

# JOURNAL OF TRANSPORT



ISSUE 2, 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 2**

**JUNE, 2024**



[jot.tstu.uz](http://jot.tstu.uz)

# TASHKENT STATE TRANSPORT UNIVERSITY

## JOURNAL OF TRANSPORT

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INNOVATION JOURNAL

VOLUME 1, ISSUE 2 JUNE, 2024

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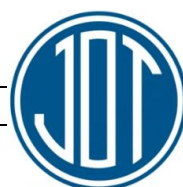
The “Journal of Transport” publishes the most significant results of scientific and applied research carried out in universities of transport profile, as well as other higher educational institutions, research institutes, and centers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and foreign countries.

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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>U.Kh. Abdullaev, S.I. Kandakharov, D.T. Sharipova, N.B. Rakhimova</b> <i>Porosity properties and some properties of cement-concretes with complex modifiers</i> .....	65
<b>S.A. Ahmadov, D.V. Khaydarova, G.A. Sulemanova</b> <i>Disposal of concrete at the construction site during the renovation of urbanized areas</i> .....	70
<b>D. Butunov, S. Abdukodirov</b> <i>Effective organization of train movement taking into account the costs of electrical energy</i> .....	73
<b>E.B. Joldasbaev</b> <i>Relationship of rheological properties bitumen with empirical Ring and Ball softening point test</i> .....	79
<b>A.A. Khodjaev, I.S. Karimjonov</b> <i>Comparative analysis of the spatial rigidity of a multi-storey reinforced concrete frame building with foam aerated concrete walls and new frame-sheathing envelope structures</i> .....	83
<b>R.F. Urakov</b> <i>Issues of the use of securities in the financing of the development of the transport system in the Republic of Uzbekistan</i> .....	90
<b>U.Kh. Abdullaev, S.I. Kandakharov, D.T. Sharipova, N.B. Rakhimova</b> <i>Studying the properties of cement concrete with complex additives based on modern superplasticizers and fillers</i> .....	94
<b>G.A. Samatov, I.Kh. Absattorov, K.Sh. Matrasulov</b> <i>Geo-location of logistics centers and methods of their justification: a systematic analysis of the literature</i> .....	98
<b>R.G. Samatov, A.S. Rakhmanov, N.H. Tursunov</b> <i>Increasing the traffic safety of vehicles on the example of a real intersection</i> .	112
<b>E. Abdullaev</b> <i>Determining the impact of serving requests with a default sequence on server performance</i> .....	116
<b>G.E. Pulatova</b> <i>Processes of strategic planning of enterprise activity in the market of passenger transport services</i> .....	120



## Increasing the traffic safety of vehicles on the example of a real intersection

R.G. Samatov<sup>1</sup><sup>a</sup>, A.S. Rakhmanov<sup>1</sup><sup>b</sup>, N.H. Tursunov<sup>1</sup><sup>c</sup>

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**Abstract:** In this article, each intersection is studied according to the level of danger at the intersection using the fatality coefficient to improve the safe movement of vehicles at intersections. The safety of intersections and road junctions varies depending on the number of dangerous points there, the angle of intersection of traffic flows, the amount of traffic on the intersecting road, the amount of traffic joining and leaving. The traffic safety indicator describing the number of traffic accidents at the intersection was considered.

**Keywords:** conflict point, fatality rate, intersection, hazard rate, hazard rate, traffic.

## Real chorraha misolida transport vositalarini harakat xavfsizligini oshirish

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada chorrahalarda transport vositalarini xavfsiz harakatini oshirisha halokatlik koeffitsiyentidan foydalangan holda chorrahada xavflilik darajasi bo'yicha har bir kesishma o'rganilgan. Chorrahalar va yo'l birikmalarining xavfsizligi u yerdagi xavfli nuqtalar soniga, transport oqimlari kesishish burchagiga, kesishayotgan yo'ldagi harakat miqdoriga, qo'shilayotgan va ajralayotgan transport miqdoriga bog'liq ravishda o'zgaradi. Chorrahada yo'l-transport hodisalari sonini tavsiflovchi harakat xavfsizligi ko'rsatkichi ko'rib chiqilgan.

**Keywords:** ziddiyatli nuqta, halokatlik koeffitsiyenti, chorraha, xavflilik koeffitsiyenti, xavflilik darajasi, transport.

### 1. Kirish

So'nggi yillarida Poytaxtimizda aholi soni ham, transport vositalari ham ko'payib bormoqda. Oxirgi 10 yilda shaharda avtomobillar soni 250 mingtadan 510 mingtaga, ya'ni 2 baravar oshgan. Statistika agentligi xabar qilishicha Toshkent shahri aholisiga tegishli yengil avtomobillar soni yarim milliondan oshdi. Qayd etilishicha, 1-yanvar holatiga ko'ra, Toshkent shahrida jismoniy shaxslarga tegishli yengil avtomobillar soni 562,1 ming tani tashkil etmoqda. Bu ko'rsatkich o'tgan yilning 1-yanvar holati bilan solishtirilganda 94,9 mingtaga oshgan. Shunga mos ravishda transport infratuzilmasi ham rivojlantirilmoqda. Yangi yo'llar, ko'priklar, yerusti metrosi qurilmoqda. Xususan, joriy yilda Toshkent metropolitenining "Yunusobod" yo'nalishida 2 ta stansiya hamda yerusti xalqa yo'lining birinchi bosqichi ishga tushirildi. Jamoat transportida 56 ta yo'nalish maqbullashtirildi. Bular natijasida 170 ming aholining transport xizmati yaxshilandi, ularning transportga ketadigan vaqti o'rtacha 15-20 minutga qisqardi. Ammo poytaxtimiz ko'chalarida yuklama ko'p, yo'l harakatini tartibga solishda kamchiliklar yetarli. Transport vositalari tirbandligi yildan-yilga ortib bormoqda.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2024-yil 19-yanvarda "Yo'l harakati to'g'risida"gi O'RQ-900 son qonuni qabul qilindi.[1] Shu o'rida avtomobil yo'llarida yo'l

harakati xavfsizligini ta'minlash masalasi davlatning fuqarolar hayoti va sog'lig'ini saqlash sohasidagi asosiy vazifalaridan biri ekanligini ko'rsatmoqda

Toshkent shahrida 500 dan ortiq katta chorrahalar mavjud bo'lib, ularning 200 tasida transport vositalarining o'tkazish qobiliyati va yo'l harakati talablariga javob bermaydi. Avtomobil to'xtash joylari yetishmasligi sababli yo'lning birinchi tasmasida mashinalar yig'ilib, qatnovga xalaqit bermoqda. Bularning barchasi tufayli chorrahalarda transport vositalarini ushlanishi, kechikishi va tirbandliklar ko'paymoqda. Bu aloqa tezligining pasayishiga, asossiz ortiqcha yoqilg'i sarfiga va avtomobil komponentlari va agregatlarining eskirishiga olib keladi. Bularning barchasi transport vositalaridan foydalanish samaradorligini va transport vositalarining harakat tezligini pasayishiga ta'sir qiladi. Chorrahalarda bo'sh turish tufayli transport vositalarini tezligining pasayishi shovqin darajasining oshishiga, shahar havosi ifloslanishining oshishiga va yoqilg'i-moylash materiallarining haddan tashqari sarflanishiga olib keladi. Chorrahalarda transport vositalarining tez va xavfsiz harakatlanishini ta'minlash uchun manyovr qilish, qayta tizilish va tashkiliy tadbirlar majmuasini qo'llash zarur.

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## 2. Tadqiqot metodikasi

Yo'l harakati xavfsizligi yo'l harakati ishtirokchilarining yo'l-transport hodisalari va ularning oqibatlaridan himoyalanganlik darajasini aks ettiruvchi yo'l harakati holati.

Yo'l-transport hodisasi transport vositasining yo'lda harakatlanishi jarayonida va uning ishtirokida sodir bo'lgan, fuqarolar vafot eishi yoki ularning sog'lig'iga zarar yetkazilgan, transport vositalari, inshootlar, yuklar shikastlangan yoxud boshqa moddiy zarar yetkazilgan hodisa.

Yo'l harakati xavfsizligini ta'minlash bu yo'l-transport hodisalarining sabablarini oldini olishga va oqibatlarining og'irligini kamaytirishga qaratilgan faoliyat.

Halokatlik koeffitsiyenti deb yo'l bo'lagining reja va kesimidagi har xil elementlaridagi YTHning sonini yo'lning etalon qismidagi hodisalar soniga nisbatiga aytiladi. Chorrahalar va yo'l birikmalarining xavfsizligi u yerdagi xavfli nuqtalar soniga, transport oqimlari kesishish burchagiga, kesishayotgan yo'ldagi harakat miqdoriga, qo'shilayotgan va ajralayotgan transport miqdoriga bog'liq ravishda o'zgaradi.

Chorrahalar va yo'l birikmalarining xavfsizligi u yerdagi xavfli nuqtalar soniga, transport oqimlari kesishish burchagiga, kesishayotgan yo'ldagi harakat miqdoriga, qo'shilayotgan va ajralayotgan transport miqdoriga bog'liq ravishda o'zgaradi.

Chorrahadagi yil davomida sodir bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan hodisalar soni quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$G = \sum_{i=1}^n q_i;$$

bu yerda:  $n$  - xavfli nuqtalar soni;  $q_i$  - tekshirilayotgan nuqtaning xavflilik darajasi.

$$q_i = K_i \cdot M_i \cdot N_i \cdot \frac{25}{K_r} \cdot 10^{-7} ;$$

bu yerda:  $K_i$  - ziddiyatli nuqtaning nisbiy halokatlik tekshirilayotgan ziddiyatli nuqtadagi kesishayotgan transport oqimining harakat miqdori avt/sutka.  $K_r$  - harakat miqdoring oylar bo'yicha yillik notekislik koeffitsiyentini. Yangi loyihalananayotgan yo'llar uchun  $K_r$ -ning qiymati 1/12 ga teng deb qabul qilinishi mumkin.

Chorrahadagi yoki tutashmadagi halokatlik ko'rsatkichi quyidagi formula bilan aniqlanadi:

$$K_a = \frac{G \cdot K_r \cdot 10^7}{(M+N) \cdot 25};$$

bu yerda:  $M$  va  $N$  - asosiy va ikkinchi darajali yo'llardagi harakat miqdori, avt/sut; 25 koeffitsiyenti formulaga bir oyda 25 ish kunini hisobga olish uchun kiritilgan.

1-jadval

Ziddiyatli nuqtalar				
Ajralish				
	O'ngga	Chapga	O'ngga va chapga	To'g'riga, o'ngga va chapga
Qo'shilish				
	O'ngdan	Chapdan	O'ngdan va chapdan	To'g'ridan, o'ngdan va chapdan

Kesishish				
	O'ngda	Chapda	Bir tomondan	Qarama-qarshi

Har qanday chorrahada yo'l-transport hodisalari sonini tavsiflovchi harakat xavfsizligi ko'rsatkichini hisoblash uchun quyidagi formuladan foydalaniladi: ,

$$k_a = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n k_i MN}{M+N}$$

bu yerda  $M$  - ziddiyatli nuqtalar soni,  $N$  - ziddiyatli transport oqimlarining harakat intensivligi,  $k_i$  - har bir ziddiyat nuqtasining nisbiy xavflilik koeffitsiyenti

2-jadval

Chorrahadagi ziddiyatli nuqtalarining  $k_i$  holatlari uchun nisbiy xavflilik koeffitsientlarining qiymati

No	Harakatlanish shartlari	Avtomobil yo'nalishi	Kesishuv	$k_i$
1	Oqimning qo'shilishi	O'ngga burilish	$R < 15$ m	0,0
			$R \geq 15$ m	25
		Chapga burilish	$R < 10$ m	0,0
			$10 < R < 25$ m	32
2	Oqimning ajralishi	O'ngga burilish	$R < 15$ m	0,0
			$R \geq 15$ m	2
		Chapga burilish	$R < 10$ m	0,0
			$10 < R < 25$ m	3
3	Oqimning kesishishi	Burchak kesishishi	$\alpha \leq 30^\circ$	0,0
			$30^\circ < \alpha \leq 45^\circ$	08
			$45^\circ < \alpha \leq 75^\circ$	0,0
			$75^\circ < \alpha \leq 90^\circ$	36
			$90^\circ < \alpha \leq 180^\circ$	0,0
			$150^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 180^\circ$	12
			$180^\circ$	0,0
				35

$k_a$  qiymatiga qarab, xavflilik darajasi bo'yicha har bir kesishma quyidagilar bo'lishi mumkin.

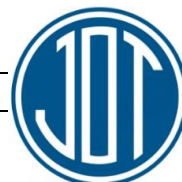
$k_a < 3$  - xavfli emas

$3 < k_a < 8$  - past xavfli

$8 < k_a < 12$  - xavfli

$k_a > 12$  - juda xavfli

Tadqiqot obyekti sifatida tanlab olingan chorraha Parkent ko'chasi va Mirzo Ulug'bek shox ko'chalari kesishmasi olingan. Chorrahaning umumiy malumotlar quyida keltirilgan. Parkent ko'chasining umumiy tasmalar soni 4 ta, piyodalar o'tish joyi bilan jihozlangan, ko'chaning umumiy eni 28 metr, Mirzo Ulug'bek shox ko'chasining umumiy tasmalar soni 4 ta, piyodalar o'tish joyi bilan jihozlangan, ko'chaning umumiy eni 32 metr, tashkil etadi.

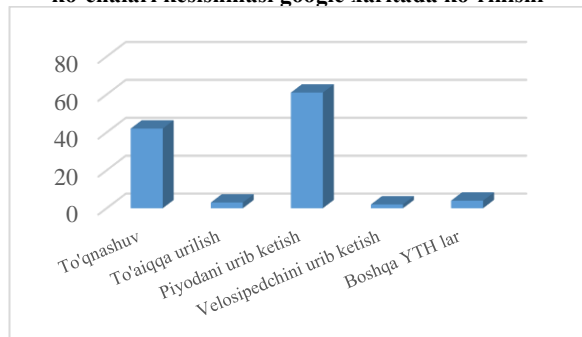


Ushbu yo'nalishda transport vositalari harakati miqdori soatiga o'rtacha 4 mingta, kundalik transport oqimi o'rtacha 45 ming dan ortiq. Ma'lumotlar yig'ishda yo'lning geometrik ma'lumotlari (uzunligi, kengligi va yo'laklar soni (polosalar)), piyodalar o'tish joyi, avtobus bekatlari, chorrahada signal vaqtlari va ishlash rejimi hamda boshqa ma'lumotlar o'rganildi. Belgilangan uchastkada transport oqimi va tezligini o'rnatilgan GPS moslamalari yordamida harakati tezligi ma'lumotlari to'planildi. Transport vositalarining maksimal tezligi 67 km/soat, minimal tezligi 20 km/soat va o'rtacha harakatlanish tezligi esa 35 km/soat tashkil etdi.

Transport vositalari turli tezliklarda harakatlanishi va yo'llardagi yo'laklarning (polosa) o'zgarishi ko'cha yo'llarining o'tkazish qobiliyatiga ta'sir qiladi. Bundan tashqari shahardagi svetoforlar esa ўтказиш қобилиятини янада чеклайди.



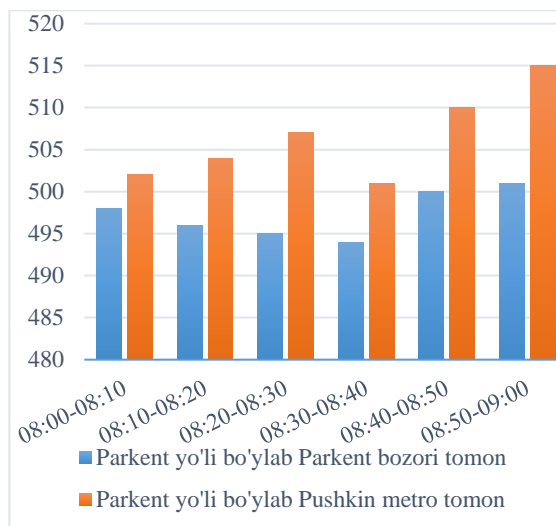
1-rasm. Parkent ko'chasi va Mirzo Ulug'bek shox ko'chalari kesishmasi google xaritada ko'rinishi



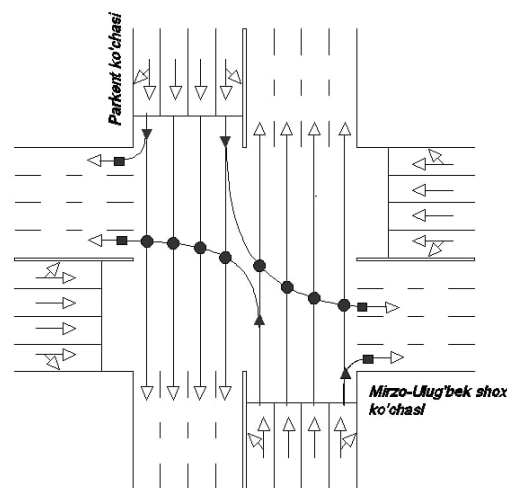
2-rasm. 2023 yil Mirzo Ulug'bek tumanida sodir etilgan YTH larning turlari bo'yicha tahlili

Tahlil natijalariga ko'ra eng ko'p sodir edilgan piyodani urib ketish, keying o'rinda to'qnashuv ekanligi ko'rinib turadi. Bundan kelib chiqadiki chorrahalarda piyodalar va avtomobillar xavfsizligini oshirish juda muhim.

Parkent ko'chasi va Mirzo Ulug'bek shox ko'chalari kesishmasida kuzatish usulida harakat miqdori yo'lning ko'rsatilgan bo'lagida bir yoki bir necha soat davomida hisobchilar yordamida maxsus tayyorlangan blankaga transport vositalarining o'tishini belgilash orqali aniqlanadi. Ko'pchilik davlatlarda, shuningdek, O'zbekistonda ham avtomobil yo'llaridagi harakat miqdorini kuzatuvchilar orqali aniqlanadi. Biz bu tadqiqotda 1 soatlik oqimni inobatga olgan holda halokatlilik koeffitsiyenti aniqlaymiz.



3-rasm. Parkent ko'chasi bo'yicha qarama-qarshi harakat transport oqimi diagrammasi



4-rasm. Parkent ko'chasi va Mirzo Ulug'bek shox ko'chalari kesishmalarning sxematik ko'rinishi

1. Oqimning qo'shilishi:

$$k_a = \frac{0,004 * 51 * 1239}{51 + 1239} = 0,2$$

$$k_a = \frac{0,004 * 80 * 982}{80 + 982} = 0,3$$

$$k_a = \frac{0,004 * 41 * 575}{41 + 575} = 0,15$$

$$k_a = \frac{0,004 * 41 * 635}{41 + 635} = 0,16$$

2. Oqimning ajralishi:

$$k_a = \frac{0,006 * 51 * 853}{51 + 853} = 0,3$$

$$k_a = \frac{0,006 * 80 * 1366}{80 + 1366} = 0,4$$



$$k_a = \frac{0,006 * 41 * 720}{41 + 720} = 0,2$$

$$k_a = \frac{0,006 * 41 * 490}{41 + 490} = 0,2$$

3. Oqimning kesishishi:

$$k_a = \frac{0,012 * 51 * 2119}{51 + 2119} = 0,6$$

$$k_a = \frac{0,012 * 80 * 1673}{80 + 1673} = 0,9$$

$$k_a = \frac{0,012 * 41 * 1082}{41 + 1082} = 0,5$$

$$k_a = \frac{0,012 * 41 * 731}{41 + 731} = 0,9$$

### 3. Xulosa

Hisob-kitoblardan biz shunday xulosaga keldikki, Parkent ko'chasi va Mirzo Ulug'bek shox ko'chalari kesishmada transport oqimlarining barcha mumkin bo'lgan yo'nalishlarini va transport oqimini hisobga olgan holda chorrahaning xavflilik darajasi 4,81 ni tashkil qildi. Bundan kelib chiqadiki, bu hudud past xavfli hisoblanadi.

Chorraha xavfsizligini ta'minlash ko'p qirrali yondashuvni talab qiladi, bunda ta'lim, infratuzilmani yaxshilash, amalda qo'llash, hamkorlik va doimiy tadqiqotlarni amalga oshirish orqali biz barcha yo'l harakati qatnashchillari uchun xavfsizroq muhit yaratishimiz, chorrahalar xavfsizligini birinchi o'ringa qo'yish va zonalarimizni avariylarsiz qilish uchun birgalikda ishlashni unutmang. Bugungi kunda amalga oshirilayotgan har bir harakat bizni chorrahadagi to'qnashuvlar kamroq va ko'proq hayotni tejaydigan kelajakka bir qadam yaqinlashtiradi.

Chorraha xavfsizligini oshirishda texnologiyaning rolini osirib bo'lmaydi. Aqlli yo'l signallari tizimlaridan tortib, piyodalarni aniqlash tizimlari va texnologiyalarigacha bo'lgan har bir yangilik bizni ushbu yutuqlardan foydalanish va integratsiyalashgan yondashuvni qo'llash orqali yanada xavfsiz yo'l aloqalarini yaratishga yaqinlashtiradi, biz o'zaro to'qnashuvlarni minimallashtirishga va haydovchilar va piyodalarning hayotini himoya qilishga harakat qilishdan iborat.

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