PRODUCTION OF HIGHLY EFFECTIVE SORBENTS BASED ON DOMESTIC RAW MATERIALS

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Annotation: The article discusses the views in the field of adhesion and autogenesis of high-molecular compounds on the development of polymer chemistry and adhesive substances produced by chemical industry enterprises and their importance in industrial development.

Keywords: adhesion, polymers, substrates, composite materials, thermoplastic, dielectric.

The rapid development of the chemical, metallurgical, and oil and gas industries in the world leads to an increase in the need for adsorbents that are effective in obtaining high-quality products, sorting and cleaning substances. Therefore, the production of microporous effective activated carbons based on organic raw materials and their use for adsorption purification of alkanolamine solutions used in natural gas purification is currently important in colloidal chemistry, as well as in the oil and gas industry [1]. Scientific and practical results are being achieved in the republic in the field of modernization of the chemical, metallurgical, oil and gas industries, localization of the expert raw material base of manufacturing enterprises based on new materials, production of activated carbon based on them and its application in various industries, as well as the regeneration of alkanolamines.

Currently, the views in the field of adhesion (adhesion) and autogenesis of high molecular weight compounds have given another impetus to the development of polymer chemistry. In the 50s of the last century, significant progress was made in the chemistry of polymers of adhesives, binders, coatings; in the sixties, the dramatic development of physico-chemical adhesion led to the emergence of the quantitative diffusion theory of Vasenin-Wojciechowski adhesion, electrical theories of adsorption and adhesion, as well as new technologies for changing the surface of substrates. It can be noted that most of the physico-chemical research in this area has been carried out on the example of their effects in highly elastic or viscoelastic flux states. The laws of sintering and their role in ensuring the strength of polymer composite materials (PCM) are studied in connection with various fields of science,

such as physical chemistry and chemistry of macromolecular compounds, solid state physics, classical mechanics, mechanics, mathematical statistics, physical chemistry.

This guide discusses the surface adhesion phenomena at the junction of two condensed phases from the point of view of physical chemistry. Recently, self-reproducing crystalline structures glued into one mass with polymer adhesives (cements with the addition of water-soluble adhesives), thermoplastic compositions of short reinforcing fibers have been studied. The most relevant direction in the creation of composites has become the creation of important composite materials with negative refractive indices of electromagnetic or acoustic waves. All of these materials are derived from a combination of two or more adhesive-based materials. They combine heterogeneous materials in one volume, which, in turn, have opposite properties (plasticity and brittleness, hardness and elasticity, conductors and dielectrics, etc.). This review is devoted to such a concept as viscosity. The existing diversity of this phenomenon, as well as the numerous theories describing it, introduce some uncertainty into its definition and, ultimately, into understanding. Understanding the nature of adhesion is of particular interest, especially when observing the strength properties of composite materials. A number of definitions used in the scientific literature are given, which allow us to distinguish three groups of definitions.Thus, the advantage of adhesive substances is that they can adhere as a property, adhere as a process, adhere as a state. Various approaches and theories have shown that for composite materials there is an interfacial viscosity limit of thermodynamic phase coupling. Currently, it is concluded that there is no clear definition of the concept of " adhesion ".

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