



Title: Characterization of a cylindrical solar dryer: Identification of the main factors in tortilla drying

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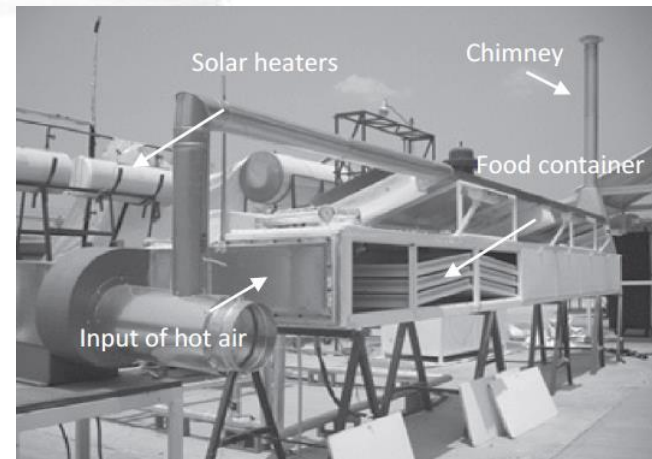
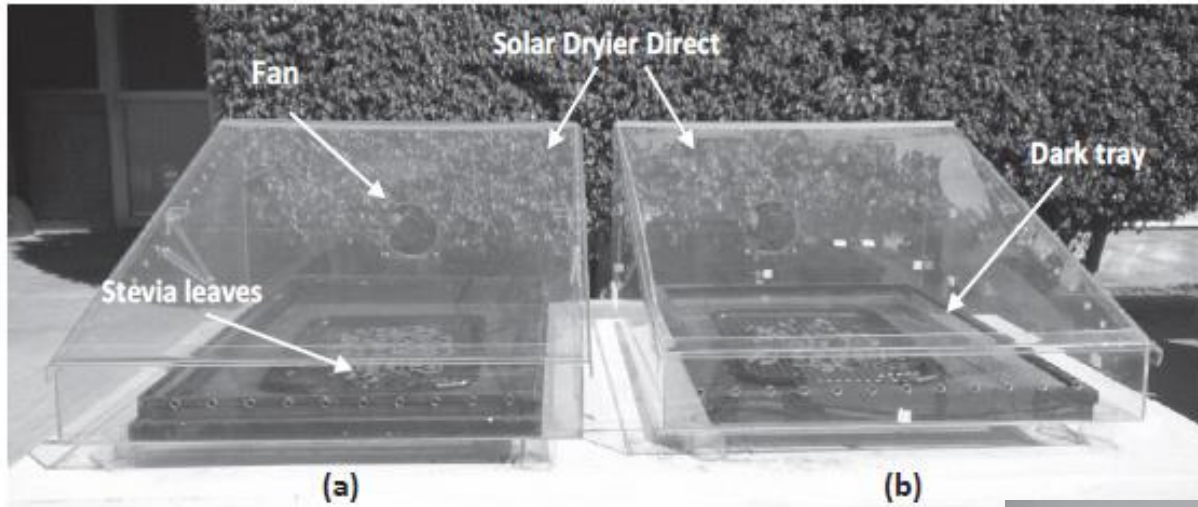
Holdings

Mexico	Colombia	Guatemala
Bolivia	Cameroon	Democratic Republic
Spain	El Salvador	of Congo
Ecuador	Taiwan	Nicaragua
Peru	Paraguay	

Contenido

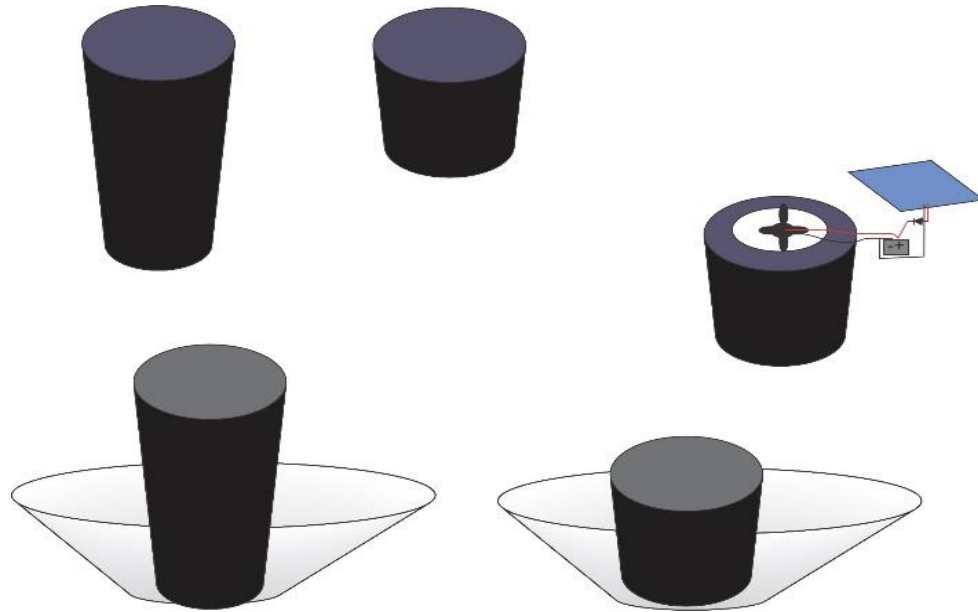
- Introducción
- Construcción del secador
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- Conclusiones

Introducción

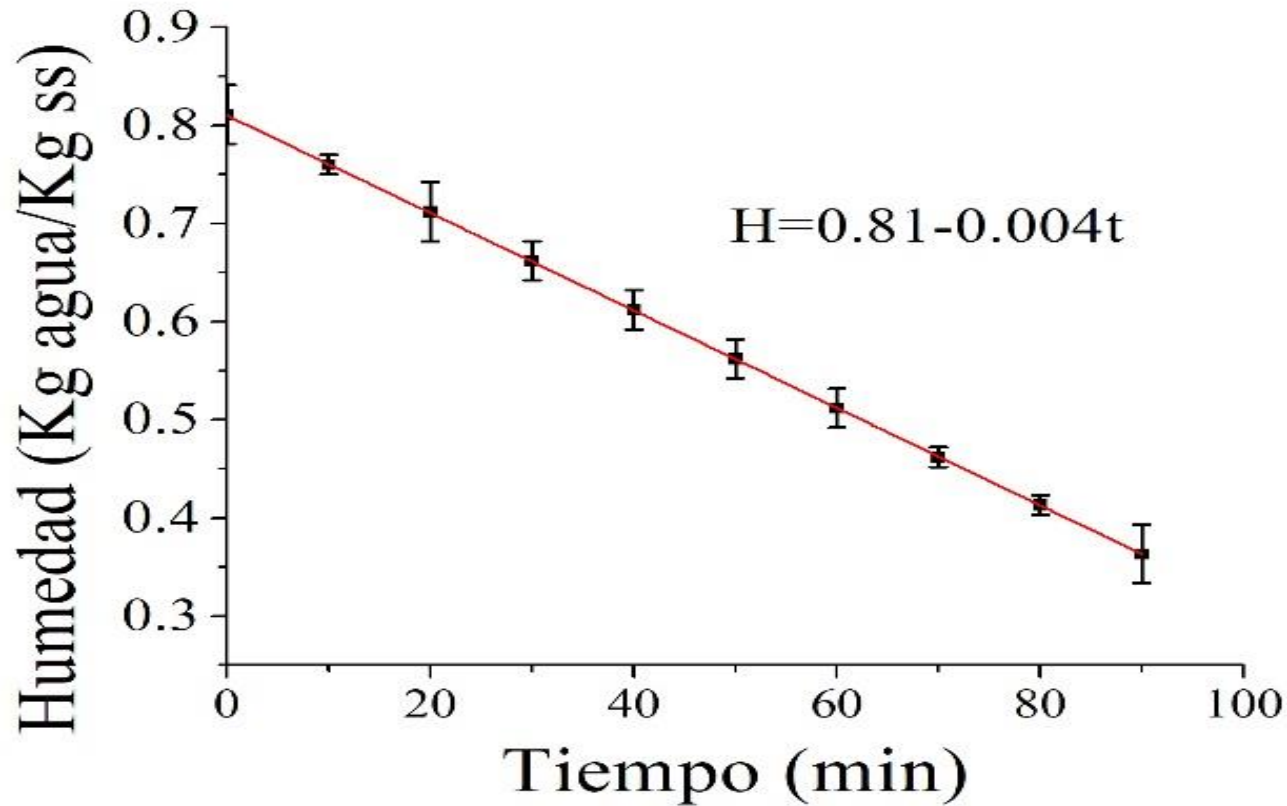


Castillo-Téllez, M., Pilatowsky-Figueroa, I., Castillo-Téllez, B., López-Vidaña, E.C., & López-Ortiz, A. (2018). Solar drying of Stevia (*Rebaudiana Bertoni*) leaves using direct and indirect technologies. *Solar Energy*, 159(June 2017), 898–907.

Construcción del secador



Secador solar con modificaciones en la altura del secador, uso de reflector y ventilador.
Fuente: Elaboración propia.



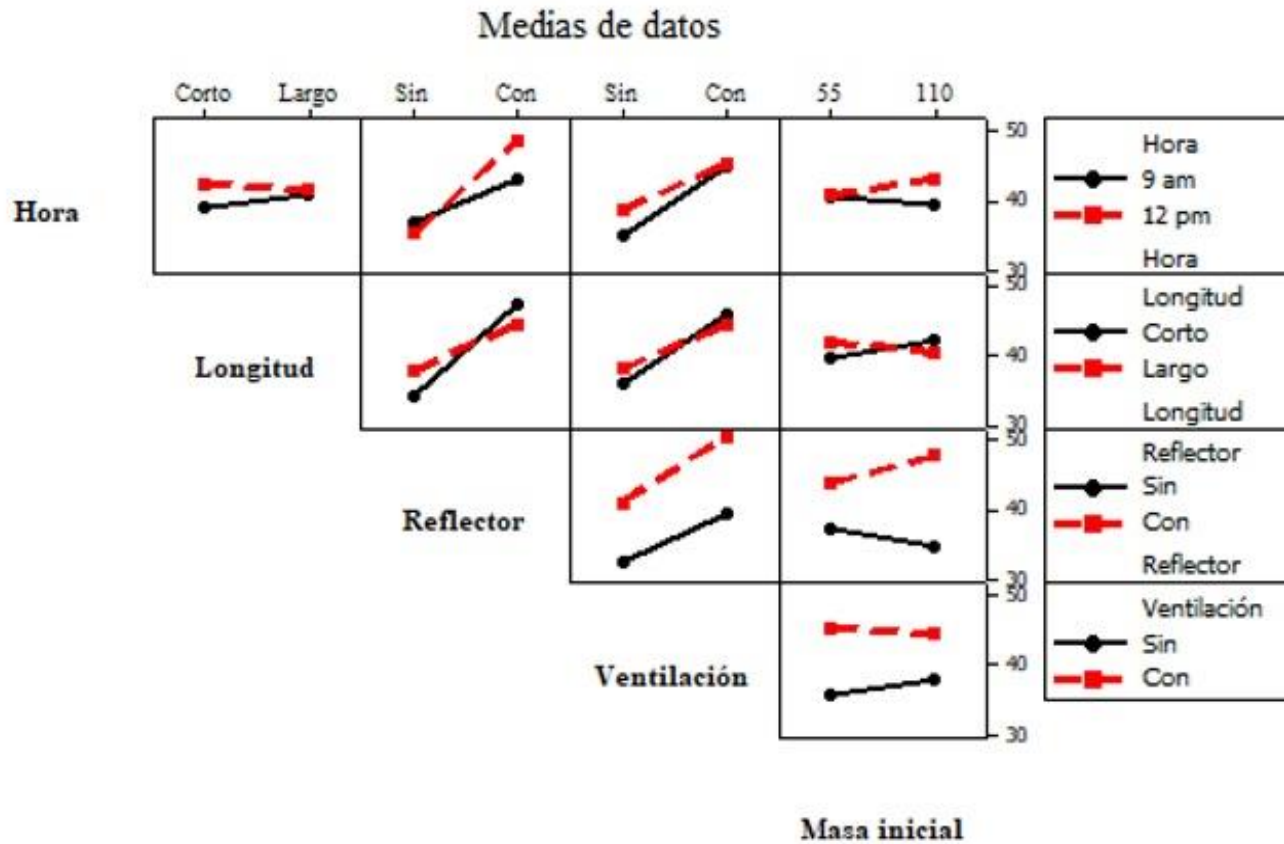
Contenido de humedad de la tortilla sometida al secado a las 12pm en un secador solar corto, sin reflector, sin ventilador utilizando 55 g de tortilla (12CSS1).

	Variables		
Factores	Valor p de Temperatura promedio	Valor p de temperatura máxima	Valor p de velocidad de secado
Hora	0.395	0.247	0.715
Longitud	0.873	0.512	0.144
Reflector	0.001*	0.02*	0.689
Ventilación	0.005*	0.049*	0.361
Masa Inicial	0.798	0.608	0.158

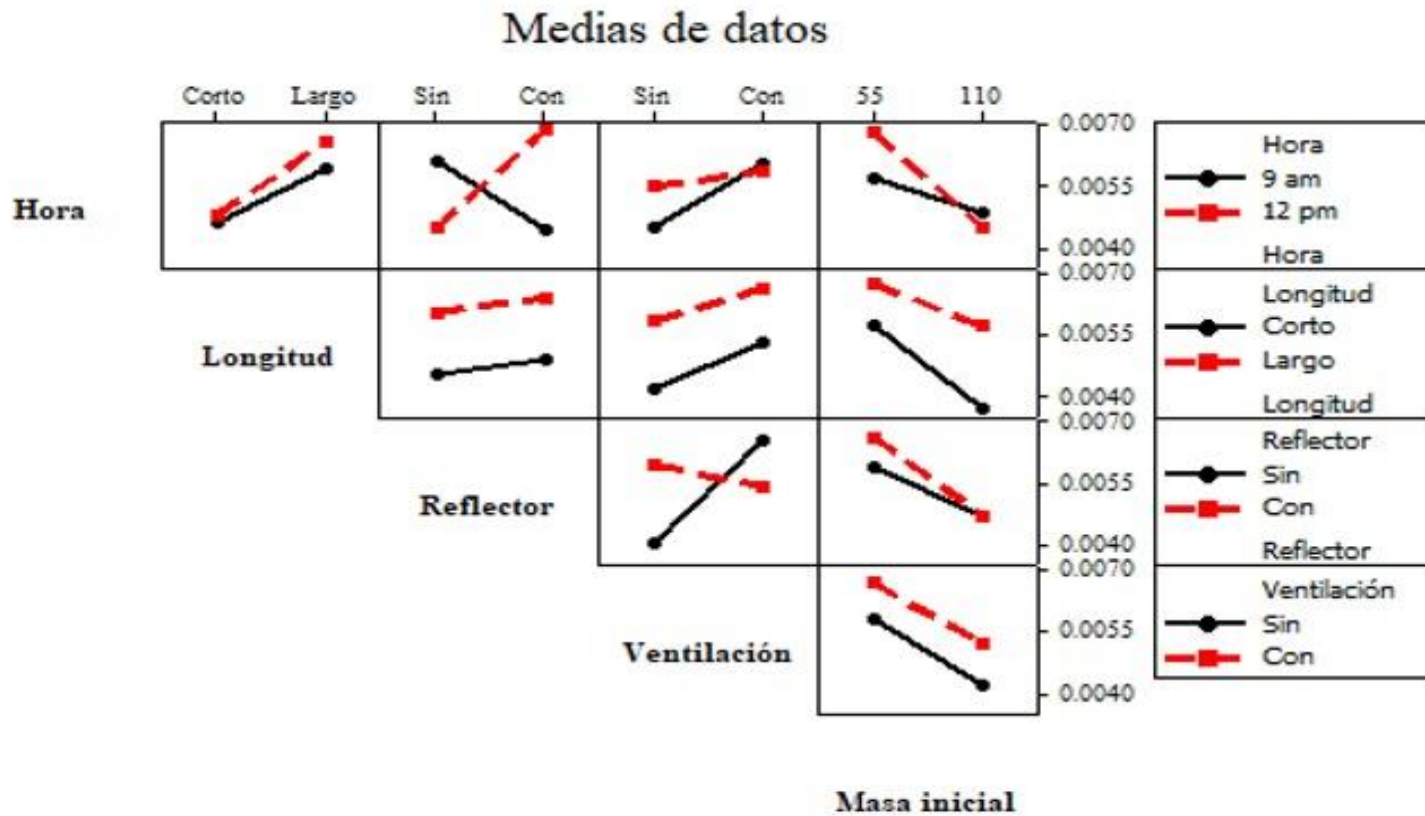
Tabla de valores p de Análisis de Varianza

$$T_{prom}(^{\circ}C) = 40.9 + 4.96R + 4.1V$$

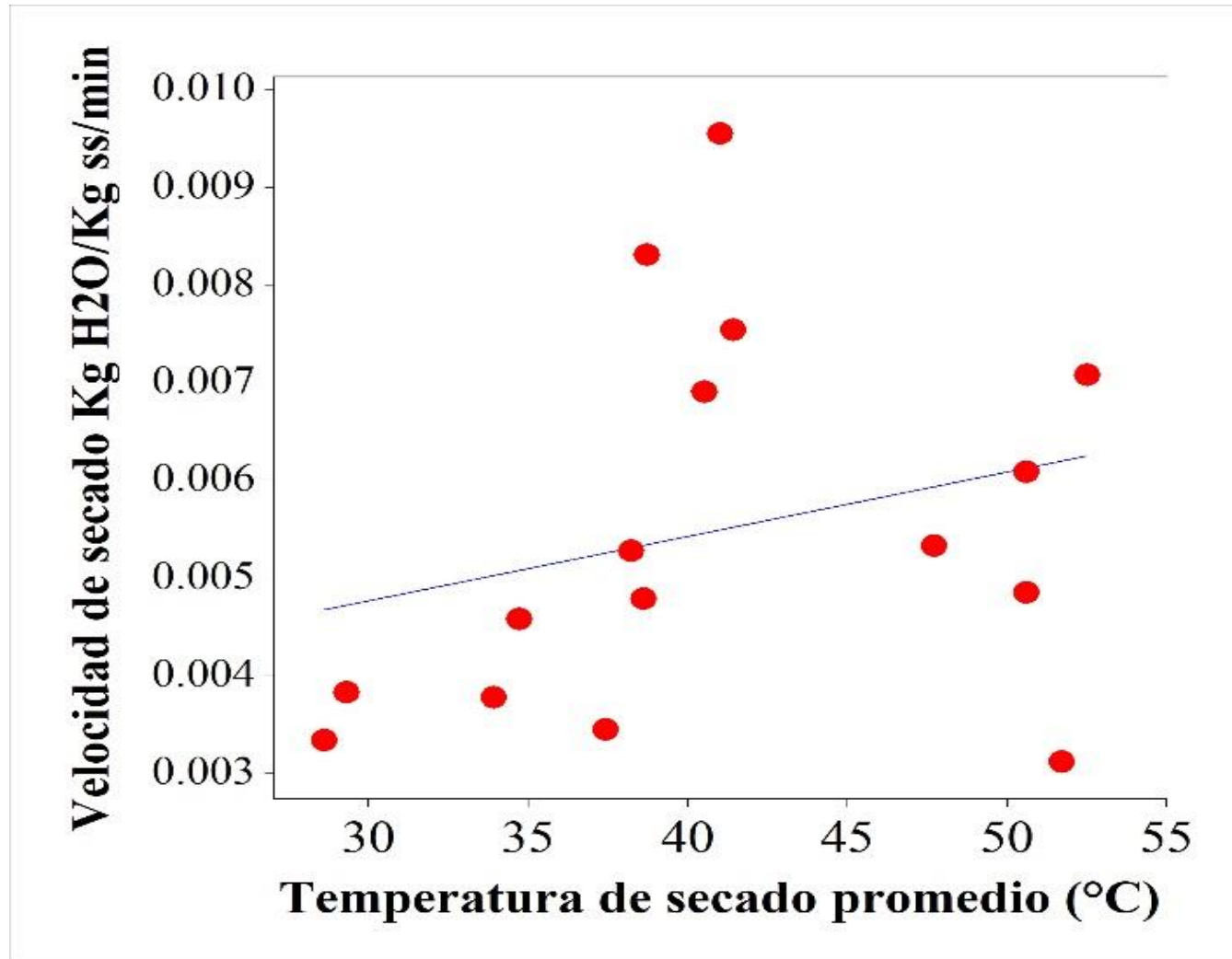
$$T_{max}(^{\circ}C) = 46 + 4.14R + 3.35V$$



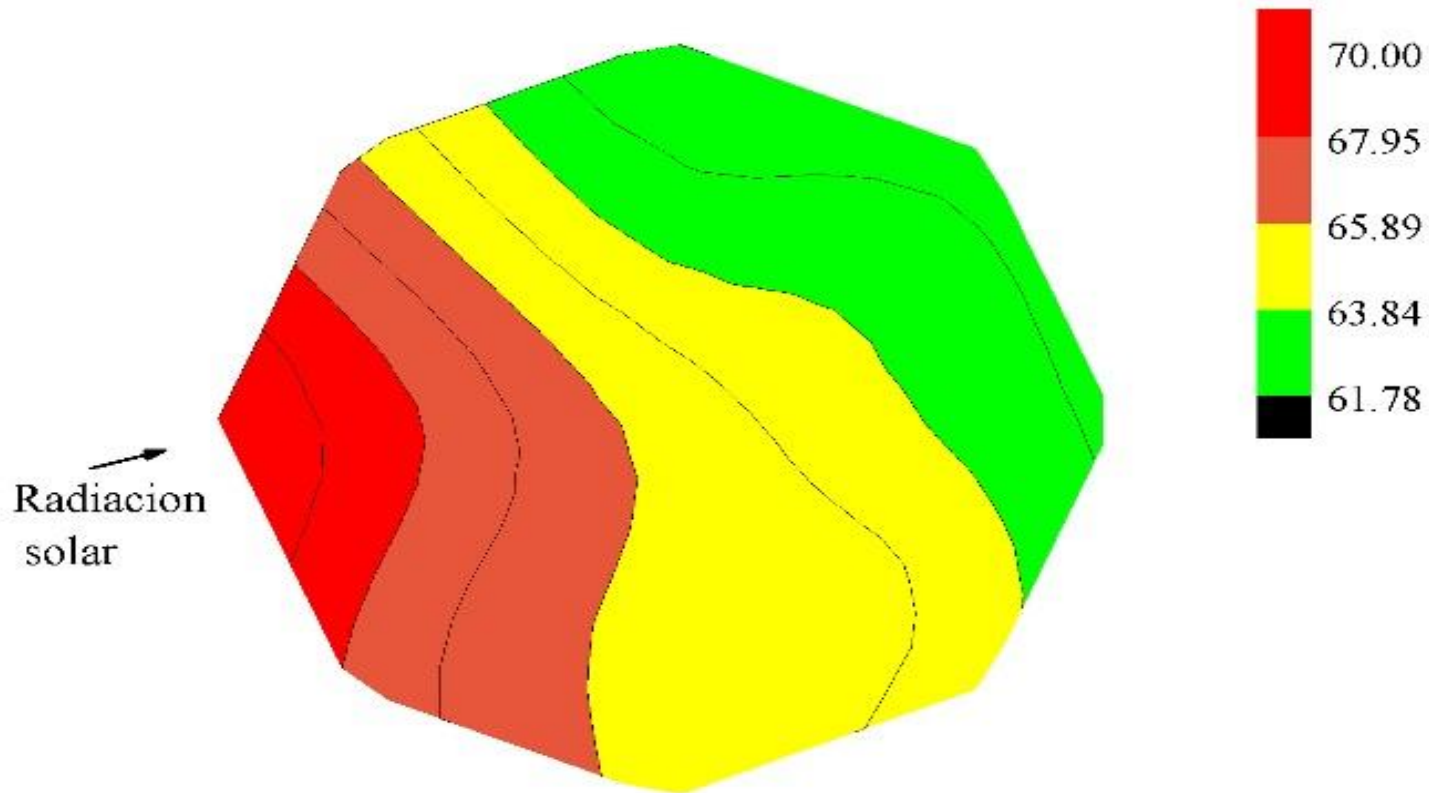
Interacción para temperatura de secado promedio (°C) elaborada con las medias de los datos.



Interacción para velocidad de secado promedio (Kg agua/Kg ss/min) elaborada con las medias de datos.



Regresión lineal entre la temperatura de secado promedio y la velocidad de secado experimental.



Distribución de temperaturas dentro del secador a las 10 am en corte transversal.

Conclusiones

- Las mejores condiciones se obtuvieron cuando se utilizó el reflector, el ventilador, la configuración de secador largo.
- Además, se encontró que a menor cantidad de material a secar, la velocidad de secado fue mayor independientemente de la hora a la que se efectuó el secado.
- Se puede elaborar programas virtuales que simulen la operación del secador bajo las condiciones estudiadas
- Se propone el uso de materiales o membranas que absorban la humedad dentro del secador, para que el aire que recircula hacia el producto tenga menor contenido de agua.

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