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# CORROSION RESISTANCE OF MODIFIED SULFUR CONCRETE IN VARIOUS AGGRESSIVE ENVIRONMENTS

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**Abstract:** In this article, it was considered expedient to obtain sulfur concrete based on organic compounds. Silico-PB(siliko-polibutadien) and PEM(poliefirmaleinat) were used as modifiers. The corrosion resistance of the obtained samples of sulfur concrete was studied in aggressive environments, including: 10% solutions of acids H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, HCl, HNO<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 3% solutions of Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, NaCl, NaF, 10% NaOH, pH=4-10 and machine oil, dichloroethane and diesel fuels. The results obtained in the course of research show an increase in corrosion resistance and an improvement in the mechanical properties of sulfur concrete.

**Keywords:** sulfur concrete, modification, copolymer, corrosion, aggressive environment.

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**Introduction.** Sulfur-based concrete is a great innovation in construction materials, significantly different from traditional cement-based concrete, which is mainly composed of sulfur, a by-product of industrial processes, replacing traditional concrete due to its sulfur-binding properties. appeared as a tool. One of the main properties of sulfur-based concrete is its ability to harden quickly without the need for water, which is especially useful in dry conditions or in situations where water is scarce. However, despite its useful properties, sulfur-based concrete has limitations, especially in terms of environmental durability [1 -2]. However, despite its beneficial properties, these problems have led to the introduction of modified sulfur-based concrete. Adding small amounts of fillers to the modified sulfur binder improves the strength, durability, and environmental conditions such as temperature changes and chemical exposure. increases resistance to environmental factors. The logical basis of these modifications comes from the need to expand the use of sulfur concrete, eliminating its specific disadvantages. For example,

unmodified sulfur concrete can be brittle and prone to cracking under certain conditions [3]. The introduction of modifiers can significantly improve the physical properties of concrete, allowing it to be used in a variety of construction areas, including infrastructure projects, industrial applications, and even extreme environments such as marine or space construction. The idea of using sulfur as a binder has been around for centuries, but its development began only in the 20th century. Early research into sulfur as a building material stems from the abundance of sulfur as a byproduct in the oil and natural gas industry. In the mid-20th century, researchers began experimenting with sulfur as a binder, which realized its ability to rapidly harden without water, which was a significant advantage over conventional water-based concrete [4].

Currently, one of the most important tasks of construction is the creation of new construction materials that can be produced using locally produced raw materials, as well as various types of waste. As for oil and gas production, the main types of waste are oil sludge and sulfur. Sulfur is not only a problematic environmental element, but also a resource component required in various fields of industry, agriculture, medicine and construction. In the construction industry, the use of technical sulfur as a binder in the production of a new type of concrete, that is, concrete without portland cement, has a special place [5-6].

Certain scientific and practical results have been achieved in our republic on the creation of modified sulfur concrete on the basis of modified sulfur binders based on industrial waste, secondary products of the gas and oil processing industry [7-9].

Nowadays, the goal of the construction industry around the world is to improve existing working technologies and introduce new technologies, which are resistant to physical and mechanical effects and chemically aggressive environments and have high efficiency in the long term, are environmentally safe and economically efficient. aimed at the production of building materials. Sulfur building materials belong to the type of composite materials of a special appearance, and sulfur or wastes of sulfur compounds are used as a binder in its preparation [10-12]. All known materials can be used as fillers and binders in the process of preparing cement and concrete mixes. Sulfur building materials include binders, fillers and modifiers [13-15]. In sulfur materials, technical sulfur or sulfur-containing industrial waste is used as a binder. Small amounts of suitable natural and artificial materials are used as fillers. Elemental sulfur has a molecular crystal structure, its crystals form a closed molecule, and sulfur atoms in this crystal molecular structure are connected by strong covalent bonds [16-22].

Nowadays, the demand for construction materials in places where there are manufacturing industries, especially in areas with saline soils, demands that the used building materials have high resistance to various aggressive environments, including corrosion. Standard service life of construction materials for construction buildings is 50-60 years. However, the service life of today's building materials is broken in 1-2 years after the facility is put into use, and repair work is carried out again in 6-8 years. Nowadays, if the service life of many newly constructed buildings is 60 years, by extending its service life for another 4-5 years, it is possible to save 3% of the total capital

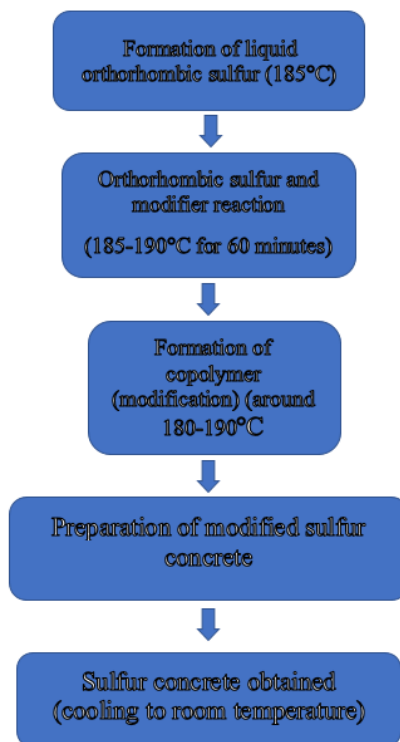
investment in one year. For this, it is necessary that the composition, structure, hardness and other parameters of the construction materials used in the construction of the building comply with the regulatory documents. Also, one of the important factors is to increase the corrosion resistance of construction materials of buildings under construction in all places. Buildings being built in especially saline areas should meet the same requirements [23-28]. One of the advantages of sulfur concrete is its resistance to acidic and salty conditions. The properties of sulfur materials often depend on the components included in its composition. Each component affects the rheological, physical-mechanical and operational properties of concrete mixtures. Therefore, the effect of each component should be studied not only at the stage of its preparation, but also during the design of the material. Various modifiers are used to control the properties of sulfur materials. The use of modifying additives in the preparation of sulfur materials is one of the most rational ways of managing their production technology. Various organic and inorganic compounds are used as modifying additives [29-30]. Using modified sulfur binders, sulfur concrete exhibits excellent resistance to high acid or salt concentrations. During the chemical modification of sulfur concrete, the structure of sulfur concrete forms a small crystal structure due to the occurrence of a newly modified sulfur-polymerization reaction. Polymerized sulfur exhibits a very strong corrosion resistance compared to crystalline sulfur. [31-35].

Using organic compounds as modifiers, we found it appropriate to obtain sulfur concretes and obtain building materials with a new composition by testing its properties in practice. Corrosion resistance of sulfur concrete samples made by using silico-PB, PEM compounds from organic compounds as modifiers in aggressive environments, including: in 10% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, HCl, HNO<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> acid solutions, in 3% Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, NaCl, NaF solutions, 10% NaOH, pH=4-10 and was studied in motor oil, dichloroethane and diesel fuels.

**Research methods.** Samples of sulfur concrete produced by us in laboratory conditions based on various modifiers (the composition of the samples are in Table 1) were presented and tested for their stability in corrosive environments. Sulfur concrete samples taken for research were taken in 5x5x5 size (Sample I silico-PB, , Sample II PEM, ) in 10% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, HCl, HNO<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> solutions, 3% Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, NaCl, NaF corrosion resistance was studied in salt solutions, 10% NaOH, pH=4-10 and in aggressive environments selected as organic substances: machine oil, dichloroethane and diesel fuels. The coefficient of stability of the samples to corrosion in aggressive environments was determined by the reweighing (gravimetric) method after the initial samples were tested in various aggressive conditions for a certain period (54 days).

**Table 1.** Sulfur concrete composition.

Additives	sulfur	Sand	white saja	Organic modifier	all
Massa %	28	56	14	2	100



**Results and discussion.** Corrosion stability of modified sulfur concrete samples was determined by changes in mass, appearance and strength of concrete samples. The coefficient of chemical stability (Kb.k) was determined by the change in compressive strength after processing in aggressive environments. The obtained results are presented in the table below.

**Corrosion of sulfur concrete in aggressive environments chemical stability**

Aggressive environment	Stability coefficient (54 days)	
	Sample I	Sample II
10% acid:		
- sulfate	0,33-0,51	0,30-0,48
- chloride	0,52-0,61	0,51-0,60
- nitrate	0,53-0,62	0,52-0,61
- phosphate	0,71-0,75	0,70-0,77
3% salt:		
- sulfates	0,71-0,81	0,70-0,80
-x lorides	0,71-0,81	0,70-0,80
- fluorides	0,90-0,95	0,89-0,96
10%- NaOH	0,51	0,48
Medium pH = 4-10	0,67-0,72	0,69-0,73
Organic matter:		
- car oil	0,66-0,90	0,68-0,92
- dichloroethane	0,71	0,60
- diesel fuel	0,85	0,67

It can be seen from the data in the table that the stability coefficient of sample I in the three studied acid environments is in the range of 0.33-0.77, while the stability coefficient of sample II in acidic environment is equal to 0.30-0.75. From the indicators of the stability coefficient of the samples in this acidic environment, we can see that the corrosion stability of sulfur concrete in the acidic environment is lower in sulfuric acid, and slightly higher in phosphoric acid than in other environments. The main reason why the stability coefficient in the sulfuric acid environment is lower than the indicators in other environments can be explained by the fact that sulfuric acid belongs to the type of strong mineral acid and the solubility coefficient of elemental sulfur in sulfuric acid is higher than in other acids.

When the corrosion stability coefficient of these samples was studied in 10% sodium sulfate, sodium chloride and sodium phosphate solutions, the stability coefficient of sample I was in the range of 0.71-0.95, while the stability coefficient of sample II in salt solution was 0.70 It is equal to -0.96.

When comparing the indicators of the samples according to the type of salts, the indicators of the solutions of sulfate and chloride salts do not differ much from each other. But the indicator in fluoridated salt solutions differs from them, that is, the coefficient of corrosion stability of the samples in fluoridated salt solutions is slightly higher. This can be explained by the differences in the bond radii of the salts taken for the study. Here, it can be explained by the fact that the length of bond radii between metal-halogen atoms of fluorine salts is much smaller than the bond lengths between above metal-chlorine atoms and metal-oxygen atoms.

The coefficients of corrosion stability in 10% NaOH solution of all studied samples were found to be in the range of 0.48-0.53. Here, the lowest indicator was in sample I, while the highest indicator was seen in sample II (0.53). The fact that the coefficient of corrosion stability of two samples under the same conditions is different can be explained by the structure of the molecules of the samples. The slight advantage of the index of sample II in the studied environment can be explained by the presence of unsaturated polyethers in the molecule, its solubility coefficient and the difference in the temperature of liquefaction.

When samples were tested in the range of  $\text{pH} = 4-10$ , it was found that the stability coefficient of sample I was in the range of 0.67-0.72, while the stability coefficient of sample II was equal to 0.69-0.73. As this  $\text{pH} = 4-10$  environment changes from acidic to alkaline, it can be observed that the coefficient of stability does not change much for all samples.

Corrosion stability coefficient of modified sulfur concrete was tested in the presence of organic compounds: motor oil, dichloroethane and diesel fuel. . It was found that the corrosion stability of these samples in dichloroethane is in the range of 0.50-0.73, while the coefficient of corrosion stability in diesel fuel is in the range of 0.77-0.87. The lowest indicator of the index in the environment of organic compounds corresponded to the environment of dichloroethane. The low values in this environment can be explained by

the fact that dichloroethane is among the best organic solvents, and the samples are all polar molecules, so they are slightly soluble in this polar solvent.

**Summary.** According to the results of the study, modified sulfur and modifiers: sulfur concrete obtained on the basis of silico-PB, PEMs in 10% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, HCl, HNO<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> solutions, in 3% Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, NaCl, NaF salt solutions are resistant to aggressive environments of sulfuric acid. It was found that 10% and 10% solutions of sodium hydroxide gave a slightly lower result than in other aggressive environments. The main reason for this is that partially unmodified elemental sulfur in sulfur concrete dissolves in sulfuric acid solution and alkali solution, so its stability against aggressive environments is lower than that of other aggressive environments. was 0.

Sulfur-silico-PB, modified sulfur concrete with PEM modifiers showed strong stability in various aggressive solutions. In summary, the silico-PB, PEM modifiers for obtaining sulfur concrete in this study gave superior results as modifiers.

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## C O N T E N T S

### PRIMARY PROCESSING OF COTTON, TEXTILE AND LIGHT INDUSTRY

<b>Dadadzhonov Sh., Akhunbabaev O., Muxamadrasulov Sh., Akhunbabaev U., Erkinov Z.</b>	<b>3</b>
Practice of production of polycomponent threads from a mixture of natural and chemical fibers	
<b>Korabayev Sh.</b>	<b>13</b>
Determining the direct resistance coefficient of cotton fiber in the confuser tube	
<b>Kulmatov I.</b>	<b>19</b>
Study of a new technological equipment for cleaning cotton raw materials from gross pollution	
<b>Musayeva L., Polatova S.</b>	<b>24</b>
Choosing the main features of special clothing for riders, taking into account the requirements of consumers	
<b>Djurayev A., Khudayberdiyeva M., Urmanov N.</b>	<b>31</b>
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	
<b>Rakhmonov H., Matyakubova J., Sobirov D.</b>	<b>41</b>
Analysis of the influence of the filling coefficient of the screw cleaner system with seeded cotton on the current consumption of the system	
<b>Madrahimov D., Tuychiyev Sh.</b>	<b>48</b>
Impact of saw spacing on lint removal efficiency and quality in the linting process	
<b>Monnopov J., Kayumov J., Maksudov N.</b>	<b>53</b>
Analysis of mechanical properties of high elastic knitted fabrics for sportswear design	
<b>Kamolova M., Abdulkarimova M., Usmanova N., Mahsudov Sh.</b>	<b>59</b>
Study of the Prospects for the Application of Digital Technologies in the Fashion Industry in the Development of the Creative Economy	
<b>Ergasheva R., Khalikov K., Oralov L., Samatova Sh., Oripov J.</b>	<b>71</b>
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
<b>Alamov U., Shomurodov D., Giyasova N., Zokirova Sh., Egamberdiev E.</b>	81
Chemical composition analysis of miscanthus plant leaves and stems	81
<b>Vokkosov Z., Orifboyeva M.</b>	88
Production of technology for obtaining oil from peanut kernels and refining the oil obtained in short cycles	88
<b>Khalikov M., Djuraev Kh.</b>	95
The importance of systematic analysis in the drying process of fruit and vegetable pastilla	95

### CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGIES

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

<b>Muxamedjanov T., Pulatov Kh., Nazirova R., Khusenov A.</b>	<b>158</b>
Obtaining of phosphoric cation-exchange resin for waste water treatment	
<b>MECHANICS AND ENGINEERING</b>	
<b>Abdullaev A., Nasretdinova F.</b>	<b>165</b>
Relevance of research on failure to power transformers, review	
<b>Muhammedova M.</b>	<b>173</b>
Anthropometric studies of the structure of the foot	
<b>Sharibayev N., Nasirdinov B.</b>	<b>181</b>
Measuring the impact of mechatronic systems on silkworm egg incubation for premium silk yield	
<b>Abdullayev L., Safarov N.</b>	<b>189</b>
Electron beam deposition of boron-based coatings under vacuum pressure and experimental results of nitrogenation in electron beam plasma	
<b>Kadirov K., Toxtashev A.</b>	<b>195</b>
The impact of electricity consumption load graphs on the power	
<b>Makhmudov I.</b>	<b>204</b>
Theoretical basis of the methodology of selecting wear-resistant materials to abrasive corrosion	
<b>Adizova A., Mavlanov T.</b>	<b>209</b>
Determining optimal parameter ratios in the study of longitudinal vibrations of threads in weaving process using a model	
<b>Turakulov A., Mullajonova F.</b>	<b>215</b>
Application of the dobeshi wavelet method in digital processing of signals	
<b>Djurayev Sh.</b>	<b>222</b>
Analysis and optimization of the aerodynamic properties of a new multi-cyclone device	
<b>Djurayev Sh.</b>	<b>228</b>
Methods for improving the efficiency of multi-cyclone technology in air purification and new approaches	
<b>Ibrokhimov I., Khusanov S.</b>	<b>236</b>
Principles of improvement of heavy mixtures from cotton raw materials	
<b>Utaev S.</b>	<b>241</b>
Results of a study of the influence of changes in oils characteristics on wear of diesel and gas engine cylinder liners	
<b>Abdovakhidov M.</b>	<b>249</b>
Review of research issues of determination of mechanical parameters of compound loading structures and working bodies	
<b>Abdovakhidov M.</b>	<b>256</b>
Equilibrium analysis of flat elements of the saw working element package	

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

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

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

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

### **ADVANCED PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION**

<b>Yuldashev A.</b>	
Historical theoretical foundations of state administration and the issue of leadership personnel	<b>294</b>

### **ECONOMICAL SCIENCES**

<b>Israilov R.</b>	
Criteria, indicators and laws of small business development	<b>299</b>

<b>Eshankulova D.</b>	
Demographic authority and its regional characteristics	<b>305</b>

<b>Kadirova Kh.</b>	
Assessment of the efficiency and volatility of the stock market of Uzbekistan	<b>310</b>

<b>Mirzakhlikov B.</b>	
Some definitions about the mechanism of public-private partnership and its role in strengthening the activities of business entities and small businesses	<b>316</b>

<b>Ganiev M.</b>	
Income stratification of the population and opportunities to increase incomes	<b>321</b>

<b>Aliyeva E.</b>	
Assessment of innovation activity enterprises using the matrix method	<b>327</b>

<b>Azizov A.</b>	
Industry 4.0 challenges in China	<b>335</b>

<b>Azizov A.</b>	
Industrie 4.0 implementation challenges in Germany	<b>341</b>