

**“SUYUQLIKNING SILINDRDAGI TEKIS XARAKATI MASALASI”***Xo'jaqulov Farrux Normamatovich**“TIQXMMI”MTU Qarshi irrigatsiya va agrotexnologiyalar instituti, o'qituvchisi***Annotatsiya**

Gaz dinamikasi bilan bog'liq masalalarda siqiladigan gaz nazariyasining matematik modellarini takomillashtirish zarur, shuningdek, texnologik jarayonning etarlicha batafsil modellarini o'rganish imkonini beradigan hisoblash tajribasini ham hisobga olish kerak. Amaliyot shuni ko'rsatadiki, matematik modellashtirish zamonaviy fan va texnologiyaning aksariyat sohalarining rivojlanishiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Transport va energetikani yanada rivojlantirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan fundamental muammolarning yechimi nazariy gidrodinamikaning mazmunini tashkil etadi.

Ishning asosiy maqsadi silindrga gaz etkazib berishni hisoblashning yangi matematik modellari va usullarini ishlab chiqish bilan bog'liq nazariy va amaliy muammolarni hal qilishdir.

**Annotation**

Mathematical models of compressed gas theory need to be improved in matters related to gas dynamics, as well as computational experience that allows the study of sufficiently detailed models of the technological process. Practice shows that mathematical modeling has a significant impact on the development of most areas of modern science and technology. The solution of fundamental problems that are important for the further development of transport and energy is the essence of theoretical hydrodynamics.

The main purpose of the work is to solve theoretical and practical problems associated with the development of new mathematical models and methods for calculating the gas supply to the cylinder.

**Suyuqlikning silindrdagi tekis xarakati masalasi**

Suyuqlik va gazlarning erkin chegarali oqimi masalasi texnologiyaning turli tarmoqlarida qo'llanilishi bilan, xususan, dvigatelning gaz taqsimlash mexanizmida amaliy ahamiyatga yega. Gidravlik qarshiligi yeng past bo'lgan dvigatel silindrida gaz almashinuvining fizik jarayonlari siqilgan gaz oqimi nazariyasining masalalariga keltiriladi.

Ishning asosiy maqsadi silindrga gaz etkazib berishni hisoblashning yangi matematik modellari va usullarini yaratish bilan bog'liq nazariy va amaliy muammolarni hal qilishdir.

Tashqi kuchlarni hisobga olmagan holda tezligi tovush tezligigacha bulgan sikilmas gazning silindrdagi potensial oqimining masalasi ko‘rib chiqimiz. Oqim potensial va statsionar bo‘lib, jarayon politropikdir.

Bir sekundlik okim sarfi  $q$  bo‘lgan musbat manba (istochnik)  $A$  nuqtada joylashgan deb olamiz:  $q = V_A h$ , bu yerda  $V_A$  - gaz zarrachasining  $A$  nuqtadagi tezligi,  $h$  - manbadagi oqim kengligi. Silindr bo‘shlig‘ini to‘ldirib turgan gaz zarrachalari noma’lum chegarali erkin sirtini hosil qiladi, bu yerda bosim doimiy bo‘ladi. Kirayotgan gaz oqimi cheksizlikda  $V_\infty = V_A$ .

Uzluksizlik tenglamasini va uyurmasiz harakat shartlarini yozamiz [5-7]:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0. \quad (1)$$

Ideal suyuqlik uchun ba’zi gidrodinamik metodlar [8] asosida qaralayotgan masalani kompleks funksiyalar nazariyasidan foydalanib yechamiz.

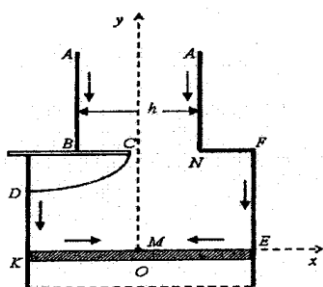
Koordinata boshi  $O$  nuqtada bulgan  $z=x+iy$  koordinatalar sistemasini kiritamiz,  $y$  o‘qini oqimning simmetriya o‘qi bo‘ylab yo‘naltiramiz (2.3-rasm).

Biroq  $W(z)$  konform akslantirishni aniqlash masalasi ancha murakkab, chunki akslantiruvchi soxalar murakkab kurinishga ega. Soddalashtirishning usullaridan biri kompleks o‘zgaruvchili  $\zeta = \xi + i\eta$  tekislikda yordamchi kompleks kanonik soxani kiritishdir. Bevosita  $W(z)$  funksiyani qidirish o‘rniga ikkita analitik funksiyalarni  $W(\zeta)$  va  $z = z(\zeta)$  aniklash yetarli.

Muammoni hal qilish uchun fizik tekislikdagi oqim sohasini  $\zeta$  yuqori yarim tekislikka mos ravishda konform akslantiramiz (2.4- rasm).  $z = z(\zeta)$  analitik funksiya  $Im \zeta \geq 0$  yuqori yarim tekislikni oim soxasiga akslantirsa, bunda oqim soxasi chegaralari yukori yarim tekislikning haqiqiy o‘qiga mos keladi,  $Im \zeta \geq 0$  soxaning  $b, 0, d, k, l, e, f, n$  nuqtalari oqim sohasining  $B, C, D, K, M, E, F, N$  nuqtalariga mos keladi.

$W = \varphi + i\psi$  kompleks potensial funksiyasi oqim sohasida analitik funksiya xisoblanadi.  $W$  kompleks potensial soxa kengligi  $q$  ga teng bulgan polosani ifodalaydi

$$W(\zeta) = -\frac{q}{\pi} \ln(\zeta - 1) + iq. \quad (2)$$



2.3- rasm

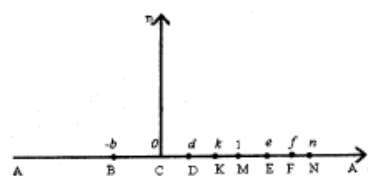


Рис. 2

2.4- rasm

[8] metoddan foydalanib, karalayotgan masala sikilmaydigan suklik uchun yechiladi. ( $\zeta$ ) yuqori yarim tekislikda

$$\omega(\zeta) = \ln \frac{iV_0}{\bar{V}} \quad (3)$$

analitik bo'lgan Jukovski funktsiyasini kiritamiz:

$$\omega(\zeta) = \ln \frac{V_0}{V} + i \left( \theta + \frac{\pi}{2} \right), |\bar{V}| = V$$

bunda  $V_0$ - erkin sirtidagi tezlik moduli.

$\omega(\zeta)$  funktsiya uchun chegaraviy shrtlarni yozamiz:

AB, DK, EF, NA: da  $\eta = 0, -\infty < \xi < -b, d < \xi < k, e < \xi < f, n < \xi < \infty$ ;  $Im\omega = 0$ ;

BC, KM, NF: da  $\eta = 0, -b < \xi < 0, k < \xi < 1, f < \xi < n, Im\omega = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ;

ME: da  $\eta = 0, 1 < \xi < e, Im\omega = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ ;

CD: da  $\eta = 0, 0 < \xi < d, Re\omega = 0$ .

Endi quyidagi chegaraviy qiymatlarni qanoatlantiruvchi

$$\omega_1(\zeta) = \frac{\omega(\zeta)}{\sqrt{\zeta} \sqrt{\zeta - d}}$$

funktsiyani ko'rib chiqamiz:

$Im\omega_1 = 0, \eta = 0$  da,  $-\infty < \xi < -b, 0 < \xi < d, d < \xi < k, e < \xi < f, n < \xi < \infty$

$$Im\omega_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d - \xi} \sqrt{|\xi|}}, da \eta = 0, -b < \xi < 0, Im\omega_1 = -\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\xi} \sqrt{\xi - d}}, da$$

$$\eta = 0, 1 < \xi < e; Im\omega_1 = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{\xi} \sqrt{\xi - d}}, da \eta = 0, k < \xi < 1, f < \xi < n.$$

Parametrik ( $\zeta$ ) soxaning haqiqiy chegarasida  $\omega(\zeta)$  funktsiyaning mavxum qismi ma'lum. SHu sababli Shvarsning integral formulasidan foydalanib  $\omega(\zeta)$  funktsiyaning qurish mumkin [9].

YUqori yarim tekislik uchun oqim sohasini parametrik sohaga akslantiruvchi  $\omega(\zeta)$  ni olamiz:

$$\omega(\zeta) = \ln \left[ \frac{F^2(\zeta, 1)F(\zeta, n)}{F(\zeta, b)F(\zeta, k)F(\zeta, e)F(\zeta, f)} \right], \quad (4)$$

$$F(\zeta, b) = \frac{\sqrt{d(\zeta + b)}}{\sqrt{\zeta - d} + \sqrt{\zeta(d + b)}}, \quad F(\zeta, k) = \frac{\sqrt{\zeta - k}}{\sqrt{k(\zeta - d)} + \sqrt{\zeta(k - d)}}$$

$$F(\zeta, 1) = \frac{\sqrt{\zeta - 1}}{\sqrt{\zeta - d} + \sqrt{\zeta(1 - d)}}, \quad F(\zeta, f) = \frac{\sqrt{\zeta - f}}{\sqrt{(\zeta - d)f} + \sqrt{\zeta(f - d)}}$$

$$F(\zeta, n) = \frac{\sqrt{\zeta - n}}{\sqrt{n(\zeta - d)} + \sqrt{\zeta(n - d)}}$$

Oxirgi ifodadan kompleks tezlikni topamiz:

$$\vec{V} = u - iv = iV_0F(\zeta), \tag{5}$$

Bunda

$$F(\xi) = \frac{F(\zeta, b)F(\zeta, k)F(\zeta, e)F(\zeta, f)}{F^2(\zeta, 1)F(\zeta, n)};$$

$G_z$  oqim soxasi chegaralariga mos kyeladigan yuqori yarim tekislik xakikiy uk buylab tezlik taqsimotini topamiz.

$\eta = 0, -b < \xi < 0$  bo‘ylab,  $\vec{V} = u - iv = V_0F_1(\xi), u = V_0F_1(\xi), v = 0,$

$$F_1(\xi) = \frac{F_1(|\xi|, b), F_1(|\xi|, k), F_1(|\xi|, e), F_1(|\xi|, f)}{F_1^2(|\xi|, 1)F_1(|\xi|, n)};$$

$\eta = 0, 0 < \xi < d$  bo‘ylab,  $\vec{V} = V_0F_2(\xi), u = V_0ReF_2(\xi), v = V_0ImF_2(\xi),$

$$F_2(\xi) = \frac{(\sqrt{\xi} \sqrt{b+d} - i\sqrt{b(d-\xi)}) (\sqrt{\xi} \sqrt{k-d} - i\sqrt{k(d-\xi)}) (\sqrt{\xi} \sqrt{e-d} - i\sqrt{e(d-\xi)})}{d^3 \sqrt{d} \sqrt{\xi+b} \sqrt{k-\xi} \sqrt{e-\xi}} \times \frac{(\sqrt{\xi} \sqrt{f-d} - i\sqrt{f(d-\xi)}) (\sqrt{\xi} \sqrt{1-d} + i\sqrt{d-\xi})^2 (\sqrt{\xi} \sqrt{n-d} - i\sqrt{n(d-\xi)})}{(1-\xi)\sqrt{f-\xi}\sqrt{n-\xi}}$$

$W(\zeta)$  va  $\omega(\zeta)$  ni e’tiborga olib, yuqori yarim tekislikning haqiqiy o‘qidagi nuqtalariga mos keluvchi oqim tekisligidagi nuqtalarda bosimlar taqsimotini va oqimning geometrik elementlarini aniqlash mumkin.

Buning uchun har bir  $\zeta$  uchun  $z = x + iy$  oqim tekisligidagi nuqtani aniqlab, shu nuqtadagi bosimni ham hisoblash mumkin:

$$dz = \left( d\varphi + i \frac{\rho_0}{\rho} d\psi \right) \frac{e^{i\theta}}{v} \tag{6}$$

Parametrik soxaning xakikiy o‘kida ko‘rsatilgan oraliklarda integrallash natijasida  $z(\zeta)$  aniqlaymiz :

$$z(\zeta) = \frac{V_0 h}{\pi} \int_{-b}^{\zeta} \frac{iF^2(\zeta, 1)F(\zeta, n)}{F(\zeta, b)F(\zeta, k)F(\zeta, e)F(\zeta, f) \xi^{-1}} d\zeta. \tag{7}$$

Oqim sohasidagi qattiq chegaralarning geometrik o‘lchamlari va tezlik  $V_A$  ma’lum deb qarab, (2.7) integrallash orkali, yuqori yarim tekislikning haqiqiy o‘qida kursatilgan oraliklarida bu masalani yechimiga kiruvchi noma’lum parametrlarning qiymatlarini  $(b, d, k, e, f, n)$  topish uchun oltita tenglamalar sistemasiga ega bo‘lamiz.

CD erkin sirt ko‘rinishini topamiz

$$x(\xi) = x(0) + Re \int_0^{\xi} \frac{dz}{d\xi} d\xi, \quad y(\xi) = y(0) + Im \int_0^{\xi} \frac{dz}{d\xi} d\xi. \tag{8}$$

BC klapanga ta'sir etuvchi gidrodinamik bosimni hisoblaymiz. Oqimning uzluksizligi tufayli vakt birligi ichida xar bir ko'ndalang kesimdan bir xil gaz sarfi o'tadi:

$$V_A S_0 = V_0 S = const, \quad (9)$$

Bu yerda  $S_0 = \frac{1}{4} \pi h^2$ ,  $S \pi l^2$  – mos ravishda silindrning kirish va chiqish qismlarida ko'ndalang kesim yuzasi.

(2.9) tenglamadan gaz zarrachasining erkin sirdagi xarakat tezligini topamiz. Agar  $p_A = p_0$  bosim berilgan bo'lsa, u holda Bernulli integrali yordamida klapanga ta'sir etuvchi umumiy bosim R ni topish mumkin:

$$P = \int_{-b}^0 (p - p_0) dx \quad (10)$$

Shunday qilib, tezliklar va bosimlar uchun hisoblash formulalari keltirib chikarildi va ularning silindrdagi gaz oqimi jarayonlarida gidrodinamik xarakteristikalarini hisoblash uchun qo'llanilishi keltirildi.

### Xulosa

Zamonaviy dvigatel konstruksiyasining rivojlanishi ularning dizayni va ishlash prinsipini takomillashtirish bog'liq. Gaz taqsimlash mexanizmlarining konstruksiyalari juda murakkab, issiqlik almashinuvning foydali ish koeffitsiyenti past, silindrni yangi zaryad bilan to'ldirish va yonish mahsulotlaridan tozalash koeffitsiyenti past. Shu bilan birga, gaz taqsimlash mexanizmida yassi yopqich tipidagi yuqori samarali dvigatelni yaratish, zamonaviy ekologik talablarga muvofiqligini ta'minlash uchun bir qator boshqa muammolarni hal qilish bilan bog'liq.

Tashqi kuchlarni hisobga olmagan holda tezligi tovush tezligigacha bulgan sikilmas gazning silindrdagi potensial oqimining masalasi ko'rib chiqildi. Ideal suyuqlik uchun gidrodinamik metodlardan biri -N.E.Jukovskiy metodi asosida qaralayotgan masalani kompleks funksiyalar nazariyasidan foydalanib olingan analitik yechimi keltirildi. Gaz aralashmasining silindrdagi oqimini nazariy o'rganish amalga oshirildi va oqimning gaz-gidrodinamik parametrlarini (bosim va zichlik, silindr ichidagi tezlik taqsimoti) aniqlash uchun erkin chegarali oqimlar nazariya usullaridan foydalangan holda analitik formulalar olindi.

### Adabiyotlar

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