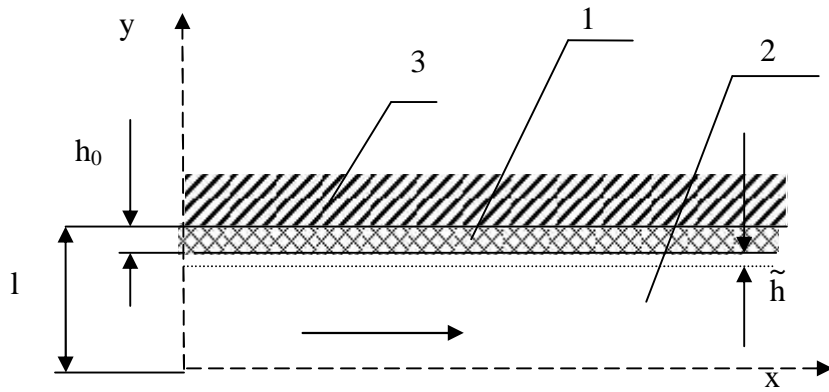


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 • • , • • , ,

The task of boundary stability in the moving liquid under stationary thermal conditions have been put and solved. The instability condition which contain hydrodynamic and thermal operation factors has been obtained. A neutral curve has been build and some regions have been determined of certain characteristic dimensionless parameters with which one may anticipate a stable state of a system.

— . 1. 2 -
 1. r .
 , ,
 h_0 .
 ,
 - ,



1 – ; 2 – ; 3 –

[1, 2].

$T = const,$

[2, 3]:

$$r_1 \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=h} - r_2 \frac{\partial T_2}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=h} = \dots \cdot r \frac{dh}{dt} \quad (1)$$

$\frac{dh}{dt}$ –

1 – 2 –

; ... – ; r –

$h_0,$

1 2

1,

x,

:

$$t_1 \frac{\partial^2 T_1}{\partial y^2} = 0. \quad (2)$$

2

[4]:

$$\bar{v} \nabla T_2 = t_2 \Delta T_2 + \frac{\hat{t}_2}{2c_p} \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} \right)^2, \quad (3)$$

(3)

() . ,

[4],

2 :

$$t_2 \Delta T_2 = -\frac{\hat{t}_2}{2c_p} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2. \quad (4)$$

C

:

$$v = \frac{1}{2\epsilon_{2\dots}} \frac{dP}{dx} \left(y^2 - (1+h^2) \right). \quad (5)$$

:

$$u = -\frac{1}{2c_p \hat{t}_2 \dots^2} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \right)^2, \quad (6)$$

2:

$$t_2 \frac{\partial T_2}{\partial y} = u \frac{y^3}{3} + const. \quad (7)$$

$\partial \ddagger$

,

$$const \ t = 0 \quad (7).$$

(2)

1

:

$$\frac{\partial T_1}{\partial y} = -\frac{T}{h}. \quad (8)$$

(7) (8) (1), :

$$-r_1 \frac{T}{h} - \frac{r_2 u (l-h)^3}{t_2 \cdot 3} = \dots \cdot r \frac{dh}{dt}. \quad (9)$$

(9) h , -

h $h_0: h = h_0 + \tilde{h};$ \tilde{h} -

(9) :

$$-r_1 \frac{T}{h_0 + \tilde{h}} + \frac{r_2 u (l - (h_0 + \tilde{h}))^3}{t_2 \cdot 3} = \dots \cdot r \frac{d(h_0 + \tilde{h})}{dt}. \quad (10)$$

(10) \tilde{h} , , -

h_0 (

$\frac{dh_0}{dt} = 0$) :

$$r_1 \frac{T}{h_0^2} \tilde{h} + \frac{r_2 u (l-h_0)^2 \tilde{h}}{t_2} = \dots \cdot r \frac{d\tilde{h}}{dt}. \quad (11)$$

\tilde{h} $e^{\tilde{S} \cdot t} h'$:

$$r_1 \frac{T}{h_0^2} + \frac{r_2 u (l-h_0)^2}{t_2} = \dots \cdot r \cdot \tilde{S}. \quad (12)$$

(6) u :

$$r_1 \frac{T}{h_0^2} - \frac{r_2}{t_2} \frac{1}{2c_p \hat{c}_{2...}^2} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \right)^2 (l-h_0)^2 = \dots \cdot r \cdot \tilde{S}. \quad (13)$$

$$\tilde{S} > 0.$$

$$T - T_0 > 0 \quad (14)$$

$$r_1 \frac{T - T_0}{h_0^2} > \frac{r_2}{2t_2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^2 (l - h_0)^2 \quad (14)$$

$$(14)$$

$$\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta P} \cdot c_p \cdot \dots \frac{1}{\hat{h}_0^2} > Pe \quad (15)$$

$$Pe = \frac{\bar{v} \cdot l}{t}$$

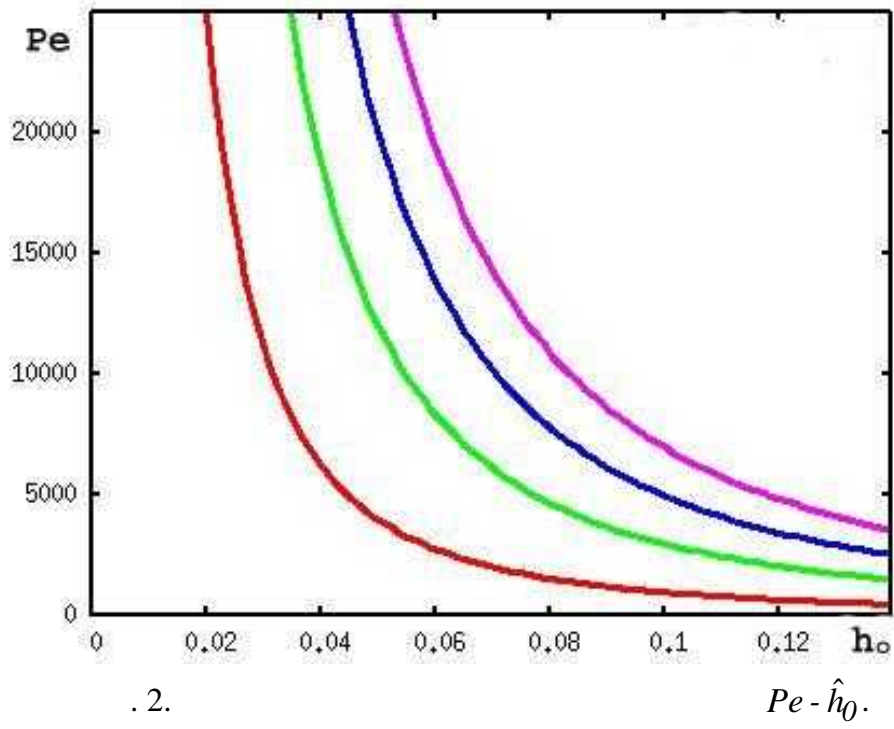
$$\hat{h}_0 = \frac{h_0}{l}$$

$$(15)$$

$$Tp = \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta P} \cdot c_p \cdot \dots$$

$$.2.$$

Pe.



\hat{h}_0

(15)

«

», . . .

: 1.

, 1967. 599 .

2.

