

The developed mathematical model of transient modes of one- and two-cylinder HCU allows to calculate and estimate parameters of mechanical characteristics of designed electric motors from operating conditions and design features of HCU. The calculated starting characteristics for HCU with 400 Hz power supply are presented.

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ELECTRICAL LOSSES OF HERMETIC COMPRESSOR UNITS FOR MARINE AIR CONDITIONING

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Abstract. Special studies have been carried out that evaluate the electrical losses of hermetic compressor units for marine air conditioning. Experiments were carried out in a certain sequence. The electrical losses of the hermetic compressor units (HCU) were estimated from the efficiency of the built-in electric motors of the high-speed compressors. It has been experimentally established that the efficiency of built-in electric motors of the high-speed (shaft rotation frequency 50 rps and more) HCU of ship air conditioning equipment, operating in the power range of 0,7 ... 1,2 nominal, practically coincide with the test results of these electric motors under uniform electromagnetic load, brake, in contrast to the built-in HCU motors of the same performance, but with a shaft rotation of 25 rps, in which the efficiency is reduced.

Keywords: hermetic compressor unit (HCU), experiment, electrical losses, efficiency, electric motors, shaft rotation frequency.

Introduction. The main characteristics of the hermetic compressor unit (HCU) largely depend on the built-in electric motor. In turn, the indicators of the built-in electric motor significantly depend on the characteristics HCU, with which it has a common shaft, housing and casing. Majority HCU – these are one- and two-cylinder machines, characterized by a significant uneven change in load (opposing moment). At HCU with shaft rotation frequency 25 rps this causes a large ripple in the built-in motor torque, which leads to a decrease in its efficiency and therefore worsens energy performance HCU.

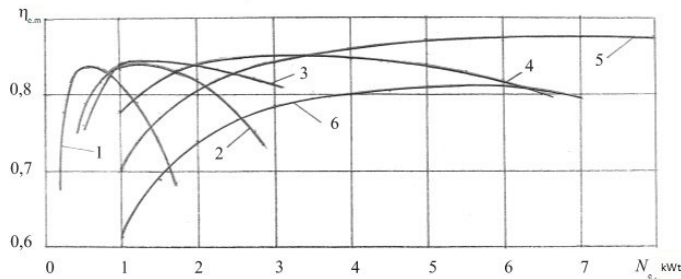
Aim. With an increase in shaft rotation frequency HCU с 25 до 50 rps the moment of inertia of an HCU with the same performance is reduced by about 1,3 times. However, given that the kinetic energy of the rotating masses increases fourfold, as a result, its reserve increases more than threefold. In this case, a reduction in the torque fluctuation of the electric motor should be expected, which should affect the efficiency of the electric motor. To assess this influence, special studies have been carried out.

Main material. The experiments were carried out in the following sequence. Before being incorporated into compressor units, electric motors were tested under uniform load with an electromagnetic brake in accordance with the regulatory documents. At the same time, the power consumption was determined N_e , consumed current I_f , efficiency $\eta_{e.m.}$, torque $M_{e.m.}$, mechanical characteristics were built.

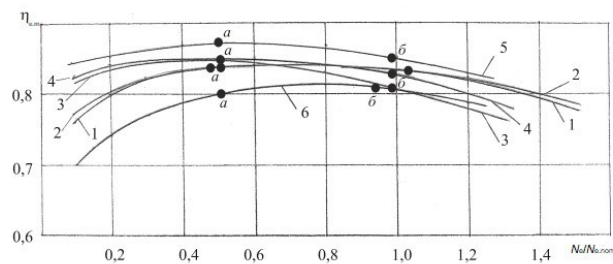
The electrical losses of the HCU were estimated from the efficiency of the built-in electric motors of the compressors of the type FGV, having shaft rotation frequency $n = 50$ rps: $N_e = 0,75$ kWt (FGV -2,2); 2 – 1,5 kWt (FGV -4,5); 3 – 2,2 kWt (FGV -9,0); 4 – 4 kWt (FGV -14,0); 5 – 7,5 kWt (FGV -28,0); 6 – 5,5 kWt (KHGV -14,0, $n = 67$ rps).

The dependence of the efficiency of electric motors on the power consumption N_e is shown in Fig. 1. Here $N_e / N_{e.nom}$ – the ratio of the power consumed in this mode N_e to power $N_{e.nom}$, consumed at nominal operating mode HCU (at $t_0 = 5$ °C, $t_c = 40$ °C).

The curves (see Fig. 1, **b**) indicate points **a** and **b**, characterizing the calculated power consumption at the minimum (in mode $t_0 = -10$ °C, $t_c = 30$ °C) and maximum (in mode $t_0 = 10$ °C, $t_c = 50$ °C) loads. The graphs show that in this interval the power changes by a factor of 1,5 or more.



a



b

Fig. 1. Efficiency dependence of built-in electric motors $\eta_{e.m.}$ on power consumption N_e (**a**) and its relation to rated power $N_e/N_{e,nom}$ (**b**):

1 – $N_e = 0,75$ kWt (FGV -2,2); 2 – 1,5 kWt (FGV -4,5); 3 – 2,2 kWt (FGV -9,0); 4 – 4 kWt (FGV -14,0); 5 – 7,5 kWt (FGV -28,0); 6 – 5,5 kWt (KHGV -14,0)

As studies have shown, the most desirable type of characteristic of the built-in electric motor in the working area (between points **a** and **b**) – it is a flat curve with a maximum $\eta_{e.m.}$ in the power

range 0,7...0,9 nominal, where the cooling conditions for the electric motor are somewhat worse. Most of the curves shown in the graph meet this condition.

After testing under uniform load (electromagnetic brake), the electric motors were assembled with the compressors into a single unit, built into hermetically sealed casings and tested on a calorimetric stand, and on three units (FGV -2,2; FGV -14 and KHGV -14) carried out indexing and determined the efficiency of the built-in electric motor $\eta_{e.m.}$.

In Fig. 2 the dependence of the $\eta_{e.m.}$ of the tested HCU on their operating mode is presented (relations p_{dis}/p_{suc}). The test results of electric motors as part of the compressor unit were compared with the experimental data at uniform load (Fig. 3). The figure shows that the efficiency of the built-in electric motors $\eta_{e.m.}$ in the working range of relations $N_e/N_{e,nom}$ 0,7...1,2 practically coincide with the test data of electric motors under uniform load.

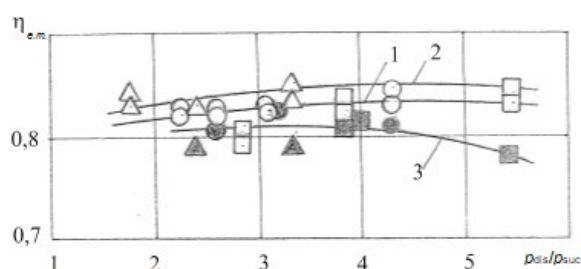


Fig. 2. Dependence of the efficiency of the electric motor $\eta_{e.m.}$ from the operating mode (relations p_{dis}/p_{suc}) compressor units:

1 – FGV -2,2; 2 – FGV -14,0; 3 – KHGV -14,0; ▲, Δ – $t_c = 30^\circ\text{C}$; ●, ○ – $t_c = 40^\circ\text{C}$; ■, □ – $t_c = 50^\circ\text{C}$

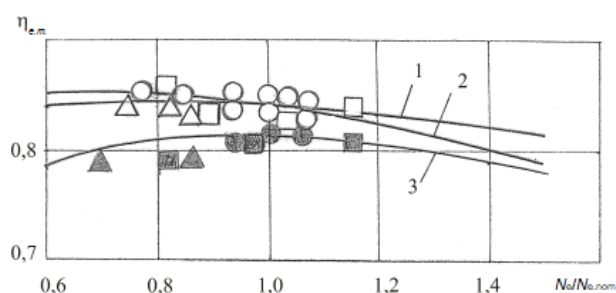


Fig. 3. Dependence of efficiency of electric motors $\eta_{e.m.}$ from the ratio of power consumption to nominal $N_e/N_{e,nom}$ compressor units:

1 – FGV -2,2; 2 – FGV -14,0; 3 – KHGV -14,0; solid line - constant load tests;

▲, Δ – tests as part of a compressor unit at $t_c = 30^\circ\text{C}$; ●, ○ – the same for $t_c = 40^\circ\text{C}$; ■, □ – the same for $t_c = 50^\circ\text{C}$

Conclusions. It has been experimentally established that the efficiency of built-in high-speed electric motors (shaft rotation frequency 50 rps and more) HCU ship air conditioning equipment, operating in the power range of 0,7 ... 1,2 nominal, practically coincide with the test results of these electric motors under uniform electromagnetic load, brake, in contrast to the built-in HCU motors of the same performance, but with a shaft rotation of 25 rps, in which the efficiency is reduced.

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**ЕФЕКТИВНІСТЬ І ПРОБЛЕМИ ПРАКТИЧНОГО ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ
РЕСОРБЦІЙНИХ ТЕРМОТРАНСФОРМАТОРІВ****Ошовський В.Я.***кандидат технічних наук, доцент,**доцент кафедри теплоенергетики та технологій машинобудування**Первомайського навчально-наукового інституту**Національного університету кораблебудування імені адмірала Макарова**м. Первомайськ, Україна**oshovskiyvikt@ukr.net*

Анотація. Ресорбційні термотрансформатори, що працюють на розчинах зі змінною температурою в апаратах можуть значно підвищити термодинамічну ефективність процесів охолодження наближенням циклу до трикутного. Зменшення стиску пари дає можливість використання високоефективних турбокомпресорів або тепла ВЕР невисокої температури. Для практичного застосування основною проблемою є досягнення еквідистантності зміни температур між потоками в процесах теплообміну.

Ключові слова: ресорбційний термотрансформатор, охолодження, трикутний цикл, ступінь, еквідистантність зміни температур.

Ресорбційна ступінь, в якій конденсатор і випарник замінено відповідно на ресорбер і дегазатор, вперше була запропонована в 1913 році Озенбрюком для зменшення тиску в аміачній холодильній машині з механічним компресором [1, с.157]. Разом з компресором ця ступінь утворює термотрансформатор, який отримує при дегазації тепло холодного джерела і віддає його при ресорбції з вищою температурою охолоджуючої воді, наприклад, для опалення. Альтенкірх замінив механічний компресор «термохімічним», який використовує теплову енергію [2, с. 135].

Мартиновський В.С. і Шнайд І.М. довели, що трикутний цикл Лоренца одною умовою якого є змінна температура охолоджуючого робочого тіла від низької до навколишнього середовища, а другою - постійна при відведенні тепла в навколишнє середовище збільшують коефіцієнт перетворення в два рази порівняно з циклом Карно [3, с.12-17]. Схема ж ресорбційної ступені Озенбрюка містила теплообмінник міцного і слабого розчинів, тому інтервал температур охолоджуючого розчину в дегазаторі був обмежений.

Ресорбційна ступінь без теплообмінника розчинів дозволяє повністю виконати першу умову. Для виконання другої умови, тобто зменшення інтервалу температур відведеного тепла і збільшення таким чином термодинамічної ефективності циклу (наближенням до трикутного) запропоновано після ресорбера, тепло від якого відводиться в навколишнє середовище,