

## CHEMICAL PRODUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

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Modern type of economy and environmental and economic development can be identified as a technogene one. It possesses external effects. Those effects may be characterized as a negative impact of economic activities in the environment. Usually they are not taken into account by the initiators of those activities. A rapid development of the technological world economy is leading to global economic problems, and many of them are causing a degradation of human civilization.

The traditional model of economic growth of the developed countries has exhausted itself and should not be proposed to other countries as an example. Steady economic growth must become a basis for a new type of ecological and economic development.

There are a lot of determinants for steady growth: "steady growth is a kind of development, that satisfies the present demands but does not threaten the ability of coming generations to satisfy their own needs. It includes two main concepts:

- Concept of demand for goods and services, in particular of those which are necessary for existence of the poorest citizens must be of paramount priority;

- Concept of restrictions, which are stipulated by technology and society and the environment's ability to satisfy the needs of today and future generations" (Report of Brundtland Commission, Rio de Janeiro, 1992).

One of such steady development criteria is that all kinds of environmental pollution should not exceed its today's level in the future. The possibility to minimize environmental pollution must be socially and economically admissible (it is not possible to predict no pollution at all). This criteria is very relevant for production associations in the world and in Ukraine in particular.

On the one hand everybody knows that chemical production can impact the environment substantially. On the other hand, it is extremely needed. Hence, our task is to find a compromise, i. e. the best decision for the chemical production - environment - health equilibrium.

Impact of chemical production to the environment consists of soil pollution, water pollution, and air pollution.

There are several industrial enterprises, which to some extent pollute the environment and are injurious to the health of the people, work for

decreasing the emissions per unit of production should be continued. The morbidity first of all includes diseases of blood circulation system, then stomach ulcer and gastritis. Nowadays, tuberculosis and oncology diseases are on the increase.

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## RAM. WHAT IS IT?

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- RAM is random access memory. It takes the form of integrated circuits that allow the stored data to be accessed in any order.
- The word "random" refers to the fact that any piece of data can be returned in a constant time, regardless of its physical location and whether or not it is related to the previous piece of data.
- Acronym "RAM" is used in the names of physical devices which can emulate true RAM.
- "Random access" is also the name of an indexing method: hence, disk storage is often called "random access" because the reading head can move relatively quickly from one piece of data to another, and does not have to read all the data in between.
- SRAM caches, DRAM, paging systems, and virtual memory or swap space on a hard-drive may be referred to as "RAM" by many developers, even though the various subsystems can have very different access times, violating the original concept behind the "random access" term in RAM.
- Micron Technology, Samsung, Kingston Technology, Corsair Memory, Mushkin, Apacer are common manufactures which produce RAM.
- There are different types of RAM: SDRAM, RDRAM, DDR, DDR 2, DDR 3.

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