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Increasing the capacity of Australian raw sugar factory milling units

Thesis submitted by

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in the School of Engineering (Mechanical Engineering)

James Cook University

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Abstract

This thesis reports on an investigation to identify methods to increase the capacity or throughput of the six-roll roller mills used in Australia to extract sugar from sugarcane. The approach taken was to gain an understanding of the factors affecting mill throughput through the application of the computational milling model, developed in recent years at James Cook University. The computational milling model is based on general equations of force equilibrium and continuity and a general description of sugarcane material behaviour.

The development of the throughput model was conducted in stages. Firstly, an experiment was conducted on a laboratory two-roll mill to gain an understanding of the factors affecting throughput on this simple milling geometry. A two-roll computational model was constructed to predict the observed behaviour, accounting for all mechanisms identified from the experimental results. Secondly, a three-roll computational model was constructed which was sufficient to describe the throughput behaviour of the factory six-roll mill. An experiment was conducted on a factory six-roll mill to provide data to validate the model. The three-roll computational model was tested across the range of geometries and operating conditions known to exist in Australian factories and its throughput predictions were tested against throughput measurements.

The three-roll computational model was used to identify the main factors affecting mill throughput and was used to construct a data set across a wide range of parameter values. The data set was used in a multiple regression analysis to develop an empirical model that could readily be used to identify conditions for maximum throughput.

The computational and empirical models developed during this investigation were shown to predict throughput better than existing models. Conditions for maximum

throughput were identified and involved the openings between rolls, the speed of the rolls and the amount of water in the sugarcane material being processed.

As part of the investigation, further development of the computational milling model was undertaken in order to advance the model to a sufficient standard for this investigation. A material parameter was introduced to define the hardening rule for the plastic material model following established soil mechanics methodology. Darcy's law, describing fluid flow through porous media, was shown to adequately describe the flow of water through bagasse for a wide range of fluid velocities. Greater confidence in the measured magnitude of the permeability factor in Darcy's law was gained through improved experimental and parameter estimation procedures. One of the experimental and parameter estimation procedures was found to significantly reduce the time involved in measuring both the hardening rule for the plastic material model and the permeability for Darcy's law.

Contents

Statement of access	ii
Electronic copy.....	iii
Statement of sources	iv
Acknowledgements	v
Abstract.....	vii
Contents	ix
Tables	xvi
Figures.....	xxviii
Symbols	xxiv
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Introductory remarks	1
1.2 Overview of the milling process and milling equipment	1
1.2.1 Description of sugarcane	1
1.2.2 Description of the milling process	3
1.2.3 Description of a milling unit.....	5
1.2.4 Definition of milling terms	7
1.3 The need to increase milling unit capacity.....	12
1.3.1 The Australian raw sugar industry.....	12
1.3.2 Maintaining industry viability	13
1.3.3 The path to processing larger crops	14
1.3.4 Increasing milling unit capacity.....	14
1.4 Overview of the thesis.....	14
1.5 Concluding remarks	16
2 Mill throughput literature review	17
2.1 Introductory remarks	17
2.2 Review of sugarcane milling unit throughput research.....	17
2.2.1 Introductory remarks.....	17

2.2.2	Empirical models	18
2.2.3	The two-roll mill.....	19
2.2.4	Extending the two-roll mill theory to more complex milling geometry	25
2.2.5	The six-roll mill	26
2.2.6	Concluding remarks	29
2.3	Review of milling unit throughput research outside the sugarcane industry	29
2.3.1	Introductory remarks.....	29
2.3.2	Roller mill applications.....	30
2.3.3	Throughput models for roller mills.....	30
2.3.4	Concluding remarks	32
2.4	The milling computational model	32
2.5	Concluding remarks	33
3	Evaluation of the Jenkins and Murry feeding model.....	34
3.1	Introductory remarks	34
3.2	Measuring the effectiveness of factory milling units	35
3.3	Factory effectiveness measurements.....	37
3.4	Performance of the Jenkins and Murry model	38
3.5	Concluding remarks	41
4	Foundations of a new feeding model.....	42
4.1	Introductory remarks	42
4.2	Overview of the model.....	42
4.3	A porous media description for bagasse	43
4.4	Force equilibrium	44
4.5	Fluid continuity	46
4.6	Principle of effective stress	48
4.7	Constitutive behaviour of the solid phase	49
4.7.1	Introductory remarks.....	49
4.7.2	General description of a constitutive model	50
4.7.3	Elastic behaviour.....	52
4.7.4	Shape of the yield and plastic potential surfaces	53
4.7.5	Size of the yield and plastic potential surfaces	56

4.8	Constitutive behaviour of the fluid phase	60
4.9	Concluding remarks	61
5	Determination of material parameters for the new feeding model.....	62
5.1	Introductory remarks	62
5.2	Material parameters for the solid phase	63
5.2.1	Introductory remarks.....	63
5.2.2	Apparatus	64
5.2.3	Experimental method	67
5.2.4	The parameter estimation process.....	67
5.2.5	An example of the parameter estimation process	73
5.2.6	Concluding remarks	78
5.3	Material parameters for the fluid phase – steady state method.....	78
5.3.1	Introductory remarks.....	78
5.3.2	Apparatus	79
5.3.3	Experimental method.....	81
5.3.4	The parameter estimation process.....	81
5.3.5	An example of the parameter estimation process	83
5.3.6	Concluding remarks	86
5.4	Material parameters for the fluid phase – indirect method	87
5.4.1	Introductory remarks.....	87
5.4.2	Apparatus	87
5.4.3	Experimental method	88
5.4.4	The parameter estimation process.....	88
5.4.5	An example of the parameter estimation process	93
5.4.6	Concluding remarks	96
5.5	Effect of test method on permeability	97
5.5.1	Introductory remarks.....	97
5.5.2	Experimental materials	97
5.5.3	The steady state permeability measurement experiment	98
5.5.4	The transient permeability measurement experiment	100
5.5.5	Comparison of results	102
5.5.6	Concluding remarks	103
5.6	Concluding remarks	103

6	Mill feeding in a two-roll mill without juice expression.....	106
6.1	Introductory remarks	106
6.2	Features of the two-roll mill.....	107
6.3	An experiment without juice expression.....	109
6.3.1	Introductory remarks.....	109
6.3.2	Apparatus	109
6.3.3	Experimental design	111
6.3.4	Procedure	111
6.3.5	Results.....	112
6.3.6	Discussion of feed speed results	124
6.3.7	Discussion of roll load results.....	132
6.3.8	Concluding remarks	133
6.4	Material parameters for modelling the experiment without juice expression.....	135
6.4.1	Introductory remarks.....	135
6.4.2	Material parameters for the solid phase	135
6.4.3	Material parameters for the fluid phase	141
6.4.4	Concluding remarks	144
6.5	Modelling the experiment without juice expression	145
6.5.1	Introductory remarks.....	145
6.5.2	Model details.....	146
6.5.3	Model results.....	152
6.5.4	Using the model to explore mill feeding behaviour	155
6.5.5	Concluding remarks	166
6.6	Concluding remarks	166
7	Mill feeding in a two-roll mill with juice expression	168
7.1	Introductory remarks	168
7.2	Review of Solomon's experiments	169
7.2.1	Introductory remarks.....	169
7.2.2	Comments on experimental design.....	170
7.2.3	Analysis of results.....	171
7.2.4	Concluding remarks	179

7.3	Comparing Solomon's results to the results of the experiment without juice expression.....	180
7.4	Modelling the two-roll mill with juice expression.....	181
7.5	Concluding remarks	182
8	Modelling mill feeding in a factory milling unit	183
8.1	Introductory remarks	183
8.2	Features of the factory milling unit.....	184
8.3	A computational feeding model	187
8.3.1	Introductory remarks.....	187
8.3.2	Geometry	187
8.3.3	Material parameters	189
8.3.4	Boundary and initial conditions	190
8.3.5	Feed speed calculation	191
8.3.6	Concluding remarks	191
8.4	Modelling Jenkins and Murry's small-scale experiments.....	191
8.4.1	Introductory remarks.....	191
8.4.2	Analysis of results.....	192
8.4.3	Modelling Jenkins and Murry's small-scale experiments	195
8.4.4	Concluding remarks	197
8.5	Modelling Jenkins and Murry's factory experiment.....	198
8.5.1	Introductory remarks.....	198
8.5.2	Analysis of results.....	198
8.5.3	Modelling the experiment.....	199
8.5.4	Concluding remarks	200
8.6	Modelling a new factory experiment	201
8.6.1	Introductory remarks.....	201
8.6.2	Apparatus	201
8.6.3	Experimental design	206
8.6.4	Procedure	208
8.6.5	Results.....	209
8.6.6	Discussion of experimental results	213
8.6.7	Material parameters for modelling the factory experiment	214
8.6.8	Modelling the factory experiment.....	214

8.6.9	Concluding remarks	216
8.7	Concluding remarks	216
9	Using the new feeding model	217
9.1	Introductory remarks	217
9.2	Sensitivity analysis.....	217
9.2.1	Introductory remarks.....	217
9.2.2	Sensitivity to material parameters and initial and boundary conditions.....	218
9.2.3	Sensitivity to geometry	220
9.2.4	A final sensitivity analysis.....	222
9.2.5	Concluding remarks	223
9.3	Comparison with Jenkins and Murry model	224
9.4	Concluding remarks	228
9.5	Concluding remarks	229
10	Avenues for increasing the capacity of Australian raw sugar factory milling units.....	230
10.1	Introductory remarks	230
10.2	An empirical feeding model.....	231
10.2.1	A data set for developing the new empirical feeding model	231
10.2.2	The new empirical feeding model	232
10.2.3	Testing the new empirical feeding model.....	233
10.2.4	Concluding remarks	235
10.3	Conditions for maximum throughput.....	236
10.3.1	Introductory remarks.....	236
10.3.2	Effect of underfeed nip setting on effectiveness.....	237
10.3.3	Effect of underfeed roll speed on effectiveness.....	240
10.3.4	Effect of fibre content on effectiveness	241
10.3.5	Concluding remarks	242
10.4	Understanding the conditions for maximum throughput	243
10.4.1	Introductory remarks.....	243
10.4.2	Comparing laboratory two-roll mill results to factory six-roll mill results	243
10.4.3	The underfeed roll effect.....	246

10.4.4	Concluding remarks	248
10.5	Concluding remarks	249
11	General discussion and conclusions	251
11.1	Introductory remarks	251
11.2	Aim of the research	251
11.3	Summary and conclusions of the research.....	251
11.3.1	Previous throughput models	251
11.3.2	The new feeding model.....	252
11.3.3	Testing the new feeding model.....	255
11.3.4	Insights into the feeding process.....	256
11.3.5	Increasing milling unit capacity.....	258
11.4	Significance of the research	259
11.4.1	Introductory remarks.....	259
11.4.2	Extraction benefits	259
11.4.3	Deferral of capital expenditure	260
11.5	Recommendations for future research	260
11.6	Concluding remarks	261
References.....	263	
Appendix A Jenkins and Murry's factory measurements of effectiveness	270	
Appendix B 1997 factory measurements of effectiveness	274	
Appendix C Permeability measurements for comparing measurement techniques	277	
Appendix D A two-roll mill experiment at underfeed nip conditions.....	280	
Appendix E Results of Solomon's two-roll mill feeding experiments.....	285	
Appendix F Results of Jenkins and Murry's feeding experiments.....	296	
Appendix G A factory mill experiment.....	303	
Appendix H Data set used for the development of the new empirical feeding model	310	

Tables

Table 3.1	Comparison of Jenkins and Murry model results from Figure 3.3	40
Table 5.1	Results of the parameter estimation process for the two assumed values of coefficient of friction.....	75
Table 5.2	Estimated parameters from the steady state permeability experiment....	99
Table 5.3	Estimated parameters from the transient permeability experiment.....	101
Table 6.1	Roll dimensions for the two-roll mill experiments	110
Table 6.2	Levels of each factor explored in the two-roll mill experiment.....	111
Table 6.3	Analysis of variance of Murry's feed speed ratio for the two-roll mill experiment.....	113
Table 6.4	Analysis of variance of Murry's feed speed ratio for the two-roll mill experiment treating results from tests 3, 13 and 19 as missing values ..	118
Table 6.5	Analysis of variance of Murry's feed speed ratio for the 40° contact angle tests from the two-roll mill experiment.....	119
Table 6.6	Analysis of variance of Murry's feed speed ratio for the 120 mm nip setting tests from the two-roll mill experiment	121
Table 6.7	Results of the solid phase material parameter estimation process	136
Table 6.8	Analysis of variance of the four estimated solid phase material parameters	137
Table 6.9	Solid phase material parameters selected to be representative of the prepared cane used in the two-roll mill experiment.....	141
Table 6.10	Results of the permeability parameter estimation process	143
Table 6.11	Main effect of each experimental factor on Murry's feed speed ratio ...	154
Table 7.1	Range of values for $\cos \alpha$ in Solomon's experiments	170
Table 7.2	Analysis of variance of Murry's feed speed ratio for Solomon's factorial experiment.....	175
Table 8.1	Roll dimensions for Mulgrave's #5 mill	202
Table 8.2	Factors and factor levels explored in the experiment.....	207

Table 8.3	Analysis of variance of Murry's feed speed ratio for the factory mill experiment using the direct measure of feed speed	210
Table 8.4	Analysis of variance of Murry's feed speed ratio for the factory mill experiment using the indirect measure of feed speed	210
Table 8.5	Results of the material parameter estimation process.....	214
Table 9.1	Comparison of model results from Figure 9.5	228
Table 10.1	Comparison of model results from Figure 10.3	235

Figures

Figure 1.1	Cross-section of a cane stem (after Payne 1968)	2
Figure 1.2	Typical layout of a milling train with four milling units (from Neill, McKinnon & Garson 1996)	5
Figure 1.3	Typical layout of a milling unit (from Neill, McKinnon & Garson 1996)	6
Figure 1.4	Roll dimensions.....	8
Figure 1.5	Nip and chute settings and contact angles.....	9
Figure 2.1	Two-roll mill geometry	20
Figure 2.2	Forces acting on a strip of bagasse in a two-roll mill	23
Figure 3.1	Feed chute dimensions	36
Figure 3.2	Comparison of the Jenkins and Murry and 1997 effectiveness measurements with Jenkins and Murry model predictions	39
Figure 3.3	Comparison of the difference in effectiveness of pairs of milling units with the predicted difference using the Jenkins and Murry model	40
Figure 4.1	Stresses acting on an elemental volume.....	44
Figure 4.2	Fluid flowing through the elemental volume	46
Figure 4.3	The yield surface for the simplified Drucker-Prager cap material model	54
Figure 4.4	A comparison of constant λ and constant λ_1 hardening rules for modelling uniaxial compression.....	58
Figure 5.1	Uniaxial compression test cell used to provide experimental data for material parameter determination	65
Figure 5.2	Uniaxial compression test cell used to provide experimental data for material parameter determination (second configuration)	66
Figure 5.3	Typical experimental and model results for uniaxial compression tests obtained from parameter estimation process for solid phase material parameters	74

Figure 5.4	Results of sensitivity analysis for solid phase material parameters showing the relative change in the objective function for a change in the material parameters	77
Figure 5.5	Steady state permeability test apparatus (Downing 1999).....	80
Figure 5.6	Typical experimental results for the steady state permeability tests.....	84
Figure 5.7	Regression fit to determine the permeability parameters for typical experimental results for the steady state permeability tests	86
Figure 5.8	Typical experimental and model results for indirect permeability tests obtained from parameter estimation process for fluid phase material parameters	94
Figure 5.9	Results of sensitivity analysis for permeability parameters showing the relative change in the objective function for a change in material parameters	96
Figure 5.10	Results from the steady state permeability experiment.....	99
Figure 5.11	Void ratio and permeability relationships from the transient permeability experiment.....	101
Figure 5.12	Comparing permeability measurements between steady state (black curves) and transient (red curves) testing methods	102
Figure 6.1	Two-roll mill layout	108
Figure 6.2	Mean values of Murry's feed speed ratio for each level of each factor for the two-roll mill experiment with all results included	114
Figure 6.3	Significant interactions identified in the analysis of variance of Murry's feed speed ratio for the two-roll mill experiment.....	115
Figure 6.4	Mean values of Murry's feed speed ratio for the two-roll mill experiment with tests 3, 13 and 19 removed.....	116
Figure 6.5	Mean values of Murry's feed speed ratio for each level of each factor for the 40° contact angle tests from two-roll mill experiment	120
Figure 6.6	Mean values of Murry's feed speed ratio for each level of each factor for the 120 mm nip setting tests from two-roll mill experiment.....	122
Figure 6.7	Roll load history for the two-roll mill experiment's test 6.....	123
Figure 6.8	More realistic flow path for the surface of the bagasse mat	125
Figure 6.9	Forces acting on a strip of bagasse in a two-roll mill under conditions of forward slip	127

Figure 6.10	The effect of the angle from the nip on the function of the angle in equation (6.3)	128
Figure 6.11	Mean values of estimated material parameters for each level of each factor from the material parameter estimation process	138
Figure 6.12	Significant interactions identified in the analysis of variance of the estimated material parameters.....	139
Figure 6.13	Results of sensitivity analysis showing the relative change in the objective function for a change in the elastic material parameters for cane variety Q117 prepared at a shredder speed of 1200 r/min	140
Figure 6.14	Permeability relationships for each cane variety and level of preparation using the estimated parameters	144
Figure 6.15	Typical unconfined uniaxial compression loading path.....	147
Figure 6.16	Mean values of Murry's feed speed ratio for the two-roll mill numerical experiment.....	153
Figure 6.17	Murry's feed speed ratio compared between the two-roll mill model and the two-roll mill experiment.....	155
Figure 6.18	Model blanket deformation for 40° and 16° model runs	156
Figure 6.19	Comparing the contact angle effect to the feed speed ratio effect	157
Figure 6.20	Speed of the selected node for 40° and 16° model runs.....	158
Figure 6.21	Difference in Murry's feed speed ratio between models using coefficient of friction between prepared cane mat and roll surface of 0.36 and 1.00	160
Figure 6.22	Effect of contact angle on the ratio of tangential stress to normal stress	161
Figure 6.23	The effect of nip setting, feed pressure and roll speed on model blanket deformation	163
Figure 6.24	The effect of nip setting, feed pressure and roll speed on model blanket speed.....	164
Figure 6.25	Air pressure differences due to surface speed changes (Pa)	165
Figure 7.1	Mean values of $\cos \alpha$ for each level of each factor for the factorial experiment.....	171
Figure 7.2	Mean values of Murry's feed speed ratio for each level of compression ratio for Solomon's initial test series	172

Figure 7.3	Mean values of Murry's feed speed ratio for each level of compression ratio for Solomon's compression ratio test series	173
Figure 7.4	Mean values of Murry's feed speed ratio for each level of compression ratio for Solomon's photographic measurement series	173
Figure 7.5	Mean values of Murry's feed speed ratio for each level of each factor for Solomon's factorial experiment series	176
Figure 7.6	Significant interactions identified in the analysis of variance of Murry's feed speed ratio for Solomon's factorial experiment series	177
Figure 7.7	Factors from Solomon's factorial experiment that affect work opening	178
Figure 8.1	Three-roll pressure feeder layout	185
Figure 8.2	Example model geometry	188
Figure 8.3	Typical relationship between void ratio and permeability $\left(\frac{k}{\mu_v}\right)$	190
Figure 8.4	Quality of fit for regression equation (8.3)	193
Figure 8.5	Quality of fit for regression equation (8.4)	194
Figure 8.6	Experimental and model results for Murry's feed speed ratio from the first model tests of Jenkins and Murry (1981).....	195
Figure 8.7	Experimental and model results for Murry's feed speed ratio from the second model tests of Jenkins and Murry (1981).....	197
Figure 8.8	Quality of fit for regression equation (8.5)	199
Figure 8.9	Experimental and model results for Murry's feed speed ratio from the Marian mill tests of Jenkins and Murry (1981).....	200
Figure 8.10	The underfeed roll support bracket allowing the underfeed nip setting to be easily adjusted	203
Figure 8.11	The three pneumatic cylinders allowing the feed chute setting and position to be adjusted.....	203
Figure 8.12	Mean levels of Murry's feed speed ratio using directly measured feed speed results	211
Figure 8.13	Mean levels of Murry's feed speed ratio using indirectly measured feed speed results	212
Figure 8.14	Murry's feed speed ratio compared between the values calculated from directly and indirectly measured feed speed results.....	213

Figure 8.15	Experimental and model results for Murry's feed speed ratio from the Mulgrave mill tests.....	215
Figure 9.1	Results of the sensitivity analysis of the material parameters and the initial and boundary conditions	219
Figure 9.2	Results of the sensitivity analysis of the geometrical parameters	221
Figure 9.3	Results of the sensitivity analysis of the most influential parameters ...	223
Figure 9.4	Comparison of Jenkins and Murry (1981) empirical model and new computational model predictions of effectiveness against measurements of Jenkins and Murry (1981) and Kent (1998).....	226
Figure 9.5	Comparison of effectiveness differences using the Jenkins and Murry (1981) empirical model and new computational model predictions of effectiveness against measured effectiveness differences from Jenkins and Murry (1981) and 1997 measurements	227
Figure 10.1	Comparison of new empirical model predictions with computational model values.....	233
Figure 10.2	Comparison of new empirical model predictions against measurements of Jenkins and Murry (1981) and 1997 measurements	234
Figure 10.3	Comparison of effectiveness differences using new empirical model predictions against measured effectiveness differences of Jenkins and Murry (1981) and Kent (1998).....	235
Figure 10.4	Effect of model parameters on the optimum underfeed nip setting (new empirical feeding model)	238
Figure 10.5	Effect of model parameters on the optimum underfeed nip setting (Jenkins and Murry model)	239
Figure 10.6	Effect of model parameters on the optimum ratio of underfeed roll speed to pressure feeder roll speed (new empirical model)	241
Figure 10.7	Typical effect of fibre content on Murry's feed speed ratio (new empirical model)	242
Figure 10.8	Stresses in the feed direction for a typical pressure feeder (in Pa)	244
Figure 10.9	Stresses in the feed direction for a pressure feeder without a bottom pressure feeder roll (in Pa)	245
Figure 10.10	The effect of the ratio of the underfeed roll speed to the pressure feeder speed on Murry's feed speed ratio	247

Figure 10.11 The ratio of the tangential pressure to the normal pressure on the underfeed roll for different ratios of the underfeed roll speed to the pressure feeder speed 248

Symbols

A	Cross-sectional area
A_T	Total cross-sectional area
C_0	Compression ratio
D	Mean roll diameter
D'	Outside roll diameter
D_i	Inside diameter
D_p	Pressure feeder roll mean diameter
D_p'	Pressure feeder roll outside diameter
E	Effectiveness
F	Total frictional force
F	Yield surface
F_F	Tangential force component
F_H	Horizontal force component
F_N	Normal force component
F_V	Vertical force component
F_{b0}	Initial force at bottom of sample
F_c	Cap yield surface
F_s	Shear yield surface
F_{t0}	Initial force at top of sample
G	Plastic potential surface
\hat{G}	Shear modulus
G_c	Cap plastic potential surface
G_p	Pressure feeder torque
G_s	Shear plastic potential surface
G_u	Underfeed roll torque
H	Height of a strip of bagasse in the feed chute

H_1	Height of bagasse in the feed chute
H_2	Total height of feed chute
K	Bulk modulus
K_0	Ratio of transverse to axial pressure
L	Roll length
M	Slope of the critical state line
P	Pressure of fluid
P_a	Bagasse feed pressure
P_b	Pressure in bagasse
P_d	Bagasse pressure in feed chute
P_{dH1}	Bagasse pressure in feed chute at height H_1
P_{do}	Bagasse pressure at the feed chute exit
P_{sp}	Hydraulic pressure on pressure feeder drive
P_{su}	Hydraulic pressure on underfeed roll drive
p_t	Intercept of shear surface on p axis
p_t^e	Elastic tensile limit
$P_{v\theta}$	Vertical pressure in bagasse at an angle θ from the nip
Q	Total mass rate
Q_c	Cane rate
Q_{cf}	Cane fibre rate
Q_f	Fibre rate
Q_f^*	Theoretical maximum fibre rate for a pressure feeder
R	Cap eccentricity parameter
S	Roll surface speed (based on mean diameter)
S'	Roll surface speed (based on outside diameter)
S_F	Bagasse feed speed at entry plane
S_p	Top pressure feeder roll surface speed
S_p'	Top pressure feeder surface speed at outside diameter
U	Feed chute position offset
V	Volume
V_0	No-void volume

V_E	Escribed volume
V_g	Volume of solid
V_v	Volume of voids
W	Nip work opening
W_p	Pressure feeder nip work opening
W_s	Nip setting
W_{sp}	Pressure feeder nip setting
W_{su}	Underfeed nip setting
W_{su}^*	Underfeed nip setting for maximum throughput
W_{sua}	Underfeed nip setting relative to setting for maximum throughput
W_{sup}	Setting between underfeed roll and bottom pressure feeder roll
W_u	Underfeed nip work opening
Z	Level of cane preparation
a	Regression constant
b	Regression constant
c_i	Regression constants where i is a positive integer
d	Related to material cohesion
d_g	Roll groove depth
e	Void ratio
e_0	Void ratio at reference volume
f	Fibre fraction
f_c	Fibre fraction in cane
f_d	Fibre content of bagasse in feed chute (accounting for imbibition)
g	Acceleration due to gravity
h	Chute setting
h^*	Theoretical feed chute setting for maximum throughput of pressure feeder rolls
h_d	Feed chute setting
h_{do}	Feed chute exit setting
h_{do}^*	Feed chute exit setting for maximum throughput
h_{doa}	Feed chute exit setting relative to setting for maximum throughput
k	Intrinsic permeability

k_i , $i = 1, 2$	Permeability parameter
l	Length of bagasse mat
m	Mass
n	Porosity
n_R	Number of rolls in a milling train
p	Pressure stress
p_a	Pressure stress at maximum cap height
p_b	Hydrostatic compression yield strength
q	Deviator stress
r_M	Murry's feed speed ratio
t	Time
v_i , $i = x, y$ or z	Velocity component of fluid
w	Material coordinate
x	Cartesian coordinate
y	Cartesian coordinate
α	Contact angle (based on mean diameter)
α'	Contact angle (based on outside diameter)
α_{do}'	Contact angle between feed chute and rolls forming underfeed nip
β	Related to material angle of friction
ε_a	Axial strain component
ε_{ij} , $i, j = x, y$ or z	Strain component
ε_p	Volumetric strain
ε_q	Deviatoric strain
ε^e	Elastic strain
ε^p	Plastic strain
γ	Compaction
γ_α	Compaction of bagasse at entry plane
γ_d	Compaction in feed chute
γ_{do}	Compaction at the feed chute exit
η	Ratio of deviatoric to mean stress components

ϕ	Angle of nip
κ	Logarithmic bulk modulus
λ	Hardening rule size parameter
λ_1	Hardening rule size parameter
μ	Coefficient of friction
μ'	Ratio of tangential force to normal force
μ_v	Absolute or dynamic viscosity
ν	Poisson's ratio
θ	Angle
ρ	Bulk density
ρ_α	Bulk density at entry plane
ρ_f	Density of fibre
ρ_j	Density of juice
ρ_w	Density of fluid
σ_a	Axial stress component
σ_{ao}	Initial axial stress component
$\sigma_{ij}, i, j = x, y \text{ or } z$	Total stress component
$\sigma'_{ij}, i, j = x, y \text{ or } z$	Effective stress component
σ'_{zz0}	Initial axial effective stress component
ω	Roll angular velocity
ψ	Chute angle
z	Cartesian coordinate
z_0	Initial height