

# Sugar syrup decolourisation using a continuous fluidised bed ion exchange process

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# Outline

- **The Australian sugar industry and project partners**
- **Laboratory trials on MIEX<sup>®</sup> resin decolourisation**
  - various process streams
  - colour levels and volumes
  - degree of colour removal required to have an impact
  - resin contact time and treatment cycles needed
- **Pilot plant results - 2006 and 2007**
- **Plans for further pilot work during 2008 crushing season**

# Australian Sugar Industry - scale



- Cane area: 560,000 ha
- Cane harvested: 36 Mt
- Raw sugar: 4.3 Mt (bulk handled) - 85% exported
- Sales : \$1.5b per year (2<sup>nd</sup> largest export crop)
- Employs 40,000 people

# Orica Pty Ltd

- **Global business – turnover > US\$3 Billion**
- **13,000 employees in over 40 countries**
- **Diverse product range**
  - **Mining Services - explosive/blasting solutions**
  - **Consumer Products - Paints/handyman products**
  - **Chemnet - Chemical Trading in Asia/Pacific Region**
  - **Chemicals Services - manufacturing and services**
    - ***Watercare - conventional and advanced water treatment solutions provider (MIEX®)***



# Mulgrave Central Mill



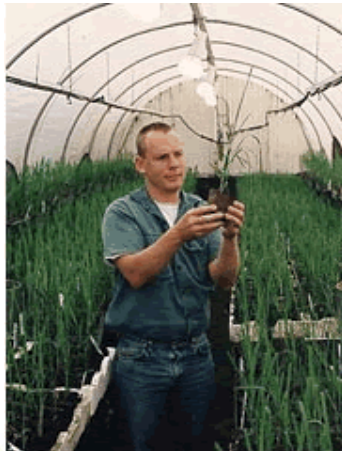
**Mulgrave Central Mill was established in 1896 and exists as a grower co-operative**

- **Processes cane from 300 farms across 17,000 hectares**
- **Annual harvests last 22-24 wks, processing 1.3 Mt of cane to produce 160,000 t raw sugar**
- **The mill operates a 232 km railway system, allowing cane transport across the district with no impact on local roads**
- **Self-sufficient for electricity and exports surplus to the grid**

# BSES Limited



**BSES is the principal research, development and extension organisation serving the Australian sugar industry**



**Our role is to deliver realised value across strategic and applied research efforts**



# The BSES R,D&E Team



**160 total staff (approx 100 directly involved in R,D&E)**



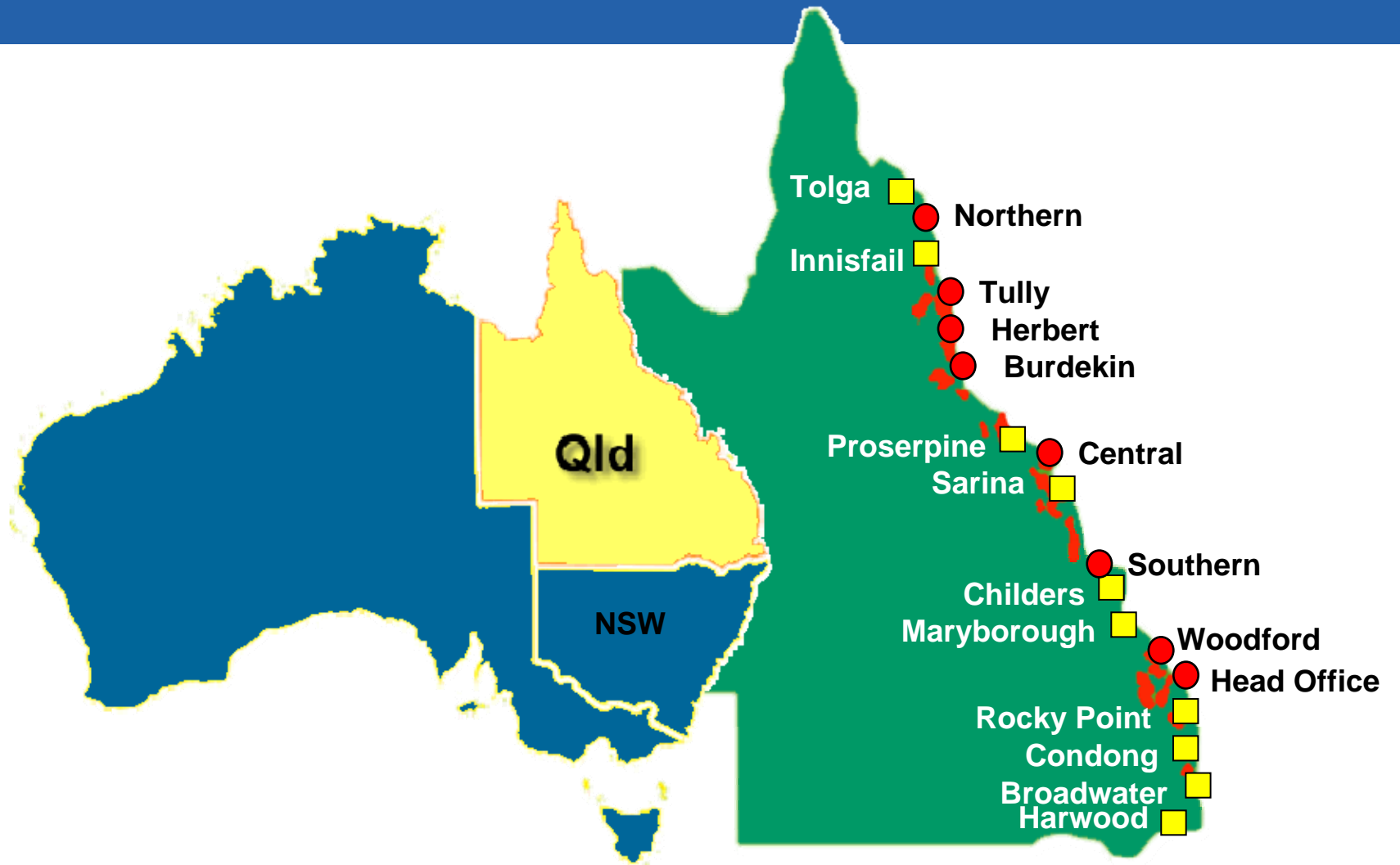
## *Research Programs*

- ❖ *Plant Improvement*
- ❖ *Cropping Systems*
- ❖ ***Technology Support***
- ❖ *Crop Protection/Biosecurity*
- ❖ *Biotechnology*

## *Expertise*

- ❖ *Agronomists*
- ❖ *Entomologists*
- ❖ *Plant pathologists*
- ❖ *Plant breeders*
- ❖ ***Chemists and chemical engineers***
- ❖ *Agricultural engineers*
- ❖ *Biotechnologists*
- ❖ *Agricultural Extension*

# You can find BSES here





# Why do we want to remove colour??

- ***Improved raw sugar product***
  - Lower colour
  - Reduced colour development upon storage
- ***Meet and/or exceed product and value specifications from export customers***



# Where is the value in reducing colour??

- **Where is the added value??**
  - Increased \$\$ value of raw sugar exports
  - Access to key markets/customers
  - Decreased production costs for refiners
- **Recent precedents for processes to manufacture low colour factory raw sugars**
  - WSM process (IEX)
  - Dedini process (IEX)
  - SAT process (UF)
  - Charcoal applications



# Ion exchange process in a sugar factory

**Ion exchange processes for factory application have been regularly examined**

- technically feasible and attractive
- economically unsound (usually)

**Major problems include :**

- short cycles due to heavy salt loads in juice streams
- cost of regenerants
- waste regenerant disposal problems (GBRMP)
- speed of resin fouling
- cane quality variation (weather, variety etc)

# MIEX<sup>®</sup> - Magnetic Ion Exchange resin

- strong-base macroporous ion-exchange resin
- low particle size (200 µm diam)
- beads contain an evenly dispersed magnetic particulate
- beads act as weak individual magnets in solution
- resin designed to remove dissolved organic carbon (DOC) from drinking water

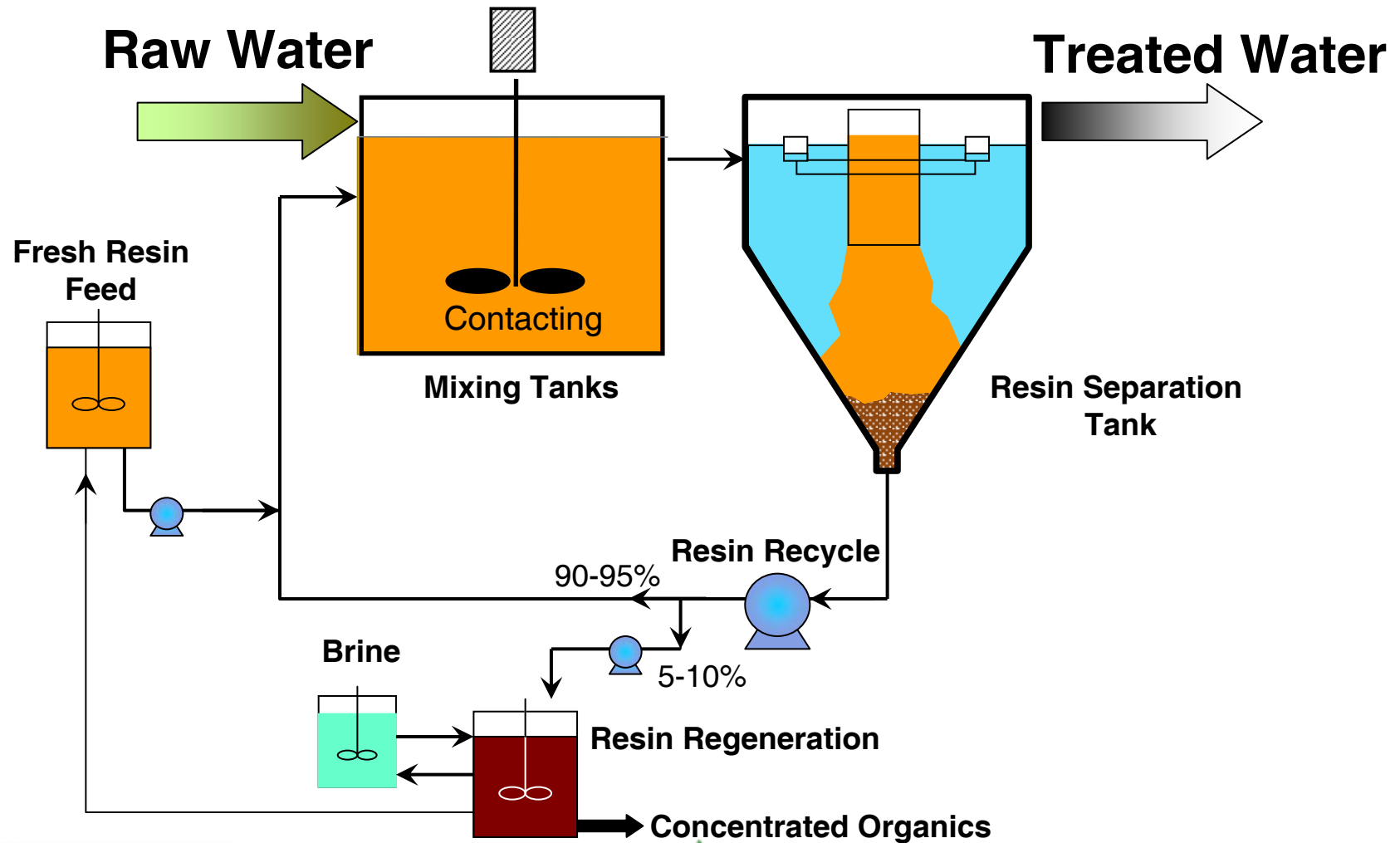


# MIEX<sup>®</sup> Process – drinking water

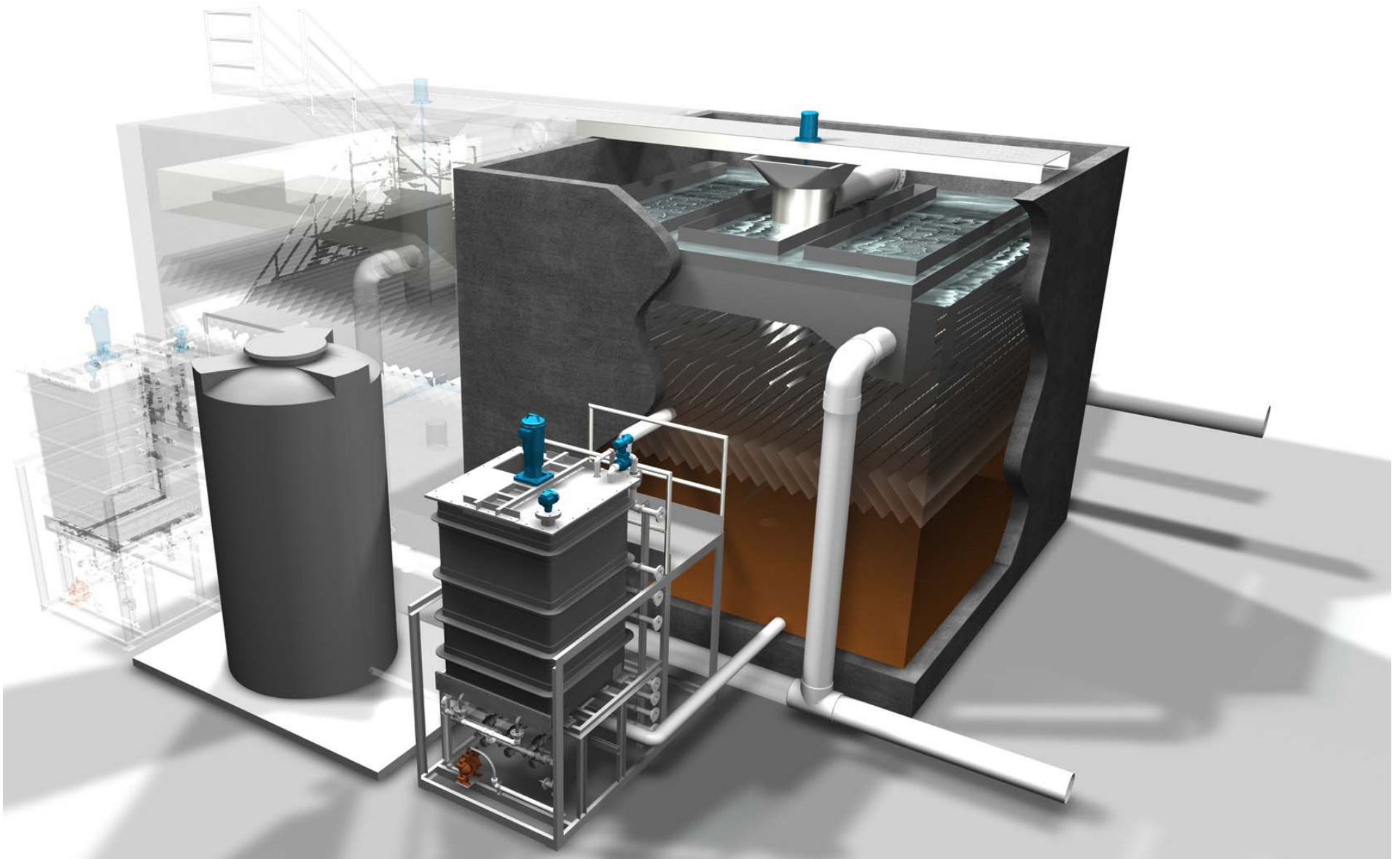
- Large scale processes already exist
- 16 plants exist worldwide
- 10 more in planning and construction stages
- Largest plant : 112.5 ML per day
- Smallest plant : 0.3 ML per day
- Scalable to large size and can be modular
- Strong IP position – production and application of MIEX<sup>®</sup> resin
- [www.miexresin.com](http://www.miexresin.com)



# MIEX<sup>®</sup> Process – drinking water (CSTR)



# MIEX<sup>®</sup> process schematic – alternative design



# 2.5 MLD: Mt Pleasant, South Australia

Settler

Contactor

Regeneration  
System

Treated Water Tank





# 112.5 MLD: Wanneroo, Western Australia

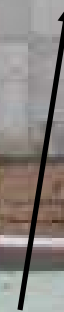
**Regeneration Tanks**



**Resin settling tanks**



**Contact tanks**



# Why does the MEX<sup>®</sup> process work so well?

## Rapid decolourisation kinetics

- Smaller beads (200 µm vs 500-2000 µm)
- Higher surface area to volume ratio
- Smaller resin inventories required

## Uniform process stream quality

- Continuous process unlike traditional batched ion exchange applications

## Process flexibility

- Stirred contact tank reactors
- Fluidised bed system (upflow chromatography)

**Would it be effective for sugar colorants?**



# Could MIEX<sup>®</sup> work for sugar colorants?

- Sugar mills have no specific decolourisation process
- Other systems designed to produce “mill white” sugars (WSM, SAT, Dedini) are far more capital intense
- Significant process differences compared to water treatment – heat, density, high colour loadings
- Would there be other mill effects?? e.g. crystallisation rate, filtrability improvements, altered ash levels
- MIEX<sup>®</sup> may provide a system to tailor-make various types of better quality raw sugars

# Laboratory trials - resin suitability

*The following questions required answering.....*

1. What colour (quantity and type) does the resin remove?
2. Under what mill conditions can it work?
3. Long term stability – 50 Bx, 70°C, 12 weeks (chloride capacity analysed at 0,2,4,8,12 weeks)
4. Performance of resin after multiple regeneration cycles (colour loading at 50 Bx, 70°C, regeneration at 25°C with saturated brine)
5. Decolourisation of simulated factory process streams – resin loading, contact time

# What colour does the resin remove?

Experiment	Resin (g)	Time (min)	Decolorisation efficiency (%)	
			Industry resin	MIEX <sup>®</sup>
Raw sugar syrup (64° Bx)	1	15	37	72
"	1	15	31	71
FRL	1	15	76	88
"	0.5	15	57	82

- **MIEX<sup>®</sup> removes colour from raw sugar better than equivalent doses of a “normal” ion exchange resin**
- **Similar behaviour on refinery sourced filtered raw liquor (FRL)**

# What colour does the resin remove?

## *Would it remove difficult colorants?*

- Acid Maillard polymer tested - the most difficult of the HMW colorants to remove during refinery decolourisation<sup>1</sup>
- Much better performance at same dose rates

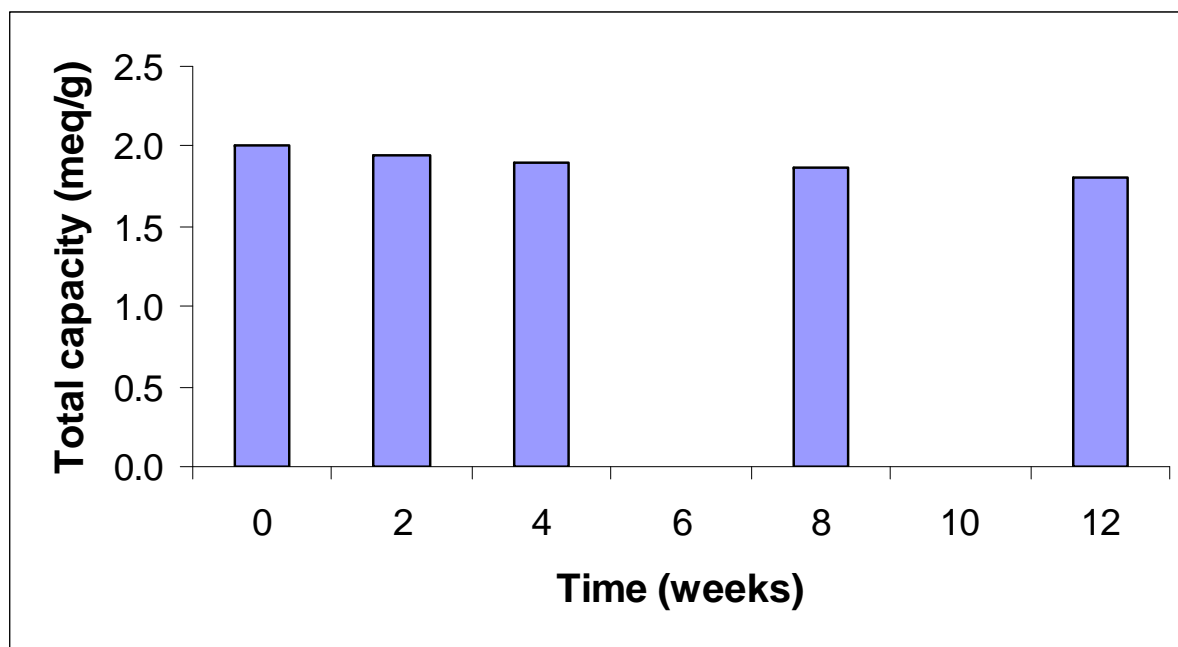
Experiment	Resin (g)	Time (min)	Decolorisation efficiency (%)	
			Industry resin	MIEX <sup>®</sup>
Acid Maillard sucrose syrup dosed at 1 mg/mL	3	15	97	99
Acid Maillard sucrose syrup dosed at 0.1 mg/mL	3	15	98	99.7
"	1	15	62	99
"	1	5	36	92

<sup>1</sup> Lindeman P.F. and O'Shea M.G. (2001). *Proc. Aust. Soc. Sugar Cane Technol.*, 23, 322-329

# Under what factory conditions can it work?

- **Settling rate tests examining...**
  - **Brix range 25 - 70 Bx**
  - **Temperature range 25 - 65°C**
- **Conclusions**
  - **Fastest settling rates for low Bx and high temperatures as expected**
  - **Suitable up to 50 Brix only (for contactor type application) due to settling rate limitation**

# Long term stability test



- Resin turned black at 1 wk
- Resin capacity not affected
- 12 wk data typical of long term drinking water plant results (1.8 meq/g after 10 months)
- Positive conclusions

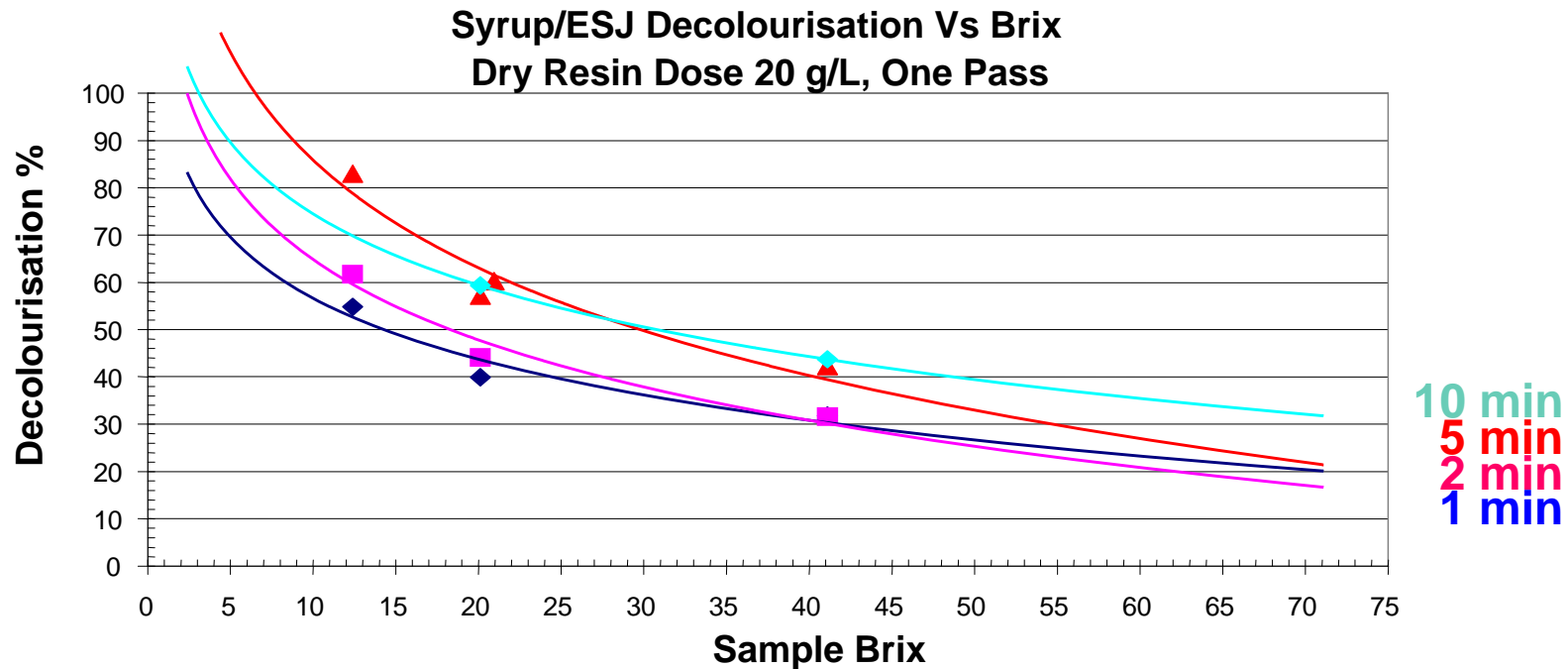


# Performance across regeneration cycles

Cycle	Abs	Colour	RI	Concentration, g/mL	True Reduction, %
1	0.359	9399	1.4046	0.050	42.3
2	0.417	9926	1.4039	0.0499	39.0
3	0.425	10448	1.4075	0.0524	35.8
4	0.457	10803	1.4036	0.0497	33.7
5	0.457	11029	1.4089	0.0535	32.3
6	0.444	10304	1.4064	0.0517	36.7
7	0.479	10933	1.405	0.0507	32.9
8	0.486	11040	1.4131	0.0565	32.2
9	0.481	10999	1.4016	0.0483	32.5
10	0.467	10677	1.4016	0.0483	34.4
55 Brix	0.442	16284	1.432	0.07	0

- 5 min contact, 65°C, 55 Bx raw sugar syrup
- Relatively constant decolourisation efficiency after first few cycles (around 34%)
- Morphology unchanged during regeneration regime
- No osmotic shock to resin beads (breakage)

# % Decolourisation vs Brix (contact time)

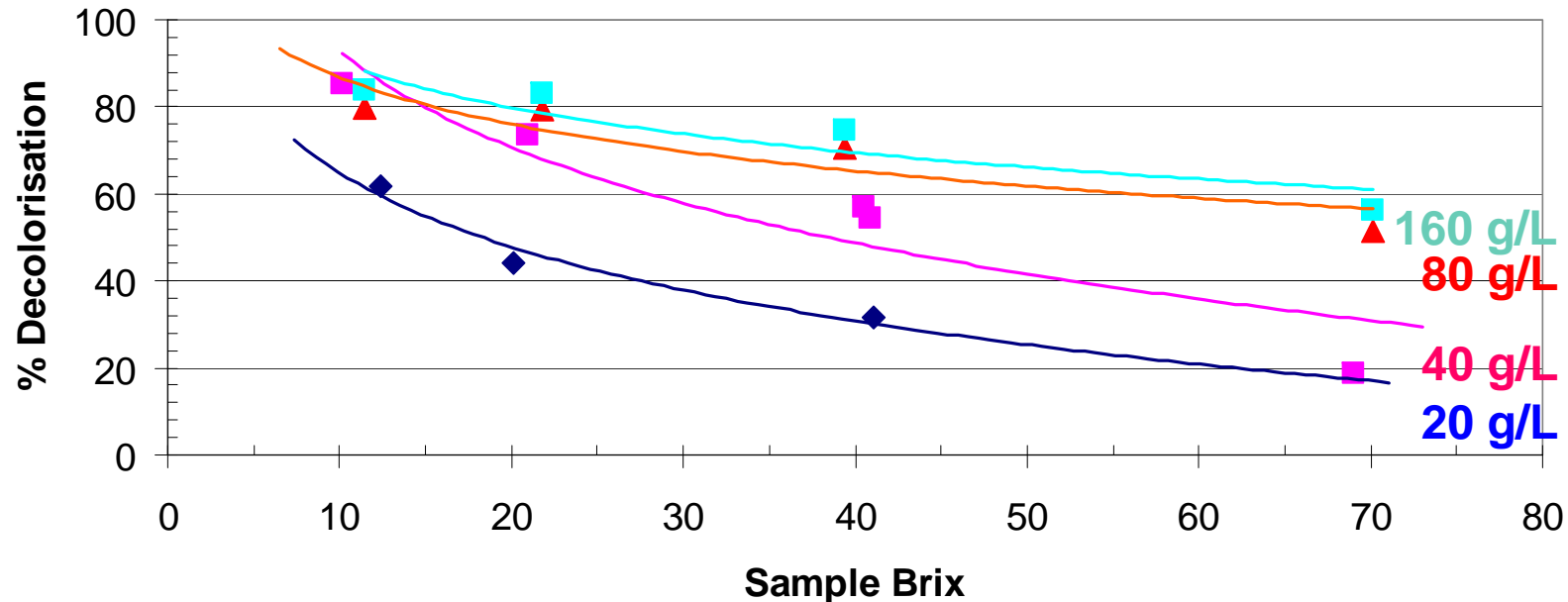


## Decolourisation (relative)

- Exhibits logarithmic behaviour
- Increases with time up to 5 min
- Reduces with increasing Brix
- Improves with multiple passes (not shown)

# % Decolourisation vs Brix (resin dose)

2 minute contact time - One Pass

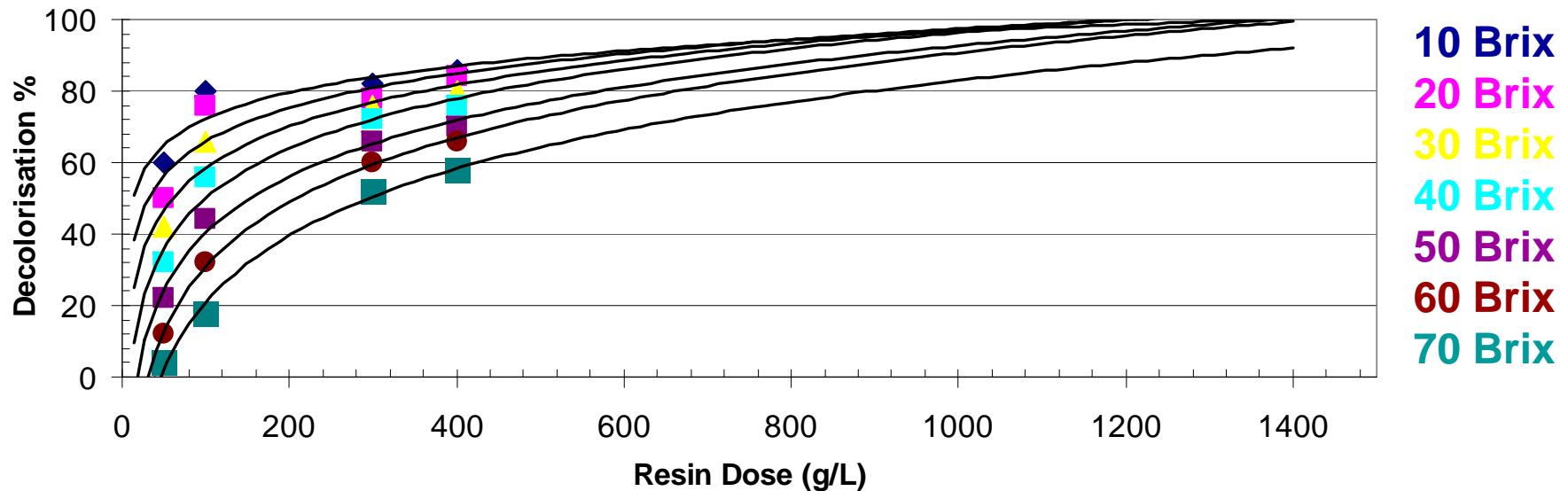


## Decolourisation (relative)

- Increases with increasing resin dose
- Reduces with increasing Brix
- 80% decolourisation only achieved for < 20 Bx (2 min)
- Calculate resin requirement for % decolourisation, brix and contact time combination

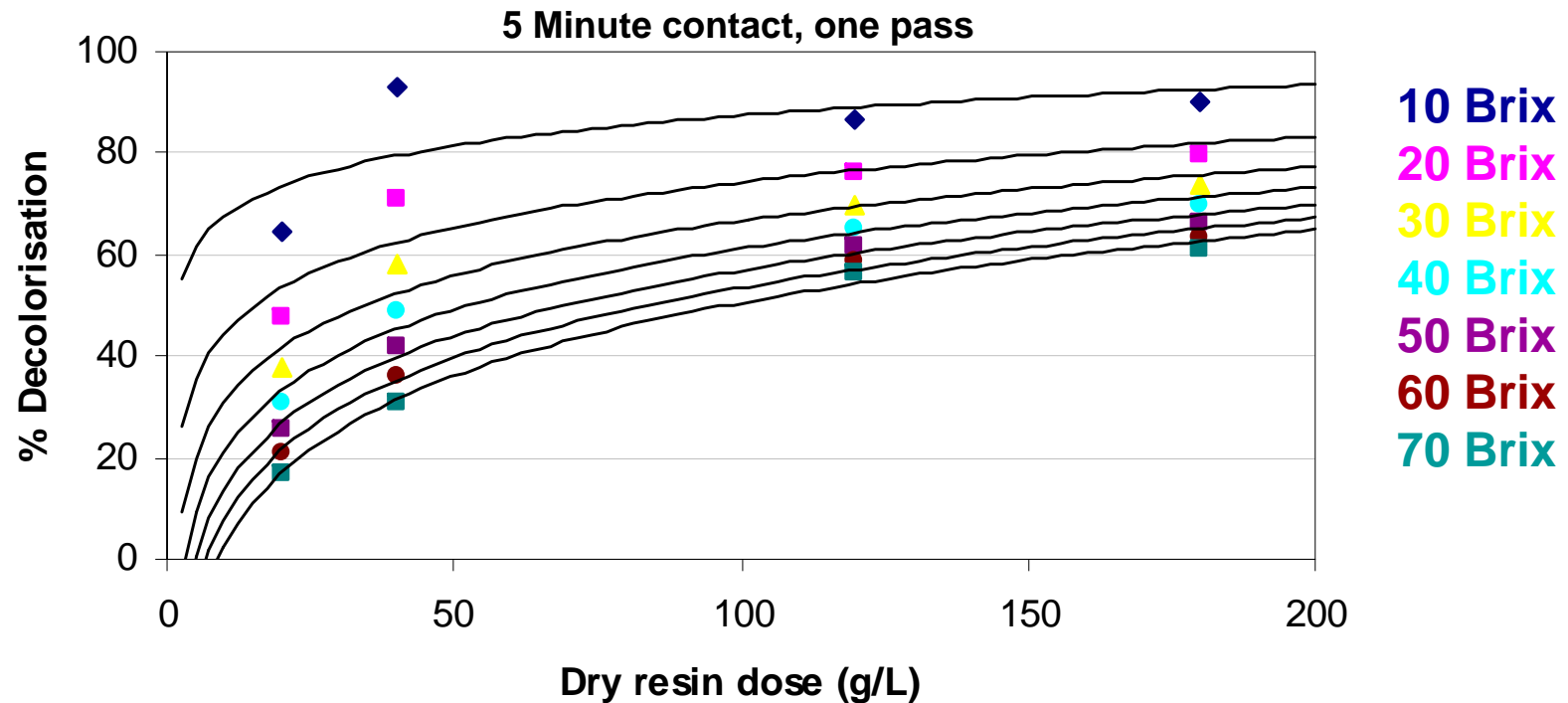
# % decolourisation vs resin dose (Brix)

2 Minute Contact, One Pass



- Log relationship between % decolourisation and resin dose
- Multiple passes would provide higher decolourisation rates
- Resin dose rates here unrealistic (too high)

# % decolourisation vs resin dose (Brix)



- Lower resin doses and 5 min contact time
- This provides a basis for choosing factory conditions
- But we still need to understand syrup colour to sugar colour relationships, and define target sugar colour

# 2006 and 2007 pilot trials

- **Pilot apparatus – fluidised bed system or upflow chromatography column**
- **2.4m high, 1.9m diam**
- **Distribution plate, gravel bed and sparger in base**
- **Designed upflow 10m/hr in column and 5m/hr in disengagement zone**
- **Plumbed into Mulgrave tank farm and can be integrated into normal production**

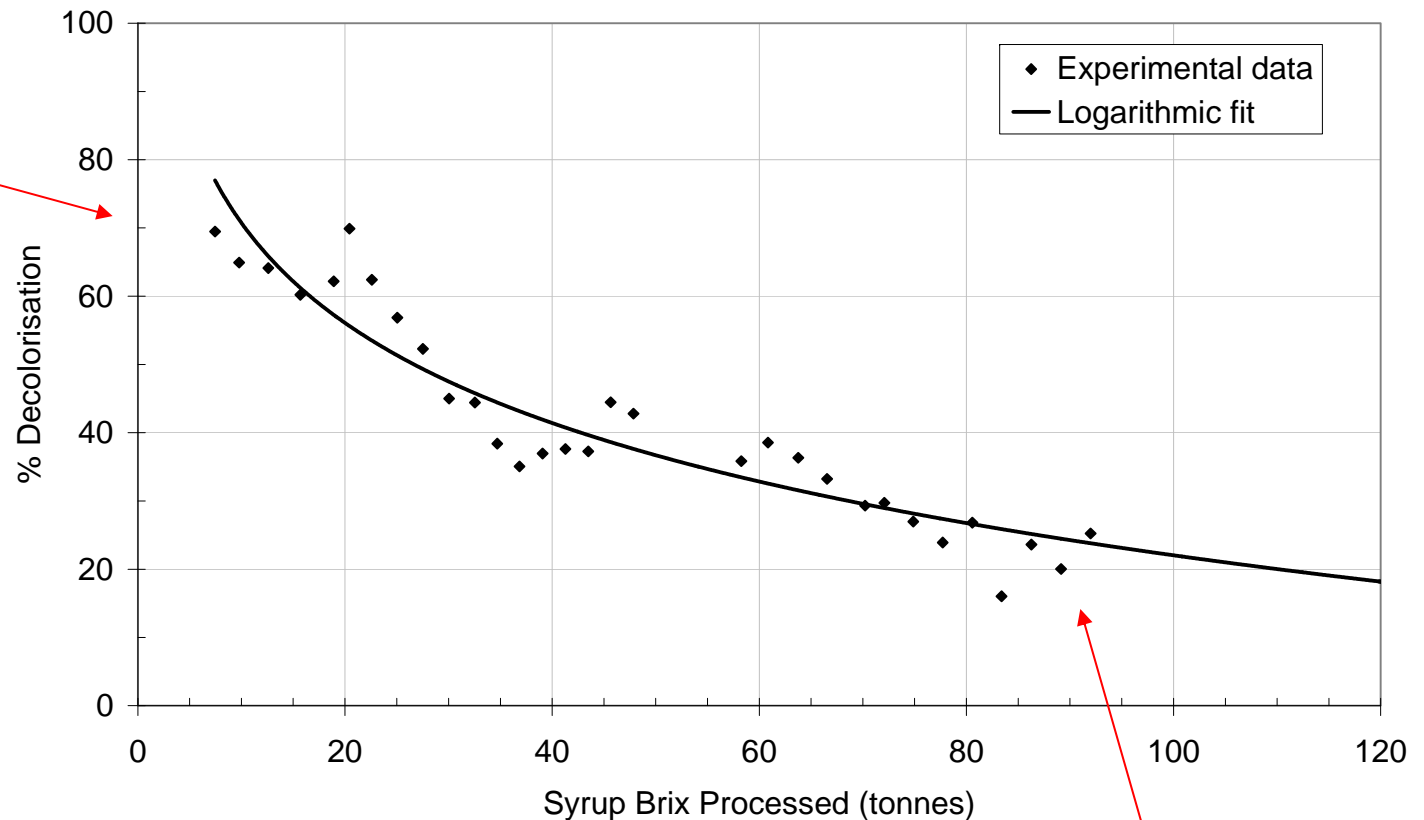


# Typical operating conditions

<b>Column height</b>	<b>5000 mm</b>
<b>Syrup flow rate</b>	<b>20 m<sup>3</sup>/h</b>
<b>Settled bed volume (calculated)</b>	<b>3.98 m<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Fluidised bed volume (calculated)</b>	<b>9.24 m<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Resin inventory (as suspension)</b>	<b>3800 L (initial)</b>
<b>Operating temperature</b>	<b>60 – 70°C</b>
<b>Approximate resin mass in column</b>	<b>836 kg (initial)</b>
<b>Average contact time</b>	<b>Around 5 min at 20 m<sup>3</sup>/h flow</b>
<b>Average syrup brix</b>	<b>40 – 45</b>

# Typical exhaustion experiment

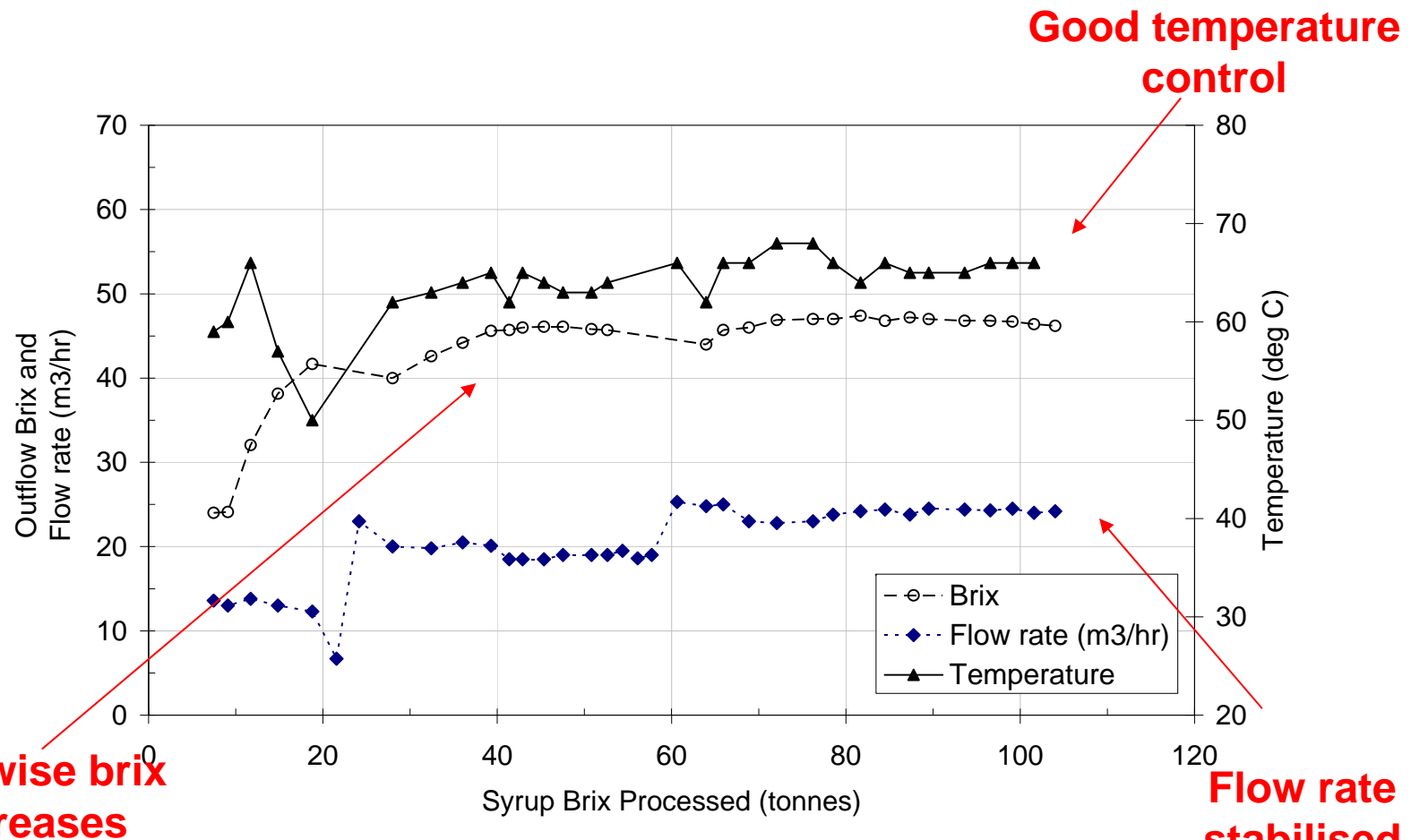
**70% initial  
decolourisation**



**20% final  
decolourisation  
(60 bed volumes)**



# Typical exhaustion experiment



**Stepwise brix increases**

**Good temperature control**

**Flow rate stabilised around 24m<sup>3</sup>/hr**

# Take home messages

- **Higher brix streams than 45 Brix cannot be treated under these conditions (viscosity, resin settling rates, loss of resin at overflow)**
- **Reproducible decolourisation behaviour across short (2hr) and long runs (12hr) – results not shown**
- **Pilot results confirmed laboratory studies**
  - **Logarithmic relationships between % decolourisation and both resin concentration and syrup brix**
- **One-off pan boiling experiment showed addition of decolourised syrup will result in lower raw sugar colour**
  - **Needs confirming on full pan scale**

# Plans for 2008

## Process Optimisation

- Demonstrate on factory scale, that reductions in sugar syrup colour will reduce raw sugar colour
- Test suitability on remelt and recycle streams as potential large benefits are available
- Examine CSTR design as well as fluidised bed

## Future Process Design

- Based on results, design large scale automated process for a market ready technology package

## Commercial Framework and Product Support Requirements

- Establish necessary delivery protocols, accreditations and early commercial arrangements for market entry



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