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P2-26 SYNTHESIS OF SUBSTITUTED BENZIMIDAZOTHIAZINES AND THIAZOLES FOR THE SEARCH OF AMYLOID AGGREGATION MODULATORS
Linas Petrauskas, Rita Bukšnaitienė 271

P2-27 SYNTHESIS OF NEW 4-(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-1-(3,4,5-TRIMETHOXYPHENYL)-1H-IMIDAZOLE-2-THIOL DERIVATIVES
Birutė Grybaitė, Natalia Maciejewska, Vytautas Mickevičius 272

P2-28 SYNTHESIS OF IMIDAZO(2,1-b)(1,3)THIAZINES VIA ELECTROPHILE-PROMOTED CYCLIZATION OF 2-ALKENYLTHIOIMIDAZOLES
Martyna Paulauskaitė, Ieva Žutautė 273

P2-29 PLANT-AVAILABLENUTRIENTS FROM ORGANIC MATERIALS: N, P, AND K EXTRACTION IN DIFFERENT MEDIA
Karina Kuzborskaja, Kristina Jančaitienė 274

P2-31 SYNTHESIS OF NOVEL BENZIMIDAZOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVES AS POTENTIAL MODULATORS OF AMYLOID AGGREGATION
Urtė Milerytė, Rita Bukšnaitienė, Ieva Žutautė 275

P2-32 EVALUATION OF KOMBUCHA FERMENTATION USING DIFFERENT TYPES OF TEA
Lukas Dapkus, Eglė Purvaneckaitė, Aivaras Anužis 276

P2-33 SYNTHESIS OF β-HYDROXY-α-AMINOACIDS UTILIZING L-THREONINE (TRANS)ALDOLASES
Ignas Katkevičius, Kamilė Butkutė, Rolandas Meškys 277

P2-34 THE SYNTHESIS AND MODIFICATION OF (IMIDAZO(2,1-b)(1,3)THIAZIN-4-YL)PHENOLS
Fausta Kairytė, Ieva Žutautė 278

P2-35 SYNTHESIS OF N-SUBSTITUTED RESORCINOLCARBOXAMIDES AS POTENTIAL HSP90 INHIBITORS
Ugnius Popovas, Ieva Žutautė 279

P2-36 EFFICIENT SYNTHESIS OF STEROIDAL 1,2,3-TRIAZOLES
Nana Barbakadze, Nanuli Nadaraia, Meri Kakhabrishvili 280

P2-37 SYNTHESIS AND INVESTIGATION OF BENZIDINE ANILINE AND BENZIDINE O-ANISIDINE COPOLYMERS WITH PANi LIKE STRUCTURE
Narine Durgaryan, Shushanna Vardanyan, Parandzem Minasyan, Gevorg Grigoryan 281

P2-38 CHARACTERISATION OF VOLATILE COMPOUNDS AND METABOLITE PROFILES OF VINCETOXICUM ROOTS ISOLATED BY SUPERCRITICAL CO_2 AND PRESSURISED LIQUID EXTRACTION
Jovita Jovaišaitė, Simon Duthen, Amélie Perez, Laura Jūrienė, Petras Rimantas Venskutonis 282

P2-39 ANTIOXIDANT PROFILE OF LIQUID FRACTION FROM DANDELION LEAF KOMBUCHA FERMENTATION
Taisa Vashkevich, Vilma Kaškonienė, Audrius Sigitas Maruška 283

P2-40 DESIGN AND SYNTHESIS OF NOVEL DERIVATIVES BASED ON1-(NAPHTHALEN-1-YL)-4-PHENYL-1H-IMIDAZOLE-2-THIOL
Aistė Starkauskaitė, Birutė Grybaitė, Vytautas Mickevičius 284

P2-41 PROPERTIES OF NONWOVEN MICROFIBER MATERIALS BASED ON PLANT EXTRACTS PRODUCED BY ELECTROSPINNING
Andrii Sikora, Irina Liashok, Viktoriia Plavan 285

P2-42 STRUCTURAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF POLY(PYRROLE-CO-ANTHRANILIC ACID) COPOLYMERS SYNTHESIZED USING DIFFERENT AMMONIUM PERSULFATE-TO-MONOMER RATIOS
Amelia Hendik, Justina Gaidukevič 286

P2-43 RAPID FABRICATION OF COC MICROFLUIDIC CHIPS USING ADHESIVE BONDING
Tadas Turonis, Kamilė Kasperavičiūtė, Eivydas Andriukonis, Arūnas Stirkė 287

P2-44 Pd-CATALYZED ASSEMBLY AND MECHANISTIC ELUCIDATION OF TWISTED DONOR-ACCEPTORCARBAZOLE SCAFFOLDS
Hamisu Aliyu Mohammed, Muhammad Hakim Muhamad Adzrill, Aqeel A. Hussein, Muhammad Kumayl Abdul Wahab, Nor Shafiq Mohd Jamel, Kai Lin Woon, Juozas V. Grazulevicius, Azhar Ariffin 288

PROPERTIES OF NONWOVEN MICROFIBER MATERIALS BASED ON PLANT EXTRACTS PRODUCED BY ELECTROSPINNING

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Nonwoven fibrous materials (NFM), thanks to their unique structure and properties, such as high specific surface area, porous structure and the possibility of modification, are promising materials for a wide range of applications, especially in medicine and cosmetology. Their use for the manufacture of wound and cosmetic dressings, filters and other medical devices is the subject of active research and development. Of particular interest is the possibility of creating NFM containing functional groups, such as synthetic drugs or active substances of medicinal plants. This opens up new perspectives for the development of intelligent materials capable of not only protecting the wound or skin, but also promoting their healing and regeneration. This work presents the results of research on the vapor permeability and water absorption of NFM samples made by electrospinning from solutions of polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) containing extracts of medicinal plants. The electrospinning method is a relatively accessible and effective way to obtain nanoscale fibers. PVA was chosen as the polymer base due to its availability, ease of processing, non-toxicity and biocompatibility. These properties make PVA an ideal material for use in medical and cosmetic products.

For the study, NFM samples were made containing 10% by weight of PVA and extracts of medicinal plants, such as oak bark *Quercus robur L.*, blue gum *Eucalyptus globulus*, oregano *Origanum vulgare L.* and pot marigold *Caléndula*. These plants are known for their antiseptic, anti-inflammatory and wound-healing properties. The extracts of medicinal plants were prepared according to a special formulation, dry plant parts per boiling water (m/V): oak bark. (10 g per 100 ml); blue gum (10 g per 200 ml); oregano (10 g per 200 ml); pot marigold (5 g per 200 ml). To obtain an aqueous extract of medicinal plants, they were infused in a water bath at a temperature of about 95 °C, for 30 minutes, followed by cooling at room temperature. To remove mechanical impurities, the extracts were filtered through a filter paper. PVA solutions were prepared in a water bath for 40 minutes. The NFM samples were formed using a laboratory capillary-type setup. The electric field voltage was 30 kV, the distance between the electrodes was 17.5 cm, and the capillary diameter was 0.33 mm.The obtained test results are shown in Figure 1.

Medicinal plant	Electrical conductivity, S/m.	Nonwoven sample thickness, mm	Water vapor permeability of the nonwoven sample, mg/cm²·h	Water vapor permeability of the film, mg/cm²·h	Relative water vapor permeability, %
Oak bark	0,0394	0,15	1,843	0,3686	500
Blue gum	0,1216	0,07	1,4707	0,3465	424
Oregano	0,2072	0,07	2,9488	0,4239	696
Pot marigold	0,0587	0,11	1,843	0,4055	455

Fig. 1. Some properties of the resulting nonwoven materials

It was experimentally established that the vapor permeability value for NFM samples is greater than the vapor permeability value of the corresponding films by 400-700%. This indicates that NFM have a high ability to transmit water vapor, which is an important factor for ensuring comfort and skin breathing under the dressing.