

Deproteinized plant juice as part of circular economy: A short review and brief experimental data

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SUMMARY

As the population of the Earth is constantly growing it generates an unmet demand for protein, which is an urgent problem. The protein extraction process is a potential solution, which offers high-quality plant protein suitable for animal and human nutrition at a favorable price. The process used within our project produces green juice from the green alfalfa biomass through pressing. After the coagulation of protein from this green juice, the by-product is called DPJ (Deproteinized Plant Juices) or brown juice. Our preliminary results match the international literature, namely that brown juice take up as much as 50% of the fresh biomass in weight. To utilize this by-product is a crucial part of the process to make it environmental-friendly and financially viable as well. The examined brown juice samples came from a small-scale experiment of alfalfa cultivars carried out in the experimental farm at the University of Debrecen. According to our preliminary results, brown juice has high macro- and micronutrient values, furthermore, it has a potentially high amount of antioxidant compounds. The study highlights that brown juice is suitable as an ingredient in microbiological media, in plant nutrition as a supplementary solution, for feedstock and for preparing human food supplements or functional foods. The potential utilization of all biorefinery products makes it a very appropriate technology for today's challenges.

Keywords: deproteinized plant juice, brown juice, circular economy, sustainable development

INTRODUCTION

The growth of the human population on Earth, coupled with the change from traditional to a western/international diet in the developing countries the demand for quality protein sources is rapidly rising. The human population reaches numbers never seen before and predicted to be near 10 billion in 2050 (Ehrlich and Harte, 2015) and is expected to keep growing (Gerland et al., 2014). Circular economy slowly becomes a trending business model worldwide as the leading economical countries start to implement this concept. Research programmes have started in China, the US and South Korea to boost remanufacturing and reuse (Stahel, 2016). China is the leader in this process as the concept of circular economy is already encapsulated in their last two five-year plans (Murray et al., 2017). However, the country has a strong reason to do so since its lands are steadily deteriorating (Han and He, 2011) and the environment in certain parts of China is so polluted it is hardly a viable place for humans. With sustainable development being a major concept of the last century and still trending in the new millennium we need to adjust our production to make it sustainable in the long-term. Circular economy aims to help this case by providing a scheme based on nature itself. We know that there are cycles in nature e.g. water cycle, air cycle, soil cycle, carbon cycle etc. In the nutrient cycle producers have a major role (Jurgilevich et al., 2016). Basically, every particle in such a dynamic cycle is moving constantly and regularly returns to its starting state. Based on natural cycles is the circular economy which is already adopted in China's industry and slowly penetrating to the other developing countries and to the developed part of the world as well. The main aim of this concept

can be summarized in three words: reduce, reuse, recycle.

Thomsen et al. (2003) defined the biorefineries as technological cycle processing all the generated raw materials that focuses on sustainable production creating further waste (Popp et al., 2014). 90% soybean meal used in Hungary is from import sources (Popp et al., 2014). The Proteomill program started in 2001 lead by Tedej Ltd. its main scope being the research of leaf proteins (Fári, 2016) which can substitute the soy protein. The process is based on the idea of Ereky Károly and evolved throughout the years to fit into the actual state of the technology and social environment (Kohler and Bickoff, 1971; Fári et al., 2015). During the process examined in this research we got the main product called LPC (leaf protein concentrate) and its variations on different carriers and we got two by-products, namely fiber (PCR-press crop residue) and brown juice. Brown juice is mentioned in some articles as DPJ (Deproteinized Plant Juice) (Pirie, 1942; Iliyas, 2014) or deproteinized leaf extracts or leaf juice, deproteinized whey (Jadhav et al., 2019) as a by-product of plant protein producing technologies. The DPJ takes up to 50% of the fresh biomass is separated after the coagulation of proteins. Its colour varies from yellow to dark brown with occasional greenish colour depending on the particular process. The brown juice disposed without any treatment is costly and wastes the precious material rich in various organic components and inorganic elements (Pirie, 1971; Salah, 2007; Grela and Pietrzak, 2014; Popp et al., 2014; Obi et al., 2016). The DPJ has a dry-matter content ranging from 4 to 6% depending on species, cultivar, phenophase, processing technology. The high values make the brown juice a very valuable product, meanwhile it could be harmful directly poured into nature. DPJ released into the

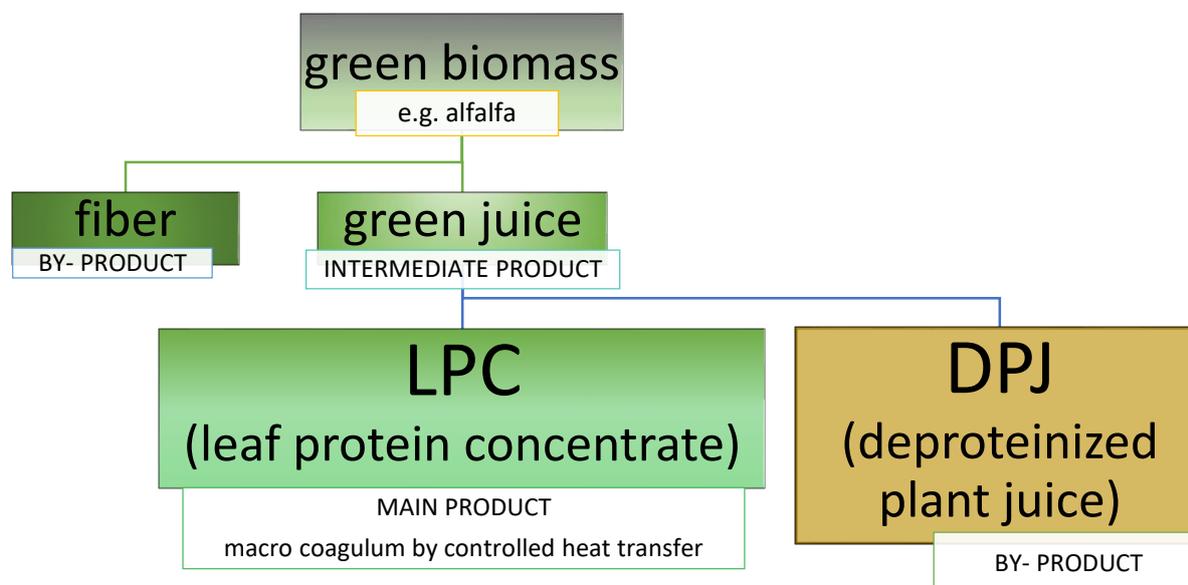
environment can enhance eutrophication and promote high nitrate levels due to its high content of minerals and organic substances. To avoid this negative environmental impact there are strict regulations in Denmark (Holmberg, 2016). Certain approaches aimed at using these valuable by-products (Lamont et al., 2017; Santamaria, 2015; Shende and Gogle, 2016; Thomsen and Kiel, 2008; Weimer and Digmar, 2013) but quality papers on the actual utilization of brown juice are not numerous, to say the least.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The field experiment which provided us with raw material of fresh alfalfa (*Medicago* spp.) started in 2017 with seven commercial cultivars (Hunor-40, Dimitra, Jozsó, Tápiószelei-1, Olimpia, Expressz, Legend) at the experimental farm of the University of Debrecen. Furthermore, our industrial partner, Tedej Ltd. has

large-scale production so we can easily transfer the technology to actual production. Together with the company we established a pilot-scale biorefinery to model the process. The process based on the technology (Patent No. P1800041 and PCT/HU2019/050003 international Patent/DETTI-176/) shown on *Figure 1* is made up from 2 steps: pressing and separation of green juice and fiber fraction (1) and precipitation of proteins and filtering, thus separating the LPC (Leaf Protein Concentrate, main product) from the brown juice fraction (2). In our experiment we used an Angel Juicer (5500, Angel Ltd., Praha, Czech Republic) machine pulp, press and separate green juice and fiber fractions. In the second step the green juice was heated to 80 °C using microwave technology to make the proteins coagulate and obtain the LPC. The brown juice and LPC was separated by cotton cloth filter with a pore size of approximately 10 microns.

Figure 1: Model of Leaf Protein Mill Production (Proteomill)



In this article we present the data of our small-scale experiment with the seven alfalfa cultivars, three repetitions, randomized block design and three samplings at different points of the year (31.07.2017 – 04.08.; 01.09.2017 – 08.09.; 28.05.2018 – 01.06.). We measured the weight of the different fractions produced from one kilogram of fresh alfalfa (Pioneer PA214, OHAUS).

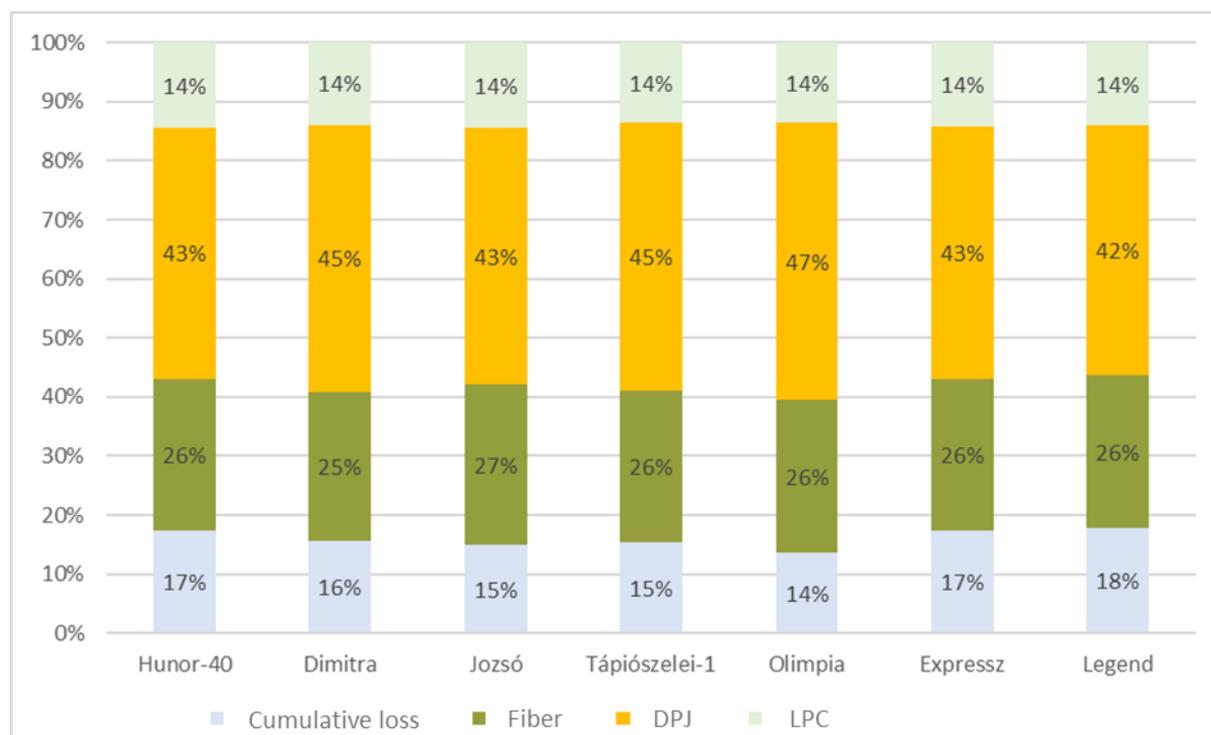
The evaluation of the experimental data

Microsoft® Excel 2010 was used for the visual presentation of the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After sampling the fresh alfalfa biomass, we followed the technology presented in *Figure 1*. After the wet fractionation and controlled coagulation, we processed and treated the samples of different fractions. The samples were measured separately according to the fractions originated from the different harvest times. Then the ratio of different products of wet fractionation was calculated, given the fresh weight of the alfalfa as 100%.

Figure 2: Ratios of different fractions after wet fractionation and heat coagulation in the average of 3 harvest times (m/m)
n=9 ±sd



As Figure 2 shows the ratio of LPC (main product) was equal (14 m/m%) from all cultivars. The fiber fraction ranges from 25 to 27%. The DPJ fraction can take up almost half of the fresh biomass. It was between 42 and 47% on average. The average of the three harvests of 'Olimpia' resulted the highest DPJ ratio, 47%. Probably this cultivar was in a more juvenile stage and had softer tissues. On the other hand, the cultivar 'Jozsó' had the highest fiber ratio on average (27%) and a relatively lower amount of DPJ (43%). At the moment, we also must count with a significant amount of cumulative loss, which can be a result of the premature and continuously developed technology process.

Our data underscore the importance of brown juice utilization since it is nearly 50% (m/m) of the fresh biomass. These results are similar to that of Kohler-Bickoff (1971), Pirie (1942), showing that brown juice is generated in large quantities. In our preliminary results (Bákonyi et al., 2018) and in the international literature there are limited information regarding the content of the brown juice, minerals, in particular (Shende and Gogle, 2016). These high values make the brown juice a very valuable product. According to our previously published data (Bákonyi et al., 2018; 2020), it contains significant amounts of macro- and microelements, and sugars as well.

CONCLUSIONS

The constant growth of human population on Earth and the rapidly growing protein demand tightly

connected and mean a severe problem for the current and future generations. We are in dire need to reduce our negative impact on the environment. This brings up new problems to solve. Circular economy can help us to make our production somewhat more sustainable. Our green biorefinery process, called Proteomill fits well into this concept by using all the products coming from the wet-fractionation of green biomass. In our study we examined the amount of products generated by the presented technology, on the average of 3 harvest times, with 3 repeats each (n=9) with 7 cultivars. DPJ, which is a by-product generated in great volumes (42–47 m/m% of fresh biomass). The ratio of the main product, LPC is 14 m/m%. The process also produces a fiber fraction; its ratio ranged from 25 to 27 m/m%. According to the international literature and our previous results DPJ has a great potential for utilization to make valuable products making the whole process environmental-friendly and profitable at the same time. Further investigations are on the track at our department and internationally as well (e.g. Denmark).

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