

Sustainable production of fish protein hydrolysates: Overall system architecture and footprint

Prosjektarbeid – Høst 2021

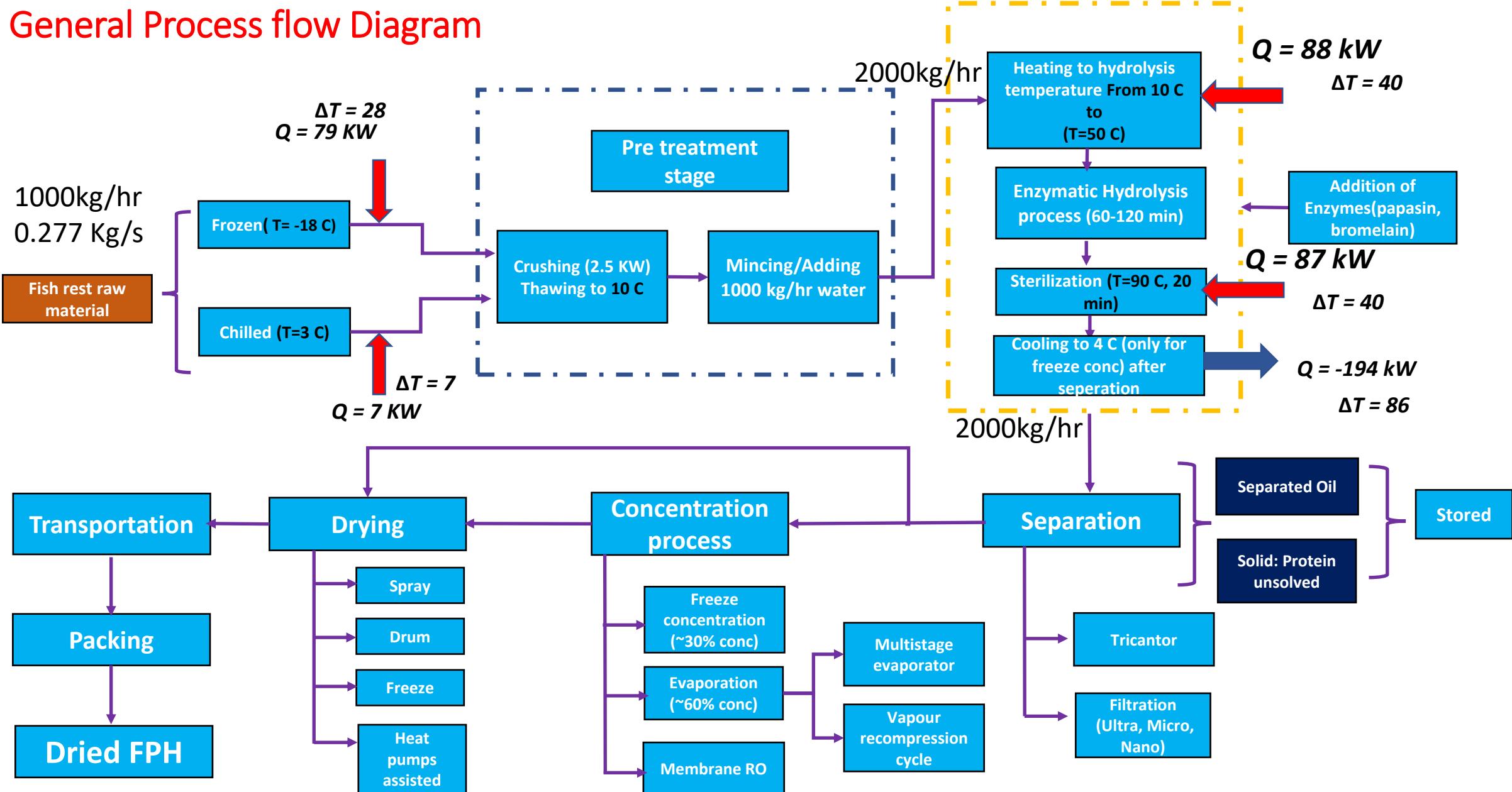
Prem Kumar Sherman

Sustainable production of fish protein hydrolysates: Overall system architecture and footprint

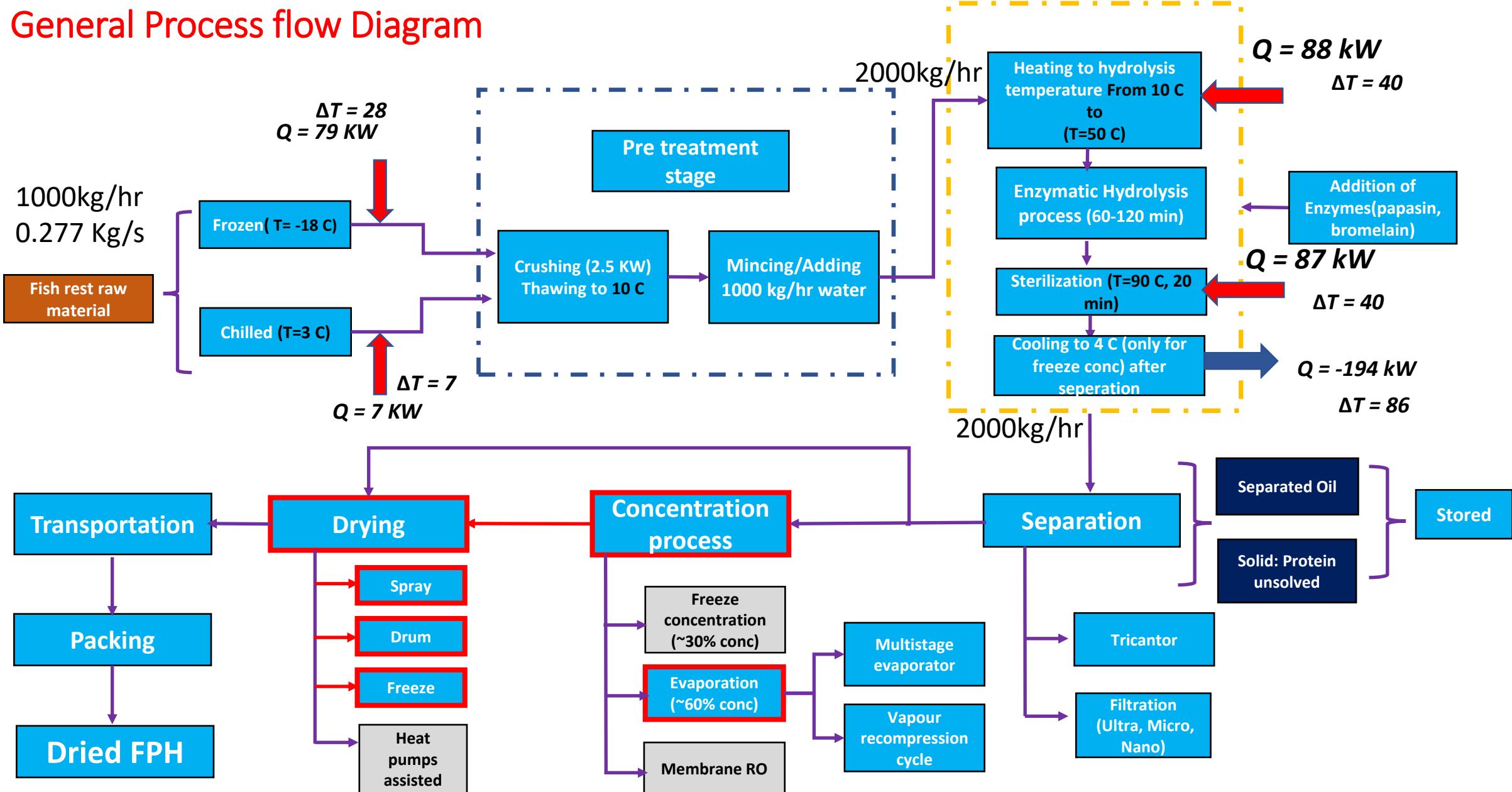
Aim

- In this research project, the main objective is to understand and identify the **overall energy demands** involved in production of powdered FPH from RRM.
- The study involves investigation of **different alternatives** involved in the complete **production chain**.
- Also, Identifying the areas of **energy reduction** and **increasing the process efficiency** by heat pump application.

General Process flow Diagram

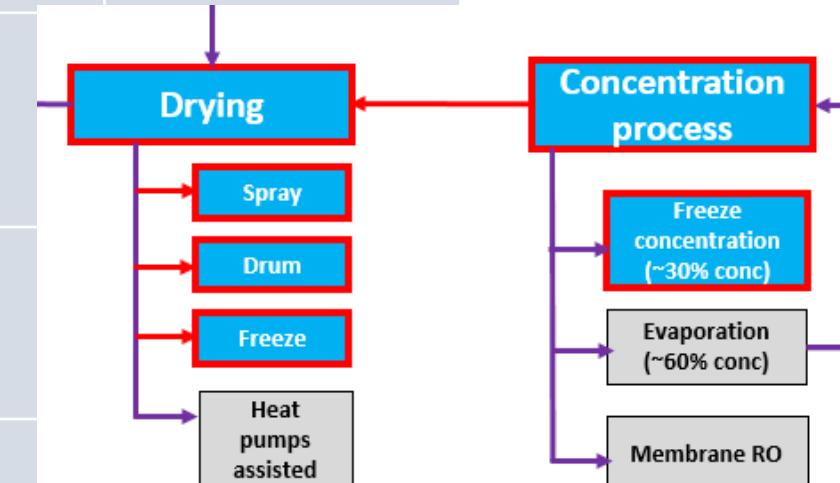


General Process flow Diagram



Freeze concentration with different drying methods

Process	Energy Required		Additional work	Comments
	Heating loads	Cooling loads		
<u>Concentration Techniques</u>				
<i>Freeze concentration</i>		Q=-135 kW	W _c = 30 kW, COP= 4.46	30 %
	Q=134kW			<i>Melting of ice</i>
<u>Drying methods</u>				
1. <i>Spray drying,</i> 150-200 °C	Q=6040 kJ/kg of water Q= 500 kW			
2. <i>Drum drying,</i> 150-200 °C	Q=5522 kJ/kg of water Q= 458 kW			
3. <i>Vacuum freeze drying.</i> 0°/-50 °C	Q=2838 kJ/kg Q= 233 kW	Q=-2875kJ/kg Q= -236 kW	W _c = 85 kW, COP= 2.78 Vacuum pump, W _p = 85 kW	



Evaporation alternatives vs Drying methods

Process	Energy Required		Additional work	Comments
	Heating loads	Cooling loads		
<u>Evaporation Techniques</u>				
1. Multi stage evaporation (100-50 °C)	Q=767 kJ/kg Q= 347 kW	Q= - 374 kW		Vapor condensing at 0.2 bar, 30 C
2. Vapor recompression evaporator (100 °C)	Q= 250.4 kJ/Kg Q= 113 kW			
<i>Cooling to Storage temperature (0°C)</i>			Q=-10	Mass= 215 Kg/hr(60 % conc)
<u>Drying methods</u>				
1. Spray drying 150-200 °C	Q= 6823 kJ/kg of water, Q= 158 kW		<pre> graph TD D[Drying] --> CP[Concentration process] subgraph CP_Box [Concentration process] direction TB SP[Spray] --- CP_Box DR[Drum] --- CP_Box FR[Freeze] --- CP_Box HPA[Heat pumps assisted] --> CP_Box E[Evaporation (~60% conc)] --- CP_Box M[Membrane RO] --- E end E --- M </pre>	
2. Drum drying 150-200 °C	Q=6053.1 kJ/kg of water, Q= 140 kW			
3. Vacuum freeze drying 0°/-50 °C	Q=2838 kJ/kg Q= 66 kW	Q=-2875 kJ/kg Q= -66 kW		W _{car} = 24 kW, COP= 2.78 Vacuum pump, W _p = 41 kW

Design av kjølesystem for produksjon av hydrolysat

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Jomar Mandal Leth-Olsen & Zakaria Hajjem

Oversikt

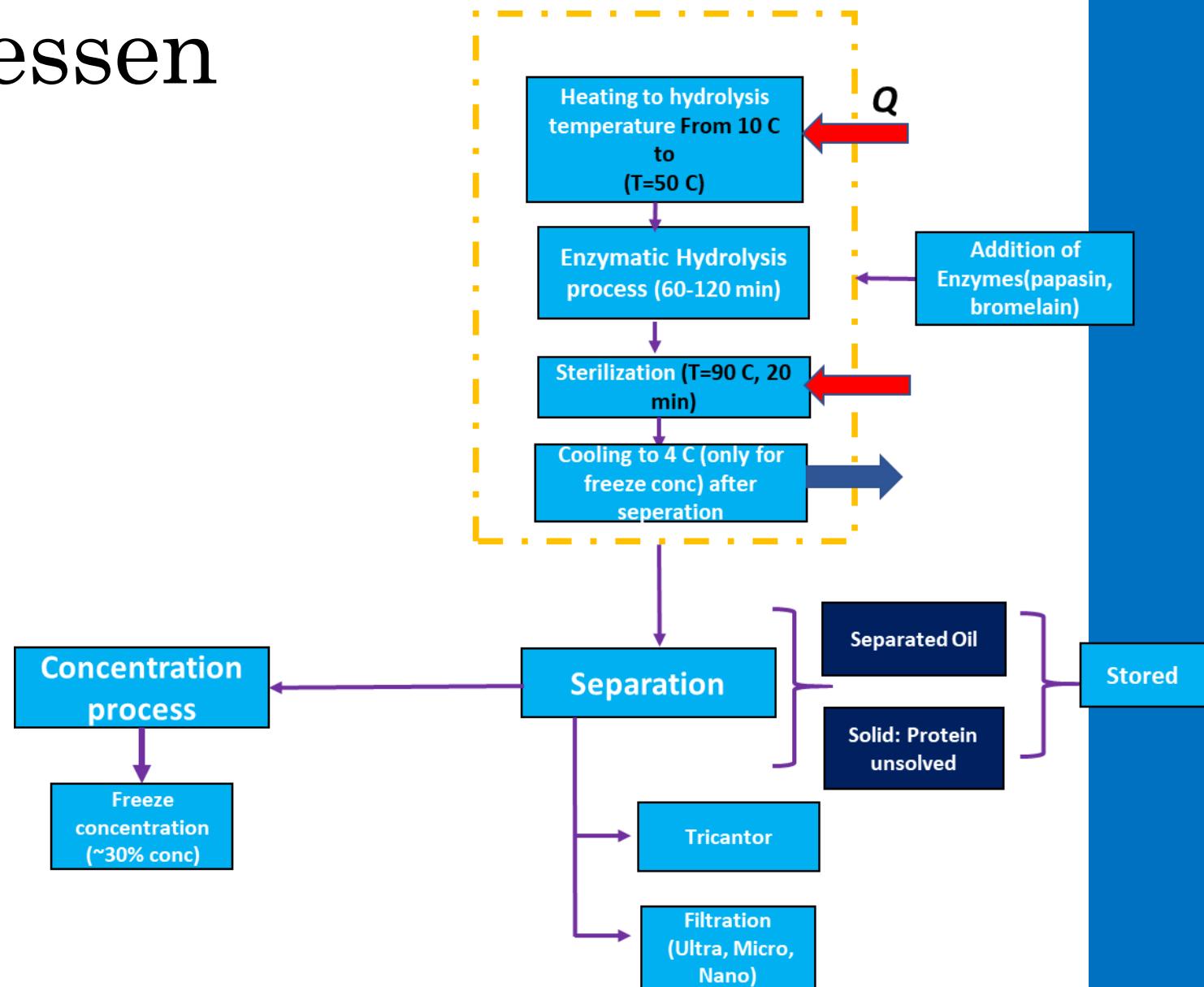
- Litteraturstudie
 - Skaffet generell oversikt
- Arbeid i gruppe
 - Bestemte komposisjon og temperaturnivå basert på litteratur
 - Brainstorming
- Design av system
 - Varmegjenvinning
 - Transkritisk
 - Temperaturer

Temaer

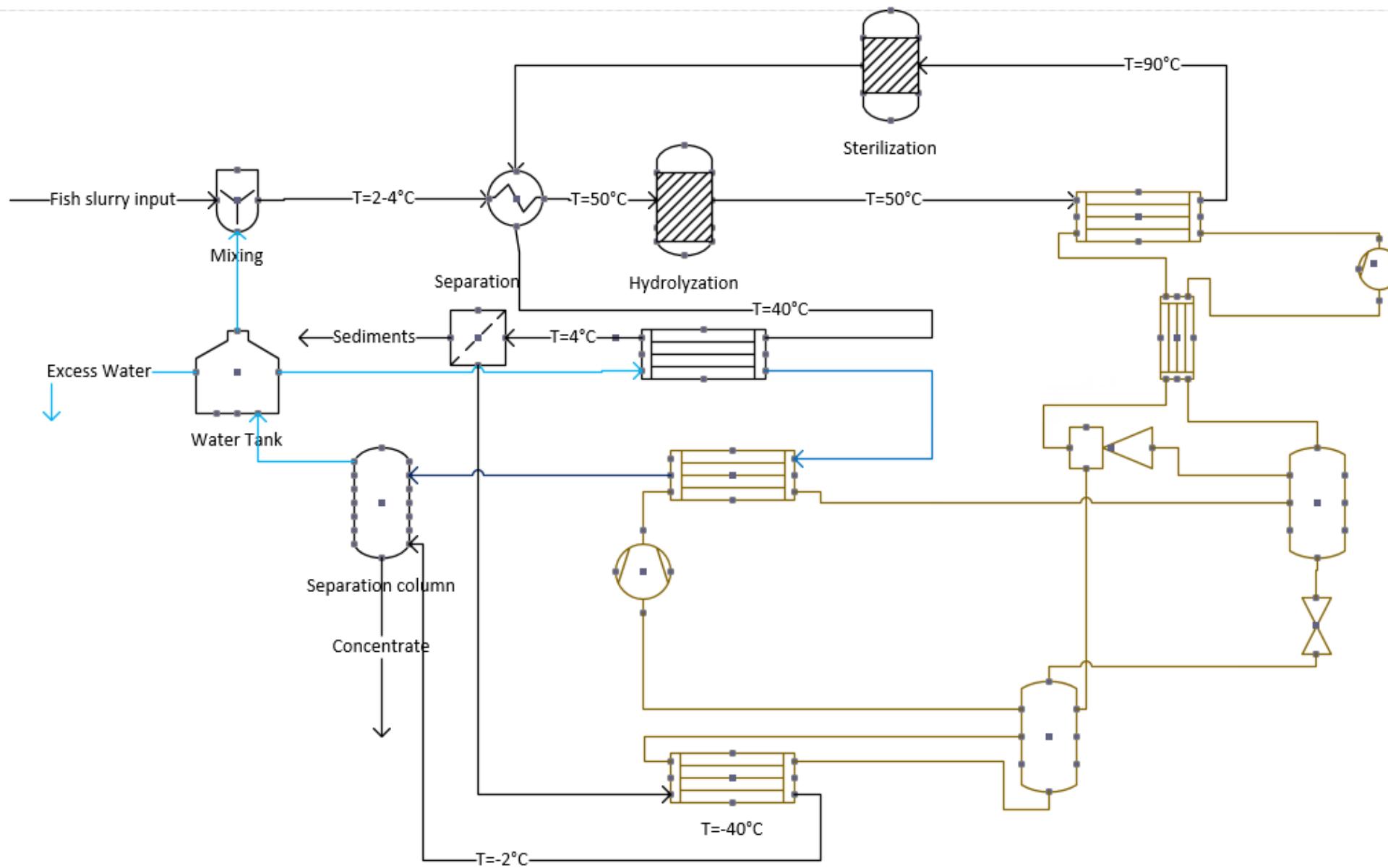
- FPH hydrolyse produksjon
 - Egenskaper og sammensetning
 - Filtrering
 - Temperaturnivå
 - Fysisk utforming og utfordringer
- CO₂ kjøleanlegg
 - Utforming
 - Tilpassing til prosess
 - Begrensninger og varmestrømmer
- Frysekonsentrering (Muhammad Omar)
 - Temperaturnivå
 - Konsentrasjon på produkt (30%)
- Modelica
 - Modellere prosessen

Hovedtrekk i prosessen

- Oppvarming fra 5-50°C
- Hydrolysing
- Oppvarming 50-90°C
- Sterilisering v/90°C
- Filtrering
- Kjøling til frysepunkt
- Frysekonsentrering
- Separasjon i Wash Column
- Produkt med 30% fast stoff



P&ID 2-trinn CO₂ anlegg for hydrolysatproduksjon



- Utfordringer:
 - Filtreringsgrad basert på antagelse
 - Venter på forsøksdata fra riggen i Lofoten
 - Kan endre kjølelasten
 - Tilstrekkelig temperatur ut gasskjøler
- Videre arbeid:
 - Beregne massestrøm og energibruk for CO₂ prosessen
 - Fullføre modelicamodellen
 - Skrive prosjektrapport

Freeze-concentration of fish protein hydrolysat

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Muhammad Umar Khan

Freeze-concentration

Scope:

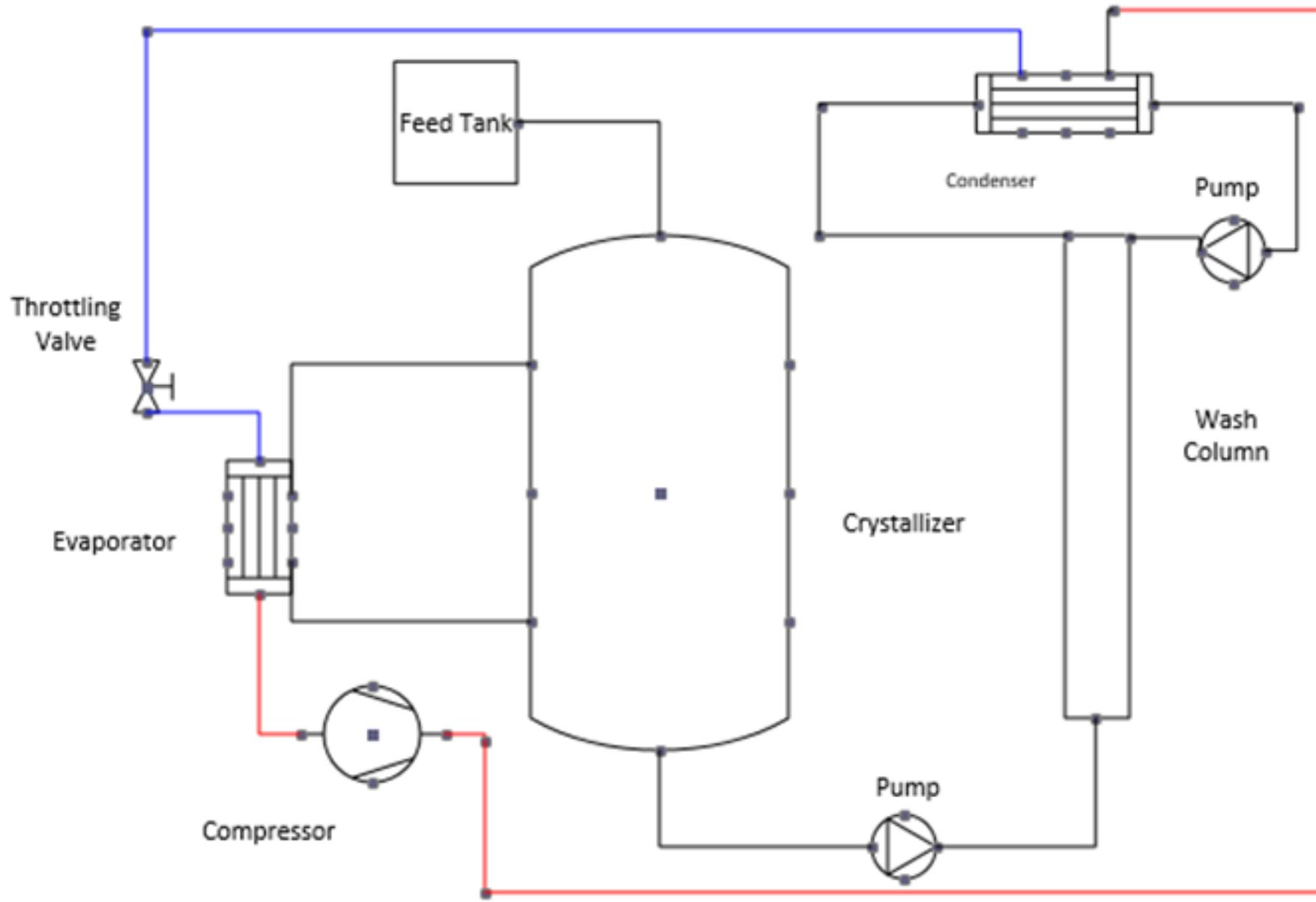
- **design a crystallizer, wash column and refrigeration system**
- validate simulations from literature and experiment.

The aim of the modelling is to predict how the **ice crystals** and **bulk temperature** will vary with respect to **evaporation temperature** and surface area of heat exchanger and how much **filtration** and wash section length we need to separate ice from solution.

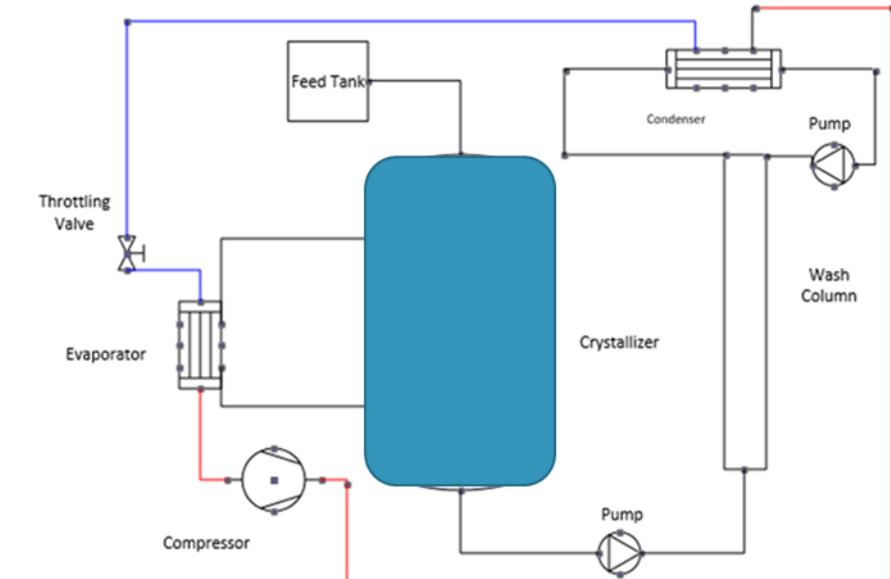
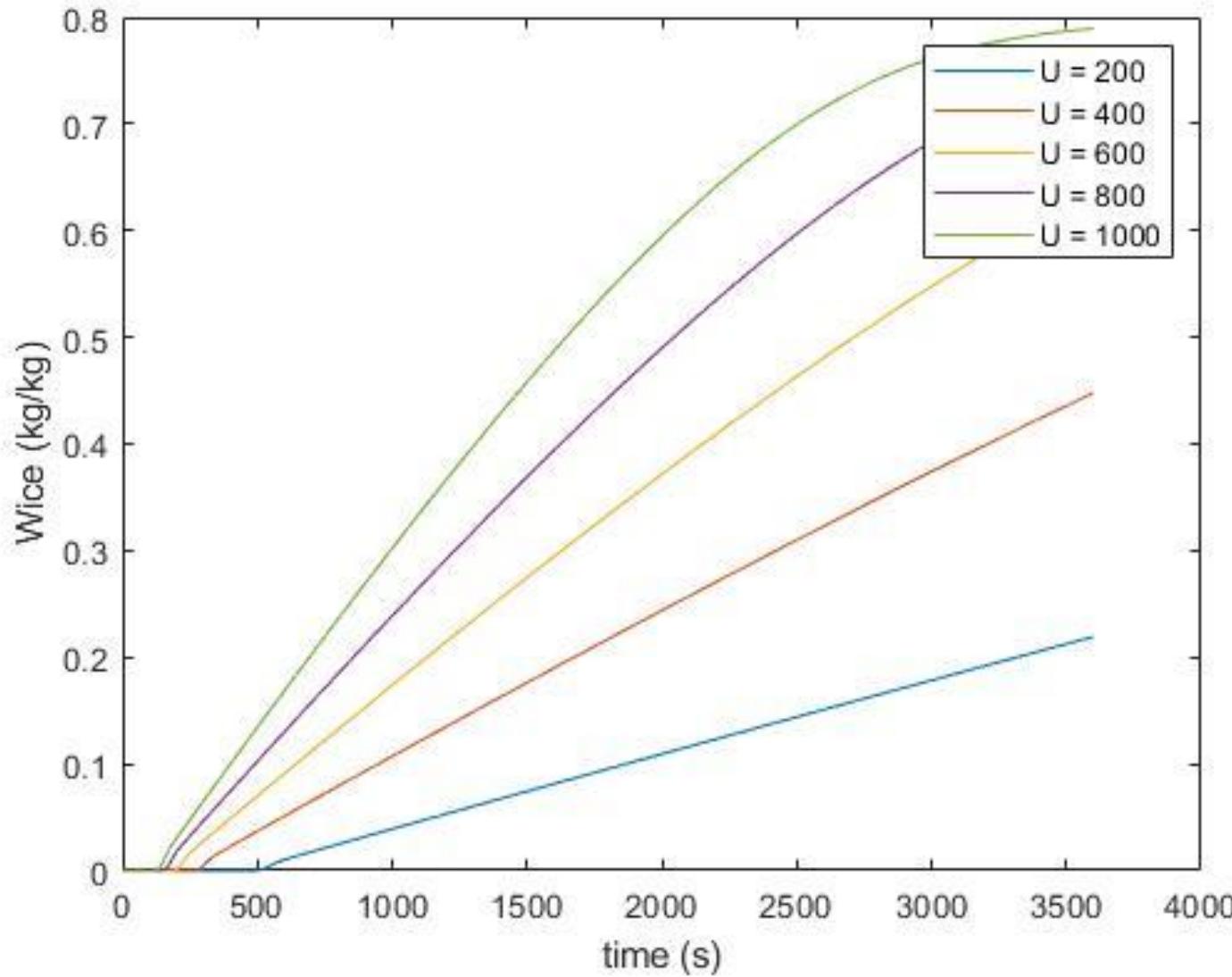
Outlet:

- Matlab model
- Design of lab freeze-concentrator
- Validation

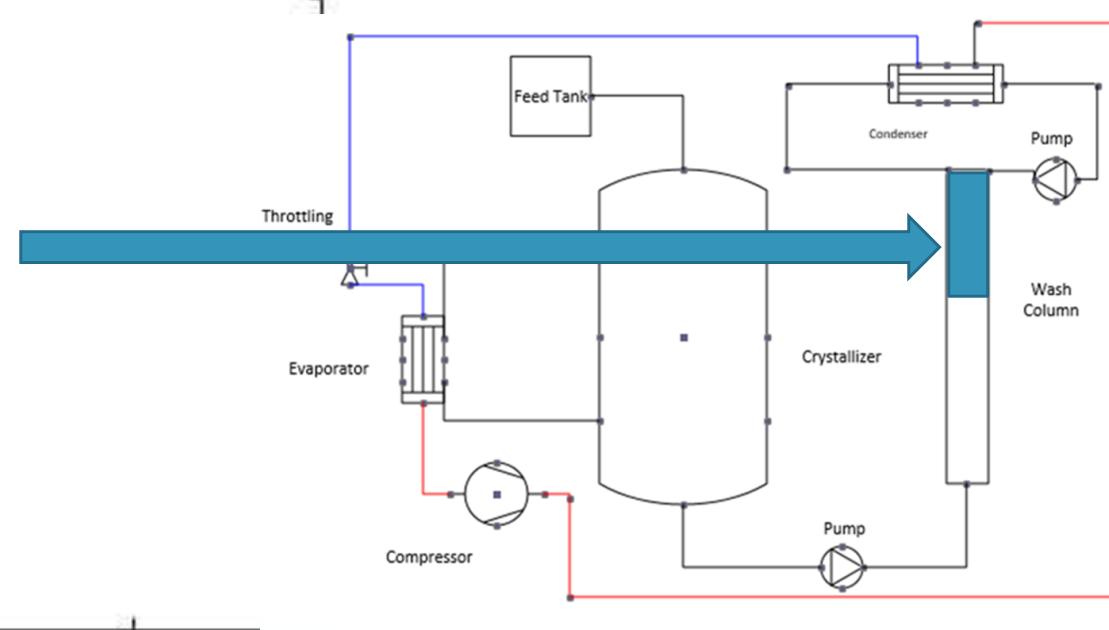
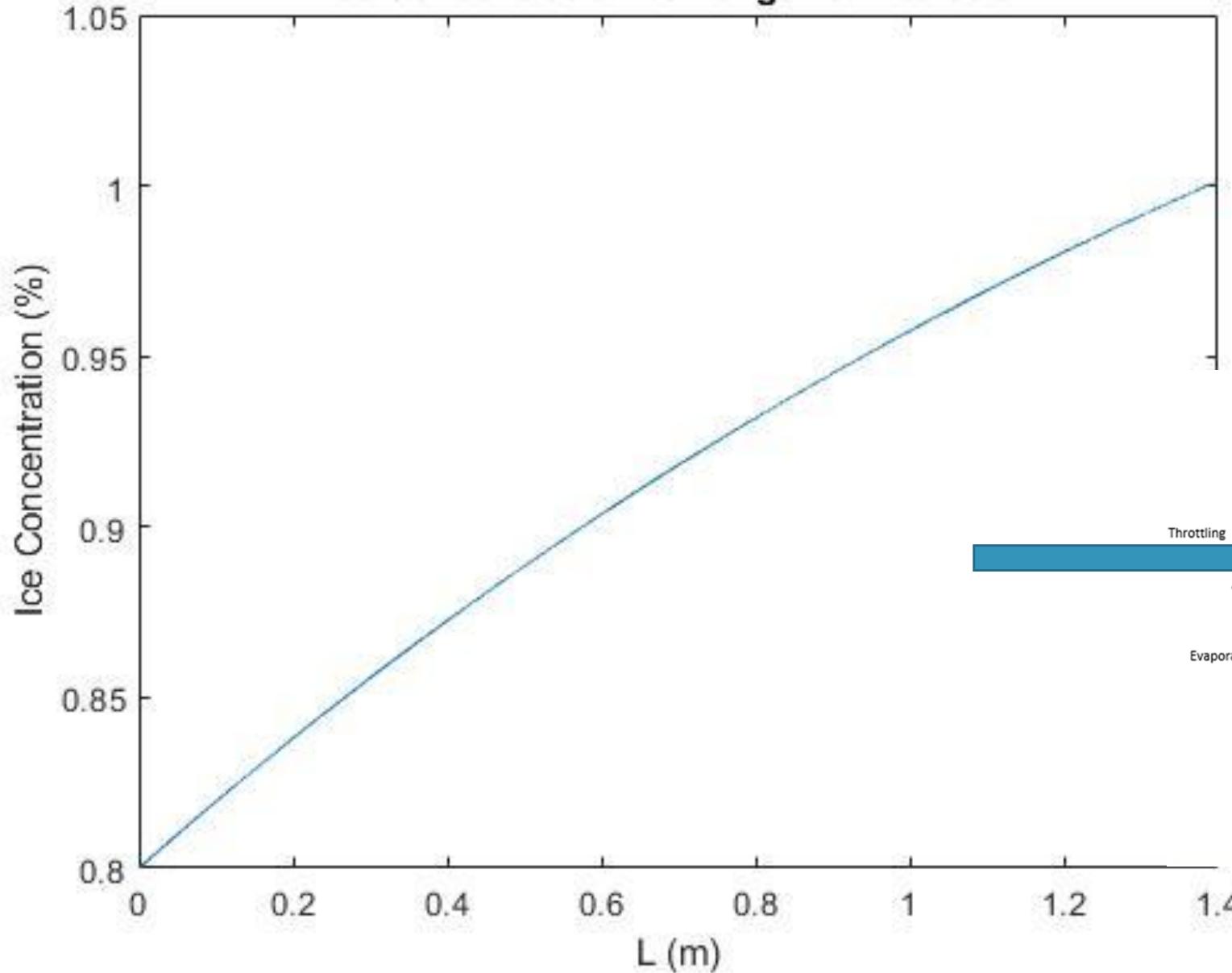
System design



Ice content vs time and heat transfer



Ice Concentration vs Length of filtration



Sammendrag:

- Energibruk oversikt til produksjon av hydrolysat fra rå material til tørr pulver
- Utkast til CO₂ anlegg som blir energienhet til hydrolysat prosessen inkludert frysekonsentrering
- Model av frysekonsentrering: formering av iskristaller og separering av is fra konsentrat