

# Влияние колебаний массы бумажного полотна на качество товарной продукции

*a*, *b*, *c*

<sup>a</sup>sivakov.vp@yandex.ru, <sup>b</sup>vurasko2010@yandex.ru, <sup>c</sup>galimova\_ar@mail.ru  
<sup>a</sup><https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9387-1512>, <sup>b</sup><https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9471-085X>,  
<sup>c</sup><https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0171-5801>  
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37,

« »

( , ).

и исп  
этикетки  
(4,85 / <sup>2</sup>)

«мо»,

ее от  
«зап»

улицы  
( $\bar{m}$ ).  $\Delta$   
к вре

6,7...5,3

(4,99 / <sup>2</sup>),

вы ст  
юе (5,09 / <sup>2</sup>)

т сре  
( $\bar{m}$ )  $\eta$   
ду сь  
(0,5...1) %

3,64

## Influence of paper cloth mass fluctuations on the quality of commercial products

V.P. Sivakov<sup>a</sup>, A.V. Vurasko<sup>b</sup>, A.R. Minakova<sup>c</sup>

Ural State Forest Engineering University; 37, Siberian Tract St., Ekaterinburg, Russia  
<sup>a</sup>sivakov.vp@yandex.ru, <sup>b</sup>vurasko2010@yandex.ru, <sup>c</sup>galimova\_ar@mail.ru  
<sup>a</sup><https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9387-1512>, <sup>b</sup><https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9471-085X>,  
<sup>c</sup><https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0171-5801>  
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Recently, paper producers and consumers have put a new meaning in the notion of "high quality", implying the constancy (uniformity, uniformity) of the most important properties. As a result, considerable attention is paid to the provision of technological characteristics of paper products. The discharge of the boom mass on the grid table is accompanied by relative oscillations of the pressure box, grid table, chest shaft, mesh and the mass flow. When moving in the dehydrating part of the grid table, longitudinal and transverse

waves are formed on the free surface of the paper mass. The lower surface of the paper mass, located on the grid, copies its surface. Dewatering of paper pulp on vacuum boxes, rubber press, in the press part and subsequent parts of the machine does not eliminate the waviness of the surface of the paper web. The presence of longitudinal and transverse waves, formed during paper forming, leads to uneven mass of a square meter of paper, fluctuations in strength and other technological characteristics of the paper. This has a negative impact on subsequent operations of paper processing into commercial products. At many enterprises they do not pay enough attention to the control of deviations of the square meter of the produced paper canvas from the mass established by the technological regulations, which reduces the consumer properties of paper products. In this regard, the study of the dependence of the mass of paper web from technological and mechanical factors forming process is important.

The aim of this work is an experimental verification of statistical method deviations of the square meter of the paper cloth from the technological solution and determination of the spectral and correlation functions of the sources causing fluctuations in the mass of the paper web. In the course of the work the statistical characteristics of the variation of the mass of the canvas are investigated and their average ( $4.99 \text{ g/dm}^2$ ), maximum ( $5.09 \text{ g/dm}^2$ ) and minimal ( $4.85 \text{ g/dm}^2$ ) permissible values are established. It is shown that the presence of deviations of the masses of paper samples from the arithmetic mean ( $\bar{m}$ ) is «acceptable». The upper deviation of the masses of paper samples from the arithmetic mean ( $\bar{m}$ ) exceeds the estimate of «acceptable», which provides a «reserve» of the mass of the paper web, but leads to excessive consumption of raw materials, materials, energy carriers. It is necessary to adjust the weight of  $1 \text{ m}^2$  of the paper web with minor lowering (0,5 to 1) percent decrease in average arithmetic value ( $\bar{m}$ ). The type of connection of the masses of paper samples of two samples from a paper cloth taken after a certain period of time is established. The random process of oscillations of the masses of the studied paper web corresponds to the stationary conditions. The production technology is stable and provides the set parameters of mass per square meter of paper. The method of spectral density is used to determine the periodic component of the maximum mass oscillations of paper samples in the range of 6,7...5,3 Hz. The influence of this periodic component on the oscillation process of the masses of paper samples is insignificant. The assumption about the effect of the vibration of the chest shaft at a frequency of 3.64 Hz relative to the mesh table and the headbox on the fluctuations in the mass of a square meter of paper has not been confirmed by studies.

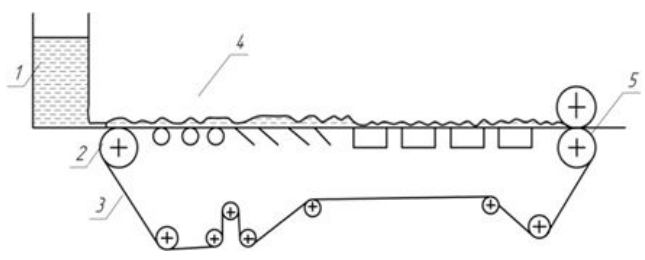
**Keywords:** quality; weight per square meter; paper web; correlation function; spectral density; fluctuations.

« » -  
 ( ,  
 ) [1, 2].

[3-7].

[8, 9].

( . 1).



1.

3 — ; 4 — ; 1 — ; 2 — ; 5 —

480 /

можно предположить, что по следствиям:

$$n_b = \frac{V}{60 \cdot \pi \cdot d_b} \cdot (1 - f_n) =$$

$$= \frac{480}{60 \cdot \pi \cdot 0,65} \cdot (1 - 0,07) = 3,64 \text{ с}^{-1} \quad (1)$$

$V = 480$  / — ;  $d_b = 0,65$  —  
метр ;  $f_n = 0,07$  — ;  
ала о

у,

:  $x = 76, y = 66.$

- родо. = 0,25 ;
- оперечном напрат  $b = 0,2$  .
- деляем длину ис  $z,$

$$L = z \cdot a = 76 \cdot 0,25 = 19 \text{ м.}$$

деляем продолжит.,  
полосы бумаги

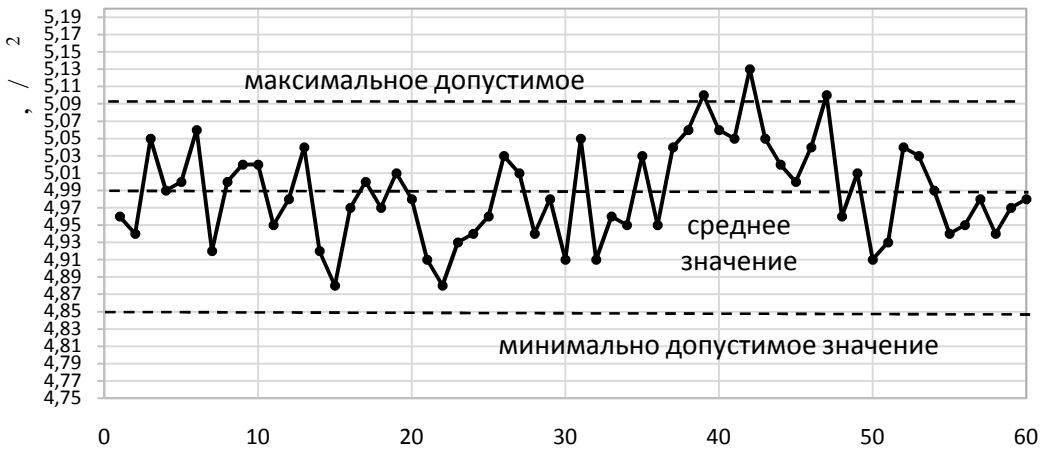
$$t = \frac{L}{\pi \cdot d_b \cdot n_b} = \frac{19}{\pi \cdot 0,65 \cdot 3,64} = 2,56 \text{ с.}$$

должительность изг  
о формуле

$$t_0 = \frac{l_0}{\pi \cdot d_b \cdot n_b} = \frac{0,25}{\pi \cdot 0,65 \cdot 3,64} = 0,034 \text{ с.}$$

[10].

$m(t)$  ( . 2).



. 2.

образцы  
бумаги

$$\bar{m} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \quad (2)$$

метического значения выборки  $m_i$   
формуле:

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (m_i - \bar{m})^2} \quad (3)$$

имых отк.  
няем критерий  
ерия Стьюдента  $t = 1,6$   
убод  $f = n - 1 = 65$

ьной вероятности  $P = 0,9$ . Макси  
я масс образцов бумаги, /  $^2$

$$m_{min} = \bar{m} - t \cdot S = 4,97 - 1,64 \cdot 0,075 = 4,85 \frac{\text{г}}{\text{дм}^2}$$

$$m \quad (2).$$

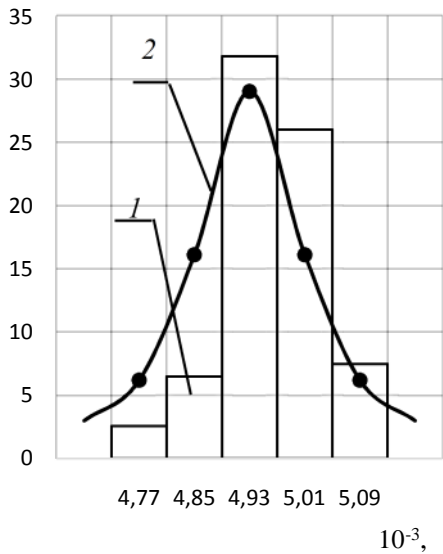
: 16,0; 10,7; 8,0; 6,4; 5,3;

4,6; 1,8

16,0; 10,7; 8,0

76-

(3).



3.

: 1 -  
; 2 -

масс образцов  
x, y бумаги опре

$$r = \frac{M_{xy}}{D_x \cdot D_y} \quad (4)$$

$M_{xy}$  – среднее метическое произвед  
ний  $(i - x)$  ма азцов от среднего арм  
значения 1 к;  $D_x, D_y$  – дисперсии м

:  $D_x = S_x^2; D_y = S_y^2$ .

с с метическое произведений масс вы  
x, y пре...зем по формуле [16]:

$$M_{xy} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (m_{xi} - \bar{m}_x) \cdot (m_{yi} - \bar{m}_y)$$

. 1.  
 $0,5 < r = 0,81 < 1,$

олосы бу у 66-

$\left(\frac{r}{D_m^2}\right)^2$  пр

бразов (аги дискретных отсчета  
редел яем о формуле

$$R_{mm}(\tau) = \frac{1}{n-\tau} \sum_{n_i=1}^{n-\tau} m_n(t) \cdot m_n(t + \tau) \quad (5)$$

е  $m_n(t)$  –  $m_n$   
 $\frac{r}{D_m^2}; m_n(t + \tau)$  –

$\tau; n$  –  
,  $n = 66; \tau$  –

$\tau = 6.$

осл щих выч  
норм ем:

$$\rho_{mm} = \frac{R_{mm}(\tau)}{D}$$

$D$  –  $m,$

$$D = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (m_i - \bar{m})^2 \quad (6)$$

ектра ную плотность опреде.

$$S_t = \sum_{\mu=0}^n \left(1 - \frac{\mu}{n}\right) \cdot \rho_{mm} \cdot \cos(\omega\varphi) \quad (7)$$

$\mu = 0, \dots, n-1; n$  –

. 4.

0,6...32,2

$S(t)$

$m(t)$

$S(t),$

$m(t),$

$S(t)$

6,7...5,3

$S(t)$

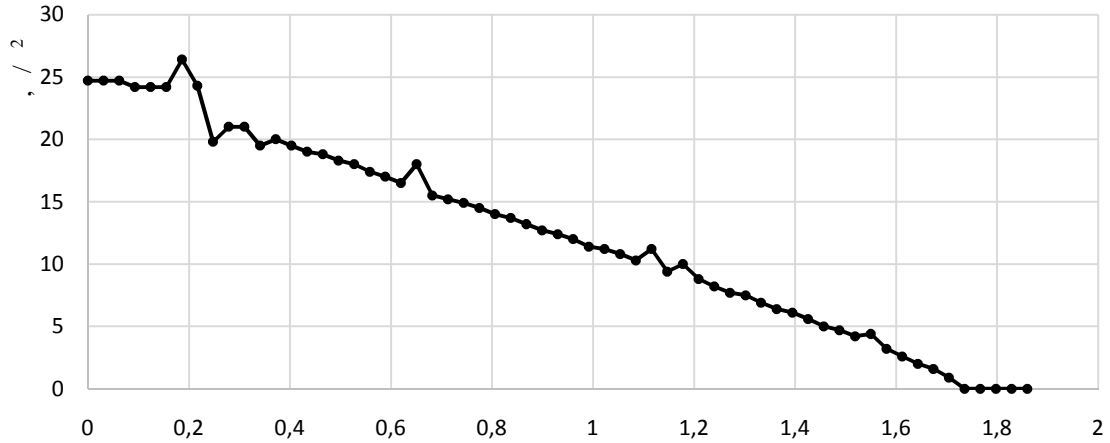
$S(t),$

6,7...5,3

7,8 %.

10 %

		среднее значение, $\bar{m}(\frac{\Gamma}{\text{ДМ}^2})$	дисперсия, $\sigma_m(\frac{\Gamma}{\text{ДМ}^2})$	дисперсия, $D(\frac{\Gamma}{\text{ДМ}^2})^2$	среднее значение по выборкам, $M_{xy}(\frac{\Gamma}{\text{ДМ}^2})^2$	, г
	76	4,98	0,032	$3,84 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$0,015 \cdot 10^{-3}$	0,81
у	66	4,97	0,07	$4,9 \cdot 10^{-3}$		



4.

1. ... массе ...  $(\bar{m})$  ... « ... ».

2. ...  $(\bar{m})$  ... « ... ».

3. ... 6,7...5,3

4. ... 3,64

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8. ...

9. ...

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