

ABSTRACT AND REFERENCES

ENERGY-SAVING TECHNOLOGIES AND EQUIPMENT

DESIGN OF MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF ELECTRIC CAR WITH COMBINED ENERGY SUPPLY MODES (p. 4–8)**Sergiy Popov, Mykhailo Gurtovyi**

Modeling of operation modes of the electric car (EC) allows to evaluate important parameters such as driving range, acceleration, battery capacity and type. The task of analysis and modeling of parameters and characteristics of EC with combined energy supply modes is important and of practical interest to developers and car-makers.

Currently, the issue of developing EC with combined energy supply modes is not fully disclosed. Also, there are many management strategies of energy storage units (batteries, supercapacitors, fuel cells and their possible combinations).

The authors have proposed a mathematical model, which is based on a new algorithm for the power division between the traction battery and the supercapacitor unit in the EC energy supply system. Based on the driving range simulation algorithm, a computing experiment was conducted, followed by analysis of experimental data. Analysis and modeling of the main parameters of EC with combined energy supply modes yielded concrete results of changing the battery life and driving range of EC. The results may be useful for engineering calculations (for example, to search for the optimal values of the energy capacity of the battery and the SC) and improving energy supply systems of electric cars.

Keywords: mathematical model, management strategy, computing experiment, electric car with combined energy supply modes, supercapacitor, power division algorithm, peak power.

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INFLUENCE RESEARCH OF PROFILE CHORDS RATIO ON AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF TANDEM COMPRESSOR CASCADE (p. 9–13)**Yuriy Tereshchenko, Ekaterina Doroshenko, Jalal Abolhassan zade**

Efficiency improvement of gas turbine compressors is ensured by the extensive use of tandem blade rows in straightener blades of the last stages of multistage axial compressors. Their installation provides large flow deflection angles in the unstalled flow of blade rows and, consequently, a low level of losses in the design mode of the compressor. The problem of influence research of the first- and second-row blade chords ratio in tandem blade rows in a wide range of angles of attack is relevant and is of practical interest in developing recommendations for ensuring the gas-dynamic stability of gas turbine compressors. To solve the problem, the method of the computational experiment was used and characteristics of tandem compressor cascade with different first- and second-row blade chords ratios were calculated in the paper. The calculation results of the characteristics of tandem cascade were compared with the characteristics of an equivalent single compressor cascade. For the computational domain of the studied tandem and equivalent single cascades, small adaptive unstructured grid and the second-order design scheme with the local use of the first-order design scheme (High resolution) was applied. The Menter's SST model was used to solve the problems. The results showed that the aerodynamic characteristics of the tandem compressor cascades essentially depend on the first- and second-row blade chords ratio. With positive angles of attack, the quality parameter of tandem cascades is higher than that of single, with the first- and second-row blade chords ratio, corresponding to the position of the slot $x_{in}=(0.3...0.4)b_x$. With negative angles of attack, the quality parameter of tandem cascades is higher than that of single, with the first- and second-row blade chords ratio, corresponding to the position of the slot $x_{in}=(0.5...0.7)b_x$.

Keywords: simulation, angle of attack, tandem cascade, stall, compressor, flow, aerodynamic characteristics, viscosity.

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STUDY OF CORROSION RATE AND ACCUMULATION OF DEPOSITS UNDER CIRCULATING WATER CONCENTRATION IN BENCH EXPERIMENTS (p. 14–20)

Vadim Chichenin, Victor Kishnevskiy, Anastasiia Hrytsaienko, Vitaliy Ahrameev, Iryna Shuliak

The results of the study of corrosion rate and accumulation of deposits on the equipment of circulating cooling systems (CCS) fed with biologically treated municipal and industrial wastewater in the circulating water inhibition by phosphonate-based reagents were presented.

Methods of testing the corrosion intensity, the formation of sparingly soluble deposits from carbonates and corrosion products on heated and unheated samples of various metals in the circulating water inhibition were given.

Stands for investigating low-temperature scale formation and corrosion of structural materials of power equipment, simulating thermal-hydraulic operating conditions of circulating cooling systems of large power facilities to conduct a series of experiments on samples of different metals were developed.

Comparisons of the results of physicochemical composition of deposits based on X-ray phase analysis, gravimetric, chemical control on test samples, and the corrosion intensity of the St.20 samples show the comparability of the results obtained after 100...150 hours of testing. However, at longer tests, the total amount of deposits on samples, obtained by gravimetric control is lower than the mass loss due to corrosion, which is explained by metal dissolution in the circulating water and low adhesion of the corrosion products with the sample surface.

The data are needed to predict the management efficiency of water chemistry of the cooling systems of large power facilities fed with make-up high-salinity water by controlling the deposition intensity of sparingly soluble salts and corrosion on the heat transfer surfaces of power equipment.

Keywords: corrosion, circulating cooling system, recycling, wastewater, inhibition.

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EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON ANTIWEAR PROPERTIES FOR BLENDS OF JET FUEL WITH BIO-COMPONENTS DERIVED FROM RAPESEED OIL (p. 20–28)

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Antiwear properties of jet fuel, two kinds of biocomponents derived from rapeseed oil and their mixtures were investigated experimentally. Antiwear properties were estimated by the value of the scuffing load and the limiting load of scuffing applied to the friction pair working in a fuel medium. Biocomponents, mainly rapeseed oil FAME and rapeseed oil FAME modified via vacuum distillation were used during the study. It is found that lubricity of biocomponents is significantly higher comparing to conventional jet fuel. It is explained by the chemical composition of FAME: highly polarity of molecules stipulate their good adsorption at the surface of friction pair. High viscosity of biocomponents due to chemical structure positively influence on their lubricity. Adding biocomponents into jet fuel results in strengthening of boundary film and thus improves antiwear properties of fuel blends. It is determined that FAME modified via vacuum distillation possesses better lubricating ability comparing to standard FAME derived from rapeseed oil. Correlation between viscosity and lubricity of fuel is shown.

Keywords: jet fuel, alternative fuel, biocomponent, lubricity, wearing, viscosity, scuffing load.

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ANALYZING THE OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF AIR COOLERS OF THE EQUIPMENT FOR PRIMARY OIL REFINING (p. 29–34)

Viktoria Kryvda

The paper presents findings on the efficiency of air coolers of the equipment for primary oil refining. The research has revealed that in the process of condensation of light fractions of oil products, air coolers emit into the environment a high-temperature exhaust gas, which should be used for regenerative heating in heat exchangers. Gases with a complex hydrocarbon composition are supplied with their thermal parameters at the operating temperatures. The heat capacity that can be used to transfer heat energy from hot to cold flows reaches 20 MW. This allows using the heat of the exhaust gases and saving primary energy expended in the production process in the facility for primary processing of oil. Temperature pressure in the air coolers can be reduced by regenerative use of their thermal potential energy for district heating.

Keywords: air cooler, heat flow, thermal potential energy, heat capacity/thermal capacity.

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THE INFLUENCE OF SYNTHESIS OF THE INITIAL MIXTURE AND BLOWING AGENTS ON THE FORMATION OF A POROUS STRUCTURE (p. 35–38)

Andrey Cheylitko

It is shown that a porous structure affects the thermophysical characteristics of the material. The analysis of experimental studies on the influence of synthesis of the initial mixture on the formation of a porous structure was performed.

Blowing agents in swelling or foaming of the mixture are gases released in the chemical reaction (oxygen, water vapor, hydrogen, carbon dioxide, etc.). The paper presents the reactions with the greatest decline in the Gibbs free energy, i.e. most likely to occur.

Based on the analysis, the principal blowing agents were identified, and also the dependencies of material properties on the synthesis of the initial components were found. The absence (at the present stage of scientific discovery) of the possibility of quality control of porous structure by synthesis of the initial mixture was shown. Integrated indicators of the porous structure (porosity, number of pores, position of pores in space, the shape of the pores, pore formation energy), which will allow to develop a new control methodology of the porous structure were proposed.

Keywords: porous structure, blowing agents, swelling, thermodynamic analysis.

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ENERGY EFFICIENT AND ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY TECHNOLOGY OF STABILIZING AIRLINE ENTERPRISES' WASTEWATER SLUDGES (p. 39–45)

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Various utilization methods of wastewater sludges were considered. It is shown that their use as organic fertilizer can be considered as the most promising. However, their preliminary stabilization is necessary to prevent further decay and to get rid of pathogens. Many traditional methods of anaerobic fermentation and conventional designs of the digesters were analyzed. It is shown that all of them have a significant number of shortcomings, making them not always cost effective and environmentally friendly.

A variety of intensification methods of anaerobic fermentation processes was examined. It is shown that the methods of separation of different fermentation stages, such as hydrolysis, acidogenesis, acetogenesis, and methanogenesis in space (when these stages proceed in different tanks) and in time (when done consistently) may be the most promising. Different strains of bacteria that are responsible for different fermentation stages grow in many cases far more rapidly when separated one from the other. Anaerobic processes occurring at different fermentation stages were investigated. The most important parameters and their optimal values for each stage were also identified. Based on this, a new fermentation technology, which allows to intensify the process, significantly reduce the fermentation duration, produce commodity carbon dioxide, environmentally clean organic fertilizer, as well as biogas with significantly higher methane content than with traditional technologies, was proposed.

Keywords: airline enterprise, biogas, intensification, digester, wastewater sludge, anaerobic fermentation technology.

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