

NEFT MAHSULOTLARINING ORGANIK KIMYODAGI VA SANOATDAGI AHAMIYATI

*Sunatullayeva Sevara Ahmadjon qizi
Abduraimova O‘g‘iloy Abduvali qizi
Xakberdiyev Shuxrat Mahramovich
Jizzax politexnika instituti*

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolamizda neftning kelib chiqishi tarkibi va organik kimyodagi ahamiyati o‘rganiladi. Neft murakkab organik birikmalardan iborat bo‘lib , asosan uglevodorodlar va ularning hosilalaridan tashkil topgan. Tadqiqot davomida neftning tabiiy xususiyatlari, uning qazib olinishi va qayta ishlash jarayonlari, shuningdek uning sanoatda qo‘llanilishi keng yoritiladi. Neftning birlamchi energetic resurs sifatida insoniyat hayotidagi ro‘li turli kimyoviy mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish uchun xomashyo sifatidagi ahamiyati haqida aytib o’tamiz.

Kalit so‘zlar: Neft, uglevodorodlarning asosiy manbaiyi, benzin mahsuloti, yuqori temperatura, parafin, neft o‘ta muhim yonilg‘i, kerosin, mazut, qaynash temperaturasi, zichligi.

Annotation: In this article, the composition of the origin of oil and its importance in organic chemistry are discussed. Oil consists of complex organic compounds, consisting mainly of hydrocarbons and their derivatives. During the study, the natural properties of oil, its industrial use are widely covered. We will tell you about the importance of oil as a primary energy resource and as a raw material for the production of various chemical products that play a role in human life.

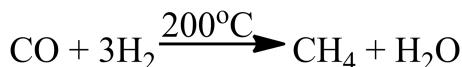
Keywords: Oil, basic source of hydrocarbons, gasoline product, high temperature, paraffin, oil is a very important fuel, kerosene, fuel oil, boiling point, density.

Neft to‘q jigarrang moysimon suyuqlik bo‘lib , uglevodorodlarning asosiy manbayidir. Neft turkchada neft, forschada naft deb o‘qiladi. Neft qoramoy -suyuq yonuvchi qazilma boylik, organic birimlarning , asosan, uglevodorodlarning murakkab aralashmasidan iborat. Yer yuzasida asosan 1,2-2,0 km chuqurlikdagi yer osti gumbazlarining g’ovak yoki seryoriq tog’ jinslari (qum, qumtosh, ohaktoshlar)da joylashgan. Neft o‘ta muhim yonilg‘i -energiya manbai bo‘lib, benzin, kerosin dizel yonilg‘isi, mazut, moylash materiallari olishda asosiy xomashyo sifatida ishlatiladi. Respublikamizning Farg‘ona, Andijon, Namangan,Buxoro, Surxondaryo, Qashqdaryo va boshqa mintaqalarida 160 dan ortiq neft konlari mavjud.

Yildan yilga avtomobil va aviatsiya transportini ishlab chiqarish rivojlanmoqda. Bu transportlarni benzin va kerosin yonilg‘ilari bilan neft sanoati ta’minlaydi.

XX asrning birinchi yarmida neftning minerali kelib chiqish gipotezasiga qiziqish yo‘qolgan edi. Butun dunyoda neftni qidirish uning organic kelib chiqishi tushunchalardan kelib chiqqan edi. 1950 yildan boshlab minerall gipotezaga qiziqish yana orta boshladi, bunga sabab organic konsentratsiyasining bir qator savollarida unchalik aniqlik yo‘qligidur bu esa tanqidga olib keldi.

A. Kudryavsevning tushunchalari eng katta mashhurlikka ega bo‘ldi. Yerning chuqur zonalarida neft va gaz H₂, CO₂, CO, va CH₄ aralashmasidan uglevodorodlarni CO va H₂ dan to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri sintez qilish reaksiyasi natijasida hamda CH, -CH₂, CH₃ radikallarning polimerlanishi natijasida hosil bo‘ladi.

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Faraz qilishlaricha uglevodorodlarning reaksiyon aralashmadan hosil bo'lishi litosferaning maydalangan chuqur siniqli uchastkalarida sodir bo'ladi. Yuqori bosim ostida bo'lgan uglevodorodlarning yuqoriga cho'kindi otilib chiqishi neft va gaz uyumlarining hosil bo'lishiga olib keladi. Neft tarkibida parafin, naften va aromatic uglevodorodlar bo'ladi, uglerod 82-87%, vodorod -11.5-14.5%, oltingugurt 0.1-5.5% ni tashkil etadi. Bundan tashqari vanadiy, nikel, alyuminiy, kreminiy, natriy temir, kreminiy, kalsiy, magniy, kabi 20 dan ortiq elementlar, 5% gacha har xil aralashmalar- naften kislotalar asphalt smola moddalar, merkaptanlar, vodorod sulfid, tiofen va tiofanlar, disulfidlar, piridin, piperidin va boshqalar. Neft tarkibidagi oltingugurt miqdoriga qarab kam oltingugurtli (0,6%gacha) oltingugurtli (0,6-1.8%) va ko'p oltingugurtli (1.8%dan ortiq) sinflarga bo'linadi. Ba'zi olimlar neftni tarkibidagi kimyoviy o'zgarishlar natijasida hosil bo'lgan deb hisoblaganlar.

Neft asosan o'ta uzoq geologik davrlar davomida o'simlik va hayvon qoldiqlarining parchalanishi natijasida paydo bo'lgan organic moddalar to'planmasidir. Neftni qayta ishlashda kreking usullari qo'llanilib benzin mahsulotini olish oshirildi. Kreking inglizcha so'z bo'lib , "parchalash" demakdir. Bu usulda yuqori molekulali uglevodorodlar kichik molekulalargacha parchalanadi:



Sanoatda termik kreking va katalitik kreking usullari qo'llaniladi. Termik krekinglashda yuqori molekulali uglevodorodlar 450 C dan yuqori temperaturada va yuqori bosim ostida parchalanadi. Katalitik krekinglashda esa uglevodorodlarni parchalash jarayoni alumosilikat katalizatorlari ishtirokida 450C dan pastroq temperaturada va atmosfera bosimiga yaqin bosim ostida olib boriladi. Bu usullar bilan benzin miqdori 80% gacha oshiriladi. Neftni haydash natijasida (150 C gacha) birinchi fraksiyada gazolin olinadi. Gazolinni qayta haydab petroliy efir, aviatzion benzin, birinchi va ikkinchi sort benzinlar olinadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda neft bugungi kunda global iqtisodiyot va energetika tizimining asosiy ustunlaridan biri bo'lib , uning organic kimyodagi roli juda muhimdir. Ushbu ishda neft tarkibining murakkabligi va qayta ishlash jarayonlarining turli xil kimyoviy texnologiyalarga asoslanganligi ko'rsatiladi. Neft mahsulotlari asosan yoqilg'i kimyoviy materiallar va boshqa maishiy mahsulotlarda qo'llaniladi. Shu bilan birga neftni iste'mol qilish jarayonida ekologik muammolar yuzaga kelishini inobatga olish zarurligi ta'kidlangan.

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