

Обезвоживание влажной щепы

[Faint, mostly illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. Some fragments are visible:]

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 24.05.2018, 30.06.2018

()

80–120 % (),
 1 860 – 2 870 / . 30 %
 4 000 – 4 500 / , . : — 3 100,
 6 450 / .

: ; ; ; ; ;

Dehydration of wet chips

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The article considers the properties of fuel chips from logging wastes. The process of removing free moisture from wood capillaries (chips) in order to reduce the humidity of wood and increase its calorific value is described. A mathematical model of chips dehydration in the field of centrifugal forces during centrifugation has been developed. The calculation of the productivity of an industrial centrifuge installed in a fuel-wood chips production system is given. Also, the article presents the results of experiments on the intensity of moisture reduction in chips with different wood species. Fuel chips harvested from logging residues have certain physical and mechanical properties, the characteristics of which assess chips as fuel and allow to calculate the economic performance of the product in obtaining thermal energy. Improving the quality of the properties of chips also has a positive effect on other attendant factors, such as transport and storage of chips. The experimental setup, described in the article, makes it possible to investigate the process of chips centrifugation and estimate its moisture content after working in different modes and with different types of wood. As fuel chips are evaluated for their moisture and heat-creative capacity, they are interrelated. If freshly chopped wood has a moisture content of about 80 - 120% (abs.), then it is classified as high-moisture fuel, and its calorific value is 1860-2870 kcal / kg. Reducing the humidity of wood to 30% increases its calorific value to the values of 4000 - 4500 kcal / kg, that is, to the indices of some coals: brown coal - 3100, coal - 6450 kcal / kg.

Keywords: wood chips; wood moisture; dehydration; centrifugation; calorific value.

(), ω — $1 \text{ }^2, \text{ }^2$.
 $\omega = 0,259 \text{ }^2$,
 $\omega = 0,495 \text{ }^2$.
 $\bar{F} = m\omega^2 \bar{r}$, (2) m — ; r — 1,5–2,5

[3]:

$$F = \frac{d(mv)}{dt} = m \frac{dv}{dt} + v \frac{dm}{dt}, \text{ H,} \quad (3)$$

F — , H ; m — ; v — , /; t — (. 1).

$$m = \rho \cdot r^2 \pi \cdot (R-l), \quad (4)$$

, /³; R — (), ; l — () ; r —

$$v = \frac{d(R-l)}{dt} = -\frac{dl}{dt}, \quad (5)$$

t ,

(6):

$$t = \frac{16\mu}{\rho \cdot r^2 \omega^2 \cos^2 \alpha} \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{R^2 - \frac{\rho \cdot r^2 \omega^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{16\mu} + R}}{2R - l_0} \right) \quad (6)$$

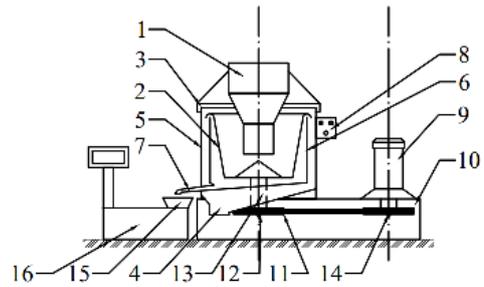
μ — $-\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}$.
 (6) ,

() ,

dQ ,

$$dQ = \frac{dl}{dt} \omega, \quad (7)$$

(. 1) [12].



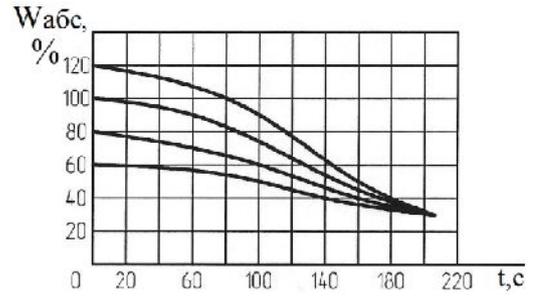
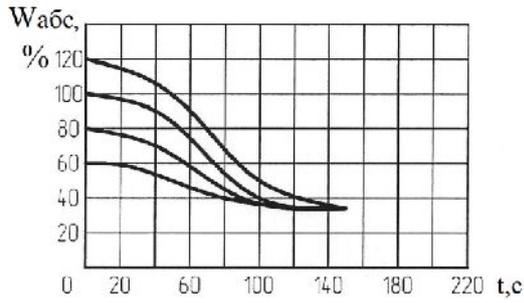
. 1.

, l
 2, . . .
 () 1–2°
 5
 6.
 4. 7 15
 16. 8
 9 12, 14 13
 $F_r = 350G; 700G; 1050G$.
 . 2–4.

() 1,5 , (. 2) .
 (. 4)
 (. 3, 4).

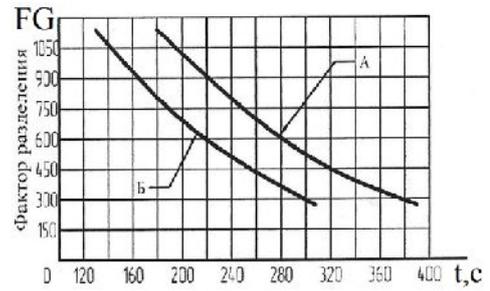
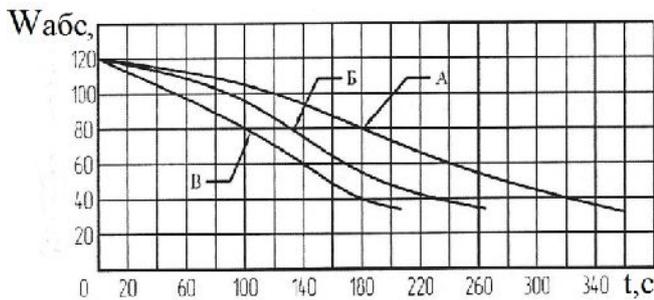
35-40 %

- : — 4 500 / , —
- 4 000 / .



. 2.

F = 1050G: — ; —



. 3.

120 %
F: — 350G; — 700G; — 1050G

. 4.

120 %
: — ; —

[11]
30-40 % (), . . .

2 000 - 2 500
/ (80-120 %) 4 000 - 4 500
/ (30-40 %) [2],

80-110 % ()
2 000 . , -

~ 20 % . -

(,)

8-10 %.
(120-150 %),

1. () -

30-40 %, 8-10 % — -

2. , -

25-30 % . -

3. 35-40 % . -

~ 16 . 3/

[6]. -

150 , -
1,5 1050G -
40 . -

1. . . - , 1976. 264 . -

2. . . // XXI : -

