

Green Carbon-free Solar Drying R&D and Industrial Application of Agricultural Products Technology and Equipment



 **农业农村部规划设计研究院**
CHINESE ACADEMY OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
中国农业工程研究设计院

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01

Unit and Team Introduction

Unit Introduce

Academy of Agricultural Planning and Engineering, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) of P. R. China

Directly affiliated bureau level public institution of MARA

328人

Staff

44人

Regular
Senior

80人

Doctor of
Philosophy

300余项

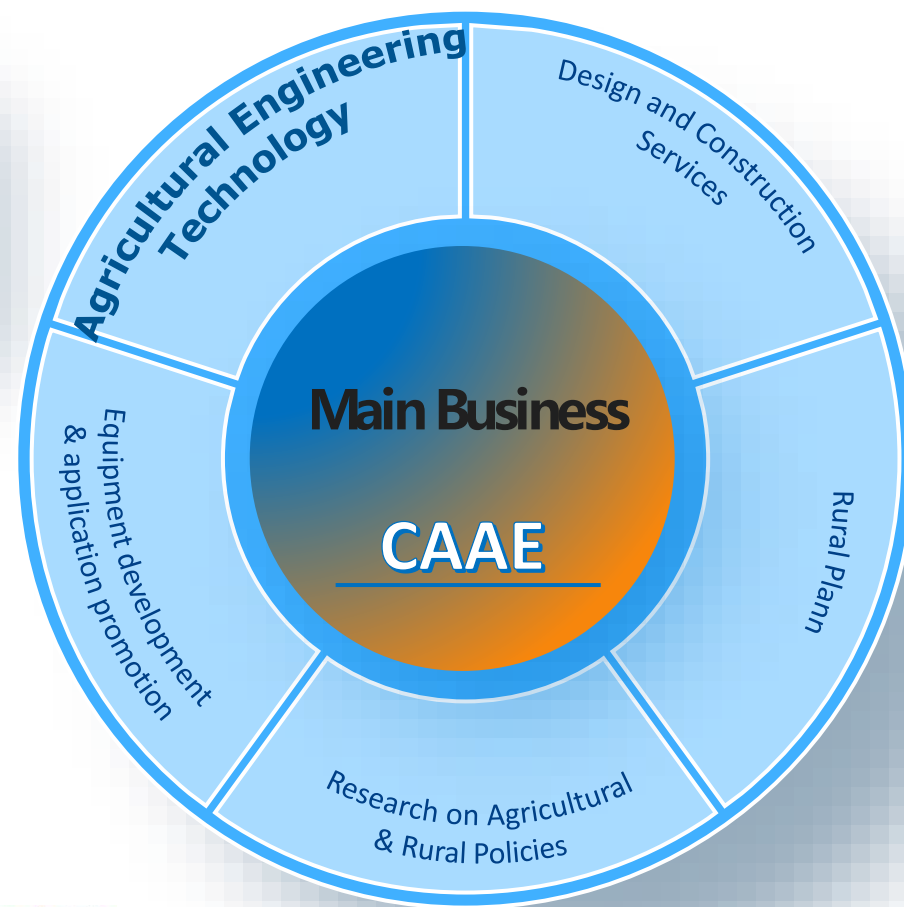
National &
Provincial
Projects

160余项

National &
provincial
rewards

Innovation Platform

- Biomass Engineering Center of the MARA
- National agricultural product processing technology and equipment research and development sub-center
- Key Laboratory of Resource Recycling Technology and Model of the MARA
- Key Laboratory for Primary Processing of Agricultural Products in the Production Areas of the MARA
- Key Laboratory of Primary Processing of agricultural products of the MARA
- Key Laboratory of Agricultural Waste Energy Utilization of the MARA



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Introduction to Team Leader



Wang Hai

- **Second Level professor**
- **Ph.D Degree in Engineering**
- **Doctoral Supervisor**

- ◆ Chief expert of fruit and vegetable drying technology and equipment innovation team of Planning and Design Institute of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Areas
- ◆ Director of Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering, Deputy Director and deputy Secretary General of Agricultural Products Processing and Storage Engineering Branch
- ◆ Chinese Society of Agricultural Machinery Agricultural and sideline products processing machinery branch standing member and packaging and food engineering branch member
- ◆ Director of the Leisure Food Processing Technology Branch of the Chinese Food Association
- ◆ Director of Beijing Food Association

- The research on solar drying theory, solar collector and solar drying technology and equipment of agricultural products has made pioneering achievements, and the industrialization of solar drying of agricultural products is the first practice in China
- Led or participated in 27 national level projects, 12 ministerial level projects, and completed research on solar drying technology and quality control for over 20 agricultural products
- Formed over 30 research achievements and won 8 provincial and ministerial awards; Obtained 10 national invention patents; Develop 6 agricultural industry standards; Write 12 works; Published over 90 academic papers; Cultivate 5 young backbone students and 15 master's and doctoral students.

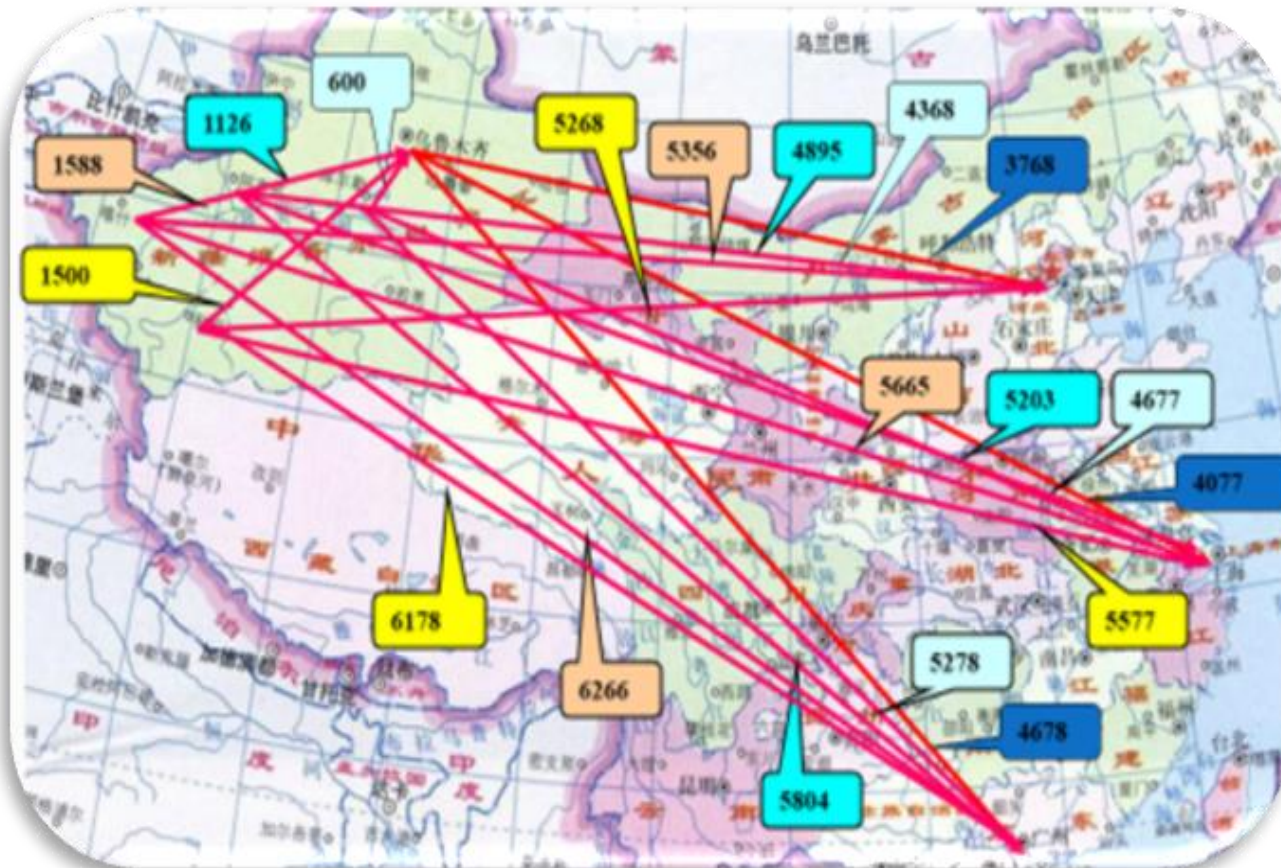
02

Project Background

- Solar drying technology and equipment for agricultural products are the development direction to solve the problem of green, low-carbon, quality improvement, consumption reduction, cost saving, and efficiency enhancement



- The characteristics of large output, high water content, strong seasonality, perishability and so on, Xinjiang is far from the mainland, with high transportation costs and significant losses. Postharvest decay and deterioration can result in losses of up to 15% to 20%



• Drying is one of the best ways to solve the problem of severe loss of agricultural products



Natural Drying



Advantages: Utilizing the heat of sunlight and natural wind power, the equipment is simple and the cost is low.

Disadvantages: Long cycle, limited by site and climate conditions, high labor intensity; Dust, mosquito and fly pollution, deterioration of quality, coupled with the spoilage of birds, mice, and poultry, increase losses, and reduce the rate of high-quality products.



Coal Drying



Advantages: mature technology, short cycle, and hygiene.

Disadvantages: high energy consumption, heavy pollution, poor quality, and high operating costs.

Limited use of coal in various parts of the country.



Heat Pump Drying



Advantages: Energy saving, environmental protection, controllable drying conditions.

Disadvantages: slow heating, small production capacity, expensive equipment, high energy consumption, and need for capacity expansion.

Advantages: Rich resources, free use, no need for transportation, environmentally friendly, and low operating costs

Disadvantages: Discontinuous and unstable, limited by meteorological conditions, traditional solar energy has low drying capacity, low temperature, and requires matching with other energy sources.



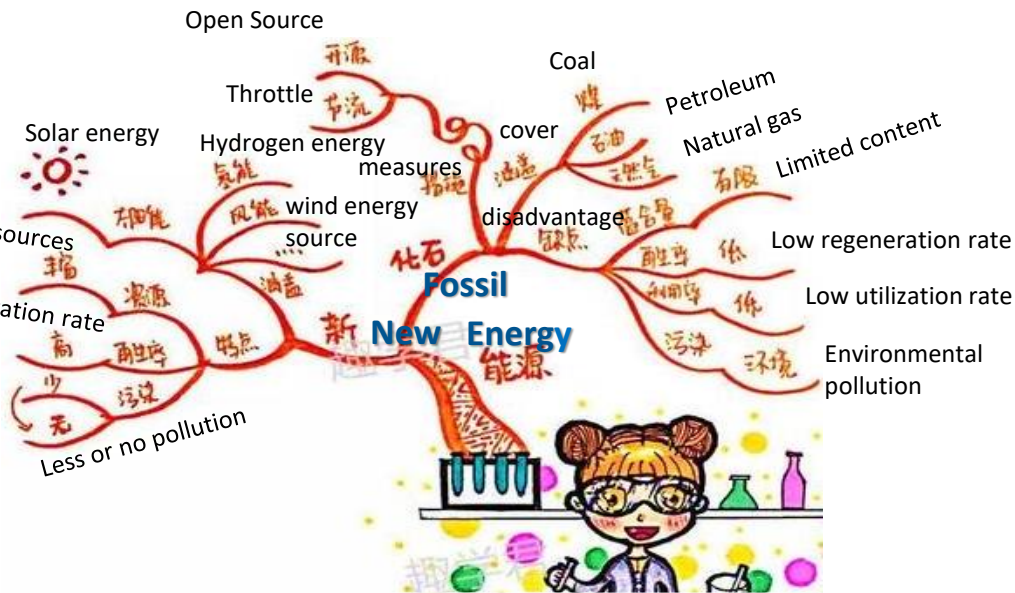
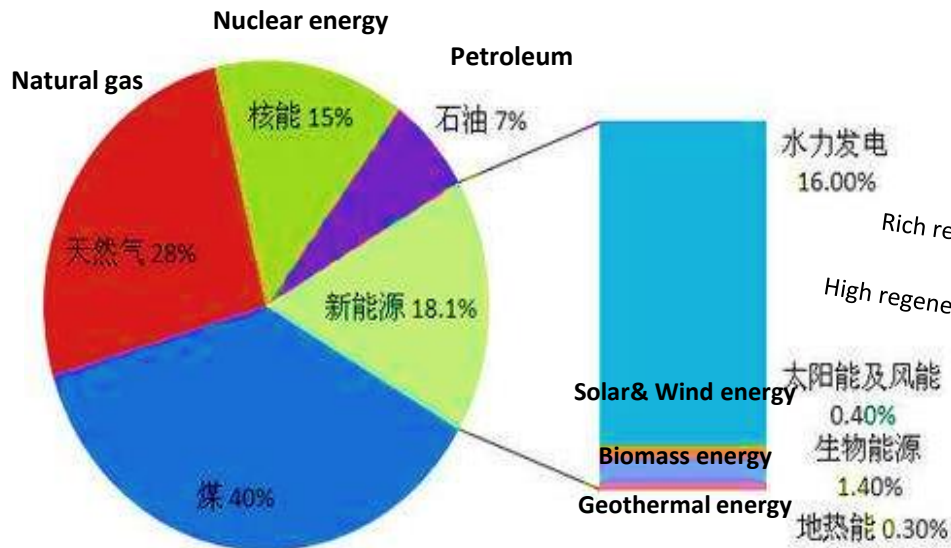
Solar Drying

Reasonable design, temperature and flow rate can meet industrial requirements



It can avoid pollution and decay caused by dust, flies, and insects during outdoor exposure; It can save energy consumption from traditional drying methods such as coal burning, reduce costs, and reduce pollution emissions.

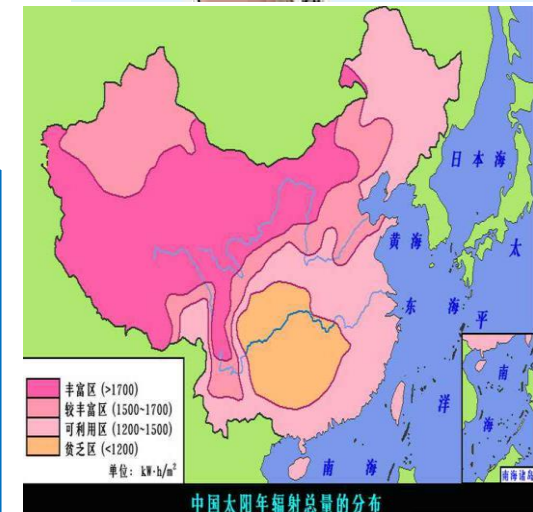
- Drying is an energy consuming industry, accounting for approximately 12% of energy consumption.
- Global energy supply faces severe challenges



Proved recoverable reserves of fossil energy per capita in the world and China

Varieties	Unit	China	World	China/World
Coal	t	85.8	122.7	69.90%
Petroleum	t	1.5	27	5.60%
Natural gas	M ³	1840	27843	6.60%

In response to the technical bottlenecks of high energy consumption, heavy pollution, and poor quality in traditional agricultural product drying in China, combined with the natural resources of agricultural products, solar energy, air, and other resources in Xinjiang, Ningxia, Yunnan, Gansu, Hebei, and other regions, we will carry out research on solar energy drying technology and equipment for agricultural products.



- **China has abundant solar energy resources, with a theoretical reserve of 1700 billion tons of standard coal per year. Solar energy is both a primary energy source and a renewable energy source. It is rich in resources and can be used for free without transportation, without any pollution to the environment.**

According to the amount of solar radiation received, China can be roughly divided into five types of regions

Region type	Annual sunshine hours(h/a)	Annual total irradiation Amount(MJ/m ² .a)	Standard coal required for equal amount of heat(Kg)	Including major regions	Notes
Class I	3200-3300	6680-8400	225-285	Northern Ningxia & Gansu, Southern Xinjiang, Western Qinghai & Tibet	The most abundant region
Class II	3000-3200	5852-6680	200-225	Northwest Hebei, Northern Shanxi, Southern Inner Mongolia & Ningxia, Central Gansu, Eastern Qinghai, southeast Tibet	Relatively rich regions
three categories	2200-3000	5016-5852	170-200	Shandong, Henan, Southeast Hebei, Southern Shanxi, Northern Xinjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Yunnan, northern Shaanxi, Southeast Gansu, Southern Guangdong	Medium region
Four categories	1400-2200	4180-5016	140-170	Hunan, Guangxi, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Hubei, Northern Fujian & Guangdong, southern Shaanxi & Anhui	Poor areas
Five categories	1000-1400	3344-4180	115-140	Sichuan, Guizhou	Worst Region

Low efficiency of solar energy resources

The development level of solar energy utilization is theoretically feasible and technically mature. But some solar energy utilization devices have low efficiency.

Instability of solar energy resources

Due to the limitations of natural conditions such as day and night, season, geographic latitude, and altitude, as well as the influence of random factors such as sunshine, shade, clouds, and rain, the solar irradiance reaching a certain ground is both intermittent and extremely unstable, which adds difficulty to the large-scale application of solar energy.

Dispersion of solar energy resources

Although the total amount of solar radiation reaching the Earth's surface is large, the energy flow density is very low. On average, near the Tropic of Cancer, in clear summer weather, the irradiance of solar radiation is highest at noon, with an average of 1000W of solar energy received on an area of 1 square meter perpendicular to the direction of sunlight; If the annual daily and night average is used, it will only be 200W. In winter, it is only about half, and on cloudy days it is only about 1/5, indicating a very low energy flow density.



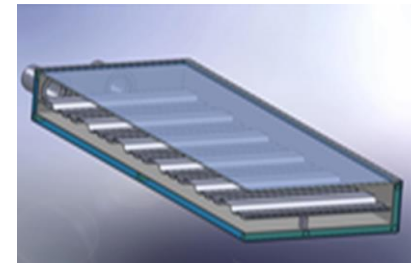
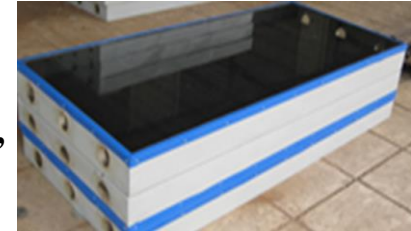
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Project Innovation

1. Development of A Multi Ventilation Dual Heat Exchange Flat Solar Collector

Structural Design and Material Selection of Heat Collectors

- From the engineering perspective of processing technology, production cost, convenient transportation, easy installation, and strength, the flat panel solar air collector has an area of 2 m² and an overall structure of 2010x930x150mm.
- Determine that the insulation material of the collector is polyurethane.
- Determine whether the heat absorbing material of the collector is a black chromium selective absorption coating.



Structural Optimization Test of Heat Absorber Ripple

- Comparative experiments were conducted on collectors using three different types of heat absorbers: flat non corrugated, longitudinal corrugated, and transverse corrugated. The other structures were consistent, and the optimal corrugated structure was determined.

Comparison test results of different ripples on the surface of the heat absorbing body

Ripple shape	Average inlet temperature/°C	Average irradiance/(w/m ²)	Average temperature difference between inlet and outlet/°C	Average efficiency of collector/%
Transverse ripple	22.16	870.60	20.51	84.53
No ripple	24.29	818.61	14.46	66.05
Longitudinal ripple	25.51	874.00	18.78	74.93

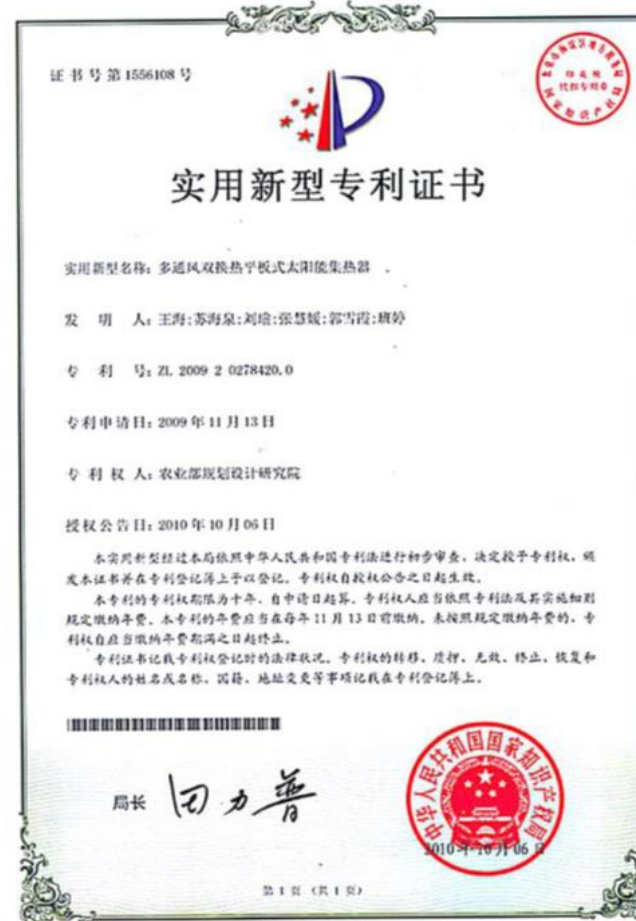
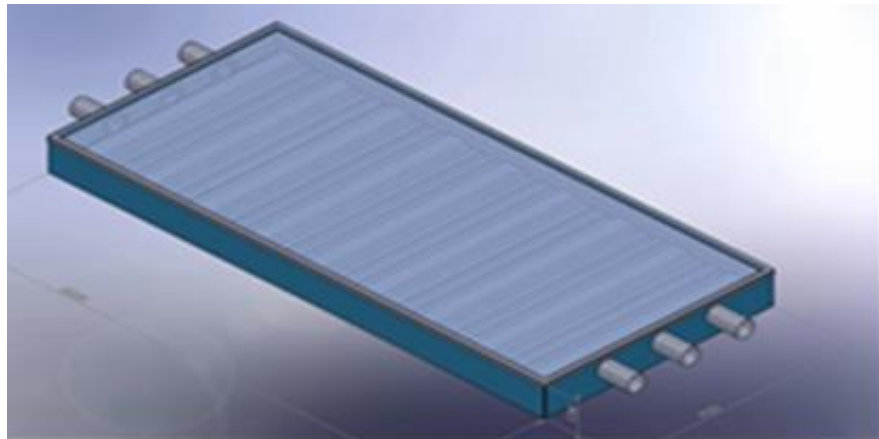
Optimization experiment on the number of import and export channels

Number of import and export groups	Average inlet temperature/°C	Average outlet temperature/°C	Average temperature difference between inlet and outlet/°C	Average irradiance/(w/m ²)	Flow/(kg/s)	Average efficiency of collector/%
1	34.83	78.89	44.20	884.92	0.02	67.40
3	34.69	82.96	48.13	892.68	0.02	84.58

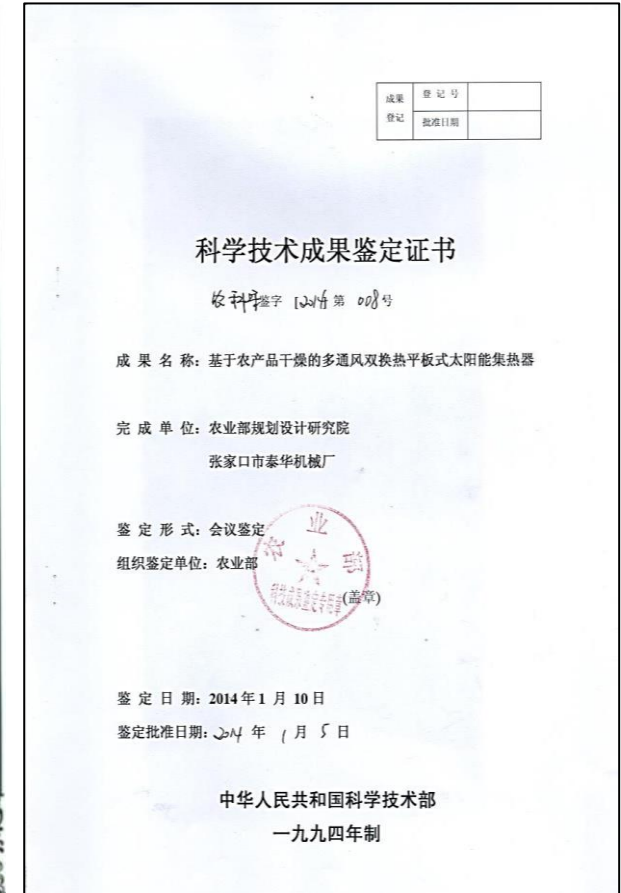
Using pipes with a diameter of 80mm as the inlet and outlet, measure the collector efficiency when the inlet and outlet quantities are one in, one out, and three in, three out

1. Development of A Multi Ventilation Dual Heat Exchange Flat Solar Collector

- This key technical equipment solves the problem of efficient conversion of light and heat by studying the structural parameters and positioning methods of the collector plates in solar collectors. The research and development of three in three out ventilation and double-sided heat exchange wavy collector plates and other structural measures have reduced the dead angle of the working fluid flow, increased the heat exchange area between the working fluid and the collector plate, enhanced the turbulence of the working fluid flowing through the collector plate, increased the heat exchange between the working fluid and the collector plate, **improved the heat transfer efficiency, and increased the light to heat conversion rate from 75% to 89%. In the presence of the sun, the temperature increases by 36.4 to 43.0 °C compared to the environment.**



Patent: Multi ventilation dual heat exchange flat panel solar collector ZL 2009 2 0278420.0

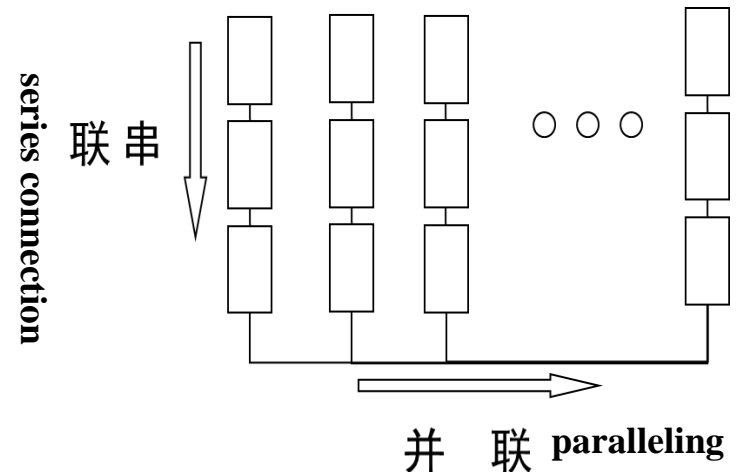


Nongke Guojian Zi [2014] No. 008, expert opinion: The achievements have reached the international advanced level and are the first in China

2. Research and System Development of Hybrid Solar Energy Efficient Collecting Technology

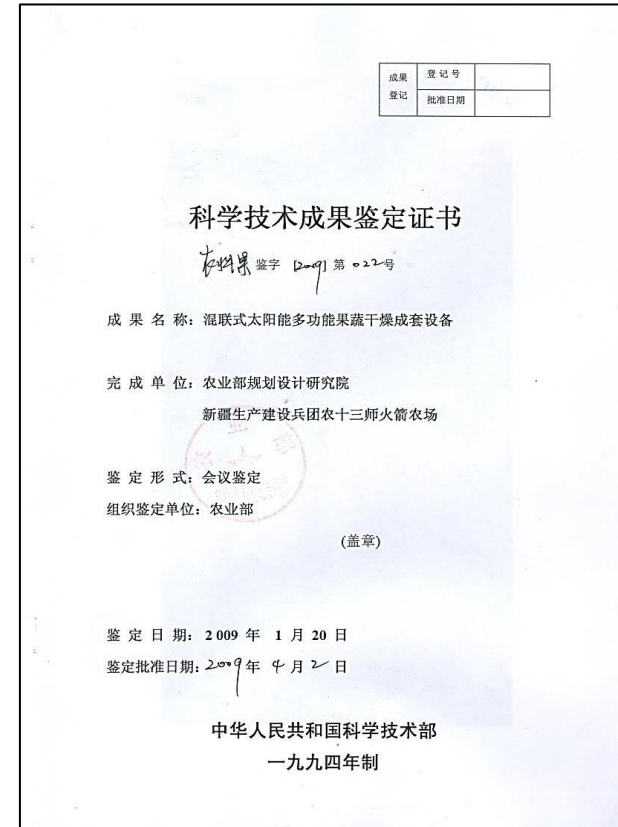
Research and System Development of Hybrid Solar Energy Efficient Collecting Technology

- The ability of a single collector to heat the working fluid is limited and cannot meet production needs, so the collector array will be arranged and used in production
- The series connection of collectors can heat the air multiple times, increasing the temperature of the hot air.
- Parallel connection of collectors can increase air flow to meet different flow requirements.
- Solved the temperature and production capacity of industrial production



2. Research and System Development of Hybrid Solar Energy Efficient Collecting Technology

- The development of this key technology system aims to address issues such as solar instability and difficulty in achieving industrial drying. The solar collector plate adopts a series parallel hybrid structure combination, which increases the working fluid temperature and flow rate through series connection. It meets the drying, temperature, and air volume requirements for processing 1 ton, 2 tons, and 5 tons of fresh agricultural products in each batch; The working fluid adopts countercurrent to increase temperature; Equipped with an air filtration device to prevent dust from affecting the conversion of light and heat.



Nongke Guojian Zi [2009] No. 022, expert opinion: The achievements have reached the international advanced level and are the first in China



Patent: Hybrid solar multifunctional agricultural product drying equipment ZL 2007 2 0305443.7

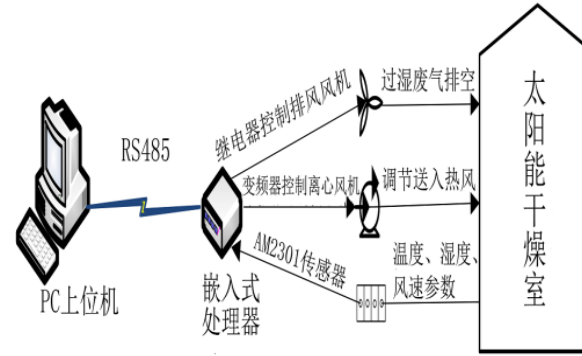
3. Matching and Complementing Solar Energy with Other Energy Sources



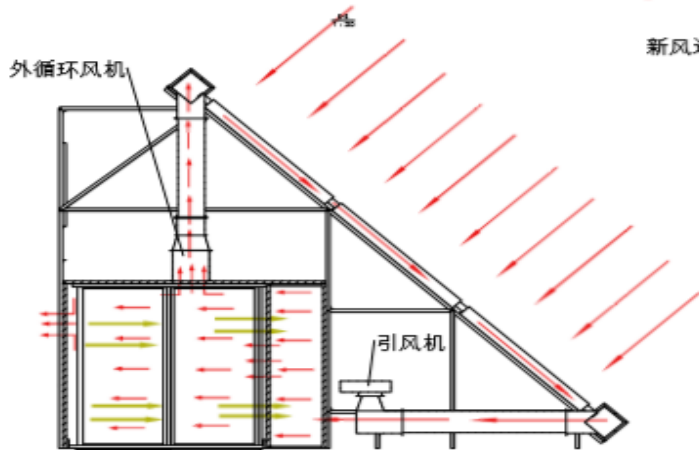
Matching solar energy with electricity



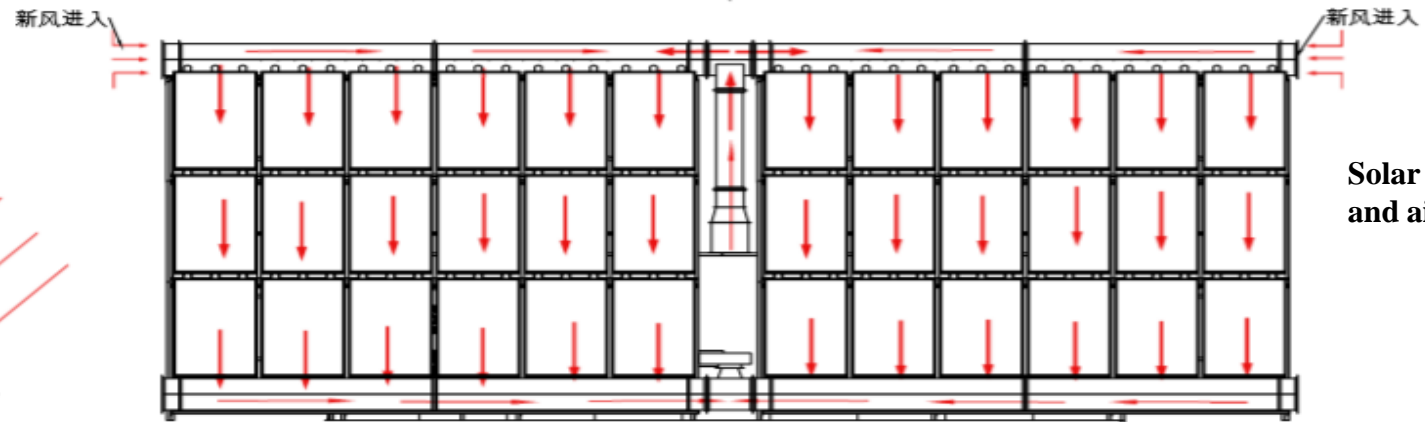
Matching solar energy with heat pumps



Structure diagram of real-time monitoring and control system for solar drying



Solar dual cycle: green represents internal cycle, and red represents external cycle



Dynamic control dual cycle solar drying equipment

Solar heating system and air flow conditions

4. Development of Solar Energy Heat Storage and Release Equipment

- We have studied solar nano phase change heat storage and release materials. Studied the composition of nano phase change heat storage and release materials (PCM), including paraffin, high-density polyethylene, and expanded graphite; The mass ratio of paraffin(90%), high-density polyethylene(10%), and expanded graphite(5%); Leakage rate of nano phase change heat storage and release materials; Thermal conductivity and thermal stability of nano phase change heat storage and release materials.

Melting point and condensation point temperature and thermal conductivity of PCM10-5

Sample	Melting			Solidifying			Thermal conductivity (W/m ³ /k)
	onset (°C)	Peak (°C)	Latent heat (J/g)	Onset (°C)	Peak (°C)	Latent heat (J/g)	
paraffin/HDPE (5%)	48.46	51.73	126.7	47.79	45.32	126.3	0.641

PCM10-5 stores and releases heat

Melting			Solidifying		
onset(°C)	Peak(°C)	heat(kJ)	Onset(°C)	Peak(°C)	heat(kJ)
28.46	71.73	1400.7	71.79	28.32	1422.0

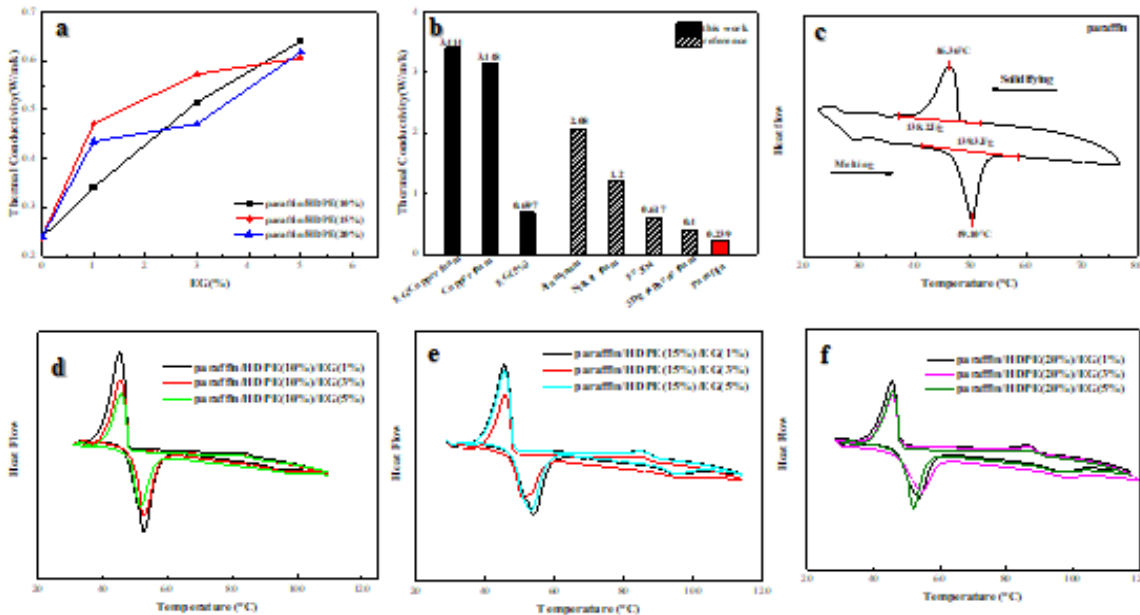


Fig. 2 (a) Thermal conductivity of paraffin/HDPE/EG-composites. (b) Comparison of PCMs prepared in this study with some reported PCMs. (c) DSC curves of paraffin. (d,e,f) DSC curves of paraffin/HDPE/EG composites.

Stability of the composite PCMs

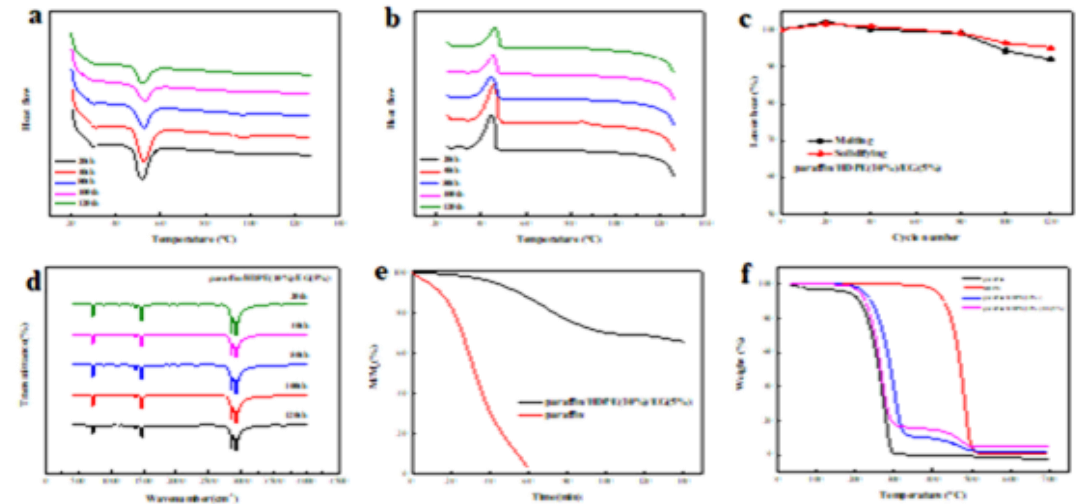


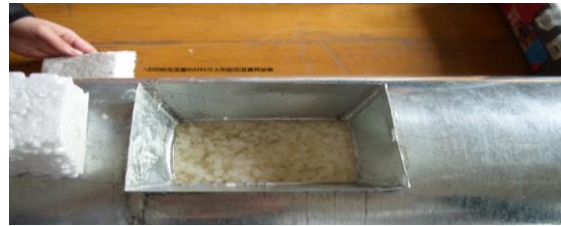
Fig. 4 (a,b) DSC curves of paraffin/HDPE(10%)/EG(5%) composites within different cycles. (c) cycling stability of the latent heat for paraffin/HDPE(10%)/EG(5%) composites. (d) FT-IR spectra of paraffin/HDPE(10%)/EG(5%) composites within different cycles. (e) Leakage test of paraffin/HDPE(10%)/EG(5%) composites. (f) TGA curves of PCMs.

4. Development of Solar Energy Heat Storage and Release Equipment

We have studied the solar nano phase change heat storage and release device.

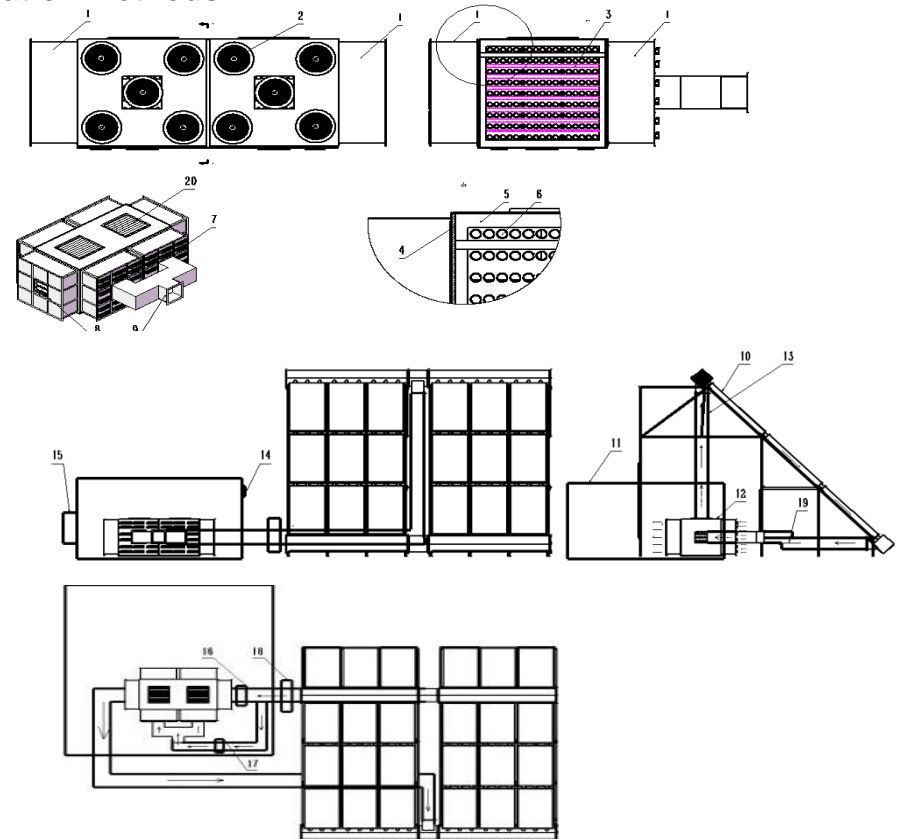
Laboratory prototype

The conductive copper tube serves as a thermal fluid (cold fluid) heat storage and release channel, and is wrapped in a stainless steel plate shell outside the copper tube with fins to form a volume of nano heat storage material. 10kg of nano heat storage material - paraffin/high-density polyethylene (HDPE)/expanded graphite (PCM10-5). When a hot fluid is introduced into one end of the copper tube, the nano thermal storage material absorbs heat and melts through wall type heat exchange, resulting in phase change and storage of sensible and latent heat; When a cold fluid is introduced, the nano thermal storage material undergoes heat release and melting through inter wall heat exchange, resulting in phase change and the release of sensible and latent heat.



Laboratory prototype production drawings and experiments

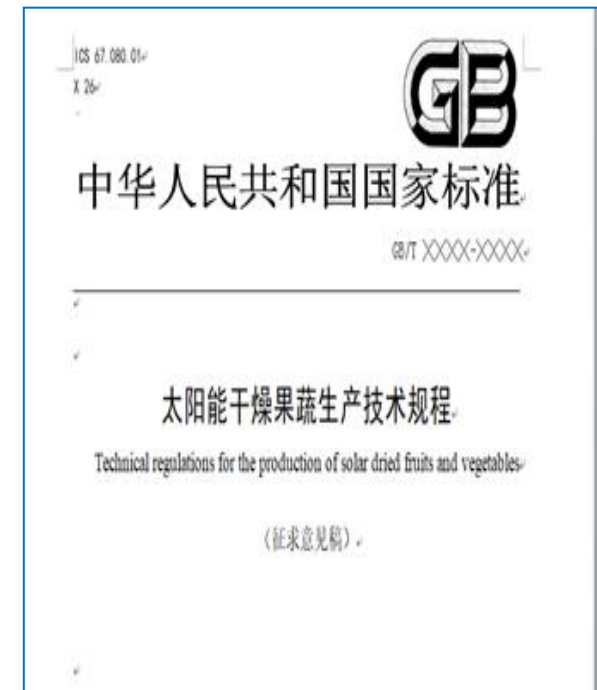
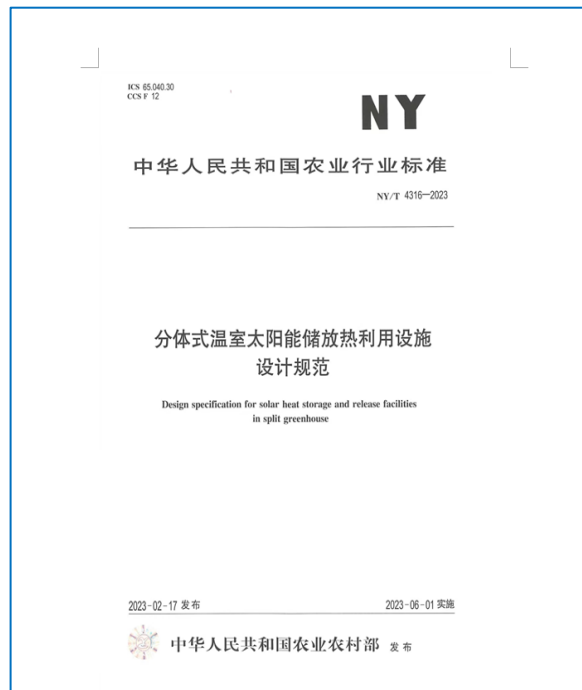
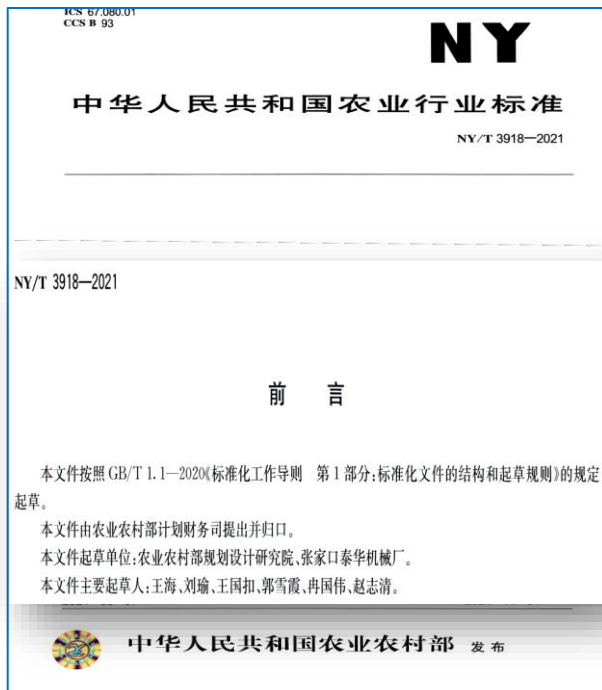
Innovative development of a production-oriented solar phase change heat storage and drying agricultural product heating system using hybrid solar energy collection, phase change heat storage and release in different paths, wall heat release, hot air heat storage cycle, cold air heating cycle, temperature and humidity control, and drying heat calculation methods



Solar thermal conversion, heat storage and drying system

5. Equipment Standard for Solar Drying Technology

- We have improved the construction of a solar drying standard system for agricultural products and formulated a series of solar drying agricultural product standards. Studied the terminology, process requirements, equipment system composition, installation of supporting components, drying equipment debugging, debugging precautions, safe operation, daily maintenance and upkeep, and other guarantee systems for solar drying of agricultural products. A standard formulation plan for solar drying technology terminology, technical regulations, facility design, and heat storage and release equipment for agricultural products has been proposed. With the approval of the National Standardization Management Committee and the Department of Quality and Safety Supervision of Agricultural Products of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, one national standard and two industry standards have been formulated, which can fill the gap in China's solar drying standards for agricultural products.



6. Intellectual Property

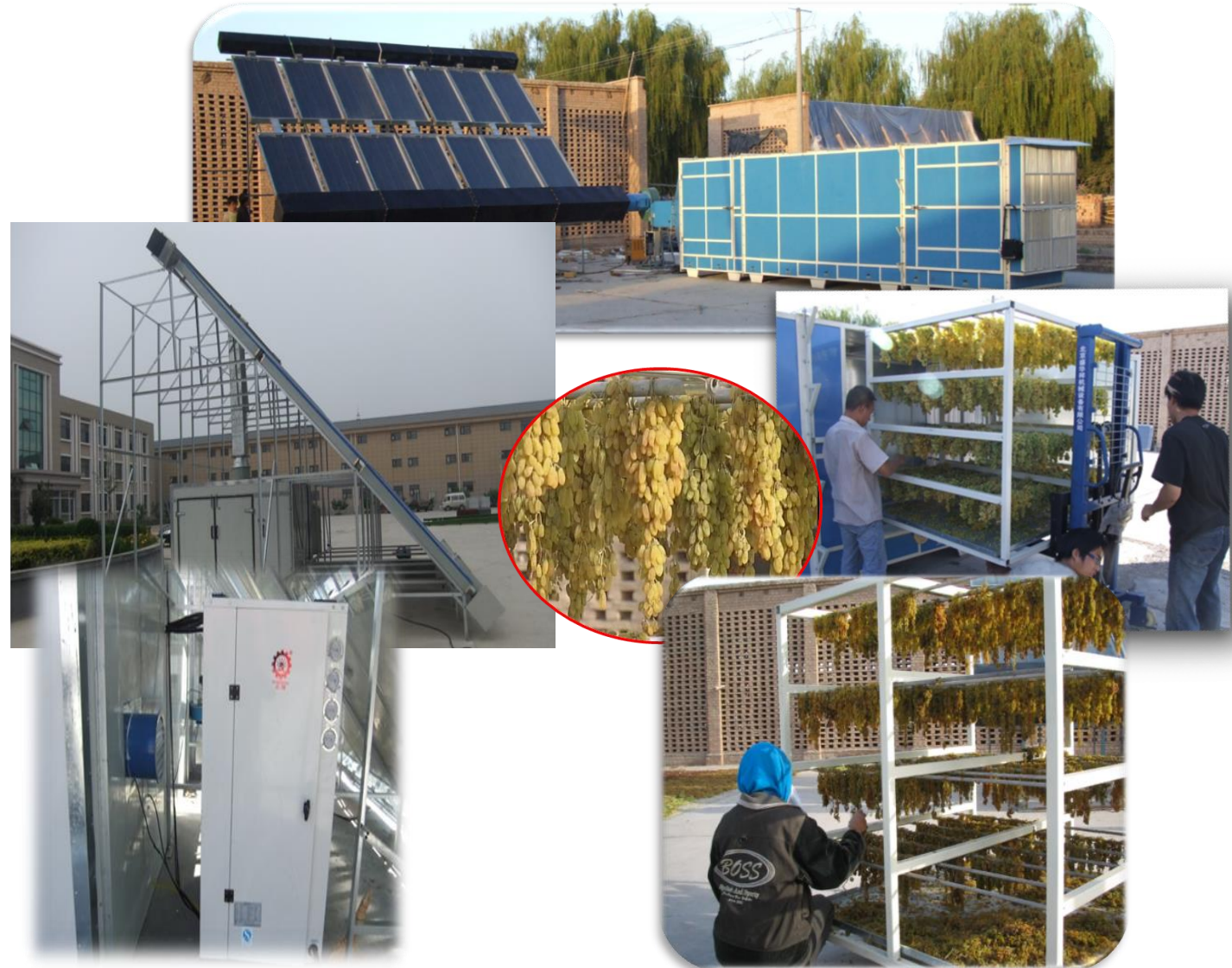
<p>证书号第 1556108 号</p> <p>实</p> <p>实用新型名称: 多通风双</p> <p>发明人: 王海; 苏</p> <p>专利号: ZL 2009</p> <p>专利申请日: 2009年1</p> <p>专利权人: 农业部</p> <p>授权公告日: 2010年1</p> <p>局长 申长雨</p>	<p>证书号第 5159447 号</p> <p>实</p> <p>实用新型名称: 太阳能集</p> <p>发明人: 王海; 刘</p> <p>专利号: ZL 2015</p> <p>专利申请日: 2015年1</p> <p>专利权人: 农业部</p> <p>授权公告日: 2016年0</p> <p>局长 申长雨</p>	<p>证书号第 5069853 号</p> <p>实</p> <p>实用新型名称: 太阳能</p> <p>发明人: 王海; 姜</p> <p>专利号: ZL 2015</p> <p>专利申请日: 2015年</p> <p>专利权人: 农业部</p> <p>授权公告日: 2016年</p> <p>局长 申长雨</p>	<p>证书号第 3053207 号</p> <p>实</p> <p>实用新型名称: 一种</p> <p>发明人: 王</p> <p>专利号: ZL 201</p> <p>专利申请日: 2013年</p> <p>专利权人: 河北</p> <p>授权公告日: 2014年</p> <p>局长 申长雨</p>	<p>证书号第 2879157 号</p> <p>发</p> <p>发明名称: 扇贝柱</p> <p>发明人: 王海; 李</p> <p>专利号: ZL 201</p> <p>专利申请日: 2015年</p> <p>专利权人: 农业部</p> <p>授权公告日: 2018年</p> <p>局长 申长雨</p>	<p>证书号第 2923335 号</p> <p>发</p> <p>发明专利证书</p> <p>发明名称: 太阳能双循环农产品干燥设备及其在干燥农产品中的应用</p> <p>发明人: 王海; 郭雪霞; 刘; 冉国伟; 张慧妮; 赵志清; 陈祥全; 王伟华</p> <p>专利号: ZL 2015 1 0609877. X</p> <p>专利申请日: 2015年09月22日</p> <p>专利权人: 农业部规划设计研究院</p> <p>地址: 100125 北京市朝阳区麦子店街41号</p> <p>授权公告日: 2018年06月15日 授权公告号: CN 106116258 B</p> <p>局长 申长雨</p>	<p>SIFT DESK</p> <p>Journal of Food Science & Technology (ISSN: 2472-6419)</p> <p>Drying characteristics and solar convective drying kinetics of China Hami melon slice</p> <p>DOI: 10.25177/JFST.4.6.RA.553</p> <p>Received Date: 25th Jul 2019 Accepted Date: 05th Aug 2019 Published Date: 07th Aug 2019</p> <p>Zihe Zhang^a, Yingna Liu^a, Xuexia Guo^b, Shuang Li^a, Yu Liu^b, Guowei Ran^b, Jie Wang^a, Xinlei Wang^a, Hai Wang^{b*}</p> <p>^a College of Food Science and Technology, Hebei Agricultural University, Hebei, 071000, China ^b Chinese Academy of Agricultural Engineering, Beijing, 100125, China ^c China Agricultural University, Beijing, 100083, China</p> <p>CORRESPONDENCE AUTHOR Hai Wang E-mail: wanghai948@126.com</p> <p>ABSTRACT This experimental study aims to investigate the influence of solar drying parameters on water loss of fresh Hami melon flakes. This article presented the experiment results of drying kinetics. In this study, drying kinetics was conducted on a solar convective dryer with heat pump at four air temperatures (i.e., 40 °C, 50 °C, 60 °C, and 70 °C), flow rates (i.e., 1, 2, 3, and 4 m/s), and sample thickness (i.e., 2, 5, 8, and 11 mm). The characteristic drying curve of Hami melon has been determined by experimental results. Eight models were simulated, and the Midilli-Kucuk model had highest fitting degree in thin layer drying models when all drying data was simulated. Within the scope covered, Fick's second law of diffusion was often used to compute an effective water diffusivity, which raised from 8.66×10⁻¹¹ m²/s to 3.12×10⁻⁹ m²/s with drying temperatures, airflow rates, and thickness. The activation energy is 11.71 kJ/mol, it indicates the effect of temperature on diffusion coefficient.</p> <p>Keywords: Hami melon; Solar drying; Kinetics; Characteristic drying curve; Drying models</p>	<p>Vol.31 No.21 Nov. 2015 271</p> <p>No.5 2009</p> <p>保定 071000</p> <p>太阳能干燥设备 干燥, 甜菜碱, 类 约为 26 h, 功能 干燥枸杞的色泽, 产商。</p> <p>枸杞品质 [J]. 农 csae.org mal drying meth lines of the CSAJ, j/wwww.csae.org.</p> <p>成成本高, 并且燃煤 不仅严重污染环境也 鲜红, 营养损失少, 值率高, 但其设备 大, 干燥效率高, 操 鲜枸杞易爆裂^[1]。 干燥设备, 以高效 运行的前提下, 有 、节能减排且提高 枸杞干燥的特点和 、燃煤热风干燥和</p> <p>干燥速率, 测定 、多糖、甜菜碱、 含量差异及变化、 78% 枸杞品质 可比环境温度 2 mm (8 mm × ×4505 mm、 mm、数量 14 量, 枸杞品质 干燥速率 是海塔镇上桥村枸杞 2014年7月4日9:00 用传统工艺质量分数 除鲜枸杞表面的蜡质 盒内分别放入 60.0 g 一组, 然后在 11:00 条及合作社院内进行 为 10%~11%。</p>
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Apply for 13 patents, including 2 authorized national invention patents and 5 utility model patents

Published 40 scientific and technological papers, including 6 SCI papers, 11 EI papers, and 22 core journals

Forming equipment 1. Hybrid Dual Cycle Solar Energy Agricultural Product Drying Equipment

- This equipment uses solar energy as the heat source, utilizes heat transfer mechanism, and heats air through forced convection to dry agricultural products in the form of hot air. Adopting the hot air temperature control drying technology route, a hybrid solar collector is used to collect heat, and the heat is sent to the agricultural product drying system in the form of dual circulation hot air through a fan to achieve agricultural product drying.
- With the support of the National Support Plan for the 11th and 12th Five Year Plans and the scientific and technological tasks of relevant departments and bureaus of the MARA, the fifth generation equipment has been improved.
- This equipment has 1 ton, 2 tons, and 5 tons of dried fresh fruits per batch. Nearly 20 sets have been promoted in provinces and regions such as Xinjiang, Ningxia, Yunnan, Gansu, and Hebei. Can dry agricultural products such as grapes, dates, goji berries, walnuts, lilies, mushrooms, cauliflower, prawns, scallops, etc.



Forming Facilities 2. Productive and Efficient Solar Collector Box Type Agricultural Product Drying Room

- This facility uses solar energy as the heat source and based on the drying characteristics of agricultural products and the mechanism of hot air drying, a technical transformation is carried out on the traditional air-drying room in Xinjiang. It adopts a box structure design, introduces forced natural uniform air exhaust technology and foldable dual heat exchange technology.
- The main technical performance indicators: **the drying temperature inside the facility is 12.5 °C higher than outside; The moisture content of raisin products is 14.2%; Increase the green grade rate of raisins by 48%; The drying time has been shortened from 45-120 days in traditional natural drying rooms to 20 days.** Can be used for agricultural product processing, traditional Chinese medicine processing enterprises, farm farmers, etc.



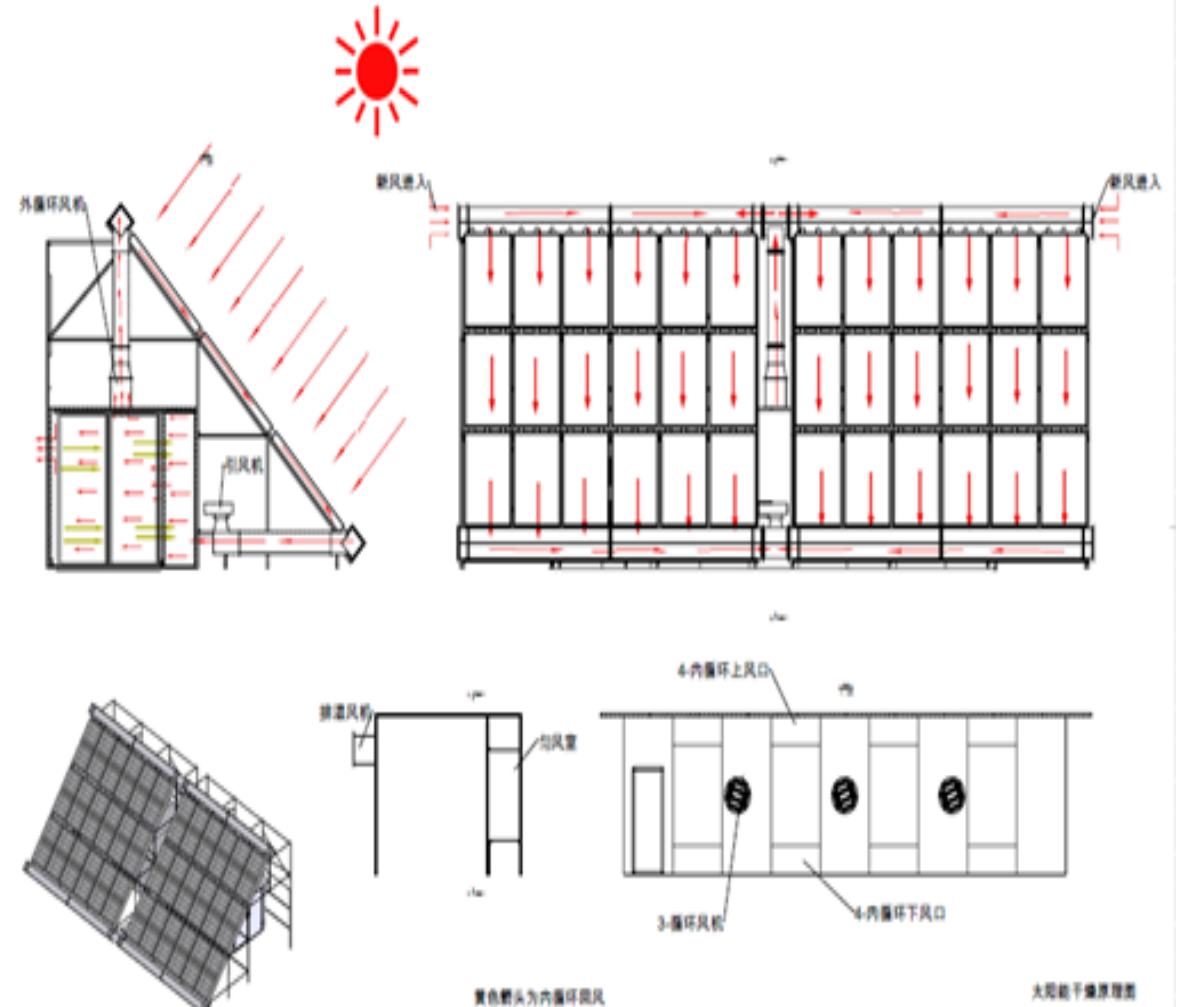
Nongke Guojian Zi [2009] No. 021, expert opinion: The achievements have reached the international advanced level and are the first in China



Patent: Production type high-efficiency solar collector box drying room ZL 2009 2 000760.7

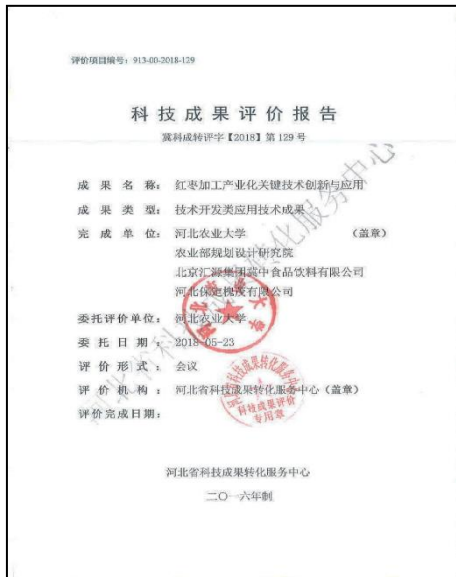
Forming Equipment 3. Development of Dual Cycle Solar Drying Equipment

- Internal circulation:** The air drying medium is introduced from the uniform air chamber by a circulating fan on the partition of the drying chamber. Dry air passes through the wet material in the drying chamber and returns to the opposite box board equipped with a dehumidification fan. It then passes through the wet material and returns to the uniform air chamber through the upper and lower return air louvers on the partition, forming an internal circulation in the drying system. The circulation air flow is parallel to the tray, and this circulation is opened from beginning to end as long as the drying is in progress.
- External circulation:** refers to the introduction of air drying medium from the uniform air chamber by the circulating fan on the partition of the drying chamber. Dry air passes through the wet materials in the drying chamber, enters the solar collector through the induced draft fan, induced draft duct, and inlet duct above the drying chamber, and is reheated by the solar collector system. It is then added to the uniform air chamber by the forced draft fan through the outlet duct and supply duct, and then re fed into the drying system through the circulating fan, forming an external circulation of the drying system, The direction of the circulating air flow is perpendicular to the tray.

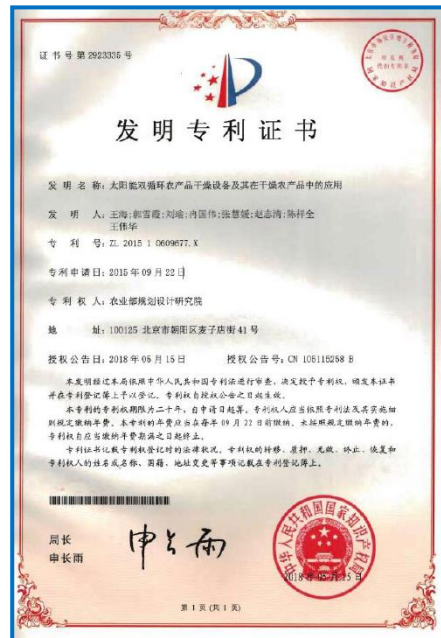


Forming Equipment 3. Development of Dual Cycle Solar Drying Equipment

- This key technical equipment focuses on issues such as room temperature humidity, uneven flow field, and high drying energy consumption in drying equipment, and studies drying equipment that integrates solar energy internal circulation and external circulation.
- A uniform air chamber has been set up, and its internal circulation solves the problem that the drying cars are both the first and second cars of tunnel kiln drying, accelerating the drying rate and uniformity; The external circulation solves the high energy demand in the later stage of drying, reduces heat loss, and improves drying efficiency.



Ji Ke Cheng Zhuan Ping Zi [2018] No. 129, expert evaluation: The overall technology has reached the international leading level



Invention Patent: Solar Energy Dual Cycle Agricultural Product Drying Equipment and Its Application in Drying Agricultural Products 201510609677. X



Reward: Innovation and application of key technologies in the industrialization of jujube processing won the second prize of Hebei Province Science and Technology Progress Award in 2018



Utility model patent: solar dual cycle agricultural product drying equipment

Third Party Evaluation

• It is a domestic initiative, with an overall international advanced level and some technical indicators leading internationally

Multi ventilation dual heat exchange flat solar collector based on agricultural product drying

Organizational appraisal unit: Ministry of Agriculture, appraisal number: Nongke Guojian Zi [2014] No. 008

Hybrid solar powered fruit and vegetable drying equipment

Organizational appraisal unit: Ministry of Agriculture, appraisal number: Nongke Guojian Zi [2009] No. 022

Productive and efficient solar collector box style fruit and vegetable drying room

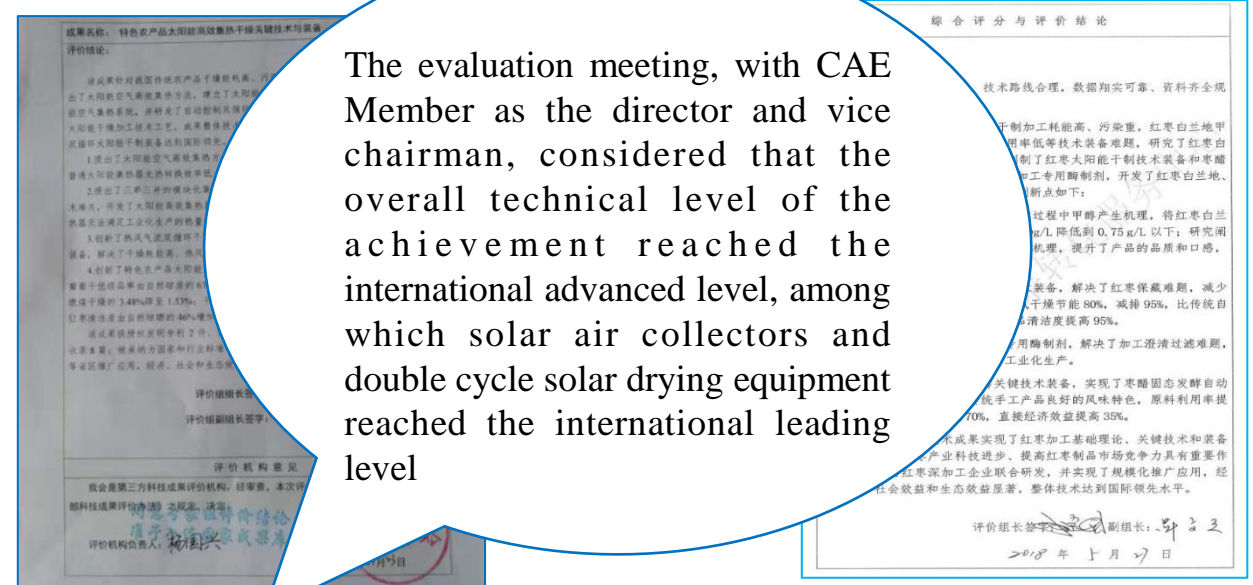
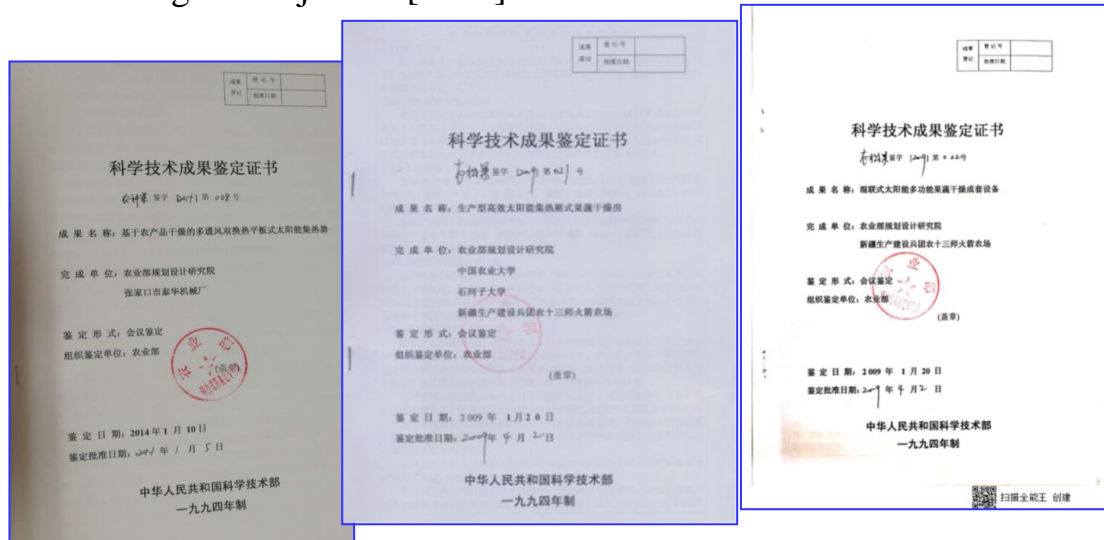
Organizational appraisal unit: Ministry of Agriculture, appraisal number: Nongke Guojian Zi [2009] No. 021

Key Technologies and Equipment for Solar Energy Efficient Collector Drying of Special Agricultural Products

Organizational appraisal unit: China Agricultural Society: Zhongnong (Evaluation) Zi [2020] No. 51

Innovation and Application of Key Technologies in the Industrialization of Red Date Processing

Organizational appraisal unit: Hebei Provincial Science and Technology Achievement Transformation Service Center: Ji Ke Cheng Zhuan Ping Zi [2018] No. 129



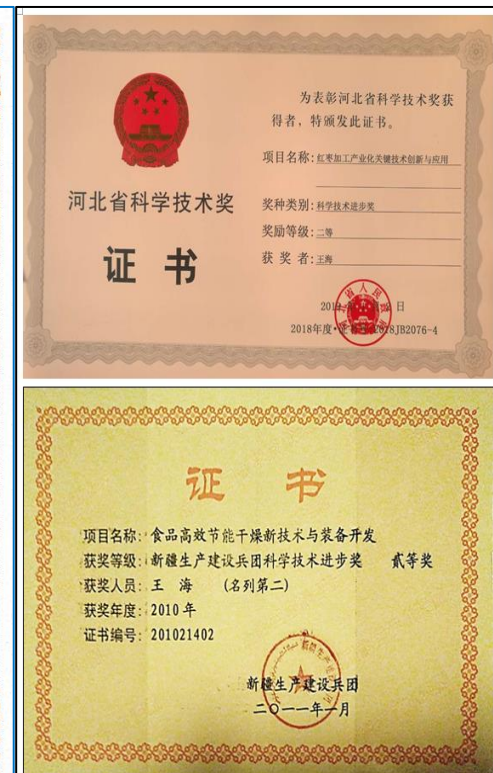
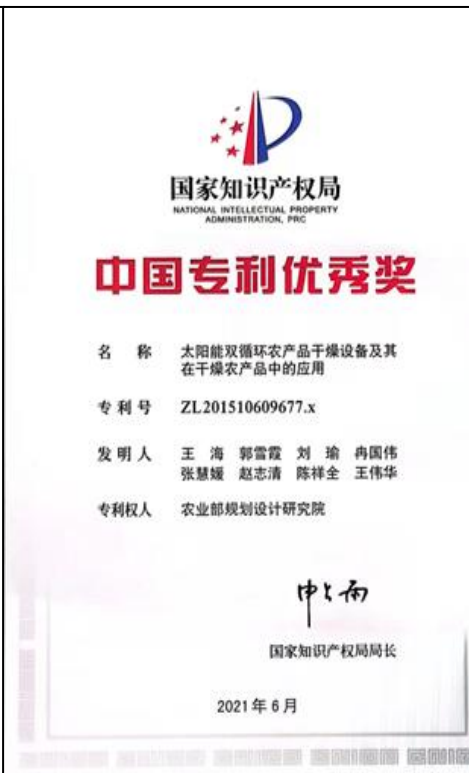
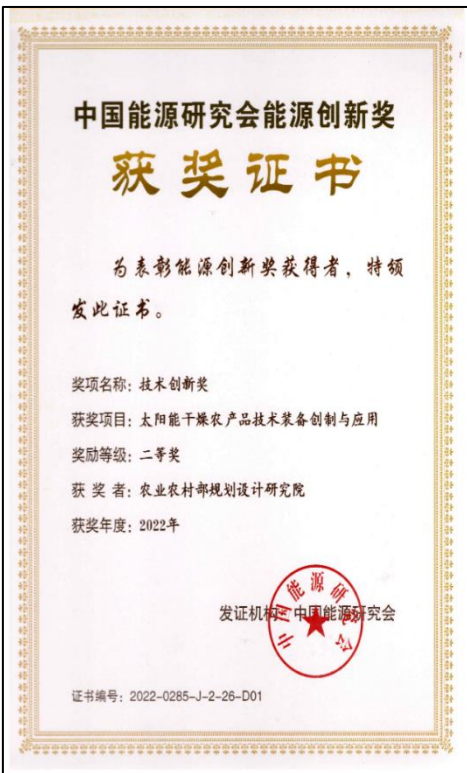
Third Party Evaluation

Result evaluation conclusion: This project proposes a high-efficiency solar air heat collection method, establishes a solar energy agricultural product drying model and theory, develops a large-scale solar energy air heat collection system, and develops an automatic control dual cycle solar energy drying equipment for agricultural products, optimizing the solar energy drying processing technology of agricultural products.

Serial Number	key technology	technical index		This achievement	Domestic	Abroad			
1	Solar air high-efficiency collector	Photothermal conversion efficiency		89%	$72\% \leq \text{Photothermal conversion rate} \leq 80\%$	$72\% \leq \text{Photothermal conversion rate} \leq 80\%$			
		heat transfer efficiency		91.85%	$40\% \leq \text{heat transfer efficiency} \leq 55\%$ (H ₂ O)	$35\% \leq \text{heat transfer efficiency} \leq 48\%$ (美)			
2	Solar efficient heat collection system	Temperature rise compared to ambient temperature		36.4 ~ 43.0°C	10 ~ 25.0°C	15 ~ 30°C			
		Wet material handling capacity		0.5 ~ 10t	0.1 ~ 0.2t	0.2 ~ 0.5t			
3	Complete set of solar efficient heat collection and drying equipment for agricultural products	Drying cycle	Thompson seedless	102.7/d	17d	No solar energy, air drying	45d	Non seedless white grapes	20d
			Gourd stick	1827kg/h	5h	No solar energy, air drying	24h、Coal 8h	Nothing	
			Prawn	428.1kg	3.1h	Electricity	6h、Coal 4.5h	Solar energy	4.5h
		Energy saving compared to coal-fired and electric heating	Thompson seedless	Coal saving rate	100%	Air drying coal saving rate	100%	Save 20% fuel (US)	
			Gourd stick	Coal saving rate	100%、power saving rate	90%	Standard coal 2.25t、Electricity 414 degrees Celsius	Nothing	
			Prawn	Energy saving compared to coal	82.81%、Energy saving compared to electricity	93.9%	Standard coal 1.0 t、Electricity 85 degrees Celsius	Save 30% to 40% of conventional energy	
4	Standard	National standard	Solar dried agricultural products	Terminology and production technical regulations	Nothing	here is only a standard for hot water collection and no standard for dry agricultural products			
		Industry standards	Solar powered drying of fruits and vegetables	Facility Design Specification	Only NB/T 34022-2015 General Technical Requirements for Solar Drying Systems				

Honors & Awards

- 2022 China Energy Research Association Energy Technology Innovation Second Prize
- Second Prize of the Science and Technology Award of the China Federation of Commerce in 2022
- 2021 China Patent Excellence Award
- Second Prize for Science and Technology Progress in Hebei Province in 2018
- Second Prize for Science and Technology Progress of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps in 2010



04

Promotion and Application

- It can be used in agricultural and sideline product drying enterprises such as grains, fruits and vegetables, traditional Chinese medicine, and seafood (shrimp, kelp), especially suitable for small and medium-sized enterprises, farm farmers, etc
- The solar drying agricultural product molding equipment has a capacity of 0.5-5 tons.

1 ton equipment



2-ton equipment



3-ton equipment



5-ton equipment



The application prospects are broad, and significant ecological, social, and economic benefits have been achieved

- The project achievements have been promoted and applied in more than 20 enterprises in Xinjiang, Ningxia, Hebei, Gansu and other regions, including 14 enterprises. In the past two years, the accumulated dry agricultural products have reached 32800 tons, with an added output value of 1.932 billion yuan and a new profit of 299 million yuan. More than 4500 job opportunities have been created, indirectly benefiting 25000 people; Dry agricultural products require 24600 tons of water to evaporate (0.57 tons of standard coal to evaporate 1 ton of water), saving 14000 tons of standard coal, reducing 21000 tons of carbon dioxide, 168.3 tons of sulfur dioxide, 210 tons of smoke and dust, and 3646 tons of ash, saving 14 million yuan in funds. Compared to traditional drying technology, the hygiene indicators are improved by two orders of magnitude, and the rate of high-quality products is over 90%; Solar drying saves 82.81% energy, reduces emissions by 95%, and saves 93.9% energy compared to coal-fired hot air drying; Significant ecological, social, and economic benefits have been achieved.

应用证明		应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	
项目名称	太阳能集热干燥农产品技术研发与应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	
应用单位	中宁县建群红安专业合作社	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	
单位注册地址	宁夏回族自治区中卫市沙坡头区红寺堡镇高寺村八队	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	
应用起止时间	2014年8月至2019年12月	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	
经济效益(万元)		应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	应用	
自然年	新增销售额	新增利润	新增销售额	新增利润	新增销售额	新增利润	新增销售额	新增利润	新增销售额	新增利润	
2018	7015.00	1025.00	2018	6.00	70.80	2018	3.00	3.00	2018	747.00	
2019	8153.00	1072.00	2019	4.00	92.00	2019	2.00	5.00	2019	808.00	
累计	15168.00	2097.00	累计	0.00	172.80	累计	5.00	8.00	累计	555.00	
所列经济效益均有说明及计算依据:		所列经济效益均有说明及计算依据:		所列经济效益均有说明及计算依据:		所列经济效益均有说明及计算依据:		所列经济效益均有说明及计算依据:		所列经济效益均有说明及计算依据:	
<p>新增销售额-新增销售量×平均销售价格。项目2018年1月至2019年12月止,累计新增干制销售红枣1065.00吨,平均销售价格4.0元/吨,累计新增销售额4260.00万元;累计新增干制销售枸杞909.00吨,平均销售价格12.0元/吨,累计新增销售额10908.00万元。新增利润=新增产品销售收入-新增产品成本。2018至2019年12月止,累计新增产品销售收入15168.00万元,累计新增产品成本13071.00万元,累计新增利润2097.00万元。</p>		<p>2月止,累计新增0万元;累计新增万元。新增利润=销售收入31328.00</p>		<p>2月止,累计新增0万元;累计新增万元。新增利润=销售收入23572.00</p>		<p>2月止,累计新增0万元;累计新增万元。新增利润=销售收入25024.00</p>		<p>2月止,累计新增0万元;累计新增万元。新增利润=销售收入10140.00万元。</p>		<p>2月止,累计新增0万元;累计新增万元。新增利润=销售收入9219.00万元。</p>	
<p>具体应用情况:</p> <p>由农业农村部规划设计研究院等单位共同完成的“太阳能集热干燥农产品技术研发与应用”项目,自2014年8月至2019年12月在我公司进行红枣、枸杞太阳能干制技术研发创新示范推广。利用该技术装备干制红枣、枸杞,比传统热风干燥节能82%,减排95%以上,比传统自然晾晒红枣、枸杞在品质提高72%,原料清洁度提高95%以上,减少了产后损失,经济社会效益显著。</p>		<p>品技术研发研究与太阳能干制技术装备80.4%,减排96%,减少了茶</p>		<p>品技术研发研究与太阳能干制技术装备80.4%,减排95%以上,减</p>		<p>品技术研发研究与太阳能干制技术装备82.5%,减排53%,减少了茶</p>		<p>品技术研发研究与太阳能干制技术装备82.8%,减排5.6%,减少了茶</p>		<p>品技术研发研究与太阳能干制技术装备80.9%,减排95%以上,减</p>	
应用单位法定代表人签字	郑建群	应用单位盖章		应用单位盖章		应用单位盖章		应用单位盖章		应用单位盖章	
日期	2020年6月20日	日期		日期		日期		日期		日期	

应用证明	
项目名称	特色农产品太阳能集热干燥关键技术及装备
应用单位	宁夏乡镇企业经济发展服务中心
单位注册地址	银川市金凤区北京中路159号
应用起止时间	2013年1月至2019年12月
经济效益(万元)	
自然年	新增销售额
2013	3.00
2014	3.00
2015	3.00
2016	3.00
2017	3.00
2018	3.00
2019	3.00
累计	18.00
所列经济效益的有关说明及计算依据:	
<p>具体应用情况:</p> <p>2013年1月起,我区采用农业农村部规划设计研究院等单位共同完成的太阳能空气集热干燥方法、太阳能空气干燥模型和理论,大型太阳能空气集热系统、自动控制双循环太阳能干制农产品装备及特色农产品太阳能干制加工技术工艺等成果,在辖区进行枸杞、红枣等太阳能干制示范推广。截止目前辖区共建设枸杞、红枣干燥示范工程中心四十处,我区约15%枸杞、10%红枣等农产品采用该技术进行干制,相关企业均获得较好的经济效益。推广区内解决了因干制引起的烟熏、粉尘、品质差等问题,减少了产后损失,增加了农民收入,降低了环境污染,具有显著的经济、社会和生态效益,推广应用前景良好。</p>	
应用单位法定代表人签字	王少华
应用单位盖章	
日期	2020年06月19日

应用证明	
项目名称	特色农产品太阳能集热干燥关键技术及装备
应用单位	新疆生产建设兵团农业师
单位注册地址	新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐市光明路196号
应用起止时间	2008年1月至2019年12月
经济效益(万元)	
自然年	新增销售额
2008	8.00
2009	8.00
2010	8.00
2011	8.00
2012	8.00
2013	8.00
2014	8.00
2015	8.00
2016	8.00
2017	8.00
2018	8.00
2019	8.00
累计	96.00
所列经济效益的有关说明及计算依据:	
<p>具体应用情况:</p> <p>2008年1月起,我区采用农业农村部规划设计研究院等单位共同完成的太阳能空气集热干燥方法、太阳能农产品干燥模型和理论,大型太阳能空气集热系统、自动控制双循环太阳能干制农产品装备及特色农产品太阳能干制加工技术工艺等成果,开展葡萄、红枣、枸杞、核桃等农产品太阳能干制示范推广。截止目前,建设包括十三师四团农场红枣和葡萄、十师184团核桃、七师124团枸杞等太阳能干制示范工程十处,示范推广区内约10%左右葡萄、红枣等农产品采用该技术进行干制,相关企业均获得较好的经济效益,一定程度上解决了因干制引起的能耗高、污染重、品质差等问题,增加了农民收入,增加了职工收入,减少了环境污染,具有显著的经济、社会和生态效益,推广应用前景良好。</p>	
应用单位法定代表人签字	王少华
应用单位盖章	
日期	2020年06月19日

- In 2008, a hybrid solar box tunnel drying equipment was designed and manufactured at Xinjiang Rocket Farm. The solar energy collection area reaches 27m² and the processing capacity is 3t.
- When the drying capacity is 1827 kilograms per hour and the ambient temperature is 18.0~22.5 °C, the maximum air temperature at the inlet of the drying chamber is 61 °C, and the wind speed is 2.8 meters per hour
- The drying cycle is 5 hours, which can save 2.25 tons of standard coal and 414 kWh of electricity compared to coal-fired drying. The coal saving rate is 100% and the electricity saving rate is 90%.



- In 2009, a hybrid solar box drying tower was designed and manufactured in Lanzhou, Gansu. The solar energy collection area reaches 24m² and the processing capacity is 1t.



- In June 2011, a set of solar drying equipment was built at Hebei Chengde Fengda Agricultural Development Co., Ltd. The solar energy collection area reaches 288m², and the processing capacity reaches 10t
- When the drying capacity is 1827 kilograms per hour and the ambient temperature is 18.0~22.5 °C, the maximum air temperature at the inlet of the drying chamber is 61 °C, and the wind speed is 2.8 meters per hour.
- The drying cycle is 5 hours, which can save 2.25 tons of standard coal and 414 kWh of electricity compared to coal-fired drying. The coal saving rate is 100% and the electricity saving rate is 90%.



编号: 122513

Inspection report 检验报告



产品名称 果蔬太阳能干燥器
型号规格 GTG-10
受检单位 农业部规划设计研究院
检验类别 委托检验

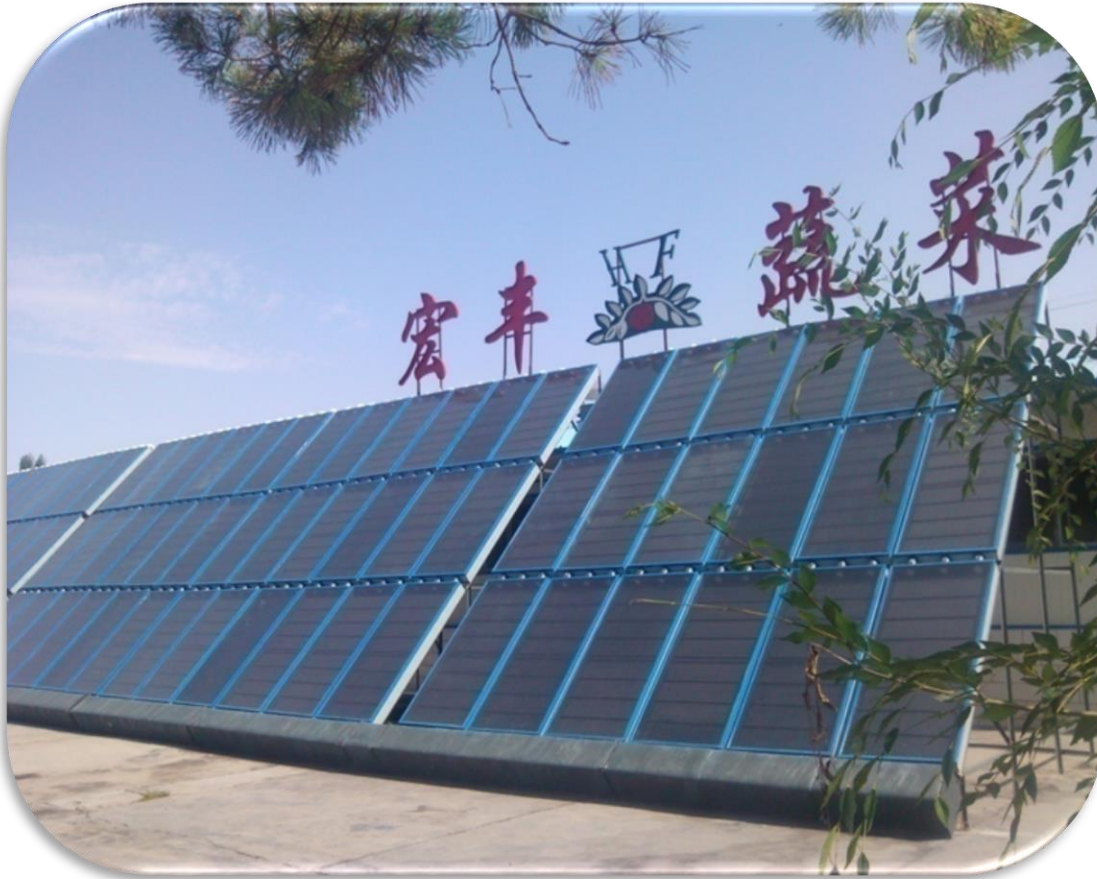


国家食品机械质量监督检验中心

- In 2011, a set of solar drying equipment was installed in the 184th Regiment of Xinjiang Agricultural 10th Division. The solar energy collection area is 192m², and the processing capacity is 3-5 tons.



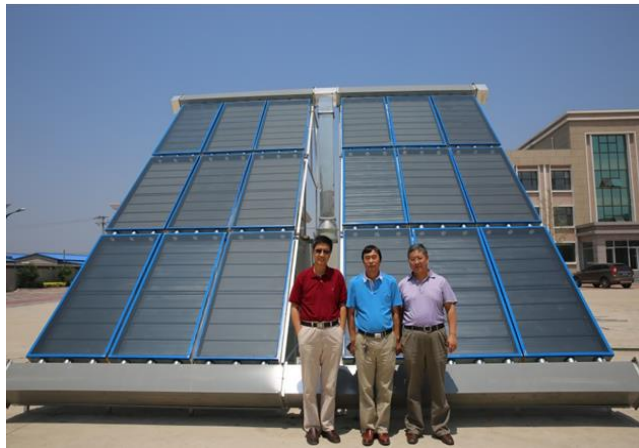
- In 2012, a technical service cooperation agreement was signed with Gansu Gaotai County Hongfeng Dehydrated Vegetable Co., Ltd. to renovate the company's existing drying equipment and add a solar heating system with a heating area of 216m².



- In 2013, a set of 2t solar drying equipment was promoted at Ningxia Wansheng Biotechnology Co., Ltd.
- In 2014, a set of 2t solar drying equipment was promoted at Zhongli Goji Professional Cooperative in Zhongning County.
- In 2017, a set of 5t solar drying equipment was promoted at Ningxia Dadi Ecology Co., Ltd.



- Hebei Tangshan Fengrui Aquatic Food Co., Ltd., with a batch of 428.1kg, saves 93.9% energy compared to electric drying, and a temperature rise of 36.4 °C
- Realized green manufacturing of dried seafood



编号: 1940007

检验报告

GB001-2018

产品名称 TGS-0.5T型扇贝对虾太阳能干燥设备
生产单位 张家口市泰华机械厂
委托单位 农业农村部规划设计研究院
检验类别 委托检验



河北省机械产品质量监督检验总站



- Yunnan Midu Tiantian Rose Family Farm
- Yunnan Lanfuyuan Ecological Resources Investment Co., Ltd



- In 2016, Guangquan Goji Farmers' Cooperative of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps 124 Regiment
- In 2016, Guangquan Goji Farmers' Cooperative of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps 124 Regiment



编号: 172275

检验报告

产品名称 特色瓜果太阳能干燥设备
型号规格 _____
受检单位 农业部规划设计研究院
检验类别 委托检验

中国农业机械化科学研究院标准与质量检测中心

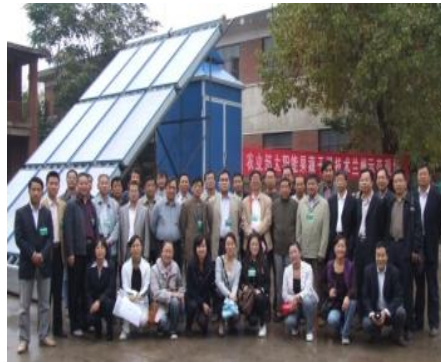


- National training conference, training **3400** technical personnel.

Hami, Xinjiang



Lanzhou, Gansu



184th Regiment, Xinjiang



Fengning, Hebei



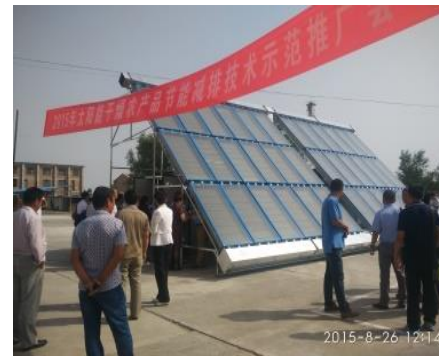
Zhongning, Ningxia



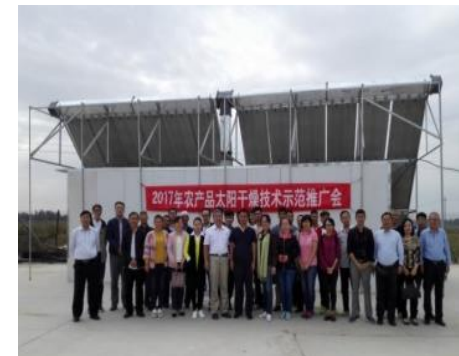
Zhongning, Ningxia



124th Regiment, Xinjiang



Zhongning, Ningxia





The 2019 International Food Industry Exhibition

Conference promotion



The 18th National Drying Conference in 2021



The 2019 Annual Meeting of the Food Engineering Branch



The 2019 Annual Meeting of the Agricultural Products Processing and Storage Engineering Branch



Thank You

