**ON THE ISSUE OF DETECTING THE FOCUS OF EMERGENCE OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS DUE TO FIRE**

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As a result of the combustion that takes place in a fire, materials, structures, equipment and individual objects, which were in the zone of action of high temperature, undergo various destructions, deformations or are completely destroyed - they burn.

As a rule, the destruction occurs unevenly and this circumstance is often used when establishing the source of the fire. The location of the cell is often associated with the place of greatest burnout and destruction. In such a case, they proceed from the assumption that the greatest destruction is due to longer burning, longer effect of high temperature, i.e. the time factor, and, as a result, they come to the conclusion that the fire could have originated in this area. Most often, this is the case.

It is obvious that a long duration of burning will lead to great destruction, it can also cause the development of a higher temperature in the center of the fire, which will also inevitably affect the intensity and degree of destruction. However, such a circumstance as the duration of burning is not the only one, and in some cases it cannot be the cause of the greatest damage to structures and materials in a certain area of the fire, including in the cell.

The destruction that occurs during fires depends not only on the duration of the burning, but also on a number of other factors and conditions associated with the development of the fire, and, first of all, on the temperature regime in the burning zone. The development of the temperature is connected, of course, not only with the time factor. The temperature in individual areas of the fire also depends on the amount and nature of combustible materials located in this area, their burning conditions, in particular, the conditions of gas exchange (air access), determined by the development of convection, fire extinguishing features. All this will determine the conditions and causes of repeated burning, the formation of local centers of combustion or individual, better-preserved areas in the fire zone. As we already know, even in the center of the fire, the smallest damage can also occur due to the architectural and construction features of the building.

To date, specialists [1-4] have made only separate attempts to determine the nature of burned materials by the structure and composition of soot, as well as to establish the fact of the presence of leaded fuels in the combustion zone by the presence of lead oxide and non-leaded petroleum products in the soot by detecting their quantities sorbed by particles soot The task of determining the burning conditions in different zones of an emergency situation due to a fire and identifying focal signs of a fire was not considered and solved. The analysis of the electrical resistance of the soot layer makes it possible to study smog directly at the site of the fire and, thus, to identify the paths of propagation of the main convective flows and the focal zone.

**LITERATURE**

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