Calculation of fractional VOC losses from silage using 2012 model

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Overview

This document presents calculation of fraction VOC losses from silage fed to cattle based on the model described in Hafner et al. (2012). All calculations were carried out in R.

Initial steps

```
Load model from Hafner et al. (2012).
```

```
source('../model/FAConvDiffMod_v8.R')
```

Set constants. Diffusivity in clear air (m2/s) (d.a) and Henry's law constant (aq:g, g / m3 in aq phase per g / m3 gas phase). Henry's law constant parameters from NIST Chemistry Webbook (Sander, 2011).

```
## int itemp
## Acetic acid -12.60 6300
## Acetaldehyde -17.31 5920
## Propyl acetate -17.60 5700
## Ethanol -15.78 6248
```

1. Feedout loss

Assumptions:

- 15 cm removed every 12 hours
- Loss only from outer 15 cm
- Density was 232 kg/m3, based on Muck and Holmes (2000) Table 1 average (WI bunker silos)
- Dry matter 34%, from same source
- Gas-phase diffusion-dispersion coefficient ksg is 2E-5 m2/s from Hafner et al. (2012, Fig. 1)
- Temperature was 13.6 degrees C, which is the median from the 1971-2000 climatological normal data presented in Table 1 in Montes et al. 2010 (packed silage)

• Wind speed is lower than the climatological normal average of about 4 m/s, due to obstructions and resistance close to the ground, giving a surface mass transfer coefficient value of 0.01 m/s

Set silage properties and management. These follow assumptions listed above.

```
dm < -0.34
rho.d <- 232
thk <-0.15
t.outs <- 12 * 3600
Transport properties.
k.sg \leftarrow 2E-5
h.m < -0.01
Weather
temp.c <- 13.6
temp.k \leftarrow temp.c + 273.15
k.h \leftarrow \exp(k.h.p[, 'int'] + k.h.p[, 'itemp']/temp.k)
k.h
##
                                                            Ethanol
      Acetic acid
                     Acetaldehyde Propyl acetate
     11735.309174
##
                         28.082912
                                          9.756585
                                                         407.082074
floss <- data.frame(rep = c('Acetic acid', 'Acetaldehyde', 'Propyl acetate', 'Ethanol'),</pre>
                     group = c('Acid', 'Aldehyde', 'Ester', 'Alcohol'),
                     store = NA, mix = NA, feed = NA, total = NA)
```

Acetic acid loss

Predicted loss: 1.1%.

Ethanol loss

Predicted loss: 9.4%.

Propyl acetate

Predicted loss: 66.2%.

Acetaldehyde

Predicted loss: 39.2%.

2. Feeding loss

Assumptions:

- Average of 20 cm silage in feed lanes for 6 hours
- Density is 75 kg/m3, based roughly on Hafner et al. (2012)
- Dry matter 34%, from Muck and Holmes 2000 Table 1
- Gas-phase diffusion-dispersion coefficient ksg is 3.3E-5 m2/s from Hafner et al. (2012, median best-fit value listed on p 139, right side)
- $\bullet\,$ Temperature same as with feed out above
- Surface mass transfer coefficient value of 0.01 m/s from Hafner et al. (2012)

The first assumption has substantial uncertainty, since depth and exposure time depend on feed frequency and consumption rate, and depth varies over time.

Silage properties and management, based on above assumptions.

```
dm <- 0.34
rho.d <- 75
thk <- 0.15
t.outs <- 6 * 3600</pre>
```

Transport properties

```
k.sg <- 3.3E-5
h.m <- 0.01
```

Acetic acid loss

Predicted loss: 1.8%.

Ethanol loss

Predicted loss: 15%.

Propyl acetate

Predicted loss: 90.7%.

Acetaldehyde

Predicted loss: 61.7%.

Mixing losses

Set to 10% of feed losses

```
floss$mix <- floss$feed / 10
```

Total losses

```
floss$total <- 1 - (1 - floss$store) * (1 - floss$mix) * (1 - floss$feed)
```

Summary of fractional loss values

```
floss
```

```
## 1 Acetic acid Acid 0.01121690 0.001765069 0.01765069 0.03038406

## 2 Acetaldehyde Aldehyde 0.39199036 0.061734539 0.61734539 0.78170532

## 3 Propyl acetate Ester 0.66247342 0.090705490 0.90705490 0.97147412

## 4 Ethanol Alcohol 0.09417658 0.014981762 0.14981762 0.24142257
```