

No Heat Spray Drying Technology

DE-EE0005774

ZoomEssence, Inc.

12/15/14 – 12/15/15

Dr. Charles Beetz, Chief Scientist, ZoomEssence, Inc.

U.S. DOE Advanced Manufacturing Office Program Review Meeting

Washington, D.C.

May 28-29, 2015

This presentation does not contain any proprietary, confidential, or otherwise restricted information.

Project Objective

- **Advance research from prototype dryer to integrated pilot system for our ambient temperature spray drying technology**
- **Several objectives:**
 - Improve emulsion formulation
 - Develop an industrialized atomizer
 - Develop a dryer control system
- **Challenge is to convert liquids to powders at ambient temperature**
 - First commercial market is dry flavors designed to retain attributes of the starting liquid flavor
- **Traditional spray dryers operate at 200°C while our technology operates at much lower temperature causing significant reduction in drying power – opens new challenges**

Technical Approach

- **Present spray dryers operate at high temperature ~200°C resulting in:**
 - Loss (evaporation) of flavor molecules
 - Oxidation and thermal alteration of flavor profile
 - Low thermal efficiency
- **Our process dries powders at low temperature resulting in:**
 - Avoiding the evaporation or distortion of flavors
 - Higher thermal efficiency
 - Significantly increased manufacturing yield
- **Low temperature approach requires change from existing practice**
 - Requires novel dryer designs for long particle residence times
 - New emulsion formulations
 - New atomization technology

Technical Approach

- **Utilization of high performance computation to solve:**
 - Fluid dynamics problems of dryer air flow
 - Particle drying - heat and mass transfer
 - Particle trajectories to develop new dryer designs specifically for low temperatures

Transition and Deployment

- **Dry ingredients are used worldwide in industries such as pharmaceuticals, food and chemicals to name a few**
 - Industries that demand superior retention of high value ingredients
 - Dry form of the ingredient is preferred
- **Consumers are the predominant end user in the form of tablets, capsules, dry food ingredients such as flavors, vitamins, milk powder, fertilizer, etc.**
- **Current high temperature drying causes issues relating to yield, performance, solubility and stability**
- **Everybody cares, this a disruptive technology that delivers better products at a lower cost**
 - Entire population consumes dry ingredients in various forms

Transition and Deployment

- **First commercial application is the dry flavors & food ingredients**
 - CEO of ZoomEssence was former President of a large flavor company
- **Technology is sustainable, energy efficient and green**
 - Consume 60% less energy than current process
 - Improved yield causing need to manufacture fewer pounds of product
 - Avoids air pollution by not evaporating active material
 - Consumes significantly less water
 - Capital cost of the system is significantly less

Measure of Success

- **Our process will result in significant reductions in energy consumption in the spray dry industry**
 - In excess of 60% less energy needed to deliver 1kg of dry flavor when compared to traditional high temperature spray dry processes
- **Commercial adoption by ZoomEssence selling dry flavors and ingredients to both US & International customers**
- **The low temperature process is more efficient in the use of natural resources such as water, flavors, pharmaceuticals, ingredients, and chemicals – little loss of valuable actives to evaporation**

Project Management & Budget

- **Project is 1 year in duration**
- **3 Tasks Include:**
 - Improvement in Emulsion Formulation
 - Continued Atomizer Development
 - Development of a Dryer Control System
- **Progress measured by specific milestones and accomplishments with prototype dryer**

Total Project Budget	
DOE Investment	\$750,000
Cost Share	\$250,000
Project Total	\$1,000,000

Results and Accomplishments

- **5 months into project**
- **Accomplishments to date:**
 - Measurements made to date on emulsions and dried powders have resulted in improvements in viscoelastic properties of emulsions – viscosity reduction achieved
 - Results in improved atomization – particle size
 - Improved drying behavior
 - Improvements in thermal stability of dried powders
 - New atomizer design in progress
 - Companies identified for manufacturing atomizer
 - Control panel functions defined, all sensor and control points identified, programming starting