

## Method for calculating the idle time of wagons with processing depending on the number of shunting locomotives operated at a section station

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**Abstract:** The instructions for organizing wagon flows on railways recommend calculating the wagon-hours spent on the assembly of wagons according to the established criteria on each section of the train formation route based on the assembly parameter, and its exact values are determined by drawing up a daily work schedule. This article improves the method for calculating the dwell time of transit-processed wagons depending on the number of shunting locomotives used at the railway section station. As a result, it was possible to calculate the dwell time of the processed wagons with 2 times more accuracy (relative error 3.5%) than the analytical method, and it was shown that the relative error behind the analytical and graphoanalytical methods is 7.0%.

**Key words:** Section station, shunting locomotive, shunting operations, sorting of wagons, accumulation parameter, daily work schedule of the station, dwell time of wagons being processed.

## Uchastka stansiyasida ishlatiladigan manyovr lokomotivlari soniga bog'liq ravishda qayta ishlanadigan vagonlarning turish vaqtini hisoblash usuli

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**Annotatsiya:** Temir yo'llarda vagon oqimlarini tashkil etish yo'riqnomasida har bir poyezd tuzish yo'nalishi kesimida vagonlarning belgilangan meyor bo'yicha yig'ilishiga sarflanadigan vagon-soatlarni to'planish parametri asosida hisoblash tavsiya etilgan va uning aniq qiymatlari sutkalik ish reja-grafini tuzish orqali aniqlanishi belgilangan. Ushbu maqolada temir yo'l uchastka stansiyasida ishlatiladigan manyovr lokomotivlari soniga bog'liq ravishda tranzit qayta ishlanadigan vagonlarning turish vaqtini hisoblash usuli takomillashtirilgan. Natijada, qayta ishlanadigan vagonlarning turish vaqtini analitik usulga nisbatan 2 barobar aniq (nisbiy xatolik 3,5 %) hisoblash imkoniyati yaratilgan hamda analitik va grafoanalitik usullar orqasidagi nisbiy xatolik 7,0 %ni tashkil etishi ko'rsatilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Uchastka stansiyasi, manyovr lokomotivi, manyovr ishlari, vagonlarni saralash, to'planish parametri, stansiyaning sutkalik ish-reja grafigi, qayta ishlanadigan vagonlarning turish vaqti.

### 1. Kirish

Temir yo'l stansiyalarida qayta ishlanadigan vagonlarning turish vaqtini hisoblash muhim iqtisodiy va tashkiliy ahamiyatga ega. Bu jarayonda samaradorlikni oshirish uchun turli usullardan foydalaniladi. Quyida asosiy hisoblash usullari va ularning amaliy qo'llanilishiga to'xtalib o'tamiz [1-9 va boshqalar]:

1. Analitik usullar. Bu usullarda statistik ma'lumotlar asosida hisoblash amalga oshiriladi, ya'ni avvalo qayta ishlanadigan vagonlarning texnologik operatsiyalar jarayonida turish vaqti aniqlanadi, keyin turli operatsiyalar oralig'idagi kutishlarni hisobga olgan holda temir yo'l


stansiyalari kesimida vagonlar turib qolishining texnik meyorlari ishlab chiqiladi.

2. Grafoanalitik usullar. Bunda vagonlar bilan bajariladigan texnologik operatsiyalarni vizuallashtirish orqali ularning turib qolish muddatlari meyorlanadi. Bu usullarda turib qolish vaqtlarini aniqlash eng aniq natijani beradi, ammo ma'lum bir vaqt resursini talab qiladi.

3. Ilmiy-amaliy modellash. Bunda vagonlarning turib qolishini hisoblash uchun matematik modellar ishlatiladi. Bunda vagonlar oqimi o'zgaruvchanligining turib qolish vaqtiga ta'sirini aniqlashda matematik statistika qonuniyatlaridan foydalaniladi.

4. Raqamli texnologiyalar va avtomatlashtirilgan boshqaruv tizimlaridan foydalanish. Bunda vagonlarning harakatini va ular bilan bajariladigan texnologik

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operatsiyalar vaqtini avtomatik ravishda kuzatishning VMI (vagon harakatini hisobga olish), TMS (transport boshqaruv tizimlari), AnyLogic kabi maxsus dasturiy ta'minot platformalari qo'llaniladi. Bu usul Yevropa mamlakatlarida mavjud bo'lib, asosan joriy holatni baholash yordamida turib qolish vaqtini oldindan prognoz qilishda ishlatiladi.

Mahalliy va xorijiy olimlar ilmiy ishlarining tahlili shuni ko'rsatdiki, o'rganilgan barcha ilmiy ishlarda uchastka stansiyasida ishlatiladigan manyovr lokomotivlari soniga bog'liq ravishda qayta ishlanadigan vagonlarning turish vaqtini hisoblash masalalari batafsil yoritilmagan.

## 2. Tadqiqot metodikasi

“O‘zbekiston temir yo‘llari” AJ sharoitida “Temir yo‘llarda vagon oqimlarini tashkil etish yo‘riqnomasi”ga muvofiq qayta ishlanadigan vagonlarning turish vaqtini quyidagicha hisoblanadi

$$T_{q-ish} = t_{kut.}^{tk/q.} + t_{q-q.}^{tk.} + t_{kut.}^{sar.} + t_{sar.} + t_{torp.} + t_{kut.}^{t-t.} + t_{t-t.} + t_{o-q.} + t_{kut.}^{tk/jom.} + t_{jom.}^{tk.} + t_{kut.}^{jom.}, \text{ soat} \quad (1)$$

bunda  $t_{kut.}^{tk/q.}$  – qabul qilish parkida tarkibning ko‘rikdan o‘tkazilishini kutish vaqti, soat;

$t_{q-q.}^{tk.}$  – qabul qilish parkida tarkibni ko‘rikdan o‘tkazishga sarflanadigan me‘yoriy vaqt, soat;

$t_{kut.}^{sar.}$  – tarkiblarning saralashni kutish vaqti, soat;

$t_{sar.}$  – tarkiblarni saralashga sarflanadigan me‘yoriy vaqt, soat;

$t_{torp.}$  – saralash parkida vagonlarning to‘planishidagi turib qolish vaqti, soat;

$t_{kut.}^{t-t.}$  – tarkiblarning tuzishni tugallashni kutish vaqti, soat;

$t_{t-t.}$  – tarkibning tuzishni tugallanishiga sarflanadigan me‘yoriy vaqt, soat;

$t_{o-q.}$  – poyezd tarkibini tuzishni tugallanishidan so‘ng saralash parkidan qabul qilib-jo‘natish parkiga olib o‘tishga sarflanadigan vaqt, soat;

$t_{kut.}^{tk/jom.}$  – jo‘natish parkida tarkibning ko‘rikdan o‘tkazilishini kutish vaqti, soat;

$t_{jom.}^{tk.}$  – jo‘natish parkida tarkibni ko‘rikdan o‘tkazishga sarflanadigan me‘yoriy vaqt, soat;

$t_{kut.}^{jom.}$  – jo‘nashga tayyor tarkibning peregon bo‘shashini kutish vaqti, soat.

Temir yo‘llarda vagon oqimlarini tashkil etish yo‘riqnomasida  $t_{kut.}^{tk/q.}$  va  $t_{kut.}^{jom.}$  larning qiymatini aniq hisoblash uchun stansiyaning sutkalik ish-reja grafisini tuzish tavsiya etilgan. Mazkur maqolada  $t_{kut.}^{tk/q.}$  va  $t_{kut.}^{jom.}$  larning qiymatini ehtimollar nazariyasiga asoslagan holda aniqlash taklif etiladi.

Tarkiblar temir yo‘l stansiyasiga qabul qilingandan so‘ng texnik va tijoriy ko‘rik operatsiyasini kutib qolishi mumkin. Bunda kutib qolish davomiyligining o‘rtacha miqdori kutib qolishdagi umumiy tarkib-soatlarni ( $B_{kut.}^{tk/q.}$ ) kutayotgan tarkiblar soniga ( $N_{tar}$ ) nisbati bilan aniqlanadi:

$$t_{kut.}^{tk/q.} = \frac{\sum B_{kut.}^{tk/q.}}{N_{tar}}, \text{ soat.} \quad (2)$$

Bitta, ikkita va uchta tarkib kutib qolgan holatlar uchun (2) formulani quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin:

$$t_{kut.}^{tk/q.} = \frac{B_{kut.1}^{tk/q.} + 2 \cdot B_{kut.2}^{tk/q.} + 3 \cdot B_{kut.3}^{tk/q.}}{N_{tar}}, \text{ soat.} \quad (3)$$

(3) formuladan tarkib-soat qiymatini quyidagicha yo‘yish mumkin:

$$B_{kut.}^{tk/q.} = P \cdot R, \text{ tarkib-soat.} \quad (4)$$

bunda bitta, ikkita, uchta tarkib kutib qolish holatlari ehtimolligi:

$P$  – sutkada davomida ko‘rikdan o‘tkazishni kutishi mumkin bo‘lgan tarkiblarning to‘sonidagi soni:

$$R = P \cdot N_{tar}, \text{ tarkib.} \quad (5)$$

(3) formulaga (4) va (5) formula elementlarini kiritish orqali quyidagicha erishamiz:

$$t_{kut.}^{tk/q.} = \frac{1 \cdot P_1 R_1 + 2 \cdot P_2 R_2 + 3 \cdot P_3 R_3}{N_{tar}} = \frac{P_1^2 \cdot N_{tar} + 2 \cdot P_2^2 \cdot N_{tar} + 3 \cdot P_3^2 \cdot N_{tar}}{N_{tar}} = P_1^2 + 2 \cdot P_2^2 + 3 \cdot P_3^2, \text{ soat.} \quad (6)$$

Tarkiblar temir yo‘l stansiyasiga qabul qilingandan so‘ng texnik va tijoriy ko‘rik operatsiyasini kutib qolishi ehtimolligini quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin.

$$R = \frac{t_{tk/q-q.}}{N_{tar} \cdot K_{br}} \quad (7)$$

bunda  $t_{tk/q-q.}$  – texnik va tijoriy ko‘rik uchun jalb etilgan brigadalar soni.

(6) formulaga (7) formula elementlarini kiritish orqali quyidagicha erishamiz:

$$t_{kut.}^{tk/q.} = 1 \cdot \left( \frac{t_{tk/q-q.}}{N_{tar} \cdot K_{br}} \right)^2 + 2 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t_{tk/q-q.}}{N_{tar} \cdot K_{br}} \right)^2 + 3 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{t_{tk/q-q.}}{N_{tar} \cdot K_{br}} \right)^2 = \left( \frac{t_{tk/q-q.}}{N_{tar} \cdot K_{br}} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{t_{tk/q-q.}}{N_{tar} \cdot K_{br}} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{t_{tk/q-q.}}{N_{tar} \cdot K_{br}} \right)^2 = \left( \frac{t_{tk/q-q.}}{N_{tar} \cdot K_{br}} \right)^2 \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{11}{6} \cdot \left( \frac{t_{tk/q-q.}}{N_{tar} \cdot K_{br}} \right)^2, \text{ soat.} \quad (8)$$

O‘z navbatida, jo‘nsatish parkidagi kutib qolish vaqti davomiyligi ham shunday tarzda hisoblanadi:

$$t_{kut.}^{tk/jom.} = \frac{11}{6} \cdot \left( \frac{t_{tk/jom.}}{N_{tar} \cdot K_{br}} \right)^2, \text{ soat.} \quad (9)$$

Qabul qilish parkida tarkibni ko‘rikdan o‘tkazishga sarflanadigan me‘yoriy vaqt ( $t_{q-q.}^{tk.}$ ) quyidagicha aniqlanadi [10]:

$$t_{q-q.}^{tk.} = \frac{t_{uz}^{lok} + \tau \cdot m_c + a}{60}, \text{ soat} \quad (10)$$

bunda  $t_{uz}^{lok}$  – poyezd tarkibini mahkamlash, lokomotivni tarkibdan ajratish va uni depoga uzatish uchun sarflanadigan vaqt miqdori, daq. Har bir stansiya uchun alohida hisoblanadi;

$\tau$  – bir vagonni texnik-tijorat ko‘rikdan o‘tkazishga sarflanadigan o‘rtacha vaqt, [10] ga muvofiq 0,9 daqiqa;

$m_c$  – poyezd tarkibidagi vagonlar me‘yoriy soni, vag.;

$a$  – ishni boshlash va tugallash amallarini bajarishga sarflanadigan vaqt, daq.

Jo‘natish parkida tarkibni ko‘rikdan o‘tkazishga sarflanadigan me‘yoriy vaqt ( $t_{jom.}^{tk.}$ ) quyidagicha aniqlanadi [10]:



$$t_{jorn}^{tk} = \frac{\frac{\tau m_c + a + t_{ul}^{lok}}{k_{br}}}{60}, \text{ soat} \quad (11)$$

bunda  $t_{ul}^{lok}$  – poyezd lokomotivni tarkibga ulash uchun sarflanadigan vaqt, daq.

“Temir yo‘llarda vagon oqimlarini tashkil etish yo‘riqnomasi”da qayta ishlanadigan tranzit vagonlarning temir yo‘l uchastka stansiyasi saralash parki yo‘llarida to‘planishida turib qolish vaqtini hisoblashning quyidagi analitik formulasi tavsiya etilgan (analitik usul):

$$t_{to'p} = \frac{k \cdot s \cdot m}{\sum N_i}, \text{ soat} \quad (12)$$

bunda  $k$  – poyezd tuziladigan yo‘nalishlar soni;  
 $s$  – to‘planish parametri;  
 $\sum N_i$  – temir yo‘l uchastka stansiyasida qayta ishlanadigan vagonlarning o‘rtacha soni, vag.

Har bir poyezd tayinlanmasi jamlanish yo‘liga vagonlarning o‘z kelib tushish xususiyatiga ega bo‘lganligi sababli, umuman stansiya bo‘yicha jamlanishga vagon-soatlar bir sutkalik sarfini hisob-kitob qilishning barcha tayinlanmalar uchun bitta umumiy parametr qiymatiga ko‘ra umum qabul qilingan tartibi jiddiy soddalashtirishni o‘z ichiga olgan bo‘lib, hisob-kitob natijalari esa optimal poyezdlarni tuzish rejasidan anchagina farq qilishi mumkin. Shuning uchun muayyan tayinlanma vagonlarini jamlashga bir sutkalik vagon-soatlar sarfini aniqlash uchun taklif etilgan yondashuv ( $V$ ) ular kattaligini to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri, jamlanayotgan tarkiblar qiymatlari jamlanish parametri o‘rtacha kattaligini ( $m$ ), jamlanish yo‘liga kelib tushayotgan vagonlar guruhlarining o‘rtacha kattaligini ( $m_{gr}$ ) va tarkib jamlanganidan keyingi vagonlar qoldig‘i o‘rtacha kattaligini ( $m_o$ ) hisobga olgan holda aniqlash imkonini beradi:

$$V = 12(m \cdot m_{gr} + 2m_o), \text{ vag.} \cdot \text{s.} \quad (13)$$

Tranzit qayta ishlanadigan vagonning saralash parki yo‘llarida o‘rtacha yig‘ilishda turish vaqti quyidagi formula orqali aniqlanadi:

$$t_{yigr} = \frac{V}{\sum n_{yigr}}, \text{ soat} \quad (14)$$

bunda  $\sum n_{yigr}$  – yig‘ilish jarayonida qatnashayotgan vagonlarning umumiy soni, vag.

Texnik va tijoriy ko‘rikdan o‘tgan tarkibning saralanishi uchun manyovr lokomotivini kutib qolish ehtimolligini mayonvr lokomotivlari soniga bog‘liq ravishda quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin:

$$P_{sar/kut} = \left( \frac{t_{sar}}{m_{tar}^{ort} \cdot M_{lok}} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{1 + \frac{U_1}{m_{tar1}} + \frac{U_2}{m_{tar2}} + \frac{U_3}{m_{tar3}}}{\frac{U_1}{m_{tar1}} + \frac{U_2}{m_{tar2}} + \frac{U_3}{m_{tar3}} + \dots + \frac{U_k}{m_{tark}}} \right) \quad (15)$$

(6) formulaga muvofiq bir, ikki va uchta tarkib kutib qolish shariotida texnik va tijoriy ko‘rikdan o‘tgan tarkibning saralanishi uchun manyovr lokomotivini kutib qolish vaqtini manyovr lokomotivlari soniga bog‘liq ravishda quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin:

$$t_{kut}^{sar} = \frac{11}{6} \cdot \left( \frac{t_{sar}}{m_{tar}^{ort} \cdot M_{lok}} \right)^2 \cdot \left( \frac{1 + \frac{U_1}{m_{tar1}} + \frac{U_2}{m_{tar2}} + \frac{U_3}{m_{tar3}}}{\left( \frac{U_1}{m_{tar1}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{U_2}{m_{tar2}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{U_3}{m_{tar3}} \right)^2 + \dots + \left( \frac{U_k}{m_{tark}} \right)^2} \right), \text{ soat} \quad (16)$$

O‘z navbatida tarkib yig‘ilgandan so‘ng uni jo‘natish parkiga olib o‘tishini kutib qolish vaqti ham shunday tarzda hisoblanadi:

$$t_{kut}^{t-t} = \frac{11}{6} \cdot \left( \frac{t_{t-t}^{ort}}{m_{tar}^{ort} \cdot M_{lok}} \right)^2 \cdot$$

$$\left( \frac{1 + \left( \frac{U_1}{m_{tar1}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{U_2}{m_{tar2}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{U_3}{m_{tar3}} \right)^2}{\left( \frac{U_1}{m_{tar1}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{U_2}{m_{tar2}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{U_3}{m_{tar3}} \right)^2 + \dots + \left( \frac{U_k}{m_{tark}} \right)^2} \right), \text{ soat} \quad (17)$$

Uchastka stansiyalarida bir ( $N_{b-g}$ ) va ko‘p guruhli poyezdlar ( $N_{k-g}$ ) tuziladi. Bu poyezdlarning tuzilishini tugallash vaqti davomiyligi turlicha (mos ravishda  $t_{b-g}$  va  $t_{k-g}$ ) bo‘lganligi uchun uning o‘rtacha qiymati quyidagicha hisoblanadi:

$$t_{t-t}^{ort} = \frac{N_{b-g} \cdot t_{b-g} + N_{k-g} \cdot t_{k-g}}{N_{b-g} + N_{k-g}}, \text{ soat.} \quad (18)$$

Stansiyada tuzilgan tarkib texnik ko‘rikdan o‘tgandan so‘ng unga poyezd raqami berilib, peregonga jo‘natilishini kutish ehtimolligini quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin:

$$P_{per} = \frac{I}{N_{per} \cdot n_{bosh}} \quad (19)$$

(6) formulaga muvofiq bir, ikki va uchta poyezdlarning peregonga jo‘natilishini kutib qolish vaqtini quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin:

$$t_{kut}^{jorn} = \frac{11}{6} \cdot \left( \frac{I^2}{N_{per} \cdot n_{bosh}} \right), \text{ soat} \quad (20)$$

bunda

- $I$  – temir yo‘l stansiyasiga tutashuvchi peregonlardagi o‘rtacha poyezdlararo interval, soat;
- $N_{per}$  – temir yo‘l stansiyasiga tutashuvchi peregonlardagi poyezdlarning o‘rtacha soni, poyezd;
- $n_{bosh}$  – temir yo‘l stansiyasiga tutashuvchi peregonlardagi bosh yo‘llarning o‘rtacha soni.

Shunday qilib, (1) formulani quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin:

$$T_{q-ish} = \frac{11}{6} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{N_{q-ish} \cdot k_{br}} \cdot t_{q-q}^{tk} \right)^2 + t_{q-q}^{tk} + \frac{11}{6} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{M_{lok} \cdot m_{tar}^{ort}} \cdot t_{sar} \right)^2 \cdot$$

$$\left( \frac{1 + \left( \frac{U_{1-yom.}}{m_{tar-1}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{U_{1-yom.}}{m_{tar-2}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{U_{2-yom.}}{m_{tar-3}} \right)^2}{\left( \frac{U_1}{m_{tar-1}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{U_2}{m_{tar-2}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{U_3}{m_{tar-3}} \right)^2 + \dots + \left( \frac{U_k}{m_{tar-}} \right)^2} \right)^2 +$$

$$+ t_{sar} + t_{top} + \frac{11}{6} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{M_{lok} \cdot m_{tar}^{ort}} \cdot t_{ort}^{t-t} \right)^2 \cdot$$

$$\left( \frac{1 + \left( \frac{U_{1-yom.}}{m_{tar-1}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{U_{1-yom.}}{m_{tar-2}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{U_{2-yom.}}{m_{tar-3}} \right)^2}{\left( \frac{U_1}{m_{tar-1}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{U_2}{m_{tar-2}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{U_3}{m_{tar-3}} \right)^2 + \dots + \left( \frac{U_k}{m_{tar-}} \right)^2} \right)^2 +$$

$$+ t_{o-q} + \frac{11}{6} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{N_{tuz} \cdot k_{br}} \cdot t_{jorn}^{tk} \right)^2 + t_{jorn}^{tk} + \frac{11}{6} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{N_{per} \cdot n_{bosh}} \cdot I^2 \right)^2$$

Texnologik amallar davomida kutib qolish vaqtlarini alohida tartiblanib, umumiy hadlar qavs tashqarisiga chiqarilganda:

$$T_{q-ish} = \frac{11}{6 \cdot k_{br}^2} \cdot \left( \left( \frac{t_{q-q}^{tk}}{N_{q-ish}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{t_{jorn}^{tk}}{N_{tuz}} \right)^2 \right) +$$



$$+ \frac{11}{6 \cdot m_{tar}^{ort.} \cdot M_{lok}^2} \cdot ((t_{sar.})^2 + (t_{ort.}^{t-t})^2) \cdot \left( \frac{1 + \left( \frac{U_{1-yom.}}{m_{tar-1.}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{U_{1-yom.}}{m_{tar-2.}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{U_{2-yom.}}{m_{tar-3.}} \right)^2}{\left( \frac{U_1}{m_{tar-1.}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{U_2}{m_{tar-2.}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{U_3}{m_{tar-3.}} \right)^2 + \dots + \left( \frac{U_k}{m_{tar-k.}} \right)^2} \right) + \frac{11}{6} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{N_{per.} \cdot n_{bosh.}} \cdot I^2 \right) + t_{q-q}^{tk.} + t_{sar.} + t_{to'p.} + t_{t-t.} + t_{o-q.} + t_{jorn.}^{tk.}$$

Barcha tarkiblar uchun poyezd tarkibidagi vagonlar soni bir xil bo'lganda:

$$T_{q-ish} = \frac{11}{6 \cdot k_{br.}^2} \cdot \left( \left( \frac{t_{q-q}^{tk.}}{N_{q-ish}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{t_{jorn.}^{tk.}}{N_{tuz}} \right)^2 \right) + \left( \frac{11}{6 \cdot m_{tar.} \cdot M_{lok}^2} \cdot ((t_{sar.})^2 + (t_{ort.}^{t-t})^2) \right) \cdot \left( \frac{m_{tar.}^2 + 2 \cdot (U_{1-yo'n.})^2 + (U_{2-yo'n.})^2}{U_1^2 + U_2^2 + U_3^2 + \dots + U_k^2} \right) + \frac{11}{6} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{N_{per.} \cdot n_{bosh.}} \cdot I^2 \right) + t_{q-q}^{tk.} + t_{sar.} + t_{torp.} + t_{t-t.} + t_{o-q.} + t_{jorn.}^{tk.}$$

Umumiy koeffitsiyentlar qavsdan tashqariga chiqarilganda:

$$T_{q-ish} = \frac{11}{6} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{k_{br.}^2} \cdot \left( \left( \frac{t_{q-q}^{tk.}}{N_{q-ish}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{t_{jorn.}^{tk.}}{N_{tuz}} \right)^2 \right) + \frac{1}{M_{lok}^2} \cdot \left( \frac{(t_{sar.})^2 + (t_{ort.}^{t-t})^2}{m_{tar.}} \right) \cdot \frac{m_{tar.}^2 + 2 \cdot (U_{1-yo'n.})^2 + (U_{2-yo'n.})^2}{U_1^2 + U_2^2 + U_3^2 + \dots + U_k^2} + \left( \frac{1}{N_{per.} \cdot n_{bosh.}} \cdot I^2 \right) \right) + t_{q-q}^{tk.} + t_{sar.} + t_{torp.} + t_{t-t.} + t_{o-q.} + t_{jorn.}^{tk.}$$

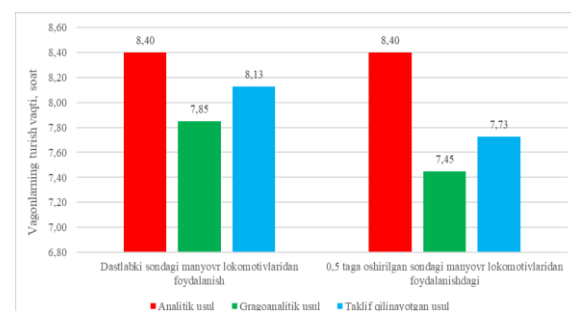
Qayta ishlanadigan poyezdlar soni stansiyada tuzilgan poyezdlar soniga teng bo'lganda:

$$T_{q-ish} = \frac{11}{6} \cdot \left( \left( \frac{(t_{q-q}^{tk.})^2 + (t_{jorn.}^{tk.})^2}{N_{q-ish}^2 \cdot K^2} \right) + \left( \frac{(t_{sar.})^2 + (t_{ort.}^{t-t})^2}{m_{tar.}} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{m_{tar.}^2 + 2 \cdot (U_1)^2 + (U_2)^2}{(U_1^2 + U_2^2 + U_3^2 + \dots + U_k^2) \cdot M_m^2} \right) + \left( \frac{I^2}{N_{per.} \cdot n_{bosh.}} \right) \right) + t_{q-q}^{tk.} + t_{sar.} + t_{to'p.} + t_{t-t.} + t_{o-q.} + t_{jorn.}^{tk.} \cdot soat \quad (21)$$

### 3. Natijalar va ularning muhokamasi

Manyo vr lokomotivlarining zaruriy soni (I variant) va uni 0,5 taga oshirishning (II variant) tranzit vagonlarning turib qolish vaqtiga ta'sirini sutkalik ish reja-grafini modellashtirish (grafoanalitik usul) asosida tadqiq qilindi. Qayta ishlanadigan tarkiblar soni 9 tadan 29 tagacha bo'lgan turli poyezdlar oqimi uchun uchastka stansiyasining sutkalik ish-reja grafi tuzildi. Ushbu grafiklar orqali aniqlangan vagonlarning turib qolish vaqtlari analitik va ishlab

chiqilgan usullar asosida olingan natijalar bilan taqoslandi (1-rasm).



1-rasm. Tranzit qayta ishlanadigan vagonlarning temir yo'l uchastka stansiyasida turib qolish vaqti (1,5 va 2 ta manyovr lokomotivlaridan foydalanish sharoitida)

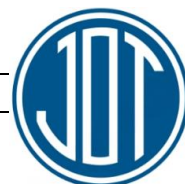
1-rasmdan ko'rinib turibdiki, analitik usulda hisoblangan vagonlarning turib qolish vaqtining qiymati grafoanalitik usul orqali olingan natijaga nisbatan 7,0% nisbiy xatolik berishi hamda analitik usulda qo'shimcha manyovr lokomotivlarini jalb etishning ta'siri inobatga olinmaganligi aniqlandi. Temir yo'l uchastka stansiyasida ishlatiladigan manyovr lokomotivlari soniga bog'liq ravishda tranzit qayta ishlanadigan vagonlarning turib qolish vaqtini hisoblashning takomillashtirilgan usuli amaldagi metodikaga nisbatan 2 barobar aniq (nisbiy xatolik 3,5%) hisoblash imkonini beradi.

### 4. Xulosa

1. Uchastka stansiyalarida manyovr lokomotivlari soni bilan bog'liq bo'lgan asosiy texnologik operatsiyalar qabul qilish-jo'natish yo'llaridagi tarkiblarni saralash va saralash parki yo'llarida yig'ilgan tarkiblarni qabul qilish-jo'natish yo'llariga o'tkazishdan iborat. Shuning uchun temir yo'l stansiyasida qayta ishlanadigan yuk poyezdlarining kelish vaqtlari nomutonosibligini hisobga olgan holda tarkiblarni tarqatish va tuzishni tugallashdan keyingi texnologik operatsiyalarni bajarilishidagi kutish vaqtlarini aniqlashga alohida e'tibor qaratish zarur.

2. Temir yo'llarda vagon oqimlarini tashkil etish yo'riqnomasida har bir poyezd tuzish yo'nalishi bo'yicha vagonlarning belgilangan me'yor bo'yicha yig'ilishiga sarflanadigan vagon-soatlarni to'planish parametri asosida hisoblash tavsiya etilgan va uning aniq qiymatlari sutkalik ish reja-grafini tuzish orqali aniqlanishi belgilangan. Tadqiqot doirasida turli poyezd oqimlari uchun stansiya ishining sutkalik ish reja-grafi tuzildi. Natijada, to'planish parametri asosida hisoblangan vagonlarning saralash parkida yig'ilishiga sarflanadigan vagon-soatlari qiymati sutkalik ish reja-grafini tuzish orqali olingan natijaga nisbatan 9,5 % nisbiy xatolik berishi aniqlandi.

3. Temir yo'l uchastka stansiyasida ishlatiladigan manyovr lokomotivlari soniga bog'liq ravishda tranzit qayta ishlanadigan vagonlarning turib qolish vaqtini hisoblash usuli takomillashtirildi. Natijada, qayta ishlanadigan vagonlarning turib qolish vaqtini analitik usulga nisbatan 2 barobar aniq (nisbiy xatolik 3,5 %) hisoblash imkoniyati yaratildi (analitik va grafoanalitik usullar orqasidagi nisbiy xatolik 7,0 %ni tashkil etishi aniqlangan).



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