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The "delay" effect. Effect of external magnetic activation on the behavior of oxyhydrate gels.

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Abstract

In this report we are trying to understand how internal stochasticity or internal toroidal noise in gel systems can be used to vary their properties, for example, sorption, and, consequently, acid-base catalytic ones. However, it is clear that any properties of oxyhydrate systems are fundamentally non-reproducible because of their stochastic uncertainty. But some trends in controlling the properties of oxyhydrates can, however, try to outline.

Let us proceed from the fact that in stuck in time or aged gels of oxyhydrates of d- and f-elements and, to a greater extent, in air-dry samples, more precisely in separate cells of these gel samples, the effect of stochastic synchronization, for example, of spatial vibrations of functional ion-exchange groups . We view these ionic groups as chaotic oscillators with close spectral properties. From the theory of chaos it is known that the oscillations of such partial systems can become completely identical. This phenomenon in the literature about the theory of chaos is called chaotic synchronization, complete or in-phase.

If the chaotic systems strongly differ in parameters, then complete synchronization is impossible. However, if the chaotic oscillators are relatively close, then when a sufficiently strong coupling occurs, an effect close to complete synchronization will be observed. This effect will be observed with a delay in time and is called lag-synchronization, that is, synchronization with delay.

Immediately after the action of the magnetic field on the gel samples, the changes in the sample are minimal. Then a redistribution of structured water in samples of yttrium oxyhydrate is observed. This leads to a change in the dehydration temperature and the amount of water that is split off at each stage. There are new stages of dehydration. The most pronounced differences between the derivatograms before and after the action of the magnetic field are detected after holding the sample treated by the field at room temperature for 7 days.

Macromolecules practically do not collapse, but they change their conformation. However, conformational changes may also be a consequence of the development of peptization-polymerization processes. The balance of bound water in yttrium oxyhydrate testifies to this.

The van der Waals elastic interaction forces tend to act in essentially the same initial directions, and after a while the polymer macromolecules are rearranged in the reverse direction, tending to the original state. In this case, even the rupture of bonds can occur, which is reflected in the imbalance of bound water (2 weeks after exposure). Again, the change in the structure of the oxyhydrate macromolecule is followed by a change in the DES. A month later, the molecule of yttrium oxyhydrate acquires a conformational structure close to the original one. This can be judged from the derivatograms of the yttrium oxyhydrate gel after 2, 3 and 4 weeks after exposure to the samples by a magnetic field.

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