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RESEARCH, INNOVATION, RESULTS



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<i>F.E. Abdukadirov, T.M. Khasanov</i> <i>Basic requirements for road passengers and function parameters.....</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>U.T. Berdiyev, U.B. Sulaymonov, N.R. Amanlikova</i> <i>Energy-efficient composite materials for electrical engineering.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>A.P. Akhmedov, S.B. Khudoyberganov</i> <i>Reuse of wastewater in urban conditions for technical purposes.....</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>M.X. Miralimov, Sh.U. Normurodov, B.F. Anvarov</i> <i>Investigation of tunnel seismic resistance according to various loading schemes of the theory of seismic resistance of underground structures.....</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>D.I. Ilesaliev, F.K. Azimov, J.A. Shihnazarov</i> <i>Technical and economic indicators of grain cargo transportation in wagons and container- platform.....</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>S.A. Uktamov, G.D. Talipova</i> <i>Main approaches to strategic planning of the activities of a higher educational institution.....</i>	<i>33</i>



Basic requirements for road passengers and function parameters

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Abstract: The main requirements for overpasses, one of the main elements of the road transport infrastructure system, are highlighted in this research work. The increase in the number of people and vehicles in cities requires the construction of new modern and world-standard overpasses in the road transport system. Overpasses are important engineering structures used to eliminate traffic jams and traffic intersections in residential areas. Also, the daily increase in the traffic flow in developed countries makes it necessary to create overpasses, bridges, overpasses designed to ensure the safe movement of pedestrians [2].

Keywords: bridge, overpass, transport, design, strength, safety, standard, AutoCAD, ArchiCAD

Yo'l o'tkazgichlariga qo'yiladigan asosiy talablar va funksiyalar parametrlari

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu tadqiqot ishida yo'l transport inftatuzilma tizimining asosiy elementlaridan biri yo'l o'tkazgichlariga qo'yiladigan asosiy talablari yoritilgan. Shaharlarda aholi va transport vositalarini sonining oshishi yo'l transport tizimida yangi zamonaviy va jahon standartlariga ega yo'l o'tkazgichlarini qurish talab etiladi. Yo'l o'tkazgichlar aholi yashash punktlarida tirbandlikni hamda transport kesishmalarini bartaraf etish uchun foydalaniladigan muhim muhandislik inshootlari hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, rivojlangan davlatlarda transport oqimining kundan kunga ortib borishi yo'l o'tkazgichlar, ko'priklar, piyodalar xavfsiz harakatlanishini ta'minlashga mo'ljallangan estakadalar yaratish zaruriyatini keltirib chiqarmoqda[2].

Kalit so'zlar: ko'prik, yo'l o'tkazgich, transport, loyihalashtirish, mustahkamlik, xavfsizlik, standart, AutoCAD, ArchiCAD

1. Kirish

Shahar transport infratuzilmasi rivojlantirishda yer usti yo'l o'tkazgichlari loyihalashtirish muhim chora-tadbirlar hisoblanadi. Har qanday ko'prik, estakada, yo'l o'tkazgichlari muhim muhandislik inshooti hisoblanishi uchun unga qo'yiladigan bir qator talablarni qondirishi kerak. Barcha talablarni o'zida aks etgan qurilishi rejalashtirilgan sun'iy inshootni 1-rasm orqali ko'rish mumkin. Ko'prikning reja va profildagi joylashuvi shaharning bosh rejasi yoki ko'prikkatutash hududlarning sxemasi bilan bog'liq bo'lishi kerak. Ko'prikning joylashuvi qarama-qarshi qirg'oqlarda joylashgan shahar tumanlari o'rtasidagi transport aloqasi uchun qulay bo'lishi, ko'prikdan o'tadigan transport vositalari uchun eng qisqa masofani ta'minlashi kerak [1].

2. Tadqiqot metodikasi

Quyida keltirilgan tahliliy ma'lumot va taqdiqotlar asosida zamonaviy yo'l o'tkazgichlarni chidamliligini oshirish, yuqori darajada xavfsizlikni oshirish, shu bilan birga kapital va ekspluatatsion xarajatlarni qisqartirishga yo'naltirilgan. Zamonaviy muhandislik inshootiga qo'yilgan talablar quyidagilardan iborat:

Arxitektura va rejalashtirish talablari. Ko'priklarni loyihalashda odatda hisobga olinadigan ba'zi umumiy arxitektura va rejalashtirish talablari mavjud:

a) o'tkazuvchanlik. Ko'prik transport oqimi uchun zarur quvvatni ta'minlash uchun mo'ljallangan bo'lishi kerak;

b) estetika. Ko'prik dizayni atrof-dagi arxitektura va tabiiy landshaftga mos kelishi kerak. Ko'prikning estetikasi shahar qiyofasini yaratishda muhim o'rin tutadi;

c) ijtimoiy-madaniy jihatlari. Ko'prikni loyihalashda mahalliy hamjamiyatga ta'siri, tarixiy ahamiyati kabi ijtimoiy-madaniy jihatlarni ham hisobga olinadi;

d) atrof-muhitga ta'siri. Zamonaviy dizayndagi yo'l o'tkazgichlarni atrof-muhitga salbiy ta'sirlarini minimallashtirish uchun ko'priklarning ta'sirlariga tobora ko'proq e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

e) funksionallik. Ko'prik mo'ljallangan maqsadiga mos bo'lishi, transport vositalari yoki piyodalarning xavfsiz va samarali harakatlanishini ta'minlashi kerak [3];

f) noqulay sharoitlarga qarshilik. Ko'prik turli iqlim sharoitlari, geologik xususiyatlar va uning barqarorligiga ta'sir qilishi mumkin bo'lgan boshqa omillarni hisobga olgan holda loyihalashtirilishi kerak;

g) mustahkam va ishonchli. Ko'prik o'z xizmat muddati davomida duch keladigan yuklarga bardosh beradigan darajada mustahkam va ishonchli bo'lishi kerak;



Bu ko'priklar uchun arxitektura-rejalashtirish talablarini ishlab chiqishda hisobga olinadigan asosiy jihatlardan bir nechtasi hisoblanadi. Har bir ko'priklar o'ziga xosdir va uni loyihalashda individual yondashuvni talab qiladi [3].



1-rasm. Kelajakda qurilishi rejalashtirilayotgan katta Smolenskiy ko'prigi (Sankt-Peterburg)

Har bir mamlakatda yer usti o'tkazgichlarini loyihalashtirishda yuqorida keltirilgan talablarni bajargan holda amalga oshirilishi zarur. Yuqorida 1-rasmda keltirilgan Sankt-Peterburg shahrida qurilishi rejalashtirilayotgan Smolenskiy ko'prigi tenderining texnik shartlarida ko'priklariga qo'yilgan talablar yoritilgan.

Ishlab chiqarish va ekspluatatsiya talablari. Odatda ko'priklarning turiga, maqsadiga va joylashishiga bog'liq. Ko'prikdagi yo'lning kengligi transport oqimining o'sishi istiqbolini hisobga olgan holda loyiha quvvatiga mos kelishi kerak. Ko'priklarni loyihalash va ishlatishda odatda e'tiborga olinadigan ba'zi asosiy talablar mavjud:

a) yuk ko'tarish qobiliyati. Ko'priklar kutilgan yuklarga mo'ljallangan bo'lishi kerak. Ko'priklarning yuk tashish hajmi kutilayotgan transport hajmiga mos kelishi kerak [4];

b) mustahkamlik va ishonchlilik. Ko'priklar yuklarga, shu jumladan statik va dinamik yuklarga, shuningdek, shamol, zilzilalar va boshqalar kabi tashqi omillarning ta'siriga bardosh bera oladigan darajada mustahkam bo'lishi kerak;

c) xavfsizlik. Ko'priklar transport vositalari va piyodalar uchun xavfsiz bo'lishi kerak. Bunda to'g'ri yoritilganlik, sirpanishga qarshi va boshqa xavfsizlik choralarini kiradi;

d) chidamlilik va korroziyaga qarshilik. Ko'priklar uzoq xizmat qilish muddatiga ega bo'lishi va korroziyaga va boshqa turdagi yemirilishlarga chidamli bo'lishi kerak;

e) Qoidalar va standartlarga muvofiqligi. Ko'priklar ko'priklarni qurish va ishlatish uchun belgilangan barcha amaldagi qoidalar va standartlarga mos kelishi kerak;

f) texnik xizmat ko'rsatish va ta'mirlash. Ko'priklar texnik xizmat ko'rsatish qulayligini va transport oqimi uchun jiddiy muammolarsiz ta'mirlash ishlarini bajarish imkoniyatini ta'minlaydigan tarzda ishlab chiqilishi kerak[5];

g) o'zgaruvchan sharoitlarga moslashuvchanligi. Ko'priklar o'zgaruvchan iqlim sharoitlariga, suv toshqini, avtomobil og'irligining o'zgarishi va boshqa omillarga moslasha olishi kerak. Bu ko'pchilik ko'priklarga qo'llanilishi mumkin bo'lgan umumiy tamoyillar.

Aniq talablar muayyan loyihaga va uning ish sharoitlariga qarab farq qilishi mumkin.

Loyihalash va hisoblash talablari. Inshoot va uning alohida elementlari mustahkamlik, barqarorlik va bikrlilik shartlarini bajarishi kerak:

a) konstruksiyaning mustahkamlik sharti. Bunda uning barcha elementlari va ulanishlaridagi kuchlar yoki kuchlanishlar ma'lum ruxsat etilgan qiymatlardan oshmasligi kerak [6,7];

b) Inshootning ustuvorlik sharti. Har qanday hisoblangan tashqi yuklarning ta'siri ostida asl shakli va holatini saqlab turish qobiliyati bilan belgilanadi;

c) yo'l o'tkazgichning bikrlilik sharti. Yuklarning ta'siri ostida uning deformatsiyasi ruxsat etilgan qiymatlaridan oshmasligi kerak. Agar ko'priklar yoki uning alohida elementlari yetarlicha bikrlilik bo'lmasa, u holda ko'priklar bo'ylab harakatlanayotganda sezilarli tebranishlar paydo bo'lishi mumkin, bu elementlarning ulanishlarini zaiflashtiradi va buzadi.

Hozirgi kunda zamonaviy dasturlar yordamida mustahkamlik, bikrlilik va ustuvorliklarni aniqlashda, loyihalashda, qurishda, shuningdek turli xil bino inshootlar, sun'iy inshootlar, ko'priklar va tonnellar hisobida, AutoCAD, ArchiCAD, Revit, SCAD Soft, LIRA SAPR, ANSYS kabilardan foydalanilmoqda [8].

Iqtisodiy talablar. Eng kam mehnat talab qiladigan ko'priklar qurish uchun eng kam mablag' va materiallarni talab qiladigan yechimini loyihalashda tanlash zaruratidan iborat:

a) materiallardan optimal foydalanish. Ko'priklar qurilish materiallaridan eng samarali foydalanish uchun mo'ljallangan bo'lishi kerak. Materiallarning ortiqcha sarflanishiga yo'l qo'yimaslik va shu bilan birga strukturaning kerakli mustahkamligi va chidamliligini ta'minlash kerak;

b) foydalanish xarajatlarni minimallashtirish. Ko'priklar foydalanish va texnik xizmat ko'rsatish xarajatlarini minimallashtirish uchun mo'ljallangan bo'lishi kerak. Bunga minimal ta'mirlashni talab qiladigan bardoshli materiallarni tanlash, shuningdek, tekshirish va ta'mirlash uchun oson bo'lgan tuzilmalarni loyihalash kiradi.

Ekologik talablar. Atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish bilan belgilanadi. Sun'iy inshootni loyihalashda eng kam ta'sir tamoyiliga amal qilish kerak. Shahar ko'priklari uchun ekologik talablar bir nechta jihatlarini o'z ichiga oladi [9]:

a) qurilish materiallari. Qayta ishlangan yoki kam uglerodli toza materiallardan foydalanish sun'iy inshootga atrof-muhitning nojo'ya ta'sirlarini kamaytiradi;

b) energiya samaradorligi. Energiya tejamoq yoritish yoki energiya ishlab chiqarish uchun mo'ljallangan quyosh panellaridan foydalanish hamda energiya tejovchi texnologiyalarni o'z ichiga olgan ko'priklarni loyihalash;

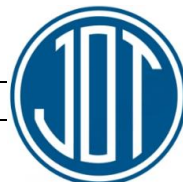
c) tabiatni muhofaza qilish. Ko'priklar qurilishining atrof-muhitga, jumladan, suv va yer muhofasazi, biologik xilma-xillik va mahalliy ekotizimlarga ta'sirini hisobga olish muhimdir;

d) chiqindilarni boshqarish. Atrof-muhitga salbiy ta'sirni kamaytirish uchun qurilish chiqindilarini utilitatsiya qilishni rejalashtirish va ularni qayta ishlashni ta'minlash;

e) transport va qulaylik. Muqobil transport turlaridan foydalanishni rag'batlantirish va havo ifloslanishini kamaytirish uchun ko'priklarni piyodalar va velosipedchilar uchun qulay qilib loyihalash;

f) yashil maydon. Havo sifatini yaxshilash, yoqimli shahar muhitini yaratishda va biologik xilma-xillikni qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun ko'priklar ustidagi yashil maydonlarni ko'paytirish zarur.

Bardoshli va ekologik toza infratuzilma ob'ektlarini yaratish uchun shahar ko'priklarini loyihalash va qurishda ushbu va boshqa ekologik jihatlarini hisobga olish kerak.



Yo'l o'tkazgichlarning funksional parametrlari deyilganda – bu foydalanuvchilarning ehtiyojlarini qondirish va ularning xavfsiz va samarali ishlashini ta'minlash uchun yaroqliligini belgilaydigan xususiyatlar hisoblanadi [9]. Sun'iy inshootning asosiy foydalanish vazifalariga quyidagilar kiradi:

- xizmat muddati;
- transport xafsizligi;
- o'tkazuvchanlik qobiliyati;
- yuk ko'tarish qobiliyati.

Xizmat muddati. Bu ma'lum vaqt davomida kapital ta'mirlash yoki rekonstruksiya qilmasdan, belgilangan texnik xizmat ko'rsatish va ta'mirlash tizimi bilan ish holatini saqlab turish xususiyatidir.

Strukturaning chidamliligiga ta'sir qiluvchi omillar:

- a) material sifati va konstruktiv yechimlari;
- b) inshootdan foydalanish sharoitlari (yuk, atrof-muhit ta'siri va boshqalar).

- c) ta'mirlash va saqlash tizimi.

Sun'iy inshootning xizmat muddatini oshirish usullari:

- a) sifatli material va konstruksiyalardan foydalanish;
- b) qurilish va ta'mirlash texnologiyasiga rioya qilish;

- c) inshootni muntazam ravishda texnik xizmat ko'rsatish va ta'mirlash;

- d) yo'l o'tkazgichni atrof-muhitning salbiy ta'siridan himoya qilish.

Ko'prik konstruksiyalari elementlarining loyihalash muddati texnik xizmat ko'rsatish va ta'mirlash uchun standart shartlarga muvofiqligi 1-jadvalda keltirilgan.[9,16]

1-jadval

Ko'prik elementlari	Loyiha xizmat muddati, yildan kam emas
Uzunligi 33 m dan ortiq bo'lgan oraliq konstruksiyalar, tayanchlar (yag'ochlardan tashqari)	100
Uzunligi 33m gacha bo'lgan oraliq konstruksiyalar	75
Oraliq va tayanchlarning yog'och konstruksiyalari	25
Respublika avtomagistralari va shaharlardagi ko'priklarning qatnov qismini qoplash	7
Mahalliy yo'llardagi va qishloq joylardagi ko'priklarning qatnov qismini qoplash	10
Ko'prik yo'llarining gidroizolyatsiyasi	15
Suv qochirish va drenaj tizimi	20
Chegaralovchi qurilmalari	20
Rezina tayanch qismlari	25
Poliuretan tayanch qismlari	100
Foydalanish obyektlari	50
Ko'prik oraliq qurilmalarining yog'och elementlari	5

Ko'priklarga qo'yiladigan umumiy talablar ishonchlikni ham o'z ichiga oladi, ya'ni inshootni shunday loyihalash kerakki, strukturaga texnik xizmat ko'rsatish sharti bilan uning strukturaviy elementlari kamida ishonchligiga ega bo'lishi, butun konstruksiya xizmat

muddati davomida ishonchlik normasidan pastga tushmasligi kerak [8,9].

Ko'prik konstruksiyalari uchun ularning ishdan chiqishining iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va ekologik oqibatlariga qarab, javobgarlikning uchta darajasi belgilanadi, bularning hammasi ishonchlik koeffitsiyenti \square n bilan hisobga olinadi. Koeffitsiyent \square n qiymatlari 2-jadvalga muvofiq olinishi kerak [9,17]

2-jadval

Vazifalarning kategoriyasi	Inshootning xususiyatlari	Vazifasiga qarab ishonchlik koeffitsiyenti
1 (yuqori)	Ko'priklar yuqori iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy ahamiyatli muqobil bo'lmagan aloqa vositasi sifatida xizmat qiladi; katta va o'rta ko'priklar;oraliqlari 40 m va undan ortiq bo'lgan ko'priklar;metro ko'prigi; temir yo'l ko'priklari	1,05
2 (o'rtacha)	I va III sinflarga kirmagan barcha ko'priklar	1,0
3 (quyi)	Vaqtinchalik ko'priklar	0,90

Vazifasiga qarab ishonchlik koeffitsiyentining son qiymatlari hisobiy amallar yordamida aniqlanadi.

Transport xafsizligi. Bunda transport inshootlarida transport vositalari harakatining ruxsat etilgan maksimal tezligi bilan tavsiflanadi.Bu foydalanish va yo'l va ko'prik sirtining rejasi va profiliga qo'yiladigan ta'lablar bilan ta'minlanishi lozim, shuningdek, mustahkam himoyalangan bo'lishi kerak. Piyodalar harakati xavfsizligi to'siqlarning mustahkamligi, balandligi va piyodalar yo'laklarining sifat talablari bilan ta'minlanadi [5].

O'tkazuvchanlik qobiliyati.

Ko'prik konstruksiyalarining o'tkazuvchanlik qobiliyati transportning maksimal mumkin bo'lgan harakat intensivligi bilan tavsiflanadi, shuningdek, kemalar, suv oqimi, transport (yo'l o'tkazgichlar) va kommunikatsiyalarni inshoot osti ko'ndalang kesimida o'tish imkoniyati bilan baholanadi.

Yuk ko'tarish qobiliyati. Ma'lum bir turdagi harakatlanuvchi vaqtinchalik yukning yuqori qiymati bilan xarakterlanadi, bu yukning ta'siri inshoot elementlari uchun xavfsiz bo'lishi keak. Foydalanilayotgan ko'priklar uchun yuk ko'tarish qobiliyati ma'lum turdagi transport vositasining maksimal og'irligi bilan tavsiflanadi. Ko'prik loyihalanaotgan davrida mustahkamlik va ustuvorlika hisoblanishi va foydalanishda me'yoriy yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatlarini ko'rsatilishi kerak.



3. Xulosa

Yuqorida yoritilgan tadqiqotlar asosida yangi turdagi loyihalananayotgan yo‘l o‘tkazgichlari aniq talablarni bajarishi zarurligi ko‘rsatilgan. Ushbu talablarni qondirish shahar sharoitida ishonchli, xavfsiz, qulay va estetik jihatdan yoqimli transport infratuzilmasini ta‘minlash zaruratini ko‘rsatadi. Samarali shahar transporti tuzilmasi aholining harakatchanligini oshirishga, shaharning iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga va fuqarolarning hayot sifatini yaxshilashga asos bo‘ladi. Shuningdek, inshootdan foydalanish xususiyatlarini baholashda so‘rovnomalarni o‘tkazish, statistik ma‘lumotlarni tahlil qilish, mutaxassislar fikrlari va qo‘shimcha usullar yordamida amalga oshiriladi.

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