

#### Bentonites aren't bentonites

Dr Richard Muhlack AWRI Riverina Node









### Understanding bentonite performance

- 1. Investigate factors affecting bentonite performance
- Characterise bentonite properties; correlate with adsorption and settling behaviour
- 3. Develop alternative processing and treatment strategies
  - a) Thermal modification of bentonite
  - b) Inline dosing of bentonite



# What Factors Affect Performance ???





### Factors affecting ADSORPTION performance

- The effect of 6 different factors on adsorption of a purified grape protein (VVTL1) onto bentonite was investigated
- A two level ¼ fractional factorial experimental design
- Bentonite slurry age was also investigated



### **Experimental Design**

Table 1

Factor	Description	Low Level	High Level
Α	pН	3.0	3.4
В	Temperature	5.2°C	23.6°C
С	% Ethanol	10 %	13 %
D	[K]	400 mg/L	900 mg/L
E	["phenolics"] <sup>*</sup> ["sugar"] <sup>**</sup>	100 mg/L	200 mg/L
F	["sugar"] <sup>**</sup>	1.0 g/L	8.0 g/L

<sup>\*15%</sup> w/v catachin, 85% w/v caffeic acid \*\*25% w/v glucose, 75% w/v fructose



### Regression Model

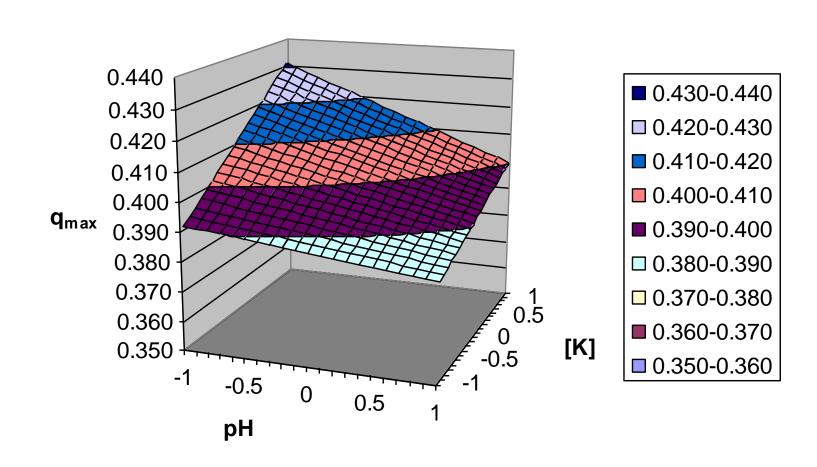
Coefficient	i	Value	se(b <sub>iq</sub> )	p-value	Significance
constant	0	0.385	0.0050	0.0000	**
рН	1	-0.010	0.0025	0.0001	**
Temperature	2	0.016	0.0025	0.0000	**
% Ethanol	3	-0.001	0.0025	0.6111	ns
[K]	4	0.011	0.0025	0.0000	**
[Phenolics]	5	-0.001	0.0024	0.6042	ns
[Sugar]	6	-0.001	0.0025	0.7060	ns
Slurry age	7	3.487x10 <sup>-04</sup>	0.0000	0.0000	**

 $R^2 = 0.828$ 

overall p-value =  $7 \times 10^{-18}$ 



### **Adsorption Capacity Response Surface**





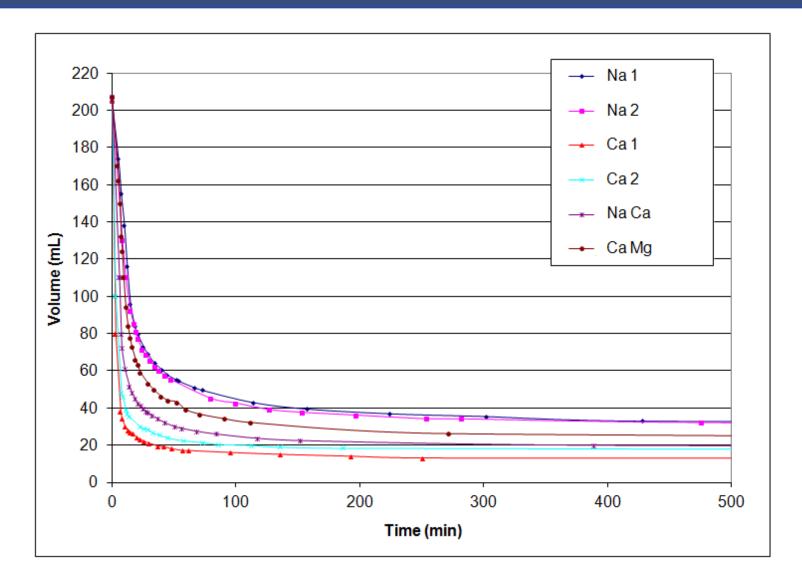
## **Characterisation of Physical and Chemical Properties of Bentonite**

- Protein Adsorption Characteristics
- Settling Characteristics
- Particle Size Distribution
- Exchangeable Cations
- Exchange Capacity
- Particle Surface Area
- Clay Slurry Viscosity
- Zeta Potential
- Lattice spacing
- Density



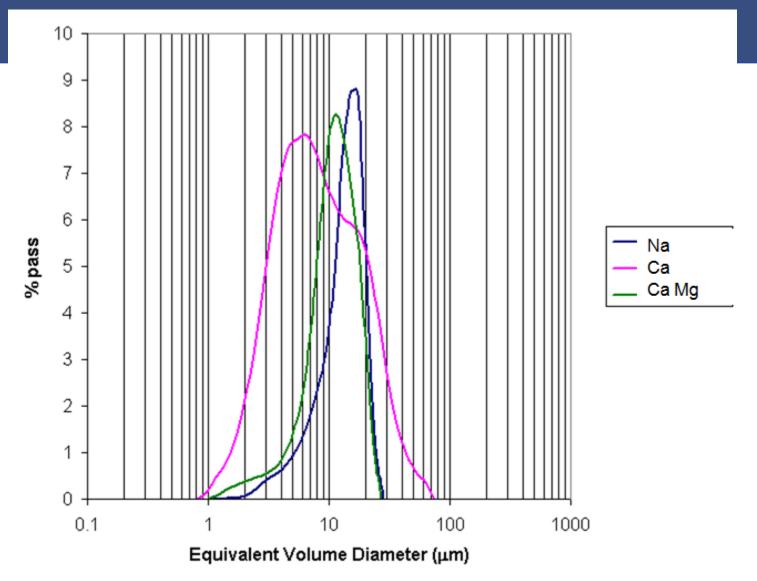


### **Bentonite Settling Curves**



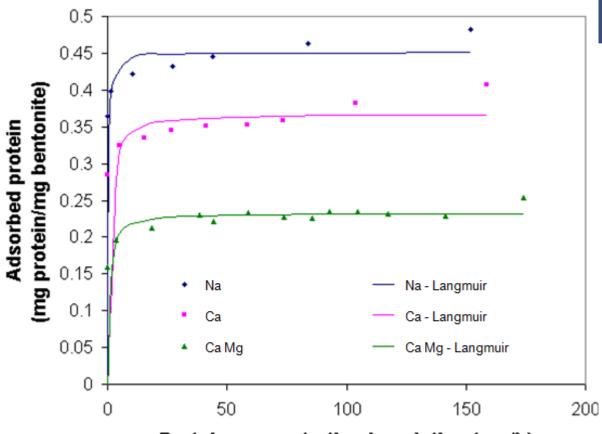


#### **Particle Size Distribution**





### **Protein Adsorption**



Protein concentration in solution (mg/L)

$$q = q_{\text{max}} \; \frac{K_{\scriptscriptstyle L} c_{\scriptscriptstyle e}}{1 + K_{\scriptscriptstyle L} c_{\scriptscriptstyle e}}$$

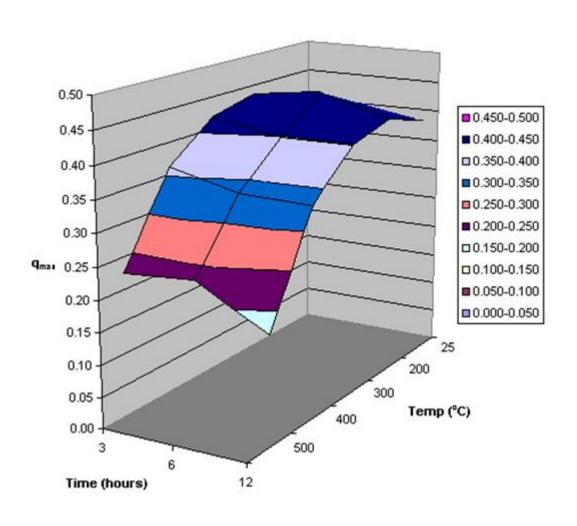


## Thermal Modification of Bentonite

- Structure determines the Performance
- Heat treatment will alter bentonite structure and physical and chemical properties.
- This will affect bentonite settling behaviour and adsorption performance.

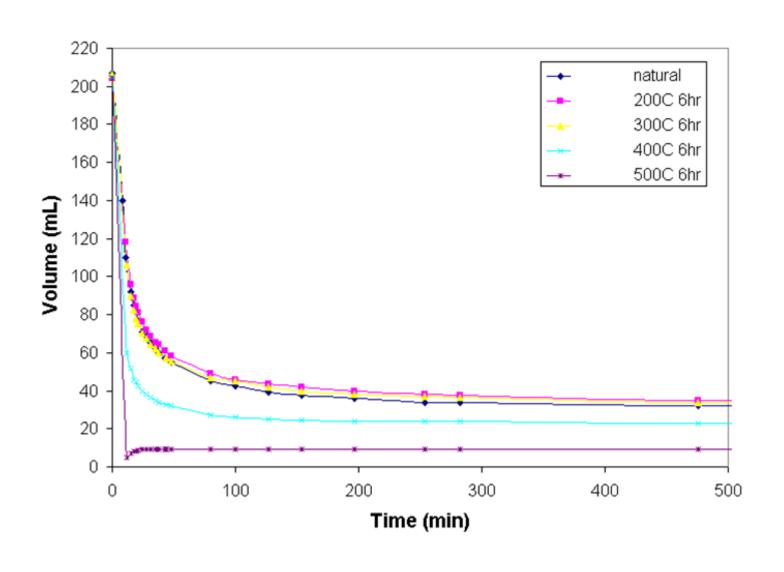


## Thermal Modification of Bentonite: Adsorption Capacity





## Thermal Modification of Bentonite: Settling Behaviour





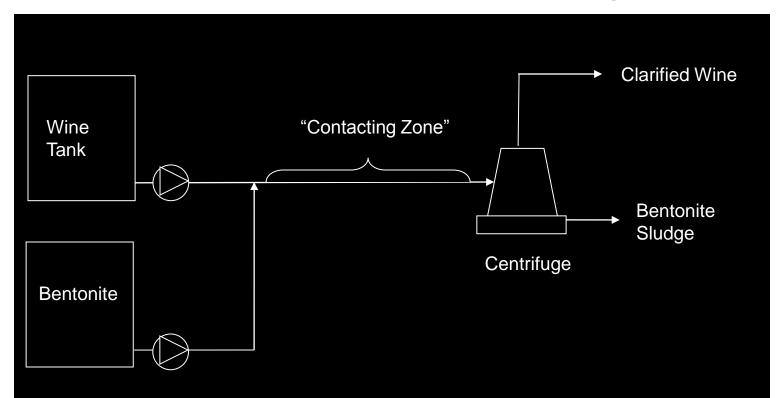
### Time for a practical solution...





### Inline Dosing in a commercial winery

- Continuous injection of bentonite slurry into wine pipeline under turbulent flow
- Adsorption takes place in the "Contacting Zone"
- Continuous separation by centrifugation





### Inline Dosing - Field Trials



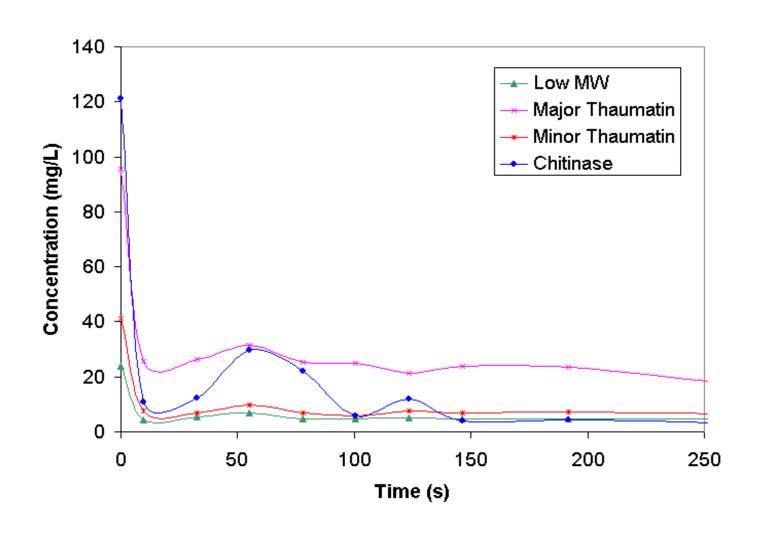








### **Inline Dosing - Field Trial Results**





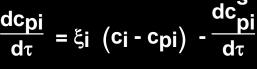
### **Inline Dosing - Simulation**

**Bulk-phase in fluid** 

$$\frac{dc_i}{d\tau} = -k_i a \frac{L}{v} (c_i - c_{pi})$$

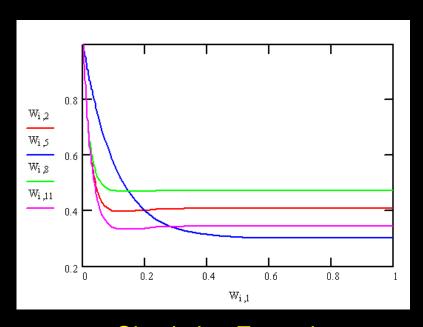
**Bulk-phase adjacent particle surface** 

$$\frac{dc_{pi}}{d\tau} = \xi_i \left( c_i - c_{pi} \right) - \frac{dc_{pi}^{s}}{d\tau}$$



**Particle surface** 

$$\frac{dc_{pi}^{s}}{d\tau} = \frac{k_{ai} C_{0i} L}{v} c_{pi} \left( c_{pi}^{\infty} - \sum_{i=1}^{N_{s}} \theta_{ij} \frac{C_{0j}}{C_{0i}} c_{pj}^{s} \right) - \frac{k_{di} L}{v} c_{p}^{s}$$



Simulation Example

### **Economic Analysis**

Standard unit wine cost: \$2 / L Analysis accounts for:

- Quality downgrade
- Wine loss
- Bentonite / Proctase
- Energy
- Labour



### **Economic Analysis**

#### Treatment cost per L:

Commercial-scale trial	Sauv Bl	Chard	Sauv Bl	Riesling
Batch Bentonite addition	\$ 0.0194	\$ 0.0156	\$ 0.0194	\$ 0.0106
Inline Bentonite addition	\$ 0.0032	\$ 0.0030	\$ 0.0032	\$ 0.0038
Heating + Proctase	\$ 0.0053	\$ 0.0052	\$ 0.0053	\$ 0.0051

# Summary

Bentonite properties affect performance

 Performance can be modified by thermal treatment

- Inline dosing can provide a cost saving to larger producers with access to centrifuge equipment and long pipe runs
- For smaller producers, proctase is likely to be a better option

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