

## General information

### Designation

Cotton

### Typical uses

Fabric and ropes; bandages.

## Composition overview

### Compositional summary

Cellulose(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>5</sub>)<sub>n</sub>/12% H<sub>2</sub>O

Form	Fiber	
Material family	Natural	
Base material	Cellulose	
Renewable content	100	%

### Composition detail (polymers and natural materials)

Natural material	100	%
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## Price

Price	* 0.939	-	1.88	USD/lb
Price per unit volume	* 88.1	-	188	USD/ft <sup>3</sup>

## Physical properties

Density	0.0542	-	0.0578	lb/in <sup>3</sup>
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## Mechanical properties

Young's modulus	0.798	-	4.06	10 <sup>6</sup> psi
Yield strength (elastic limit)	14.5	-	50.8	ksi
Tensile strength	41.6	-	86.6	ksi
Elongation	7	-	8	% strain
Flexural modulus	* 0.798	-	4.06	10 <sup>6</sup> psi
Shear modulus	0.145	-	0.305	10 <sup>6</sup> psi
Bulk modulus	* 0.29	-	0.87	10 <sup>6</sup> psi
Poisson's ratio	* 0.25	-	0.3	
Shape factor	1			
Mechanical loss coefficient (tan delta)	* 0.01	-	0.05	

## Impact & fracture properties

Fracture toughness	* 0.91	-	1.82	ksi.in <sup>0.5</sup>
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## Thermal properties

Glass temperature	230	-	266	°F
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Maximum service temperature	230	-	266	°F
Minimum service temperature	-459			°F
Thermal conductivity	* 0.116	-	0.173	BTU.ft/hr.ft <sup>2</sup> .°F
Specific heat capacity	0.287	-	0.291	BTU/lb.°F
Thermal expansion coefficient	* 8.33	-	16.7	µstrain/°F

### Electrical properties

Electrical resistivity	* 3.94e13	-	3.94e15	µohm.in
Dielectric constant (relative permittivity)	3	-	6	
Dissipation factor (dielectric loss tangent)	* 0.003	-	0.02	
Dielectric strength (dielectric breakdown)	152	-	203	V/mil

### Magnetic properties

Magnetic type	Non-magnetic
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### Optical properties

Transparency	Opaque
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### Critical materials risk

Contains >5wt% critical elements?	No
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### Durability

Water (fresh)	Acceptable
Water (salt)	Acceptable
Weak acids	Limited use
Strong acids	Unacceptable
Weak alkalis	Acceptable
Strong alkalis	Limited use
Organic solvents	Acceptable
Oxidation at 500C	Unacceptable
UV radiation (sunlight)	Fair
Flammability	Highly flammable

### Primary production energy, CO2 and water

Embodied energy, primary production	1.86e4	-	2.06e4	BTU/lb
Sources 13 MJ/kg (Barber and Pellow, 2006); 26 MJ/kg (Barber and Pellow, 2006); 29 MJ/kg (Barber and Pellow, 2006); 49 MJ/kg (Shen and Patel, 2008); 50 MJ/kg (Shen and Patel, 2008); 54 MJ/kg (Barber and Pellow, 2006); 55 MJ/kg (Polartec); 59 MJ/kg (Shen and Patel, 2008); 60 MJ/kg (Shen and Patel, 2008); 60 MJ/kg (Barber and Pellow, 2006)				
CO2 footprint, primary production	* 0.851	-	0.938	lb/lb
Water usage	* 2.04e5	-	2.26e5	in <sup>3</sup> /lb

### Processing energy, CO2 footprint & water

Fabric production energy	* 1.07e3	-	1.17e3	BTU/lb
Fabric production CO2	* 0.198	-	0.218	lb/lb
Fabric production water	* 28.5	-	42.9	in^3/lb

## Recycling and end of life

Recycle	✗			
Recycle fraction in current supply	0.1			%
Downcycle	✓			
Combust for energy recovery	✓			
Heat of combustion (net)	* 7.31e3	-	7.68e3	BTU/lb
Combustion CO2	* 1.39	-	1.46	lb/lb
Landfill	✓			
Biodegrade	✓			

## Notes

### Other notes

Cotton is a cellulose material. This record refers to natural cotton fibers in the unwoven state.

## Links

ProcessUniverse
Reference
Shape