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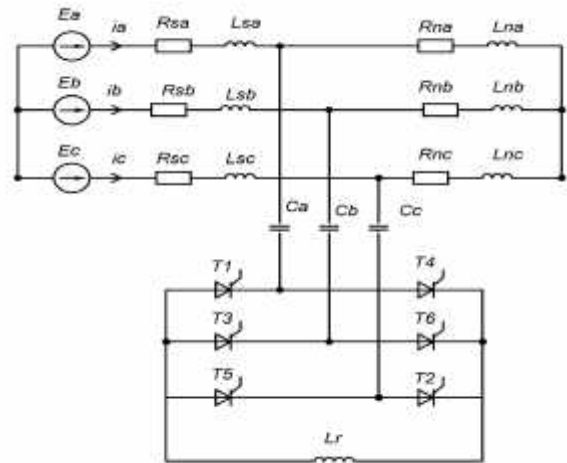
.

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.

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(. 1).



[1, 2]

. 1.

[2],

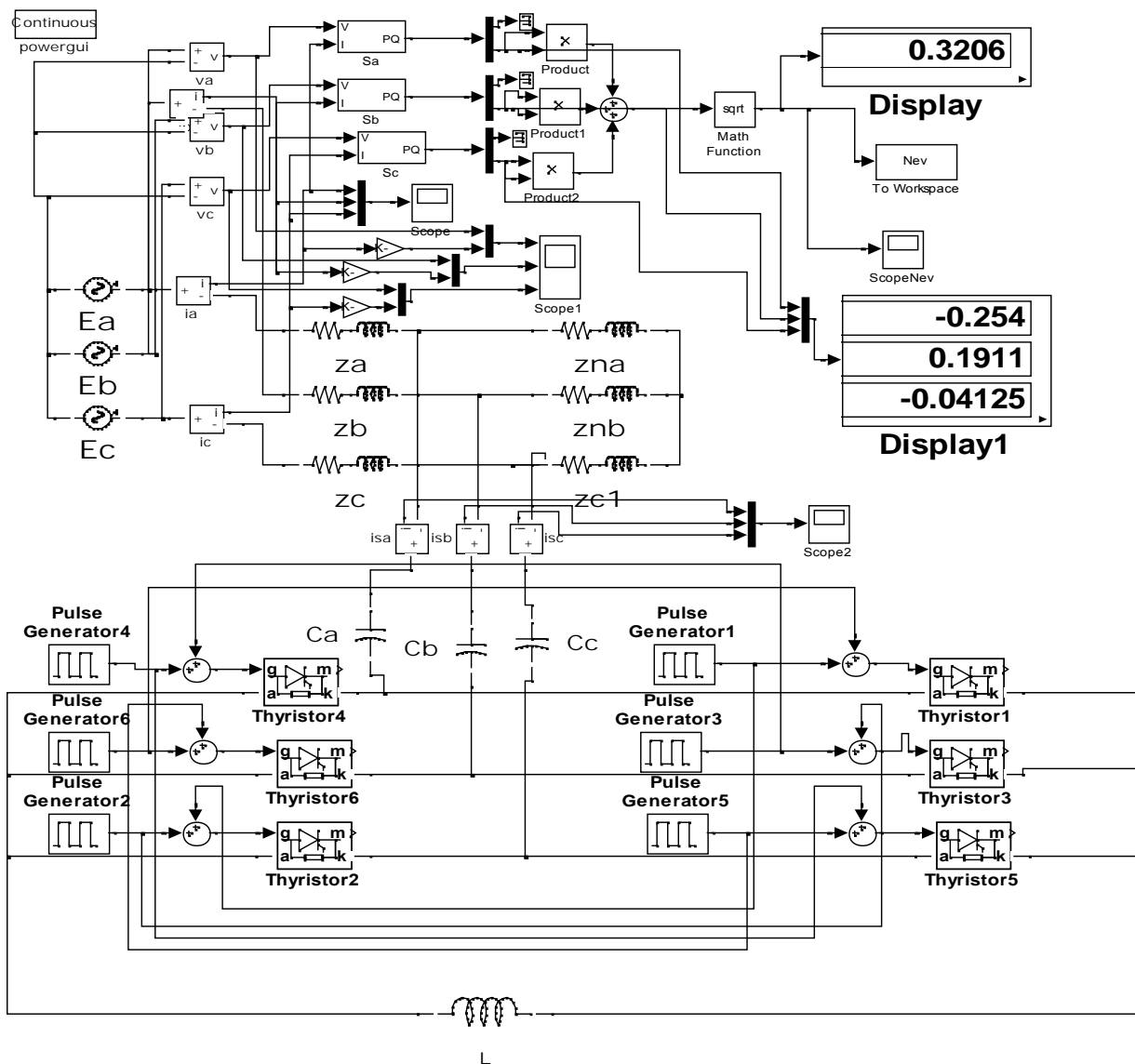
[3].

$E_a, E_b, E_c -$

$E_m = 100 ,$

$f = 50 .$

.2.



.2.

$C_a = C_b = C_c = 40 , L = 0,002 .$

$z_c = (0,1 + j2 f * 0,001) .$

Pulse Generator1 6.

$z_H = (1 + j2 f * 0,01) ,$

alf1 6.

$\cos = 0,303.$

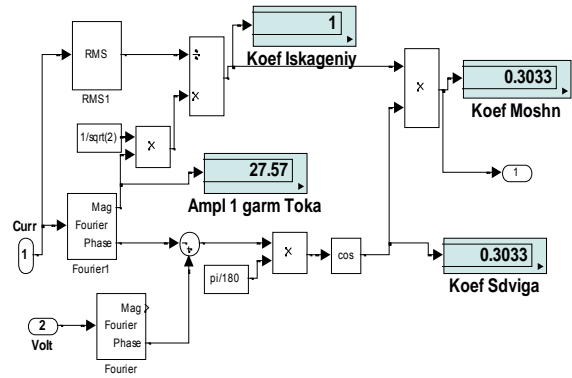
1 2, 2- 3, 3- 4, 4-

$C_a, C_b, C_c, 5, 5- 6, 6- 1.$

Thyristor1 6,

L.

10⁻⁶ 0 1 .
 Simulink
 [5, 6],



Accelerator.

. 3.
 Fourier1
 Fourier

alf5, alf6].

[alf1, alf2, alf3, alf4,

Display

. 3

27,57 ,

0,3033.

Qa, Qb, Qc.

.4.

$$N_{ev} = (Q_a^2 + Q_b^2 + Q_c^2)^{1/2}$$

.4,
 .4, -

alf1 alf2

alf3 alf4 alf5 alf6,

MATLAB
 (. 2).

To Workspace Nev

MATLAB

fminsearch().

.3.

[4].

'func_s3fnesim',

```

global Ca Cb Cc alf1 alf2 alf3 alf4 alf5
alf6 Nst Nev MN dltalf
Ca=40E-6
Cb=40E-6
Cc=40E-6
L=0.002
Nst=0
options=optimset('MaxFunEvals',10000,'Ma
xIter',10000,'TolX',1e-3,'Tolfun',1e-
3);
%Y=fminsearch('func_s3fnesim',[3 7 10 13
17 1],options)
Y=fminsearch('func_s3fnesim',[4.379],opt
ions)

Nst

```

```

function Nev=func_s3fnesim(x)
global Ca Cb Cc alf1 alf2 alf3 alf4
alf5 alf6 Nst Nev MN dltalf
dltalf=x(1)
alf1=(33.33333 +dltalf)*1E-4
alf2=(66.66666 +dltalf)*1E-4
alf3=(100.0000 +dltalf)*1E-4
alf4=(133.33333+dltalf)*1E-4
alf5=(166.66666+dltalf)*1E-4
alf6=(0.000000 +dltalf)*1E-4
sim s3fnesim3Filter
x
Nev
Nst=Nst+1
MN(Nst)=Nev;

```

4. - ; -

sim.

10⁴

(Nst + 1) - MN,

Nev

200

0,4004.

27,57 ; 31,37

418,2

- 1314 ;

2275;

0.3033.

= [50 80 120 150 180 20].

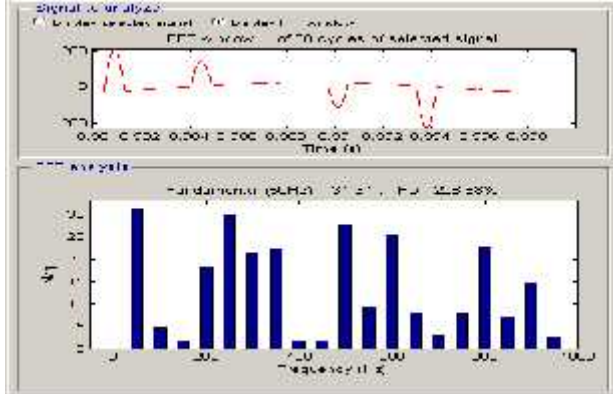
= [40,31248 75,10925 96,88369 133,49467 158,23202 4,577089],

[-2, 33 -2,02 - 0,716].

5.

Signal Analysis

FFT of 1000 samples of selected signal



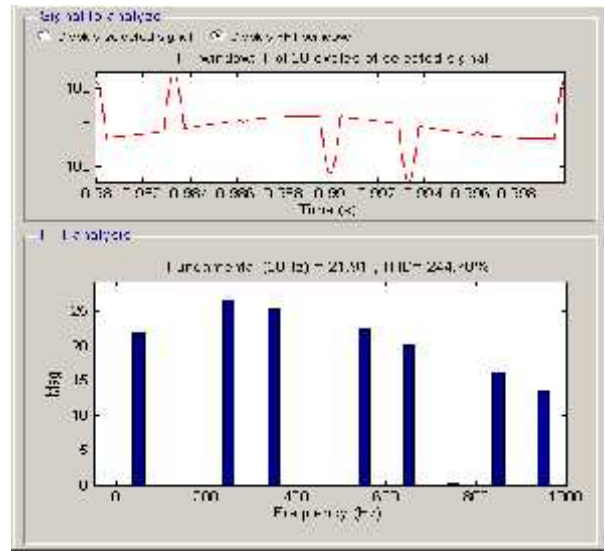
5.

(5- , 7- , 11- , 13- . .),

x = [3,4797 2,1774 3,6611 2,4738 4,6345 3,5735].

4, 5, 6 7-
[18,29 30,6 21,55 22,39] A.

dltalf,
(.4,)



.7.

= [28,768735
62,102065 95,435405 128,768735 162,102065 -
4,564595].

5, 7, 11,
13, 17, 19, 23 25-

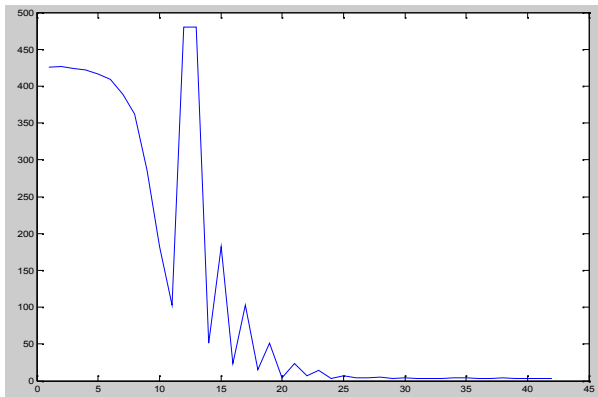
20-25

(.8)

0,9713

.7,

21,91

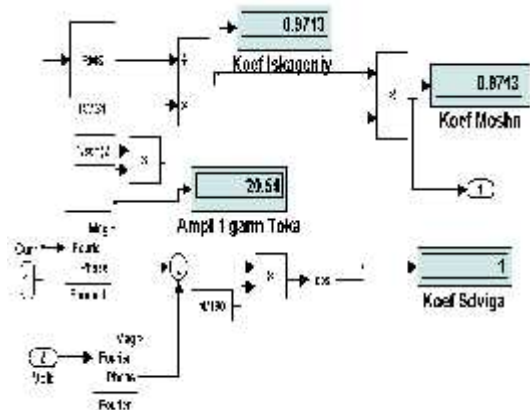


.6.

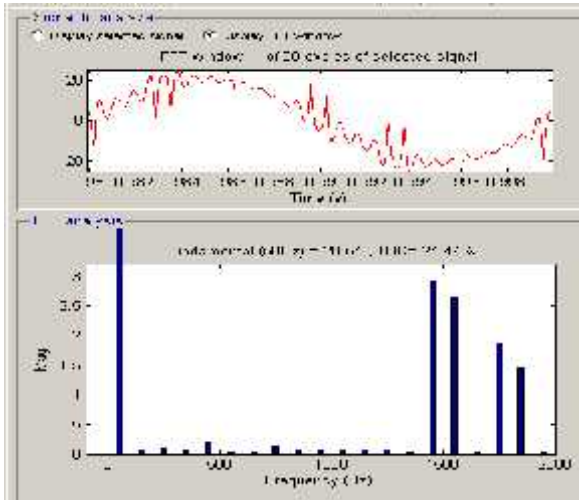
5- , 7- , 11- 13-
[26,62 25,31 22,44 20,18]

20,54 ,

9



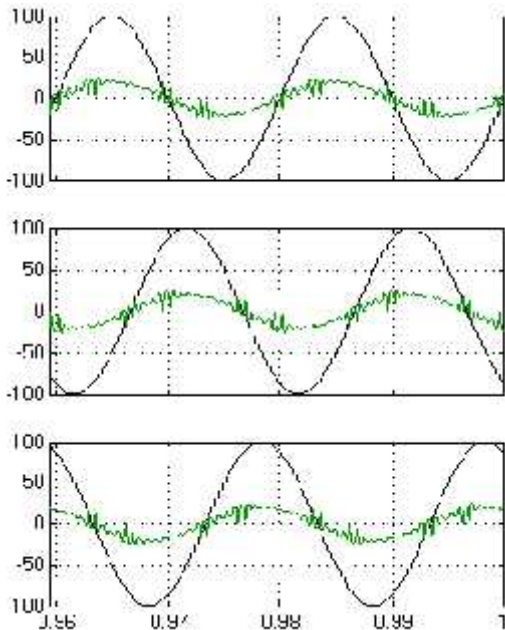
.8.



. 9.

29-
2,91
5
20,54 (. 9).

. 10



. 10.

1. / - 1987. - 160 .
 2. // - 1975. - 136 .
 3.
 4. , 2017. - 170 .
O.A.
 5. / O.A. - 1978. - 320 .
 6. - 1976. - 712 .
- , 2013. - 131 .

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MATLAB

OPTIMIZATION OF THREE-PHASE ELECTRICAL SUPPLY SYSTEM MODE WITH TYRISTOR COMPENSATOR WITH A SINGLE-STEP-SWITCHED COMMUTATION

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O.M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv, Ukraine

A thyristor compensator with a single-step commutation, which is a three-phase thyristor bridge with a load, which is a reactor and connected by its diagonals through capacitors to a three-phase power supply system with a resistive-inductive load is considered. A visual model of the power supply system with a compensator is compiled. As a non-linear search optimization problem, the task is to determine the control pulses on the compensator thyristors whose control angles are accepted as optimization variables. The optimization objective function is calculated during the run of the model. It is a spherical metric composed of reactive powers that give the phase sources of the voltage of a three-phase network. The powers in the model are measured using virtual meters of active and reactive powers from the SimPowerSystem library, which are tuned to the main harmonic of the supply network, the main program texts and file functions are written in the programming language of the MATLAB system. Interaction and data exchange between the model and programs is provided through the workspace using global variables, the number of which includes optimization parameters and the value of the objective function. When solving the problem with the above six optimization variables, a full compensation mode with an asymmetric arrangement of the control pulses with thyristors is finally obtained.

In this case, as harmonic analysis shows by the method of fast Fourier transform, the harmonic spectrum contains a large number of noncanonical harmonics, the suppression of which would require the installation of a large number of resonant filters. The introduction of the condition of symmetric control of the compensator, consisting in equidistance of pulses relatively to each other, made possibility to reduce the number of optimization variables to one, which greatly accelerates the solution.

The mode of symmetric control of the compensator obtained under such conditions is characterized by the absence of noncanonical harmonics. This permit to reduce the number of suppression filters. Eight resonant sequential filters were synthesized and installed for older non-canonical harmonics. Due to their influence, the distortion factor has approached to unit, and this value for a single shift factor and determines the power factor of the power supply system as a whole. To measure the energy indicators, an original virtual instrument was developed using the elements of the SimPowerSystem library, which makes it possible to monitor the values of the shift, distortion and power factors.

Keywords: thyristor compensator, control impulses, harmonic components, search optimization.