

A B S T R A C T S

A.Yu. KOPYLOV, R.G. NASRETDINOV, A.M. MAZGAROV, A.F. VILDANOV
MODERN LIQUID-PHASE METHODS OF RAW GAS DESULFURIZATION

Modern methods of raw gases desulfurization which are the most applicable for natural gases have been considered. The special attention attends to the liquid-phase catalytic methods of deep purification which require less energy costs as compared with other processes.

Key words: gas purification, desulfurization

I.N. ARKHIPOVA, M.E. SOKOLOV, F.A. KOLOKOLOV, S.L. KUZNETSOVA,
*R.V. GOROKHOV, V.T. PANYUSHKIN***STUDY OF COMPLEXATION OF COBALT (II) WITH OCTADEKAN-2,4-DIONE**

The octadekan-2,4-dione (HL) and its complex Co^{2+} of CoL_2 structure have been synthesized. According to electronic and IR spectroscopy it has been established, that octadekan-2,4-dione in bisoctadekan-2,4-dione (II) exists in deprotonated enole form with the leveled electronic density and the geometry of coordinating polyadre is tetradric.

Key words: synthesis, octadekan-2,4-dione, cobalt, complexation, electron and IR spectroscopy

*M.M. AGAGUSEYNOVA, G.N. ABDULLAEVA***CATALYTIC OXYGENATION OF OLEFINS WITH OIL METAL- PORPHYRINES**

The metal-porphyrin mixture has been extracted with the known method of acetone extraction from Azerbaijan oils. That mixture under metal removing by hydrochloric acid gives the porphyrine mixture. Extracted porphyrine mixture is metalized again for the purpose of introduction of necessary ion of transient metal into porphyrine ring. The structure of metal-porphyrines synthesized on the base of oil porphyrine mixtures has been established by the methods of electron and IR spectroscopy. The catalytic activity of obtained metal-porphyrines has been studied. These substances have been established to be effective and selective catalysts for oxygenation and epoxidation of olefins.

Key words: metal-porphyrine, extraction, synthesis, oil, structure, electron and IR spectroscopy, catalysis

*L.P. KALACHEVA, A.F. FEDOROVA, E.Yu. SHITZ, M.E. SEMENOV***COMPOSITION AND PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF NATURAL GAS HYDRATES OF IRELYAKH GAS OIL FIELD OF YAKUTIA**

The composition and physicochemical properties of the synthesized clathrate compounds have been determined on the basis of the experimental investigation of the formation and decomposition processes of natural gas hydrates of the Irelyakh GOF. Compositions of the hydrates synthesized during 5 and 20 days have been established to be $\text{M} \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{M} \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, respectively. It has been shown that with the change in the composition of natural gas hydrates obtained their physicochemical properties also change: a fraction of gas passing in a hydrate; average molecular mass of a gas which forms a hydrate; degrees of cavity filling; a hydrate number; molecular mass and hydrate density.

Key words: gas hydrates, component composition of gas phase, average molecular mass of gases forming hydrates, degrees of cavity filling, hydrate number, hydrate density

*D.A. PROZOROV, A.V. AFINEVSKIY, M.V. ULITIN, M.V. LUKIN***ADSORPTION HEATS OF HYDROGEN ON DEACTIVATED POROUS NICKEL FROM SODIUM HYDROXIDE WATER SOLUTION**

Adsorption heats and a maximum quantity of adsorbed hydrogen on partially deactivated porous nickel from 0.01M solution of sodium hydroxide with additions of sodium sulphide have been determined by the adsorption-calorimetric method. Additions of sodium sulphide in a solution have been shown to modify a surface of porous nickel. The increase in sodium sulphide concentration has been established to decrease the quantity of the adsorbed hydrogen and to change a kind of dependences of hydrogen adsorption heat on degree of filling the surface of porous nickel.

Key words: catalyst activity, catalyst poisons, adsorption, adsorption heat of hydrogen

*O.A. MOKHOVA, Yu.V. POLENOV, E.V. EGOROVA***TRIOXIDES STABILITY OF THIOUREA AND DIMETHYLTHIOUREA IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION**

The kinetic and stoichiometrical mechanism of decomposition reactions of thiourea trioxides and dimethylthiourea trioxides in aqueous solution has been investigated. The decomposition of trioxides has been shown to be a first-order reactions and the rate constants increase with the increase of solution pH. By the method of polarographic analysis it has been established the existent in reaction products the sulfite (SO_3^{2-}) and compound, which can be indirectly rated as anion-radical $-\text{SO}_3^-$.

Key words: thiourea trioxide, dimethylthiourea trioxide, polarographic method, sulfite, anion-radical, rate constant

V.A. BORISOV, R.I. KRAYDENKO, S.N. CHEGRINTSEV
INTERACTION OF IRON (II) SULFIDE AND IRON (III) OXIDE WITH AMMONIUM CHLORIDE
AND REACTION PRODUCTS IDENTIFICATION

In the given work the processes and products of interaction of iron (II) sulfide and iron (III) oxide with the ammonium chloride have been investigated. The hydro chlorination process of iron (III) oxide and iron (II) sulfide has been studied by thermal gravimetric method and kinetic method. Products of interaction have been investigated with the IR spectroscopy and X-ray analysis.

Key words: ammonium chloride, iron oxide, iron sulfide, iron chloride

E.V. ALEKINA, A.G. NAZMUTDINOV, V.S. SARKISOVA
CRITICAL (VAPOR - LIQUID) TEMPERATURES OF BINARY MIXTURES OF ALIPHATIC ALCOHOLS

The results of experimental measurements of critical (vapor - liquid) temperatures for four binary mixtures of aliphatic alcohols by means of ampule method are given. Questions of critical temperature approximation of aliphatic alcohol mixtures are considered as a function of their composition.

Key words: critical temperature, binary mixture, aliphatic alcohols

A.M. GASANALIEV, B.Yu. GAMATAEVA, A.I. RASULOV, A.K. MAMEDOVA
PHASE COMPLEX OF LiCl-NaCl-KCl-SrCl₂ FOUR-COMPONENT SYSTEM AND PHYSICO-CHEMICAL
PROPERTIES OF EUTECTIC MIXTURE

For the first time by means of the experimental-calculating method the coordinates (the composition) of non-variant point of LiCl-NaCl-KCl-SrCl₂ four-component system have been obtained. The availability of given method application for coordinates calculation of non-variant points in multi component systems has been confirmed experimentally. The dependency of melt electroconductivity on the temperature has been studied.

Key words: four-component system, non-variant point, electroconductivity

R.S. MIRZOEV, R.M. ELMESOVA, R.A. SHETOV, M.Kh. LIGIDOV
PREDICTION OF SOLUBILITY IN Na⁺|| F⁻, CO₃²⁻, MoO₄²⁻ — H₂O SYSTEM AT 25 °C

The construction of solubility diagram of NaF – Na₂CO₃ – Na₂MoO₄ – H₂O system at 25 °C has been carried out with calculating-experimental method with the application of Pitzer model. Results of calculations of salt solubility in system have been confirmed with the experimental study of non-variant and mono variant equilibriums.

Key words: solubility; sodium fluoride, sodium carbonate, sodium molybdate, modeling, Pitzer equation, solubility diagram

S.S. POPOVA, O.N. SHCHERBININA
KINETIC REGULARITIES OF CATHODE INTRUSION OF THALLIUM INTO COPPER

It has been proposed to modify the copper electrode in a wide range of concentrations of TlNO₃ solutions at various potentials with the method of electrochemical cathode intrusion. The laser microprobe analysis estimated that content of thallium changes from 3,2% at a depth of 145 micrometers to 0,7% at a depth of 210 micrometers. X-ray phase analysis showed that oxides Tl₂O₃ and Cu₂O forms with solid solution of α-Tl. Diffusion characteristics of intrusion process have been calculated.

Key words: kinetics, diffusion, cathode, thallium, intrusion

A.V. NOSKOV, S.A. CHULOVSKAYA, A.V. BALMASOV, V.I. PARFENYUK
FEATURES OF COPPER ELECTRODEPOSITION FROM WATER-ISOPROPANOL COPPER CHLORIDE
SOLUTIONS UNDER CONTROLLABLE HYDRODYNAMICAL CONDITIONS

The hydro dynamical conditions effect on the copper electrodeposition from water-isopropanol solutions of CuCl₂ has been studied. Experimental data have been analyzed on the base of the diffusion kinetics equation for a rotating disk electrode. The isopropanol addition has been established to results in the decrease of copper cations diffusion coefficient. It can be connected with replacement of water molecules in the near-electrode layer by organic solvent molecules and, as result, with local changes of physical and chemical properties of solution.

Key words: electrodeposition, copper, isopropanol, diffusion coefficient

I.V. SINEV, S.V. POTAPOV, S.D. NIKITINA, V.V. SIMAKOV
IONIC TRANSPORT OF CHARGE IN GAS-SENSIBLE NANO-STRUCTURED TIN DIOXIDE LAYERS

The model has been offered which qualitatively describes volt – ampere characteristics of gas sensible structures on the base of thin films of thin dioxide as well as the dependence of sample resistance on applied voltage. Results of model calculations to allow estimate the range of measuring voltages at which a current-voltage characteristic of gas-sensible materials has almost linear behavior suitable for device application.

Key words: thin films, tin dioxide, gas-sensible structure, current-voltage characteristic

T.E. IVANOVA, V.V. CHEREPYANSKY, V.V. POVETKIN
OBTAINING AND PROPERTIES OF SILVER-NICKEL ALLOYS FROM TRILONATE
AND THIOSULPHATE ELECTROLYTES

The influence of electrolyte composition and electro deposition conditions on composition and properties of galvanic deposits of silver, nickel and their alloys obtained from EDTA and thiosulphate electrolytes has been investigated.

The presence of nickel ions impurity quantities in electrolyte of silvering has been established to promote an acceleration of silver electro deposition.

Key words: electrolyte, electro deposition, silver, nickel, alloy

A.A. SMIRNOV, A.M. EFREMOV, B.I. SVETTSOV

PLASMA ELECTRO-PHYSICAL PARAMETERS IN HBr-Ar AND HBr-He MIXTURES OF VARIABLE COMPOSITION

A model-based analysis of the influence of the initial compositions of the HBr-Ar and HBr-He gas mixtures on the steady-state plasma parameters under the condition of the DC glow discharge ($p = 30\text{--}120$ Pa, $i_p = 20$ mA) was carried out. The calculated data on electron energy distributions, electron gas characteristics and densities of charged species were obtained.

Key words: HBr, plasma, modeling, rate, concentration

N.D. KOSHEL, V.E. VAGANOV, V.D. ZAKHAROV, D.V. ABRAMOV, V.I. BOKLAG

ELECTROLYTIC DEPOSITION OF LEAD FROM SUSPENSION ELECTROLYTE WITH TUBULAR CARBON NANO STRUCTURES

Crystallization features of composition deposits on the base of lead from electrolytes containing carbon tubular nano structures have been investigated. Two mechanisms of formation of composite deposit have been revealed. The first mechanism appears in the form of inclusion of globules of small sizes in lead crystals which are already formed on a surface of electrode. The second mechanism consists in covering conglomerates of carbon nano material by deposited lead.

Key words: crystallization, carbon nano structures, lead, electrolyte

D.A. SVESHNIKOVA, K.G. KUNZHUEVA, M.M. GAFUROV, A.Sh. RAMAZANOV, D.R. ATAEV

ADSORPTION OF CESIUM IONS ON ACTIVATED CARBONS

The cesium adsorption on different activated carbons has been studied as a function of concentration of adsorbate, temperature and sorption time. The sorption capacitances of investigated carbons with respect to cesium ions have been established. Various thermodynamics parameters namely DH^0 , DS^0 , DG^0 have been calculated from temperature dependences of cesium adsorption on investigated carbons.

Key words: adsorption, cesium ions, activated carbons

V.A. GORBUNOV, A.V. MYSHLYAVTSEV, M.D. MYSHLYAVTSEVA, V.F. FEFELOV

SIMULATION OF DIMERS ADSORPTION ON TRIANGULAR LATTICE

The model of homonuclear dimer adsorption in terms of two possible molecule orientations with respect to surface on triangular lattice was constructed and studied. The dimers can occupy one site or two sites on the lattice. The thermodynamics parameters of model were studied by Monte Carlo and transfer-matrix methods. The phenomenon of nonmonotonic change in the cover as function of chemical potential was discovered. The system phase diagram was also obtained.

Key words: adsorption, modeling, homonuclear dimer, cover degree, phase diagram

Kh.D. MYRZAKULOVA, M.P. KOPBAEVA, A.P. DULENIN, A.E. KUZNETSOV,

E.A. PIRMATOV, V.N. PETROVICH

STUDY OF VARIOUS METHODS OF ZIRCONIUM AND MOLYBDENUM SEPARATION FROM URANIUM

The possibility of quantitative separation of uranium and molybdenum on extraction step at optimal chosen pH values has been shown. The separation of uranium from molybdenum has been shown to proceed in the pH range of 5.5-6.5. For the purification of uranium solutions from emulsifying additives – zirconium ions- the preliminary operation of zirconium precipitation with liquid glass has been carried out. The purification of uranium solutions from emulsifying additives provides the uranium extraction process stability and the quality increase in finished product.

Key words: uranium, zirconium, molybdenum, emulsifying additives, di-(2-ethylhexyl) phosphoric acid, three alkyl amine, three butyl phosphate, extraction, re-extraction, uranyl three carbonate, liquid glass

M.V. BUZAEVA, O.A. ZAVALTSEVA, V.V. DUBROVINA, O.A. DAVYDOVA, E.S. KLIMOV

EXTRACTION OF METALS FROM FERRITIZED GALVANIC SLUDGES WITH EDTA AND NTF COMPLEXONES

The extraction of copper, nickel, zinc, and chrome from ferritized galvanic sludges with the complexones - ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, nitrilotrimethylenphosphonic acid has been considered. The EDTA shows the largest selectivity with respect to copper whereas the NTF - to nickel.

Key words: galvanic sludge, ferritization, extraction, metal ion, selectivity, nitrilotrimethylenphosphonic acid, ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, complex

E.A. DATKOVA, L.M. DIMOVA, G.I. SMIRNOV

INFLUENCE OF ACID ANIONS ON ION-EXCHANGE PROPERTIES OF TIN (IV) PHOSPHATE

The ion-exchange properties of the tin (IV) phosphate have been investigated at sorption of alkali metal cations. It has been shown that the selectivity sequence is: $Cs^+ > Rb^+ > K^+ > Na^+$. The increase in tin (IV) content at synthesis leads to a little increase in distribution coefficients due to the increase in ion-exchanger amorphous state. At use of the both ci-

tric and sulfosalicylic acids as modifiers the selectivity sequence for the transition elements is: $\text{Fe}^{3+} > \text{Co}^{2+} > \text{Zn}^{2+} \geq \text{Cu}^{2+} > \text{Ni}^{2+}$. For acetic, boric and formic acids the order is: $\text{Cu}^{2+} > \text{Fe}^{3+} > \text{Zn}^{2+} > \text{Co}^{2+} > \text{Ni}^{2+}$.

Key words: tin (IV) phosphate, ion-exchanger, ion-exchange properties, modification, selectivity sequence, citric acid, sulfosalicylic acid, acetic acid, boric acid, formic acid

*A.Ts. PORTNAYA, K.V. KHOLIN, A.F. FATKULLINA, D.R. SHARAFUTDINOVA,
A.G. LIAKUMOVICH, Yu.Ya EFREMOV*

STUDY AND QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION OF MIGRATION PRODUCTS OF SUBSTANCES FROM RUBBERS OF MEDICAL PURPOSE ON BASE OF BUTYL - AND HALO-BUTYL RUBBERS

The study of evolving substances (organic, inorganic, gaseous sulphur containing) from medical purpose rubbers has been carried out by means of analytical methods of high resolution. As the result, both substances and products of their decomposition which were used for production of butyl and halogen butyl rubbers have been identified. Substances used for rubber production and formed after sanitary treatments of pharmaceutical corks have been identified as well.

Key words: medical pharmaceutical corks, migration and identification of substances

L.N. OLSHANSKAYA, N.A. SOBGAYDA, A.V. STOYANOV, M.L. KULESHOVA

MAGNETIC FIELD INFLUENCE ON PROCESSES OF HEAVY METALS EXTRACTION WITH DUCKWEED

In the work the influence of various factors (initial concentration of a solution, residence time of biosorbent with a solution and action of a constant parallel magnetic field of 4 kA/m strength (50 oersted)) on processes of extraction of heavy metals ions (Zn, Cd, Cu) from sewage by means of the bioelectrochemical reactor – duckweed has been studied.

Key words: sewage treatment, biosorbent, heavy metals ions, parallel magnetic field

A.K. FRIESEN

STUDY OF INTERACTION BETWEEN IRON TETRAPHENYLPORPHYRIN CHLORIDE AND RADICAL POLYMERIZATION INITIATORS

The possible reactions between iron tetraphenylporphyrin chloride ($\text{Fe}(\text{TPP})\text{Cl}$) and free radical polymerization initiators – azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN) and benzoyl peroxide (BP) have been studied by means of density functional theory methods, as well as the reactions of $\text{Fe}(\text{TPP})\text{Cl}$ with radicals which are formed by decomposition of mentioned initiators. The reasons of different influence of AIBN and BP on the MMA radical polymerization process in the presence of $\text{Fe}(\text{TPP})\text{Cl}$ have been considered.

Key words: quantum-chemical calculations, controlled radical polymerization, iron tetraphenylporphyrin chloride, azobisisobutyronitrile, benzoyl peroxide

V.Yu. ORLOV, A.S. LEBEDEV, O.V. BABANAZAROVA

STERIC AND ELECTRONIC STRUCTURE OF MICROCYSTINES

Data on a steric and electronic structure of micro cystines have been obtained. The potential reactionary sites in the molecule which as a whole coincide with probable directions of destruction are localized. Assumptions on the nature of the reactions proceeding on this or that reactionary site have been done.

Key words: micro cystines, quantum chemical modeling, electron structure, reactivity

V.F. BORBAT, L.N. ADEEVA, T.V. LUKISHA

STUDY OF SCANDIUM SORPTION FROM HYDROCHLORIC ACID SOLUTION WITH PUROLITE S-957 RESIN

The sorption parameters of Purolite S-957 chelate resin with respect to scandium from chloride solutions have been studied at static and dynamic conditions. The influence of solution pH and Cl^- , Al^{3+} , Fe^{3+} ions on the value of static capacity has been studied. The probable mechanism and character of bond of scandium sorbed ions with the functional groups of Purolite S-957 chelate resin has been presented.

Key words: sorption, scandium, chelate resin, chloride solutions

I.N. TERSKAYA, E.V. NAIDENKO, S.V. MAKAROV

KINETICS OF FORMATION OF NANOSIZE DISPERSIONS OF SILVER BY REDUCTION OF Ag^+ IONS WITH THIOUREA DIOXIDE

A obtaining method of aggregatively stable dispersions of silver with the reduction reaction of Ag^+ ions by a thiourea dioxide in water-isopropanol-gelatin medium has been proposed. The kinetics of metal dispersion formation was studied spectrophotometrically. Effective rate constants of a grain formation step and the activation energy of the process have been determined.

Key words: nano sized particles, silver dispersions, aggregative stability, formation kinetics

I.A. BLAYDA, F.V. MAKORDEY, L.I. SLYUSARENKO, T.V. VASIL'EVA, N.Yu. VASIL'EVA, V.A. IVANITSA COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL WASTES PROCESSING FOR VALUABLE COMPONENTS EXTRACTION WITH CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL METHODS

The ability of germanium and valuable components extractions from industrial wastes by the method of direct hydrochloric acid leaching from raw and preliminary burning product and by the method of microbiological leaching with using sulfur-oxidizing bacteria has been compared. The degree of germanium extraction at chemical treatment has been established to depend on phase composition of initial raw materials. The germanium present in difficulty breaking phases requires a realization of preliminary reducing burning to transform the germanium and other valuable components into sublimes in form of light breaking phases. It provides of germanium distillation degree in tetrachloride form from any

type of raw products of 80 -90 %. Using in bioleaching of sulfur-oxidizing bacteria allows extracting germanium and assist components in solution on 88 – 100 % during 1-2 experimental days.

Key words: germanium, wastes, extraction, leaching, sulfur-oxidizing bacteria

E.L. VLADIMIRTSEVA, L.V. SHARNINA, A.S. ZHELNOVA

SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC STUDY OF DIRECT DYES STATE IN SOLUTION AND ON FIBRE

The direct dyes state in a solution and on the fiber in the presence of complex-forming agents based on carboxylic (Trilon B), and phosphonic acids - OEDPA; NTPA and its derivative (technical product Korilat) has been studied by spectrophotometric methods.

Key words: direct dye, complexation, fibre

A.R. KHAKIMOV, Yu.E. BELICHENKO

HIGH TEMPERATURE METHOD OF INCREASING OIL TREATMENT DEGREE

The article contains the information about practice of plasma chemical hydro cracking application for increasing oil treatment degree and bright fractions producing. The article content includes results of practical tests carried out on small-size oil treatment unit operating on a territory of Astrakhan region.

Key words: oil treatment, plasma chemical hydro cracking, reactor, ions, radicals

B.R. KISELEV, N.I. ZAMYATINA, K.G. BEREZIN, S.A. EGOROV, T.G. KOMAROVA

INFLUENCE OF DESTRUCTION PROCESSES ON OPERABILITY OF LUBRICATING COMPOSITION

The metal coating composition lubricant for steel friction pairs operating under difficult kinematic conditions has been developed. The influence of active metal coating lubricant ingredients on forming adsorption films on the steel surfaces by means of the lubricant destruction has been considered. The given additives part of which is the ferromagnetic ones have been established to improve antifriction properties of steel friction pairs. The application of this composition possessing a high lubricity can be recommended for steel units under friction.

Key words: destruction, friction, lubrication, additive, additive compositions, steel surface

S.V. KRASNIKOV, N.V. KAMKINA, T.A. OBUKHOVA, A.Yu. BONDARETS

SYNTHESIS OF 1,2-DIBROMALKYLSUBSTITUTED CARBOXYLIC ACIDS OF AROMATIC SERIES

The 4-(1,2-dibromisopropyl)benzoic (3) and 4-(1,2-dibromcyclohexyl)benzoic (4) acids have been synthesized using the reaction of free-radical bromination. Most advantageous trans-configuration of acid (4) has been confirmed by ¹H NMR spectroscopy method and counter synthesis.

Key words: free-radical bromination, 4-(1,2-dibromalkyl)benzoic acids, ¹H NMR spectroscopy, trans-configuration

M.V. FEDOTOVA, S.E. KRUCHININ, E.L. GAVRILOVA

EFFECT OF ELECTROLYTE CONCENTRATION ON STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF RbBr-H₂O BINARY SYSTEM

Structural characteristics of aqueous rubidium bromide solutions have been calculated by the integral equation method in the wide concentration range (0.5-6.07 m) at p=0.1 MPa and T=298 K. The salt concentration influence on structure of the investigated systems has been analyzed on the base of the data obtained.

Key words: solutions, structure, integral equations

I.Ch. KHIZRIEVA, Z.M. ALIEV, A.F. ALAFERDOV, T.A. KHARLAMOVA

INFLUENCE OF PRESSURE ON PROPERTIES OF DIOXIDE SILICON COLLOID SOLUTIONS

Physical-chemical properties of colloid solutions of silicon dioxide obtained with solution neutralization of sodium silicate by gaseous CO₂ under the pressure have been studied. The size of colloid particles and rheological parameters has been determined. The influence of pH and pressure on the particle size and dynamic viscosity of colloid solutions has been shown.

Key words: colloid solution, silicon dioxide, dynamic viscosity, viscosity studies

O.A. DAVYDOVA, M.V. BUZAEVA, E.N. KALYUKOVA, V.V. DUBROVINA, E.S. KLIMOV

COMPLEX FORMATION AS UTILIZATION METHOD OF ETCHING SOLUTIONS OF IRON-NICKEL ALLOY

Complex-forming spatial hampered pyrocatechins have been applied for utilization of etching solutions of iron-nickel alloys. Those solutions allowed utilizing the iron and nickel in the form of metal-organic complexes suitable for secondary use.

Key words: iron, complex, nickel, alloy, pyrocatechin, utilization

O.V. YEVSEEV, A.G. LIPIN

POLYETHYLENE WASTES TREATMENT INTO POWDER IN ROTOR DISPERSOR

Experimental data on influence of temperature regime on polyethylene powder dispersibility are presented. The powder sorption ability to various kinds of oil products has been determined.

Key words: powder, polyethylene, sorbent, disperse composition