

Table 1. Characteristics of carbohydrates used for the research.

No	Trivial (common) name of carbohydrate	Content of the main substance, %, additional characteristics	The ratio of the number of bonds α (1-4) to the number of pyranose rings in the sugar molecule	Supplier company, serial number
1	Glucose	$\geq 99.5\%$ D- (+) - glucose BIOXTRA	0.0	Sigma No G8270
2	Maltose	$\geq 98\%$ D - (+) - maltose monohydrate	0.50	Sigma-Aldrich No M5885
3	Maltotriose	98 %	0.67	Sigma-Aldrich No M8378, Lot 017K0679
4	Maltotetraose	96 %	0.75	Sigma-Aldrich No M8253, Lot 109K1271
5	Maltopentaose	96 %	0.80	Sigma-Aldrich No M8128, Lot 040M1774
6	Maltohexaose	$\geq 90\%$	0.83	Sigma-Aldrich No M9153
7	Maltoheptaose	94 %	0.86	Sigma-Aldrich No M7753, Lot 079K0987
8	Amylose	98 %	1.00	City Chemical LLC, Lot 01M54
9	Amylopectin	$\geq 95\%$	1.00	Sigma-Aldrich, 10118, Lot 1422493

Table 2. Samples of starches studied.

No	Manufacturer	Producing country
1	Birkamidon	Poland
2	Windmile	Holland
3	KMC Brander	Denmark
4	Birkamidon GmbH	Germany
5	Merille	France

these substances were recorded on FT-IR Nicolet 6700 spectrometer of Thermo Electron Corporation in the mode of disturbed total internal reflection. A horizontal prefix ZnSe 45° with a 12-fold reflection of the infrared laser beam at a depth of penetration into the sample of ~ 2 μm was used. The spectra were recorded at a room temperature with a resolution of 4 cm^{-1} , and a measurement accuracy of $\pm 0.5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. The number of scans referred to

32. The structure of the individual spectral bands was analyzed using Origin Pro 8 program resources.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The infrared spectrum of glucose monosaccharide (Fig. 1), as an ancestor of the studied series of compounds, is identical to those described in the literature [1 - 5], and also presented in the NIST database. According to the authors' interpretations the valence vibrations of the C-O (νCO), C-C (νCC) and C-C-H (νCOH) chemical bonds are the most pronounced in the spectrum of the substance. A similar type of vibrations of O-H and C-H bonds is found in the form of relatively weak bands. The deformation vibrations of C-C-O and C-H bonds are somewhat more intense when compared to those of O-C-H (δOCH), C-O-H (δCOOH) and C-C-H (δCCH) bonds. The second representative of the disaccharide series, maltose, can be considered as a condensation