

# JOURNAL OF TRANSPORT



ISSUE 3, 2024 vol. 1  
ISSN: 2181-2438



RESEARCH, INNOVATION, RESULTS



**TOSHKENT DAVLAT  
TRANSPORT UNIVERSITETI**  
Tashkent state  
transport university



**JOURNAL OF TRANSPORT**  
RESEARCH, INNOVATION, RESULTS

**ISSN 2181-2438**  
**VOLUME 1, ISSUE 3**  
**SEPTEMBER, 2024**



jot.tstu.uz

# TASHKENT STATE TRANSPORT UNIVERSITY

## JOURNAL OF TRANSPORT

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INNOVATION JOURNAL

VOLUME 1, ISSUE 3 SEPTEMBER, 2024

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*

---

Founder of the scientific and technical journal “Journal of Transport” – Tashkent State Transport University, 100167, Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Temiryo‘lchilar str., 1, office: 465, e-mail: publication@tstu.uz.

The “Journal of Transport” publishes the most significant results of scientific and applied research carried out in universities of transport profile, as well as other higher educational institutions, research institutes, and centers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and foreign countries.

The journal is published 4 times a year and contains publications in the following main areas:

- Business and Management;
  - Economics of Transport;
  - Organization of the Transportation Process and Transport Logistics;
  - Rolling Stock and Train Traction;
  - Infrastructure;
  - Research, Design, and Construction of Railways, Highways, and Airfields; Technology and Organization of Construction, Management Problems;
  - Water Supply, Sewerage, Construction Systems for Water Protection;
  - Technosphere Safety;
  - Power Supply, Electric Rolling Stock, Automation and Telemechanics, Radio Engineering and Communications, Electrical Engineering;
  - Materials Science and Technology of New Materials;
  - Technological Machines and Equipment;
  - Geodesy and Geoinformatics;
  - Car Service;
  - Information Technology and Information Security;
  - Air Traffic Control;
  - Aircraft Maintenance;
  - Traffic Organization;
  - Operation of Railways and Roads;
- 

Tashkent State Transport University had the opportunity to publish the scientific-technical and scientific innovation publication “Journal of Transport” based on the Certificate No. 1150 of the Information and Mass Communications Agency under the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Articles in the journal are published in Uzbek, Russian and English languages.

<b>R. Abduqayumova, S. Uktamov</b>	
<i>The role of ai in enhancing omni-channel customer support system: a study of call centers in Uzbekistan .....</i>	<b>150</b>
<b>G. Samatov, I. Maxsumov, D. Yuldashev</b>	
<i>Improvement of the methods of reliable delivery of cargo flows in the international direction (in the example of the Termiz-Mazari-Sharif route) Systematic analysis of the literature).....</i>	<b>154</b>
<b>D. Nazhenov, A. Baqoyev, A. Yusupov, Sh. Suyunbayev</b>	
<i>Development of a method for assessing the impact of organizing shunting operations with different numbers of locomotives on the quality indicators of the use of rail transport .....</i>	<b>165</b>
<b>N. Aripov, N. Tohirov</b>	
<i>Improving Methods to Reduce Inefficient Time Losses under Speed Limit Conditions at JSC “Uzbekistan Railways” .....</i>	<b>172</b>
<b>O. Turdiev</b>	
<i>Analysis of the optimizer's performance in solving the traveling salesman problem.....</i>	<b>177</b>
<b>A. Babaev, A. Ibadullaev, A. Arifjanov, U. Chorshanbiev</b>	
<i>Options for solving two-dimensional elastic bodies using the finite element method .....</i>	<b>181</b>
<b>Sh. Kayumov, A. Bashirova</b>	
<i>Automation of operational control of wagon flows in the technological cycle industrial enterprises of railway transport.....</i>	<b>185</b>



## Options for solving two-dimensional elastic bodies using the finite element method

**A.R. Babaev<sup>1</sup>a, A. Ibadullaev<sup>1</sup>b, A.M. Arifjanov<sup>2</sup>c, U.R. Chorshanbiev<sup>1</sup>d**

<sup>1</sup>Tashkent state transport university, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

<sup>2</sup>Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Abstract:

The article studies the problems of transportation of dispersed systems produced in the mining industry and copper enrichment plants, such as erosion, corrosion, rapid failure of hydrotransport systems under the influence of the concentration of the dispersed system and flow movement, pressure loss and increased energy consumption, and increased maintenance costs. As a result of the conducted studies and laboratory tests, the proposed methods for determining the critical velocity reduced the sedimentation rate of the flow. As a result, the flow velocity increased and the level of turbulence of the flow effectively increased.

Keywords:

disperse system, critical velocity, concentration, turbulence, erosion

## Dispers sistemali oqimlarning harakati mobaynida oqimning kritik tezligi hisobi

**Babayev A.R.<sup>1</sup>a, Ibadullayev A.<sup>1</sup>b, Arifjanov A.M.<sup>2</sup>c, Chorshanbiyev U.R. <sup>1</sup>d**

<sup>1</sup>Tashkent davlat transport universiteti, Tashkent, O‘zbekiston

<sup>2</sup>Tashkent irrigatsiya va qishloq xo‘jaligini mexanizatsiyalash muhandislari instituti, Tashkent, O‘zbekiston

Annotatsiya:

Maqlada tog‘-kon sanoati, mis boyitish fabrikacida hosil bo‘luvchi dispers sistemalarni tashishda, dispers sistema konsentratsiyasi va oqim harakati ta’sirida gidrotransport tizimlarining yedirilishi, korroziyaga uchrashi, tez ishdan chiqishi, bosim yo‘qotilishi va energiya sarfining ortishi, texnik ta’mirlash harajatlarining ortishi kabi muammolar o‘rganilgan. Olib borilgan tadqiqodlar va laboratoriya sinov ishlari natijasida taklif etilayotgan kritik tezlikni aniqlash usullari orqali oqimning cho‘kish tezligi kamaydi. Natijada oqim tezligi oshib, oqimning turbulentlik darajasining samarali oshishi kuzatildi.

Kalit so‘zlar:

dispers sistema, kritik tezlik, konsentratsiya, turbulentlik, yedirilish

### 1. Kirish

Hozirda dunyoda qurilish sohasida, shuningdek, tog‘-kon sanoatida, kimyoviy dispers sistemali oqimlarni harakatlantirish uchun naporli quvurlar ishlataladi. Ularning ish unumdarligini oshirishda dispers sistemali oqimlarning tarkibiga, qovushqoqligiga, sistemadagi fazalar fizik-kimyo-mekanik xossalariiga bog‘liq ravishda hisoblash usullarini yaratish muhim masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Bu borada, jumladan Germaniya, Rossiya Federatsiyasi, AQSH, Xitoy, Yaponiya va boshqa rivojlangan mamlakatlarda naporli quvurlarda dispers sistemali oqimlar gidrotransporti masalalariga alohida e’tibor qaratilgan [1-2-3].

Gidrotransport deganda turli fizik-mekanik xususiyatlarga ega ikki yoki ko‘p fazali oqimlarni tashkil qiluvchi suyuqlik va qattiq zarrachalarning birgalikdagi harakati tushuniladi. Quvurlar o‘tkazish qobiliyatining tadqiqoti gidrotransportning asosiy vazifalaridan biridir. Ikki fazali oqim mohiyatini ifodalashda gravitatsiya kuchlari ta’sirida quvurning kesimi bo‘yicha hosil bo‘ladigan loyqa konsentratsiyasining taqsimlanishini hisobga olinishi muhim ahamiyat kasb etib kelmoqda [ 2-7].

Dispers sistemali oqim tarkibidagi qattiq zarrachalarning hajmiy konsentratsiyalari, hamda yirikligi va zichligining o‘ta xilma-xilligi naporli gidrotransport tizimlarida dispers sistemali oqimlarning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlardan biridir. Ko‘rib chiqilayotgan oqimlar o‘zining strukturasi bo‘yicha quvurlardagi suyuqliklarning bir fazali turbulent oqimlariga nisbatan murakkabroq. Tog‘-kon va qayta ishslash korxonalarida dispers sistemali oqim gidravlik aralashmalarning xususiyatlari, birinchi navbatda, qattiq zarrachalarning granulometrik tarkibi va ularning xajmiy konsentratsiyasi bilan belgilanadi. Suyuqlik va qattiq zarrachalarning birgalikdagi harakati davomidagi o‘zarotasi‘si o‘ziga xos napor yo‘qotilishini va oqimning tashuvchanlik qobiliyatini belgilaydi [2-3; 6-8].

Dispers sistemali oqimda qattiq zarrachalarning granulometrik tarkibi hamda ularning konsentratsiyasi oqim o‘rtacha tezligiga va natijada naporli tizimda oqim naporining o‘zgarishiga ta’sir qiladi. Oqim tarkibidagi dispers sistema uning kinematik xususiyatlariiga ta’sir qilib, bevosita oqim tasnifining tarkibiy qismalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Olib borilgan ko‘pgina tadqiqotlarda nisbiy dispers sistema tushunchasidan foydalilanilgan, lekin dispers

<sup>a</sup> <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-0298-9475>

<sup>b</sup> <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-6358-624X>

<sup>c</sup> <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-1567-1822>

<sup>d</sup> <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-6358-624X>



sistemali oqim gidrotransporti gidravlik parametrlarini aniqlashda oqimning o‘ziga xos jihatlari inobatga olinmagan. Kanal, lotok, quvurlarda qattiq zarrachalarning muallaq holatda harakatlanishi – turli xil suv xo‘jaligi maqsadlari uchun mo‘ljallangan gidroinshootlarni hamda sanoat ishlab chiqarish, energetika, qurilish va kommunal xo‘jaliklarda qo‘llanadigan gidrojihozlarni hisoblashda va ekspluatatsiyasida shubhasiz injenerlik nuqtai nazardan qiziqish uyg‘otadi. Muallaq holatda bo‘lgan va suyuqlik yoki gaz bilan birga harakatlanadigan qattiq jismlar ikki fazali oqimni hosil qiladi [3; 5; 7-9].

## 2. Tadqiqot obyekti va metodi

Tadqiqot ishlari “Olmaliq-kon metallurgiya kombinati” AJ rudalarni boyitish fabrikalari boyitish qoldiglari-dispers sistemalarni tashuvchi naporli quvurlar tizimi misolida olib borildi. Tadqiqod obyektimizdag‘i gidroaralashmalar qattiq va suyuq fazadan tashkil topganligi sababli qattiq fazaning gidrotransport tizimlariga ta’sirini o‘rganishda, qattiq fazaning kimyoiyi tarkibi aniqlash uchun GOST 15934-15934.17, GOST 2803-89, GOST 30609-98, GOST R 51947-202, TU 1733-368-004-2012 larda tavsiya etilgan sanoat metodlaridan foydalanilgan.

Dispers sistemali oqim ham napor bilan, ham naporsiz tashilishi mumkin. Suyuqlikning harakatlanishi jarayonidagidek, asosiy maqsad dispers sistemali oqimni harakatlantirish uchun sarflanadigan manexan energiyani, quvur va o‘zanlar o‘lchamlarini, eng maqbul sarflarni aniqlashdan iborat. Qattiq zarrachalarning muallaq holatda tashilishi, odatda harakatning turbulent rejimiga xosdir. Oqim kinematikasiga undagi qattiq jismlarni mavjudligi va konsentratsiyasi ta’sir etadi. Qattiq jismlari muallaq yurgan suyuqlik oqimi kinematikasi suyuqlik tezliklarining pulsatsiyalovchi tuzilmalari xarakteri va miqdori hamda oqim kesimi bo‘ylab qattiq zarrachalarni taqsimlanishi bilan belgilanadi.

## 3. Tadqiqot natijalari va muhokama

Qattiq jismlari muallaq bo‘ladigan suyuqlik harakati oqimning ma’lum o‘rtacha tezligi da amalga oshadi, ammo qattiq jismlarning harakat tezliklari ur ushbu tezlikdan farq qiladi. Ma’lumki, turbulent harakatdagi tezlik pulsatsiyalari u’x, u’u, u’z o‘rtacha tezlikning 14% gacha bo‘lgan tezlikda harakatlanishi mumkin. Shuni aytib o‘tish joizki, pulsatsiyani ma’lum massaga ega qattiq jismlarga bo‘lgan ta’siri tashuvchi suyuqlikka ko‘rsatgan ta’siriga nisbatan kamroq bo‘ladi. Turbulent oqimda muallaq yurgan zarrachalarning harakati suyuqlikdagi pulsatsiyaning shiddatiga bog‘liq. Qattiq zarralar suyuq muhitning turbulent pulsatsiyasidan ta’sirlanadi. Suyuqlikning turbulent aralashishi, tezlik va bosimning pulsatsiyalananishi natijasida oqim tashuvchi qattiq zarralar muallaq holatda ushlab turiladi. Muallaq holatda yurgan zarrachalar o‘lchamiga hamda ularni tashuvchi suyuqlik hajmiga ko‘ra qattiq zarralarning muallaq holatda harakatlanishi turli xil xarakterga ega bo‘lishi kuzatiladi [3-4].

Agar zarrachaning massasi ancha katta bo‘lsa, u oqim tubiga cho‘kib, tinch holatda yotadi yoki u yerda dumalab harakatlanadi. Bunday jarayon quvurlardagi bosimli oqimlarda ham, muallaq zarrachalarni tashuvchi suyuqliklar

naporsiz harakatlanayotgan ochiq o‘zanlarda ham kechishi mumkin. Oqimdag‘i og‘ir muallaq zarrachalar oqimga gidravlik qarshilikning o‘zgarishi, ikkinchi faza to‘yinganligi va o‘rtacha tezliklarini o‘zgarishi bilan ta’sir ko‘rsatadi [1-2], va hakazo. Oqimning qattiq zarrachalarga to‘yinganligi, silindrik quvurning vertikal diametri bo‘yicha taqsimlanishi (boshqa turli xil sharoitlar bilan birligida) oqimning o‘rtacha tezligiga bog‘liq bo‘ladi.

Bu tezlik kritik darajaga yaqinlashib asta-sekin kamaygani sari belgilangan miqdorda qattiq materialdan iborat oqimning muallaq holda saqlash qobiliyati uzluksiz kamayib boradi va bu qattiq jismlarni vertikali yo‘nalishda yanada notejis qatqsimlanishiga olib keladi. Quvur tagiga qattiq zarrachalarning cho‘ka boshlash vaqtiga to‘g‘ri kelgan gidrotransportning kritik rejimida oqimning quyi qatlamlarini qattiq jismlar bilan to‘yinshi deyarli maksimal darajaga yetadi [6].

Har xil qattiq materiallarning gidravlik aralashmalarida gidrotransportning turli sharoitlari uchun olingan mavjud hisoblash formulalari asosan empirik va yarim empirikdir. Tadqiqotlarning turli usullari va ularni amalga oshirish shartlari bir qator aniq holatlarda ziddiyatlari natijalarga olib keladi. Tadqiqotchilarning bir qismi kritik tezlik qiymatini vizual ravishda aniqlaydi, boshqalari esa minimal bosim yo‘qotish qiymatidan grafik-analitik usul yordamida aniqlaydi. Kritik tezlikni eksperimental aniqlashlarda turli xil yondashuvlar oxir-oqibat, uni nazariya va amaliyotda qo‘llashni qiyinlashtiradigan turli xil natijalarga olib keladi.

Bir xil va mayda donadorlikdagi qattiq zarralar gidrotransportida 10-15 % dan kam bo‘lgan konsentratsiyada kritik tezlik rejimida minimal bosim yo‘qotilishi kuzatiladi. Konsentratsiyaning ortishi bilan ma’lum sharoitlarda minimal yo‘qotishlar kritik tezlikning qiymatlarini ortishini ko‘rsatadi va yuqori konsentratsiyali mayda donadorlikdagi qattiq zarralarni gidrotransportida kritik tezlik tushunchasi amalda o‘z ma’nosini yo‘qotadi.

Kritik tezlik bir qator parametrлarning bir daraja yoki boshqa darajadagi funksiyasi bo‘lib, dispers sistemali oqimni tavsiflaydi:

$$\vartheta_{kr} = f(d_0, \rho_s, \rho_h, D, C, V_m) \quad (1)$$

Kritik tezlikning zarrachalar o‘rtacha diametriga bog‘liqligini o‘rganish shuni ko‘rsatadi, qattiq zarra donadorligi tezlik qiymatini zarracha kattaligining ma’lum chegaraviy qiymatiga ta’sir qiladi.

Muallaq zarrachalarni tashuvchi oqimning shakllangan harakatida z o‘qini kuzatilayotgan oqim tarafiga yo‘naltiramiz:

$$\left(\frac{dp}{dz}\right)_{kr} = \frac{2\tau_0}{R} \quad (2)$$

Bu tenglama fizik jihatdan dispers sistemali oqim elementiga qo‘ylgan kuchlar muvozanatini ifodalaydi.

Dispers sistemali oqimning o‘rtacha harakat tezligini  $\vartheta$  bilan ifodalab,  $\vartheta$  uchun [9-10] va boshqa ishlarga asoslangan holda quyidagini hisoblab topamiz:

$$\tau = \rho_0 \frac{\lambda_c \vartheta_2^2}{8} \quad (3)$$

Dissertasiyaning birinchi bobida ko‘rsatib o‘tilganidek, oqimning muayyan harakat tezliklarida ma’lum kattalikdagi qattiq zarrachalarni optimal diametr deb nomlangan ma’lum o‘lchamlarida to‘liq muallaq holatga keltirish mumkin, [4-6] va b. Ishlarda oqim tezligiga ko‘ra eng maqbul diametrni aniqlash uchun quyidagi bog‘lanish taklif etilgan:



$$d_0 = \sqrt{\frac{18\mu\vartheta}{g(\rho_t - \rho)} \frac{1}{\rho g} \frac{dp}{dz}} \cdot x \quad (4)$$

Bajarilgan ishlar tahlilidan oqimning aynan shu gidravlik yiriklikdagi zarrachalar tashuvchi suyuqlik tezligi bilan tashila boshlanadigan o'rtacha tezligi ma'lum bo'ladi.

Shunday qilib,  $\left(\frac{dp}{dz}\right)_{kp}$  bosimning chekli gradiyenti dispers sistemali oqimlarni quvurdagi barqaror (loyqa bilan to'lib qolmasdan) harakatlanish rejimi shartidan aniqlanishi lozim.

Shunda va b. muvofiq quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$\frac{dp}{dz} = \frac{d_0^2 g (\rho_t - \rho) g V}{18 \nu} \quad (5)$$

Olib borilgan tadqiqotlarda kritik tezlikning zarrachalarning o'rtacha diametriga bog'liqligini o'rganish shuni ko'rsatadi, qattiq zarra donadorligi tezlik qiymatini zarracha kattaligining ma'lum chegaraviy qiyatiga ta'sir qiladi. Kritik tezlik miqdorini baholashda qattiq zarrachalar granulometrik tarkibiga alohida inobatga olish lozimligi qayd etilgan.

Yuqorida bayon etilganlarga tayanib, qaralayotgan oqim uchun ishqalanish va bosim kuchlarining muvozanatidan kelib chiqib kritik tezlik uchun quyidagi hisoblash formulalari taklif etilgan:

bir xil diametrli dispers sistemali oqim uchun kritik tezlik:

$$\vartheta_{kp} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{D}{\mu_n \lambda_n}} \sqrt[3]{d_i^2} \quad (6)$$

turli xil diametrli qattiq zarracha dispers sistemali oqim uchun kritik tezlikni quyidagicha topishni taklif beramiz:

$$\vartheta_{kp} = \beta \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{D}{\mu_n \lambda_n}} \sqrt[3]{d_i^2} \quad (7)$$

bunda  $\lambda_n$  - dispers sistemali oqimning gidravlik ishqalanish koeffitsiyenti;  $\beta$  - qattiq zarrachalarning har xil o'lchamlarini inobatga oluvchi koeffitsent;  $d_i$  - qattiq zarracha diametri; D - quvurning diametri;  $\mu_n$  - dispers sistemali oqim dinamik koeffitsiyenti.

Qattiq zarrachalarning har xil o'lchamlarini inobatga oluvchi koeffitsent quyidagicha aniqlangan:

$$\beta = f\left(\frac{d_{10}}{d_{90}}\right) \quad (8)$$

bu yerda:  $d_{10}$  va  $d_{90}$  - mos ravishda qattiq zarrachaning foizdagi miqdori,  $d_{10}$  va  $d_{90}$  - qattiq zarrachaning granulometrik tarkibi asosida aniqlanadi.

Shunday qilib, naporli quvurlarda dispers muhit harakati nazariyasining ma'lum imkoniyatlardan foydalanib, taklif etilayotgan kritik tezlik orqali qattiq zarrachalar gidrotransporti gidravlik parametrlarining hisobi bog'liqliklari taklif etilgan.

Dispers sistemali oqimning kritik tezligini aniqlashda gidravlik ishqalanish koeffitsiyenti tajribalar asosida aniqlangan.

Buning uchun quvurlarning gidravlik hisobini tajribalar asosida aniqlash formulasidan sarf koeffitsiyenti quyidagicha aniqlangan:

$$\mu = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\frac{d_{10}}{d_{90}}}} \quad (9)$$

Yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqib, naporli quvurdagi gidravlik ishqalanish koeffitsiyentini aniqlash quyidagi formula asosida bajariladi:

$$\lambda \frac{l}{D} = \frac{1}{\mu^2} \quad (10)$$

Keyin gidravlik ishqalanish koeffitsiyentini aniqlash uchun quyidagi bog'liqlikka egamiz:

$$\lambda = \frac{D}{l} \left( \frac{1}{\mu^2} \right) \quad (11)$$

Shunday qilib, dispers sistemali oqimning gidravlik ishqalanish koeffitsiyentini tajribada aniqlash uchun yangi bog'lanish taklif etildi (11). Ushbu formulaning tahlili maxsus bajarilgan eksperimentlar asosida amalga oshirilgan.

## 4. Xulosa

Shunday qilib, oqimning kritik tezligini aniqlash uchun yangi bog'lanish taklif etildi. Bu bog'lanish gidrotransportning bir qator parametrlarini hisobga oladi, demak kritik tezlikni hisoblash metodi gidrotransport sharoitlarini o'zgarishining keng chegaralarda yetarli darajada aniq, demak, undan amalda foydalanishga tavsiya etish mumkin.

Dispers sistemali suyuqliklari gidrotransportining mavjud usullari turbulent harakat qonunityatlari asoslanadi va qattiq zarrachalarning granulometrik tarkibi, konsentratsiyasi va kritik tezligi kabi oqimning kinematik va dinamik parametrlari orasidagi empirik va yarim empirik bog'lanishlarni aniqlashga xizmat qiladi.

Hozirgi kunda gidrotrasportning asosiy parametrlarini aniqlash uchun topilgan hisobiy bog'lanishlar amalda qo'llanilmoqda, xususan, dispers muhitlar gidrotransportini hisoblash uchun berilgan tavsiyalar asosini tashkil etadi.

## Foydalangan adabiyotlar / References

- [1] Kril S.I. Naporniye vzvesenesushiye potoki. Kiyev:Nauk. dumka,1990.-160s.
- [2] Frankl F.I. Teoriya dvijeniya vzveshennix nanosov // Dokl. ANSSR.-1953.-92, N2.-S.247-250
- [3] Uxin B.V. Issledovaniye snijeniya gidravlicheskich poter v otvodax gruntovix nasosov// Gidrotexnicheskoye stroitelstvo. - M., 2002. - № 9.-S. 33-36.
- [4] Arifjanov A.M., Latipov N.K., Babayev A.R. K formirovaniyu polya konsentratsii vzvesenesushego potoka v truboprovodax // Vestnik Tashkentskiy institut injenerov jeleznodorozhnogo transporta. -2018. - №1, - S. 49-54.
- [5] Arifjanov A.M., Babayev A.R., Raximov Q.T., Jonkobilov U.U., Suv havzalarini loyqadan tozalovchi gidroelevatorning gidravlik hisobi // Toshkent temir yo'l muhandislari instituti axborotnomasi. - 2018 - №2, 41-46 b.
- [6] Arifjanov A.M., Babayev A.R., Abduraimova D.A., Latipov N.K. Naporli quvurlarda daryo cho'kindilarini taqsimotiga doir taddiqotlar // Mexanika muammolari axborotnomasi. -2019- №1, 13-17 b.
- [7] Arifjanov A.M., Raximov Q.T., Abduraimova D.A., Babayev A.R. Opredeleniye gidravlicheskich parametrov truboprovoda pri dvijenii dvuxfaznogo potoka // Farg'onha Politexnika instituti ilmiy texnik jurnali - 2018 yil (Maxsus son), 169-172 b
- [8] Arifjanov A.M. Babayev A.R. Determination of hydraulic parameters of hydrotransport in pressure pipelines // International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Engineering and Technology, - 2019. №6-59-61rr.



[9] Arifjanov A.M., Raximov Q.T., Abduraimova D.A., Babayev A.R. Dvijeniye rechnix nanosov v napornix sistemax// «ADAD PLYUS 2» MCHJ bosmaxonasi. Toshkent 2019 y., - S. 140.

[10] Abduraimova D., Babayev A. Calculation of the resources saving water lifters with low pressure // International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Engineering and Technology, - 2019. №6. , - S. 39-44.

[11] Arifjanov., U. Dalabaev, , D. Abduraimova, A. Babaev Motion of particles i shear flows taking into account connected mass // International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilalitation ISSN 1475-7192, Pages 4437-4442 -2020.

[12] Arifjanov A.M., Babayev A.R., Jonkobilov U.U., K opredeleniyu maksimalnogo davleniya v trubax pri neustanovivshemsya dvijenii // Toshkent temir yo'l muhandislari instituti axborotnomasi. - 2018 - №4, 61-66 bet.

[13] Arifjanov A.M., Xudaykulov S.I., Latipov N.K. Kinematicheskiye xarakteristiki vzvesenesushego potoka v otkritix ruslax // Yestestvenniye i texnicheskiye nauki. - 2004. - № 3, - C. 150-152. ISSN,1684 -2626

## Mualliflar to‘g‘risida ma’lumot/ Information about the authors

Babayev Askar Toshkent davlat transport  
Ruzibadalovich / universiteti “Qurilish  
Babaev Askar muhandisligi” fakulteti dekani.  
Ruzibadalovich T.f.f.d. (PhD)  
E-mail: askar.babayev@mail.ru

Tel.: +998946403792  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5045-8288>

Ibadullayev Toshkent davlat transport  
Axmadjon / universiteti “Muhandislik  
Ibadullaev kommunikatsiyalari va tizimlari”  
Akhmadjon kafedrasi professori. T.f.d.  
E-mail: ibadullaev1957@bk.ru  
Tel.: +998974805057  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8089-2592>

Arifjanov Aybek Toshkent irrigatsiya va qishloq  
Muxamedjanovich xo‘jaligini mexanizatsiyalash  
/ muhandislari instituti “Gidravlika  
Arifjanov Aybek va gidroinformatika” kafedras  
Muxamedjanovich mudiri. T.f.d., professor,  
E-mail: a.arifjanov@tiaame.uz  
Tel.: +998712371971  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5045-8288>

Chorshanbiyev Toshkent davlat transport  
Umar Ravshan universiteti “Muhandislik  
o‘g‘li / kommunikatsiyalari va tizimlari”  
Chorshanbiev kafedrasi dotsent v.b., T.f.f.d.  
Umar Ravshan (PhD)  
ugli E-mail:  
umartymikq25@gmail.com  
Tel.: +998977103306  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6604-0289>

