

• • • , • • • , () ,
 • • • , • • • () , • • • ,
 • • • , • • • , • («)

• : , , •

• : , , •

*The method to define aeroionic air composition in working rooms is described.
 Keywords: aeroionization, diffusion, deionization.*

, , [1].
 , (— , ,
), , , ,
 , , , ,
 [2, 3].

[4].

(40 %).

,
 • , ()
 , (, ,) . ,

, • ,

, , •

[5]

[6],

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

(

[7]

$$D \frac{d^2 n}{dx^2} - g + \frac{n - n_0}{\tau} = 0,$$

(

 $D -$; $x -$; $n -$; $g -$; $n_0 -$; $-$ $n.$ $g,$

$$\frac{d^2 n}{dx^2} - \frac{1}{D\tau} = \frac{g}{D} - \frac{n_0}{D\tau}.$$

$$n \Big|_{x=0} = n_1$$

$$n \Big|_{x=l} = n_0,$$

 $n_1 -$; $l -$

$$n = c_1 e^{\frac{x}{\sqrt{D\tau}}} + c_2 e^{-\frac{x}{\sqrt{D\tau}}} + n_0 - g\tau.$$

 n_1 , $c_1 = 0,$

$$n_1 = g\tau e^{\frac{l}{\sqrt{D\tau}}} + n_0 + g\tau,$$

$$n(x) = g\tau e^{\frac{l-x}{\sqrt{D\tau}}} + g\tau.$$

$$(1) \quad l \approx \dots$$

[5],

$$\Delta n = \gamma n^2,$$

$$n - \dots ; n - \dots$$

(),

$$\frac{dt}{dn} = -\gamma n^2 \quad \gamma dt = -\frac{dn}{n^2}.$$

$$\int_0^t \gamma dt = -\int_{n_0}^n \frac{dn}{n^2},$$

$$n_0 \quad n - \dots \quad t.$$

$$\gamma t = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n_0},$$

$$n = \frac{n_0}{1 + \gamma n_0 \tau}. \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = g - \gamma n^2,$$

g -

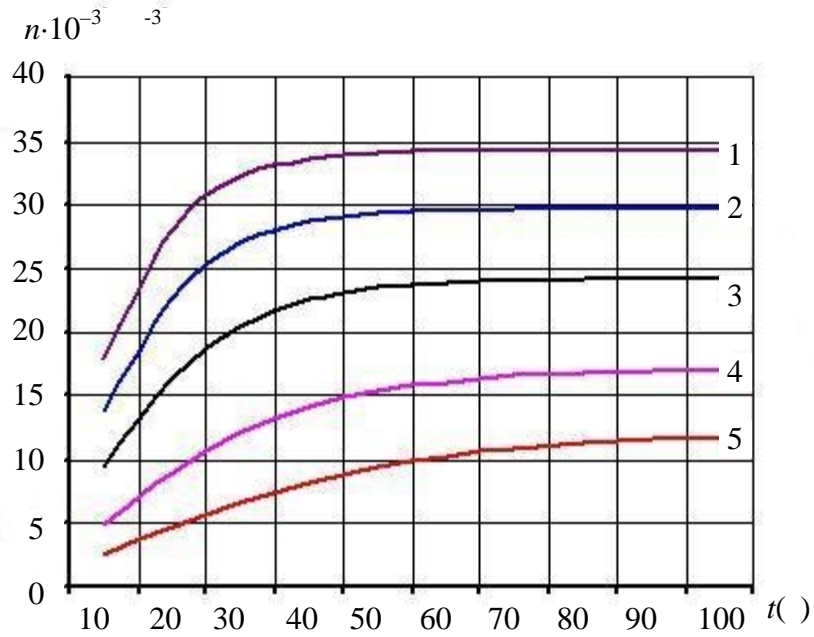
$$t = 0 \quad \tau = \sqrt{\frac{1}{g\gamma}}, \quad g - \gamma n^2 > 0,$$

n = 0

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{g}{\gamma}} th \left(\frac{t}{\tau} \right); \tag{3}$$

$$n = c_1 e^{\frac{x}{\sqrt{D\tau}}} + c_2 e^{\frac{-x}{\sqrt{D\tau}}} + n_0 - g\tau.$$

(3) . 1.



. 1. 1-5 2000, 1500, 1000, 500, 250 ⁻³ · ⁻¹ :

(1)-(3).

$$[8] \approx 1,67 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ c }^{3/}, \quad D \approx 0,1 \text{ }^{2/}.$$

[1].

()

), $3,4 \cdot 10^{-4}$, 1 $2,6 \cdot 10^{-4}$ / , 1 3 (40 / , 40 / $(\pm e)$, 25 $-3 -1$, .

$$\tau = \frac{\bar{\lambda}}{v},$$

$\bar{\lambda} -$; $V -$.

$$\bar{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\pi \sigma n_0},$$

n_0 ,
[4] -

$$\bar{V} \approx 5 \cdot 10^4 \text{ c / } , \approx 2,8 \cdot 10^{-6} .$$

$$n_{opt} \approx 1,2 \cdot 10^2 ; \quad n_{min} \approx 1 \cdot 10^3 ; \quad n_m \approx 1,2 .$$

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} = g + D \left(\frac{\partial^2 n}{\partial x^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial n}{\partial r} \right) - \gamma n^2 .$$

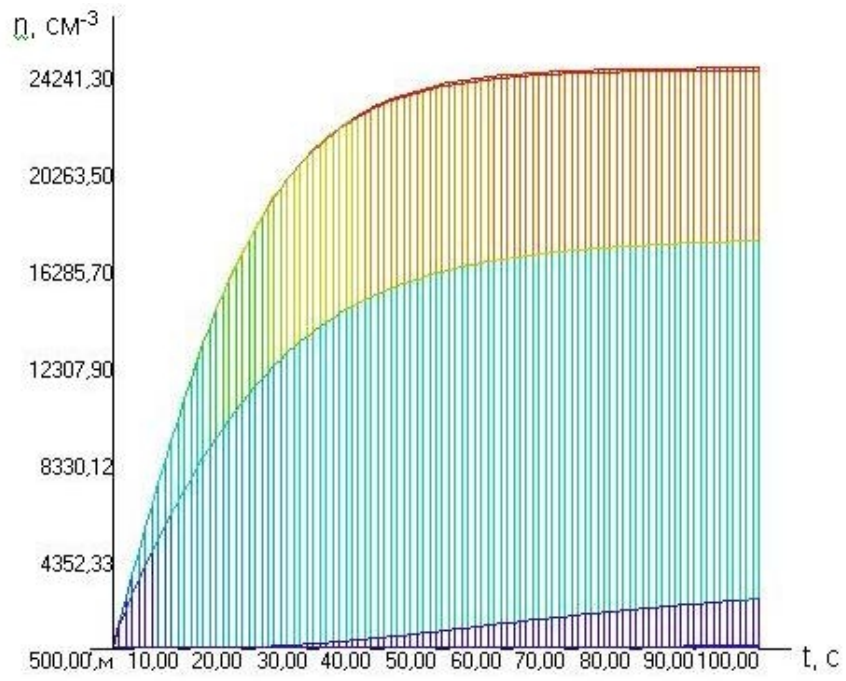
++.

$$r_0 = 0,3 .$$

(t, n)

. 2.

r, n . 3.

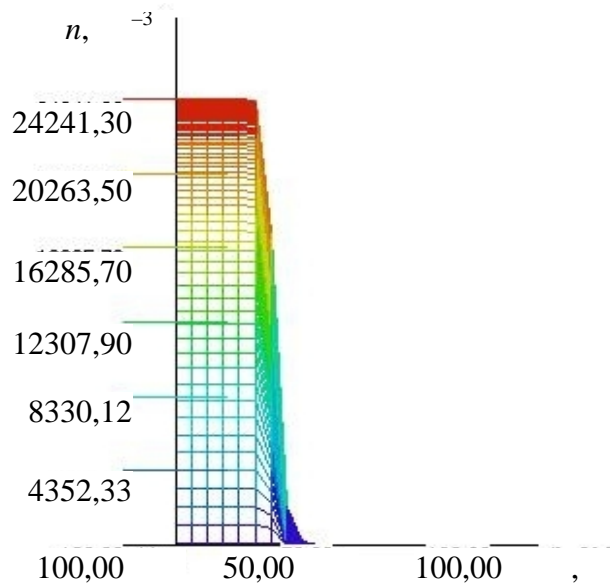


. 2.

$$: n_0 = 400 \text{ c}^{-3}; g = 1000 \text{ c}^{-3} \cdot \text{c}^{-1}$$

, (. . 1),

(()).



. 3.

1. *„* *” /* ,
- , : - , 1988. – 168 .
2. *„* (.):
- : 14.00.07 / . - ., 2004. – 246 .
3. *„* /
- // . – 2007. – . 49. – . 138–211.
4. - 2152-80. – [
- 1980-12-02]. – ∴ , 1980. – 7 . – () .
5. /
- , : ∴ , 1975. – 336 .
6. /
- - ∴ , 1997. – 736 .
7. / , ,
- // . – 2002. – 1. – . 30–35.
8. / : ∴ .
- , 1989. – 864 .