

Optimizing process technology in times of Grain and Energy scarcity Part 1



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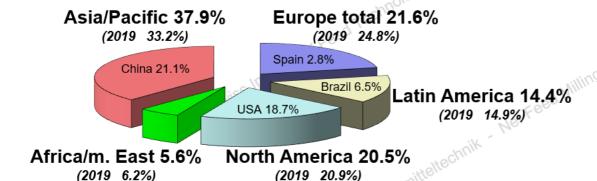


### The Feed Milling Industry – an important link in the food chain





1'235.5 Mio. t (2019 >> 1'126.5 Mio.t >> 9.67% growth)



Task of the Feed Milling Industry is ...

... to manufacture a feed homogeneous as possible to fulfil the feed conversion expected by the animal.

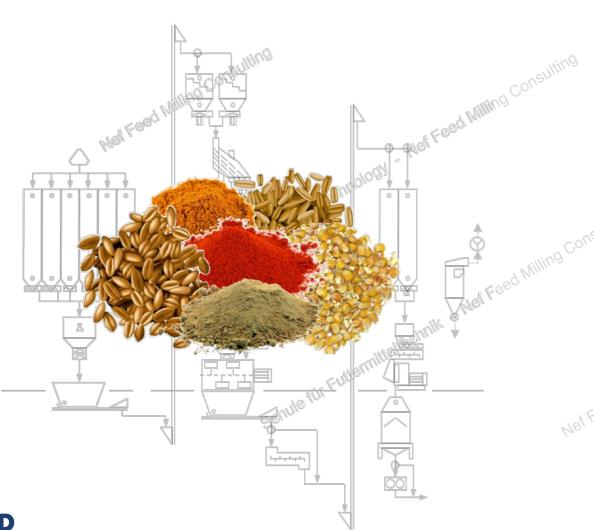
source: Altech Survey January 2022

Every animal should receive daily all nutrients and active substances as prescribed in the formulation in sufficient quantity and of correct quality.



## Challenges and opportunities in case of raw material scarcity





Naw material procurement

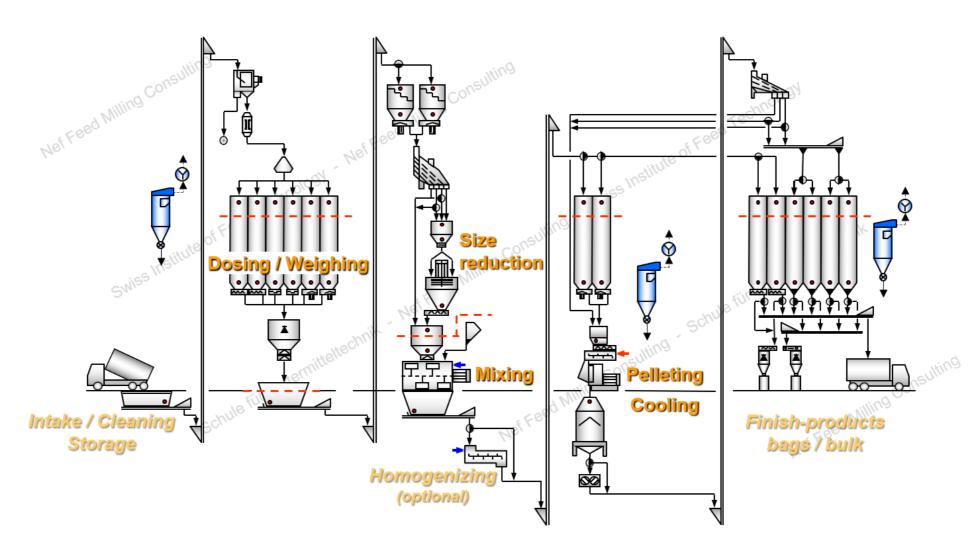
Search for alternative products.
 Quality, Quantity, Price, Delivery time etc.

Raw material properties affecting the manufacturing process

- ♦ Physical characteristics. Bulk density, Particle size, Moisture content etc.
- Chemical characteristics (nutritive value).
   Crude fat, Crude protein, Crude fibre etc.
- ◆ Specific characteristics.
  Place of origin, Age, Previous processes etc.

### Affected core processes with frequent changing product properties







# Energy consumption (kWh/t) in the individual process sections in %





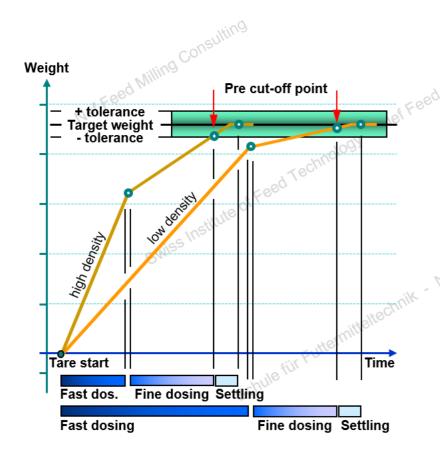
Approx. energy share per ton of livestock feed

- ♦ 60% electrical, 40% thermal energy.
- ♦ 90% of electrical used to drive motors.
- Largest energy consumers ....
   Size reduction.
   Conditioning & Pelleting.
- ◆ Compressed air often underestimated.
- ♦ Supporting functions not considered. Building, Maintenance, Automation etc.



### Dosing & weighing – good quality starts with high accuracy





#### **♦** Bin allocation of the raw materials

- ♦ Size and number of bins available. Bin outlet configuration, Type of dosing element.
- Size of batch scale.
   Smallest component ≥ 4% of scale capacity.

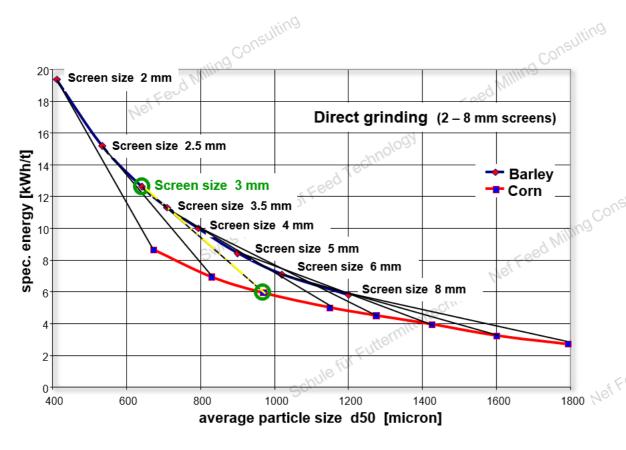
#### Maintaining dosing and weighing accuracy

- → High and low bulk density products behave different. Risk of under and over weights.
- ★ Frequent over weights result in .... waste of raw material. .... falsification of the formulation.
- ★ Adjustment of bin and scale parameters required. Fine dosing weight/time, Pre cut-off point.



### Size reduction – the basis for a successful pelleting process





#### Obtaining the required average particle size (d50)

- ◆ Different raw materials are different to grind. Fibre, fat, moisture content, JKW-factor.
- ★ Economical optimum. d50 = 600 - 800 microns.

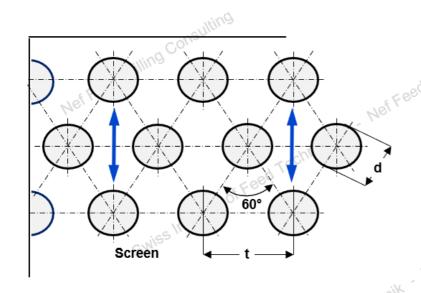
#### Optimizing possibilities

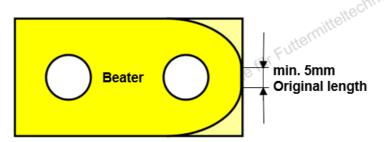
- Frequent screen changes (manual / automatic).
   Labour intensive, Down times, Flexibility limited.
- ◆ Main motor with variable speed drive (VSD). Highest flexibility, Energy saving, No time losses.



### Size reduction – potentials for energy savings









- ♦ 60° hole arrangement.
- ♦ 30 50 % open screen area.

### S Aspiration system hammer mill

- ♦ Sufficient air volume.
- Purging system filter bags.
- ◆ Differential pressure gauge.
- Avoid long duct works.

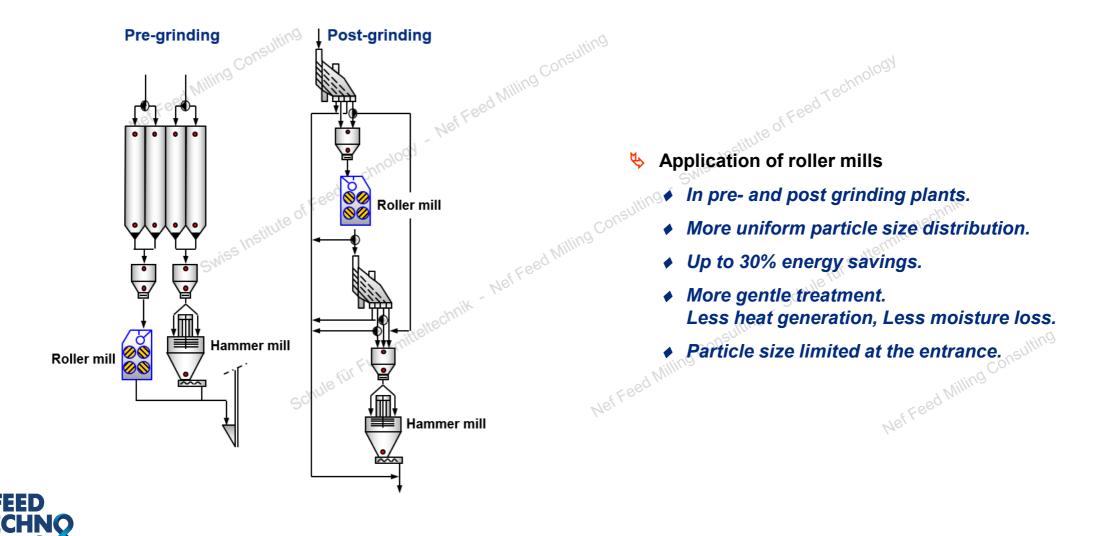
#### Wear & tear of beaters and wearing plates

- **♦** Impact on ....
  - .... energy consumption (kWh/t) or capacity (t/h).
  - .... heat increment.
  - .... average particle size distribution (d50).
- ◆ Comparison energy cost with spare part cost.



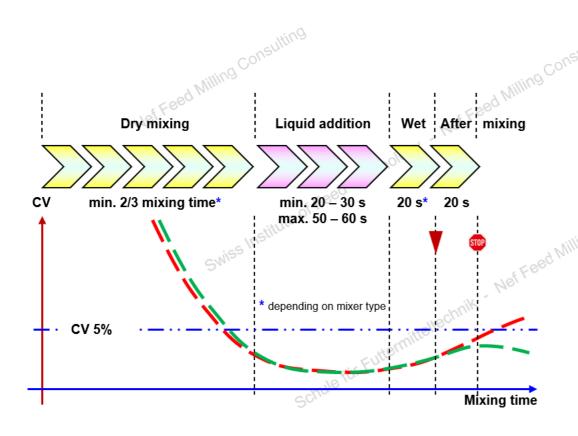
### Size reduction – potentials for energy savings





### Mixing / liquid addition – excellent homogeneity within shortest time





#### Mixing accuracy affected by raw material properties

- ◆ The more similar ingredients are .... the better the mixing accuracy/stability.
- ▶ Bulk density determines size of the batch.
   Batch size (kg) =
   Mixer capacity (dm³) x Bulk density (kg/dm³).

#### 

- ◆ To compensate raw material shortage on .... .... Moisture, Energy, Protein, Others.
- Target of the mixing process
  - Coefficient of variation (CV) ≤ 5% .... .... at a dilution of 1 : 100'000.

