

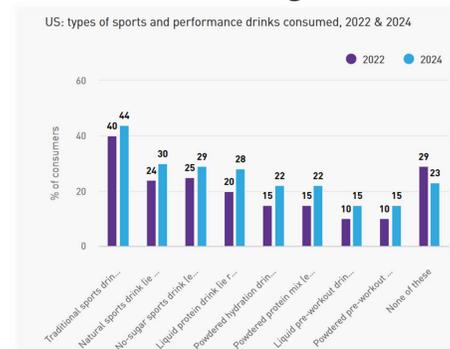
Objective

To design a profitable, high-quality food product in a zero-discharge, energy-efficient facility.

Design Considerations

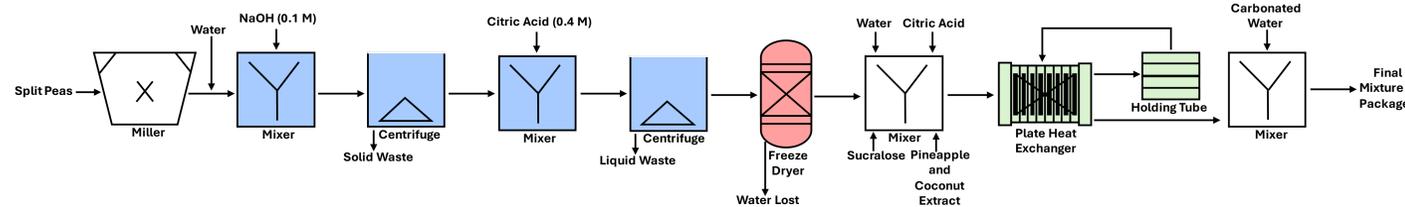
- Locally grown peas
- Flavor and appearance aesthetics
- Allergen free, healthy soda alternative

Market Analysis



- 58% of consumers would pay a premium price for a healthier soda alternative³
- Liquid protein drink sales up 8% from 2022 to 2024²
- Gen Z consumers prefer fruit flavored sodas³

Process Design



Precipitation

Freeze Drying

Pasteurization

Controls

Monitor incoming pH to adjust the pH level accordingly

Monitor temperature, pressure, and time to control shelf heat and vacuum for optimal drying

Calculate steam flow rate for inlet temperature and adjust based on outlet temperature

Alternatives

Ultrafiltration

Spray Drying
Convection Drying

Ultraviolet Radiation
High Pressure Sterilization

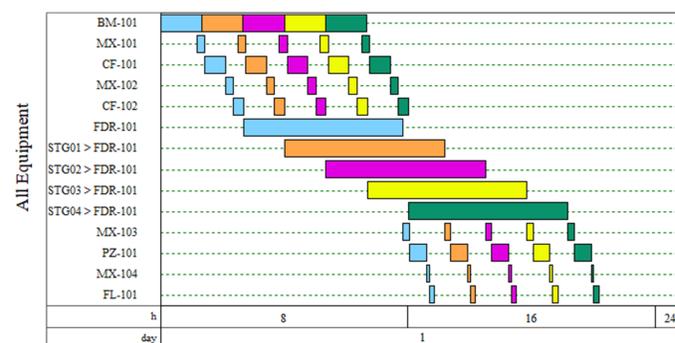
Optimization

A mixer with 3.71m in diameter and Volume of 40 m³
Cost: \$1,022.85

A freeze dryer with a 0.50 m² area operating for 5 hours per batch
Cost: \$98,963.09

A plate heat exchanger with steam at 118°C, an inlet flow rate of 0.95 kg/s, an area of 40 m², and 220 plates
Cost: \$2,192.10

Plant Design



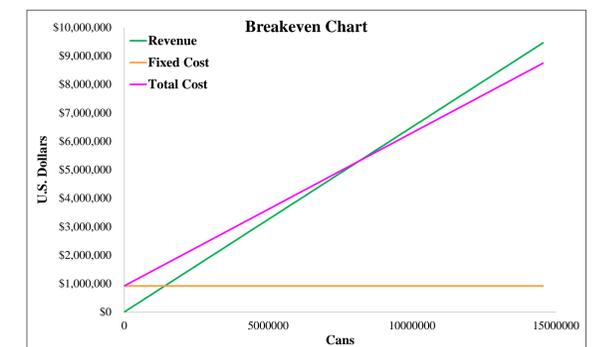
- Pea starch waste is collected in an extruder to form a biopolymer film

Future Work

- Work into anti-foaming
- Adapt and create new flavors
- Evaluate pasteurization effectiveness
- Implementation of a water recovery system in the freeze dryer
- Look into renewable energy sources

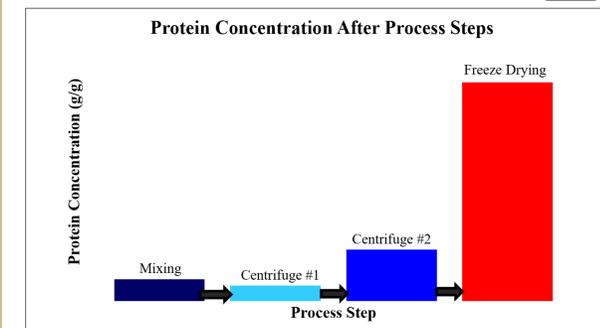


Economic Analysis



Total Capital Investment	\$25,443,825.24
Raw Cost/Can	\$0.36
Labor Cost/Can	\$0.17
Utilities Cost/Can	\$0.01
Price/Can	\$1.00
Batch Size	21000 cans
Breakeven Capacity	26.03%

Experimental Results



Centrifugation Speed (rpm)	Centrifugation Time (min)	Protein Concentration (g/g)
3000	30, 10	0.414
3000	45, 25	0.205
4500	30, 10	0.248