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: (998-71) 214-52-36, : (998-71) 246-53-21, 246-02-24.
-mail: rector@nuuz.uzsci.net

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(, 1975); () (, 1978); IV- (, 1981); V- (, 1982); 2- (, 1983); Second international symposium (ESKISEHIR-TURKEY, 1996); (, 1997); 2- (, 1998); 1998); (, 1999); 4th International symposium Turkey, 2001); (- , 2002); 5th International symposium (, 2003); (, 2004); (, 2004); 2, 3 4- (, 2005, 2007 2009 .); (, 2005, 2008, 2009, 2011); - (, 2007, 2008); (, 2008); XIV (, 2010); (, 2011).

56

26 , 3 27

136 , 43 42

-6,7, 9,4-10,8; 3%- 1%- 16-17,6.

25° (=9,6).

62 74%,

« »

6,0 9,6 %.

50 89 %,

6,4

40,6 %.

18%

79%,

63 60%,
(S),
76 2,

56 48 2.

-III.

(NH₄⁺)

(3²⁻),

(NH₃ 2),

1000 0
0,5%

0,0064 3/ ,

260-

0,0142 ^{3/} .

1000-4000 ⁰ ,

0,0152 ^{2/} , =20,4 0,0168 ^{3/} . =10,5

4000-12000 ⁰ .

S

(-) ,

(H₂SO₄ H₂SO₄+HClO₄)

18%

() ,



(), 24-25%
 9-10% ,
 (), 20%
 8% ;
 () - N - 28-30%
 0,7% ,
 190-220 (.1).

Таблица 1

Характеристика водорастворимых ацетосмешанных эфиров целлюлозы.

№ п/п	Наименование эфира целлюлозы	Условное обозначение	Формула элементарного звена	Степень замещения		Молекулярная масса элементарного звена
				x	y	
1	Метицеллюлоза	МЦ	$C_6H_7O_2(OH)_{3-x}(OCH_3)_x$	1,85	0	198
2	Карбоксиметицеллюлоза	КМЦ	$C_6H_7O_2(OH)_{3-x}(OCH_2COONa)_x$	0,76	0	222
3	Ацетицеллюлоза	АЦ	$C_6H_7O_2(OH)_{3-x}(OCOCH_3)_x$	0,55	0	182
4	Ацетометицеллюлоза	АМЦ	$C_6H_7O_2(OH)_{3-x-y}(OCOCH_3)_x(OCH_3)_y$	0,77	0,50	200
5	Ацетокарбоксиметицеллюлоза	АКМЦ	$C_6H_7O_2(OH)_{3-x-y}(OCOCH_3)_x(OCH_2COONa)_y$	1,0	0,05	210
6	Ацетофосфатцеллюлоза	АФЦ	$C_6H_7O_2(OH)_{3-x-y}(OCOCH_3)_x(-OPO_3H_2)_y$	0,85	0,15	200
7	Ацетомалеатцеллюлоза	АМалЦ	$C_6H_7O_2(OH)_{3-x-y}(OCOCH_3)_x(OCOCH=CH-COOH)_y$	0,85	0,15	212
8	Ацетофосфатцеллюлоза	АФолЦ	$C_6H_7O_2(OH)_{3-x-y}(OCOCH_3)_x(-OPO_3H_2)_y$	0,50	0,22	180
9	Аминоацетатцеллюлоза	ААЦ	$C_6H_7O_2(OH)_{3-x-y}(OCOCH_3)_x(-NH_2)_y$	0,45	0,25	220

> > >

1

$$\Delta\mu_1^0$$

$$\Delta\mu_1 = \frac{RT}{M_1} \ln \frac{P_1}{P_1^0}$$

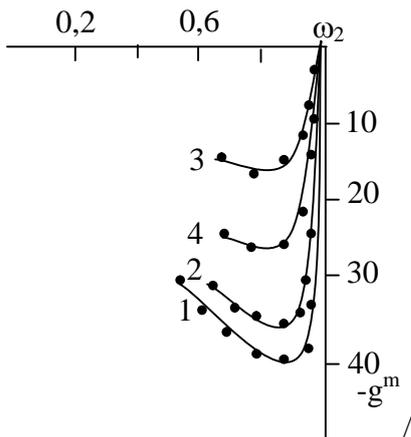
: 1 -

$$\Delta\mu_2$$

$$\Delta g^m = \omega_1 \Delta\mu_1 + \omega_2 \Delta\mu_2$$

$$\Delta g^m$$

.1.



.1.

$$\Delta g^m$$

1- ; 2- ; 3- ; 4-

$$\Delta g^m < 0, \dots$$

(.2).

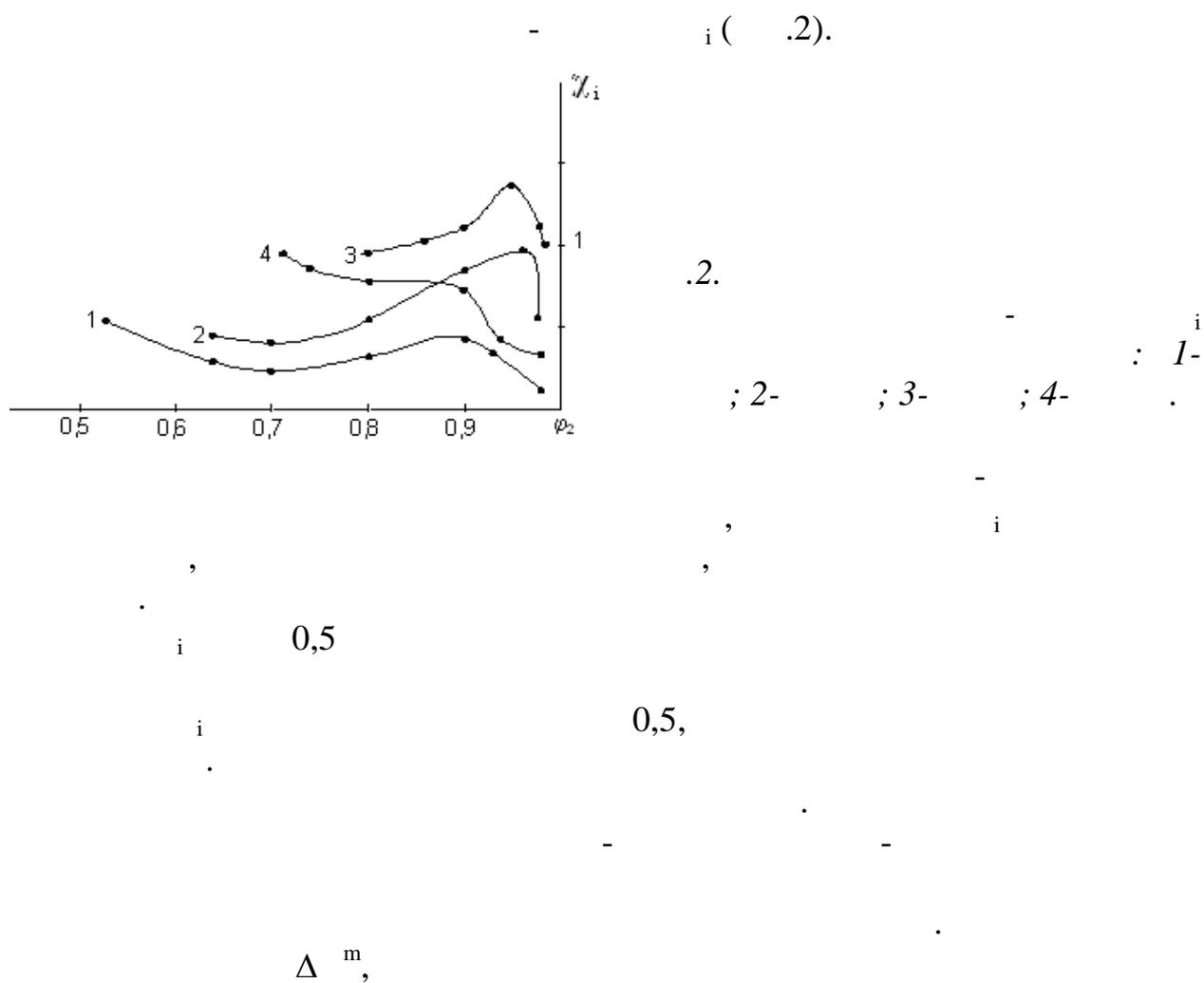
.2,

$$\Delta H^m \quad T\Delta S^m$$

(.1).



	$-\Delta G$	$-\Delta H$	ΔH	$T\Delta S$
	30,8	3,2	-	28,8
(.)	32,6	4,1	-	28,5
	33,1	4,4	1,2	29,7
	37,2	8,5	-	28,7
-	43,7	8,6	-	35,1
	45,4	9,7	-	35,7
	45,7	10,2	-	35,5
N -	49,1	24,4	-	34,8



G_{11}/V_1

$G_{22}/V_1 > 1,$

.3

=1,6.

=1,6 =0,55,

i , .



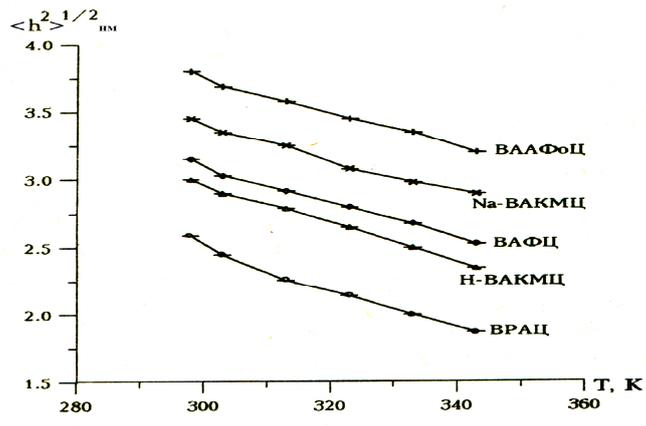
		R, A^0	$W_{0,c}^{3/}$	$S, ^2/$	$- G_i /$	i	G_{11}/V_1
1		26,44	0,24	178,9	24,30	1,29	7,72
2		21,86	0,13	116,0	7,00	1,45	10,90
3		25,73	0,17	132,2	11,90	1,55	6,95
4		30,70	0,22	145,9	21,30	1,86	7,20
5		17,20	0,12	143,7	16,20	1,67	10,59
6	= 0,55	32,98	0,18	111,6	24,8	1,20	-3,20
7	= 0,90	57,24	0,32	111,8	11,0	0,80	-3,00
8	= 1,2	32,56	0,12	76,8	18,2	1,00	-2,50
9	= 1,6	15,48	0,26	335,9	37,0	1,10	-2,10
10	= 2,1	39,08	0,18	76,8	18,2	1,20	7,50
11		34,6	0,19	114,3	30,8	1,5	-2,8
12		36,2	0,21	117,1	33,1	1,3	-3,8
13		36,7	0,23	115,3	35,5	0,9	-3,8
14		34,4	0,26	120,2	45,7	0,9	-3,9
15	-	38,1	0,22	118,4	43,7	1,0	-2,8
16		33,2	0,24	119,5	45,4	0,9	-3,6
17	N -	34,8	0,27	124,6	49,1	0,8	-4,7

$(\langle h^2 \rangle^{1/2})$,

(2,21). (1,48),

Na N -
 (1,85) (1,75).

(.3).



.3.

$\langle h^2 \rangle^{1/2}$

0,40 0,38, 0,34.
 298 0,26. (0,34)

Na-

(0,30)

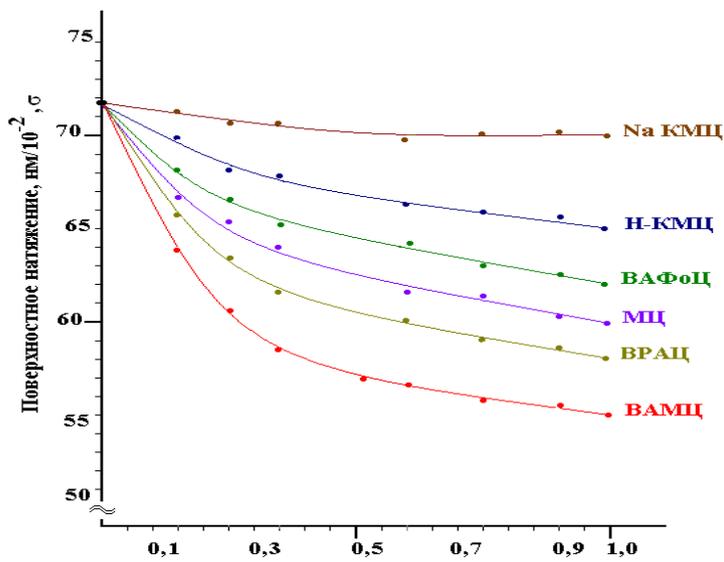
$$\langle h^2 \rangle^{1/2}$$

< < < - < < Na- < .
 ,
 (-)
 ().

« »

d-

(.4).

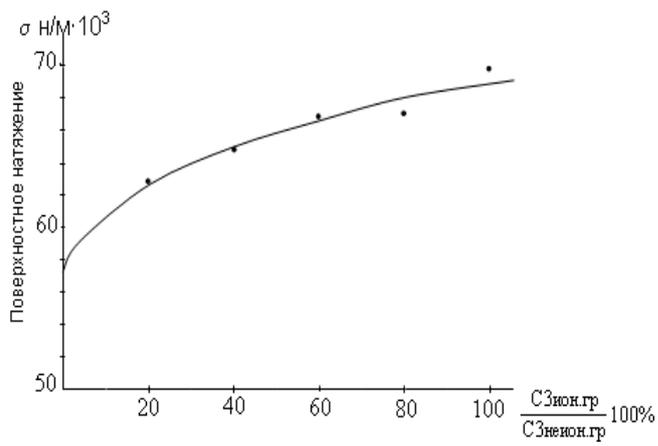


.4.

(σ)

(),

(,).



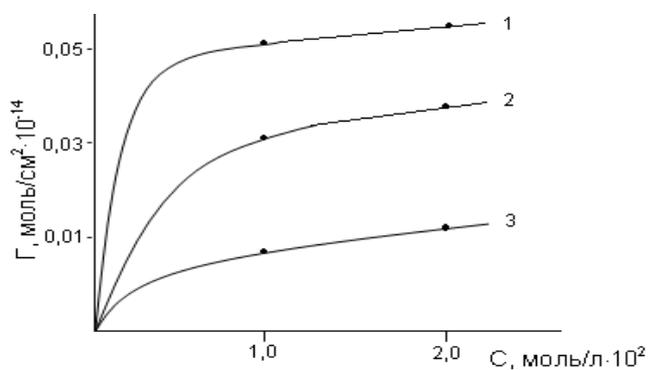
.5.

(.5).

«

»

(.6).



.6.

(.4).

Na-

Na⁺

4

(=1,0 /)

1	298	55,6	63,4	62,8	65,7
2	303	53,7	61,2	59,6	63,6
3	318	51,5	59,5	58,4	63,8
4	328	50,6	58,4	57,7	64,1
5	338	50,1	57,8	57,2	64,3

$$\Delta G_a \quad (\quad .5).$$

$$(- \quad 3)$$

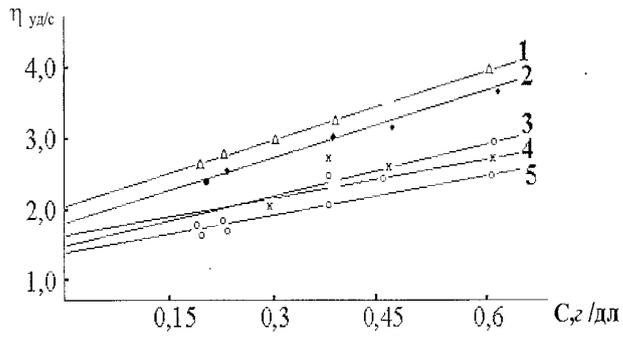
$$\Delta G_a$$

Δ

$$(\quad .7).$$



		,	$r \cdot 10^3$	$z/$		$\infty 10^{20}$	$S_j 10^{20}$	$-\Delta G$ /	Δ /	ΔS_a /
1		298	1,32	3,10	76	1,82	88	9,68	16,15	86,7
		308	1,39	3,76	78	1,94	89	10,82		87,6
		318	1,45	4,24	92	1,82	93	11,71		86,6
		328	1,46	4,52	93	1,63	97	12,15		86,5
		338	1,46	4,37	94	1,44	102	13,60		88,0
2		298	5,71	14,31	291	1,90	86	11,02	10,46	73,0
		308	5,76	14,62	302	1,87	89	11,77		72,1
		318	5,62	14,76	310	1,61	112	13,00		73,8
		328	6,28	16,15	386	1,46	102	13,98		74,5
		338	6,78	17,12	402	1,47	114	14,28		73,2
3		298	7,18	15,70	217	1,72	92	12,64	8,34	70,5
		308	7,23	16,51	265	1,71	89	13,25		70,1
		318	7,52	17,73	286	1,68	94	14,42		71,6
		328	8,12	17,92	298	1,65	98	15,14		71,3
		338	8,36	18,34	333	1,61	107	15,45		70,4
4		298	12,14	24,31	550	1,92	87	19,68	6,15	86,7
		308	12,35	24,75	561	1,85	91	20,83		87,6
		318	12,83	24,96	565	1,82	94	21,40		86,6
		328	13,27	25,38	578	1,78	97	22,25		86,5
		338	13,50	26,12	583	1,87	112	23,60		88,0

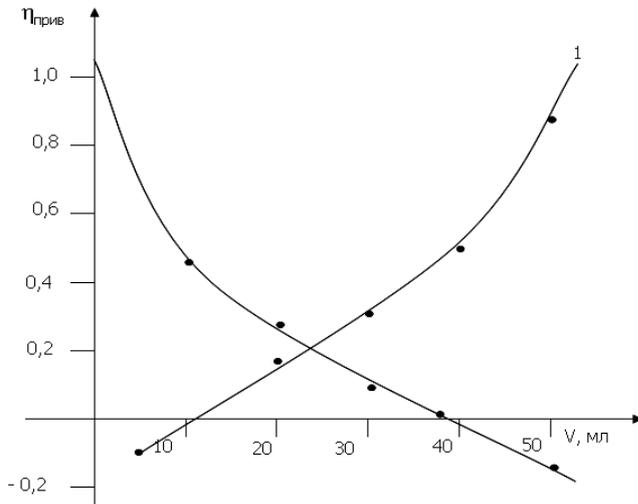


.7.

(1)

(2-2%; 3-5%; 4-7%; 5-10%)

.8



(.1)

(.2).

.8.

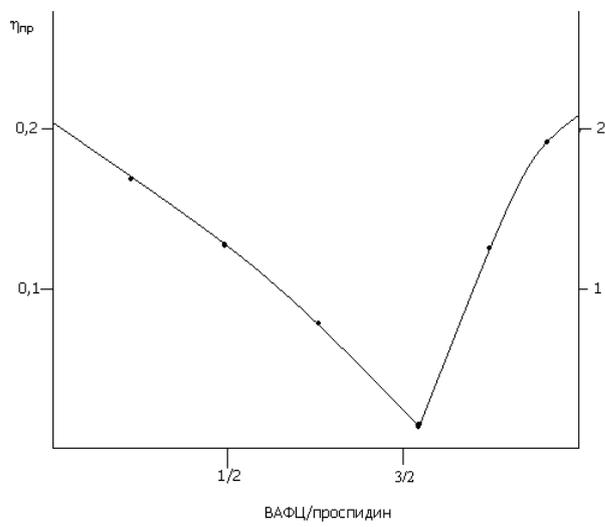
(2).

(1),

()

1520⁻¹

1580⁻¹



.9.

0,1

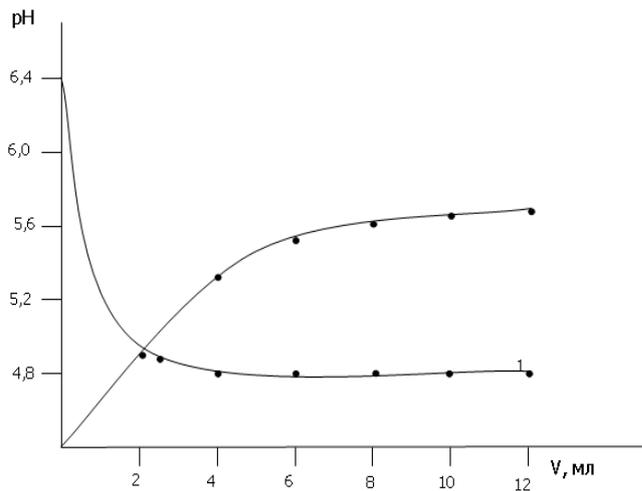
(.9).

.9

2,3:1.

0,005

(.10).



.10.

:1-
; 2 -

1:2,3 (:)

(.11).

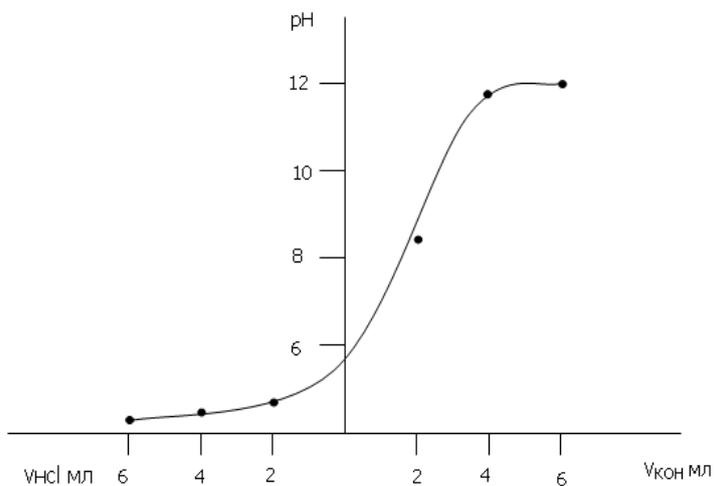
12,5

0,1

5,0

5,0 3,8

3,8 12,5.



.11.

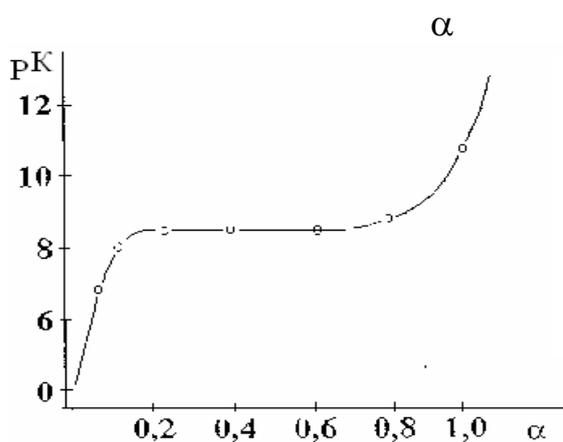
:

$$PK = PH - \text{Lg} \frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha}$$

21

: α -

;

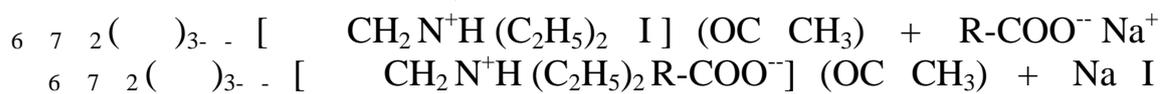


.15.

.12.

$\alpha > 0,15$

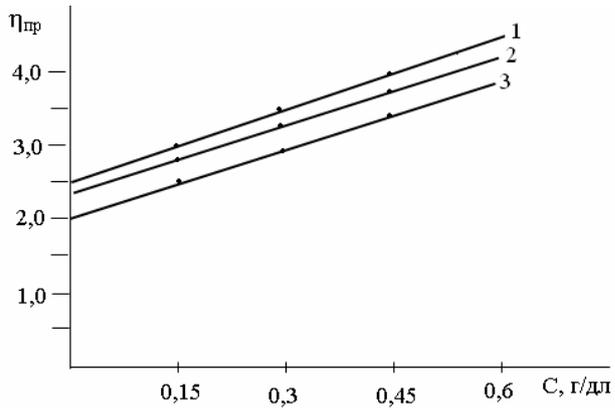
($\alpha > 0,8$)



(1590 $^{-1}$),

15-20 $^{-1}$.

(- N⁺ . ⁻O -¹C = O).



(.13),

« ».

.13.

(1)
: 2- 0,1 / , 3-
0,3 / .

(.14).

.14,

Na⁺.

5

()

(.14).

(<7),

(>7).

.14,

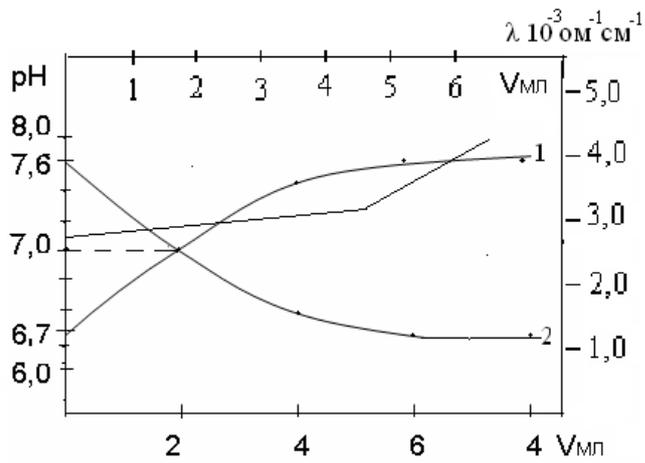
(=7).

7,6; . .

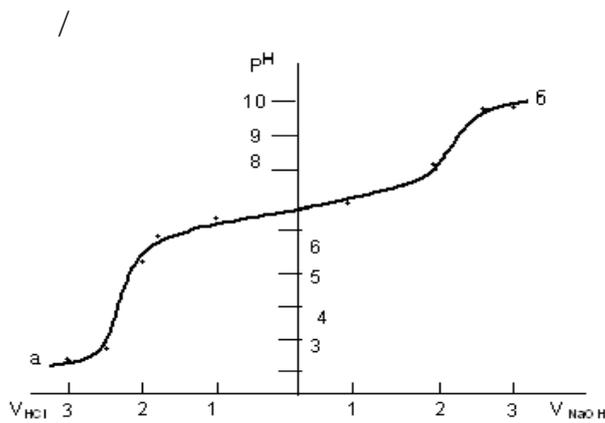
7,6 6,2.

=7

1:1 ().



.14. (2) : 1-
 (0,05 / .), (0,05 .
 3- /) (1) (2);



0,1
 (.15).

.15. -
 HCl
 (a) NaOH ()

NaOH

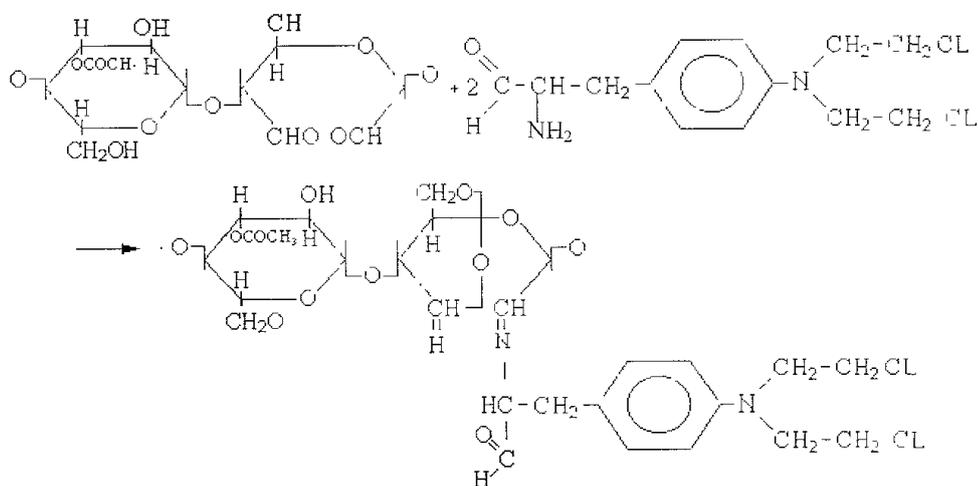
7,8 10

()

293-298

1:50

2%.



6.

(40 100)

	100	, %	%	%	
30	14,0	18,2	1,0	3,1	
60	18,5	18,0	2,8	6,8	
120	36,0	17,5	13,6	11,6	
180	44,0	14,4	13,8	12,8	

N, N¹, (- (3) , , - 145 / 60-65%.

« »

24

10%-
(3 10%)

8-10%

9,0

4,0

8-10 /

14-

16%

6,0

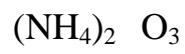
2-3

4-5%

()

1.

2.



18%

3.

4.

()

5.



($\gamma=5$).

($\gamma=50$)

6.

<Na-

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<Na-

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7.

Na-

Na-

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(- 3; - 3, - 2 5).

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3,8-12,5.
9.

11,6%.
15

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RESUME

Thesis of Sidikov A.S. on the scientific degree competition of the doctor of chemical science on specialty 02.00.04 - Physical chemistry subject: «Physico-chemical and thermodynamic properties of solutions of cellulose and its water-soluble aceto-mixed aethers»

Keywords: cotton cellulose, reactionary ability, permolecular structure, acetylation, cellulose acetate, aceto-mixed aethers, sorption, thermodynamic properties, thermodynamic affinity, viscosity, superficial activity, optical property, complexing, conductometry, potentiometry, the prolonged action, an eye medicinal film.

Subjects of the inquiry: cellulose, the industrial sample secondary and a number water-soluble aceto-mixed aethers of cellulose and physiologically active polymers obtained on their basis.

Aim of the inquiry: an establishment of dependence of reactionary ability, quality indicators and acetylation of cotton cellulose, and also properties of obtained aethers from it permolecular and morphological structure; synthesis new water-soluble aceto-mixed cellulose derivatives; an establishment of dependence physical and chemical, thermodynamic, colloid-chemical and conformational properties of water solutions from a chemical structure of their macromolecules; obtain water-soluble, few toxic and possessing the prolonged action, the resolving polymeric materials possessing physiological activity, on the basis of water-soluble derivatives of cellulose and some low-molecular medical products.

Method of inquiry: electronic microscopy, IR-spectroscopy, X-radiography, sorption, viscosimetry, calorimetry, conductometry, potentiometry, a dispersion of optical rotation and a method of the greatest pressure of a blister.

The achieved results and their novelty: for the first time regular researches on change morphological and permolecular structures of cotton cellulose are carried out at it activation processings. It is shown, that reactionary ability of cellulose, i.e. density, porosity, degree crystallinity, the area of hydroxyl groups connected by hydrogen connection depend both on a way of reception, and from a kind activation processings.

A number water-soluble aceto-mixed aethers of cellulose with diphylic macromolecules, i.e. with nonionic and ionogenic functional groups is synthesized. For the first time researches of thermodynamic, colloid-chemical and optical properties of water solutions of obtained aceto-mixed cellulose aethers are carried out. It is established, that properties of water solutions aceto-mixed aethers depend by nature and parities containing nonionic and ionogenic functional groups in their macromolecules. For the first time new water-soluble polymeric polycomplexes of some low-molecular medical products with synthesised ionogenic aceto-mixed aethers of cellulose are obtained and dependence of their stability from a solution is defined.

There are obtained new few toxic, the resolving polymeric materials possessing prolonged and antineoplastic properties on the basis of water-soluble

cellulose acetate and chemically connected sarcolysine, and also included prospidinum in polymer structure.

The scientific and practical importance of results of research: synthesized water-soluble aceto-mixed cellulose aethers can serve as a polymeric matrix for prolongation of action of low-molecular medicinal substances, and also as film coverings by manufacture of medicinal tablets.

Sphere of usage: chemical, medical and pharmaceutical branches, and also in drilling petro-gas well. The obtained scientific results can be used at reading of lecture to students of a magistracy in subjects «Physics and chemistry of polymers» and «Physiologically active polymers».