

ADSORBSIYA IZOTERMALARI ASOSIDA QATTIQ JISMLAR SIRT MAYDONINI ANIQLASHNING NAZARIY VA AMALIY JIHLTLARI

O‘rozova S. A.

Abduraimova G.N.

Sabohaturozova@gmail.com

Termiz Davlat Universiteti

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada qattiq jismlarning sirt maydonini adsorbsiya izotermalari asosida aniqlashning nazariy va amaliy jihatlari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda gomogen sirtlar uchun adsorbsiya izotermalarining shakli, polimolekulyar adsorbsiya nazariyasi hamda Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET) tenglamasining model tizimlarga qo‘llanish imkoniyatlari ko‘rib chiqilgan. Langmuir, Freundlich va BET izotermalarining qo‘llanish shartlari, ularning sirt notekisligi va molekulalararo o‘zaro ta’sirlarni hisobga olish darajasi solishtirma tahlil qilingan. BET usuli yordamida monoqatlam sig‘imi va solishtirma sirt maydonini aniqlashning ishonchliligi muhokama etilib, BET konstantasining fizik mazmuni yoritilgan. Shuningdek, Dubinin–Zavarina usuli va de Boer–Lippens t-metodi asosida sirt tuzilishini baholash imkoniyatlari ko‘rsatib berilgan. Olingan natijalar adsorbsiya izotermalari asosida qattiq jismlarning sirt xossalarini aniqlashda optimal model va usullarni tanlash imkonini beradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: adsorbsiya izotermalari, BET tenglamasi, sirt maydoni, monoqatlam sig‘imi, gomogen sirt, polimolekulyar adsorbsiya, t-metod

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF DETERMINING THE SURFACE AREA OF SOLIDS BASED ON ADSORPTION ISOTHERMS

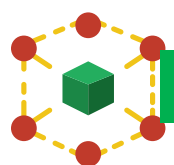
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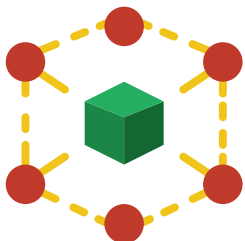
Abduraimova G.N.

Sabohaturozova@gmail.com

Termiz State University

Abstract. In this paper, the theoretical and practical aspects of determining the surface area of solid materials based on adsorption isotherms are analyzed. The study focuses on the adsorption



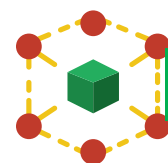


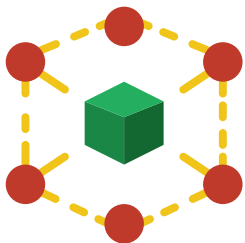
behavior on homogeneous surfaces, the principles of polymolecular adsorption theory, and the applicability of the Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET) equation to model systems. The conditions for the application of Langmuir, Freundlich, and BET adsorption isotherms are discussed, with particular attention to the influence of surface heterogeneity and intermolecular interactions on adsorption processes. The reliability of determining the monolayer adsorption capacity and the specific surface area using the BET method is critically evaluated. In addition, comparative adsorption methods, including the Dubinin–Zavarina approach and the de Boer–Lippens t-method, are considered for the characterization of surface structure and pore distribution. The results demonstrate that adsorption isotherm-based methods provide an effective and reliable tool for evaluating the surface properties of solid materials in both theoretical studies and practical applications.

Keywords: Adsorption isotherms; BET theory; surface area; monolayer capacity; homogeneous surface; polymolecular adsorption; pore structure; adsorption models.

Kirsh

Ushbu tadqiqot ishida azot adsorbsiya–desorbsiya izotermalarini tahlil qilish orqali qattiq jismlarning sirt xossalarini baholash masalalari ko‘rib chiqilgan. Mualliflar BET sirt maydoni, t-plot va BJH metodlarini qo‘llab, amorf aluminosilikat materiallarning mikrog‘ovak va mesog‘ovak tuzilishini aniqlagan. Tadqiqotda BET konstantasi bilan mikrog‘ovak fraksiyasi o‘rtasida aniq bog‘liqlik mavjudligi ko‘rsatilgan bo‘lib, bu BET usulining sirt strukturasi tahlilidagi ahamiyatini tasdiqlaydi [1]. Mazkur sharh maqolada adsorbsiya izotermalarining asosiy nazariy modellari — Langmuir, Freundlich, BET va Temkin izotermalari tizimli ravishda tahlil qilingan. Izotermalarni tanlash mezonlari, ularning amal qilish shartlari hamda sirt energetik notekisligi va molekulalararo o‘zaro ta’sirlarning izotermalar shakliga ta’siri keng yoritilgan. Ushbu ish adsorbsiya jarayonlarini nazariy asoslash uchun muhim manba hisoblanadi [2]. Bu tadqiqot biomateriallarining sirt maydoni va adsorbsiya energiyalarini izoterma ma’lumotlari asosida baholashga bag‘ishlangan. Mualliflar BET modelining qo‘llanish chegaralarini ko‘rsatib, gaz turi va real sirt strukturasi murakkabligi natijalarga sezilarli ta’sir ko‘rsatishini aniqlaganlar. Tadqiqot BET nazariyasining cheklanishlarini amaliy misollar bilan asoslab beradi [3]. Ushbu keng qamrovli sharhda 2010–2020 yillarda ishlab chiqilgan adsorbsiya izotermalari modellariga tanqidiy tahlil berilgan. Freundlich, Langmuir va BET izotermalarining afzalliklari va kamchiliklari solishtirilgan, shuningdek ularning qaysi sharoitlarda qo‘llanishi maqsadga muvofiq ekanligi ko‘rsatib berilgan. Ish nazariy asoslarni mustahkamlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega [4]. Mazkur manbada BET va BJH metodlari yordamida qattiq jismlarning sirt maydoni va g‘ovak tuzilishini aniqlash prinsiplari bayon etilgan. Metodlarning fizik mohiyati va ularni amaliy qo‘llashdagi asosiy bosqichlar izohlangan. Ushbu ish sirt maydonini aniqlashning eksperimental jihatlarini tushunishda muhim hisoblanadi [5]. Ushbu maqolada adsorbsiya izotermalari parametrlarini hisoblashning zamonaviy matematik usullari tahlil qilingan. Langmuir,



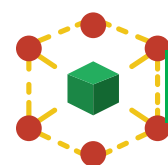


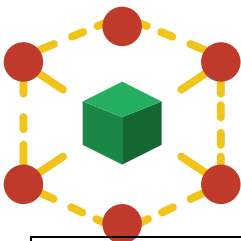
Freundlich va BET izotermalari koeffitsientlarini aniqlash uchun soddalashtirilgan tenglamalar taklif etilgan. Tadqiqot adsorbsiya jarayonining miqdoriy tavsifini aniqlashtirishga xizmat qiladi [6]. Mazkur tadqiqot BET va BJH metodlari asosida sirt maydoni va g'ovak o'lchamlarini aniqlashga bag'ishlangan. Mualliflar adsorbsiya izotermalarining shakli orqali poroz materiallarning strukturaviy xususiyatlarini baholaganlar. Ushbu ish amaliy sirt tahlili uchun muhim metodik asos beradi [8]. Mazkur ish Langmuir adsorbsiya modelining nazariy asoslarini yoritadi. Monoqatlamli adsorbsiya, gomogen sirt va adsorbsion markazlarning bir xilligi haqidagi farazlar batafsil tushuntirilgan. Ushbu model adsorbsiya izotermalarining klassik nazariyasi sifatida muhim ahamiyatga ega [9]. Bu manbada BET nazariyasining asosiy qoidalari, qabul qilingan farazlari va cheklanishlari umumiy tarzda bayon qilingan. BET modelining faqat ma'lum nisbiy bosim oralig'ida to'g'ri natija berishi ta'kidlangan. Ushbu ish BET tenglamasining nazariy mohiyatini tushunishga yordam beradi [10]. Ushbu eksperimental tadqiqot silika gel ustida turli harorat va nisbiy namlik sharoitlarida adsorbsiya izotermalarini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Natijalar fizik adsorbsiya mexanizmini tushuntirish va real izoterma ma'lumotlarini tahlil qilish imkonini beradi [11]. Mazkur maqolada mahalliy xomashyolardan olingan faollashtirilgan ko'mir adsorbentlarining adsorbsiya izotermalari va BET yondashuvi asosida sirt xossalari o'rganilgan. Ish real tajriba natijalariga asoslangan bo'lib, amaliy jihatdan muhim hisoblanadi [12]. Ushbu tadqiqotda modifikatsiyalangan bentonitlarning adsorbsion xossalari tahlil qilingan. Izotermalar asosida sirt strukturasi o'zgarishi va adsorbsiya samaradorligi baholangan. Tadqiqot tabiiy adsorbentlar uchun muhim ilmiy natijalar beradi [13]. Mazkur ish ZSM-5 seolitning adsorbsiya izotermalari va differensial adsorbsion issiqliklarini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Tadqiqot adsorbsiya jarayonining energetik jihatlarini chuqur tahlil qilish imkonini beradi va izotermalar bilan issiqliklar o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni ko'rsatadi [14].

Tajribaviy qism. Ushbu tadqiqotda adsorbent sifatida silika gel hamda faollashtirilgan ko'mir kabi sirt tuzilishi rivojlangan, yuqori g'ovaklikka ega bo'lgan qattiq jismlar tanlab olindi. Mazkur materiallar fizik adsorbsiya jarayonlarini o'rganishda keng qo'llaniladigan model adsorbentlar hisoblanadi.

Silika gel va faollashtirilgan ko'mir namunalari tajriba boshlanishidan oldin mexanik aralashmalardan tozalandi. Namunalarning sirtida oldindan adsorbsiyalangan namlik va begona moddalarni bartaraf etish maqsadida ular vakuum ostida 120–200 °C haroratda 3–5 soat davomida quritildi. Ushbu oldindan ishlov berish adsorbsiya jarayonining aniqligi va takrorlanuvchanligini ta'minladi.

Silika gel ($\text{SiO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$) — bu amorf tuzilishga ega, yuqori sirt maydoni va mezog'ovak tuzilishi bilan ajralib turadigan klassik adsorbent hisoblanadi.





Asosiy xususiyatlar	Silika gel	Faollashtirilgan ko‘mir
Solishtirma sirt maydoni m²/g	300–800	800–2000
G‘ovaklar turi	mezog‘ovak	mikrog‘ovak
Sirt energiyasi	nisbatan bir xil (gomogenlikka yaqin)	sirt energetik notekisligi yuqori

Silika gel sirtida silanol ($\equiv\text{Si}-\text{OH}$) guruhlarini mavjud bo‘lib, ular adsorbsiya jarayonida muhim rol o‘ynaydi.

Faollashtirilgan ko‘mir uglerod asosli, yuqori darajada rivojlangan mikrog‘ovak tuzilishga ega adsorbent bo‘lib, ekologiya, kataliz va ajratish jarayonlarida keng qo‘llaniladi.

Namunalarga oldindan ishlov berish

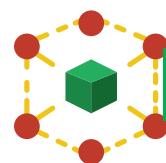
Adsorbsiya tajribalarining aniqligi namunalarning to‘g‘ri tayyorlanishiga bevosita bog‘liq. Silika gel va faollashtirilgan ko‘mir namunalari vakuum ostida

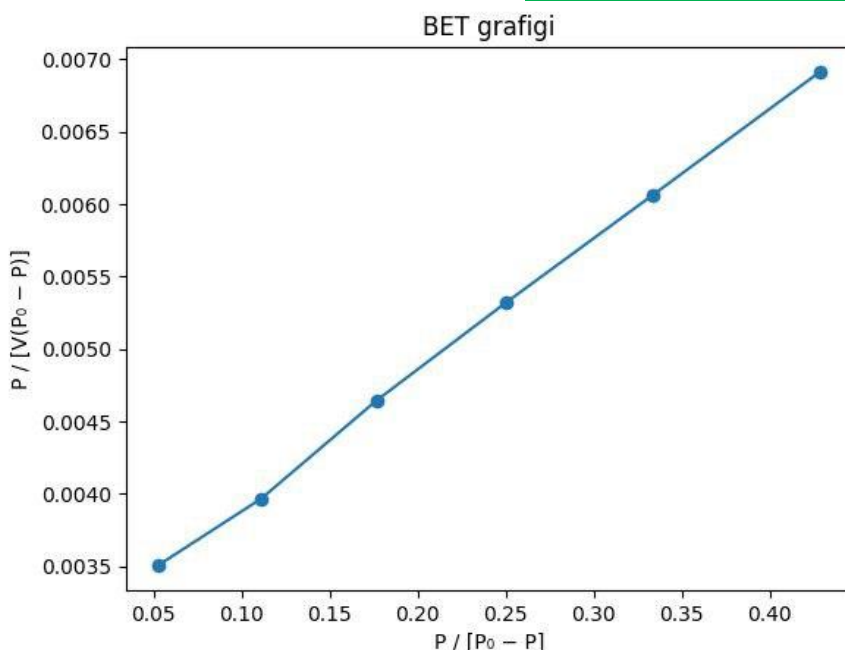
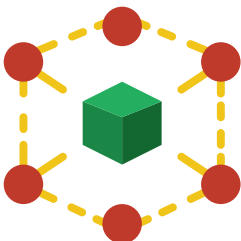
120–200 °C haroratda 3–5 soat davomida quritildi. Bu jarayon sirtga adsorbsiyalangan suv bug‘lari, karbonat angidrid va boshqa uchuvchan moddalarning to‘liq desorbsiyasini ta‘minlaydi.

Adsorbsiyani o‘lchash sharoitlari. Adsorbsiya izotermalari azot gazi yordamida 77 K haroratda o‘lchandi. O‘lchashlar hajmiy adsorbsiya usuliga asoslangan qurilmada olib borildi. Tajriba davomida nisbiy bosim (P/P_0) 0,01 dan 0,99 gacha bo‘lgan oralikda o‘zgartirildi. Har bir bosim nuqtasida adsorbsion muvozanat o‘rnatilgunga qadar kutilib, bosim o‘zgarishi to‘xtagandan so‘ng adsorbsiya miqdori qayd etildi.

Natijalar muhokamasi. BET usuli yordamida sirt maydonini aniqlash

Qattiq jismlarning solishtirma sirt maydoni Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET) tenglamasi asosida hisoblandi. BET hisoblashlari nisbiy bosimning 0,05–0,30 oralig‘ida amalga oshirildi, chunki ushbu diapazonda adsorbsiya izotermasining chiziqli qismi kuzatildi. BET grafigining qiyaligi va kesishish nuqtasidan monoqatlam sig‘imi (V_m) hamda BET konstantasi (C) aniqlandi. Olingan monoqatlam sig‘imi asosida adsorbentning solishtirma sirt maydoni hisoblab topildi.



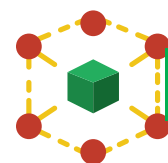


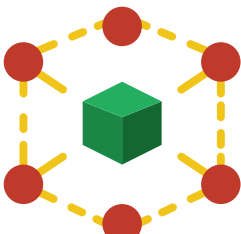
1-rasm. Azot adsorbsiya izotermasi (77 K) grafik tavsifi

1-rasmda adsorbsiyalangan gaz hajmining nisbiy bosimga bog'liqligi tasvirlangan. Izoterma shakli IUPAC tasnifiga ko'ra II–IV tip izotermaga mos keladi, bu esa adsorbent sirtida polimolekulyar adsorbsiya va mezog'ovaklarning mavjudligini ko'rsatadi.

1-javal. BET tenglamasi asosida tuzilgan grafik.

	Nisbiy bosim P/P_0	Adsorbsiyalangan hajm V (cm^3/g)
1	0,05	15
2	0,10	28
3	0,15	38
4	0,20	47
5	0,25	55
6	0,30	62
7	0,40	75
8	0,60	95





9	0,80	120
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BET grafigi nisbiy bosimning 0,05–0,30 oralig‘ida chiziqli xarakterga ega bo‘lib, ushbu diapazon BET tenglamasini qo‘llash uchun maqbul ekanligini ko‘rsatadi. Grafikning qiyaligi va kesishish nuqtasi asosida monoqatlam sig‘imi (V_m) va BET konstantasi (C) aniqlandi (1-jadval).

Qo‘shimcha sirt tahlil usullari.

$$S_{BET} = \frac{V_m N_A}{V} \delta$$

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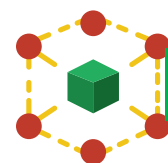
N_A - Avogadro soni

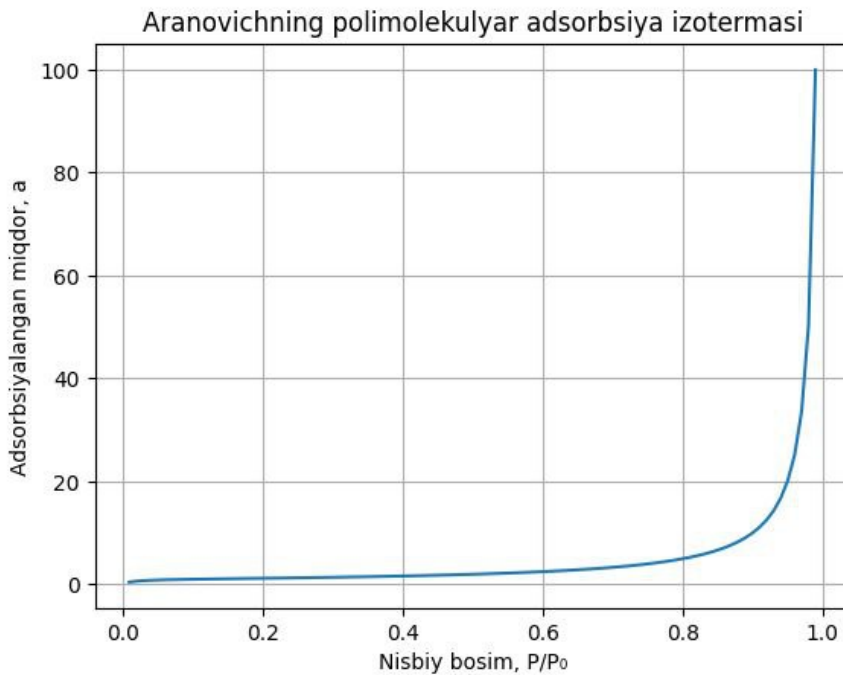
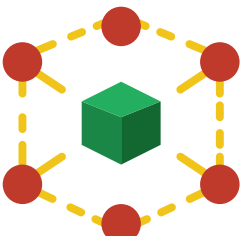
δ - bitta adsorbsiyalangan molekulaning sirt maydoni

2-jadva. Solishtirma adsorbsion usullar uchun jadval

Usul nomi	Taqqoslash asosi	Aniqlanadigan kattalik	Afzalligi
Dubinin–Zavarina usuli	Mikrog‘ovak hajmi	Mikrog‘ovak sirt	Yuqori aniqlik
Boer–Lippens t-metodi	Standart sirt bilan	Tashqi sirt maydoni	Mezog‘ovaklarni aniqlaydi
BET usuli	Monoqatlam sig‘imi	Umumiy sirt maydoni	Eng keng qo‘llaniladi

Sirtning notekisligi va g‘ovak tuzilishini chuqurroq tahlil qilish maqsadida solishtirma adsorbsion usullar qo‘llanildi. Jumladan, Dubinin–Zavarina usuli yordamida mikrog‘ovaklarning hissasi baholandi, de Boer–Lippensning t-metodi orqali esa tashqi sirt maydoni va mezog‘ovak tuzilmasi aniqlash imkoniyatlari ko‘rib chiqildi. Ushbu metodlar BET usuli bilan olingan natijalarni to‘ldiruvchi va aniqlashtiruvchi vosita sifatida xizmat qildi.





3-rasm. Aranovichning polimolekulyar adsorbsiya izotermasi

$$a = a_m \cdot \frac{C \cdot \frac{P}{P_0}}{1 - \frac{P}{P_0} + C \cdot \frac{P}{P_0}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{P}{P_0}}$$

bu yerda:

a -adsorbsiyalangan moddaning miqdori

a_m -monoqatlam sig'imi

C -adsorbsiya energiyasi bilan bog'liq konstanta

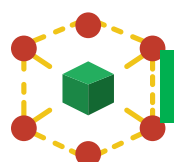
P/P_0 -nisbiy bosim

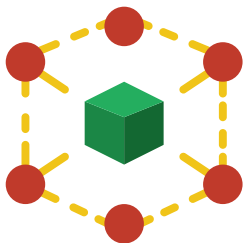
Past bosimlarda ($P/P_0 < 0,1$) → monoqatlam hosil bo'lishi ustun

O'rta bosimlarda ($0,1-0,7$) → polimolekulyar adsorbsiya rivojlanadi

Yuqori bosimlarda ($P/P_0 \rightarrow 1$) → adsorbsiya keskin ortadi (BET ga qaraganda tezroq)

Xulosa. Olingan natijalar adsorbsiya izotermalari qattiq jismlarning sirt xossalarini tavsiflashda ishonchli usul ekanligini tasdiqlaydi. BET nazariyasi sirt maydonini aniqlashda keng qo'llanilsada, uning qo'llanish sohasi sirtning gomogenligi va g'ovak tuzilishiga bog'liq ekanligi

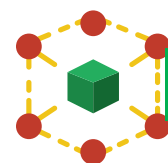


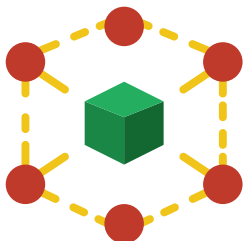


aniqlandi. Shuning uchun real materiallar uchun BET usulini t-metod va boshqa solishtirma adsorbsion usullar bilan birgalikda qo‘llash tavsiya etiladi.

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