



REDUCING THE ENERGY CONSUMPTION OF MATERIALS USED IN HEATING DEVICES

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Abstract: In this article, we will study about the rational and correct use of materials used in heating devices and foreign technologies for the proposed model.

Key words: Heat supply, power plant heat transfer. heat and electricity.

Currently, the demand for energy production, transmission and energy storage devices is increasing day by day in all countries. A lot of work is being done in this regard in our country. The demand for alternative energy has been growing rapidly in the last 10 years. As a basis for this, we can show decisions and decrees on the development of renewable energy in our country and its rational use. Resolution No. PQ-2912 "Consistent implementation of measures to improve the quality and continuity of heat energy supply to consumers, update and modernize the main funds of the heat supply system, fuel Effective and rational use of i-energy resources is the main goal [1-3].

Centralized heat supply was not used in Russia before. In November 1924, 3 municipal power plants were put into operation in the city of St. Petersburg, and for the first time, heat was supplied to several consumers through a public pipeline. In the city of Moscow, this event was carried out by 1928. The thermal and electrical center of the Tashkent Textile Combine, launched in 1928-1930, became the basis for the creation of centralized heat supply in Central Asia. Centralized heat supply in the conditions of Uzbekistan began to develop mainly after the Second World War. It is known that serious problems have accumulated over the years in this area, which is of vital importance to all of us, and are



currently waiting for their solution. Among them, drastic changes in the entire system of heat supply and management, gradual transition to local heat and hot water supply systems using alternative (alternative) fuel and energy sources, in particular, solar energy provision and replacement of old, fuel-consuming boilers with equipment that saves natural gas, modern energy-efficient equipment, adjustment tools, and new technologies in the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems of buildings and structures are effective in the conditions of the republic and issues such as widespread use are of particular importance [4-7]. In order to successfully solve these issues, the structure of modern heat, gas supply and ventilation systems, principles of operation, basic equipment, basis of calculation and design, start-up, adjustment. it is necessary to train bachelor specialists who have deep knowledge, qualifications and skills about the rules of testing and use. Heat supply is a major branch of the national economy. About 20 percent of the fuel mined and produced in our Republic is used for its needs every year [8-11]. Centralized heat supply is usually based on the use of large district boiler houses. For example, currently there are 10 thermal centers IM (teplocenters) and 1 Tashkent thermal power center TIEM (thermal electric power plant) in the city of Tashkent (Fig. 1.1). Their annual heat production capacity is equal to 15401000 gigacalories. The total length of heat networks is 1442 km, including main pipelines is 244 km [12-13].

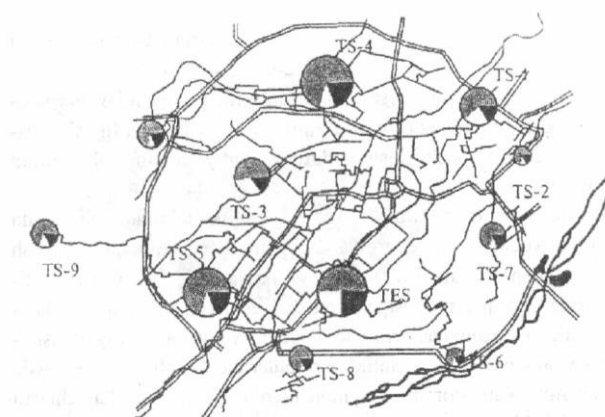


Figure 1.1. Heat sources and heat networks of Tashkent city:



TS-1-TS-10-heat centers IEM-heat electric center.

Tashkent Thermal Power Center - ToshIEM was built to provide heat and electricity to the Tashkent Textile Combine and has been in use since 1939. It was the basis for the creation of centralized heat supply in Central Asia. Centralized heat supply in the conditions of Uzbekistan began to develop mainly after the Second World War [14-15]. At the beginning of the 20th century, due to the introduction of mass production of electric heaters, water heat supply began to develop. As mentioned above, today centralized heat supply is going through a new stage in its development. Because the promising development of centralized heat supply based on the ideas of the thirties of the last century. it can be done mainly by increasing the power of heat sources (in order to increase the radius of heat transfer) and raising the parameters of hot water in networks to a higher level (instead of 150°C to 200-225°C and even up to 250°C). Increasing the reliability of such centralized heat supply systems and their management are usually associated with serious problems. According to modern ideas, heat supply in the future will use alternative fuel and energy sources, in particular solar energy, gradual transition to local heat and hot water supply systems, outdated, fuel-consuming will develop in directions such as replacement of boiler rooms with equipment that saves natural gas, reduction of useless heat loss in heat networks, installation of heat meters at consumers [16].

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