

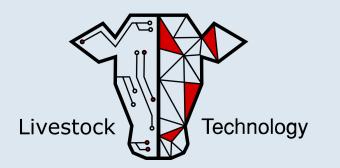


In-line milk analysis How accurate can we get?

Ben Aernouts

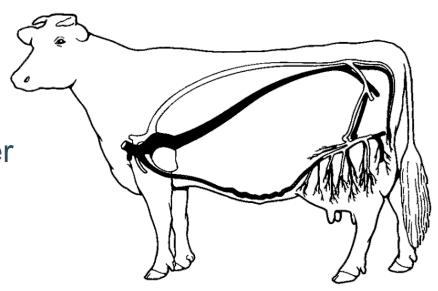


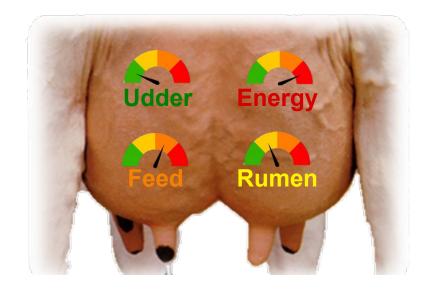
KU Leuven campus Geel
Department Biosystems
Division Animal and Human Health Engineering
Livestock Technology research group



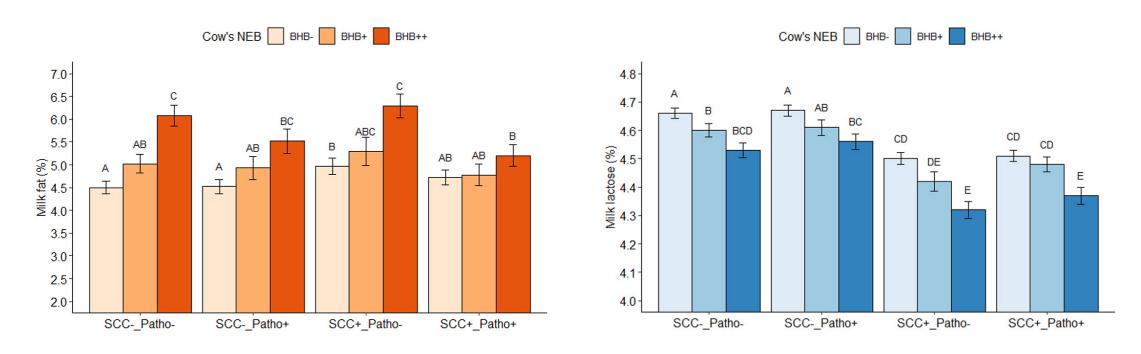
Cow health monitoring

- 1L milk = 500L blood circulating through udder
- Mastitis:
 - Increase in milk sodium and chlorine
 - Decrease in lactose and potassium
- Negative energy balance:
 - Increase in milk fat (long-chain FA)
 - Decrease in protein
 - Increase in ketones
- Rumen acidosis: drop in milk fat (short-chain FA)
- Nutrition: balance between milk urea and protein





Quarter milk composition



SCC-: <100 000 cells/mL; SCC+: ≥100 000 cells/mL

Patho-: Absence milk pathogens; Patho+: Presence milk pathogens

BHB-: <0.15 mM; BHB+: 0.15 - 0.19 mM; BHB++: >0.19 mM



On-farm milk sensors

Real-time / destructive / consumables



GEA Dairymilk M6850



Boumatic / SAC Gemini



Afimilk Afilab



Lely MQC II



DeLaval V300



Allflex SenseHub Milkplus

By-pass / destructive / consumables



Allflex – Sense 0.02 € / meas.



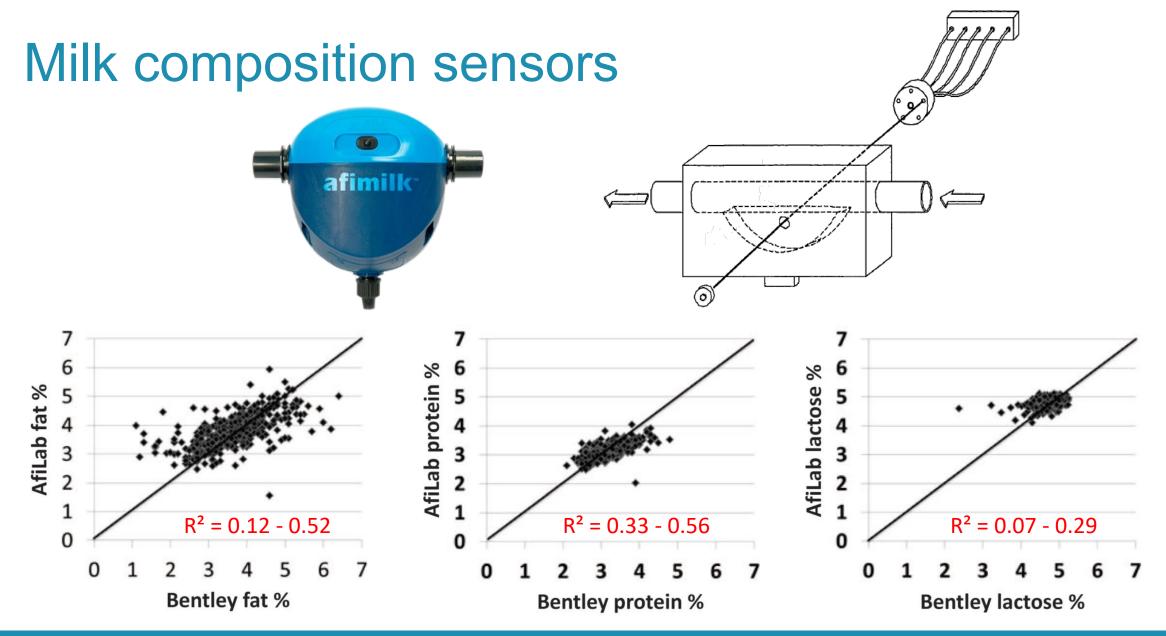
Lely MQC-C



DeLaval – Herd Navigator

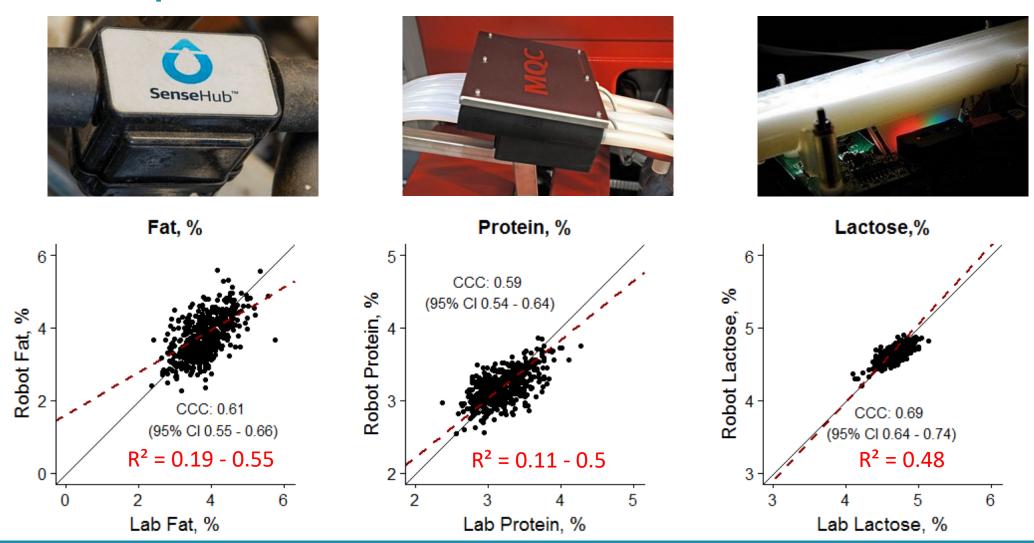


DeLaval OCC





Milk composition sensors





Near-infrared spectroscopy

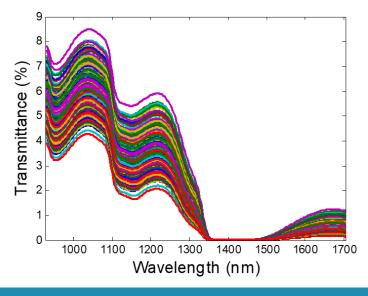
950 – 1700 nm Near-infrared:

- Fast
- Accurate
- Non-destructive
- No sample preparation
- Cost-effective
- Possible to measure online







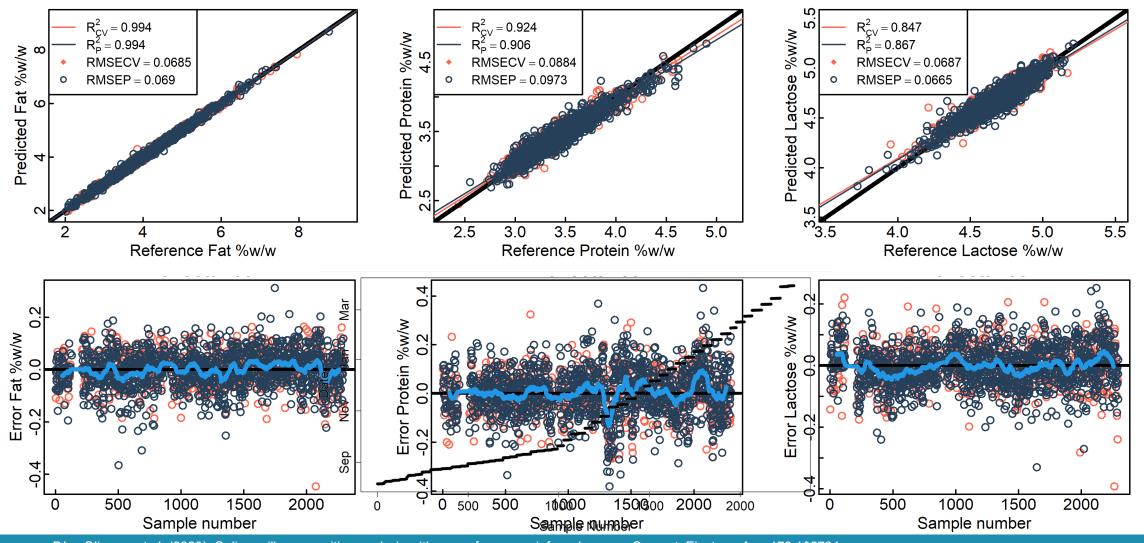




Post-hoc calibration & validation

600 calibration samples (cross validation) 1700 validation samples

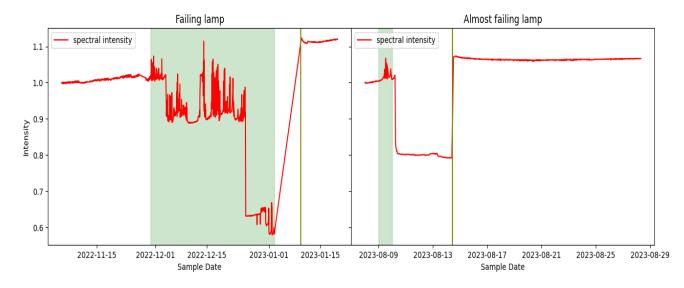
Random sampled over 9 months August 2021 – April 2022



Díaz Olivares et al. (2020). Online milk composition analysis with an on-farm near-infrared sensor. Comput. Electron. Agr. 178:105734.



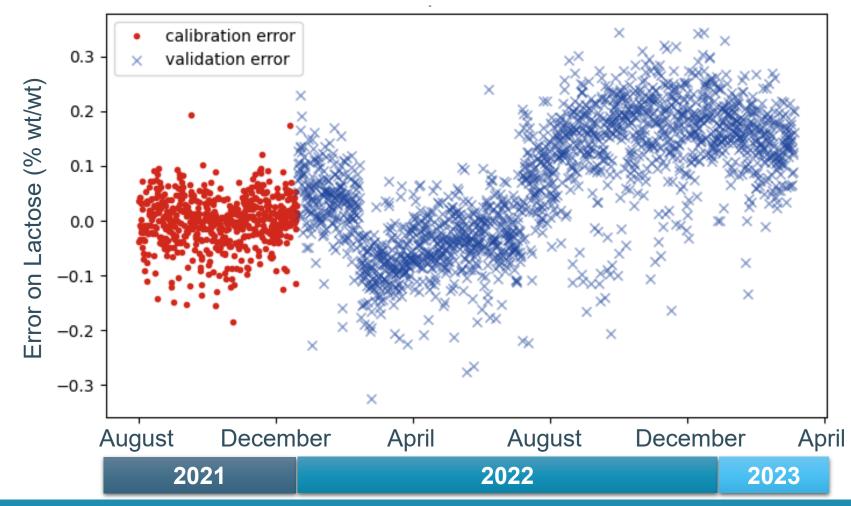




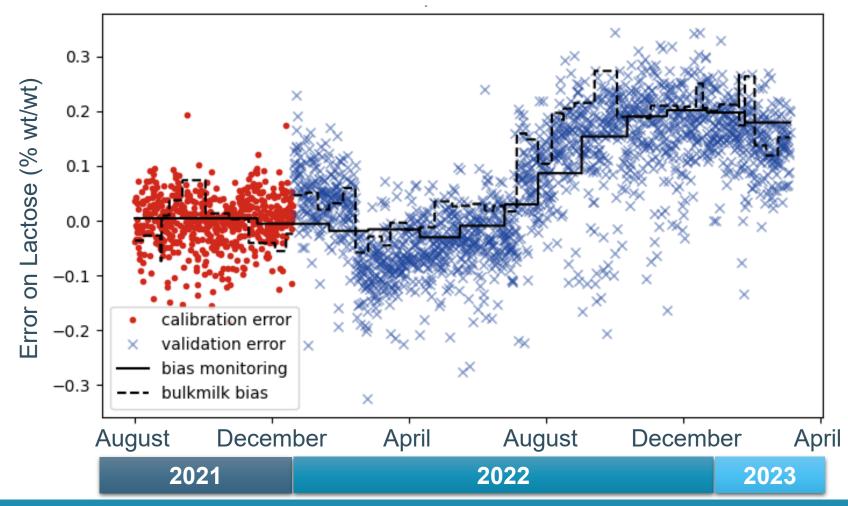


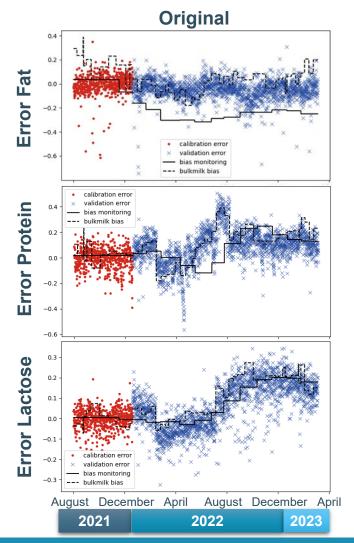


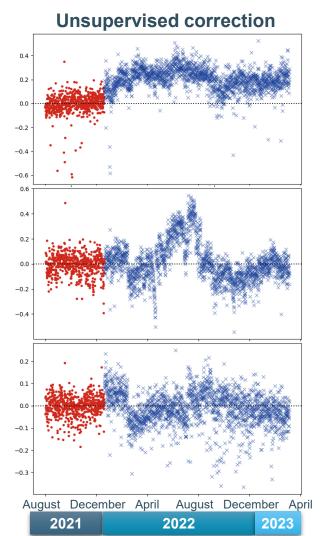
1200 calibration samples 3400 validation samples

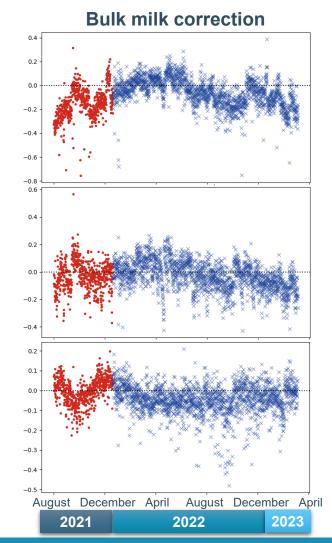


1200 calibration samples 3400 validation samples



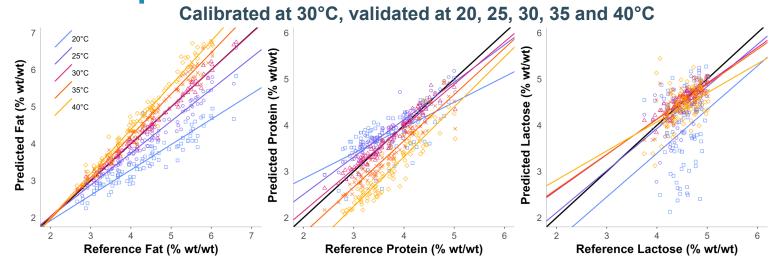


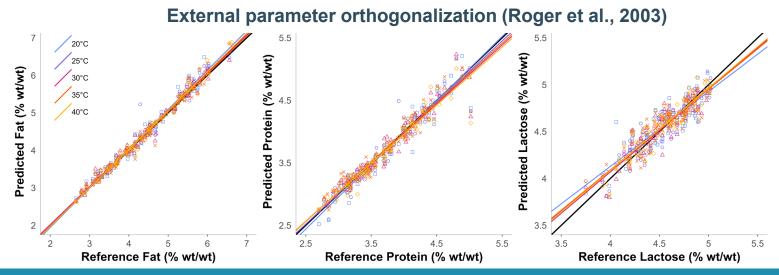




Component	Original	
	RMSEP	SEP
Fat	0.12	0.10
Protein	0.35	0.29
Lactose	0.18	0.14

Effect of temperature



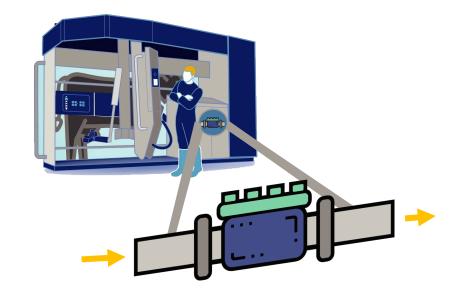


Conclusions

- Accuracy commercial in-line milk composition sensors insufficient
- Higher performance is possible with more advanced technology
- Short-term performance and validation is stable
- Long-term validation exposes the main challenges and limitations
 - Maintenance
 - Extreme and harsh environmental conditions
 - Variation in the milk properties
- Bias correction and orthogonalization methods can help to improve performance

Future perspectives

- Replicates:
 - Different farm/management/feed/genetics
 - Different milking systems
 - Calibration transfer
- Inline measurements:
 - At quarter level for udder health
 - Evolution during milking process
 - Miniature spectrometers or probe technology
- Other milk components and properties
- Link with cow health







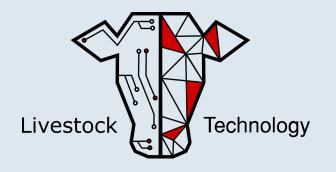


Thanks to the team!

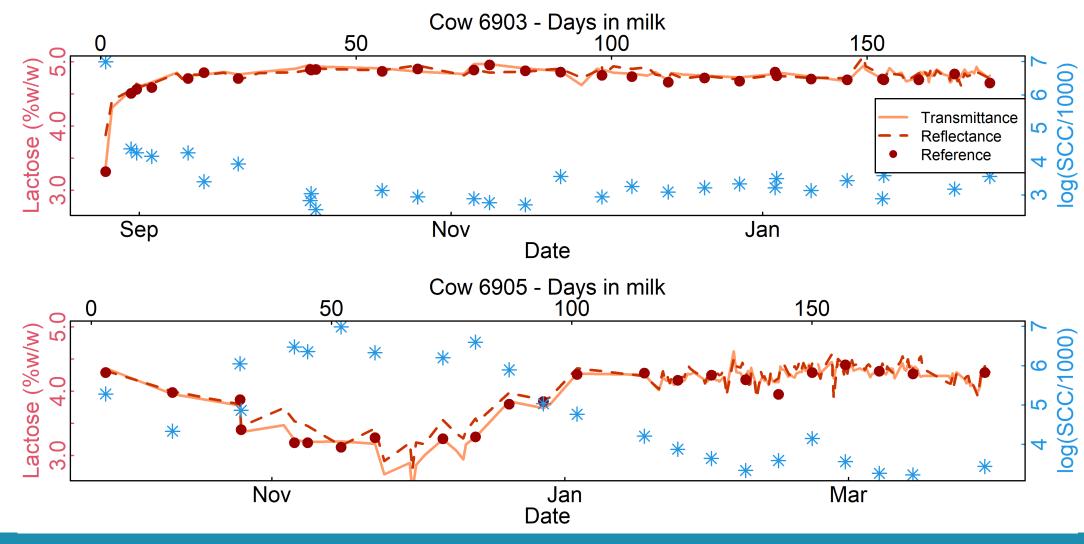
Questions?



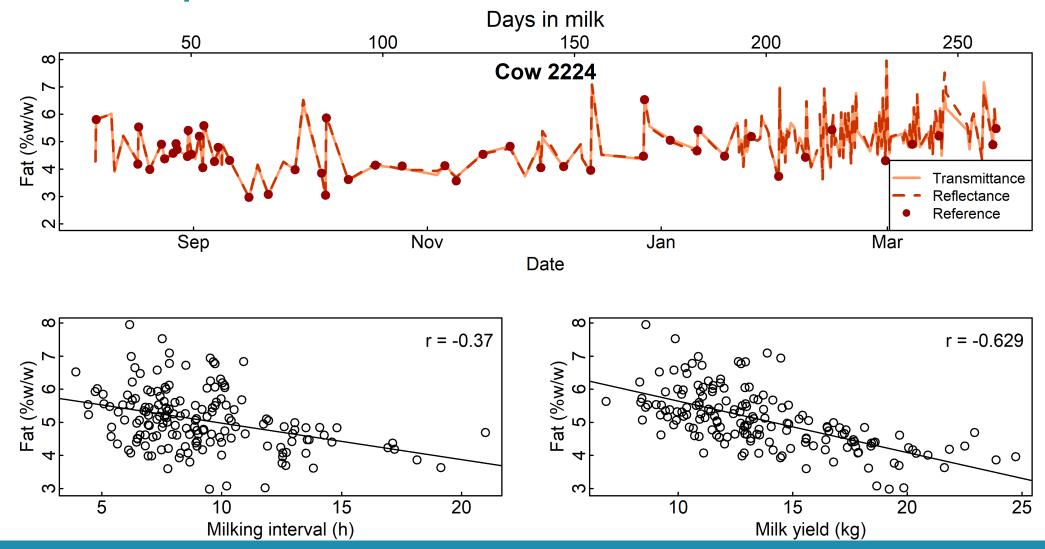
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Milk composition sensors - lactose



Milk composition sensors - fat



Milk composition sensors - miniaturization



