

-

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE
KABARDINO-BALKARIAN
STATE UNIVERSITY**

XV, 3, 2025

()

15.08.2019 77-76623.

« » 43720.

«eLIBRARY.RU» (<http://elibrary.ru>).

ISSN 2221-7789

: 360004, . . . , 173,

: (88662) 722313

E-mail: rio@kbsu.ru, <http://izvestia.kbsu.ru>

© , 2025

©

, 2025

Founder: Kabardino-Balkarian State University (KBSU)

Editor in chief **S.Yu. KHASHIROVA**

The 1st Deputy Editor **A.P. SAVINTSEV**

Deputy Editor **A.M. KARMOKOV**

Deputy Editor **G.B. SHUSTOV**

Executive secretary **I.V. DOLBIN**

Editorial board

Ashkhотов О.Г., Berlin А.А., Borukaев Т.А., Dedkov В.Г., Dyshekoff А.А., Kireev V.V.,

Kushkhov Kh.B., Lomonosov I.V., Lyakhov N.Z., Mazurov V.D., Makhnev A.A.,

Muzafarov A.M., Sukhinov A.I., Khokonov M.Kh., Khokhlov A.R.

Registered by the Federal Service for Supervision of Communications, Information Technology and Mass Media.
Registre entry dated 15.08.2019. PI No. FS 77-76623

Subscription index in the catalog «Russian Press» F 43720

Access to abstracts of articles of the magazine is carried out on the Scientific Electronic Library Online «eLIBRARY.RU» (<http://elibrary.ru>).

ISSN 2221-7789

Editorial address: Kabardino-Balkarian State University, Chernyshevsky st., 173, Nalchik, 360004

Phone number: (88662)722313

E-mail: rio@kbsu.ru, <http://izvestia.kbsu.ru>

© Authors, 2025

© Kabardino-Balkarian State University, 2025

• "	• "	• "	• "	• "	• "	-	
-	.....						5
• "	• "	• "	• "	• "	• "	-	
	.....						12
• "	• "	• •				-	
	.....						15
• •		.....					21
• "	• "	• "	• "	• "	• •	-	
					.....		26
• • • ,	• • ,	• • ,	• • ,	• • ,	• • ,	-2-	31
• "	• "	• "	• "	• "	• • ,	-	
							34
• "	• •	• • ,	• • ,	• • ,	• • ,	-	
			.....				40
• "	• • ,	• • ,	• • ,	• • ,	• • ,	-	
					.....		46
• "	• • ,	• • ,	• • ,	• • ,	• • ,	-	
					.....		51
• "	• • ,	• • ,	• • ,	• • ,	• • ,	-	
							54
• "	• • ,	• • ,	• • ,	• • ,	• • ,	• • ,	
-			4,4 -			.....	58
,					«	-	
»	.....						62

CONTENTS

PHYSICS

Kulpinov A.S., Rakshina A.A., Fedorov A.V., Volkov S.M., Fedorov A. . Investigation of the temperature dependence of hydrodynamic parameters of a two-phase vegetable oil-nitrogen system	5
Kunizhev B.I., Savintsev A.P., Khadzhieva M.T., Gambekov A.A., Masaev M.B. Comparative analysis of thermal processes in biological tissue and polymethylmethacrylate under the action of laser radiation.....	12
Misyura N.E., Mityushov E.A., Raskatov E.Yu. Method of calculation of geometrical parameters of anisotropy of thin-walled orthotropic ellipsoidal shells of geodesic reinforcement.....	15
Tsipinova A.Kh. The role of gelatin in the formation and growth of nano-and microcrystals of silver halide in photoemulsion	21
Cherkesova N.V., Mustafaev G.A., Mustafaev A.G., Zdravomyslov D.M. Electromigration in through-hole solid-state integrated structures.....	26

CHEMISTRY

Bekbuzarov M.-G.B., Shadieva A.I., Evloeva A.Ya., Bokova L.M. Synthesis of trans-2-hexenal	31
Dolbin I.I., Kumysheva Yu.A., Kazancheva L.A., Dolbin I.V., Davydova V.V. The proportionality of nanofiller and interfacial regions contents in polymer nanocomposites.....	34
Syrtsov S.N., Zabolotnaya K.E., Ertiletskaya N.L., Pozdnyakova A.V., Brilkova E.V., Boyandin A.N., Sukhanova A.A. Granules based on polycaprolactone and bentonite with isothiocyanates for potato cyst nematode control.....	40
Kokoeva A.A., Malkanduev Yu.A., Shokarova M.M., Mirzoeva A.A. Surface-active properties of quaternary ammonium compounds.....	46
Kotenko N.P., Astakhova M.N., Penkovsky S.F. Modification of polymer compound for manufacturing fire-resistant panels.....	51
Shaov A.Kh., Borukaev T.A., Beslaneeva A.N., Shustov G.B. Investigation of the nature of the effect of oligophosphonates on the density of compositions based on high-density polyethylene.....	54
Shustov G.B., Temiraev K.B., Mashukov N.I., Grinyova L.G., Shetov R.A., Khakyasheva E.V. Block-copolymers based on 4,4 -dioxydiphenylpropane bischloroformate.....	58
The demand to the design of the scientific article, represented in the journal «Proceedings of the Kabardino-Balkarian State University»	62

536.1; 665.1/3

^{1,2} . . ,^{1,2} . . ,^{1,2} . . *,¹ . . ,² . .

I

2

*zd@vniig.org

20–115 °C.

INVESTIGATION OF THE TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE OF HYDRODYNAMIC PARAMETERS OF A TWO-PHASE VEGETABLE OIL-NITROGEN SYSTEM

^{1,2}Kulpinov A.S., ^{1,2}Rakshina A.A., ^{1,2}Fedorov A.V., ¹Volkov S.M., ²Fedorov A. .

¹*All-Russian Scientific Research Institute of Fat*

²*ITMO University*

Abstract. To simulate the processes of heat and mass transfer during bubbling and the design of equipment used in fat and oil production technologies, experimental data were obtained on the rates of ascent of nitrogen bubbles in sunflower oil, depending on their size in the temperature range 20–115 °C.

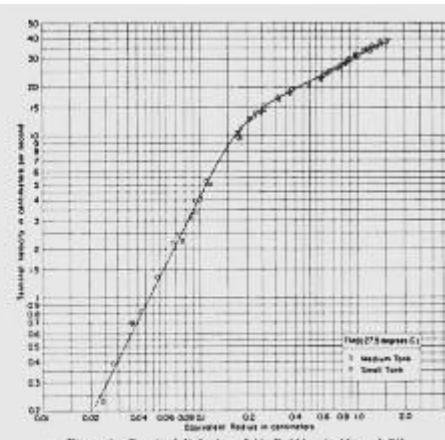
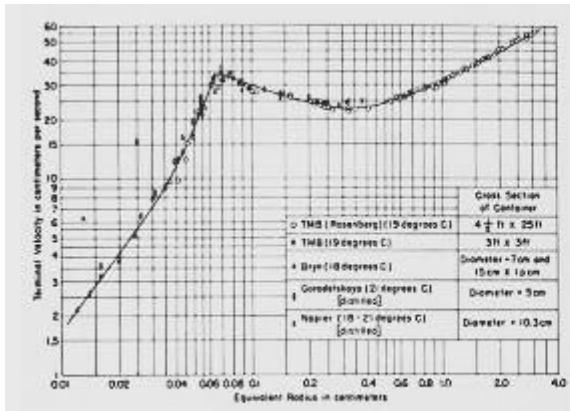
Keywords: temperature, two-phase gas-liquid system, sunflower oil, nitrogen, bubbling

[1, 2].

[3],

Haberman W.L., Morton R.K.,

I



I -

[3]

«

»

[4]

1

[5]

[6]

() [7, 8]

[9]

[10]

[11]

[12]

[13, 14],

2D 3D

[15]

[16]

[17]

(1129-2013)

(9293-74).

1

31663

Bruker Scion 436 GC (

30 ,

0,25).

I -

			, %
1		14:0	0,1
2		16:0	6,3
3		16:1	0,1
4		18:0	3,7
5		18:1	21,8
6		18:2	66,5
7		18:3	0,1
8		20:0	0,3
10		20:1	0,1
12		22:0	0,7
13		22:1	0,1
14		24:0	0,2

2,

[2].

1 (427-75).

5184×3888.

Olympus OM-D E M5 Mark III

0,4 2,4

60–120

10–20

20 115 °C.



2 -

()

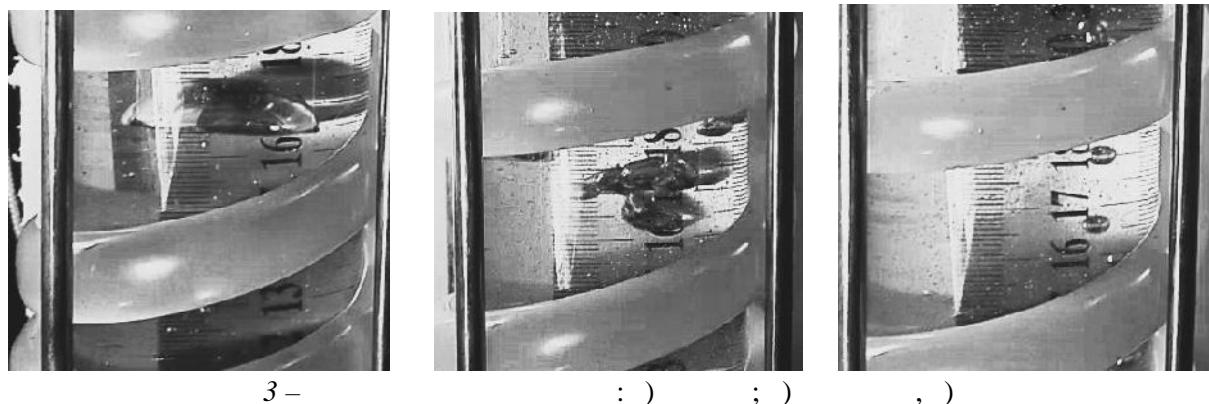
$$R_3 = \frac{\sqrt[2]{D^2 * d}}{2}, \quad (1)$$

$$D - d - \quad , \quad (2),$$

$$w = \frac{(z_{i+1} - z_i)}{\Delta \tau_i(n-1)}, \quad (2)$$

$z_i - z_{i+1} -$
 $, , n -$

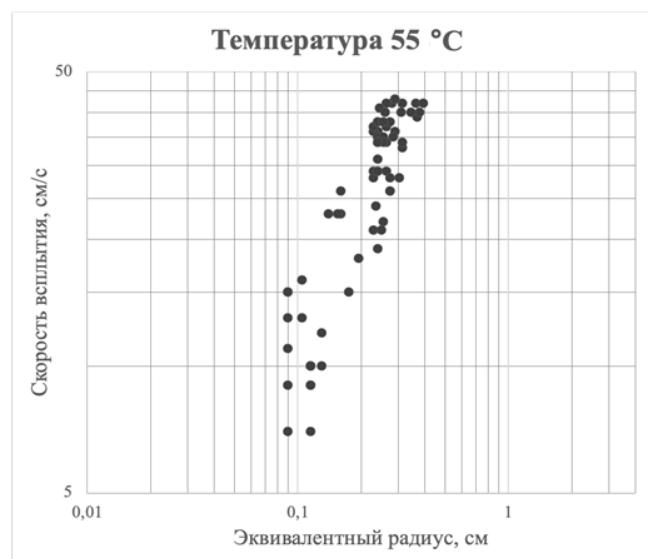
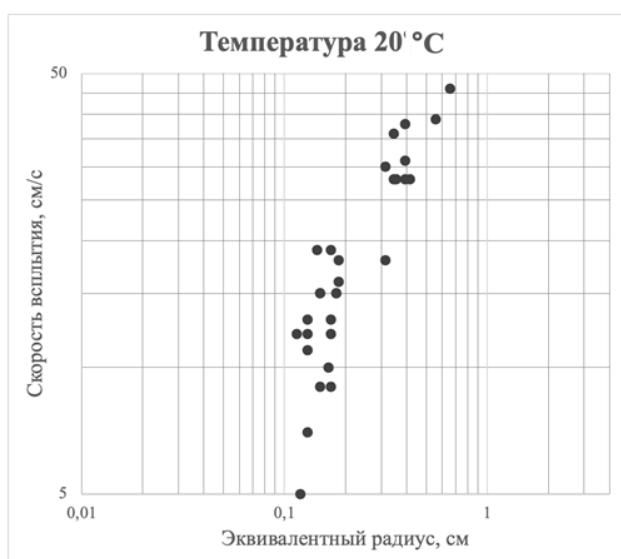
(3):
— « » ; — « »
; — « ».



3 – :) ;) ,)

4–6.

I.



4 –

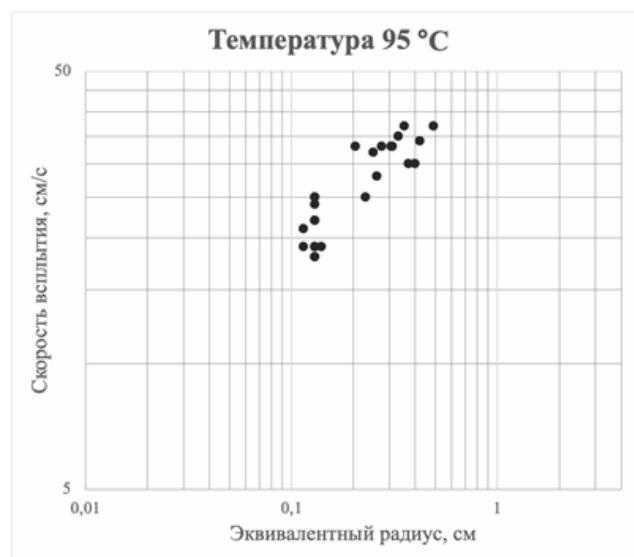
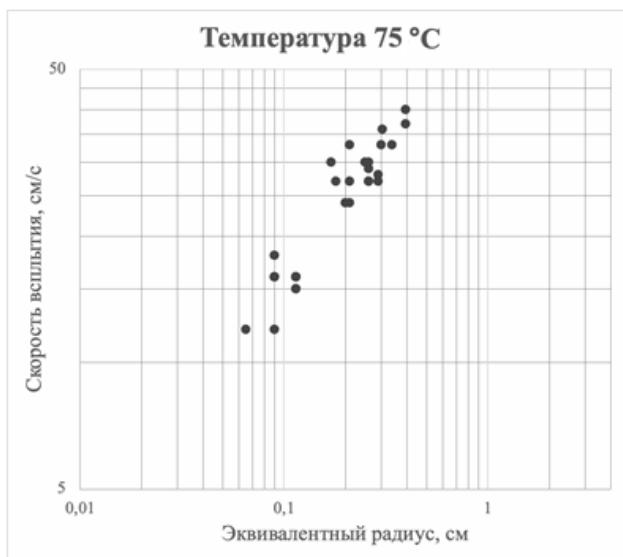
20 55 °C

(10–15 %)

20–55 ° ,

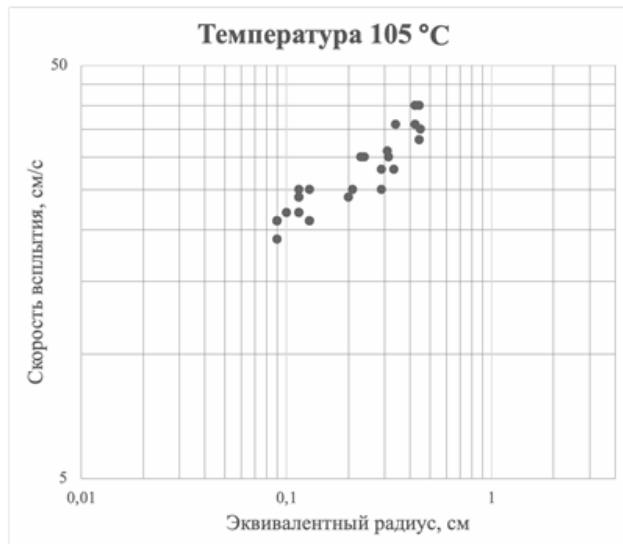
75–115 ° .

,
,
,
,
1,3–1,6
,



5 –

75 95 °C



6 –

105 115 °C

[18].

10–15 %, $55\text{--}115^\circ$.

10-15 %, 30-115 %.

45 %

1. // . 2011. . 2. . 46–49.

2. //

3. Haberman W.L., Morton R.K. An experimental investigation of the drag and shape of air bubbles rising in various liquids. Washington: Navy Department the D.W. Taylor model basin, 1953. 57 p.

4. //

) //

. 2020. . 61, . 4. . 84–95.

5. Haas T., Schubert C., Eickhoff M., Pfeifer H. A review of bubble dynamics in liquid metals // Metals. 2021. V. 11, N 4. P. 664.

6. //

. 2024. . 335, . 1. . 140–147.

7. //

. 2020. . 1. . 104–112.

8. //

. 2023. . 84. . 81–92.

9. Bothe D., Koebe M., Schmidt A., Warnecke H.-J. On the molecular mechanism behind the bubble rise velocity jump discontinuity in viscoelastic liquids // Journal of Non-Newtonian Fluid Mechanics. 2022. V. 302. . 104748.

*masmartin@mail.ru

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THERMAL PROCESSES IN BIOLOGICAL TISSUE AND POLYMETHYLMETHACRYLATE UNDER THE ACTION OF LASER RADIATION

Kunizhev B.I., Savintsev A.P., Khadzhieva M.T., Gambekov A.A., Masaev M.B.

Kabardino-Balkarian State University

Abstract. *The paper presents the results of a study of temperature changes in biological tissues and polymethylmethacrylate when exposed to laser radiation. A comparative analysis of the thermophysical characteristics of materials has been carried out and the main parameters affecting the temperature distribution have been determined.*

Keywords: thermal effect, laser radiation, equation of thermal conductivity, Bouguer-Lambert-Beer law, coefficient of thermal conductivity, biological tissue

, , , , ,

 , , , , ,

 , , , , ,

 0,05 / m^2 , « CdTe,
 » [1].

, , , , ,

 0,3 0,5 / ,
 (I) [2].

$I -$

	$k, \text{W} / (\text{m} \cdot \text{K})$
	~0,3
	0,5
	0,58
	0,62

, , «
 , , ,
 » [3].

60–100 °C

[4] «».

$$c_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot (k \nabla T) + Q(x, t), \quad (1)$$

, c_p – , T – , k –
 , $Q(x, t)$ –

$$I(z) = I_0 \exp(-\mu z), \quad (2)$$

$I(z)$ – z, I_0 – , μ –

$$Q(x, z) = aI(z)\delta(t - t_0), \quad (3)$$

$$\delta(t - t_0)$$

X.

t.

$$T_i^{n+1} = T_i^n + \frac{k\nabla t}{(pc_p)(\Delta x)^2} (T_{i+1}^n - 2T_i^n + T_{i-1}^n). \quad (4)$$

$$T_{max} = 65$$

P = 1,5

$$T_{max} = 82$$

$$T(t) = T_0 + \rho c_p V P t, \quad (5)$$

$$T_0 =$$

, V -

, t =

a =

$$1,1 \cdot 10^{-7} \quad \text{2/}, \\ t_{max} = 15 \quad \text{,}$$

$$t_{max} = 12$$

[5]

[6]

• • *, •

*n_misura@mail.ru

,

:

,

,

METHOD OF CALCULATION OF GEOMETRICAL PARAMETERS OF ANISOTROPY OF THIN-WALLED ORTHOTROPIC ELLIPSOIDAL SHELLS OF GEODESIC REINFORCEMENT

Misyura N.E., Mityushov E.A., Raskatov E.Yu.

Ural Federal University

Abstract. We propose a method for calculating the anisotropy parameters of ellipsoidal orthotropic shells of geodesic reinforcement, which makes it possible to introduce the corresponding reinforcement parameters explicitly into the defining relations for any geometrical characteristics of a thin-walled shell when predicting its elastic macroscopic characteristics.

Keywords: thin-walled shells, orthotropic shells, geodesic reinforcement, anisotropy parameters, anisotropy

[1, 2]:

$$A_{ijkl} = \frac{1}{V} \sum_{n=1}^N V_n A_{ijkl}^{(n)}, \quad V = \sum_{n=1}^N V_n, \quad (1)$$

A_{ijkl} –

V_n –

n - ; $A_{ijkl}^{(n)}$ –

N -
 $A_{ijkl}^{(n)}$

$$A_{ijkl}^{(n)} = l_{ip} l_{jq} l_{kr} l_{ls} A_{pqrs}^*. \quad (2)$$

$$A_{pqrs}^*$$

$$, l_{ip} -$$

;

(

[3-10]

1 3.

[11],

,

,

(, , ,)

$$A_{ijkl} = \langle l_{ip} l_{jq} l_{kr} l_{ls} \rangle A_{pqrs}^*$$

(3)

[3-10].

[10].

(1) (2):

$$A_{ijkl} = \langle l_{ip} l_{jq} l_{kr} l_{ls} \rangle A_{pqrs}^*$$

(3)

$$\langle \dots \rangle -$$

[9]

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

,

$$, \quad O x'_1 x'_2 x'_3, \quad O x'_3,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& A_{pqrs}^* = \left(A_{1111}^* + A_{1122}^* + A_{1133}^* \right) + \left(A_{3333}^* + A_{1133}^* - A_{1111}^* - A_{1122}^* \right) \delta_{p3} \delta_{q3}, \\
A_{prqr}^* &= \left(\frac{3}{2} A_{1111}^* - \frac{1}{2} A_{1122}^* + A_{2323}^* \right) + \left(A_{3333}^* - \frac{3}{2} A_{1111}^* + A_{2323}^* + \frac{1}{2} A_{1122}^* \right) \delta_{p3} \delta_{q3} \delta_{ij} \\
&, \quad 1 \quad i = j \quad 0 \quad i \neq j.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{11rr} &= \left(A_{1111}^* + A_{1122}^* + A_{1133}^* \right) + \left(A_{3333}^* + A_{1133}^* - A_{1111}^* - A_{1122}^* \right) \langle l_{13}^2 \rangle, \\
A_{22rr} &= \left(A_{1111}^* + A_{1122}^* + A_{1133}^* \right) + \left(A_{3333}^* + A_{1133}^* - A_{1111}^* - A_{1122}^* \right) \langle l_{23}^2 \rangle, \\
A_{33rr} &= \left(A_{1111}^* + A_{1122}^* + A_{1133}^* \right) + \left(A_{3333}^* + A_{1133}^* - A_{1111}^* - A_{1122}^* \right) \langle l_{33}^2 \rangle, \\
A_{1r1r} &= \left(\frac{3}{2} A_{1111}^* - \frac{1}{2} A_{1122}^* + A_{2323}^* \right) + \left(A_{3333}^* - \frac{3}{2} A_{1111}^* + A_{2323}^* + \frac{1}{2} A_{1122}^* \right) \langle l_{13}^2 \rangle, \\
A_{2r2r} &= \left(\frac{3}{2} A_{1111}^* - \frac{1}{2} A_{1122}^* + A_{2323}^* \right) + \left(A_{3333}^* - \frac{3}{2} A_{1111}^* + A_{2323}^* + \frac{1}{2} A_{1122}^* \right) \langle l_{23}^2 \rangle \\
A_{3r3r} &= \left(\frac{3}{2} A_{1111}^* - \frac{1}{2} A_{1122}^* + A_{2323}^* \right) + \left(A_{3333}^* - \frac{3}{2} A_{1111}^* + A_{2323}^* + \frac{1}{2} A_{1122}^* \right) \langle l_{33}^2 \rangle.
\end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

, (3),

, :

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{1111} &= A_{1111}^* - \left(2 A_{1122}^* - 2 A_{1133}^* + 4 A_{1212}^* - 4 A_{2323}^* \right) \langle l_{13}^2 \rangle + \\
&\quad + \left[A_{1111}^* + A_{3333}^* - 4 A_{2323}^* - 2 A_{1133}^* \right] \langle l_{13}^4 \rangle, \\
A_{2222} &= A_{1111}^* - \left(2 A_{1122}^* - 2 A_{1133}^* + 4 A_{1212}^* - 4 A_{2323}^* \right) \langle l_{23}^2 \rangle + \\
&\quad + \left[A_{1111}^* + A_{3333}^* - 4 A_{2323}^* - 2 A_{1133}^* \right] \langle l_{23}^4 \rangle, \\
A_{3333} &= A_{1111}^* - \left(2 A_{1122}^* - 2 A_{1133}^* + 4 A_{1212}^* - 4 A_{2323}^* \right) \langle l_{33}^2 \rangle + \\
&\quad + \left[A_{1111}^* + A_{3333}^* - 4 A_{2323}^* - 2 A_{1133}^* \right] \langle l_{33}^4 \rangle.
\end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

(4) (5)

[1, 9, 12]

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{11} &= A_{11}^* - \left(2 A_1^* + 4 A_2^* \right) \Delta_1 + A_3^* \Delta_4, \quad A_{22} = A_{11}^* - \left(2 A_1^* + 4 A_2^* \right) \Delta_2 + A_3^* \Delta_5, \\
A_{33} &= A_{11}^* - \left(2 A_1^* + 4 A_2^* \right) \Delta_3 + A_3^* \Delta_6, \quad A_{23} = A_{13}^* + \left(A_1^* - A_3^* \right) \Delta_1 + \frac{A_3^*}{2} (1 + \Delta_4 - \Delta_5 - \Delta_6), \\
A_{13} &= A_{13}^* + \left(A_1^* - A_3^* \right) \Delta_2 + \frac{A_3^*}{2} (1 + \Delta_5 - \Delta_6 - \Delta_4),
\end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{12}^* &= A_{13}^* + \left(A_1^* - A_3^* \right) \Delta_3 + \frac{A_3^*}{2} (1 + \Delta_6 - \Delta_4 - \Delta_5), \\
 A_{44}^* &= A_{44}^* + \left(A_2^* - A_3^* \right) \Delta_1 + \frac{A_3^*}{2} (1 + \Delta_4 - \Delta_5 - \Delta_6), \\
 A_{55}^* &= A_{44}^* + \left(A_2^* - A_3^* \right) \Delta_2 + \frac{A_3^*}{2} (1 + \Delta_5 - \Delta_6 - \Delta_4), \\
 A_{66}^* &= A_{44}^* + \left(A_2^* - A_3^* \right) \Delta_3 + \frac{A_3^*}{2} (1 + \Delta_6 - \Delta_4 - \Delta_5),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$: A_1^* = A_{12}^* - A_{13}^*, \quad A_2^* = A_{66}^* - A_{44}^*,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_3^* &= A_{11}^* + A_{33}^* - 2A_{13}^* - 4A_{44}^*; & : \Delta_1 &= \langle l_{13}^2 \rangle, \quad \Delta_2 = \langle l_{23}^2 \rangle, \quad \Delta_3 = \langle l_{33}^2 \rangle, \quad \Delta_4 = \langle l_{13}^4 \rangle, \\
 \Delta_5 &= \langle l_{23}^4 \rangle, \quad \Delta_6 = \langle l_{33}^4 \rangle.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 + \Delta_3 = 1.$$

[13].

$$\begin{aligned}
 &Ox_1x_2, \quad , \quad , \\
 E^{-1}(\alpha) &= a_{11} \cos^2 \alpha + a_{22} \sin^2 \alpha + (2a_{12} + a_{66}) \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha, \\
 \alpha - &\quad \quad \quad Ox_1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$v(\alpha) = \frac{a_{12} + (a_{11} + a_{22} - 2a_{12} - a_{66}) \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha}{a_{11} \cos^4 \alpha + a_{22} \sin^4 \alpha + (2a_{12} - a_{66}) \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha}.$$

[14],

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}(u, v),$$

$$\frac{d^2 u}{dv^2} = -\frac{1}{22} - \left(\frac{2}{22} - 2 \frac{1}{12} \right) \frac{du}{dv} + \left(2 \frac{2}{12} - 2 \frac{1}{11} \right) \left(\frac{du}{dv} \right)^2 - \frac{2}{11} \left(\frac{du}{dv} \right)^3. \quad (7)$$

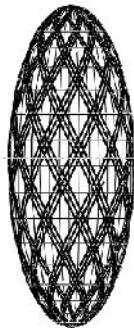
$$ij^k -$$

$$x = a \cos u \cos v, \quad y = a \cos u \sin v, \quad z = c \sin u$$

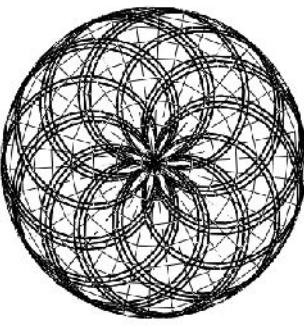
$$\begin{aligned}
 {}^1_{ij} &= \begin{pmatrix} (a^2 - c^2) \sin 2u & 0 \\ \frac{(a^2 - c^2) \sin 2u}{2(a^2 \sin^2 u + c^2 \cos^2 u)} & \frac{a^2 \sin 2u}{2(a^2 \sin^2 u + c^2 \cos^2 u)} \end{pmatrix}, \quad {}^2_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{\sin 2u}{2 \cos^2 u} \\ -\frac{\sin 2u}{2 \cos^2 u} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 (7) \qquad \qquad \qquad & \vdots \\
 x = a \cos u(v) \cos v, \quad & y = a \cos u(v) \sin v, \quad z = c \sin u(v) \\
 (3.1) \qquad \qquad \qquad &
 \end{aligned}$$

$a = 1 \quad c = 3$

1.



)



)

1 -

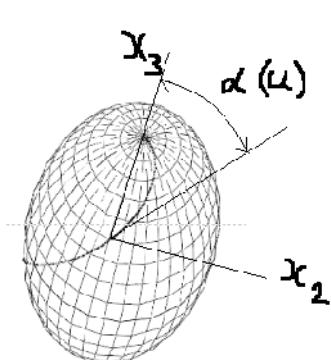
, - , -

2,

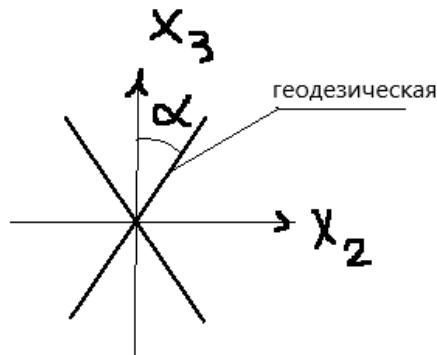
u

$\alpha(u)$
 $\alpha(u)$

(2)



2 -



$\Delta_1 = 0, \quad \Delta_2 = \sin^2 \alpha(u),$

$\Delta_3 = \cos^2 \alpha(u), \quad \Delta_4 = 0, \quad \Delta_5 = \sin^4 \alpha(u), \quad \Delta_6 = \cos^4 \alpha(u)$

,

,

,

-
-
1. , 1980. 571 .
2. // . 1978. 1. . 3-8.
3. , 1973. 208 .
4. , 1978. 206 .
5. : , 1980. 156 .
6. : , 1982. 334 .
7. : / . .
- , : , 1987. 227 .
8. Hill R. Theory of mechanical properties of fibre-strengsened materials 1 // J. Mech. and Phys. Solids. 1964. V. 1, N 4. P. 199-212.
9. : , 1977. 399 .
10. //
- . 1965. 4. . 52-59.
11. //
- . 2000. . 6, 2. . 151-161.
12. : , 1977. 415 .
13. : , 1992. 145 .
14. , 2008. 54 .

* . *

*aminat2703@yandex.ru

— , *AgHal* (—
AgBr). —

: , , , ,

THE ROLE OF GELATIN IN THE FORMATION AND GROWTH OF NANO- AND MICROCRYSTALS OF SILVER HALIDE IN PHOTOEMULSION

Tsipinova A.Kh.

Kabardino-Balkarian State University

Abstract. The photosensitive dispersion of *AgHal* (mostly in the form of *AgBr*) was obtained during the reaction of alkali metal halides and silver salts in the presence of a protective colloid – gelatin. The analysis of the formation and growth of nano- and microcrystals of silver halides in a photoemulsion on a gelatin matrix is carried out.

Keywords: microcrystals of silver halide, photographic emulsion, gelatin, crystal growth, field strength

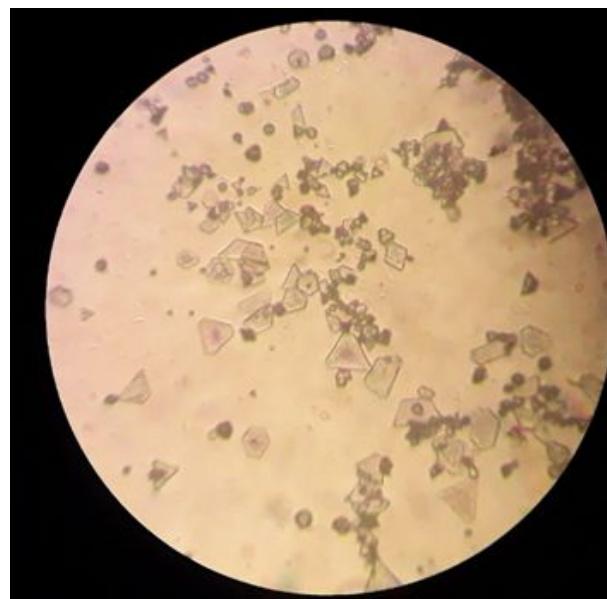
()

[1–3].

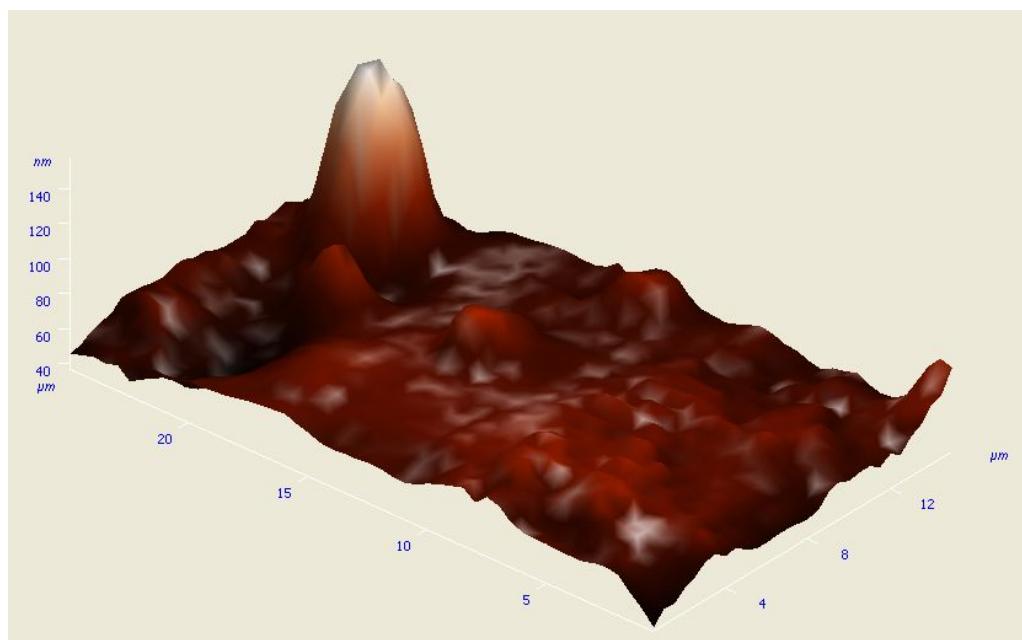
AgHal,
AgNO₃,

[4].

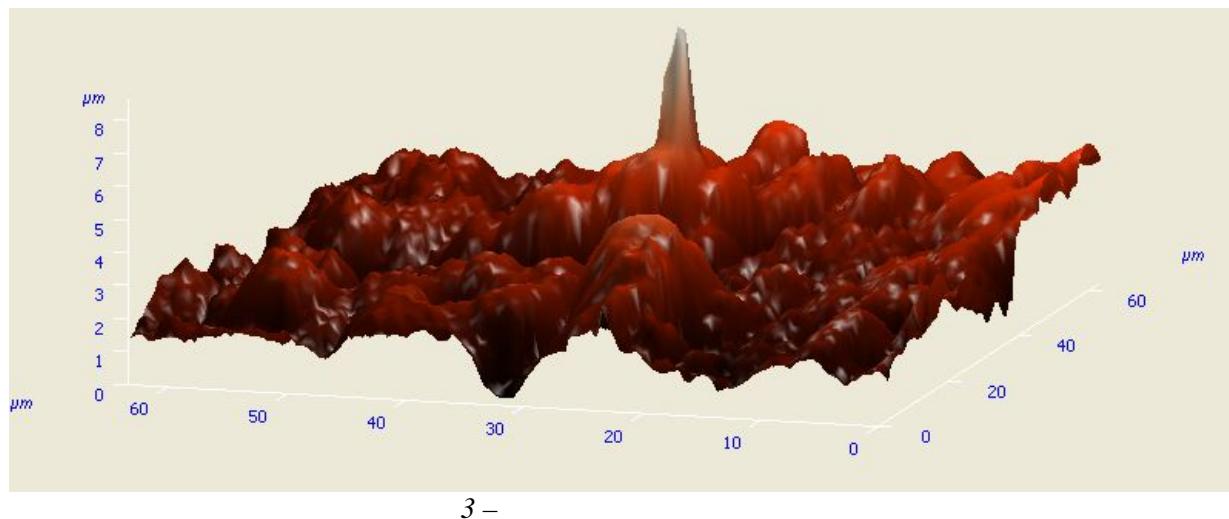
AgHal (—*I*).



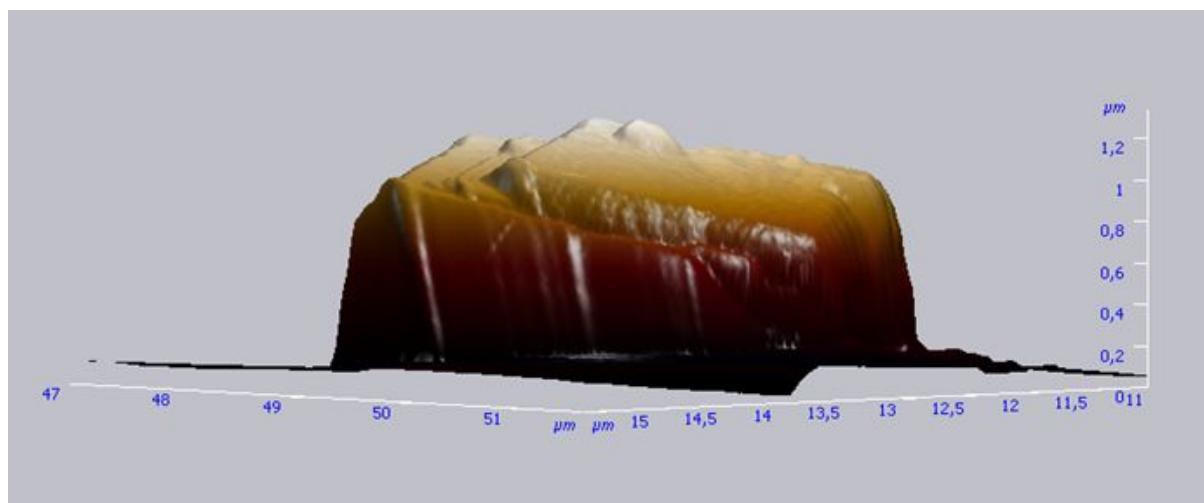
1— (—
(—2)
,
140
60–80



2—
3
(—).
8
10–12



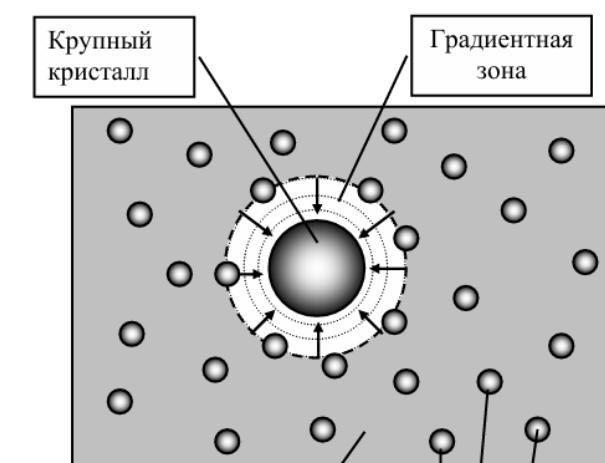
, 4,
1,2 2 [5].



AgHgI

[6–8].

, .
(5).



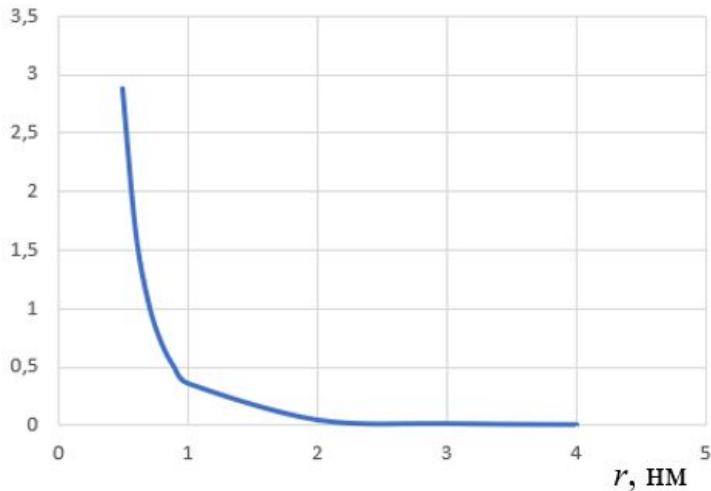
5 –

$\pm e/2$.

$$E = \frac{p}{4\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon r^3} \sqrt{1+3\cos^2\alpha}, \quad (1)$$

$r -$
 \vec{r}
 $, p = QL -$
 $.Q -$
 $(\dots, \dots, \dots, L -$
 $\epsilon = 4 -$
 $, \epsilon_0 -$
 $E,$
 $(1) \alpha = 0 (\dots, \dots, \dots, 3),$
 $r,$
 $6.$

$E, B/M$



$6 -$

$2 -$

$r \leq 2$

1 . . *,¹ . . ,² . . ,¹ . . .
I -
2

*natasha07_2002@mail.ru

ELECTROMIGRATION IN THROUGH-HOLE SOLID-STATE INTEGRATED STRUCTURES

¹Cherkesova N.V., ¹Mustafaev G.A., ²Mustafaev A.G., ¹Zdravomyslov D.M.

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

Abstract. The paper studies the resistance to electromigration of structures with through holes not filled with tungsten and the effect of filling the holes with tungsten on the electromigration process. It is shown that with a decrease in the hole diameter in structures with holes not filled with tungsten, the mean failure time decreases due to poor aluminum coating and an increase in the ratio of the hole width to its length, and in the case of filling the holes with tungsten, the mean failure time does not depend on the diameter. It is shown that during electromigration, the resistance of the through hole changes due to the effect of high-density current, which causes silicon migration along aluminum with its subsequent deposition along the tungsten-aluminum interface.

Keywords: activation energy, diffusion, electromigration, metallization, interlevel dielectric, deposition, planarization

»

[1–4].

[5–8].

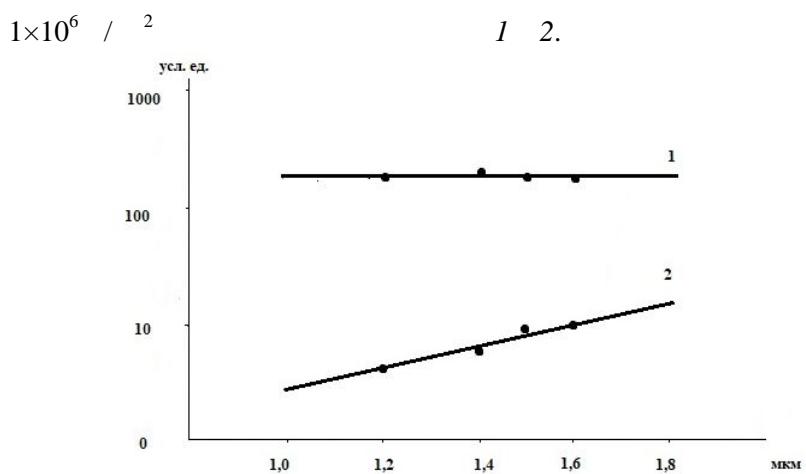
[9, 10].
 (Al-1 % Si) 0,8 SiO₂ 0,3),
 SiO₂ (1)
 1,2 .

WF₆ SiH₄ (),

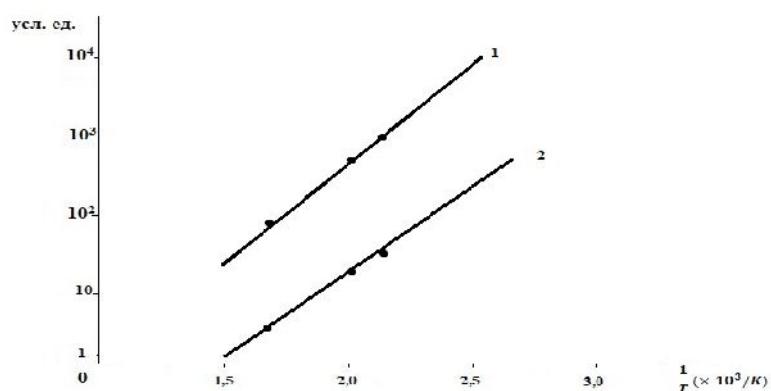
6 ,

50 %

(10⁴ / ²)



I –
 1 –
 2 –



2 – : 1 –
 2 –

$$1 \times 10^6 / \text{m}^2$$

200 °

(1),
(2)

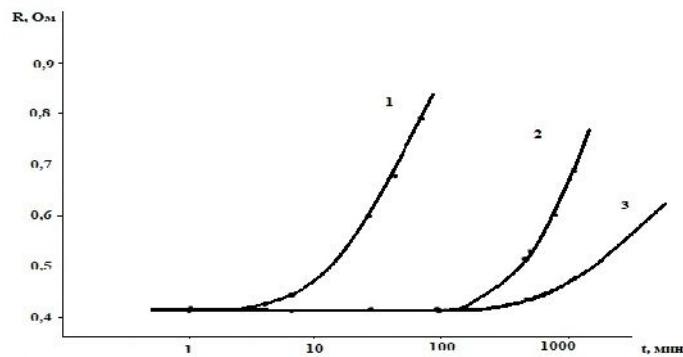
(1)

$$-0,55 \quad 0,62 \quad , \quad 1,9 \quad , \quad 0,62 \\ , \quad (0,5-0,7) \quad ,$$

1,5),

,
15

$$3 \times 10^6 \text{ / } \text{m}^2$$



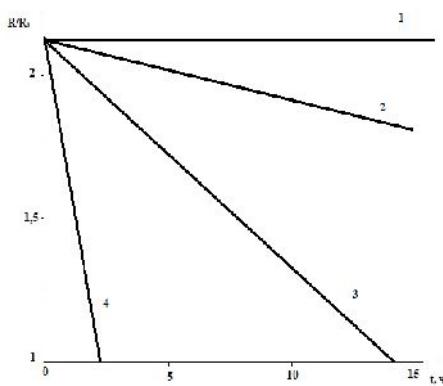
3 -

: 1 - 300° , 2 - 230° , 3 - 200°

1

300 °.

(4).

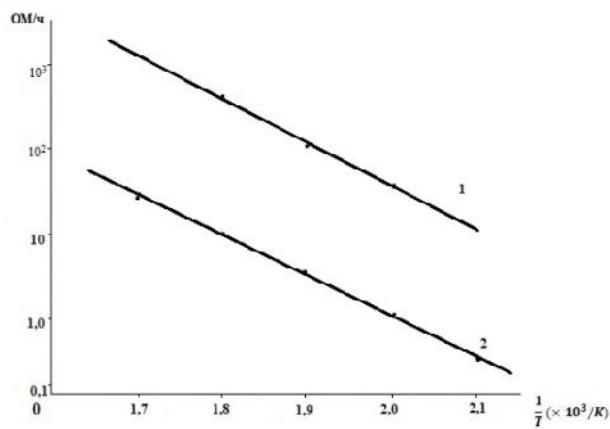


4 -

$$1 \times 10^6 / \text{m}^2,$$

: 1 - 100 ° , 2 - 230 ° , 3 - 250 ° , 4 - 300 °

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



5 - (/)

,
 125 ° 3×10^5 / 2 1,5 0,05

1. //
 . 2004. . 33, . 1. . 10–16.

547.36:382.3

-2-

• • •, • • *, • •, • •

*azashad:0906@.ru

-2-

• ,
• : , , ,
,

SYNTHESIS OF TRANS-2-HEXENAL

Bekbuzarov M.-G.B., Shadieva A.I., Evloeva A.Ya., Bokova L.M.

Ingush State University

Abstract. Presents a laboratory method for obtaining trans-2-hexenal from available starting compounds, in which the main stage is the Wittig reaction between butanal and formylmethylenetriphenylphosphorane. This method has proven to be quite effective: during the synthesis, there are no problems with intermediate compounds and it has a stable yield of the finished product.

Keywords: unsaturated aldehydes, hexenal, stereospecificity, chemical synthesis, fractional distillation.

-2-

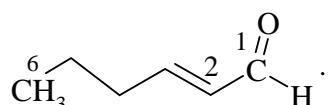
-

«

»,

-2-

C₆H₁₀O.



-2-

° ,

d=0,7490 7490

n²⁰= 1,4522 [1].

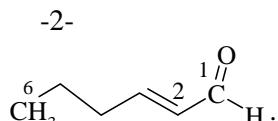
= 85

-2-

-2-

Eurycotis floridana

-2-



(E)-2-

-2-

-2- , -2- , = 85 ° , d=0,7490 n²⁰= 1,4522 [1].

-2-

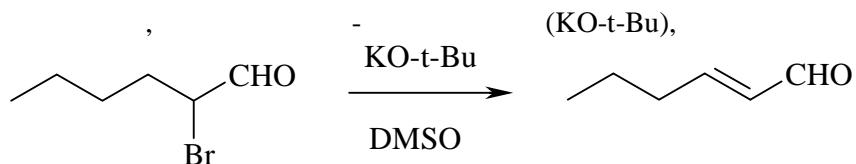
Eurycotis floridana

[2]

[3].

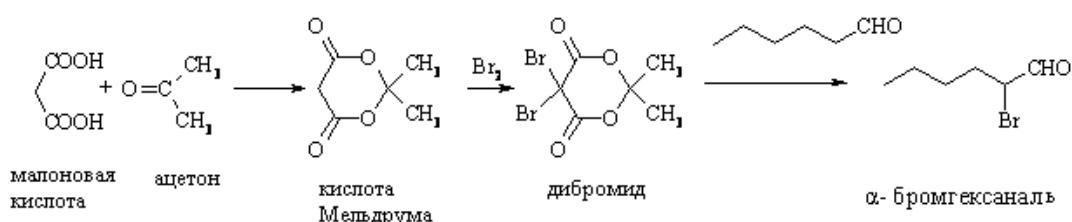
-2-

1.



-2- -

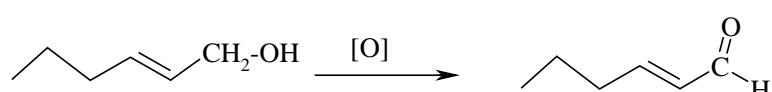
[4]



28 %.

2.

15-20 %.



- DDQ

, -16 ,

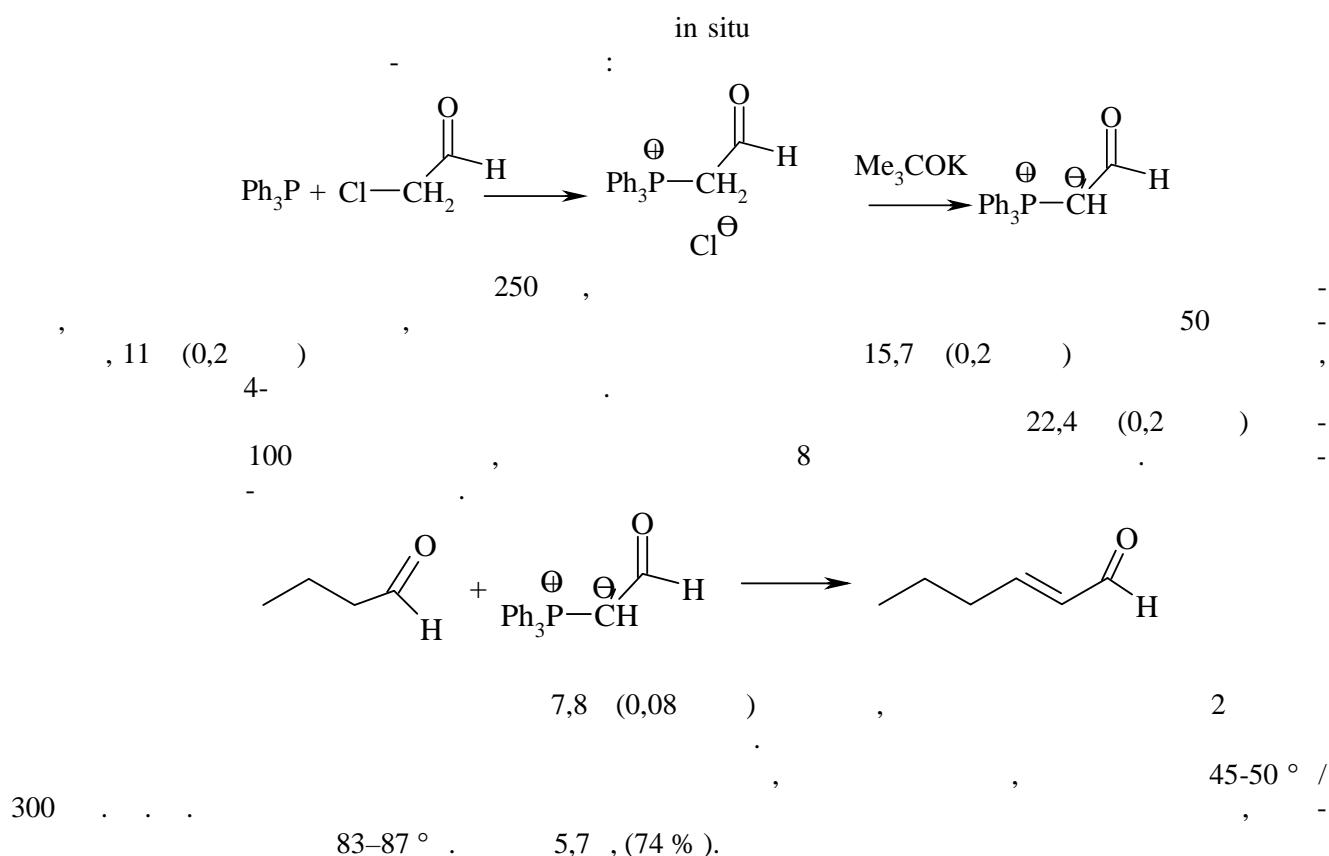
-20 ° ,

[5];

— 0,05 / ² 4,5 [6].

-1

[7].



1. / . . . , ., 1984. . 192–193.

2. Turnbull M.W., Fashing N.J. Efficacy of the Ventral Abdominal Secretion of the Cockroach *Eurycotis floridana* (Blattaria : Blattidae) as a Defense Allomone // Journal of Insect Behavior, 2002. V. 15, N 3. . 369–384.

3. . . . : . . . , 2019. 39 .

4. . . . : . . . , 2004. 70 c.

5. Healy A.R., Vinale F., Lorito M., Westwood N. Total Synthesis and Biological Evaluation of the Tetrameric Acid Based Natural Product Harzianic Acid and its Stereoisomers // J. Organic Letters. 2015. V. 17, N 3. . 692–695.

6. Kashparova V.P., Klushin V.A., Zhukova I.Yu. et al. A Tempo-like nitroxide combined with an alkyl-substituted pyridine: An efficient catalytic system for the selective oxidation of alcohols with iodine // Tetrahedron Letters. 2017. V. 58. P. 3517–3521.

7. . . . : . . . , 2004. 117 c.

1 . . , 2 . . „ 2 . . „ 3 . . „ * , 1 . .
I
2 -
3 -

*i_dolbin@mail.ru

, /
— () — () —
,
,
,
,
:
,

THE PROPORTIONALITY OF NANOFILLER AND INTERFACIAL REGIONS CONTENTS IN POLYMER NANOCOMPOSITES

¹Dolbin I.I., Kumysheva Yu.A., ²Kazancheva L.A., ³Dolbin I.V., ¹Davydova V.V.

¹*Russian State University of Tourism and Service*

²*Kabardino-Balkarian State Agrarian University*

³*Kabardino-Balkarian State University*

Abstract. It has been considered the structural model allowing to obtain the dependence of relative volume content of interfacial regions in nanocomposites polymer/graphene on basic characteristics of their structure dispersity. The indicated characteristic is function of two factors – structure of nanofiller aggregates and volume fraction of nanofiller, that corresponds to requirements of nonequilibrium thermodynamics of solids. The application of methods of irreversible aggregation theory allows prediction of properties of the considered nanocomposites, which are true nanomaterials, reinforcing by interfacial regions on the whole.

Keywords: nanocomposite, graphene, interfacial regions, dispersity, tactoid, irreversible aggregation, nonequilibrium thermodynamics

, , [2]. [3] -
 - , , ,
 , , , ,
 , , , , [1-4].

. , [1] , 0,48. [2]. -
 , ,

Dow Chemical Co. (), 870 / ³, (),
 5 /10 463 , (\overline{M}_w) (\overline{M}_n) -
 201 67 / . () - - [5]. /

, ~ 1300 . Microcompounder, DACA Instruments
 453 200 / 8 ~ 0,1
 1,0; 1,5; 2,0 3,0 . %
 0,25 453 /
 1,2- ,
 353 72 . 0,5; 1,0; 2,0 3,0 . % [5].

()
 Rheometrics Solid Analyzer (RSA II TA Instruments,) 3-4
 5×10^{-4} ⁻¹ [5].

[6]

$$\text{---} = 1 + 11 \left(\frac{\varphi}{\chi} \right)^{1,7}, \quad (1)$$

/ - , φ - φ
 $\chi =$ [6].

$$\chi = \frac{\varphi}{\varphi + \varphi}, \quad [7]: \quad (2)$$

φ -

$$(2) \quad , \quad [2],$$

$\varphi = 0 \quad \chi$

(1) $\quad , \quad [1]:$

$$= 1 + 11(\varphi)^{1.7}. \quad (3)$$

[8].

η_d

[9]:

$$(2) \quad \eta_d = \chi^{-1}, \quad (4)$$

$$\eta_d = \frac{\varphi + \varphi}{\varphi}, \quad (5)$$

$$(6) \quad \varphi = (\eta_d - 1)\varphi, \quad (6)$$

$\varphi \quad \varphi$

[9]:

$$\eta_d = \frac{D_f}{\varphi^{1/2}}, \quad (7)$$

$D_f -$

(7) $\quad , \quad , \quad , \quad \eta_d$

$D_f \quad 1.5-3.0 \quad N = \text{const} = 100 \quad R_g$

, $\eta_d \quad \varphi$

$$\varphi^{1/2} [2, 9]. \quad (8)$$

[10], $2D-$

, D_f

D_f

(≈ 7 [5]), $D_f = 1.70$ [11].

(CLA), CLA (DLA) $(D_f = 2.11$ [12].

, D_f

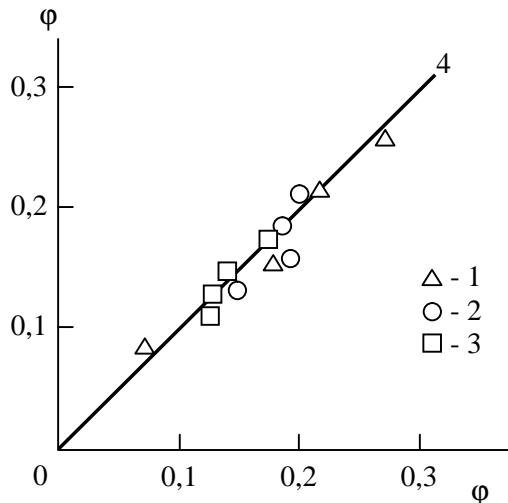
() $d=3.$

[13]

$$D_f(d) = \frac{8+5d^2}{6+5d}, \quad D_f=2,52. \quad (9)$$

$$\varphi = 1 + \frac{1}{1} (\varphi_+ + \varphi_-)^{1/7}. \quad [2] \quad (10)$$

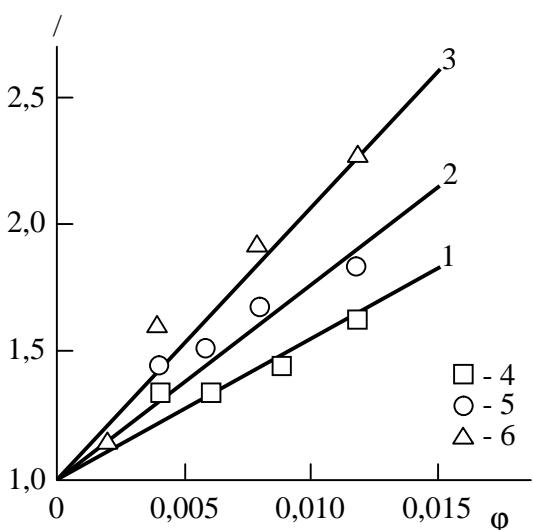
Φ , (6 %), D_f .



$$I - \frac{\varphi}{(6)} \frac{\varphi}{(10)}, \quad , \quad \frac{1}{(1)} \frac{1}{(2)} \frac{1}{(3)}.$$

$$I \quad , \quad \varphi \quad 0,002-0,012 [5], \dots \varphi \quad 0,083-0,260 \quad - \\ 22-40 \quad . \quad , \quad \varphi \quad 0,002-0,012 [5], \dots \varphi \quad 0,083-0,260 \quad - \\ , \quad (10) \quad : \\ \text{---} = 1 + 11(\varphi)^{1.7}. \quad (11)$$

(11) $\frac{2}{\sim 3,5 \%}$),



$$2 - \begin{matrix} & & & & & (11) (1-3) \\ & & (4-6) & & & / \\ & & & \varphi & & / \\ (1, 4) & & & & (2, 5) & , \\ & & & & & (3, 6) \end{matrix}$$

3. . ., . . .
4. . ., . ., . ., . ., . .,
-6 //
. 2024. . 14. . 4. . 72-77.

5. Kim H., Kobayashi S., AbdulRahim M.A., Zhang M.J., Khusainova A., Hillmyer M.A., Abdala A.A., Macosko C.W. Graphene/polyethylene nanocomposites: Effect of polyethylene functionalization and blending methods // Polymer. 2011. V. 52, N 7. P. 1837–1846.

6. // . 2020. . 61, 2.
5-129.

$$\begin{matrix} & 1 & & & 1 & & & 1 & & \\ 1 & & \ddots & & \cdot, & & \cdot, & & \cdot, & & \cdot, \\ & & 1 & & \cdot, & & 1,2 & & \cdot, & & \cdot, \\ & & \cdot, \\ & & & & & & & & & & * \end{matrix}$$

**shumilova.ann@mail.ru*

GRANULES BASED ON POLYCAPROLACTONE AND BENTONITE WITH ISOTHIOCYANATES FOR POTATO CYST NEMATODE CONTROL

¹Syrtsov S.N., ¹Zabolotnaya K.E., ¹Ertiletskaya N.L., ¹Pozdnyakova A.V.,
¹Brilkova E.V., ^{1,2}Boyandin A.N., ¹Sukhanova A.A.

¹*M.F. Reshetnev Siberian State University of Science and Technology*
²*Institute of Biophysics, Federal Research Center «Krasnoyarsk Science Center
of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences»*

Abstract. In this article, the granules based on polycaprolactone (PCL) and bentonite in the ratio of 75/25 and 50/50 were obtained as a promising carrier for long-term release of isothiocyanates (ITC). According to GC-MS and FTIR spectroscopy, it was found that concentration of ITC in granules increases with increase in clay ratio and depends on the ITC species. It is observed that the inclusion of ITC in PCL/bentonite granules increases the persistence of ITCs in the soil for up to 45 days and prevents their premature hydrolysis.

Keywords: poly(ϵ -caprolactone), bentonite, extrusion, granules, isothiocyanates, biodegradation

[1].
 « » [2] [3].
 ,
 .
 ,
 [4], [5], [6]
 [7].

...

,

MMT -

,

,

,

[8].

,

,

(), Capparales, Brassica,
B. napus () *B. juncea* () [9, 10].

,

Globodera rostochiensis [11],

,

,

,

CH₂-

,

,

,

,

,

,

2-

(()), (()), (())

(«Sigma Aldrich»,) : Mw = 80 , Cx = 52 %, Tm = 90 °C. / 75/25 50/50 110 °

24 / . («Bestfilament»,) (((((Zoranchem,))) 1:5

28177-89) 70 %. (((((1:5

(), () 2- 5 25 (((((1:5

, 10 80 150 800 / . 60 °C 8

Agilent 6890N, Agilent

5975C, Agilent VF-200ms (Agilent Technologies,).

Nicolet iS10 («Thermo Scientific»,) ITX Smart («Thermo

Scientific»,) DSC25 (TA Instruments,)

() N₂ 70 / .

27 °C, 40 %

$$m_{n\%}$$

$$\Delta m_{n\%} = \frac{m_n}{m_0} \cdot 100\%, \quad (1)$$

$$m_n - ; m_0 -$$

1,5–2,0 10 ± 3 (20),

().

, , , , ,

(I).

I –

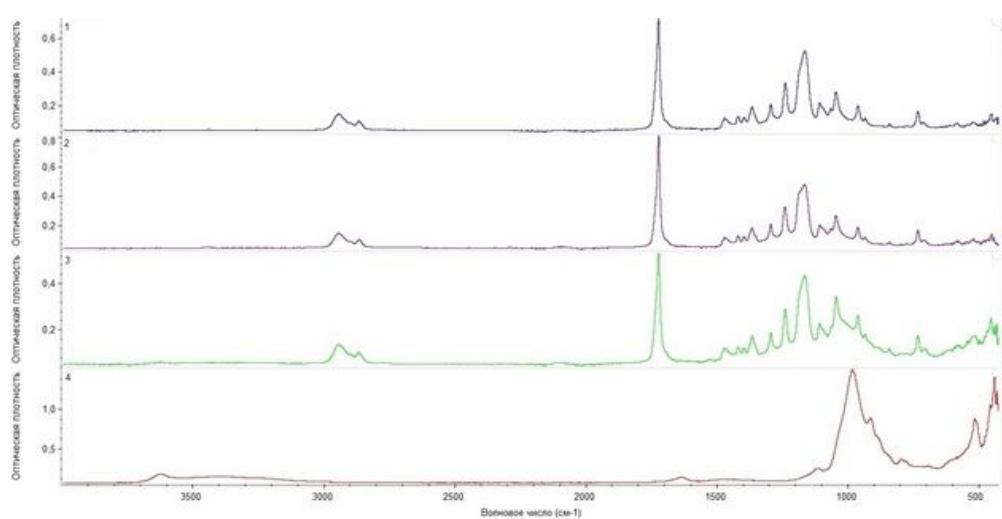
		, /	, /
/(/)	75/25	0,015±	0,00030±
	50/50		0,00024±
/(/)	75/25	0,17±	0,002±
	50/50		0,11±
/(/)	75/25	0,08±	0,033±
	50/50		0,2880±

, , , , ,

, , , , , (140 °C),

, (- 3000 cm^{-1} , = 1800–1700 cm^{-1} – 1100 cm^{-1}),
 (– 1631 cm^{-1} , Si–Si 1048 cm^{-1}) (I).

N=C=S (2050–2190 cm^{-1}),

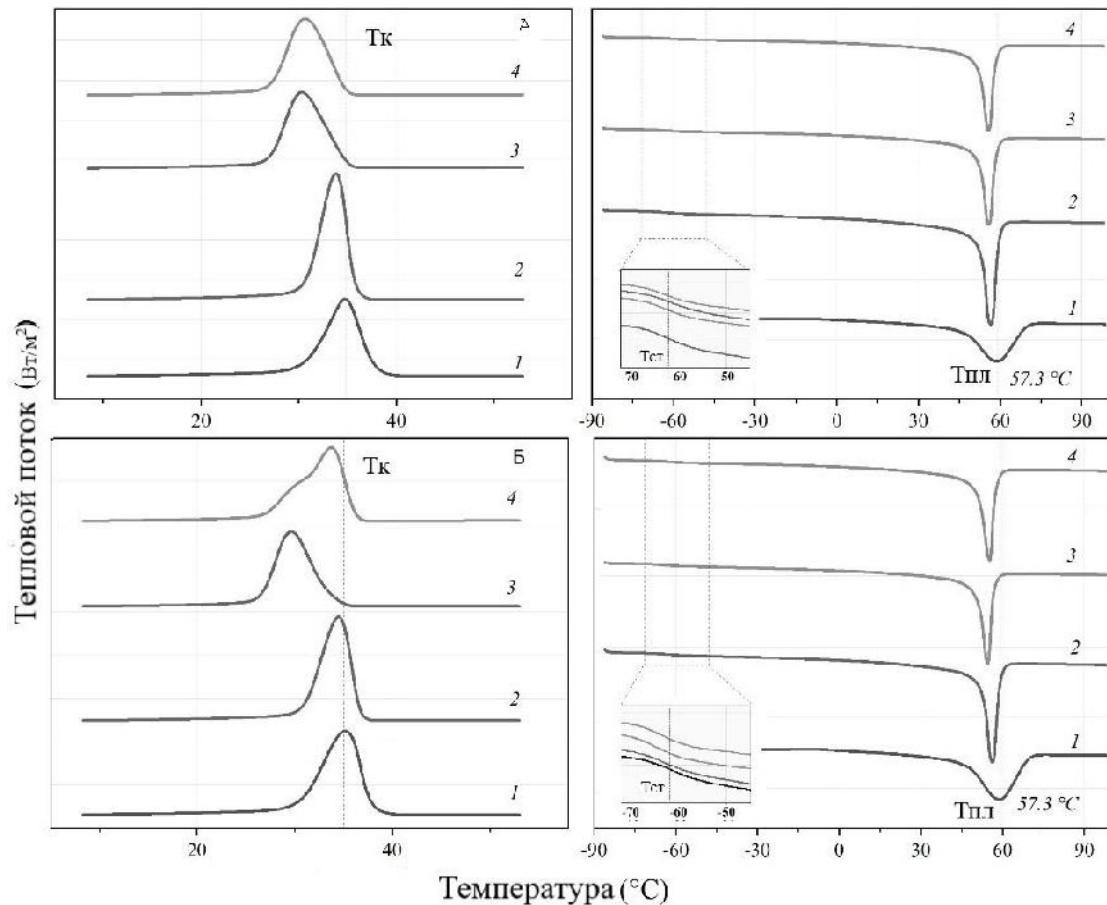


I – - /(/) 50/50 (1),

/(/) 50/50 (2), /(/) 50/50 (3), (4)

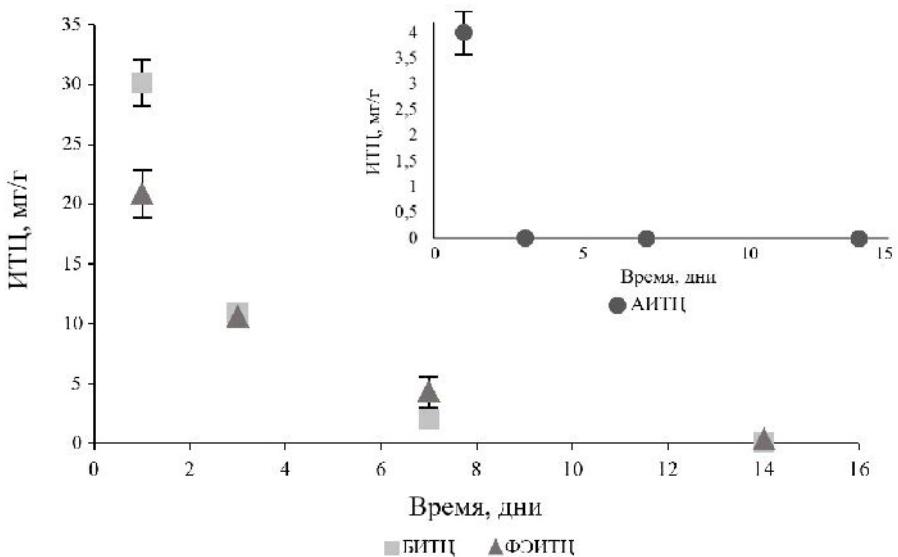
(2).

/(/)
30 ° . ,
50/50 , / (/) 75/25.
60 53–56 ° .



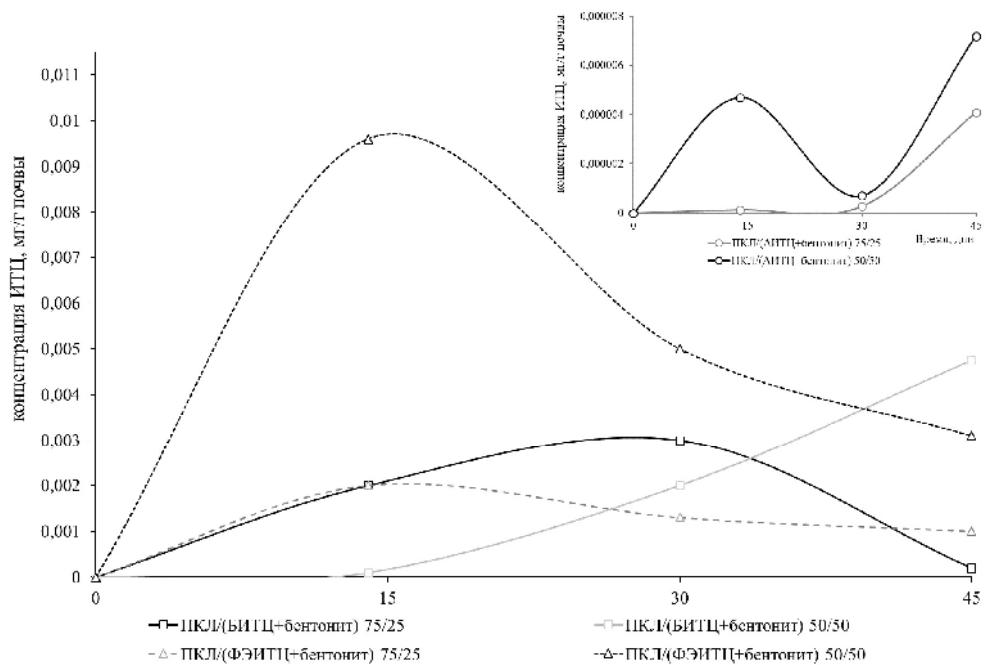
2 – /(/) 75/25/ (2), /(/) 75/25 (3), /(/) 75/25/ (4);
– /(/) 50/50 (2), /(/) 50/50 (3), /(/) 50/50 (4)

45
8 %, 25 %–14 %,
(4). 14
30 , 5 / . , 7 /
50 %- 4 / – 25 %- .
,



3 -

45



$$4 - \langle (\quad + \quad), \quad \rangle, \quad \langle (\quad + \quad), \quad \rangle, \quad \langle (\quad + \quad) \rangle$$

75/25 50/50

45

14-

(1).

2

30-

3 / .
(45) 5 /

50

,
 ()
 / ,

, - , ,
 (,) / .
 14,9 / .
 0,24 / , 3,3 / ,
 45
 (14). ,
 , ,
 : «

» 23-16-00184.

1. Pérez-Lucas G., Vela N., Aatik A.El., Navarro S. Environmental Risk of Groundwater Pollution by Pesticide Leaching through the Soil Profile // Intech Open. 2018. N 82418. . 1–27.
2. Thakur M., Majid I., Hussain S., Nanda V. Poly(-caprolactone): A potential polymer for biodegradable food packaging applications // Packaging Technology and Science. 2021. V. 34. P. 449–461.
3. Nevoralová M., Koutný M., Uj i A., Starý Z., Šerá J., Vlková H., Kruliš Z. Structure characterization and biodegradation rate of poly(-caprolactone)/starch blends // Frontiers in Materials. 2020. V. 7. P. 141.
4. Mariani D., Neto A.P.V., da Silva J.P., Cardoso E.J., Esposito E., Innocentini-Mei L.H. Mineralization of poly(-caprolactone)/adipate modified starch blend in agricultural soil // Journal of Polymers and the Environment. 2007. V. 15. P. 19–24.
5. Ramos R.M.A., Aquino R.R., Tolentino M.S., Eleazar E.G., Basilia B.A. Synthesis and characterization of polycaprolactone (Pcl)/organo-montmorillonite (o-mmt) blend via solvent casting // Materials Science Forum. 2020. V. 998. P. 255–260.
6. Hu S., Peng F., Wang C., Lei X., Ruan C., Wang W., Zeng K. Preparation and application of polycaprolactone/ -cyclodextrin/gamma-Decalactone nanofiber composites in citrus postharvest diseases // Food Chemistry. 2025. V. 463, N 4. P. 141476.
7. Chen J., Huang Y., Deng L., Jiang H., Yang Z., Yang R., Wu D. Preparation and research of PCL/cellulose composites: Cellulose derived from agricultural wastes // International Journal of Biological Macromolecules. 2023. V. 235. P. 123785.
8. Sukhanova A., Boyandin A., Ertiletskaya N., Shalygina T., Shabanov A., Vasiliev A., Obvertkin I., Brott V., Prokopchuk Y., Samoilov A. Composite Polymer Granules Based on Poly- -Caprolactone and Montmorillonite Prepared by Solution-Casting and Melt Extrusion // Polymers. 2023. V. 15. P. 4099.
9. Andini S. Antimicrobial isothiocyanates from Brassicaceae glucosinolates: Analysis, reactivity, and quantitative structure-activity relationships: Dissertation, Wageningen University and Research, 2020. 208 p.
10. Shakour Z.T., Shehab N.G., Gomaa A.S., Wessjohann L.A., Farag M.A. Metabolic and biotransformation effects on dietary glucosinolates, their bioavailability, catabolism and biological effects in different organisms // Biotechnology Advances. 2022. V. 54. P. 107784.
11. Ntalli N., Caboni P. A review of isothiocyanates biofumigation activity on plant parasitic nematodes // Phytochemistry Reviews. 2017. V. 16. P. 827–834.

1 . . *,¹ . . ,¹ . . ,²
I -
2 -

*al-aneta@mail.ru

1,5

-402,

SURFACE-ACTIVE PROPERTIES OF QUATERNARY AMMONIUM COMPOUNDS

¹Kokoeva A.A., ¹Malkanduev Yu.A., ¹Shokarova M.M., ²Mirzoeva A.A.

¹*Kabardino-Balkarian State University*
²*Kabardino-Balkarian State Agrarian University*

Abstract. The work is devoted to the study of turbidity values and the degree of purification in natural waters of mountain rivers using a water-soluble polyelectrolyte based on polyallyldimethylammonium chloride. The use of polyelectrolyte allows for a 1,5-fold reduction in dosage without compromising the effectiveness of sedimentation compared to other concentrations. The water-soluble polyelectrolyte forms stable complexes with heavy metal ions and is an effective agent for removing contaminants from natural and wastewater.

Keywords: water-soluble polyelectrolyte, polyallyldimethylammonium chloride, WPC-402, turbidity, purification degree, stable complex, natural water, wastewater

[7-9]

(-402) (« ») [2] , , ,
5,7 10 %- 1,3,

I -

-402				$3 \cdot 10^5$

, 1000 .

10

59024-2020.

0,45
() 0,5 %

57162-2016.

()
31870-2012

2-5 °

».

1.2.3685-21

0,45

[10-12].
1,5 / ().

(2).

2 -

*, /

		O ₃ ⁻	SO ₄ ²⁻	²⁺	g ²⁺	Na ⁺	+
.	7,3	104	36,9	58,1	4,3	8,2	1,8
,	7,8	91,5	22,6	25,3	11,0	7,7	2,3
,	7,0	91,5	102	74,6	7,0	4,4	2,2
.	8,1	140	51	27,2	3,7	8,2	2,6

*

-402 -

[10-12] -

1 , : - G = 20 ⁻¹ G = 150 ⁻¹

,

1

-402 , , 30

[2]

(),

()

().

,

3.

3 -

5 %

-402

							, %
.	0,03	0,00	0,21	1,23	0,23	12,21	86
.	0,03	0,00	0,23	1,12	0,27	12,32	92
.	0,07	0,00	0,13	1,26	0,41	13,25	87
.	0,10	0,00	0,16	0,21	0,26	9,23	94

86 94 %.

t

I 2.

= f(t),

I 2,

,

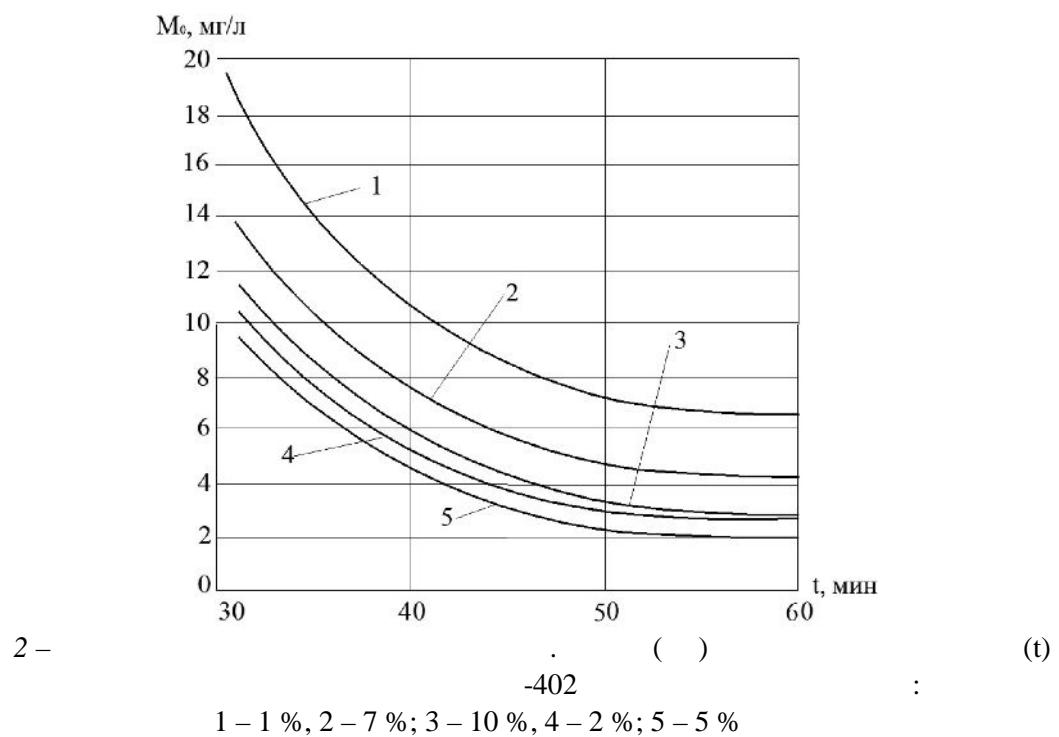
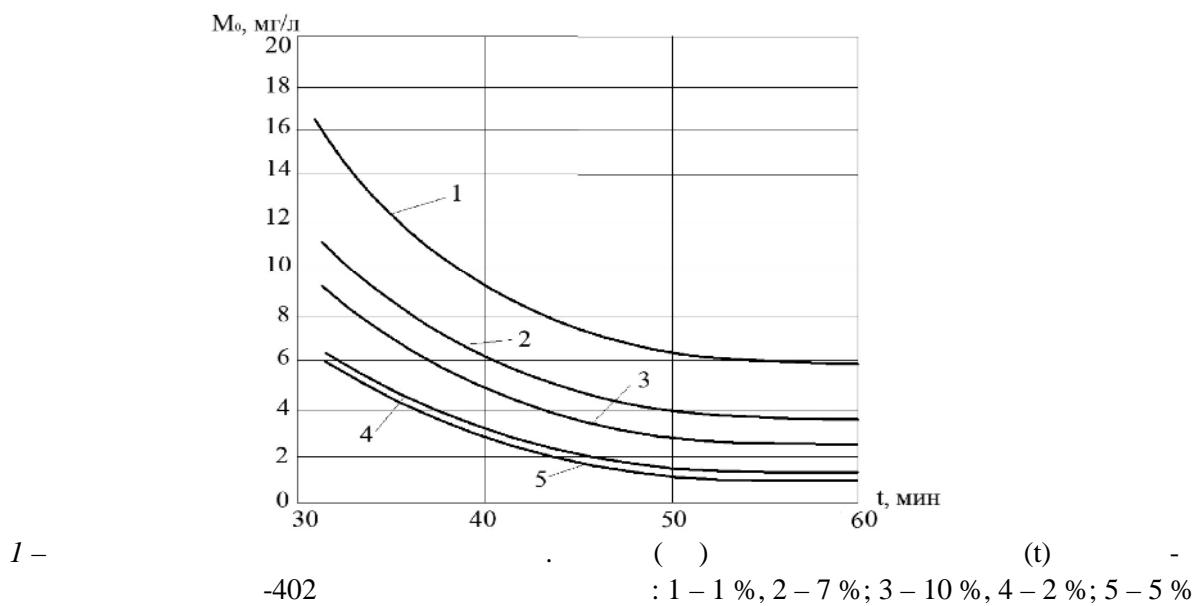
-402

5 %.

1,5

-402

(₀ = 0,41 /).



5 %

-402

4.

4 –

5 %

-402

		(-402)	, /	, /	-402, %
.	7,3	6,7	9,07	1,02	86
.	7,8	6,7	18,50	5,90	92
.	7,0	6,1	12,70	9,60	87
-	6,1	5,8	4,20	1,07	94

**n_kotenko_60@mail.ru*

MODIFICATION OF POLYMER COMPOUND FOR MANUFACTURING FIRE-RESISTANT PANELS

Kotenko N.P., Astakhova M.N., Penkovsky S.F.

M.I. Platov South-Russian State Polytechnical University

Abstract. A formulation of a polymer compound with special additives for manufacturing fire-resistant aluminum panels has been developed; optimal technological modes for manufacturing granulated compound by extrusion have been proposed; the main quality indicators of the polymer compound have been determined.

Keywords: polyethylene, extrusion, filler, additive, fire retardants, compound, fire resistance, panels.

, « » [3]. () [2].

OKABOND K-3360.

$$[-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-]_n - [\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}(\text{OCOCH}_3)-]_m - [\text{O}=\text{COCH=CHOC=O}]_p$$

OKABOND K-3360

OKABOND K-3360

I

, 77 %

I -

1	23 %	: 96 % + 4 %
2	33 %	
3	44 %	OKABOND K-3360

[5-8].

2

,

3 -

2 -

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,	7,	8,	9,	10,	11,	12,
110	185	190	190	190	185	185	180	165	165	165	160

3 -

250,0	/
15,0–20,0	HZ
400	/
0,70–0,80	
180	
15	

2-8

-200,300 400

4.

4 -

	-200	-300	-400	
1. (190 ° , 5), /10 ,	0,30	0,30	0,30	11645-2021
2. , %	0,40	0,40	0,40	
3.	1	1	1	30244-94
4. , / ³	6±0,3	7±0,3	8±0,3	15139-69
5. , / ,	10,5	10,0	5,5	56025-2014

OKABOND K-3360

5

,

5 -

, %	, / ³	, / ³	, /10
0,1	1,73	0,92	2,9

1.

277-73

OKABOND K-3360.

2.

3.

4.

OKABOND K-3360

5.

1.

« », 2014. 557 .

2. 2133-011-40705684-2005

3. 5716-003-40705684-2001

4. [TDS] OKABOND K-3360-110 -

5.

, 2006. 768 .

6.

, 2013. 356 .

7.

. 2016. . 19, . 8. . 31-33.

8.

A.M.

//

. 2008.

1. . 57-70.

• * , • " , • " , • "

*ah_shao@ mail.ru

INVESTIGATION OF THE NATURE OF THE EFFECT OF OLIGOPHOSPHONATES ON THE DENSITY OF COMPOSITIONS BASED ON HIGH-DENSITY POLYETHYLENE

Shaov A.Kh., Borukaev T.A., Beslaneeva A.N., Shustov G.B.

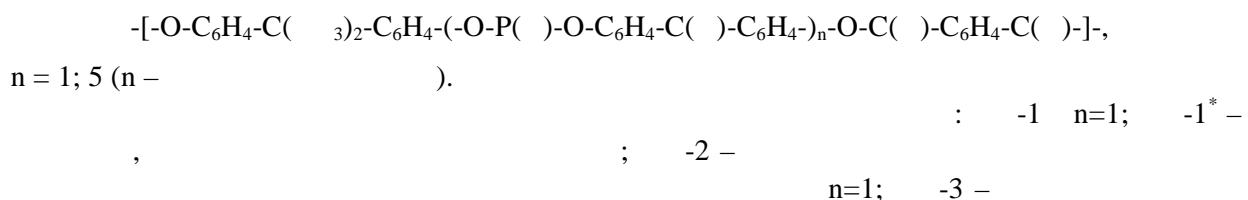
Kabardino-Balkarian State University

Abstract. Plastic masses have firmly entered the life of a modern person. Many physical and mechanical characteristics of polymer materials and products based on them are determined by a physical quantity called density. It depends on the chemical structure of the initial polymer, the presence of crystalline regions in it, as well as the content of various functional additives. High-density polyethylene is one of the widely used polymers in various fields of industry and agriculture. Therefore, the development and investigation of the nature of the effect of new stabilizers and modifiers for polymer materials is an urgent problem.

Keywords: oligophosphonates, density, composition, high-density polyethylene

0,92-0,96 / ³[1].

[2]



n=1;

-4 - n=5.

(/)

: -1 = 0,4; -1* = 0,7; -2 = 0,7;

-3 = 0,7; -4 = 0,2.

230-240 °

155-230 ° , .

(),

, , ,

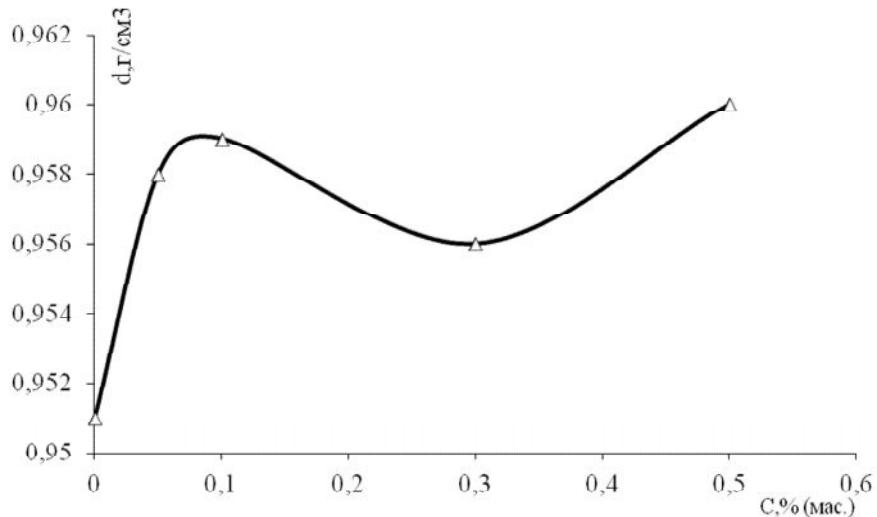
, ,

(- =)

, .

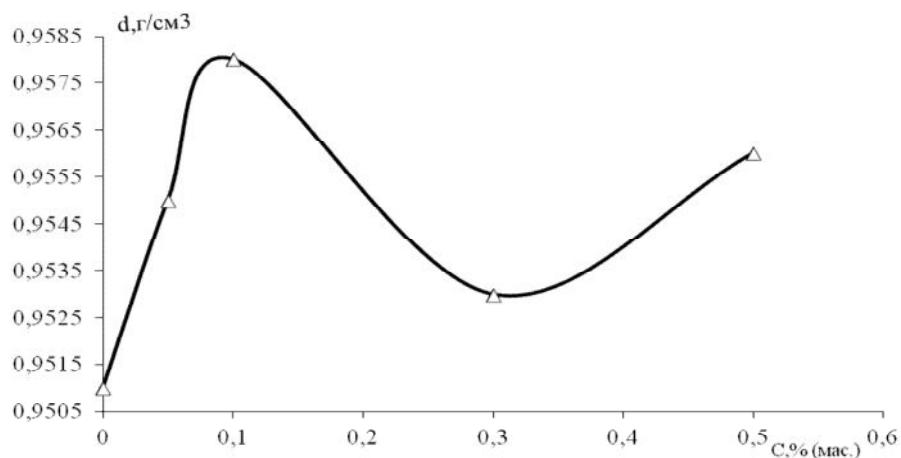
,

I-5.



I -

-1



2 -

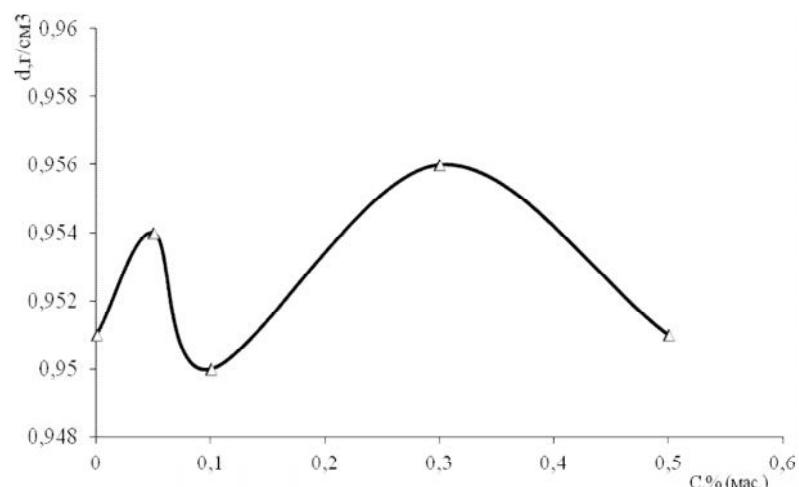
-1*

)

,

(<

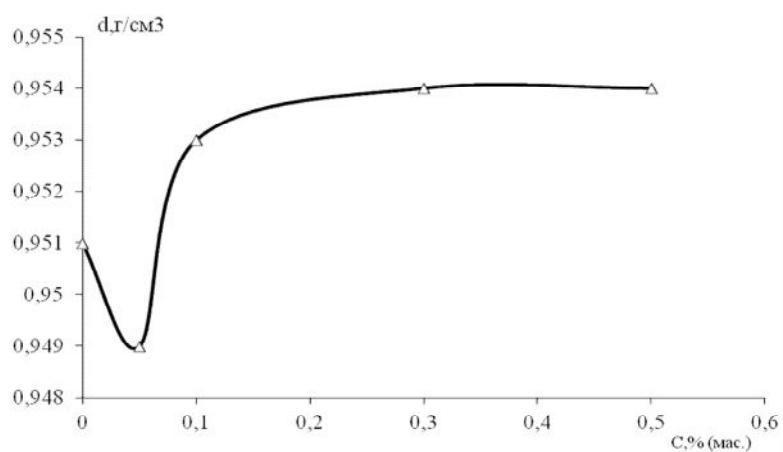
-



3 -

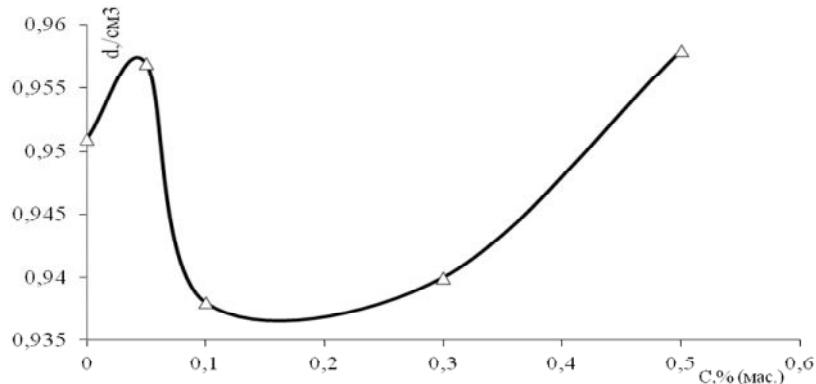
-2

$$\begin{array}{lll} (V_W) & 20,6 & ^3/ \\ (V_E) & 7,6 & ^3/ \end{array} , \quad [3-5]$$



4 -

-3



5 -

-4

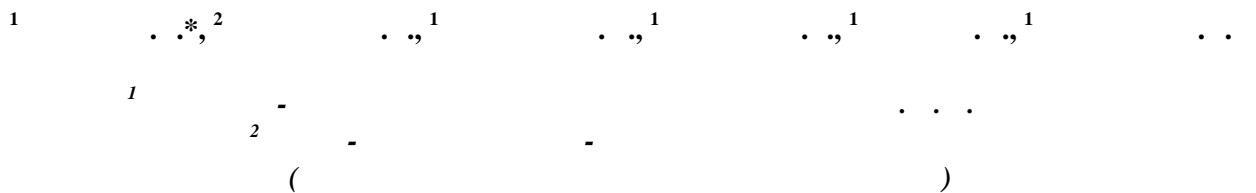
)

, , ,

(. . .

1. , 1978. 544 .
2. , 1999. 315 .
3. , 1955. 558 .
4. , 1981. 320 .
5.
, 1983. 248 .

4,4 -



*alla_7583@mail.ru

BLOCK-COPOLYESTERS BASED ON 4,4'-DIOXYDIPHENYLPROPANE BISCHLOROFORMATE

¹Shustov G.B., ²Temiraev K.B., ¹Mashukov N.I., ¹Grinyova L.G., ¹Shetov R.A., ¹Khakyasheva E.V.

¹*Kabardino-Balkarian State University*

¹*North Caucasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (State Technological University)*

Abstract. Using high-temperature and low- temperature polycondensation methods, block copolyesters based on oligoesters and bischloroformate were synthesized and their properties were studied. The dependence of properties on the composition and structure of oligoesters is shown. An increase in the content of oligoether-formal leads to an increase in the stability of block copolyesters in alkaline environments.

Keywords: oligoesters, polycondensation, block-copolymers, bischloroformate, properties

[1–5].

[3–5].

[6–8].

[3–5, 9].

[4, 5].

4,4 -

4,4 -

()

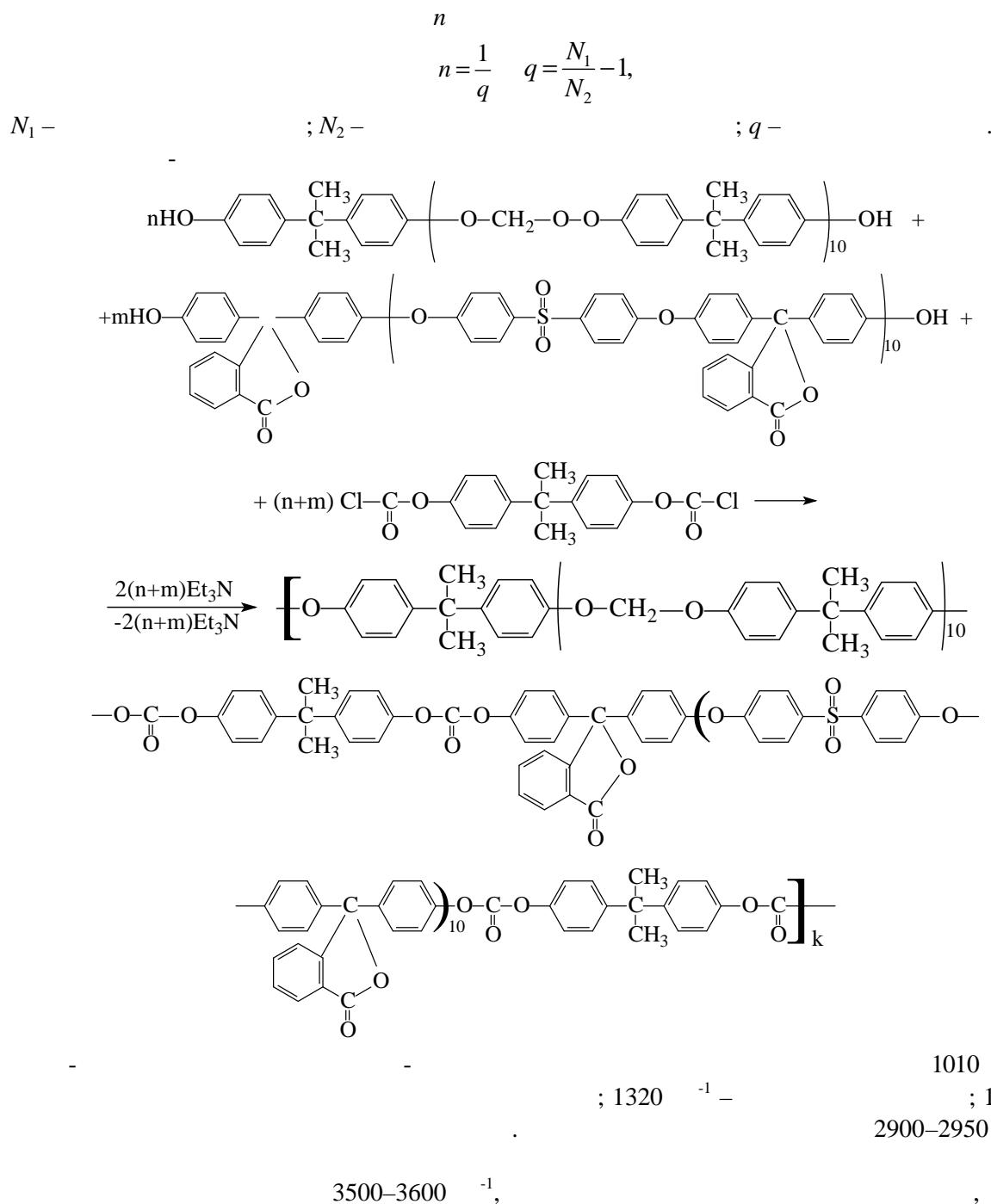
3,3-

(4-

)

(

().



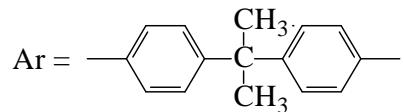
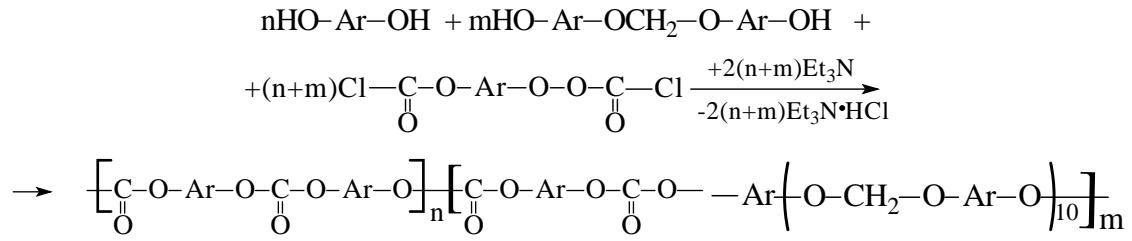
1,4-
 (\quad, \quad)

$(1,276-1,352) \times 10^3$
 $/ \quad ^3$

5 %

$(\text{tg} \quad = 0,005-0,008; \quad = 2,8-2,9$
 $1 \quad ; \text{tg} \quad = 0,0075-0,026; \quad = 2,72-2,9$
 $1 \quad), \quad (\quad 383-493$
 $)$

10 (0-70 . %).



10 . %

(*I*),

$$U = \frac{2,303RT_1T_2}{(T_2 - T_1)\ln\left(\frac{v_2}{v_1}\right)},$$

R -

The graph plots energy U (kJ/mol) against the content of oligoformaldehyde (mass %). The curve shows a sharp initial decrease in energy as the concentration increases from 0% to about 10%, followed by a more gradual, linear-like decrease as the concentration continues to rise.

Содержание олигоформальдегида, масс. %	U , кДж/моль
0	125
5	125
10	120
30	100
50	88
70	70

1 -

10 %

628–688

10 %

25-40

[4, 6].
 , 10 . % , - ,
 5 70 . % - , 1,4- ,
 . 30 . % , - , , 70
 40 %- , - , (4 %).
 % ,

5, 6

., 2006. 184 .

., 2003. 30

3.

3.1.

).

3.2.

3.2.

,

: 360004, , , 173.
:(8662) 72-23-13.

E-mail: rio@kbsu.ru, izvestia_kbsu@mail.ru. -mail-
Javascript.

« - . . . » ()

360004, - , . , . , 173
; 42-25-60,

Voice/fax: +7(495) 3379955
: 257245 « »

E-mail: yka@kbsu.ru

02069510

92110

1020700739234 22.07.11 .

13240

83401

80,30,1

72

12

12

07110375377 072501001
1 -

, 450 .(. .).

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE
KABARDINO-BALKARIAN
STATE UNIVERSITY**

XV, 3, 2025

25.09.2025. 60×84 $\frac{1}{8}$.
7,44 . . . 7,0 . . .
30.09.2025.

: 360004, . . . , . . . , 173,

1000 . . . 1091.

: 360004, . . . , . . . , 173,