Applications of machine learning in large amount of NIR calibration results in animal feed

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Nutreco and Trouw Nutrition

International producer of animal nutrition, fish feed, and processed meat products.

- Around 100 production facilities.
- Active in more that 30 countries.
- Over 10'000 employees.

Trouw Nutrition, subsidiary of Nutreco

- Feed, premixes, and nutritional services in animal nutrition.
- 5'000 employees
- Research & Development



Inutreco

Modelling & Data Science Centre (MDS)

R&D Centre that consist of the following specialists:

- Poultry Modelling
- Ruminant Modelling
- Swine Modelling
- Cloud Computing / Databases / Models / APIs
- Deep Learning / Fundamental Mathematics
- Data Science / Statistics / Analytics Translator

(Nayara Tavares) TBD (Neil Fergusson)

(Balu Estamsetty) (Noud Aldenhoven) (Marc Jacobs)

Animal Nutrition (simplified)



Net Energy



Net Energy = Gross Energy - "Faeces and gas energy loss" - "Urine energy loss" - "Heat loss"

- Net Energy is difficult to measure directly. Often calorimeter needed. Animal dependent.
- Large calorimeter databases are build to create (empirical) Net Energy estimation formulas.

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• Given the chemical composition of the feed, we can estimate the Net Energy in the feed.

NIR Calibration lines for Net Energy

Masterlab NIR Calibrations

- Analyze around 2 million animal feed related products every year.
- Among other things, nutrient composition of raw ingredients is determined.
- Specific for Net Energy: crude protein, crude fat, starch, sugar, moisture, crude ash.
- Using NIR calibration results, Net Energy can be estimated.









Warning: Mathematical formulas ahead! (2 slides)

The CVB Swine Net Energy Formula 2015 given in kcal/kg DM:

 $NE_{CVB} = 2.80 \cdot DcP + 8.54 \cdot DcFAT + 3.38 \cdot (STA + 0.9 \cdot SUG_e) + 2.33 \cdot (DNSP + C_{Di} \cdot SUG_f).$

where Non-Starch Polysaccharides (NSP) are defined by difference (rest fraction):

 $NSP = 1000 - cP - cFAT - STA - C_{Di} \cdot SUG - ASH.$



Precision is defined as the variance of the NE formula given the variance of its chemical components. The variance of the NE formulas can be algebraically derived:

 $\begin{aligned} Var(NE_{CVB}) &= (2.80 \ D_{CP} - 2.33 \ D_{NSP})^2 \ Var(cP) \\ &+ (8.54 \ D_{Fath} - 2.33 \ D_{NSP})^2 \ Var(cFAT) \\ &+ (3.38 - 2.33 \ D_{NSP})^2 \ Var(STA) \\ &+ (3.04 \ R_e - 2.33 \ (R_e + D_{NSP} - 1) \ CF_{DI})^2 \ Var(SUG) \\ &+ 2.33^2 \ D_{NSP}^2 \ Var(MOI) + 2.33^2 \ D_{NSP}^2 \ Var(ASH) \end{aligned}$





Natural std of Swine Net Energy in Barley



Based on our historical NIR results.

Nutrient	Natural std
Moisture	8 g/kg
Ash	2 g/kg
Protein	8 g/kg
Fat	2 g/kg
Starch	23 g/kg
Sugar	3 g/kg





natural var

In Machine Learning Jargon:

- We created a backpropagation on the calibration line results with the precision on energy as loss function.
- Using our historical data on nutrient values, we can pinpoint where the most gains in Net Energy Variance can be achieved.



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History of Starch in Barley

- Can we get more information out of the historical NIR calibration results?
- Nutrient values are measured with NIR weekly on raw incoming materials at our mills.





STL Decomposition

- Seasonal and Trend decomposition using Loess. (STL Decomposition)
- Decomposition of time series N(t) in a trend T(t), seasonality S(t), and residual $\varepsilon(t)$.

 $N(t) = T(t) + S(t) + \varepsilon(t)$

• Cons: the STL decomposition will always find a trend and seasonality. Even if there is none.



STL Decomposition





Thank you for listening

