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SEM ANALYSIS AND THERMAL PROPERTIES OF SYNTHESISED SORBENT BASED ON UREA, FORMALDEHYDE, CITRIC ACID

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Abstract: Worldwide, wastewater is characterized by pollution, a great danger to the environment and all forms of life. Therefore, before draining contaminated water, it must be properly treated to mitigate its harmful effects. This work studied the thermal analysis of the sorbent obtained for wastewater treatment on the basis of urea, formalin and citric acid, as well as the complex compound formed by it with heavy metals contained in wastewater. The article presents an analysis of differential thermal analysis (DTA) and thermogravimetric (TG) analyses of urea, formalin, and citric acid-based sorbents. The results of the curve from the differential thermal analysis (DTA) and thermogravimetric (TG) representation of the synthesized sorbent have been analyzed. The process of thermal decomposition is a complex stage of many stages, which goes away with the release of intermediate products. The thermal decomposition of sorbent complexes with certain metal ions is also significantly influenced by the presence of a metal and the components of complex compounds. The thermal decomposition of sorbent complexes with certain metal ions is also significantly influenced by the presence of a metal and the components of complex compounds. Thermal analysis of the complex formed by kfl-sorbent Zn(II) has been studied. Thermal analysis of the complex formed by sorbent Zn(II), obtained on the basis of urea, formalin, and citric acid, has been studied. Based on the analysis of the results, it was concluded that compounds such as H₂O, NH₃ CO, and CO₂ are formed from different functional groups during the degradation of sorbent obtained on the basis of urea, formalin, and citric acid. An analysis of the polyfunctional complex-forming sorbent in a scanning electron microscope is given.

Keywords: Sorbent, thermal analysis (DTA) and thermogravimetric (TG) analysis, endothermic, exothermic, differential scanning calorimetry, SEM.

Introduction. Research work is being carried out on a global scale on the synthesis of complexing sorbents and the sorption separation of metals from complex solutions based on them. In this field, the synthesis of complex multifunctional sorbents containing nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, their properties, determination of the sorption capacity of sorbents under dynamic and static conditions, study of the influence of various factors on sorption and desorption processes, and their use for separation of technological solutions are carried out. Special attention is paid to the purification of heavy and toxic metal ions, the separation of metals from complex solutions, the selective separation of metals in the form of complex compounds, and the determination of the sorption abilities of sorbents in various aggressive environments. Sorbents are mainly obtained by a polycondensation reaction, the purpose of which is to systematize the properties of sorbents and ensure their effective operation [1]. The same researchers synthesized Cu(II)

metal complexes with 3-nitro-4-aminobenzoic acid and studied their sorption by 3D metals [2].

Chelating fibrous ionites containing nitrogen and phosphorus are effective sorbents for sorption from aqueous solutions containing heavy metal ions; however, they do not provide high selectivity with respect to Cu^{2+} and Co^{2+} ions [3], but compounds containing nitrogen-containing amino or imine groups have high selectivity in the purification of such ions due to their chelating properties. For this purpose, based on practical experiments, it was found that the sorbent gives a higher efficiency than N-(2-carboxyethyl) aminomethyl polystyrene [4].

The article considers and analyzes the patterns of sorption of heavy metal ions on various types of polymers and mineral sorbents. The main factors influencing sorption processes are shown. Comparative data on the sorption of heavy metal ions depending on various factors are presented. The main attention is paid to the practical direction of research in this direction [5].

The equilibrium kinetic properties of a protein sorbent with respect to Cu^{2+} , Fe^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Cd^{2+} ions have been studied. It has been established that the level of metal extraction depends on their structure and the pH level of the medium [6]. Nitrogen-containing and sulfur-containing polyampholite based on polyvinyl chloride were used in the work. The pattern of sorption of Cu^{2+} and Ni^{2+} ions in polyampholite storing nitrogen and sulfur under static conditions has been studied. Based on the results of the research, the thermodynamic parameters of the sorption process were calculated: changes in the values of free energy (ΔG), enthalpy (ΔH), and entropy (ΔS) of the system were determined [7].

Methods. To test the thermal stability of synthesized complex multifunctional sorbents, differential thermal and thermogravimetric methods were used (DTG-60, SIMULTANEOUS DTA-TG APARATUS SHIMADZU, Japan). In order to obtain similar information, a thermal analysis was performed. Changes occur under the influence of different temperatures, i.e., they determine at what temperatures mass loss occurs and which groups due to decomposition of 10 degrees per minute. Newly synthesized sorbents with nitrogen and oxygen content and complexing sorbents based on them were studied using a MIRA 2 LMU scanning electron microscope equipped with an INCA Energy 350 energy dispersive microanalysis system. A scanning electron microscope provides information about the degree of reaction of substances and the structure and composition of the near-surface layers from a scaled image of the sample at 1:100, 1:200, 1:500, and 1:1000.

Results. The results of differential thermal analysis (DTA) and thermogravimetric (TGA) visualization of a sorbent based on urea, formalin, and citric acid are analyzed. According to the results of the DTA, endothermic peaks were formed at 136.46 °C and 411.72 °C and exothermic peaks at 246.01 °C and 434.81 °C. The TG curve basically gives 2 peaks in the temperature range of mass loss. The first temperature of mass loss is 72.27–300.69 °C; 12.918 mg of mass was lost in 12.76 minutes, which is 68.826% of the total mass. The second mass loss temperature ranged from 301.51 to 598.38 °C, and it took 30.18

minutes to reduce the mass of the sample by 3.643 mg. This was 19.410% of the total mass. The complete decomposition of the sorbent based on urea, formalin, and citric acid took 68.78 minutes. Based on the results presented in Figure 1, it is concluded that when the CFL sorbent decomposes, compounds such as H₂O, NH₃ CO, and CO₂ are formed from different functional groups.

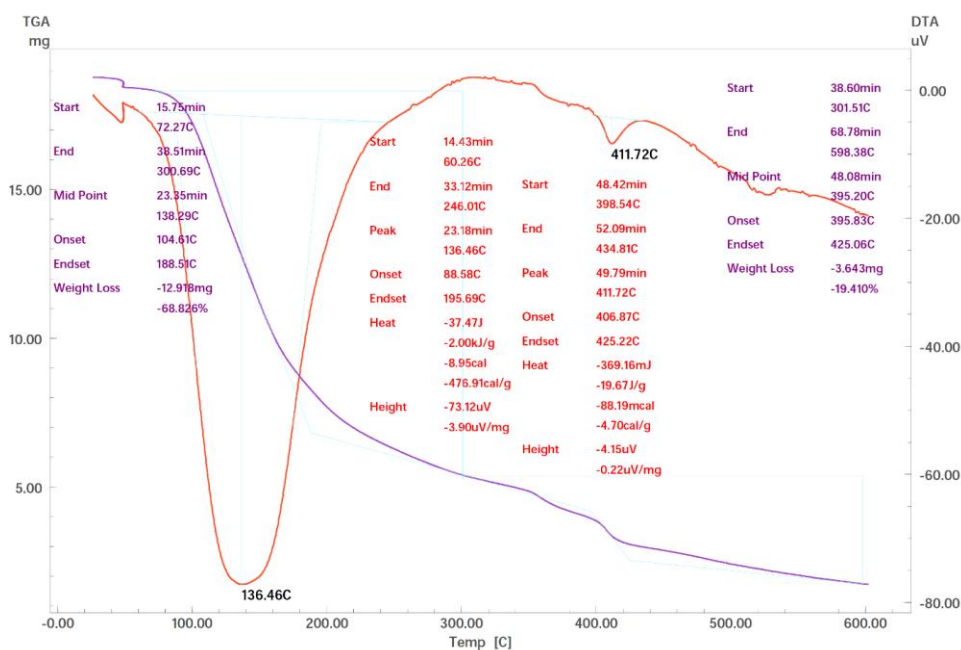


Figure 1. Graph of thermal analysis of a sorbent based on urea, formalin, and citric acid.

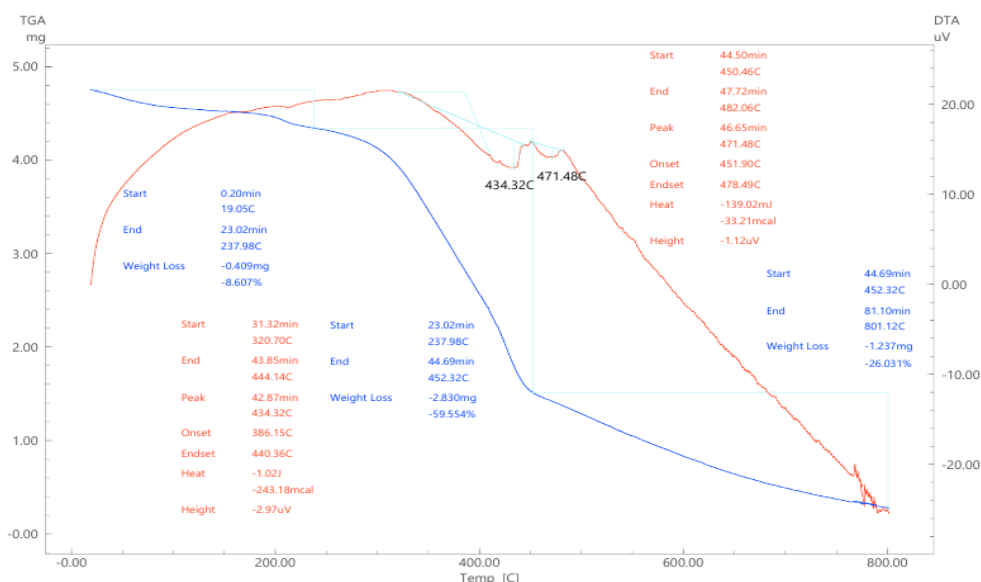


Figure 2. Graph of thermal analysis of a metal complex formed by a sorbent based on urea, formalin, and citric acid with Zn(II).

According to the results of the SEM studies, the remains of unreacted starting substances are not visible on the images of a sample of a new sorbent based on urea, formalin, and citric acid at scales of 1:200 and 1:1000. During the research, it was found

that the reaction went through to the end, and it was possible to obtain information about the composition of the elements of substances formed in a parallel reaction. The results are presented in Figures 3, 4.

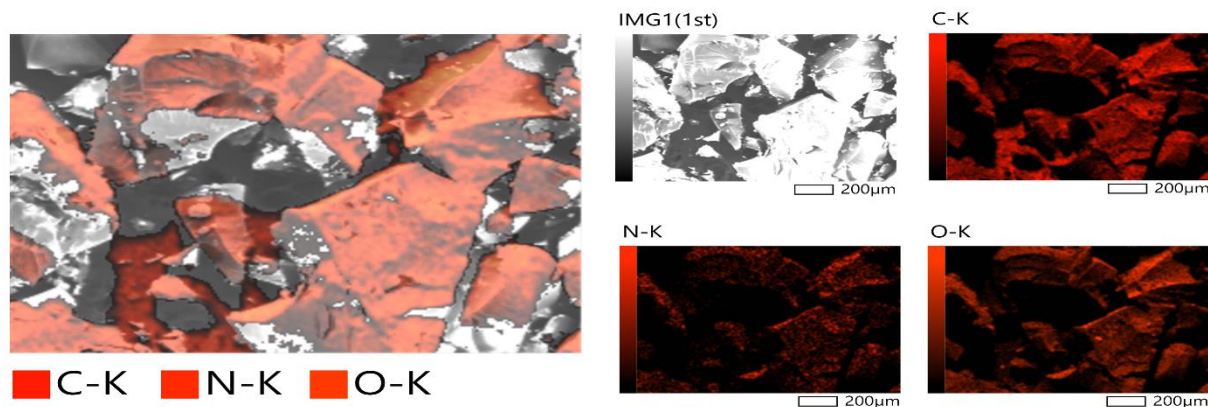


Figure 3. SEM image of a complexing sorbent based on urea, formalin, and citric acid.

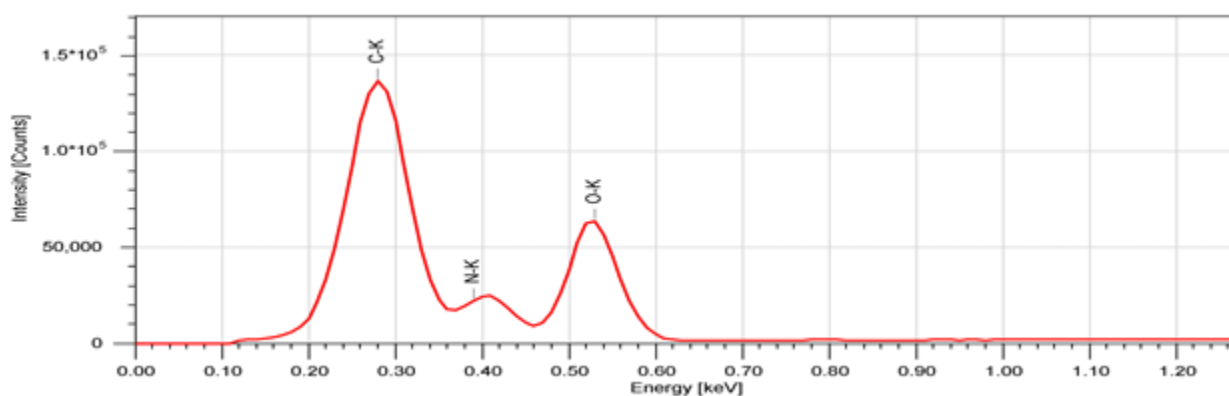


Figure 4. An image of the elemental analysis of a complexing sorbent based on urea, formalin, and citric acid in SEM.

Discussion. In our republic, certain scientific and practical results have been achieved in the production of products of the chemical industry, in particular, in the selective separation of colored and rare metals from the composition of solutions and in obtaining sorbents applied to the treatment of wastewater from heavy metals. This article, cited by the authors, examines the problem of pollution and self-purification of water bodies from compounds of heavy metals. The process of sorption of heavy metal compounds (Cu (II), Zn (II), Pb (II), and Cd (II)) by tub sediments of different compositions has been studied. In the course of laboratory studies, the rate of sorption was obtained by equilibrium constants and lower sediments of heavy metals. The data obtained has been found to be necessary to predict water quality as a result of contamination of the water object by industrial wastewater.

Conclusion. Based on the results of the analysis, it was concluded that the decomposition of sorbents based on urea, formalin, and citric acid forms compounds such as H₂O, NH₃, CO, and CO₂. The complete decomposition of the based on urea,

formalin, and citric acid sorbent took 68.78 minutes. The analyses obtained showed that on the SEM images of the sorbent sample of the new composition of the complex, enlarged at a scale of 1:1000 times, the remains of unreacted starting substances are not visible. This made it possible to obtain information about the completion of the reaction and, in parallel, about the elemental composition of the substances formed during the reaction. It was found that the starting substances reacted completely during the formation of the sorbent.

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C O N T E N T S

PRIMARY PROCESSING OF COTTON, TEXTILE AND LIGHT INDUSTRY

Dadadzhonov Sh., Akhunbabaev O., Muxamadrasulov Sh., Akhunbabaev U., Erkinov Z.	3
Practice of production of polycomponent threads from a mixture of natural and chemical fibers	
Korabayev Sh.	13
Determining the direct resistance coefficient of cotton fiber in the confusor tube	
Kulmatov I.	19
Study of a new technological equipment for cleaning cotton raw materials from gross pollution	
Musayeva L., Polatova S.	24
Choosing the main features of special clothing for riders, taking into account the requirements of consumers	
Djurayev A., Khudayberdiyeva M., Urmanov N.	31
Kinematic analysis of a cam mechanism with elastic elements of the mechanism with elastic elements of paired cams of a boel mechanism of a weaving loom	
Rakhmonov H., Matyakubova J., Sobirov D.	41
Analysis of the influence of the filling coefficient of the screw cleaner system with seeded cotton on the current consumption of the system	
Madrahimov D., Tuychiyev Sh.	48
Impact of saw spacing on lint removal efficiency and quality in the linting process	
Monnopov J., Kayumov J., Maksudov N.	53
Analysis of mechanical properties of high elastic knitted fabrics for sportswear design	
Kamolova M., Abdulkarimova M., Usmanova N., Mahsudov Sh.	59
Study of the Prospects for the Application of Digital Technologies in the Fashion Industry in the Development of the Creative Economy	
Ergasheva R., Khalikov K., Oralov L., Samatova Sh., Oripov J.	71
Comprehensive assessment of two-layer knitted fabrics	

GROWING, STORAGE, PROCESSING AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND FOOD TECHNOLOGIES

Aripov M., Kadirov U., Mamatov Sh., Meliboyev M.	
---	--

Experimental study of sublimation drying of vegetables by applying ultra – high frequency electromagnetic waves	74
Alamov U., Shomurodov D., Giyasova N., Zokirova Sh., Egamberdiev E.	81
Chemical composition analysis of miscanthus plant leaves and stems	81
Vokkosov Z., Orifboyeva M.	88
Production of technology for obtaining oil from peanut kernels and refining the oil obtained in short cycles	88
Khalikov M., Djuraev Kh.	95
The importance of systematic analysis in the drying process of fruit and vegetable pastilla	95

CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGIES

Kuchkarova D., Soliyev M., Ergashev O.	101
Production of coal adsorbents by thermochemical method based on cotton stalks and cotton shells and their physical properties	101
Askarova D., Mekhmonkhonov M., Ochilov G., Abdikamalova A., Ergashev O., Eshmetov I.	108
Some definitions about the mechanism of public-private partnership and its role in strengthening the activities of business entities and small businesses	108
Ganiyeva N., Ochilov G.	117
Effect of bentonite on benzene vapor adsorption in order to determine the activation conditions of log bentonite	117
Kayumjanov O., Yusupov M.	122
Synthesis of metal phthalocyanine pigment based on npk and calculation of particle size using the debye-scherrer equation	122
Mukumova G., Turaev Kh., Kasimov Sh.	127
Sem analysis and thermal properties of synthesised sorbent based on urea, formaldehyde, citric acid	127
Amanova N., Turaev Kh., Beknazarov Kh., Sottikulov E., Makhmudova Y.	133
Corrosion resistance of modified sulfur concrete in various aggressive environments	133
Eshbaeva U., Alieva N.	141
Study of the effect of adhesive substances on paper strength properties	141
Turayev T., Bozorova G., Eshankulov N., Kadirov Kh., Dushamov A., Murtozoeva Sh.	146
Cleaning of saturated absorbents used in natural gas cleaning by three-stage filtration method and analysis of their properties	146

Muxamedjanov T., Pulatov Kh., Nazirova R., Khusenov A.	158
Obtaining of phosphoric cation-exchange resin for waste water treatment	

MECHANICS AND ENGINEERING

Abdullaev A., Nasretdinova F.	165
Relevance of research on failure to power transformers, review	

Muhammedova M.	173
Anthropometric studies of the structure of the foot	

Sharibayev N., Nasirdinov B.	181
Measuring the impact of mechatronic systems on silkworm egg incubation for premium silk yield	

Abdullayev L., Safarov N.	189
Electron beam deposition of boron-based coatings under vacuum pressure and experimental results of nitrogenation in electron beam plasma	

Kadirov K., Toxtashev A.	195
The impact of electricity consumption load graphs on the power	

Makhmudov I.	204
Theoretical basis of the methodology of selecting wear-resistant materials to abrasive corrosion	

Adizova A., Mavlanov T.	209
Determining optimal parameter ratios in the study of longitudinal vibrations of threads in weaving process using a model	

Turakulov A., Mullajonova F.	215
Application of the dobeshi wavelet method in digital processing of signals	

Djurayev Sh.	222
Analysis and optimization of the aerodynamic properties of a new multi-cyclone device	

Djurayev Sh.	228
Methods for improving the efficiency of multi-cyclone technology in air purification and new approaches	

Ibrokhimov I., Khusanov S.	236
Principles of improvement of heavy mixtures from cotton raw materials	

Utaev S.	241
Results of a study of the influence of changes in oils characteristics on wear of diesel and gas engine cylinder liners	

Abduvakhidov M.	249
Review of research issues of determination of mechanical parameters of compound loading structures and working bodies	

Abduvakhidov M.	256
Equilibrium analysis of flat elements of the saw working element package	

Kudratov Sh., Valiyev M., Turdimurodov B., Yusufov A., Jamilov Sh.	
Determining the technical condition of diesel locomotive diesel engine using diagnostic tools	262

Juraev T., Ismailov O., Boyturayev S.	
Effective methods of regeneration of used motor oils	269

Umarov A., Sarimsakov A., Mamadaliyev N., Komilov Sh.	
The oretical analysis of the fiber removing process	276

Tursunov A.	
Statistical evaluation of a full factorial experiment on dust suppression systems in primary cotton processing facilities	282

ADVANCED PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION

Yuldashev A.	
Historical theoretical foundations of state administration and the issue of leadership personnel	294

ECONOMICAL SCIENCES

Israilov R.	
Criteria, indicators and laws of small business development	299

Eshankulova D.	
Demographic authority and its regional characteristics	305

Kadirova Kh.	
Assessment of the efficiency and volatility of the stock market of Uzbekistan	310

Mirzakhalikov B.	
Some definitions about the mechanism of public-private partnership and its role in strengthening the activities of business entities and small businesses	316

Ganiev M.	
Income stratification of the population and opportunities to increase incomes	321

Aliyeva E.	
Assessment of innovation activity enterprises using the matrix method	327

Azizov A.	
Industry 4.0 challenges in China	335

Azizov A.	
Industrie 4.0 implementation challenges in Germany	341