



**SHAROF RASHIDOV NOMIDAGI SAMARQAND  
DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

**САМАРКАНДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ ШАРОФА РАШИДОВА**

**SAMARKAND STATE UNIVERSITY NAMED  
AFTER SHAROF RASHIDOV**

# **ILMIY AXBOROTNOMA**

**НА УЧНЫЙ ВЕСТНИК  
SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL**

**ANIQ VA TABIIY FANLAR SERIYASI**

**Matematika, Mexanika, Informatika  
Fizika, Kimyo, Biologiya, Geografiya**



ISSN 2181-1296

# ILMIY AXBOROTNOMA

НАУЧНЫЙ ВЕСТНИК

SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL

2023-yil, 1-son (137/)

ANIQ VA TABIY FANLAR SERIYASI

Matematika, Mexanika, Informatika, Fizika, Kimyo, Biologiya, Geografiya

Samarqand viloyat matbuot boshqarmasida ro‘yxatdan o‘tish tartibi 09-25.  
Jurnal 1999-yildan chop qilina boshlagan va OAK ro‘yxatiga kiritilgan.

BOSH MUHARRIR

BOSH MUHARRIR O‘RINBOSARLARI:

R. I. XALMURADOV, t.f.d., professor

H.A. XUSHVAQTOV, f-m.f.d., dotsent

A. M. NASIMOV, t.f.d., professor

## TAHRIRIYAT KENGASHI:

### ANIQ FANLAR

SH.A.ALIMOV	- O‘zFA akademigi
S.N.LAKAYEV	- O‘zFA akademigi (SamDU)
M.M.MIRSAIDOV	- O‘zFA akademigi
A.S.SOЛЕEV	- f.-m.f.d., professor (SamDU)
I.A.IKROMOV	- f.-m.f.d., professor (SamDU)
B.X.O‘JAYAROV	- f.-m.f.d., professor (SamDU)
A.G.YAGOLA	- f.-m.f .d., professor (Moskva davlat universiteti, Rossiya)
I.I.JUMANOV	- f.-m.f .d., professor (SamDU)
X.X.XUDOYNAZAROV	- t.f.d., professor (SamDU)
ALBERTO DEL BIMBO	- Florensiya universiteti professori, Italiya
L.SABIROV	- f.-m.f .d., professor (SamDU)
A.JUMABOYEV	- f.-m.f .d., professor (SamDU)
N.N.NIZAMOV	- f.-m.f.d., professor (SamDU)
O.Q.QUVONDIQOV	- f.-m.f.d., professor (SamDU)
I.A.RAXMATULLAYEV	- f.-m.f .d., professor
A.SH.YARMUXAMEDOV	- f.-m.f.n., (SamDU)
X.S.XAYDAROV	- f.-m.f .n., dotsent (SamDU)

### TABIY FANLAR

M.X.ASHUROV	- O‘zFA akademigi
N.B. FERAPONTOV	- k.f .d., professor (Moskva davlat universiteti, Rossiya)
SH. M. TUGIZOV	- professor, Koliforniya universiteti, AQSh
H. I. AKBAROV	- k.f.d., professor (O‘zMU)
E. A. ABDURAXMONOV	- k.f.d., professor (SamDU)
N. K. MUXAMADIYEV	- k.f.d., professor (SamDU)
L. A. BULAVIN	- Kiev milliy universiteti professori, Ukraina
X. Q. XAYDAROV	- b.f.d., professor (SamDU)
Z. I. IZZATULLAYEV	- b.f.d., professor (SamDU)
Sh. T. XOLIQULOV	- g.f.d., professor (SamDU)
S. B. ABBASOV	- g.f.d., professor (SamDU)
Q. S. YARASHEV	- g.f.d., professor (SamDU)
GUN-SIK PARK	- Seul univeriteti professori, Koreya
D.B.XURSANOV	- g.f.f.d., dotsent (SamDU)
M. S. QUZIYEV	- b.f.f.d., dotsent (SamDU)

## MUNDARIJA

<b>Faraz Mehmood, Soleev A.</b>		
<i>New generalization of ostrowski-griiss like inequality on time scales.....</i>	2-9	
<b>Alimov A.A.</b>		
<i>On the properties of solutions of a nonlinear filtration problem with a source and multiple nonlinearities.....</i>	10-17	
<b>Axatov A.R., Tojiyev M.R.</b>		
<i>Fazo-vaqt tahlili va tayanch vektor mashinasi asosida yong'inni tezkor aniqlash algoritmi .....</i>	18-25	
<b>Байжуманов А.А.</b>		
<i>Проблемы минимизации специальных дизъюнктивных нормальных форм сложных конъюнкций высказываний систем нелинейных булевых уравнений .....</i>	26-30	
<b>Djuraev A.S., Obidov A.E.</b>		
<i>Pedagogik kadrlar malakasini oshirish uchun moslashuvchan elektron ta'lif tizimini modellashtirish</i>	31-39	
<b>Иванов А.К., Мухамедов А.К., Шаронов И.А., Эшбуриев Р.М.</b>		
<i>Об измерении радиоактивности мукомольно-крупяной пищевой продукции.....</i>	40-46	
<b>Ishankulov A.F., Tursunova N.R., Ergasheva D.R., Khalilov K.F., Galyametdinov Y.G., Mukhamadiyev N.K.</b>		
<i>Obtaining semiconductor CdS, CdSe AND CdSe/ZnS core/shell nanoparticles and their composites with polymers.....</i>	47-51	
<b>Шодиев Д.С., Хайруллаев М., Махмудов Ш.</b>		
<i>О задаче коши для бигармонического уравнения .....</i>	52-57	
<b>Рахматуллаев И.А., Ботиров Х.З., Курбонов А.К., Хайдаров Х.С., Ахмедова Ш.Ш., Абдирахматова М.П.</b>		
<i>Способ регистрации слабых оптических сигналов с помощью резонаторных кювет и импульсно-периодических лазерных источников.....</i>	58-65	
<b>Jo'rakulov I.T., Umrzoqov F.B.</b>		
<i>Ge<sub>2</sub>Sb<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>5</sub> уирقا qatlama plynokalarining solishtirma kontakt qarshiligini o'rghanish .....</i>	66-71	
<b>Ikromova D.I.</b>		
<i>On the sharp estimates for the fourier transform of measures supported to surfaces related with E<sub>8</sub> type singularities .....</i>	72-83	
<b>Arziqulov M.M., Shermuxamedov U.A.</b>		
<i>Urganch shahri iqlimiyo ko'rsatgichlarining o'zgarishi va atmosfera gazlari konsentratsiyasiga bog'liqligi.....</i>	84-88	
<b>Komilova N.K., Maximov B.X.</b>		
<i>Geokriminogen vaziyat va uni tadqiq etishdagi yondashuvlar .....</i>	89-94	
<b>Fayzullayev N.I., Tillayev S.U., Mamirzayev M.A.</b>		
<i>Metandan nanougl erod va vodorod olish reaksiyasi tezligiga turli omillarning ta'siri.....</i>	95-101	
<b>Djabbarov O.R., Zaripova A.R., Sodiqova U.U.</b>		
<i>Divergent ko'rinishdagi biologik populyatsiya sistemalarining avtomodel yechimlari asimptotikasi....</i>	102-106	
<b>Tursunova N.G., Musulmanov N.H., Fayzullaev N.I.</b>		
<i>Mezog'ovakli uglerod sintezining maqbul sharoitini tanlash.....</i>	107-116	
<b>Бурнашев В.Ф., Кайтаров З.Д.</b>		
<i>Численное исследование многофазной фильтрации в деформируемой пористой среде с учетом внешнего воздействия .....</i>	117-130	
<b>Turayeva B.I., Kutliyeva G.J., Zuhritdinova N.Y., Kamolova X.F., Maxkamov A.</b>		
<i>Tokdan ajratib olingan bakteriyalarning uzum fitopatogen mikromitsetlariga nisbatan antifungal xususiyatlari.....</i>	131-135	
<b>Mardonov J.A.</b>		
<i>Uch o`chlovli fazoda laplas maydoni uchun karleman formulasi .....</i>	136-140	

**N.G.Tursunova, N.H.Musulmanov, N.I.Fayzullaev**

*Sharof Rashidov nomidagi Samarqand davlat universiteti*

*E-mail: [noryigit1977@gmail.com](mailto:noryigit1977@gmail.com)*

**Annotasiya.** Ishda propan-butan fraksiyasidan mezog'ovakli uglerod olish jarayonining kinetik qonuniyatlarini yarim – sanoat (pilot) reaktori sharoitida o'rganilgan. Mezog'ovakli uglerod olishning tajriba tadqiqotlarini o'tkazishda  $15\% \text{Ni} \cdot 5\% \text{Co} \cdot 5\% \text{Fe} \cdot 5\% \text{Cu} \cdot 2\% \text{Mo}$ /YuKS katalizatoridan foydalananilgan. Kataliza-tor kukuni metallar nitratlarini termik parchalash yo'li bilan olingan. Tajribalar  $620 \pm 15$  va gazning 12 daq davomida  $9 \pm 0.8$  l/soat sarfida o'tkazilgan. Haroratning  $K_{\text{mezog'ovakli uglerod}}$  ga ta'siri  $550 \div 700^{\circ}\text{C}$  harratlar oralig'ida 10 qadam bilan tadqiq qilinib, katalizator qavati qalinligi  $h_k \approx 0.2$  mm ni ( $m=12$  mg), uglerod saqlaydigan gaz sarfi  $9 \pm 0.1$  l/soat ni, jarayonni o'tkazish vaqtiga 12daq ni tashkil qiladi. Ishda  $K_{\text{mezog'ovakli uglerod}}$  solishtirma unumining piroliz vaqtiga ( $\tau$ ) bog'liqligi, mezog'ovakli uglerod ( $K_{\text{mezog'ovakli uglerod}}$ ) solishtirma unumi va reaktor unumdorligining ( $Q$ ) katalizator qatlami qalinligiga ( $h_k$ ) bog'liqligi, mezog'ovakli uglerod ( $K_{\text{mezog'ovakli uglerod}}$ ) solishtirma unumining haroratga ( $T$ ) bog'liqliligi, mezog'ovakli uglerodning solishtirma unumining piroliz vaqtiga ( $\tau$ ) bog'liqliklari o'r ganilgan. Skanirlovchi elektron mikroskopiya, adsorbsion (BET) usullarda katalizatorning o'lchamlari aniqlandi. Mezog'ovak uglerod sintezining maqbul sharoitlari tanlangan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** mezog'ovak uglerod, propan-butan sarfi, piroliz vaqtiga, katalizator, harorat, solishtirma unum, uglerod murtaklari.

### Selection of optimal conditions of mesoporous carbon synthesis

**Abstract.** The kinetic laws of the process of obtaining mesoporous carbon from the propane-butane fraction were studied in the conditions of a semi-industrial (pilot) reactor.  $15\% \text{Ni} \cdot 5\% \text{Co} \cdot 5\% \text{Fe} \cdot 5\% \text{Cu} \cdot 2\% \text{Mo}$ /HSZ catalyst was used in experimental studies of mesoporous carbon production. Catalyst powder was obtained by thermal decomposition of metal nitrates. Experiments were conducted at  $620 \pm 15$  and gas consumption of  $9 \pm 0.8$  L/hour for 12 minutes. The effect of temperature on  $K_{\text{mesoporous carbon}}$  was investigated in the temperature range of  $550 \div 700^{\circ}\text{C}$  with a step of 10, the thickness of the catalyst layer was  $h_k \approx 0.2$  mm ( $m=12$  mg), the carbon storage gas consumption was  $9 \pm 0.1$  L/hours, the time of the procedure is 12 minutes. In the work, the dependence of the specific yield of  $K_{\text{mesoporous carbon}}$  on the pyrolysis time ( $\tau$ ), the reactor productivity ( $Q$ ) on the thickness of the catalyst layer ( $h_k$ ) were studied. The dimensions of the catalyst were determined by scanning electron microscopy, and adsorption (BET) methods. Optimum conditions of mesoporous carbon synthesis were selected.

**Key words:** mesoporous carbon, propane-butane consumption, pyrolysis time, catalyst, temperature, specific yield, carbon mass.

### Выбор оптимальных условий синтеза мезопористого углерода аннотация

Кинетические закономерности процесса получения мезопористого углерода из пропан-бутановой фракции исследованы в условиях полупромышленного (пилотного) реактора. Катализатор  $15\% \text{Ni} \cdot 5\% \text{Co} \cdot 5\% \text{Fe} \cdot 5\% \text{Cu} \cdot 2\% \text{Mo}$ /ВКЦ использовался в экспериментальных исследованиях получения мезопористого углерода. Порошок катализатора получали термическим разложением нитратов металлов. Эксперименты проводились при  $620 \pm 15^{\circ}\text{C}$  и расходе газа  $9 \pm 0.8$  л/час в течение 12 минут. Влияние температуры на  $K_{\text{мезопористый углерод}}$  исследовали в интервале температур  $550 \div 700^{\circ}\text{C}$  с шагом  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$ , толщина слоя катализатора  $h_k \approx 0.2$  мм ( $m=12$  мг), расход газа-аккумулятора углерода  $9 \pm 0.1$  л/час, время процедуры 12 минут. В работе исследованы зависимости удельного выхода  $K_{\text{мезопористого углерода}}$  от времени пиролиза ( $\tau$ ), производительности реактора ( $Q$ ) от толщины слоя катализатора ( $h_k$ ) были изучены. Размеры катализатора определяли методами сканирующей электронной микроскопии и адсорбционного (БЭТ) метода. Подобраны оптимальные условия синтеза мезопористого углерода.

**Ключевые слова:** мезопористый углерод, расход пропан-бутана, время пиролиза, катализатор, температура, удельный выход, масса углерода.

**Kirish.** Nanotexnologiyaning istiqbolli yo'nalishlaridan biri bu uglerod nanomateriallarini sintezidir. Uglerod nanomateriallari orasida alohida o'rin ko'p qatlamlili uglerodli nanotrubalar egallaydi. Ularning diametri 10 - 80 nm va uzunligi bir necha mikrongacha bo'ladi. Shu bilan birga, materiallarga nanougleredning qo'shilishi ularning fizikaviy va kimyoviy xossalaringin keskin o'zgarishiga masalan, polietilenga 10% nanouglered kiritish materialning mustahkamlanishiga, uning qattiqligining va erish haroratining o'zgarishiga, shuningdek yuqori elastik holatga o'tishning harorat diapazonining o'zgarishiga olib keladi [1-4].

Hozirgi vaqtida faol ko'mir kimyo sanoatida, chiqindi gaz va chiqindi suvlarni tozalashda, spirt sanoatida va tibbiyot sanoatida ko'plab jarayonlarda qo'llaniladi. Faqat faol ko'mir ichimlik suvi tozaligiga bo'lgan talablarni qondira oladi. Zamonaviy adsorbsion texnologiyaning muvaffaqiyatli rivojlanishiga, asosan, ishlab chiqarish usulini takomillashtirish hisobiga, bu mahsulot sifatining doimiy yaxshilanishi yordam beradi. Har xil o'simlik materiallari faol ko'mir ishlab chiqarish uchun xom ashyo bo'lib xizmat qilishi mumkin: yog'och shpati, torf, har xil turdag'i yong'oqlar qobig'i, mevali urug'lar va boshqalar, shuningdek, gazlangan materiallar - ko'mir, toshli jigarrang ko'mir, torf koxksi. [5, 6].

Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, tabiiy gazni quritish va to'yintirish uchun import qilinadigan YuKSlarining narxi mahalliy analoglardan 1,5-2 baravar yuqori bo'ladi.

Import qilinadigan aktivlangan ko'mir o'rniqa mahalliy xomashyolar asosida ishlab chiqarilgan mezag'ovak uglerodning fizik-kimyoviy, adsorbsiyaviy va tekustr xususiyatlarini har tomonlama o'rganish dolzarbdir.

Fullerenlar [4], nanotrubkalar [5-7] va gibrildi grafen/uglerodli nanotrubkalar [8] kabi uglerodli nano tuzilmalar ko'plab ajoyib mexanik, optik, elektr va issiqlik xususiyatlariga ega bo'lib, ularni ko'plab sanoat dasturlarida, ayniqsa nanotexnologiya sohasida foydalanish uchun istiqbolli materialga aylantiradi. Ko'pgina tadqiqotlar uglerod nanotrubkalarining fizik shaklini aniq nazorat qilishga muvaffaqiyatli urinishdi [5,6]. Xususan, diametri, grafen qatlamlari soni, nuqsonlar zichligi, uzunligi va boshqalar kabi turli xil o'sish parametrlarining hosil bo'lgan nanotrubkalarning xususiyatlariga ta'siri o'rganildi [9, 10]. Bundan tashqari, nanouglered trubkalarining o'z-o'zidan yig'iladigan grafen parchalari [11], nanouglered trubkalarida grafen qatlamlarining kimyoviy bug'lanishi [13-14] va oddiy mexanik aralashtirishga, gibrildi (grafen/uglerodli nanotubalar) tuzilmalarni tayyorlashga ko'plab yondashuvlar taklif qilingan.

Uglerod manbai sifatida etilen, asetilen, metan, uglerod oksidi va etanol hozirgi vaqtida eng ko'p ishlatiladigan usullar bo'lib hisoblanadi. Tabiiy gazni propan-butan fraksiyasidan mezag'ovakli uglerodni olish kimyo sanoatining muhim vazifalaridan biri bo'lib ham hisoblanadi. Nano o'lchovli o'tuvchi metall zarrachalari, oksidi yoki metall shakli yoki aralashmasi katalizator sifatida muvaffaqiyatli ishlatilgan [16,17]. Ular orasida Fe, Ni va Co tez eriydiganligi va yuqori haroratda uglerod atomlari uchun yuqori tarqalish tezligi tufayli eng ko'p ishlatiladigan katalizatorlardir [18]. Ma'lum qilinishicha, temir katalizatori uglevodorodlarning parchalanish jarayonida yuqori katalitik faollikka ega, bu uglerodning yuqori samaradorligiga olib keladi [19]. Bundan tashqari, kobalt katalizatoridan foydalanish nanouglered trubkalarining grafitlangan bo'lishiga olib keladi, lekin ularning o'tkazuvchanligi juda past [20]. Temir yoki kobalt asosidagi katalizatorlarga molibden qo'shilishi ularning katalitik xususiyatini oshiradi va ingichka nanouglered trubkasining sintezini rag'batlantiradi [21].

Nanotubalar [22, 23] va fullerenlar [24] ning olinish tarixi bir necha o'n yilliklarni o'z ichiga oladi; ularning tabiatini va xususiyatlarini tushunishning eng muhim bosqichlari so'nggi sharhlar va kitoblarda yaxshi ifodalangan [25-31]. Bunday nanoobjektlarni amaliy qo'llashning asosiy yo'nalishlari yangi materiallarni yaratish [32-34], farmasiya va tibbiyotda qo'llanilishi va oqava suvlarni tozalash [35-39] bilan bog'liq. Hozirgi vaqtida mos erituvchini tanlash, superkritik CO<sub>2</sub>, molekulyar jarrohlik va plazma ion nurlanish usullarini qo'llash orqali ko'p sonli fullerenlar va nanotrubalar olingan [40-41].

Bu ishda har xil katalizatorda propan-butan fraksiyasidan mezag'ovak uglerod olish jarayoni ko'rib chiqiladi. Umumi yuqtai nazardan, jarayonni quyidagi tenglama bilan ifodalash mumkin: C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>m</sub> → nC + (m/2)H<sub>2</sub> (1) Bu jarayon uglerodli nanotubalar olish uchun [22] keng qo'llaniladi. Reaksiya paytida qimmatbaho mahsulot - mezog'ovakli uglerod hosil bo'ladi. Uni kompozit materiallarga to'ldiruvchi sifatida, o'tga chidamli materiallar sintezi uchun reaktiv sifatida, vodorod

esa yashil energetika ehtiyojlarini qoplash uchun ishlatish mumkin. Hozirgi vaqtida metan va asetilen asosida to'yinmagan uglevodorodlar, oddiy va murakkab efirlar, ketonlar, oktan sonini oshiruvchi moddalar, metanol va dietilefirdan quyi molekulyar to'yinmagan uglevodorodlarni mezog'ovakli uglerod va mezog'ovakli sorbentlar (yuqori kremniyli seolitlar) asosidagi katalizatorlar yordamida sintez qilish imkoniyatlarini o'rganish masalasi olimlar oldida turgan muhim masalalardan biridir[29-50].

**Tajriba qismi.** Eksperimental tadqiqotlarning mazkur qatori maqsadi laboratoriya qurilmasidan sanoat qurilmasiga keng ko'lamli o'tish imkoniyatini aniqlash, shuningdek esa mezog'ovakli uglerod olishning keyinchalik loyihalashda foydalaniladigan sintezning asosiy rejim parametrlarining rasional qiymatlarini aniqlash bo'lib hisoblandi.

Propan-butan aralashmasi pirolizi ( $C_3H_8 - 40\%$ ,  $C_4H_{10} - 60\%$ ) atmosfera bosimida va  $600-650^{\circ}C$  haroratda, katalizatorning qo'zg'almas qatlamiga davriy ishlaydigan laborator va pilot reaktorlarda o'tkazildi. Gaz aralashmalarini qo'shimchalardan tozalash va namdan quritish uchun seolit asosidagi filtrdan foydalanildi.

Chiqindi gaz "Xromatek", "Kristall 2000" xromatografida tadqiq qilindi.

Katalizator zanglamaydigan po'latdan yasalgan diskka bir tekis taqsimlandi, u reaktorning tubiga joylashitirildi.

Katalizatorning qo'zg'almas qatlamida gaz fazali cho'ktirish usuli bilan mezog'ovakli uglerod sintezi jarayonini tadqiq qilish uchun reaksiyon zonaning 130 mm diametrli, balandligi – 220 mm, taglik diametri – 124 mm li davriy ishlaydigan laborator reaktori loyihasi tuzilgan va tayyorlangan.

Mezog'ovakli uglerod sintezi uchun sanoat jihozini loyihalashtirishda keng ko'lamli ta'sirini o'rganish uchun tuzilish jihatdan laborator reaktoriga o'xshash, ammo reaksiyon bo'shlinqning ancha katta hajmi bilan: reaksiyon zonaning 340 mm diametrli, balandligi – 500 mm, taglik diametri – 320 mm li yarim sanoat (pilot) reaktori loyihalangan va tayyorlangan.

Mezog'ovakli uglerod olishning tajriba tadqiqotlarini o'tkazishda  $15\%Ni*5\%Co*5\%Fe*5\%Cu*2\%Mo/YuKS$  katalizatordan foydalanildi. Katalizator kukuni metallar nitratlarini termik parchalash yo'li bilan olindi.

Termik parchalash usuli katalizatorlar tayyorlashning eng samarali usullaridan biri hisoblanadi. Usulning mohiyati katalizator tarkibiga kiradigan  $Ni(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ ,  $Co(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ ,  $Fe(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ ,  $Cu(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$  metallar nitratlari va  $(NH_4)_6Mo_7O_{24} \cdot 4H_2O$  va organik modda (masalan, glisin+limon kislotasi) aralashmasining havoda  $\geq 500^{\circ}C$  haroratlarda o'zaro ta'sirlashishidan iborat. Reaksiya metallarning yupqa dispers oksidlari hosil bo'lishi orqali kuzatiladi. Navbahor bentonitidan olingen yuqori kremniyli seolit (YuKS) yaxshi rivojlangan g'ovakli tuzilish hosil qiladi, uning sirt yuzasi bo'yicha  $15\%Ni*5\%Co*5\%Fe*5\%Cu*2\%Mo/YuKS$  zarrachalarini taqsimlangan.

Mezog'ovakli uglerod sintez jarayonining eksperimental tadqiqotlari vaqtin ugorerod saqlovchi birikmalar sifatida propan-butanli aralashma ( $C_3H_8/C_4H_{10}=30\%/70\%$ ) va ballonda saqlanadigan inert gaz – argon (Ar) foydalanildi. Sintez qilingan mezog'ovakli ugleroddan katalizator zarrachalarini yo'qotish kislotali yuvish usuli orqali o'tkazildi.

Mahsulotning solishtirma unumiga va olinadigan materiallar xossalariiga jarayonning texnologik parametrlari ta'sirini baholash izotermik sharotlarda gravimetrik usul orqali o'tkazildi. Tajribalar pastdan beriladigan gaz aralashmasini bir tekis qizitish va reaktorning kesimi bo'yicha gaz oqimini taqsimlash uchun nasadka (keramik halqalar) bilan 150 mm ga pastdan to'ldirilgan 32 mm ichki diametrli va 500 mm uzunlikli 12X18N10T zanglamas po'latdan tayyorlangan vertikal reaktordan iborat qurilmada o'tkazildi.

Katalizator tortimi bir tekis latun to'rdan tayyorlangan "qayiqcha" ning yuzasida taqsimlandi, uni zanglamaydigan po'latdan qilingan simga qotirildi. Simning uchi torsion tarozi dastagiga shunday mahkamlandiki, "qayiqcha" erkin osilgan holatda turadi.

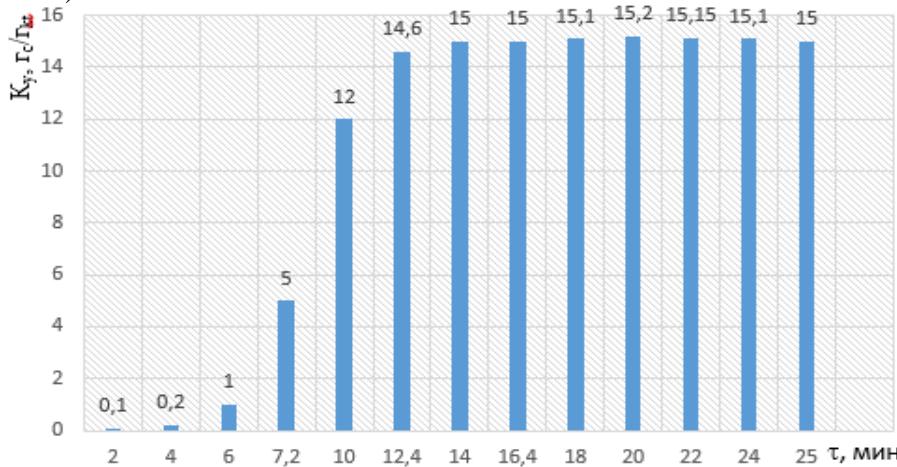
Gazlarning propan-butanli aralashmasi ishchi haroratigacha qizdirilgan reaksiyon zonaga yuborildi, reaktorning qizdirish davri esa inert gaz bilan haydaldi, bu reaksiya zonasidan atmosfera havosini chiqarib yuborishga imkon berdi. Qayiqchada modda massasini o'zgarishini qayd qiluvchi torsion tarozi ko'rsatkichlari 15 s davriylik bilan o'lchandi. mezog'ovakli uglerod hosil bo'lish jarayoni to'xtaganidan keyin uglevodorod reaktordan inert gaz bilan siqib chiqarildi.

Mezog'ovakli uglerodning solishtirma unumi Kmezog'ovakli uglerod, quyidagi nisbat orqali aniqlandi:

$$K_{mezog'ovakli\ uglerod} = (m_{mah} - m_{kat})/m_{kat},$$

Bu yerda  $K_{mezog'ovakli}$  uglerod – nanomaterialning solishtirma unumi,  $gs/g_{kat}$ ;  $m_{kat}$  – reaktorga yuklangan katalizator massasi, g;  $m_{mah}$  – olingan mahsulot massasi.

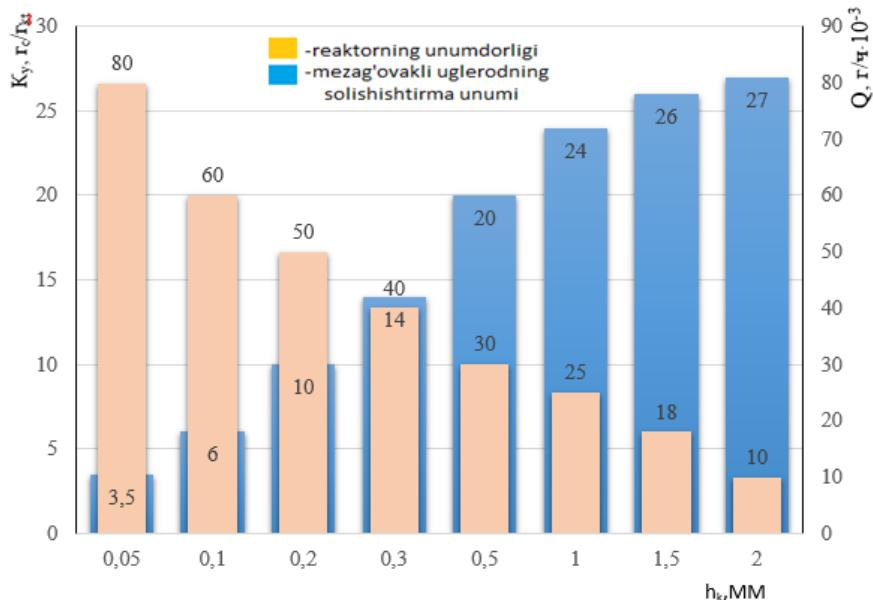
**Tajriba natijalari va ularning muhokamasi.**  $K_{MEZOG'OVAKLI} UGLEROD$  ning jarayon vaqtiga bog'liqligini aniqlash bo'yicha tajriba tadqiqotlari  $620\pm15^{\circ}\text{C}$  va uglevodorodning  $9\pm1$  l/soat sarfida o'tkazildi (1-rasm).



1-rasm.  $K_{mezog'ovakli}$  uglerod solishtirma unumining piroliz vaqtiga ( $\tau$ ) bog'liqlik grafigi

Vaqtning boshlang'ich davri ( $\approx 4$  daq) metall oksidlarining metallgacha qaytarilish, erkin uglerodning to'planishini va mezog'ovakli uglerod murtaklarining hosil bo'lishi bosqichini tavsiflaydi. Sintezning faol fazasi 8... 10 daq davom etadi va Kmezog'ovakli uglerod ni  $15 \text{ gs/g}_{kat}$  chegaralarda bo'lishini ta'minlaydi. Keyinchalik nanostrukturalar o'sishi to'xtaydi.

Katalizator qatlami qalinligining  $h_k$  mahsulot unumiga ta'sirini aniqlash uchun "qayiqcha"ga katalizatorning har xil tortimlari joylashtirildi (o'rtacha uyma zichlik  $\rho_k \approx 400 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ) va butun yuza bo'yicha bir tekis taqsimlandi ( $S_{qay} = 0,1 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$ ). Katalizator qatlaming qalinligi  $h_k = 0,05 \dots 2 \text{ mm}$  doirada o'zgartirildi, yuklangan katalizator massasi  $m_k = \rho_k S_{qay} h_k$  kabi aniqlandi. Tajribalar  $620\pm15^{\circ}\text{C}$  va gazning 12 daq davomida  $9\pm0,8$  l/soat sarfida o'tkazildi. Jarayonni o'tkazish vaqt oldingi tajriba ma'lumotlaridan kelib chiqib tanlandi.

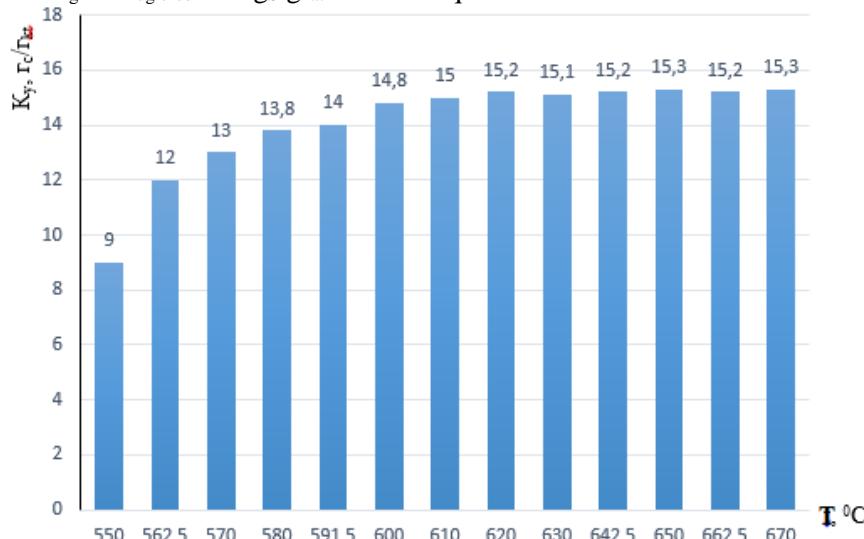


2-rasm. Mezog'ovakli uglerod ( $K_{mezog'ovakli}$  uglerod) solishtirma unumi va reaktor unumidorligining ( $Q$ ) katalizator qatlami qalinligiga ( $h_k$ ) bog'liqligi

Reaktorning maksimal unumidorligini katalizatordan oqilona foydalanish bilan uyg'unlikda ta'minlash uchun  $h_k \approx 0,2 \dots 0,3 \text{ mm}$  foydalanish kerakligi o'rnatilgandi (2-rasm). Katalizator qavatining

bu qalinligi keyinchalik baholash tajribalarini o'tkazish va mezog'ovakli uglerod sintezi tajriba-sanoat qurilmasining hisoblash parametrlarini o'rnatish uchun belgilab olindi.

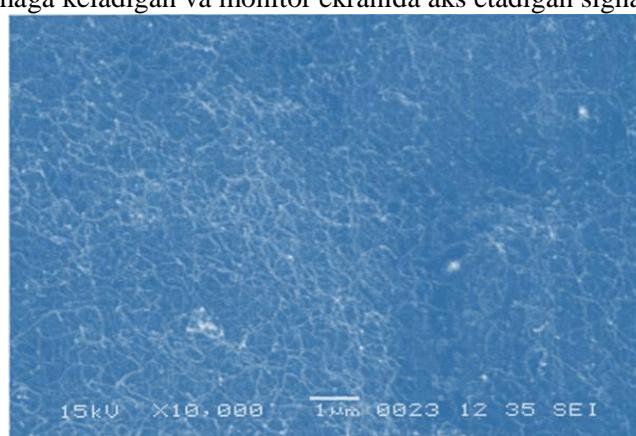
Haroratning  $K_{mezog'ovakli}$  uglerod ga ta'siri  $550\text{--}700^{\circ}\text{C}$  haroratlari oralig'ida  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$  qadam bilan tadqiq qilindi. Katalizator qavati qalinligi  $h_k \approx 0,2$  mm ni ( $m=12$  mg), uglerod saqlaydigan gaz sarfi  $9\pm0,1$  soat ni, jarayonni o'tkazish vaqtini 12daq ni tashkil qildi. Eksperimental tadqiqotlar natijalari (3-rasm) ko'rsatdiki,  $620^{\circ}\text{C}$  dan boshlab, jarayon harorati mezog'ovakli uglerod solishtirma unumiga ta'sir qilmaydi, u  $K_{mezog'ovakli}$  uglerod  $\approx 15$  gs/g<sub>kat</sub> ni tashkil qildi.



**3-rasm. Mezog'ovakli uglerod ( $K_{mezog'ovakli}$  uglerod) solishtirma unumining haroratga (T) bog'liqlik grafigi**

O'tkazilgan tajribalar mezog'ovakli uglerod sintezi kinetikasi qonuniyatlarini oqimli tipdag'i reaktorda uni o'tkazishning aniq sharoitlarini o'rnatish, Kmezog'ovakli uglerod ning asosiy rejim parametrlariga bog'liqligini aniqlashga imkon berdi.

Mezog'ovakli uglerod hosil bo'lish jarayoni kinetikasini o'rganish uchun elektrografik deb nomlangan original usul ishlab chiqildi. Usulning mohiyati reaksiyon zonada joylashtirilgan (datchikning joylashish joyida) materialning (katalizator va mezog'ovakli uglerod) kompleks o'tkazuvchanligini (ko'pincha dielektrik singdiruvchanlik) o'lchashdan iborat. Material turi (katalizator, mezog'ovakli uglerodli katalizator, mezog'ovakli uglerod), shuningdek reaktorga joylashtirilgan materialning hajmiga bog'liq holda, materialning kompleks o'tkazuvchanligi, mos ravishda hisoblovchi qurilmaga keladigan va monitor ekranida aks etadigan signal ham o'zgaradi.



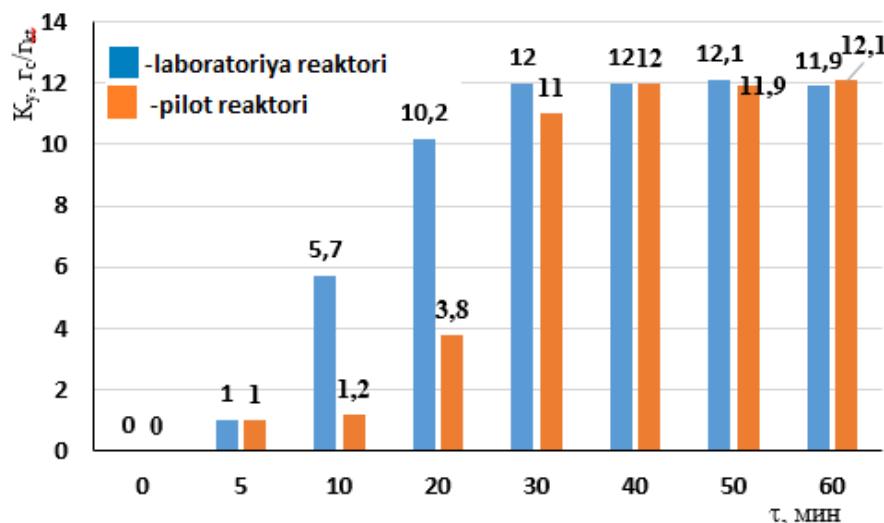
**4-rasm. Olingan materiallarning mikrotuzilishi**

Nanostrukturalar o'sishining tugashi paytida sintezning o'z vaqtida to'xtalishi, bu mazkur tajriba doirasida amalga oshirilganligi nafaqat jarayon vaqtini jiddiy ravishda maqbullashtirish, balki yuqori sifat xususiyatlariga ega mezog'ovakli uglerod olishga ham imkon berdi. Skanirlovchi mikroskopiya (4-rasm) ma'lumotlaridan kelib chiqadiki, sintez qilinadigan material amorf uglerodning

minimal miqdoriga ega ( $<3\text{-}5\%$ ) diametrлarning tor oralig'i bilan (15-20 nm) deyarli to'liq naychali mezog'ovakli ugleroddan iborat.

O'tkazilgan tadqiqotlar katalizatorning mazkur turida (15% Ni\*5%Co\*5%Fe\*5%Cu\*2%Mo/YuKS) propan-butanli aralashmaning ( $C_3H_8/C_4H_{10}=60/40\%$ ) katalitik pirolizi orqali mezog'ovakli uglerod sintezi mumkinligi haqida xulosa qilishga imkon beradi. Ma'lum rejim paramerlari va olingan bog'liqliklari katalizatorning qo'zg'almas qavati bilan katalitik piroliz orqali mezog'ovakli uglerod sintezi laborator reaktorlarini loyihalash uchun tavsiyalarning asosida yotadi.

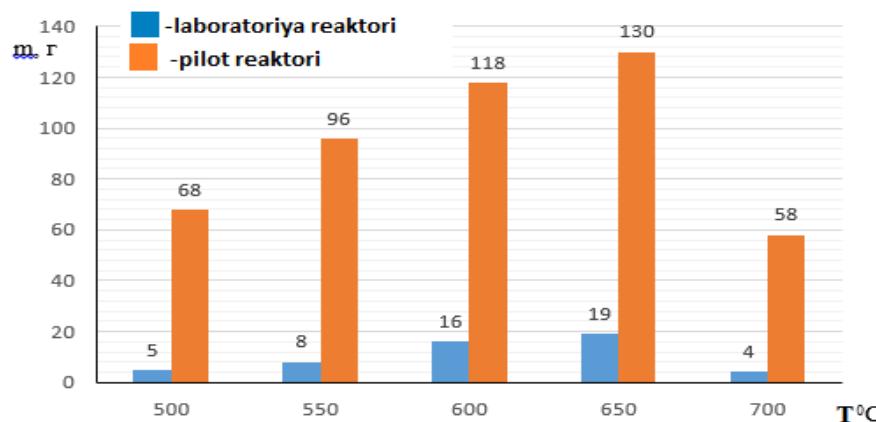
Katalizator bilan changlatilgan taglik reaktor tubiga joylashtirildi va uning germetizasiyasi amalga oshirildi. Reaktorni qizdirish vaqtida u argon bilan to'ldirildi. Sintez atmosfera bosimida  $500\div700^{\circ}\text{C}$  haroratlar oralig'ida olib borildi, piroliz vaqtি  $5\div30$  daq oralig'ida o'zgartirildi. Jarayon tugashi bilan reaktor argon oqimida sovutildi. Olingan ma'lumotlarni ishlov berish, jarayon vaqtining mahsulotning solishtirma unumiga ta'sirini baholovchi bog'liqliklarni olish imkonini beradi (5-rasm). Maksimal Kmezog'ovakli uglerod ga jarayon boshlanishidan taxminan 35 daq o'tib erishildi.



**5-rasm. Mezog'ovakli uglerodning solishtirma unumining piroliz vaqtiga ( $\tau$ ) bog'liqliklari grafigi**

Reaktorlarda foydalaniladigan mezog'ovakli uglerod massasi o'sishi egrilarining turli xarakterlariga qaramay  $K_u \approx 12 \text{ gs/g}_{\text{kat}}$  taxminan bir xil kattalikni tashkil qildi.

Grafikdan (6-rasm) kelib chiqadiki, katalizator yuzasiga uglerodning cho'kishi 530 haroratda boshlanadi.

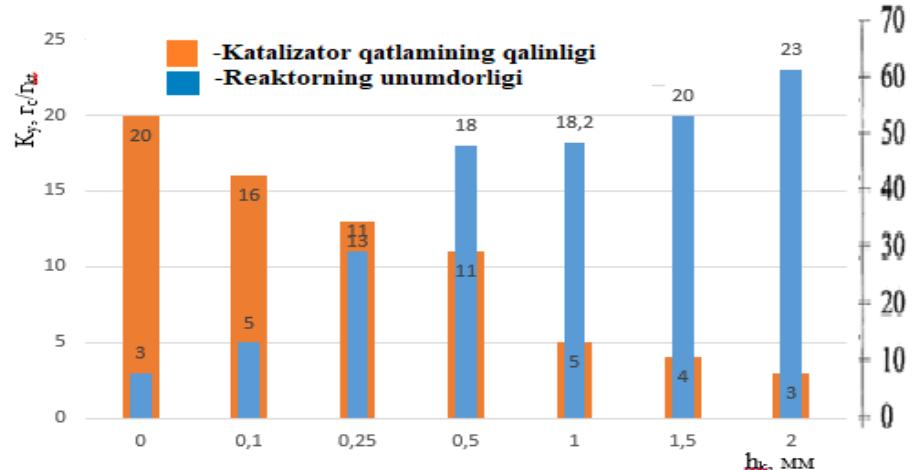


**6-rasm. Olingan mezog'ovakli uglerod massasining (m) piroliz haroratiga (T) bog'liqliklari grafigi**

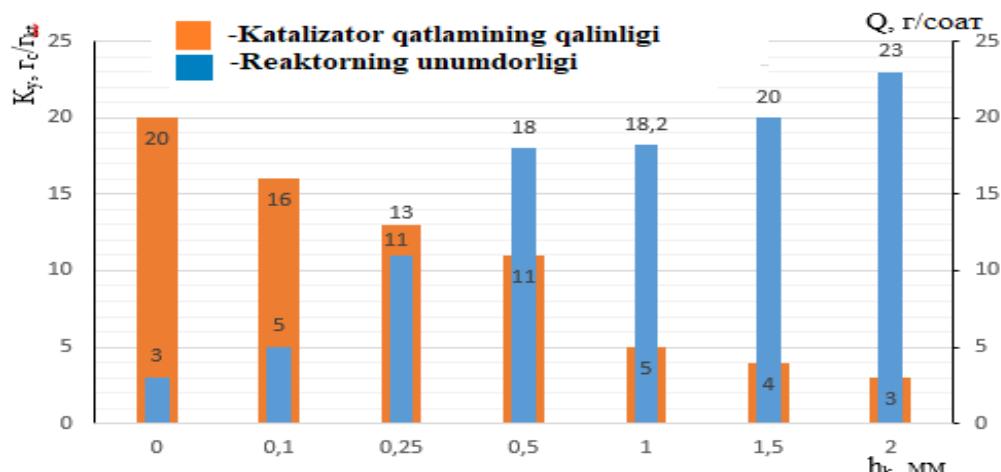
Haroratga bog'liq holda sintez samaradorligini tadqiq qilish natijalari, eng maqbul oralig sifatida 640-650 qayd qilishga imkon beradi. Haroratning keyingi oshirilishi pirolizning tezlashishini

va oqibatda erkin uglerodning ortiqcha miqdorini yig'ilishi sabab bo'ladi. Bu mezog'ovakli uglerod murtak hosil bo'lish faol markazlari yuzasini ekranlaydigan, uning amorf tashkil qiluvchisi to'planishiga sabab bo'ladi. Natijada katalizatorning faolligi pasayadi, sintez qilinadigan mezog'ovakli uglerod miqdori esa keskin kamayadi.

Katalizator qavati qalinligining Kmezog'ovakli uglerod va reaktorning unumdarligiga ta'sirini ko'rsatuvchi bog'liqliklar 7 va 8 rasmlarda, mos ravishda laborator va pilot reaktorlar ifodalangan. Reaktorga katalizatorning turli tortimlari (qatlami qalinligi 0,05 dan 2 mm gacha o'zgargan) joylashtirildi. Tajribalar 650 da va gazning 85 l/soat sarfida – laborator reaktor va 120 l/soat – tajriba-sanoat reaktorida o'tkazildi. Sikel vaqt 30 daq tashkil qildi.



7-rasm. Mezog'ovakli uglerod solishtirma unumi ( $K_{\text{mezog'ovakli uglerod}}$ ,  $\text{gs/g}_{\text{kat}}$ ) va reaktorning unumdarligining ( $Q$ ,  $\text{g/soat}$ ) laborator reaktoridagi katalizator qatlami qalinligiga ( $h_k$ , mm) bog'liqliklari grafigi



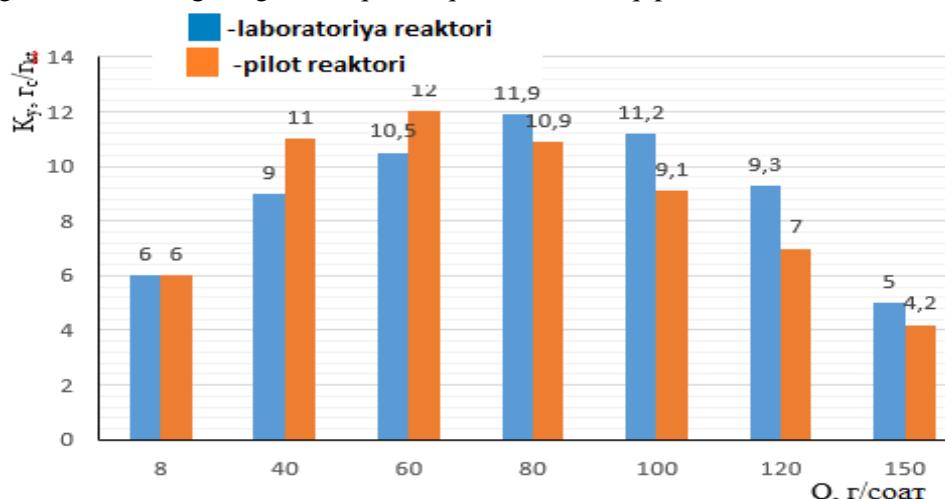
8-rasm. Mezog'ovakli uglerod solishtirma unumi ( $K_{\text{mezog'ovakli uglerod}}$ ,  $\text{gs/g}_{\text{kat}}$ ) va reaktorning unumdarligining ( $Q$ ,  $\text{g/soat}$ ) pilot reaktoridagi katalizator qatlami qalinligiga ( $h_k$ , mm) bog'liqliklari grafigi

Olingen bog'liqliklarni tahlil qilib, shu haqda xulosa qilish mumkinki, katalizatorning qo'zg'almas qatlamiga ega taddiq qilinayotgan reaktorlarda katalizator qatlami qalinligining oqilona qiymati bo'lib,  $h_k = 0,25-0,4$  mm qiymat hisoblanadi.

Qatlam qalinligining ortishi bilan sintez borishining gidrodinamik rejimlari yomonlashishi sababli mezog'ovakli uglerod unumining jiddiy tushishini kuzatdik. Keyingi tajribalar qatlamning  $h_k \approx 0,3$  mm qalinligida o'tkazildi.

Uglevodorod sarfining Kmezog'ovakli uglerod ga ta'sirining tajriba taddiqotlari natijalari 2.18-rasmida ifodalangan. Reaktorga beriladigan uglevodorod sarfining ortishi bilan, hosil bo'lgan mahsulotning solishtirma unumi ortadi. Maksimal solishtirma unum 80 l/soat – laborator reaktor va 100 l/soat – tajriba-sanoat reaktori sarf qiymatlarida erishildi. Biroq sarfning keyingi oshirilishi

qatlamlanadigan uglerod miqdori kamayadi. Bu holatda katalitik zarrachalar katalizatorning faolsizlanishiga sabab bo'ladigan uglerodli qavatli qatlamlar bilan qoplanadi.



**9-rasm. Mezog'ovakli uglerod ( $K_{\text{mezog'ovakli uglerod}}$ ) solishtirma unumining propan-but'an sarfiga ( $Q, \text{ l/soat}$ ) bog'liqliklar grafigi**

Rejim parametrlarining ( $\tau, T, h_k, Q$ ) sintez qilinadigan mezog'ovakli uglerod miqdoriga ta'sirlari tadqiqoti ishning texnologik rejimlarini o'rnatish uchun dastlabki ma'lumotlarini olishga imkon beradi.

Yuqorida aytildiganidagi kabi mezog'ovakli uglerod olinishining eng qulay usuli – bug'dan kimyoviy cho'ktirish (CVD): uglerod saqllovchi birikma qizdirilgan metall katalizator sirtida parchalanadi, bu mezog'ovakli uglerod o'sishiga olib keladi. Odatda jarayon devorlari qizdirilgan reaktorda sodir bo'ladi, biroq sovuq devorlarga ega reaktorda gaz fazali kimyoviy cho'ktirish orqali mezog'ovakli uglerod olish usuli jozibaliq hisoblanadi.

#### Xulosalar:

1. Sanoat jihozining energo- va resurs tejamkor rejimini ta'minlaydigan, ko'p qavatli mezog'ovakli uglerod sintezi sharoitlarini belgilashga imkon beruvchi, 15%Ni\*5%Co\*5%Fe\*5%Cu\*2%Mo/YuKS katalizatorning sirtida propan-but'an aralashmasidan katalitik gaz fazali kimyoviy cho'ktirish statik modeli tuzilgan.
2. Ishlash sharoitlarida konstruksion materiallar issiqlik kengayishlarini hisoblash uchun foydalilanigan, qizdiriladigan taglikka ega mezog'ovakli uglerod sintezi sanoat reaktori taglik uzatmasi qismli valining harorat maydoni matematik modeli ishlab chiqilgan.
3. Qizdiriladigan taglikka ega mezog'ovakli uglerod sintezi reaktori konstruksion elementlarini turg'un harorat maydoni hisobini bajarish uchun foydalilanigan, qismli (tarkibiy) oxirgi silindr uchun issiqlik o'tkazuvchanlikning turg'un vazifasini yechimini amalga oshiruvchi kompyuter dasturi ishlab chiqilgan.
4. Berilgan unumdorlikli mezog'ovakli uglerod sintezi uchun katalizatorning qo'zg'almas qavatiga ega reaktorlar hisobining aniq metodikasi ishlab chiqilgan. Qizdiriladigan taglikka ega va energiya iste'moli 2 marta pasaytirilgan sanoat reaktorining asosiy tuzilmaviy parmetrlari aniqlangan.

#### Adabiyotlar

1. Chen X., Zhang Q., Li J., Yang M., Zhao N., Xu FJ. (2018) Rattle-structured rough nanocapsules with in-situ-formed gold nanorod cores for complementary gene/chemo/photothermal therapy. ACS Nano 12:5646–5656.
2. Zhao N., Fan W., Zhao X. et al (2020) Polycation-carbonnanohybrids with superior rough hollow morphology for theNIR-II responsive multimodal therapy. ACS Appl Mater Interfaces 12.
3. Feng L., Yang X., Shi X et al (2013) Polyethylene glycol and polyethylenimine dual-functionalized nano-graphene oxide for photothermally enhanced gene delivery. 1989 – 1997. <https://doi.org/10.1002/smll.201202538>.
4. Naldini L. Gene therapy returns to centre stage. Nature 526:351–360.

5. Ibraheem D., Elaissari A., Fessi H. (2014) Gene therapy andDNA delivery systems. *Int J Pharm* 459:70–83.
6. Taghavi S., Abnous K., Taghdisi S.M., Ramezani M., Ali-bolandi M. (2020) Hybrid carbon-based materials for genedelivery in cancer therapy. *J Control Release* 318:158–175.
7. De Menezes BRC, Rodrigues KF, da Silva Fonseca BC,Ribas RG, do Amaral montanheiroThim TLGP (2019) Recent advances in the use of carbon nanotubes as smartbiomaterials. *J Mater Chem B* 7:1343–1360.
8. Y. Liu S, Li X. et al (2018) Facile preparation of bio-compatible poly(l-lactic acid)-modified halloysite nanotubes/poly(e-caprolactone) porous scaffolds by solvent evaporationof Pickering emulsion templates. *J Mater Sci*53:14774–14788.
9. Liu H., Wang ZG., Liu SL et al (2019) Intracellular pathway of halloysite nanotubes: potential application for antitumordrug delivery. *J Mater Sci* 54:693–704.
10. Rouwenhorst K.H.R., Krzywda P.M.; Benes N.E., Mul G., Lefferts L. Ammonia Production Technologies. InTechno-EconomicChallenges of Green Ammonia as an Energy Vector; Academic Press: Cambridge, MA, USA, 2021; pp. 41–83.
11. Kim S., Kim J. The optimal carbon and hydrogen balance for methanol production from coke oven gas and Linz-Donawitz gas:Process development and techno-economic analysis.*Fuel*2020,266.
12. Monnerie N., Gan P.G., Roeb M., Sattler C. Methanol production using hydrogen from concentrated solar energy.*Int. J. Hydrot. Energy* 2020, 45, 26117–26125.
13. Dijkstra A.J., van Duijn G. Vegetable Oils: Oil Production and Processing. In Encyclopedia of Food and Health; Academic Press:Cambridge, MA, USA, 2016; pp. 373–380.
14. Sun Z.-Y. Hydrogen energy. In Sustainable Fuel Technologies Handbook; Academic Press: Cambridge, MA, USA, 2021; pp. 339–365.
15. Yürüm Y. Hydrogen Production Methods. In Hydrogen Energy System; Springer: Dordrecht, The Netherlands, 1995; pp. 15–30.
16. Balat M. Hydrogen-Rich Gas Production from Biomass via Pyrolysis and Gasification Processes and Effects of Catalyst on Hydrogen Yield. *Energy Sourcespart A Recovery utilization and Environ. Eff.* 2008, 30, 552–564.
17. Franchi G. Capocelli M., De Falco M., Piemonte V., Barba D. Hydrogen Production via Steam Reforming: A Critical Analysisof MR and RMM Technologies. *Membranes* 2020, 10, 10.
18. Koskin A.P., Zibareva I.V., Vedyagin A.A. Conversion of Rice Husk and Nutshells into Gaseous, Liquid, and Solid Biofuels. InBiorefinery of Alternative Resources: Targeting Green Fuels and Platform Chemicals; Springer: Singapore, 2020; pp. 171–194.
19. Shimamoto D., Muramatsu H., Fujisawa K., Hayashi T., Kim Y.A., Endo M. Synthesis of catalytic chemical vapor growncarbon fibers: Carbon nanotube and carbon nanofiber. *Carbon* 2011, 49.
20. Docekal J. Hydrogen production from hydrocarbons.*Int. J. Hydrot. Energy*1986,11, 709–714.
21. Li Y., Chen J., Qin Y., Chang L. Simultaneous Production of Hydrogen and Nanocarbon from Decomposition of Methane on Nickel-Based Catalyst.*Energy Fuels*2000,14, 1188–1194.
22. Muradov N., Vezirolu T. From hydrocarbon to hydrogen–carbon to hydrogen economy.*Int. J. Hydrot. Energy*2005,30, 225–237.
23. Rahman M.S., Croiset E., Hudgins R.R. Catalytic Decomposition of Methane for Hydrogen Production.*Top. Catal.*2006,37, 137–145.
24. Onsan I. Catalytic Processes for Clean Hydrogen Production from Hydrocarbons.*Turk. J. Chem.* 2007, 31, 531–550.
25. Nguyen M.C., Lee H., Ihm J. Hydrogen storage using functionalized saturated hydrocarbons.*Solid State Commun.*2008,147, 419–422.
26. Ahmed S., Aitani A., Rahman F., Al-Dawood A., Al-Muhaish F. Decomposition of hydrocarbons to hydrogen and carbon.*Appl.Catal. A Gen.*2009,359, 1–24.
27. Ibrahim A.A., Fakieha A.H., Al-Fatesh A.S., Abasaeed A.E., Khan W.U. Methane decomposition over iron catalyst forhydrogen production.*Int. J. Hydrot. Energy*2015,40, 7593–7600.
28. Tezel E.; Figen, H.E.; Baykara, S.Z. Hydrogen production by methane decomposition using bimetallic Ni–Fe catalysts.*Int. J.Hydrot. Energy*2019,44, 9930–9940.
29. Fayzullaev N.I., Bobomurodova S.Y., Xolmuminova D.A. Physico-chemical and texture characteristics of Zn-Zr/VKTS catalyst//*Journal of Critical Reviews*, 2020, 7(7), str. 917–920.

30. Temirov F.N., Khamroyev J. Kh., Fayzullayev N.I., Haydarov G.Sh. and Jalilov M. Kh. Hydrothermal synthesis of zeolite HSZ-30 based on kaolin //IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science. – IOP Publishing, 2021. – T. 839. – №. 4. – S. 042099.
31. Khamroyev J.K., Akmalaiuly K., Fayzullayev N. Mechanical activation of navbahorsk bentonite and its textural and adsorption characteristics//News of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Series of Geology and Technical Sciences, 2022, 1(451), str. 167–174.
32. Buronov F., Fayzullayev N. Synthesis and application of high silicon zeolites from natural sources //AIP Conference Proceedings. – AIP Publishing LLC, 2022. – T. 2432. – №. 1. – S. 050004.
33. Tursunova N.S., Fayzullaev N.I. Kinetics of the reaction of oxidative dimerization of methane//International Journal of Control and Automation, 2020, 13(2), str. 440–446.
34. Fajzullaev N.I., Fajzullaev O.O. Kinetic regularities in reaction of the oxidizing condensation of methane on applied oxide catalysts//Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 2004, (4), str. 204–207.
35. Muradov K.M., Fajzullaev N.I. Technology for producing the ethylene using the reaction of the oxidizing condensation of methane//Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 2003, (6), str. 3–7.
36. Sarimsakova N.S., Fayzullaev N.I., Musulmonov N.X., Atamirzayeva S.T., Ibodullayeva M.N. Kinetics and mechanism of reaction for producing ethyl acetate from acetic acid//International Journal of Control and Automation, 2020, 13(2), str. 373–382.
37. Omanov B.S., Fayzullaev N.I., Musulmonov N.K., Xatamova M.S., Asrorov D.A. Optimization of vinyl acetate synthesis process//International Journal of Control and Automation, 2020, 13(1), str. 231–238.
38. Omanov B.S., Fayzullaev N.I., Xatamova M.S. Vinyl acetate production technology//International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology, 2020, 29(3), str. 4923–4930.
39. Fayzullayev N.I., Umirzakov R.R., Pardaeva S.B. Study of acetylation reaction of acetylene by gas chromatographic method//ACS National Meeting Book of Abstracts, 2005, 229(2).
40. Fajzullaev N.I., Muradov K.M. Investigation of reaction of catalytic vapor-phase synthesis of vinyl acetate on applied catalyst//Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 2004, (3), str. 136–139.
41. Fayzullayev N.I., Umirzakov R.R. To obtain acetone by spontaneous hydration of acetylene//ACS National Meeting Book of Abstracts, 2005, 229(2).
42. Fajzullaev N.I., Yusupov D., Shirinov Kh.Sh., Keremetskaya L.V., Umirzakov R.R. Catalytic vapor-phase hydration of acetylene and its derivatives//Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 2002, (7), str. 34–37.
43. Fajzullaev N.I. Kinetics and mechanism of reaction of catalytic hydrochlorination of acetylene//Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 2004, (1), str. 49–52.
44. Aslanov S.C., Buxorov A.Q., Fayzullayev N.I. Catalytic synthesis of S<sub>2</sub>-S<sub>4</sub>-alkenes from dimethyl ether// International Journal of Engineering Trends and Technology, 2021, 69(4), str. 67–75.
45. Xolmirzayeva H. N., Fayzullayev N. I. Obtaining Nanocarbon from Local Raw Materials and Studying Its Textural and Sorption Properties //International Journal of Engineering Trends and Technology, 2022 Volume 70 Issue 2, 163-171. ISSN: 2231 – 5381 /doi:10.14445/22315381/IJETT-V70I2P219.
46. Bukhorov A. Q., Aslanov S. C., Fayzullaev N. I. Catalyst deactivation in synthesis of olefins below methanol //AIP Conference Proceedings. – AIP Publishing LLC, 2022. – T. 2432. – №. 1. – S. 050010.
47. Bukhorov A. Q., Aslanov S. C., Fayzullaev N. I. Conversion of dimethyl ether to lower olefines //AIP Conference Proceedings. – AIP Publishing LLC, 2022. – T. 2432. – №. 1. – S. 050011.
48. Bukhorov A. Q., Aslanov S. C., Fayzullaev N. I. Kinetic laws of dimethyl ether synthesis in synthesis gas //AIP Conference Proceedings. – AIP Publishing LLC, 2022. – T. 2432. – №. 1. – S. 050012.
49. Musulmonov N. X., Fayzullaev N. I. Textural characteristics of zinc acetate catalyst //AIP Conference Proceedings. – AIP Publishing LLC, 2022. – T. 2432. – №. 1. – S. 050015.
50. Bukhorov A. Q., Aslanov S. C., Fayzullaev N. I. Direct extraction of dimethyl ether from synthesis gas //AIP Conference Proceedings. – AIP Publishing LLC, 2022. – T. 2432. – №. 1. – S. 050013.