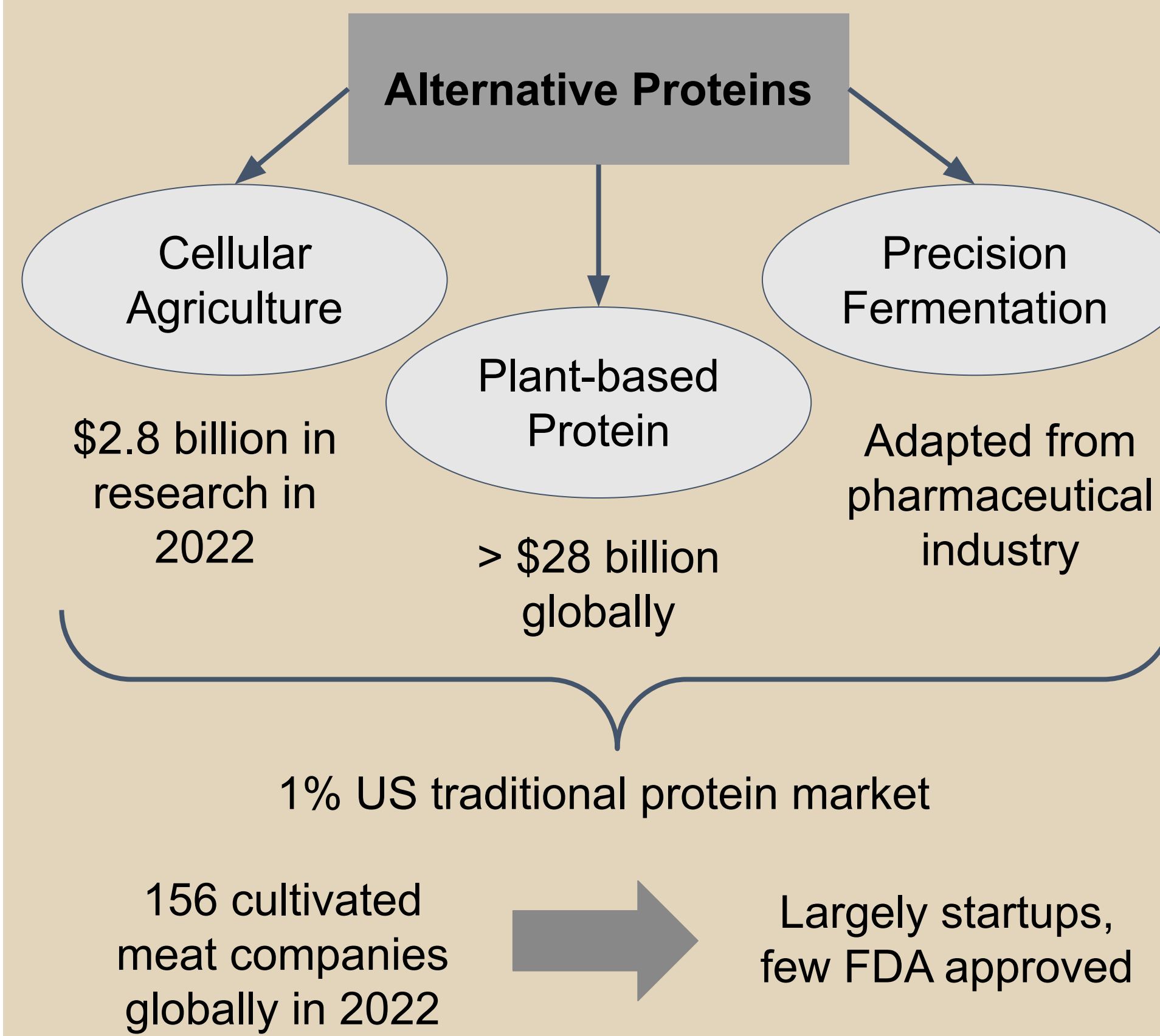


## Objective

Develop a profitable business for producing a cell-based meat product:

- Design an industrial scale process to produce 2.6 million kg of product annually
- Create a sustainable, minimal energy plant

## Market Analysis



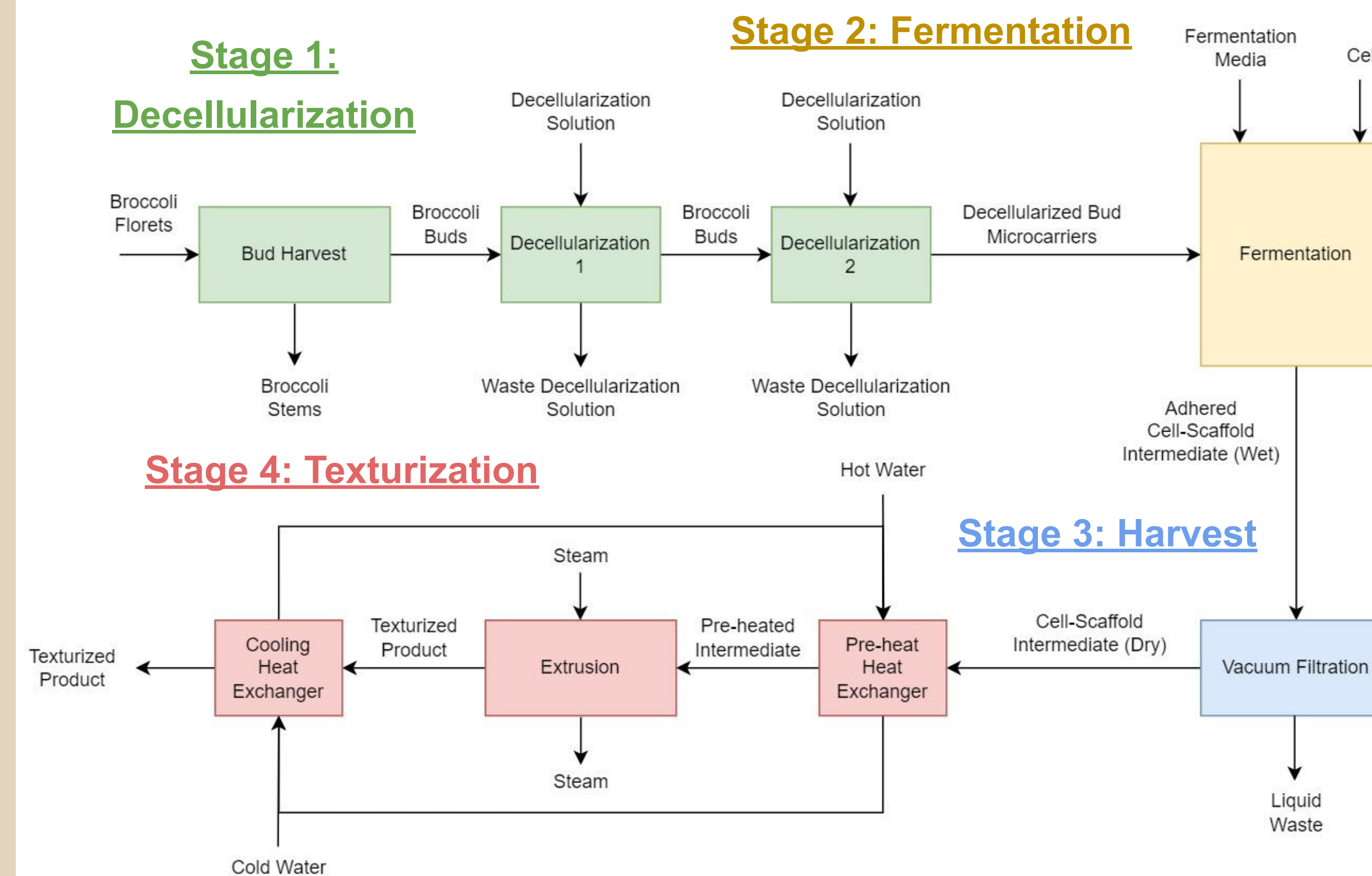
## Product Overview

- Cultured meat product consisting of **beef cells** adhered to a decellularized **broccoli bud** scaffold
- After removing the buds' cells, the **cellulose matrix** of the broccoli remains, serving as a **scaffold** for animal cell adhesion and proliferation in a bioreactor
- During **fermentation**, the fibrous scaffold populates with animal cells, which is then texturized and cooked

## Design Considerations

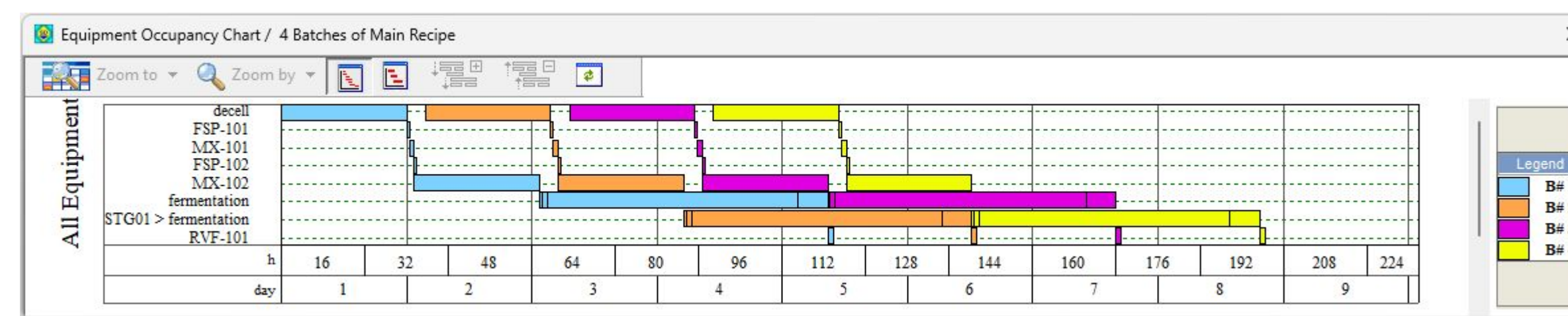
Ethical	Global	Societal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Show respect for animals</li> <li>• Decrease antibiotic use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address sustainability</li> <li>• Feed growing population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop nomenclature</li> <li>• Gain consumer acceptance</li> </ul>

## Product & Process Design



## Design Analysis

- SuperPro system analysis identified areas where less input ingredients could be used to achieve the same output flow
- Scheduling was implemented to achieve a semi-continuous process using a two-batch fermentation system



## Analysis of Alternatives

Process Stage	Selected Technology	Benefits
Decellularization	Vertical agitator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimize shear stress</li> <li>• Minimize power consumption</li> </ul>
Fermentation	Airlift bioreactor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimize cost</li> <li>• Low mechanical stress on cells</li> <li>• Control over fermentation parameters</li> </ul>
Harvest	Vacuum filtration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimize cost</li> <li>• High degree of temperature control</li> </ul>
Texturization	Single-screw high-moisture extrusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simple design</li> <li>• Texturization of final product</li> <li>• Minimize cost</li> </ul>

## Experimentation

### Stage 1: Decellularization

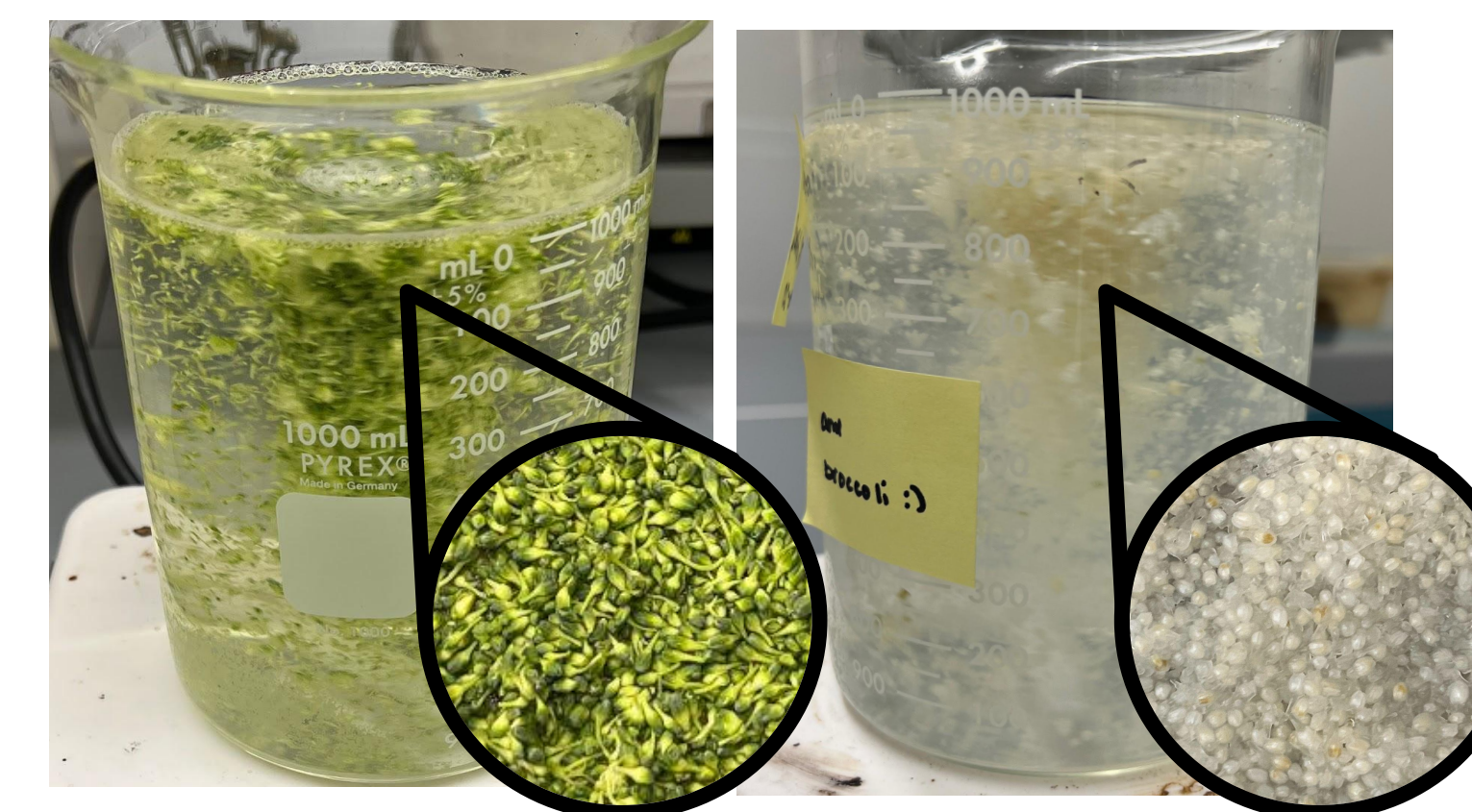


Figure 1: Decellularizing broccoli buds allows them to serve as an empty, fibrous scaffold for cell adhesion.

### Stage 2: Fermentation

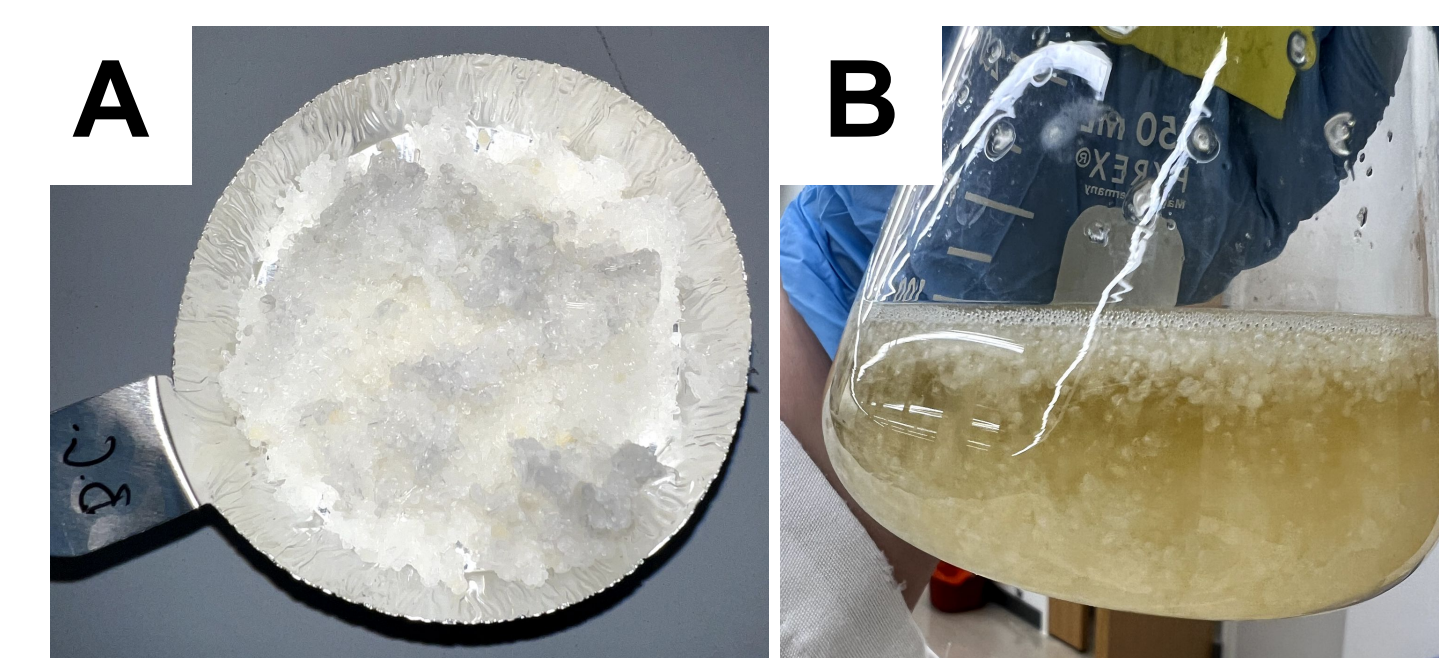


Figure 2: Fermentation step in which cell growth, adherence, and attachment to the scaffolding occurs. (A) Empty scaffolding prior to growth. (B) Populated scaffolding in media suspension.

### Stage 3: Harvest

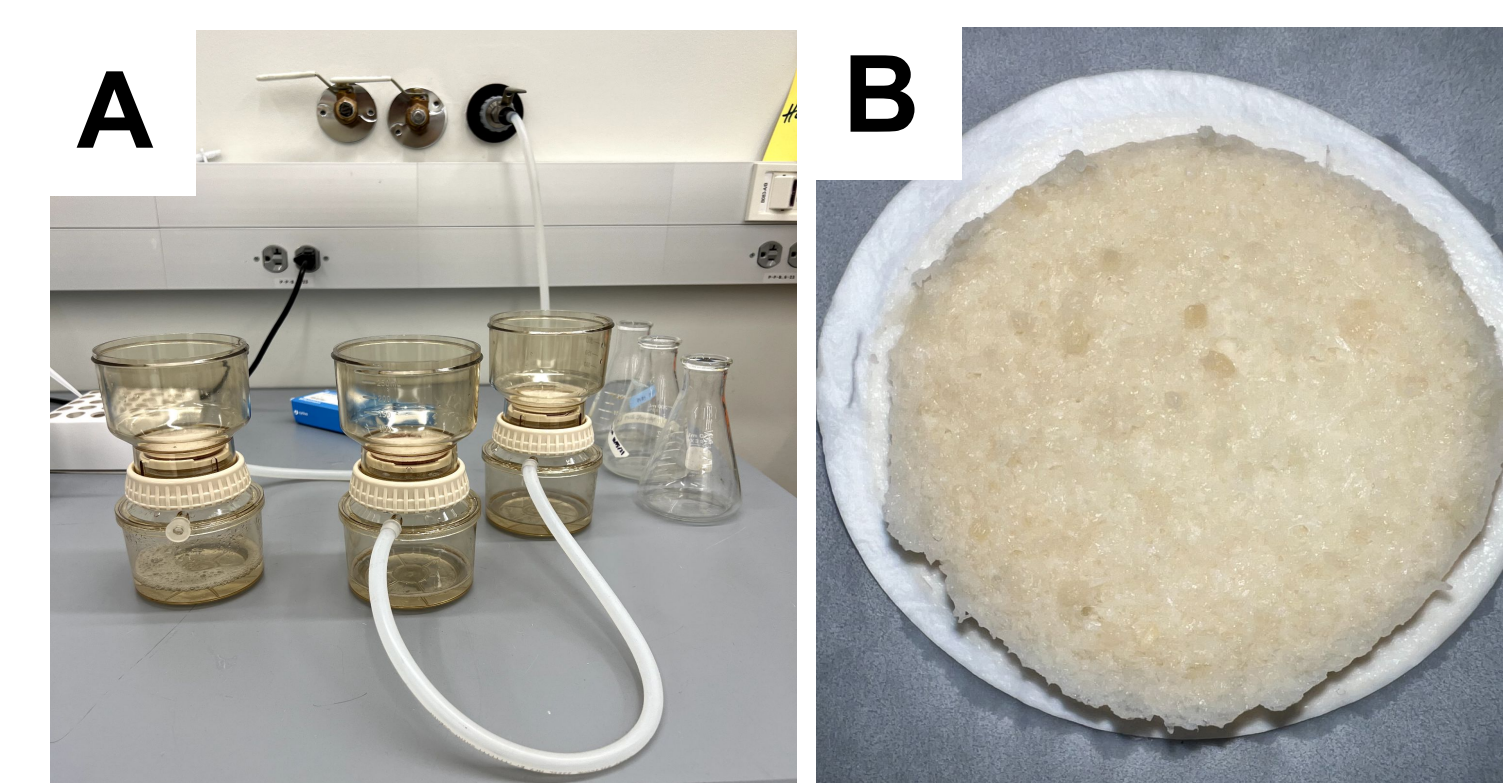


Figure 3: (A) Vacuum filtration removes excess fermentation media from the scaffolding. (B) Cell growth evidenced by change in color and increase in size.

### Stage 4: Texturization

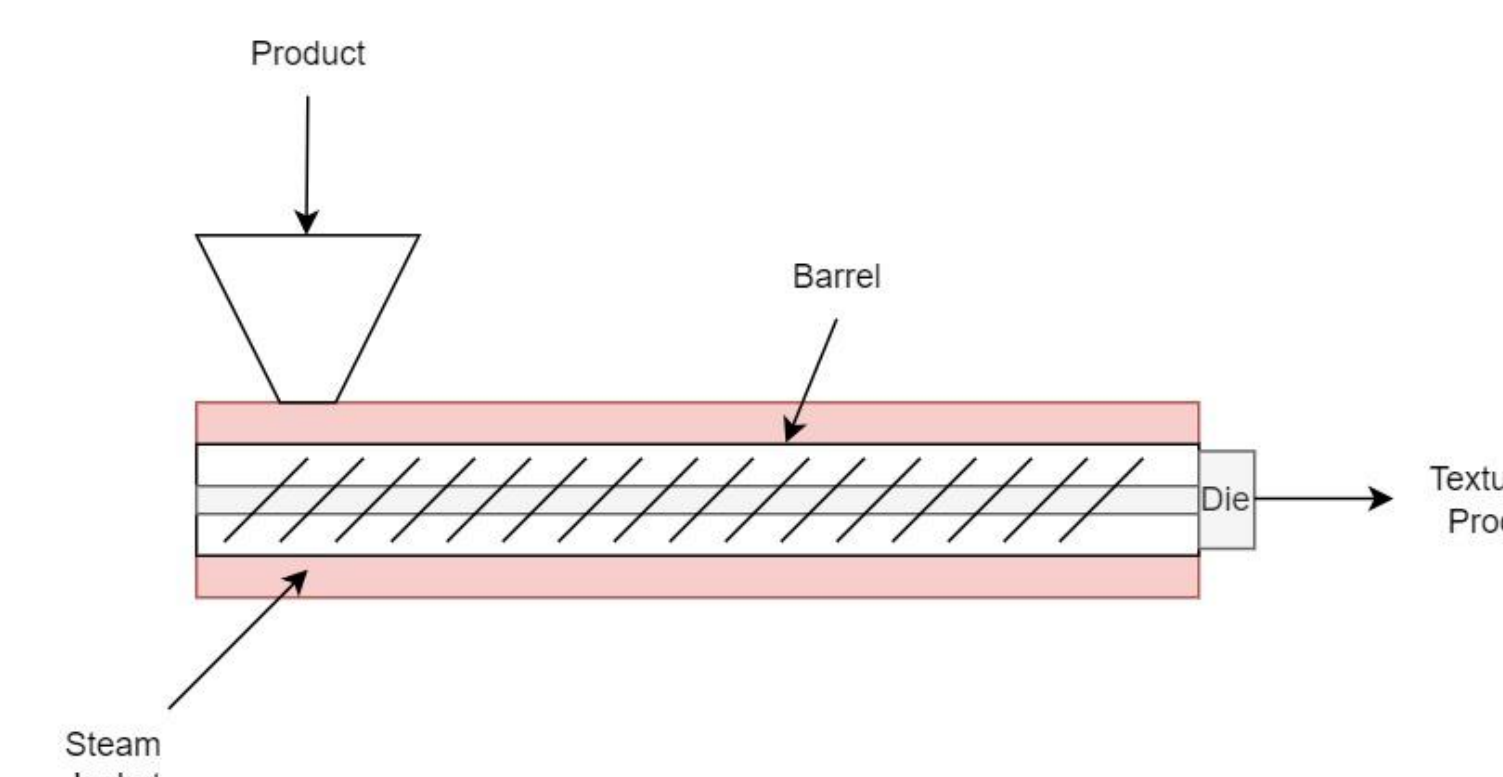


Figure 4: Diagram of food extrusion system showing flow of product through barrel and external heating elements.

## Optimization

### Stage 1: Decellularization

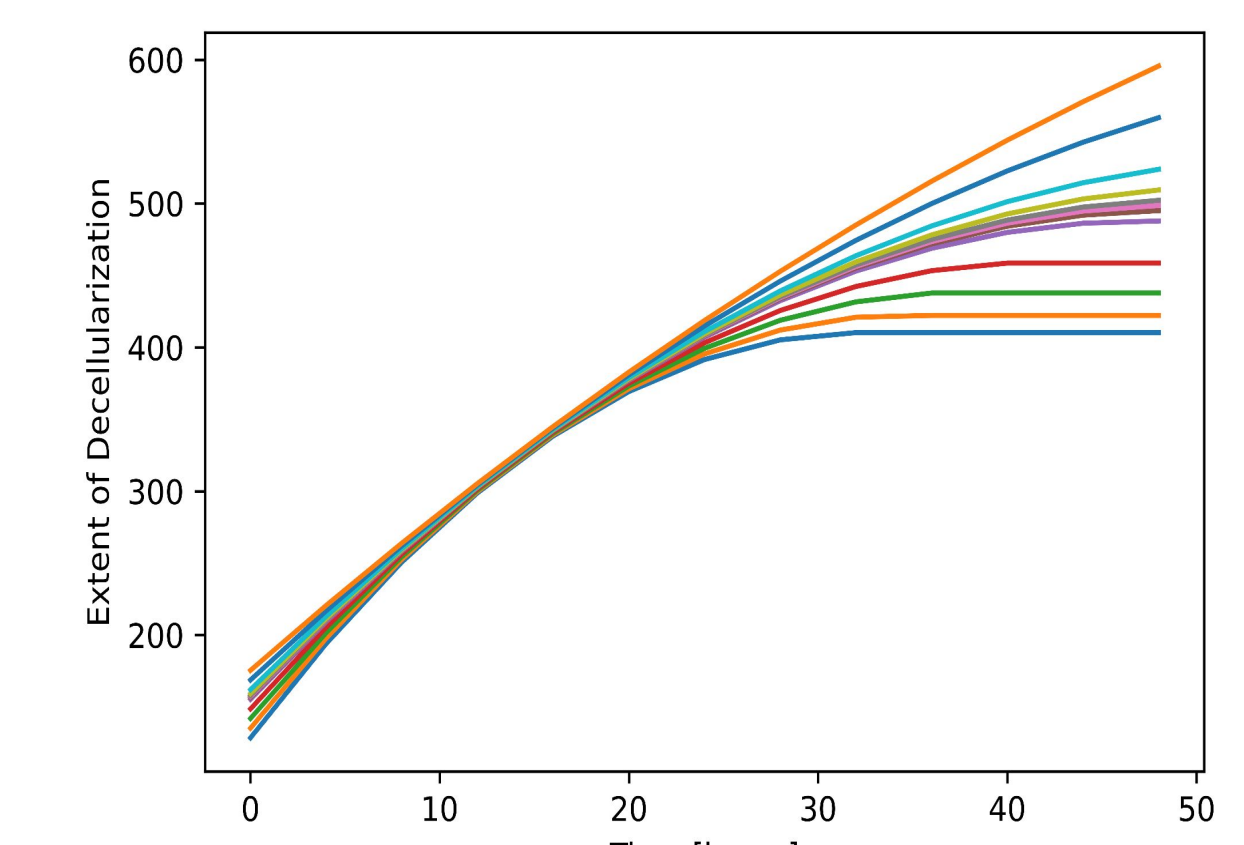


Figure 5: Optimal [Tween-20] = 3% v/v.

### Stage 2: Fermentation

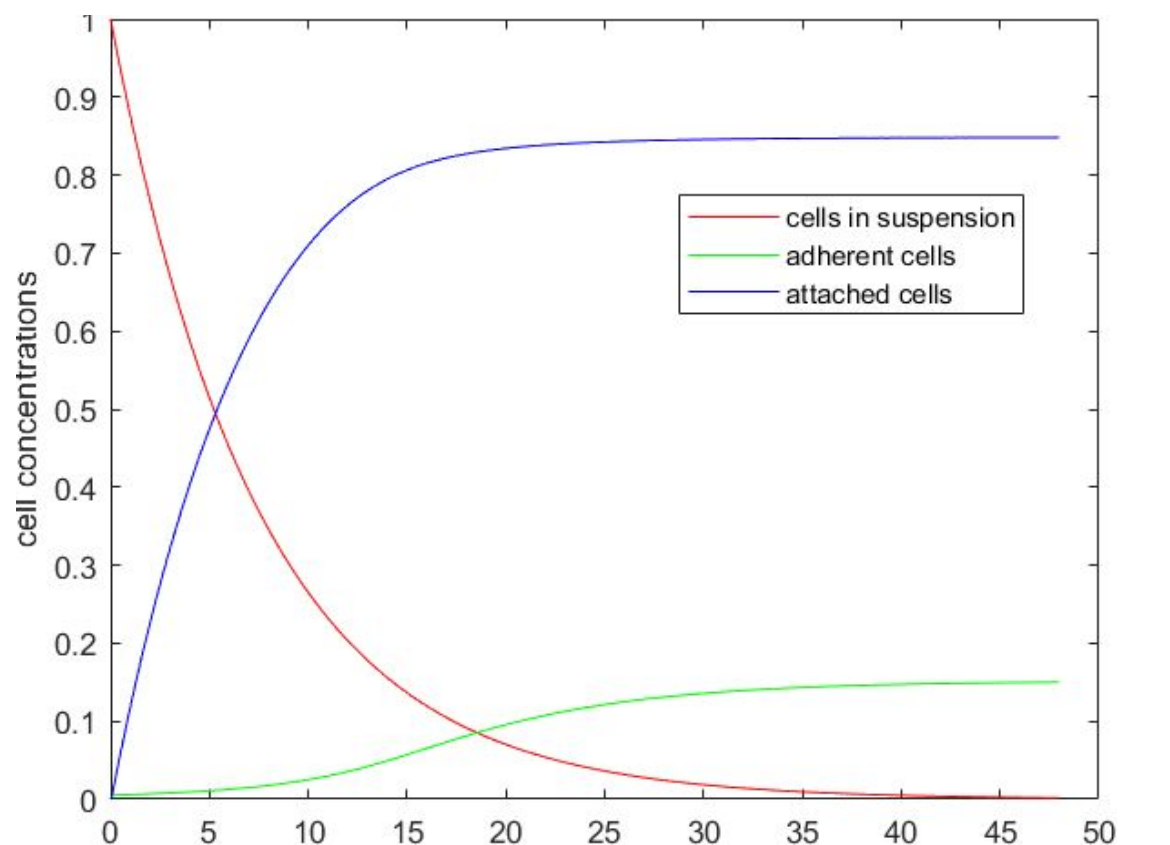


Figure 6: Optimized 85% attachment.

### Stage 3: Harvest

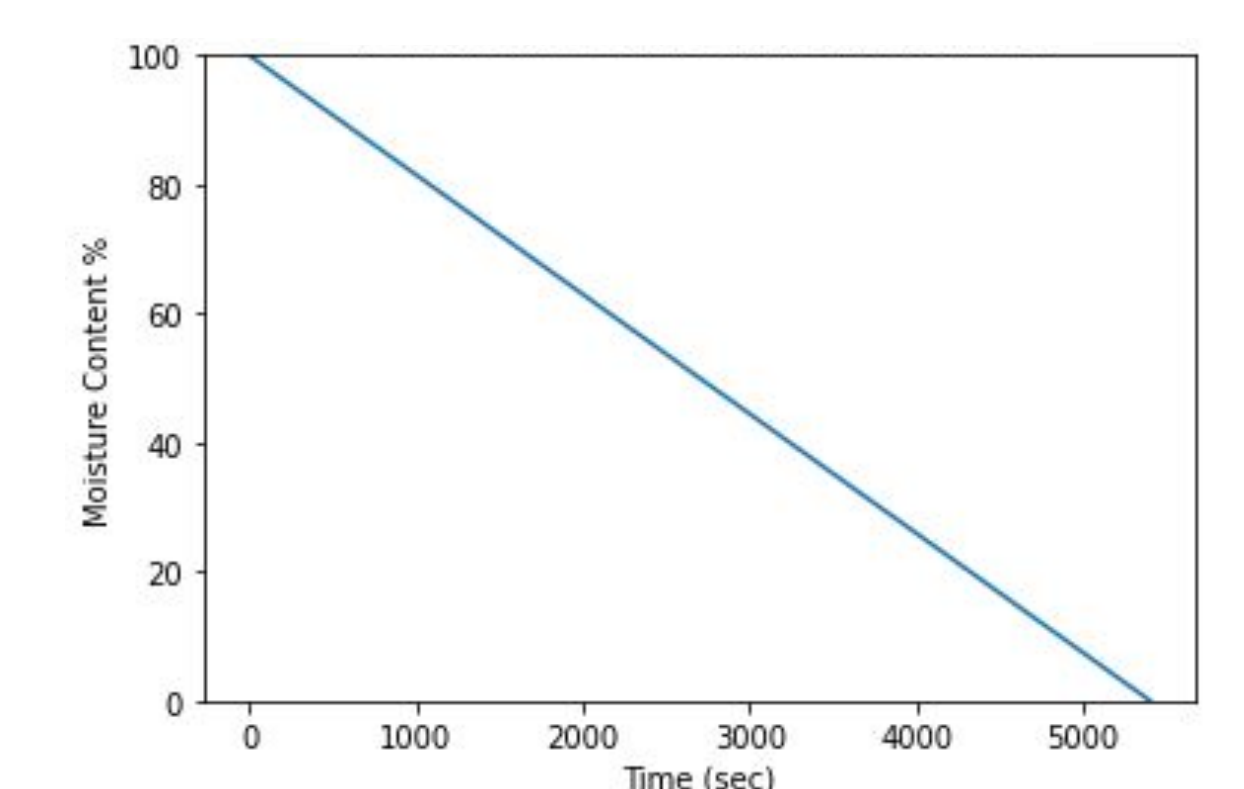


Figure 7: Optimized 25% moisture content, 4131 seconds of filtration.

### Stage 4: Texturization

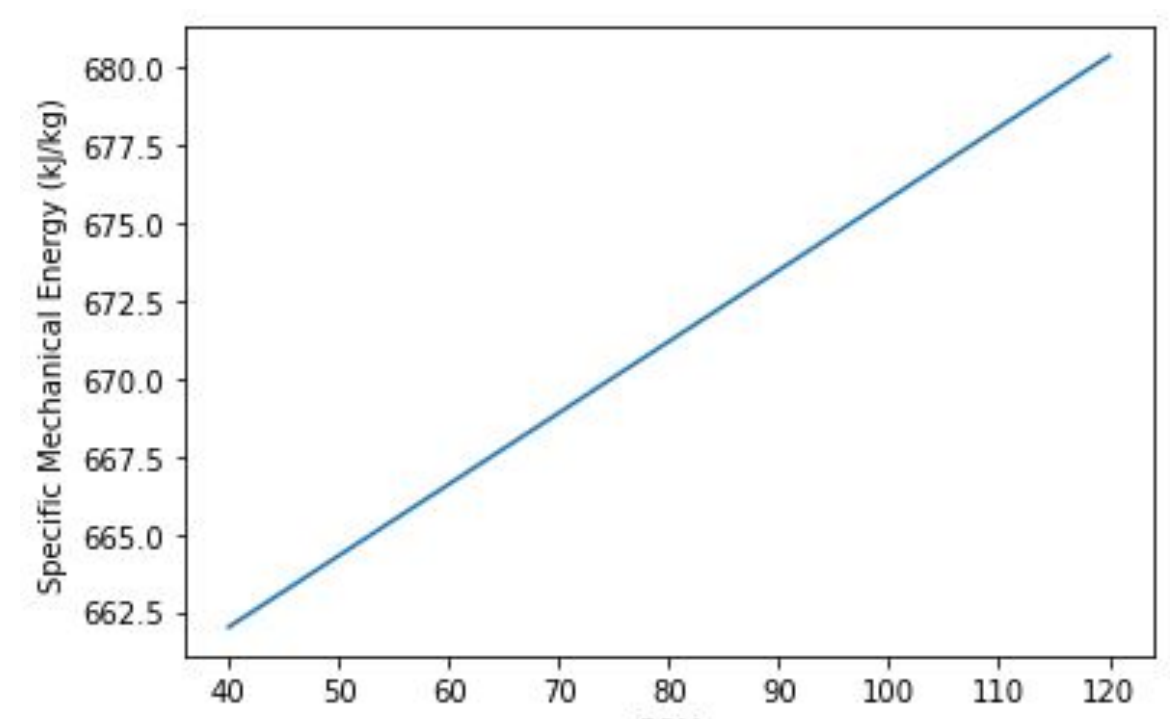


Figure 8: Effect of extrusion RPM on mechanical product texturization. Optimal extruder has 5.8 cm barrel diameter and operates at 60.5 RPM and 197°C.

## Business Plan

	Original	Optimized
Total Capital Investment	\$1,728,423	\$1,728,423
Annual Production Cost	\$1,986,062,000	\$1,619,016,978
Total Annual Production	2,600,000 kg	2,600,000 kg
Cost per kg	\$900	\$775

## Conclusions & Future Work

<b>Lowering Consumer Cost</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaborate with other industries to sell waste products</li> <li>Utilize cost-effective alternative ingredients</li> <li>Minimize use of chemical inputs</li> </ul>
<b>Optimizing Texture</b>	Conduct consumer research to determine ideal texture to optimize extrusion
<b>Safety</b>	Evaluate washing to ensure trace chemicals do not remain in the final product