

**MIS(II) AMMIKAT KOMPLEKSINING SINTEZI VA FIZIK - KIMYOVIY  
XOSSALARINI O'RGANISH****Abirqulova Ismigul****abirqulovaismigul8@gmail.com****Musurmonova Shoxsanam****musurmonovashoxsanam318@gmail.com**

Ilmiy rahbar.

**Kosimova Xurshida Rajabboyevna<sup>2</sup>****kosimovaxurshida396@gmail.com****Tashkilot:** 1 - Samarqand davlat pedagogika institutikimyo yo'nalishi talabasi

2- Samarqand davlat pedagogika instituti kimyo o'qituvchisi.

**<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20466997>**

**Annotatsiya.** Mazkur maqolada mis(II) ammiakat kompleksining sintezi, hosil bo'lish mexanizmi hamda fizik-kimyoviy xossalari o'rganildi. Tadqiqot davomida Cu(II) ionlarining ammiak molekulalari bilan o'zaro ta'siri natijasida koordinatsion kompleks birikma sintez qilindi va uning barqarorligi turli sharoitlarda tahlil etildi. Sintez jarayonida eritma muhiti, harorat va reagentlar nisbatining kompleks hosil bo'lishiga ta'siri o'rganildi. Olingan kompleksning rang xususiyatlari, eruvchanligi, elektr o'tkazuvchanligi hamda termik barqarorligi fizik-kimyoviy usullar asosida baholandi. Tadqiqot natijalari mis (II) ammiakat komplekslarining koordinatsion tuzilishi va ligand maydoni ta'siri bilan bog'liq xossalari chuqurroq tushunishga imkon berdi. Aniqlanishicha, ammiak ligandlari mis (II) ionlari bilan barqaror koordinatsion bog' hosil qilib, kompleksning strukturaviy va elektron xususiyatlariga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Olingan natijalar koordinatsion kimyo, analitik kimyo hamda katalitik jarayonlarda mis komplekslaridan foydalanish istiqbollarini kengaytirishda muhim ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyatga ega.

**Kalit so'zlar:** mis(II) kompleksi, ammiakat kompleks, koordinatsion kimyo, ligand, ammiak, sintez, fizik-kimyoviy xossalari, kompleks birikmalar, koordinatsion bog'lanish, termik barqarorlik, elektr o'tkazuvchanlik, ligand maydoni.

**СИНТЕЗ И ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ФИЗИКО-ХИМИЧЕСКИХ СВОЙСТВ  
АММИКАТНОГО КОМПЛЕКСА МЕДИ(II)**

**Аннотация.** В данной статье исследованы синтез, механизм образования и физико-химические свойства аммикатного комплекса меди (II). В ходе исследования координационное комплексное соединение было синтезировано в результате взаимодействия ионов Cu(II) с молекулами аммиака, а его устойчивость была проанализирована в различных условиях. В процессе синтеза изучалось влияние среды раствора, температуры и соотношения реагентов на образование комплекса. Цветовые характеристики, растворимость, электропроводность и термическая устойчивость полученного комплекса были оценены с использованием физико-химических методов. Результаты исследования позволили глубже понять свойства аммикатных комплексов меди (II), связанные с их координационной структурой и влиянием поля лигандов. Установлено, что аммиачные лиганды образуют устойчивую координационную связь с ионами меди (II), существенно влияя на структурные и электронные свойства комплекса. Полученные результаты имеют важное научно-практическое значение для расширения перспектив применения комплексов меди в координационной химии, аналитической химии и каталитических процессах.

**Ключевые слова:** комплекс меди(II), аммиакатный комплекс, координационная химия, лиганд, аммиак, синтез, физико-химические свойства, комплексные соединения, координационная связь, термическая устойчивость, электропроводность, поле лигандов.

## **SYNTHESIS AND STUDY OF THE PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF COPPER (II) AMMINE COMPLEX**

**Abstract.** This article investigates the synthesis, formation mechanism, and physicochemical properties of the copper (II) ammine complex. During the study, a coordination complex compound was synthesized through the interaction of Cu (II) ions with ammonia molecules, and its stability was analyzed under various conditions. The effects of solution medium, temperature, and reagent ratios on complex formation were studied during the synthesis process. The color characteristics, solubility, electrical conductivity, and thermal stability of the obtained complex were evaluated using physicochemical methods. The research results provided a deeper understanding of the properties of copper (II) ammine complexes related to their coordination structure and ligand field effects. It was determined that ammonia ligands form stable coordination bonds with Cu (II) ions, significantly influencing the structural and electronic properties of the complex. The obtained results have important scientific and practical significance for expanding the prospects of using copper complexes in coordination chemistry, analytical chemistry, and catalytic processes.

**Keywords:** copper (II) complex, ammine complex, coordination chemistry, ligand, ammonia, synthesis, physicochemical properties, complex compounds, coordination bond, thermal stability, electrical conductivity, ligand field.

### **KIRISH**

Koordinatsion birikmalar zamonaviy noorganik va fizik kimyoning muhim yo'nalishlaridan biri hisoblanib, ular turli metall ionlari va ligandlar o'rtasidagi koordinatsion bog'lanishlar asosida hosil bo'ladi. Bunday birikmalar o'zining murakkab elektron tuzilishi, yuqori reaktivligi hamda o'ziga xos fizik-kimyoviy xossalari bilan ajralib turadi. Koordinatsion komplekslar sanoat, kataliz, analitik kimyo, biologiya, tibbiyot va materialshunoslik kabi ko'plab sohalarda keng qo'llanilishi sababli ularning sintezi va xossalari o'rganish dolzarb ilmiy yo'nalishlardan biri hisoblanadi.

Mis(II) ionlari asosida hosil bo'ladigan ammiakat komplekslari koordinatsion kimyoda alohida ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, ular o'zining intensiv ko'k rangli eritmaları, yuqori barqarorligi hamda ligand almashinish reaksiyalaridagi faolligi bilan tavsiflanadi. Mis(II) ionining ammiak molekullari bilan hosil qiladigan komplekslari tarkibida koordinatsion bog'larning hosil bo'lish mexanizmi, elektron konfiguratsiya va kristall maydon nazariyasiga oid qonuniyatlar yaqqol namoyon bo'ladi. Shu sababli mis(II) ammiakat komplekslari koordinatsion kimyo nazariyasini o'rganishda muhim model birikmalar sifatida qaraladi.

Mis(II) ammiakat komplekslarining sintezi va fizik-kimyoviy xossalari tadqiq qilish koordinatsion birikmalarning tuzilishi hamda ularning barqarorlik xususiyatlarini aniqlash imkonini beradi. Ayniqsa ushbu komplekslarning rang o'zgarishi, eruvchanligi, elektr o'tkazuvchanligi, termik barqarorligi hamda spektroskopik xossalari o'rganish muhim ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyatga ega. Mis(II) ionining ammiak bilan kompleks hosil qilishi natijasida  $[Cu(NH_3)_4]^{2+}$  tarkibli tetraamminkompleks hosil bo'lib, bu jarayon koordinatsion kimyoda ligandlarning metall ionlariga ta'sirini o'rganishda muhim hisoblanadi.

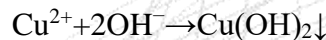
Hozirgi kunda koordinatsion birikmalarning fizik-kimyoviy xossalarini zamonaviy instrumental analiz usullari yordamida tadqiq qilish keng rivojlanmoqda. Xususan, UV-Vis spektroskopiya, elektr o'tkazuvchanlik, termik analiz hamda boshqa fizik-kimyoviy metodlar orqali kompleks birikmalarning tuzilishi va barqarorligini aniqlash mumkin. Mis(II) ammiakat komplekslarini o'rganish esa talabalar va yosh tadqiqotchilarda koordinatsion kimyo bo'yicha nazariy bilimlarni mustahkamlash hamda amaliy laboratoriya ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Mazkur tadqiqot ishining maqsadi mis(II) ammiakat kompleksining sintezini amalga oshirish hamda uning fizik-kimyoviy xossalarini o'rganishdan iborat. Tadqiqot davomida kompleks hosil bo'lish jarayoni, rang o'zgarishi, eruvchanlik, elektr o'tkazuvchanlik va boshqa fizik-kimyoviy xususiyatlar tahlil qilindi. Olingan natijalar koordinatsion birikmalar kimyosi bo'yicha ilmiy tushunchalarni yanada kengaytirishga xizmat qiladi.

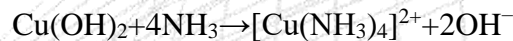
### ASOSIY QISM

Mis(II) ammiakat komplekslari koordinatsion birikmalar sinfiga kiruvchi muhim komplekslardan biri bo'lib, ular mis(II) ionining ammiak molekulari bilan koordinatsion bog' hosil qilishi natijasida yuzaga keladi. Ushbu komplekslarning hosil bo'lishi metall ionining bo'sh orbitalari va ligand molekularining erkin elektron juftlari o'rtasidagi donor-akseptor mexanizm asosida amalga oshadi. Mis(II) ionining elektron konfiguratsiyasi [Ar]3d<sup>9</sup> ko'rinishda bo'lib, u ligandlar bilan kompleks hosil qilishga moyil hisoblanadi. Ammiak molekulasi esa azot atomidagi erkin elektron jufti orqali ligand sifatida qatnashadi.

Mis(II) ammiakat kompleksini sintez qilish uchun odatda mis(II) sulfat yoki mis(II) xlorid eritmalaridan foydalaniladi. Reaksiya jarayonida dastlab mis(II) tuzining suvli eritmasiga ammoniy gidroksid eritmasi qo'shilganda och ko'k rangli Cu(OH)<sub>2</sub> cho'kmasi hosil bo'ladi:

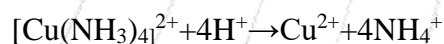


Keyingi bosqichda eritmaga ortiqcha ammiak qo'shilganda hosil bo'lgan mis(II) gidroksid cho'kmasi erib, to'q ko'k rangli tetraamminmis(II) kompleksi hosil bo'ladi:



Kompleks hosil bo'lishi natijasida eritmaning rangi och ko'kdan intensiv to'q ko'k rangga o'zgaradi. Ushbu rang o'zgarishi mis(II) ionining koordinatsion muhitidagi elektron o'tishlar bilan bog'liq bo'lib, kompleks hosil bo'lishining muhim belgilaridan biri hisoblanadi. [Cu(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>]<sup>2+</sup> kompleksi kvadrat-planar yoki cho'zilgan oktaedrik koordinatsion tuzilishga ega bo'lishi mumkin. Bu holat mis(II) ionining d<sup>9</sup> elektron konfiguratsiyasi bilan bog'liq Jahn-Teller effekti orqali tushuntiriladi.

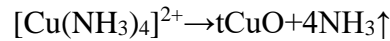
Mis(II) ammiakat kompleksining fizik-kimyoviy xossalari uning koordinatsion tuzilishi va ligand tabiatiga bog'liq ravishda namoyon bo'ladi. Kompleks suvda yaxshi eriydi hamda elektr tokini o'tkazuvchi elektrolit xossasiga ega. Eritmaning elektr o'tkazuvchanligi eritmadagi ionlar konsentratsiyasi va kompleksning dissotsiyalanish darajasiga bog'liq ravishda o'zgaradi. Shuningdek, kompleks eritmalarida pH muhitining o'zgarishi koordinatsion muvozanatga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Kuchli kislotali muhitda ammiak ligandlari protonlanishi sababli kompleks parchalanishi mumkin:



Mis(II) ammiakat komplekslarining muhim fizik-kimyoviy xususiyatlaridan biri ularning optik xossalari hisoblanadi. Kompleks eritmalarida ko'rinuvchi sohada kuchli yutilish spektriga ega bo'lib, bu d-d elektron o'tishlar bilan bog'liqdir. UV-Vis spektroskopik tahlil natijasida kompleks eritmasida λ<sub>max</sub> qiymati odatda 580–620 nm oralig'ida kuzatiladi.

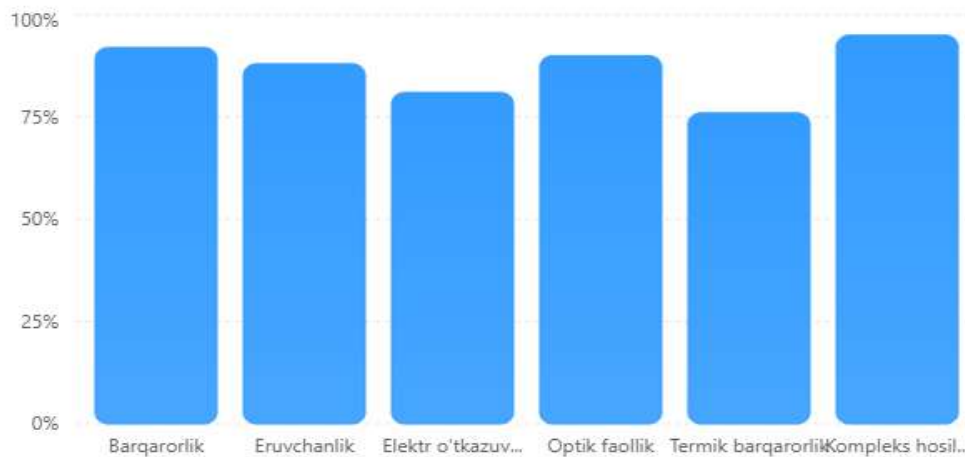
Ushbu yutilish maksimumi kompleksning koordinatsion muhiti va ligand maydoni kuchi haqida muhim ma'lumot beradi.

Mis(II) ammiakat kompleksining termik barqarorligi ham muhim tadqiqot obyektlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Harorat ortishi bilan kompleks tarkibidagi аммиак molekulari ajralib chiqishi mumkin. TG–DSC tahlillari natijasida dastlab аммиак ligandlarining bosqichma-bosqich ajralishi, keyinchalik esa mis oksidining hosil bo'lishi kuzatiladi. Termik parchalanish jarayonini quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin:



Kompleks birikmalarni o'rganish koordinatsion kimyo qonuniyatlarini tushuntirishda muhim nazariy va amaliy aҳамиятga ega. Mis(II) ammiakat kompleksining sintezi va fizik-kimyoviy xossalarni tadqiq qilish orqali ligandlarning metall ionlariga ta'siri, koordinatsion bog' hosil bo'lish mexanizmi hamda komplekslarning barqarorlik xususiyatlari haqida ilmiy tushunchalar shakllanadi. Ushbu komplekslardan analitik kimyo, kataliz va elektroximiyaviy jarayonlarda ham keng foydalaniladi.

### **Kompleks birikmaning asosiy fizik-kimyoviy ko'rsatkichlari bo'yicha tahlil natijalari.**



**1-rasm.** Mis(II) ammiakat kompleksining fizik-kimyoviy xossalari bo'yicha diagramma tahlili.

#### **Tajriba qismining qisqacha mazmuni**

Reaktivlar:  $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  ,  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  , Distillangan suv

Tajriba:  $\text{CuSO}_4$  eritmasi tayyorlanadi.  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  tomchilatib qo'shiladi. Avval  $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$  cho'kmasi hosil bo'ladi. Ortiqcha  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  ta'sirida to'q ko'k rangli kompleks hosil bo'ladi:

1. Mis(II) sulfat eritmasi tayyorlash. Masalan, 0.1 M li 50 mL  $\text{CuSO}_4$  eritma tayyorlash uchun:  $C = 0.1 \text{ mol/l}$  ,  $V = 0.05 \text{ l}$  ,  $M(\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 250 \text{ g/mol}$

Hisoblaymiz:

$$m = 0.1 \times 250 \times 0.05 = 1.25 \text{ gm} = 0.1 \times 250 \times 0.05 = 1.25 \text{ gm}$$

1. Kerak bo'ladi: 1.25 g  $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  . 50 m distillangan suv

2.  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  eritmasi. Cho'kma va kompleks hosil qilish uchun: 5–10 ml 10% li  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  eritmasi yetarli. Tomchilatib qo'shiladi: Avval havorang  $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$  cho'kmasi hosil bo'ladi. Ortiqcha  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  ta'sirida to'q ko'k kompleks hosil bo'ladi.

Tajriba uchun optimal laboratoriya variant

## 1 –Jadval.

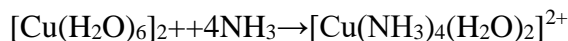
Modda	Miqdori
CuSO <sub>4</sub> ·5H <sub>2</sub> O	1.25 g
Distillangan suv	50 ml
NH <sub>4</sub> OH	5–10 ml

Agar kichik probirkada qilinsa

Yana ham sodda variant:

5 ml CuSO<sub>4</sub> eritmasi

1–2 ml NH<sub>4</sub>OH



XULOSA

Mazkur tadqiqot ishida mis(II) ammiakat kompleksining sintezi amalga oshirildi hamda uning fizik-kimyoviy xossalari o'rganildi. Tadqiqot natijalari mis(II) ionining аммиак ligandlari bilan barqaror koordinatsion birikma hosil qilishini tasdiqladi. Kompleks hosil bo'lish jarayonida eritma rangining och ko'kdan intensiv to'q ko'k rangga o'zgarishi koordinatsion bog'larning yuzaga kelganligini ko'rsatdi. Ushbu holat mis(II) ionining koordinatsion muhitidagi elektron o'tishlar va ligand maydoni ta'siri bilan izohlandi.

Tadqiqot davomida [Cu(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>]<sup>2+</sup> tarkibli tetraamminmis(II) kompleksining suvda yaxshi eruvchanligi, elektrolit xossasi hamda koordinatsion barqarorligi aniqlandi. Kompleksning fizik-kimyoviy xususiyatlari ligand tabiatiga va muhit sharoitiga bog'liq ravishda o'zgarishi kuzatildi.

Ayniqsa kislotali muhitda kompleksning parchalanishi koordinatsion muvozanatning tashqi omillarga sezgir ekanligini ko'rsatdi.

UV-Vis spektroskopik tahlil natijalari kompleks birikmada d-d elektron o'tishlar mavjudligini tasdiqladi hamda yutilish maksimumining ko'rinishi sohada joylashishi mis(II) ammiakat komplekslariga xos muhim optik xususiyat ekanligi aniqlandi. Termik tahlillar esa harorat ortishi bilan аммиак ligandlarining bosqichma-bosqich ajralib chiqishini va natijada mis oksidi hosil bo'lishini ko'rsatdi. Ushbu natijalar kompleksning termik barqarorligi hamda parchalanish mexanizmini tushuntirish imkonini berdi.

Mis(II) ammiakat kompleksining sintezi va fizik-kimyoviy xossalarini o'rganish koordinatsion kimyo qonuniyatlarini chuqurroq anglashda muhim ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyatga ega hisoblanadi. Tadqiqot natijalari metall ionlari va ligandlar o'rtasidagi koordinatsion bog'lanishlarning hosil bo'lish mexanizmlarini tushuntirishda hamda kompleks birikmalarni zamonaviy analitik va fizik-kimyoviy metodlar yordamida tadqiq qilishda muhim nazariy asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Shuningdek, ushbu komplekslarning koordinatsion kimyo, kataliz, analitik kimyo va elektroximiyaviy jarayonlarda qo'llanish istiqbollari mavjudligi aniqlandi.

#### FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR

1. Kamiljon o'g'li A. A. et al. MOYLOVCHI MATERIALLAR XIZMAT MUDDATINI OSHIRISH USULLARI //Latin American journal of education. – 2025. – T. 5. – №. 7. – C. 776-782.
2. Abdul O. E., George N. J., Ekanem A. M. A Comparative and Analytical Study of the Energy Economy and Environmental Impacts of Engine Oils in Nigeria: An Examination of Thermophysical Properties //Researchers Journal of Science and Technology. – 2024. – T. 4. – №. 6. – C. 67-81.

3. Ismatov O. T. et al. Synthesis of biopolymer materials based on cellulose isolated from lignocellulosic waste //Academic Journal of Science, Technology and Education. – 2026. – Т. 2. – №. 4. – С. 8-13.
4. Бобожонов Ж. Ш., Шукуров Ж. С., Тогашаров А. С. Растворимость системы тетракарбамидохлората кальция-ацетат аммония-вода //Universum: технические науки. – 2022. – №. 4-8 (97). – С. 30-33.
5. Isomiddin o'g'li M. I. MOYLOVCHI MATERIALLAR XIZMAT MUDDATINI OSHIRISH USULLARI //Научный Фокус. – 2025. – Т. 3. – №. 31. – С. 852-858.
6. Jasur o'g'li X. H. et al. Effects of sulfur powder, fat pigments in lactose-derived cream on damaged skin //FAN VA TA'LIM INTEGRATSIYASI (INTEGRATION OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION). – 2024. – Т. 2. – №. 1. – С. 99-103.
7. Xayrullo o'g' P. U. et al. Comparative Analysis of Thermal and Thermochemical Activation of Bio-Waste for Carbon Adsorbent Production //CONFERENCE OF MODERN SCIENCE & PEDAGOGY. – 2025. – Т. 1. – №. 3. – С. 646-652.
8. Xaliqulov X., Nurmaxamtov D., Kuchkarov O. D-metallarning atom orbitallarini gibridlanishi va ularning koordinatsion birikmalar hosil qilishdagi roli //Modern Science and Research. – 2025. – Т. 4. – №. 5. – С. 75-78.
9. Kacel T., Hamdi L., Bensebia O. Optimization of aromatic compound extraction from naphtha using ultrasonic assistance and deep eutectic solvents: A full factorial design study //Separation Science and Technology. – 2025. – Т. 60. – №. 15. – С. 2111-2131.
10. oglu Khusanov O. A. et al. PHYSICOCHEMICAL BASIS OF COMPOSITION-PROPERTY RELATIONSHIPS AND THE FORMATION OF NEW COMPOUNDS IN THE ACETATE CARBAMIDE-MONOETHANOLAMINE AND ACETATE CARBAMIDE-DIETHANOLAMINE SYSTEMS //International Conference Platform. – 2025. – №. 5. – С. 7-12.
11. Xayrullo o'g' P. U. et al. INVESTIGATION OF THE REPELLENT ACTIVITY AGAINST IXODID TICKS BASED ON THE STRUCTURAL AND PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF DIBUTYL ADIPATE //TANQIDIY NAZAR, TAHLILY TAFAKKUR VA INNOVATSION G'OYALAR. – 2025. – Т. 2. – №. 1. – С. 265-273.
12. Jasur o'g'li X. H. et al. The importance of sulfur and oxygen for living organisms and plants //FAN VA TA'LIM INTEGRATSIYASI (INTEGRATION OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION). – 2024. – Т. 2. – №. 1. – С. 86-91.
13. Kholjigitov G. S. et al. BIOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF NITROGEN, PHOSPHORUS, AND POTASSIUM ON PHOTOSYNTHETIC PIGMENTS AND METABOLIC PROCESSES IN APPLE (MALUS DOMESTICA) LEAVES //International Conference Platform. – 2026. – №. 3. – С. 7-12.
14. Kacel T., Hamdi L., Bensebia O. Optimization of aromatic compound extraction from naphtha using ultrasonic assistance and deep eutectic solvents: A full factorial design study //Separation Science and Technology. – 2025. – Т. 60. – №. 15. – С. 2111-2131.
15. Xayrullo o'g' P. U. et al. POST-HARVEST PHYSIOLOGY OF MELONS AS AFFECTED BY SOIL PHOSPHORUS AVAILABILITY AND APPLICATION TIMING //CONFERENCE OF ADVANCE SCIENCE & EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES. – 2025. – Т. 1. – №. 2. – С. 178-183.

16. Xaliqulov X., Abdukarimova M., Tilyabov M. Kimyo darslarida ekologik muammolarni yoritish orqali ekologik madaniyatni shakllantirish //Modern Science and Research. – 2025. – T. 4. – №. 5. – C. 66-70.
17. oglu Majidov H. B. et al. KINETICS OF PHASE TRANSITION PROCESSES IN THE SYNTHESIS OF DEFOLIANTS USING WASTE FROM THE SODA INDUSTRY //International Conference Platform. – 2025. – №. 1. – C. 14-21.
18. Nurimova N. N. et al. Kinetic study of the synthesis of ammonium phosphates based on orthophosphoric acid and ammonia //Academic Journal of Science, Technology and Education. – 2026. – T. 2. – №. 4. – C. 14-20.
19. Xayrullo o'g P. U. et al. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS-BASED ASSESSMENT OF THE HERBICIDAL EFFICIENCY OF AZIDO-SUBSTITUTED TRIAZINES //CONFERENCE OF ADVANCE SCIENCE & EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES. – 2025. – T. 1. – №. 2. – C. 53-62.
20. Jiemuratova A. A. et al. SYNTHESIS AND STRUCTURAL CHARACTERIZATION OF ACETONITRILE-COORDINATED ZN (II) AND CU (II) COMPLEXES WITH NON-COORDINATING ANIONS //SHOKH LIBRARY. – 2025.
21. Eshonqulov Z., Xoliqulov H. Halogen elements and their importance in living organisms //Medicine, pedagogy and technology: theory and practice. – 2024. – T. 2. – №. 12. – C. 231-240.
22. Pardayev U. B. et al. SAR AND QSAR MODELING OF ALGICIDAL COMPOUNDS BASED ON PHYSICOCHEMICAL DESCRIPTORS //Modern Science and Research. – 2025. – T. 4. – №. 6. – C. 445-453.
23. Хайдаров Г. Ш. и др. Синтез и биологическая активность гидрохлорид хиназолин-4-она //Fan va ta'lim integratsiyasi" jurnalining Tahrir hay'ati tarkibi. – T. 300.
24. Xayrullo o'g P. U. et al. Using natural plant extracts as acid-base indicators and pKa value calculation method //fan va ta'lim integratsiyasi (integration of science and education). – 2024. – T. 2. – №. 1. – C. 80-85.
25. Jiemuratova A., Pardayev U. B., Bobojonov J. Coordination Interaction Between Anthranilic Ligand And D-Element Salts During Crystal Formation: A Structural And Spectroscopic Approach //Modern Science and Research. – 2025. – T. 4. – №. 5. – C. 199-201.
26. Maxsudjon T. et al. Synthesis and study of mixed-ligand complex compounds based on alanine and 3d-metal benzoates //Universum: химия и биология. – 2022. – №. 6-4 (96). – C. 17-21.
27. Umurzoqov, S. S., Rabbimova, Y. B. Q., Xaliqulov, X. J. O. G. L., & Ahmedovich, Z. (2025). Oltinugurtning biologik ahamiyati. *Science and Education*, 6(2), 94-101.
28. Xayrullo o'g P. U. et al. The essence of the research of synthesis of natural indicators, studying their composition and dividing them into classes //fan va ta'lim integratsiyasi (integration of science and education). – 2024. – T. 2. – №. 1. – C. 50-55.
29. Sherzod-O'G'Li G. O. et al. Renet Simirenko olma barglarining yashil va sarg 'aygan holatlarida biokimyoviy tarkibining qiyosiy tahlili //Science and Education. – 2026. – T. 7. – №. 2. – C. 47-54.
30. Исаков Ю. и др. THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT PHOSPHORUS DOSES ON THE STORAGE AND YIELD OF LATE-RIPENING MELON IN LIGHT GRAY SOILS

//Международный мультидисциплинарный журнал исследований и разработок. – 2025. – Т. 1. – №. 5. – С. 163-167.

31. Xaliqulov X., Eshonqulov Z., Rabbimova Y. Kimyo fani boyicha steam dasturiga asoslangan loyihalarni ishlab chiqish, qayta ishlangan plastmassadan 3d chop etish uchun xomashyo yaratish //Modern Science and Research. – 2025. – Т. 4. – №. 2. – С. 562-574.