

QUYOSH ENERGIYASIDA ISITILADIGAN GIDROTERMAL KARBONIZATSIYA TEXNOLOGIYASI ORQALI OQOVA SUVLARNI BARQAROR TOZALASH

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17518535>

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Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada quyosh energiyasida isitiladigan gidrotermal karbonizatsiya (HTC) texnologiyasi yordamida O'zbekiston sharoitida oqova suvlar va nam biochiqindilarni barqaror tozalash imkoniyatlari tahlil qilinadi. HTC jarayoni 180–250 °C harorat va 20–40 bar bosim ostida organik chiqindilarni uglerodga boy gidroko'mirga aylantirishga asoslanadi. Tadqiqotda Shveysariyaning Rheinmühle pilot loyihasi tajribasi, energiya rekuperatsiyasi, quyosh kollektorlari bilan integratsiya va chiqindilardan bioyoqilg'i hamda bioo'g'it olish istiqbollari yoritilgan. Texnologiya O'zbekistonning yuqori quyosh nurlanish resurslari sharoitida ekologik, energetik va iqtisodiy barqarorlikka erishish vositasi sifatida baholanadi.

Kalit so'zlar

Gidrotermal karbonizatsiya, quyosh energiyasi, oqova suvlar, gidroko'mir, bioo'g'it, barqaror rivojlanish, O'zbekiston.

Аннотация

В статье рассматриваются возможности устойчивой очистки сточных вод и влажных биологических отходов в условиях Узбекистана с использованием технологии гидротермальной карбонизации (HTC), нагреваемой солнечной энергией. Процесс HTC осуществляется при температуре 180–250 °C и давлении 20–40 бар, в результате чего органические отходы превращаются в углеродсодержащий гидроуголь. Описан опыт пилотного проекта Rheinmühle (Швейцария), вопросы рекуперации тепла, интеграции солнечных коллекторов и получения биотоплива и биоудобрений. Технология оценивается как экологически и экономически эффективное решение для солнечных регионов Узбекистана.

Ключевые слова

Гидротермальная карбонизация, солнечная энергия, сточные воды, гидроуголь, биоудобрение, устойчивое развитие, Узбекистан.

Abstract

This paper analyzes the potential of solar-heated hydrothermal carbonization (HTC) technology for sustainable treatment of wastewater and wet biomass residues in Uzbekistan. The HTC process operates at 180–250 °C and 20–40 bar, converting organic wastes into carbon-rich hydrochar. The study highlights insights from Switzerland's Rheinmühle pilot project, focusing on heat recovery, solar collector integration, and the production of biofuel and biofertilizer. Under Uzbekistan's high solar irradiance conditions, this approach offers an environmentally and economically sustainable solution for waste management and circular economy development.

Keywords

Hydrothermal carbonization, solar energy, wastewater, hydrochar, biofertilizer, sustainable development, Uzbekistan.

Kirish: O'zbekistonning ko'plab hududlarida oqova suvlarni yetarlicha tozalamaslik yerusti va yerosti suvlarining ifloslanishiga olib kelmoqda. Qator manbalarda kanalizatsiya inshootlarining ba'zilarida nosozligi yoki ishlamasligi sababli chiqindi oqimlar ochiq suv havzalariga tushayotgani, bakterial-kimyoviy yuklama ortgani va bu salomatlikka xavf tug'dirayotgani qayd etilgan [1–2]. Shu bilan birga, mamlakat yillik o'rtacha global gorizonttal nurlanishi (GHI) 4,5–5,0 kVt soat/m²/kun hamda yiliga ~320 quyoshli kun bilan quyosh energiyasiga boy mintaqaga hisoblanadi [3–4]. Shu bois, quyosh termal manbai bilan ishlaydigan gidrotermal karbonizatsiya (HTC) texnologiyasi oqova loy va nam biochiqindilarni barqaror sanitizatsiya qilish, resursga aylantirish va iqlimga ta'sirni kamaytirish uchun istiqbolli yechim sifatida taklif etiladi.

HTC texnologiyasi: jarayon va asosiy parametrlar: HTC-180-250 °C va 20-40 bar atrofida suvli muhitda ho'l organik chiqindilarni uglerodga boy qattiq mahsulot- gidroko'mirga (hydrochar) aylantiruvchi termokimyoviy jarayon. Jarayonda gidroliz, kondensatsiya va karbonizatsiya bosqichlari kechib, elementlarning bir qismi CO₂ va H₂O ko'rinishida chiqadi, uglerod esa qattiq fazada kontsentratsiyalanadi. Ko'plab amaliy ishlar gidroko'mirda quruq-kulsiz holatda ≥60% C kontsentratsiyasiga erishish mumkinligini ko'rsatadi [5-8,10]. Rheinmühle (Shveytsariya) pilot tadqiqotida xom kanalizatsiya loyini ~205 °C da qayta ishlash natijasida massaviy chiqim 79,4% va energiya chiqimi 78,5% ga yetgan; gidroko'mir press-filtrlarda ~70% quruq moddagacha suvsizlantirilgan [9-10,12].

Reaktorlarda bosim/harorat barqarorligi, issiqlik taqsimoti va xavfsizlik hal qiluvchi omillardir. Uzluksiz (kontinyu) tizimlarda kiruvchi oqimni chiqishdagi issiq slurry bilan oldindan qizdirish energiya sarfini kamaytiradi. Laboratoriya va past-texnologik sharoitda 17 L prototiplarda 180 °C va ≥ 30 daqiqalik ushlanish vaqti sanitizatsiya va ko'mirlanish uchun yetarli ekani ko'rsatilgan [11,14,17].

Quyosh termal integratsiyasi va issiqlik saqlash: HTC uchun 150-220 °C diapazonidagi issiqlik zarur. Bu daraja vakuumli trubkali, yengil konsentratsiyalovchi kollektorlarda yoki parabolik nov (trough) tizimlarida oqilona ta'minlanadi. 2020 yildagi dizayn ishlarida eritilgan tuzlar issiqlik tashuvchi va akkumulyator sifatida qo'llanib, parabolik nov KQT HTC reaktorini 220 °C/24 bar parametrlarda "nol-yoqilg'i" rejimida oziqlantira olishi ko'rsatildi [7]. Issiqlik akkumulyatsiyasi (molten salt, pressurised hot water/oil) kun-tun ishni barqarorlashtiradi. Kichik quvvatli qurilmalarda PV-elektr isitish ham mumkin ($\approx 3,2$ kVt, ~ 22 m² PV), biroq to'g'ridan-to'g'ri termal kollektorlar odatda samaraliroq [14,16-18].

Sanitizatsiya va oqimlar sifati: HTC yuqori harorat tufayli patogenlarni samarali inaktivatsiya qiladi: 180-200 °C sharoitlarda bakteriyalar, viruslar va helmint tuxumlari yo'q qilinadi; natijaviy qattiq va suyuq mahsulotlar sanitariya me'yorlariga moslashishi mumkin (masalan, EPA Class A biosolid mezonlari) [19-21]. Suyuqlik (HTC liquor) organik moddalarga boy bo'lishi sababli COD yuqori bo'lishi mumkin, ammo u anaerob hazm qilish, quyosh distillyatsiyasi yoki boshqa jarayonlar bilan 70-90% gacha kamaytirilishi ko'rsatilgan [23-24]. Azotning katta qismi suyuq fazaga o'tadi ($\geq 70\%$), bu gidroko'mirni yonganda NO_x chiqishini kamaytiradi va suyuqlikni bioo'g'it sifatida qimmatli qiladi [25-27]. Og'ir metallar asosan qattiq fazada qoladi, suyuqlikdagi konsentratsiyalar odatda juda past, bu esa suyuq mahsulotning qishloq xo'jaligida xavfsizroq qo'llanishini qo'llab-quvvatlaydi [28-29].

Energiyaviy tahlil va dizayn bo'yicha tavsiyalar: Rheinmühle pilotida (Rheinmühle pilot-Shveysariyada (Innovationscampus Rheinmühle) qurilgan gidrotermal karbonizatsiya (HTC) bo'yicha tajriba-sinov zavodi. Maqsad: kommunal oqova loyini uzluksiz rejimda HTC orqali sanitizatsiya qilish, hajmini kamaytirish va energiya/ozuqa moddalari sifatida qayta tiklash.) issiqlik sarfi 164 kVt soat/t bo'lgan HTC reaktori tizim optimallashtirish orqali ~ 102 kVt soat/t gacha yaxshilanadi; umumiy elektr sarfi asosan nasoslar, aralashtirish va isitish bosqichida to'planadi [15,33-35]. Energiya samaradorligini oshirish uchun: (I) kuchli issiqlik rekuperatsiyasi va kirishni oldindan qizdirish; (II) reaktor issiqlik izolatsiyasi va hajmiy issiqlik yuklamasini optimallashtirish; (III) chiqindining suyuq oqimini energiya/ozuqa resursi sifatida ko'rish (AD, quyosh distillyatori);

(IV) parametrlarda muvozanat-qattiq fazada ko'mirlanish yuqori bo'lsada, suyuqlikda biologik parchalanishi qiyin fraksiyalarni minimallashtirish [36-37].

O'zbekistonda amaliy qo'llash yo'llari: Quyosh resursi va nam biochiqindilar (kanalizatsiya loylari, chorva go'ngi, paxta/g'alla qoldiqlari, oziq-ovqat qoldiqlari) bazasi HTC uchun qulay. Markazlashmagan (decentralized) qurilmalar kollektorlarga, lagunalarga yaqin joylashtirilib, joyida sanitizatsiya va resursga aylantirishni ta'minlaydi. Fermer xo'jaliklari atrofida go'ng/oqova oqimlari HTC orqali gigienizatsiya qilinib, qish uchun briketlangan gidroko'mir va vegetatsiya davrida suyuq bioo'g'it olinadi. Paxta poyasi yoki somon kabi quruq biomassani fekal/loy oqimlari bilan aralashtirish namlik balansini yaxshilab, jarayon barqarorligini oshiradi [26,30,31-32,38]. Mahalliy kollektorlash va issiqlik almashinuv uskunalari ishlab chiqarish HTC iqtisodiyotini yanada mustahkamlaydi; FAO tavsiyalari asosida biochar dalada struktura, nam tutish va oziqa aylanishini yaxshilashi kutiladi [40-41].

Iqtisodiy va iqlimga ta'siri: Gidroko'mirning yonish issiqligi odatda 15-25 MJ/kg bo'lib, ko'mir/pelletga yaqin; briketlash orqali mahalliy issiqlik manbai sifatida sotish/ishlatish mumkin [38-39]. HTC suyuqligi ko'plab tajribalarda o'simlik o'sishini sezilarli oshirgan, Hoagland eritmasiga tenglashadigan samaradorlik qayd etilgan [30,39]. Iqlim nuqtai nazaridan, HTC chiqindini poligondagi anaerob chirishdan burib, uglerodni qattiq fazada fiksatsiya qiladi; turli hisob-kitoblarga ko'ra, 1 tonna gidroko'mir uchun 6,5-8,4 t CO₂-ekv. oldini olish mumkin [6,10]. Rheinmühle ma'lumotlari issiqlik va elektr sarflarini an'anaviy quritish-yoqish zanjiriga nisbatan katta ulushda kamaytirish mumkinligini ko'rsatadi; agar issiqlik quyoshdan kelsa, bu tejamkorlik ikki karra foyda beradi-yoqilg'i xarajatlari va emissiyalar pasayadi [88-89].

Me'yoriy va institutsional ehtiyojlar: HTC mahsulotlarini (gidroko'mir/biochar va bioo'g'it) muomalaga chiqarish uchun sanitariya va ekologik standartlarni moslashtirish zarur. EPA Class A va JSST helminth tuxumlari bo'yicha mezonlari, shuningdek, EU-FPR (STRUBIAS) doirasida HTC mahsulotlarini 'o'g'it' sifatida tan olish bo'yicha tajribalar yo'l-yo'rig' bo'la oladi [20,22,28-29]. Mahalliy reglamentlar og'ir metall chegaralari, qo'llash dozalari va monitoring protokollarini aniqlab berishi zarur.

Xulosa va amaliy tavsiyalar: Quyosh energiyasida isitiladigan HTC O'zbekistonda oqova suvlar va nam biochiqindilarni bir zanjirda sanitizatsiya qilish, resursga aylantirish va iqlim ta'sirini kamaytirish imkonini beradi. Amaliy qadamlar: (1) 1-3 t/kun quvvatli pilot qurilma bilan texnik-iqtisodiy sinov; (2) parabolik nov yoki vakuum trubkali kollektorlar bilan issiqlik rekuperatsiyasi va akkumulyatsiyasini integratsiya qilish; (3) aralash substratlar (loy+go'ng+quruq

biomassa) bilan parametrlarni optimallashtirish; (4) suyuq oqimni AD/quyosh distillyatsiyasi orqali tozalab, bioo'g'it sifatida aylantirish; (5) FAO tavsiyalari asosida gidroko'mirni qisman biochar sifatida dala tajribalarida sinash; (6) me'yoriy-huquqiy bazani ishlab chiqish va kadrlar tayyorlash. Ushbu yo'l xaritasi sanoat, qishloq xo'jaligi va kommunal sektorlarda markazlashmagan, quyoshga tayanadigan tozalash tizimlarini yo'lga qo'yish uchun real asos yaratadi.

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