



INNOVATIVE WORLD
Ilmiy tadqiqotlar markazi

YANGI RENESSANS

RESPUBLIKA ILMIY JURNALI

2025



+998335668868



www.innoworld.net

Google Scholar





2025

YANGI RENESSANS

RESPUBLIKA ILMIY JURNALI

2-JILD 3-SON



YANGI RENESSANS

**RESPUBLIKA ILMIY JURNALI
TO'PLAMI**

2 - JILD, 3 - SON

2025

Google Scholar

doi[®] digital object
identifier

zenodo



ADVANCED SCIENCE INDEX



OpenAIRE



**Academic
Resource
Index**
ResearchBib

www.innoworld.net

O'ZBEKISTON-2025

**SOVUTISH MASHINASINING TERMODINAMIK SIKLLARINI TAHLIL QILISH.****J.T.Orzimatov, D.M.Davronova**

Farg'ona davlat texnika universiteti

jaxongirorzimatoxfarpi@gmail.comdvrndrdn@gmail.com

Annotasiya: Sovutish mashinalarining termodinamik jarayoni termodinamikaning ikkinchi qonuniga ko'ra, uzluksiz sun'iy sovutish (sovutish mashinalari yordamida) energiya sarfisiz sodir bo'lmaydi. Ushbu jarayonda yuzaga keladigan jarayonlar to'plami teskari aylanma jarayon yoki teskari termodinamik sikl deb ataladi. To'g'ridan-to'g'ri termodinamik siklda issiqlik issiq manbadan sovuq manbaga o'tadi va ish bajariladi. Teskari aylanishda issiqlik sovuq manbadan yuqori haroratli manbaga o'tadi va ish sarflanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: sovutish mashinasi, issiqlik nasosi, kompressor, termodinamikaning 2-qonuni, uzluksiz sikl, teskari aylanish, nasos, manba va sarf.

Аннотация: Термодинамический процесс холодильных машин Согласно второму закону термодинамики, непрерывное искусственное охлаждение (с помощью холодильных машин) не происходит без затрат энергии. Совокупность процессов, происходящих в этом процессе, называется обратным круговым процессом или обратным термодинамическим циклом. В прямом термодинамическом цикле тепло передаётся от горячего источника к холодному, и совершается работа. При обратном цикле тепло передается от холодного источника к источнику с более высокой температурой, и затрачивается работа.

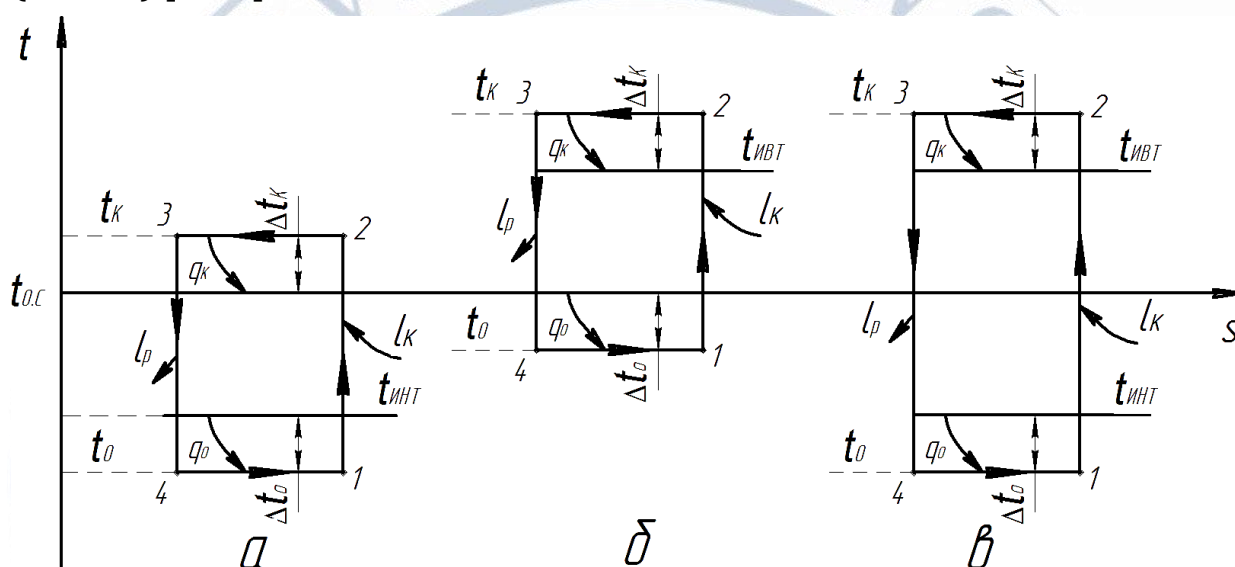
Ключевые слова: холодильная машина, тепловой насос, компрессор, второй закон термодинамики, непрерывный цикл, обратный цикл, насос, источник и расход.

Abstract: Thermodynamic process of refrigeration machines According to the second law of thermodynamics, continuous artificial cooling (using refrigeration machines) does not occur without energy consumption. The set of processes occurring in this process is called a reverse cyclical process or reverse thermodynamic cycle. In a direct thermodynamic cycle, heat is transferred from a hot source to a cold source, and work is done. In reverse rotation, heat is transferred from a cold source to a high-temperature source, and work is expended.

Keywords: refrigeration machine, heat pump, compressor, second law of thermodynamics, continuous cycle, reverse rotation, pump, source and flow rate.



Termodinamik jihatdan eng mukammal jarayon - bu Karno sikli (uni birinchi marta tasvirlab bergan fransuz olimi va muhandisi Sadi Karno nomi bilan atalgan). Karno teskari sikli - bu ikkita adiabatik va ikkita izotermik jarayondan iborat aylanma jarayon (soat miliga teskari yo'nalishda). Nazariy va minimal harakat bilan amalga oshiriladi, issiqlik manbalari orasidagi farq yesa cheksiz kichikdir. Sovutgich mashinalarida ishlaydigan modda (sovutgich) mexanik yoki boshqa energiya tufayli teskari siklni amalga oshiradi. Teskari sikllarning uchta turi mavjud bo'lib, ular quyidagilardan iborat: sovutish, issiqlik nasosi va kombinatsiyalangan tizim. (1-rasm) [1,2,3]



1-rasm. t - s diagrammasidagi teskari sikllar

Bu yerda: a - sovutish; b - issiqlik nasosi; v - birlashtirilgan.

Metodologiya

Termodinamikaning ikkinchi qonuniga ko'ra, sikl davomida past haroratli manbadan olinganidan issiqlik atrof-muhitga ko'ra ko'proq uzatiladi

$$l_s = q_k - q_0, \text{ kJ/kg} \quad (1)$$

Teskari siklni amalga oshirish uchun sarflanishi kerak bo'lgan ish quyidagilarga teng

$$l_s = l_k - l_p \text{ kJ/kg} \quad (2)$$

Nazariy sovutish siklining termodinamik samaradorligi sovutish koeffitsiyenti bilan tavsiflanadi

$$e^t = \frac{q_0}{l_c} \quad (3)$$

Issiqlik nasosining nazariy siklining termodinamik samaradorligi isitish koeffitsiyenti μ bilan belgilanadi.

$$\mu^t = \frac{q_k}{l_c}, \quad (4)$$

Uskunaning sovutish quvvatini quyidagi tenglama bilan aniqlanishi mumkin

$$Q_0 = V_h \cdot \lambda \cdot q_v, \quad Vt \quad (5)$$

bu yerda: V_h - bu kompressor porsheni tomonidan tasvirlangan hajm
($V_h = 4,3 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$),

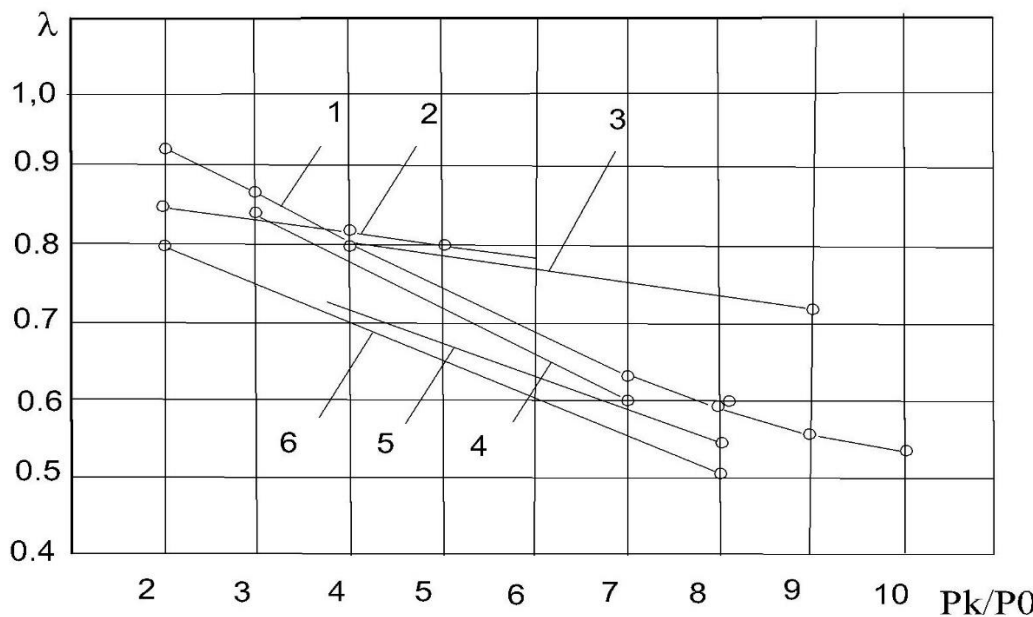
q_v – solishtirma xajmiy sovutish quvvati

$$q_v = \frac{q_0}{v_1}, \text{ kJ/m}^3$$

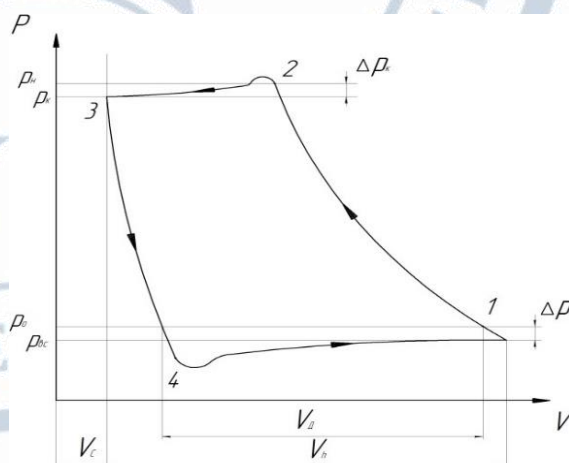
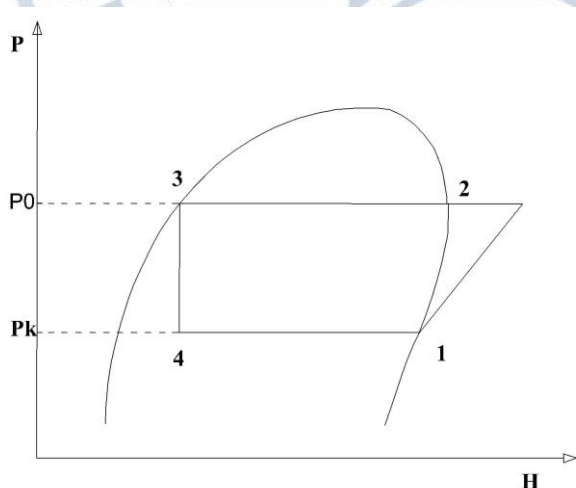
(6)

v_1 - kompressorga so‘rilgan bug‘larning solishtirma hajmi, m^3/kg ,

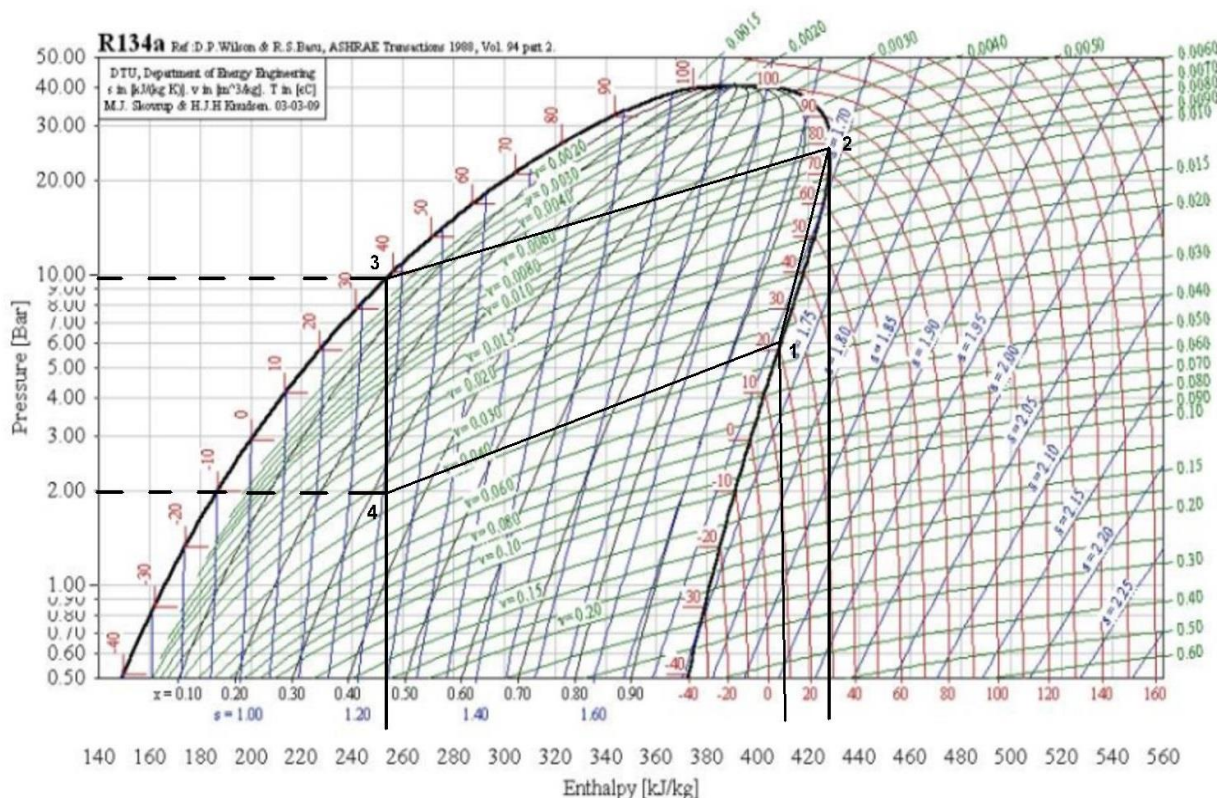
λ - kompressorni yetkazib berish koeffitsiyentini bir xil turdagi kompressor uchun quyidagi grafikdan aniqlash mumkin. (2-rasm) [4]



2-rasm. Kompressorning yetkazib berish koeffitsiyenti λ ning $\frac{P_k}{P_0}$ ga bog‘liq grafigi.



3-rasm. Kompressor PH diagramma tizimi.



4-rasm. Ph diagrammasi R-134

Tadqiqot natijalari

Issiqlik nasosi funksiyasi bilan ishlaydigan Chiller-fankoylni o'rganish uchun laboratoriya qurilmasidan olingan natijalarni 1-jadvalga yozamiz. U yerdagi aniqlanuvchi qiymatlarni yuqorida keltirilgan formulalar va 4-rasmdagi grafik orali aniqlaymiz.

Bunda: $i_3=i_4=260$ kJ/kg; $i_1=410$ kJ/kg; $i_2=430$ kJ/kg;

$v_1=1$ m³/kg; $\lambda=0.020$. (Ushbu qiymatlar 4 – rasmdan olingan)

$l_s = i_2 - i_1 = 430 - 410 = 20$ kJ/kg;

$q_0 = i_1 - i_3 = 410 - 250 = 160$ kJ/kg;

$$\varepsilon^T = \frac{q_0}{l_s} = \frac{160}{20} = 8;$$

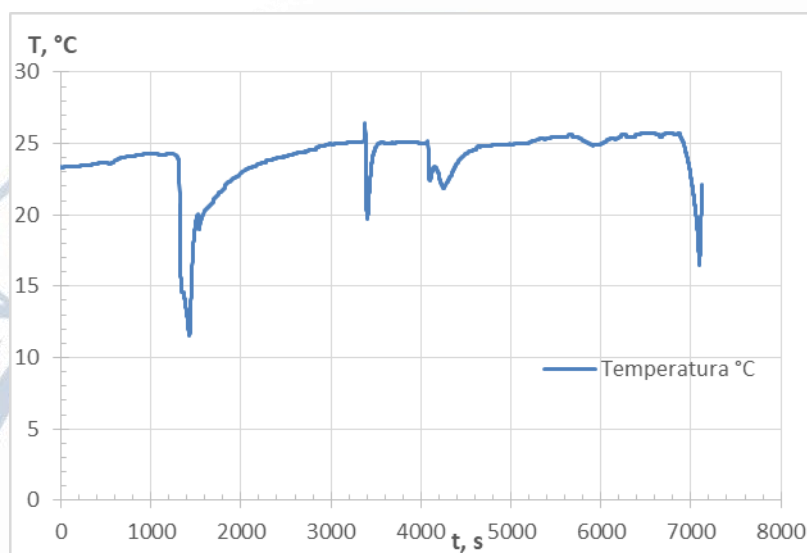
$$q_v = \frac{q_0}{v_1} = \frac{160}{1} = 160 \text{ kJ/m}^3;$$

$$Q_0 = V_h \cdot \lambda \cdot q_v = 4.3 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 0.020 \cdot 160 = 13.76 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ Vt};$$

O'lchangan qiymatlar	Aniqlangan qiymatlar
----------------------	----------------------

T/r	P ₀ , bar	P _k , bar	t ₀ , °C	t _k , °C	q ₀ , kJ/kg	L, kJ/kg	ε ^T ,	v ₁ , m ³ / kg	q _v , kJ/m ³	Q ₀ , Vt
	9.8	2	20.7	79.1	160	20	8	1	160	13.76*10 ⁻⁴

1-jadval



5-rasm. Temperaturaning vaqtga bog'liq grafigi

Xulosa. Nazariy jihatdan, ushbu ish tartibi eng foydali hisoblanadi, chunki u teskari Karno tsikliga yaqinlashadigan tsiklga imkon beradi. Biroq, haqiqiy sovitish moslamalarida suyuqlik tomchilari kompressor nam holatda ishlayotganda “o'lik bo'shlig'ida” (mertvoye prostranstvo) qoladi. Porshenning teskari harakati paytida bu suyuq tomchilar bug'lanadi, natijada bug' silindr hajmining ma'lum qismini egallaydi va shunga mos ravishda yangi so'rilgan bug' miqdori kamayadi. Natijada, uzatish koeffitsienti pasayadi, kompressorni yuritish uchun zarur bo'lgan haqiqiy ish kuchayadi va sovitish koeffitsienti mos ravishda kamayadi. Bundan tashqari, agar suyuq sovutgich kompressor silindrlariga sezilarli darajada ko'p kirsas, bu gidravlik zarbaga olib kelishi mumkin, chunki suyuqlik siqilmaydi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

1. Dossat, R. J. (1961). Principles of refrigeration. Henry Nasution, K. S. (2014). Eksperimental study of air conditioning control system for building energy saving. Energy Procedia, 63–66. <https://doi.org/doi:10.1016/j.egypro.2014.11.907>
2. M. J. Moran dan H. N. Shapiro. (n.d.). Fundamentals of Engineering Thermodynamics (3rd ed.). John Wiley & Sons. Muliawan, R. (2020). Komparasi Penerapan Kinerja Inverter pada Sistem Refrigerasi dengan Alat Ekspansi Jenis TXV dan Pipa Kapiler. Teknik Energi Polban, 10(1), 7–13. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.35313/energi.v10i1.2312>
3. Muliawan, R. (2022). Predicting of refrigerant leakage in a conditioned room: a numerical study leaks distribution R-32 refrigerant in A/C Split Unit. ASEAN Engineering Journal, 12(2), 11–18. <https://doi.org/10.11113/aej.v12.16499>