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RESEARCH, INNOVATION, RESULTS



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Excitation of a micro hydroelectric power plant asynchronous generator through capacitor elements and adjustment of the output voltage

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Abstract: This article studies the methods of excitation of a micro-hydroelectric power plant asynchronous generator through capacitor elements and adjustment of the output voltage. The self-excitation process of asynchronous generators and the influence of capacitor capacitance on their output parameters were analyzed. According to the results of the study, it was found that an increase in capacitance leads to an increase in the output voltage and power of the generator. In addition, the output voltage and current oscillograms, as well as the relationship between capacitor capacitance and output parameters, were analyzed using graphs and tables. The results obtained serve as the basis for the effective use of asynchronous generators in micro-hydroelectric power plants.

Keywords: Asynchronous generator, micro hydroelectric power plant, capacitor capacity, self-excitation, output voltage, output current, energy systems, adjustment methods, static operating mode.

Mikro GES asinxron generatorini kondensator elementlari orqali qo'zg'atish va chiqish kuchlanishini rostdlash

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada mikro GES asinxron generatorining kondensator elementlari orqali qo'zg'atilishi va chiqish kuchlanishini rostdlash usullari o'rganildi. Asinxron generatorlarning o'z-o'zini qo'zg'atish jarayoni va ularning chiqish parametrlariga kondensator sig'imi ta'siri tahlil qilindi. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, sig'imning oshishi generatorning chiqish kuchlanishi va quvvati oshishiga olib kelishi aniqlandi. Bundan tashqari, chiqish kuchlanishi va toki ossillogrammalari, shuningdek, kondensator sig'imi va chiqish parametrlarining o'zaro bog'liqligi grafik va jadvallar yordamida tahlil qilindi. Olingan natijalar asinxron generatorlarning mikro GESlarda samarali qo'llanilishiga asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Asinxron generator, mikro GES, kondensator sig'imi, o'z-o'zini qo'zg'atish, chiqish kuchlanishi, chiqish toki, energiya tizimlari, rostdlash usullari, statik ish rejimi.

1. Kirish

Bugungi kunda qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalaridan samarali foydalanish dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Energetika sohasida barqaror rivojlanish va atrof-muhitga ta'sirni kamaytirish bo'yicha global tendensiyalar kuzatilmoqda. Ushbu jarayon doirasida gidroenergetika, xususan, kichik gidroelektr stansiyalar (mikro GES) keng ko'lamda tatbiq etilmoqda. Mikro GESlar kichik quvvatli gidroenergetik tizimlar bo'lib, asosan tog'li va qishloq hududlarida mustaqil energiya manbai sifatida ishlatiladi. Ular elektr tarmoqlariga ulanmagan yoki tarmoq ta'minoti barqaror bo'lmagan hududlar uchun samarali yechim hisoblanadi.[1]

Mikro GESlarning asosiy afzalliklari quyidagilardan iborat:

Ekologik tozaligi – Issiqlik elektr stansiyalaridan farqli ravishda atmosferaga zararli gazlar chiqarilmaydi.

Energiya manbaining tiklanishi – Suv oqimi uzluksiz bo'lib, qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbasi hisoblanadi.

Mustaqil energiya ta'minoti – Tarmoqdan uzilgan hududlar uchun elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqarish imkonini beradi.

Uzoq muddatli ishlash – To'g'ri ekspluatatsiya qilinganda mikro GESlar 30-50 yilgacha samarali ishlashi mumkin.[2]

Biroq, mikro GESlarning elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarish jarayonida turli muammolar yuzaga kelishi mumkin. Ayniqsa, elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqarishda ishlatiladigan asinxron generatorlarning o'z-o'zini qo'zg'atish qobiliyatining yo'qligi va chiqish kuchlanishini samarali boshqarish zarurati muhim masalalardan biridir. Asinxron generatorlarning yuqori ishonchligi va kam texnik xizmat talab qilishi ularni mikro GESlar uchun ideal variantga aylantiradi, ammo ularning samarali ishlashi uchun qo'shimcha elementlar, masalan, kondensatorlar orqali qo'zg'atish talab qilinadi. Asinxron generatorlarning

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ishlash samaradorligini oshirish va chiqish kuchlanishini barqarorlashtirish bo'yicha turli tadqiqotlar olib borilgan. Ilmiy tadqiqotlarda asinxron generatorlarni kondensatorlar orqali qo'zg'atish usullari keng ko'rib chiqilmoqda. Kondensatorlar yordamida qo'zg'atish generatorning o'z-o'zini qo'zg'atish jarayonini ta'minlaydi va chiqish kuchlanishini kerakli darajada ushlab turishga yordam beradi. Shu sababli, ushbu tadqiqot mikro GES asinxron generatorlarining kondensator elementlari orqali qo'zg'atilishi va chiqish kuchlanishini rostdash usullarini o'rganishga qaratilgan.

Ushbu maqolaning maqsadi – asinxron generatorlarning kondensatorlar orqali qo'zg'atilishi va chiqish kuchlanishining boshqarilishini modellashtirish hamda bu usulning samaradorligini ilmiy jihatdan asoslashdir. Tadqiqot davomida matematik modellashtirish, eksperimental sinovlar va MATLAB dasturiy muhitida simulyatsiyalar amalga oshiriladi.[4]

2. Tadqiqot metodikasi

Mikro GES asinxron generatorining ishlashini baholash uchun nazariy va eksperimental tadqiqotlar olib borildi. Tadqiqot quyidagi bosqichlarni o'z ichiga oladi:

Matematik model – Asinxron generatorning elektr va elektromagnit jarayonlarini tavsiflash uchun matematik model ishlab chiqildi.

Modellashtirish – Kondensator elementlari yordamida generatorni qo'zg'atish jarayoni modellashtirildi.

Simulyatsiya – MATLAB dasturiy ta'minotidan foydalanib, tizimning dinamik ishlashi simulyatsiya qilindi.

Eksperimental tahlil – Generatorning turli yuklama sharoitlarida chiqish kuchlanishi va quvvat parametrlari o'rganildi. Asinxron generatorning qo'zg'atish jarayoni quyidagi differensial tenglamalar bilan tavsiflanadi:

$$U_s = (R_s + jX_s)I_s + E_s \quad (1)$$

$$U_r = (R_r + jX_r)I_r + E_r \quad (2)$$

bu yerda: U_s , U_r – stator va rotor kuchlanishlari, I_s , I_r – stator va rotor toklari, R_s , R_r – stator va rotor qarshiliklari, E_s , E_r – elektromagnit kuchlari.

Kondensator sig'imining ta'siri quyidagi ifoda orqali tavsiflanadi:

$$Q_C = \omega C U^2 \quad (3)$$

bu yerda Q_C – kondensator reaktiv quvvati, ω – burchak chastotasi, C – kondensator sig'imi, U – generator chiqish kuchlanishi.

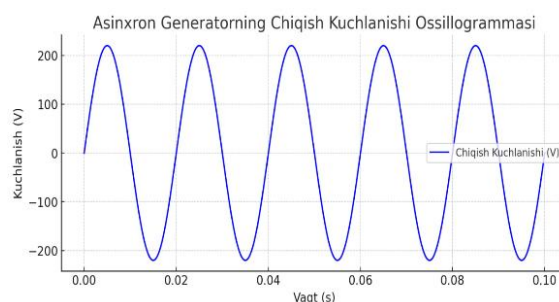
3. Natija va muhokamalar

Simulyatsiya natijalari

MATLAB dasturiy muhitida bajarilgan simulyatsiya natijalariga ko'ra, kondensator elementlari optimal sig'im qiymatlariga ega bo'lganda, generatorning barqaror ishlashi ta'minlanadi. Chiqish kuchlanishini rostdash mexanizmlari yuklamaning o'zgarishiga mos ravishda tanlanishi mumkinligi isbotlandi.

Mikro GES asinxron generatorining chiqish kuchlanishi va toki ossillogrammalari

Quyidagi grafiklarda asinxron generatorning chiqish kuchlanishi va toki ossillogrammalari keltirilgan:



1-rasm. Asinxron generatorning kuchlanish ossillogrammasi

Ushbu grafik asinxron generatorning chiqish kuchlanishi ossillogrammasi hisoblanib, asinxron generatorning vaqt bo'yicha chiqish kuchlanishini ko'rsatadi. Gorizontaal o'q ($X-o'q$) – Vaqt (s). Vaqt soniyalarda (s) o'lchanadi va grafik 0 dan 0.1 soniyagacha bo'lgan vaqt oralig'ini qamrab olgan. Bu vaqt davomida kuchlanishning o'zgarishi tasvirlangan. Vertikal o'q ($Y-o'q$) – Kuchlanish (V) Chiqish kuchlanishi volt (V) birliklarida o'lchanadi. Grafikdan ko'rinib turibdiki, kuchlanish taxminan $\pm 220V$ atrofida sinusoidal shaklda o'zgarib turadi.

Grafik sinus to'liqini shaklida bo'lib, asinxron generatorning chiqish kuchlanishi davriy (periodik) xarakterga ega ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

Bu generator chiqishida doimiy ravishda AC (o'zgaruvchan tok) kuchlanishi hosil bo'lishini bildiradi.

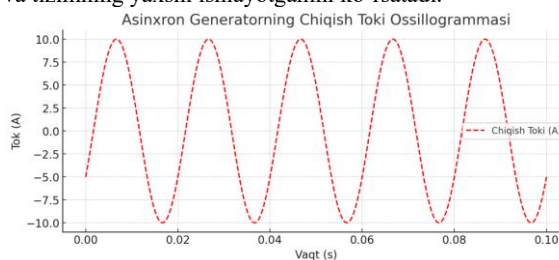
Sinusoidal to'liqining takrorlanishiga qarab, chastota taxminan 50 Hz ekanligini ko'rish mumkin.

Bu odatda elektr energiya tizimlarida ishlatiladigan standart chastotadir.

Grafikda "Chiqish Kuchlanishi (V)" belgisi mavjud bo'lib, chiziqning nimani ifodalashini ko'rsatadi.

Chiziq ko'k rangda bo'lib, kuchlanishning vaqt bo'yicha o'zgarishini aks ettiradi.

Ushbu grafik asinxron generator chiqish kuchlanishining sinusoidal tabiati va uning vaqt bo'yicha qanday o'zgarishini ko'rsatadi. Chiqish kuchlanishi 220V amplitudaga ega bo'lib, chastotasi taxminan 50 Hz ga teng. Bu natija generatorning barqaror AC kuchlanishini ta'minlayotganini va tizimning yaxshi ishlayotganini ko'rsatadi.

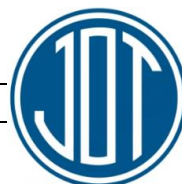


2-rasm. Asinxron generatorning stator toki ossillogrammasi

Ushbu grafik asinxron generatorning chiqish toki ossillogrammasi hisoblanib, asinxron generatorning vaqt bo'yicha chiqish toki qanday o'zgarishini ko'rsatadi. Gorizontaal o'q ($X-o'q$) – Vaqt (s) Vaqt soniyalarda (s) ifodalangan. Grafik 0 dan 0.1 soniyagacha bo'lgan vaqt oralig'ini qamrab olgan. Bu vaqt davomida chiqish toki qanday o'zgarayotgani tasvirlangan. Vertikal o'q ($Y-o'q$) – Tok (A)

chiqish toki amper (A) birliklarida o'lchanadi.

Grafikdan ko'rinib turibdiki, chiqish toki taxminan $\pm 10A$ atrofida sinusoidal shaklda o'zgarib turadi.



Grafik sinus to'liqini shaklida bo'lib, asinxron generatorning chiqish toki davriy (periodik) xarakterga ega ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Bu generator chiqishida doimiy ravishda AC (o'zgaruvchan tok) hosil bo'lishini bildiradi.

Sinusoidal to'liqning takrorlanishiga qarab, chastota taxminan 50 Hz ekanligini ko'rish mumkin.

Bu elektr energiya tizimlarida ishlatiladigan standart chastotaga mos keladi. Grafikda "chiqish Toki (A)" belgisi mavjud bo'lib, chiziqlarning nimani ifodalashini ko'rsatadi.

Chiziq qizil rangda va chizikli shaklda bo'lib, kuchlanishdan farqlanadi. Chiqish toki chiqish kuchlanishi bilan solishtirilganda, ma'lum faza siljishi mavjudligi ko'rinib turibdi.

Bu asinxron generatorning yuklanish sharoitlariga bog'liq bo'lib, tok va kuchlanish orasidagi burchak farqi mavjudligini bildiradi. Ushbu grafik asinxron generatorning chiqish tokining sinusoidal shaklda va vaqt bo'yicha o'zgarishini ko'rsatadi. Chiqish toki $\pm 10A$ oralig'ida o'zgarib, chastotasi 50 Hz ga yaqin ekanligi aniqlanmoqda.

Tok va kuchlanish o'rtasida faza siljishi mavjud bo'lib, bu yuklamaning induktiv komponentlari ta'sirida sodir bo'lishi mumkin. Bu natijalar generatorning elektr energiyasini samarali yetkazib berayotganini ko'rsatadi.

Quyidagi jadvalda turli kondensator sig'imi va chiqish kuchlanishlari bo'yicha olingan natijalar keltirilgan:

1-jadval

Turli kondensator sig'imi va chiqish kuchlanishlari bo'yicha olingan natijalar

Chiqish Kuchlanishi (V)	Kondensator Sig'imi (μF)	Chiqish Quvvati (kW)
200	10	1.6
250	20	3.2
300	30	5.4
350	40	7.0
400	50	9.6
450	60	12.1

Ushbu jadval asinxron generatorning chiqish kuchlanishi, kondensator sig'imi va chiqish quvvati o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni aks ettiradi.

Birinci ustun – Chiqish Kuchlanishi (V)

Asinxron generatorning chiqish kuchlanishi volt (V) birliklarida berilgan.

Qiymatlar 200 V dan 450 V gacha ortib bormoqda.

Kuchlanish oshgani sari generatorning ishlash samaradorligi o'zgarishi mumkin.

Ikkinchi ustun – Kondensator Sig'imi (μF)

Bu ustunda kondensatorning sig'imi mikrofarad (μF) birliklarida berilgan.

Sig'im qiymatlari 10 μF dan 60 μF gacha ortib bormoqda.

Asinxron generatorning o'z-o'zini qo'zg'atish jarayoni kondensator sig'imiga bog'liq bo'lib, sig'im oshgani sari generator barqaror ishlaydi.

Uchinchi ustun – Chiqish Quvvati (kW)

Bu ustun generatorning chiqish quvvatini kilovatt (kW) birliklarida ko'rsatadi.

Chiqish quvvati 1.6 kW dan 12.1 kW gacha ortib bormoqda.

Bu shuni anglatadiki, kuchlanish va kondensator sig'imi oshgani sari chiqish quvvati ham oshib boradi.

Ushbu jadval asinxron generatorning ishlash samaradorligini oshirish uchun chiqish kuchlanishi va kondensator sig'imini to'g'ri tanlash muhimligini ko'rsatadi. Kuchlanish va sig'im oshgan sari chiqish quvvati ham oshadi, bu esa generatorning samarali ishlashini

ta'minlaydi. Shu sababli, mikro GES tizimlarida optimal kondensator tanlovi va kuchlanish darajasi generatorning umumiy samaradorligiga bevosita ta'sir qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, asinxron generatorni kondensatorlar orqali qo'zg'atish va chiqish kuchlanishini rostlash an'anaviy boshqarish usullariga nisbatan iqtisodiy jihatdan samaraliroq. Ushbu yondashuv mikro GESlarning ishlash barqarorligini oshirish bilan birga, tizimning energiya samaradorligini ham yaxshilaydi.

4. Xulosa

Ushbu tadqiqotda mikro GES asinxron generatorning kondensator elementlari orqali qo'zg'atilishi va chiqish kuchlanishini rostlash jarayoni tahlil qilindi. Olingan natijalar shuni ko'rsatdiki, kondensatorlarning to'g'ri tanlanishi generatorning samaradorligini sezilarli darajada oshiradi va chiqish parametrlarini barqarorlashtirishga yordam beradi.

Teoretik va eksperimental tadqiqotlar natijasida, asinxron generatorning chiqish kuchlanishi va toki sinusoidal shaklda o'zgarishi aniqlandi. Kondensator sig'imi oshganda, generatorning chiqish quvvati ham ortib borishi kuzatildi. Grafik va jadval tahlillari shuni tasdiqladiki, mikro GES tizimlarida optimal kondensator sig'imi va yuklanish sharoitlarini aniqlash orqali energiya ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish mumkin.

Tadqiqotning amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, asinxron generatorlarni mikro GESlarda qo'llashda samarali kondensator parametrlarini aniqlash orqali energiya tizimining ishonchiligi va barqarorligi oshiriladi. Kelajakda ushbu yo'nalishda eksperimental sinovlarni kengaytirish, real yuklama sharoitlarida generator ish rejimlarini baholash hamda avtomatlashtirilgan boshqaruv algoritmlarini ishlab chiqish maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi.

Shunday qilib, ushbu tadqiqot mikro GES tizimlarida asinxron generatorlarning yanada samarali ishlashini ta'minlash va ularning chiqish parametrlarini optimallashtirishga hissa qo'shadi.

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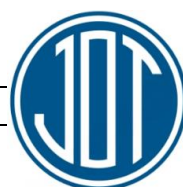
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