

稻谷薄层快速干燥工艺的试验

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摘要: 采用组合试验与正交试验结合的方法,研究了快速薄层干燥的温度、分段降水幅度、缓苏时间比对稻谷爆腰率的影响,提出保证干燥质量、降低能耗、节省干燥机有效工作时间的分段干燥工艺,即快速干燥-储藏或缓苏-快速干燥。对于高含水率的稻谷,建议采用分段快速组合干燥,每段降水幅度不宜超过8%,且第1次降水后的含水率宜为15.5%~18%。谷物第1次干燥温度50℃,降水幅度为6.3%,缓苏96h时,第2次快速干燥温度50~55℃,缓苏时间间隔不宜少于48h。第2次干燥温度50℃时,干燥的缓苏时间可显著缩短。Using the combined and the orthogonal experiment union method, the fast thin layer dry temperature, the partition precipitation scope, temper ratio compared to crackle ratio of the rough rice have been studied. The partition dry craft with the guarantee to the dry quality and reduce the craft energy consumption and economical dryer effective duration was proposed, namely the fast dry-preserve or temper-fast dry. Adopting the partition fast combined dry to the high moisture content of rough rice, each section of precipitation scope should be under 8% and the first precipitation moisture content should be at 15.5%~18%. When the grain first dry temperature was 50℃, the precipitation scope respective was 6.3% and tempering was 96 hours. When the second fast dry temperature was 50~55℃, the temper time-gap should be long to 48 hours. When the second dry temperature was at 50℃, the dry temper time-gap may remarkably reduce.

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