Unintended Over-Attenuation from Dry Hopping Beers

A Presentation of Brewery and Academic Research

Introduction

Why dry hop?







History of Dry Hopping at Allagash



Hop Delivery methods; Temperature variations; Contact time

Bottle Conditioning at Allagash 2016

Basic Relationship Between Extract and CO₂

1.0 g fermentable extract yields ~0.5 g CO₂ and ~0.5 g EtOH

1 °P \approx 10 g sucrose/L H₂O \approx 0.5 % w/w CO₂ + 0.5 % w/w EtOH

1 °P \approx 5 g/L CO₂ + 5 g/L EtOH

 $1.0 \text{ g/L CO}_2 \approx 0.5 \text{ CO}_2 \text{ vol/vol}$

1 °P (*1.004* S.G.) ≈ 2.50 CO₂ vol/vol

0.1 °P ≈ 0.25 CO₂ vol/vol

Basic Relationship Between Apparent and Real Extract

AE: Measurement is relative as not corrected for alcohol presence (lower density/false low)



RE: The actual amount of extract remaining regardless of the presence of alcohol



Anton Paar: DMA 4500 ME and Alcolyzer

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Conditioned from 1.70 to 3.40 CO_2 vol.



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RE: 4.07 °P CO₂: 2.25 vol.

RE: 3.89 °P CO₂: 2.25 vol.

RE: 3.89 °P RE: 3.87 °P CO₂: 2.58 vol. CO₂: 2.62 vol.

RE: 4.70 °P CO₂: 1.28 vol.

> RE: 4.31 °P CO₂: 1.81 vol.

RE: 4.01 °P CO₂: 1.28 vol. RE: 4.27 °P CO₂: 2.07vol.

ALLAGASH BREWING COMPANY

Target \triangle RE = 0.09 Actual \triangle RE = 0.27 *Over-attenuated* 0.45 CO₂ vol.

RE: 2.21 °P CO₂: 1.90 vol.



Hoppy Table Beer: Batch 1, May 2016

Grains: 2-Row Blend, Maris Otter, Maine-Grown Oats

Yeast: House

Original Extract: 10 °P

Hops: Chinook, Cascade, Comet, Azacca

ABV: 4.8 %



					Gravities	
date	time	temp	рН	٩P	Notes, cell count, etc	by
5/13/2016	8:30				Lab D1	LR
5/13/2016	13:55	69	4.6	7.7	45.2*10^6/72°/Trub	IS
5/14/2016	10:00	73		3	60.4x10^6	тв
5/15/2016	11:15	70		2.5		EC
5/16/2016	12:00	70		2.5	still active	тв
5/17/2016	8:00	71		2.4		тв
5/18/2016	5:54				lab TG	ΗN
5/18/2016	11:00	71		2.3		тв
5/19/2016	20:20	72		2.3		PER
5/20/2016	12:30	72		2.3		IS
					Dry Hop: Do Not Turn	
5/21/2016	12:09	73		2.3	Dry Hop: Do Not Turn	IS
5/22/2016	10:55	73		2.3	Dry Hop: Do Not Turn	EC
5/23/2016	13:47	71	4.6	2.3	64°/Spund/0.3BAR per JP	IS
5/26/2016	12:00				Dumped yeast. Dry hopped 11# 2015 Comet (P92- YKUCOM5106), 8# of Azacca(14-409-046)	BAI
5/26/2016					found with little to no pressure, brought up to 2psi	EP
5/29/2016	12:45	64			40°	EC

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PY TABLE BE

HOPPY TABLE BEER

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Tracking HTB CO₂ Production through Conditioning



Target CO₂ vol.: 2.60!



Target \triangle RE = 0.13 Actual \triangle RE = 0.93 Over-attenuation >2.00 CO₂ vol.!

60 bbls destroyed

Why did we have to dump beer? Where do we even begin?

 \rightarrow Over 3.00 vol. in 1 week of conditioning

 \rightarrow Over 4.50 vol. in 3 weeks

Experiment A

Goal: Determine if the over-attenuation in Hoppy Table Beer can be explained as a result from dry hopping. Closely observe extract shift pre and post dry hopping.

Method: Observe attenuation in beer at terminal gravity with 3 separate treatments in triplicate

- 1. Dosing Sugar and conditioning yeast
- 2. Dry Hop and dosing sugar/yeast
- 3. Dry Hop only

- 1 mL of our Bottle Conditioning Yeast
- 2.1 g dosing sugar (~0.5 CO₂ vol. increase)
- 10 g/L (2.6 #/bbl) Hop Pellets (5 g Azzaca/ 5 g Comet)
- Beer from 120 bbl FV @ stable extract for 4 days @ 72 °F
- 1 L Erlenmeyer flasks/3-piece airlocks
- Monitor extract pre/post dry hopping over time with Anton Paar DMA 4500/Alcolyzer









Experiment B

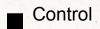
Goal: Determine if yeast strain selection, hop variety and base beer affect the overattenuation observed in Experiment A

Method: Observe attenuation in a standardized base beer, Coors banquet at terminal gravity with 6 separate treatments:

1. Allagash House Yeast 2. Allagash House Yeast and DH

- 3. Allagash Reserve Yeast 4. Allagash Reserve Yeast and DH
- 5. Chico Yeast 6. Chico Yeast and DH

- All yeast strains were propped in a DME starter and dosed in @ 1 million cells mL⁻¹
- 10 g/L (2.6 #/bbl) Cascade Hop Pellets
 - 1 L Erlenmeyer flasks/3-piece airlocks
- Coors Original Banquet Beer
- Ambient lab temp: 70-72 °F
- Monitor extract pre/post dry hopping over time with Anton Paar DMA 4500/Alcolyzer







Dashed: Dry-Hopped



Dashed: Dry-Hopped

Hoppy Table Beer: Round 2, July 2016

- Same Recipe
- Dry hop schedule adjustment
- 72 °F rather than 64 °F
- 9 days contact rather than 3 days

					Gravities	
Date & Time	Hours	Temp	рН	°P	Notes, cell count, etc	by
7/15/2016 10:00	22				Lab D1	MB
7/15/2016 10:34	23	70	4.66	8.9	33.4*10^6	IS
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7/18/2016 15:02	99	71		2.3		EP
7/19/2016 12:00	120				1.69 Ea/3.51 Er	zb
7/19/2016 14:37	123	72		2.1		EP
7/20/2016 7:24	140				1.68 Ea/3.51 Er	Hm
7/20/2016 15:18	148	71		2.1		EP
7/20/2016 18:00	150	71			Dry hopped with 13# Comet/10# Azacca	PER
					8.2%aa p92-YKUCOM5106/14.0%aa 14-409-046	
7/21/2016 7:30	164				Lab TG	MB
7/21/2016 15:44	172	72		2.1		EP
7/22/2016 7:43	188				1.68 Ea/3.54 Er	LR
7/26/2016 14:57	291	72		1.7		EP
7/29/2016 8:58	357				1.30 Ea/3.25 Er	LR
7/29/2016 12:00	360				turned to 40F	JP

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Outline of experiments performed at OSU

Exp. 1 – Validating Allagash's lab-based results

Dry-hopping Coors Original

Monitoring RE over time using Beer Alcolyzer

Exp. 2 – Source/specificity of enzymatic degradation

Megazyme enzyme kits to measure activity

Exp. 3 – Conditions affecting enzymatic degradation of "non-fermentables" Fermentable production measured via HPLC with sodium azide Establishing hops as source of enzyme(s) Investigating hop dose response phenomena Investigating temperature effects on fermentables production rate



Exp. 1 Validating Allagash's results



Monitoring RE over time in dry-hopped beer

Bench scale dry-hopping:

- Coors Banquet (1 L)
- 10 g/L of Cascade pellet hops
- 1 million cells/mL ale yeast
- Incubate at 20° C

Measure RE over time:

- 1. Beer
- 2. Beer + Yeast
- 3. Beer + Hops
- 4. Beer + Yeast + Hops





Allagash dry-hopping validation at OSU

Allagash

OSU

Beer + Hops

Beer

Beer + Yeast

Beer + Yeast + Hops



Hop compounds stimulate "after-fermentation"

Beer + Hops

Beer

Beer + Yeast

Beer + Yeast + Hops



Exp. 2 Enzyme specificity

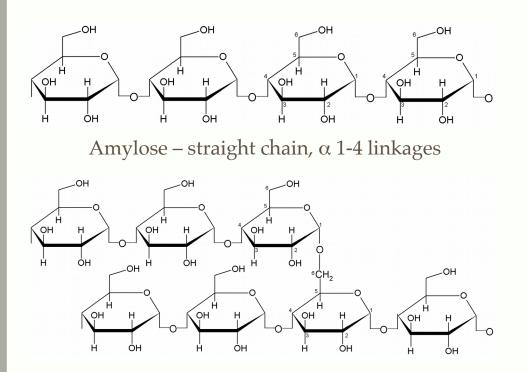


Cascade hops have broad (low) enzyme activities

Enzyme	Hops	Malt (130 dp)
Amyloglucosidase	0.02	NA
α-amylase	0.35	198
β-amylase	0.41	13
Limit dextrinase	< 0.01	NA

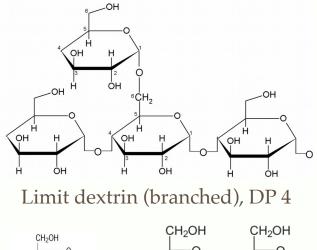


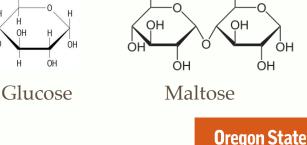
Starch



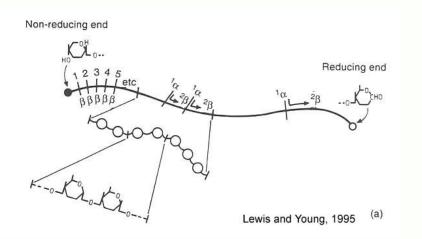
Amylopectin – contains branched α 1-6 linkages

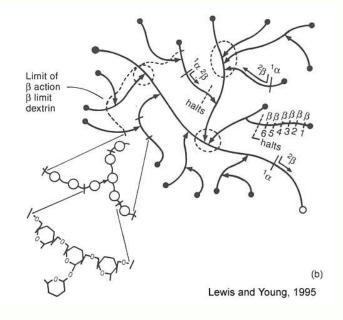
Dextrins and sugars





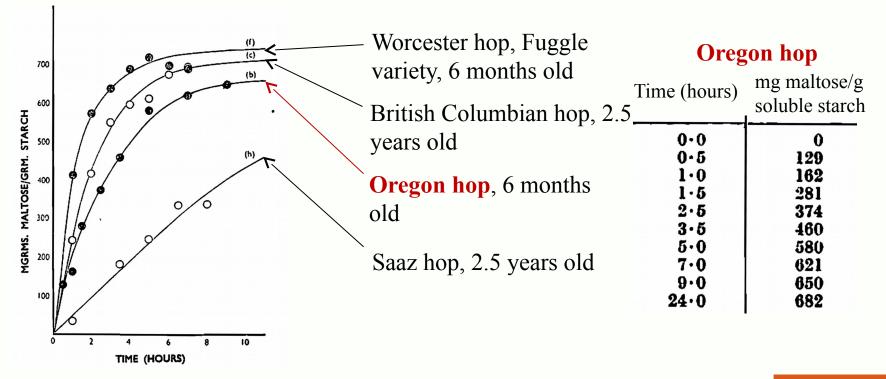
Malted barley enzymes act on starch during mashing







1941: Evidence of "hop diastase" in early cask ales



Janicki, J., W. V. Kotasthane, A. Parker, and T. K. Walker. "THE DIASTATIC ACTIVITY OF HOPS, TOGETHER WITH A NOTE ON MALTASE IN HOPS." *Journal of the Institute of Brewing* 47, no. 1 (1941): 24–36.

Exp. 3 Conditions affecting enzymatic degradation of "non-fermentables"

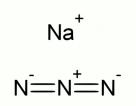


Fermentables measured with HPLC + antimicrobial



5, 10, 20 g/L

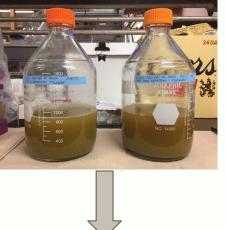


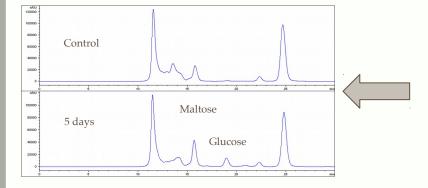


Sodium azide (antimicrobial)

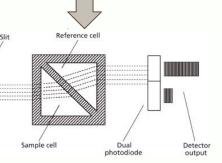


10, 20° C



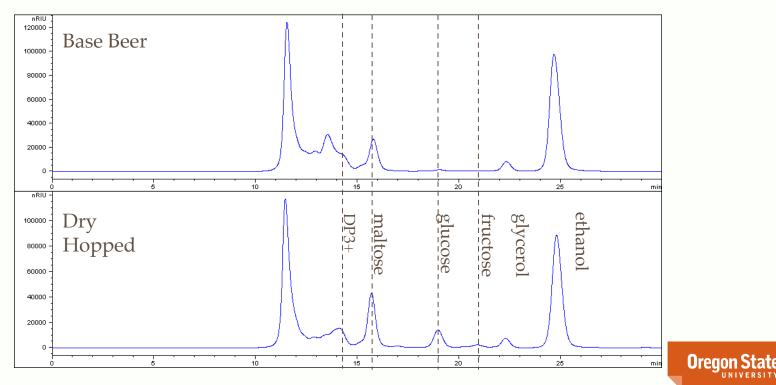


HPLC with Ag+ Exchange Column & RI Detector (ASBC Method 18)



Oreaon

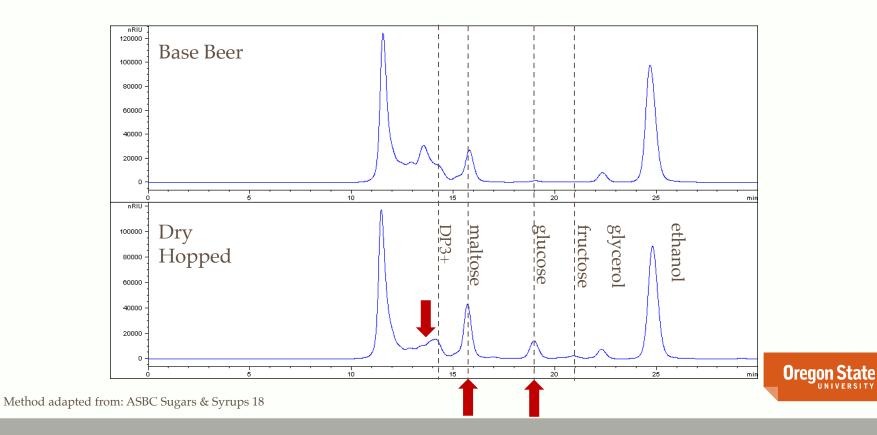
Sugar profile after 5 days on 10 g/L hops at 20° C



ate

Method adapted from: ASBC Sugars & Syrups 18

Sugar profile after 5 days on 10 g/L hops at 20° C



Dry-hopping rate effects final beer concentration of fermentable sugars

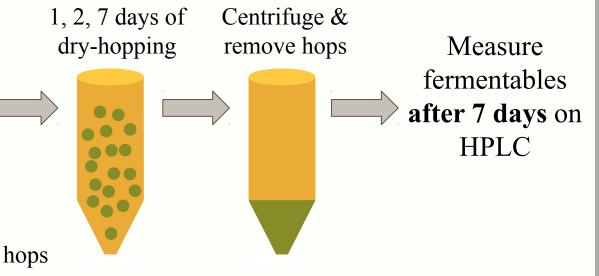
Glucose	Maltose		
	20 g/L		5 g/L
	10 g/L		5 g/L 10 g/L 20 g/L
	5 g/L		20 g/L



Dry-hopping time/temp: hop removal at 1, 2, and 7 days



- Coors Banquet
- 10 g/L of Cascade pellet hops
- 0.02% sodium azide (antimicrobial)
- Incubate at 10 & 20° C



Orego

Contact time & temperature effect: <u>Glucose</u> concentration

Glucose (g/100 mL)

 $20^{\circ} C$ $R^2 = 0.97$

 $\frac{10^{\circ}\ C}{R^2 = 0.83}$



Contact time & temperature effect: <u>Maltose</u> concentration

 $20^{\circ} C$ $R^2 = 0.79$

Maltose (g/100 mL

 $\begin{array}{c} 10^{\circ} \ C \\ R^2 = 0.55 \end{array}$



Days

Complications from changing beer fermentability

Ð
Extract
Real E

	Initial	
RE (°P)	3.5	
ABV (%)	4.9	
$\operatorname{CO}_{2}\left(\mathrm{v/v}\right)$?	





Complications from changing beer fermentability

	Initial	5 days	
RE (°P)	3.5	2.6	
A DV (0/)	4.0	5.5	
ABV (%)	4.9	3.3	
$\text{CO}_2(\text{v/v})$?	+2.75	



Complications from changing beer fermentability

	Initial	5 days	40 days
RE (°P)	3.5	2.6	1.8
ABV (%)	4.9	5.6	6.2
CO ₂ (v/v)	?	+2.75	+4.75

Oregon State

Conclusions – specific to Cascade pellets

- Hops are able to stimulate "after fermentation" of finished beer degrading nonfermentable dextrins in beer
- Hops exhibit low levels of enzymatic activity

amyloglucosidase

α-amylase

β-amylase

limit-dextrinase

• Production of fermentables depends on several factors

Temperature Exposure time Concentration



Practical Considerations: What does this mean to you?

 Over-attenuation as a result from dry-hopping can lead to dangerous CO₂ levels in the package

• Relevant to all brewers that dry-hop and leave <u>ANY</u> yeast in the package



Acknowledgements



Brewing Science





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Lee Reeve

Hannah Johnson

Oregon State



The International Brewers Symposium on Hops Flavor & Aroma in Beer

LaSells Stewart Center | Oregon State University Corvallis, Oregon | July 25–28, 2017

Keynote presentations – Japan, Germany, Belgium, USA Roundtable discussions – Dry-hopping, breeding / local, adv. products Oregon hops farm tour – OSU breeding + Coleman Farms hopsflavor2017.com