

228-350·10⁻³

542.973:661.9:66.093

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	15	20	25
, / ²	0,021	0,02	0,025
,	7400	7500	7000
, °	200	200	175
, 10^{-6} ⁻¹	4,95	4,88	5,37

1060

There is shown that the activity of domestically produced CTK-CM catalyst (structure is in an oxidized form by general components, % mass: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 = 85,4$; $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 = 8,6$; $\text{CuO} = 2,1$; $\text{S} = 0,01$) remains permanent after its stabilization (450°C) and 3 cycles of heating-cooling (count of cycles is after catalyst's renovation) attached to overwork with dry gas 3,3 times more than in industry. General term of work is 85 hours, including 56 hours in conversion conditions. As an extra conclusion: investigations of kinetics by this catalyst will be correct during periodical mode of labware's work.

[5].

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// . . . : . . . , 1999, - 2

³ 30-35. 3 // . - : " ", 2001. - 3. -

4. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 1997, 92, 1937-2000.

¹⁹ 2001, 19, 14-18, 5.

" - 2002" - " 2002 - 30

07.04.06

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" " " 2003 . (6.)
 $(0,25-0,5) = 1,3121 / \text{m}^3$
 $V = 2,190 / \text{m}^3; V = 0,220 / \text{m}^3;$
 $= 4,930 / \text{m}^3; = 48,2\%$
 $= 0,401 \quad (= 0,15),$

, $W = 48000 \text{ kg/h}$
 $n^{\text{COI}} \left(v_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} / v_{\text{CO}} \right) = 2,6.$
 $, \% \quad \therefore = 57,5; N_2 = 42,5.$

1,0 m^3 . [1-3],

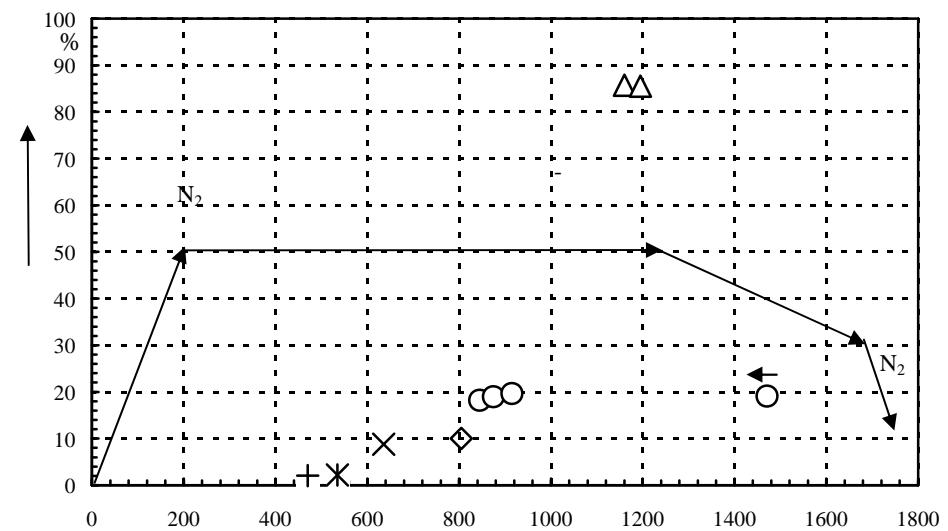


$n^{\text{COI}} \geq 1,0$ [2, 4].

$N_2 + N_2 + O_2$
 $0,41; Ar = 0,035; N_2 -$
 $)$

$130-200^\circ$ 190° 6°
 $uO.$ $6\%.$, Fe_2O_3 $\sim 202^\circ$,
 220° 150° $11,3\%$.

, $4,5\%$
 $" " " 40\%, 70\%$
 $(+ N_2 + O_2) W = 48000 \text{ kg/h}$
 $350^\circ (2-3-3-)$
 450°
 $350^\circ,$
 $(W = 48000 \text{ kg/h}) 25 [1-]$
 $] (. . 1).$



$N = 2,6; W = 48000 \text{ kg/h}; = 0,15$;
 $+ - 200, - 220, \times - 260, \diamond - 310, \bigcirc - 350, \triangle - 450^\circ$

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2003. - 2. - . 89-95.

17.05.06

[1].

[2].

(, .)

[1].

[3-6].

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«Novozymes» ()

: Lypozyme RM IM.

1,3- ; Lypozyme TL IM,

Novozym 435,

1,3-, Candida Antarctica.

665.3:577.152.31

• • , . . ; . . , . . ;
• • ; . . , . . , . . ,

-5,

$$-10\% \quad .$$

, -60^0

- 4

— Novozym 435.

80 °

In article enzymatic transformations triacylglycerols in mono- and diacylglycerols, known edible emulsifying agents, by means of reaction glycerolysis are considered. It is revealed the most effective enzyme is Novozym 435. Are chosen an interrelation of components of reaction (triacylglycerols and glycerin).

[7,8].

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(7)