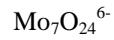
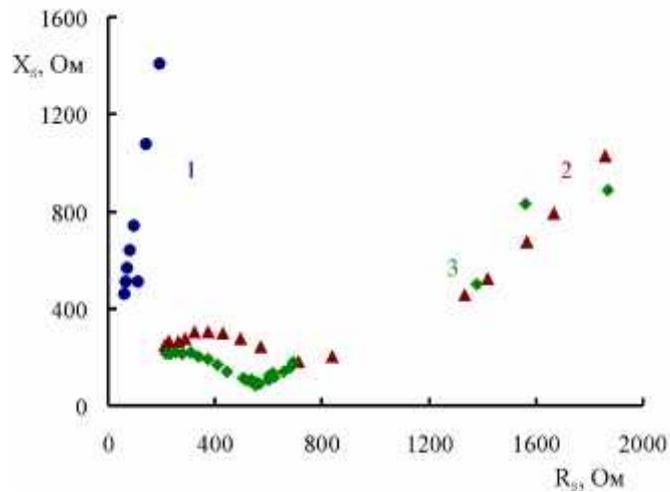


$X_s - R_s$

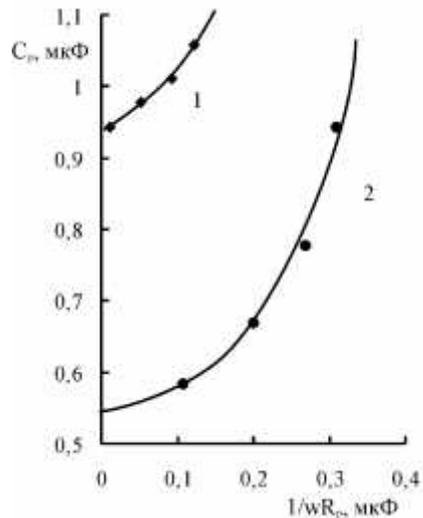


= 9.



.3.

$(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}$ 0,01 / , =9.
: 1 (1); 7 (2); 21 (3)



(. 4),

>7.

5 - 30

.4.

16
 $(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}$
0,01 / , : 6,5 (1), 9 (2).
21

(. 3).

$j=69,3 / ^2$, $t=30$ $j=14,2$ $t=15$
 $t=30$

R_f

5

30

16 ()

I

3

16
 $(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}$. 28

	5	15	30
b_A	185,3	154,2	187,6
b_K	197,1	208,1	132,5
B	42,5	38,3	30,9
R_p	4,8	5,6	11,4
j , / ²	87,8	69,3	14,2

: 1.

. 1995. .31, 1. .16-20. 2.

// . 1993. .29, 5. .729-734. 3.

4.

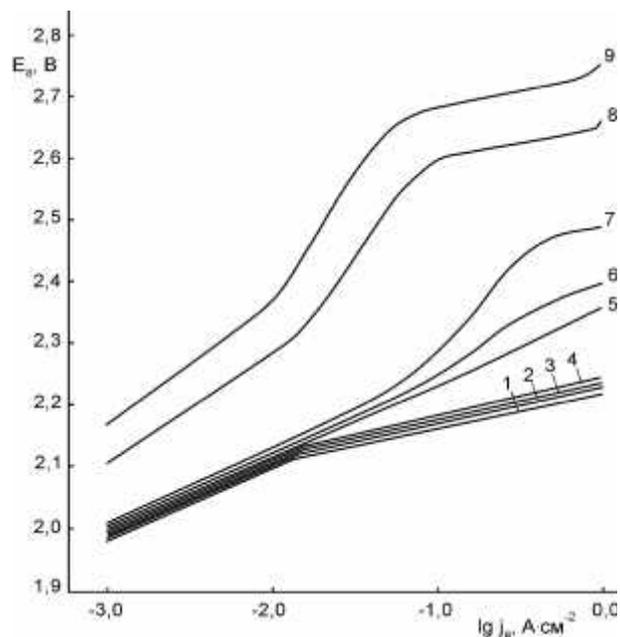
// . 1993. .29, .1. .152-159. 5.

, 1980. .173-269.

621 357 12

121

« »



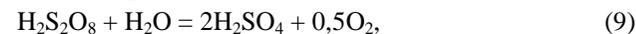
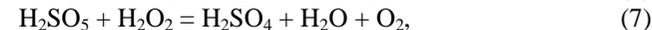
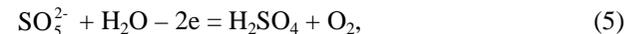
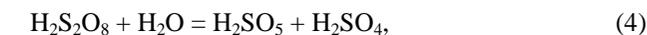
1. (i · 10⁻³):
 1-0,05; 2-0,57; 3-1,0; 4-2,5; 5-5,0; 6-7,5; 7-8,68; 8-11,68
 (≥ 1500 · 10⁻²)

H₂SO₄
 2,5 · 10⁻³

The process anodic kinetics on the combined oxides lead titanium anode in a wide range of acid sulfuric concentration is studied. The anode potential dependence on the density current logarithm has difficult character that speaks a lot of proceeding processes. In solutions H₂SO₄ with concentration up to 2,5 on the anode in all range of current densities excretion of oxygen proceeds only. At concentration more than 5,0, in the densities greater current field (≥ 1500 · 10⁻²) formation of active oxygen begins. Composition influence of the anode layer oxide on process anodic kinetics is shown.



[1 - 7],
 (1), - (2).



(1 - 3).

[1 - 3, 7]

18 · 10⁻³
 0,5 [8],

PbO₂ 0,5
 12 · 10⁻³ ≥

1

%, PbO₂ - 50, TiO₂ - 50.
 0,05 11,68 · 10⁻³ 293

2

H₂SO₄
 [1 - 3]
 H₂O₂



[1 - 3]. H₂SO₅

H₂SO₅

10 · 10⁻³,

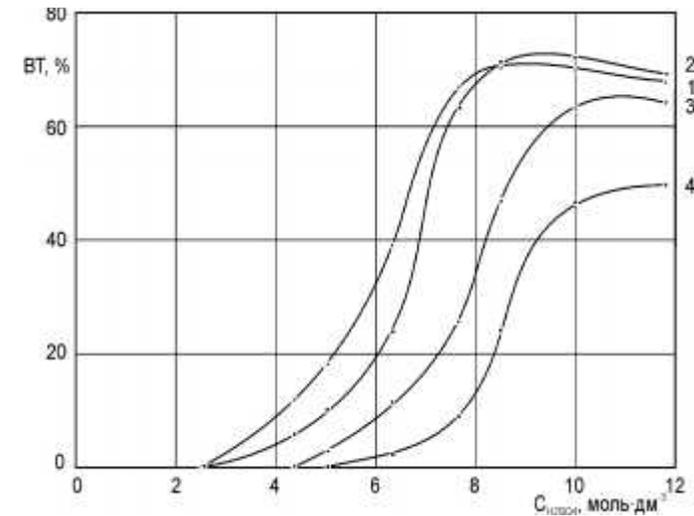
0,05...2,5 · 10⁻³,

lgi ≈ -1,8 (i · 10⁻²).

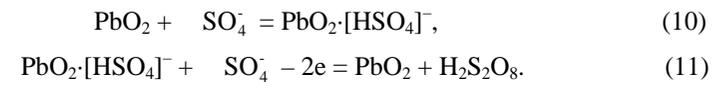
H₂SO₄ 120

2,5 - 11 123

$(\geq 1500 \cdot 10^{-2})$
 10,0 11,68 $\cdot 10^{-3}$
 5,0 7,5 $\cdot 10^{-3}$
 43-47
 (1)
 (2, 1-3)
 (1)
 (5)
 H_2SO_4
 (6-8)
 (9)
 (5)
 [3, 5]
 H_2SO_5
 10,0 11,68 $\cdot 10^{-3}$
 = 2,28...2,57
 (5)
 20...50
 SO_5^{2-}
 (5)
 (7,5 8,68 $\cdot 10^{-3}$)
 SO_5^{2-}
 [1-3]
 10,0 11,68 H_2SO_4
 2,82...2,84
 280
 2,60...2,67
 47...49



2.
 (10⁻²):
 1-10000; 2-5000; 3-1000; 4-500
 73 %
 78 %



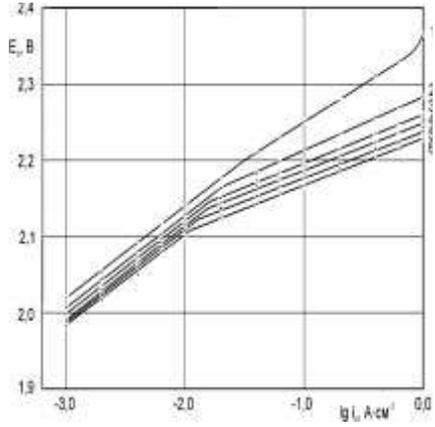
10,0 11,68 $\cdot 10^{-3}$ (8 9 . 1)
 10 $\cdot 10^{-2}$
 H_2SO_4
 $H_2SO_4 \cdot 6H_2O$ $H_2SO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$
 125
 SO_4^-
 (10).

. 3

H₂SO₄. 3.

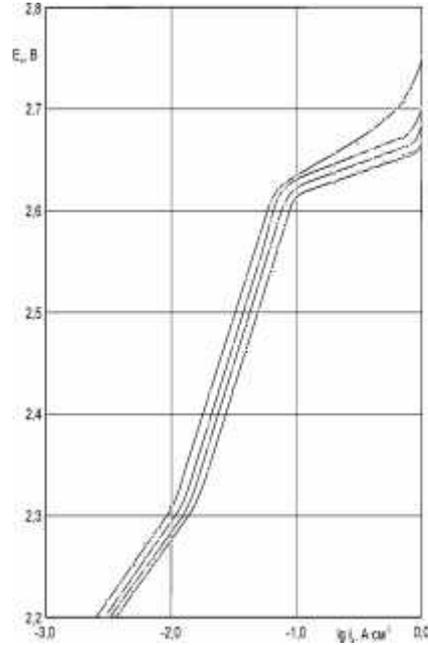
1 ; . 3. 10 . -3,

PbO₂



. 3.

H₂SO₄. PbO₂ (%)
 .):1-10; 2-25; 3-35; 4-50; 5-75; 6-100.
 H₂SO₄ (. -3):
 - 1, - 10



TiO₂
 1 H₂SO₄
 (0...75 %) 10 H₂SO₄.
 PbO₂

. 4

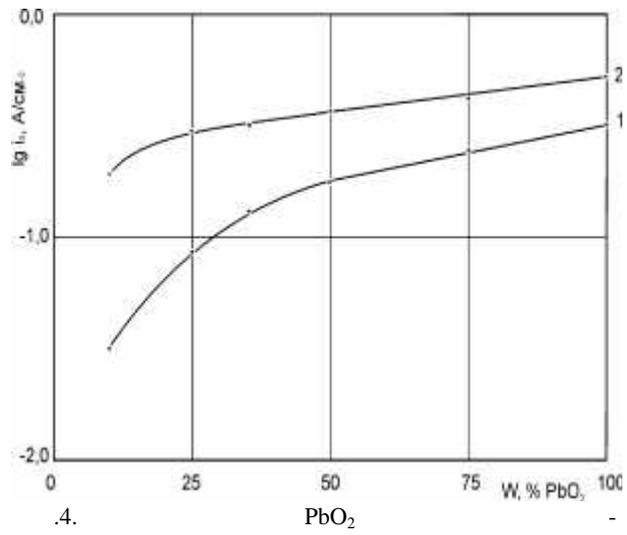
H₂SO₄. 1 1 = 2,2 , 2 - 10
 = 2,65 . , 1
 H₂SO₄ , PbO₂,
 , 10 H₂SO₄.

		H ₂ SO ₄ . -3				
		1,0		10,0		
PbO ₂	TiO ₂	,	b ₁	,	b ₂	, %
100	0	2,228	0,059	2,661	0,046	72
75	25	2,240	0,060	2,665	0,047	72
50	50	2,250	0,060	2,670	0,047	73
35	65	2,262	0,062	2,671	0,047	74
25	75	2,282	0,073	2,673	0,047	75
10	90	2,355	0,103	2,669	0,073	78

H₂SO₄⁻³

8,68

(H₂S₂O₈ + H₂SO₅ + H₂O₂).



H₂SO₄ (= -3):
1 - 1; 2 - 10.

(= 68...75 %)

: 1.

1 130-145 2 // . 1953. . 27.

127

1141-1149. 4

. - 1991. - 34. - . 84-153. 5.

6. // , - .: 1959, . 241-251.

//

. - 1986. - 12. - . 3-60. 8. Pourbaix M. Atlas. Paris. 1963. 646 p.

25.04.06

620.2:637.147.2

The results of researches are resulted from experimental comparison of different polymeric materials after their basic properties with the purpose of their use in quality the non-permanent packing for dry child's milk porridges. It is certain that for the use in quality of these bottles the polyethylene of high closeness is most optimum.

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()

5-10 [1-9].

128

), (