

, 15, 49005, ; e-mail: itm12@ukr.net

This paper presents the mathematical models, algorithms, and programs developed in the past five years at the Institute of Technical Mechanics of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and the State Space of Ukraine for numerical simulation of gas and gas-dispersed chemically reacting mixture flows. The subject matter involves both space hardware development and scientific support of the development of technological processes. As to space hardware, the paper addresses issues of the development of methods and programs and their use in investigations along the following lines: the aerogasdynamics of full launch vehicle configurations with wings and controls, rocket propellant combustion product jet efflux with account for afterburning when mixing with air and for the effect of the injection of water drops on the jet parameters, air flows in air intake channels, mixing of a hydrocarbon fuel with a cocurrent air flow and its burning in ramjet combustion chambers, and the choice and substantiation of the design parameters of the liquid-propellant jet system of launch vehicle upper stages in the case where the control blocks are fed from the sustainer engine propellant lines. As to technological processes, consideration is given to the burning of dry and moisture-saturated coal particles in a hot fuel-air mixture flow and the effect of interaction of gas-dispersed flow particles with the channel walls and with one another on the formation of a gas – variously sized particles mixture flow. The topicality of this work is due to the need for up-

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grading existing space hardware elements and developing new ones and for increasing the efficiency of coal dust burning and gas-dispersed mixture transportation in air tube conveyers.

1. Introduction
2. Literature Review
3. Methodology
4. Results and Discussion
5. Conclusions
6. References

1. Introduction
The purpose of this study is to investigate the efficiency of coal dust burning and gas-dispersed mixture transportation in air tube conveyers. The study is divided into several sections: Introduction, Literature Review, Methodology, Results and Discussion, Conclusions, and References.

2. Literature Review
Several studies have been conducted in this field. In [1], the authors studied the influence of the air velocity on the efficiency of coal dust transportation in air tubes. In [2], the authors investigated the influence of the coal dust particle size on the efficiency of coal dust transportation in air tubes. In [3], the authors studied the influence of the air tube diameter on the efficiency of coal dust transportation in air tubes. In [4], the authors investigated the influence of the air tube length on the efficiency of coal dust transportation in air tubes.

3. Methodology
The methodology of this study consists of several stages: (1) selection of the objects of study, (2) development of the experimental setup, (3) conduct of experiments, (4) processing of the results of the experiments, and (5) drawing of conclusions.

4. Results and Discussion
The results of the experiments show that the efficiency of coal dust transportation in air tubes depends on the air velocity, the coal dust particle size, the air tube diameter, and the air tube length. The efficiency of coal dust transportation in air tubes increases with increasing air velocity, decreasing coal dust particle size, increasing air tube diameter, and increasing air tube length.

5. Conclusions
The efficiency of coal dust transportation in air tubes is significantly affected by the air velocity, the coal dust particle size, the air tube diameter, and the air tube length. It is necessary to take these factors into account when designing air tube conveyers for coal dust transportation.

6. References
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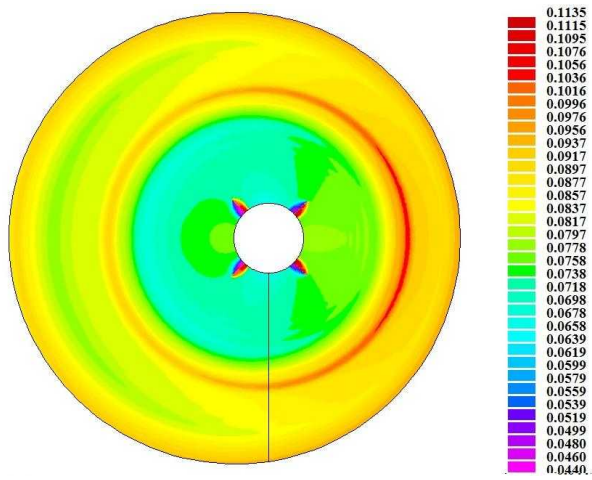
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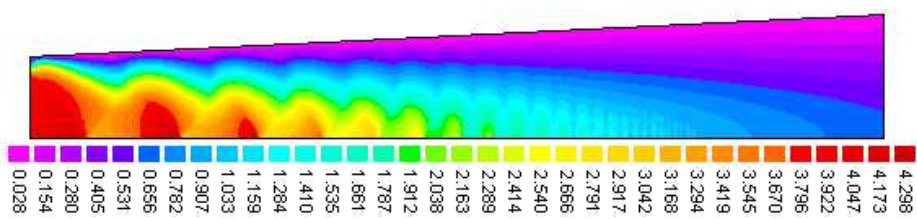
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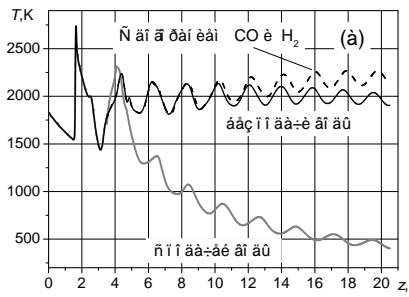
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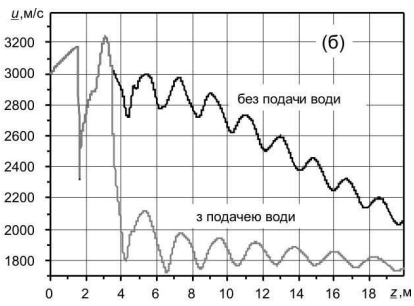
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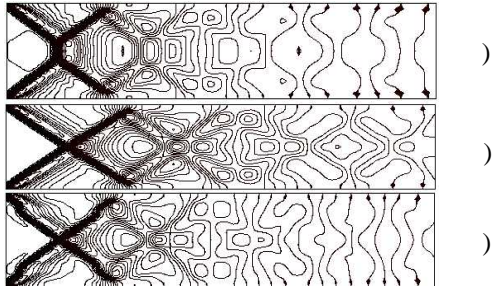
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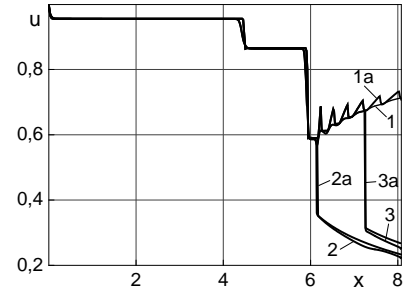
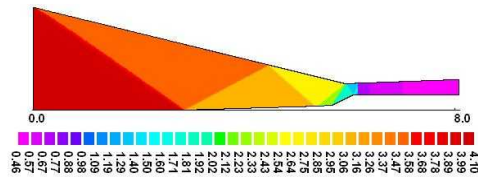
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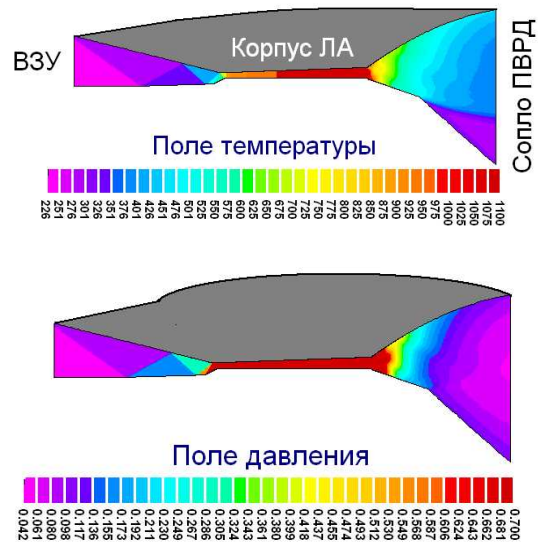
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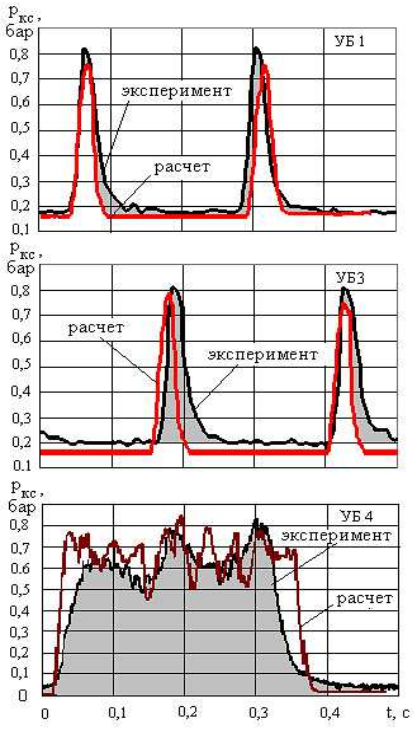


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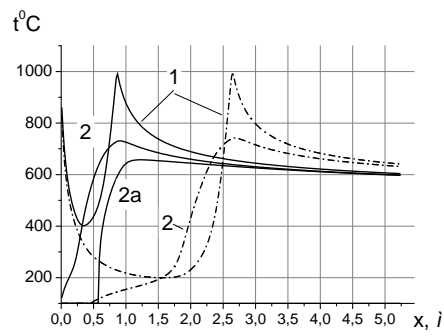
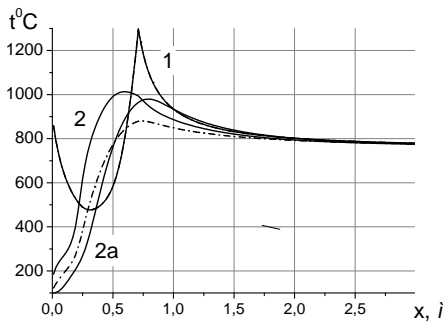
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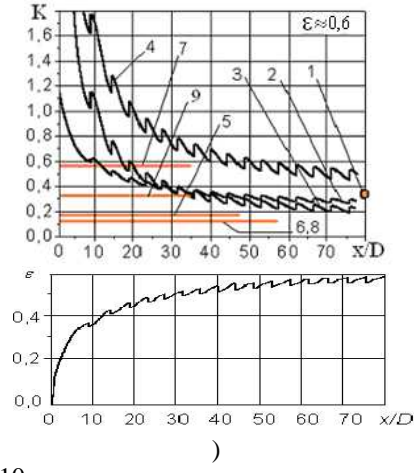
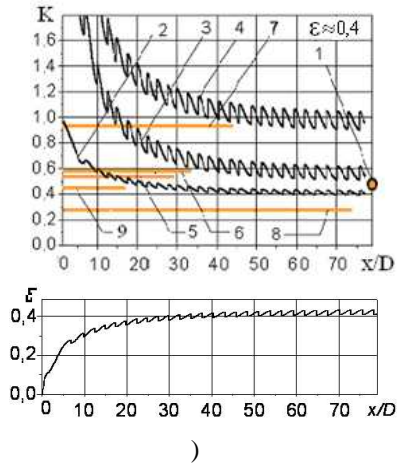
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