



REPIC

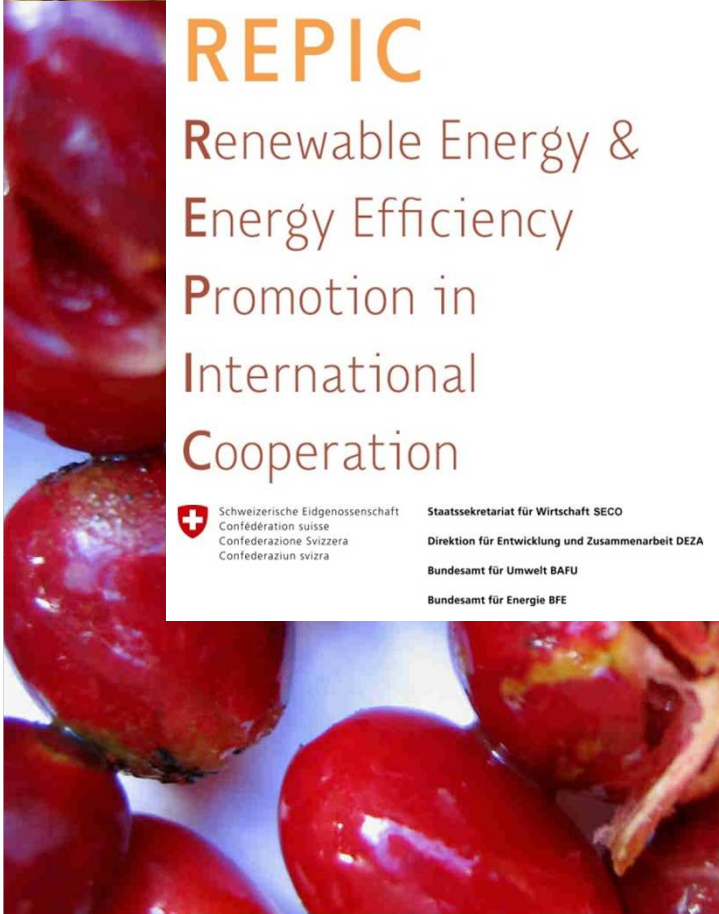
Renewable Energy &
Energy Efficiency
Promotion in
International
Cooperation



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Staatssekretariat für Wirtschaft SECO
Direktion für Entwicklung und Zusammenarbeit DEZA
Bundesamt für Umwelt BAFU
Bundesamt für Energie BFE

Energetic Use of Residues from Coffee Production in Central and South America



Introduction

- The coffee fruit
- Processing of the fruit
- Residues of the coffee processing
- Options for coffee residues



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The harvesting of the coffee fruit

- Coffee plant starts to produce flowers 3-4 years after it is planted.
- Coffee cherries (fruit) ripen in 6-8 months (Arabica), 9-11 months (Robusta) after flowering.
- One major harvest a year; in Colombia main and secondary crop (two flowerings a year).





The coffee fruit

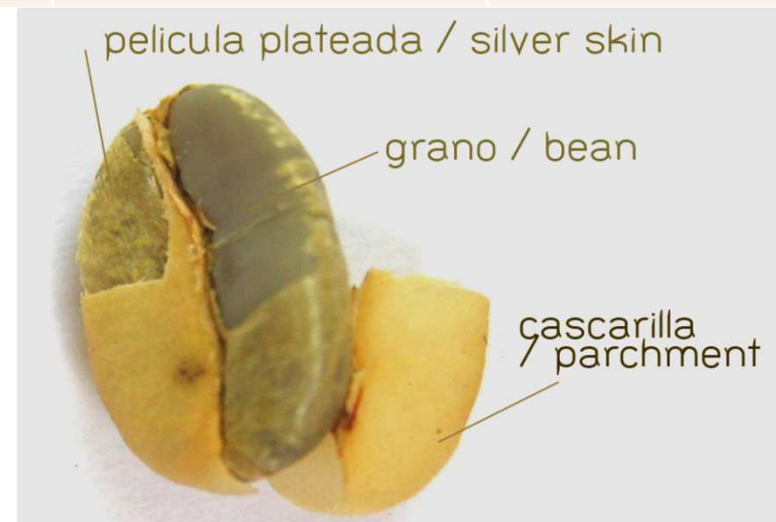
Spanish	English	German	aprox. weight %
Pulpa	Pulp	Fruchtfleisch	41
Mucilago	Mucilage, Pectin layer	Schleim- / Pektinschicht	16
Cascarilla, pergamino, cisco	Parchment skin Hull, husk	Pergamenthaut, Schalen	4
Grano (semilla) 12% h.	Bean (seed)	Bohne	19



mucilago /
mucilage

pulpa /
pulp

grano /
bean



pelicula plateada / silver skin

grano / bean

cascarilla
/ parchment

Dry processing (unwashed/natural coffee)

- Used for ~95% of the Arabica coffee in Brazil, Ethiopia, Haiti, Paraguay.
- India, Ecuador: some Arabicas produced by this method.
- Almost all Robustas processed by this method.
- 1. Harvested cherries sorted and cleaned.
- 2. Cherries dried in the sun on tables or on patios (up to 4 weeks). On larger plantations also by machine-drying after pre-drying in the sun.
- 3. Dried cherries (stored in silos), hulled, sorted, graded and bagged in the mill / processing plant.



Wet processing (wet processed / washed coffee)

- **Used in most countries for quality (taste), available space & climate reasons.**
- **Common in Costa Rica, Colombia, Guatemala, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador.**
- **Fruit and pulp remaining (mucilage) is removed before drying.**
- **Complex process, requires use of specific equipment for each process.**
- **Higher energy & water consumption.**
- **Production plant operates during 3-4 months a year.**

Wet processing (I)

1. Reception cherries



3. Pulping (pulp removal)



2. Sorting by Floaters
(removal of fruits of bad quality)



4. Fermenting & washing
or mechanical demucilaging
(mucilage removal)



Wet processing (II)

5. Drying (until 10-12% m.c.)



6. Hulling (hull/parchment removal)



9. Bagging / shipping



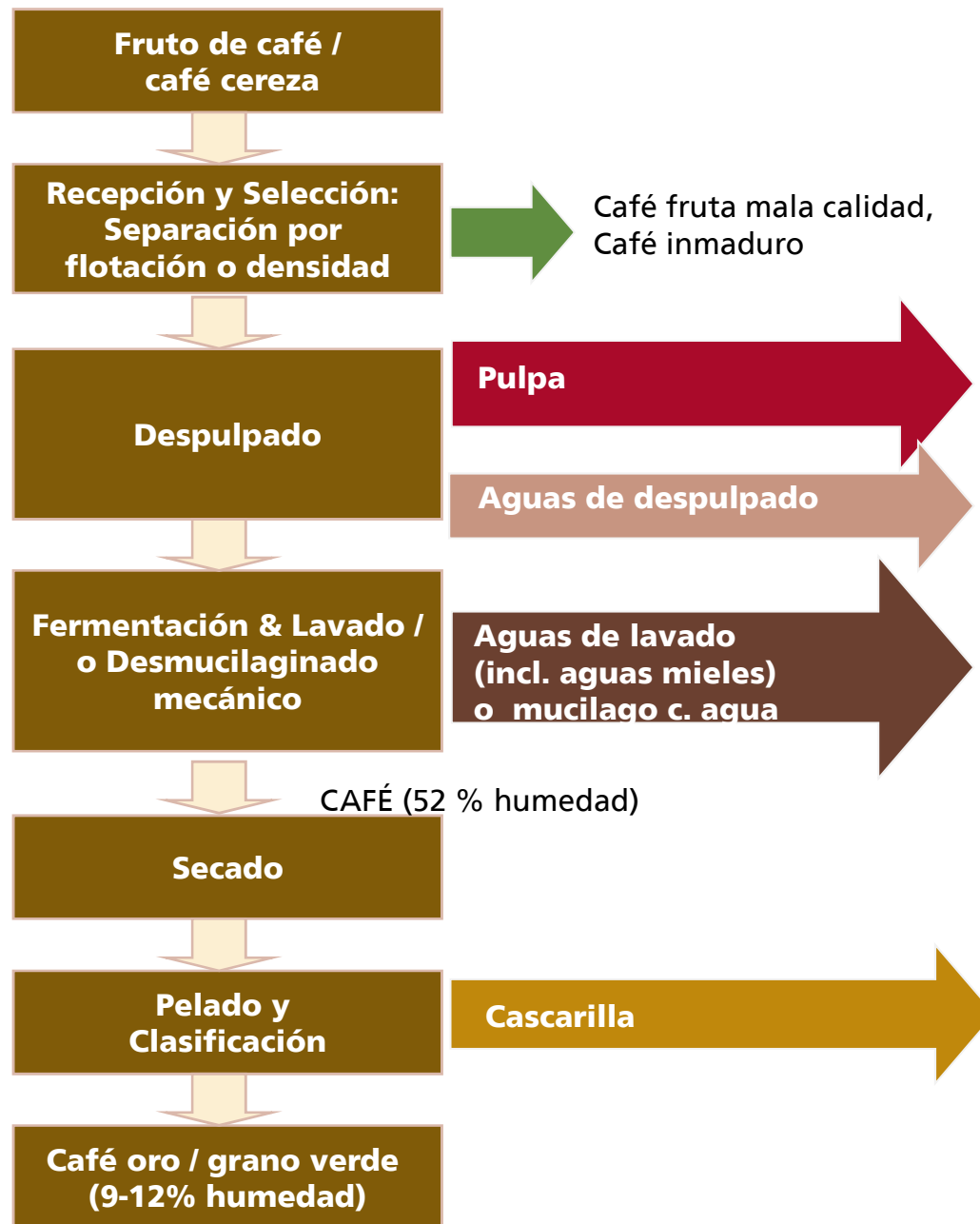
8. Sorting (removal of defects / separation by grade)



(7.) Polishing (silver skin removal)











Problems of residues from wet processing

Often residues are not treated well:

- Unpleasant odours & attraction of flies and insects.
- Waste water («sugar water») with a high oxygen demand: effect of depleting the water of oxygen and killing off aquatic life.
- Pollution of local rivers or lakes.
- Greenhouse gas emissions (CH_4 , N_2O of pulp pile and anaerobic lagoon).



Residue/ subproduct	Utilisation options (<i>italic: typical practice today</i>); *often not well conducted	
	Energetic	Material / treatment
Pulpa / pulp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biogas-production • Combustion • Pyrolysis / Biochar • Gasification • Ethanol production • Briquetting, pelletizing → Combustion/Gasific. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compost / fertilizer / soil conditioner: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composting* (mechanical or worm-composting) • Pyrolysis → Biochar • Animal feed • Caffeine or tannin extraction • Mushroom cultivation • Alcohol • Paper / carton
Cascarilla / parchment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combustion (for coffee drying) • Gasification • Briquetting, pelletizing → Combustion/Gasific. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composting • Utilisation of cellulose, production plastic, carton
Mucílago / mucilage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biogas-production • Ethanol production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation or (anaerobic) lagoon (Costa Rica) • Production yeast, sugar, wine, alcohol, vinegar, pectin, molasses, acid • Animal feed • Reed bed / wastewater treatment with plants • Aerobic lagoon
Aguas residuales / waste water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biogas-production • Distribution on plantation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infiltration (Colombia), Irrigation or (anaerobic) lagoon (Costa Rica) • Aerobic lagoon • Reed bed • Aerobic waste water treatment plant