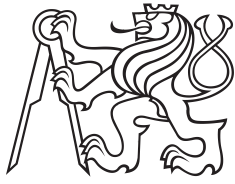


Bachelor Project



Czech
Technical
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in Prague

F3

Faculty of Electrical Engineering
What is the department name in English?

Fermentation measurement

Subtitle In English

Gil Goldman

Supervisor: Prof. Jiří Novák

Supervisor–specialist: Who do we write here?

Field of study: Robotics and Cybernetics

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Declaration

Prohlašuji, že jsem předloženou práci vypracoval samostatně, a že jsem uvedl veškerou použitou literaturu.

V Praze, 20. April 2018

I declare that this work is all my own work and I have cited all the sources I have used in the bibliography.

In Prague, 20. April 2018

Abstract

In this dissertation we will survey the current methods of measuring the progression of home grade beer fermentation processes. In addition, we will implement an automatic solution to monitor the gradual accumulation of ethanol in the process of beer fermentation.

Keywords: Fermentation, Ethanol, Automation, Measurement

Supervisor: Prof. Jiří Novák
Ústav X,
Uliční 5,
Praha 99

Abstrakt

Abstract in Czech

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Then, we will explore the various ways by which ethanol is currently being measured in home-grade brewing processes, also known as micro-brewing, and evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of each method. We will then discuss why and how the method suggested by this paper is the most suitable. We will then establish and justify an automatic, low cost solution to the issue of accurate and safe ethanol measurement, followed by rigorous testing of the proposed solution.

Chapter 1

How beer is brewed

In this chapter, we will elaborate on how beer is being made, and discuss the most common method of micro-brewing. From this explanation we may easily identify the weakness in the process and the justification for this thesis.

1.1 Overview of Beer Brewing

In general, micro-brewing can be seen as a fairly simple process, composed of five significant stages: *Malting*, *Mashing*, *Worting*, *Fermentation*, and *Packing*.

A short flow chart below illustrates the general principles of the brewing process before we dive deeply into the various steps:



Figure 1.1: Flow chart of the Brewing process

1.2 Malting

The first step in beer brewing is called *Malting*, and it is the name given to the process of preparing the grain to be *mashed*. The most common grains to be malted are Barley (*Hordeum Vulgare*) and Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*). Sorghum (*Sorghum Vulgare*) is also rather common, but mostly in its indigenous continent of Africa. Some varieties of rye, oats, and millets are also used, but to a significantly lesser extent [1].

The main goal of malting is to germinate the grains used in the brewing process, breaking the α – *amylase* and β – *amylase* enzymes out of the *amylase homologous* series in the grains. These Enzymes will later be used to break the grain starches into various saccharides .

Malting is most commonly done by steeping the grains in and out of water until they reach about 45% moisture content, and then maintaining that high moisture content via bursts of highly humidified air. The germination process is stopped by *Kilning* - blowing hot, dry air through the grains to reduce their inherent moisture content down to 5% [3]. Various flavors and colors can be developed by changing the duration and temperature of the Kilning process. [4]

The final step of the Malting process is done as close to brewing as feasible, and involves cracking and grinding the grains to allow easy extraction of the starches during the Mashing stage. The end product of this process is called *Malt*.

As this process is relatively expensive and mechanically demanding, the majority of micro-breweries buy malt rather than produce it.

1.3 Mashing

The process of *mashing* involves steeping, or cooking, the malt in water at specific temperatures to allow the enzymes developed during the malting process to take effect.

The α – *amylase* enzyme's main function is to break the large, complex, insoluble starches in the grain into smaller, simpler, and soluble starches. The β – *amylase* converts the water soluble starches into usable types of sugar, such as the monosaccharide glucose, the disaccharide maltose, the trisaccharide maltotriose, and various other, more complex, sugars. Most notable among these is the disaccharide *Maltose*, which is the main sugar processed by the α and β -amylase enzymes.

There are various mashing methods, most notable are *infusion mashing* and *decoction mashing*.

Infusion mashing involves steeping the grains in water, slowly increasing the temperature of the water, and stopping at pre-designated stops - the goal of which is to encourage the enzymes to break the starches into sugars without denaturing them. This is the easier alternative, requiring nothing more than a source of heat, a thermometer, and a timer.

Decoction mashing involves removing set amounts of grain at set times from the brewing mash, boiling them in a separate vessel to encourage a Maillard reaction, and reintroducing the now hotter grains into the mash in order to increase its overall temperature. This method is far more complex than infusion mashing, yet produces greater quantities of maltose, better calculated fermentability rates, as well as more noticeable flavors and aromas [1].

A review of the summary of the summarized table below, comparing the results of various methods, mashes, syrups, will reinforce the above statement.

	Infusion mash wort	Decoction mash wort	Low fermentable syrup*	63 DE syrup*	High maltose syrup*	Very high maltose syrup*	High dextrose (glucose) syrup*
Glucose + Fructose	10	11	4	38	2	3	94
Sucrose	5	2	0	0	0	0	0
Maltose	45	52	10	33	55	68	3.5
Maltotriose	15	12	12	6	16	18.5	0
Dextrins [†]	25	23	74	23	27	10.5	2.5
Fermentability (%) [‡]	72	74.8	23.6	75.6	69.8	85.8	97.5

* Starch hydrolysates do not contain fructose or sucrose.

[†] Dextrins are not fermentable.

[‡] Calculated fermentability.

Table 1.1: The carbohydrate compositions of two worts and several syrups prepared from starches (%) [1]

1.4 Worting

In favor of clarity, in the scope of this work we will define a step of the process which we will name "Worting". To the experienced, it is a combination of Lautering and secondary boiling.

After the mashing process is complete, we will begin Worting the mash. Worting involves two main steps:

The first step consists of separating the grains from the mash. This is commonly achieved in large breweries by filtering the grains from the mash as it is being transferred into a secondary pot for the Worting process. Microbreweries sometimes preform the same action, however it is common to use only one pot, resulting in use of specialized bags or sieves to hold the grains during the mashing process, and removing them before Worting. At this stage, Hops (*Humulus lupulus*) are added into the brewing mixture in order to add flavor and texture, as well as control the bitterness of the final Product.[5]

The second step of the process involves boiling the now grain-free mash to eliminate bacteria and sterilize the mixture - resulting in a sugary grain juice named Wort.

1.5 Fermentation

After the Worting process is complete, the Wort is chilled to a predetermined temperature range which depends on the type of beer being brewed. The chilled wort is transferred into a new air sealed container where yeast of the

genus *Saccharomyces* are added to it at a common rate of $15 - 20 \times 10^6$ cells per $[mL^{-1}]$ - a process called Pitching. The yeast which are added to the Wort will consume the abundant sugars and convert them into ethanol and higher alcohols, all the while producing CO_2 as a byproduct. The yeast's action will over time transform the sugary grain juice into what we recognize as beer.

During this relatively long process which lasts from a few days up to several weeks, the most common way of measuring the progress of the fermentation process is via extracting a sample of wort by hand and measuring the liquid's specific gravity - the ratio between the density of the liquid and that of water measured at $4[C^\circ]$ - by dipping a hydrometer in the sample.

As fermenting beer is sensitive to contamination and oxidization, this method of measurement, by far the most common one, is far from optimal. [6]

1.6 Packing

After the yeast have finished their work, the final step of the process is to package the beer in sterilized bottles or cans. In most microbreweries, the bottling is conducted by utilizing specialized tools to deliver the beer from the fermentation tanks to the bottles while limiting contact with the surrounding air as much as possible - contact with air at this step exposes the beer to severe contamination risk, which endangers the products safety, and oxidation, which leads to considerable worsening of flavor and taste.

In most microbreweries it is common to add additional saccharides - most commonly white sugar or glucose syrup - to the bottled beer in order to stimulate additional fermentation after capping the bottles, ensuring sufficient carbonization of the final product.

1.7 Reasons for this thesis

As we now know, the nature of the fermentation process as it is carried out in most microbreweries means it cannot be continuously or accurately measured, as every measurement of the fermentation process endangers the final products safety and taste.

In addition, accurate measurement of the fermentation process would allow early bottling of the beer, eliminating the need to add sugar or saccharides to stimulate sufficient carbonization and assuring a healthier, tastier, and safer product.



Chapter 2

Fermentation Measurement Methods

In this chapter, we will discuss the various methods used by different institutes and businesses to monitor the progression of Wort fermentation processes - most commonly by measuring in various ways its Ethanol content.

We will investigate five methods of Ethanol measurement:

- Densitometry
- Near and Mid Infra-red Spectroscopy
- Gas Chromatography
- Hydrometry

In the following chapter, we will discuss the methodology of these five alternatives, as well as examine their use cases and feasibility for use in micro-brewing and large breweries alike.

2.1 Densitometry

The first method of measuring ethanol in beer fermentation processes we will explore is utilizing a digital density meter.

As fermentation progresses, the yeast pitched into the Wort earlier will convert the saccharides into ethanol, higher alcohols, and carbon dioxide. This process eliminates the Worts sweetness, revealing the bitterness given by the hops, and transforming the Wort into beer. While this process is not fully explored yet [1], it has a measurable effect on the Worts density, an effect which, while not linear, is pretty well understood and charted.

As the correlation between Worts density and alcohol content is well explored, it is possible to identify current alcohol content in a sample by identifying its density. Since finding out a liquids density is rather challenging, it is common to use a digital density meter[7].



Figure 2.1: A SG digital density-meter

A digital density meter works by extracting a small sample of liquid, and injecting it into an oscillating U shaped tube. The tube is then piezoelectrically or electromagnetically excited into un-damped oscillation. As the oscillating volume is known, it is possible to deduce its mass from the period in which it oscillates based on the following relation:

$$\rho = \mathcal{A} \cdot \tau^2 - \mathcal{B} \quad (2.1)$$

Where \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} are constants of the device itself, and are determined via calibration against two substances of known densities - in most cases, air and water.

This method is mostly chosen due to its flexibility and reliability - substances will oscillate in different frequencies directly affected by their respective densities, and overfilling the device will not impact the measurement results[8].

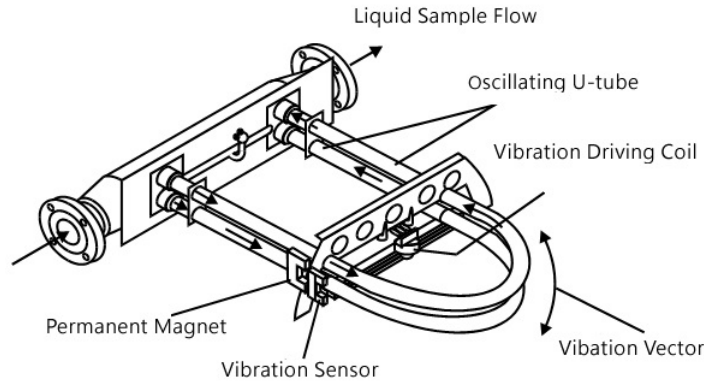


Figure 2.2: An example of a digital density meter working principle

While common in many industrial fields, a digital density meter is an expensive device. While it may be suitable for companies or research laboratories, it is not so fitting for private individuals.

2.2 Near and Mid Infra-red Spectroscopy

Near and Mid Infra-red Spectroscopy, respectively NIRS or MIRS, are twin methods which may be used for measuring ethanol content in liquids. To avoid repetitiveness, we will explore how NIRS work, and detail the major differences between the methods.

NIRS is a spectroscopic method which utilizes electromagnetic radiation (EMR) from the near infrared region, typified by wavelengths of 700-1100 [nm][11]. In very broad strokes, we may define spectroscopy as studying the way in which different molecules react to EMR, and can be seen as the implementation of Beer-Lambert's law, which describes the relation between the attenuation of light to the properties of the material through which the light is traveling. Since specific molecules diffract specific wavelengths, we may understand a sample's composition by studying which wavelengths of EMR are absorbed by it.



Figure 2.3: NIRS DS2500 Analyzer by Metrohm NIRSystems

We can similarly define a spectrometer as an instrument which illuminates a sample material with EMR of various wavelengths and measures the diffraction of electromagnetic radiation caused by the sample material. Most spectrometers work by having a light source shine light through a prism or other light diffracting objects, such as specialized gratings. The diffracted light is then filtered via a movable slit, allowing to select a specific wavelength range, which is then shined at a photo-diode or photo-transistor through the tested sample. The measured current generated by the photo-diode is then converted into a useful reading.

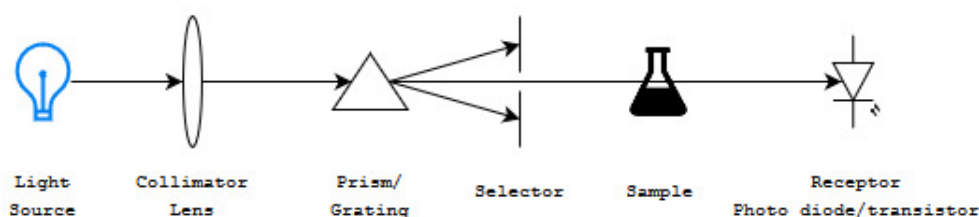


Figure 2.4: Illustration of how a spectrometer works

In our relevant case, a good correlation has been found between the presence of Ethanol molecules and the intensity of backscattered light at 905 [nm] [11], allowing us to identify it in sample compounds.

MIR and NIR, being two different approaches to the same result, are often used in conjunction for better results - NIR having greater sample penetrability and MIR suffering from less noise. Until rather recently, NIRS instruments required sanitized environments, highly trained operators, and were generally quite large and bulky - making them more suitable for lab work rather than field work[10].

While in recent years more modern devices are being prototyped which will be smaller and can operate in a wider range of environments, using a spectrometer still requires specific training and experience, and a spectrometer is still an extremely expensive device.

2.3 Gas Chromatography

Gas Chromatography is a rather less common method of analysing beer, and is mostly used by research institutes and tax authorities, as it provides rather consistent reproducibility and works well with small samples.

Chromatography is an umbrella term for several methods following a common principle - different materials have different adsorption rates. Adsorption is the term given to the tendency of various atoms and molecules to stick to certain materials in differing rates. The adhesive properties of materials are determined experimentally for specific material-molecule pairs - for example, a 2004 study established that the saturation coverage of Ethanol on Silicon is 0.42 ± 0.10 . [13, 12]



Figure 2.5: Gas Chromatograph (picture by BVK Technology Services)

When performing a gas chromatography test, a sample of beer is retrieved and injected into the gas chromatograph via a mechanical syringe. The sample is evaporated and immediately mixed with an eluant - a neutral, non-reactive carrier gas, in most cases Helium. The Helium assists the gaseous mixture in travelling through the *column*, a thin metal or glass tube which houses a liquid with a high boiling point. As the gaseous mixture travels through the heated tubing, it separates into its constituent parts. The samples components travel through the tubing in different velocities, until they are expelled through a detector at the end of the tubing, which varies by maker.

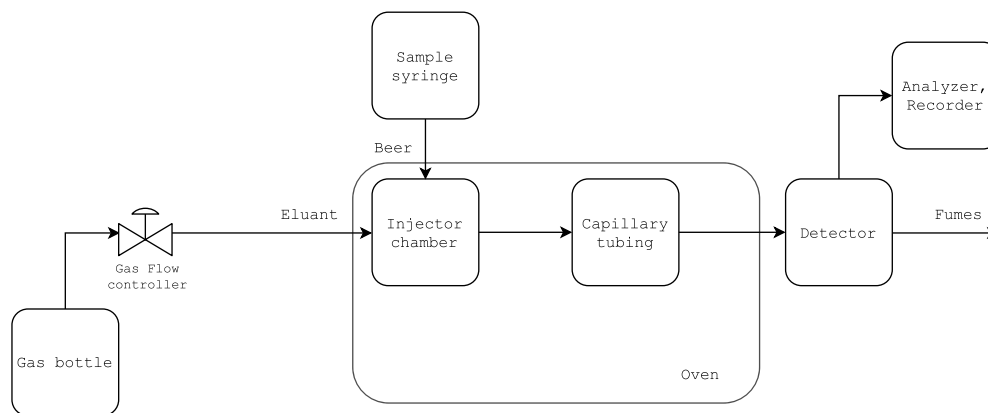


Figure 2.6: Gas Chromatograph flow chart

Gas chromatography is highly complex and very expensive method which has little to offer for micro-breweries. While it is very precise and has high reproducibility potential, these are traits which are less important to the average micro-brewer. Therefore, it is almost never implemented within this context, except perhaps by those most pedantic about accuracy of results.

■ 2.4 Hydrometry

Appendix A

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- 14

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ZADÁNÍ BAKALÁŘSKÉ PRÁCE

Pro: Tomáš Hejda
Obor: Matematické inženýrství
Zaměření: Matematické modelování
Název práce: Sprátelené morfismy na sturmovských slovech / Amicable Morphisms on Sturmian Words

Osnova:

1. Seznamte se se základními pojmy a větami z teorie symbolických dynamických systémů.
2. Udělejte rešerši poznatků o sturmovských slovech: přehled ekvivalentních definic sturmovských slov, popis morfismů zachovávajících sturmovská slova, popis standardních párů slov.
3. Zkoumejte vlastnosti párů sprátelených sturmovských morfismů, pokuste se popsat jejich generování a počty v závislosti na tvaru jejich matice.

Doporučená literatura:

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Vedoucí bakalářské práce: Prof. Ing. Edita Pelantová, CSc.

Adresa pracoviště: Fakulta Jaderná a fyzikálně inženýrská
Trojanova 13 / 106
Praha 2

Konzultant:

Datum zadání bakalářské práce: 15.10.2008

Termín odevzdání bakalářské práce: **7.7.2009**

V Praze dne 17.3.2009

.....

Vedoucí katedry

.....

Děkan