



Hop Utilization in the Whirlpool

VBA Craft Brewers Conference
Friday November 10, 2023
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Who we are

Julie Smith - Lawson's Finest

- Certified Cicerone
- ASBC/MBAA Webinar Committee
- Pink Boots Volunteer Coordinator, VT Chapter Co-Leader
- Long Trail Brewing 2015-2018
- Lawson's Finest Liquids 2018-current

Amy Todd - Bia Diagnostics

- BA Chemistry University of Vermont
- American Brewer's Guild 2009
- Magic Hat Brewing Co 2010-2013
- Siebel Institute of Chicago Sensory Panel Management and Brewing Microbiology
- Founded Zymology Labs 2016 (sold to Bia Diagnostics in 2022)
- Certified Cicerone and BJCP beer judge
- VBA DEI committee

Outline

- Questions and experiment design
- Equipment set-up and recipe
- Brew Day #1 : Data review and new questions
- Brew Day #2 :Data review and new questions
- Brew Day #3: Data review and new questions
- Remaining questions
- Takeaways and next steps
- Designing experiments in your brewery



Hop Utilization

- Does adding hops in the whirlpool increase bitterness?
- Does a longer whirlpool extract more IBUs?
- At what temperature do IBUs stop being extracted?
- When does the wort becoming oversaturated with hops?



How to set up an experiment

- Observation
- Questions
- Hypothesis
- Independent and dependent variables
- Experimental design
- Data analysis



Equipment



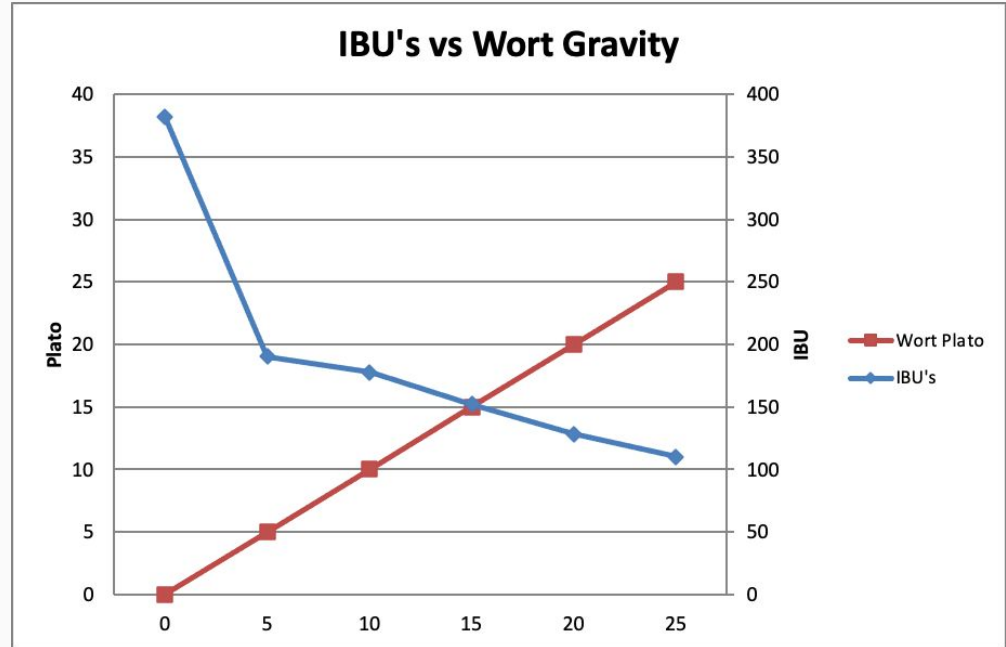
Recipe Design

Whirlpool Ale		1 BBL				
<i>Experimental</i>						
	Grain Bill	lbs				Mash Water
	Pale	19.5		37.9%		L:G ratio
	Peterson Heavy Base	20.0		38.8%		Volume
	Pils	5.0		9.7%		Mash Temp
	MFB Munich	7.0		13.6%		Malt Temp
						Strike Water Temp
						Calcium Sulfate
						Calcium Chloride
						Sparge Water
						Sparge Water Volume
						Sparge Water Temp
						Calcium Sulfate
						Calcium Chloride
	Total	51.5		100.0%		Total Water
	Mash Bioglucanase GB	ml				
	Kettle Volume	35 gal				
	Length of Boil	60 min				
	Calandria Temp	214 F				
Hop Charges	Variety	Supplier	Grams	AA%	Boil Time	
	Galaxy		139.7		60 Min	
	Whirlpool Hops			WP Time	WP Temp	
	Galaxy		5.0	5.00		
	Galaxy		5.0	10.00		
	Galaxy		5.0	15.00		
	Galaxy		5.0	20.00		
	Galaxy		5.0	25.00		
	Galaxy		5.0	30.00		
Other Ingredients						
	Yeastex-S2	7.00 grams		Add to kettle 0-15 minutes before end of boil		
	Whirlfloc-G	3.00 grams		Add to kettle 0-15 minutes before end of boil		
	Calcium Chloride	14.0 grams		Add to kettle 0-15 minutes before end of boil		
Knockout						
	KO Temp	65 F				
	Aeration	0.5 Lpm				
Yeast	US-05	60 grams		Per 1 BBL Batch		

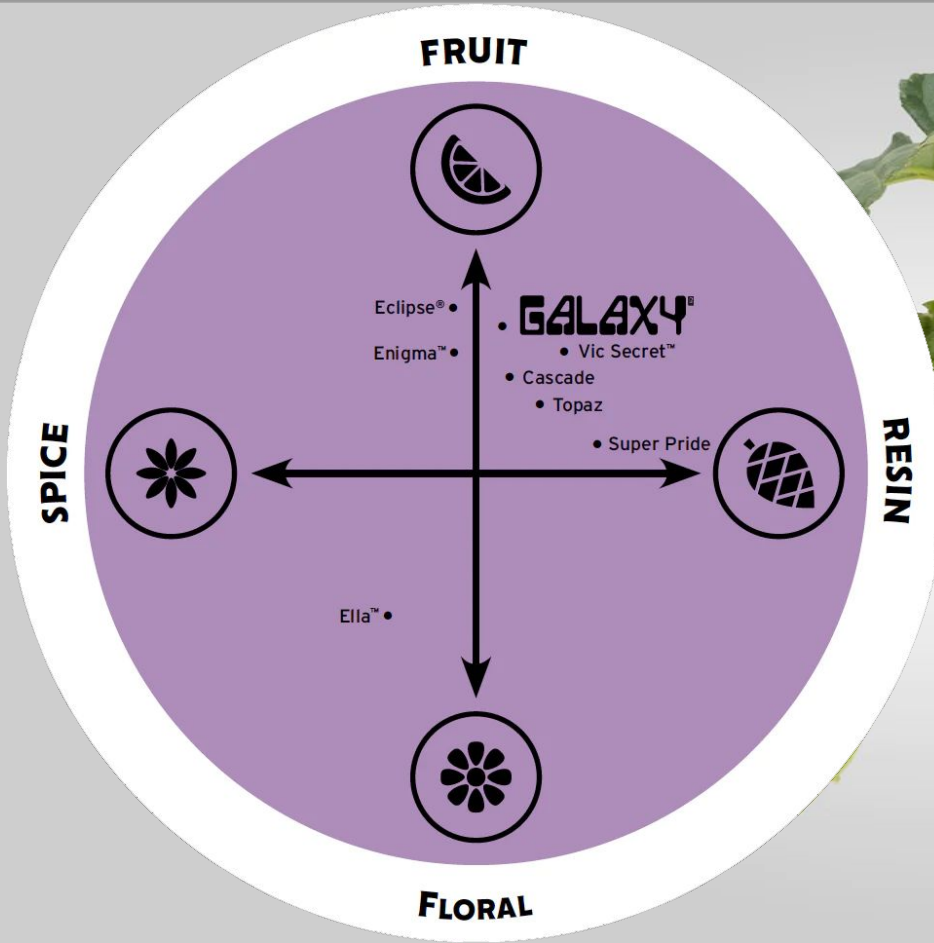
IBUs and Boil Hops

We used this chart from another brewer study to help inform our experiment design.

This graph shows that as degrees Plato increase in the wort, the overall utilization of IBUs in the boil goes down.



Galaxy Hop profile



FLAVOR KEY



CITRUS

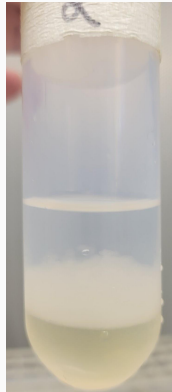


SWEET FRUIT

ALPHA ACIDS: 13.0-18.5%
BETA ACIDS: 6.1-11.6%
ALPHA/BETA RATIO: 1.3-2.7
COHUMULONE (%OF ALPHA ACIDS): 32-43
TOTAL OILS: 1.9-2.9 ML/100G

Data Collection

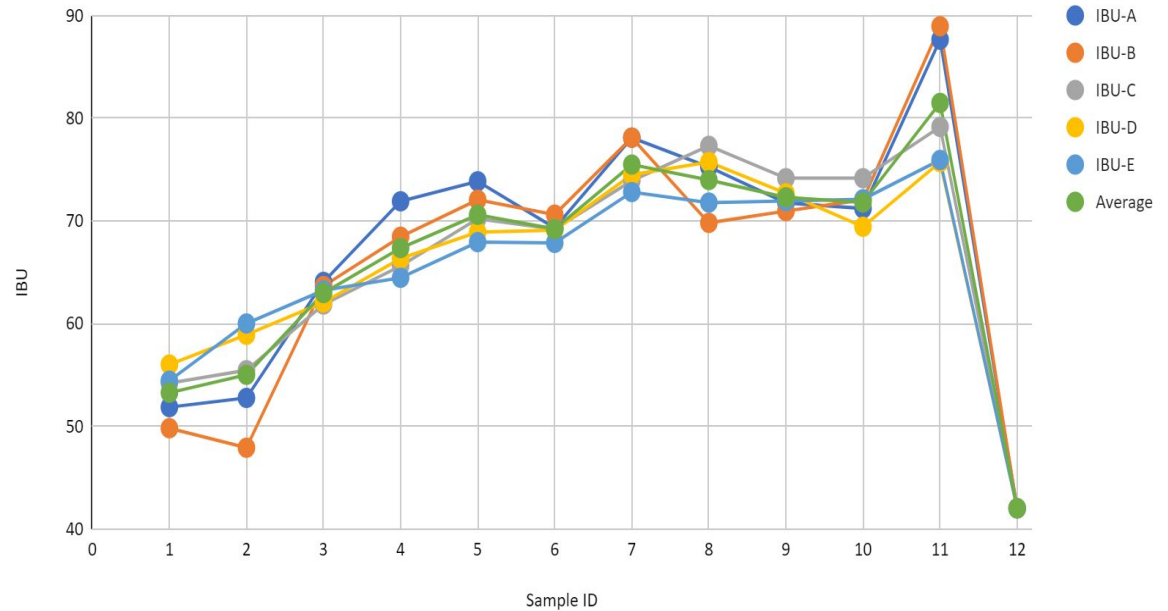
- ASBC Beer 23-A
- Limitations in testing method
- UV-Vis
- HPCL
- Sensory



Brew day #1

Sample ID	Project Interval (minutes)	WP Temp	Average IBU
1	0	207.1	53
2	5	202.6	55
3	10	198.6	63
4	15	194.8	67
5	20	191.2	71
6	25	187.9	69
7	30	184.7	75
8	35	181.7	74
9	40	179.5	72
10	45/End	176.7	72
11	FV full	68	81

Brew Day #1



Finished IBUs

42

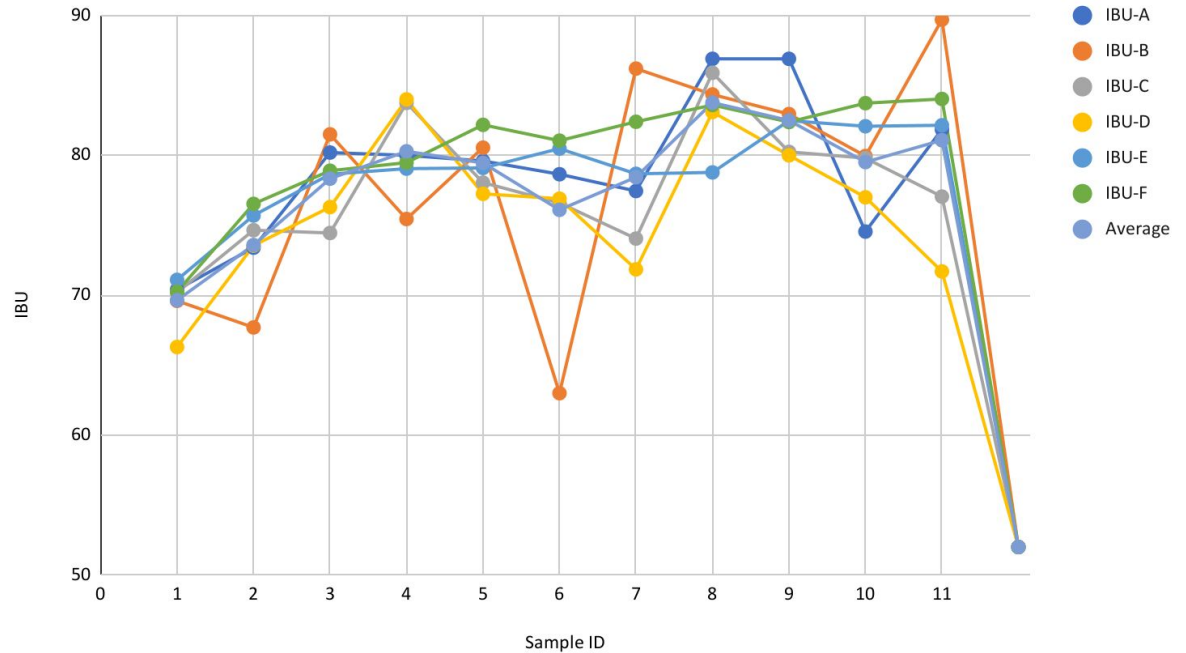
Total Hops Added

169.7 grams

Brew day #2

Sample ID	Project Interval (minutes)	WP Temp	Average IBU
1	0	204	70
2	5	202.5	74
3	10	198.4	78
4	15	198.4	80
5	20	190.5	79
6	25	187	76
7	30	183.5	78
8	35	180.3	84
9	40	177.5	82
10	45/End	175	80
11	FV full	62.2	81

Brew Day #2



Finished IBUs

52

Total Hops Added

169.7 grams

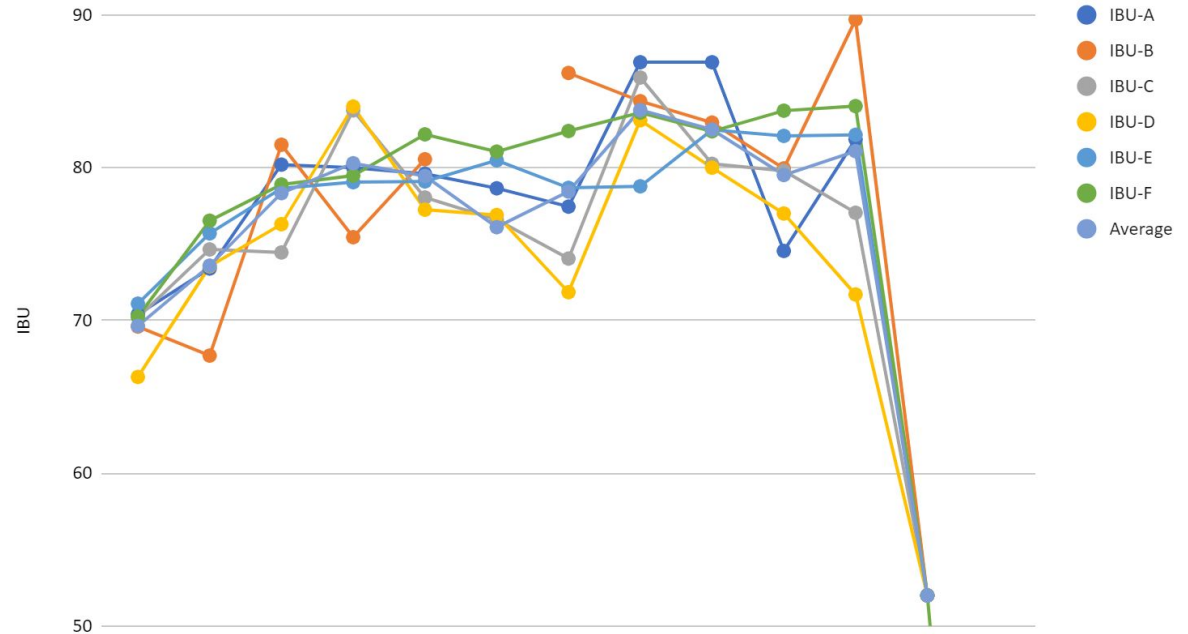
Outlier Identification

- ❖ Arrange data smallest to largest
 - 63 77 77 79 80 81
- ❖ Find Q1 - 25% of the total number of data points (6)
 - $.25(6) = 1.5$ rounded to 2
 - Second data point is 77
- ❖ Find Q3 - 75% of total number of data points
 - $.75(6) = 4.5$ rounded to 5. 5th data point is 80
- ❖ Find the interquartile range IQR Q3-Q1
 - $80 - 77 = 3$
- ❖ Find the upper and lower boundary $Q3 + 1.5(IQR)$ and $Q1 - 1.5(IQR)$
 - $80 + 1.5(3) = 84.5$
 - $77 - 1.5(3) = 75.5$
- ❖ Identify outliers - anything above or below boundaries

Brew day #2 without Outlier

Sample ID	Project Interval	WP Temp	Average IBU
1	0	204	70
2	5	202.5	74
3	10	198.4	78
4	15	198.4	80
5	20	190.5	79
6	25	187	79
7	30	183.5	78
8	35	180.3	84
9	40	177.5	82
10	45/End	175	80
11	FV full	62.2	81

Brew Day #2



Finished IBUs

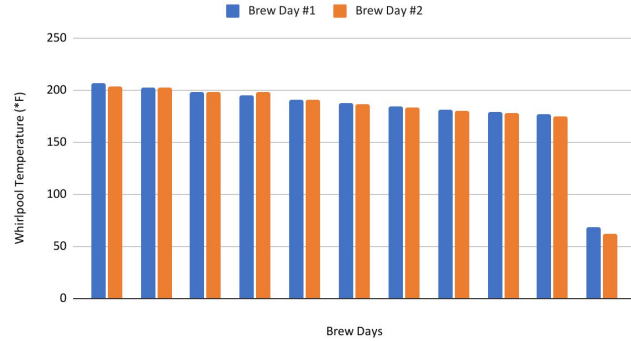
52

Total Hops Added

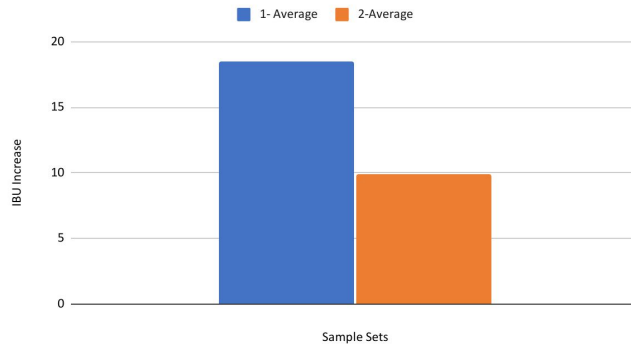
169.7 grams

Comparing Brew Days 1 & 2

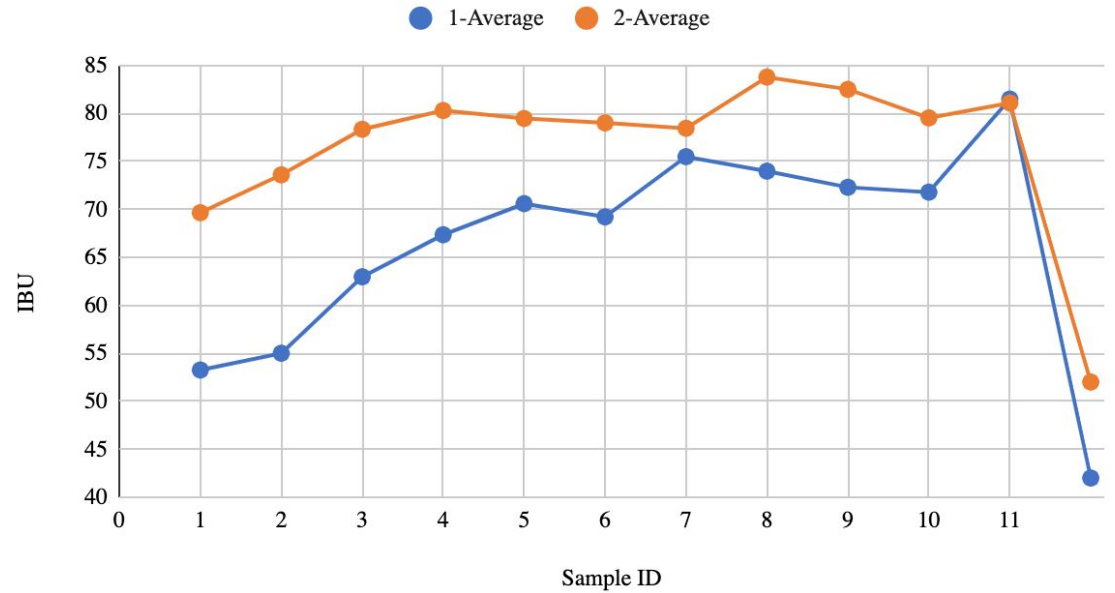
Brew Day #1 vs Brew Day #2



Total Increase



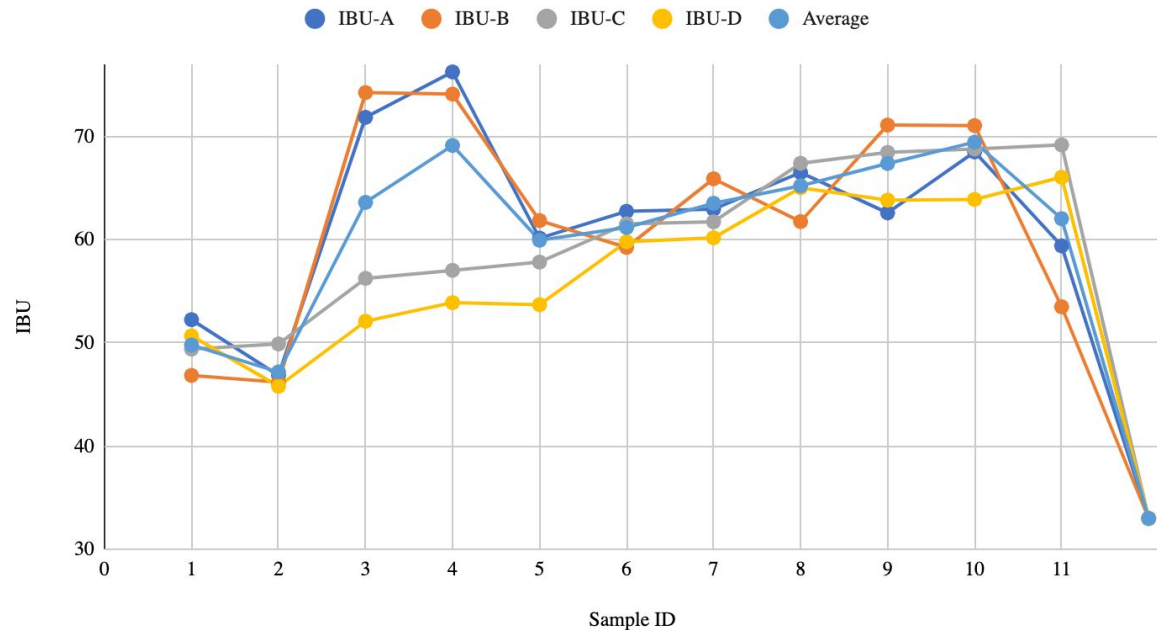
Brew Day # vs Brew Day #2



Brew day #3

Sample ID	Total WP time	WP Temp	Average IBU
1	0	208.8	50
2	0	207.8	47
3	5	203.8	64
4	10	199.9	69
5	10	199.4	60
6	15	195.8	61
7	20	192.2	64
8	20	191.6	65
9	25	189	67
10	30	186	69
11	-	67	62

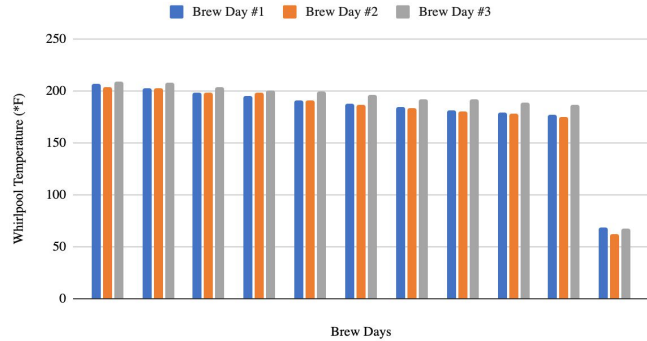
Brew Day #3



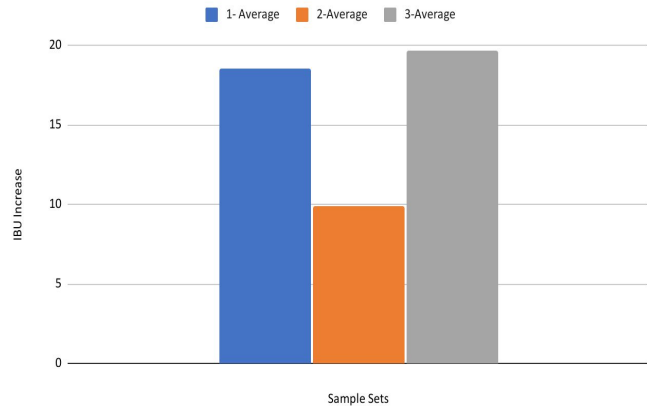
Finished IBUs	33	Total Hops Added	229.7 grams
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A Look at All Brew Days

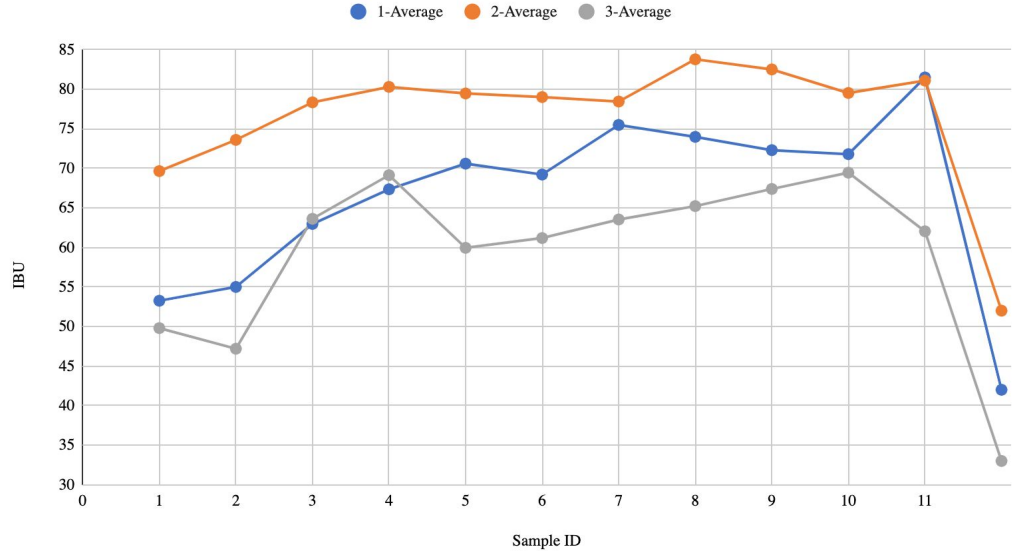
Whirlpool Temperature



Total Increase



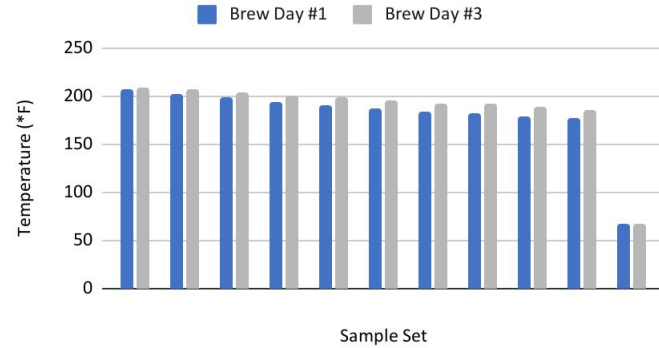
All Brew Day Averages



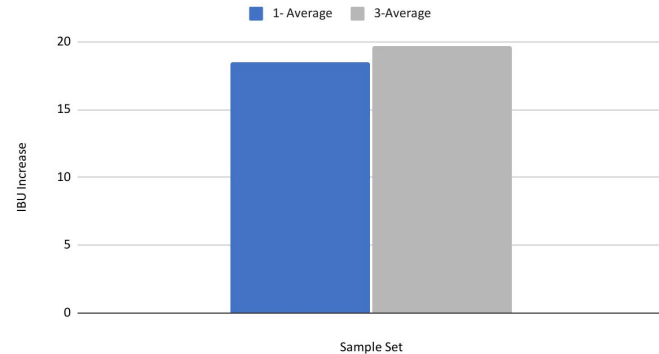
Brew Day #1	Finished IBUs	42	Total Hops Added	169.7 grams
Brew Day #2	Finished IBUs	52	Total Hops Added	169.7 grams
Brew Day #3	Finished IBUs	33	Total Hops Added	229.7 grams

Brew Days #1 and #3

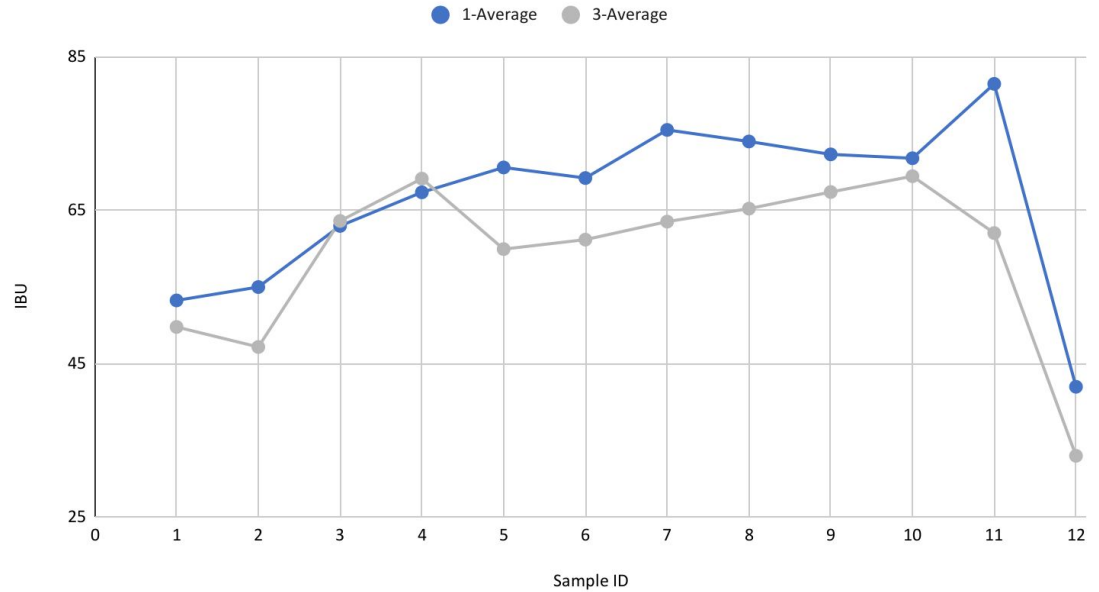
Whirlpool Temperature



Total IBU Increase



Brew Day #1 and Brew Day #3



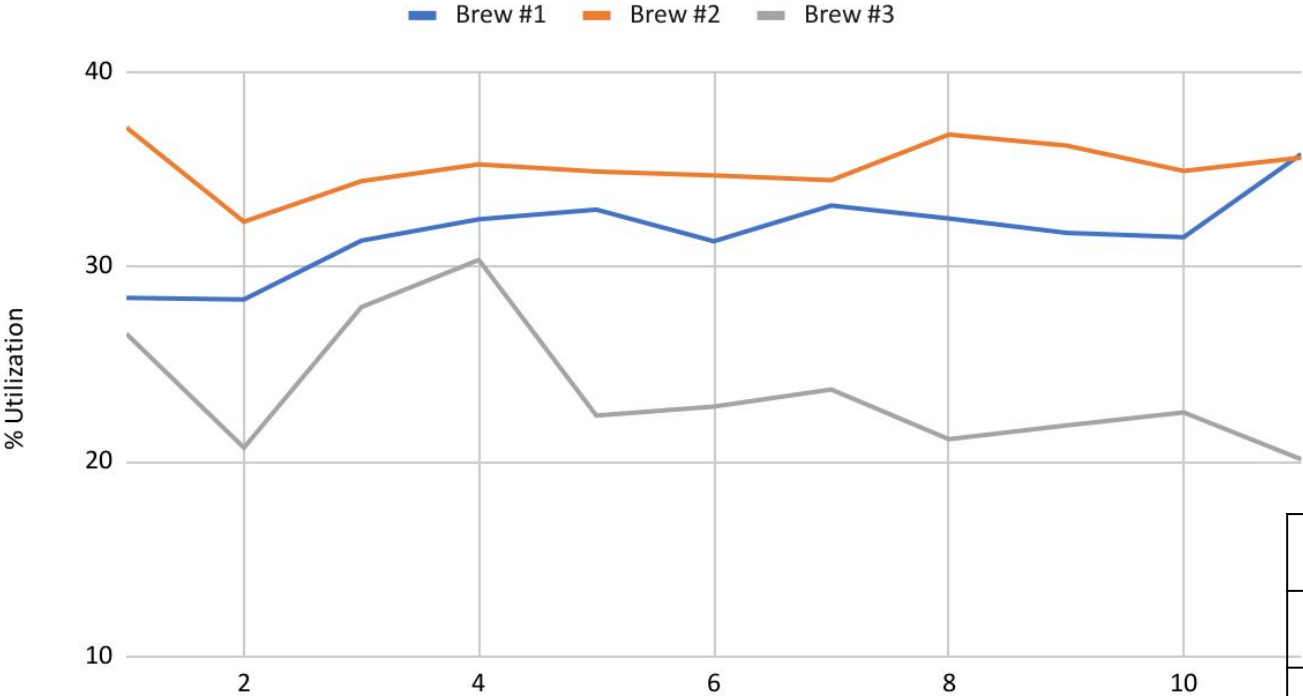
Hop Utilization calculation

$$\text{IBU}_{\text{max}} (\text{mg/L}) = \frac{(W)(AA)}{V} = \frac{(139.7\text{g})(.1575)}{1\text{bbl}} \times \frac{1\text{bbl}}{117.34\text{L}} \times \frac{1000\text{mg}}{\text{g}} = 187.5\text{mg/L}$$

$$\text{Utilization} = \frac{\text{IBU}}{\text{IBU}_{\text{max}}} = \frac{53}{187.5} = 28.35\%$$

Hop Utilization all Brew Days

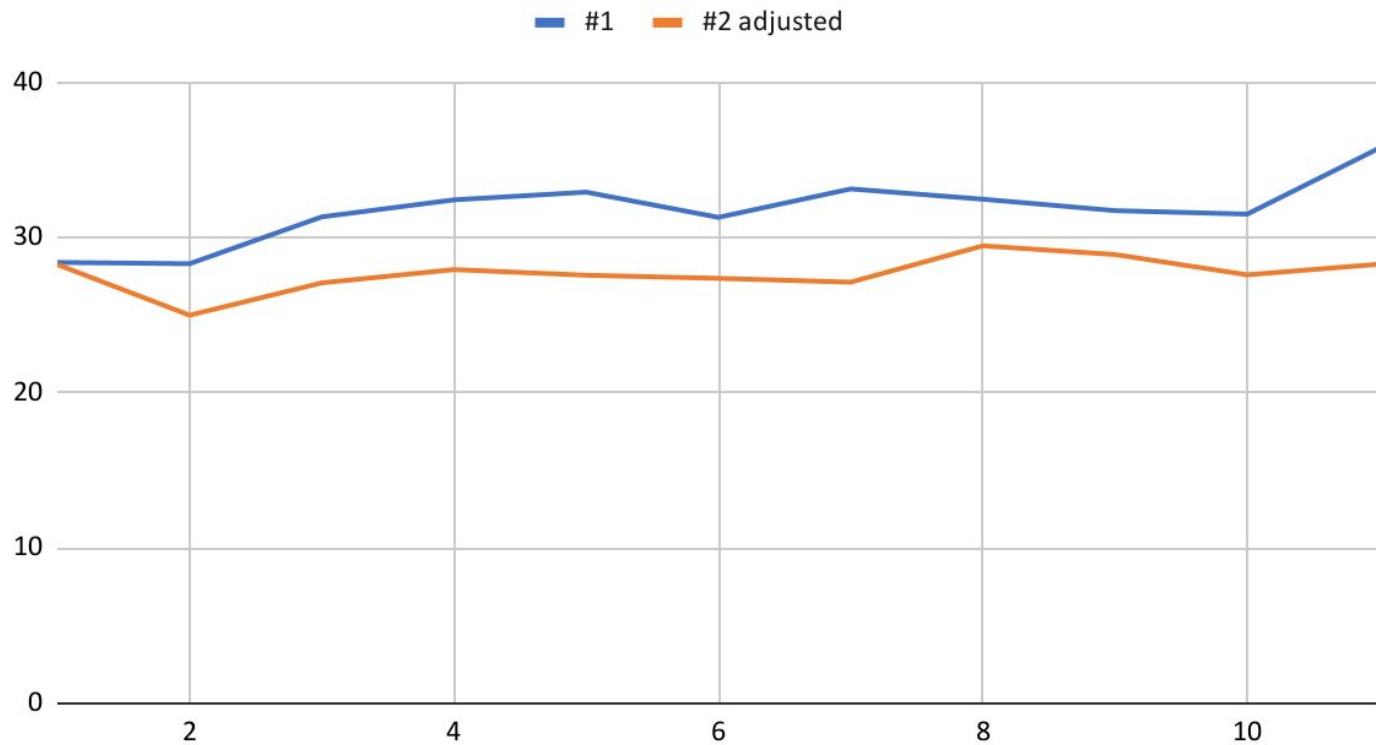
Hop Utilization



Brew Day #1	Utilization %	18
Brew Day #2	Utilization %	23
Brew Day #3	Utilization %	11

Brew #1 vs #2 adjusted

Hop utilization



Questions we still have

- ❖ Why did batch two start with higher IBUs?
- ❖ Why did batch 3 have the lowest final IBUs when we used the most hops?
- ❖ Would a different hop have similar results?
- ❖ What caused the jumps and dips in IBUs? What in our testing/results is significant and what is due to natural variation in testing?
- ❖ Why was there the biggest IBU increase in the 1st experiment?
- ❖ What parameters were out of our control?
- ❖ What could we test next to keep learning from the experiment?
- ❖ What else affects IBU utilization?
- ❖ How does this correlate to sensory experience?

Designing experiments in your brewery

References

- ❖ Wort IBU utilization chart, Scott Shirley
- ❖ ASBC Estimated IAA calculator
- ❖ “Beer Bitterness” The American Society of Brewing Chemists Methods of Analysis, Beer - 23.
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- ❖ Thomas, Sarah. “Calculate Outlier Formula: A Step-By-Step Guide” *Outlier*. Accessed November 2, 2023.
<https://articles.outlier.org/calculate-outlier-formula>
- ❖ Justus, Aaron. “Tracking IBU Through the Brewing Process: The Quest for Consistency” *Master Brewers Association of the Americas Technical Quarterly*, vol. 55 no. 3, 2018, pp.67-74.
- ❖ Maye, John Paul and Robert Smith. “Dry Hopping and Its Effects on the International Bitterness Unit Test and Beer Bitterness” *Master Brewers Association of the Americas Technical Quarterly*, vol.53 no.3, 2016, pp.134-136.
- ❖ Maye, John Paul, Robert Smith, and Jeremy Leker. “Humulinone Formation in Hops and Hop Pellets and Its Implications for Dry Hopped Beers” *Master Brewers Association of the Americas Technical Quarterly*, vol/ 53, no. 1, 2016, pp. 23-27
- ❖ “The IBU Assay” *Beer sensory science*. April 5, 2011, <https://beersensoryscience.wordpress.com/2011/04/05/the-ibu-assay/>. Accessed October 20, 2023.
- ❖ The Effect of pH on Utilization and IBUs <https://alchemyoverlord.wordpress.com/2018/09/08/the-effect-of-ph-on-utilization-and-ibus/>

Thank You!

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