

MUHANDISLIK

& IQTISODIYOT

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fan va ta'limga oid ilmiy-amaliy jurnal

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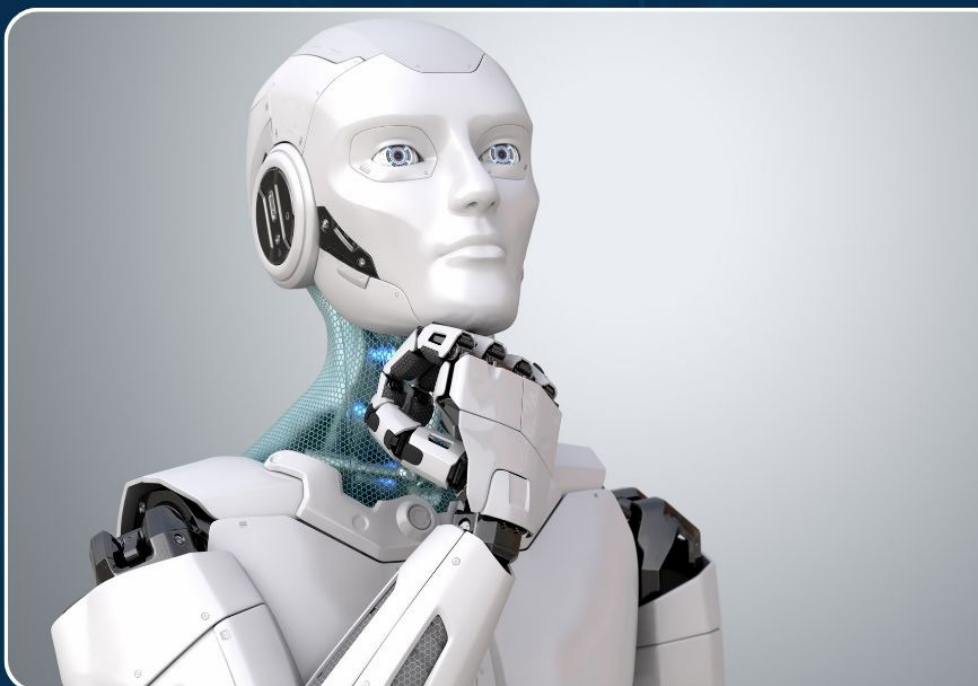


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MUHANDISLIK & IQTISODIYOT

*ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, innovatsion texnik,
fan va ta'limga oid ilmiy-amaliy jurnal*

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05.01.00 – Axborot texnologiyalari, boshqaruv va kompyuter grafikasi
05.01.01 – Muhandislik geometriyasi va kompyuter grafikasi. Audio va video texnologiyalari
05.01.02 – Tizimli tahlil, boshqaruv va axborotni qayta ishlash
05.01.03 – Informatikaning nazariy asoslari
05.01.04 – Hisoblash mashinalari, majmualari va kompyuter tarmoqlarining matematik va dasturiy ta'minoti
05.01.05 – Axborotlarni himoyalash usullari va tizimlari. Axborot xavfsizligi
05.01.06 – Hisoblash texnikasi va boshqaruv tizimlarining elementlari va qurilmalari
05.01.07 – Matematik modellashtirish
05.01.11 – Raqamli texnologiyalar va sun'iy intellekt
05.02.00 – Mashinasozlik va mashinashunoslik
05.02.08 – Yer usti majmualari va uchish apparatlari
05.03.02 – Metrologiya va metrologiya ta'minoti
05.04.01 – Telekommunikatsiya va kompyuter tizimlari, telekommunikatsiya tarmoqlari va qurilmalari. Axborotlarni taqsimlash
05.05.03 – Yorug'lik texnikasi. Maxsus yoritish texnologiyasi
05.05.05 – Issiqlik texnikasining nazariy asoslari
05.05.06 – Qayta tiklanadigan energiya turlari asosidagi energiya qurilmalari
05.06.01 – To'qimachilik va yengil sanoat ishlab chiqarishlari materialshunosligi
05.08.03 – Temir yo'l transportini ishlatish
05.09.01 – Qurilish konstruksiyalari, bino va inshootlar
05.09.04 – Suv ta'minoti. Kanalizatsiya. Suv havzalarini muhofazalovchi qurilish tizimlari
10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik
10.00.04 – Yevropa, Amerika va Avstraliya xalqlari tili va adabiyoti

08.00.01 - Iqtisodiyot nazariyasi
08.00.02 - Makroiqtisodiyot
08.00.03 - Sanoat iqtisodiyoti
08.00.04 - Qishloq xo'jaligi iqtisodiyoti
08.00.05 - Xizmat ko'rsatish tarmoqlari iqtisodiyoti
08.00.06 - Ekonometrika va statistika
08.00.07 - Moliya, pul muomalasi va kredit
08.00.08 - Buxgalteriya hisobi, iqtisodiy tahlil va audit
08.00.09 - Jahon iqtisodiyoti
08.00.10 - Demografiya. Mehnat iqtisodiyoti
08.00.11 - Marketing
08.00.12 - Mintaqaviy iqtisodiyot
08.00.13 - Menejment
08.00.14 - Iqtisodiyotda axborot tizimlari va texnologiyalari
08.00.15 - Tadbirkorlik va kichik biznes iqtisodiyoti
08.00.16 - Raqamli iqtisodiyot va xalqaro raqamli integratsiya
08.00.17 - Turizm va mehmonxona faoliyati

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9. Jizzax politexnika instituti

MUNDARIJA

Роль искусственного интеллекта в управлении финансовым потенциалом предприятий.....	10
Юсупов Файзулла Якубович	
Erkin iqtisodiy zonalar faoliyatini moliyaviy vositalar orqali takomillashtirish: “Navoiy” EIZ misolida.....	20
Quziev Ravshan Ramazanovich	
Davlat xaridlari jarayonini boshqarish va nazorat qilishning muhim jihatlari.....	26
Xodjamqulov Shahboz Sherali o‘g‘li	
Oliy ta‘lim tizimini baholash: milliy model va global standartlar.....	31
Hakimov Hakimjon Abdullo o‘g‘li, Hakimova Gulnoza Abdulloyevna	
Aksiyadorlik jamiyatlarining investitsion jozibadorligini oshirishda xorij tajribasi.....	37
Qodirov Iskandar Alisher o‘g‘li	
Механизмы адаптации рынка труда к новой модели экономического роста: теория, практика и цифровые решения.....	41
Абдумухтаров Анваржон Акрамжонович	
Xorazm viloyati eksport strategiyasini takomillashtirishning iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy ta’sirlari.....	50
Fozil Xolmurotov	
Suv resurslarini tejashda aqli sug‘orish tizimlarining ahamiyati.....	62
Abdullayev.A., Karimov Anvarjon Muqumjonovich	
To‘qimachilik va tikuv-trikotaj sanoati raqobatbardoshligini oshirishning marketing vositalari.....	68
Satvoldiyev Ulugbek Kamilovich	
The current state and development trends of innovative activity in agriculture.....	72
Aytmuratova Miyrigul Zhalgasovna	
Методология оценки инновационной деятельности.....	78
Алиева Эльнара Аметовна	
Yashil iqtisodiy o‘shishda raqamli iqtisodiyot va tadbirkorlikning integratsiyalashuvi.....	86
Xodjamov Asliddin O‘ktam o‘g‘li, Maqsudov Bunyod Abdusamat o‘g‘li	
Tijorat banklari aktivlarini diversifikatsiya qilish yo‘llari tahlili.....	92
Abdurazzoqov Abdualim Abdujabbor o‘g‘li	
Направления повышения эффективности средств, направляемых на обеспечение занятости населения и сокращение бедности.....	97
Маликов Аuezхан Жорабекович	
O‘zbekiston uy xo‘jaliklarining farovonlik koeffitsiyenti: blackorby va donaldson yondashuvi asosida tahlili.....	106
Boltayeva Dilafza Jumaqulovna	
O‘zbekistonda aholi jon boshiga asosiy kapitalga investitsiyalarning o‘zgarish dinamikasi.....	114
Qo‘shbaqov Aybek Shovqiyevich	
Yashil iqtisodiyotga o‘tish sharoitida barqaror iqtisodiy o‘shishni ta‘minlash, davlat iqtisodiy siyosatini takomillashtirish va sirkulyar iqtisodiyot tamoyillarini joriy etishning samaradorligini oshirish yo‘llari.....	123
Muratbaeva Eleonora Muxamedjan qizi, Saifnazarov Ismoil Saifnazarovich	
Yangi o‘zbekistonda kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikning rivojlanish tendensiyalari.....	132
Tojiyev Javlonbek Rustamovich	



Mulkchilik shakliga ko'ra tijorat banklarida depozitlarining amaldagi holati tahlili	138
Allaberganov Sirojali Saxatovich	
Bandlikni ta'minlashda moliyaviy mexanizmlarning o'rni va ahamiyati	151
Karimjonov Muhammadrasul To'liqinjon o'g'li	
Mustaqil direktorlar ulushi, nomoliyaviy axborotlarning oshkor qilinishi va dividend siyosatining kapital qiymatga kompleks ta'siri	159
Urinov Bobur Nasilloevich	
Turizm orqali ish o'rinlarini yaratish va bandlik muammosini kamaytirish imkoniyatlari	167
Kaxramanova Sevda Shamsiddin qizi	
Kam quvvatli gidroelektr stansiya uchun mos bo'lgan inverter, reduktor, akkumulyator va generatorni tanlash	173
Xamrayev Og'abek Oybek o'g'li, Davletov I.Y.	
Raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida sanoat tarmoqlarini ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy jarayonlarini rivojlantirishning ilmiy-uslubiy asoslari	182
Ibragimova Gulnoza Sayidmuradovna	
Terminologiya va ilmiy terminologiya xususida	188
Ruziyeva Gulnoz Temirqulovna	
O'zbekiston Respublikasida innovatsiyalarni tashkil etish va moliyalashtirish yo'llari	192
Ramazonov Javohir Bekzod o'g'li	
Bazalt chiqindi toshqol asosidagi kam suv talabchan sementlarning samaradorligini oshirish	197
Babayev Sultonbek Sunnat o'g'li	
Qashqadaryo qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalarining samaradorligini turli yondashuv asosida baholash	203
Omonova Sitara Zafar qizi, Utayev Sobir Achilivich	
Tilshunoslikning mexanika muhandisligi terminlari xususida	208
Mansurova Nafisa Qamariddinovna	
"Chizma geometriya va perspektiva" fanining arxitektura bilimlari tizimidagi roli	213
Yusubjonov Jonibek Farxod o'g'li	
Geodezik plan olishning avtomatlashgan usullari	219
Mamajonova Nodira Alisher qizi	
Zamonaviy arxitektura interyer dizaynida milliy grixva islomiy naqshlar uyg'unligi	225
Qo'chqarov Baxodir O'lmasovich	
Qurilishda mehnat unumdorligini oshirish va uni prognozlashning nazariy asoslari	230
Abduvaliyev Bekzod Muhiddin o'g'li	
Qishloq aholi hududlaridagi zamonaviy innovatsion o'zgarishlarining o'rta ta'lim maktablari tuzilishidagi ta'siri	235
Abdurahmonov Olimjon Obboqul o'g'li	
Seysmik hududlarda qurilish konstruksiyalarini to'g'ri tanlash	241
Egamberdiyeva Shaxnoza Abdurashidovna	
Arixiy yodgorliklarning me'moriy-rejaviy, konstruktiv va badiiy bezak yechimlari	251
Sotvoldiyev Azamatjon Akramjon o'g'li	
Xitoy va O'zbekiston tajribasi asosida soliq to'lovchilar reytingi tizimi orqali fiskal intizomni mustahkamlash	255
Abdullayev Zafarbek Safibullayevich	
Turizmga investitsiyalar iqtisodiyotimizga ijobiy ta'siri etuvchi omillari sifatida	268
Ayubov Ilyos Iloxovich, Tursunov Qosimbek Nodirovich	



Problems of determining the informativeness of input and output parameters in object management	275
Turapov Ulugbek Urazkulovich	
Tijorat banklari faoliyatiga foiz riskining ta'siri: ilmiy-nazariy asoslar va amaliyot tahlili	280
Turdiyev Abdulhakim Qulbazarovich	
Zamonaviy moy filtrlarining dvigatel ishlash resursini oshirishiga ta'siri.....	290
Mirzakarimov Rustambek Xusanboy o'g'li	
Qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalari: zamonaviy global tendensiyalar va O'zbekiston uchun perspektivlar	295
Bozarov Elyor Boboqulovich, Rustamova Sarvinoz Azizbek qizi	
Kichik biznes va xususiy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishda investitsiyaning ahamiyati.....	300
Kaxorova Zamira Safaraliyevna	
Strengthening and enhancing the export potential of industrial enterprises for sustainable growth.....	305
Researcher of Tashkent State University of Economics	
Davlat tashkilotlarining bitiruvchilarga bo'lgan ehtiyoji va talablari.....	310
Daminova Barno Esanovna, Bozorova Irina Jumanazarovna, Pardayeva Muqaddas Zafar qizi	
Erkin iqtisodiy hududlar soliq rejimlarini takomillashtirishning xorij tajribasi.....	320
Boltayev Jo'rabek Yusofovich	
Tabiiy va sun'iy tolalar sanoatini diversifikatsiya qilish orqali investitsion jozibadorlikni oshirish.....	325
Raximov Furqat Jalalovich	
Maishiy kimyo tovarlari B2B segmentida omnichannel marketing strategiyalarining qo'llanishi	331
Ro'ziyeva Farzona Komiljon qizi	
O'zbekistonda kichik biznes faoliyatini rivojlantirish yo'nalishlari	338
Djo'rayeva Lola Abdugabbarovna	
Task mapping and job scheduling implications of fdi inflows and governance quality metrics	343
Nilufar Zikirullaeva Dilmurod qizi	
Yangi O'zbekiston savdo-iqtisodiy munosabatlari rivojlanishida xizmatlar eksportining ahamiyati	350
Eshanqulov Baxodir Abduraxmon o'g'li	
Budjet daromadlarini shakllantirishda yirik soliq to'lovchilarning tutgan o'rni	357
Tohirov Shuhrat Niyoz o'g'li	
Davlat maqsadli jamg'armalari resurslarini boshqarish va samarali foydalanish yo'nalishlari.....	361
Xushmurodov Baxtiyor Turg'un o'g'li	
Kichik biznes hamda xususiy tadbirkorlik subyektlari amaliy holati, sohani rivojlantirish asoslari	365
Ortiqov Ulug'bek Akrombek o'g'li	
Korxonalarda moliyaviy instrumentlarning hisobi va audit masalalari	371
Maxmudov Saidjamol Kadirjanovich	
Tijorat banklarida moliyaviy barqarorlikni ta'minlash bo'yicha zamonaviy tendensiyalar	375
Latipova Lola Ilhomovna	
Soliq stavkalarini tabaqalashtirish orqali soliq to'lovchilar faoliyatini muvofiqlashtirish	380
Abduraimova Nigora Abdugapparovna	
Transformatsiyalash jarayonida tijorat banklari likvidligini oshirishning nazariy asoslari	385
Poyonov Bobir Bekmurod o'g'li	



The importance of implementing international accounting standards in uzbekistan	393
Annayev Abdurasul Abdurashidovich	
Ikki o'lchovli geofizik signallarni raqamli ishlashda XAAR tez o'zgartirish algoritmlari.....	403
Ibragimov Sanjarbek Salijanovich, Mullajonov Baxodirjon Arabboyevich	
Turizm infratuzilmasi va xizmat sifatini oshirish maqsadida yangi turistik yo'nalishlar va imkoniyatlar yaratish chora tadbirlari.....	410
Sindarov Sherzod Egamberdiyevich, Hakimov Zoxid Norbo'tayevich, Yusupov Muhammadali Soxib o'g'li, Ro'zimatov Sanjarbek Qosimjon o'g'li	
Korporativ boshqaruvda budjetdan tashqari mablag'lar samaradorligini oshirish.....	420
Saidaxmedova Aida Mirzayevna	
Enhancing labor productivity in industrial enterprises of developed countries: experiences and strategies	426
Abduxakimova Farangiz Sidikjon kizi	
Raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish orqali "Olmaliq KMK" ajda innovatsion loyihalarni boshqarish samaradorligini oshirish yo'llari.....	434
Inamova Farida Usmanjanovna	
Methodological problems of accounting of fixed assets	439
Kholbekov Rasul Olimovich	
Необходимость платежной системы.....	446
Сайфиддинов Илхом Файзиддинович	
Зеленое IPO как новый инструмент финансирования.....	451
Шахзод Сайдуллаев	
Инструменты фондового рынка в международной практике повышения инвестиционной привлекательности бизнеса.....	459
Юлдуз Усманова	
Модели устойчивого развития туризма: международный опыт и возможности адаптации в узбекистане.....	471
Сальникова Елена Александровна	
Внедрение антикоррупционных стандартов ISO в узбекистане.....	478
Исмаилов Баходир Исламович, Зокиров Саидакмал Баходир угли	
Global moliyaviy markazlarni baholash mexanizmi.....	483
Sharipova Shaxinabonu Orif qizi	
Трансформация банковского сектора узбекистана под влиянием цифровых технологий.....	488
Захарова Ирина Борисовна, Непейвода Андрей Николаевич	
Uy-joy fondini qulayligini modernizatsiya va rekonstruksiya orqali oshirish imkoniyatlari.....	493
Inoyatova Durdona Shoxaydarovna	
Влияние технологии блокчейн на банковскую сферу.....	500
Амонова Хафиза	
Buxoro viloyatida suv tanqisligi sharoitida resurs tejankor agrotexnologiyalar asosida agrobiznesni barqaror rivojlantirish masalalari.....	504
Ro'ziyev Sobirjon Samatovich, Saidova Firuza Kamolovna	
O'zbekiston respublikasida demografik dividend olish imkoniyatlaridan oqilona foydalanish metodlari.....	510
Sharipov Sherzod Shavkatovich	
Budjet mablag'laridan foydalanish ustidan jamoatchilik nazorati mexanizmlari.....	515
Sharoxmatov Abdurahim Abdulamitovich	



Kichik biznes va tadbirkorlik faoliyatiga investitsiya jalb etish-taraqqiyot garovi.....	522
Karimova Komila Daniyarovna	
Islomiy banklar tizimi va ularning faoliyatini o'zbekistonda rivojlantirish istiqbollari.....	529
Dilovarxo'jayeva Dilnozaxon Shavkatxo'ja qizi	
The use of media technologies in teaching russian language lessons	534
Khojaeva Kh.S.	
Davlat budjetini shakllantirishda soliqlarning o'rni.....	538
Yuldashev Javohirbek Ikromjon o'g'li	
Paxta-to'qimachilik klaster subyektlarida buxgalteriya hisobini takomillashtirishda elektron imzoning roli	543
B. Q. Madartov, G. R. Xolmurodova	
Разработка новых инновационных антикоррозионных решений для защиты стального оборудования нефтегазовой отрасли.....	547
Курбанова Фируза Солеховна, Очилев Абдурахим Абдурасулович, Саатов Санжар Каландарович	
Glitserin bikarbamat sintezi.....	552
Bafoyev Abduhamid Hoshim o'g'li	
Respublikada tibbiy xizmatlarini raqamlashtirish asosida rivojlantirishning konseptual yo'nalishlari.....	558
Axmedov Zafarjon A'zamovich, Karabaev Sanjar Abdusamatovich, Uraqov Shokir Ulashovich	
Shamol turbinasi parraklarining burilish burchagini roslashning amaliy ahamiyati	567
Muzaffarov Firdavs Fuzayl o'g'li, Rashidov Sherzod Kahramonovich, Hojimurodov Jasur Erkinovich	
Оценка комфортности городской среды в узбекистане на основе интегральных индикаторов коммунальной обеспеченности	573
Шатохина Светлана Юрьевна	
Avtotyuning tushunchasi, turlari va tasnifi	581
Maxmudov Abrorxon Axmadxonovich, Ne'matov Husniddin Alijon o'g'li	
"Yashil eksport" tushunchasining mohiyati va uni o'zbekiston iqtisodiyotiga joriy qilish imkoniyatlari.....	586
Ibadullayev Ergash Bakturdiyevich	
Методология оценки влияния факторов, определяющих прямые иностранные инвестиции на экономическую безопасность страны	593
Глазова Марина Викторовна	
Yashil iqtisodiyot sharoitida soliqlarni raqamlashtirishni takomillashtirish	600
Jo'rayev Botir Abdiyevich	
Information exchange acceleration in emergency modes of intelligent control systems	607
Azizbek Yusupbekov Nodirbekovich, Husniddin Esonov Mamarasul o'g'li	
Ijro mexanizmlarini vizual simulyatsion modellashtirishning boshqaruv samaradorligini oshirishdagi ahamiyati	613
Karabayev Ibragim Turdiyevich, Esonov Husniddin Mamarasul o'g'li, Mamatqulov Toir Chorshanbiyevich	
Sement qorishmasi tarkibiga polivinilatsetat, akril emulsiyasi va suyuq shisha (natriy/silikat eritmaları)ni qo'shish orqali mustahkamlik darajasini oshirish	618
Imamov Suxrob Solexovich	
Инновационные технологии получения металлического индия из оборотных растворов цинкового завода (Алмалыкский ГМК).....	624
Абдиева Манзура Маткаримовна	



Analysis of the use of equipment for cleaning and preparing a lightweight drilling fluid629
Xolmuxammadiyev Abduxoliq Mahammadi o'g'li, Toshev Sherzod Orziyevich



ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF EQUIPMENT FOR CLEANING AND PREPARING A LIGHTWEIGHT DRILLING FLUID



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Buxoro davlat texnika universiteti, "Neft-gaz ishi" kafedrasida dotsenti

Annotatsiya: This article provides the main recommendations for the use of drilling fluids containing 3M glass microspheres. The article presents information on the preparation of lightweight drilling fluids used in the drilling of oil and gas wells under complex conditions, the development of their compositions, property management, changes in the fluid during drilling, fluid stability, and its purification.

Kalit so'zlar: well construction, preparation of lightweight drilling fluid, specially selected composition, complex well conditions, fluid density, flow usage, liquid flow.

Abstract: Ushbu maqolada 3M shisha mikrosferalari tarkibiga ega burg'ulash suyuqliklaridan foydalanish bo'yicha asosiy tavsiyalar berilgan. Neft va gaz quduqlarini murakkab sharoitlarda burg'ulashda qo'llaniladigan engil burg'ulash suyuqliklarini tayyorlash, ularning tarkibini ishlab chiqish, xossalarini boshqarish, burg'ulash jarayonida suyuqlikda yuz beradigan o'zgarishlar, uning barqarorligi va tozalash jarayoni haqidagi ma'lumotlar taqdim etilgan.

Keywords: quduq qurilishi, engil burg'ulash suyuqligini tayyorlash, maxsus tanlangan tarkib, murakkab quduq sharoitlari, suyuqlik zichligi, oqim sarfi, suyuqlik harakati.

Аннотация: В статье представлены основные рекомендации по использованию буровых растворов, содержащих стеклянные микросферы 3М. Приведена информация о приготовлении облегченных буровых растворов, применяемых при бурении нефтяных и газовых скважин в сложных условиях, разработке их составов, управлении свойствами, изменениях в растворе в процессе бурения, его стабильности и очистке.

Ключевые слова: строительство скважин, приготовление облегченного бурового раствора, специально подобранный состав, сложные условия бурения, плотность раствора, расход раствора, движение жидкости.

INTRODUCTION

Today, there is a need in the world to develop and substantiate a number of scientific solutions for the use of bentonite, palygorskite, hydromica and other minerals and chemical reagents as the basis for drilling fluids for drilling oil and gas wells, including in the following areas: increasing the

stabilization of drilling fluids; creating effective chemical reagents for drilling processes; developing polymineral compositions based on local clays and preparing effective drilling mixtures from them; studying the physicochemical characteristics of mixtures prepared on the basis of polymineral compositions; studying the patterns of thermal and salt resistance of drilling fluids based on clay compositions and developing their optimal modes [1].

Back in 1929, Cross and Hart patented a clay drilling fluid that used bentonite clay mixed with magnesium oxide. Of all types of drilling fluids, clay drilling fluids are used most often and in the largest quantities [2].

REVIEW OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

The use of specialized equipment for cleaning and preparing lightweight drilling fluids has been a subject of increasing interest in petroleum engineering, particularly due to its critical role in enhancing drilling efficiency and wellbore stability. According to Bourgoyne and colleagues, the performance of lightweight drilling fluids depends heavily on the effectiveness of solids control systems, especially during operations in low-density and high-pressure formations. They emphasize the role of shale shakers, centrifuges, and desanders in reducing the volume of drilled solids that could otherwise affect rheological properties and increase the risk of formation damage.

Mitchell and Miska underscore the importance of real-time monitoring and automated control in modern fluid systems, stating that the integration of sensor-equipped equipment has significantly improved the precision of fluid density and viscosity regulation. This is particularly crucial in maintaining the balance between hydrostatic pressure and formation pressure, which is vital when working with underbalanced or near-balanced drilling operations.

A study by Caenn, Darley, and Gray explores various configurations of mud cleaning systems and their compatibility with polymer-based and oil-in-water emulsified fluids. Their findings suggest that tailored configurations of hydrocyclones and vacuum degassers contribute to the efficient removal of low-gravity solids, ensuring minimal degradation of the base fluid components.

Further, Amanullah and Longley investigate the environmental and operational impacts of using biodegradable and lightweight fluids, concluding that equipment designed for precise filtration and homogenization can extend the reusability of such fluids and reduce waste discharge at the surface. They also highlight the relevance of closed-loop systems in compliance with modern environmental standards.

In more recent developments, Zhang and colleagues evaluate the performance of nanomaterial-assisted fluid systems and note that equipment designed for high-shear mixing is essential for achieving proper dispersion of nanoparticles within low-density fluid matrices. This integration enhances thermal stability and reduces fluid loss in depleted zones, a common issue in mature wells.

Collectively, these studies confirm that the choice and optimization of cleaning and mixing equipment directly influence the functional properties of lightweight drilling fluids, and thus, the success and safety of drilling operations. The growing application of intelligent systems and modular designs reflects a broader industry shift toward more adaptive, efficient, and sustainable drilling technologies.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Once the target density of 805–810 kg/m³ was reached, one batch (700 pounds) of microspheres was added every 3–4 hours to maintain this density until the entire interval was drilled to 2275 meters.

No high-pressure zones were encountered, which allowed drilling with reduced density and without background gas. The operator ran the intermediate casing using the same drilling fluid.

3M™ microspheres are hollow glass microspheres used as a lightweight additive in various well construction operations, including lightweight drilling muds. The additive is chemically stable, incompressible, and virtually insoluble in water and oil. 3M microspheres are specifically engineered to provide a high strength-to-weight ratio, enabling them to remain intact under challenging downhole conditions [5].



In drilling fluids, 3M microspheres can achieve densities as low as 0.66 kg/l. Drilling fluids with 3M microspheres enable balanced, near-balanced, and underbalanced drilling.

The use of microspheres in drilling fluids allows for Measurement While Drilling (MWD). Drilling fluids with 3M microspheres also have the potential to be reused at multiple sites, reducing overall mud costs [6].

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Since the establishment of independence in our Republic, large-scale measures have been implemented, and certain results have been achieved in the development of the oil and gas industry. In particular, it is important to note the creation of effective technologies for the production of new scientifically grounded chemical reagents based on local raw materials and secondary products for drilling oil wells and gas wells. However, despite the sufficient volume of raw materials in our republic for the production of chemical reagents to prepare drilling fluids, the available materials do not fully meet the requirements for drilling oil and gas wells with abnormally low formation pressures [3]. This, in turn, plays a significant role in the development of innovative technologies for utilizing local materials that ensure the efficiency of drilling oil and gas wells and solve the set challenges.

In Canada, the world's first well was drilled to a depth of 600 meters (1968 feet) using a lightweight drilling fluid in a well with complex conditions (abnormally low pressure). To reduce the density of the drilling fluid, a batch of 3M™ microspheres weighing 700 pounds (317.5 kg) was added to the fluid, which lowered the density (specific gravity) of the fluid while maintaining its stability [4].

Table 1 shows the change in the density of the drilling fluid after adding 3M™ microspheres to lighten the fluid in the well drilled with the lightweight drilling fluid. Table 1 displays the obtained densities of the drilling fluid at various depths (Table 1).

Table 1. Density of lightweight drilling mud after adding 3M™ microspheres during well drilling.

Depth	Density (kg/m ³)	Density (lb/gal)
600 m	830	6.92
1000 m	810	6.76
1200 m	805	6.72

The overflow density from the centrifuge was 795 kg/m³ (6.63 lb/gal), indicating that the centrifuge was capable of retaining the 3M™ microspheres in the fluid rather than separating them. This allowed the centrifuge to remove cuttings during drilling while maintaining the drilling fluid density within the target range.

The main goal of this stage is to achieve the required drilling mud density.

1. Prepare the drilling mud according to standard procedures;
2. Check that the volume of the drilling mud and the amount of glass microspheres added match the mud formulation;
3. Add the microspheres into a mixing container and stir.

It should be noted that the addition of microspheres to the drilling fluid can be time-consuming and requires planning. Conventional additives are typically added through a Venturi hopper. Microspheres can be added the same way, but they tend to agglomerate and clog the system.

An alternative method for mixing microspheres with drilling fluid involves the use of compressed air or fluid flow.

When using compressed air, dust generation is possible, and loading personnel must wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) (for more detailed information, refer to the material safety data sheet).

This method of introducing microspheres into the drilling fluid can be implemented in two ways:

1. Use gravity discharge directly into the drilling fluid tank. This is the recommended method, although some modifications to the unloading process may be required. Introducing a fluid stream can help reduce dust generation. In this case, the fluid stream-circulating drilling mud-creates a siphon effect that reduces the amount of airborne dust. The size of the gravity chute and the volume of fluid should match the volume of microspheres being injected [7]. To improve the loading process of microspheres into the drilling fluid, it may be helpful to “fluidize” the microspheres in the container by injecting compressed air at a reduced pressure just below the outlet at the bottom of the bag (Figure 1).

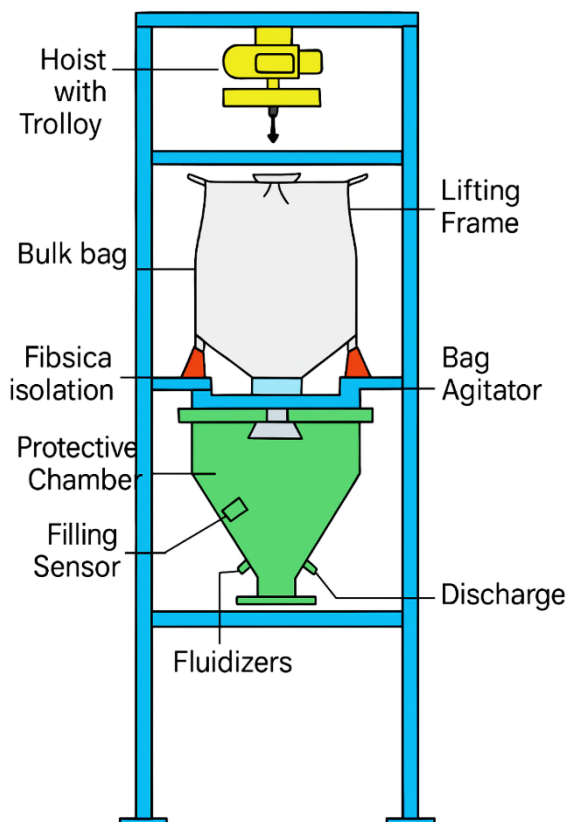


Figure 1. Unloading of microspheres using the direct gravity feed method.

2. Use a diaphragm pump to transfer directly from the bag to the drilling fluid tank. When using an alignment device, care must be taken to ensure that the liner material does not block the flow. Attention should also be paid to the pump itself. Periodic cleaning is required to prevent pump failure due to microsphere buildup in the diaphragm. When using this method, unloading a single bag may take more than 10 minutes (Figure 2).

1. Make sure the mixture is homogeneous. Initially, microspheres tend to float on the surface of the drilling fluid. However, since the drilling fluid already has a yield point (contains viscosity-building additives), the homogenization process is relatively simple. High shear forces are not required.

2. Ensure that the target density and rheological properties of the fluid have been achieved.

Drilling fluid cleaning equipment is used to maximize the removal of solids and cuttings while retaining as much fluid and microspheres as possible. Drilled cuttings are removed from the fluid using shale shakers, hydrocyclones, and centrifuges. This equipment must be properly configured to prevent microsphere loss, separation from the mud, and equipment clogging (Figure 2) [5].

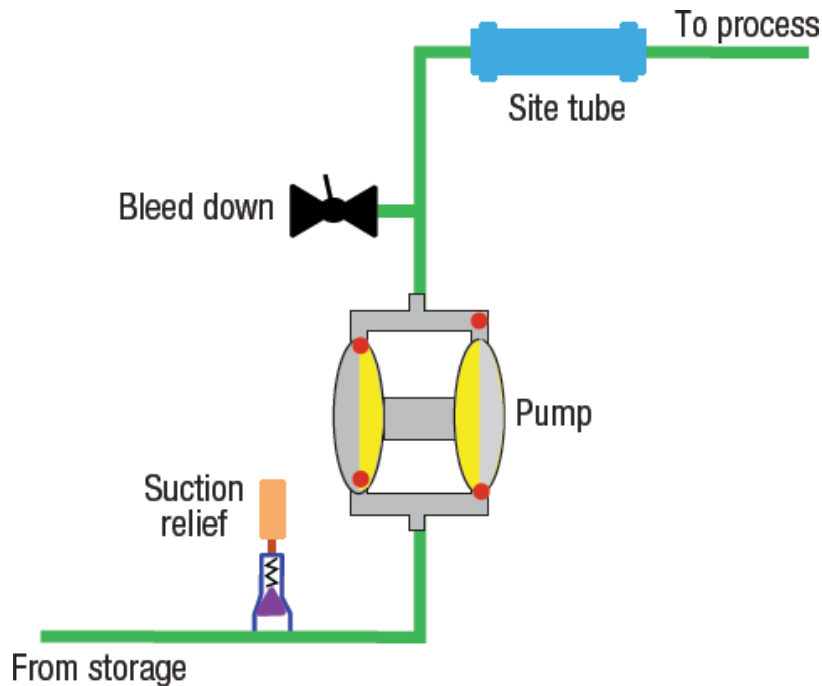


Figure 2. Unloading of microspheres through a double diaphragm pump.

Shale Shakers. Shale shakers are used to remove the largest particles of drilled rock from the fluid. The vibration of the shaker screen enables rapid separation of the mud and coarse rock particles. Particles too large to pass through the screen are separated and discarded. The screen surface is typically made of interwoven wire mesh [6,7].

Single-layer screens have one mesh layer. The mesh opening size (API screen number) is defined as the number of openings per inch of screen length [8]. To prevent microsphere loss, it is recommended to initially use an API #180 mesh. As a backup, #160 or #150 mesh screens should be prepared [9].

Hydrocyclones. Hydrocyclones consist of a top cylindrical section connected to a tangential feed section, and a bottom conical section that is open at the base to discharge cuttings. Drilling fluid from a centrifugal pump is fed tangentially into the hydrocyclone at high velocity through an inlet nozzle near the top cylinder [10].

As the fluid enters, centrifugal force in the vortex accelerates the heavier particles toward the cone wall. The fluid spins at high speed, moving downward toward the outlet. Cuttings move along the cone wall toward the underflow outlet.

Lighter particles, including fine rock and microspheres (which have a similar weight scale but are lighter than rock particles), are carried by an upward swirling stream toward the center of the cone and exit through the overflow outlet.

Hydrocyclones effectively remove particles as small as 20 microns without separating microspheres. There are two types of hydrocyclones:

Desilters (2–6 inches), which can operate continuously

Desanders (6–12 inches), which should operate intermittently

Centrifuges. A centrifuge consists of a rotating conical drum. Drilling fluid is fed into one end, and the separated solids are conveyed upward along the cylinder by a rotating screw for discharge at the opposite end.

Centrifuges can separate finer particles than hydrocyclones or shale shakers. To prevent clogging and to avoid separating microspheres, two centrifuges should be used in parallel, with each handling half of the total flow.

Start at low rotational speeds and gradually increase to find the maximum speed that does not result in microsphere separation (typically around 50% of the maximum possible speed).

3. Circulation of Lightweight Drilling Fluid

The density of the drilling fluid must be continuously maintained to ensure optimal drilling performance. Reducing the mud density to a certain level may not completely eliminate fluid losses, especially if obstructions in the formation prevent achieving the desired fluid parameters.

Total mud losses and circulation losses should be addressed according to approved drilling methods.

When using lightweight drilling fluids during well drilling, special attention should be paid to the following:

-Ensure that the calculated flow rate, bit type, and bit nozzle size are selected for the most gentle operating mode;

-Monitor the drilling fluid properties as usual;

-Watch for increases in drilling fluid density. An increase in density may be caused by the accumulation of cuttings, rain, or other sources of fluid. If the fluid density increases, take appropriate corrective action;

-Manage drilling fluid density by periodically adding fresh batches of microspheres.

4. Opportunities for Reuse of Lightweight Drilling Fluid

-Helps reduce drilling fluid costs through recovery and reuse;

-After drilling is completed, check the quality of the used drilling fluid. It may be reused at another location;

-Add a fresh batch of microspheres to restore the drilling fluid.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The frequency of adding new batches depends on the drilling regime and geological conditions. A “drain and refill” approach is recommended, which can be combined with periodic microsphere additions. This method involves discharging part of the used drilling fluid and replacing it with freshly prepared drilling fluid, ensuring the new mixture matches the target density of the drilling fluid.

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