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CONTENTS

SECTION 1. INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES

Research of wireless networks in conditions of remote access

Kyrychek H. H., Tiahunova M. Yu., Moroz Yu. A. 6

SECTION 2. APPLIED MECHANICS

Designing uniformly loaded threaded connections

Pylypets M. I., Pylypets O. M., Pankiv V. R. 11

SECTION 3. METALLURGY

Assessing the Quality of Iron Ore Pellets Using Various Binders

Boyko M. M., Petrenko V. O., Zhuravlova S. V. 16

Improvement of the cold rolling technology of the headquartes taking into account the anisotropy of the plastic flow of low-alloy stills

Yakovlev D. V. 19

SECTION 4. ELECTRIC POWER ENGINEERING, ELECTRIC ENGINEERING AND ELECTROMECHANICS

Assessment of the feasibility of using corona discharge for air purification from harmful impurities

Lavrishchev O. O., Novosiletsky Yu. L., Duras M. V. 23

A structure of a synchronous generator excitation system to stabilize the output voltage with frequency fluctuations

Ushkarenko O. O. 26

SECTION 5. POWER ENGINEERING

Test problem of modeling the flow around the propeller of an unmanned aerial vehicle

Kovtun A. A., Balalaieva K. V. 31

SECTION 6. HEAT POWER ENGINEERING

Increasing the maneuverability of the fuel cell

Teslenko O. I., Khodakivskyi V. O. 34

SECTION 7. CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGIES AND ENGINEERING

Evaluation of the effectiveness of corrosion protection using alkylamidazoline inhibitor in a model solution at a temperature of 20 °C

Kosmyna M. M., Nosachova Yu. V. 37

SECTION 8. ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION

Approaches to Implementation and Compliance of Main Modern
International Requirements for Design of Transport Structures

Davydenko O. O., Harkusha M. V. 41

Volumetric and Spatial Coding as Tool Rebuilding
of Destroy Urban Territories

Chepurna S. M. 45

Study of the rate of strength formation of modified concrete based
on slag portlandcement

Shyshkina O. O. 48

SECTION 9. TRANSPORT

Determination of the influence of the parameters of the combined
technology of restoration of parts of ship's technical equipment
on the adhesive strength of coatings

Ahieiev M. S., Ustintcev S. M. 51

A long-term break in operation as a separate stage
of the life cycle of airfields

Agieieva G. M., Kriveljov L. I. 55

Problems and prospects of the development of seaports
under martial law

Muradian A. O., Demydiukov O. V., Popova Yu. M. 57

Structural improvement of the wheel drive in order
to increase the quality indicators of its rolling

Petrov L. M., Verpivskyi S. M., Nikishyn V. A. 61

Pneumatic elastic all-terrain vehicle

Petrov L. M., Kishianus I. V., Petryk Yu. M. 65

SECTION 10. GENERAL ISSUES OF ENGINEERING SCIENCES

Study of hydrate formation in underground gas storage facilities

Volovetskyi V. B. 69

SECTION 11. FEATURES OF TRAINING SPECIALISTS IN ENGINEERING SCIENCES

Updating of educational and professional training programs
for specialists for the post-war reconstruction
of air transport infrastructure

Agieieva G. M. 72

Research on the decline in the demands for IT specialists
in choosing the future profession of IT college students
of Lviv Polytechnic

Kubyk L. Ya..... 76

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**A STRUCTURE OF A SYNCHRONOUS GENERATOR
EXCITATION SYSTEM TO STABILIZE THE OUTPUT VOLTAGE
WITH FREQUENCY FLUCTUATIONS**

**СТРУКТУРА СИСТЕМИ ЗБУДЖЕННЯ СИНХРОННОГО
ГЕНЕРАТОРА ДЛЯ СТАБІЛІЗАЦІЇ ВИХІДНОЇ НАПРУГИ
ПРИ КОЛИВАННЯХ ЧАСТОТИ**

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At the present stage of development of autonomous, including ship electric power, there is a need for a transition to energy-saving technologies – various ways to reduce electrical energy losses [1, p. 407; 2, p. 206; 3, p. 79]. There are operating modes of ship electric power plants (SEPP), in which the generator operates in parallel with the onshore network, or in parallel with other generators [4, p. 373]. In such operating modes, it is necessary to solve the problem of maintaining a given value of the power factor [5, p. 4728]. A change in the generator excitation current leads to the appearance of reactive power generated or consumed from the electrical network [6, p. 64]. The total power of generators in SEPP is significantly less than for stationary electric power plants. Therefore, in SEPP, switching of electricity consumers, such as powerful asynchronous motors, leads to a change in the frequency of the voltage in the ship's network, which, in turn, affects the RMS value of the voltage in the network, affects the quality of electricity and leads to the occurrence of reactive power flows between generators.

The aim of the research is to improve the method for adjusting the output voltage of a ship synchronous generator with frequency fluctuations and to develop the structure of the corresponding control system, which is presented in the form of a graphical-analytical model. The proposed method of adjusting the output voltage consists of changing the moments of time when the control pulses to the thyristors of the excitation system are formed. The moments of forming the control pulses depend on changes

of the network voltage frequency. This ensures stabilization of the generator reactive power and leads to fuel savings of 5–10 %.

The proposed method for controlling the excitation of a synchronous generator when the frequency of the output voltage fluctuates is that the generator output voltage U_{out} is converted into the analog signal ΔU_{out} by means of the functional structure $f(\pm U_{\text{out}}, |\Delta U_{\text{out}}|)$. Next, a subsequent conversion occurs and its comparison with the reference voltage U_k in the functional structure of the comparator $f_1(|\Delta U_{\text{out}}| < U_k)$. A control signal is also generated, which, after amplification, is sent to a ring pulse distributor. This pulse distributor generates serial control signals $U_{\varphi 1.n}$, $U_{\varphi 2.n}$ and $U_{\varphi 3.n}$, where «n» is a continuous sequence of specific values of analog control pulse signals in the functional structure of a demultiplexer $f(\text{Demux})$. The magnitude of the reference analog signal U_k is chosen no higher than the linear part of the converted analog signal $|\Delta U_{\text{out}}|$ of a synchronous generator and active analog output signal $U_{\Delta t} \uparrow$ with duration Δt . In the functional structure of the comparator $f_1(|\Delta U_{\text{out}}| < U_k)$ only linear part of the converted analog signal is used $|\Delta U_{\text{out}}|$. This signal activates the functional structure of the analog-to-digital converter $f_1(\text{ADC})$ to form the structure of analog signals $[U_j]_{\text{out}}$. In addition, the structure of analog signals of the voltage change rate, which is caused by fluctuations in the frequency of the network voltage, is also formed using a functional differentiation structure $f(d/dn)$. After this, a logical subtraction is performed from the predetermined structure of analog signals ${}^0[U_j]_{\text{out}}$ $f_2(d/dn)$ via the adder functional structure $f_1(\Sigma)$ to form the resulting sign $(+U/-)f_1(d/dn)$ and the value of derivative $[U_j]f_1(d/dn)$. This makes it possible to adjust the moment at which the formation of successive control pulses $U_{\varphi 1.n+1}$, $U_{\varphi 2.n+1}$ and $U_{\varphi 3.n+1}$ begins in the functional structure of a demultiplexer $f(\text{Demux})$ with an advance or lag relative to the beginning of the formation of the previous sequence of control pulses $U_{\varphi 1.n}$, $U_{\varphi 2.n}$ and $U_{\varphi 3.n}$. The logical-dynamic process of stabilizing the voltage, and as a consequence, the reactive power of the synchronous generator is carried out in accordance with the mathematical model of the form presented in Fig. 1.

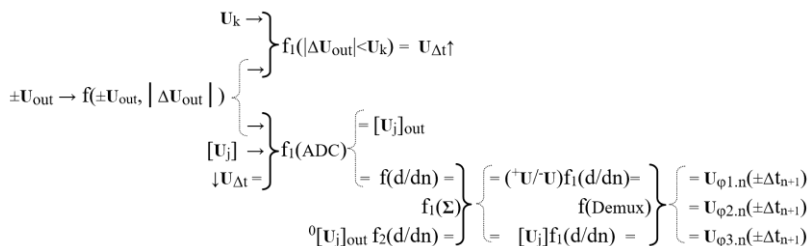


Fig. 1

The figure indicates: $f_1(\text{ADC})$ – functional structure of an analog-to-digital converter; $f_1(\Sigma)$ – functional structure of the adder; $f(d/dn)$ – functional structure of logical differentiation; $f(\text{Demux})$ – functional structure of a demultiplexer.

The proposed method of controlling the excitation of a synchronous generator when the frequency of the output voltage fluctuates is implemented as follows. In accordance with the analytical expression presented in Fig. 2, the output voltage U_{out} of the synchronous generator is converted through the functional structure $f(\pm U_{\text{out}}, |\Delta U_{\text{out}}|)$ into an analog signal of the same sign $|\Delta U_{\text{out}}|$.

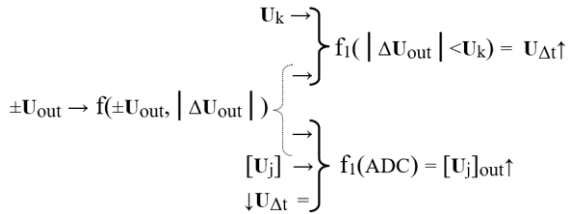


Fig. 2

Then, the converted analog signal is simultaneously passed to the functional structure $f_1(\text{ADC})$ with the reference analog signals $[U_j]$, where «j» is a number of information logical analog signals, and the functional comparison structure $f_1(|\Delta U_{\text{out}}| < U_k)$ with analogue reference signal U_k . Then, in accordance with the functional structure presented in Fig. 3, the structure of analog signals is formed.

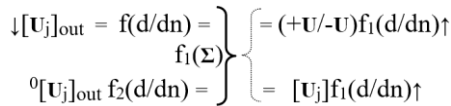


Fig. 3

In accordance with the functional structure presented in Fig. 4, formed in accordance with Fig. 3 logical signal $\downarrow(+U/-U)f_1(d/dn)$ and logic analog signals $\downarrow[U_j]f_1(d/dn)$, and an adjustment is made to the moment at which the formation of successive control pulses $U_{\varphi 1.n+1}$, $U_{\varphi 2.n+1}$ and $U_{\varphi 3.n+1}$ begins in the functional structure of a demultiplexer $f(\text{Demux})$.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \downarrow(+U/-U)f_1(d/dn) &= \\ f(\text{Demux}) &= \\ \downarrow[U_j]f_1(d/dn) &= \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{cases} = U_{\varphi 1,n}(\pm \Delta t_{n+1}) \\ = U_{\varphi 2,n}(\pm \Delta t_{n+1}) \\ = U_{\varphi 3,n}(\pm \Delta t_{n+1}) \end{cases}$$

Fig. 4

To form a mathematical model of a functionally complete logical-dynamic process of sequential adjustment of the excitation current of a synchronous generator to stabilize its reactive power, the functional structures presented in Fig. 2 – Fig. 4 were combined. In Fig. 5 the structure of the excitation system of a synchronous generator, which implements the described method of stabilizing the output voltage, is presented in graphic-analytical form.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left. \begin{aligned} U_k &\rightarrow \\ \pm U_{out} \rightarrow f(\pm U_{out}, |\Delta U_{out}|) &\rightarrow \\ [U_j] &\rightarrow \\ \downarrow U_{\Delta t} &= \end{aligned} \right\} f_1(|\Delta U_{out}| < U_k) = U_{\Delta t} \uparrow \\ & \left. \begin{aligned} &\rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow \end{aligned} \right\} f_1(\text{ADC}) \begin{cases} = [U_j]_{out} \\ = f(d/dn) = \\ f_1(\Sigma) \end{cases} \begin{cases} = (+U/-U)f_1(d/dn) = \\ f(\text{Demux}) \\ = [U_j]f_1(d/dn) = \end{cases} \begin{cases} = U_{\varphi 1,n}(\pm \Delta t_{n+1}) \\ = U_{\varphi 2,n}(\pm \Delta t_{n+1}) \\ = U_{\varphi 3,n}(\pm \Delta t_{n+1}) \end{cases} \\ & {}^0[U_j]_{out} f_2(d/dn) = \end{aligned}$$

Fig. 5

The use of the proposed technical solution for controlling the excitation of a synchronous generator will make it possible to increase the stability of the output voltage when the frequency in the network fluctuates, to reduce the flow of reactive power between generators when they operate in parallel on a common load, which will ultimately lead to increased energy efficiency of the ship electric power system.

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