

ENERGIYA TEJASHNI MASALALARIDAN BIRI, REAKTIV QUVVATNI KOMPENSATSIYALASH.

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Annatatsiya. Reaktiv quvvatini sexda kompensatsiyalangandan keyin to'la quvvat aniklash uchun, korxona elektr yukini xisoblash kerak.

Kalit so'zlar: Transformator, kondensator, akumlyator, vazipi, liniya uzunligini aniqlab hisoblab chiqamiz va aniq tanlashimiz kera.

ONE OF THE ISSUES OF ENERGY SAVING IS REACTIVE POWER COMPENSATION.

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Annotation. In order to determine the total power after the reactive power is compensated in the shop, it is necessary to calculate the electrical load of the enterprise.

Keywords: Transformer, capacitor, accumulator, function, line length, we need to calculate and make a clear choice.

ОДНИМ ИЗ ВОПРОСОВ ЭНЕРГОСБЕРЕЖЕНИЯ ЯВЛЯЕТСЯ КОМПЕНСАЦИЯ РЕАКТИВНОЙ МОЩНОСТИ.

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Аннотация. Для определения суммарной мощности после компенсации реактивной мощности в цехе необходимо рассчитать электрическую нагрузку предприятия.

Ключевые слова: трансформатор, конденсатор, аккумулятор, функция, длина линии, нужно рассчитать и сделать четкий выбор.

Agar korxona uchun talab qilingan reaktiv quvvati $Q_{k.u} < 50 \text{ kVAR}$, shu korxonada kondensator batareyasini PUE orqali kompensatsiyalovchi qurilmani tanlanmaydi. $Q_{k.u} < 50 \text{ kVAR}$ dan ko'prok bo'lsa, KКУ-0,4 tenglash kerak.

Zavod yuklamasini aniqlashda xisobiy yuklamani aniqlashning talab koeffitsienti xisobiy (1000 V va undan yuqori) aktiv va reaktiv yuklamalari sexlarning xisobiy yoritish yuklamalari. Zavod maydonini yoritish yuklamasini xisobga olgan holda topiladi. Kuchlanish 1000 V gacha bo'lgan yuklamali iste'molchilar o'zgaruvchan grafikli yuklamalardir. 1000 V dan yuqori bulgan kuchlanishli yuklamalar o'zgarmas grafikli yuklamalar deb qabul qilingan.

Kuchlanishi 1000 V gacha bo'lgan iste'molchilarning umumiy xisobiy yuklamasi quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$\sum P_{p1} = \sum P_{p1} + \sum P_{p0};$$

$$\sum Q_{p2} = \sum Q_{p1} + \sum Q_{p0};$$

Q_{p0} - gaz razryadli yoruglik manbasi ishlatilganda xisobga olinuvchi xisobiy reaktiv quvvat, kVt

K-sexlarning soni:

$$\sum P_{p0} \text{ - yoritishga sarf xisobiy aktiv quvvat kVt.}$$

$\sum Q_{p0}$ - yoritishga sarf bo'ladigan xisobiy reaktiv quvvat kVAR. Sex podstantsiyasi transformatoridagi quvvat yo'qotilishi takriban quyidagicha xisoblanadi;

1. Korxona uchun reaktiv quvvat qiymatini aniqlaymiz

$$Q_r = R_r \cdot \operatorname{tg} \varphi$$

2. Kompensatsiyalovchi qurilmalarning reaktiv quvvatini topamiz:

$$Q_{k.k} = R_r (\operatorname{tg} \varphi_1 - \operatorname{tg} \varphi_2)$$

bu erda

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi_2 = 0,33$$

3. Kondensator batareyasini tanlaymiz.

KKU - komplet kondensator qurilmalar 380V.

4. Korxonaning kompensatsiyalangandan keyingi reaktiv quvvatini xisoblaymiz:

$$Q_{p.k} = Q_r - Q_{k.u}$$

5. Kompensatsiyalangandan keyingi to'la quvatni aniqlaymiz.

$$S_{k.k} = \sqrt{P_p^2 + Q_{n.k}^2}$$

Korxonaning 1 yildagi elektroenergiya sarfini xisoblaymiz.

$$W_{\text{yil kor}} = W_{\text{yil k}} \cdot K_{tt} \cdot K_{tk}$$

7. Korxonada foydalanilgan elektro energiya uchun abonent to'lovini aniqlaymiz.

$$S_{kor} = a \cdot P_{\max} + V \cdot W_{\text{yil kor}}.$$

Statistik kondensator batareyalari, sinxron yuritgichlar va elektr energiya sarfini 50% gacha kamaytirish imkonini beradigan sinxron kompensatorlar kurinishidagi reaktiv quvvatni qullash.

Reaktiv quvvat sex va korxona jamoa binosiga kompensatsiyalangan keyingi to'la quvvat aniqlansin. Agar korxona uchun talab qilingan quvvat $S_{\max.tal} > 750 \text{ kVA}$ va shu korxona jamoa binosi uchun (byudjet, nosanoat) bo'lsa, kompensatsiyalovchi qurilma tanlansin va foydalanilgan energiya davlat enargiya nazorati bilan abonent to'lovi amalga oshirilsin.

Topish kerak: $S_{\Pi K} - ? \quad \Delta U - ?$

1. Korona hisobiy reaktiv quvvati

$$Q_{P\partial K} = P_{P\partial K} \operatorname{tg} \varphi = P_{P\partial K} (\arccos(0.75)) = 2700 * 0.88 = 2381.17 \quad \kappa BAp$$

2. Kompensator qurilmasining reaktiv quvvati

$$Q_{ky} = P_p (\operatorname{tg} \phi_1 - \operatorname{tg} \phi_2) = 2700 (0.88 - 0.328) = 1495.53 \quad \kappa BAp$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \phi_2 = 0.328 \quad (0.29 \div 0.4)$$

Kompensatsiyalovchi qurilma tanlaymiz: $Q_{ky} = 5 \cdot 300 = 1500 \quad \kappa BAp$

3. Kompensatsiyadan keyingi reaktiv quvvat

$$Q_{\Pi K} = Q_{P\partial K} - Q_{KY} = 2381.17 - 1500 = 881.17 \quad \kappa BAp$$

4. Kompensatsiyadan keyingi to'la quvvat

$$S_{\Pi K} = \sqrt{P_{\rho K}^2 + Q_{\Pi K}^2} = \sqrt{2700^2 + 881,17^2} = 2840,15 \text{ kBA}$$

5. Sex uchun bir yildagi elektr energiya sarfi

$$W_{\text{sex}} = W_1^1 K_{TT} K_{TH} = 1600 \cdot \frac{200}{5} \cdot \frac{1000}{100} = 640000 \text{ kBm} \cdot \text{coam}$$

6. Korxona uchun bir yildagi elektr energiya sarfi

$$W_{\text{korx}} = W_2^1 K_{T\text{To}6\text{u}} = 1800 \cdot \frac{400}{5} = 144000 \text{ kBm} \cdot \text{coam}$$

7. Iste'mol qilingan elektr energisining moliyaviy xarajati

$$\alpha = 34000 \text{ sum/kBm} \cdot \text{u} \quad \beta = 16,00 \text{ sum/kBm} \cdot \text{u}$$

a) Sex uchun

$$\Pi_{\text{sex}} = \alpha P_{\text{zayav}} + \beta W_{\text{sex}} = 34000 \cdot 3100 + 16,00 \cdot 640000 = 115640000 \text{ sum}$$

b) Korxona uchun $\beta = 19,60 \text{ sum/kBm} \cdot \text{u}$

$$\Pi_{\text{korx}} = \beta W_{\text{korx}} = 19,60 \cdot 144000 = 2822400 \text{ sum}$$

8. Sarf qilingan elektr energiyasining umumiy xarajati

$$\Pi_{\Pi} = \Pi_{\text{sex}} + \Pi_{\text{korx}} = 115440000 + 2822400 = 118462400 \text{ sum}$$

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