

UV technology and its effect on unwanted microorganisms

Presented by Benedikte. B. Holm
Research Engineer

Company Description

At Lyras we develop and manufacture UV systems for the liquid food processing industry. Our innovative products provides a sustainable solution to the challenges solved by the conventional process technologies that are in use today.

Our specialized Raslysation solutions are supported by:

- In-house R&D and production
- Specialized know-how within UV-light
- Immense testing and quality control of all shipped cold pasteurization solutions
- Unique and patented technology
- In-house lab facilities for testing of products

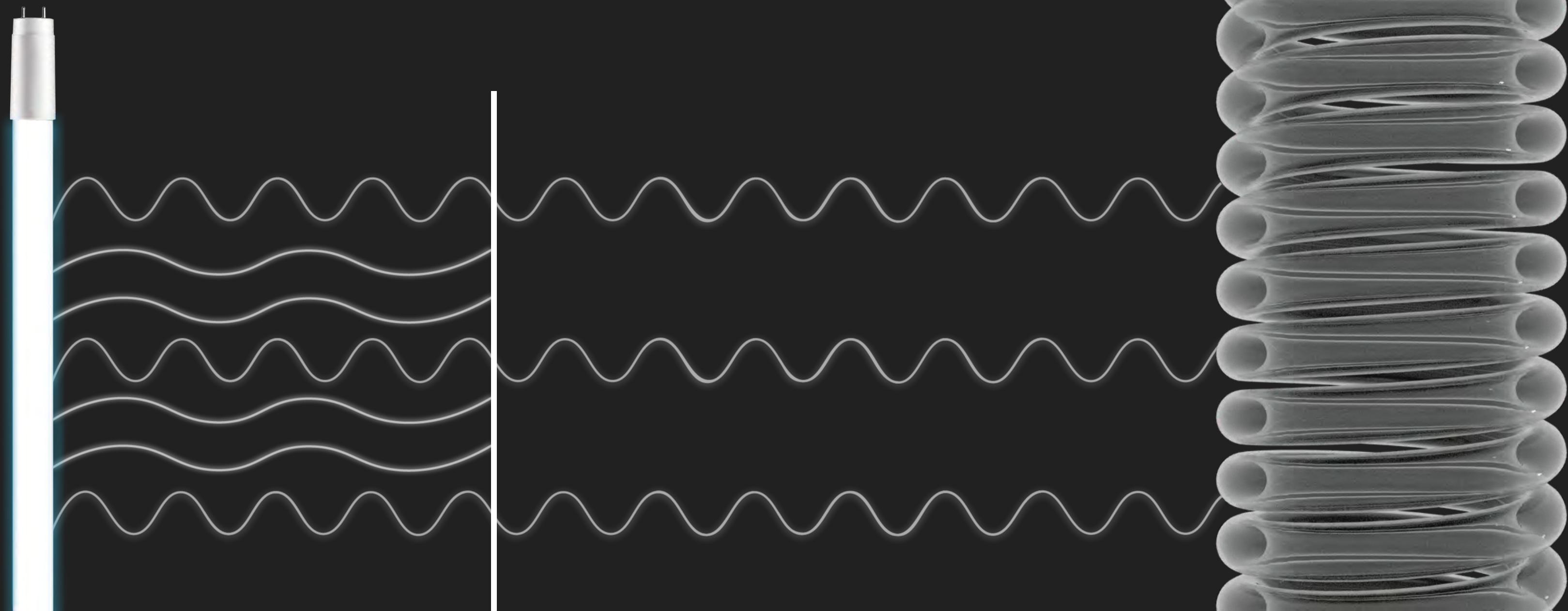
Todays Agenda

Presentation Outline

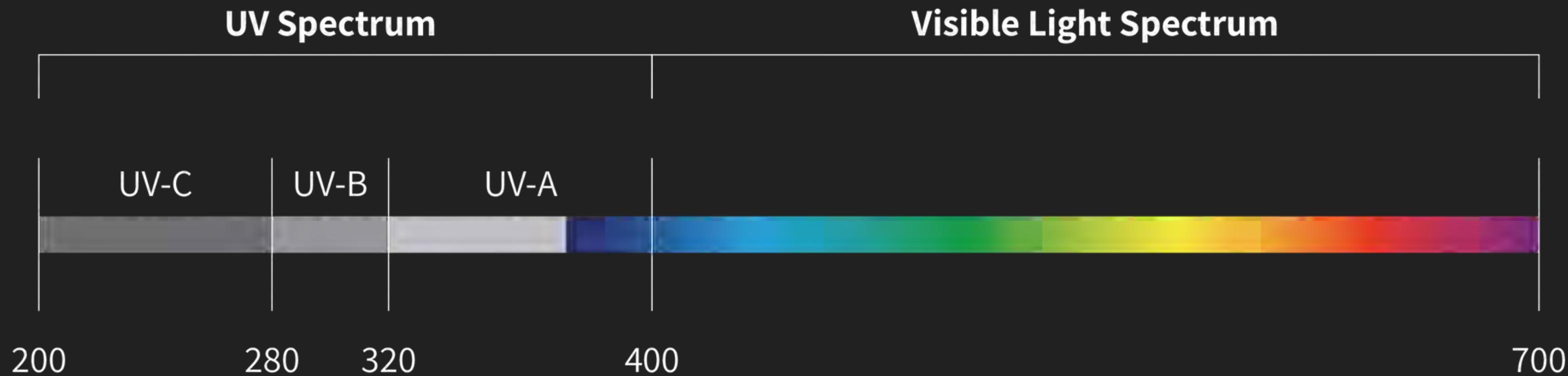
- The UV technology and the advantages
- Inactivation of microorganisms
- Factors influencing effectiveness
- Use cases and experimental data

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The Technology



The UV Technology

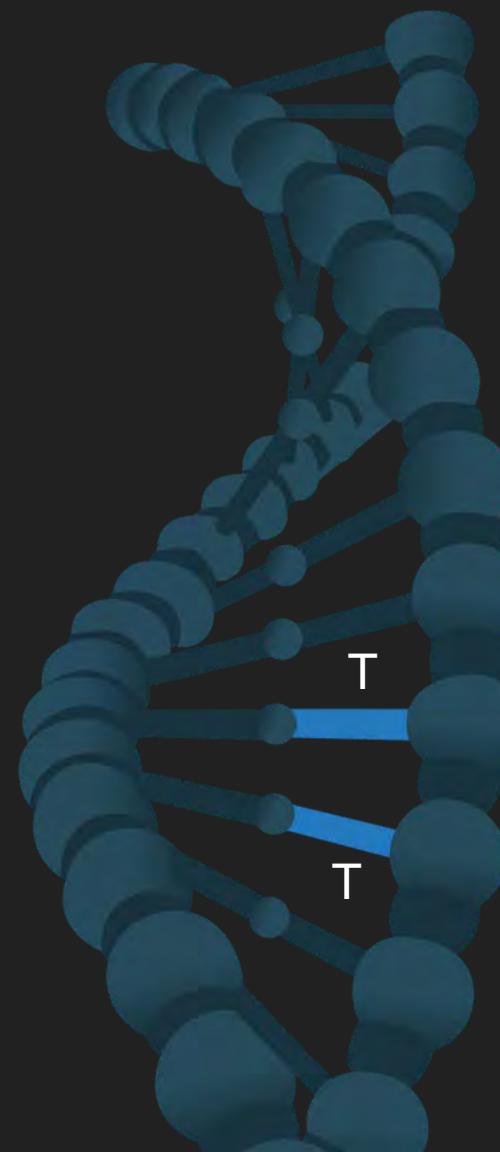


Production advantages

- Lowers the energy consumption by more than 90%
- Inactivates bacteria, fungi, spores and viruses in a single process
- Product quality – reduced thermal history
- Reduced CIP requirements – 60% less water.
- Reduction in process complexity
- Sustainable solution
- Simple plug and play solutions
- 7-14 seconds processing time

Inactivation of microorganisms

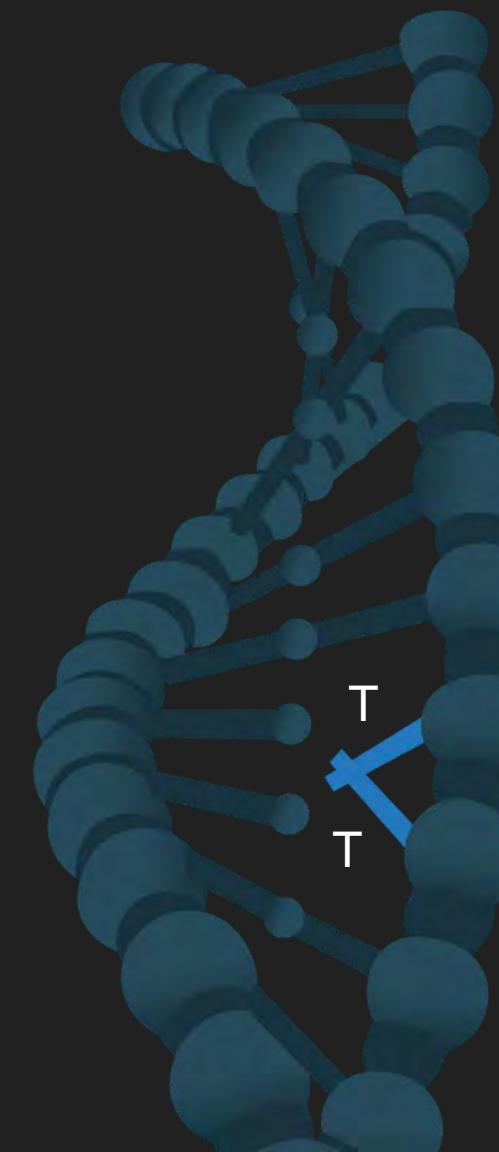
DNA STRUCTURE BEFORE



UV light



DNA STRUCTURE AFTER



Cross-linkage
dimer pyrimidine
Altering metabolism and
replication Causing cell
death

Inactivation of microorganisms

- The lethal UV dose is specific
- Microorganism characteristics
Specie, strain, initial count, growth phase, and recovery conditions
- Gram-negative bacteria more vulnerable than Gram-positive bacteria
- Thin cell wall – easily killed
Salmonella, E. coli
- Thick cell wall – 10 to 100 times as high UV dose
Mold spores



Inactivation of microorganisms

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UV resistance

Fungal spores

Bacterial spores

Vegetative bacteria

Virus

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Factors influencing effectiveness

Flow pattern

- Coil size
- Coil length
- Viscosity

Product type

- Chemical composition
- Turbidity
- Viscosity

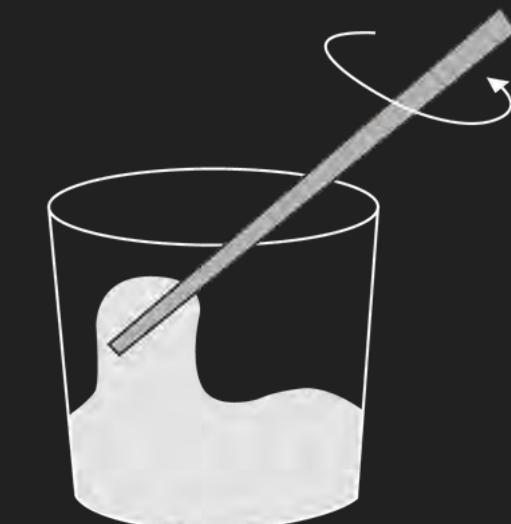
Low viscosity

Water

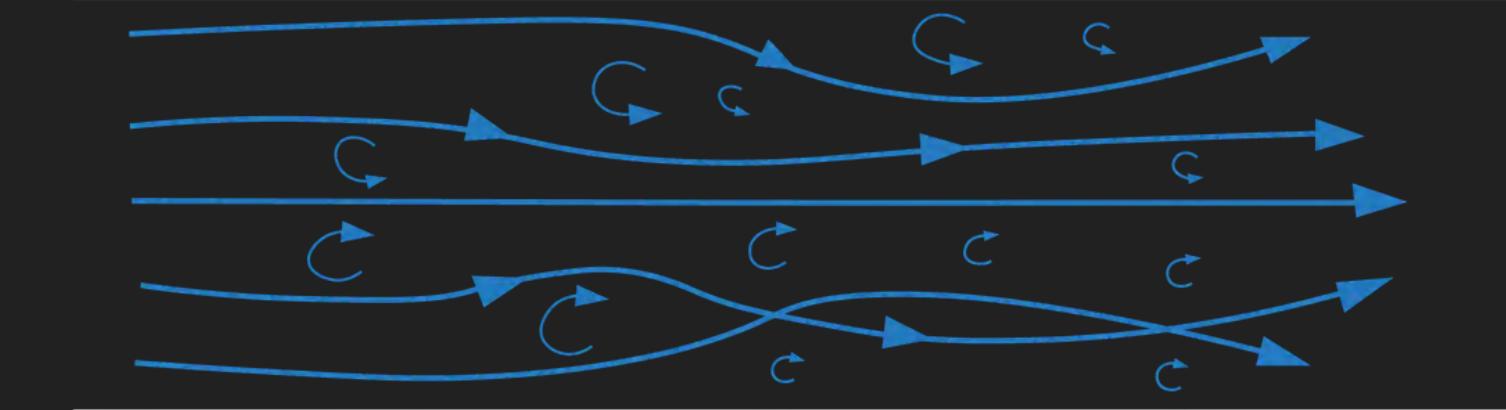


High viscosity

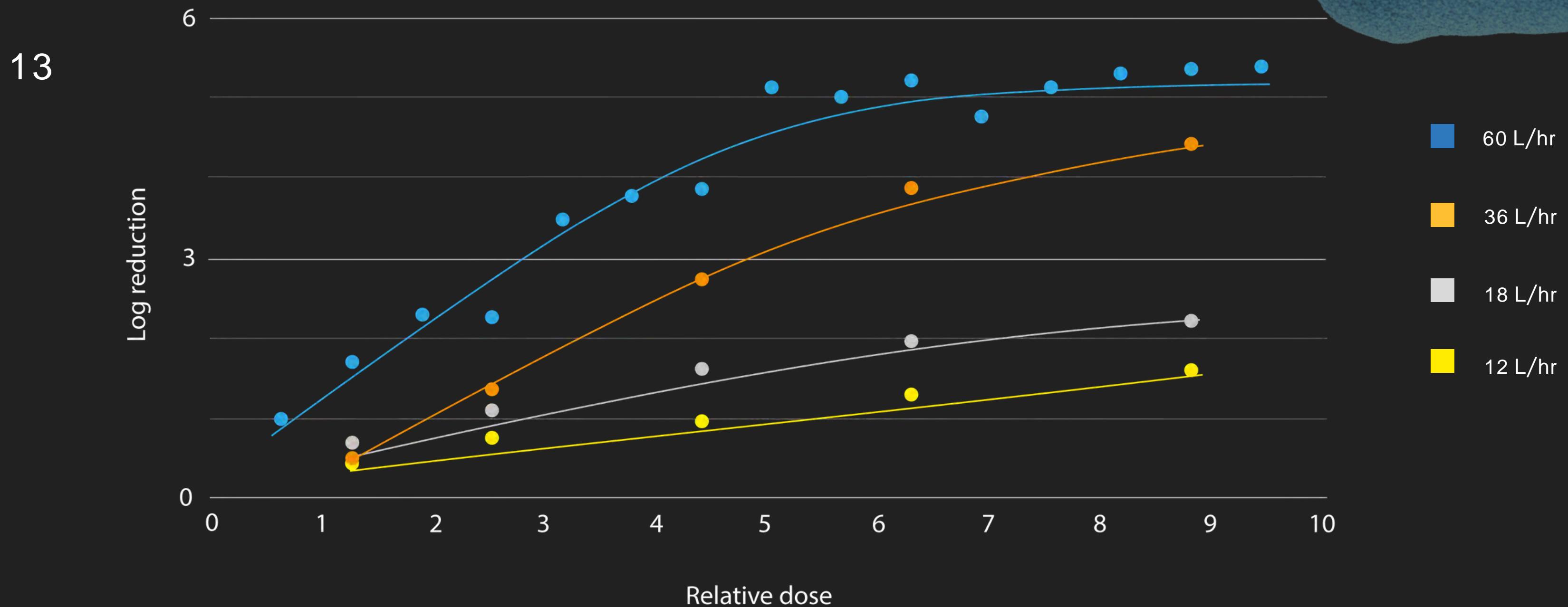
Syrup



Turbulent flow

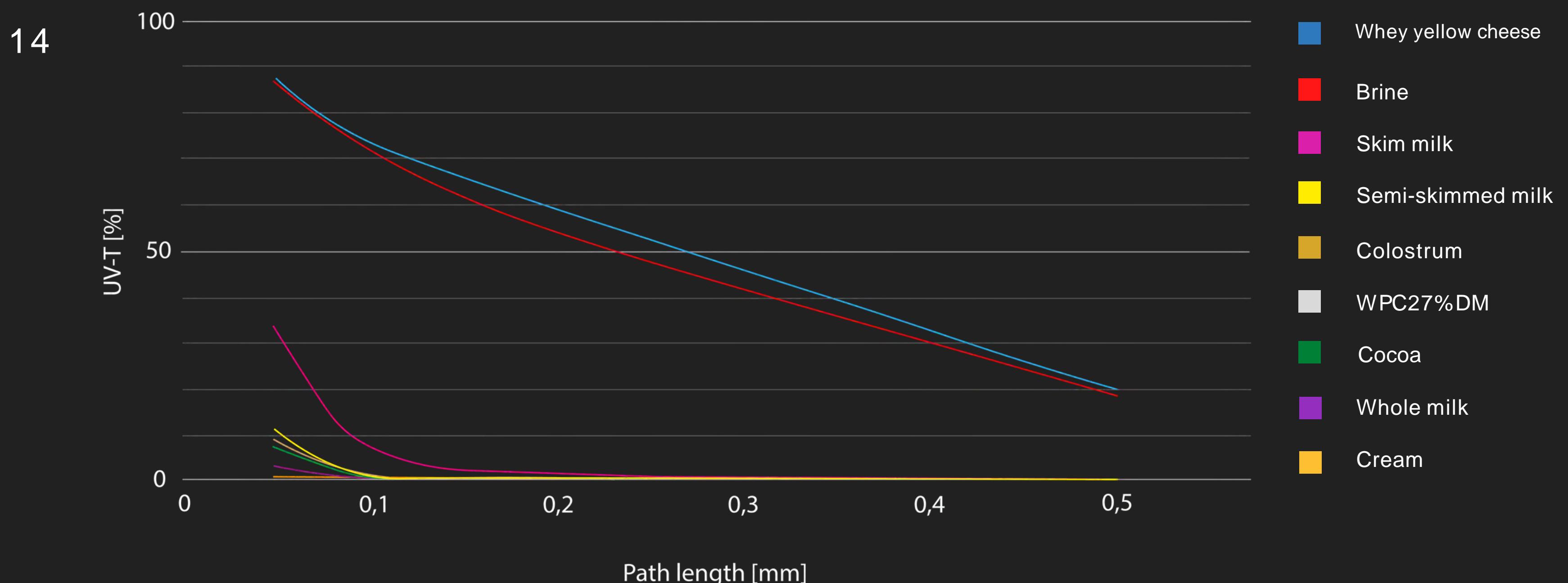


Factors influencing effectiveness Flow



Factors influencing effectiveness UV-T

UV-T at 254 nm



Use Cases



Cheese milk - bacteria & spore inactivation



Shelf-life extension of liquid milk after HTST



Sweet butter milk



Replacement of thermalizer steps e.g. sweet and acid whey



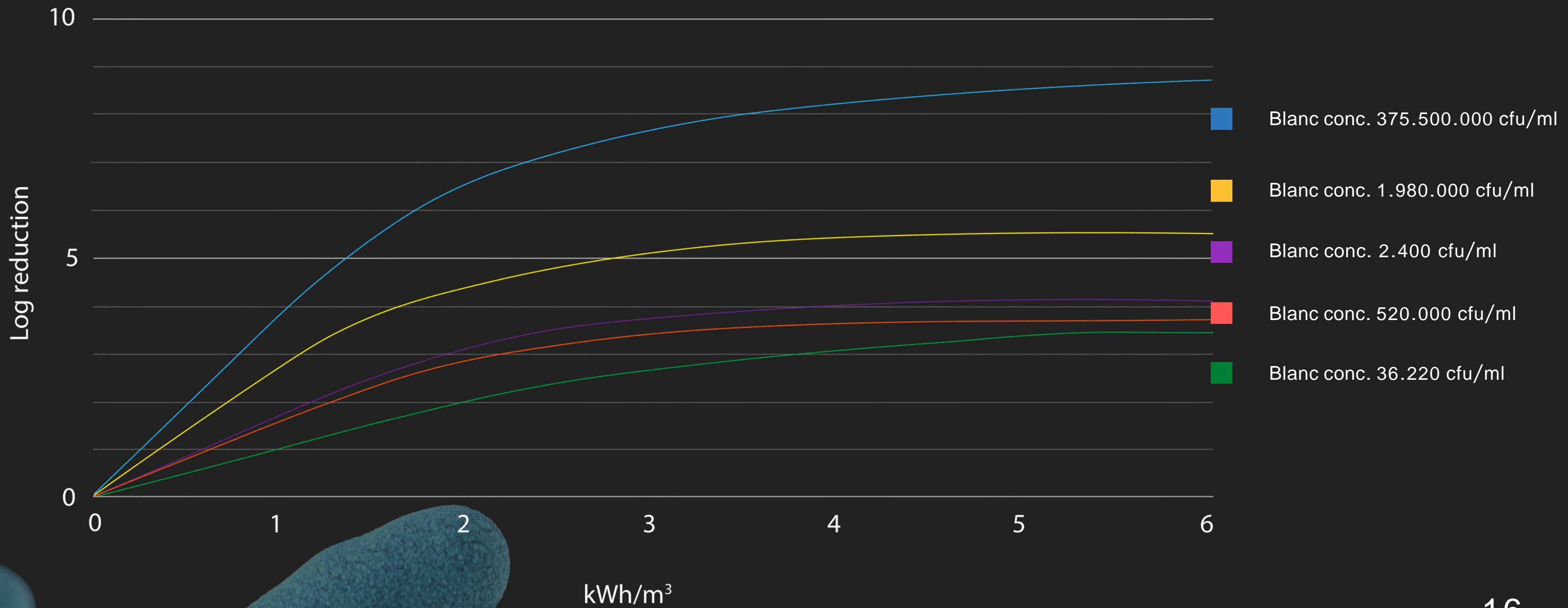
Brine single pass or recirculation



Bactofuge replacement for spore & bacteria reduced milk

Raw Milk

LYRAS A/S | 2021



Aerobic plate count		
	cfu/ml	LOG reduction
Blank sample	8,000	
2,04 kWh/m ³ UV light	5	3,2
3,87 kWh/m ³ UV light	<1	3,9

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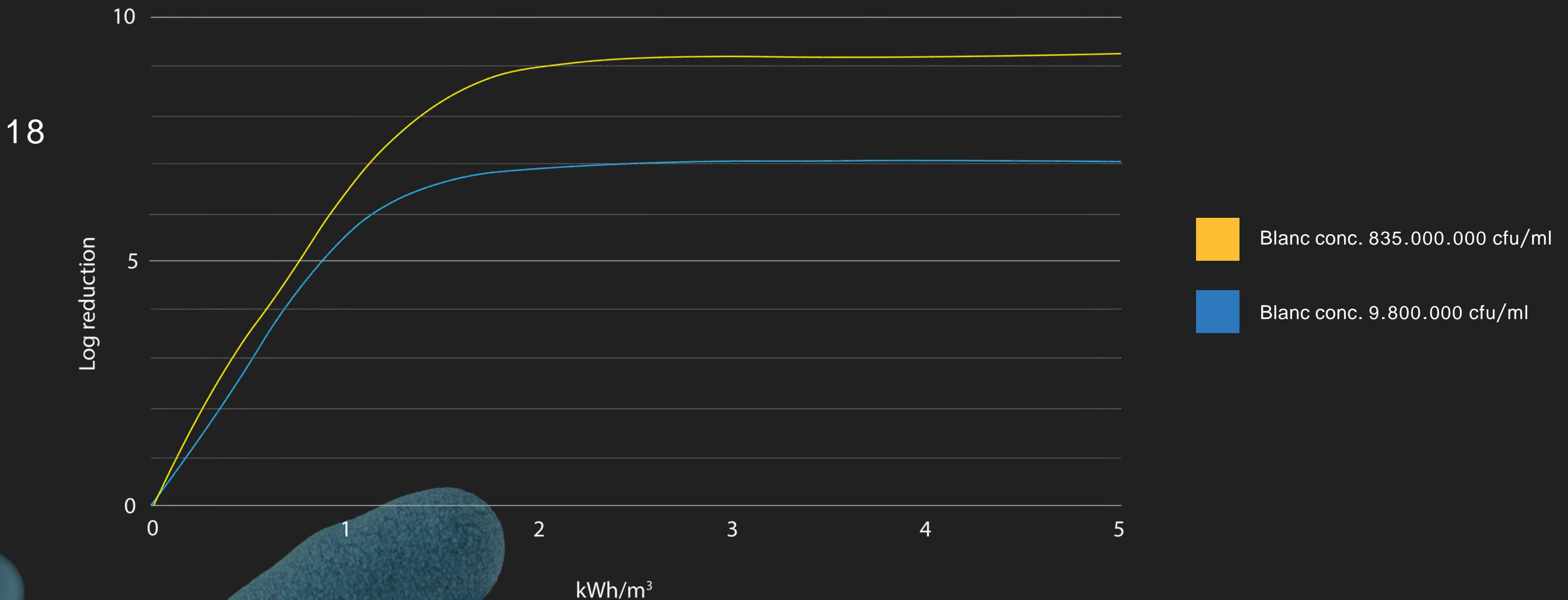
Aerobic plate count		
	cfu/ml	LOG reduction
Blank sample	1,980,000	
2,04 kWh/m ³ UV light	335	3,8
3,87 kWh/m ³ UV light	<10	5,3

Aerobic plate count		
	cfu/ml	LOG reduction
Blank sample	190,000	
2,04 kWh/m ³ UV light	<1	5,3

Aerobic plate count		
	cfu/ml	LOG reduction
Blank sample	375,500,000	
2,04 kWh/m ³ UV light	500	5,9
3,87 kWh/m ³ UV light	<10	7,6

Microbiology

Whole Whey



Sweet whey 6-7% TS

	Aerobic plate count		Enterobacter plate count	
	cfu/ml	LOG reduction	cfu/ml	LOG reduction
Blank sample	9,800,000		450	
1,29 kWh/m ³ UV light	10	6	<1	2,65
2,5 kWh/m ³ UV light	<1	8,92	<1	2,65

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Sweet concentrated whey 17-18% TS

	Aerobic plate count	
	cfu/ml	LOG reduction
Blank sample	350	
1,29 kWh/m ³ UV light	10	1,54
2,5 kWh/m ³ UV light	<1	2,54

Microbiology

Whey for pig feed 6-7% TS

	Aerobic plate count		Enterobacter plate count	
	cfu/ml	LOG reduction	cfu/ml	LOG reduction
Blank sample	835,000,000		460,000,000	
1,29 kWh/m ³ UV light	10.000	4,45	<10	8,66
2,5 kWh/m ³ UV light	<1	8,92		

Enterobacter plate – after holding for 24 hrs at 30°C

	cfu/ml	LOG reduction
Blank sample	>15,000,000,000	
1,29 kWh/m ³ UV light	<10	>10.17

Microbiology

Contact Us

Phone Number

+45 2213 5248

Email Address

contact@lyras.dk

Website

www.lyras.com