



**“Toshkent irrigasiya va qishloq xo‘jaligini  
mexanizatsiyalash muhandislarni instituti”  
Milliy tadqiqot universiteti**



**Mavzu: Suyuqlik harakatining kinematikasi.  
Suyuqlik oqimining uzluksizlik tenglamasi.**

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**«Gidravlika va gidroinformatika»  
kafedrası v.b. dotsenti**

**S.N.Xoshimov**

## **REJA:**

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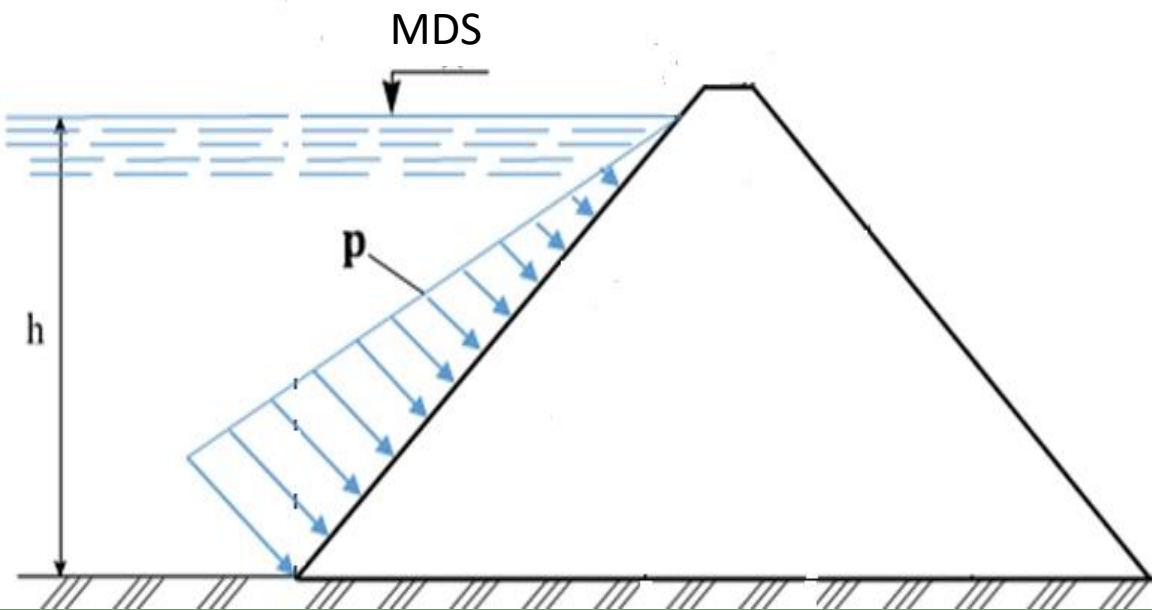
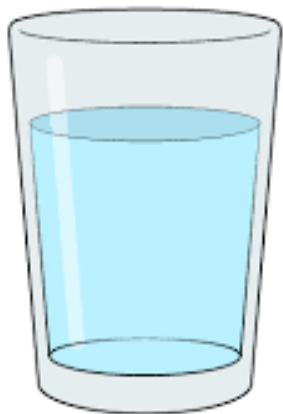
- 1. Suyuqlik harakatining turlari;**
- 2. Oqimning asosiy gidravlik elementlari;**
- 3. Suyuqlik oqimining uzluksizlik tenglamasi.**

# “BBB” jadvali

<b>Bilardim</b>	<b>Bilishni hoxlagan edim</b>	<b>Bilib oldim</b>
<p><b>1. Hidrostatikaning asosiy tenglamasi va uning natijalari;</b></p> <p><b>2. Tekis sirtga ta'sir etayotgan gidrostatik bosim kuchi va unini aniqlash usullari;</b></p> <p><b>3. Hidrostatik bosim markazi;</b></p> <p><b>4. Arximed qonuni.</b></p>	<p><b>1. Suyuqlik harakatining turlari;</b></p> <p><b>2. Oqimning asosiy gidravlik elementlari;</b></p> <p><b>3. Suyuqlik oqimining uzluksizlik tenglamasi.</b></p>	

## Gidrostatika bo`limi:

$p$ - bosim



## Gidrodinamika bo`limi:

$p$ - bosim  
 $u$  - tezlik



**Gidravlikaning gidrodinamika bo`limida xarakatdagi suyuqlik qonunlari o`rganiladi va ularning amaliyotga tadbiqi ko`riladi.**



Gidrodinamikaning asosiy tushunchasi **tezlik** ( $u$ ) va **bosimdir** ( $p$ ). Tezlik hamda bosim vaqt va koordinata bo'yicha o'zgaruvchandir.

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**Suyuqlik harakatini tadqiqotida ikkita uslubga asoslanadi:**

- 1. Lagranj uslubi;**
- 2. Eyler uslubi.**

# Suyuqlik harakatining turlari

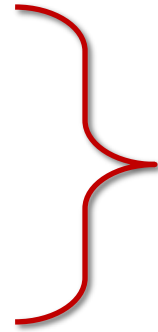
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- 1. Beqaror va barqaror harakat;**
- 2. Tekis va notekis harakat;**
- 3. Naporli va naporsiz harakat.**

# I. Beqaror va barqaror harakat

$$p = f_1(x; y; z; t)$$

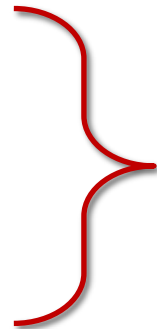
$$u = f_2(x; y; z; t)$$



**Beqaror harakat;**

$$p = f_1(x; y; z)$$

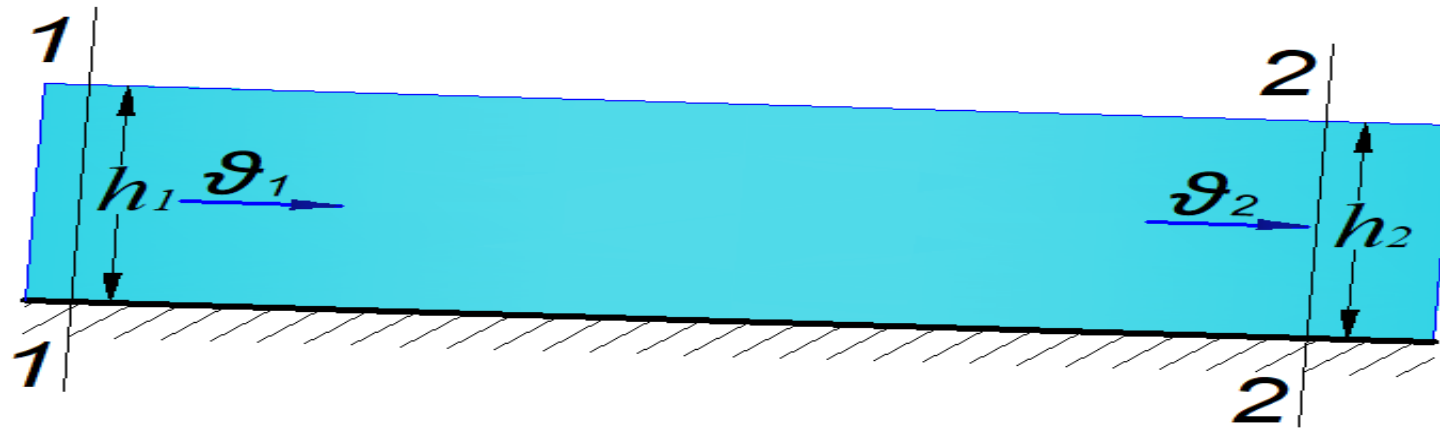
$$u = f_2(x; y; z)$$



**Barqaror harakat.**



## II. Tekis va notekis harakat

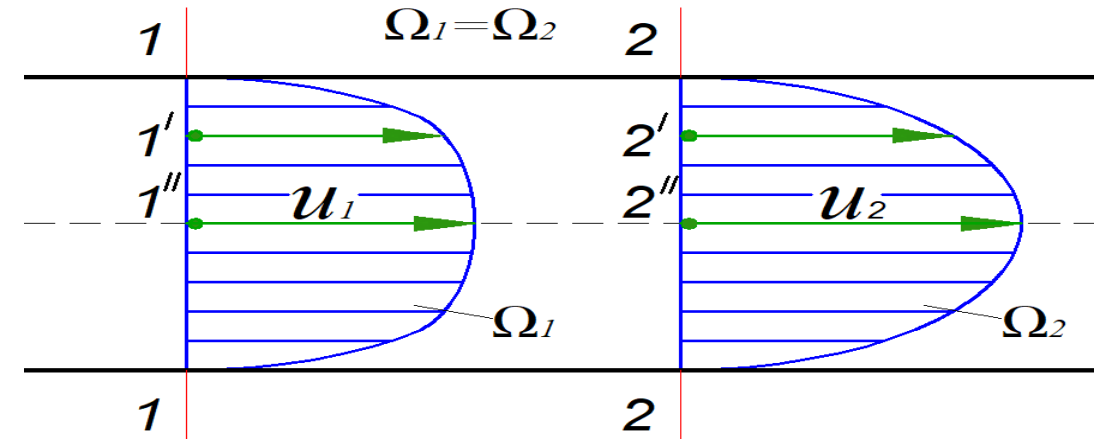
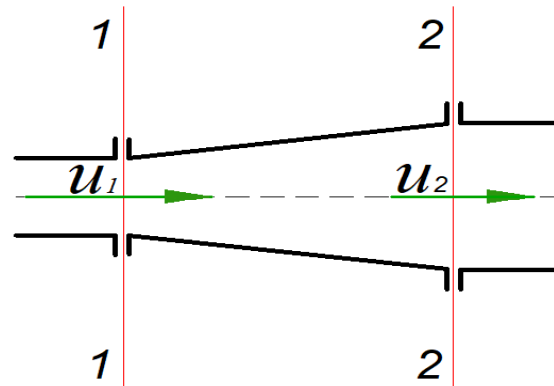
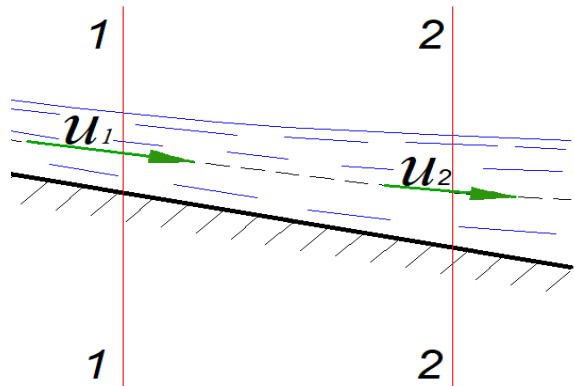


$$h_1 = h_2$$

$$v_1 = v_2$$

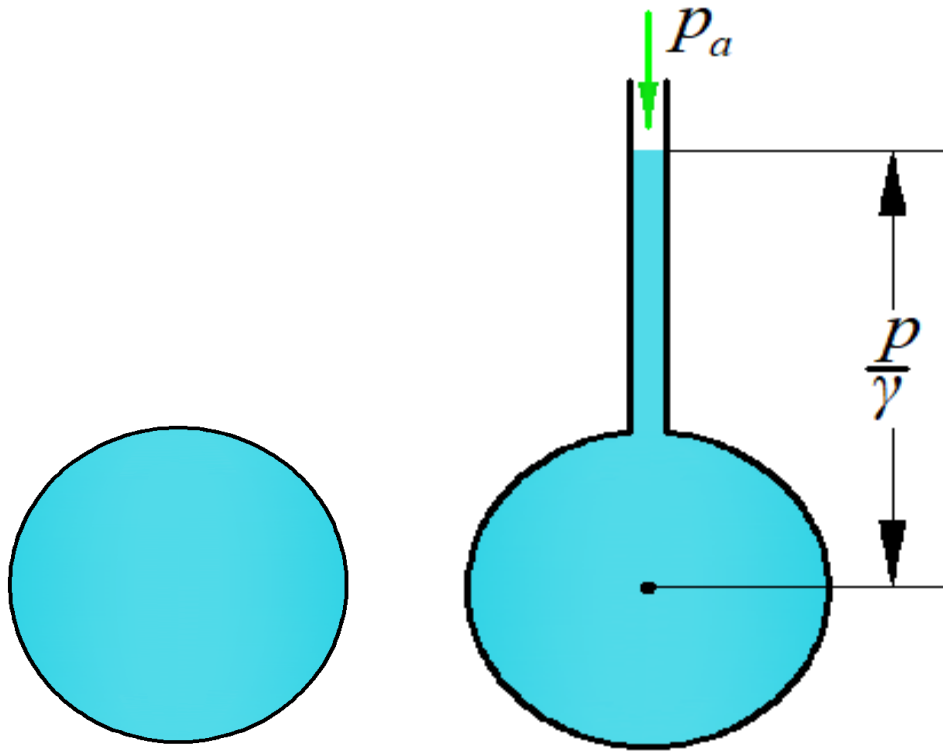
$$\omega_1 = \omega_2$$

a) tekis harakat

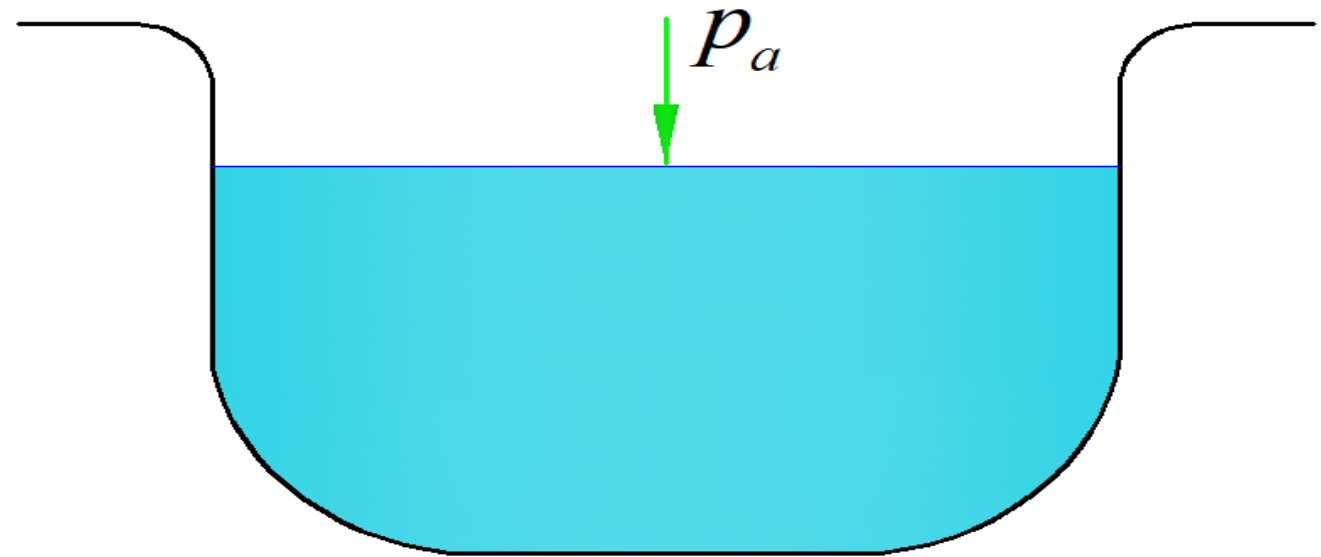


b) notekis harakat

# III. Naporli va naporsiz harakat



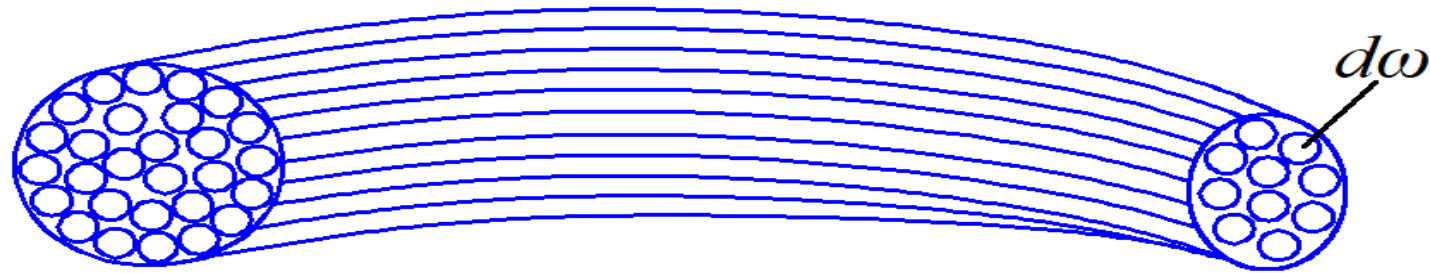
**a) naporli**



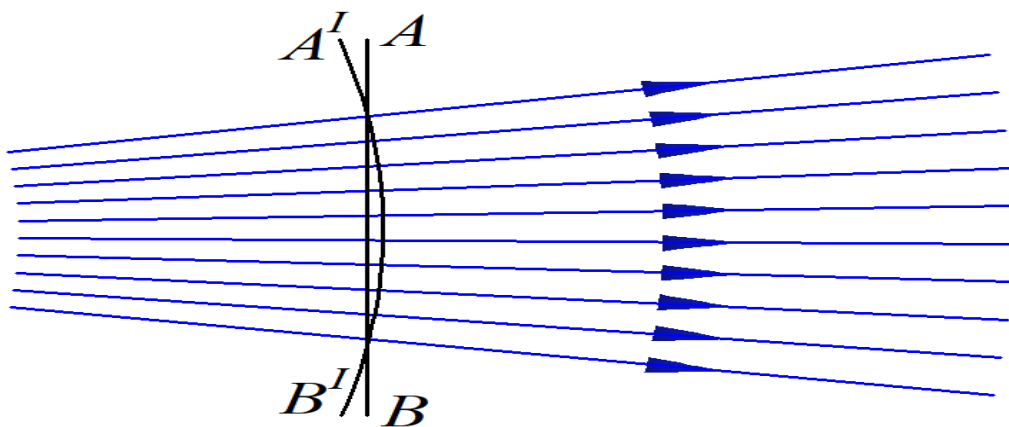
**b) naporsiz**

# Oqimning asosiy gidravlik elementlari

Elementar oqimchalar yig'indisiga *oqim* deyiladi.



**1. Harakat kesimi** – oqim yo‘nalishiga normal bo‘lgan ko‘ndalang kesim yuzasi.

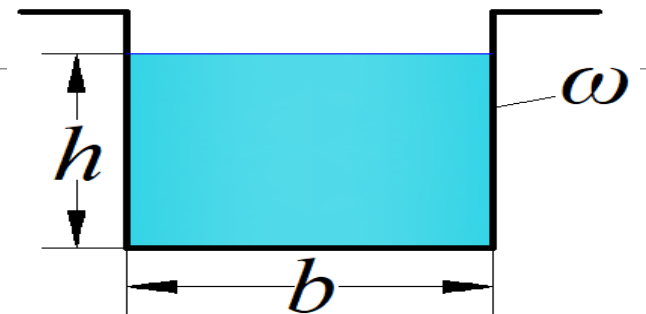


$$\omega = \int_{\omega} d\omega \quad (\text{m}^2)$$

# Harakat kesimlari

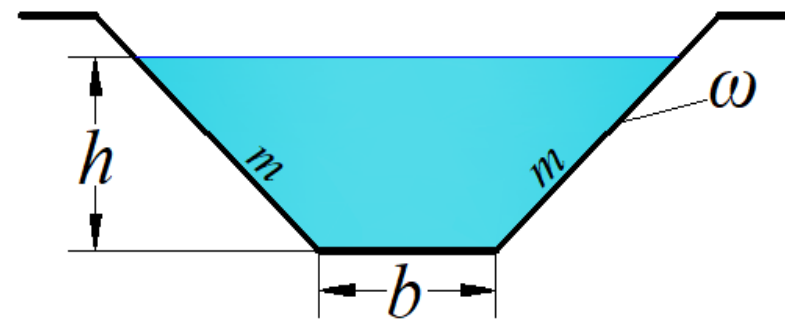
To'g'ri to'rtburchak kanal uchun:

$$\omega = b \cdot h, \quad m^2$$



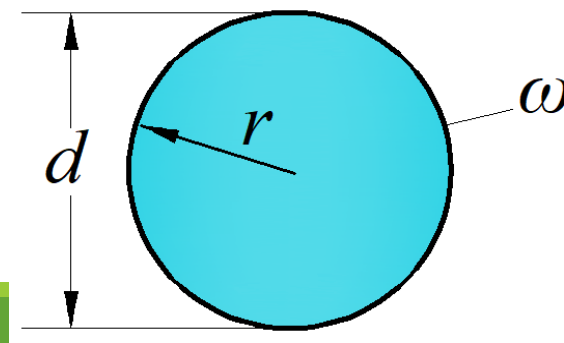
Trapetsiadal kanal uchun:

$$\omega = (b + m \cdot h)h, \quad m^2$$



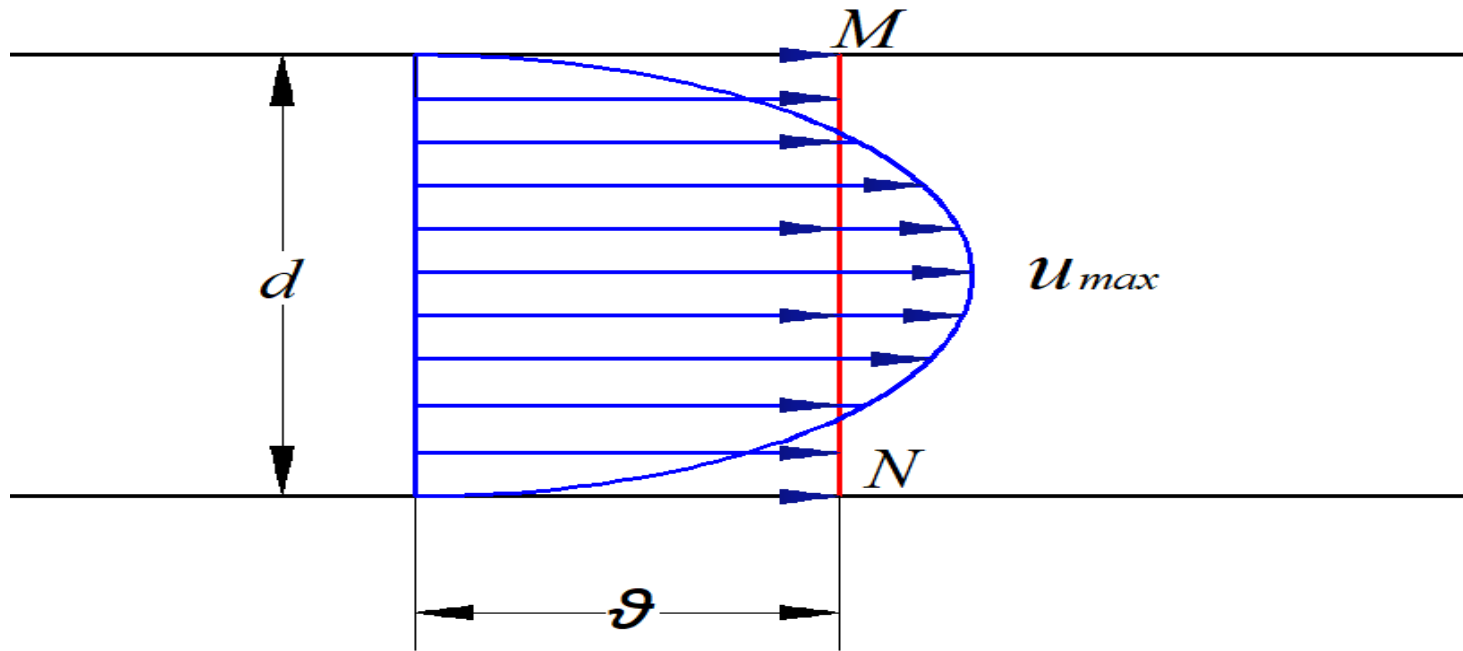
Silindrik quvurlar uchun:

$$\omega = \frac{\pi \cdot d^2}{4} = \pi \cdot r^2, \quad m^2$$



**2. Sarf** –vaqt birligida harakat kesimidan oqib o‘tgan suyuqlik miqdori:

$$Q = V/t; \quad Q = \int u d \omega; \quad m^3/s, \quad \frac{l}{s};$$



**V** – hajm;

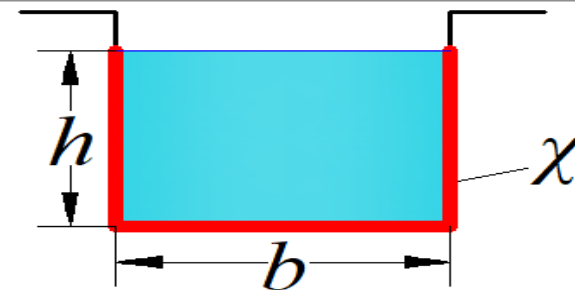
**t** – vaqt.

**u** – nuqtadagi tezlik.

### 3. Ho‘llangan perimetr – oqimni qattiq sirt bilan chegaralangan qismi uzunligi.

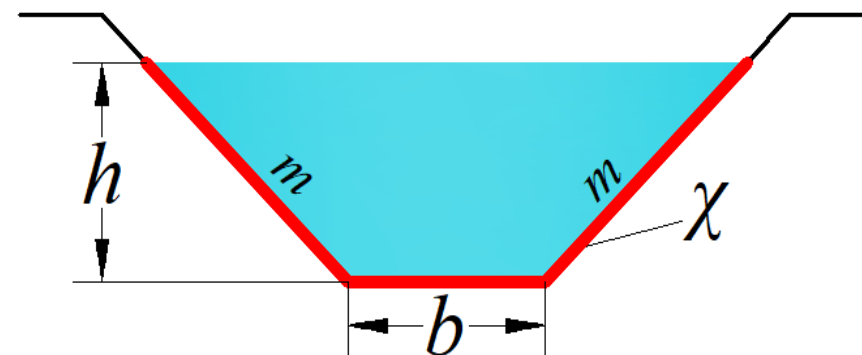
To‘g‘ri to‘rtburchak kanal uchun:

$$\chi = b + 2h, \quad m;$$



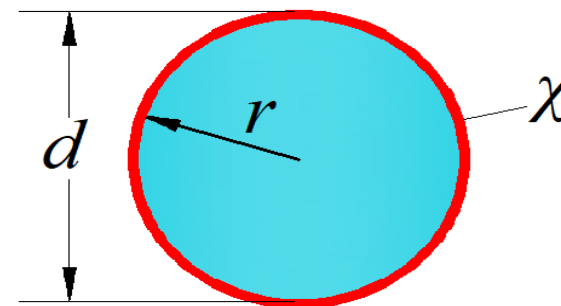
Trapetsiadal kanal uchun:

$$\chi = b + 2h\sqrt{1 + m^2}, \quad m;$$



Silindrik quvurlar uchun:

$$\chi = \pi \cdot d = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r, \quad m;$$

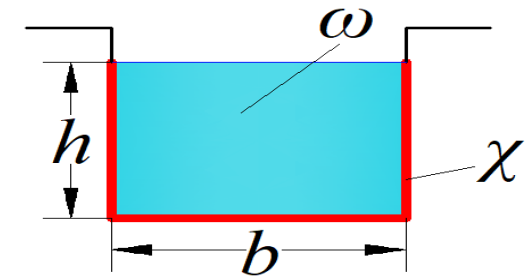


## 4. Hidravlik radius – oqim harakat kesimining ho‘llangan perimetriga nisbati:

$$R = \frac{\omega}{\chi}; \quad (m)$$

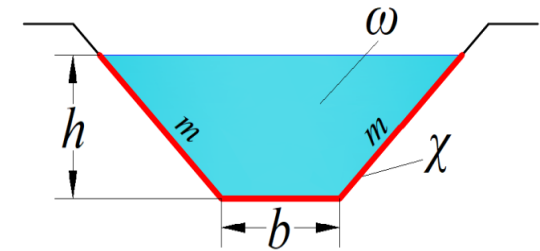
To‘g‘ri to‘rtburchak kanal uchun:

$$R = \frac{\omega}{\chi} = \frac{b \cdot h}{2h + b};$$



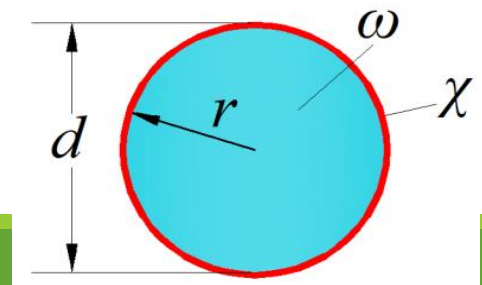
Trapetsiadal kanal uchun:

$$R = \frac{\omega}{\chi} = \frac{(b + mh)h}{b + 2h\sqrt{1 + m^2}};$$



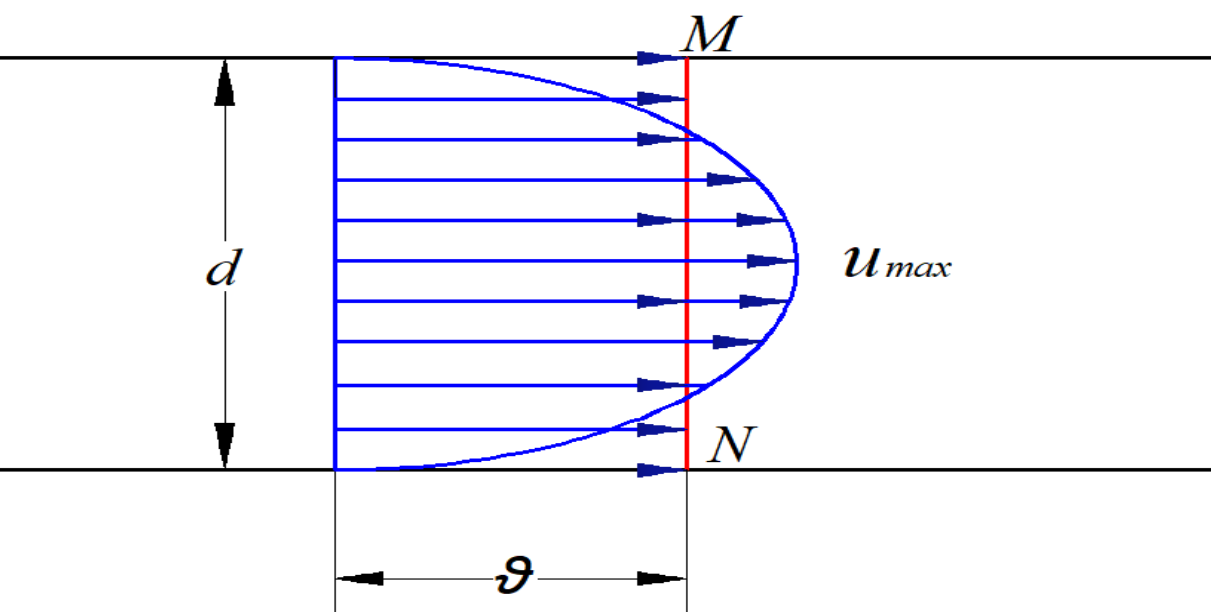
Silindrik quvurlar uchun:

$$R = \frac{\omega}{\chi} = \frac{\pi r^2}{2\pi r} = \frac{r}{2};$$

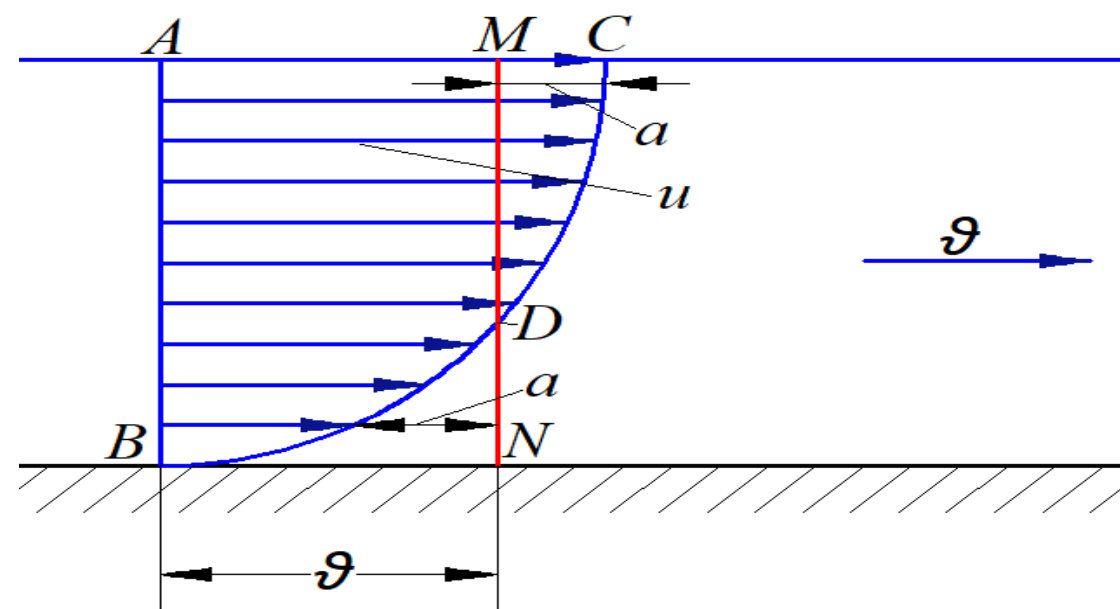


## 5. O'rtacha tezlik – suyuqlik sarfining harakat kesimiga nisbati:

$$\vartheta = \frac{Q}{\omega} = \frac{\int_{\omega} u d\omega}{\omega}; \text{ m/s}$$



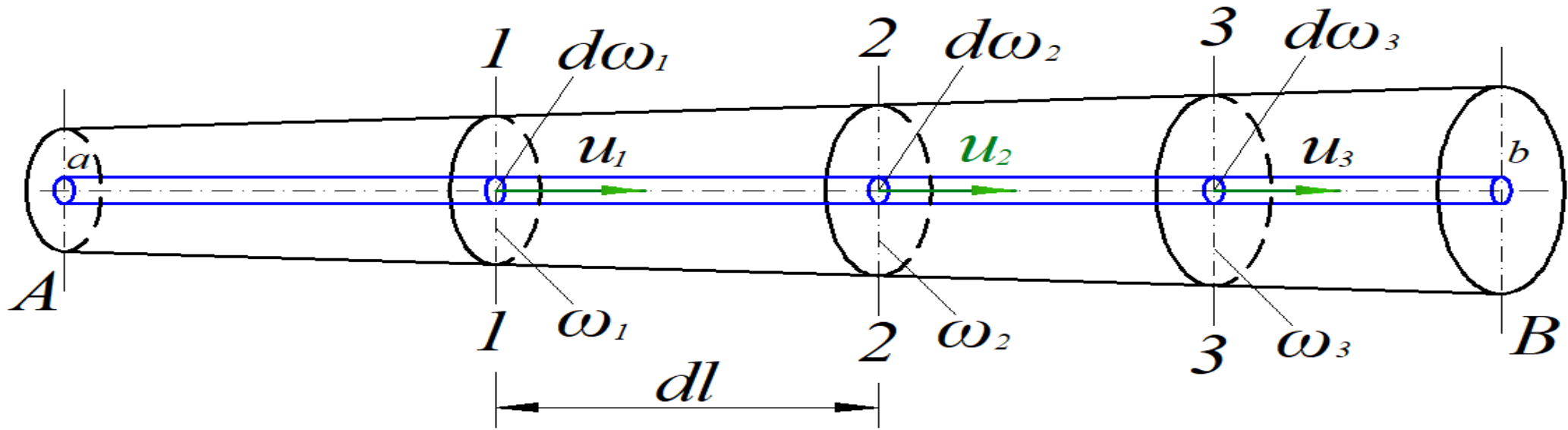
a) naporli



b) naporsiz



# Suyuqlik oqimining uzluksizlik tenglamasi



$$\frac{\partial(dQ)}{\partial l} + \frac{\partial(d\omega)}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (1)$$

**Barqaror harakatda:**

$$\frac{\partial(d\omega)}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$dQ = u d\omega = \text{const} \quad (3)$$

**Elementar oqim uchun:**

$$u_1 d\omega_1 = u_2 d\omega_2 = u_3 d\omega_3 = \text{const} \quad (4)$$

#### (4) ifodani integrallaymiz:

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$$\int_{\omega} u_1 d\omega_1 = \int_{\omega} u_2 d\omega_2 = \int_{\omega} u_3 d\omega_3 \quad (5)$$

$$Q = \mathcal{I}_1 \omega_1 = \mathcal{I}_2 \omega_2 = \mathcal{I}_3 \omega_3 = \text{const} \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{I}_1}{\mathcal{I}_2} = \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} \quad (7)$$

## 1-misol

Silindrik quvurda xarakatlanayotgan suv oqimining gidravlik elementlari va sarfini aniqlang.

Berilgan:

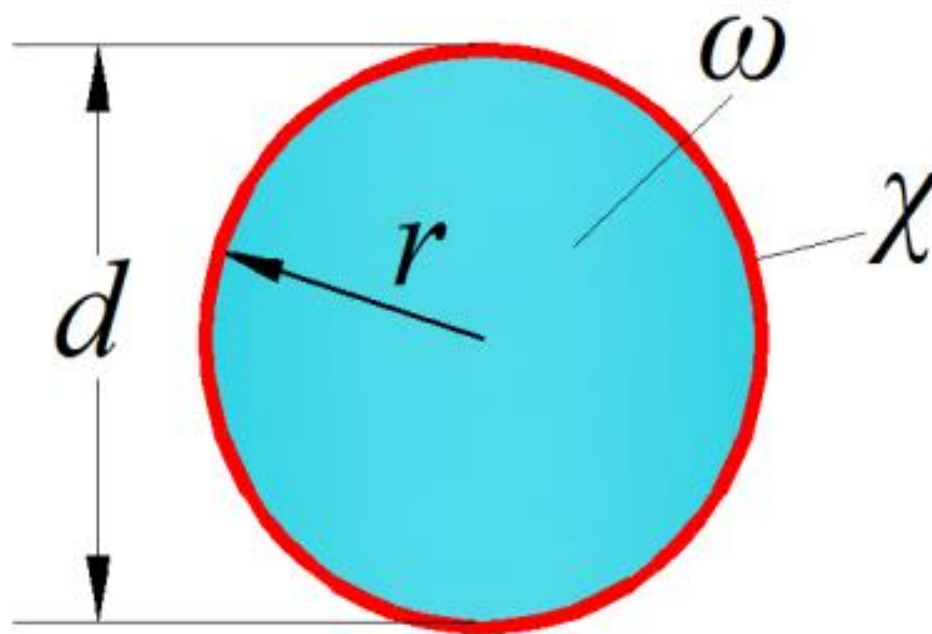
$$d = 200 \text{ mm};$$

$$v = 1,2 \text{ m/s};$$

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$$\omega = ? \quad \chi = ?$$

$$R = ? \quad Q = ?$$



# Yechim:

## 1. Harakat kesim yuzasi

$$\omega = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} = \frac{3,14 \cdot 0,2^2}{4} = 0,0314 \text{ m}^2$$

## 2. Ho'llanganlik perimetri

$$\chi = \pi d = 3,14 \cdot 0,2 = 0,628 \text{ m}$$

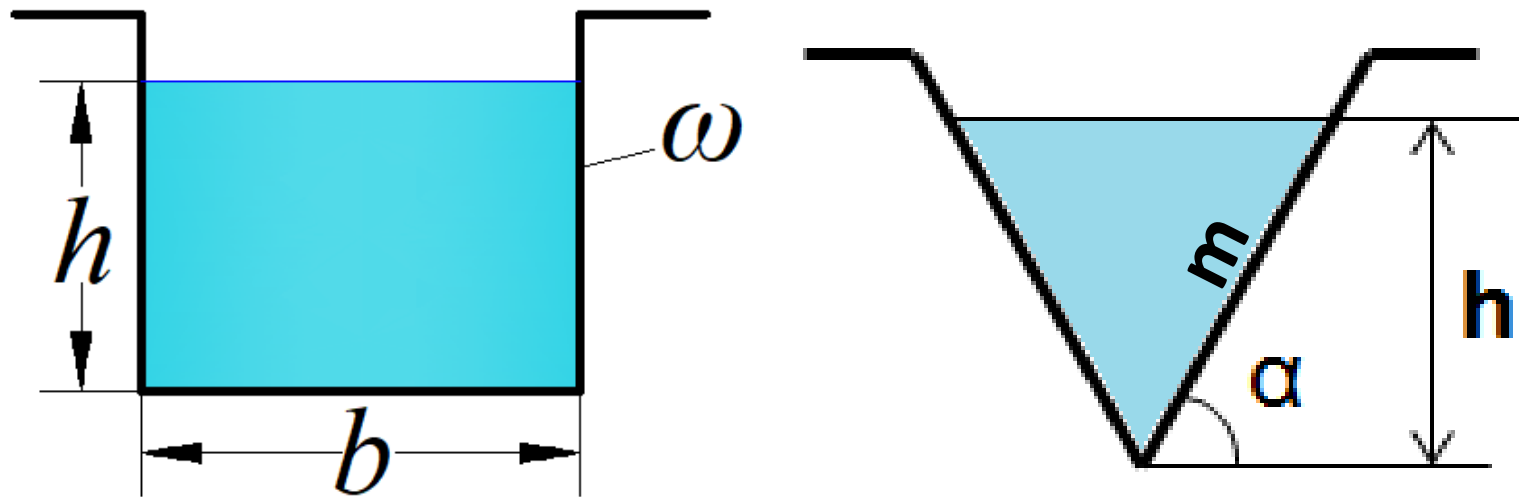
## 3. Gidravlik radius

$$R = \frac{\omega}{\chi} = \frac{0,0314}{0,628} = 0,05 \text{ m}; \quad R = \frac{d}{4} = \frac{r}{2} = \frac{0,1}{2} = 0,05 \text{ m};$$

## 4. Suv sarfi

$$Q = \omega \cdot \mathcal{G} = 0,0314 \cdot 1,2 = 0,03768 \text{ m}^3 / \text{s} = 37,68 \text{ l} / \text{s}$$

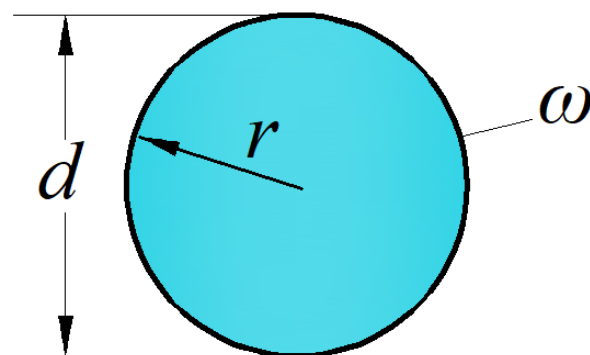
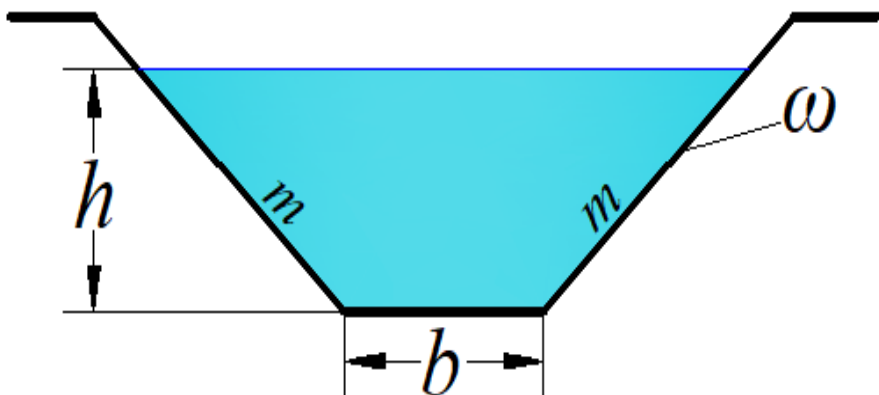
# Mustaqil bajarish uchun:



$$h = N_1 \text{ m}; \quad b = N_2 \text{ m};$$
$$m = 1; \quad \mathcal{G} = 1,2 \text{ m/s}$$
$$d = 0,5 N_2 \text{ sm};$$

$N_1$  -Ismingizdagi xarflar soni

$N_2$  -Familiyangizdagi xarflar soni



$$\chi = ? \quad \omega = ?$$

$$R = ? \quad Q = ?$$

# Foydalanishga tavsiya etilgan adabiyotlar

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**Murojat uchun manzillar**

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**<https://hemis.tiame.uz/file-resource/index>**

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