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N.N. Chopabayevaal-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan
nazch@mail.ru**SORPTION OF MOLYBDENUM IONS BY
LIGNIN ION-EXCHANGERS**

Annotation. Sorption of molybdenum ions by lignin based ion-exchangers has been studied. Influence of metal ions concentration, pH and duration of extraction on sorption effectiveness has been established. It is shown that sorption ability of lignin ion-exchangers in diluted and strong solutions is much higher than sorption ability of initial lignin biopolymer. It is established that sorption maximum for Mo^{VI} occurs in the pH range of 2 to 4. That is caused by increasing of protonation of the amino groups and polymerization of molybdenum ions with formation of octa- and paramolybdate anions. Further increasing the pH significantly decreased sorption degree of metal ions. It is due to deprotonation of the amino groups and depolymerization of polymolybdate anions Mo₇O₂₄⁶⁻ (pH 4-6) to monomolybdate ions MoO₄²⁻ (pH>6). In strong acidic solution (CH₃SO₄=0,5-2N) the sorption proceeds with participation of the protonated amino groups and the anionic complexes MoO₂(SO₄)₂²⁻ which are in equilibrium with molybdenyl cations MoO₂²⁺. Increasing the acid concentration decreased anionic complexes concentration that leads to decreasing of sorption capacity. It is clearly demonstrated that novel lignin ion exchangers have high kinetic characteristics in comparison with well-known synthetic gel and macroporous anion-exchangers. These advantages open up the broad prospects for their application in environment protection and hydrometallurgy for removal of molybdenum ions from industrial solutions and waster waters.

Key words: anion-exchangers, lignin, sorption, molybdenum ions, extraction efficiency.

It is known [1-9] that the most effective methods for isolating molybdenum from solutions are sorption methods using ion exchangers of porous and network structure. They have found wide application in the industry for the production of highly pure metal salts. However, the insufficient efficiency and high cost of synthetic ion exchangers, used in molybdenum technology (AN, AB, EDE-10P, XAD-4, D-309, etc.) [1,2,4-9], require the development and creation of fundamentally new sorption - active materials on the basis of affordable and cheap raw materials. This is especially relevant now, since the republic does not have its own production of ion exchangers.

In this connection, the sorption properties of ion exchangers based on hydrolytic lignin (HL) - a large-tonnage waste of the hydrolysis industry with respect to molybdenum ions - have been investigated in this work. The use of cheap local raw materials for the synthesis of sorbents is dictated by the possibility of recycling waste production and the creation of progressive sorption technologies for the extraction of molybdenum from the ore raw materials of Kazakhstan.

Ionites are obtained by chemical modification of HL by epoxy-diane resin ED-20 and amines [10, 11]. Their composition and physicochemical properties are presented in the works [10, 11]. Sorption of molybdenum ions was carried out from Na₂MoO₄ solutions under static conditions at a ratio of ionite:solution = 1: 600. The concentration of metal ions was determined by the polarographic method. Polarograms were recorded on the PU-1 polygraph in a thermostated cell at 25±0.5°C against a background of 0.1n H₂SO₄ (E_{1/2}=-0,08B). A saturated calomel electrode was used as the reference electrode. The oxygen was removed from the solutions by purging with argon for 5 minutes.

It is known [1, 2] that the sorption equilibrium of molybdate ions on ion exchangers depends on three main factors: the ionic state of the metal in the solution and the pH of the medium; physical structure (nonporous, macroreticular, porous, macroporous) and chemical structure (the nature of the matrix and functional groups) of ionites; statics and kinetics of ion-exchange equilibrium, determined by the structure of ion exchangers and the pH of the salt system.

The equilibrium absorption isotherms of molybdenum ions graphically depicting the static structure of the sorption process are shown in Fig. 1. It can be seen that as the concentration of molybdenum ions in solution increases, the sorption capacity (SC) of the original lignin and ion exchangers based on it, modified with polyethyleneimine (PEI), polyethylene polyamine (PEPA) and 2-vinylpyridine (2-VP), increase and reach 100, 259, 230 and 192 mg/g at the equilibrium content of ions in solution of 2.80; 2.40; 2.50 and 2.60 g/l, respectively. The ions are extracted at 8, 21, 19 and 16%. Such low values of the recovery degree (R) are evidently due to saturation of ion exchangers with an increase in the concentration of metal ions in the solution.

From dilute solutions, molybdate ions are absorbed more efficiently by chemically modified samples than by a natural sorbent. The degrees of extraction of metal ions by ion exchangers reach 82.5 % (PEI), 62.5% (PEPA, 2-VP), and the original lignin - no more than 20%. In the entire investigated region of equilibrium concentrations of metal ions, the initial polymer-lignin by sorption capacity is significantly inferior to the aminated samples. The latter, in comparable conditions, are extracted better by AB-17, which capacity, depending on the type and amount of pore former, varies from 70 to 150 mg/g [1].

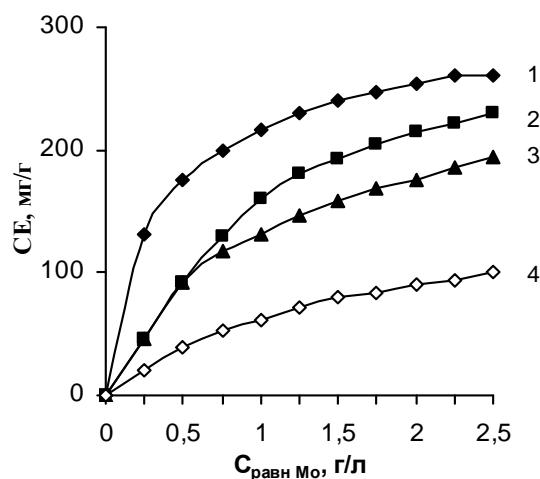
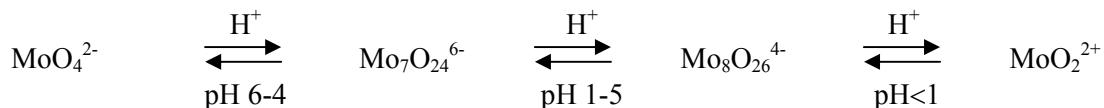


Figure 1 - Sorption isotherms of molybdate ions by HL (4) and anion exchangers on its basis with the groups PEI (1), PEPA (2) and 2-VP (3)

The sorption capacity of anion exchangers is significantly influenced by the pH of the medium, since, in this case, the ionic state of the functional groups of ionites and molybdate ions in solution changes, which can be schematically represented as follows [1]:



In alkaline solutions ($\text{pH} > 6$) molybdenum ions are in the form of monomeric anions MoO_4^{2-} , in slightly acidic ($\text{pH } 2-6$) - polyanions of various composition, in strongly acidic - cations molybdenyl MoO_2^{2+} and complex anions depending on the type of mineral acid [1].

Ionites show the greatest sorption ability at pH 2.3 (PEI), 2-4 (PEPA, 2-VP), which is associated with an increase in the degree of protonation of amino groups and the presence of molybdenum in the form of highly polymerized octa-, paramolybdate-anions, which, due to a lower specific charge and a larger content of metal atoms in the associate, increase the SC of ion exchangers, which reach 480 (PEI), 402 (PEPA), 490 (2VP) with a recovery rate of 97, 82 and 99%, respectively (Figure 2a). The decrease in the extractive ability of ion exchangers with a further decrease in the acidity of the medium is due to the gradual deprotonation of nitrogen atoms and the depolymerization of molybdenum polyanions to $\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}^{6-}$ ($\text{pH } 4-6$) and MoO_4^{2-} ($\text{pH} > 6$). At pH 6.86 SC of all ion exchangers are reduced in 1.5-2.5 times and reach 192 (PEI), 154 (PEPA), 130 mg/g (2-VP) with a recovery of 37, 30, 25%, respectively.

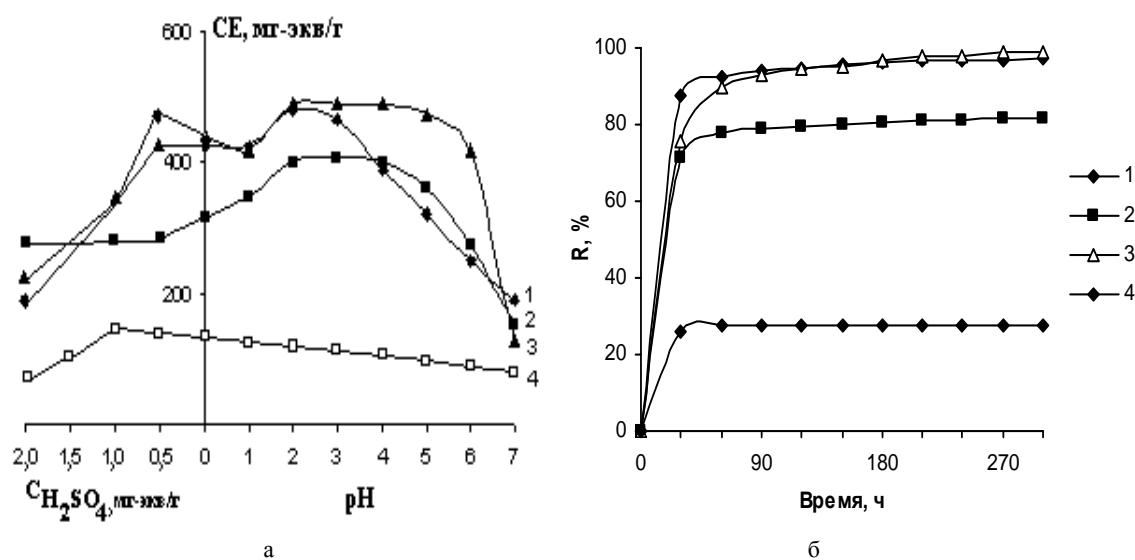


Figure 2 - Influence of pH of the medium (a) and duration of extraction (b) of molybdenum ions on the capacity of HL (4) and ion exchangers based on it, modified PEI (1), PEPA (2), 2-VP (3)

The decrease in the SC of anion exchangers in acidic ($\text{pH} \leq 1$) and the strongly acidic areas ($\text{CH}_2\text{SO}_4 = 0.5\text{-}2\text{n}$) is associated with competitive acid sorption and the Mo transition into a cationic form that is not capable of sorbing on the protonated amino groups of the ion exchangers. Sorption in sulfuric acid solutions is apparently due to the absorption of anionic complexes of $\text{MoO}_2(\text{SO}_4)_2^{2-}$, which are in equilibrium with cations of molybdenyl, which concentration decreases with increasing acid content in the solution. The more sharp fall of the SC of ion exchanger with the PEPA groups compared with the PEI in the acidic area is evidently due to its greater basicity. It is known [12] that with increasing basicity of ion exchangers, their affinity to anions of acidic residues at their high content in solution increases, which leads to suppression of sorption of metal ions. Significant absorption of molybdenum ions by pyridinium ion exchanger under these conditions is obviously associated with the participation of aromatic groups in the sorption. The initial HL in the entire investigated area of the acidity of the medium shows less sorption activity than the modified samples.

The kinetic properties of ion exchangers with respect to molybdenum ions were investigated at the pH of their maximum absorption. The integral curves of the dependence of the total amount of sorbed metal ions on the time of contact of the polymer-solution system, shown in Fig. 2b, indicate that on all samples the main amount of ions is extracted within 15-30 min, and for 1 h - 92 (PEI) 77 (PEPA), 90% (2-VP), which is 90-95% of their equilibrium capacity. The half-absorption periods ($\tau_{1/2}$), which are 7, 9, and 15 minutes, respectively, indicate that at the highest rate, highly polymerized octamolybdate ions are absorbed on the ion exchanger with PEI groups. Such an accelerated sorption kinetics is explained by the high permeability of ion exchangers and the availability of amino groups for Mo polyanions, the penetration of which into the ion exchanger phase proceeds without significant diffusion difficulties. In contrast to lignin ionites, the absorption of highly polymerized Mo anions by the gel anion exchanger EDE-10P, AN-1, AM at pH 2, due to their low ion permeability, proceeds extremely slowly. The equilibrium is established for 4-5 days. At the same time, their capacities are much lower than the capacity of lignin-based ion exchangers and are 233, 320 and 394 mg/g, respectively. On macroporous ion exchangers, τ_p is reduced to 10-15 hours. At that, the main amount of ions is extracted within 2 hours [2].

Thus, the results of the studies show that fibrous ion exchangers based on hydrolytic lignin on the efficiency of sorption of molybdenum from model solutions exceed the initial biopolymer, as well as some synthetic ionites of the gel and macroporous structure. The increased sorption and kinetic properties of ion exchangers open wide prospects for their practical use in the technology of sorption extraction of molybdenum from industrial and sewage.

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МАЗМУНЫ

Утельбаев В.Т., Токтасын Р., Мишель О. де Соуза, Мырзаханов М.Ру - Со отырғызылған қабаттанған құрылымды саз балшықты катализаторларда Бутан-бутилен фракциясын зерттеу.....	5
Бурашева Г.Ш., Айша Х.А., Умбетова А.К., Халменова З.Б., Нуртазина А.Н. Satureja amani өсімдігінің липофильді құрамдары.....	12
Рахимберлинова Ж.Б., Такибаева А.Т., Мустафина Г.А., Кабиева С.К., Дудкина А.А. Қемірдің гидроксидленген туындылардың синтезі.....	18
Чопабаева Н.Н. Молибден иондарын Лигнин негізіндегі ионалмастырғыштармен сорбциялау.....	22
Оспанова А.Қ., Везенцев А.И., Попов М.В., Максатова А.М., Жумат А., Савденбекова Б.Е., Абшиева Ж., Карл Ө. Диатомит негізінде каталитикалық және сорбционды қасиетке ие қеүекті құрылымдар алу.....	29
Азат С., Сартова Ж.Е., Мансуров З.А., Whitby R.L.D. Құріш қауызының күлін кремний диоксиді нанобөлшектері өндірісінің алтернативті көзі ретінде колдану.....	38
Темирғалиева Т.С., Нажипқызы М., Нұргайын А., Рахметуллина А., Динистанова Б., Мансуров З.А. Қөпқабатты қеміртекті нанотүтікшелерді CVD әдісімен синтездеу және оларды функционализациялау.....	44
Жақыпова А.Н., Свидерский А.К., Евсеева Е.Ю., Сейтханова А.К., Мулдахметов М.З. Жылу агрегаттарын футерлеуге тиімді отқа төзімді магнезиалсиликаты	51
Баязитова М.М., Байгазиева Г.И., Меледина Т.В. Қазақстанда аудандастырылған тритикале астығын уыттау процесінде азотты заттардың өзгеруі.....	57
Дюсебаева М.А., Ахмедова Ш.С. 2-морфолиноэтанолдың және оның туындыларының синтезі.....	63
Рахимберлинова Ж.Б., Такибаева А.Т., Мустафина Г.А., Кабиева С.К., Карилхан А.К. Құйдірлген жыныстың беттік ауданын электрохимиялық активтендіру және гумин қышқылдарының хлортуындыларын енгізу	68
Сарбаева Г.Т., Баешов Ә.Б., Матенова М.М., Сарбаева Қ.Т., Абдувалиева У.А., Тулемшова Э.Ж. Өндірістік айнымалы токпен поляризацияланған таллий электродтарының тұз қышқылы ерітіндісіндегі еруі.....	73
Такибаева А.Т., Ибраев М.К., Рахимберлинова Ж.Б., Кабиева С.К., Балтанова Н.Ж., Акимбекова Б. ғ-пропион қышқылының винилоксизтиламидтерінің синтезі мен құрылышының зерттеуі.....	79
Пустовалов И.А., Мансуров З.А., Тулепов М.И., Алиев Е.Т., Аleshкова С.В., Байсейтов Да., Габоращева Ш.Е., Елемесова Ж.К., Руки Шен. Аммоний нитраты негізіндегі өнеркәсіптік жарылғыш құрамдардың сәйкестендірудің қазіргі мәселелері.....	83
Восмериков А. В., Туктін Б. Т., Восмерикова Л. Н., Нұргалиев Н. Н., Коробицына Л. Л. Модифицирленген цеолитқұрамды катализаторда газтәріздес қемірсұтектердің өзгеріске ұшырауы	91
Бектүрғанова А.Ж., Сагынтаева Ж.И., Рустембеков К.Т., Қасенова Ш.Б., Қасенов Б.Қ., Стоев М. Жаңа La ₂ MNiTeO ₇ (M – Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba) никелит-төллуриттердің синтезі және оларды рентгенографиялық түрғыдан зерттеу...	99
Ахметқәрімова Ж.С., Молдахметов З.М., Молдахметов Ж.Х., Байкенов М.И., Дюсекенов А.М., Богжанова Ж.К. Әр түрлі факторлардың біріншілік тас қемір шайырының гидрогенизация үрдісіне әсері.....	103
Ахметқәрімова Ж.С., Молдахметов З.М., Мейрамов М.Г., Ордабаева А.Т., Молдахметов Ж.Х., Байкенов М.И., Дюсекенов А.М. Композитті катализаторлар катысында антраценнің гидрлеу.....	110
Қасенов Б.Қ., Сагынтаева Ж.И., Қасенова Ш.Б., Куанышбеков Е.Е., Исабаева М.А. LnMe ^I FeCrMnO _{6,5} және LnMe ^{II} _{0,5} FeCrMnO _{6,5} (Ln – La, Nd; Me ^I – Li, Na, K; Me ^{II} – Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba) құрамды ферро-хромо-манганиттердің стандартты термодинамикалық функцияларын бағалау.....	118
Қасенов Б.Қ., Қасенова Ш.Б., Сагынтаева Ж.И., Тұртубаева М.О., Куанышбеков Е.Е., Исабаева М.А. Жаңа NdMe ^{II} ₂ ZnMnO ₆ (Me ^{II} – Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba) Цинкат-манганиттер, оларды рентгенографиялық және ик-спектроскопиялық түрғыдан зерттеу.....	125
Пірғалиев Қ.Ж., Ысқақова Т.Қ., Малмакова А.Е., Сейлханов Т.М. 3-(3-Изопропоксипропил)-7-[2-(3-метоксифенил)этил]-3,7-диазабицикло[3.3.1]нонан-9-он және оның туындыларының синтезі	131
Сасыкова Л.Р., Отжсан У.Н., Курманститова А.К., Серікқанов А.Ә., Жумаканова А.С., Кенжебеков А.С. Қазақстандағы химияны оқыту. Жоғары оқу орындарының ғылыми орталыктармен байланысы - еліміздің сәтті кадрларын даярлау негізі	141
Сасыкова Л.Р., Отжсан У.Н., Курманститова А.К., Серікқанов А.Ә., Әубәкіров Е.А., Жумаканова А.С., Кенжебеков А.С. Ароматты нитрокосылыштарды сұйық құйде салыстырмалы гидрлеу.....	147
Сасыкова Л.Р., Әубәкіров Е.А., Сабитова И.Ж., Налибаева А.М., Жігербаева Г.Н., Ташихамбетова Ж.Х. Автокөліктен шығарылатын газдарды залалсыздандыру үшін бағалы және бағалы емес металдар негізінде тиімді катализаторларды синтездеу.....	157
Туктін Б.Т., Нұргалиев Н.Н., Багашарова Б.М., Сулейменова М.Т., Тұргумбаева Р.Х. Крекинг газдарын модифицирленген цеолитқұрамды катализаторларда өндеу.....	166

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Утельбаев В.Т., Токтасын Р., Мишеле О. де Соуза, Мырзаханов М. Изучение Бутан-бутиленовой фракции на Ru-Со нанесенных пилларированных глинистых катализаторах.....	5
Нуртазина А.Н., Халменова З.Б., Умбетова А.К., Бурашева Г.Ш., Айша Х.А. Липофильные компоненты сaturejaamani.....	12
Рахимберлинова Ж.Б., Такибаева А.Т., Мустафина Г.А., Кабиева С.К., Дудкина А.А. Синтез гидроксилированных производных углей.....	18
Чопабаева Н.Н. Сорбция ионов молибдена ионитами на основе Лигнина.....	22
Оспанова А.К., Везенцев А.И., Попов М.В., Максатова А.М., Жумат А., Савденбекова Б.Е., Абшиева Ж., Карл О. Получение пористой платформы на основе диатомита с каталитическими и сорбционными свойствами.....	29
Азат С., Сартова Ж.Е., Мансуров З.А., Whitby R.L.D. Использование золы рисовой шелухи в качестве альтернативного источника в производстве наночастиц диоксида кремния	38
Темиргалиева Т.С., Нажипкызы М., Нұргайын А., Рахметуллина А., Динистанова Б., Мансуров З.А. Синтез многостенных углеродных нанотрубок методом CVD и их функционализация	44
Жакупова А.Н., Свидерский А.К., Евсеева Е.Ю., Сейтханова А.К., Мулдахметов М.З. Износостойчивый магнезиальносиликатный оgneупор для футеровки тепловых агрегатов.....	51
Баязитова М.М., Байгазиева Г.И., Меледина Т.В. Изменение азотистых веществ в процессе солодорашения зерна тритикале, районированных в Республике Казахстан.....	57
Дюсебаева М.А., Ахмедова Ш.С. Синтез 2-морфолиноэтанола и его производных	63
Рахимберлинова Ж.Б., Такибаева А.Т., Мустафина Г.А., Кабиева С.К., Каирхан А.К. Электрохимическая активация поверхности горелой породы и прививка хлорпроизводных гуминовых кислот.....	68
Сарбаева Г.Т., Баешов А.Б., Матенова М.М., Сарбаева К.Т., Абдувалиева У.А., Тулеева Э.Ж. Растворение таллиевых электродов в солянокислом растворе при поляризации промышленным переменным током.....	73
Такибаева А.Т., Ибраев М.К., Рахимберлинова Ж.Б., Кабиева С.К., Балтанова Н.Ж., Акимбекова Б. Синтезизучениестроениявинилоксистиламидов β -пропионовойкислоты.....	79
Пустовалов И.А., Мансуров З.А., Тулепов М.И., Алиев Е.Т., Аleshкова С.В., Байсектов Да.А., Габдрашева Ш.Е., Елемесова Ж.К., Руки Шен. Современные проблемы идентификации промышленных взрывчатых составов на основе нитрата аммония.....	83
Восмериков А. В., Туктин Б. Т., Восмерикова Л. Н., Нұргалиев Н. Н., Коробицына Л. Л. Превращение газообразных углеводородов на модифицированных цеолитсодержащих катализаторах.....	91
Бектурганова А.Ж., Сагинтаева Ж.И., Рустембеков К.Т., Касенова Ш.Б., Касенов Б.К., Стоев М. Синтез и рентгенографическое исследование новых никелито-теплуритов $La_2MnNiTeO_7$ (M – Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba).....	99
Ахметкаrimова Ж.С., Мулдахметов З.М., Мулдахметов Ж.Х., Байкенов М.И., Дюсекенов А.М., Богжанова Ж.К. Влияние различных факторов на процесс гидрогенизации фракции первичной каменноугольной смолы.....	103
Ахметкаrimова Ж.С., Мулдахметов З.М., Мейрамов М.Г., Ордабаева А.Т., Мулдахметов Ж.Х., Байкенов М.И., Дюсекенов А.М. Гидрирование антрацена в присутствии композитных катализаторов.....	110
Касенов Б.К., Сагинтаева Ж.И., Касенова Ш.Б., Куанышбеков Е.Е., Исабаева М.А. Оценка стандартных термодинамических функций ферро-хромо-магнанитов составов $LnMe^{I}FeCrMnO_{6,5}$ и $LnMe^{II}_{0,5}FeCrMnO_{6,5}$ (Ln – La, Nd; Me^I – Li, Na, K; Me^{II} – Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba).....	118
Касенов Б.К., Касенова Ш.Б., Сагинтаева Ж.И., Туртубаева М.О., Куанышбеков Е.Е., Исабаева М.А. Новые цинкато-магнаниты $NdMe^{II}_{2}ZnMnO_6$ (Me^{II} – Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba) и их рентгенографическое и спектроскопическое исследование.....	125
Пралиев К.Д., Исакова Т.К., Малмакова А.Е., Сейтханов Т.М. Синтез 3-(3-изопропоксипропил)-7-[2-(3-метоксифенил)-этил]-3,7-диазабицикло[3.3.1]нонан-9-она и его производных	131
Сасыкова Л.Р., Отжсан У.Н., Курманитова А.К., Серикканов А.А., Жумаканова А.С., Кенжебеков А.С. Обучение химии в Казахстане. Связь вузов с научными центрами страны - основа успешной подготовки кадров.....	141
Сасыкова Л.Р., Отжсан У.Н., Курманитова А.К., Серикканов А.А., Аубакиров Е.А., Жумаканова А.С., Кенжебеков А.С. Сравнительное гидрирование ароматических нитросоединений в жидкой фазе.....	147
Сасыкова Л.Р., Аубакиров Е.А., Сабитова И.Ж., Налибаева А.М., Жигербаева Г.Н., Ташмухамбетова Ж.Х. Синтез эффективных катализаторов на основе благородных и неблагородных металлов для обезвреживания выхлопных газов автотранспорта.....	157
Туктин Б.Т., Нұргалиев Н.Н., Багашарова Б.М., Сулейменова М.Т., Тургумбаева Р.Х. Переработка газов крекинга на модифицированных цеолитсодержащих катализаторах.....	166

CONTENTS

<i>Utelbaev B.T., Toktassyn R., Michele O. de Souza, Myrzahanov M.</i> Study of the butane-butylene fraction on modified Ru-Co supported clay catalysts.....	5
<i>Nurtazina A.N., Halmenova Z.B., Umbetova A.K., Buresheva G.Sh., Aisa H.A.</i> Lipophilic components of satureja amani.....	12
<i>Rakhimberlinova Zh.B., Takibayeva A.T., Mustafina G.A., Kabieva S.K., Dudkina A.A.</i> Synthesis of derivatives of coal hydroxylated.....	18
<i>Chopabayeva N.N.</i> Sorption of molybdenum ions by Lignin ion-exchangers.....	22
<i>Ospanova A.K., Vezentsev A.I., Popov M.V., Maksatova A.M., Zhuma A., Savdenbekova B.E., Abisheva Zh., Karl O.</i> Obtaining of porous platform on the basis of diatomite with catalytic and sorption properties.....	29
<i>Azat S., Sartova Zh.Ye., Mansurov Z.A., Whitby R.L.D.</i> Utilization of rice husk ash as an alternative source for the production silica nanoparticles.....	38
<i>Temirgaliyeva T.S., Nazhipkyzy M., Nurgain A., Rahmetullina A., Dinistanova B., Mansurov Z.A.</i> Synthesis of multiwalled carbon nanotubes by CVD and their functionalization.....	44
<i>Zhakupova A.N., Sviderskiy A.K., Yevseyeva Y., Seitkhanova A.K., Muldakhmetov M.Z.</i> Magnetoelectricity wear resistant refractory for lining thermal units.....	51
<i>Bayazitova M.M., Baigaziyeva G.I., Meledina T.V.</i> Changing of the nitrogenous substances of triticale grain, zoned in republic of Kazakhstan.....	57
<i>Dyusebaeva M.A., Akhmedova Sh.S.</i> Synthesis of 2-morpholinoethanol and its derivatives	63
<i>Rakhimberlinova Zh.B., Takibayeva A.T., Mustafina G.A., Kabieva S.K., Karikhan A.K.</i> Electrochemical activation of the surface burnt rocks and inoculation of chlorderivative humic acids.....	68
<i>Sarbayeva G.T., Bayeshov A.B., Matenova M.M., Sarbayeva K.T., Abdulyaliev U.A., Tuleshova E.Zh.</i> Dissolution of thallium electrodes in hydrochloric acid solution at polarization industrial alternating current.....	73
<i>Takibayeva A.T., Ibraev M.K., Rakhimberlinova Zh.B., Kabieva S.K., Balpanova N.Zh., Akimbekova B.</i> Synthesis and study of structure of vinyloxyethylamides of the β -propionic acid	79
<i>Pustovalov I.A., Mansurov Z.A., Tulepov M.I., Aliev Y.T., Aleshkova S.V., Baiseitov D.A., Gabdrasheva S.H.E., Yelemessova ZH.K., Shen Ruiqi.</i> Modern problems of identification of industrial explosive composition based on ammonium nitrate.....	83
<i>Vosmerikov A.V., Tuktin B.T., Vosmerikova L.N., Nurgaliyev N.N., Korobitcyna L.L.</i> Conversion of gaseous hydrocarbons over modified zeolite catalyst.....	91
<i>Bekturbanova A.Z., Sagintaeva Zh.I., Rustembekov K.T., Kasanova Sh.B., Kasenov B.K., Stoev M.</i> New $\text{La}_2\text{Mn}_1\text{TeO}_7$ ($M = \text{Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba}$) synthesis and their x-ray studies	99
<i>Akhmetkarimova Zh.S., Muldakhmetov Z.M., Muldakhmetov Zh.H., Baikenov M.I., Dyusekenov A.M., Bogzhanova Zh.K.</i> Various factors influencing the process hydrogenation of primary coal tar fractions	103
<i>Akhmetkarimova Zh.S., Muldakhmetov Z.M., Meyramov M.G., Ordabaeva A.T., Muldakhmetov Zh.H., Baikenov M.I., Dyusekenov A.M.</i> Hydrogenation of anthracene in the presence composite catalysts.....	110
<i>Kasenov B.K., Sagintaeva Zh.I., Kasanova Sh.B., Kuanyshbekov E.E., Isabaeva M.A.</i> Evaluation standard thermodynamic functions ferro-chrome-manganite $\text{LnMe}^{\text{I}}\text{FeCrMnO}_{6,5}$ and $\text{LnMe}^{\text{II}}_{0,5}\text{FeCrMnO}_{6,5}$ ($\text{Ln} = \text{La, Nd}; \text{Me}^{\text{I}} = \text{Li, Na, K}; \text{Me}^{\text{II}} = \text{Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba}$)	118
<i>Kasenov B.K., Kasanova Sh.b., Sagintaeva Zh.I., Turtubaeva M.O., Kuanyshbekov E.E., Isabaeva M.A.</i> New zincate-manganites $\text{NdMe}^{\text{II}}_2\text{ZnMnO}_6$ ($\text{Me}^{\text{II}} = \text{Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba}$) and their x-ray and ir- spectroscopy studies	125
<i>Praliyev K.Dh., Iskakova T.K., Malmakova A.Ye., Seilkhanov T.M.</i> Synthesis of 3-(3-isopropoxipropyl)-7-[2-(3-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonan-9-one and its derivatives	131
<i>Sassykova L.R., Otzhan U.N., Kurmansitova A.K., Serikkanov A.A., Zhumakanova A.S., Kenzhebekov A.S.</i> Chemistry training in Kazakhstan. Connection of universities with scientific centers - the basis of successful personnel training.....	141
<i>Sassykova L.R., Otzhan U.N., Kurmansitova A.K., Serikkanov A.A., Aubakirov Y.A., Zhumakanova A.S., Kenzhebekov A.S.</i> Comparative hydrogenation of aromatic nitrocompounds in liquid phase	147
<i>Sassykova L.R., Aubakirov Y.A., Sabitova I.Zh., Nalibayeva A.M., Zhigerbaeva G.N., Tashmukhambetova Zh.Kh.</i> Synthesis of effective catalysts on the base of noble and base metals for neutralization of vehichle exhaust gases.....	157
<i>Tuktin B.T., Nurgaliyev N.N., Bagasharova B.M., Suleimenova M.T., Turgumbayeva R.Kh.</i> The processing of cracking gases over the modified zeolite catalysts.....	166

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