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**TOSHKENT DAVLAT  
TRANSPORT UNIVERSITETI**

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# TASHKENT STATE TRANSPORT UNIVERSITY

## JOURNAL OF TRANSPORT

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## Research of the asynchronous generator used in micro HPPs via the MATLAB Simulink model

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**Abstract:** Using the imitation model of asynchronous generators used in microgames, it allows you to conduct analysis of various dynamic operating modes of renewable and asynchronous generators used in mini and microgames, as well as to obtain results and control control.

**Keywords:** micro HPP, asynchronous generator, dynamic operating modes, matlab simulation, voltage, current

## MikroGESlarda qo'llaniluvchi asinxron generatorini MATLAB Simulink modeli orqali tadqiq qilish

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**Annotatsiya:** MikroGESlarda qo'llaniluvchi asinxron generatorlarning imitatsion modelidan yordamida qayta tiklanuvchi hamda mini va mikroGESlarda qo'llaniluvchi asinxron generatorlarning turli dinamik ish rejimlari tahlilini olib boorish hamda natijalar olish va boshqaruv nazorat olib borish imkonini beradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** mikroGES, asinxron generator, dinamik ish rejimlar, matlab simulik, kuchlanish, tok

### 1. Kirish

Jahonda energiyaga bo'lgan ehtiyoji kun sayin ortib borishi natijasida har qanday energiyaning ishlab chiqarilishi arzon va sifatli bo'lishini talab etadi. Elektr energiyasi kashf qilinganidan boshlab hozirgi kungacha elektr energiyaga bo'lgan talab tobora ortib bormoqda. Shu bilan birga elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarilish dolzarbligi ortib bormoqda. Shu nuqtaiy nazardan qaraydgon bo'lsak olib borilayotgan ilmiy tadqiqot ishimizda elektr energiyaning ishlab chiqarilishi juda soda va oson bo'lgani uchun elektr energiyaning tannarxi kamayishiga olib kelmoqda. Bu esa Respublikamizda mikroGESlarning soni ortib borishiga turtki bo'ladi. MikroGES lar qurilishida suv omborlarining ekologik zararlarining oldini olish, stansiyalar qurilishida kichik kapital sarflar xarajatlar bo'lishi va kapital xarajatlarni qoplash imkoniyatlari dolzarb xisoblanadi.[1]

So'ngi o'n yillikda mikroGESlar dunyoda keng tarqalmoqda bunga asosiy sabablardan yana biri tabiiy energiya resurslarini kamayib tugab borayotganligi umumiy ta'siri sezilarli bo'lib, katta miqdorda elektr enegiyasi, shu bilan birga tabiiy gaz singari birlamchi energiya resurslar sarfini ham kamaytirish dolzarb muamolardan bo'lib qolmoqda. Shu sababli, mikroGESlarda qo'llanilayotgan asinxron generatorlardan foydalanish hamda elektr energiya ishlab chiqarish bo'yicha qator ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilmoqda.[3].

### 2. Tadqiqot metodikasi

Differentsial tenglamalar tizimlari yordamida tavsiflashning klassik usuli eng umumlashtirilgan usul bo'lib hisoblanadi. Obyektning matematik modeli uning idealizatsiyasi hisoblanadi, shuning uchun tenglamalarni tuzishda va vaqtinchalik jarayonlarni ko'rib chiqishda "idealizatsiya qilingan" obyekt bilan bog'liq umumiy qabul qilingan cheklovlar va taxminlar qo'llaniladi.[3]

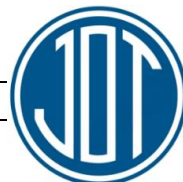
Shunday qilib, elektr mashinalari uchun tenglamalarni tuzishda, fazali chulg'amlar nosimmetrik, po'latdagi yo'qotishlarni e'tiborsiz qoldiradi va hokazo. Obyektning soddalashtirish bilan bog'liq holda, matematik modelni haqiqiy obyektga sozlash muammosi paydo bo'ladi, uning mohiyati eksperimental ma'lumotlarga iloji boricha yaqinroq natija beradigan parametrlarning bunday qiymatlarini aniqlashdir. Lozim bo'lsa, ko'proq omillarni hisobga olish mumkin, ammo bu differentsial tenglamalar tizimini yechishni ancha murakkablashtiradi va yechimning vaqtini oshiradi. Shu munosabat bilan qidiruv ixtisoslashtirilgan dasturlarga o'tkaziladi.[5]

Generator ishlayotganda quyidagi rejimlar mavjud bo'ladi: salt ishlashda kondensator qo'zg'alishi, ishga tushish va yuklamada ishlash, yuklama ostida qo'zg'alish. Ushbu rejimlarni asinxron mashinaning tenglamalar tizimi tufayli tahlil qilish mumkin.

Tenglamalar shaklini olishning eng keng tarqalgan usuli bu Kirxgoff, Amper qonunlarini elektr zanjirlariga qo'llash

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va olingan tenglamalarni ma'lum koordinatalar tizimiga aylantirishdir.

Valdagi muvozanat qonunini yozish uchun mashinaning inersiyasini, rotorning burchak tezligini, rotorga ta'sir qiluvchi momentni hisobga oluvchi Nyutonning ikkinchi qonunidan foydalaniladi. Natijada, differentsial tenglamalar tizimi o'rganilayotgan tizimning barcha konturlarini kompleks tahlil qilishga imkon beradi. Biroq, olingan differentsial tenglamalar tizimini faqatgina hisoblash texnikasi yordamida yechish mumkin. Ko'p sonli konturli obyektning xarakteristikalarini qurish hisoblash texnikasiga bo'lgan talabni oshiradi. Bundan tashqari, asinxron generator loyihasining yuqori aniqligi uchun elektr mashinasining to'liq magnit xarakteristikasiga ega bo'lish kerak, xarakteristikani to'g'ri chiziq bilan qabul qilish mumkin emas. Magnitlanish toki koordinatalarida haqiqiy egri chiziqli xarakteristikaga ega bo'lish talab qilinadi.

Asinxron mashina odatda stator va rotorda joylashgan magnit bilan bog'langan chulg'amlar tizimi sifatida tushiniladi. Statorning  $A$  fazasi chulg'ami va rotorning  $a$  fazasi chulg'amining o'zaro ta'sirini ko'rib chiqsak, shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, rotor aylanayotganda bu chulg'amining fazodagi o'zaro pozitsiyasi doimiy ravishda o'zgarib turadi. Qabul qilingan taxminlarni hisobga olgan holda o'zaro  $A$  va  $a$  chulg'amlari o'rtasidagi induktivlik

$$M_{Aa} = M \cos \gamma \quad (1)$$

bu yerda  $M - A$  va  $a$  chulg'am o'qlari mos kelganda sodir bo'ladigan o'zaro induksiyaning maksimal qiymati;  $\gamma = \int_0^t \omega_r dt + \gamma_0 - A$  va  $a$  chulg'amlari fazalarining o'qlari orasidagi burchak ( $\omega_r = 2\pi n$  rotorning burchak chastotasi;  $n$  - rotorning aylanish chastotasi,  $p$  - qutb juftlari soni;  $\gamma_0$  - rotorning boshlang'ich holatini aniqlaydigan burchak).

Magnitlanish toki koordinatalarida haqiqiy egri chiziqli xarakteristikaga ega bo'lish talab qilinadi.

Tenglamalar tizimi davriy va kompleks koeffitsientlardan iborat bo'lmay, yechimlar kvazigarmonik va garmonik funksiyalar bilan tavsiflanadi [2, 3]. AG

sig'imli qo'zg'alishi d-q koordinatalar sistemasidagi kompleks shakldagi tenglama bilan tavsiflanadi:

$$\begin{cases} (p + i\Omega)^2 x_m i_0 + (p + i\Omega)^2 x_{1\sigma} i_1 + (p + i\Omega) r_1 i_1 + x_c i_0 = 0 \\ -x_c i_0 + (p + i\Omega)^2 x_{Ln} i_n + (p + i\Omega) r_n i_n + x_{cn} i_n = 0 \\ p x_{2\sigma} i_2 + r_2 i_2 + p x_m i_0 = 0 \\ i_1 + i_1 = i_0 \\ i_n + i_c = i_1 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

bu yerda  $p$  - farqlash operatori;

bu yerda  $p$  - farqlash operatori;

$i_1, i_2, i_n, i_c, i_0$ , mos ravishda stator, rotor, generator yuklamai, qo'zg'alish sig'imi, magnitlanish toklari;

$r_1, r_2$  - stator va rotor fazalarining aktiv qarshiligi;

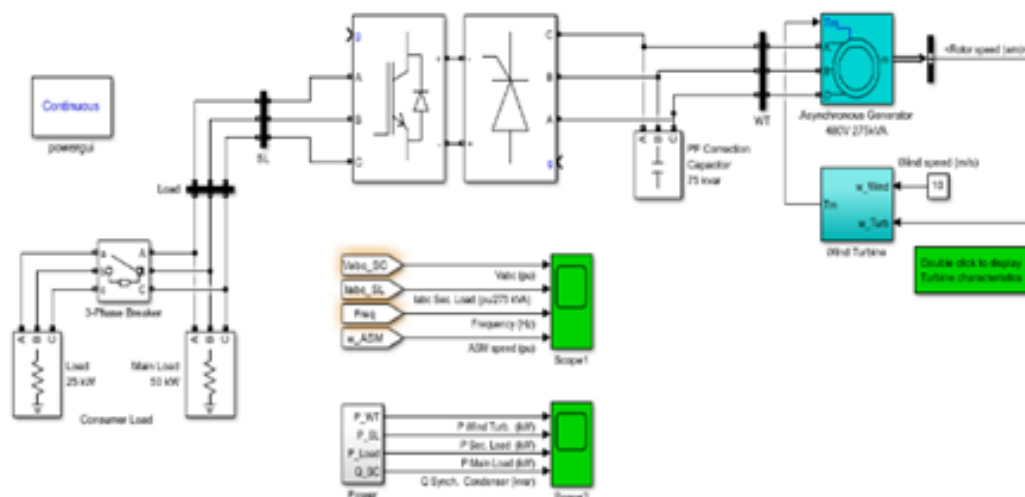
$x_{1s}, x_{2s}$  - stator va rotor fazalarining oqish induktiv reaktivligi;

$x_m$  - o'zaro induktiv qarshiligi;

$x_c, x_{Ln}, x_{cn}$  - reaktiv qarshiliklar.

Ammo yozishning ushbu shaklidan foydalanganda generator tizimlarining o'tkinchi jarayonlarini tavsiflashda xarakterli qiyinchiliklar yuzaga keladi, chunki stator zanjirlar o'zgaruvchilari o'zgarishi yuz beradi. Asinxron generatorning yuklamada ishlashi ko'pincha stator zanjirlarining nosimetriyasi bilan tavsiflanadi, shuning uchun  $a, b, 0$  o'qlarida tenglamalar tizimini qo'llash tavsiya etiladi, bu esa elektr mashinasi oniy holatini aniqlashga va hisoblash resurslariga talablarini kamaytirish imkonini beradi.

MikroGES qurilmalaridagi kondensator yordamida o'z-o'zidan qo'zg'atishli asinxron generatorning kompyuter yordamidagi dinamik ish rejimlarini xarakteristikalarini olish uchun avvalo matematik modelda keltirib o'tilgan kovishli gidroturbinaning hamda kondensatorli o'z-o'zidan qo'zg'atishli asinxron generatorning differentsial tenglamalari, matematik tavsifi, matematik modeli va strukturaviy sxemalaridan foydalanilgan holda MatLab dasturi Simulink paketi matematik imitatsion model ishlab chiqildi (1-rasm).



1-rasm. Avtonom mikroGES asinxron generatorning imitatsion modeli

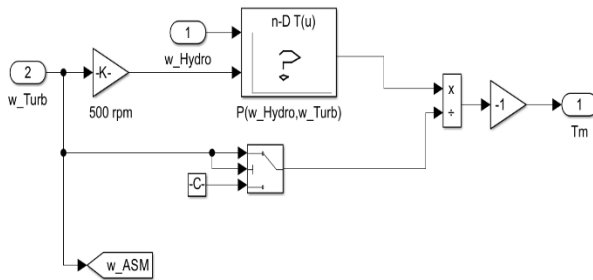
Ushbu imitatsion modelda quyidagi elementlardan foydalanilgan:

1) Kovishli gidroturbina – ushbu elementda kovishli gidroturbinaning parametrlari – diametri = 300 mm uzunligi = 500 mm, kovish diametri = 100 mm, kovishlar soni = 12 ta, kovish hajmi = 150 sm<sup>3</sup>, kovish shakli – yarim shar.

Kovishli gidroturbina elementi (2-rasm) da  $w_{Turb}$  suv eneriyasi ta'sirida kovishli gidroturbina olayotgan tezlik

bo'lib, uning ta'sirida ishlab chiqarilayotgan mexanik energiya  $P(w_{Hydro}, w_{Turb})$  bloki orqali aniqlanadi, ushu element natijasi sifatida  $T_m$  mexanik moment olinadi.

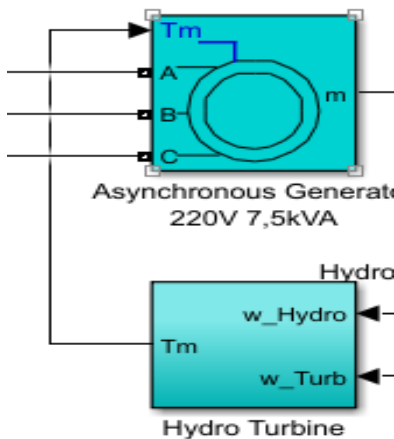




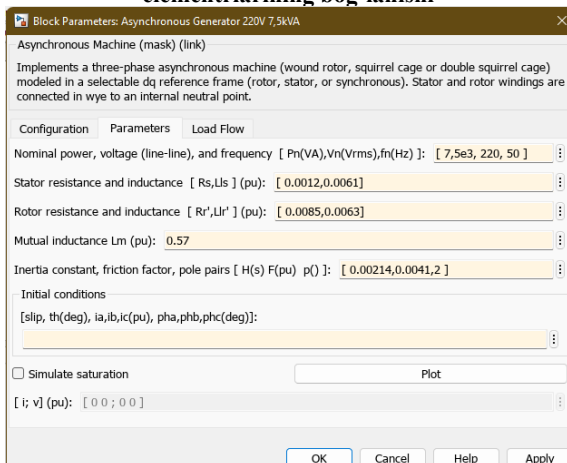
2-rasm. Kovishli gidroturbina elementi

2) Asinxron generator yuqorida keltirilgan asinxron generatorning parametrlari –  $R_s, L_s, R_r, L_r, L_m, Inersiya, Magnit induksiya, juft qutblar soni$  asosida kovishli gidroturbinadan berilayotgan mexanik energiya yordamida elektr energiya ishlab chiqaradi (3-4-rasmlar).

2-rasmda ko'rsatib o'tilgan kondensator asinxron mashinani generator rejimida ishlash imkonini beradi. Uch fazali kondensator (5-rasm) asinxron mashina ishga tushgan vaqtda dvigatel rejimida tarmoqdan oladigan reaktiv energiyani o'zidan ishlab chiqarib beradi, turbinadan berilayotgan mexanik energiya asinxron mashina rotorining nominal tezligini 10 % orttirib berilganda asinxron mashina generator rejimiga o'tadi, o'lchov elementlarida asinxron generator stator chulg'amlari uchlarida o'zgaruvchan sinusoidal kuchlanish hosil bo'ladi.

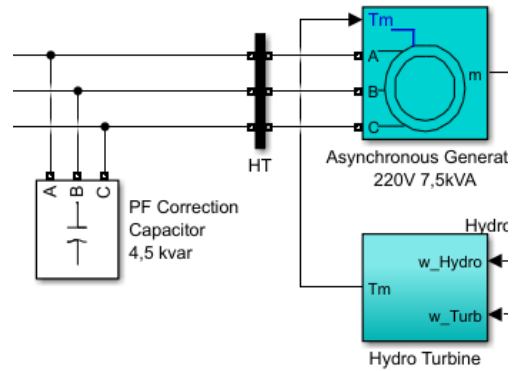


3-rasm. Kovishli gidroturbina va asinxron generator elementlarining bog'lanishi



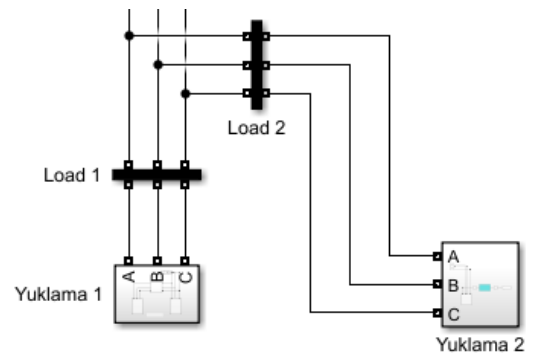
4-rasm. Asinxron generator parametrlari

Asinxron generator salt ishga tushgan vaqtda rotor tezligi orqali kuchlanish 220 V da bo'lishi ta'minlanadi.



5-rasm. Uch fazali kondensatorni tarmoqda ulanish modeli

Yuklama ulangan vaqtda generatordan chiqayotgan kuchlanish tushuvi hisobiga tarmoqda 220 V bo'lmaydi, bunda o'lchov-nazorat qurilmalari yordamida kuchlanish 220 V bo'lishi ta'minlanadi (6-rasm). Bunda variator qurilmasi yordamida turbinadan berilayotgan tezlik o'zgartiriladi, uning hisobiga generatordan chiqarilayotgan kuchlanish rostanadi.



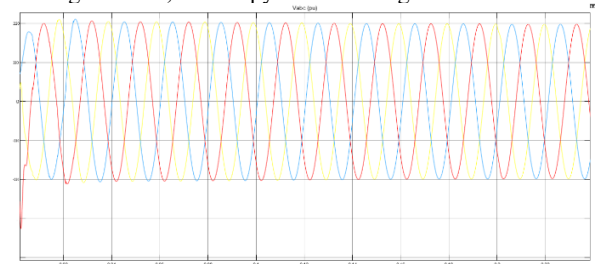
6-rasm. Tarmoqqa yuklamalarning ulanishi

Yuklama ulangandan so'ng chiqish kuchlanishi yuklama holatiga qarab o'zgarishi kuzatiladi ushbu holatni ishlab chiqilgan imitatsion model orqali nazorat qilish mumkin bo'ladi.

### 3. Natija va muhokamalar

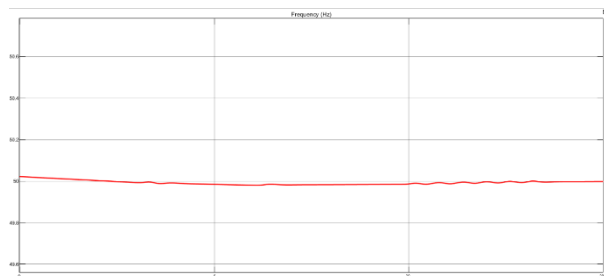
Tarmoqqa yuklamalarning ulanishi davomida asinxron generatordagi o'tkinchi jarayonlarni tahlil qilish Scope elementi orqali olingan xarakteristikasi tahlil qilinadi.

Salt ishlash rejimadagi kuchlanishlar o'zgarishi 7-rasmda ko'rsatilgan. Grafikda asinxron generator tomonidan ishlab chiqarilayotgan o'zgaruvchan uch fazali kuchlanish aks etgan bo'lib, 220 V qiymatda ekanligi ma'lum bo'ladi.

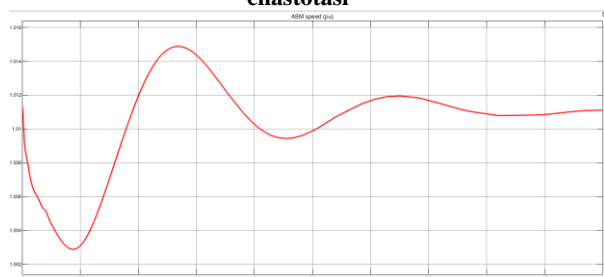


7-rasm. Asinxron generator salt ishlash vaqtidagi stator uchta fazasidagi kuchlanishlar

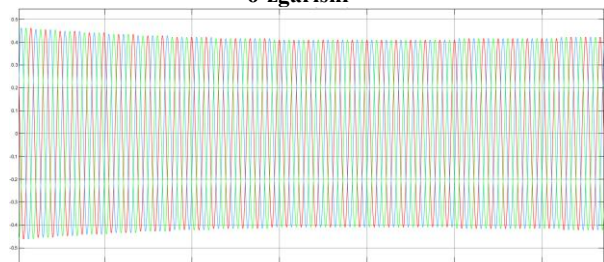




8-rasm. Asinxron generatorda ishga tushish hamda salt ishlash vaqtidagi tarmoqqa berilayotgan kuchlanish chastotasi



9-rasm. Asinxron generator rotorining ishga tushish, salt ishlash hamda yuklama vaqtidagi rotor tezligini o'zgarishi



10-rasm. Yuklama vaqtidagi stator fazalaridagi toklarning oniy qiymatlari

Yuqoridagi imitatsion model yordamida olingan xarakteristikalar yordamida mikroGESlarda qo'llaniluvchi asinxron genratorni chiqish kuchlanish, tok o'zgarishlarini tahlil qilish hamda nazorat qilish imkoniyati yaratildi.

#### 4. Xulosa

Avtonom mikroGESlarda qo'llaniluvchi kondensator orqali qo'zg'atiluvchi asinxron generator va uning boshqaruv qurilmasining tajriba-sinov namunasi hamda imitatsion modeli ishlab chiqildi. Ishlab chiqilgan imitatsion model yordamida mikroGESlarda qo'llaniluvchi asinxron generatorning dinamik ish rejimlarini tahlil qilish imkoniyati yaratildi hamda tahlil qilish orqali natijaviy xarakteristikalar ham olishga erishildi va asinxron generatorning chiqish kuchlanishlarini boshqarish nazorat qilish imkoniyati yaratildi.

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