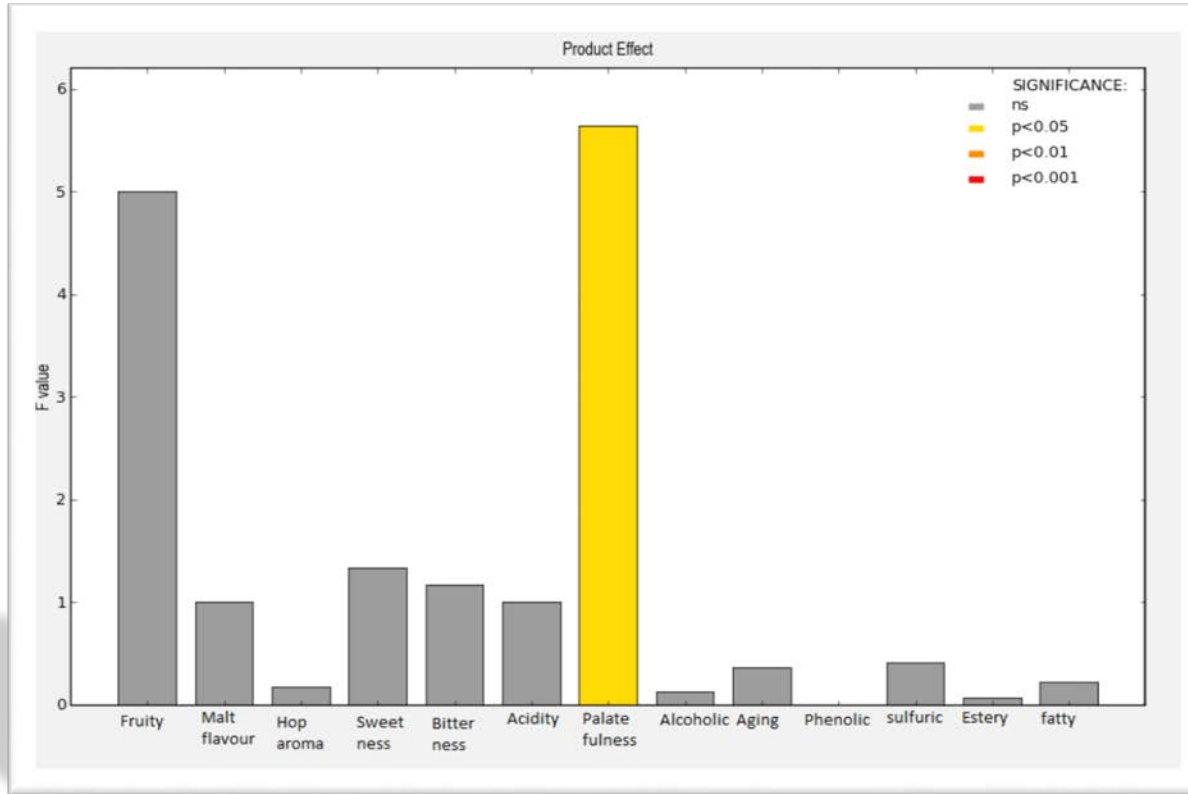
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- PanelCheck: Mini vs. VLB Std. little differences

# Significant differences



- 3 way Anova
- Significant differences:
- Palatefullness

# Conclusion

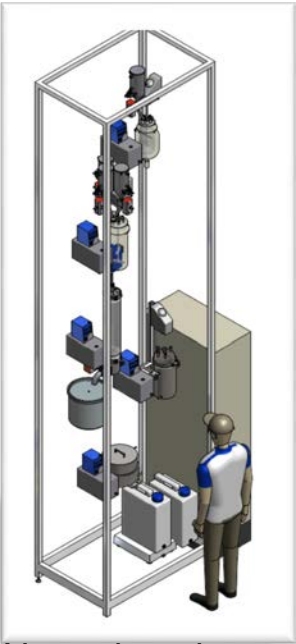


- + Reproducing 2hl scale in 5l brewery succeeded
- + Adjusted recipe necessary
- + Sensory analyses can't detect differences below 10%?

# Outlook- Nano Brewing System



Micro- Malting- 1 kg



Nano- brewhouse  
5 l



Fermentation tubes  
4 l



Filtration- Unit



Filling device





# Thank you for your attention!

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