

JOURNAL OF TRANSPORT



ISSUE 3, 2025 vol. 2

E-ISSN: 2181-2438

ISSN: 3060-5164



RESEARCH, INNOVATION, RESULTS



**TOSHKENT DAVLAT
TRANSPORT UNIVERSITETI**

Tashkent state
transport university



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VOLUME 2, ISSUE 3

SEPTEMBER, 2025



jot.tstu.uz

TASHKENT STATE TRANSPORT UNIVERSITY

JOURNAL OF TRANSPORT

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INNOVATION JOURNAL

VOLUME 2, ISSUE 3 SEPTEMBER, 2025

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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.

Determining the dependence of the vibrations of the ballastic layer on the speed of train movement

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Abstract:

In this article, the experimental dependencies of the change in vertical load for ballast materials, the occurrence of design stresses in the ballast prism during the passage of the train, and the accumulation of residual deformations depending on the relative distance of level correction of track settlement were determined. Based on these relationships, graphs of the specific dimensions of the specific distance of road level correction based on dynamic stresses in the ballast prism were developed.

Also, when calculating the strength of railway tracks, the stresses, deformations, or loads and train speeds arising from the influence of trains on the ballast prism and the main surface of the earthwork, or stresses and deformations in these elements of the track, not exceeding permissible levels, were determined.

Keywords:

earthwork, ballast prism, track superstructure, rail and sleeper railing, stresses, train speeds

Ballast qatlami tebranishlarining poyezdlarning harakatlanish tezligiga bog'liqligini aniqlash

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Annotatsiya:

Ushbu maqolada ballast materiallari uchun vertikal yuklanishning o'zgarishi, poyezdning o'tishida ballast prizmasida hisobiy zo'riqlashlarni vujudga kelishi, yo'l cho'kishini sath bo'yicha to'g'rilashning solishtirma masofasiga ko'ra qoldiq deformatsiyalarni to'planishiga tegishli eksperimental bog'lanishlarni aniqlagan. Mazkur bog'lanishlar asosida ballast prizmasidagi dinamik zo'riqlashlardan kelib chiqqan holda, yo'lni sath bo'yicha tuzatishning solishtirma masofasini solishtirma o'lchamlari grafiklari ishlab chiqilgan.

Shuningdek temiryo'l izlarining mustahkamligini hisoblashda poyezdlar ta'siri natijasida ballast prizmasi va yer polotnosining asosiy maydonchasida hosil bo'ladigan zo'riqlashlar, deformatsiyalar yoki yo'lning aynan shu elementlaridagi zo'riqlash va deformatsiyalarning yo'l qo'yarli darajadan oshmaydigan yuklanishlar hamda poyezd tezliklari aniqlandi.

Kalit so'zlar:

yer polotnosi, ballast prizmasi, yo'l ustki qurilmasi, rels – shpal panjarasi, zo'riqlashlar, poyezdlarning harakat tezliklari

1. Kirish

Poyezdlarning harakat tezliklari bilan pogonli va o'qqa tushuvchi yuklarini oshishi, shuningdek yo'l ustki qurilmasining yangi konstruksiyalarini joriy etilishi bilan ajralib turuvchi temir yo'ldan foydalanishga oid hozirgi zamon shart-sharoitlari temir yo'llarning mustahkamligi va barqarorligiga yanada yuqoriroq talablar qo'yadi.

Mavjud temir yo'llarni tezyurar harakatga moslab qayta qurish, yangilarini loyihalash va qurish jarayonida texnik-iqtisodiy masalalarning butun bir majmuini hal etish kerak bo'ladi. Bular qatorida, birinchi navbatda, yo'l bilan harakatdagi tarkiblarning bir-biriga ta'siri, vibratsiyaning va qoldiq deformatsiyalarni to'planish tezligini ortishi, yo'l ustki qurilmasi asosiy elementlarining xizmat muddatlarini qisqarishi, yo'lni soz holatda saqlab borish hamda yo'llarni ta'mirlov ishlari hajmini ortishi bilan bog'liq poyezdlarning xavfsiz harakatini ta'minlashga oid masalalardir [1, 2, 3].

2. Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Poyezdlarning harakatlanish tezliklari ta'sirida ballast prizmasida yuzaga keluvchi zo'riqlashlarni aniqlash

Yo'l ustki qurilmasi barcha elementlarining xizmat muddatlarini davomiyligi ballast prizmasiga bog'liq. Agar ballast prizmasini qurish uchun ko'tarish qobiliyati kichik bo'lgan materialdan foydalanilsa, ko'plab notekis botiq cho'kish, silkinish, qiyshayib qolish holatlari kuzatiladi, bu esa relslarni ko'proq umumiy va to'liqsimon yedirilishiga, ularda kontaktli-charchash oqibatida hosil bo'ladigan nuqsonlarni vaqtdan ilgari paydo bo'lishiga olib keladi.

Ballast prizmasi rels-shpalali panjaraning poyezd yuklari tushgan vaqtda uning vertikal va gorizontaal barqarorligini ta'minlaydi, hamda shpalalar bosimini yer polotnosining asosiy maydonchasiga bir tekis taqsimlashga xizmat qiladi. Shpalaosti asos yetarli darajada elastik bo'lishi zarur, ayniqsa temirbeton shpalalarda, ya'ni harakatdagi tarkib g'ildiraklarini relslarga zarbini kamaytirish uchun, o'ziga xos amortizator bo'lib xizmat



qilishi kerak. Bunda poyezdlar harakati yanada ravonroq bo'lishi uchun, ballast prizmasining yo'l bo'ylab va unga ko'ndalang yo'nalishdagi elastikligi teng bo'lgani ma'qul. Ballast prizmasida har xil ko'rinishdagi qoldiq cho'kishlar bo'lmasligi lozim [4].

Poyezdlar xavfsizligini ta'minlash uchun yo'l xo'jaligida bajariladigan ishlar tahlil qilinganida, barcha bajariladigan ishlarning jami 60 % ballast prizmasi va yer polotnosida olib boriladigan ishlarga to'g'ri keladi. Temiryo'l izlarining ishonchiligi va tashish jarayonini samaradorligi ko'p jihatdan ballast prizmasining turiga, sifatiga bog'liq bo'lib, shpalaosti asosning konstruksiyasi bilan belgilanadi [5].

Temiryo'l izlarining mustahkamligini hisoblashda, ballast prizmasi va yer polotnosining asosiy maydonchasida poyezdlar ta'siri natijasida kelib chiquvchi zo'riqish va deformatsiyalar yoki yo'lning ushbu elementlarida poyezdlar harakatidagi yo'l qo'yarli darajadan oshmaydigan yuklanish va deformatsiyalar aniqlanadi. Bu qiymatlar yo'l ustki qurilmasi konstruksiyasini texnik-iqtisodiy asoslab berish vaqtida ham aniqlanadi [6].

Asosan ballast prizmasi va yer polotnosini cho'kishida ko'zga tashlanadigan yo'l geometriyasining buzilishlari yo'l ishlari bajarilish muddatlari bilan hajmini belgilovchi asosiy omildir.

Bunda aynan ballast prizmasining o'zi yo'l tuzilishining asosiy komponenti ekanligini ta'kidlab o'tish lozim, chunki yo'lni harakatlanuvchi tarkibdan tushadigan dinamik yuklanishlarni o'ziga qabul qilish va oqilona taqsimlash qobiliyati ballastga bog'liq bo'ladi. Bundan tashqari, aynan ballast prizmasini tuzatish yo'li bilan yo'l tuzilishi parametrlarini va ko'taruvchanlik qobiliyatini tiklash mumkin, ayniqsa yo'l asosi zaiflashib qolgan hollarda.

Shpala tagidagi rels osti kesimida vertikal normal zo'riqishlar namunaviy yuklanish hamda harakat tezliklari uchun odatda 2–3 kgs/sm² gacha yetadi. Poyezdlarning harakat tezligi oshganda, zo'riqishlar ham oshadi. Masalan, harakat tezligi 40 km/s dan 80 km/s gacha oshganda, zo'riqishlar 15-20 % ortadi [4].

Ye.S. Varizgin usulida vagonlardan tushadigan yuklarning turli xil qiymatlarida va harakat tezliklarida ballast prizmasida hosil bo'lgan tezlanishlar o'lchangan (W_n – muvozanat holatidan pastga qarab yo'nalgan tezlanishlar; W_v – yuqoriga qarab yo'nalgan tezlanishlar; $W_p = W_n + W_v$) [4]. O'lchash ishlari R50 relsli, temirbeton shpalali, KB biriktirgichli, qalinligi 10 mm relsosti namunaviy rels qotirgichlariga ega uchastkalarda, hamda R65 relsli, yog'och shpalali, kostilsimon biriktirgichli va sheben kattaligi 25–70 mm li uchastkalarda bajarildi [4].

1-jadval

Vagonlardan tushuvchi yuklar turlicha bo'lganida va harakat tezliklarida ballast prizmasida olingan o'rtacha tezlanishlar

O'qqa tushuvchi yuk, tk/o'q	Harakat tezligi km/s da o'rtacha tezlanishlar								
	25			50			70		
	W_H	W_B	W_n	W_H	W_B	W_n	W_H	W_B	W_n
17	1,3	1,0	2,3	1,8/6,0	1,3/3,1	3,1/9,1	2,2	1,4	3,6
23	3,0	2,0	5,0	5,1/7,4	3,0/4,8	8,1/12,2	5,4	3,3	8,7
25	3,7	2,4	6,1	6,1/9,3	3,8/4,9	9,9/14,2	6,9	4,5	11,4

O'qqa tushadigan yuklamalar va harakat tezliklari oshishi bilan tezlanishlar ham ortadi. Ayniqsa statik yuklanish o'zgarganda tezlanishlarning oshishi 17 tk/o'qdan to 23 tk/o'q qadar tezlashib ketadi. Bu yukni 23-25 tk/o'q diapazonidagiga nisbatan aynan shu diapazonda juda katta miqdorga oshib ketishi bilan bog'liq [4].

Ushbu o'lchash natijalaridan ko'rishimiz mumkinki, harakat tezligi oshishi bilan tebranish chastotasi, tezlanishlar va tebranish tezliklari ham ortib boradi.

Poyezdlarni fizika qonunlari bo'yicha harakatlanishida yo'l trassasi bo'ylab alohida siqilish va cho'zilish uchastkalarini hosil qiluvchi bo'ylama sinusoidal to'lqinni ko'rib chiqildi. Yo'l ustki qurilmasi siqilishga qarshi ishonchliroq ishlaydi, cho'zilishga esa kamroq qarshilik ko'rsatadi. Bularning hammasi relslarni tarh bo'yicha qiyshayib qolishini va ballast prizmasini vertikal deformatsiyalarini keltirib chiqarishi mumkin.

Poyezdlar harakati natijasida hosil bo'ladigan bo'ylama tebranishlarning yer polotnosi bilan yo'l ustki qurilmasiga ta'siri seysmik to'lqinlarni yer osti inshootlariga ko'rsatadigan ta'siriga o'xshash. Shuning uchun, ko'rib chiqilgan inshootdagi zo'riqish va deformatsiyalar qiymatlarini baholash masalasini nazariy yo'l bilan yechilishida zilzilabardoshlikning dinamik nazariyasidan foydalanildi [7]. Yo'l ustki qurilmasi va yer polotnosidan tashkil topgan tizimning tebranishlari xususiy hosilalardagi tenglamalar tizimi bilan ifodalanadi:

$$B \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} - m \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial t^2} - L_p t_x = 0; \quad (1)$$

bunda B – yo'l ustki qurilmasi va yer polotnosining bo'ylama bikrligi; U – to'lqin ta'siridan vujudga kelgan bo'ylama siljish; m – inshoot uzunligi birligining o'rtacha massasi; L_p – inshoot perimetrini hisobga oluvchi parametr; t_x – inshoot uzunligi birligiga inshoot va asos grundi orasidagi o'zaro ta'sirning solishtirma kuchi.

Temiryo'lning n -uchastkasidagi kuch P_n nisbiy deformatsiyalar bilan ifodalanadi:

$$P_n = EF \frac{U_{n+1} - U_n}{L}, \quad (2)$$

bunda E – inshoot tizimi materialining elastiklik moduli; F – inshoot ko'ndalang kesimining maydoni; L – inshootning g'ildirak juftlari orasidagi uzunligi.

Yer polotnosi hamda asos gruntning modelini elastik-yopishqoq-plastik deb qabul qilamiz, chunki bunday holatda gruntning mustahkamlik ko'rsatkichlari eng kichik bo'ladi:

$$T_x = K_x (U - U_0) [1 - W(U - U_0)], \quad (3)$$

bunda K_x – teng siljish koeffitsiyenti; W – plastiklik funksiyasi.

n va $n-1$ uchastkalarda inshoot bilan asos orasidagi o'zaro ta'sirning solishtirma kuchi quyidagiga teng:

$$t_n = L_p K_x L [U_0(X_n, t) - U_n(X_n, t)];$$

$$t_{n-1} = L_p K_x L [U_0(X_{n-1}, t) - U_{n-1}(X_{n-1}, t)], \quad (4)$$

bunda t_n – inshoot bilan asos orasidagi o'zaro ta'sirning solishtirma kuchi, surilish esa quyidagiga teng:



$$U_n = (X_n, t) = U_{0n} \frac{U_{0n+1} - U_{0n}}{L} X_n;$$

$$U_{n-1}(X_{n-1}, t) = U_{n-1} + \frac{U_n - U_{n-1}}{L} X_{n-1}; \quad (5)$$

(3), (4) dan quyidagilar kelib chiqadi:

$$\begin{cases} \int_0^1 t_n \alpha x_n = \frac{L_p K_x L}{8} [3(U_{0n} - U_n) + (U_{0n+1} - U_{n-1})]; \\ \int_0^1 t_{n-1} \alpha x_{n-1} = \frac{L_p K_x L}{8} [3(U_{0n} - U_n) + (U_{0n+1} - U_{n-1})]. \end{cases} (6)$$

Bu yerda $x_n=0$ bo'lganda, $U_{0n}=U_{0n}(X_n, t)$.

Yo'l ustki qurilmasi va yer polotnosi tizimidagi tenglamalar tizimi poyezdlarning tezyurar harakatiga muvofiq chekli erkinlik darajalari soniga ega tizim ko'rinishida bo'ladi:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{mL}{2} U_{n-1} + \left(\frac{2EJ}{L} + \frac{3L_p K_x L}{4} \right) U_{n-1} + \left(\frac{L_p K_x L}{8} - \frac{EJ}{L} \right) (U_n - U_{n-2}) = L_p K_x L U_{n-1}; \\ \frac{mL}{2} U_n + \left(\frac{2EJ}{L} + \frac{3L_p K_x L}{4} \right) U_n + \left(\frac{L_p K_x L}{8} - \frac{EJ}{L} \right) (U_{n+2} - U_{n-1}) = L_p K_x L U_{n+1}; \\ \frac{mL}{2} U_{n+1} + \left(\frac{2EJ}{L} + \frac{3L_p K_x L}{4} \right) U_{n+1} + \left(\frac{L_p K_x L}{8} - \frac{EJ}{L} \right) (U_{n+2} - U_n) = L_p K_x L U_{n+1}, \end{cases} (7)$$

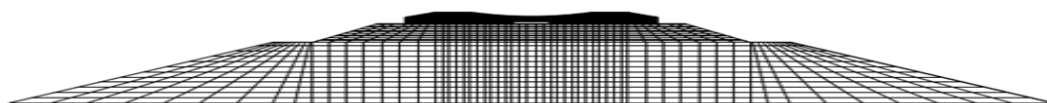
bunda U_n – ko'rilayotgan tizimning n -uchastkasini poyezdlarni tezyurar harakati ta'siri natijasida mutloq surilishi; U_{no} – inshoot asosi gruntining surilishi.

(7)-tenglamalar tizimini nisbiy koordinatalarda hisoblash natijasida poyezdlar harakat tezligini inshootning yagona tizimi bo'lgan yo'l ustki qurilmasi bilan yer polotnosining zo'riqqan-deformatsiyalangan holatiga ta'siri aniqlanadi.

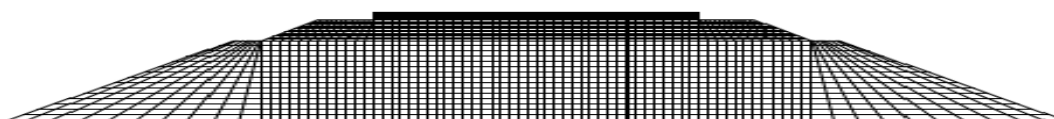
$K_x = 0.15$ MPa da ko'rib chiqilayotgan tenglamalar soniga hamda grunda poyezdlarni harakatlanishi natijasida to'lqinlarni tarqalish tezligi barxan qumlari uchun $Q_p=1200$ m/s, qumli loy uchun $Q_p=250$ m/s bo'lganda rels-shpala panjarasining maksimal zo'riqishlar grafigi esa 1-rasmda berilgan.

Rels-shpala panjarasining aynan shu bikirligini biriktirgichlar konstruksiyasini o'zgartirish hamda shpala va rels orasidagi rels osti prokladkalarni to'g'ri tanlash yo'li bilan kamaytirish mumkin, bu ballast prizmasi bilan yer polotnosiga uzatiladigan zo'riqishlarni kamaytirishga imkon yaratadi.

a)

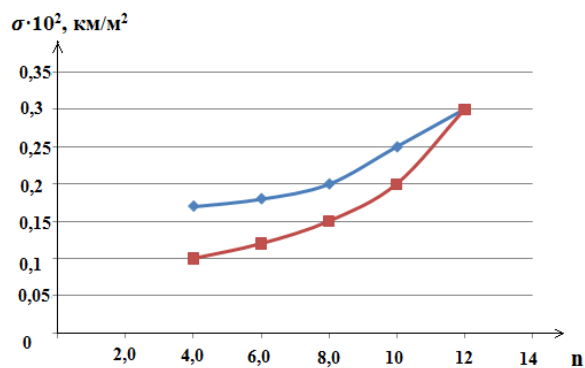


b)



2-rasm. Ballast asosida kuchlanishlarni taqsimlanishi: a – temirbeton shpala; b – yog'och shpala

Ballast prizmasi o'lchamlarini o'zgarishi ularni ekspluatatsiya sharoitlariga mos bo'lmaganida, zichlashtirishda ballast prizmasining cho'kish zaxirasiga qo'yiladigan me'yorga rioya qilinmaganida, turli ekspluatatsiya sharoitlarida namunaviy ko'ndalang



1-rasm. Poyezdlarni harakatlanish jarayonida ballast prizmasiga uzatiladigan zo'riqish:

1 – qumli tuproq; 2 – barxan qumlari

Poyezdlar harakati natijasida hosil bo'ladigan ta'sir to'lqinlari tarqalishining dinamik nazariyasini qo'llab, nisbiy koordinatalarda ishlab chiqilgan tenglamalar tizimidan yanada aniqlik kiritish kerak bo'lgan qo'shimcha yuklanishlarga chalinadigan tonnellar, ko'priklar va ko'priklarni qirg'oq tayanchi bilan biriktirish joylarining zo'riqish-deformatsiyalanish holatini aniqlash uchun foydalanish mumkin. Buning barchasi yanada ishonchli konstruktiv ishlanmalarni yaratishga imkon beradi, chunki inshoot aynan shu kesimda va tonnelga kirish joyida tez-tez shikastlanishi ma'lum.

Harakatdagi tarkibni harakatlanish jarayonida relslarda hosil bo'ladigan notekisliklar loyihalash jarayonida hisobga olinmaydigan ko'priklar tayanchlariga va yo'lning ustki qurilmasiga ta'sir etuvchi qo'shimcha zarbaviy yuklarini keltirib chiqaradi. Poyezdlarning tezligi ortib borishi bilan bunday yuklanishlarni aniqlash kerakligi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi, chunki ular ko'priklar kechuvi va yo'l ustki qurilmasi konstruksiyasini vaqtan ilgari buzilishiga sharoit yaratib qo'yishi mumkin. Shu yo'nalishda olib borilgan tadqiqotlarning tahlili natijasida yo'l notekisligini yo'l ustki qurilmasiga ta'siri darajasini aniqlashga bag'ishlangan ilmiy izlanishlar yetarlicha emas, son jihatdan miqdori aniqlanmagan degan xulosaga kelish mumkin, buning ahamiyati ayniqsa poyezdlarning tezyurar harakat sharoitlarida murakkab inshootlarni loyihalashda haddan tashqari katta.

profillardan foydalanishga oid texnik talablarni buzishda, yer polotnosi kengligi yetarlicha bo'lmaganida va yuqorida ballast prizmasi mustahkamligiga putur yetkazish masalalari.



3. Xulosa

1. 1-rasmda tasvirlangan grafikdan rels-shpala panjarasida uning bo'ylama yo'nalish bo'yicha bikirligini kamaytiruvchi qurilmalarni ishlab chiqilsa, ballast prizmasida va yer polotnosida ham zo'riqishni kamaytiradi degan hulosaga kelish mumkin. Tezyurar temir yo'l uchastkalarda va ularning yuk ko'taruvchanligi oshgan sharoitlarda buning ahamiyati juda katta.

2. Rels-shpala panjarasining aynan shu bikirligini biriktirgichlar konstruksiyasini o'zgartirish hamda shpala va rels orasidagi rels osti prokladkalarni to'g'ri tanlash yo'li bilan kamaytirish mumkin, bu ballast prizmasi bilan yer polotnosiga uzatiladigan zo'riqishlarni kamaytirishga imkon beradi.

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M. Masharipov, R. Bozorov, U. Khusenov, E. Asatov <i>Modern condition and development prospects of train operation management on the “Angren–Pop–Angren” railway corridor of JSC “Uzbekistan Railways”</i>	49
A. Khurramov <i>Design and performance analysis of operational technological communication networks based on digital technologies</i>	55
A. Tadjibaev, V. Jovliev, N. Boltaboeva <i>Application of Internet of Things technologies to improve the operational reliability of the gas supply system in vehicles</i>	59
M. Muzaffarova <i>A novel technological solution for protecting railways from sand drifts</i>	64
M. Mirzabekov, B. Kurbonova <i>Intelligent transport systems: an integrated approach for smart cities</i>	67
G. Isakova, I. Sadikov <i>Importance of mineral powders in the development of transport and operational indicators of highways</i>	72
F. Hasanov, O. Kutbiddinov, U. Berdiyev <i>Study of the magnetocaloric effect of metals</i>	76
U. Berdiev, F. Hasanov, B. Avazov, O. Kutbiddinov <i>Magnetostructural phase transitions to manganese arsenide</i>	79
P. Begmatov <i>Determining the dependence of the vibrations of the ballastic layer on the speed of train movement</i>	83
A. Azizov, F. Sindarov <i>Theoretical prerequisites in the organization of the construction of diagnostic systems, microprocessor blocks of the dialing group of railway automation and telemechanics</i>	87