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## COTTON RAW MATERIAL DRYER TECHNOLOGY

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### Abstract

The requirements for the design of a drying drum are determined based on the indicators of the main characteristic of a grafted cotton as a drying object. The moisture content of tangled cotton harvested in cotton harvesters is on average 10-18%, which in this case cannot be transferred to long storage or operation. If the moisture content of tangled cotton is higher than 13-14%, then biological processes take place in the pollen and heat is released from microorganisms in the cotton. On the basis of this, a breakdown occurs. This in its case affects the physicochemical nature of the fiber. In addition to it, a high level of moisture reduces the working performance of the machine as well as the cleaning efficiency when cleaning cotton and Jinning it.

**Keywords:** Conditioning moisture, technological moisture, bark, cotton moisture, dryer, moisture content, fiber separation, dried corn, dried bark, dirt, dry cotton, relative humidity.

### Introduction

The standards for conditioning moisture content and technological moisture content of cotton differ significantly. The conditioning moisture standard is established based on the requirement for long-term storage of cotton in bales. In contrast, the technological moisture standard is determined in such a way that cotton cleaning and fiber separation processes are highly productive, while the quality and degree of fiber cleanliness remain high.

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The technological moisture content is generally considered to be 6–7% for high-grade seed cotton and up to 6% for fiber, while for lower-grade cotton it is 8–9% for seed cotton and up to 7–8% for fiber.

Fiber, which is the most valuable component of cotton, mainly consists of cellulose with small amounts of pectic substances and waxy compounds covering the fiber surface. The seeds contain a scaly husk and pulp. The husk is composed of cellulose, lignin, proteins, and minerals. The seed kernel mainly consists of proteins and fats, while the seed coat (mote/murtak) contains proteins, carbohydrates, organic acids, and mineral acids.

The components of seed cotton differ significantly in their geometric, physical, chemical, and thermodynamic properties.

According to scientific research conducted at the Production Scientific Center “Cotton Industry”, when the moisture content of Grade I seed cotton increases from 8% to 9%, fiber defects increase by 0.3–0.4%. When the moisture content of Grade III–IV cotton increases from 9% to 14–16%, fiber defects increase by 40–50%.

Therefore, the moisture content of cotton must be adjusted to the standard values by air conditioning. This task is performed by drum-type dryers at cotton ginning enterprises.

**Functions of Cotton Dryers.** Cotton dryers are used to reduce the moisture content of cotton to the conditioning level during acceptance and to the technological level during processing operations at cotton ginning and cotton-processing enterprises.

**Technological Requirements for Cotton Dryers.** During the drying process, neither the fiber nor the seeds should be overheated or subjected to mechanical damage. For this purpose, the temperature of the fiber should not exceed 373–378 K, and that of seed cotton should not exceed 338–343 K.

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The drying process must be continuous, the moisture removal must be controllable, and a high degree of drying uniformity must be ensured.

In the design of a cotton dryer, it is advisable to perform drying simultaneously with cleaning. The loading and unloading of cotton into the dryer should be mechanized, and the control of drying process parameters should be automated.

- The classification of cotton raw material drying is as follows:
- By method of heat transfer to cotton: convective, contact, and mixed;
- By operation period: batch (periodic) and continuous;
- By the direction of heat carrier movement relative to cotton: co-current (direct-flow) and counter-current;
- By method of heating the heat carrier: using a flame air heater or mixing air with combustion gases;
- By method of interaction between cotton and the heat carrier: layered, hanging, and mixed.

Depending on the structural design of the dryer, dryers can be classified as air fountain, belt, chamber (room), tower, and drum-type.

Depending on the function they perform in the technological process of fiber processing, cotton dryers can be classified accordingly.

The main technological parameters of cotton drying include:

1. Amount of moisture released during drying – W%

$$w = \frac{G_1 - G_2}{G_k} 100\%; \quad (1)$$

Here:  $G_1$  – initial weight of cotton;

$G_2$  – weight of cotton after drying;

$G_k$  – weight of cotton in absolutely dry state.

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2. Amount of moisture evaporated during drying:

$$w = G_1 - G_2 \quad \text{or} \quad w = \frac{Y_2(w_1 - w_2)}{100 + w_2}; \quad (2)$$

Here,  $W_0$  and  $W_1$  - the moisture content of cotton, both initial and after drying, expressed as a percentage.

3. Dryer capacity for wet cotton –  $U_1$ :

$$U_1 = \frac{U_2(100 + w_1)}{100 + w_2}; \quad (3)$$

Here  $U_1, U_2$  - Dryer capacity for wet and dry cotton.

4. Fiber drying uniformity index -  $\eta_T$ :

$$\eta_T = \frac{w_T}{0,7w_2}; \quad (4)$$

Here,  $w_T$  – moisture content of the dried fiber.

5. Seed uniform drying index -  $\eta_m$ :

$$\eta_m = \frac{w_m}{0,46w_2^{1,275}}; \quad (5)$$

Here,  $w_m$  – moisture content of the dried seed cotton.

6. Uniformity index of seed hull drying -  $\eta_p$ :

$$\eta = \frac{w_p(1 - p_T - p_m)}{w_2 - p_T w_T - p_m w_m}; \quad (6)$$

Here  $w_p$  – Moisture content of the dried seed hull;

$p_T$  – Relative fiber content in cotton;

$p_m$  – Relative seed content in cotton;

1-  $p_T - p_m$  – Relative hull content in cotton  $p_p$ .

7. Dryer cleaning efficiency during drying -K:

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$$K = \frac{C_3(C_1 - C_2)}{C_1(C_3 - C_2)} 100\% \quad (7)$$

$C_1, C_2$ - cotton contamination before and after drying, %

$C_3$ - ontamination of waste, %

8. Amount of heat required to evaporate 1 kg of moisture in the drying drum – Q:

$$Q = \sum_{i=1}^n q_i, \quad (8)$$

here  $q_i$  – Heat consumption by drying elements.

$$q_1 = i_n - c_T \vartheta_1 = 2491,1 + 1,97(T_2 - 273) - c_T (\vartheta_1 - 273), \quad (9)$$

here  $i_n = 2491,1 + 1,97(T_2 - 273) - T_2$  Amount of heat in the hot air released by the temperature difference;

$\vartheta_1$  – Initial temperature of cotton, °K;

$C_s = 4,1868$ - Specific heat capacity of water

The aforementioned indicators serve as the basis for evaluating the technological performance of a drying device. Based on these indicators, the appropriate method for drying cotton is determined.

**Characteristics of Cotton as a Drying Material.** As is known, seed cotton primarily consists of fibers and seeds. The fiber is covered with a thin waxy layer, which mainly contains cellulose and a small amount of pectin. On the other hand, the seed consists of the kernel and the surrounding hull.

The fact that both fiber and seed are multi-component also affects their drying behavior. Drying cotton and its components requires careful control of temperature and process conditions to ensure efficiency and prevent damage to the fiber or seed.

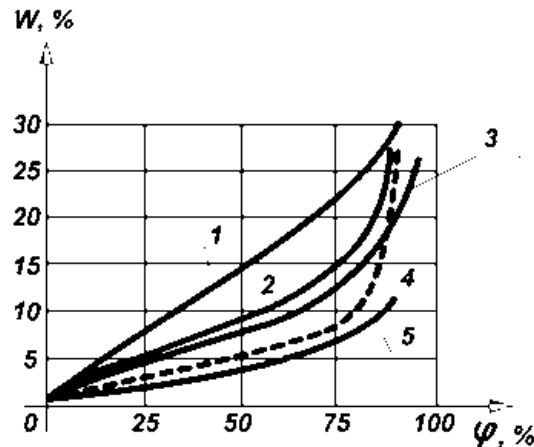
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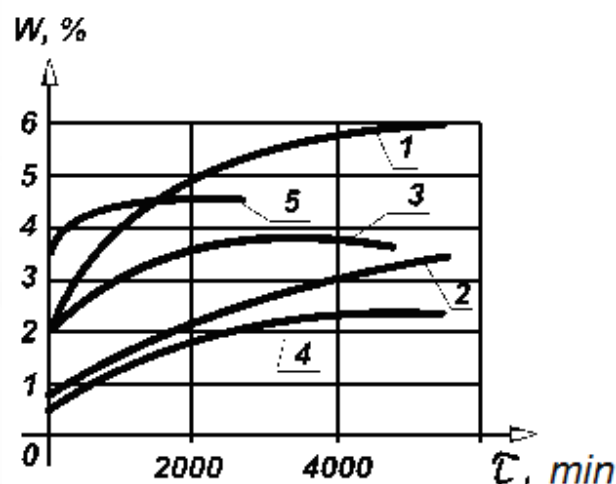
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**Figure 1.** Change in moisture balance depending on the relative humidity of air  $\varphi$  in cotton components: 1 – seed hull; 2 – seed hull; 3 – cotton; 4 – seed hull; 5 – fiber.

The process of moisture absorption from the air by dry cotton and its components over time at a relative air humidity of  $\varphi = 40\%$  and a temperature of  $T = 300\text{ K}$  is shown in Figure 2.



**Figure 2.** Change in moisture content of cotton components over time due to absorption from air at  $T = 300^\circ\text{K}$  and  $\varphi = 40\%$ : 1 – seed hull; 2 – cotton; 3 – cotton; 4 – cotton burr; 5 – fiber.

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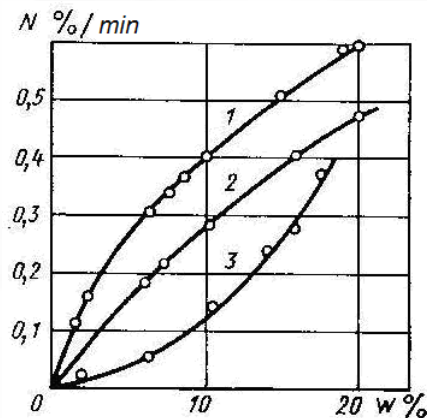


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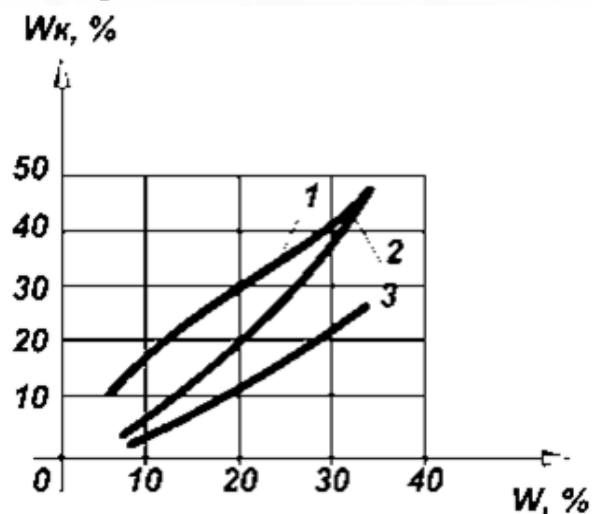
It can be seen that the moisture balance is first achieved in the fiber and then in the seeds.

The fact that this is also reflected in the rate of moisture uptake by cotton and its components is shown in Figure 3.



**Figure 3.** Graphs of moisture buildup in cotton and its components:  
1 – fiber; 2 – seed cotton; 3 – seed.

It can be seen from this that the fiber dries the fastest, the seed material dries the slowest, and the moisture uptake rate of seed cotton is intermediate.



**Figure 4.** Relationship between moisture in cotton components and cotton moisture w: 1 – hull; 2 – seeds; 3 – fiber (cellulose).

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Each moisture indicator of seed cotton corresponds to specific moisture values of the fiber, seed hull, and burr contained within it. This relationship is illustrated in Figure 4.

As seen from the graph, fiber dries rapidly when exposed to hot air, whereas the seed dries relatively more slowly. Therefore, the heating temperature of each cotton component plays a crucial role in the drying process. During cotton drying, the temperature of the fiber should not exceed 373–378 K (100–105 °C), the seed 333 K (60 °C), and the technical seed 358 K (80 °C).

If these temperature limits are exceeded, the mechanical properties of the fiber, as well as the germination and technological quality of the seeds, are adversely affected. The drying rate of cotton is also significantly influenced by the relative velocity of the heat carrier, which should be maintained within the range of 1.00–1.45.

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