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SOME DEFINITIONS ABOUT THE MECHANISM OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP AND ITS ROLE IN STRENGTHENING THE ACTIVITIES OF BUSINESS ENTITIES AND SMALL BUSINESSES

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Abstract: This paper examines the kinetic parameters of the adsorption of methylene blue and Congo red on various modified carbon adsorbents (RU, BSH, and UO). An analysis was conducted on the effectiveness of different kinetic models (pseudo-first and pseudo-second order) to describe the adsorption process. The results indicated that the pseudo-second order model most accurately reflects the adsorption kinetics, as evidenced by high correlation coefficients ($R^2 > 97\%$) and positive values of adsorption capacity (A_s) for all investigated systems. This suggests that the adsorption process is governed by chemical sorption (chemisorption), resulting in strong bonds between the adsorbate and active sites on the carbon surface. RU carbon exhibited the highest adsorption activity compared to BSSH and OXC, which can be attributed to its developed porous structure and a greater number of available active sites. The obtained data can be utilized to optimize adsorption process conditions and select the most effective adsorbents for the removal of organic dyes from wastewater.

Keywords: adsorption, methylene blue, Congo red, carbon adsorbents, kinetic model, pseudo-second order, chemisorption, wastewater treatment.

Introduction. Research on the adsorption of dyes on carbon sorbents is becoming increasingly relevant in the context of environmental protection and ensuring water quality. Synthetic dyes, widely used in industries such as textiles, leather, food, and pharmaceuticals, eventually enter wastewater streams. These organic dyes, such as

methylene blue (MB) and congo red (CR), are highly resistant to biodegradation and can have toxic effects on aquatic ecosystems and human health. Therefore, their effective removal from wastewater has become a priority in the field of water treatment [1-4].

Among the various methods for removing dyes from wastewater, adsorption on carbons—activated and modified—has proven to be one of the most effective and economically feasible approaches. Carbon sorbents possess high adsorption capacity, large specific surface area, and porous structure, making them ideal candidates for removing organic pollutants. However, despite these known advantages, the successful implementation of adsorption on an industrial scale requires a deep understanding of adsorption kinetics and the mechanisms of interaction between dyes and carbon sorbents [5-8].

The study of adsorption kinetics plays a crucial role in optimizing wastewater treatment processes. Kinetic analysis allows for the assessment of the rate and mechanism of adsorption, which is essential for selecting the most suitable carbon sorbent and its application conditions. In particular, pseudo-first-order and pseudo-second-order kinetic models are commonly used to describe adsorption processes. These models help to understand how adsorption depends on dye concentration, contact time, temperature, pH, and other parameters. Choosing the correct kinetic model helps predict the behavior of the system and develop efficient and cost-effective water treatment technologies [9-13].

Thus, the relevance of research in the field of dye adsorption on carbons is associated with the need to develop sustainable and highly efficient methods for removing organic pollutants from wastewater. Studying kinetic parameters and their modeling allows for optimizing adsorption conditions, improving efficiency, and reducing the costs of water purification [14-16].

The primary aim of this research is to study the kinetic parameters and select an appropriate adsorption model, such as pseudo-first or pseudo-second order, which is crucial for developing effective and sustainable water treatment technologies. Special attention is given to the adsorption of MB and CR on various carbon adsorbents, enabling a better understanding of their sorptive properties and determining conditions under which adsorption is maximally effective.

Methodology & empirical analysis. The objects of the study were selected as natural coals from the Angren deposit: ordinary coal (OC), «BSSH» grade coal, and oxidized coal (OXC). These coals underwent preliminary physical purification, which included grinding, sieving, and magnetic separation to remove impurities and ensure sample uniformity.

After purification, the coals had the following characteristics:

ordinary Coal (OC): moisture content of 13%, ash content of 12.2%, volatile matter content of 35%, humic acid content of 2%, carboxyl group (COOH) content of 0.1 mg*eq/g, and hydroxyl group (OH) content of 0.5 mg*eq/g;

«BSSH» Grade Coal: moisture content of 12%, ash content of 26.4%, volatile matter content of 36%, humic acid content of 5%, carboxyl group (COOH) content of 0.3 mg*eq/g, and hydroxyl group (OH) content of 1.7 mg*eq/g;

oxidized Coal (OXC): moisture content of 11%, ash content of 40%, volatile matter content of 45%, humic acid content of 50%, carboxyl group (COOH) content of 2.1 mg*eq/g, and hydroxyl group (OH) content of 1.4 mg*eq/g.

To assess the adsorption activity, model solutions of cationic dye (methylene blue, MB) and anionic dye (Congo red, CR) were prepared within a concentration range from 1 to 100 mg/L. Quantitative determination of dye concentrations was performed using scanning spectrophotometry in a wavelength range from 190 to 700 nm with a UV/V-5100 spectrophotometer (Shanghai Metash Instruments Co.). The adsorption capacity was determined by measuring optical density at specific wavelengths: 660 nm for MB and 505 nm for CR [8]. Calibration curves were constructed based on solutions of varying dye concentrations.

Subsequently, 0.05 g of powdered aluminosilicates was added to each 50 mL solution. After reaching equilibrium, defined by kinetic adsorption curves, optical density measurements were conducted, and concentrations were calculated.

The dye adsorption process was investigated under static conditions at various contact times between the adsorbent and solution to determine kinetic characteristics. Kinetic parameters were analyzed using pseudo-first (1) and pseudo-second (2) order models described by the respective equations:

$$\ln(A_s - A_t) = \ln(A_s) - k_1 t. \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{t}{A_t} = \frac{1}{k_2 A_s^2} + \frac{t}{A_s}, \quad (2)$$

where: k_1 is the rate constant for the pseudo-I order equation, expressed in g/mg*min; A_s and A_t are the amounts of adsorption upon reaching equilibrium and at time t , respectively; k_2 is the rate constant for the pseudo-II order equation, also expressed in g/mg*min. The kinetic dependencies of the sorption of MG and KK dyes on coals were analyzed using the above-mentioned kinetic models.

Results. This section presents the findings of the study on the adsorption of cationic and anionic dyes (methylene blue and Congo red) onto various carbon adsorbents. The kinetic parameters obtained during the experiments are discussed, along with their interpretation based on pseudo-first-order and pseudo-second-order models. The influence of dye concentration, contact time, and the properties of the adsorbents on the efficiency of dye removal from solutions is analyzed. Special attention is given to how different parameters affect the adsorption capacity, as well as the selection of optimal conditions for conducting adsorption processes. The data obtained from the kinetics of dye adsorption onto carbon materials are illustrated in Figures 1 and 2.

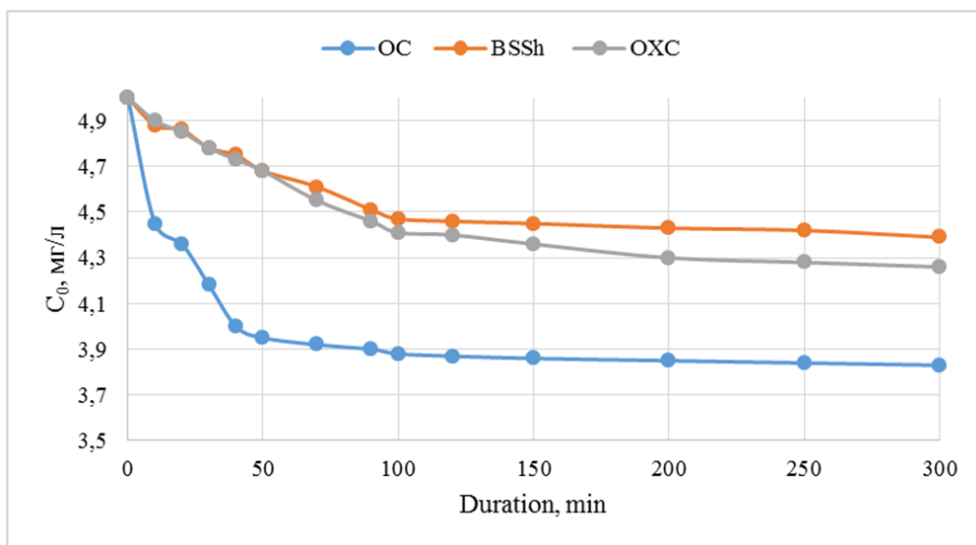


Fig. 1. The process of decreasing the concentration of methylene blue

The change in the residual concentrations of MB in the solution during adsorption on OC, BSSh and OXC carbons demonstrates the differences in the sorption activity of these materials. During the experiment, OC carbon shows the most significant decrease in the concentration of MB - from 5 mg / l to 3.83 mg / l in 300 minutes. In the first 50 minutes, the concentration of MB on OC quickly decreases, after which the adsorption process slows down, which may indicate a gradual saturation of the active centers of the carbon.

BSSh carbon also reduces the concentration of MB in the solution, but this process is slower compared to OC carbon. After 300 minutes, the residual concentration of MB on BSSh is 4.39 mg / l, which is higher than on RU. This may indicate a lower availability of active centers or a smaller number of pores involved in adsorption.

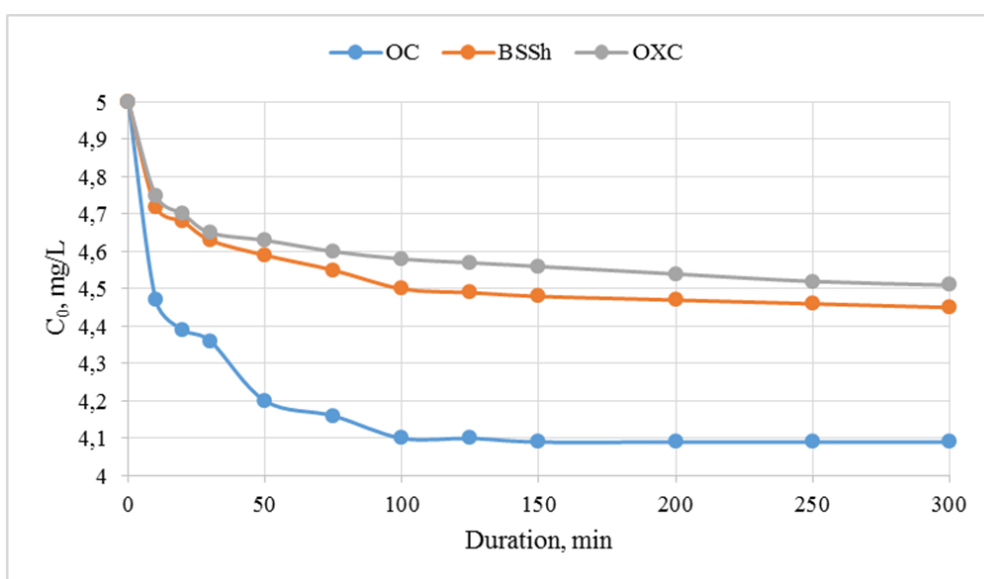


Fig. 2. Kinetics of the decrease in the concentration of CR.

OXC carbon also contributes to a decrease in the residual concentration of MB, reaching 4.26 mg/l after 300 minutes. At the initial stages (up to 50 minutes), the concentration of MG in the OXC decreases faster, but then the process slows down and reaches a stable level.

The study of the kinetics of the decrease in the concentration of Congo red (CR) in the solution revealed that the OC carbon has the greatest adsorption capacity, reducing the concentration of CR from 5 to 4.09 mg/l within 300 minutes. At the same time, the BSSH and OXC carbons showed a slower decrease in concentration - to 4.46 mg/l and 4.51 mg/l, respectively, which indicates their lower adsorption efficiency. This difference may be due to the fact that OC has a more developed porous structure and a greater number of active centers compared to BSSH and OXC.

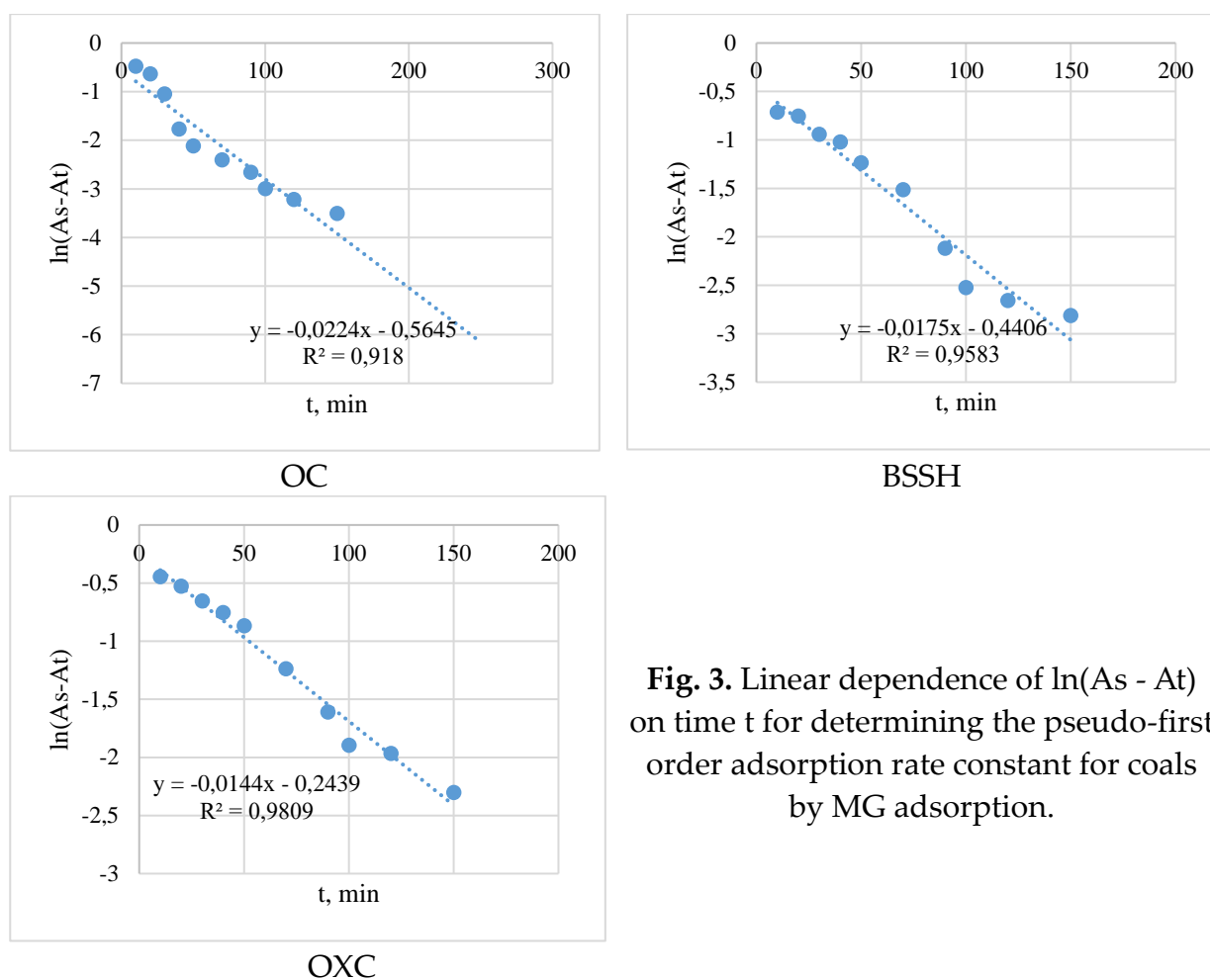


Fig. 3. Linear dependence of $\ln(A_s - A_t)$ on time t for determining the pseudo-first order adsorption rate constant for coals by MG adsorption.

Analysis of the data on the adsorption of methylene blue (MB) and Congo red (CR) on activated carbons OC, BSH and OXC allows us to conclude that there are oxygen-containing functional groups (carboxyl, phenolic, quinoid) on their surface, which provide adsorption of cationic dyes, such as MB, by ion exchange. A decrease in the adsorption of the anionic dye CR indicates the predominance of negatively charged groups, which prevent interaction with anionic particles.

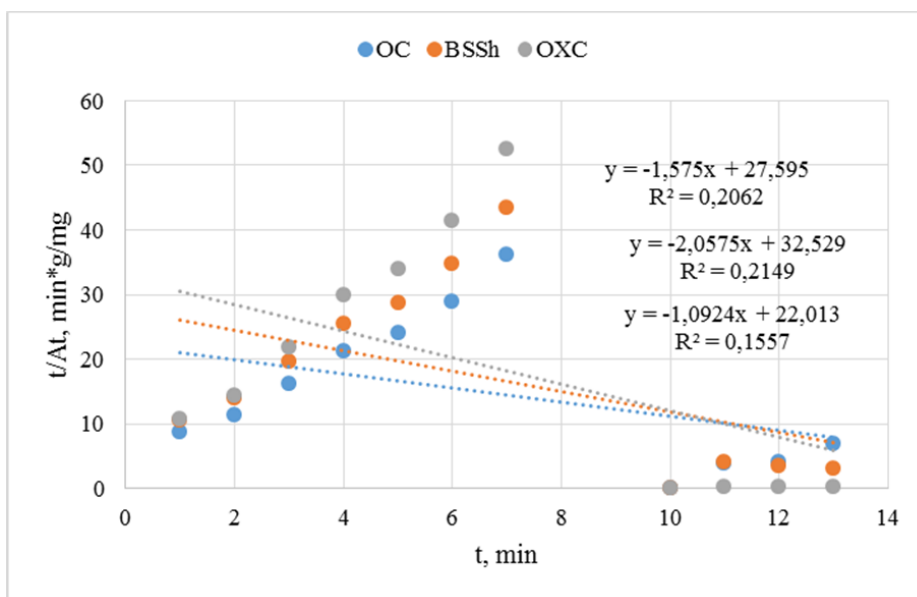


Fig. 4. Determination of the adsorption rate constant using the pseudo-II order model based on the linear dependence of t/At on time t for various modified carbons and MB adsorption.

Table1. Kinetic parameter modeling for adsorption processes.

Carbon	k_1	R^2	A_s	k_2	R^2
OC	-0,0144	91,80	1,22	0,07	99,90
BSSH	-0,0224	95,83	0,76	0,02	97,77
OXC	-0,0175	98,09	1,02	0,01	97,67
OC	0,229	9,82	0,99	0,10	99,63
BSSH	0,308	98,72	0,60	0,10	99,78
OXC	0,221	95,67	0,51	0,14	99,75

The analysis of kinetic parameters of MG and KK adsorption on various carbon sorbents shows which of the kinetic models describes the system behavior better. The correlation coefficient (R^2) for the pseudo-I order model is below 99% for all coals, both for MG and KK, which indicates insufficient accuracy of this model. Particularly low R^2 values are observed for KK adsorption on OC and OXC coals – 9.82 and 95.67, respectively, which confirms the poor applicability of this model. Additionally, negative values of adsorption capacity (A_s) for KK on all coals also indicate the inadequacy of the pseudo-I order model.

In turn, the pseudo-II order model demonstrates high values of correlation coefficients (R^2) for all coals, both for MG and KK (more than 97%). The highest R^2 values (99.90 for MG on OC and 99.78 for KK on BSSH) confirm that this model describes the adsorption kinetics in the studied systems better. Positive values of adsorption capacity (A_s) and acceptable values of rate constants (k_2) additionally support the compliance of

the pseudo-second order model. Thus, the pseudo-second order model turns out to be more suitable for describing the adsorption kinetics of both methylene blue (MG) and Congo red (KK) on OC, BSSh and OXC coals. High R^2 values and positive values of adsorption capacity (A_s) indicate that the adsorption kinetics in these systems are better described by this model.

The second order model assumes that the adsorption process is controlled by chemical sorption (chemisorption) or interactions associated with the exchange of substances between the adsorbate and the active sites on the coal surface. According to the obtained data, the high correlation for the pseudo-second order model ($R^2 > 99\%$) for most carbons indicates that the adsorption rate is determined not only by the dye concentration in the solution, but also by the number of available active sites on the carbon surface that are capable of participating in chemical interactions with the adsorbate molecules.

The adsorption rate in the second-order model depends quadratically on the adsorbate concentration, which means that doubling the adsorbate concentration can increase the adsorption rate fourfold if the active sites on the adsorbent surface remain unsaturated. This model also assumes the formation of an adsorbate monolayer, which indicates a chemisorption mechanism and the presence of strong interactions that ensure strong binding of the adsorbate molecules to the adsorbent surface.

Conclusions. As a result of the study, the kinetic parameters of methylene blue (MB) and Congo red (CR) adsorption on various carbons (OC, BSSh and OXC) were studied. Data analysis showed that the pseudo-second-order adsorption model most accurately describes the adsorption kinetics for all the studied systems. High values of the correlation coefficients ($R^2 > 97\%$) and positive values of the adsorption capacity (A_s) indicate that the adsorption process is controlled by chemical interactions between the adsorbate and active sites on the carbon surface. The second-order model assumes that adsorption occurs as a monolayer formation, which confirms the chemisorption mechanism, which ensures strong binding of dye molecules to the carbon adsorbent.

The study also showed that differences in the adsorption efficiency of MB and CR on different carbons are associated with their porous structure and the presence of oxygen-containing functional groups. The OC coal demonstrated the highest adsorption activity, which is explained by the developed porous structure and a large number of active centers capable of effectively binding dye molecules. While the B BSSh SH and OXC coals showed a slower decrease in dye concentrations, which is due to the lower availability of active centers. The obtained results confirm that the selection of a suitable carbon adsorbent and optimal conditions of the adsorption process plays a key role in the development of effective technologies for wastewater treatment from organic dyes. Future research can be aimed at modifying the surface of carbon sorbents and studying their interaction with other types of pollutants to further improve their adsorption efficiency and stability under various conditions.

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C O N T E N T S

PRIMARY PROCESSING OF COTTON, TEXTILE AND LIGHT INDUSTRY

Dadadzhonov Sh., Akhunbabaev O., Muxamadrasulov Sh., Akhunbabaev U., Erkinov Z.	3
Practice of production of polycomponent threads from a mixture of natural and chemical fibers	
Korabayev Sh.	13
Determining the direct resistance coefficient of cotton fiber in the confusor tube	
Kulmatov I.	19
Study of a new technological equipment for cleaning cotton raw materials from gross pollution	
Musayeva L., Polatova S.	24
Choosing the main features of special clothing for riders, taking into account the requirements of consumers	
Djurayev A., Khudayberdiyeva M., Urmanov N.	31
Kinematic analysis of a cam mechanism with elastic elements of the mechanism with elastic elements of paired cams of a boel mechanism of a weaving loom	
Rakhmonov H., Matyakubova J., Sobirov D.	41
Analysis of the influence of the filling coefficient of the screw cleaner system with seeded cotton on the current consumption of the system	
Madrahimov D., Tuychiyev Sh.	48
Impact of saw spacing on lint removal efficiency and quality in the linting process	
Monnopov J., Kayumov J., Maksudov N.	53
Analysis of mechanical properties of high elastic knitted fabrics for sportswear design	
Kamolova M., Abdulkarimova M., Usmanova N., Mahsudov Sh.	59
Study of the Prospects for the Application of Digital Technologies in the Fashion Industry in the Development of the Creative Economy	
Ergasheva R., Khalikov K., Oralov L., Samatova Sh., Oripov J.	71
Comprehensive assessment of two-layer knitted fabrics	

GROWING, STORAGE, PROCESSING AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND FOOD TECHNOLOGIES

Aripov M., Kadirov U., Mamatov Sh., Meliboyev M.

Experimental study of sublimation drying of vegetables by applying ultra – high frequency electromagnetic waves	74
Alamov U., Shomurodov D., Giyasova N., Zokirova Sh., Egamberdiev E.	81
Chemical composition analysis of miscanthus plant leaves and stems	81
Vokkosov Z., Orifboyeva M.	88
Production of technology for obtaining oil from peanut kernels and refining the oil obtained in short cycles	88
Khalikov M., Djuraev Kh.	95
The importance of systematic analysis in the drying process of fruit and vegetable pastilla	95

CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGIES

Kuchkarova D., Soliyev M., Ergashev O.	101
Production of coal adsorbents by thermochemical method based on cotton stalks and cotton shells and their physical properties	101
Askarova D., Mekhmonkhonov M., Ochilov G., Abdikamalova A., Ergashev O., Eshmetov I.	108
Some definitions about the mechanism of public-private partnership and its role in strengthening the activities of business entities and small businesses	108
Ganiyeva N., Ochilov G.	117
Effect of bentonite on benzene vapor adsorption in order to determine the activation conditions of log bentonite	117
Kayumjanov O., Yusupov M.	122
Synthesis of metal phthalocyanine pigment based on npk and calculation of particle size using the debye-scherrer equation	122
Mukumova G., Turaev Kh., Kasimov Sh.	127
Sem analysis and thermal properties of synthesised sorbent based on urea, formaldehyde, citric acid	127
Amanova N., Turaev Kh., Beknazarov Kh., Sottikulov E., Makhmudova Y.	133
Corrosion resistance of modified sulfur concrete in various aggressive environments	133
Eshbaeva U., Alieva N.	141
Study of the effect of adhesive substances on paper strength properties	141
Turayev T., Bozorova G., Eshankulov N., Kadirov Kh., Dushamov A., Murtozoeva Sh.	146
Cleaning of saturated absorbents used in natural gas cleaning by three-stage filtration method and analysis of their properties	146

Muxamedjanov T., Pulatov Kh., Nazirova R., Khusenov A.	158
Obtaining of phosphoric cation-exchange resin for waste water treatment	

MECHANICS AND ENGINEERING

Abdullaev A., Nasretdinova F.	165
Relevance of research on failure to power transformers, review	

Muhammedova M.	173
Anthropometric studies of the structure of the foot	

Sharibayev N., Nasirdinov B.	181
Measuring the impact of mechatronic systems on silkworm egg incubation for premium silk yield	

Abdullayev L., Safarov N.	189
Electron beam deposition of boron-based coatings under vacuum pressure and experimental results of nitrogenation in electron beam plasma	

Kadirov K., Toxtashev A.	195
The impact of electricity consumption load graphs on the power	

Makhmudov I.	204
Theoretical basis of the methodology of selecting wear-resistant materials to abrasive corrosion	

Adizova A., Mavlanov T.	209
Determining optimal parameter ratios in the study of longitudinal vibrations of threads in weaving process using a model	

Turakulov A., Mullajonova F.	215
Application of the dobeshi wavelet method in digital processing of signals	

Djurayev Sh.	222
Analysis and optimization of the aerodynamic properties of a new multi-cyclone device	

Djurayev Sh.	228
Methods for improving the efficiency of multi-cyclone technology in air purification and new approaches	

Ibrokhimov I., Khusanov S.	236
Principles of improvement of heavy mixtures from cotton raw materials	

Utaev S.	241
Results of a study of the influence of changes in oils characteristics on wear of diesel and gas engine cylinder liners	

Abduvakhidov M.	249
Review of research issues of determination of mechanical parameters of compound loading structures and working bodies	

Abduvakhidov M.	256
Equilibrium analysis of flat elements of the saw working element package	

Kudratov Sh., Valiyev M., Turdimurodov B., Yusufov A., Jamilov Sh.	
Determining the technical condition of diesel locomotive diesel engine using diagnostic tools	262
Juraev T., Ismailov O., Boyturayev S.	
Effective methods of regeneration of used motor oils	269
Umarov A., Sarimsakov A., Mamadaliyev N., Komilov Sh.	
The oretical analysis of the fiber removing process	276
Tursunov A.	
Statistical evaluation of a full factorial experiment on dust suppression systems in primary cotton processing facilities	282
ADVANCED PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION	
Yuldashev A.	
Historical theoretical foundations of state administration and the issue of leadership personnel	294
ECONOMICAL SCIENCES	
Israilov R.	
Criteria, indicators and laws of small business development	299
Eshankulova D.	
Demographic authority and its regional characteristics	305
Kadirova Kh.	
Assessment of the efficiency and volatility of the stock market of Uzbekistan	310
Mirzakhlikov B.	
Some definitions about the mechanism of public-private partnership and its role in strengthening the activities of business entities and small businesses	316
Ganiev M.	
Income stratification of the population and opportunities to increase incomes	321
Aliyeva E.	
Assessment of innovation activity enterprises using the matrix method	327
Azizov A.	
Industry 4.0 challenges in China	335
Azizov A.	
Industrie 4.0 implementation challenges in Germany	341