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Possibilities of using the MPU 6050 sensor device in detecting weaknesses in railway installations

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Abstract: This article uses the MPU 6050 sensor device to predict potential emergencies by identifying weak points in railway structures located in mountainous areas. The operating principles and characteristics of the MPU 6050 sensor device are analyzed.

Keywords: railway structure, emergency prediction, local system, structural parameter, MPU 6050 sensor, gyroscope, accelerometer

Temir yo‘l inshootlaridagi zaiflik nuqtalarini aniqlashda MPU 6050 sensorli qurilmasidan foydalanish imkoniyatlari

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada tog‘li hududlarda joylashgan temir yo‘l inshootlaridagi zaiflik nuqtalarini aniqlash orqali kelib chiqishi mumkin bo‘lgan favqulodda vaziyatlarni bashorat qilishda MPU 6050 sensorli qurilmasidan foydalanilgan. MPU 6050 sensorli qurilmasi ishlash prinsiplari va xarakteristiklari tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so‘zlar: temir yo‘l inshooti, favqulodda vaziyatni bashoratlash, mahalliy tizim, konstruktiv parametr, MPU 6050 sensori, giroskop, akselerometr

1. Kirish

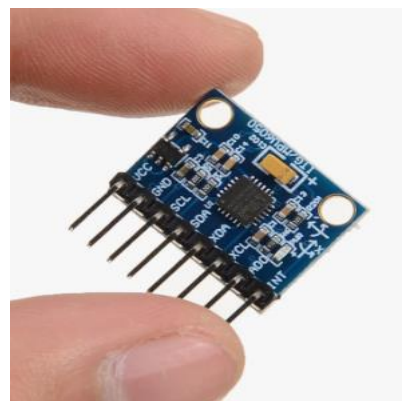
O‘zbekiston Respublikasining temir yo‘l obyektlaridagi favqulodda vaziyatlar infratuzilma va yo‘lovchilar xavfsizligi uchun jiddiy oqibatlariga olib kelishi mumkin. Transport tizimining ishonchligini ta‘minlash uchun potensial xavflarni o‘z vaqtida aniqlash muhim vazifa hisoblanadi. So‘nggi yillarda temir yo‘l holatini nazorat qilish maqsadida turli xil sensorli qurilmalardan tobora ko‘proq foydalanilmoqda. Bu qurilmalar favqulodda vaziyatlarni aniqlash va oldini olish imkonini beradi. Shunday qurilmalardan biri MPU 6050 o‘lchov moduli bo‘lib, u tebranish va burchak tezlanishlardagi o‘zgarishlarni qayd etish imkoniyatiga ega.

Mavzuning dolzarbligi.

Tog‘ oldi va tog‘li hududlarda joylashgan temir yo‘l inshootlarini doimiy ravishda nazorat qilib turish imkonini hozirgi kunda mavjud emas. Tog‘ oldi va tog‘li hududlarda joylashgan temir yo‘l inshootlarida, ularning loyihaviy va foydalanish ko‘rsatkichlarini belgilangan talablarga javob bermasligi, temir yo‘llarda yuzaga kelish ehtimoli bo‘lgan favqulodda vaziyatlarning kelib chiqishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Muayyan temir yo‘l ob‘ekti yoki inshootlari texnik holatini lokal, mahalliy monitoring va diagnostika qilish esa, favqulodda vaziyatlarning yuzaga kelishiga sabab bo‘ladigan "zaiflik nuqtalari" ni MPU 6050 tipidagi sensorli qurilmalari ertaroq yoki oldindan bashorat qilish va aniqlash imkonini beradi [1].

MPU 6050 tipidagi sensorli qurilma dunyodagi birinchi olti o‘lchovli harakatlarni ham kuzatish moslamasidir. Bu arzon narxlardagi va yuqori ishlashi smartfonlar, planshetlar

va taqiladigan sensorlari uchun mo‘ljallangan qurilma. U to‘qqiz o‘qli algoritmlarni qayta ishlash imkoniyatiga ham ega, u bir vaqtning o‘zida **X**, **Y** va **Z** o‘qlarida harakatni aniqlaydi. MPU 6050 turli xil ob‘ektlarning 3 o‘lchovli (**X**, **Y** va **Z**) harakatini boshqarish va aniqlash uchun turli xil sanoat loyihalarida va elektron qurilmalarda qo‘llaniladi (1-rasm).



1-rasm. MPU 6050 3 o‘qli datchikning ko‘rinishi

2. Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Materiallar tahlili.

Giroskop - bu boshqariladigan qisimning yo‘nalish burchaklaridagi o‘zgarishlarga ta‘sir qiluvchi qurilma. Klassik ko‘rinishda bo‘lib bu suspenziyalarda tez

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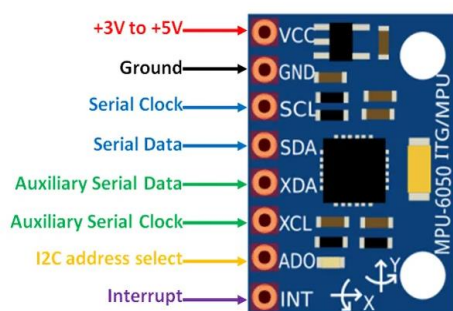


aylanadigan inersion qurilmadir. Bu qurilma quyidagi natijalarni o'laydi bular: aylanadigan ob'ekt har doim o'z yo'nalishini saqlab qoladi va og'ish burchagi suspenziyalarning holati bilan aniqlash mumkin.

Akselerometr - bu ko'rinadigan tezlantirishning proektsiyasini, ya'ni ob'ektning haqiqiy tezlanishi va tortishish tezlanishi o'rtasidagi farqni o'laydigan qurilma hisoblanadi. Oddiy misolda, bunday tizim elastiklik bilan suspenziyaga o'rnatilgan ma'lum bir massadir. Shunday qilib, agar bunday tizim biron bir burchak ostida aylantirilsa yoki tashlansa yoki chiziqli tezlanish berilsa, u holda elastik suspenziya massa ta'sirida harakatga ta'sir qiladi va og'adi va tezlanish bu og'ish bilan aniqlanadi. Shuningdek, giroskop harakat yo'nalishidan qat'i nazar, fazodagi o'zgarishlarga ta'sir qiladi va akselerometr yordamida u ob'ektning chiziqli tezlanishlarini, ob'ektning fazodagi sun'iy hisoblangan joylashishini o'layishi mumkin. Har bir qurilma o'zining afzalliklari va kamchiliklariga yega.

MPU 6050 datchikda **GY-531** modulining asosiy elementi [3]. Ushbu mikrosxemaga qo'shimcha ravishda, kerakli **MPU 6050** bog'lash modul taxtasida (platasida) joylashgan, shu jumladan **i2c** interfeysining tortish rezistorlari, shuningdek past kuchlanish pasayishi bilan 3,3 volt kuchlanishli stabilizatori (3,3 voltida quvvatlanadi, stabilizatorning chiqishi aniq 3 volt bo'ladi). Bu sensorli qurilmaning ishlashi, pinouti, protokoli, Arduino bilan aloqasi, xususiyatlari, ilovalari va boshqa parametrlarini ko'rib chiqamiz (2-rasm).

MPU6050 Module Pinouts



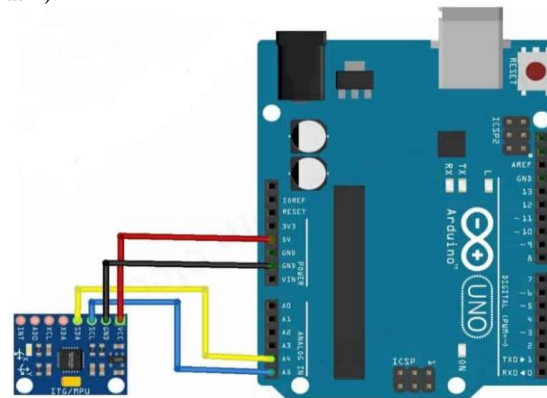
2-rasm. MPU6050 sensorli qurilmaning kirish va chiqish portlari

- 1) Pin raqamlari va funksiyalar nomlari (Pin Numbers and Names Functions) – **VCC**. Modul uchun quvvat beradi, berilishi mumkin bo'lgan quvvat manbai +3V dan +5V gacha. Odatda +5 V ishlatiladi.
- 2) Qurilmani yerga ulash (Connected to Ground of system) — **GND**.
- 3) i2c aloqasining vaqt pulsini ta'minlash uchun ishlatiladi (Used for providing clock pulse for i2c Communication) – **Serial Clock (SCL)**.
- 4) i2c aloqasi orqali ma'lumotlarni uzatish uchun ishlatiladi (Used for transferring Data through i2c communication) - **Serial Data (SDA)**.
- 5) Boshqa i2c modullarini MPU6050 bilan bog'lash uchun foydalanish mumkin, bu ixtiyoriy (Can be used to interface other i2c modules with MPU6050. It is optional) - **Auxiliary Serial Data (XDA)**.
- 6) Boshqa i2c modullarini MPU6050 bilan bog'lash uchun foydalanish mumkin, bu ixtiyoriy (Can be used to interface other i2c modules with MPU6050. It is optional) - **Auxiliary Serial Clock (XCL)**.

- 7) Agar bitta MCU (mikroprosessor) bir nechta MPU6050 ishlatilsa, unda ushbu kirish manzilni o'zgartirish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin bo'lgan porti (If more than one MPU6050 is used a single MCU, then this pin can be used to vary the address) - **ADO**.
- 8) MCU o'qishi uchun ma'lumotlar mavjudligini ko'rsatish uchun uzilish pin-kodi (Interrupt pin to indicate that data is available for MCU to read) - **INT (Interrupt)**

MPU6050 sensorli qurilmaning 3 o'qli giroskop va bitta paketdagi 3 o'qli akselerometrlaridir. Bular giroskop o'q atrofida aylanishning burchak tezligini shartli ravishda daraja / soniyada o'laydi. Agar sensorli qurilma stolda bo'lsa, qiymat barcha uchta o'qda nolga yaqin bo'ladi. Tezlik bo'yicha joriy burchakni topish uchun bu tezlikni integrallash kerak ya'ni kalibrlash (Kalibrlash - bu ma'lum bir tizimda ishlatiladigan qurilmalar va asbob-uskunalarining chiqishini boshqa qurilmalar va jihozlarning chiqishi bilan taqqoslash jarayoni) orqali amalga oshiriladi. Akselerometr o'q bo'ylab tezlanishni doimiy ravishda metr / soniyada o'laydi. Agar sensorli qurilma stol ustida yotgan holatda yoki doimiy tezlikda harakatlansa, o'qda tortishish vektori proektsiyalanadi. Agar sensorli qurilma tezlanish bilan harakat qilsa, erkin tushish tezlanishidan tashqari, biz tezlanish vektorining tarkibiy qismlarini olamiz. Agar sensorli qurilma erkin tushishda bo'lsa (shu jumladan Sayyora orbitasida), barcha o'qlar bo'ylab tezlanishlar 0 ga teng bo'ladi. Gravitatsiya vektorining proektsiyalarini bilib, biz sensorli qurilmaning unga nisbatan moyillik burchagini aniq o'layish imkonini beradi. Agar sensorli qurilma to'xtovsiz harakatlanayotgan bo'lsa, tortishish vektorining yo'nalishini, mos ravishda burchakni ham aniq aniqlash imkoni bo'lmaydi [2].

MPU-6050 sensorli qurilmasiga ulanishda i2c shinasiga ulanadi (SDA → A4, SCL → A5, GND → GND). Platada 5V pin (kirish) VCC → 5V bilan quvvat olish imkonini beruvchi mavjud stabilizatorga ulanadi (3-rasm).



3-rasm. MPU-6050 sensorli qurilmasiga Arduino UNO bilan ulanish sxemasi

Pinda **AD0** moduli ko'rsatiladi. Agar u biron bir joyga ulanmagan bo'lsa (yoki **GND**-ga ulangan bo'lsa), **i2c** shinasidagi datchik manzili 0x68 bo'ladi, agar quvvat manbaiga (**VCC**) ulangan bo'lsa, manzil 0x69 bo'ladi. Shunday qilib, qo'shimcha chip'larsiz ikkita sensorli qurilma turli manzillarga ega shinaga ulanishi mumkin.

MPU-6050 datchikni kalibrlashdan maqsad. Maksimal o'lchov aniqligiga erishish uchun akselerometr va giroskopni kalibrlash kerak. Akselerometrni kalibrlash tortishish vektori uchun "nol" ni o'rnatishga imkon beradi va giroskopni kalibrlash uning "siljishini", ya'ni statik og'ishni



darajasini kamaytiradi. Mukammal kalibrangan va gorizontol holatdagi sensorli qurilma Z o'qida ~16384 tezlanishini va burchak tezligining boshqa barcha o'qlarida nollarni ko'rsatishi kerak. Loyihada kalibrashdan foydalanishning eng to'g'ri usuli quyidagicha: so'rov bo'yicha kalibrash (tugma, menyu va boshqalar.), keyin kalibrash qiymatlarini EPROM-ga yozib oling (EPROM inglizcha Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory - elektron dasturchi qurilmasidagi barcha ma'lumotlarni yozib olish va saqlash moslamasi, doimiy xotira) [4].

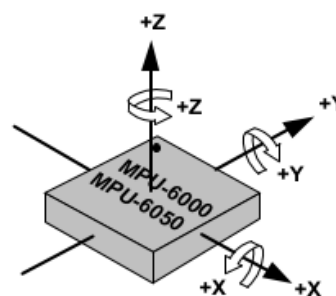
MPU6050 sensorli qurilmasining Gyroskop ko'rsatkichlarining xususiyatlari. MPU6050 dagi uch o'qli MEMS giroskopi keng imkoniyatlarni o'z ichiga oladi (5-rasm):

- $\pm 250, \pm 500, \pm 1000$ va ± 2000 ° / sek gacha bo'lgan foydalanuvchi tomonidan dasturlashtiriladigan to'liq miqyosli diapazonga ega raqamli chiqish X, Y va Z - o'qi burchak tezligi sensorlarini;
- Xotiradagi fayl holatini diskdagi holat bilan sinxronlashtiradi ya'ni kirishiga ulangan tashqi sinxronlash signali tasvir, video va GPS sinxronizatsiyasini amalga oshiradi;
- integratsiyalashgan 16-bitli ADClar bir vaqtning o'zida giroskoplardan namuna olish imkonini beradi;
- kengaytirilgan imkoniyat va sezuvchanlik chegarasi yuqoriligi, foydalanuvchi kalibrashiga bo'lgan ehtiyojni kamaytiradi;
- past chastotali shovqinda ishlashi;
- raqamli dasturlashtiriladigan past chastotali filtr;
- gyroskopning ish oqimi 3,6 mA;
- zavodda sozlangan sezgirlik shkalasi chegarasi mavjudligi;
- foydalanuvchilar osongina foydalana olishi imkon borligi.

MEMS (micro-electro-mechanical system) gyroskopni qayta ishlash texnologiyasi - bu nanometrdan millimetrgacha bo'lgan strukturaviy o'lchov uchun mikro ishlov berish texnologiyasining bir turi.

MPU6050 sensorli qurilmasining Akselerometr ko'rsatkichlarining xususiyatlari. MPU6050 dagi uch o'qli MEMS akselerometri keng imkoniyatlarni o'z ichiga oladi bular quyidagilar (4-rasm):

- akselerometr to'liq masshtabli diapazonda $\pm 2g, \pm 4g, \pm 8g$ va $\pm 16g$ dasturlashtiriladigan to'liq o'lchov diapazoniga ega va raqamli chiqish uchun uch o'qli akselerometrga ega;
- o'rnatilgan 16-bitli ADC lar tashqi multipleksorni talab qilmasdan bir vaqtning o'zida akselerometrlarni tanlash imkonini beradi;
- akselerometr normal ish oqimi: 500 μA
- kam quvvatli akselerometr rejimi oqimi: 1,25 Hz da 10 μA , 5 Hz da 20 μA , 20 Hz da 60 μA , 40 Hz da 110 μA ;
- orientatsiyani aniqlash va signalizatsiyasi mavjudligi;
- tomonlarni aniqlash chegeresi mavjudligi;
- xalaqitbardoshligi;
- foydalanuvchilar osongina foydalana olishi imkon borligi.



4-rasm. MPU6050 sensorli qurilmasining sezuvchanlik o'qlarining yo'nalishi va aylanishning qutblanishi

3. Xulosa

Biz bu MPU6050 rusmli sensorli qurilmasi orqali konstruktiv parametrlari qiymatlari doimiy nazorat qilinishidan foydalangan holda temir yo'l inshootiga (ko'priklar, viaduk, akveduk, tonnel va boshqalarga) o'rnatib inshootlarni texnik holatini mahalliy monitoring qilish tizimiga erishamiz [5].

Yuqorida ta'kidlab o'tganimizdek MPU6050 sensorli qurilmasini Angren-Pop temir yo'l liniyasidagi viadukni konstruktiv parametrlarini qayd qiluvchi avtonom avtomatik mahalliy monitoring tizimini uzatuvchi bloki sifatida foydalanilgan [6]. Biz bu MPU6050 sensorli qurilmasini temir yo'l liniyasidagi ko'priklar, viaduklar, akveduklar va tonnellar va temir yo'l tizimidagi boshqa jihozlarning texnik xolatini uzluksiz monitoring qilish favqulodda vaziyatlarni bashoratlash imkoniyatiga ega bo'lamiz. Angren-Pop temir yo'l liniyasidagi sun'iy inshootlarni favqulodda vaziyatlar havflarni oldini olish va oqibatlarini yumshatish maqsadida temir yo'l inshootlari konstruktiv parametrlari qiymatini qayd qilish, ko'rsatkichlarini hisoblash, qiymatlarni chegaraviy qiymatlar bilan solishtirish orqali temir yo'l inshootining texnik holatini baholash imkoniyatiga ega bo'lamiz.

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