

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI  
OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI  
FARG'ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

**FarDU.  
ILMIY  
XABARLAR**

1995-yildan nashr etiladi  
Yilda 6 marta chiqadi

5-2024

**НАУЧНЫЙ  
ВЕСТНИК.  
ФерГУ**

Издаётся с 1995 года  
Выходит 6 раз в год

## FIZIKA-TEXNIKA

**G.R.Rahmatov**

Sabzavotlarni quritishda birlamchi ishlov berishdagi qurish kattaliklari tahlili.....	5
<b>M.B.Nabiiev, O.V.Tillaboyeva, D.D.G'ulomjonova</b>	
Yarimo'tkazgichli termoelektrik sovutgich (muzlat gich)lar asosidagi qurilmalarning qo'llanilishini o'rganish va uning tadbiqi.....	10
<b>M.Kholdorov</b>	
Study of infrared light drying processes of fruits and vegetables.....	16

## KIMYO

**Q.M.Norboyev, X.Sh.Tashpulatov, A.M.Nasimov, D.T.Toshpulatov, Sh.N.Magdiyev,****J.M.Xursandov, D.O.Sadikov**

Xona haroratida ligandlar yordamida qayta cho'ktirish usulida $CsPbBr_3$ tarkibli perovskit kvant nuqtalar sintezi va spektral tahlili.....	20
--	----

**M.O.Rasulova, A.A.Ibragimov, T.Sh.Amirova**

Oshlangan hayvon terilari tarkibidagi makro va mikroelementlar tahlili .....	26
--	----

**I.R.Asqarov, Sh.Sh.Abdullayev, S.A.Mamatqulova, O.Sh.Abdulloyev, Sh.X.Abdulloyev**

Development of a methodology for determining the amount of water-soluble vitamins using the YSSX method (case study of Jujube).....	32
--	----

**A.A.Toshov, S.R.Razzoqova, I.Karimov, J.Jo'rayev, Sh.A.Kadirova, Sh.Sh.Turg'unboyev,****Y.Ro'zimov**

Синтез, строение и физико-химические свойства комплекса 2-метилтиобензоксазола с кобальтом .....	39
---	----

**S.X.Botirov, D.A.Eshtursunov, A.Inxonova D.J.Bekchanov M.G.Muxamediyev**

AN-31 Anionitiga bixramat ionlarining sorbsiyasini eritma ph muhitiga bog'liqligini tadqiq qilish.....	48
--	----

**M.A.Yusupov, Sh.E.Satimova, I.R.Asqarov, M.M.Mo'minov**

Determination of polyphenols and vitamins in artichoke ( <i>Cynara scolymus L.</i> ) leaves .....	52
---	----

**S.X.Botirov, D.A.Eshtursunov, Y.S.Fayzullayev, D.J.Bekchanov, M.G.Muxamediyev**

Sanoat anionitiga suniy eritmalaridan Cr(VI) ionlarining sorbsiya kinetikasini tadqiq qilish.....	60
---	----

**M.M.Yadgarova, Sh.B.Hasanov, O.I.Xudoyberganov, Z.Sh.Abdullayeva**

Ni(II) ionining salitsilamid bilan kompleks birikmasi sintezi va kristall tuzilishi .....	65
---	----

**O.K.Askarova, G.M.Ikromova, M.U.Juraev, E.X.Botirov**

Химический состав эфирного масла из надземной части <i>Haplophyllum acutifolium</i> .....	73
---	----

**X.V.Istroilova, B.Y.Abdug'aniyev**

Jundan tayyorlangan matolarning sifat va miqdoriy tarkibini fizik-kimyoviy uslublarda tadqiq qilish.....	78
---	----

**M.M.Yadgarova, Sh.B.Hasanov, O.I.Xudoyberganov, M.A.Ashirov**

Cu(II) ionining, salitsilamid hamda trietanolamin bilan kompleks birikmasi sintezi va kristall tuzilishi .....	85
---	----

**N.T.Xo'jayeva, B.Y.Abdug'aniyev, V.U.Xo'jayev**

<i>Fritillaria severzovii</i> o'simligi piyozi va uning suvli ekstraktini makro va mikroelementlar tahlili .....	93
--	----

**X.R.Kosimova, O.A.Bozorboyeva, N.K.Malikova, S.B.Raximov, A.E.Yangibayev,****Sh.Sh.Turg'unboyev**

Cu (II) ionini sorbsion-spektrofotometrik aniqlash .....	97
--	----

**O.P.Mansurov, B.Z.Adzizov, X.R.Latipov, B.B.Rahimov, M.Y.O.Ismoilov**

Метод производства добавок к бензину .....	103
--	-----

## BIOLOGIYA

**Sh.X.Yusupov, I.I.Zokirov, K.H.G'aniyev, M.A.Masodiqova**

Zararkunanda hasharotlar populyatsiyasining mavsumiy rivojlanish sur'atlari (no'xat agrotsenozi misolida).....	112
---	-----

**A.K.Xusanov, A.A.Yaxyoyev, J.B.Nizomov, I.I.Zokirov, M.A.Abduvaliyeva**

Mikroplastiklarni hidrobiontlar organizmiga ta'sirini o'rganilishini adabiyotlarda yoritilishi .....	118
--	-----

**Z.A.Jabbarov, D.K.Begimova**

Tuproqda B guruh vitaminlarining mikroorganizmlar tomonidan sintez qilinishi.....	123
---	-----

**S.O.Khuzhzhiev**

Biological wastewater treatment using higher aquatic plants.....	130
--	-----



УО'К: 541 .64+691 .175 .743+541 .183

**AN-31 ANIONITIGA BIXRAMAT IONLARINING SORBSIYASINI ERITMA pH MUHITIGA BOG'LQLIGINI TADQIQ QILISH**

**ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ЗАВИСИМОСТИ СОРБЦИИ ИОНОВ БИХРОМАТА ОТ РН СРЕДЫ РАСТВОРА ДЛЯ АНИОННITНОГО МАТЕРИАЛА AN-31**

**INVESTIGATION OF THE DEPENDENCE OF CHROMATE ION SORPTION ON THE PH ENVIRONMENT OF THE SOLUTION FOR AN-31 ANION EXCHANGE RESIN**

**Botirov Sunnatjon Xudoyberdi o'g'li<sup>1</sup> **

<sup>1</sup>Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston milliy universiteti, Kimyo fakulteti polimerlar kimyosi kafedrasi tayanch doktoranti,

**Eshtursunov Davron Abdisamatovich<sup>2</sup> **

<sup>2</sup>Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston milliy universiteti, Kimyo fakulteti polimerlar kimyosi kafedrasi tayanch doktoranti,

**Inxonova Arofat<sup>3</sup> **

<sup>3</sup>"Alfraganus university" nodavlat oliy ta'lim tashkiloti Farmatsevtika va kimyo kafedrasi, PhD,

**Bekchanov Davronbek Jumazarovich<sup>4</sup> **

<sup>4</sup>Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston milliy universiteti, Kimyo fakulteti polimerlar kimyosi kafedrasi k.f.d., prof.

**Muxamediyev Muxtarjan Ganievich<sup>5</sup> **

<sup>5</sup>Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston milliy universiteti, Kimyo fakulteti polimerlar kimyosi kafedrasi k.f.d., prof.

#### *Annotatsiya*

*Ma'lumki ion almashinuvchi qatronlarga turli xil ionlarni sorbsiyasini o'rganishda eritma pH muhiti sorbsiya sig'imiga o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatmay qolmaydi. Shu sababdan ushbu maqolada sanoat miqyosida ishlataladigan AN-31 anionitiga bixromat ionlari sorbsiyasiga eritma pH muhitining bog'lqligi o'rganilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadi, bixramat ionlarining eritma pH muhiti kislotali bo'lganda sanoat miqyosida ishlataladigan AN -31 anioniga sorbsiyasi yuqori bo'lishligi aniqlandi.*

#### *Аннотация*

*Известно, что pH среды раствора оказывает значительное влияние на сорбционную емкость при изучении сорбции различных ионов ионно-обменными смолами. Поэтому в данной статье рассматривается связь между pH раствора и сорбцией ионов бихромата анионитным материалом AN-31, который используется в промышленности. Результаты исследования показывают, что сорбция ионов бихромата на анионитном материале AN-31 выше при кислой среде раствора.*

#### *Abstract*

*It is known that the pH environment of the solution has a significant effect on the sorption capacity when studying the sorption of various ions by ion-exchange resins. Therefore, this article examines the relationship between the pH of the solution and the sorption of chromate ions by the AN-31 anion exchange resin, which is used on an industrial scale. The research results indicate that the sorption of chromate ions onto the AN-31 anion exchange resin is higher when the pH of the solution is acidic.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** anion almashinuvchi material, AN-31, sorbsiya, kalij dixromat, xrom(VI) ionlari

**Ключевые слова:** анионно-обменный материал, AN-31, сорбция, калий дихромат, ионы хрома (VI).

**Key words:** anion exchange material, AN-31, sorption, potassium dichromate, chromium (VI) ions.

## KIRISH

Dunyo aholisi tobora ko'payib borgani sayin ular ehtiyojini tabiiy polimerlar bilan qondirish mushkul bo'lib qolmoqda. Shu tufayli ham sintetik polimerlarga bo'lgan ehtiyoj kundan kunga tobora ortib bormoqda. Sanoatning turli xil sohalarida sintetik ion almashinuvchi materiallar sanoatning turli xil sohalarida keng miqyosda qo'llanilmoqda, jumladan, gidrometallurgiya sanoatida oqib chiqayotgan oqava suvlarini og'ir va zaharli metal ionlaridan tozalash, kamyob, rangli va qimmatbaho metallarni selektiv ajratib olish hamda eritmalarini konsentrashda, issiqlik elektr stansiyalari va ishlab chiqarish korxonalarida suvni tayyorlashda, kalsiy va magniy tuzlaridan suvni qattiqligini yumshatishda va boshqa sohalarda ko'plab ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Ta'kidlash joizki anionit xossasiga ega ion almashinuvchilar bir qancha ekologik muammolarni bartaraf etishda alohida o'r'in tutmoqda. Bundan kelib chiqadiki ion almashinuvchi materiallarni sorbsion xossalarini o'rganish, hamda sanoatga tadbiq qilish bugungi kunning dolzarb vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi.

## ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

So'nggi yillarda sanoatning jadal rivojlanishi muhim ekologik muammolarni keltirib chiqardi, xususan, ifloslantiruvchi moddalarini o'z ichiga olgan chiqindilarni noto'g'ri yo'q qilish bilan bog'liq[1,2]. Ba'zi metall ionlari, jumladan kadmiy, qo'rg'oshin, simob va xrom odatda elektr lampalar ishlab chiqarish, akkumulyator ishlab chiqarish, terini qayta ishlash, o'g'itlar va bo'yoq sanoati kabi sanoat chiqindilarida uchraydi. Ushbu ifloslantiruvchi moddalar atrof-muhit va sog'liq uchun jiddiy xavf keltirib chiqarishi mumkin[3].

Asosiy tashvishlardan biri yer osti suvlarining ifloslanishi bo'lib, u aholi salomatligi va global miqyosda suv resurslarining barqarorligiga jiddiy tahdid soladi. Ko'pgina mamlakatlarda xrom bilan ifloslangan yer osti suvlari aniqlangan bo'lib, bu muammo darhol butun dunyo e'tiborini talab qiladi[4-7].

Suv havzalarida simob, kadmiy, mishyak va ayniqsa xrom kabi zaharli elementlarning mavjudligi inson salomatligi va boshqa hayot shakllari uchun xavfli bo'lishi mumkin. Sanoat korxonalarining faoliyati natijasida zavodlardan ajralib chiqadigan suvlar tarkibida zaharli va og'ir metall ionlarining kontsentratsiyasini kamaytirmasdan hamda to'g'ri tozalamasdan oqava suvlarni tabiiy suv manbalariga oqizish ekotizimlarda zaharli moddalarining to'planishiga olib kelishi mumkin [8]. Xrom xususan tog'-kon sanoati, metallurgiya, elektroqoplama, teri ko'nchilik, to'qimachilikda bo'yash, bo'yoq va pigment ishlab chiqarish, yog'ochni saqlash kabi sanoatning oqava suvlarda topilgan muhim ifloslantiruvchi hisoblanadi. [9].

Xrom ikkita asosiy shaklda mavjud: uch valentli Cr(III) va olti valentli Cr(VI) shakllarda uchraydi [10]. Har bir shakl o'ziga xos kimyoviy va biologik xususiyatlarga ega. Ular o'z navbatida turli fizik-kimyoviy va biologik xususiyatlarga ega. Xromning uch valentli holati [Cr(III)] insonlarda uglevod almashinuv uchun zarurdir, olti valentli xrom [Cr(VI)] esa zaharli hisoblanadi [11-12]. Xromning olti valentli shakli uch valentli xromga qaraganda 100 barobar zaharliroqdir. Chunki u kuchli oksidlovchilik xossasiga ega. U hujayra membranalarini osongina kesib o'tib, dermatit, oshqozon yarasi, buyrak va jigar shikastlanishi, nafas olish muammolari, o'pka saratoni va boshqa qator inson salomatligi bilan bog'liq muammolarini keltirib chiqaradi [13].

Tadqiqotchilar tomonidan fizik-kimyoviy, elektrokimyoviy yoki ilg'or oksidlanish jarayonlariga asoslangan Cr (VI) ni suvdan olib tashlashning turli usullari taklif qilingan. Kimyoviy cho'ktirish, membranani filrlash, ion almashinivi, adsorbsiya, elektrokoagulyatsiya, elektrokimyoviy qaytarilish, elektrodializ, fotokataliz va nanotexnologiyalardan foydalanish kabi texnikalar shular jumlasidandir. Biroq, adsorbsiyadan tashqari, ushbu usullarning ko'pchiligi kamchiliklarga ega, jumladan, yuqori operatsion xarajatlar, katta energiya talablari, murakkab tozalash protseduralari va tozalash jarayonidan keyin ikkilamchi chiqindilarni boshqarish muammolari. Bundan farqli o'laroq, adsorbsiya mos adsorbentlar va eritmalar bilan birlashtirilganda yuqori samarali, arzon, oddiy va qayta foydalanish mumkin bo'lgan texnika sifatida ajralib turadi[14-16].

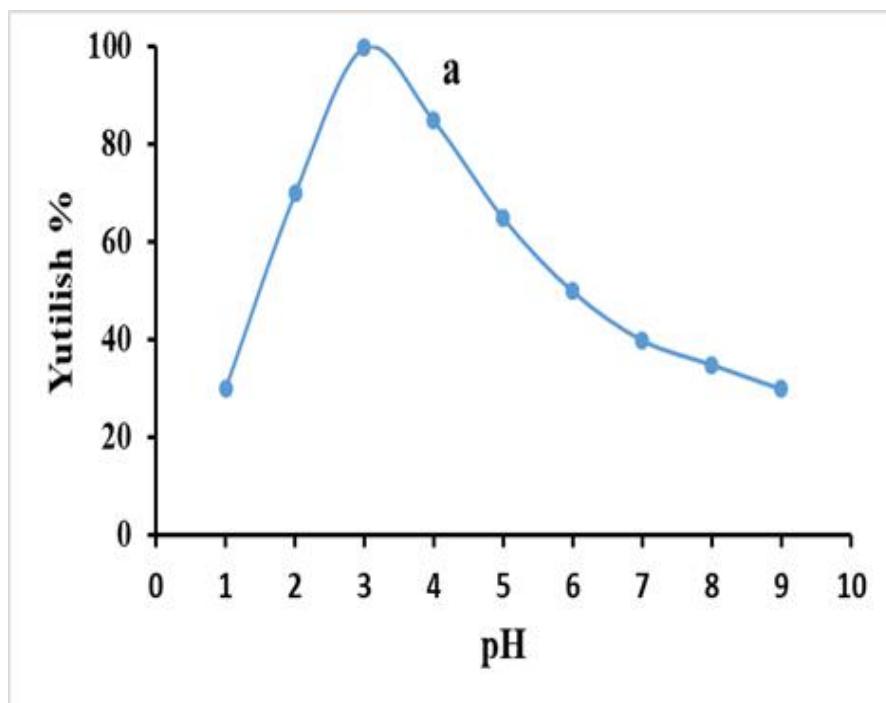
## NATIJA VA MUHOKAMALAR

Ushbu ishda ham sanoatda qo'llaniluvchi AN-31 ionitiga  $K_2Cr_2O_7$  (Sigma-Aldrich) tuzining sun'iy eritmalaridan Cr(VI) ionlarining sorbsiyasin eritma pH muhitiga bog'liqligini o'rganishga qaratilgan.

Sorbsion jarayonlarni eritma pH muhitiga bog'liqligini o'rganishda kaliy dixromat tuzi ( $K_2Cr_2O_7$ ) eritmalarini ishlataligan; Tayyorlangan sun'iy eritmalarining pH ko'rsatkichi sirka kislota (Sigma-Aldrich) va NH<sub>4</sub>OH (MAXAM CHIRCHIQ O'zbekiston) yordamida 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 va 9 ko'rinishiga (inoLab pH 7310P, Xylem Analytics Germany) pH metir yordamida keltirildi. Hajmi 250 ml bo'lgan konussimon kolbalarga 1gr AN-31 anioniti solindi va 100 ml dan oldindan taylorlangan turli xil pH darajaligi K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> ning eritmalarini solindi. Sorbsiyadan oldingi va keyingi eritmalaridagi Cr (VI) ionlari konsentratsiyasining o'zgarishini aniqlash maqsadida spektrofotometr (Shimadzu Corporation. UV-1900i) (Yaponiya) dan foydalanildi (Cr (VI) uchun to'lqin uzunligi 360 nm).

Quyda keltirilgan rasmda sanoat miqyosida ishlataladigan AN-31 anionitiga sun'iy eritmalaridan Cr(VI) ionlarining sorbsiyasini o'rganishda avvalo iontlarning sorbsion qobiliyati pH ga bog'liq bo'lganligi uchun 1-rasmda ushbu bog'liqlik keltirilgan.

1-rasm



Yuqorida keltirilga 1- rasmdan ko'rinib turibdiki anionitga Cr(VI) ionlarini yutilishqobiliyati maksimal qiymati muxitni pH 3ga teng bo'lganda maksimal bo'lmoqda. Shuni xam aytib o'tish kerakki AN-31 anioniti xlorid kislotani tuzi xolatida bo'lib suvli eritmalarida yuqorida ko'rsatilgan pHda maksimal ionlangan va funksional guruxlari to'liq musbat zaryadlangan bo'ladi. pH ni 3dan kamayishi eritmada protonlar miqdorini oshiradi va anionitni ionlanishini qiyinlashtiradi. pH 3dan oshsa anionitni tarkibidagi musbat zaryadlar soni yutilgan protonlar kamayishi xisobiga pasayadi bu yesa dixromat ionlarini yutilishini qiyinlashtiradi. Binobarin, olti valentli xrom ionlarining adsorbsion qobiliyati pH pasayganda HCrO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> ionlarining ko'p hosil bo'lishi hisobiga ortadi. Biroq, vaziyat faqat pH 3,0 gacha saqlanib qoladi. Keyinchalik pH ning 3,0 dan pastga tushishi olti valentli xrom ionlarining adsorbsion qobiliyatini keskin pasayishiga olib keladi.

### XULOSA

Sorbsiya jarayoniga eritma pH muhitini tasirini o'rganish eritmalaridan og'ir va zaxarliy metal ionlarini maksimal miqdorda ajratib olishga va oqava suvlarni tabiatga, hayvonot va o'simliklar dunyosiga hamda inson salomatligiga ta'sirini kamaytirishga hizmat qiladi. Sanoat miqyosida ishlataladigan AN-31 anionitiga Sun'iy eritmalaridan bixramat ionlarini sorbsiya jarayonini eritma pH muhitiga bog'liqligini o'rganildi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatdiki sorbsiya jarayonlarid eritmaning pH qiymati 3da olib borishlik kerak degan hulosaga kelindi.

### ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI

- Cipullo S, Snapir B, Tardif S, Campo P, Prpich G, Coulon F. Insights into mixed contaminants interactions and its implication for heavy metals and metalloids mobility, bioavailability and risk assessment. Sci Total Environ. 2018;645:662-73.

## KIMYO

2. Kibuye FA, Gall HE, Veith TL, Elkin KR, Elliott HA, Harper JP, et al. Influence of hydrologic and anthropogenic drivers on emerging organic contaminants in drinking water source in the Susquehanna River Basin. *Chemosphere*. 2020;245:125583.
3. Nasir AM, Goh PS, Abdullah MS, Ng BC, Ismail AF. Adsorptive nanocomposite membranes for heavy metal remediation: recent progresses and challenges. *Chemosphere*. 2019;232:96-112.
4. Izbricki, J.A., Bullen, T.D., Martin, P., Schroth, B., 2012. Delta Chromium-53/52 isotopic composition of native and contaminated groundwater, Mojave Desert, USA. *Appl. Geochem.* 27 (4), 841–853.
5. Kaprara, E., Kazakis, N., Simeonidis, K., Coles, S., Zouboulis, A.I., Samaras, P., Mitrakas, M., 2015. Occurrence of Cr(VI) in drinking water of Greece and relation to the geological background. *J. Hazard Mater.* 281 (3), 2–11.
6. Margiotta, S., Mongelli, G., Summa, V., Paternoster, M., Fiore, S., 2012. Trace element distribution and Cr(VI) speciation in Ca-HCO<sub>3</sub>, and Mg-HCO<sub>3</sub>, spring waters from the northern sector of the Pollino massif, southern Italy. *J. Geochem. Explor.* 115 (8), 1–12.
7. Villalobos-Aragon, A., Ellis, A.S., Armienta, M.A., Morton-Bermea, O., Johnson, T.M., 2012. Geochemistry and Cr stable isotopes of Cr-contaminated groundwater in Leon valley, Guanajuato, México. *Appl. Geochem.* 27 (9), 1783–1794.
8. Kotas, J. and Stasicka, Z. (2000) Chromium Occurrence in the Environment and Methods of Its Speciation.// *Environmental Pollution*, 107, 263-283. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0269-7491\(99\)00168-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0269-7491(99)00168-2).
9. OSHA (2006) Fact sheet health effects of hexavalent chromium hexavalent.// OSHA, Washington, DC
10. Mohan, D., CU Pittman Jr. and J. Hazard. For the treatment of trivalent and hexavalent chromium from water activated carbons and cheap adsorbents.// *Dangerous materials journal* B137: 762-811, 2006.
11. Banerjee M, Bar N, Basu RK, Das SK. Comparative study of adsorptive removal of Cr (VI) ion from aqueous solution in fixed bed column by peanut shell and almond shell using empirical models and ANN. *Environ Sci Pollut Res.* 2017;24(11):10604–20. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-017-8582-8>.
12. Bahador F, Foroutan R, Esmaeili H, Ramavandi B. Enhancement of the chromium removal behavior of *Moringa oleifera* activated carbon by chitosan and iron oxide nanoparticles from water. *Carbohydr Polym.* 2021 Jan;251:117085. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.carbpol.2020.117085>.
13. Foroutan R, Peighambarioust SJ, Mohammadi R, Omidvar M, Sorial GA, Ramavandi B. Influence of chitosan and magnetic iron nanoparticles on chromium adsorption behavior of natural clay: Adaptive neuro-fuzzy inference modeling. *Int J Biol Macromol.* 2020 May;151:355–65. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijbiomac.2020.02.202>.
14. Abshirini Y, Foroutan R, Esmaeili H. Cr(VI) removal from aqueous solution using activated carbon prepared from *Ziziphus spina-Christi* leaf. *Materials Research Express.* 2019;6(4).
15. Imran M, Khan ZUH, Iqbal MM, Iqbal J, Shah NS, Munawar S, et al. Effect of biochar modified with magnetite nanoparticles and HNO<sub>3</sub> for efficient removal of Cr (VI) from contaminated water: a batch and column scale study. *Environ Pollut.* 2020;261:114231. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2020.114231>.
16. Peng H, Guo J. Removal of chromium from wastewater by membrane filtration, chemical precipitation, ion exchange, adsorption electrocoagulation, electrochemical reduction, electrodialysis, electrodeionization, photocatalysis and nanotechnology: a review. *Environ Chem Lett.* 2020;1–14.