

Survivable Compounds

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Presentation Overview



Analytical Journey

- What are the survivables?
- Past and present analytical instrumentation
- Data availability



Survivables Chart

- CY24 Chart
- Utilization



Geraniol Biotransformation

- What is it?
- Current research at YCH



What are the survivables?

- The 'survivables' are beer soluble compounds derived from hops that survive the brewing process.
- The current target compounds include:

Linalool

Geraniol

Isobutyl isobutyrate

Isoamyl isobutyrate

2 - nonanone

Methyl geranate

3-mercaptohexanol (3MH)



Survivable Compounds



- Monoterpene alcohol
- Can survive late boil and whirlpool additions
- Rose-like and citrus aromas



- Monoterpene alcohol
- Commonly survives the brewing process
- Strong fruity and floral aromas



2 - nonanone

- Ketone
- Can be sweet and fruity
- Can be cheesy, buttery or waxy



Methyl geranate

- Methyl ester
- Fruit and floral aroma



Survivable Compounds



- Hop derived ester
- Fruity and pineapple aromas



- Hop derived ester
- Fruity and tropical aromas



2-methylbutyl • isobutyrate

- Hop derived ester
- Fruity aromas specifically apricot



3 - mercaptohexanol • (3 MH)

- Sulfur-containing compound
- Tropical, grapefruit and passionfruit aromas



Where It All Began

- The original survivables data was collected on this instrument.
- Agilent 6890N GC and a 5975B MS
- Analyzed 1100 hop samples during harvest 2018
- Analyzed ~640 between harvest 2019 and 2020
- Analyzed 600+ beer samples since 2018





Research Ramp-Up

- Survivables analysis was transferred into the newest instrument in 2019
- Agilent 7890B GC, 7200 MS with a quadrupole time- of- flight (Q-ToF) and a sulfur chemiluminescence detector.
- Data from this instrument helped develop the Cryo Pop[®] blend.





Established Analytical Method

- New GCMS with SCD system installed in late 2021 to development a more efficient method of analysis.
- Agilent 7890B GC, 5977B MS and SCD.
- This system utilizes the total oil samples already produced by the QC lab.
- This method has been in use for reporting survivables since 2022.





Data Availability



YAKIMA CHIEF HOPS

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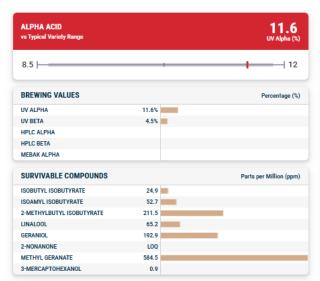
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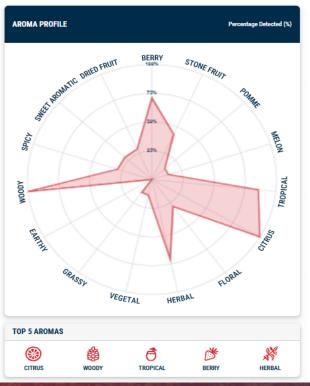
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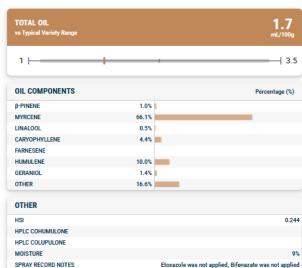
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2024 Centennial • Leaf Hops, Baled ��





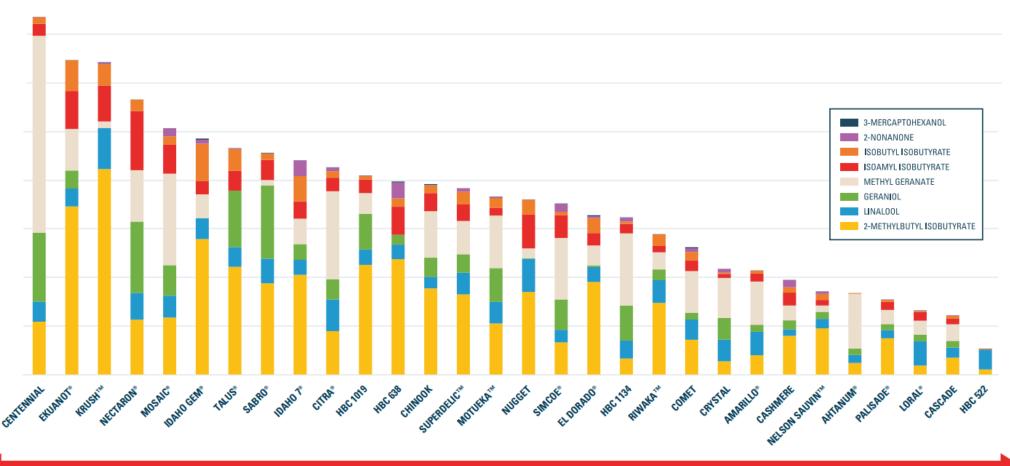
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Add to Compare

CY2024 Chart





GOOD CANDIDATES FOR HIGH IMPACT EARLY IN THE BREWING PROCESS
(LATE KETTLE, WP, AFDH)

BETTER UTILIZED LATER IN THE BREWING PROCESS (PFDH)

Chart Utilization: Addition Timing

Use high survivables hops early (or late)

- Hops with higher concentrations of survivable compounds are likely to be more successful when used earlier in the brewing process (late kettle, WP or AFDH)
- Krush® would be a better choice than Loral®

Use low survivable hops late

- Hops with lower concentrations of survivable compounds will likely be more successful when used later in the brewing process (PFDH).
- Cashmere or Palisade® would have a better impact when used later.



Chart Utilization: Addition Timing

Load wort streams with high survivables early

- High concentrations of survivables in whirlpool and active fermentation dry hopping can create conditions necessary for beneficial biotransformation.
- A whirlpool addition of Idaho 7[®]
 with AFDH of Sabro[®] and Simcoe[®]
 is likely to yield a huge flavor impact.

Blend hops to maximize beneficial concentrations

- Focus on balancing high concentrations when creating blends.
- Loral[®] is high in linalool and Talus[®] is high in geraniol, the two of them are likely to work well in concert.

 Loral[®] and Crystal are both high in linalool and would therefore likely create a less dynamic and more one-dimensional blend.



Geraniol Biotransformation

- •Investigating the biotransformation of geraniol during fermentation using a deuterated (isotopically flagged) chemical standard
- •First time this phenomenon has been studied using a deuterated chemical standard
 - •Essentially leaves a 'flag' behind wherever the compound was involved in a chemical reaction
- •Citronellol is the main final product of this phenomenon
- Reaction pathways involved
 - Reduction into citronellol
 - •Esterification (acetylation) into citronellyl acetate and geranyl acetate
 - •Hydrolysis of acetate products back into citronellol and geraniol





THANK YOU!

