

Total CO₂ and O₂ Management

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Introduction

Whilst often not regarded as such on first sight, carbon dioxide (CO₂) is referred to as the 5th ingredient of beer, next to the key ingredients water, hop, malt and yeast. It is important to the quality, taste and safety of beer and the same applies to soft drinks. CO₂ recovery, control and dosing are of fundamental importance and should be seen as a total concept of CO₂ Management.

In addition to CO₂, a second gas of major importance in the beverage industry is oxygen (O₂). O₂ is highly detrimental to beverages, because of its negative effects on both shelf life and flavor stability. Nowadays, the nearly indefinite choices of flavors and the use of ever more sensitive ingredients require the lowest oxygen level in beverages. O₂ control and removal are of fundamental importance and should be seen as a total concept of O₂ Management.

A reliable CO₂ & O₂ management is therefore an important aspect during and after the beverage production.

The main advantage is that fermentation CO₂ produced from beer or other fermentation processes itself guarantees that the recovered CO₂ is fundamentally food-grade. This makes the CO₂ suitable for protecting the beer against O₂ pick-up in tanks, production lines, carbonation and packaging. Furthermore a CO₂ surplus can be sold to other high purity CO₂ users, such as soft drink bottlers.

Water deaeration

To avoid oxygen pick-up during the production, beside the high purity CO₂ measures should be taken such as the usage of only deaerated water and in the entire process, with special attention for the water used for blending.

Different methods of water deaeration are used with its typical concentrations of O₂ as shown in table 2.

Water Deaeration		O ₂
Water Deaeration System (based on stripping technology)	Hot	< 20 ppb
	Cold	< 50 ppb
Water Deaeration System (based on membrane technology)		< 5 ppb

Table 2: Typical O₂ values of Water Deaeration Systems

The water deaeration system based on membrane technology is attractive to the other existing water deaeration systems due to:

- any water capacity and
- any residual oxygen level can be achieved.

These advantages make membrane technology a very attractive alternative compared to other technologies, which usually involve bulky equipment, considerable investment costs and high-energy consumption.

Carbonation (dosing) / Blending

The CO₂ content in beer that comes from the fermentation/maturation process is not always within specification and additional carbonation is necessary. It's of high importance that the carbonation process is done properly enough to avoid a later break-out of CO₂. Reliable measuring systems for CO₂/O₂ should be used.

Benefits

- Bubble free carbonation
- Wide capacity range
- Fully automotive

For High Gravity brewing, a combination of a blending system and carbonation is often used. In one step the CO₂ gas is bubble free dissolved and the water and beer homogeneously mixed. The use of deaerated water is essential to avoid O₂ pick-up. Again CO₂ and O₂ measurements play a key roll in this process.

O ₂ portion in CO ₂ gas [ppm v/v]	O ₂ increase in beer [ppm g/g]	CO ₂ purity [% v/v]		
		20% O ₂ / 80% N ₂	40% O ₂ / 60% N ₂	60% O ₂ / 40% N ₂
1	0,0007	99,9995	99,9998	99,9998
5	0,0037	99,9975	99,9988	99,9992
10	0,0073	99,995	99,9975	99,9983
20	0,0145	99,99	99,995	99,9967
40	0,0290	99,98	99,99	99,9933
60	0,0436	99,97	99,985	99,99

Table 3: Oxygen pick-up vs. CO₂ purity

CO₂ & O₂ Measurement

In the beer and beverage industries CO₂ and O₂ are key parameters for the quality assurance and product safety in a production environment. It's therefore important to use reliable measurement systems to monitor these key parameters. In the figure below gives an overview where CO₂ and O₂ should be measured.

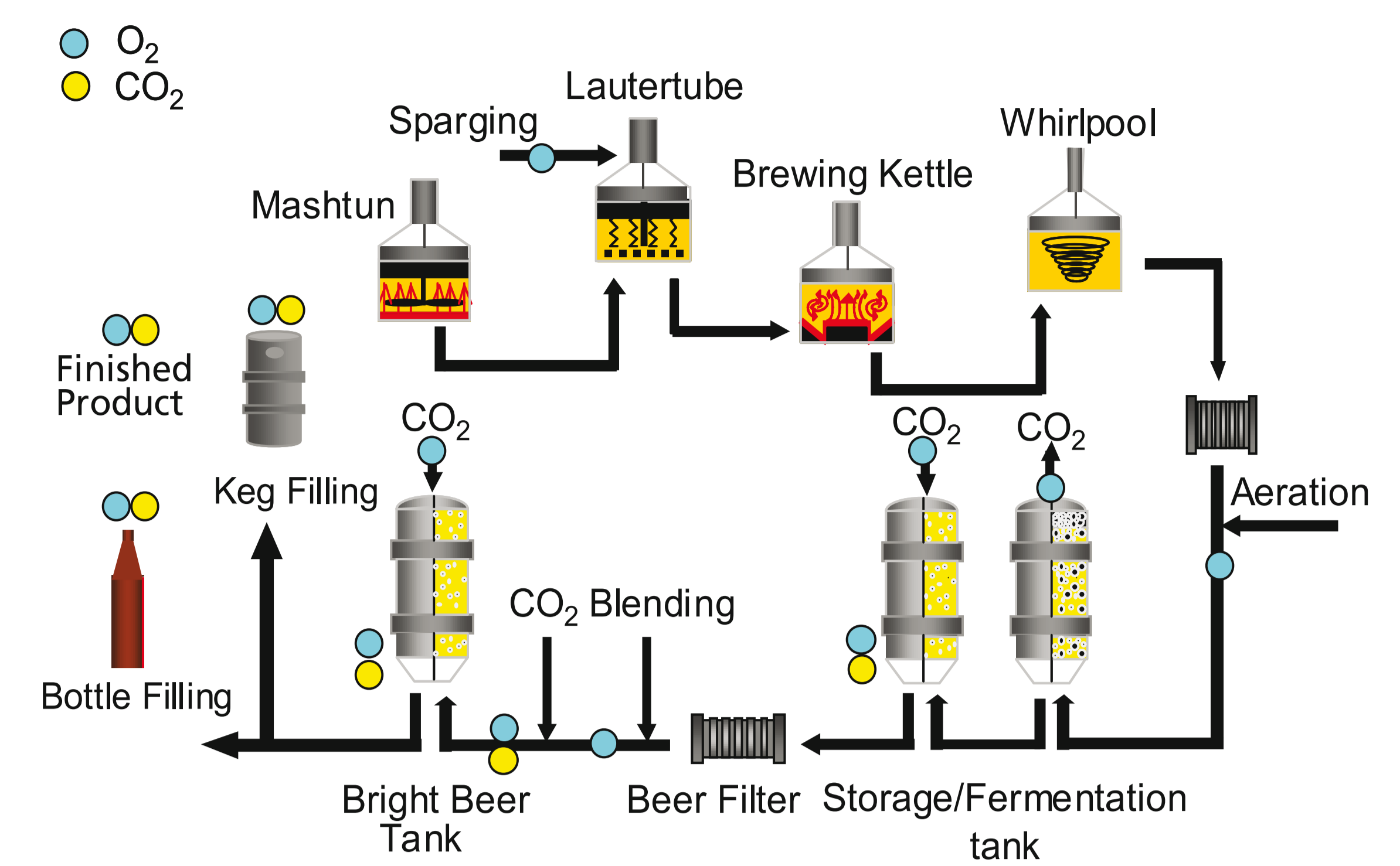


Figure 3: Recommended positions of CO₂ & O₂ measurement

CO₂ Measurement

There are several methods to measure CO₂ in the beer and beverage industry. The CO₂ measurement technology based on Henry's Law is the most reliable accepted and widely used method in the industry.

O₂ Measurement

The traditional methods that are used to measure O₂ in the beer and beverage industry are based on Clark-cell technology. Recently, a new optical O₂ measuring technology has been validated and accepted by brewing institute Weihenstephan. Compared to traditional dissolved O₂ measurement technology, the new method excels through:

- Quick response times,
- Highest accuracy at even lowest oxygen levels,
- Low maintenance and calibration efforts,
- And long-term stability.

Conclusion:

Total CO₂ & O₂ Management is an important aspect during and after production!!

CO₂ and O₂ are of major importance to the quality and safety of the end product. A reliable and predictable CO₂ & O₂ management is therefore an important aspect during and after the beverage production process as you can see in the table below.

	CO ₂			O ₂	
	Recovery	Dosing	Measurement	Removal	Measurement
Sparging					x
Yeast Propagation				x*	x
Wort Aeration				x*	x
Fermentation	x		x	x	
Maturation			x		x
Filtration					x
Carbonation / Blending		x	x		x
Bright Beer Storage			x		x
Packaging			x		x
Lab			x		x

Table 4: Total CO₂ and O₂ Management

Using accurate and reliable measuring techniques and equipment is very important. Norit Haffmans developed a complete range of products that take care of the Total Management of your CO₂ & O₂.

- CO₂ Recovery and O₂ control in CO₂ gas
- CO₂ Analysis Service
- CO₂ Audits
- Water deaeration
- Bubble free' carbonation for 'dissolving of CO₂ in liquid
- In-line and at-line CO₂ and O₂ control and measurement during various production steps
- Measurement of CO₂ and O₂ in the final product filled in bottles, cans or keg.

For more information:

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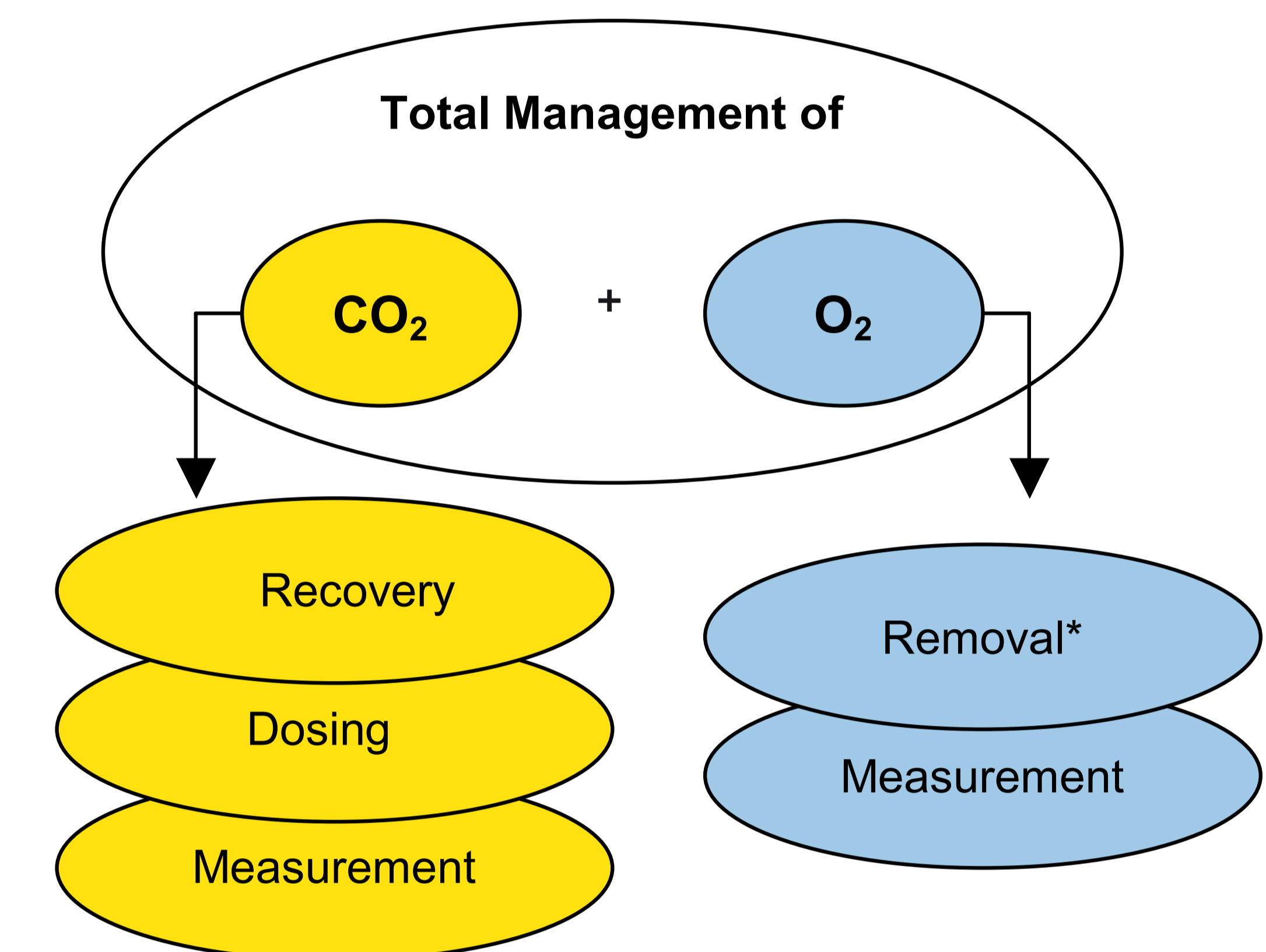


Figure 1: Total CO₂ and O₂ Management

Managing CO₂ and O₂ in CO₂ gas from recovery

CO₂ Recovery plays an important role in the concept of Total CO₂ & O₂ Management. The demand for CO₂ of good quality continues to grow. To meet this demand new technologies are developed to improve the CO₂ quality, recovery rates and efficiency.

CO₂ Recovery

In the recovery process of CO₂ (figure 2) three main steps can be defined: purification, liquefaction and storage.

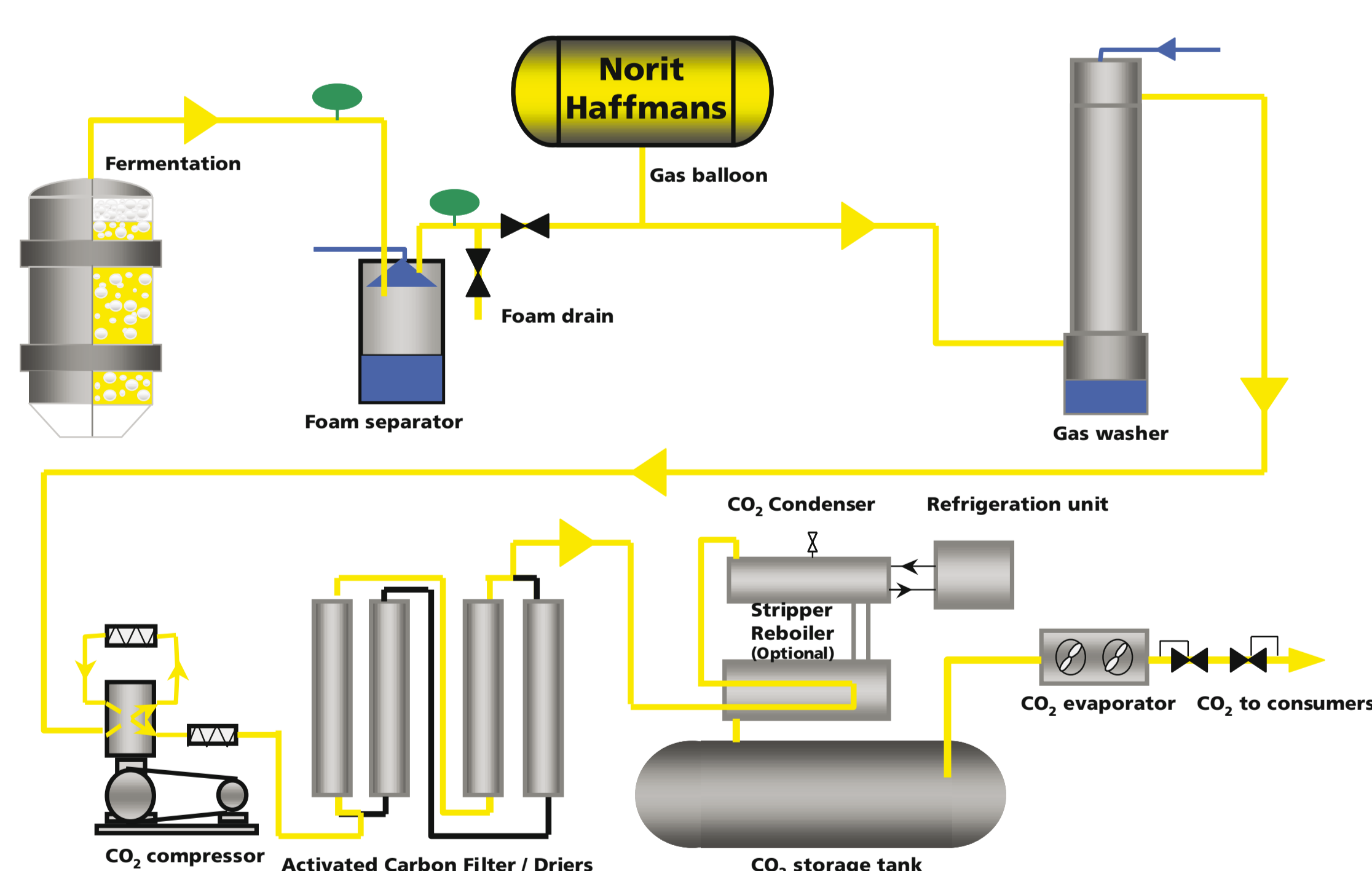


Figure 2: CO₂ Recovery Process

During the purification process undesired components such as beer foam, water-soluble components as alcohol and extract, odors and sulphur components and water are removed from the CO₂. Furthermore, during CO₂ liquefaction none condensable gasses (O₂ and N₂) are separated and purged. The end quality is depending of the type of CO₂ recovery installation as shown in table 1.

CO ₂ recovery systems	CO ₂ Inlet CO ₂ % Vol	CO ₂ Outlet CO ₂ % Vol
Conventional	> 99.7	> 99.97
LO (Low Oxygen)	> 99	> 99.998 / O ₂ < 5 ppm
HLP	> 95	> 99.998 / O ₂ < 5 ppm

Table 1: Recovery Rates