

Extended abstract

TECHNOLOGICALLY OR ECONOMICALLY OPTIMAL MICROWAVE DRYING OF BULK FEED

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In this article the author discusses the new features in information and automation technologies in poultry houses. Production is carried out in automatic mode according to technological or economic criteria.

The purpose of the work is the automated search and achievement for the re-press direct feeding of animals and poultry and technological energetically optimal and rational mode of microwave drying of loose feed through the definition of economic minimum of the first sum of the values of losses of livestock products and poultry feeding livestock dried loose feed due to their bacteriological and microbial contamination, and costs due to loss of their quality as a result of their excessive exposure and overheating. Cars-computer-assisted searching and reaching for mode subsequent storage of bulk feed economically and energetically optimal the rational mode of microwave drying of loose feed through the definition of economic minimum is the second sum of the values of losses of livestock products and poultry feeding livestock Vassive get adequate bulk forage for their bacteriological and microbial-ratenote, costs due to loss of their quality as a result of their overly-th exposure and overheating operating and energy costs of microwave drying and transportation of feed.

The method of process control of microwave drying on technological or economic criteria. Provided technologically or economic optimal energy saving automated microwave drying of granular feed for livestock and poultry. Full automation of the process is technologically or economically the best energy energy-saving microwave drying of bulk feed for livestock and poultry production.

Installed is technologically the best value power microwave drying of loose feed, in which security is ensured at least a given time the amount of costs from the races-even of the loss of value of losses of livestock products and poultry-breeding when feeding livestock dried loose feed due to their bacteriological and microbial contamination, and costs for byteri quality as a result of their excessive exposure and overheating. Also adjusted so as to cost the best value of capacities of microwave drying of granular feed, which is provided by the lower-shae at this point in time the amount of costs from estimated loss value of losses of livestock products and poultry feeding livestock dried bulk feeds because of their bacteriologists-tion and microbial contamination, costs of the loss of quality in result of their excessive exposure and overheating operating and energy costs of microwave drying and transporting of bulk feed.

If the feeding of animals should take place immediately after drying of the granular feed, the most important characteristic of effective feeding dried forage are the sum of these losses of value of livestock products and poultry. This is the sum of two of these dependencies is the first target optimization function, and its minimum corresponds to the technologically best dose of microwave irradiation to achieve better productivity of livestock under all other equal conditions. To account for energy process economically optimal drying, which is important for subsequent storage of the dried moist and bacteria contamination of bulk feed, you should also create a similar dependency of cost of electricity for transporting bulk feed and for irradiation from the led-ranks-dose irradiation.