

genfac(x,y,z), eval3dp(scp,p1,p2), linspace, mesh([X,Y],z), meshgrid([X,Y],z), surf([X,Y],z,[colour]). we compared the capabilities of various functions for plotting both 2D and 3D and made conclusions .

Conclusions. Scilab provides ample opportunities for creating, editing and plotting graphs of various functions. Each function has its own distinctive features. If we compare Scilab with other professional-level programs computing systems , such as Matcad, Matematica, and Matlab, we can conclude that it is not inferior to them in its capabilities and at the same time is free.

MEASUREMENT OF THE REDOX POTENTIAL AND HYDROGEN INDICATOR OF SOME AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS

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Introduction. One of the important characteristics of the solutions and water including are indicators of ORP (redox potential) and pH (hydrogen index). It is believed that the use of water with indicators close to the indicators of the internal environment of a person has a beneficial effect on the body. This characteristic describes a measure of the ability of a substance to attach electrons, expressed in mV (millivolts). A system with more positive ORP has a lower ability to donate electrons to a system with even more positive ORP, while a system with more negative ORP has a greater ability.

Aim. Develop a scheme and collect pH meter. To measure the pH and ORP of some aqueous solutions and evaluate the change in these parameters over time. Compare the data with the indicators of the internal environment of the person and find out the most favorable for the body.

Materials and methods. Sensors pH, ORP and instrumentation amplifier on chips CA3140 and TL082. Scilab program and Calc table processor for the study of analytical dependence.

Results and discussion. The pH and the redox potential of magnesium, nettle, sorrel, different juices, beverages, alcohol, hydrogen and some others have been measured. The dependences of ORP on temperature and time are obtained. With the help of the Scilab program and Calc tabular processor the mathematical analysis of data are obtained too. A comparison of the obtained data with data from other sources. We have analyzed the results of functional dependence of the ORP on time. On the third day, oxidative processes predominate in solutions, as a result of which the ORP becomes more positive.

Conclusions. Close to the blood pH ranges (7.35-7.45) and more negative values of ORP (< -60 mV) are aqueous solutions of oats, magnesium, hydrogen, and some others. In accordance with the available scientific results, these solutions should be more suitable for the human body. It is recommended to take them on the first or second day after production.