



NSBRI Summer Apprenticeship Program

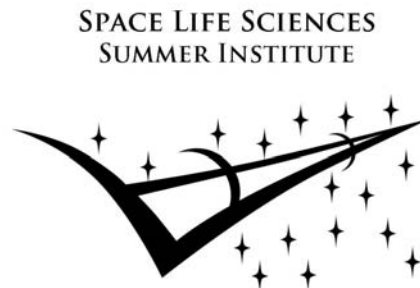
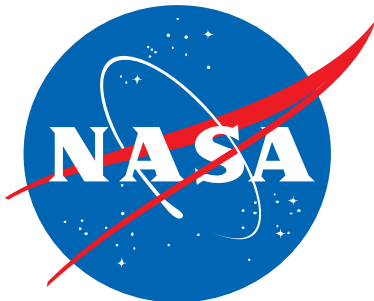
Advanced Food Technology Space Food Systems Laboratory

Ellen Bornhorst

Washington State University

Mentors: Vickie Kloeris, Maya Cooper

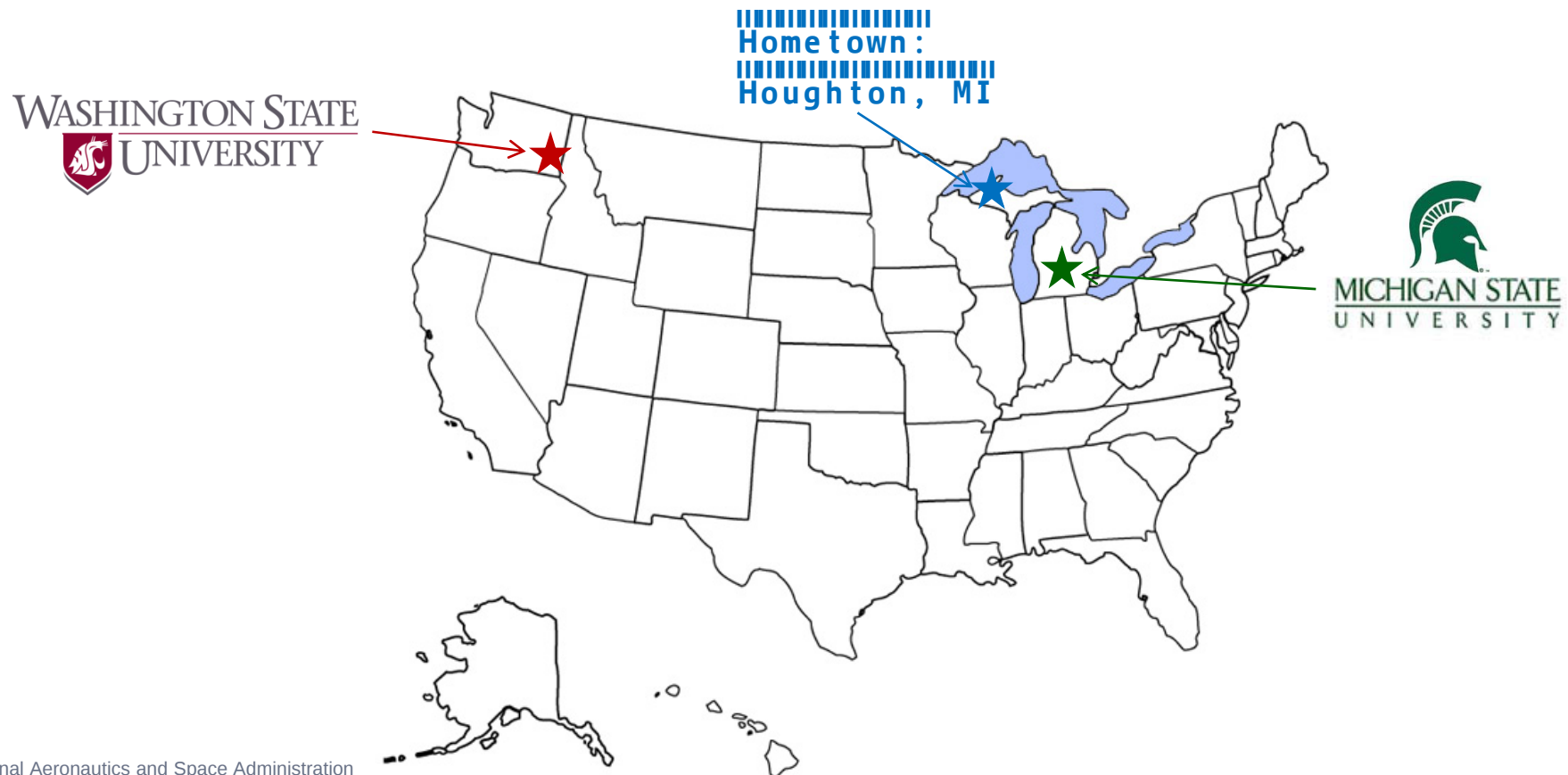
July 29, 2013



About Me

Education

- Biological and Agricultural Engineering, Food Engineering concentration
 - B.S. from Michigan State University
 - M.S. and Ph.D. (in progress) from Washington State University



About Me

Work Experience

- Cornell University Food Science Summer Scholar
- Campbell Soup Company Co-op
- PepsiCo Intern



Goals

- Shadow scientists and engineers in food lab and across NASA

Project 1

- Mini trade study on food processing equipment for a Mars habitat galley

Project 2

- ISS production process for Italian Herb Flat Bread

Project 3

- Feasibility of omega-3 supplementation for space food

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Project 1: Background

Food Processing vs. Packaged Food System Trade Study (Cooper 2012)

Key Question: Is it better to take food to Mars or grow it on the surface?



Answer: Ambiguous ☐ yes ☐, a combination of both

Project 1: Objective

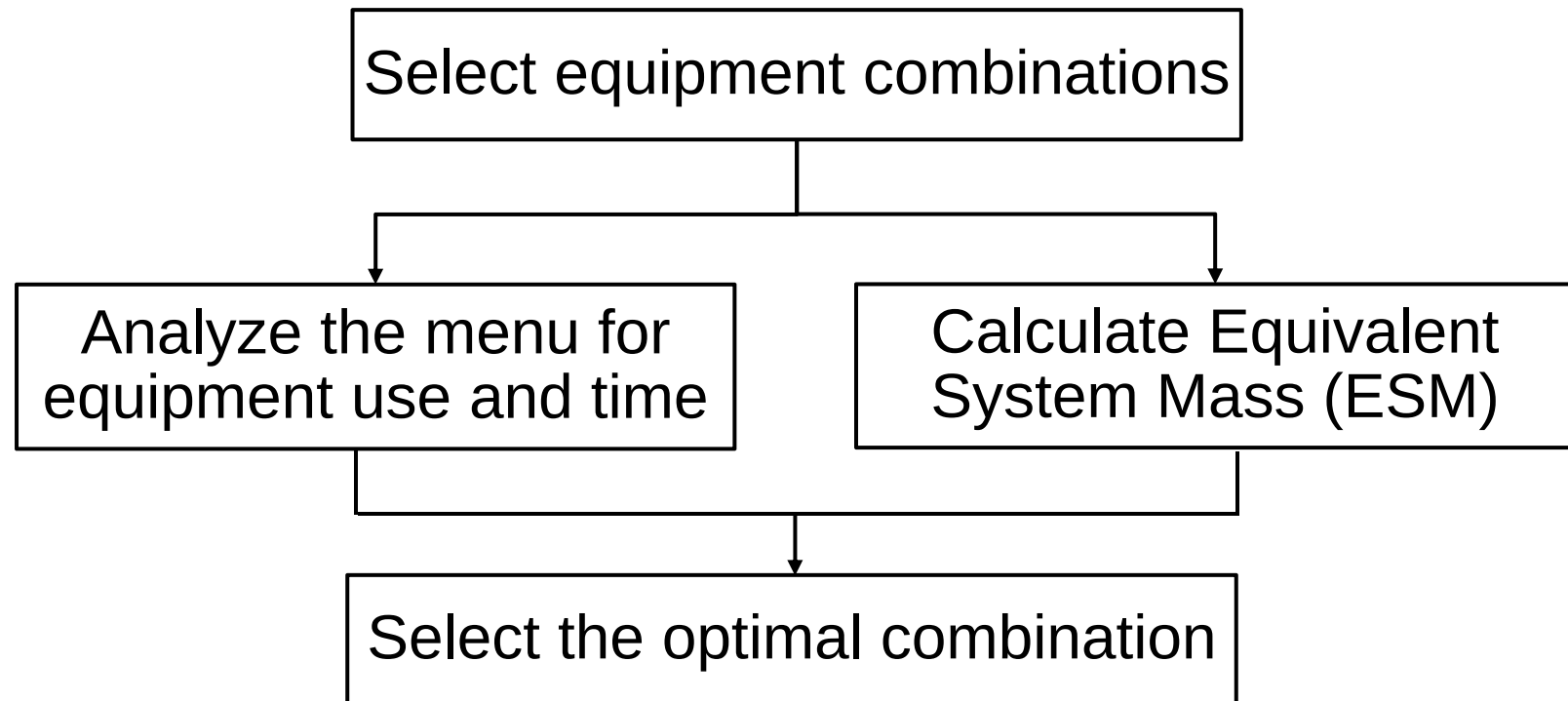
Key Question: What is the optimal number of burners and ovens needed for a Mars habitat galley?



Objective: Complete a mini trade study to optimize the number of burners and ovens

- Food system 3 (Cooper 2012) for a 6-member crew on a 600-day Mars habitat mission
- Factors: active crew time, total preparation time, crew flexibility, mass, volume, power

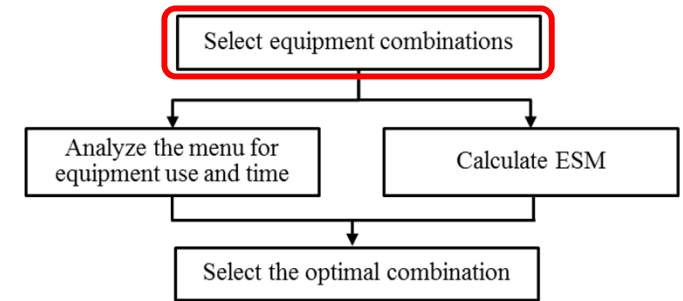
Project 1: Methods



Project 1: Results

Equipment Combinations

Based on an initial evaluation of the 10-day menu



Equipment
combination

Burners

Ovens

1



2



3



4



5

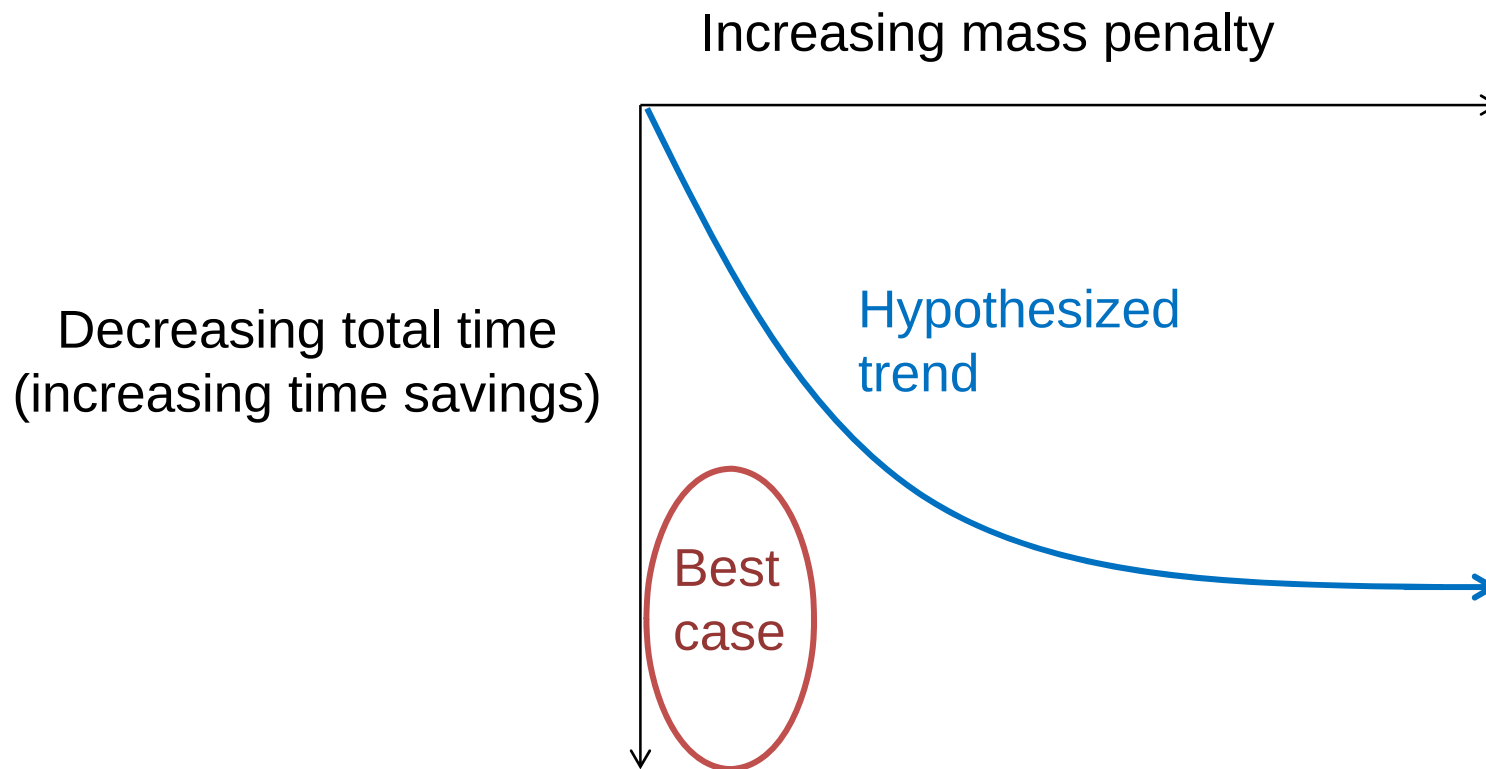
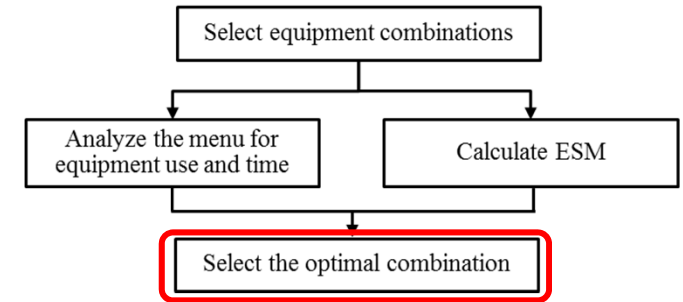


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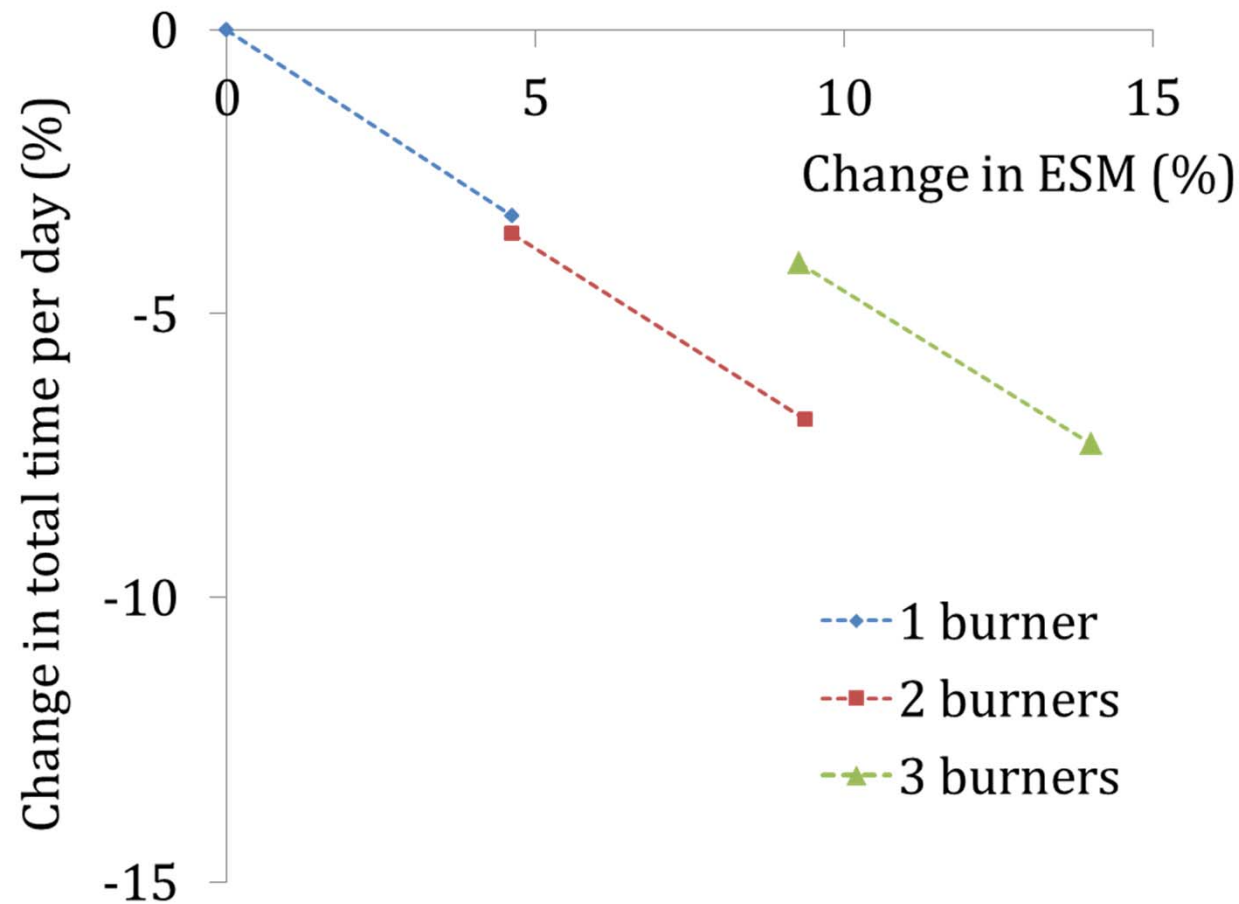
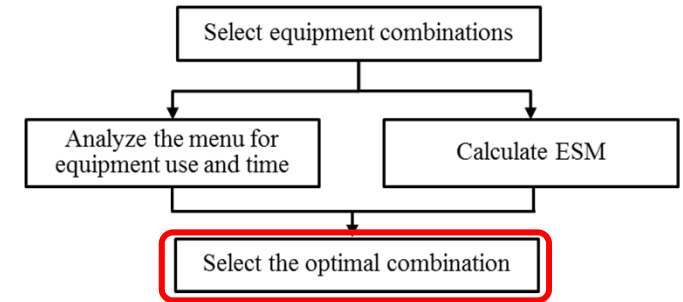
Project 1: Results

Selection of Optimal Combination



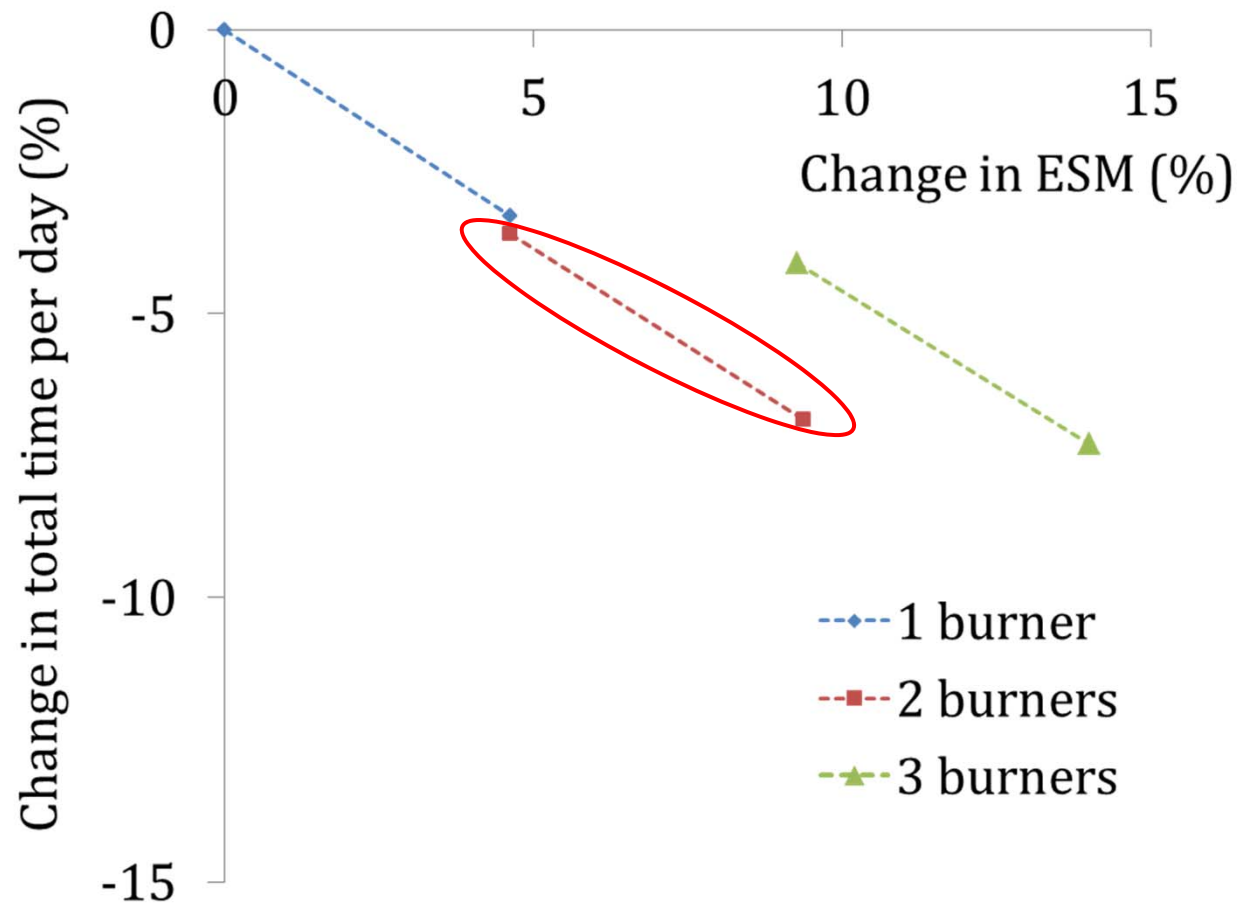
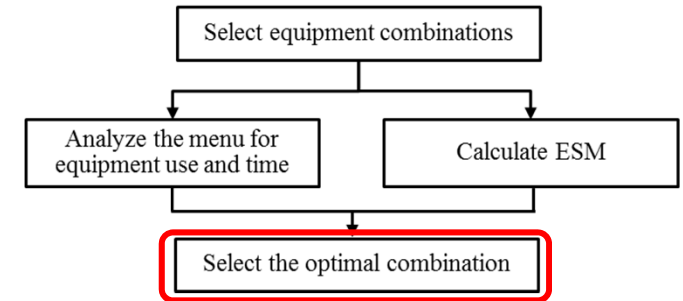
Project 1: Results

Selection of Optimal Combination



Project 1: Results

Selection of Optimal Combination

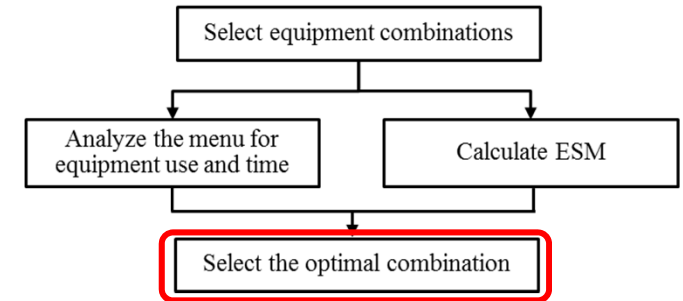


Best 2 combinations:
2 burners, 1 oven
2 burners, 2 ovens

Highest ratio:

$$\left| \frac{\% \text{ Change in total time}}{\% \text{ Change in ESM}} \right|$$

Project 1: Results

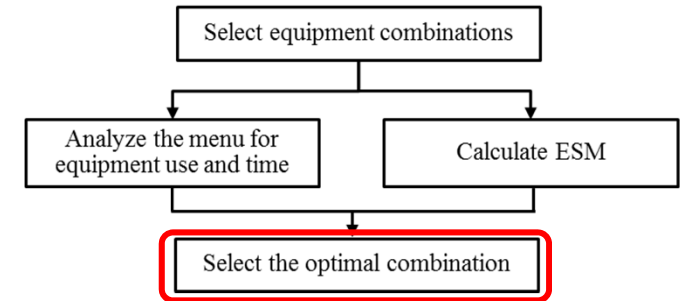


Selection of Optimal Combination

- Combine total time/ESM data with crew flexibility index
- Crew flexibility index: return on investment (potential value obtained from additional resources)

Best equipment combinations	% Change in total time	Crew flexibility index
	% Change in ESM	
2 (2 burners, 1 oven)	0.78	2.75
4 (2 burners, 2 ovens)	0.73	3.5

Project 1: Results



Selection of Optimal Combination

- Combine total time/ESM data with crew flexibility index
- Crew flexibility index: return on investment (potential value obtained from additional resources)

Best equipment combinations	% Change in total time	Crew flexibility index
	% Change in ESM	
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Optimal combination: 2 burners, 2 ovens

Project 1: Conclusions

Optimal Equipment Combination

2 burners



2 ovens



- 2nd highest ratio of total time:ESM
- 2nd highest crew flexibility index
- Compared to 1 burner, 1 oven
 - Total time saved: 59 min per day (7%)
 - ESM increased: 866 kg (9%)
- Results can be used in planning and optimizing food systems for long duration missions
- Future work: equipment design, recipe simplification, food system logistics and feasibility

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Project 2: Background

Mass Reduction Technology Development task
(Monica Leong, in progress)

Key Question: Is it possible to develop recipes that are high calorie, nutritious, good tasting, safe to eat, and have a reduced mass?



Answer: Yes! One example: Italian Herb Flat Bread

Project 2: Objective

Key Question: What production process could be used to make Italian Herb Flat Bread on a larger-scale for the ISS?



Objective: Propose a lab-scale, ISS production process for Italian Herb Flat Bread

- Ability to produce 200 servings in one 8-hour period
- Consistent weight: <5% variation from target
- Consistent quality: equivalent sensory overall acceptability, texture, and water activity as prototype
- Use Space Food Systems Laboratory personnel and equipment (minimize capital investment)

Project 2: Methods

- Determine main unit operations and scale-up options

1. Ingredient preparation



2. Mixing



3. Rolling, cutting into single-serving



4. Baking



- Test the scale-up options to select the most feasible ones
- Develop a production process

Project 2: Production Process

1. Ingredient preparation

- Yeast, sugar, warm water (105–110°F)
- Rest for 5 min



- Dry ingredients: bread flour, salt, dough conditioners, gum, preservative, herbs
- Mix for 0.75 min, speed setting 1



- Wet ingredients: shortening, preservative, glycerine

Project 2: Production Process

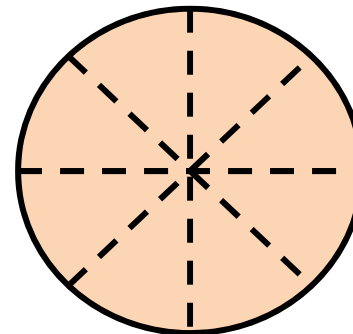
2. Mixing to form dough

- Combine dry, wet ingredients
- Mix for 3.75 min at speed setting 1



3. Rolling and preparing single servings

- Weigh out one serving (200 calories, ~64 g) and roll into circle (1/16" thick)
- Poke holes in a star pattern using a fork



Project 2: Production Process

4. Baking

- Temperature: 325°F
- Time: 15 min
- Rotate tray in the middle of baking time



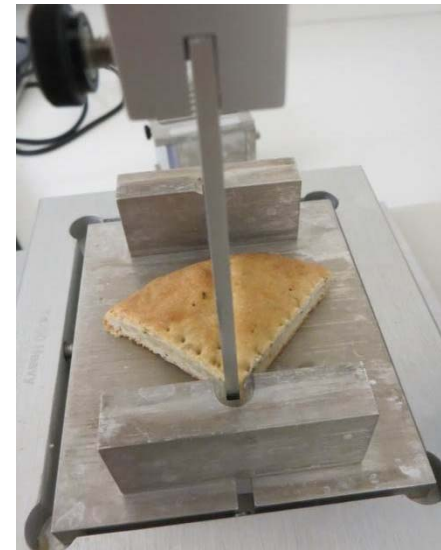
5. Quality Control

- Water activity, moisture content
- Texture
- Color
- Sensory

Project 2: Production Process

5. Quality Control

- **Texture analysis:** blade/cut compression test
- Measure maximum force, work due to shear
- 6 replicates



Project 2: Time Management

- 4 people on 2 teams, will rotate jobs to reduce fatigue
- Batch size 50 servings (~7.7 lbs), each team rolls 25 servings/batch
- Perform process 4 times to reach 200 servings (total ~6 hours)

Team 1		Team 2		Total time (min)
Person 1	Person 2	Person 3	Person 4	
Weigh ingredients (50 serv.)				30
Mixing to form dough (50 serv.)				5
Weigh out pieces (25 serv)	Roll out pieces (25 serv)	Weigh out pieces (25 serv)	Roll out pieces (25 serv)	30
Poke holes with fork (25 serv)		Poke holes with fork (25 serv)		
		Bake bread (50 serv)		25

Project 2: Conclusions

□ Key process steps:

1. Weigh, prepare ingredients
2. Mix ingredients to form dough
3. Weigh and roll single serving pieces
4. Bake the bread pieces
5. Quality control tests

□ 200 servings can be produced in 8 hours with 4 people

- Process steps 1–4: ~6 hours
- Key quality control tests for each batch (water activity, texture): ~1 hour
- Breaks for workers: ~1 hour (30 min lunch and two 15 min breaks)

□ Results can be used in creating a refined ISS production process for the bread in the future

□ Future work: production process test, packaging study to optimize vacuum level, sensory (in progress)

Acknowledgements

Space Food Systems Laboratory: Maya Cooper, Monica Leong, Vickie Kloeris, Grace Douglas, Kimberly Late, Donna Nabors, and many more!

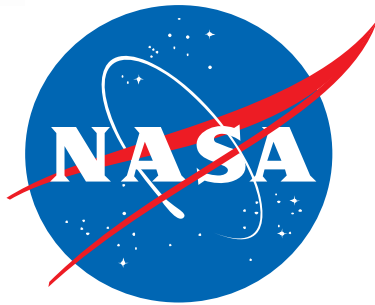
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Thank You!

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