

# **Online IR monitoring** of a fermentation process

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A horror story featuring blood, sweat, tears, and tremendous success and failure

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NUTRITION • HEALTH • SUSTAINABLE LIVING

# **Glycom intro**







# Human milk oligosaccharides (HMOs)

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HOW

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Glycare<sup>™</sup> LNT

GlyCare<sup>™</sup> 3SL

GlyCare<sup>™</sup> 6SL GlyCare<sup>™</sup> LNFP I GlyCare<sup>™</sup> 3FL

HO

H₂C、

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>200 HMOs identified 12 most abundant HMOs ~75% of total D-Ga D-Gal **α1-2** он HO, OH ″сн. 0 ΟН OH OH ″он он HO ÓН но' HO ŌН

## **Production**

- Aerobic fermentation by modified E. Coli. 1.
- A lot of purification steps 2.
  - $\rightarrow$  very pure HMO (white powder).



# Use of HMOs





Composition of breast milk and infant formula:

## Products for adults:



## Living with IBS?

Holigos<sup>®</sup> IBS Restore is a medical food proven to nutritionally manage IBS symptoms like abdominal pain, bloating, constipation, and diarrhea.

SHOP NOW



### Occassional digestive issues?

Holigos<sup>®</sup> Maintain is a dietary supplement for proactive digestive health and support with occasional digestive issues.<sup>†</sup>

SHOP NOW



- HMOs have until very recently not been presentin infant formula. HMOs are oligosaccharides(sugars) which form the 3rd largest component ofhuman milk
- Abbott and Nestlé have launched first products containing HMOs in 2018
- HMOs have major benefits for all ages in conditions involving compromised/inflamed intestinal barrier and regulation of immune system
- HMOs improve gut health
- HMOs protect the infant from bacterial and viral infection
- HMOs support immune responses

# **Online monitoring of fermentation**



## Near infrared spectroscopy

During production of lysine at VitaLys, online NIR was implemented on the outflows from two fermenters (450 m<sup>3</sup> each).

Advantage: no requirements for sterility (outside the fermenters).

Problems:

- Variations in flow and temperature
- Air bubbles
- Cleaning of the flow cell (path length 1 mm)



## **Mid-infrared spectroscopy**

Probe inserted directly in the fermenter. Advantages:

- Cleaning performed during CIP of the fermenter
- Using ATR technique, no problems with air bubbles (only a few micrometers of the liquid is probed)
- Mid-IR better for discriminating different sugars



# Instrumentation



## IRmadillo from Keit Spectrometers (UK)



- No design awards...
- Diamond ATR probe.
- Wavenumber range: 848-4000 cm<sup>-1</sup>.
- Fourier transform instrument with no moving parts.

Pink fairy armadillo





# How it works ...



## Installation





- Switch (instrument out)

- Dry air (constant purge)

Optical fiber (data transfer)



ATR probe (glass) Protection cap Plug for port



## Installation



Roof and cover installed after splashing of instrument





Instrument secured with screw. Forgotten by operator  $\Rightarrow$ instrument pushed out by pressure in fermenter during SIP  $\Rightarrow$ steaming of instrument (bonus info: not optimal...)



# **Glass ATR probe**



Cleaning wit nitric acid, water, and lint free paper



"Blooming" on surface (probe extracted during CIP)



Instrument returned, glass investigated by SEM etc.; no explanation



# Diamond probe; 2<sup>nd</sup> instrument; pixels problem



## **Diamond probe**

Glass ATR exchanged with diamond (less sensitive; only one bounce)



Probe not extracted during CIP

First probe installed and used during fermentation  $\Rightarrow$  useless spectra and results.

Found out that probe was damaged during transportation; Keit technician arrived and changed.

## 2<sup>nd</sup> instrument

Second instrument purchased; 1 Keit salesperson and 1 technician spent 2 days analyzing standard chemicals for calibration transfer between instruments. Mistakes during measurements  $\Rightarrow$  time wasted.

## **Pixels problem**



Sudden change in spectra: "waves": Effect of defect pixels. Values of non-working pixels set to mean of neighbors.



# Spectra, calibrations, and predictions





Above: mean of 2118 spectra for selected batch.

- For calibrations, 848-1700 cm<sup>-1</sup> is used followed by variable selection.
- Most common pretreatment: mean centering + 1<sup>st</sup> derivative.
- Software: *Solo* + *Model\_Exporter* (Eigenvector).
- Models imported in *Keit Spec* software.
- Predictions exported to automation software (*FoxPro*); shown on screens in control room and available for process engineers for monitoring and optimization.



# **Results I**



Prediction of OD and selected constituents (names and units unfortunately forgotten). Blue dots: Predictions; orange dots: lab results.



- Results shown are raw predictions ٠ (every 2 minutes based on average of 12 scans).
- To compensate for variations in predictions, • running average of 5 predictions are used for process monitoring.



Product A, Component 2

# **Results II: Test of new bacterial strain**





Product B, OD





## Conclusions

- Don't use the new strain (although yield is much higher); doesn't fit existing calibrations.
- Close down R&D; apparently only aim is to annoy hardworking chemometricians.

