

## SOIL ANALYSIS DURING ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

*Rakhmonjon Mamadzhonovich Akhmedov*

*dots,teacher, NamECI, Namangan.*

*Nazaraliev Abbosjon Rafikjon ogli*

*student, NamECI, Namangan.*

**Annotation:** It is about studying the composition of soils in the construction of the footpath and the sequence of compaction of voids.

**Keywords:** road transport, infrastructure, communication, automobile, road, convention, industry, road, socio-economic.

## АНАЛИЗ ПОЧВЫ ПРИ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВЕ ДОРОГИ.

*Ахмедов Рахмонжон Мамаджонович*

*доц, Наманганский инженерно-строительный институт, Наманган.*

*Назаралиев Аббосжон Рафиқжон ўгли*

*магистр, Наманганский инженерно-строительный институт,  
Наманган.*

**Аннотация:** Речь идет об изучении состава грунтов при строительстве пешеходной дорожки и последовательности уплотнения пустот.

**Ключевые слова:** автомобильный транспорт, инфраструктура, связь, автомобиль, дорога, съезд, промышленность, дорога, социально-экономическая.

**Introduction.** In Uzbekistan, road and transport communications are an important part of production and social infrastructure, and play an important role in the socio-economic life of the country. Today, the length of railways in the country is 8.0 thousand km, roads - 184 thousand, and main pipelines - 13.9 thousand km. Of these, road traffic accounts for the highest share, accounting for 91% of freight and 98% of passengers. The Republic of Uzbekistan is a full

member of more than 30 international conventions, agreements and treaties related to road transport and roads. He is also a participant in a number of programs developed by international organizations, aimed at the development of national transport communications, the integration of national systems with international transport systems. More than 20 international transport routes and routes pass through the territory of the republic. The main routes of the Great Silk Road have also passed. During the years of independence, as a result of extensive work to improve the road transport infrastructure in the country, the development of the road network, the condition of international and national public roads has radically improved and safe transport links between the republic, regional and district centers. was achieved. At the same time, the rapid economic development of the republic requires the repair of artificial structures on highways. The current state of the management system in the sector required the solution of some organizational issues. Until now, there was no single government to manage the roads and ensure their proper operation. For example, 42,654 km of public roads, ie 23% of the total length of roads - were on the balance of the former SJSC "Uzavtoyol", while the remaining 142,000 km of roads (total 77% of the system) was at the disposal of municipal departments and landscaping departments under local authorities. Municipal utilities associations in the districts pursue their own technical policies in the design, repair and construction of roads in their territories as the owners of those roads, which does not leave a negative impact on the overall road policy. 'It wasn't.

**Discussions:** The ground layer is the basis of the roadbed. In low-grade pavements, the treated soil can serve as the base layer of the pavement. As the base of the road surface, a gravel layer is used as a pavement on low-grade roads. The soil and gravel layers in the pavement are mainly compressed due to compaction. This is mainly due to the change in state of the compression and the increase in displacement. The structure and strength of soils consist of water, which is bound to organic compounds and membranes, which are considered to be semen and natural glue. Therefore, they show crystalline and coagulation

content. The transfer of these compounds from one to another takes place with the help of tap water. The breakdown in them first begins to appear between the loosely connected parts of the content. In sandy soils and gravels, the contents are visible. They are less affected by moisture than the soil. The modulus of elasticity in the adhesive soil layers is integral to the average flow rate. The modulus of elasticity, which is manifested by regular exposure to sand, also decreases with particle size. As the relative density in the layer increases above 0.95, the change in state decreases. The tillage procedure is performed in the same way as the pavement layer, and in places where the elastic modulus is less than the norm, it is necessary to add minerals. the size of the item should be less than the intended layer thickness. The item should be bulldozed and compacted with a heavy-duty steel surface roller.

***Analysis and Results:*** If the pavement surface is reinforced with sand, ash, slag, etc., as required, it can be smoothed with a milling cutter or a toothpick after spreading, and then mixed with a motor grader. The rubber is then rubbed with heavy rollers. Before applying different soils in a layer, it is necessary to determine the amount required for the project by relating their parameters of flexibility and state change modulus, adhesion and fracture angle to the level of moisture and compaction. composed of particles. Therefore, they have a connection and a coagulation type. The first is similar to large particles. The strength of the gravel layer depends on its constituents, size and shape. High strength is based on large particles, which are provided when the spacing is small. The main force effect is received by large particles and is based on small particles, which are provided when the interval is formed by small particles. The main force is absorbed by large particles, while small particles prevent them from moving. Crushed stone, ground crushed stone layers are widely used as the basis of the road surface. The composition of these layers is multifaceted. Due to the low interconnection of the crushed rock layer, the situation changes due to compression and displacement. It is at the junction of the components that make up such a layer that erosion and displacement occur. The strength of this layer is

provided by the force of friction on the surface. Although the strength is almost independent of moisture, it is noticeable where the voids are filled with fine particles. Selected crushed stone has a coagulation content due to the presence of soil and mud. In some cases, binders such as burnt flour are used to build the crushed stone layer. The higher the strength of the rock in the extraction of crushed stone, the harder the product will be and the less it will be eaten. The shear resistance of a flat-sized crushed stone increases. The modulus of elasticity of the crushed rock layer is much higher, reaching 300-500 MEIa. The change in the state of the crushed stone layer depends on the density of the layer, the appearance, composition and water-temperature regime of the crushed stone.

**Conclusion** Roadblocks are a key factor in the rapid and convenient delivery of goods and passengers by road at any time of the day, at any time of the year. The effective use of science-based technological processes and advanced methods of work in our country, the extensive use of available resources in the reconstruction and design of modern highways that can provide durable and long-term service, providing high quality requirements for their use. delights. But of course there are drawbacks. Its physical and mechanical properties, physical - Fundamentals of chemical mechanics, the working bodies of machines that process materials require a thorough knowledge of the theory of communication and a number of other knowledge.

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