RESEARCH ON THE REACTIVE POWER CONSUMPTION OF AN ASYNCHRONOUS MOTOR POWERED BY ENERGY GENERATED BY SOLAR PANELS

A'zamov Saidikrom Saidmurodovich
Andijan State Technical Institute
azamovsaidikrom1992@gmail.com
Tel: +998909403133
Boixanov Zaylobiddin Urazali o'g'li
Andijan State Technical Institute
Tel: +998 93 255 18 11

Annotation: In order to meet the world's demand for high-quality and uninterrupted electricity, there is increasing reliance on renewable energy sources, including solar energy sources, which play a special role in this regard. In this regard, based on the climatic conditions of our country and in order to ensure the implementation of the Resolution No. PF-158 No. 52 of the Strategy of Action of the President of our country for 2023-2030 on uninterrupted energy supply of the economy and industrial sectors, introduction of technologies No. 57, further improvement of the green energy system No. 65, and the location of all regions and cities of our republic in industrial production sectors at the regional level, based on the Resolution No. PQ-222 of July 14, 2024, on measures to reduce electricity consumption by 10%, the results of a study in the Matlab simulation program of the constituent quantities of electricity and harmonic currents generated by solar panels installed in our country are presented.

Keywords: electric current generated by solar panels, inverter, asynchronous motor, symmetrical and non-symmetrical current characteristics, reactive power, steady and stable operating modes.

Аннотация: Для удовлетворения мирового спроса на качественную и бесперебойную электроэнергию все большее значение приобретает использование возобновляемых источников энергии, в том числе солнечной энергии, которая играет в этом особую роль. В этой связи, исходя из климатических условий нашей страны и в целях обеспечения реализации. Постановления № ПФ-158 № 52 Стратегии действий Президента нашей страны на 2023-2030 годы по бесперебойному энергоснабжению отраслей экономики и промышленности, внедрению технологий № 57, дальнейшему совершенствованию системы зеленой энергетики № 65, а также размещению всех районов и городов нашей республики в отраслях промышленного производства на региональном уровне, на основании Постановления № PQ-222 от 14 июля 2024 года о мерах по снижению потребления электроэнергии

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на 10% представлены результаты исследования в программе моделирования Matlab составляющих величин электроэнергии и гармонических токов, вырабатываемых солнечными панелями, установленными в нашей стране.

Ключевые слова: электрический ток, вырабатываемый солнечными панелями, инвертор, асинхронный двигатель, симметричные и несимметричные токовые характеристики, реактивная мощность, установившиеся и устойчивые режимы работы.

Annotatsiya: dunyoda yuqori sifatli va uzluksiz elektr energiyasiga bo'lgan talabni qondirish maqsadida qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalariga, shu jumladan, quyosh energiyasi manbalariga bo'lgan ishonch ortib bormoqda, bu borada alohida o'rin tutadi. Shu munosabat bilan, mamlakatimizning iqlim sharoitidan kelib chiqqan holda va no Qarorining bajarilishini ta'minlash maqsadida. Prezidentimizning iqtisodiyot va sanoat tarmoqlarini uzluksiz energiya bilan ta'minlash, 52-sonli texnologiyalarni joriy etish, yashil energiya tizimini yanada takomillashtirish bo'yicha 2023-2030 yillarga mo'ljallangan harakatlar strategiyasining PF-57-son. 65-sonli qaror asosida respublikamizning barcha viloyatlari va shaharlarining hududiy darajada sanoat ishlab chiqarish tarmoqlarida joylashishi. 222 yil 14 iyuldagi PQ-2024, elektr energiyasini iste'mol qilishni 10% ga kamaytirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida, MATLAB simulyatsiya dasturida mamlakatimizda o'rnatilgan quyosh panellari tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan elektr energiyasi va garmonik oqimlarning tarkibiy miqdorlarini o'rganish natijalari taqdim etildi.

Kalit so'zlar: quyosh panellari tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan elektr toki, inverter, asenkron dvigatel, nosimmetrik va nosimmetrik bo'lmagan oqim xususiyatlari, reaktiv quvvat, barqaror va barqaror ish rejimlari.

Introduction

In the climatic conditions of our republic, more than three hundred days of sunlight shines, based on this opportunity, a number of studies are being conducted on satisfying the need for electricity with the electricity generated by solar panels and studying the quality indicators of the electricity generated. The largest consumer of electricity in industrial production is asynchronous motors, and a number of research works are being conducted to further improve the control and management system for the amount of reactive power consumed by asynchronous motors and reduce energy consumption. In these studies, one of the main tasks is to provide quality signals for the control and management of the amount and angle indicators of the reactive power of electricity consumed by asynchronous motors [1-3]. Modeling and researching the signal generation processes used in the control

ISSN 3030-3907

and management systems for the reactive power of electricity generated by solar panels based on comprehensive algorithms is an important issue in energy and resource conservation [4]. The control and management of the symmetric and non-sinusoidal magnitudes of the reactive power of alternating current electricity generated by solar panels requires the use of advanced measurement systems, in this process the development and implementation of new types of primary signal converters is relevant [5]. To measure the amount of electric energy, the balance of active and reactive power of asynchronous motors supplied with electric energy generated by solar panels, current transformers are widely used today [6,7].

Method: The principle of operation of current transformers, like other transformers, a current transformer consists of a magnetic core, a primary winding and a secondary winding, which are signal converters. This transformer is mainly an instrument transformer, in which the current values from the secondary winding of the core are produced in the range from 1A to 5A [8]. Current transformers measure and control the amount of current flowing through the inductive wire wound around the magnetic core, and when the magnetic core reaches a certain value, the ability to sense the amount of electrical energy decreases, and as a result, the indicator shows the same amount. This represents an uncertainty in the full calculation of the amount of electrical energy coming out of the inverter device [9].

Current transformers are connected in series to the measuring device circuit, and the primary W1 is connected to the device being measured. The connection of the secondary W2 winding to the measuring protection device I1 and I2 is shown in Figure 1.

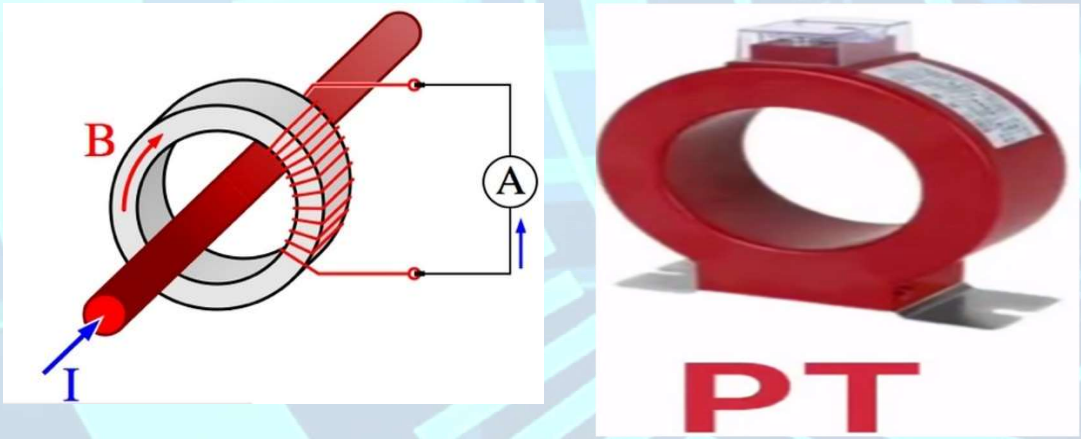


Figure 1. Current transformers are connected in series to the measuring device circuit W1 primary is connected to the measured device W2 secondary winding is connected to the measuring protection device I1 and I2

Short-term accidents and long-term unsymmetrical modes can occur in single- and three-phase consumers supplied with energy generated by solar panels. Short-term and unsymmetrical modes are mainly associated with various

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emergency processes, including short-circuiting of solar power lines with ground, which occurs when they are continuous. They are most common in lighting equipment, small-power motors, heaters, single-phase welding equipment. The presence of unsymmetrical currents creates negative and zero sequences. These currents, in turn, lead to deviations of the voltage in the elements of the solar power network from the permissible values. The electromagnetic current transformer is considered to be reliable, accurate, and compact in its form. The asymmetry of the electric current is much greater than the asymmetry of the voltage [11].

This, in turn, leads to the heating of the solar electric conductors and the jerking operation of the consumer, the asynchronous motor. It is the non-sinusoidal current indicators that affect the quality indicators of electric energy that occur when elements of various characteristics, inductive, capacitive, semiconductor and other types of elements are connected to a network that is not connected to each other. Figure 2 shows the non-sinusoidal indicators of the voltage signal received from the electromagnetic current transformer when the asynchronous motor is connected to the network using a capacitor bank to start the asynchronous motor powered by the energy generated by the solar panels [12-14].

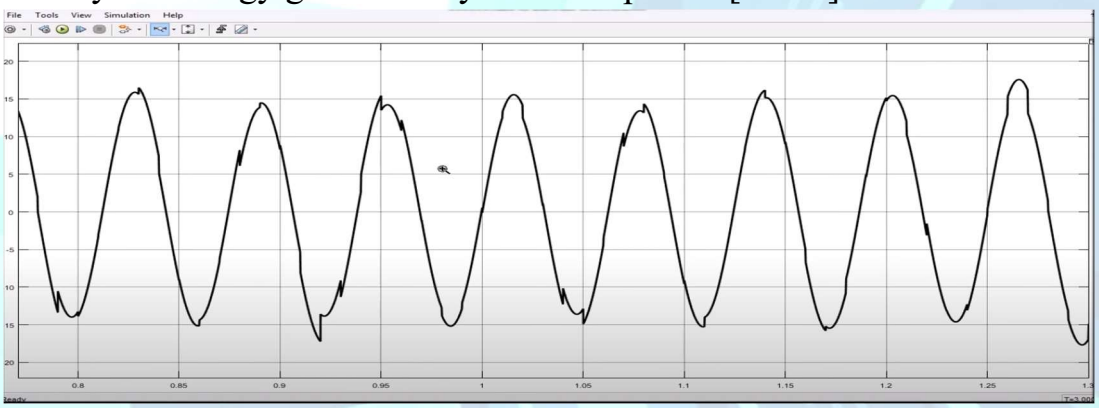


Figure 2. The output signal of the electromagnetic converter when the asynchronous motor is connected to the network with a capacitor bank.

These influencing factors certainly have a negative impact on the solar panels and the inverter, as a result, the reactive power loss of the asynchronous motor increases, the operating time is shortened, and the useful working coefficient decreases sharply. In solving these problems, we consider that when the asynchronous motor is connected to the network through a phase-shifting inductive coil, starting and working capacitor bank, the voltage signals are sinusoidal. Figure 3 shows the principle diagram of the proposed converter.

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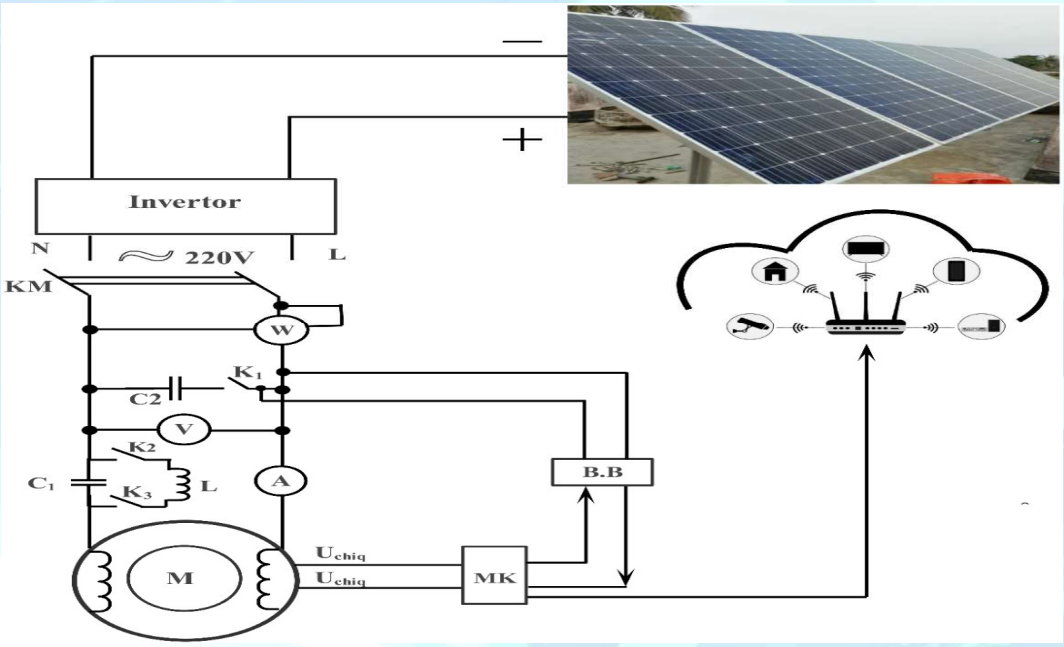


Figure 3. Single-phase solar-powered asynchronous motor: single-phase solar-powered asynchronous motor

M - asynchronous motor, C1,2 - capacitor bank, L - inductive element, W - wattmeter, KM - magnetic starter, K1,K2,K3 - switch, A1 - ammeter, BB - control unit, Uchiq - output voltage of the current transformer MK - microcontroller

When studying the dynamic characteristics of the proposed electromagnetic current transformer, it was found that the voltage signal of the current transformer device, obtained according to the scheme shown in Figure 3 above, is sinusoidal and symmetrical. The results of this study and the assembled scheme obtained in the Matlab simulnik package are presented in Figure 4.

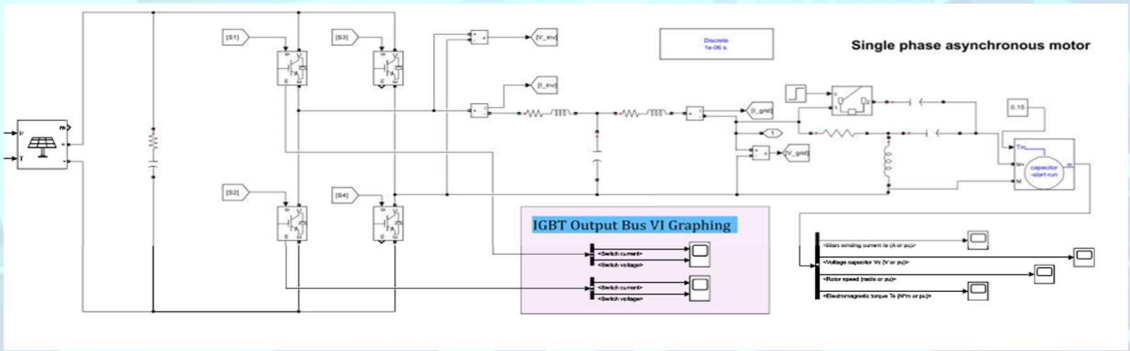


Figure 4. The scheme of the electromagnetic current converter of an asynchronous motor powered by solar panels is presented in the Matlab package.

The result of the study of the dynamic characteristics obtained according to the scheme assembled in order to ensure that the asynchronous motor is designed to be highly efficient and operates according to the data given in the passport indicators is presented in Figure 5.

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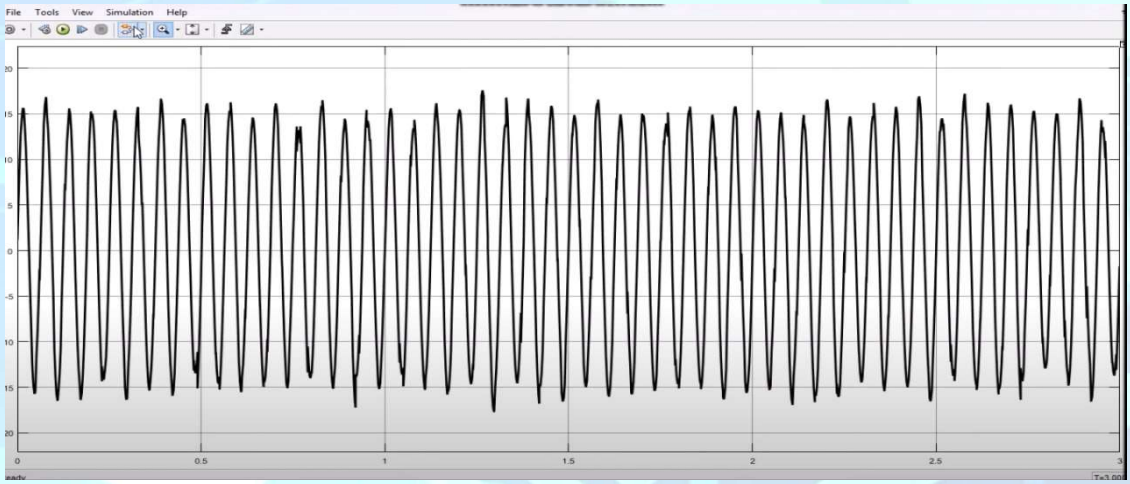


Figure 5. In order to improve the control and management system of the reactive power consumption of the asynchronous motor.

Conclusion: Based on the above descriptions and images, it can be concluded that by improving the control and management system of the reactive power consumption of asynchronous motors supplied with energy generated by solar panels, an asynchronous motor can extend the efficiency and service life of the asynchronous motor, prevent the burning of the inventory and solar panels, which are solar energy supply devices, and increase their economic performance.

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