

: 3
2
2 ;
2 —
;

120 / (2)	1,43	1,84
-----------	------	------

300 / .
1, 2 3,

5, 11, 15, 17, 19, 23, 25,
27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39 41

380/220 ()

26,5% 33,2%,
30%.

350 / , 260 / , 200 / , 120 / .

6,4% 12,2%,

(.1) 1

26,5% 38,9%,

CF
1,52 1,92,

Q

P,
T,

(1),

$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2 + T^2} \quad (1)$$

.1.
CF

[1-6].

1,46 1,54,

(2),

1. -

	U	I
350 / (1,2,3)	1,48	1,50
350 / (1,2)	1,49	1,52
300 / (1,2)	1,5	1,52
260 / (1,2)	1,49	1,56
200 / (1,2)	1,46	1,69
200 / (2)	1,48	1,64
120 / (1,2)	1,42	1,9

$$= \cos \cos \quad (2)$$

$$u(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} U_k \sin(k\omega_0 t + \delta_k), \quad (3)$$

$$i(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} I_k \sin(k\omega_0 t + \theta_k). \quad (4)$$

$$U_{rms}(t) = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{U_k^2}{2}} = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} U_{krms}^2}, \quad (5)$$

$$I_{rms}(t) = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{I_k^2}{2}} = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} I_{krms}^2}. \quad (6)$$

$$PF = \frac{U_1 I_1 \cos \phi}{U_1 I_{rms}} = \frac{I_1 \cos \phi}{I_{rms}}$$

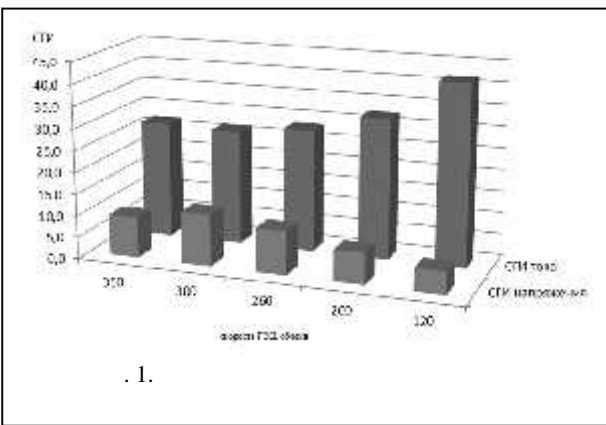
$$X = \chi \cos \phi = \frac{U_1 I_1 \cos \phi}{U_{rms} I_{rms}}$$

(7) (8)

$$\frac{U_1}{U_{rms}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tilde{\Delta}_u^2}}, \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{I_1}{I_{rms}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tilde{\Delta}_i^2}}. \quad (10)$$

$$\chi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tilde{\Delta}_u^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tilde{\Delta}_i^2}}, \quad (11)$$



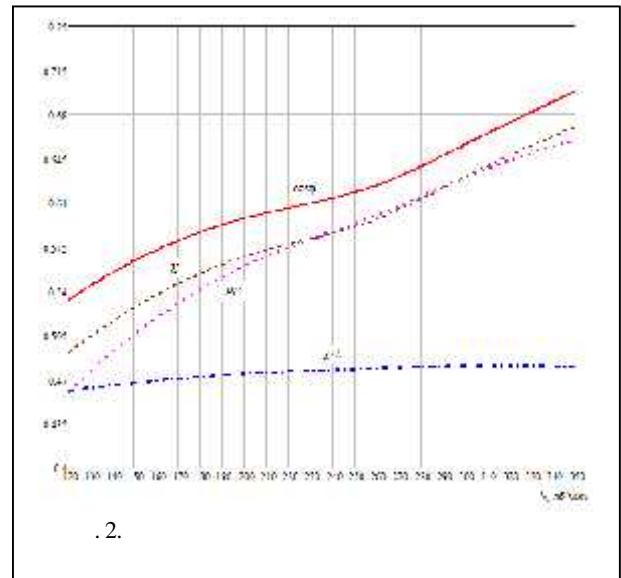
. 1.

$$\tilde{\Delta}_u = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} U_k^2}{U_1^2}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{U_{rms}}{U_1}\right)^2 - 1}, \quad (7) \quad (11),$$

$$\tilde{\Delta}_i = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} I_k^2}{I_1^2}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{I_{rms}}{I_1}\right)^2 - 1}. \quad (8)$$

PF

$$PF = \frac{P}{S}$$



. 2.

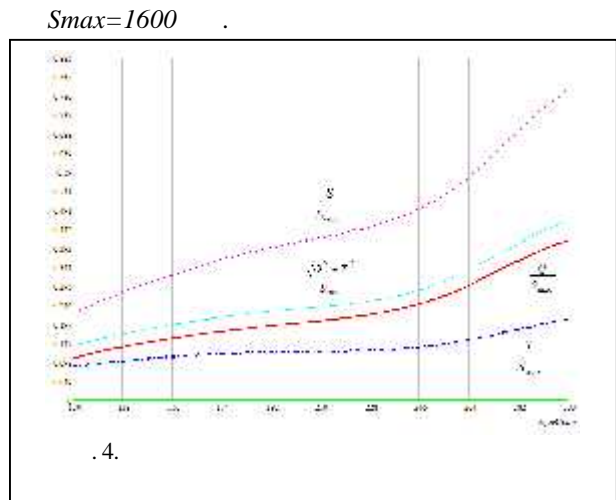
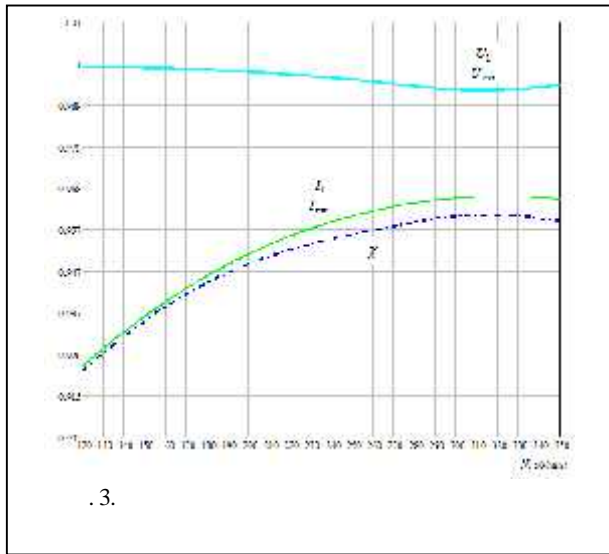
X cos

$$U_{rms} \approx U_1$$

u i , . 3 (N),

$u(N)$ $i(N)$,

Q , T
 $\sqrt{Q^2 + T^2}$



$\cos = 0,75 \div 0,85,$

$=1 \cos = 1, \quad 0,45S_{max}=720$

$=1,$

\cos);

(

$\cos = 0,85.$

),

(

(11),

$u=0,05$

(

$i=0,15.$

. 5

$0,3S_{max}=480$

$=0,988 \cos = 0,85,$
 240

$=1.$

$=1 \cos$

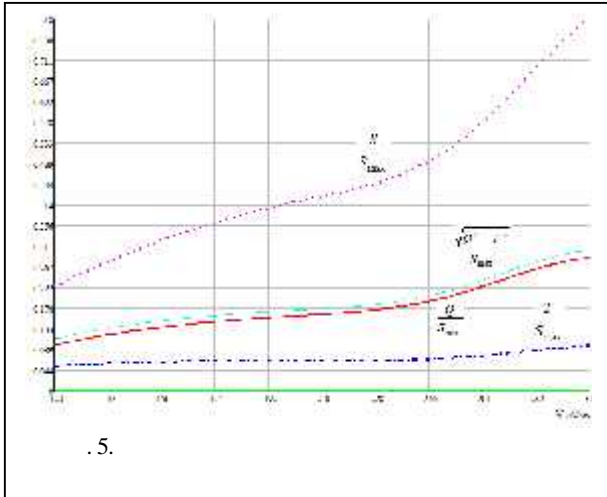
S . 4

S_{max} ,

K_{load}

$S_{max}(120 /) = S_{max}(200 /) = S_{max}(260 /) = 800$,
 $S_{max}(300 /) = S_{max}(350 /) = 1600$.

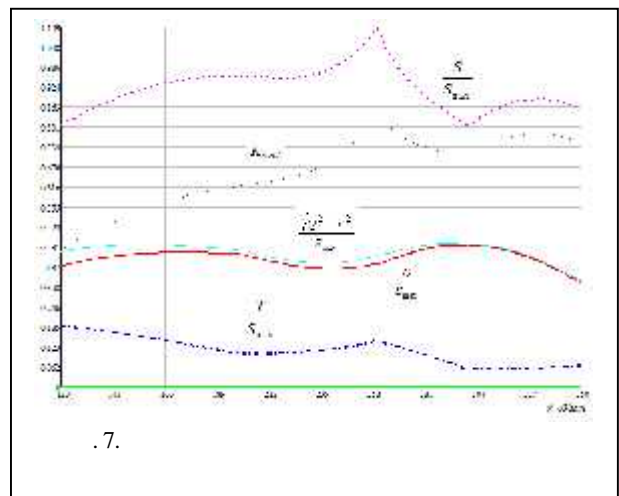
$0,65S_{max} = 520$



\cos
 $0,8 \div 0,9$,

$= 0,968 \div 0,99$.

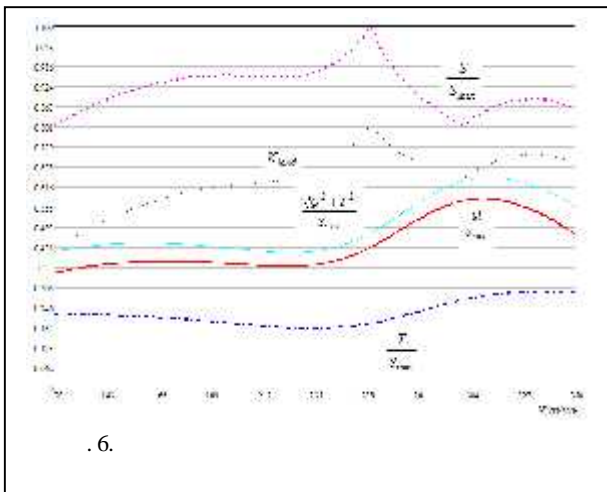
. 7.



120-260 /

$S_{max} = 800$ (. .) ,

. 6.



$0,42S_{max} = 336$,

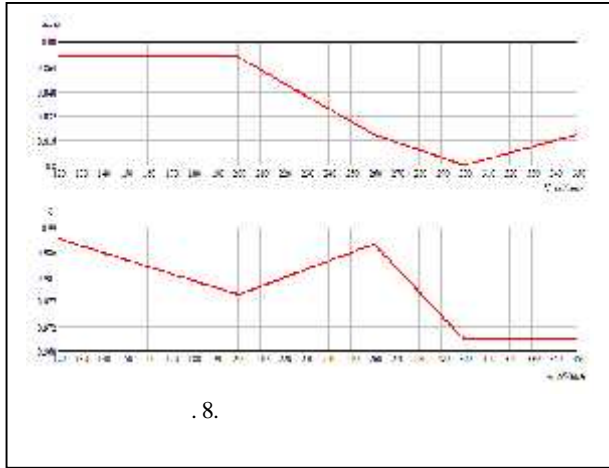
()

. 8

S/S_{max}

S/S_{max}

$S' = / . \quad S'$



.8.

N.

N

0,4÷0,86,

0,4÷0,5.

0,8÷0,85.

u i

u, i, COS

5

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

12.

15.

312 c.

1.10.2013

710

**IDENTIFICATION AND CONTROL PARAMETERS
AUTOMATED CONTROL SYSTEM
OF SHIP ELECTROPOWER SYSTEMS**

. Zhilenkov, S.G. Cherney

Electromagnetic compatibility of power semiconductor converters with them feeding networks and other devices working in these networks is the actual problem, the importance of which only grows with time due to the constant growth of the total power converter load power. Particularly important this problem in autonomous power systems where power is limited and the possibility of substantial volatility parameters of electric power is present. Seagoing vessel with electric propulsion one of these objects. Experimental studies were carried out on the vessel with the propulsion system. It's rowing electrical installation consisting of two rowing DC motors operating on fixed pitch propeller with wattage 710kW of each. Power and frequency control for motors carried by thyristor converters. The effect of nonlinear loads on standalone network is shown. Generalized index of power quality is defined and it shown how to increase its value. It is proved that a significant increase in efficiency of power plant, filters and compensating devices can be achieved through the use of decision-making algorithms. The main criterion for them is maintain to the rated power filters and maintenance of power quality parameters within the prescribed limits.

Keywords: *Autonomous power-station, powerful nonlinear load, index of power quality.*