PURDUE UNIVERSITY

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PROBLEM STATEMENT:

A lack of on-campus internship opportunities for Biological Engineers, coupled with the absence of a student run production facility.

OBJECTIVES:

- Design a student run creamery that allows for internship opportunities and departmental research
- Provide homemade ice cream products using locally sourced ingredients
- Restoration of the previously successful Purdue creamery
- Flexibility in production as demand changes

PROJECT BACKGROUND:

•15+ university creameries exist (5 are BIG 10!)

•Purdue's original creamery operational 1913-1969

MARKETING AND CONSUMPTION:

•Midwest consumes 17.9% of U.S. ice cream •Purdue market includes 15,000 students

ICE CREAM INGREDIENT FUNCTIONALITY:

- Dairy: Milk, Cream, Nonfat solids (NFS)
- Fat: Provides creaminess and richness of ice cream
- NFS: Stabilizes air and influences body and texture
- Sweeteners: Sugar, Corn Syrup, Sucralose
- Lowers freezing point of mix, allowing fraction of water to remain unfrozen

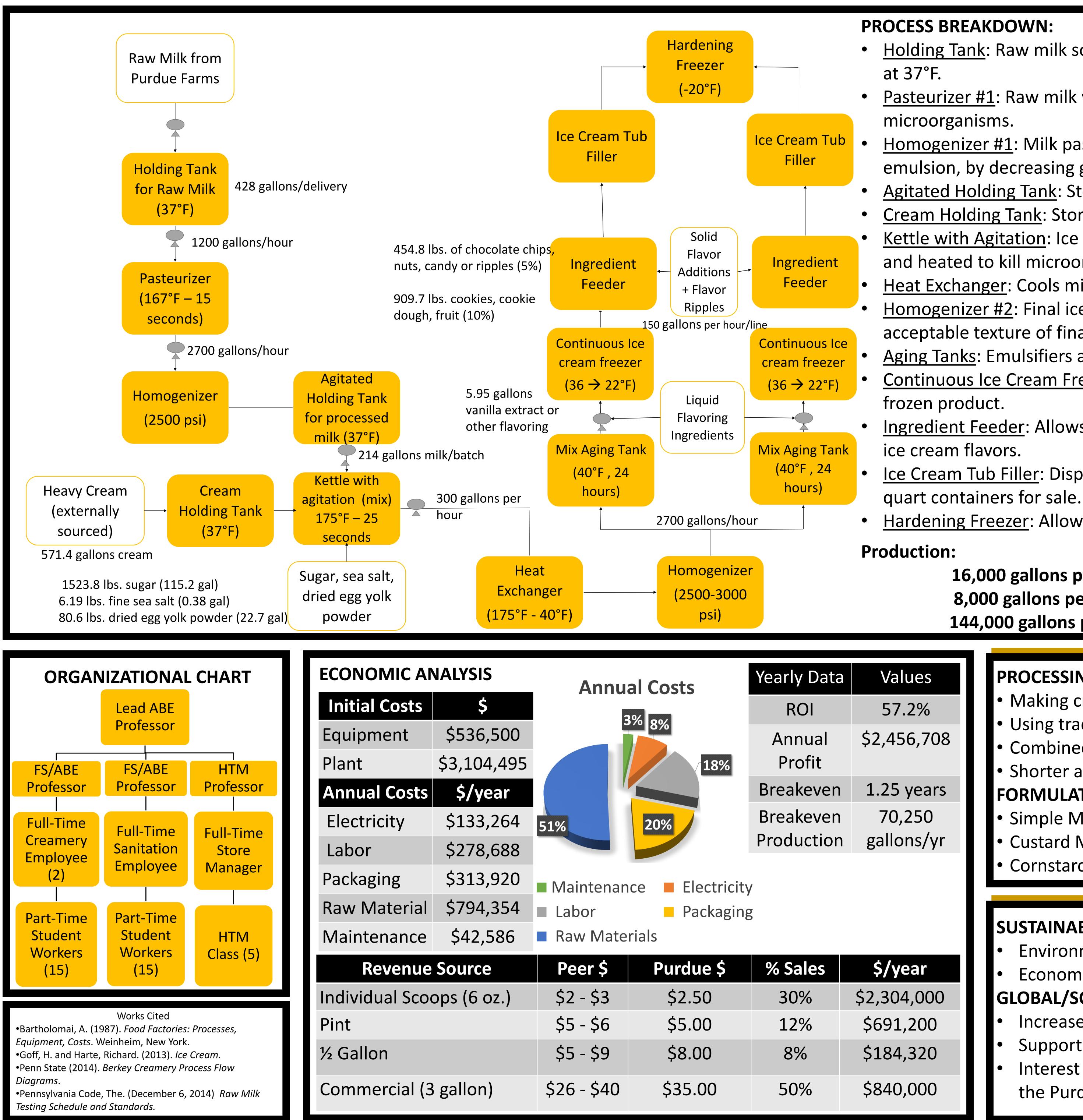
 Allows product to be scooped and eaten more easily Emulsifiers: Egg yolks, Mono- and Diglycerides

- Keep the fat evenly dispersed in the product during freezing and storage
- Smooth product achieved from even fat distribution, stabilize the air incorporated

Scheduling Information	
Monday	Milk delivered and processed, process ice cream up to aging
Tuesday	Freeze ice cream
Wednesday	Clean in place
Thursday	Process ice cream up to aging
Friday	Freeze ice cream
Saturday	Clean in place

CAPSTONE EXPERIENCE 2015

Purdue University Creamery



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PURDUE AGRICULTURE PURDUE UNIVERSITY



• Holding Tank: Raw milk sourced from Purdue dairy farms will be held

Pasteurizer #1: Raw milk will pass through to ensure killing of

Homogenizer #1: Milk passes through to ensure stability of final emulsion, by decreasing globule size.

<u>Agitated Holding Tank</u>: Stores milk at 37°F.

<u>Cream Holding Tank</u>: Stores externally sourced cream at 37°F.

Kettle with Agitation: Ice cream mix ingredients are brought together and heated to kill microorganisms.

<u>Heat Exchanger</u>: Cools mix down to storage temperature of 40°F.

Homogenizer #2: Final ice cream mix is homogenized to ensure

acceptable texture of final product and stability during aging.

Aging Tanks: Emulsifiers adsorb onto fat droplets and flavor develops. <u>Continuous Ice Cream Freezer</u>: Converts ice cream mix to a semi-

Ingredient Feeder: Allows addition of solid ingredients to specialized

Ice Cream Tub Filler: Dispenses semi-frozen product into 3 gallon and

Hardening Freezer: Allows final freezing of ice cream and safe storage

16,000 gallons per month [April – September] 8,000 gallons per month [October – March] 144,000 gallons per year [Total]

PROCESSING ALTERNATIVES:

- Making cream from raw milk
- Using traditional pasteurization method
- Combined pasteurizer and homogenizer system
- Shorter aging time

FORMULATION ALTERNATIVES:

- Simple Mix: good flavor, slightly grainy
- Custard Mix: thick, intense egg flavor, good mouthfeel
- Cornstarch Mix: off taste, left coating in mouth

SUSTAINABILITY:

- Environmentally, little to no waste in production
- Economically, self sustaining and profitable

GLOBAL/SOCIETAL IMPACT:

- Increase student opportunities and University funds
- Support of the Purdue dairy and local suppliers
- Interest by Purdue alumni in the reappearance of the Purdue creamery

