Регистрационные данные: Process Management and Scientific Developments December 19, 2019 - Part 2

Поле	Значение
Объект №1	
Заголовок	INNOVATIVE LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES IN THE MATHEMATICAL PREPARATION OF BACHELORS IN TECHNICAL AREAS AND IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION
Аннотация	In the work, groups of goals for teaching mathematics are formulated as the planned result of its study at a university. In accordance with the objectives, the needs to improve the quality of mathematical and professional training of bachelors in technical areas are identified. The potential of the application of innovative teaching technologies in solving problems of a professional orientation in the conditions of prolonged teaching of mathematics is described. An example of the use of additive technologies in the implementation of projects in the youth educational forum is considered.
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Объект №2	
Заголовок	USE OF SPEECH PATTERNS IN DIFFERENT FORMS OF COMMUNICATION IN THE ENGLISH CLASSROOM
Аннотация	In this study we introduce and analyse main forms of communication in the classroom associated with appropriate language and functions. Based on the goals and expected outputs of the lesson, discourse genres in the classroom quickly change from one format to another giving birth to diversity in the language instruction. Our observations and analysis outline two basic formats: teacher-learner interaction and learnerlearner interaction, which will be successfully implemented through the use of appropriate language patterns in classroom discourse.
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Объект №3	
Заголовок	NAMES OF TREES IN EVEN AND EVENK LANGUAGES: COMPARATIVE- COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS
Аннотация	This article is devoted to the phytonymic space of Even and Evenki languages and their classification based on lexical and semantic features: trees, shrubs.
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Объект №4	
Заголовок	BORROWINGS IN SPANISH SCIENTIFIC TEXTS

Аннотация	The article deals with borrowings in Spanish scientific texts from other languages as result of intercultural dialogue accelerating the process of modern society globalization, which led to the introduction into the Spanish scientific information space of foreign units reflecting a system of respective scientific concepts. The findings can be used in development of linguistics and in the practice of language teaching.
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Объект №5	
Заголовок	CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT OF ALTAI

Аннотация	The aspects of the research funds of G.D. Grebenshchikov of the State Museum of the history of literature, art and culture of Altai are developed in the article from the standpoint of cultural resources management. The model of the Russian version of this direction, taking into account scientific results obtained by Russian researchers in the study of Museum object and its semiotic discourse is generated. Museum objects - publications transferred from the American collection of documents relating to the biography of G.D. Grebenshchikov are regarded as a cultural resource that contains information of linguistic, globally axiological and political nature.
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Объект №6	
Заголовок	TOXIC MANAGEMENT: SPEECH BEHAVIOR OF A LEADER IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT

Аннотация	Toxicity is considered as a characteristic of anti-environmental communicative behavior of a person in a business environment. This concept becomes most relevant when identifying the style of professional activity of managers at various levels. The widespread occurrence of toxic communication phenomena in the business environment determines the linguo-environmental significance of this problem for solving the task of increasing the communicative and business level of the current elite. The object of the study is the linguistic characteristics of verbal communication of the so-called toxic leader. The material used was the self-reporting data of company employees presented on Internet sites. By the method of discursive analysis, the types of anti-environmental speech behavior of toxic managers were established: a) violation of business communication standards b) the psychological dependence of subordinates. The communicative behavior of employees is an environment for maintaining the specified communication style in the team.
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Объект №7	
Заголовок	STATE POLICY ON CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE 1920s IN SOVIET HISTORIOGRAPHY
Аннотация	The article discusses the historiography of the cultural policy of the USSR in the 1920s. The main problems of state management of archival, library, museum construction are presented. The author analyzes the works that examined the main aspects of the states activity in the field of the protection of historical and cultural monuments. The emphasis is placed on methodological approaches to the coverage of state policy regarding the cultural heritage of the USSR after the October Revolution. The advantages and disadvantages of research papers on the study of Soviet culture are shown.
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Объект №8	
Заголовок	STRUCTURAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL MODELS OF THE METACOGNITIVE REGULATION OF MOTIVATION OF SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY OF RESEARCHERS IN A SITUATION OF STRESS

Аннотация	In the work, the motivational prerequisites for effective coping with the stress caused by a dissertation by researchers are studied. It is shown that neither the strength of motives nor stress resistance in this situation is associated with the destructive effects of stress. It has been established that the depth and strength of stress experience among dissertants primarily depends on metacognitive regulation mechanisms. Three models of metacognitive regulation were found, the most effective of which is the secretive restructuring of the MND system, with preservation of its integrity.
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Объект №9	
Заголовок	EMOTIONAL BURNOUT, HEALTH CONDITIONS AND BOUNDARIES OF HUMAN ACTIVITY

Аннотация	Work stresses lead to a deterioration in the efficiency of work activities, a decrease in the quality indicators of manufactured products, as well as to a deterioration in the mental health of individuals, their instability and a decrease in the parameter of subjective comfort. The purpose of the article is to consider the relationship between various aspects of health and the boundaries of human activity. The methodology of the article is based on the analysis of burnout and stress as factors determining the state of health and the boundaries of human activity. The results of the study show that the scope of professional activity determines the characteristics of the health of workers. In turn, the characteristics of the health of workers serve as a predictor that defines the boundaries of human activity. Conclusions: the experience of reduced emotional tone, increased mental exhaustion and affective lability leads to a loss of interest and positive feelings for others, a feeling of satiety with work, dissatisfaction with life in general and a decrease in overall life activity.
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Объект №10	
Заголовок	ANTIANAMNESTIC EFFECTS OF NOOTROPICS AND NORMOBARIC HYPOXIC TRAINING IN EXPERIMENTAL TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY
Аннотация	In experimental animals, the model of contact traumatic brain injury (TBI) investigated the antiamnestic properties of nootropic drugs and normobaric hypoxic training (HT). It has been found that under TBI conditions, hypoxic training enhances the noostimulating effect of nooglutil and runlimin, improving the process of developing adaptive skill and restoring short-term and long- term memory to the level of intact animals.
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Заголовок	CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF HYPOCALCEMIA IN CRITICALLY ILL PATIENTS
Аннотация	The ionized calcium level results in 683 critically ill patients are presented. It has been shown that patients after thyroidectomy more often have a clinical picture of hypocalcemia even with a slight decrease in the ionized calcium level compared with other surgical critically ill patients.
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Объект №12	
Заголовок	THE PREVALENCE OF DRUG ABUSE DISORDERS IN THE ADULT RURAL POPULATION
Аннотация	Аннотация отсутствует
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Объект №13	
Заголовок	CELLULAR AND MOLECULAR ASPECTS OF AIRWAYS ALLERGIC INFLAMMATION
Аннотация	The article discusses experimental models of bronchial asthma. The cellular and molecular basis of inflammation in human bronchial asthma is analyzed. The role of Th2 lymphocytes in allergic airway inflammation is presented. Disclosed the biological basis of allergenic sensitization. The main events responsible for the onset and full manifestation of bronchial inflammation are presented. The enhancement and, maintenance of bronchial inflammation is described. The biological background and genetic features predisposing to allergic inflammation and bronchial asthma have, been established.
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Объект №14	
Заголовок	DESTRUCTIVE OSTEONECROSIS OF THE JAW AND THE REGULATORY ROLE OF CERTAIN BIOCHEMICAL AND IMMUNOLOGICAL PARAMETERS IN PREDICTING TREATMENT OUTCOMES
Аннотация	The number of patients with osteonecrosis of the jaw is increasing. The proposed classification allows osteo-destructive organization of various pathological manifestations and development of operation protocols. Patients self-estimation for the internal picture of the disease complements the results of the treatment check. The relationship of the dynamics of pro- and anti-inflammatory cytokines and immunoglobulins of the oral fluid with the effectiveness of surgical treatment in patients with chronic destructive processes of the jaw has been studied. A decrease in IL-4 at high IL-8 levels after the completion of treatment indicates an imbalance of pro- and anti-inflammatory cytokines, and against the background of an increase in the level of immunoglobulins in the oral fluid, can be considered as a sign of the ineffectiveness of the treatment followed by a relapse of osteonecrosis. With successful treatment, there is a restoration of interdependence between pro- and anti-initially higher levels of IgG and slgA in the oral fluid. In parallel, biochemical and immunological studies are objective prognostic tests.

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Объект №15	
Заголовок	POSSIBILITIES OF HYPERAMMONEMIA CORRECTION IN PATIENTS WITH LYMPHOMAS AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF CYTOSTATIC THERAPY

Аннотация	Study of the level of hyperammonemia in patients with lymphomas, the clinical efficacy of L-ornithine-L-aspartate (LOLA, Hepa-Merz) and its effect on the biochemical parameters of liver function at the stages of polychemotherapy (PCT).
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Объект №16	
Заголовок	METODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE STUDY OF OVICIDAL DISINFECTANT ACTIVITY AND ASSESSMENT OF THE VIABILITY OF HELMINTH EGGS

Аннотация	Metodological aspects of the study of ovicidal disinfectant activity and assessment of the viability of helminth eggs In solving the problem of disinvasion of environmental objects, the search for effective ovicides plays an important role. A multifunctional microcamera is proposed, which allows to carry out all stages of testing the ovicidal activity of a disinfectant in one volume, determining the number of viable eggs after exposure to optical and luminescent microscopy, egg cultivation methods. The proposed multifunctional microchamber, designed to test the ovicidal activity of disinfectants, to determine the level of inactivation of helminth eggs with a disinfectant in one volume, allows at all stages of the work to comply with all biological safety requirements in scientific laboratories. The disinvasive potential of the disinfectant GLAVHLOR EXTRA was evaluated. The concentration-time parameters of inactivation of pork roundworm eggs are established.
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Объект №17	
Заголовок	COMBINED PALLIATIVE METHOD OF REVASCULARIZATION OF THE LOWER EXTREMITIES IN PATIENTS WITH PURULENT- NECROTIC COMPLICATIONS OF CHRONIC ISCHEMIA

Аннотация	Purpose: assessment of the effectiveness of the proposed palliative method of revascularization of the lower limb. Materials and methods: In 53 patients in the treatment complex, revascularization operations were performed according to the technique we proposed. To compare the results of treatment, a control group of 56 patients was formed. They had standard vascular therapy to correct is- chemia. Morphological studies of the muscle tissue of the lower extremi- ties included determining the density of the capillary bed and the spatial orientation of the capillaries before and after the treatment. To assess changes in the microvasculature, spiral computed angiography of the low- er extremities was performed with perfusion index identification. Clinical evaluation of treatment results was carried out according to the R. Ruther- ford scale.
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Объект №18	
Заголовок	THE CIRCADIAN RHYTHM OF OXYGEN CONSUMPTION BY THE MYOCARDIUM IN THE ACUTE PERIOD OF SEVERE TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY IN CHILDREN
Аннотация	Based on the analysis of long-term monitoring of hemo- dynamic parameters, the authors found an increase in MOC by 13 - 50 at the age of 3 years in 1 day of STBI, by 10-33 at the age of 3.1-7 years, by 8-45 in children over 7 years in increasing order de- pending on the severity of the condition. In children of the 3rd group, the circadian rhythm mesor MOC remained elevated by 20 for 30-40 days. The most favorable indicators of circadian rhythm bathyphase migration in the dark period of the day showed myocardial oxygen de- mand in children of the 1st group over 7 years old and the lowest in infancy. In the 3rd group of patients of all ages, pathological changes in the acrophase of circadian rhythm MOC were revealed over half the duration of treatment in the ICU.
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Объект №19	
Заголовок	COMPARISON OF THE EFFECT OF VARIOUS TREATMENT METHODS ON THE PROTEIN SYNTHESIZING FUNCTION OF THE LIVER ON AN EXPERIMENTAL MODEL OF PEPTIC ULCER BLEEDING

Аннотация	Despite the achievements of recent decades in the field of conservative and endoscopic therapy, mortality from ulcerative bleeding remains stable at a high level. This is due to an increase in elderly and senile patients with concomitant diseases. A significant role in the out- come of the disease is played by the state of the liver. Adding antioxidant therapy to a standard treatment for ulcerative bleeding can improve the condition of the liver and subsequently the prognosis of the disease. The aim of this study was to compare various treatment methods, including antioxidant therapy for protein-synthesizing liver function in ulcerative bleeding. An experimental model of a bleeding gastric ulcer in Chinchilla rabbits was created, antioxidants and a protein preparation were used against the background of hemostatic therapy. The results, namely the concentration of total protein, albumin, globulin and fibrinogen in the blood, were com- pared with the indices of the intact group and with each other. The best results were obtained in rabbits with the combined use of hemostatic, al- bumin and glutathione antioxidant
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Объект №20	

Заголовок	ECOLOGICAL AND FISHERIES MONITORING OF LAKE FISH FARMING IN THE FOREST-STEPPE TRANS-URALS
Аннотация	The article shows the role of the emergence of a tracking- monitoring method for environmental processes in the fishery lakes of Russia and gives examples of the ecological and fishery variability of the lakes in the south of the West Siberian Plain under the influence of the dy- namics of climate change. For this reason, it is recommended to perform a real assessment of the quality of the ecosystem of lakes used for raising whitefish based on monitoring, as the main objects of pasture aquaculture of the Trans-Urals.
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Объект №21	
Заголовок	PLANT EXTRACTS AS A METHOD OF INHIBITING UNDESIRABLE MICROFLORA

Аннотация	The extracts of Chamomile, a traditional medicinal plant con- taining phytochemicals with diverse therapeutic properties were investi- gated. Four parts of the plant were extracted with 3 different solvents to analyze the total phenolics content (TPC) which were then tested for their antioxidant activity using 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) free radical scavenging and total antioxidant capacity assays. The TPC were highest in the flowers. TPC in ethanol extract (150 1 mg/g) were the highest. The antioxidant activity was highest in the flowers when compared with other parts like roots, barks, and leaves. Many phenolic compounds were quanti- fied using UHPLC, the flavonols and hydroxybenzoic acids were dominant in the leaves, roots, barks, flowers. The antibacterial activity of methanol, ethanol flowers extracts showed larger zones of inhibition against Pseu- domonas aeruginosa than Erwinia carotovora. Using minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC), the growth inhibition of P. aeruginosa and E. caro- tovora were found to be 71 1 (methanolic extracts of roots) and 79 0.3 (ethanolic extracts of leaves), respectively. These results suggested that ethanol, and methanol extracts might provide the highest amount of potentially beneficial compounds that may be helpful in treating some dis- eases.
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Объект №22	
Заголовок	DIFFRACTION OF A PLANE WAVE AT AN INHOMOGENEOUS CYLINDRICAL SHELL
Аннотация	We consider the diffraction of a plane wave on a cylindri- cal shell with two inertial masses fixed symmetrically (at 1) on its surface. The results of calculations of the frequency characteristics of the scattered field of a shell with diametrically opposite masses (/2 1) upon excitation of only symmetric (with respect to the plane 0) vibration modes are presented. It has been established that when moving from a model with one local mass (at) to a model with two local masses (at /2) (i.e., separating the inhomogeneity), the level of the scattered field increases in the frequency range corresponding to sym- metric vibration modes with even numbers. At frequencies of vibrational modes with odd numbers, the scattered field coincides with the field of a uniform shell. The radiation patterns of the scattered field of the shell with two local masses (at /2) are determined.

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Объект №23	
Заголовок	THE CLEANING SEED COTTON OF SMALL WEED IMPURITIES AND THEORETICAL RESEARCH TO IMPROVE ITS EFFICIENCY

Аннотация	In the article, it is noted that in the technology of clean- ing raw cotton from weed impurities, research has been conducted on the creation of cleaners and the production cleaning line, but the issues of the vertical layout of the cleaning sections have not been sufficiently ad- dressed so far. Based on the analysis of previously conducted practical and theoretical studies, the authors obtained theoretical regularities de- scribing the process of efficient extraction of small weed impurities from raw cotton. The results obtained allow us to establish the speed of the drum and the angle of its circumference by the mesh surface, at which the required degree of loosening of the raw cotton is ensured, at which small weed impurities are effectively released. As a result of complex research, an innovative version of the cleaner with the arrangement of spike-slatted drums according to the Z scheme has been developed, which allows the cotton to carry out an unstressed movement, excluding the counter impact effects. The unidirectional rota- tional speed of the spike drums allows to eliminate bottomhole situations in the machine. In this case, the circumference angle of the spike drum with the mesh surface is more than 180 and unstressed trajectory of the movement of raw cotton are preserved to the maxi- mum. After the development of a new vertical cleaner, the authors pro- posed a new classification of raw cotton cleaners from small weed impurities.
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Объект №24	
Заголовок	FRACTURE OF THE MULTILAYER COMPOSITION "ZRO2 CERAMIC COATING - NIAL BONDING LAYER - TI-6AL-4V SUBSTRATE" DURING THERMAL TEST

Аннотация	Using the methods of scanning electron microscopy and X- ray diffraction analysis, the influence of the substrate temperature on the structure and phase composition of the intermediate NiAl layer and the ZrO2 ceramic coating was studied. It was shown that the deposition of intermediate layers of NiAl suppresses cracking and chipping of ZrO2 ce- ramic coatings during thermal loading. Based on the results obtained, the optimal Al and Ni contents in the NiAl binder layer and its thickness were selected, which ensure the maximum number of cycles until the destruc- tion of ZrO2 ceramic coatings during their thermal cycling. The effect of the roughness of a substrate of a 3D-printed titanium alloy Ti-6AI-4V on the cracking and warping nature of ZrO2 coatings deposited on an intermedi- ate NiAl layer during thermal cycling was studied. The results obtained will make it possible to make practical recommendations on the creation of heat-protective coatings characterized by maximum thermal resistance.
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Объект №25	
Заголовок	METAL PROTECTION
Аннотация	The problem of corrosion and metal protection has become especially acute and urgent in the last three quarters of a century due to the development of industry and construction, the intensification of tech- nological processes and a sharp increase in the amount of molten metal in circulation. It was then that the doctrine of metal corrosion began to take shape in independent science. The great merit in this belongs to the leading Russian scientists V. A. Kistyakovsky, N. A. Izgaryshev, G. V. Aki- mov, A. N. Frumkin, N. D. Tomoshov, I. J. Rosenfeld, Y. M. Kolotyrkin and others. As the volume of metal smelting increased, its working conditions became more stringent: working temperatures, speeds and pressures in- creased, and working conditions became more and more diverse. All this negatively affected the safety of metals increased the requirements for their protection. It is estimated that as a result of corrosion, 1 to 1.5 of the metal in circulation is lost annually. The main place in the fight against metal corrosion belongs to paint and varnish coatings, and for its success- ful application it is necessary to have a complete and clear understanding of the processes and methods of corrosion protection that are under de- velopment.

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Объект №26	
Заголовок	TECHNOLOGY FOR PRODUCING CORROSION-RESISTANT FILLER FOR HIGH-STRENGTH CONCRETE
Аннотация	The article presents the technology for producing a corro- sion-resistant filler (CRF) from stone crushing waste (granite screening). The analysis of the qualitative indicators of granite screening, its strength, degree of radioactivity, frost resistance, resistance to aggressive environ- ments is carried out.
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Объект №27	
Заголовок	THE EFFECT OF DISPERSION ON THE PROPERTIES OF CEMENT STONE UNDER VARIOUS HARDENING CONDITIONS
Аннотация	The article considers the quality indicators of cement stone, physico- mechanical and strength characteristics with the use of dispersion during heat- moisture treatment (HMT) and without it. The article also pre- sents a microstructural analysis of different compositions under different hardening conditions.
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Объект №28 PROTECTIVE CLOTHING TEXTILE MATERIALS AND WORKWEAR Заголовок DATABASE STRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT Аннотация A large amount of information is processed during the work wear and protective clothing manufacturing. The digital database creating and application will improve efficiency of the pre-production processes. The article describe structure of database of the textile materials for work wear and protective clothing, based on classification by purpose Автор 1 Abutalipova, L.N. Место работы автора 1 Kazan National Research Technological University Автор 2 Ziyatdinova, D.R. Место работы автора 2 Kazan National Research Technological University Автор 3 Ziganshin, I.A. Место работы автора 3 Kazan National Research Technological University DOI 10.34660/INF.2019.3.44705 URL http://naukarus.ru/public html/wp-content/uploads/GB/ Conference%20December%2019%20-%20Part%202.pdf#page=207 Исправить данные

Объект №29	
Заголовок	SPELT PASTA WITH VEGETABLE POWDERS
Аннотация	The results of research on the development of recipes and technology for pasta from whole-wheat flour with the addition of whole-grain buckwheat flour and vegetable powders of low-tempera- ture drying are presented. The purpose of the work is to create an en- riched product for dietary prophylactic and dietary therapeutic nutrition of individuals with excess weight. Prototypes of pasta were developed on the laboratory pasta press Sandore (model Sandorina) (Italy). Ac- cording to organoleptic, physico-chemical quality indicators, cooking properties, the obtained pasta meets the requirements of the current regulatory documentation. Unconventional recipe components did not adversely affect the quality indicators of finished pasta and their condi- tion after cooking. The use of non-traditional raw materials in the pasta dough recipe enriches the product with protein, dietary fiber, vitamins, minerals, reduces calorie content, does not require changes in the pro- cess parameters or equipment replacement. The production of pasta from spelt flour with the addition of buckwheat flour, vegetable pow- ders expands the range of dietary therapeutic and preventive nutritional products.
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Объект №30	
Заголовок	A STUDY OF THE ALUMINA DISTRIBUTION IN THE LAB-SCALE CELL DURING ALUMINUM ELECTROLYSIS

Аннотация	The aluminum electrolysis process in the conventional cry- olite-alumina electrolyte with cryolite ratio of 2.7 was carried out at an initial temperature of 970 C and the anode current density of 0.5 A/cm2 in a 15A lab-scale cell in order to study the formation of the side ledge during electrolysis and the alumina distribution between electrolyte and side ledge. The alumina contained 35.97 -phase and 64.03 -phase with the particles size in the range of 10-120 m. The cryolite ratio and the alumina concentration were determined in molten electrolyte during electrolysis and in frozen bath after electrolysis. The side ledge in the electrolysis cell was formed only by the 13th hour of electrolysis. With a slight temperature decrease a significant increase in the side ledge thick- ness was observed. The basic components of the side ledge obtained by the XRD phase analysis were Na3AIF6, Na5AI3F14, AI2O3, and NaF .5CaF2. AIF3. As in the industrial cell, the increased alumina concentration in the side ledge formed on the cell walls and at the ledge-electrolyte-aluminum three-phase boundary during aluminum electrolysis in the lab cell was found.
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