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INFLUENCE OF PULSED LASER RADIATION ON DIELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF ORGANIC GLASS

Savintsev A.P., Kunizhev B.I.

Kabardino-Balkarian State University

Abstract. The work investigated the effect of laser pulses on the dielectric properties of organic glass. The reasons for the observed changes were considered. The obtained results were compared with data on impact action on a similar target.

Keywords: laser pulse, organic glass, impact effect, dielectric properties.

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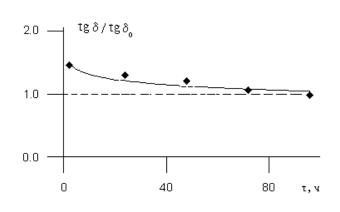
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[7]. [8]. 510,6 [9]. 20 3–11 3 [10]. 0.02 0,6 6,6 0,5–1,5 / . 10-20 (I = 5)/ ²). f. ε', tgδ, ε ". 1 $tg\delta$ σ^{v} «TESLA», -560 6-13 . ε " = ε ' $tg\delta$. : ε' , ε'' , $tg\delta$, 3.2%, $\sigma^{y} - 4\%$, $tg\delta - 7.0\%$ ε " - 7.7%. \mathcal{E}^{\prime} 1: ε'_{l} , $tg\delta_{l}$, ε''_{l} , σ''_{l} – . 1 1).

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$\mathcal{E}'_{l}/\mathcal{E}'$	$tg\delta_{l}/tg\delta$	ε " ₁ / ε "	$\sigma^{\nu}{}_{l}/\sigma^{\nu}$
0,95	1,45	1,38	1,40

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1. 5 / ², 3-5, 2. 80 ± 10 . 1,4 (1,45) $tg\delta$, $(. . . \sigma^{\nu}),$ [11]. [12] \mathcal{E}'_1 [13]. \mathcal{E} . \mathcal{E} . \mathcal{E}'_1 arepsilon' . 25±3° 80±10 , σ^{ν} [14], $p_t = I_0/2$, (1) I_0 – E_L V_a , [15] p_L (2) () [16]. 2–2,5, *p*. $\cong 1/2$. p(1)–(2)[1, 2]. [17], [17])

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STUDY OF RADON CONTENT IN THE AIR IN VARIOUS ZONES

Pshukov A.M., Kokoeva A.A., Blieva O.Z.

Kabardino-Balkarian State University Center for New Detector Technologies for Neutrino Registration

Abstract. The paper presents the results of assessing the level of radon-222 and radon-220 in various types of premises in the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic. The factors influencing its concentration have been determined. Exposure to high concentrations of radon is associated with an increased risk of lung cancer, so it is important to systematically measure indoor radon levels and take appropriate measures to reduce it. Research results show that indoor radon levels can vary significantly depending on factors such as soil type, degree of building insulation, availability of ventilation systems, etc. Cases of exceeding recommended radon standards in certain rooms have been found, which underlines the need for systematic monitoring and measures to ensure the safety of the air environment inside buildings.

Keywords: radon-222, radon-220, permissible concentration, monitoring, air safety, environmental safety.

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28.01.23 +20,9 6 008 12:09 6±8 13±18 7 009 28.01.23 15:09 +21,2 0 ± 1 1±1 8 010 28.01.23 18:09 +21,3 8±6 9±7 0,04 (0,00...2,50)

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9	011	28.01.23	21:09	+21,4	8±8	30±32	
10	012	29.01.23	00:09	+21,4	9±13	77±116	
11	013	29.01.23	03:09	+21,5	1±2	1±2	
12	015	29.01.23	09:09	+21,5	0±1	1±1	
13	016	29.01.23	12:09	+22,0	8±16	89±179	
14	017	29.01.23	15:09	+22,1	10±7	15±11	0,29 (0,002,50)
15	018	29.01.23	18:09	+22,1	5±8	6±10	
16	019	29.01.23	21:09	+22,0	0±1	1±1	
17	020	30.01.23	00:09	+21,8	0±1	1±1	
18	021	30.01.23	03:09	+21,7	12±10	31±25	0,82 (0,144.20)
19	022	30.01.23	06:09	+21,6	4±18	37±168	
20	023	30.01.23	09:09	+21,8	2±3	2±3	
21	024	30.01.23	12:09	+22,5	2±20	34±411	

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1.	001	02.02.23	16:12	+24,2	46±12	89±26	0,53 (0,280,89)
2.	002	02.02.23	19:12	+23,6	50±19	103±43	0,60 (0,241,27)
3.	003	02.02.23	22:12	+23,5	39±18	54±25	0,19 (0,000,93)
4.	004	03.02.23	01:12	+23,5	41±18	86±40	0,62 (0,211,44)
5.	005	03.02.23	04:12	+23,5	37±18	83±43	0,71 (0,241,78)
6.	006	03.02.23	07:12	+23,5	45±19	91±42	0,58 (0,181,38)
7.	008	03.02.23	13:12	+24,0	42±21	139±77	1,22 (0,642,60)
8.	009	03.02.23	16:12	+23,8	28±22	103±86	1,41(0,555,90)
9.	010	03.02023	19:12	+23,8	31±22	121±91	1,49 (0,684,60)
10.	011	03.02.23	22:12	+23,5	49±20	121±56	0,82 (0,391,67)
11.	012	04.02.23	01:12	+23,5	53±22	109±49	0,60 (0,211,37)
12.	013	04.02.23	04:12	+23,3	42 ± 23	101±58	0,78 (0,262,10)
13.	014	04.02.23	07:12	+23,2	40±21	111±63	0,99 (0,442,40)
14.	015	04.02.23	10:12	+23,3	49±21	110±51	0,71 (0,291,57)
15.	016	04.02.23	13:12	+23,5	47±22	106±52	0,71 (0,261,67)
16.	018	04.02.23	19:12	+23,3	44 ± 20	71±34	0,34 (0,001,16)
17.	019	04.02.23	22:12	+23,3	36±18	60±32	0,38 (0,001,38)
18.	020	05.02.23	01:12	+23,3	35±18	62±32	0,43 (0,001,42)
19.	021	05.02.23	04:12	+23,3	30±22	78±59	0,88 (0,213,70)
20.	022	05.02.23	07:12	+23,3	33±17	73±40	0,70 (0,211,92)
21.	023	05.02.23	10:12	+23,2	31±18	69±43	0,71 (0,172,30)
22.	024	05.02.23	13:12	+23,3	30±18	70±44	0,75 (0,192,40)
23.	025	05.02.23	16:12	+23,3	38±19	85±45	0,69 (0,221,79)
24.	026	05.02.23	19:12	+23,3	31±21	104±73	1,23 (0,513,70)
25.	027	05.02.23	22:12	+23,3	33±17	64±35	0,53 (0,071,64)
26.	028	06.02.23	01:12	+23,2	31±18	75±46	0,78 (0,222,30)
27.	029	06.02.23	04:12	+23,2	20±19	69±70	
28.	030	06.02.23	07:12	+23,3	22±18	78±65	1,30 (0,475,70)
29.	031	06.02.23	10:12	+23,2	27±17	60±39	0,71(0,142,50)
30.	032	06.02.23	13:12	+22,1	11±24	87±194	
31.	033	06.02.23	16:12	+22,1	20±13	30±20	0,26 (0,001,93)

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MICROHARDNESS OF SUPERMOLECULAR POLYETHYLENE AND ITS COMPOSITE

¹Aloev V.Z., ¹Zhirikova Z.M., ²Aloev K.V.

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Abstract. The effect of extrusion extraction on the microhardness and yield strength of ultrahigh molecular weight polyethylene and its composite is investigated. It was found that the main factor influencing the value of microhardness is the degree of anisotropy of the studied materials, characterized by the molecular degree of extraction. The differences in microhardness values measured parallel and perpendicular to the extrusion direction at the same degrees of extraction are due to the predominant orientation of initially anisotropic polymer crystallites from folded chains. It is shown that for ultrahigh molecular weight polyethylene and a composite based on it, the degree of anisotropy plays a dominant role in determining microhardness. It is established that the relationship between the microhardness of anisotropic materials and the yield strength is described by the same equations as in the case of isotropic materials.

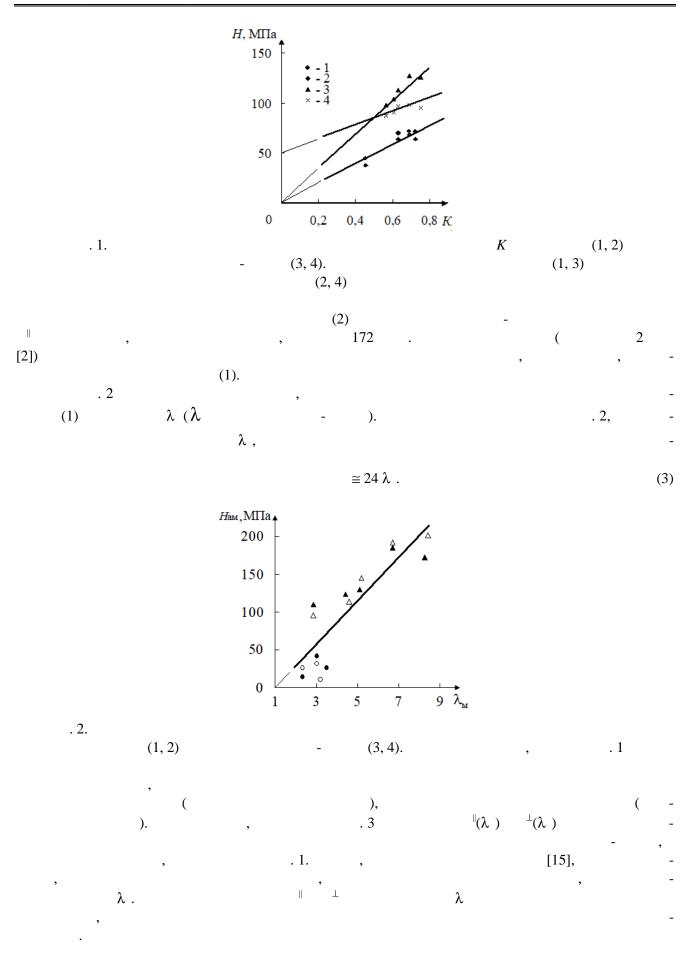
Keywords: microhardness, composite, anisotropy, bauxite, polyeth ylene, degree of extraction, yield strength, degree of crystallinity, modulus of elasticity.

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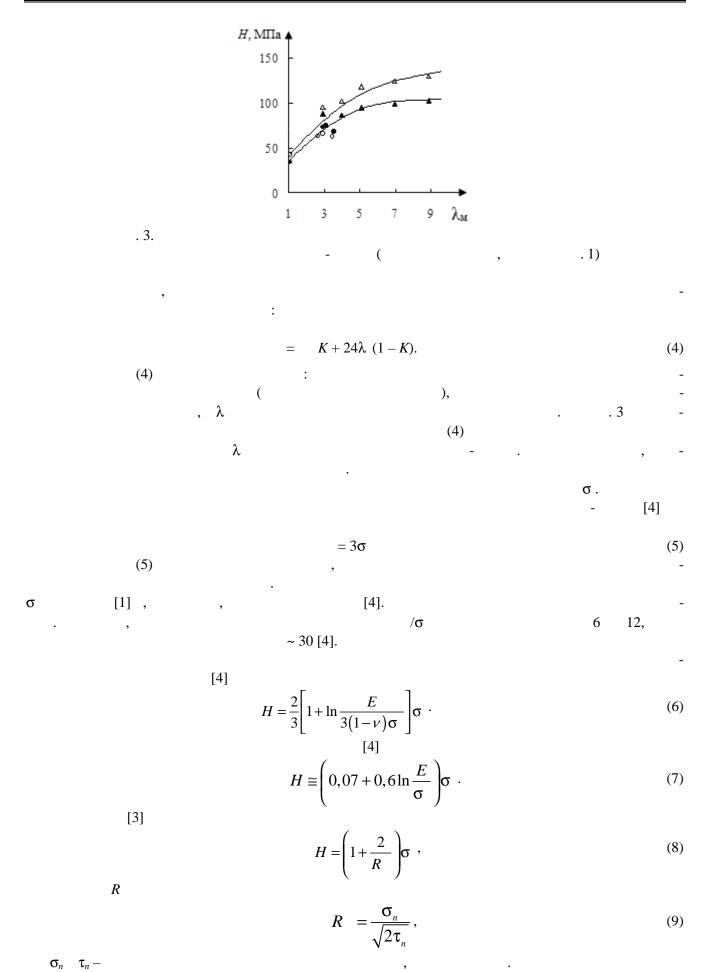
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[6] [7].) [8-10]. -10^{6} -45. % [11]. [12] 403 () 393 $\lambda = d_1^2 / d_2^2, \qquad d_1, d_2 -$ 433 100 $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$, [9]: $\lambda = \lambda / (1 - \varphi),$ 10-15 5-10 15 [12] 4,5 293 μ [13, 14]. 0,5 15-20 ('). [1], =K + (1-K) ,(1) *K* – $H \ll [1]$ (1) . 1 $\lambda \ (\lambda \leq 9).$ (2), (^{__}) [2] $\lambda \le 10$).

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. 4 (5), (7) (8). R [16]: $R = \frac{vB'}{4(1-v)^{1/2}},$ (10) [16] $B' = \left(\frac{\partial B}{\partial P}\right)_T = 2(m+n+1)$ (11) 12 6, [13]. m nσ_т, мпа ф 80 2 60 40 20 Δ - 4 0 3 5 1 σ (8), 3 – λ. 1 – . 4. (5), 2 – (7). . 4, 1,6, 3 σ, $/\sigma \cong 2,3.$ σ . 5), $/\sigma \cong 3$ $/\sigma \cong 2.5$ – (6) (7). 7), (3) . 4. [4], (5) (8). $\sigma^{\tt r}_{\tt r, \, M\Pi a}$ 80 60 40 - 1 20 Δ-2 80 **σ**_τ, ΜΠα 40 60 0 20 . 5. **(σ)** $\sigma = /2,3$ (1) (2)

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THE EFFECT OF CARRIER CAPTURE IN OXIDE ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MRI TRANSISTORS

¹Mustafaev G.A., ²Mustafaev A.G., ¹Zdravomyslov D.M.

¹Kabardino-Balkarian State University ²Dagestan State University of National Economy

Abstract. The paper investigates the effects in field-effect MRI transistors associated with the capture of charges by traps located both in the subcutaneous oxide layer and at the Si/SiO₂ interface. It is shown that the appearance of a positive charge is caused by the capture of holes by traps located near the boundary of the valence band of the anode, and at high stress doses, electron capture begins to play a predominant role. In the case of negative gate voltages, the positive charge in the oxide is located near the Si/SiO₂ interface (~1 nm), that is, within the limits of electron tunneling. The current through a thin oxide, resulting from the Fowler-Nordheim effect, leads to the accumulation of charges in the oxide layer, as well as to the formation of traps at the Si/SiO₂ interface.

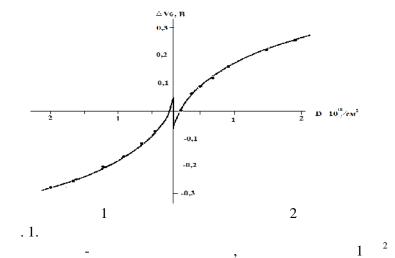
Keywords: gate oxide, tunnel capture, field effect transistor, threshold voltage drift, interface, stress dose, Fowler-Nordheim effect, degradation of characteristics, current density.

- , - , - () - , [1-6].

· () – () 1

· ,

, [3].



(1) (2)

Si/SiO₂.

0,65 .

 ΔV_T . 2

 $\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{\Delta} V_{\vec{g}}^{+}\,,\\ \left(\mathbf{\Delta} V_{T}-\mathbf{\Delta} V_{\vec{g}}^{+}\right) \end{array}$

 $\triangle \, V_I, B$

0,8 0,6 0,4 _____D x10¹⁸ cm 1,5 1,0

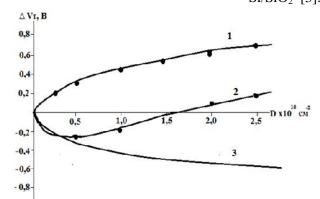
 ΔV_T (1) . 2. **∆V**_g⁺,3- $(\Delta V_T - \Delta V_{\tilde{g}}^+)$, 2 –

(.3) ΔV_{g}^{+}

Si/SiO₂ (~1),

 $\overset{\cdot}{V}_{g}$ $I_{d} \\$

, Si/SiO₂ [3].



 ΔV_T (2) . 3. $\Delta V_{\vec{g}}^{+}$, 3 - $(\Delta V_{T} - \Delta V_{\vec{g}}^{+})$: 1 –

```
1.
                                                                                                Si/SiO<sub>2</sub>.
      2.
                                                                                        10<sup>17</sup>
                                                                                                -2
      3.
                                                            Si/SiO_2
                                                   0,65
      4.
      5.
     10^{17}
      1.
                                                                                                              .:
                                 , 2011. 240 .
      2.
                                                                     , 1984. 456 .
      3.
                        , 2011. 800 .
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Very-Large-Scale Integration // Proceedings of the International Symposium, ISEES 2018. Dordrecht: Atlantis
Press, 2018. . 397–399.
      5.
                                                                                   . 2010.
                                                                                             7. . 8–12.
      6.
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                                                          . 2008.
                                                                     4. . 17–21.
      7.
                          2688864.
                                                              . 22.05.2019.
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THE ROLE OF THE INFLUENCE OF QUANTUM AND RESONANT INTERACTIONS OF ATOMS ON THE MECHANISM OF EUTECTIC CONTACT MELTING

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Abstract. For the first time, an analysis of the initial stage of eutectic contact melting has been carried out, taking into account the elements of quantum mechanics – the attraction of the atom in question to its «own» lattice site. The resonant interaction of atoms and the synchronization of their frequencies are considered. The role of the principle of identity, which is based on quantum structural interactions leading to the recognition of «one's own» and «their», is emphasized.

Keywords: eutectic, melting, stage, structure, mechanism, resonance, quantum effect.

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[6].	[5, 7] [5, 8],	,	
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	,	[10–16]. [11–13, 15]	«
».	[13] ,	[12]	
	8–10	[12], ,	, ,
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		$\varepsilon \sim ^4$.	
, (, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,) , ,	, ,
« [17].	_	, F - , »	

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[17] $F_{CT} = kcos\left(\frac{4\pi\delta}{d}\right) \qquad \delta < \frac{d}{4},$, d – » [17], « » [18]. [17]. (_a= _b), $\mathbf{E}_{\mathrm{pesoh}} = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A_{\mathrm{pesoh}}^2$ m -1. . 1941. . 33, 4. . 303–304. 2. // : 4 . 3127 c. , 1990. 240 . 3. . 1968. . 180, 2. . 394–397.

, 1935. 82 .

26

5.

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, 1978. 312 .

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V. 212 P. 664.
      9.
                                                                                    , 2016. 208 .
      10.
                                 , 2008. 152 .
      11.
              : 01.04.07 /
                                                                       , 1971. 192 .
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      12.
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    . 1972.
              1. . 142–144.
      13.
   , 1987. 152 .
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      14.
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                                                                          , 1982. . 142–143.
      15.
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                                                     . 2005. . 69,
      16.
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            . 1978.
                                        1102-78. 10 .
      17.
2020.433 .
      18.
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                                      . 2003. . 72, . 9. . 852–863.
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THE MODELLING OF CARRING OUT OF APPLIED STRESS FROM POLYMER MATRIX TO NANOFILLER IN NANOCOMPOSITES POLYMER/CARBON NANOTUBE

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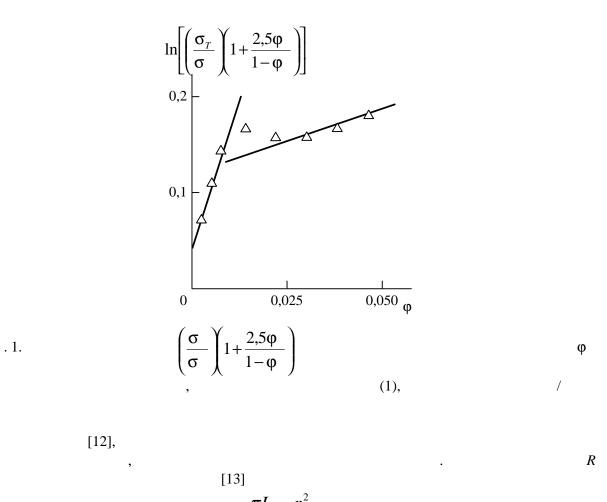
Abstract. It has been shown that at certain critical nanofiller contents in nanocomposites polymer/carbon nanotube discrete reduction of carring out of applied to specimen mechanical stress from polymer matrix to nanofiller happens. Such effect is due to reaching of critical transitions in nanocomposites structure: percolation threshold or formation of closed annular structures of carbon nanotubes. Reaching of the indicated critical nanofiller contents defines reduction (or rate increasing) of nanocomposites mechanical properties.

Keywords: nanocomposite, carbon nanotubes, percolation threshold, closed annular formations, carring out of mechanical stress, properties.

[1–7]. , [8]. [9].

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2,3–3,6 /10
                     \sim (2-3)\times 10^5
                                                                       4,5.
                                                                             5-10
                                      20-70
                                                                                                   (C_nH_m)
Ni/Mg
                                                                853-923
                     10-80
       0,25–3,0 . %.
           Thermo Haake,
                                         Reomex RTW 25/42,
                463-503
                                                                  50 /
                                                                                Test Sample Molding Apparate RR/TS MP
         Ray-Ran (
                                          )
                                                                  503
                                                                                        43
                                                     11262-2017.
                        Gotech Testing Machine CT-TCS 2000 ( ),
                                                                                                             293
                \sim 2 \times 10^{-3} -1.
                   [9]
                                                   \frac{\sigma}{\sigma} = \frac{1 - \varphi}{1 + 2.5\varphi} \exp(B\varphi),
                                                                                                                                (1)
     σ
             \sigma –
                                                                                                    [10]
                     φ
                                                                                                                                (2)
                      [11]:
                                                  \rho = 188(D)^{1/3}, / 3,
                                                                                                                                (3)
    D
                                                                      \ln \left[ \left( \frac{\sigma}{\sigma} \right) \left( \frac{1+2.5\phi}{1-\phi} \right) \right] - \phi,
                . 1
              (1),
                                      . 1,
                                                                              \varphi = 0.015,
                                     : =11,3
                                                     \varphi < 0.015 =1.4 \varphi > 0.015.
```



 $\varphi = \frac{\pi L \quad r^2}{\left(2R\right)^3}, \tag{4}$ $L \quad r \quad -$

 $R (\varphi)$

R φ , $\varphi < 0.015$.

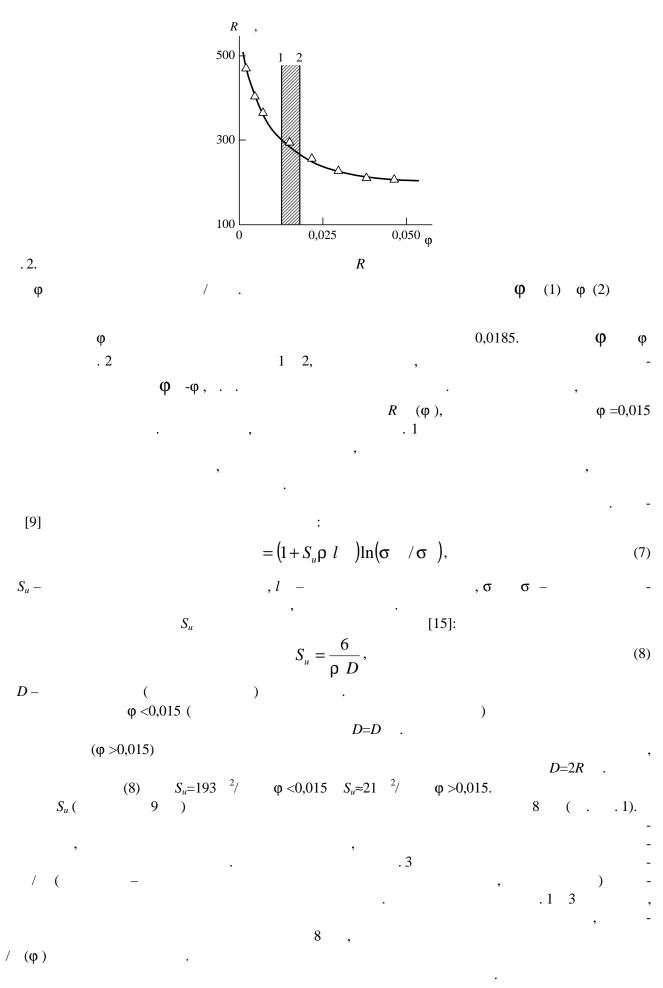
, *R* -

[14]: $R = \frac{L}{2\pi}.$ (5)

φ 0,0125.

 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{12} \left(\frac{D}{2R} \right). \tag{6}$

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1,4
                                                          0,050 φ
                                            0,025
         . 3.
                                                                                     φ
                                                           , 2008. 363 .
     2.
2022. . 12, 1. . 5–11.
     3.
   . 2022. . 12, 2. . 5–9.
            . 2022. . 12, 5. . 10–13.
     . 2022. . 12, 6. . 10–12.
    . 2023. . 13, 2. . 33–39.
     7.
                              -6 //
2023. . 13, 3. . 100–104.
   8.
                                                                                            //
                              . 1986. . 22, 2. . 231–234.
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678.622

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THE PROBLEM OF POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE WASTE DISPOSAL AND MODERN METHODS FOR ITS RECYCLING

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Abstract. The article touches upon the issues of waste disposal and reuse of used polytylene terephthalate products, which have both economic and environmental significance.

Keywords: polyethylene terephthalate, utilization, destruction, recycling.

[1].

[2] , 90
1,7 , 80 % , 10 % ,

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50
[3, 4].
     [5–10].
                                                                                                                   [3].
                                                                                          [11]:
                                                                                                             ).
                                                                                                          [12].
   a)
                                                                                                       . ,
-
[3, 11].
).
                                [5, 6–11, 13].
    [5, 6–11, 13].
                                                      6–10
       10 %),
             500
                                   [3].
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[5, 6, 11].
                                          3-10
                        130°.
                                                   0,02-0,05 %,
                                                                                                  280°
                                                              260–280 .
                                                              130-140°,
                                                50°
                                                                     185 ° ( = 5 / ^{3}),
          = 0,1 / ^{3}), = 30 / ^{3}).
                                                   Irganox 1010 c Irgafos 168,
                                  0,3 %-
Tinuvin-770, Chimassorb-944 ( 0,2 %).
17
                                                  1992
                                                                   [14–17].
                                                     (100:5
                                                                     ) [16].
                        4,0-5,3
                  275 °C
                                       40
                                                                                [17].
                                                                  [18–25]
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~220 °C
                   15 )
                                                                [19].
                     ),
[20].
                                                           [21].
                                                [22]
                          30
                                               350–400 °
                                                                  25-30
                    99 %.
0,015-0,047
                1
                          [23].
                                                             0,001-0,01
                                                  0,05-2,0 %
[46],
    [25].
                                                                            [26].
             ),
               .)
                                  [26].
                                                                       100–180 °C
   30-180
                                                                           [27].
                                                                            [28].
     [29].
[30]
                                                          [30]
2010. 368 .
                                                        . 2002.
                                                                 1.
http://tcj. rcc.ru/noO 1 /page3 8.htna.
    , 1985. 192 .
    5.
                                                            , 1987. 175 .
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REFRACTOMETRIC METHOD FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT OF WATER IN A HOMOGENIZED SOLUTION

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Abstract. The influence of the temperature regimes of the PET esterification process on the kinetics of the process, determined by the amount of released water, was studied. At the first stage, the amount of water in the isolated azeotropic mixture was studied by refractometry and IR spectroscopy. Samples of the separated azeotropic mixture were studied at various stages of PET esterification under various temperature regimes of synthesis. Using the calibration curve and the refractive index of the by-product of PET synthesis, the results of the water content in the studied homogenized mixture were obtained. Model solutions were also studied using IR spectroscopy. The quantitative content of water was determined from the intensity of the peak of vibration of hydroxyl groups. The obtained IR spectroscopy data can be used to calibrate the analyzed solutions. The sec-

ond stage of the study was to confirm the values obtained by the refractometric method, using calculations of the acid number of the ester, determined by the acid-base titration method. The acid number for the PET-2 sample decreases with almost ninety percent conversion to terephthalic acid and at a higher temperature in the esterification step than for the PET-1 sample.

It was found that the rate of the esterification reaction increases with increasing temperature. It has been established that the depth of the esterification stage can be judged from the value of the acid number.

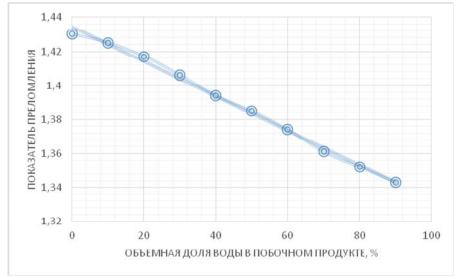
Keywords: Polyethylene terephthalate, ethylene glycol, water, azeotropic mixture, homogenized solution, esterification, acid number, physicochemical properties, refractometry.

[1].	() [2].		,	- - ,
		,	[3].	-
	, [4].		•	, - -
	, -	,	,	-
		-1	-2,	, -1 -
220–240°,	-2 240–260°.	,		, - 10 .
-	-454 2 , Spectrum Two,	18995.2-2022. Perkin Elmer,	4000 45	- 50 ⁻¹ .
,	22304-2015		-PT960 PRO	[5].
	1 [6].	, 2,6043:5,2083	, , . 94	- - ,
	n HOOC— → n HO—(CH ₂) ₂ —O-	-COOH + 2n HO—(CH	$-(CH_2)_2$ – OH + 2n H ₂ O)
1.	(2-)		

•

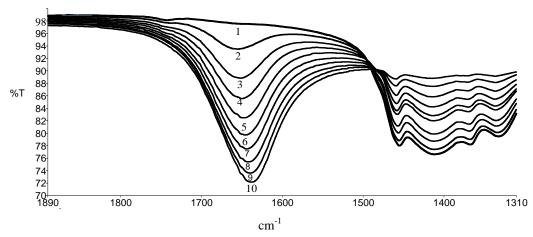
1 [7]. $= 2 \cdot \mathbf{n} \cdot 56 \cdot 10^3 / (\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{M} + \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{M}),$ (1) 2 – ; n – ; M -; M n – (1) 1:2 (2). $\cdot 56 \cdot 10^3 / (1$ $\cdot 166,13 / +2 \cdot 62,07 /) = 385,84 / ,$ $= 2 \cdot 1$ (2) (1) $m(H_2O)$, 2), $m(H_2O) = (1 - /) \cdot 18 \cdot n$, (3) (3) [6].

, (. 1).



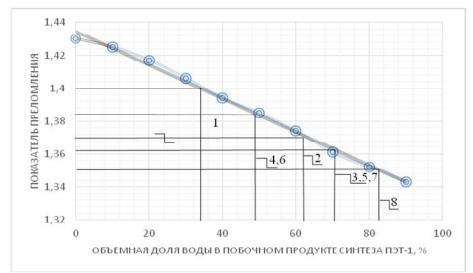
. 1.

., ., .,



. 3 -1. , 80

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.3. -1: 1-10 , 2-20 3-30 , 4-40 , 5-50 , 6-60 ; 7-70 , 8-80

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(. 1). , 80 .

,

, (.1)[10].

-1

1

, .	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
,	14,8	8,6	12,4	18,4	27,4	29,8	19	16,6	0
-	5,76	5,28	8,93	9,34	19,57	16	14,12	16	0

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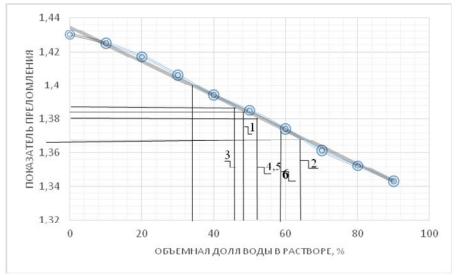
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-1 -2.

-2 (. 4).

(. 2). , 60 -2. ,

, -2 [11].



. 4. 1 – 10 , 2 – 20 , 3 – 30 , 4 – 40 , 5 – 50 , 6 – 60 -2:

-2 20 40 50 10 30 60 70 25 41 26,8 50 12 28 0 21,775 13 18 21,5 13,75 6,975 0

. 3

(1)–(3). -1

-1 (.4).

-1

,	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
, /	445,03	336,8	258,6	228,5	204,5	174,4	126,3	10
,	5,76	5,28	8,93	9,34	19,57	16	14,12	16

. ., . ., . ., . . .

-1 10 20 30 40 50 60 445,03 204,5 336,8 258,6 228,5 174,4 13 18 21,5 13,75 21,775 6,975

4

. 4, -2 90 %-

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POLYMERIZATION OF VINYL MONOMERS WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF A QUATERNARY AMMONIUM COMPLEX

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Abstract. The paper examines the polymerization processes of vinyl monomers in the presence of initiating systems amine – alkylating agent, with the formation of quaternary ammonium compounds. Studying the mechanisms of polymerization, a similarity was found between the polymerization of vinyl monomers in the presence of the initiating system tertiary amine – alkylating agent, and the polymerization of quaternary ammonium salts. The analogy lies in the identity of the active initiating centers formed and the mechanisms of chain growth and termination. In this case, the quaternary ammonium salt formed, which initiates the polymerization of vinyl monomers, is an active chain growth agent.

Keywords: polymerization, vinyl monomers, alkylating agent, donor-acceptor interaction, quaternary ammonium salt.

, -.

[1],
-D()
$$A^- - D^+$$
 ():
 $A - D \rightleftharpoons \overline{A} - \overline{D}$.

,

,

[2] , ,

[3–5]. [6] - - ,

,

; :

, [7].

, -

[8-13],

:

()

$$C_{6}H_{5}COO - OOCC_{6}H_{5} + C_{6}H_{5}N(CH_{3})_{2} \longrightarrow CH_{3}$$

$$C_{6}H_{5} - N CH_{3} CH_{3}$$

$$CH_{3} CH_{5} + C_{6}H_{5}COO$$

, . [16]

- -

 $(\begin{matrix} k_1 & , & k_2 & k_3 & . \\ A_+ D \xrightarrow{K_1} \begin{pmatrix} A & \dots & D \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{K_2} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{A} & \bar{D} \end{pmatrix}_{solv} \xrightarrow{K_3} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{A} & \\ & \\ & \\ \end{pmatrix}_{solv} + \begin{pmatrix} \bar{D} & \\ & \\ \end{pmatrix}_{solv}$

Ионные пары Свободные ионы

[18],

,

, [19],

$$\begin{bmatrix} R - C \\ + \\ N(R')_3 \end{bmatrix} Cl^{-}.$$

- ,

[16-19], ,

, , -4- , SO_2 , l_4 , , CL_4

,

 $R_1 R_2 R_3 R_4 \overset{+}{NCI} \longrightarrow R_2 R_3 R_4 \overset{+}{N} + \overset{-}{CI} + R_1$

· ,

. (

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). , 6 5 2 · · ·

,

$$C_6H_5CH_3$$
 $\stackrel{+}{\longrightarrow}$ $\stackrel{-}{N}$ $\stackrel{-}{N}$ $\stackrel{-}{+}$ $\stackrel{-}{Cl}$ $\stackrel{-}{+}$ $\stackrel{-}{Cl}$ $\stackrel{+}{+}$ $\stackrel{-}{Cl}$ $\stackrel{-}{+}$ $\stackrel{-}{-}$ $\stackrel{-}{+}$

•

, , .

$$H_3C$$
 + CH_3 - H_3C $N + N_2 + (CH_3)_2N - CH_2 - C_6H_5 - CI$ $N + N_2 + (CH_3)_2N - CH_2 - C_6H_5 - CI$ $N + N_3C$ $N + N_4 + (CH_3)_2N - CH_2 - C_6H_5 - CI$ $N + N_4 + (CH_3)_2N - CH_4 - C_6H_5 - CI$ $N + N_5 + (CH_3)_2N - CH_5 - CI$ $N + N_5 + (CH_3)_5N - CH_5 - CI$ $N + N_5 + (CH_3)_5N - CH_5 - CI$ $N + N_5 + (CH_3)_5N - CH_5 - CI$ $N + N_5 + (CH_3)_5N - CH_5 - CI$ $N + N_5 + (CH_3)_5N - CH_5 - CI$ $N + N_5 + (CH_5)_5N - CH_5 - CI$ $N + N_5 + (CH_5)_5N - CH_5 - CI$ $N + N_5 + (CH_5)_5N - CH_5 - CI$ $N + N_5 + (CH_5)_5N - CH_5 - CI$ $N + N_5 + (CH_5)_5N - CH_5 - CI$ $N + N_5 + (CH_5)_5N - CI$

· CH₂ | | C₆H₅—N | CH₃

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, () [8–13].

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DEVELOPMENT OF COMPOSITES BASED ON PLASTICIZED POLYLACTIC ACID WITH A NITROGEN-CONTAINING BIODEGRADATION STIMULATOR

^{1,2}Mastalygina E.E., ¹Aleksanova E.A., ^{1,2}Zubarzhat R.A., ^{1,3}Khaydarov B.B., ^{1,2}Anshin S.M., ^{1,2,4}Olkhov A.A.

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²N.M. Emanuel Institute of Biochemical Physics, Russian Academy of Sciences
³National Research Technological University MISiS
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Abstract. Biodegradable polyesters of hydrocicarboxylic acids, primarily poly(lactic acid), are characterized by rather long degradation periods. In this study, approaches to the development of composite materials based on polylactic acid, flexible-chain poly(-caprolactone) and poly(butylene adipate terephthalate) with a nitrogen-containing biodegradation stimulator, glycoluril, have been studied. The effectiveness of glycoluril as an agent that increases thermal stability, optical properties, as well as the ability of materials to biofouling and biodegradation is shown.

Keywords: biodegradation, polymer composite, glycoluril, 2,4,6,8-tetraazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane-3,7-dione, poly(lactic acid), poly(-caprolactone), poly(butylene adipate terephthalate).

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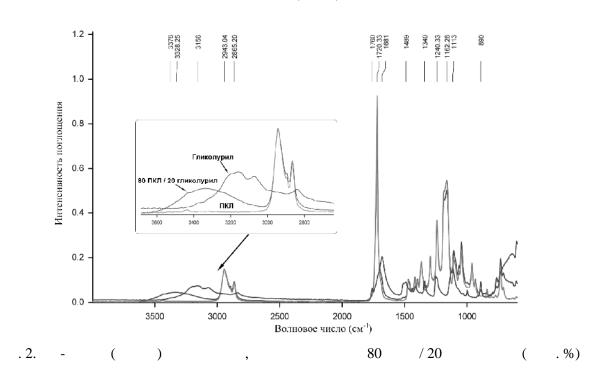
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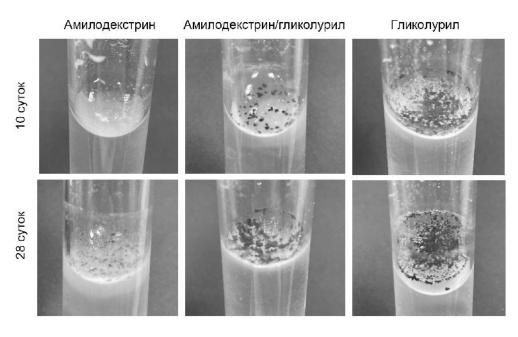
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541; 546.711: 538.214

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DEACTIVATION OF METALS IMPURITIES IN THERMOPLASTS WITH OXYGEN ACCEPTORS

Mashukov N.I.

Kabardino-Balkarian State University

Abstract. In the processes of production, processing and operation, thermoplastics are inevitably contaminated with impurities of metals of variable valence, prone to catalytic activity in destructive redox reactions. In this regard, the study shows that with the help of active oxygen acceptors, in particular, thermoplastic nanomodifiers – ultrafine metal medium (for example, Fe/FeO mixtures, etc.) it is possible to preventively eliminate the harmful effects of impurity metals on the properties of thermoplastics.

Keywords: thermoplastic, stabilization, metals of variable valency, HDPE, thermal-oxidative destruction, oxidation induction period.

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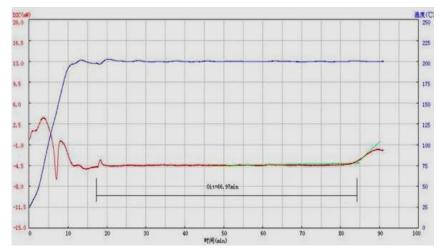
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CHIMASSORB-944

THE USE OF BENZOPHENONE CHIMASSORB-944 FOR PBT PHOTOSTABILIZATION

Pashtova L.R., Khashkhozheva R.R., Sibekova A.R., Shogenova J.Kh., Pashtova E.Z., Mashukov N.I.

Kabardino-Balkarian State University

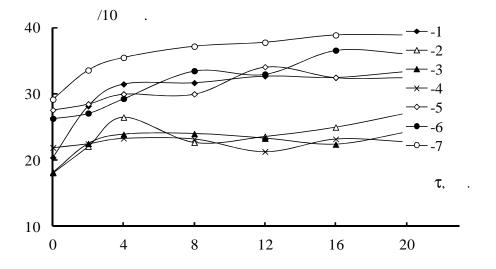
Abstract. The efficiency of PBT stabilization using Chimassorb-944 as an inhibitor of photooxidative degradation was studied. The mechanisms of its action as an acceptor of radicals and absorption and conversion of UV radiation were considered.

Keywords: photostability, photoabsorbers, light stabilizer, inhibitors of photo-oxidative degradation, composite, polybutyleneterephthalate.

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ROO \cdot + R'H \xrightarrow{\kappa_2} ROOH + R'
ROOH \xrightarrow{h\nu} RO'+ 'OH
RO_2·\xrightarrow{\kappa_3}
RO_2 + \xrightarrow{\kappa}
III.
R' + R' \xrightarrow{\kappa_4} R - R'
RO_2'+ R' \xrightarrow{\kappa_5} ROOR'
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Chimassorb-944 0,01–0,1 %.

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1	(-305)	45,6	39,5	37,4	37,3	36,8	36,8	36,4
7	(-305) + 0,01 % Chimassorb-944	47,9	44,0	40,6	43,5	42,8	41,7	40,2
8	(-305) + 0,05 % Chimassorb-944	47,8	47,2	42,5	42,5	43,0	43,8	43,0
9	(-305) + 0,1 % Chimassorb-944	44,2	47,2	43,0	43,1	44,7	43,1	43,4
10	(-305) + 0,5 % Chimassorb-944	39,9	39,3	38,3	38,3	36,0	36,9	36,9
11	(-305) + 1,0 % Chimassorb-944	40,7	40,1	38,8	36,3	36,6	34,7	35,0
12	(-305) + 5,0 % Chimassorb-944	38,8	36,3	35,3	34,5	34,2	33,7	33,9

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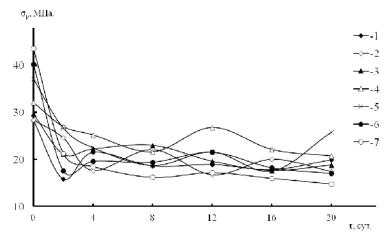
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		0	2	4	8	12	16	20
1	(-305)	0,6	0,7	0,9	0,9	0,7	1,0	0,9
7	(-305) + 0,01 % Chimassorb-944	0,7	0,9	0,8	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,8
8	(-305) + 0.05 % Chimassorb-944	0,7	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,8
9	(-305) + 0.1 % Chimassorb-944	0,4	0,8	0,9	0,8	0,7	0,9	0,9
10	(-305) + 0.5% Chimassorb-944	0,7	0,6	0,7	1,0	0,7	0,8	0,9
11	(-305) + 1,0 % Chimassorb-944	0,6	0,7	0,5	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,8
12	(-305) + 5,0 % Chimassorb-944	0,5	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,8	0,9

 $= \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon \div 100\%},\tag{2}$

 σ - , ϵ - , %.

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, Chimassorb-944 (_{Chim. 944} =0,05–0,1 . %)

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*boruk-chemical@mail.ru

CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE CERAMICS SURFACE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF HYDROFLUOROUS ACID

¹Teuvazhukov A.Kh., ¹Pshenokov A.N., ²Borukaev T.A.

¹Center of professional dentistry «Estet» ²Kabardino-Balkar state University

Abstract. The surface of the ceramic material was treated with a 10 % solution of hydrofluoric acid. It was shown that hydrofluoric acid actively reacts with the main components of the ceramic material to form various soluble and slightly soluble compounds. The use of ultrasonic vibrations allows increasing the solubility of poorly soluble compounds. A significant change in the morphology of the ceramic workpiece surface was found when it was treated with hydrofluoric acid. At the same time, the depth and nature of these changes significantly depend on the treatment time.

Keywords: ceramics, hydrofluoric acid, processing, surface, morphology

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                                                              (SrO, ZnO CuO).
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                                                                                                                    HF.
        SiO<sub>2</sub>,
                                                           HF
                                              SiO_2 + 4 HF = SiF_4 + 2H_2O.
                                                                                                                     (1)
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 SiF_4 HF

$$SiF_4 + 2HF = H_2[SiF_6]. \tag{2}$$



SEM MAS: 537 x

WD: 9.49 mm

VEGA3 TESCAN

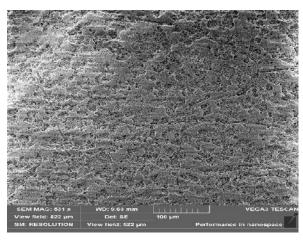
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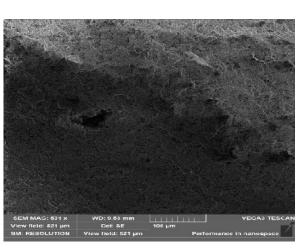
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100 µm

Performance in nanoapace

 $\begin{array}{cc} & & 10 \ \% \\ \text{HF} & & 60 \end{array}$





. 3.

 $$10\,\%$$ HF \$90 HF \$120

(1) (2), $SiO_2 + 6HF = H_2[SiF_6] + 2H_2O. \label{eq:SiF_6}$ (3) , (1) SiF_4

 $SiF_4 + 4H_2 = H_4Si_4 + 4HF.$ $SiO_2 HF,$

, No O + 2HE - 2NoE + H O

$$\begin{split} Na_2O + 2HF &= 2NaF + H_2O \\ K_2O + 2HF &= 2KF + H_2O \\ ZnO + 2HF &= ZnF_2 + H_2O. \end{split}$$

. .,

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THE EFFECT OF STRUCTURE AFFINITY OF COMPOSITES ON THE BASE OF POLYAMIDE-6 ON THEIR STRENGTH

¹Tochiev D.S., ²Sapaev Kh.Kh., ³Dolbin I.V., ⁴Dolbin I.I., ⁴Davydova V.V.

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²Chechen State University
³Kabardino-Balkarian State University
⁴Russian State University of Tourism and Service

Abstract. The structural treatment of thermodynamical affinity of particulate-filled polymer composites was proposed. It has been shown that these composites strength is defined by their structure affinity only, which is considered as difference of fractal dimensions of filler surface and polymer matrix. The filler contents increasing leads to reduction of composites affinity degree. The proposed model allows to predict these materials strength with high enough precision.

Keywords: composite, filler, thermodynamical affinity, structure, strength, fractal dimension.

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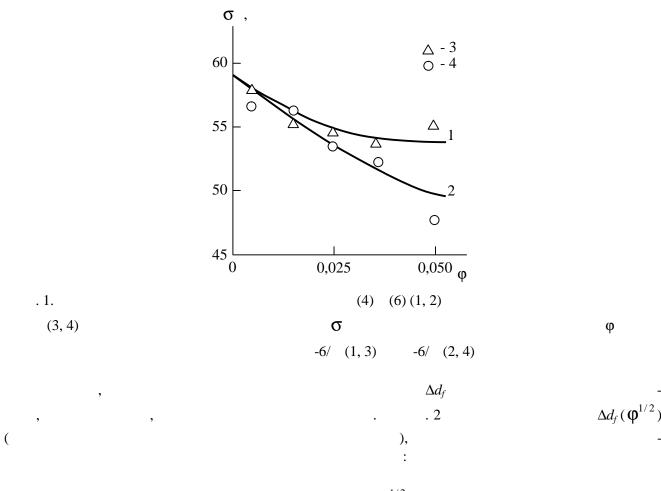
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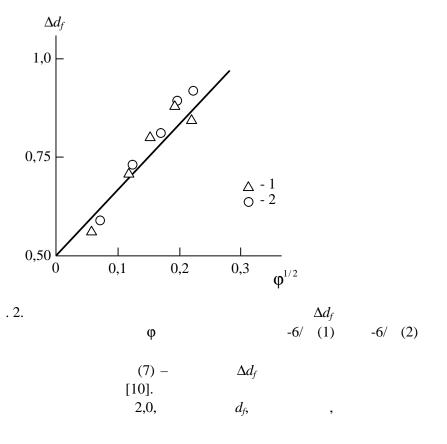
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*zera-beslaneeva@mail.ru

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EFFECT OF HALOGEN-CONTAINING MODIFIER ON THERMAL PROPERTIES OF AROMATIC POLYESTERS

Kharaev A.M., Bazheva R.Ch., Alakaeva D.A., Beslaneeva Z.L., Zhekamukhov A.B.

Kabardino-Balkarian State University

Abstract. Copolyarylates based on 2,2-bis(4'-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 3,3-bis(4'-hydroxyphenyl)phthalide, an equimolar mixture of these bisphenols and acid chlorides of various carboxylic acids were synthesized by the method of low-temperature polycondensation using the mechanism of acceptor-catalytic polyesterification. The structures of the obtained polyesters were studied and the effect of the modifying agent on some thermal properties of the polyesters was investigated.

Keywords: acceptor-catalytic polyesterification, 2,2-bis(4'-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 3,3-bis(4'-hydroxyphenyl)phthalide, 3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxybenzoic acid.

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ФИТОХИМИЧЕСКОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПЛОДОВ И ЛИСТЬЕВ МАГОНИИ ПАДУБОЛИСТНОЙ

PHYTOCHEMICAL STUDY OF THE FRUITS AND LEAVES OF MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM

¹Tsakhkhaeva Z.S., ¹Shamparova A.A., ¹Kvashin V.A., ²Toguzova A.A., ¹Missirova F.A.

¹Kabardino-Balkarian State University ² North Ossetian State Universitynamed after

Abstract. The paper presents the results of a study of the phytochemical composition of the leaves and fruits of Mahonia Aquifolium growing in Kabardino-Balkaria. Using standard methods, a high content of ascorbic acid, carotenoids and flavonoids in Mahonia fruits has been established. Mahonia Aquifolium can be recommended as an additional raw source of vitamins and bioflavonoids.

Keywords: mahonia, ascorbic acid, carotenoids, flavonoids.

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БЛОКСОПОЛИЭФИРОВ ДИХЛОРАНГИДРИДОМ ЦИКЛОГЕКСИЛФОСФОНОВОЙ КИСЛОТЫ

STUDY OF THE POSSIBILITY OF CHEMICAL MODIFICATION OF AROMATIC BLOCK POLYESTERS WITH CYCLOHEXYLPHOSPHONIC ACID DICHLOROANHYDRIDE

Shaov A.Kh., Borukaev T.A., Beslaneeva A.N., Nzhekva K., Daurov A.A.

Kabardino-Balkarian State University

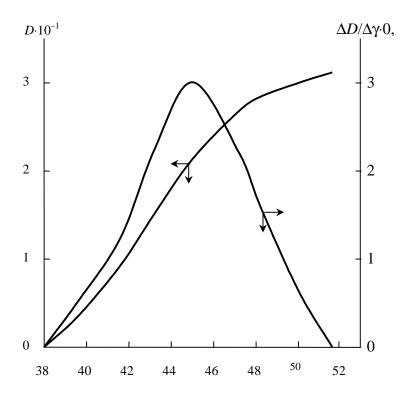
Abstract. Various monomers, in particular dichlorides of organic phosphorus acids, are used to obtain high-molecular compounds containing organophosphorus fragments in the main chain. It is known that organophosphorus polymers from phosphorus acid dichlorides with high molecular weights cannot be obtained due to the delocalization of the electron density on the phosphorus atom after one chlorine atom has entered the reaction, resulting in the passivation of the second chlorine atom.

Keywords: block copolyesters, chemical modification, cyclohexylphosphonic acid dichloride.

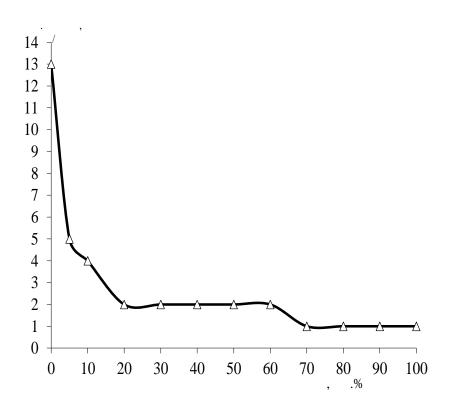
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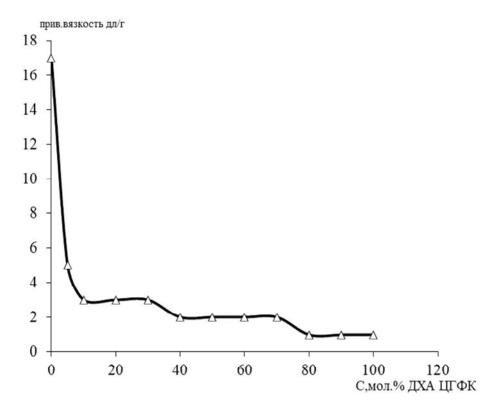
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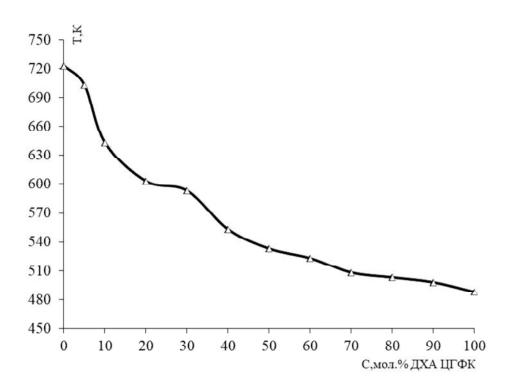
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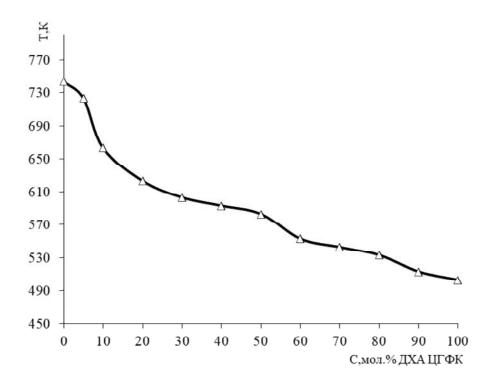


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PROCEEDINGS OF THE KABARDINO-BALKARIAN STATE UNIVERSITY

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