## Prospects and development of electricity supply in the city of Tashkent

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**Abstract.** The problems of Electricity Supply of Tashkent for further perspectives are being under consideration. The most exact scheme of electricity supply is taken. The Electricity Supply of the city in recommended.

## 1 Introduction

At the first stage of its development, urban networks were built only for outdoor lighting of the city, and later on, residential and public buildings began to consume electricity in cities. To meet the needs of the city, power stations were built inside the city. For example, in Tashkent, such stations as Diesel, Boz-Su HPP, Tash CHPP, etc. In the future, power plants appear outside the city near fuel and water resources. These stations were interconnected by power lines, and as the power system developed and electricity was introduced into everyday life and industry, the electric networks of cities began to connect to large regional substations of the power system [1-4].

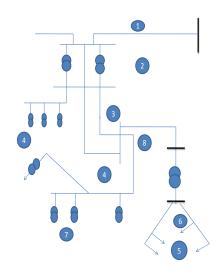
In big cities, power supply systems are being created, which are understood as lines and substations not only 6-10 kV, but also 35-220 kV. Due to the high responsibility of urban consumers, redundancy and automation of urban networks are used. Classification of urban networks is possible by purpose (municipal, industrial, electrified transport, etc.). We will divide the networks into distribution and nutritional ones.

Consider in Fig. 1 the following elements of the structure of the city's power supply.

- 1 power supply network 35 220 kV (HV network);
- 2 step-down substations (IP or CPU of a given area);
- 3 6-10 kV power supply network (MV network);
- 4 lines of the distribution network 6-10 kV (MV network);
  - 5 lines of the distribution network 0.38 kV (LV);
  - 6 inputs to buildings;
  - 7 TP transformer station;
  - 8 RP distribution point.

The division into networks VN, MV, LV is conditional, since in official documents (PUE, PTB, PTE), there is a division only into LV (below 1000 V) and HV (above 1000 V).

In addition to the common divisions of electrical networks, networks are divided into internal (inside buildings) and external. Also distinguish between air and cable networks [5-8].



**Fig. 1.** Following elements of the structure of the city's power supply.

Currently, the power supply of the city of Tashkent is carried out at all standard voltage levels of 0.38; 6; 10; 35; 110; 220; 500 kV. The supply network includes a 220 kV ring line, two lines along the ring at a voltage of 110 kV, and a double-circuit 110 kV line across the city. They connect the main substations of the city, such as Kuylyuk, Ozodlik, etc. These substations have electrical installations at voltages of

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6, 10, 35, 110, 220 kV, and the TashGRES substation is additionally 500 kV. From these reference substations, district substations are powered and then air and cable lines to power distribution points (RP), transformer points (TP) in all microdistricts. In total, there are more than 5000 transformer stations (TP) in the city at a voltage of 6-10 / 0.38 kV. The use of lines and substations at voltages of 6, 35, 220 kV leads to additional losses of power and electricity. Therefore, it is proposed in the future in the power supply scheme of the city of Tashkent, which is close to the "ideal power supply system", to leave two voltage levels of 500/110/10 kV, with the gradual replacement of substations and lines 6 kV by 10 kV, 35 kV by 110 kV, 220 kV for 500 kV. As a result, technical power losses, power losses and voltage losses sharply decrease, the transmission capacity of lines and transformers increases [9-12].

In the coming years, it is necessary to revise the entire power supply system of the city at all voltage levels in order to improve the quality of electricity, the requirements for reliability, efficiency and safety of urban electrical networks [13-17].

On the basis of foreign investments, until 2022, it is planned to widely introduce and install new multifunctional electronic "smart meters" based on new computer technology using the Automated Commercial Energy Metering System (ASKUE), which will reduce technical and commercial losses of electricity and reduce the imbalance in the energy system.

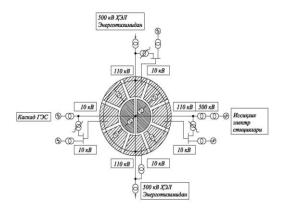


Fig. 2. Perspective scheme of power supply of the city of Tashkent

Figure 2 shows a perspective power supply scheme for the city of Tashkent [one]. Thus, the prospects and development of the power supply of the city of Tashkent should consist of the following stages:

- reducing the number of voltage steps in the city's power supply systems will reduce power and electricity losses;
- the use of an automated energy metering and control system (ASKUE) reduces technical and commercial losses in urban electrical networks:
- development and application of closed electrical networks in urban networks of 0,38 6 10 kV with digital automation elements, using reverse power automatic devices will improve the quality of electrical energy, voltage and load conditions, and reduce technological losses to 4 5%.

With the transition to a market economy, the requirements of electricity consumers and subscribers to the continuity, reliability and quality of electricity have increased dramatically, and this requires new approaches, new methods and ways of rational use of electricity in urban electrical networks [18-21].

The step-by-step solution of these problems is very urgent and necessary for improving the power supply of the city of Tashkent.

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