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0,25 3

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On the basis of research of firm particle movement in vortical forcing flow of a liquid has been made an estimation of an opportunity of its lag on different distance from bottom of the pipeline. It has been established, that the lag of particles with size from 0,25 up to 3 mm has been possible only on distance from bottom of the pipeline, which hasn't exceeded definite size, which is border of lag. It has created an opportunity of separation of these particles from a flow. The dependence of lag border on criterion Reynoldse, density and concentration of a material which is transported has been investigated .

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[1 – 5].

[3, 5].

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[6, 7],

[7, 8].

[9 – 11].

[12 – 14].

[12 – 14].

: OX  
, OY

[9 – 14]

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f}{6} d^3 \left( \dots_p + \frac{\dots_f}{2} \right) \frac{dv_p}{dt} + 3f \sim dv_p + \frac{3}{2} d^2 \sqrt{f \dots_f \sim} \int_0^t \frac{dv_p}{dt} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{t-x}} = \\ = \frac{f}{4} d^3 \dots_f \frac{dv_f}{dt} + 3f \sim dv_f + \frac{3}{2} d^2 \sqrt{f \dots_f \sim} \int_0^t \frac{dv_f}{dt} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{t-x}} + F_\Sigma \end{aligned} \quad ;(1)$$

$$F_\Sigma = C_m d^3 \dots_f (u_f - u_p) \Omega + 1.61 d^3 \dots_f (u_f - u_p) \sqrt{\epsilon \frac{du_f}{dy} - \frac{f}{4} d^3 g(\dots_p - \dots_f)}, \quad (2)$$

$d -$  ;  $\dots_p -$  ;  $\rho_f -$  ;  
 $\sim -$  ;  $v_f -$  ;  
 $C_m -$  [10, 11];  $u_f -$  ;  $u_p -$  ;  
 $\Omega -$  [10, 11];  $v$   
 $-$  ;  $C_x -$  ;  
[9, 15];  $g -$  ;  $y -$

$$v_f = V_o \sin \check{S}t \quad [7, 9],$$

[5, 10, 11],

0,25 3

[12 – 14, 16]

$$v_p = V_o \sqrt{\frac{10n^2 + 9 + \sqrt{2n}(9 + 3n)}{(a^2 + 9)n^2 + 9 + \sqrt{2n}(9 + 3a_n)}} \sin(\check{S}t - \{o\}) + w_S \Phi; \quad (3)$$

$$\Phi = \sqrt{\frac{Fr Re}{Ar} \left( \frac{lg^{-2/3}(0,147Re)}{0.101\bar{y}^{2/3}\sqrt[6]{u}} + \frac{lg^{-1/2}(0,147Re)}{0.284\sqrt{\bar{y}u}} \right) - 1};$$

$$w_S = \frac{gd^2}{18\epsilon} Ar; a = 1 + \frac{2}{3} Ar; tg\{o\} = \frac{3(a-1)n(1 + \sqrt{0,5n})}{a_n^2 + 9(1+n) + 3\sqrt{2n}(3+a_n)};$$

$$n = 5\sqrt{\frac{\}}{8}} u^2 Re; u = \frac{d}{D}; Ar = \frac{\dots_p - \dots_f}{\dots_f}; Re = \frac{u_{cp} D}{\epsilon}; Fr = \frac{u_{cp}^2}{gD},$$

$S = \frac{V_o}{u_{cp}} - \dots$ ;  $D = \dots$

$w_s, \dots F_d$

$w_s, \dots 0 - 0,25$

$(3) \dots$

$\dots v_p$

$(3) \dots$

$\Phi \dots [12 - 14].$

$\Phi \dots$

$(2) \dots$

$[5, 9 - 11, 15]$

$$u_f - u_p = w_o(1 - \dagger)^q, \tag{4}$$

† -  $w_o -$  ;  
 ;  $q -$  ,  
 1 2 [5].

0 - 0,25  
 , 0,25 - 3 -  
 [15].

$$\bar{F}_M = 8.97k \frac{\sqrt{ArFr}}{\sqrt[3]{Re} \sqrt[6]{u}} \left( \frac{d\bar{u}_f}{d\bar{y}} \right)^{2/3}; \bar{F}_S = 3.08k \sqrt{\frac{ArFr}{Reu}} \sqrt{\frac{d\bar{u}_f}{d\bar{y}}}; \frac{d\bar{u}_f}{d\bar{y}} = \frac{D}{u_{cp}} \frac{du_f}{dy}, \quad (5)$$

$k -$  (k=1.634...1.741) [15].

(5) ,

$\bar{u}_f$  .  
 $\lambda$

$\} = a/\lg^2(b Re) \quad a=0.30864 \quad b=0.14678$  [5, 17].

[5, 9].

(4) (5)  $\Phi$  -

$$\Phi = \frac{8.97k}{\sqrt[6]{u} \sqrt[3]{Re}} \sqrt{\frac{Fr}{Ar}} \left( \frac{\wp}{\bar{y}} \sqrt{\frac{\}}{8}} \right)^{2/3} + 3.08k \sqrt{\frac{Fr}{Ar u Re}} \sqrt{\frac{\wp}{\bar{y}} \sqrt{\frac{\}}{8}} - 1; \quad (6)$$

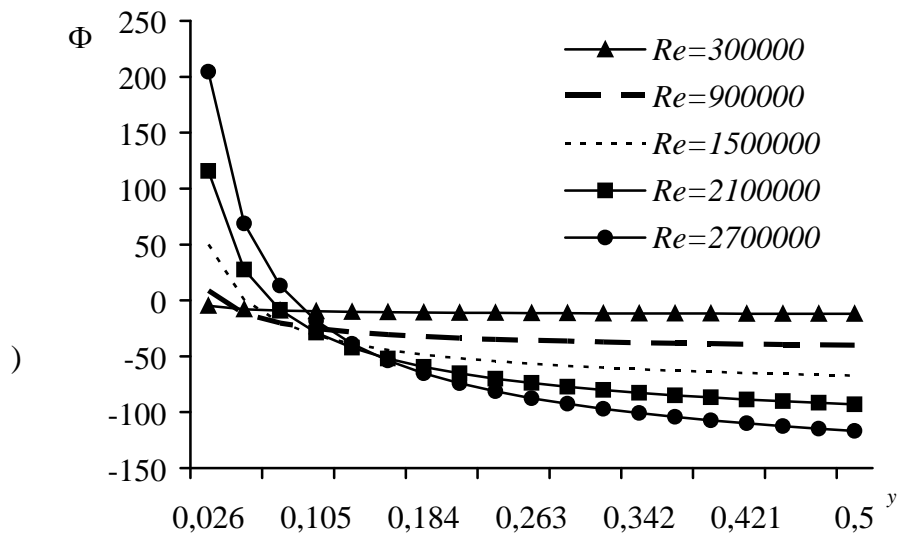
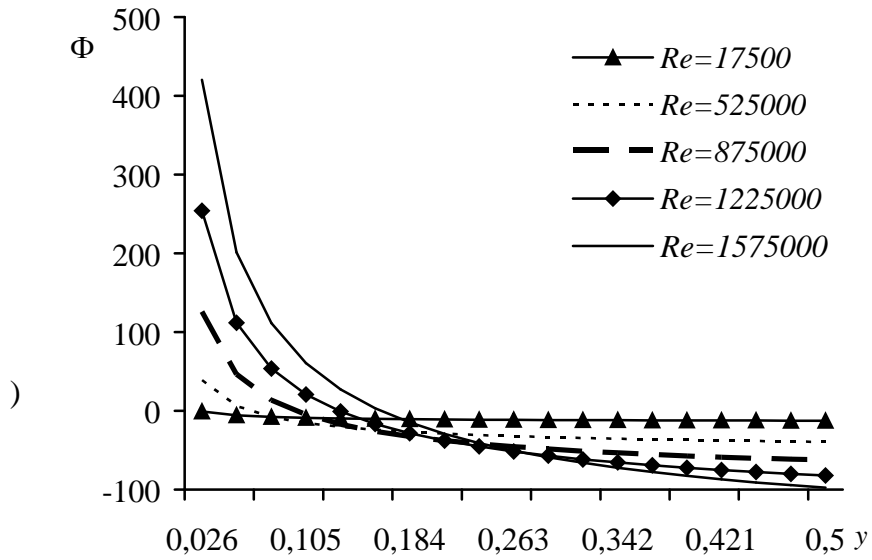
$$\wp = \begin{cases} 5.0, & \bar{y} < \frac{30}{Re} \sqrt{\frac{8}{\}} \\ 2.5, & \bar{y} > \frac{30}{Re} \sqrt{\frac{8}{\}} \end{cases}$$

(6), , -

,  $\Phi$  ,  $\Phi$

2).

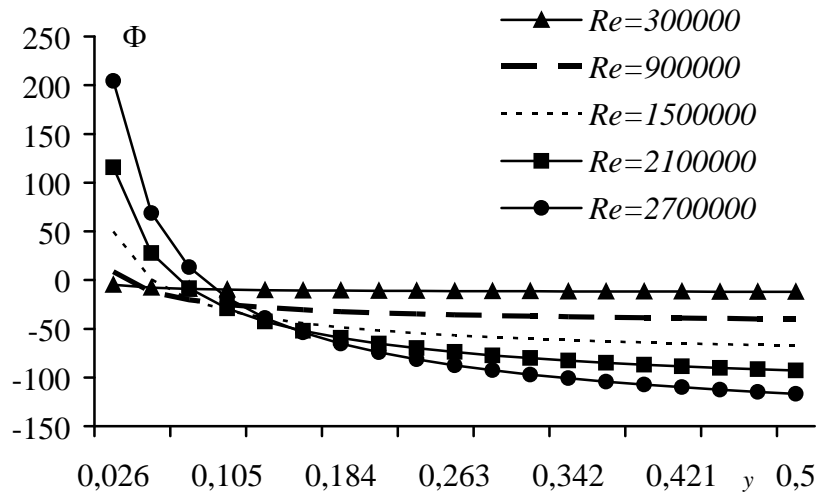
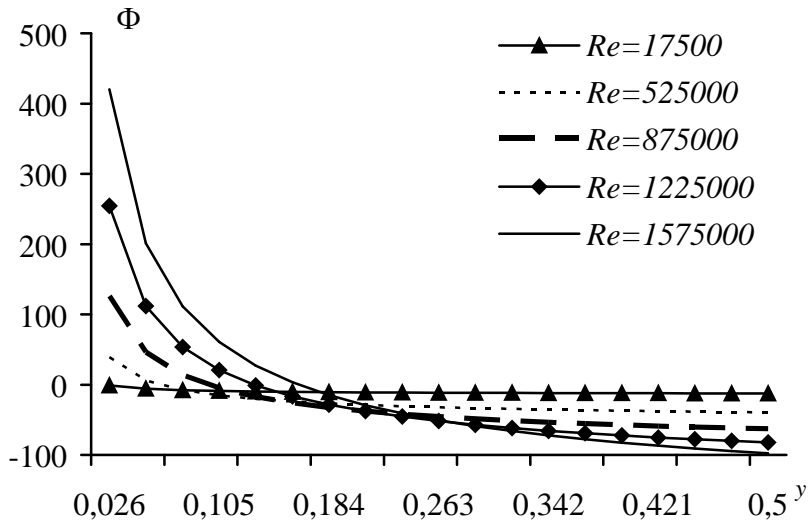
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. 1.  $\Phi$   $D$   $d$ ,  
 0,35; 0,0029 ( ) 0,6; 0,0017 ( )

(1)

( $\dagger \leq 0,05$ ),  
 [3 – 5, 9 – 11].



.2.  $\Phi$   
 $-D = 0,35 \quad d = 0,0029; \quad -D = 0,6 \quad d = 0,0017;$   
 $-D = 0,85 \quad d = 0,0012.$

0,25 [3].

[12 – 14]

$$\left( a_1 \text{Re}^{2/3} + a_2 \text{Re}^{1/2} - \frac{P}{G} \right) \left( \frac{2}{3} b_1 \text{Re}^{2/3} + \frac{b_2}{2} \text{Re}^{1/2} \right) \geq (1 - a_o \cos \{ \}_o) b_o \Gamma; \quad (7)$$

$$a_o = \frac{4u_P}{3} \sqrt{\frac{5f}{2} \frac{10n^2 + 9'_{\epsilon} C^2 + 3\sqrt{2n'_{\epsilon} C} (3'_{\epsilon} C + n)}{(a^2 + 9)n^2 + 9'_{\epsilon} C^2 + 3\sqrt{2n'_{\epsilon} C} (3'_{\epsilon} C + a_n)}} \left( \frac{\}}{8} \right)^{1/4} \sqrt{\frac{\text{Re}}{C}};$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{G(1-G)(1-2G)}{\bar{y}_*^2(1-\bar{y}_*)^2}; Ar^P = \dots^P - \dots^o; \prime^P_c = \frac{0,186 + \dagger}{0,435 - \dagger} \frac{1}{\prime^P_d}; \prime^n = 5 \sqrt{\frac{\dagger}{8}} u_P^2 Re;$$

$$a_1 = 9,81 \frac{k' \frac{C' \prime^P}{\Omega} \frac{P}{w} \sqrt{\frac{\prime^P}{G}}}{\sqrt[6]{u_P} \sqrt{ArGm}} \left( \frac{\dagger}{G^2} \right)^{1/3}; a_2 = 2,89 \frac{k' \frac{P}{w} \sqrt{\frac{\prime^P}{G}}}{\sqrt{u_P} \sqrt{ArGm}} \left( \frac{\dagger}{G^2} \right)^{1/4}; u_P = \frac{d_P}{D};$$

$$b_o = 162 \left( \frac{t_o Re}{u_P ArGm' \frac{P}{G}} \left( 1 + \sqrt{\frac{R_C S}{Ar^C}} \right) \right)^2; b_1 = 9,81 \frac{k' \frac{C' \prime^P}{\Omega} \frac{P}{w} \sqrt{\frac{\prime^P}{G}}}{\sqrt[6]{u_P} \sqrt{ArGm}} \left( \frac{\dagger}{G^5} \right)^{1/3};$$

$$b_2 = 2,89 \left( \frac{\dagger}{G^6} \right)^{1/4} \frac{k' \frac{P}{w} \sqrt{\frac{\prime^P}{G}}}{\sqrt{u_P} \sqrt{ArGm}}; Ar^C = \dots^C - \dots^o; \} = \frac{0,308}{\lg^2 \left( \frac{0,148 Re}{\prime^C_\epsilon} \right)};$$

$$\{o = \arctg \left( \frac{3(a-1)_n \left( \sqrt{\frac{\prime^C}{\epsilon}} - \sqrt{0,5_n} \right) \sqrt{\frac{\prime^C}{\epsilon}}}{a^2_n + 9 \left( \frac{\prime^C}{\epsilon} + \dots \right) + 3 \sqrt{2_n} \frac{\prime^C}{\epsilon} \left( \frac{\prime^C}{\epsilon} + a_n \right)} \right); Gm = \frac{gD^3}{\epsilon_o^2};$$

$$\prime^C_w = (1 - u_C^{3/2}) (1 - \dagger)^n; \prime^P_w = (1 - u_P^{3/2}) (1 - \dagger)^n; \prime^C_M = \prime^C_G \frac{C' \prime^C}{w \Omega};$$

$$\prime^C_\epsilon = \frac{1 + Ar^C R_C \dagger}{1 + 2,5 R_C \dagger + 10,05 R_C^2 \dagger^2}; \prime^C_\Omega = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\prime^C}{\epsilon}} \left( \frac{0,186 + \dagger}{0,435 - \dagger} \right)^{2/3};$$

$$\prime^C_d = \frac{(1 + Ar^C R_C \dagger) (1 - u_C^{3/2}) (1 - \dagger)^n}{1 + 2,5 R_C \dagger + 10,05 R_C^2 \dagger^2}; \prime^P_d = \frac{(1 + Ar^C R_C \dagger) (1 - u_P^{3/2}) (1 - \dagger)^n}{1 + 2,5 R_C \dagger + 10,05 R_C^2 \dagger^2};$$

$$u_C = \frac{d_C}{D}; \prime^P_S = \prime^P_w \sqrt{\frac{C' \prime^P}{\epsilon} \frac{P}{G}}; \prime^P_M = \prime^P_w \frac{C' \prime^P}{\Omega} \sqrt{\frac{\prime^P}{G}}; a = 1 + \frac{2}{3} Ar^P \frac{P}{G};$$

$$\prime^C_c = \frac{0,186 + \dagger}{0,435 - \dagger} \frac{1}{\prime^C_d}; \prime^C_S = \frac{C' \prime^C}{G} \frac{C' \prime^C}{w} \sqrt{\frac{\prime^C}{\epsilon}}; \prime^P_G = \frac{1 - \frac{Ar^C}{Ar^P} R_C \dagger}{1 + Ar^C R_C \dagger}; \prime^C_G = \frac{1 - R_C \dagger}{1 + Ar^C R_C \dagger};$$

G -

;  $\bar{y}_*$  -

[5];  $Ar^P, Ar^C$  -

0,25 ;  $t_o$  -

( $t_o = 0,05$ );  $\dots^o, \dots^P, \dots^C$  -

0,25 ;  $R_C$  -

0,25 ;



$d_p, d_C -$   
 $\epsilon_o -$

0,25 ;

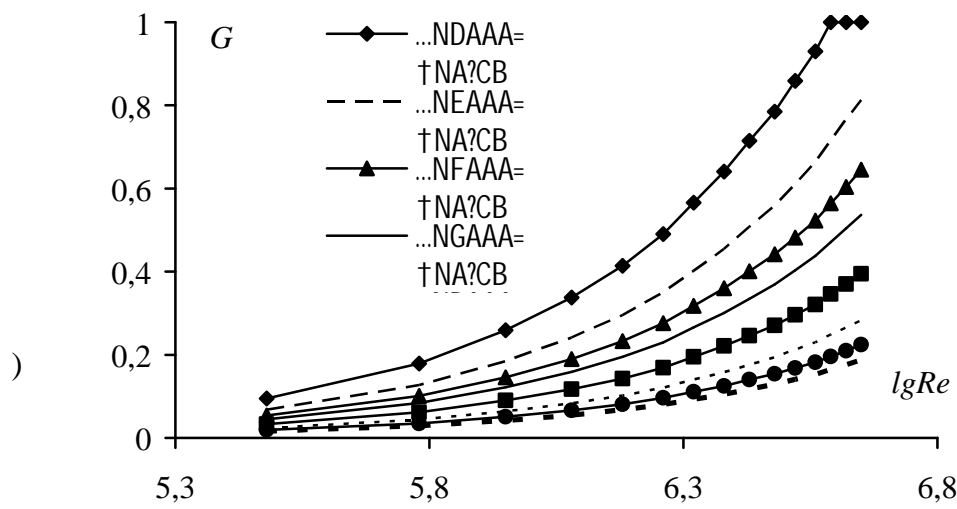
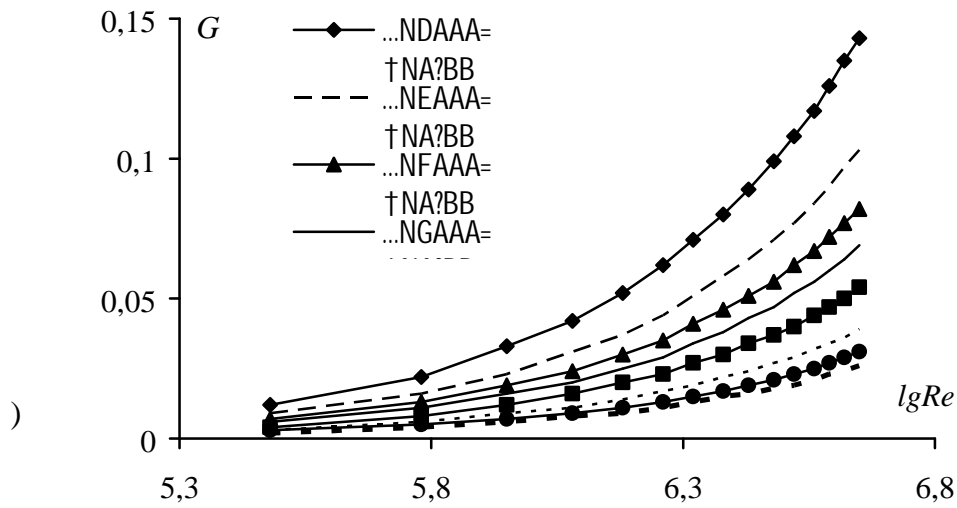
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( .3).



.3.

$d_P=2,5$  ;  $d_C=0,5$  ;  $R_P=40\%$ ;  $R_C=60\%$ ;  $D=0,6$  ;  $1 \leq \dagger \leq 41\%$  ;  
 $0,5 \leq V_0 \leq 10,5$  .

( . . . 3) ,

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$$G = \frac{N}{M \text{Re}^{0.912}}; \quad (8)$$

$$N = 201144 - 931813\dagger ; M = 0.5915 + 1.481\dagger - 80.32\dagger^2.$$

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0.25

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17. ... - ∴ , 1970. - 216 .

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### 539.3

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The dimensional-time evolution of the ultrasonic impulses at the powder like materials as dispersive fractal media is discussed.

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