

CONTENS

I.S. Deev, L.P. Kobets, A.F. Rumyantsev

A STUDY OF THE FRACTURE SURFACE OF CARBON-FIBRE/EPOXY-MATRIX COMPOSITES AFTER TESTING MEASURE FRACTURE TOUGHNESS (MODE I) 5

An observation by scanning electron microscopy of carbon-fibre/epoxy-matrix composites tested to measure fracture toughness (mode I) led to a conclusion that the matrix had subjected to an essential reorganization during loading. It was shown that adhesion – cohesion mechanisms prevailed during long-time loading of dispersion structures in an interphase around the fibre gives input data to calculate an effective diameter of the outer fibrilles of carbon fibres and their slope relative to the fibre axis.(p. 5-15; fig. 7).

G.V.Abaghyan, G.R.Badalyan, H.A.Matnishyan, T.T.Khachatryan

INVESTIGATIONS NANOCOMPOSITES OF POLYANILINE WITH OXIDES OF RARE-EARTH ELEMENTS OBTAINED BY DIFFERENT METHODS OF SYNTHESIS 13

The morphology, composition and conductivity nanosized, highly conductive composites of polyaniline with oxides of Nd_2O_3 , Er_2O_3 and Yb_2O_3 obtained by two different methods of synthesis were investigated. In the offered new methods polycondensation of aniline and the synthesis of composites with oxides of rare-earth (RE) elements aligned in the same reactor, which allows to adjust the particle size in the range of 50 to 300 nm, depending on synthesis conditions (temperature, pH and concentration of reactants). (p. 16-21; fig. 3).

A.V.Aleksahin

A STUDY OF PHYSICAL-MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF GALVANIC COMPOSITE COATING COMPOSED OF NICKEL CONTAINING DIAMOND NANO-PARTICLES OBTAINED BY A DETONATION PROCESS 22

An effect of fabrication regimes of composite «nickel-nanodiamonds» galvanic coating on its physical and mechanical properties has was studied.

It was found that abrasive wear resistance, microhardness and friction coefficient of the coating are determined by both the concentration of nanodiamonds in the electrolyte and anode current density.

It is shown that introducing nanodiamonds in a nickel coating reduces the grain size of the coating (p. 22-29; fig. 5).

E.A. Pryanishnikova, N.A. Belyaeva, A.M.Stolin, D.E. Kobzev

EFFECT OF ULTRASOUND ON THE PROPERTIES OF THE EXTRUDED COMPOSITE MATERIAL 30

Results of the numerical analysis of an effect of ultrasonic waves on dynamics of compressible flow of a structured composite material during extrusion are presented. Changing viscosity and density of the material leads to a change in the time squeezing out the material. The results are confirmed by recent experimental data published in the press.(p. 30-41; fig. 5).

M.I.Dushin, A.V.Hrulkov, D.I.Kogan, R. R. Mukhametov, R.Y.Karavaev

UGLEPLASTIKI, THE INFUSIONS RECEIVED BY METHOD RASPLAVA THE BINDING 42

Experimental data on properties of carbon fabric, binders and composites obtained by VaRTM. Physical and mechanical properties similar to those of materials obtained in the autoclave from prepgs (p. 42-50; fig. 5).

A.E.Sytschev, D.Vrel, Yu. R.Kolobov, D. Yu. Kovalev, E.V. Golosov, A.S. Shchukin, S. G. Vadchenko

STRUCTURAL FEATURES AND PHASE FORMATION IN THE NI-AL-W SYSTEM DURING SELF-PROPAGATING HIGH-TEMPERATURE SYNTHESIS 51

A micro-structure and phase formation in the Ni-Al-W system after the self-propagating high-temperature synthesis (SHS) were studied. At 1500–1700 °C in SHS diffusion-control processes at the interface between synthesized NiAl and W particles were observed, which yielded formation of W_2Ni and WNi intermetallics phases. (p. 51-58; fig. 4).

B.V.Trifonov, S.V.Nadezhdin, Y.R.Kolobov, G.V.Khramov, M.M.Serov, A.E.Ligachev, E.A.Oleinik, I.V.Ovchinnikov

BONE TISSUE REGENERATION AFTER FILLING ITS DEFECT WITH COMPOSITE «TITANIUM FIBER – OSTEOPLASTIC MATERIAL» 59

A study of osteointegrative ability of a new composite material during bone tissue substitution in the area of artificial defect has been conducted. The composite material is characterized and a description of the experiment on implantation of the material to laboratory animals is presented. The evaluation of composite material's osteointegration is carried out with the use of histological methods and scanning electron microscopy. Conclusions and recommendations for improvement of structure of developed composite materials are given based on results of the experiments (p. 59-64; fig. 5).