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Different methods of measuring granulational structure and specific surface of metal powder reduced to fragment by vibrating mills of VYPP-200 type are regarded in the article. Certain Direct methods of measuring (such devices as photosygmentograph, etc.) are analyzed here. Indirect methods of prognostication of results of mental powder produced by vibrational reducing to fragments are also stated in the article.

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1938

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() $S(t) = 0.5 - 2000 t^2 /$,

u % ± 6. -J (J=1,2,...9)

$S(t) = 0.03 - 5 t^2 /$,

(300 – 50000 ²/)

, $S(t)$ - J , -
(, DIN, ISO) -
(ASTM). -

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(-2) -
2 100 . -

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x (, - x ,
- x),
 t , y x -
 $y = f(x, t)$. -
(), , $y = f(x)$. -

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]. -

$y = R(x)$ [2]. -
() $f(x) = R'(x)$ x -

[8]

$$f(x) = \frac{Ax^{-1}}{\sqrt{2f}} e^{-\frac{\ln^2 x}{2f}}, \quad (1)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1; \quad < -$$

[3, 5]:

$$f(x) = Ax^m e^{-rx^p}, \quad (2)$$

$r, m, p -$

$$r = m = p$$

(RRB).

$x > 75$

[4]:

$$R(x) = \exp\left(-\left(x/x_1\right)^n\right) \quad (3)$$

$n -$

$$; x_1 = x_{0.386} -$$

n, x_1

$x < 75$

(3)

[4]

RRB

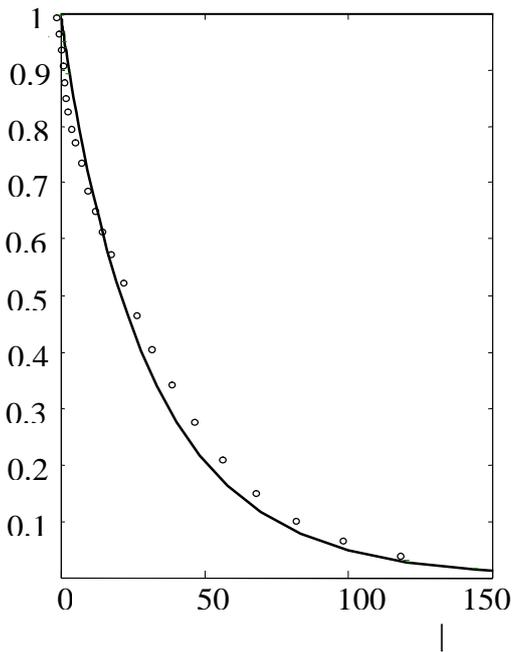
$$n = P_m(\ln x) \quad (4)$$

$$P_m(\ln x) = a_{m+1} \ln x + a_m + a_{m-1} \ln x + \dots + a_1 \ln x + a_0 \quad (4)$$

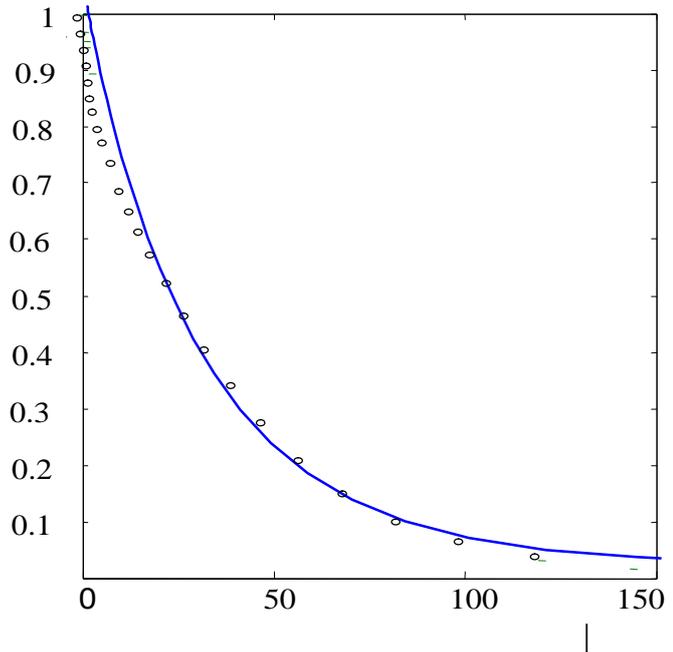
$$R(x) = \exp(-\exp(P_{m+1}(\ln x))) \quad (5)$$

$m = 3, \dagger = 0.006$ (. 2).

$m = 0, \dagger = 0.026$ (. 1),



. 1.
 $m = 0, P_1 = 0.942 \ln x - 3.228$



. 2. $m = 3,$
 $P_4 = -0.046 \ln^4 x + 0.064 \ln^3 x - 0.253 \ln^2 x +$
 $1.136 \ln x - 2.980$
(- ,).

$$S(t) = \frac{k(t)}{x(t) \cdot \bar{x}(t)} \quad (6)$$

$k(t)$ - ; $x(t)$ - ; $\bar{x}(t)$ - .

[3, 5, 6, 7, 8]

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dS}{dt} &= \left(\frac{\beta}{3} - \beta \cdot t\right)S(t); & \frac{dS}{dt} &= \frac{1}{3}(\beta)(1 - \beta \cdot t) + \gamma)S(t); \\ \frac{dS}{dt} &= kS(t) \left[p + (1-p) \frac{S(t)}{S_0} \right] \\ \frac{dS}{dt} &= (a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2)(b_0 + b_1 S(t) + b_2 S^2(t)). \\ \frac{dS}{dt} &= \mathbb{E}_n(t) \cdot P_m(t), & \mathbb{E}_n(t) &= \sum_0^n a_i t^i, & P_m(t) &= \sum_0^m b_i t^i, \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

– $\beta, \gamma, k, p, \gamma, a_0, a_1, a_2, b_0, b_1, b_2, \mathbb{E}_n(t), P_m(t)$ –

[9]

X15H18	$8 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$-1.5 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$6 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$-50 \cdot 10^{-2}$
X13M2 2	$12.5 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$-1.4 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$6 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$-53 \cdot 10^{-2}$
13 2 2	$6 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$-1.25 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$5 \cdot 10^{-3}$	-52
2	$28 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$-35 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$7.2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$-18.5 \cdot 10^{-2}$
2 2	$-1.9 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$-1.5 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$3.3 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$-57 \cdot 10^{-2}$
	$5.9 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$-5 \cdot 10^{-5}$	10^{-7}	$\cdot 10^{-7}$
10P6M5	$6 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$-1.2 \cdot 10^{-5}$	10^{-2}	$-3 \cdot 10^{-3}$
	$59 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$	10^{-8}	10^{-8}
,	$11 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$4 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$4 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$104 \cdot 10^{-2}$
2	$7 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$-1.2 \cdot 10^{-5}$	10^{-7}	$\cdot 10^{-7}$

13 2 2, 10P6M5)

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = (0,03 - 0,014 \cdot t)S(t);$$

(18 15,

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$$S(t) = S_0 \exp(0,03t - 0,014t^2),$$

20 ,

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = (a_0 + a_1t + a_2t^2)(b_0 + b_1S(t) + b_2S^2(t)),$$

(1), (2), (5), (7)

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Mathematical, physical and mechanical models of the polarized phenomenon are proposed in this article which arises at the interaction of compressed materials with electromagnetic fields. One may use them for the structural and informational monitoring of the media's state and for the express determination of the dispersive system's (DS) moisture content as well.

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