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OBTAINING OF PHOSPHORIC CATION-EXCHANGE RESIN FOR WASTE WATER TREATMENT

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Abstract: The article presents the studies obtaining and research new polycondensation type phosphoric cation-exchange resin. The conditions for the phosphorylation of this polymer were selected from the experiments accumulated in relation to the phosphorylation reactions of low- and high-molecular compounds. The resulting polymer had an exchange capacity for a 0.1N NaOH solution – 5,5-5,6 mEq/g and contained 16,5% phosphorus. Based on the studies carried out, the optimal conditions for the synthesis of the styrene-furfural polymer are assumed to be: the reaction temperature is 90°C, the concentration of the ZnCl₂ catalyst is 0.07 mol per mole of furfural, and the molar ratio of styrene to furfural is 1:1. There was studied an interaction of the cation exchanger in Na- and H-forms with solutions of salts of copper sulfate, nickel, cobalt, sodium chloride, calcium and uranyl nitrate. In order to elucidate the mechanism of sorption of the cations of these metals, were taken the IR spectra of the cation exchanger in the H and Na form, saturated with copper ions. The less dissociated phosphoric acid groups, the stronger hydrogen bond forms phosphoryl oxygen with OH groups. Therefore, it can be expected that as the cation exchanger is saturated with sodium, the maximum of the band corresponding to the phosphorus-oxygen bond vibrations will slightly shift to longer wavelengths as a result of the destruction of the weaker hydrogen bond.

Keywords: OH groups, Na- and H-forms, styrene, phosphorus, NaOH.

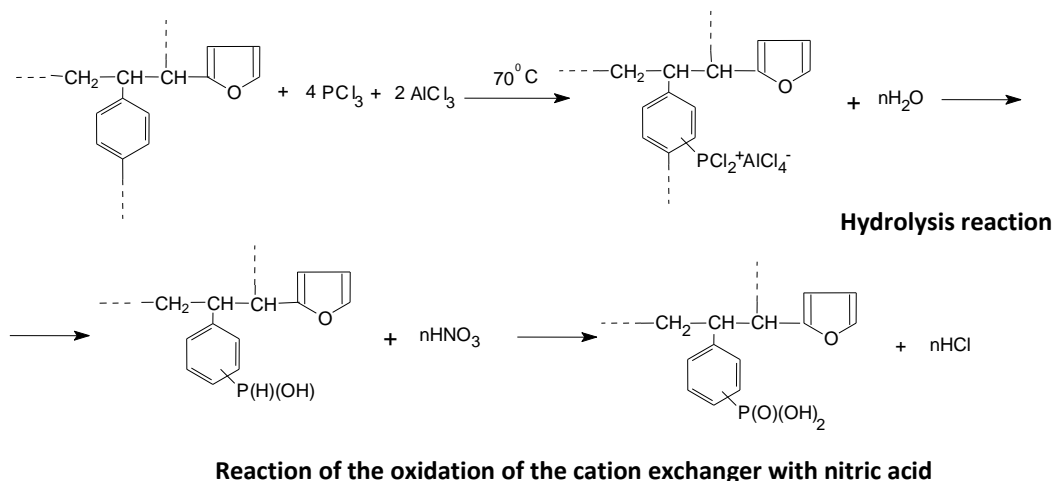
Introduction. One of the most important scientific directions is the purposeful development of new polymeric materials, including ion-exchange polymers with desired properties. The use of ion-exchange polymers in various industries requires the creation of ion exchangers with high thermal and chemical stability, resistance to the action of ionizing radiation and a number of specific properties. The creation of a wide range of domestic ion-exchange materials allows for a more complete extraction of metal ions from complex ores and various metallurgical products. Despite a significant number of studies devoted to the ion-exchange method for the extraction and separation of metals, the solution of this problem continues to be an important urgent task for the hydrometallurgical industry. In view of the widespread use of ion-exchange polymers in many areas of the national economy, science and technology, the requirements imposed by the industry on ion exchangers with regard to their thermal and chemical resistance,

radiation resistance, mechanical strength, selectivity to certain metal ions, etc. are increasing. These requirements are no longer met by such universal ion exchangers as KU-1, KU-2, SBS, etc., despite the fact that they have high rates of sorption and kinetic properties [1]. Among the known ion exchangers, an important place from the physicochemical point of view is occupied by phosphorus-containing ion exchangers [2]. These ion exchangers have a number of valuable properties, such as high selectivity, thermal and chemical resistance, radiation resistance, etc., which allows them to be used in many areas of industry and the national economy [3]. At present, a large amount of experimental material has been accumulated for obtaining various types of phosphorus-containing ion exchangers [3]. The study of the properties of these ion-exchange polymers made it possible to outline the main ways of their use in many fields of science and industry [4].

Object and methods of research. The object of the study was a polycondensation type phosphate cation exchanger based on a styrene-furfural polymer, which is obtained by the following method: the styrene-furfural polymer previously swollen in phosphorus trichloride was placed in a three-necked flask with a stirrer and a reflux condenser and phosphorylated with phosphorus trichloride as a catalyst using aluminum (anhydrous). The molar ratio of the reagents polymer: aluminum trichloride: phosphorus trichloride = 1: 2: 4. The reaction was carried out at 75°C for 6 hours, after which the ion exchanger was stripped of phosphorus trichloride and washed with humidified alcohol, decreasing the concentration successively to 50, 30, 20%, and then washed with cooled distilled water until the wash water was neutral. To determine the dynamic exchange capacity (DEC), a sample of ion exchangers from the flask was transferred into a cylinder with a capacity of 100 sm³ and a layer of ion exchangers was compacted by tapping the hard surface of the bottom of the cylinder until sedimentation ceased. The volume of the ion exchangers was brought to 100 sm³ and with the help of distilled water the ion exchanger was transferred into the column, making sure that it was drained from the column, leaving a layer with a height of 1-2 sm above the level of the ion exchangers. The ion exchanger in the column was washed with distilled water, passing it from top to bottom at a rate of 1,0 dm³/h. In this case, the ion exchanger was washed from acid (according to methyl orange). When a working solution of 0.1 N concentration was passed through a column with ion exchanger, the filtrate was collected in cylinders with a capacity of 250 sm³. In the second and subsequent saturation cycles, before the appearance of ions of the working solution in the filtrate (determined after the first cycle), the filtrate was collected in 100 and 250 sm³, respectively, the concentrations of the working solution. After the ions of the working solution appeared in the proportion of the filtrate, the total volume of the filtrate was calculated. To determine the full dynamic exchange capacity, the solution was continued to flow until the concentration of the filtrate became equal to the concentration of the working solution. In this case, the saturation control is carried out by titrating the sample with an acid solution with a mixed indicator until the color changes. The value of the static exchange capacity (SEC) for calcium, magnesium, copper, nickel, and cobalt ions was calculated for ion exchanger samples in contact with a solution

of calcium, copper, nickel, and cobalt salt and a model solution for seven days. To record IR spectra on a Specord IR 75 spectrophotometer, individual weighed portions of ion exchangers were treated with nickel sulfate solutions and model solutions with different pH values. Then, according to [5], KBr tablets were prepared and tested.

Results and their discussion. In [6], we showed the possibility of obtaining new sulfonic cation exchangers based on a new previously unknown styrene-furfural polymer. Proceeding from this, considering it very promising in terms of achievements in the field of synthesis of ion exchangers, we used a styrene-furfural polymer as a polymer matrix in the reaction of polymer-analogous transformations in order to obtain phosphorus-containing cation exchangers. The conditions for the phosphorylation of this polymer were selected from the experiments accumulated in relation to the phosphorylation reactions of low- and high-molecular compounds [7]. The reaction scheme for obtaining a phosphate cation exchanger by phosphorylation of a styrene-furfural polymer with its subsequent oxidation in nitric acid can be represented as follows:



The resulting polymer had an exchange capacity for a 0.1N NaOH solution – 5,5-5,6 meq/g and contained 16,5% phosphorus. In order to increase the exchange capacity, i.e. conversion of phosphine groups into phosphine, the polymer after washing with water was contacted for 7 hours at a temperature of 60°C with concentrated nitric acid. As a result, most of the phosphinic acid groups are oxidized to phosphonic acid groups. At the same time, the phosphorus content in the polymer does not change, the exchange capacity increases to 7,6-8,0 meq/g [8-10]. Table 1 shows the main properties of the phosphate cation exchanger obtained at different molar ratios of styrene to furfural.

Table 1. Influence of the ratio of the starting materials on the properties of the resulting cation exchanger.

Indicators	Unit of measurement	The molar ratio of styrene to furfural		
		1:2	1:1.5	1:1
Bulk weight	g/ml	0.68	0.6	0.5
Specific volume	ml/g	2.2	2.8	3.5
Static exchange capacity:				
0.1 N NaOH of solution	meq/g	5.6	6.5	7.0
0.1 N NaCl of solution	-//-	0.8	0.9	1.0
0.1 N solution of CaCl ₂	H-form	-//-	2.6	3.0
	Na-form	-//-	2.8	3.2
0.1 N solution of MgCl ₂	H-form	-//-	2.6	3.0
	Na-form	-//-	2.8	3.4-4.2
0.1 N solution of CuSO ₄	H-form	-//-	1.8	2.0
	Na-form	-//-	2.0	2.2
Mechanical strength	%	99.5	99.0	99.0

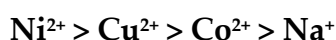
From the data in Table 1 it can be seen that the phosphate cation exchanger with the best properties was obtained at a molar ratio of styrene to furfural of 1: 1. Based on the studies carried out, the optimal conditions for the synthesis of the styrene-furfural polymer are assumed to be: the reaction temperature is 90°C, the concentration of the ZnCl₂ catalyst is 0.07 mol per mole of furfural, and the molar ratio of styrene to furfural is 1: 1.

For phosphate cation exchangers, various types of metal bonds with ionogenic groups of the ion exchanger are characteristic: ionic bonds, mixed ion-coordination bonds and purely coordination bonds. The type of bond is determined by the ability of a particular metal to form donor-acceptor complexes and the degree of dissociation of the ion exchanger. For metals capable of complexation, the formation of ion-coordination bonds with a uniform distribution of electron density over the four-membered cycle is possible. It was of interest to study such properties of the studied phosphate cation exchanger, such as its sorption capacity for copper, nickel, calcium, sodium, cobalt and uranyl ions, which are important in modern technology, to reveal the influence of various factors on the sorption process of these cations, as well as the mechanism of their sorption with using IR spectroscopic analysis. For this purpose, the interaction of the cation exchanger in Na- and H-forms with solutions of salts of copper sulfate, nickel, cobalt, sodium chloride, calcium and uranyl nitrate was studied. The research results are shown in Table 2 [10-12].

Table 2. Sorption of metal cations by phosphate cation exchanger.

0.1 N solutions	H-form			Na- form	
	pH solutions	Sorbed, mg-eq/g	Partition coefficient, ml/g	pH solutions	Sorbed, mg-eq/g
NaOH	13	6.6-7.6	184	-	-
NaCl	8.13	0.8-1.0	11.5	-	-
CaCl ₂	6.5	1.1-1.2	120	6.5	3.57-3.6
CuSO ₄	4.8-5.0	1.2-1.3	66	4.8-5.0	1.75-1.8
CuSO ₄	11	2.64-2.7	733	11	3.08-3.1
CuSO ₄	-	-	-	2.35	1.0-1.1
NiSO ₄	7.6	1.1-1.2	20	2.25	1.0
NiSO ₄	10	2.0-2.1	84	3.8	3.6
NiSO ₄	-	-	-	7.6	2.0
NiSO ₄	-	-	-	10	3.75-3.8
CoSO ₄	8	2.0-2.05	35	2.36	0.8-0.9
CoSO ₄	-	-	-	3.18	2.4
CoSO ₄	-	-	-	8	2.65

The data in Table 2 indicate the effect of the nature of the cation on the sorption capacity. It was found that the studied cations are sorbed by the cation exchanger differently and, according to their ability to sorption, can be arranged in the following order:



In order to elucidate the mechanism of sorption of the cations of these metals, we took the IR spectra of the cation exchanger in the H and Na form, saturated with copper ions. According to the literature data, the vibration frequencies for phosphoric acid groups are in the range of 700-2560 cm^{-1} . In the spectrum of the cation exchanger in the H-form, bands are observed at 1150 cm^{-1} , corresponding to stretching vibrations of the phosphorus-oxygen bond. The absorption band at 1150 cm^{-1} does not disappear in the spectrum of the cation exchanger in the Na-form. The tested cation exchanger contains phosphoric acid groups differing in their acidic properties $\text{pK}_1 = 2.8$; $\text{pK}_2 = 7.5$ [13-14]. The less dissociated phosphoric acid groups, the stronger hydrogen bond forms phosphoryl oxygen with OH groups. Therefore, it can be expected that as the cation exchanger is saturated with sodium, the maximum of the band corresponding to the phosphorus-oxygen bond vibrations will slightly shift to longer wavelengths as a result of the destruction of the weaker hydrogen bond. In the spectrum of the cation exchanger in the H-form, there are not sharp broad bands in the range of 2600-2860 cm^{-1} , 2100-2600 cm^{-1} related to the stretching vibrations of P-OH linked by hydrogen bonds. These bands disappear in the spectrum of the sodium-saturated cation exchanger. When considering the spectra of the cation exchanger saturated with metal ions, in contrast to the spectrum of the cation exchanger in the H-form, bands appear at 1060 cm^{-1} for uranyl and 1055 cm^{-1} for copper and nickel [15].

Conclusion. Phosphorylation of a styrene-furfural polymer has been used to obtain and investigate a phosphate cation exchanger characterized by high thermal-chemical

resistance and mechanical strength. The structure and properties of the obtained cation exchanger were studied using chemical methods of analysis in combination with IR spectroscopy, potentiometry, photocalorimetry, etc. It was shown that ions of copper, nickel, cobalt and uranyl ion are sorbed by phosphoric acid cation exchanger due to ion exchange and partly due to the formation of coordination bonds with an ionic group of a cation exchanger. The analysis of the data obtained indicates that the studied phosphate cation exchanger is sufficiently high. sorption ability to ions of the tested metals.

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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 confuser 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., Bozorova G., 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