THE MAIN CAUSES OF FOAMING IN GAS AMINE CLEANING DEVICES AND METHODS FOR ELIMINATING FOAMING

Makhmudov M.J.
Hamroyev R.J.
Bukhara engineering and technology institute
Karshi engineering economics institute
https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14875612

That sour gas is in the process of cleaning komopnentlardan md using the foam formed during the period of their operation to be a negative phenomenon, this ko'piklanish to interfere with the proper use of the technological process, and as a result to the loss of precious reagents qo'lanilayotgan in the technological process, and decrease the capacity of the device will lead to negative consequences as the same number.

Usually the process of the cleaning gas in the liquid of the gas in the foam of the foam absorbtsion barqarorlashtirgichi (in other words, voters in the form of foam) is formed as a result of dispergirlanishi with. Liquids, in particular aminlar surface – active substances, which are the form of foam does not form a solid foam [1].

The high dispersion of the gas dispersion in the liquid foam that will show the appearance are distributed kontsentrasiyali [2-3]. In such a system the size of gas bubbles typically a few millimeters to centimeters, while in some cases it consists of. Many of the separate gas bubbles of the foam phase and as a result, the contraction at the expense of mutual dispersion of the environment is composed plyonkasidatan and gentle appearance at sferik lose devorchalardan content will show poliedrik cells [4].

After the establishment poliedrik all the foam cells, the subscriber as a result, they will be able to structure mumkataksimon. Their scientific studies plateau , as a result of liquid in foam ribs in the minimum free energy index talabda birta, according to the film there will be three mutually and they are equal to 120^{o} point can be placed at an angle of only four ribs are located at birta and [5]. The location and the size of the gas bubbles in the foam of them individual in this system does not allow you to be the fruit of action broun dense.

The results of the survey conducted by many scientific researchers [6-7], compared to the speed of the liquid absorber foam kolonnalar have a certain margin of gas to be formed, is formed in the conclusion that the form of the jump is made.

In the meantime, four of foaming in gidrodinamik absorbtsion mode is formed in the colon [5]:

- Film mode;
- Uyurmaviy mode;
- Emulgirlash;
- Sink mode.

Mode of the gas and the liquid film is formed at a much higher speed. Nasadka element from another element, in this case a liquid drop and take nasadka the tab to the film, while the film through his gas kontaktlashadi. While the speed of the gas generated uyurmaviy mode liquid film is formed in the top and girdob. Mode mixed with the gas in the foam phase emulsiyasi emulgirlash absorbtsion colon is in the form of happens. Nasadka emulsiyasi of gas from the immersion mode is high, i.e. when it exceeds nasadka happens.

Md mode using sour gas as close to emulgirlash komopnentlardan absorbtsion is held in the process of cleaning and flow rate is calculated by the following formula [1]:

$w_n = 0.25 \div 0.85 w_{cho'k.}$ (1)

here: $w_{cho'k.}$ – sink mode speed.

Gas – water system sink aminlar a solution of many scientists determine the speed of the mode to on a number of research [6] performed. The results of this research and dee water immersion significantly low compared to the speed of the md solution for the identified mode.

Literature:

1. Ximiya oil gazanda: uche can. Vuzov beginning Posobie / i. a. Bogomolov, a. a. Gayle, Gromova v. v. i dr.; Pod Red. E. A. V. A. Proskuryakova Drabkina.- 3-e izda. dopa. the isp is.- Sp Malli: Ximiya, 1995. – 448 s.
2. Manovyan a. k. pererabotki prirodnix energonositeley Technology: Uchebnoe posobie M.: OOO "Izdatelstvo Column", 2004. 460 s.
3. Busigina n. v., n. g. pererabotki prirodnogo I gazovogo busa me in gazanda condensate technology. Orenburg: ip "we haveGazprompechat", 2002. 432 s.
4. Jambil r. v., Smirnov o. v. i Ulavlivanie xranenie carbon dioxide in perspektiv I will problem // journal Bashkirskiy ximicheskiy. 2020. T. 27. № 3. S. 103-115.
5. Mad V., Tularam , g. a., p. glynn economic and time-sensitive issues surrounding the cc: a policy analysis // environmental science and technology. T. 49. VIP. 15. P. 8959-8968. August 2015.
6. Songolzadeh M., Soleimani M. Takht Ravanchi M., Songolzadeh Turkish war with carbon dioxide separation from fl R.: A review emphasizing technological

reduction in greenhouse emissions Turkish war // The scientific world Journal. T. 2014.

7. Hongqun Yang, Zhenghe Hu, Maohong Fan, Rajender, Gupta Rachid, B. Bermane Sli, Alan E. Blan, Ian Wright. Progress in carbon dioxide separation and capture: a review // journal of Environmental Science. V. 20. Chair 1. 2008. P. 14-27.