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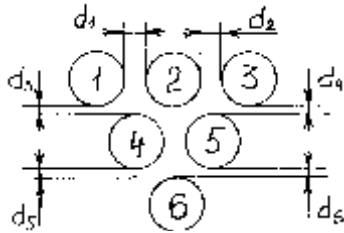
The method mathematical heat-mass exchange process is considered in article. It's organized analysis a heat-mass exchange features of the leading indexes of process and their intercoupling, which enable to optimize undertaking concentrations thermo-labile products. The results are confirmed the experimental studies.

[1, 2].

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(...),

(...1).



1.
d1-d6-

1-6-

$$\dots_0 \frac{\partial U}{\partial \ddagger} = -divj + I_k \quad (1)$$

j [3, 4].

$$j = \dots_0 a_m \nabla U - \dots_0 a_m^T \nabla^2 t \quad (2)$$

$I_k=0.$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \ddagger} = a_m \nabla^2 U + a_m^T \nabla^2 t \quad (3)$$

$$/ \ ^3; a_m = \frac{\} _m}{C_{m \dots 0}}$$

$$(\) , \ ^2/ ; a_m^T = \frac{\} _m^T}{C_{m \dots 0}^T}$$

2/ .

$$q = \} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta d^*} \quad (4)$$

q -

$$/ \ ^2; t_0^- \ ^5; d^* - \cdot 10^4.$$

$$\} = \} + \} ; \} = r d^*$$

d* .

[3, 4].

$$C_{\dots 0} \frac{dT}{d\ddagger} = div(\} \nabla T) + I_k - \Sigma C j_k \nabla T \quad (5)$$

(5)

$$\frac{dT}{d\ddagger} = (a + a_m^T \frac{\ddagger}{C}) \nabla^2 t + a_m \frac{\ddagger}{C} \nabla^2 U \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \ddagger} = a \nabla^2 t + v \frac{r}{C} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \ddagger} \\ \frac{\partial U}{\partial \ddagger} = a_m \nabla^2 U + a_m^T \nabla^2 T \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

$$v = \frac{dkU}{dU} = 1, \quad 0 \leq v \leq 1 \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{\partial U_k}{\partial \ddagger} = a_{m_k} \nabla^2 U_k + a_m^T \nabla^2 T + v \frac{\partial U}{\partial \ddagger} \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \ddagger} = a \nabla^2 t + v \frac{\ddagger}{C} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \ddagger} \\ \frac{\partial U_k}{\partial \ddagger} = a_{m_k} \nabla^2 U_k + a_m^T \nabla^2 T + v \frac{\partial U}{\partial \ddagger} \\ \frac{\partial U}{\partial \ddagger} = a_m \nabla^2 U + a_m^T \nabla^2 T \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

$$\bar{t} = \frac{1}{V} \int_{(v)} t dv; \bar{U} = \frac{1}{V} \int_{(v)} U dv \quad (10)$$

(9; 10)

$$V \frac{dT}{d\ddagger} = a \int_{(v)} \nabla^2 t dv + Vv \frac{r}{C} \frac{d\bar{U}}{d\ddagger} \quad (11)$$

[5]:

$$\int_{(v)} \text{div} \vec{A} dv = \oint (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{1}_m) dF$$

$$\vec{1}_m$$

$$(11)$$

$$V \frac{d\bar{t}}{d\ddagger} = \oint_{(F)} \nabla t dF + Vv \frac{r}{C} \frac{d\bar{U}}{d\ddagger} \quad (12)$$

$$\oint_{(F)} \nabla t dF$$

[2].

$$-\} (\nabla t_n) + q_n(\ddagger) - t \vec{j}(r) = 0 \quad (13)$$

div

0.

$$\dots 0 \frac{\partial U}{\partial \ddagger} = -\text{div} \vec{j}(\ddagger) + v \dots 0 \frac{\partial U}{\partial \ddagger}$$

$$\oint_{(F)} \nabla dF = \frac{1}{V} \int_{(F)} [q_m(\ddagger) - r \vec{j}(\ddagger)] dF = \frac{1}{V} \int_{(F)} q_m(\ddagger) dF - \frac{r}{V} \int_{(v)} \text{div} \vec{j} dV \quad (14)$$

$$q(\ddagger) = \frac{1}{F} \int q_n(\ddagger) dF$$

(14),

$$v \frac{d\ddagger}{dt} = \frac{F}{C_{\dots 0}} q(\ddagger) + \frac{r}{C} \frac{d\bar{U}}{dt} (1-v)v + v \frac{r}{C} v \frac{d\bar{U}}{dt}$$

$$\dots_0 h \frac{d\ddagger}{(v) dt} = r h \frac{d\bar{U}}{(v) dt} + q(\ddagger) \quad (15)$$

h
(v)

$$h = \frac{V}{F}$$

$\frac{d\bar{U}}{dt}$

$(\frac{d\bar{U}}{dt} \leq 0)$.

$$q(\ddagger) = C' \dots_0 h \frac{d\ddagger}{(v) dt} + r \dots_0 h \frac{d\bar{U}}{(v) dt} \quad (16)$$

(16)

$q(\ddagger)$

$r \dots_0 h \frac{d\bar{U}}{dt}$

$$C' \dots_0 h \frac{d\ddagger}{dt}$$

(16)

$$q(\ddagger) = r \dots_0 h \frac{d\bar{U}}{(v) dt} (1 + R_b) \quad (17)$$

R_b -

$$R_b = \frac{C' dt}{r dU}$$

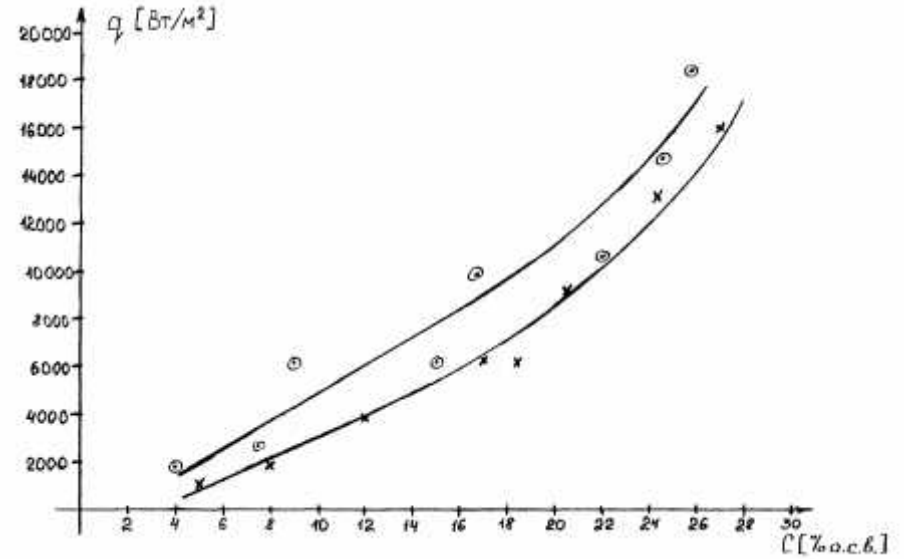
R_b

20-23 % . . .

25-30 % . . .

(17),

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$q = f(\ddagger)$

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4.

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