

JOURNAL OF TRANSPORT



ISSUE 2, 2025 vol. 2

E-ISSN: 2181-2438

ISSN: 3060-5164



RESEARCH, INNOVATION, RESULTS



**TOSHKENT DAVLAT
TRANSPORT UNIVERSITETI**

Tashkent state
transport university



JOURNAL OF TRANSPORT

RESEARCH, INNOVATION, RESULTS

E-ISSN: 2181-2438

ISSN: 3060-5164

VOLUME 2, ISSUE 2

JUNE, 2025



jot.tstu.uz

TASHKENT STATE TRANSPORT UNIVERSITY

JOURNAL OF TRANSPORT

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INNOVATION JOURNAL

VOLUME 2, ISSUE 2 JUNE, 2025

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

SAID S. SHAUMAROV

Professor, Doctor of Sciences in Technics, Tashkent State Transport University

Deputy Chief Editor

Miraziz M. Talipov

Doctor of Philosophy in Technical Sciences, Tashkent State Transport University

The “**Journal of Transport**” established by Tashkent State Transport University (TSTU), is a prestigious scientific-technical and innovation-focused publication aimed at disseminating cutting-edge research and applied studies in the field of transport and related disciplines. Located at Temiryo‘lchilar Street, 1, office 465, Tashkent, Uzbekistan (100167), the journal operates as a dynamic platform for both national and international academic and professional communities. Submissions and inquiries can be directed to the editorial office via email at jot@tstu.uz.

The Journal of Transport showcases groundbreaking scientific and applied research conducted by transport-oriented universities, higher educational institutions, research centers, and institutes both within the Republic of Uzbekistan and globally. Recognized for its academic rigor, the journal is included in the prestigious list of scientific publications endorsed by the decree of the Presidium of the Higher Attestation Commission No. 353/3 dated April 6, 2024. This inclusion signifies its role as a vital repository for publishing primary scientific findings from doctoral dissertations, including Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) and Doctor of Science (DSc) candidates in the technical and economic sciences.

Published quarterly, the journal provides a broad spectrum of high-quality research articles across diverse areas, including but not limited to:

- Economics of Transport
- Transport Process Organization and Logistics
- Rolling Stock and Train Traction
- Research, Design, and Construction of Railways, Highways, and Airfields, including Technology
- Technosphere Safety
- Power Supply, Electric Rolling Stock, Automation and Telemechanics, Radio Engineering and Communications
- Technological Machinery and Equipment
- Geodesy and Geoinformatics
- Automotive Service
- Air Traffic Control and Aircraft Maintenance
- Traffic Organization
- Railway and Road Operations

The journal benefits from its official recognition under Certificate No. 1150 issued by the Information and Mass Communications Agency, functioning under the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. With its E-ISSN 2181-2438, ISSN 3060-5164 the publication upholds international standards of quality and accessibility.

Articles are published in Uzbek, Russian, and English, ensuring a wide-reaching audience and fostering cross-cultural academic exchange. As a beacon of academic excellence, the "Journal of Transport" continues to serve as a vital conduit for knowledge dissemination, collaboration, and innovation in the transport sector and related fields.

Reliability of power grids with integrated distributed generation sources

J.N. Tolipov¹, A.Kh. Saidov¹

¹Institute of Energy Problems of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan

²Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad al-Khwarizmi, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Abstract: This article examines the reliability issues arising from the integration of distributed generation sources into electric power grids, as well as the technical challenges and solutions to address them. It highlights the potential technical and operational issues associated with the connection of distributed generation sources to the grid and explores alternative approaches to resolve them. Although the widespread use of distributed generation in recent years has had a positive impact on the reliability of power systems, it has also introduced new challenges. The findings of this study contribute to the formulation of practical recommendations aimed at enhancing the reliability of power systems, enabling the efficient integration of distributed generation sources, and mitigating technical and economic risks. The work holds both theoretical and practical significance, offering valuable insights and guidance for professionals and stakeholders in the electric power industry.

Keywords: distributed generation, power grid reliability, grid integration, sustainable energy, Smart Grid, power supply stability, grid management, energy storage systems

Taqsimlangan generatsiya manbalari ulangan elektr tarmoqlarning ishonchliligi

Tolipov J.N.¹, Saidov A.H.¹

¹O'zR FA Energetika muammolari instituti, O'zbekiston

²Muhammad al-Xorazmiy nomidagi Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti, Toshkent, O'zbekiston

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada taqsimlangan generatsiya manbalarining elektr tarmoqlariga integratsiyasi natijasida yuzaga keladigan ishonchlilik masalalari, texnik muammolar va ularni bartaraf etish yo'llari ko'rib chiqiladi. Taqsimlangan generatsiya manbalari tarmoqqa ulanganida yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan texnik va operatsion masalalar, shuningdek, ularni hal etishning muqobil yo'llari yoritiladi. So'nggi yillarda taqsimlangan generatsiya manbalarining keng qo'llanilishi elektr tarmoqlarining ishonchliligiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatgan bo'lsada, bu jarayon yangi muammolarni ham yuzaga keltirmoqda. Tadqiqot natijalari elektr tarmoqlarining ishonchliligini oshirish, taqsimlangan generatsiyani samarali integratsiya qilish, texnik va iqtisodiy xavflarni minimallashtirish bo'yicha amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishga xizmat qiladi. Mazkur ish nafaqat nazariy, balki amaliy ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, elektr energiyasi sohasi uchun foydali ma'lumotlar manbai bo'lishi mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: taqsimlangan generatsiya, elektr tarmog'i ishonchliligi, tarmoq integratsiyasi, barqaror energiya, Smart Grid, energiya ta'minoti barqarorligi, tarmoq boshqaruvi, giennergiya saqlash

1. Kirish

Respublikamizning 2022-2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning tarrafiyot strategiyasida, "Iqtisodiyotni elektr energiyasi bilan uzluksiz ta'minlash hamda "Yashil iqtisodiyot" texnologiyalarini barcha sohalarga faol joriy etish..."2 ga doir vazifalar belgilangan. Ushbu vazifalarni amalga oshirishda taqsimlangan generatsiya manbalarini elektr tarmoqlariga samarali integratsiya qilishda quvvat yo'qotishlarni kamaytirish, elektr tarmoqlarini quvvat va iste'mol yuklamalar o'rtasida o'zgaruvchanlikka tezkor javob berish mexanizmlarini yana-da takomillashtirish hamda quvvat oqimlarini nazorat qilishda intellektual energetika tizimini rivojlantirish, energiyani saqlash texnologiyalari asosida elektr tarmoqlari

ish rejimini optimallashtirishga qaratilgan ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini olib borish muhim hisoblanadi.

So'nggi yillarda global miqyosda elektr energiyasiga bo'lgan talab jadal sur'atlarda ortmoqda. Shu bilan birga, iqlim o'zgarishlariga qarshi kurashish, karbonat chiqindilarini kamaytirish va energiya ta'minotining diversifikatsiyasini ta'minlash dolzarb masalaga aylangan. An'anaviy markazlashgan elektr stansiyalariga (masalan, issiqlik elektr stansiyalari, yirik GESlar) tayanish tizimini bir markazga bog'lab qo'yadi, bu esa ba'zan ishonchlilik, barqarorlik va samaradorlik nuqtai nazaridan yetarli darajada javob bermaydi. Shu sababli, taqsimlangan generatsiya manbalari - ya'ni energiyani ishlab chiqarish quvvatlari iste'molchiga yaqin joyda joylashtirilgan tizimlar - zamonaviy energetika sektorining muhim yo'nalishiga aylandi. Bular qatoriga quyosh fotoelektr panellari, shamol

^a <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-2520-8995>

^b <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-4146-4062>



turbinalari, mikro va mini-gidroelektr stansiyalar (mikroGES), biogaz qurilmalari va boshqa kichik hajmli mustaqil generatsiya manbalari kiradi.

Taqsimlangan generatsiyaning joriy etilishi elektr energiyasi ta'minotining ishonchligini oshirish, uzatishdagi yo'qotishlarni kamaytirish, ekologik zararlarni cheklash hamda iste'molchilarga avtonom energiya manbalarini yaratish imkonini beradi. Shu bilan birga, bunday tizimlar tarmoqqa ulanishda texnik va boshqaruv muammolarini ham keltirib chiqaradi. Mazkur maqolada taqsimlangan generatsiya manbalarining elektr tarmoqlar ishonchligiga ta'siri, yuzaga keluvchi afzallik va kamchiliklar, shuningdek, ushbu tizimlarni muvaffaqiyatli integratsiya qilish bo'yicha tavsiyalar tahlil qilinadi[1-3].

2. Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Tizim ishonchligini oshirish bo'yicha tavsiyalar

- zamonaviy monitoring va boshqaruv tizimlarini joriy etish: SCADA va IoT asosidagi tizimlar tarmoq holatini real vaqt rejimida kuzatish va boshqarish imkonini beradi. Bu zamonaviy elektr tarmoqlarini avtomatik tarzda real vaqt rejimida nazorat qilish, boshqarish va optimallashtirish imkonini beruvchi raqamli, avtomatlashtirilgan, sun'iy intellekt va tarmoqli texnologiyalar asosidagi kompleks tizimlardir. Intellektual boshqaruv tizimlar, ayniqsa, taqsimlangan generatsiya manbalari soni ortib borayotgan sharoitda, elektr tarmoqlarini markazlashmagan, moslashuvchan va mustahkam boshqaruvga tayyor holga keltiradi[1-8].

- smart grid texnologiyalarini kengaytirish: Aqlli tarmoqlar taqsimlangan generatsiya manbalarining samarali integratsiyasini ta'minlaydi. Ular taqsimlangan generatsiya manbalarini (quyosh, shamol, biogaz va h.k.) samarali

boshqarish, nazorat qilish va integratsiya qilish imkonini beradi.

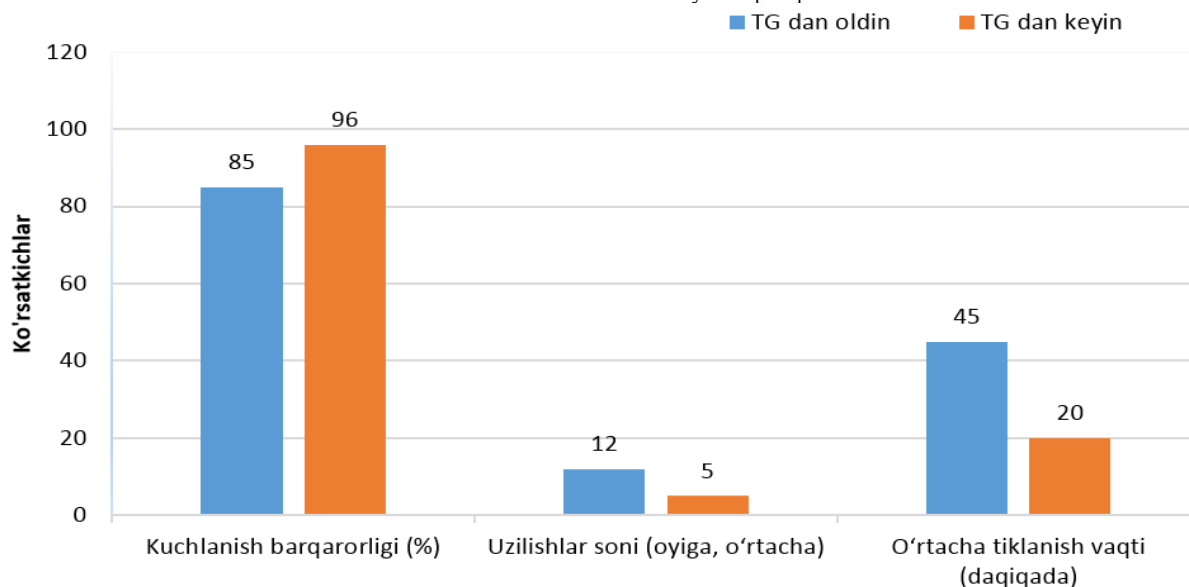
- energiya saqlash tizimlarini qo'llash: Akkumulyatorlar va boshqa saqlash tizimlari energiya ta'minotining uzluksizligini, qayta tiklanuvchi manbalarning o'zgaruvchan ishlab chiqarishi va zaxira energiya bilan ta'minlaydi.

- qayta sozlanadigan himoya qurilmalarini joriy etish: Adaptiv (moslasha oladigan) himoya qurilmalari tarmoqdagi yuklama, kuchlanish va chastota o'zgarishlariga mos ravishda o'z ish rejimini avtomatik sozlaydi[4-9].

- taqsimlangan generatsiya manbalari bilan bog'liq standart va reglamentlarni ishlab chiqish: Bu taqsimlangan generatsiya manbalarining tarmoqqa xavfsiz va samarali ulanishini ta'minlaydi. Ulanish tartibi va talablar aniq bo'ladi, tarmoqqa zarar yetkazmasdan integratsiya qilish, hamda sertifikatlangan, sinovdan o'tgan qurilmalarni ishlatish majburiyati barqarorlikni oshiradi[7-8].

Ushbu grafikda taqsimlangan generatsiya integratsiyasidan oldin va keyin elektr tarmoqlarining ishonchlik ko'rsatkichlaridagi o'zgarishlar tasvirlangan:

Kuchlanish barqarorligi - elektr tarmog'ida kuchlanish darajasining barqarorligini anglatadi. Taqsimlangan generatsiya integratsiyasi kuchlanish barqarorligini oshiradi. Yuklama yaqinida generatsiya bo'lgani uchun kuchlanish pasayishi kamayadi. Tarmoqdagi energiya iste'moli joyiga yaqin joylashgan taqsimlangan generatsiya manbalari (masalan, quyosh panellari, shamol turbinalari) orqali elektr ta'minoti amalga oshiriladi. Zaxira quvvat sifatida taqsimlangan generatsiya tarmoqdagi kuchlanish tebranishlarini muvozanatlashda yordam beradi, natijada 85% dan 96% gacha barqarorlik oshishiga olib keladi. Bu esa elektr uskunalarning to'g'ri ishlashini kafolatlaydi va kuchlanishdan kelib chiqadigan nosozliklarni kamaytiradi[3-6].



1-rasm. Taqsimlangan generatsiya integratsiyasidan oldin va keyin tarmoq ishonchligi

Taqsimlangan generatsiya tarmoqning mustaqil ishlash qobiliyatini kuchaytiradi, ya'ni markaziy tarmoqdagi uzilishlar ta'siri kamayadi, chunki taqsimlangan generatsiya manbalari lokal tarmoqni energiya bilan ta'minlashda davom etadi. Bu esa o'rtacha oylik uzilishlar sonining 12 tadan 5 tagacha kamayishiga olib keladi hamda foydalanuvchilar uchun barqaror va uzluksiz elektr ta'minotini anglatadi[2-5].

Uzilishlardan so'ng elektr ta'minotini tiklash taqsimlangan generatsiya tufayli tezlashadi, mahalliy manbalar yordamida ta'minot tezda tiklanadi. Masalan, agar markaziy liniyada nosozlik bo'lsa, taqsimlangan generatsiya qurilmalari orqali vaqtincha yoki to'liq quvvat berish mumkin. Avtomatlashtirilgan boshqaruv tizimlari (ko'pincha taqsimlangan generatsiya bilan birga joriy etiladi) nosozlikni tez aniqlab, kerakli choralarni ko'radi.



Natijada tiklanish vaqti deyarli yarmiga qisqaradi 45 daqiqadan 20 daqiqagacha.

Taqsimlangan generatsiya integratsiyasi tarmoqning umumiy ishonchligini sezilarli darajada oshiradi. Bu foydalanuvchilarga nafaqat kamroq uzilishlar, balki tezroq tiklanish va barqaror kuchlanish muhitini taqdim etadi. Shu sababli, taqsimlangan generatsiya texnologiyalarining elektr ta'minot tizimlariga joriy etilishi energetik xavfsizlikni ta'minlashda muhim omil bo'lmoqda [1-7].

3. Natijalar va muhokama

1-jadval
Tarmoq ishonchligi ko'rsatkichlarining taqqoslanishi

Ko'rsatkich	Taqsimlangan generatsiya ulanishidan oldin	Taqsimlangan generatsiya ulanishidan keyin	O'zgarish (%)
Kuchlanish barqarorligi (%)	85	96	+12,9
Uzilishlar soni (oyiga, o'rtacha)	12	5	-58,3
O'rtacha tiklanish vaqti (daqiqada)	45	20	-55,6

1-jadvaldan ko'rinib turibdiki, Kuchlanish barqarorligi: +12,9% o'sishi ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Oldingi holat (85%): Tarmoqlarda kuchlanish tez-tez pasayib, elektr ta'minoti sifati pasaygan. Yangi holatda (96%): Taqsimlangan generatsiya manbalari kuchlanish muvozanatini saqlaydi, ayniqsa yuqori yuklama paytlarida. Natijada tarmoq barqaror ishlaydi, energiya sifati yaxshilanadi, elektr jihozlari uchun xavfsiz muhit yaratiladi. Uzilishlar soni: 58,3% kamayish Oldingi holat (12 ta uzilish): Tarmoqlarda uzilishlar ko'p bo'lgan, bu esa foydalanuvchilarning faoliyatiga salbiy ta'sir qilgan. Yangi holat (5 ta uzilish): Taqsimlangan generatsiya manbalari mahalliy ta'minot manbai sifatida ishlaydi, markaziy uzilishlar ta'siri kamayadi. Natijada uzilishlar soni sezilarli kamaygan - bu elektr energiyasining uzluksizligini ta'minlaydi.

Tiklanish vaqti: 55,6% qisqarish, Oldingi holat (45 daqqa): Nosozlikdan so'ng tarmoqni tiklash ko'p vaqt olgan. Yangi holat (20 daqqa): Taqsimlangan generatsiya yordamida tezkor xavf ta'minoti yo'lga qo'yiladi, avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlar nosozlikni aniqlaydi va bartaraf etadi. Natijada tizim tez tiklanadi, foydalanuvchi noqulayligi kamayadi, texnik xizmat xarajatlari pasayadi.

Taqsimlangan generatsiya ulanishi nafaqat tarmoq ishonchligini oshiradi, balki energiya ta'minoti sifatini yaxshilaydi, xizmat ko'rsatish va texnik xizmat ko'rsatish xarajatlarini kamaytiradi, uzoq muddatli energiya xavfsizligini ta'minlaydi.

4. Xulosa

Taqsimlangan generatsiya manbalari elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqarish tizimini diversifikatsiyalash, energiya samaradorligini oshirish va ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Biroq ularning elektr tarmoqlariga ulanilishi ehtiyotkorlik bilan rejalashtirilishi va ilg'or boshqaruv mexanizmlari bilan ta'minlanishi lozim.

Tizim ishonchligi, barqarorligi va xavfsizligi taqsimlangan generatsiya manbalarining to'g'ri integratsiyasiga bevosita bog'liqdir. Taqsimlangan generatsiya manbalarining elektr tarmoqlariga keng miqyosda integratsiya qilinishi zamonaviy energetika tizimlarining ishonchligini oshirishda muhim omil bo'lib xizmat qilmoqda. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, taqsimlangan generatsiya tarmoqlarda kuchlanish barqarorligini oshiradi, o'rtacha uzilishlar sonini va tiklanish vaqtini sezilarli darajada kamaytiradi. Xususan, kuchlanish barqarorligi 85 foizdan 96 foizgacha ko'tarilgan bo'lsa, o'rtacha uzilishlar soni oyiga 12 tadan 5 tagacha kamaygan, tiklanish vaqti esa 45 daqiqadan 20 daqiqagacha qisqargan. Umuman olganda, taqsimlangan generatsiya manbalari elektr tarmoqlari ishonchligini oshirish, energiya samaradorligini kuchaytirish va ekologik xavfsizlikni ta'minlashda strategik yechim sifatida qaralmoqda. Ularni elektr ta'minot tizimiga muvaffaqiyatli integratsiya qilish orqali energetika sohasida barqaror va ishonchli kelajak sari qadam qo'yish mumkin.

Foydalangan adabiyotlar / References

[1] International Energy Agency "Power systems in transition, Challenges and opportunities ahead for electricity security", October 2020.

[2] Huang S., Wu Q., Cheng L., Liu Z. Optimal Reconfiguration Based Dynamic Tariff for Congestion Management and Line Loss Reduction in Distribution Networks. IEEE Transactions on Smart Grid, 2015. DOI: 10.1109/TSG.2015.2419080.

[3] Manju M., Leena G., Saxena N.S. Distribution Network Reconfiguration for Power Loss Minimization Using Bacterial Foraging Optimization Algorithm. Engineering and Manufacturing, 2016, no. 2, pp. 234-239.

[4] Aggelos, S., Bouhouras., Paschalis, A., Gkaidatzis., Dimitris, P., Labridis. Network Reconfiguration in Modern Power Distribution Networks. (2020). doi: 10.1007/978-3-030-36115-0_7.

[5] Guan F.H., Zhao D.M., Zhang X., Shan B.N., Liu Z. Research on Distributed Generation Technologies and its impacts on Power System // 2009 SUPERGEN Conference, Nanjing, China. 2009. S02P0557.

[6] Yağmur Kırççek, Ahmet Aktaş, "Design and implementation of a new adaptive energy management algorithm capable of active and reactive power control for grid-connected PV systems", Ain Shams Engineering Journal, Volume 14, Issue 12, 2023, 102220, ISSN 2090-4479, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asej.2023.102220>.

[7] Zhengchao Wang, A.T.D Perera, "Robust optimization of power grid with distributed generation and improved reliability", Energy Procedia, Volume 159, 2019, Pages 400-405, ISSN 1876-6102, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.egypro.2018.12.069>.

[8] Воропай Н.И. Распределенная генерация в электроэнергетических системах // Международная научно- практическая конференция «Малая энергетика-2005», 2005.

[9] Тарасенко В.В. Генетический алгоритм выбора распределённой генерации / В.В. Тарасенко // Вестник Южно-Уральского Государственного Университета. Серия «Энергетика». – 2010. – Вып. 13. – №14(190). – С. 15–19.



**Mualliflar to'g'risida ma'lumot/
Information about the authors**

Tolipov O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar
Jamshid akademiyasi Energetika muammolari
Nurbekovich instituti katta ilmiy xodimi PhD, k.i.x.
/
E-mail: tolipovjamshidn@gmail.com
Tel.: +99893 565-22-08
Jamshid <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-2520-8995>
Nurbekovich

Saidov
Azimjon
Husan o'g'li
/
Saidov
Azimjon
Khusan ugli

Muhammad al-Xorazmiy nomidagi
Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari
universiteti ma'naviyat va ma'rifat
bo'limi, tyutor
E-mail: azimjonsaidov0812@gmail.com
Tel.: +99890 922-97 94
<https://orcid.org/0009-0007-4146-4062>



U. Samatov

*Dependence of transport costs on the volume of container delivery by road transport with quadratic approximation.....*220

S. Turdibekov

*The role of special road vehicles in the spreading of anti-icing technological materials (salt-sand mixture).....*225

A. Muratov

*The impact of working time on improving the efficiency of the shipping process.....*229

J. Tolipov, A. Saidov

*Reliability of power grids with integrated distributed generation sources.....*233

F. Amirkulov

*Methods for identifying factors influencing the complexity of urban bus routes.....*237

G. Ruzimatova

*Ways to determine and optimize traffic flow speeds under the real conditions of the street-road network.....*242

J. Ziyamukhamedov, M. Wani

*Tribotechnical analysis of tungsten carbide additives in mining drilling practice.....*246

Sh. Umrzokova

*Improvement of technologies for the technical inspection of locomotives in TS-2.....*252

U. Abdurazzokov, B. Khasanova

*The key directions for integrating micromobility into the public transport.....*257