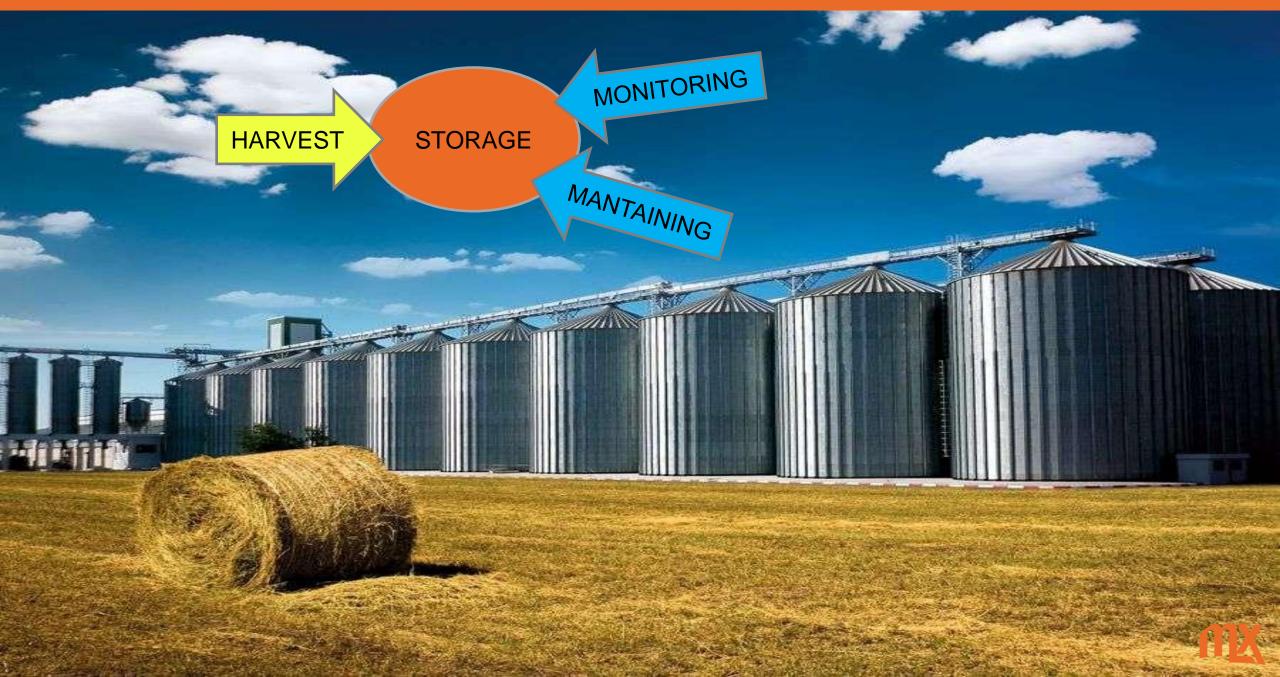
# numix® **SILO TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL SYSTEMS**

IAOM MEA 2018 – Nairobi, Kenya

Spokesman: Marco A. Cortella

# STORAGE OF CEREALS







• The cereal is a living - breathing organism:  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + 12O_2 \rightarrow 12CO_2 + 11H_2O + 1,567.10^{-3} Kwh$ 

carbohydrates + oxygen -> carbon dioxide + water + heat

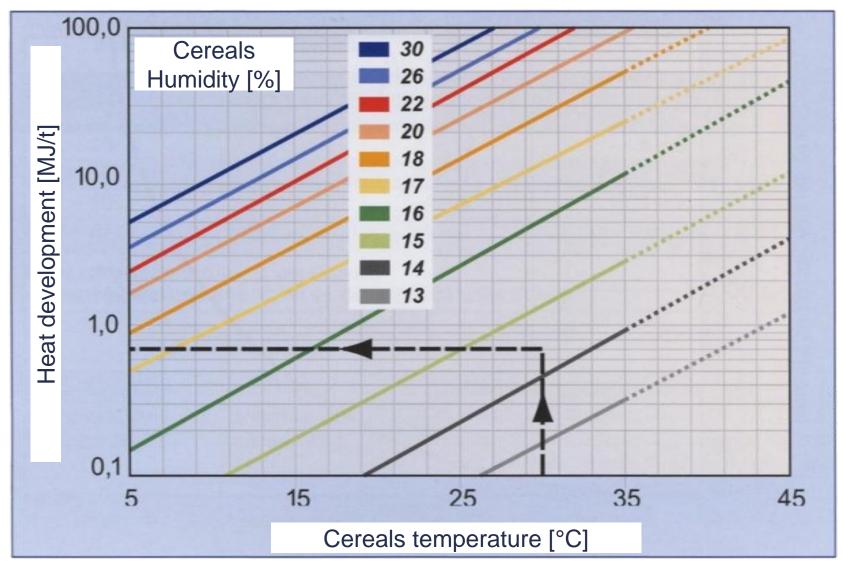
Heat + humidity: weight loss

development of insects and rots

fermentation

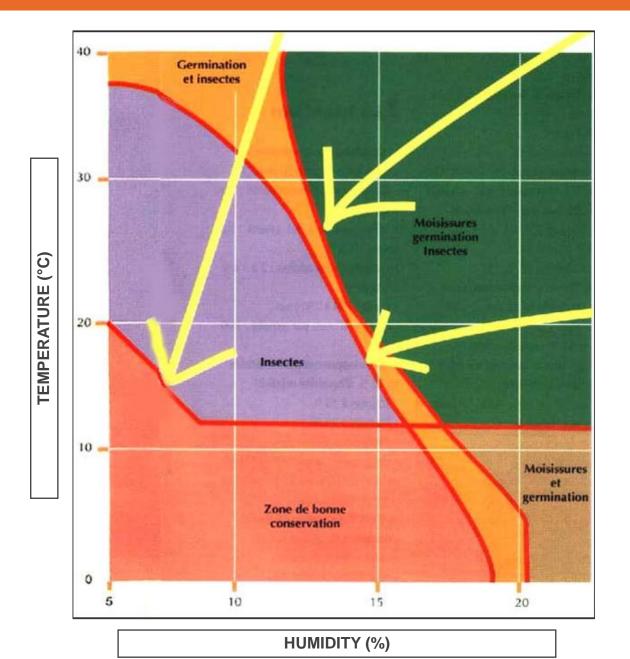
#### HEAT, TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY IN CEREALS

#### Humidity in cereals





#### **RISKS OF POOR CEREAL CONSERVATION**



- low germinability
- mycotoxin development: (Ochratoxines, Fumonisines)
- insect development



Sitophilus Zeamais Motsch



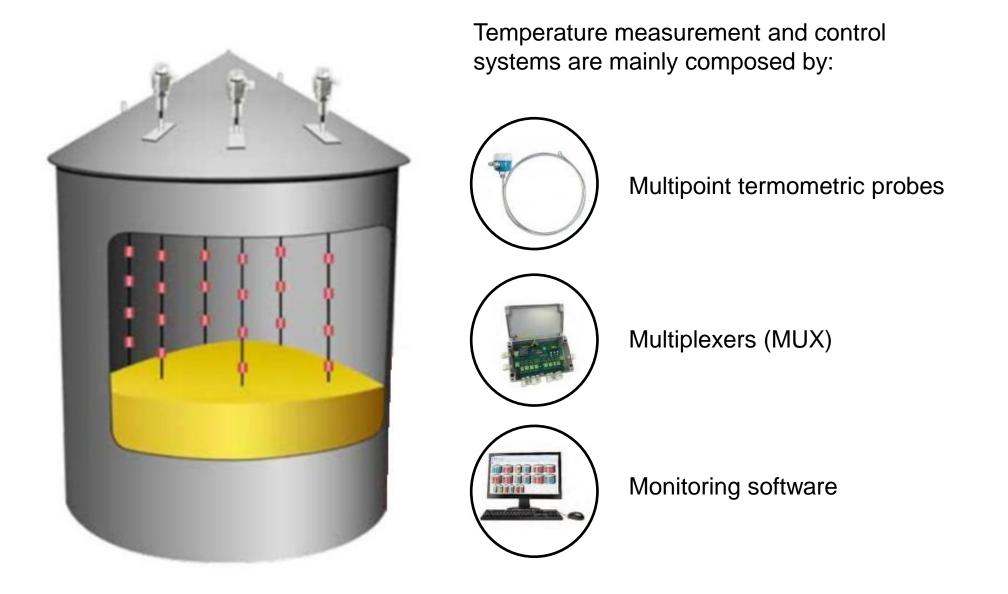
Sitotroga Cerealella



Rizopertha Dominica

- fire risk
- weight loss
- FINANCIAL RISKS!

#### **TEMPERATURE MANAGEMENT/2**







Multipoint digital probes with protective sheet in SS304 for the temperature detection inside silos or shed for cereals and derivatives. Probes are in direct contact with the product (should be ATEX certified), capable to provide early warning.



The multiplexer MUX is a concentrator of the signals coming from the temperature probes. At each MUX can be connected various probes, each having usually up to 12 measuring points.



Software is specifically designed for the complete monitoring of the environmental parameters in storage plants. Its layout, highly customizable, allows the immediate display of the temperature profile inside each silo (or warehouse), with the evidence of those measuring points that may have exceeded the set alarm thresholds.



The first cereal storage plant implemented by the United Nations with total capacity of 40.000 tons composed of: • 4x FP 23,84/32, 24m diam, h 35 m

- 10.000 tons, provided of lateral unloading system
- 4 x 250 t/h recept pit

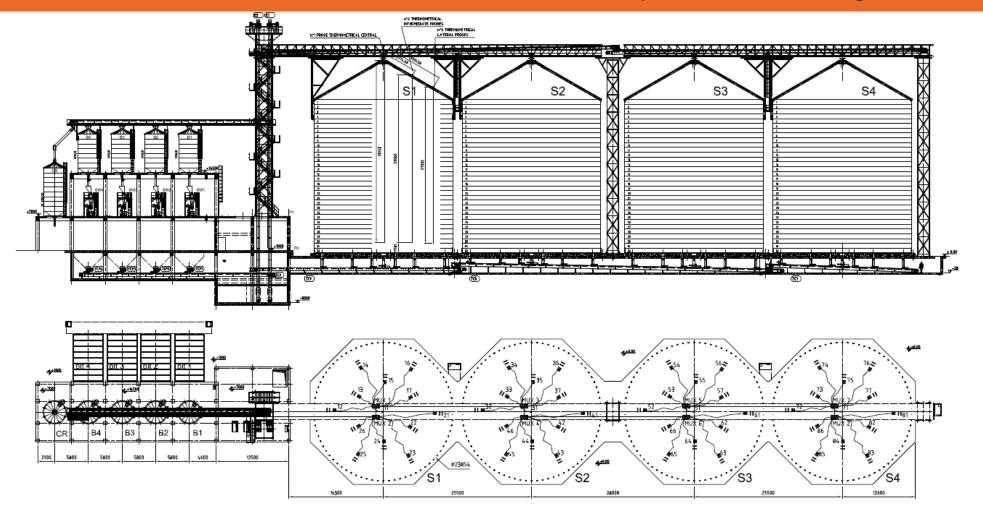
• 4 quick loading silos CR 3,7/8 model for feeding of and 1 quick loading silos CR 3,7/10 model for the direct loading for trucks

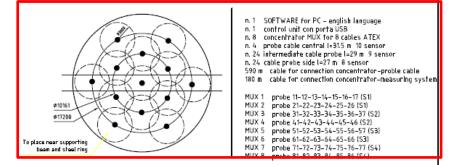
 $\bullet$  2 Loading equipment with 250 t/h capacity and 1 unloading equipment with 250 t/h

• 2 magnets for cleaning phase

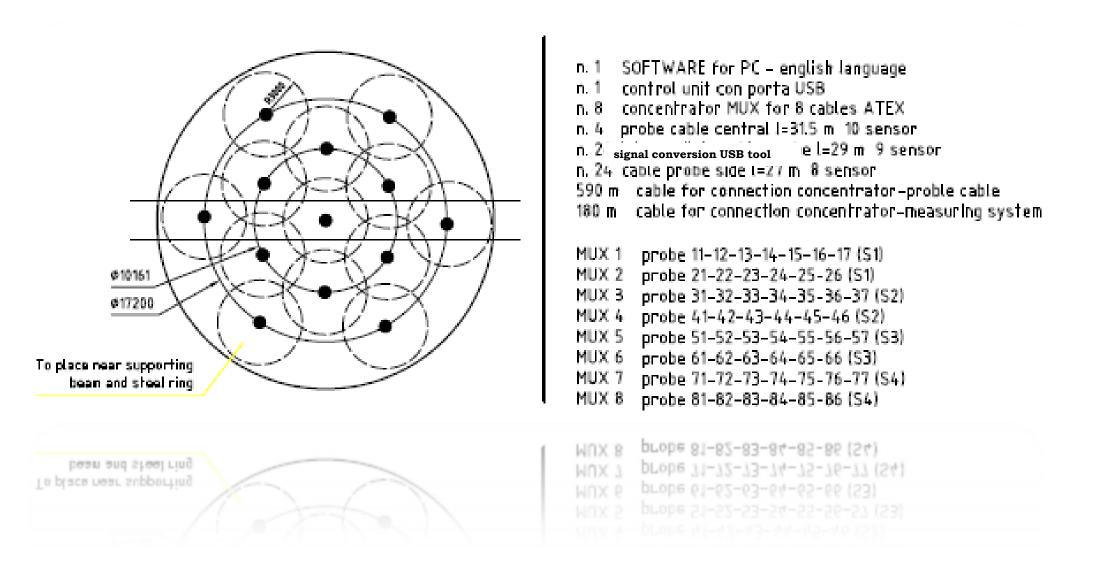




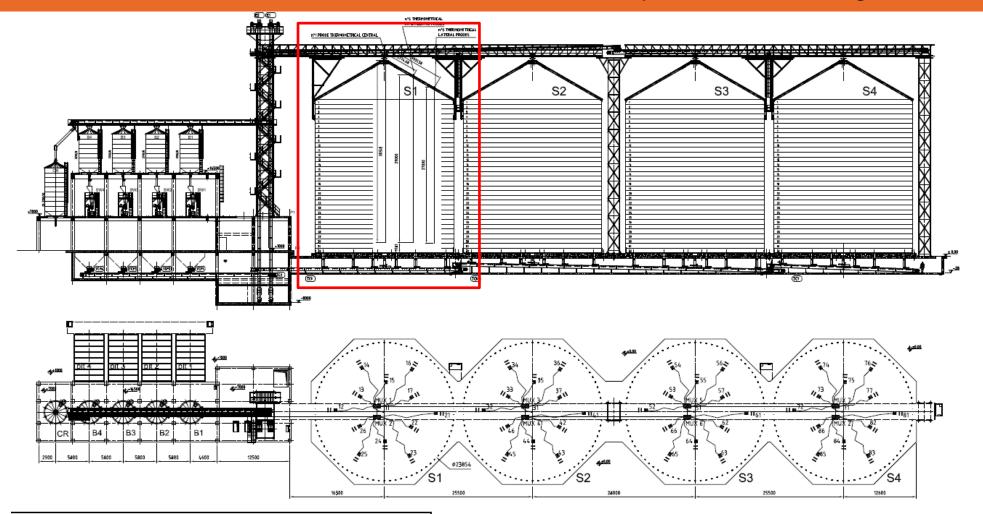


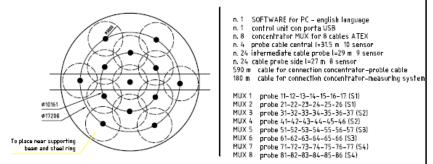


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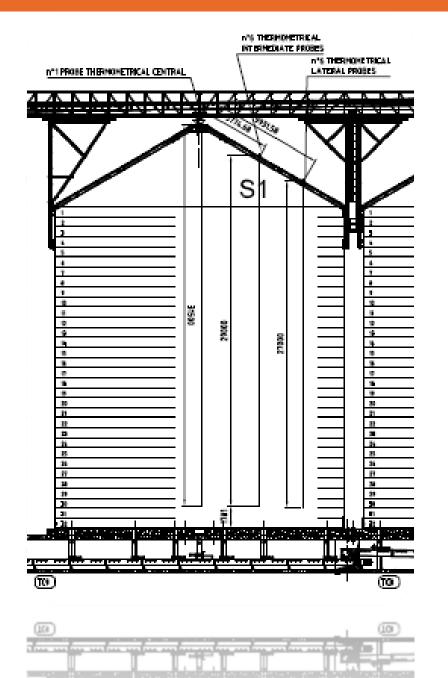








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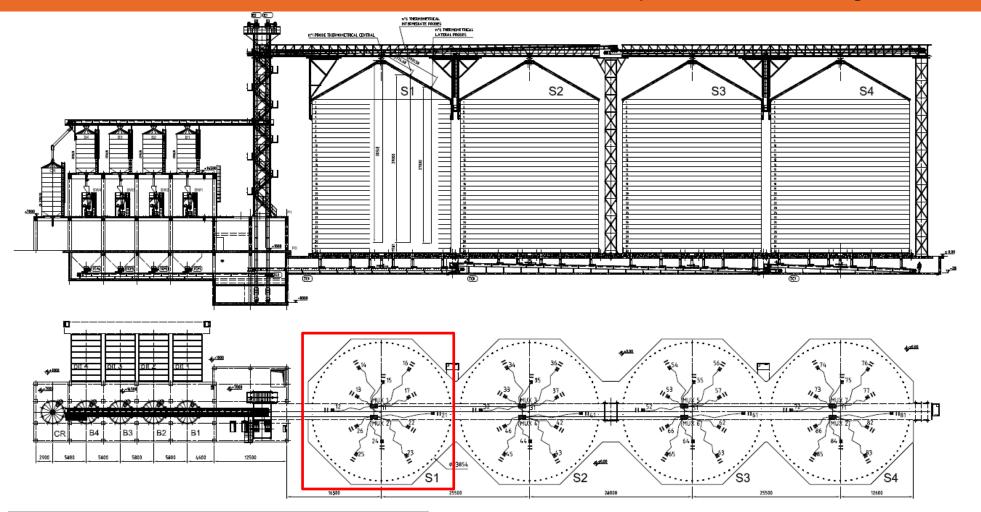


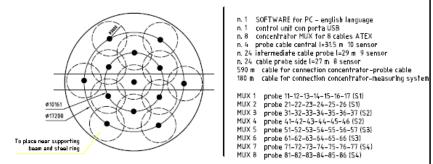
The position of the cables installed as already described in the penultimate slide:

• the central one is longer than the lateral ones, naturally due to the inclination of the roof

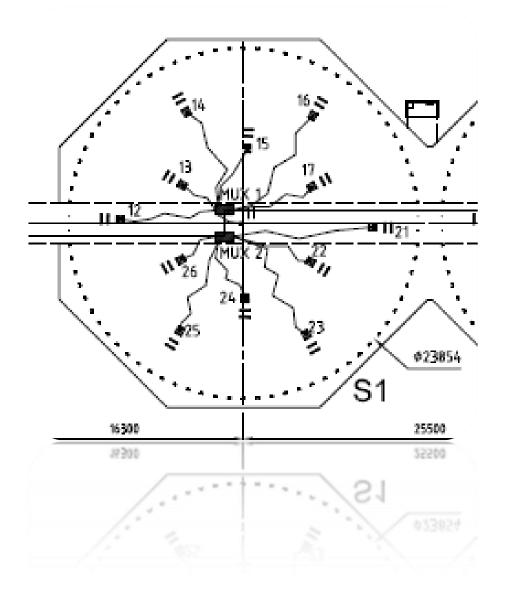
• the distance of sensitive points varies, they are usually placed at a distance of three meters

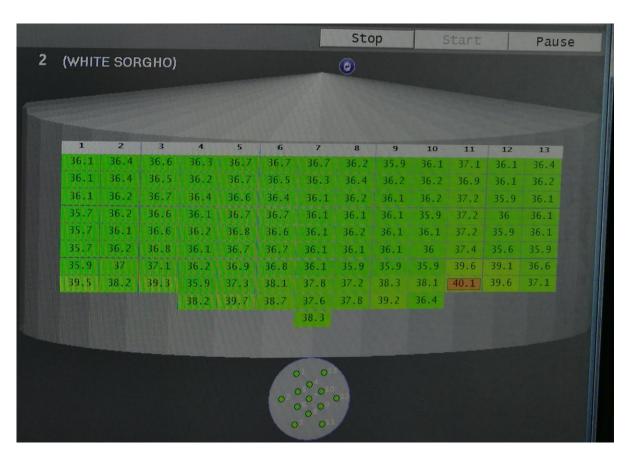
• cables length is not up to the floor, since the sweep augers need space to clean the silo from the residual cone.



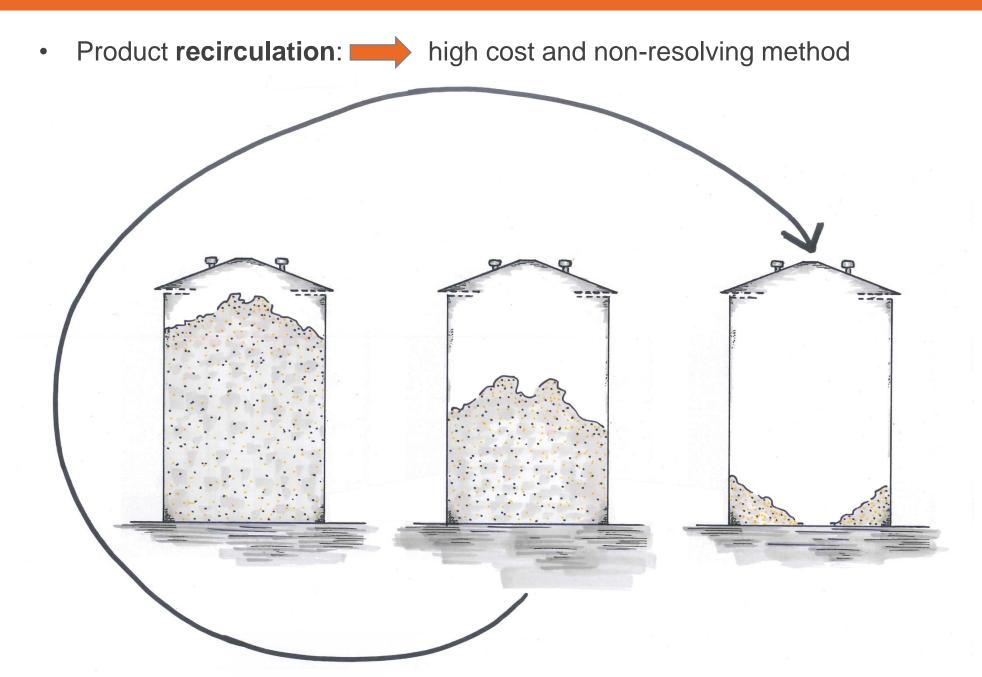


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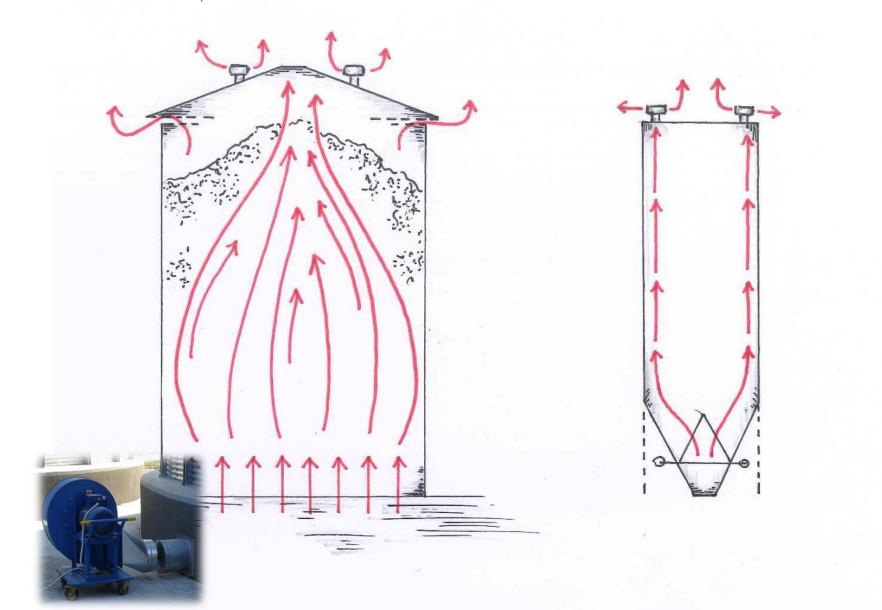


## CONTROL SYSTEMS: TRADITIONAL CEREAL CONSERVATION

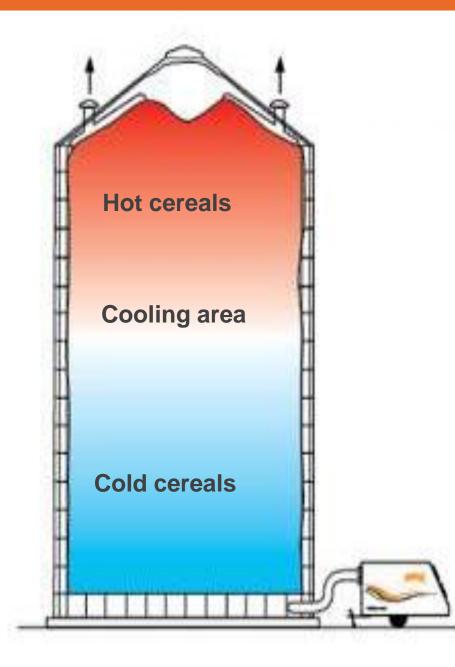


## CONTROL SYSTEMS: TRADITIONAL CEREAL CONSERVATION

• Product **ventilation**: **I** is affected by the temperature and humidity of the environment



#### **GRAIN REFRIGERATION**



- Cereals have a very low thermal conductivity.
- When cereals are stored at a temperature of about 12° C with a relative humidity of less than 15%, the presence of mold is minimized and mycotoxins are not produced.
- It is estimated that a cereal stored at + 30  $^{\circ}$  C with a moisture content of 14.5% has a weight loss of 0.96%, while with a storage temperature of + 15  $^{\circ}$ C, this loss is reduced to 0.02%.

# Thank you for your attention!

