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MECHANICAL APPLICATION OF GEOMETRIC FORMS IN FOUR-DIMENSIONAL SPACE

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Annotation: This article analyzes the modeling of basic geometric forms in four-dimensional space and their application in practical mechanics problems. The concept of four-dimensional space serves as an effective tool for modeling complex system motions, inter-dimensional transformations, and spatial interactions. Methods for the mathematical description of geometric forms and their use in force, moment, and deformation calculations are examined. The proposed approaches contribute to enhancing efficiency in practical applications and optimizing modeling processes.

Keywords: four-dimensional space, geometric forms, mechanics, modeling, force, moment, deformation.

TO‘RT O‘LCHOVLI FAZODA GEOMETRIK SHAKLLARNING MEXANIK TADBIQI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada to‘rt o‘lchovli fazoda asosiy geometrik shakllarni modellash va ularning amaliyotda, xususan mexanika masalalarini hisoblashda qo‘llanilishi tahlil qilindi. To‘rt o‘lchovli fazo kontseptsiyasi tizimlarning murakkab harakatlarini, o‘lchamlar orasidagi transformatsiyalarni va fazoviy o‘zaro ta’sirlarni modellashda samarali vosita sifatida xizmat qiladi. Geometrik shakllarni matematik tavsiflash va ularni mexanikada kuch, moment va deformatsiya hisoblarida qo‘llash usullari ko‘rib chiqildi. Maqolada taklif etilayotgan metodlar amaliyotda samaradorlikni oshirish va modellash jarayonini optimallashtirishga yordam beradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: to‘rt o‘lchovli faza, geometrik shakllar, mexanika, modellash, kuch, moment, deformatsiya.

МЕХАНИЧЕСКОЕ ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ГЕОМЕТРИЧЕСКИХ ФОРМ В ЧЕТЫРЁХМЕРНОМ ПРОСТРАНСТВЕ

Аннотация: В данной статье проанализированы методы моделирования основных геометрических форм в четырёхмерном пространстве и их применение в практических задачах механики. Концепция четырёхмерного пространства служит эффективным инструментом для моделирования сложных движений систем, трансформаций между измерениями и пространственных взаимодействий. Рассмотрены методы математического описания геометрических форм и их использование в расчётах сил, моментов и деформаций. Предлагаемые подходы способствуют повышению эффективности практического применения и оптимизации процессов моделирования.

Ключевые слова: четырёхмерное пространство, геометрические формы, механика, моделирование, сила, момент, деформация.

INTRODUCTION AND RELEVANCE

Apricot kernel processing plays a vital role in the agro-industrial sector, where efficient utilization of raw materials directly impacts product quality, operational efficiency, and economic viability. A critical stage in this process is shell separation, which determines both the yield of intact kernels and the overall productivity of processing facilities. Traditional shelling methods often face limitations, including high energy consumption, increased material loss, and inconsistent product quality, highlighting the need for modern, innovative approaches.

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The relevance of this study lies in addressing these challenges by exploring advanced shell separation technologies that optimize mechanical parameters, reduce energy usage, and improve kernel integrity. Implementing innovative methods not only enhances operational efficiency and product quality but also contributes to sustainable production by minimizing waste and promoting resource-efficient practices. Understanding and applying these approaches is essential for modernizing apricot kernel processing, increasing industrial competitiveness, and meeting the growing demand for high-quality, environmentally responsible agricultural products.

METHODS AND LEVEL OF STUDY

This study employs a combination of theoretical analysis, experimental investigation, and comparative evaluation to examine innovative methods for shell separation in apricot kernel processing. Key mechanical and technological parameters-including applied force, impact intensity, processing speed, and moisture content-were systematically analyzed to determine their effects on separation efficiency, kernel integrity, and overall productivity. Experimental trials were conducted using modified mechanical and pre-treatment techniques to evaluate performance improvements over traditional methods.

Comparative assessments were performed to quantify differences in energy consumption, yield, and product quality between conventional and innovative approaches. Data were collected, analyzed, and interpreted to establish optimal operational parameters for industrial-scale implementation. The level of study is applied and experimental, focusing on practical solutions that can enhance efficiency, reduce waste, and improve the sustainability of apricot kernel processing. The research provides actionable insights for the optimization and modernization of processing systems, bridging theoretical analysis with industrial application.

RESEARCH RESULTS

The conducted research clearly demonstrates that the implementation of innovative shell separation methods in apricot kernel processing results in substantial and measurable improvements in operational efficiency, product quality, and overall sustainability. Through detailed experimental investigations and systematic analysis, it was found that the optimization of critical mechanical parameters-such as applied force, impact intensity, processing speed, and shelling angle-plays a pivotal role in achieving precise and controlled shell cracking. By carefully calibrating these parameters, the process minimizes damage to the kernels while maximizing the number of intact seeds, leading to a higher overall yield and significantly reducing material losses during processing. This optimization directly contributes to enhancing the economic viability of apricot kernel production and strengthens the competitiveness of processing facilities in both domestic and international markets.

The study further emphasizes the vital importance of pre-treatment techniques, including moisture conditioning, temperature regulation, and mechanical stabilization of seeds, in improving shell separation efficiency. Apricot kernels subjected to optimal pre-treatment conditions demonstrate superior mechanical responsiveness to applied forces, resulting in cleaner, more uniform shelling with minimal fragmentation. The synergistic integration of these pre-treatment methods with advanced mechanical separation technologies ensures a reliable, reproducible, and scalable processing system that maintains consistent product quality, even when raw material properties, such as kernel size, shell thickness, or hardness, vary across batches. Moreover, the research identifies that the interaction between pre-treatment and mechanical optimization extends beyond immediate efficiency gains. Kernels processed under controlled moisture and temperature conditions exhibit reduced internal stress and improved structural integrity, which not only enhances the separation process but also prolongs shelf life and preserves nutritional and organoleptic properties of the kernels. This holistic approach ensures that energy input is utilized effectively, minimizing waste and supporting environmentally responsible and sustainable processing practices.

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The findings also indicate that the adoption of these innovative methods significantly improves process reliability and operational consistency. By combining pre-treatment strategies with precise mechanical control, the processing system is able to maintain uniform separation outcomes across large-scale operations, reducing variability and the need for corrective interventions. This allows industrial facilities to operate at higher throughput rates without compromising kernel quality, thereby increasing overall productivity and lowering operational costs. In conclusion, the integration of advanced pre-treatment methods with optimized mechanical parameters represents a comprehensive and effective strategy for modern apricot kernel processing. The results demonstrate not only enhanced kernel integrity, higher yields, and improved product quality, but also greater process sustainability, resource efficiency, and economic return. These findings provide a solid scientific and practical foundation for the implementation of innovative shell separation technologies in the agro-industrial sector, ensuring long-term operational efficiency, environmental responsibility, and market competitiveness.

Comparative analyses between traditional shelling methods and modern, innovative approaches clearly indicate that the adoption of advanced shell separation technologies brings substantial operational benefits. The study demonstrates that these innovative methods significantly reduce energy consumption, shorten processing time, and minimize the incidence of kernel breakage, which are common challenges in conventional shelling processes. By improving the design of processing equipment-incorporating precision-engineered components, optimized impact distribution, and adaptive mechanical systems-these methods provide more uniform and controlled processing conditions. As a result, the separation process becomes highly reproducible, ensuring consistent product quality across different production batches, regardless of scale or variability in raw material.

Furthermore, the research highlights that modern systems are better equipped to accommodate variations in raw material properties, such as differences in kernel size, shell thickness, and hardness. Traditional shelling methods often struggle with these variations, leading to inconsistent outcomes, increased breakage, and reduced yield. In contrast, innovative approaches maintain high-quality outputs even when raw material characteristics fluctuate, ensuring efficiency, reliability, and optimal utilization of resources. A critical component of these advancements is the integration of automated control and real-time monitoring systems. These technologies enable continuous adjustment of processing parameters, allowing the system to respond dynamically to changes in operating conditions or raw material variations. Real-time monitoring enhances precision, minimizes human error, and ensures operational safety, providing operators with the ability to identify deviations immediately and implement corrective actions without disrupting the workflow. This capability transforms the processing line into a predictable, controllable, and highly efficient production environment.

Moreover, the combination of improved mechanical design and automated control not only stabilizes the shelling process but also contributes to energy efficiency and sustainability. By optimizing the force application, processing speed, and impact distribution, the system minimizes unnecessary energy expenditure while maximizing output. Simultaneously, reduced kernel breakage and material loss lead to better resource utilization, lower waste generation, and a more environmentally responsible operation. Overall, the findings from this comparative analysis indicate that the integration of modern equipment design, adaptive mechanical systems, and automated monitoring transforms apricot kernel processing into a highly efficient, reliable, and sustainable operation. These innovations address the limitations of traditional methods, enhance product quality, and provide the foundation for scalable industrial applications capable of meeting both economic and environmental objectives in contemporary agro-industrial production.

Environmental sustainability emerges as a critical and multifaceted benefit of adopting innovative shell separation methods in apricot kernel processing. By significantly reducing energy consumption, these modern technologies lower the carbon footprint of industrial

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operations, directly contributing to climate-friendly production practices. Simultaneously, the minimization of waste generation through precise shelling and optimized separation techniques ensures that raw materials are utilized to their fullest potential, reducing losses and promoting responsible and sustainable management of agricultural resources. These improvements not only preserve valuable natural resources but also enhance the ecological balance of processing facilities, demonstrating that technological innovation can successfully align industrial efficiency with environmental stewardship.

Beyond ecological benefits, the economic advantages of these innovations are substantial and measurable. The adoption of advanced shell separation methods leads to higher productivity through increased kernel yield and reduced processing time. Operational costs decrease due to optimized energy usage, minimized material loss, and enhanced process reliability. Collectively, these factors elevate the overall profitability of apricot kernel processing enterprises, making them more competitive in both domestic and global markets.

Moreover, the improvement in product quality and uniformity opens up diverse and high-value applications across multiple sectors, including food production, confectionery, nutraceuticals, cosmetics, and industrial products. Consistently producing high-quality kernels not only enhances consumer satisfaction but also strengthens the market position of processing enterprises, enabling them to meet stringent quality standards and access premium market segments. The ability to maintain uniformity and high quality across large-scale operations provides a distinct strategic advantage, allowing enterprises to expand their product lines, enter new markets, and respond dynamically to evolving market demands. In addition, the integration of sustainable practices with innovative processing techniques creates a synergistic effect: economic efficiency and environmental responsibility reinforce each other. Efficient use of energy and raw materials reduces costs while promoting sustainability, and high-quality outputs increase profitability while encouraging continued investment in environmentally conscious technologies. Consequently, the adoption of these innovative methods ensures a long-term competitive advantage, balancing economic growth with ecological stewardship and positioning apricot kernel processing enterprises as leaders in sustainable agro-industrial production.

Overall, the findings underscore that technological innovation in shell separation is not merely a tool for operational improvement; it is a comprehensive strategy that enhances environmental sustainability, economic performance, and market competitiveness simultaneously. By harmonizing ecological responsibility with industrial efficiency and high-quality production, these methods set a benchmark for modern, sustainable, and economically viable agro-industrial practices. Finally, the research shows that continuous development and implementation of innovative shell separation techniques provide a scientific foundation for the modernization of apricot kernel processing. The combination of pre-treatment strategies, optimized mechanical design, and automated control systems results in a highly efficient, sustainable, and scalable production process. Overall, these findings demonstrate that innovative approaches to shell separation are essential for improving efficiency, quality, sustainability, and economic performance in modern agro-industrial kernel processing operations.

CONCLUSIONS

The study demonstrates that innovative shell separation methods significantly enhance the efficiency, productivity, and sustainability of apricot kernel processing. Compared to traditional techniques, these approaches reduce energy consumption, minimize material loss, and improve the integrity and quality of kernels. Optimization of mechanical parameters and pre-treatment conditions plays a crucial role in achieving precise and uniform shelling results, ensuring higher yields and consistent product quality. Furthermore, the integration of advanced mechanical designs, automated control systems, and monitoring technologies enhances process stability, reduces human error, and allows scalable industrial implementation. These innovations not only improve operational efficiency but also contribute to sustainable resource use and environmental responsibility. Overall, the findings confirm that adopting innovative shell separation

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technologies is essential for modernizing apricot kernel processing, increasing competitiveness, and supporting economically and environmentally sustainable production in the agro-industrial sector.

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