



**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY
TA’LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR
VAZIRLIGI**



**TERMIZ DAVLAT MUHANDISLIK VA
AGROTEKNOLOGIYALAR UNIVERSITETI**

**“RESPUBLIKA JANUBIDA GEOLOGIYA, KON-METALLURGIYA
VA NEFT-GAZ SOHALARINING ISTIQBOLLARI”
« ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ГЕОЛОГИИ, ГОРНО-МЕТАЛЛУРГИЧЕСКОЙ
И НЕФТЕГАЗОВОЙ ОТРАСЛЕЙ ЮГА РЕСПУБЛИКИ »
“PROSPECTS FOR GEOLOGY, MINING METALLURGICAL, AND
OIL AND GAS INDUSTRIES IN THE SOUTH OF THE REPUBLIC”**

MAVZUSIDAGI

**XALQARO ILMIY VA ILMIY-TEXNIK ANJUMANI
MATEREALLARI TO‘PLAMI**

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**ПРЕДМЕТ МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ НАУЧНАЯ И НАУЧНО-
ТЕХНИЧЕСКАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ**

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“RESPUBLIKA JANUBIDA GEOLOGIYA, KON-METALLURGIYA VA NEFT-GAZ SOHALARINING ISTIQBOLLARI”

“Respublika janubida geologiya, kon-metallurgiya va neft-gaz sohalarining istiqbollari” mavzudagi ushbu anjumani materiallariga Termiz davlat muhandislik va agrotexnologiyalar universiteti “Olmaliq kon-metallurgiya kombinati” AJ, “Sharg‘unko‘mir”AJ, “Sho‘rtan neft gaz qazib chiqarish boshqarmasi”, “Belarus milliy texnika universiteti”, “Satpayev nomidagi Qozoq milliy texnika universiteti”, “Islom Karimov nomidagi Toshkent davlat texnika universiteti”, “Pekin kimyoviy texnologiya universiteti”, “Navoiy davlat konchilik va texnologiyalar universiteti”, “Sibr davlat geotizimlar va texnologiyalar universiteti”, “Novosibirsk davlat texnika universiteti”, “Tomsk politexnika universiteti”, “Qarshi muhandislik-iqtisodiyot instituti”. hamda jahon va respublikamizning boshqa oliy ta’lim muassasalarida faoliyat olib borayotgan professor-o‘qituvchilar, ilmiy xodim izlanuvchilar, magistrantlar va talablar, viloyat tashkilotlarining malakali kadrlarining tezislari kiritilgan.

Mazkur to‘plamda Respublika janubida geologiya, foydali qazilma konlarining kelajakdagi izchil rivojlanishi, kon-metallurgiya sanoatining ishlab chiqarish, qazib olish, hamda yurtimiz istiqboli uchun muhim o‘rin egallashi va neft-gaz sohalarining istiqbolli balki muammoliy sabablarini yechim topib kelajakka innovatsion g‘oyalar bilan ilg‘or qadam tashlagan holda ta’limda innovatsiyalar texnika fanlari ta’limida zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanishga bag‘ishlangan ilmiy va texnik jihatdan asoslangan taklif va tavsiyalar o‘z aksini topgan.

Mas’ul muharrir:

B .Primkulov – Termiz davlat muhandislik va agrotexnologiyalar universiteti rektori v.v.b.,

Tahrir hay’ati:

1. M.Urozov – Ilmiy ishlar va innovatsiyalar bo‘yicha prorektor, t.f.d.,dots.
2. K.J. Xakimov – “Neft–gaz va konchilik ishi” kafedrası mudiri, t.f.f.d, dots.
3. A.A. Allanazarov – Mexanika va konchilik ishi fakulteti dekani, t.f.f.d, dots
4. O.SH. Ochildiyev – “Atrof-muhit muhandisligi va hayot faoliyati xavfsizligi” kafedrası mudiri. t.f.f.d, dots.
5. N.A. Urakov–“Metrologiya va texnologik mashina” kafedra mudiri, t.f.f.d, dots.
6. E. M. Muhammadiyev – Neft–gaz va konchilik ishi kafedrası assistenti.
7. A. M. Xolmuxammadiyev – Neft–gaz va konchilik ishi kafedrası assistenti.
8. F. Ch. Ziyayev – Neft–gaz va konchilik ishi kafedrası assistenti.
9. Sh. B. Chorshanbiyev – Neft–gaz va konchilik ishi kafedrası assistenti.

Kotib: Sh. S.Botirov – Neft–gaz va konchilik ishi kafedrası assistenti.

Mazkur to‘plamga kiritilgan ma’ruza tezislariining mazmuni, undagi statistik ma’lumotlar va me’yoriy hujjatlar sanasining to‘g‘riligiga hamda tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalarga mualliflarning o‘zlari ma’suldirlar.

balki inson salomatligini yaxshilash va iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlashda ham muhim o'rin tutadi. Shu sababli, gidrodesulfurizatsiya texnologiyalarini joriy etish va rivojlantirish global darajada strategik ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

5. NEFT VA GAZNI QAYTA ISHLASH TEXNOLOGIYASI. 1-qism DARSLIK QARSHI-2019. YULDASHEV T.R., DO'STQOBILOV E. N, RAHMATOV X.B.,YULDASHEV N.T., ABDIRAXIMOV I.E
6. **Safety Engineering in the Oil and Gas Industry**_Karan Sotoodeh.
7. <https://electrochemistry.ru>
8. <https://pronpz.ru/>
9. <https://electrochemistry.ru/>

TO STUDY THE OPERATION OF THE FRACTIONATING APPARATUS IN INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF SEPARATION OF HYDROCARBON FRACTIONS

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The rectification process is carried out in column apparatuses, and the apparatus has appropriate internal devices. With the help of these devices, gas mixture flow interconnections and necessary temperatures are provided. The internal devices of the column consist of plates with different structural designs or nozzles made of different materials, which provide gas-liquid interaction.

Any connection devices used in rectification columns, as well as nozzles, are subject to specific technological requirements during their design, taking into account the specific production conditions of the rectification column. The main technological requirements include the following indicators: - the possibilities of having the smallest values in relation to the height of the theoretical plates equivalent to them, or having the mass transfer coefficients in high values; - the low value of the hydraulic resistance to its flow during the movement of the substance in the gas state; - the substance has a high level of ability to conduct gas and liquid states; - the properties of keeping gases and liquids on their surfaces in small amounts during their movements.

Tray column apparatuses are used for rectification, absorption, and desorption processes. By design, these are vertical column apparatuses with trays of various designs mounted inside.

Trays can be divided into two large groups: contact mass transfer devices operating with overflow devices and dip-type trays operating without overflow devices. The first group includes cap, valve, sieve trays and their varieties; the second group includes lattice trays. Trays of different groups are calculated using different methods.

Trays with capsule caps have become the most widespread due to their versatility and high operational reliability; they are quite effective, but metal-intensive and difficult to install. Trays

assembled from S-shaped elements are installed mainly in large-diameter columns. Compared to capsule caps, they are less metal-intensive and their productivity is 20-30% higher.

Valve trays have higher efficiency and 20-40% higher productivity than bubble cap trays. The main difference between this type of tray and other types of contact devices is the ability to operate at changing vapor phase loads. Valve trays are used in columns operating at atmospheric and elevated pressure when working with media that are not prone to resin formation and polymerization, in order to avoid the valve sticking to the tray.

Sieve trays have a fairly high efficiency, low hydraulic resistance and low metal content. They are used mainly in columns operating at atmospheric pressure and under vacuum; to avoid clogging of the holes, it is recommended to use clean liquids.

Failure-type lattice trays have a productivity 1.5-2 times greater than bubble cap trays and low metal content. Their efficiency is quite high, but they operate in a narrow range of operating speeds. Trays of this type are recommended for use at high column loads in the liquid phase.

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PO‘LAT QUVURLARDA ICHKI KORROZIYA-EROZIYA JARAYONLARI

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2. Neft va gaz sohasining mamlakat taraqqiyotidagi ahamiyati hamda muammo va yechimlari
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Eroziya jarayoni metall va qotishmalar sirtlarida abraziv zarrachalar oqimi ta'sirida yuzaga kelib sirtning mexanik yeyilishi natijasida material qalinligi kamayib boradi. Korroziya jarayonlari esa tajavvuzkor muhitning metall sirtlariga o'zaro kimyoviy va elektrokimyoviy ta'sirlar mexanizmlari asoslarida sodir bo'ladi. Bunday holat ayniqsa neft va gaz sanoatida mahsulotlarni uzatish tizimlarida qo'llaniladigan po'lat quvurlar ichki qismida ko'plab kuzatiladi va uning natijasida turli xildagi shikastlanishlar yuzaga kelib mahsulotlarning yuqotilishiga sabab bo'ladi.

Hozirgi paytgacha "gaz-suyuqlik", "qattiq jism-suyuqlik-gaz" tizimlarida korroziya va eroziya jarayonlari aloxida-aloxida o'rganilgan bo'lib, muhitning metall sirti bilan o'zaro ta'sirlarida yuzaga keladigan kimyoviy yoki elektrokimyoviy jarayonlarning mexanik jarayon bilan o'zaro bog'langan holda o'rganilishi muhim hisoblanadi. Muhit tarkibida qattiq zarrachalarning bo'lishi qo'llanilayotgan metall yoki qotishma sirtining muhit tarkibidagi qattiq zarrachalarga nisbatan mexanik mustahkamligini ta'minlashni taqazo qiladi. Bunda "gaz-suyuqlik" muhitida "qattiq zarracha"lar sifatida gaz tarkibidagi turli xil o'lchamlardagi tomchilar ham tushuniladi.

Quvurlar ichki korroziyasiga muhitning korrozion faolligi, ya'ni uning tarkibida korrozion tajavvuzkor komponentlarning bo'lishi, metall-muhitning o'zaro kimyoviy yoki elektrokimyoviy ta'sir mexanizmlari, metall sirtida yuqqa adgezion mustahkam qoplamalar hosil qilib passivlash xususiyatlari

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