



Using the PI System for Winery ZNE Goals and an Extensive Pinot Noir Study

Jill Brigham

Executive Director, Sustainable Wine & Food Processing Center

Ron Runnebaum

Assistant Professor, Viticulture & Enology, Chemical Engineering

A Sustainable Winery

How the PI System will Enable the UC Davis Winery to Reach Net Zero Energy & Water Goals

Jill Brigham

Executive Director, Sustainable Wine & Food Processing Center

About UC Davis



Leadership in Sustainability



Our Vision

- **Create a sustainable research & teaching winery that is net-positive for water & energy and carbon neutral**
- **Water Positive**
 - Rainwater Capture
 - Reuse process water & cleaning solutions multiple times
 - No wastewater pond
- **Energy Positive (kW & kWh basis)**
 - Renewable Power & Storage
 - Solar Panels
 - Li-Ion Batteries for Energy Storage
- **Carbon neutral**
 - Capture CO₂ & ethanol

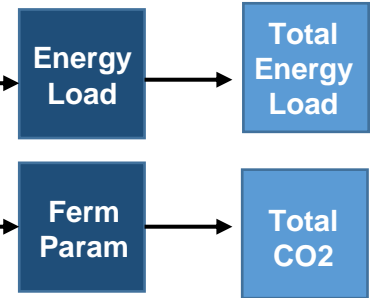
A Sustainable Winery



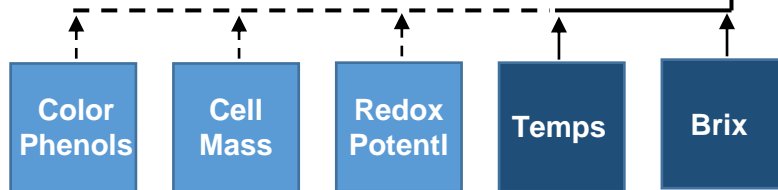
Water Management



Energy Management



Fermentation Management



CO2 Management

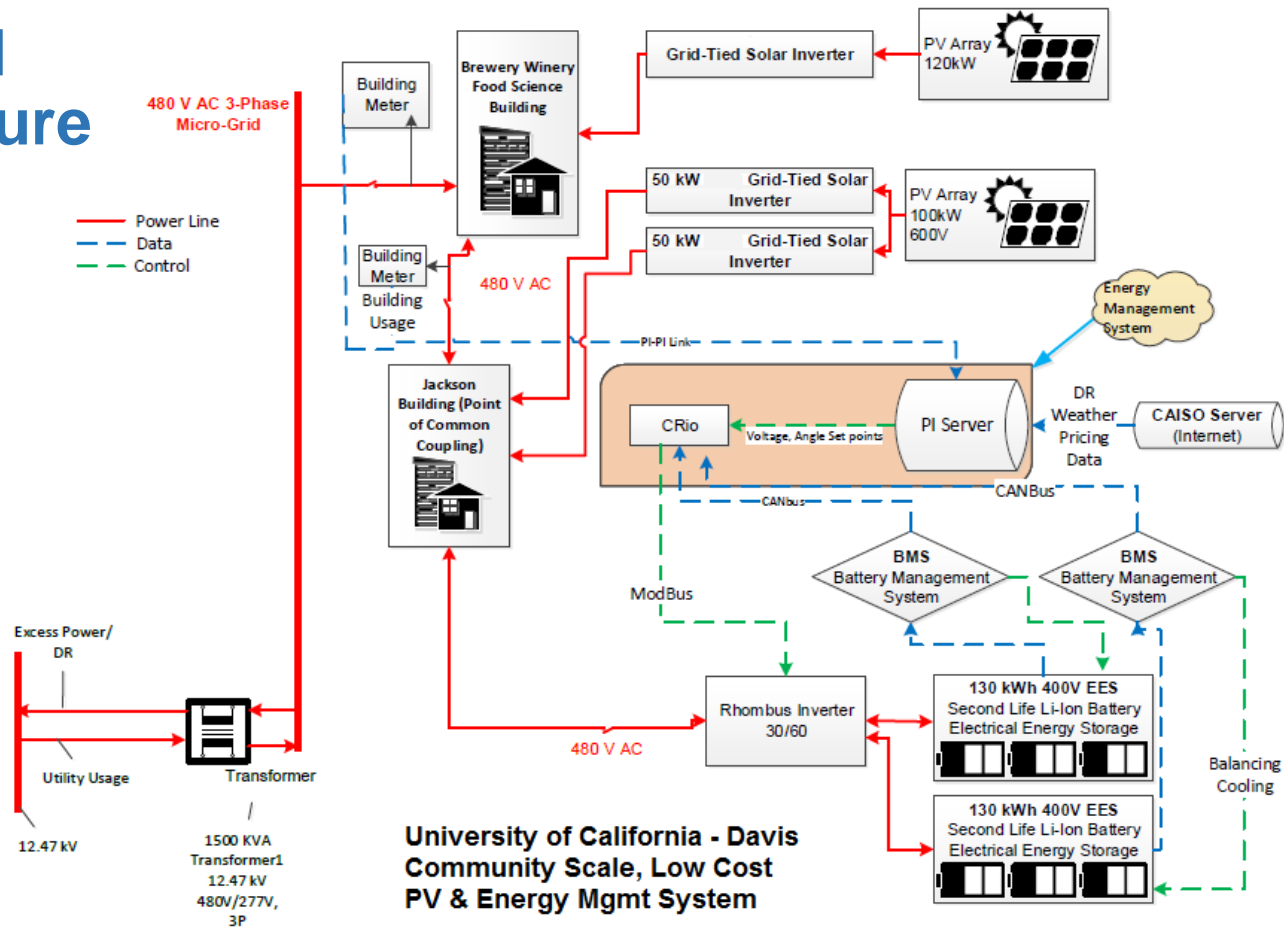
Winery Microgrid

PV Energy
Li-Ion Battery Storage
Energy Management System

Rooftops Optimized for Capture of Solar Energy & Rainwater



Microgrid Architecture



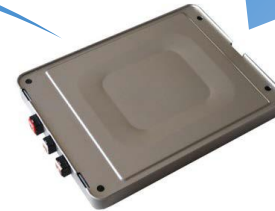
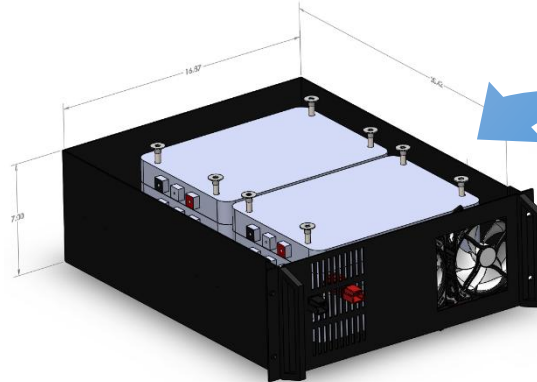
**University of California - Davis
Community Scale, Low Cost
PV & Energy Mgmt System**

Second Life Li-Ion Batteries



260 kWh battery storage

Donated by Nissan and 4R Energy



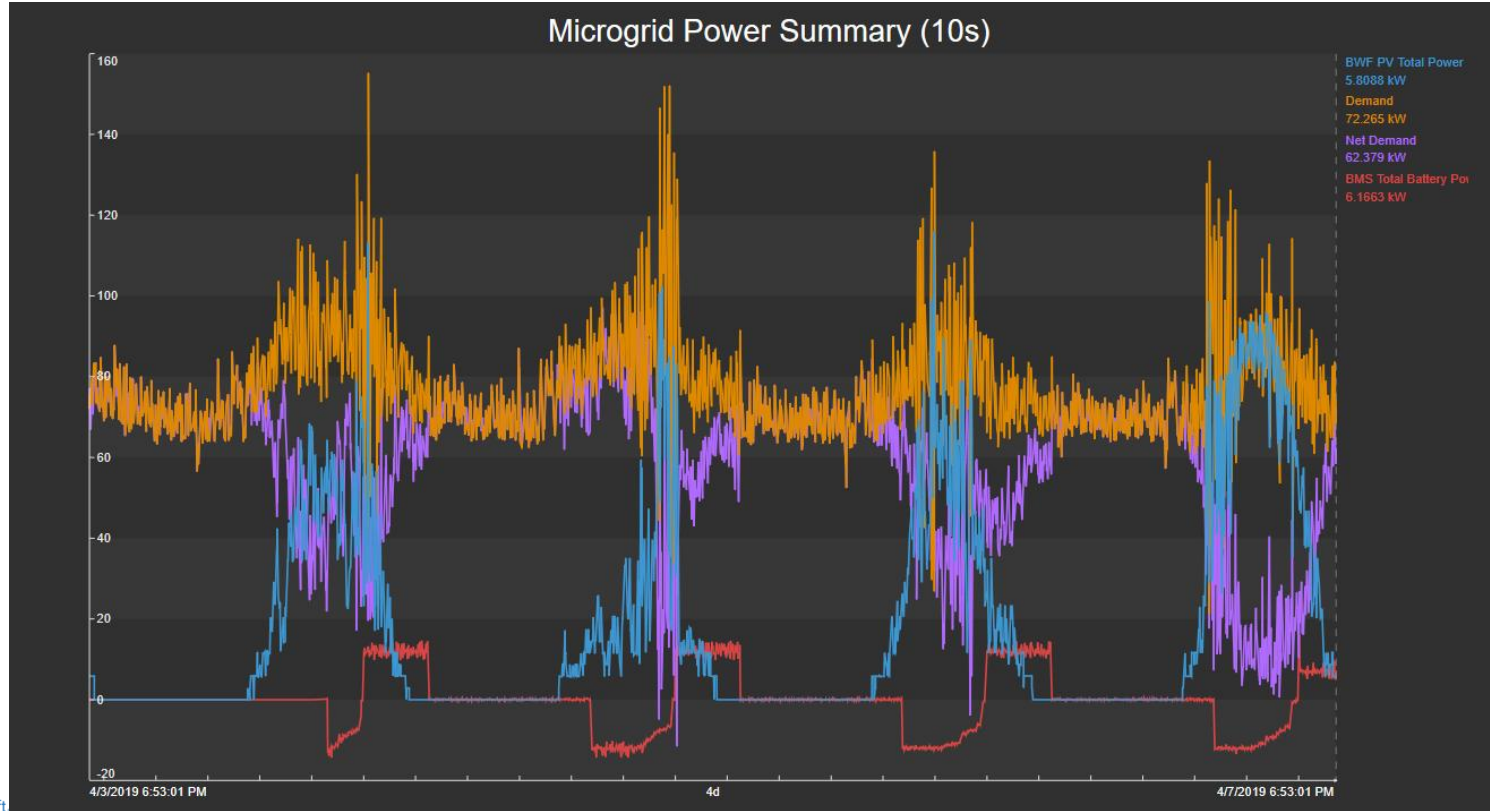
Battery Energy Storage System



Electrical Demand & Solar Generation



Microgrid Power Summary



Battery Status & Safety

String 1

[back to Homepage](#)

Current

CCL

49 A



DCL

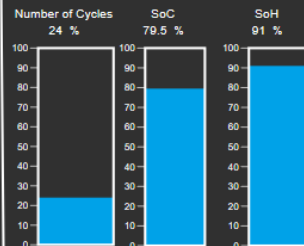
53 A

CCL Reduced due to Cell Resistance
FALSE
CCL Reduced due to Cell Voltage
FALSE
CCL Reduced due to Pack Voltage
FALSE
CCL Reduced due to SoC
FALSE
CCL Reduced due to Temperature
TRUE
CCL Zero bc Charging Complete
FALSE

DCL Reduced due to Cell Resistance
FALSE
DCL Reduced due to Cell Voltage
TRUE
DCL Reduced due to Pack Voltage
FALSE
DCL Reduced due to SoC
FALSE
DCL Reduced due to Temperature
TRUE

Available Energy

7.1161E+06 kWh



Power

CCL

21.261 kW

DCL

22.5 kW

Resistance

Average Cell Resistance
1.49 mOhm

Pack Resistance
161 mOhm

Highest Cell Resistance
2.02 mOhm

Lowest Cell Resistance
1.27 mOhm

Cell ID Cell Assembly Number
62 31

Cell ID Cell Assembly Number
7 4

Temperature

Average Cell Temperature
34 °C

Ambient Temperature
50 °C

Highest Cell Temperature
38 °C

Lowest Cell Temperature
31

Cell ID Cell Assembly Number
6 3

Cell ID Cell Assembly Number
5 3

Voltage

Average Cell Voltage
4.02 V

Pack Voltage
433.9 V

Highest Cell Voltage
4.0372 V

Lowest Cell Voltage
3.9846 V

Cell ID Cell Assembly Number
108 54

Cell ID Cell Assembly Number
18 9

String 2

[back to Homepage](#)

Current

CCL

15 A



DCL

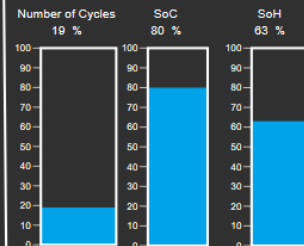
80 A

CCL Reduced due to Cell Resistance
FALSE
CCL Reduced due to Cell Voltage
FALSE
CCL Reduced due to Pack Voltage
FALSE
CCL Reduced due to SoC
FALSE
CCL Reduced due to Temperature
TRUE
CCL Zero bc Charging Complete
FALSE

DCL Reduced due to Cell Resistance
FALSE
DCL Reduced due to Cell Voltage
TRUE
DCL Reduced due to Pack Voltage
FALSE
DCL Reduced due to SoC
FALSE
DCL Reduced due to Temperature
TRUE

Available Energy

7.1608E+06 kWh



Power

CCL

6.6 kW

DCL

6.9 kW

Resistance

Average Cell Resistance
1.59 mOhm

Pack Resistance
172 mOhm

Highest Cell Resistance
5.54 mOhm

Lowest Cell Resistance
0.03 mOhm

Cell ID Cell Assembly Number
72 87

Cell ID Cell Assembly Number
57 60

Temperature

Average Cell Temperature
37 °C

Ambient Temperature
0 °C

Highest Cell Temperature
6 °C

Lowest Cell Temperature
34

Cell ID Cell Assembly Number
6 59

Cell ID Cell Assembly Number
5 59

Voltage

Average Cell Voltage
4.042 V

Pack Voltage
436.5 V

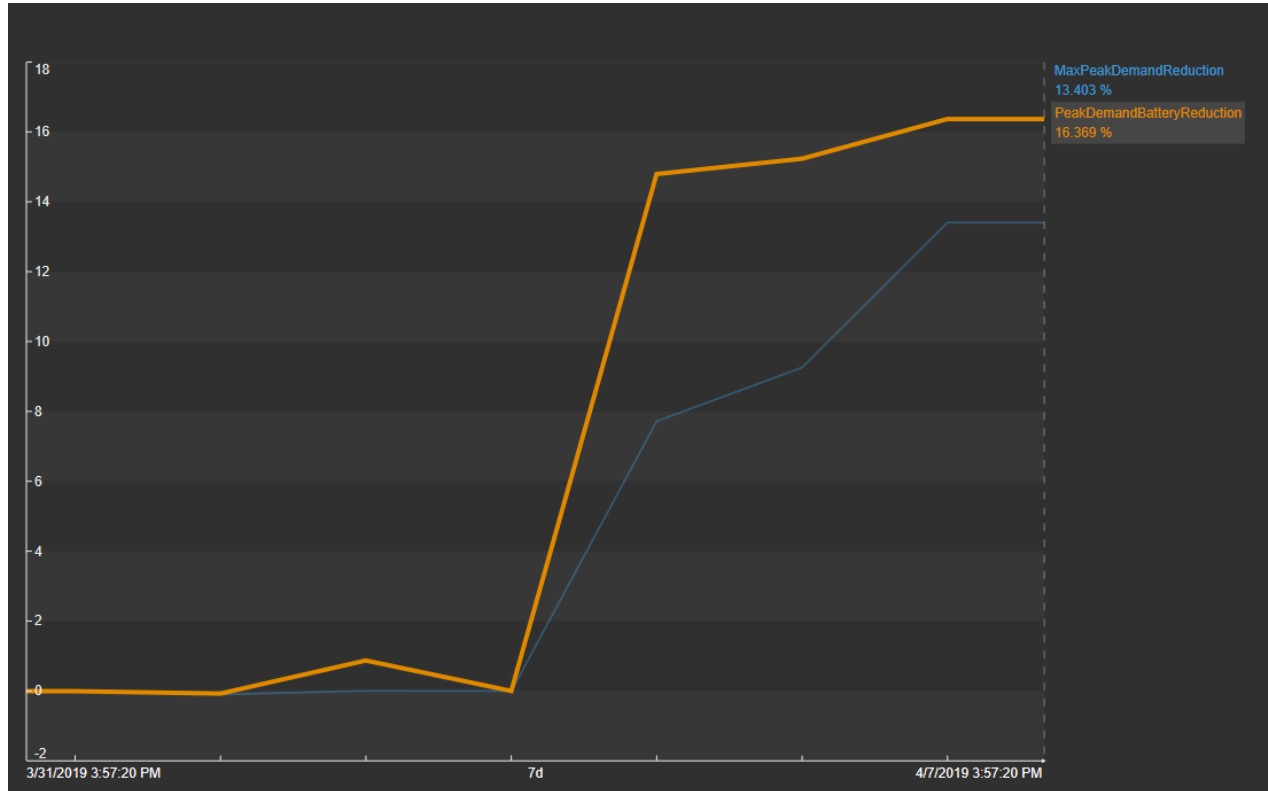
Highest Cell Voltage
4.0455 V

Lowest Cell Voltage
4.0349 V

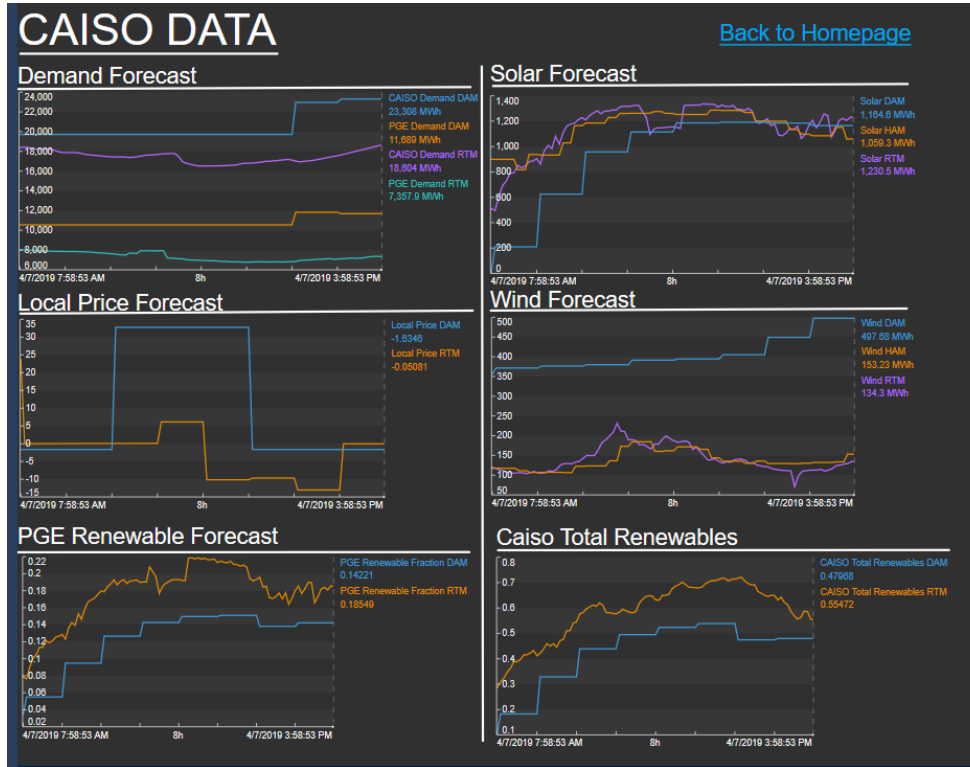
Cell ID Cell Assembly Number
44 44

Cell ID Cell Assembly Number
62 62

Project Goal: Peak Demand Reduction > 10%



CAISO Renewables Data for Demand Response



Rainwater to RO Water System

**Flow Rates, Permeate and Retentate
Membrane Differential Pressures
and Total Organic Carbon (TOC)**

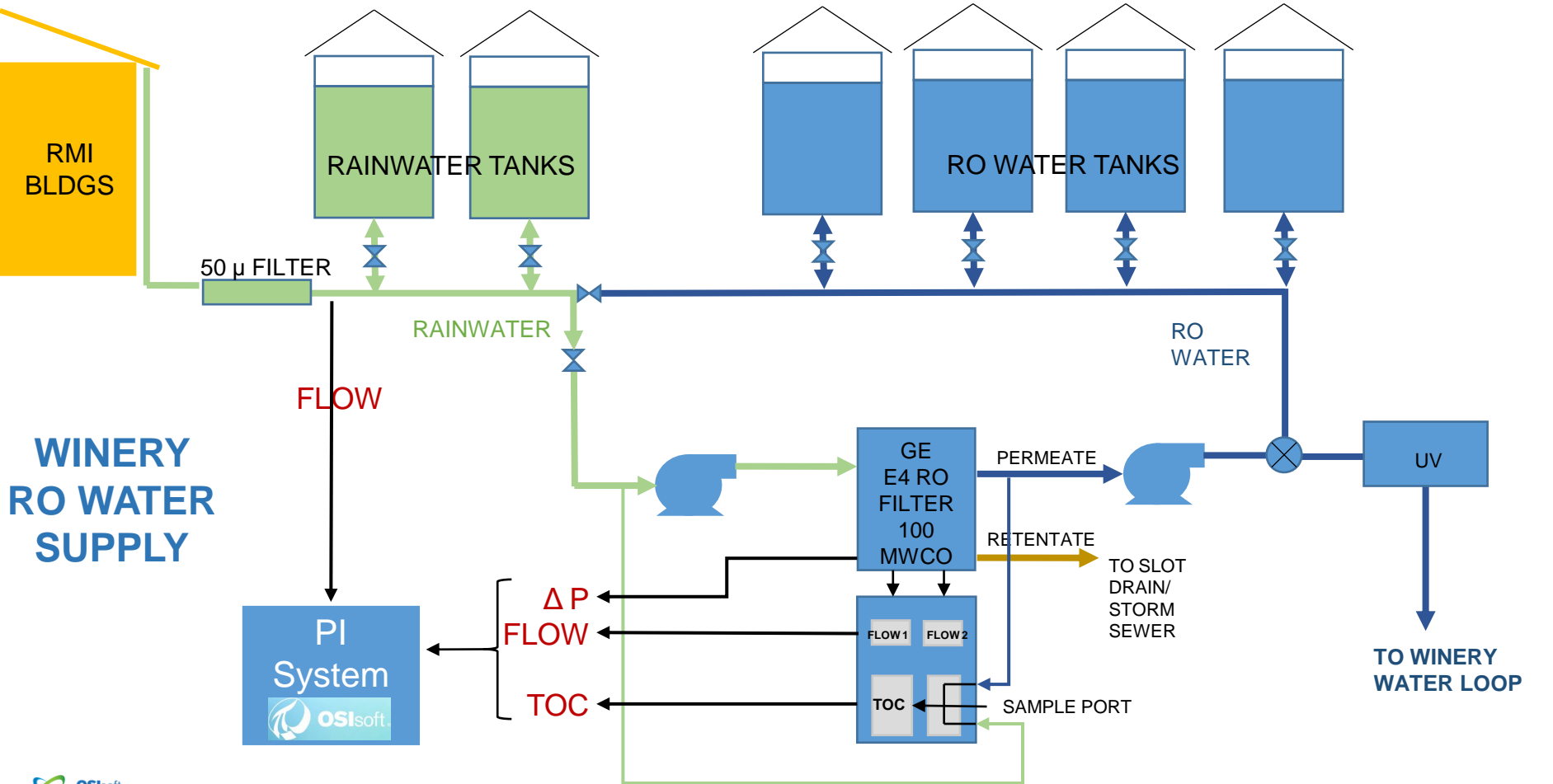
Potable Water - Rainwater Harvest





Water Storage
Potable: 1,000K L
Non-Potable: 680K L

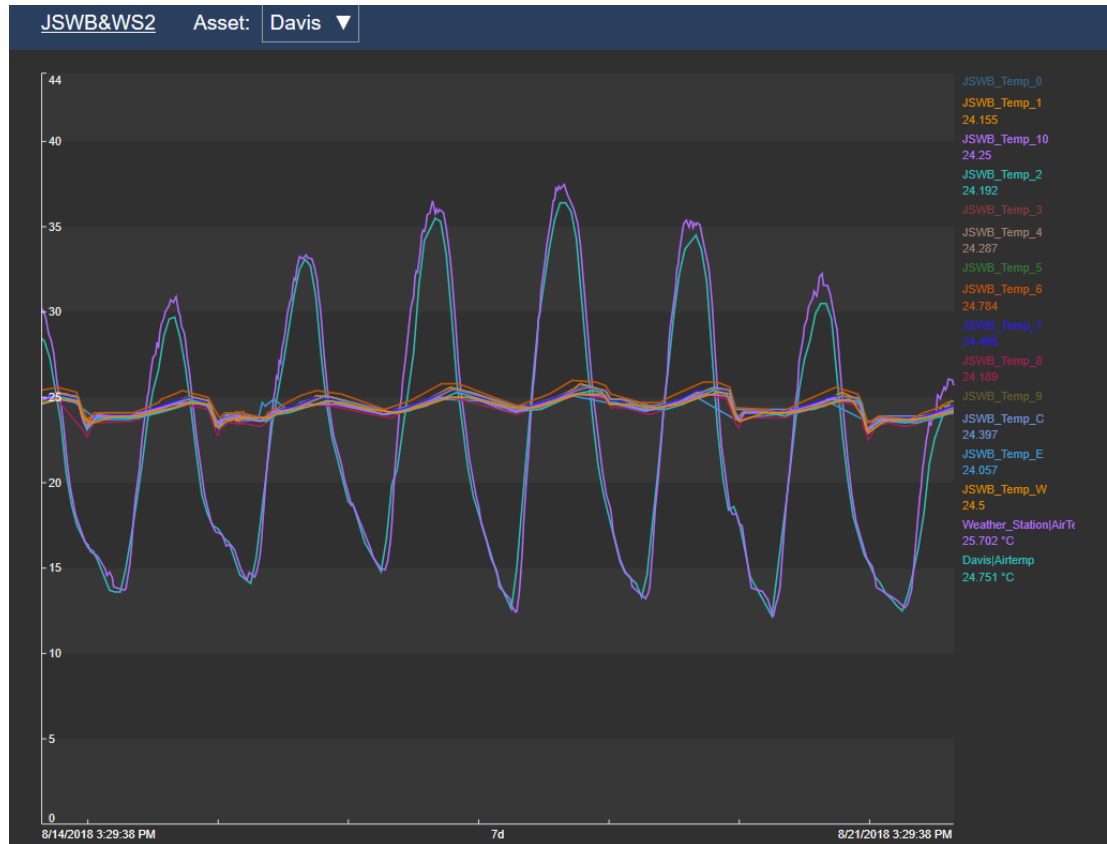




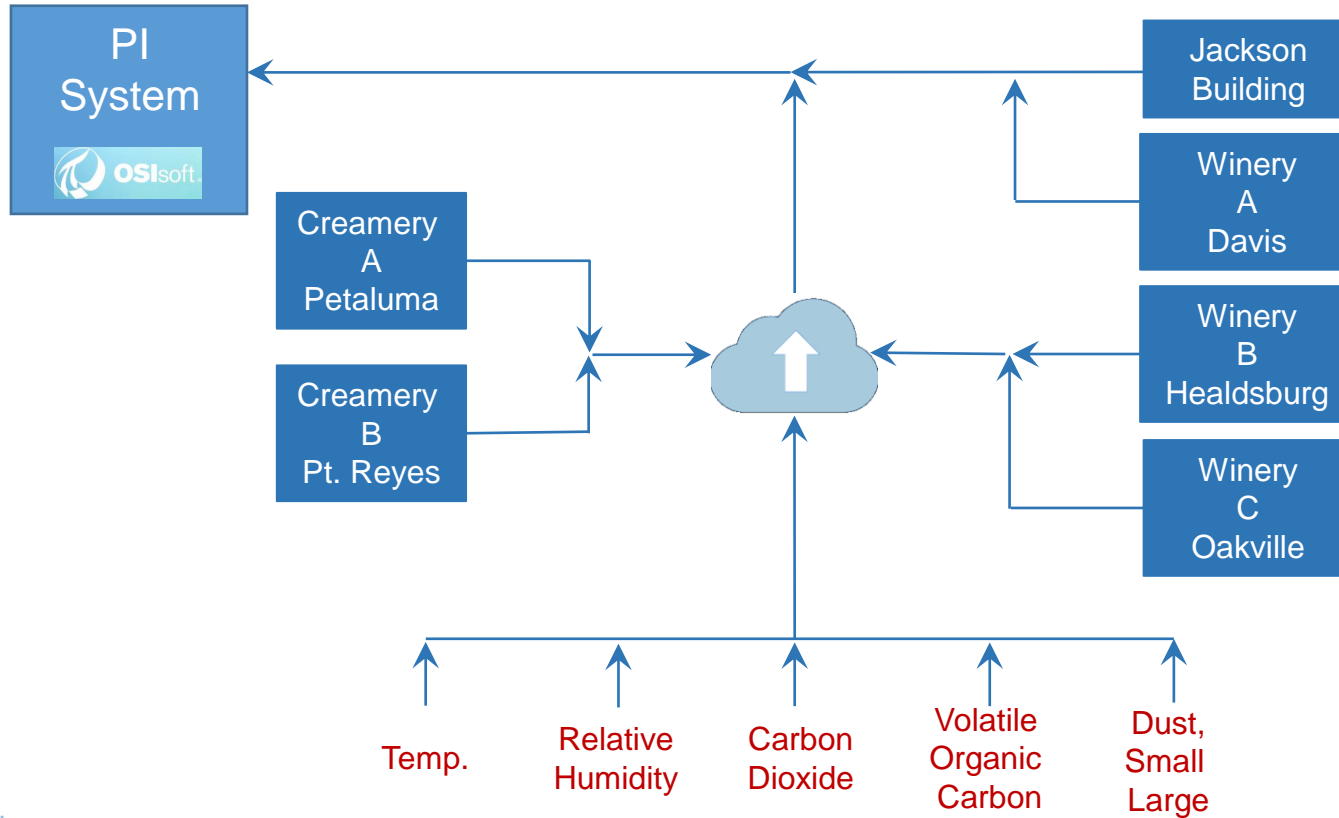
Building Performance Network

Winery & Jackson Building at UC Davis 5 Site Building Network

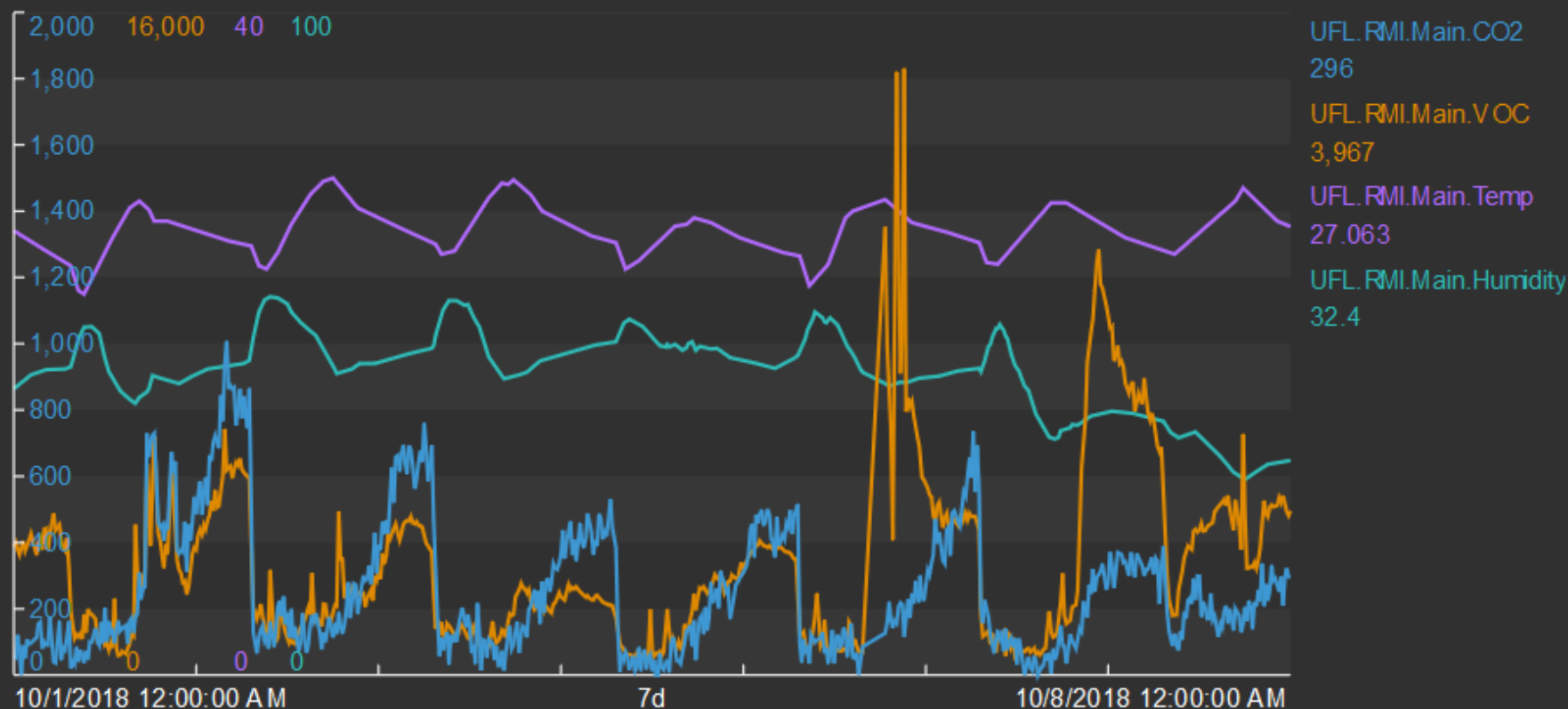
Thermal Performance of J. Jackson Sustainable Winery Bldg.



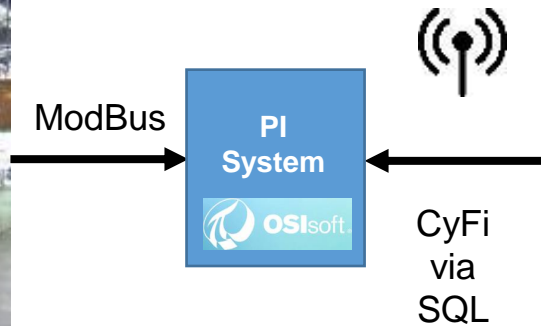
Seasonal Building Performance Monitoring



Fermentation Hall Environment



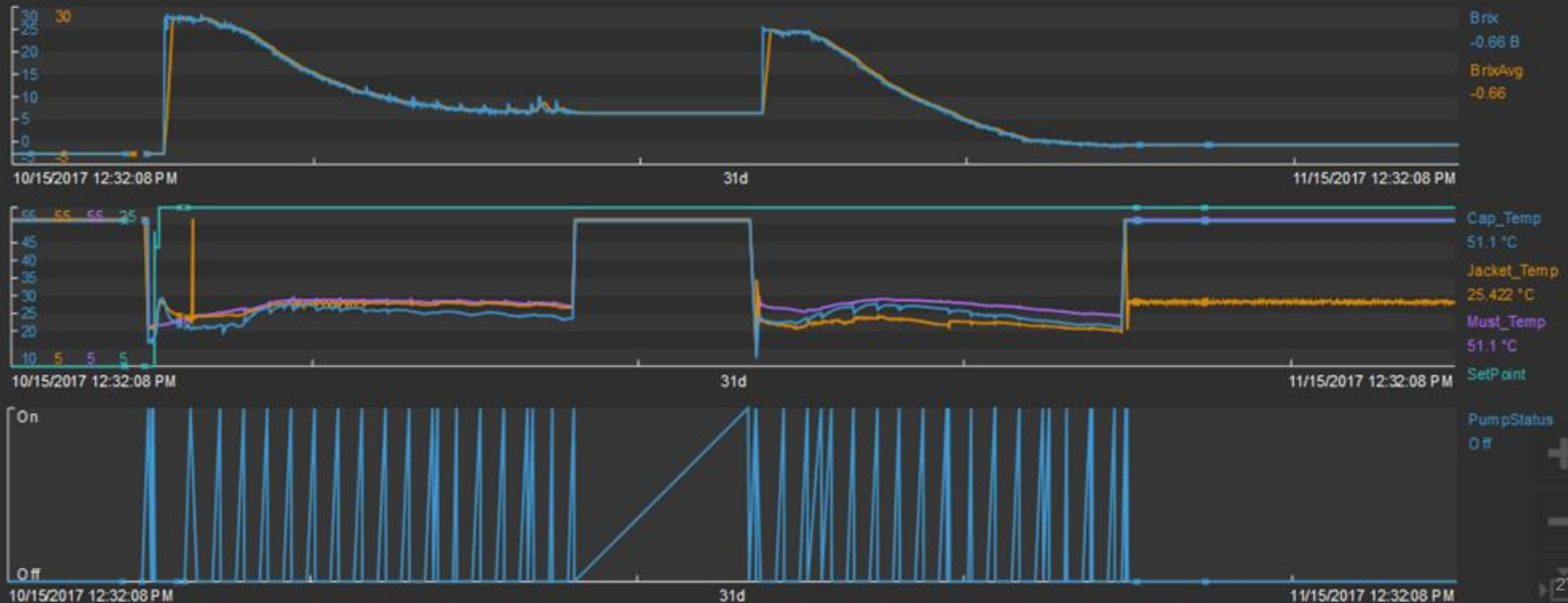
Fermentation Management



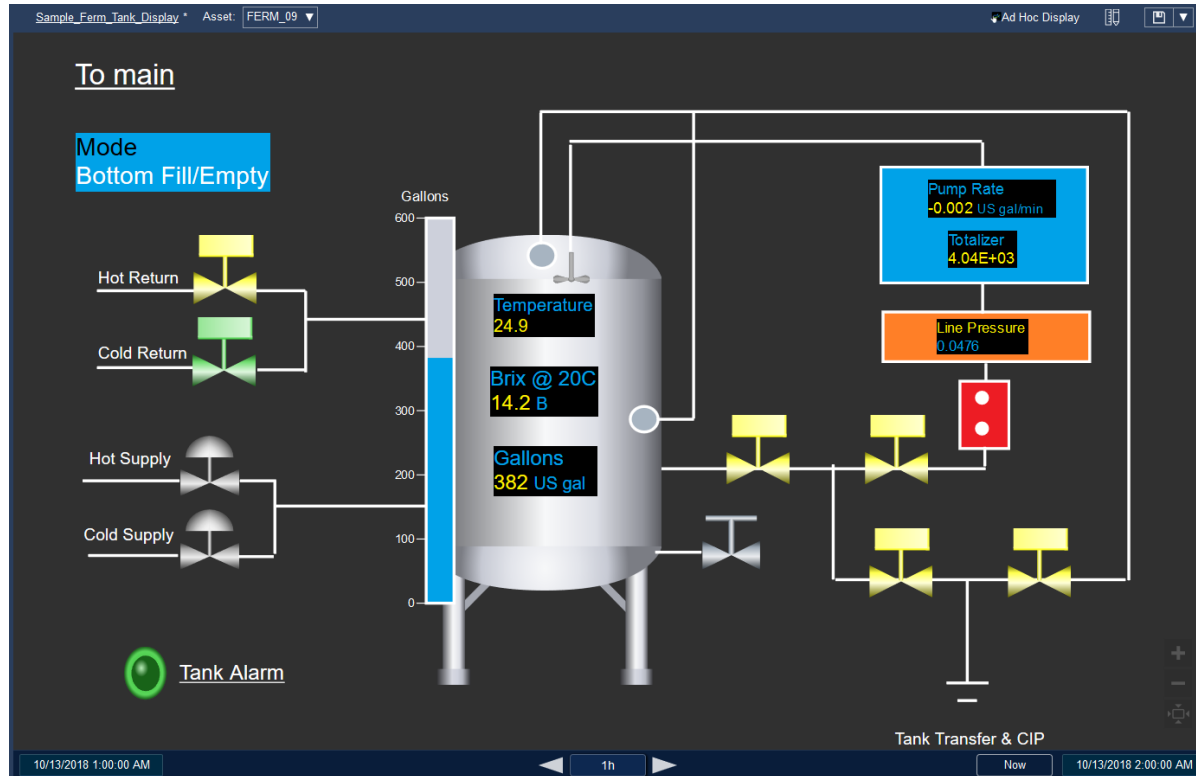
Easily monitor all key parameters of each fermentation

BlendID
13.4_17CS03_AV_ST_25.3_IFCS_018

Alarms
Thermistor Open



Fermentation Control Status

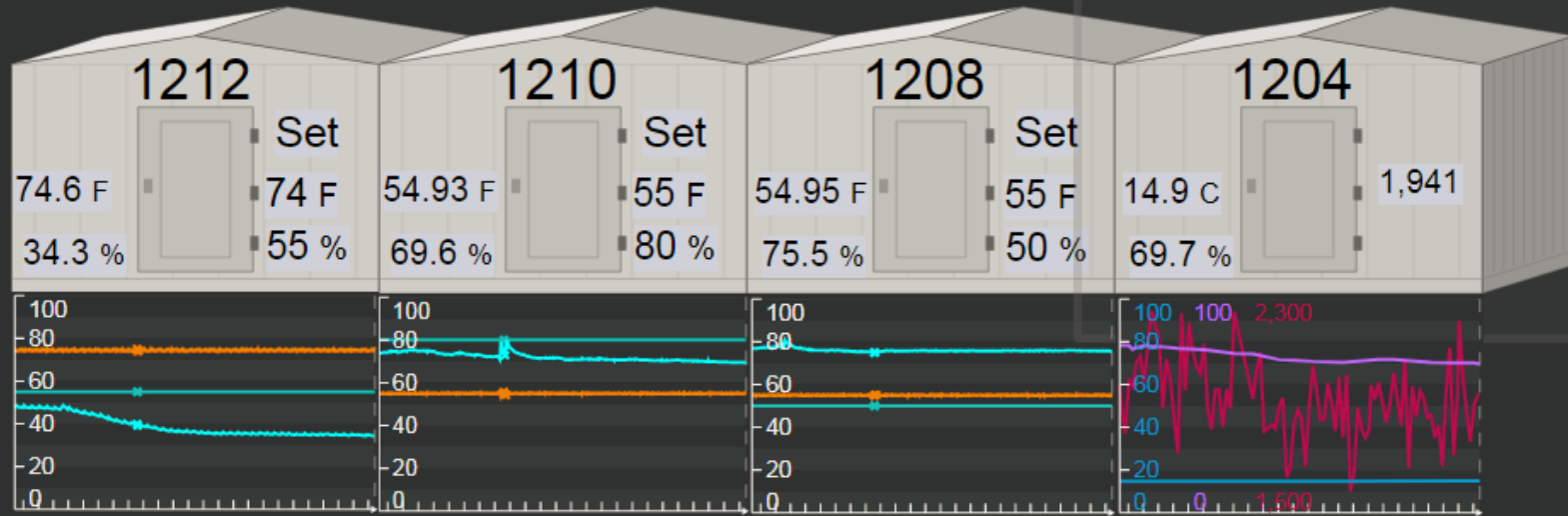


Tank Management

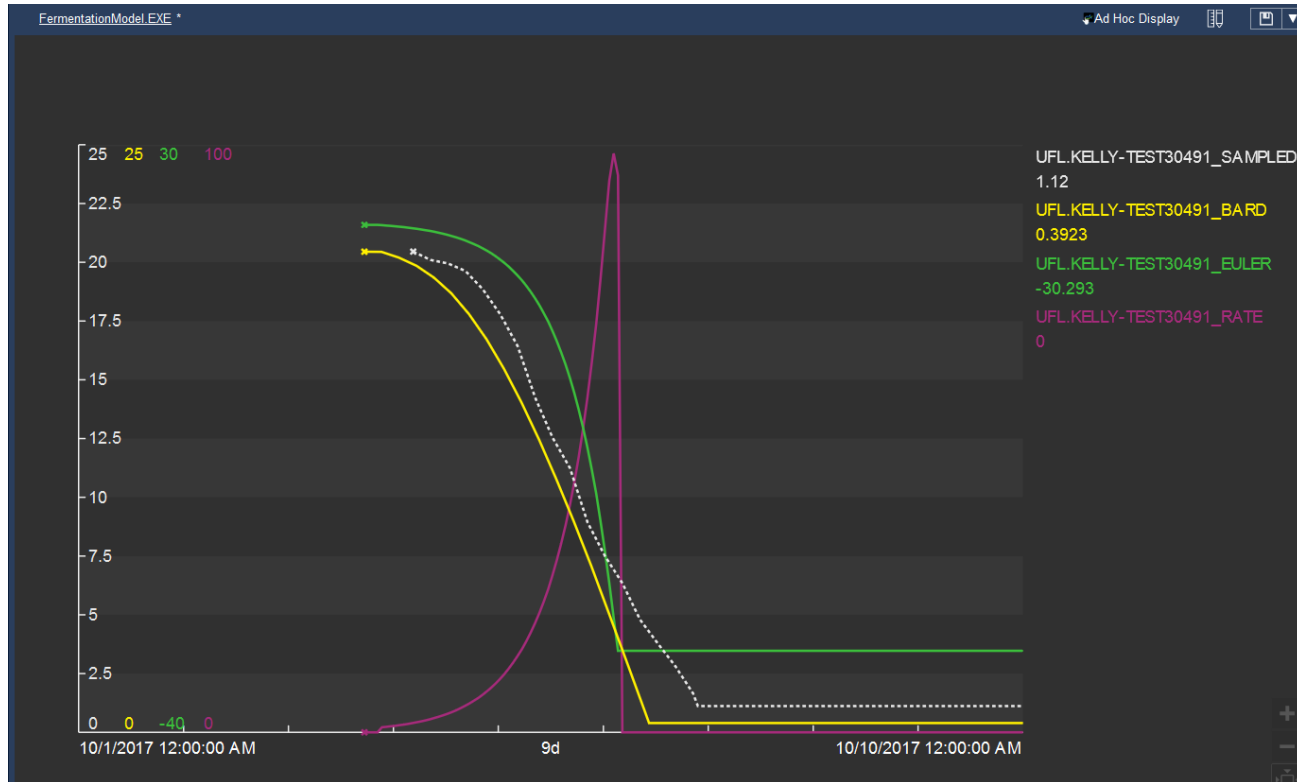


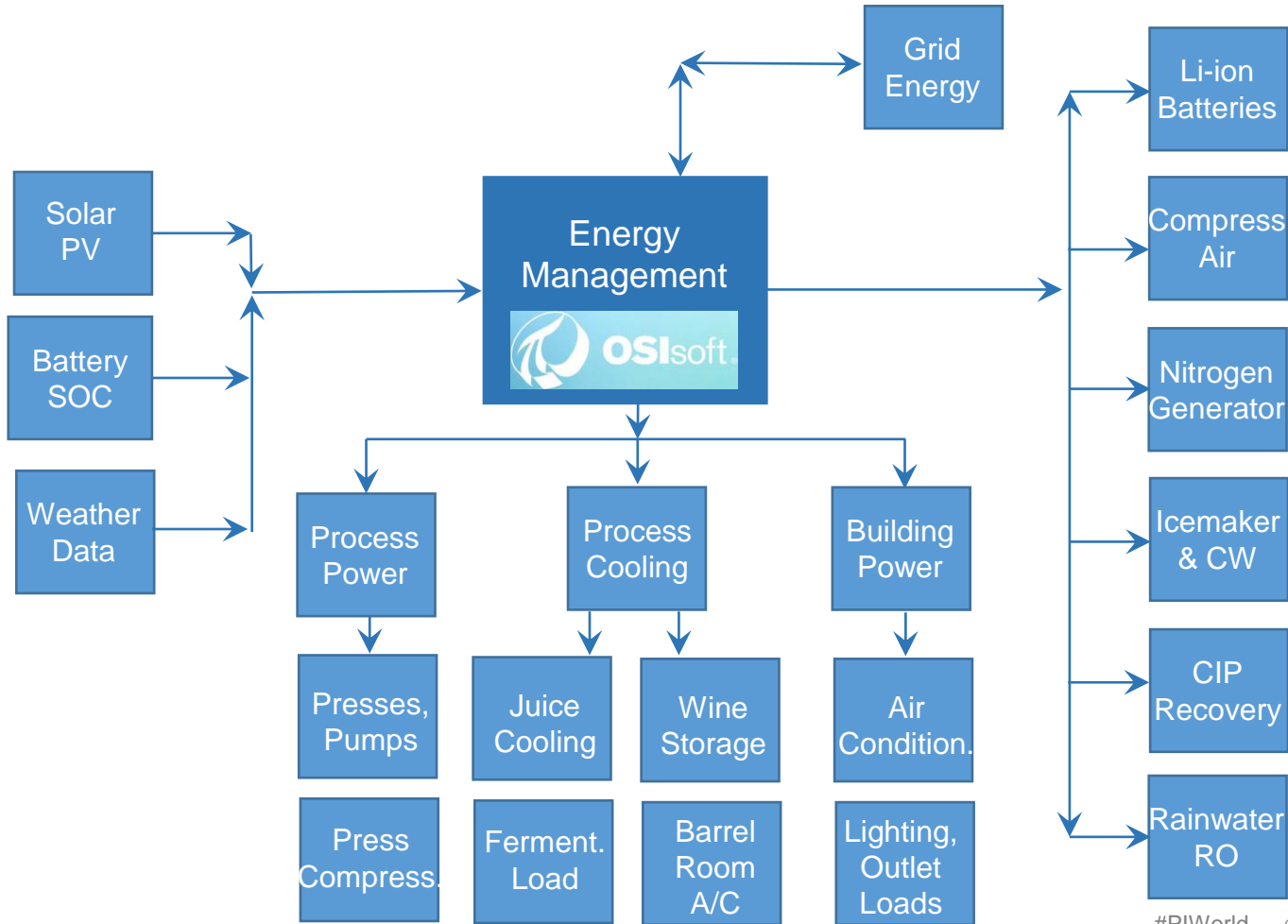
Walk-in Coolers & Barrel Room

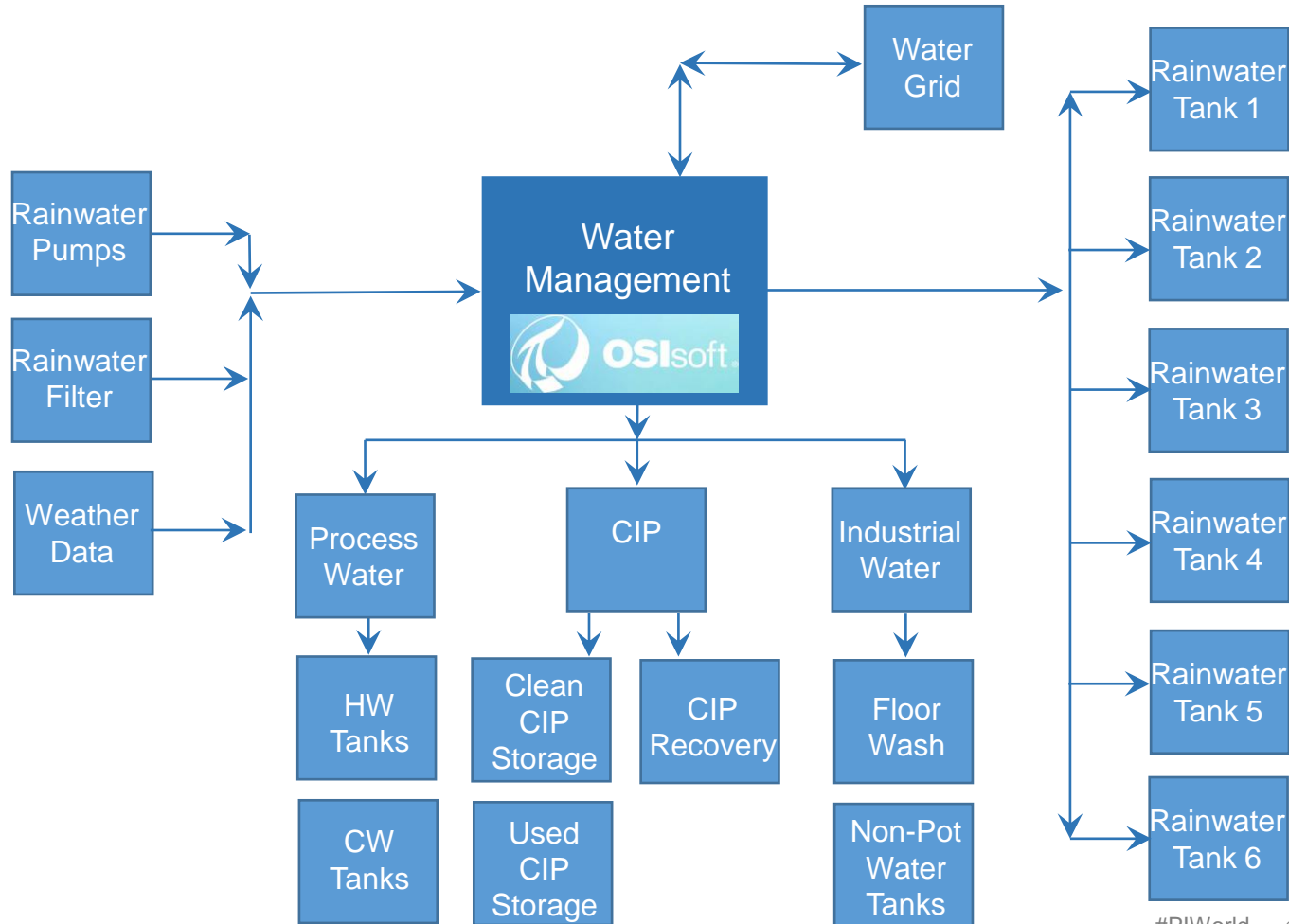
Cold Roomsv2



Fermentation Model fed by PI Data







OSIsoft PI System provides UC Davis with the insight to optimize energy and water use in the Teaching and Research Winery, and enable development of the world's first
Zero Net Energy & Water Winery

An Extensive Pinot Noir Study

Elucidating Contributions by Vineyard Site on Elemental Composition of Pinot Noir Wines across Multiple Vintages

Ron C. Runnebaum

Assistant Professor, Department of Viticulture & Enology

Assistant Professor, Department of Chemical Engineering & Materials Science

Long-term Goal

To better understand the impact of features in vineyard site on wine sensory and chemical characteristics.

Wide ranges in wine chemistry can exist

- Example: Oregon Pinot noir
- Focus has often been on phenolics, anthocyanins
- Characterization of berries, commercial wines

Sub-appellation	(n)	Tannin Average	Std. Dev	Tannin Min	Tannin Max
Chehalem Mountains	21	219 ^a	139	32	439
McMinnville	12	623 ^u	216	329	918
Eola Hills	40	386 ^{bc}	182	46	739
Dundee Hills	18	320 ^{ab}	164	44	738
Ribbon Ridge	17	390 ^{bc}	213	32	763
Yamhill-Carlton	16	389 ^{bc}	152	96	648
Willamette Valley	9	519 ^{cd}	164	184	686
Total	133	382	208	32	918

All units in mg/L catechin equivalents (CE).

Values sharing the same superscript do not differ significantly at $P < 0.05$.

Hodgins, R. Master's Thesis. University of California Davis, 2004

How much of this variation is attributed to differences in the vineyard site and not winemaking, clone, vintage

Pinot noir: vineyard site – wine relationships

Vineyard site AVAs

- Willamette Valley
- Anderson Valley
- Russian River Valley
- Sonoma Coast
- Carneros
- Arroyo Seco
- Santa Maria Valley
- Santa Rita Hills

Single clone

Single
rootstock

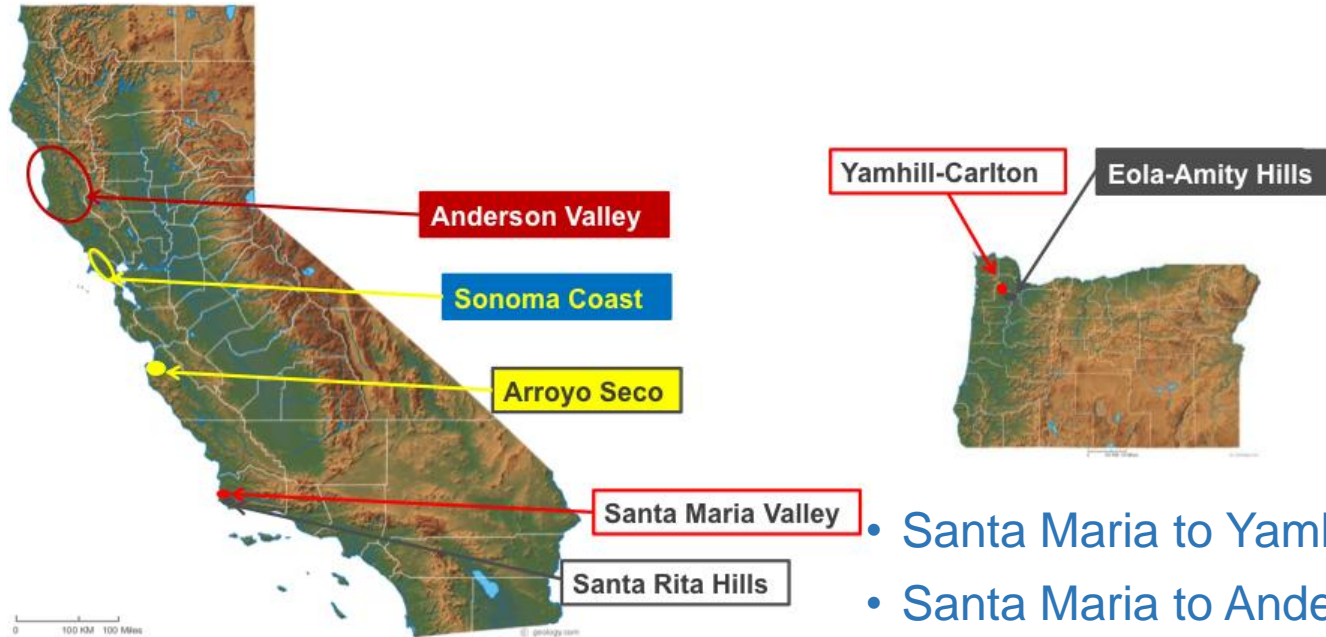
At least 5
vintages from
same vines

Repeatable Winemaking



**Goal: Better understand impact of features in vineyard site
on wine sensory and chemical characteristics**

Vineyard sites located across several American Viticultural Areas (AVAs)



- Santa Maria to Yamhill-Carlton: 1400 km
- Santa Maria to Anderson Valley: 650 km
- Yamhill-Carlton to Eola-Amity Hills: 40 km

Structure–Function in Winemaking

Vineyard site (soil, climate) to Wine characteristics

- Vineyard site:
- Below: composition, conditions, microbiome
 - Above: climate, microbiome

- Grapevine:
- Identical clone: Pinot noir 667

- Winemaking:
- Identical small-scale fermentations
 - Multiple vintages

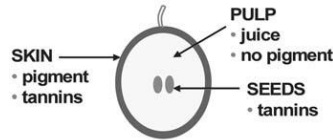


- Characterization:
- Volatile compounds, phenolics, sensory

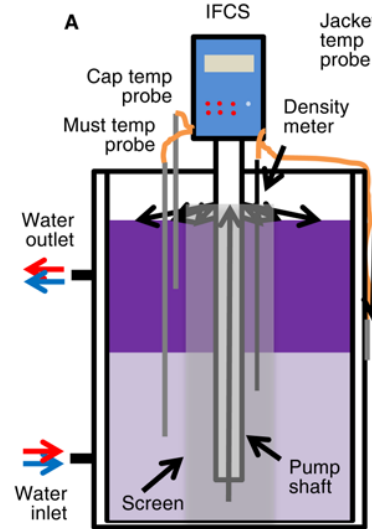
Standardized winemaking procedure



24-25 Brix



Destem



Cold-soak

Inoculate
Ferment



Press

(quadruplicate, 200 L each)

9 days

PI System Enables Precise Fermentation Tracking and Improvements



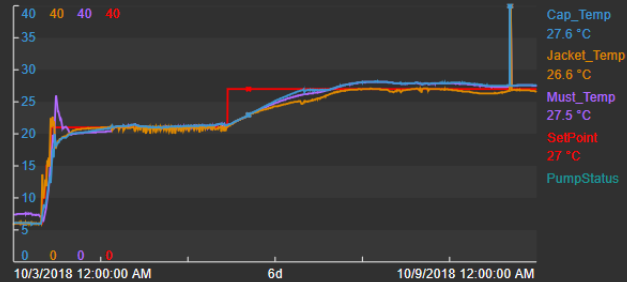
CyFi via
SQL



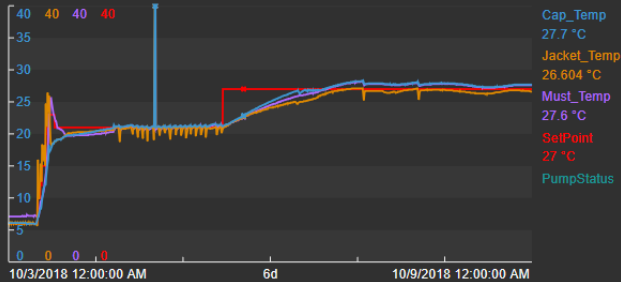
Easily Monitor 60 Fermentations for Precision Winemaking

Pinot 2018

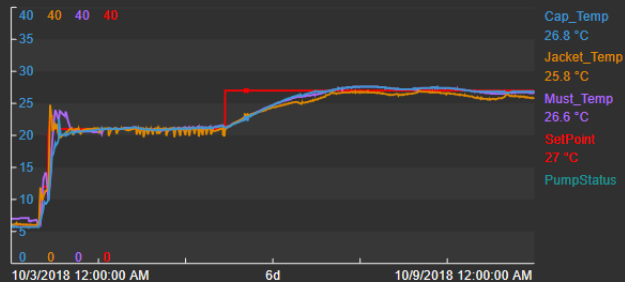
17.1_18PN23GME-A_IFCS_560



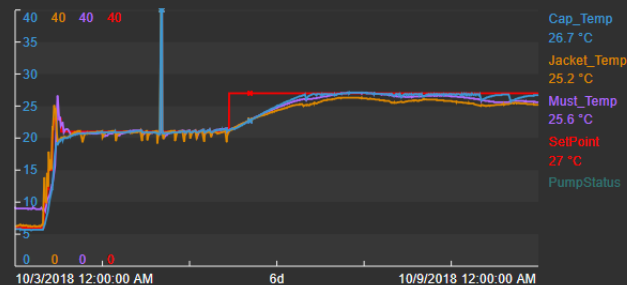
17.2_18PN23GME-C_IFCS_648



17.3_18PNGME-B_IFCS_629



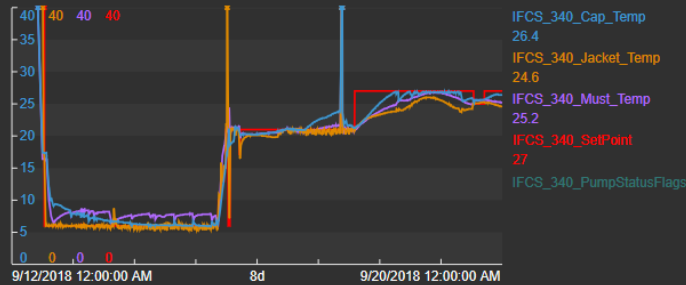
17.4_18PN23GME-D_IFCS_650



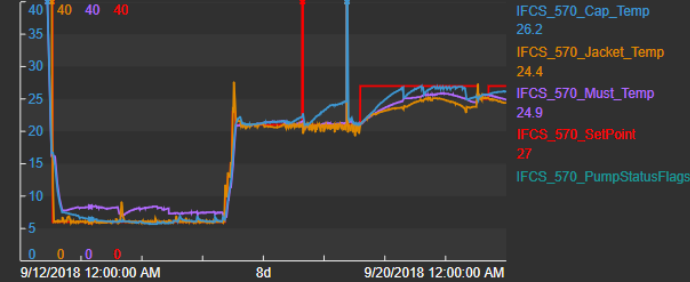
Cap Temp Rise Indicates Filter Fouling

Pinot 2018

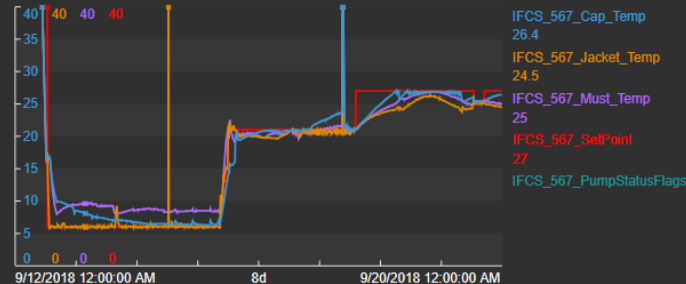
12.1_18PN23PANMSA-A_IFCS_340



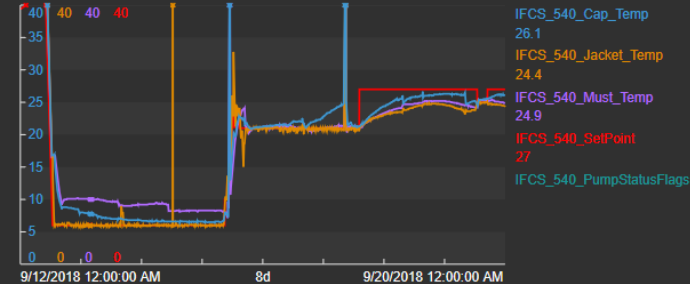
12.3_18PN23PANMSA-C_IFCS_570



12.2_18PN23PANMSA-B_IFCS_567



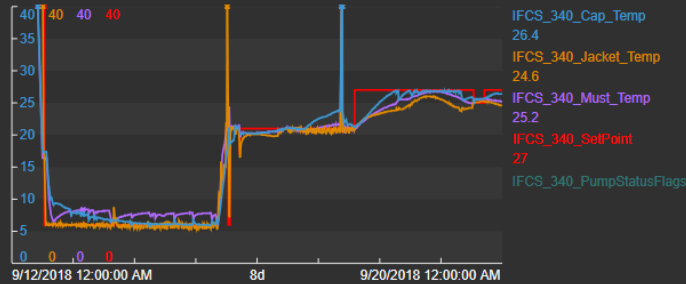
12.4_18PN23PANMSA-D_IFCS_540



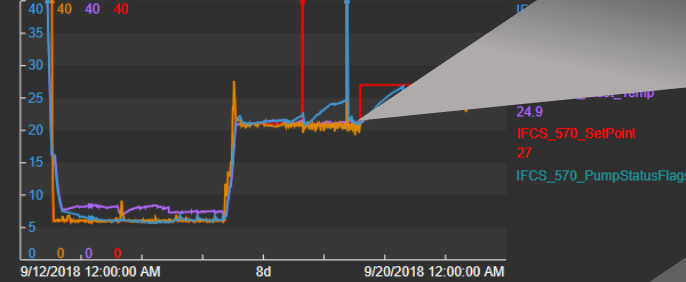
Cap Temp Rise Indicates Filter Fouling

Pinot 2018

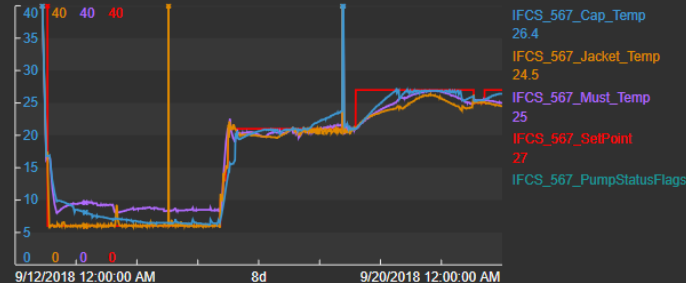
12.1_18PN23PANMSA-A_IFCS_340



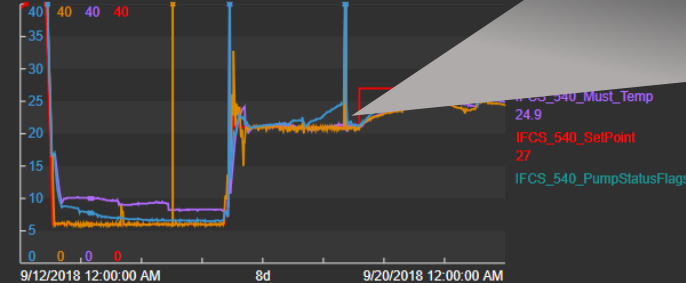
12.3_18PN23PANMSA-C_IFCS_570



12.2_18PN23PANMSA-B_IFCS_567

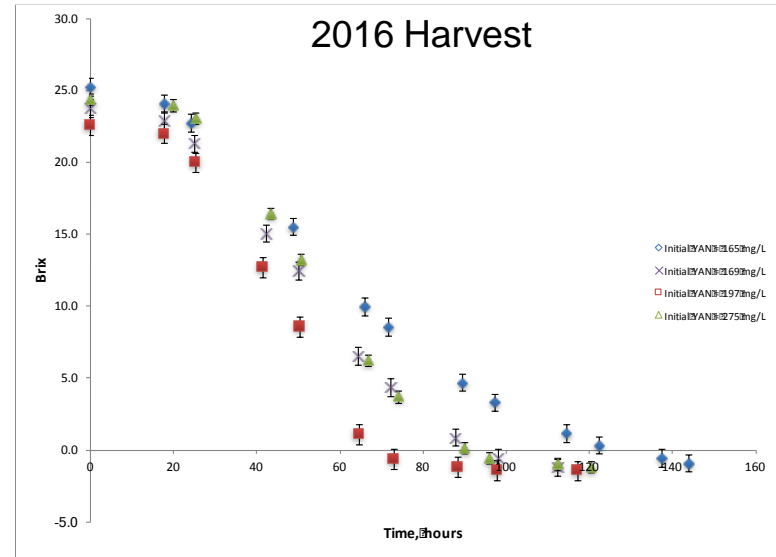
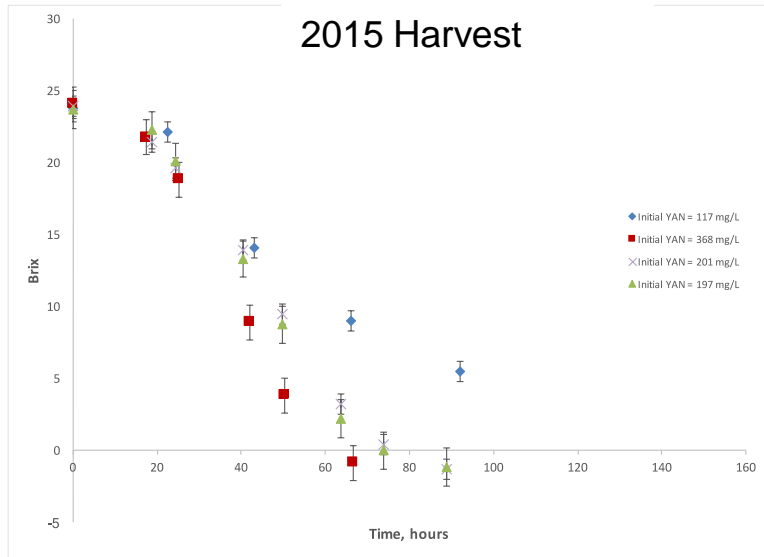


12.4_18PN23PANMSA-D_IFCS_540



Fermentations were Reproducible

- Showed trends across vintages
- Active data monitoring enables improved fermentations
- Understand initial conditions that lead to reproducible fermentation trends



Monitor Weather & Soil Conditions for each Vineyard

CIMIS Weather: Yesterday's Information For SantaRosa

AirTemp_Avg 7.3563 °C
Dewpoint_Avg 6.7988 °C

Eto_Total 0.0042805 mm
Precip_Total 0 mm

RelHum_Avg 96.488 %
SoilTemp_Avg 15.798 °C

SolRad_Total 6.8171 W/m2
VapPress_Avg 1.008 kPa

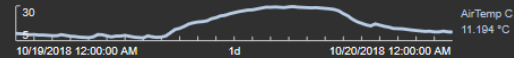
WindSpeed_Avg
0.78034 m/s

Winddir
287.04 °

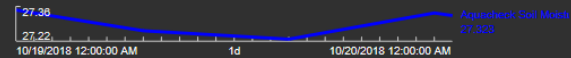


RMI Weather: Current Values

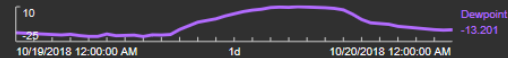
AirTemp C
11.194 °C



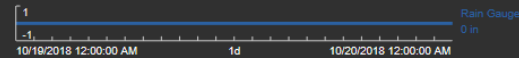
Aquacheck Soil Moisture 8 Inch
27.323



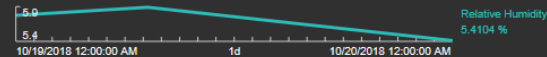
Dewpoint
-13.201



Rain Gauge
0 in



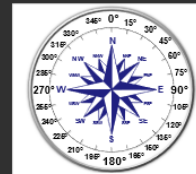
Relative Humidity
5.4104 %



Solar Radiation
221.91 W/m2



Wind Direction
205.8 °



Summary

The PI System has provided the Pinot Noir Research Team with real-time monitoring to ensure precision fermentations while enabling insights which provide lessons learned and improved processing.

Using the PI System for Winery ZNE Goals and an Extensive Pinot Noir Study



- Jill Brigham
- Executive Director, Sustainable Wine & Food Center
- University of California Davis
- jbrigham@ucdavis.edu



- Ron Runnebaum
- Assistant Professor, Viticulture & Enology and Chemical Engineering & Materials Science
- University of California Davis
- rcrunnebaum@ucdavis.edu

Questions?

Please wait for
the **microphone**

State your
name & company



Please remember

TO DOWNLOAD
APP, SEARCH
OSISOFT



Download on the
App Store



GET IT ON
Google Play



