

Improving the Sustainability of Coffee Manufacture Using Membrane Processes

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Invited Seminar

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Building Sustainable Organizations through Professional Development

New York, NY

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Introduction

- Investigation of water recovery and sustainable manufacturing in collaboration with Nestlé USA Freehold, NJ coffee plant
 - EPA P2 Program – Region 2
- Engagement of Rowan Engineering Clinic student team
- Opportunities for water reuse from high volume of discharged wastewater
 - Water recovered used for utility generation
- Comparative green design study of water recovery and waste reduction strategies



Rowan Engineering Clinics

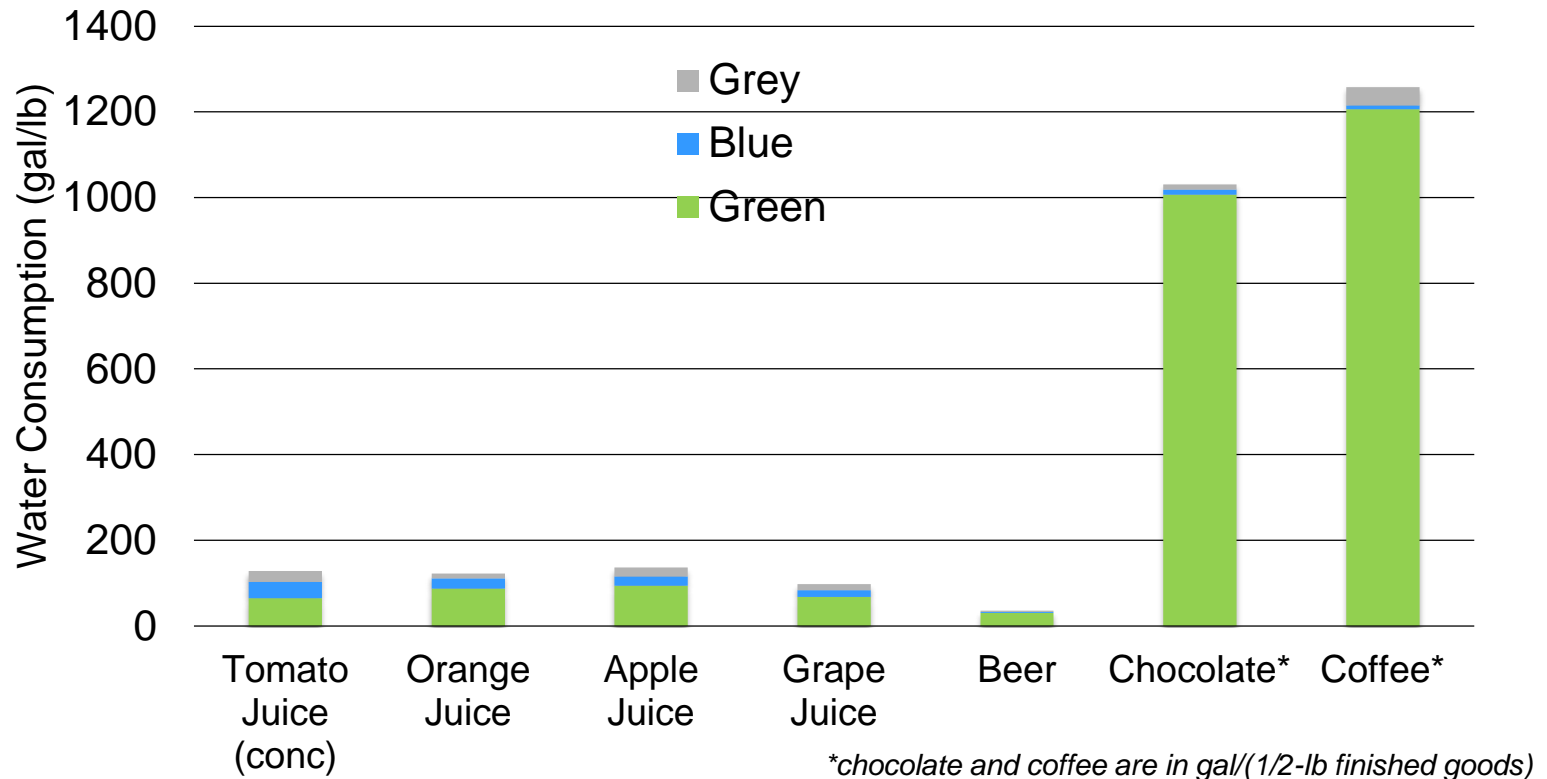
- Modeled after medical schools
- Student-faculty problem solving teams
- Applied research, development, design
- Partnership: Industry, Federal/State Agency, Foundation
- Multidisciplinary (Engineering, Sciences, ...)
- Year or multi-year projects
- Junior & Seniors and Graduate students



Bristol-Myers Squibb



Water Use in Crop-derived Products

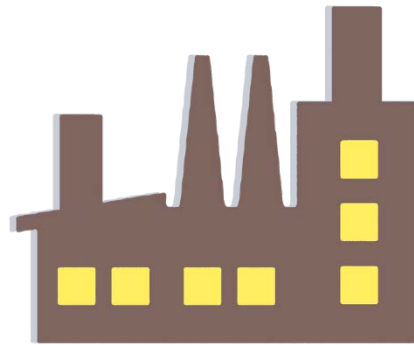


- Water use per product is high in agricultural crops
- Nearly all water is “green” water, from rain; much less is the water for manufacturing (but still significant)

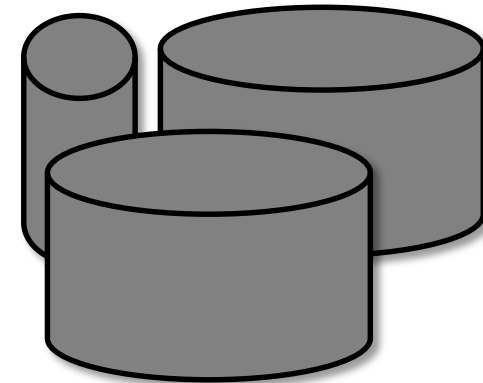
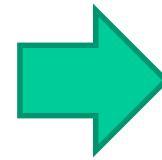
Water Use in Coffee Manufacture



Green coffee
crop irrigation
and processing



Soluble (Instant)
coffee
manufacturing
steps

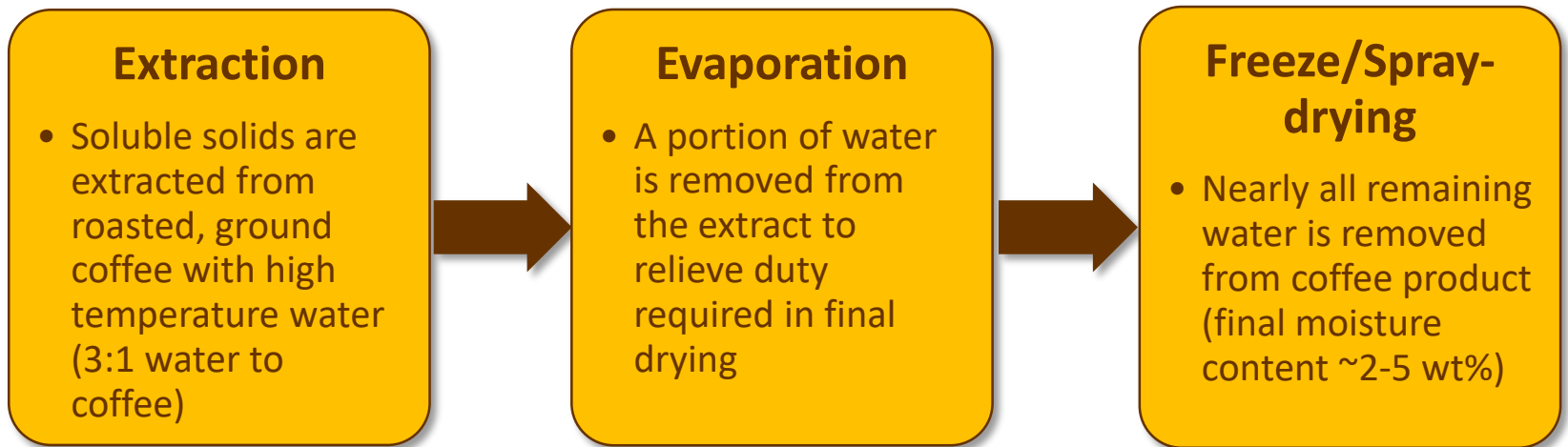


Wastewater
discharge and
treatment

Clarke and Macrae, *Coffee Vol 2: Technology*, New York: Elsevier, 1987.

Soluble Coffee Manufacture Water Use

- Highly water intensive processes required; essentially no water in finished product
- Water used in processing of coffee; process heating/cooling; plant utility generation; plant maintenance
- High amount of wastewater generated
- As much as 4 gal of water per pound soluble coffee



Humbert, Loerincik, Rossi, Margni, Jolliet, *J. Cleaner Production*, 17, 1351-1358, 2009

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Water Recovery from Wastewater

- Coffee wastewater has a complex nature
 - Aroma and flavor constituents
 - Constituents from other processes at factory
 - Suspended and dissolved solids
 - Inorganic and organic constituents
 - Light to dark brown color
 - Variable concentrations depending on daily production



Representative Waste Stream		
COD (mg/L)	Turbidity (NTU)	Conductivity ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)
1,140	22	940

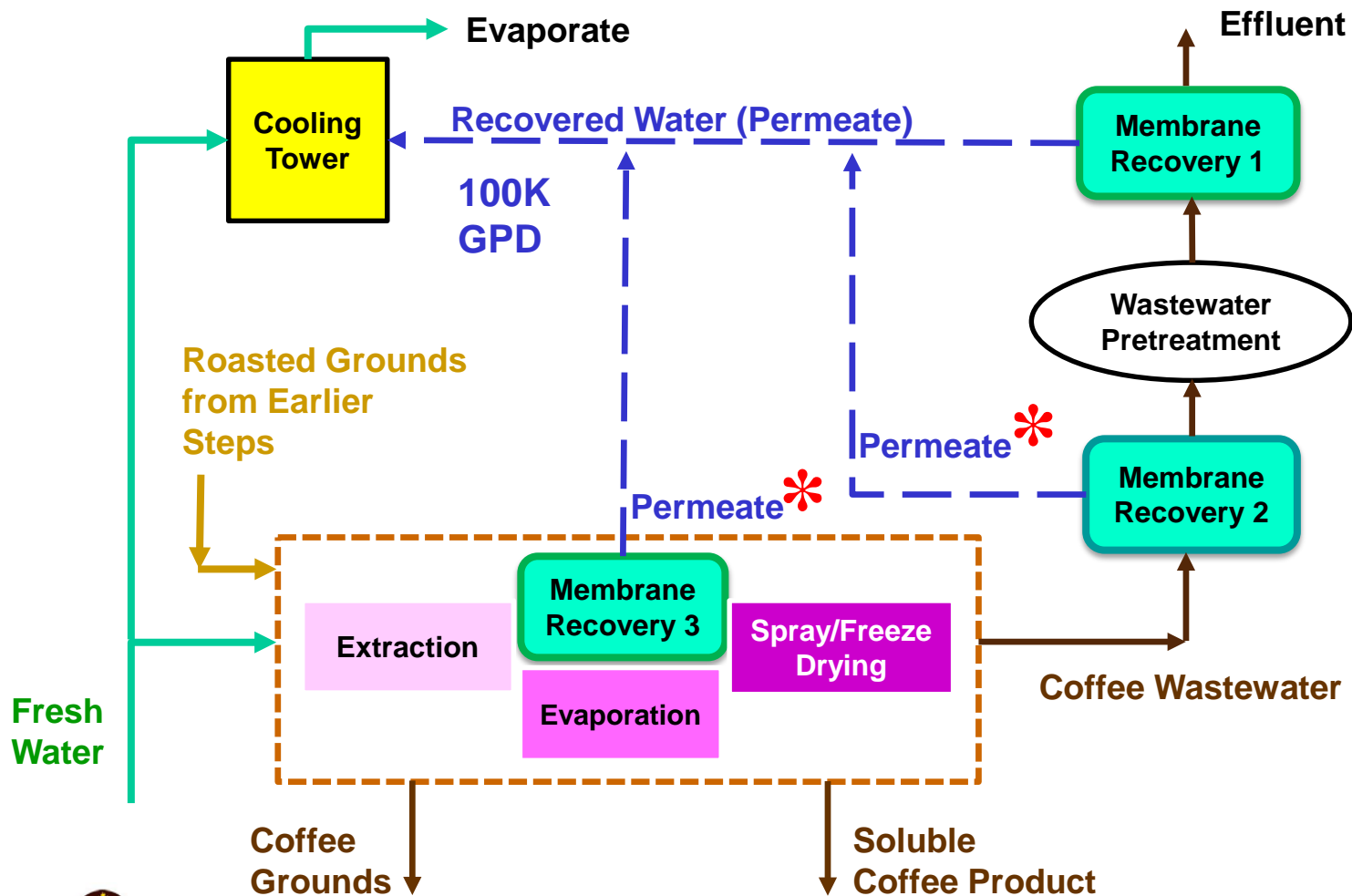
Wisniewski, Savelski, Slater, *Water Env Technol*, 30, 56-58, 2018

Approach for Case Study

- Evaluate current process
 - Water use and wastewater generation
- Provide estimates based on a projected plant operation
- Scale-up from laboratory study
- Assess proposed recovery process(es)
 - Environmental and economic
- Recovered water for utility generation in cooling tower operation or for other ancillary uses at factory

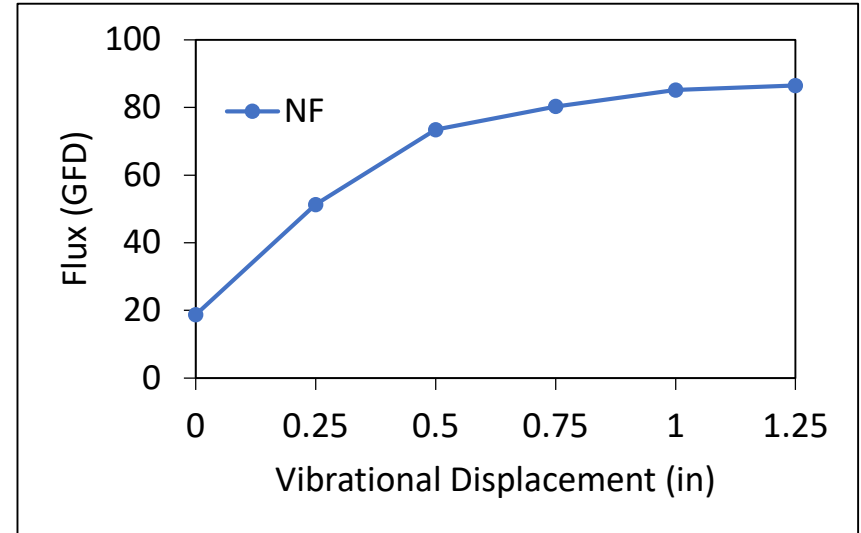


Water Recovery Options



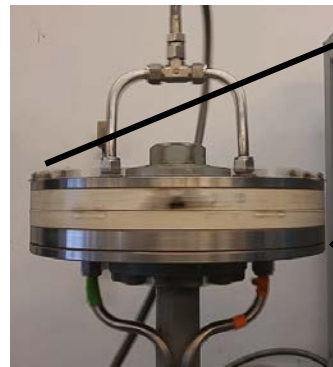
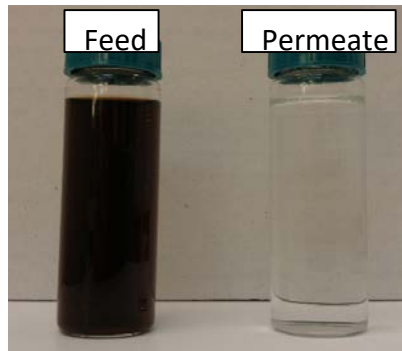
Vibratory Membrane Separation

- Vibratory Shear Enhanced Processing (V-SEP)
- Flux enhancement and stabilization
- Previous screening: RO→MF
- Lab-scale unit; data for scale-up
- Preliminary tests show flux enhancement
 - Nanofiltration: 4x



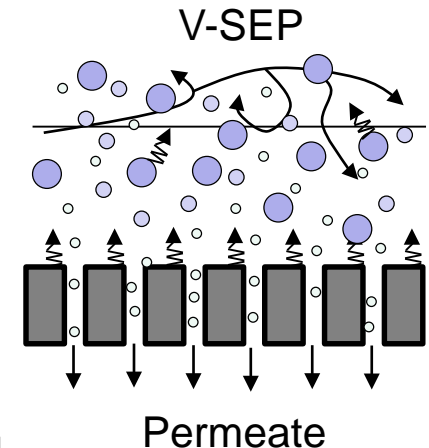
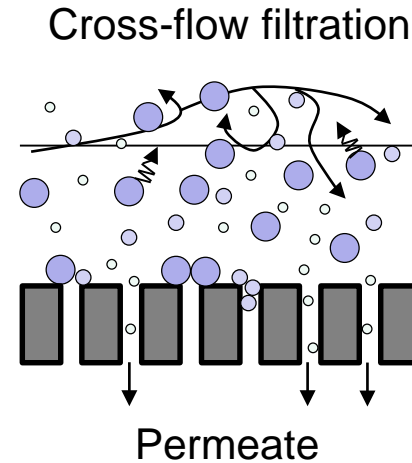
Nanofiltration, Nanostone NF4, $\Delta P = 350$ psig, $T = 25^\circ\text{C}$, Str A

V-SEP L-101, New Logic Research, Inc



Vibratory Membrane Basics

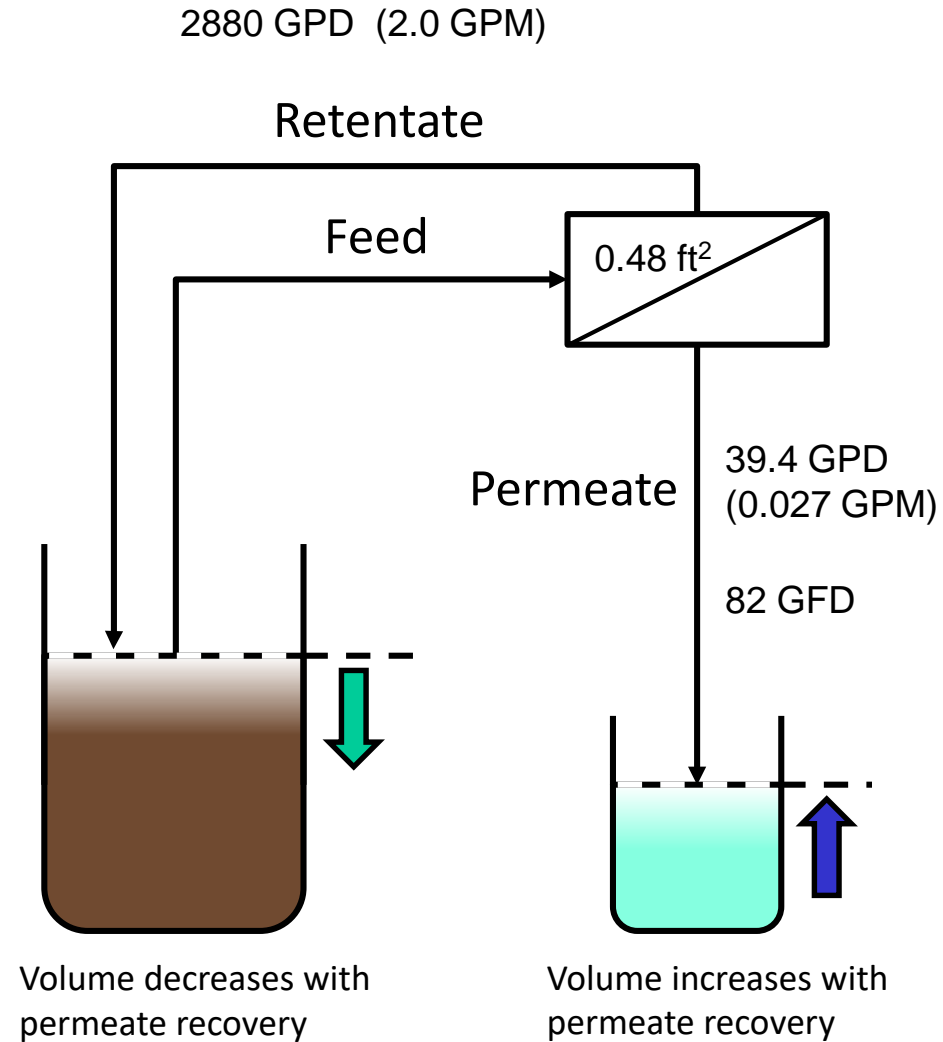
- Useful when processing waste streams with fine suspended matter and colloids
- Vibration at the membrane surface can generate shear rates an order of magnitude greater than crossflow
- 55 Hz and $80,000 \text{ sec}^{-1}$
- Surface fouling and inner pore fouling can be minimized
- Enhanced flux performance is achieved without significant degradation
- Enhanced flux stability



New Logic Research Inc., 2016, <http://www.vsep.com/technology/index.html>

Scale-up Approach – High Recovery

- Recovery of permeate from wastewater in unsteady operation of lab system
- Exposes membrane to higher concentrations
- Simulates high water recovery operation of a commercial-scale unit
 - >80% overall recovery
- Scale-up design protocol for a projected plant operation



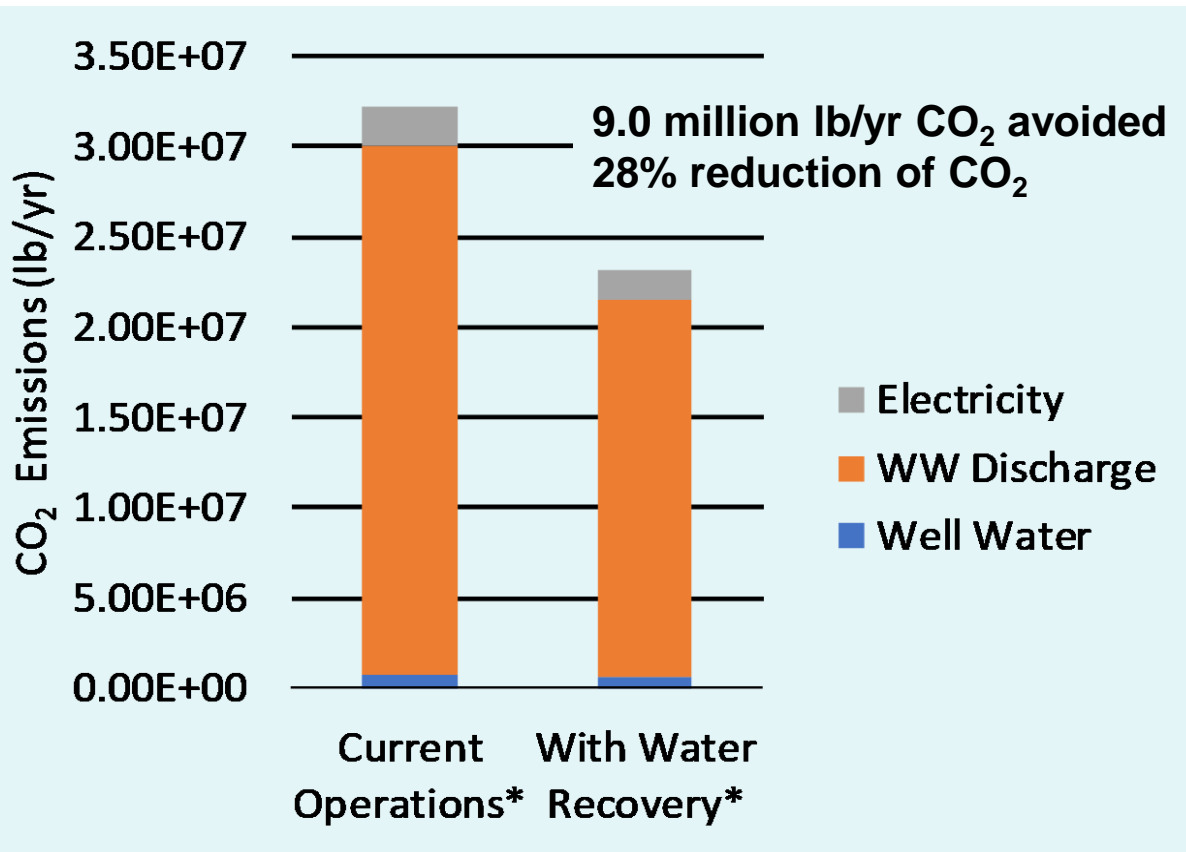
High Recovery Study

Permeate Parameter	Recovered Permeate†
Flux @ 80% recovery (gal/ft ² day)	108†
COD (mg/L) (Rejection)	524 (54%)†
Turbidity (NTU) (Rejection)	<1 (>99%)†
Conductivity (μS/cm) (Rejection)	241 (74%)†

- Using scale-up “design protocol”, lab data at sequentially increasing feed concentration simulates overall commercial-scale operation
- All values are “bulk-average” permeate at 80% overall recovery and average flux
- COD, conductivity, turbidity are in-spec for reuse

† NF Membrane @ $\Delta P = 350$ psi, $T = 25$ °C, 1 in vibrational displacement

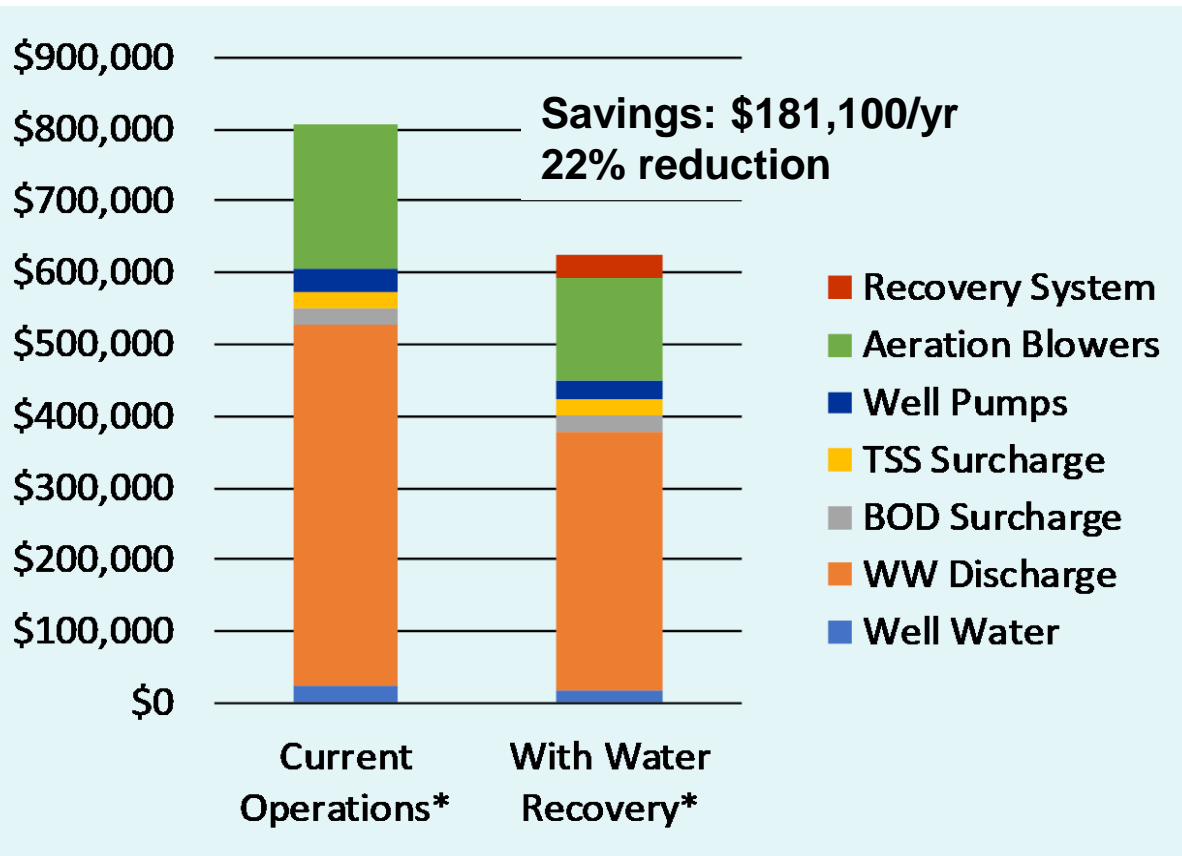
Estimated Life Cycle Emissions Reduction



- LCEs are dominated by nonhazardous (NH) wastewater disposal
- Reduction in electricity required from on-site aeration blowers offset by V-SEP electricity req'd
- Further reduction of NH wastewater disposal is needed for additional emissions reductions

SimaPro® v.8 and information provided from industry/utilities sector

Estimated Annual Operating Savings



- Operating cost savings mainly from nonhazardous (NH) wastewater disposal
- Reduction in electricity required from on-site aeration blowers & well pumps offset by V-SEP electricity req'd
- Greater reductions in freshwater savings in other parts of country

Summary - Scaled-up Design

1-Module i84 V-SEP System

- 80% Recovery (100K GPD)
- Membrane area: 1,400 ft²
- Plant footprint (with skid and metering station)
 - 10.1 ft x 17.1 ft (170 ft²)
- Electricity requirement
 - 185,000 kWh/yr
- LCE reduction 28%
- Payback time 2.7 yr



*From New Logic Research, Inc.
<http://www.vsep.com/products/i84.html>*

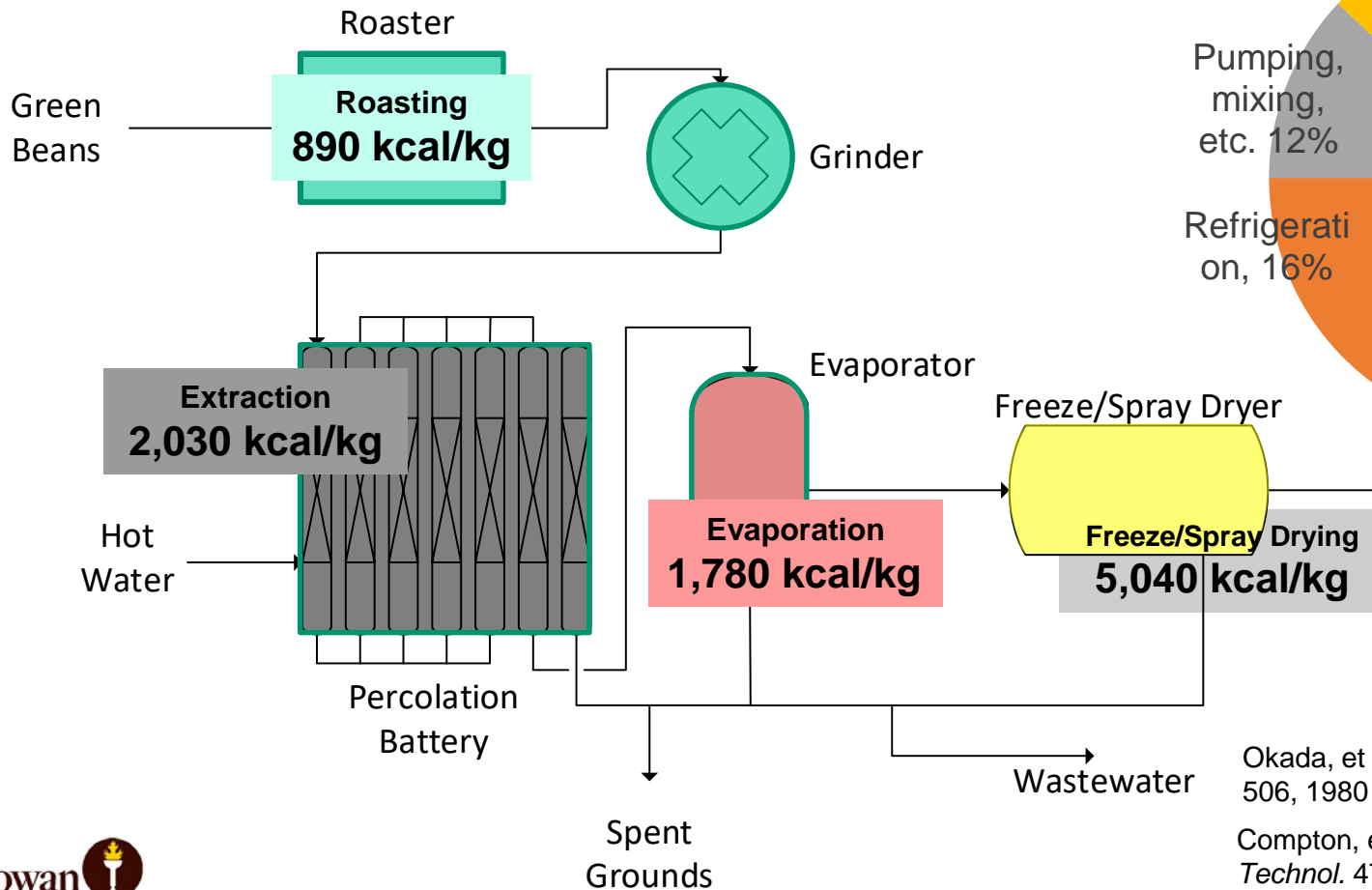
Coffee Extract Concentration

- Supplemental project focused on extending existing work to other coffee manufacturing areas
 - Coffee extract pre-concentration before spray/freeze-drying (final drying step)
 - Opportunity to save energy in soluble coffee processing and water recovery

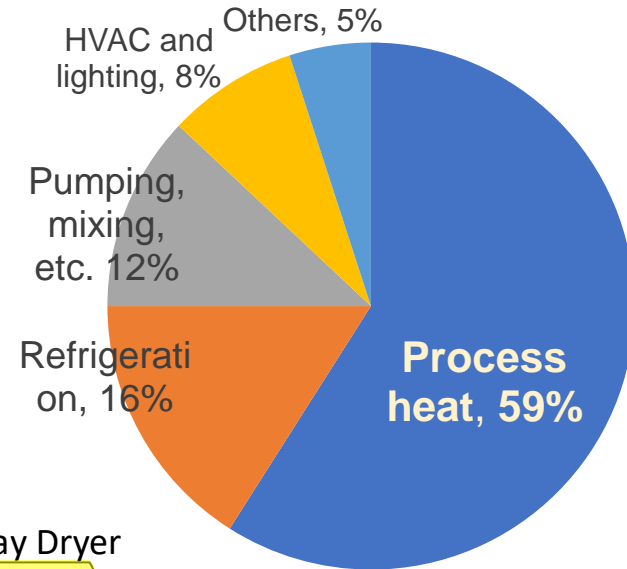


Energy Consumption of Soluble Coffee Production

Energy Consumption for 1 kg Soluble Coffee Produced



Energy Consumption in Food/Beverage Industries

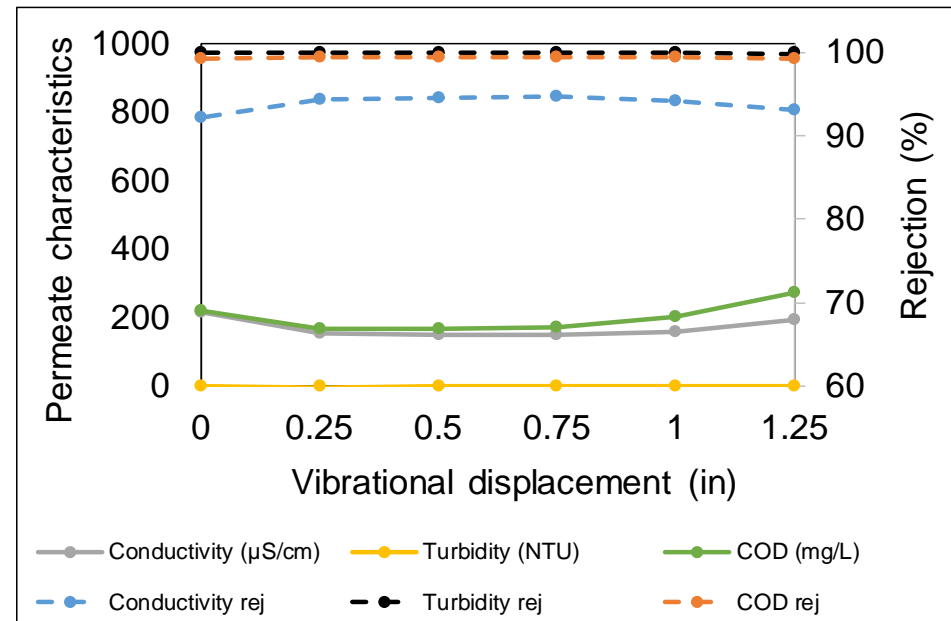
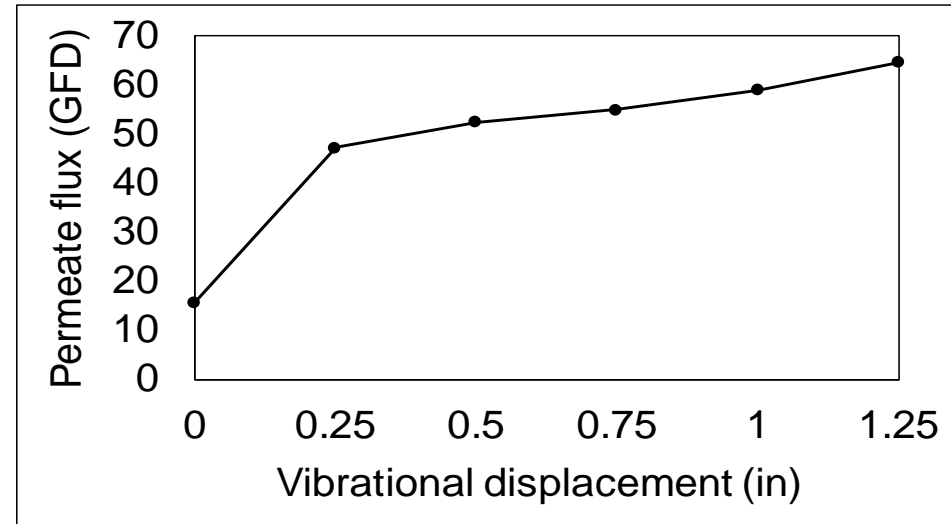


Okada, et al, *Food Chem*, 272, 494–506, 1980

Compton, et al, *Innov. Food Sci. Emerging Technol.* 47, 371–383, 2018

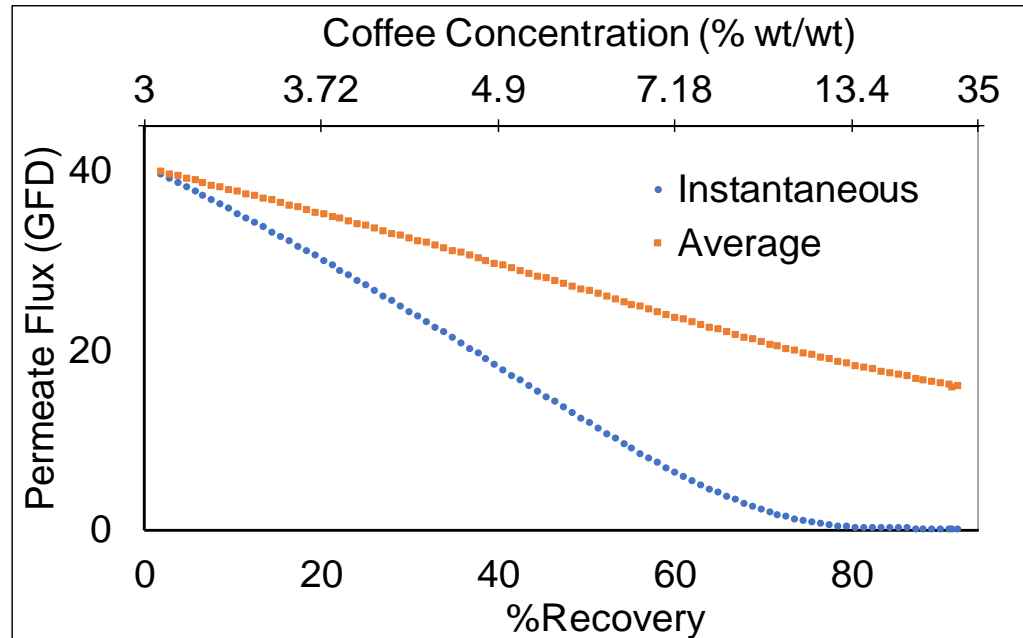
Coffee Extract Concentration Experiments

- Simulated coffee extracts from reconstituted soluble coffee product
- V-SEP NF
- 2 to 3 times flux enhancement
- High rejection (> 90%)



Modified Scale-up Approach

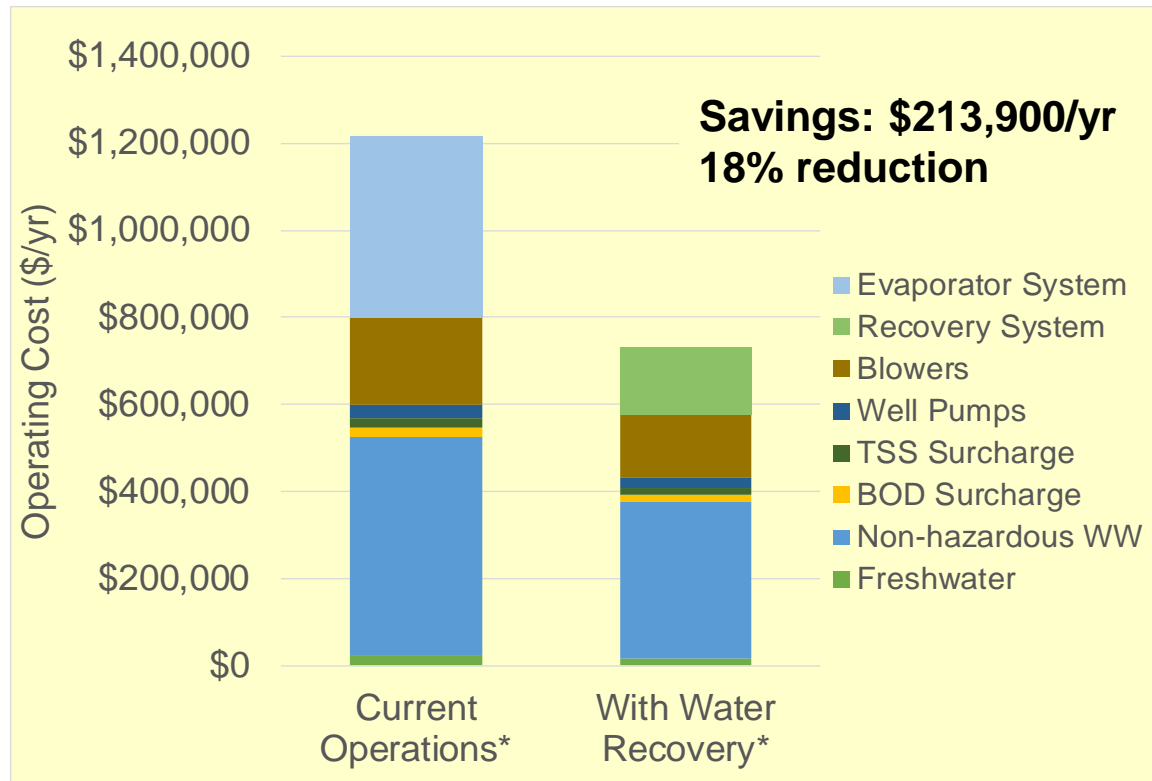
- Modified scale-up approach by relating feed coffee concentrations with water recovery to simulate concentration runs
- All values are “bulk-average” at final coffee concentration of 35%
- COD, conductivity, turbidity are in-spec for reuse (ancillary plant operations)



Permeate Parameter	Recovered Permeate†
Flux @ 94% recovery (gal/ft ² /day)	16
COD (mg/L) (Rejection)	450 (98%)
Turbidity (NTU) (Rejection)	< 1 (> 99%)
Conductivity (μS/cm) (Rejection)	490 (86%)

† NF Membrane @ $\Delta P = 350$ psi, $T = 25$ °C,
1 in vibrational displacement, 3% feed
coffee concentration

Estimated Annual Operating Savings



*Based on a projected plant operation

- Operating cost savings mainly from coffee extract concentration (evaporator system)
- Reduction in non-hazardous WW generation and electricity used from on-site aeration blowers & well pumps offset by V-SEP electricity req'd
- Greater reductions in freshwater savings in other parts of country

Summary - Scaled-up Design

7-Module i84 V-SEP System

- 94% Recovery (100K GPD)
- Membrane area per module: 1,400 ft²
- Plant footprint (with skid and metering station)
 - 16 ft x 34.1 ft (550 ft²)
- Electricity requirement
 - 546,000 kWh/yr
- LCE reduction 40%
- Payback time 11 yrs



<https://www.wateronline.com/doc/niagara-bottling-finalizes-new-logic-research-install-vsep-brine-system-0001>

From New Logic Research, Inc.
<http://www.vsep.com/products/i84.html>

Potential V-SEP Uses Food Manufacture

Concentrates and powdered beverages
(fruit juices, syrups, broths)



Dairy products

Fermented products
(alcoholic beverages, sauces)



Cassano & Drioli, *Integrated Membrane Operations*, Walter De Gruyter GmbH, 2014.

Bhattacharjee, et al., *Innov. Food Sci. Emerg. Technol.*, 43, 136-153, 2017

Hu & Dickson, *Membrane Processing for Dairy Ingredient Separation*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 2015

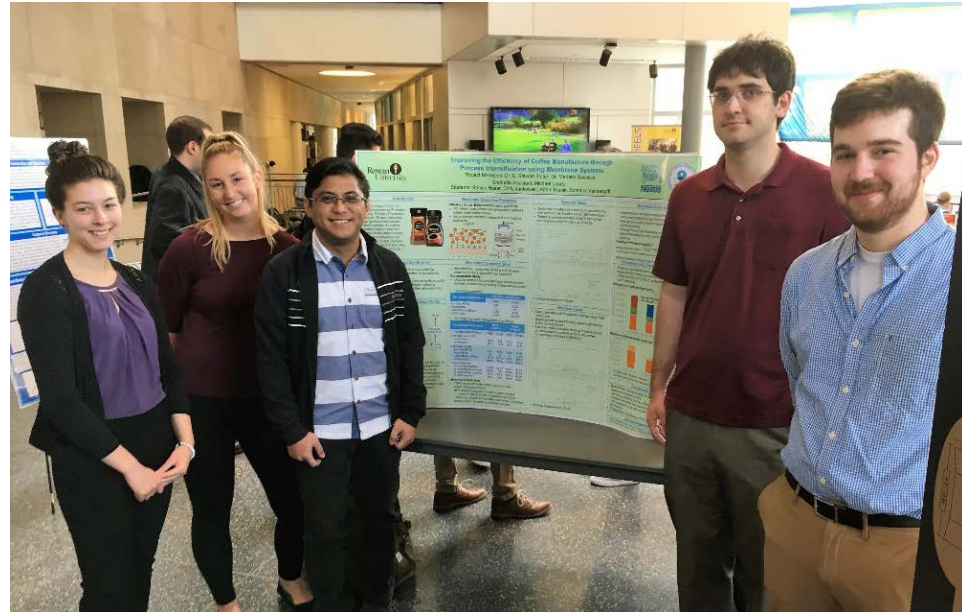
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**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR INTEREST
THANK YOU TO EPA**