



# RES4LIVE – Progress on Pilot Systems for Energy Smart Livestock Farming towards Zero Fossil Fuel Consumption

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Session 11: Fossil-free livestock farming  
Tuesday, 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2024  
Conference Auditorium



- **Introduction**
- **General Information**
- **Proposed Solution**
- **Pilot Farms & Interventions**
- **Expected Impact**

# Introduction

- Current direct (on-farm) energy use accounts for 3.2% of the EU's total energy consumption and is dominated by energy from fossil sources. (Eurostat, 2022)
- Agriculture accounts for 10.3% of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions, with the livestock sector alone accounting for around 70% of all GHG emissions. (European Court of Auditors, 2021)

**Intensive Livestock Farming** is one of the most **energy consuming** sub-sectors of agriculture, mainly based on fossil fuels use



*While...*

**Electricity and thermal energy** is required to cover strongly diversified energy demand



# Introduction

- Current direct (on-farm) energy use accounts for 3.2% of the EU's total energy consumption and is dominated by energy from fossil sources. (Eurostat, 2022)
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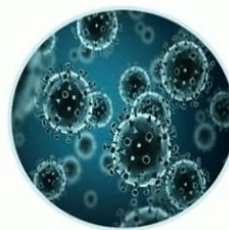
## 2030 Targets for sustainable food production



Reduce by 50% the overall use and risk of **chemical pesticides** and reduce use by 50% of more hazardous pesticides



Reduce **nutrient losses** by at least 50% while ensuring no deterioration in soil fertility; this will reduce use of **fertilisers** by at least 20 %



Reduce sales of **antimicrobials** for farmed animals by 50%



Achieve at least 25% of the EU's agricultural land under **organic farming** and a significant increase in **organic aquaculture**



*...thus:*

**More sustainable livestock production** and de-fossilising energy needs in husbandry facilities emerge as **crucial aspects**

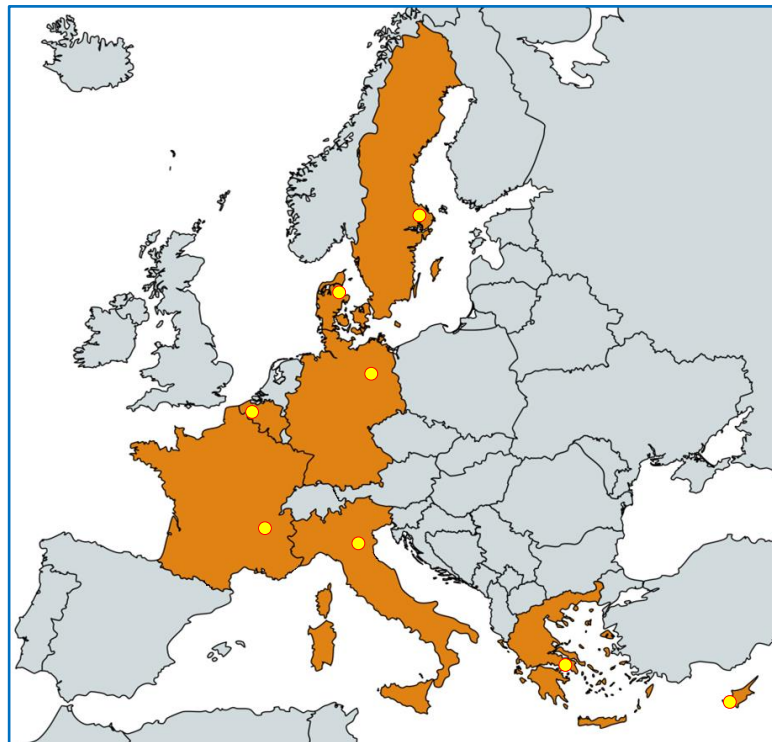


# General Information

## Horizon 2020

01/10/2020 – 30/09/2024

17 Partners from 8 EU countries



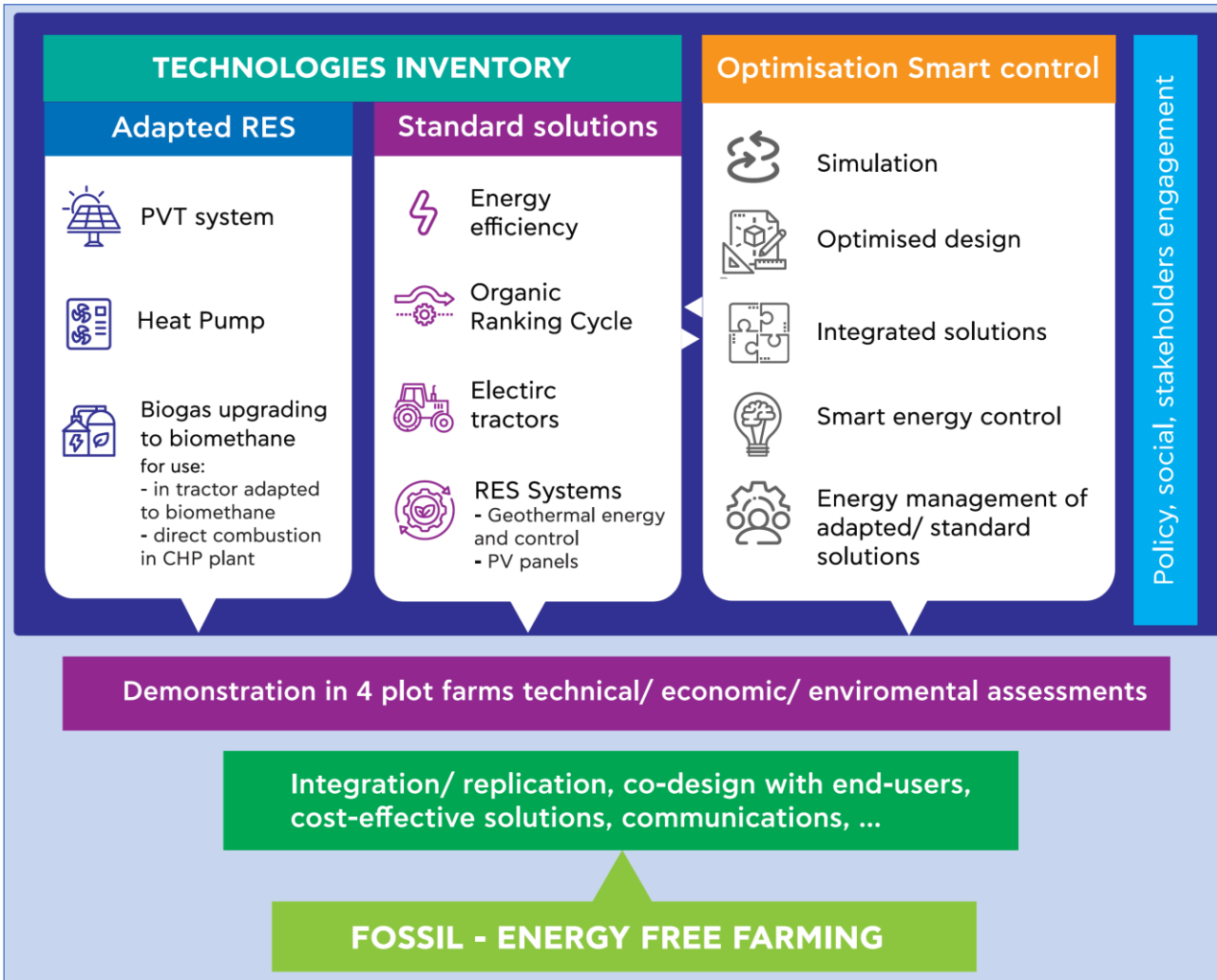
## Consortium



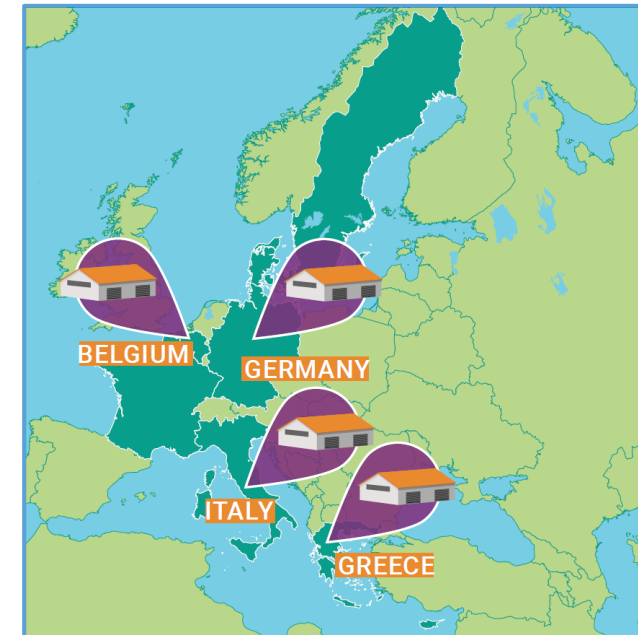
**Project Coordinator**  
Agricultural University of Athens (AUA)



# Proposed Solution



- **Replacement of fossil energy use, utilizing Renewable Energy Sources (RES)**
- **A combination of technologies and solutions will be installed and evaluated in 4 livestock farms**



[www.res4live.eu](http://www.res4live.eu)

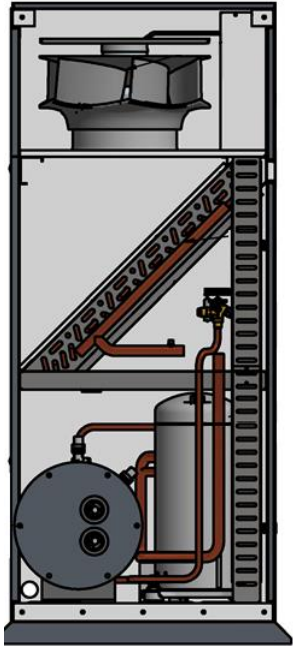
This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No.101000785



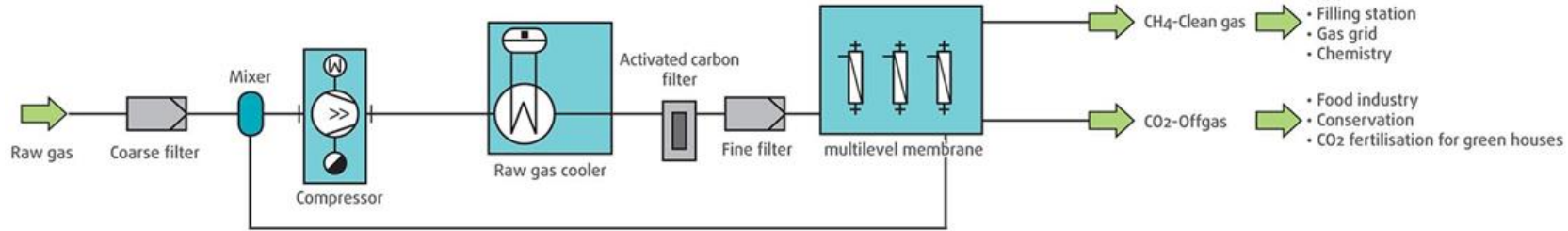


# Proposed Solution

Heat pump



Biogas to biomethane upgrading

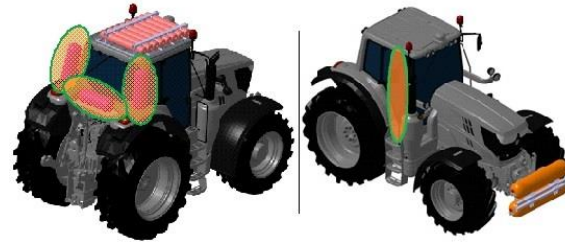


- CHP
- Filling station
- Gas grid
- Chemistry
- Food industry
- Conservation
- CO2 fertilisation for green houses

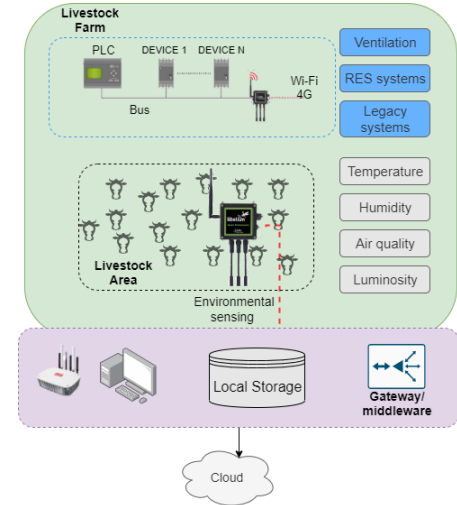
Thermal Photovoltaics



Biomethane tractor



Smart control



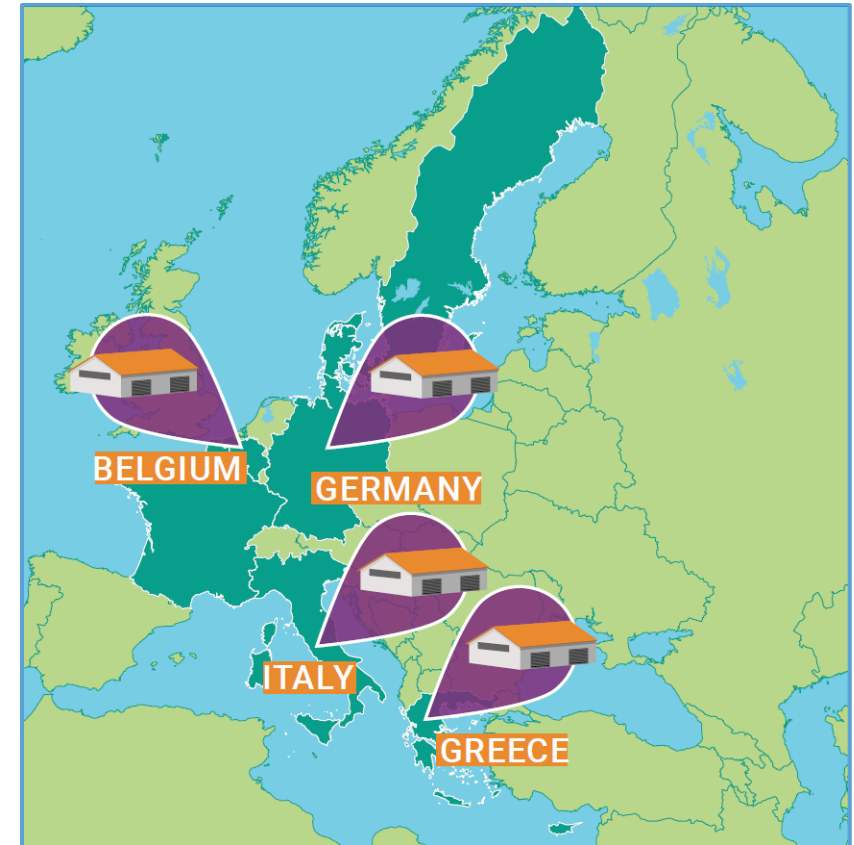
Market integrated, cost-effective & case-sensitive  
Renewable Energy Sources solutions towards fossil-free livestock farming



# Pilot Farms and Interventions

## Demonstration in 4 different farms

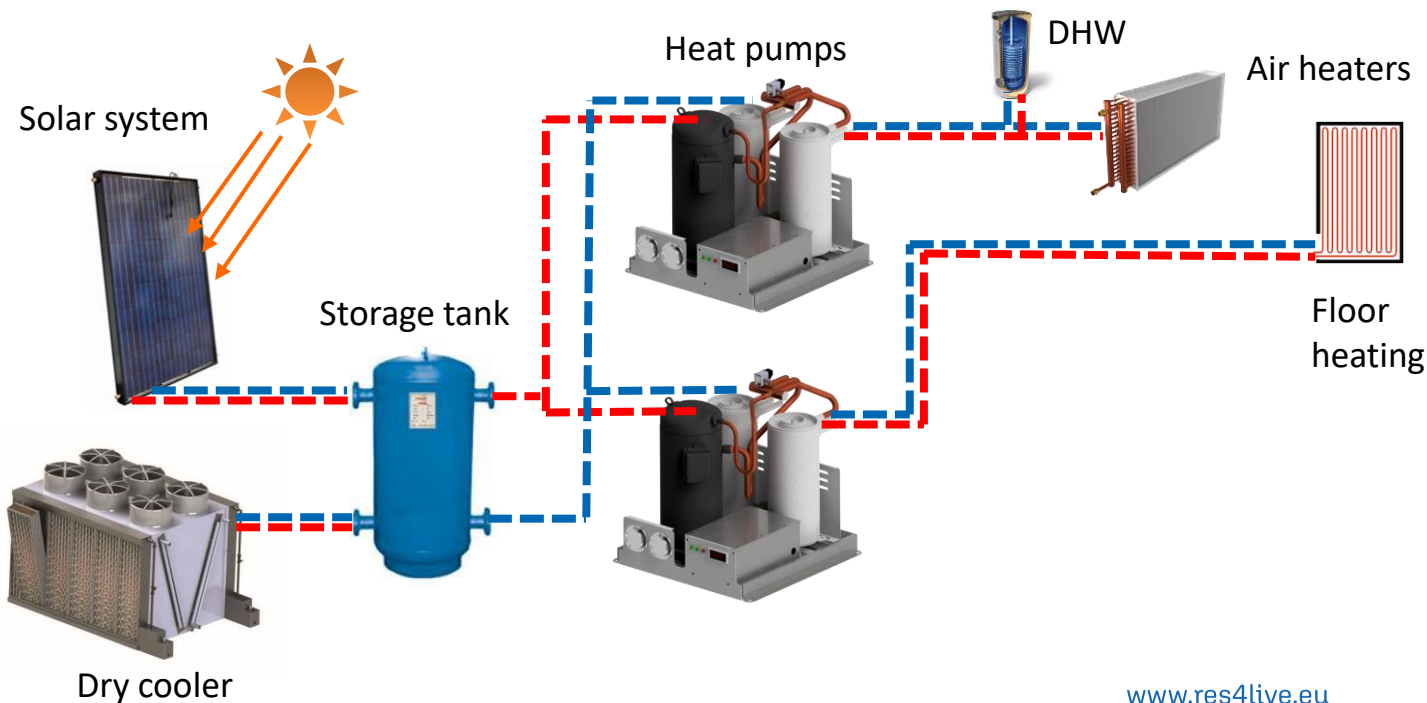
1. Experimental swine farm - EV ILVO (Belgium)
2. Commercial swine farm - Golinelli Farm (Italy)
3. Experimental egg production poultry farm - Agricultural University of Athens (Greece)
4. Experimental dairy cattle farm - LVAT (Germany)





# Experimental swine farm - EV ILVO (Belgium)

- Two (2) interconnected buildings, total area of 2,550 sq.m
- 105 sows, 600 piglets, 750 fattening pigs
- Gas heater & mechanical ventilation
- No cooling system



- 2-in-1 heat pump to cover the necessary thermal loads
- PVT system to partially cover the energy needs of the farm

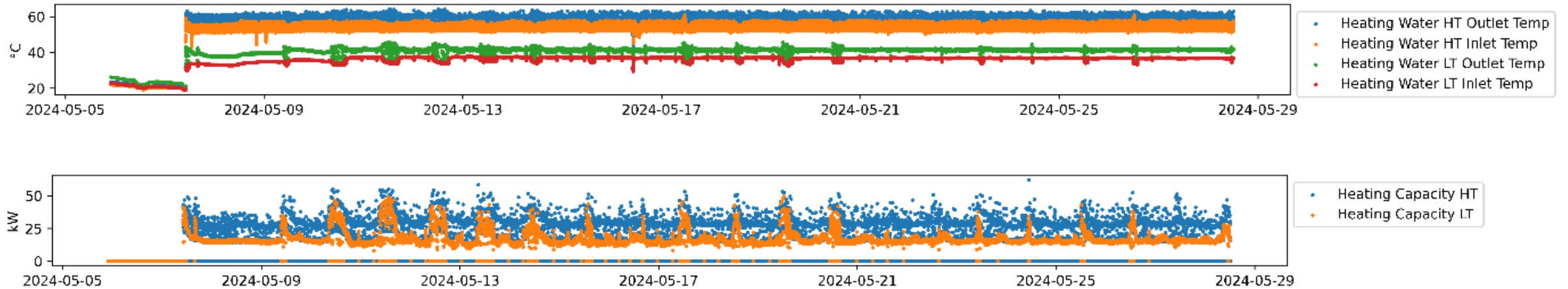
- High temperature heat pump
- Low temperature heat pump
- Thermal photovoltaics
- Smart control

# Experimental swine farm - EV ILVO (Belgium)



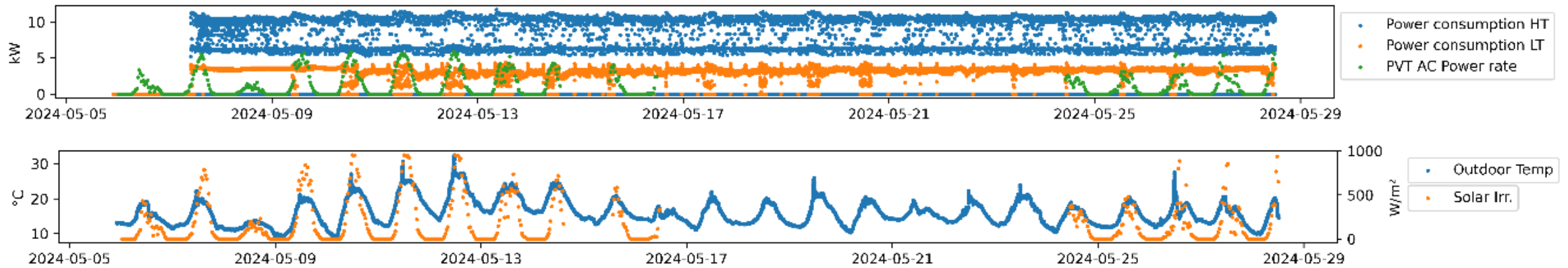
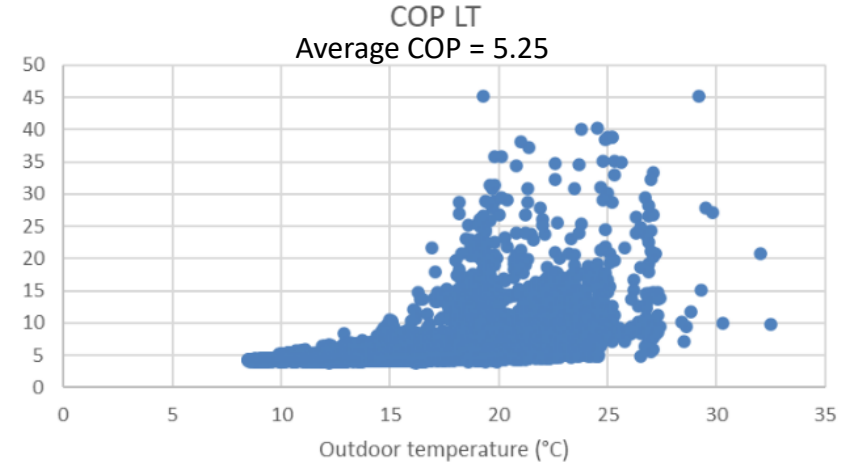
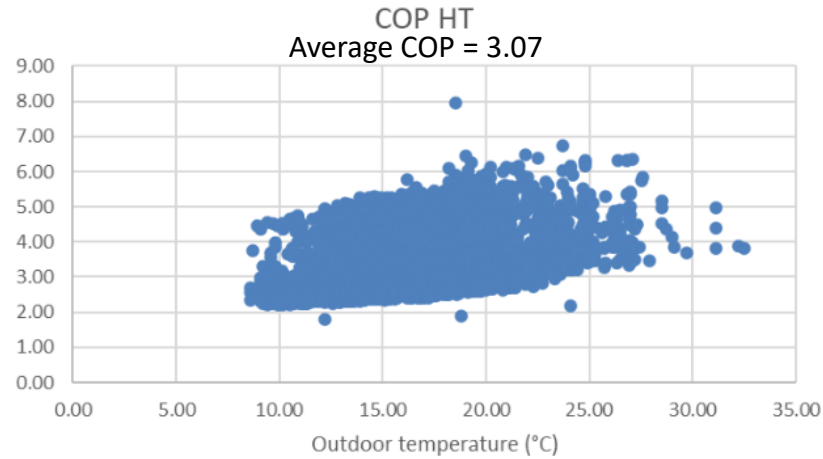
- High-temperature heat pump (40 kW - 60°C) provides sanitary hot water and air heating
- Low-temperature heat pump (25 kW - 42°C) is connected to the underfloor heating system used for piglets

# Experimental swine farm - EV ILVO (Belgium)



- When the temperature of the thermal storage tank (TES) is above 37°C, the heat pumps operate as water-to-water.
- Until the temperature drops below 17°C.
- The dry cooler serves as a heat source for the heat pumps (air-to-water) using either 1 or 2 fans depending on the heat demand.

# Experimental swine farm - EV ILVO (Belgium)



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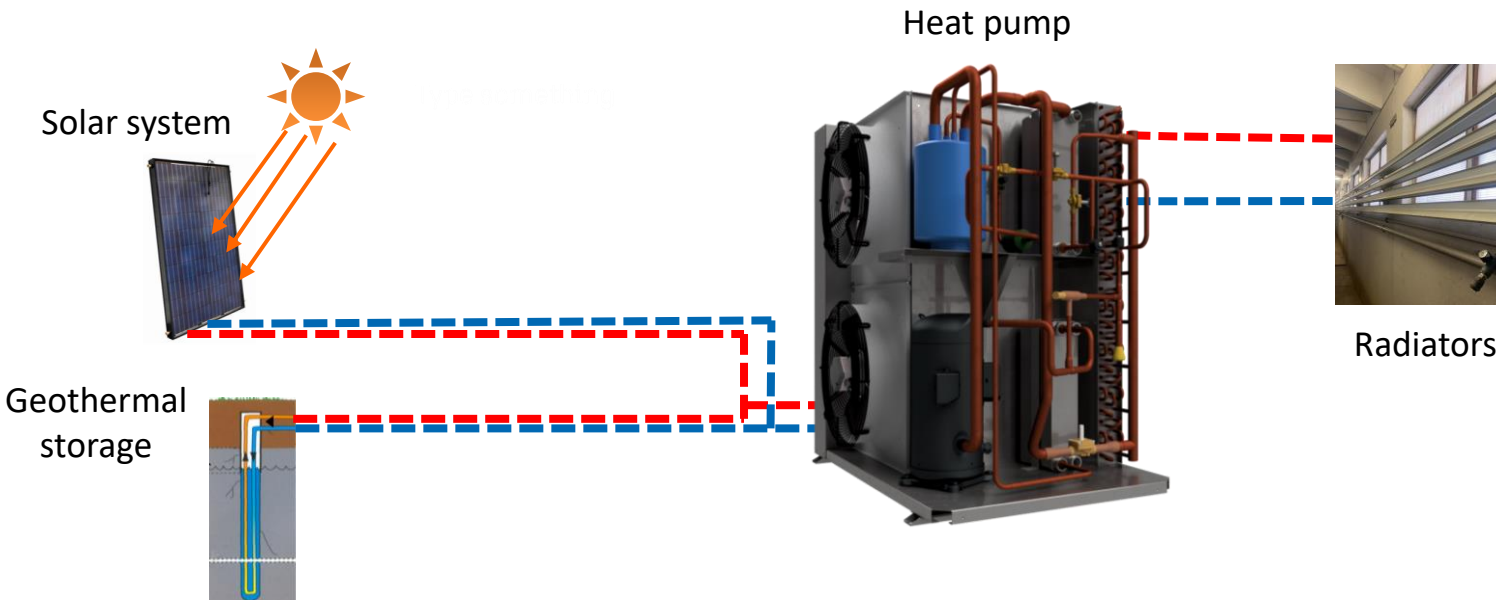
# Commercial swine farm - Golinelli Farm (Italy)

- Interventions in two (2) of the farm's buildings (nursery & hog barn)
- 2500 weaners in a 1,000 sq.m.
- 500 sows & a variable number of hogs



- Replacement of LPG boiler with a heat pump to cover thermal energy needs
- Increased heat pump COP utilizing PVTs and geothermal storage

- Heat pump
- Thermal photovoltaics
- Geothermal energy storage
- Smart control
- Energy efficiency measures



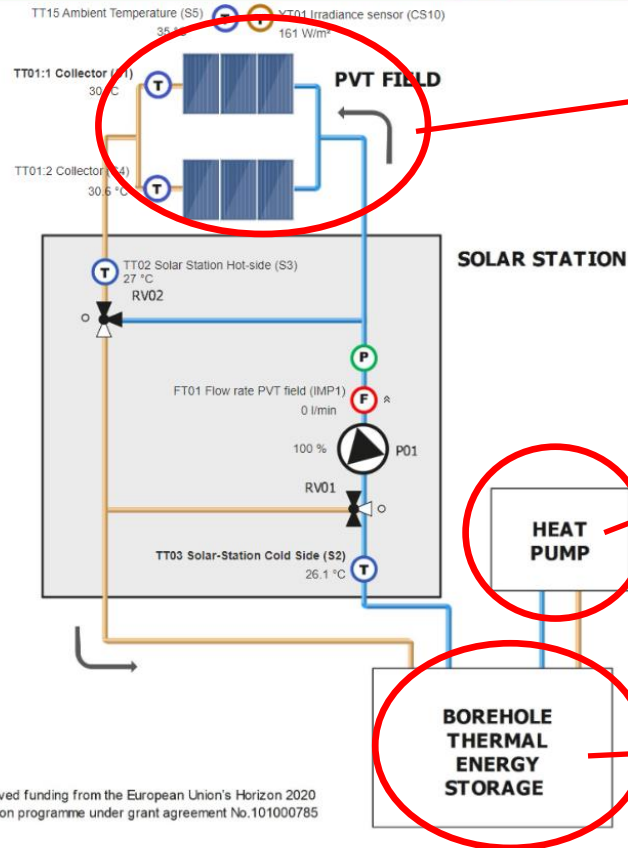
# Commercial swine farm - Golinelli Farm (Italy)

- PVT/ BTES/ Heat pump integrated system

## Process Diagram



Powered by RESOL  
VBus.net  
Online Status



Heat transfer fluid (Hot)	
Heat transfer fluid (Cold)	
Pressure sensor	
Temperature sensor	
Irradiance sensor	
Flow sensor	



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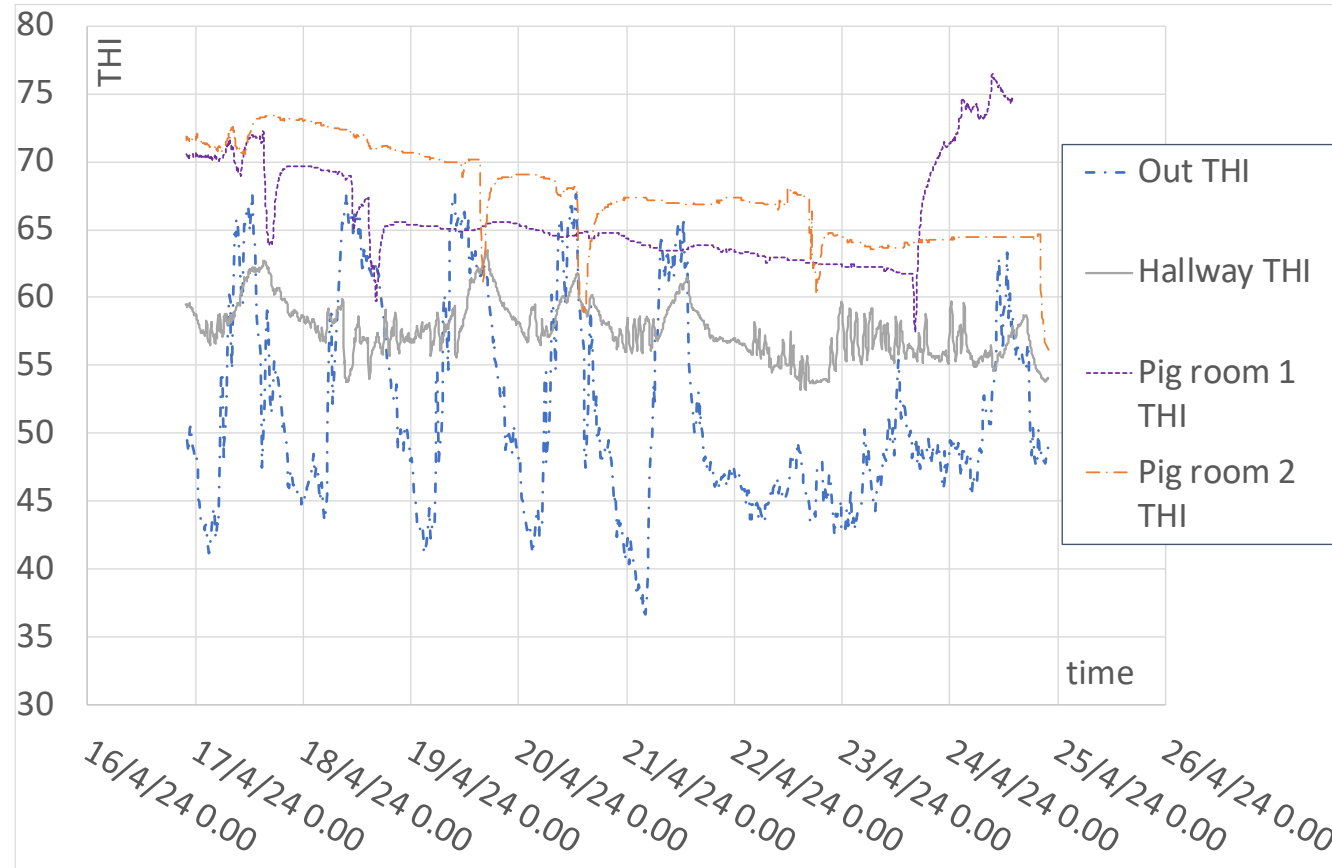




# Commercial swine farm - Golinelli Farm (Italy)

- PVT/ BTES/ Heat pump integrated system

*THI measured in the monitored indoor spaces (substantially kept below the alert threshold of 75) and outside the barn*

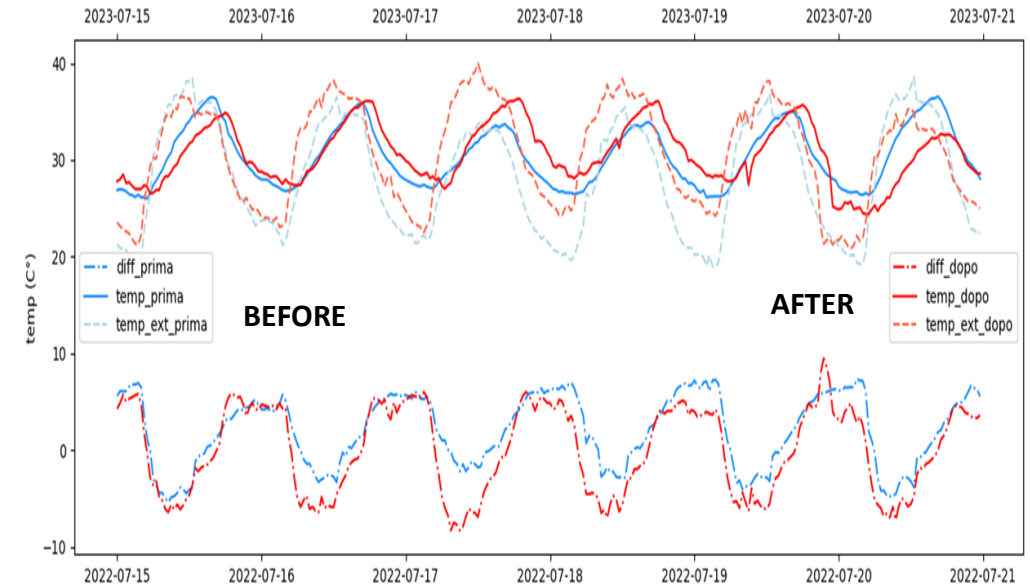


# Commercial swine farm - Golinelli Farm (Italy)

## - Retrofitting of the hog barn



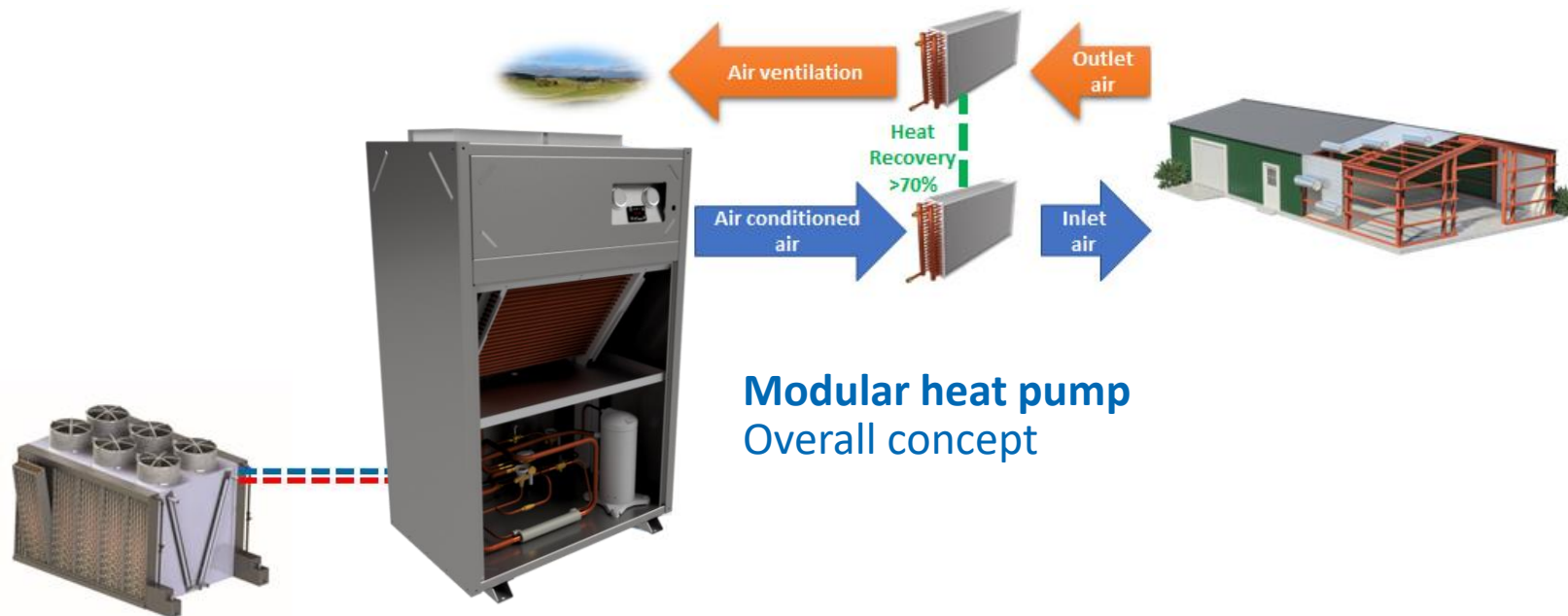
- Windows with frame in tubular stainless steel
- Transparent infill in 16mm thick double chamber alveolar polycarbonate
- Thermal transmittance of 2 W/m<sup>2</sup>K ( $\approx 1/3$ )
- 6 gearmotors with limit switch for the mechanical opening



- August 2022:  $\Delta\text{THI}(\text{in-out}) = +1.94$  (daily avg)
- August 2023:  $\Delta\text{THI}(\text{in-out}) = -2.38$
- Reduction of daily avg indoor THI = -4.32

# Experimental egg production poultry farm - Agricultural University of Athens (Greece)

- Two space 90 sq.m. building - 450 pullets & 400 hens
- Forced ventilation for removing the thermal loads
- Thermal lambs



- Heat pump to regulate indoor space conditions
- Cover part of the total energy need from PV production

- Heat Pump
- Photovoltaics
- LEDs
- Smart control



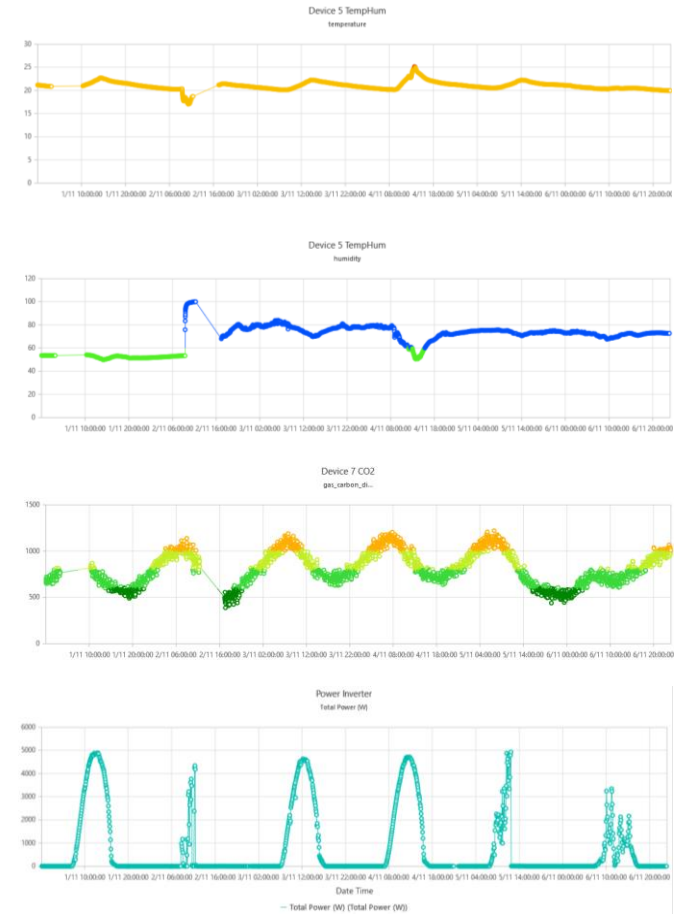


# Experimental egg production poultry farm - Agricultural University of Athens (Greece)

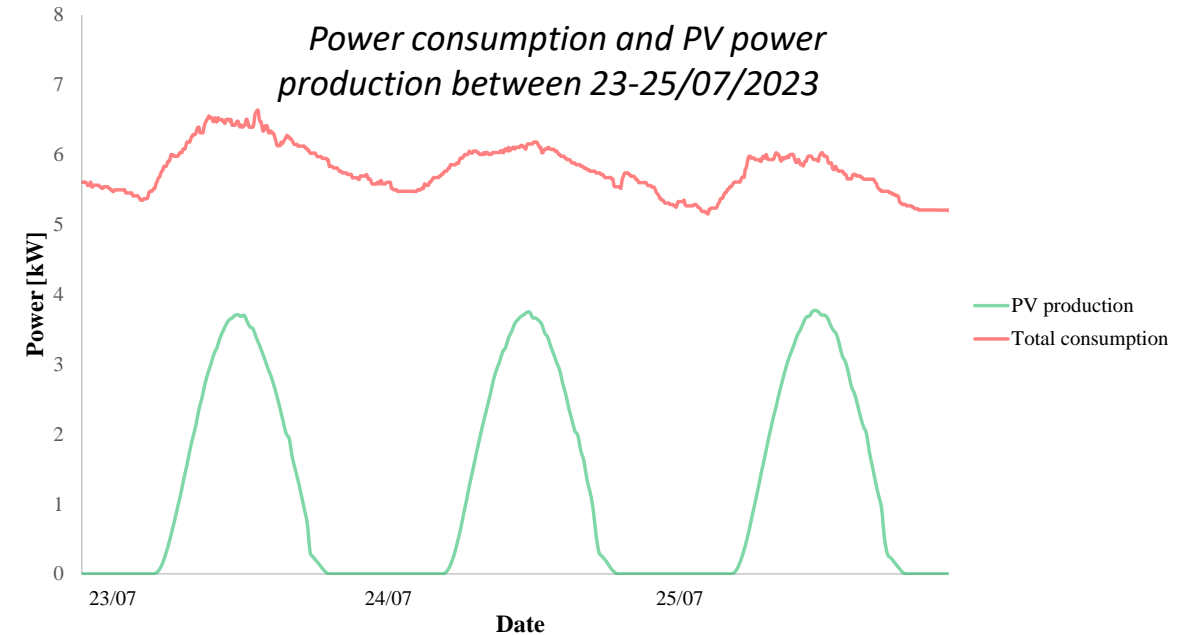
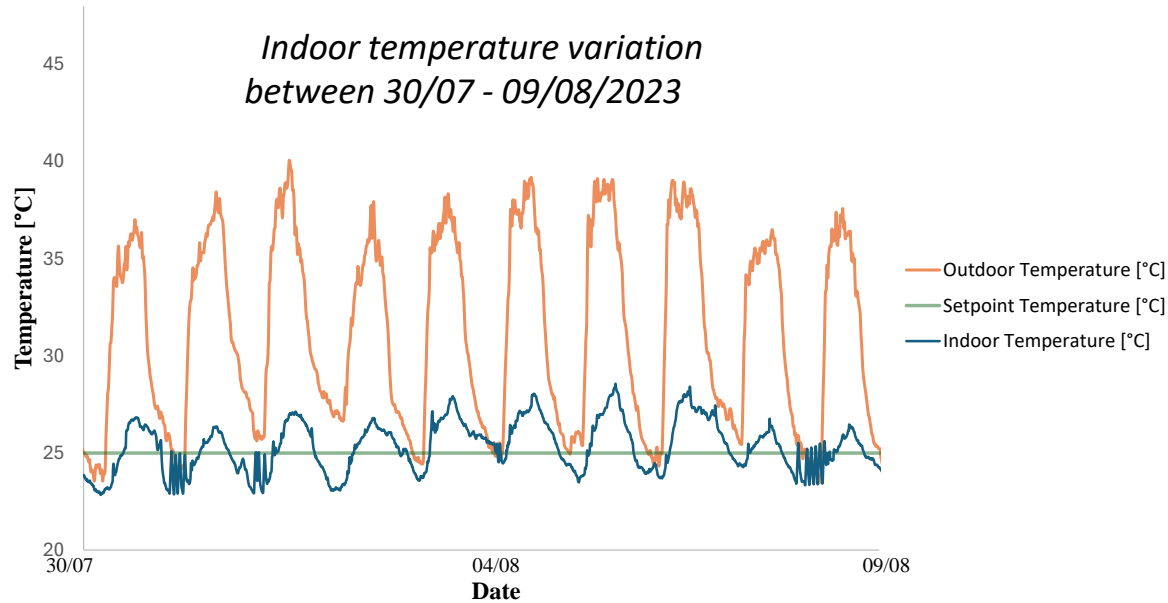
- Heat pump and PV system



Main systems installed at the AUA pilot farm and acquired data



# Experimental egg production poultry farm - Agricultural University of Athens (Greece)



*Energy consumption and PV production between summer and winter.*

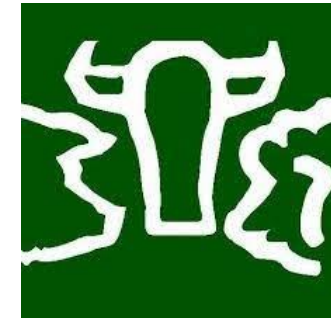
Period (mode)	Total electricity used (kWh)	Total electricity produced (kWh)	Self-Sufficiency (%)	Self-Consumption (%)
Summer (cooling)	4,031.23	908.50	22.54	99.70
Winter (heating)	2,389.51	482.71	20.20	85.60



# Experimental dairy cattle farm - LVAT (Germany)



- Main barn: 2,240 sq.m. ~150 animals
- Welfare barn: 630 sq.m. ~70 animals
- Young cattle barn: 1,080 sq.m. – 130 animals
- Operational biogas CHP plant
- Milk cooling systems (heat recovery)



Utilization of produced biomethane and PVTs production to reduce energy consumption

- Biomethane upgrading unit
- Biomethane tractor
- Thermal photovoltaics
- Smart control
- Electric tractor





# Experimental dairy cattle farm - LVAT (Germany)

- Biogas to biomethane upgrading plant

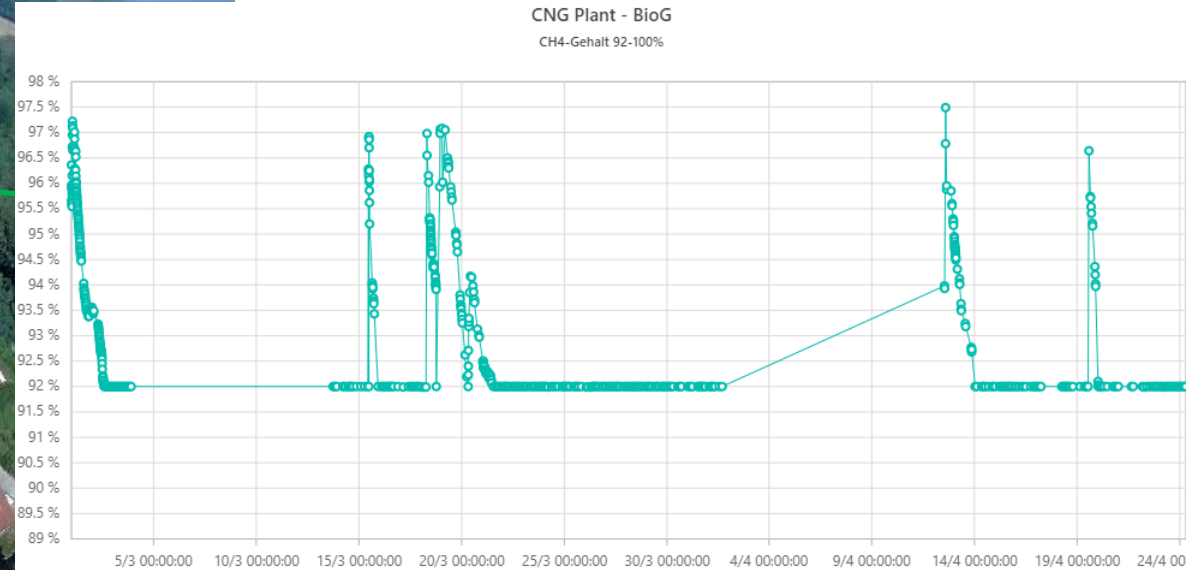
Main dairy cow barn:

- Integration of a PVT system with heat storage in the heat recovery system
- Implementation of energy meters

Performance indicator	Average
Specific energy consumption [ $\text{kWh}_{\text{el}} \text{Nm}^{-3} \text{BioCNG}$ ]	0,94
Separation pressure hollow fiber membrane [bar]	7,83
Separation temperature hollow fiber membrane [ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ]	57,44
Methane concentration [%]	96,75
Start-up time until BioCNG production [min]	26,78



BioCNG unit



Methane concentration

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# Experimental dairy cattle farm - LVAT (Germany)

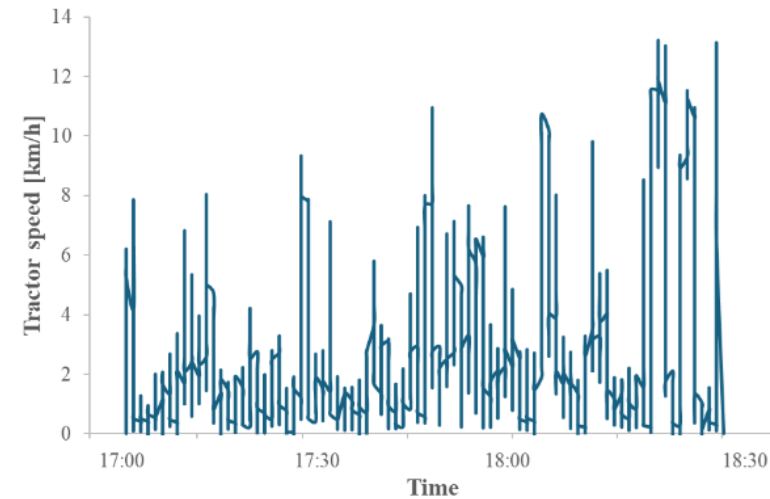
- Adapted tractor for biomethane use



*The adapted tractor*



*Tractor speed during the first tests at LVAT premises*



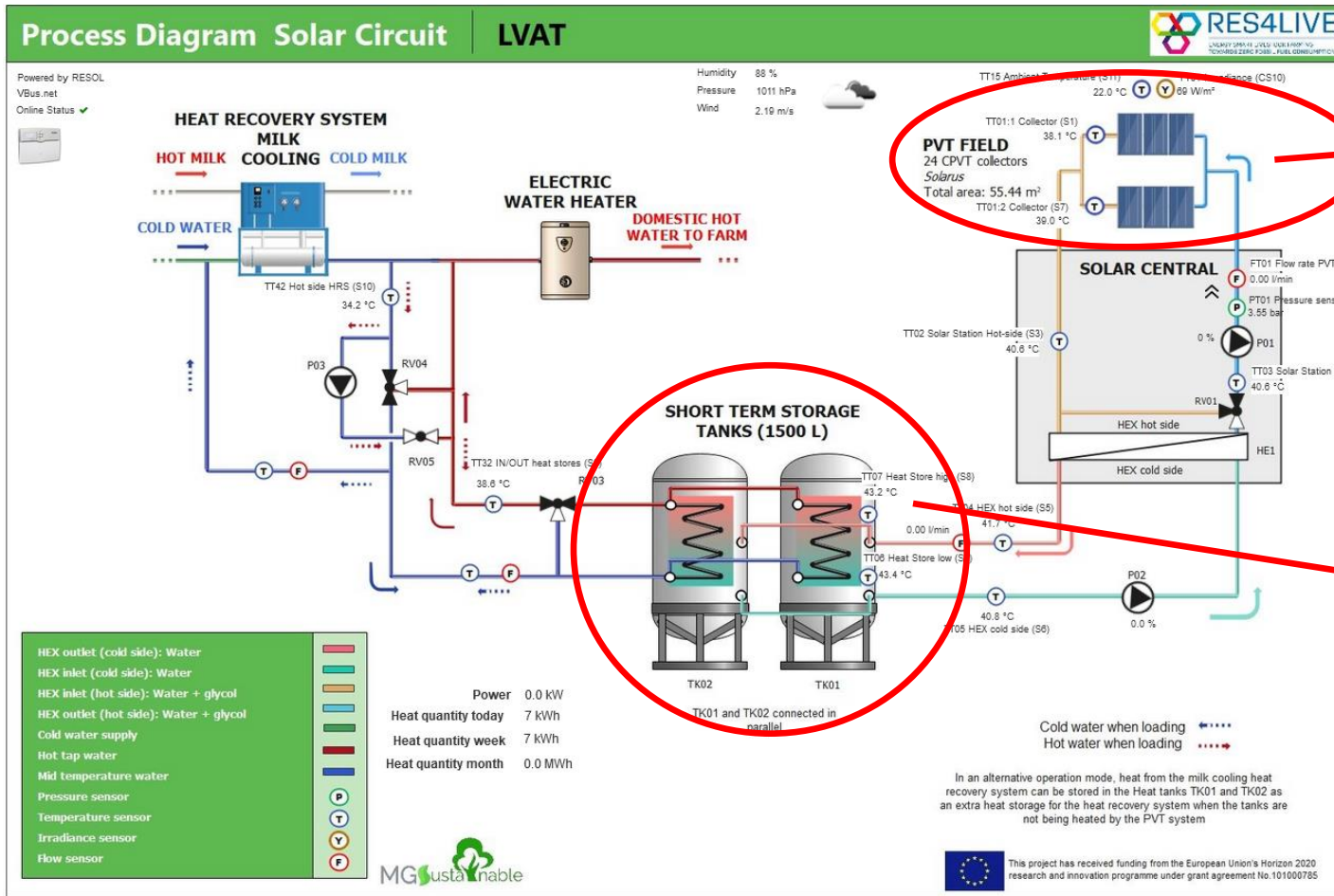
Average fuel consumption  
~ 4.5 kg BioCNG/ hour

(5.75 kg BioCNG daily, for  
~ 3.5 hours of operation)



# Experimental dairy cattle farm - LVAT (Germany)

## - Integration of the heat storage tanks with the Heat Recovery System



PVT system



Short-term heat storage

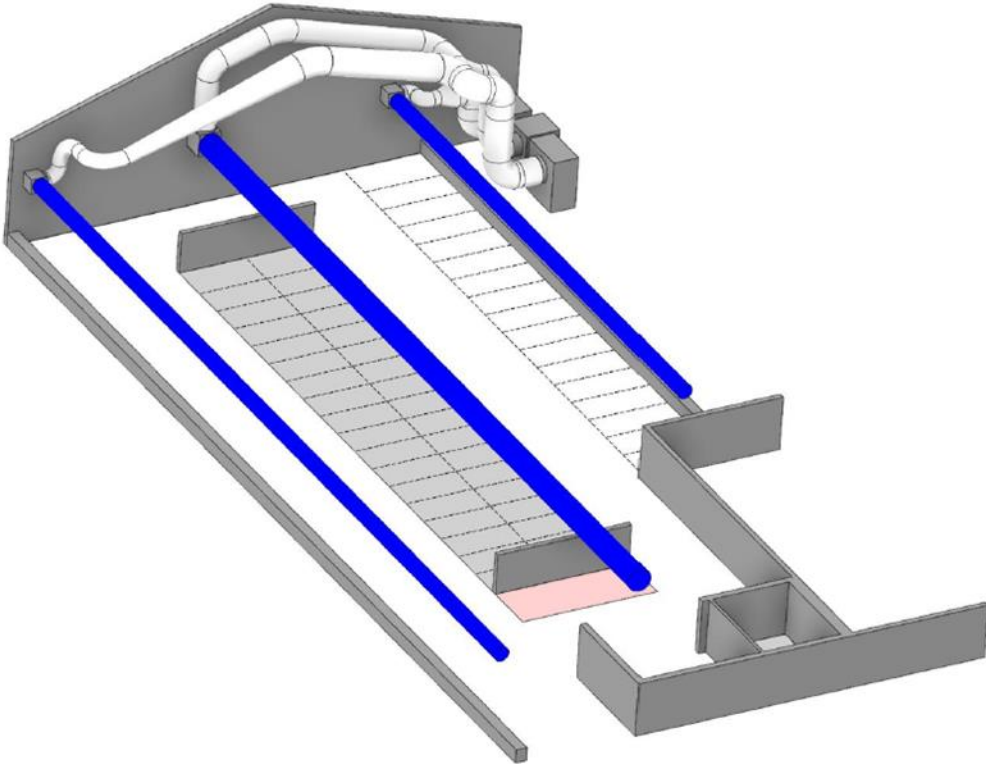
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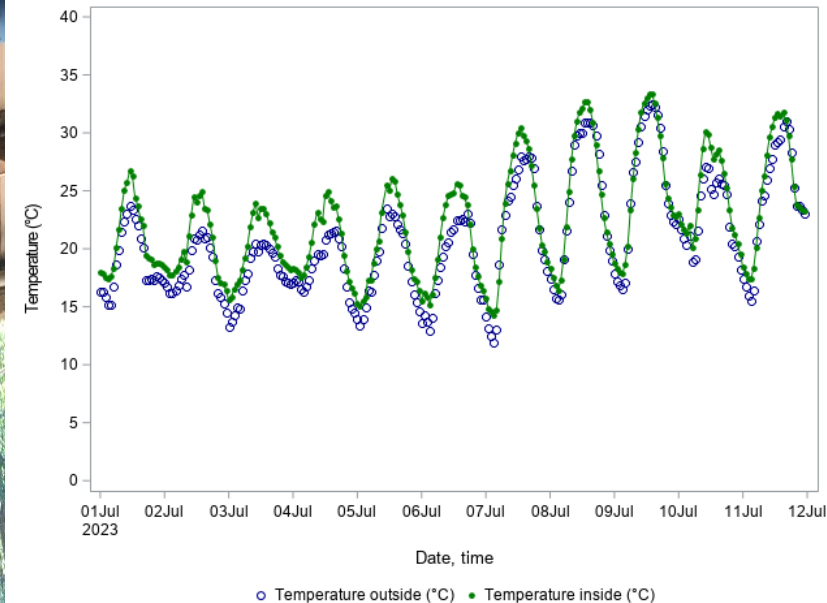
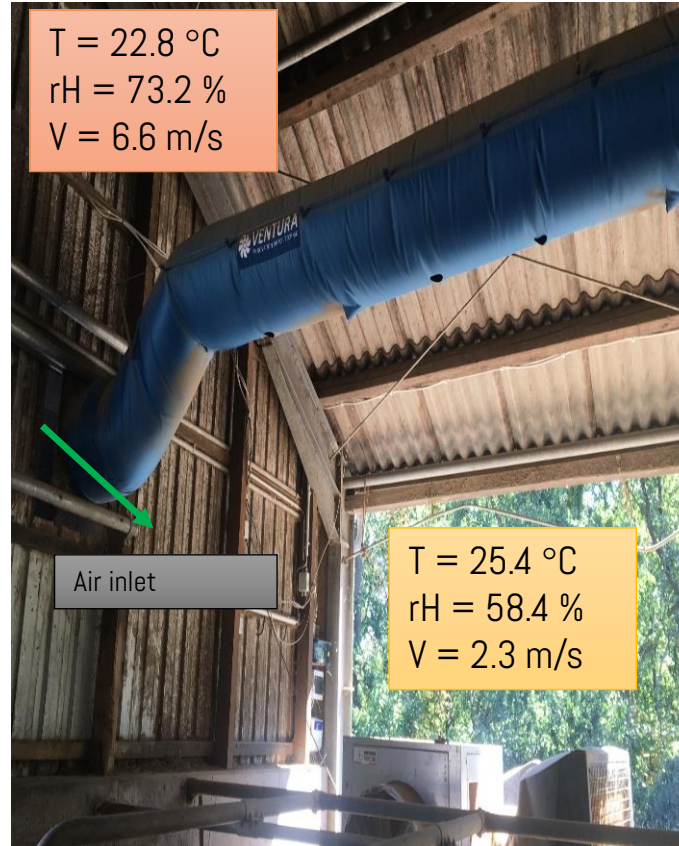


# Experimental dairy cattle farm - LVAT (Germany)

- New smart barn ventilation system



*Integration of evaporative coolers (upper right corner) into the ventilation system (blue tubes) of the barn.*

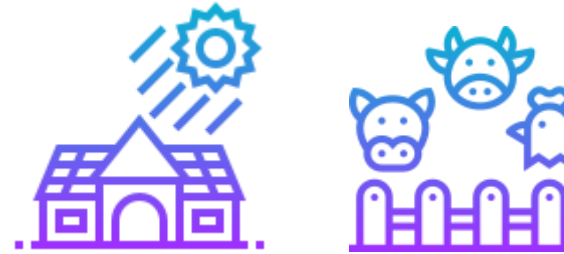


*Temperatures inside and outside the welfare barn during July '23.*



## Expected Impact

- **Advanced and cost-effective** technologies
- **Sustainability** of the farms' operation
- Superior **thermal comfort** of the animals



- **Increased productivity with minimum climate change impact**
- Creating **forefront knowledge** in the deployment of RES in livestock sector



- **Job growth & competitiveness** in the EU livestock industry
- Improving EU citizens' **quality of life**





Thank you!



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