532.542

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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.

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1.

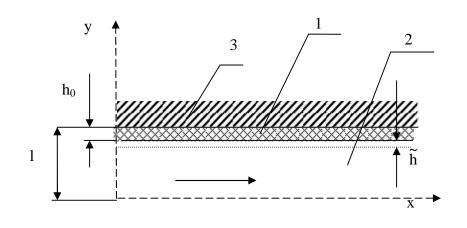
r.

 h_0 .

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.1.

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[1, 2].

T

= const,

[2, 3]:

$$\left. \Gamma_{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right|_{y=h} - \Gamma_{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right|_{y=h} = \dots \cdot r \frac{dh}{dt} \tag{1}$$

 $\frac{dh}{dt}$

, T_1 , T_2 – 1- 2-

 h_0 ,

1 2

1, x,

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

2

[4]:

$$\vec{\mathbf{v}}\nabla\mathbf{T}_{2} = \mathbf{t}_{2}\Delta T_{2} + \frac{\hat{\mathbf{r}}_{2}}{2c_{p}} \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_{x}}{\partial \mathbf{y}} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_{y}}{\partial x} \right)^{2}, \tag{3}$$

(3)

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[4],

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2:

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

C :

$$\mathbf{v} = \frac{1}{2 \epsilon_2 \dots} \frac{dP}{dx} \left(y^2 - \left(\mathbf{l} + \mathbf{h}^2 \right) \right). \tag{5}$$

•

$$u = -\frac{1}{2c_{p^2 2}...^2} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x}\right)^2, \tag{6}$$

2:

$$t_2 \frac{\partial T_2}{\partial v} = u \frac{y^3}{3} + const. \tag{7}$$

 $\partial \ddagger$, $cons \ t = 0$ (7). (2)

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

(7) (8) (1), :

$$-\Gamma_1 \frac{\mathbf{T} - \mathbf{r}_2 \mathbf{u}}{h} - \frac{\Gamma_2 \mathbf{u}}{\mathbf{t}_2} \frac{(l-h)^3}{3} = \dots \cdot r \frac{dh}{dt}.$$
 (9)

(9) h,

•

h -

$$h_0$$
: $h = h_0 + \widetilde{h}$;

. (9)

$$-\Gamma_1 \frac{T - r_2 u}{h_o + \widetilde{h}} + \frac{\Gamma_2 u}{t_2} \frac{\left(l - \left(h_o + \widetilde{h}\right)\right)^3}{3} = \dots \cdot r \frac{d\left(h_o + \widetilde{h}\right)}{dt}.$$
 (10)

 $\widetilde{h}, \qquad , \qquad , \qquad .$

 h_o (

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

$$\Gamma_1 \frac{T - h_o^2}{h_o^2} \tilde{h} + \frac{\Gamma_2 u}{t_2} (l - h_o)^2 \tilde{h} = \dots \cdot r \frac{d\tilde{h}}{dt}.$$
 (11)

 \widetilde{h} $e^{\check{\mathsf{S}}\cdot t}h'$:

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

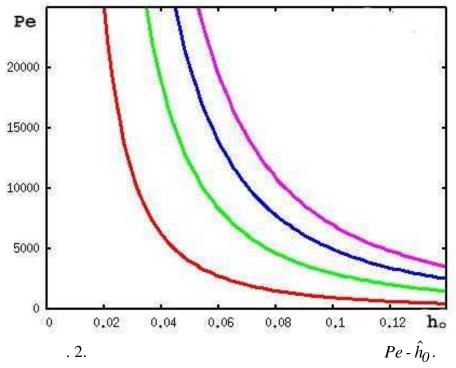
(6) U:

$$\Gamma_1 \frac{\mathbf{T} - \mathbf{r}_2}{h_o^2} - \frac{\mathbf{r}_2}{\mathbf{t}_2} \frac{1}{2c_{p^2 2 \dots}^2} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x}\right)^2 (l - h_o)^2 = \dots \cdot r \cdot \tilde{S}. \tag{13}$$

 $\check{S} > 0$. T - T > 0 ($r_1 \frac{T - }{h_o^2} > \frac{r_2}{2t_2 \hat{j}_{2...}^2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial}\right)^2 (l - h_o)^2$ (14)(14) r_1 r_2 $\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta P} \cdot c_p \cdot \dots \frac{1}{\hat{h}_0^2} > Pe$ (15) $: Pe = \frac{\overline{v} \cdot 1}{+} -$, \overline{v} – , t - $\hat{h}_0 = \frac{h_0}{I} \Delta T = T - T . \Delta \mathbf{P}\big|_{h_0} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \cdot h_o \quad - \quad \ -$ (15) $Tp = \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta P} \cdot c_p \cdot \dots$. 2.

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In the article the method for the grounded choice of raw materials at making of the densely baked wares is offered and expounded. The method is based on physical and chemical computations in the systems of breed formative oxides. The results of ceramic the masses development, with the use of the offered method, for the receipt of different functional ceramic clinker wares are presented.