

**Et₂NH₂⁺, K⁺//Cl⁻, H₂PO₄⁻ - H₂O O'ZARO TIZIMI VA UNING KALIY
XLORIDDAN KALIY DIGIDROFOSFATNI AMINLI USULDA OLIISH
TEXNOLOGIYASINI ASOSLASHDA QO'LLANILISHI.**

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu tadqiqot ishida Et₂NH₂⁺, K⁺//Cl⁻, H₂PO₄⁻ - 25°C da o'zaro tizimlarning eruvchanligining fazaviy diagrammasi yordamida kaliy digidrofosfatni olishning nazariy tahlili amalga oshirilgan bo'lib bunda dastlabki tizimning tarkibi b₁ - b₅ nuqtalarda. Kaliy digidrofosfatning kristallanishi 25°C da amalga oshirildi. Kaliy digidrofosfat filtratlari aralashmasining tarkibi b₁ - b₅ nuqtalarda va filtrat tarkibi 6,8,10,11 va 13 da bo'lib, ko'rsatilgan dastlabki ma'lumotlar asosida amalga oshirildi. Bundan asosiy maqsad kaliy digidrofosfatning chiqish unumini nazariy tahlil qilish orqali amalda ushbu qiymatga yaqin natija olish bo'ldi.

Kalit so'zlar: kaliy digidrofosfat, kaliy xlorid, fosfat kislotasi, dietilamin, fazaviy diagramma, o'zaro tizim, kristallanish.

Dunyoda aholi sonining ortib borishi, hosil olinadigan, sug'oriladigan yer maydonlarining chegaralanganligi hisobiga yildan-yilga ortib borayotgan oziq-ovqat maxsulotlariga bo'lgan talabning qondirilishi va iqtisodiyotni rivojlantiruvchi mezonlardan hisoblangan kimyo sanoatida ishlab chiqarish hajmini oshirish, ikkilamchi maxsulotlar olishni ko'paytirish, chiqindilarni qayta ishlash eng dolzarb muammolardan hisoblanadi [1-5]. O'simliklardan ko'proq va yuqori sifatli hosil olishning yo'llaridan biri, ularni kerakli ozuqa elementlari bilan taminlash hisoblanadi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi xalq xo'jaligining qator tarmoqlarini jadal rivojlantirish birlamchi ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish uchun mahalliy tabiiy resurslarni topish va ulardan keng foydalanish zarurligini ustuvor va birinchi darajali vazifa sifatida ilgari surmoqda. Kaliyning turli birikmalari xalq xo'jaligi va kimyo sanoatining ko'plab soxalarida keng qo'llaniladi. Bunday mahsulotlardan biri bo'lgan kaliy digidrofosfatni, kaliy xlorid asosida aminli usul bilan olinishi mumkin. [6-10]. Ushbu vazifani amalga oshirish uchun KH₂PO₄ ishlab chiqarish texnologiyasini fizik-kimyoviy asoslash bo'yicha tadqiqot o'tkazdik.

Tuzlarning eruvchanlik diagrammasi (1-rasm va 1-jadval) Yeneke usuli yordamida tuzilgan tizim politermiyasining gorizontaal proektsiyasidir. Kaliy digidrofosfatni konversiyalash usuli bilan olish uchun texnologik hisob-kitoblarni amalga oshirish uchun adabiyot ma'lumotlariga asoslanib, izotermlar ko'rib

chiqilayotgan tizimda birlashtirildi (1-jadval). Diagrammada 25°C dagi izotermlar ko'rsatilgan. Ushbu tizimning tuz juftlarining eruvchanligini taqqoslashdan kelib chiqadiki, KH_2PO_4 va $\text{Et}_2\text{NH}_2\text{Cl}$ juftlarining 25°C dagi eruvchanligi KCl va $\text{Et}_2\text{NH}_2\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ juftligi eruvchanligidan kamroq, shuning uchun KCl va $\text{Et}_2\text{NH}_2\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ tuzlarining boshlang'ich juftligi beqaror va shuning uchun bu tuzlar bir vaqtning o'zida birga qattiq fazada bo'la olmaydi. 1-rasmdagi ma'lumotlarga asoslanib, belgilangan sharoitlarda kerakli tasviriy nuqtalarning tarkibi aniqlandi. Normada kristallanish b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4 va b_5 kaliy digidrofosfat 25°C haroratda amalga oshirildi, bu mos ravishda 6,8,10,11 va 13 birlamchi filtratlarning tarkibiga mos keladi.

Dastlabki tizimning tarkibi $b_1 - b_5$ nuqtalarda. Kaliy digidrofosfatning kristallanishi 25°C da amalga oshirildi. Kaliy digidrofosfat filtratlari aralashmasining tarkibi $b_1 - b_5$ nuqtalarda va filtrat tarkibi 1-rasmda 6,8,10,11 va 13 da bo'lib, 1-jadvalda ko'rsatilgan dastlabki ma'lumotlar asosida amalga oshirildi.

1- jadval

Kaliy xloridni dietilamin ishtirokida fosfor kislotasi bilan konversiyalash jarayonining tasviriy nuqtalarining pozitsiyalari

№.	Kristallanish harorati KH_2PO_4	Nuqtalar tarkibini belgilash	
		Dastlabki eritma	To'yingan eritma
1	25°C	b1	6
2		b2	8
3		b3	10
4		b4	11
5		b5	13

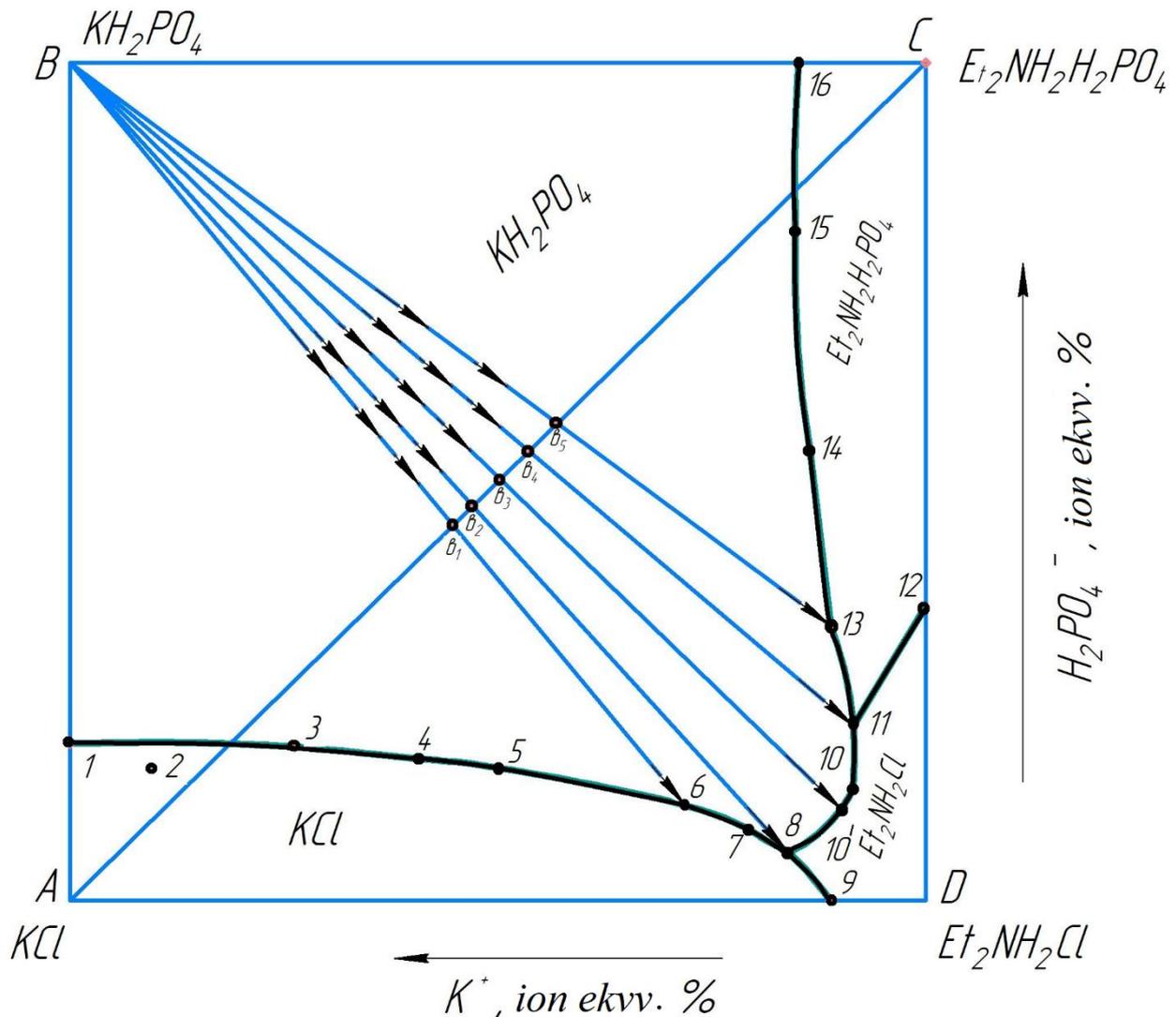
2-jadval

$\text{Et}_2\text{NH}_2^+, \text{K}^+/\text{Cl}^-, \text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$ - 25°C dagi eruvchanlik ma'lumotlari

№.	Suyuq fazaning tarkibi				Ineki indeksi		$\Sigma \text{H}_2\text{O} / \Sigma \text{ mol tuzlar}$	Qattiq faza	
	KH_2PO_4	KCl	$\text{DEA} \cdot \text{HCl}$	$\text{DEA} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$	H_2O	K^+			H_2PO_4^-
1	12.86	29.73	-	-	57.41	100	19.16	3,23066	$\text{KCl} + \text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$
2	10.42	26.28	4.26	-	59.14	91.67	16.41	3,51825	$\text{KCl} + \text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$
3	13.94	22.74	14.94	-	48.38	74.93	18.84	2,46961	$\text{KCl} + \text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$
4	14.00	20.15	25.85	-	40.00	61.27	16.89	1,82305	$\text{KCl} + \text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$
5	13.54	16.52	3.47	-	35.48	50.51	15.65	1,54939	$\text{KCl} + \text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$
6	8.78	7.50	46.32	-	37.10	28.09	10.97	1,75193	$\text{KCl} + \text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$
7	7.46	7.46	62.68	-	22.40	21.30	7.54	0,85540	$\text{KCl} + \text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4 + \text{Et}_2\text{NH}_2\text{Cl}$
8	5.85	5.85	64.50	-	23.70	17.10	6.053	0,92649	$\text{KCl} + \text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4 + \text{Et}_2\text{NH}_2\text{Cl}$
9	-	5.90	67.10	-	27.00	11.44	0	108385	$\text{KCl} + \text{Et}_2\text{NH}_2\text{Cl}$
10	7.95	-	62.36	3.92	25.77	8.98	12.50	1,09979	$\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4 + \text{Et}_2\text{NH}_2\text{Cl}$
11	7.48	-	57.06	13.30	22.16	8.41	20.31	0,94139	$\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4 + \text{Et}_2\text{NH}_2\text{Cl} + \text{Et}_2\text{NH}_2\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$
12	-	-	46.94	34.22	18.84	0	31.82	0,83228	$\text{Et}_2\text{NH}_2\text{Cl} + \text{Et}_2\text{NH}_2\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$
13	7.91	-	42.56	21.15	28.38	10.20	31.87	1,38178	$\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4 + \text{Et}_2\text{NH}_2\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$
14	8.11	-	27.40	35.63	28.86	11.51	51.71	154696	$\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4 + \text{Et}_2\text{NH}_2\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$
15	8.22	-	10.01	49.16	32.60	13.76	79.19	2,06112	$\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4 + \text{Et}_2\text{NH}_2\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$
16	5.90	-	-	59.90	34.20	11.02	100	2,41319	$\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4 + \text{Et}_2\text{NH}_2\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$

3-jadval

№	H ₃ PO ₄ normasi		<u>Ab_n/b_nC nisbatlari</u>		<u>Nisbatlar</u> <u>Mqattiq/Msuyuq</u> <u>b_nN/Bb_n</u>		Chiqish, %
	Diagrammalar dagi belgilar	ma'nolari	Diagrammalar dagi belgilar	ma'nolari	Diagrammalar dagi belgilar	ma'nolari	
1	b ₁	80.3	Ab ₁ /b ₁ C	0,803	b ₁ N/Bb ₁	0,592	59.2
2	b ₂	90.1	Ab ₂ /b ₂ C	0,901	b ₂ N/Bb ₂	0,792	79.2
3	b ₃	100.9	Ab ₃ /b ₃ C	1009	b ₃ N/Bb ₃	0,811	81.1
4	b ₄	117.5	Ab ₄ /b ₄ C	1175	b ₄ N/Bb ₄	0,707	70.7
5	b ₅	125.8	Ab ₅ /b ₅ C	1258	b ₅ N/Bb ₅	0,579	57.9



1-rasm Et₂NH₂⁺, K⁺//Cl⁻, H₂PO₄⁻ 25°C dagi o'zaro tizim jarayonining izotermasi

XULOSA

Et_2NH_2^+ , $\text{K}^+//\text{Cl}^-$, H_2PO_4^- 25°C dagi o'zaro tizimning nazariy tahlili bilan ko'rsatilgandek, b_1 nuqtadan H_3PO_4 ning ortib borayotgan normasi bilan. b_3 gacha mahsulot rentabelligi 59,2 dan 81,1 gacha oshadi. Va uning yanada oshishi b_5 nuqtasiga olib keladi 57,9 ga kamayishiga olib keladi. Shuning uchun H_3PO_4 normasi 100% dan oshmasligi kerak. 90% da uchib ketish kerak, tizim chiqishi normasi atigi 1,9% ni tashkil qiladi, lekin suyuqlik fazasi to'g'ridan-to'g'ri KH_2PO_4 , $\text{Et}_2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ va KCl tuzlari bilan to'yingan bo'ladi. Bu xlorid ionlaridan filtrlash va yuvish jarayonini talab qiladi. Shuning uchun optimal normalar 95-100°C oralig'ida bo'ladi.

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