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DEVELOPMENT OF BOUNDARY CONDITIONS FOR MATHEMATICAL MODELS OF UNSTEADY WATER MOVEMENT IN WATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

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Abstract: The article explores the potential for designing virtual clothing models based on material characteristics and evaluating the quality of fit using the automated CLO3D program. The article analyzes the problems of developing boundary conditions for mathematical models taking into account the multidimensional distribution of parameters of unstable water movement in space in modern conditions. The author revealed and explained the solution of the system of equations with boundary conditions for modeling two-dimensional water flow in open channels.

Keywords: water management objects, water movement, spatial parameter, multidimensional distribution, mathematical model, boundary condition, open channel, water flow, system of equations.

Introduction. Currently, the problems of mathematical models of unstable water movement, taking into account the multidimensional distribution of parameters in space, occupy one of the main places in the problems of engineering use of water management objects. In modern conditions, the development of boundary conditions for mathematical models, taking into account the multidimensional distribution of parameters of unstable water movement in space, is widely used in practical calculations. The integration of the theoretical principles of limit means for mathematical models, taking into account the multidimensional distribution of parameters of unsteady water movement in space, should fully provide analytical solutions to the problems posed by various fields [1].

Depending on the task and the available means of solving it, simplified (estimated) calculation options are used or mathematical modeling systems are built with a given accuracy of the process description and a detailed result is obtained.

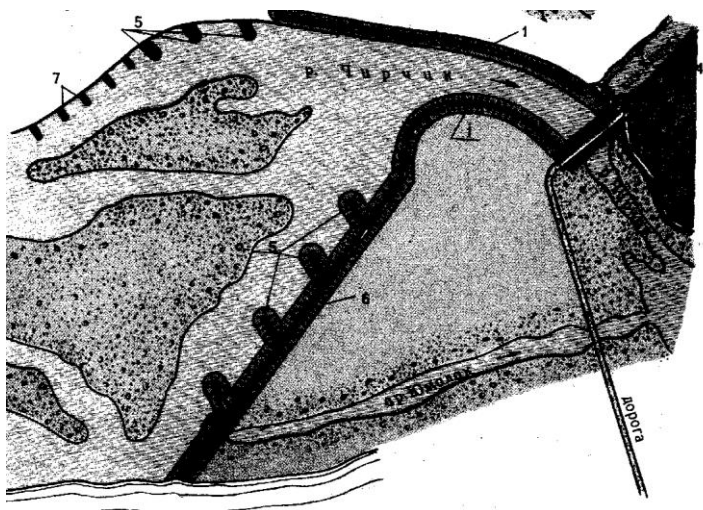
The variational method was developed by N.A. Kartvelishvili and is based on the application of the Bubnov-Galerkin method to calculate the unsteady motion of water. This method allows to bring the solution of the system of equations in particular derivatives (in this case, the system of Saint-Venant equations) to the initial solution of the system of ordinary differential equations, and then to the system of algebraic equations [4]. The successful use of this method was proposed by academician E.E. Makovsky [5], the analytical solution of the linear Saint-Venant equation obtained by him is now widely used in engineering calculations.

V. I. Koren and L. S. Kuchments conducted research on creating mathematical models of unstable water movement [6; 7]. In their research, a wide range of issues related to the creation of mathematical models of the river flow were considered.

Many authors [8, 9, 10] have considered the mathematical meaning of the corrections for momentum and energy introduced into the equations of motion, as well as the possibilities of simplifying and schematizing the movement of water flows.

Methodology & empirical analysis. The article analyzes the problems of developing boundary conditions for mathematical models, taking into account the multidimensional distribution of parameters of unstable water movement in space in modern conditions. Taking into account the multidimensional distribution of spatial parameters of unstable water movement in water management facilities, mathematical models, comparative analysis, and selective observation methods were used. Logical and structural analysis, grouping and comparison methods were used as research methodology.

Results. For rivers, canals and water reservoirs, the fields of spatial variable detection can be different. As an example 1.2. and 1.3. - in the pictures you can see the plan of taking water from the Chirchik River to the Karasuv Canal and from the Amudarya to the Qilichniyazboy Canal.



Picture 1. The plan for taking water from the Chirchik river to the Karasuv canal is high - Chirchik hydroelectric complex and the order of riverside control measures



Picture 2. Taking water from the Amudarya River to the Qilichniyazboy Canal and measures to control the river banks

Due to the spatial distribution of Chirchik and Amudarya rivers in terms of latitude and longitude, these objects should be considered as two-dimensional objects [2]. It is advisable to model the movement of water in these objects on the basis of two-

dimensional models. Based on the results of mathematical modeling based on a two-dimensional model for these objects, it is possible to clarify the measures and measures regulating the main structures and channels [3].

For the accuracy of the solution, it is necessary to define the initial and boundary conditions.

The initial conditions describe the entire movement at the time it is taken as the initial.

$$U(x, y, t_0) = U_0(x, y), \quad (x, y) \in \Omega, \quad (1.28)$$

where $U_0(x, y)$ are given functions of depth and flow rate, Ω is a two-dimensional area.

The field of detection of variables in which the water flow moves has a complex geometric shape in a part of a river or a natural channel.

An important difficulty in setting a two-dimensional problem is defining the boundary conditions [4]. Let us see that the boundary $d\Omega$ part of the field Ω consists of liquid and impermeable solid parts, that is, the boundary $d\Omega = \{d\Omega_l, d\Omega_s\}$ parts can consist of several parts. As an example, let's consider a part of a wide rectangular channel (Fig. 1.4), where liquid and solid boundaries are shown.

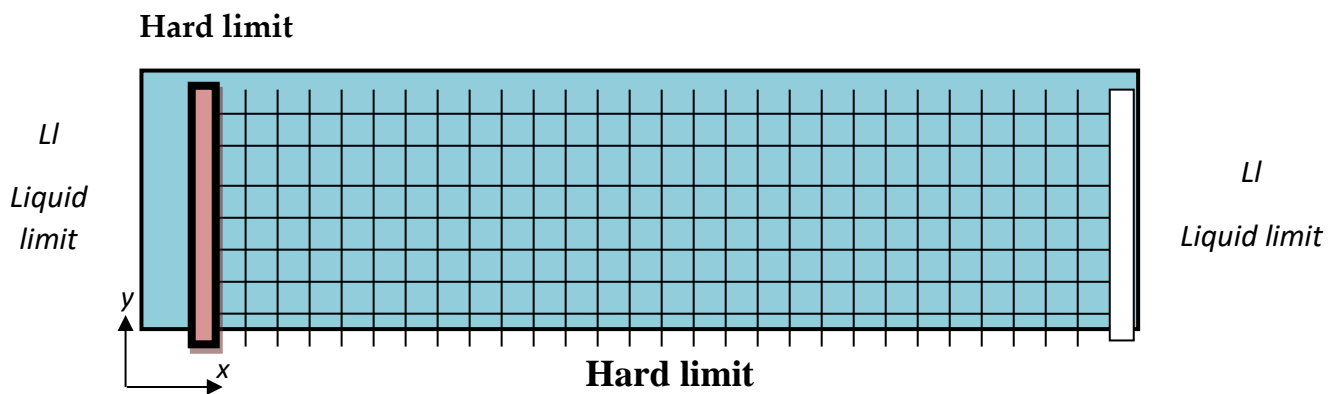


Figure 3. A wide rectangular channel with a barrier device.

In the liquid part of the field boundary there is a hydraulic structure or hydraulic post, in the solid part of the boundary the flow is surrounded by the sides of the channel.

In the liquid part of the boundary, depending on the type of hydrotechnical facility, a change in depth or a change in water consumption is given [5].

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_i(x, y, t) &= H_i(t), \\
 q_i(x, y, t) \cos \alpha + p_i(x, y, t) \sin \alpha &= Q_i(t), \quad (1.29) \\
 \alpha &= (n, \hat{Ox}), \quad (x, y) \in d\Omega_{\kappa i} \quad i = 1, n_{\kappa}
 \end{aligned}$$

where $q_i(x, y, t)$ and $p_i(x, y, t)$ are the longitudinal and transverse unknown components of flow water consumption, and $H_i(t)$ and $Q_i(t)$ are the depth and flow in the

corresponding fluid section given functions of consumption change, α is the angle between the limit normal and the x-axis.

Equation (1.29) represents the conditions for a hydropost with a known water level. If the hydrotechnical facility is in working mode,

$$Q_i(t) = F(H_i(t), h_i(x, y, t), a_i(t)), \quad (1.30)$$

$$(x, y) \in d\Omega_{\text{ж}i} \quad i = 1, n_{\text{ж}}$$

where $h_i(x, y, t)$ are the unknown constituents of the stream water level, $H_i(t)$ and $a_i(t)$ are the given functions of the change of the upstream depth and the opening of the hydraulic structure in the corresponding liquid part.

In the hard part of the border, the water consumption is equal to zero according to the normal, given in the following form:

$$q_i(x, y, t) \cos \alpha + p_i(x, y, t) \sin \alpha = 0, \quad (1.31)$$

$$\alpha = \overset{\wedge}{(n, Ox)}, \quad (x, y) \in d\Omega_{\text{т}i} \quad i = 1, n_{\text{т}}$$

The physical meaning of the equation (1.31) is that the total component of longitudinal and transverse water consumption normal to the limit is zero.

$$d\Omega = d\Omega_{\text{ж}} \cup d\Omega_{\text{т}}, \quad d\Omega_{\text{ж}} = \prod_{i=1}^{n_{\text{ж}}} d\Omega_{\text{ж}i}, \quad d\Omega_{\text{т}} = \prod_{i=1}^{n_{\text{т}}} d\Omega_{\text{т}i}, \quad (1.32)$$

Then the equation for boundary conditions can be written in operator form

$$\mathbf{E}_i \mathbf{V} = \mathbf{F}_i, \quad (x, y) \in d\Omega_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, n \quad (1.33)$$

Thus, to model two-dimensional water flow in open channels, the system of equations (1.27) is solved with boundary conditions (1.33).

The system of equations (1.27) belongs to the quasi-linear differential equations with complex boundary conditions of special derivatives in the fields of determination of variables, it is impossible to get an exact solution of the structured problem, therefore, various numerical methods are used for approximate solutions.

Conclusions. The use of the finite element method in the modeling of water flow taking into account the multidimensional parameters of water management objects in space, modeling the dynamics of temporary processes of water resources on a computer, determining the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the water flow along the length and width of a river or channel, as well as , allows to determine the design parameters that improve the performance of new structures in them, and also significantly reduces the time spent on studying the processes that occur in them compared to full-scale studies and sample studies on a physical model.

In modern conditions, the qualitative and quantitative features of the development of boundary conditions for mathematical models, taking into account the

multidimensional distribution of spatial parameters of unsteady water movement in water management facilities, fully provide analytical solutions for the integration of theoretical principles.

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C O N T E N T S

PRIMARY PROCESSING OF COTTON, TEXTILE AND LIGHT INDUSTRY

Usmanova N., Abdugarimova M., Kamolova M., Ismoilova S.	3
Research on the process of building dress shapes in 3d space	
Rayimjonov M., Rahimov F., Sarimsakov A., Muradov R.	13
Increasing the efficiency of retaining device for fine and large heavy mixtures in cotton raw materials	
Kosimov A., Ahmadjanov S.	19
Design of the mechanical properties of the fabric used by wind yarn spinning from cotton and polyester fibers	
Salokhiddinova M., Muradov M.	27
Ways to improve the efficiency of moving device used in air transportation of cotton	
Nazarova M.	33
Research of methods of antibacterial treatment of textile materials	
Sheraliyeva R., O'ralov L.	37
Study of technological indicators of two-layer knitted fabrics obtained on long Xing LXA 252 knitting machine	
Turdiyeva O', Khojiyev A.	42
Mathematical modeling of the development technology of selected leather for the transformation assortment	

GROWING, STORAGE, PROCESSING AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND FOOD TECHNOLOGIES

Uzaydullaev A.	49
Research on the food safety of pomegranate juice and concentrate production technology	
Kuzibekov S.	56
Safety studies in soybean oil production process	
Ismoilov K., Khamdamov A.	62
Acceleration of heat and matter exchange processes in the final distiller with a convex-concave plate	
Abdullaeva B., Soliev M.	67
Method of making syrup for cold drinks	
Meliboyev M., Qurbanov U.	73
Compounds that determine their nutritional value based on the types of food products	

Nishanov O', Atakhanov Sh., Mamajanova M.	79
Effect of energy drinks on the human body	
Ikromova Y., Nuriddinov Sh., Hamdamov A.	84
Optimization of heat load in three-stage distillation of vegetable oil micelles	
Turg'unov Sh., Mallabayev O.	90
Use in a new receptor in functional bread making	
CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGIES	
Ergashev O., Bakhronov Kh., Esonkulova N., Asfandiyorov M., Akhmadov M., Absalyamova I.	95
Determination of the inhibitory efficiency of the inhibitor synthesized based on maleic anhydride by the electrochemical method	
Ergashev O., Rakhmatkarieva F., Davlatova O.	102
Mechanism of H ₂ O vapor adsorption in a type zeolites. The adsorption isotherms.	
Yoqubjonova M., Boymirzaev A.	107
Biomedical properties and applications of chitosan derivatives	
Rajabaliyev N., Rahmonov J., Nigmatillayeva M., Rajabov Y., Akbarov Kh.	116
Thermodynamic study of the anti-corrosion properties of dician diamide in an acid environment	
Ochilov A., Urinboeva M., Abdikamalova A., Kuldasheva Sh., Eshmetov I.	123
Study of rheological flow curves of ED20 emulsions	
Nozimov E., Sultanov B., Kholmatov D., Sherkuziev D., Nodirov A.	129
Phosphorus fertilizer technology activated from phosphorus powder and mineralized mass	
Kadirova M., Sabirov V.	135
Results of mechanochemical synthesis of methylene blue complex with d-metals	
Jalilov A., Sottikulov E., Karimova M., Boymirzaev A	142
Synthesis of polycarboxylate plasticizer based on acrylic acid and apeg and its gel chromatographic analysis	
Khusenov A., Ashurov M., Abdullaev O., Rakhmanberdiev G.	149
Determination of optimal conditions for the extraction of gelatin from secondary local raw materials	
Lutpillaeva M., Hoshimov F., Ergashev O.	155
Synthesis of silver nanoparticles using various reducing agents and stabilizers	

Akhmadjanov I., Djalilov A., Karimov M.	
Studying isotherms of adsorption and desorption of nitrogen on a sorbent synthesis for selective extraction of lithium	164

Kalbaev A., Salixanov A., Seitnazarova O., Abdikamalova A.	
Change of cation exchange capacity during the thermal treatment of bentonite and their textural characteristics	171

MECHANICS AND ENGINEERING

Obidov A., Shamshitdinov M., Mashrabboyev I.	
Reduce energy consumption by adjusting the electrodrive speed of the linter device	178

Haydarova R.	
Development of boundary conditions for mathematical models of unsteady water movement in water management facilities	184

Bekmirzayev D., Qosimov E., Ismoilov A.	
Consequences of earthquakes and preventive measures based on foreign experiences	189

Aliev R., Eraliyev A., Nosirov M., Mirzaalimov A., Mirzaalimov N.	
Investigation of an improved solar water heater in comsol multiphysics software	196

Obidov A., Akhmadaliev D., Otaqo'ziyev D.	
Development of an experimental construction of a device for cleaning from small piece of contaminants	202

Obidov A., Mirzaumidov A., Abdurasulov A., Otaqo'ziyev D.	
Deformation of the shaft in torsion and the effect of torsion along with bending	208

Matkarimov P., Juraev D., Usmonkhujayev S.	
Study of stress-strain state of an earth dam using a three-dimensional model of the structure	217

Mamajonov Sh.	
Methods of determining the efficiency of the cotton regenerator in the cleaning process	228

Xuramova X.	
Establishment of the device for separation of fibers suitable for spinning from the waste of the cotton cleaning process	236

Kholboyeva Sh., Kosimov A.	
Principles of classification of costs to ensure product quality in production	243

Kholboyeva Sh., Kosimov A.	
Methodological processing of quality control of technological processes of manufacturing enterprises	249

Shoxobidinova Sh., Kosimov A., Mamadaliyeva D.	
General guidelines for quality management and technologies in the metallurgical industry supply chain	255
Sheraliyeva R., O'ralov L.	
Study of technological indicators of two-layer knitted fabrics obtained on long Xing LXA 252 knitting machine	262
Tuychiev T., Turdiev H., Rozmetov R., Shorakhmedova M.	
Effect of screw cleaner on cotton spinning	267
ADVANCED PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION	
Kayumov M.	
Enlightenment movement of Jadids in Khiva khanate	272
Alikhanov M.	
Constitutional reforms in Uzbekistan during the years of independence	278
Alikhanov M.	
The struggle for constitutional monarchy in the khanate of Khiva at the beginning of the XX century	283
Azibaev A.	
Forecasting GDP growth and GDP per capita in Uzbekistan by the ordinary least squares (OLS) regression analysis	289
Tuychibayeva G., Kukibayeva M.	
Overview of teaching English to teenagers in Uzbekistan secondary schools	296
Ismailova Z.	
Methodology for improving lexical competence of future english language teachers	301
Xuramov L.	
Algorithms for modeling function and medical signals in wavelet methods	307
ECONOMICAL SCIENCES	
Bekmirzayev B.	
Agriculture development in ensuring economic security in Uzbekistan: theory, analysis and prospects	316
Mirzatov B.	
Social evaluation of the youth behavior and value sphere in Namangan region	323
Khojimatov R.	
The development competitiveness of silk industry in Namangan region	329
Maksudov A.	
The development and formation of competition of the market for the products of the sewing and knitting industry	335

Maksudov A.

Government support of the garment and knitting industry within the scope of business activity **341**

Yuldasheva D.

Personnel competencies in the field of tourism personnel management **346**

Abdieva N.

Development of small business and private entrepreneurship with the help of investments **350**

Abdieva N.

The labor market and its effect on the economy **357**

Yuldasheva D., Hashimov P.

Tax systems and their assessment criteria **365**
