



[2].

[10].

),

[11, 12]:

$$\frac{X_n^*}{X_{n+1}^*} = \Delta^{1/m}, \quad (2)$$

$\Delta -$

;  $m -$

$m = 1, 2, 4, 8, \dots; X_n^* X_{n+1}^* -$

( )

$2^\infty$

(2)

$m = 8.$

$\Delta = \Delta_4,$

$\Delta_4 = 0,324$  [13].

[14 - 18],

$\Delta_i.$

3.

( )

800, 900 1100

600,

( )

600, 800 900

[19].

[19].

(2):

$$600/800 = (\Delta_4)^{1/4}; 800/900 = (\Delta_4)^{1/8} \quad (3)$$

[20],

( ), [20]:

$$d = \frac{d}{P_j(x)}, x \geq x, \quad (4)$$

$d -$  ;  $x -$

;  $P_j(x^p) -$

1

$d$

$(v_n)$

$(v_{n+1})$

$$v_n / v_{n+1} = (\Delta_4)^{1/m}, m = 1,2,4,8. \quad (5)$$

(  
V

$d$

$d$  0,8 0,2

$v, \%$  0 100%,

( ) [20]. (2) :

$$d_1 / d_2 = d_2 / d_3 = (\Delta_4)^{-1/4} = const.).$$

$(\Delta_4)^{1/4}, 0,75.$

$d$  0,8 0,4 (  $v, \%$  0 40),

$- d = 0,4...0,2$  ( $v, \%$  = 40...100).

1

$d$

$v, \%$	18	30	45	70	90
$d$ ,	0,63	0,52	0,40	0,30	0,22
$v, \%$			40	67,5	90
$d$ ,			0,40	0,29	0,22

2

[21, 22]

16

[4].

$$\frac{V_n}{V_{n+1}} = \Delta_2^{1/m} \quad (6)$$

$(\Delta_2 = 0,465 \quad m = 2,4$

1-3  $D_1 / D_2 = 0,465).$

2

$D$   
V 16  
[21,22]

$D$	$v, \%$	$D$	$v, \%$
2,00	0...2	2,04	<8,3...<11
<2,00...<2,02	<2...4	<2,04...<2,06	11...<12,3
2,02	4...7	2,06	$\geq 12,3$
<2,02...<2,04	<7...8,3		

4.

( ) .

)

« » ,

[4].

$$D_q = \frac{\dagger_q}{q-1} \quad (7)$$

$$q = q^* \quad D_q = D_{q^*}^{\min}$$

( )

q

( ) .

$D_q - q$

( )

$D = 1,67, \dots$

$$D_{q^*}^c = 1,67.$$

[23].

[24]

$d_f$

$$d_f = (d-1) \cdot (1+\epsilon), \quad (8)$$

$d -$

(8)

$$D_{q^*}^{\min} = d_f = 1 + \epsilon \quad d = 2,$$

$$D_{q^*}^{\max} = d_f = 2 \cdot (1 + \epsilon) \quad d = 3.$$

$$0,3 \leq \epsilon \leq 0,475,$$

$$1,475 \leq D_{q^*} \leq 1,67.$$

$q^* \quad D_{q^*}$ ,

q

$q = q^*$ .

[25] ,  
 $q = q^* = 40$ .  $D_{q^*}^*$ ,  
 $D_{-q^*}^{\max}, D_{q^*}^{\min}$  ( ) ,  
 $D_{-q^*}^c, D_{q^*}^c$  -  
 $D_{q^*}^c \leq D_{q^*} \leq D_{-q^*}^{\max}$  ( I )  
 $D_{q^*}^{\min} \leq D_{q^*} \leq D_{q^*}^c$  ( II).  $\epsilon = \epsilon_{\max} = 0,475$  -  
I  $2,67 \leq D_{q^*} \leq 2,95$ , II -  
 $1,475 \leq D_{q^*} \leq 1,67$ .

$D_{q^*} - q -$   
( ) ( ) ,  
 $D_{q^*}^{\min} = 1 + \epsilon$ ,  $D_{-q^*}^{\max} = 2 \cdot (1 + \epsilon)$ ;  
 $D_{q^*}^c = 1,67$ ,  $D_{-q^*}^c = 2,67$ ; 1, 2 -  
( ), (1) (2)

1:	$(D_{-q^*}^{\max}, -q^{*\min})(I) \Rightarrow (D_{-q^*}^c, -q_c) \Rightarrow (D_0, 0) \Rightarrow (D_1, 1) \Rightarrow (D_{q^*}^c, q_c) \Rightarrow (D_{q^*}^{\min}, q^{*\max})(II)$
2:	$(D_{-q^*}^c, -q^{*\min})(I) \Rightarrow (D_0, 0) \Rightarrow (D_{q^*}^c, q^{*\max})(II)$

( ... ) -  
 $D_{q^*}$ ,  
 $D_{q^*}^*$ ,  
 $u_{q^*}$ ,

4.  
( ), ( )  
), ( ) -  
4

	$u_c$	$u_c = D_1 - D_{q^*}^c$
	$u_d$	$u_d = D_{q^*}^c - D_{q^*}^{\min}$
*	$u_s$	$u_s = D_1 - D_{q^*}^{\min}$

5.  
[11]  
:  $\dagger_T$ ,  
( );  
[26]  $W_c$  ( );  
 $K_{1C}$  ( ).  
 $p_* = (K_{1C} \cdot \dagger_T)^2 / W_c$ ,  
 $e_* = (1 + \epsilon) \cdot (1 - 2\epsilon) / E \cdot (K_{1R})^2$   
[11]:  
 $\Delta_{\max}^{D_s} = \frac{(1 + \epsilon) \cdot (1 - 2\epsilon)}{E \cdot (K_{1R}^{\max})^2} \cdot \frac{(K_{1C} \cdot \dagger_T)^2}{W_c}$ , (9)  
 $E -$  ( );  $K_{1R}^{\max} -$ ,  
( ) ;  $\epsilon -$   
 $\Delta^{D_s}$   
:

$$\Delta^{D_s+M} = \frac{r_c^{\max}}{r_{0c}}, \quad (10)$$

$r_{0c} -$  ( ) -  
 ;  $M -$  :  $M = 1$  -  
 ( ),  $M = 0$  -  
 $r_c^{\max} / r_{0c} = i_r^c$  -  
 ( ), -  
 $r_c^{\max} = r_{0c} \cdot$   $r_{0c}$  -  
 [26], -

$$r_{0c} = \frac{S_{1C}}{W_c} = \frac{K_{1C}^2 \cdot (1 + \epsilon) \cdot (1 - 2\epsilon)}{2fEW_c}, \quad (11)$$

$S_{1C} -$  ( ) -  
 $r_c^{\max}$  [11]: -

$$r_c^{\max} = \frac{1}{2f} \left( \frac{K_{1R}^{\max}}{\dagger_T} \right)^2. \quad (12)$$

$D_s$  (10) ,  $D_s$  -  
 (9),  $\dagger_T$  , -  
 , -  
 : -

$$M = 0: \frac{D_s - 2}{(1/i_r^c) - 10^{-2}} = \frac{3 - 2}{10^{-3} - 10^{-2}}; \quad (13)$$

$$M = 1: \frac{D_s - 3}{(1/i_r^c) - 10^{-4}} = \frac{2 - 3}{5 \cdot 10^{-3} - 10^{-4}}. \quad (14)$$

$D_s$   $D_q$  , -  
 , -  
 ( ) . 5 -

$$196 \leq \dagger_T \leq 898$$

$$\dagger_T \leq 627$$

29

6

5

	$\dagger_{0,2}$	$D_s$	
20 4	268	2,95	; $2,67 \leq D_s \leq 2,95$
10	333	2,95	
12	363	2,88	
12 2	627	2,86	
09 2 2 4	412	2,77	
4	450	2,71	
( )	502	2,55	; $D_s \leq 2,67$
18 10	256	2,48	
14 2 4	848	2,40	
09 2	317	2,31	
16	300	2,25	
12 2	583	2,26	
( )	673	2,29	
3	196	2,17	
3	235	2,18	
16 4	255	2,12	
20	256	2,06	; $D_s \leq 2,67$
20	264	2,10	
16	300	2,25	
09 2	329	2,05	
08	342	2,18	
17	364	2,16	
17 1	377	2,11	
17	385	2,07	
16 2	394	2,0	
16 2	559	2,09	
.	282	2,14	
.	334	2,04	
( )	360	2,05	

1.

2. ...

3. ... 29 ...

4. ... ( ... ) ...

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The article was devoted to determination of the power loading at the movement of friable and grainy materials in the stoves of semicoking and coking. Are considered and experimentally tested two formulas for computation of middle tension on the surface of contact of the mode for the movement. A condition, at implementation of which expediently the use the formula which was got with acceptance of hypothesis of the flat crossing and adequately described experimental data, was shown. The use of the generalized geometrical criterion of similarity at the design of the power loading is offered. Considered methods of computation of the power loading at different values of the generalized geometrical criterion of similarity.