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KABARDINO-BALKARIAN  
STATE UNIVERSITY**

**XV, 4, 2025**

№ 1 ( )

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## INVESTIGATION OF FRICTIONAL WEAR OF STRUCTURAL CARBON PLASTICS

Aloev V.Z., Zhirikova Z.M.

*Kabardino-Balkarian State Agricultural University*

**Abstract.** *The article is devoted to the study of frictional wear of structural carbon plastics based on phenylene and ultrahigh molecular weight polyethylene. A monotonous increase in the intensity of frictional wear was found with an increase in the parameter characterizing the level of shear stability of polymer composites. It is shown that the resistance of the polymer matrix to shear deformation is a universal characteristic used to describe the process of frictional wear of polymer materials. The results obtained in the work will allow us to develop a methodology for predicting the intensity of frictional wear as a function of pressure and sliding velocity.*

**Keywords:** frictional wear, carbon fiber, carbon fiber, ultrahigh molecular weight polyethylene, phenylene, wear rate, fractal dimension

[1, 2].

( )

[3].

553

( ) [5]. -2 ( ) [4]

408

$1,3 \times 10^6$ , 933 / 3

330 / 3.

7-9

3

( ) « 15 »  
1320 / 3.

15 %,

0,115.

" "

40

( )

[6].

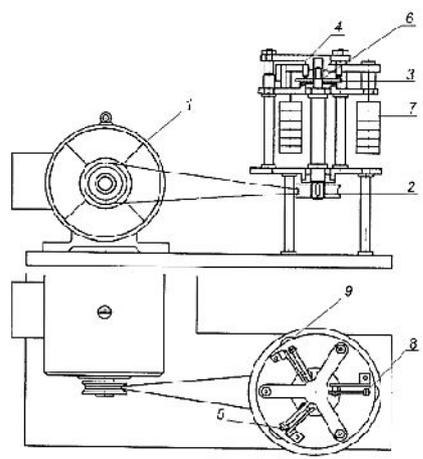
: -0,15  
« - ».

-0,25 / ,

-1000

-2.

1.



1 -

1.

3,

45 ( 1050-2013

45-48 HRC.

$R_a = 0,16-0,32$

4, 5, 6, 7, 1

3 9. ± 5 %.

20 , ± 0,1 [7].

[8] R<sub>p</sub>, [9],

(1) (2).

$$= 293 + 72(pv)^{1/2}, \quad (1)$$

$$= 293 + 1/3(pv)(3 - d_f). \quad (2)$$

(d<sub>f</sub>) (p):

$$d_f = d - \frac{72}{113(pv)^{1/2}}, \quad (3)$$

d - d=3). (3) (p) d<sub>f</sub>

[10]

$$d_f = (d - 1)(1 + v). \quad (4)$$

R<sub>p</sub> (5) [10]:

$$R = \frac{vB'}{4(1 + v)^{1/2}}, \quad (5)$$

B' [10]

$$B' = \left( \frac{\partial B}{\partial P} \right)_r = 2(m + n + 1). \quad (6)$$

(6)  $\left( \frac{\partial B}{\partial P} \right)_r$  m n

$$mn = \frac{6(1 + v)}{1 - 2v}, \quad (7)$$

v - 2, 0,146.

R<sub>p</sub> 1,0 2,5 / , p 1,0 2,0 -

p 1,0 5,0 . / .

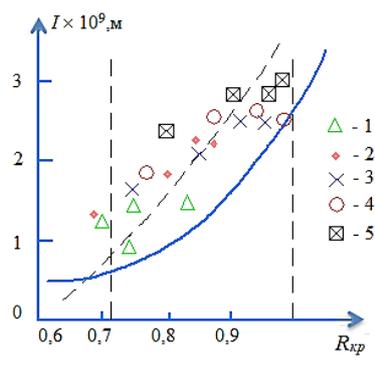
( ).

(3)  $d_f$  (B') (5)  $R_p$  (7),  $R_p$

$$R < 1/\sqrt{2}$$

$$1/\sqrt{2} \leq R \leq 1,0$$

p

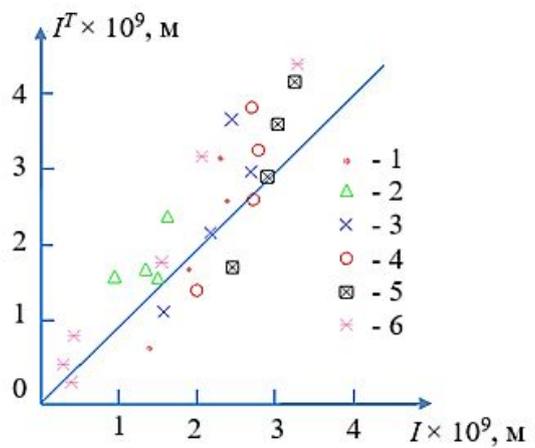


2-  $R_p$  : 1,0 (1), 1,4 (2), 1,6 (3), 1,8 (4) 2,0 (5)

$$I \approx 6,3(R^2 - 0,36), \quad (8)$$

I R\_p

(8)



3-  $R_p$  (8) I : 1,0 (1), 1,4 (2), 1,6 (3), 1,8 (4) 2,0 (5) (6).

1:1

$I$   $I$  , 22 % ,  
 . , ( )  
 $p = \text{const} = 0,9$  . /  
 .  $R$  .

1. . // : . 2016. -

2. . 21–32. // . 2010. 4. . 67. -

3. . // . 1980. . 215–240. -

4. . , . // . 1967. 9. . 21–23. -

5. . // . 2003. 4. -

. 24–27.

6. . , . , . // . 2005. 8, 2. . 35–38. -

7. . , . , . , . , 1979. 100 . -

8. . , . // . 2005. 26, 4. . 407–411. -

9. . , . // . 2003. 24, 3. . 279–283. -

10. . . . : - ,

1991. 404 .

11. . , . :  
 , 1982. 259 .

/

1 . „ 2 . .\*, 2 . „ 1 . .

1

2 - . . .

\*i\_dolbin@mail.ru

**STRUCTURAL MODEL OF THE COMBUSTION PROCESS OF POLYMER/CARBON NANOTUBE NANOCOMPOSITES**

<sup>1</sup>Dolbin I.I., <sup>2</sup>Dolbin I.V., <sup>2</sup>Kvashin Vad.A., <sup>1</sup>Chavdar U.D.

<sup>1</sup>*Russian State University of Tourism and Service*

<sup>2</sup>*Kh.M Berbekova Kabardino-Balkarian State University*

**Abstract.** A structural model is considered that allows us to determine the dependence of the fire resistance of polymer/carbon nanotube nanocomposites on a fundamental structural characteristic – the Hurst exponent. This characteristic demonstrates the decisive influence of the structural state of the nanocomposite, expressed by the structural state of carbon nanotube aggregates, on the combustion process of these nanomaterials. The Hurst exponent is easily controlled by varying the carbon nanotube content.

**Keywords:** nanocomposite, carbon nanotubes, fire resistance, Hurst exponent, structure

( , , . .) ( ) [1].

$0 < H < 0,5$  ,  $> 0,5$

[2].

[3–5].

« », 0,60. -276  $\overline{M}_w=2,4 \times 10^5$  / ( ) -  
 0,25-5,0 .%. 20-70 , 5-10 2 ( ) .  
 Thermo Haake, Reomex RTW 25/42 50 / 5 . -  
 453-493 Test Sample Molding Apparate  
 RR/TS MP Ray-Ran ( ) 493 43 . -  
 11262-2017 « . ».  
 ( ) 293 Gotech Testing Machine CT-TCS 2000  
 ( ) ~  $2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ }^{-1}$ .  
 ISO UL94. UL-94 Noselab ( )

[6]:

$$= 2 - D_f, \tag{1}$$

$D_f$  -

$D_f$

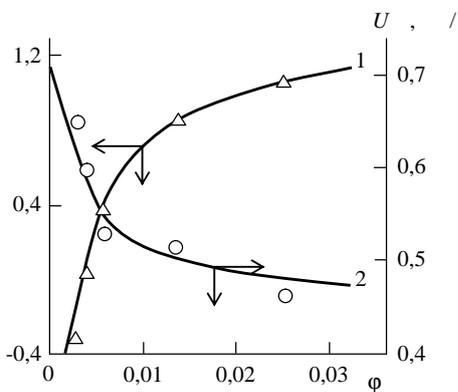
[5]

$$= 1 + 17D_f^2 \varphi, \tag{2}$$

/ - ,  $\varphi$  - ( ) -  
 , [8]

$$\varphi = \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{\rho}{\rho} \right) \left( \frac{100 - W}{W} \right) \right]^{-1}, \tag{3}$$

$\rho$   $\rho$  - 2,2 [8]),  $W$  - , .%. (  $\rho / \rho$  )  
 $I$  -  $U$  -



$I$  -

(1)

$U$  (2)

$\varphi$

/

( $\varphi \leq 0,008$ )  $\approx 0,5$ .  
 $\leq 0,5, \dots \varphi \leq 0,008,$   
 $> 0,5 \varphi > 0,008$

[1].

$1$  ( $\varphi$ )  $U$  ( $\varphi$ ).

$< 0,5, \dots$

$dU / d\varphi = 25$   $> 0,5, \dots$

$dU / d\varphi = 3$   $/, \dots$

$\varphi \approx 0,008,$

$D_f = 1,5$  (1).  
 $D_f \leq 1,5,$  [6].

[3].

[9]

$$= \frac{1}{2 + \theta}, \quad (4)$$

$\theta -$  (4)  $= 0,5 \theta = 0,$   $< 0,5$   $\theta$   
 $> 0,5 -$   $\theta > 0,$

[9].

$\theta < 0$

[10].

« »

(« »)  
 $I$ .

(  $27\%$   $< 1,0\%$  ).

$0,5,$

1. ... // ... .2001. . 380, 5. . 635–638. -
2. ... // ... -XXI .2019. . 13, 1. . 13–16. -
3. ... // ... .2015. . 53, 4. . 585–588. -
4. ... ( ) ... - // .2025. . 31, 1. . 74–81. -
5. ... // ... .2025. . 15, 3. . 34–39. -
6. ... ,1991. 256 .
7. ... // ... .2023. . 49, 4. . 471–476. 2D-
8. Jeong W., Kessler M.P. Toughness enhancement in ROMP functionalized carbon nano-tube/polydicyclopentadiene composites // Chem. Mater. 2008. V. 20, N 22. P. 7060–7068.
9. ... // ... . 2004. . 174, 8. -  
. 809–842.
10. ... // ... ,2009. 199 . -

## СВОЙСТВА ПЛЕНОК ДВУОКИСИ КРЕМНИЯ

..\*, .. , ..

- . . . .

\*natasha07\_2002@mail.ru

. , -  
Si<sub>4</sub> -  
-  
-  
( )  
,  
:  
,

## PROPERTIES OF SILICON DIOXIDE FILMS FORMED USING SILANE AND CARBON DIOXIDE

**Cherkesova N.V., Mustafayev G.A., Mustafayev A.G.**

*Kabardino-Balkarian State University*

**Abstract.** A study was conducted on the dependence of the growth rate, etching rate, breakdown voltage, and density of silicon dioxide films on the percentage of silane SiH<sub>4</sub> in the gas mixture for different temperature values. It was shown that with increasing deposition temperature and silane content in the gas mixture, the density of silicon dioxide films increases and their stoichiometry improves. The application of silane pyrolysis in the presence of carbon dioxide (as an oxidizer) allows the formation of silicon dioxide films on silicon substrates that are identical to thermally grown oxide.

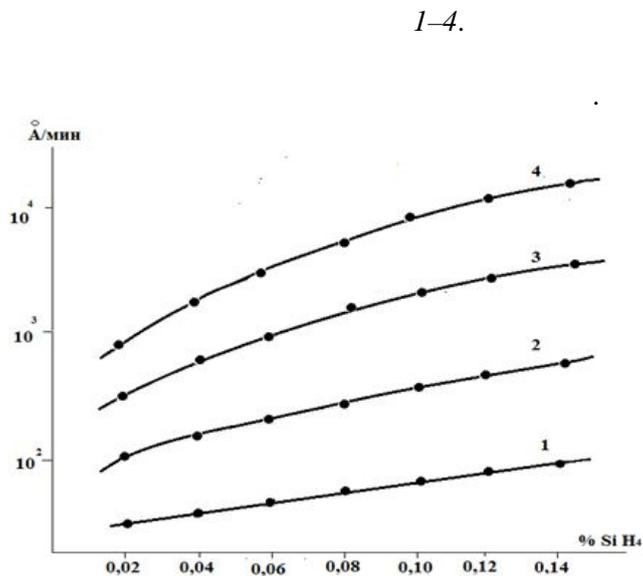
**Keywords:** deposition, silicon dioxide, pyrolysis, film density, stoichiometry, breakdown voltage, adhesion

SiO<sub>2</sub>  
( ), ( , )  
( ) [1–7].

[1, 3, 6].

4,5-7,5 (111), 1100 °  
 5  
 (24 / ) [8];

1  
 Si<sub>4</sub>



1 -

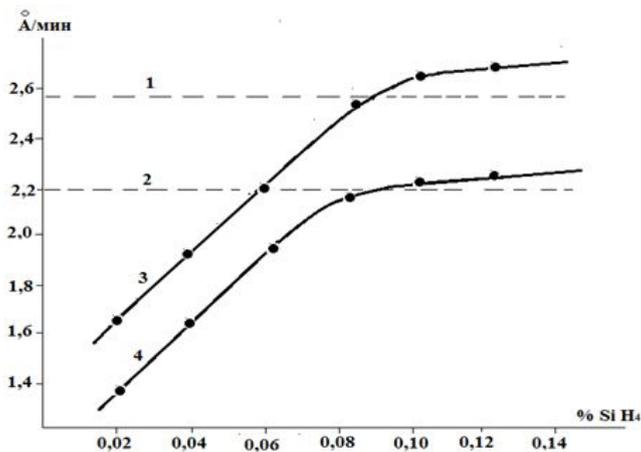
: 1 - 700 ° , 2 - 800 ° , 3 - 900 ° , 4 - 1100 °

1100 °

2  
 Si<sub>4</sub>

2 (

500 ° [4].



2 -

/ , -²)

: 1 -

Si<sub>4</sub>

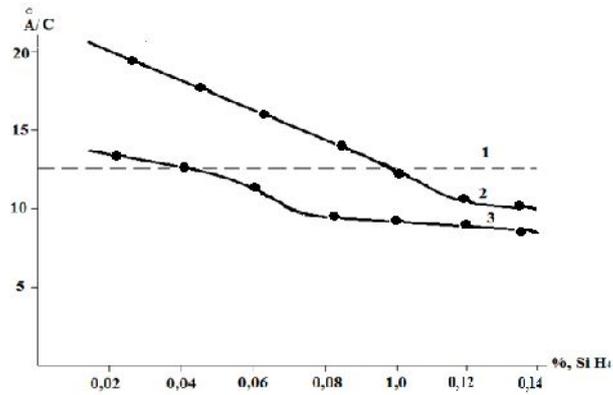
; 2 -

3 - 1100 ° , 4 - 900 ° , 2/Si<sub>4</sub>=100/1

3

22 °

Si<sub>4</sub>



3 -

22 °

Si<sub>4</sub>

: 1 -  
2 - 800 °, 3 - 1100 °, 2/Si<sub>4</sub>=100/1

700 °,

25 A/

( )

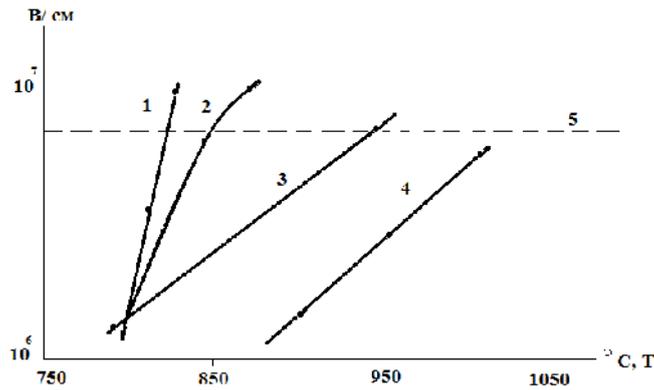
[1, 3].

4

$E_{BD}$

$4,3 \times 10^{11} \text{ c}^{-2}$

$1,5 \times 10^{11} \text{ c}^{-2}$ ;  
 $2,5 \times 10^{11} \text{ c}^{-2}$  [4, 5]



4 -

$E_{BD}$

2/Si<sub>4</sub>=100/1

(24 / ): 1 - 0,06 % Si<sub>4</sub>, 2 - 0,08 % Si<sub>4</sub>, 3 - 0,12 % Si<sub>4</sub>, 4 - 0,16 % Si<sub>4</sub>;

(50 )



\* . . . . .  
 - . . . . .

\*kalmykov.rustam@yandex.ru

*CdTe*,

**STRUCTURAL AND PHASE CHANGES IN A LEAD TELLURIDE MATRIX WITH ADDITIVES OF CADMIUM SULPHIDE**

**Kalmykov R.M., Zhekamukhov Z.A., Karmokov A.M.**

*Kabardino-Balkarian State University*

***Abstract.** Structural and phase changes in lead telluride with cadmium sulfide additives have been studied. It has been shown that the crystal structures and lattice parameters of the molecules forming new phases change. The higher the concentration of these impurity atoms, the larger the lattice parameter *a* for the CdTe phase with the sphalerite structure. As the concentration of cadmium sulfide increases, new three-component phases without lead content are formed, which can be represented as a solid solution with variable composition.*

**Keywords:** lead telluride, thermoelectric material, cadmium sulfide, crystal cell, X-ray phase analysis, lattice parameter

[1-4].

(PbTe)

$A^{IV}B^{VI}$ ,

[5]. Pb-Te (924 ° )  
 Te (50,002 %).

(NaCl).  
(CdS)

$A^{II}B^{VI}$ ,

$A^{II}B^{VI}$   
[6-8].

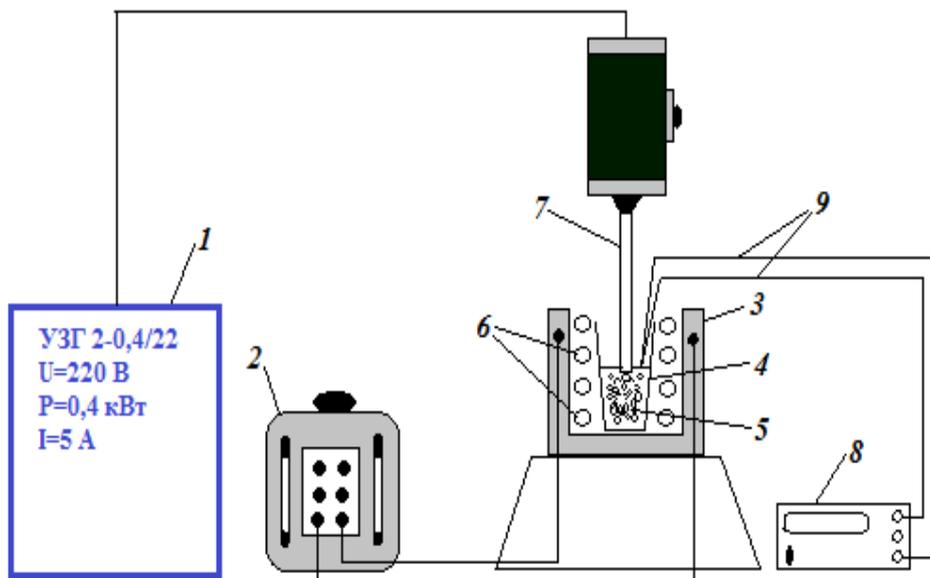
PbTe

CdS

PbTe

CdS

1.  
(1, 3, 5, 8 10 %).  
(99,999 %), (99,999 %)



1 - ; 2 - ; 3 - ; 4 - ; 5 - ;  
6 - ; 7 - ; 8 - ; 9 -

[9, 10].

1183 .  
400 .

15 22 1203 . 130 /  
823 , 8 .  
10 750 .

-6

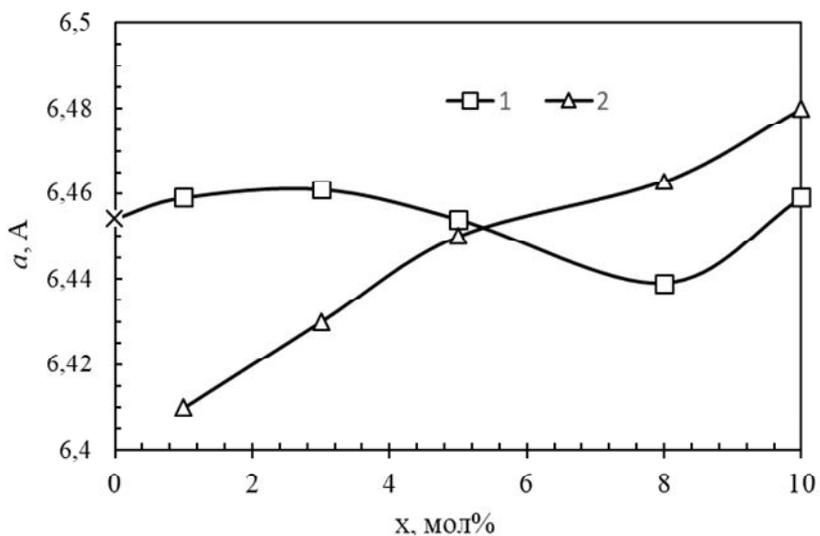
« CdS PbTe » [11].  
1.

1 -

CdS PbTe, %						
0	PbTe	.	Fm-3m	$a=6,45900$	269,46	8,253
1	PbTe	.	Fm-3m	$a=6,45900$	269,46	8,253
	$(\text{Cd}_{0,16}\text{Pb}_{0,84})\text{Te}$	.	Fm-3m	$a=6,45400$	268,84	8,272
	CdTe	.	F-43m	$a=6,41000$	278,45	5,725
	$\text{Pb}(\text{S}_{0,6}\text{Te}_{0,4})$	.	Fm-3m	$a=6,46000$	269,59	8,249
3	PbTe	.	Fm-3m	$a=6,46100$	269,71	8,245
	$\text{Cd}(\text{S}_{0,6}\text{Te}_{0,4})$	.	P63mc	$a=4,40430$ $c=7,20530$	121,04	5,784
	CdTe	.	F-43m	$a=6,43000$	278,45	5,725
	$(\text{Cd}_{0,06}\text{Pb}_{0,94})\text{S}$	.	Fm-3m	$a=6,10500$	117,87	5,803
5	PbTe	.	Fm-3m	$a=6,45410$	268,85	8,245
	$\text{CdS}_{0,6}\text{Te}_{0,4}$	.	F-43m	$a=6,43140$	266,02	5,871
	CdTe	.	Fm-3m	$a=6,45000$	263,37	6,053
8	CdTe	.	Fm-3m	$a=6,46300$	263,37	6,053
	PbTe	.	Fm-3m	$a=6,43900$	266,97	8,150
	$\text{CdS}_{0,9}\text{Te}_{0,1}$	.	F-43m	$a=6,46140$	266,02	5,871
10	PbTe	.	Fm-3m	$a=6,45900$	269,46	8,190
	CdTe	.	F-43m	$a=6,48000$	272,10	5,859
	$\text{Cd}(\text{S}_{0,6}\text{Te}_{0,4})$	.	P63mc	$a=4,42430$ $=7,20530$	121,04	5,784
	$\text{Cd}(\text{S}_{0,7}\text{Te}_{0,3})$	.	P63mc	$a=4,36000$ $=7,16000$	117,87	5,803

PbTe  
CdTe  
CdS

1 %  
[12].  
( 2).



2 -  
CdS PbTe (1) CdTe (2)  
PbTe-CdS

	PbTe	CdS (8 %),	
CdTe			
CdTe	(1 3 %)		-
(Cd <sub>0,06</sub> Pb <sub>0,94</sub> )S			-
	CdS PbTe.	Cd(S <sub>1-x</sub> Te <sub>x</sub> )	: (Cd <sub>0,16</sub> Pb <sub>0,84</sub> )Te; Pb(S <sub>0,6</sub> Te <sub>0,4</sub> ); =0,1, 0,3 0,4 Pb
	CdS PbTe.		-
	CdS <sub>0,6</sub> Te <sub>0,4</sub> , CdS <sub>0,9</sub> Te <sub>0,1</sub> CdS <sub>0,7</sub> Te <sub>0,3</sub> , CdS <sub>1-x</sub> Te <sub>x</sub> .		-
			-
			-
			-
		CdS	-
			-
			-
			-
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			-
			-
1.	PbTe, PbSe PbS. ∴		-
2.			
2011. 232 .			
3.			
// . 2010. . 180, 8. . 821–837.			
4.		CdSe	PbTe: ...
5.			
6.			
CdSe			PbTe //
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7.			
PbTe		CdSe //	
. 2021. 13. . 187–196.			
8.			
		PbTe CdSe //	. 2023. 1. . 56–60.
9.			
//			. 2016. . 6, 4. . 31–34.
10.			
			//
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11.			
-			61.210.074 . ∴
12.			
			Pb <sub>1-x</sub> Cd <sub>x</sub> Te //
. 2011. 2. . 17–20.			

pnr@kbsu.ru

**A METHOD FOR SYNTHESIS OF MICROCRYSTALS OF SILVER HALIDES OF VARIOUS CUTTINGS**

**Kardanova Z.I., Azizov I.K., Savintsev A.P., Dyshekov A.A.**

*Kabardino-Balkarian State University*

*Abstract. The study tested various methods for producing silver halide microcrystals of varying cuts. The resulting flat microcrystals were analyzed.*

**Keywords:** flat microcrystals, microcrystal synthesis, two-jet crystallization, silver halides

(AgBr, AgCl, AgI),

[1].

( AgHal),

AgHal.

[2].

AgHal.

[3];

(100) , ( AgBr pBr = 1,4–1,6 –

[4] , (111) pBr = 2,8–3,0

[3].

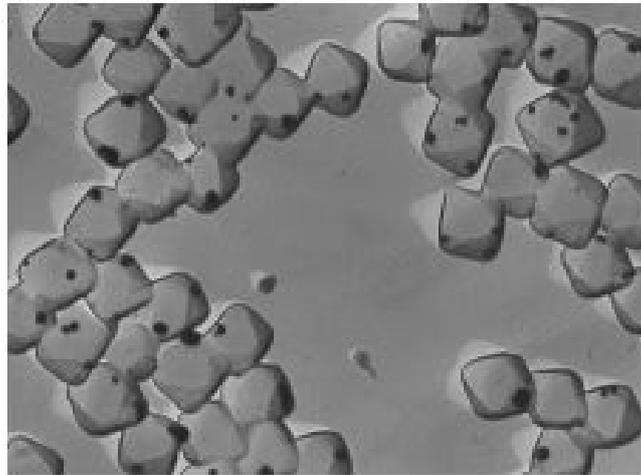
( 1, 2).

$$\tilde{d} = 0,35$$

AgBr

$$a = 5,7745 \pm 0,005 \text{ \AA}$$

$\pm 0,005 \text{ \AA}$ .

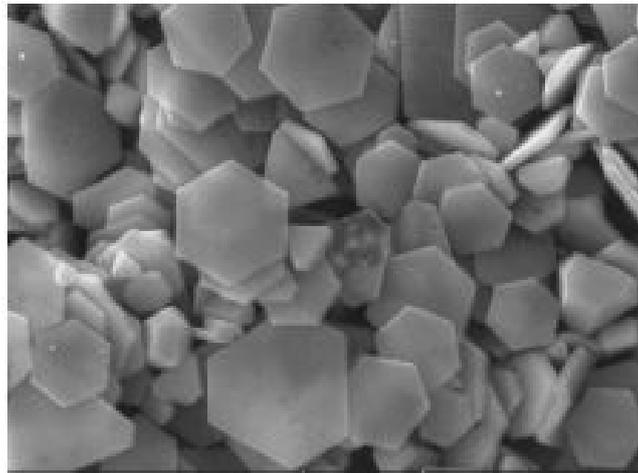


1 –

AgBr

{100} (

20 000 )



2 –

AgBr

{111} (

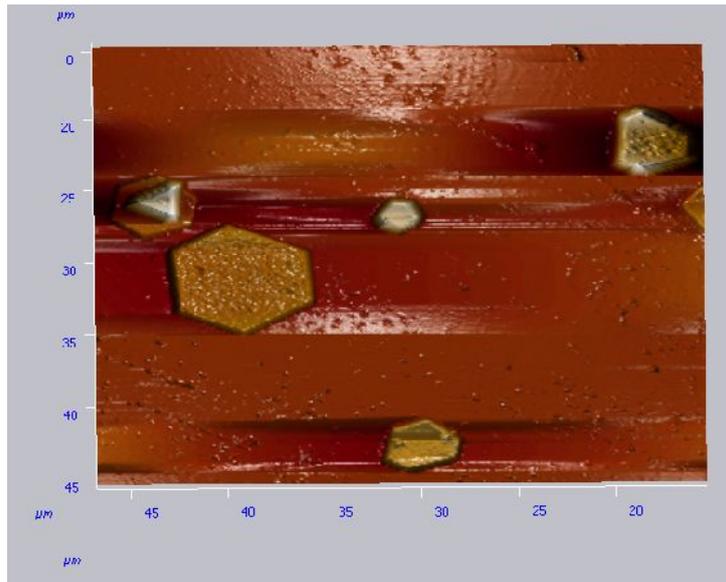
20 000 )

AgBr

( 3, 4),

$\langle 111 \rangle$

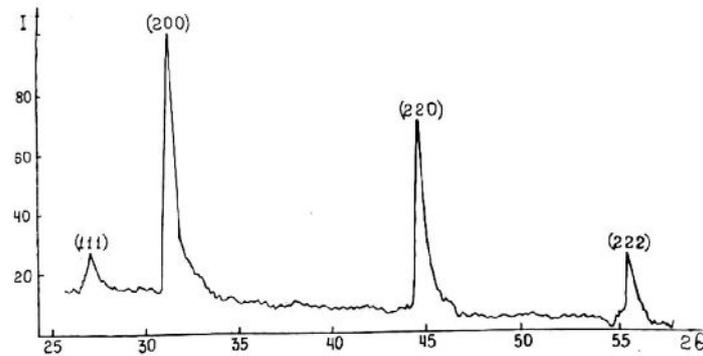
AgBr



3-

370 (

20 000 )



4-

AgBr

111 [5].

{111}

AgBr.

[4, 6]:

$$\frac{B^2 \cos^2 \theta}{\lambda^2} = \frac{1}{L^2(hkl)} + \frac{\Delta d_{hkl}}{d_{hkl}} \cdot \frac{n^2}{d^2} \quad (1)$$

$\frac{\Delta d_{hkl}}{d_{hkl}}$   
n-

$$B = (\Delta^2(20) - \Delta_{\text{расч.}}^2(20))^{1/2} \quad (1)$$

$$E_{\langle 111 \rangle} = \frac{\alpha}{3\lambda} \sqrt{B_{222}^2 \cos^2 \theta_2 - B_{111}^2 \cos^2 \theta_1} \quad (2)$$

$$L_{\langle 111 \rangle} = \left( \frac{B_{\text{HH}}^2}{\lambda^2} \cos^2 \theta_1 - \frac{\varepsilon^2}{d^2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad (3)$$

$\langle 111 \rangle L(A^0)$ ,

$\varepsilon$  ( ) D).

l -

$\langle 111 \rangle$

	$\varepsilon \cdot 10^{-3}$	$L(A^0)$
1	3,834	391
2	1,299	589

15-20 %.

L

(h),

$$h = \frac{\lambda}{4n}$$

$$\lambda = 550 \text{ nm}$$

$$n = 2.28,$$

h 603 A<sup>0</sup>,

AgHal

$\langle 111 \rangle$

AgHal,

AgHal

1. . . 150 //

1989. . 34, 4. . 246-250.

2. Maskasky J. The seven different kinds of crystal forms of photographic silver halides // J. Imaging Sci., 1986. V. 30, No 6. . 247-254.

3. . . . .

, 1986. 204 .

4. . . . .

5. . . . .

AgBr

//

. 2019. 1. . 77-81.

6. . . . .

. . . . ., 1961. 456 .

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

\*\_natalie@mail.ru

**STUDY OF THE ELEMENTAL COMPOSITION OF BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS BY METHODS OF PHOTOELECTRON AND RADIONUCLIDE SPECTROSCOPY**

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<sup>2</sup>*Baksan Neutrino Observatory of the Institute of Nuclear Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences*

<sup>3</sup>*Kabardino-Balkarian State Agrarian University*

**Abstract.** *A method for preparing and studying the elemental composition of biological materials using X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy has been developed. The possibility of measuring radionuclide content in biological materials using low-background gamma spectrometry has been demonstrated.*

**Keywords:** elemental composition, XPS method, radionuclides, gamma spectrum, low-background, biological material

( ) , -  
 , -  
 . [1, 2]. -

1. - -

) [3, 4] ( ) [5]. (

[6, 7].

( ) [8], 3-5 100 [9].  
[8, 9].

), [8,9]. ( [8, 9].  
[7-9].

[10].

1. 30° .
2. 2- .
3. ~ 10<sup>-2</sup> .
4. ~ 10<sup>-5</sup> .
5. ~ 10<sup>-7</sup> .

Solver Pro 47

[11],

25 [12].

10<sup>-9</sup> , 20° ,  
1486,6 , 600 ,

30 [10], ( ) (25 ) [11].

[8, 9, 13],  
284,8 .

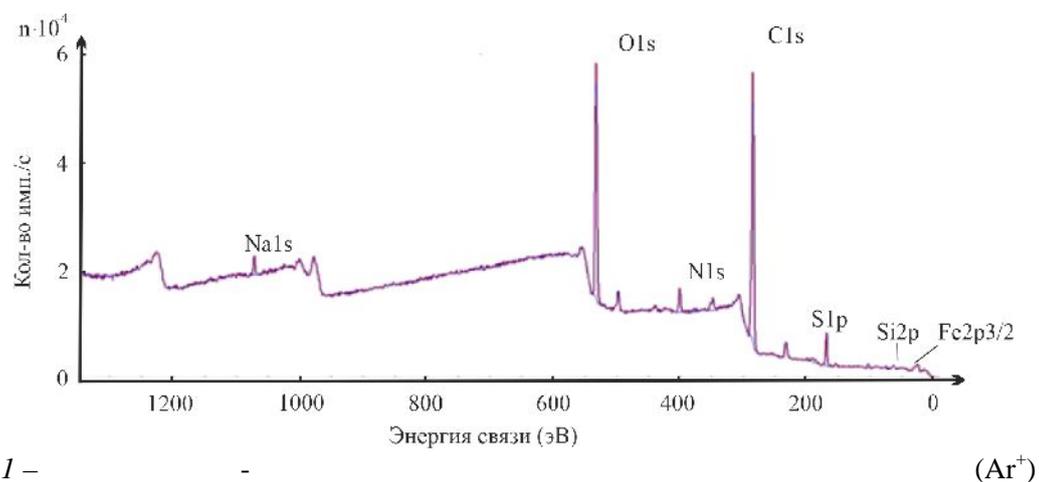
( )  
sp<sup>2</sup>-

[14].

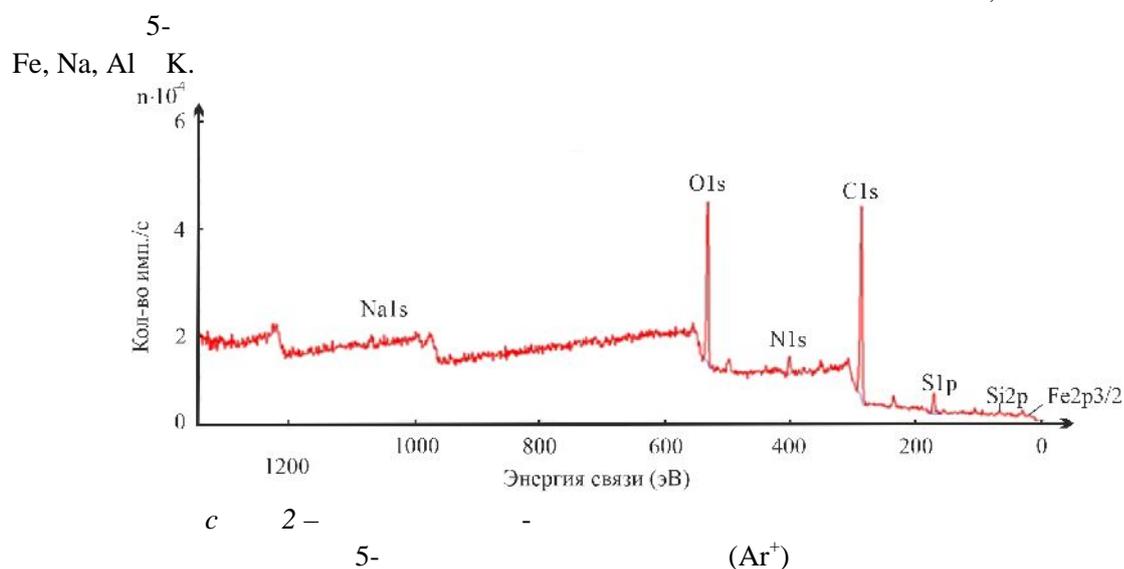
: Au 4f<sub>7/2</sub> – 83,96 , Cu 2p<sub>3/2</sub> – 932,62 ,

Ag 3d<sub>5/2</sub> – 368,21 .

*I*  
K-Alpha ( «Thermo Fisher Scientific», ) [14].



( I, 2)



( I, 2)

I –

	N	C	O	S	B	Ca	Fe	Na	Si	Al	Cl	K
.%, ( [7-9]	16,8	49,6	23,2	4,0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
.%. (	3,95	60,77	22,27	3,72	5,53	0,73	0,12	0,79	0,68	0,31	0,13	0,98
.%. ( 20- )	4,25	67,73	23,47	4,56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

1). ( - I) ( - )

, , , , [15].

, , - , 4 , ,

[3, 4] ( ),

( . . 2 -

).

(16,8 %) 3/4 ,

1/4 [3-5].

: B, Ca, Fe, Na, Si, Al, Cl, K. -

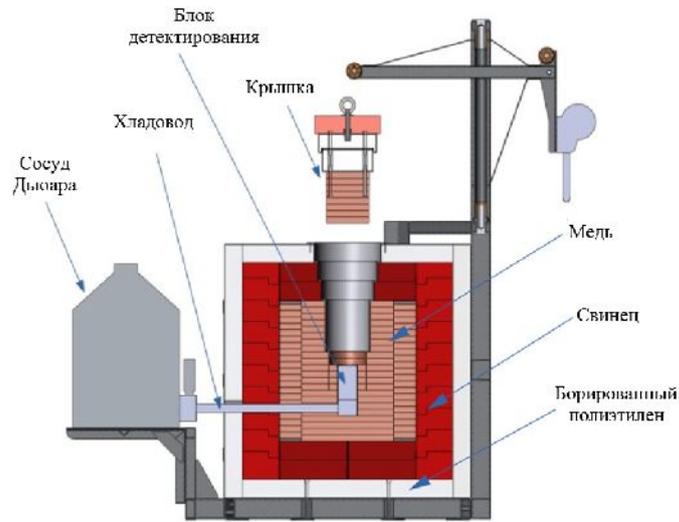
, ,

, Ca, Si, Al ( ) [1, 2, 10], Cl - ( ) [10], K, Fe, Na - [13]. B

- 1.
  - 2.
- : 1) , 2) ,
- 3.
  - 4.
  - 5.
- 2.
- ( )
- ( ) , ~20 , ~15 ~8 . -
- ( ) . -
- [16-19]. ( )
2. 3.

2 -

	,	,
2011	12	70



3 –

MCC-MT,  
(<https://www.radek.ru/product/Programmnoe-obespechenie/84/>),  
MCC-MT

MCC-MT

10 10  
MCC-MT  
U-238, U-235 Th-232

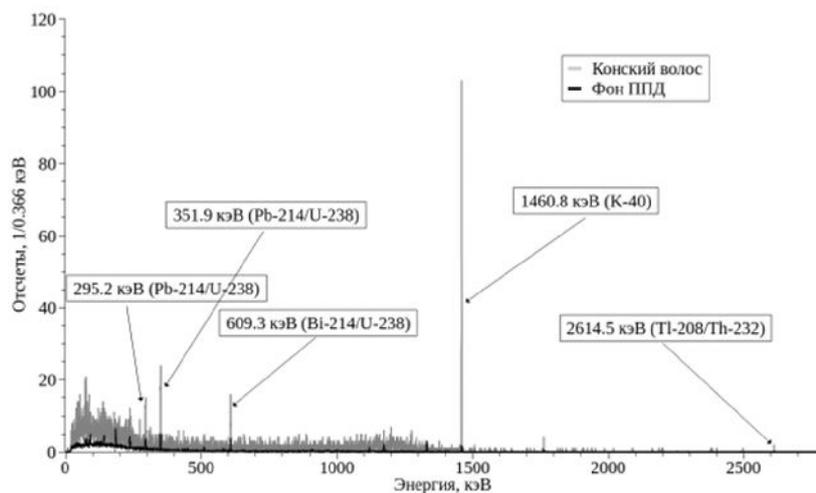
$10^6$

Be-7

Cs-137.

4

186.2, 295.2, 351.9, 477.6, 609.3, 661.7, 1460.8 2614.5  
3.



4 –

3 –

$10^6$

MCC-MT

- , ( / )								
477,6 (Be-7)	1460,8 (K-40)	186,2 (Ra-226/U-238)	351,9 (Pb-214/U-238)	295,2 (Pb-214/U-238)	609,3 (Bi-214/U-238)	185,7 (U-235/U-235)	143,8 (U-235/U-235)	236,0 (Th-227/U-235)
- $10^6$								
2873	1096	2621	14211	8832	10251	37818	8078	
- , ( / )								
911,2 (Ac-228/Th-232)	969,0 (Ac-228/Th-232)	338,3 (Ac-228/Th-232)	238,6 (Pb-212/Th-232)	2614,5 (Tl-208/Th-232)	583,2 (Tl-208/Th-232)	510,8 (Tl-208/Th-232)	860,6 (Tl-208/Th-232)	661,7 (Cs-137)
- $10^6$								
4022	2316	4550	23709	2170	7124	2261	746	19177

$$A = \frac{10^6 \cdot s}{k \cdot t \cdot m}$$

A –  $10^6$ , S – [ / ], k – , t – [ ], m – [ ].

4.

U-238, U-235 Th-232

( )

U-238, Th-232 K-40.

Cs-137

4 –

	Be-7	K-40	Th-232	U-235	U-238	Cs-137
	, /					
	–	152±7	0,15±0,10	–	1,6±0.2	–

Alpha

K-

-

-

1. //
2024. 1. . 74–81.
2. // . 2006. 3. . 71–72.
3. . . . 1988. 288 .
4. // . 2025. . 16, 9. 15–20.
5. 1986. 200 .
6. / . . . . 1990. 536 c.
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8. . . . 1987. 600 .
9. . . . . 1989. 568 .
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11. . . . . 2011. 184 .
12. (Equidae): . . . . 2013. 122 .
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14. . . . . 2022. 95 .
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595.324-153

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### SOME ASPECTS OF THE DETRITUS FOOD CHAIN

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**Abstract.** Freshwater cladocerans were shown to be able to survive and reproduce for long periods of time, feeding on detritus of various origins. The nutritional value of detritus was determined based on the growth and reproduction rates of the aquatic organisms. The results indicate that the caloric value of detritus of various origins depends on its age.

**Keywords:** detritus, aquatic organisms, cladocerans, plankton, population

[1–3].

(*Mytilus edulis*),

[4, 5].

).

[6-8].

[9].

« »

*Gloeotrichia*,

2021 2022 .  
0, 4, 21, 40, 70 , *Microcystis* 0, 4, 12, 42

0, 3, 10, 20,

42 , 0, 3, 6, 11, 22 *Chlorella vulgaris* –

(5 .) 5 /

( =20° )

$$D = \frac{W_1 - W_0}{t}$$

$D$  – ( ) ( ) ;  $W_0$  – ( )

( ) ;  $t$  ( ) ;  $W_i$  – ( )

(  $I$ ).

(0-25 )  
(*Ch. Vulgaris*).

13,7 %.

20 % (12,0-20,0 %),

	( )	<i>Gloeotrichia</i>				<i>Microcystis</i>		<i>Ch. vulgaris</i>			
		( )	Cw, %	( )	Cw, %	( )	Cw, %	( )	Cw, %		
		1	0	8	20,0	8	18,0	7	14,2	7	17,6
2	3	6	19,2	7	20,0	7	13,4	6	14,9	5	13,7
3	10	4	18,3	6	18,2	6	12,5	4	14,2	4	13,7
4	20	3	17,5	4	17,5	5	12,0	4	14,1	3	13,7
5	40	3	14,8	2	15,8	3	–	3	14,0	2	13,7
6	50	2	14,6	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	13,7

*S. crystallina*

20 % , 14–15 % .  
 (18 ) , *Ch. vulgaris*,  
 13,7 % , – 12,7–19,0 % ( ) .

*Microcystis* *Gloeotrichia*

*S. vetulus* 15,9–18,8 % [9].

(*Gloeotrichia*, ) ( , *Microcystis*) .  
*S. vetulus* ,  
*Microcystis* .  
*S. vetulus* ,  
*S. vetulus* (0 ) – 3–5 .

*S. vetulus*

	( )	<i>S. Vetulus</i> ( )	<i>S. vetulus</i>
1	0	2–18	27,32–48,07
2	3	2–18	5,21–61,36
3	10	2–18	26,54–51,73
4	20	2–18	29,05–48,30
5	50	2–18	14,43–44,33
<i>Microcystis</i>			
1	0	2–18	4,37–65,32
2	5	2–18	4,56–53,61
3	12	2–18	4,63–39,53
4	42	2–18	4,67–38,12
<i>Chlorella vulgaris</i>			
		2–18	5,47–38,07

( 3).

3– (%)

		<i>Microcystis</i> , ( )			
		0	20	60	80
1	<i>. rectirostris</i>	89,07	60,45	53,82	53,74
2	<i>D. magna</i>	89,67	57,74	51,03	50,96
3	<i>S. vetulus</i>	87,44	58,21	53,58	51,82
4	<i>S. crystallina</i>	90,32	59,39	52,78	51,73
		<i>Gloeotrichia</i> , ( )			
1	<i>. rectirostris</i>	99,96	60,45	54,85	53,77
2	<i>D. magna</i>	89,53	57,74	51,03	50,90
3	<i>S. vetulus</i>	88,76	57,27	52,98	51,84
4	<i>S. crystallina</i>	99,32	62,39	53,88	52,98

1.

2.

(0–5 ).

3.

3–5

40-

1.

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. 2017. . 26, 6. . 301–311.

2.

// Magazine. 2017. 7

(119). . 8–11.

3.

//

. 2023. . 143, 5. . 476–486.

4.

// . 2012. 3. . 95–99.

5.

//

35- . .I. , 2018. . 7–12.

6.

7.

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9.

Cladocera // . 2015. 6. . 1–7.

1 . . 2 . . 3 . . 4 . .

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**ECOLOGICAL STATE OF THE CHEREK-BEZENGIYSKY RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES: POLLUTION ANALYSIS**

**Kazancheva L.A, Mirzoeva . . , Kumysheva Yu. .\*, Kairova Zh.B.**

*Kabardino-Balkarian State Agrarian University*

**Abstract.** *Seasonal studies of the dispersed aquatic environment and monitoring of the Cherek-Bezengi River's quality were conducted, based on the content of heavy metals and their compounds, to assess its use as drinking water and for food production. The Cherek-Bezengi River was found to be moderately polluted, with manganese and some metal compounds exceeding permissible concentrations throughout its course, while nitrogen and its compounds were within acceptable limits. These results allow the river's water to be recommended for use only after treatment.*

**Keywords:** monitoring, dispersion, system, metals, MAC, hydraulic system

( ) 1000  
[1] ( I).

1 - ( ) , /

	6,5-8,5	6,5-8,5	6,0-9,0
	1000	500	1000
c	0,75	0,25	20,0
Cd	180	0,005	0,01
Mg	40	50	40-50
Na	120	200	120
K	50	20	50
Cu	0,1	0,001	1,0
Mn	0,1	0,3	0,3
Pb	0,006	0,03	0,1
Zn	1,0	0,01	0,01
As	0,05	0,05	0,05
NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	10,0	40,0	45,0
NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	0,050	0,080	0,080
NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0,5-2,0	0,4	2,00
SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	100	100	500
Cl <sup>-</sup>	300	300	300-350

[2].

Zn, Mn),

(Cd, Pb,

36,2  
(0,3-0,4 /)

1 ° ( ) 23 °  
: 0 ° 12 °

-3 -1 ° [3].

14 ° 20-22 °

(2,36 / ),

[4].

5° .

(

),

( ) [5].

[6, 7]

2.

2 –  
( – )

	, /	/	, /
	8,2	8,4	6,9–7,0
Cr <sup>3+</sup>	0,0096	0,0099	0,02
Ni <sup>2+</sup>	0,0139	0,0123	0,01
Mo <sup>2+</sup>	0,014	0,050	0,001
Mn <sup>2+</sup>	0,027	0,017	0,016
Ag <sup>+</sup>	0,0002	0,0002	–
Cd <sup>2+</sup>	0,00029	0,0003	0,001
Pb <sup>2+</sup>	0,0066	0,0052	0,006
Zn <sup>2+</sup>	0,0025	0,002	0,001
NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0,0034	0,0054	0,005
NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	0,0039	0,0011	0,0008
NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	0,003	0,008	0,004

( ),

1.

2.

3. , -  
4. -  
: Mo Mn NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> Zn Pb.  
1. , -  
552 13 2016 .  
2. . . . .  
. . . . . ,1976. 448 .  
3. / . . -  
, . . . . . [ . . ]// / .  
. . . . . ,2008. . 221–228.  
4. . . . . ,1976. 448 .  
5. . . . . , . . . .  
/ . . . . . ,1977. 240 .  
6. / . . . . . , . . . . [ . . ]// . 1980. . 45. . 51–66.  
7. . . . . . . . . . . , 1970.  
. 189–198.  
8. / .  
. . . . . ,1986. 9 .

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### INFLUENCE OF POLYCARBOXYLATE COMPLEXING AGENTS ON THE STABILITY OF ACTIVE CHLORINE IN SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE-BASED DISINFECTANTS

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**Abstract.** *The article investigates the effectiveness of various complexing agents for stabilizing active chlorine in sodium hypochlorite solutions. It is shown that traditional stabilizers, such as sodium gluconate, do not provide long-term stability, while phosphonate complexones and polycarboxylates significantly inhibit the decomposition of hypochlorite. The composition with the copolymer of acrylic acid and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid demonstrated the highest stability over 90 days, with a loss of active chlorine of only 1,65 %.*

**Keywords:** sodium hypochlorite, active chlorine, stability, complexones, polycarboxylates, disinfection, food industry, acrylic acid, poly(acrylic acid), tetrasodium oxyethylidenediphosphonate, 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid

[1, 2].

[3].

[4-6].

(HEDP)

[7-8].

HEDP,

(PASS)

2-

-2-

(AA/AMPS)

4

1:

2:

3:

4:

( ) ;

(HEDP-4Na) –

(PASS);

2- -2-

(AA/AMPS).

70 / 3.

1.

1 –

		1	2	3	4
		+	+	+	+
		+	+	+	+
		+	–	–	–
(HEDP-4Na)		–	+	–	–
(PASS)		–	–	+	–
(AA/AMPS)	2- -2-	–	–	–	+

20±2 °C

0, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, 45, 60 90

57001-2016 «

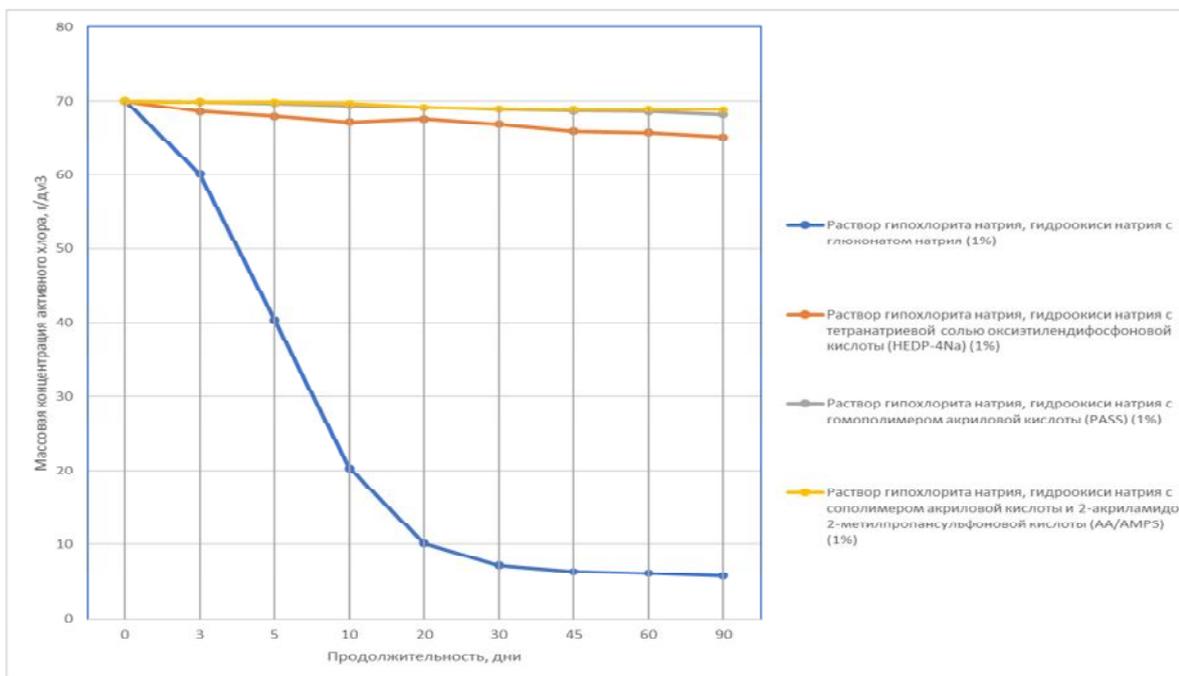
».

( 1).

2 –

, / 3\*

	0	3	5	10	20	30	45	60	90
1	70,00	60,13	40,32	20,32	10,10	7,23	6,32	6,11	5,71
2	70,00	68,56	67,91	67,11	67,54	66,81	65,90	65,70	65,10
3	70,00	69,89	69,71	69,41	69,11	68,90	68,63	68,54	68,11
4	70,00	69,91	69,87	69,65	69,11	68,91	68,90	68,88	68,84



1 –

1 ( ) 70 %, 90- 91,8 %.

2 (HEDP) 90 7 %.

3 4 ( PASS AA/AMPS) 90- 2,7 % PASS 1,65 % AA/AMPS.

AA/AMPS,

( « »), AA/AMPS,

[5].

HEDP-4Na

98,35 % 2- -2- 90 (AA/AMPS),

1. . . . . // . 2017. 8. . 56–58.
  2. . . . . ; . . . . , 1989. 44 .
  3. Adam L.C., Gordon G. Direct and sequential potentiometric determination of hypochlorite, chlorite, and chlorate ions when hypochlorite ion is present in large excess // *Anal. Chem.* 1995. V. 67. P. 535–540.
  4. . . . . : . . . . : - « . . . . » , 2013. 111 .
  5. . . . . - // . 2010. 4. . 42–48.
  6. . . . . - -N,N- // . 2001. 9. . 355–362.
  7. . . . .
  8. : . . . . : , 2013. 146 .
- « » , 2015. . 402–439.

:

. .\*, . ., . ., . ., . .  
- . . .

\*molova.chemtech@gmail.com

### AROMATIC POLYESTERIMIDES: OVERVIEW OF SYNTHESIS METHODS

Molova Z.V., Khashirova S.Yu., Rzhevskaya E.V., Shakhmurzova K.T., Baziev I.M.

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**Abstract.** *This article provides a literature review and summarizes information on the synthesis of polyesterimides. Systematizes modern methods of synthesis of polyesterimides and analyzes their properties, which creates a scientific basis for the development of heat-resistant composite materials of a new generation.*

**Keywords:** polyetherimides, polynitrosubstitution, polycondensation

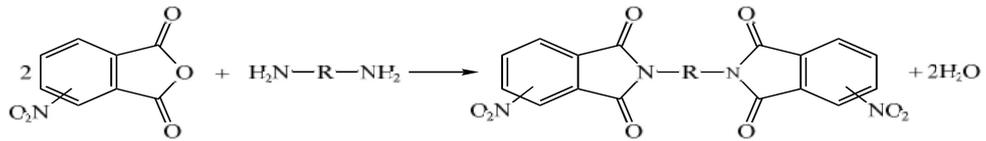
, - ,  
- ,  
/ , ( ),  
[1]. -  
, -  
, -  
« » -  
[2]. -  
[3]. -  
( ) [4]. -  
Ultem, -  
SABIC. -

( ),

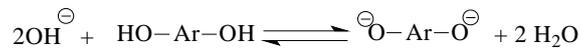
Ultem.

( ),

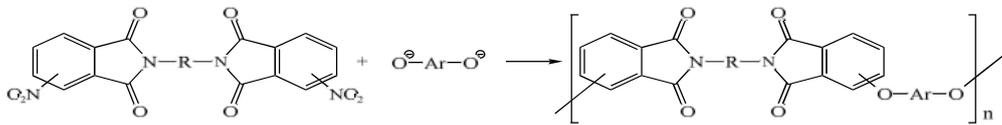
1.



2.



3.



3- 4-

92 % [5].

[6].

[5, 7, 8].

, N,N-

, N,N-

N-

[9].

[10-12].

50 °C,

4-

- 60 °C [9].

3-

22 %

5-20 %.

[13],

[9].

4-

[9, 10].

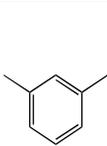
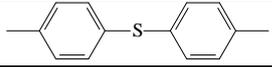
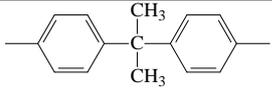
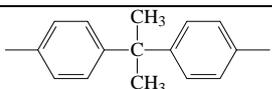
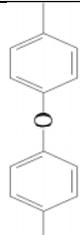
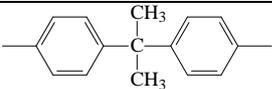
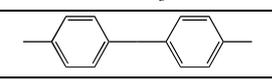
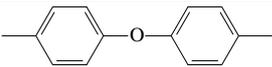
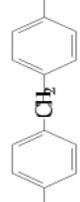
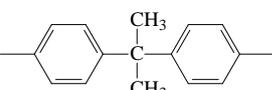
R Ar

I

[9, 14].

I –

[9, 14]

-R-		-Ar-				X, %	[ ], /	M <sub>w</sub>	T <sub>cr</sub> , °C
			-	T, °C	t,				
	3,3'			60	1	100	0,16	–	209
			/	55	5,25	87	0,23	21	227
	4,4'		/	80	5,5	88	0,39	35,7	–
	3,3'		/	45	0,25	97	0,61	99	–
				50	0,8	95	0,6	–	277
	4,4'			60	1	96	0,44	–	215
	3,3'		/	50	3	–	0,50	–	–
	4,4'		/	60	17	89	0,42	–	–

[15].

[16].

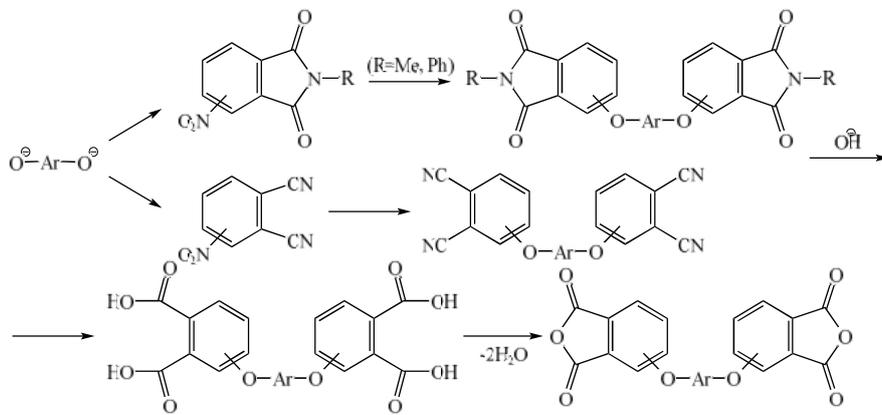
[17–19].

( ).

( ), [9, 10, 20–23],  
 [1]. [10, 20], 3- 4-  
 ; [24, 25].  
 N- -3-(4)-

140 °C, N,N'-

[11].



( ) -  
 3,3', 3,4'- 4,4'- ( ) -  
 ( ),  
 3,4'- 4,4'- ,  
 . 4,4'- - ( ) (BPADA) -

BPADA

BPADA

217 °C [26].

Tg.

(3,4-BPADA),

General Electric Company

[27].

BPADA

(NPI).

NPI

4- -N- , 3- -N-  
 3 % 3-NPI 97 % 4-NPI  
 6 % BPADA, 3,4- [28]. [29]

3,3'-

( ) 3- ,  
 3,4'- 4,4'- ( ) . [30]

4,4'-BPADA, 3,3'-BPADA 3,4'-BPADA,

BPADA

(Tg 256 °C).

3-

3,3'-BPADA

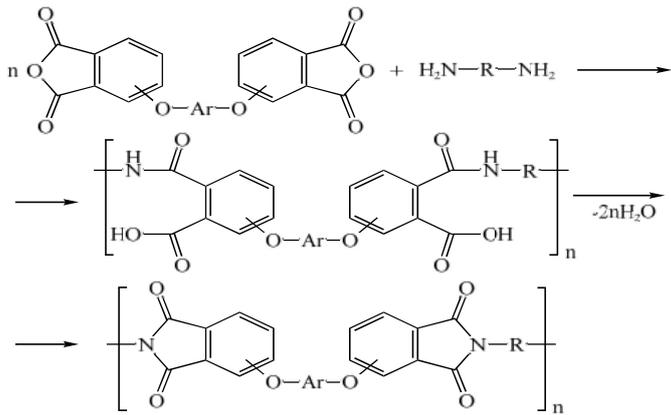
[31].

[17, 32],

[33],

[34, 35]

[35, 36].



( )

[36,37]

140-200 °C [38].

2.

[4, 5, 36, 37].

[34, 36, 39].

[40].

3,3 -

[42]

[41],

410 °C.

[43, 44],

[45].

(

)

(

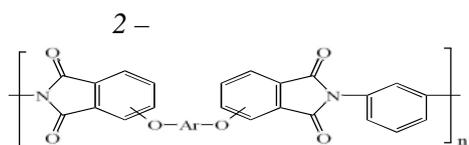
),

[31].

( I 2)

[9, 46].

2,



[1]

Ar		, (%)	[ ], ( - , 25°) /	T <sub>ст</sub> , °C
	3,3'	93,3	0,57	241
	4,4'	95,3	0,7	224
	3,3'	96	0,56	275
	4,4'	97,3	0,51	247
	3,3'	99,2	0,53	238
	4,4'	98,4	1,04	227
	3,3'	96,8	0,39	236
	4,4'	98,2	0,50	215
	3,3'	95	0,52	231
	4,4'	98,8	0,45	209
	3,3'	100	0,34	266
	4,4'	96,1	0,7	265
	3,3'	98,2	0,27	248
	4,4'	96,4	1,35	239

[47].

[48].

[49, 50].

( ) [51, 52].

(17,5 . %)

[53].

1)

[54]; 2)

[55, 56].

[57].

:

---

4- 3-

[58–61]. 3- ( 90 % ), Tg  
 217 °C. 3,4'- 3,3'- ( 50 % 25 % ),  
 Tg 225 °C. 3,3'- ( 90 % ) -  
 232 °C. 3,3'-  
 3,4'-

0,2-1,0 . %

[62].

( , ) [63, 64]  
 [65–67]. [68]

[70] - [37]. - [71, 72] :

/  
 200 °C

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1,2 . . \*, 1,2 . . , 1,2 . . , 1 . . , 2 . . .  
1 - . . .  
2 . . .

\*mukhamed\_hav@ispm.ru

100 °C

0,05 0,21.

### SOLID-STATE MODIFICATION OF CHITOSAN BY CINNAMIC ACID

<sup>1,2</sup>Khavpachev M.A., <sup>1,2</sup>Malyk B.V., <sup>1,2</sup>Ivanov P.L., <sup>1</sup>Ryabkova O.A. <sup>2</sup>Akopova T.A.

<sup>1</sup>L.M. Litvinenko Institute of Physical-Organic Chemistry and Coal Chemistry

<sup>2</sup>N.S. Enikolopov Institute of Synthetic Polymeric Materials

**Abstract.** Solvent-free acylation of chitosan with cinnamic acid was performed under shear stresses in a twin-screw extruder. At 100 °C, varying the chitosan-to-cinnamic acid molar ratio (1:0.5, 1:1, 1:1.5) yielded derivatives with degree of substitution values ranging from 0.05 to 0.21. Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy revealed that the solid-state reaction proceeds via two pathways, involving both ionic and covalent bonding of the acid or its residues to the amino groups of the polymer.

**Keywords:** solid-state synthesis, pressure and shear stresses, mechanical activation, chitosan, cinnamic acid

[1, 2]

95

( , . )

( ),

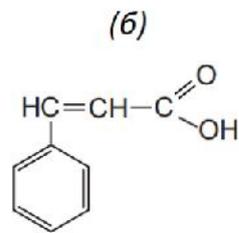
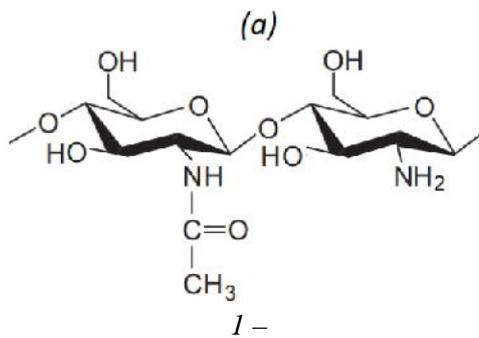
:

( , )

90 %,

( )

1.



( ) ( )  
 / 1/0,5; 1/1 1/1,5  
 100 ° .  
 3-5 , - 3.  
 48 .  
 1 %- 24 2 %-  
 9000 / 30  
 NaOH ( 1 / ),  
 pH, ( ), pH, (N) (H)  
 FLASH-2000 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, ).  
 C/N ( )  
 ( ) Vertex 70 (Bruker, ).  
 2 4 -  
 (Pike Technologies, ), Gladi ATR  
 45°. (n = 2,4;  
 Bruker Opus ( 6.1).  
 1075 -<sup>1</sup> [3].

2 %- 92 % ,  
 2 %- 72-87 % ( 1).  
 1 - 2 %-

	2 %- 3 , %
	92
- 1:0,5	87
- 1:1	83
- 1:1,5	72

2 –

	%C	%H	%N	C/N	
	43,62 ± 0,12	6,67 ± 0,12	7,93 ± 0,02	6,42	–
- 1:0,5 <sub>p.</sub> *	42,73 ± 0,05	6,55 ± 0,10	7,21 ± 0,08	6,91	0,05
- 1:0,5 <sub>p.</sub> **	42,31 ± 0,01	6,47 ± 0,02	6,68 ± 0,01	7,39	0,11
- 1:1 <sub>p.</sub>	41,95 ± 0,04	6,68 ± 0,02	6,42 ± 0,02	7,62	0,13
- 1:1	42,25 ± 0,03	6,73 ± 0,10	6,10 ± 0,03	8,08	0,18
- 1:1,5 <sub>p.</sub>	42,18 ± 0,02	6,88 ± 0,04	6,33 ± 0,02	7,77	0,15
- 1:1,5	43,55 ± 0,01	7,02 ± 0,03	6,14 ± 0,01	8,27	0,21

\* . . – 2 %- 3 ; \*\* . . – 2 %-

3

2

[4]. 3

( )

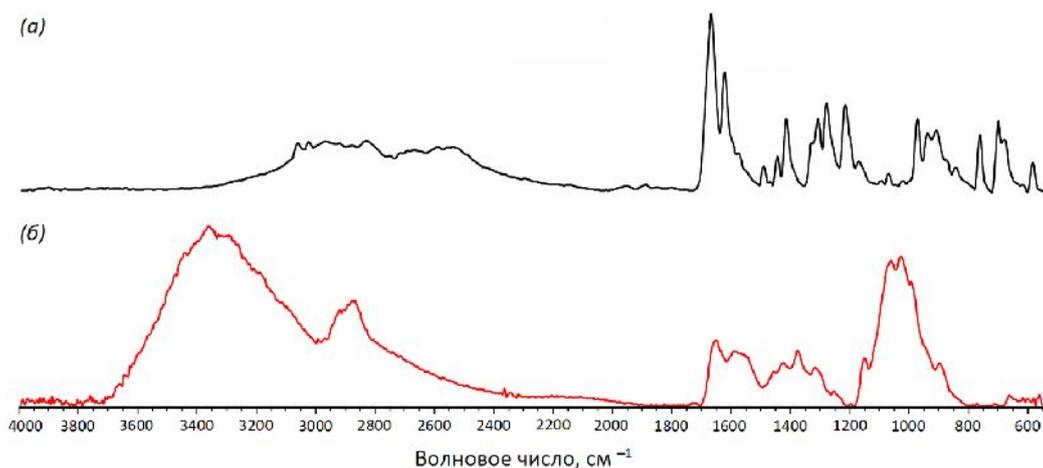
3 –

	( )	2 %- CH <sub>3</sub> COOH,
	–	555
- 1:0,5 <sub>p.</sub>	0,05	685
- 1:1 <sub>p.</sub>	0,13	735
- 1:1,5 <sub>p.</sub>	0,15	802

(685–802 )

2

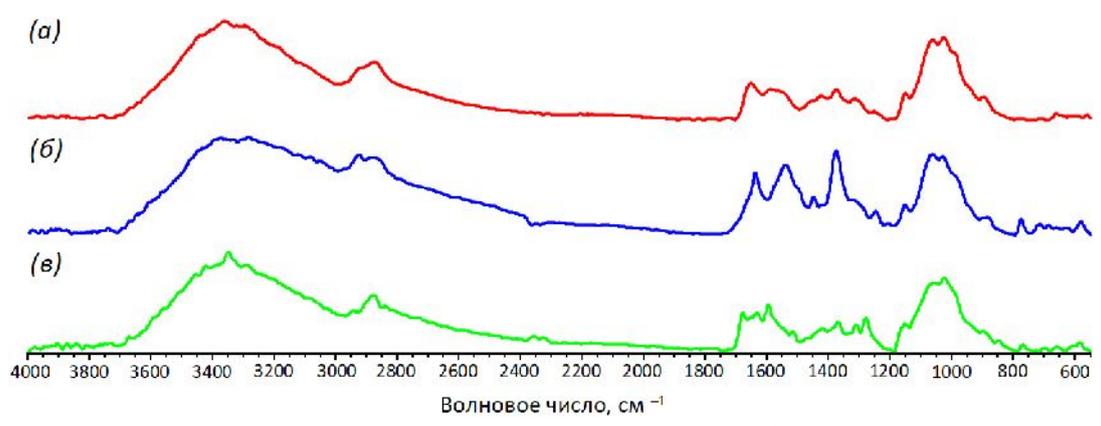
(555 )



2 – - : ( ) ( )

( 2 )  
 ( = ) ( =C)  
 1576, 1494 1449 <sup>-1</sup>,  
 ; 700-1000 <sup>-1</sup> C-H  
 2300-3400 <sup>-1</sup>  
 O-H C-H.  
 ( 2 3 ) (3700-2500 <sup>-1</sup>)  
 -O- , -C- ( NH<sub>2</sub>-  
 2871 <sup>-1</sup>), 3361 3294 <sup>-1</sup>

(1075 <sup>-1</sup>); C-O- (1150 <sup>-1</sup>);  
 CH, CH, NH, CH<sub>2</sub> (1320-1390 <sup>-1</sup>);  
 ( I) 1640 <sup>-1</sup>, 1561 <sup>-1</sup> ( 1560-1600 <sup>-1</sup>  
 II 1555 <sup>-1</sup>) 1320 <sup>-1</sup> ( III) [7].



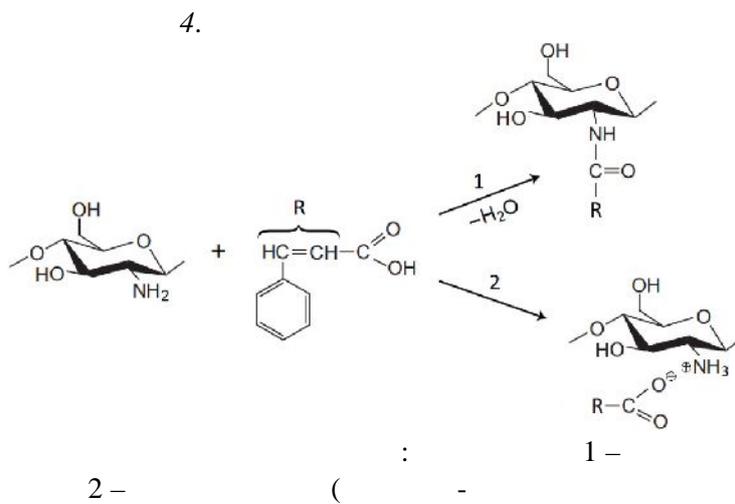
3 - - : ( ) ; ( ) - 1:1 ;  
 ( ) - 1:1

( - 1:1),  
 ( 3 ), 1383, 1540  
 1640 <sup>-1</sup>,  
 , 1640 <sup>-1</sup>  
 , = I.

550-770 <sup>-1</sup>  
 1628 <sup>-1</sup> 1670 <sup>-1</sup>  
 I.

( ) ,  
 1 NaOH.  
 ( 8,5-9,0).

. 3 ,  
 1383 1540 <sup>-1</sup> ( -  
 ),  
 1628 <sup>-1</sup> 1670 <sup>-1</sup>.  
 1750 <sup>-1</sup>.



0,21

0,05

( FRES-2024-0001).

1. ... // ... 1991. . 32, 10. . 735–737.
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(III) ( ).

$Eu^{3+}$ ,

f- d-

(III),

LUMINESCENCE IN COMPLEXES OF EUROPE WITH LIGAND OF FLOXACIN BASED

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<sup>3</sup>Rostov State Medical University

**Abstract.** This study presents the first comprehensive investigation of the luminescent properties of europium(III) complexes with ofloxacin (OF). Optimal conditions for the formation of stable luminescent complexes, including pH and reagent concentrations, were determined. It was established that in the presence of ofloxacin, intense sensitized luminescence of  $Eu^{3+}$  ions is observed, caused by efficient energy transfer from the ligand to the central ion. A systematic study of the influence of f- and d-element ions on the luminescent characteristics of the system was conducted, enabling an assessment of its selectivity and stability against interfering influences. The results of the work are of fundamental importance for understanding the processes of complex formation and energetic interactions of lanthanides in microheterogeneous environments, as well as of practical prospects for the development of new luminescent probes and analytical methods based on sensitized fluorescence of europium.

**Keywords:** europium (III), ofloxacin, sensitized luminescence, complexation, luminescent probes, energy transfer, rare earth elements, lanthanide fluorescence, analytical chemistry

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f-f , [1].

(Eu) ( ), [2-7].

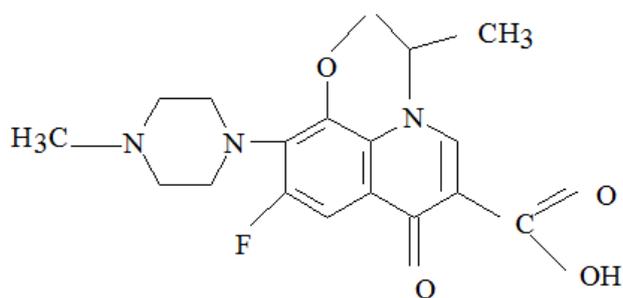
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200-1400 , f-f 4f- .

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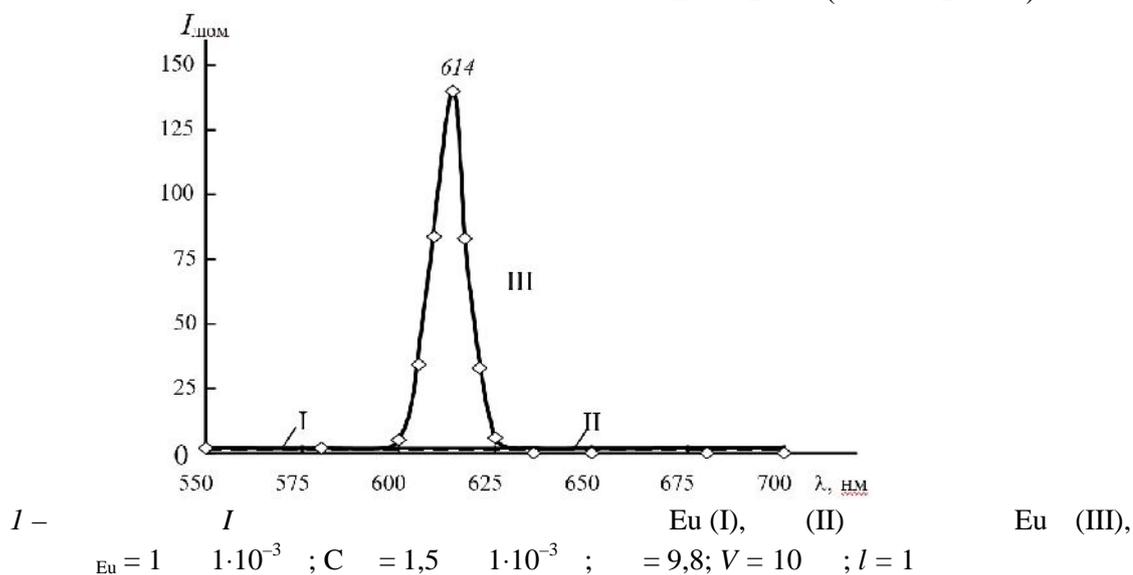


$C_{18}H_{20}FN_3O_4$  (ОФ)  
 МВ=361 г/моль  
 метил-1-пиперазинил)-7-оксо-7 Н

9-фтор-2,3-дигидро-3-метил-10-пиридо  
 (1,2,3-de)-1,4-бензоксазин-6-карбоновая кислота

—  $(EuCl_3)$ , —  
 99,5–99,9 % —  
 650–700 ° —  
 $Eu_2O_3$  1 / 1,1 —  
 ( ), —  
 1 [10].

( I).  
 614 ,  
 240–320 ( = 290 ).



Eu: = 2:3. ( I )  
 pH = 9,8, HCl NH<sub>4</sub>OH [11].  
 f- d- I Eu  
 $Eu = f = d = 1 \cdot 10^{-3}$  ,  
 $= 3 \cdot 10^{-3}$  ;  $\lambda = 614$  ,  $\lambda = 9,8$ ,  $V = 10$  .  
 Eu , I Eu  
 ( I).

$I -$  ( )  $I$  Eu ,  $Eu = 1$   
 $1 \cdot 10^{-3}$  ;  $= 3$   $1 \cdot 10^{-3}$  ;  $\lambda = 614$  ;  $pH = 9,8$  ;  $V = 10$  ;  $l = 1$  c

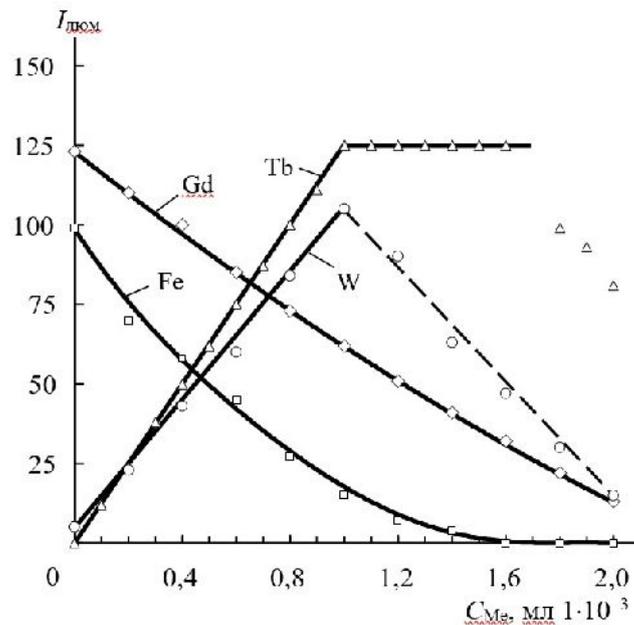
	Y	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
Eu,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
$I$	79	90	45	42	54	32	145	65	160	90	5	6	5	5	24

d- : Ga W  $I$  Eu , ( 2).

2 - d-  $I$  Eu ,  $Eu = d- = 1$   $1 \cdot 10^{-3}$  ;  
 $= 3$   $1 \cdot 10^{-3}$  ;  $\lambda = 614$  ;  $pH = 9,8$  ;  $V = 10$  ;  $l = 1$  c

d- , $1$ , $1 \cdot 10^{-3}$	Eu	Ga	Fe	Co	Ni	Ti	Zn	W	Mo	Pb	Sn
Eu, $1 \cdot 10^{-3}$ ,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
, $1 \cdot 10^{-3}$ ,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
$I$	142	160	16	13	0	0	98	174	130	100	165

$I$  Eu - - Gd Fe  
- Tb W ( 2).



2 -  $I$  Eu - Gd, Fe  
- Tb W,  $C_{Eu} = 1$   $1 \cdot 10^{-3}$  ;  $C_{Gd} = C_W = C_{Fe} = C_{Tb} = 1 \cdot 10^{-3}$  ;  
 $\lambda = 614$  ;  $pH = 9,8$  ;  $V = 10$  ;  $l = 1$

$I$  Eu -  
0,0 n Eu.  
2, -  $I$  Eu , -  
- , I Eu .

(III)

Eu<sup>3+</sup>

Eu –

2:3.

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pH –

D

F ,

(pH = 9,8),

614 ,

Eu<sup>3+</sup> .

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**DANGEROUS SLOPE PROCESSES IN THE MOUNTAIN TERRITORIES  
OF KABARDINO-BALKARIA IN THE FACE OF A CHANGING CLIMATE**

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**Abstract.** *The influence of climate change on the activation of dangerous slope processes in mountainous areas is studied on the example of the village of Khabaz. A tendency of progressive intensification of destructive processes due to increased precipitation intensity is revealed.*

**Keywords:** slope processes, climate change, sedimentary flows, mountainous territories, monitoring

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[4–6].

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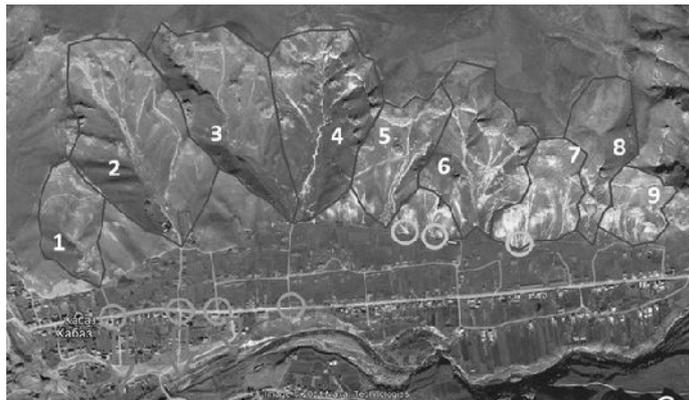
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, <sup>2</sup>	0,1	0,22	0,17	0,17	0,1	0,14	0,1	0,1	0,12
.	460	730	770	660	500	580	400	570	270
, -	18	21	18	21	26	24	29	21	35

0,4-0,8<sup>3/</sup> 80 1-4 ( I), - 42 .



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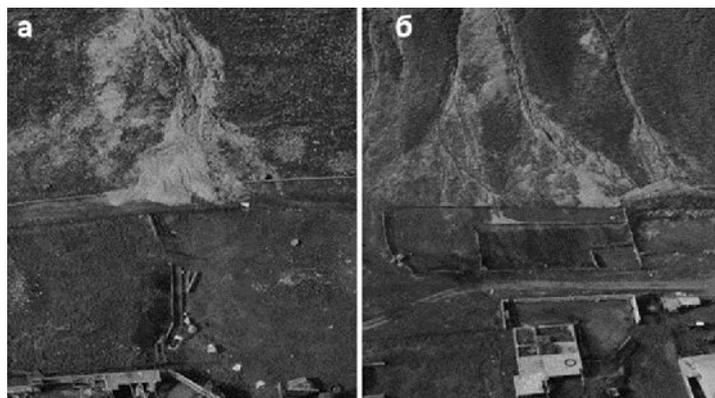
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0,4-0,8<sup>3/</sup> , 1-4 . 42 , 80 5-9 ( 2).



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## REMOTE MONITORING OF MOUNTAIN TOPOGRAPHY MORPHOMETRY USING UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES

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**Abstract.** *The article discusses the prospects for using a complex based on unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and specialized software for monitoring the dynamics of hazardous natural objects in mountainous conditions. Using the tailings storage facility of the Tyrnyauzsky Mining and Processing Plant as an example, the article demonstrates the possibility of assessing spatial and temporal changes in the relief with high accuracy.*

**Keywords:** unmanned aerial vehicle, monitoring, hazardous slope processes, mudflow, landslide, digital elevation model.

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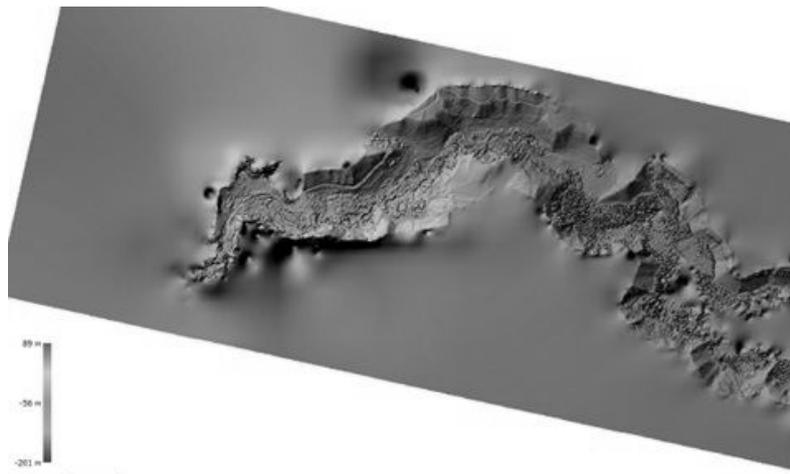
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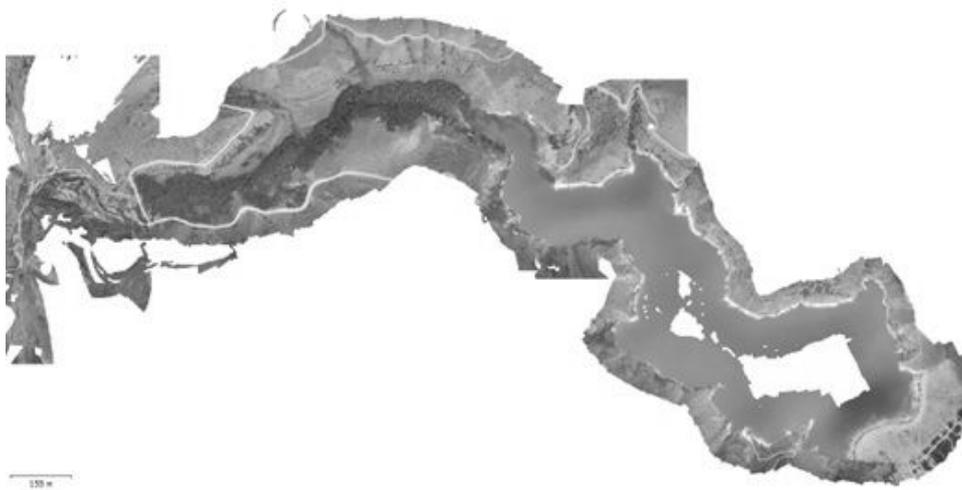
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# PROCEEDINGS OF THE KABARDINO-BALKARIAN STATE UNIVERSITY

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