

On-line industrial analyser for monitoring and controlling starch processing

Key Words

- Starch processing
- Glucose
- Fermentation
- Maltose
- Liquefaction
- Soluble starch
- Dextrose
- FTIR
- Spectroscopy

Introduction

Starch processing is often at the heart of a complex and interconnected processing facility producing many high-value products. The IRmadillo allows you to understand what's going on across the plant and optimise for maximum profit.

Modern processing of grains, flours and starches is substantially more complex than simply grinding grains into powders. The various chemicals and compounds within a starch feedstock – such as flours and cornmeal – can be extracted, altered and purified depending on the end customer and product.

These processes can be difficult to analyse in real time as simple on-line measurements such as pH probes and temperature probes only give a glimpse into the process itself – to achieve more robust chemical profiling requires more sophisticated on-line techniques such as spectroscopy.

What's the solution?

Although there are lots of different available spectroscopic solutions, many of them are not suitable for starch processing. This is either because the performance required to differentiate and identify different sugar molecules is not good enough or because these methods cannot cope with solids in suspension. The innovative design of the IRmadillo addresses these challenges. The IRmadillo is an on-line

analyser based on FTIR spectroscopy using mid-infrared light. It has no moving parts and is designed to operate in industrial environments. It has been built for identifying a full range of chemical components simultaneously – including individual sugar species. It operates on-line to analyse liquids and slurries to provide real-time results. The IRmadillo connects to your facility's DCS enabling real-time visualisation for better control of your processes.

What can it measure?

There IRmadillo can measure a very wide range of different chemicals from organic molecules (such as sugars, alcohols and acids) to inorganic molecular salts (such as sulphates and nitrates) and even some ions (such as Na^+ and OH^- ions). In-starch processing example applications are:

Sugar profiles

- Makeup of sugars in syrup products
- Total fermentable sugars in fermentation feed

Protein levels

- Protein leaching for gluten free flour
- Protein levels in liquefaction
- Gluten measurement in starch/protein separation process

Soluble starch

- Soluble starch levels and dextrose equivalent in liquefaction

Features & Benefits

- Industrial analyser for starch processing
- On-line process monitoring
- Mid-infrared spectroscopy
- Vibration-tolerant design for in-line process integration
- Simultaneous multi-species analysis
- Connects to your facility's DCS for real-time visualisation, enabling better process control



What does this mean for you?

The IRmadillo can easily be calibrated to measure different chemical concentrations simultaneously in starch processing. It's a universal concentration meter for every chemical present in your process to enable real-time monitoring & control.

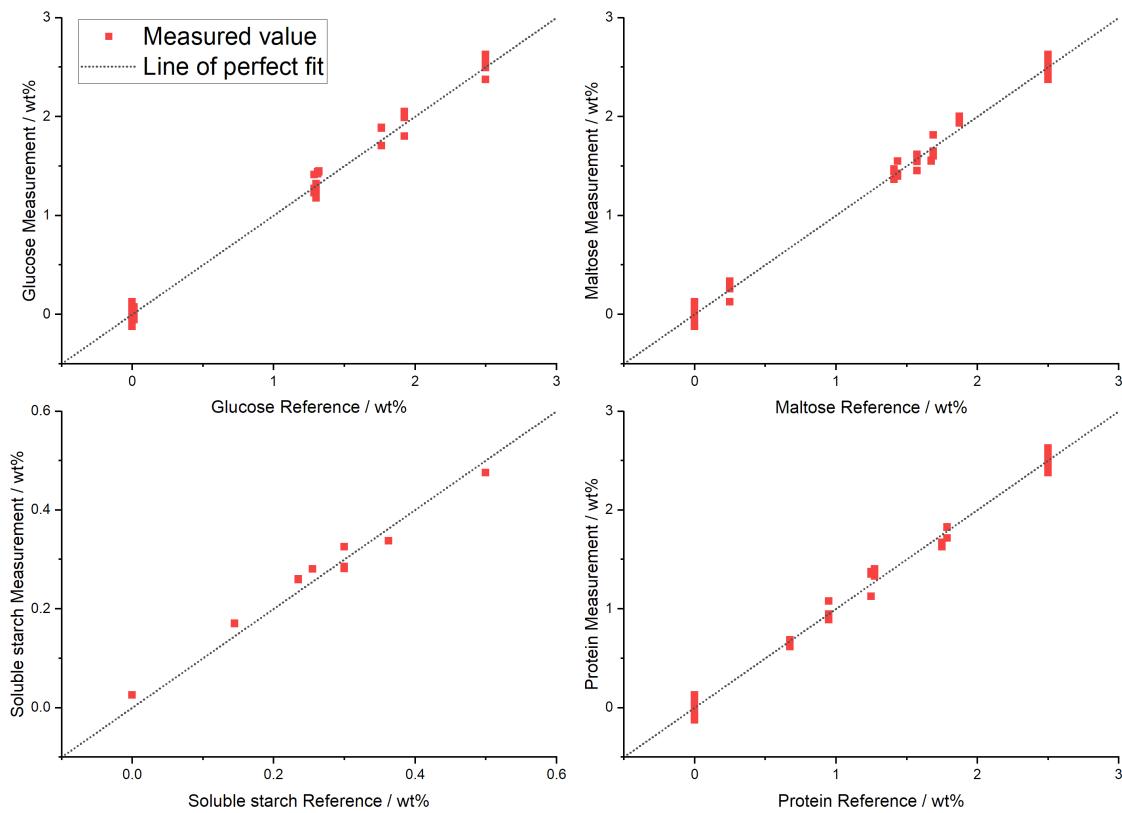


Figure 1: Example performance for measuring glucose, maltose, soluble starch and protein in a mixture to simulate liquefaction

How well does it work?

The IRmadillo has a very good performance analysing a large number of different chemicals. The graph above is a representative example of measuring glucose, maltose, soluble starch and protein in a liquefaction style process. The typical average errors are:

- Glucose: 0.16 %
- Maltose: 0.19 %
- Soluble starch: 0.15%
- Protein: 0.19 %

The analyser can measure all of these chemicals - and many more - simultaneously. There is no upper limit to the concentration that can be measured.

Keep in Mind

The IRmadillo is an FTIR instrument - not NIR!

There has been a lot of prior work attempting to use near-infrared (NIR) instruments for measuring sugars, starch processing and fermentations. In many cases these instruments are simply not suitable - the fundamental physics behind NIR instruments means they struggle to differentiate between similar sugars (such as maltose and glucose). They also normally have reflectance, transmission or transfectance probes - all of which can be blocked by solids or bubbles. As a mid-infrared instrument (FTIR), the IRmadillo has none of these problems!

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