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EVALUATION OF THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF GROUND AND BOUND IN O'ZAN WASH

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Annotation
On the basis of laboratory studies, the physical properties of the studied soils for erosion were established. The resistance of these soil properties is shown with the eroding ability of the water flow. A relationship has been established between the eroding flow rates and the intensity of erosion of cohesive soils.

Keywords: soil physical properties, soil erosion, erosion velocity, erosion intensity, clay deposits, cohesive soil, granulometric composition.

To us, as it is known, hydraulic facilities , and land o‘zan in a channel in the link the survey to their own unique properties it has. Ground for the foundation, the facilities and channel construction materials as are used. Hydraulic structures of the resistance and security in ensuring the used of ground the steadfastness and deformation ko‘rsatkich of with in conjunction them to wash the indicators of the assessment has an important role to have a will. For this reason, ground to be washed determine to flow kinematik of the factors o‘rga use with together, their physical-mechanical parameters set on also laboratory research that conduct require will [4].

Gardengreenhouses ground of physical-mechanical characteristics according washing process with associated are issues with few scientists not only to research the get go is located [1, 2, 3, 5]. Gardengreenhouses ground of physical-mechanical properties to wash the effects of common era, whose territories extended. S.F.Mirsxulava [2] deep learned.

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This work is in the garden of thegreenhouses from the wash speed determine to be taken from samples of physical-mechanical properties of the set and the next in place of them the use of the purpose to put.

Channel in the model of the garden to thegreenhouses from the flow in the effects of washing the assessment for laboratory conditions, iron box structure broken link the ground prepared and with them the following order is determined: 1-light loamy natura channel; 2- average of the loamy ground; 3-light large sandy ground; 4- light sandy ground; 5- light sandy ground; 6-heavy changsimon the sandy ground. Also, field experience o‘I-check-in passengers Kashkadarya region “Friendship” canal 6-light loamy (ly.suglinok) from obtained was. Next o‘rin in this ground of a brief fit in 1-ground 2-ground and h.k. that we are called.

The flow of the ground wash speed toe‘citizens the experiment was conducted after each , which from samples were taken , and of them the physical properties of the set for experiments were conducted.

We gardengreenhouses from o'zan flow in the effects of washing the study for prepared from samples of the physical properties set to “O'zGASHKLITI” LLC” (Building, geoinformatika and urban planning cadastre state project-search for scientific-research institute) in the laboratory practices we conducted. Experience in used gardengreenhouses from samples of physical-and-mechanical indicators 1-chart included.

We in this work, the channel washing process of a direct effect of which gardengreenhouses from laboratory experience in installed physical texture depending on that we will.

Experience with used of ground o‘who rnatish physical properties from analysis that noted as can be, present to the time up link in the channel occur which washing in the process of ground physical properties, the main one of the factors is, their flow parameters with that bind common qonuniyat are not found. This work is in ornatish I linked the ground properties in the channel, washed the process of study to the experiment of circle border on comes.

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1-table Gardengreenhouses ground of physical-and-mechanical indicators

Ground	1 - ground	2 - ground	3 - ground	4 - ground	5 - ground	6 - ground
W 0%	14.2	Psalm 33,6	27,4	24,4	21,8	21,9
V_g, g/cm^3	1,58	1,66	1,73	1,77	1,83	1,82
V_{sk}, g/cm^3	1,38	1,24	1,36	1,42	1,50	1,49
ρ , g/cm^3	2,69	2,70	2,68	2,67	2,66	2,65
n, %	48,7	54,1	49,3	46,8	43,6	43,8
ε	0,949	1,177	0,971	0,880	0,773	0,779
I_w	0,40	as 0, 77	0,76	is 0.74	0,75	0,75
W_{max}, %	35,5	43,6	36,05	32,97	29.06	29.2
W_T,%	32,8	28,1	22,3	19,5	16,1	-
W_P,%	24.4	20,0	16,0	13,6	13,5	-
I_P	8.4	8,1	6,3	5,9	2,9	-
I_L		1,68	1,81	1,83	2,86	-
vp	1,52	1.44	1,41	1,.28	0,9	of 0.7

From the analysis of the texture used can be installed from physical experience, it is noted that, in the washing process up to the present time which occur in the physical properties of the ground link to the channel is one of the main factors, that bind parameters common qonuniyat could not find their flow. In this work the bound set of properties from the experiment to study the process of ablution in the channel comes on the border of the circle.

The composition of the sample from granulometrik link

N	**a sample from**	**ingredients from the granulometrik,%**								**the sum of faction %**
		>1,0 mm	**1,0-0.5 mm,**	**0.5-0.25 mm**	**0.25-0,10 mm**	**0,10-up to 0.05 mm**	**up to 0.05-mm 0,01**	**0,01-0,005 mm**	**<0,005 mm**	
1	2-ground	59,54	8,43	20,37	7,38	2,78	0,94	0,33	0,22	100,0
2	3-ground	73,12	4,58	18,15	2,79	0,87	0,31	0,13	up to 0.05	100,0
3	4-ground	32,17	18,22	30,78	10,29	5,14	2,03	1,03	0,33	100,0
4	5-ground	56,48	10,46	22,32	6,53	and 3.18	0,76	0,21	up to 0.05	100,0
5	6-ground	41,90	14,42	25,69	9,51	4,37	2,41	1,26	0,44	100,0

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As it is known, granulometrik ingredients of ground determines the consistency of their performance. Wash the ground with the speed that up to the present time flow between the functional connection between the composition of granulometrik did not get a clear resonance.

Link in the comparable average weight 2,65-2,75 g/sm3, respectively. Not ground the size of the skeleton is one of the main properties of the ground if the weight of the link from the product or decrease, respectively, will change, but little change compared to the weight of a volume (table 1).

Link to full fill with water from the porous medium, ground friction between particles is reduced and also very additionally, the volume is also increased. In this case the interaction of the molecular particles of the power of shots flakes from the link which is in effect the aggregate particles of the film of water that this particular g'adir silliqlaydi flakes. For this reason, clayey ground, soaked in very little friction.

New clayey sediments is high yotqiziqlar g'ovaklik (45...90%). Plasticity of clay g'ovaklik from 3% to 6% varies.

In my experience the speed of the flow wash between samples taken from g'ovaklik paired with clear visible see a link on the factor value. But the speed of the flow from wash to wash them bound g'ovaklik from the experience of the installation with the decrease of the increase of resistance were observed. Get a clear functional link between them for that reason did not take these factors into account in the evaluation of the flow speed wash.

Also, resistance to wash out of the ground pattern of the feature we are looking plasticity. Bound water to free of moisture between the upper and lower limit of plasticity fit. At a certain thickness of the bound water free from link curtain have to plasticity.

Most researchers link the properties of the particle around certain plasticity thick, water evident of the shell (the curtains) they allege that appears to be. In this case, the contact between the clay particles with the particles in the water to be relaxing namlanishi of the particle on the surface of the shell because of the strong development of ground diffuzion bound by the particle movement break through the product and manifestation of the produces. In such conditions external to each other under the influence of the particles of the series is relatively easy mobility.

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Ground level also features link features to be demonstrated by their specific plasticity, i.e. the structure (granulometrik, mineral, the structure of the exchange on which form of the solution and also the mutual ta'sirda with them bug'li specific features, namely the chemical composition and the concentration is determined.

One of the indicators of upper bound limit plastlikligining ground ground is clayey in composition of the particles crack and its series of minerals gidrofil defines who organized themselves about the level of the general concept.

The amount of flakes of clay particles in the ground gidrofil and the power of the combination, while later he will determine to wash.

High functional plasticity that depends on the speed of flow margin wash from experience would be set up.

1-from the table to wash them with the increase of plasticity of opposition from the link that you are interested in.

To'yinganlik factor to the level of moisture or water, relative humidity – the relative amount of the liquid phase is an important characteristic of openings from showing.

The maximum molecular moisture capacity in the composition of clay minerals has the most significant effect. Mud montmorillonitli it for 50...100% equal to; gidroslyudasimon, mud and kaolinitli polimineral – 12...40% is equal to. The maximum molecular moisture capacity increases the value of organic substances.

The element has a maximum molecular moisture capacity mikrostrukturali surface (surface) is associated with the reason for his big mikroagregat about the ingredients you can meditate soil depending on the scenario. The maximum molecular moisture capacity (%) with the mud than 24% more; the sandy ground for heavy 24...16, o'rtachani for members – 16...12, for light – 12...8, the sandy ground for heavy – 8 5..., light sand and sandy – makes up less than 5.

Is another of the features of the ground, his qisqrishi is. Contraction – during construction of this ground is that the size is reduced. Link in the mode of plastic from the water-colloidal particles move much more power and a relatively easy curtains to each other (to be moved) to be. Reduction of surface tension forces and the evaporation of moisture in the departure molekulalararo significantly increase the power series along with the particles of which appeared on the basis

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of the approaching night. Ground reduced to two phase three-phase system to its hygroscopic moisture condition qurimaguncha takes the top layer.

In many cases reduction of accidents cracked (crack) is formed along with the night, and this reduces the pishiqlik quarters of the ground. Montmorillonitli able to reduce the maximum mud, gidroslyudasimon, and is reduced to the level of polimineral kaolinitli significantly less mud. Clayey-a colloidal (glinisto-kolloidniye) much less amount of particles, is reduced to so much more.

Running compared to running the wash to the intensity of a continuous channel of periodic channel in the channel were observed. The main reason this link will depend on the moisture of the ground. Continuous running in the channel if the humidity is high, moisture channels do not work while running at the time almost periodic channels in the channel will not be who and the cracks will appear. Fractures affecting the ground water as a result of moisture from reason because it will not power wash and also attached to the leads. Periodic running of this condition “Friendship” in the channel were observed. Wash at the end of the irrigation season demonstrates the channel so, as a result, they lead to decrease the possibility of providing water to the irrigated area.

The channel field and laboratory to study the effects of moisture to wash the French are also widely spoken exactlythe conducted experiments on dogs. To do this, located in the region Kashkadarya “Friendship” has conducted studies on the channel. From the sample obtained from the laboratory and the physical indicators of the ground channel 1-in the table is included.

That depends on the channel and the learning channel bound for the speed of wash from the laboratory of moisture from the ground from the first sample were used. Bring the channel to the ground from 5-10%, 16-20%, 28-35% and 39-50% wet, while in the laboratory from 7-10%, 13-22%, 28-35% and 41-53% wet channel model, has conducted research on the installation of the speed to wash them. Experiment 3 data table is included.

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3-the table Wash depends on the flow rate of the wet ground

Link from	the experience №	Moisture,					Washed intensity, V mm/min -
Suglinok (natura)	1	5-10	60	0,21	0,15	8	0,13
	2	16-20	60	0,32	0,23	6	0,10
	3	28-35	60	0,53	of 0.38	5	0,08
	4	39-50	60	0,72	0,51	2	0,03
Suglinok (laboratory)	5	7-10	60	0,28	0,20	7	0,12
	6	13-22	60	0,40	0,29	5	0,08
	7	28-35	60	0,64	0,46	4	0,07
	8	41-53	60	0,80	0,57	2	0,03

To set the time to wash my experience will go. Also, introduced the concept of the character expression intensity was washed in wash. This shows the intensity ratio washed to wash a depth of the set time, that is .

Having tied into tadqiqotlanadigan will determine the speed of ground deformation for different wet. The results of experiment 3-included in the table and according to themn link graph has been built.

Dry air mode (5-10 %) in the channel bound for yuvmaydigan from the average critical speed 0,13 m/s is equal to the natural wet into (16-20 %) ground having 0,23 m/s natural humidity (28-35%) to the ground of 0.38 m/s and humidity (39-50 %) to the ground 0,51 m/s is equal to.

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